

Bioenergy: From Concept to Commercial Processes



Biorefinery Process Economics

An in-depth, independent technical and economic evaluation by the **PEP** program

Gregory M. Bohlmann

gbohlmann@sriconsulting.com

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Agenda

Biorefinery Research

Whole Corn Biorefinery

Core Conversion Technologies

Capital Costs

Process Economics

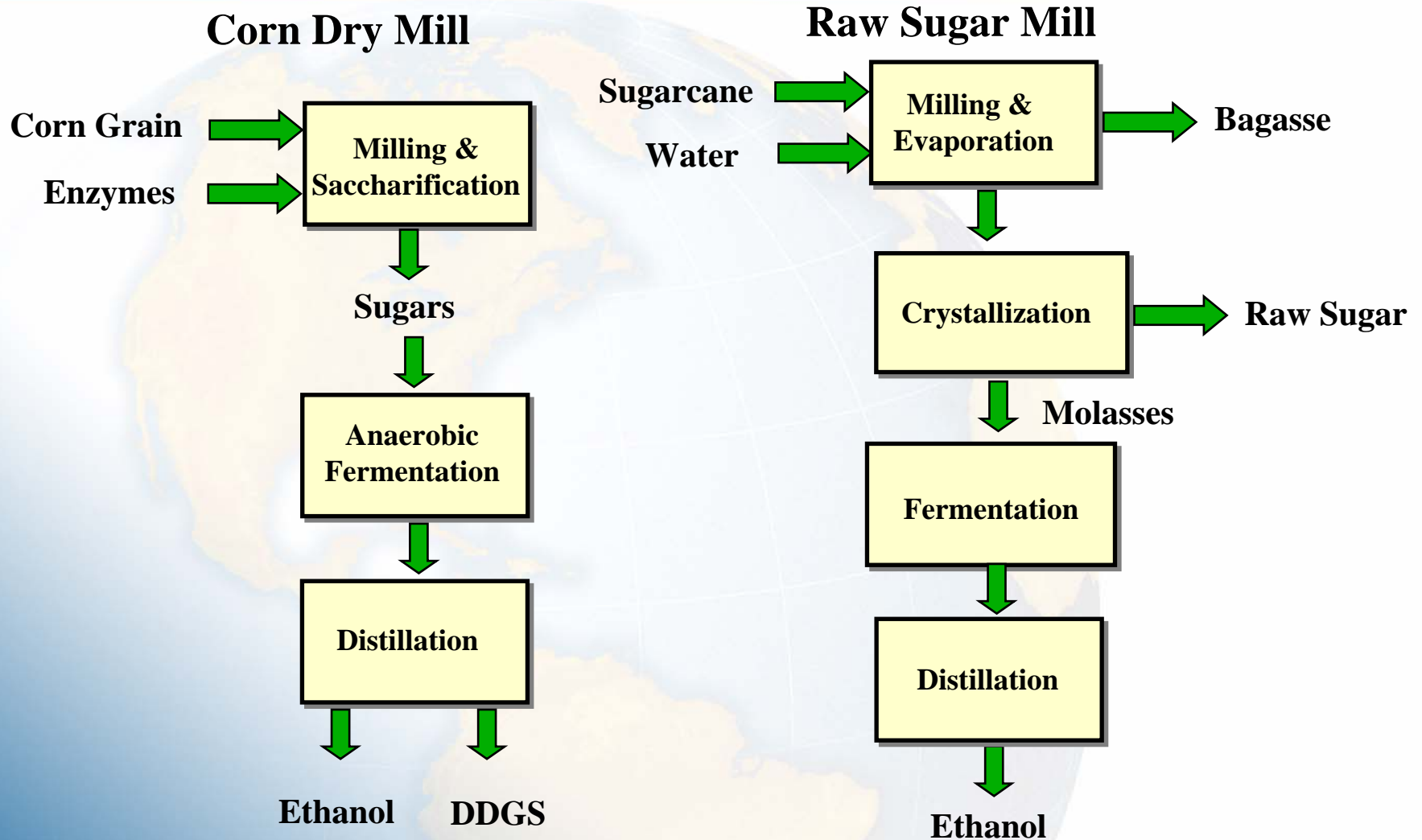
Economic Issues

Feedstock

Coproducts

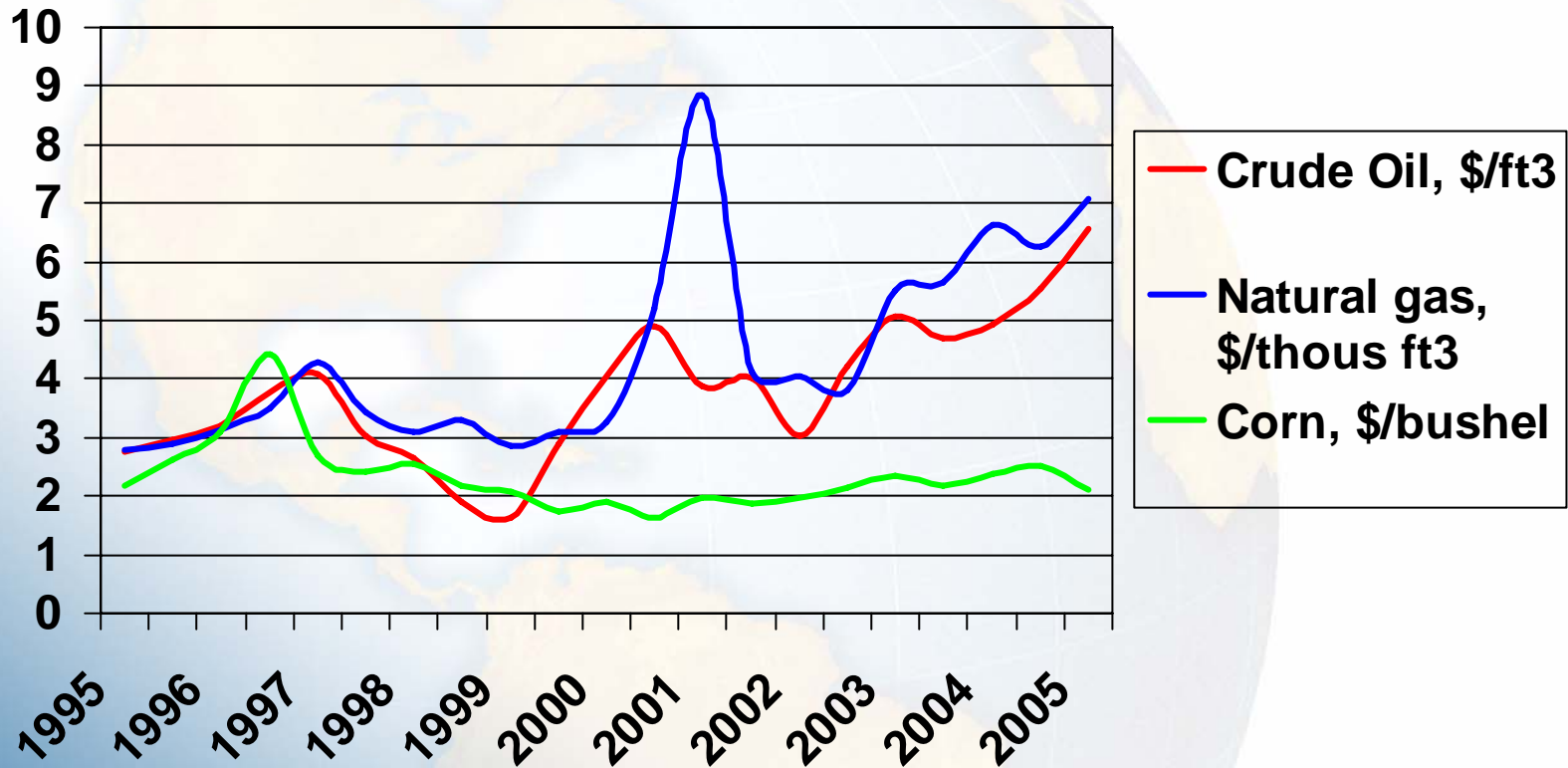
Waste Issues

Conclusions



Feedstock Price as Driving Factor

Opportunity grows for renewable resources



Worldwide Interest

- **Brazil**
 - Leverage sugar mills
- **Europe**
 - Kyoto driven
 - BREW project funded by EC
- **United States**
 - Leverage corn milling and other agricultural assets
 - Projects funded by Dept. of Energy (DOE) and Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)

2003 DOE/USDA Funded Projects

- **Integrated Corn Biorefinery (ICBR)**
 - DuPont, Diversa, NREL, MSU
- **Sugars from lignocellulosics**
 - NatureWorks, Iowa State University
- **Corn fiber separation and conversion**
 - National Corn Growers, ADM, PNNL
- **Starch and biomass conversion pilot plant**
 - Abengoa, Novozymes, NREL
 - Large scale pilot facility in York, Nebraska

