

Original Research Article

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Characterization of Microalgae for Lipid Extraction

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ABSTRACT

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Biofuel production from algae using hydrothermal conversion technology is novel and the studies proved the feasibility of producing biofuel precursors such as biofuel to replace significant quantities of petrocude used for the production of diesel, petrol and jet fuels. Three microalgal samples *Botryococcus sp.*, *Chlorella sp.* and *Tetrademus wisconsinensis* were selected and screened for fast growth and high oil content. Proximate composition of microalgal isolates was studied and the values of proximate composition such as moisture content, volatile matter, ash content and fixed carbon are resulted. Among all three algal strains, *T. wisconsinensis* is suitable for analysis, which results 3.7 per cent of moisture, 82.5 per cent of volatile, 2.4 per cent of ash and 11.1 percent of fixed carbon. The thermo gravimetric (TGA) and derivative thermo gravimetric (DTG) curves of the algae at heating rate of 40 in nitrogen revealed three stages of thermal decomposition for all the three microalgal isolates. The final weight loss from all the three isolates lies in the range of 53 to 74 per cent.

Introduction

Proximate analysis has been the most commonly used method for characterizing coal and other energy fuel sources (Garcia *et al.*, 2012). The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) developed a series of standards for this analysis. Ultimate analysis, also known as the element test, is the determination of carbon and hydrogen, as well as sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen, in a material through their gaseous products in complete combustion. Both proximate and ultimate analyses can be done according to ASTM Standard E870-82. Determination of the elemental composition of whole biomass

including various minerals in the ash is also helpful in understanding microalgae as a feedstock for biofuel production (Borah *et al.*, 2009).

Thermo gravimetric analysis is used to investigate degradation behavior of the biomass, which is then used to develop kinetic models. There are many mathematical methods used to determine the reaction kinetics, but nearly all of them are based on the Arrhenius equation, $k = Ae^{(-E/RT)}$. Reported variables for the reaction are activation energy E and pre-exponential

factor, A. Accurate modeling of the degradation reactions of biomass is essential to understanding the behavior of a sample when heated inside a reactor or boiler. This knowledge is can be used to design the conversion system and to maximum the efficiency of the conversion process (Cai *et al.*, 2008 and Gil *et al.*, 2010).

Thermo gravimetric analysis is an emerging analytical technique that has been used to determine proximate biochemical compositions. TGA is based on continuous measurement of biomass weight loss versus temperature increase. Weight loss may arise from the evaporation of residual moisture or solvent or from the decomposition of organic matter at higher temperatures. If oxygen or air is used as the carrier gas then oxidation of organic matter also contributes to the weight loss (Tang *et al.*, 2011; Chen *et al.*, 2011). Although TGA is useful in determining volatile matter its accuracy remains approximate because TGA cannot precisely distinguish the components within a mixture. Nevertheless, TGA is still a widely used technique for characterizing biomass.

Materials and Methods

Proximate analysis

Proximate composition such as moisture content, volatile matter, ash content and fixed carbon content of algal biomass were determined by ASTM using procedures and details furnished below.

Moisture content

Using hot air oven, moisture content of the algal sample was determined. By oven method 3 g sample was taken in a petri dish and kept inside the oven at a temperature of 90°C for 24 h. The moisture content was calculated by measuring weight of moisture evaporated from the sample (W_2) and the

original sample weight (W_1). The formula is given below.

$$\text{Moisture content (\%)} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100$$

Where,

W_1 = Initial weight of the algal sample, g

W_2 = Final weight of the algal sample, g

Volatile matter

The volatile matter was determined using muffle furnace (ASTM D 3175-89). To measure the volatile content, known content of dried sample was taken in a closed crucible and kept inside the muffle furnace at 650°C for six minutes and again at 750°C for another six minutes. The loss in weight of the sample was found out and the per cent of volatile matter was calculated as

$$\text{Volatile matter (\%)} = \frac{\text{Loss in weight of the algae biomass sample, g}}{\text{Weight of moisture free sample, g}} \times 100$$

Ash content

The ash content of the sample was found out (ASTM D 3174-89) by taking a known quantity of dried sample in an open crucible and keeping it in a muffle furnace at about 750°C up to reaching a standard weight. The ratio between the remaining weight of materials in the crucible and the sample taken was the fraction of ash content of tested material.

$$\text{Ash content (\%)} = \frac{\text{Weight of ash formed, g}}{\text{Weight of dried sample, g}} \times 100$$

Fixed carbon

The fixed carbon of samples was calculated by subtracting the sum of ash content (%) and volatile matter (%) from 100. The fixed carbon is the residue left after removing the

volatile matter and the ash from the substance.

