

Spent sulphite liquor utilization by xylose-assimilating yeast *pachysolen tannophilus*, capable of bioethanol producing

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Abstract. The xylose-assimilating capacity of yeast *Pachysolen tannophilus* to utilize sugars in spent sulphite liquor samples (pulp mill waste) with a different concentration of hexoses and pentoses was studied. The consumption of hexoses (D-glucose, D-mannose, D-galactose) and pentose (D-xylose) in such substrates reached 90.0-97.5% and 49.12-67.45%, respectively. The ethanol production from sugars in spent sulphite liquor by different strains of the yeast *P. tannophilus* was demonstrated. The maximum specific rate and ethanol yield reached 9.32-11.45 g l⁻¹ and 0.28-0.37 g g sugars⁻¹, respectively. Thus, the principle possibility of using xylose-assimilating *P. tannophilus* yeast to obtain bioethanol from sulfite liquor with a different ratio of hexoses and pentoses was proved. According to theoretical calculations, this method will provide up to 42.6 liters of ethanol from 100 kg of sulfite liquor containing 55.6% D-xylose, 24.7% D-glucose, 8.7% D-mannose, 7.6% D-galactose, 3.7% L-arabinose. A future-oriented perspective on bioethanol production from pulp and paper industry wastes by the yeast *P. tannophilus* is considered.

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1 Introduction

Nowadays the state Policy of the Russian Federation strictly regulates industrial wastewater discharge, that can have a negative ecological impact on surface water and groundwater [1]. Spent sulphite liquor (pulp mill waste) usually contains mixes of different sugars [2,3]. Their presence creates the favorable conditions for growth of different pathogenic microorganisms, that reduces water quality in cities and limits its domestic use [4]. Therefore, efficient method development strategy for sugar utilization from wastewater have become the most important objective to reduce anthropogenic pressures on freshwater ecosystems.

It is known that spent sulphite liquor, a by-product in the manufacture of wood pulp by the sulfite process, contains significant amounts of hexoses and pentoses except toxic impurities [3,5,6]. The yeast *Pachysolen tannophilus* has been identified as being able to convert D-glucose, D-mannose, D-galactose and D-xylose to ethanol, so it is a unique biocatalyst for hexoses and pentoses utilization from pulp mill waste and wastewater [7,8]. Today, however, bioethanol is by far the most widely available; it is an important product in the fuel market as a motor fuel or a gasoline additive. It seems to be a viable contender to replace fossil fuels [9].

The purpose of the present study is therefore to analyze the efficient degree of hemicellulose-derived sugars utilization in spent sulfite liquor and evaluate the bioethanol production level by different strains of *P. tannophilus*.

2 Methods

The strains of xylose-assimilating yeast *P.tannophilus* Y-1532, Y-1533 and Y-1534 (Museum of Microorganisms, All-Russian Research Institute of Hydrolysis, St. Petersburg) were chosen for the experience. The yeasts were grown in 750 ml round-bottom flasks containing 100 ml of the medium with 2.0% D-xylose, 2.0% peptone and 0.5% yeast extract on a shaker (100 rpm) at +30±20C for 24 h. After that *P.tannophilus* biomass for fermentations were reached in diluted spent sulphite liquor samples under control limited aeration in 1.8 L fermenter Biostat M at +30±20C, pH=5.0±0.5, 600 rpm, 10-12 h [10]. The three samples of spent sulphite liquor (Svetogorsk Pulp and Paper Mill) with different amount of hexoses and pentoses (SSL No. 1-3) were provided by

All-Russian Research Institute of Hydrolysis, (St. Petersburg), Table 1. The inhibitors concentrations (%): 0.002 (furfural), 0.01 (hydroxymethylfurfural), 0.8 (lignin derivatives) and 0.10 g l-1 acetic acid [11]. The samples of spent sulphite liquor were reached ammonium sulfate (0.05%) and superphosphate (0.03%) after that fermented under control limited aeration in fermenter Biostat M at +30±20C, pH=4.5±0.5, 600 rpm, 36 h. The inoculation yeast concentration was 15 g l-1 (dry75%). Inoculation was performed using cultures in the middle of the exponential growth phase. The concentration of reducing sugars was determined with the Foelling reagent.

Ethanol and different sugars were determined by gas chromatography using a Vista 600 device (Varian, USA) with a steel column (2000×3 mm). Ethanol was determined under the following condition: stationary phase, Cromosorb-101, temperature of the column 1000C, temperature of the evaporation 1200C, carrier gas helium, flow rate 20 ml min-1, detector flame-ionization type, internal standard isobutanol. Different hexoses and pentose was determined under the following conditions: stationary phase, Cromosorb-100, temperature of the column 2000C, temperature of the evaporation 1200C, carrier gas nitrogen, flow rate 30 ml min-1, detector flame-ionization type, internal standard sorbitol. The error for each experimental value is no higher than 5.0%.

