



Cultivation of *Ulva lactuca* for bioenergy

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Ulva lactuca

- › High growth rates in natural Danish habitats (35% d⁻¹)¹
- › High production potential ^{2,3}
- › Green tide species
- › Easy to grow
- › High content of carbohydrates (>50%) ⁴
- › Good model macroalgae for R & D on energy production from marine biomass

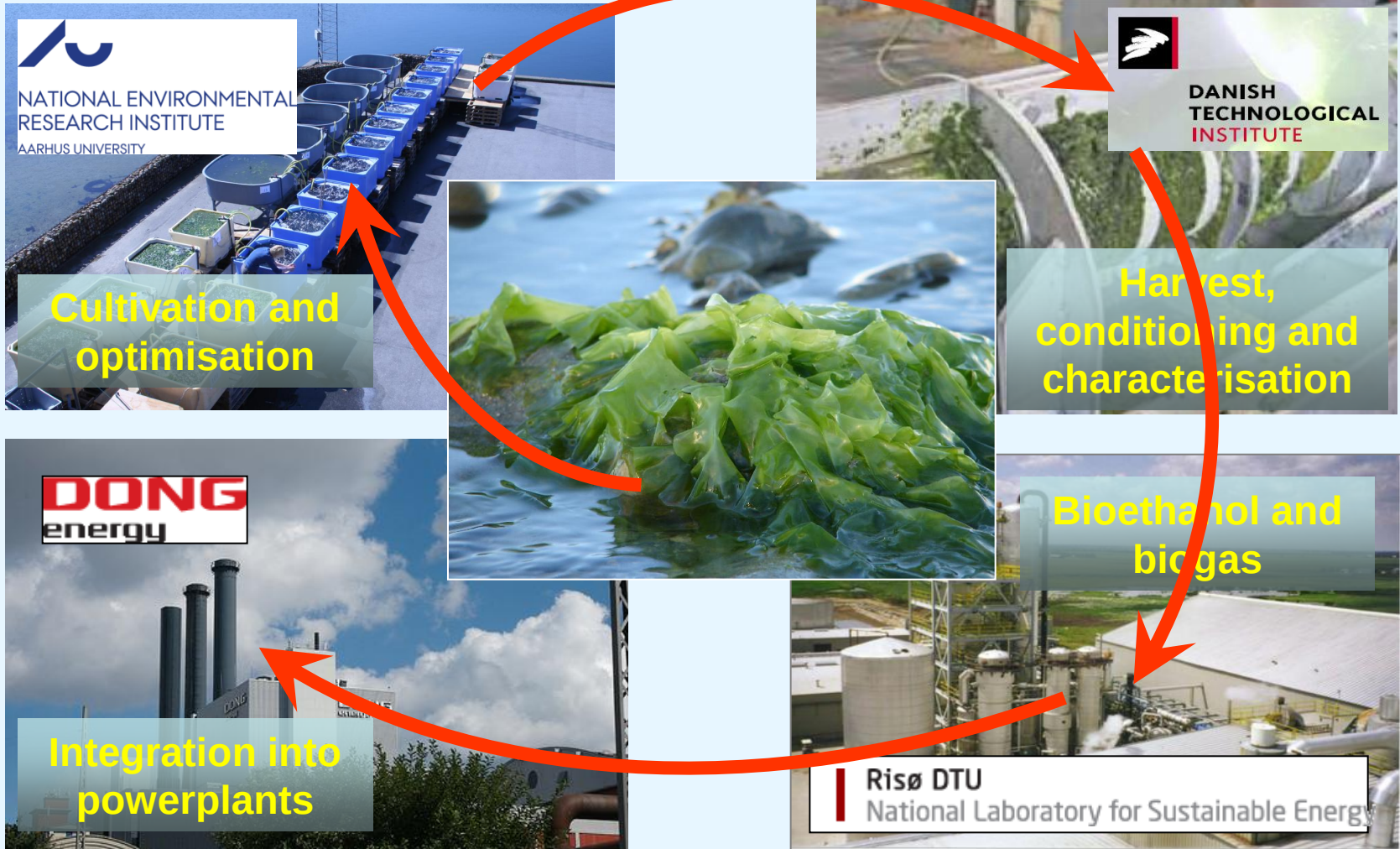


"Energy production from marine biomass (*Ulva lactuca*)"

- › **Funded by Energinet.dk (8.5 mio DKR = 1.5 mio USD)**
- › **2008-2011**
- › **Aims:**
 - › **Production potential**
 - › **Suitability for energy conversion**
 - › **Combustion**
 - › **Gasification**
 - › **Bioethanol**
 - › **Biogas (methane)**
 - › **Integration into power plants**
 - › **CO₂ capture**
 - › **prolonging of growth season by heat from cooling water**



Project and partners





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Bioenergy potential of *Ulva lactuca*: Biomass yield, methane production and combustion

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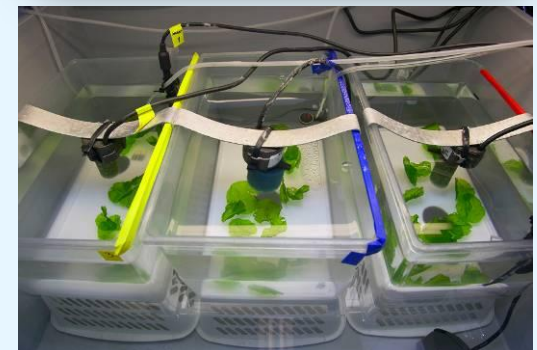
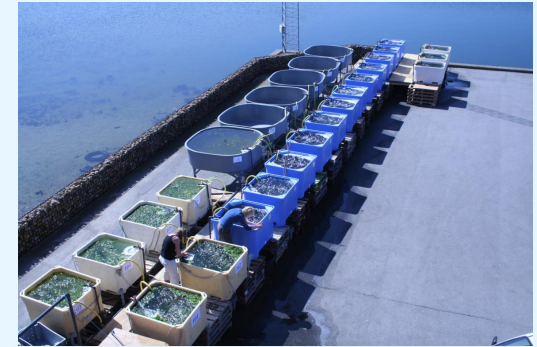
Midway status

Results

- › **Production potential**
- › **Optimisation of growth by CO₂ capture**
- › **Conditioning and storage**
- › **Energy conversion**
 - › **Combustion**
 - › **Ethanol**
 - › **Biogas (methane)**

