

Engineering Conferences International
ECI Digital Archives

5th International Congress on Green Process
Engineering (GPE 2016)

Proceedings

6-20-2016

Extraction of products from algae using green solvents

Philip G. Jessop
Queen's University, jessop@chem.queensu.ca

Pascale Champagne
Queen's University, champagne@civil.queensu.ca

Roland Lee
Queen's University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://dc.engconfintl.org/gpe2016>

 Part of the Chemical Engineering Commons

Recommended Citation

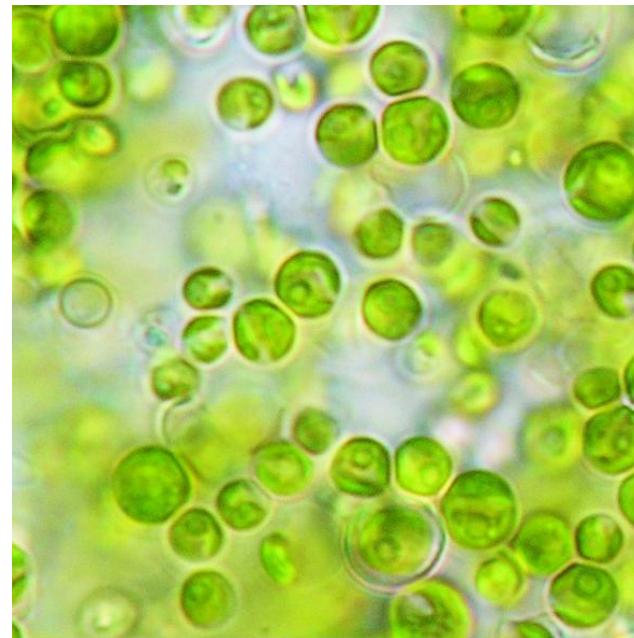
Philip G. Jessop, Pascale Champagne, and Roland Lee, "Extraction of products from algae using green solvents" in "5th International Congress on Green Process Engineering (GPE 2016)", Franco Berruti, Western University, Canada Cedric Briens, Western University, Canada Eds, ECI Symposium Series, (2016). <https://dc.engconfintl.org/gpe2016/4>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Proceedings at ECI Digital Archives. It has been accepted for inclusion in 5th International Congress on Green Process Engineering (GPE 2016) by an authorized administrator of ECI Digital Archives. For more information, please contact franco@bepress.com.

Extraction of Products from Algae using Green Solvents

Roland Lee, Pascale Champagne and Philip G. Jessop

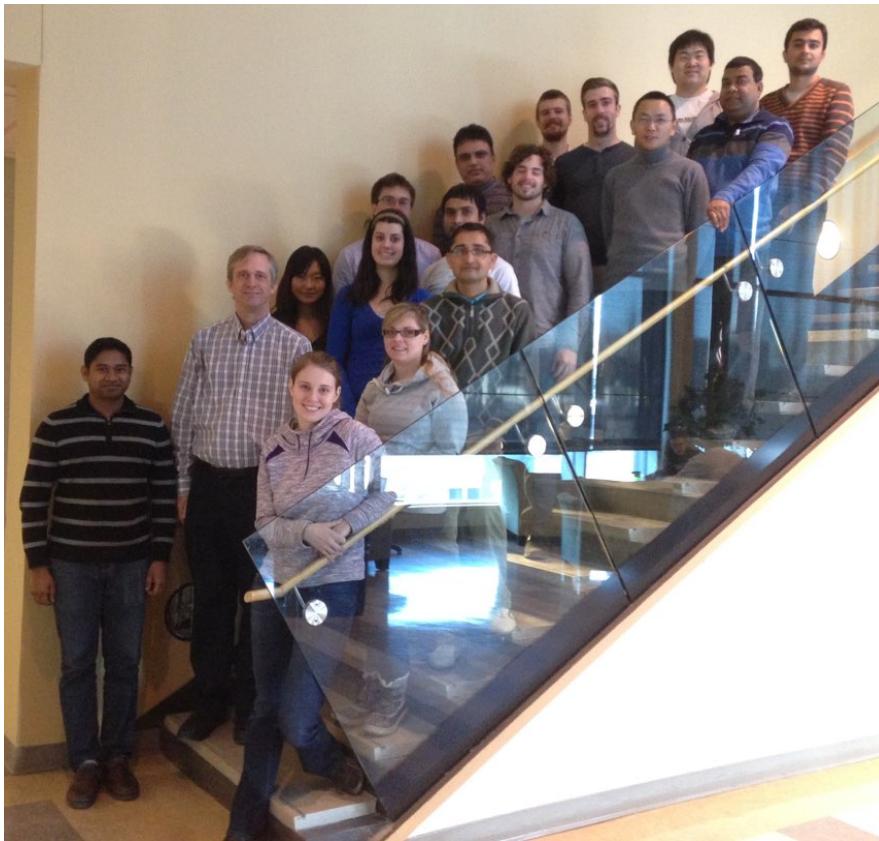
**Departments of Chemistry and Civil Engineering
Queen's University**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Recent Grad Students

Md Abu Affan
Todd Allward
Trisha Ang
Troy Arthur
Marie Barnes
Kyle Boniface
Alaina Boyd
Darrell Dean
Tamara deWinter
Jeremy Durelle
Candace Fowler
Vanessa Little
Sean Mercer
Catherine O'Neill
Ashok Paudel
Aliyah Shamrani
Mark Skerritt
Jesse Vanderveen



