

综述

二氧化碳减排产柴油微藻培养体系研究进展

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摘要: 污水资源化、二氧化碳减排及微藻生物柴油是当前能源与环境领域的前沿课题。以下围绕污水及烟道气资源化培养产油微藻的培养体系, 就藻种、营养条件、培养方式、培养环境及微藻生物反应器等影响产油微藻培养的因素研究进展进行了综述。在综述的基础上提出: 由于微藻具有特殊营养方式, 通过藻种筛选、微藻营养条件和培养环境的优化以及高效光生物反应器和生产工艺等的创新, 可利用污水进行产油微藻生产, 以获得生物柴油等高附加值产品, 实现微藻生物能源、污水资源化处理和 CO₂ 减排三者高度耦合的产油微藻生产体系, 从而减少微藻培养费用及污水处理费用, 因此, 该体系具有重要的环境、社会、经济价值和商业化应用前景。

关键词: 污水资源化, 二氧化碳减排, 微藻, 生物柴油, 培养体系

Progress in microalgae culture system for biodiesel combined with reducing carbon dioxide emission

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Abstract: Wastewater resources, CO₂ emission reduction and microalgae biodiesel are considered as current frontier fields of energy and environmental researches. In this paper, we reviewed the progress in system of microalgae culture for biodiesel production by wastewater and stack gas. Multiple factors including microalgal species, nutrition, culture methods and photobioreactor, which were crucial to the cultivation of microalgae for biodiesel production, were discussed in detail. A valuable culture system of microalgae for biodiesel production or other high value products combined with the treatment of wastewater by microalgae was put forward through the optimizations of algal species and culture technology. The culture system coupled with the treatment of wastewater, the reduction of CO₂ emission with the cultivation of microalgae for

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biodiesel production will reduce the production cost of microalgal biofuel production and the treatment cost of wastewater simultaneously. Therefore, it would be a promising technology with important environmental value, social value and economic value to combine the treatment of wastewater with the cultivation of microalgae for biodiesel production.

Keywords: wastewater resources, CO₂ emission reduction, microalgae, biodiesel, culture system

当前及今后生物柴油的市场需求量极大, 利用微藻生产生物柴油在技术上已可实现^[1-2], 但经济可行性仍存在挑战^[3], 这跟微藻生产技术、分离技术以及后续的资源化利用技术经济性有关。其中, 微藻生产技术可行性是首要的, 并对下游技术经济性有很大影响。而影响微藻培养因素众多, 包括: 藻种、营养条件、培养方式、微藻反应器及培养环境。当前, 将微藻培养、微藻生物柴油的生产与污水处理相结合是短期内最有可能商业化应用的^[4]。因此, 如何优化上述因素并通过工艺创新, 形成高光合效率、高传质、高固碳率、高细胞产率及低能耗的微藻生产光生物反应器, 利用污水营养物质及烟道气中的 CO₂ 实现微藻快速生长及高密度培养, 降低微藻生产费用及微藻下游处理成本是当前研究工作的重点。文中围绕污水及烟道气资源化培养产油微藻

体系论述以上因素的研究进展及优化可能。

1 藻种

藻种的筛选与其应用场合、培养难易程度以及藻的后续利用等因素密切相关。例如筛选合适的微藻藻种对于 CO₂ 生物减排效率及生物减排工艺成本竞争力具有显著的影响^[2], 其通常要求: 光利用率高; CO₂ 转化率高; 比生长速率快; 耐 pH、温度范围宽; 耐高 CO₂ 浓度; 对烟道气中微量成分如 SO_x、NO_x 和重金属具有高耐性; 尽可能多的副产物和协同产物, 例如生物柴油和固体燃料; 易于收获, 可与污水处理相结合等^[2,5]。如表 1 所示, 蓝藻和绿藻具有较大的优势^[6], 其中小球藻和斜生栅藻具有耐污能力强, 并可直接利用污水中的有机物^[7-8], 成为研究的热点和焦点藻种。

