

Statistical Approach of Nutrient Optimization for Microalgae Cultivation

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Abstract. The Plackett-Burman Design (PBD) was applied to study fresh water microalgae cultivation using *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 to select the influential nutrient factors for biomass and lipid production. The PBD for 13 trials from 11 nutrient factors with 3 levels was studied in the mixotrophic cultivation at 28 °C under 16:8 light and dark photoperiods over 7 days of cultivation time. Two influential factors were chosen as glucose and cobalt chloride hexahydrate to further design via Box-Behnken Design (BBD) in order to optimize the cultivation of this microalgae for biodiesel production. The 17 trials of 3 factors and 3 levels of BBD experimental design technique were applied with varying factors of glucose (20-40 g/L), cobalt chloride hexahydrate (0.01-0.04 mg/L) and light intensity (4,500-7,500 Lux) under 16:8 light and dark photoperiods over 7 days of cultivation time at 28 °C. Result showed that *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 cultivation yield 0.52 g/L biomass and 0.31 g/L lipid production resulting in approximately 60% of lipid production when cultivated in 20.05 g/L glucose, 0.04 mg/L CoCl₂·6H₂O under light intensity of 4,614 Lux with the supplementation of 4.38 g/L NaHCO₃ coupled with 1 g/L of both NaNO₃ and KH₂PO₄. Under statically mixotrophic cultivation, result indicated that *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 had potential to produce high lipid content for biodiesel application and biomass production for nutraceutical application. Further experiment with the longer cultivation period up to 2 weeks would implement not only for monitoring the growth kinetics but also evaluating the suitable type of fatty acid production.

1 Introduction

Chlorella is a unicellular green microalgae existing in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Its biomass consists of approximately 68% protein, 13% fat, 10% carbohydrates 6% ash and 3% moisture. This strain contains not only at least 18 amino acids mainly glutamic acid, aspartic acid, leucine, alanine, valine and arginine but also multivitamin such as A, B₁, B₆, B₁₂, C, E, K₁, folic acid and pantothenic acid. Pigments in forms of chlorophylls, carotenes and lutein are also found in amount of 2,770, 77.9 and 220 mg/100 g-dry weight. Many minerals in forms of potassium, calcium, magnesium and iron are also included [1].

When these *Chlorella sp.* strains were grown under favorable or stress culture conditions, the successfully biomass cultivation under mixotrophically attracts many health food and feed because of the capability of accumulating as high as 60% (w/w, on dry-weight basis) oil within cells. The prospect of gaining high biomass concentration, different biochemical of choice and high biomass yield conversion is appealing to the application of mixotrophic cultures for commercial production. [2-8]. Previously, effects of media compositions on biomass and lipid accumulation of the isolate *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8990 were investigated under PBD with mixotrophic cultivation conditions. Under this experimental design there were 15 different runs with ten factors-yeast extract, KH₂PO₄, MgSO₄, FeSO₄, MnCl₂,

CuSO₄, Na₂MoO₄, H₃BO₃, ZnSO₄ and pH had been reported [7].

The lipids and fatty acids of this species have already been investigated and reported that mostly the major lipids found in this strain contain C16 and C18 fatty acyl groups, including C16:0, C16:2, C18:1, C18:2 and C18:3 [9-11]. However, the lipid productivity varies significantly among species [12]. In terms of food and feed applications, this microalgae grown under specific conditions can be used to produce compounds with nutritional benefits to human health such as carotenoids, β-carotene, neoxanthin, astaxanthin, sulphated polysaccharide β-(1,3)-glucan, recombinant proteins, methylcobalamin (vitamin B₁₂), antioxidant and anti-inflammatory as anticancer peptides [13-17]. Moreover, the lipid content contained in this oleaginous microalgae accelerates the further green algae research on the bulk of their fatty acids as saturated and unsaturated C18, a composition similar to that of vegetable oils. Especially on a freshwater, fast-growing green alga *Chlorella vulgaris*, has different lipid production capabilities (50% of dry weight) under natural conditions [18]. Its mixotrophic growth modes with the different kinds of major and minor nutrient sources and development of cultivation designs for application of a renewable diesel for biorefinery have been investigated [19-21].

A number of factors is involved in the economically feasible culturing of microalgae such as nutrient

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availability, optimum light and temperature leading to yield high lipid content and growth rate [22].

