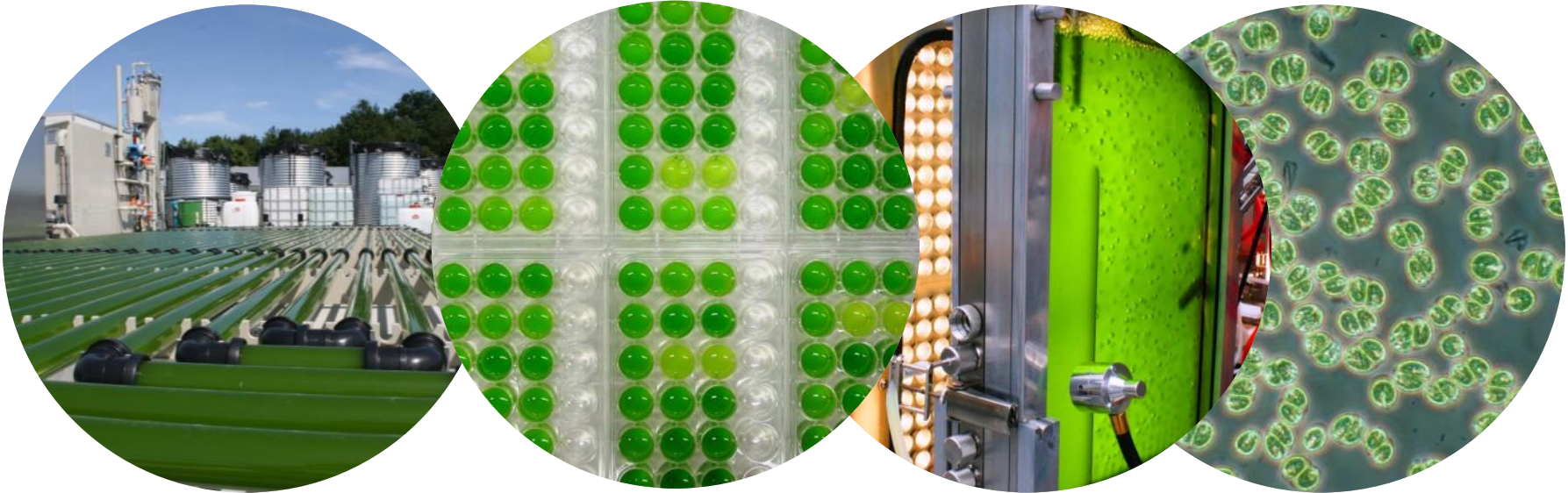


# Outlook on microalgae production chains

Maria Barbosa & René Wijffels



## Process integration and Sustainability Assessment

Characterization of biomass components / functional properties

Harvesting

Cell disruption

Extraction

Separation  
/ recovery

Product

Cultivation

Biorefinery

Product development

Socio-economic aspects of microalgae production chains

- Public acceptance and risks incl. GM algae
- Business models





# Different products

- Biomass
  - Nutraceuticals
  - Fish feed
- Fine chemicals (DHA, EPA)
- Pigments
- Fertiliser
- Protein
- Oil



# Roadmap industrial algae production





# AlgaePARC Innovation Center



**Product costs**

**Scale**

**Production chain analysis**

**Market development**

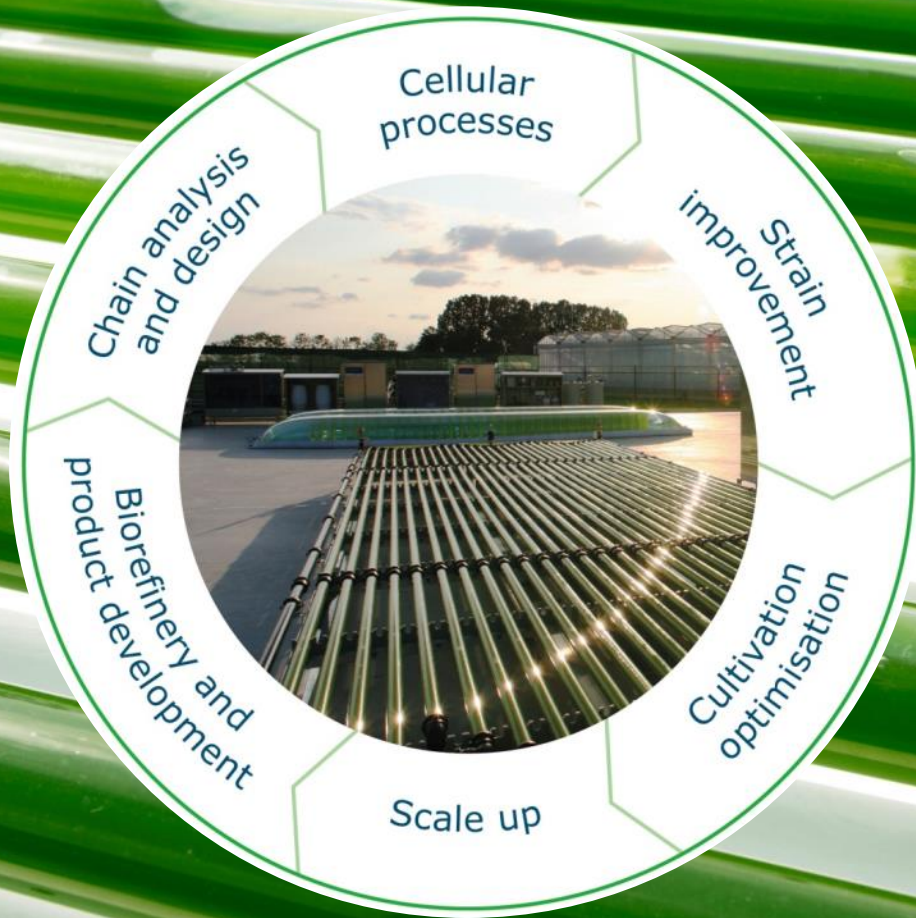


**WAGENINGENUR**  
For quality of life





# From basic to applied research



## ■ Resources

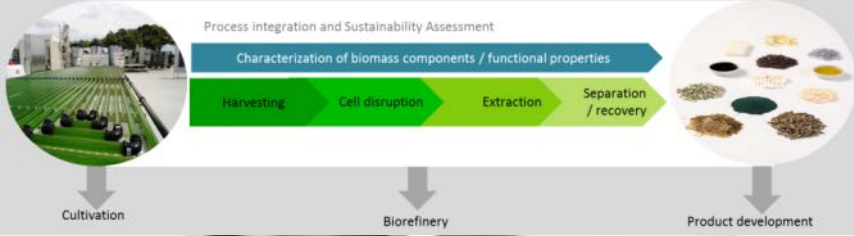
- Efficient use of sunlight
- Reduction of energy input
- Use of residual nutrients