Summary

Future aims



Production potential

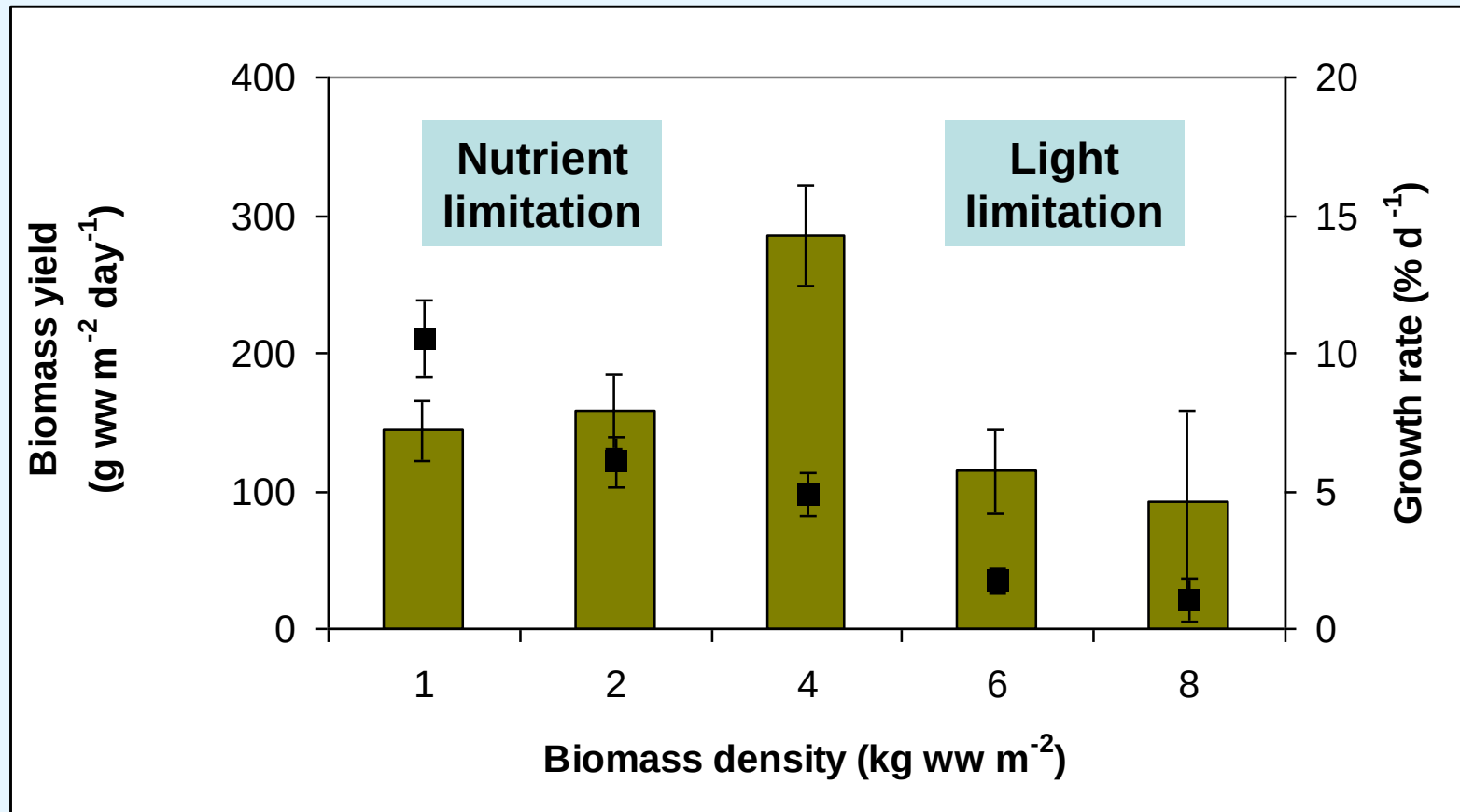
Cultivation facility ⁵

- › 56° 47' 16" North (Mors)
- › 1 m² tanks
- › continuous aeration
- › addition of N and P
- › water exchange 6 times per day
- › salinity 25-28.5 psu
- › weekly adjustment of stocking density



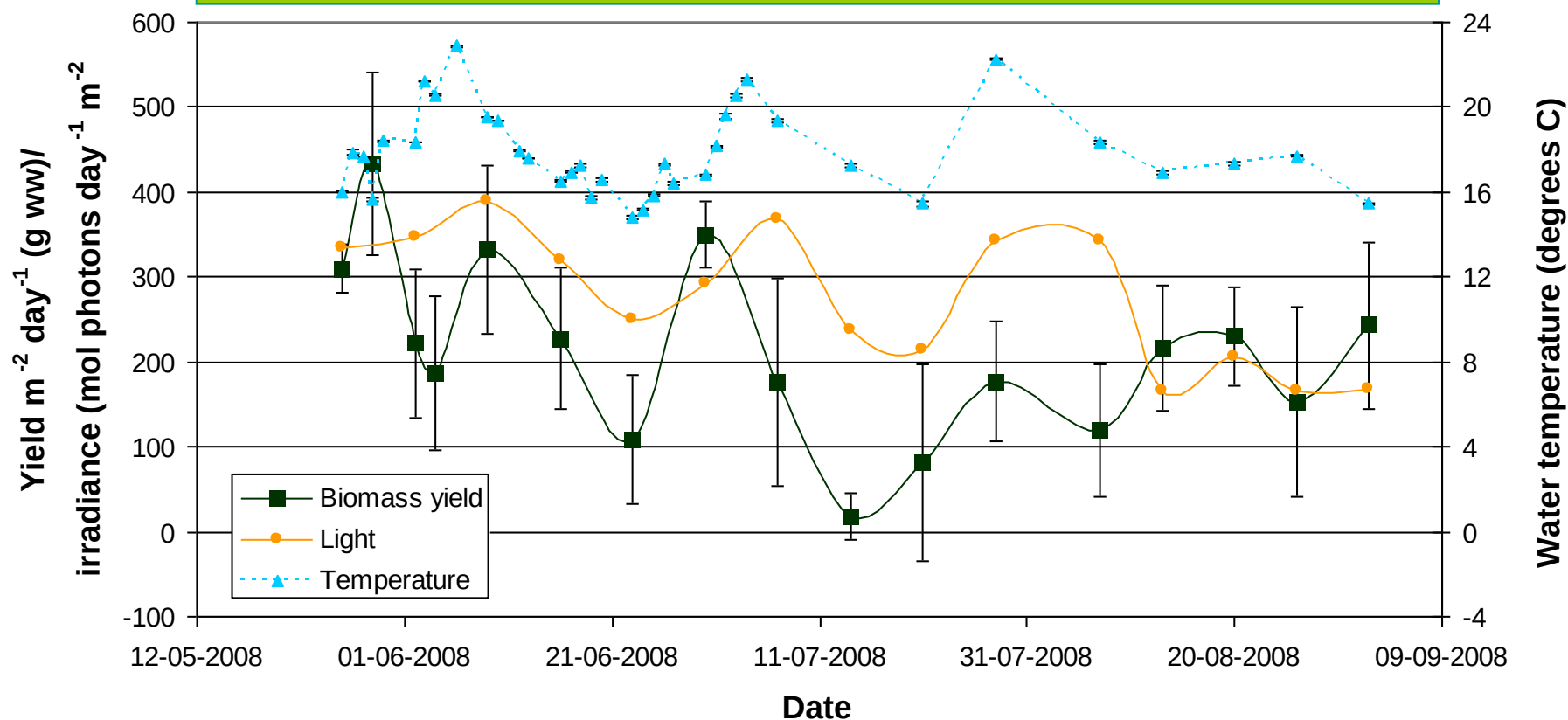
Production potential

Optimal stocking density = 4 kg m⁻² (N=3)



