



## Bioenergy Research at NREL

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Wednesday, June 8, 2016

# NREL History

- NREL began operations in 1977 as SERI
- Elevated to national laboratory status in 1991
- NREL is one of 12 DOE national laboratories in United States
- Only national laboratory dedicated to renewable energy and energy efficiency R&D





# NREL Today- 40 Years of Clean Energy Research



- **World class facilities and renowned scientists**
- **Nearly 1,700 people**
- **Collaboration with industry and university**
- **Market relevant research**
- **Wide array of programs**
- **National annual economic impact of \$872M**



## OUR VISION

To develop bioenergy technologies  
*that transform the marketplace*

**NREL has 30+ years of experience  
in support of the biofuels industry**

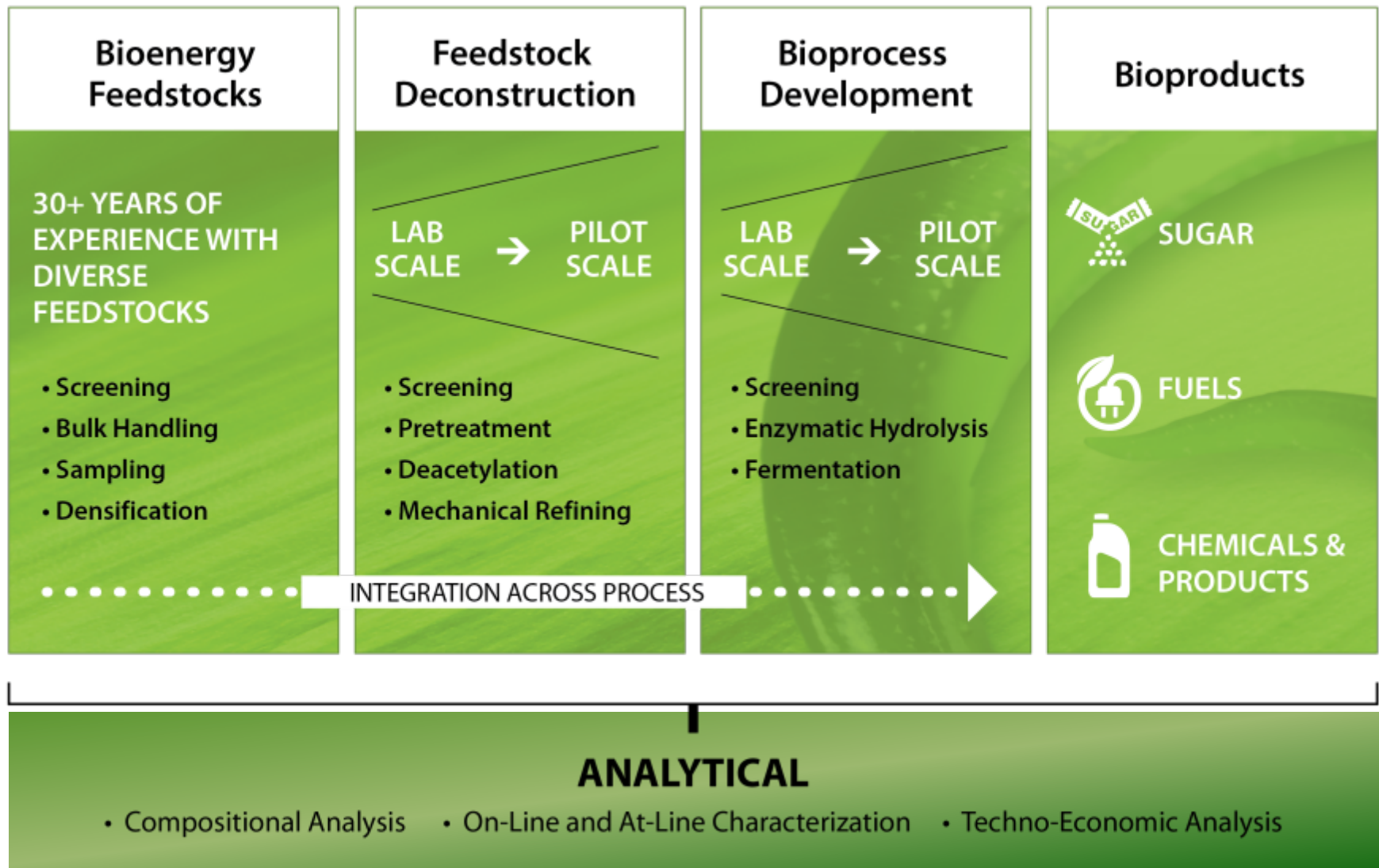


# Bioenergy Value Chain and NREL's Role

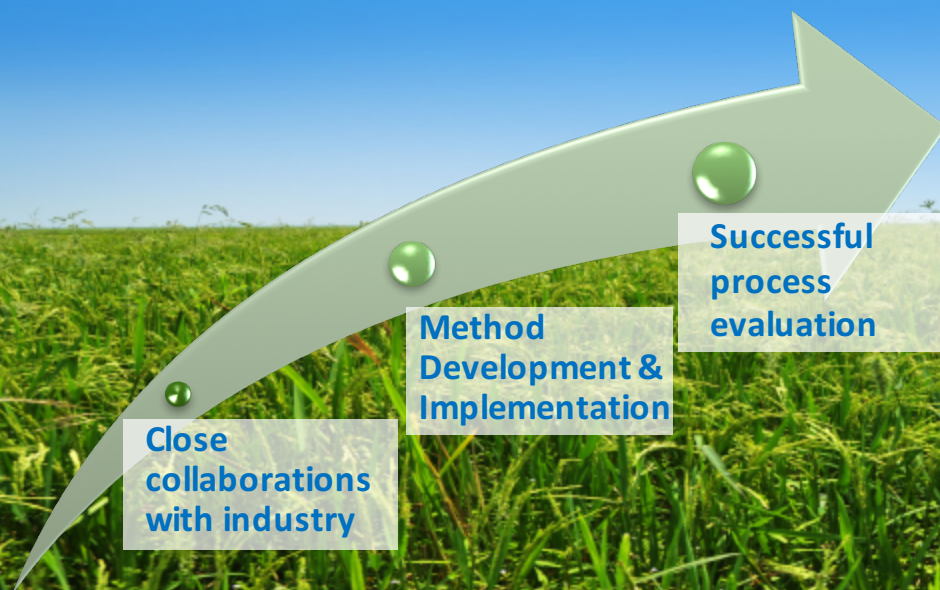


*\* Major NREL Roles*

# Providing Solutions with Experience and Scalability



# Analytical Characterization



- Why is good data important?
- Allows you to understand a process
- Understanding lets us optimize
- Optimization generates maximum profit and best use of materials



## Laboratory Analytical Procedures (LAPs)

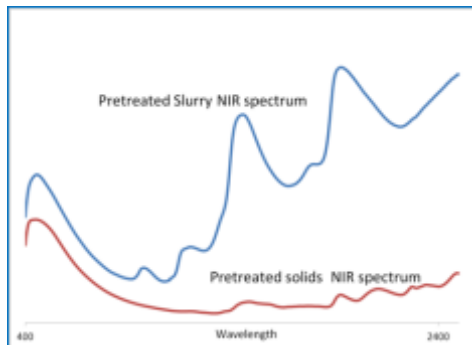
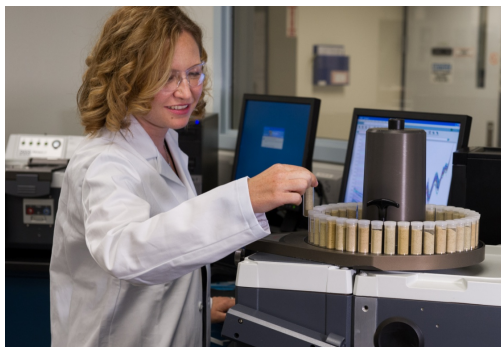
- *De facto* standards for biofuels industry worldwide
- Detailed constituent analysis
- Adopted by ASTM
- Everyone speaks the same “language”
- Newly revamped website
- Free download for community resource



