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DOE Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO) 2015 Project Peer Review

1.3.4.100 HTL Model Development

MARCH 24, 2015 ALGAE

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GOAL: Enable **R&D** to produce **sustainable**, **economic liquid fuels** through **targeted research** coupled with techno-economic analysis (**TEA**) leading to **optimized algal conversion processes**.

This project directly supports BETO's goals to:

"Enable sustainable, nationwide production of biofuels that are compatible with today's transportation infrastructure, can reduce greenhouse gas emissions relative to petroleumderived fuels, and can displace a share of petroleum-derived fuels to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

Encourage the creation of a new domestic bioenergy and bioproduct industry." (Nov. 2014 MYPP)

Quad Chart Overview



Timeline

- Start: October 1, 2013
- End: September 30, 2017
- Percent complete: 30%

Budget

	Total Costs FY 10–FY 12	FY 13 Costs	FY 14 Costs	Total Planned Funding FY 15-FY17
DOE Funded	\$0	\$239K	\$317K	\$1,888K

Barriers

- Barriers addressed
 - At-A: Comparable, transparent and reproducible analysis
 - St-C: Sustainability data across the supply chain
 - Aft-I: Algal Feedstock Preprocessing

Partners*

- Partners:
 - **WSU**: water treatment (5% FY15)
- Interactions/Collaborations:
 - **ANL:** life-cycle analysis
 - NREL: farm model TEA
 - **INL:** related analysis
 - **CSU:** fuel quality analysis
 - External reviewers for design case

* See additional slides sections for all abbreviations & acronyms used in this presentation

Project Overview



History Project includes experimental and TEA aspects
FY13: Project started & design case (2022 projection) completed
FY14: 2014 State of Technology (SOT) baseline completed
FY15: Setting technical targets for 2015 and beyond

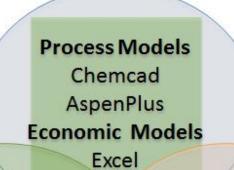
Context Economic and sustainable algal based biofuel production - HTL well suited for processing wet feeds to produce intermediate oils with higher yields than solvent extraction baseline from NAABB

Key Objective Use consistent assumptions and experimental data to estimate projected commercial scale mature plant costs, and establish research targets for HTL, oil upgrading, water treatment and nutrient recycle

Approach (Technical)



Approach structure



Data Lab researchers, Industry, Universities, Literature

Sustainability

Water usage Nutrient recycle Fossil inputs Mitigation methods

<u>GOAL</u> Guide research Track progress Reduce costs

Approach Consistent use of BETO technical and financial assumptions (detailed later)

Critical Success Factors

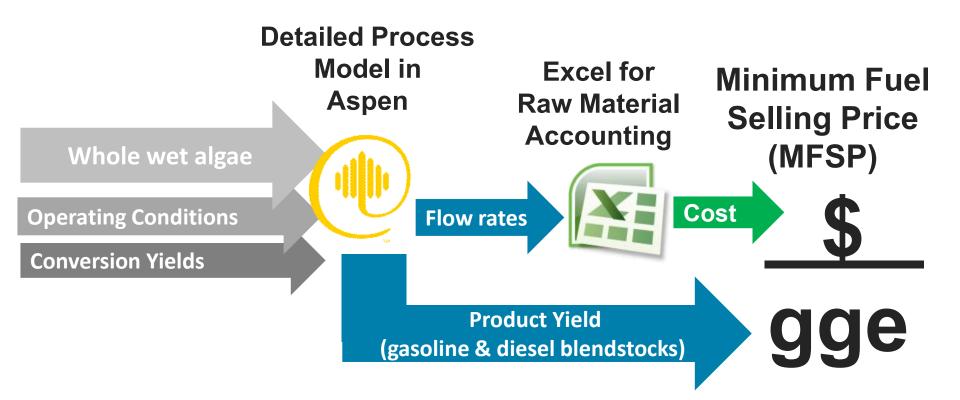
- Identify cost reduction strategies
- Help set research goals
- Quantify sustainability impacts
- Potential Challenges risk and uncertainty:
 - Sensitivity studies to assess uncertainties
 - Conclusion uncertainties Risk management:
 - Peer review
 - Interaction with industry
 - Multi-lab collaborations
 - Make assumptions transparent

