



Hydrothermal Modification of Lignocellulosic Waste as Microbial Immobilization Carriers for Ethanol Fermentation

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Research Interest

- **Resource technologies for biomass waste**
- **Pollution control technologies for solid waste**
- **Life cycle assessment (LCA) of solid waste system**

Contributed over 50 articles in the field of solid waste, to journals including EST, BT, CEJ, WM, WMR, et al.

Outlines



- ❑ Lignocellulosic waste resources
- ❑ Microbial immobilization with natural carriers
- ❑ Hydrothermal modification of lignocellulosic carriers
- ❑ Physicochemical properties of modified carriers
- ❑ Immobilization performance of modified carriers





Lignocellulosic waste

- A promising source for bioenergy
 - Large amount of agricultural waste
 - Less than 50% has been reused or resourced

Crop stalks generated per year in China

category	Agricultural output (Mt)	Straw factor	Straw generation (Mt)	Standard coal factor	Standard coal equivalent (Mt)
Rice straw	204.2	1	204.2	0.429	87.6
Wheat straw	121.0	1.17	141.6	0.500	70.8
Corn stalks	205.6	1.04	213.8	0.529	113.1
In total	530.9		559.7		271.5

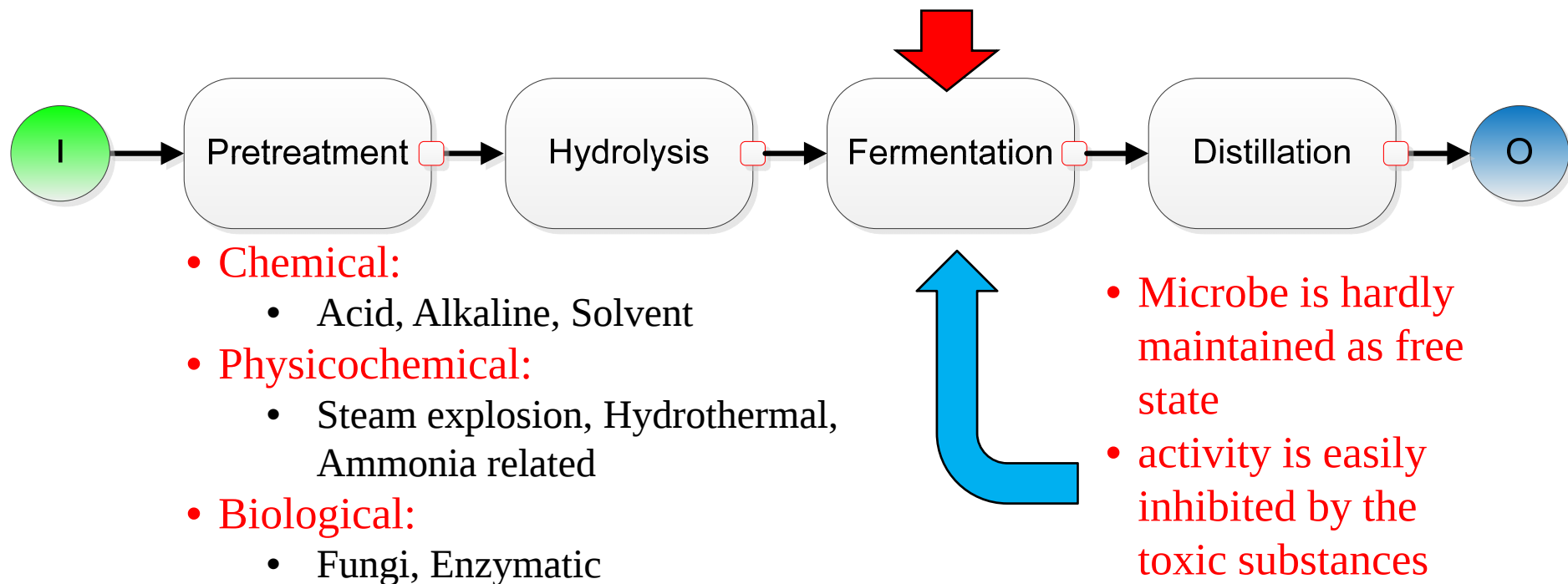


Lignocellulosic waste

□ Ethanol production from lignocellulosic waste

○ Feasibility and valuable product

○ Bottlenecks in lignocellulosic ethanol production



Ideas for microbial immobilization



- ❑ Microbial immobilization is an important solution
 - Biomass retainment
 - Protection from inhibitors
- ❑ Natural lignocellulosic carriers
 - Low cost, high strength, good surface property and no inhibition
 - Different kinds of lignocellulosic carriers show different physicochemical properties
 - Application of natural carriers such as rapeseed straw on ethanol fermentation has been reported



