



<u>Diana Susana Acosta-Ramírez¹</u>; Filiberto Ac-Novelo¹; Javier Arturo García-Ake¹; Juan Roman Pech-Rojas¹, Alberto Ordaz-Cortés¹; Manuel Alejandro Lizardi-Jiménez¹; Paola B. Zárate-Segura²; Rodolfo Reyna-Velarde¹.

¹Universidad Politécnica de Quintana Roo, Av. Tulum, SM 2, M1, L 40 Planta Alta, Cancún, 77500 Quintana Roo, México. Tel: (998)8839828. ²Unidad Profesional Interdisciplinaria de Biotecnología del I.P.N. Depto. de Bioprocesos, Av. Acueducto s/n Col. Ticomán 07360 México D.F. E-mail: acosta.dianasu@gmail.com, r.reyna@upgroo.edu.mx.

Key words: Photobioreactor, hydrodynamic, microalgae

Introduction. Although microalgal biomass has proved its potential in different areas, microalgal biotechnology has progressed slowly due to the relatively high production cost of microalgae. It's necessary to design novel production systems to make it cost- and energy-effective in order to achieve new industrial processes, environmentally friendly. Closed photobioreactors (PBR) can support higher photosynthetic activity and biomass productivity than open systems, but many engineering aspects remain unsolved.

The aim of this work was to evaluate the mixing time (t_m) and gas hold-up (ϵ) of a rectangular airlift photobioreactor with double-riser zone.

Methods. A double-riser rectangular airlift PBR with offcentered diffuser, 5 L working volume operating as a biphasic system (air-water) was used in this work (A_d / A_r = 0.66). Mixing time was evaluated by mean of the colorant method [1]. Gas hold-up (ϵ) was evaluated by mean of volumetric expansion method [2]. Mixing time and gas hold-up (ϵ) were determined at different superficial gas velocity (Ug) values, and then was related with calculated volumetric power (P/V) values [2,3].

Results. Figures 1 and 2 shows the values of t_{m} and ϵ dependent on Ug.



ο ο ο.οοος ο.οο1 ο.οο15 ο.οο2 υ_g [m · s⁻¹] Fig.2 Gas hold-up (ε) vs. superficial gas velocity (Ug).

The relationship of t_m and ϵ with volumetric power (P/V) is shown in figures 3 and 4.



Fig.4 Gas hold-up (ϵ) vs. volumetric power (P/V).

Table 1 compares the ϵ and t_m values obtained in this work with values reported in literature for other PBR configurations.

Table 1. Comparison of ε and t_m among different PBR configurations.

PBR	Ug [m s⁻¹]	t _m	З	Ref.
Flat-Panel	0.0180	33	0.007	(3)
Rectangular	0.0360	ND	0.016	(4)
H tubular	0.0120	39	0.067	(5)
Double riser	0.0014	8	0.026	This work

The t_m in our PBR was at least 300 % less than other PBR configurations; also the PBR shown ϵ values between 38 and 365% higher than other PBR reported previously.

Conclusions. Our results shown that hydrodynamic and P/V consumption in this PBR made it a promissory prototype for scale-up and application on microalgal biomass production systems.

References.

1. Galíndez-Mayer J, Sánchez-Teja R, Cristiani-Urbina E, Ruiz-Ordaz N. (2001). *Bioprocess Biosyst. Eng.* 24: 171–177.

2. Chisti MY (1989). *Airlift Bioreactors*. Elsevier Science Publishing Ltd. Essex UK. 345 p.

3. Reyna-Velarde R, Christiani-Urbina E, Hernandez-Melchor DJ, Thalasso F, Canizares-Villanueva RO (2010). *Chem. Eng. Process.* 49: 97-103.

4. Kilonzo PM, Margaritis A, Bergougnou MA, Yu J, Ye Q (2007) *Biochem Eng J* 34:279-288.

5. Yazdian F, Shojaosadati SA, Nosrati M, Mehrnia MR, Vasheghani-Farahani E (2009) *Chem Eng Sci* 64: 540-547.