Whole corn biorefinery utilizes entire corn plant

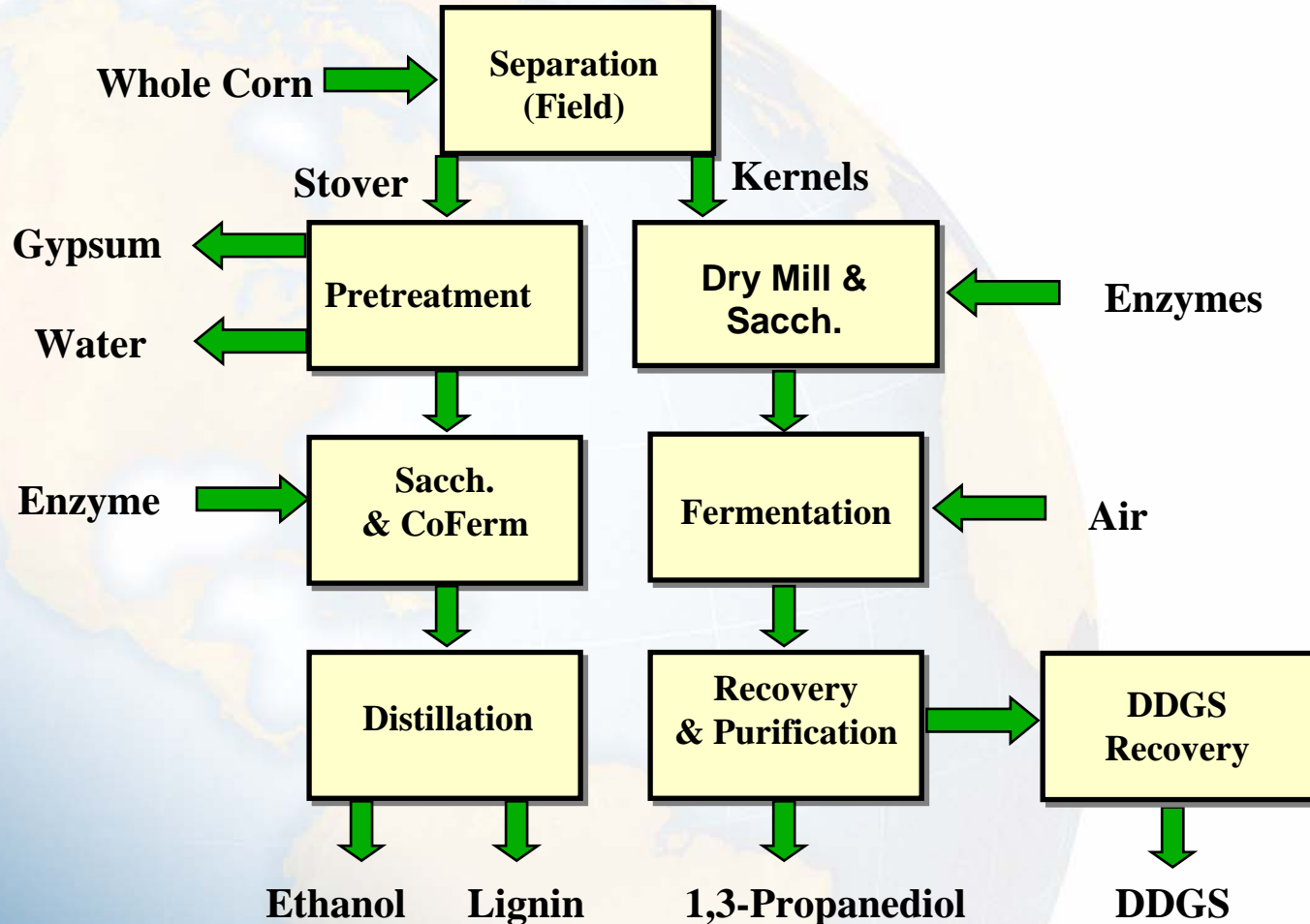
Grain	% Dry Basis	Stover	% Dry Basis
Starch	72.0	Cellulose	37.3
Celluloses	10.5	Xylan	20.6
Protein	9.5	Lignin	17.5
Oil	4.5	Galac./Man.	1.4
Sugars	2.0	Arabinan	2.1
Ash	1.5	Ash	6.1
		Acetate	2.0
		Extractives	13.0

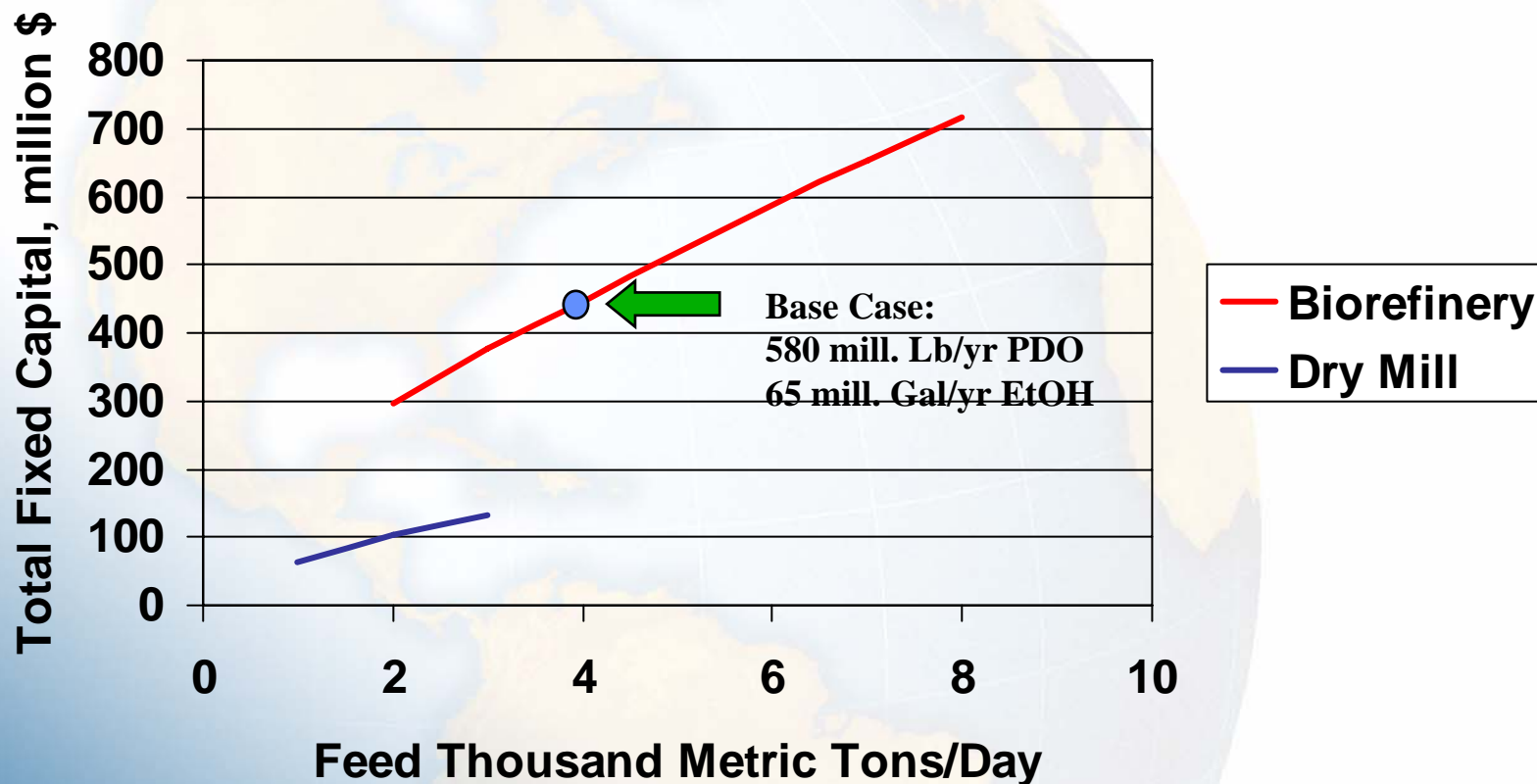
Source: McAloon et al., 2000.

