Ontological Tools in Anaerobic Fermentation Technologies: Bioinformation Database Applications

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Abstract. An important direction of forming an effective system for recycling waste of various genesis is to optimize the processes of their treatment using the latest information resources. The paper deals with theoretical studies of directions for the systematization and optimization of anaerobic waste processing technologies using ontological tools based on information resources. Significant scientific support to biochemical research is provided by electronic bioinformatics databases such as KEGG, BacDive, and EAWAG-BBD, etc., which provide access to a collection of graphical representations and text descriptions of metabolic or signal pathways, schemes of regulation of biological processes, information about the organism. They cover various aspects of bacterial and archaic biodiversity, information on microbial biocatalytic reactions and biodegradation pathways of mainly xenobiotic chemical compounds. Also, in the course of work based on analytical data of electronic databases of bioinformatics, in particular, the interaction of necessary ecological and trophic groups of microorganisms, biochemical simulation of anaerobic waste processing with biofuel production was carried out.

Keywords: waste disposal, bioinformatics database, anaerobic fermentation, biofuel.

1 Introduction

An important direction of the formation of an effective system of waste disposal of different genesis is to optimize the processes of their recycling using the latest information resources, domestic and foreign electronic databases.

As indicated in [1], the ontological system of perceptions of prior information of scientific research in the field of biogas production is formed based on a structured view of microbiological aspects, aspects of biogas production, previous scientific studies.

Conversion of organic wastes using anaerobic technologies has significant prospects for the application of ontological instruments, which will allow determining the directions of further optimization of their utilization processes in environmental technologies.

2 Literature Review

In Ukraine, the volume of organic waste is about 40 % of the total amount of household waste. Given that 92 % of household waste goes to landfills, which leads to bacteriological contamination of water, soils, the formation of gases that have an unpleasant odor and enhance the greenhouse effect, are explosive and fire hazardous. They also create a health hazard and are a source of infectious disease. Besides, other types of organic waste from industry and agro-complex are also required.

Today, biological, chemical, and physical methods are used to dispose of organic waste in the world. In this regard, we will look at the directions of systematization of bioenergy methods of organic waste processing.

The efficiency of its use, including in waste fermentation technologies, depends on the optimal definition and dynamics of the formation of hierarchies of the interaction of components of the operating environment of information-analytical systems (IAS). Therefore, it is essential to have specific tools that can be used to effectively design and implement mechanisms for managing a hierarchy that reflects the interaction of all IAS components.

The ontology (O) of some operating environment in the general case is formally represented by an ordered three

\[ O = \langle X, R, F \rangle. \]
where $X$ is the concepts (terms) of the subject area (SA), based on which the subject component of the IAS operating environment is formed; $R$ – relations and properties between them (we will assume that properties are the interpretation of relations, that is, there is a transformation that establishes a relation for each relation of a certain property); $F$ – the interpretation and definition functions of $X$ and/or $R$ that make up the functional part of the IAS operating environment.

The novelty and distinctive feature of the ontology-based approach to creating an ontology interface, compared to existing ontology-based WEB-Semantic tools, is that automation methods are based on the knowledge that is always in motion. Therefore, through the use of SA ontologies, the knowledge gained in the process of interaction is expanded without changing the source code of the tool, which, besides, improves the quality of the interface by taking into account a set of ergonomic and technological factors [3].

The semantic characteristics of scientific studies on the production of biogas from chicken manure have been highlighted in [1] for the construction of the ranking system of previous studies. Such semantic characteristics include temperature, reactor volume, content of chicken manure, moisture content, content of activated sludge, final solids content, biogas and methane production, methane content, year, ammonium nitrogen content, volatile fatty acids (VFA), pH final, pH initial, pH is minimum and pH is maximum.

Due to the exacerbation of environmental problems associated with environmental pollution, the problem of the disposal of organic industrial, household and agricultural waste, i.e. the use of secondary material or energy resources, is quite urgent.

The graph (Figure 1), which was built based on the Scopus database, shows a gradual increase in publications whose main areas of research are anaerobic fermentation of waste.

![Graph showing increase in publications](image)

Figure 1 – Different type of publications by year according to keywords “anaerobic fermentation” and “waste”

Since biological methods of organic waste processing are recognized as cost-effective and environmentally sound, the degree of their study must also increase.

Anaerobic fermentation can be waste from the agricultural industry containing 22–45 % of the cellulose associated with hemicellulose (11–44 %) and lignin (11–28 %).

In [4], a mixture of corn waste and sunflower was used as the substrate. To increase the rate of hydrogen formation and the availability of nutrients, the waste was pre-ground to a size of 3-5 mm and treated with alkali solution, which allowed the process of biomass delignification and significantly increased hydrogen yield.

