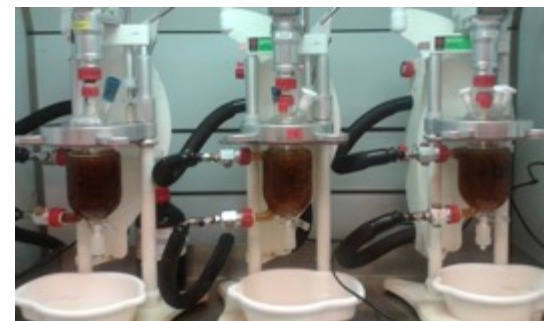
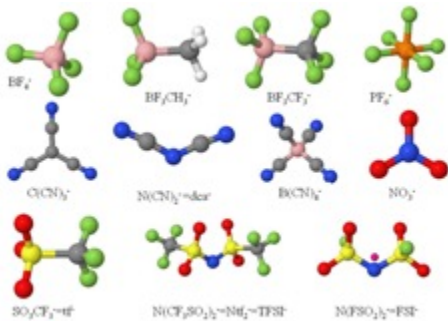


JBEI

Joint BioEnergy Institute

Driving the Future: Advanced Biomass Deconstruction and Conversion Technologies

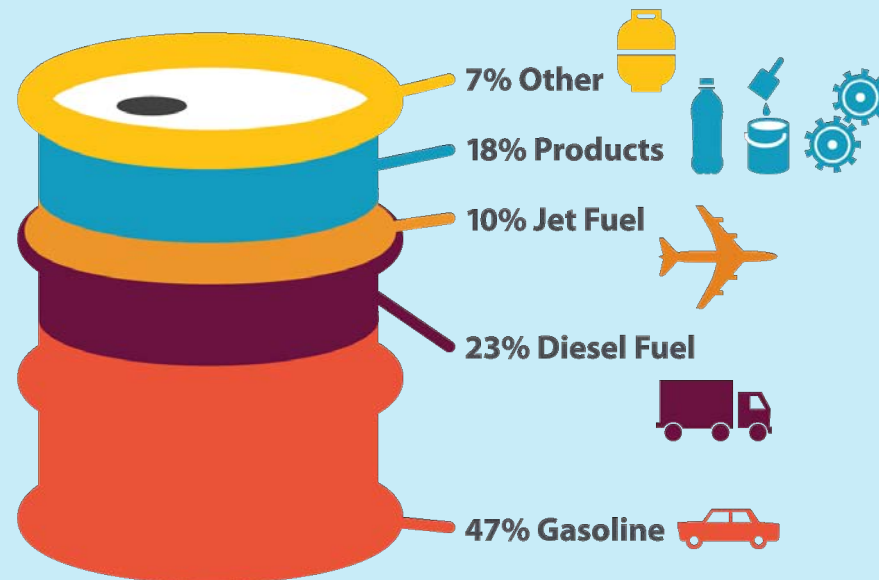


Joint meeting of the Alameda County
Special District Association and the Contra
Costa County Special District Association

Blake Simmons
July 12, 2021

Petroleum is the Primary Source for Transportation Fuels and Chemicals

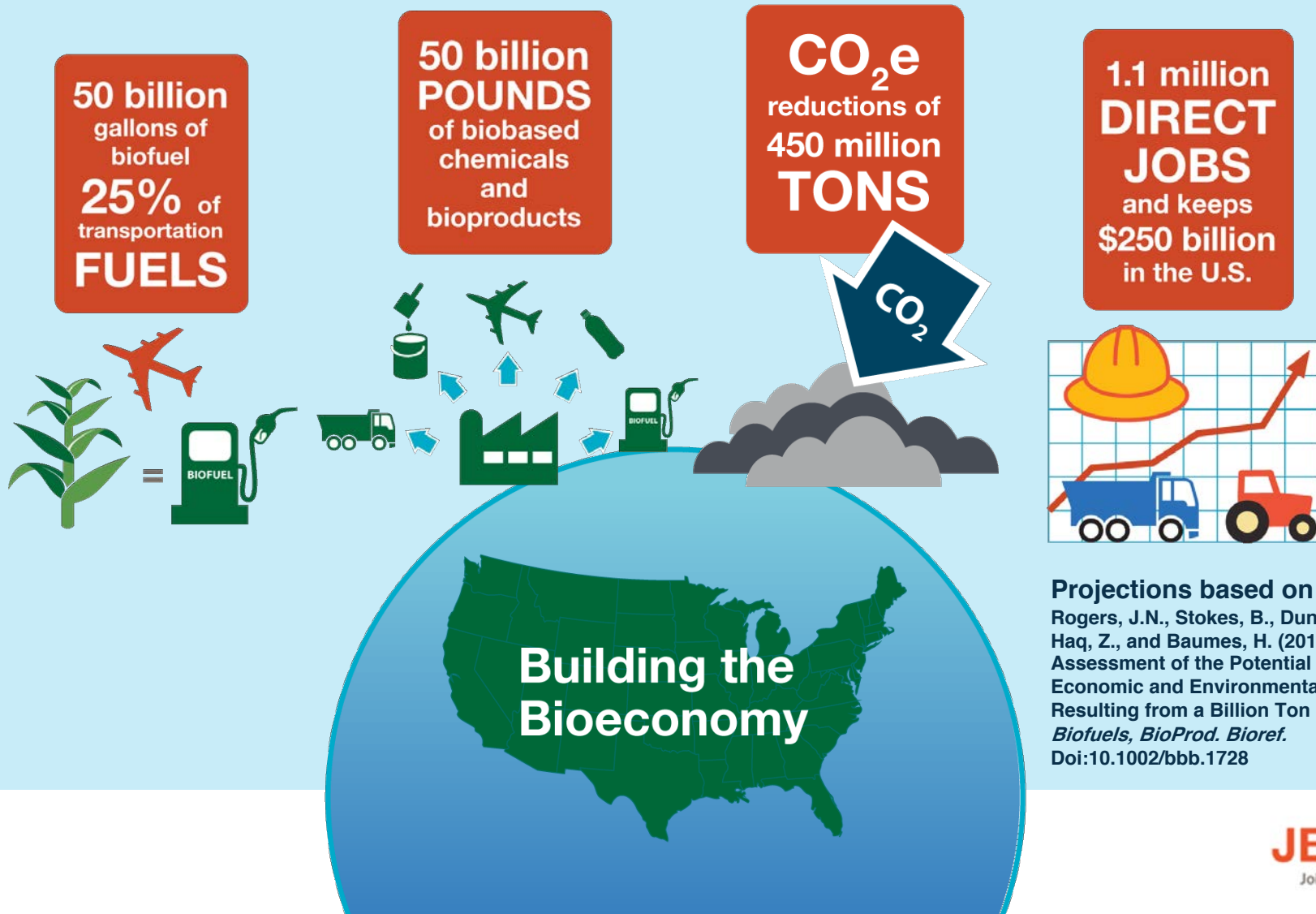
Petroleum products made from a barrel of crude oil



