THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF ETHANOL

Timothy Berry, Shayla Evans, Nigel Pugh, and Tiarra Williams

Vikings Enhancing S.T.E.M. Program Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation Program Elizabeth City State University Elizabeth City, NC

Introduction

RENEWABLE/NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES

- Non-Renewable:
- Resources that cannot be replaced once supply is used up
- Examples: Oil, Uranium, and Coal
- Renewable:
- Sources that can be replenished naturally with a passage of time
- Examples: Soil, Water, and Sunlight

FERMENTATION

- Fermentation is a chemical breakdown of a substance by yeast or other microorganisms
- Used for thousands of years for baking and brewing

WHAT IS ETHANOL?

- An intoxicating agent used in fermentation and distilled liquids
- Used in beer and wines
- Most widely used in biofuels
- Comes from two main sources: Sugarcane and corn

WHAT IS ETHANOL USED FOR?

- Solvent used in medicines, cleaning solutions, colognes, and after shave
- Clean burning alternative to gasoline
- Most gas in the United States is blended with Ethanol
- The most ethanol currently in gasoline is 15%

STUDY OF PURPOSE

- Synthesize the ethanol and see which of the products produces the most ethanol.
- Which test substance is the purest in comparison to pure ethanol?

HYPOTHESIS

The bread, sucrose, water, and disodium phosphate mixture would produce the most distilled pure ethanol in comparison to pure ethanol itself.

METHODOLOGY

- Make 500 milliliter flasks of sucrose, yeast, disodium phosphate, and water; bread, sucrose, disodium phosphate, and water; and fructose, disodium phosphate, water, and yeast (Following packet)
- Connect flask with glass rod to test tube of calcium carbonate
- Let it ferment overnight



FILTERING PROCESS



- Prepare filter paper in Buchner funnel for filtering
- Pour fermented solution through Buchner funnel while running vacuum to remove solids

Picture 2

DISTILLATION PROCESS

- SET UP DISTILLATION APPARATUS (MAKE SURE ALL PARTS MATCH)
- Pour each solution 19/22 or 22/40
 500 milliliter flasks
- Sit flasks in heating mantle (set on ringstands)
- Collect each ethanol sample from each solution



PURITY TEST

- Dip a capillary tube into each ethanol solution
- Boil 500 milliliters of water while inserting capillary tubes beside thermometer into the water
- Check tubes to see at what temperature the ethanol boils



Distilled Ethanol

Bread, Sucrose, Water, Disodium Phosphate	16 Milliliters
Yeast, Sucrose, Water, Disodium Phosphate	23 Milliliters
Fructose, Yeast, Water, Disodium Phosphate	38 Milliliters



Temperature (Celsius)

Graph 1

DISCUSSION

- Did the results support the hypothesis?
- Elements that could have negatively affected the outcome
 How could this experiment be improved?

FUTURE WORK

Used for environmental gas conservation

 More efficient ways to make common household products such as medicine, cologne, and cleaning supplies

REFERENCES

- (n.d.). Retrieved from http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=ethanol
- Dictionary Team. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/distillation?s=t
- Kimbrough, Doris. Fermentation and Distilation. Lab. Wilmington, NC: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2000. Document.
- Meton, Raja. "Organic Chemistry Lab 1: Biosynthesis of Ethanol." Lab. 2004.
- Thompson, John. The Biosynthesis of Ethanol. Lab . Eugene, Oregon: Lane Community College, n.d. Document.
- Weeks, M.G. Aspects of Fermentation and Distillation. PhD Thesis. Auckland, New Zealand, n.d. Document.
- Kirchoff, M., & Ryan, M. A. (2002). Greener approaches to undergraduate chemistry experiments.. Washington, D.C.: American Chemical Society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to:

God,

V.E.S.T.E.M. and the L.S.A.M.P. programs and the mentors involved,

Mrs. Shanta Outlaw,

Ms. Jennifer Vanwyck,

Mr. Raynard Townsel,

Mrs. Prudentia Ngwainbi

Dean Bass,

and Dr. Khan for making all this possible aiding in the research and analysis process. This would not have happened without all your help and support. Thanks! QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?