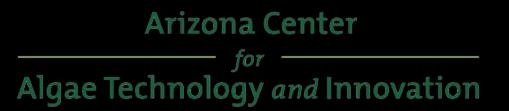
AZCATI



Deploying Purpose-Grown Energy Crops for Sustainable Aviation Fuel June 6th -7th, 2022

> Dr. John A. McGowen Director of Operations and Program Management

















www.azcati.asu.edu





Who we are:

The Arizona Center for Algae Technology and Innovation (AZCATI) is located at Arizona State University's Polytechnic Campus and is part of the Fulton Schools of Engineering.

The Center's Mission:

AzCATI serves as a national algae testbed to accelerate the advancement of algae technology development and commercialization through innovative **research**, **education**, and **collaboration**.





AzCATI: Connect and Collaborate

AzCATI has an extensive network of collaborators both within and outside of ASU with partners offering access to wide range of expertise, research capacity and high-quality services.

Core research areas at ASU/AzCATI include

- Bioprospecting, algal taxonomy and physiology
- DNA-based strain-typing services
- Algal consortia

Arizona Center for Algae Technology and Innovation

- Carbon capture and utilization
- Carbon dioxide air capture and membrane delivery
- Water and wastewater treatment
- Acidophilic red algae for multi trophic production of biomass and valuable co-products
- Development of heat tolerant systems for cultivation in hot-arid environments
- Novel sensor development for water and soil quality, and process monitoring
- Biomass extraction and conversion to biobased products with focus on circular/regenerative pathways/technologies
- Long term cultivation studies and crop protection
- Process integration and system scale-up
- Technoeconomic analysis and life cycle assessment

Serving the algae industry

Strain Identification & Isolation



Isolate specific strains and provide unialgal, or axenic cultures for clients that have issues with mixed or contaminated cultures.

Biomass Production & Supply



Supply biomass production and culture maintenance services to industry and academic customers from laboratory to pre-commercial scale, including genetically engineered strains. Extensive experience conducting outdoor cultivation trials and GMO-TERA application support.

Analytical Services



Provide analytical services to measure microalgae growth, biochemical composition and water (culture media) quality characteristics.

Equipment Testing



Our testbed is equipped with existing infrastructure for plug-n-play testing of algae cultivation systems, harvesting and dewatering pilot equipment, and other algae innovations.

Education & Training



We offer courses ranging from basic algae taxonomy and physiology to in-depth, hands-on training using advanced analytical techniques and data analytics for improved operations.

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Sharing High Impact Data



Arizona Center for Algae Technology and Innovation

> Central to AzCATI's mission is the sharing of data from our Department of Energy (DOE) funded long-term cultivation trials, setting the standard for the acquisition of high-quality productivity data and proximate analysis to help inform the assessment of the current state-of-technology (SOT) for algal based biotechnology.

Serving the algae industry

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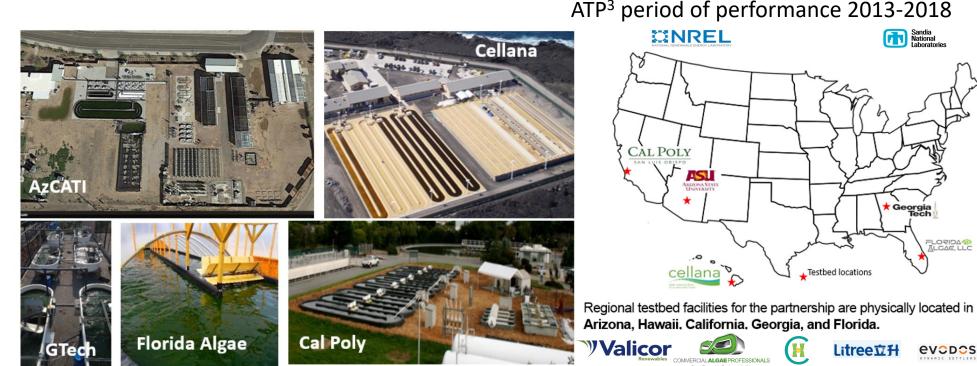
Establishment of the SOT Experimental Framework

A key priority for AzCATI was the development of test bed facilities that can be State and National resources for universities, industry and the national laboratories.

