ABF Integrated Analysis

Mary J. Biddy (NREL)/P. Thathiana Benavides (ANL)

BETO Peer Review 2019
Conversion Technologies
March 7, 2019
Denver, CO
Goal Statement – Overall ABF

- **Goal**: Enable biorefineries to achieve 50% reductions in time to bioprocess scale-up as compared to the current average of around 10 years by establishing a distributed Agile BioFoundry that will productionize synthetic biology.

- **Outcomes**: 10X improvement in Design-Build-Test-Learn cycle efficiency, new host organisms, new IP and manufacturing technologies effectively translated to U.S. industry ensuring market transformation.

- **Relevance**: Public infrastructure investment that increases U.S. industrial competitiveness and enables new opportunities for private sector growth and jobs.
Goal Statement

**Goal:** Provide an analysis-based foundation to support the science and research of the Agile BioFoundry

**Outcomes:**
- Analyze potential environmental benefits such as life-cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, fossil fuel consumption (FFC), and water consumption of Agile BioFoundry target biomass-derived molecules.
- Use TEA and LCA tools to identify opportunities to improve economic and environmental footprint of ABF biomass-derived molecules

**Relevance:** Assess the economic viability and sustainability drivers of the Agile BioFoundry strategies and outline R&D needs/barriers for further development. Analysis approach is consistent and harmonized with other BETO activities.
Quad Chart Overview

Timeline
• Start: October 1, 2016
• End: September 30, 2019
• 83% complete

Barriers
Ot-B. Cost of Production
Ct-J. Identification and Evaluation of Potential Bioproducts
At-A. Analysis to Inform Strategic Direction:

Objective:
Develop TEA and LCA to support the Agile BioFoundry goals with a focus towards developing bio-based products that are both sustainable and economically viable

End-of-project goal:
Demonstrate T-H pair production of at least 3 molecules at 10 g/L, 100 mg/L/hr, at 40% of theoretical yield from DMR-EH at 10 L
1 - Project Overview
Background

History: Project began in pilot efforts to outline TEA/LCA drivers for the range of host/target pairs being developed under ABF. Both process designs and sustainability expanded from core BETO analysis projects.

Motivation:

• Evaluates host/target pairs in the framework of both economic viability and sustainability drivers for ABF
• Considers the fully integrated design and supply chain to identify R&D needs as well as barriers that need to be overcome
• Results are used to inform BETO and bioenergy community for R&D directions and to examine critical issues affecting biofuel/bioproducts
2 – Approach (Management)
Task 2: Integrated analysis supports the DBTL cycle
Integration with Agile BioFoundry Team

TEA/LCA

Example data feedback from TEA/LCA:
Cost and sustainability drivers
Key data gaps for further R&D needs
Outline technical metrics

Example data input to TEA/LCA:
Yield, Titer
Metabolic pathway
Sugar feed concentration
Reactor configuration
Oxygen Demand
Recovery options
Upgrading strategies
Nutrient and other raw material requirements

Meetings between analysts and experimentalists to discuss results, approach, and facilitate data exchange.
Integrated Analysis Management Approach

**Organizational structure and work breakdown**

- Techno-Economic Analysis (TEA)
  Lead: Mary Biddy (NREL)

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
  Lead: Thathiana Benavides (ANL)

- Analysis team meets regularly to discuss progress of work
- Participate in bi-weekly calls with entire consortia and BETO
- Participate in industrial advisory board meetings to review analysis approach and results
- Participate and present at yearly face-to-face ABF meetings
- Yearly milestones to support the development of TEA and LCA of new target/host as well as update prior analyses with latest details
2 – Approach (Technical)
Integrated Analysis

Assess technical, economic, & life cycle feasibility of bioproduct/biofuel conversion processes:

- Detailed process analysis with rigorous mass and energy balances
- Set research targets & use them as measure of research progress
- Assess environmental impacts (greenhouse gas emissions, fossil fuel consumption and water consumption)
- Basis for both TEA and LCA consistent with other BETO supported analyses
1) Conceptual process is **formulated or refined based on current research** and expected chemical transformations. Process flow diagram is synthesized.

2) Individual unit operations are **designed and modeled using experimental data**. Process model outputs are used to size and cost equipment.

