

Modeling microalgae growth: translating Monod and logistic ODE to BioChemical Reaction Network

Mélanie Pietri^{1,2}, Raphaël Honigsberg^{1,3}, Thomas Rodet⁴, Sakina Bensalem¹, Matthias Függer², Bruno Le Pioufle¹, Thomas Nowak^{2,5}

¹Université Paris-Saclay, ENS Paris-Saclay, CNRS, LuMIn, France

²Université Paris-Saclay, ENS Paris-Saclay, CNRS, LMF, France

³Université Paris-Saclay, ENS Paris-Saclay, CNRS, LBPA, France

⁴Université Paris-Saclay, ENS Paris-Saclay, CNRS, Satie, France

⁵Institut Universitaire de France

Contact: melanie.pietri@ens-paris-saclay.fr

école normale supérieure paris-saclay

université PARIS-SACLAY

IDA Institut d'Alembert

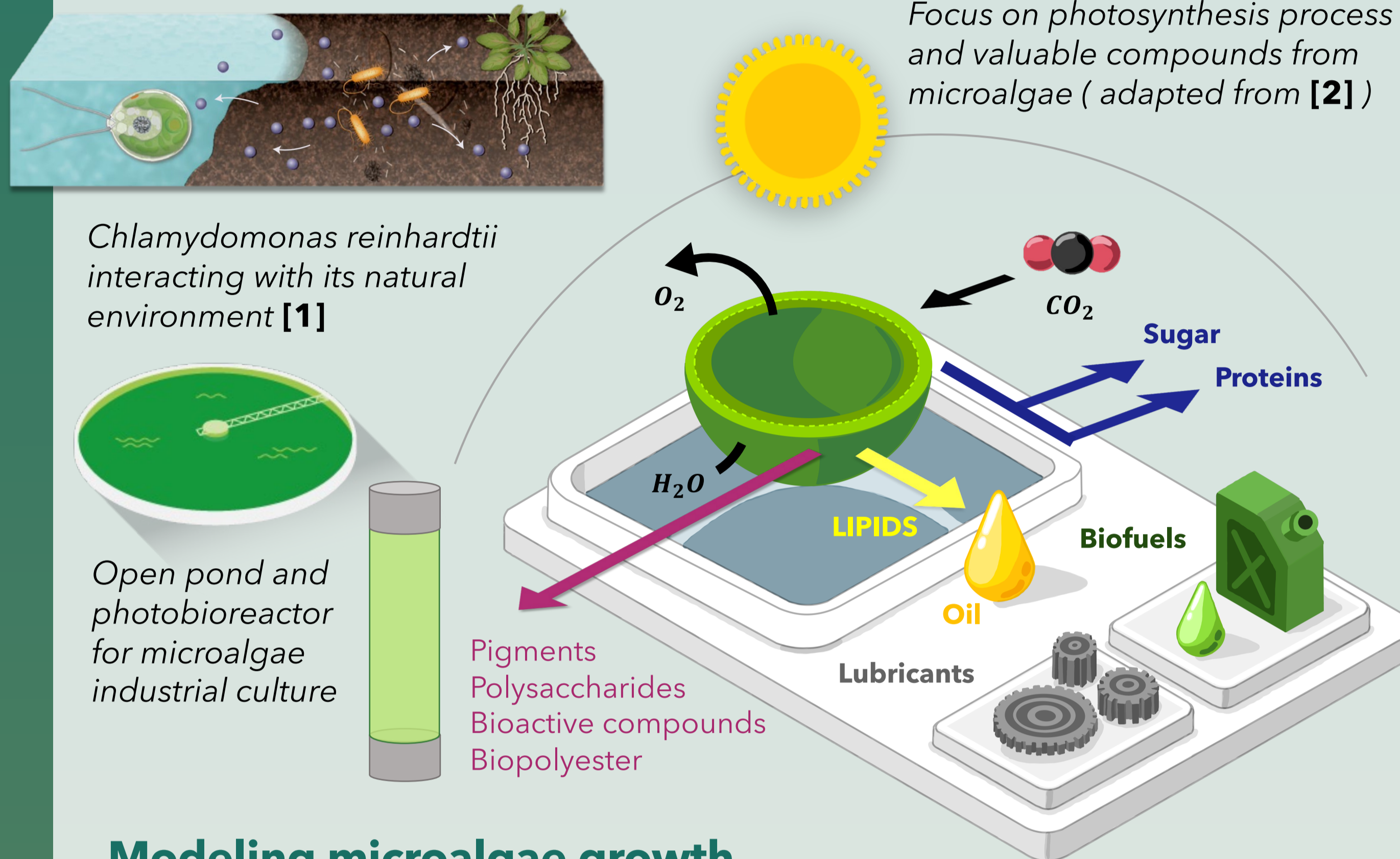
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CONTEXT