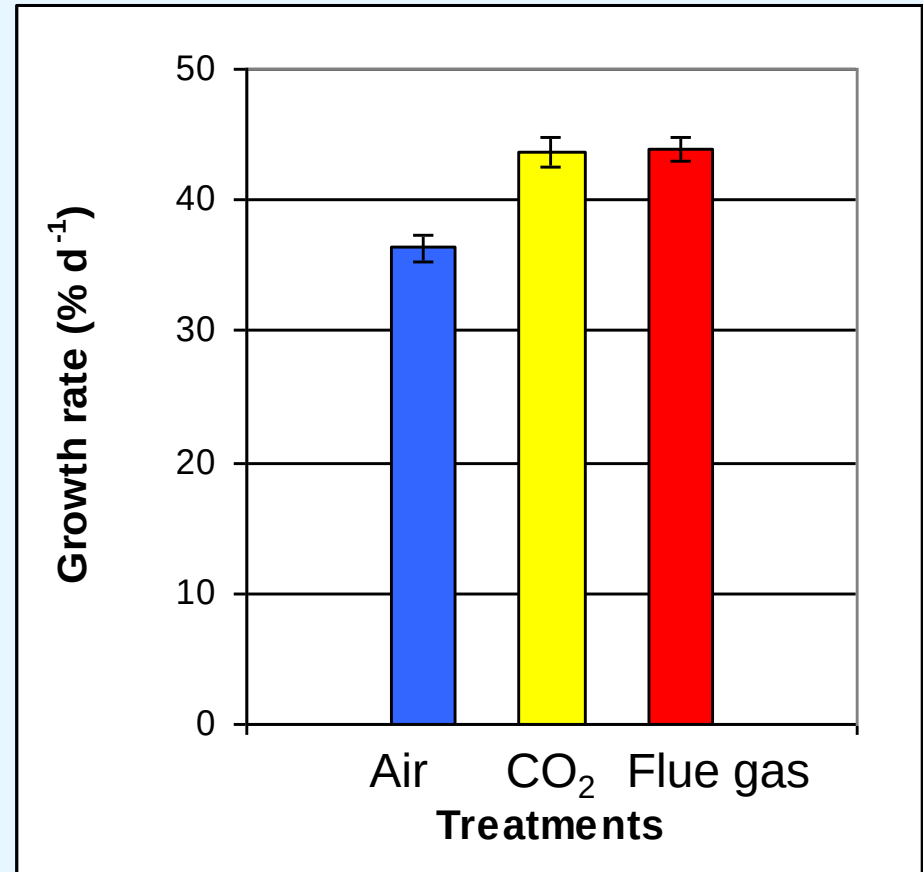
Production potential (4 kg m^{-2})

RGR (% d⁻¹): Average: 3.03 ± 2.85 (SD). Range: -2.07 to 9.38.



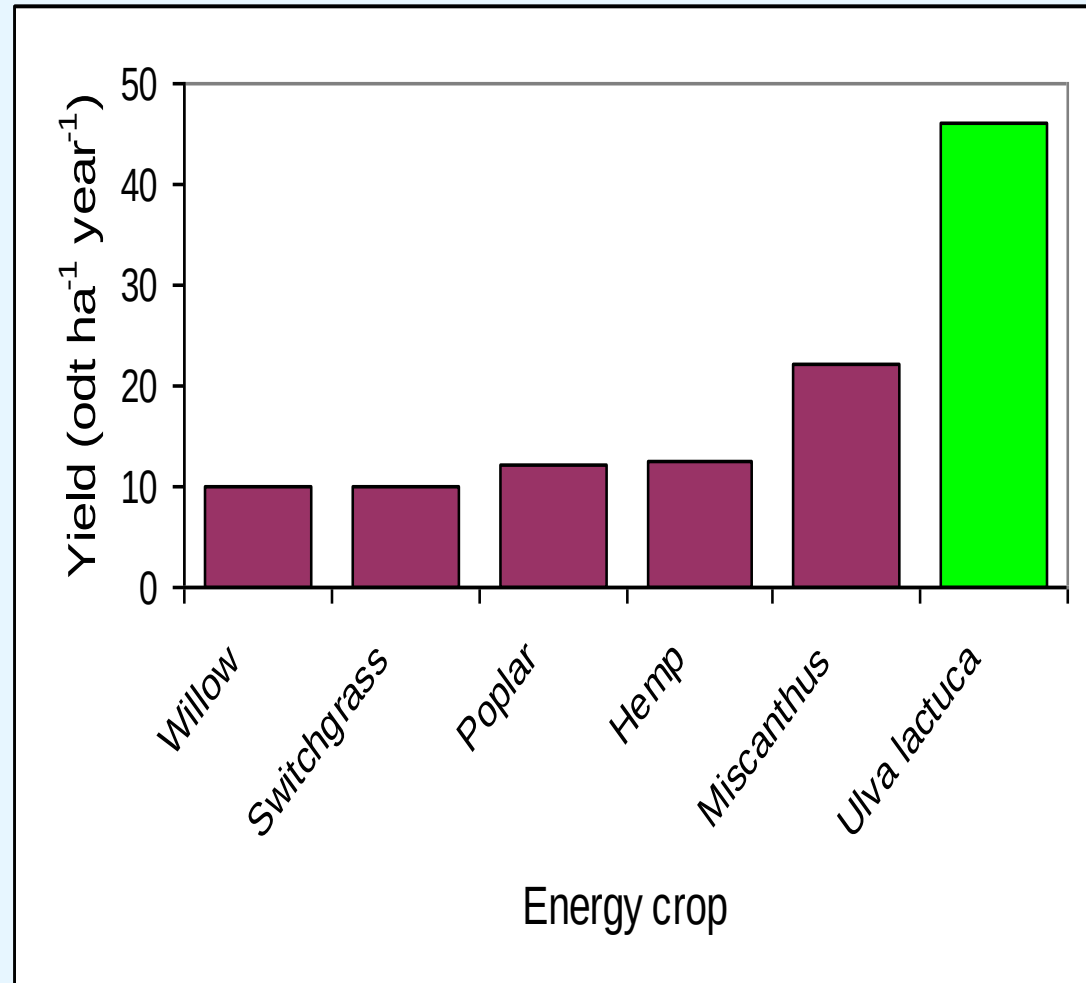
CO₂ capture from fluegas

- › pH controlled (7.5)
- › three treatments
 - › atmospheric air
 - › CO₂ 12%, O₂ 6%
 - › flue gas from wood pellets
- › nutrient replete
- › three replicates
- › duplicate experiments
- › increase of production by up to 25%
- › fluegas = CO₂



Production potential - summary

- › **45 T dw ha⁻¹ season⁻¹**
- › **2-5 times landbased energy crops**
- › **production can be optimised regarding**
 - › CO₂ addition
 - › fertilisation – more N and P
 - › minimising sporulation
 - › more light



