

عنوان مقاله:

Dibenzothiophene desulfurization by Rhodococcus erythropolis SHTAY in stirred tank bioreactor

محل انتشار:

بيستُ دومين كنْگره ميكروب شناسي ايران (مجازي) (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Fatemeh Davoodi-Dehaghani - Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Barshan-tashnizi - Department of Life Science Engineering, Faculty of New Sciences and Technologies, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim: The world is moving towards zero-sulfur fossil fuels. Among the different technologies to remove sulfur from petroleum, biodesulfurization (BDS) is an effective approach. It's based on the sulfur metabolism in some of the living systems including archaeal, bacterial, and fungal members. BDS occurs at ambient temperature and pressure with high selectivity, without undesirable side-products. It significantly reduces sulfur content in a costeffective manner. In recent years, Rhodococcus erythropolis SHTAV has been identified and introduced as a bacterium capable of desulfurizing resistant sulfur-containing compounds including dibenzothiophene (DBT) in fossil fuels.Methods: Rhodococcus erythropolis SHTAY was cultivated in a minimal culture medium (BMV) including the phosphate buffer solution, the metals solution, and the vitamins solution. BMV medium had glycerol (Δ g/L) and DBT as the only source of carbon and the only source of sulfur. In the middle of the logarithmic phase, the SHTAY cells were precipitated by centrifuge and were eluted by the phosphate buffer solution. Then, according to the determined relation between optical absorbance in 55° nm and dry cell weight, the prepared resting cells of SHTAY were added to the biphasic system (mixture of Y:1 n-tetradecane/water) up to 10 gDCW/L. DBT concentration was Y mM and the process was run in a ۳L bioreactor (۳۰ oC, pH ۶, ۴۰۰ rpm, and ۱ vvm). Results: The specific desulfurization activity in the first two hours was measured by HPLC based on Y-HBP production. It was 1.Y micromole Y-HBP/gDCW.min.Conclusion: This study demonstrates that R. erythropolis SHTAY has desired specific activity of DBT .desulfurization in the stirred tank bioreactor. Therefore SHTAY can be used for improving fossil fuels

كلمات كليدى:

.Rhodococcus erythropolis SHTAY; stirred tank bioreactor; fossil fuels

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1279140

