

HyPerFerment II

Microbial Process Development and Evaluation of a Fermentative Hydrogen Production Pilot Plant

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Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

VAAM 2022

Mini symposium
Next generation biotransformation

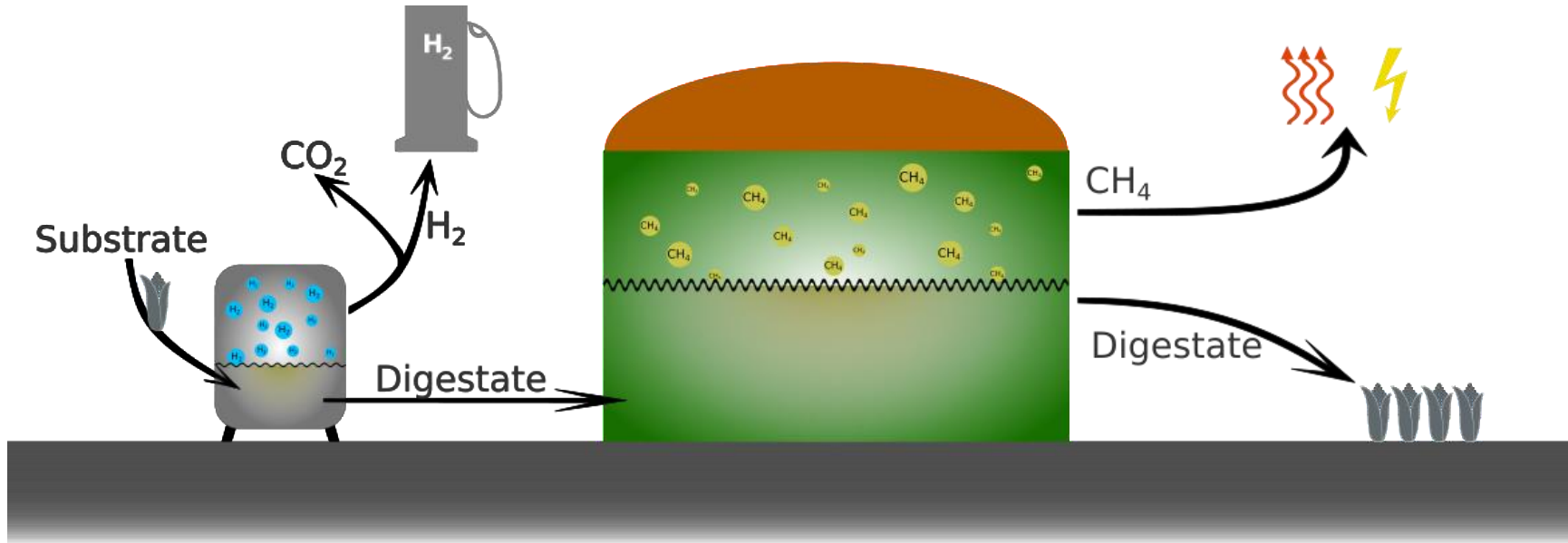
The project

- Aims:
 - Microbial H₂ formation from natural substrates
 - Construction of 10 m³ pilot plant
 - Application of our concept at an existing biogas plant
- Project partner:

MicroPro GmbH, Streicher Anlagenbau GmbH &Co. KG, Fraunhofer IFF
- End of project

