



# An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels

## *IDENTIFYING RESEARCH NEEDS*

*Vitor Verdelho Vieira, Necton / A4F AlgaFuel*

**AQUAFUELS PROJECT FINAL CONFERENCE**

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*Management Center Europe (MCE), Rue de l'Aqueduc 118, 1050 Brussels*



An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

**applications !**

**applications !!**

**applications !!!**

**applications !!!!**

**applications !!!!!**

**please.**

An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

and ... that's all 😊

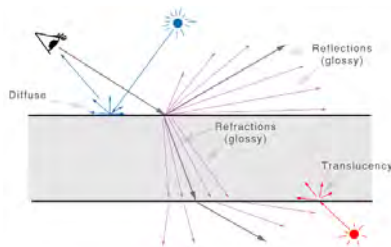
thank you for your attention !

## An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

### Necton / A4F insight ■ Large-scale production

#### PRODUCTIVITY

- Enhance the microalgae **growth ratio** through the optimization of sunlight supply (avoiding photo-oxidation and photo-limitation phenomena, light intensity, direct vs. diffuse light supply, etc)
- Increasing the outdoor productivity of microalgae culture through **illumination during the night** period, maintaining a positive economic and energy balance (e.g. through LED technology)
- Utilization of phosphorescence particles inside PBRs to dilute light inside systems
- Studying the long term effects of **culture medium recirculation** on the microalgae productivity

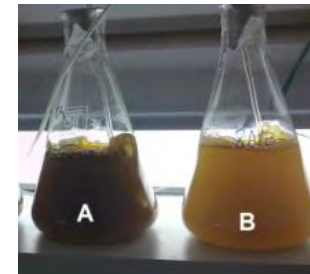


## An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

### Necton / A4F insight ■ Large-scale production

#### PRODUCTIVITY

- Optimization of the **culture medium formulation** for each microalgae specie, in order to minimize its wastage in large-scale production, establishing a commitment between costs and productivity
- Techniques for the control of several **contaminating species** (bacteria, fungi, protozoa, rotifers...)
- Maximizing microalgae productivity through **heterotrophic and mixotrophic** growth



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#### CARBONATION

- **Carbonation** and degasification processes in PBRs with flue gas
- Optimize the flue **gas injection** method in PBRs, in order to maximize the CO<sub>2</sub> uptake

#### TEMPERATURE

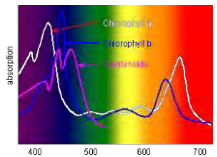
- Systems for the **thermoregulation** of PBRs in large-scale production of microalgae

#### ENGINEERING

- Enhancing PBRs design / **CFD** (tube diameter, culture pathway, flash-light effect...)

#### INDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION

- Develop the technology of microalgae production integrated in GHG emitting industries, and identify for each industry type the several points of possible cooperation / **synergies**



## An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

### Necton / A4F insight ■ Large-scale production

#### ENERGY

- Evaluate synergetic interaction between microalgae and **biogas production**



#### BIOMASS HARVESTING

- Systems for harvesting the culture and **recirculating** the culture medium
- New **pumping** systems for energy saving in circulation and harvesting
- Development of **active bio compounds** for inside PBR fast cleaning
- Development of mechanisms / automats for PBR outside constant **cleaning**
- Development of models to **integrate weather forecast with culture conditions** for proper management of daily harvesting
- Systems for biomass **dewatering**, with reduced cost and energetic consume



## An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

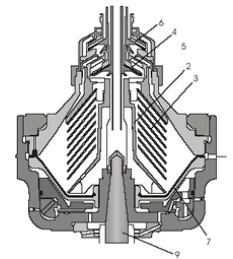
### Necton / A4F insight ■ Large-scale production

#### BIOMASS APPLICATIONS

- Utilization of agricultural, industrial and domestic waste as bulk nutrients
- Set most cultivated species as food and feed ingredient
- Biomass value increase – harvesting for specific applications
- Develop “clean” methods for added-value compounds extraction, as lipids, with positive economic and energetic balance



(...)



please see Deliverable 3.1. Research Needs - for more...

