

<https://www.codecheck.info/news/bilder/spirula-650x371-1-103248.jpeg>

BIOFUEL AND LIPID ACCUMULATION IN MICROALGAE

A PROJECT BY LIV ZANDER AND CARLA VERMÖHLEN

SUMMARY

- Topic of the project
- Problem
- Intentions and goals
- Planned cultivation and experiments
- Lipidaccumulation in algae
- Results from literature research
- Biofuel from rape and algae
- Conclusion



A microscopic view of several parallel filaments of green algae. Each filament is composed of a series of rectangular cells. The cells are filled with numerous small, green, spherical chloroplasts. Some cells also contain larger, brownish, oval-shaped structures, likely pyrenoids. The filaments are arranged in a slightly curved, parallel fashion against a white background. A thin, horizontal, olive-green bar is positioned near the top of the image.

TOPIC OF THE PROJECT

https://www.myfairtrade.com/media/image/e6/3e/6a/2924_amazon_d.jpg

FOCUS OF OUR PROJECT CLASS

- Shaping of structural change in the rhine area
- Recultivation of artificial mining lakes
- Sustainability through algae

What about
energy
production
through algae?

HOW DID WE CHOOSE A TOPIC?

- Personal interest in transition of energy production
- Interesting research opportunities
- Low water consumption
- No competition to food crops => Independency from fertile soil
- Diverse possible application

Projektvorschläge – 4. Bio-Energie

MINT

Research-Question: Können Algen Erdöl (teilweise) ersetzen?

Task: Kultiviere Algen zur Lipidproduktion.

MINT: Welche Lipide werden wie schnell synthetisiert? Recherche, Kultivierung, Mikroskopie und Nachweisfärbung

FSZ-Materialien

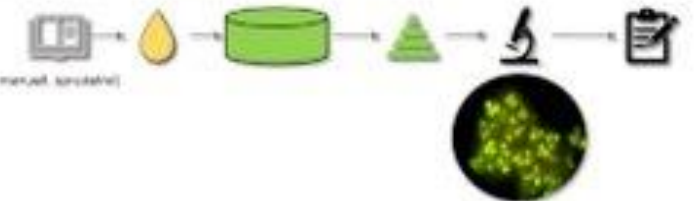
- wässriges Mineralmedium: $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 10.0 g, $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$: 0.5 g, $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 30.0 g + 10 Trasse-Mittel-Solution: 1.0 ml + 10 Vitamin-Solution: 0.2 ml + Filtrat gewaschener SiO_2
- 10 Trasse-Mittel-Solution: $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 3.16 g, $\text{Na}_2\text{EDTA} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 4.39 g, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 0.8 g, $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 0.5 g, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 22.2 g, $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 10.0 g, $\text{NaNO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$: 140.0 g, Adest. zu 1L, 10 Vitamin-Solution: (NUR FÜR 1.0 g/L FeCl_3): 1.0 ml, (NUR FÜR 1.0 g/L CuSO_4): 10.0 ml, (Thiamin HCl): 200.0 mg, Adest. zu 1L

- Alge-Nanochloropsis-Kultur 100mL (DRAG-certifiziert)

- Parafilm-Ha-Rad (Schulen?)

Schüler-Materialien

- 1x1x1 Kultivierungsgefäße (3x transparente Gefäße, Durchmessung magnetisch, manuell, sonotrode)
- kleine Gefäße zum Färben & Objektträger, Prozedur (Schulen?)



