

The combined valorization of bio-products and byproducts; the cases of micro algae production and glycerol conversion.



# Common problems

- The high value products and by-products have a limited market
- A large supply can strongly decrease the price
  - The large amounts of glycerol from biodiesel production have saturated the market jet
  - The algae on the market can already cover the requirements



# The markets

- The energy market is infinite...
  - The competition is not with the oil costs (that are increasing, and will increase even more), but with biofuels; the prices come out the legal constrains
- Animal feed
  - The market is wide, but the presence of large amounts of new products can distort it

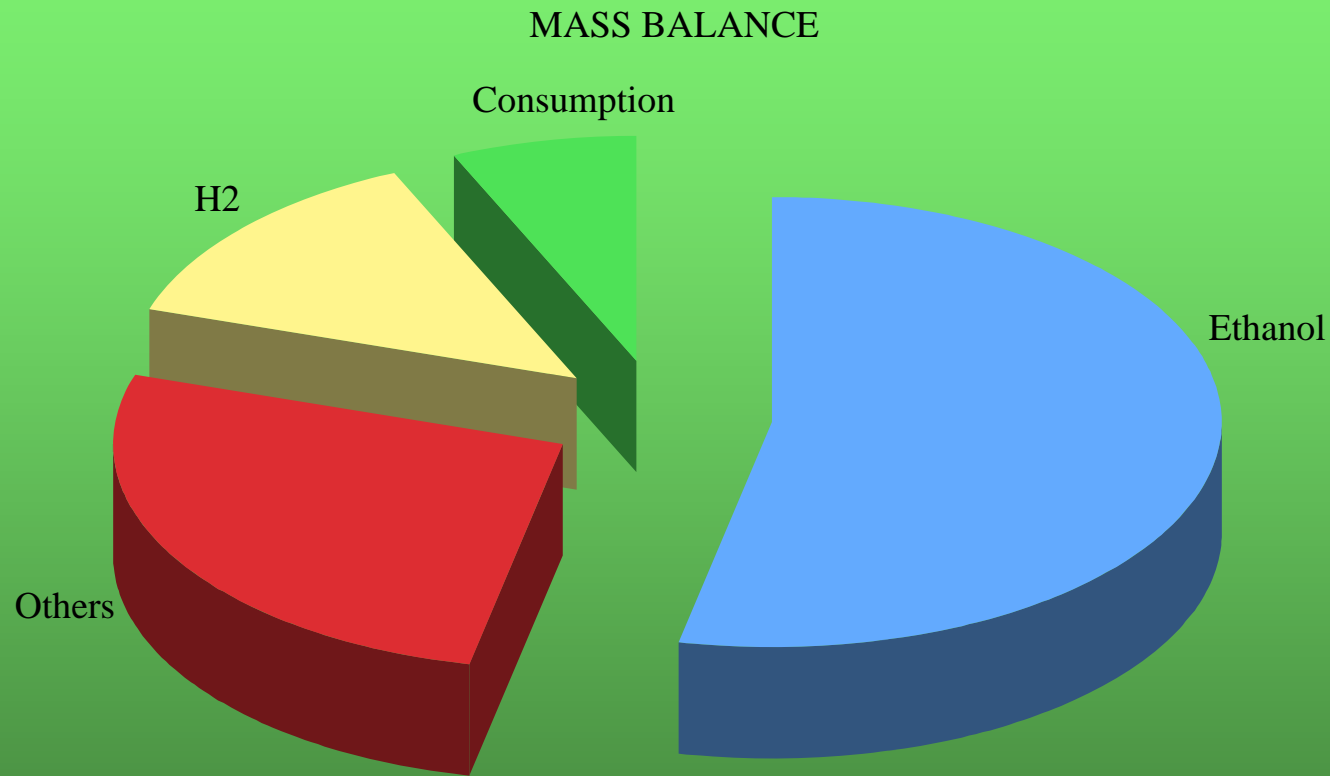


# Glycerol

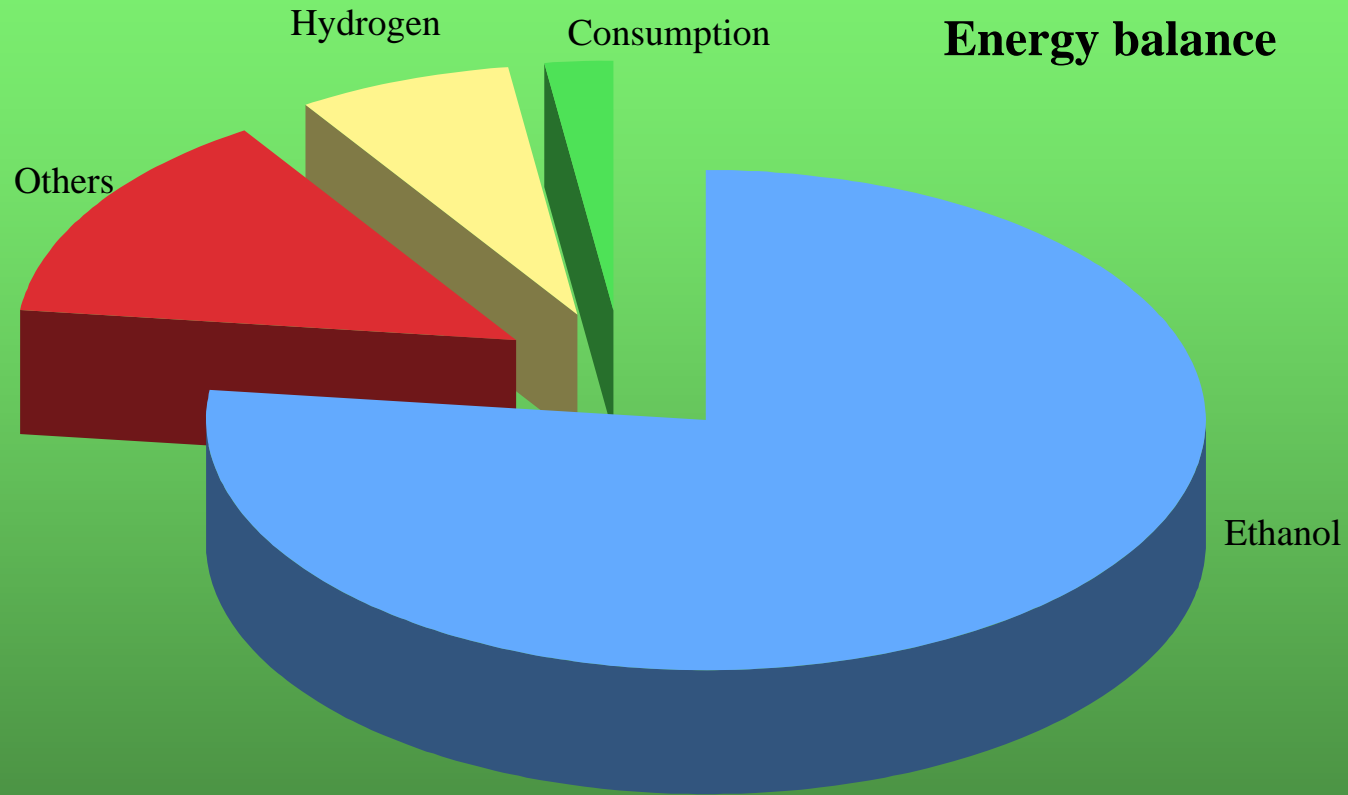
- Our experience comes out the production of hydrogen
- With selected bacterial population, the production is among the highest obtained in the world
- But still we convert 20% of the energy content in gas
- The rest are ethanol and fatty acids, plus a small percent of internal use
- The test show a very stable process, also with glycerol of different sources



# Glycerol conversion - mass balance



# Glycerol



# Glycerol conversion

- The addition of ethanol increases the quality of biodiesel
- The value of ethanol covers all the transformation costs, with economic advantage
- The  $H_2$ , if we do not want to store or sell, can be directly converted into energy, for the plant supply and the grid
- The fatty acids can be converted into methane, supplying energy to the system