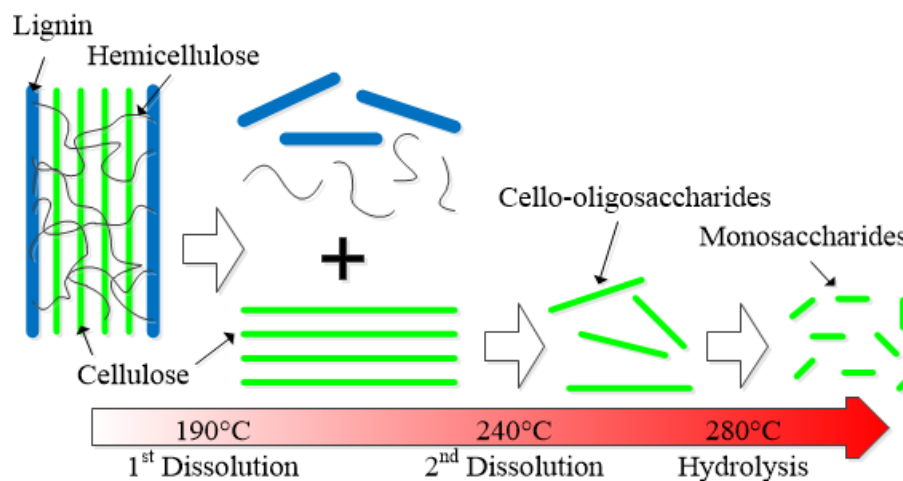
Ideas for microbial immobilization



□ Modification of lignocellulosic carriers

- Improving immobilization performance by modifying structure, porosity and surface roughness
- Different approaches for modification

- **Chemical:**
 - Acid, Alkaline, Solvent
- **Physicochemical:**
 - Steam explosion, Hydrothermal, Ammonia related
- **Biological:**
 - Fungi, Enzymatic

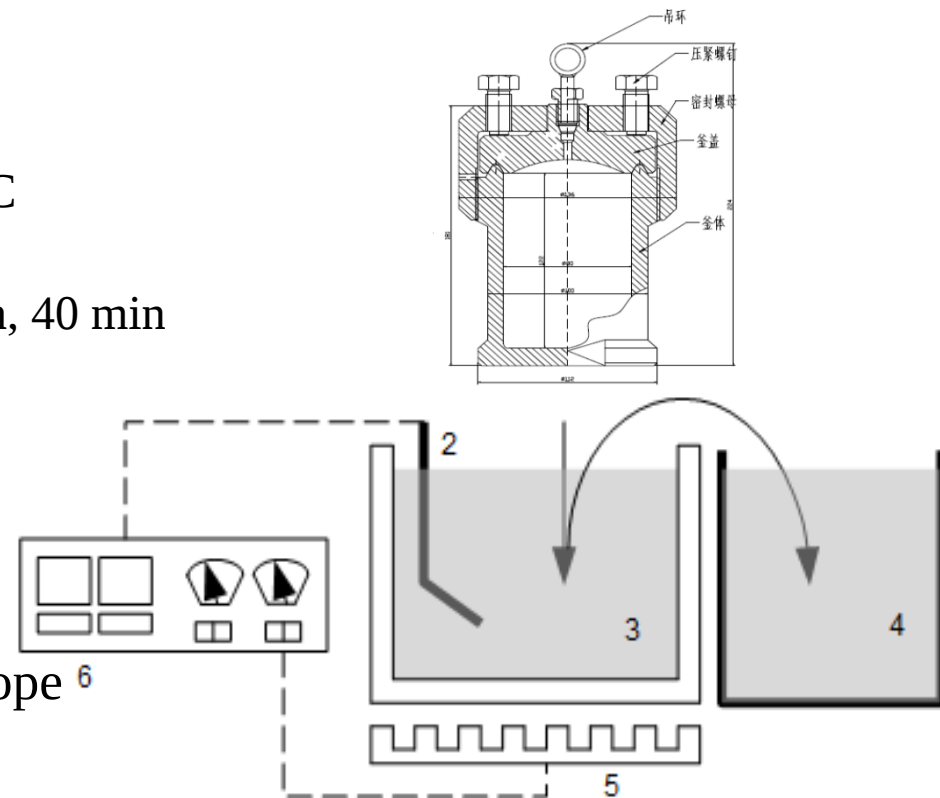


Hydrothermal modification



□ Experimental design

- **Corn stover**
- **Temperature:**
 - 190 °C, 200 °C, 210 °C, 220 °C
- **Reaction time:**
 - 5 min, 10 min, 20 min, 30 min, 40 min
- **Size (diameter):**
 - 0.5 cm, 1.0 cm, 2.0 cm
- Specific surface area
- Porosity property
- Scanning electron microscope
- Immobilization test
with yeast and mixed culture



