

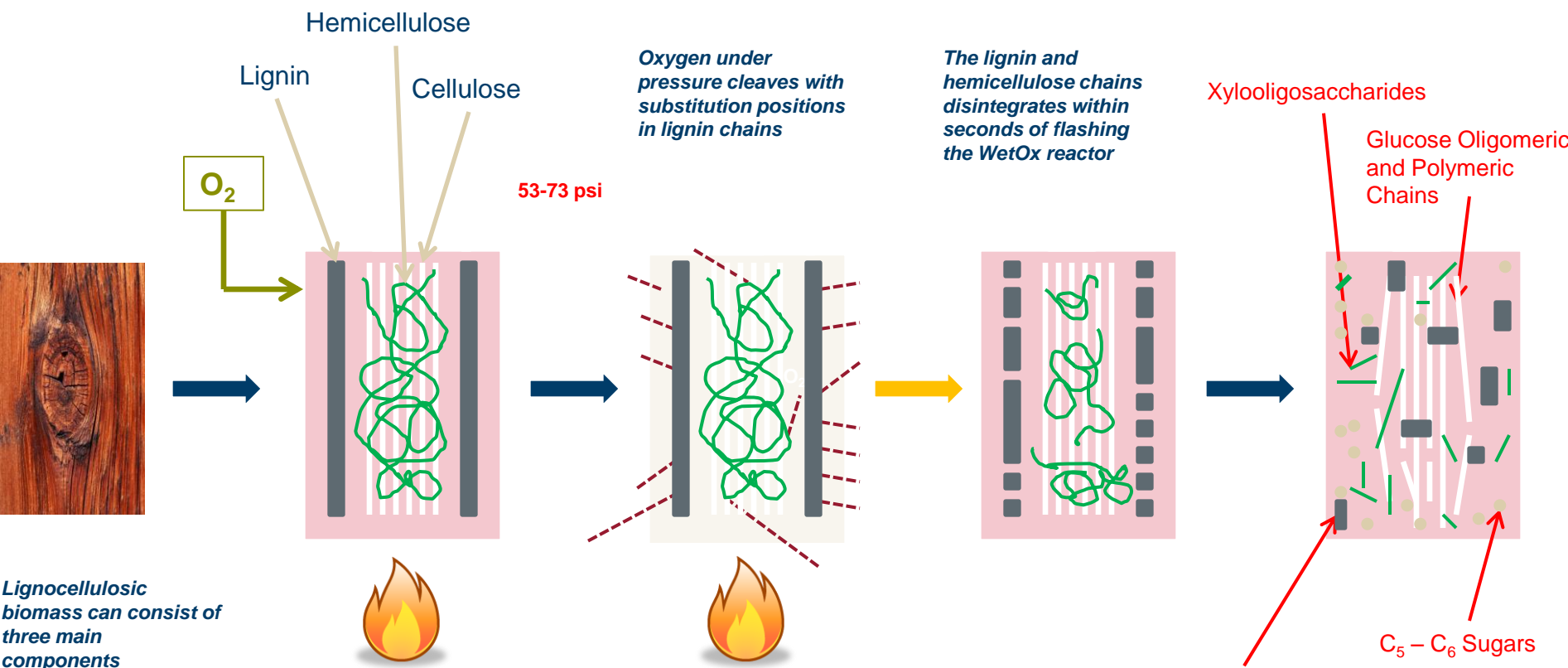


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Diwarkar Rana, Vandana Rana, Philip Teller**

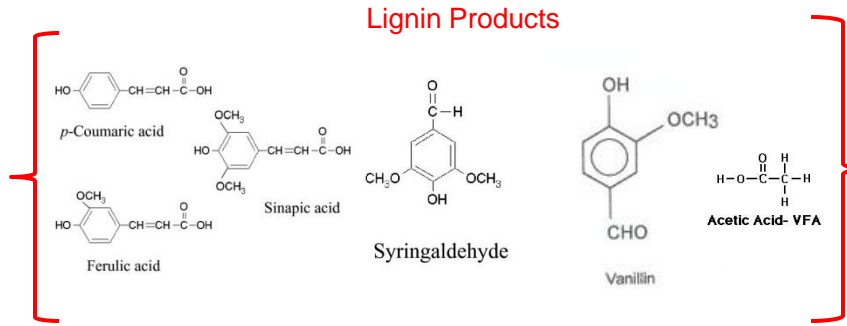
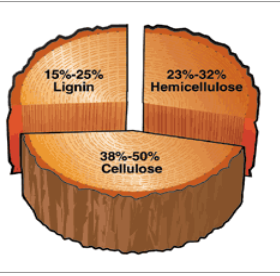
Bioproducts, Sciences & Engineering Laboratory