**Internationally recognized biofuels procedures**



# Near Infrared (NIR) Calibration Models for Rapid Compositional Analysis



**NIR provides chemical composition in seconds by correlating NIR spectra with constituent chemistry**

## NIR Advantages

- Hundreds of samples analyzed per day
- Bulk sample analysis
- At-line and on-line scanning
- Minimal sample preparation
- Minimal operator experience



**We work with many external partners, based on our reputation for excellence in cellulosic compositional analysis**

## Models available for licensing

- ❖ Corn stover feedstock
- ❖ Mixed herbaceous feedstock
- ❖ Sorghum feedstock
- ❖ Process Intermediates
- ❖ Total Sugar Yield

## Tiered agreement system

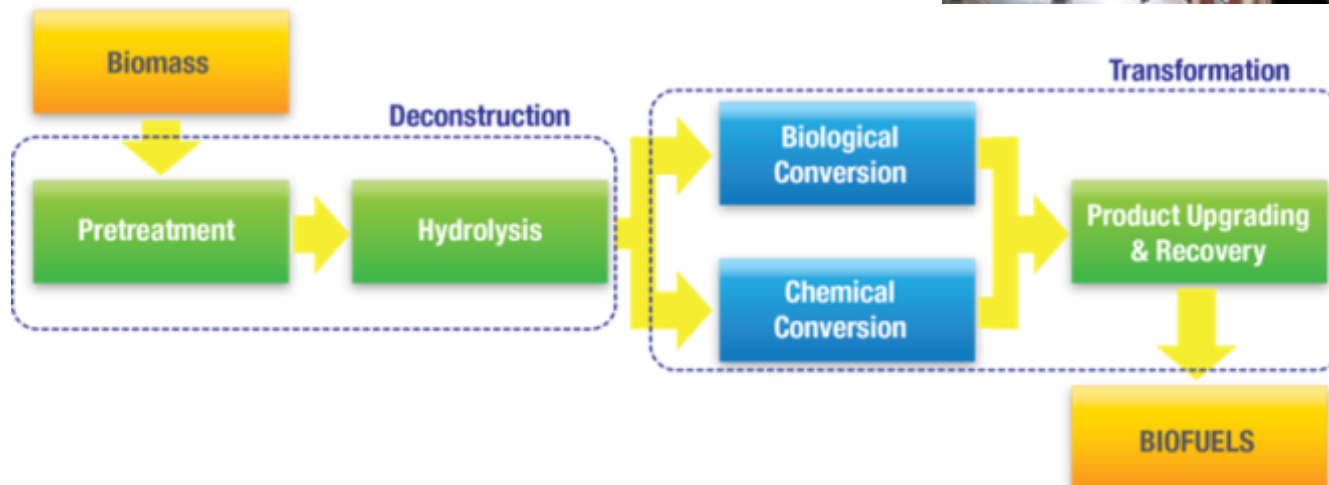
- ❖ Spectra & constituent chemistry
- ❖ Model installation
- ❖ Custom model creation



# Feedstock Deconstruction

## Deconstruction

- Biomass is usually pre-treated to make it amenable to hydrolysis
- Pretreatment can be a combination of chemicals, heat, or physical deconstruction
- Pretreatment options
  - Deacetylation with caustic solution
  - Dilute acid
  - Mechanical refining
- Mixed feedstocks



