

DOE Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO) 2019 Project Peer Review

Development of Algal Biomass Yield Improvements in an Integrated Process Phase 2

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Goal Statement

The goal is

- to develop ***improved strains and cultivation methods*** to increase the algal biofuel intermediate yield by at least 70% and
- to develop ***new drying and extraction technology*** to reduce the energy for downstream processing by at least 50%
- to work in an ***integrated outdoor system that reduces the projected minimum selling price*** (MSP) of algae biomass by 20%

Relevance to bioenergy industry

- Productivity is crucial to economic viability and sustainability of algal biofuel
- ABY1 solved harvesting & dewatering, so drying and extraction are now largest downstream energy use
- Fully-integrated system and cost metrics lead to commercially relevant new technologies

Quad Chart Overview

Timeline

10/2016 – 3/2019
90% Complete

Budget

	Pre 2017	2017	2018	2019 +
DOE	1040	2100	1300	560
Cost Share	260	525	325	140
Partners				
• UCSD			18%	
• TSD			5%	
• PNNL			5%	
• Qualitas Health			3%	
• NREL			2%	

Barriers

- Aft-B. Sustainable Algae Production
- Aft-C. Biomass Genetics and Development
- Aft-H. Overall Integration and Scale-Up
- Aft-I. Algal Feedstock On-Farm Preprocessing

MYPP targets addressed:

- 2020 algal yield of 3700 gal/ac-yr
- 2022 nt^h plant algal biofuel at \$3/GGE

Objective

Achieve higher productivity,
lower processing energy use,
and lower production cost

End of Project Goal

70% increase in lipid productivity
50% reduction in processing energy
20% reduction in minimum selling price

1 - Project Overview History

Kauai Algae Facility

Integrated from inoculation through harvesting

All CO₂ from adjacent power plant flue gas

Demonstrated Contamination control

ABY1 Strain improvement tools

Demonstrated Zobi Harvester®

Full cultivation media recycle

Advanced raceway design

Algal Biomass Yield Phase 2

Lipid oil pathway yield 2200 to 3700 gal/ac-yr

HTL oil pathway yield 4200 to 6500 gal/ac-yr

Pre-processing energy (% of biofuel): 10% to 5%

Demonstrate in an Integrated outdoor system

1 - Project Overview Goals

Area	Baseline (ABY 1)	Goals	Results to date	% Change
Productivity: (gal oil/acre-year)	2200	3700	3300	50%
Pre-processing: (% of the biofuel energy)	9.6%	4.8%	2.5%	-73%
Algae meal drying energy (% of algae biomass energy)	35%	NA	4.8%	-86%
Integration: algae paste MSP (\$/mt AFDW)	\$597	\$499	\$423	-29%
Integration: farm energy (kwh/mt AFDW)	270	205	245	-9%
5. Integration: MFSP (\$/GGE)	\$3.33 ^a	\$3.00	\$2.51 ^a	-25%

^a Assumes \$500/mt for the co-product algae meal

Note: HTL testing delayed, so only lipid results presented

Project Overview - Application of technology

- **Zobi harvester[®] is available as commercial product**
- **Broad use of technology in other DOE projects**
 - Currently prime or subcontractor with 8 different research teams
 - Partnered with 12 teams on recent DOE proposals
- **Technology part of integrated biorefinery scale-up project**
- **Established Global Algae Equipment as a vehicle to commercialize new equipment and instruments**

2 – Approach (Management)

All technologies filtered through comprehensive cost model

- Economically viable
- Integration impacts and opportunities

Technology development map

- Prioritize research
- Many options
- Quick advancement/early risk retirement
- Synergistic projects or opportunities

Frequent telecoms to discuss results and opportunities

- Rapid communication
- Synergistic projects and opportunities
- Cost and technology status/potential transparent to team

Go/No-go Metric on biofuel intermediate yield

2 – Approach (Technical)

Biofuel Intermediate Yield

Strain Improvement

- Proven outdoor strains
- 3 labs, multiple green and diatom strains
- Non-GMO lipid & growth improvements
- Integral growth requirement

Cultivation

- Proven contamination control
- Advanced cultivation methods
- Control optimization

Preprocessing Energy

Harvesting & Dewatering

- Zobi Harvester™

Extraction & Drying

- Combined drying & extraction
- New separation unit operations
- Optimization of collets with commercial extractor
- MVR and waste heat dryers
- Improved HTL conversion

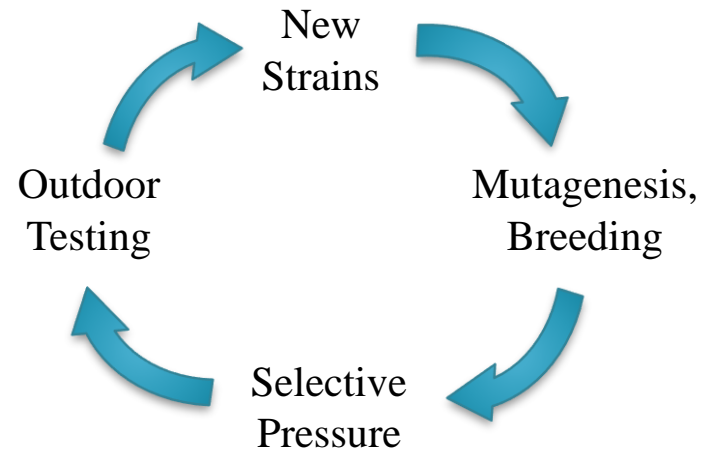
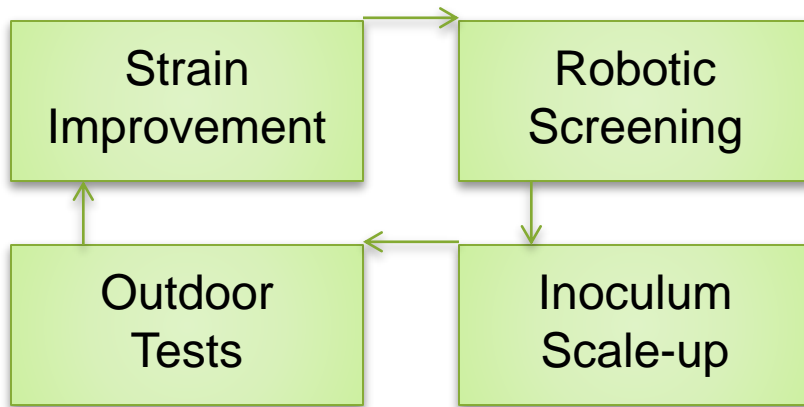
Top Challenges

- Complexity of abiotic and biotic variation
- Translating lab to large-scale outdoor cultivation
- Inability to achieve early risk retirement for strain optimization
- Producing sufficient material for downstream processing work