Algae Testbed Public-Private Partnership

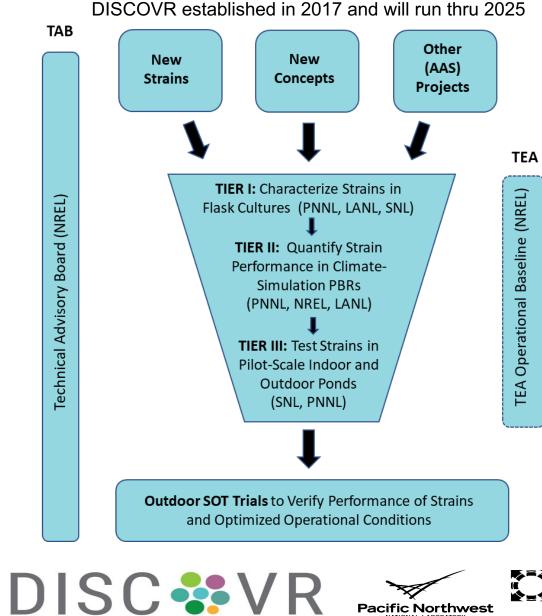
Objectives: Provide increased stakeholder access to algae facilities, expertise, and high-quality services.

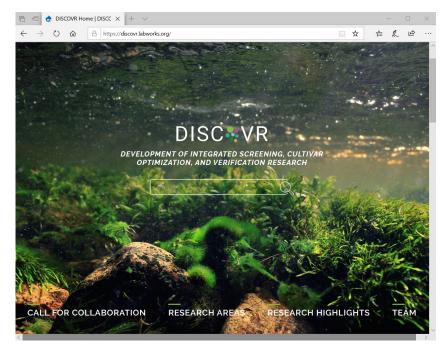
Perform multi-site long term cultivation trials to provide high impact data for resource, technoeconomic and life cycle assessments and inform the State of Technology (SOT) for algae cultivation.



Standardized framework of methods and metrics for multi-site outdoor cultivation trials

Funded under Advancements in Sustainable Algal Production (ASAP) Topic Area 2: Regional Algal Feedstock Testbed Partnership DE-FOA-0000615 Laurens, L., et al, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2017.03.029</u>. McGowen, J., et al, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2017.05.017</u> Knoushaug, E., et al, <u>https://DOI.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.267</u> McGowen, J. et al <u>https://doi.org/10.2172/1780639</u> Harmon, V. et al, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2021.102249</u>





https://discovr.labworks.org/

Standard 4.2 m² open raceway ponds (ORP) for SOT cultivation trials at AzCATI. Typically run simultaneously in triplicate.







Arizona Cente Algae Technology and Innovation

MINES

AZCAT

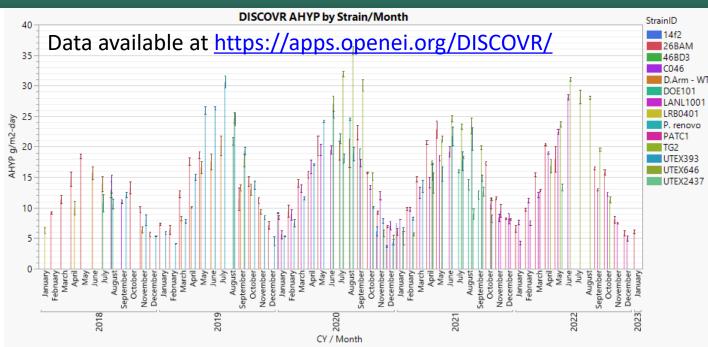
- Under DISCOVR a 60% improvement from 2018 to 2022
 - 117% improvement in annual average productivity since inception of SOT analysis in 2015
 - > >330 days per year since 2019
- Averaged >10% per year since 2015, but only 5.5% for last 3 years
 - Have we reached a plateau in productivity gains?
 - Can this be overcome with the current cultivars and biotic and abiotic conditions at the AzCATI site?
- BETO target = 25 g/m²-day annual average by 2030
 - requires ~ 5% year over year improvement
- A drop in annual average productivity was observed in 2021, primarily driven by lower summer and early fall productivity – year over year performance observations critical