Approach (Technical)



Approach for Conversion Analysis

Same methodology used across all labs



Approach (Management)



Approach structure

- Project Management Plan (PMPs) in place indicating scope, budget and schedule
- Annual Operating Plans (AOPS) prepared prior to each fiscal year: Details quarterly <u>milestones</u> and <u>deliverables</u>
- Quarterly reporting to BETO (written & regularly scheduled calls)
- Potential challenges and Risk Mitigation
 - Data availability: timely and frequent communication with researchers
 - Researcher proximity: scheduled calls & data exchanges with NREL and ANL for collaborative work

Critical success factors

- Make results public (MYPP and published reports)
- Deliver quality work on-time, on-budget

Technical Accomplishments since 2013 Review (Overview)



Algal conversion to diesel via hydrothermal liquefaction and bio-crude upgrading

- Completed biocrude hydrotreating and waste water treatment experimental work for input into models
- Design report published with 2022 target: externally peer reviewed
- 2014 SOT report published providing a baseline from which technical progress can be measured
- 2014 SOT and 2022 targets published in MYPP
- Completed "Harmonization" analysis with ANL, NREL, PNNL to couple resource assessment with TEA and LCA
- Developing multiple sensitivity scenarios for experimentalists leading to out-year cost targets
- Supported ANL's Supply Chain Sustainability Analysis (SCSA) LCA for this conversion process

Technical Accomplishments: Whole Algae Conversion Design Report – 2022



Published March 2014*
Farm costs from NREL

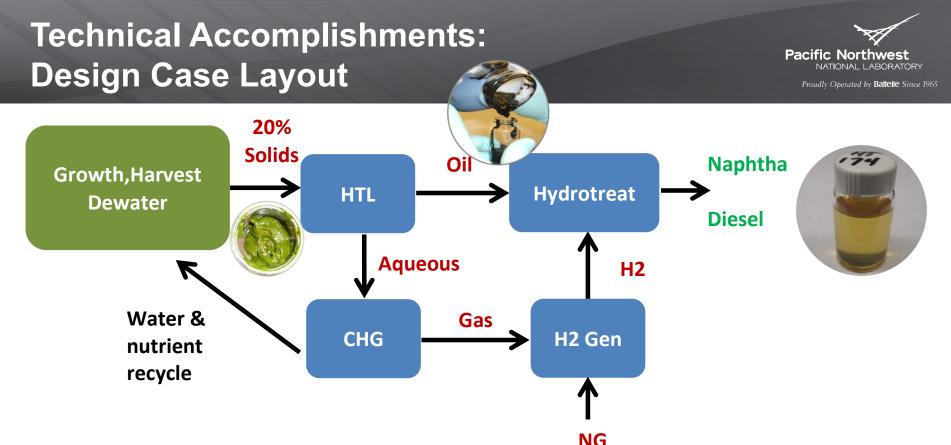
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		Pacific Northwest

Purpose: Establish technical and economic targets for 2022 timeframe

Key assumptions:

- Conversion only: 1340 dry metric tonnes per day algae (AFDW)
- Algae delivered at 20 wt% solids (AFDW basis)
- \$430/dry ton feedstock (from the MYPP)
- 40% equity financing, 10% IRR
- 60% debt financed at 8% for 10 years
- Costs in 2011 \$ for a mature nth plant
- Externally peer reviewed by 11 experts from 9 institutions (industry & university). Reviewers and review comments provided to BETO and NREL
 - Overall approach sound
 - HTL makes sense for high water content feeds

* http://www.pnnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical_reports/PNNL-23227.pdf