Pretreatment of lignocellulosic materials using wet explosion

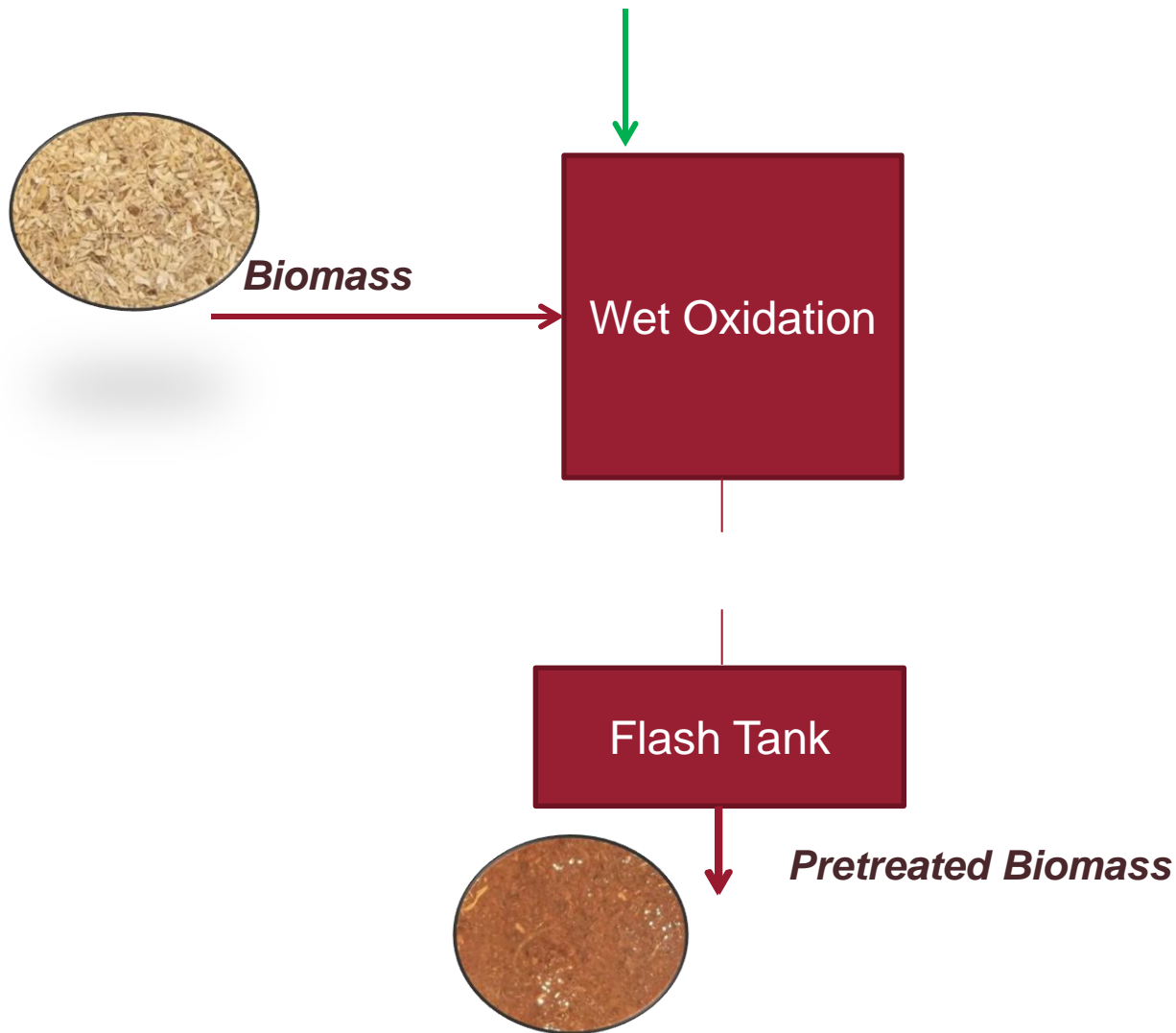
Wet Oxidation

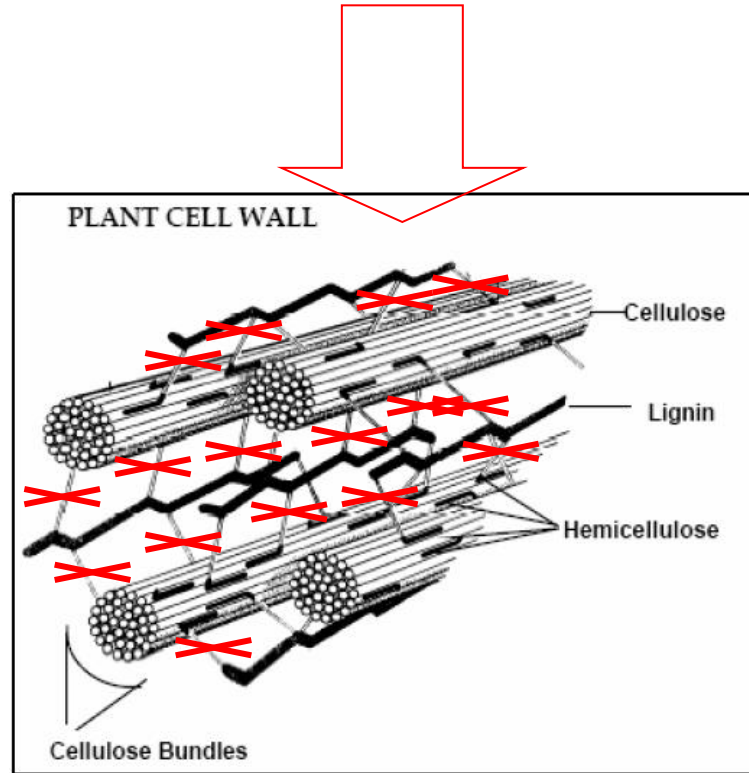


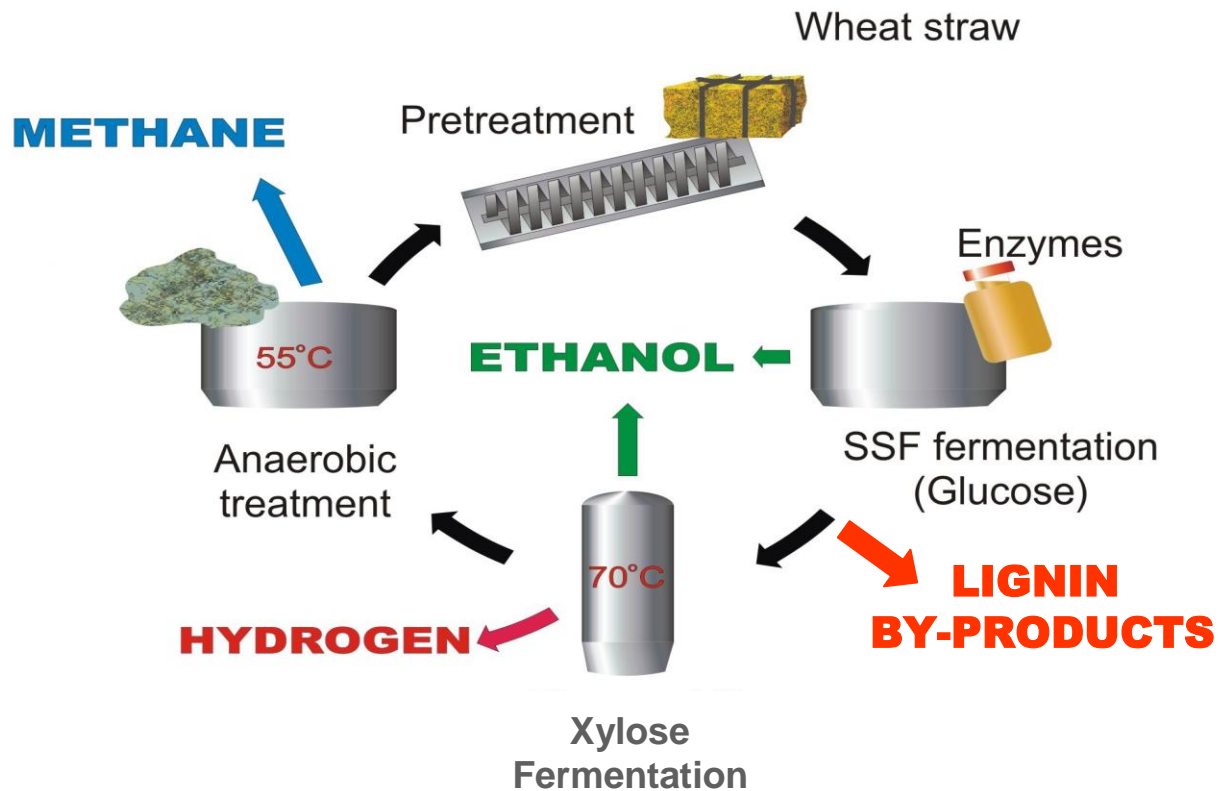
Lignocellulosic biomass can consist of three main components



