

微藻固定二氧化碳

Sequestration/Utilization/Fixation of CO₂ with Algae in China

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演讲概要

Outline of my talk

- 为什么利用生物固定二氧化碳？

Why need the biotic sequestration?

- 为什么利用微藻固碳？

Why need the Algae?

- 中国利用生物固定二氧化碳的研究进展。

What is the progress of biotic sequestration in China?

中国二氧化碳的排放 CO₂ Emission in China

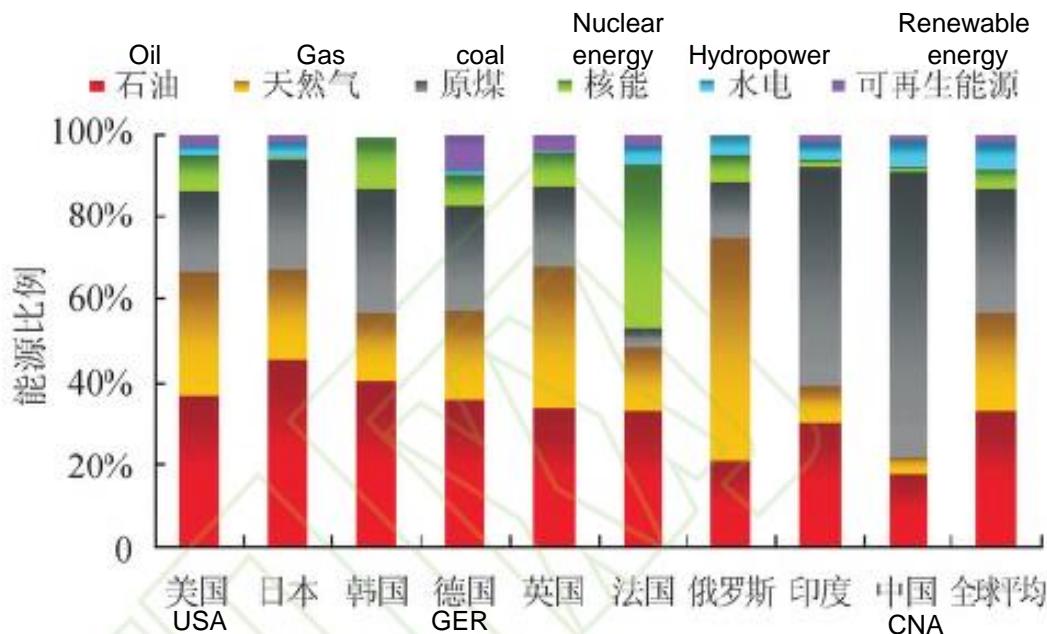
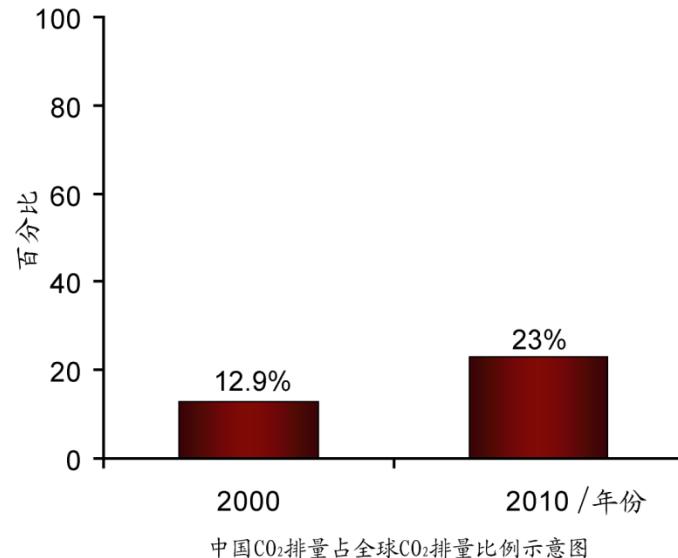


图 1 2012 年全球及部分国家能源消费结构图
(能源数据来自 BP)

