

# Hydrogen from Microalgae

Senior Design Group 9  
Sponsored by FAMU-FSU College of Engineering

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# Background

- ❖ Collaboration with Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR)
- ❖ Continuation of 2012 and 2013 Senior Design Projects
- ❖ 2012 Project:
  - ❖ Optimize algae extraction from a photobioreactor (PBR)
  - ❖ Algae and CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations
  - ❖ Mass flow
- ❖ 2013 Project:
  - ❖ Design a continuous PBR
  - ❖ Addition and Extraction Units



# Microalgae for Biofuel

- ❖ Rapid growth rates
- ❖ High oil content
- ❖ Raw materials required are abundant
- ❖ Grow in adverse conditions
- ❖ Efficient energy converters



# Objectives

- ❖ Maintain a hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) producing photobioreactor system
- ❖ Design and calibrate an electronic  $H_2$  mass measuring sensor
- ❖ Produce enough biofuel to be tested
- ❖ Create drawings of the bioreactor and sensor designs
- ❖ Submit invention disclosure (USA) and patent (Brazil)

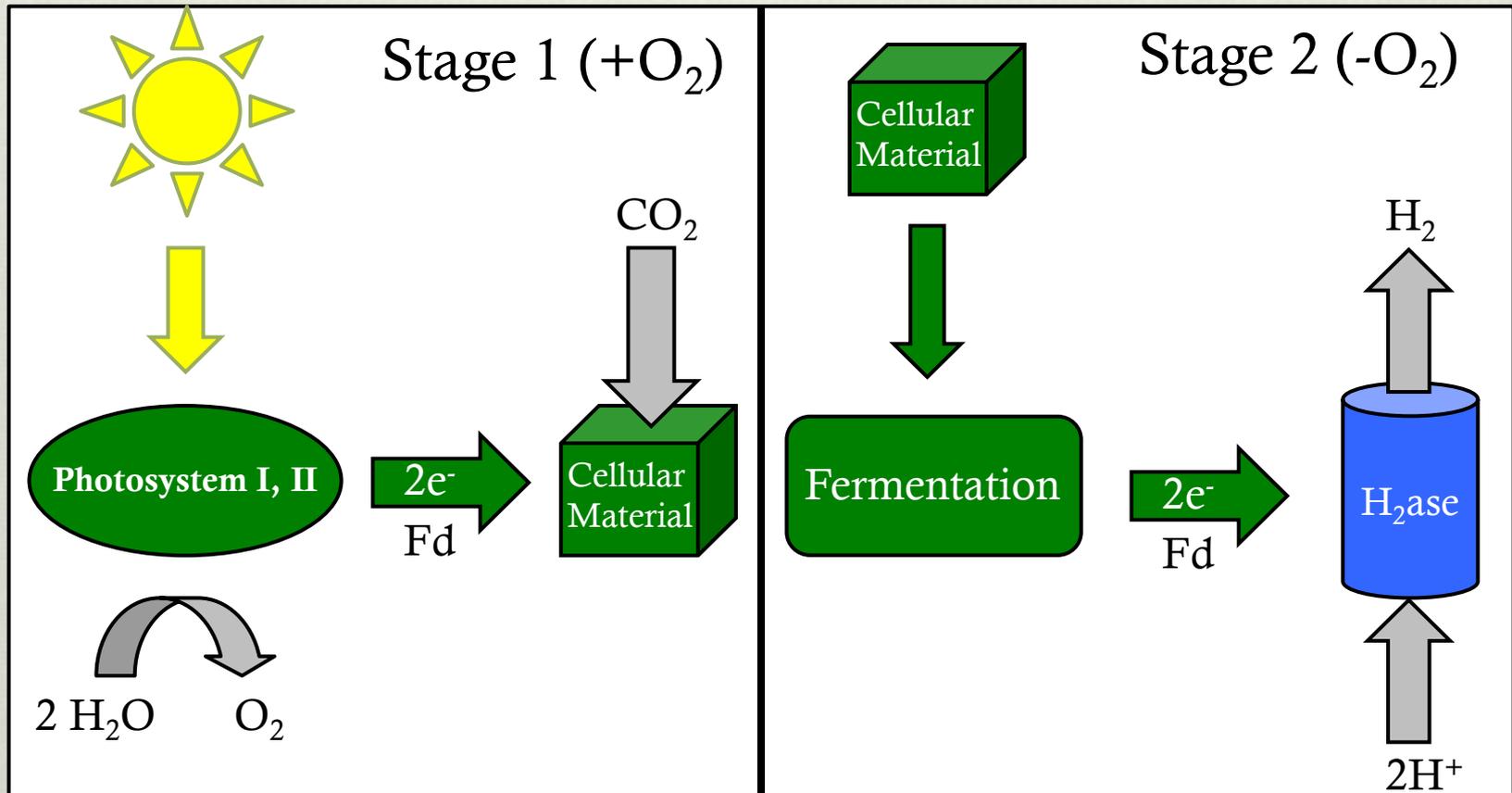
# Potential Challenges

- ❖ Appropriate bioreactor design
- ❖ Sustainment of cultivation and productivity of algae
- ❖ Reduction of cell damage to microalgae
- ❖ Product and fabrication costs
- ❖ Maintenance
- ❖ Scaling for industrial capabilities



