



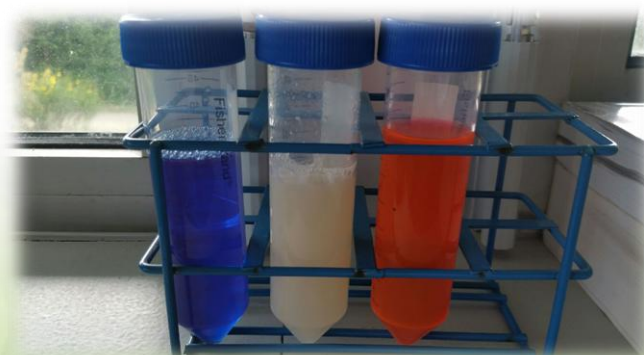
**ECO innovations from biomass 2015 –  
17-18th of June, Papenburg, Germany**

# How to concretely access industrial sectors with microalgae production based on industrial ecology concept

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*Senior Manager Products & Business Development*



**ALGOSOURCE, France**



# Who are we?

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technologies

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## *Our Expertises*

**MICROALGAE  
PRODUCTION  
ENGINEERING**  
from LAB  
to INDUSTRY

**WASTE  
MANAGEMENT  
VALORISATION**

Heat

Water/Nutrients

Light

CO<sub>2</sub>



**Nutraceuticals**

**Food / Feed**

**Active  
ingredients**

**Cosmetics**

**Personal care &**

**Pharma**

**ALGO-REFINERIES  
MICRO-ALGAE'S  
PRODUCTS**

**EQUIPMENT  
TRAINING  
& SALES**

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# Who are we?

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*Technical innovation &  
Diversity in production tools*



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# Our approach



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## Industrial ecology



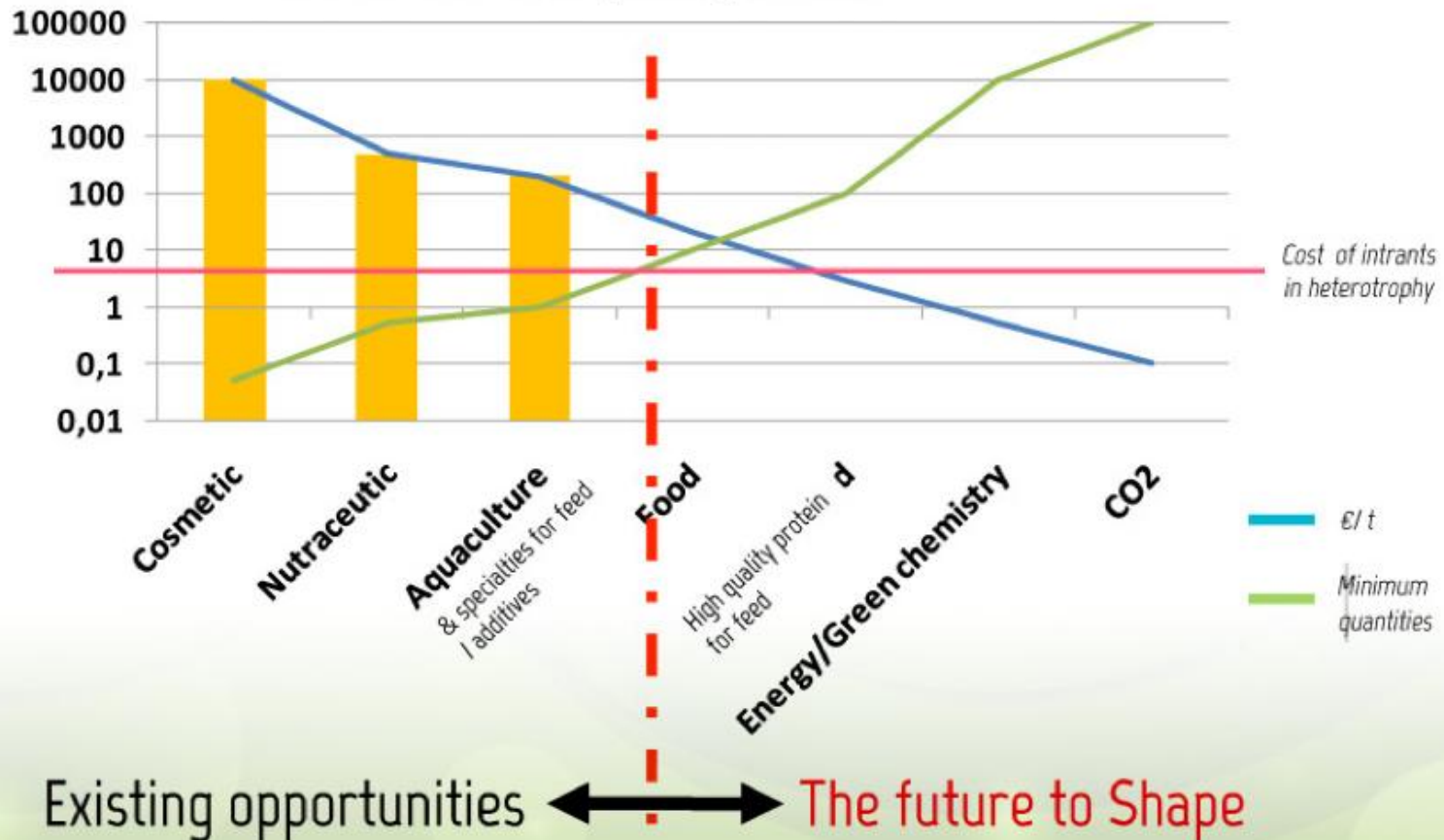
# Why thinking industrial ecology ?