Microalgae to produce valuable compounds

Microalgae offer significant potential to produce valuable compounds in industry (lipids, pigments, biopolyesters ...).



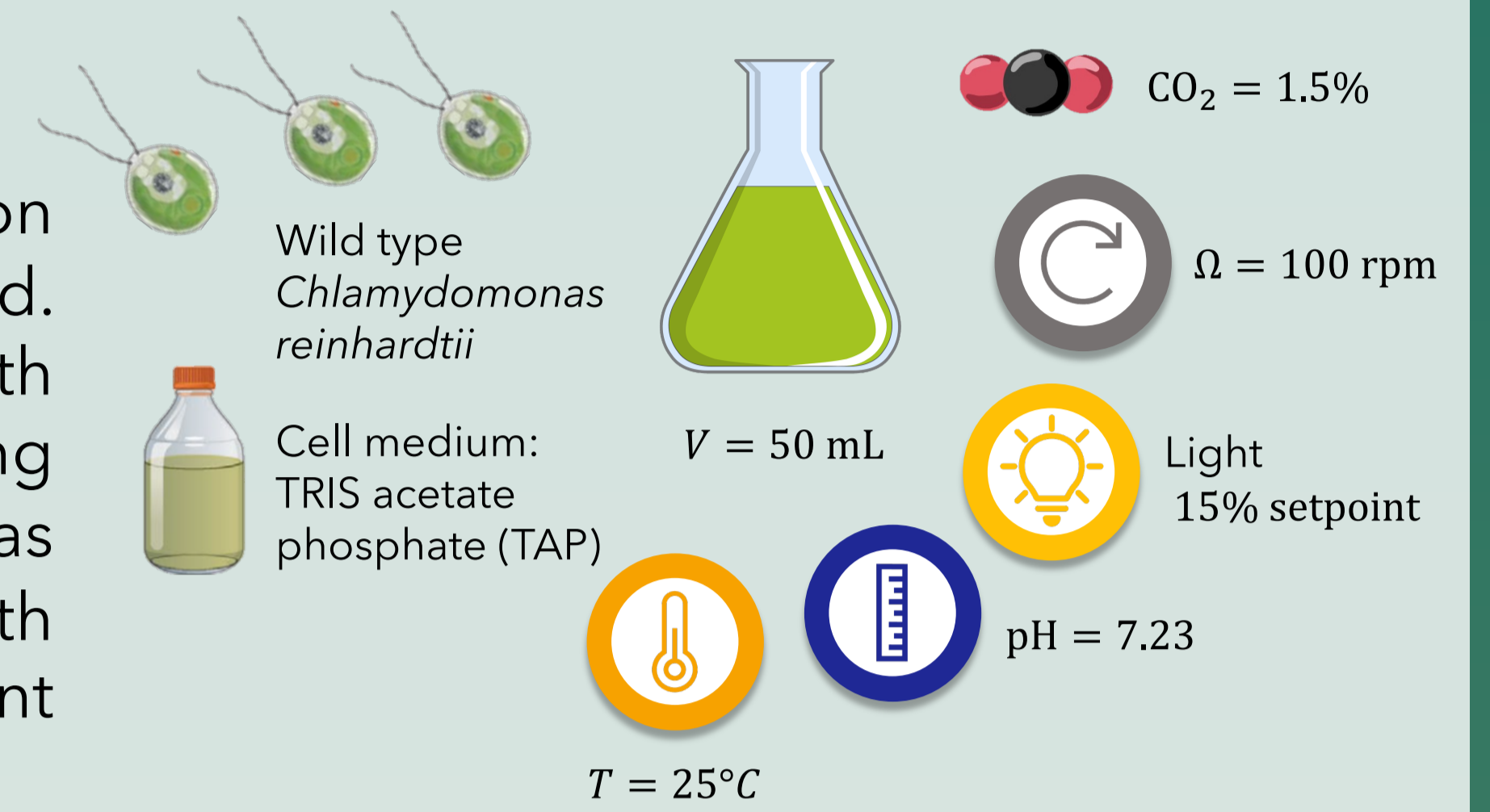
Modeling microalgae growth

Various growth models, including mechanistic ones using ODEs, have been studied, but complexities emerge with multiple resource considerations. We propose a multi-resource Bio-Chemical Reaction Network (BioCRN) **model for microalgae growth**, quantifying the impact of **light** and **nutrient** concentration on biochemical kinetics through microalgal cell-resource reactions.

