



Direct Production of Bioplastics and Chemicals from Carbon Dioxide and Solar Energy

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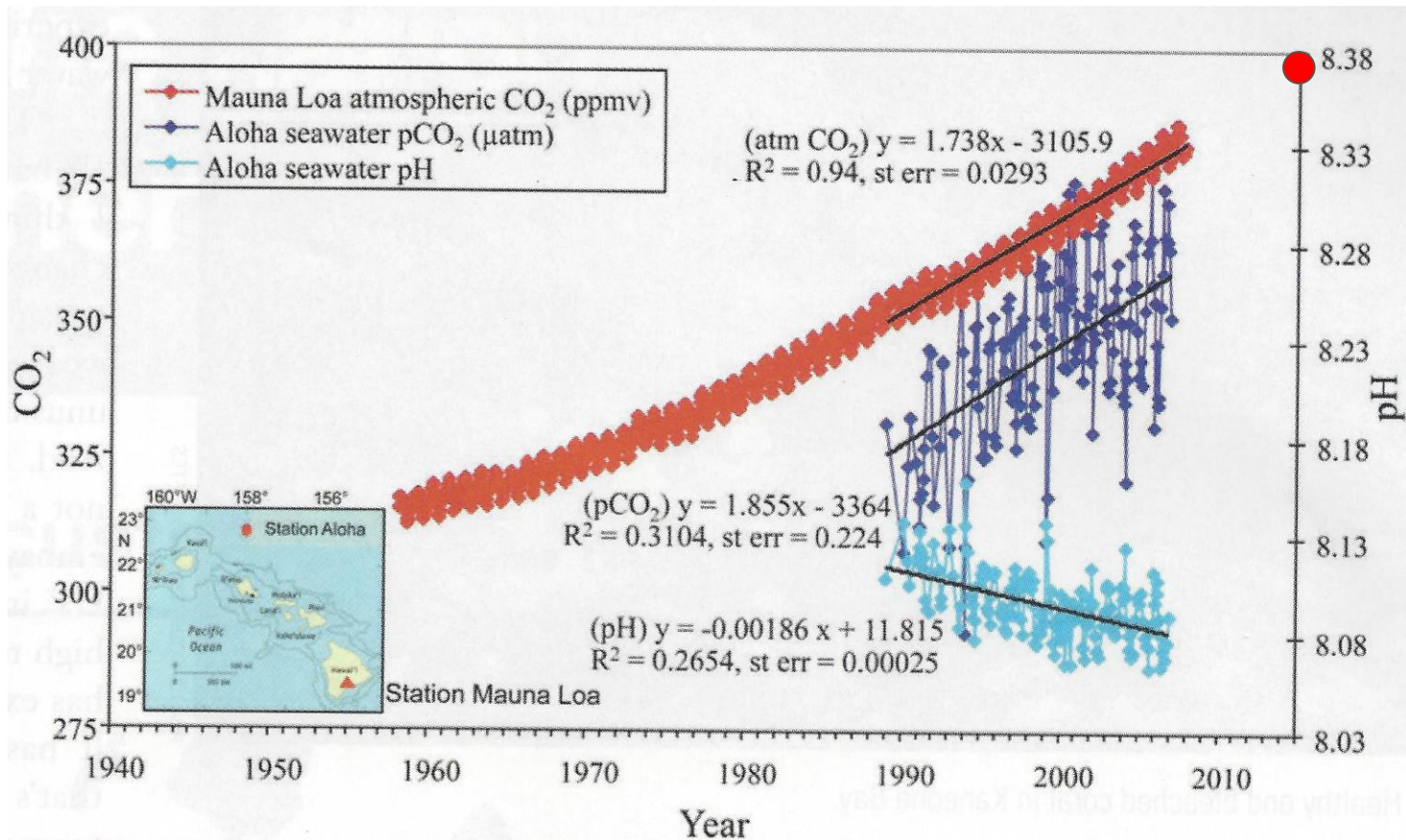
Hawaii, USA

