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(54) Title: PRETREATED DENSIFIED BIOMASS PRODUCTS AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING SAME

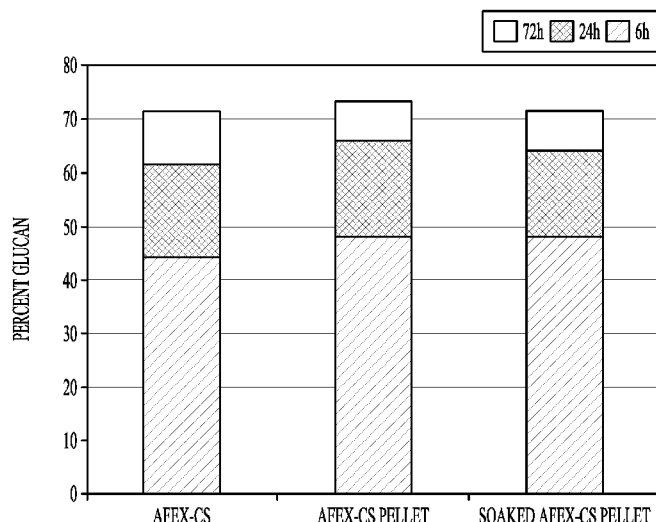


FIG. 4

(57) Abstract: A product comprising at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers is provided, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface. Methods for using and making the product are also described.

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PRETREATED DENSIFIED BIOMASS PRODUCTS  
AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING SAME

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This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119 (e) of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 61/236,403 filed on August 24, 2009, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

10

**Background**

Primary biofuels produced today are based on corn and other grains, transesterified biodiesel from oilseed crops, such as soybeans and animal fats. Ethanol production from grains is currently the mainstay of the ethanol industry. Increasingly, however, there is a demand for cellulosic based biofuels. The inventors recognize the need for economically providing pretreated densified biomass products for use in a variety of applications.

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**Summary**

In one embodiment, a product comprising at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers is provided, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface. In one embodiment, the novel product contains trace amounts of ammonia. In one embodiment, the product comprises one or more densified biomass particulates, each particulate having no added binder and an amount of lignin-coated plant biomass fiber sufficient to form a densified biomass particulate which has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass.

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In one embodiment, the at least one densified biomass particulate having no added binder has an increased resistance to deformation, an increased hardness, an increased resistance to degradation, an improved shelf life, or a combination thereof, as compared with a binder-containing densified biomass

particulate. In one embodiment, the novel product is more able to resist stress and is likely less brittle as compared to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate.

5 In one embodiment, the novel product is harder, such as at least 21% harder, with at least 20% less variability in hardness than a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass.

The novel products described herein can be any suitable shape and size, including, for example, substantially rectangular or substantially cylindrical.

10 The novel products described herein can be any suitable shape and size, including, for example, substantially rectangular or substantially cylindrical.

In one embodiment, each of the plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers is coated completely with lignin. In one embodiment, at least some of the plurality of lignin-coated biomass fibers are also coated with hemicellulose. In one embodiment, most of the plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers are also coated with hemicellulose. In one embodiment, substantially all of the plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers are also coated with hemicellulose, such that the hemicelluloses and lignin appear to come to the surface in a “package” rather than as separate components.

20 Any suitable plant biomass may be used to produce the novel products described herein, including, but not limited to, corn stover, switchgrass, pine and/or prairie cord grass.

In one embodiment, the novel product has an improved shelf life, increased resistance to degradation, increased flowability, and greater bulk density as compared to the binder-containing densified biomass particulate.

25 In one embodiment, a packaged product comprising a container; and a quantity of densified biomass particulates having no added binder located within the container is provided, wherein the quantity of densified biomass particulates has a bulk density at greater than a bulk density of an identical quantity of binder-containing densified biomass particulates. The container may be a rigid container or a flexible bag.

30 In one embodiment, an integrated process comprising subjecting a quantity of biomass fibers to an ammonia treatment wherein at least a portion of lignin contained within each fiber is moved to an outer surface of each fiber to produce a quantity of tacky biomass fibers; and densifying the quantity of tacky

biomass fibers to produce one or more densified biomass particulates is provided, wherein the quantity of tacky biomass fibers is densified without adding binder. In one embodiment the ammonia treatment causes at least a portion of hemicellulose contained within each fiber to move to the outer surface of each fiber. In one embodiment, the ammonia treatment is an ammonia fiber expansion (AFEX) treatment, such as a condensed AFEX treatment.

In one embodiment, a fuel comprising at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers is provided, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface. Such a fuel may be useful in biomass-burning stoves or boilers.

