



BioEngineering Advanced Materials and Chemicals

BioEnergy 2016 Conference

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National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

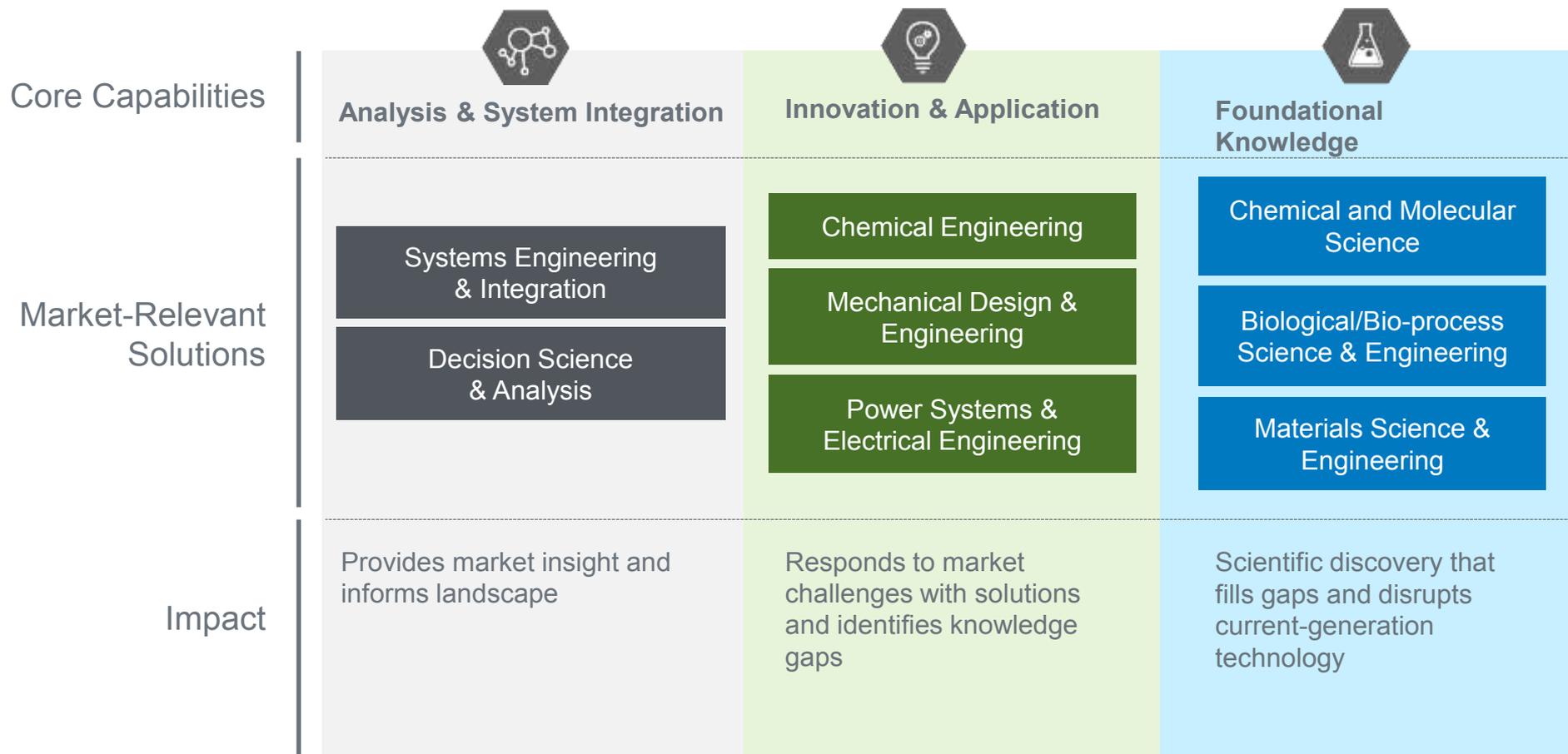
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NREL - National Asset with a Dedicated Mission

- Founded as Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) - 1977
- Designated national laboratory in 1991 and renamed National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Today managed by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Dept. of Energy
- Nearly 1,700 employees
- Campus is a model of sustainable energy



Integrated Approach to Market-Relevant Solutions



“Analysis” driving “Applied R&D” which is informing “Foundational Science”