James Richardson

# Methodology



# Methodology

## Algae Species

- ❖ Scenedesmus sp.
- ❖ Chlamydomonas reinhardtii (strain CC-125)
  - ❖ Mutant Strain (CC-4170)
  - ❖ Increased H<sub>2</sub> Production

## Growth Mediums

- ❖ Copper enriched and Sulfur deprived
  - ❖ Both have similar effects on algae
    - ❖ Block creation of enzymes
    - ❖ No photosynthesis without enzymes
    - ❖ Anaerobic environment promotes H<sub>2</sub> production
- ❖ Cu best at producing H<sub>2</sub> continuously

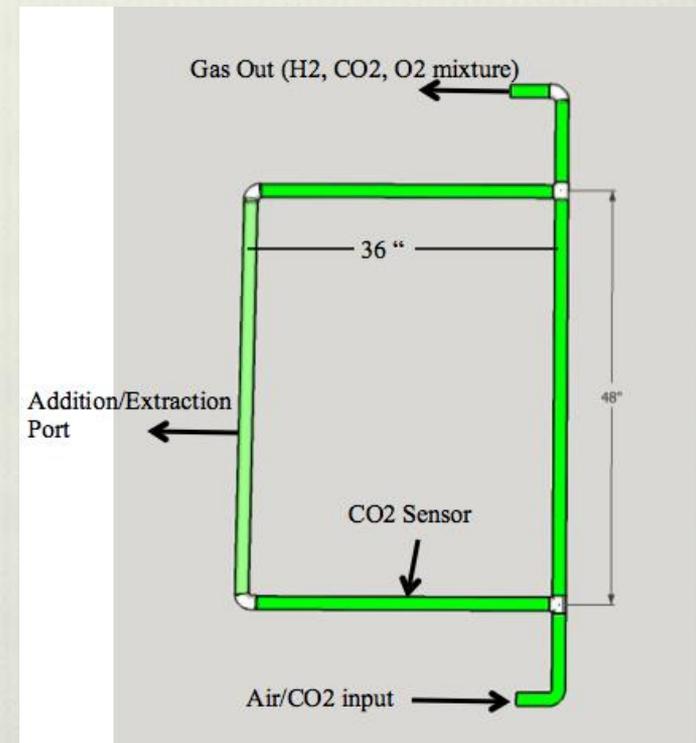
# Tests Performed - UFPR

- ❖ Failed to determine  $H_2$  presence for *Scenedesmus* strain
  - ❖ Initial experiment utilized balloon for gas collection
- ❖ The imported *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* strain produced  $H_2$
- ❖ The sensor was able to identify  $H_2$  production



# Photobioreactor Design

- ❖ Use previous senior design prototype with small modifications
- ❖ 2013 size: 8'x4' → 2014 size: 4'x3'
  - ❖ Allows for artificial light and a reduce in volume of algae needed
- ❖ Addition/Extraction will not be used for our purpose
- ❖ CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor might be used
- ❖ Air/CO<sub>2</sub> Input done with commercial air pump
- ❖ 18 ft. of clear 1.5 PVC pipe



# H<sub>2</sub> Purifier

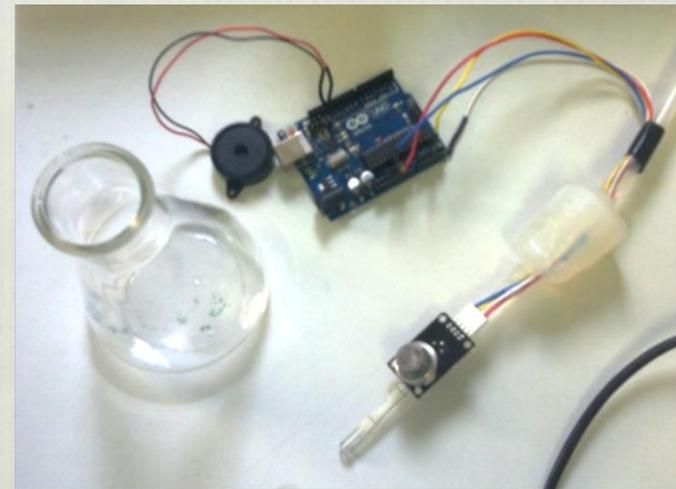
- ❖ Oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> must be removed to achieve a higher level of hydrogen gas purity
- ❖ Constructing membranes is too costly and time insensitive
  - ❖ Purifier works by same principle, but is drastically cheaper
- ❖ Purifier Specs:
  - ❖ Max flow rate 5 L/min
  - ❖ Operating pressure of 5 psi to 125 psi
  - ❖ Fitting size of 0.25 in
- ❖ Installed vertically to ensure efficient removal of contaminants
- ❖ High efficiency and low resistance to gas flow