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## Microalgae and market access

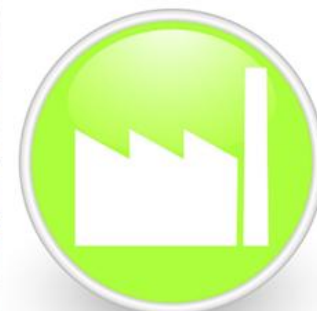
Maximum biomass cost (€/kg) and minimum quantities (tonnes) to enter the corresponding markets



We are deeply engaged in a circular economy / sustainable development vision with our microalgae

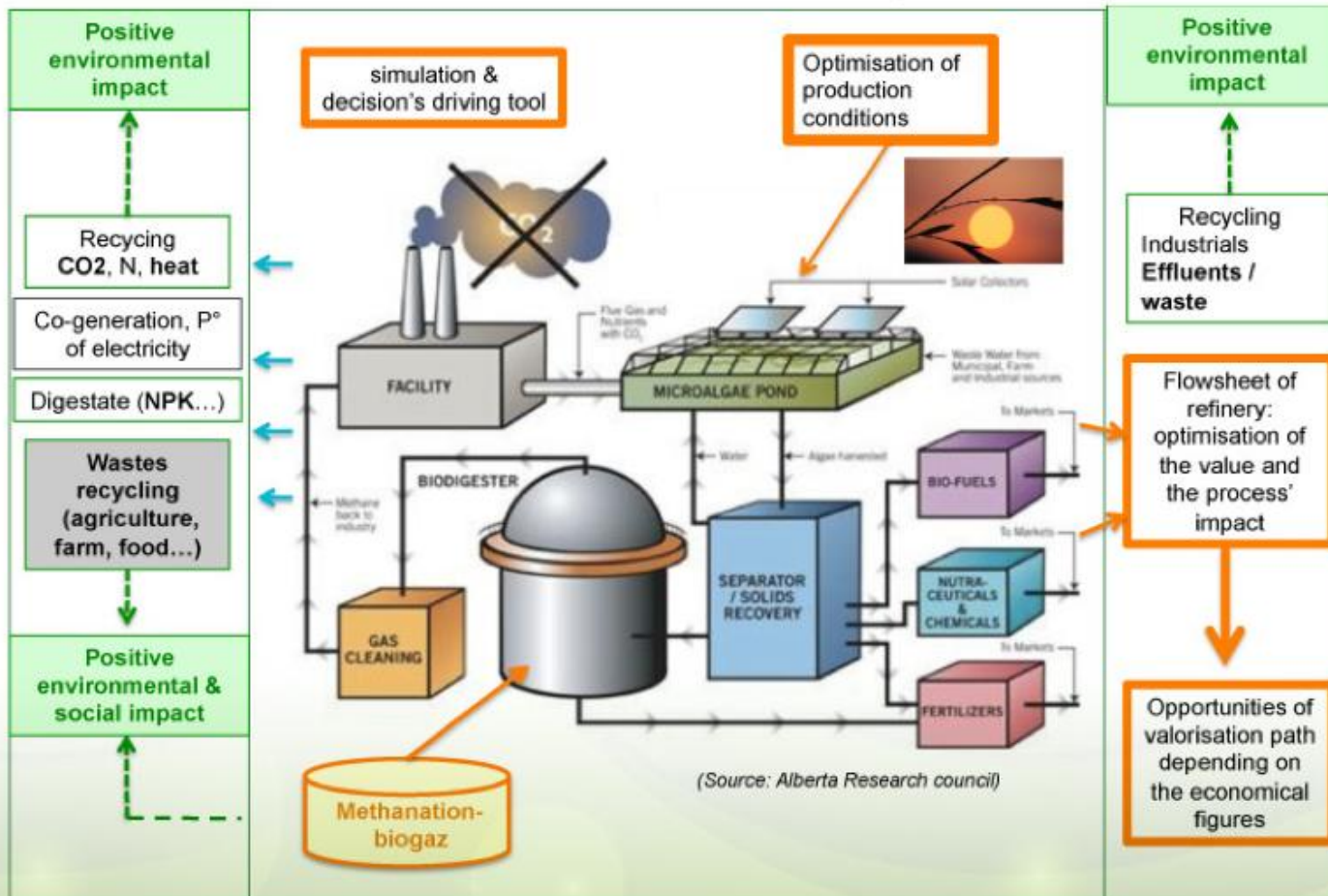
4 concrete axis:

- **CO<sub>2</sub> capture**
- **Bio-asphalt**
- **Methanation**
- **Smart cities...**





*Autotrophy (or mixotrophy) and joint-economy required a network of industrial activity interconnected*