Strain Improvement

Rapid feedback

- New strains sets every 6 weeks

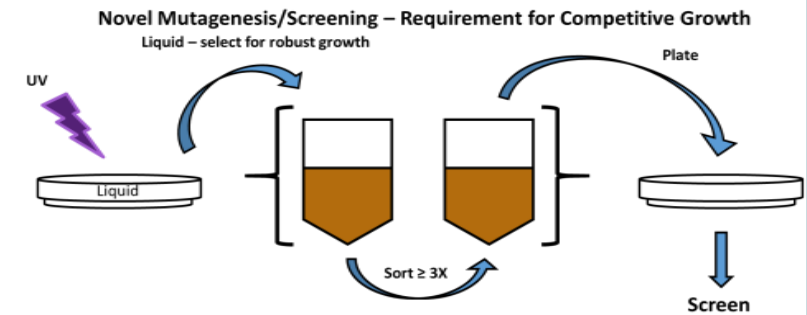
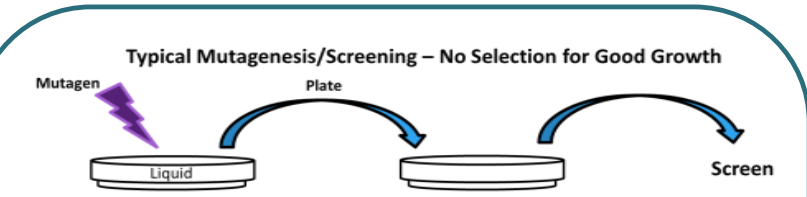


Directed Evolution

- Specialty PBRs for selective pressure
- High oxygen, high light, shallow, high concentration, temperature control

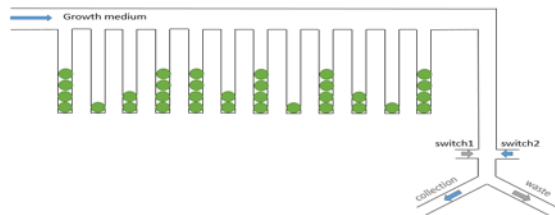


Strain improvement



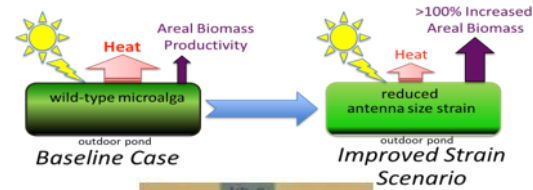
Novel mutagenesis/high throughput fluorescent activated cell sorting

- 3,600x's more efficient in viable mutants



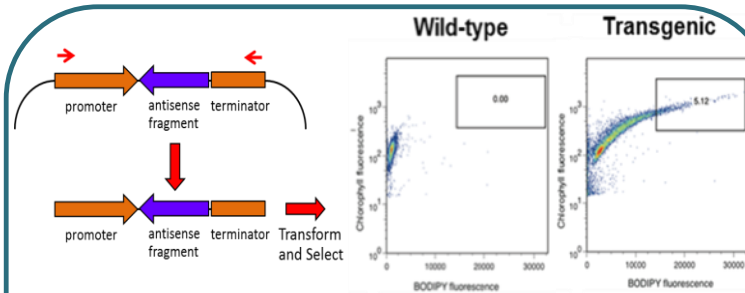
Microfluidics for individual cell analyses

- Sort for fastest growing cell lines



Reduced photosystem antenna size

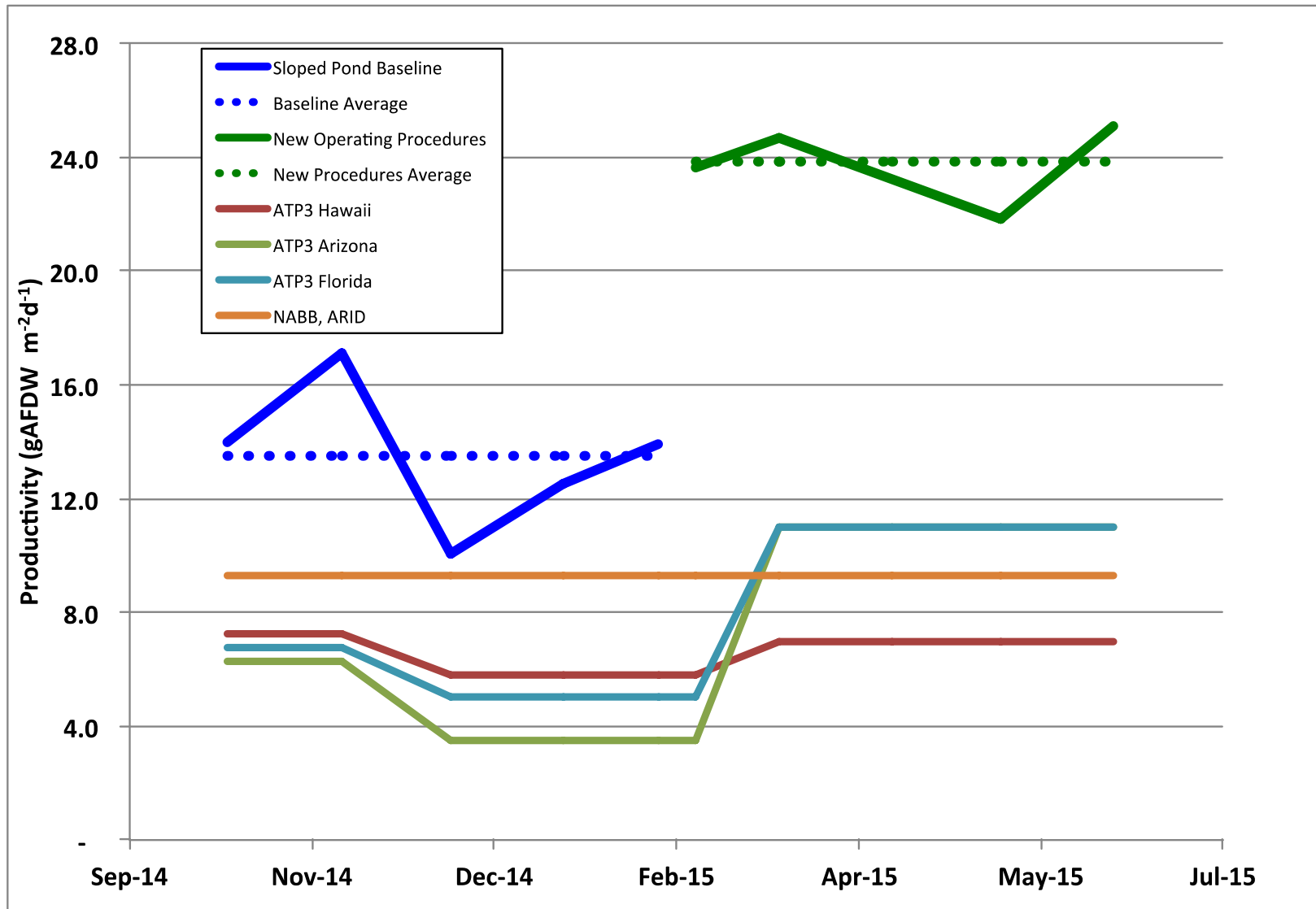
- New strain lines started
- Reduced pigmentation lines on left



Native sequence genetic manipulation

- Avoids GMO classification
- Demonstrated antisense knockdown of CGI-58 lipase improved TAG content
- Can target light-harvesting pigments

Advanced cultivation methods



Cultivation Improvements

Move to prior cultivation advances to smaller scale



Advanced cultivation

- New set of advanced cultivation methods
- Control & media optimization for both growth & lipid formation
- Bacterial control strategies
- Cultivation system advances to amplify lipid trigger

Tests utilize best strains available and comparison to control methods

Pre-processing Energy

Fully integrated with cultivation

- Working with freshly harvested samples is essential
- Immediate identification of issues with new strains or cultivation
- Experience the diversity of culture conditions throughout year