# Integration and Scale-Up

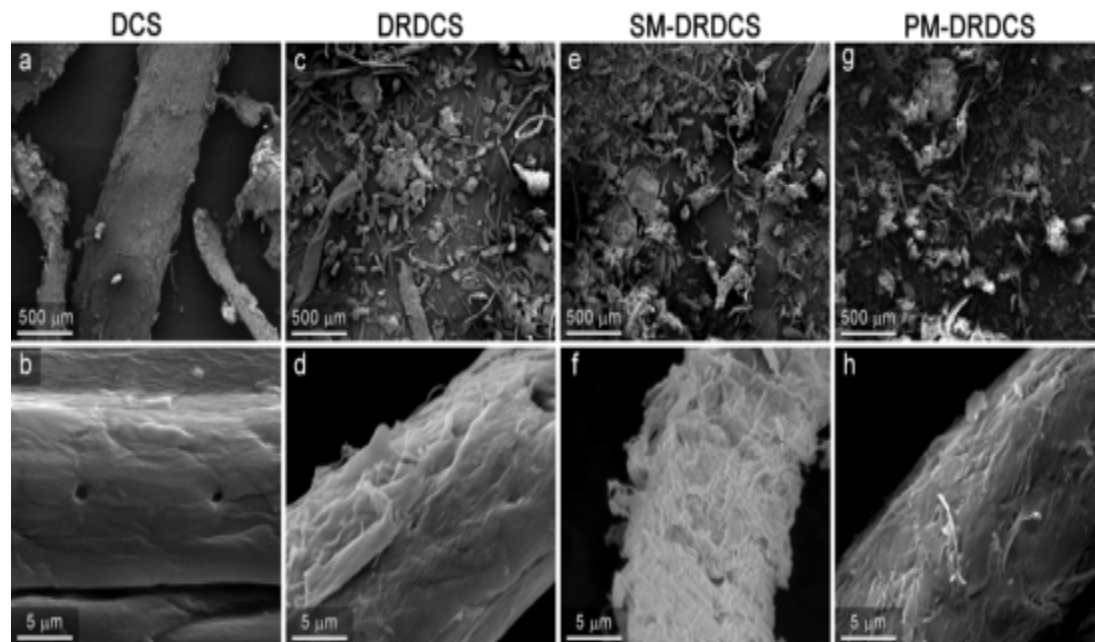


- ❖ Ability to develop, validate, and integrate a wide variety of biochemical conversion processes
- ❖ Scale relevant to industry- 1 ton/day pilot plant
- ❖ Extensive pretreatment, enzymatic hydrolysis, fermentation, and product recovery capabilities
- ❖ Experienced process engineers and world-class scientists



# Deacetylation and Mechanical Refining

- Deacetylation and mechanical refining (DMR) is a chemical and mechanical conversion process
- DMR provides *low toxicity, high concentration sugar streams*
- SEM imaging revealed that DMR caused significant surface disruption of the biomass, *providing better sugar accessibility*



Chen X, et al., "Improving Sugar Yields and Reducing Enzyme Loadings in the Deacetylation and Mechanical Refining (DMR) Process through Multistage Disk and Szego Refining and Corresponding Techno-Economic Analysis". ACS Sustain Chem Eng, 4, 324–33 (2016)



# Laboratory-Scale PT/EH Screening

## Highlights

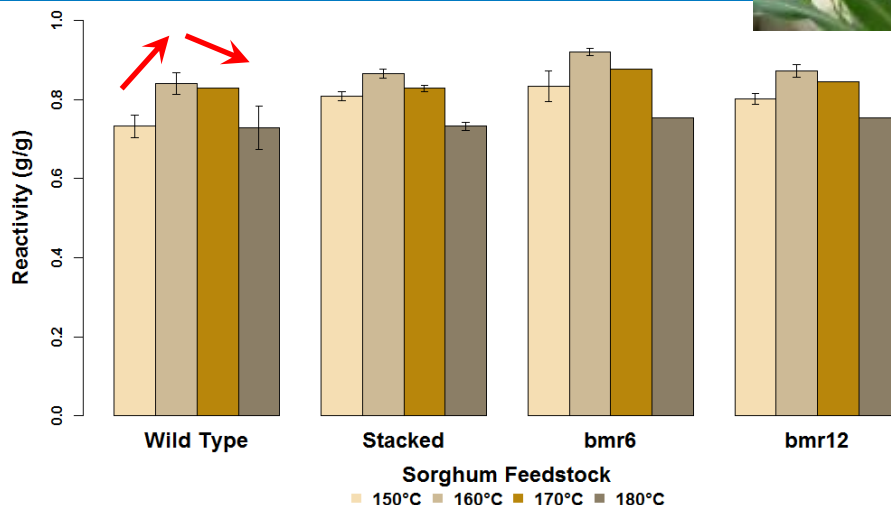
- Pretreatment followed by enzymatic hydrolysis
- High throughput with small sample volume
- Small scale allows for screening
- Consistent pretreatment conditions
- Yields improved for mutants vs wild type
- Temperature affects yield