WET EXPLOSION PRETREATMENT

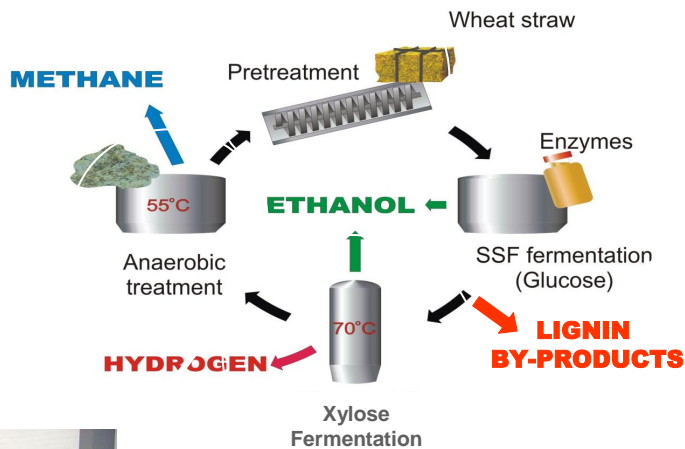








Pretreatment



Enzymatic hydrolysis + C6 fermentation

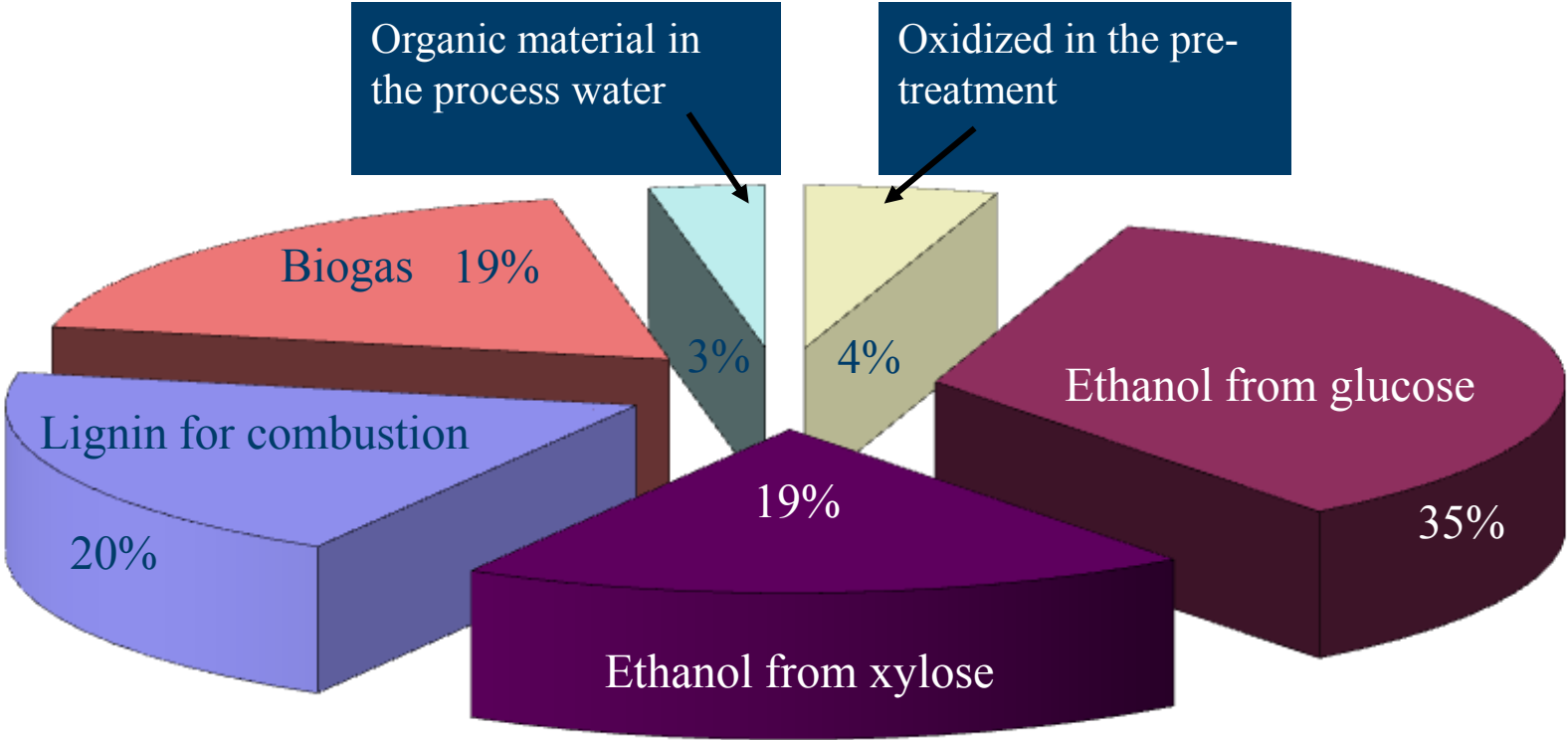


Anaerobic digestion
C5 fermentation

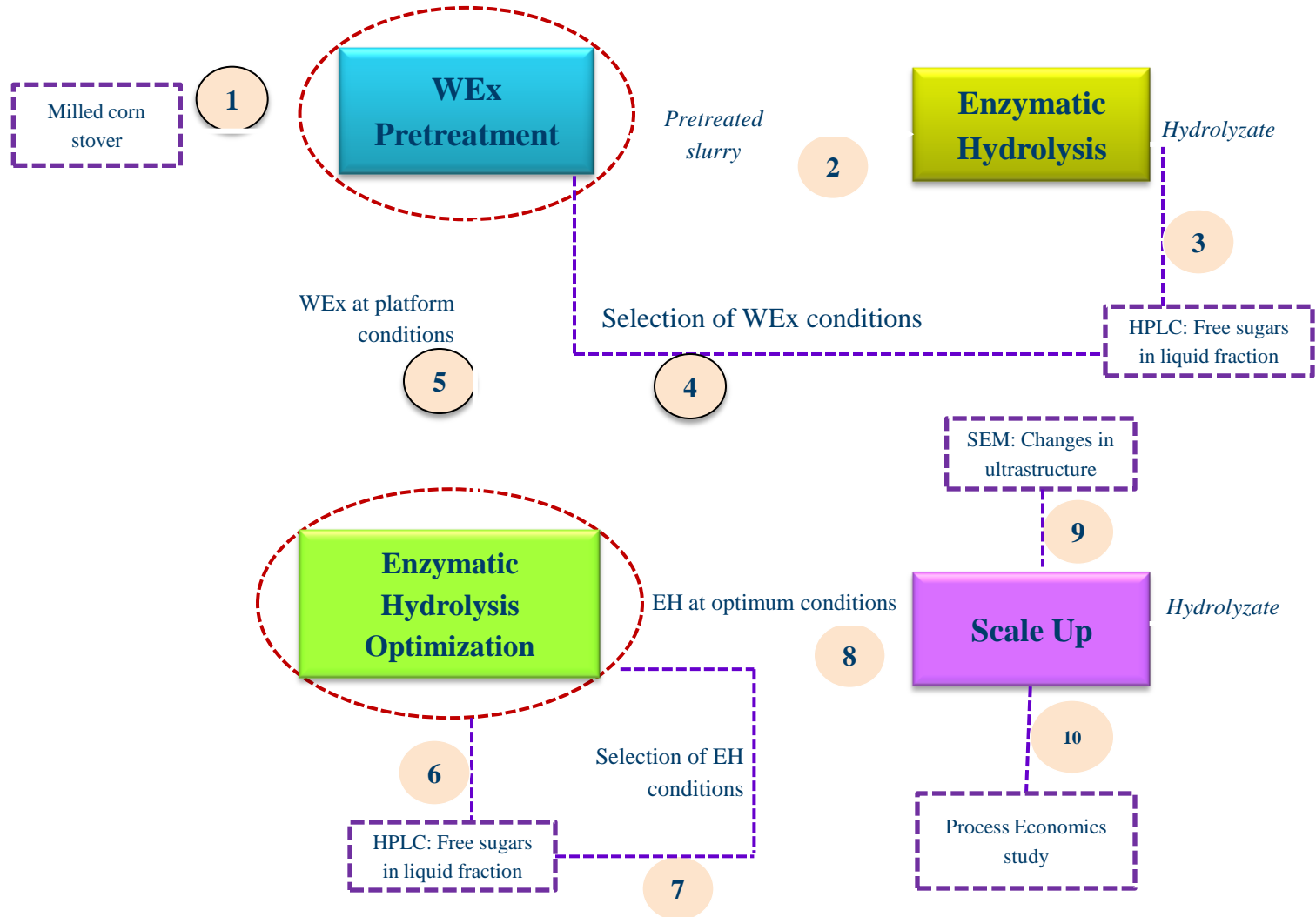