In research [5] the use of anaerobic fermentation processes in the development of a method of utilization of by-products of the fractionation of the vegetative mass of legumes by bioconversion, which allows obtaining feed for farm animals. It has been found that in anaerobic fermentation, the oxidation processes of unsaturated fatty acids and phenols are less pronounced than when using other preservative agents. In the process of fermentation of plant biomass, such undesirable components as the trypsin inhibitor, saponins, chlorophyll decay products are inactivated. This has a positive effect on the quality and taste of the resulting product.

In work [6], the fermentation of components of municipal solid waste (MSW), which are not allowed to be mixed with the total flow and are the raw material for biochemical disposal, was investigated. It is 100 % of food, garden and park waste and wood, as well as substandard waste paper (15 %). The method of biochemical utilization is proposed, in which the organic part of MSW is subjected to sequential treatment: anaerobic fermentation to produce biogas and solid product (1st stage), and the resulting solid product is subjected to aerobic composting (2nd stage). The results show the perspective of the proposed method, as the obtained marketable products allow to return of carbon and biogenic elements with MSW to the environment and include them in the natural cycle.

The paper focused on theoretical research on the directions of systematization and optimization of anaerobic waste processing technologies with the involvement of ontological tools based on information resources. To achieve the aim, the following tasks were set:
- research of directions of application of electronic bioinformation databases for anaerobic fermentation technologies;
- biochemical modeling in the ontological system of anaerobic fermentation.

3 Research Methodology

3.1 The use of bioinformation electronic database KEGG database

In this work, KEGG databases, BacDive, and EAWAG-BBD were used to study biochemical transformations and model anaerobic fermentation of organic waste.

KEGG PATHWAY is one of the largest and best-known bases for gene networks, metabolic and signaling pathways. In 2017, the KEGG PATHWAY was one of the largest and best-known bases on genetic networks,
metabolic and signal pathways. KEGG PATHWAY contained manually created by experts graphical representations and text descriptions of 496 metabolic or signaling pathways, schemes of regulation of biological processes, diseases, classifications of medicinal substances. Each diagram presents generalized data on many types of organisms. A particular option of the base interface allows you to configure the diagram for a specific organism type, and the number of species depends on how the universal biological process is reflected in the diagram.

Information about each KEGG PATHWAY database diagram can be downloaded as a graphical and text description (including a list of gene identifiers). There is a KEGG REST API software interface, which allows you to generate and execute queries for all information contained in the KEGG database.

KEGG REST API is a base of chemical reactions, mainly enzymatic, containing all reactions that appear in KEGG metabolism maps and additional reactions that appear only in the enzyme nomenclature. Each reaction is identified by its number R, e.g. R01143 for oxygen oxidoreductase (hydroxylation) (Figure 2).

![Pathway Text Search](image)

| Entry | Threshold Image | Name | Description | Object | Logical |
|-------|-----------------|------|-------------|--------|---------|
| map0080 | ![Pathway Diagram](image) | Methane metabolism | Methane is metabolized principally by methanogens and methanophanes in the global carbon cycle. Methane metabolism is characterized by a series of reactions that include carbon fixation, hydrogenation, and oxidation. | | |
| map0120 | ![Pathway Diagram](image) | Oxidation metabolism | The oxidation of organic matter by microorganisms is a fundamental step in the global carbon cycle. | | |

Figure 2 – Reaction search results by keyword “methane”

Following the help of the diagrams is possible. Accordingly, the system was searched and methane metabolism pathways identified in the anaerobic fermentation process, as shown in Figure 3.

![Figure 3 – Search for dominant methanogen species on an interactive map of metabolic methane production](image)

Methane is generated by biologically methanogenic bacteria, which are the main link in the Archean Kingdom, mainly through the consumption of acetates and the reduction of carbon dioxide content. The latter pathway contains new coenzymes and biochemical reactions that have not previously been observed in other organisms.

Methanogenesis is part of the C1 metabolic cycle.

The text map of methanogenesis pathways is presented below (Figure 4). An organism that can initiate this pathway is given, but other organisms can also perform later stages. For more information on compounds or reactions, please follow the appropriate link in the interactive map. This map is also available in a graphical (40k) format.
Methane, as a biogenic gas, is produced biologically from carbon dioxide by a series of 2-electron reduction in a process known as methanogenesis. It is estimated that bacteria, or methanogens, each year around the world produce $10^{15}$ grams of methane. In some environments, such as in lakes, it has been observed that 90% of biogenic methane is oxidized before it enters the atmosphere. In aerobic environments, for example, in the upper lakes, methane is biologically oxidized as a result of a series of 2-electron oxidation reactions, commonly known as “methanotrophic metabolism” or “methanotrophs”. The ecological link between methanogenesis and methanotrophy leads to a large turnover of C$_1$ compounds in the global cycle (C$_1$ Metabolic Cycle). C$_1$ fragments from many sources are metabolized by disparate bacteria and eventually enter the global C$_1$ cycle.