2012 Energy Consumption

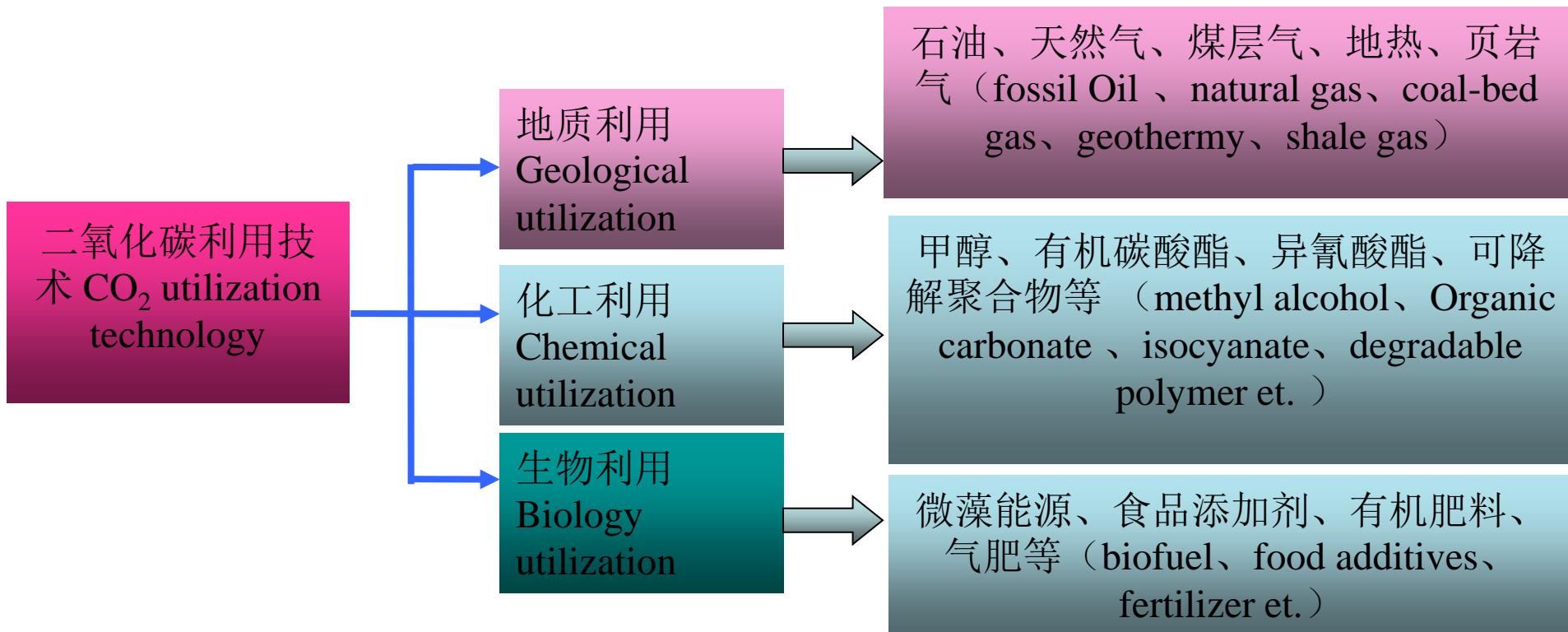


CHINA

<http://www.chinanews.com/ny/2011/12-04/3506192.shtml>

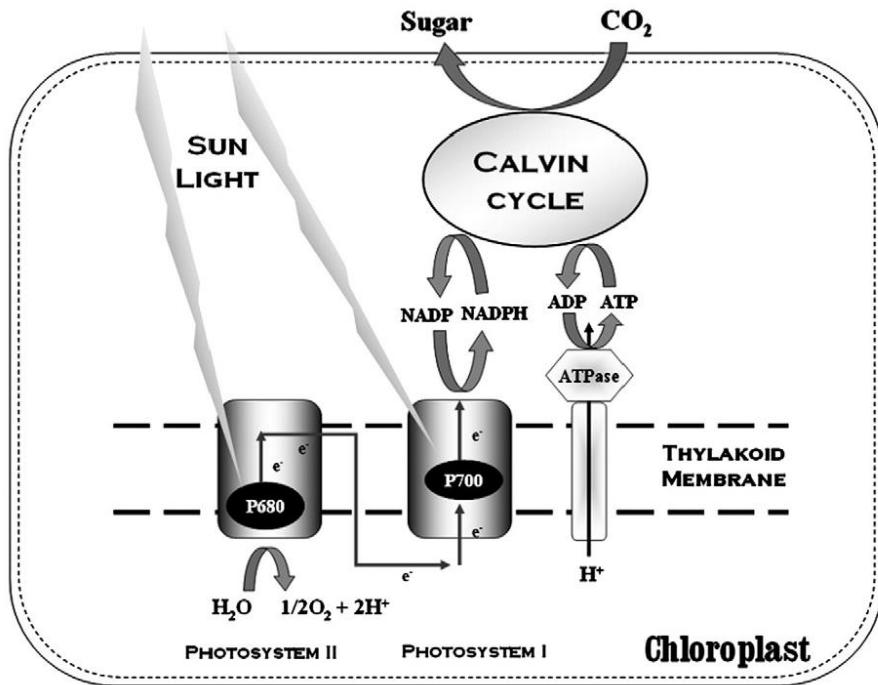
中国CO₂利用技术评估

Assessment of the technologies of CO₂ utilization in China



生物固碳的原理

Principles of Biotic sequestration



光合作用 (photosynthesis)

生物固碳的特点 Biotic sequestration of CO₂

parameters	biotic (terrestrial)	abiotic (engineering)
the process	natural (photosynthesis, humification)	engineering (capture and injection)
sink capacity	finite (50–100 Pg)	extremely large (thousands of Pg)
time horizon	immediate, for next 25–50 years	10–20 years from now, for long period
cost	negative, none or low	High
risks		
NPP and biomass yield reduction	minor or low	N.A.
human health	minor to low (agricultural chemicals)	High
environmental	positive effect (win-win, no-regret)	high
leakage	none or small (by ploughing, etc.)	complex and expensive methods
monitoring and verification	simple and routine methods	complex and expensive methods
regulatory measures	monetary incentives may be helpful	legislative and policy measures essential

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- 为什么利用微藻固碳？
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What is the progress of technology of Biotic sequestration in China?