Core Conversion Technologies

- Sugar platform technologies
 - Pretreatment
 - Saccharification
- Fermentation technologies
 - Engineered microorganisms
e.g. *S. cerevisiae*, *Z. mobilis* and *E. coli*
- Milling technologies
 - Starch conversion to sugar

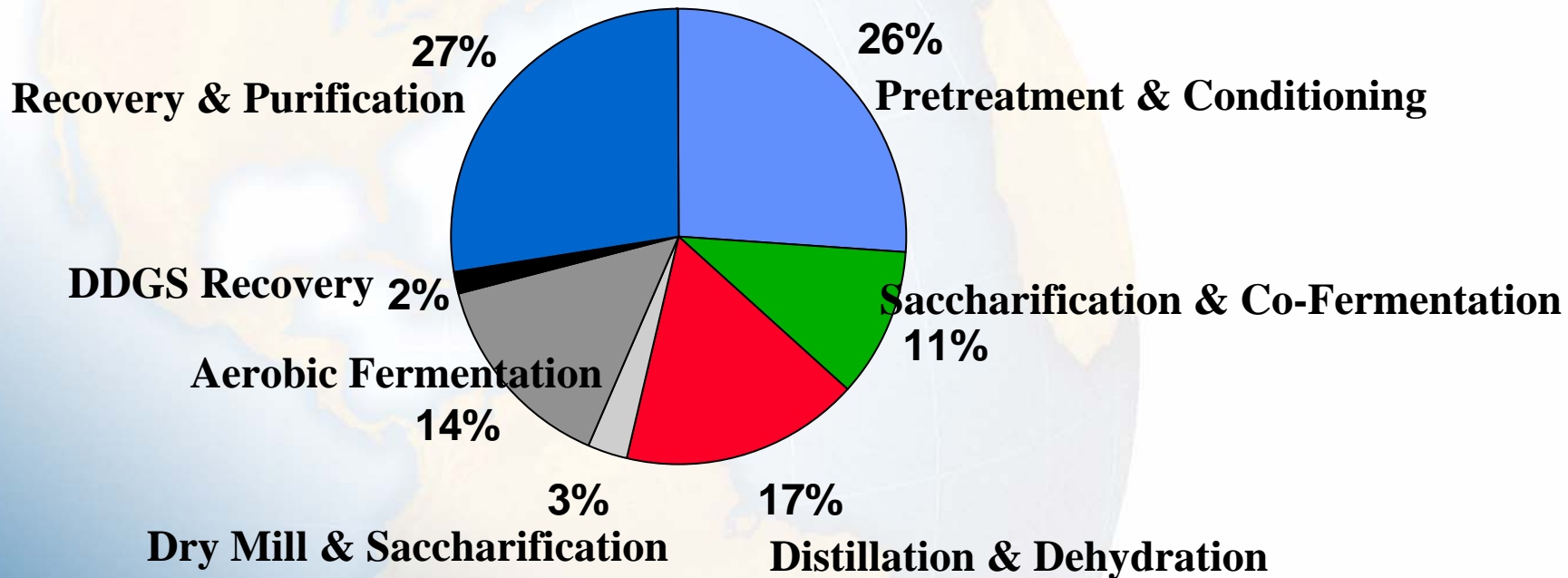
Whole Corn Biorefinery



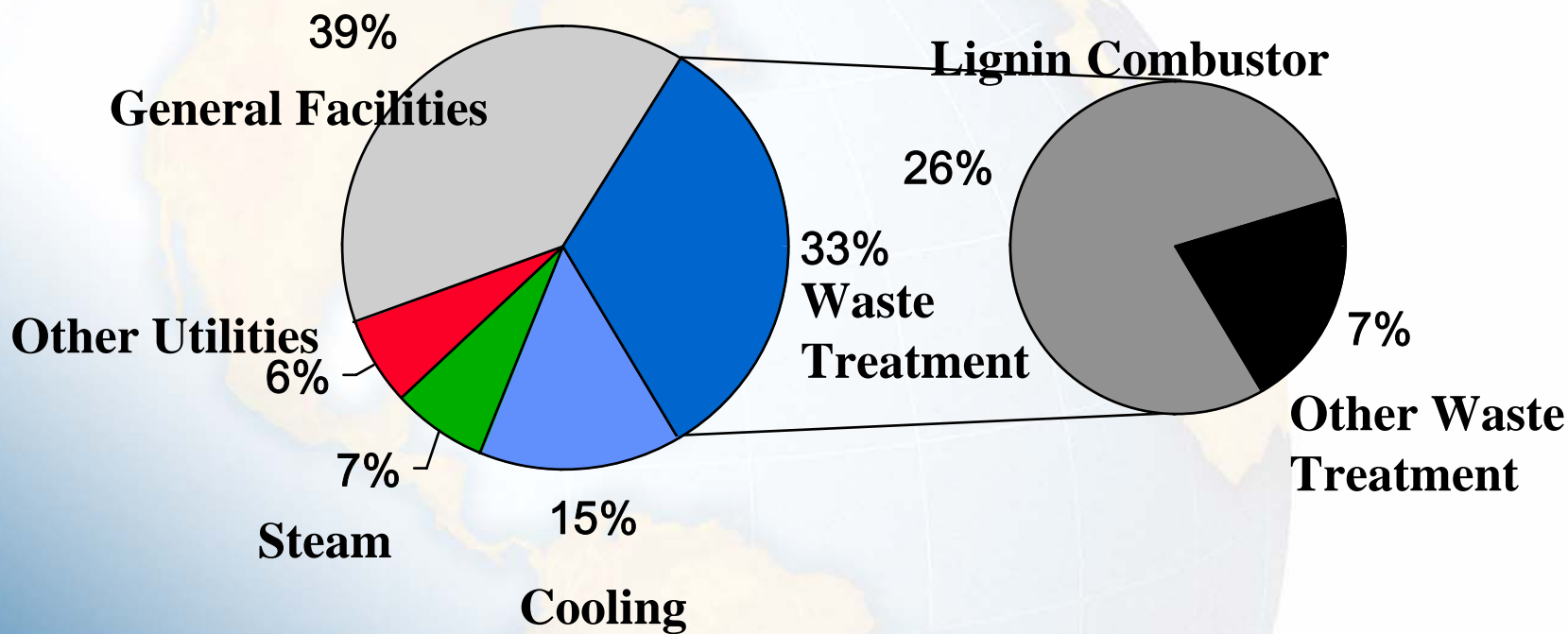


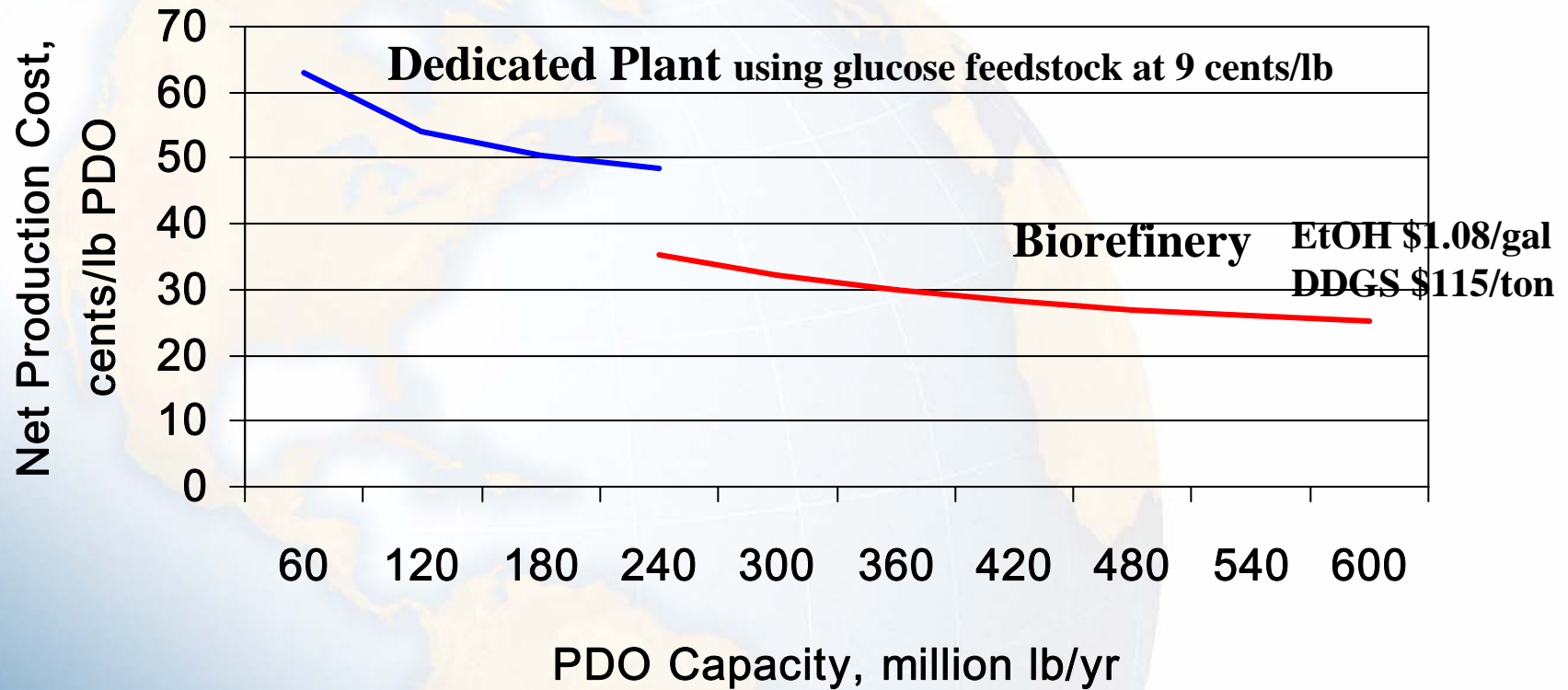
Source: PEP Report 257

Whole Corn Biorefinery Battery Limits Investment



Biorefinery Off-Sites Capital

