



Lipids production from microalgae and process optimisation with acoustic filter Claire DELORT* – Anne-Lise HANTSON

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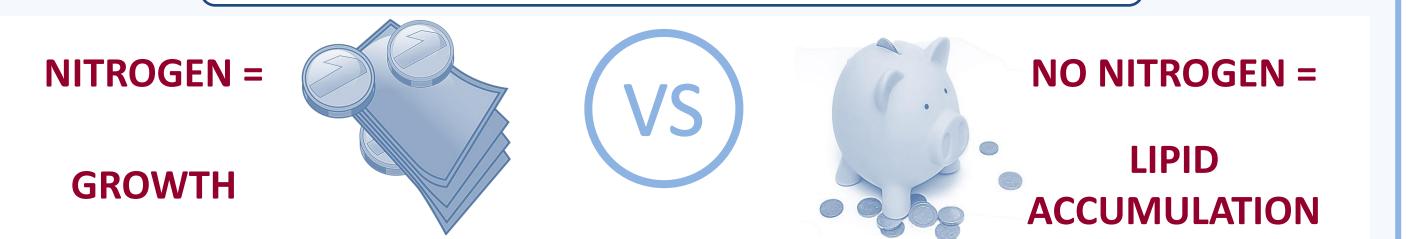
MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

ECO-FRIENDLY ECONOMY COMPETITION AGAINST FOSSIL FUELS Reducing as much as possible the environmental impact of processes and products The current economic system with **fossil fuels** imposes: Recycling water, carbon dioxide and other flows > A low price Choosing photosynthetic production to extract CO₂ from atmosphere > A high calorific potential > Few needs for the microalgae > A low viscosity compared to fuels from plant

