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APPENDICES

Appendix A The Analysis Calculation

- Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) intensity

These intensity were integrated by OMNIC 9.2.106, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. Then, a small peak at 780 cm^{-1} was considered as a reference.

$$Intensity_{z\text{ cm}^{-1}}^{x-AC} = \frac{Intensity_{y\text{ cm}^{-1}}^{DI-AC}}{Intensity_{y\text{ cm}^{-1}}^{DI-AC}} \times Intensity_{z\text{ cm}^{-1}}^{x-AC} \quad \text{eq (A1)}$$

Which,
 x is the treated activated carbon sample.
 y is 780 cm^{-1} , which is a reference peak.
 z is the wavenumber of interesting peak.

- Coefficient Butanol Production Factor

It is used to compare the butanol concentration between immobilization and free cell system in each batch.

$$Coeff\ BuOH = \frac{Butanol\ concentration_{immobilization}}{Butanol\ concentration_{free\ cell}} \quad \text{eq (A2)}$$

Appendix B The Physical Properties of Various Activated Carbon

Adsorption-Desorption isotherm of various treated activated carbon

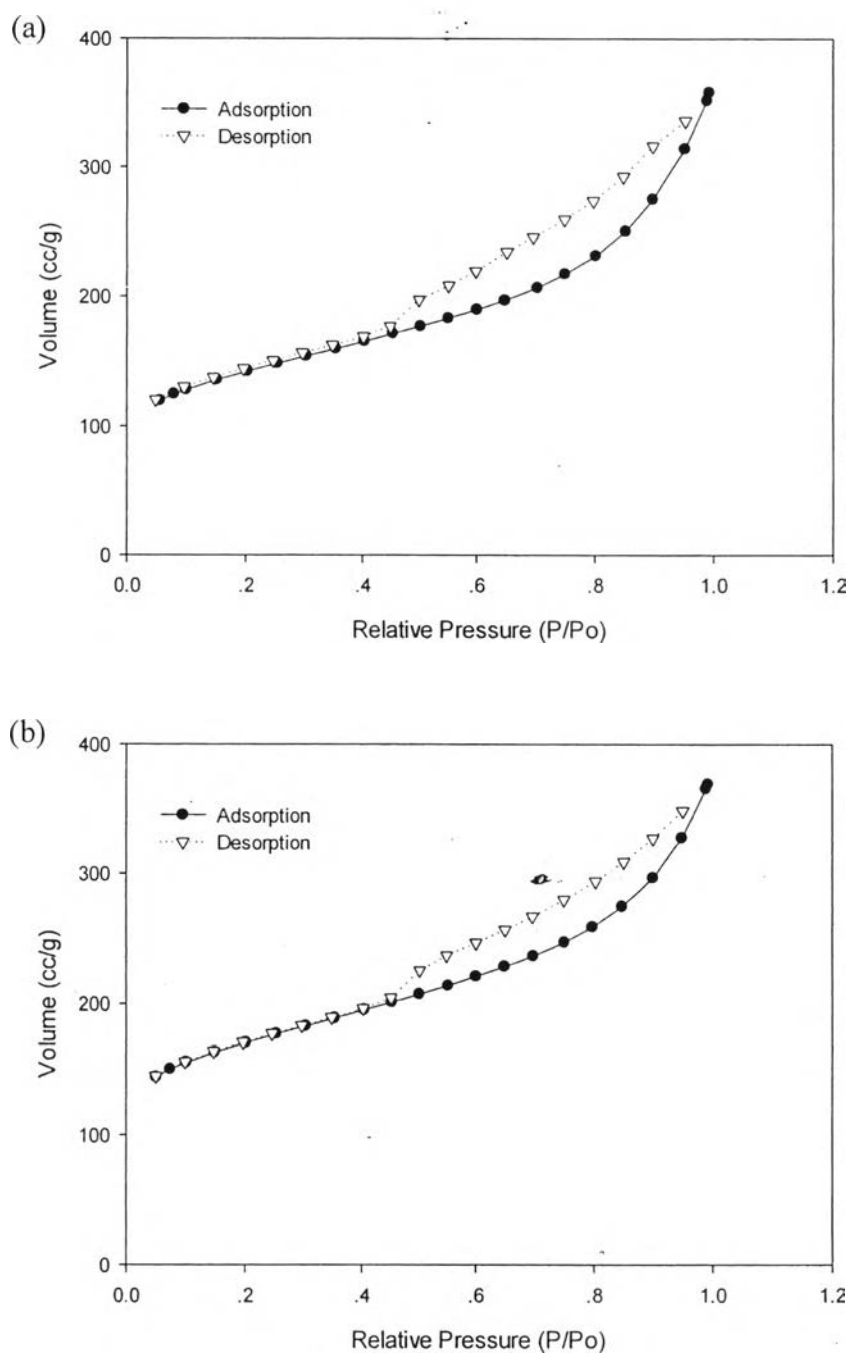


Figure B1 Adsorption-desorption isotherms of untreated and treated activated carbons (a) SH-AC; and (b) SH-AC(R).

Pore size distribution of various activated carbons.

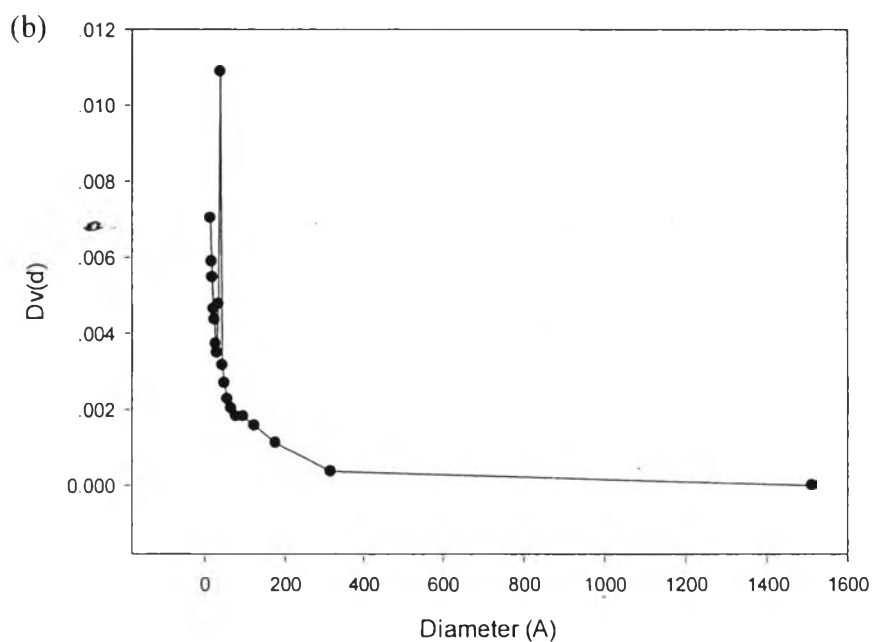
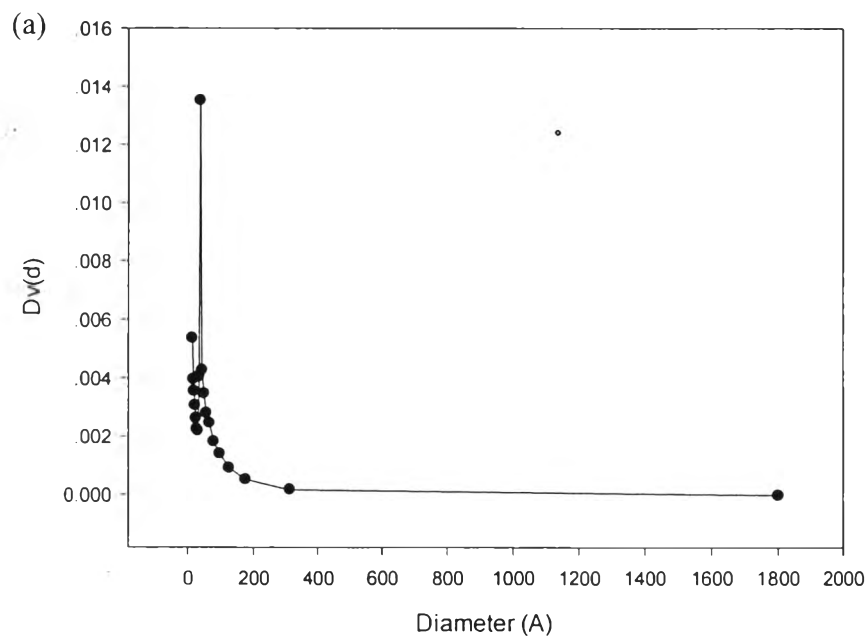