Presented at 7th European Meeting on Chemical
Industry and Environment





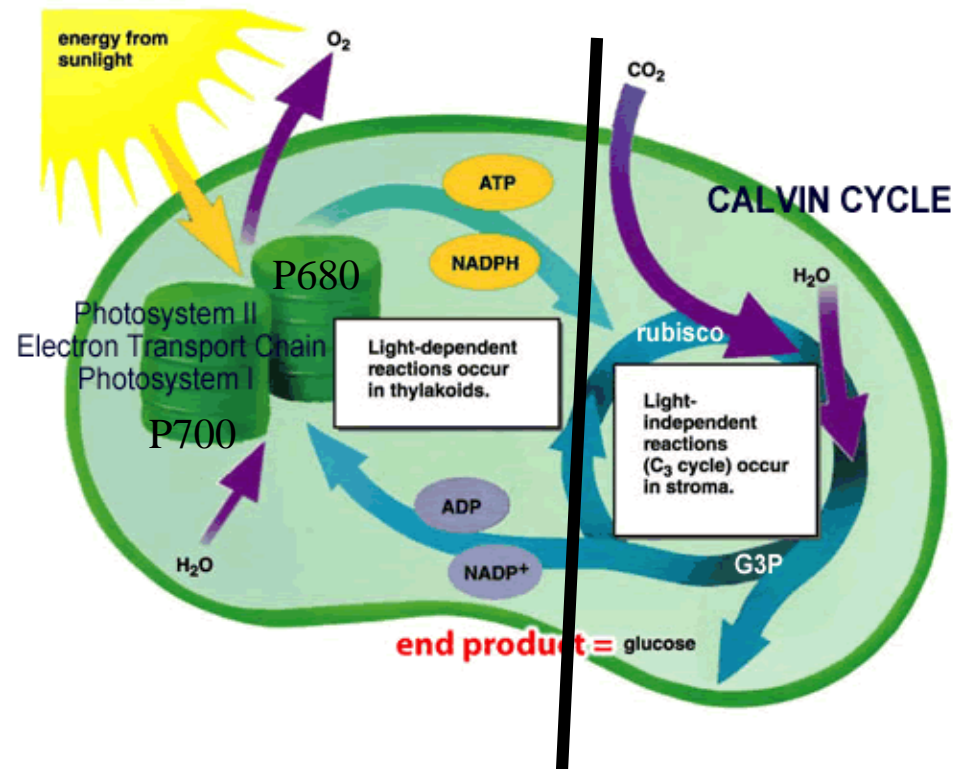
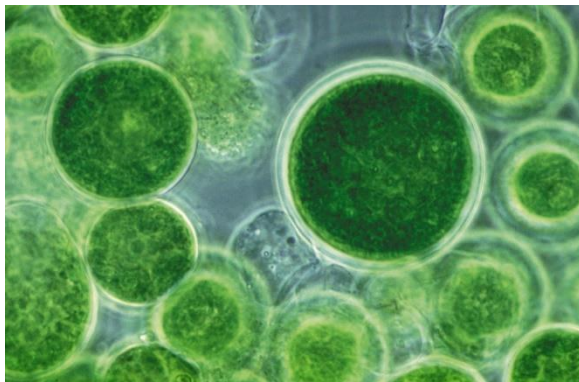
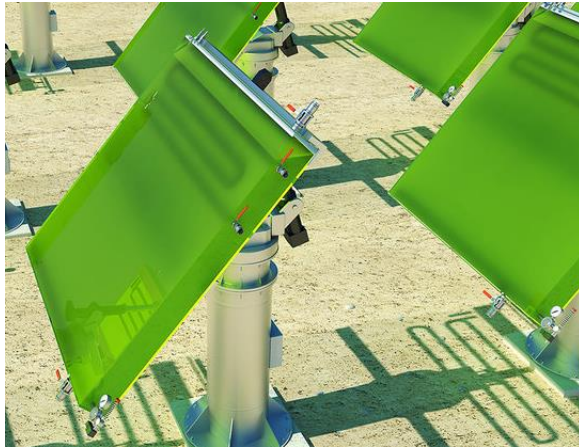
Trend of CO₂ in air and seawater



Global CO₂ breaches 400 ppm– C&EN, May 18, 2015



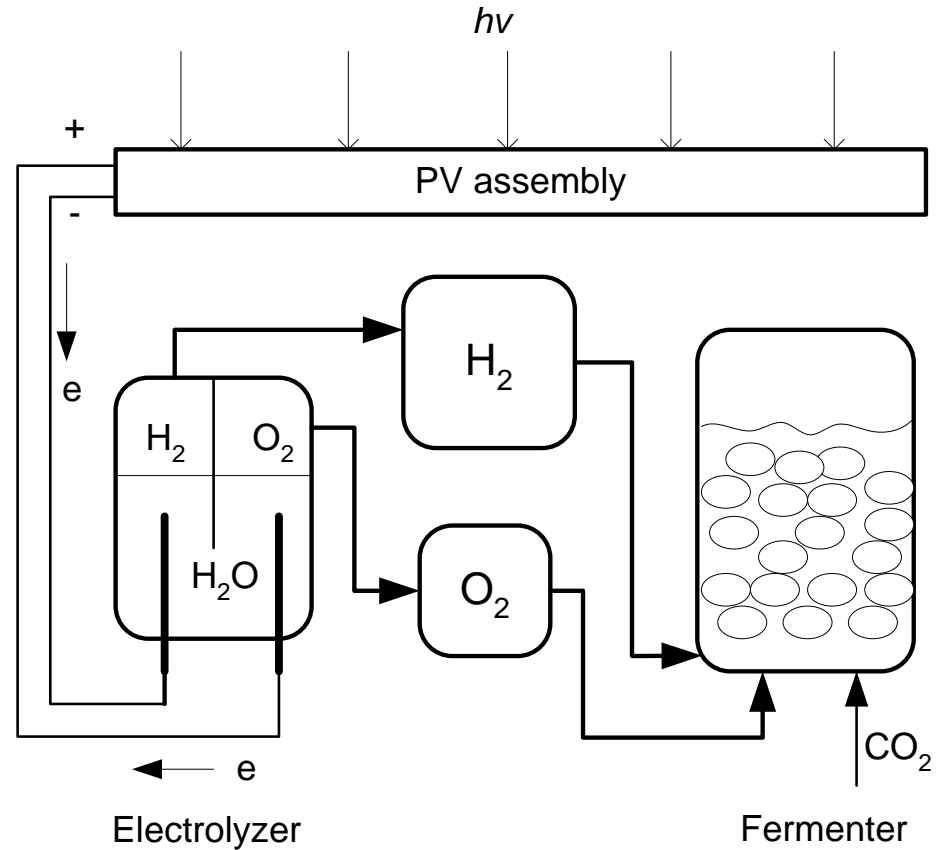
CO₂ fixation via photosynthesis



The light capture and CO₂ fixation are tightly coupled and should be decoupled!