Distillation

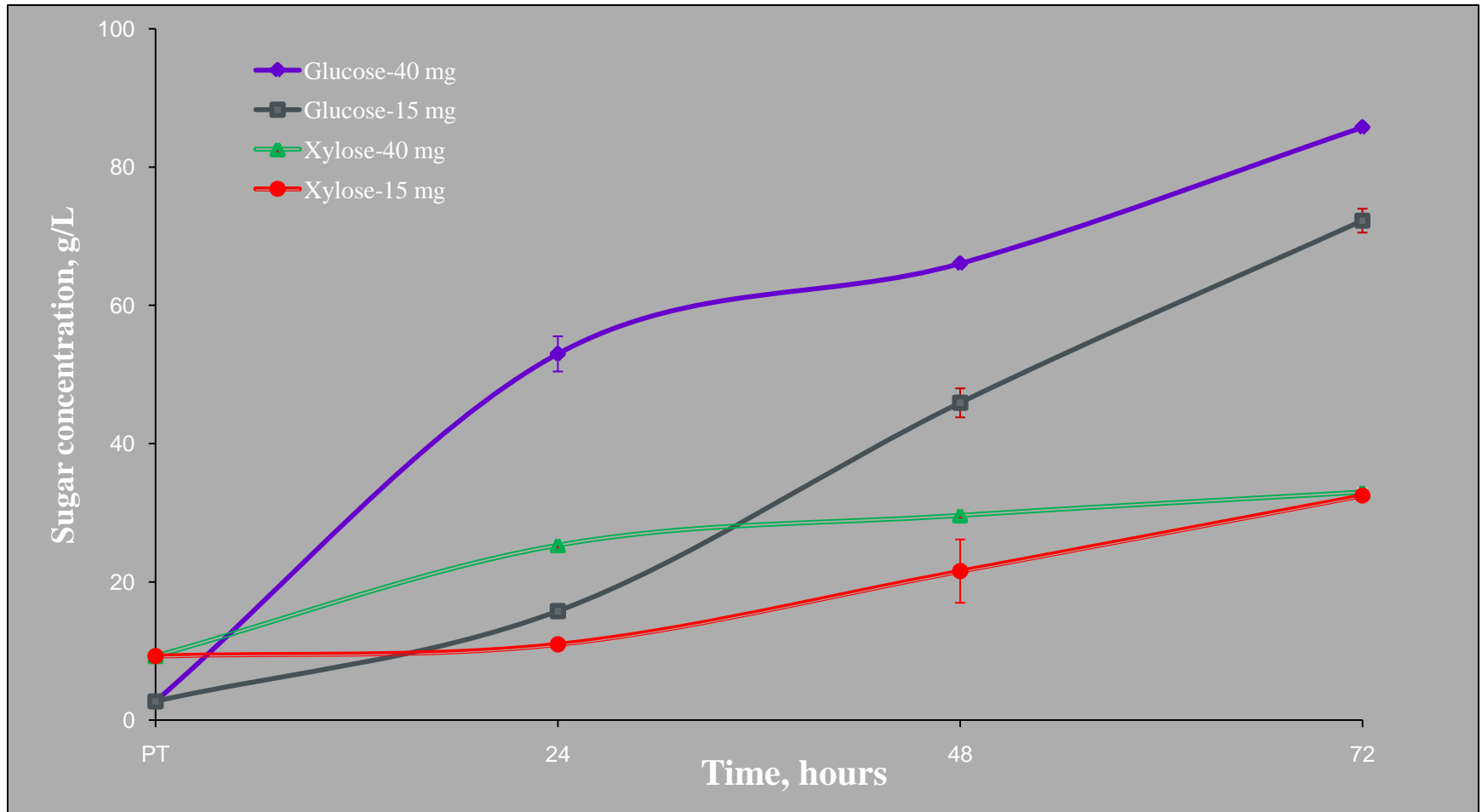
Optimized use of the biomass



Schematic of the study



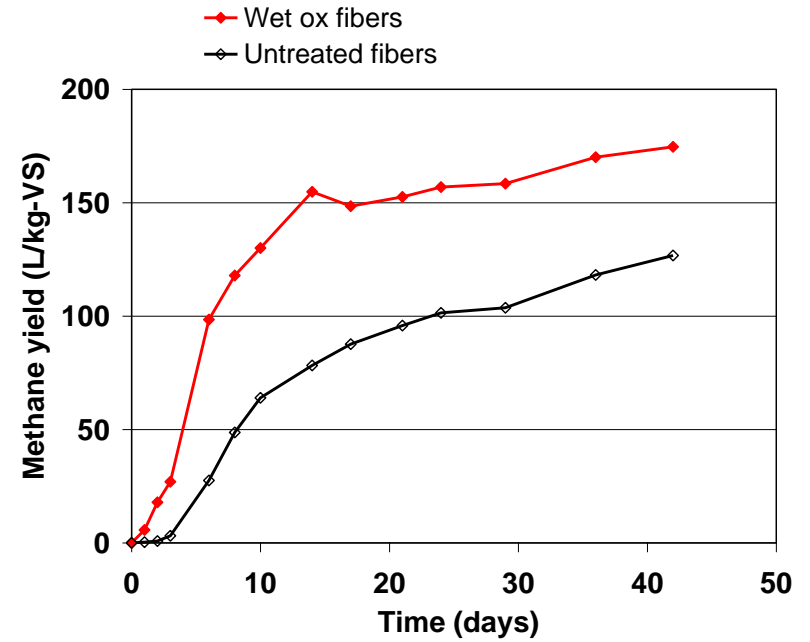
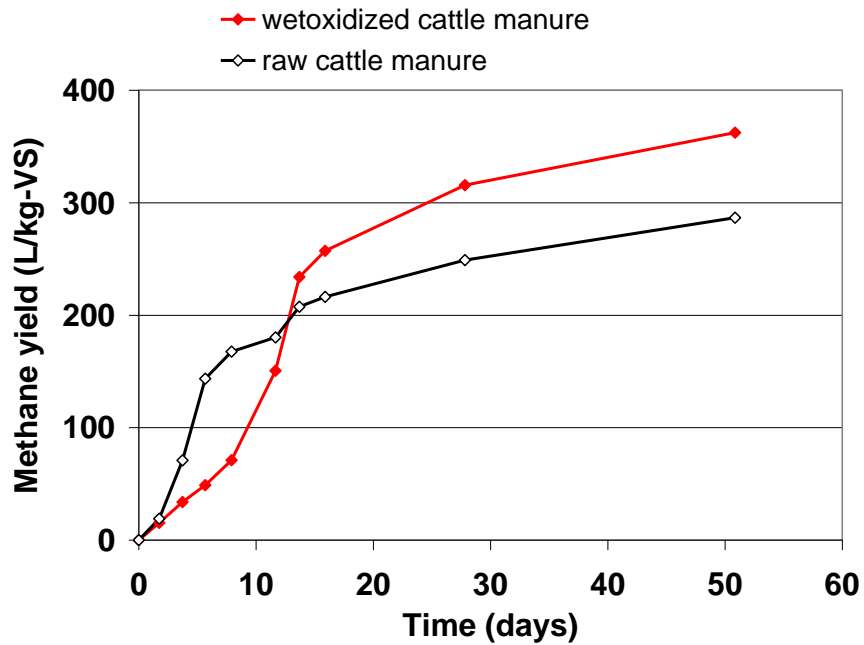
CS-8 WEx sample hydrolyzed @ 15 and 40 mg/g glucan