Recent Collaborators

Dr. P. Champagne (Queen's)
Dr. M. Cunningham (Queen's)
Dr. Paul Dyson (EPFL)
Dr. Luc Patiny (EPFL)
Dr. R. S. Brown (Queen's)
Dr. P. V. Hodson (Queen's)
Dr. R. H. Horton (Queen's)
Dr. G. Liu (Queen's)
Dr. C. Ovalles (Chevron)
Dr. D. Kuehne (Chevron)
Mr. D. Wallace (Shell)
Dr. D. Heldebrant (PNNL)

Funding

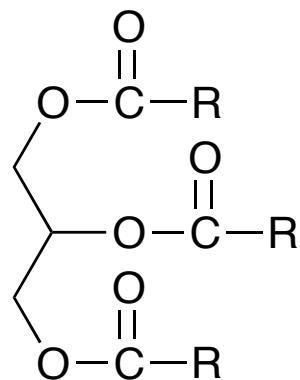
Canada Research Chairs Program
CFI/OIT (Canada)
Chevron
EPFL
Fielding Chemical Technologies
GreenCentre Canada
Killam Foundation/Canada Council for the Arts
Landolt & Cie
Ministry of the Environment, Ontario
MITACS
NSERC (Canada)
Ontario Centres of Excellence
Queen's University
Switchable Solutions Inc.

Recent PDFs

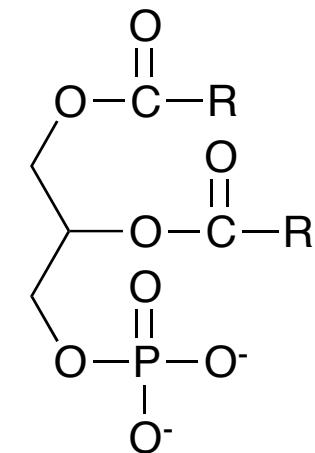
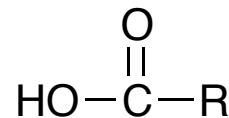
Dr. Tamer Andrea
Dr. Ryan Dykeman
Dr. Dongbao Fu
Dr. Kazem Ghozati
Dr. Keith Huynh
Dr. Bhanu Mudrabovina
Dr. Roland Lee
Dr. Tobias Robert
Dr. Xin Su
Dr. Hong-Bo Wang

MICROALGAE

- High lipid content
- Robust
- Non-competitive (food v. fuel)
- Fast growth
- Minimal land use



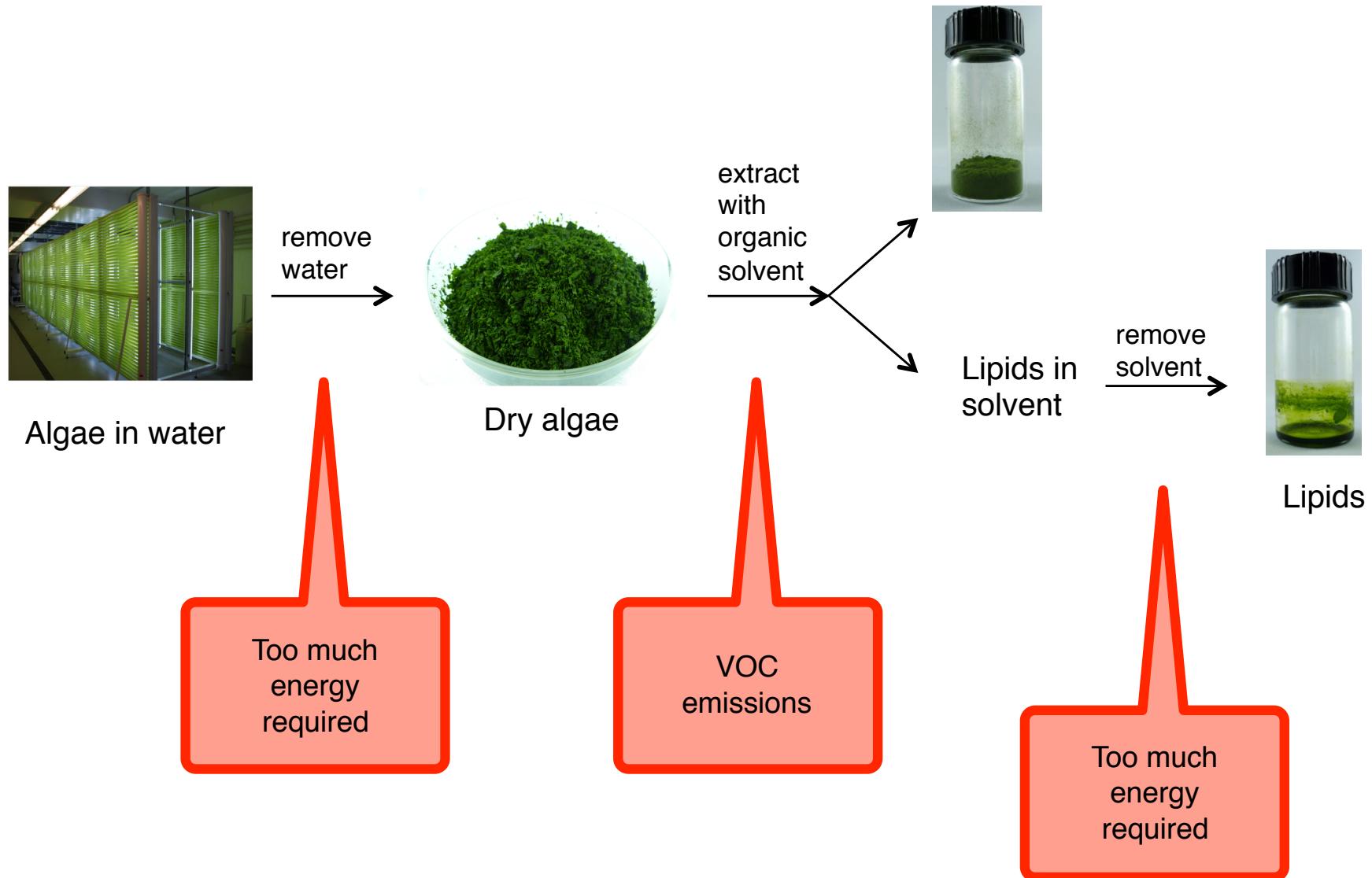
Triacylglycerides (TAG)
Diacylglycerides (DAG)
Monoacylglycerides (MAG)