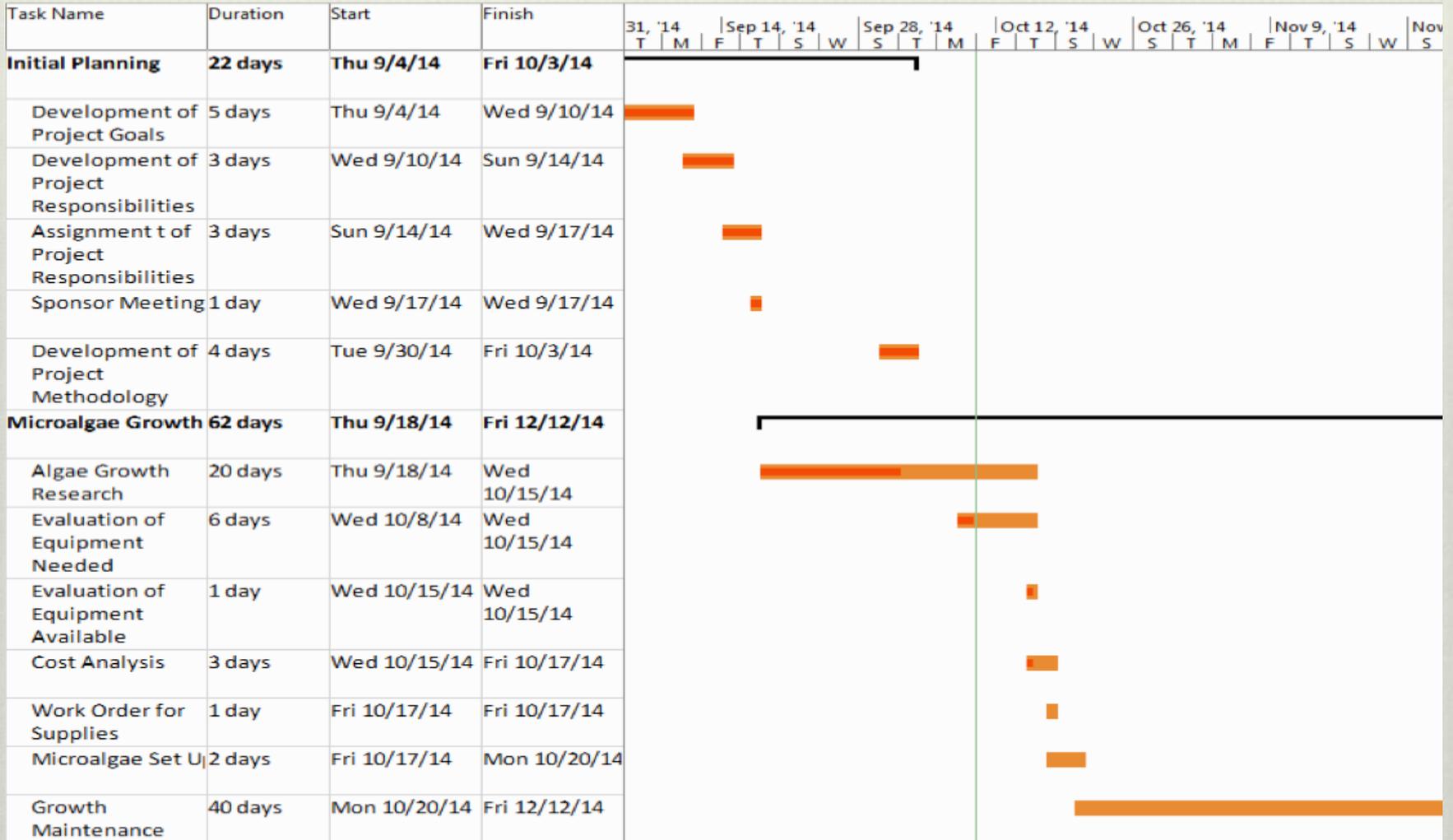
Nicole Alvarez

# Hydrogen Sensor

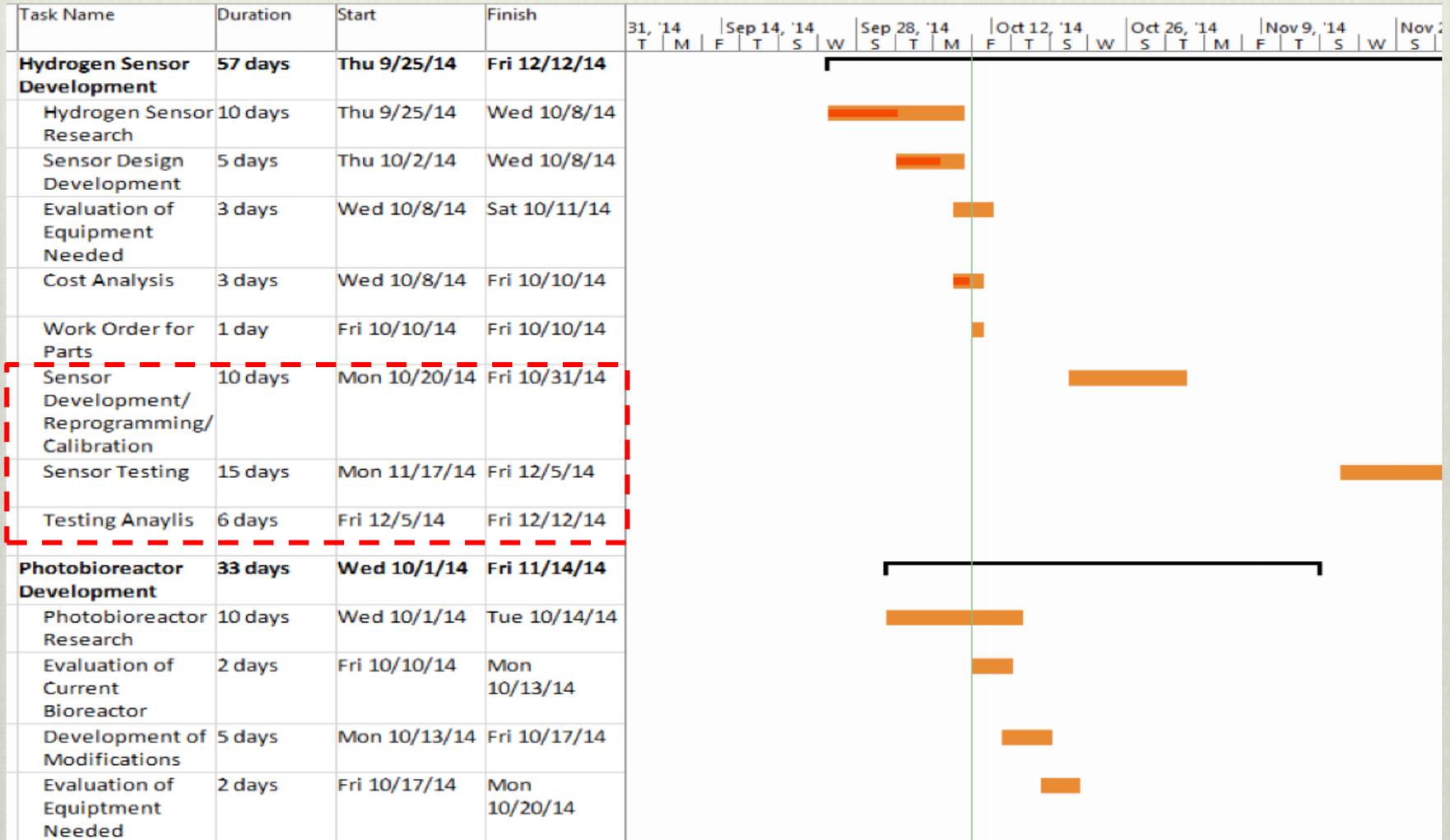
- ❖ Main components include:
  - ❖ MQ – 8 Hydrogen Gas Sensor
  - ❖ Anduino Uno Board
- ❖ Advantages:
  - ❖ Inexpensive
  - ❖ Simple design
  - ❖ High Sensitivity
- ❖ Disadvantages:
  - ❖ No direct readout of concentration
  - ❖ Calibration Required
  - ❖ Time Intensive



# Gantt Chart



# Gantt Chart cont.



# Summary

- ❖ Scenedesmus Sp. and Chlamydomonas Reinhardtii, and possibly a mutant variation for higher H<sub>2</sub> output
  - ❖ Chlamydomonas Reinhardtii has already produced H<sub>2</sub> in the lab (UFPR)
- ❖ Modification of last year's photobioreactor design will be used
- ❖ Sensor is assembled and is currently being programmed, calibrated, and tested
- ❖ Challenges include:
  - ❖ Sustaining algae
  - ❖ Programming H<sub>2</sub> sensor
  - ❖ Large scale implementation

# Questions?