

GLOSSARY

Biowaste: The waste material capable of decomposing under anaerobic or aerobic conditions.

Acetogenesis: is a process through which acetate is produced from CO₂ and an electron source (e.g., H₂, CO, formate, etc.) by anaerobic bacteria

Acetoclastic methanogens: Anaerobic bacteria that convert acetic acid to methane

Hydrogenotrophic methanogens: Organisms which use [carbon dioxide](#) (CO₂) as a source of carbon, and [hydrogen](#) as a [reducing agent](#).

Anaerobes: Organisms living, active, occurring, or existing in the absence of free oxygen.

Land fill: The disposal of waste material by burying it, especially as a method of filling in and reclaiming excavated pits.

Thermophile: It is an organism — a type of extremophile — that thrives at relatively high temperatures, between 41 and 122 °C (106 and 252 °F).

Mesophiles: It is an organism that grows best in moderate temperature, neither too hot nor too cold, typically between 20 and 45 °C (68 and 113 °F).

Cryophiles: An [organism](#) that [thrives](#) at low [temperatures](#).

Biofiltration: It is a pollution control technique using living material to capture and biologically degrade pollutants.

Hydrolysis: The chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water.

Electro-acoustic: This involves the direct conversion of electrical into acoustic energy or vice versa.

Electro osmotic flow: It is often abbreviated as EOF; synonymous with electroosmosis or electroendosmosis) is the motion of liquid induced by an applied potential across a porous material, capillary tube, membrane, microchannel, or any other fluid conduit.

Screw press: It is a type of machine press in which the ram is driven up and down by a screw. The screw shaft can be driven by a handle or a wheel. It works by using a coarse screw to convert the rotation of the handle or drive-wheel into a small downward movement of greater force.

Ultrasonic: of or involving sound waves with a frequency above the upper limit of human hearing