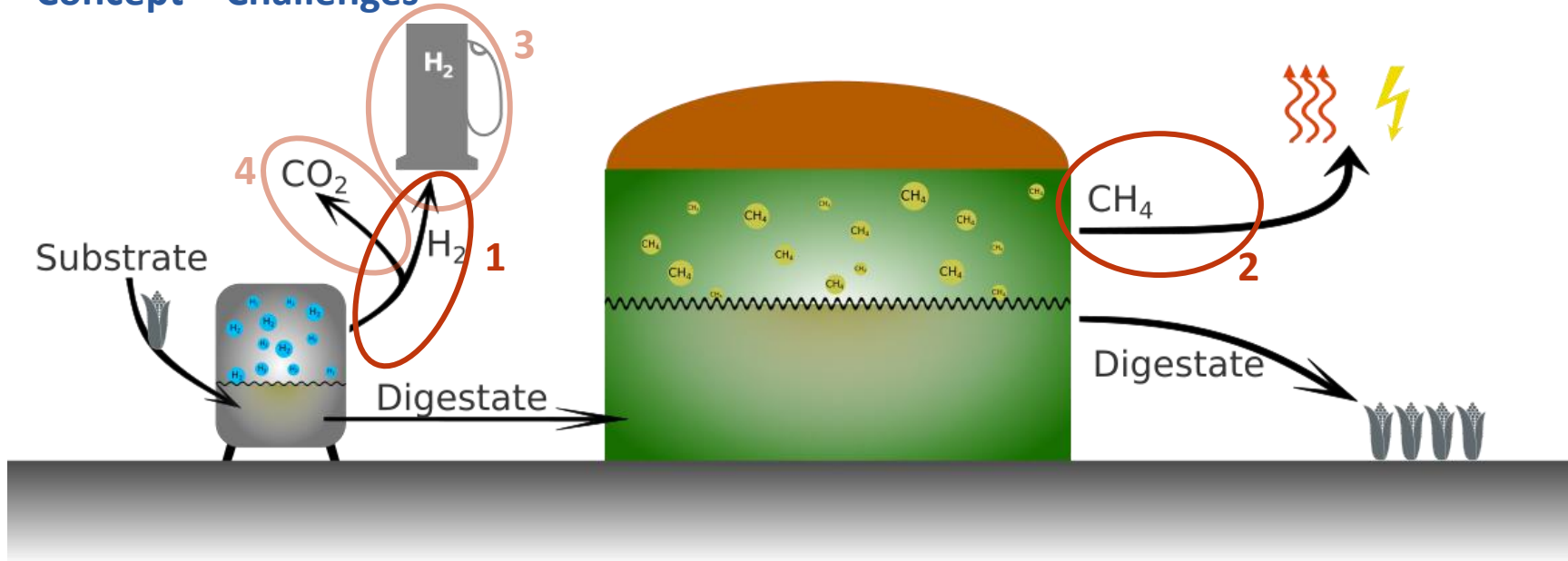
September 30, 2023

Concept



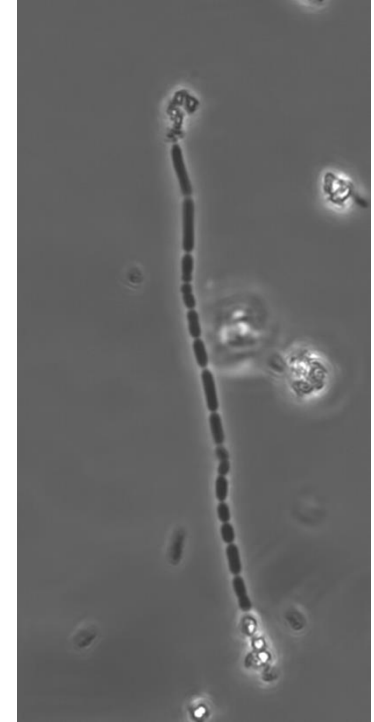
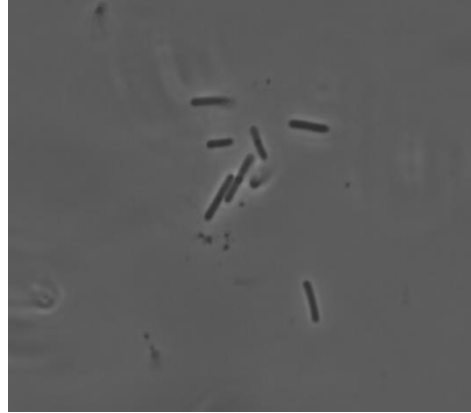
- ➡ Construction and implementation planned for May 2022
- ➡ In cooperation with BALANCE Erneuerbare Energien GmbH

