

Upgrading of by-products from biodiesel and sugar industry by bioconversion and chemical catalysis

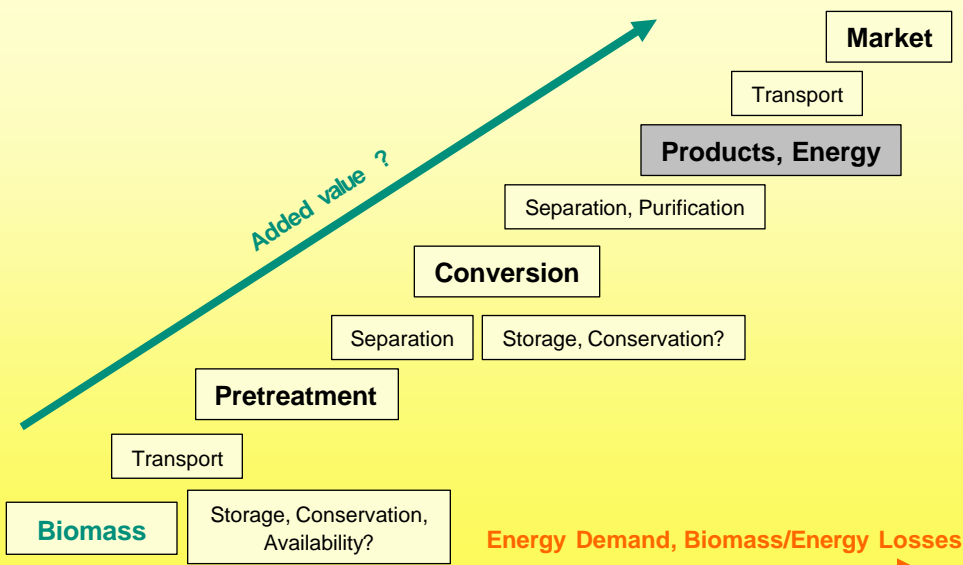
ExCo59, Golden, USA

25 April 2007

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Biorefinery Chain links



Some Important Steps in Biorefineries

The whole process combines physical, chemical and biotechnological steps

➔ Pretreatment, Conservation, Separation

- Physical, mechanical (destructure, milling, sieving)
- (Thermo)chemical (heat, acid, base, ...)
- Biological (enzymes, microorganisms)
- Combination of all

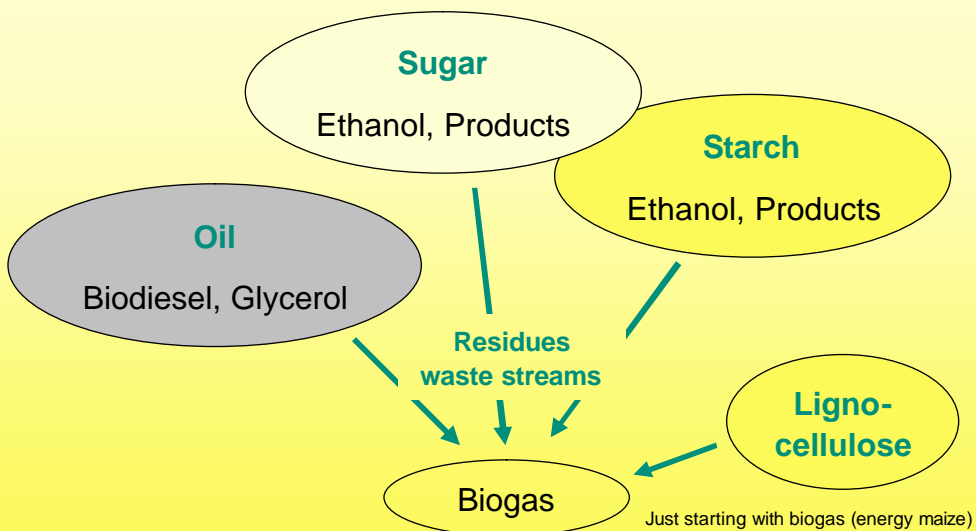
➔ Conversion

- Biotechnological (bacteria, fungi, enzymes)
- Chemical-catalytic (e.g. noble-metal-catalysis)
- (Thermo)chemical (pressure, heat, ...)
- Combination of all

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Biorefineries in Germany

Existing



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Biorefinery in Germany

The main problem: costs

Cost reduction in Biorefinery

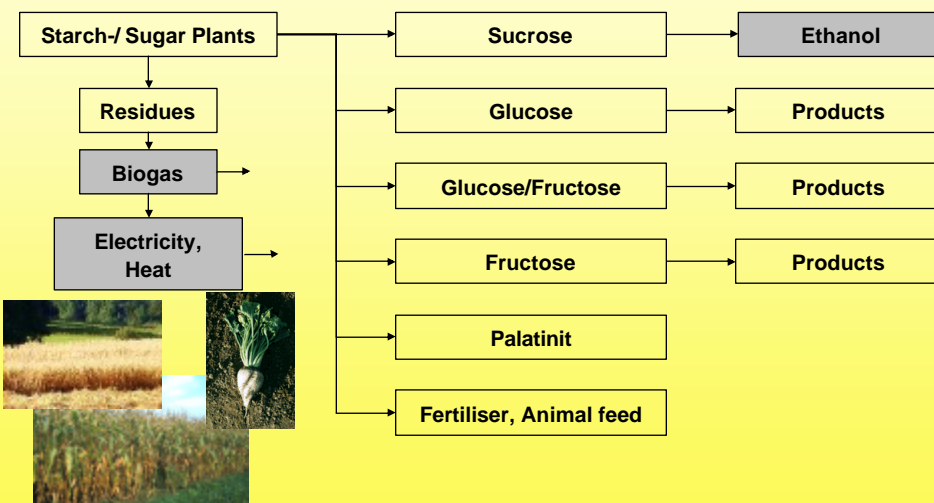
- ➔ **Transportation efficiency**
 - Energy-density of feedstock and products
 - Infrastructure, distances
- ➔ **More efficient processes**
 - Biocatalysts, chemical catalysts
 - Productivity
 - Product concentration
- ➔ **Cheaper and more efficient feedstocks**
 - Agricultural/industrial residues
 - Lignocellulose
 - Additional use of waste water/-air