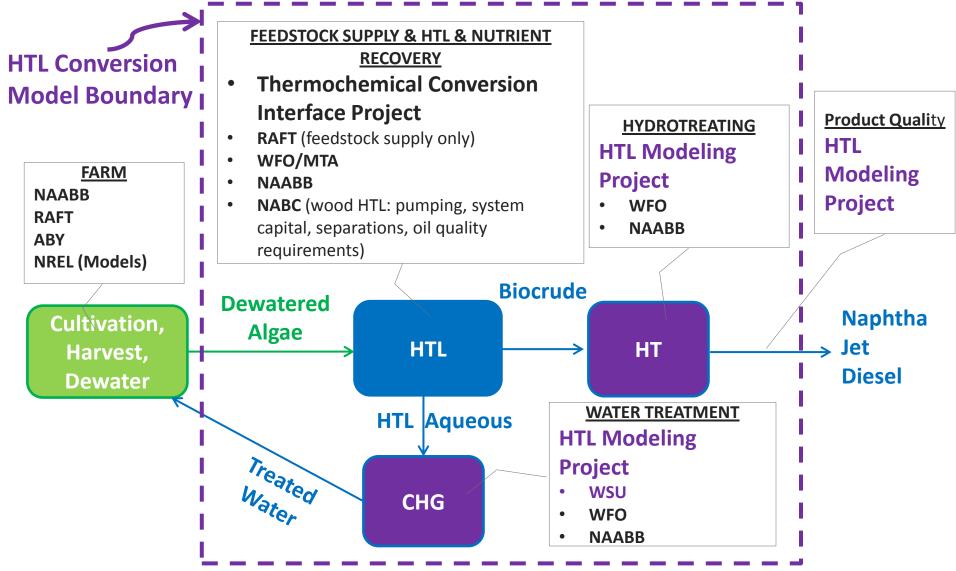


- Hydrothermal Liquefaction (HTL) ~3000 psia, 350 C, no catalyst
- Bio-crude Hydrotreating (HT) fixed bed reactor ~1500 psia, hydrogen in excess of chemical consumption
- Catalytic Hydrothermal Gasification (CHG) ~3000 psia, 350 C, fixed bed
- Seasonal variability handled by drying and storing a portion of the excess summer production (30%) for later use in winter
- Consistent experimental data: HT and CHG feeds from same HTL run

Technical Accomplishments: Data Sources for Model



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Technical Accomplishments: Data Sources for Design Report (2022 target)



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- Continuous flow HTL
 - Data from PNNL experimental work
 - Literature data from
 - NAABB publications
 - University of Sidney demo unit
 - Batch HTL several dozen papers over last 2 decades
 - Residence time, temperature, feed concentration, recycle effects
 - Useful qualitative data

Continuous flow hydrotreating

- UOP data for NAABB confirmed ease of treatment, but details not published
- Detailed data provided for model input by this project

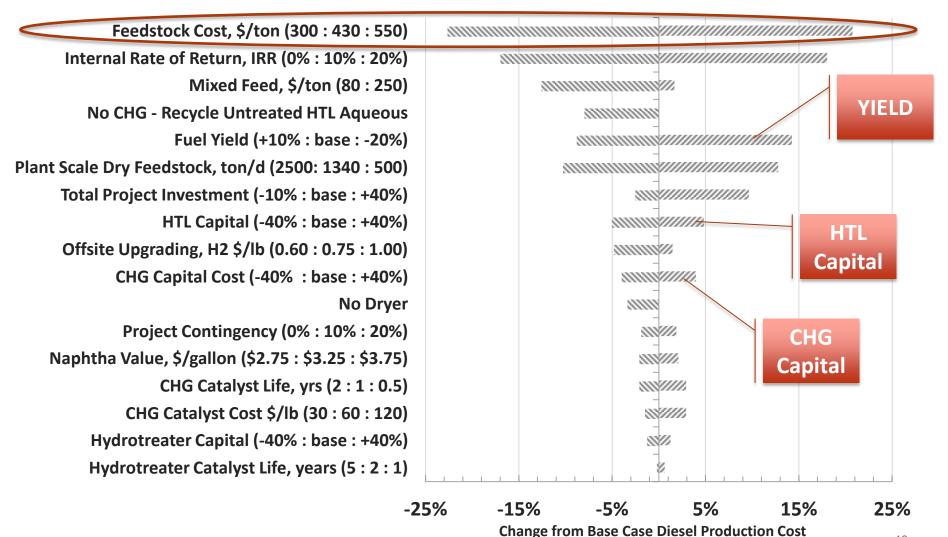
Continuous flow catalytic hydrothermal gasification: some super and sub-critical water treatment, but not specific to continuous HTL aqueous processing