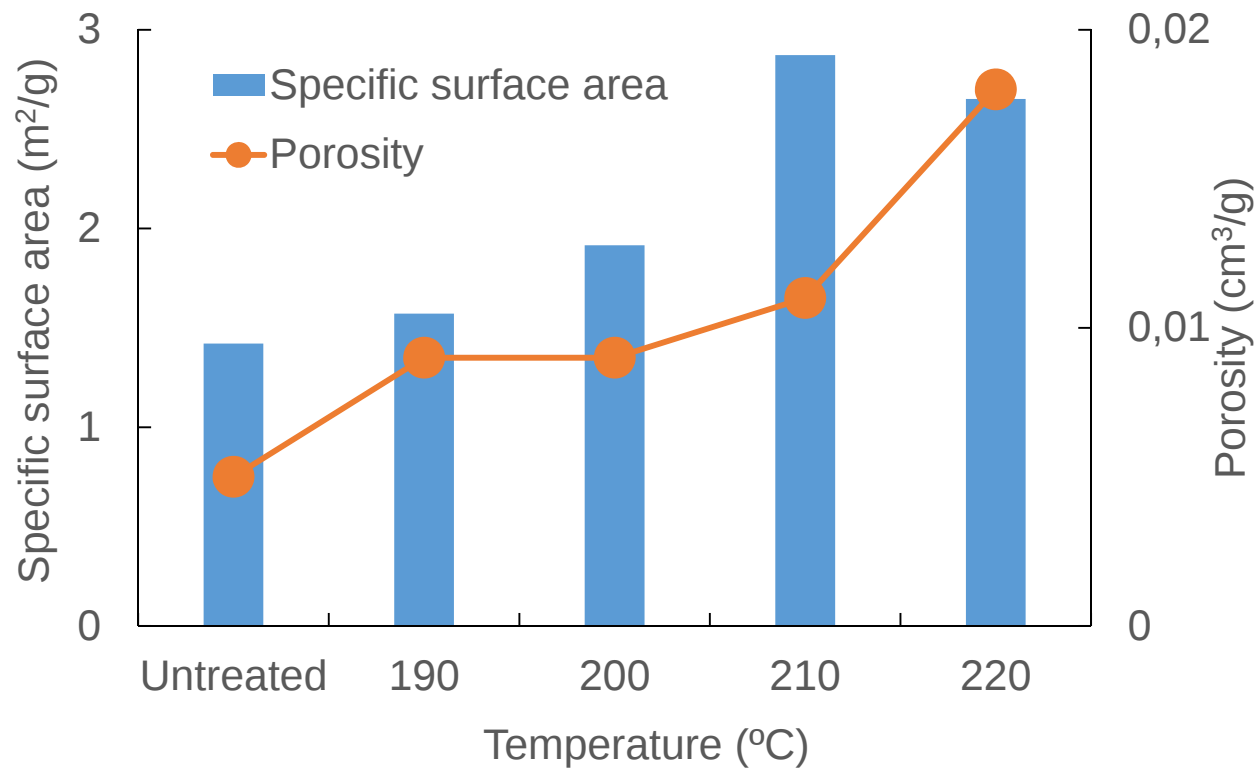
1. Reactor; 2. Thermocouple; 3. Salt bath; 4. Water cooler;
5. Electric heating elements; 6. Temperature controller.