DISC VR



NATIONAL LABORATORY

Transforming ENERGY



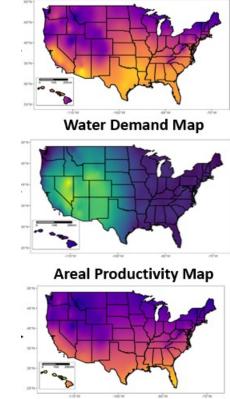
Season	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fall	6.8	7	8.5	9	11.4	15.0	19.1	16.2
Winter	5	5	5.5	7.7	6.5	8.3	8.3	9.0
Spring	11.4	11.1	13.2	14.8	18.6	18.5	19.4	19.9
Summer	10.9	13.3	14.1	14.9	27.1	31.6	23.8	29.1
Average	8.5	9.1	10.3	11.6	15.9	18.4	17.6	18.6
Total days	<150	<150	<150	256	328	353	360	356
Year over year (YOY) Improvement	N/A	7%	13%	12%	37.0%	15.4%	-3.9%	5.2%
SOT Improvement since 2015		7%	21%	36%	87%	115%	107%	118%
			Sandia National		AzCATI		0	

Laboratories

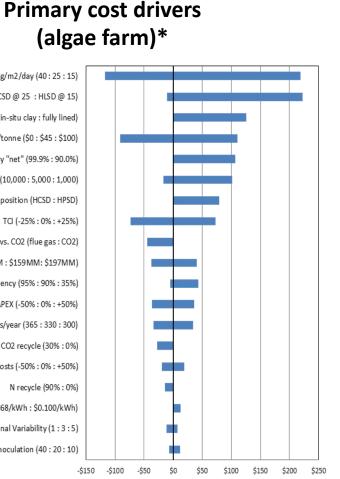
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Algae Technology and Innovation

MINES



Temperature Tolerance Map



Change to MBSP (\$/Ton AFDW Algae; Baseline = \$488/Ton)





Sandia Nationa Laboratories













Average productivity, g/m2/day (40:25:15)

Cultivation area, acres (10,000: 5,000: 1,000) Biomass composition (HCSD : HPSD)

Pond CAPEX (\$124MM : \$159MM: \$197MM)

CO2 utilization efficiency (95% : 90% : 35%)

On-stream factor, days/year (365: 330: 300)

Dewatering CAPEX (-50% : 0% : +50%)

Power Cost (\$0.068/kWh : \$0.100/kWh)

Leakage control (in-situ clay : fully lined)

CO2 price \$/tonne (\$0 : \$45 : \$100)

TCI (-25%: 0%:+25%)

CO2 recycle (30% : 0%)

N recycle (90% : 0%)

Labor costs (-50% : 0% : +50%)

Seasonal Variability (1:3:5)

Flue gas vs. CO2 (flue gas : CO2)

Composition + productivity, g/m2/day (HPSD @ 35 : HCSD @ 25 : HLSD @ 15)

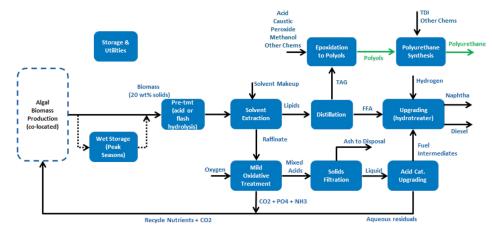
Overall (combined) dewatering efficiency "net" (99.9% : 90.0%)

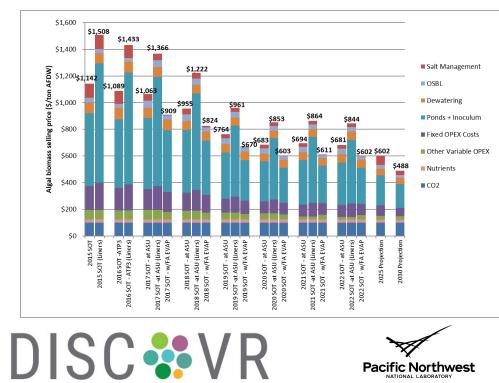


Inoculum system design basis, summer days between inoculation (40:20:10)