NREL Research Thrust Areas

Building Energy Efficiency



Residential Buildings

Commercial Buildings

Renewable Generation



Solar

Wind and Water

Biomass

Hydrogen

Geothermal

Sustainable Transportation



Advanced Biofuels

Vehicle Components and Systems

Energy Systems Integration



Grids of all Scales

Renewable Integration & Storage

System Design & Operation Tools

Integrated Energy Planning

NREL BioEnergy Role in the Value Chain



Feedstock Supply and Logistics

Developing commodity-scale feedstock supply and logistics systems

Conversion * Technology Development

Improving conversion efficiencies, yields, and costs; demonstrating process integration

Integrated Biorefinery Deployment

Systematically validating and deploying technology at first-of-a-kind facilities

Infrastructure and End-Use

Evaluating vehicle emissions, performance, and deployment options

Economic and * Sustainability Analysis

Developing approaches to sustainability and providing public economic analyses

** Major NREL Roles*

Past Example – Lab to Reality

Integrating Capabilities to Enable Cellulosic Ethanol

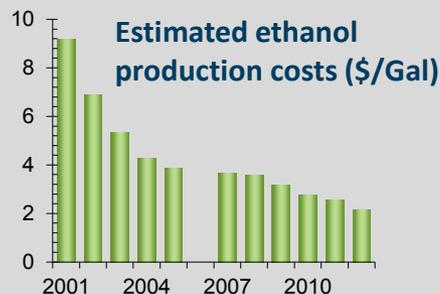
INTEGRATION TO IMPACT

Partnered to develop, integrate and validate technologies that enabled first-of-a-kind commercialization of cellulosic ethanol in the U.S.



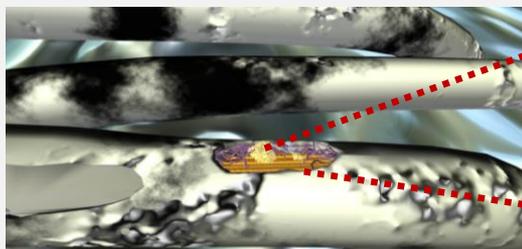
INNOVATION TO APPLICATION

Used NREL pilot plant to integrate and scale technology advancements in pretreatment, enzymatic hydrolysis, and fermentation

