# ความสามารถในการผลิตเอทานอลจากกากน้ำตาลอ้อยโดยระบบยีสต์ผสมของ Saccharomyces cerevisiae M30 และ Kluyveromyces marxianus DMKU 3-1042



นาย เอกสิทธิ์ เอียคปุ่ม

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิศวกรรมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาวิศวกรรมเคมี ภาควิชาวิศวกรรมเคมี คณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2552 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

## ETHANOL PRODUCTIVITY FROM CANE MOLASSES BY MIXED CULTURE SYSTEM OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE M30 AND KLUYVEROMYCES MARXIANUS DMKU 3-1042

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Engineering Program in Chemical Engineering

Department of Chemical Engineering

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เอกสิทธ์ เอียดปุ่ม: ความสามารถในการผลิตเอทานอลจากกากน้ำตาลอ้อยโดยระบบยีสต์ผสม ของ Saccharomyces cerevisiae M30 และ Kluyveromyces marxianus DMKU 3-1042. (ETHANOL PRODUCTIVITY FROM CANE MOLASSES BY MIXED CULTURE SYSTEM OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE M30 AND KLUYVEROMYCES MARXIANUS DMKU 3-1042) อ. ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก : รศ. คร. เหมือนเคือน พิศาลพงศ์, 117 หน้า.

พลังงานหมุนเวียนเอทานอลได้รับความสนใจเพิ่มขึ้น เนื่องจากมีคุณสมบัติที่เป็นประโยชน์หลาย ประการ เช่น เป็นพลังงานสะอาคและผลิตได้จากการหมักชีวมวล อุตสาหกรรมการหมักโดยทั่วไปมักจะ ใช้เซลล์ยีสต์ในการหมัก ส่วนมากแล้วจุลินทรีย์เหล่านี้จะมีความเหมาะสมในการเจริญเติบโตที่สภาวะ อุณหภูมิในช่วง 25 - 35 องศาเซลเซียส นอกจากนี้การหมักเอทานอลที่อุณหภูมิสูงมีข้อคีหลายอย่างเช่น สามารถทำงานในช่วงอุณหภูมิที่กว้างขึ้น ลดต้นทุนการหล่อเย็น ลดความเสี่ยงจากการปนเปื้อน ดังนั้น กระบวนการนี้จึงเหมาะสมสำหรับการใช้ในประเทศเขตร้อนที่มีอุณหภูมิเฉลี่ยสูงตลอดทั้งปี คังนั้นในงาน นี้จึงทำการศึกษาการหมักเอทานอลโดยยืสต์ทนอุณหภูมิสูง Kluyveromyces marxianus DMKU 3-1042 และ Saccharomyces cerevisiae M30 ในระบบเซลล์เคี่ยวและระบบเซลล์ผสม ทำการตรวจสอบโคยใช้ ระบบเซลล์แขวนลอยและระบบเซลล์ตรึงภายในแอลจีเนทเสริมใยบวบ และเซลล์ตรึงบนเส้นใยของรัง ใหมบางโดยใช้น้ำอ้อยและกากน้ำตาลเป็นแหล่งพลังงานคาร์บอนที่ความเข้มข้นน้ำตาลเริ่มค้น 220 กรัม ต่อลิตรพบว่าการหมักเอทานอลโดยระบบเซลล์ผสมที่ถูกตรึงโดยใช้รังใหมบางเป็นระบบที่มี ประสิทธิภาพมากที่สุด ภายใต้สภาวะการหมักแบบกะโดยใช้ขวดเขย่าขนาด 500 มิลลิลิตร พบว่าการตรึง เซลล์ของระบบเซลล์ผสม สามารถผลิตเอทานอลได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพสูงทั้งจากน้ำอ้อยและกากน้ำตาล ซึ่ง ได้ความเข้มข้นเอทานอลถึง 71.84 - 80.65 กรัมต่อลิตร ที่อุณหภูมิดำเนินการ 37 - 40 องศาเซลเซียส สำหรับการใช้การตรึงเซลล์ระบบเซลล์ผสมบนรังใหมบางในถึงปฏิกรณ์แบบแพคเบคขนาด 1 ลิตร สำหรับการหมักแบบต่อเนื่องภายใต้สภาวะไม่ควบคุมอุณหภูมิ พบว่าได้ผลผลิตสูงสุดที่ 14.18 ± 0.06 กรัม ต่อลิตรต่อชั่วโมงที่อัตราการเจือจาง 0.21 ต่อชั่วโมง โคยใต้ความเข้มข้นของเอทานอล 70.88 ± 0.31กรัม ต่อลิตร และ ใค้ความเข้มข้นของเอทานอลสูงสุด 86.33 ± 1.34 กรัมต่อลิตร เมื่อคำเนินการที่อัตราการเจือ จาง 0.10 ต่อชั่วโมง การตรึงเซลล์โคยระบบผสมที่สามารถรักษาเซลล์ให้มีชีวิตและทำงานได้ปกติใน ขณะที่วัสคุศรึงเซลล์ มีคุณสมบัติเชิงกลที่ดี มีความเสถียรและมีประสิทธิภาพสูงสำหรับการใช้งานใน ระยะยาว สืบเนื่องจากผลการทคลองจึงควรมีการทคสอบการผลิตในขนาคที่ใหญ่ เพื่อใช้เป็นข้อมลในการ พัฒนาสู่การผลิตในระดับอุตสาหกรรมต่อไป

