# Industrial Products: Alcohol

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## Bioreactor and Products: Stirrer tank Bioreactor

- Enzyme cellululase , batch ahmad et al 2008
- xylose (Continous) silva et al., 1996
- lipase Dominguez et al 2005
- Continuous Biohydrogen Younesi et al., 2008
- Biodegradation of phenol continous Holladay 1978
- Ethanol continous Mohammadi et al. 2012
- Citric acid Papagianni, et al. 1998 batch

## Bioreactor and Products: fluidized bed reactor

- Textile waste treatment sen et al. 2003
- Autotrophic growth of anaerobic ammoniumoxidizing micro-organisms graaf et al. 1996
- Carbon nano tube Wang et al 2002

## Bioreactor and Products: Photobioreactor

- Bioethanol through algal biomass
- Microalgae
- Spirulina
- Chorella

## Bioreactor and Products: Packed bed bioreactor

- Biohydrogen Rachman 1998
- Dye waste water treatment Talarposhti 2001
- Hama et al., 2007 biodisel
- Biodegradation of phenol Kim et al., 2002
- Citric acid solid state Lu et al. 1997

### **Alcohol Production**

#### Introduction

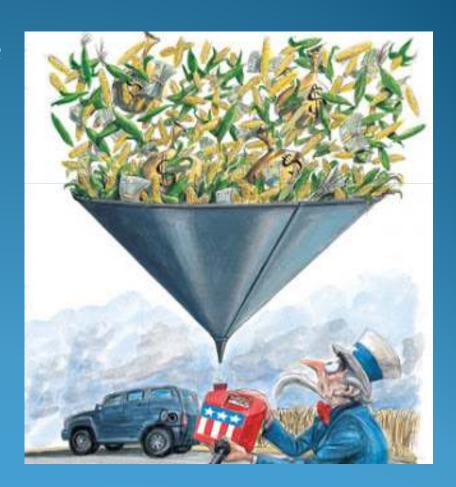
• Ethanol fermentation, also called alcoholic fermentation, is a biological process which converts sugars such as glucose, fructose, and sucrose into cellular energy, producing ethanol and carbon dioxide as a side-effect.

### Organism

- Zymomonas mobilis
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae

#### **Uses of Ethanol**

- as a transport fuel to replace gasoline
- as a fuel for power generation by thermal combustion
- as a fuel for fuel cells by thermochemical reaction
- as a fuel in cogeneration systems
- as a feedstock in the chemicals industry



#### **Alcohol Producation Process**

Source

#### Sugar

- Cane Sugar
- Sugar Beet
- Sweet Sorghum

#### Starch

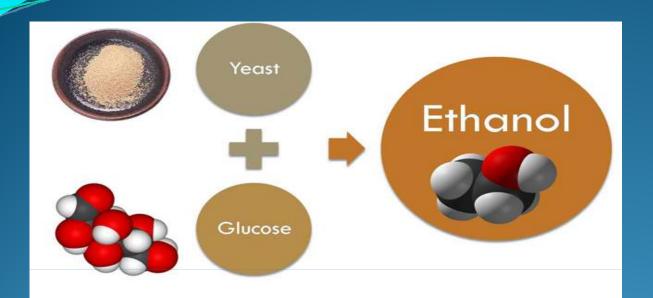
- Grains (corn, Wheat, Sorghum)
- Tapioca
- Cassava