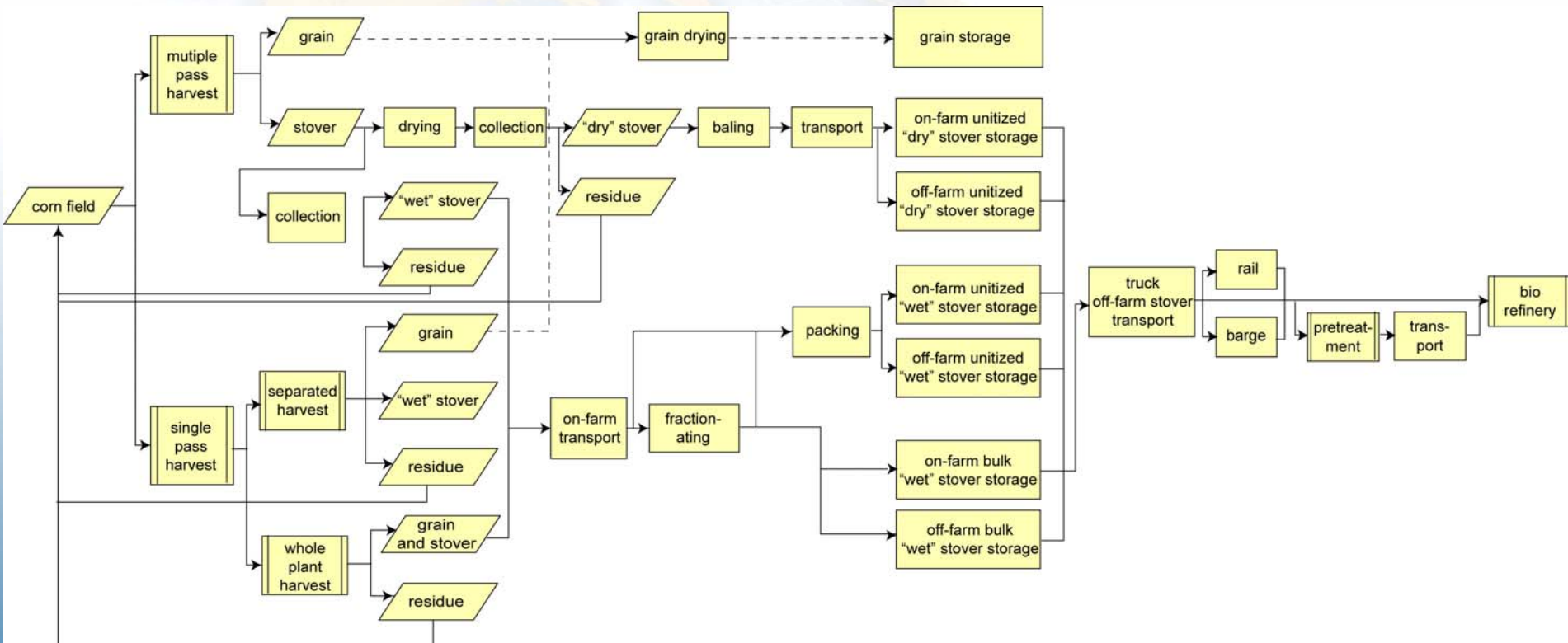




Source: PEP Report 257

- **Feedstock**
 - **Cost and composition**
- **Coproducts**
 - **Recovery costs**
 - **Market value**
- **Enzymes**
 - **Make versus buy**
- **Waste Treatment**
 - **Aqueous**
 - **Solid**

