

Algae Applications for Power Generation and CO₂ Recycling

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Commercial Microalgae Facilities

Open Ponds since 1950

Taiwan & Japan
round & oblong open ponds
mostly mixotrophic cultivation



Commercial Microalgal Products

High value high price health food products, cosmetics and mariculture



Photosynthesis & Algal Productivity Autotrophy

3% Photosynthetic Efficiency (PE)

Mean average daily solar intensity: 4,000 kcal/m²/day

PE 3% = 120 kcal/m²/day

Algal caloric value, 5 kcal/g

Expected algal biomass productivity

25g/m²/day



Dunaliella

β -carotene Intensive Plant, NBT Ltd., Eilat, Israel, 100,000 m²



Japan & Far East Market Price
 β -Carotene Health Food
Total sale ~US\$ 100 million/year



Final Product
Japan



Dunaliella Powder
Israel

**Annual Microalgae Production Cost (OPEX)
NBT *Dunaliella* Plant versus Alternative Bio-Fuel Algae Plant
(10 Hectares Plant Open Ponds)**

	NBT Ltd. Eilat, 2010	Alternative Algae Plant (?)
	Cost in US\$/year	
Manpower	500,000 (20 workers)	?
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)	180,000	?
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)	250,000	?
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)	200,000	?
Fresh Water	20,000	?
Other supplies and Miscellaneous	30,000	?
Total	1,166,000	?
Yearly production of dry algae biomass	70 tons (2g/m ² /day)	?
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae	\$18.00/kg	???

Major Production Costs

NBT Ltd., Eilat, Israel

Manpower

Production Cost
Manpower (20), US\$500,000/y
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes, US\$50,000/y
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae

Major Production Costs

NBT Ltd., Eilat, Israel

CO₂ Liquid Gas, \$500/ton, 2011

Theoretical CO₂ consumption: 2g/g algae

Actual CO₂ consumption, 5-30 ton/month

Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes
CO ₂ (\$500/ton), US\$250,000/y
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae

CO₂ Input & Loss

Summer (>30°C) CO₂ consumption: >10g/g
Actual summer consumption: 30 ton/month

Major Production Costs

NBT Ltd. Eilat, Israel

Seawater, \$0.25/m³

Additional Costs: Filtration & Chlorination

Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³), US\$200,000/y
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae

Major Production Costs

NBT Ltd. Eilat

Super Centrifuge ~ \$750,000

(Westphalia, Germany)

High Electric Running Cost (24 hrs/day)

Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW), US\$ 200,000/y
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae

Major Production Costs

NBT Ltd. Eilat

Fertilizers

KNO_3 , NH_4NO_3

KH_2PO_4 , H_3PO_4
(~\$1.0/kg)

Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N, P, K, Fe) and other chemicals US\$ 36,000/y
Domestic Land City Taxes
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae

Annual Microalgae Production Costs NBT Dunaliella Plant (10 Hectares Plant Open Ponds)

	Dunaliella NBT Ltd., Eilat, 2010
	Cost in US\$/year
Manpower	500,000 (20 workers)
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)	180,000
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals	36,000
Domestic Land City Taxes	50,000
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)	250,000
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)	200,000
Fresh Water	20,000
Other supplies and Miscellaneous	30,000
Total	<u>1,166,000</u>
Yearly production of dry algae biomass	70 tons (2g/m ² /day)
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae	<u>\$18.00/kg</u>

Use of Power Plants Wastes

Electric Power Stations

Burn: oil, gas, coal and mix

Use: sea water for cooling

Average mid-large station emits ~ 4,000 ton CO₂ per hr

CO₂ emission, 4-14%, plus NO_x, plus minerals, plus?