表 1 几种微藻特性

Table 1 Some characteristics of some microalgae

	Algal strain	Oil content (% dry wt)	CO ₂ concentrations (%)	Productivity (g/(L·d))	Carbon source or wastewater
	<i>Chlorococum littorale</i>		40 ^[6]		
	<i>Chlorella</i> sp.	28–32 ^[11]	>60 ^[9]	4.30 ^[10-11] , 30 ^[12] , 24.48 ^[13]	Swine wastewater ^[14-15] , cassava ethanol fermentation wastewater ^[8] , municipal wastewaters ^[16] , glucose ^[13]
Green algae	<i>Chlorella protothecoides</i>	69 ^[17]			Glucose ^[17]
	<i>Scenedesmus</i> sp.	12 ^[5]	>60 ^[9]	0.22 ^[5]	Municipal wastewater ^[18]
	<i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i>	13–61 ^[19]			Olive-oil extraction wastewater ^[7]
	<i>Botryococcus braunii</i>	25–75 ^[1,5]		0.03 ^[5]	
	<i>Dunaliella</i>	6–10 ^[20]			
Cyanobacteria	<i>Spirulina</i> sp.	6–7 ^[20]	12 with 45.61% biofixation ^[21]	0.05–2.70 ^[22-25]	Swine wastewater ^[14-15] , urine ^[26] , molasses ^[27] , sago starch factory wastewater ^[28]
Eustigmatophytes	<i>Nannochloropsis</i> sp.	22–31 ^[29] , 31–68 ^[11]	12 with 13.56% biofixation ^[21]	0.17–0.21 ^[29]	
Diatoms	<i>Phaeodactylum tricorutum</i>	20–30 ^[11]		1.52 ^[30]	Glycerol ^[30]

而对于利用微藻生产生物柴油的藻种最好还要满足：高产油率；在开放池生产系统内为优势藻种；能生产高价值副产物；具有短的生产周期等^[2]。围绕富油微藻展开的研究主要为绿藻和硅藻，例如布朗葡萄藻 *Botryococcus braunii*、小球藻 *Chlorella* sp.、微拟球藻 *Nannochloropsis* sp.、杜氏盐藻 *Dunaliella primolecta*、三角褐指藻 *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* 等^[1]。显然，要从自然界筛选出同时满足以上所有要求的藻种很困难甚或不可能。其中，尤以产油微藻其含油率和生长速率之间存在着严重的矛盾为甚，如表 1 所示，*B. braunii* 油脂含量高，却生长缓慢。斜生栅藻 *Scenedesmus* sp. 生长快、碳固定能力强，很适合 CO₂ 固定，而油脂含量却不高。综合来看，小球藻是个不错的选择。

综上，如何同时提高生物量和细胞含油率以获得最多的油脂产量是急需解决的问题。微藻遗传基因操作也许是一个选择并具有很好的前途，但至今还没有基因工程法促使微藻大量生产油脂成功的报道，这个领域还处于起步阶段^[31]。可能要稳定地大规模培养生长迅速的富油微藻的要求也不是一定要通过基因改造微藻来实现^[32]，而关于优势藻种的选育、培养工艺及微藻分离技术的创新研究工作可能在短期内更有前景。

2 营养条件

微藻生长所需的营养元素有 15~20 种，主要为 C、N、P、Fe、Mn、Mo、Co、Zn 等元素^[20]。为促进微藻生长、CO₂ 生物固定及生产生物柴油等目的，研究者对培养基碳源^[33]、氮源^[34]、磷源^[35]等的优化开展了大量工作。而如何高效资源化烟道气、污水培养微藻则是当前及今后工作重点。

2.1 烟道气中的 CO₂ 培养微藻

光自养微藻通常捕获空气、电厂及工厂生产过程排放烟道气中 CO₂ 或吸收溶解性碳酸盐来获得碳源。由于空气中 CO₂ 低浓度 (0.036%) 及向水中传质限制，易导致微藻培养碳源不足，影响微藻增长，

因此，从空气中固定 CO₂ 在经济上是不可行的^[36]。而燃烧化石燃料的发电厂排放烟道气中 CO₂ 含量高达 15% 左右，可实现更好的 CO₂ 捕获^[37]。由于只有很少的一部分藻能适应烟道气中高浓度 SO_x 和 NO_x，并可以在高盐含量及高 pH 值极端条件下生长，因此容易控制入侵生物^[38]，具有技术可行性。目前我国 CO₂ 排放量已位居世界第二，CO₂ 减排形势十分严峻，而我国每减排 1 吨 CO₂ 的指标售价约为 100 元人民币。因此，利用微藻实现烟道气 CO₂ 减排具有一定经济可行性。