Feedstock from Cornfield to Biorefinery

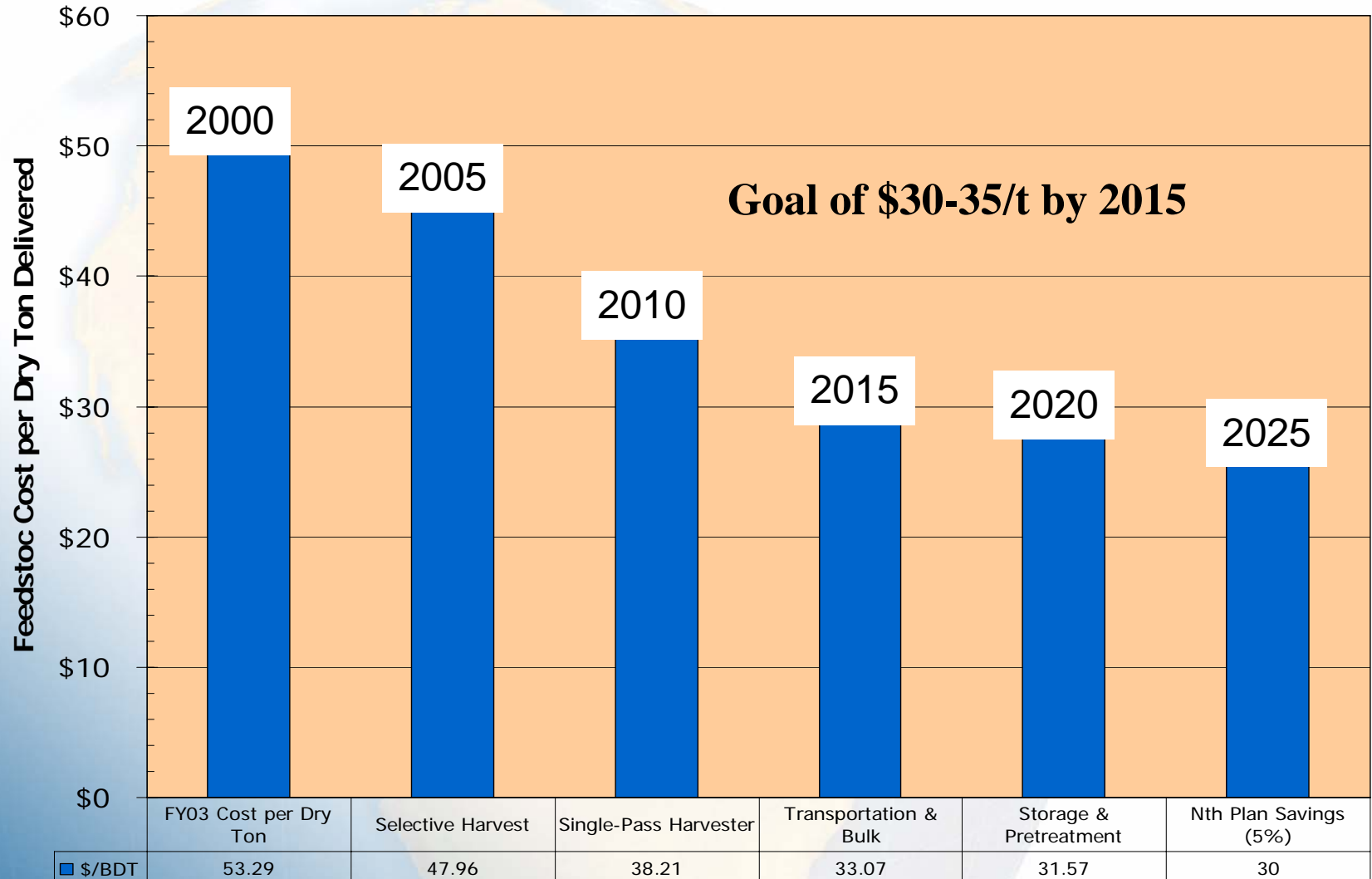


Source:
 Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering
 Iowa State University.

Feedstock flow chart for biomass planning tool [I-FARM](#)
 as planned in Task 8 of the USDA-DOE project.