Concept – Challenges



Cultures for H₂ formation


- > 30 isolates tested
- “Best” culture: 5H
 - Highly pH tolerable
 - Moderate thermophile
 - High substrate spectrum
 - „Pure culture“ (*in-silico*) as inoculate
 - Fast growth and high activity
 - No H₂S detectable
 - Gas composition: $\approx 55\% \text{ H}_2 + \approx 45\% \text{ CO}_2$



➡ **Very robust and reliable culture**

H₂ formation – Substrates

Substrates

Cheese whey  (waste stream from dairy industry)

- Fed-Batch easily possible

~~Spent ground coffee~~

Molasses  (sugar beet)

- Best for 1 L fermenter

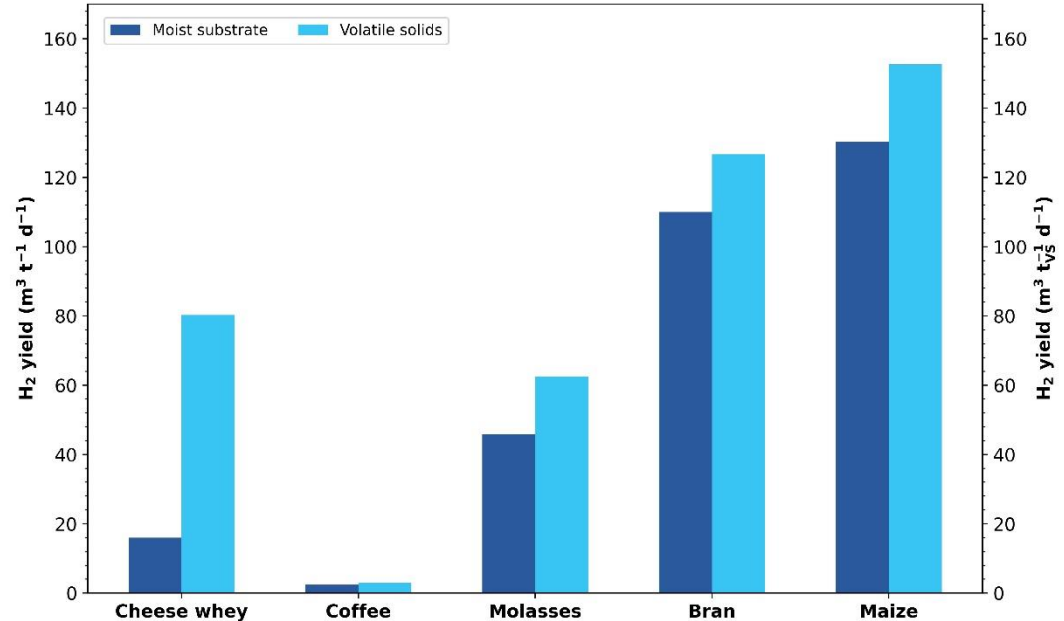
Wheat bran 

- Best for 30 L fermenter

Maize silage   (“standard substrate”)