## ■ Strains

- Robustness
- Product accumulation

## ■ Implementation

- Scale-up
- Biorefinery
- Chain Analysis



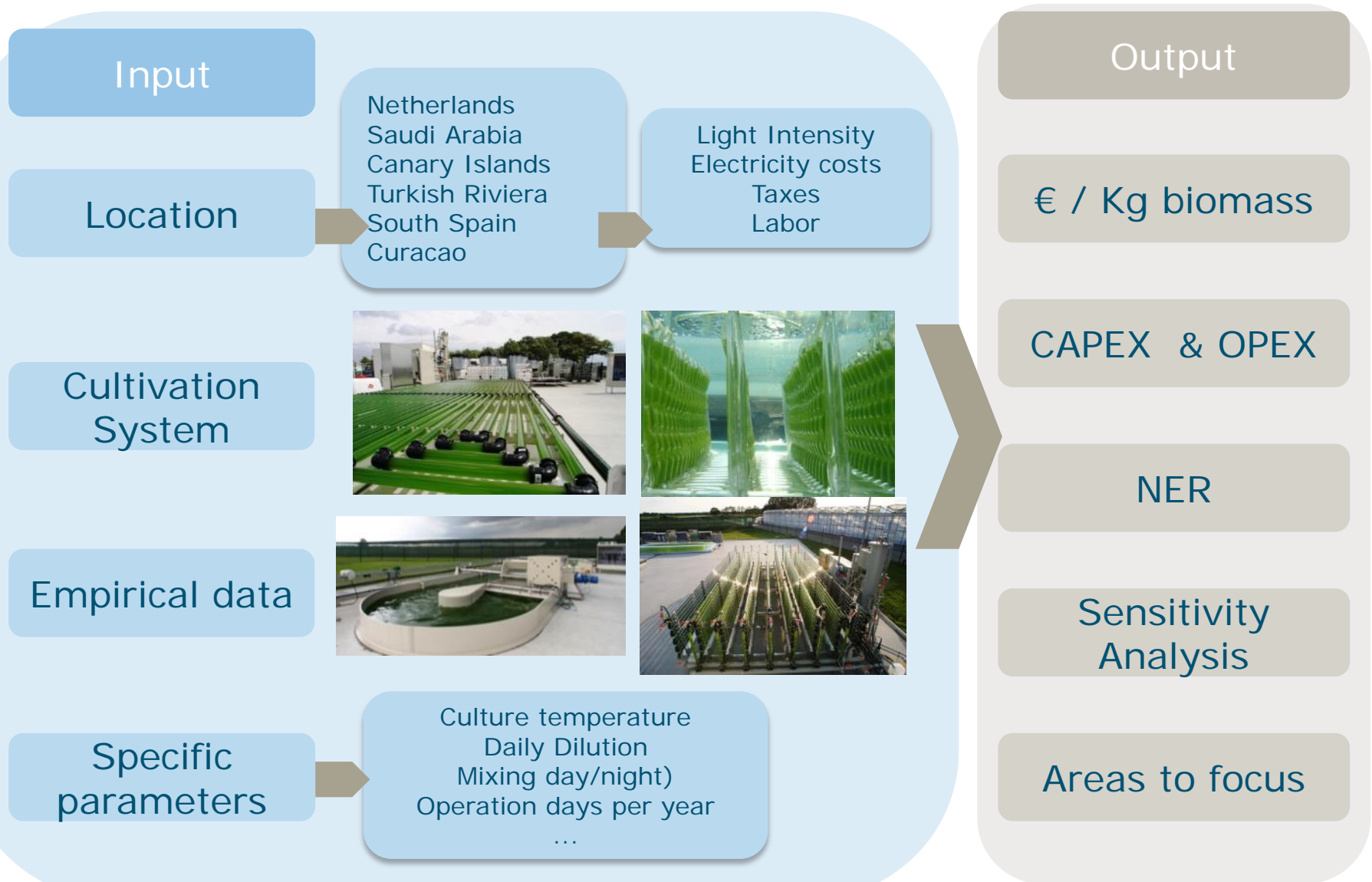
# Economic Feasibility

Market value > production costs

## Production costs

- Biomass production costs
- Biorefinery costs

# Biomass Production costs: Model





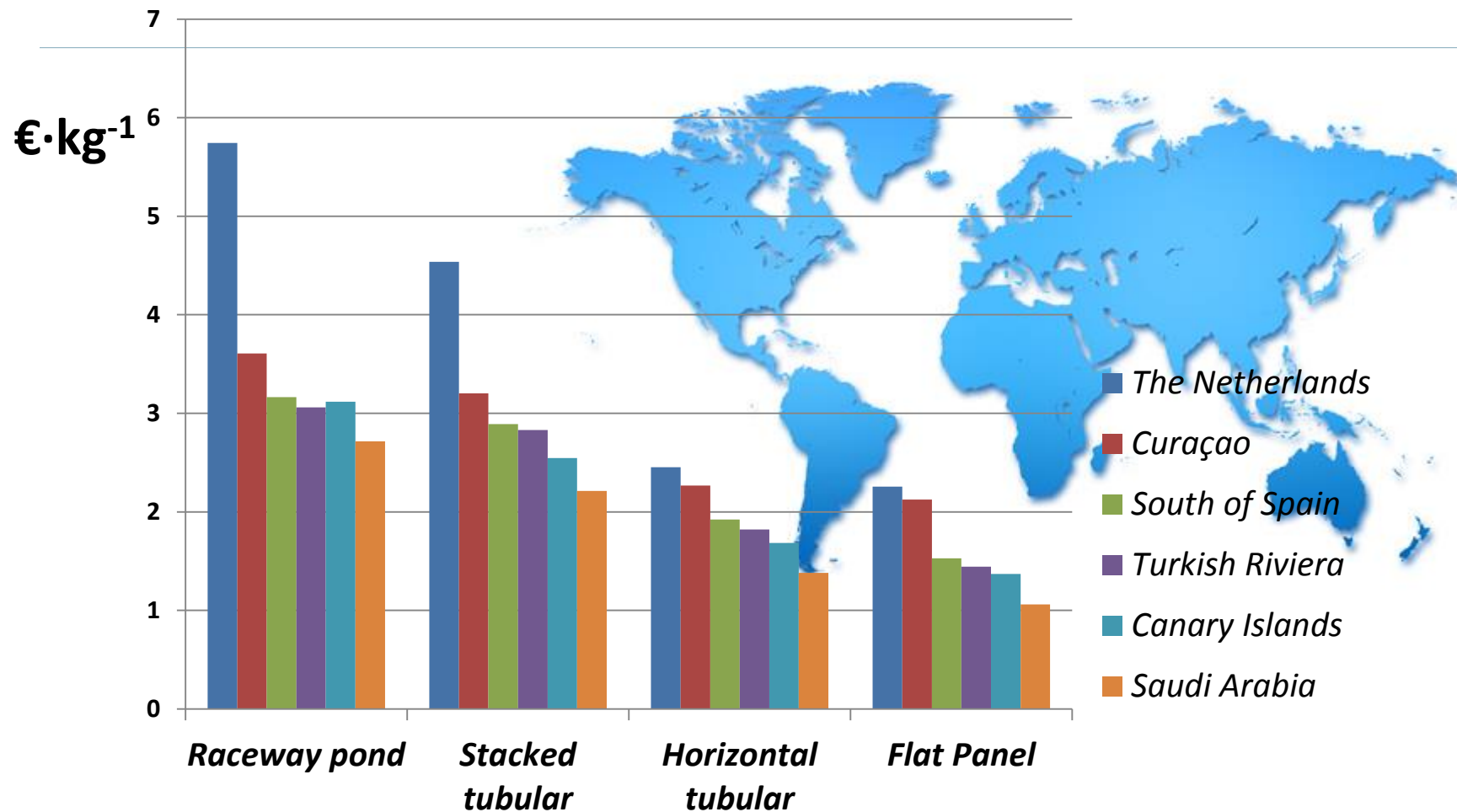


## Projections with AlgaePARC pilot facility data:

- Photosynthetic Efficiency
- Operational strategy: Chemostat & Turbidostat
  - Biomass concentration
  - Dilution rate
- Gas flow rates (flat panels and degasser in tubulars)