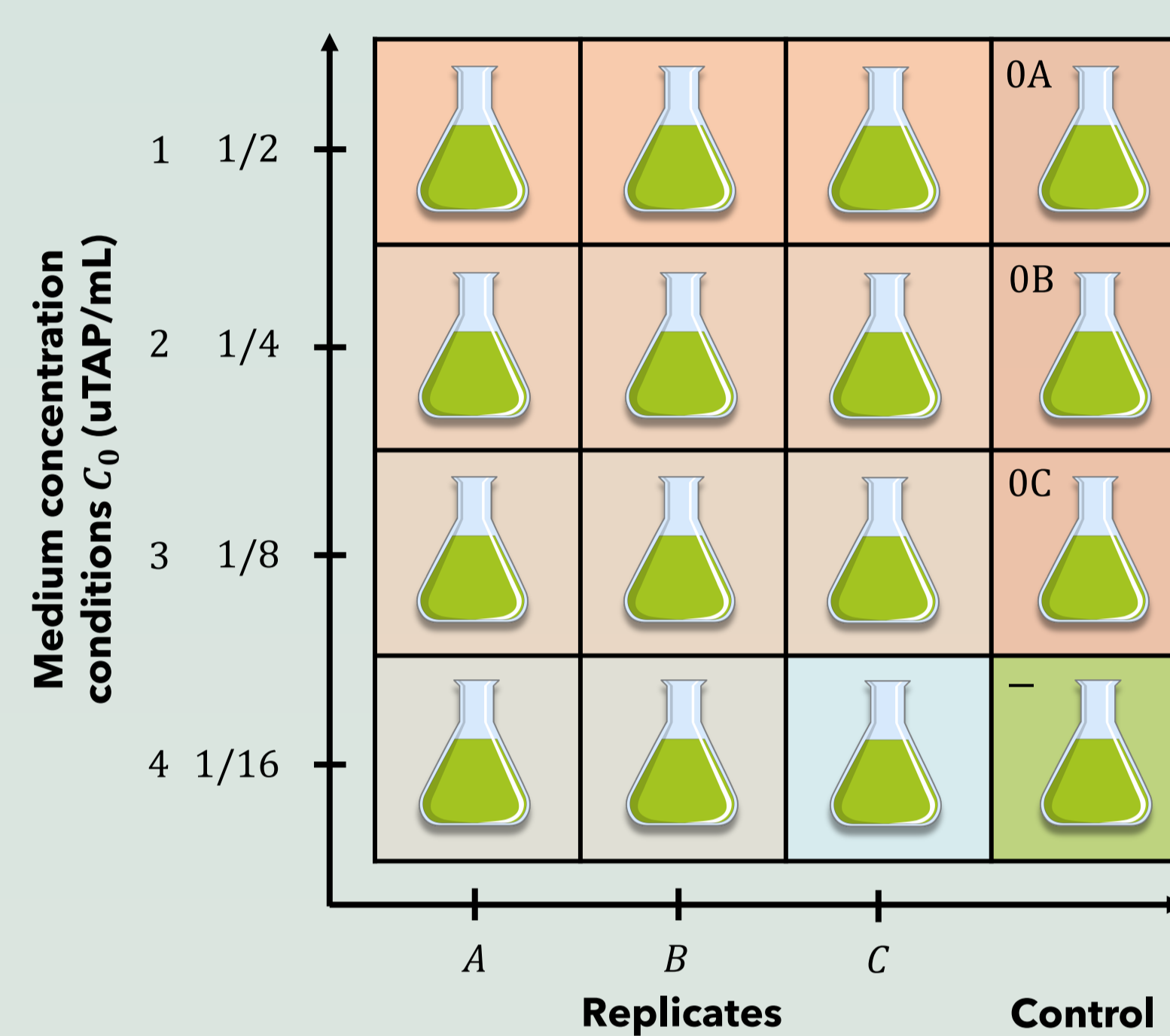
EXPERIMENTS

Growth conditions

16 flasks with different dilution conditions were incubated. Microalgae were rinsed twice with distilled water before seeding them in flasks. TAP medium was diluted by 2^i for $i \in \llbracket 0,4 \rrbracket$ with distilled water. The experiment were inspired from [3].



Distribution of flasks in incubator



Distribution of light in the incubator at 400 mm from the LEDs source

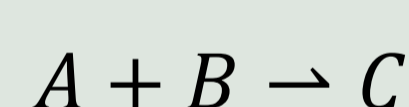
13 μW	15 μW	15 μW	13 μW
17 μW	19 μW	19 μW	17 μW
17 μW	18 μW	18 μW	15 μW
11 μW	12 μW	15 μW	11 μW

Optical density

Optical density (OD) at 750 nm were measured in 1 mL cuvettes at a starting $\text{OD}_0 = 0.015$ for each culture. The culture was monitored during 18 days.