For *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411, there is absolutely no research that investigate this strain. To address these issues associated with the cultivation of this freshwater microalga *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 as a new screening species in culture collection. This present paper was studied to identify and evaluate the nutrient cultivation effect on pure culture of *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 designed for chosen the necessary nutrient for cultivation using (PBD) statistical experiment. The optimized range of the selected parameters screened by PBD were further optimization using Box-Benkhken Design (BBD) of response surface methodology were investigated.

2 Materials and methods

2.1. Microalgae strain and growth media

Chlorella sp. TISTR 8411 from Culture Collection of Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research. This strain was grown in mixotrophic condition with modified Tris-Acetate-Phosphate, TAP (Phytotech Lab, U.S.) at recommend doses (3.17 g/L, pH 7) coupled with of both 3 g/L glucose and sodium bicarbonate. The cultivation at 28°C with 6,000 Lux of light intensity. Single colony were observed in TAP agar and microscopically photograph with 10X amplification.

Initial cell concentrations of *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 were determined by hemocytometer at 2.5×10^7 cells/mL equivalent to the absorbance 680 nm at 2.5 AU by using a UV/Visible spectrophotometer (Jenway 7200, UK). This inoculum number was maintained to all the runs.

2.2 Inoculum preparation

A 100 mL of inoculum was prepared in TAP medium, then incubated at room temperature at 28°C with 36 W cool white lights (Phillips, China). This culture was grown mixotrophically under 16:8 light and dark photoperiods at room temperature for 4 days. During the light period, the light intensity at the surface was 6,000 Lux. The initial cell density at 2.5×10^7 cells/mL was inoculated to the rectangular vessels for 7 days as a batch culture in the PBD. Samples were collected from each batch to measure the biomass concentration and lipid content after day 7 cultivation period.

2.3 Analytical methods

2.3.1 Biomass concentration

For dry cell weight of the *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411, 150 mL of the culture broth were used in this study. The biomass concentrations were determined by the dry cell weight determination after centrifugation at 3,800 rpm for 20 min. After washing twice with distilled water, cell pellet was dried in freeze dryer at 0.120 mbar, -50°C for 2 days.

2.3.2 Total lipid concentration

The total lipid aliquots were extracted from lyophilized biomass, then the total lipid concentrations were determined by a single-step modified method according to Axelsson *et. al.* 2014 with a mixture of chloroform: methanol (1:2v/v) during the application of 90 min in a sonicator bath at 20 kHz, 60 W. A 0.73% NaCl water solution was then added to 2:1:0.8 system of chloroform: methanol: water (v/v/v) in duplicate for the extraction of the algae until cell color turned whitish. The extracted total lipid was centrifuged to obtain a clear supernatant and the solvent was removed by hot air oven drying at 70°C until a dry lipid was obtained. The total lipids were measure gravimetrically and the lipid contents were estimated according to PBD of the twice of triplicate data in each experimental run.

2.4 Experimental design

The PBD was used for evaluation the influential nutrient factors for biomass and lipid production. The selected nutrient factors were then chosen to further BBD.

2.4.1 The influential nutrient factors PBD

The PBD consisted of 11 factors (A-K). Factors for PBD were experimented with the concentrations in g/L of (A) glucose; 20-30, (B) NaHCO₃; 1.5-6.0, (C) KH₂PO₄; 0.85-3.4, (D) KNO₃; 0.25-1.0 (E) NaNO₃; 0.25-1.0 (F) yeast extract; 0.2 - 0.4 and the concentrations mg/L of (G) Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O; 0.03 - 1.0 (H) MnCl₂·4H₂O; 0.45-1.8, (J) CoCl₂·6H₂O; 0.01 - 0.04, (K) MgSO₄·7H₂O; 0.85-3.4 and (L) FeCl₃·6H₂O; 0.5-1.5. Each factor was tested at three levels as (-1), medium (0) and high (1). To identify these factors, the significant influential parameters on both of biomass and lipid production were chosen. Factors were carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and trace elements [4, 23, 24]. The 13 designed experiments were ran with each of 150 mL of 10% inoculum in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks containing 2.5×10^7 cells/mL. Culture mediums under static culture 6,000 Lux, 16:8 h light and dark photoperiod for 7 days (Fig. 1.) The biomass and total lipid concentration were estimated by harvesting 150 mL of 7 days of culture after that all experiments were measured gravimetrically.