并不是所有微藻都能承受高 CO₂ 浓度，其能耐受的 CO₂ 浓度与藻种、培养基、光照、CO₂ 通量 (CO₂ 量/藻液量) 等因素有关。目前已报道的能在极高 CO₂ 浓度下生长的藻类主要是绿藻和蓝藻，如能在 60% CO₂ 条件下生长的 *C. littorale*^[39]、*Chlorella* sp. 和 *Scenedesmus* sp.^[9] 等。Doucha 等^[40] 通过 *Chlorella* sp. 去除烟道气 CO₂ 10%~50%，去除率随着注入培养液中烟道气量增加而减小。可见，很多微藻适合生物固定和去除烟道气 CO₂^[5]，利用微藻进行烟道气 CO₂ 减排可望减少微藻培养和微藻能源生产成本，特别是当前由于微藻生物柴油工艺技术的高昂成本及缺乏与石油价格竞争力而影响商业开发时^[3]。

反应器中微藻密度每增加 1 g/L，需从藻液中获得 2~3 g/L 的 CO₂，而 CO₂ 在水中的溶解度仅为 1.45 g/L (25 °C)^[41]。因此，要满足微藻高密度快速增长和烟道气中的 CO₂ 高效去除，需强化 CO₂ 在藻液中的溶解速度及传质。CO₂ 的溶解速度取决于压力、温度、气泡尺寸及气泡与藻液的接触时间^[41]，并与光照、液体紊流程度、藻密度、CO₂ 浓度等因素有关。其中，混合、曝气装置、反应器结构及 CO₂ 浓度是影响 CO₂ 溶解度及 CO₂ 利用率的关键因素。

2.2 污水中的营养物质用于微藻培养

当前及今后生物柴油的市场需求量极大，微藻生产生物柴油具有产量高、所需土地面积小并不与农作物争地等优势^[1]，成为目前生物能源领域中的

开发热点。然而, 由于微藻培养的成本仍然较高^[42], 极大限制了微藻生物柴油的生产。众所周知, 很多污水中富含微藻可利用的营养物质, 因此, 通过将微藻的生产作为污水处理过程的一部分, 不仅可达到污水处理的目的, 还可回收利用污水及污染物, 节省培养微藻所需化工原料, 可望减少微藻培养费用。例如, 可将城市生活污水经格栅、沉砂池处理后进入活性污泥法中的短时高负荷曝气工艺处理, 利用活性污泥的吸附、絮凝和降解性能将大量的细小悬浮物、有机物和细菌去除, 后将富含氮、磷物质的处理出水进入开放池中培养微藻。如此, 可大量节省污水中氮、磷处理能耗和构筑物、设备投资; 同时, 可为微藻生产提供大量的免费淡水资源和无机营养盐, 极大地节省成本。研究者对利用微藻处理污水进行了一定的研究, 如表 1 所示, 包括生活污水^[16]、养殖场废水^[14-15]、糖蜜发酵废水^[27]等。因此, 利用微藻直接从废水中去除化学和有机污染物的同时促进产油微藻的生长技术上是可行的, 将微藻培养、微藻生物柴油的生产与污水处理相结合也是短期内最有可能商业化应用的^[4]。然而, 由表 1 可知, 以往研究中进行污水处理涉及的藻种范围还较窄, 主要为纯顶螺旋藻 *Spirulina platensis*^[15,26-28]、*S. obliquus*^[7]、*Chlorella* sp.^[8,14]等。我们曾试验并比较过十几种微藻处理有机废水性能情况, 当处理生活污水等低浓度有机废水时, 小球藻与斜生栅藻均可较好生长并具有较好的处理效果, 但螺旋藻则需往生活污水中大量投加碳酸钠及碳酸氢钠等物质, 同时由于生活污水中营养物质有限, 形成的藻浓度亦有限 (基本低于 1 g/L), 如何经济分离和回收微藻是个难题, 今后将膜技术引入到光生物反应器中进行微藻截留及分离可能是个选择。研究中还发现, 随着培养时间的延长, 藻液中的溶解性有机物浓度不断上升, COD_{Cr} (化学需氧量) 值甚或超过起始值, 可能是特定环境条件下藻分泌胞外物质引起; 当处理豆制品等高浓有机废水时, 适应的藻种非常有限, 目前就只有小球藻表现出综合优势, 高效利

用和去除氮、磷及有机污染物的同时实现较高浓度藻生长。

因此, 实际应用时, 如何针对污水特性将污水进行适当的预处理以满足产油微藻培养需求, 以及如何进行微藻培养工艺创新实现微藻培养与污水处理目标耦合亦是需解决的问题。