# An industrial perspective on algae based biofuels: *identifying Research Needs*

**ALGINET**  
Microalgae as Cell Factories for Chemical and Biochemical Products

*Thalassiosira*

Edited by Nestor - Companhia Portuguesa de Culturas Marinhas, S.A.  
Coordination: Maria Mercedes Viana  
Information management: Mariana del Pino Acevedo

Contributors:  
Walter Machado Vieira (Brazil)  
Victoria del Pino Acevedo (Brazil)  
Alexandra Pinheiro (Brazil)  
Julia Viana (Brazil)  
Julia Novello (Brazil)  
Iris Morais (Spain)  
Rafael Sousa Pinto (Portugal)  
Rafaela Pereira (USA)  
Hélène Amann (USA)

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**ALGINET**  
Microalgae as Cell Factories for Chemical and Biochemical Products

*Thalassiosira*

Introduction

Taxonomic Identification:

Cell Culture

272 REFERENCES

176 REFERENCES

1 PATENT

Reference List

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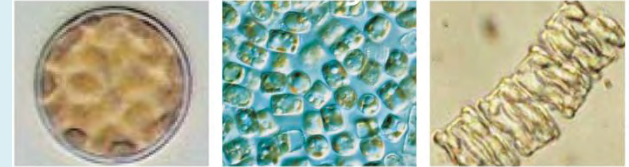
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## Cyclotella



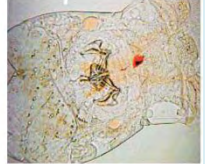
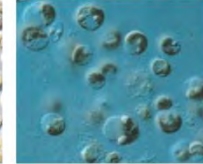
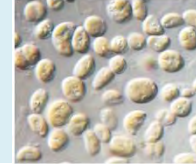
<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Freshwater</p> <p>Diatom</p> <p>Drum-shaped</p> <p>Solitary</p> <p>Alveolate nature</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Bioaccumulation of metals<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Ingredients of foods and pharmaceuticals, especially. for prophylaxis of myocardial infarct<sup>2</sup></p>
<p><i>C. meneghiana</i>, optimal temperature <math>T=25^{\circ}\text{C}</math><sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>C. meneghiana</i>, maximum growth rates are 1.65, 0.73 and 0.95 <math>\text{d}^{-1}</math> for P-, N- and Si-limited cultures respectively.<sup>4</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>PUFA<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

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## Nannochloropsis



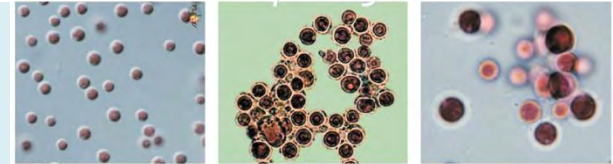
<b>Cell</b>	<b>Cell factory</b>
<p>Unicellular</p> <p>Free-floating</p> <p>Cells subspherical, 2-4µm diam. or cylindrical, 3-4 x 1.5µm.</p> <p>Yellow-green parietal chloroplast</p> <p>Zoospores not produced</p> <p>Marine</p> <p>Picoplankton</p>	<p>Poultry feed<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Aquaculture Rotifer feed<sup>2</sup> Bivalves aquaculture<sup>3</sup> "Green-water effect" in water tanks<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Aqueous diesel fuel pollution<sup>5</sup></p>
<p><i>N. salina</i>, T= 25±1°C.<sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>N. gaditana</i>, T= 25°C<sup>7</sup></p> <p><i>N. gaditana</i> is slow-growing, with a maximum specific growth rate of 0.56 day<sup>-1</sup> at 23°C<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Young or adult microalgae might be obtained according to the time of day<sup>9</sup></p> <p>Excretion of autoinhibitory substances<sup>10</sup></p>	<p>Pigments<sup>11</sup> Carotenoids<sup>12</sup></p> <p>Fatty acids (EPA, DHA)</p> <p>β-glucan<sup>13</sup></p> <p>Aminoacids<sup>14</sup></p> <p>Long chain n-alkyl diols, hydroxy ketones and sterols<sup>15</sup></p>
<b>Biology</b>	<b>Metabolites</b>

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## Porphyridium



<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Spherical to obovoid unicells</p> <p>Solitary cells, but often grouped into irregular colonies</p> <p>Cell diam. 5-10 µm in exponential, 7-16 µm in stationary phase.</p> <p><i>P. aeruginum</i>, freshwater <i>P. cruentum</i> marine</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Poultry feed<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Activity against <i>Herpes simplex virus</i><sup>2</sup></p> <p>Effect on malignant cell transformation<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Cosmetic application: anit-oxidant<sup>4</sup></p>
<p><i>P. cruentum</i>, T=23°C, pH=8, [NaCl]=0,42 M</p> <p>Grow mixotrophically<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>PUFA<sup>6</sup></p> <p>EPA<sup>7</sup></p> <p>B-phycoerithrin<sup>8</sup></p> <p><sup>9</sup>Sulfated polysaccharides<sup>10</sup></p> <p>Galactolipids<sup>11</sup></p> <p>Arachnoid acid<sup>12</sup></p> <p>Sterols<sup>13</sup></p> <p>Sulfolipids<sup>14</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

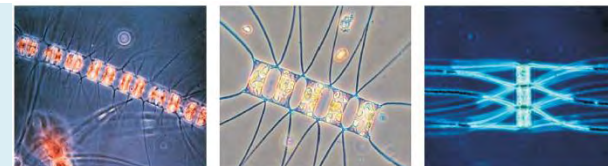
119  
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REFERENCES

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A Knowledge Map represents relationships between knowledge elements in a domain of learning.