Fig. 1. Cultivation of *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411

2.4.2 Optimization and response surface methodology

BBD was used to optimize the concentration of the nutrients factors selected, together with light intensity. 17 experiments was run and performed in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks containing 150 mL medium prepared together with a fixed concentration of 4.38 g/L NaHCO₃ coupled with 1 g/L of both NaNO₃ and KH₂PO₄ 10% of inoculum containing 2.5 × 10⁷ cell/mL of cells was added to the 150 mL culture medium. The cultures were conducted under illumination 16:8 h light and dark photoperiods. The responses were estimated by harvesting 150 mL of 7 days cultivation time. All experiments were measured gravimetrically.

Optimization by response surface methodology was represented by quadratic model which was fitted via the response surface regression procedure, using the following second-order polynomial equation (1):

$$= \beta_0 + \sum \beta_i x_i + \sum \beta_{ii} x_i^2 + \dots \dots \dots \sum \beta_{ij} x_i x_j \quad (1)$$

Where x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 , represent the coded level of the independent variables as described in table 2 and β_0 , β_i and β_j ($i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$) are coefficient estimates, where, β_0 is the interception term, β_i is the linear term, β_{ii} is the interaction term. For the predicted responses, y_1 stands for lipid content whereas, y_2 stands for biomass concentration. The accuracy and general ability of the above polynomial model could be evaluated by the coefficient of determination (R^2). Appropriate model significance was determined from the experiment data and was analyzed by using the statistical software, Design Expert version 11 (STAT-EASE Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA) was used to fit the equations by regression analysis developed and also for the evaluation of the statistical significant of the equations. The three dimensional graphical representation response surface graphs were determined. The data were analyzed to estimate the coefficient of regression of experiment data. The response surface graph was analyzed by ANOVA to determine the significance of each term in the fitted equations and to estimate the goodness of fit in each case. The responses obtained were subjected to ANOVA and the significant variables ($p < 0.05$) were optimized for their concentrations of biomass and total lipid concentration.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Morphological characteristics

Chlorella sp. TISTR 8411 is a green eukaryotic microalgae belonging to the division Chlorophyta in the genus *Chlorella*, which explored since a well known *C. vulgaris*. It has utilized as many proposes, such as pharmaceuticals, animal feed, aquaculture, dyes and cosmetics. As shown in Fig. 2, *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 showed approximately 10 μm in diameter of spherical shape without flagella and contained pigments chlorophyll-a and -b in its chloroplast as shown in Fig. 2. Generally, its cytoplasm

contained the gel-like substance, which is composed of water, soluble proteins and minerals [18].

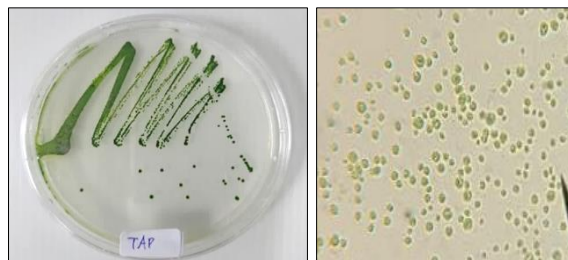


Fig. 2. Morphological structure of *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 in TAP agar and under microscope with 10x amplification

During the exponential growth phase, this microalgae cell showed the dispersion in TAP medium and modified medium. The cells aggregation to lumps under static cultivation were observed after the cells reached the stationary phase. This observation might be associated with elevated pH due to CO₂ level or the dissociation of sodium hydrogen carbonate, nitrate and phosphate assimilation [18].

3.2 Screening of influential factors using PBD

In this study, PBD was applied to study fresh water microalgae cultivation using *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 to select the influential nutrient factors for biomass and lipid production. The PBD for 13 trials from 11 nutrients factors with 3 levels was studied in the mixotrophic cultivation at 28°C under 16:8 light and dark photoperiods over 7 days of cultivation time.

Under mixotrophic cultivation condition, results (obtained from the different parameters in three levels of the 11 factors) showed that glucose and CoCl₂·6H₂O were determined as expected with high contribution parameters in biomass and lipid production (Table 1). The factors NaHCO₃, KH₂PO₄, KNO₃ and CoCl₂·6H₂O had positive coefficients on biomass production of *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411. The other parameters had no significant effects on lipid production. In cases of lipid content, all parameters had negative effects.

