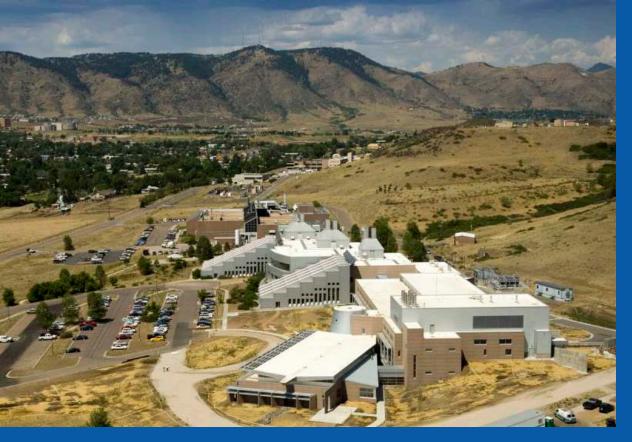


Integrating and Piloting Lignocellulose Biomass Conversion Technology



Advanced Biofuels Workshop/Fuel Ethanol Workshop

Daniel J. Schell

June 15, 2009

NREL/PR-510-46125

NREL Process Integration Project Goals

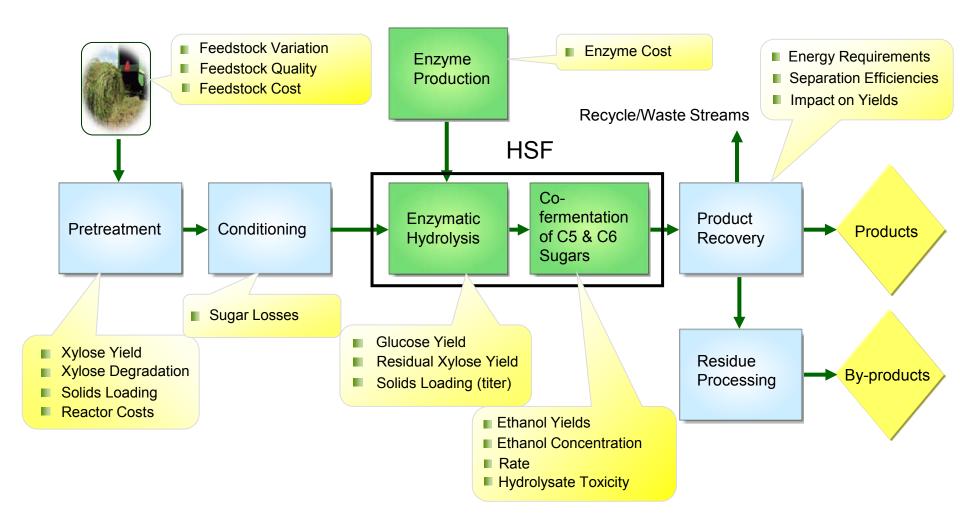
- Investigate bioethanol production technology at the bench and pilot scales using corn stover
- Produce integrated pilot-scale performance data, which when combined with a process design and a cost estimate validates a \$1.49 (2007\$) per gallon ethanol selling price