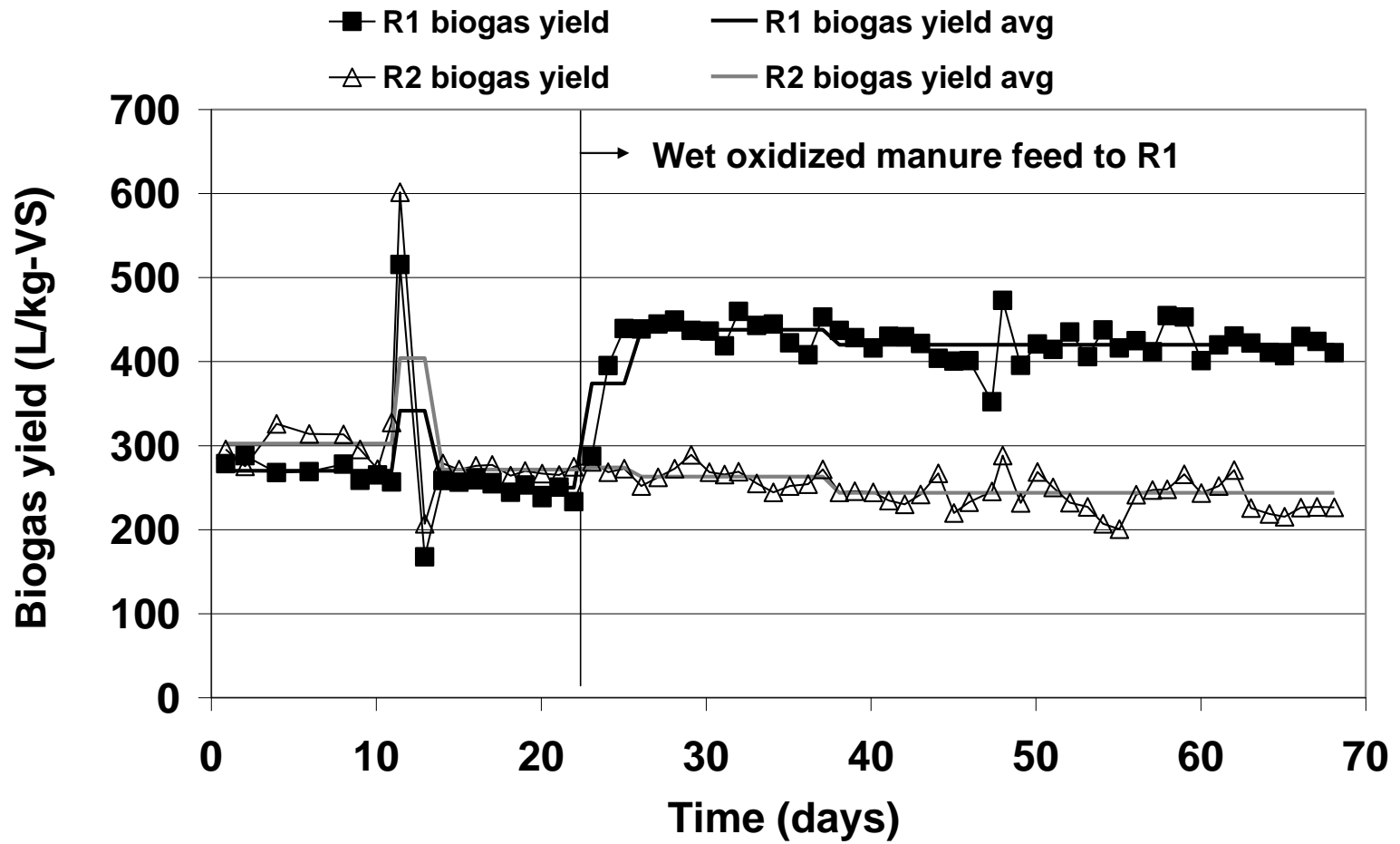


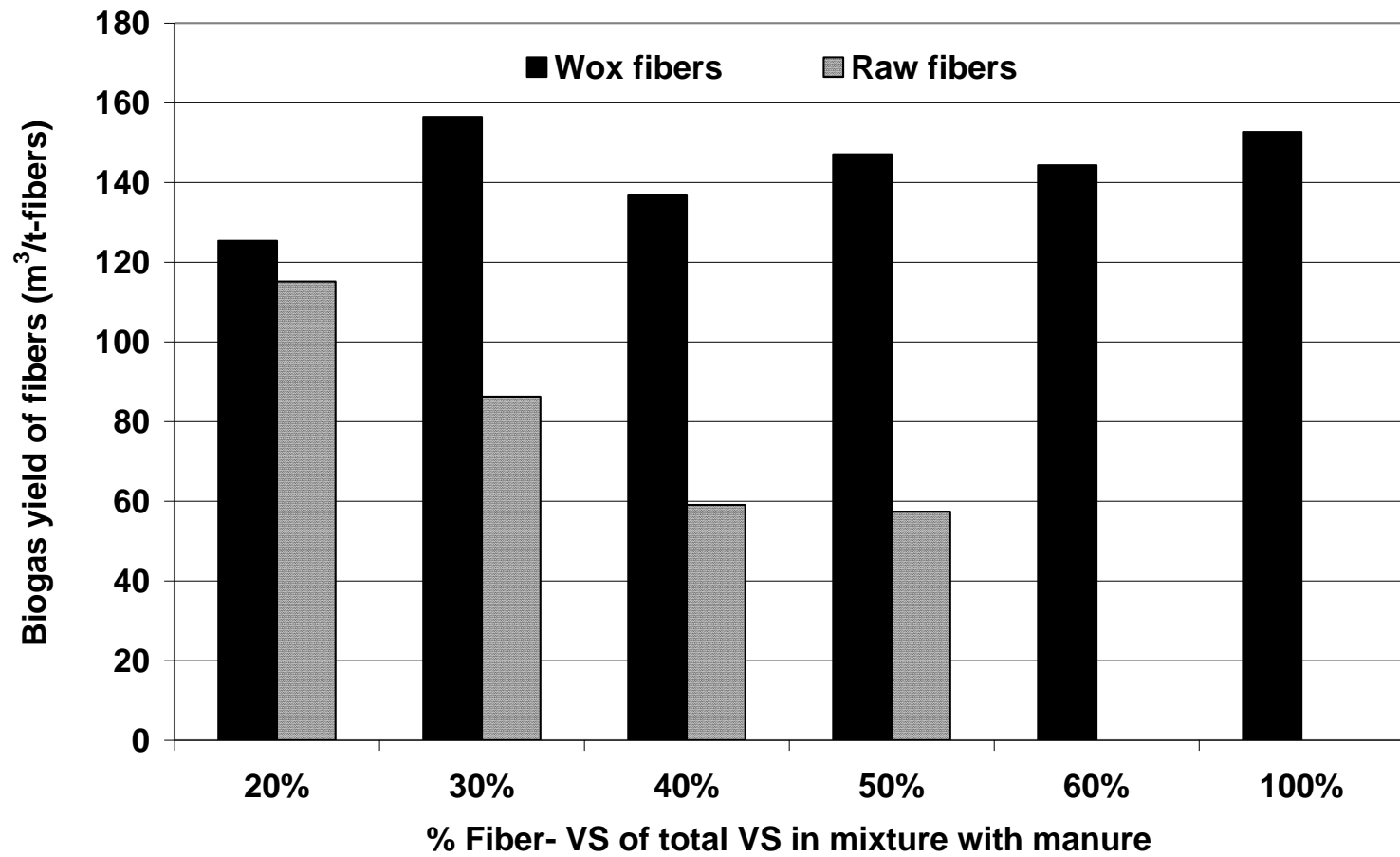


Batch experiments – wet oxidation

Wet oxidation of whole manure

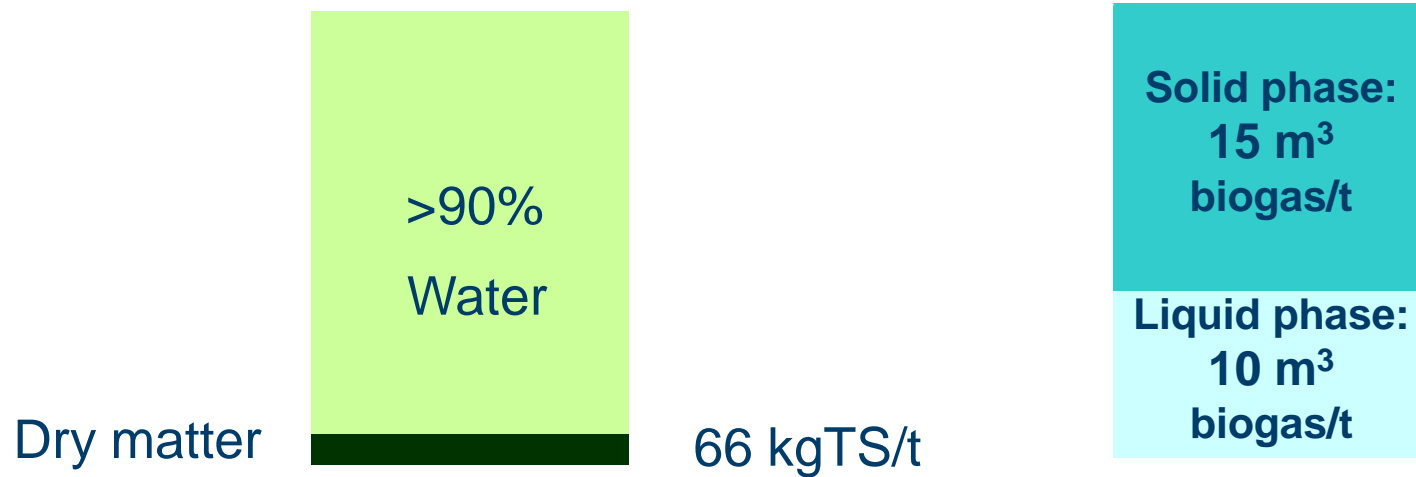






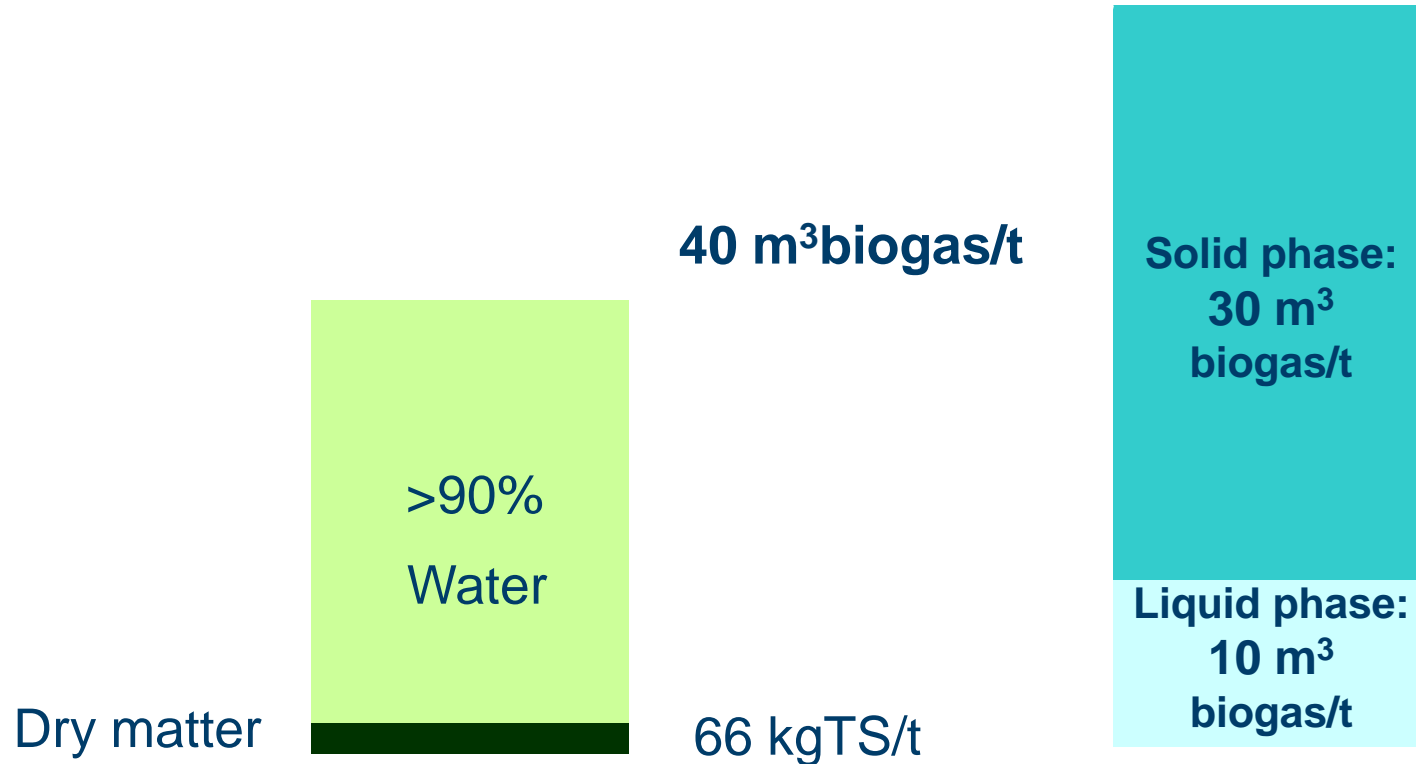
Biogas yield from manure

< 25 m³biogas/t

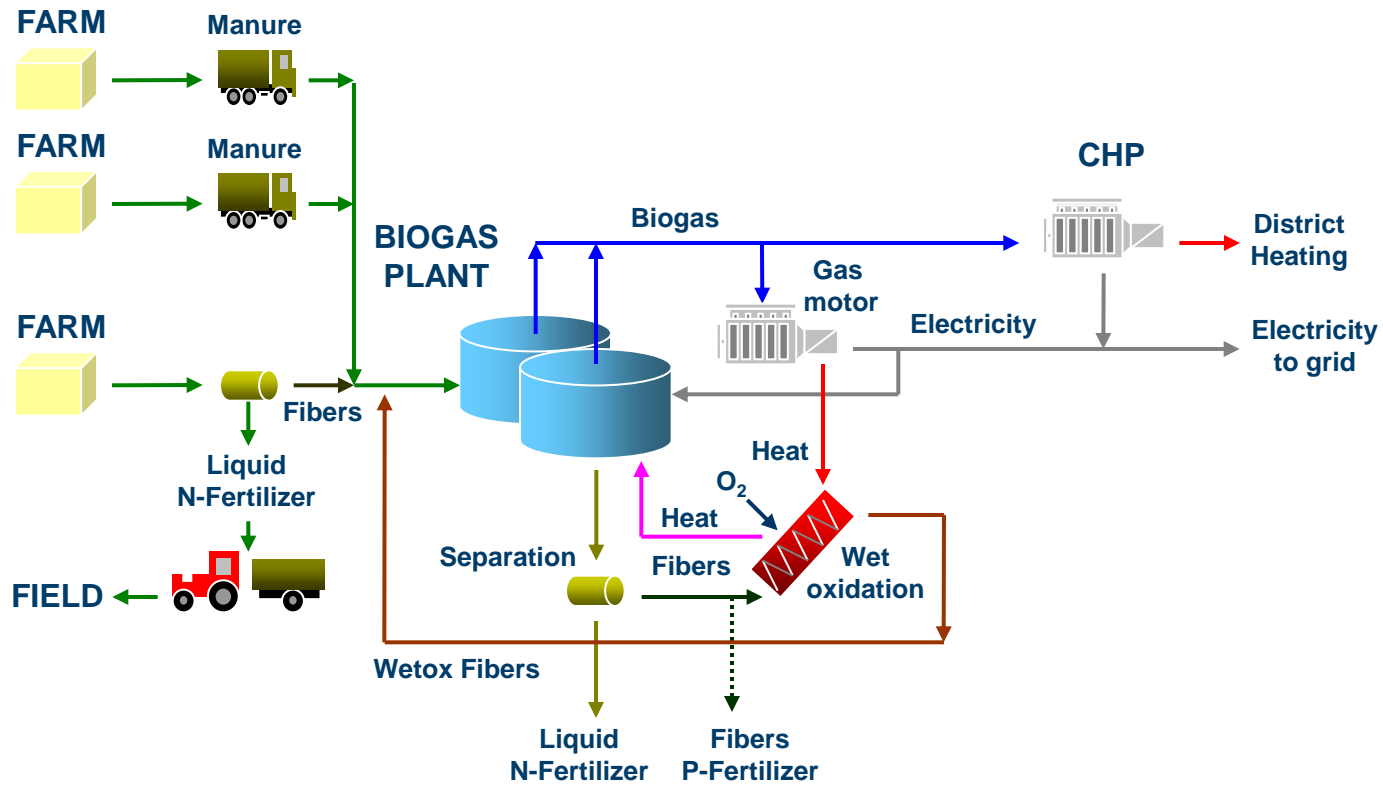


Increase of biogas yield per ton manure

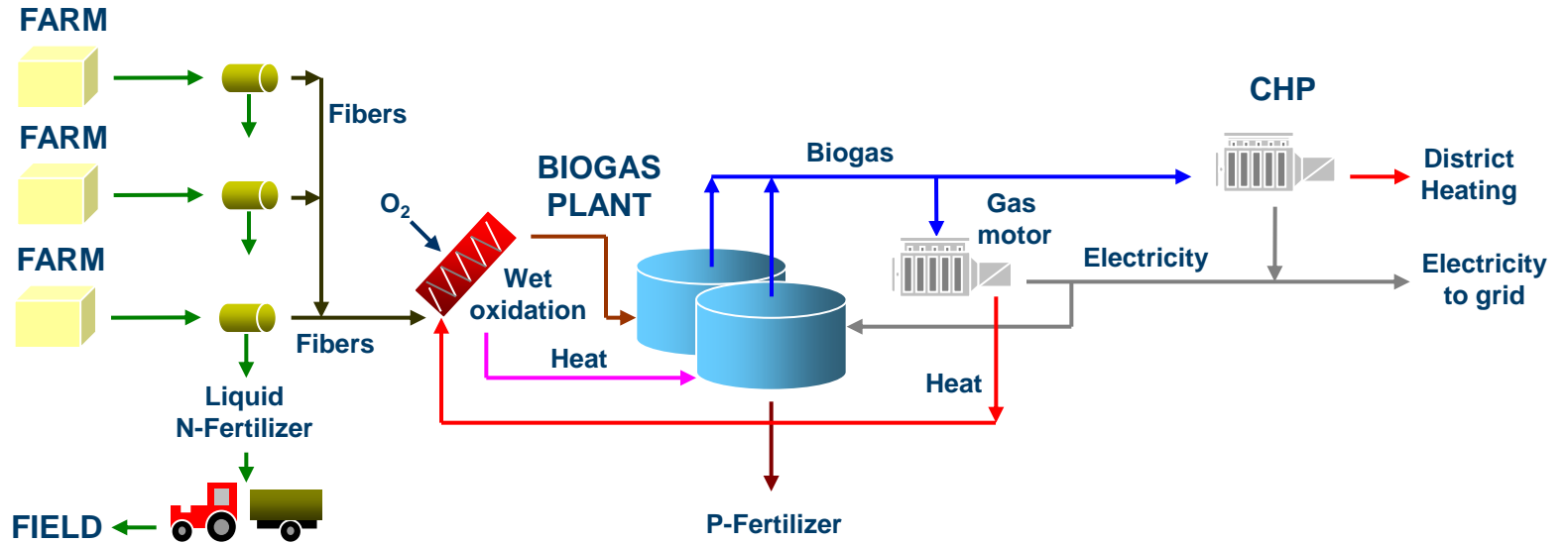
Wet oxidation of fibers:



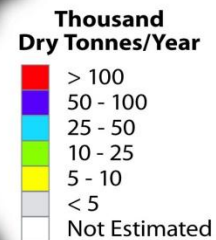
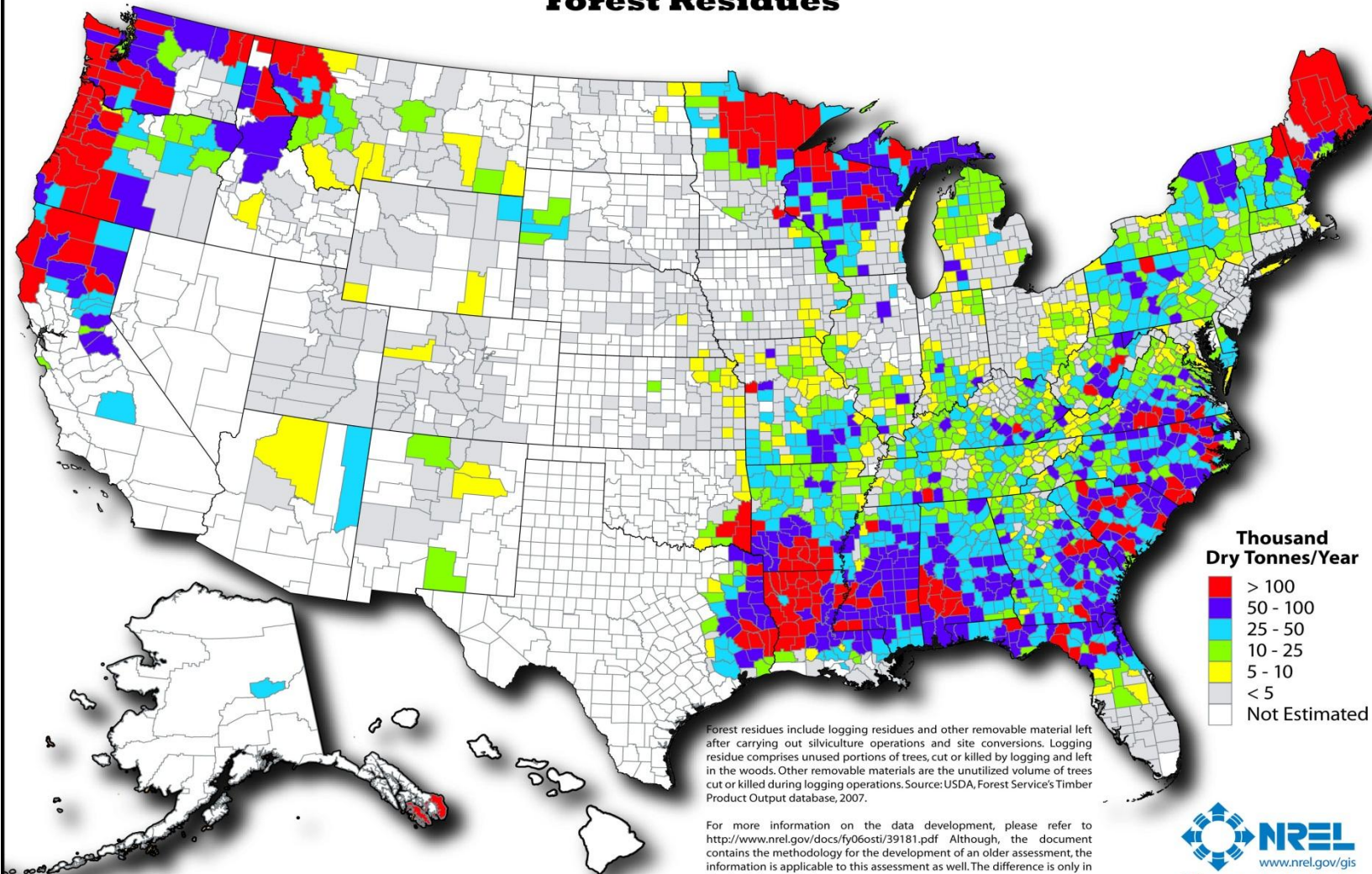
Separation of fibers + wet oxidation of recycled fibers



Separation + wet oxidation of fibers



Biomass Resources of the United States Forest Residues



Forest residues include logging residues and other removable material left after carrying out silviculture operations and site conversions. Logging residue comprises unused portions of trees, cut or killed by logging and left in the woods. Other removable materials are the unutilized volume of trees cut or killed during logging operations. Source: USDA, Forest Service's Timber Product Output database, 2007.

For more information on the data development, please refer to <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy06osti/39181.pdf>. Although, the document contains the methodology for the development of an older assessment, the information is applicable to this assessment as well. The difference is only in the data's time period.