3a) Capital and operating costs are input into an economic model to **identify the major cost drivers**.

3b) Material and Energy flows are input into a life cycle model to **identify the major sustainability drivers**.

4) Results and **new understanding is fed back** into step 1) and the process iterates.
Integrated Analysis: LCA Basis

✓ Life-cycle inventory (LCI) of process material and energy consumption informed by TEAs by NREL as the inputs for LCA

✓ GHG, FFC and water consumption results are all reported on a cradle-to-grave basis

✓ We use the Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions and Energy use in Transportation model (GREET) for LCA
Challenges and Critical Success Factors

Challenges:
• Data quality and availability
• Ensuring data is provided in consistent framework/quality
• Uncertainty in downstream upgrading and recovery
• Gaps in life cycle inventories for new and novel products
• Ensuring rigor of process modeling and life cycle analysis

Critical Success Factors:
• Techno-economic and life-cycle analysis that provide critical technical targets and R&D needs to enable the Agile BioFoundry
  – Work closely with DBTL team to adopt learnings and improvements
  – Present TEA/LCA result at Agile Face to Face discussions with Industrial Advisory Board
3 – Technical Accomplishments/Progress/Results
## Target Molecules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>ABF Product</th>
<th>Target Market</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>P. putida</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Adipic Acid" /></td>
<td>Adipic Acid</td>
<td>Polymer (Nylon)</td>
<td>2016 (pilot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. putida</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Muconic Acid" /></td>
<td>Muconic Acid</td>
<td>Polymer (Nylon)</td>
<td>2016 (pilot)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>P. putida</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Terephthalic Acid" /></td>
<td>Terephthalic Acid</td>
<td>Polymer (PET)</td>
<td>2016 (pilot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. toruloides</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bisabolene" /></td>
<td>Bisabolene</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>2016 (pilot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. putida</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Caprolactam" /></td>
<td>Caprolactam</td>
<td>Polymer (Nylon)</td>
<td>2016 (pilot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. pseudoterreus</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="3-Hydroxypropionic Acid" /></td>
<td>3-Hydroxypropionic Acid</td>
<td>Acrylic Acid</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. putida</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="β-keto-adipic Acid" /></td>
<td>β-keto-adipic Acid</td>
<td>Polymer (Nylon)</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. toruloides</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="1,8-Cineole" /></td>
<td>1,8-Cineole (monoterpenes)</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. toruloides</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cetyl Alcohol" /></td>
<td>Cetyl Alcohol</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. putida</em></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA)" /></td>
<td>Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA)</td>
<td>Polymer (LDPE)</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEA/LCAs developed to support 3 milestones from FY2016-FY2018
Candidate Screening

Economics and Market Potential:
• Metrics adopted from prior BETO funded analysis Bioproducts studies
  – Is there an advantage for the host? (examples operates at low pH)
  – Cost advantage for bio-derived
  – Rating of process complexity
  – Cost of current market
  – Current global production scale
  – Current US productions scale
  – Potential platform molecule
  – Project growth rate
  – Current produced biologically at industrial relevant scale
  – Is there a clear business case for the molecule?

Life Cycle Assessment:
• Ranking based on potential LCA benefit of bio-based product.
  – Review of GREET pathways as well as public literature for key data for evaluation
Sustainability Summary

✓ All bio-derived molecules reduce life-cycle GHG emissions compared to fossil-derived counterparts.

✓ The major contributor to the water consumption is the conversion stage because significant amount of process water is required during the purification step.
✓ Target molecules include diverse classes of molecules (e.g. di-acids, organic acids, terpenoids, alcohols) and span a wide variety of processing strategies (e.g. crystallization, liquid-liquid extraction).