Harvesting

- Finish longer term continuous operations
- Parametric studies to improve to enable further optimization

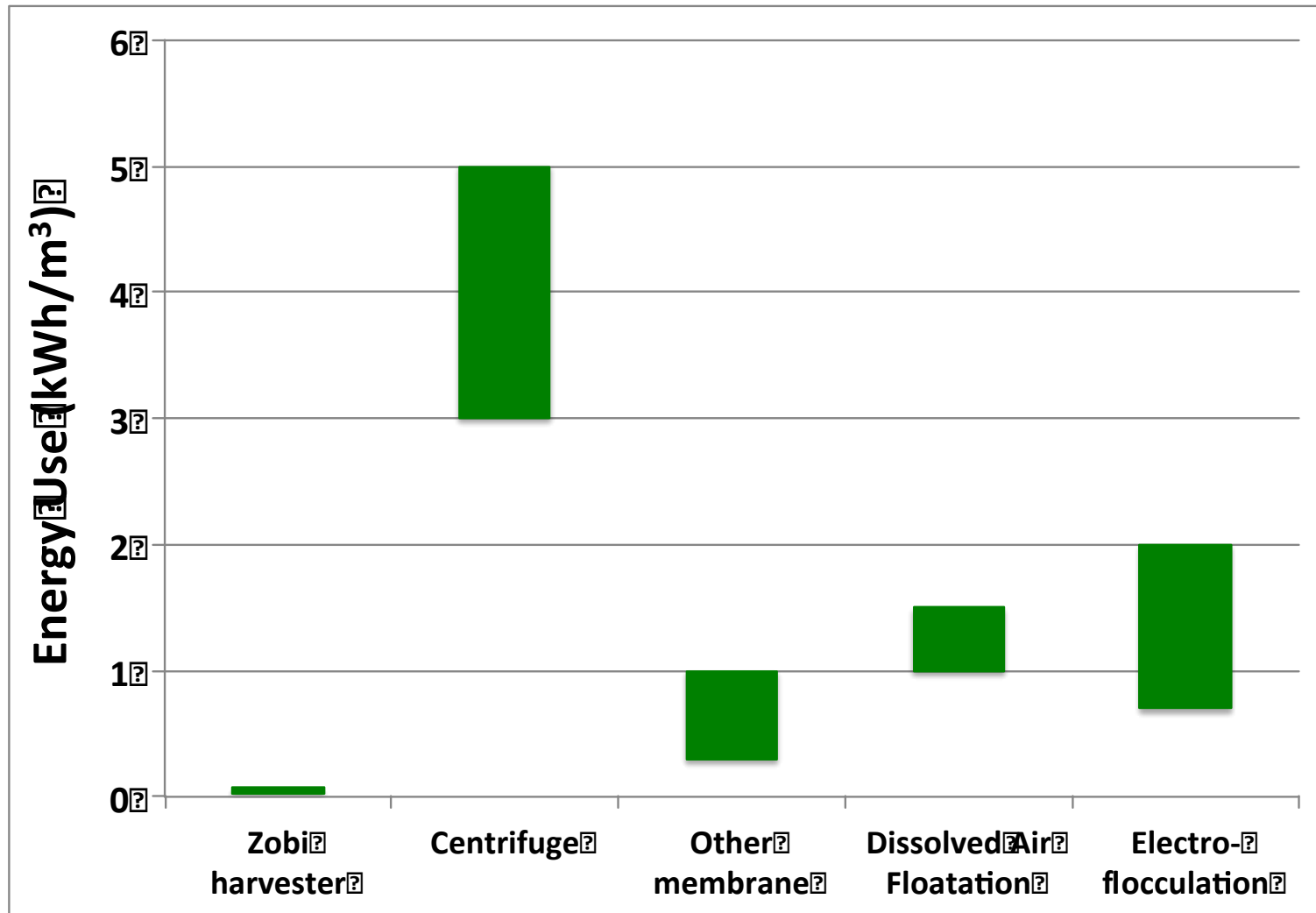
Lipid Extraction - Focus on early risk retirement

- Prioritize and test alternatives for each unit operation to attain a new low energy, low cost approach
- Develop the approach into robust process

Hydrothermal liquefaction

- Optimize cultivation/strain conditions for higher HTL yield without reducing the biomass productivity

Zobi Harvester™ - very low energy use



3- Technical Accomplishments, Progress and Results

Strain Development

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

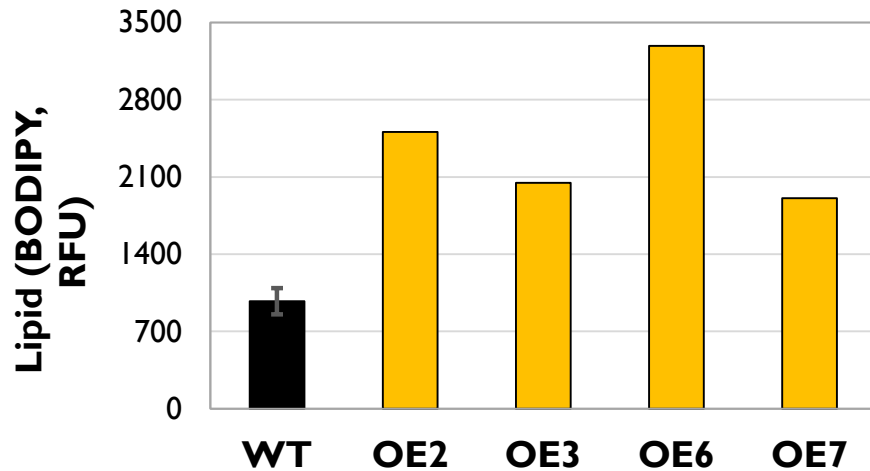
Two genetic manipulation strategies for strain improvement evaluated

- 1) Lower light energy dissipating & higher light-harvesting carotenoids was promising
 - Substantial increase in neutral lipids and protein
 - Higher protein = higher value co-product
- 2) Lower all photosynthetic pigments was not promising
 - Induces stress but not higher lipid or protein
- 3) Random mutagenesis & selection – needs additional work
 - Reversion is a problem
 - Breeding or many cycles of selection are options to explore
 - Additional cycle testing in progress, one strain did achieve higher lipids in outdoor testing (46% vs 36%), but the productivity was lower

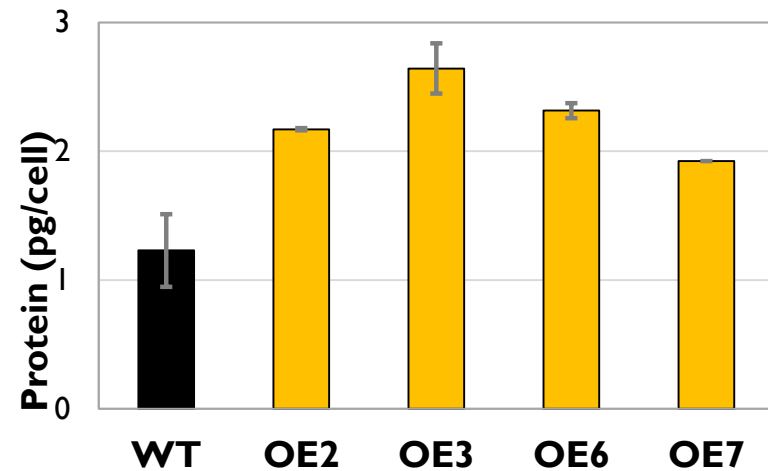
Increase light harvesting carotenoids

VDL2 Overexpression (Exponential Growth)

