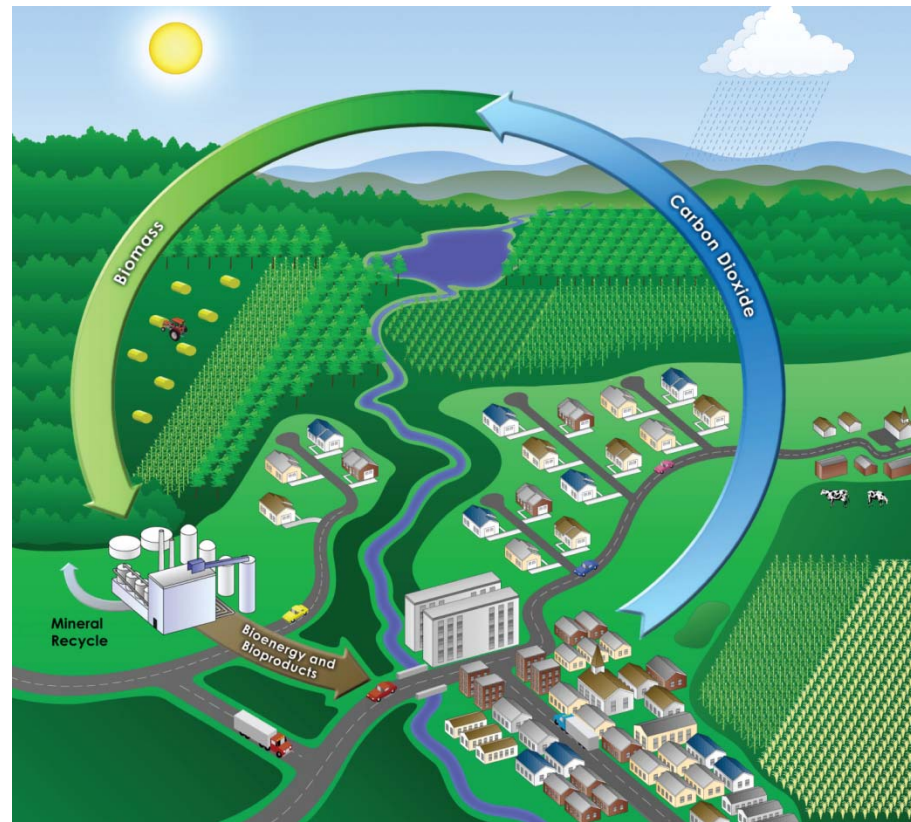


Development of Cellulosic Biofuels



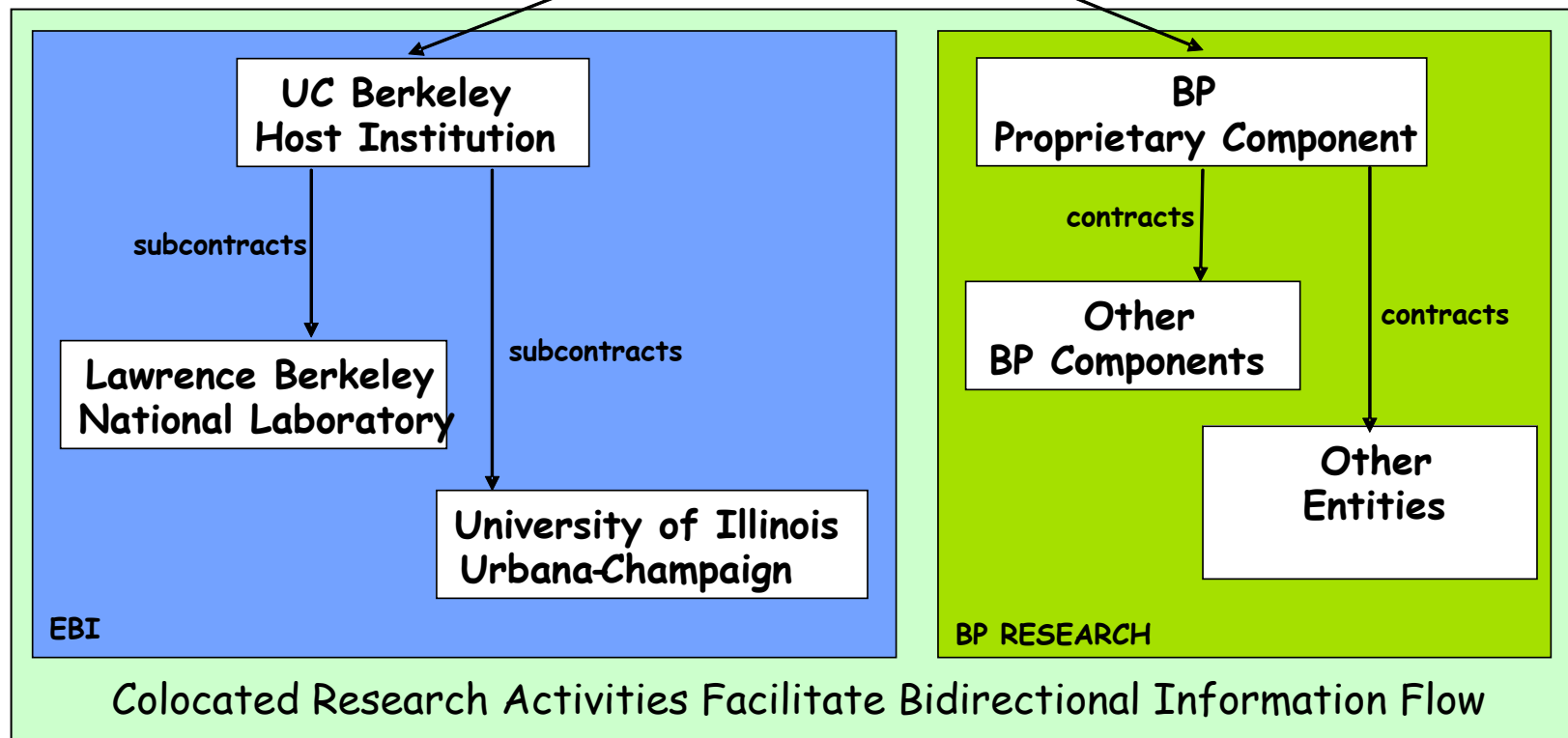
Chris Somerville
Energy Biosciences Institute
UC Berkeley, LBL, University of Illinois