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Processes

Starch, Sugar

Sugar-Refinery (for example: Südzucker, crop energies)



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Top 12 Platform Chemicals From Biomass

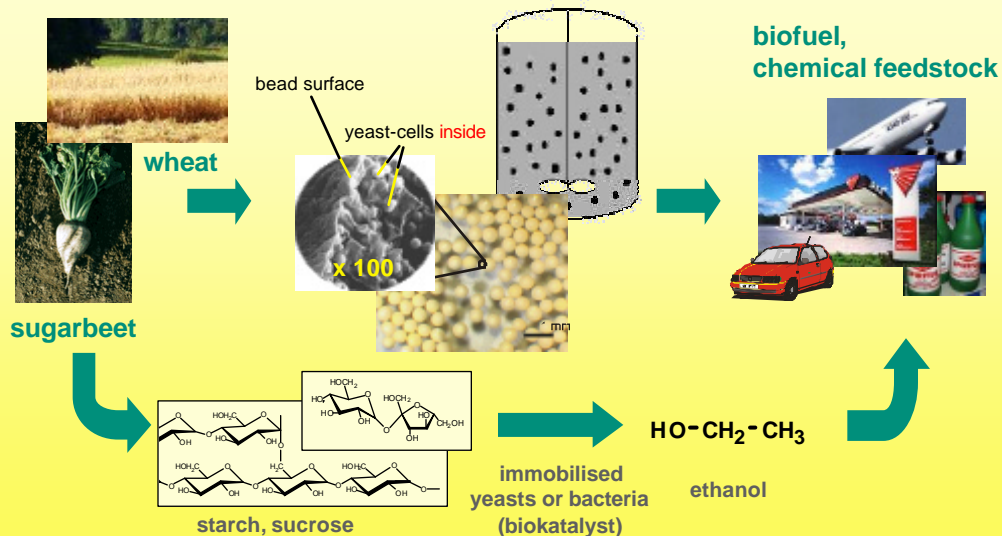
- 1,4-Succinic, fumaric and malic acids
- 2,5-Furan dicarboxylic acid
- 3-Hydroxypropionic acid
- Aspartic acid
- Glucaric acid
- Glutamic acid
- **Itaconic acid**
- Levulinic acid
- 3-Hydroxybutyrolactone
- **Glycerol (1,3-propanediol)**
- Sorbitol
- Xylitol/arabinitol

Ethanol ?

Source: Top Value Added Chemicals From Biomass, PNNL & NREL, 2004

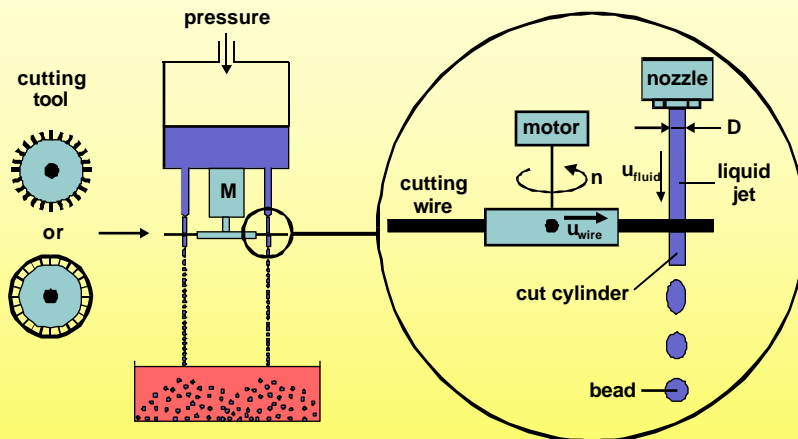
Immobilisation in Biotechnology

Example: ethanol-production with immobilised yeasts



Bead Production with JetCutter

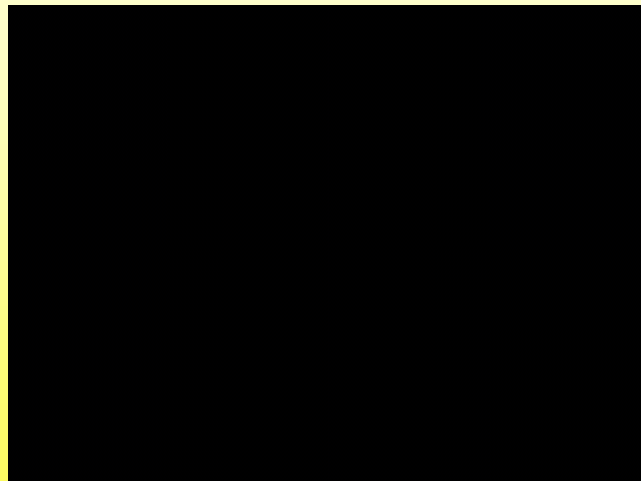
Scheme and operation



u_{fluid} = fluid velocity m = motor D = diameter of the nozzle
 u_{wire} = wire velocity n = rotations

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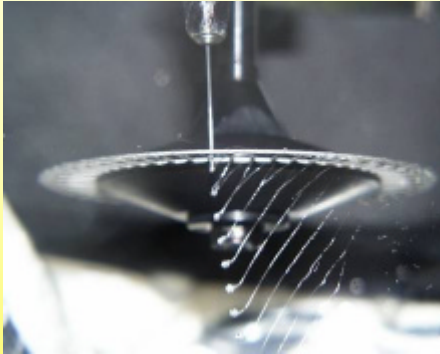
Animation of the Cutting Process