PROBLEM



PROBLEM

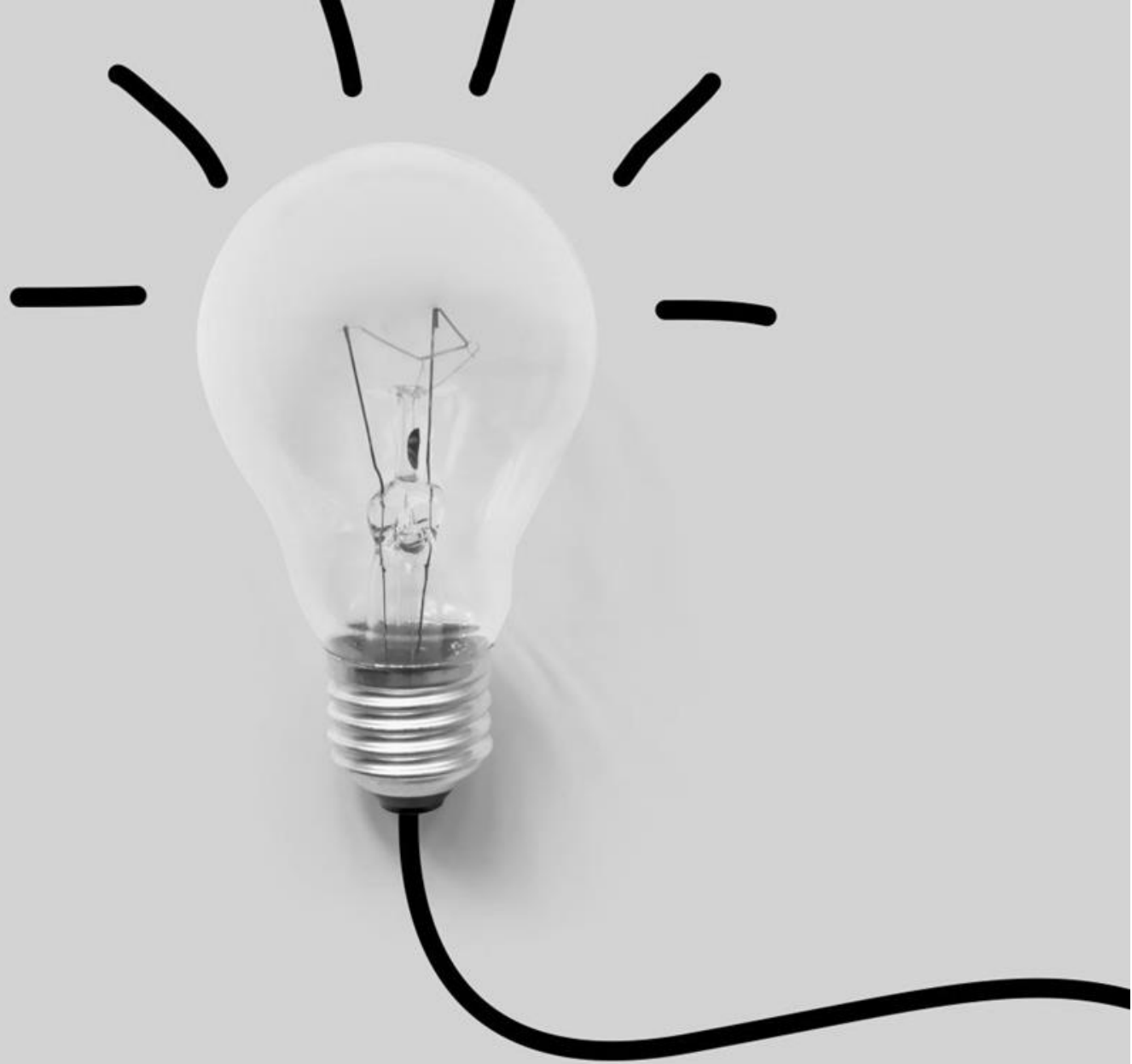


Fossil resources

Demand for
energy

Environmental
pollution

INTENTIONS AND GOALS



INTENTIONS AND GOALS

01

Cultivation of algae under different circumstances to achieve lipidaccumulation

02

Comparision of different biofuels

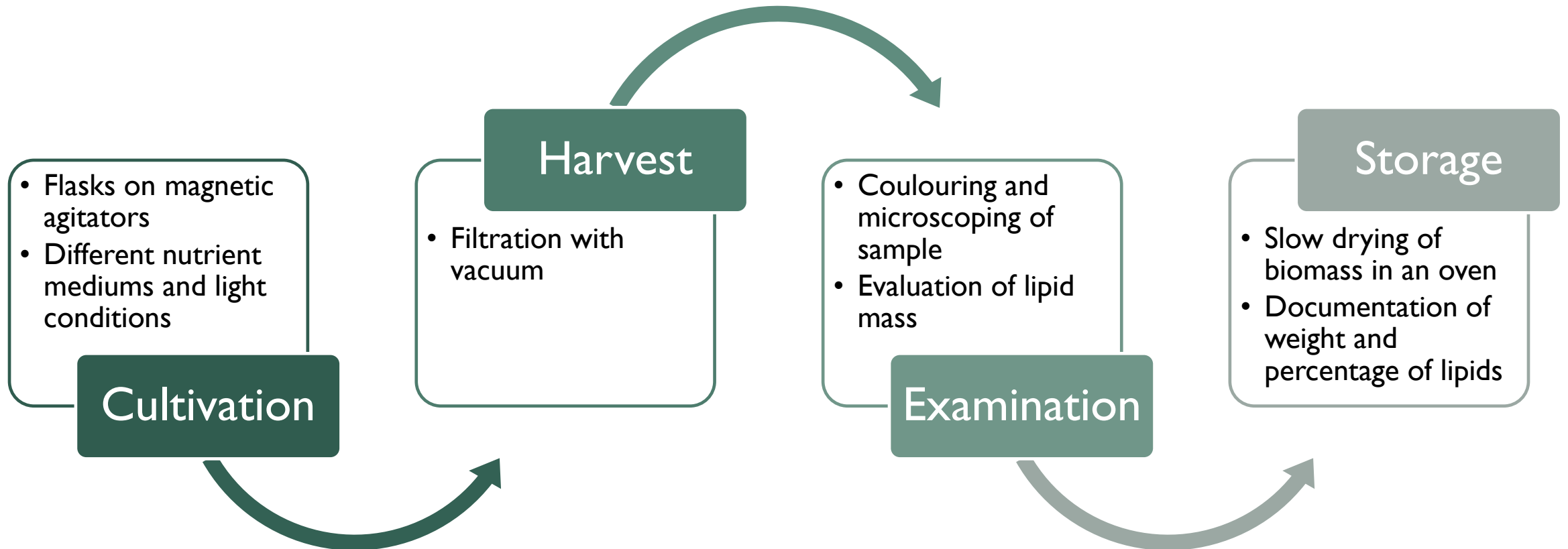
03

Conclusion for daily usage and possible applications



PLANNED CULTIVATION AND EXPERIMENTS

PLANNED CULTIVATION AND EXPERIMENTS





LIPIDACCUMULATION IN ALGAE

<https://www.dalton-cosmetics.com/media/wysiwyg/Dalton-Meereskosmetik-Wirkstoffe-Alge.jpg>

LIPIDACCUMULATION IN ALGAE

- Plant is forced to prioritise under resource limitation => Allocation
- Nitrogen limitation: Lipids are no longer used for cell formation; they are stored in other cells
- Extraction for biofuel production



RESULTS FROM
LITERATURE
RESEARCH





FIRST STUDY

INTRODUCTION TO THE DISSERTATION

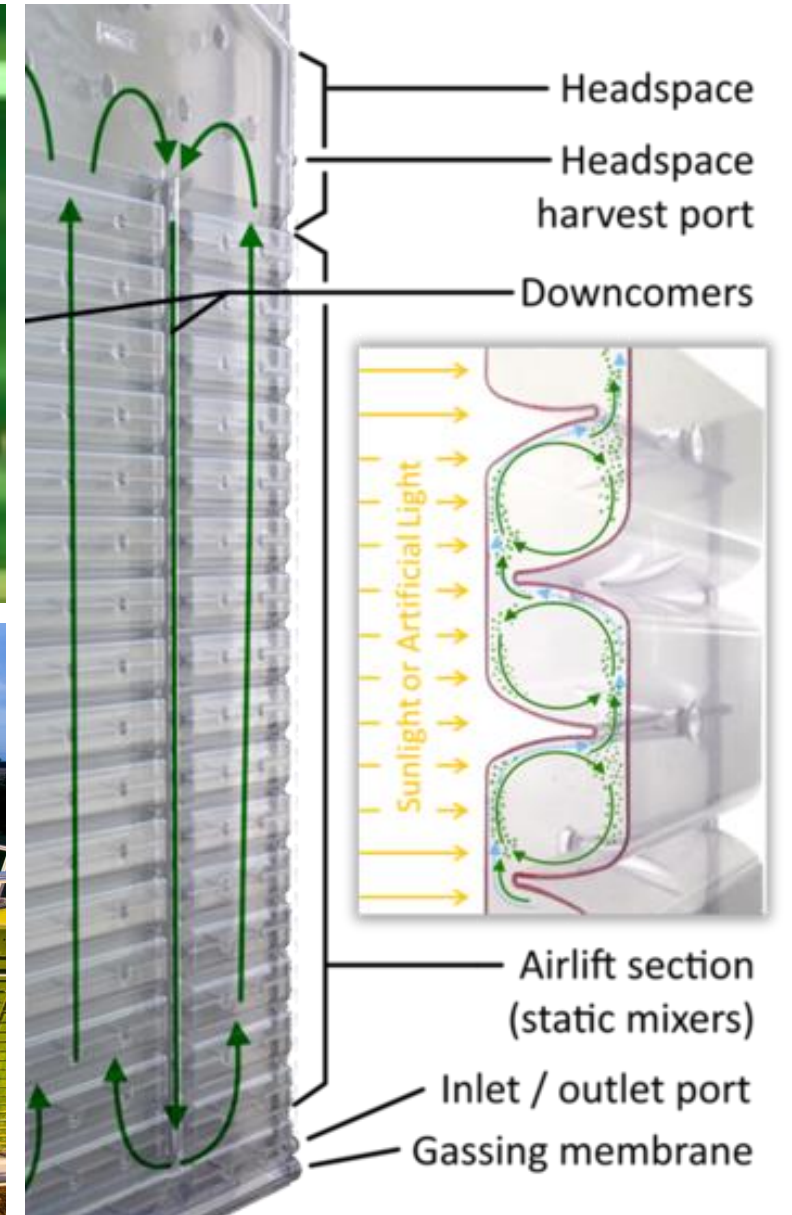
- PhD thesis by Robert Dillschneider (Karlsruher Institut für Technologie KIT) published in 2014
- Link: <https://publikationen.bibliothek.kit.edu/1000042024/3158745>
- Topic: Efficiency of microalgae cultivation for biofuel production
- Focus of evaluation: Lipidaccumulation during cultivation