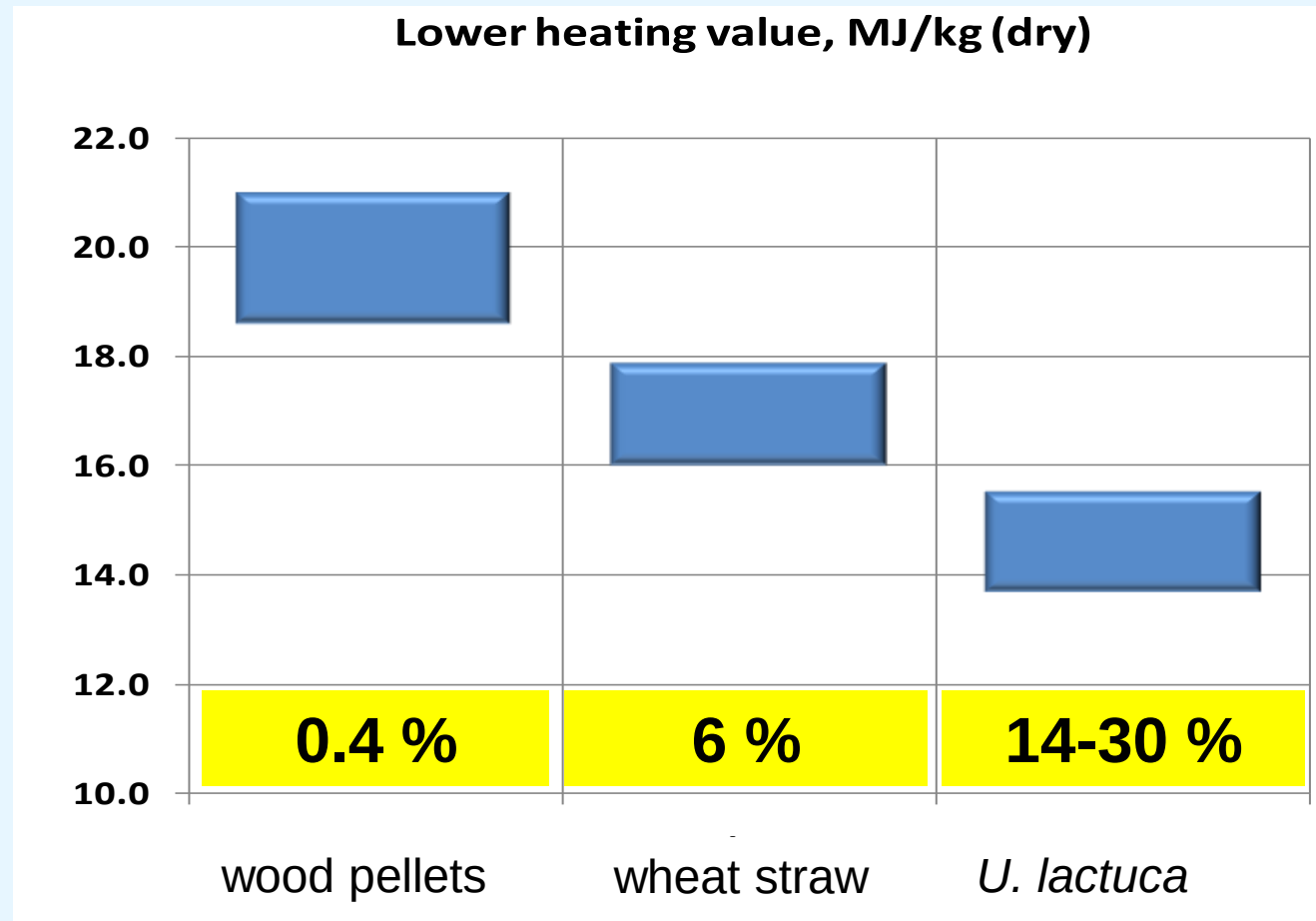
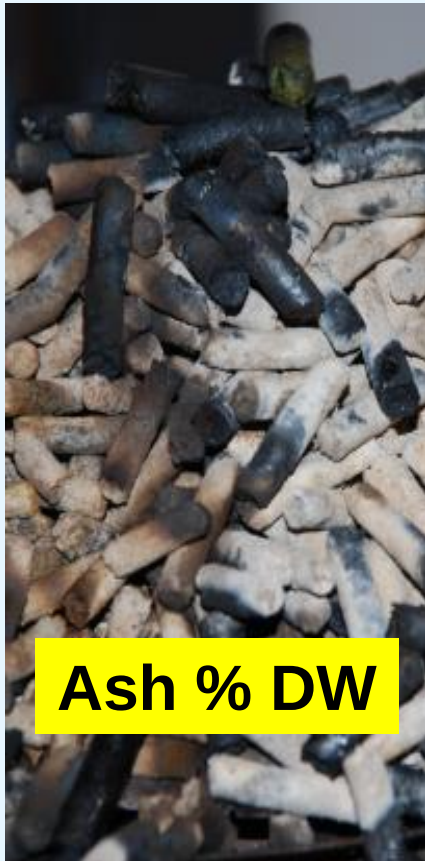
Conditioning and storage

- › **For further processes**
 - › Avoid sand at harvest
 - › Avoid salt – or rinse
- › **Screwpress**
 - › reduction to 30 % water content
- › **Pelletisation**
 - › Unproblematic
 - › Water content of 17.5 % and a density of 800 kg m⁻³
 - › Compression of biomass by a factor 12



Combustion

Heating value



Combustion

	Unit (dry basis)	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	<i>Laminaria digitata</i> ⁷	Wheat straw	Debarked softwood
Ash	Wt%	16.5	25.75	6	0.4
K	mg/kg	26,400	36,600	2,725	183
Na	mg/kg	16,500	43,300	177	7
Mg	mg/kg	18,150	9,325	781	127
S	mg/kg	19,800	-	2,100	150
Cl	mg/kg	15,840	-	3,522	76
P	mg/kg	1,617	8,750	155	20

Alkali index (moderate to severe fouling): 0.17-0.34 ⁷

Alkali index algae ulva/brown: 1.2–5.03⁶/2.034-6.163⁸

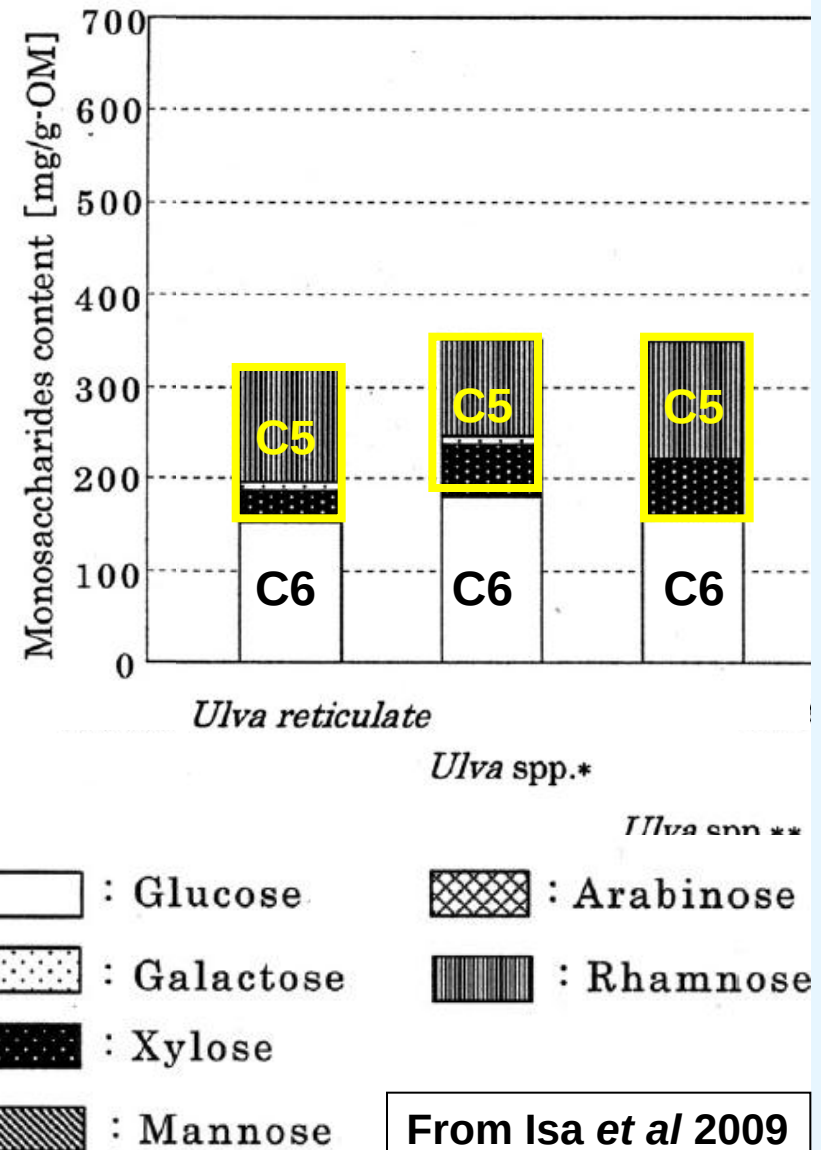
Combustion – summary

- › **High ash content – lower heating value**
- › **High alkali content**
- › **Not recommendable for direct combustion**
- › **Potential for use in co-firing with other fuel types**