## Chaetoceros



<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Marine</p> <p>Diatom</p> <p>Typically characterized by four bristles emanating from each corner of a rectangular frustule<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Siliceous spines, termed setae, which greatly increase the effective size of the colony.</p> <p>Neritic or pelagic</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Aquaculture of Crustaceans<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Feed aquatic organisms (oysters, clams, Artemia)<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Feed for shrimp larvae<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Fish immunostimulants<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Antibacterial agents stopping bacterial infections<sup>6</sup></p>
<p><i>C. muelleri</i> thermo-tolerant<sup>7</sup></p> <p><i>C. lorenzianus</i> have high salinity and low temperature optima</p> <p><i>C. calcitrans</i>, T=30±2°C<sup>8</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>PUFA (EPA)<sup>9</sup></p> <p>β-D-Glucans<sup>10</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

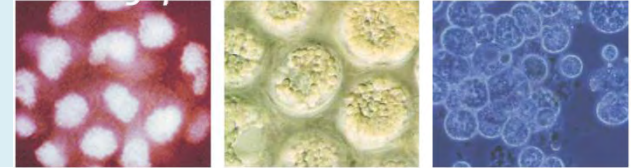
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## Cryptocodinium



<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Marine Dinoflagellate</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Food applications Pharmaceuticals Pet foods<sup>1</sup> Colouring agent<sup>2</sup> Aquaculture feed<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Extracts used in promoting lactic acid and bifidus bacteria growth<sup>4</sup></p>
<p>Heterotrophic conditions</p> <p><i>C. cohnii</i> optimal culture conditions: pH = 7.5 and T = 15 – 30°C<sup>5</sup></p> <p>High temperature favours the microalgae growth and low temperature favours de formation of PUFA<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Vitamin B12 should be added to the culture medium<sup>7</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>PUFA (especially DHA)</p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

41  
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REFERENCES

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## Euglena



### Cell

Green flagellates  
 Elongate, ovoid or fusiform cells  
 Varying in length from 20 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$   
 Freshwater (few species have been recorded from the open sea)

### Cell factory

Detection kit - Indicator specie of acid mine drainage<sup>1</sup>  
 Aquaculture<sup>2</sup>  
 Anti-HIV action<sup>3</sup>  
 Potential protein source for feed, SCP<sup>4</sup>  
 Potential protein source for food, SCP<sup>5</sup>

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 abstracts  
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*Euglena* species are photoauxotrophic, some facultatively heterotrophic, none phagotrophic.

*E. gracilis* (and less easily *E. anabaena*, *deses*, *pisciformis*, *stellata* and *viridis*) can be grown axenically in undefined media.

*E. gracilis* grows phototrophically or heterotrophically on acetates, organic acids, alcohols, or sugars.

### Biology

$\alpha$ - Tocopherol <sup>6</sup>  
 Paramylon<sup>7</sup>  
 $\beta$  - carotene<sup>8</sup>  
 Vitamin C<sup>9</sup>

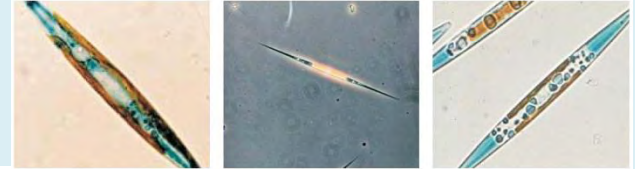
### Metabolites

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 REFERENCES

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## Haslea



<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Diatom</p> <p>Naviculoid organization</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Greening oyster<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Human health<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Anti-viral and anti-coagulant<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Colouring agent</p>
<p>Growth temperature = 15°C</p> <p>Color changes marennine were observed in relation to pH.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Marennine is not a carotenoid, but a chlorophyll degradation product.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Blueing<sup>6</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>Pigment - marennine<sup>7</sup></p> <p>Isoprenoids<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Linoleic acid; EPA; eicosatetraenoic acid<sup>9</sup></p> <p>Tetra-unsaturated sesterterpenoids (haslenes)<sup>10</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