Free fatty acids (FF)

Polar lipids

LIPID EXTRACTION STRATEGY #1: EXTRACT FROM *DRIED ALGAE*



LIPID EXTRACTION STRATEGY #2: EXTRACT FROM *WET ALGAE*



Algae in water

remove
water



Dry algae

extract
with
organic
solvent



Lipids in
solvent

remove
solvent

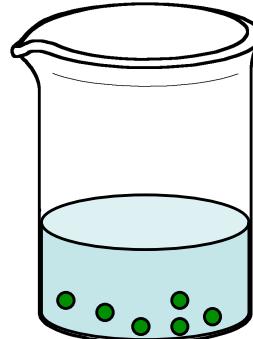


Lipids



Algae in water

remove
some
water



Algae in a little water

~~CO₂~~
extract
with
organic
solvent

Solids in
water

~~CO₂~~
remove
solvent



Lipids

Less energy
required

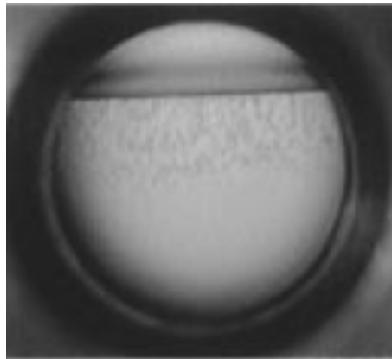
VOC
emissions
& solvent
loss to water

Too much
energy
required

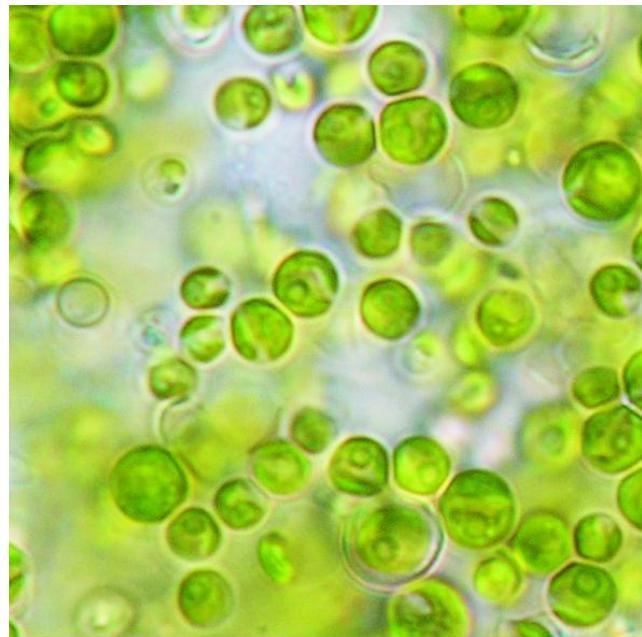
MICROALGAE EXTRACTION SOLVENTS

Solvent	Advantage	Disadvantage
chloroform/methanol (Bligh & Dyer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• high yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• chlorinated• flammable• polar lipids extracted
supercritical CO ₂ (Zimmerman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• easily removed• not flammable• selective for nonpolar lipids	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• high pressure
switchable-polarity solvents (Samori)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• easily removed• not flammable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• must be dry
switchable-hydrophilicity solvents (Jessop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• easily removed• not flammable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• poor separation