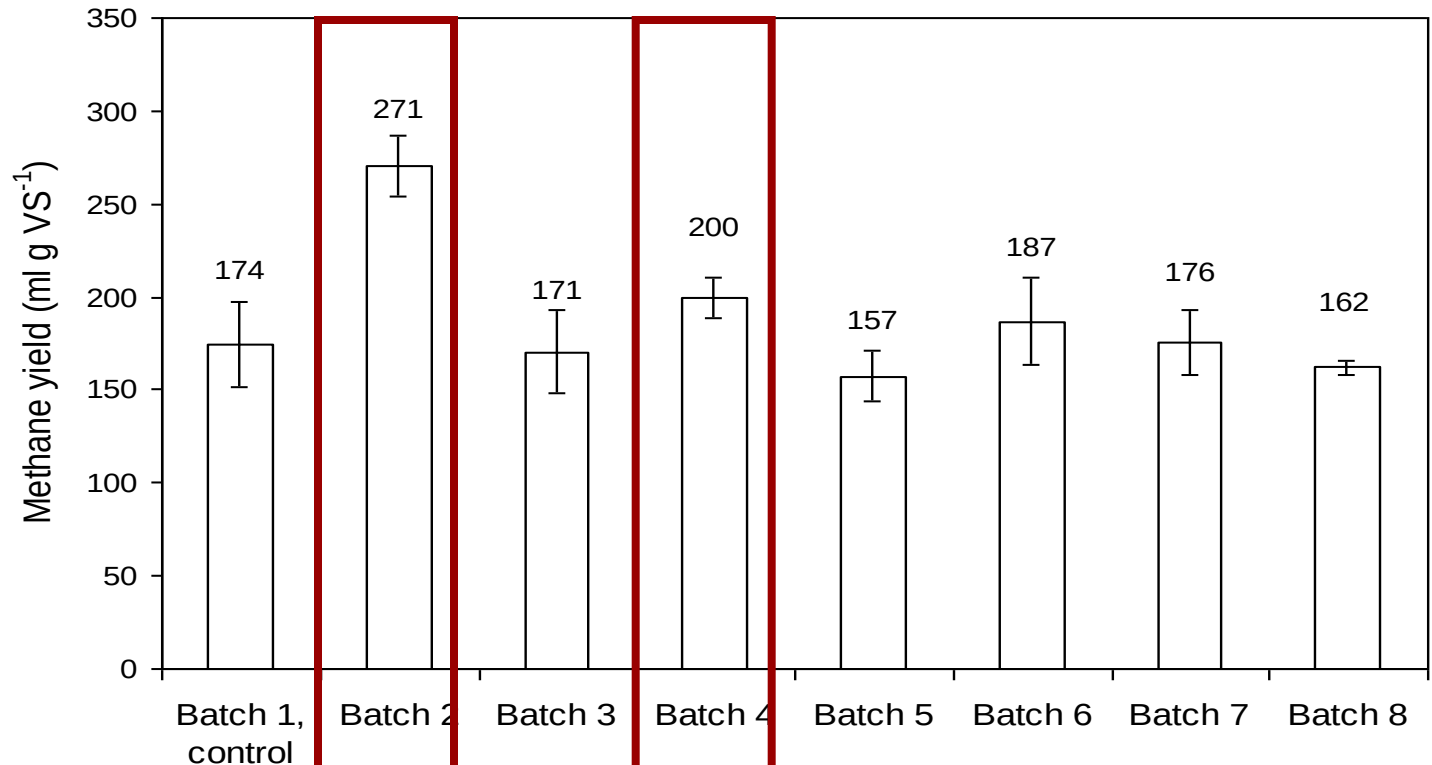


Bioethanol

- › Large fraction of *Ulva lactuca* sugars are C5 sugars
- › Poor *Saccaromyces* fermentation
- › Approximately 4 % ethanol yield (ww) ⁽⁹⁾
- › Salt inhibits fermentation
- › alternative microorganisms for fermentation