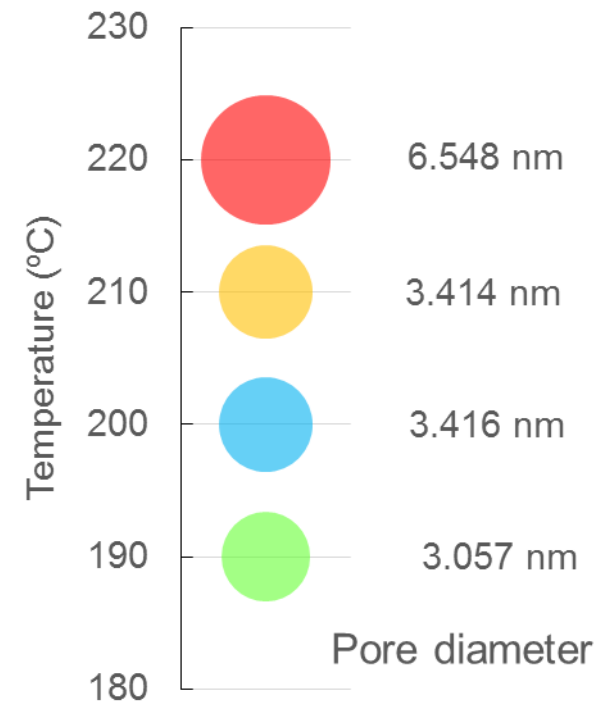


Physicochemical property

Temperature effects on physicochemical properties



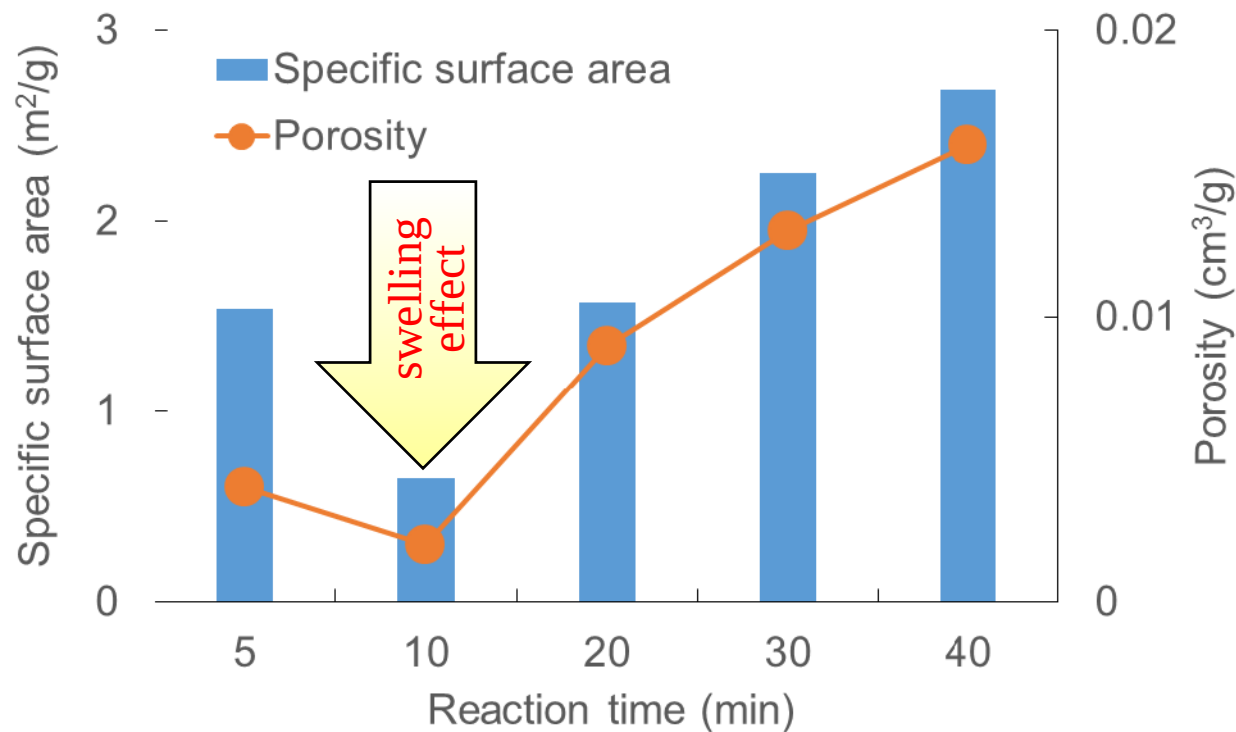
Reaction time: 20 min; Carrier size: 2.0 cm