Fixed carbon (%) = 100 – [volatile matter (%) + ash content (%)]

Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

The biomass undergoes variety of reactions during thermal degradation process. Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA), (Plate 3.6 - Q50, TA instruments, U.S.) was performed to determine changes in weight in relation to changes in temperature. The analysis relies on a high degree of precision in three measurements; weight, temperature and temperature change. A derivative weight loss curve was used to predict the point at which weight loss is more apparent. A computer is used to control the instrument. Analysis is carried out by raising the temperature gradually and plotting weight per cent against temperature. After the data are obtained, curve smoothing and other operations may be done such as to find the exact points of inflection. Thermo gravimetric analysis was carried out for the algal biomass at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹ for the degradation temperature of 1000°C. A representative sample from laboratory culture, flocculated algal biomass and dried algal biomass were chosen for this analysis. Nitrogen was used as the purge gas with a flow rate of 60 mL min⁻¹.

Results and Discussion

Proximate composition of microalgae

Proximate composition of microalgal biomass was determined as per the procedure presented and results are presented in Table 1.

Generally, thermal processes require a certain level of moisture content to achieve acceptable thermal conversion efficiency. Large-scale processing usually requires 8 per

cent weight to 10 per cent weight moisture in the algal biomass. Too much moisture interferes with the conversion and drying (Brown, 2003). Table 1 illustrates that microalgae have relatively less moisture (average of 4.7 % wt.) and thus assumed to be more suitable for direct thermal processing without the added cost of moisture removal.

Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Thermo gravimetric behaviour of *Botryococcus sp.* algal biomass at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹ in nitrogen atmosphere is shown as thermograms in Figure 1. The TGA and DG curves revealed that there were two stages in the process of thermal degradation. The first stage from 40°C to 280°C was characterized by a slight weight loss. During this stage, an initial slight weight loss of 7.591 per cent occurred between 40°C and 280°C. In the second stage from 280°C to 500°C a major weight loss of 18.53 per cent was noticed and during the third stage 500°C to 1000°C a slow further loss of weight 5.88 per cent showed that the carbonaceous matters in the solid residue continuously decomposed at a very slow rate (Table 2).

As a result of whole process the final weight loss reached upto 32.01 per cent. From 40°C to 306.69°C the weight loss has been observed as 11.90 per cent. It concludes that the maximum weight loss was observed at the temperature of 306.69°C.

Thermo gravimetric behaviour of *Chlorella sp.* isolate at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹ in nitrogen atmosphere is shown as thermograms in Figure 2. The TGA and DG curves revealed that there were two stages in the process of thermal degradation. The first stage from 40°C to 270°C was characterized by a slight weight loss. During this stage, an initial slight weight loss of 15.85 per cent occurred between 40°C and 270°C (Table 3).

Table.1 Proximate composition of microalgal isolates

S. No.	Algal isolates	Moisture content, %	Proximate analysis (%)		
			Volatile matter	Ash content	Fixed carbon
1.	<i>Botryococcus sp.</i>	4.2±0.14	80.8±0.02	3.3±0.25	11.5±0.41
2.	<i>Chlorella sp.</i>	4.5±0.16	79.7±0.12	2.9±0.17	12.8±0.37
3.	<i>Tetradesmus wisconsinensis</i>	3.7±0.23	82.5±0.27	2.4±0.28	11.1±0.28

± Standard error; each value is the mean of three replicated values.

Table.2 Thermal decomposition of *Botryococcus sp.* algal biomass at the heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹

S.No.	Thermal decomposition of algal biomass Stages	Dry weight (10 mg)	
		Temperature range (°C)	Weight loss (%)
1.	Stage – 1	40 – 280	7.59
2.	Stage – 2	280 – 500	18.53
3.	Stage – 3	500 - 1000	5.88

Table.3 Thermal decomposition of *Chlorella sp.* algal biomass at the heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹

S.No.	Thermal decomposition of algal biomass Stages	Dry weight (10 mg)	
		Temperature range (°C)	Weight loss (%)
1.	Stage – 1	40 – 270	15.85
2.	Stage – 2	270 – 500	35.51
3.	Stage – 3	500 – 1000	8.06

Table.4 Thermal decomposition of *Tetradesmus wisconsinensis* algal biomass at the heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹

S.No.	Thermal decomposition of algal biomass Stages	Dry weight (10 mg)	
		Temperature range (°C)	Weight loss (%)
1.	Stage – 1	40 – 290	15.83
2.	Stage – 2	290 – 500	39.31
3.	Stage – 3	500 – 1000	7.80

Fig.1 Thermal behaviour of *Botryococcus sp.* pyrolyzed at $10^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$