生物固碳技术 Biotic sequestration technologies

海洋封存 Ocean sequestration

森林封存 Forest sequestration

湿地和土壤封存 Wetlands and soil sequestration

中国主要的CO₂排放源 Main CO₂ resources in China

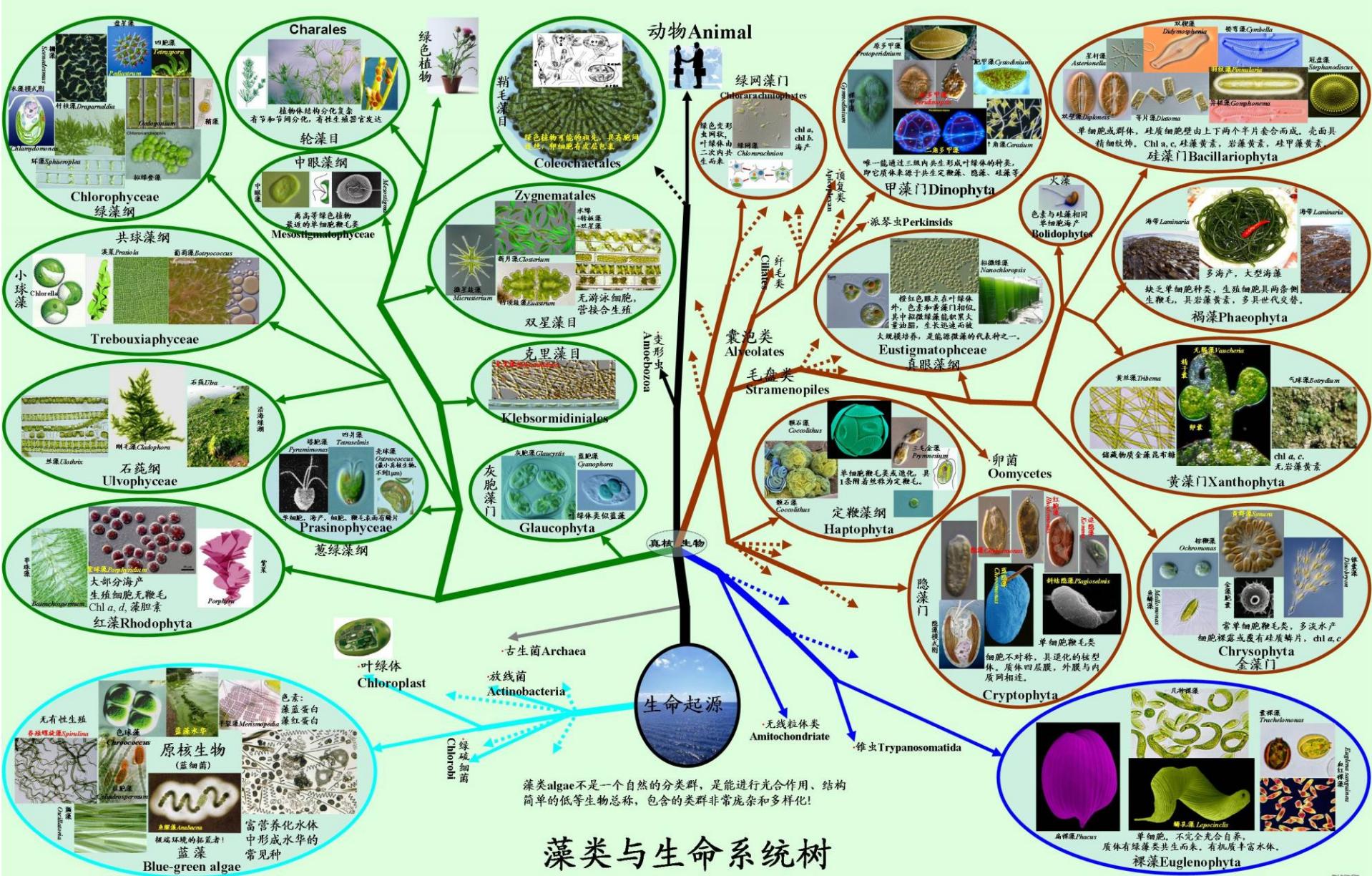
表3 大规模CO₂排放源数目和浓度

Table 3 Amount and concentration of large scale and
high concentration sources

排放源 (emission source)	数目 (Number)	浓度/% (concentration /%)
火电 (thermal power)	622	15
水泥 (cement)	584	20
氢 (hydrogen)	109	50
乙烯 (ethylene)	46	12
钢铁 (steel)	146	15
炼油 (oil refining)	92	8
环氧乙烷 (ethylene oxide)	49	100
合成氨 (synthesis ammonia)	162	100

问题：存在浓缩和运输问题
Problems: storage and transport

藻类 Algae



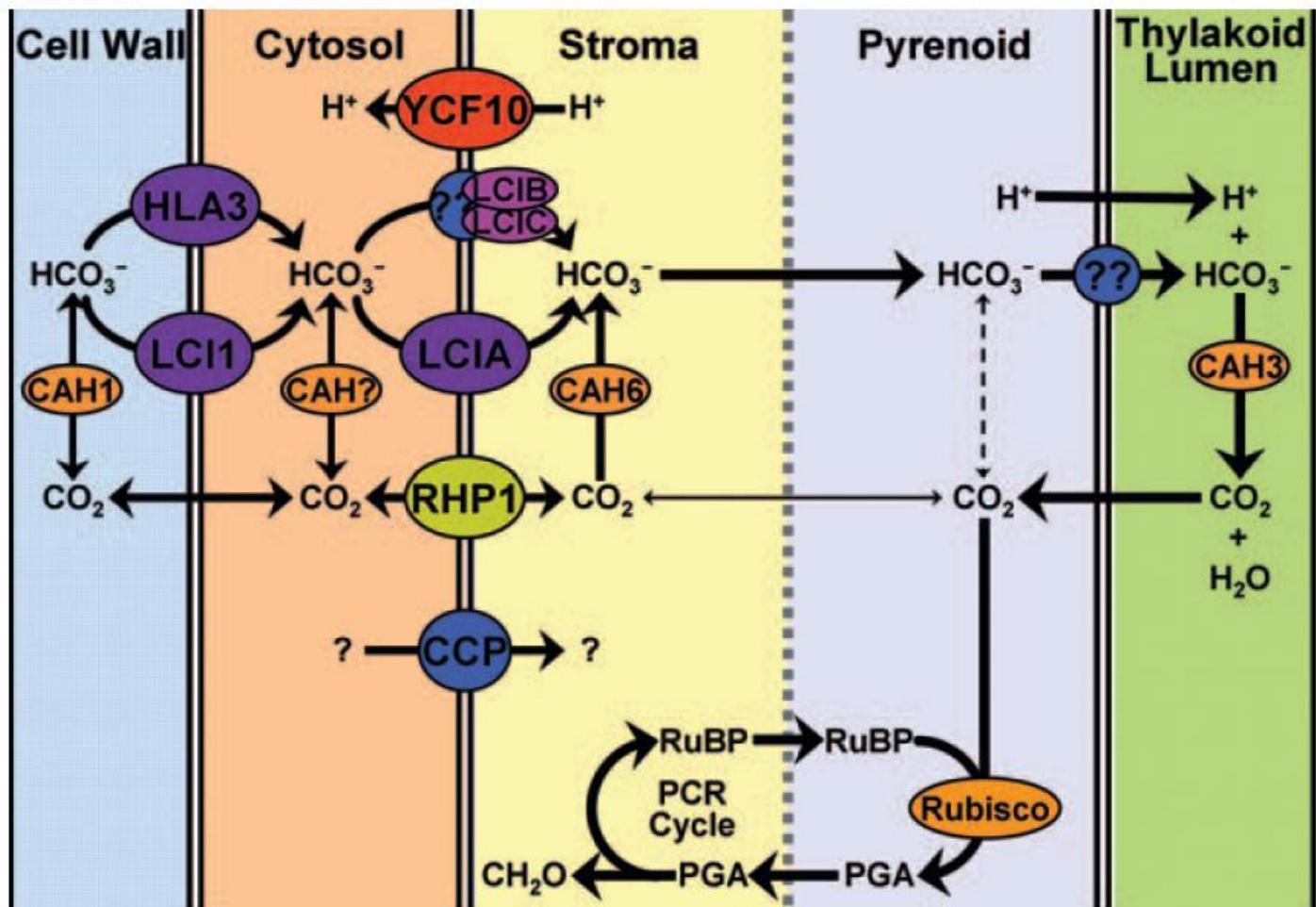
植物固碳效率的比较

CO₂ fixation efficiency of different plants

水稻 Rice	80mx100m	19.2	ton /year
小麦 Wheat	80mx100m	14.4	ton /year
玉米 Corn	80mx100m	24.8	ton /year
草地 Meadow	80mx100m	0.5	ton /year
小球藻 Algae	80mx100m	1000	ton /year