CULTIVATION

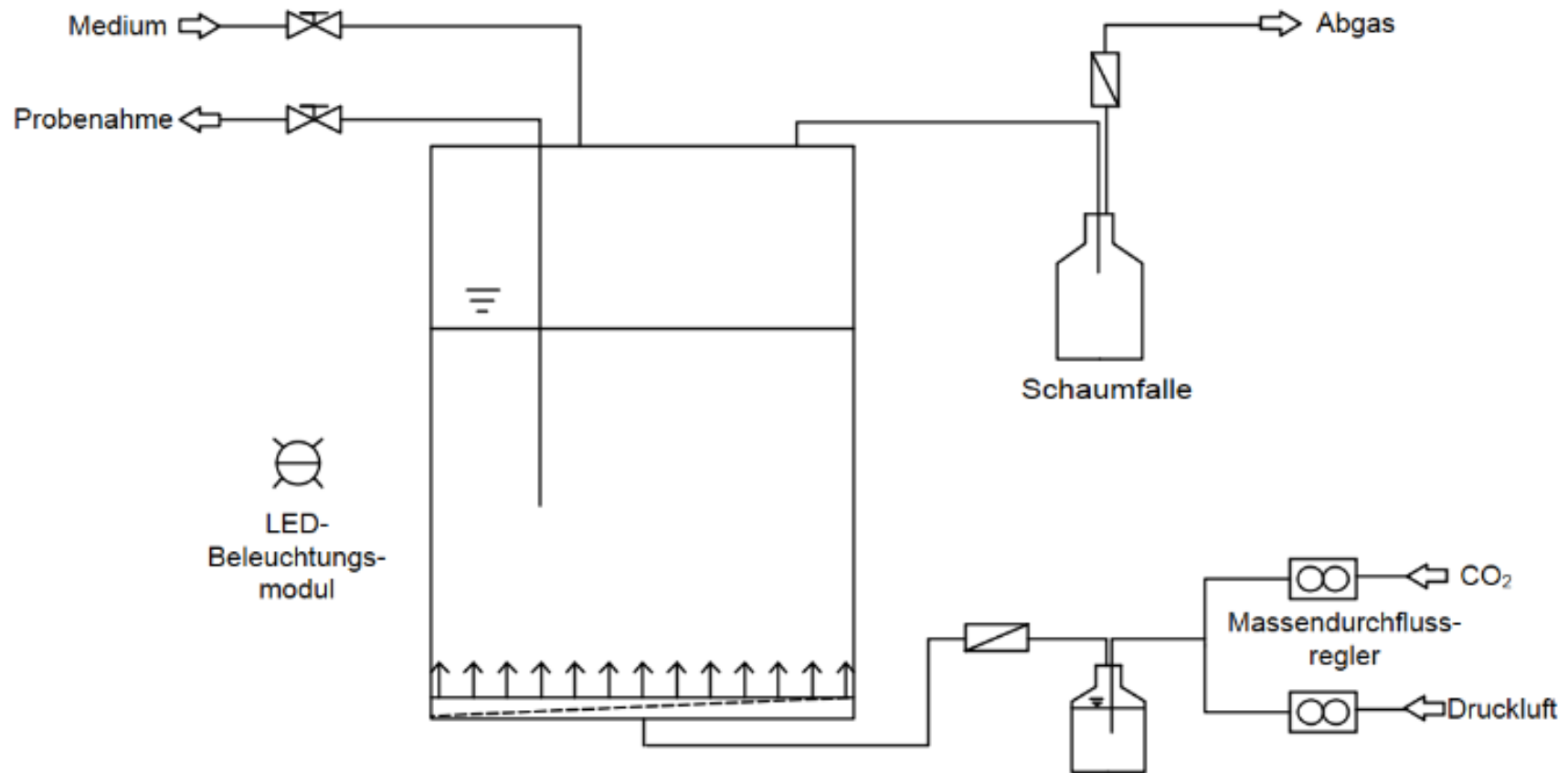
- Examination of three different algae: *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, *Nannochloropsis salina*, *Chlorella vulgaris*
- Interessant aufgrund der Fähigkeit der Lipidanreicherung und dem großen Anteil an Fettsäuren (relevant for biofuel research)
- Precultures were grown in flasks and mixed by rotary shakers
- Temperature and other outside influences were controlled by incubators
- Different reactors were used