# CO<sub>2</sub>

## Capture of CO<sub>2</sub> and production of microalgae with the flue gas produced by a cement plant

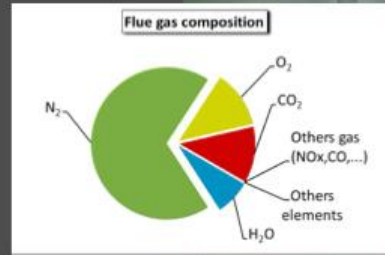


Gargenville plant, France

### ❖ Flue gas sampling



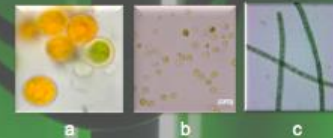
Sampling line



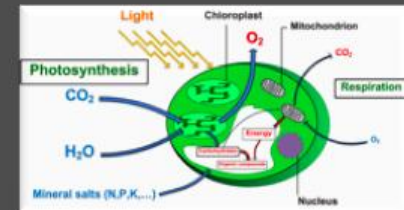
Flue gas composition

- A sophisticated sampling line is connected to the chimney in order to extract the flue gas. The control of gas flow rate is implemented by an electronic mass flowmeter (representative gas sample injected into the photobioreactor).
- The flue gas is composed mainly of dinitrogen, dioxygen, carbon dioxide and water with traces of different mineral compounds.

### ❖ Microalgae



Different strains of microalgae :  
a) *Dunaliella Salina* b) *Chlorella vulgaris*  
c) *Arthrospira platensis*



Mechanism of photosynthesis

Microalgae are micrometric unicellular organisms. Microalgae are autotrophic, they produce complex organic compounds from CO<sub>2</sub> and water using the energy of light (artificial or natural) by photosynthesis mechanism implementing chloroplasts which contain chlorophylls and other pigments. To obtain 1kg of dry algal biomass, about 1,8 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> is required.

The microalgae have many advantages:

- They can grow 5 to 10 times faster than food crops and with a high productivity
- Cultivate all the year and almost everywhere, even in non-arable land
- They produce numerous interesting products like protein, oil, pigment, ...
- Capture and recycling of industrial carbon dioxide



Microalgae powder

Challenge / opportunity =>

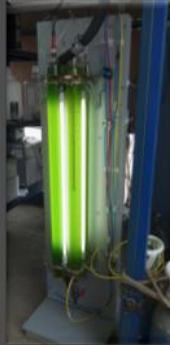
CO<sub>2</sub> : coproduct of the cement industry

(≈ 700 kg CO<sub>2</sub> / t of cement) no valorization !!



# CO<sub>2</sub>

## Artificial light



a) Plastic tubes airlift photobioreactors

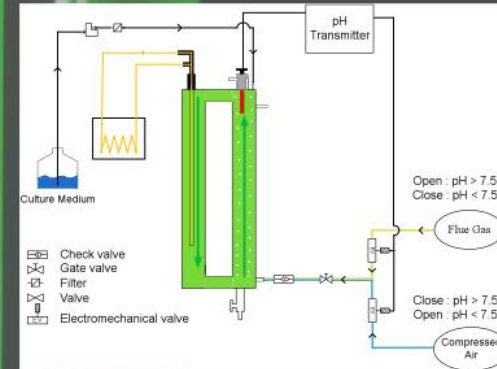
## Sunlight



b) Flat panel airlift photobioreactor

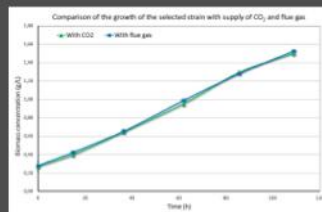
- a) This pilot is composed of two identical tubular photobioreactors in order to compare the productivity. The first photobioreactor is supplied with pure CO<sub>2</sub> and the second with flue gas. Artificial light is used as energy source and the temperature of the system is of 25°C with a pH of 7,5
- b) This PBR is flat, it has a rectangular shape with a thickness of 1.5 cm. The culture conditions are similar than the other photobioreactor, except the use sunlight as energy source. A **luminometer** is used to measure the quantity of sunlight in order to make a data model.

## Diagram pH control and supply of carbon dioxide



The regulation of pH is a very important parameter to maintain a optimum pH. During the photoautotrophic growth, cells take up the dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> and the pH increases. When the pH is above the setpoint value (it's 7,5 for our experiment), the flue gas or the pure CO<sub>2</sub> are injected into the photobioreactor. When the pH is below the setpoint value, the injection is stopped.