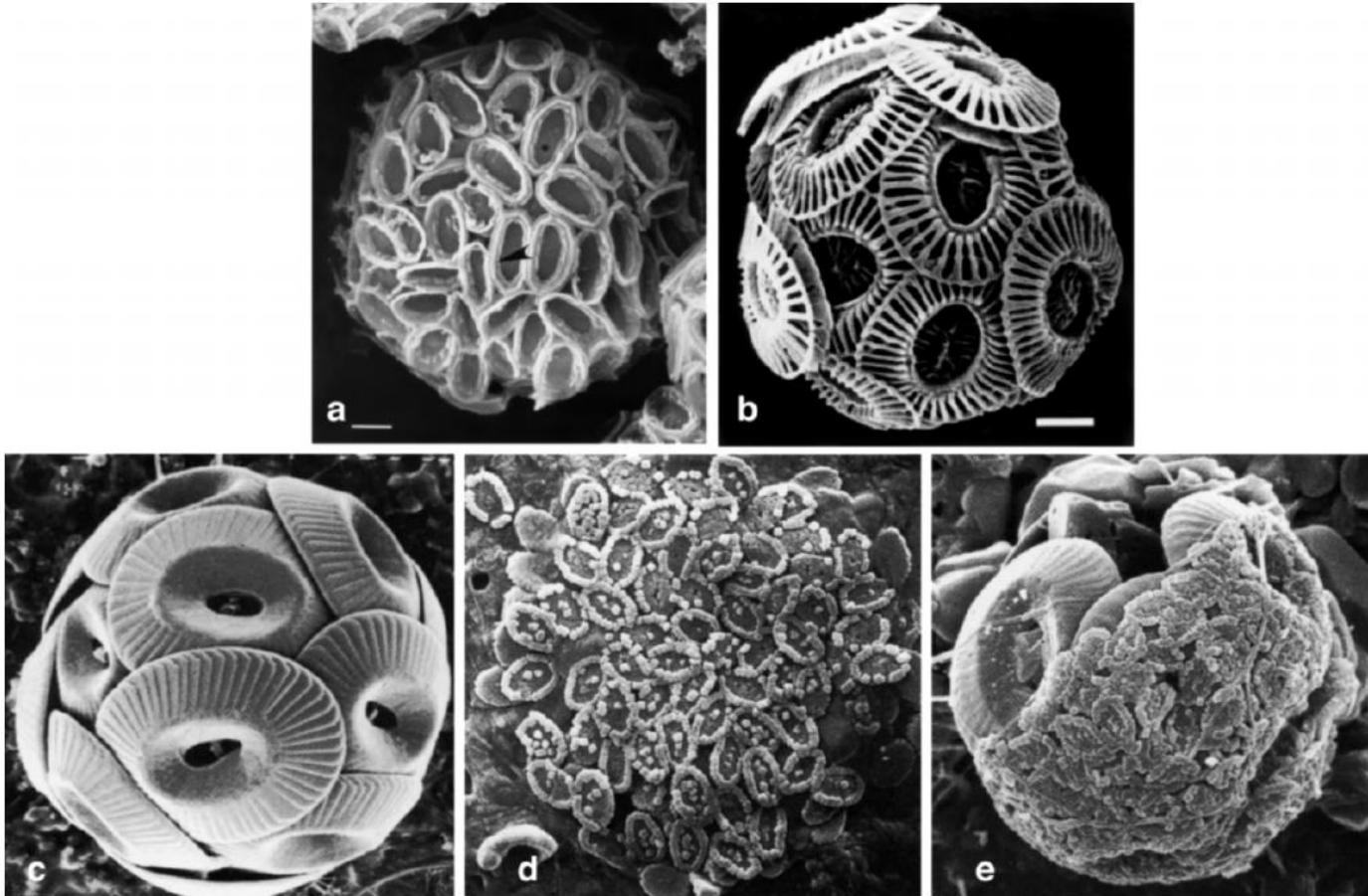
微藻CO₂浓缩机制

Carbon Concentration Mechanisms in algae



能固定无机碳和有机碳的颗粒石藻

Fixed organic and inorganic carbon simultaneously in
Coccolithophores



微藻的大规模培养

Large scale culture of microalgae



开放池

Open pond



反应器

photoreactor

微藻适合用来固定CO₂

Microalgae are suitable for CO₂ sequestration

- 藻类是地球上的初级生产者，60% 的CO₂是由藻类固定
Algae are the primary producers on earth, 60% of the CO₂ is fixed by the algae.
- 微藻生长周期快，容易大规模培养，不占用耕地。
Microalgae grow fast, easy to culture and do not take up the cultivated land.
- 微藻固碳效率高，进化出特有的CO₂浓缩机制（CCMG）。
Microalgae have high efficiency for CO₂ sequestration and evolved a unique CO₂ enrichment mechanism (CCMG).
- 颗石藻既能光合固碳，又能无机固碳。
Coccolith can use both photosynthetic way and inorganic way for carbon sequestration.