✓ Molecules that retain oxygen in the final product molecule benefit economically by leveraging the natural abundance of atomic oxygen found in biomass (or sugar) feedstocks.
FY19 Target: *Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA)*

Medium chain PHA

[Diagram of the process flow]

Capital Cost Overview (Hydrolysis and Bioconversion)

- Hydrolysis: $33,439,137
- Conditioning: $23,451,683
- Fermentation: $37,643,253
- Recovery: $44,468,938

[Diagram of the process flow]

- Substrate
- Nutrients
- Innoculum
- Air
- Compressor
- Air Cooler
- Circulation Pump
- Circulation Cooler
- Bubble Column Reactor
- Vent
- Broth
- PHA rich Biomass
- Digested Biomass
- Water + Caustic
- To WWT
- Clean PHA
- Drier
- PHA polymer
- To WWT
- Vent
Economic Summary: PHA-C10

PHA-60%¹ Cost Breakout (MSP = $3.04/Kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capital Recovery Charge</th>
<th>Raw Materials &amp; Waste</th>
<th>Process Electricity</th>
<th>Grid Electricity</th>
<th>Total Plant Electricity</th>
<th>Fixed Costs</th>
<th>CoProduct</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feedstock + Handling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pretreatment &amp; Conditioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrolysis &amp; Bioconversion</td>
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<td>Cellulase Enzyme</td>
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<td>Product Recovery + Upgrading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wastewater Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiler/Turbogenerator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent Contribution to MSP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-20%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Product</th>
<th>MSP ($/Kg)</th>
<th>Production Rate (MM Kg/yr)</th>
<th>TIC MM$</th>
<th>Biomass Carbon efficiency %</th>
<th>Sugar carbon efficiency %³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHA-60%¹</td>
<td>$3.04</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHA-70%²</td>
<td>$2.78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹The PHA-60% case assumes 60% of the dry cell mass by weight is intracellular PHA product
²The PHA-70% case assumes 70% of the dry cell mass by weight is intracellular PHA product
³Represents “Target” case scenario with maximum theoretical yields, industrial strain productivity, and optimized recovery/upgrading.
### Sustainability Summary: PHA - C10

**GHG emissions**

- Conversion part is the major contributor GHG emissions
- Electricity contributes to 52% of the GHG emissions produced during conversion (bio-derived pathway)
- Bio-derived plastic offers less GHG emissions compared to fossil-diesel because of biogenic CO₂ uptake credit from biomass growth

**Water consumption**

- The major contributor to the water consumption is the conversion stage due to a significant amount of process water is required **during the purification step**

**Key Outcome and Link to R&D:**

*On-going efforts to develop engineered secretion mechanisms*
## Economic and Sustainability Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Bio-product</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. pseudotereus</td>
<td>Acrylic acid</td>
<td>Ratio of oxygen to carbon has a substantial effect on economics from a purely yield standpoint. Upgrading of biological intermediates can yield viable drop-in chemicals</td>
<td>Natural gas consumption contributes to 78% of the total life-cycle GHG emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. putida</td>
<td>Adipic acid</td>
<td>Beyond a productivity of 0.5 g/L/hr the economic impact of further productivity improvements diminish.</td>
<td>49% of the total GHG emissions are attributed to sodium hydroxide (NaOH) use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. putida</td>
<td>PHA polymer</td>
<td>Intracellular products require costly separations. Exploration of engineered secretion mechanisms could reduce costs</td>
<td>Electricity consumption is a major contributor to GHG emissions. Exploration of engineered secretion mechanisms could reduce water demand for the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. toruloides</td>
<td>Monoterpenoid</td>
<td>In-situ recovery strategies (LLE, vacuum stripping, etc.) show large economic benefit though may be operationally difficult</td>
<td>Major contributor to the total GHG emissions is the fuel combusted during vehicle use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. toruloides</td>
<td>Long chain alcohol</td>
<td>Sale of recovered intermediates as commodity chemicals compared to a fully upgraded fuel can simplify processing and improve economics.</td>
<td>Major contributor to the total GHG emissions is the fuel combusted during vehicle use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 – Relevance
Relevance

Goal: Provide an analysis-based foundation to support the ABF

TEA and LCA at early-stage of development provide economic and sustainability guidance to ABF and bioproducts industry

Insights into TEA and LCA barriers and opportunities inform ABF research and development priorities and directions overall

ABF results and progress were leveraged in the BC 2018 design case (e.g. lignin AND sugar conversion to adipic) to enable one route to low cost biofuels

ABF targets expand coproduct options for future biorefinery concepts (e.g. lignin first with sugar coproduct)

Models that track DBTL cycles help uncover the economic tradeoffs for mutually exclusive engineering strategies (should we improve productivity or yield)
Relevant Outcomes

Example of outlining key drivers in both cost and sustainability

Quantify “economic gradient” of targeting yield or productivity

- Above a productivity of ~0.5 g/L/hr, targeting yield is more beneficial to the process economics.