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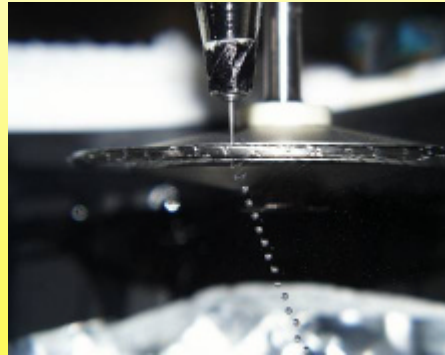
JetCutter

optimisation of settings for low spray losses



unsuited adjustments
→ high losses

suited adjustments
→ almost no losses



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Bioethanol Production

Advantage of immobilisation

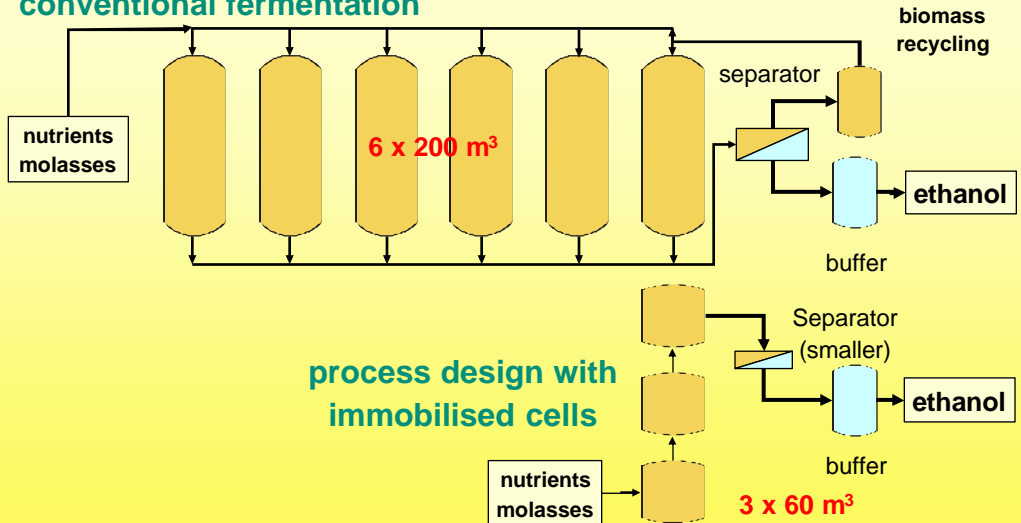
	free cells	immobilised cells	
microorganism	activity [kg EtOH/(kg BDM·h)]	activity [kg EtOH/(m ³ cat·h)]	productivity [kg EtOH/(m ³ ·h)]
yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	0.5 – 1.4	25 - 70	10 - 30
bacterium <i>Zymomonas mobilis</i>	4 - 5	190 - 230	50 - 80

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Ethanol Fermentation: Production Plant

Conventional or with immobilised cells

conventional fermentation

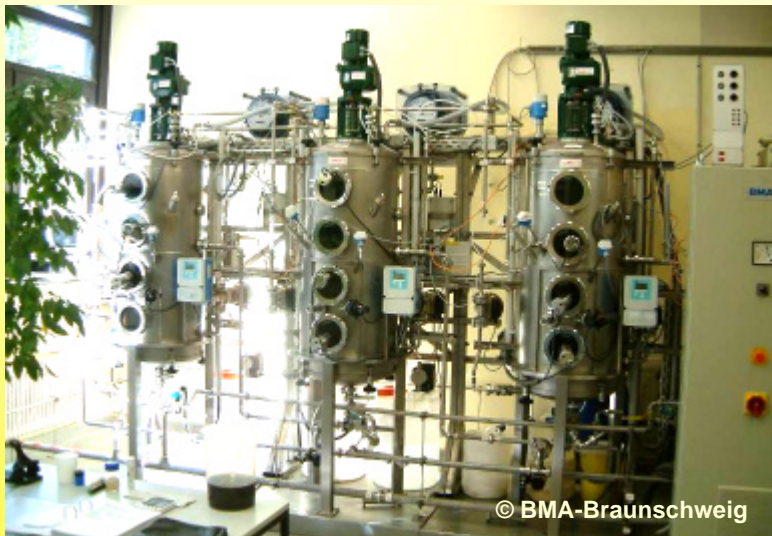


BMA Braunschweig, capacity: 60,000 litres EtOH / 24 h

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Ethanol-Fermentation: Pilot Plant