EBI Funding



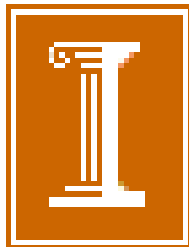
\$500,000,000

BP Subsidiary



EBI Mission

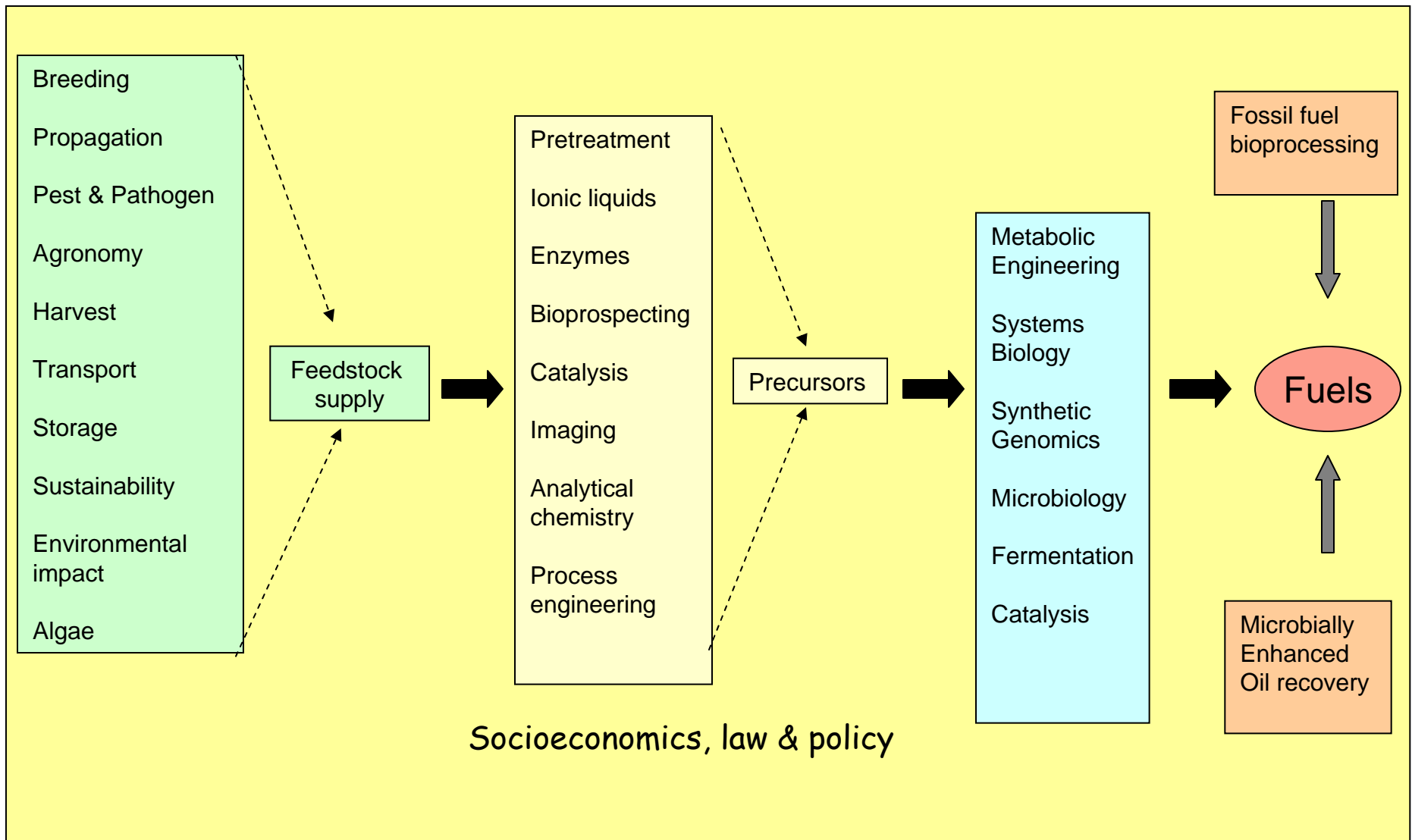
- Mandate to explore the application of modern biological knowledge to the energy sector
 - Cellulosic fuels
 - Improved fossil fuel recovery and processing
 - Other



EBI Vision

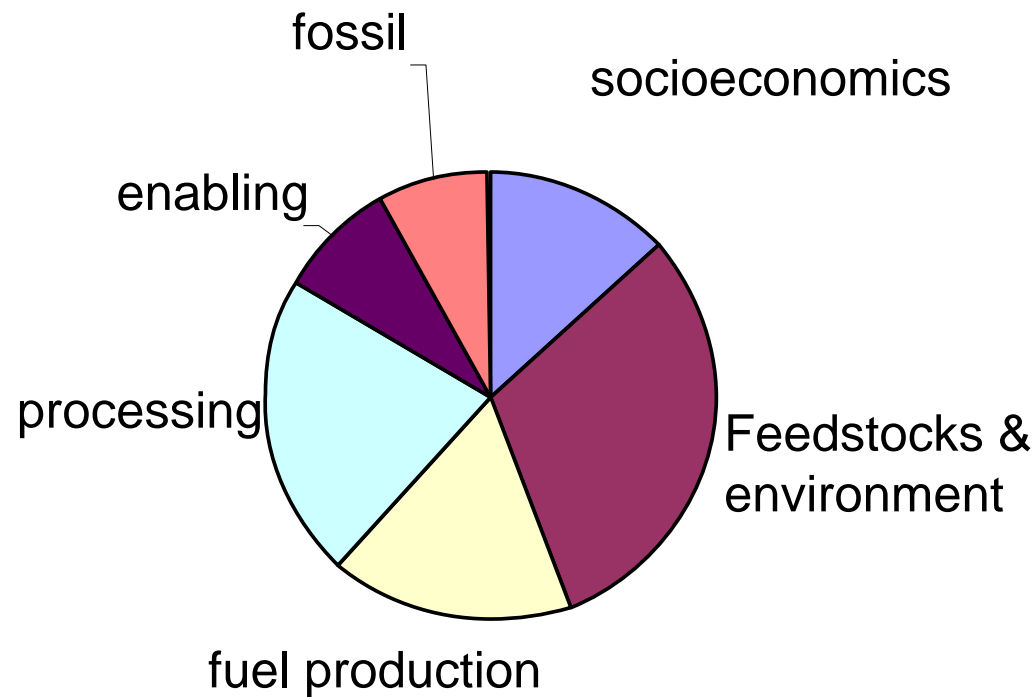
- Create and organize coherent knowledge of the field
 - Rare
 - Enabling
 - Allows timely & efficient investment
 - Compatible with strengths of Universities
 - Builds on the fact that discoveries will happen in many places