Decreasing GHG emission by using less GHG intensive chemicals

- GHG emissions of adipic acid are 25% less if NH₄OH is used instead of NaOH.
- If compared to fossil-derived adipic acid, GHG emission reduction goes from 67% to 75%.
Relevant Outcomes

Example of outlining key drivers in both cost and sustainability

Quantify “economic gradient” of targeting yield or productivity

Decreasing GHG emission by using less GHG intensive chemicals

Key Outcome and Link to R&D:
Bounding analysis to show help identify critical R&D targets. Team adopted 0.5 g/L/hr productivity target.

Key Outcome and Link to R&D:
Team is testing the use of other neutralizing agents to see impact of performance.
5 – Future Work
FY19 Plans

• On-going effort to carry out TEA and LCA for ABF priority host/target pathways in FY19 to inform R&D direction, identify cost and environmental barriers

• Provide more detailed TEA and LCA for FY17 and FY18 molecules based on updated data and information from subsequent DBTL cycles

• Prepare a manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed journal that addresses TEA and LCA results of ABF bio-derived targets
Beyond FY19

Diverse and novel hosts are core to the success of the ABF. These organisms differ in their physiology and nutritional requirements.

What: Develop and expand process inputs and sustainability analysis to include additional micro and/or macro nutrients specific to ABF host strains.

- Macro nutrients
- Buffers/pH control
- Inducers
- Growth Factors

What: Develop and expand elemental characterization of ABF host strains.

**Morphology**

\[ C_\alpha H_\beta O_\gamma N_\delta \]

**Physiology/Expression**

- \(~20 \text{ wt\%}\)
- \(~55 \text{ wt\%}\)
- \(~10 \text{ wt\%}\)
- \(~15 \text{ wt\%}\)
Summary

Overview: Provide an analysis-based foundation to support the science and research of the Agile BioFoundry

Approach:
• Detailed process analysis with rigorous mass and energy balances
• Basis for both TEA and LCA consistent with other BETO supported analyses
• Integrated in DBTL cycle with regular interfaces with researchers and IAB to review approach

Technical Progress:
• Supported initial screening of host/target pairs for selection
• Completed TEA of 10 Host/Target pairs for ABF strategy
• Identified economic and sustainability drivers/barriers – based on outputs alternative strategies have been pursued to improve both TEA/LCA

Relevance:
• Insights into TEA and LCA barriers and opportunities inform ABF research and development priorities and directions overall
• Outcome from ABF analysis efforts adopted into 2018 Biochemical Design Case

Future Work:
• Provide more detailed TEA and LCA for FY17 and FY18 molecules based on updated data and information from subsequent DBTL cycles as well as new TEA/LCA for FY19
• Adopt process relevant data (such nutrient requirement) and perform sensitivity analysis to understand economic, environmental and scaling impacts.
Thank you!

Acknowledgements:

Nicholas Grundl (NREL) – Led TEA efforts

Hao Cai (ANL) – LCA contributions

Brandon Knotts (NREL) – TEA contributions

Jay Fitzgerald (BETO) and ABF DBTL researchers

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Additional Slides
Additional Slides
Weaknesses include geographic separation

- As a distributed effort, we clearly have faced operational challenges, although these have more than been made up for by the Agile BioFoundry’s ability to leverage physical and human resources across distributed national laboratories. The Agile BioFoundry’s program manager, together with regular communications across the consortium (via teleconferences, webinars, informatics servers, SharePoint, annual in-person meetings), have helped mitigate communications risks. Sample transfer risks (i.e., sample stability, sample loss) will continue to be assessed through local/proximal compared with remote sample analysis, and to date we have not suffered from any notable sample losses. We are continuing to make progress in addressing disconnects in technology adoption, and it continues to be an operational imperative to standardize workflows and data-exchange formats wherever possible.