Figure B2 Pore size distribution of various activated carbons (a) DI-AC; (b) NASH-AC; (c) SH-AC; (d) AS-AC(R); and (e) SH-AC(R).

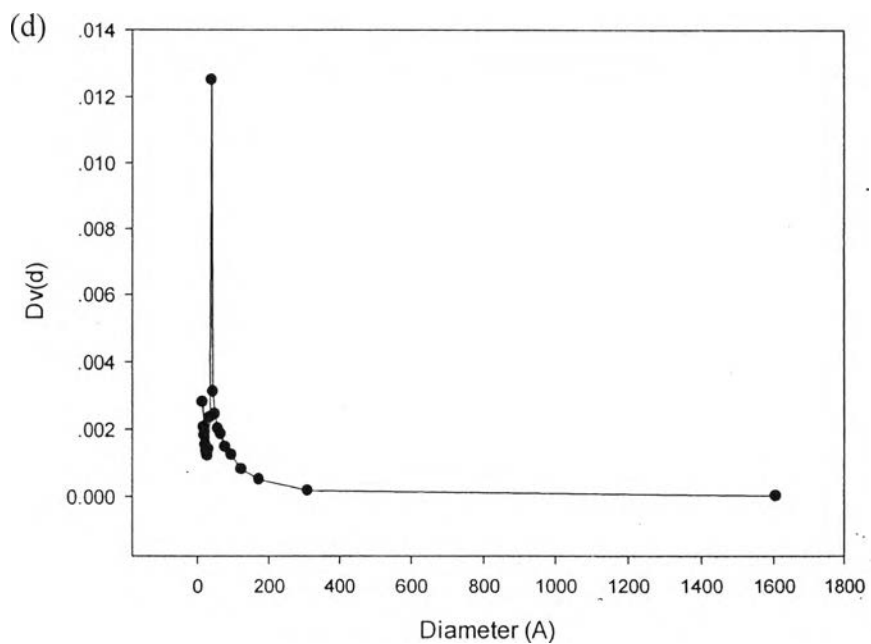
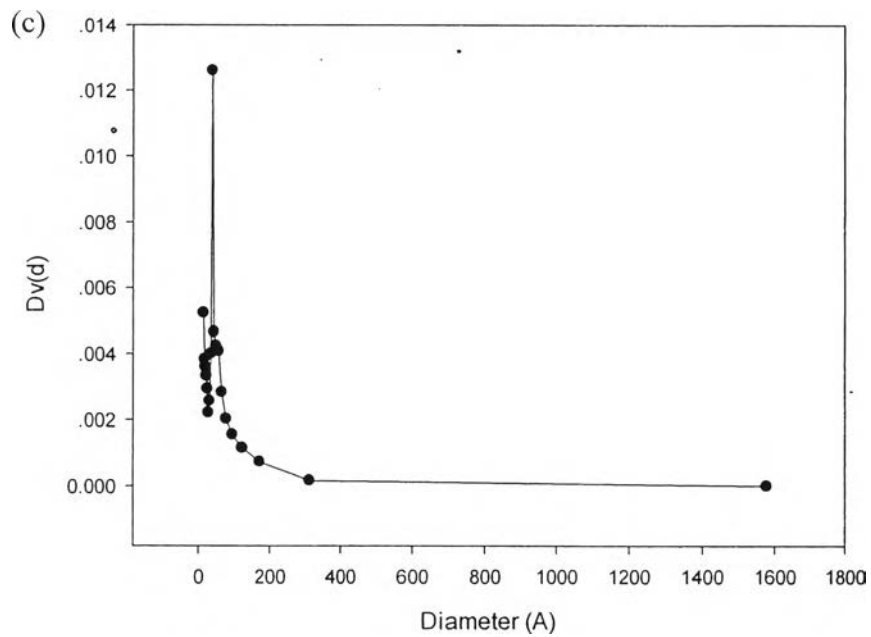