Technical reach of the EBI



Current budget allocation

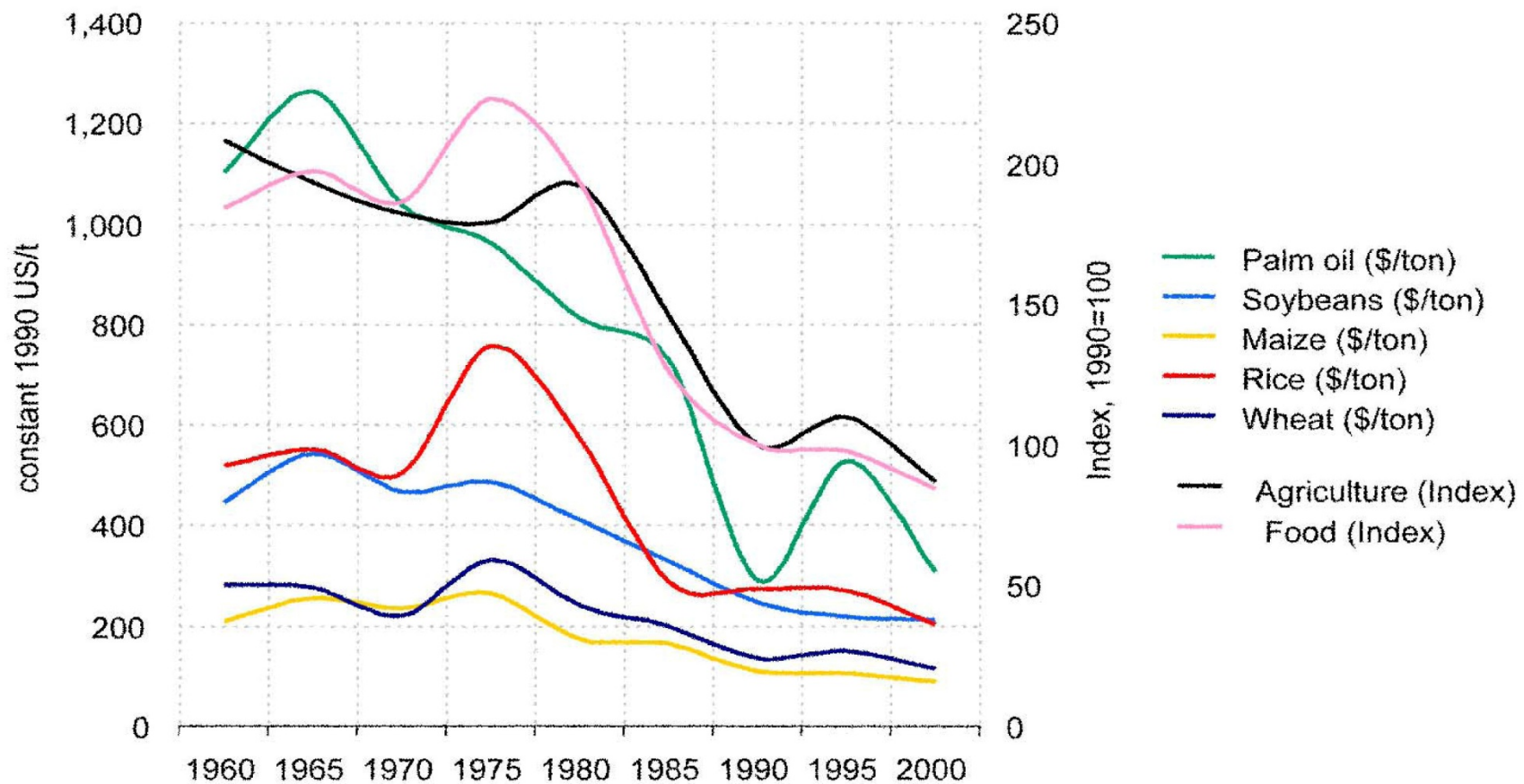
EBI currently supports >120 faculty and >170 graduate students and postdocs



Indirect land use concept

- Diversion of land from feed to fuel production shifts production of feed to other land
- Some of the "other land" may be undeveloped
- Use of undeveloped land causes large CO_2 emissions from burning and soil emissions

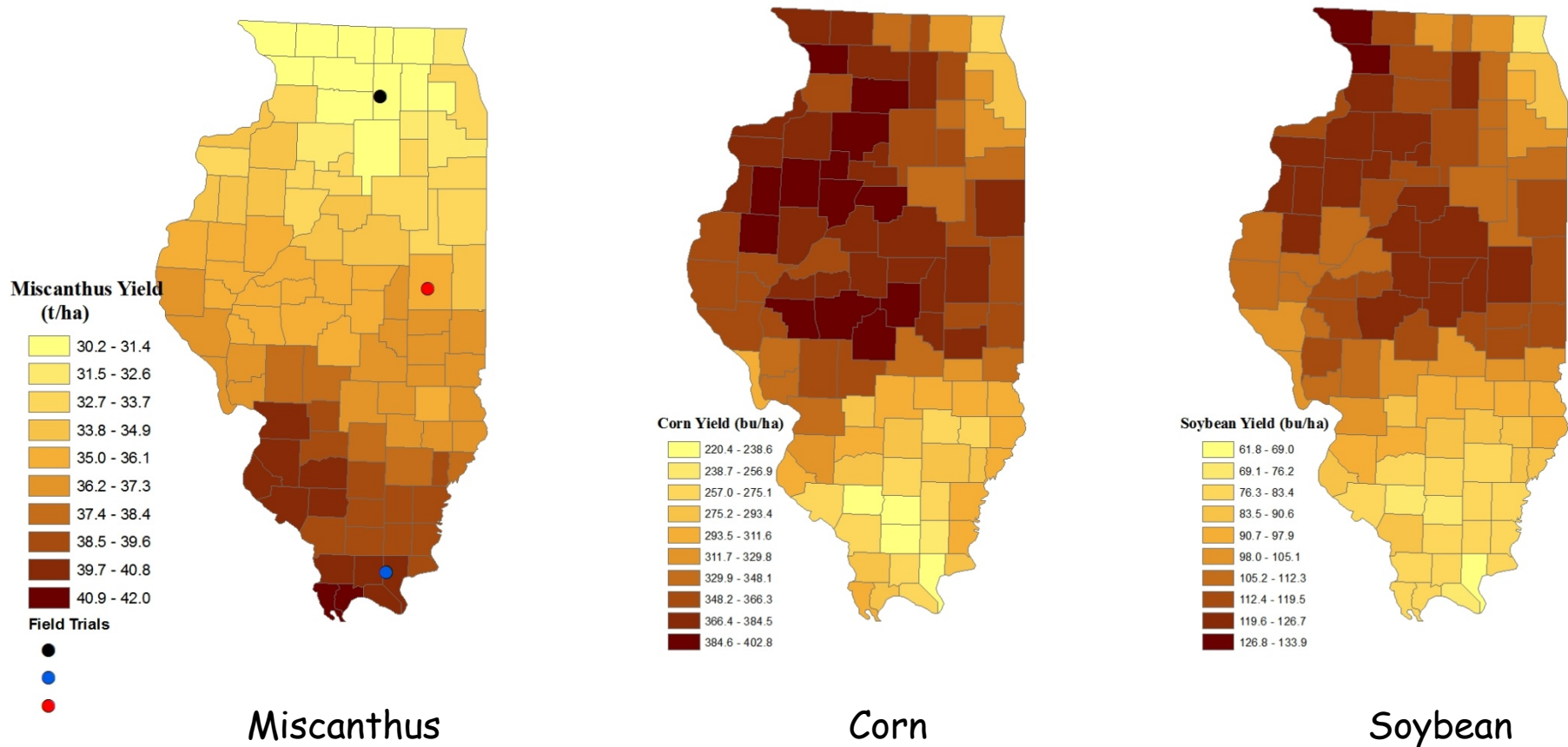
Will long-term food price trend reverse?