Detailed data provided for model input by this project



Technical Accomplishments: Design Case Sensitivities

Feedstock cost for dewatered wet algae is the major cost area



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Technical Accomplishments: Pacific Northwest 2014 SOT and Progression to 2022 NATIONAL LABORATORY Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965 SOT* baselines where research is now State of Technology (SOT) relative to the 2022 design case SOT published in the MYPP DEPARTMENT DI PNNL-23867 Most **cost reduction opportunities** are ENERGY repared for the U.S. Department of Energy inder Contract DE-AC05-76RL01830 associated with the HTL system CHG Treatment of AHTL Aqueous Phase AHTL Oil Upgrading to Fuels Whole Algae Hydrothermal Algae Conversion to AHTL Oil Liquefaction: 2014 State of Technology Balance of Plant (with Naphtha credit) \$3.50 \$2.36/gge 98 \$3.00 \$2.50 SB Jones Y Zhu LJ Snowden-Swan \$1.18/gge **DB** Anderson \$2.00 \$1.50 \$1.00 \$0.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.50 **RT Hallen** AJ Schmidt KA Albrecht DC Elliott June 2014 (\$1.00) 2014 SOT 2022 Projection Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY **Gal/AFDW ton** 2014 2022 **Liquid Fuel** 102 147 14

* http://www.pnnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical_reports/PNNL-23867.pdf

Technical Accomplishments: 2014 to 2022 Progression Research Needs



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Parameter	Impact	Mitigation
Сарех	HTL 60% in 2014 → 40% in 2022	Higher space velocity
Carbon recovery	59% carbon to final fuel(2014) 70% carbon to final fuel(2022)	Improved HTL separations; strain testing; multi-strains
Catalyst Maintenance	CHG catalyst expensive (Ru/C) Biocrude impacts on upgrading catalyst	Sulfur species removal options Biocrude washing
	Biocrude impacts on upgrading catalyst	
Nutrient recovery	Nitrogen, phosphorus disposition	Detailed analysis for all streams; recovery methods assessed
Fuel quality	Naphtha and Diesel meeting specs?	Detailed characterization
Seasonal Variations	Dry and store a portion of summer produced algae for winter processing; dryers idle rest of year	Investigate poly cultures, mixed feeds
Co-location	HTL conversion & bio-crude oil upgrading not at optimum scales	Model distributed small scale HTL conversion at farm with centralized upgrading

Work ongoing with researchers to quantify these effects

Technical Accomplishments: Experimental Support - Water Treatment

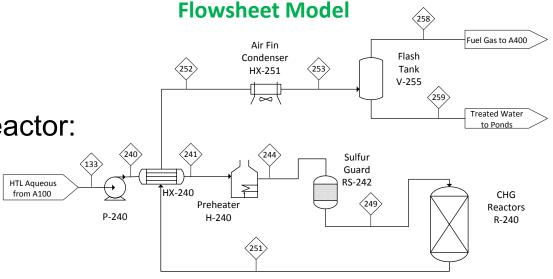
- Objective: Cost effective HTL aqueous phase treatment
 - Low cost
 - Recyclable water
 - Nutrient recovery
- CHG experimental flow reactor:
 - ~23 ml reactor
 - ~0.08 ml/min

Experimental Focus

- CHG catalyst maintenance: Calcium addition to remove sulfates (prior to HTL and prior to Concernation) also investigating ion exchange
- CHG Capital Cost: investigate higher space velocities to reduce capex
- Subcontract in place with Washington State University (WSU) to investigate anaerobic digestion