3.2 The use of the BacDive bioinformatics database

This database is a collection of body-related information covering various aspects of bacterial and archaeal biodiversity. According to species involved in different stages of anaerobic digestion, one can find the necessary information regarding their optimal cultivation conditions in technological processes (Figure 5).

Nutrient media with a variation of the trace element composition were also analyzed. All this can be done in the BacDive database (Figure 6).
3.3 The use of the EAWAG-BBD database

The reactions under consideration are studied with a view to a basic understanding of nature, biocatalysis leading to chemical production, and biological degradation of environmental pollutants. Individual reactions and metabolic pathways are represented by information on the source and intermediate chemical compounds, organisms that convert compounds, enzymes and genes [7]. Using maps can help with maps. Figure 8 presents a map of methanogenesis.

![Figure 8](image-url)
All maps are interactive, and each substance involved in the metabolism of bacteria can be considered individually to find optimal ways of its production, etc.

4 Results

In our view, it is essential to analyze the interactions in the anaerobic association of microorganisms, which will further optimize the technological process of bioconversion of organic waste with the production of useful bio-based products. Accordingly, based on the analytical data from the bioinformatics databases discussed in Section 2 and previous research, we can determine the interactions of the required ecological-trophic groups of microorganisms.

It is essential to understand the effects of mineral compounds, in particular, the ferrum contained in many industrial organic wastes, including sewage sludge and sludge in municipal wastewater treatment plants (Figure 9).

![Figure 9. Estimated commensal interaction between Fe³⁺-chordinator Clostridium-acetogen and acetate-utilized Methanosarcina-methanogen: 1 – a direct mechanism of electron absorption; 2 – an absorption mechanism based on abiotic H₂ [7]](image)

Thus, in the study [8] direct absorption of electron from Fe³⁺ for Methanobacterium strain IM1, because:

1. It generates more methane from Fe³⁺ than H₂ using Methanococcus maripaludis with a low H₂ uptake threshold.
2. It produces methane using only a cathode with a voltage of 400 mW in conditions.

It is speculated that Methanosarcina could receive electrons directly from Fe³⁺. The electron acceptor can be extracellular (such as electrodes or cells), after which Geobacter uses its extracellular electron transfer mechanisms. Only recently, through a comparative transcriptional approach, probable scenarios for direct electron uptake in Methanosarcina have been substantiated [9]. In this study, Methanosarcina, grown by direct electron uptake rather than H₂, individually regulated several redox-active cell surface proteins. However, the exact role of these cell surface proteins in the direct absorption of electrons by methanosarcin has not yet been characterized.

The second strategy for methanogens on electron regeneration from Fe³⁺ is described - the use of extracellular enzymes for efficient electron capture. For efficient electron recovery enzymes such as hydrogenase, forming a dehydrogenase or supercomplex heterodisulfide reductase use enzymes derived from Fe³⁺, to obtain H₂ or its formation. If the extracellular enzyme-dependent strategy is to be useful in eco-corrosion communities, it remains to be explored further. This is especially true for dark fermentation with the production of biohydrogen and organic acids.

Dark fermentation produces relatively low-yield hydrogen (maximum 4H₂ per glucose) with the accumulation of metabolites such as VFA. On the other hand, the dark fermentation process is still attractive because of the very high performance and simplicity of the reactor structure. In this regard, hybrid systems that add a second process of purification of dark fermentation effluents are of interest to many studies. With the addition of the second process, hybrid systems can have a potentially attractive high hydrogen yield. There are several possible combinations of hybrid systems [10]: (1) dark fermentation + photo fermentation. VFAs derived from dark fermentation are ideal substrates for photofermentation; (2) dark fermentation + microbial cell electrolysis; (3) dark fermentation + plas biosynthesis. This is because approximately 1/3 of these combinations have the potential to achieve maximum yield of 12H₂ for glucose; and (4) dark fermentation + biogas plant. VFA in dark fermentation effluents can be substrates for methanogens. As a result of this process, a mixture of hydrogen and methane can be formed.

Many bacteria can produce hydrogen as a result of dark fermentation using organic compounds:

\[ [\text{CH}_2\text{O}]_n \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2. \]

Thus, in general, the stages of the dark fermentation process can be formed, as shown in Figure 10.

It should be noted that the hydrolytic and acidogenic stages of fermentation are highly interrelated, and changes in dominant species also depend on the properties of the degradable substrate and on the concentration of nutrients, micro- and macronutrients.