# Glycerol

- What are we doing now?
- Experiences are on batch scale
- The results are interesting, but we are sure that productions can increase
- We will build up a continuous reactor, in order to verify the feasibility of industrial plants
- Thanks to Cristiano Varrone





# Algae

- The composition of algae is very variable
- Only the use of all the matter can give economics
- Otherwise it become waste...
- The example of Venice



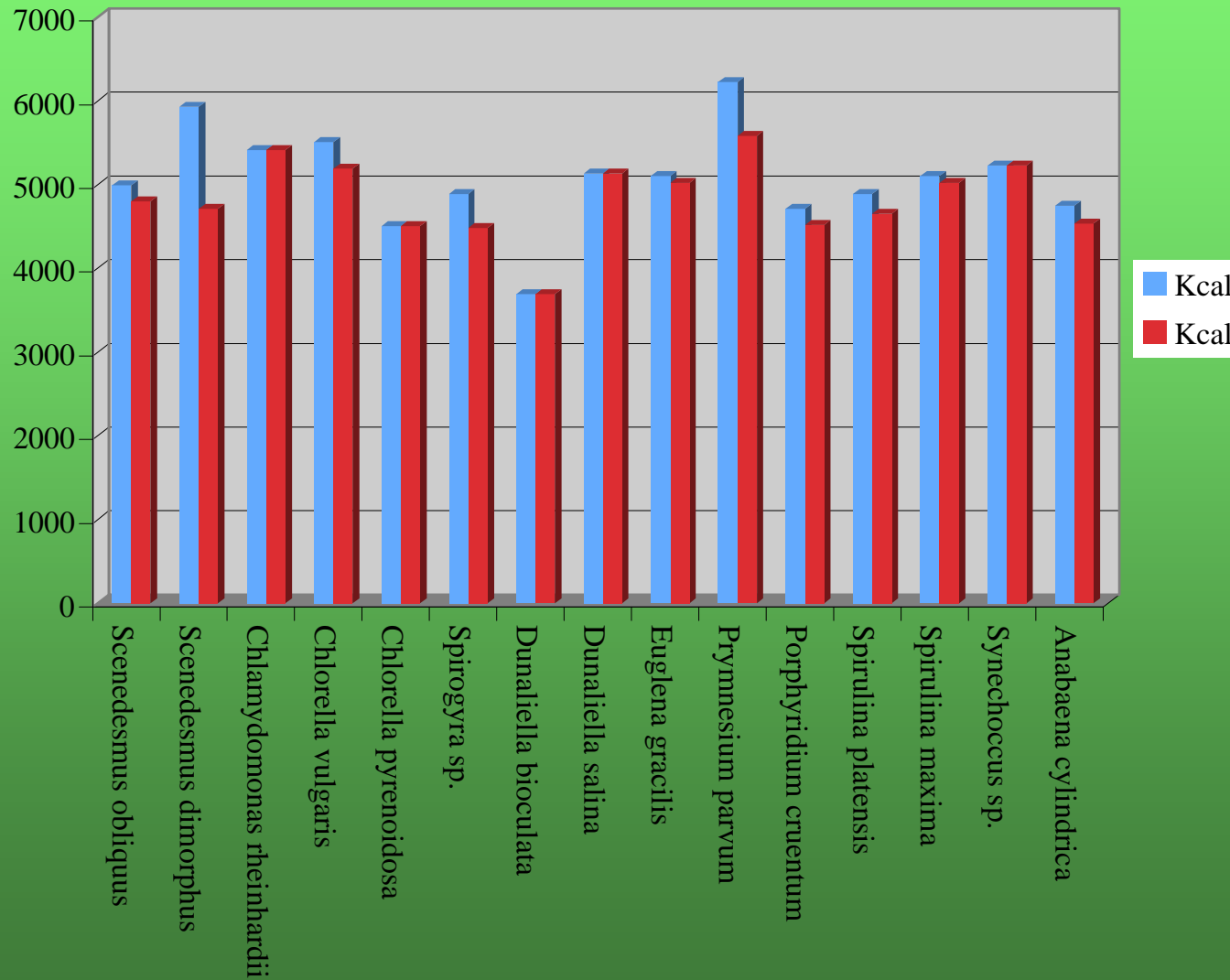
# Algae of Venice

- They are macroalgae (*Ulva rigida*)
  - From the XIX century people tried to get cellulose out of algae in order to produce paper
  - Paper is a mixture of cellulose, starch and minerals
  - Exactly as algae...
  - Then “Alga carta”