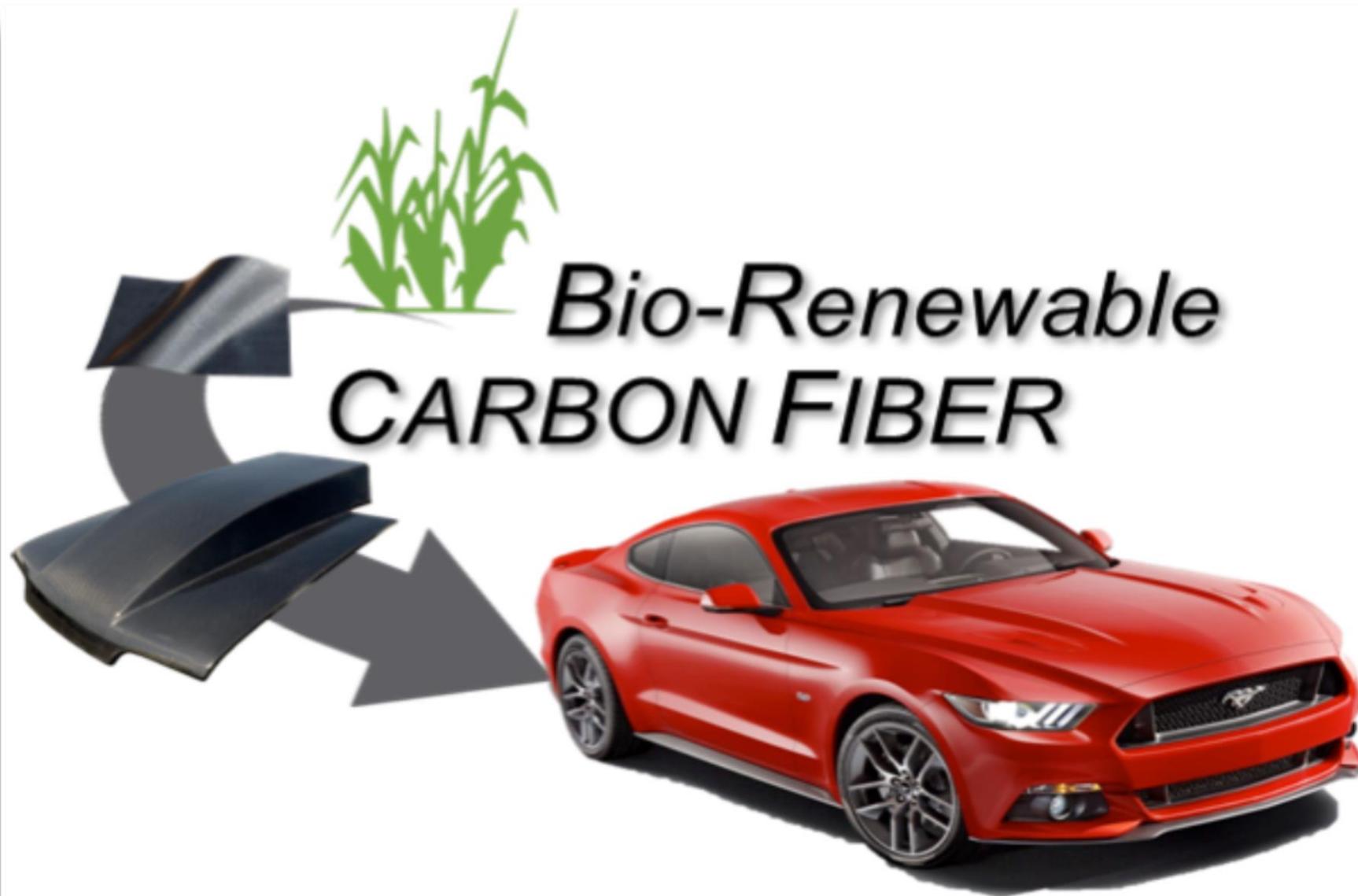


FOUNDATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

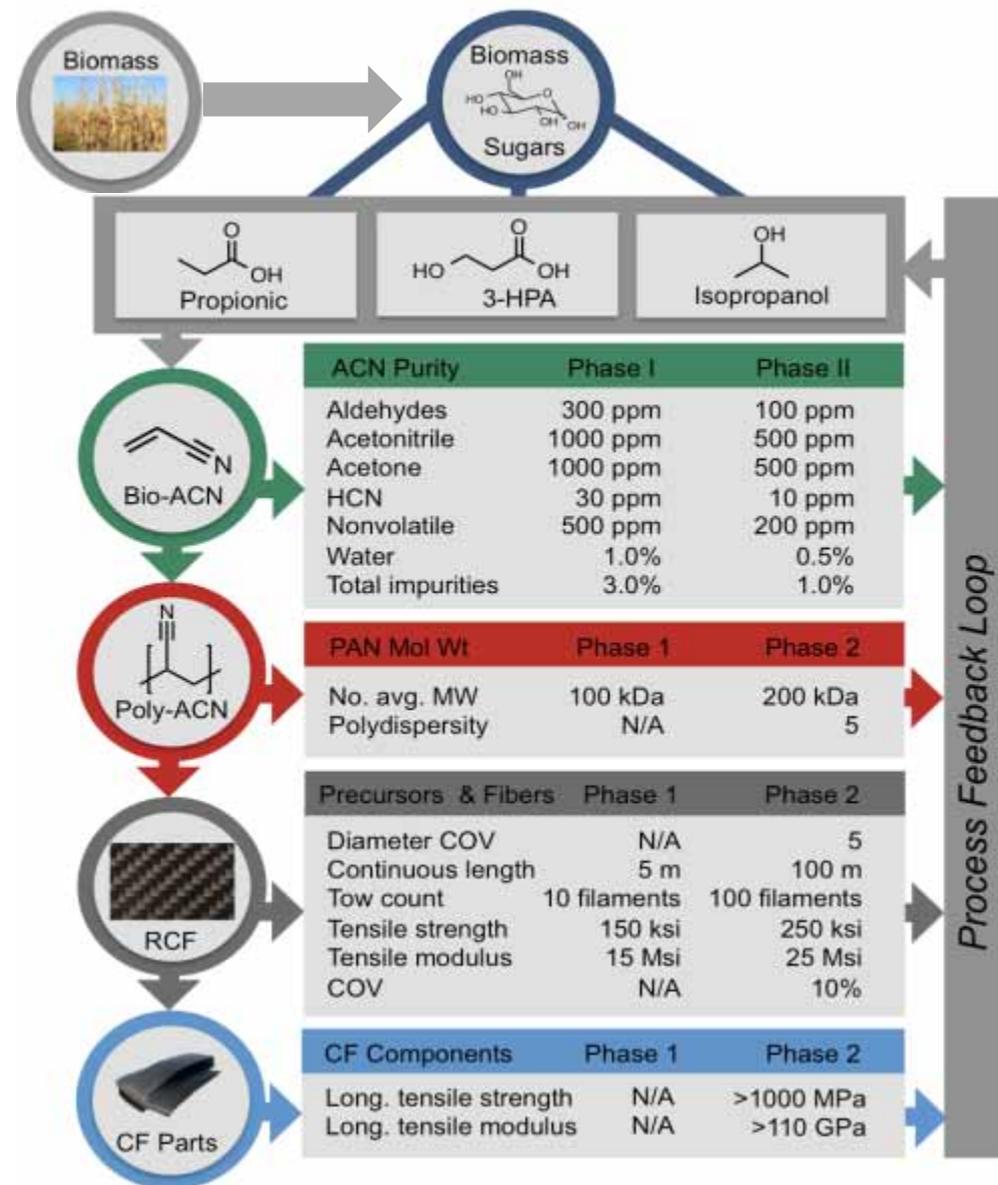
Fundamental understanding of protein-substrate interactions allows for rational design of superior cellulase enzymes