Bacteria that release hydrogen during dark fermentation have been identified among the representatives of 25% of bacterial genera presented in the latest edition of the Bergen Bacteria Identifier. Among these bacteria are known species such as Escherichia coli. Hydrogenase enzyme catalyzes this process under anaerobic conditions. The rate of formation of hydrogen by fermentation bacteria (400–650 ml per hour per 1 g of dry cell biomass) is much higher than that of other microorganisms, such as photosynthetic [11].

Therefore, the most appropriate approach is based on the integration of bio-hydrogen and bio-methane production from organic waste.
The second stage (II) – methane formation – should provide the growth conditions for methanogenic and acetoclastic bacteria that decompose volatile fatty acids into simple carboxylic acids. Compliance with this two-phase separation principle greatly improves the performance of the anaerobic digestion system. Thus, two-phase fermentation increases the efficiency of the process in terms of biogas output, the rate of formation and the percentage of methane in biogas.

Mesophilic reaction conditions are suitable for this process, as they provide equilibrium conditions for both phases of the process, being optimal for methanogen metabolism and acetogenesis processes in which oxidation to acetate and capron salts, as well as volatile fatty acids with branched structure, occurs [12].

In addition to the stage of methanogenesis, the speed of the process may be limited by the stage of hydrolysis preceding the acidogenesis (can be combined with it or the separation of a separate technological stage), this nature of the course is due to the origin of organic matter. For this reason, pre-treatment of the waste, which may contain pre-heating, is used to accelerate the process. This not only increases the amount of biogas produced but also improves its quality by increasing the methane content. In addition to thermal pre-treatment, wastes containing large amounts of cellulose and lignin, which are poorly biochemically oxidized, can also be subjected to alkaline hydrolysis. Depth of hydrolysis can also be achieved by recirculating the precipitate, which has already been anaerobically digested.

In the process of hydrogen production, both optional and obligate anaerobic bacteria are involved by fermentation. The various metabolic pathways that are thus established may be either stimulated or inhibited, depending on the operating conditions that govern the production of specific volatile fatty acids and alcohols, including acetate, propionate, butyrate, lactate and ethanol. Fermentation of carbohydrates by conversion of acetate and butyrate results in the production of, respectively, 4 and 2 molecules of molecular hydrogen per molecule of degraded glucose. But propionate, ethanol, and lactic acid can also be produced in mixed bacterial cultures, adversely affecting H2 production: propionate is a metabolite of the H2 consumer pathway, while ethanol and lactic acid are associated with zero H2 pathway. To increase H2 production, crop conditions such as C/N and C/P ratios, carbon sources, pH, and temperature have been widely studied. Metal ions can significantly affect the activity of enzymes related to hydrogen production [13].

In the study [14] was estimated a part of anaerobic metabolic pathways of association of methanogenic and sulfate reduction bacteria under municipal sewage sludge digested. Comparison of kinetics data by Fukui et al. between freshwater species of Desulfovomaculum acetoxidans, including other acetate utilizing sulfidogens and acetoclastic methanogens, is one of the keys to resolving dominance of acetoclastic methanogen over acetate-utilizing SRB in anaerobic digesters.
A large number of organic substrates can be used for biogas production. In agricultural biogas plants, liquid manure of cattle and pigs, as well as energy crops, plants are grown for energy production, is a widely used substrate. Energy crops help to generate new biomass for electricity, heat, and fuel production each year, but it is necessary to assess the environmental security of their large-scale use comprehensively, their impact on soil fertility and biodiversity in the ecosystem. Other organic wastes from manufacturing and municipalities, as well as organic residues from agriculture and industry, can also be fermented to produce bio-hydrogen and/or biomethane, which contributes to climate protection, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

5 Conclusions

One approach to systematizing the available information, in particular concerning anaerobic fermentation, is ontologizing them. In current conditions, when working with patent information, in addition to the intellectual property databases of individual countries, it is advisable to use the possibilities of search systems WEB-systems, which conveniently provide information about patents, taken into account in the examination of the patent office. Thus, the development of modern communications has greatly expanded the opportunities for a researcher to enter the world level of his developments. Significant scientific support for biochemical research is provided by bioinformation electronic databases such as KEGG, BacDive and EAWAG-BBD, etc., which provide access to a collection of graphical representations and text descriptions of metabolic or signal pathways, regulatory schemes of biological processes, information on the body. Covering various aspects of bacterial and archaic biodiversity; information on microbial biocatalytic reactions and biodegradation pathways, mainly xenobiotic chemical compounds. The use of such information ontological tools significantly expands the possibilities of developing anaerobic fermentation technologies. With the help of ontological online platforms, biochemical simulation of anaerobic fermentation processes was carried out, a scheme of anaerobic fermentation reactions was formed, technological combinations of hydrolysis, acidogenesis, and methanogenesis processes, and individual fermentation stages were analyzed. The directions for optimization of the technological process of obtaining biohydrogen and biomethane with account for changes in the association of microorganisms at different stages of the bioprocess have been determined.

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