演讲概要

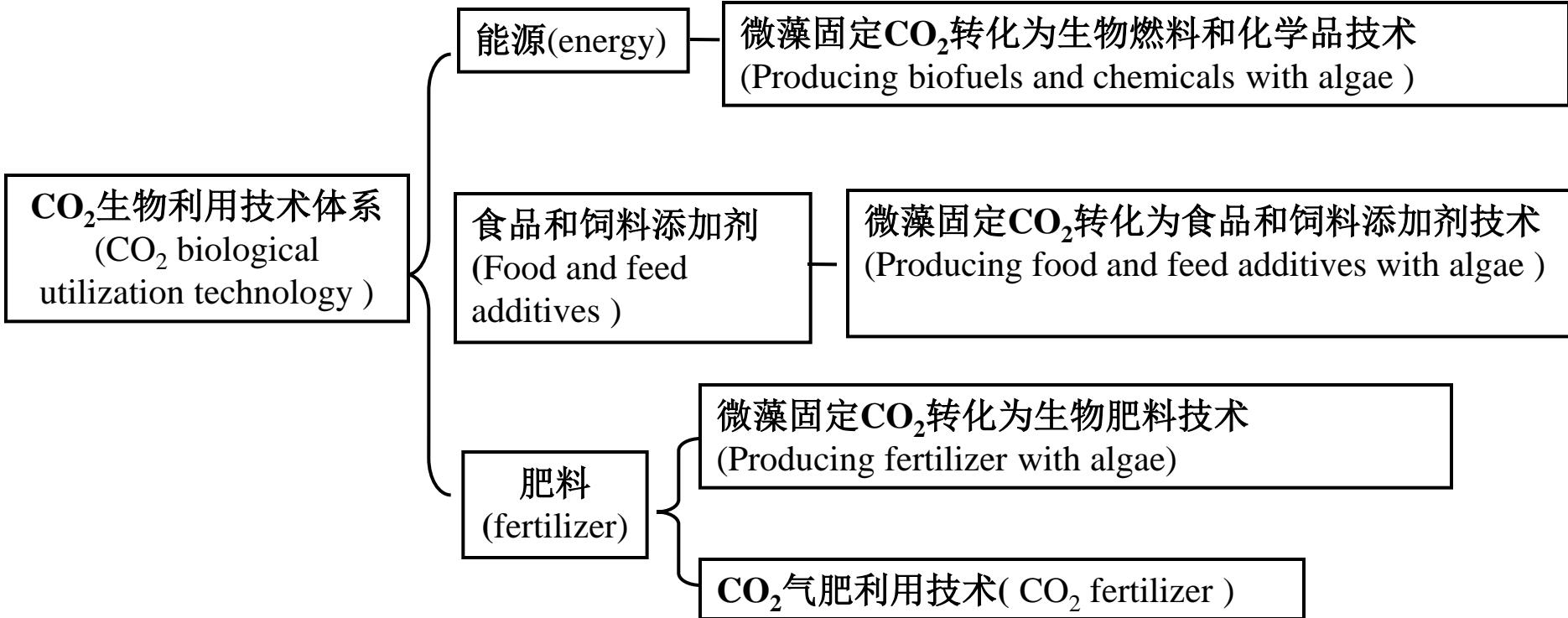
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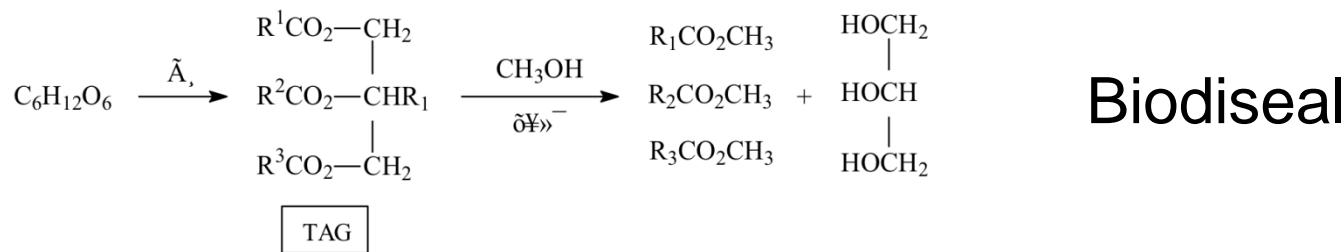
微藻固定CO₂的费用估算(Cost of sequestration of CO₂ with algae)

	开放池 (Open pond)	生物反应器 (Bioreactor)
藻粉 (algae powder)	3.6000 yuan/ ton	4.8000 yuan/ ton
固碳 (sequestration CO ₂)	1.8 ton	1.8 ton
碳价 (carbon price)	200 yuan/ ton	200 yuan/ ton
亏损 (Loss)	32.400 yuan/ ton	44.400 yuan/ ton