“Algal Culture, From Laboratory to Pilot Plant”
John S. Burlew (Ed.), 1953:
“Flue Gas is Toxic to Algae” SO₂ & H₂S toxicity

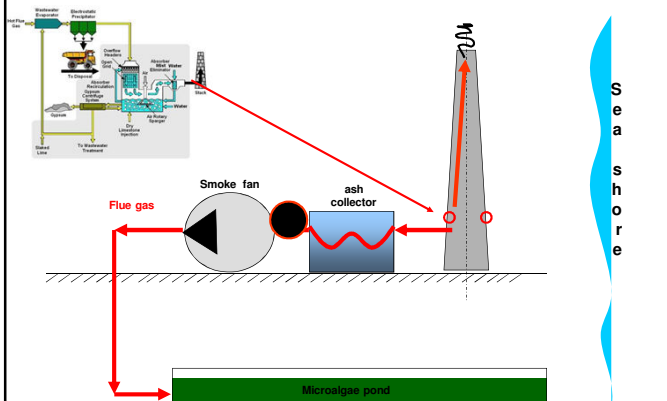


It was found that the carbon dioxide (from cylinders filled here), if unwashed, was extremely toxic to the algae because of the presence of sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, which resulted in the death of the cultures in 1 to 1½ days. The gas had to be washed by passing through alkaline per-

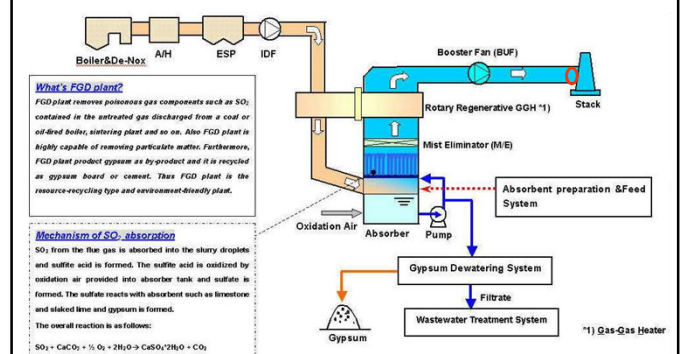
FGD Chimney versus Polluted Chimney



IEC CO₂- Generation Basic Scheme
Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) 700 to ~60 ppm SO₂



Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD, SO₂ Scrubbing)

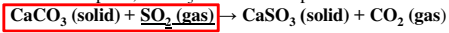


Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD SO₂ chemistry)

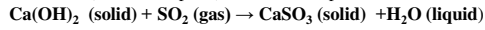
Scrubbing with a basic solid or solution

SO₂ is an acid gas and thus the typical sorbent slurries or other materials used to remove the SO₂ from the flue gases are alkaline.

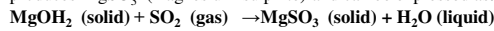
The reaction is taking place in **wet scrubbing** using limestone, CaCO₃ to calcium sulphite, CaSO₃ that can be expressed as:



When wet scrubbing with a Ca(OH)₂ (lime slurry), the reaction also produces CaSO₃ (calcium sulphite) and can be expressed as:



When wet scrubbing with a Mg(OH)₂ (magnesium hydroxide slurry), the reaction produces MgSO₃ (magnesium sulphite) and can be expressed as:



Some FGD systems go a step further and oxidize CaSO₃ (calcium sulphite) to produce marketable CaSO₄·2H₂O (gypsum):

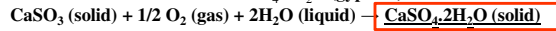


Table 2. Average composition of flue gases at Rutenberg Power Station.

CO ₂ , %, Volumetric (wet)	13
N ₂ %, Volumetric (wet)	69
O ₂ %, Volumetric (wet)	5
H ₂ O %, Volumetric	13
CO, mg/dNm ³	40
NO _x , mg/dNm ³	450
SO ₂ , mg/dNm ³	120
Solid particles, mg/dNm ³	20 - 40