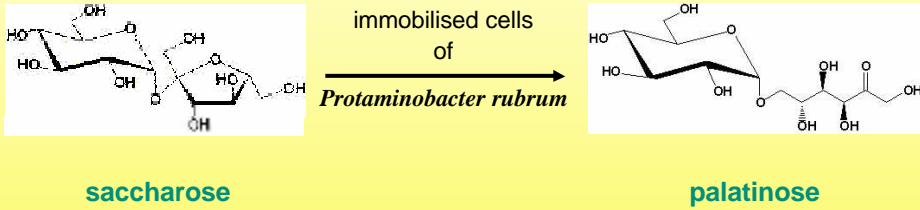
Immobilised yeast, continuously, 3-step



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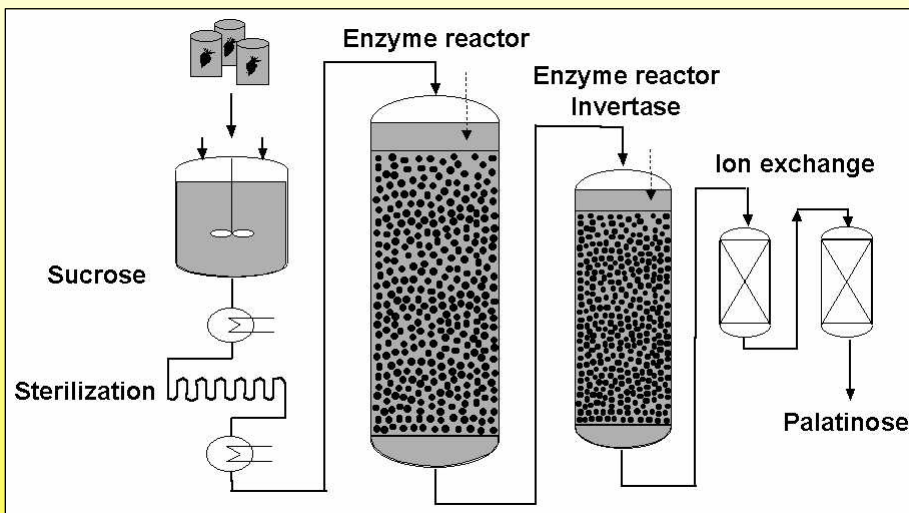
Palatinose-Production

Example for immobilisation on an industrial scale



Palatinose-Production

Bioconversion



Industrial Production of Palatinose with Immobilised Microorganisms



80,000 tons per year

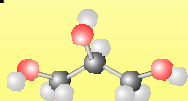
Itaconic Acid Production

The process



Sugar

or

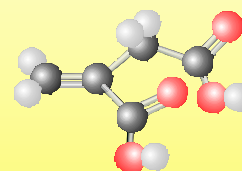


glycerol 10%
(byproduct of
biodiesel production)



Fungi, aerobic
Yeast, aerobic

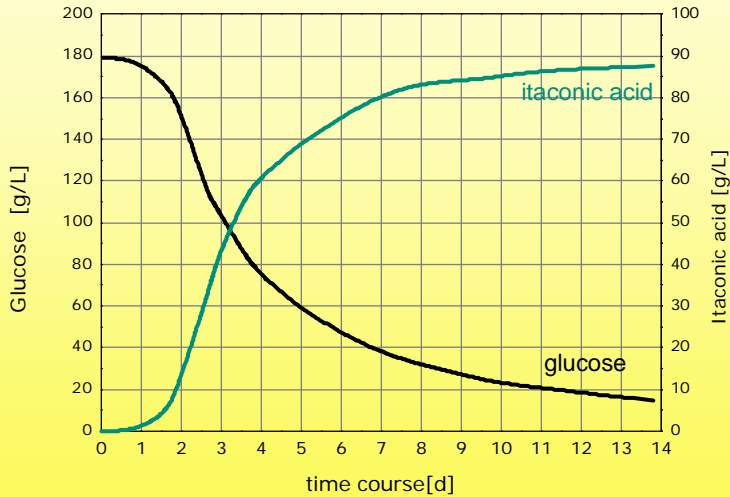
Itaconic acid



chemical feedstock

Itaconic Acid Production

Fermentation from glucose



conditions

- batch (without pH-control)
- mineral-salt medium, P-limitation
- pH 1,7
- 33°C

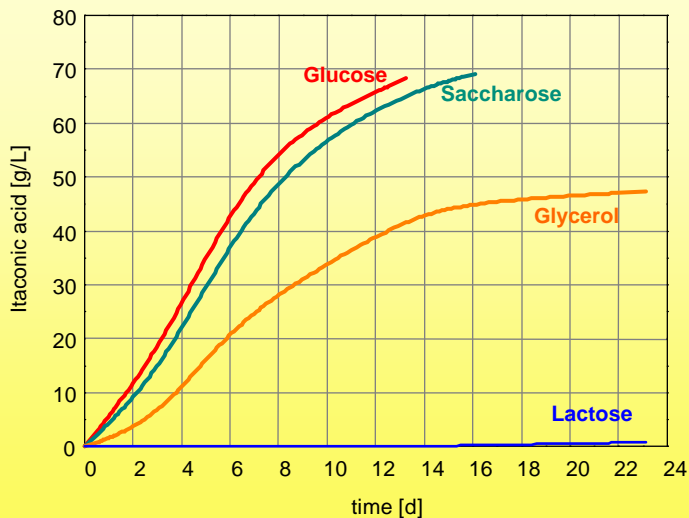
result

- ➔ final concentration > 80 g/L IA
- ➔ max. productivity > 1 g/(L·h)
- ➔ Yield: 0,6 g/g = 83% of Theory

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Itaconic Acid Production

other substrates?



conditions

- batch (without pH-control)
- mineral-salt medium, P-limitation
- pH 1,7
- 33°C

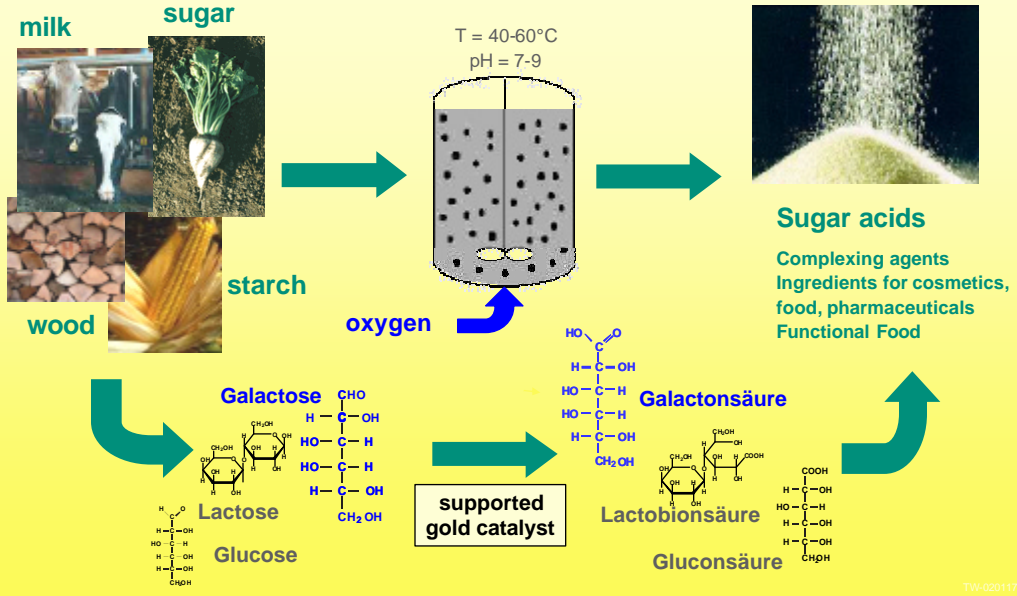
Result (for Glucose)