MODELING

Two scale interpretations



DETERMINISTIC

Ordinary differential equations

$$\frac{dA(t)}{dt} = \frac{dB(t)}{dt} = -\kappa \cdot A(t) \cdot B(t)$$

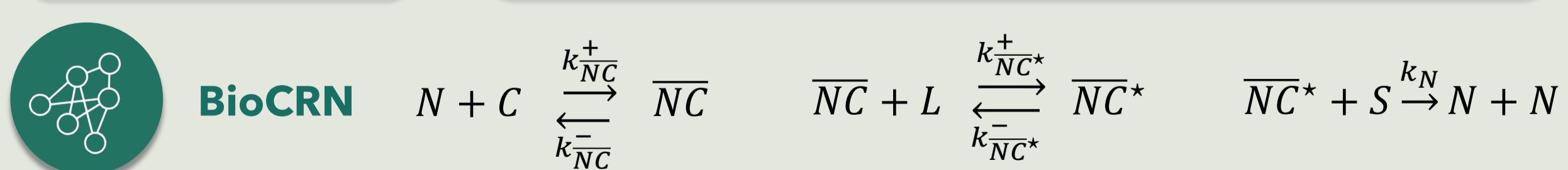
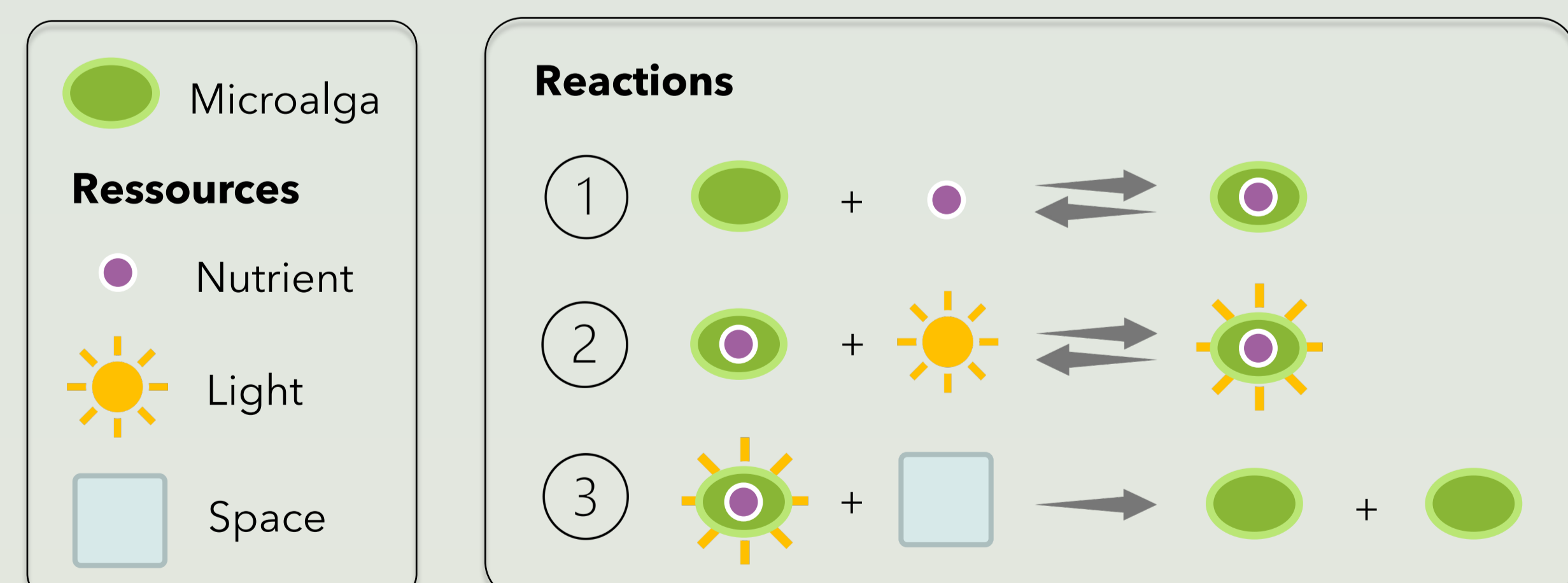
$$\frac{dC(t)}{dt} = \kappa \cdot A(t) \cdot B(t)$$

STOCHASTIC

Continuous time Markov chains

State space : $\{A, B, C\}$

Transition : $(A, B, C) \rightarrow (A - 1, B - 1, C + 1)$



After quasi steady-state and quasi-equilibrium approximations, the ODE formulation of the BioCRN is given by the same model as in [3].

Logistic-Monod equation

$$\frac{dN}{dt}(t) = r \cdot \left(1 - \frac{N(t)}{\Gamma}\right) N(t)$$

$$r(L, C) = \mu \cdot r_{light}(L) \cdot r_{medium}(C)$$

$$r_{light}(L) = \frac{L(N(t), E_{in})}{\lambda_L + L(N(t), E_{in})}$$

$$L(N(t), E_{in}) = \frac{E_{in} - E_{out}}{N(t)} = \frac{1 - 10^{-\frac{KN(t)}{V \cdot D}}}{N(t)} \cdot E_{in}$$

$$r_{medium}(C) = \frac{C(t)}{\xi_c + C(t)}$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt}(t) = -\alpha \cdot \frac{dN}{dt}(t)$$