FGD Power Station, Ashkelon, Israel, 1,000MW
431 ton CO₂ /hr, 10,344 ton CO₂/day

**Israel Electric Corporation
The connections to the chimney
(FGD 2 units)**



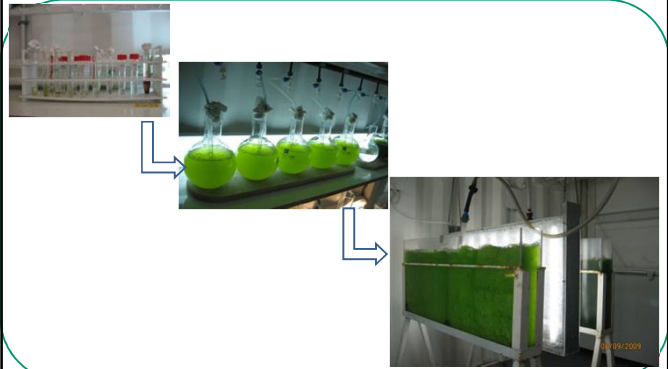
**FGD Gas
From the Chimney to the Algae Ponds**



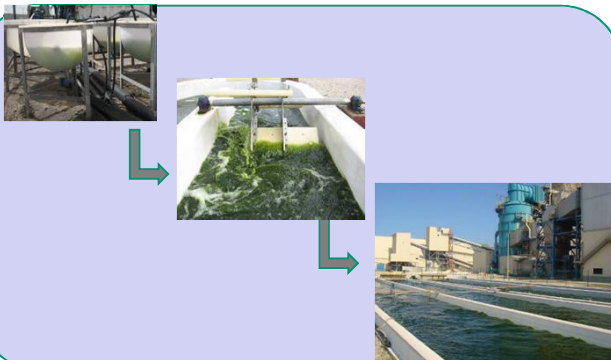
***Nannochloropsis* sp**
Eustigmatophyceae
Bio-Fuel or High W3 FA



Indoor Cultivation

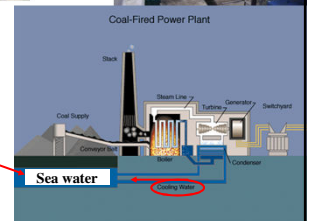


Scale-Up Cultivation

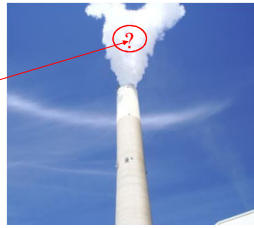


Seawater Supply
 ~ 450,000 m³/hr
 (Filtered & Chlorinated)

Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)
Free Sea Water
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae ?



Flue gases NO_x (N fertilizer?)



Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes
CO ₂ (\$500/ton)
Free Sea Water
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae ?

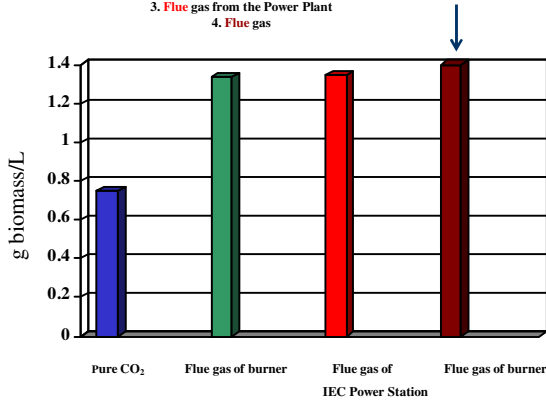
Coal Burning FGD Flue Gas Superior Algal Growth! Algal density at depth of 20 cm ~ 1g algae/L



Production Cost
Manpower
Electricity (\$0.125/KW)
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals
Domestic Land City Taxes
Free FGD CO₂
Sea Water (\$0.25/m ³)
Fresh Water
Other supplies and Miscellaneous
Total
Yearly production of dry algae biomass
Cost of 1Kg dry microalgae ?