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

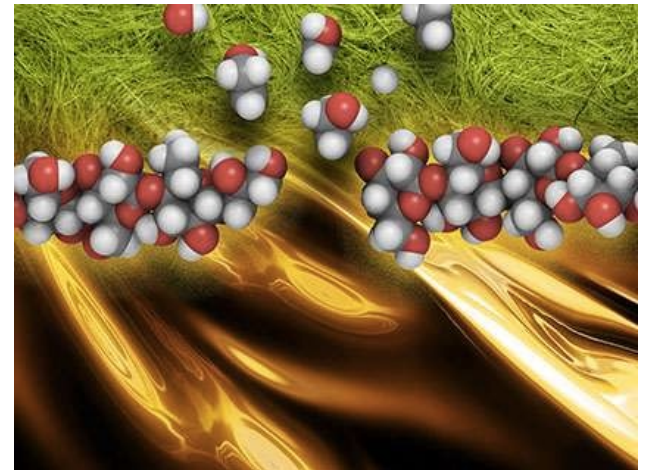
The Alternative: Biomass and the Bioeconomy

A billion dry tons of sustainable biomass has the potential to produce ...



The Challenges

- Lack of scalable and sustainable bioenergy crops
- Difficulty in deconstructing and separating bioenergy crops into targeted intermediates
- Lack of a robust pretreatment technology
- Expensive depolymerization enzymes
- Lack of efficient and affordable microbial routes to drop-in biofuels and bioproducts

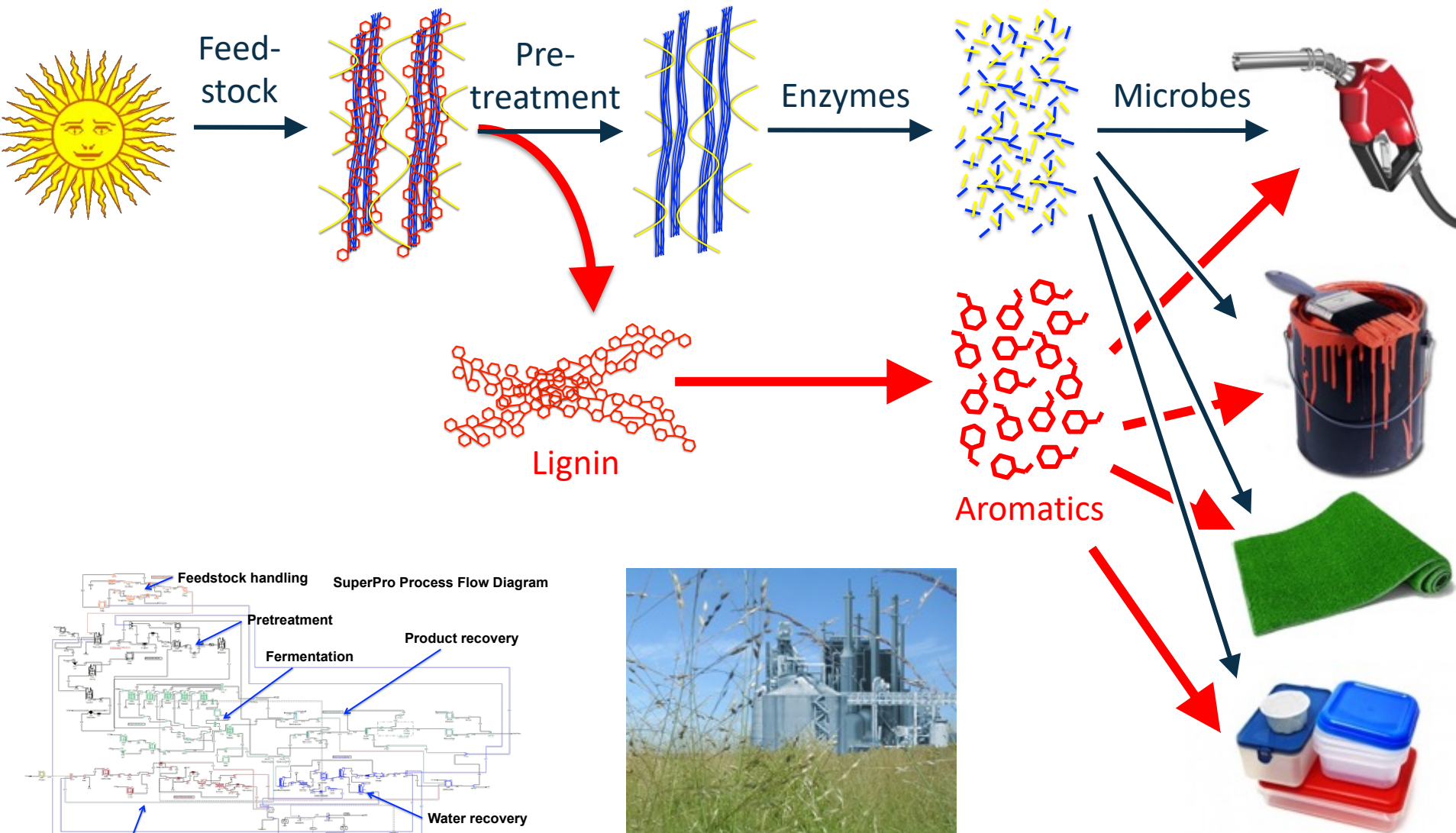


JBEI Snapshot



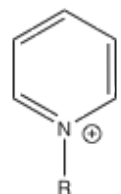
- **Funded by DOE**
- **Started in 2007**
- **Renewed in 2012**
- **Renewed in 2017**