D. Dijk, Rabobank (2007)

Energy crops may not compete directly with food crops

(yield per HA for Miscanthus, Corn, Soybean)

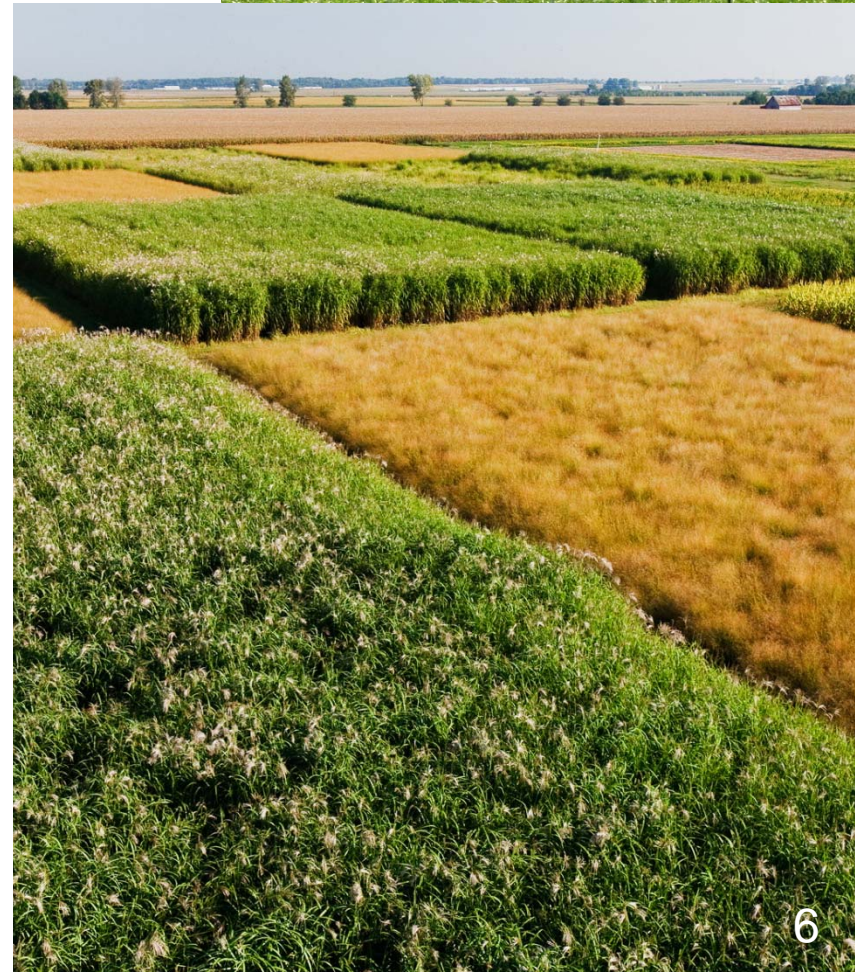


Madhu Khanna, University of Illinois, Urbana



EBI Energy Farm

- 320 acres plus 8 remote sites
- State-of-the-art remote sensing of crop growth
- Continuous greenhouse gas exchange monitoring installed over large scale trials of continuous corn, mixed prairie, switchgrass, Miscanthus and other feedstocks.
- Instrumented field drains installed below these crops to measure runoff.
- Interpretation and education facility, for student, farmer and lay groups.



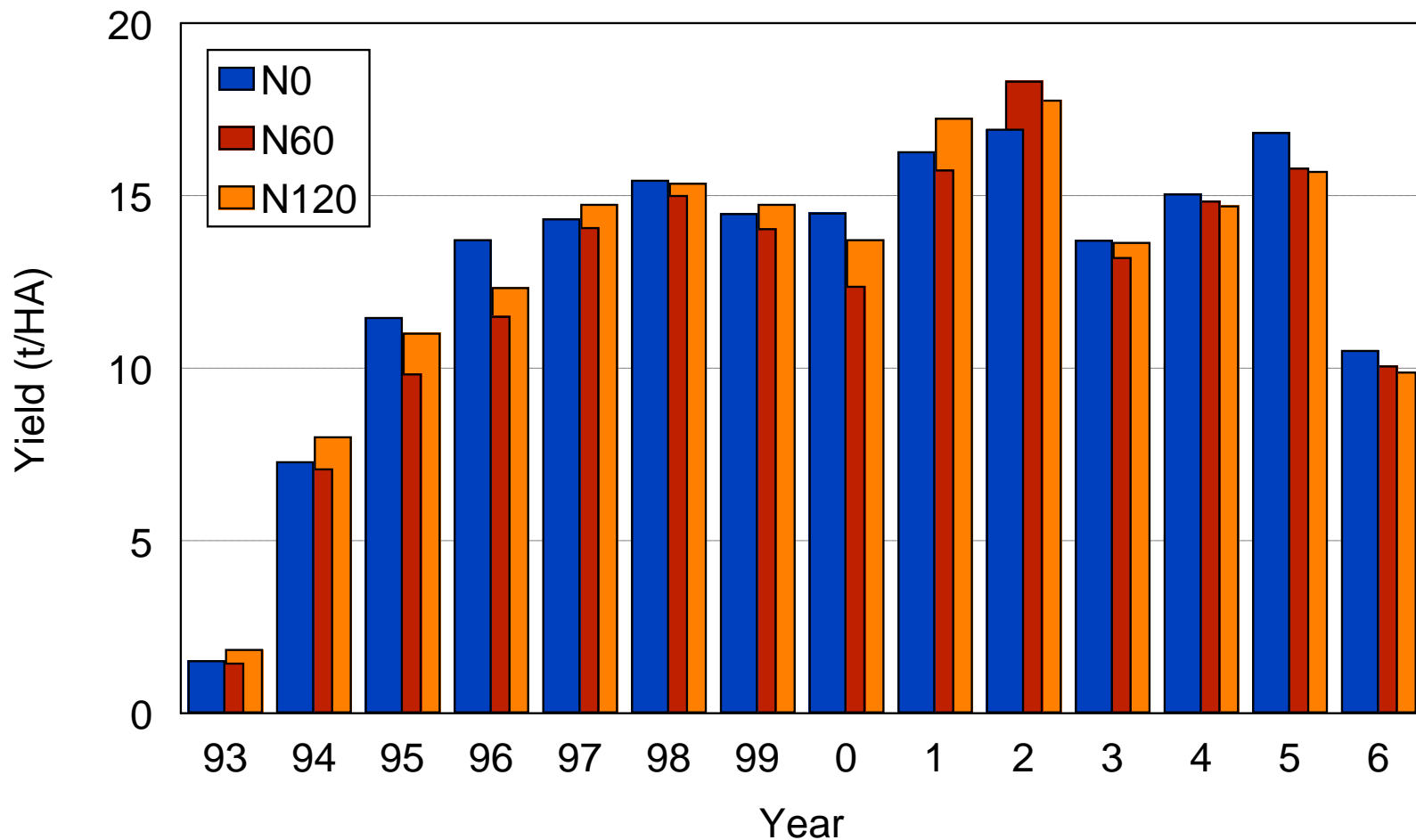
An energy crop

Yield of 26.5 tons/acre observed by Young & colleagues
in Illinois, without irrigation