#### Cellulose

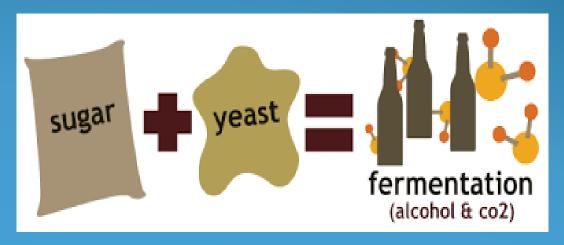
- Wood
- Switch grass
- Corn Stover

Glucose

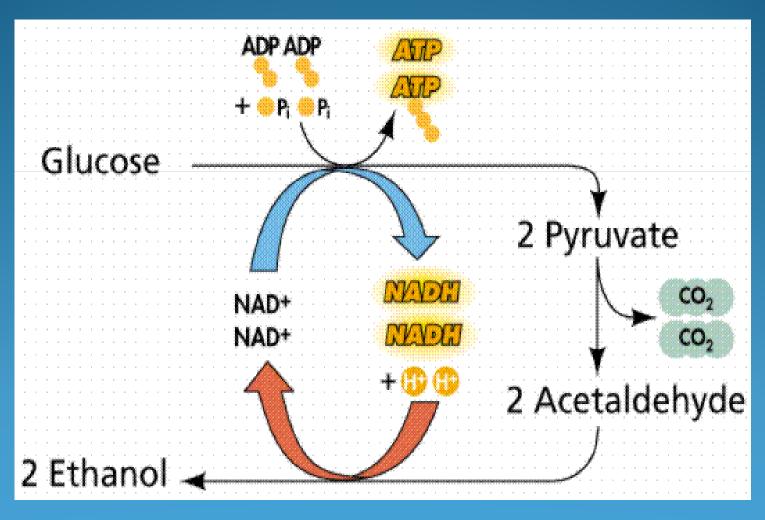




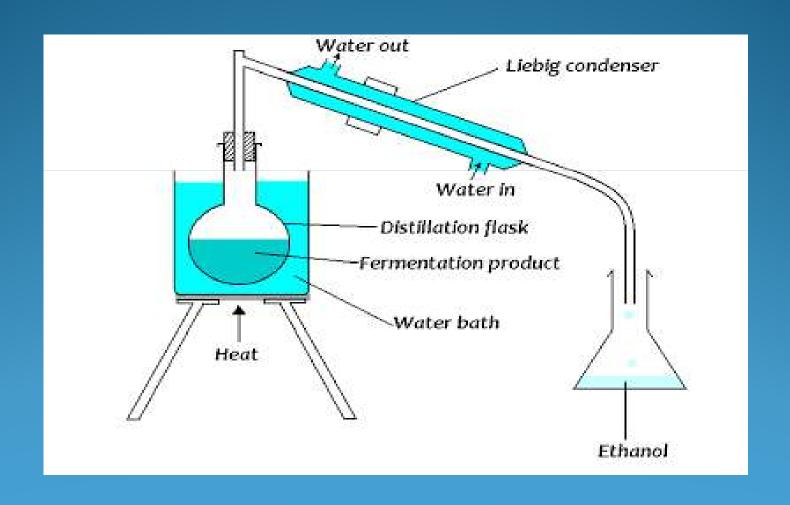
 $C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2 C_2H_5OH + 2 CO_2$ 

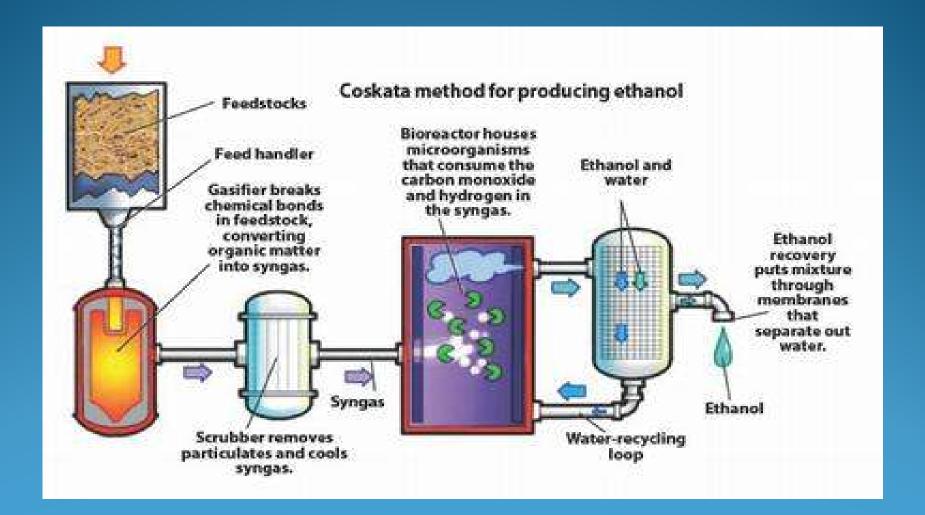


#### Biochemistry of Fermentation



#### Distillation of Alcohol





#### Uses of Alcohols

- The **liquor industry** is the most important outlet for high quality fermentation alcohol. The Liquor Products Act specifies the type of spirit (alcohol) upon which the various liquor categories may be based, as follows.
- The personal care industry (i.e., pharmaceutical, toiletry, perfumery and fragrance industries) also require high quality alcohol.

- Chemical manufacture is a large market for alcohol and large volumes of high purity synthetic ethanol are used in the manufacture of ethyl acrylate and ethyl acetate.
- It is then widely used in numerous industrial applications. Typical examples are the manufacture of solvent based paints, printing inks, lacquer thinners, etc.
- Blending of denatured anhydrous fermentation ethanol with petrol will give rise to "biofuel". Internationally this is the fastest growing application for ethanol, i.e., fuel ethanol.

- The food industry accounts for some of the alcohol produced, but in a converted form. Alcohol is fermented by acetobacter to produce natural acetic acid or vinegar.
- Vinegar in turn is used as an acidulant in chutney, tomato sauce, mayonaisse, salad dressing and similar products.

### Thankyou