Neutral Lipid: up to 3.4X more

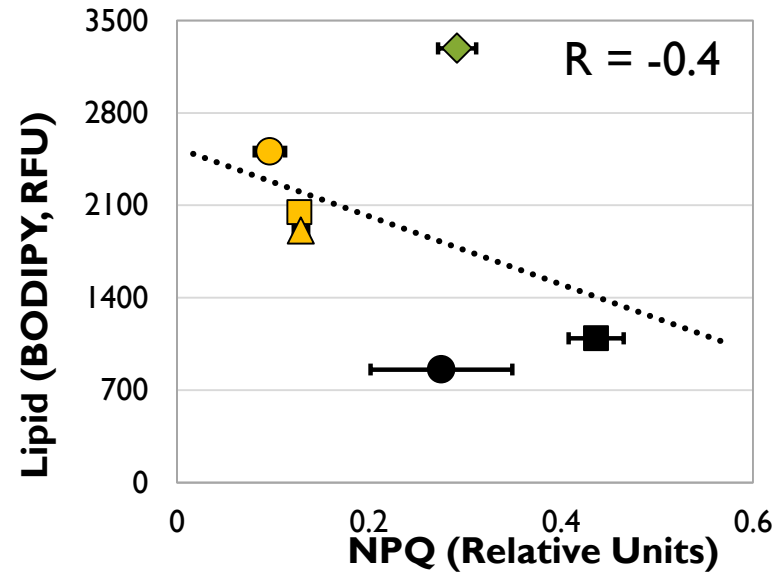
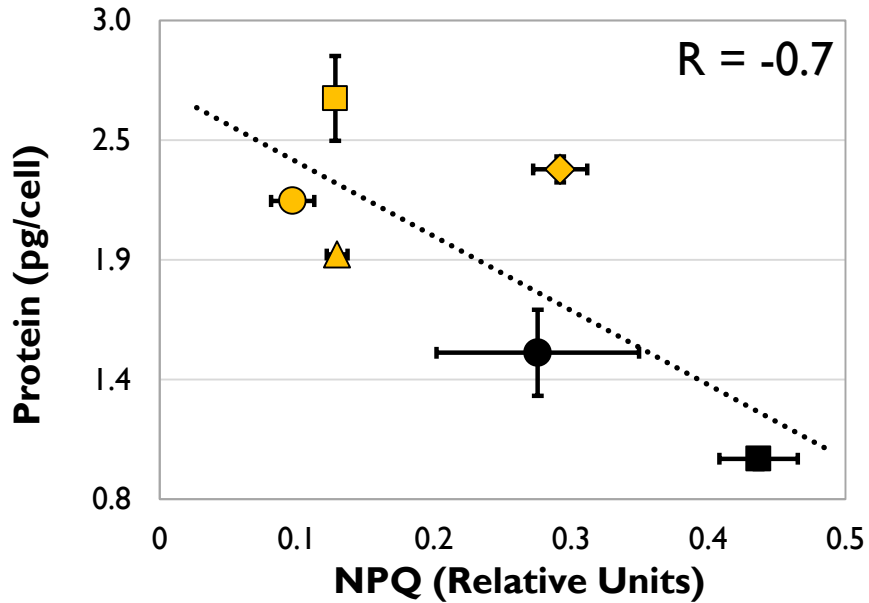


Protein: up to 2X more



No change in carbohydrate content

Lower Non-photochemical Quenching (NPQ) = Lower Light Energy Dissipation



Less light energy dissipated = more carbon fixed

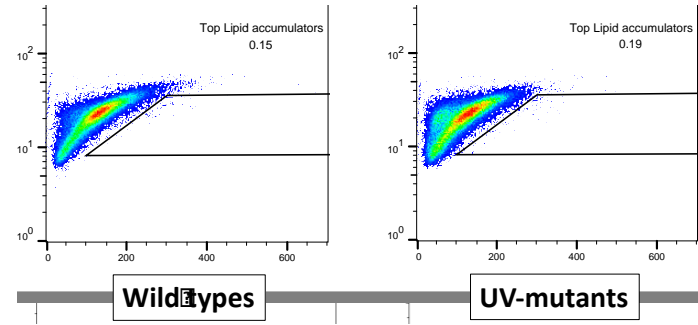
Strain Improvement – Lipid Formation

University of California, San Diego

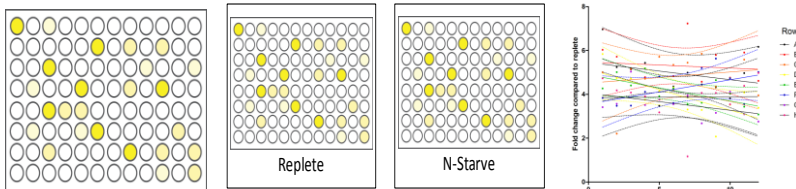
1. UV Mutagenesis



2. FACS for high-lipid strains



3. Screening individuals in microplates

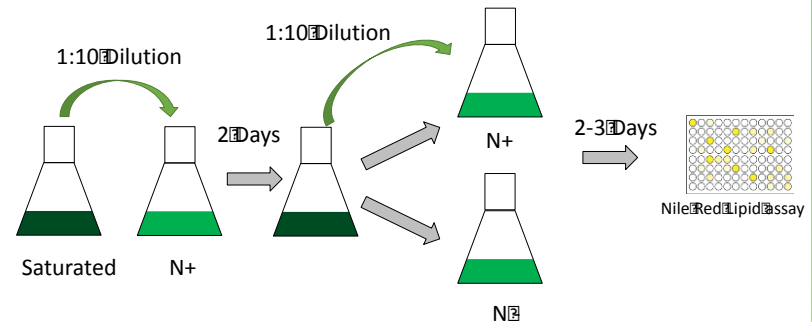


1.) Pick colonies into D2-15 plates

2.) Conduct Nile Red assay

3.) Screen for hits

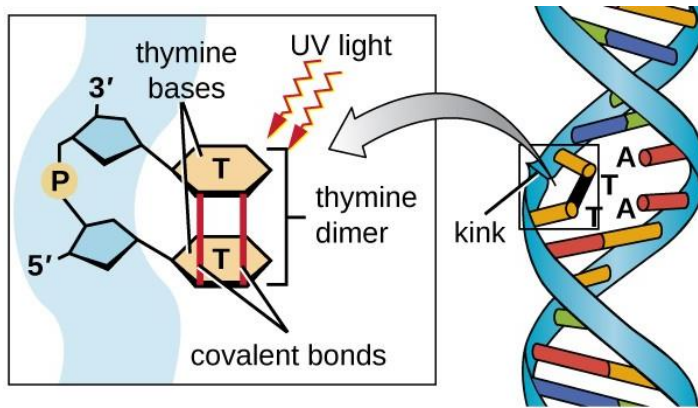
4. Flask-scale experiments



- Screen 1,344 individuals recovered colonies for GAI-247 mutants
- Best two mutants from two rounds were sent to Hawaii
- **All mutants reverted to WT**