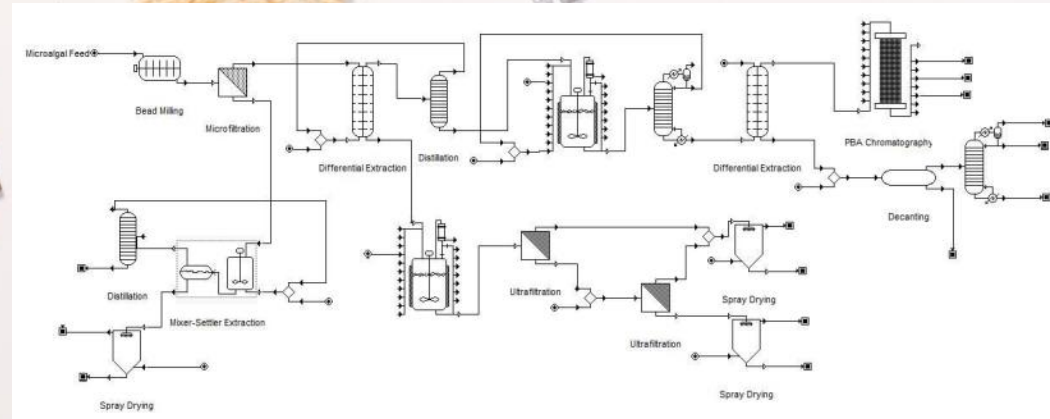
# Results: Projections 100 ha

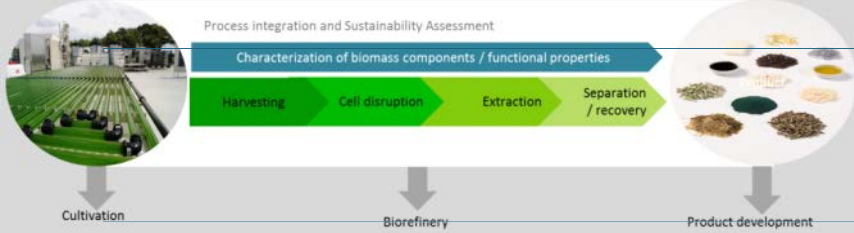




# Biorefinery

- Biorefinery costs  
1 – 1.5 €/kg biomass





# Economic Feasibility



Market value > production costs






## Production costs



- Biomass production costs
- Biorefinery costs



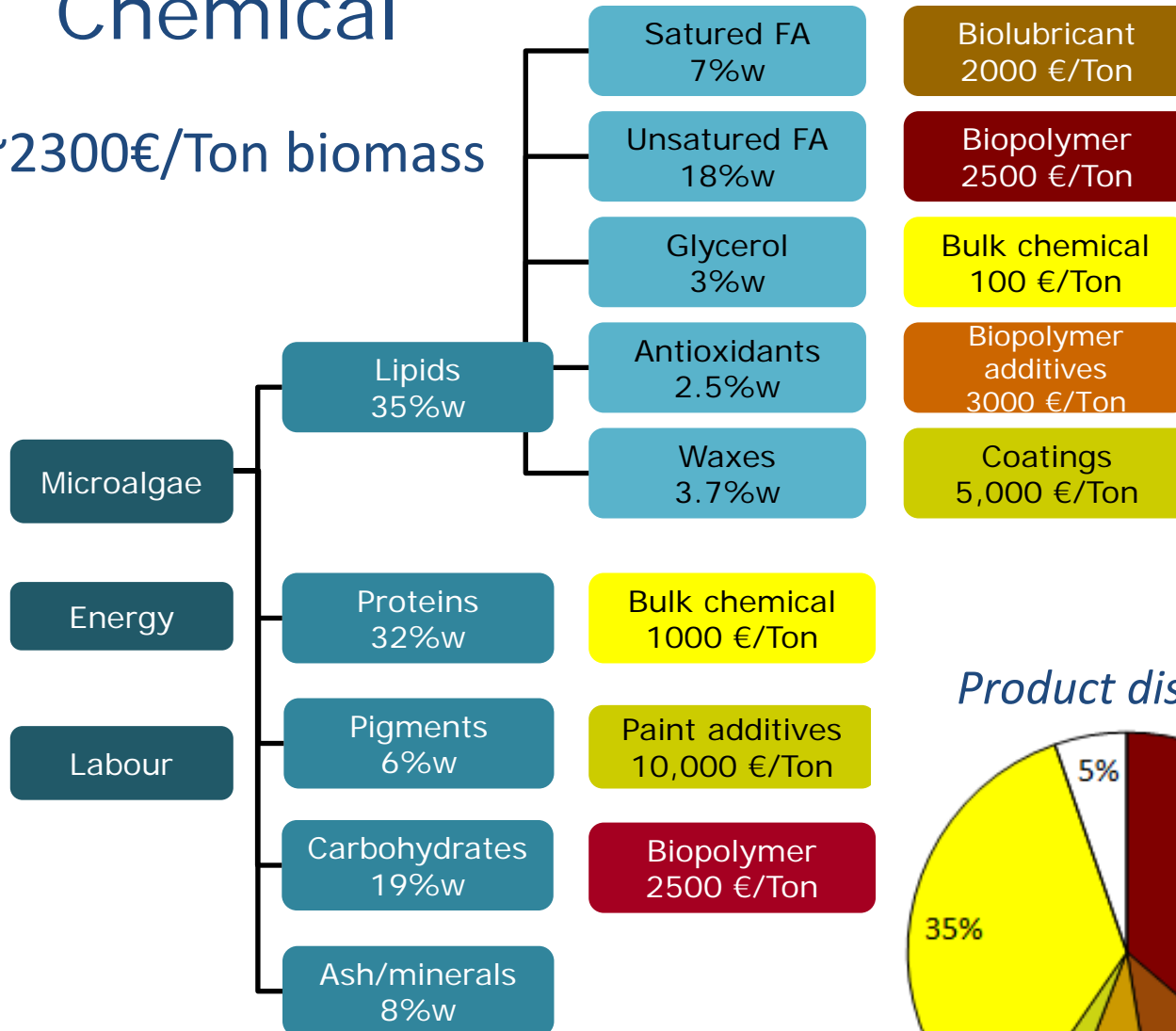
# Market Analysis

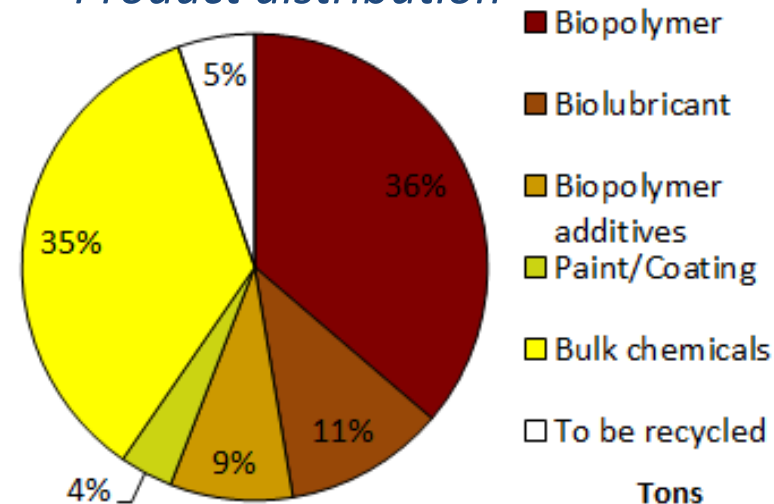
	Product	Selling price € /ton
Biofuel	Biokerosene	500
	Biochar	150
Biochemical	Biopolymer	2,500
	Biolubricant	2,000
	Biopolymer additives	3,000
	Coating	5,000
	Paint	10,000
Food/Feed	Bulk Chemical	1,000
	Protein	1,000
	Lipids	950
	Carbohydrates	750
Food additives	Poly-unsaturated fatty acids	75,000
	Functional Protein	3,000
	Pigments	1,100,000
Cosmetics	Antioxidants	30,000
	Glycolipids, Phospholipids	6,000