- ➔ final concentration > 80 g/L IA
- ➔ max. productivity > 1 g/(L·h)
- ➔ Yield: 0,6 g/g = 83% of Theory

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Innovative Technologies

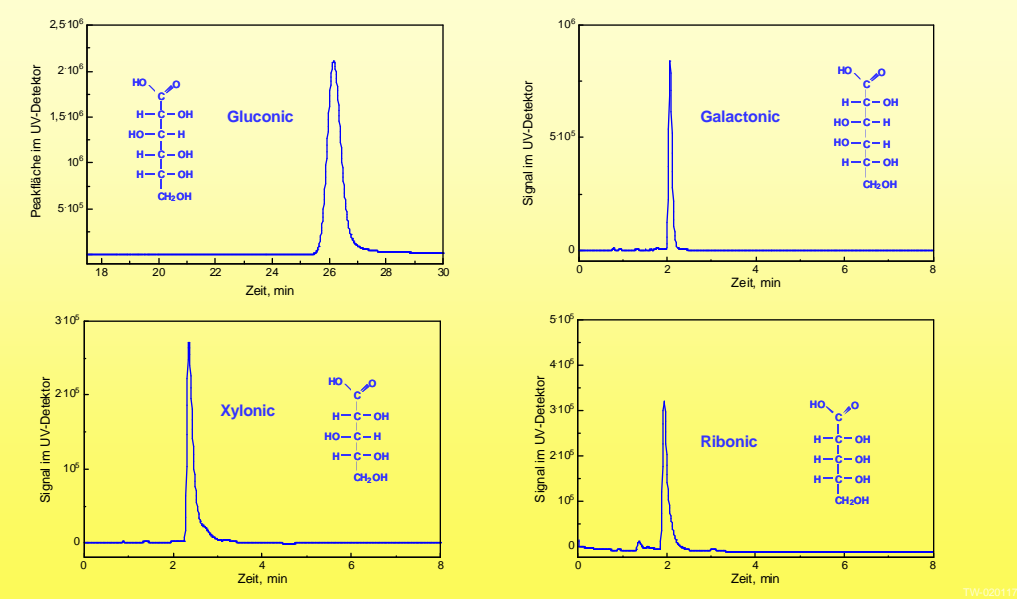
Chemical catalysis with gold catalysts



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Oxidation of Monosaccharides

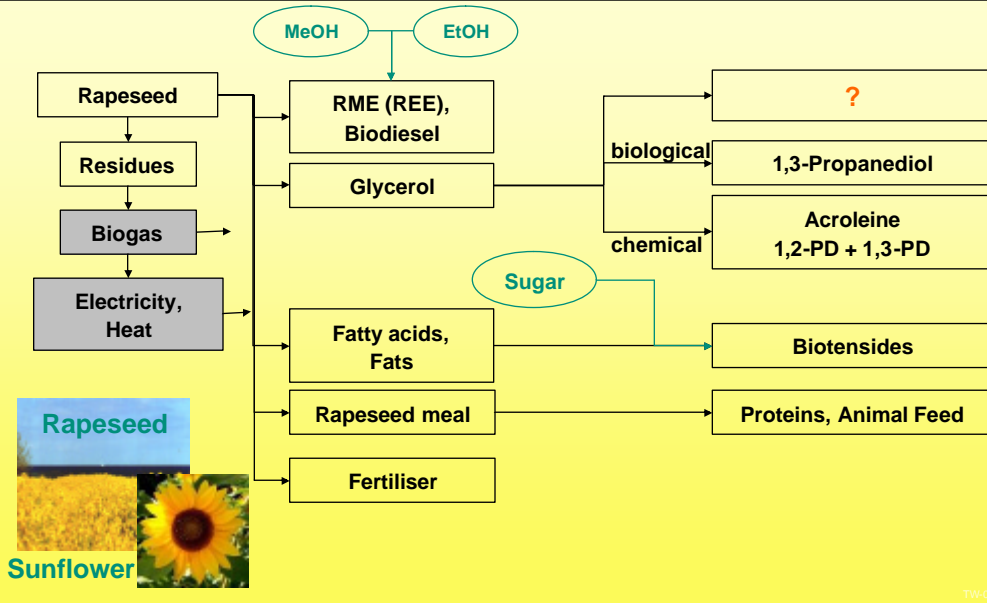
Selectivity of the gold catalyst (HPLC-data)