Different types of mutagenesis yield different types of mutations

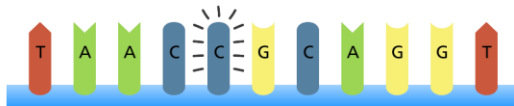
UV-light



Original sequence

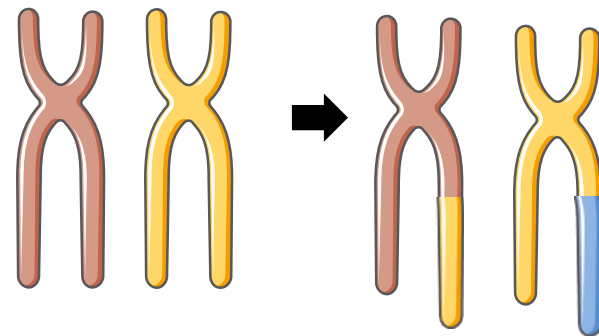
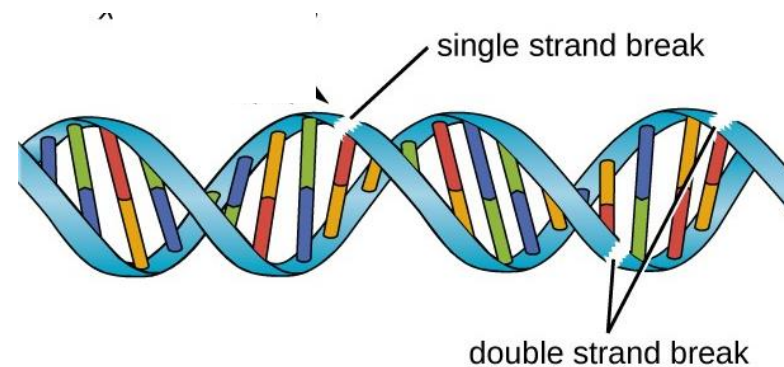