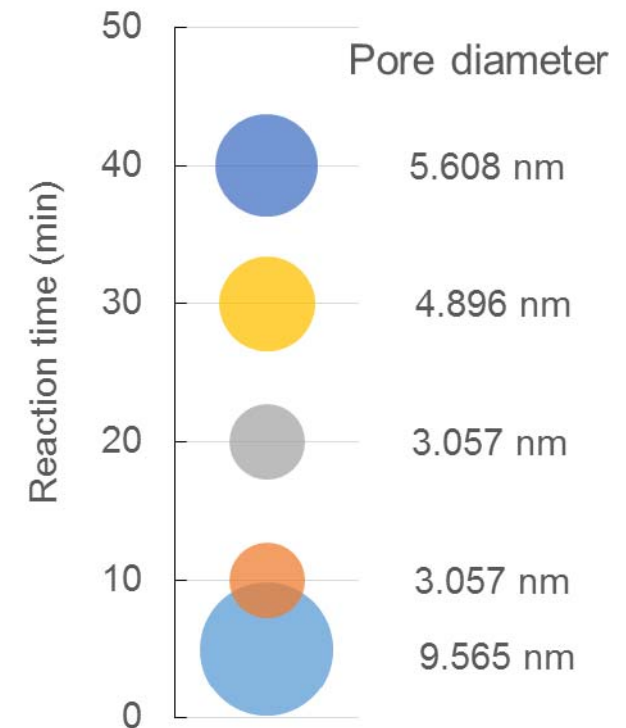
Physicochemical property



Reaction time effects on physicochemical properties



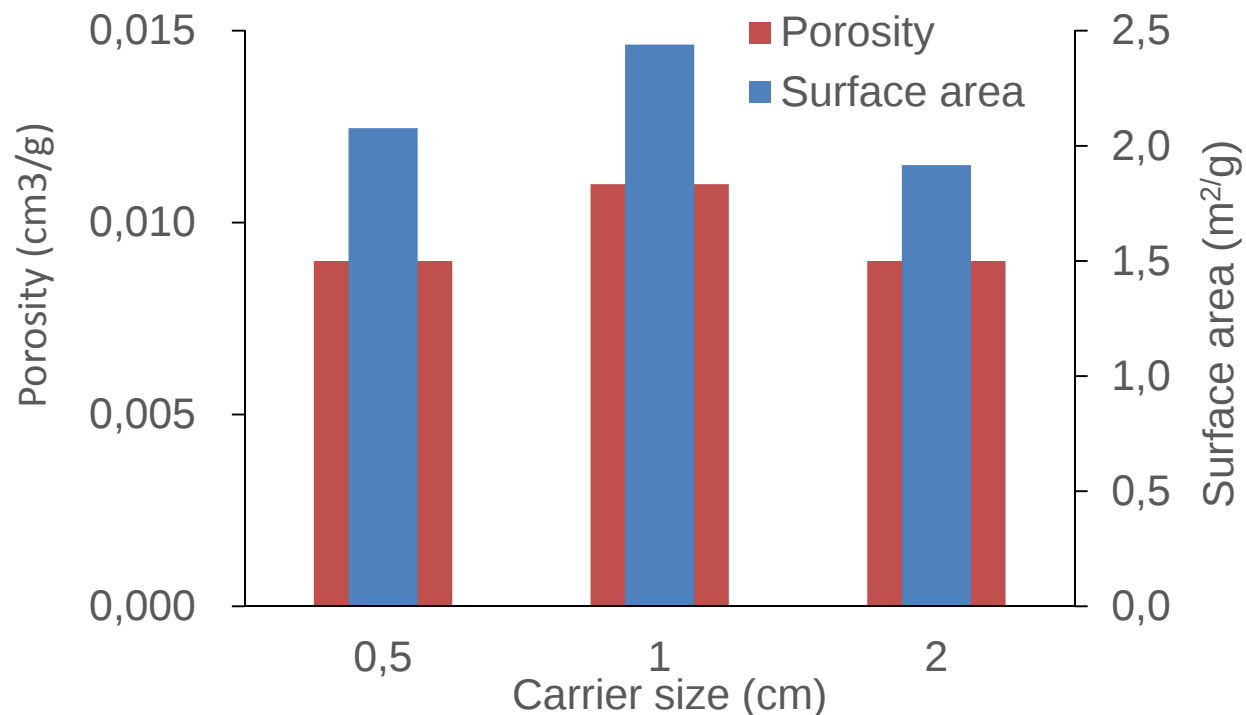
Temperature: 190 °C; Carrier size: 2.0 cm





Physicochemical property

□ Physicochemical properties with different sizes



The surface area and porosity of the carriers can be increased to twice and triple respectively after hydrothermal modification