FAP-REACTOR

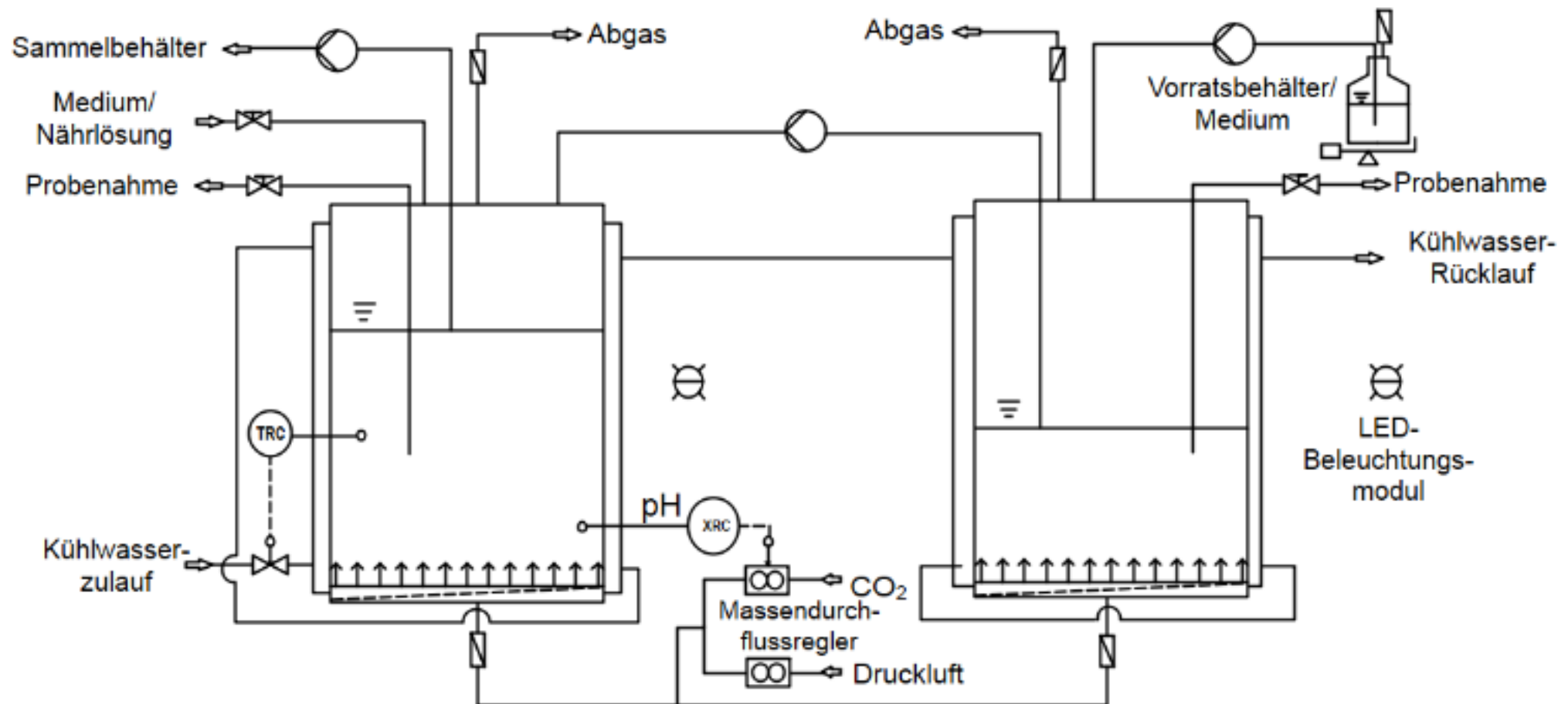


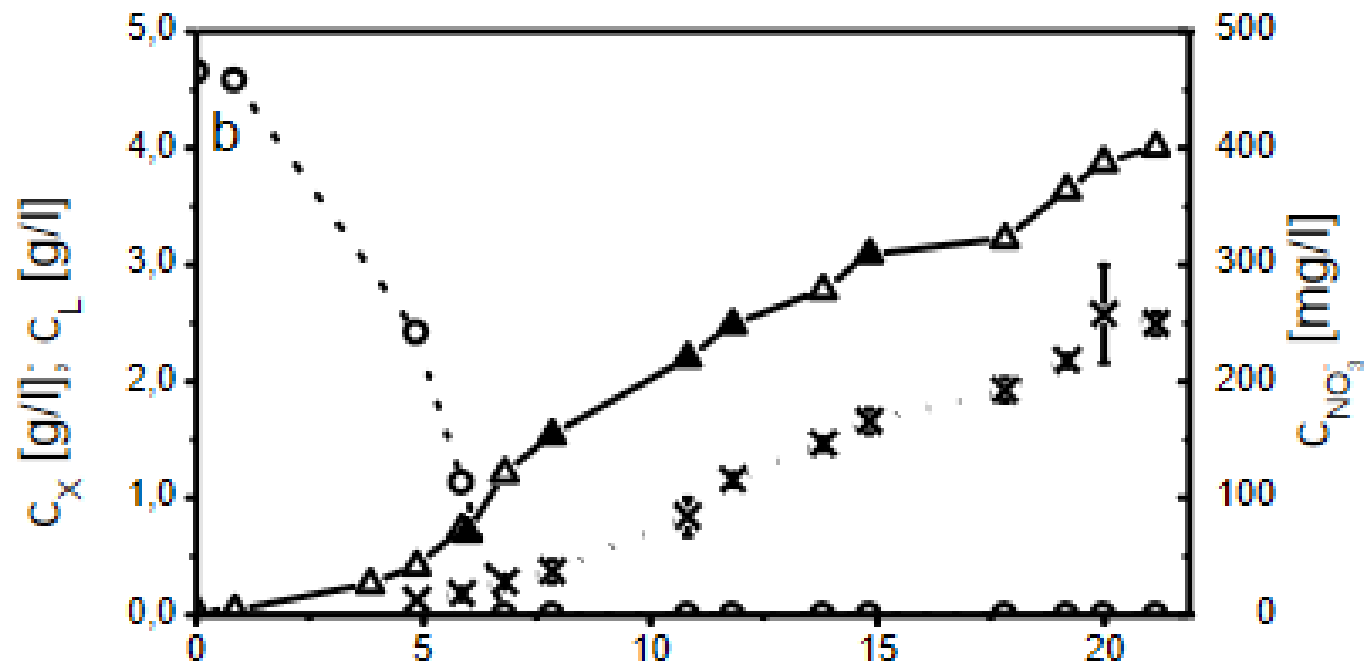
https://www.gesundheitsindustrie-bw.de/application/files/4114/3518/9606/13862_de.JPG