The relationship between biomass concentration and lipid production in microalgae cell can be best described by the linear equations for biomass and lipid production. Results on PBD experiments were represented as these Equations (2), (3) under mixotrophic culture condition given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biomass (g/L)} = & 0.688 - 0.005 \text{ glucose} + 0.046 \text{ NaHCO}_3 \\ & + 0.008 \text{ KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + 0.021 \text{ KNO}_3 - 0.092 \text{ NaNO}_3 - 0.649 \\ & \text{yeast extract} - 0.452 \text{ Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.082 \text{ MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \\ & + 0.894 \text{ CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.014 \text{ MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.01 \text{ FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}; \\ & R^2 = 0.967 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lipid (g/L)} = & 0.596 - 0.006 \text{ glucose} - 0.010 \text{ NaHCO}_3 - \\ & 0.005 \text{ KH}_2\text{PO}_4 - 0.021 \text{ KNO}_3 - 0.095 \text{ NaNO}_3 - 0.265 \\ & \text{yeast extract} - 0.803 \text{ Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.005 \text{ MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \\ & - 2.903 \text{ CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.011 \text{ MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.054 \\ & \text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}; R^2 = 0.888 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

According to the experimental results in table 1, the run 6 showed the maximum biomass concentration of 0.589 under 30 g/L glucose, 6 g/L NaHCO₃, 3.4 g/L KH₂PO₄, 0.25 g/L KNO₃, 0.25 g/L NaNO₃, 0.2 g/L yeast extract, 0.1 mg/L Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O, 0.45 mg/L MnCl₂·4H₂O, 0.04 mg/L CoCl₂·6H₂O, 3.4 mg/L MgSO₄·7H₂O and 0.5 mg/L FeCl₃·6H₂O.

Two influential factors were chosen as glucose and cobalt chloride hexahydrate to further design via BBD in order to optimize the cultivation of this microalga for biodiesel production because they gave the higher percentage contributions than other parameters. Moreover, perturbation graph effect showed curved shape. In terms of microalgae growth, glucose was considered as the major carbon source for supplement in mixotrophic cultivation. It also was the essential compound for photosynthesis for algae growth and reproduction. For mineral as CoCl₂·6H₂O, it was chosen among other trace elements because cobalt (Co²⁺) might be attributed to the disruption of algal metabolism by inactivation of the photosynthetic machinery. Previously, investigation by Battah *et. al.*, 2015 showed that the optimum concentration of cobalt nitrate appropriate for high lipid productivity was 2.5 μM in order to gain a 22% increase in lipid of *C. vulgaris* [25].

3.3 Effect of difference nutrient of sources for biomass and lipid production

The 17 trials of 3 factors and 3 levels of BBD technique were applied with varying factors of glucose (20-40 g/L), cobalt chloride hexahydrate (0.01-0.04 mg/L) and light intensity (4,500-7,500 Lux) under 16:8 light and dark photoperiods for 7 days of cultivation time at 28 °C. Among 17 run of the BBD, noticeable result from run no.12 exhibited the highest biomass concentration (0.547 g/L) (Table 2). For this run, biomass production reached the highest value due to a high concentration of 20 g/L glucose, 0.025 mg/L cobaltous chloride hexahydrate with 7,500 Lux under the constant value of 4.3 g/L sodium bicarbonate coupled with 1 g/L of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and potassium nitrate.

The determination coefficient R² of biomass production was 0.943, which indicated that this model adequately represented the relationship between chosen parameters. Analyses of variance of the biomass and lipid production for the models were shown in Table 3.

The regression mode for biomass was highly significant. Based on the significant of the regression coefficient of quadratic polynomial model, glucose was found to be the highly significant factor affecting the biomass yield (p = 0.00003). Light intensity was likely to contribute to some impact although it was not significant (p = 0.08). The quadratic term (x₃²), as light intensity, was significant (p = 0.012).

BBD was employed to understand the interactions between various nutritional and physical factors affecting biomass and lipid production. Therefore, Table 2 showed results of the responses, quadratic equation for biomass and lipid production from the analysis of

variance test of significance as explained in Table 3, given as follows:

$$\text{Biomass (g/L)} = 0.760 + 0.003 \text{ glucose} + 5.111 \text{ CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.00001 \text{ light intensity} - 0.111 \text{ glucose} \cdot \text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - 1.44 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ glucose} \cdot \text{light intensity} - 0.001 \text{ CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{light intensity} + 0.00003 \text{ glucose} + 33.333 \text{ CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.2 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ light} ; R = 0.943 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Lipid (g/L)} = - 0.470 + 0.0003 \text{ glucose} + 28.344 \text{ CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.0001 \text{ light} - 0.584 \text{ glucose} \cdot \text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.03 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ glucose} \cdot \text{light} - 0.002 \text{ CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{light} + 0.0002 \text{ glucose}^2 + 16.667 \text{ CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - 0.001 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ light} ; R = 0.87 \quad (5)$$

The plots from perturbation graph showed the comparison of the effect from all the individual factors at a particular point in the design space. The responses were plotted by changing only one factor over its range, while keeping the other factors constant. The lines showing curves were the parameters showing significant effect on the responses (Fig. 3.) The glucose (A) had great effect on the biomass production.