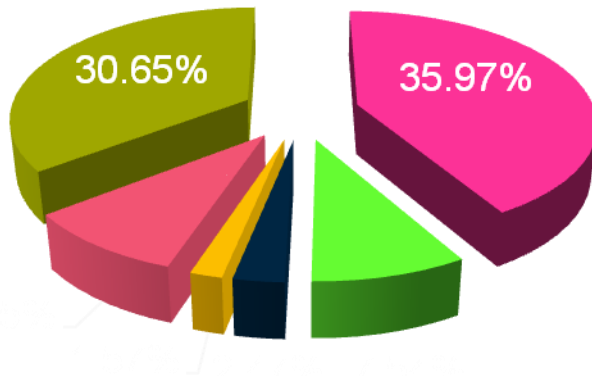


This map was produced by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy.

RAW COMPOSITION

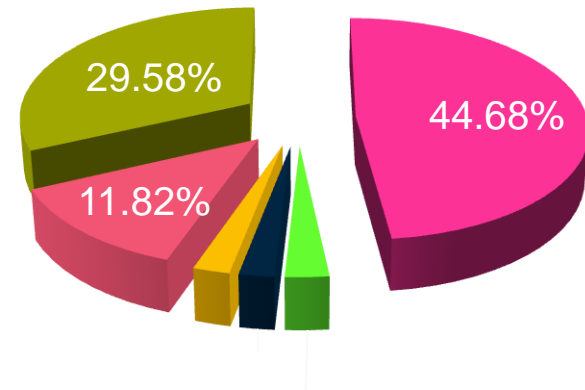
Loblolly Pine

■ Glucan ■ Xylan ■ Galactan
■ Arabinan ■ Mannan ■ Lignin



Douglas Fir

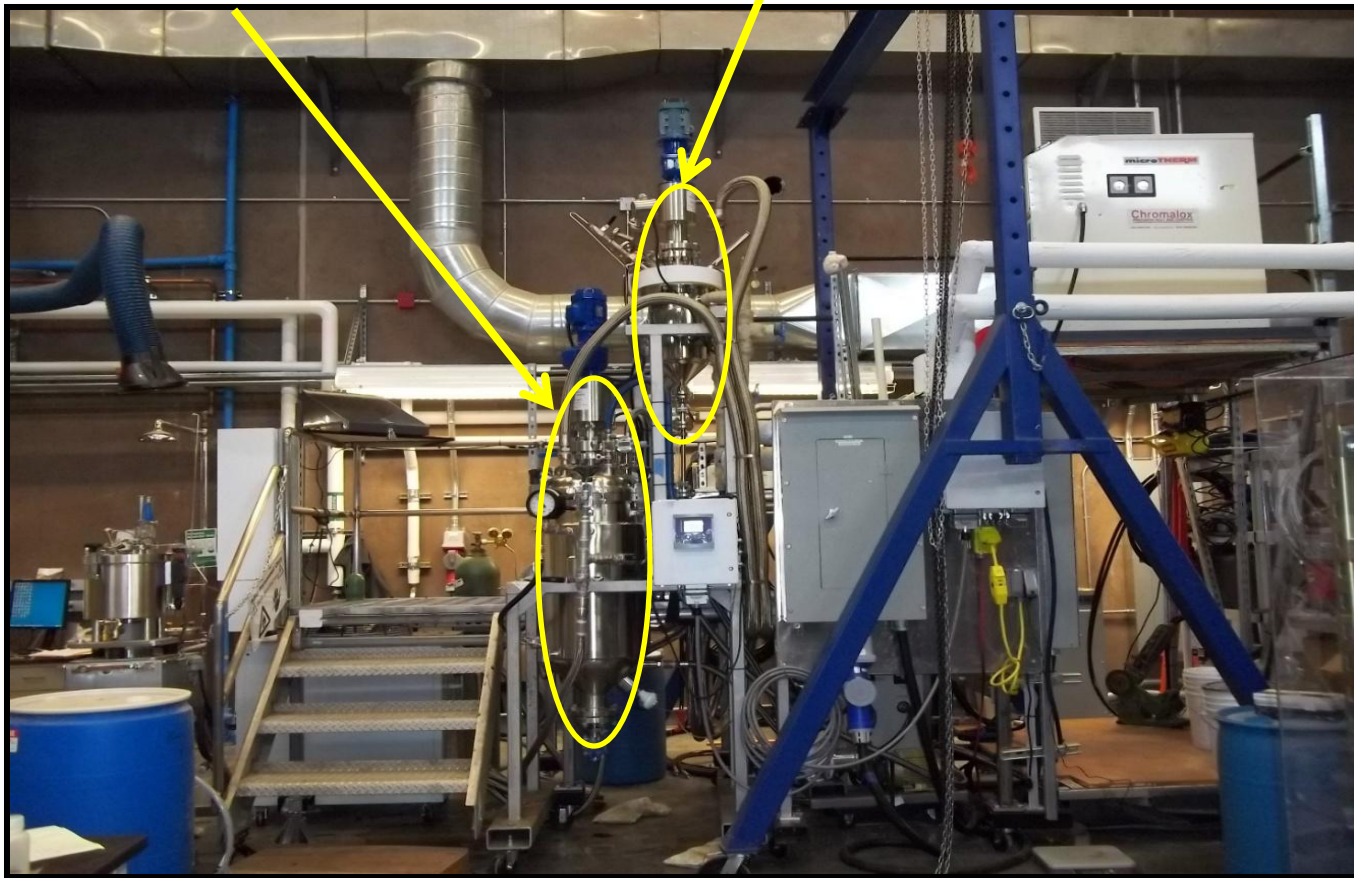
■ Glucan ■ Xylan ■ Galactan
■ Arabinan ■ Mannan ■ Lignin