3 培养环境

影响微藻生长的培养环境包括光照、温度、pH 值等。其中, 光是微藻生长的重要限制因子, 各种光照操作条件, 如光质、光强、光照周期等, 对微藻生长影响很大。光合效率 (PE) 是指光自养生长过程中光能转化为化学能的分率, 大规模微藻培养 PE 可以高达 15%~21%^[43-44], 实验室内甚至可能高达 47%^[45]。然而由于微藻的光合产量是光强、CO₂、营养盐和温度等因子作用结果, PE 可能受到光强、混合程度、藻密度^[46]、藻种、光路、CO₂ 浓度、气候等因素影响, 开放池中 PE 一般要低于 7% (表 1), 甚或更低至 2 左右^[47-48]。因此, 如何根据微藻光自养培养过程中的光传导与光合作用机制调整各种条件以提高光能利用率是降低微藻生产成本的重要方面, 并具有一定的发展空间。

高光强可促进光合速率, 但过高光强则产生光抑制使光合效率下降。间歇高光强光照具有高的 PE^[49], 这可能是间歇光照产生光诱导作用并避免了光过饱和^[50], 抑或避免了造成 PS II 损伤的光破坏或防御光破坏的光保护。可见, 在高光强下, 通过剧烈搅动可使悬浮液中高密度细胞变换位置处于向光和背光间歇交替的过程中, 即微藻只是短暂暴露在过饱和光强下; 同时, 混合还可使光强度分布均匀, 每个细胞接收的有效光强度将等同, 达到较大光利用效率。因此, 通过藻液在光暗区间的循环, 或在光照方向形成混合可提高 PE 和藻生产率。

4 培养方式

微藻的营养方式包括光自养、光异养、化能自

养、化能异养和混合营养等 5 种方式,许多微藻既可光自养亦可异养生长,甚或混养生长。其中,微藻混养具有利用有机物的能力意味着细胞生长不是严格依靠光合作用,或者说光能不是绝对限制生长的因子^[27]。Chojnacka 等^[51]研究发现混养螺旋藻 *Spirulina* sp.可以减缓光抑制并比自养和异养的生长速率高。因此,可利用微藻具有吸收有机碳源和无机碳源不同机制,结合反应器光暗区设计或光暗比调控,进行不同碳源分配来优化整合光自养及异养过程形成微藻混养方式,即白天供应 CO₂ 形成光自养培养,晚上提供有机物和 O₂ 形成异养培养;或者通过反应器空间结构的设置形成光、暗区,结合不同碳源的分配形成微藻混养方式。这样,微藻全天均可利用有机碳源进行氧化合成,获得快速生长,减少生物量损失^[27]。以上思路为耦合微藻光自养固定 CO₂ 过程与异养处理有机污水过程提供了实现可能,但实际应用还需要作大量的研究工作,包括微生物对以上过程的污染、影响及其预防调控的研究等。

同样,亦可根据微藻生长和营养方式特性,及微藻生长过程合成多糖、油脂、蛋白质和色素等生物活性物质的代谢网络及其调控机制,通过在不同的反应器内调控培养基成分和环境条件进行微藻培养,以实现富含特定成分微藻的高密度培养。例如,复合两步培养法^[29,52]:第一步是在光生物反应器内尽量控制条件减少其他生物的污染及促进细胞持续分裂生长;第二步则是将细胞处于逆境(比如氮缺乏)下生长,旨在强化合成希望的油脂成分。如表 2

所示,采用两步法可以很好地达到提高油脂及藻生物量等目的。可以预见,通过两步法可以很好地实现将 CO₂ 减排和有机污水的资源化处理用于微藻生物柴油生产:工艺一部分投加经预处理后的有机污水进行异养培养快速扩增生物量,另一部分利用光自养方式进行微藻 CO₂ 固定,油脂积累结合到其中。

5 微藻培养设施及装置

设计适合于微藻生长并具有高光能利用率及高固碳率的高效光生物反应器是实现微藻高密度培养、微藻 CO₂ 固定、污水资源化利用的关键技术,并对微藻生产成本及下游处理有十分重要的影响。

5.1 开放式光生物反应器

开放式光生物反应器应用始于 1950s,是目前应用最多、技术上最成熟的微藻培养设施。其中,以闭环、椭圆形循环跑道池反应器最典型、最常用,其池深通常为 0.2~0.5 m,藻液通过桨轮或者旋转臂转动进行混合、循环流动以提高光利用率和防止藻体沉淀。微藻生长所需的 CO₂ 通常来源于液面上方空气,亦有采取池底曝气方式强化 CO₂ 吸收。规模较大的跑道池有中国台湾省的 18 万 m²、墨西哥城生产螺旋藻的 20 万 m²^[54]。