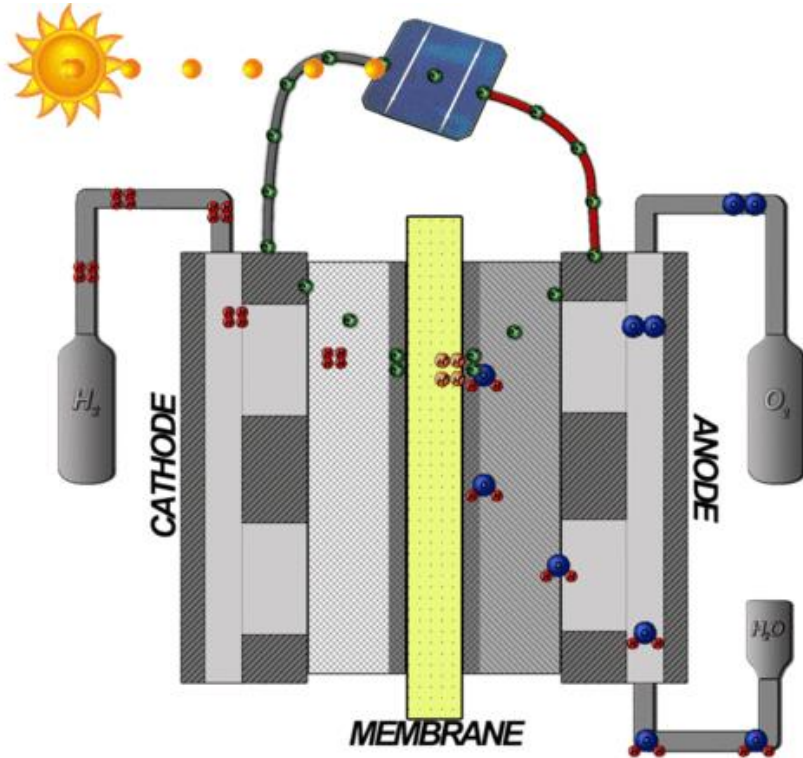


Artificial photosynthetic system

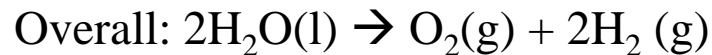
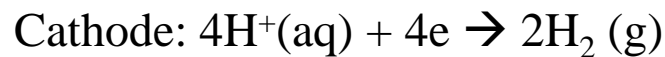
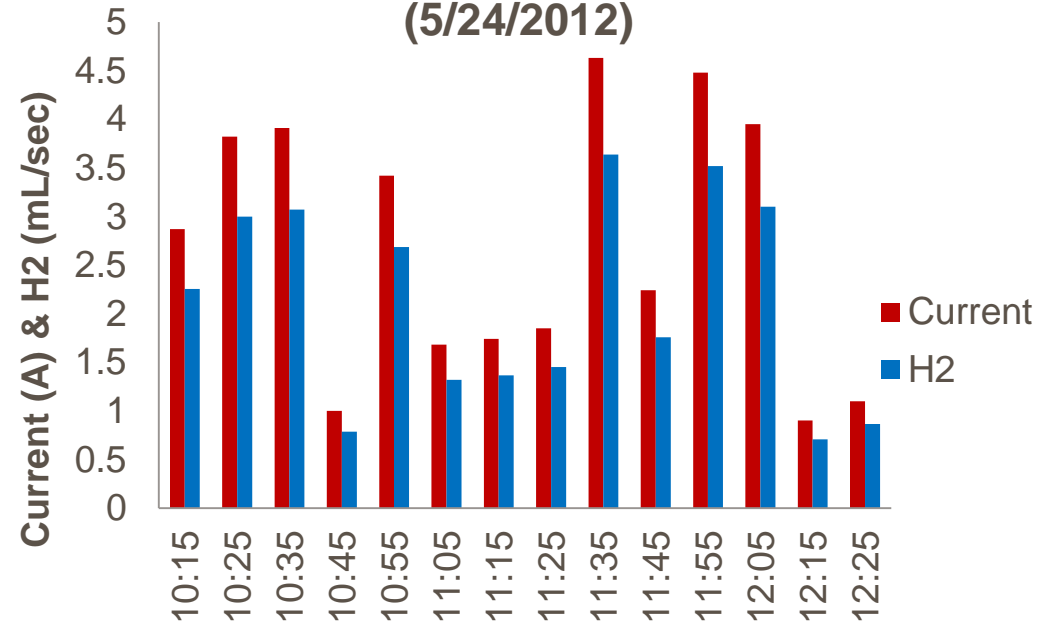




H₂ from Intermittent solar energy

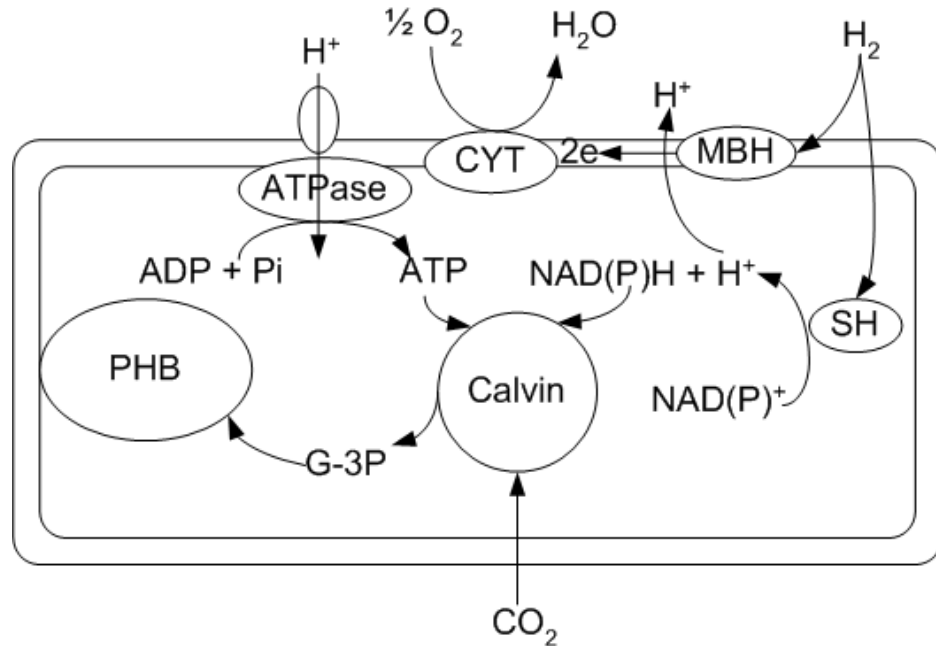
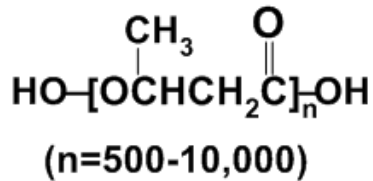
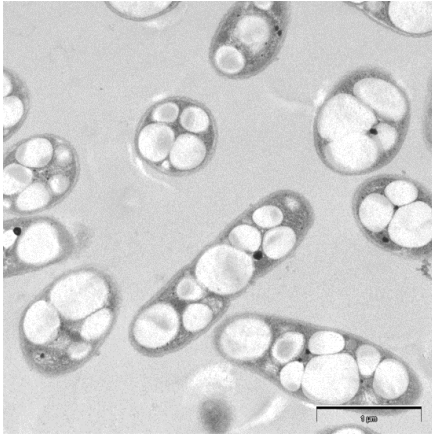