Current Endeavor – Renewable Carbon Fiber



Renewable Carbon Fiber Consortium (RCFC)



Lead: NREL

Partners: INL, Biochemtex, Johnson Matthey, CU-Boulder, Colorado School of Mines, ORNL, MATRIC, DowAksa, Ford, Michigan State University

Objective: Cost effective production of renewable carbon fibers from ligno-cellulosic biomass

Strategy:

- Deconstruction of biomass to sugars
- Biological production of strategic intermediates
- Chemical catalysis to acrylonitrile (ACN)
- Polymerization of ACN to Carbon Fiber for industrial testing and validation

Deconstruction of Biomass to Sugars

Goal:

- Production of biomass derived sugars from wheat straw (Biochemtex) and corn stover (NREL/INL)

Metric:

- Suitable for downstream conversion operations at a modeled cost of approximately \$0.10-0.15 per lb

Status

- >10 kg hydrolyzate delivered to ACN production team from both NREL and BioChemtex pilot plants
- Propionic acid fermentation performance very good on both sugar streams
- 2nd batches being produced for studies at higher sugar concentrations for fermentation optimization



Pretreatment and Enzymatic Hydrolysis sections in the BioChemtex PROESA™ pilot plant



NREL's Integrated BioRefinery Research Facility (Pilot Scale)

Biological Production of Strategic Intermediates

Goal:

- Production of Propionic Acid from fermentation of biomass derived sugars

Metric:

- Productivity of 0.5 g/L/hr in Phase I
- Productivity of 2.0 g/L/hr in Phase II

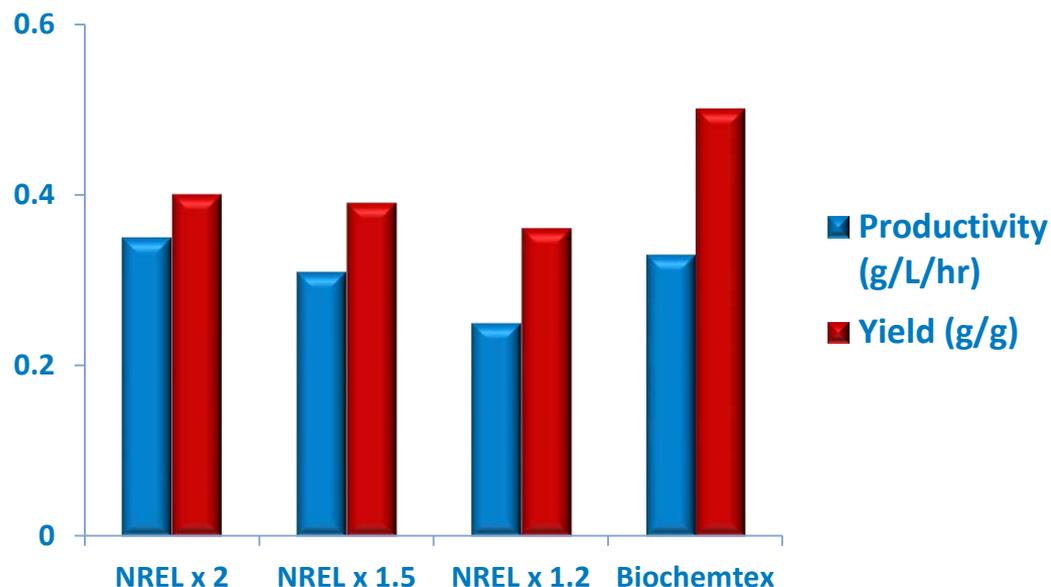
Status

- Good initial utilization of all sugars even with real hydrolysate
- Batch productivities ~0.25-0.35 g/L/hr and titers ~30g/L
- Fed-Batch strategies being explored to improve both