Figure B2 Pore size distribution of various activated carbons (a) DI-AC; (b) NASH-AC; (c) SH-AC; (d) AS-AC(R); and (e) SH-AC(R). (con't.)

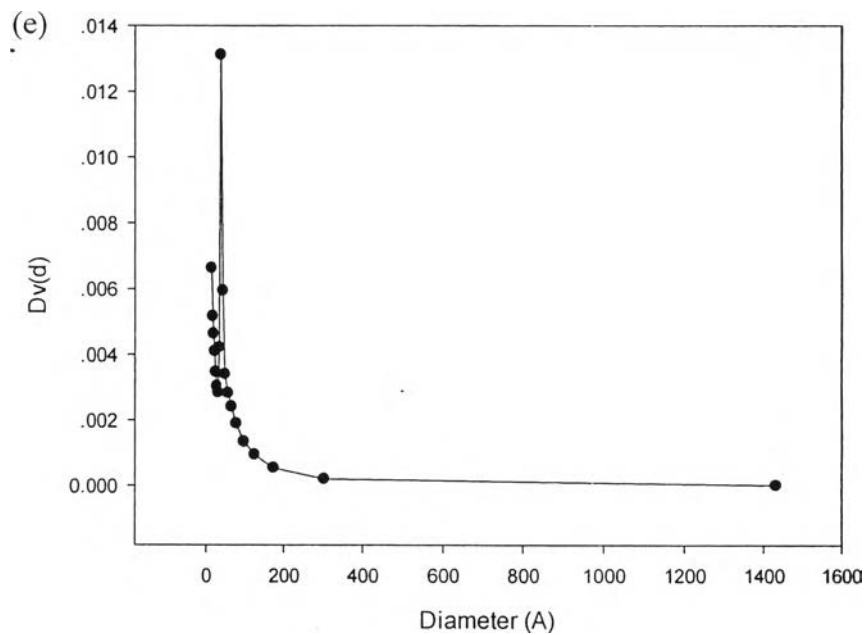


Figure B2 Pore size distribution of various activated carbons (a) DI-AC; (b) NASH-AC; (c) SH-AC; (d) AS-AC(R); and (e) SH-AC(R). (con't.)

- The effect of butanol adsorption on immobilized materials.

Table B1 The effect of butanol adsorption on immobilized materials.

Time (h)	Butanol concentration (g/l)			
	AS-AC(R)	SH-AC(R)	NASH-AC	SH-AC
0	10	10	10	10
24	8.83	9.24	8.77	9.03
48	8.23	7.69	7.69	7.84
72	8.05	7.98	7.97	7.74