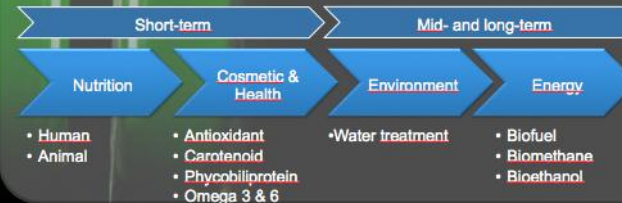
## Growth with flue gas or pure CO<sub>2</sub>



- Microalgae can grow with the flue gas
- The growth between the culture with pure CO<sub>2</sub> is almost identical to the culture with flue gas

## Outlook

### Industrial applications of microalgae



# Methanation

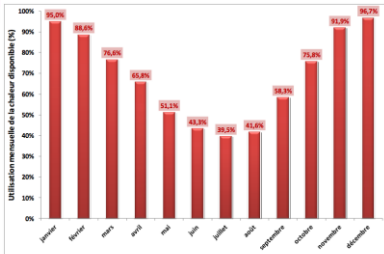


Figure 4 : Taux mensuel d'utilisation de la chaleur pour une surface de production de 5 hectares

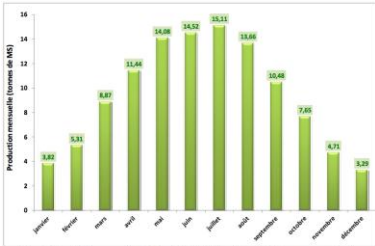
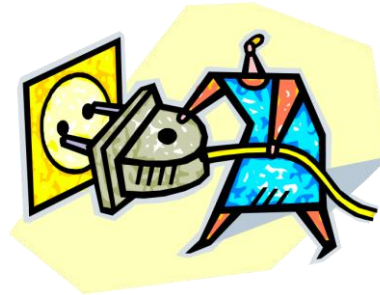


Figure 5 : Production mensuelle (matière sèche) d'Arthrospira platensis pour une surface de production de 5 hectares

## Methanation

1



Study on industrials' effluents capture and their valorization with microalgae production



Revenue 1

Biomass' P° + bonus energy

Revenue 2 + 3



2

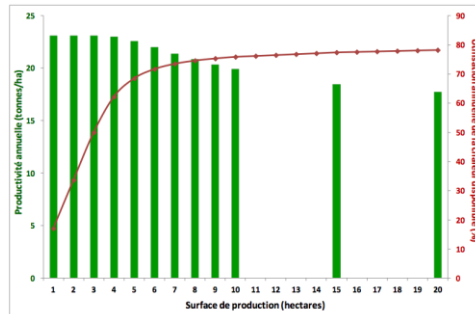


Figure 3 : Evolutions du taux annuel d'utilisation de la chaleur et de la productivité annuelle en fonction de la surface de production





☑ **Issues:** climate change, ecological footprint of the city, global food challenge, end of resources and fossil energy

☑ **Solution:** associate microalgae cultures to the building

☑ **Why:** it exists a complementarity between microalgae cultures and building functioning

- CO<sub>2</sub> capture from boilers
- treatment of local effluents
- valorization of fatal heat and building heat loss
- production of algae biomass for the health, cosmetic and food sectors
- renewable energy

## Urban algae culture serving Sustainable City





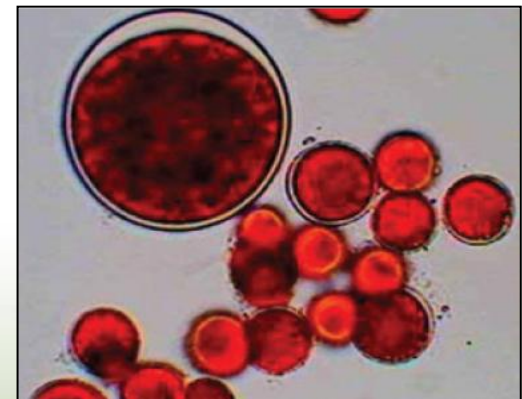
## Prototype demonstrator on the roofs of the University in Saint-Nazaire => First result of interest:



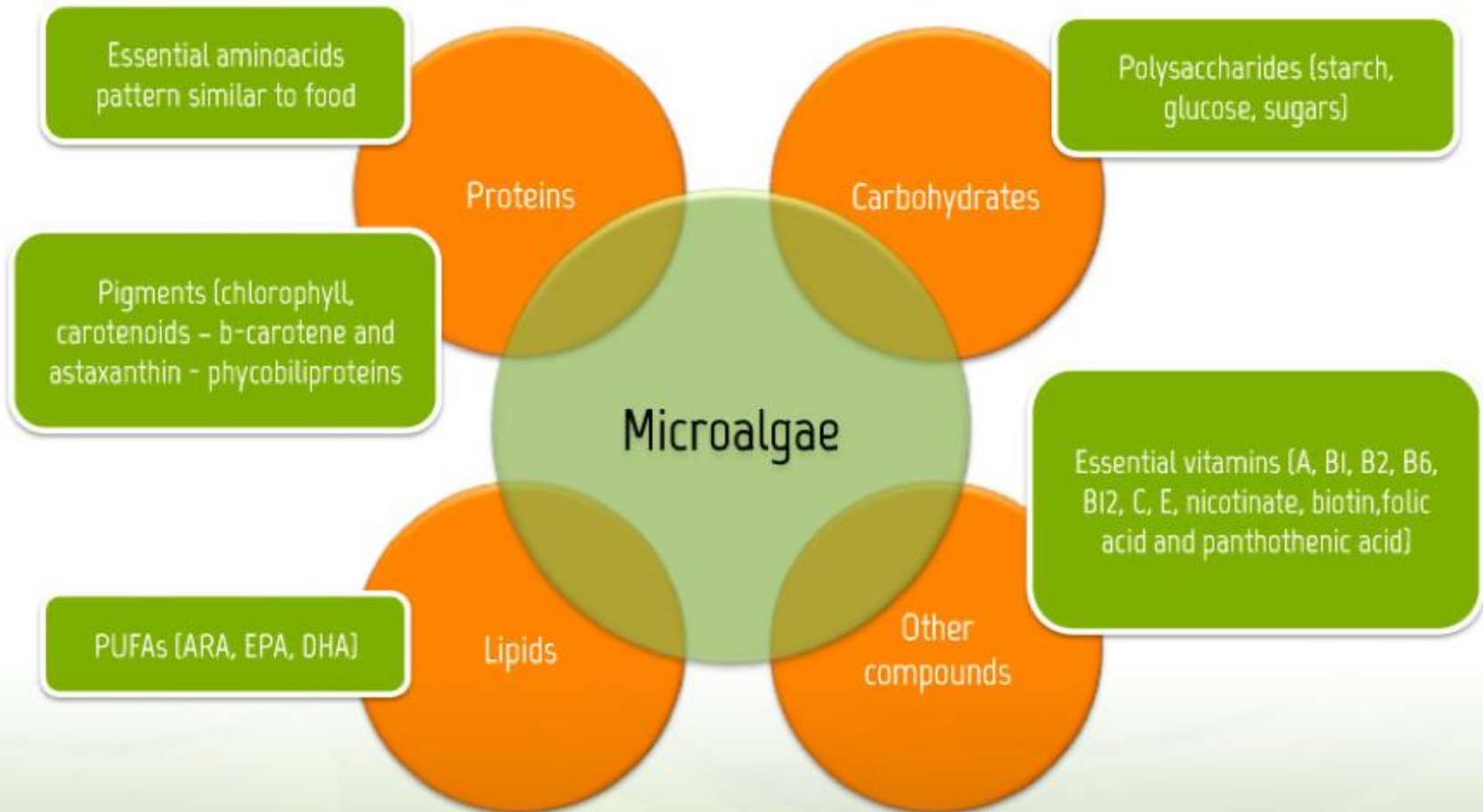
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  - CO<sub>2</sub> capture from boilers
  - treatment of local effluents
  - valorization of fatal heat and building heat loss
  - production of algae biomass for the health, cosmetic and food sectors
  - renewable energy

- Reducing the use of air conditioning

- Development of algal models with extraction of high added-value molecules



# Microalgae biomass value



# Our methodology

**Step 1 : Identification of the value  
(market study)**

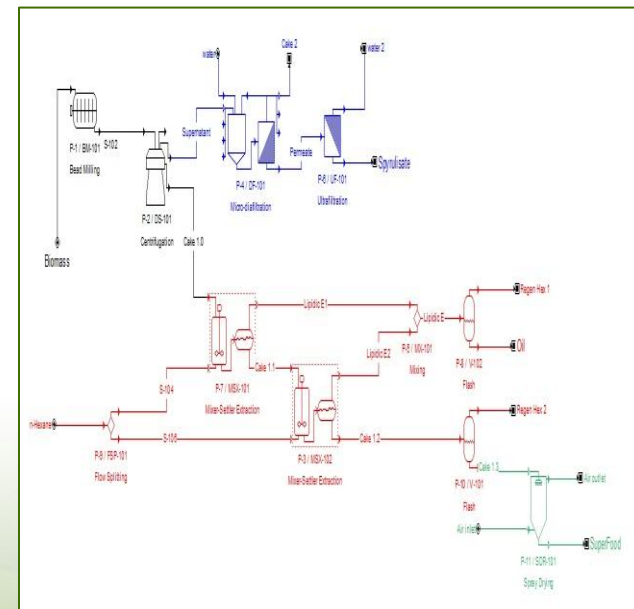
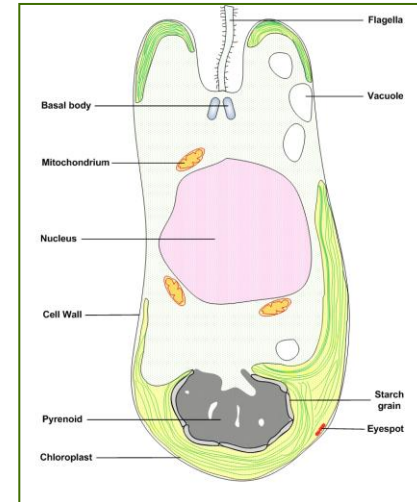
**Step 2 : Topological analysis**