开放池优点主要是构建简单、能耗低^[29]、成本低廉^[2]、日程维护及清洗简易^[55],并无需与农作物耕地竞争土地^[3],大规模生产微藻的费用比封闭式光生物反应器低^[2],仍然是目前商业大规模应用主要反应器^[1]。但由于温度波动^[1]、光照限制^[51]、混合不充分^[55]、CO₂ 供应不足^[36],以及培养液易受

表2 微藻两步培养法

Table 2 Two-stage cultivation process for microalgae culture

Algal strain	First stage	Second stage	Results	Reference
<i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i>	Photobioreactor, a modified Bold's Basal medium	Open Ponds, nutrient-depleted culture medium	The annually averaged oil production rate was >420 GJ/hm ²	[52]
<i>Nannochloropsis</i> sp.	In nutrient sufficient media	In nitrogen deprived media	Attained 60% lipid content	[29,52]
<i>C. pyrenoidosa</i>	Modified Watanabe medium with 1.5 g/L KNO ₃	In nitrogen-deficient condition	The biomass and contents of cellular lipid in the two-step cultivation respectively increase by 6% and 22%	[53]
<i>Chlorella protothecoides</i>	Grown autotrophically for CO ₂ fixation	Metabolized heterotrophically for oil accumulation	Achieved 69% higher lipid yield on glucose	[17]

细菌、浮游动物和灰尘污染等问题, 开放池培养条件不稳定。同时, 由表 3 可见开放池光合效率低(2.22%~7.05%), 藻体生产率^[1], 培养螺旋藻时只有 2~21.6 g/(m²·d) 左右, 其对应藻浓度一般仅为 0.5~1.6 g/L 左右, 其他藻浓度则更低, 这导致下游处理成本高^[56]。对大部分地区而言, 开放池由于气候限制并不适合全年培养^[55]。开放池主要用于螺旋藻、小球藻及盐藻等少数微藻培养, 亦用于雨生红球藻 *H. pluvialis*^[57-58] 培养。在大规模开放池中如何实现藻种控制及提高光合效率以适合更多藻种高藻细胞生产率培养至今仍是一个难题。

5.2 封闭式光生物反应器

开放池的缺点推动了封闭光生物反应器的发展, 后者重点解决了开放池培养条件控制困难、光合效率低及碳源供应不足等问题, 因此提高了藻细胞产率同时适合更多藻种培养(表 4), 并适合全年生产。封闭式光生物反应器主要有管式、板式和发

酵罐式等类型。

5.2.1 管式光生物反应器

管式光生物反应器一般采用直径较小(一般直径 0.1 m 左右^[1])的透明硬质材料弯曲成不同形状并连接形成的, 反应器样式较多。管式光生物反应器系统通常带一个脱气区用于 CO₂ 及营养素加入, 并释放回流液的 O₂, 该区域分别与管道两端连接, 通过泵或者空气提升器使得培养液在导管与管道之间循环^[59], 脱气区容积要尽量小^[1]。为防止藻体在管内沉降, 流速一般控制在 14~75 cm/s(表 4)。由表 4 可见, 管式反应器具有大的采光表面积, PE 较高(2.3%~21.6%), 藻细胞生产率较高, 培养螺旋藻时可达 25.0~27.8 g/(m²·d) 左右, 对应藻浓度 3.5~10.6 g/L 左右, 是开放池的 7 倍左右, 因此适合户外大规模高品质培养微藻^[1]。例如, 德国沃尔夫斯堡 700 m³ 户外反应器^[60]。

表3 开放池的运行参数

Table 3 Operating data for open ponds

Depth (cm)	Area (m ²), volume (L)	Light source	CO ₂ content (%)	Mixed methods	Flow rate (cm/s)	Algal strain	Productivity		Y _{C-PC/X} (g/g)	X (g/L)	PE (%)	References	
							g/(L·d)	g/(m ² ·d)					
30.0	450, 135 000	Sun	Air	Paddle wheel	30	<i>S. platensis</i>	0.05	2.0-15.0	0.061	0.47		[22]	
80.0	3.8, 300	Sun	Air	Bubbling		<i>Arthrospira platensis</i>	0.15 0.13	12.2 10.2	0.067 0.074	0.90 1.60		[61]	
30.0	1, 300	Sun	Air	Paddle wheel	35	<i>Anabaena</i> sp.	0.24	9.0-23.5	0.056	0.11-0.23	2.22-2.45		[48]
12.0	417, 5 0000	Sun	Air	Paddle wheel		<i>H. pluvialis</i>		15.1		0.206	4.40		[58]
20.0	0.99, 200	Sun	10	Paddle wheel	18	<i>Chlorella</i> sp. <i>Chlorophyta</i> sp.		8.2 13.2		0.30 0.50	4.15 6.56		[51]
0.6 0.8 0.6	224, 2 000 100, 1 000 224, 2 000	Sun	0.1-0.2	Paddle wheel	60 66 60	<i>Chlorella</i> sp.	4.3	11.1-23.5		40.0	5.98-6.48 5.42-6.07 7.05		[10-11]
50.0	37.1, 10 000	Sun	Air	Paddle wheel		<i>Spirulina</i>		21.6		0.50-1.24			[62]
15.0	3.5, 420	Sun	Air	Paddle wheel	15	<i>D. salina</i>				a			[63]
10.0	20	Sun	100	Paddle wheel	55	<i>D. salina</i>		1.6-3.2		b			[64]
20.0	1 000, 20 000	Sun	100	Paddle wheel	20	<i>D. salina</i>				c			[65]
20.0	100, 20 000	Sun	100	Paddle wheel		<i>H. pluvialis</i>		24.4		1.83			[57]