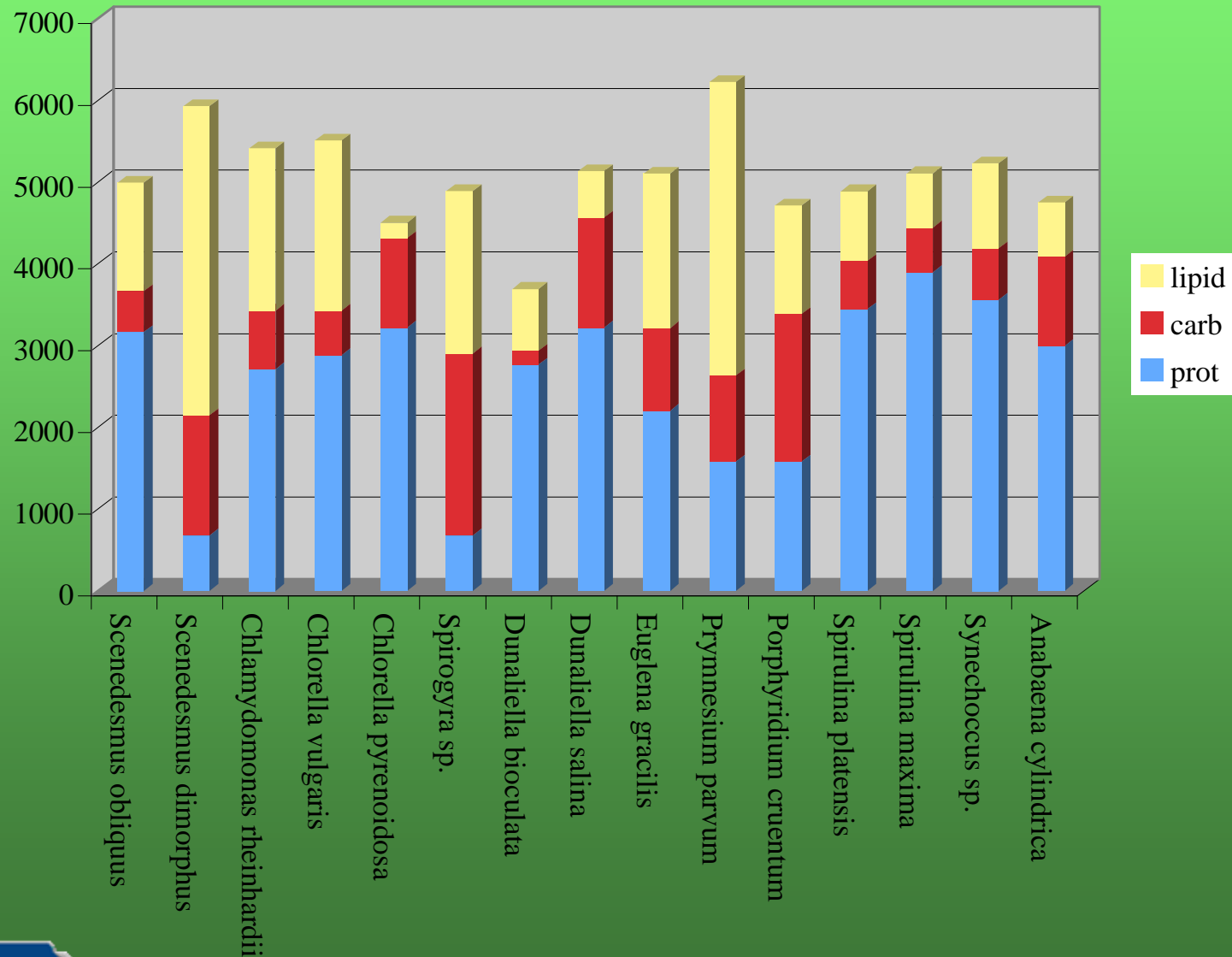
# Heath value algae kCal/kg

Max - min energetic value



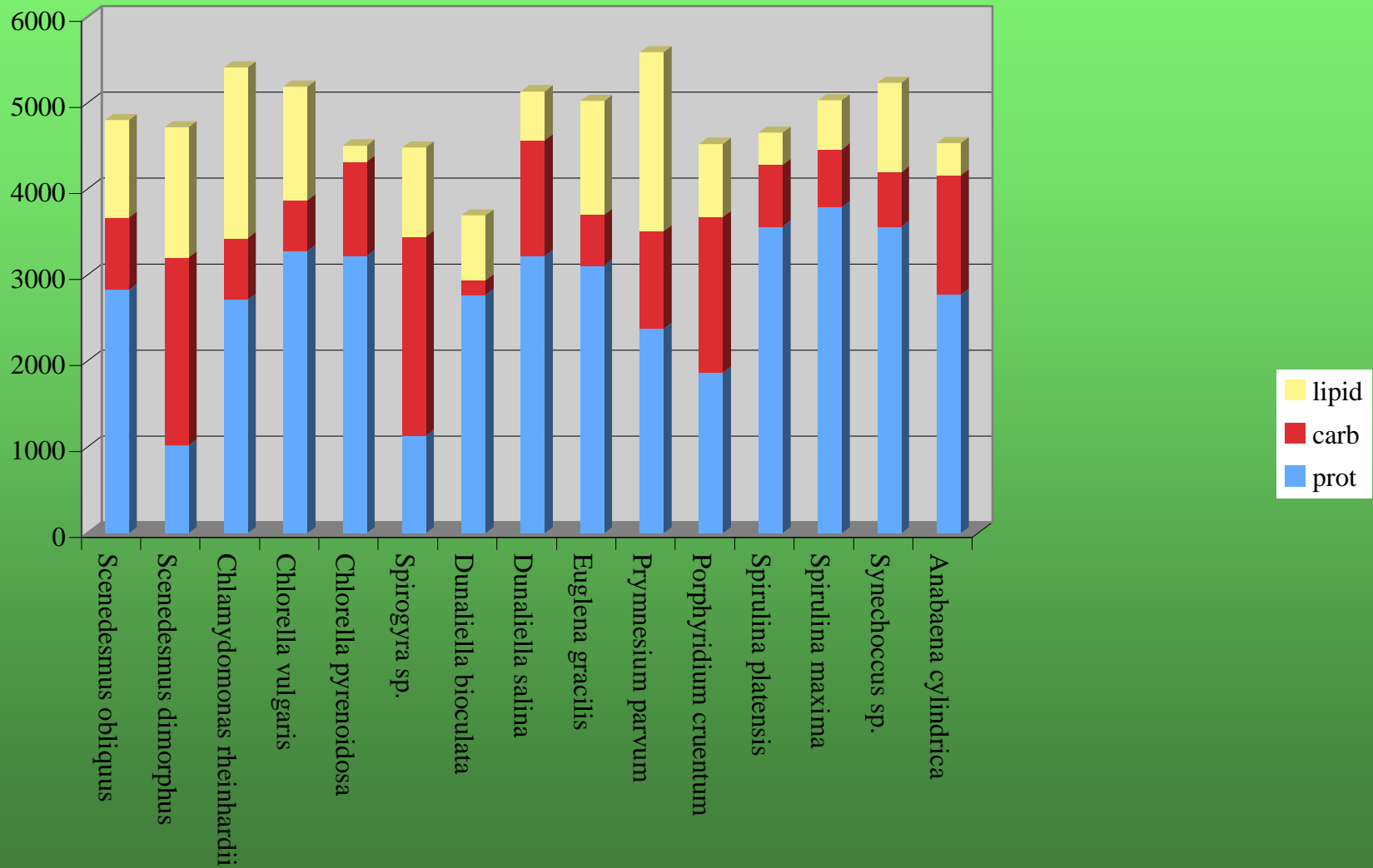
# Microalgae energy max kCal/kg

## Energy by components max



# Microalgae energy min kCal/kg

Distribution by components min



# Results with N starving

- + 40% lipids
- - 30% production
- In all cases (algae stream) less energy
- Almost 10% less energy