**PRETREATMENT**



**ENZYMATIC  
HYDROLYSIS**



## Forage Sorghum feedstocks (RTx430)

- Wild Type (no mutation)
- bmr6 & bmr12 mutants

## Dilute Acid Pretreatment (DA)

- 10% solids loading
- 1.0% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

## Enzymatic hydrolysis

- 10% solids loading
- CTec2 cellulase

# New NIR Models for Biomass Composition & Reactivity Characterization

*Rapid Analysis of composition and sugar accessibility in biomass feedstocks  
with near-infrared spectroscopy*

**Goal is to obtain rapid, accurate chemical composition and sugar accessibility information for biomass feedstocks for the commercialization of biofuels**



Model includes:

- Corn stover
- Perennial cool season grasses
- Sorghum
- Switchgrass
- Rice straw
- Miscanthus



## Model highlights

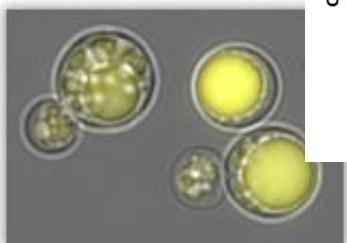
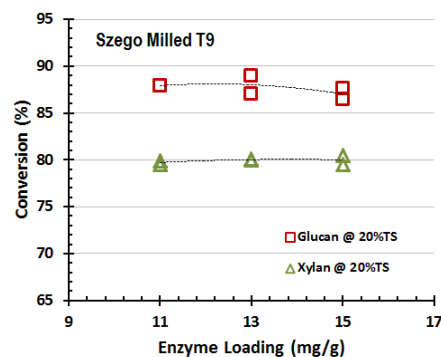
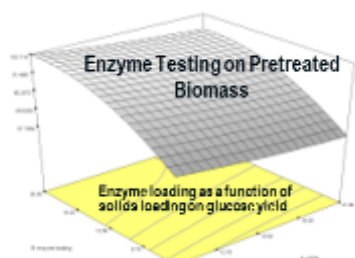
- Includes over 200 samples
- Predicts composition (glucan, xylan, lignin, and ash)
- Predicts sugar accessibility
- Will be useful for rapid screening to identify unusual samples

Payne, Courtney E., and Edward J. Wolfrum, "Rapid analysis of composition and reactivity in cellulosic biomass feedstocks with near-infrared spectroscopy," *Biotechnology for Biofuels*, 8, no. 43 (2015). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13068-015-0222-2>

# Bioprocess Development- Advanced Fermentation Laboratory

## Fermentation

- 36 x 500mL fermentors
- 4 x 5L fermentors
- Batch, fed-batch and continuous flow
- Aerobic, anaerobic, and micro-aerophilic capabilities
- Integration of enzymes and organisms into process streams
- Yield, productivity, and sugar utilization measures
- Molecule specific organism development
- Enzyme and organism performance metrics