Do not yet have a compelling argument as to why and how their approach will be better than other potential approaches to the problem

- What sets the Agile BioFoundry apart from other foundries is that we develop and distribute publicly available tools, methods, and strains aimed at broadly benefiting the biofuels and bioproducts industry. Whereas private foundries are incentivized to develop proprietary tools and organisms, the Agile BioFoundry is a publicly funded effort aimed at delivering technology that will enable industry to either leverage our resources through partnership or adopt our methodologies for developing bioproducts. In comparison to the publicly funded Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Living Foundries program, there are distinct programmatic and technical differences between the aims of the two efforts. Where the Living Foundries program is primarily focused on developing biological pathways to materials that cannot be achieved through transformations of petroleum feedstocks, the Agile BioFoundry is focused developing biological pathways for producing advanced biofuels and renewable, high-volume chemicals.
Responses to Previous Reviewers’ Comments (cont.)

• Rationale for their choice of product targets needs to be strengthened
  – The Agile BioFoundry is pursuing multiple target-hosts to demonstrate that the methods, software, and technologies can be productively applied across product classes. The process and rationale for selecting the three target-hosts pairs for FY 2017 (and the 15 pairs for initially prioritized for FY 2017 – FY 2019) was described during the 2017 Peer Review, and the details were provided to BETO. For our FY 2018 and FY 2019 target/host selection processes, in addition to quantitative technical assessments across multiple categories (TEA and Market, LCA, Strategic Value, Scientific Novelty, DOE Relevance, How Designable, How Buildable, How Hostable, How Testable, How Scalable, and Chemical and Biological Safety), we proactively consulted with the Agile BioFoundry Industry Advisory Board to ensure that our prioritized targets and hosts remain aligned with industry’s needs.

• Isn’t clear that reducing the cycle time to, say, adipic acid, would be generally applicable to other material
  – As will be / has been presented in the Target/Host ABF presentations at the 2019 Peer Review, we have started to diligently measure cycle times across targets and hosts. This is the pre-requisite step to measuring improvements in (i.e., reductions to) cycle time. It should be noted that we are now pursuing multiple targets in the same host (which could suggest how cycle times for the second target have benefitted from improvements for the first target) and the same target in multiple hosts (which could suggest how cycle times in the second host have benefitted from improvements for the first host). While the former is more directly relevant for this previous reviewer’s comment, both are important to capture and understand as they both directly affect the Agile BioFoundry’s ability to broadly accelerate biomanufacturing process development across targets and hosts.
Responses to Previous Reviewers’ Comments (cont.)

• More emphasis should be placed on the performance gap between small-scale culturing and bench-scale fermentation, which is a well-known problem in the field
  – We recognize that there are challenges associated with each increase in process scale, including the transition from high-throughput, small-scale culturing to bench-scale fermentation. Agile BioFoundry workflows leverage design of experiments and small-scale culture to select strains to grow in bench-scale bioreactors. Bench-scale fermentation provides critical data for the “Learn” component of Design-Build-Test-Learn, both to inform future designs and to develop predictive models that may be applied to small-scale experiments. Agile BioFoundry facilities have recently procured Robo/Biolector(Pro) and Ambr250 instrumentation which both serve to bridge the gap between small-scale culturing and bench-scale fermentation.

• PI is encouraged to look deeply into high-throughput fermentation techniques mastered by enzymes and biobased chemicals and fuels companies
  – As mentioned above, towards adopting the techniques practiced and mastered by companies, Agile BioFoundry facilities have recently procured Robo/Biolector(Pro) and Ambr250 high-throughput fermentation instrumentation.

• Encourage the PI to form a strong liaison between fermentation and the high-throughput team
  – There are strong connections between Agile BioFoundry high-throughput and bio-reactor fermentation teams, with staff shared in common between them.
Publications, Patents, Presentations, Awards, and Commercialization

Publications


Publications, Patents, Presentations, Awards, and Commercialization (cont.)

Publications (cont.)