Biogas

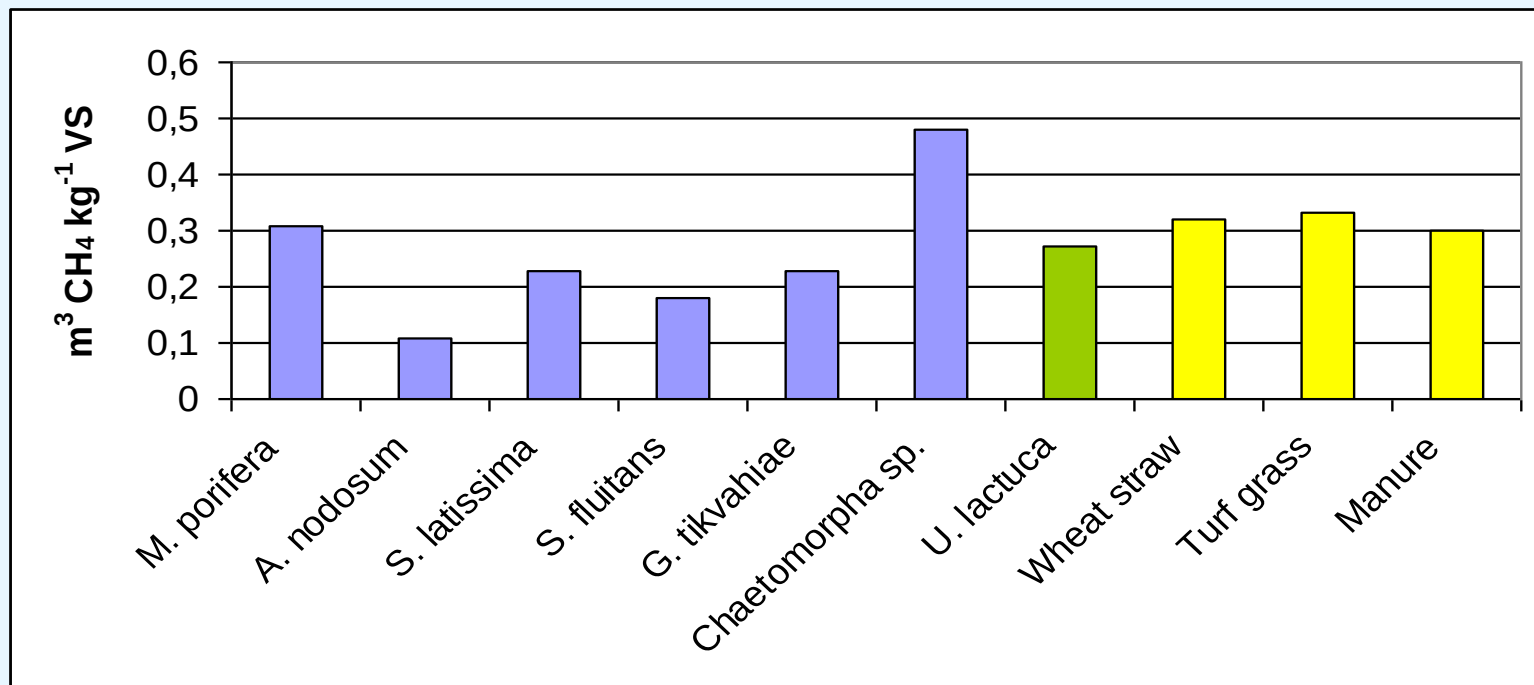


> washed	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
> dried	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
> <u>macerated/chopped</u>	C	M	C	M	C	C	-	C
> <u>55°C/37°C</u>	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	37
> pretreatment								

110°C/20 min 130°C/20 min

Biogas - summary

- › yield in same range as other algae ¹⁰
- › lower/same range as landbased energy crops and manure ^{10,11, 12}
- › optimisation by N starvation
- › removal of inhibitors – salt & sulphur





Midway project summary

- › **High production potential – 45T DW ha⁻¹ season⁻¹**
- › **Potential for increase of production by CO₂/fluegas addition**
- › **Excellent pellitisation**
- › **Not recommendable for direct combustion**
- › **Low bioethanol yields with *Saccharomyces***
- › **Reasonable biogas yields with existing technology**

Future aims - 2011and beyond

- › Production
 - › growth on municipal waste water and manure
 - › optimisation of carbohydrates composition through nutrient starvation
- › Combustion
 - › co-firing capacities
 - › gasification
- › Bioethanol
 - › alternative strains
- › Biogas
 - › sulphur stripping
 - › optimisation of inoculum
- › Integration into power plants
 - › effect on growth of flue gas from coal and straw





Algae Center Denmark

- 12 tanks of 2 m³
- 2 separate lines * 6 tanks
- recirculated seawater (freshwater)
- automated addition of air/nutrients/CO₂/heat
- National Environmental Research Institute, Technological Institute, Kattegatcentret, House of the Ocean



In a broader perspective

- › **landbased cultivation of *Ulva* will not be economically viable for energy production only**
- › **extraction of high value products – then use waste products for energy**
 - › **protein fraction for feed/food/fertiliser**
 - › **applications for the ulvan fraction (up to 29% of DW) ¹³**
- › **value of ecosystem services - biomitigation**
 - › **CO₂ capture**
 - › **N and P removal and recycling**
- › **sustainable harvest from natural populations**
 - › **necessary studies on the management of wild stocks**



Thank you for your attention



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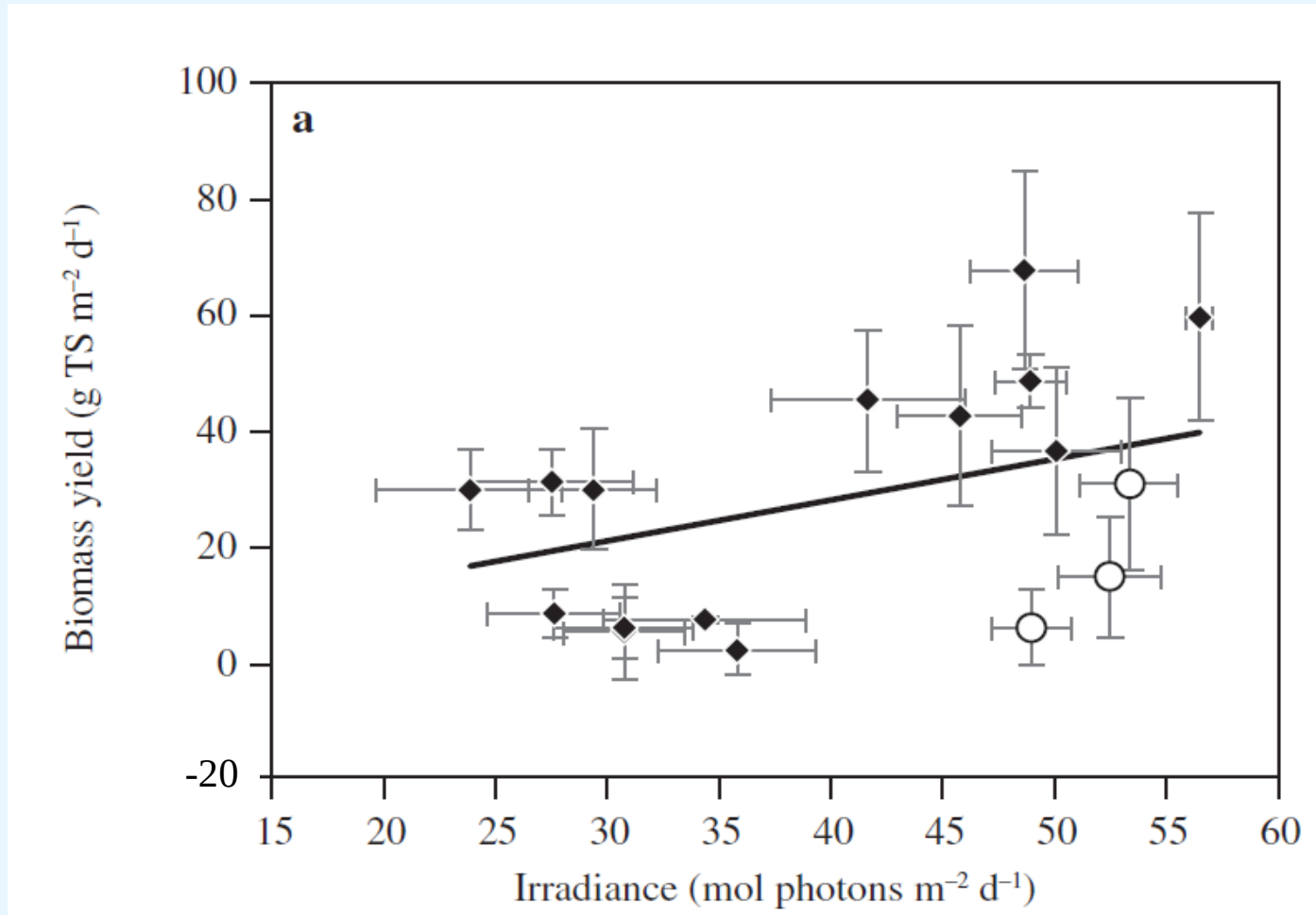