Appendix C The Fermentation Results

- ABE Fermentation with Acid-Base Treatment

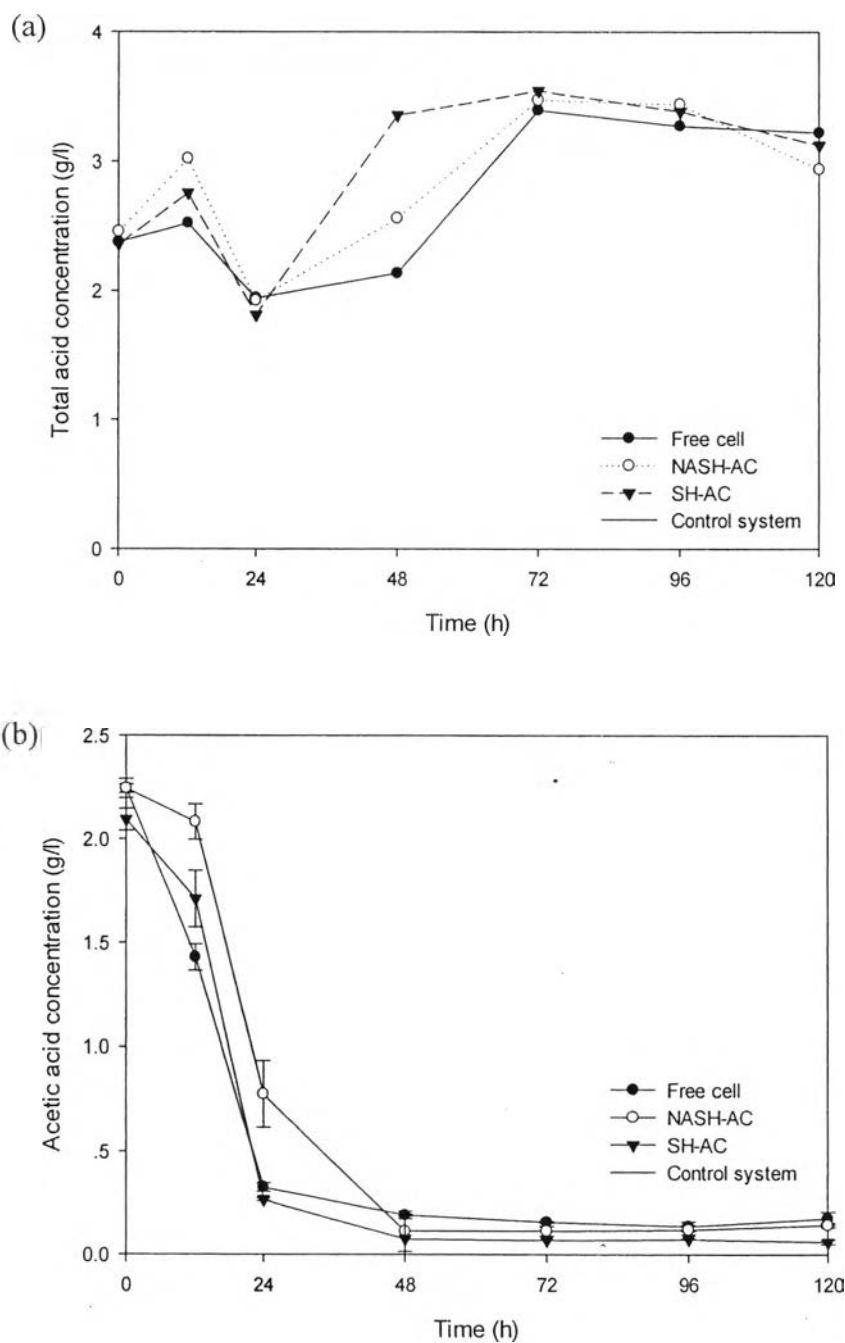


Figure C1 Acid profiles of acid-base immobilized activated carbon fermentation (a) Total acid profile; (b) Acetic acid profile; and (c) Butyric acid profile.

