

Conversion of waste CO₂ into green gold microalgae

From micro- to macro-scale approaches

Sang Jun Sim*

*Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Korea University, 145, Anam-ro,
Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 02841, South Korea
Email: simsj@korea.ac.kr

Various carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies have recently been proposed to reduce anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. Unfortunately, practical application of the previously proposed CCUS systems has been hampered by the low economic feasibility and the CO₂ reduction efficiency. In this regard, microalgae-based conversion of CO₂ into sustainable resources has garnered considerable attention because its photosynthetic and CO₂ conversion efficiency outperforms other terrestrial crops. Despite the remarkable potential of microalgal systems, their practical utilization is still limited by their insufficient productivity. Here we present promising multilateral approaches to enhance CO₂ sequestration and productivity of microalgae systems. First, we developed microfluidic-based high-throughput screening platforms for selection of highly productive microalgal strains. We found for the first time that phototactic and photo-chemotactic (to HCO₃⁻) responses are closely related to photosynthetic efficiency and CO₂ fixation rate of microalgae, respectively. Subsequently, high-performing strains were facilely isolated from a mutant library using tactic-based screening methods. We also devised a novel microdroplet-based microalgal screening systems capable of rapid selection of excellent microalgal strains, resulting in successful isolation of fast-growing strains. Second, besides the exploitation of microsystem, we developed contamination control protocol, economical buffer system, and 1-ton scale single module photobioreactor with infinite scalability. These macro-scale approaches allowed the direct utilization of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and coal-fired flue gases to cultivate the superior microalgal strains up to 10 tons. Thus, we expect that our abovementioned multilateral strategies can play a key role in the realization of biological conversion of CO₂ by providing effective solutions for enhancing photosynthetic CO₂ fixation of microalgae.

Sang Jun Sim

Professor

Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering

Korea University, South Korea.



Education:

PhD, 1990 – 1994 Chemical Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (Daejeon).

MSc, 1988 – 1990 Chemical Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (Seoul).

BSc, 1984 – 1988 Chemical Engineering, Seoul National University (Seoul).

Professional Career:

2011 – Present: Professor, Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Korea University (KU), South Korea.

2002 – 2011: Associate Professor, School of Chemical Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), South Korea.

1996 – 2002: Senior Research Scientist, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), South Korea.

1994 – 1996: Postdoctoral Research Associate, Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA.

Research Interests:

Photosynthesis of microalgae for carbon dioxide utilization

Bio-chip development and nanobiotechnology

Bio-micro electro mechanical systems (Bio-MEMS)

Selected publications

1. Sim et al., *Nature Communications*. 2019, published.
2. Sim et al., *Small*, 2019, published.
3. Sim et al., *Nature Communications*. 2016, published.
4. Sim et al., *Advanced Materials*. 2013, published.
5. Sim et al., *Nature Biotechnology*. 1997, published.