AlgeCenter Danmark

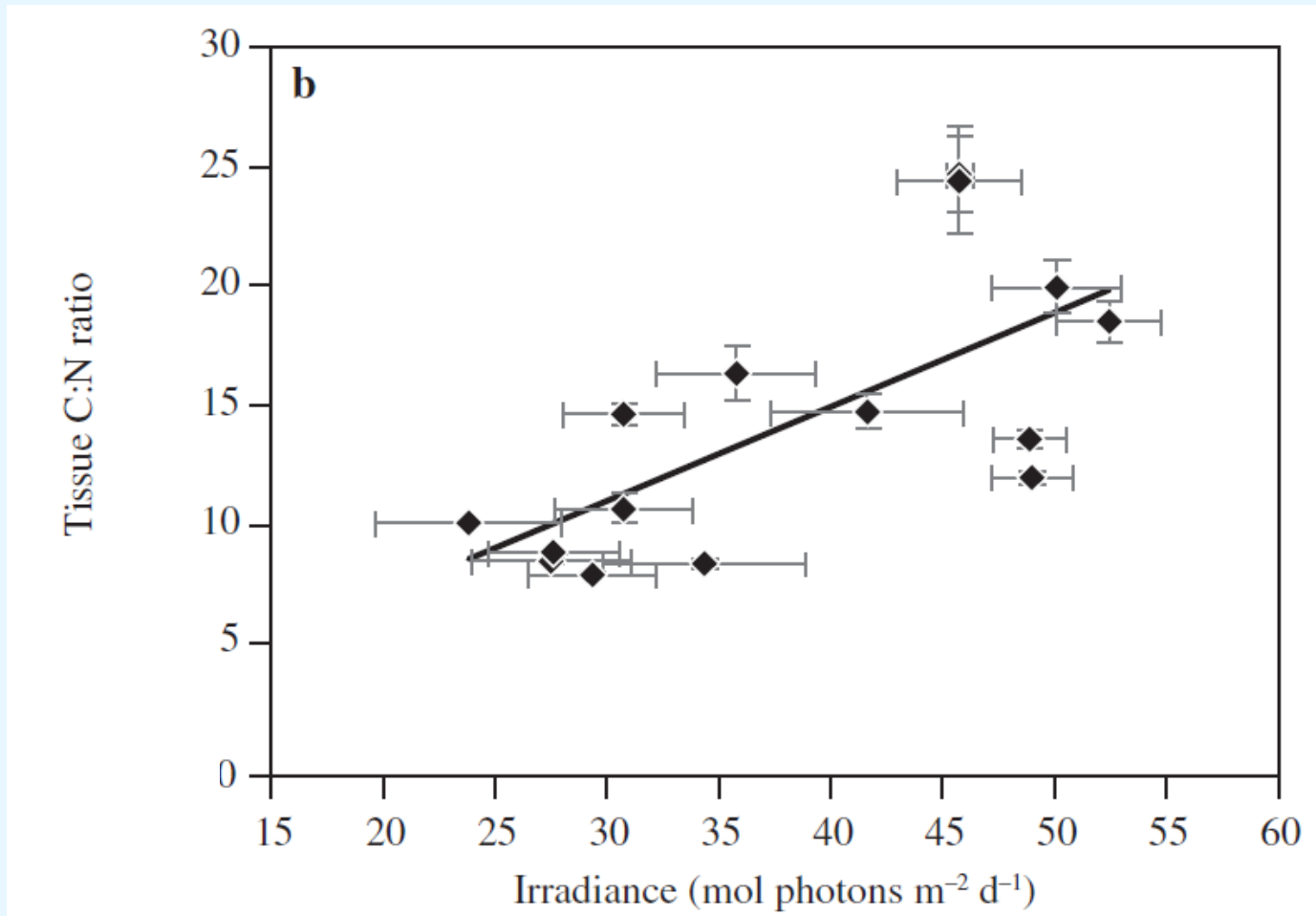
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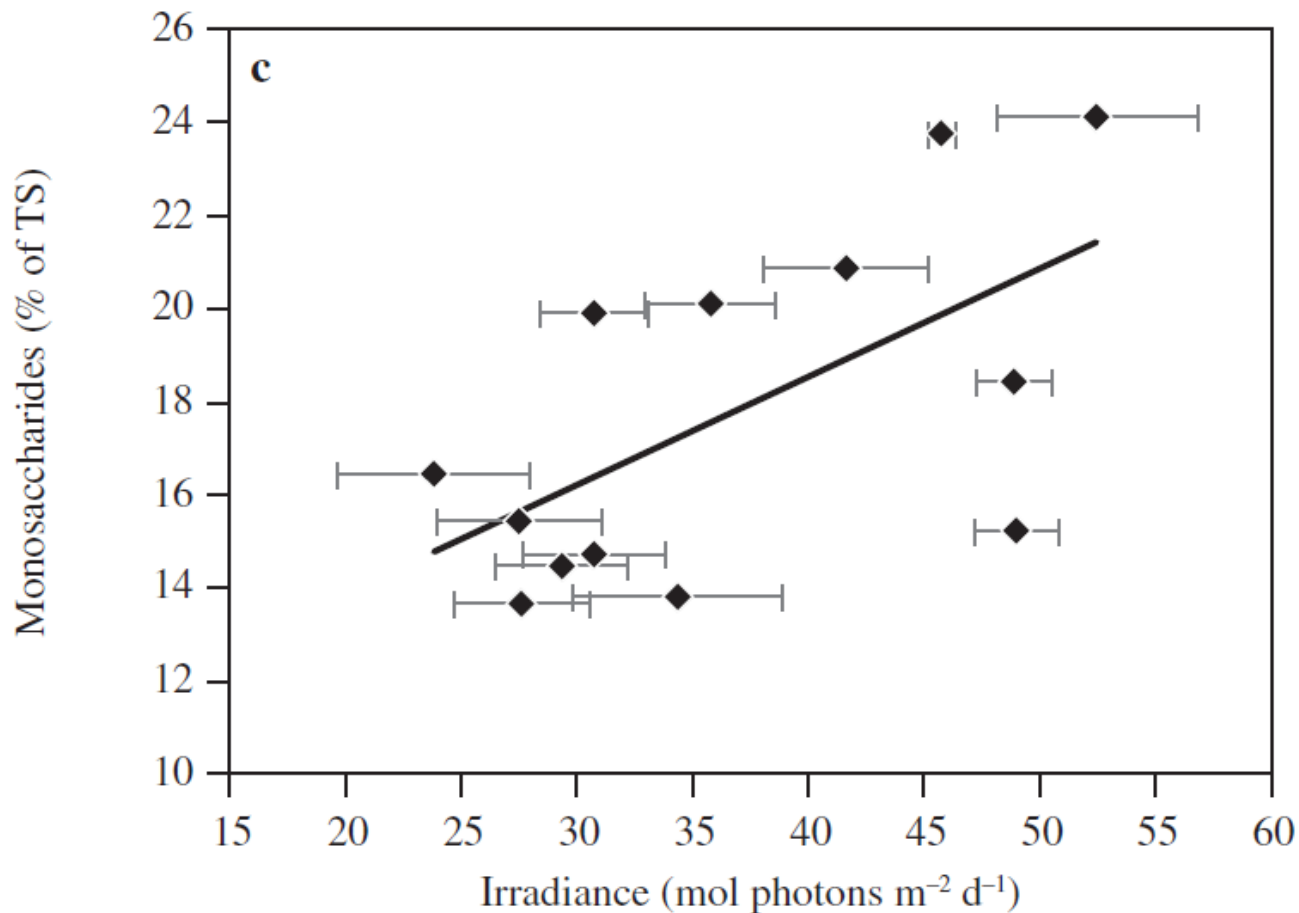
Productivity and light



