

Biological hydrogen via fermentation

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Contributors to presented results:

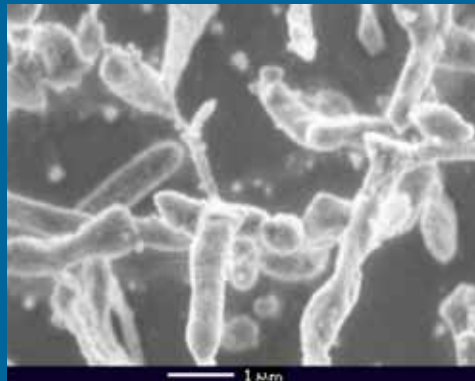
Partners in EET BWP and in FP5 EU BioHydrogen

www.biohydrogen.nl

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Topics of Biological Hydrogen Production

- (photo)fermentative H₂ production
- biomass
- potential: technical and economic feasibility



Caldicellulosiruptor saccharolyticus

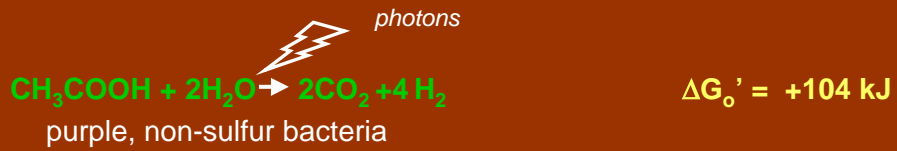
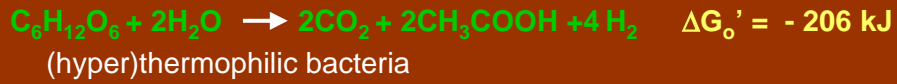
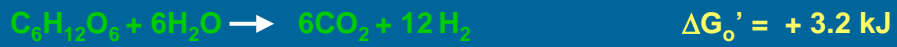
Conversion efficiency for energy production

<u>Fermentation product</u>	$\Delta G_0'$ in product kJ/mol glucose
3 methane	-2281
acetone+butanol+ethanol (ABE)	-2397 (average)
2 ethanol	-2464
12 H ₂	-2673
for comparison: $\Delta G_0'$ glucose	-2699

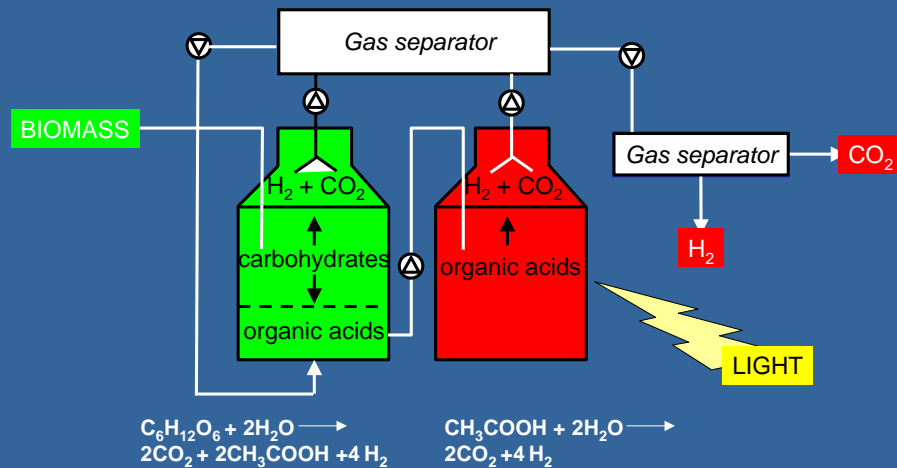
Hydrogen yields and production rates

Microorganism(s)	T °C	Substrate	Observed yield H ₂ /mol monosaccharide	H ₂ production rate mmol/L.h
<i>Thermotoga elfii</i>	65	Glucose	3.3	3
<i>Caldicellulosiruptor saccharolyticus</i>	70	Sucrose, glucose	3.0-2.7	8 - 25
<i>C. saccharolyticus</i>	70	Starch hydrolysate	3.7	27
<i>Clostridium spp.</i>	36	Glucose, xylose	1.4 - 2.0	7 - 31
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	38	Glucose	0.6 – 1.0	21 - 31
Sewage sludge	35	Glucose, sucrose	1.7	26 - 30

H₂ Fermentation



Wageningen Bioprocess for H₂ production



Biochemistry: Typical H₂ Production Parameters

	H ₂ production efficiency (% of theoretical maximum)	Light energy conversion efficiency (%)	H ₂ production rate (mmol/g DW.h)	Critical H ₂ in gas phase (kPa)
<i>Caldicellulosiruptor saccharolyticus</i>	74-80	n.a.	29	20-56
<i>Rhodospirillum rubrum</i> sp.; <i>Rhodobacter capsulatus</i> *	26-87	1-2	0.8-1.6	≥90

n.a.: not applicable; * light limitation

Thermophilic hydrogen fermentation

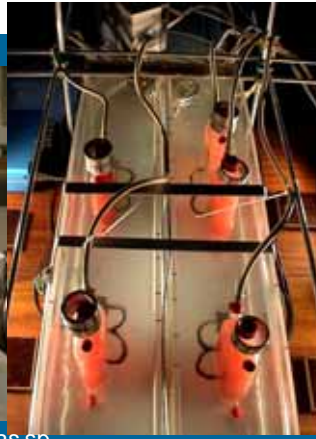


50% H₂ in dry gas,
10 mol H₂/day

Caldicellulosiruptor saccharolyticus
 30 mL suspension
 to 400 L trickle bed
 (TNO-MEP)



Photo-heterotrophic H₂ production



Rhodospseudomonas sp.