Pacific Northwest





Energy/Food Crop Farming (e.g. Soy): 3 T biomass acre¹ yr¹ = 0.2 T oil acre¹ yr¹ = 4.8 T CO₂ captured acre¹ yr¹

Sustainable Algae Farming:

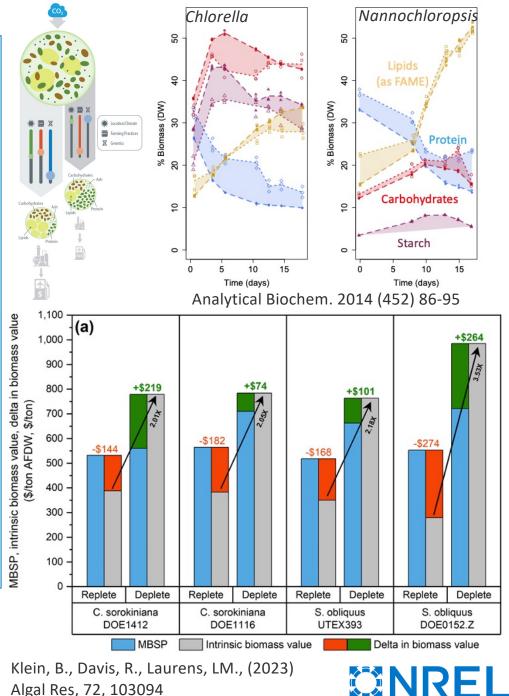
~30 T biomass acre¹ yr ¹ = 6 T oil acre¹ yr ¹ = ~5T HEFA Jet = 60 T CO₂ captured acre¹ yr ¹

	NEPmax (gCO ₂ m ⁻² d ⁻¹)	NEP (net ecosystem productivity) (gCO ₂ m ⁻² year ⁻¹)				
Maize*	80.6	2108				
Wheat *	42.9	-135				
Algae+	60	16,000				
	at al 2012					

^{*}Gilmanov et al., 2013

⁺Algae SOT (2021) <u>https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy18osti/70715.pdf</u>

- Areal yield of biological storage intermediates (starch, lipids) for bioenergy can exceed terrestrial crops
- Substantial decarbonization potential thanks to <u>high net</u> <u>ecosystem productivity</u>
- Algal biomass composition is not static, rather highly responsive to cultivation manipulation and species, <u>tailoring biomass quality for</u> <u>end-product use</u>
- Shifting to >40% carbohydrates and/or >40% lipids can yield <u>positive economic return</u> for selected strains for a select biorefinery



Transforming ENERGY

Algal Biomass Composition Drives Down MFSP



Ferm Carbs

-	C	cenedesmu	10	-	Chlorella		- Nor	nachlara	noio
Metric (%DW)				Forby				nochloro	
	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Ash	5.6	2.3	2.1	4.7	2.1	2.6	14.2	13.6	5.1
Ferm Carbs	20.9	46.3	37.9						
Mannitol	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.1	2.2
Other carbohydrates									
Glycerol	0.7	2.9	4.5	1.4	2.5	4.5	1.4	2.8	6.4
Lipids (as FAME)	6.6	26.5	40.9	13	22.1	40.5	12.3	25.6	57.3
			•						
Chlorophyll	3.0	1.2	1.2	5.8	2.4	2.1	3.0	1.8	0.3
non-FAME lipids									
Nucleic acids	4.06	1.47	0.99	4.61	1.05	0.94			
Energy content,	9,165	10,070	11 100	9,219	9,372	10,822	9,192	10,104	13,160
HHV (BTU/lb)	9,105	10,070	11,122	9,219	9,372	10,822	9,192	10,104	13,100
		\$5.80	\$5.10						
MFSP (\$/GGE)					\$13.1	0 ¢	5.80	\$5	.10
					ψιυ.Ι	ψ	0.00	ψυ	



Current Challenges/Gaps

- Data availability for long term cultivation at pilot/commercial scale remains scarce
 - Recent publication (2022) on year long cultivation in 1x500 m² raceway
 - Annual average = 20 g/m^2 -day
 - Most studies <<100 m² and never more than several months to 1 year
- Current DISCOVR work while multi-year and multi-cultivar, is still pre-pilot scale and limited to single location
 - Improvements observed thru a combination of strain selection and crop rotation and pest management
 - McGowen et al., 2022
 <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.algal.2023.10</u>
 <u>2995</u>
- Developing effective integrated pest management (IPM) is required and is likely strain/site dependent