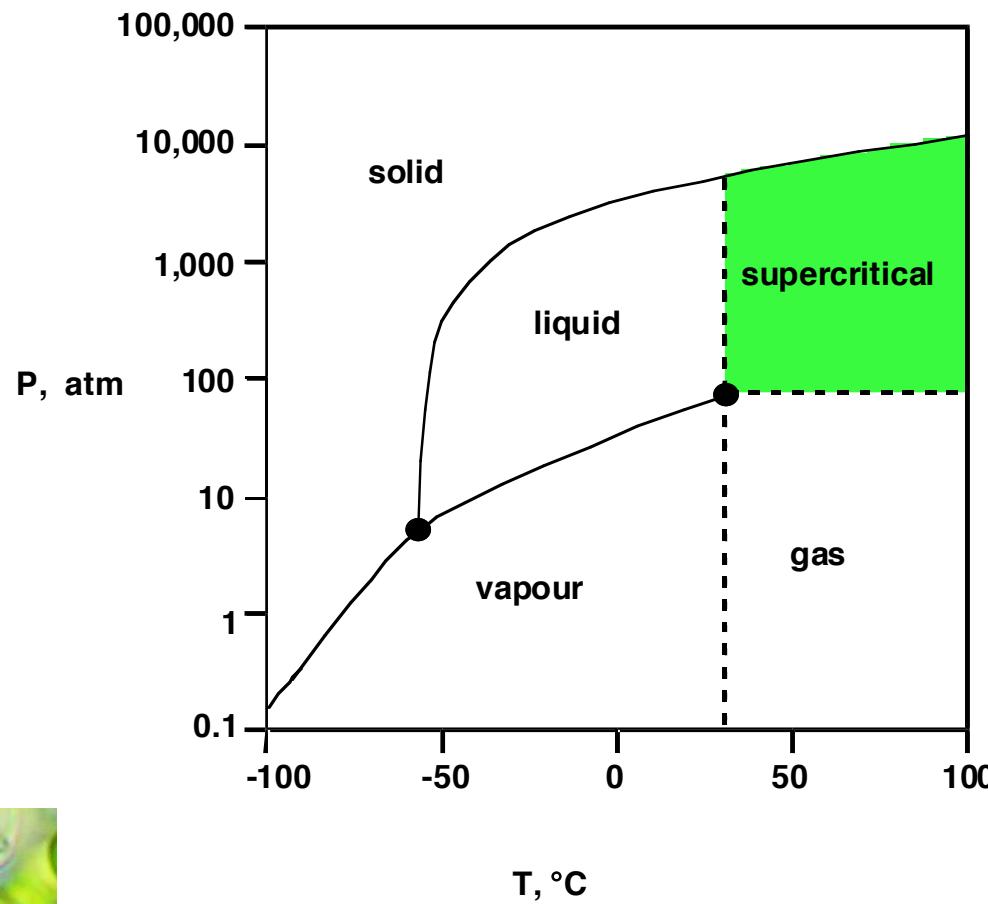
LIQUID CO₂



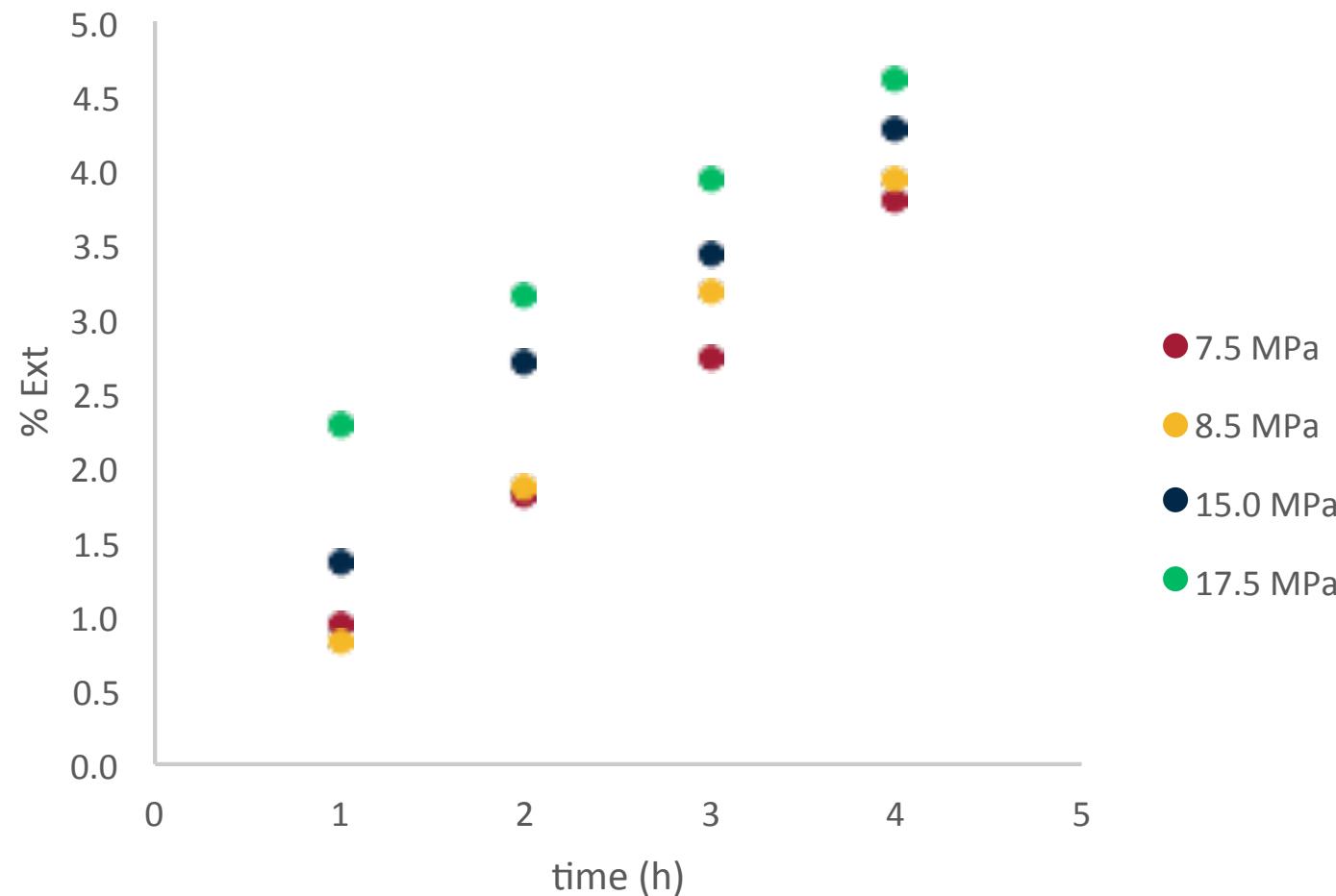
Liquid CO₂



Chlorella vulgaris

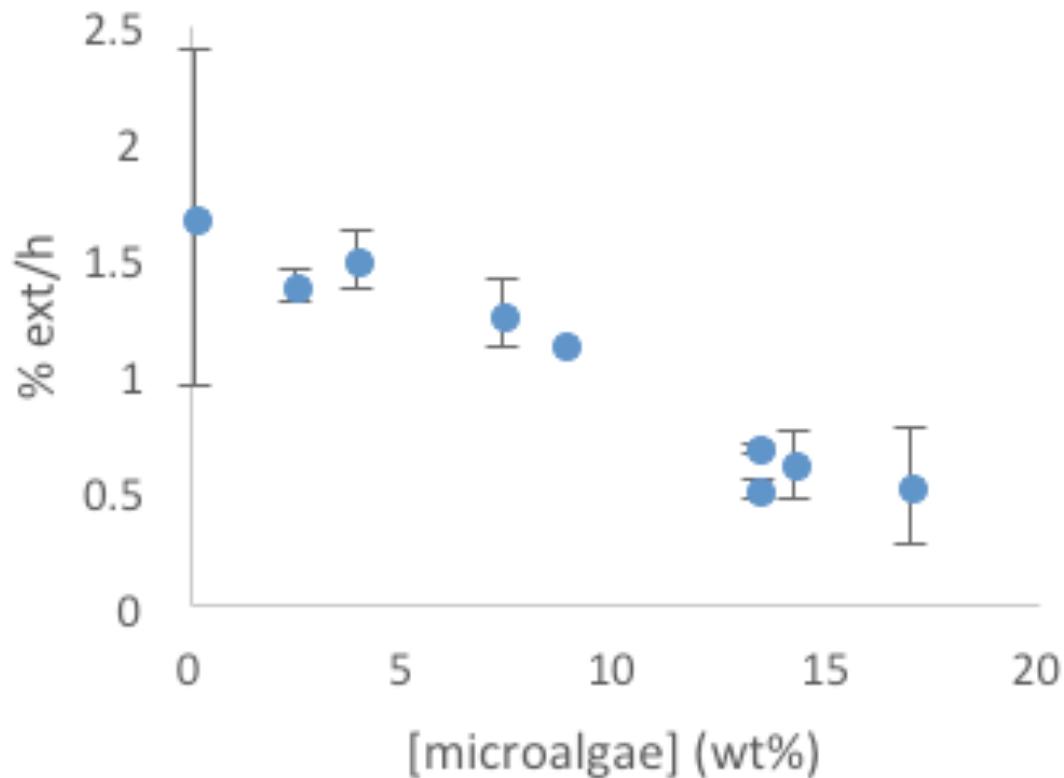