Replacing the Whole Barrel of Oil

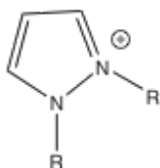


Ionic Liquids as Pretreatment Solvents

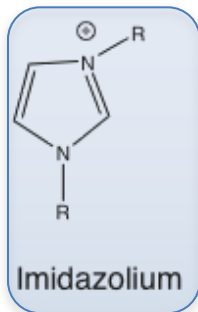
CATIONS



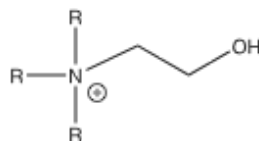
Pyridinium



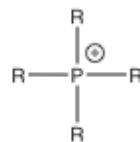
Pyrazolium



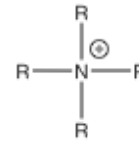
Imidazolium



Cholinium



Phosphonium



Ammonium

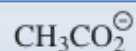
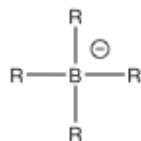
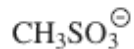
Room Temperature, Molten Salts

Water immiscible



Water miscible

ANIONS



Cation determines:

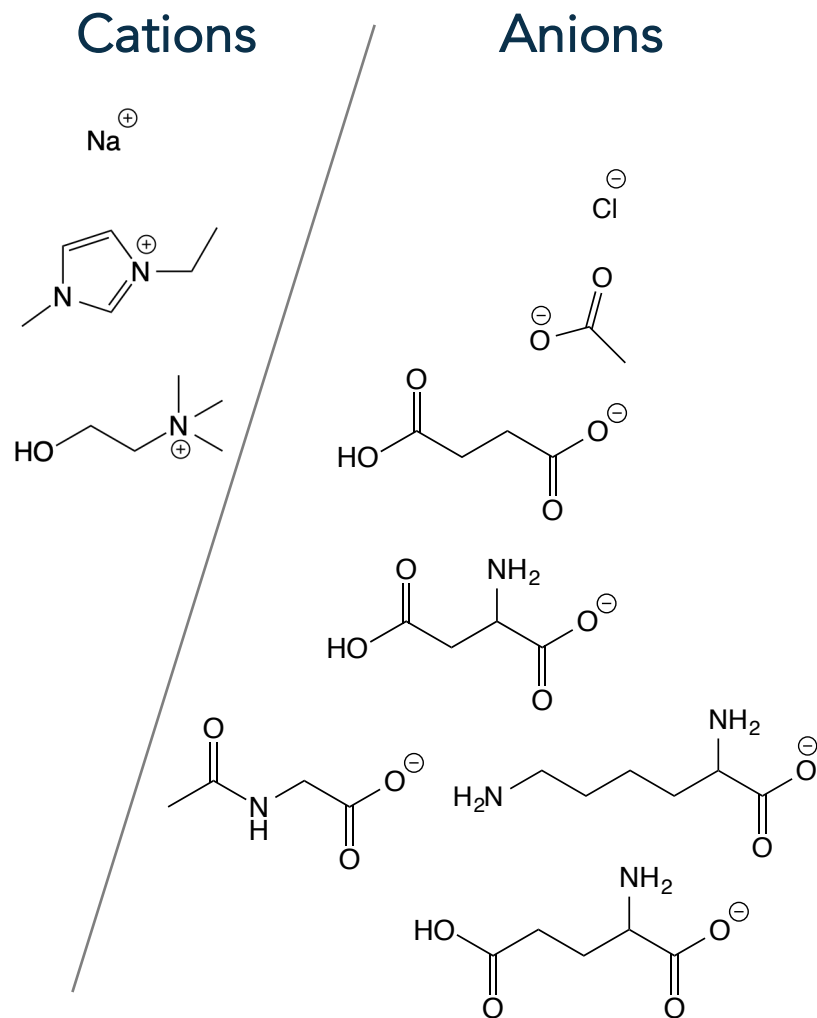
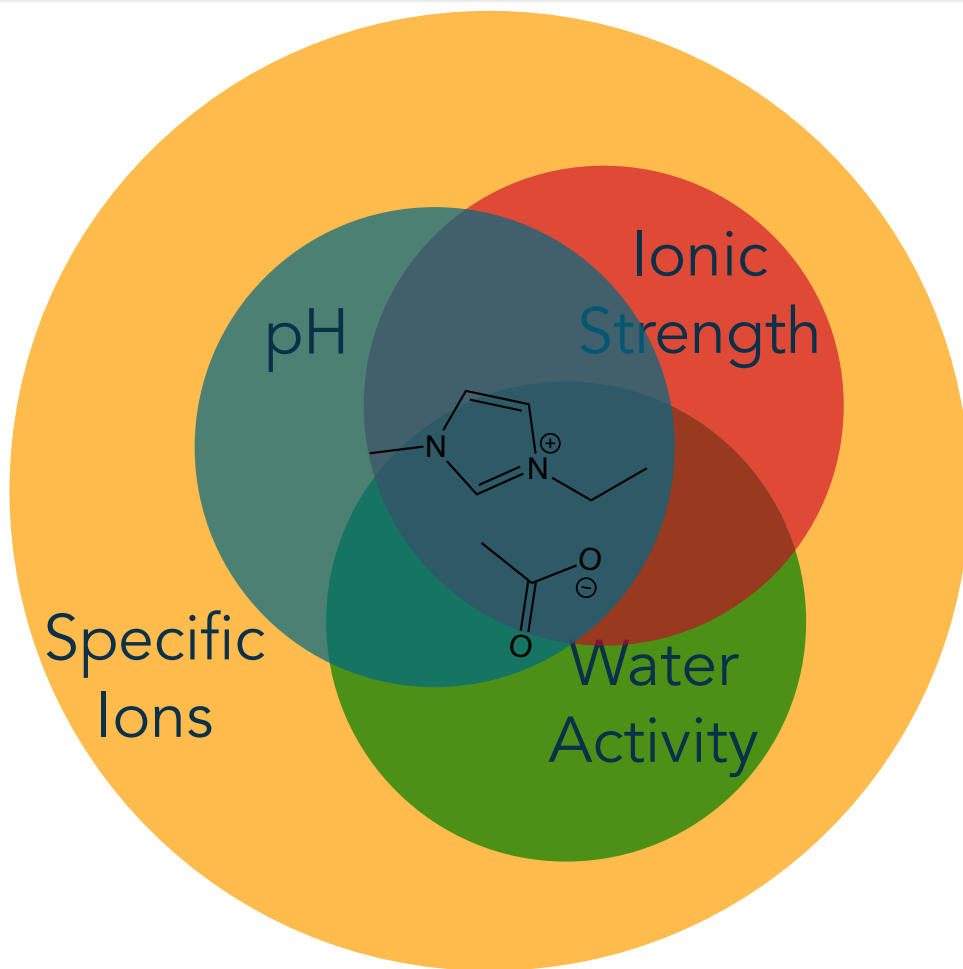
- stability
- properties