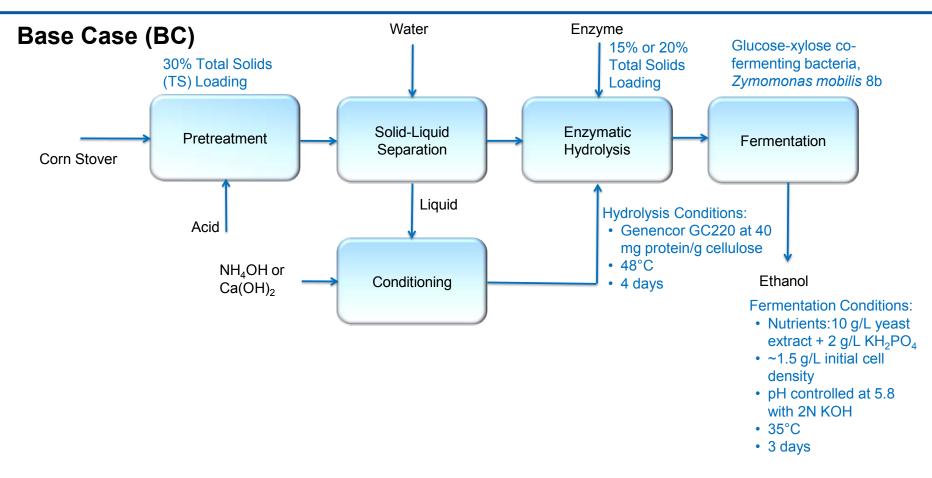
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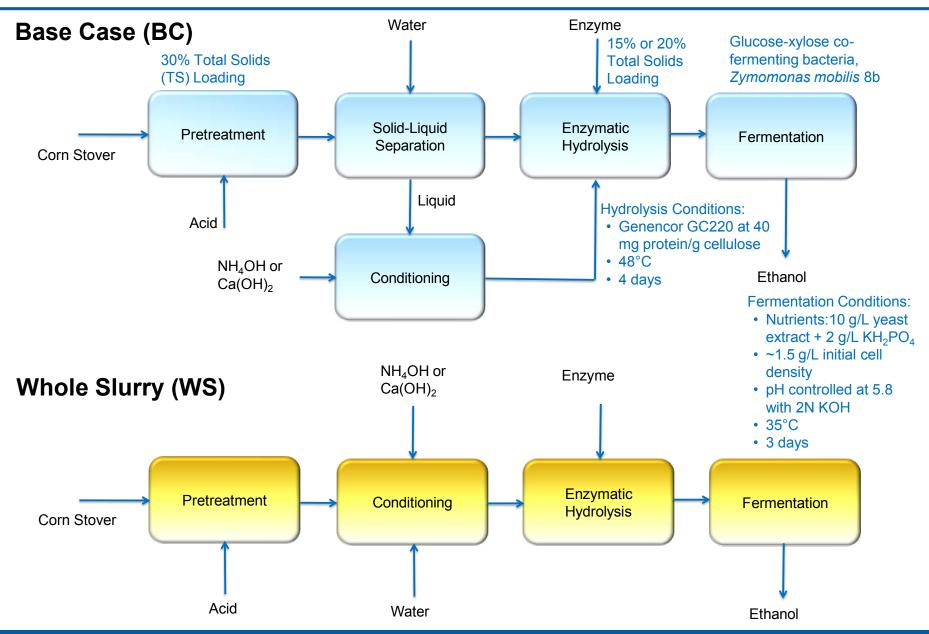
Key Process Performance Issues



Process Configurations Investigated

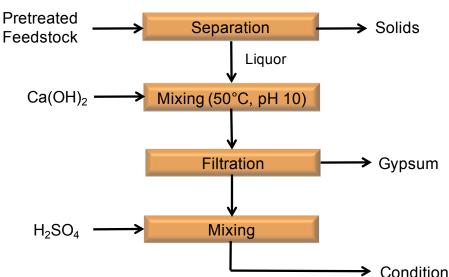


Process Configurations Investigated



Conditioning Technologies

Overliming Process (OL)



Advantages:

- Effectively detoxifies dilute acid (DA) hydrolysates
- Lime is inexpensive

Disadvantages:

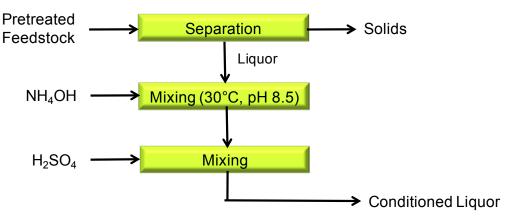
- Soluble sugars are lost/degraded
- Requires additional filtration step to remove gypsum
- Need to dispose of insoluble gypsum
- Soluble gypsum remains in solution and can plate out in downstream equipment

Conditioned Liquor

Advantages:

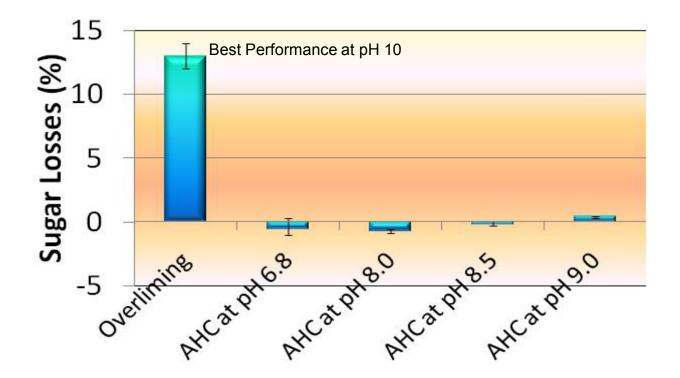
- Effectively detoxifies DA hydrolysates
- No sugar degradation
- Insoluble solids are not produced
 Disadvantages:
- NH₄OH is expensive
- High ammonia salt concentrations are left in the treated liquor

Ammonium Hydroxide Conditioning (AHC)



Conditioning Sugar Losses

Ammonium Hydroxide Conditioning eliminates sugar losses during conditioning of dilute acid pretreated corn stover hydrolysates