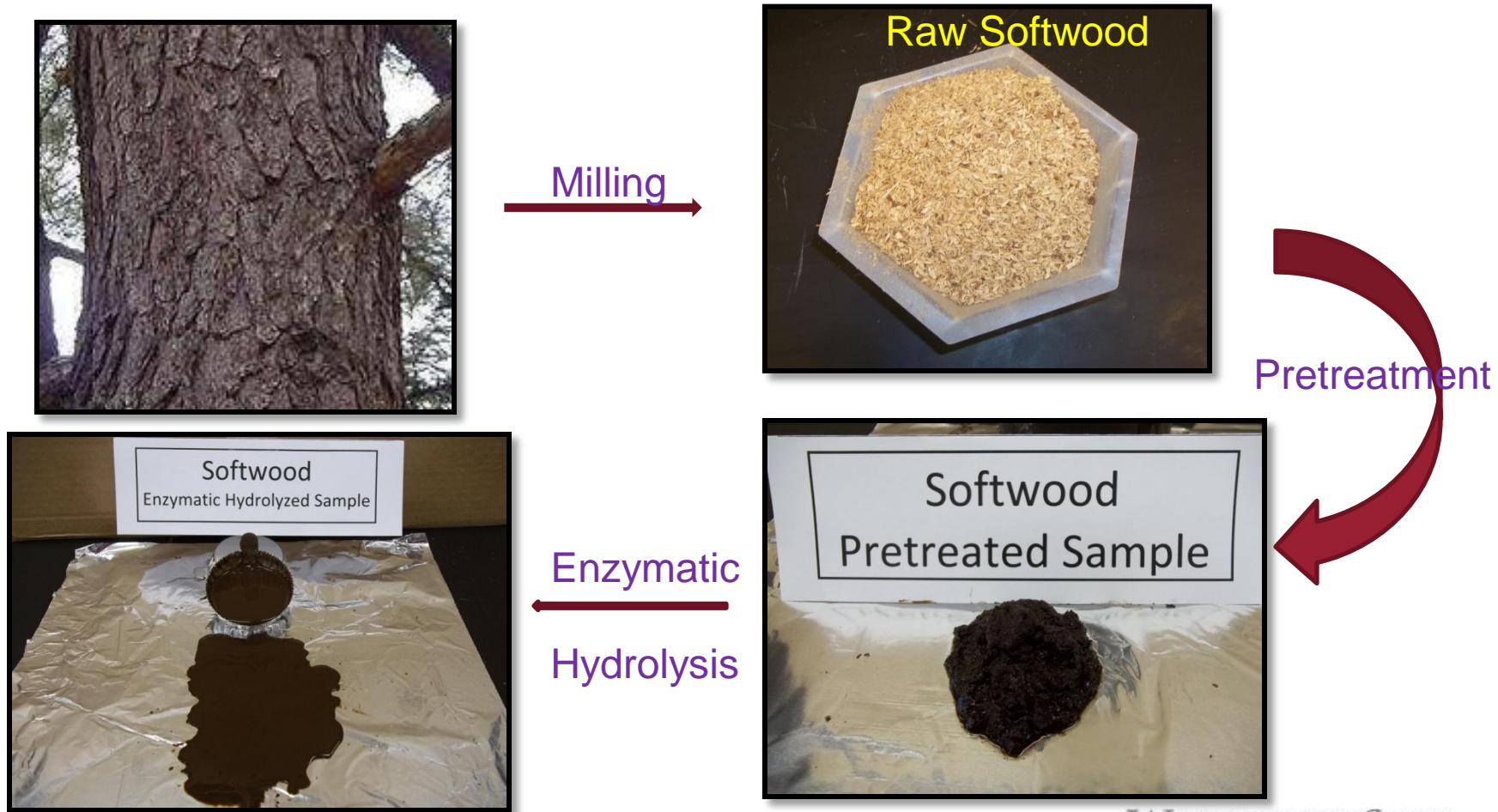
PILOT PLANT

Flash Tank

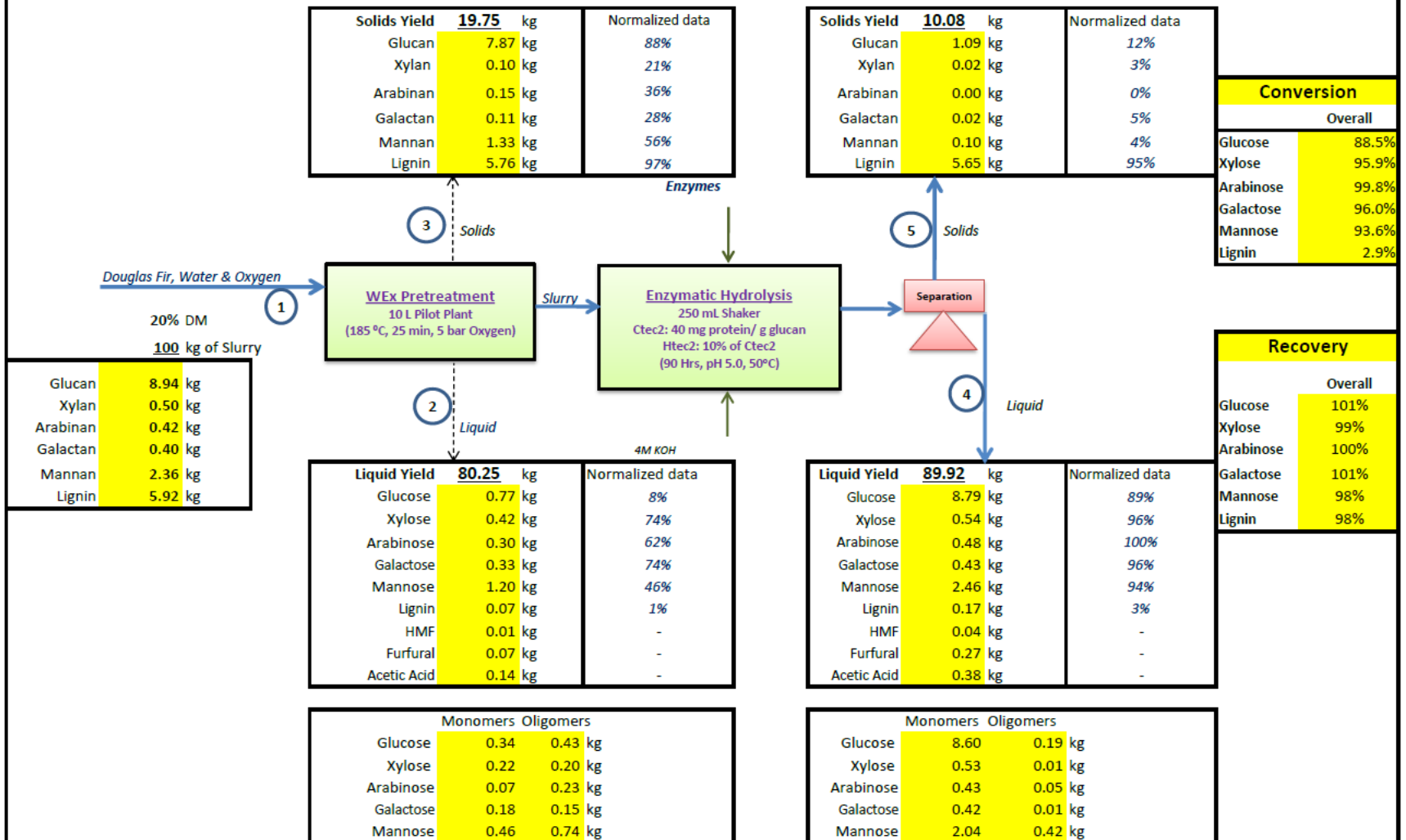
Pretreatment Reactor



Softwood to hydrolysate and sugars



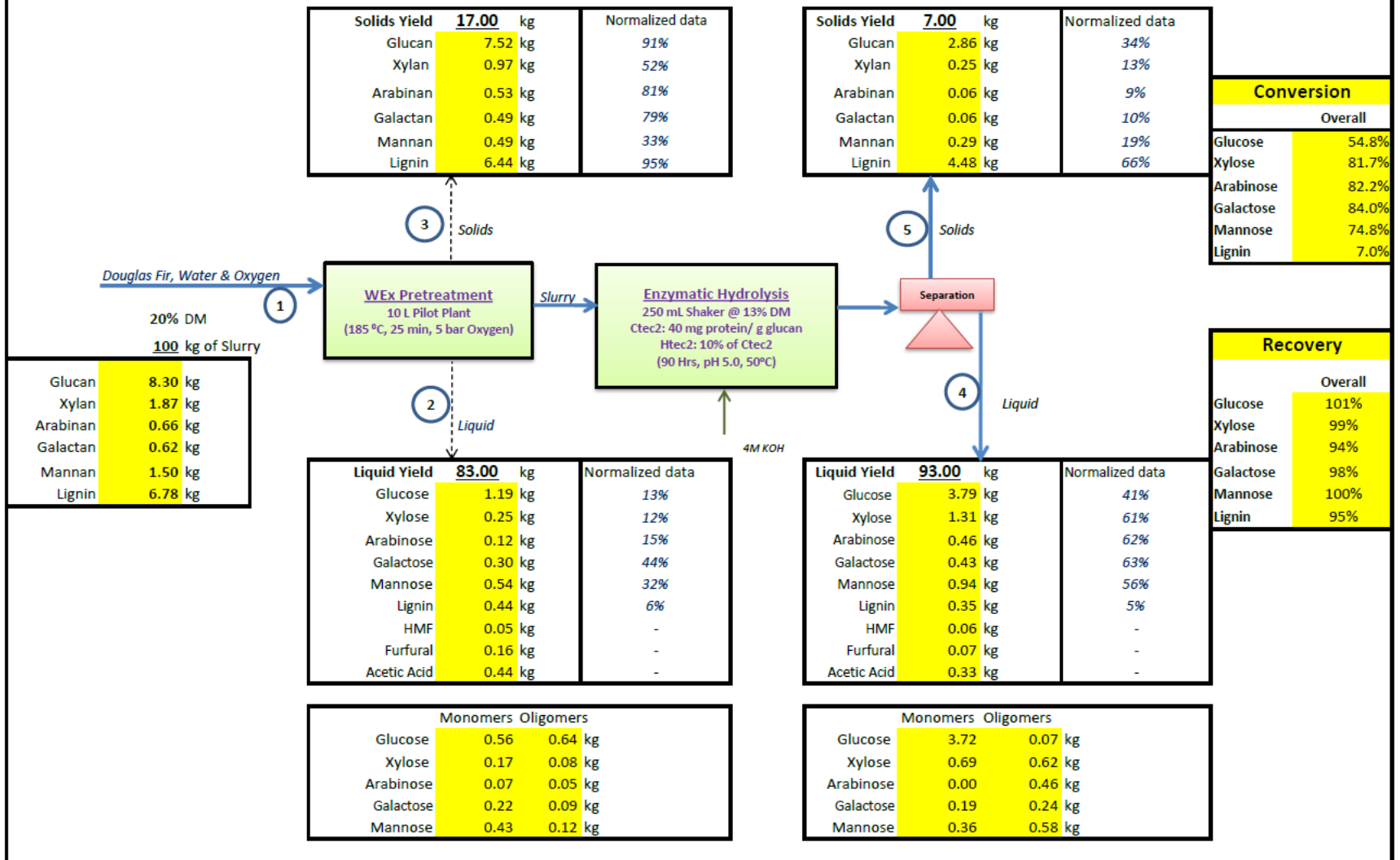
WEx Pretreatment - Material Balance - Douglas Fir - FS-01



Sugars Yields from Softwood

Type of Biomass	Type of Pretreatment	Pretreatment Temperature (°C)-Time (min)	Enzymatic Hydrolysis	Theoretical Yield (Total Sugars)	Reference
Softwood	Two- step Steam Pretreatment	Stage 1: 190-2, 3% SO₂ Stage 2: 220-5, 3% SO₂	2% DM	80%	Söderström J. et al. (2002)
Pinus rigida	Organosolv	210-10, 1% MgCl₂	1% DM	75.88%	Park N. et al. (2010)
Bettle Killed Lodgepole	One step Steam Pretreatment	200-5, 4% SO₂	2% DM	75%	Ewanick S. et al. (2007)
Loblolly pine	Wet Explosion	180-20, 6 bar O₂	25% DM	96.00%	Rana D. et al. (2012)

Material Balance - Douglas Fir - FS-03



Conclusion

- Wet explosion was found to be well suited as a pretreatment method for production of ethanol and biogas from agricultural residues
- Wet explosion was further found to produce high sugar yields (both C6 and C5) from softwood
- Enzyme cost demands that hydrolysis of pretreated materials has to be optimized
- Economics might be more favorable for non-maximum sugar production from biomass materials
- Pretreatment of forest slash needs upfront processing before pretreatment



Thank you and Questions

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