Biomass Cost Reduction Target

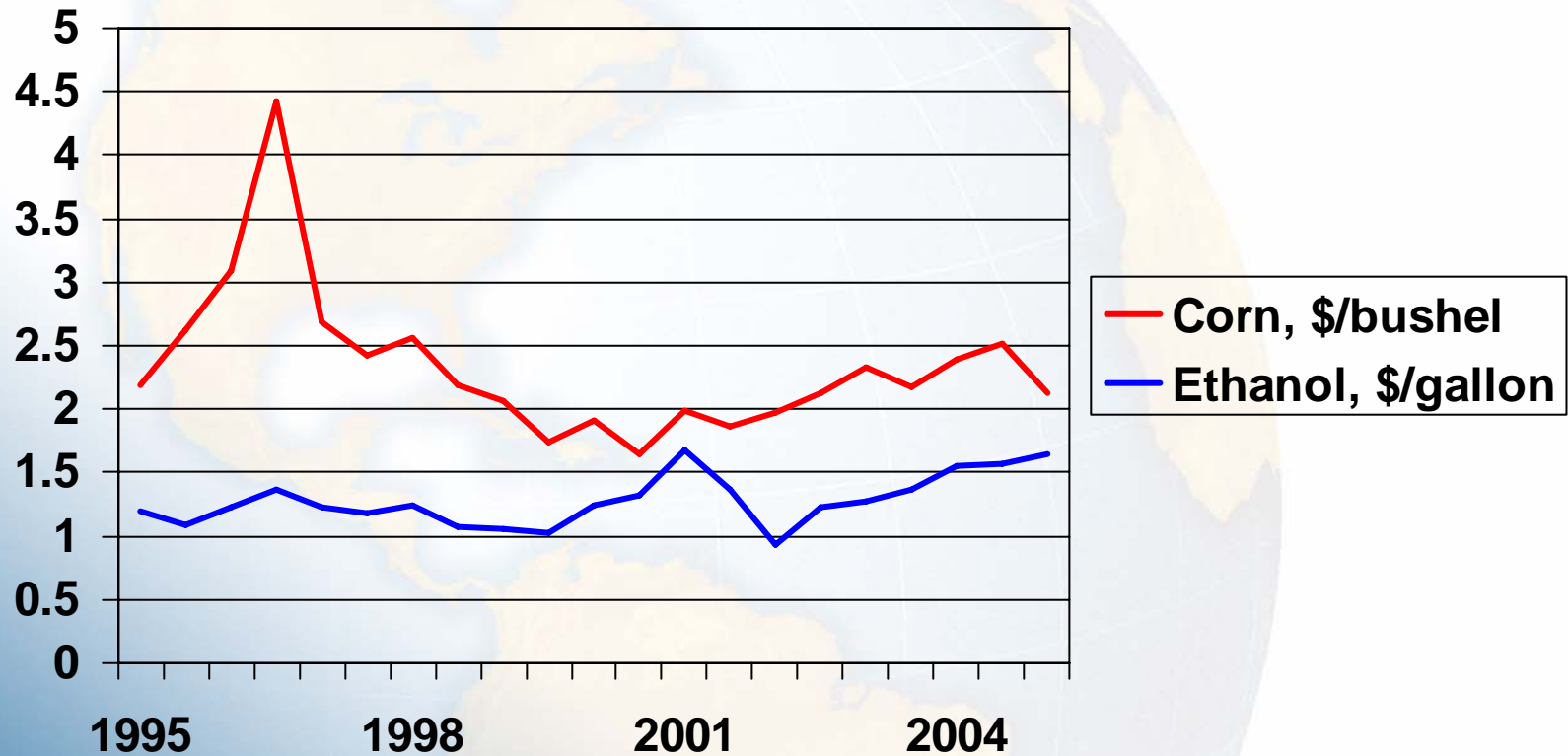
\$/Biomass Dry Ton



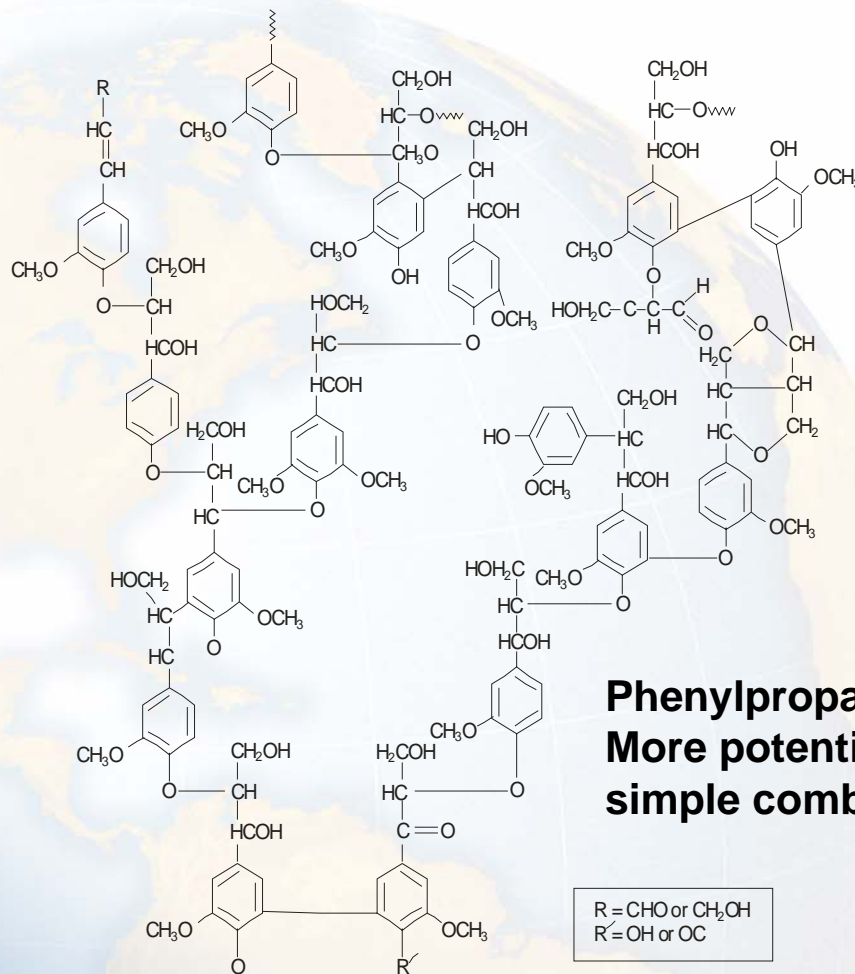
Source: Sokhansanj and Turhollow, ORNL 2005

- **1,3-Propanediol**
 - **Monomer for PTT**
- **Ethanol**
 - **Established commodity as fuel**
- **Lignin**
 - **Energy value**
 - **Potential chemical derivatives**
- **Protein**
 - **Established feed markets**
- **Carbon Dioxide**
- **Other Byproducts**
 - **Acetic acid, furfural, other organics**

Ethanol Price History



Lignin (Partial Structure)



- Fermentation requires large volumes of water
 - *E. coli* produces 135 g/L PDO
 - Water recycle challenging
- Numerous fermentation by-products
 - Feedstock composition variability
 - Organism pathways
 - ◆ Acetic acid and other organics
 - High biological oxygen demand
 - Salts

- **Potential sources**
 - Pretreatment
 - Product recovery
- **Disposal options limited**
 - Land farming
 - Landfilling

What can we learn from this analysis?

- **Biorefineries are capital intensive**
 - Pretreatment
 - Product recovery
- **Coproducts provide economic synergies**
- **Technical challenges remain for waste issues**
 - Lignin
 - Waste water
 - Gypsum

Thank you for your attention

Gregory Bohlmann

SRI Consulting

gbohlmann@sriconsulting.com

www.sriconsulting.com