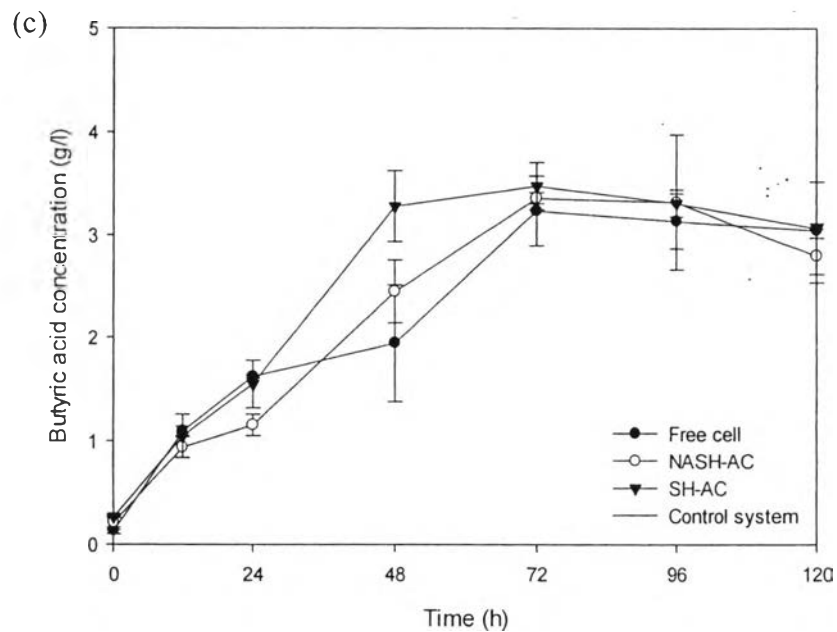


Figure C1 Acid profiles of acid-base immobilized activated carbon fermentation (a) Total acid profile; (b) Acetic acid profile; and (c) Butyric acid profile. (con't.)