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REFERENCES

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# Isochrysis



<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Marine Brown microalgae Flagellate</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Waste water treatment<sup>1</sup> Mariculture<sup>2</sup> Clam feed<sup>3</sup> Oyster feed<sup>4</sup></p>
<p>Optimal conditions: pH = 8°C and T = 25°C<sup>5</sup> <i>I. galbana</i>: heterotrophic conditions<sup>6</sup> Fermentation<sup>7</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>EPA<sup>8</sup> α - tocopherol<sup>9</sup> PUFA<sup>10</sup> DHA<sup>11</sup> Arachidonic acid<sup>12</sup> Stearidonic acid<sup>13</sup> Sterols<sup>14</sup> Alkenone<sup>15</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

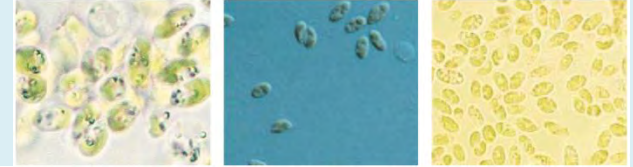
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REFERENCES

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## Monodus



<b>Cell</b>	<b>Cell factory</b>
<p>Unicellular</p> <p>Freshwater microalgae</p> <p>With cell wall</p> <p><i>M. coccomyxa</i> 3.2 – 5 <math>\mu\text{m}^1</math></p> <p><i>M. subterraneous</i> 3.5 <math>\mu\text{m}^2</math></p>	<p>Most promising algal EPA producer<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Growth &amp; productivity (outdoor cond.) not enough<sup>4</sup></p>

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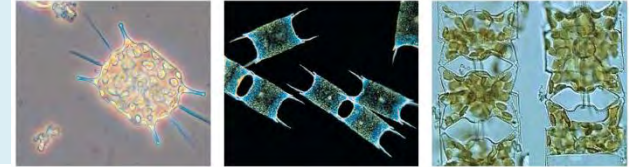
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REFERENCES

<p>Photoautotroph<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Optimal culture temperature T = 32 °C<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Optimal culture pH, pH = 7.5<sup>7</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>EPA</p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>
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## Odontella



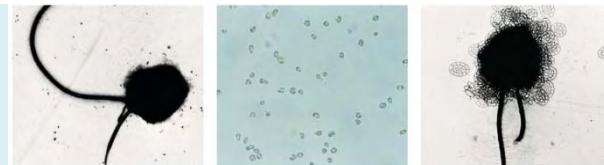
<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Diatom</p> <p>Marine</p> <p><i>O. aurita</i> looks like a bobbin</p> <p><i>O. aurita</i> <math>\approx</math> 10 – 95 <math>\mu</math>m</p> <p>Frequently associated to benthic macroalgae</p> <p>Forms dense planktonic populations</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Flavouring agent</p> <p>Human diet: source of PUFA and trace elements</p> <p>Cosmetic industry</p>
<p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>5<math>\alpha</math>, 8<math>\alpha</math> - epidioxysterol<sup>1</sup></p> <p>EPA DHA</p> <p>Betacarotene and fucoxanthin</p> <p>Trace elements</p> <p>Vitamins E, C, B2, B6, PP and provitamin A</p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

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## Pavlova



<b>Cell</b>	<b>Cell factory</b>
<p>Freshwater and marine, although most species thrive in brackish waters</p> <p>Flagellate</p> <p>Phytoplankton</p> <p>Golden/brown microalgae</p> <p><i>P. lutheri</i>, cell diameter <math>\approx 6 \mu\text{m}</math></p>	<p>Cosmetic: prevent aging<sup>1</sup></p> <p>TBT biodegradation<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Waste water treatment<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Oyster feeding<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Fish feed</p> <p>Source of mineral supplements in mariculture<sup>5</sup></p>

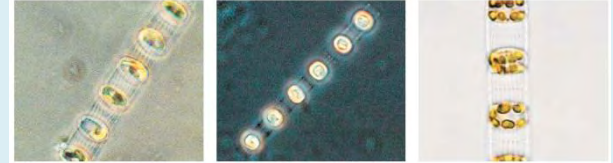
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<p>Very difficult to grow</p> <p>Not used any many hatcheries.</p>	<p>EPA</p> <p>DHA</p> <p>Sterols: poriferasterol, 5-ergosterol, cholesterol<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Betaine lipid: 1,2-diacylglyceryl-3-O-carboxyhydroxymeth<sup>7</sup></p>
<b>Biology</b>	<b>Metabolites</b>

