

# Biomass 2010

# The Office of Basic Energy Sciences (BES)

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- DOE and BES
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF Office of Science

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#### **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**



BES Council on Chemical and Biochemical Sciences Workshop on the Efficiency of Photosynthesis vs Photovoltaics

> Robert Blankenship, Washington University (Co Chair) David Tiede, Argonne National Laboratory (Co-Chair)

> > May 23, 24, - 2009 Albuquerque, NM

Jim Barber, Imperial College, UK Tasio Meilis, UC Berkeley Gary Brudvig, Yale Univ. Tom Moore, Arizona St. Univ. Chris Moser, Univ. of Pennsylvania Dan Nocera, MIT Graham Fleming, UC Berkeley/LBNL Art Nozik, NREL Maria Ghirardi, NREL Don Ort, USDA-ARS Marilyn Gunner, City College of NY William Parson, Univ. of Washington Wolfgang Junge, Univ. Osnabruck, Germany Roger Prince, Exxon David Kramer, Washington State Univ. Richard Sayre, Danforth Plant Science Center



# What is the solar energy conversion efficiency of natural photosynthesis?\*



Don Ort, USDA-ARS



\*Blankenship, Tiede, et. al., *Science*, submitted.

#### **BESAC & BES Strategic Planning Activities**

#### Science for Discovery



#### Science for National Needs



#### National Scientific User Facilities, the 21<sup>st</sup> century tools of science



http://www.sc.doe.gov/bes/reports/list.html

#### The 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry Work Used all Four BES Light Sources Pls were supported by DOE/SC and NIH National Center for Research Resources

- Ribosome translates the genetic instructions encoded by DNA into chains of amino acids that make up proteins. The ribosome is composed of two subunits: 30S, which reads the code; and 50S, which links up the amino acids.
- The structures of 30S and 50S have been crucial to understanding everything from how the ribosome achieves its amazing precision to how different antibiotics bind to the ribosome.
  - Ramakrishnan and Steitz used x-ray crystallography at the NSLS to gather structures of these two ribosome subunits: Ramakrishnan on 30S and Steitz on 50S.
  - Steitz, Ramakrishnan, and Yonath also performed studies at the APS. Most work was performed at the DOE beamline; Steitz and Yonath also used two other beamlines – GMCA-CAT and BIOCARS.
  - > Steitz also performed work at the ALS.
  - > Yonath also did early work at SSRL related to developing the cryo-cooling of ribosome particles.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF Office of Science

Office of Science Program Briefing

#### Directing Matter and Energy: 2007 BESAC Report

#### **Five Grand Challenges**

How do we control materials properties at the level of electrons?

➢ How do we design and perfect atom- and energy-efficient synthesis of revolutionary new forms of matter with tailored properties?

How do remarkable properties of matter emerge from complex correlations of the atomic and electronic constituents and how can we control these properties?

How can we master energy and information on the nanoscale to create new technologies with capabilities rivaling those of living systems?

How do we characterize and control matter-especially very far away--from equilibrium?





## The Status of the SC/BES Energy Frontier Research Centers

46 EFRCs were launched in late FY 2009 using FY 2009 Appropriations and Recovery Act Funds



#### **Center for Lignocellulose Structure and Formation** Daniel Cosgrove (Penn State University)

Lignocellulose is the major structural material in plants and a vast source of renewable biomaterials and bioenergy. CLSF studies the physical structure of lignocellulose at the nano scale and the physicochemical rules by which plants create this most versatile of materials.



#### **RESEARCH PLAN AND DIRECTIONS**

With a unique mix of molecular biologists, chemists, physicists, engineers and modelers, CLSF will tackle key questions of lignocellulose structure and formation. This is a key step towards unlocking the energy-rich biomaterial for the next generation of sustainable biofuels and for creating new cellulosic biomaterials with diverse economic applications.

PENNSTATE



#### Catalysis Center for Energy Innovation (CCEI) Dion Vlachos (Univ. of Delaware)

Summary statement: The central aim of the CCEI is to develop innovative heterogeneous catalytic technologies for future biorefineries and to educate the workforce needed to lead to further, sustainable economic growth of the US.