Integrated Performance Results

Pilot scale production of pretreated corn stover

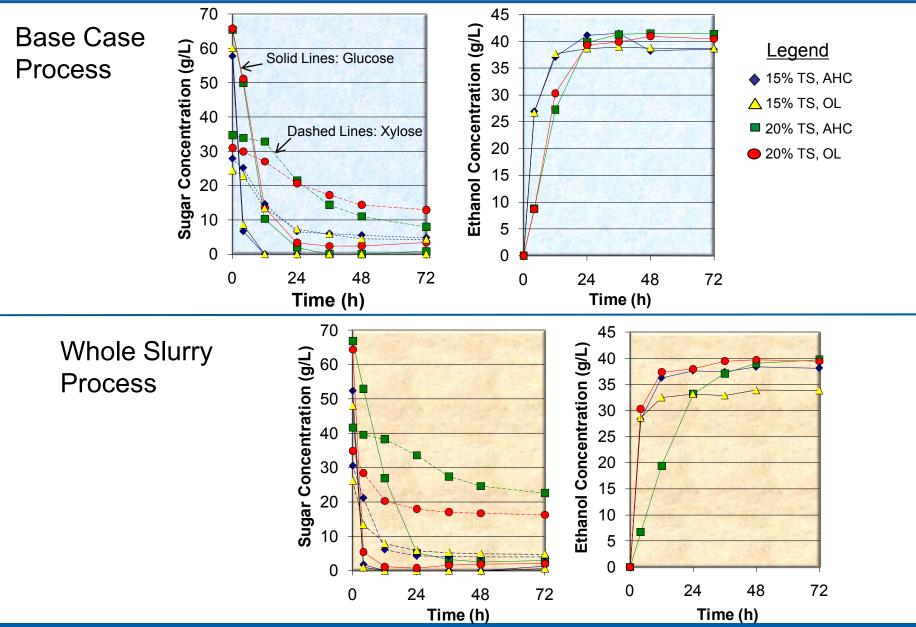






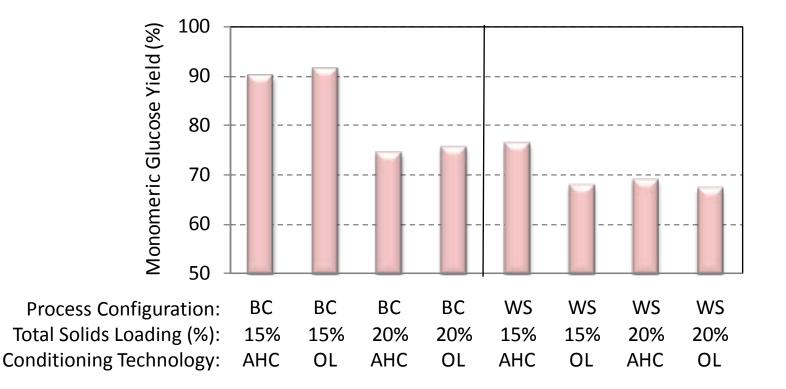
Bench scale conditioning, enzymatic hydrolysis and fermentation

Fermentation Data



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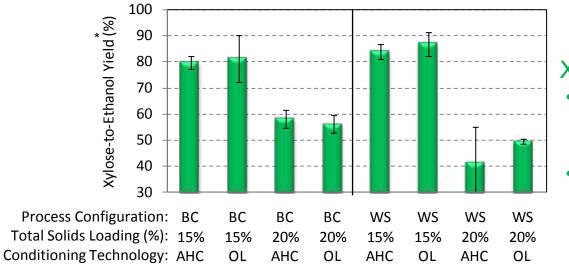
Enzymatic Cellulose Hydrolysis



Key Results:

- Cellulose to monomeric glucose yields improve at lower solids loadings
- Yields are independent of conditioning technology
- Yields are lower for the whole slurry process

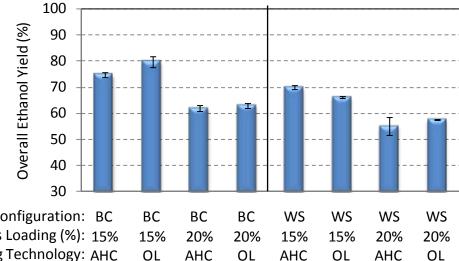
Conversion of Sugars to Ethanol



*Assumes 90% glucose to ethanol yield

Xylose to Ethanol Yields:

- Yields are lower at high solids loadings
 - Higher inhibitor concentrations
 - Higher ethanol concentrations
- Conditioning technology and process configuration have little impact



Overall Ethanol Yield:

- Base case process configuration outperforms whole slurry process configuration
- Conditioning technology has little impact on overall conversion yields

Process Configuration: BC Total Solids Loading (%): 15% Conditioning Technology: AHC