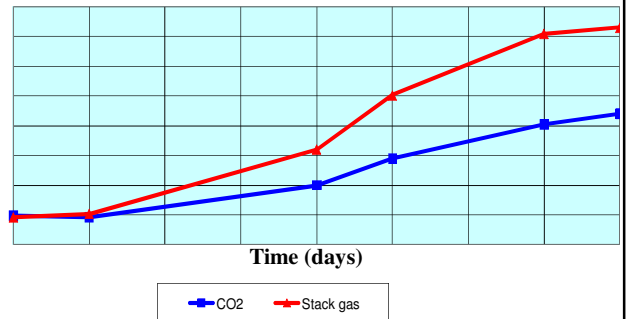
Nannochloropsis sp grows better on coal FGD flue gas than on pure CO₂

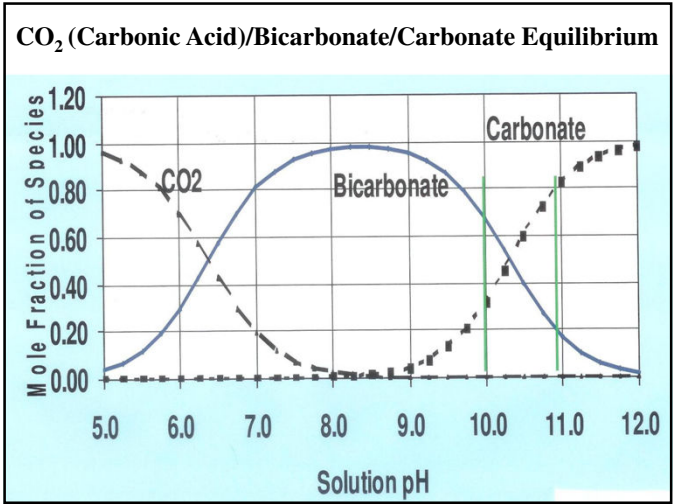
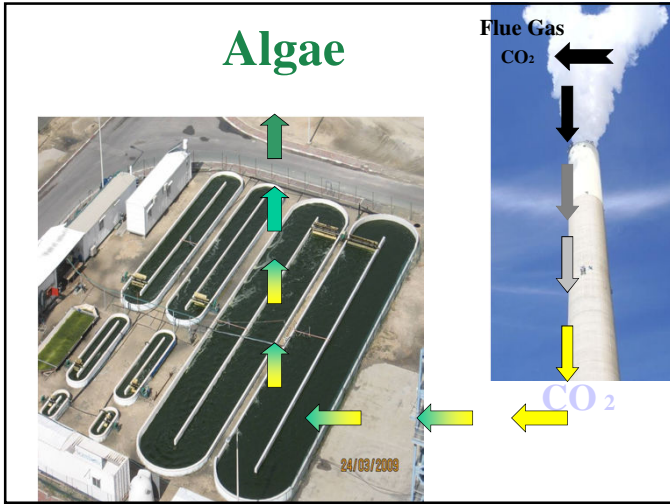
1. Pure CO₂
2. Flue gas
3. Flue gas from the Power Plant
4. Flue gas



Flue Gas versus Pure CO₂

Algal Biomass (g/L)





Analysis of the FGD Flue Gas Mist Minerals at Low pH Water (variety of coals)

קונצנרטציה	יחידות מדידה	סוג מזהם
<0.05	mg/L	Ag- כסף
3	mg/L	Al- אלומיניום
<0.1	mg/L	As- ארסן
<0.1	mg/L	B- בורן
0.07	mg/L	Ba- בריום
<0.05	mg/L	Be- בeryllium
5	mg/L	Ca- סידן
<0.05	mg/L	Cd- קדמיום
<0.05	mg/L	Co- קובלט
0.06	mg/L	Cr- כרום
31	mg/L	Cu- נחושת
23	mg/L	Fe- ברזל
<0.05	mg/L	Hg- כספית
0.6	mg/L	K- אשלגן
<0.05	mg/L	Li- ליתיום
1	mg/L	Mg- מגנזיום
0.2	mg/L	Mn- מנגן
<0.05	mg/L	Mo- מוליבדן
<0.5	mg/L	Nb- ניוביום
1	mg/L	Ni- ניקל
1	mg/L	P- פוספור
2	mg/L	Pb- עופרת
6347	mg/L	S- גופרית
<0.05	mg/L	Se- סלניום
0.1	mg/L	Si- סיליקיום
0.2	mg/L	Ti- טיטניום
<0.05	mg/L	V- ונדיום
72	mg/L	Zn- צינק