REACTOR DIAGRAM



COMPOSITION FOR LIPID ACCUMULATION



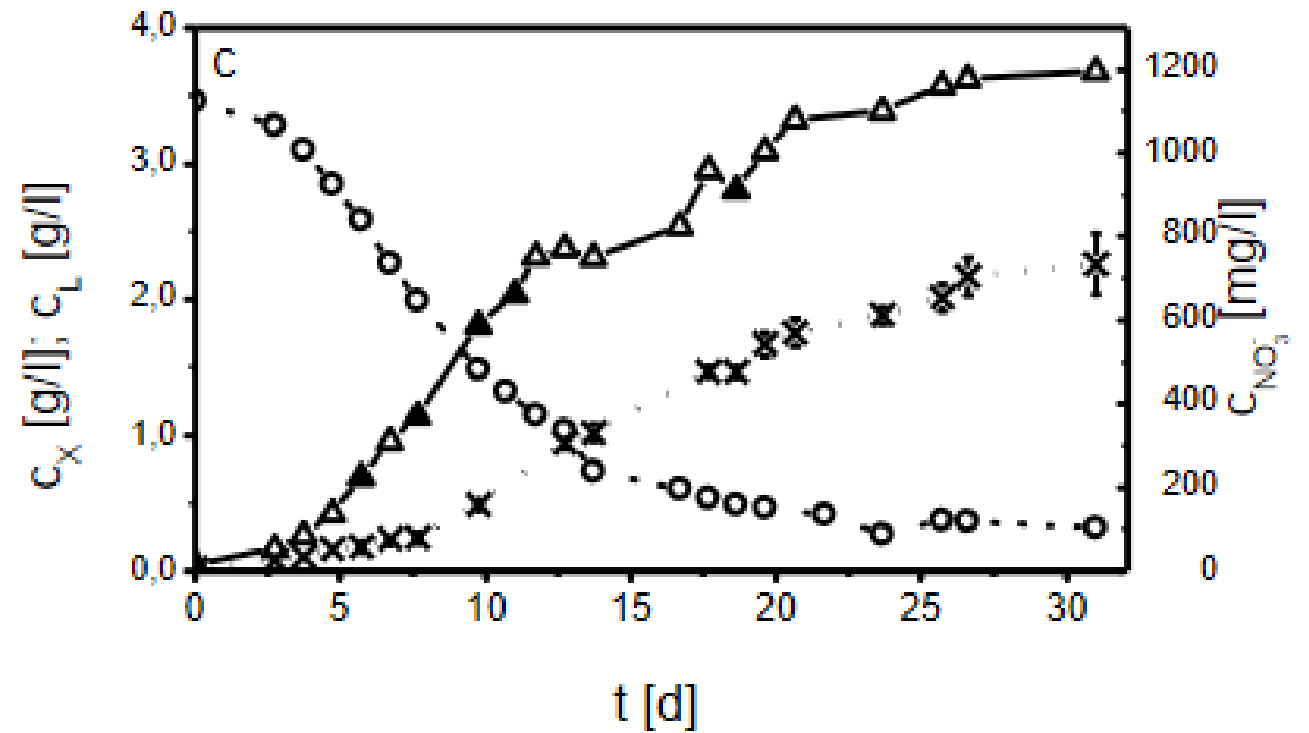


Δ : Biomass concentration;
 \times : Lipidconcentration;
 \circ : Nitrogenconcentration

Diss. R. Dillschneider

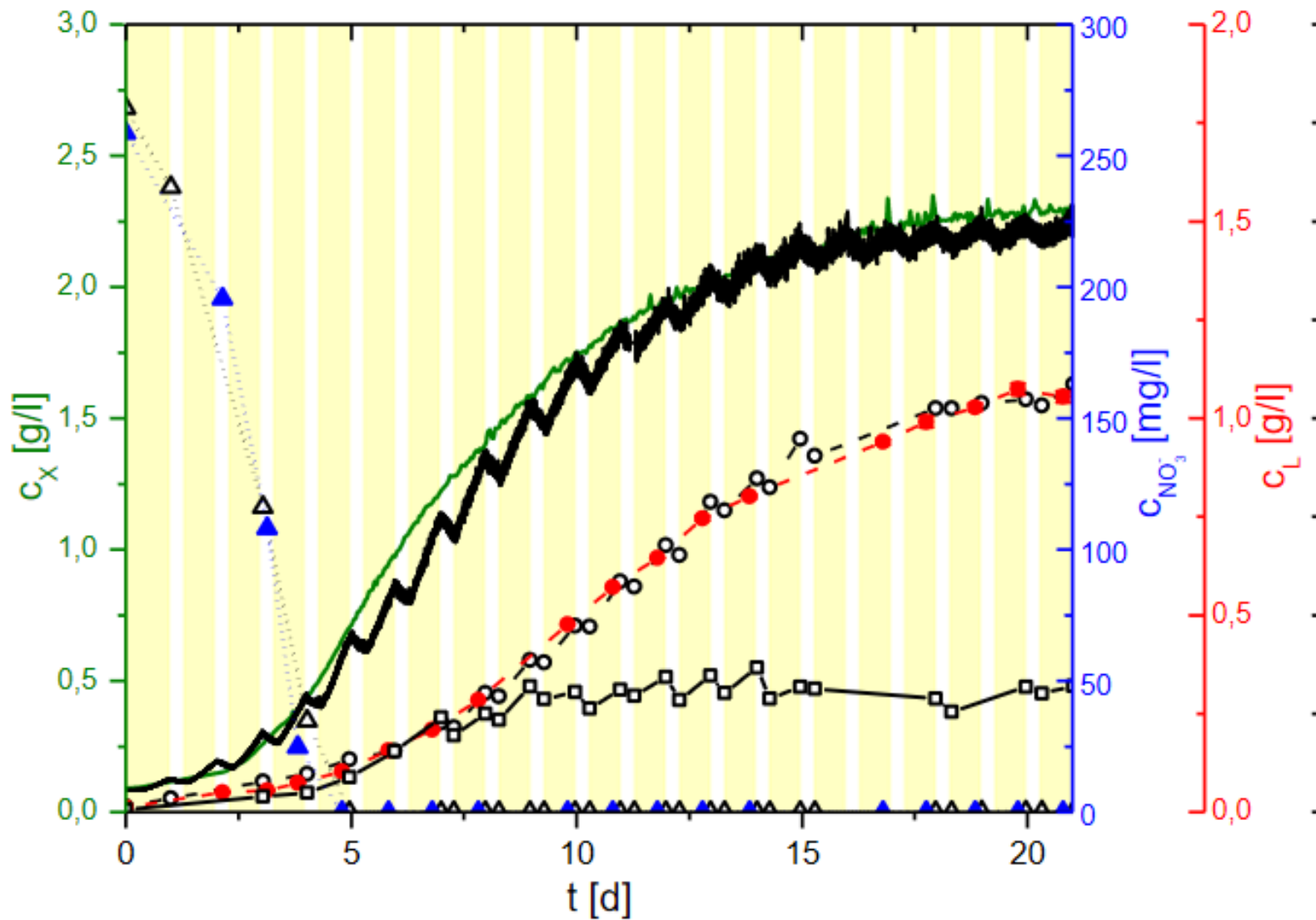
NITROGEN LIMITATION

PHOSPHORUS LIMITATION



Diss. R. Dillschneider

- Δ : Biomass concentration;
- \times : Lipidconcentration;
- \circ : Nitrogenconcentration