BROOKHZ

#### **RESEARCH PLAN AND DIRECTIONS**

Biomass feedstocks vary considerably with source, and their transformation entails complex, multiscale reactions and processes. The CCEI members develop novel catalytic materials and processes, based on a fundamental understanding of the underlying chemistry, to set the foundations for the operation of modern biorefineries for carbon free production of chemicals and fuels.



\$75 million will support the fourth year of operations of the three BRCs

**Joint BioEnergy Institute (JBEI)**—research on model crops (*Arabidopsis* and rice) that can be transferred to bioenergy crops; lignin modification; synthetic biology approaches to fuels

Advanced biomass pretreatment using room temperature ionic liquids to remove lignin from plant cell walls improved biomass breakdown 5x.

New cellulase enzyme more stable and active in ionic liquids at elevated temperatures and low pH.

**Great Lakes Bioenergy Research Center (GLBRC)**—research on model plants and potential bioenergy plants; microbial biorefineries; sustainability of biofuel production *Improved screening of hydrolytic enzymes using gene expression approach coupled with enzyme screening and computational approaches – 100x more efficient than conventional methods* 

**BioEnergy Science Center (BESC)**—research to overcome "recalcitrance" (resistance of plant fiber, or lignocellulose, to break down into sugars); gene discovery for recalcitrance; consolidated bioprocessing

■New high throughput screening of chemical, structural, and genetic features of biomass – >100x faster than conventional methods.

New imaging technologies to view cell wall at multiple scales to analyze recalcitrance



## Modalities of BES Research

	Investigators and their Institutions	Diversity of Disciplines Per Award	Period of Award and Management	Annual Average Award Amount
CORE	Single or small-groups. Led by Universities or National Laboratories.	Few	Three–year renewable awards. Managed at the Division level.	~\$150-300 k
EFRC	Self-assembled group of ~6-12. Led by Universities, National Laboratories , Non- profits Organizations or Industry.	Several	Five years with 5-year renewal possible. Managed at the BES level.	~\$3-4M
HUB	Large set of investigators. May be led by Universities, National Laboratories , Non- profits Organizations or Industry.	Many; possibly, including areas such as energy policy, economics, and market analysis.	Five years with 5-year renewal possible; the "bar" is significantly higher for further renewals. Managed by DOE SC with broad DOE participation. A Board of Advisors consisting of senior leadership will coordinate across DOE.	~\$25 million per year for R&D



## Fuels from Sunlight: A Hub Approach

# Fuels from Sunlight: Nature's Way

#### Basic Research Needs for Solar Energy Utilization

We've wanted to copy Nature for a long time! Report of the Basic Energy Sciences Workshop on Solar Energy Utilization April 18-21, 2005

#### Natural Photosynthesis: Focus on the Thylakoid Membrane

Matrix for reaction centers I & II, the electron transfer chain, and catalytic redox sites





#### **Artificial Photosynthesis: Working Definition**

The "Z" scheme of photosynthesis is depicted in overlay on the structure





- Photon capture and energy transfer - fs

- Charge separation and electron transport – ps-ns

- Catalysis and fuel formation –  $\mu$ s-ms

### Fuels from Sunlight: Critical Issues in Research



Photon absorption and harvesting

How do we control light harvesting to utilize all of the photons?

-Need to know how to design and control exciton transfer in molecular systems

-Need red absorbers to harvest the bulk of the solar spectrum

ps-ns

# Charge separation and transport

How do we avoid recombination of photogenerated charge carriers?

-Need to overcome geminate recombination in organic systems

-Need to design transport to reduce nongeminate recombination in all systems



#### **Photocatalysis**

How do we produce fuels with the energy provided by visible light absorption?

-Need hetero/homo geneous catalytic systems for water splitting

-Need to couple light absorption to catalytic processes for C-C bond formation



### **Artificial Photosynthesis**



#### **Prospects for Solar Fuels Production**





Landscape for Solar Fuels Production: From Basic Research to Market





# Thank you!

# BES Website http://www.er.doe.gov/bes/BES.html