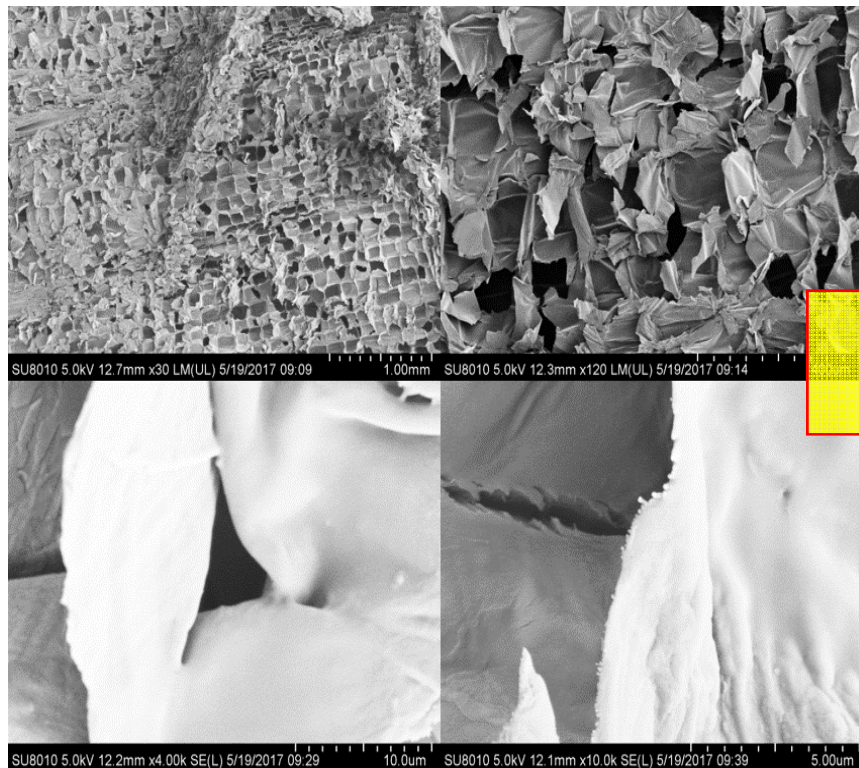


SEM observation

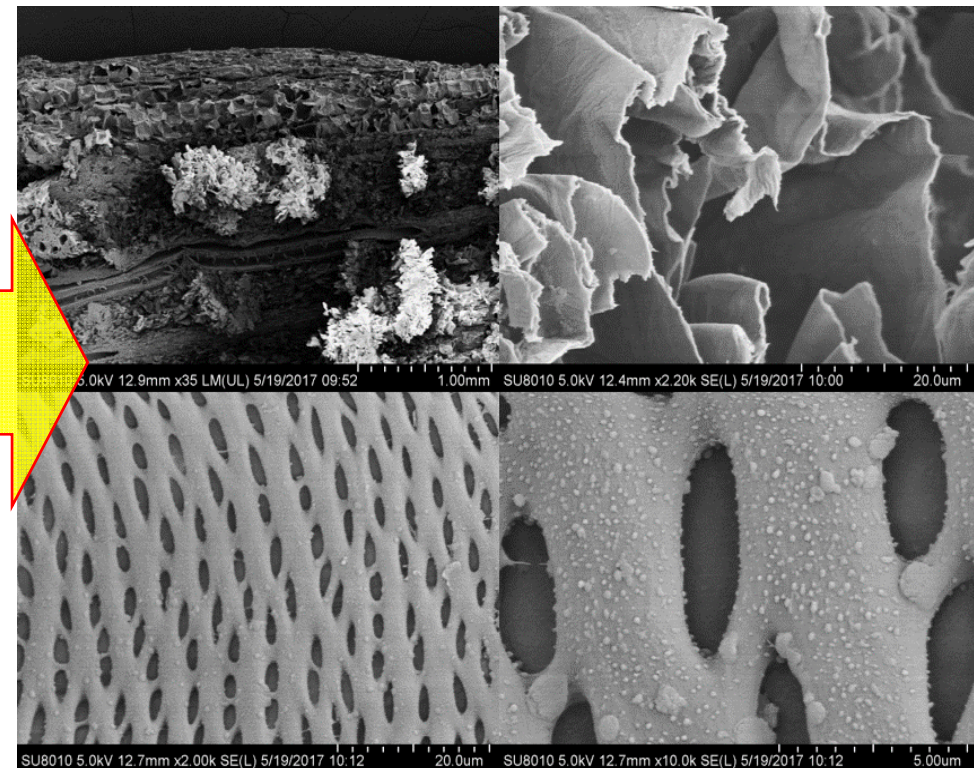


□ Pictures of untreated and modified carriers

Untreated carriers



Modified carriers



SEM observation

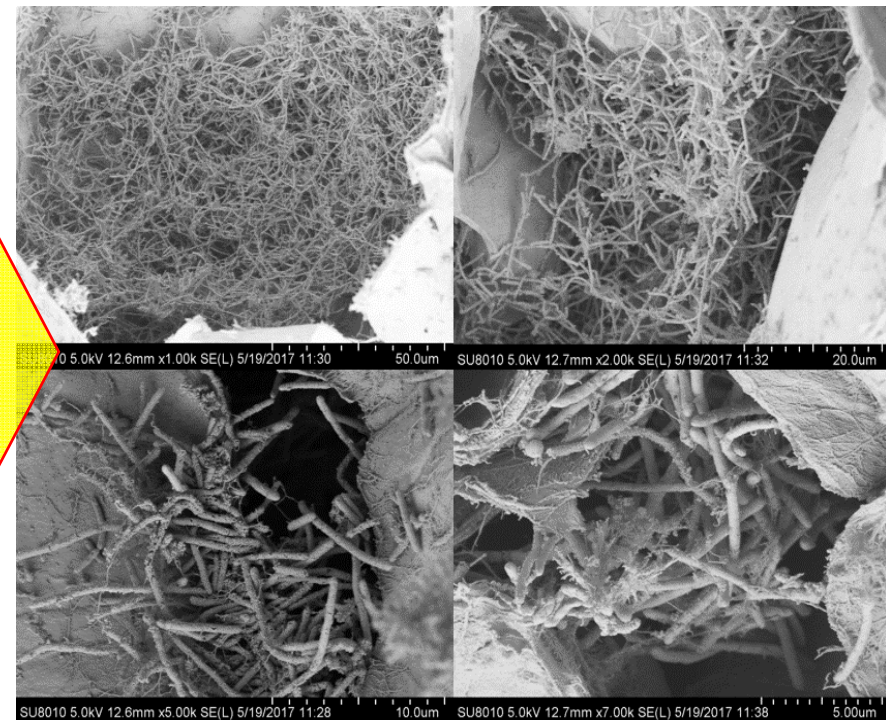