生物固碳 Biotic sequestration of CO₂



微藻固定CO₂转化为生物燃料 Algal biofuel

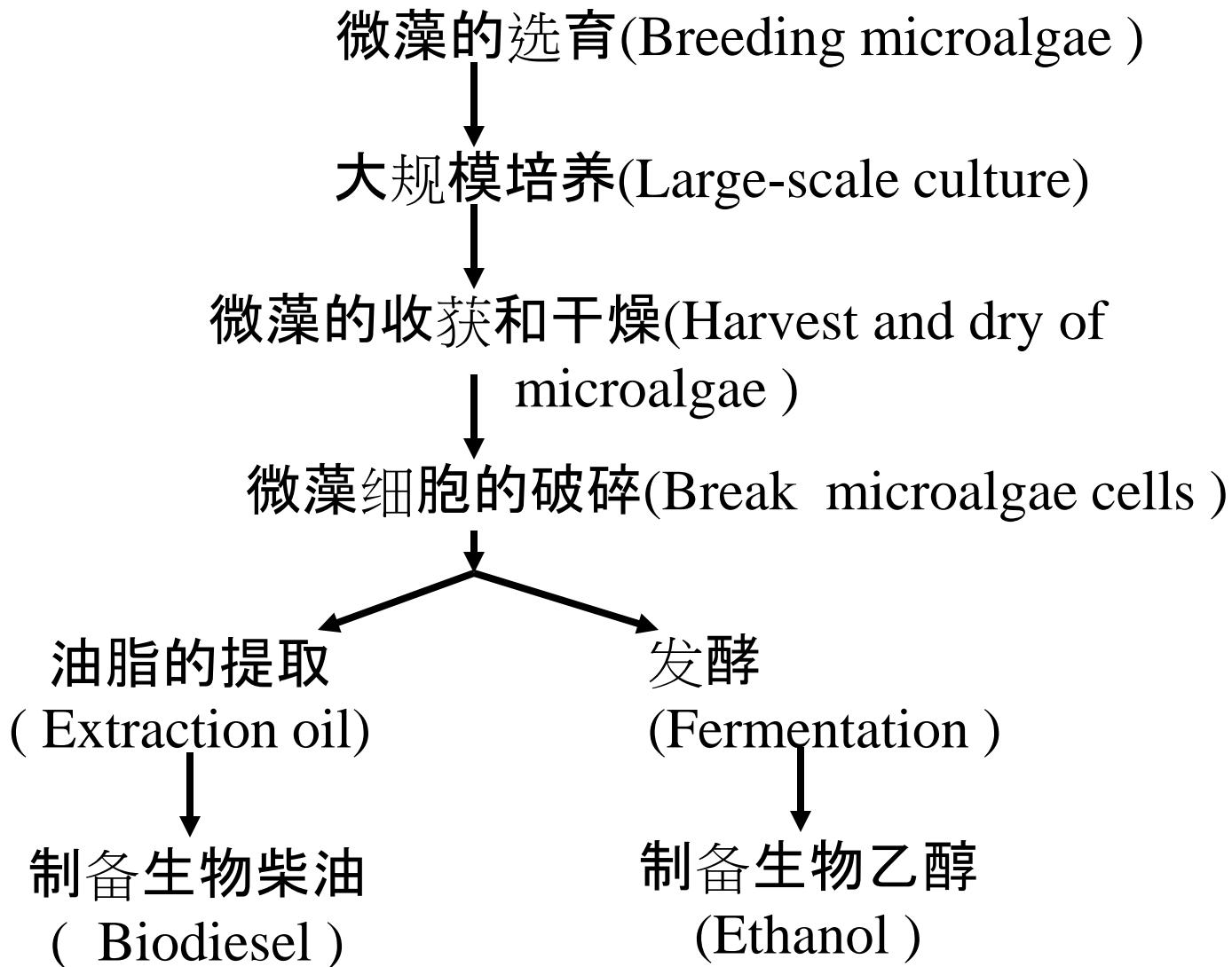


Sugar → Starch → Sugar → Ethanol

Yeast

微藻固定CO₂转化为生物燃料主要步骤

Main steps for producing algal biofuel



固碳统计 Carbon sequestration Statistics

	跑道开放池(The runway open pool)(t/hm ²)	板式反应器(Plate reactor)(t/hm ²)
藻粉(Algae)	25	80
工厂固定二氧化碳 (Factory sequestration carbon dioxide)	45	144
能耗产生二氧化碳 (Energy consumption for carbon dioxide)	About 45	About 144
生物柴油(Biofuel)	6.25	20
替代减排(Alternative to reduce emissions)	13	42
净减排(Net emissions)	13	42

附近利用100 hm²的土地养藻，生产藻粉的量和减排的CO₂量。如果以微绿球藻(*Nannochloropsis*)为例(Using 100 hm² land to cultivate algae, the production of algae and amount of CO₂ emission reduction . *Nannochloropsis* as an example.)

固碳潜力分析 Analysis the potential of CO₂ sequestration

单位产品减排量分析(analysis on unit emission reductions) (吨/吨产品)(t/t production)					中长期减排潜力 (mid-and-long term potential) (ten thousand tons /year)	
直接利用 (Direct use)	直接减排 (Direct reduction)	原料替代减排 (Raw materials instead of emission reduction)	产品替代减排 (Product substitution to reduce emissions)	综合减排 (Comprehensive emissions)	2020 year	2030 year
7.2	0	0	2.1	2.1	2.56	5.12

预计到2020年, 我国将建成10个100 hm²跑道开放池养藻基地, 3个100 hm²板式反应器养藻基地, CO₂减排总量将达到2.56万吨; 到2030年, 将建成20个100 hm²跑道开放池养藻基地, 6个100 hm²板式反应器养藻基地, CO₂减排总量达到5.12万吨

By 2020, our country will build up ten 100 hm² runway open pond algae base, three 100 hm² algae base plate reactor, the total CO₂ emissions will reach 25.600 tons; by 2030, build up twenty 100 hm² runway open pond algae base, six 100 hm² algae base plate reactor, the total CO₂ emissions was 51.200 tons .

藻类生物燃油技术概要(Summary of algal biofuel technology)

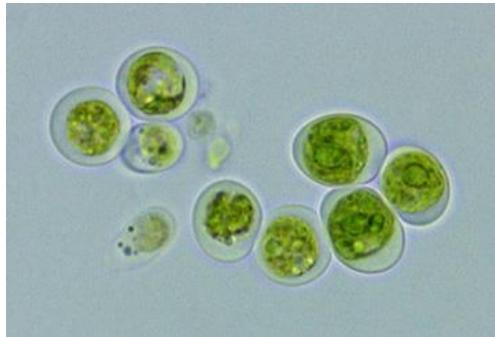
- 与生物能源偶联(Producing biofuel)
- 技术相对成熟 (Technology is relatively mature)
- 市场大 (Big market)
- 下游耗能大(High energy consumption)
- 占地面积大(Large area)
- 成本高(High cost)

二氧化碳固定和微藻高附加值饲料的偶联技术

Producing food and feed additives with algae)

富含不饱和脂肪酸的藻类

Algae rich in unsaturated fatty acids



Chlorococcum

- 眼睛和大脑中细胞膜中的重要组分(The important components of cell membranes in eyes and brain)
- 鱼油中的重要组成成分； 儿童奶粉中必须添加物(An important component of fish oil ; food additives in children milk powder)
- 几乎所有鱼类中的DHA都来源于藻类(Almost all the DHA in fish are derived from algae)
- 降低心血管，高血压和老年痴呆的发病几率(Reduce the cardiovascular, high blood pressure and risk of Alzheimer's disease)
- 平衡omega6(Balancing omega6)
- 有利于减轻环境压力(Reduce environmental pressure)