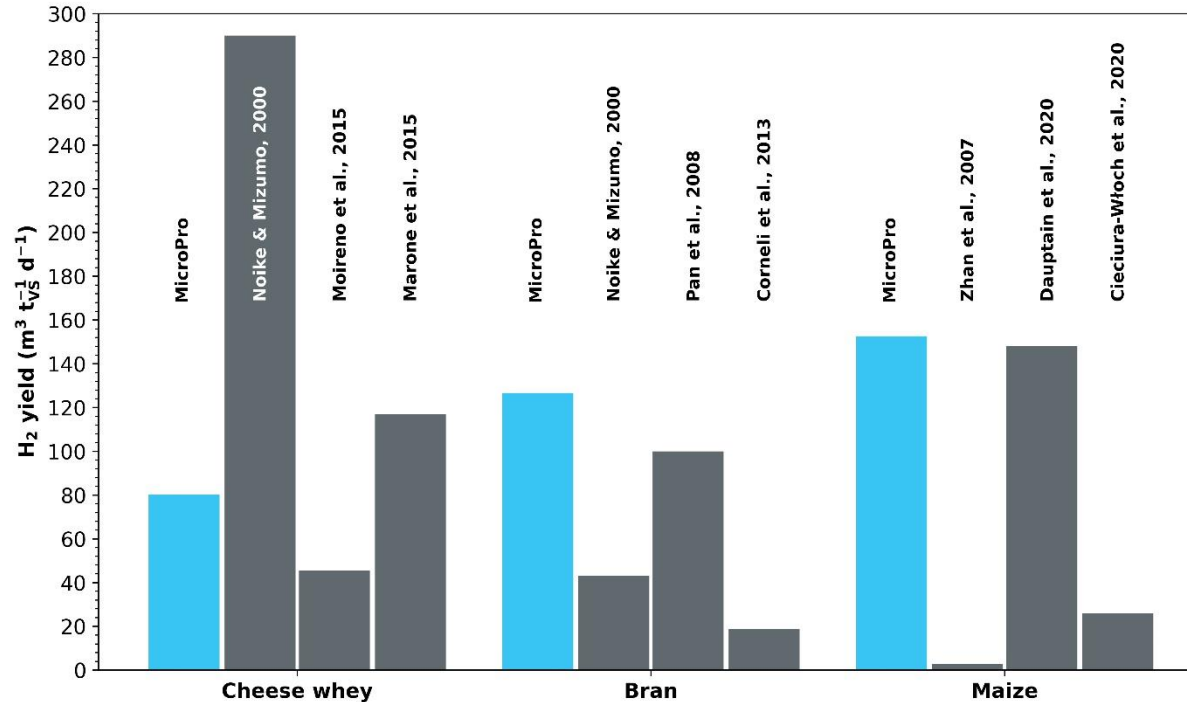
- Best yield of all tested substrates

To-do: Straw, brewer’s spent grain, pomace



 **Wide substrate variety with high yields**

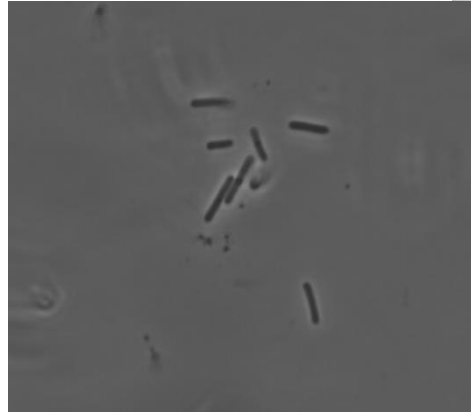
Literature comparison



Influence of contaminants on H₂ formation

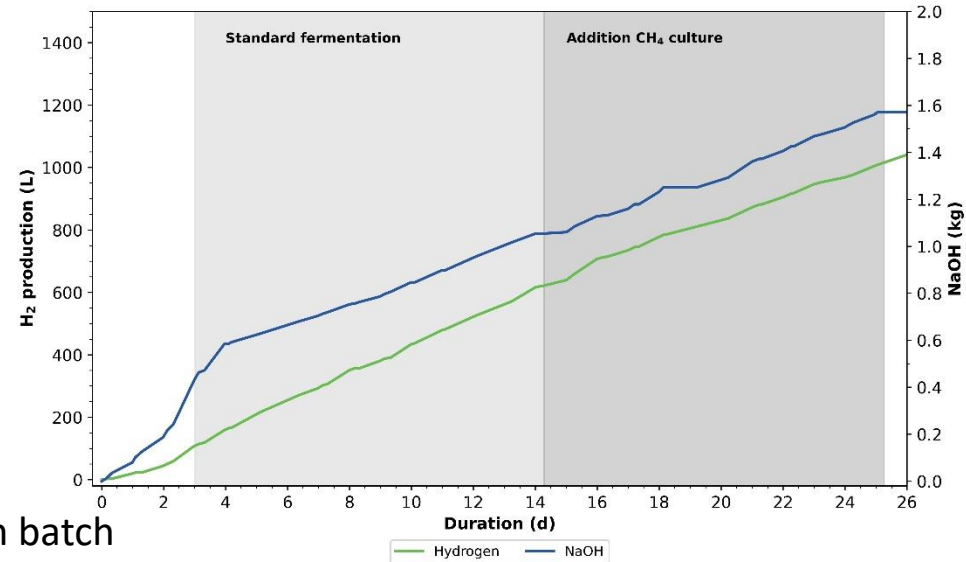
- Mould/ Atmospheric contaminants
 - Samples stored in open vessels for 21 d
 - Several batch assays afterwards

