

## **Bio-ethanol production in cheese whey supplemented with rice bran by species of *Kluyveromyces*.**

**Rivaldi, J.D<sup>1,2</sup>, Pavan, D<sup>1</sup>, Mancilha, I.M<sup>1,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universidade de São Paulo - Escola de Engenharia de Lorena, Lorena, SP – Brasil;

<sup>2</sup>Universidad Nacional de Asunción - Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, San Lorenzo, Paraguay;

<sup>3</sup>Universidade Federal de Viçosa - Departamento de Tecnologia de Alimentos, Viçosa, MG – Brasil

Cheese whey, a by-product of dairy industry that usually is disposed without any treatment, represents a valuable source of carbohydrate for fermentation. Its utilization along with rice bran, a by-product derived from the rice milling process, rich in nutrients, represents an alternative for the reduction of industrial cost in bio-ethanol production. Thus, the valorisation of agro-industrial by-products in bioprocess is of large interest for economic and environmental reasons. In the present work, five *Kluyveromyces* yeast strains were evaluated on their capability to produce bio-ethanol in a medium containing permeated whey at an initial lactose concentration of 100 g/L. This medium was supplemented with rice bran, inoculated to achieve an initial cell concentration of 0.5 g/L and incubated under micro-aerobic conditions at 30 °C for 72h. The maximum yields ( $Y_{E/S}$ ) achieved were 0.40 g/g and 0.30 g/g for *Kluyveromyces marxianus* UFV-3 and *Kluyveromyces marxianus* CCT 4086, respectively. Since *K.marxianus* UFV-3 presented a promising potential for bio-ethanol production, a 2<sup>3</sup> full-factorial composite design and response surface methodology was applied to determine the effect of initial pH (4.0 – 7.0), lactose concentration (50 – 150 g/g), and rice bran concentration (10 – 100 g/g) in the production of ethanol. Therefore, the maximum ethanol concentration (61 g/L), yield ( $Y_{E/S}$ , 0.50 g.g<sup>-1</sup>) and productivity ( $Q_P$ , 1.27 g.L<sup>-1</sup>.h<sup>-1</sup>) were attained after 48 h of fermentation, in the medium with an initial lactose concentration of 150 g/L, at pH 7.0 supplemented with 100 g/L of rice bran. A positive correlation was observed when cheese whey was supplemented with rice bran and used as medium for bio-ethanol production.

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