EXTRACTION FROM *WET ALGAE* WITH LIQUID CO₂



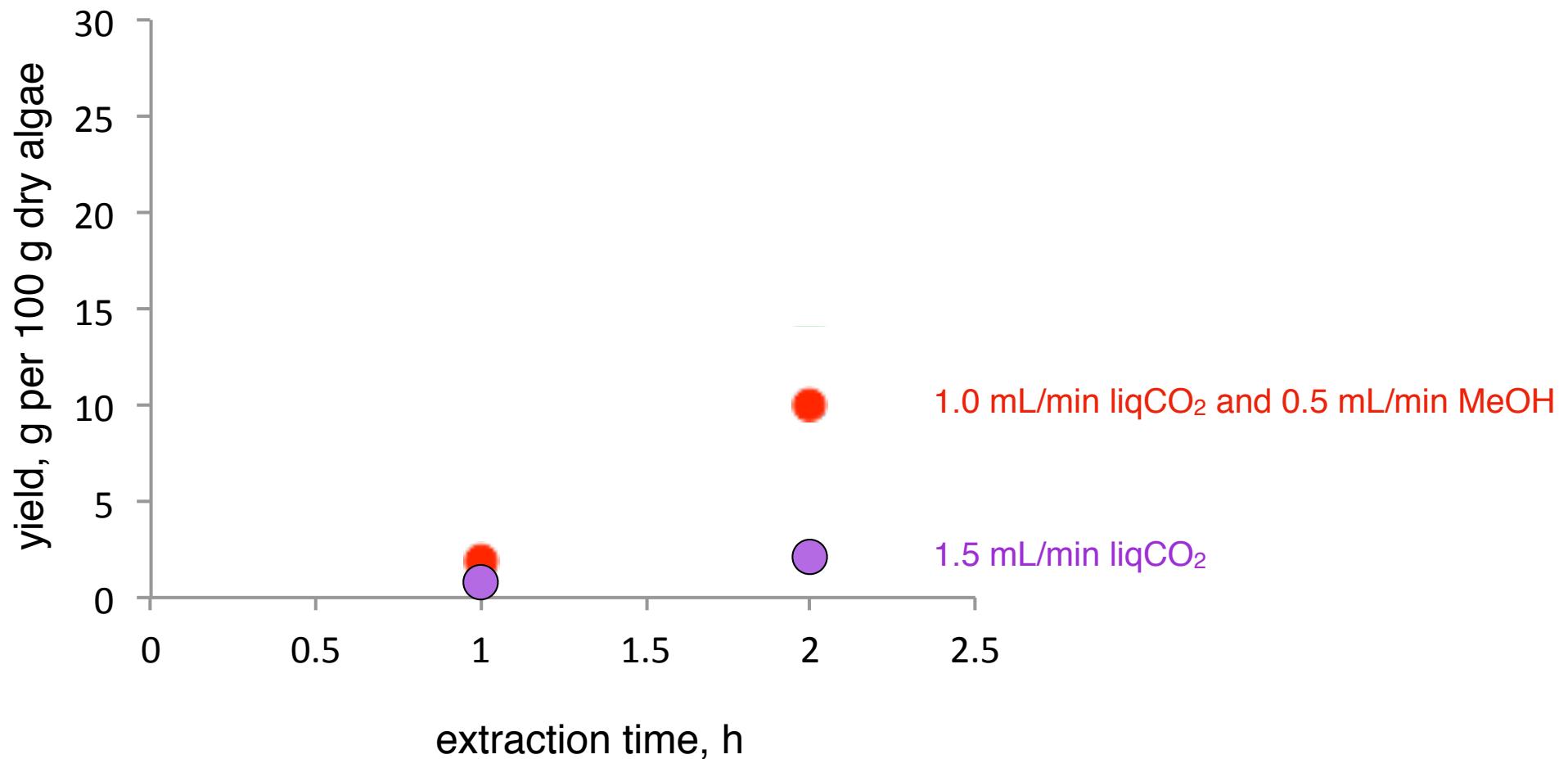
25 °C, 14.3 wt% chlorella vulgaris slurry, 1.5 mL/min of liquid CO₂