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Technical Accomplishments: Experimental Support – Bio-crude Hydrotreating



Objective: Economically make Makeup Compresso **Flowsheet** Hydrogen - C-311 From A400 good quality fuel Model ovcle Comm C-310 (308) PSA V-300 Experimental flow reactor: HP Flash HTL Oil V-311 om A100 325> 20 cm³ catalyst bed -318 (323) P-310 Offgas to Hvdrotreat E-310 A350 HX-320 R-310 -332> 0.1 ml/min nominal flowrate P Flash -317> (320) 316 V-315 To Water Recycle (322) **100 hour test** completed & longer Feed/Produ Air Fin Condens HX-318A ights Column duration life test planned To Gasoline Pool 100 Distillate fractions relative to SimDis data for first and last HT samples To Diesel 90 Hydrotreated (HT) 80 To A350 biocrude is wide boiling Hvdrocracker 70 (SimDis curve at right) 60 50 %1M HT oil distilled into naphtha, jet & diesel cuts 30 Quality of fuel cuts characterized 20 **Collaboration:** data package 10 delivered to NREL for their 0 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 Refinery Blend modeling project Temperature, °C 17

Technical Accomplishments: External Collaborations

Harmonization (2013)

- Multi-lab effort: ANL, NREL, PNNL
- Spatio-temporal resource assessment using BAT (PNNL)
- TEA with consideration of seasonal variations (NREL & PNNL)
- Life cycle analysis (ANL)

Biomass Assessment Tool (BAT)





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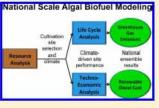
Integrated Evaluation of Cost, Emissions, and Resource Potential for Algal Biofuels at the National Scale

Ryan E. Davis,[§] Daniel B. Fishman,[‡] Edward D. Frank,^{‡,†} Michael C. Johnson,[†] Susanne B. Jones,^{||} Christopher M. Kinchin,[§] Richard L. Skaggs,^{||} Erik R. Venteris,^{||} and Mark S. Wigmosta^{||}

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Supporting Information

AB STRACT: Costs, emissions, and resource availability were modeled for the production of 5 billion gallons yr⁻¹ (5 BGY) of renewable diesel in the United States from Ohlordla biomass by hydrothermal liquefaction (HTL). The HTL model utilized data from a continuous 1-L reactor including catalytic hydrothermal gasification of the aqueous phase, and catalytic hydrotherminal gasification of the aqueous phase, and catalytic hydrotherminal gasifications predicted biomass productivity from experimental growth parameters, allowing site by-site and temporal prediction of biomass production. The 5 RGY scale required geographically and climatically distributed sites. Even though screening down to 5 BGY significantly reduced spatial and temporal variability, siteto-site, season-to-season, and interannual variations in productivity affected economic and environmental performance. Performance metrics



- Prioritize site selection to achieve production targets via HTL
 - Open pond cultivation
 - Spatiotemporal biomass productivity from local climate
 - Water demand and availability
 - Site specific restrictions: land use, land cover, and slope
 - Access to downstream processing facilities
- The TEA model can be used as a black box in the BAT



Algal Biofuels Strategy – Spring 2014 Workshop

- Presented Whole Algae Hydrothermal Liquefaction & Upgrading
- Co-facilitated Analysis and Sustainability breakout session
- Fuel Quality Data sent to NREL for refinery blending project
 - 4.1.3.30 Advanced Biofuels and Bioproducts Modeling
 - Potential cost reductions through integration into a petroleum refinery for fuel finishing versus producing a finished fuel at the algae farm
 - Upgraded (or partially upgraded) biocrude quality makes it a good first entry candidate
- Provided input and review to ANL for the Supply Chain Sustainability Analysis (SCSA) - full LCA for GREET model

Project Relevance



Design case TEA projecting 2022 targets completed with review from industry, laboratory and university partners

Whole algae conversion to fuels modeled progress and targets are published in the MYPP (Section 2.1.2.5 and Appendix B)