# Chemical

~2300€/Ton biomass



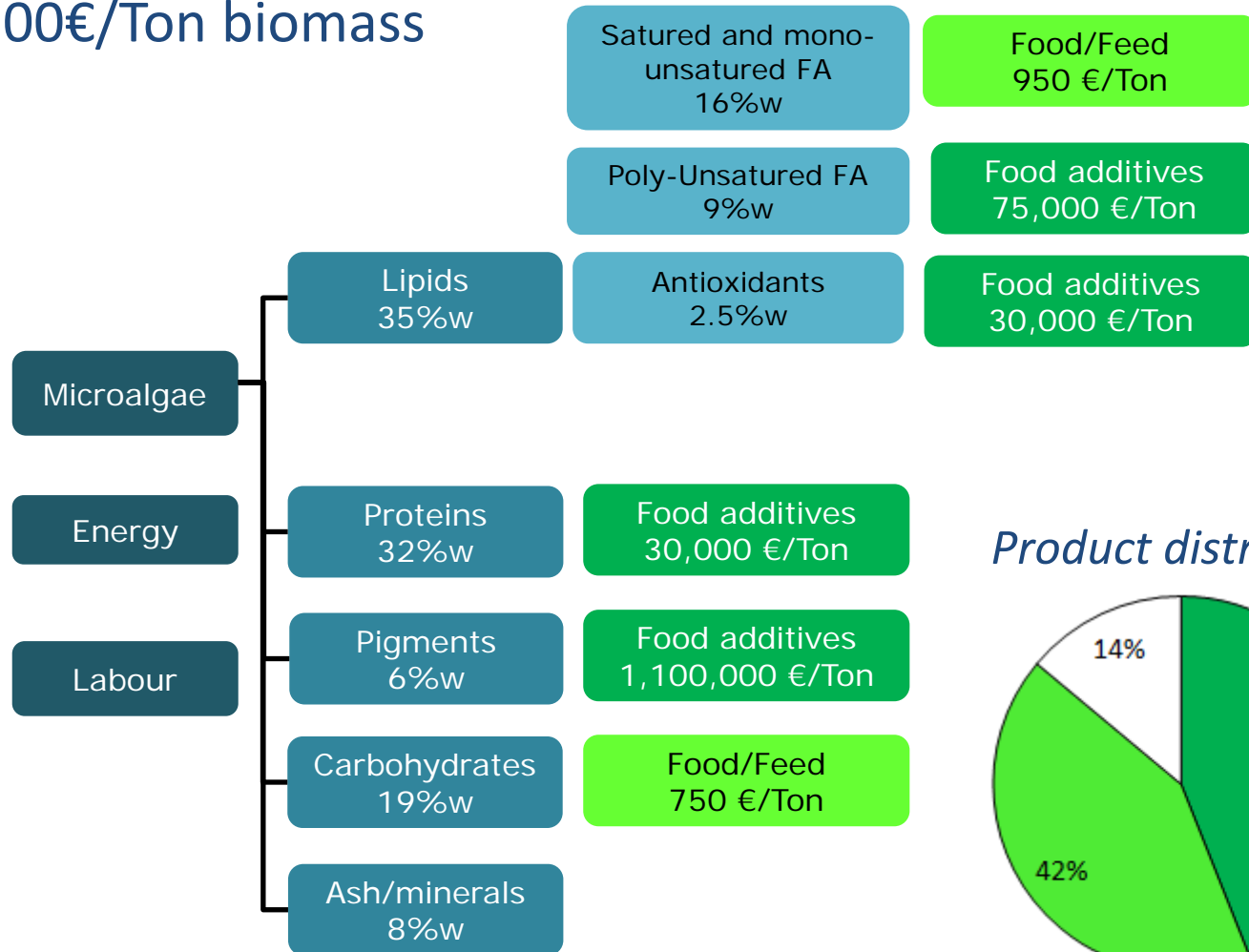
Product distribution



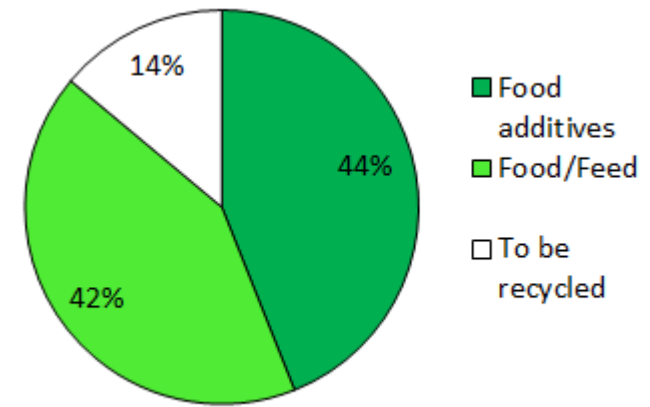


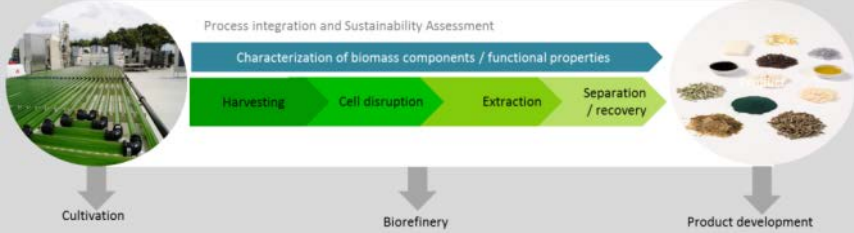
# Food/feed production

~8100€/Ton biomass



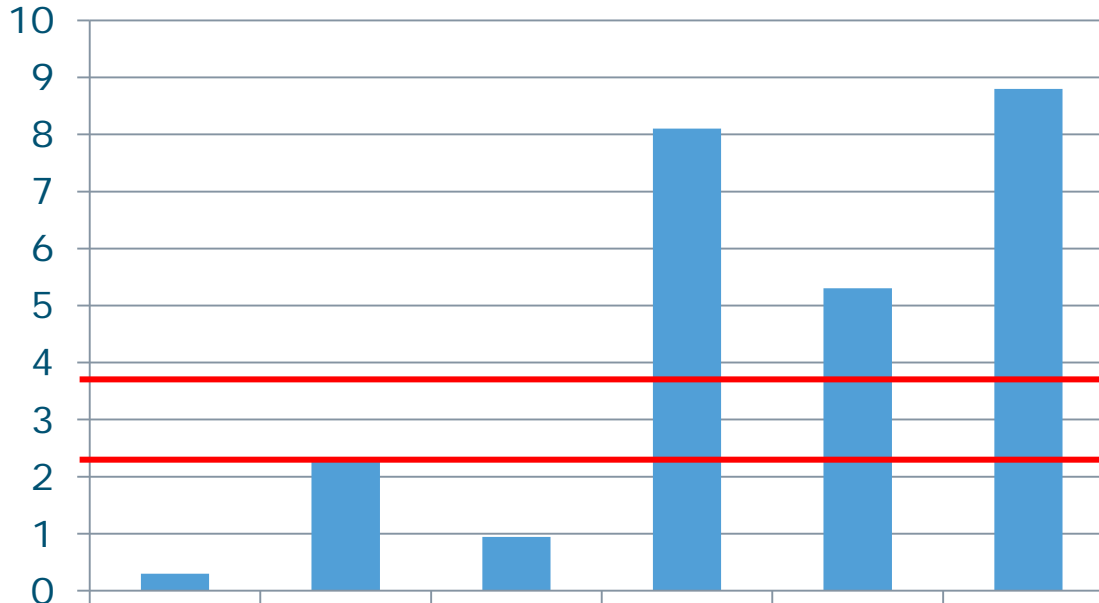
*Product distribution*





# Market combinations vs costs

€/kg biomass



Costs for  
production and biorefinery

Netherlands

Saudi Arabia



# Conclusions

- Business cases within reach on basis of projected costs of biomass production and biorefinery
  - Increase product range and volume
  - Reliability : quality and quantity
- Scale up still needs to be realized
- Further reduction in cost is required for commodities