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## Skeletonema



<b>Cell</b>	<b>Cell factory</b>
<p>Marine diatom</p> <p>Form short colonies <sup>1</sup></p> <p><i>S. costatum</i> 4-7,5 <math>\mu\text{m}^2</math></p>	<p>Cosmetic: anti-ageing; anti-cellulite<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Anti-proliferative effects of organic extract<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Antibacterial activity in Aquaculture<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Detoxification (Cd and Cu)<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Biodegradation 2,4 - dichlorophenol<sup>7</sup></p> <p>Diet for molluscs<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Diet for oysters<sup>9</sup></p>

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<p><i>S. costatum</i>; pH = 6,5 - 8,5<sup>10</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>EPA<sup>11</sup></p> <p>Exopolymers<sup>12</sup></p> <p>Octadienal<sup>13</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>
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A Knowledge Map represents relationships between knowledge elements in a domain of learning.

## Tetraselmis



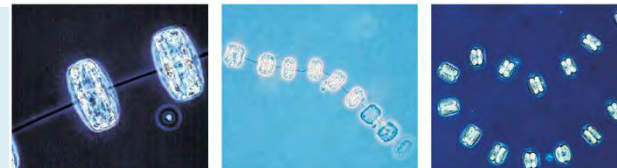
<p><b>Cell</b></p> <p>Marine</p> <p>Green algae</p> <p>Unicellular</p> <p>Flagellate</p> <p>Cells cordiform, elliptical or almost spherical</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Waste water treatment<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Cadmium removal<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Aquaculture feed</p> <p>Rotifers feed<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Shrimp hatchery<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Oyster feed<sup>5</sup></p> <p>Clam feed<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Cosmetic: anti-wrinkles<sup>7</sup></p>
<p>Normal salinity, [NaCl] = 0,5 M<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Mixotrophic conditions<sup>9</sup></p> <p>Heterotrophic conditions<sup>10</sup></p> <p><i>T. suecica</i>: fructose as growth stimulator<sup>11</sup></p> <p>Maximum cell density <i>T. maculata</i> in a medium containing 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NaNO<sub>3</sub><sup>12</sup></p> <p>Optimum growth conditions for <i>T. suecica</i> were 2, 4, and 8 mM of NaNO<sub>3</sub> which is equivalent to 170, 340 and 680 mg l<sup>-1</sup> of NaNO<sub>3</sub><sup>13</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>α- tocopherol<sup>14</sup></p> <p>EPA</p> <p>sterols: 24-methylenecholesterol, campesterol<sup>15</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

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## Thalassiosira



<p><b>Cell</b> Diatom</p> <p>Disc shaped cells</p> <p>Most <i>Thalassiosira</i> are joined together in to long, flexible colonies</p>	<p><b>Cell factory</b></p> <p>Feed for larvae<sup>12</sup>          Mariculture of molluscs<sup>3</sup>          Mariculture of bivalves<sup>4</sup>          Mariculture of oysters<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Waste water treatment<sup>5</sup>          Cadmium removal<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Biodegradation of phenolic compounds: phenol and benzoic acid<sup>7</sup></p>
<p><i>T. antarctica</i> is a psychrophilic diatoms<sup>8</sup></p> <p><i>T. fryxelliae</i> nanoplanktonic diatom<sup>9</sup></p> <p><i>T. andamanica</i>, maximum growth rate = 2.2 divisions.24 h<sup>-1</sup>at 30°C<sup>10</sup></p> <p>Cd is a nutrient for <i>T. weissflogii</i><sup>11</sup></p> <p><i>T. weissflogii</i> produce flavodoxin and ferredoxin in response to iron stress<sup>12</sup></p> <p><b>Biology</b></p>	<p>DHA, EPA<sup>13</sup></p> <p>Dissolved free amino-acids during an algae bloom<sup>14</sup></p> <p>Shorth-chain aldehydes: trans,trans-octadienal and 2-trans-4-trans-2,4,7-octatrienal<sup>15</sup>; 2-trans, 4-trans-decadienal<sup>16</sup></p> <p>Multiply-unsaturated fatty acids<sup>17</sup></p> <p>Carotenoids<sup>18</sup></p> <p>Apo-fucoanthinoids: apo-12'-fucoxanthinal and apo-13'-fucoxanthinone<sup>19</sup></p> <p>EPS<sup>20</sup></p> <p><b>Metabolites</b></p>

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**Thank you !**

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