**Step 3 : Conceptual process and flow  
sheet design**

**Step 4 : Economic pre-validation**

**Step 5 : Experimental validation**

**Step 6 : Techno-economic analysis**



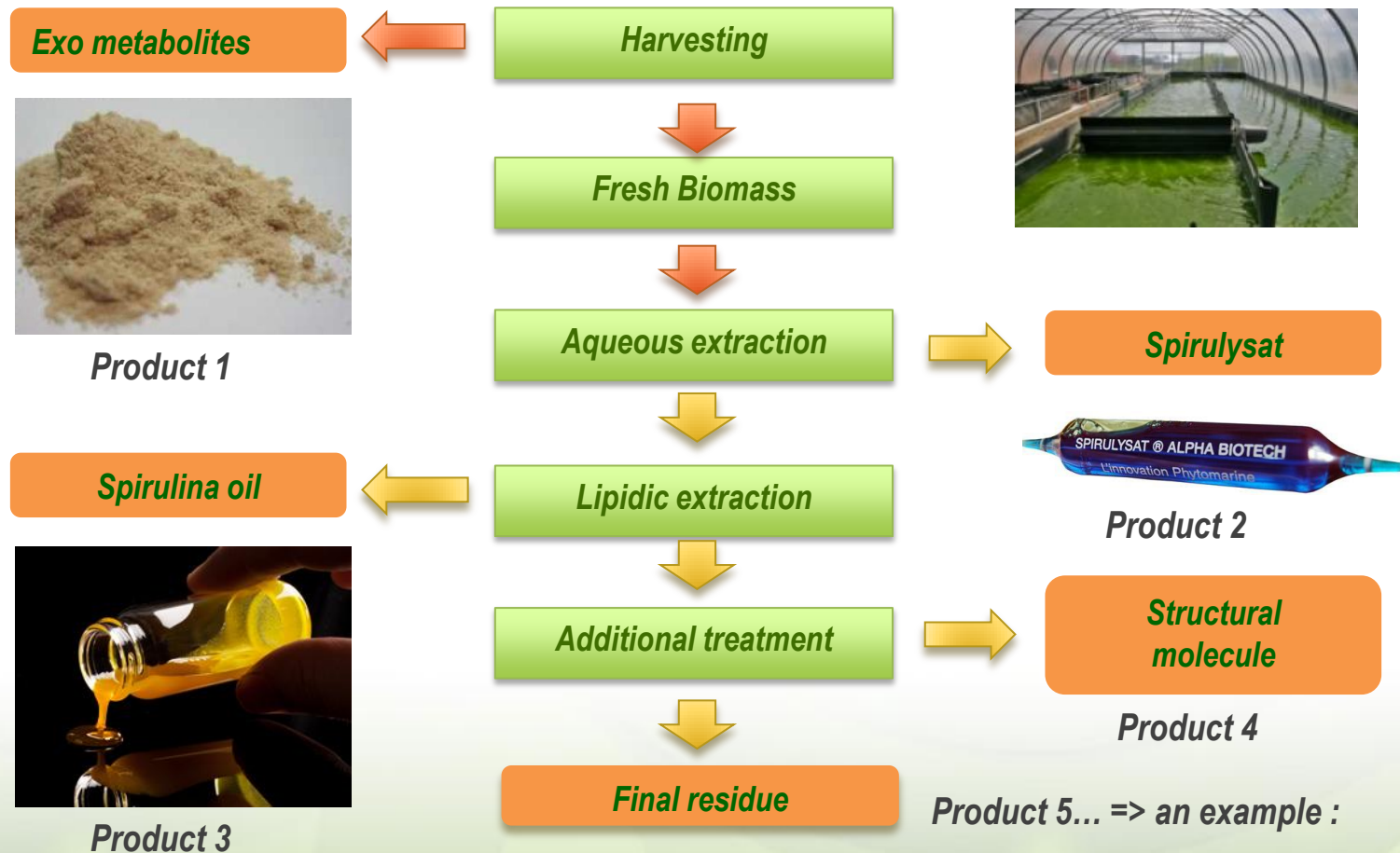


# Example



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## Spirulina biorefinery



# Nutraceuticals

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## Example of market development

## Spirulina extract valorization

**Bloo tonic,**  
the spiruline-based tonic  
water!



**Beverages,  
Functional drink  
etc.**





# bio-asphalt

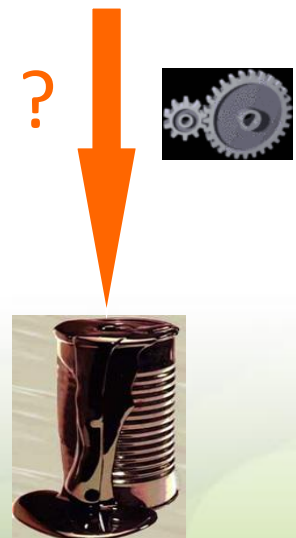
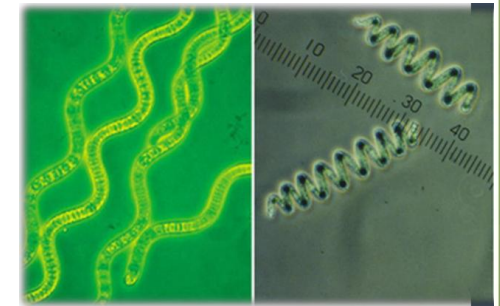
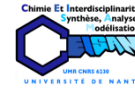
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## Spirulina residue valorization

Hydrothermal liquefaction as a route to transform microalgae residues in bio-asphalt





# bio-asphalt

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algoroute

- **Results**

- Feasibility is shown
- A process has been identified
  - Viscoelastic properties can be tuned
- A Patent has been filed

- **Outlook:**

- To work on durability
- To optimize the process
  - Understand more deeply HL
- Collaboration with industry