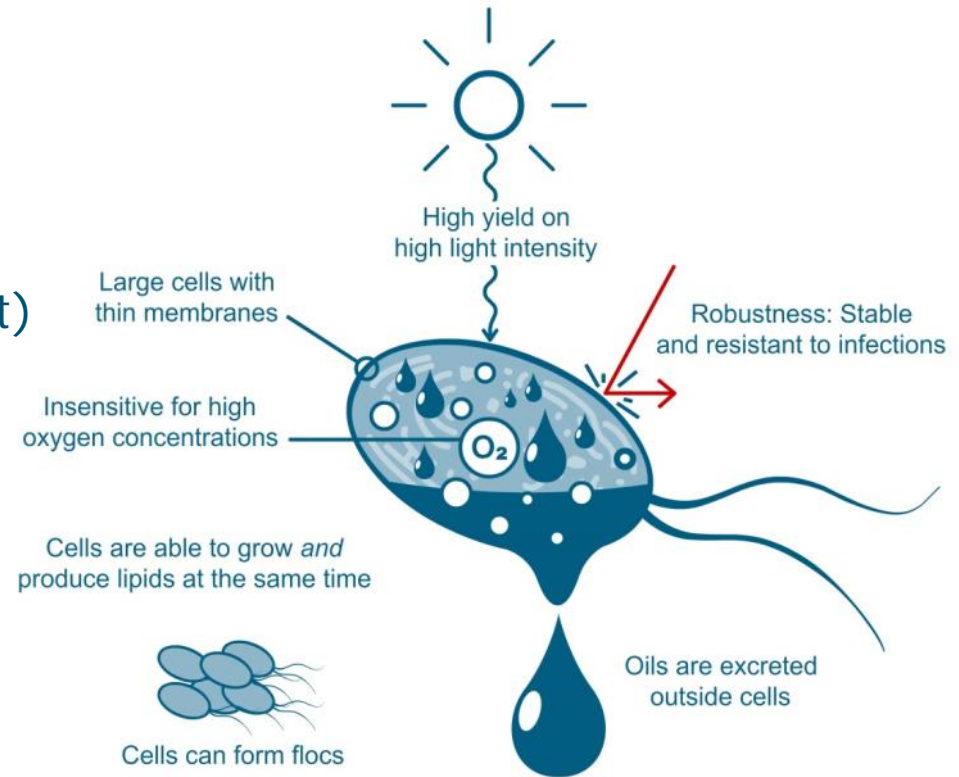


# Further reduction in cost

## ■ Few industrial strains: Plug bug

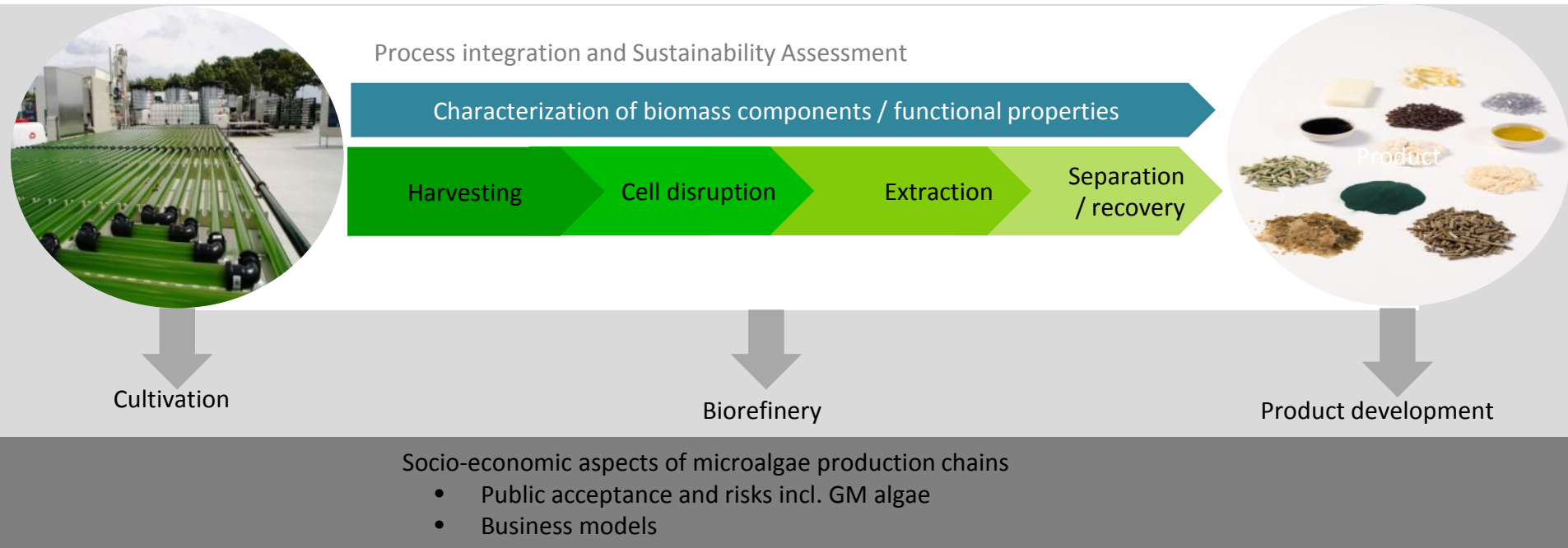
- Productivity
- Down time
- Energy (temperature, cell disruption, location of product)

### Ideal Microalga



\*Wijffels & Barbosa (2010) . *Science*. 379: 796-799.