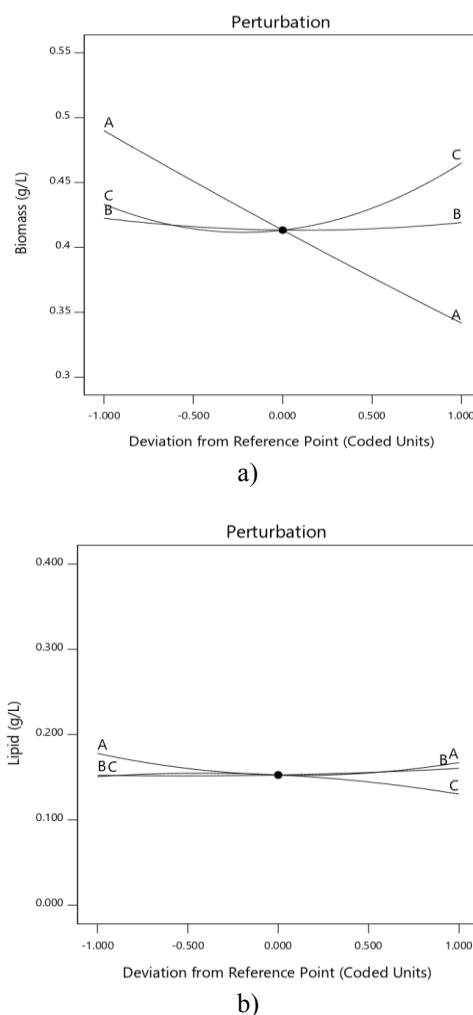


Fig. 3. Perturbation graphs of variable affecting on a) biomass and b) lipid (A - glucose, B - CoCl₂·6H₂O and C - light intensity) (Coded 0 = glucose 30 g/L, CoCl₂·6H₂O 0.025 g/L and 6,000 Lux)

Table 1. Plackett-Burman Design with experimental values of biomass and lipid production in *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411.

Run	Factor											Response	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	Biomass	Lipid
	g/L						mg/L					g/L	g/L
1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	0.447±0.075	0
2	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	0.396±0.257	0
3	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	0.160±0.019	0.032±0.003
4	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	0.543±0.061	0.127±0.003
5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0.482±0.077	0.321±0.010
6	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	0.589±0.123	0
7	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0.296±0.189	0
8	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	0.398±0.067	0
9	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	0.151±0.097	0.020±0.002
10	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0.173±0.019	0.092±0.008
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.280±0.113	0.000
12	1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	0.398±0.064	0.027±0.001
13	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0.489±0.140	0

Table 2. Box-Behnken Design with experimental values of biomass and lipid production in *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411.

Run	Factor			Response		Biomass productivity (g/L/d)	Lipid productivity (g/L/d)	Lipid content (%)
	x ₁ :Glucose (g/L)	x ₂ :CoCl ₂ 6H ₂ O (g/L)	x ₃ :light intensity (Lux)	Biomass (g/L)	Lipid (g/L)			
1	0	0	0	0.407	0.122	0.058	0.017	30
2	-1	-1	0	0.493	0.049	0.070	0.007	10
3	0	0	0	0.427	0.192	0.061	0.027	45
4	1	1	0	0.320	0.128	0.046	0.018	40
5	-1	1	0	0.507	0.304	0.072	0.043	60
6	0	-1	-1	0.407	0.179	0.058	0.026	44
7	0	1	-1	0.447	0.201	0.064	0.029	45
8	0	0	0	0.427	0.149	0.061	0.021	35
9	-1	0	-1	0.500	0.150	0.071	0.02	30
10	1	0	-1	0.400	0.120	0.057	0.017	30
11	0	1	1	0.480	0.024	0.069	0.003	5
12	-1	0	1	0.547	0.191	0.078	0.027	35
13	0	0	0	0.420	0.126	0.060	0.018	30
14	1	0	1	0.360	0.180	0.051	0.026	50
15	0	-1	1	0.493	0.173	0.070	0.025	35
16	1	-1	0	0.373	0.224	0.053	0.032	60
17	0	0	0	0.387	0.174	0.055	0.025	45

Table 3. ANOVA for biomass and lipid concentration under response surface quadratic model.