a: 3.6×10⁶ cells/mL; b: (0.7-1.1)×10⁶ cells/mL; c: (0.8±0.2)×10⁶ cells/mL.

表 4 管式光生物反应器的运行参数

Table 4 Operating data for tubular photobioreactors

Reactor type	Diameter (cm)	Pipe materials	Area (m ²), volume (L)	Length (m)	Light source	Temperature (°C)	Mixed methods	Flow rate (cm/s)	Algal strain	Productivity		PE (%)	X (g/L)	References
										g/(m ² ·d)	g/(L·d)			
Horizontal loop tube	13–14 6	Polyethylene	80, 8 000 100, 7 000		Sun		Pump Pump		<i>Spirulina</i> <i>Porphyridium</i> <i>cruentum</i>	25				[66]
										20–25				[67]
Two layers of horizontal loop tube	2.6	Polymethyl methacrylate tube	7.8, 145		Sun		Airlift		<i>Spirulina</i>	27.8		6.6	3.5	[68]
Parallel sets of tubes	2.8–5.0	PVC	10		Sun		Airlift		<i>Anabeana</i> <i>siamensi</i>		0.31–0.55		2.0	[59]
α -shaped	2.5–3.2	PVC	12, 300		Sun		Airlift		<i>C. pyrenoidosa</i>	72.5			10.0	[69]
Horizontal loop tube	5	Plexiglas tubes	21.4, 200	98.8	Sun	21±2	Airlift		<i>P. cruentum</i>		1.5		3.0	[70]
Two layers of horizontal loop tube	6	polymethyl methacrylate tube	12, 200	80	Sun	20±2	Airlift	35–50 40	<i>Phaeodactylum</i> <i>tricornutum</i>	20	1.2		2.4	[71]
										32	1.9	2.3	4.0	[47]
Tubular undulating row photobioreactors	1	PVC	0.5, 11	22	Sun	31–35 30	Airlift	18–75	<i>A. platensis</i>	47.7 25.4	2.7 2.2	7 4.7	6.0 8.12	[23–24]
Helical tubular reactors	3	Polymethyl methacrylate tube	75	106	Sun	28	Airlift	30	<i>P. tricornutum</i>		1.4	15.8	3.03	[44]
Horizontal loop tube	3	Polymethyl methacrylate tube	10.3, 55	98	Sun	20	Airlift		<i>H. pluvialis</i>		0.41		7.0	[72]
Combined airlift-tubular reactor	12	Grass	0.4, 5.5	21	Artificial	30±1	Airlift	21	<i>S. platensis</i>		0.42	8.1	10.6	[25]
Horizontal loop tube	38	Plastic	186, 25 000	245	Sun	16–18	Airlift		<i>H. pluvialis</i>	10.2		3	0.3	[52]
Helical tubular reactorsI	1.6	PVC	1	49	Sun	26–36	Airlift		<i>Chlorella</i> <i>sorokiniana</i>	30		8.66		[12]
Tubular photobioreactors with external-loop	6 3	Polymethyl methacrylate tube	17.1, 220 6.1, 50	78 71	Sun	20±2	Airlift	14 16	<i>P. tricornutum</i>		0.5–2.04	21.6*	2.0–6.6	[43]
											1.1–2.76		3.3–9.1	

PE—photosynthetic efficiency, %; X—cell density, g/L; *—max; **—average.