# Process chain: impact of species





- Public acceptance and risks inc. GM algae
- Business models

### Process integration and Sustainability Assessment

Characterization of biomass components / functional properties

Harvesting → Cell disruption → Extraction → Separation / recovery

Product

Cultivation

Biorefinery

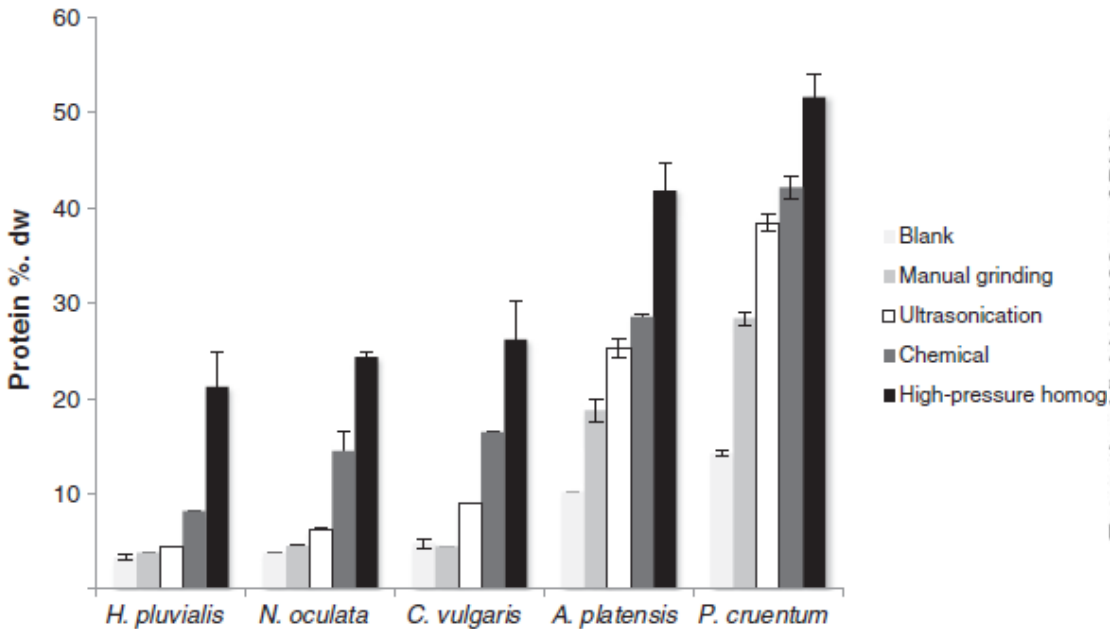
Product development

# Species

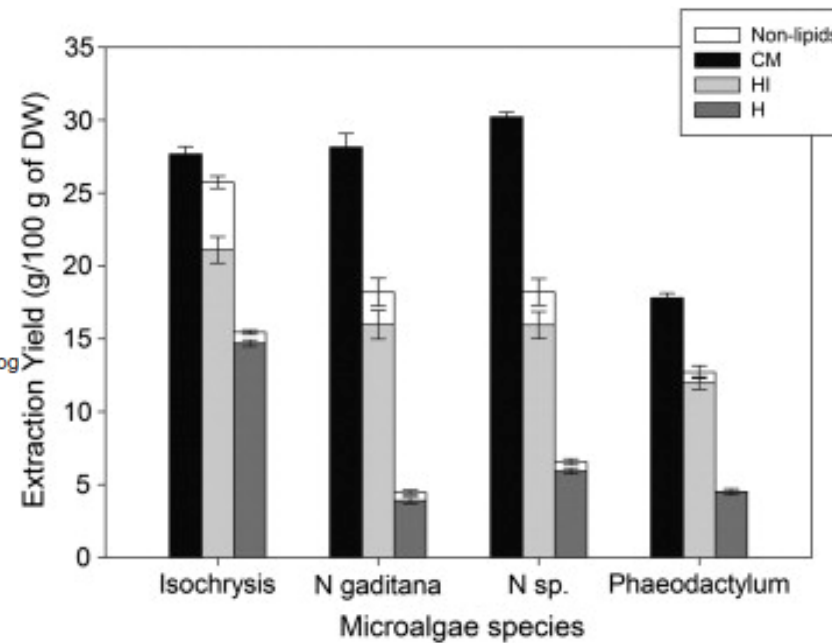
CM: chloroform/methanol

HI: hexane/isopropanol

H: Hexane



Safi et al., 2014, Algal Res

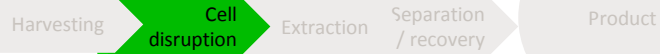


Rykebosch et al. 2013. Algal res.