Factor	Sum of squares		F value		p-value	
	Biomass	Lipid	Biomass	Lipid	Biomass	Lipid
model	0.056	0.042	12.848	1.338	0.001*	0.358
x ₁ - glucose	0.044	0.000	91.497	0.066	0.00003*	0.805
x ₂ - CoCl ₂ 6H ₂ O	0.000	0.000	0.046	0.037	0.836	0.853
x ₃ - light intensity	0.002	0.001	4.170	0.243	0.080	0.637
x ₁ x ₂	0.001	0.031	2.310	8.903	0.172	0.020*
x ₁ x ₃	0.002	0.000	3.904	0.025	0.089	0.878
x ₂ x ₃	0.001	0.007	1.479	2.109	0.263	0.190
x ₁	0.000	0.002	0.055	0.484	0.822	0.509
x ₂	0.000	0.000	0.492	0.017	0.505	0.900
x ₃	0.005	0.001	11.241	0.183	0.012*	0.682
Residual	0.003	0.024				
Lack of Fit	0.002	0.021	2.551	7.460	0.194	0.041
Pure Error	0.001	0.004				
Corrected Total	0.059	0.066				

*Biomass: significance level at 95%

The modified media in our experiment of this statistically mixotrophic cultivation were investigated as shown in Table 2. The highest biomass production was recorded in run 12 with 0.547 g/L. Optimization yielded 0.08 g/L/d lipid productivity with the maximum lipid percentage of 35 % under the cultivation condition. Statistical significant was determined at the 95% of confidence interval. Three-dimensional response surfaces were plotted on the basis of the model equation to investigate the interactions among the parameters and to determine the optimum concentration of each factor for maximum response (Figs. 4. and 5.). As illustration in the graph of Fig. 4, the biomass increased as the decreasing glucose concentration in culture media. The higher light intensity from 6,000-7,500 Lux with the lower glucose concentration resulted in the increasing the biomass concentration (Fig. 5). However, results showed no contribution effect found in the decreasing concentration of glucose and the higher light intensity toward the increasing $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ concentration (Fig.4 and 5). The optimization mixotrophic cultivation values obtained from this model were as follows: 20.05 g/L glucose, 0.04 mg/L $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ under light intensity of 4,614 Lux with the supplementation of 4.38 g/L NaHCO_3 coupled with 1 g/L of both NaNO_3 and KH_2PO_4 , with the supplementation of 4.38 g/L NaHCO_3 coupled with 1 g/L of both NaNO_3 and KH_2PO_4 for giving a maximum biomass and lipid production of 0.520 and 0.313 g/L, while the interaction between glucose and light intensity (Fig. 4b) showed the lower glucose with higher light intensity up to 7,500 Lux promoted the biomass production.

RSM plots of predicted lipid concentration in *Chlorella sp.* were shown in Fig 5a-c. The illustration in Fig. 5a showed that the lower concentration of glucose with high range of $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ promoted the lipid production. The same trend of contour graph of interaction between light intensity and glucose and $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was found (Fig. 5. b, c). The highest values of lipid equivalent to 0.304 g/L when grown in 20 g/L glucose with light intensity at 4,509 Lux. For 0.04 mg/L $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with 4,500 Lux, the lipid concentration was produced at 0.304 g/L.

Results were found that the amounts of biomass and total lipid concentration in static mixotrophically cultivation were obtained at quite low level. The biomass and total lipid concentration observed was lower than of 4 and 10 times of previously report by Haque *et. al.*, 2012, which reported biomass and total lipid concentration at 2.20 and 0.43 g/L, respectively. Our experiment, there were 0.899 g/L biomass and 0.228 g/L lipid concentration, respectively. Our report found biomass and lipid productivity 0.179 and 0.0456 g/L/d. Moreover, Rattanapoltee *et. al.*, 2014 reported that the biomass and total lipid concentration were higher than 2.4 times compared with our report, but lipid yields were the same.