富含虾青素的藻类-雨生红球藻

Astaxanthin-rich algae

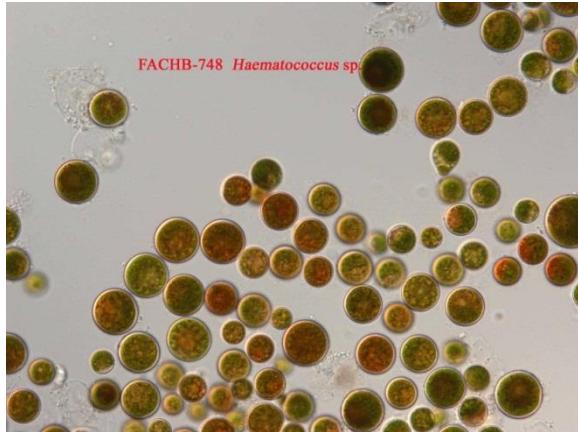
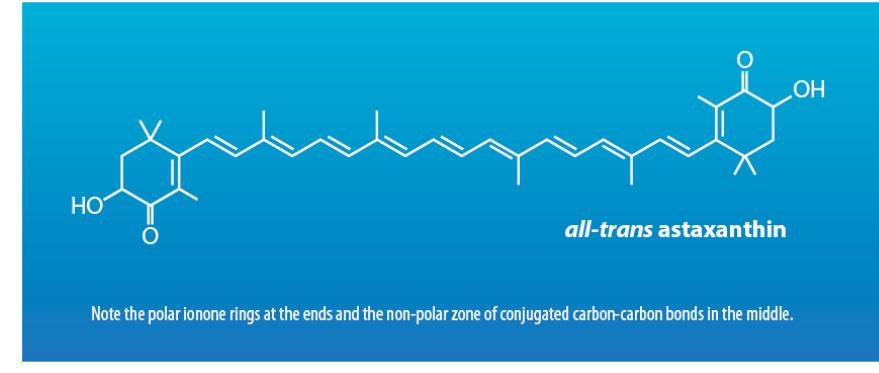


Figure 1. Molecular Layout of *All-trans* Astaxanthin, the Major Molecular Species in Natural Foods and Dietary Supplements



- 最强的细胞膜上抗氧化剂，具有抗炎症作用(The strongest membrane antioxidant, have anti-inflammatory effect)
- 增强免疫功能，促进脂类代谢，提高记忆力(Enhance the immune function, promote the lipid metabolism, improve memory)
- 增强肥胖，吸烟者的抗氧化压力的作用(Release the pressures)

利用高效固定CO₂ 微藻来生产食品和饲料添加剂

Microalgal food and feed additives

利用野外和水生所藻种库筛选(screening the algae from IHB Collection or wild field)



建立突变体库，定向遗传改造(Establish a mutant library, genetic modification)



高效固碳藻种且富含不饱和脂肪酸(High efficiency sequestration CO₂ , rich in unsaturated fatty acids and so on)



固定电厂、钢铁厂和水泥厂
排放的 CO₂(Sequestration CO₂ from power plants, steel mills and cement plant)



微藻细胞(Microalgae cells)



食品及饲料添加剂(Food and feed additives)

固碳统计 Carbon sequestration Statistics

	跑道开放池(The runway open pool)(t/hm ²)	板式反应器(Plate reactor)(t/hm ²)
藻粉(algae)	25	80
工厂固定二氧化碳 (Factory sequestration carbon dioxide)	45	144
能耗产生二氧化碳 (Energy consumption for carbon dioxide)	6	38
净减排(Net emissions)	39	106

假定在二氧化碳排放工厂附近利用10 hm²的土地养藻, 每hm²跑道开放池每年生产藻粉25吨。(Assume that using 10 hm² land to culture algae near the emission carbon factory, 25 tons algae powder will be produced in runway open pool per 10 hm².)

固碳潜力分析 Analysis the potential of carbon sequestration

单位产品减排量分析(analysis on unit emission reductions) (吨/吨产品)(t/t production)					中长期减排潜力 (mid-and-long term potential) (ten thousand tons /year)	
直接利用 (Direct use)	直接减排 (Direct reduction)	原料替代减排(Raw materials instead of emission reduction)	产品替代减排(Product substitution to reduce emissions)	综合减排 (Comprehensive emissions)	2020 year	2030 year
1.8	1.33-1.56	0	0	1.3-1.56	0.2	0.7

效益分析 Benefit Analysis

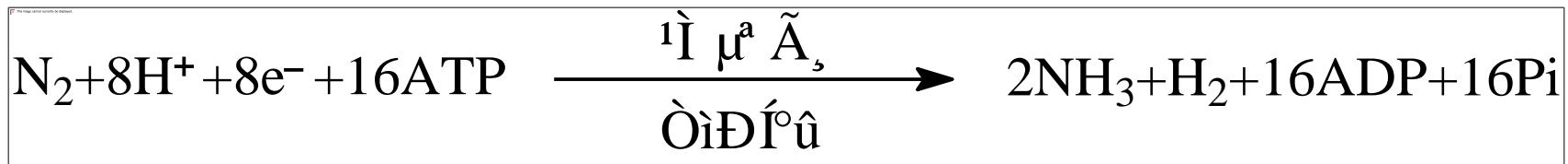
	跑道开放池(The runway open pool)	板式反应器(Plate reactor)(t/hm ²)
藻粉(algae) (t/hm ²)	25	80
干燥粉(Dry algae powder) (100 million yuan/hm ²)	0.125	0.4
产值(production value) (100 million yuan/hm ²)	0.125	0.4

在10 hm²面积的土地上养藻，干燥后的藻粉目前市场价在每千克2 000元，但是要与目前合成的虾青素竞争，每吨藻粉的价格必须降到每千克500元左右。总的效益以每千克500元计算。(Grow algae on 10 hm² area of land, the price of algae powder is 2,000 Yuan per kilogram, in order to compete with the synthetic astaxanthin, algae powder per ton price must fall to around 500 Yuan per kilogram.

藻类生产食品和饲料添加剂技术概要(Summary of algal feed and additives technology)