Courtesy of Steve Long et al



Response of Miscanthus to nitrogen fertilizer



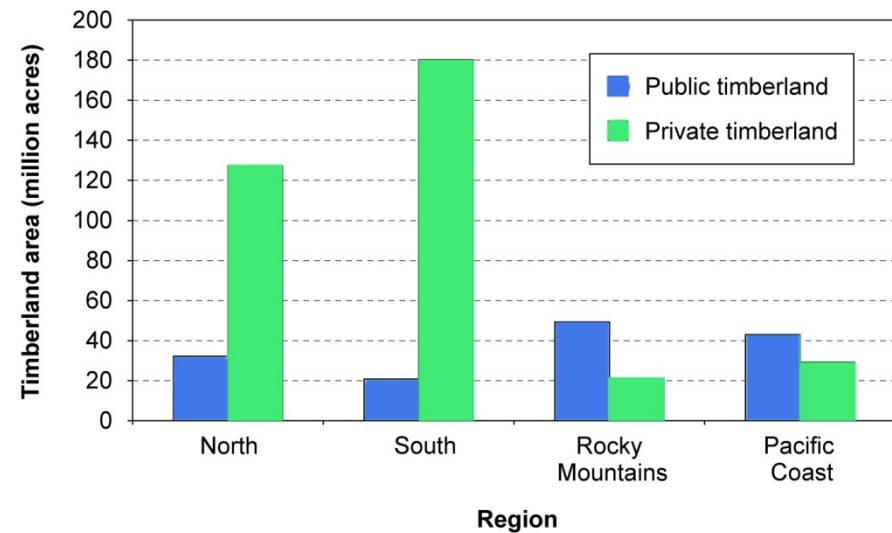
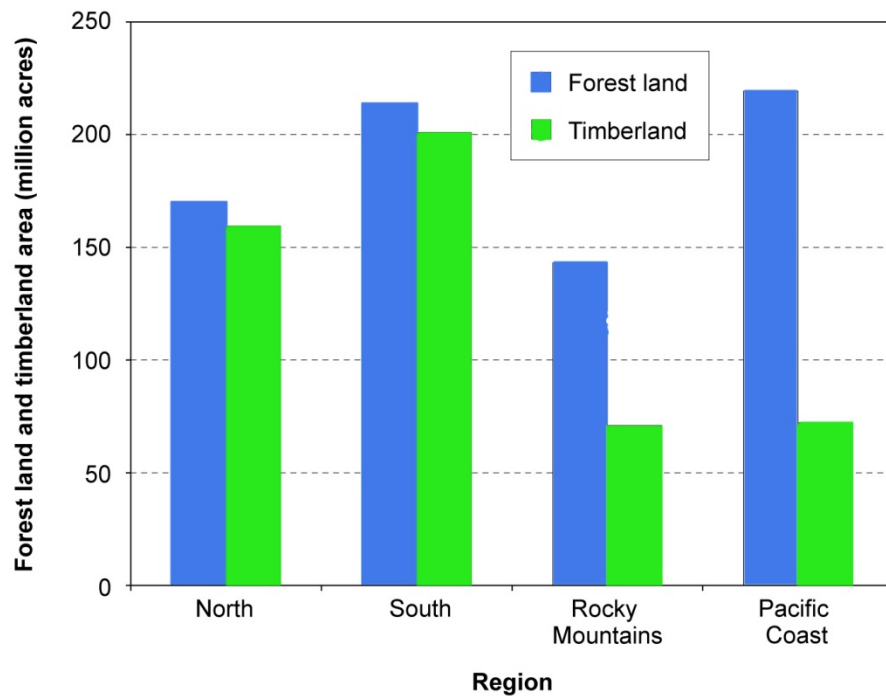
Christian, Riche & Yates Ind. Crops Prod. (2008)