管道光生物反应器设计需考虑以下问题: 1) 气体交换困难, 溶氧 (DO) 水平易超过 200%, 抑制光合作用^[47], 在高光强下高 DO 甚至产生破坏细胞的光氧化作用^[1]。因此, 管道长度设置需考虑管中氧气的及时吹脱, 其设计需考虑藻细胞密度、光强、流速、O₂ 浓度、CO₂ 消耗及 pH 变化^[47,73], 连续管长一般不超过 80 m^[47]; 2) 当采用机械泵来循环藻液时, 剪切力大, 易导致严重的细胞损伤^[1,74]。Gudin 等^[74]通过气升来替代机械泵进行藻液循环可使藻体产量提高 75%; 3) 直管断面混合差, 影响反应器的放大。由表 4 可见, 小管径、高流速或者螺旋盘绕管均可促进藻液混合, 从而具有高 PE 值; 4) 管内易形成碱性环境, 铁、钙、镁等金属离子化合物易在管内壁沉积结垢, 影响光线入射, 需定期清洗和消毒管壁^[1], 但管式反应器 (特别是螺旋盘绕管式) 清洗困难; 5) 温度控制。控温方法有: 热交换器、温室^[60]、水喷或者管道浸泡在池中。

5.2.2 板式光生物反应器

Samson 等^[75]于 1985 年开发了用荧光灯作光源的板式反应器, 一年后, de Ortega 等^[76]开发了户外水平放置平板反应器, 随后出现的板式反应器有: 板箱式^[77]、垂直嵌槽板式^[78-79]、多层平行排列板式^[80]、倾斜鼓泡板式^[81]等。

板式反应器具有以下特点: 1) 光照比表面积大; 2) 采用鼓泡进行混合, 确保光线、气体、营养物的高效传质^[46], 但混合能耗低于管式^[82]; 3) 氧气释放及时, DO 累积浓度要小于管式^[55]。因此, 该反应器具有高的 PE^[50,83], 较高藻细胞产率, 培养螺旋藻时为 18~60 g/(m²·d) 左右 (表 5), 其中, 倾斜鼓泡板式具有相对高的细胞产率, 藻细胞浓度可达 5~17.5 g/L^[46]。该类型反应器结构简单, 其清洗和维护相对简单, 适合多种微藻大规模培养。

由于微藻遮挡, 板式反应器与管式一样存在光路太窄 (1.6~10 cm, 见表 5) 的问题, 这导致反应器厚度放大困难^[83], 对于较大规模的培养系统大都通过增加反应器单元来实现, 这无疑增加了制造成本和控温难度^[82]。或者在采用内部光源基础上反应器

内设置挡板或者导流板达到强化光照方向的混合效果来实现反应器放大^[84]。但采用内部光源显然增加了运行成本。

5.2.3 发酵罐

在传统发酵罐内, 微藻不需光源而利用有机碳源 (例如葡萄糖) 进行异养培养, 并通过搅拌和底部曝气实现供氧和混合传质, 具有混合效果好、容积传质效率高及极好地条件可控性^[47], 易实现自动化控制。

采用分批培养技术^[34,85]、流加培养技术^[86-87]及连续培养技术^[88]等比较成熟的工业发酵技术均可实现高密度培养微藻, 以上技术的应用主要是要消除底物抑制, 但流加及连续培养可以更好地针对微藻生长特征控制培养基中的底物浓度从而大大提高微藻的细胞密度。发酵罐内微藻异养生长速度快, 单位体积产率高, 生物量大大提高, 培养小球藻密度可高达 116.2 g/L^[13], 同时, 由于不受光的限制, 便于反应器放大优势。但目前利用发酵罐进行微藻异养培养仍限于少数几种微藻, 如 *C. pyrenoidosa*^[86]、*C. protothecoides*^[34]、小球藻 *Chlorella zofingiensis*^[87]、菱形藻 *Nitzschia laevis*^[85]、湖泊红球藻 *Haematococcus lacustris*^[89]等, 且主要用于保健食品和饲料添加剂等的开发^[20], 也有用于生产生物柴油研究^[34,87]。然而, 与自养培养相比, 高密度培养微藻虽然可明显地降低收获成本, 但其运行却需进行灭菌、搅拌、供氧和控温等能耗投入和大量葡萄糖等化工原料投入, 藻生产成本仍较高^[42,90]。因此, 通过微藻异养培养只是单纯来实现大规模生产生物柴油, 可能得到的能量价值将低于物质投入与能耗的价值。但如果利用污水中的营养物质资源化培养微藻则可望改变这一状况, 但也要面对高温灭菌能耗高的问题。