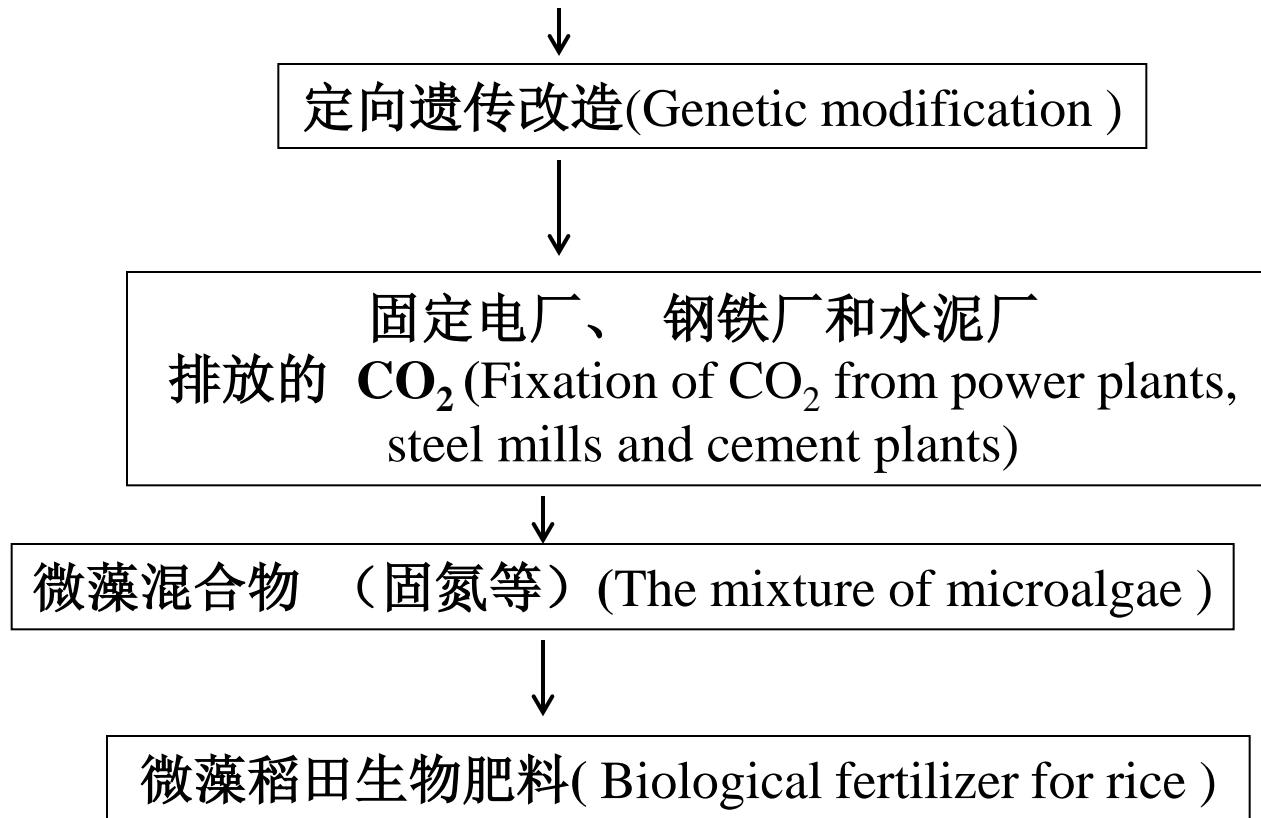
- 可获利(Make profit)
- 技术相对成熟(Technology is relatively mature)
- 市场稳定(Huge market)
- 占地面积大(Need large area)
- 固碳总量有限(Limited amount of CO₂ sequestration)

微藻固定CO₂转化为生物肥料技术 Algal bio-fertilizer



微藻固定CO₂转化为生物肥料技术 Algal bio-fertilizers

利用野外和水生所藻种库筛选 (Strains selection)



固碳统计 Carbon sequestration Statistics

	跑道开放池(The runway open pool)(t/hm ²)	板式反应器(Plate reactor)(t/hm ²)
藻粉(algae) 工厂固定二氧化碳 (Factory sequestration carbon dioxide)	25	80
稻田固定二氧化碳(Rice paddies fixed carbon dioxide)	45	144
直接减排(Direct reduction)	1350	4320
能耗产生二氧化碳 (Energy consumption for carbon dioxide)	1395	4464
净减排(Net emissions)	6	38
	1389	4426

固碳潜力分析 Analysis the potential of carbon sequestration

单位产品减排量分析(analysis on unit emission reductions) (吨/吨产品)(t/t production)					中长期减排潜力 (mid-and-long term potential) (ten thousand tons /year)	
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55.8	55.3-55.6	0	0	55.3-55.6	9.8	116.4

藻类生物燃油技术概要(Summary of algal biofuel technology)

- 二次固碳(Secondary carbon sequestration in rice field)
- 市场潜力大 (Large market potential)
- 推广难度大(Need pilot experiment)
- 成本较高(High cost)

微藻固碳相关项目

Projects of CO₂ sequestration with algae in China

40511120413	D02	模拟极端环境下藻类生长与碳酸钙沉积的控制研究	吴庆余	清华大学
30571418	C190101	节旋藻二氧化碳浓缩机制相关基因克隆与表达模式分析	茅云翔	中国海洋大学
31070441	C030802	颗粒类微藻固定二氧化碳和积累油脂的机理研究	卢凡	湖北工业大学
51178019	E080405	利用蓝藻生物钙化作用固定燃煤烟气中二氧化碳的机理研究	李晓敏	北京航空航天大学
31101918	C190504	微藻培养固定烟道气二氧化碳动力学研究	罗生军	中国科学院青岛生物能源与过程研究所
31272680	C190504	微藻产油、固碳、脱硫、除硝一体化模式研究	李夜光	中国科学院武汉植物园
31200093	C010502	海洋微藻在利用碳酸盐离子溶液处理烟道气CO ₂ 中的耐受机理研究	陈方见	天津工业生物技术研究所
41376156	D0609	海洋硅藻高效固碳的酶促协同机制研究	夏建荣	广州大学

类别	项目名称	时间	承担单位
863	CO ₂ -油藻-生物柴油关键技术研究	2009-2011	新奥集团、暨南大学等
973	微藻能源规模化制备的科学基础	2011-2015	华东理工大学等

项目类别	承担单位与名称	地点	规模	方式	进展	承担单位
国家示范	新奥集团微藻固碳生物能源示范项目	内蒙古达拉特旗	拟利用量:2万吨/年	煤化工烟气生物利用	一期投产;二期在建;三期筹备	新奥集团

微藻生物能源中试系统



名 称: 微藻固碳生物能源示范项目
承担单位: 新奥集团
目 标: 利用微藻吸收煤制甲醇 / 二甲醚装置烟气中的 CO₂, 生产生物柴油的同时生产饲料等副产品
规 模: 拟利用 CO₂ 约 2 万吨 / 年
地 点: 内蒙古达拉特旗
技 术: 第三代生物能源技术
实 施 期: 拟于 2013 年全面建成投产
现 状: 在建
CO₂ 气源: 煤制甲醇 / 二甲醚装置烟气

急需完成的工作 Further work

- 中试放大
- Pilot scale test
- 需要与其他技术特别是化工固碳结合
- Need to combine other CO₂ Sequestration technology
- 提高微藻生物量
- increase the productivity of biomass
- 减低下游工程的能耗
- Reduce the energy consumption of downstream steps

谢谢！ Thanks !