□ Pictures of untreated and modified carriers

**Bacteria immobilized
on untreated carriers**

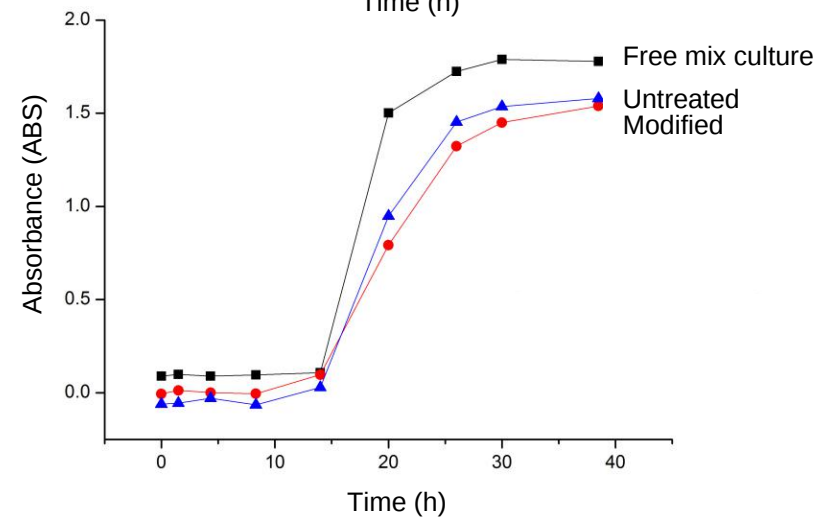
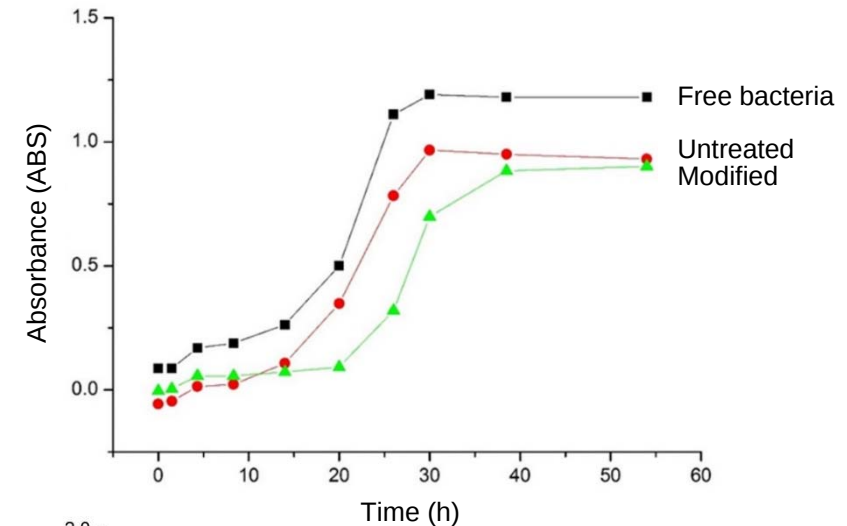
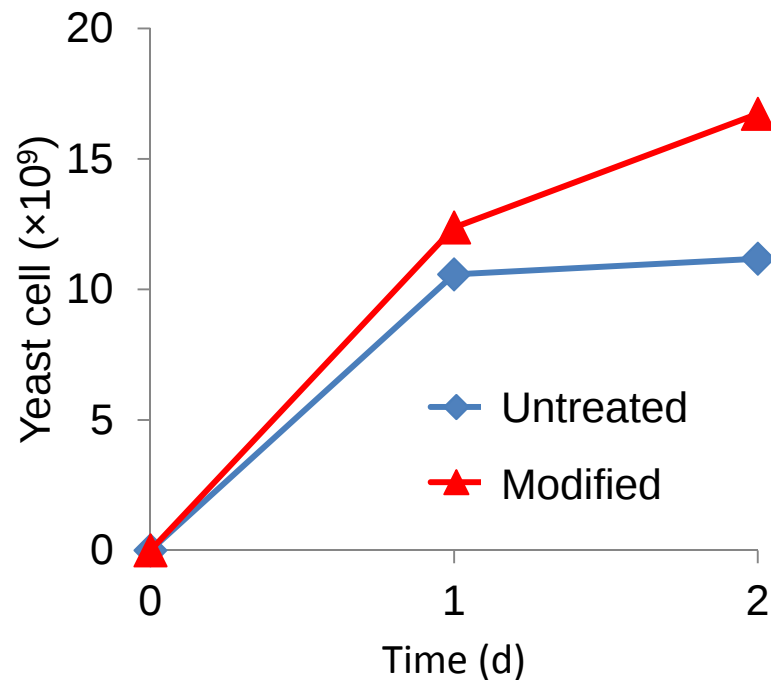