Solar Electricity & H₂ Generation
(5/24/2012)



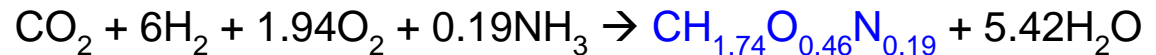


CO₂ Fixation by Autotrophic Bacterium

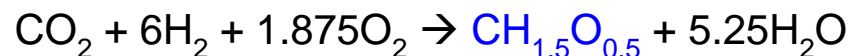


H₂/CO₂ = 6 mole/mole (energy efficiency 28%)

For biomass synthesis (51 wt% C):

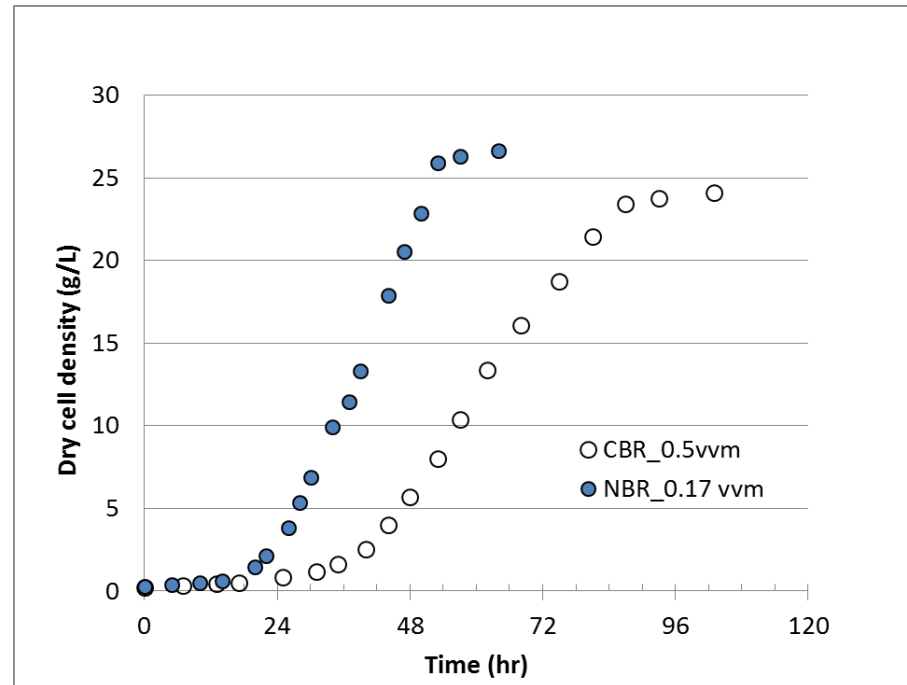


For PHB synthesis (56 wt% C):





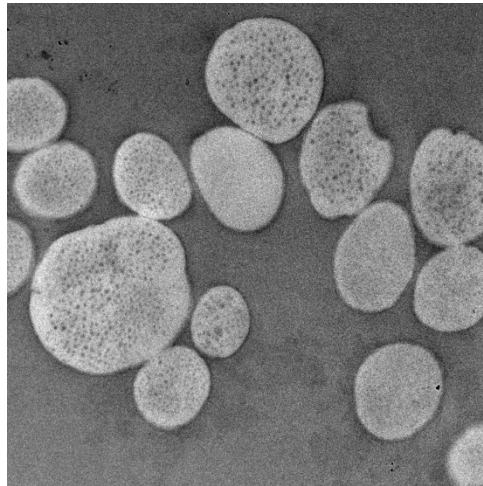
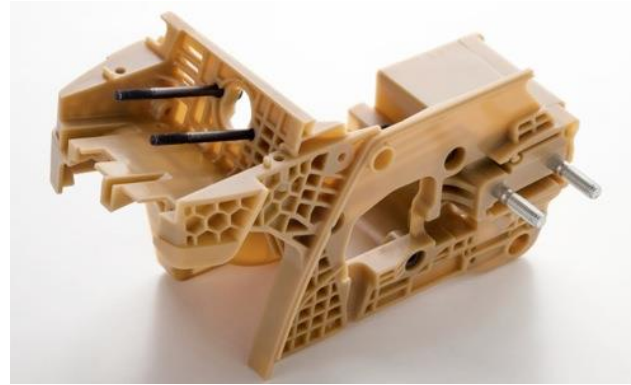
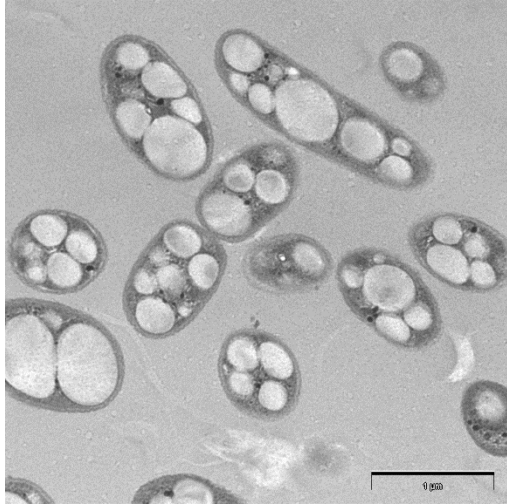
Conventional versus Novel Bioreactors