Photosynthesis Research (2022) 154:303–328 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11120-022-00984-x

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

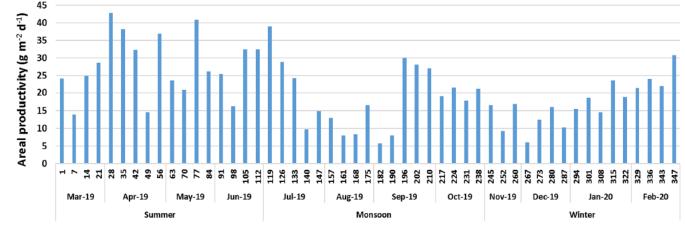
Year-round sustainable biomass production potential of *Nannochloris* sp. in outdoor raceway pond enabled through strategic photobiological screening

Kenny Paul¹ · Mahadev Gaikwad¹ · Poonam Choudhary² · Natarajan Mohan² · Puja Pai¹ · Smita D. Patil¹ · Yogesh Pawar¹ · Akshay Chawande¹ · Arun Banerjee¹ · Vinod Nagle¹ · Meenakshi Chelliah² · Ajit Sapre¹ · Santanu Dasgupta¹

Received: 18 June 2022 / Accepted: 4 November 2022 / Published online: 25 November 2022 © The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2022



Reliance Industries algae development site, India

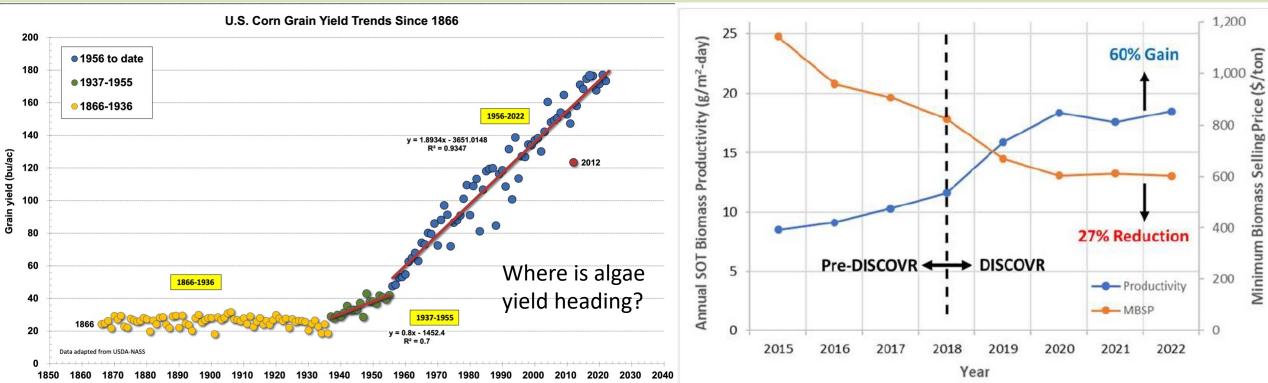


Number of Days Months and Seasons



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Current Challenges/Gaps



- Understanding yield and yield stability requires multi-year observations to de-risk commercialization
- Major data gaps exist full unit op integration performance extremely limited/non-existent
 - e.g., harvest/dewatering, media and nutrient recycle etc.
- Bulk of data generated by ATP3/DISCOVR under non-limiting conditions (in particular N:P and CO2 and at small scales many assumptions in farm model at scale not yet addressed
- How far can we extrapolate data?
 - Productivity modeling/scaling, machine learning, etc.?







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If interested in engaging with AzCATI, please contact

John.mcgowen@asu.edu

THANK YOU!!