**Bacteria immobilized
on modified carriers**



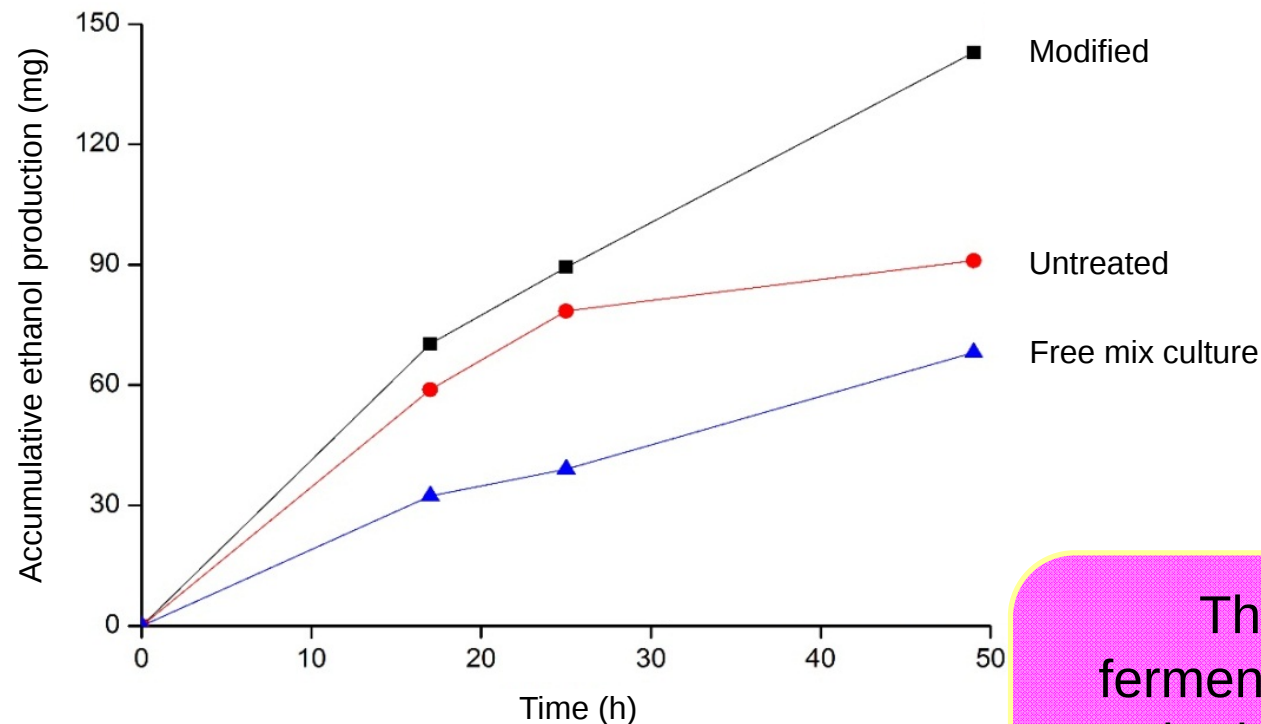
Immobilization performance

□ Immobilization of yeast and bacteria



Immobilization performance

□ Fermentation performance with mix culture



The biomass and fermentation performance can be improved significantly by applying the hydrothermal modified carriers



Thanks for your attention!

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