ABE Fermentation with Amine-Base Treatment

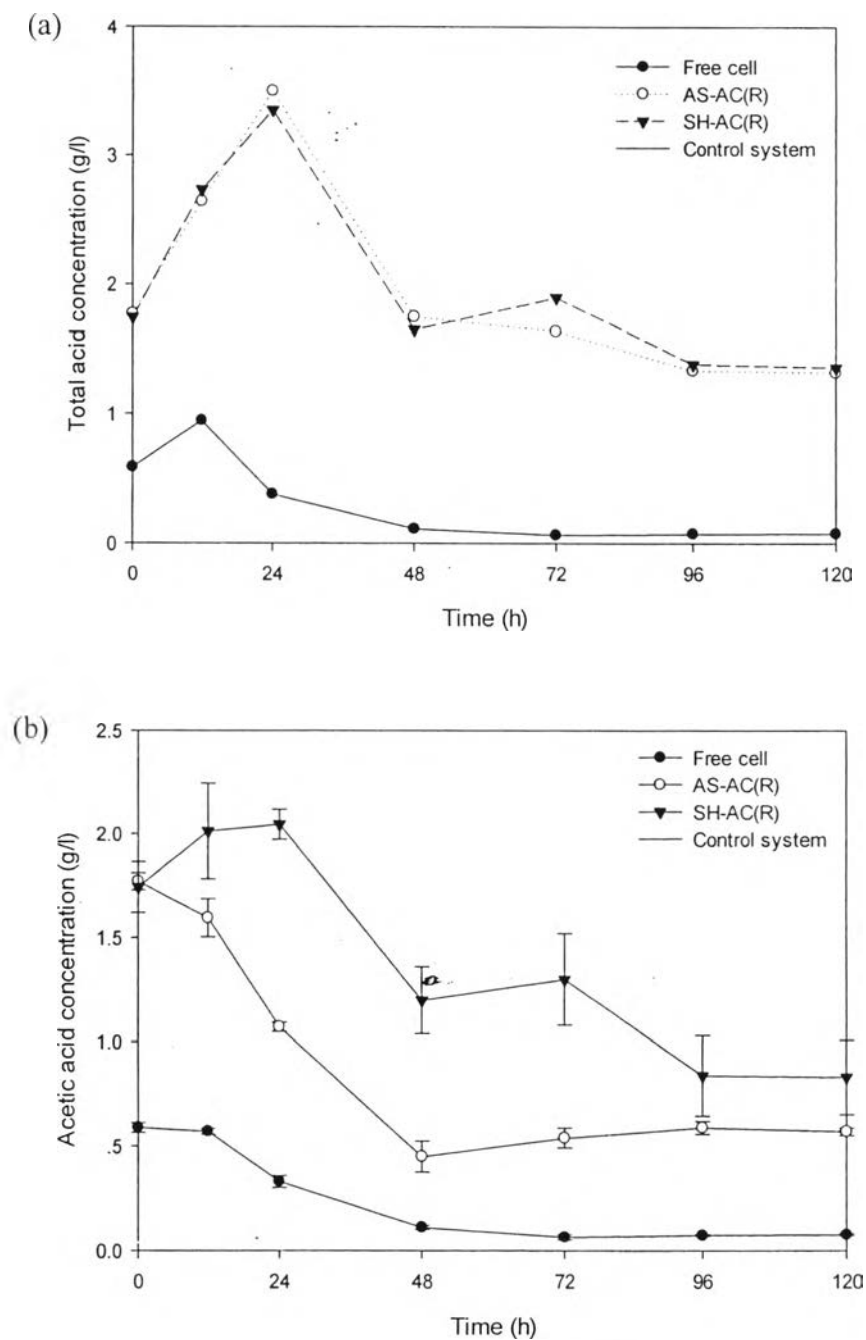


Figure C2 Acid profiles of amine-base immobilized activated carbon fermentation (a) Total acid profile; (b) Acetic acid profile; and (c) Butyric acid profile.

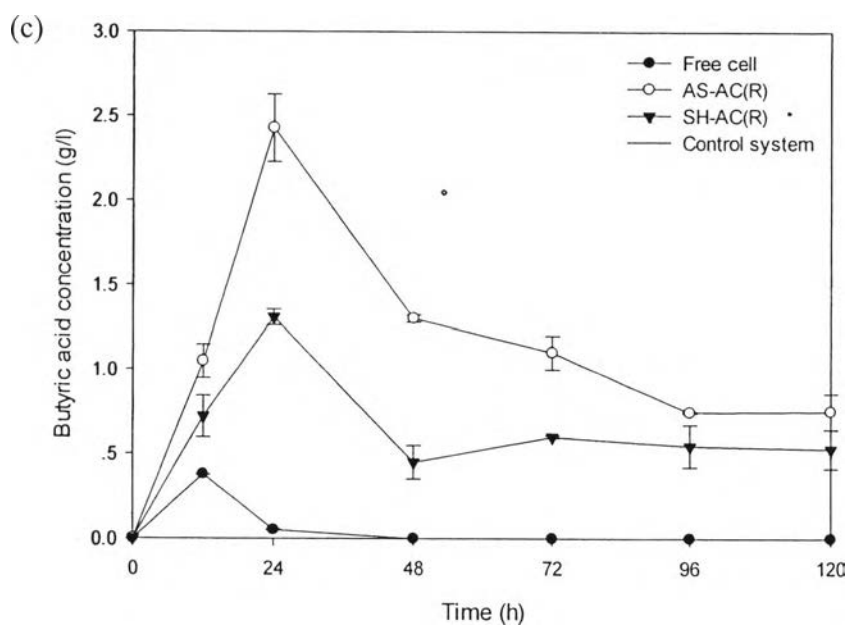


Figure C2 Acid profiles of amine-base immobilized activated carbon fermentation (a) Total acid profile; (b) Acetic acid profile; and (c) Butyric acid profile. (con't.)

Butanol concentration of ABE Fermentation

Table C1 Butanol concentrations as function of time all ABE fermentations.

Time (h)	Butanol concentration (g/l)					
	Acid-Base treatment			Amine-Base treatment		
	Free cell	NASH- AC	SH-AC	Free cell	AS-AC (R)	SH-AC (R)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1.384	0.969	1.040	0.131	0.221	0
24	4.629	2.869	3.989	3.186	4.369	0.692
48	6.527	6.729	6.941	5.413	7.867	3.695
72	7.476	7.877	7.478	4.156	11.163	5.441
96	7.605	7.426	7.180	4.500	10.471	5.612
120	7.417	7.315	7.000	4.784	10.334	5.877

- Butanol concentration of ABE Fermentation from previous work

Table C2 Butanol concentrations from previous work (Vichuviwat *et al.*, 2014)

System	Butanol concentration (g/l)	Total solvent concentration (g/l)
Free cell	5.29	9.85
Brick	5.80	10.71
Activated carbon	2.93	6.61
Zeolite 13X	8.58	14.63

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1. Jonglertjunya, W., Chinwatpaiboon, P., Thambaramee, H., Prayoonyong, P. (2014) Butanol, Ethanol and Acetone Production from Sugarcane Bagasses by Acid Hydrolysis and Fermentation using *Clostridium sp.* Adv Mater Res. 2014; 931-932: 1602-7.

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