The Optimization of Macronutrient For Hydrogen Production by Chlamydomonas reinhardtti in Sulfur-Deprived Circumstance

Ji Hye Jo¹, Donghee Park², Jong Moon Park^{1,2}

¹School of Environmental Science and Engineering, ²Department of Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang, Korea 790-784

TEL: +82-54-279-5963, FAX: +82-54-279-8659

Abstract

The photobiological hydrogen production by *Chlamydomonas reinhardtti* during deprivation of sulfur has been investigated. Under sulfur deprivation, the photosystem Π (PS Π) activity in chloroplast is inhibited and subsequently the activity of photosynthetic H_2O oxidation and O_2 evolution decreases. However, such a nutrient stress does not affect the rate of mitochondrial respiration. When the level of O_2 evolved by photosynthesis decreases to that of O_2 assimilated by respiration, a sealed culture quickly becomes anaerobic in the light and the cells induce a reversible hydrogenase. It is known that in vitro hydrogenase activity under sulfur deprivation is two times higher than anaerobic adaptation. The objective of this research is to search the fundamental mechanisms of H_2 production by C. reinhardtti under sulfur deprivation. The optimization of several factors for H_2 production such as strain type, nutrient composition, temperature, pH, and light intensity is required to maximize the amount of H_2 . This experiment focuses on the effect of the macronutrient such as sulfur, phosphorus, and nitrogen in the TAP medium on the growth of microalgae and the H_2 production to evaluate optimum S/N/P ratio of the medium.

References

- Anastasios Melis, Liping Zhang, Marc Forestier, Maria L. Ghirardi, and Michael Seibert (2000), "Sustained Photobiological Hydrogen Gas Production upon Reversible Inactivation of Oxygen Evolution in the Green Alga Chlamydomonas reinhardtii", Plant Physiol. 122, 127-136.
- Martin Winkler, Anja Hemschemeier, Cecilia Gotor, Anastasios Melis and Thomas Happe (2002), "[Fe]-hydrogenases in green algae:photo-fermentation and hydrogen evolution under sulfur deprivation", *International Journal. of Hydrogen Energy* 27, 1431-1439.