The interaction between glucose and light intensity showed significant influential toward lipid production. The optimization condition, in Table 3, showed that the biomass and lipid productivity were in agreement with Lee *et. al.*, 2016, which reported the optimum conditions for cultivation of *Chlorella sp.* in wastewater from pig

farms under mixotrophic for 5 days with aeration rate of 1.6 L/min at 25°C. They also reported that biomass productivity was 0.079 mg/L/day with lipid content of 17% of dried cell weight (about 0.07 g/L, 0.014 g/L/d). Moreover, Mubarak *et. al.*, 2018, reported that *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* was cultivated with Bold's Basal Medium (BBM), the lipid concentration was increased from 17% to 36% of dry cell weight (0.009 to 0.096 g/L). Whereas, biomass decreased from 0.15 to 0.03 g/L when compared with modified BBM without nitrogen source. The results in our experiment found that obtained yielded was 2 times higher for biomass and 34 times higher for lipid concentration than that of Mubarak *et. al.* 2018. They reported only 36 % of DCW, 0.009 g/L when increase light intensity 1.7 times (3,500 to 6,000 Lux) [25].

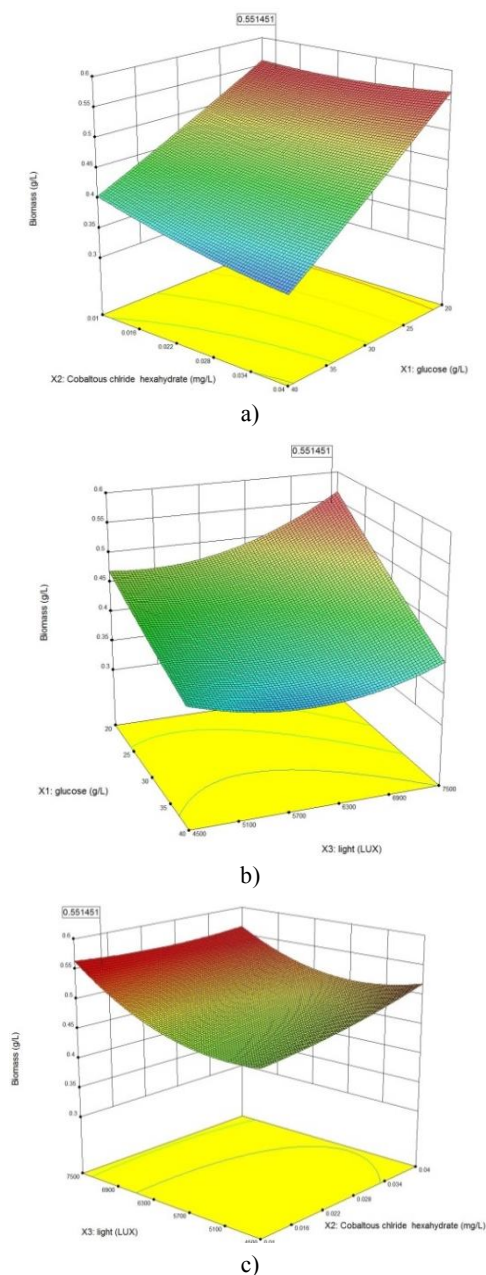


Fig. 4. RSM of estimated biomass concentration in *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 as functions of a) glucose and $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, b) glucose and light intensity and c) light intensity and $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