	Conventional BR	Novel BR
Cell growth rate (g/L.hr)	0.23	0.42
CO ₂ fixation rate (g/L.hr)	0.55	0.98
Cell density (g/L)	24	27
PHB (wt%)	59	52
PHB yield (g/g H ₂)	0.1	0.38



A Bioplastic of 100% CO₂ Carbon

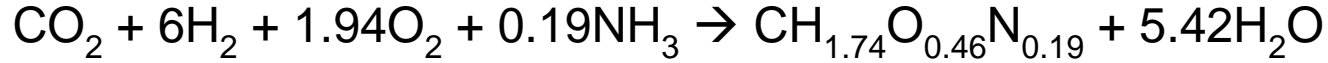


Fate of residual biomass?

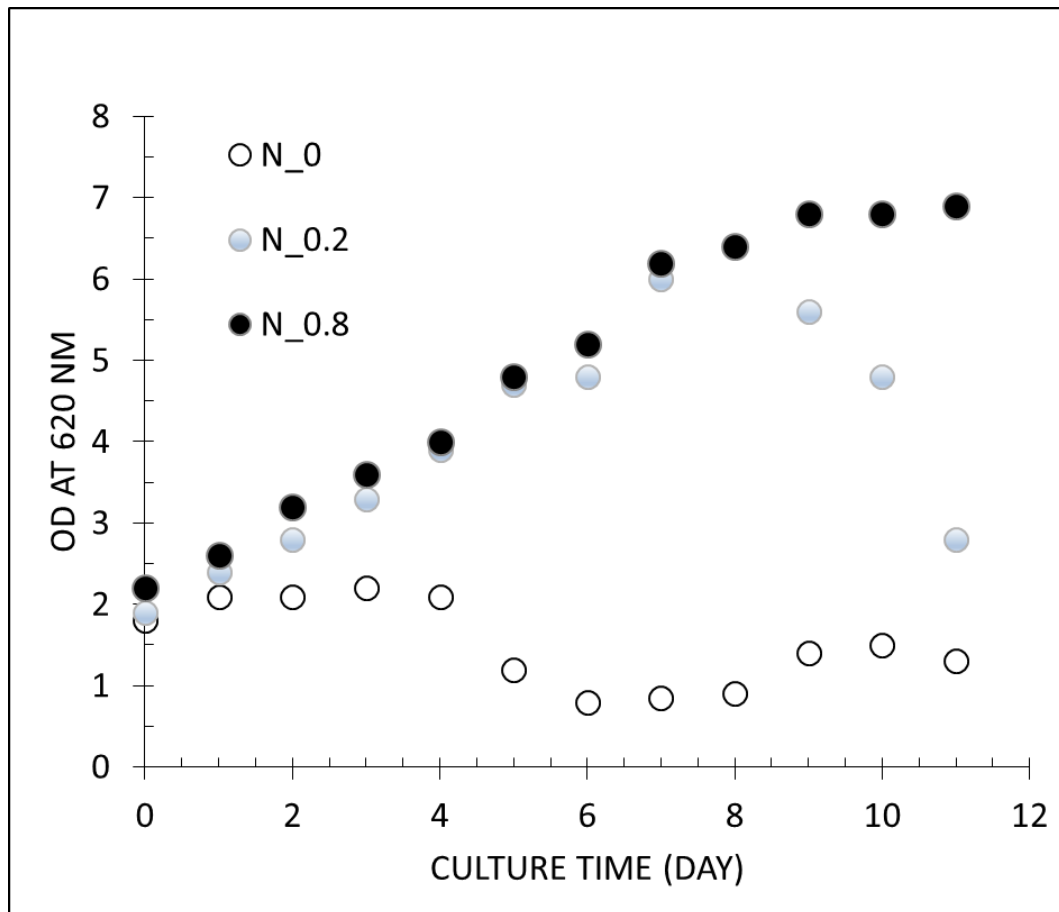




Residual biomass as nutrients in CO₂ fixation