Constructing New Pilot Plant Capabilities



- Pilot plant expansion planned for substantial completion by May 2010
- New Equipment: Feedstock milling/handling system, versatile pretreatment systems, high solids enzymatic hydrolysis reactors
- Designed for parallel processing and flexible reconfiguration of unit operations with space for future equipment





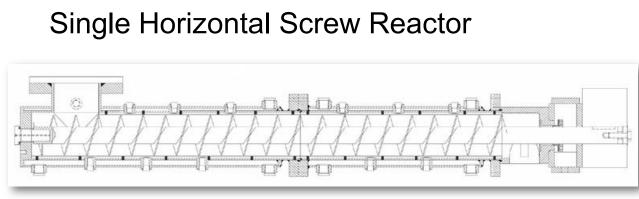




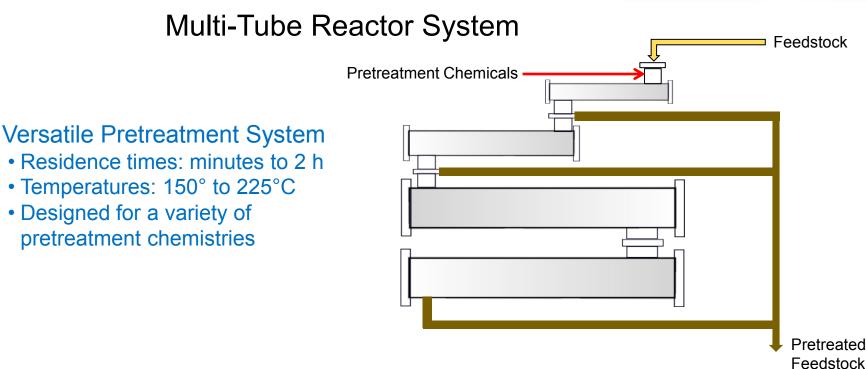
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Pretreatment

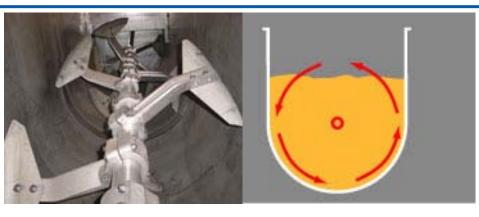






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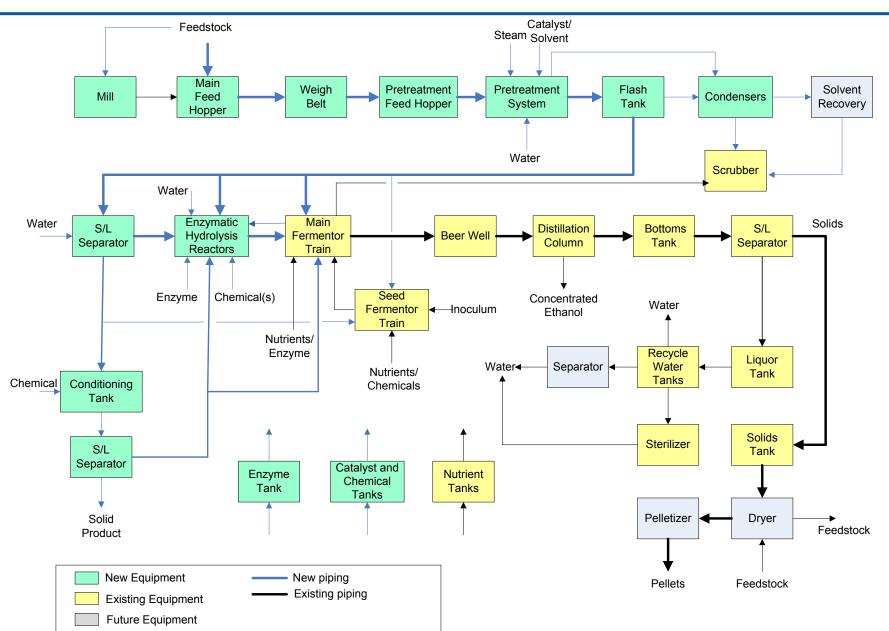
High Solids Enzymatic Hydrolysis



High Solids Enzymatic Hydrolysis Reactor

- Commercially available batch mixer
- No limitations on solids loading
- Thoroughly mixes
- Chemicals and enzyme added via a distributed spray system

Integrated Pilot Scale Processing



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Contributors

- NREL Project Members
 - Nancy Dowe Farmer
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 - Ed Jennings
 - Andrew Lowell
 - Bob Lyons
 - Gary McMillen
 - Ali Mohagheghi
 - Dave Sievers
 - Millie Zuccarello

• Pilot Plant Designers/Builders