5.2.4 不同微藻培养反应器比较

大规模培养产油微藻技术的核心之一是发展高效光生物反应器, 尽管人们对微藻培养光生物反应器已开展了大量工作, 但由表 6 可见, 要决策大规模生产微藻选用何种反应器是困难的。而利用这些反应器进行污水培养微藻也是困难重重, 其中, 对开放池

(藻类塘) 处理污水的研究和应用最多。今后, 随着两步法生产微藻工艺^[17,29,52]发展和应用, 进行不同类型反应器的选用和组合或许是更好的选择。但如何根据不同藻种、碳源、氮磷等营养源、目标产物、地域气候、微生物污染等因素, 设计和建设具有最

大可能利用太阳光照、占地小、传质效率高、细胞产率高、适应性广、工艺稳定、控制容易, 维护简单及总生产费用低的大规模户外新型高效微藻培养反应器是工程师和研究者门必需要考虑和攻克的, 特别是研发适用于污水培养微藻的反应器。

表 5 板式光生物反应器的运行参数

Table 5 Operating data for flat photobioreactors

Reactor type	Inner diameter (cm)	Area (m ²)	Volume (L)	Temperature (°C)	Algal strain	Productivity		References
						g/(m ² ·d)	g/(L·d)	
Flat tank	10.0	1.20	64		<i>Spirulina maxima</i>	60.0	1.2	[75]
Rigid panels	1.8	8.00	120		<i>C. pyrenoidosa</i>	16.2	1.1	[76]
Vertical alveolar panel	1.6	2.20	25-27		<i>S. platensis</i>	18-24	1.5-2.0	[78-79]
Laminar flat plate	2.5	436.00	6000	25			1.3	[80]
Flat reactor with a tilt angle	2.6	0.63	12		<i>S. platensis</i>	49.4	2.1	[81]
Flat plate	10.0		500	27±2	<i>Nannochloropsis</i> sp.	10.0-14.2		[77]

表 6 不同微藻培养系统的比较

Table 6 Comparison of various culture systems for microalgae

	Raceway ponds	Tubular photobioreactor	Flat photobioreactor	Fermenter
The complexity of system components	Simple	Relatively complex	Relatively complex	Complex and sophisticated
Space required	Extremely high	High	Low	Very low
Variability as to cultivatable species	Limited to a few strains of algae	Nearly all microalgal species	Nearly all microalgal species	Microalgal species that could be cultured heterotrophically or mixotrophically
Weather dependence	Affected by climate and geography	Relatively small impact of climate and geography	Relatively small impact of climate and geography	Weatherproof
Carbon resource	Air	CO ₂	CO ₂	Organic substrate
Contamination risk	Extremely high	Low, some degree of wall growth	Low, some degree of wall growth	Low
Water losses	Extremely high	Almost none	Almost none	Almost none
PE	Low	High	High	
Biomass concentration	Low, approx. 0.1-1.6 g/L	High, approx. 2-10 g/L	High, approx. 2-18 g/L ^[46]	Very high, approx. 2-116 g/L ^[13]
Productivity	Low	High	High	Extremely high
Production period	Long, approx. 6-8 weeks ^[60]	Relatively short, approx. 2-4 weeks	Relatively short, approx. 2-4 weeks ^[60]	Short, approx. 1 weeks
Process control	Not given	Given	Given	Given
Controllability of the production	Little control of culture conditions	Gradients of pH, dissolved oxygen and CO ₂ along the tubes	Difficulty to control culture temperature	Easy
Cleaning and maintenance	Easy to clean up, easy maintenance	Difficult to clean up	Easy to clean up	Easy to clean up
Energy consumption	Low	Relatively high	Relatively low	High
Scale-up	Easy	Relatively easy	Difficult	Difficult
Investment costs	Low	High	Relatively low	High
Cost of production	Low	Relatively low	Relatively low	High
Harvesting costs	High	Relatively low	Relatively low	Low

6 结语

微藻能源顺应我国新能源及低碳经济发展的大趋势,符合“不与人争粮、不与粮争地”的国家生物能源发展战略^[9]。利用污水进行微藻的生产可实现能源生产、污水净化和 CO₂ 减排的高度耦合,不仅能实现污水低能耗资源化处理,还可获得生物能源以及其他高附加值产品,具有重要环境、社会、经济意义。但该生产过程影响因素多,技术的综合难度大,要真正实现实用化、工业化、产业化还需要作大量艰巨的研究工作,最大限度优化和组合藻种、营养条件、培养方式、培养环境及微藻生物反应器等因素,通过高效光生物反应器及生产工艺创新才可实现其实用化、经济化、效益化目标。

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