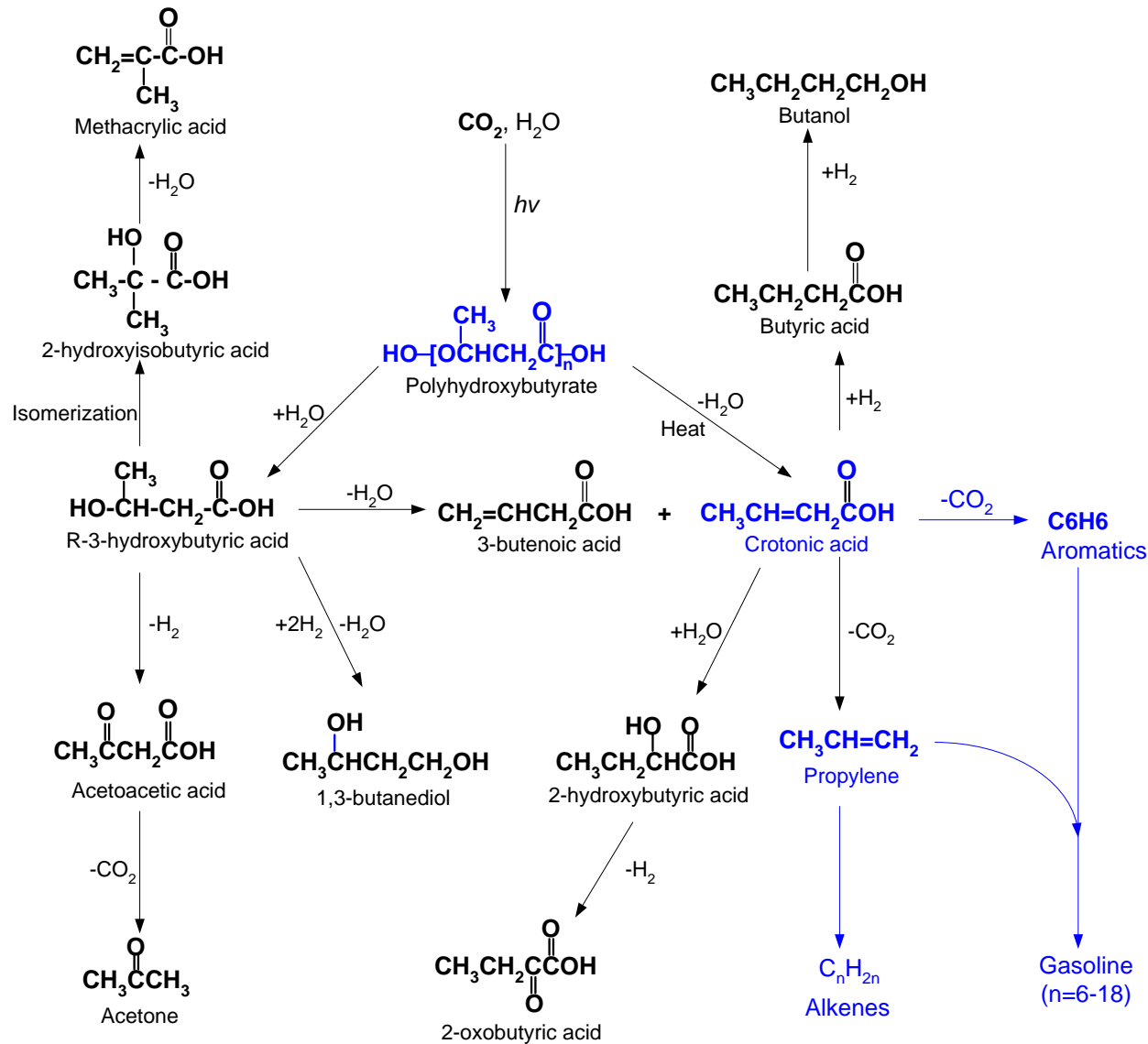


After PHB recovery, the residual cell mass becomes N-rich hydrolysates.



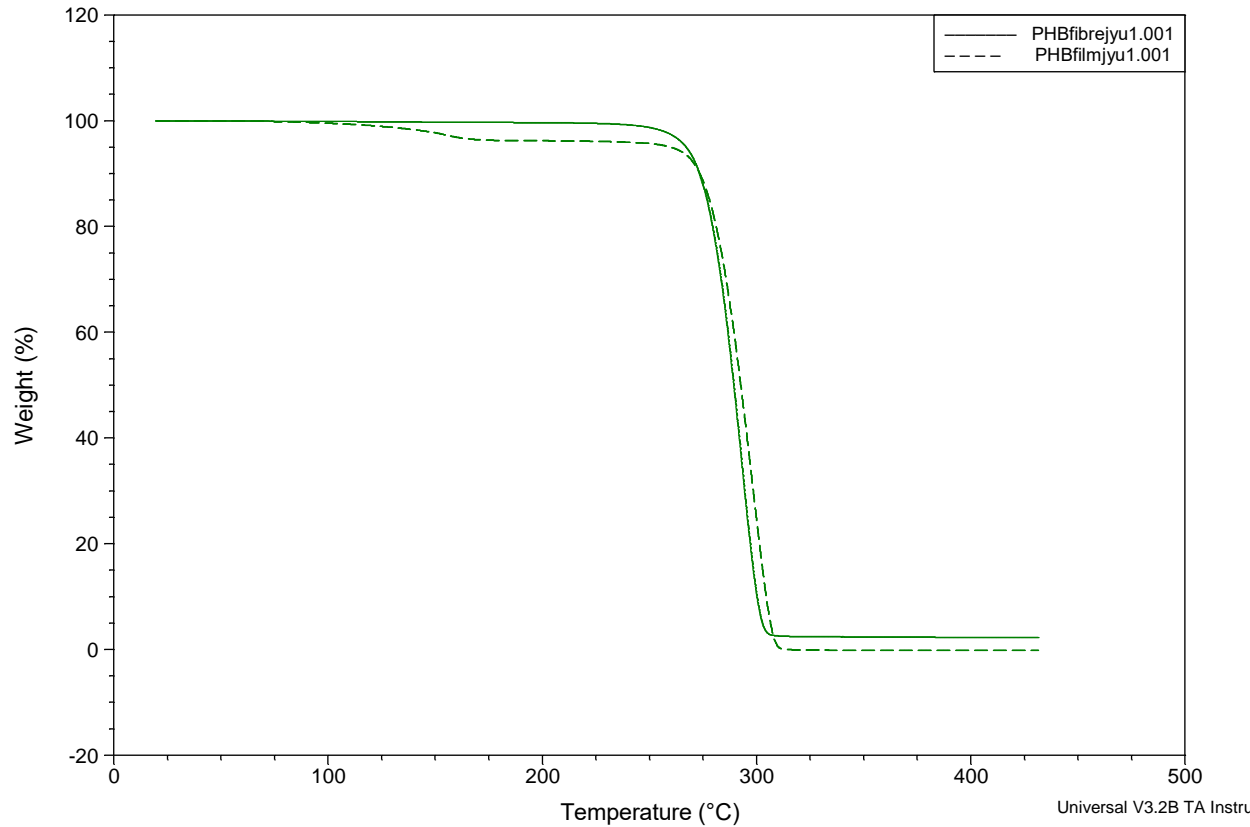
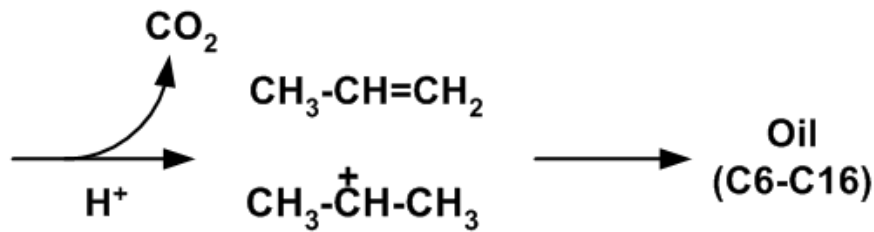
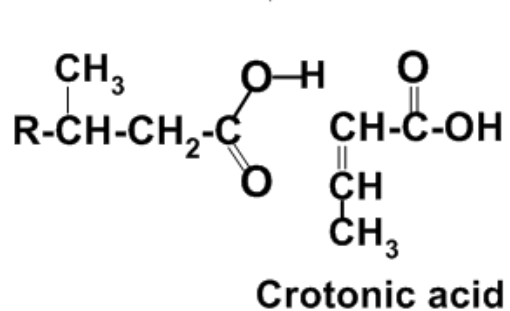
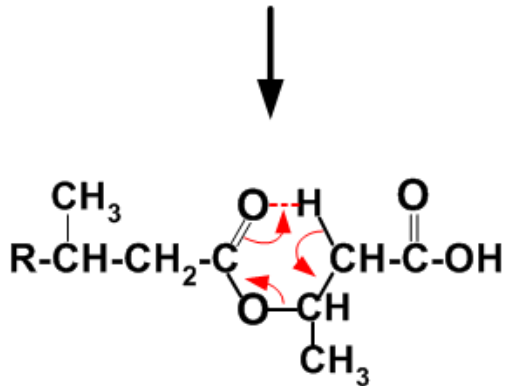
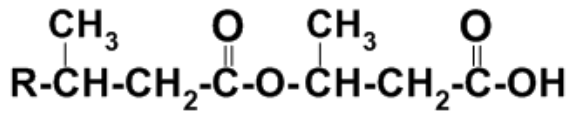