Point mutation



- Results in mostly point mutations in DNA sequence

Zeocin

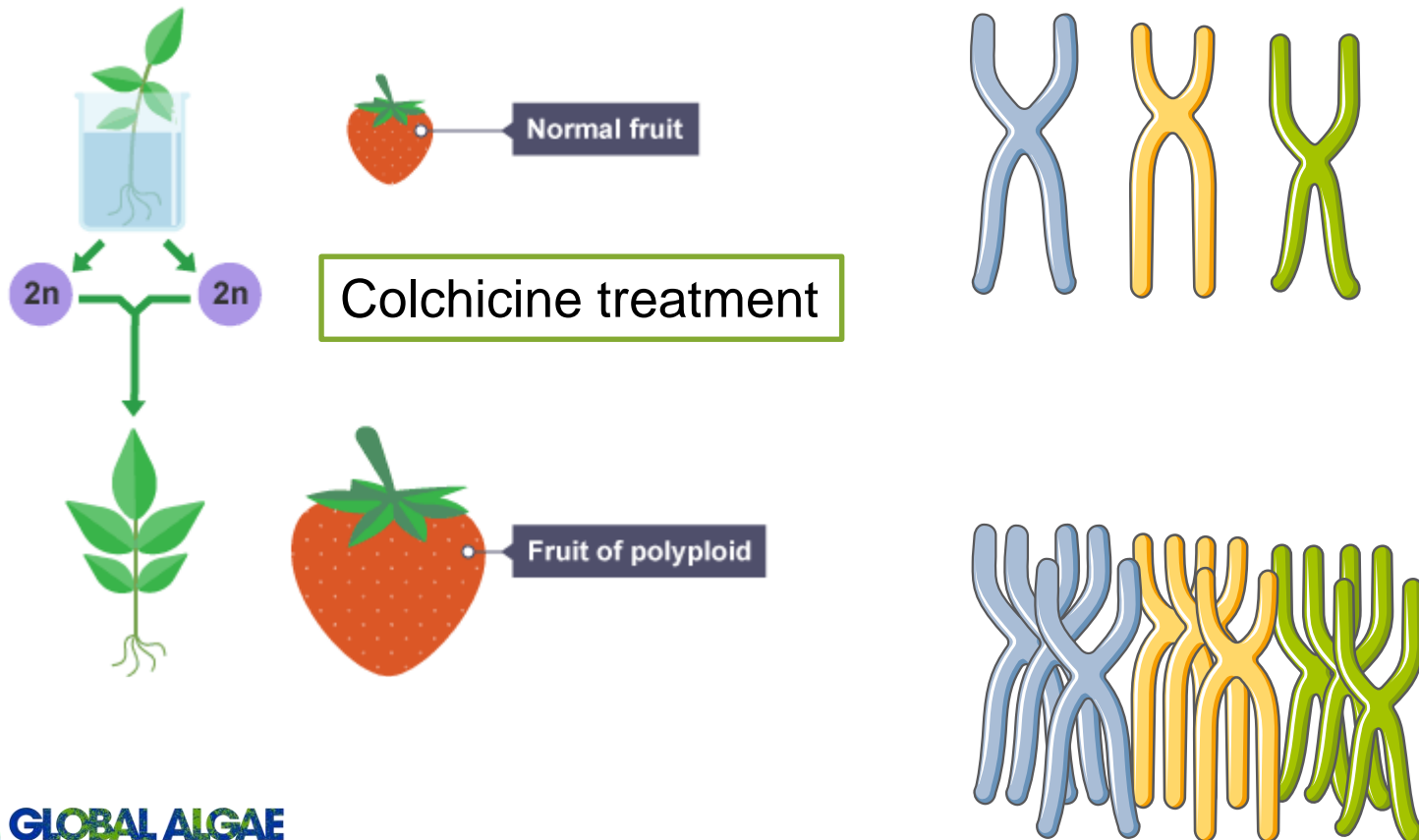


- Acts like ionizing radiation causing DNA breaks.
- Chromosome rearrangements

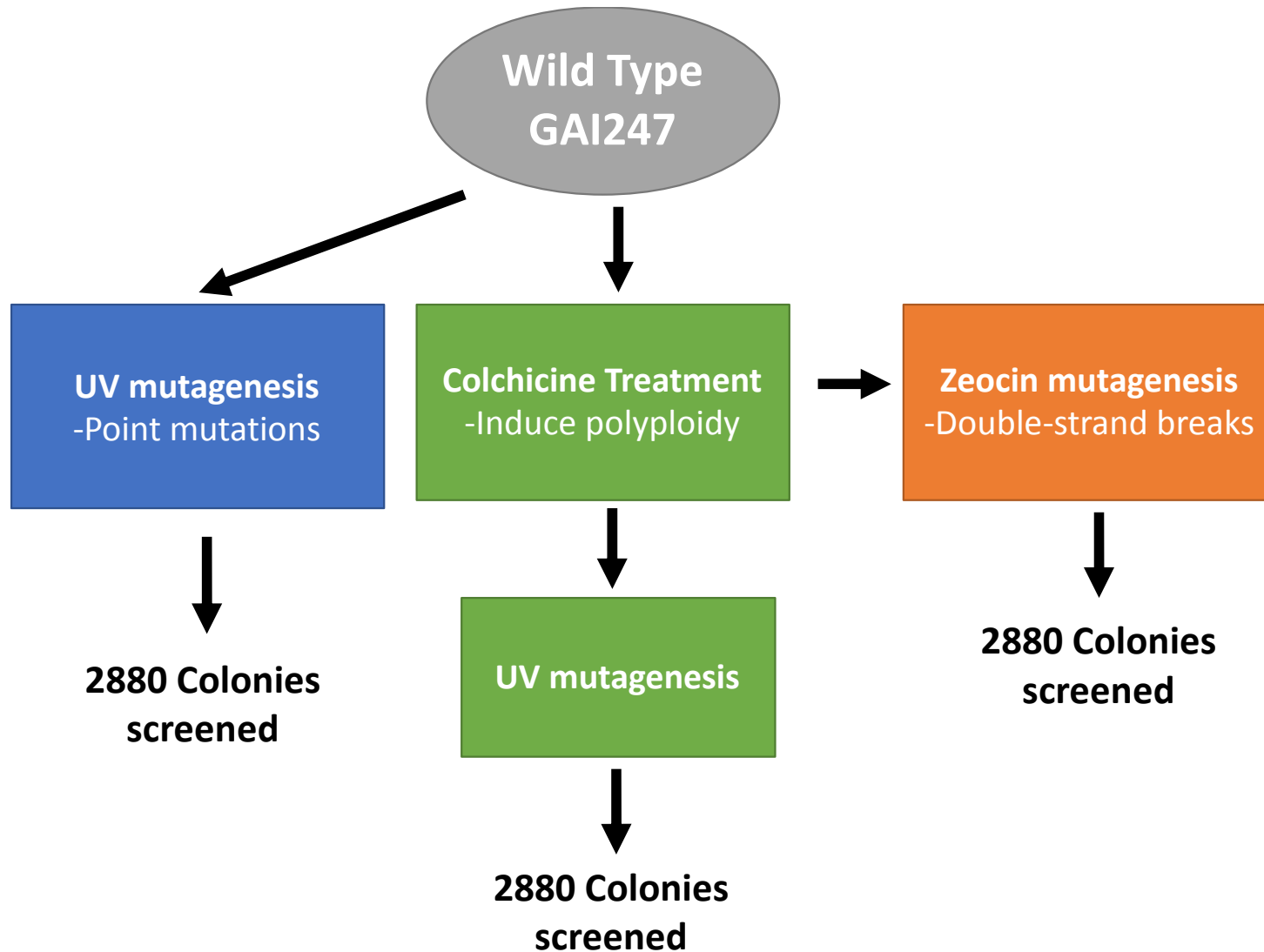
Colchicine to induce polyploidy

Inspired by generation of conventional cultivars of fruits and vegetables through inducing polyploidy

Colchicine inhibits mitosis and separation of chromosomes (microtubule poison).



Revised approach testing in progress

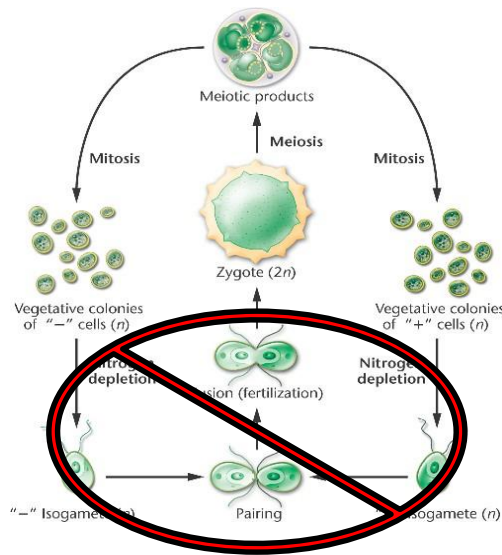


Strain Improvement - Growth

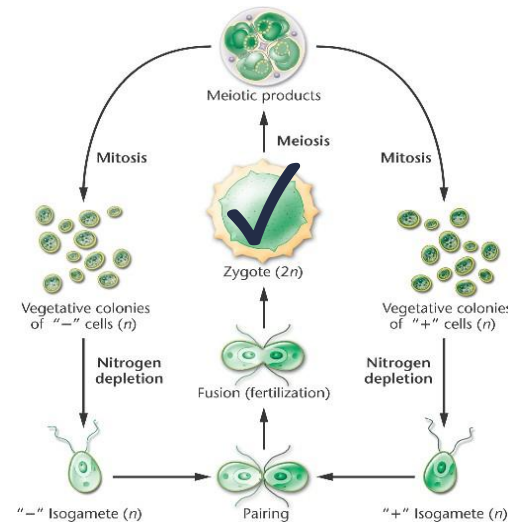
University of California, San Diego

Adaptive evolution of *C. reinhardtii* for growth in bicarbonate media

Mating of *C. reinhardtii* strains was impossible in bicarb containing media due to loss of flagella as a response to elevated pH and salt. (Flagella are required for Zygote fusion)



By shifting back to fresh water we were able to successfully mate strains together and create robust hybrids



Cycling between adaptive evolution & shifting to fresh water to mate strains created robust hybrids that were capable of growth in bicarbonate media

Risk Reduction – Isolated more strains

Adaptive evolution of San Diego strains

- 8 additional strains isolated in San Diego were selected for adaptation to GAI media
- 3 of the 8 were capable of growing in GAI media
 - *C. moewusii*
 - *C. vulgaris*
 - *D. armatus*