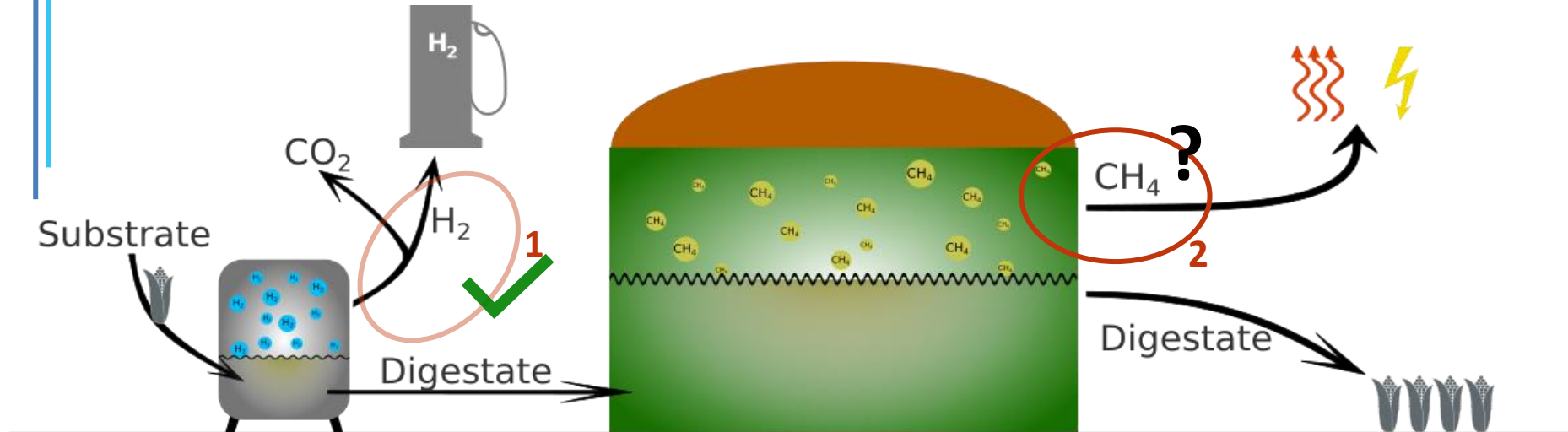
➡ No decrease in H₂ production



Influence of contaminants on H₂ formation

- Mould
 - ➡ No decrease in H₂ production
 - Methanogens
 - 30 L continuous fermentation of wheat bran
 - 10 d „standard“ fermentation
 - 10 d supplementation of 3 % (V/V) actively growing methanogens
- ➡ Slightly decreased H₂ formation rate
- ➡ No methane detectable
- ➡ No growth of methanogens in long-term batch
- ➡ Long-term contamination neglectable