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AKEKASIT EIADPUM: ETHANOL PRODUCTIVITY FROM CANE MOLASSES BY MIXED CULTURE SYSTEM OF *SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE* M30 AND *KLUYVEROMYCES MARXIANUS* DMKU 3-1042. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. MUENDUEN PHISALAPHONG, Ph.D., 117 pp.

A renewable energy, ethanol gains more interest because of its benefits such as clean energy and production from biomass fermentation. Industrial fermentation is typically performed using yeast cells. Most of these organisms grow optimally at a temperature range of 25-35°C. On the other hand, ethanol fermentation at high temperature offers many advantages since it can work in a wide temperature range, reduce cooling cost and reduce risk of contamination. The later process, therefore, is suitable for the use in tropical countries, where the average temperature is high throughout the year. Hence, in the present work, ethanol fermentations using thermotolerant yeast, Kluyveromyces marxianus DMKU 3-1042 and Saccharomyces cerevisiae M30 in monoculture and mixed cultures were studied. The cultures in forms of suspended cells and immobilized cells by entrapment within the alginate-loofa matrix (ALM) and adsorption on the fibrous of thin shell silk cocoon were used for the investigation with sugar cane juice/cane molasses as a carbon source at the initial sugar concentration of 220 g/l. The ethanol fermentation by the mixed culture system using thin shell silk cocoon as a carrier was found to be the most effective system. Under batch fermentation in 500 ml Erlenmeyer shaking-flasks, the immobilized mixed culture was found capable of highly efficient ethanol production from both sugar cane juice and cane molasses with the final ethanol concentration of 71.84-80.65 g/l at operating temperature of 37-40°C. Under uncontrolled temperature condition in 1-L continuous packed-bed reactor using the mixed culture immobilized on thin shell silk cocoon fibers, the optimum of productivity (14.18  $\pm$  0.06 g/l h) was obtained at 0.21 h<sup>-1</sup> of dilution rate with ethanol concentration of  $70.88 \pm 0.31$  g/l, whereas, the maximum of ethanol concentration (86.33  $\pm$  1.34 g/l) was obtained at 0.10 h<sup>-1</sup> of dilution rate. The immobilized mixed culture was able to remain viable and functioned normally as well as the carrier had good mechanical strength, stability and high potential for the application for long term use. Based on the results of this work, a large scale study is recommended in order to develop an industrial production process.

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