Anion determines:

- chemistry
- functionality

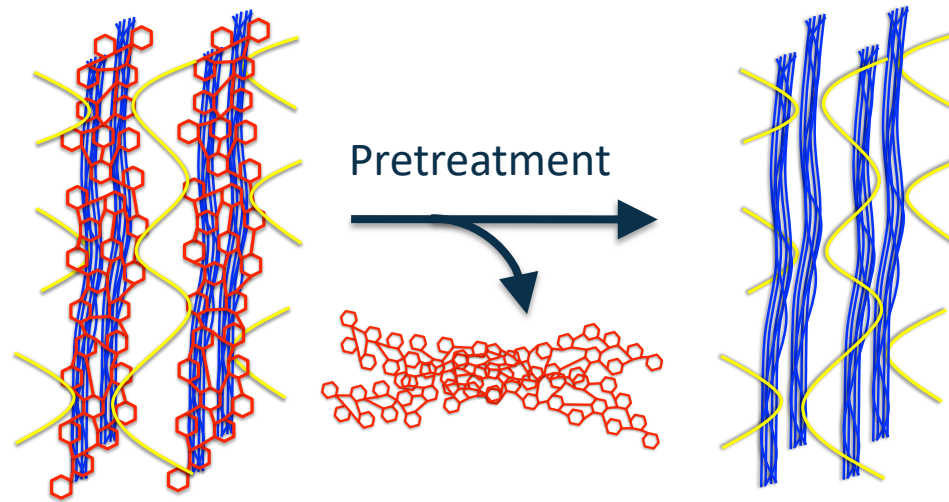
1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium acetate, abbreviated as $[\text{C}_2\text{mim}][\text{OAc}]$, dissolves $> 20 \text{ wt}\%$ cellulose

Ionic Liquids alter Solution Conditions



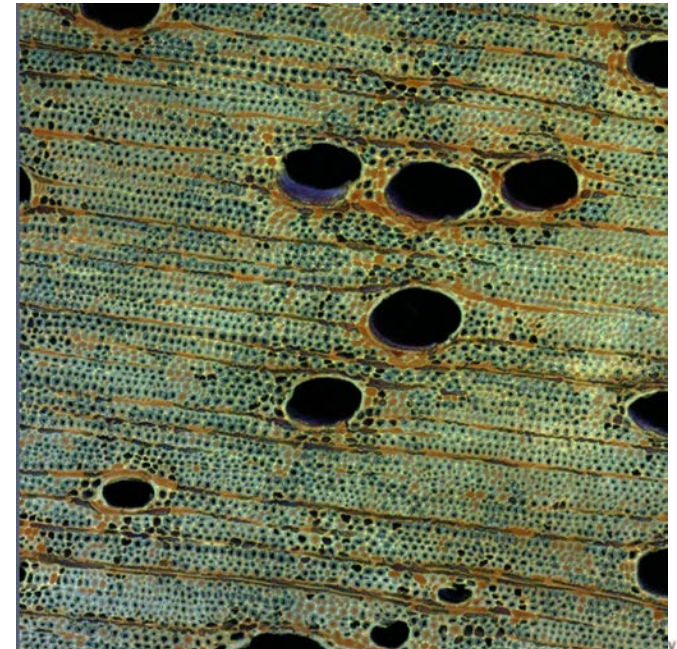
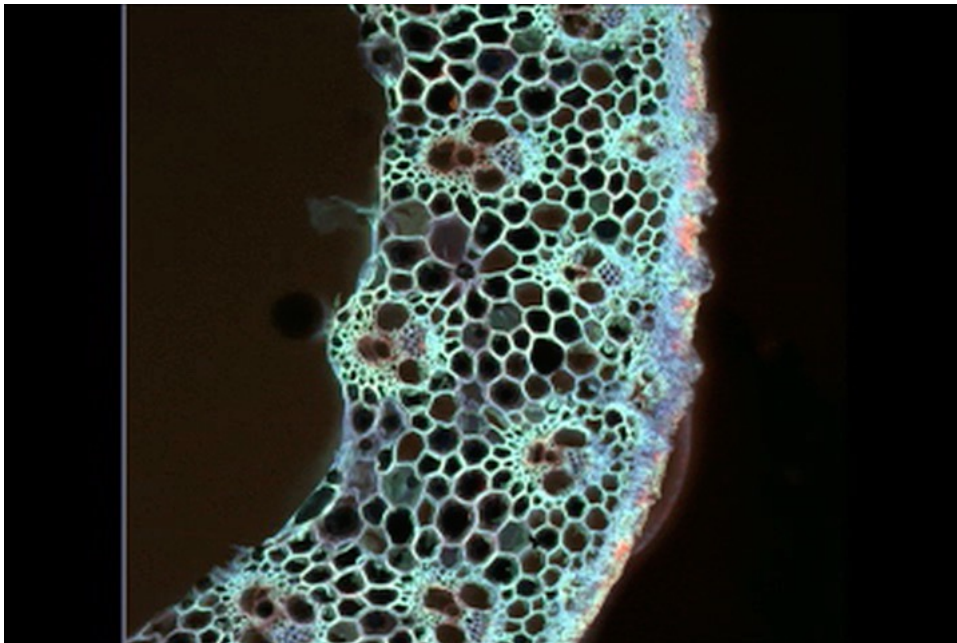
We have been investigating pretreatment efficacy, enzyme stability/activity, and microbial viability as a function of defined solvent conditions