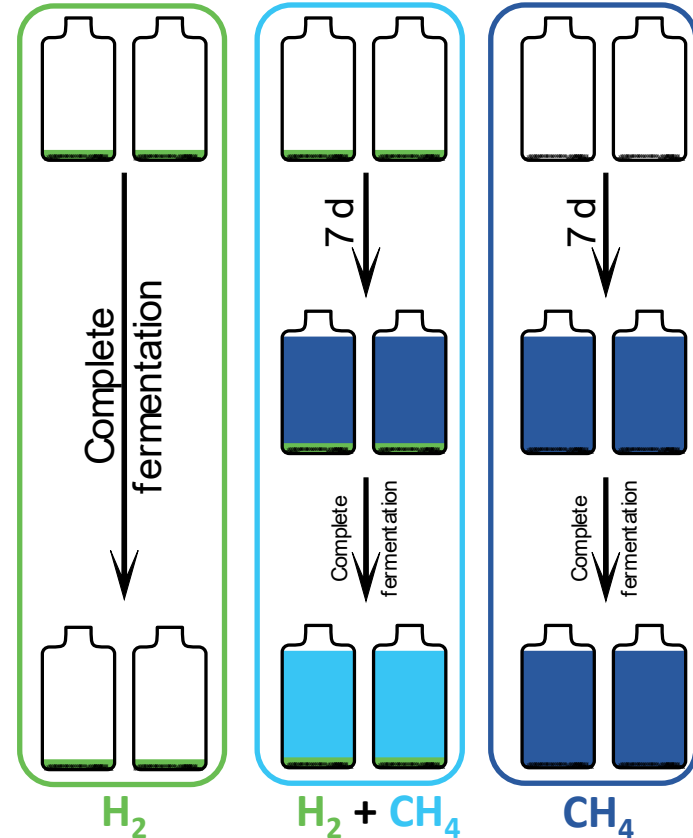


1 – H_2 formation ✓

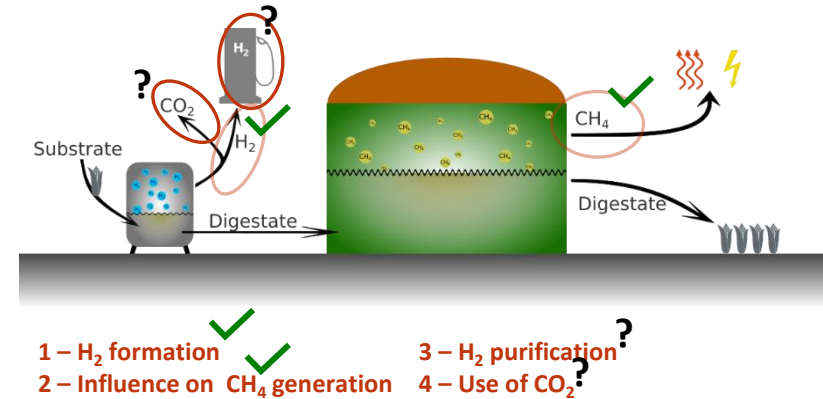
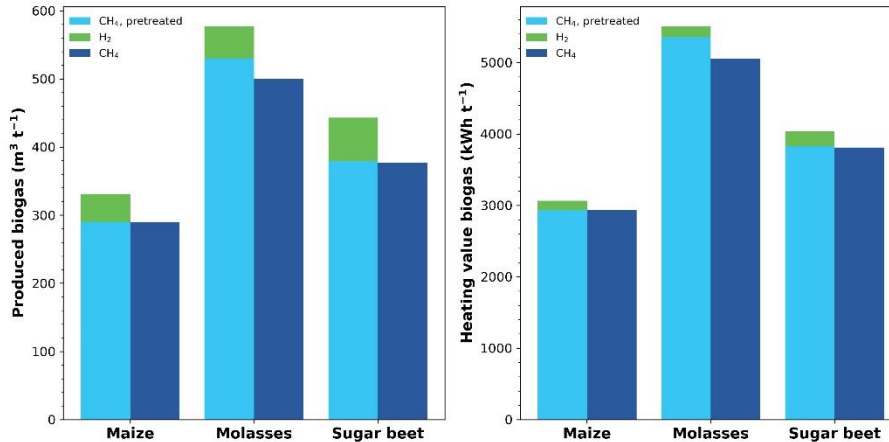
2 – Influence on CH_4 generation ?