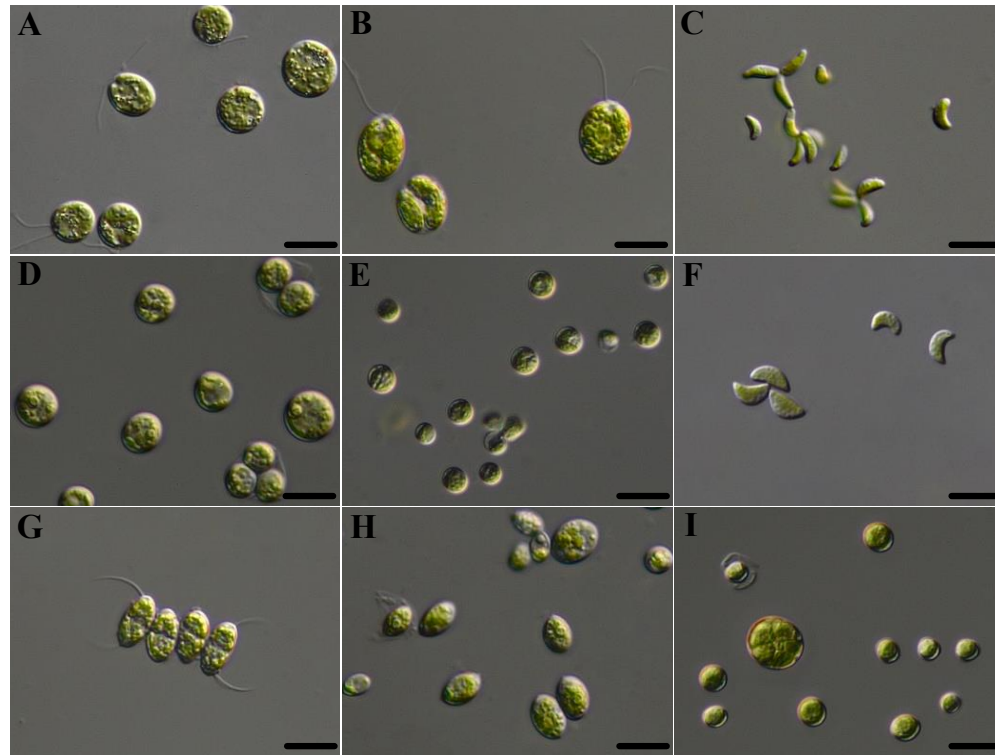
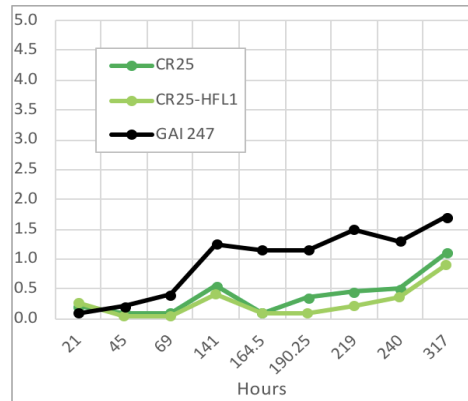
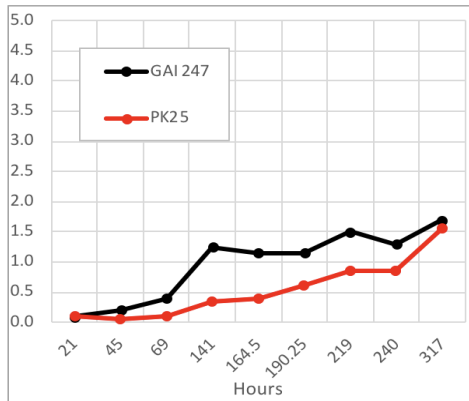
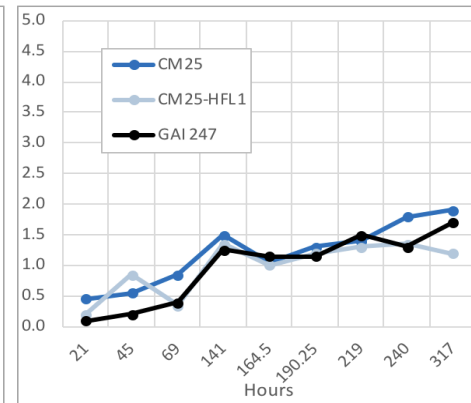
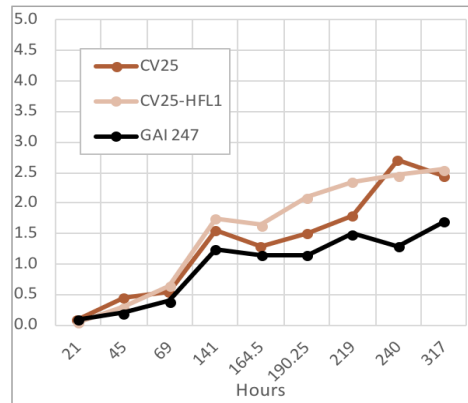
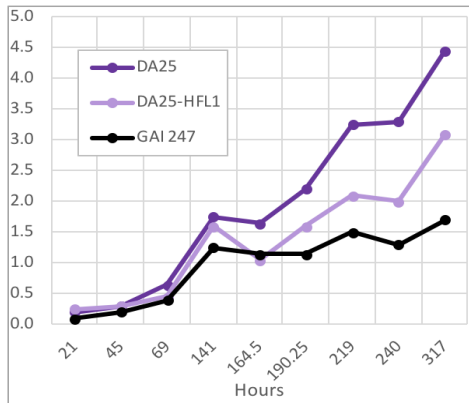


Figure 2 Light microscope images of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* (A), *Chlamydomonas moewusii* (B), *Tetranephris* sp. (C), *Coelastrella* sp. (D), *Chlorella vulgaris* (E), *Monoraphidium* sp. (F), *Desmodesmus armatus* (G), *Acutodesmus obliquus* (H), and *Parachlorella kessleri* (I). Scale bars are 10 μ m.

Initial comparison of top mutants to baseline species, GAI-247

Biomass (g/L) vs Time



GAI 247 = *Coccomyxa*, sp.
 CV = *Chlorella vulgaris*
 CM = *Chlamydomonas moewusii*
 CR = *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*
 DA = *Desmodesmus armatus*
 PK = *Parachlorella kessleri*

DA wild type and mutant achieved in the best biomass production
 CV Better than baseline, CM, PK same as baseline, and CR below baseline

Technical Progress - Strain Development

Global Algae Innovations

Directed Evolution

GAI-247 Max Temperature = 36-37° C

GAI-285 Max Temperature = 39-40° C

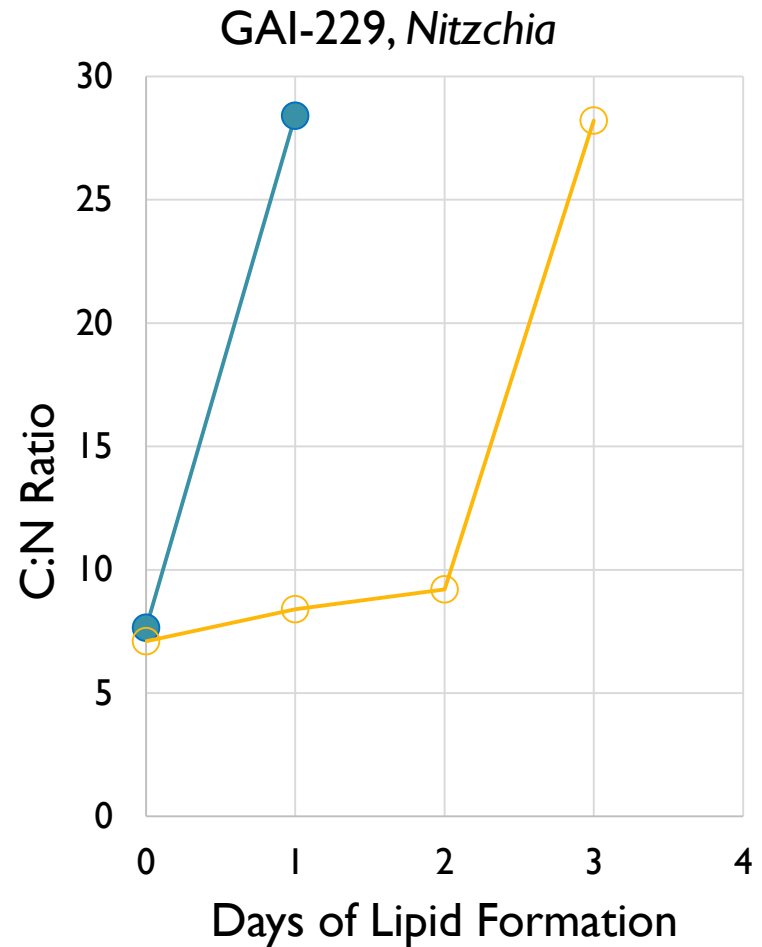
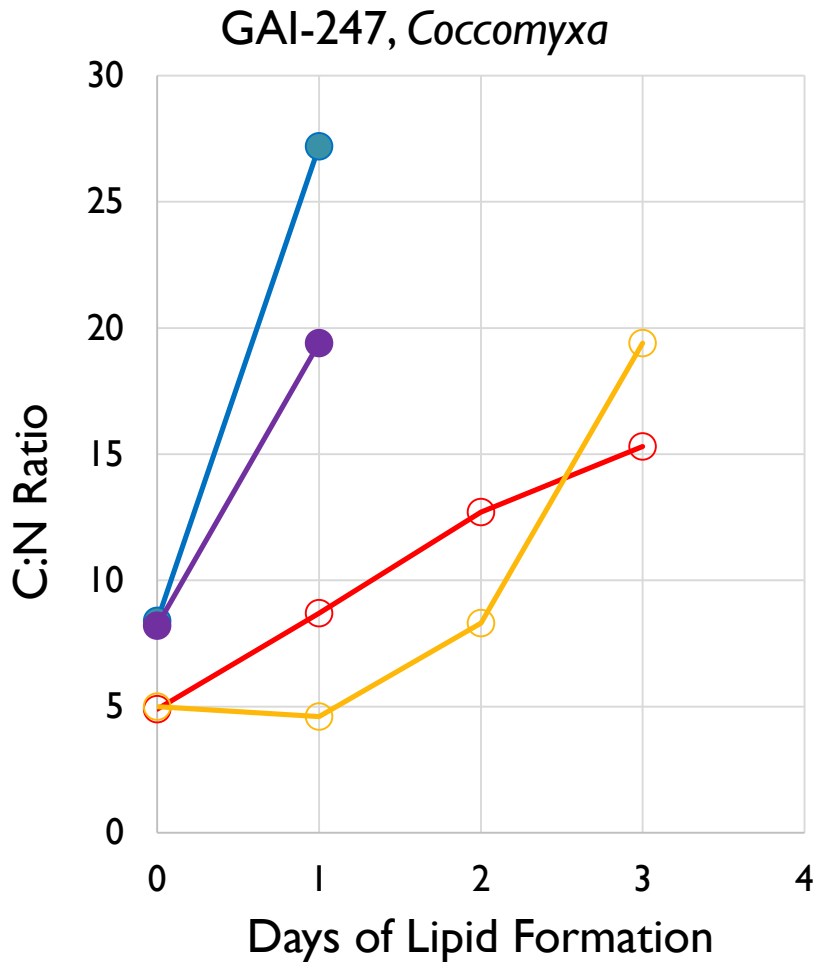
Test Months	Productivity (gm ² d)
ABY1 Feb – June	23
ABY1 June - July	14
ABY2 May	24
ABY2 July	29
ABY2 Aug	25
ABY2 Nov	28