EXTRACTION FROM *WET ALGAE* WITH LIQUID CO₂



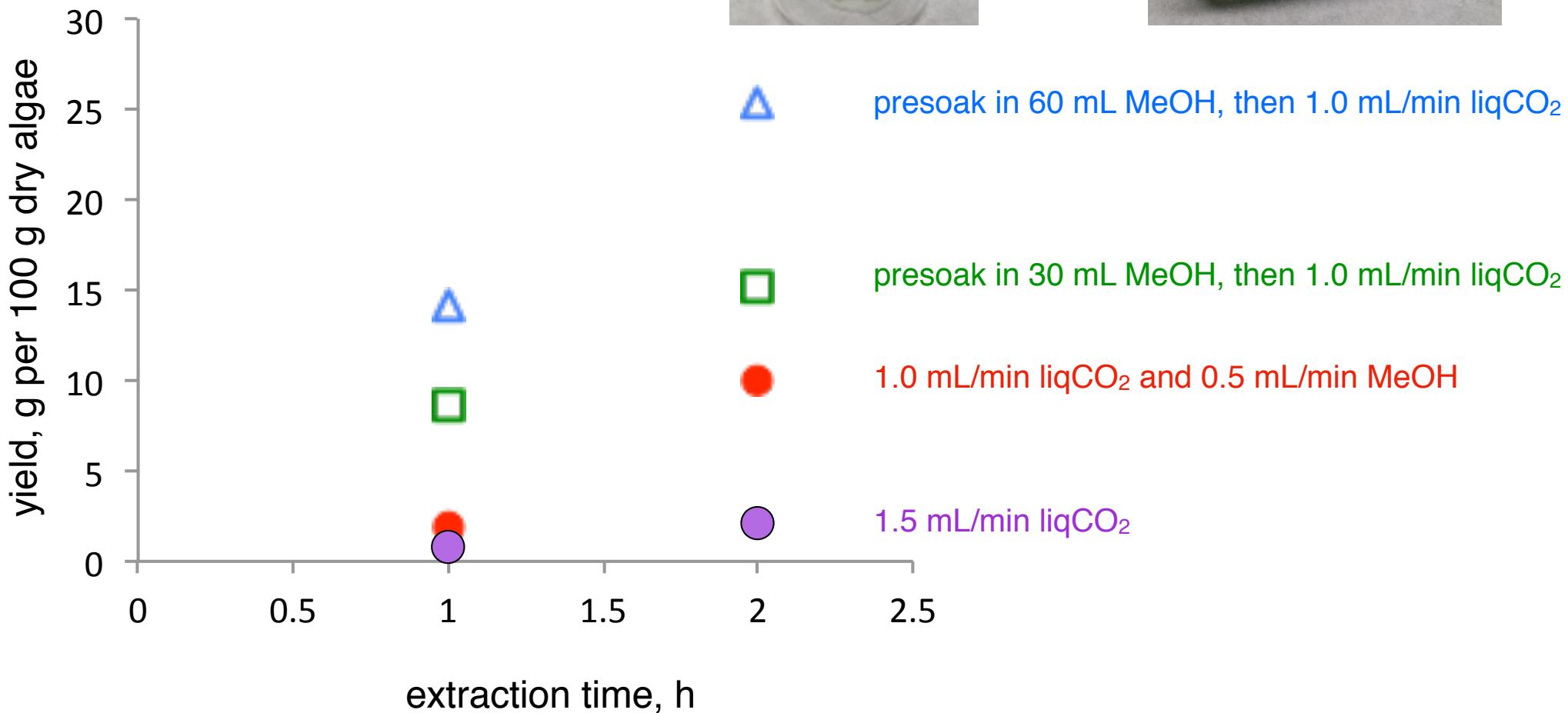
25 °C, chlorella vulgaris, 15 MPa of liquid CO₂

