

CSIR-IICT's Breakthrough in Clean Energy

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Researchers at the <u>Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)</u> - Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) have produced <u>biohydrogen (bioH2)</u> from <u>food waste</u>.

- BioH₂ Production: Food waste undergoes microbial fermentation in an upflow reactor with a self-regulating buffering system, optimizing bioH₂ yield and minimizing methane and Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions compared to traditional biogas methods.
 - Fermentation is the anaerobic (absence of oxygen) breakdown of compounds by microorganisms (such as bacteria or yeast), releasing energy.
 - The study addresses both waste management and clean energy needs, supporting net-zero targets.
- Another study led by the chief scientist at IICT demonstrated an efficient method to convert **CO**₂ into ethanol and acetic acid, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- CO₂ Conversion: Traditionally, H₂ is needed for CO₂ conversion into products like methane, ethanol, or acetic acid.
 - The study used high-pressure gas fermentation (HPGF) reactor, eliminating the need for H₂, making the process more sustainable, energy-efficient, and cost-effective, yielding higher ethanol and acetic acid.
- CSIR-IICT: Established in 1944, CSIR-IICT in Hyderabad is one of the oldest National Laboratories recognized for its expertise in chemical technology, applied research, and commercialization.

Read more: Biofuels

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