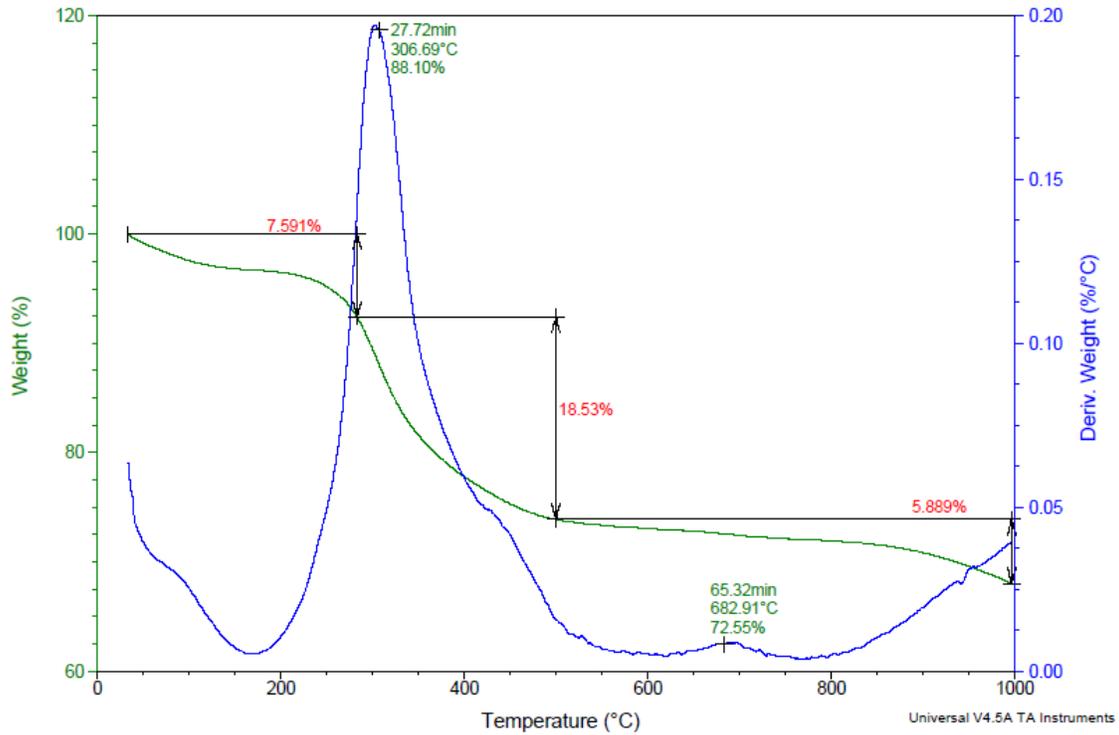


Fig.2 Thermal behaviour of *Chlorella sp.* pyrolyzed at $10^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$

