

Study on Converting Glycerol to 2,3-Butanediol by Suspended and Immobilized Bacterial Strains

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ABSTRACT

Among the promising chemical, 2,3-butanediol (2,3-BDO) is a bio-based diols, which for a wide range of applications in food and cosmetic industry, antifreezes and additives. This study is reported the isolation of two strains *Klebsiella* sp. Wu1 and *K. pneumoniae* Wu2, capable to convert glycerol in to 2,3-BDO. The effects of pH, carbon and nitrogen substrate concentration, aeration and agitation rate on the production of 2,3-BDO were investigated. Peptone was a better nitrogen source when considering the 2,3-BDO production performance. The 2,3-butanediol formation reached a maximum yield were 7.2 and 8.4 g/l for *Klebsiella* sp. Wu1 and *K. pneumoniae* Wu2 in batch culture, respectively, when glycerol concentration were 40 and 60 g/L. Additionally, the study was also to focus on the feasibility of production of 2,3-BDO using PVA-PU immobilized-cell beads in the fluidized bed reactor. The effect of typical process variables such as hydraulic retention (HRT), influent glycerol concentration level and particle number density on 2,3-BDO production were studied. The maximum 2,3-BDO production by immobilized *Klebsiella* sp. Wu1 and *K. pneumoniae* Wu2 beads in fluidized bed reactor were 16.35 and 17.12 g/L at HRT of 24h, respectively.

Keywords : 2,3-butanediol、glycerol、immobilization、fluidized bed reactor、Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA)、polyurethane (PU)、*K. pneumoniae*、*Klebsiella* sp.

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