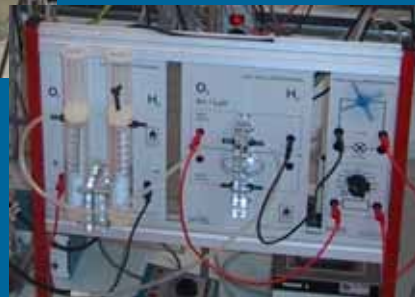
1 L immobilised cells to 2.5 L flatpanel photoreactor;
87% efficiency on acetate; $\geq 90\%$ H₂ in gas phase
(WUR-ATF-PE)

Biochemistry: Electricity from Fermentation



C. saccharolyticus growing
on sucrose

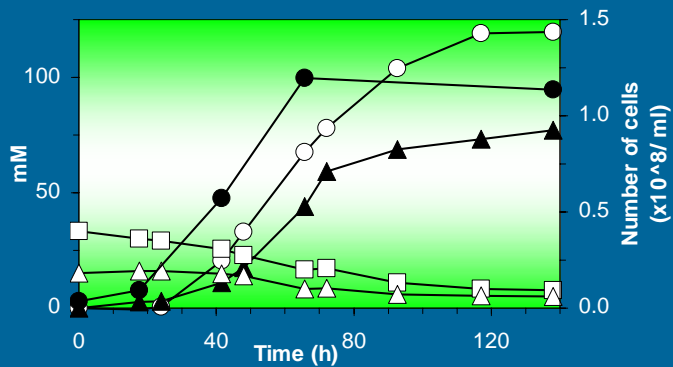
PEM fuel cell



Biomass: Applied Feedstocks

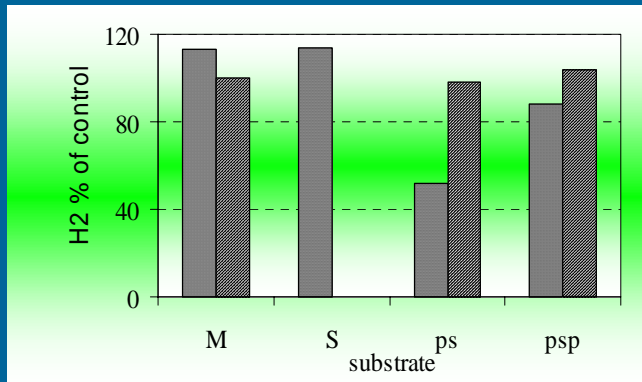


Thermophilic H₂ production on organic waste



Growth of *Thermotoga elfii* on domestic organic waste hydrolysate. Cell count (●); Hydrogen (○); Acetate (▲); Glucose (■); Fructose (△)

Thermophilic H₂ production



H₂ production by *Caldicellulosiruptor saccharolyticus* (solid grey) and *Thermotoga elfii* (hatched) on supplemented hydrolysates of *Miscanthus* (M), sweet sorghum juice (S), paper sludge (PS) and potato steam peels (PSP) and as percentage of control cultures

Cost of Biohydrogen

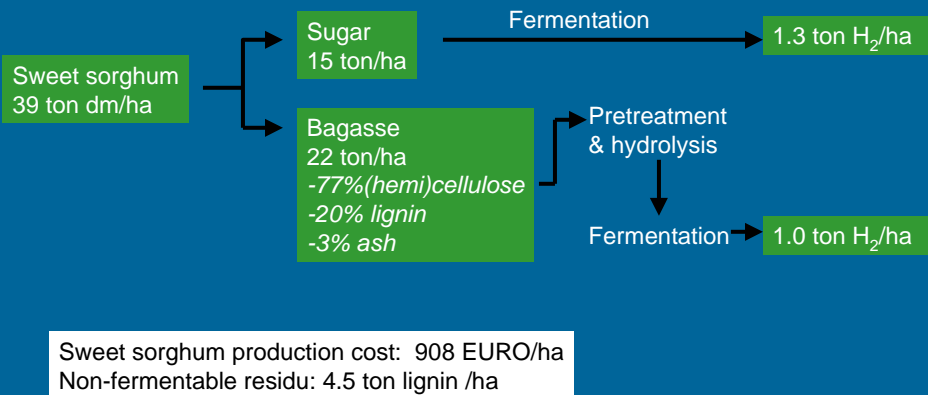
Techno-economic evaluation for 57 kg H₂/h from potato steam peels

	EURO/kg H ₂
Equipment, maintenance, insurance, overhead (450 m ³ thermoreactor; 12 ha tubular photoreactor)	2.01
Personnel	0.17
Potato steam peels	0.68
Caustic etc.	0.11
Electricity kW	0.13
Total cost ¹⁾	3.10

Pumps, reactors
compressors
heat exchangers
containers
special equipment

¹⁾Total cost = 22 EURO/GJ;

Potential of Sweet sorghum for biohydrogen



Challenges

- Pretreatment of lignocellulosic feedstock
- H₂ removal in thermobioreactor
- Photobioreactor design
- H₂ production rates
- Utilisation of non-fermentable residues

Conclusion

- Biological hydrogen production from biomass shows great promise for small scale, decentral production of H₂.
- Further reading: www.biohydrogen.nl;