- Public acceptance and risks inc. GM algae
- Business models

## Process integration and Sustainability Assessment

Characterization of biomass components / functional properties

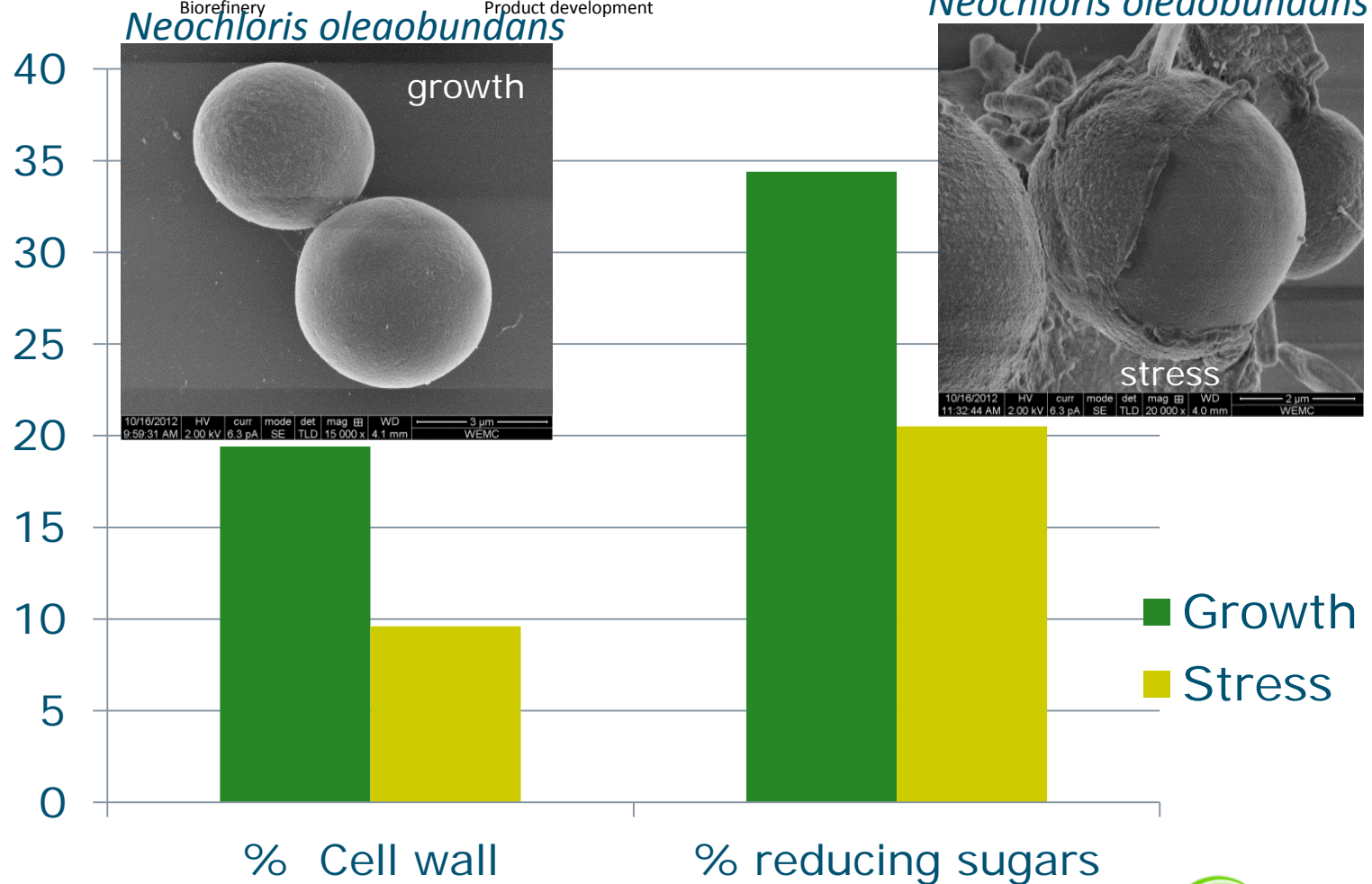


Cultivation

Biorefinery

Product development

# Growth phase



*Neochloris oleaobundans*



# Further reduction in cost

## ■ Few industrial strains: Plug bug

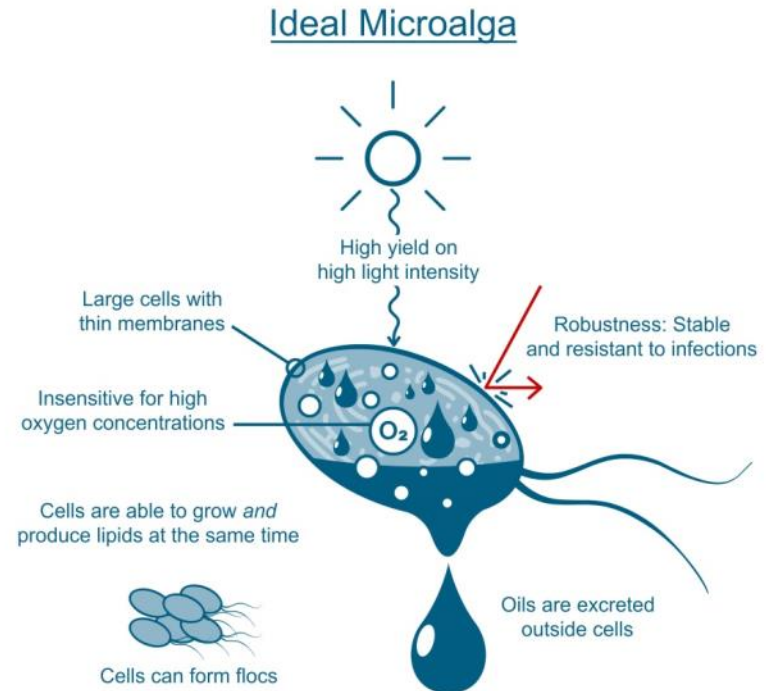
- Productivity
- Downtime
- Energy (temperature, cell disruption, location of product)

## ■ Cultivation process strategies

- Mass transfer
- Night vs day
- Operational strategy

## ■ Biorefinery

- Validation of first cost estimations
- Identification of major cost factors



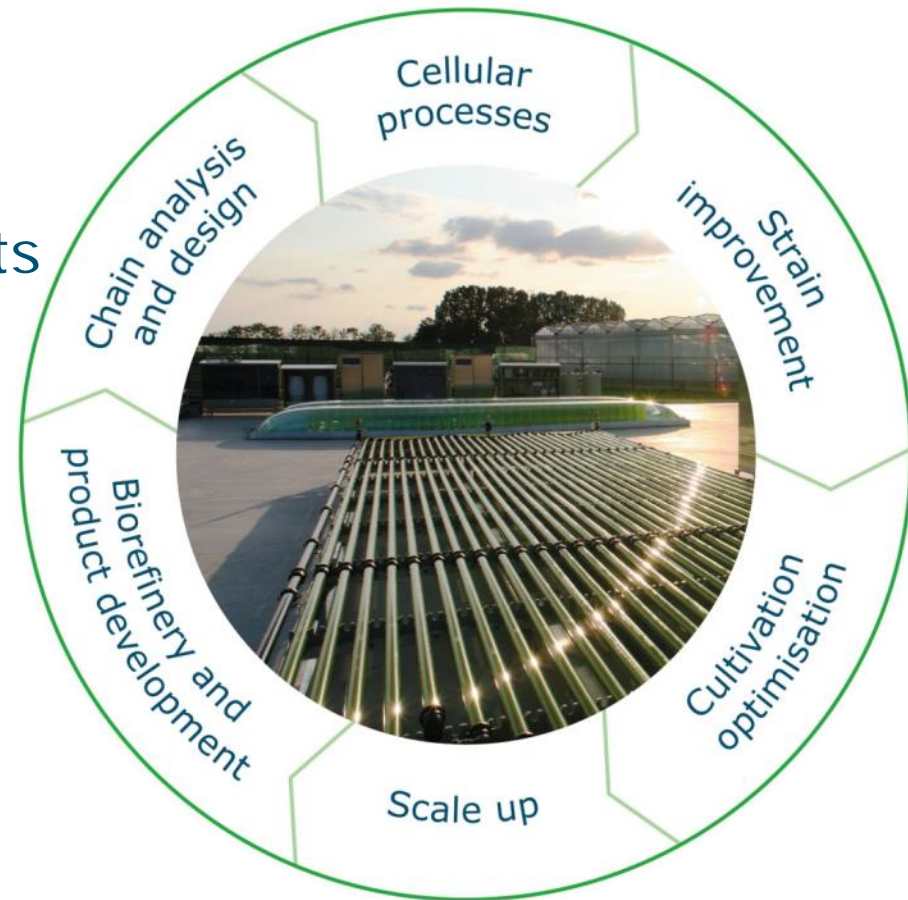
\*Wijffels & Barbosa (2010) . *Science*. 379: 796-799.



# Where is the breakthrough ?

From economical analysis

- Combination of improvements
- Multidisciplinair approach





AlgaePARC  
Production & Research Centre

AlgaePARC  
Biorefinery

European  
Projects

Dutch Research  
Council