Presentations

- Gregg Beckham, Hybrid biological and catalytic processes to manufacture and recycle plastics, Princeton University, November 28th, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Ginkgo Bioworks, Boston, MA, November 12, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson. “DIVA (DNA Design, Implementation, Validation Automation) Platform”. Invited Talk, 2nd Darmstadt RoboWorkshop, Darmstadt, Germany, November 8, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson. “Recent developments at the U.S Department of Energy Agile BioFoundry”. Invited Talk, 2nd Darmstadt RoboWorkshop, Darmstadt, Germany, November 7, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. AIChE annual meeting, Pittsburgh, PA, October 31 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Thermo Fisher, San Jose, CA, October 19, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. DTRA Tech Watch, Ft. Belvoir, VA, October 10, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson. “DOE Agile BioFoundry Overview”. Invited Talk, SynBioBeta 2018 visit to ESE, Emeryville, CA, October 1, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson. “ABF Organization, Progress, and FY19 Plans”. Invited Talk, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018 (Industry Day), Emeryville, CA, September 12, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson. “Agile BioFoundry Overview”. Invited Talk, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “A new approach to flux analysis”. Invited Talk, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018
Presentations (cont.)

- Hector Plahar. “DIVA Software Platform”. Invited Talk, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018
- Jennifer Chiniquy. “DIVA DNA-Seq and DNA Construction”, Invited Talk, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “A New Approach to Flux Analysis”. ABF Annual Meeting, Berkeley CA, September 7, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Invited talk, Machine learning for science workshop, Berkeley, CA, September 5, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Modeling from molecules to ecosystems: opportunities, challenges and vision”. Invited talk, BioEpic meeting, Berkeley, CA, August 23, 2018
- Garima Goyal “DIVA DNA Construction”. Invited Talk, JBEI Annual Meeting 2018, Sonoma, CA, August 20-22, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Opportunities in the intersection of synthetic biology, machine learning and automation”. Invited talk, JBEI Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA, August 20, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Invited talk, SIMB, Chicago, IL, August 15, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Invited talk, International Workshop for BioDesign and Automation (IWBDA), Berkeley, CA, August 2nd, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Invited talk, Biocruces, Bilbao, Spain, July 20, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Machine Learning to Predict Metabolic Pathway Dynamics from Multiomics Data”. Invited talk, AI for synthetic biology, Stockholm, Sweden, July 15, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. “Towards a predictive synthetic biology enabled by machine learning and automation”. Invited talk, BCAM, Bilbao, Spain, July 3, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson, "Berkeley (and other) National Lab(s): Current Biosecurity Frameworks and Strategies in Action", Invited Talk, EBRC meeting - Improving Security Considerations in Engineering Biology Research, Emeryville, CA, June 26, 2018
- Nathan J. Hillson and Hector A. Plahar, "ICE Software Platform", Invited Talk, Software for Synthetic Biology Workflows Workshop, SEED 2018, Scottsdale, Arizona, June 7, 2018
- Gregg Beckham. Developing new processes to valorize lignin and sugars to building-block chemicals and materials, RWTH Aachen University, May 28th, 2018
Presentations (cont.)

- Gregg Beckham. Adventures in engineering Pseudomonas putida for expanded substrate specificity and improved tolerance, RWTH Aachen University, May 28th, 2018
- Hillson, N.J. “Berkeley Lab project activities, biosecurity practices, and their roles within the larger biosecurity landscape”. Invited Talk, Working Group on Automation in SynBio, Gryphon Scientific, Takoma Park, MD, May 23, 2018
- Hillson, N.J. “Recent developments at the Agile BioFoundry”. Invited Talk, Diligence Ventures/Suzhou Government visit to ABF, Emeryville, CA, May 2, 2018
- Gregg Beckham. Hybrid biological and catalytic processes to manufacture and recycle plastics, MIT, April 27th, 2018
- Hillson, N.J. “Recent developments at the Agile BioFoundry”. Invited Talk, 2018 Life Science Symposium - Synthetic Biology and Metabolic Engineering, MilliporeSigma Innovation Center, St. Louis, MO, April 27, 2018
- Jennifer Chiniquy, Cindi Hoover, Joel Guenther, Nurgul Kaplan, Garima Goyal, Mark Kulawik, Hector Plahar, Zachary Costello, Brian Bushnell, Samuel Deutsch, and Nathan J. Hillson. “Overcoming Challenges in MiSeq DNA Construct Sequence Validation”. Invited Poster, DOE JGI User Meeting 2018, San Francisco, CA, March 14, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. "EDD as a data warehouse and Learn facilitator". Invited talk at Argonne National Lab, St. Louis, Lemont, IL, March 5, 2018
- Garima Goyal, Nurgul Kaplan, Jennifer L. Chiniquy, Hector A. Plahar, Annabel Large, Lisa Simirenko, Samuel Deutsch, and Nathan J. Hillson. “DIVA Services: PCR, Full DNA Construction, and MiSeq Validation”. Invited Poster, DOE BER GSP Contractor’s Meeting 2018, Tysons Corner, VA, February 27, 2018
- Hillson, N.J. “Three synthetic biology design challenges we face, and how we are approaching them”. Invited Talk, Dagstuhl Seminar 18082, Wadern, Germany, February 19, 2018
- Garcia Martin, H. " Machine Learning and Mechanistic Models to Predict Biological Outcomes using ‘omics Data". Invited talk at Environmental Genomics and Systems Biology retreat, Berkeley, CA, January 19, 2018
- Jesus F. Barajas. “Current progress towards engineered PKS lactam pathways”. JBEI/BBD group meeting presentation, December 13, 2017
- Hillson, N.J. “Agile BioFoundry Overview”. Invited Talk, iSynBio/SIAT visit to JGI, Walnut Creek, CA, December 9, 2017
Presentations (cont.)