Hydrolysate Composition

Dilution	Total sugars (g/L)	Glucose (g/L)	Xylose (g/L)	Arabinose (g/L)	Acetate (g/L)	Furfural (g/L)
NREL x 1.2	130.5	75.0	48.8	6.7	2.93	0.35
NREL x 1.5	107.4	61.8	40.1	5.5	2.35	0.28
<u>NREL x 2</u>	<u>76.8</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>1.76</u>	<u>0.21</u>
<u>Biochemtex</u>	<u>77.2</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>

Productivity and Yield



Chemical Catalysis to Acrylonitrile (ACN)

Goal:

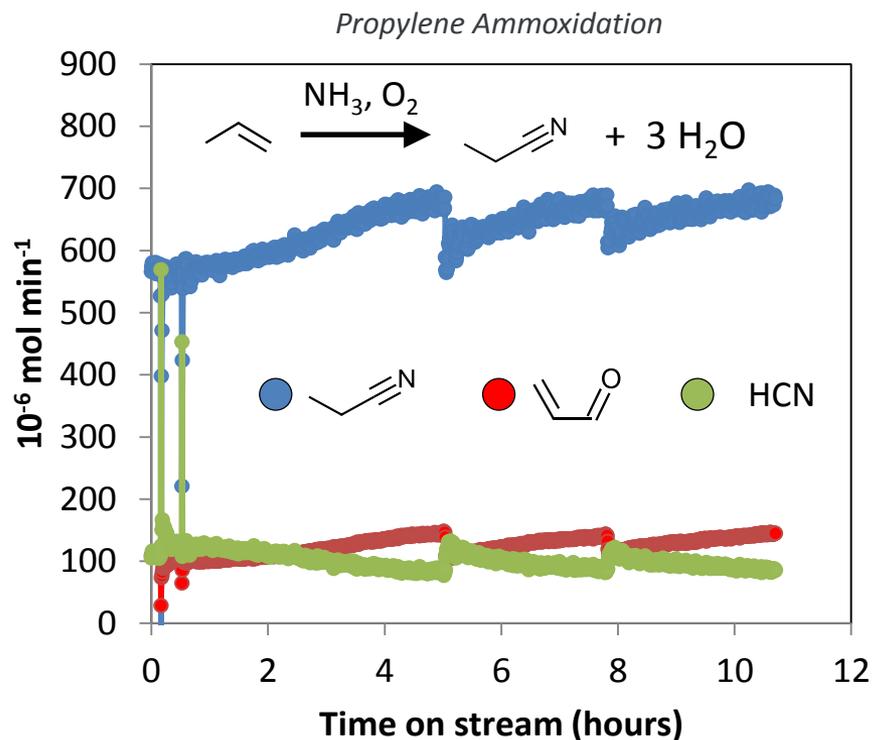
- Production of Acrylonitrile (ACN) from biomass derived intermediate

Metric:

- “high conversion yields” that enable the total biomass to ACN yield targets (20% and 50% respectively)
- Ultimate cost of ACN production modeled at \$1/lb

Status

- Produced ~20g of ACN from each of the pathways for polymerization studies
- Propylene ammoxidation yields consistent with industrial single pass yields
- Novel catalytic strategy from non-propylene intermediates demonstrated >90% yields



Polymerization to PAN and Carbon Fiber

Goal:

- Production of poly-acrylonitrile (PAN) and Carbon Fiber from bio-ACN

Metric:

- PAN MW_w >200,000
- Polydispersity Index (PDI) <5

Status

- ACN purification strategies being pursued
- Model ACN polymerization promising (95% yield, <2 PDI, 65,000 MW_w) with strategies to improve
- NREL bio-ACN samples in hand and are informing purification and polymerization strategies.



Carbon Fiber Technology Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory



Questions?

nrel.gov