EXTRACTION FROM *WET ALGAE* WITH CO₂ & MeOH



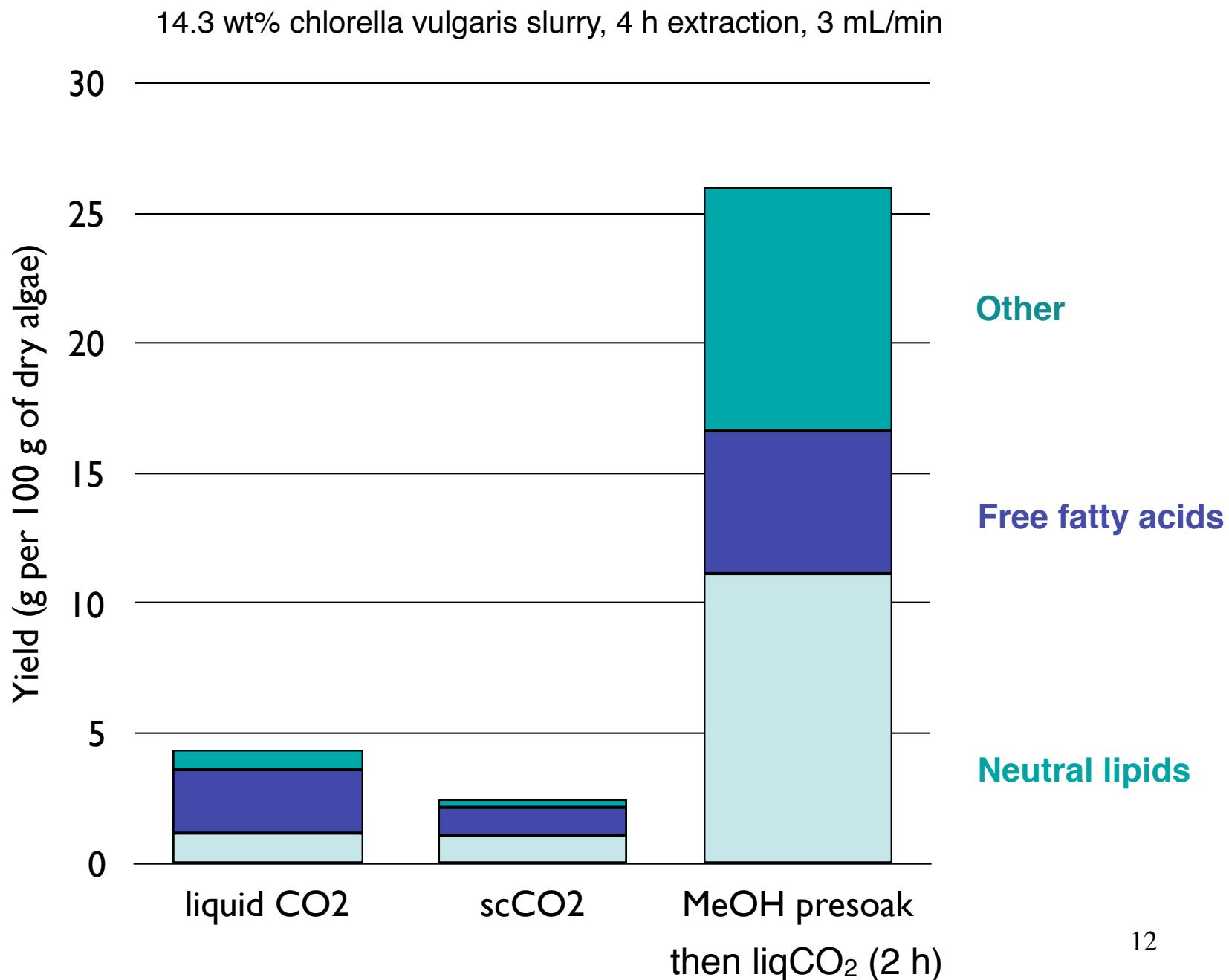
25 °C, liquid CO₂, 7.5 MPa, 14 wt% chlorella vulgaris slurry