Harvesting Miscanthus

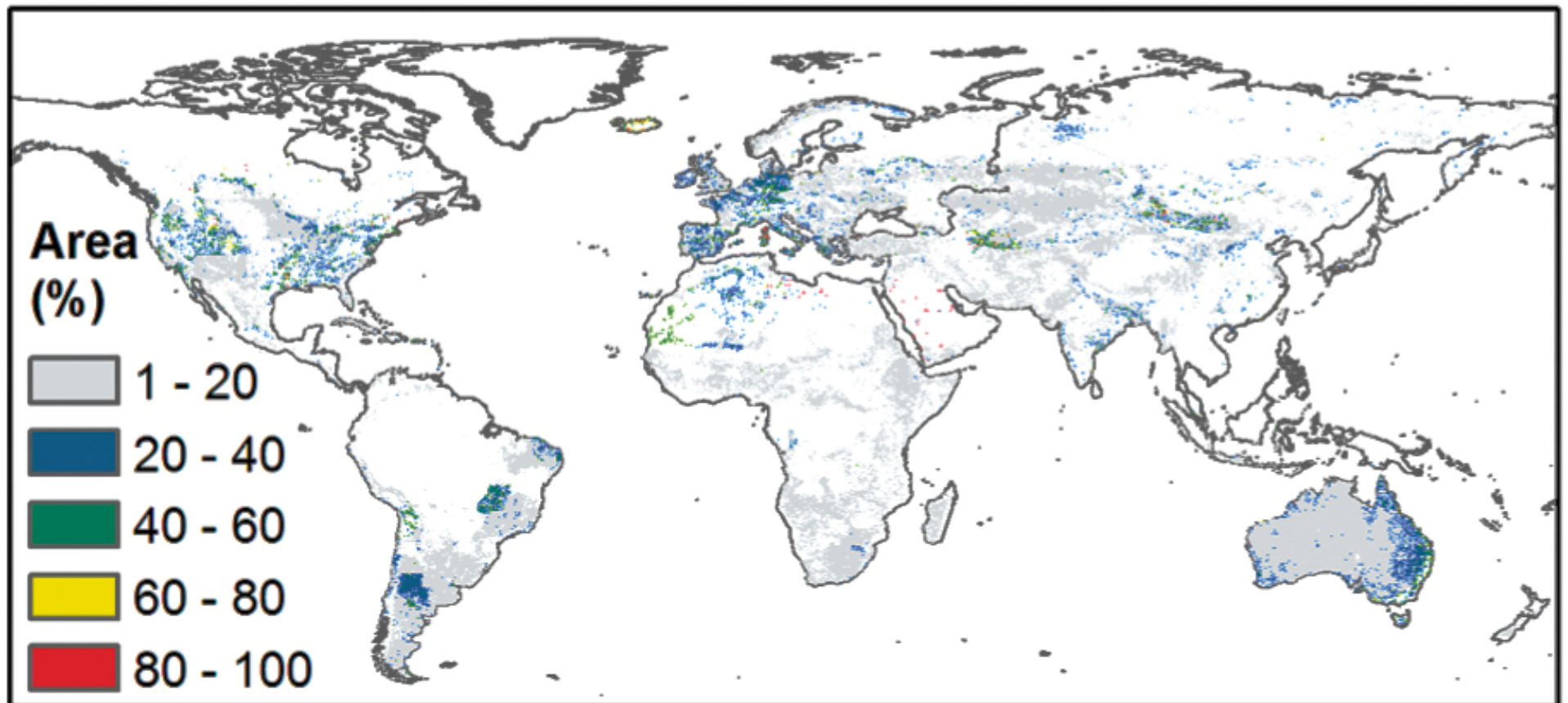


<http://bioenergy.ornl.gov/gallery/index.html>

Private forests are extensive

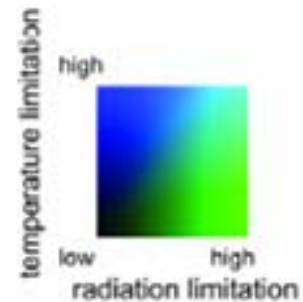
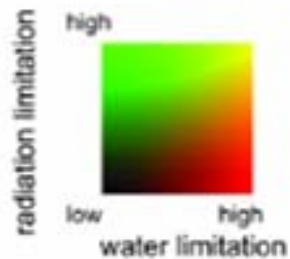
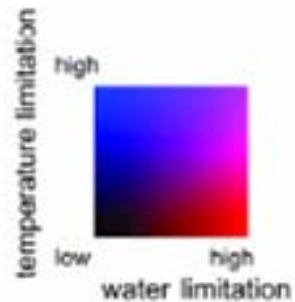
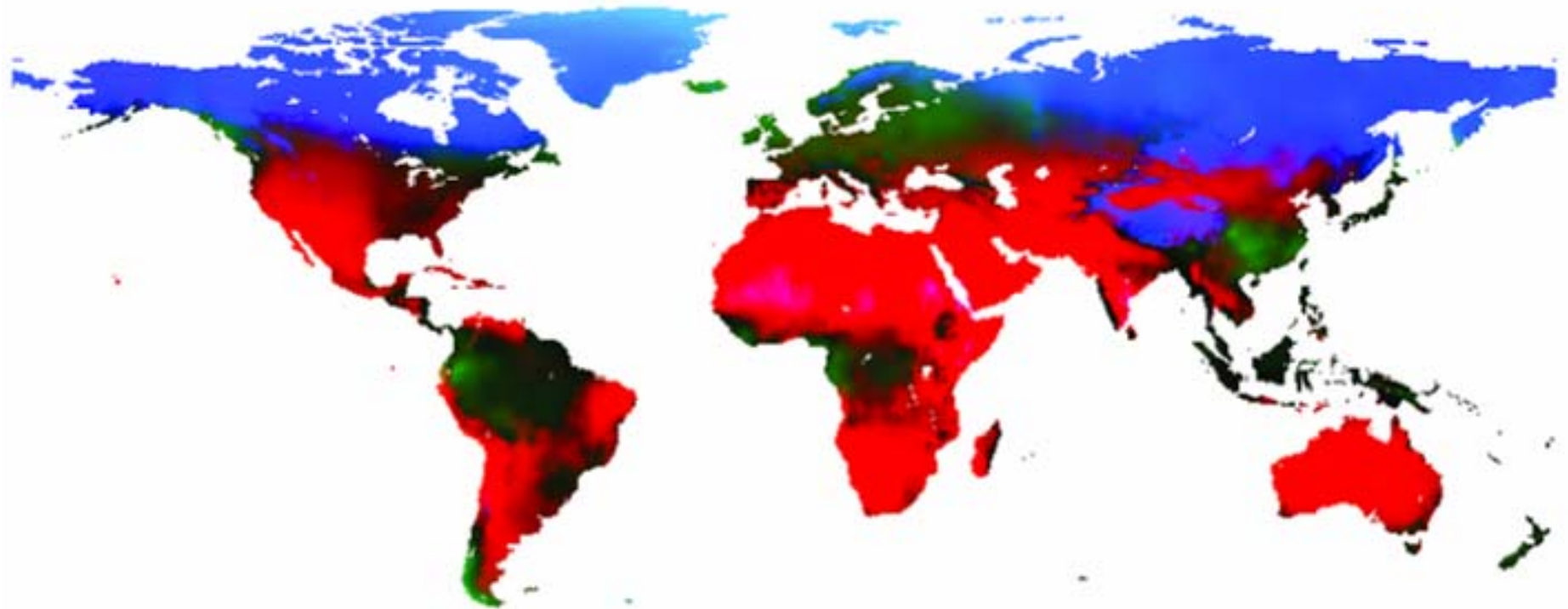


>>A billion acres of agricultural land have been abandoned



Campbell et al., Env. Sci. Technol. (2008) 42,5791

Limiting factors for global NPP



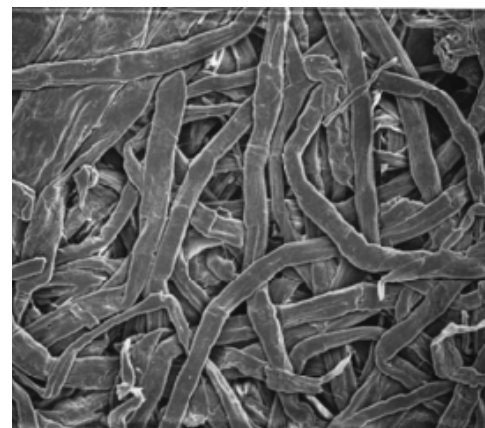
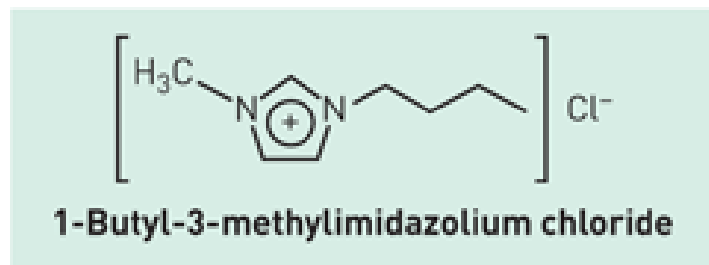
Agave in Madagascar



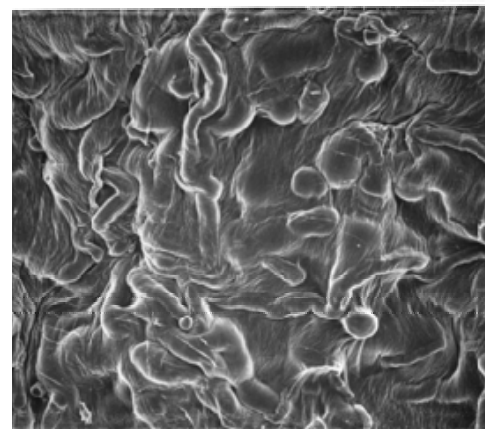
Borland et al. (2009) J. Exp. Bot. doi:10.1093/jxb/erp118

Dissolution of cellulose in an ionic liquid

(novel pretreatment methods may create fundamental changes)