MAIN STEPS

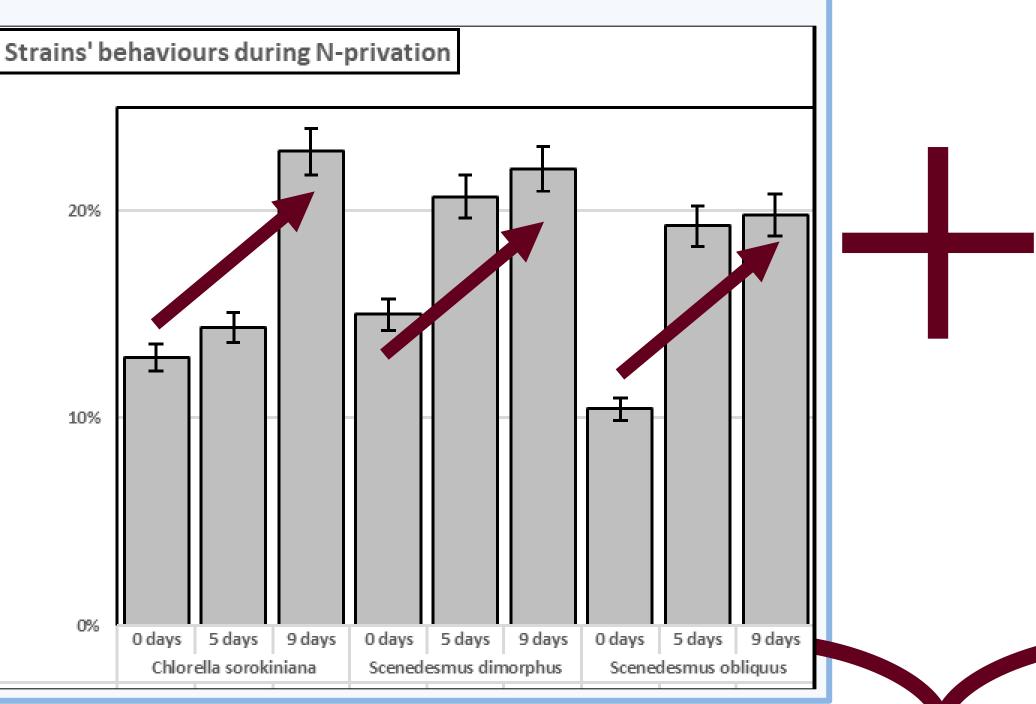
NITROGEN PRIVATION

ACOUSTIC FILTER

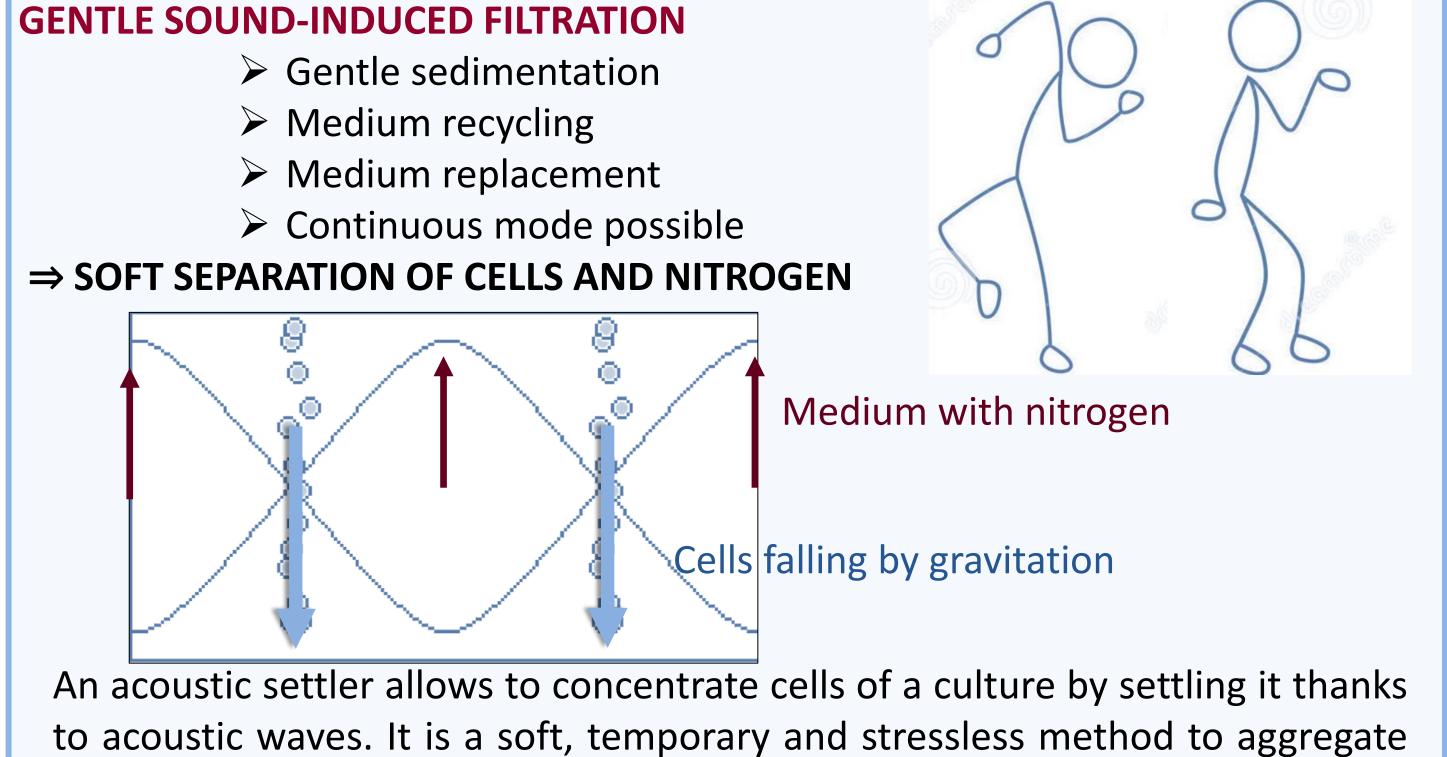


\Rightarrow CULTIVATION IN TWO STEPS: GROWTH then LIPID ACCUMULATION

Under various stresses, we can of induce accumulation biochemical interesting compounds like starch. For example, Nitrogen deprivation freshwater microalgae on strains as Chlorella sorokiniana or Scenedesmus dimorphus can improve lipids content by more than 200% (Adams et al. 2013)