Laboratory scale

Scalability

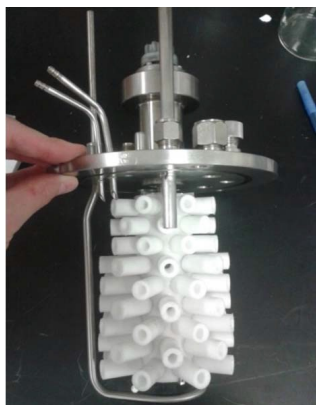


170L paddle reactor for enzymatic hydrolysis



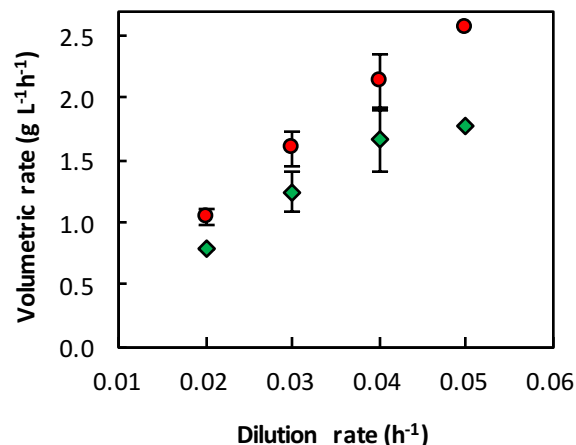
# Bioprocess Development

## Continuous biofilm fermentation producing succinic acid on biomass sugars



Modified agitator  
fabricated in-house

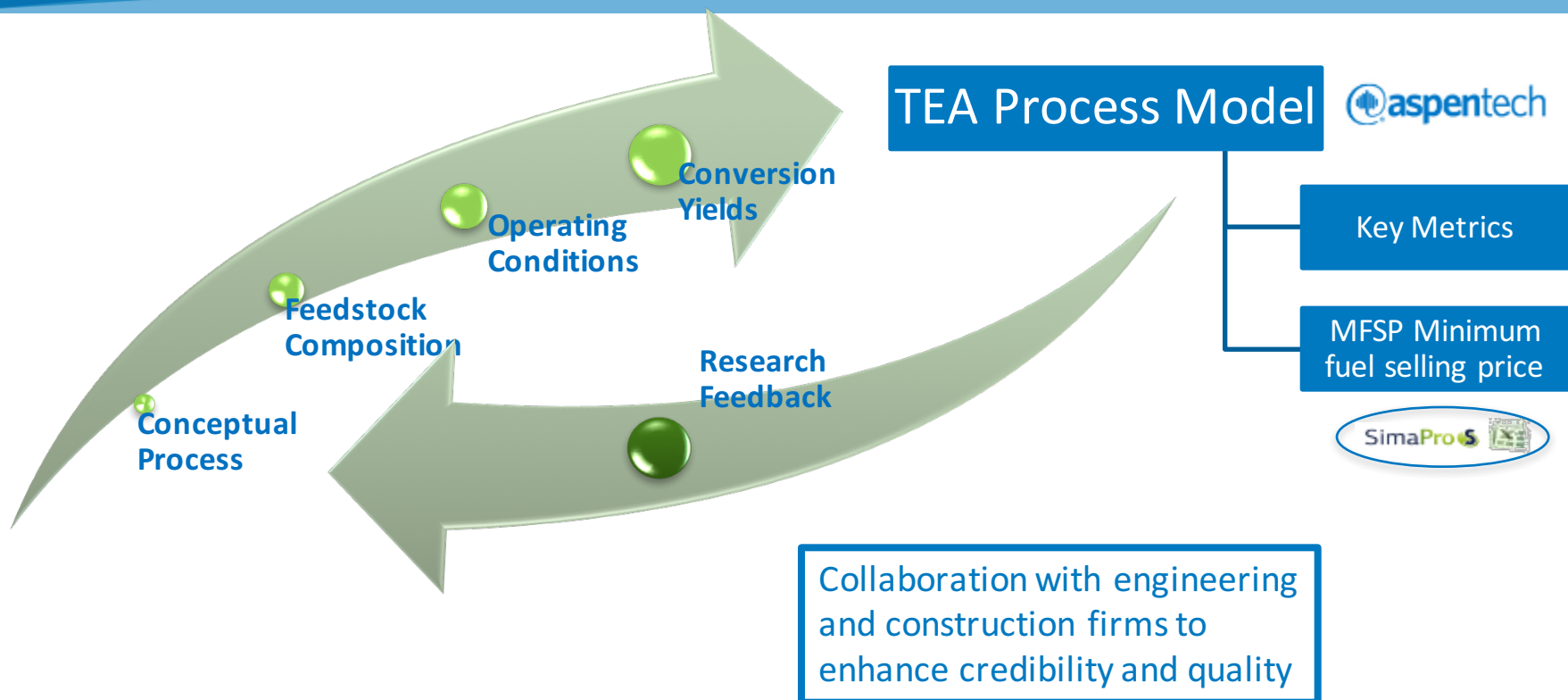
◆ SA Productivity -  $q_{SA}$  ● Sugar consumption



	FY14 C5 Liquor – Deacetylated PCS	FY15 C5 Liquor – Deacetylated PCS	2015 Target
Succinic Acid volumetric productivity (g/L-hr)	0.30 (batch culture)	1.4 (continuous culture)	1.0
Process yield (total sugar-to-product, g/g)	0.59	0.62	0.60
Succinic Acid Concentration (g/L)	43.4	43.3	