Untreated

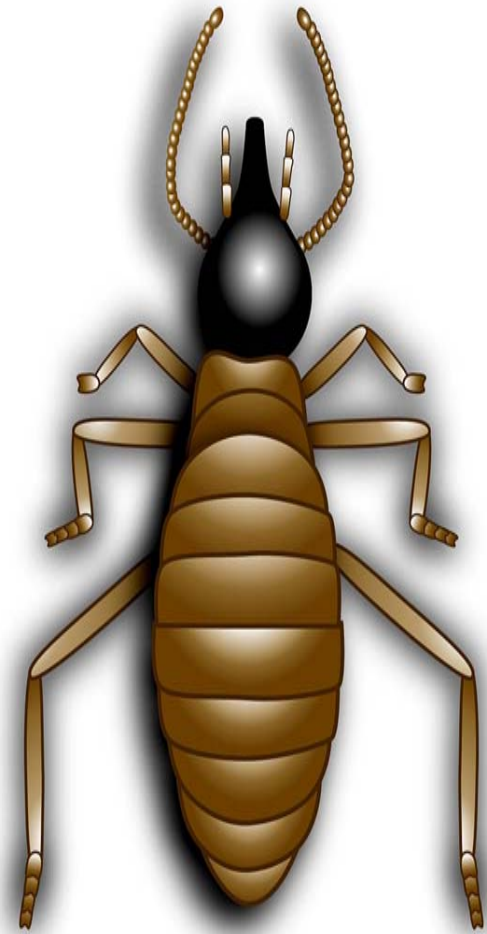


Treated

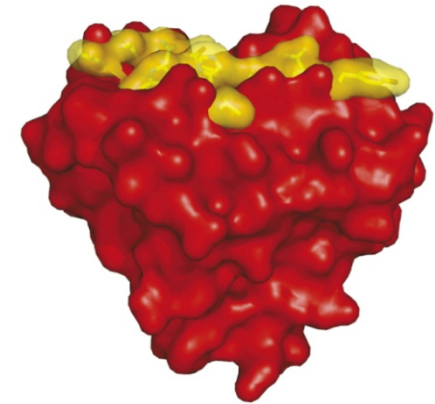
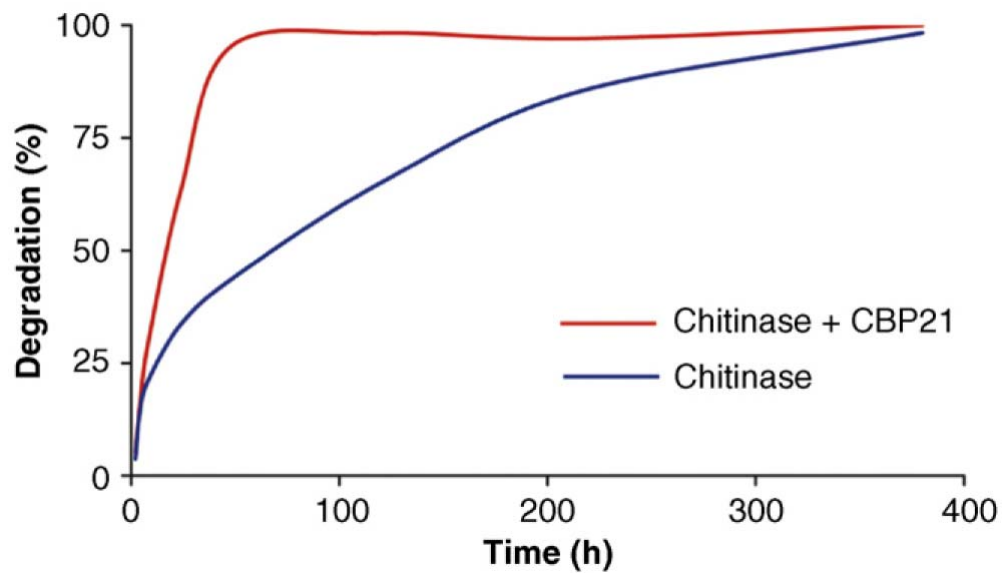
Swatloski, Spear, Holbrey, Rogers *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 124 (18), 4974 -4975, 2002

Possible routes to improved catalysts

- Explore the enzyme systems used by termites (and ruminants) for digesting lignocellulosic material
- Compost heaps and forest floors are poorly explored
- In vitro protein engineering of promising enzymes
- Develop synthetic organic catalysts (for polysaccharides and lignin)