**Mist (acid H₂O)
Flue Gas
13% CO₂
NOx
Minerals
Low pH**

**Average Yearly Productivity
of
unicellular marine algae
on
FGD flue gas
in
open ponds
~20 g / m² / day**

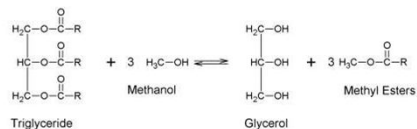
Annual Microalgae Production Cost Dunaliella Plant versus Seabiotic/ FGD Plant (10 Hectares Plant)		
	Dunaliella (2011)	Seabiotic/Power Plant (estimated, 2011)
Cost in US\$/year		
Manpower	500,000 (20 workers)	120,000 (8 workers)
Electricity (\$0.125/KW) & residual energy	180,000	30,000
Fertilizers (N,P,K, Fe) and other chemicals	36,000	36,000
Domestic Land Taxes	50,000	10,000
CO ₂	250,000	5,000
Sea Water	200,000	5,000
Fresh Water	20,000	10,000
Other supplies and Miscellaneous	30,000	20,000
Total	1,266,000	236,000
Yearly production of dry algae biomass	70 tons (2g/m ² /day)	700 tons (20g/m ² /day)
Cost per 1Kg dry microalgae	\$18.00	\$0.34
Market Price	\$200	For Bio-Fuel cost should be below \$0.5/kg algal dw

From the Algae to Bio-Fuel

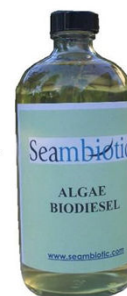
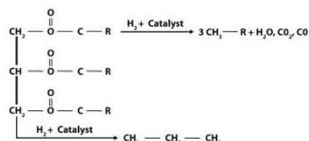
Algae Paste



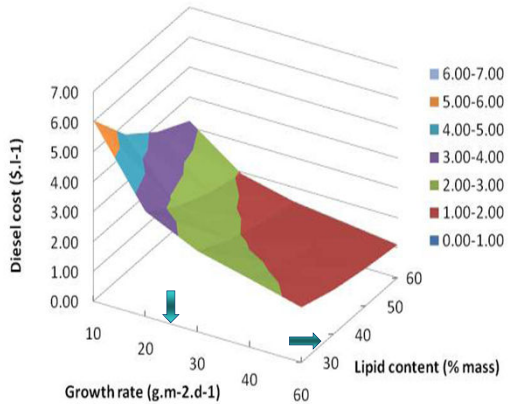
From Algae to Bio-Diesel Extraction and Transesterification



Catalyzed Hydro reaction



Effect of Growth Rate and Lipid Content of Algae in Open Ponds on Bio-Diesel Production Cost (Darzin, NREL 2010)



**Seabiotic New Algae Sites (★)
Coal Flue Gas & Sea Water
Japan, (Sendai), China (Yantai), Israel (Ashkelon), 2011
Power Plants Coal Flue Gas and Seawater**



**Commercial Production of
*Nannochloropsis***

Seabiotic Ltd. Israel

&

Hairong Electric Company, China

JV

**Microalgae Plants on Coal Burning Flue Gas
in China**

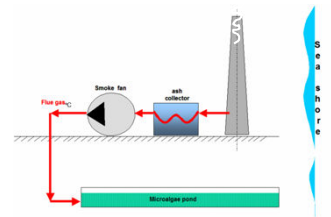
1st Plant Penglai, China

October 2011

The Vision

Utilization of electric power plant resources for growing selected marine microalgae at energy cost for valuable products and bio-fuels while considering the issue of CO₂ sink to reduce global warming

- Low cost flue gas (CO₂)
- Low cost seawater
- Residual energy
- Arid land
- All year algae production
- Improved hydrodynamic



Seambiotic

Thank You



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