## Simulation study to predict the plant size and evaluate its rentability

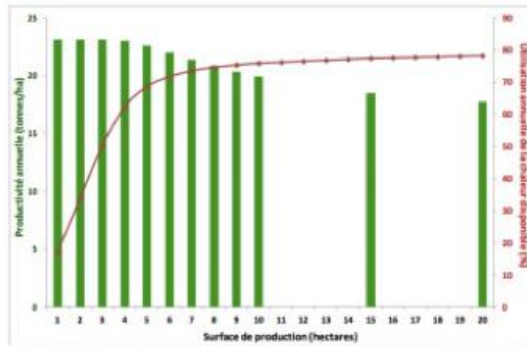


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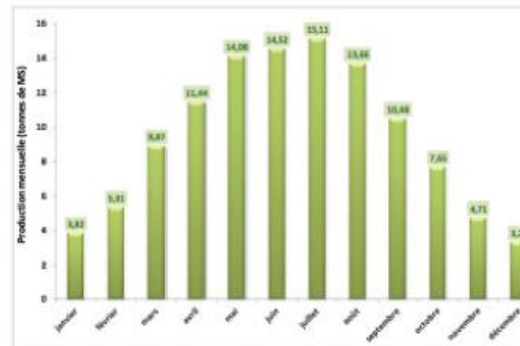


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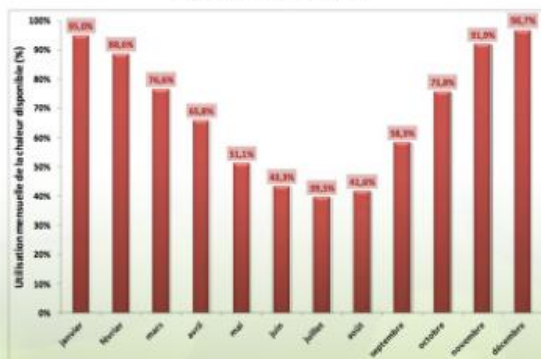


Figure 4 : Taux mensuel d'utilisation de la chaleur pour une surface de production de 5 hectares





## *Microalgae: culture in greenhouses*

Example of Spirulina production plant after realization of a simulation study on the basis of the effluent available to define the appropriate size...

... and after training people to microalgae culture and quality management



*New plant March 2013*



*First production July 2013*

Easy to built + low price + low biomass output over-comes by the rooftop / greenhouse and the waste recycling (heat, CO2...) process.