Certain ILs Significantly Perturb Wide Range of Plant Cell Walls

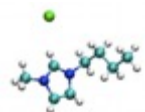


Switchgrass

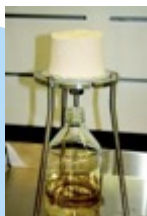
Eucalyptus



IL Technology Progression at JBEI



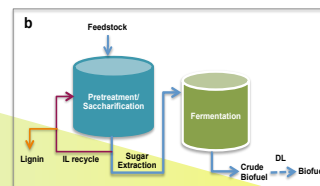
Imidazolium pretreatment



IL-water separations



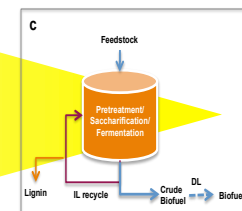
Mixed feedstock processing



Consolidated pretreatment & saccharification



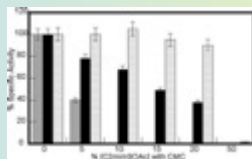
Bionic liquids



One-pot conversion



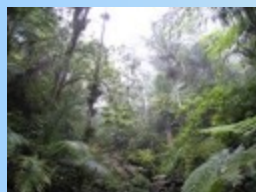
IL-enzyme screening & modeling



IL tolerant enzyme mixtures



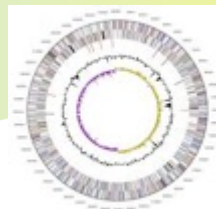
IL Pumps



Compost and Rain Forest screening



IL Tolerant Enzymes



IL Tolerant Microbes

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Lignocellulose Conversion using a One-Pot Process



Biomass

Step 1

a: IL PT [Ch][Lys] @ 30- 20 wt% solid, 1-3h, 120-140 °C, 60 rpm
b: pH Adjustment (4.8-5)

Step 2

Enzymatic Hydrolysis
20-10 wt% solid, CTec3Htec3,
10 mg/ g biomass 50 °C, 24-48h

Step 3

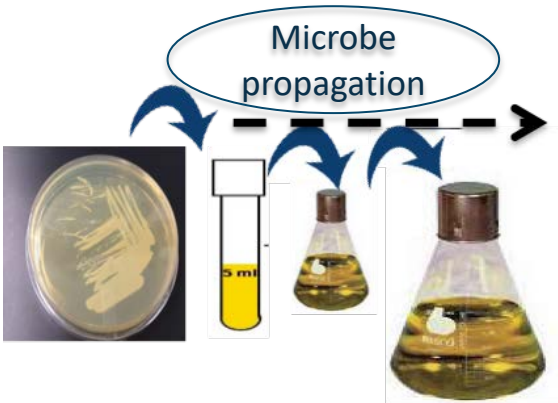
Fermentation
20-10 wt% solid, (microbe cells)
37 °C, 24- h



atm pressure

➤ **One-Pot Process:
Hinges on
Biocompatible ILs**

➔ **Bioproduct**



One-Pot Scale-up Project Overview

- **Mission: scale-up JBEI technology on biomass deconstruction and conversion and demonstrate biofuel production on hydrolysates generated with Aemetis**
- **Biofuel targets: cellulosic ethanol and isopentenol**
- **Scale-up target: conversion of 600L of hydrolysate**
- **Feedstocks: mix of CA woody biomass (pine, almond, walnut; 20:40:40 ratio)**



Funding agency



Industry partner

JBEI

Core technology development



Process development and scale-up



Industrial C5/C6 utilizing yeast

Woody Biomass Feedstocks



- Central Valley woody biomass feedstocks
- Agricultural and forestry residues
- Biomass milled to 6mm mesh



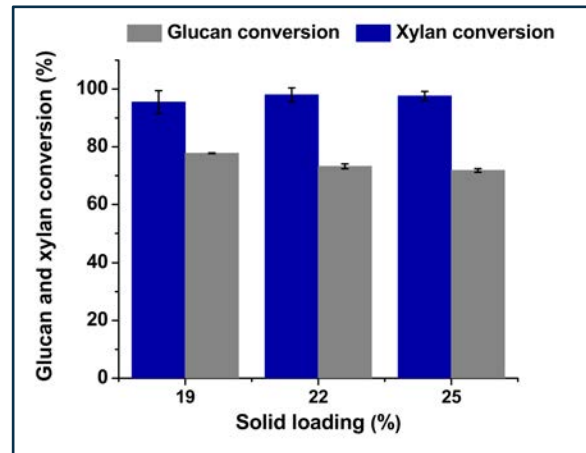
	Almond	Walnut	Pine
Extractives (%)	15.94 ± 0.30	12.42 ± 1.10	7.12 ± 0.34
Glucan (%)	38.54 ± 0.311	26.29 ± 0.704	29.82 ± 0.566
Xylan (%)	16.056 ± 0.115	9.921 ± 0.268	13.48 ± 0.281
Klason Lignin (%)	21.63 ± 0,145	17.63 ± 0.951	24.74 ± 0.072
Ash (%)	8.13 ± 1.207	19.23 ± 2.304	0.0 ± 0.07



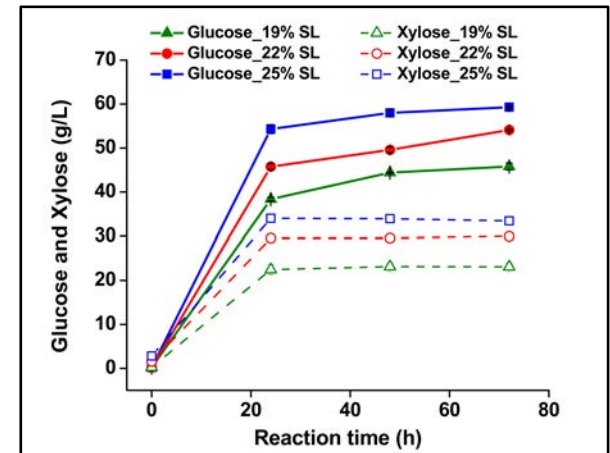
Deconstruction Process Scale-up



- Process scale up to 210L Andritz vessel



- Glucan conversion drops at higher solids loading
- Higher concentrations increase downstream toxicity



- Hydrolysis nearly complete after 24 hours

Fermentation Process Scale-up

Feedstock:

- 630L composite hydrolysate
- 42 g/L glucose, 17 g/L xylose post-inoculation



Seed 1:

- YPD media
- 7L shake flask culture



Seed 2:

- 50% YPD / 50% hydrolysate
- 150L aerated fermentor



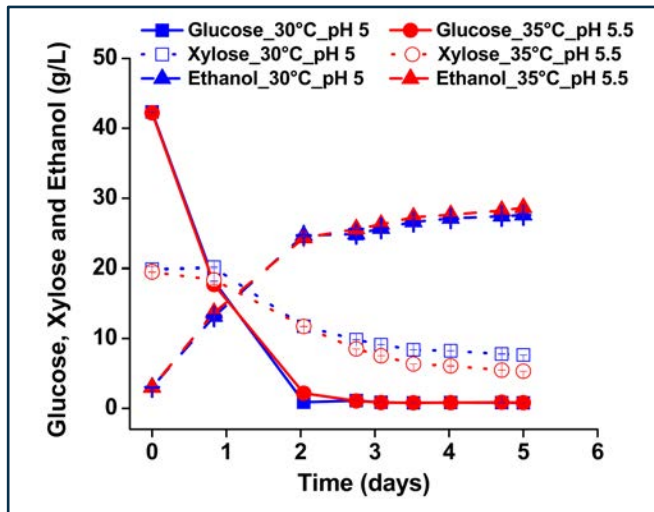
Main fermentation:

- Unfiltered hydrolysate
- 1500L agitated fermentor

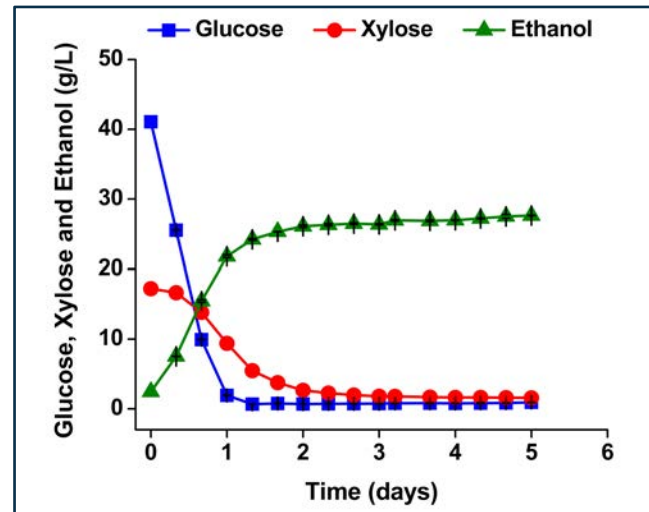


Fermentation Results

5L tech transfer



670L pilot fermentation



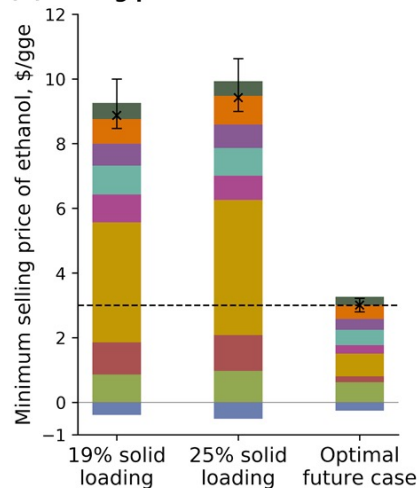
11L distilled ethanol

Critical adjustments:

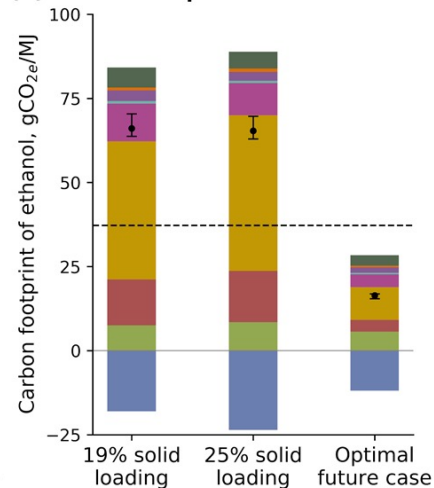
- Reduced pasteurization intensity
- Improved seed train timing
- Final titer 27.7 g/L

Process Economics at Scale

(A) Selling price of ethanol



(B) Carbon footprint of ethanol



- Feedstock supply & handling
- Pretreatment
- Enzymatic hydrolysis
- Fermentation
- Recovery & separation
- Wastewater treatment

- Onsite energy generation
- Utilities
- Onsite electricity credits
- Minimum selling price
- Net carbon footprint
- Targeted cost/carbon footprint

	<i>Current case</i>	<i>Optimal future case</i>
Solids loading in pretreatment	19%	25%
Enzyme loading (mg protein/g biomass)	30 mg/g	10 mg/g
Deconstruction efficiency	83%	95%
Fermentation efficiency	93.3%	95%
Carbon footprint (gCO_{2e}/MJ)	65.3	16.4
Ethanol selling price (\$/GGE)	\$8.80	\$3.00

Key Results

- Full integration from feedstock to purified ethanol
- No intermediate separations
- >80% deconstruction efficiency
- >90% C5/C6 fermentation efficiency
- >80% ethanol recovery via distillation
- Up to 30 g/L ethanol from California woody biomass
- Scaled to 110L pretreatment and 670L fermentation



Acknowledgments

LBL

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SNL

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Harsha Magurudeniya
John Gladden

Aemetis

Jeff Welch
Eric McAfee
Goutham Vemuri



Funding agency



Industry partner



Core technology development



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Industrial C5/C6 utilizing yeast

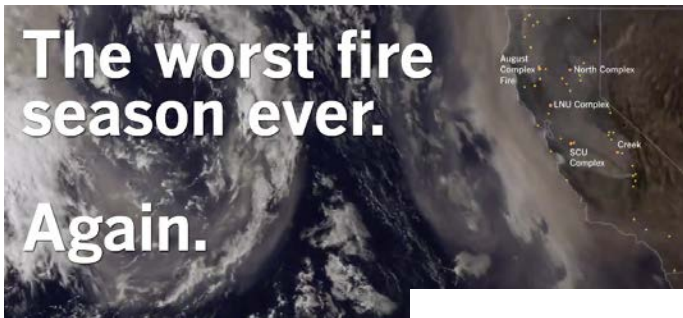
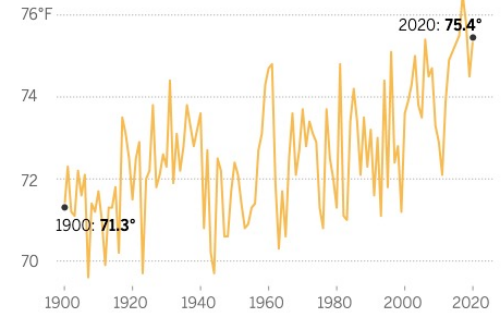
Mobile Biorefineries

**A Distributed Approach to Reduce Wildfire
Risk and Boost the CA Economy**

The Problem

- Some California forests have 500-800 trees per acre, compared with 60-100 prior to pre-Gold Rush. *<https://www.latimes.com/environment/story/2020-09-13/150-million-dead-trees-wildfires-sierra-nevada>.
- With temperatures rising, intensifying drought, our forests are now a powder keg.
- 11 million Californians live in the wildland-urban interface.