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Processes

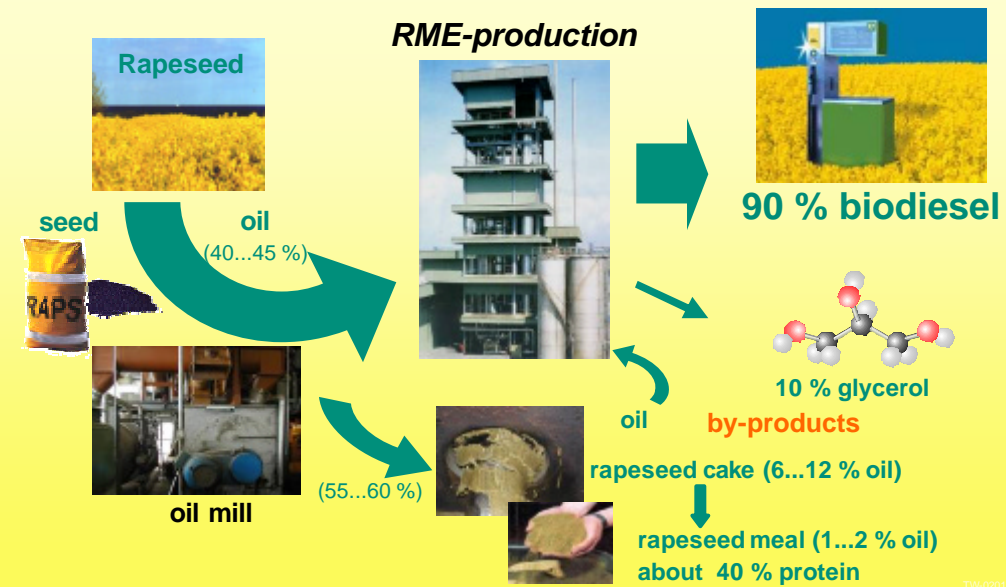
Oil mill, biodiesel plant



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Biodiesel from Rapeseed

Production

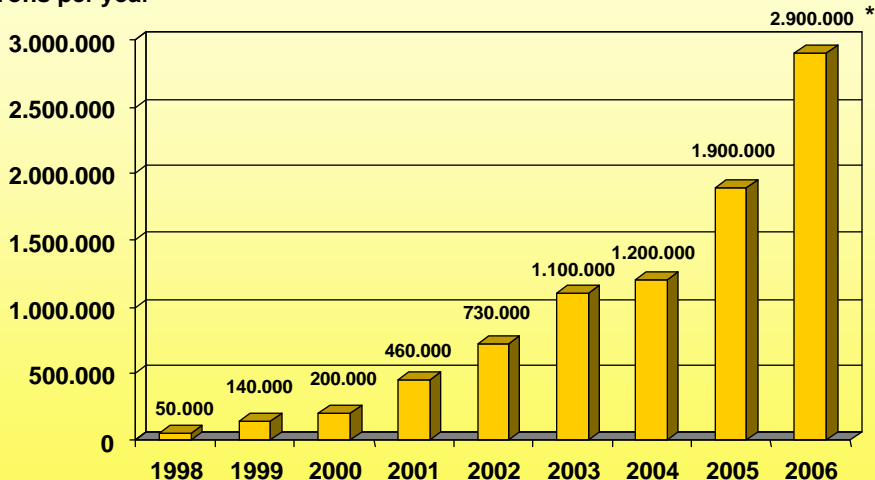


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Biodiesel

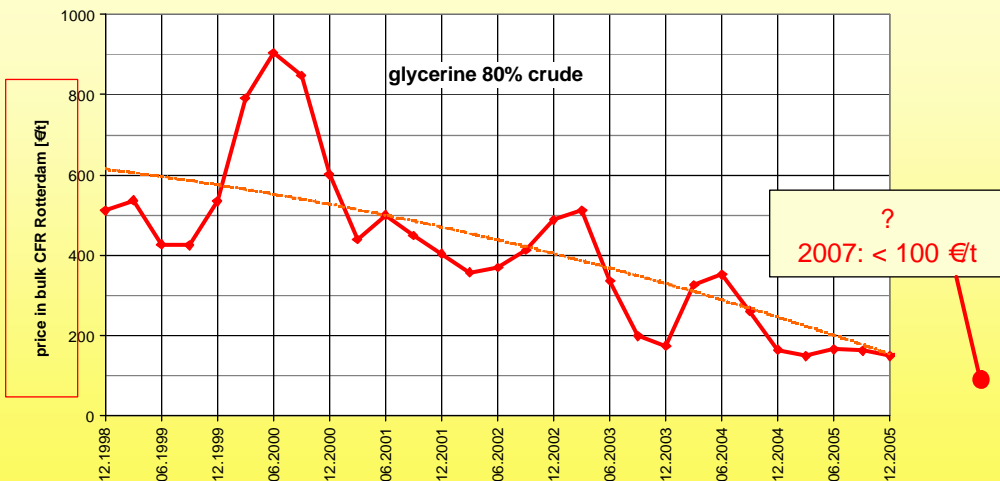
Production capacity in Germany

Tons per year

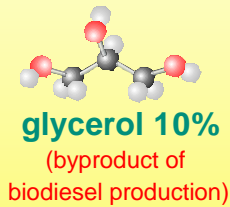


Data: UFOP, *estimated

Price of Raw Glycerol

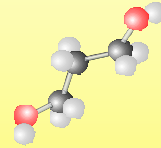


1,3-Propanediol from Glycerol



bacteria, anaerobic

1,3-propanediol

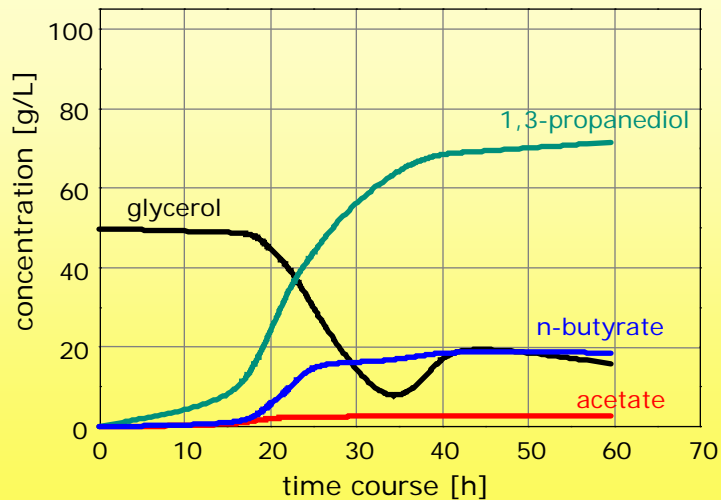


**chemical feedstock
(polymers)**

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1,3-Propanediol Fermentation