EXTRACTION FROM *WET ALGAE* WITH CO₂ & MeOH

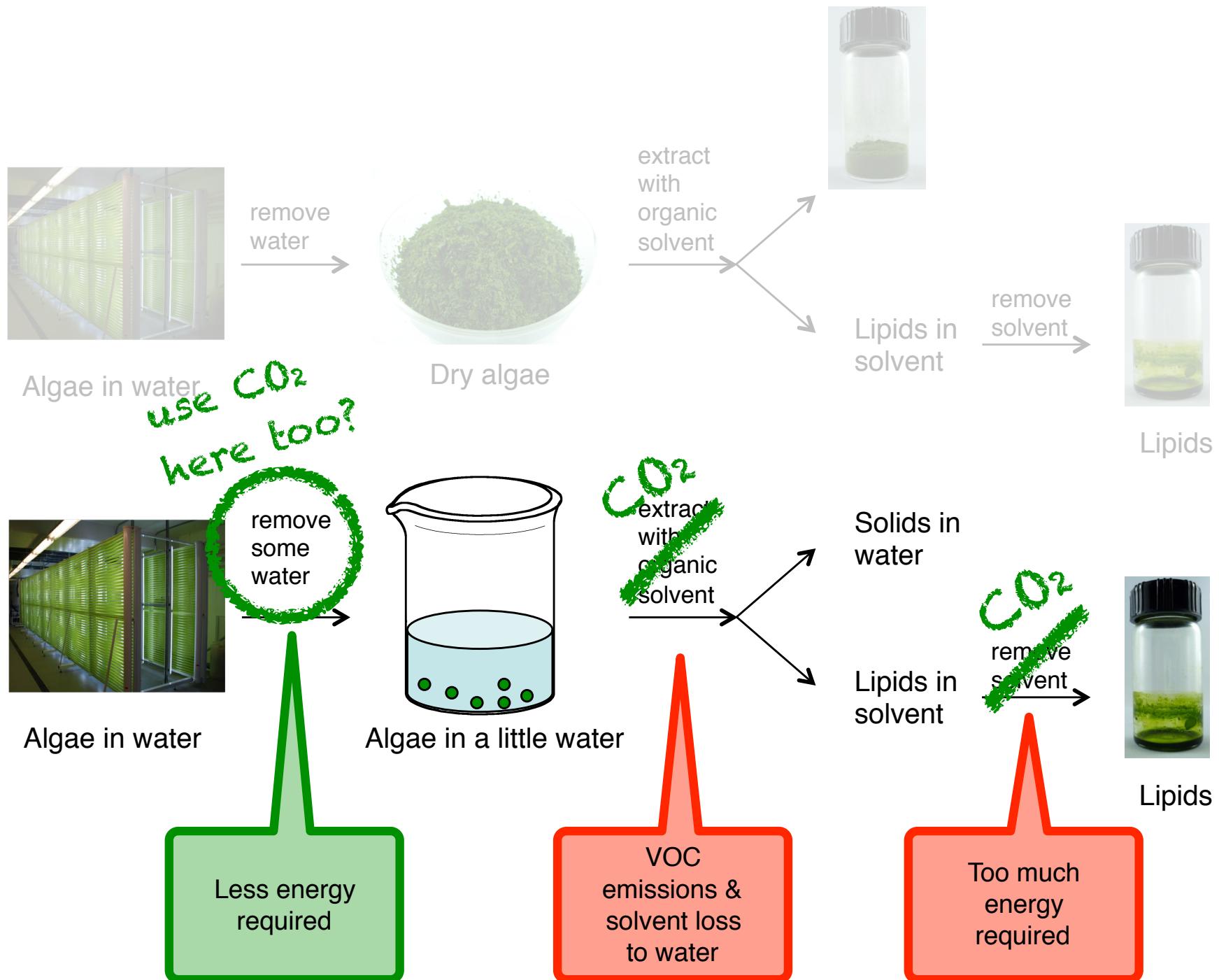


25 °C, liquid CO₂, 7.5 MPa, 14 wt% chlorella vulgaris slurry

EXTRACTION FROM *WET ALGAE*



LIPID EXTRACTION STRATEGY #2: EXTRACT FROM *WET ALGAE*



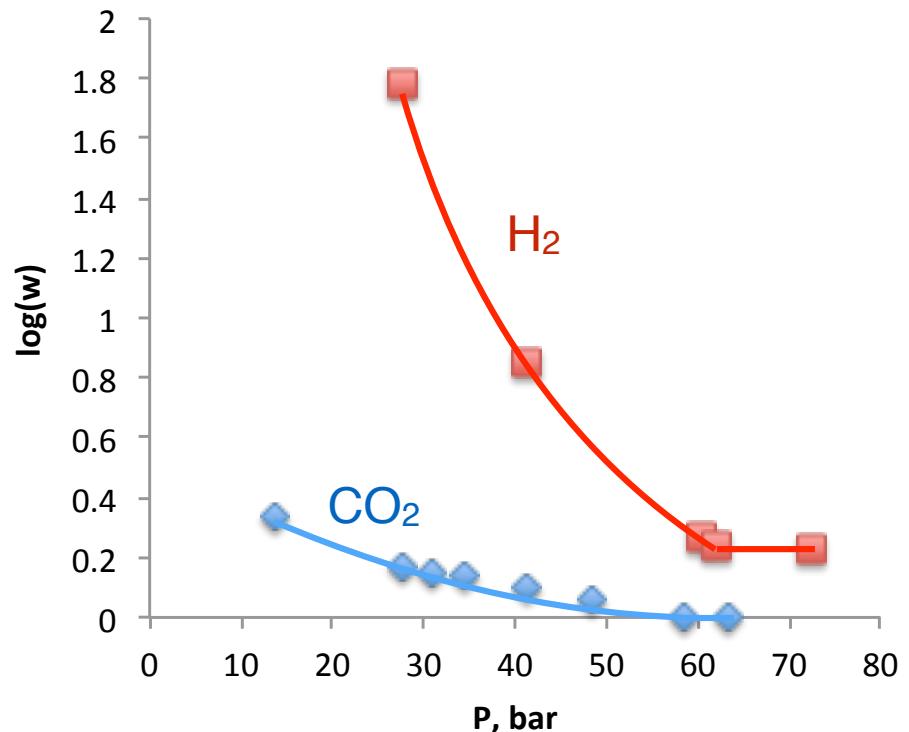
PARTIAL DEWATERING



Start



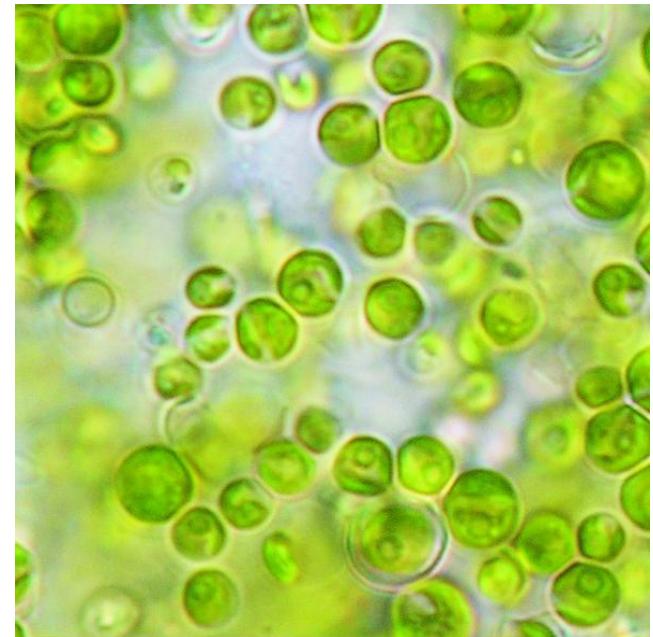
17 h at 61 bar CO_2



$$\text{stability ratio} = W = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{k^*}{k_i}$$

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

- Presoaking the wet algae in MeOH followed by liqCO₂ extraction gives excellent yields, but MeOH recovery issue remains (50% loss).
- CO₂ can help the dewatering process.



CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

Thank You