Influence on CH_4 formation

- Used substrates:
→ Maize silage, molasses, sugar beet
- Experimental set-up:
 - Complete fermentation by H_2 culture
 - Fermentation by H_2 culture for 7 d → Addition CH_4 culture → complete fermentation
 - Complete fermentation by CH_4 culture



Influence on CH₄ formation



➡ Comparably low heating value of the produced H₂

➡ No negative influence on CH₄ production

H₂ formation – Long-term fermentation

Experimental set-up

- 30 L bio reactor
- pH \approx 5.5, $\vartheta \approx$ 60 °C
- Continuous feeding
- Substrate: wheat bran
- HRT: \approx 3.3 d



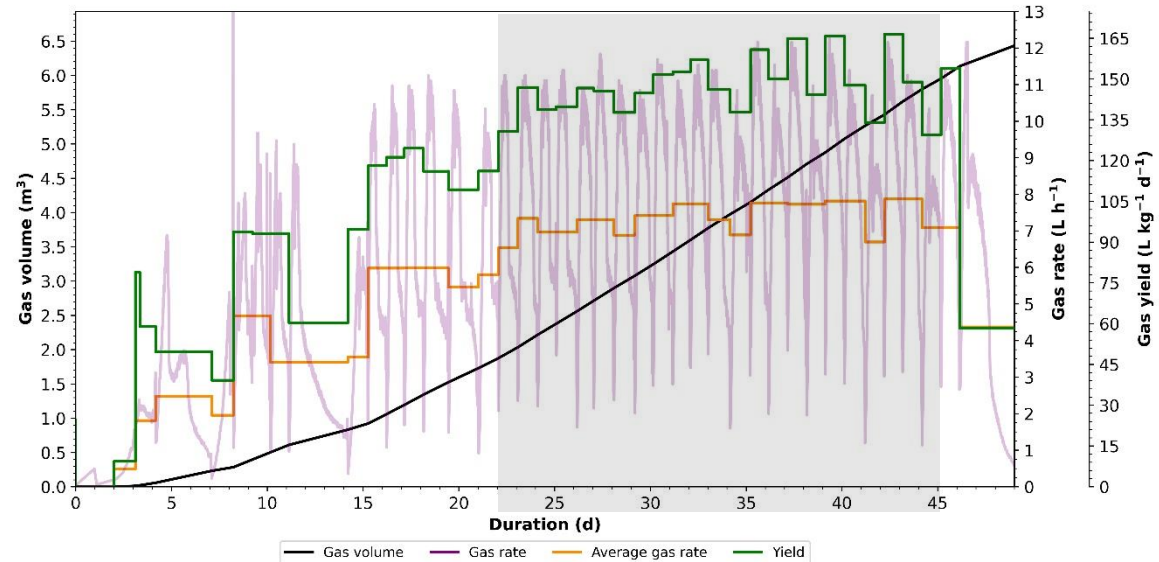
H₂ formation – Long-term fermentation

Experimental results

- 23 d run-time
→ $\approx 7 \times \text{HRT}$
- 50 – 55 % H₂
→ 50 – 45 % CO₂
- $\approx 180 \text{ L}_{\text{biogas}}/\text{d}$
- $\approx 140 \text{ L}_{\text{biogas}}/\text{kg}_{\text{bran}}$
- $\approx 400 \text{ mg}_{\text{NaOH}}/\text{L}_{\text{biogas}}$

➡ Pilot plant: 90 kwh/d

➡ Stable process but further optimisation necessary



Conclusion & Outlook

- ➡ H_2 formation easily possible
- ➡ Wheat bran and maize silage very suitable substrates
- ➡ Very robust process with approx. 55 % (V/V) H_2
- ➡ No negative influence on CH_4 production by previous H_2 formation
- ➡ Construction and implementation of 10 m³ pilot plot until Q2 2022
- ➡ Evaluation of the process by means of physical optimum
- ➡ Potential evaluation and optimisation for future industrial applications

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