DAYLIGHT CYCLE
IMITATION

CONCLUSION

- Two phase cultivation offers higher percentage of lipids and more effective production of biomass as well as lipids
- Energy loss can be compensated by putting multiple vertical reactors behind each other
- Cultivation with sunlight promises same results =>cheap and sustainable energy source
- More efficient growth under red light
- Monochromatic light showed influence on pigmentation

The background features a complex pattern of multiple parallel green lines that intersect to form a grid of diamond shapes. Some of these lines are curved, creating a sense of movement and depth. A solid teal rectangular box is positioned in the lower-left quadrant, containing the text "RESULTS FROM OTHER STUDIES" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font.

RESULTS FROM OTHER STUDIES

RESULTS

- For *P. Tricornutum* a light intensity between 50 and 150 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$ is optimal
- Certain precautionary measures ought to be taken for a high light intensity (Prevention of photoinhibition) e.g. increase of cell density in a culture

<http://europepmc.org/backend/ptpmcrender.fcgi?accid=PMC5389818&blobtype=pdf>



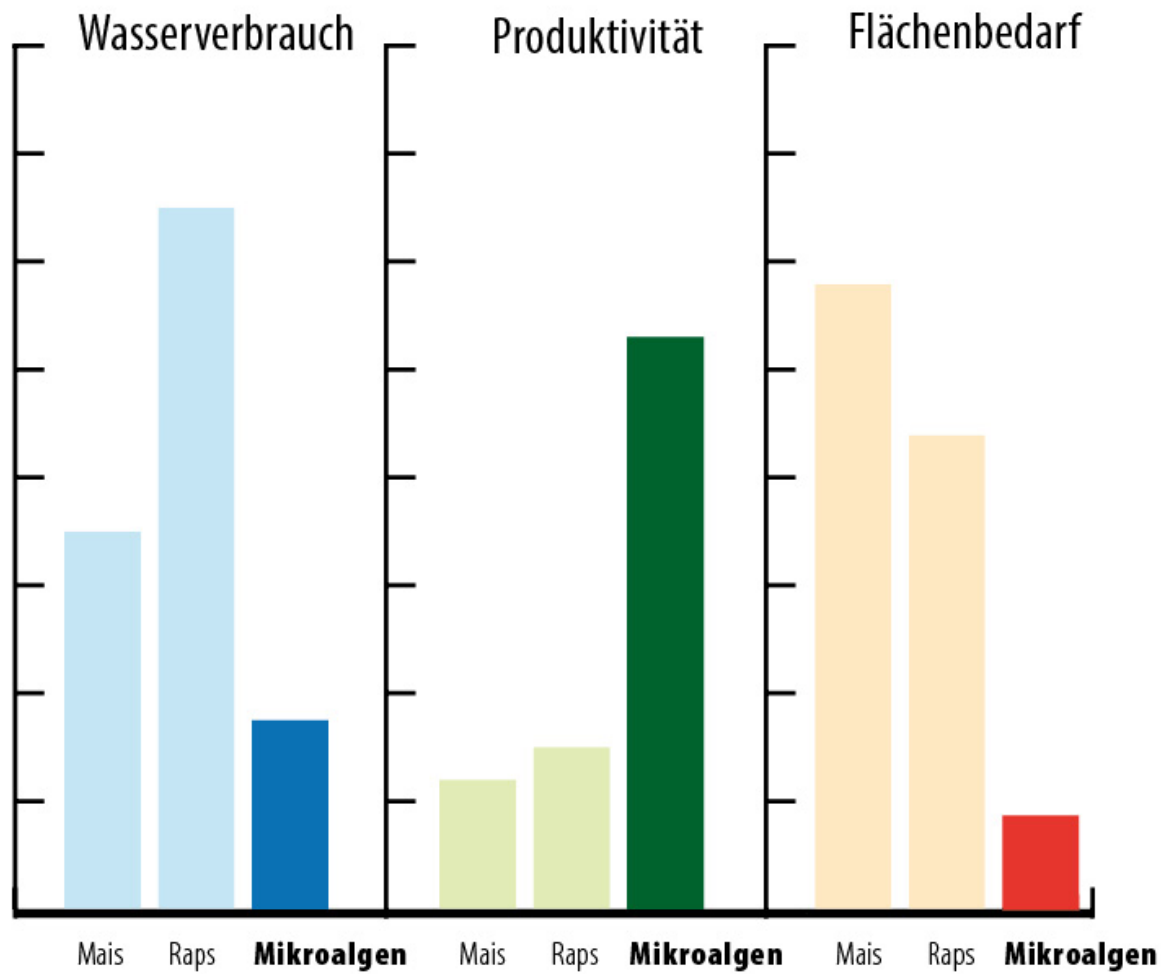
BIOFUEL

BIOFUEL PRODUCTION

- Extraction of lipids from rape, algae etc.
- Transesterification with methanol (CH_3OH) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH)
- Lipids + Sodium Hydroxide + Methanol \rightarrow Fatty acid methyl ester + Water + Sodium ions (Biofuel)

Advantages	Disadvantages
Edible oil waste does not stand in competition to nutrition	Not enough edible oil waste in circulation
Creation of sustainable jobs	Almost no gas stations for 100% bio fuel
Usable in already existing engines without a necessary upgrade	Huge amounts of glycerine
Highly effective	
CO2 neutral , every litre saves 2,7 kg CO2	
80% less greenhouse gasses	
Low soot emissions	