Bradfield, et al., "Continuous succinic acid production by *Actinobacillus succinogenes* on xylose-enriched hydrolysate". *Biotech for Biofuels*, 8:181 (2015)

# Techno-Economic Analysis and Life Cycle Assessment



## Techno-Economic Analysis (TEA) & Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

TEA: Assess technical & economic feasibility of process

- Modeling is rigorous and detailed with transparent assumptions
- Impact of major cost drivers (sensitivity studies)
- Set research targets & use them as measure of research progress

LCA: Overall environmental impacts of the technology

- Quantification of impacts and areas of improvement

Track research progress (economic & sustainability criteria)

# Recent TEA Design Reports (Hydrocarbons Focus)

## Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Lignocellulosic Biomass to Hydrocarbon Fuels

Fast Pyrolysis and Hydrotreating Bio-oil Pathway



## Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Lignocellulosic Biomass to Hydrocarbons: Dilute-Acid and Enzymatic Deconstruction of Biomass to Sugars and Catalytic Conversion of Sugars to Hydrocarbons

R. Davis, L. Tao, C. Scarlata, and E.C.D. Tan  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

J. Ross, J. Lukas, and D. Sexton  
Harris Group Inc.

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Technical Report  
NREL/TP-5100-62498  
March 2015

Contract No. DE-AC36-09G028308



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## Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Lignocellulosic Biomass to Hydrocarbons via Indirect Liquefaction Thermochemical Pathway to High-Octane Gasoline Blendstock Through Methanol/Dimethyl Ether Intermediates

Eric C.D. Tan, Michael Talmadge, Abhijit Dutta,  
Jesse Hensley, Josh Schaidle, Mary Biddy  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden,  
Colorado

David Humbird  
DWH Process Consulting, Centennial, Colorado

Lesley J. Snowden-Swan  
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland,  
Washington

Jeff Ross, Danielle Sexton, Raymond Yap,  
John Lukas



## Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Algal Biomass to Biofuels: Algal Biomass Fractionation to Lipid- and Carbohydrate-Derived Fuel Products

R. Davis, C. Kinchin, J. Markham, E.C.D. Tan,  
and L.M.L. Laurens  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

D. Sexton, D. Knorr, P. Schoen, and J. Lukas  
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Technical Report  
NREL/TP-5100-62368  
September 2014

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## Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Lignocellulosic Biomass to Hydrocarbon Fuels Thermochemical Research Pathways With In Situ and Ex Situ Upgrading of Fast Pyrolysis Vapors



## Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Lignocellulosic Biomass to Hydrocarbons: Dilute-Acid and Enzymatic Deconstruction of Biomass to Sugars and Biological Conversion of Sugars to Hydrocarbons

R. Davis, L. Tao, E.C.D. Tan, M.J. Biddy,  
G.T. Beckham, and C. Scarlata  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

J. Jacobson and K. Cafferty  
Idaho National Laboratory

J. Ross, J. Lukas, D. Knorr, and P. Schoen  
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NREL/TP-5100-60223  
October 2013

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Pathways Including Thermochemical,  
Biochemical, and Algal Feedstock  
Conversion (developed jointly with PNNL)

Co-products are important



# Products



## Transformation

- Clean sugars
- C5 and C6
- Lignin stream
- Free sugar separation

## Biomass Stream

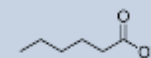
- Organisms, like yeast and E. Coli
- Chemical catalysis

- Lipids
- Hexanoic acid
- Muconic acid from lignin
- Succinic acid

## intermediates

## Products

- Fuels
- Materials
- Plastics
- Chemicals



# NREL Bioenergy Partnerships

## Biofuel/Chemical Producers



## Technology Developers & Providers





# Summary

- Broad focus on feedstocks, deconstruction, and development
- Key point is integration across the entire process
- Recent Activities
  - New NIR Models for Biomass Composition & Reactivity Characterization
  - Laboratory-Scale PT/EH Assay
  - Deacetylation and Mechanical Refining Process (DMR)
  - Continuous biofilm fermentation producing succinic acid on biomass sugars
  - Recent TEA Design Reports (Hydrocarbons Focus)