Bio-based chemicals from PHB platform



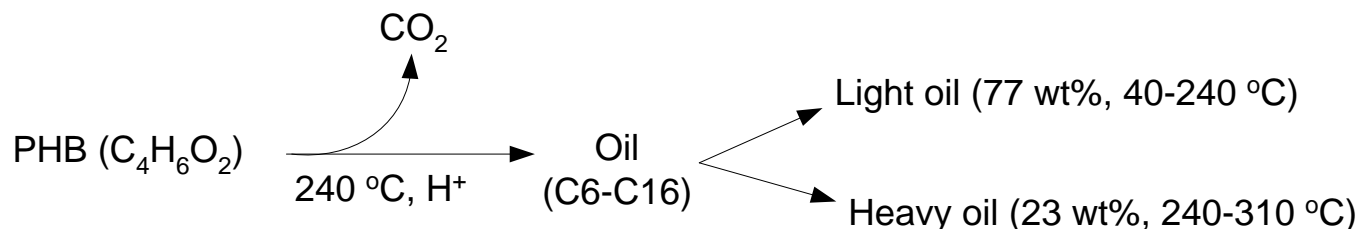


PHB Thermal Degradation & Reaction Mechanism





High-grade Biofuels from PHB



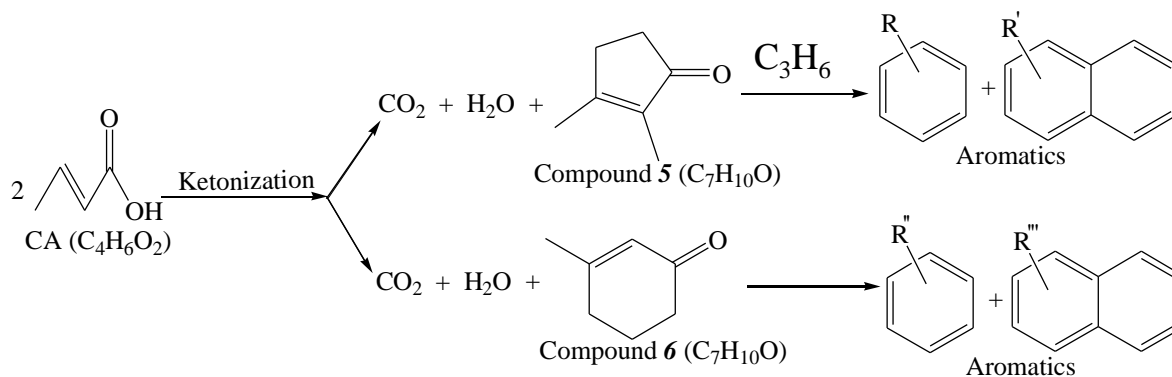
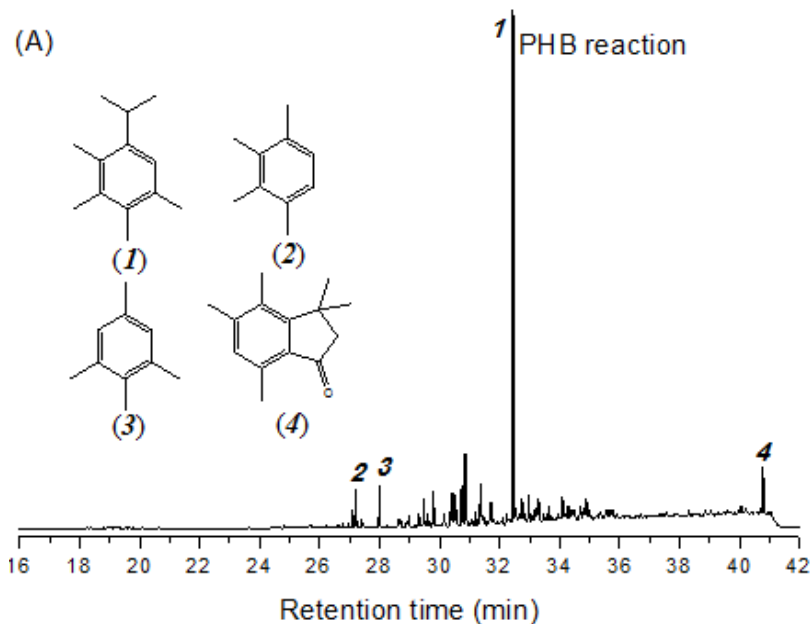
Fuels	Gasoline ^a	Light-oil	Heavy-oil	Biodiesel ^b
BP (°C)	40-240	40-240	240-310	182-338
C (%)	80.40	81.37	79.38	76.96
H (%)	12.30	11.30	9.67	11.85
N (%)	0.15	0.14	0.23	-
O (%)	6.35	7.19	10.72	9.41
HHV (MJ/kg)	41.8	41.4	38.4	39.7