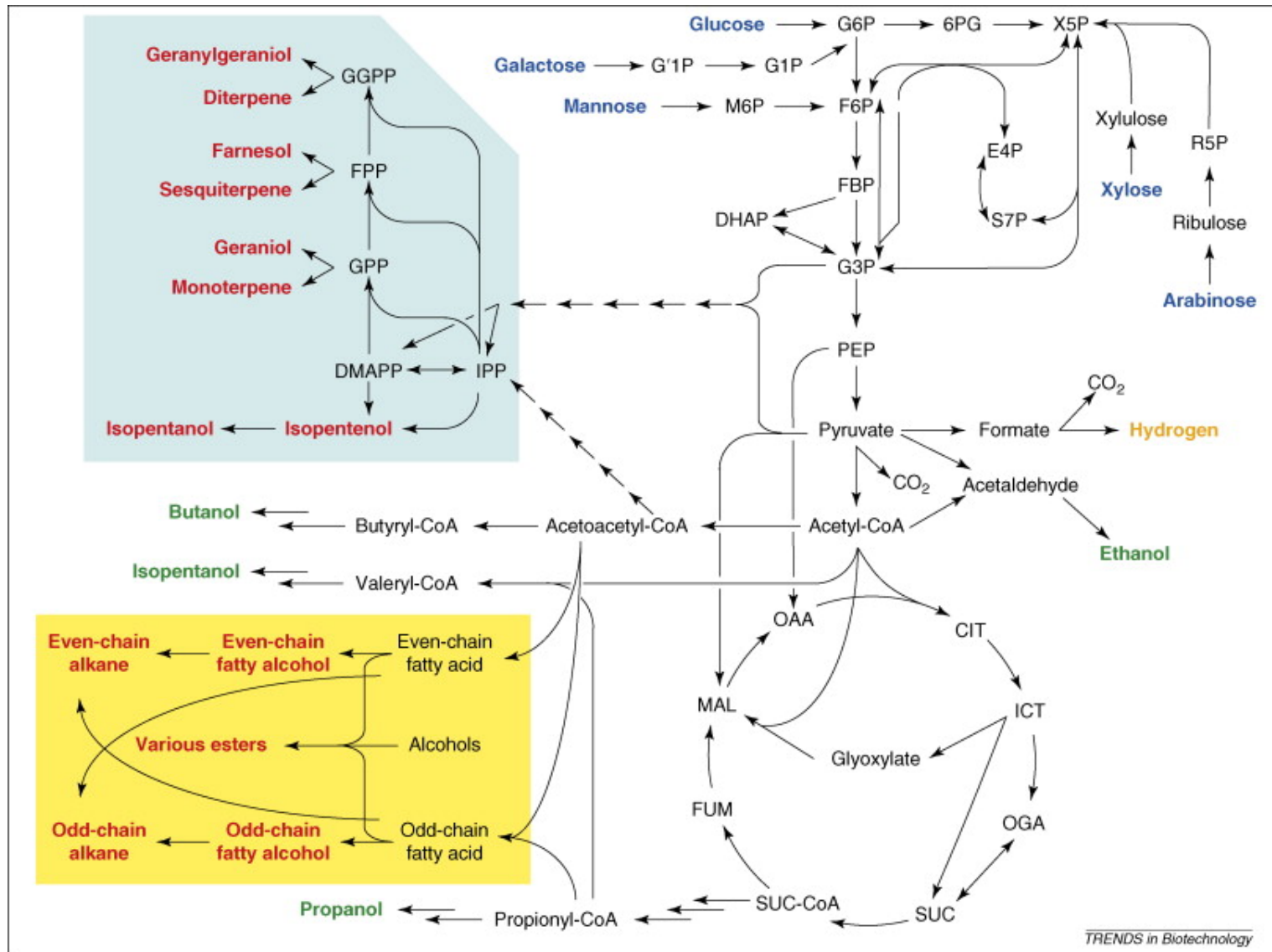


Accessory proteins stimulate activity of cellulases and chitinases

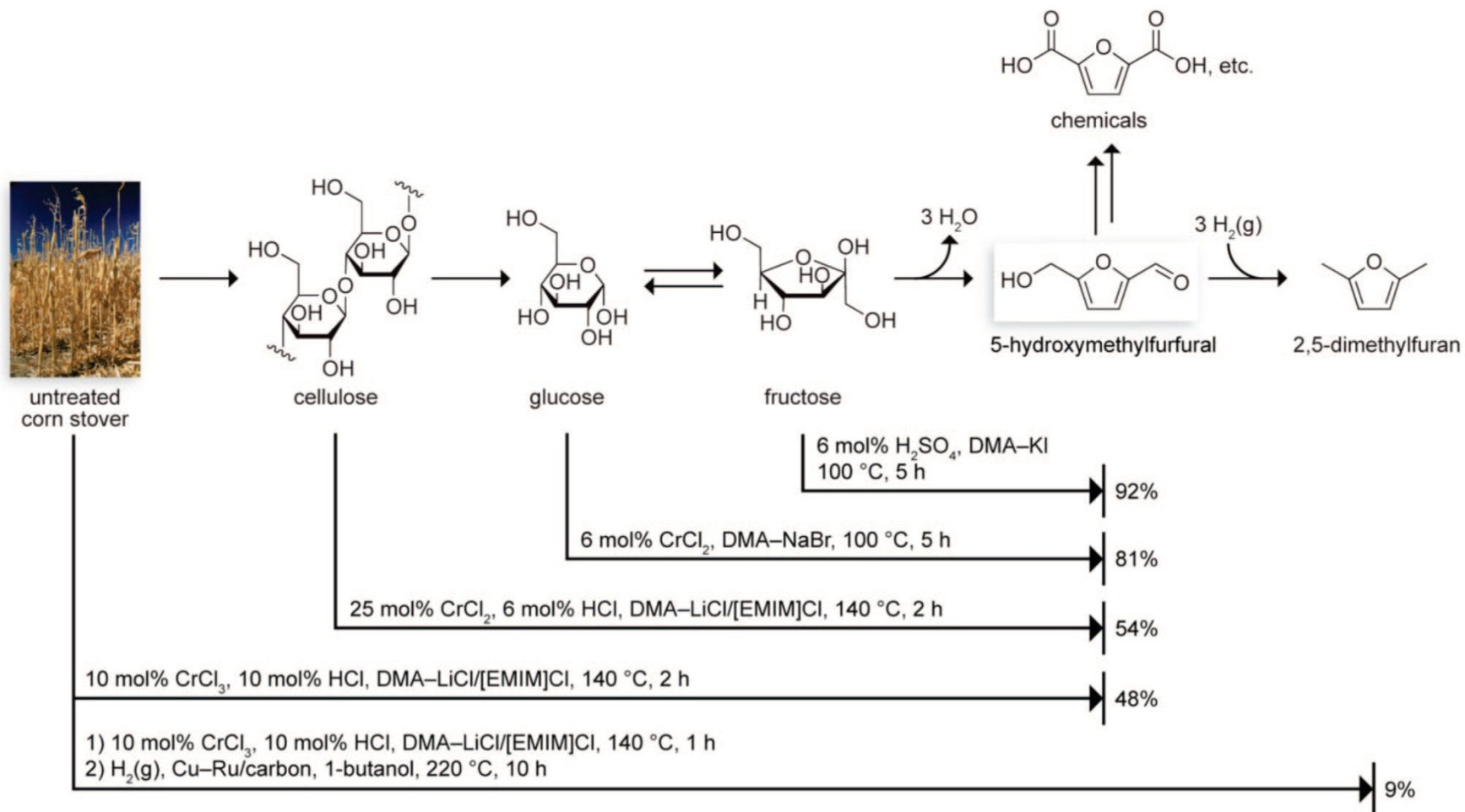


Eijsink et al, Trends Biotechnol 26,228

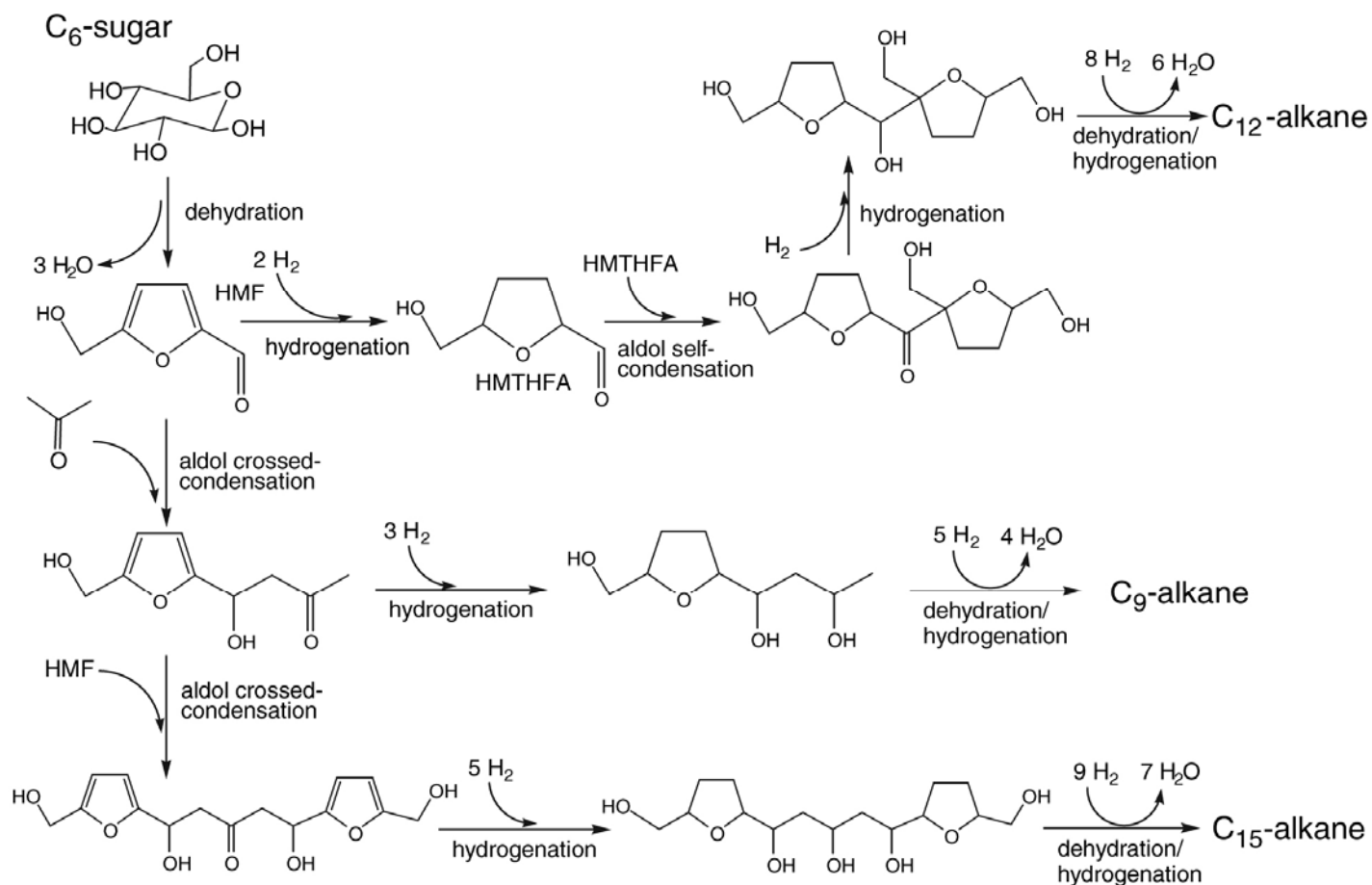
Routes to potential fuels



Cellulose to intermediates



Conversion of sugar to alkanes



Huber et al., (2005) Science 308,1446

Summary of priorities

- Develop energy crops and associated agronomic practices
- Identify or create more active catalysts for conversion of biomass to sugars and sugars to fuels
- Develop improved industrial microorganisms
- Develop new types of microorganisms that produce and secrete hydrophobic compounds
- Understand the social, economic, and environmental implications