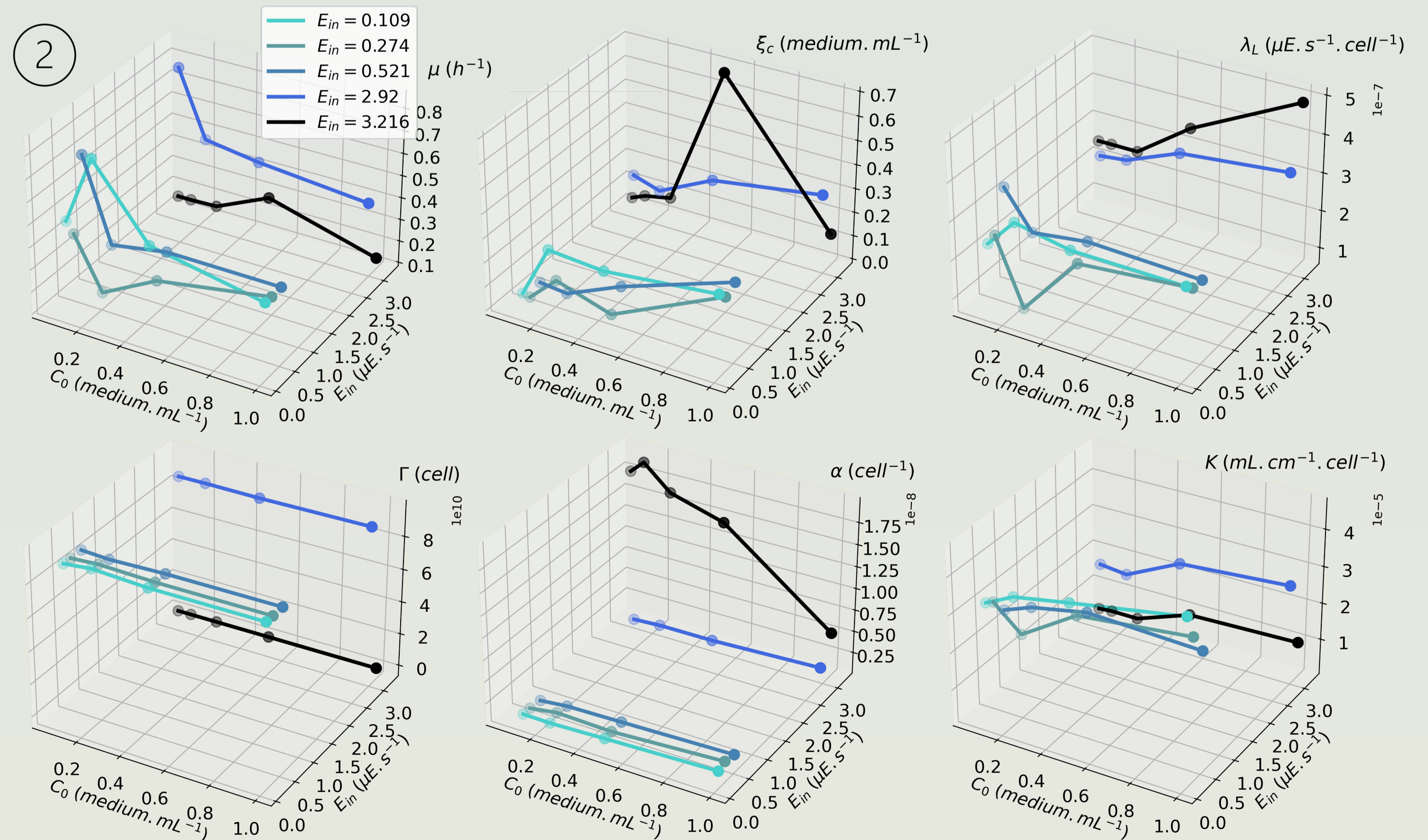
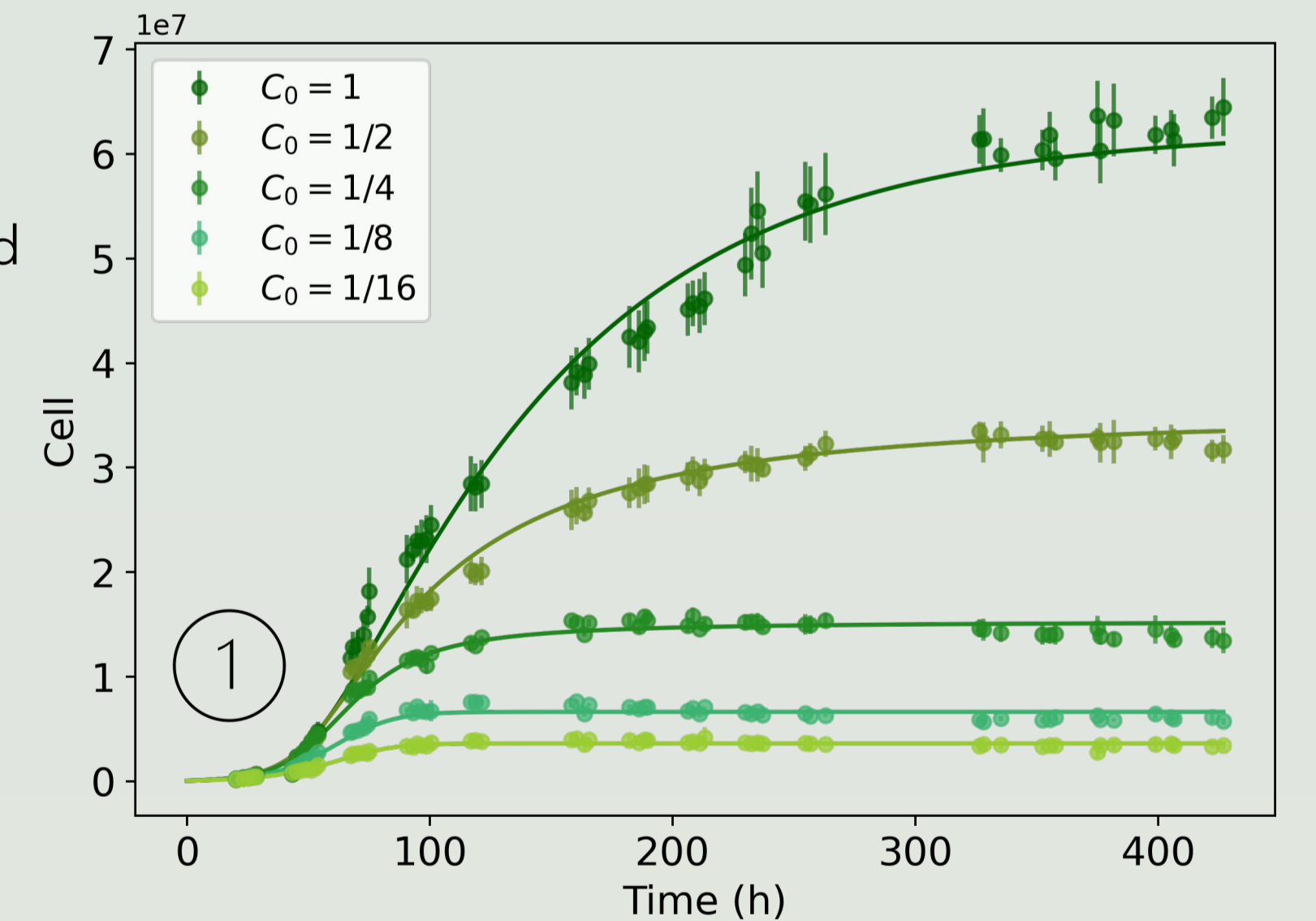
DATA PROCESSING

Estimation of parameters

$\mu, \xi_c, \lambda_L, \Gamma, \alpha$ and K were estimated on experimental data on *C.reinhardtii* - see [1] - and *Monoraphidium sp.* from [3].

1) Mean growth curves with standard deviation per triplicates for *C. reinhardtii* at each dilution of the cell medium and estimated ODE model.

2) Estimated parameters in function of initial cell medium dilution and light intensity. Blue curves are estimated on data from [3] on *Monoraphidium sp.* and black curves are estimated on *C. reinhardtii* data.



Future work

- Simplify the ODE model
- Add experimental data
- Upscale and downscale the model
- Study seawater microalga specie