Targeted strain collection & selection

GAI-220 Protein is 72% of dry weight

Technical Progress – Cultivation

3x faster lipid formation



Summary of Lipid Productivity

	Growth (g/m ² d)	Lipid (g/m ² d)	Lipid (days)	Lipid Area	Average (g/m ² d)	Lipid Content	Productivity (gal/ac-yr)
ABY1	27	6	4	58%	15	35%	2200
1-d formation	28	8	1	25%	23	36%	3500
Higher Prod	28	12	1	25%	24	36%	3700
Higher Cont.	23	8	2	40%	20	44%	3700

Technical Progress – Processing

Baseline (% of biofuel)

Pre-processing	87%
Drying	57%

ABY1

Extruded Collets

Solvent Extraction



ABY1	Power (kJ/kg)	Heat (kJ/kg)	Total (kJ/kg)	% of Biofuel	Energy Reduc.
Harvesting	170	0	170	1.2%	
Lysis	250	220	470	3.4%	
Extraction	50	630	680	4.9%	
Total	470	850	1320	9.6%	89%
VCR-dry	220	4570	4790	35%	39%

ABY2	Power (kJ/kg)	Heat (kJ/kg)	Total (kJ/kg)	% of Biofuel	Energy Reduc.
Harvesting	170	0	170	1.2%	
Lysis/Extraction	80	100	180	1.3%	
Total	250	100	350	2.5%	97%
Drying	30	630	660	4.8%	92%



Technical Progress - Other

- Developed, validated, and applied for patents on Zobi harvester[®] system improvements that have led to commercial technology
- Completed extensive testing of combined drying & extraction
 - Reduced time for separation from 1 hr from 24 hrs
 - Found major issue, so eliminated this approach
- Developed 5 new unit operations for new low energy and low cost extraction and drying processes; anticipate multiple patent applications
- Developed and applied for patents on new energy savings and flow dynamics approach for raceways
- Demonstrated improved lipid formation approaches:
 - 33% greater productivity
 - 3x faster lipid accumulation
- Designed and built prototype lab PBR to better simulate outdoor raceways
 - Many options available for increased productivity & lipid formation
 - Faster strain improvement testing
- Development of scale-down for the open raceway cultivation improvements that double the productivity during growth phase
 - Initial approaches inadequately represent the physics below 0.2-acre
 - Designed new 2m² raceway to overcome these issues

4 – Relevance

Higher yield, lower energy use, lower cost algae biofuel intermediate production in an integrated outdoor facility

Directly Supports the BETO mission to “Develop and demonstrate transformative and revolutionary bioenergy technologies for a sustainable nation.”

Goal aligned with major Algal R&D targets:

- Higher biofuel intermediate yield
- Lower energy for processing algal biomass
- Lower cost of algal biofuel

Technology advance objectives

- Advanced cultivation and strain improvements for a very high productivity system
- Much lower energy and cost for harvesting, extraction, and drying
- Higher productivity, lower cost processing, and protein co-product to enable cost competitive algal biofuel

Tech Transfer/marketability

- Incorporating advances into integrated biorefinery project
- Zobi harvester® is commercially available
- Partnering with multiple teams on DOE FOAs
- Building IP portfolio that covers the entire process with dozens of innovations
- Building cultivation and processing database

5 – Future Work

- **Strain improvement**
- **Integrated lipid formation and extraction testing**
- **Higher conversion in hydrothermal liquefaction**
- **Update to the technoeconomic model**

Summary

- 1. Overview:** Addresses key BETO targets - yield, energy use, cost
- 2. Approach:** Comprehensive cost model and development map
Early risk retirement with many technology options
Rapid feedback to accelerate development
Fully integrated outdoor operations
- 3. Technical Accomplishments/Progress/Results:**
 - 60% improvement in lipid productivity over ABY1 (project goal is 70%)
 - Faster lipid formation and higher temperature strains
 - 75% reduction in processing energy use over ABY1 (project goal is 50%)
 - Five new processing unit operations
 - 25% reduction in algal biofuel MSP (project goal is 20%)
- 4. Relevance:** Integrated outdoor operation, leading to commercial products
- 5. Future Work**
 - Cultivation & strain improvement to reach project goal for lipid productivity

Additional Slides

Responses to Reviewer Comments

Reviewer comments were accurate

Slight confusion on goals versus targets:

1. Goals are as described on first slide (which is the same as in 2017);
2. Reviewer comments discuss our targets, which are higher than the goals to drive more innovation so that hopefully goals are exceeded
3. Results so far:
 - Lipid productivity near the goal, below the target
 - Processing energy exceeded both the target and the goal
 - Algal biofuel cost exceeded both the target and the goal

Patents

Zobi harvester[®] patent applications:

- US 15/273,552
- US 15/273,558
- US 15/273,575
- PCT/ US2016/ 053203

Cultivation system and methods patent applications

- US 15/590,403
- US 15/590,441
- US 15/590,430
- PCT/US2017/31689

Preparing invention disclosures and patent applications for new cultivation technology, new extraction and drying processes, and improved algal strains

Commercialization and technology transfer

Zobi® available commercially

Partnering with multiple DOE teams

- Proposals with 12 different research teams
- Awards with 8 different research

Transferred high protein strain into a USDA project

- Equivalent digestibility and higher protein content than fishmeal
- Good amino acid profile - high content of all essential amino acids