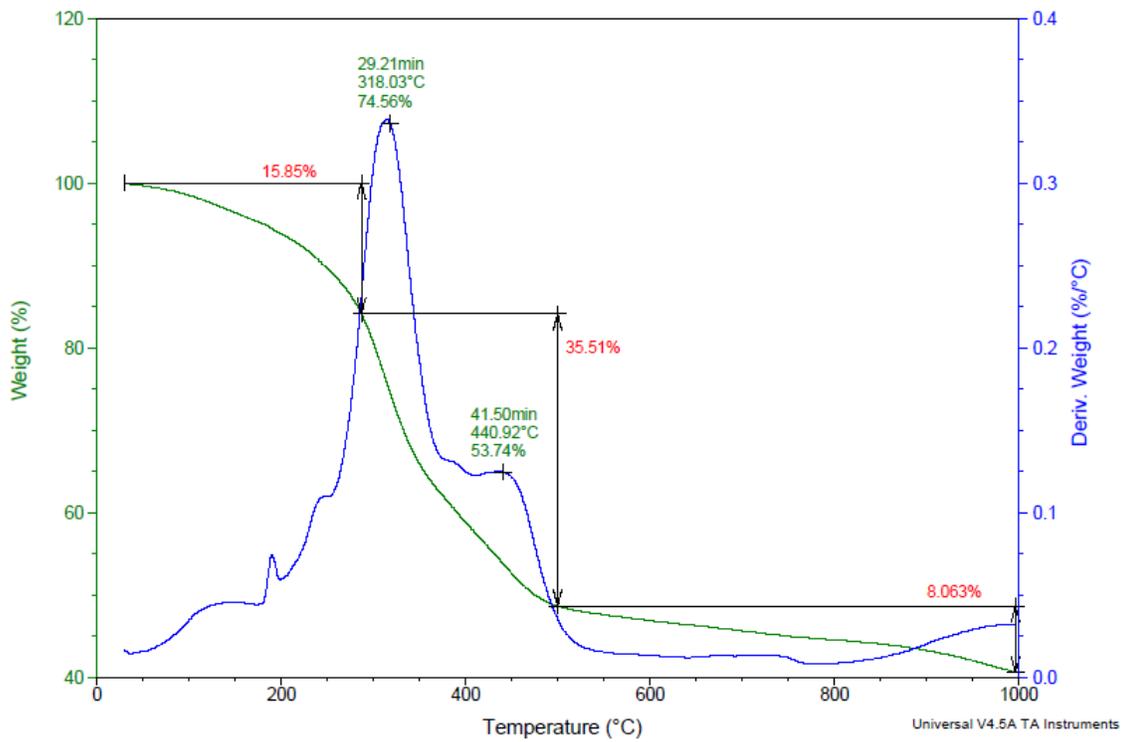
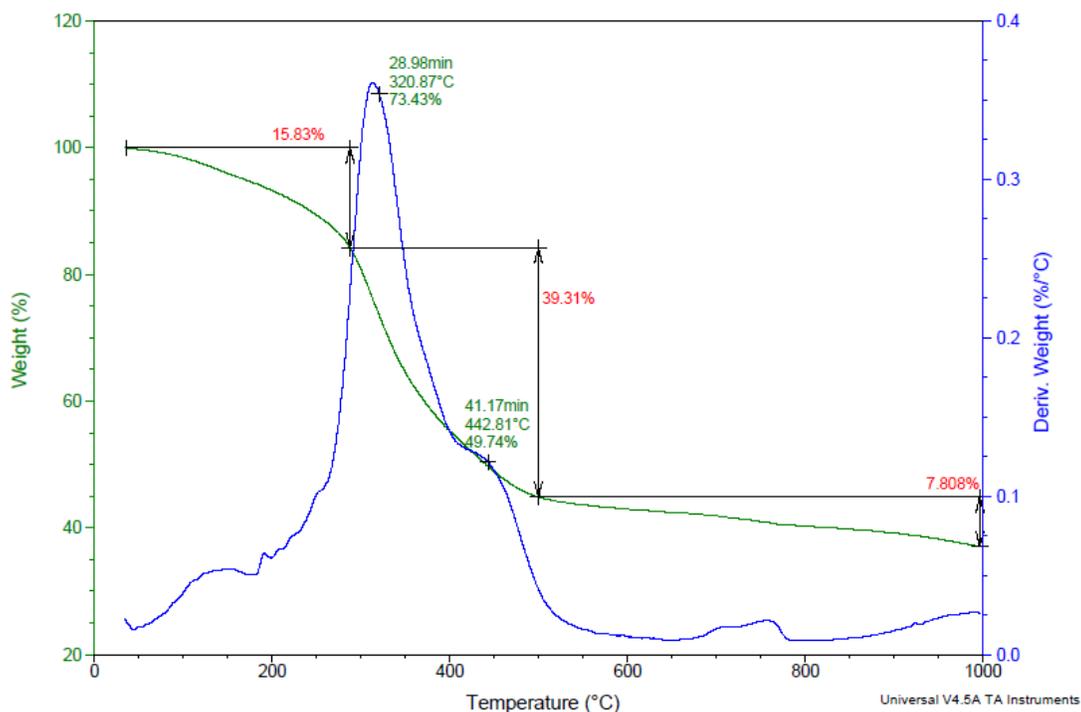


Fig.3 Thermal behaviour of *Tetradesmus wisconsinensis* pyrolyzed at 10°C min⁻¹



In the second stage from 270°C to 500°C a major weight loss of 35.51 per cent was noticed and during the third stage 500°C to 1000°C a slow further loss of weight 8.06 per cent showed that the carbonaceous matters in the solid residue continuously decomposed at a very slow rate. As a result of whole process the final weight loss reached upto 59.42 per cent. From 40°C to 318.03°C the weight loss has been observed as 25.44 per cent. It concludes that the maximum weight loss was observed at the temperature of 318.03°C.

from 290°C to 500°C a major weight loss of 39.31 per cent was noticed and during the third stage 500°C to 1000°C a slow further loss of weight 7.80 per cent showed that the carbonaceous matters in the solid residue continuously decomposed at a very slow rate (Table 4). As a result of whole process the final weight loss reached upto 62.94 per cent. From 40°C to 320.87°C the weight loss has been observed as 26.57 per cent. It concludes that the maximum weight loss was observed at the temperature of 320.87°C.

Thermo gravimetric behaviour of *Tetradesmus wisconsinensis* isolate at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹ in nitrogen atmosphere is shown as thermograms in Figure 3. The TGA and DG curves revealed that there were two stages in the process of thermal degradation. The first stage from 40°C to 290°C was characterized by a slight weight loss. During this stage, an initial slight weight loss of 15.83 per cent occurred between 40°C and 280°C. In the second stage

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