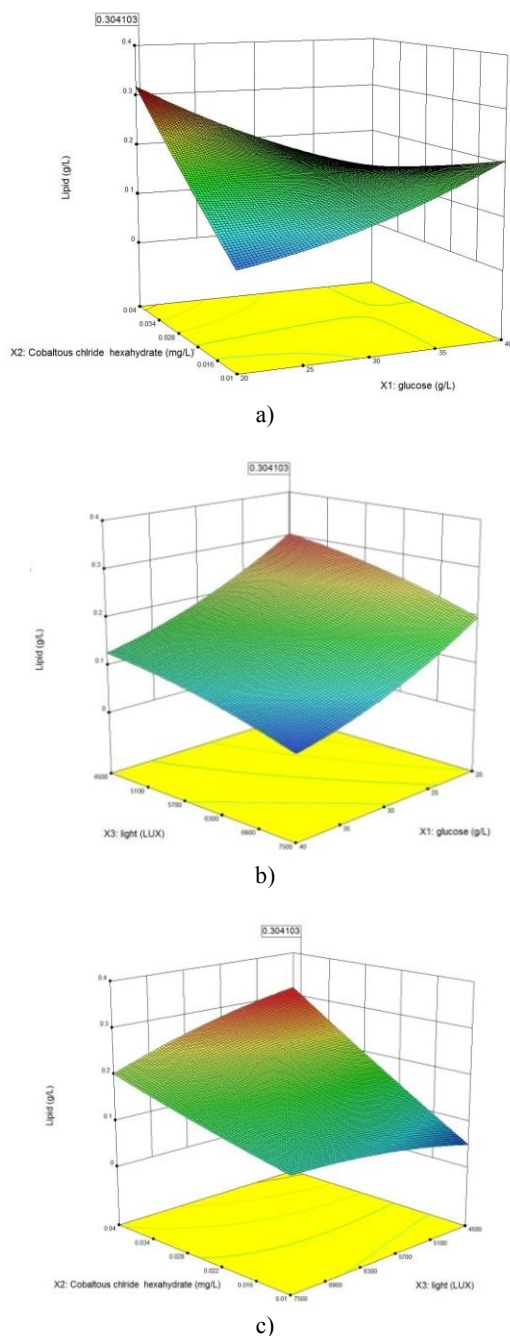


Fig. 5. RSM plots of estimated lipid concentration in *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 as functions of a) glucose, $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ b) glucose and light intensity and c) light intensity and $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Generally, the determination of initial sampling points play a pivotal role in the determination of strain selection as well as strain viability. The screening process should help to identify, purify and select lipid producing strains.

3.3 Effect of major and trace elements

The optimum level for these elements were 0.08 and 0.04 g/L/d in biomass and lipid productivity, respectively. Our good condition gained almost 60% of lipid percentage when these parameters were grown in

20.05 g/L glucose, 0.04 mg/L $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ under light intensity of 4,614 Lux with the supplementation of 4.38 g/L NaHCO_3 coupled with 1 g/L of both NaNO_3 and KH_2PO_4 . Alternatively, there were many compounds as nitrogen sources (KNO_3 , NaNO_3 , NH_4NO_3) that could be used, and many sources of phosphate (KH_2PO_4 , $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Limitation of these key nutrients may result in negative shifts to the metabolic pathway of the organism [25, 27]. Nitrogen and phosphorus starvation led to the lipid metabolism from membrane lipid synthesis to neutral lipid storage. This, in turn, increases the total lipid content of green algae.

Many trace elements were important in enzymes reactions and for biosynthesis of many compounds. For this investigation, cobalt was essential for vitamin B_{12} production. Rachlin and Grosso (1993) reported that *C. vulgaris* had a great resistance to Co^{2+} , and that toxic effects of Co^{2+} were recorded at very high concentrations. Moreover, Price and Morel (1990) concluded that the growth promotion at low Co^{2+} concentrations may be due to Co^{2+} substitution for Zn^{2+} in some metalloenzymes. For molybdenum ($\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) enzymes catalyze basic metabolic reactions in the nitrogen, sulfur, and carbon cycles. The molybdenum was associated with the heterocyclic pterin derivative (molybdopterin) that contained a mononucleate center coordinating to the thiols of the cofactor [28]. Another trace element was manganese ($\text{MnCl}_2\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$), which was an essential constituent of a number of metalloenzymes, protein and vitamin complexes that perform key roles in algal metabolism. For magnesium ($\text{MgCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$), it was an important trace element as an essential cofactor for enzymes catalyzing phosphorylation of proteins. Typically, they used magnesium chelates of ATP as a cosubstrate. The bound Mg^{2+} served to facilitate nucleophilic attack at the γ -phosphate of the ATP substrate. Moreover, phosphate and phosphoryl transfer reactions require Mg^{2+} as an essential cofactor [29]. In chlorophyll molecules of photosynthetic reaction centers, magnesium ions were coordinated in a tetrapyrrole ring system and to an axial N-histidine, O-aspartate, O-formyl-methionine, O-leucine, or water as ligands. Lastly, iron ($\text{FeCl}_3\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was metal present in normal growth and function of photosynthesis and respiration in algae [25-35].

4. Conclusions

Results showed that *Chlorella sp.* TISTR 8411 cultivation yield 0.520 g/L biomass and 0.313 g/L lipid production under 20.05 g/L glucose, 0.04 mg/L $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ under light intensity of 4,614 Lux with the supplementation of 4.38 g/L NaHCO_3 coupled with 1 g/L of both NaNO_3 and KH_2PO_4 . Results also indicated that under mixotrophic cultivation conditions had a great potential for lipid production for biodiesel application. Further experiment with the longer cultivation period up to 2 weeks would require not only monitoring the growth kinetics but also capacity of lipid production and type of fatty acid production. Mixotrophic cultivation was analyzed in order to identify strategic planning for culture in

laboratory scale bioreactor for improving biomass and in order to monitoring and checking the feasibility to scale up in pilot scale.

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