3 Results and Discussion

It is known that the composition of monosaccharides in spent sulfite liquor depends on the type of plant material. Thus, softwood spent sulfite liquor contains predominantly hexoses (D-glucose, D-mannose, D-galactose, and L-ramnose), whereas pentoses (D-xylose and L-arabinose) are the major sugars in hardwood spent sulfite liquor [2,3]. Therefore, we used samples of softwood spent sulfite liquor (SSL No. 1) as well as hardwood and softwood mixes (SSL No. 2-3) with different concentrations and percent composition of hexoses and pentoses (Table 1). The substrates were fermented with a batch culture of the yeast *P. tannophilus* Y-1532, which is the convenient investigating object for bioconversion of D-xylose [11,12]. The degrees of reducing sugar concentrations as well as the ethanol concentration and ethanol yield were calculated (Table 2).

Table 1. The quantitative composition of sugars in different samples of spent sulphite liquor (SSL)

Sample number	SUGARS								
	<i>hexoses</i>					<i>pentoses</i>			
	concentration, g l ⁻¹					% of total	concentration, g l ⁻¹		% of total
	D-glucose	D-mannose	D-galactose	L-rhamnose	D-xylose		L-arabinose		
SSL No. 1	11.20±0.52	20.80±1.02	0.0	0.80±0.04	72.25	9.00±0.32	3.60±0.12	27.75	
SSL No. 2	3.75±0.13	16.60±0.83	3.33±0.07	0.95±0.03	59.00	12.93±0.60	4.17±0.16	41.00	
SSL No. 3	2.80±0.07	7.95±0.31	2.45±0.12	0.50±0.02	41.80	17.85±0.84	1.20±0.04	58.20	

Table 2. Bioconversion of sugars in spent sulphite liquor by *P. tannophilus* Y-1532

Sample number	SUGARS			ETHANOL	
	Total, g l ⁻¹	% of total		Concentration, g l ⁻¹	Yield, g g sugars ⁻¹
		<i>hexoses</i>	<i>pentoses</i>		
SSL No.1	45.40±1.73	97.50	57.14	11.45±0.46	0.37±0.01
SSL No. 2	41.70±1.05	93.4	49.12	9.32±0.41	0.28±0.01
SSL No. 3	32.75±1.08	90.00	67.45	11.13±0.49	0.33±0.01

The hexose utilization efficiency by yeast cells in each case was significantly higher (90.0-97.5%). The maximal pentoses consumption (67.45%) was shown for **SSL No. 3** in which the amount of different hexoses was the lowest possible. The best ethanol concentration and ethanol yield were 11.13-11.45 g l⁻¹ and 0.33-0.37 g g⁻¹ of consumed sugars, respectively, in **SSL No. 1** where hexoses were predominant (72.25%) and in **SSL No. 3** where pentoses were predominant (67.45%). So, there is a principal possibility to use xylose-assimilating yeast *P.*

tannophilus to obtain bioethanol from spent sulfite liquor with a various amount of hexoses and pentoses.

It is known that xylose-assimilating *P. tannophilus* strains are typically characterised by different levels of ethanol production from D-glucose and D-xylose, the main sugars of sulfite waste liquor [13,14]. Therefore, the efficiency of ethanol fermentation from sample **SSL No. 3** was evaluated for various *P. tannophilus* strains (Table 3).

Table 3. Ethanol production from sugars of SSL No. 3 by the different strains of the yeast *P. tannophilus*

Strain number	Utilized, %		Ethanol	
	D-glucose	D-xylose	Concentration, g l ⁻¹	Volumetric rate, g l ⁻¹ h ⁻¹
Y-1532	97.0	72.00	11.13±0.49	0.33±0.01
Y-1534		79.00	12.68±0.62	0.53±0.02
Y-1533		76.00	14.07±0.53	0.58±0.02

It is easily seen the difference between the degree of D-xylose consumption and the efficiency of bioethanol production by yeast cells. The maximum ethanol concentration and volumetric ethanol productivity were obtained with sugar utilization in SSL No. 3 by the culture of *P. tannophilus* Y-1533 and reached 14.07±0.70 g l⁻¹ and 0.58±0.03 g l⁻¹ h⁻¹, respectively.

This strain can be used as a biocatalyst for producing ethanol from spent sulfite liquor. According to theoretical estimations, the application of such method allows to provide 42.6 liters of bioethanol from 100 kg of spent sulfite liquor, contained 55.6% of D-xylose, 24.7% of D-glucose, 8.7% of D-mannose, 7.6% of D-galactose and 3.7% of L-arabinose. So, ethanol yield will

be increased of 70% compared to traditional method of hexose fermentation [15,16].

The sulfite process is currently in wide use in more than 25 the pulp and paper companies in the Northwestern Federal District [17-22]. However, an effective strategy for recovery of hemicelluloses by biochemical utilization has not yet been determined due to the presence of toxic impurities as well as high D-xylose level that cannot be fermented by the yeasts *Saccharomyces* sp. and *Shizosaccharomyces* sp.

The inclusion of xylose-assimilating yeast *P. tannophilus* as a new biocatalyst in standard hydrolysis and fermentation production process does not require any principal changes. However, the yeast strains are able to ferment D-xylose to ethanol using microaerobic conditions. So, technological formalization of this method will lead to modernization process of the pulp and paper industry companies in the Northwestern Federal District of Russian Federation.

4 Conclusions

The principal possibility of using xylose-assimilating yeast *P. tannophilus* for spent sulphite liquor utilization associated with the production of bioethanol has been established. The inclusion of this biocatalyst in the standard hydrolysis and fermentation production scheme will significantly reduce the financial costs for the pulp and paper mill wastewater treatment.

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