Average summer temperature in California (June-August)



- In 2020, five of the six largest wildfires in California history were burning -- at the same time.
- 4% of the land of the state burned.

Top 20 Largest California Wildfires

	<i>FIRE NAME (CAUSE)</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>ACRES</i>	<i>STRUCTURES</i>	<i>DEATHS</i>
1	AUGUST COMPLEX (<i>Under Investigation</i>)*	August 2020	Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Glenn, Lake, & Colusa	1,032,649	935	1
2	MENDOCINO COMPLEX (<i>Under Investigation</i>)	July 2018	Colusa, Lake, Mendocino & Glenn	459,123	280	1
3	SCU LIGHTNING COMPLEX (<i>Under Investigation</i>)*	August 2020	Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, & San Joaquin	396,624	222	0
4	CREEK FIRE (<i>Under Investigation</i>)*	September 2020	Fresno & Madera	377,693	853	0
5	LNU LIGHTNING COMPLEX (<i>Under Investigation</i>)*	August 2020	Sonoma, Lake, Napa, Yolo & Solano	363,220	1,491	6
6	NORTH COMPLEX (<i>Under Investigation</i>)*	August 2020	Butte, Plumas & Yuba	318,930	2,352	15

<https://www.latimes.com/projects/california-fires-damage-climate-change-analysis/>

https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/4jandlhh/top20_acres.pdf

The Carbon and Economic Costs are Enormous

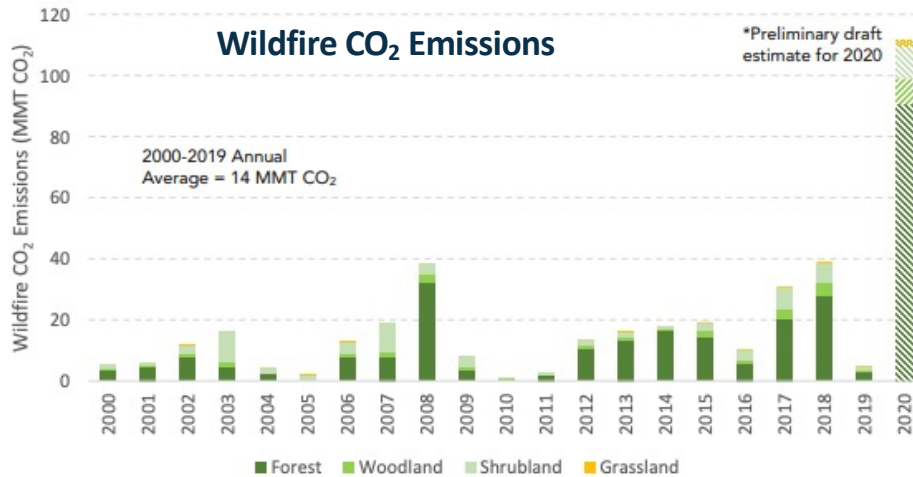
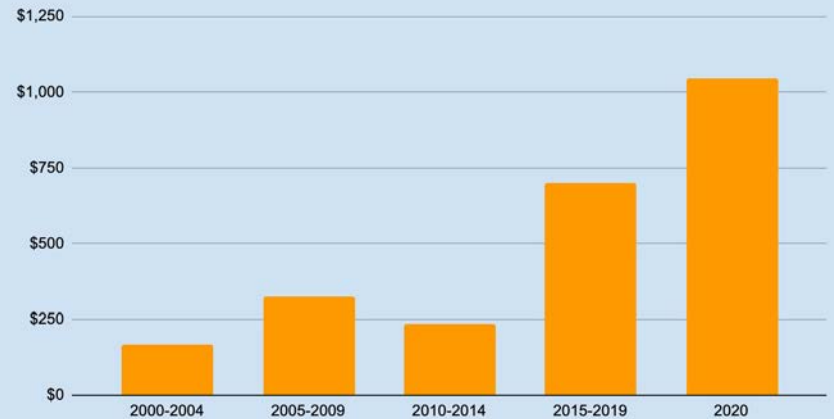


Economic damages

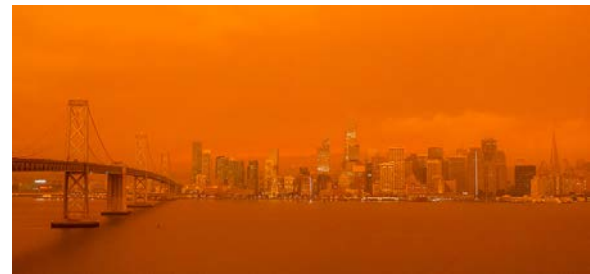
- 2018: ~\$120-140B
- 2020: ~\$130-150B

CAL FIRE Emergency Fund Fire Suppression Expenditures

(in millions)



<https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/px5lnaaw/suppressioncostsonepage1.pdf>



https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/ca_ghg_wildfire_forestmanagement.pdf

For California ... What 56 million tons of sustainable biomass could mean ---

2.5 billion
gallons of **jet fuel**
(60%+ of current California jet consumption)



2.5 billion
pounds of
bioproducts



C02e
reduction of
25 million
tons



61,600
direct
jobs

**Building the
Bioeconomy**

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC-BY-NC-ND](#)

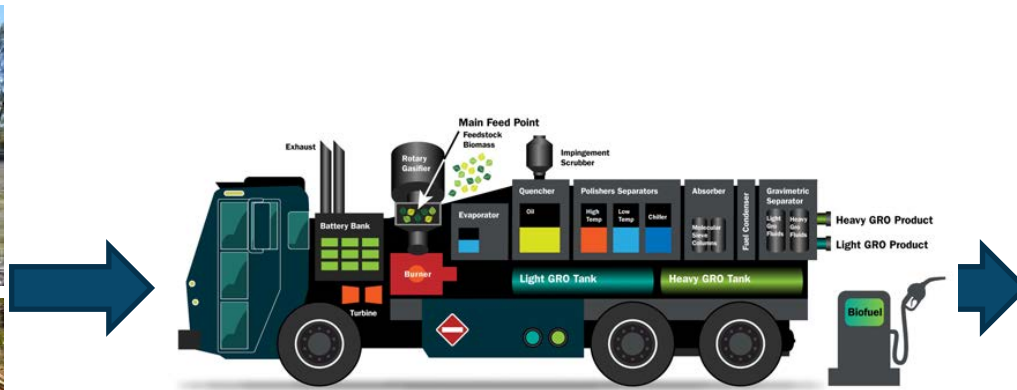


CARIBOU Conversion Approach

Forestry thinnings/residues



CARIBOU Platform



Benefits

- Generate local electricity for vehicles and equipment.
- Generate fuel that can be transported and sold.
- Efficient conversion of forestry thinnings on site.
- Support remote fire crew operations.