Directly supports BETO Algal conversion milestones:

"By 2016, review integrated R&D approaches for high-yielding algal biofuel intermediates to evaluate potential approaches for achieving the 2018 and 2022 milestones." (11/14 MYPP)

Directly supports BETO Algal conversion strategic goal:

"develop algae production and logistics technologies that, if scaled-up and deployed, could support the production of 5 billion gallons per year of sustainable, reliable, and affordable algae-based advanced biofuels by 2030." (11/14 MYPP)

"...whole algae hydrothermal liquefaction and upgrading is established as a priority technology pathway" (November 2014 MYPP)

Project Relevance



Project provides an effective and data driven approach to formulate robust and detailed techno-economics and sustainability metrics for this pathway

- Provides the associated modeled production costs indicating high impact research areas for conversion and feedstock types
- Assist researchers in defining technical targets to be achieved experimentally
- **Addresses MYPP Barriers** (November 2014 MYPP)
 - At-A: Comparable, transparent and reproducible analysis
 - St-C: Sustainability data across the supply chain

Aft-I: Algal Feedstock Preprocessing

 "Process options for commercial scale-up have been identified and are being researched (e.g., conversion of whole algal biomass via thermal liquefaction), but few data exist on the cost, sustainability, and efficiency of these processes."

Results published for use (whole or in part) by interested industrial & other entities

Future Work



Next 18 months: continue to support program needs

Algae HTL and upgrading model:

- Complete 2015 SOT for input into the MYPP
- Complete out year modeled targets for input into the MYPP
- Assess sustainability impacts: Provide input as needed for NREL's farm model and ANL's LCA

HT Experimental: assess degree of bio-crude cleanup needed

- Water Treatment Experimental: investigate sulfur removal options & work with WSU regarding alternative treatment
- Continue to publish results:
 - Present results to date at a public conference
 - Complete journal draft for high lipid/low lipid feedstock economics and experimental results

Continuous dialogue with experimentalists to capture key information and provide insights into areas of potential cost reduction





Key milestones

May 2015: **Go/No-Go** for water treatment

A determination will be made for the future direction of water treatment process development research for AHTL pathway.

Sept 2015: analysis and experimental

- Complete hydrotreating and water treatment tests for each HTL run from the Interface Task
- Complete 2015 SOT for MYPP
- Complete 2016 through 2021conversion targets for MYPP

Sept 2016: analysis and experimental

Complete hydrotreating and water treatment tests
Complete 2016 SOT for MYPP

Summary



Overview: TEA modeling coupled with **experimental research** to advance economic conversion of algae to liquid fuels

Approach: effective and **consistent approach** to formulate robust, and detailed techno-economic analysis for algae conversion to fuels

Technical Accomplishments/Progress/Results

- FY13: Completed Design Report
- FY14: Published Design Report and 2014 SOT baseline
- FY13&14: Completed experimental HT and CHG work for model input

Relevance: aligns with BETO's mission to reduce dependence on petroleum and achieve cost parity with conventional transportation fuels through **high fuel yield algal processing**

Future work: targeted research to optimize processing conditions and **modeling** of experimental results to develop meaningful technical targets leading to an **optimized economic process**

Status since 2013 Review: published design case and 2014 SOT and generated targeted experimental data

Acknowledgements



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Bioenergy Technologies Office:

- Algae: Neil Rossmeissl, Dan Fishman
- Analysis & Sustainability: Zia Haq, Alicia Lindauer, Kristen Johnson
- **ANL**: Ed Frank, Jennifer Dunn, Ambica Koushik Pegallapati
- **NREL**: Ryan Davis, Chris Kinchin
- **PNNL:** Rick Skaggs, Mark Wigmosta
- WSU: Keith Thompson



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Additional Slides

Response to comments from 2013 Review
Publications & Presentations
List of abbreviations

Responses to Previous Reviewers' Comments



2013 Review Comment: "This is a necessary project that would be best implemented in terms of developing cost points for each technology step and sensitivity of the entire pathway to changing algal or cultivation points"

Response: the design case published in early 2014 details the costs associated with each processing section. Additionally, sensitivity analysis was (and is) conducted to identify significant opportunities for cost reduction. HTL data from a sister project provides model input for a wide variety of algal feedstock types.