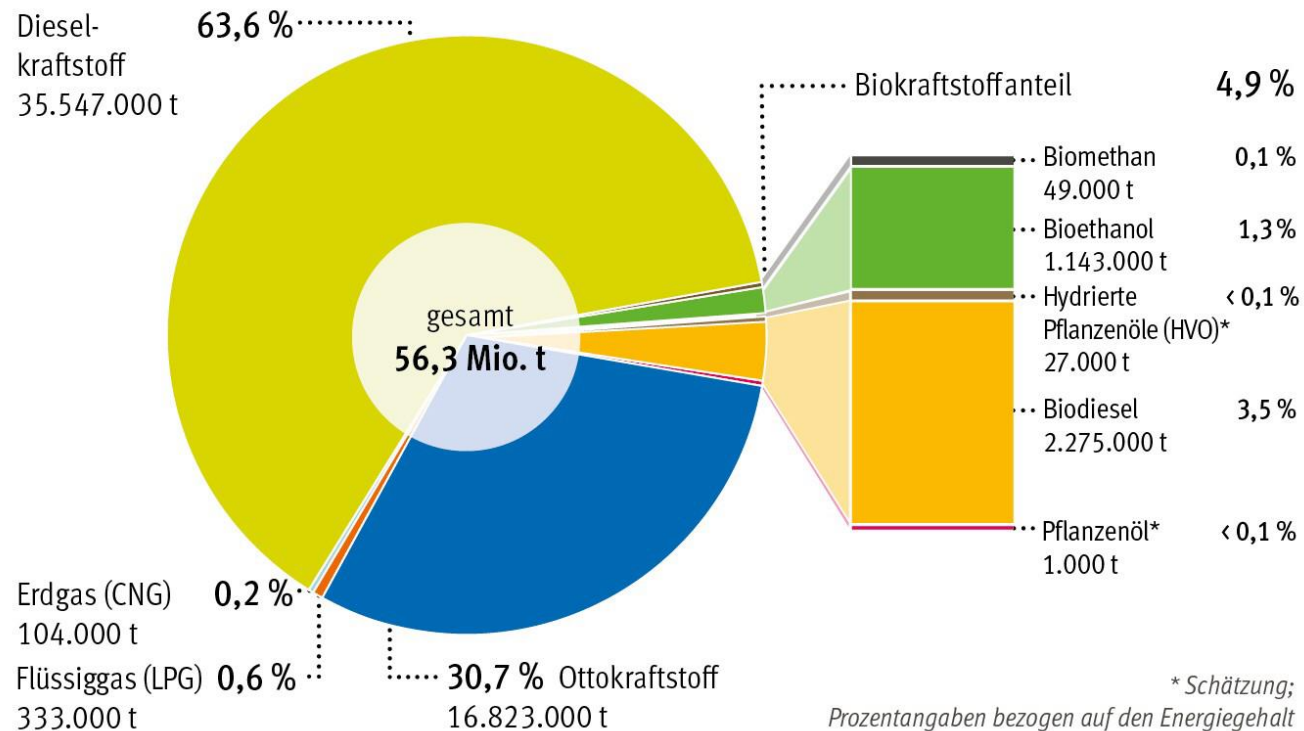
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES



COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT BIOFUELS

<https://dresdner-transferbrief.de/mikroalgen-unerschlossenes-potenzial-fuer-innovative-neue-maerkte/algen-vergleich-grafik/>

KRAFTSTOFFVERBRAUCH DEUTSCHLAND 2019



Quelle: FNR nach AGEb, BAFA, BLE, DVFG (2020)

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BREAKDOWN OF FUEL USE

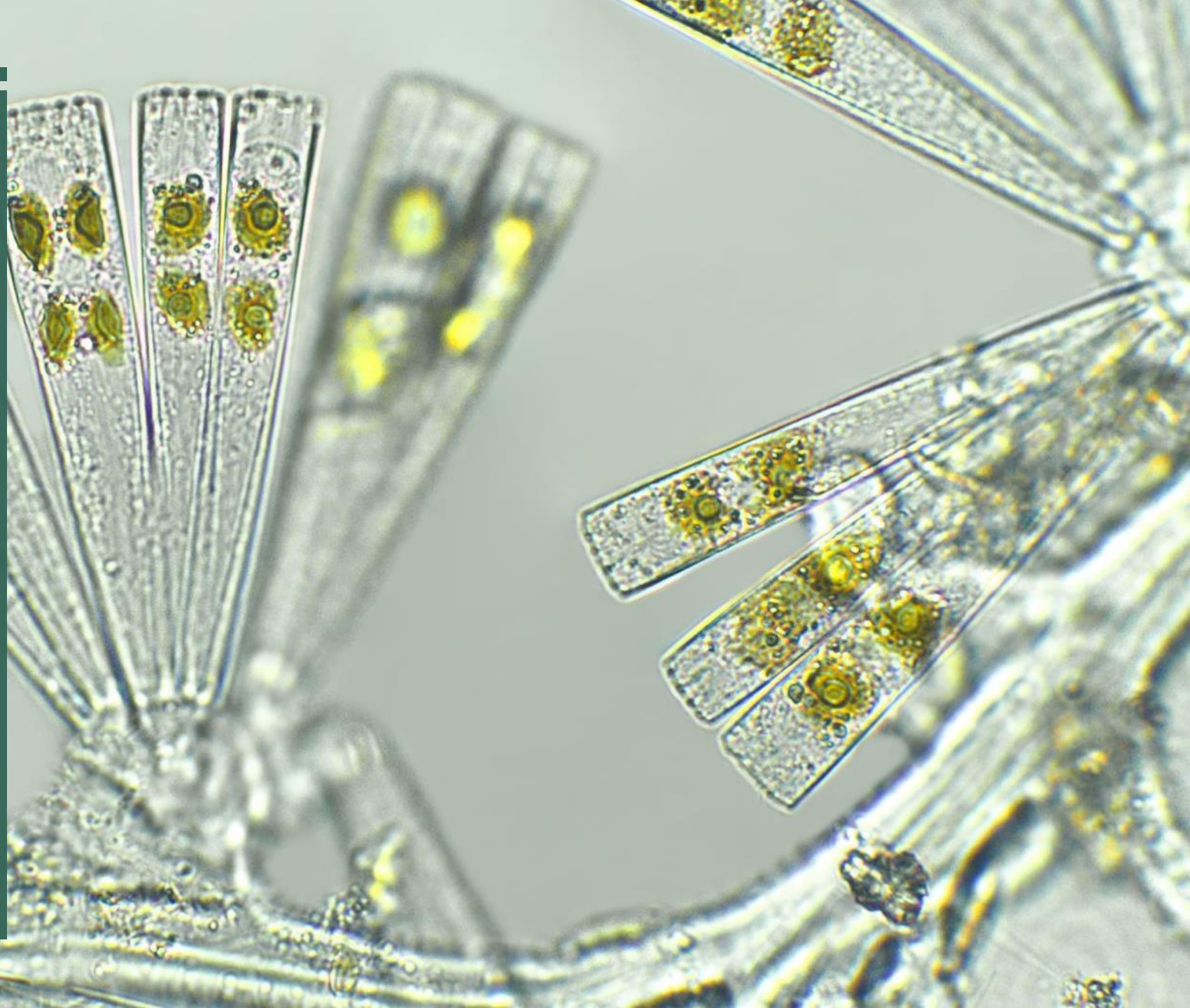
<https://mediathek.fnr.de/grafiken/daten-und-fakten/bioenergie/biokraftstoffe/biokraftstoffe-in-deutschland.html>