Strain NRRL1024 (from culture collection)



conditions

- fed-batch (pH-controlled)
- mineral-salt medium + YE
- pH 7.0
- 35°C

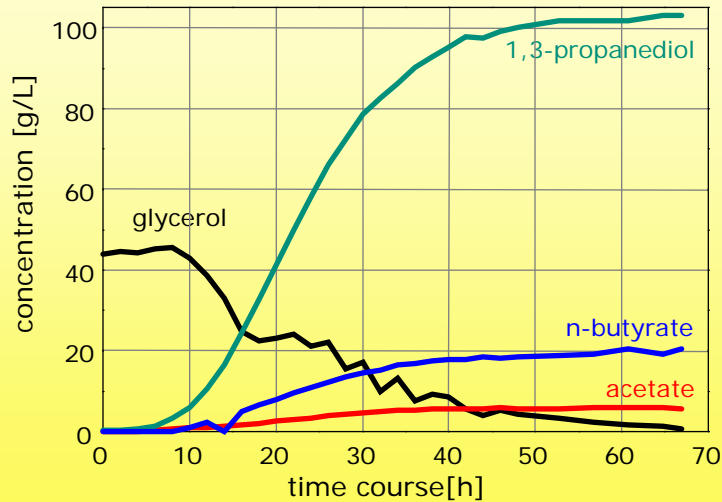
results

- final concentration > 72 g/L 1,3-PD
- productivity: > 1.7 g_{PP}/(L·h)

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1,3-Propanediol Fermentation

Strain IK123 (from screening)



conditions

- fed-batch (pH-controlled)
- mineral-salt medium + YE
- pH 7.2
- 32°C

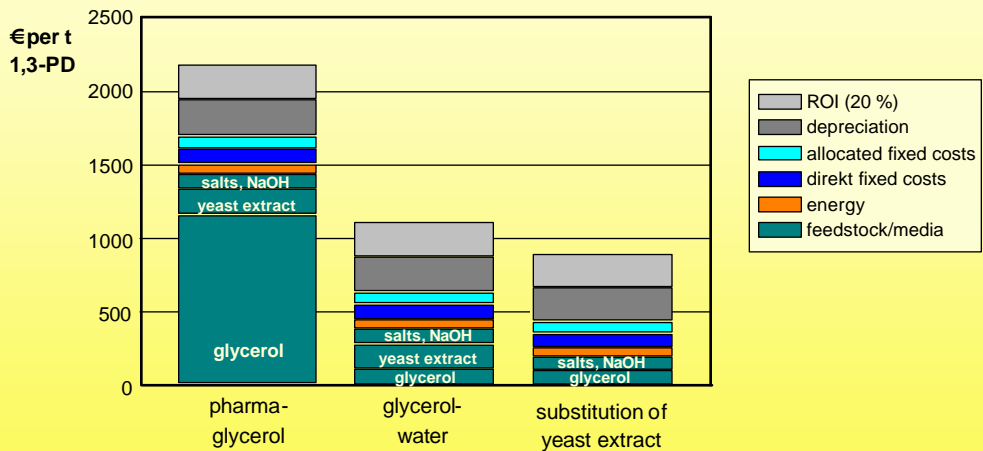
result

- final concentration > 100 g/L 1.3-PD
- productivity: > 2 g_{PD}/(L·h)

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1,3-Propanediol-Fermentation: Cost Reduction

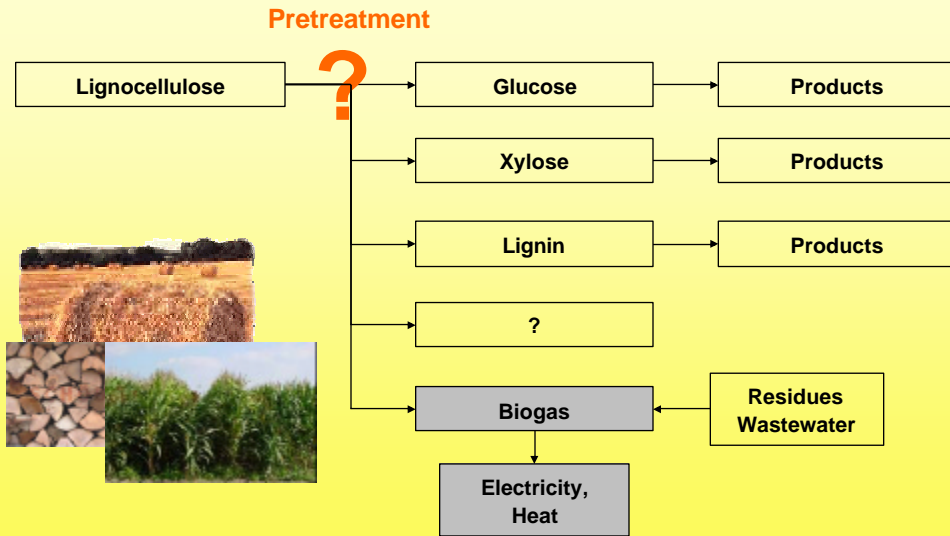
Influence of glycerol and nutrients price