Ph: 480-727-1472

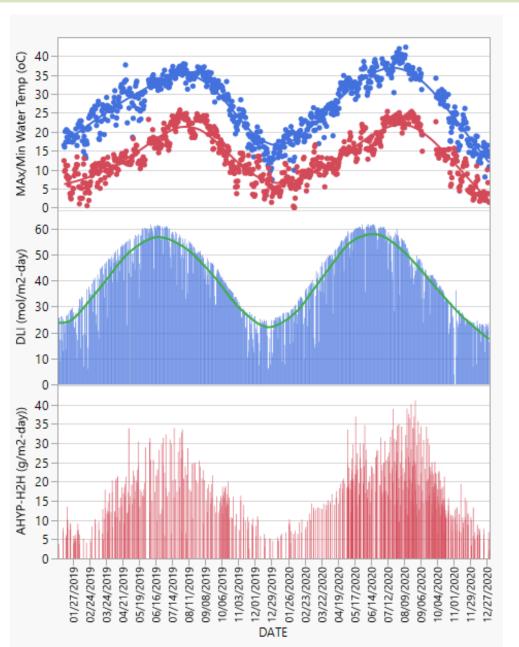
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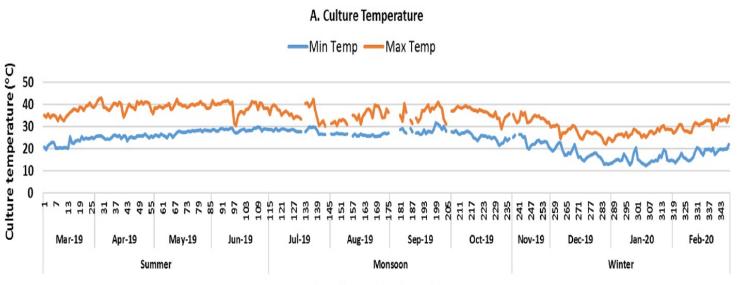




What drives productivity? Light and Temperature



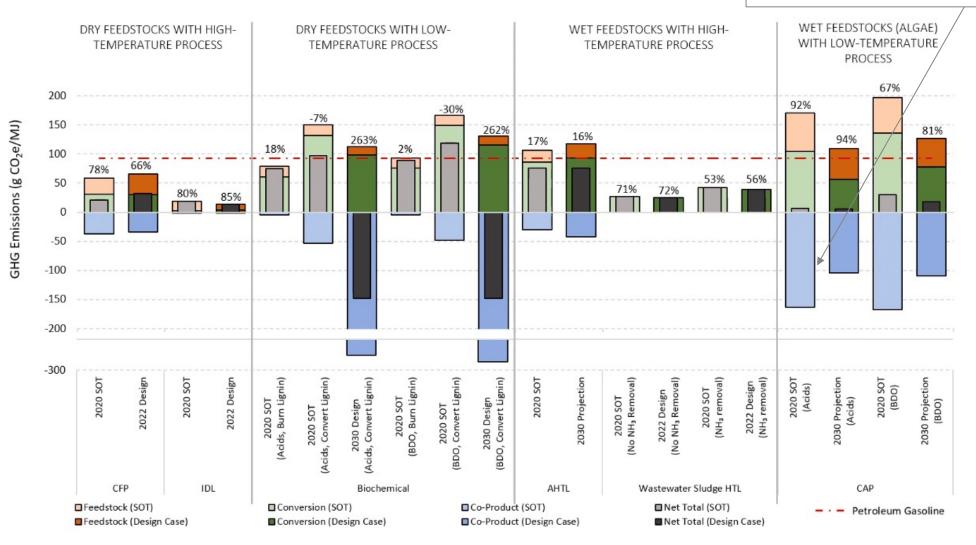
- Seasonal shifts in light and temperature have the largest effect on productivity for a given location and cultivar
- Depending on location, shoulder seasons can experience large swings in productivity and put significant pressure, positive and negative, on any particular strain



Number of Days Months and Seasons

Biorefinery Carbon Intensity (CI) Comparison

>90% CI reduction for algae pathways when focused on fuels, thanks to carbon negative bioproduct credits, assuming high carbohydrate/lipid profile



https://bioenergykdf.net/sites/default/files/2022-05/BETO-2020-SOT_FINAL_5-11-22.pdf



Algae Technology and Innovation

AzCATI – A Research Laboratory and Testbed Facility for Algal Feedstock Production and Open R&D Collaboration



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Open for Algae Business: Service Provider for the Algae R&D Community

