

ARS Overview

- USDA in-house research
- 100+ laboratories
- 1,200+ projects
- 9,000+ employees
- 2,500+ scientists
- \$1.1 billion annual budget (FY2009)

- Farm-to-table research scope
- 22 National Programs
- Information and technology transfer
- Industry, university, federal and international collaborations



USDA Strategic Energy Science Plan

USDA biorefining research focus...

- On-or-near farm conversion
- Biorefinery co-products
- Manure-to-energy
- Integrating bioenergy production into existing farming operations
- Integrated research programs in biorefining, feedstock production, logistics and feedstock development

ARS Bioenergy Research

Involves multiple national programs...

Bioenergy (307) – biorefining focus

- > Agricultural quality & utilization (306)
 * bioenergy is a biobased product
- > Forages (205)

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* ruminant livestock – original biorefinery

Soil sustainability (202)

* crop residue retention

- Integrated ag systems (207)
- Crop improvement & protection (301, 302, 304)
- > Manure utilization (206)





ARS Bioenergy Research www.ars.usda.gov/biofuels

Strategy

- Enable new varieties and hybrids of bioenergy feedstocks with optimal traits (*Feedstock Development*)
- Enable new optimal practices and systems that maximize the sustainable yield of high-quality bioenergy feedstocks (*Feedstock Production*)
 - Enable new commercially-preferred biorefining technologies (*Biorefining*)

Cross-component Coordination Teams

- **Cellulosics to EtOH/BuOH**
- > Lipids to fuels
- > Starches/sugars to EtOH/BuOH
- > Thermochemical & catalytic processing

ARS Feedstock Development

• Biological and molecular basis for plant traits

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- Understand molecular basis for key traits (cell-wall structure, growth biomass yield, conversion potential)
- Breeding and evaluation of new germplasm
 - > Improved germplasm & varieties for energy crops







ARS Feedstock Production

- Region-specific, sustainable practices to maximize feedstock harvest
 - Whole-farm optimization tools to incorporate bioenergy feedstock production into farm operations
 - Analytical tools to estimate potential feedstock amounts and the implications of harvest on natural resource base
 - Decision tools for farmers and biorefinery operators
- On-farm utilization of biorefinery coproducts
 - Physical, chemical and biological value of byproducts as soil amendments and nutrients







ARS Biorefining Research Priorities

- **Biocatalysis (EtOH & BuOH)**
 - cellulosic (2nd gen.)
 - starches & sugars (1st gen.)
- Thermochemical
 - crop and animal wastes
 - > farm-scale
- Biodiesel
 - fuel quality (cold flow, oxidative stability, etc.)
- **Biorefinery co-products**
 - For all biorefining platforms (biodiesel, biocat, thermo)
- Process economics, market & life cycle analyses
 - identify R&D goals & priorities
- **Upfront tech transfer plans & partners**
 - pilot facilities (ARS regional research centers)





2nd gen. Biocatalytic

- Inhibitor-tolerant and pentose-utilizing ethanologenic and butanologenic biocatalysts
- Novel, robust pretreatment processes
- Identifying saccharification and fermentation inhibitors and develop abatement strategies
- On-farm pretreatment
- Analytical methods for assessing quality of harvested biomass for biocatalytic conversion
- Novel, high-productivity enzyme/protein systems for biomass saccharification



2nd gen. Biocatalytic (cont.)

- Simultaneous saccharification-and-fermentation (SSF) processes
- Novel, high-throughput screening techniques for biomass deconstruction enzymes
- Fuels from cellulosic biomass via volatile fatty acid intermediates
- Consolidated bioprocessing (CBP) for cellulosic ethanol and adhesive coproducts
- Bio-butanol
- Ethanol-utilizing fuel cells [Phase I SBIR]



Thermochemical and Catalytic

- Catalytic and non-catalytic processes for farm-scale production of stable and transportable pyrolysis oils
- Slow pyrolysis- or torrefaction-based processes for converting agricultural feedstocks (e.g., crop residues, manures, processing wastes, biorefinery byproducts) into solid fuels and soil amendments which improve soil productivity, improve water quality, and sequester carbon
- Glycerol to liquid fuels via gasification [Phase I SBIR]



1st gen. (biocatalytic)

- Prevent, detect, control and/or correct microbial contamination in ethanol production facilities
- New separation technologies for biofuel and/or co-product recovery from dilute fermentation broths

Reduce biorefinery water usage in conversion of winter barley (cellulose and starch) to ethanol and co-products from barley-based biorefineries



Biodiesel

- In-situ transesterification from low-cost feedstocks
- Removing performance-degrading contaminants (e.g., catalysts, sterolglucosides, sulfur)
- Improving cold flow performance
- Improving oxidative and storage stability
- Microwave-assisted trans-esterification [LSU]
- Enhancing biodiesel engine performance
- QA methods



CoProducts

- Cellulose-based bioproducts via fractionation, enzymatic and/or chemical processing
- Xylitol from cellulosic biomass
- Ethanol fermentation co-products via biocatalysis
- High-value coproducts from corn ethanol biorefineries
- Improving storability and flowability behavior of distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and distillers wet grains (DWG)
- DDGS-based foods

Polymers and high-value industrial products from glycerol



ARS Bioenergy Research Budgets

thousands of dollars

2007	2008	2009	2010 (proposed)
\$20,829	\$21,339	\$31,359	\$41,329
Feedstock Development		20%	19%
Feedstock Production		26%	42%
Biorefining		53%	38%