2013 Review Comment: "Having a good understanding of the feed composition and paying attention to proper materials of construction is vital to avoiding costly delays and shutdowns associated with equipment failure"

Response: With regard to oil hydrotreating, pretreatment methods (such as desalting) for HTL oil are being investigated. With regard to water treatment, methods to prevent premature catalyst deactivation are being pursued, as are alternate processing methods. Note that research into the HTL conversion step itself is being pursued in a separate project.



Publications

- Zhu Y, KO Albrecht, DC Elliott, RT Hallen, and SB Jones. 2013. "Development of Hydrothermal Liquefaction" and Upgrading Technologies for Lipid-Extracted Algae Conversion to Liquid Fuels." Algal Research 2(4):455-464. doi:10.1016/j.algal.2013.07.003 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211926413000805
- Biddy MJ, R Davis, SB Jones, and Y Zhu. 2013. Whole Algae Hydrothermal Liquefaction Technology Pathway . PNNL-22314, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA.
- Jones SB, Y Zhu, DM Anderson, R Hallen, DC Elliott, A Schmidt, K Albrecht, T Hart, M Butcher, C Drennan, LJ Snowden-Swan, R Davis, C Kinchin. 2014, "Process Design and Economics for the Conversion of Algal Biomass to Hydrocarbons: Whole Algae Hydrothermal Liquefaction and Upgrading." PNNL-23227 Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland WA

http://www.pnnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical reports/PNNL-23227.pdf

- Ryan E. Davis, Daniel B. Fishman, Edward D. Frank, Michael C. Johnson, Susanne B. Jones, Christopher M. Kinchin, Richard L. Skaggs, Erik R. Venteris, and Mark S. Wigmosta "Integrated Evaluation of Cost, Emissions, and Resource Potential for Algal Biofuels at the National Scale" Environmental Science & Technology, 2014, 48:6035-6042 http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/es4055719
- Jones SB, Y Zhu, LJ Snowden-Swan, D Anderson, RT Hallen, AJ Schmidt, KO Albrecht, and DC Elliott. 2014. "Whole Algae Hydrothermal Liquefaction: 2014 State of Technology." PNNL-23867, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA. http://www.pnnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical_reports/PNNL-23867.pdf
- Elliott DC, P Biller, A Ross, AJ Schmidt, and SB Jones. 2015. "Hydrothermal liquefaction of biomass: Developments from batch to continuous process." Bioresource Technology 178:147-156.

Presentations

"Algae Conversion to Liquid Transportation Fuels: Overview of Whole Algae Hydrothermal Liquefaction and Upgrading" Presented by S. Jones at the Algae Strategy Workshop, March 26, 2014, Charleston SC 28

Abbreviations and Acronyms



Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

- ABY: Advancements in Algal Biofuel Yield
- AFDW: ash free dry weight
- ANL Argonne National Laboratory
- AOP: annual operating plan
- CHG: catalytic hydrothermal gasification
- CSU: Colorado State University
- ▶ BETO: Bioenergy Technologies Office
- GGE: gasoline gallon equivalent
- HT: hydrotreating
- HTL: hydrothermal liquefaction
- LCA: life-cycle analysis
- MFSP: minimum fuel selling price
- MT: material transfer
- MYPP: multi-year program plan
- NAABB: National Alliance for Advanced Biofuels and Bio-products
- NABC: National Advance Biofuel Consortium
- NPV: net present value
- PMP: project management plan
- PNNL: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- RAFT: Regional Algal Feedstock Test-bed
- SCSA: Supply Chain Sustainability Analysis
- SimDis: ASTM D2887 simulated distillation curve
- TEA: techno-economic analysis
- WFO: work for others
- WSU: Washington State University