FOSSIL FUELS VS. BIOFUELS

Euro pro Liter	Fossile Kraftstoffe		Biokraftstoffe	
	Ottokraftstoff	Dieselmkraftstoff	Biodiesel	Bioethanol
Verbraucherpreis	1,26	1,12	1,01	0,58
Energieäquivalenter Preis			1,11	0,89
Mineralölsteuer	0,655	0,47	0	0
Mehrwertsteuer 16 Prozent	0,174	0,154	0,14	0,08
Nettopreis (ohne Mineralöl- und Mehrwertsteuer)	0,431	0,496	0,87	0,50
Energieäquivalenter Nettopreis			0,96	0,77
Produktendpreis (ohne Kosten für Transport, Lagerhaltung, Bevorratung, Verwaltung, Vertrieb und Gewinn)	0,343	0,3774	ca. 0,81	ca. 0,47
Deckungsbeitrag und sonstige Kosten (Logistik, Verwaltung etc.)	0,088	0,119	ca. 0,03	0,03
Beimischungskosten			0,03	0,13 ^a

SOURCES FOR BIOFUEL

- <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/3816/1/kd427.pdf>
- <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/46224/1/662824393.pdf>
- <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/17787/1/kap1236.pdf>



A hand in a white glove holds a 125 ml graduated cylinder containing an orange liquid. The cylinder has markings for 100 and 125 ml, with a tolerance of ±5%. In the background, several other graduated cylinders are visible, some containing different colored liquids, creating a bokeh effect. The scene is set in a laboratory with warm, golden lighting.

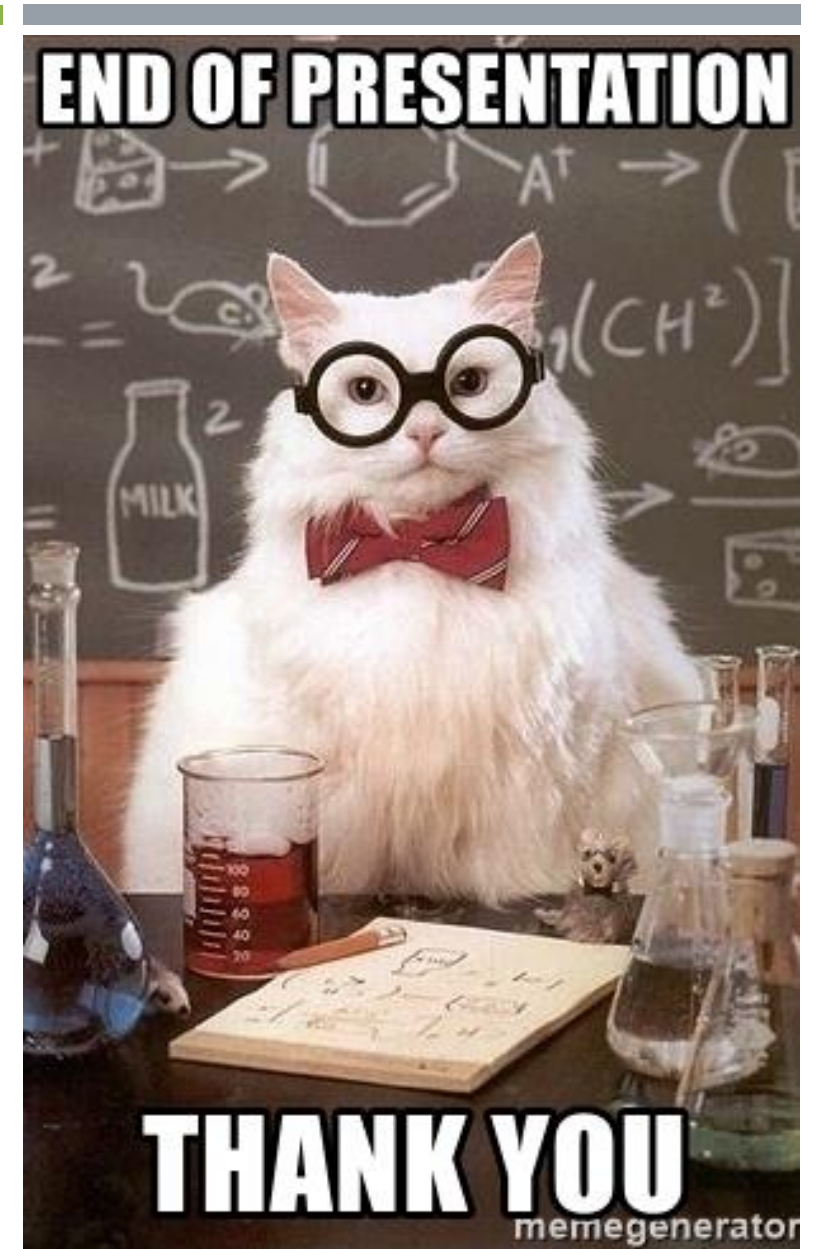
CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

- Biofuel offers an equal alternative to conventional fuels
- Algae are very suitable for biofuel production
- Fuel from algae is superior to fuel from land plants e.g. rape
- Algae cultivation can be commercialised easily
- Algae fuel can be used especially for aircrafts (low freezing point)
- Production can finance itself through side products
- Everything is used in production => Sustainability and bioeconomy

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Do you have any questions?



<https://memegenerator.net/img/instances/50139956/end-of-presentation-thank-you.jpg>