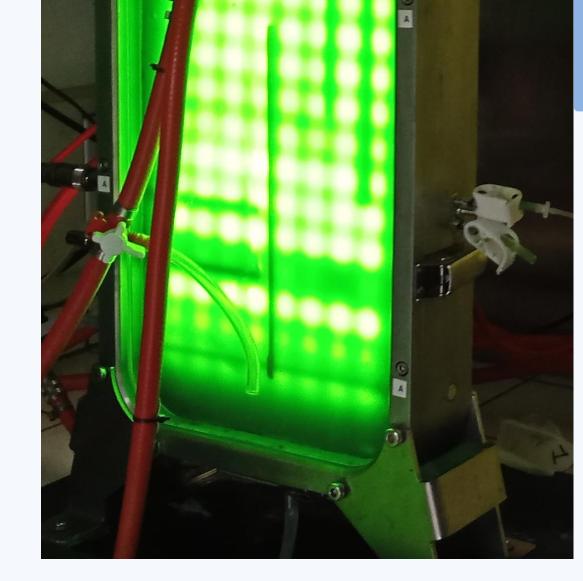


Nitrogen



to acoustic waves. It is a soft, temporary and stressless method to aggregate cells and it induces no biofouling. The acoustic settling process work through a cycle of mainly pumping and settling cells from growth culture. At the end of the cycle, the aggregated cells falls at the bottom of the settling chamber are softly pushed back to culture vessel.

TWO-STEPS PROCESS

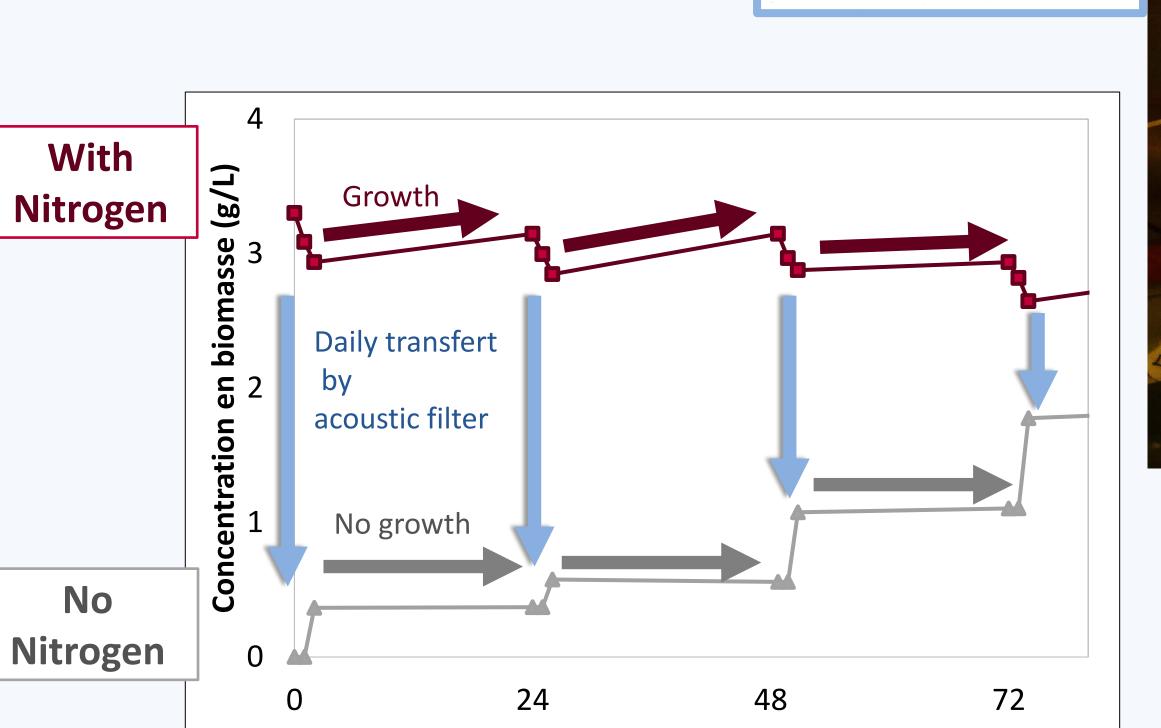


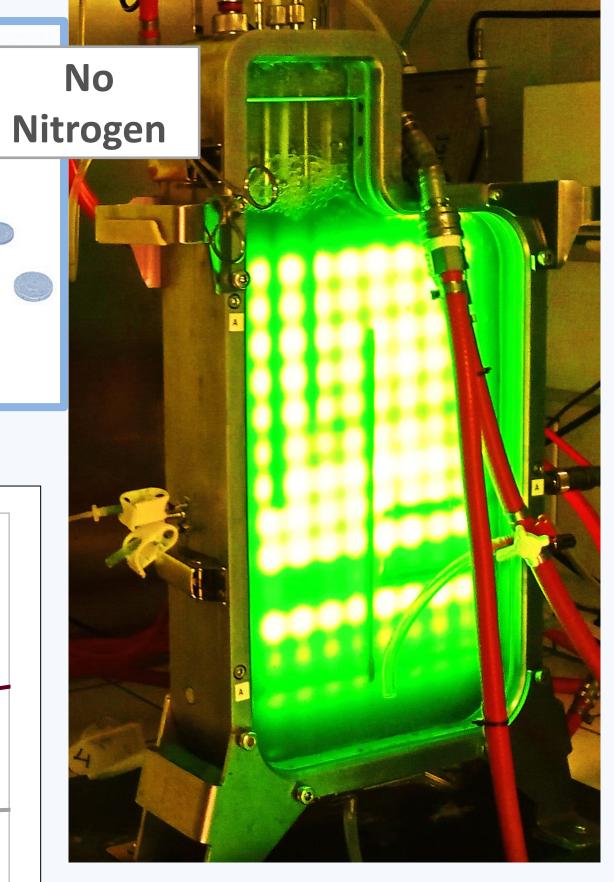
With

Nitrogen

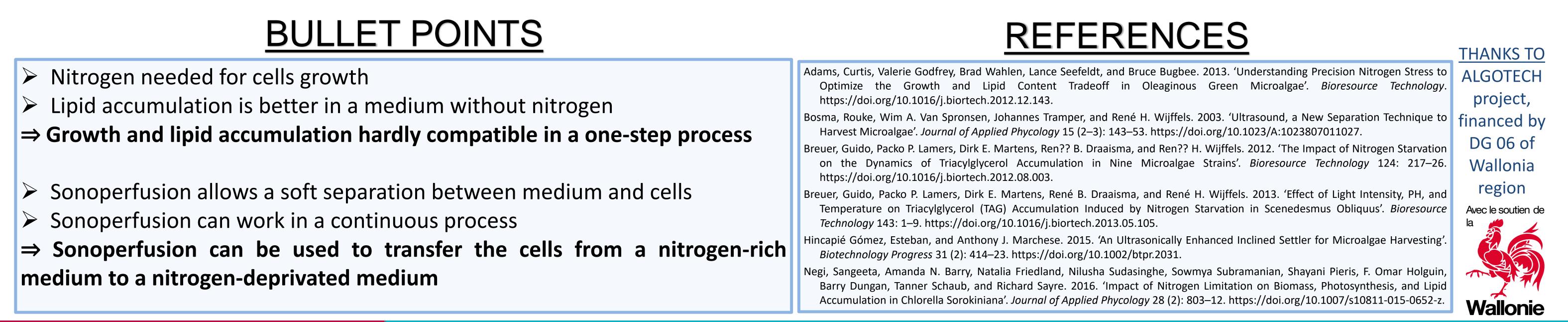
To create an optimised process, the growth and the lipid accumulation are splitted. The separation by acoustic filter allows to softly remove the cells from the growth-medium (rich in nitrogen) and to reinject the cells in a nitrogen-deprivated medium, in an other bioreactor where the lipid accumulation is induced.

In this two-steps process, the growth phase and the accumulation phase can be optimised separately, and so with the possibility to have very different conditions (light intensity, pH, nutrients concentrations, etc.). The separation process allows also to recycle the nitrogen-rich medium by reinjecting it into the growth phase.









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