^a Blind samples of gasoline, light-oil and heavy-oil analyzed by Hazen Research Inc

^b Properties of biodiesel from references



Aromatics from PHB platform

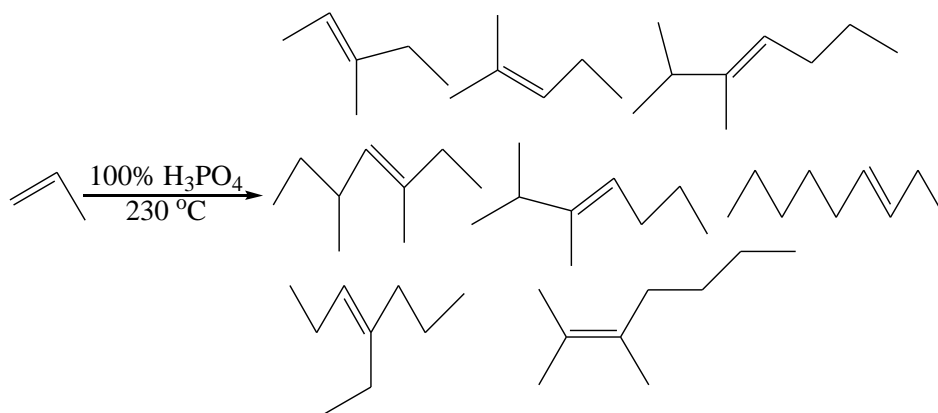




Alkenes from PHB platform

Catalyst	O-containing Chemicals (%) [*]	Alkenes (%) [*]	Benzenes (%) [*]	Naphthalenes (%) [*]
A	19.6	2.6	65.8	11.2
B	9.9	57.0	31.1	2.0

*Based on percentage of peak areas in GCMS chromatograms



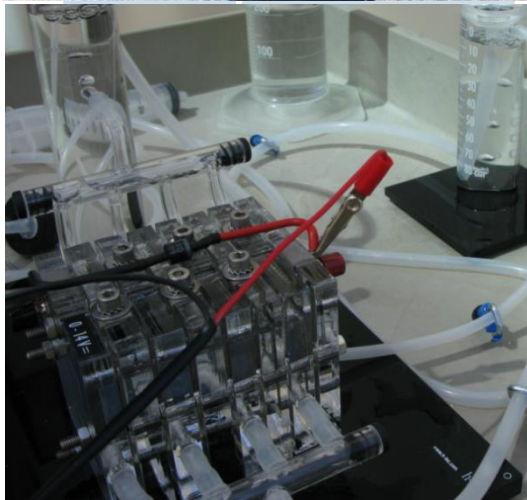


Solar Energy Conversion Efficiency



**Solar electricity
17%**

- Affordable commercial PV assembly
- High efficiency 20-30%



**Water
electrolysis 75%**

- Industrial electrolyzer
60-80%

**CO₂ fixation
28-41%**

- Low efficiency for high
rate

**A laboratory artificial system's solar
energy efficiency 3.6 – 5.2%**



Artificial versus Natural Photosynthesis



Photosynthesis	Artificial	Natural ^a
Species	<i>Ralstonia eutropha</i>	<i>Neochloris oleoabundans</i>
Chlorophyll (wt%)	0	8-25
Cell growth rate (g/L.day)	10.1	0.4
CO ₂ fixation rate (g/L.day) ^b	19.6	0.78
Cell density (g/L)	27	2.4
PHB/lipid content (wt%)	52	33
Oil productivity (g/L.day)	5.3	0.13
Scale-up cost	Low	High

a. Li et al. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* (2008) 81:629-636

b. Based on 0.53 g C/g dry cell mass



Conclusions

- Biopolyester PHB can be directly produced from CO₂, sunlight and water
- PHB is a bioplastic that can be processed like conventional thermoplastics
- PHB is also a platform material from which hydrocarbon oil, alkenes, aromatics and other small chemicals can be conveniently derived
- The overall solar energy efficiency of artificial photosynthesis is 4-5%
- The artificial system has technical and economic merits over microalgae system



Acknowledgement

- ❑ Students and post-doctors for laboratory work
- ❑ Office of Naval Research for financial support

Thank You !!!