•Prymnesium parvum= 5167 kCal with starving, 5586 kCal without starving, minus 418 kCal



# Need increase yield

- Concerning energy: increase in lipids are interesting if the total weight increases
- Otherwise we do not gain value
- The example of mais silage
- We must find out systems for the increase of total production
- Test on **real scale plants** with different streams, in different conditions
- Real scale tests with continuous reactors for define value of starving



# What to do with proteins?

- Animal feed, is usually the answer
- But if the market suggests different solutions
- We must convert it into energy
- New researches ongoing
- Bacteria converting proteins into carbohydrates
- Research in our laboratories

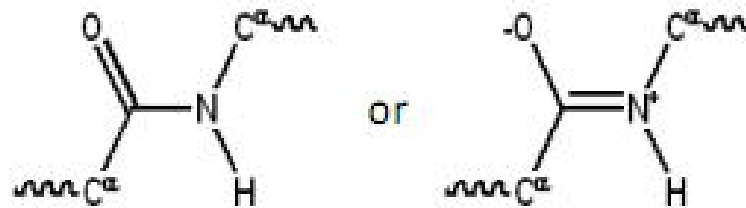




# Protein to energy

a

Protein: Peptide Bond



Easy to break

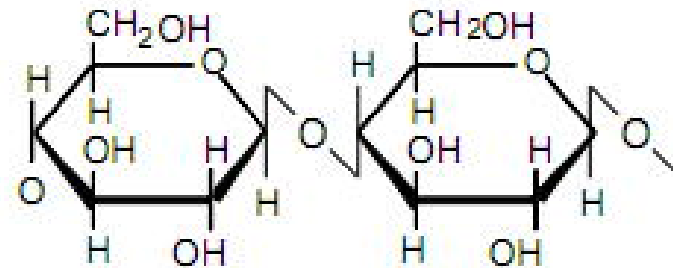
Bond Dissociation Energy

C-N: 308 KJ/mol

No need to complete digest

(Oligopeptides can be utilized in most microorganisms.)