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Processes in Future

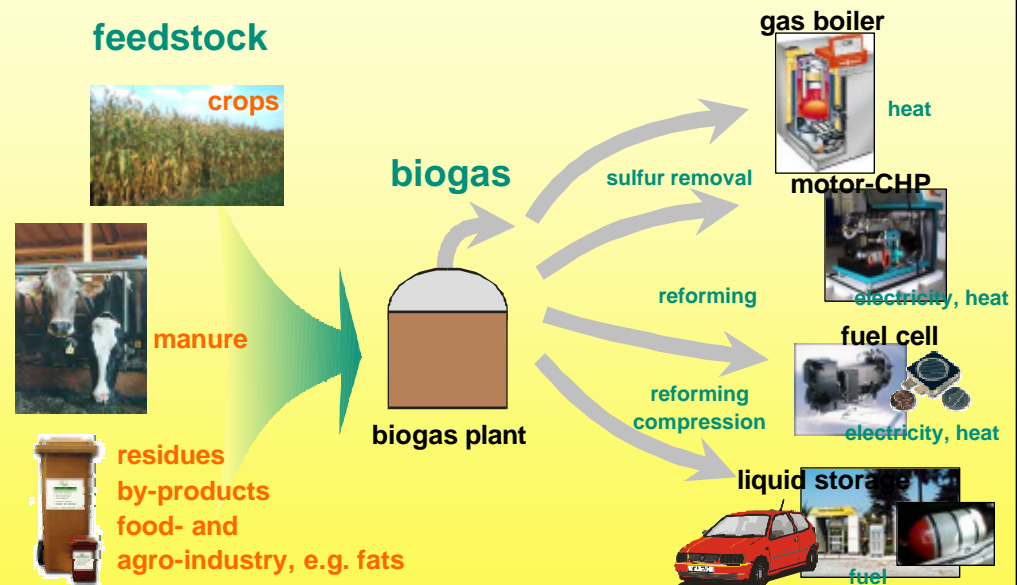
Lignocellulose



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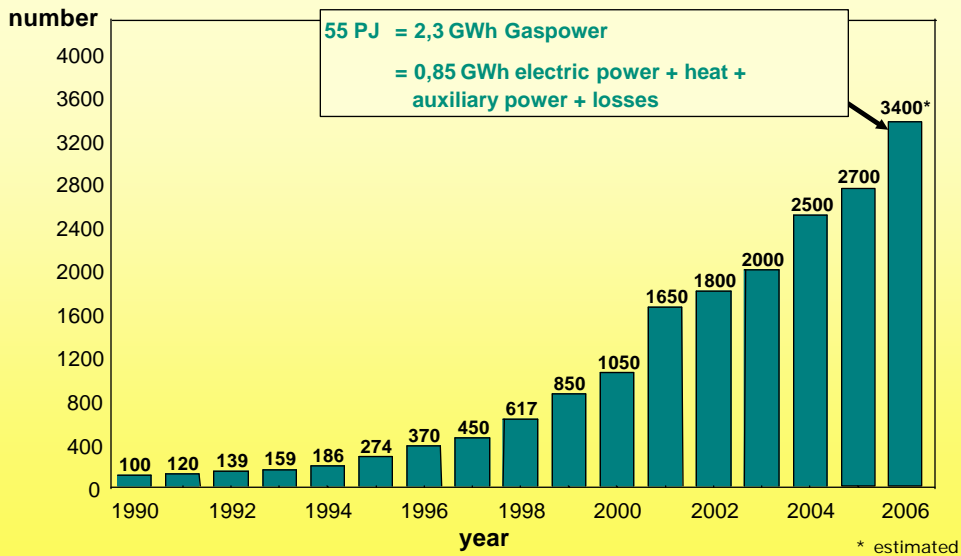
Energy from Renewable Resources

Biogas



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Biogas Plants in Germany



Source: German Biogas Association and own Data

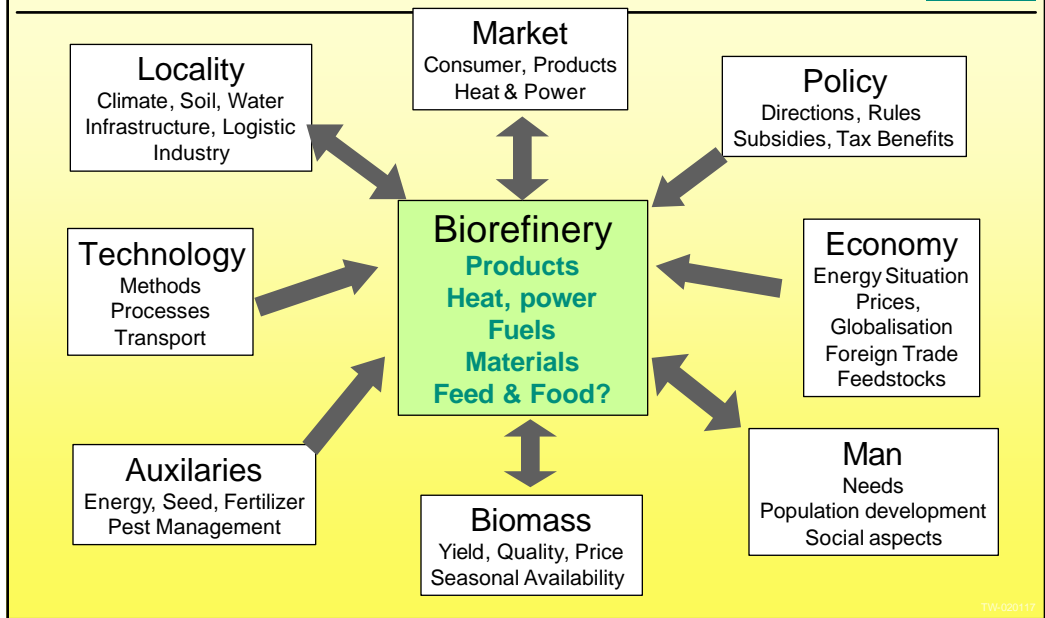
Electricity from Biogas

fuel-cell pilot plant located at the FAL



Biorefineries

Manifold interactions



Thank you for your attention!