- Hillson, N.J. “Agile BioFoundry Overview”. Invited Talk, Cargill visit to ESE, Emeryville, CA, November 17, 2017
- Hillson, N.J. “Parallel Integration and Chromosomal Expansion of Metabolic Pathways”. Invited Talk, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, November 3, 2017
- Hillson, N.J. “Agile BioFoundry Overview”. Invited Talk, Braskem Zoom Teleconference, November 1, 2017
- Hector Garcia Martin. “Modeling of -omics data for Biofuel Production through Synthetic Biology”. EECE Department seminar, Washington University, St. Louis MO, October 20th, 2017
- Hillson, N.J. “Agile BioFoundry Overview”. Invited Talk, ABLC Next Tour of ESE (ABF/ABPDU/JBEI), Emerville, CA, October 16, 2017
- Plahar, H.A. “Software Session: Recent DeviceEditorjs/DIVA/ICE improvements”. Invited Talk, JBEI Annual Meeting, Monterey, CA, September 15, 2017
- Hillson, N.J. “Agile BioFoundry Update”. Invited Talk, JBEI Annual Meeting, Monterey, CA, September 13, 2017
Presentations (cont.)

- Johnson, C.W. “Metabolic engineering of Pseudomonas putida KT2440 for production of muconic acid from sugar”, SIMB Annual Meeting, July 31, 2017

Posters

- Jonathan Diab, Jennifer Chiniquy, Cindi Hoover, Joel Guenther, Nurgul Kaplan, Garima Goyal, Mark Kulawik, Hector Plahar, Zachary Costello, Brian Bushnell, Samuel Deutsch, and Nathan J. Hillson. “MiSeq DNA Construct Sequence Validation”. Invited Poster, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018
- Isaac Wolf, Carolina Barcelos, Shawn Chang, Nilufer Oguz, Matt Dorsey, Davinia Salvachua, Robert Nelson, Todd Pray, Eric Sundstrom and Deepti Tanjore. “Harmonization of Fermentation for Production of P. putida-derived Muconic Acid”. Invited Poster, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018
• J. Prahl, S. Coradetti, D. Liu, G. Geiselman, T. Pray, J. Gladden, E. Sundstrom, and D. Tanjore. “Insights from Bioreactors make Scale-Down Modeling more Effective”. Invited Poster, ABF All Hands Annual Meeting 2018, Emeryville, CA, September 10, 2018


• Jonathan Diab, Jennifer Chiniquy, Cindi Hoover, Joel Guenther, Nurgul Kaplan, Garima Goyal, Mark Kulawik, Hector Plahar, Zachary Costello, Brian Bushnell, Samuel Deutsch, and Nathan J. Hillson. “MiSeq DNA Construct Sequence Validation”. Invited Poster, JBEI Annual Meeting 2018, Sonoma, CA, August 20-22, 2018


• Annabel Large, Nurgul Kaplan, Jennifer Chiniquy, Garima Goyal, and Nathan Hillson. “Expansion and Optimization of DIVA DNA Sequence Validation Services”. Invited Poster, JBEI Annual Meeting, Monterey, CA, September 13, 2017


Posters (cont.)

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