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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Cyanobacteria Biorefinery – Production of poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) with Synechocystis salina and utilisation of residual biomass

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Highlights

- Evaluation of downstream processing on quality of photoautotrophically produced PHB
- Pre-treatment is necessary to achieve PHB with a high molecular weight
- Quality of photoautotrophically produced PHB is comparable to heterotrophically produced PHB
- Using residual biomass to obtain further products and close the nutrient cycle
- CH₄ potential of residual biomass (348 m³_n t⁻¹ VS) is similar to maize silage

Abstract

This study evaluates a biorefinery concept for producing poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) (PHB) with the cyanobacterial strain *Synechocystis salina*. Due to this reason, pigment extraction and cell disruption were investigated as pre-treatment steps for the harvested cyanobacterial biomass. The results demonstrated that at least pigment removal was necessary to obtain PHB with processable quality (weight average molecular weight: $569 - 988 \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$, melting temperature: $177 - 182^{\circ}\text{C}$), which was comparable to heterotrophically produced PHB. The removed pigments could be utilised as additional by-products (chlorophylls $0.33 - 2.45 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \text{ TS}$, carotenoids $0.26 - 1.87 \text{ ng g}^{-1} \text{ TS}$, phycocyanin $0 - 123 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \text{ TS}$), whose concentration

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