Cellulose:  $\beta$ -Glycosidic Bond



Hard to break

Bond Dissociation Energy

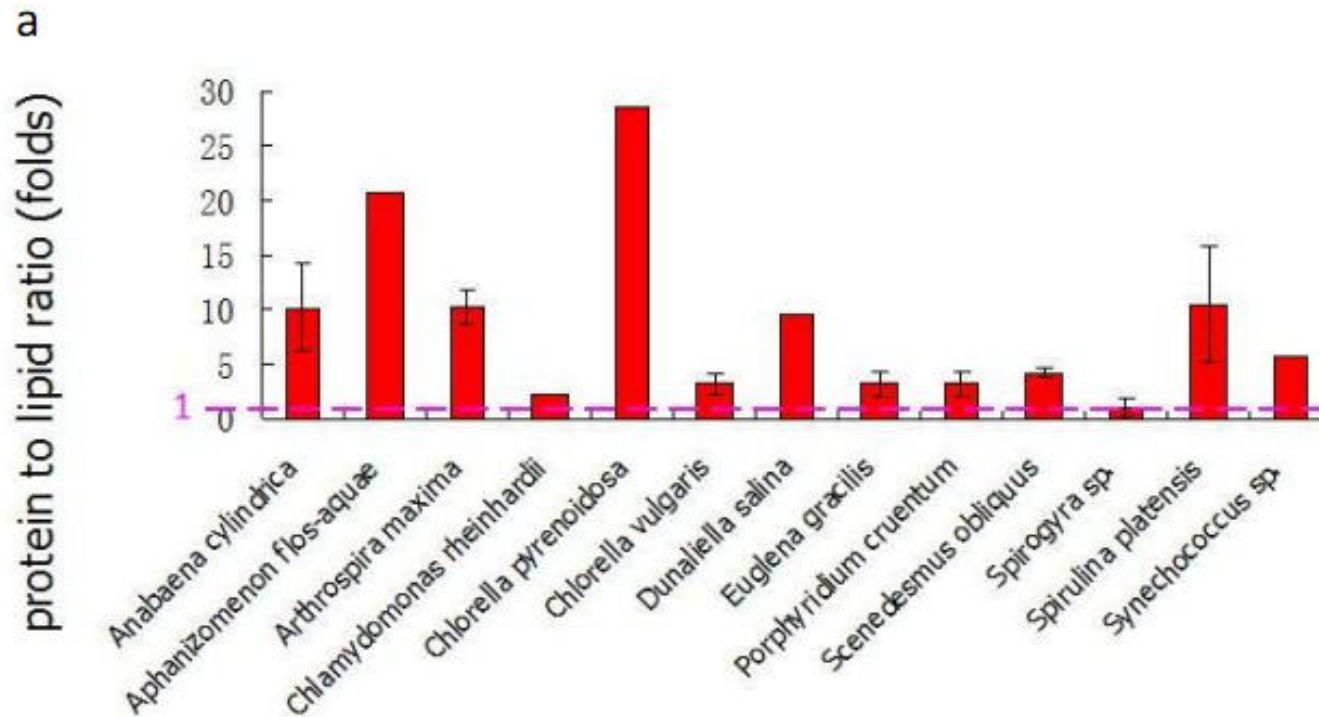
C-O: 360 KJ/mol

Need to complete digest

(Oligosaccharides can not be utilized in most microorganisms.)



# Protein/lipid ratio



Conversion of proteins into biofuels by engineering nitrogen flux, Yi-Xin Huo, Kwang Myung Cho, Jimmy G Lafontaine Rivera, Emma Monte, Claire R Shen, Yajun Yan & James C Liao

Nature Biotechnology (2011)



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# Future photobioreactors

- High efficiency
- Low capital cost
- Low energy consumption
- Resolution to the major problems:
  - mixing
  - harvesting
  - temperature
- Following what was done in the past...



# Photobioreactors, 1979



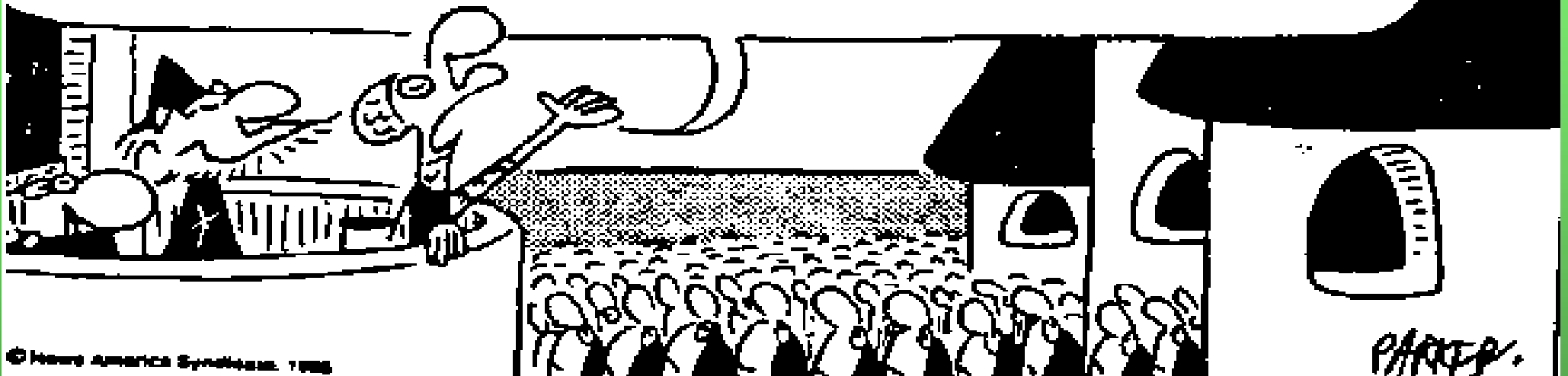
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# Researches going on

- Continuous reactor for glycerol conversion
- Protein to energy conversion
- New photo-bioreactor technology, for testing the real efficiency of the system



# Bioenergy is the future!



## Thank you for your attention



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