Tissue C:N and light

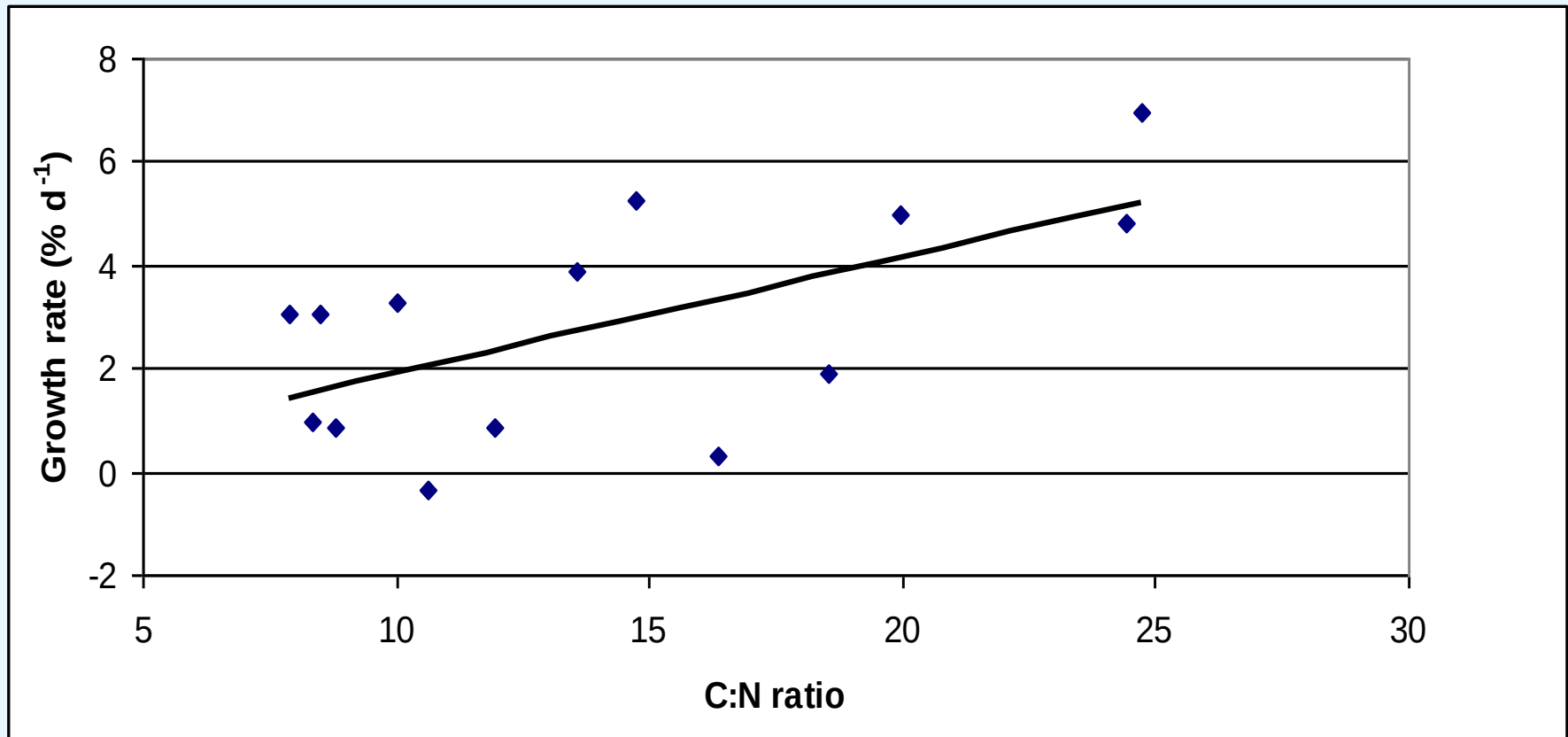


Monosaccharides and light



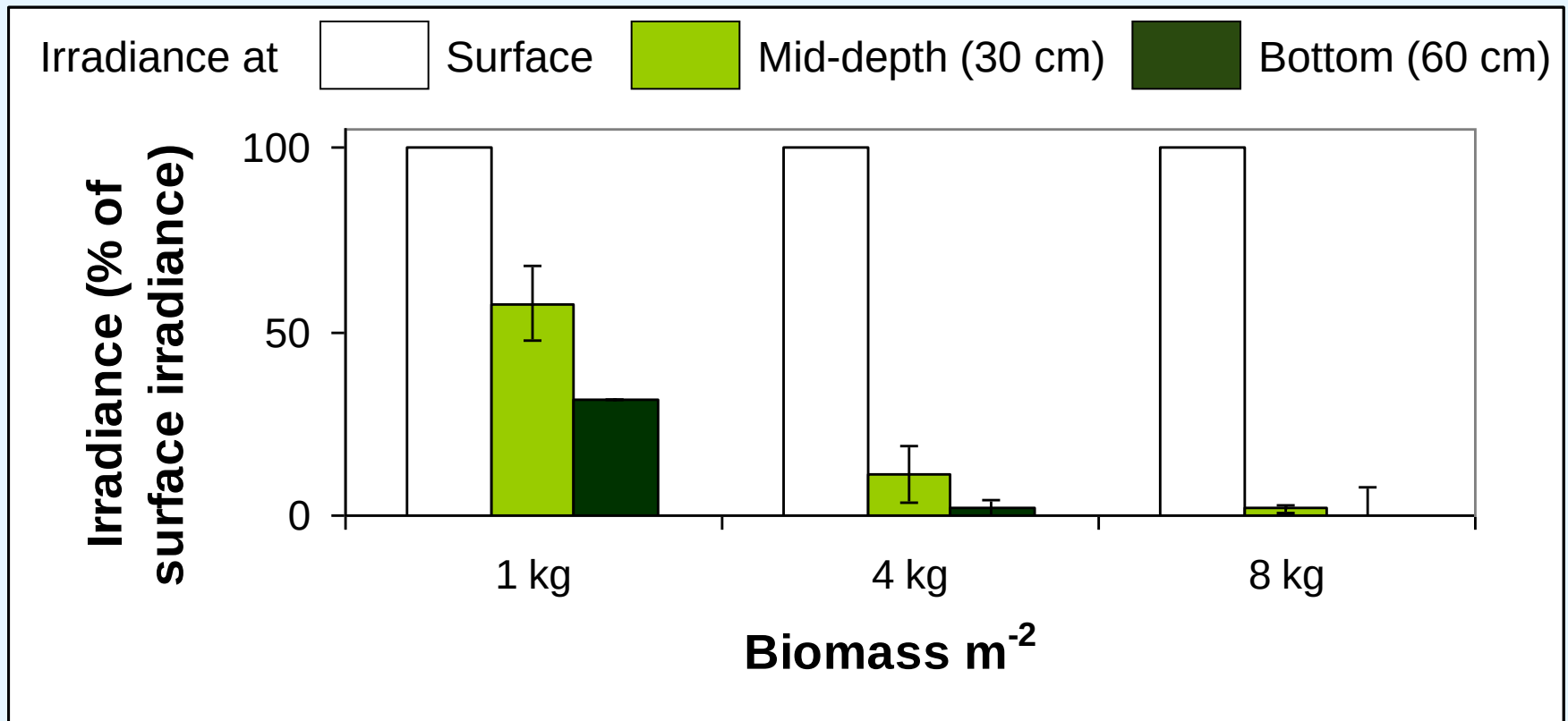
Production limitations

› Nutrient limitation at low biomass densities



Production limitations

› Light limitation at high biomass densities



Combustion



6: Lamare & Wing 2001