## ■ Industrial partners

Arke, Avantium, BAM, BASF, BAS, Biogas Fuel Cell, BioOils, Biotopic, Bodec, Caglar Dogal Urunler, Cellulac, Cropeye, Desah, Drie Wilgen, DSM, Dyadic, Eco Treasures, Evodos, EWOS, ExxonMobil, Feyecon, Fitoplancton Marino, Fotosintetica & Microbiologica, GEA-Westfalia, Heliae, IDConsortium, Imenz, Infors, Lankhorst, LifeGlimmer, MFKK, NATAC, Neste Oil, Holcim, Nijhuis, Omega Algae, ONVIDA, OTEC, OWS, Paques, POS Bioscience, PNO, Prominent, Proviron, Rhodia, Rodenburg Biopolymers, Roquette, Sabic, Simris Alg, SPAROS, Suriname Staatsolie, Synthetic Genomics, Total, Umwelt-Technie, Unilever, VFT

## ■ Academic partners

Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Cambridge University, Centre for Research and Technology Hellas, Cranfield University, CSIC, ECN, Ege University, Fraunhofer, INRA, Joanneum Research, Qingdao Institute of BioEnergy and Bioprocess Technology, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Technical University Delft, Thomas Moore Kempen, Uni Research, Universität Bielefeld, Universidad de Antofagasta, University of Bergen, University of Huelva, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, University of Utrecht, VITO, VU Amsterdam, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster