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Identifying and Characterising Microalgal Strains that Overproduce Triacylglycerol as Potential Sources of Biodiesel

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E-Futures



Identifying and Characterising Microalgal Strains that Overproduce Triacylglycerol as Potential Sources of Biodiesel

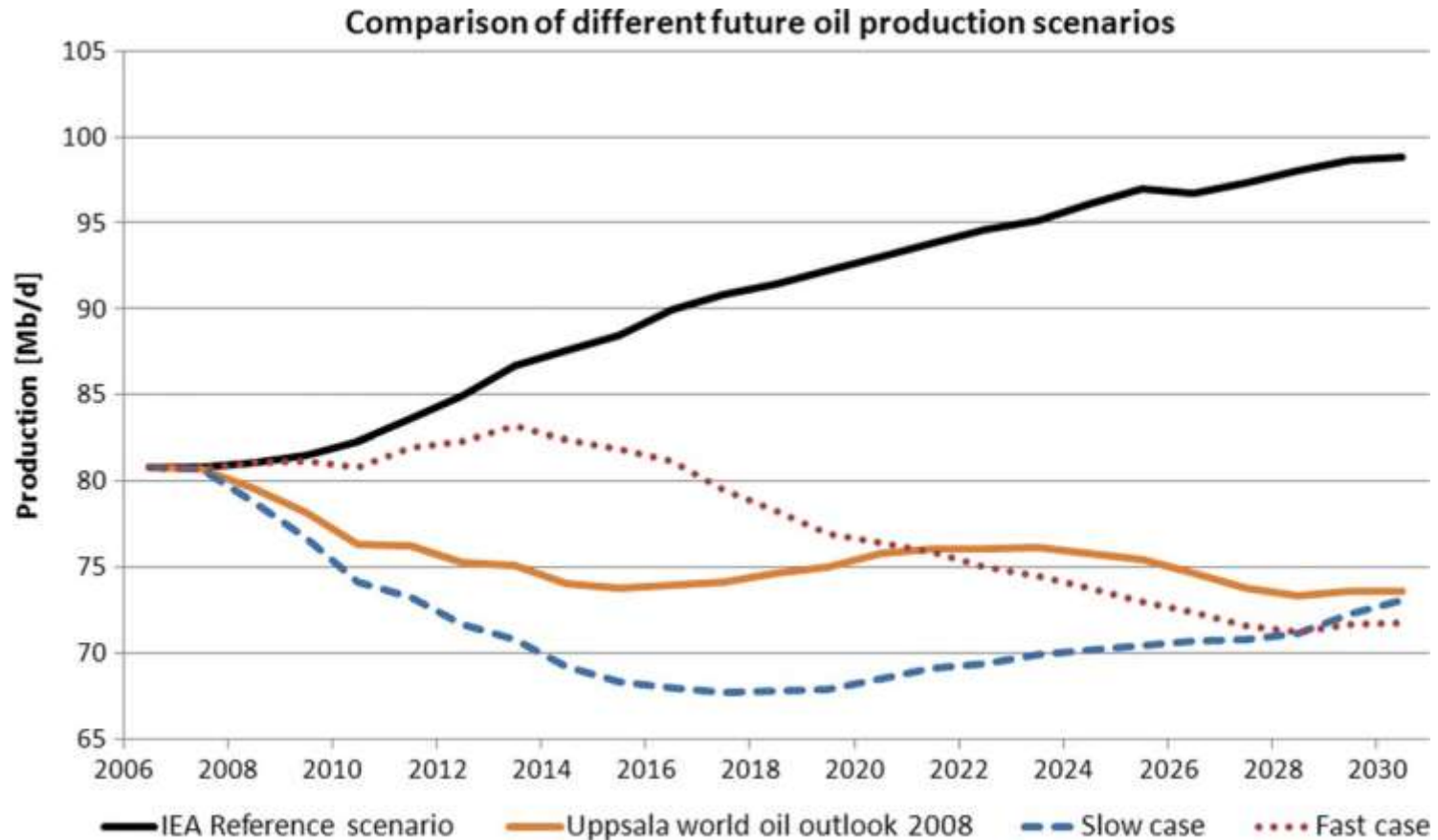
PART A

- Biofuels and Energy Crops
- Carbon Neutral Process
- Triacylglycerol Production and Conversion
- Commercial Installations
- Project Aims
- Part B – Results and Conclusions



Biofuels and Energy Crops

The IEA's World Energy Outlook 2008





Biofuels and Energy Crops

Comparison of Bioenergy Feedstocks

Five Life Cycle Burdens for Production of One Functional Unit of Energy (317 GJ)

	Land (ha)	Energy (MJ) $\times 10^4$	GHG (kg CO ₂ equiv) $\times 10^4$	Water (m ³) $\times 10^4$	Eutrophication (kg PO ₄ ⁻ equiv)
Algae	0.4 ± 0.05	30 ± 6.6	1.8 ± 0.58	12 ± 2.4	3.3 ± 0.86
Corn	1.3 ± 0.3	3.8 ± 0.35	-2.6 ± 0.09	0.82 ± 0.19	26 ± 5.4
Canola	2.0 ± 0.2	7.0 ± 0.83	-1.6 ± 0.10	1.0 ± 0.14	28 ± 5.8
Switchgrass	1.7 ± 0.4	2.9 ± 0.27	-2.4 ± 0.18	0.57 ± 0.21	6.1 ± 1.7



Carbon Neutral Process

Co-location with Anaerobic Digestion

- Production of methane for heat and power
- Liquid digestate provides nutrient supply

Co-location with Coal-fired Electricity Generation

- Ready source of CO₂ from flue gases
- Co-fire coal with biomass

Choice of Alga and Growth Medium

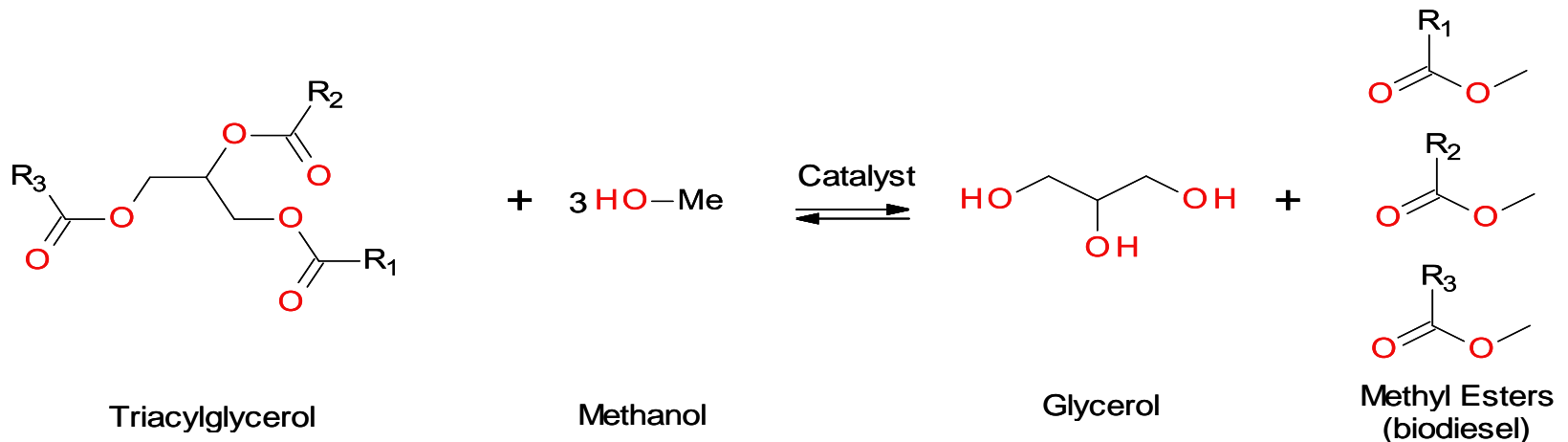
- Marine alga cultured using seawater
- Use of wastewater for phosphate control



Triacylglycerol Production and Conversion

Algae produce a compatible solute in response to stress:

- Nitrogen deprivation
- Increased salinity
- TAG is extracted and converted via transesterification





Commercial Installations Photobioreactors





Commercial Installations Raceway Ponds





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Commercial Installations Harvesting





Project Aims

- 1. Identify and compare conditions under which two species of algae overproduce lipid**
2. Acquire new laboratory skills
 - sub-culturing using aseptic technique
 - gravimetric lipid measurement
 - determination of chlorophyll content
 - cell counting techniques
 - Nile Red-staining and fluorescence microscopy



Project Aims

Dunaliella Salina



- Unicellular flagellate
- No cell wall
- Halophile, tolerant of up to 5 M salinity
- Used commercially to produce β -carotene and glycerol
- Does not produce lipid via N deficiency



Project Aims

Tetraselmis Suecica



- Unicellular prasinophyte
- Cell wall
- Four flagella in apical pocket
- Known to have high Vitamin E content
- Used commercially as feedstock for marine herbivores



Is This the Future?

E-Futures



<http://www.rudekinc.com/algae.html>