Technology can scale in a mobile platform to 500-5000 lbs/hr (bone dry basis)



Birth of the Technology

Generate electrical power from raw wet waste on Forward Operating Bases (FOB)

Reduce JP-8 (diesel) fuel consumption

Fuel deliveries require military escort

Estimated delivered cost to FOB \$350 to \$800 per gallon

Eliminate burn pits

Smoke and pollutants

Health risks

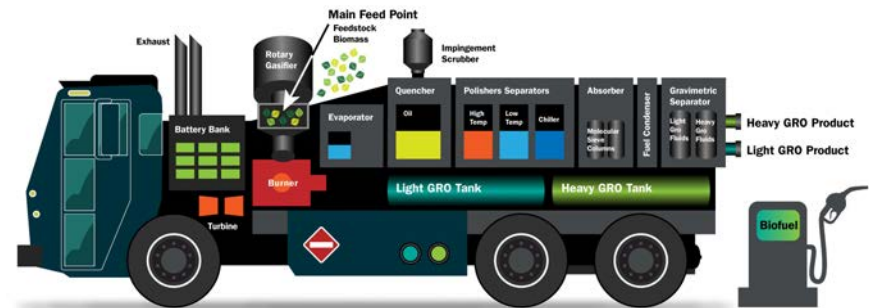


Image: JULIANNE SHOWALTER/U.S. AIR FORCE

[HTTP://WWW.STRIPES.COM/NEWS/FEDERAL-COURT-TO-WEIGH-LAWSUIT-ALLEGING-LUNG-DISEASES-FROM-IRAQ-AFGHANISTAN-BURN-PITS-1.386711](http://www.stripes.com/news/federal-court-to-weigh-lawsuit-alleging-lung-diseases-from-iraq-afghanistan-burn-pits-1.386711) -

Compact and Flexible System

- Low parasitic load
- Simple and light weight
- Small reactor and process vessels
- Minimal or no feedstock preparation
- Process dripping wet feedstock
- Able to process soil, stones, glass, and metals mixed with feedstock
- Safe (low hydrogen production)
- High energy syngas from cracking heavy oil into gasoline and diesel.



Feedstock Flexible

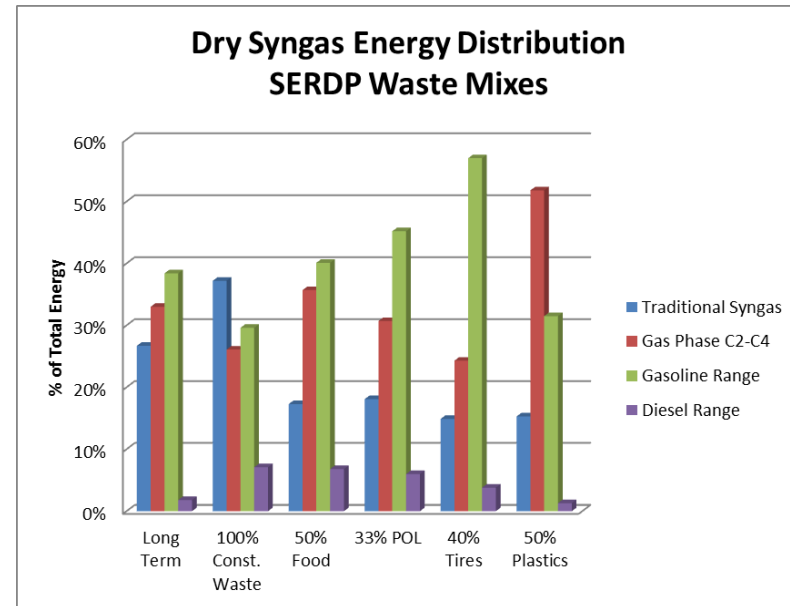
- Able to process dripping wet feedstock
- Cardboard (flat and corrugated)
- Wood (pallets, crates, demolition, etc.)
- Plastics (film, tarps, containers, etc.)
- Clothing (cotton, polyester, canvas, etc.)
- Food (bread, produce, meat, vegetables, etc.)
- Rubber (tires, hose, belts, etc.)
- Used lubricants (crankcase oil, gear lube, grease, etc.)
- spec fuel, etc.)
- Ag wastes (manure, refusals, hay, grass, etc.)
- Trimmings (branches, leaves, cuttings, etc.)



The inclined rotary gasifier developed at SCU (source: SCU).

Choice of Liquid or Gaseous Biofuel Outputs

- Produces a liquid fuel similar to gasoline or a clean syngas
- No biofuel blend wall limit
- Can be extended to produce sustainable aviation fuels
- Simple thermal process
- De-volatilization – NOT incineration
- Accelerates what naturally occurs in the earth over thousands of years to less than 20 minutes



CARIBOU deployment scenarios

- Core technology can be scaled to fit mobile and centralized processing units
 - Best of both worlds in terms of flexible technology development
- Future incarnations of CARIBOU could integrate biopower and biofuel/bioproduct generation
 - Syngas fermentation
 - Sugar production and conversion
- Can be scaled and deployed in multiple locations
 - MSW/mixed feedstock conversion in urban areas
 - Ag residue/forestry thinning/feedlot runoff conversion in rural areas



Next Steps

- **Conducting tests on prototype system on CA woody biomass**
- **Mobile unit optimized for woody biomass is currently being designed**
- **Scheduled for procurement and delivery late CY21/early CY22**
- **Validation and remote operations (most likely in Tahoe Basin) in Spring 2022**



Summary

- **Providing a solution that can scale in both a centralized and a distributed way is essential to accessing the true potential of distributed carbon.**
- **Improved social, economic and environmental justice in rural and historically disadvantaged communities.**
- **Mobility – go to where the biomass is.**
- **Vast opportunities for robust public private partnerships.**
- **The state/agency/industry defines the equipment and rules.**
- **Revenue generated will allow for significant scale up and employment opportunities.**



Thanks to ...

The JBEI Team

www.jbei.org



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science



AEMETIS



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ENERGY
COMMISSION

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JBEI
Joint BioEnergy Institute