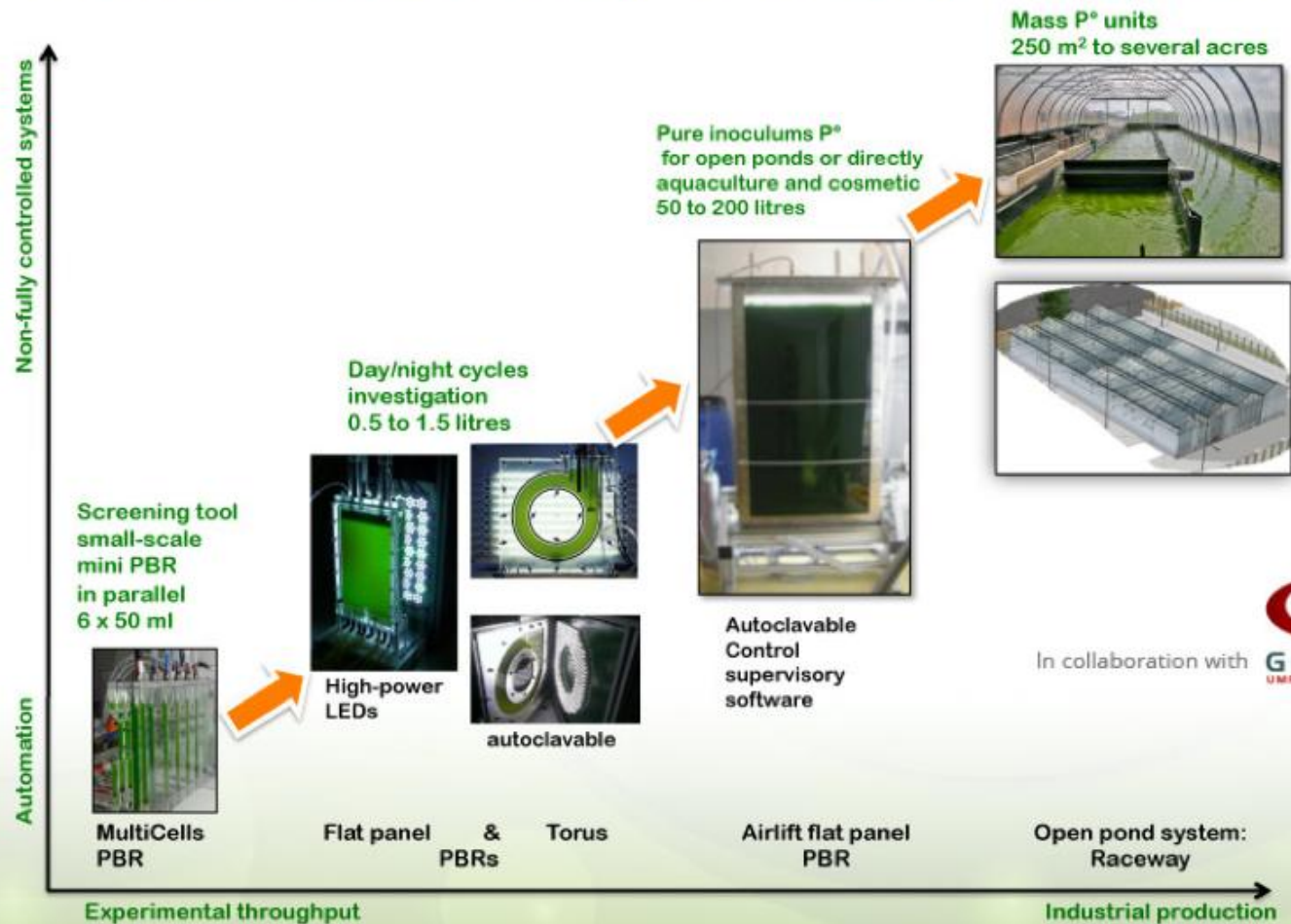


# R&D tools



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*AlgoSource provides tools for any stage of your project:  
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# R&D tools



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# R&D tools

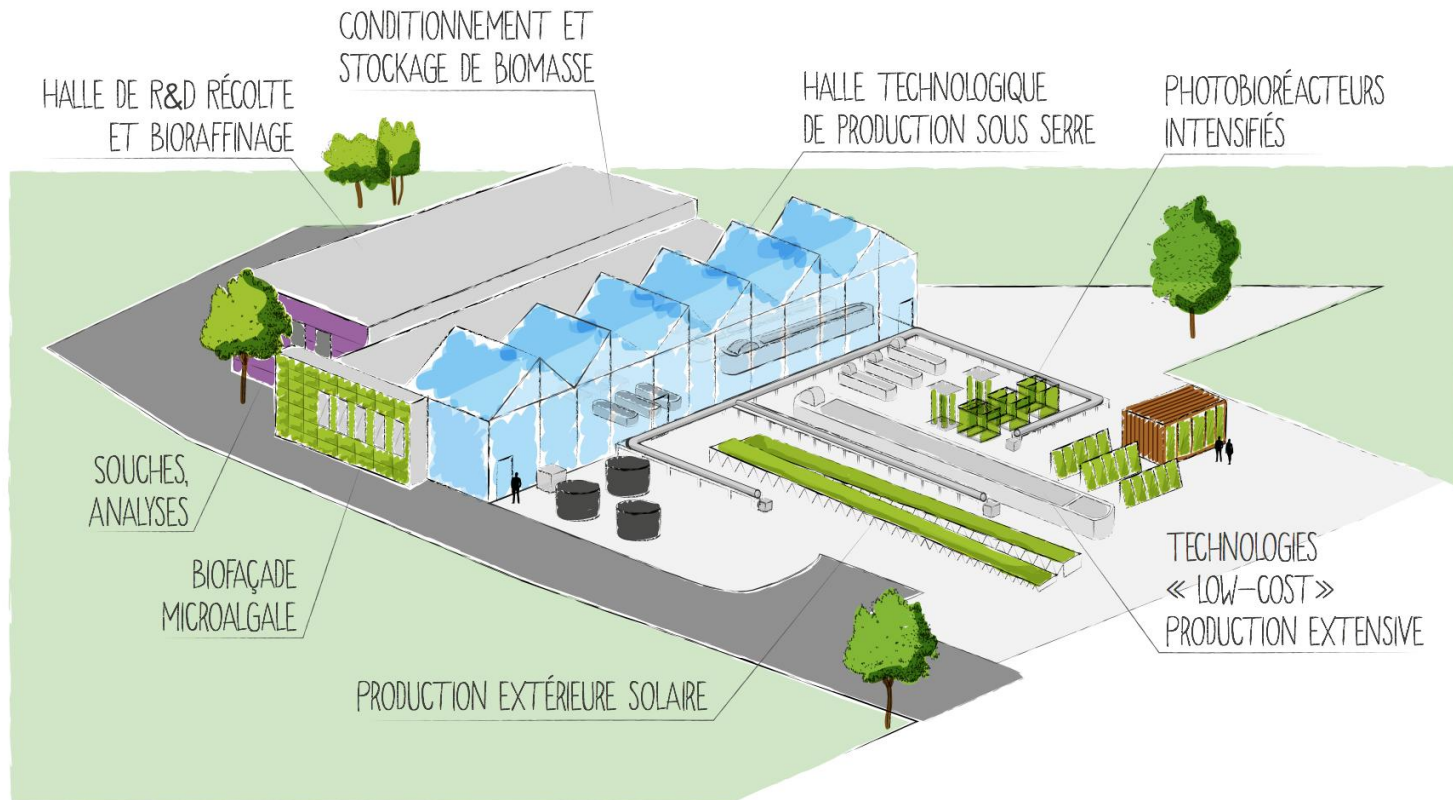


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*Our green team*



*Thank you for your attention*



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*“Microalgae at the heart  
of your future projects”*