In one embodiment, an animal feed comprising at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers is provided, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface, wherein the animal feed has improved digestibility as compared with animal feed containing binder-containing densified biomass particulates.

In one embodiment, a solid material comprising at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers is provided, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface, wherein the solid material is useful in construction, such as in fiberboard or extruded fibrous building materials.

The resulting pellets are useful in a variety of applications, including, but not limited to, animal feed, chemical conversion, biochemical applications, electricity generating applications (e.g., for burning in a boiler, biomass-burning stove, and the like), and as a component in solid materials, such as fiberboards and extruded fibrous building materials.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

FIG. 1 comprises an image showing AFEX pretreated corn stover (AFEX-CS), AFEX pretreated switchgrass (AFEX-SG), AFEX-CS pellets and  
5 AFEX-SG pellets in embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 2 comprises an image of a binder-containing non-AFEX-CS pellet and an AFEX-CS pellet in an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 3A-3E are images taken at various times of three biomass samples, including AFEX-CS, AFEX-CS pellets, and soaked AFEX-CS pellets in  
10 embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a graph show % glucan conversion versus biomass at 6 hr, 24 hr and 72 hr for the biomass samples shown in FIGS. 3C-3E in embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a graph show % xylan conversion versus biomass at 6 hr, 24 hr  
15 and 72 hr for the biomass samples shown in FIGS. 3C-3E in embodiments of the present invention.

### **Detailed Description**

In the following detailed description of embodiments of the invention,  
20 embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice them, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that chemical and procedural changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present subject matter. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of  
25 embodiments of the present invention is defined only by the appended claims.

The Detailed Description that follows begins with a definition section followed by a brief overview of cellulosic biomass, a description of the embodiments, an example section and a brief conclusion.

#### **Definitions**

  
30

The term “**biofuel**” or “**biomass**” as used herein, refers in general to organic matter harvested or collected as a source of energy. Biofuels are originally derived from the photosynthesis process and can therefore be considered a solar energy source. A biofuel is a renewable solid, liquid or

gaseous fuel derived from relatively “recently” dead biological material, i.e., “biomass,” as distinguished from fossil fuels, which are derived from long dead biological material and are not renewable. There are generally considered to be three types of biofuels, namely, agricultural biofuels (defined below), municipal waste biofuels (residential and light commercial garbage or refuse, with most of the recyclable materials such as glass and metal removed) and forestry biofuels (e.g., trees, waste or byproduct streams from wood products, wood fiber, pulp and paper industries). Biomass can further be in the form of solid biomass, liquid biomass or gaseous biomass.

10           The term “**agricultural biofuel**”, as used herein, refers to a biofuel derived from agricultural crops, crop residues, grain processing facility wastes (e.g., wheat/oat hulls, corn/bean fines, out-of-specification materials, etc.), livestock production facility waste (e.g., manure, carcasses, etc.), livestock processing facility waste (e.g., undesirable parts, cleansing streams, contaminated materials, etc.), food processing facility waste (e.g., separated waste streams such as grease, fat, stems, shells, intermediate process residue, rinse/cleansing streams, etc.), value-added agricultural facility byproducts (e.g., distiller's wet grain (DWG) and syrup from ethanol production facilities, etc.), and the like. Examples of livestock industries include, but are not limited to, 20 beef, pork, turkey, chicken, egg and dairy facilities. Examples of agricultural crops include, but are not limited to, any type of non-woody plant (e.g., cotton), grains such as corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, and the like, herbs (e.g., peanuts), short rotation herbaceous crops such as switchgrass, alfalfa, and so forth.

25           The term “**plant biomass**” or “**ligno-cellulosic biomass**” as used herein is intended to refer to virtually any plant-derived organic matter (woody or non-woody) available for energy on a sustainable basis. Plant biomass can include, but is not limited to, agricultural crop wastes and residues such as corn stover, wheat straw, rice straw, sugar cane bagasse and the like. Plant biomass further includes, but is not limited to, woody energy crops, wood wastes and residues 30 such as trees, including fruit trees, such as fruit-bearing trees, (e.g., apple trees, orange trees, and the like), softwood forest thinnings, barky wastes, sawdust, paper and pulp industry waste streams, wood fiber, and the like. Additionally grass crops, such as various prairie grasses, including prairie cord grass,

switchgrass, big bluestem, little bluestem, side oats grama, and the like, have potential to be produced large-scale as additional plant biomass sources. For urban areas, potential plant biomass feedstock includes yard waste (e.g., grass clippings, leaves, tree clippings, brush, etc.) and vegetable processing waste.

- 5 Plant biomass is known to be the most prevalent form of carbohydrate available in nature and corn stover is currently the largest source of readily available plant biomass in the United States.

The term "**pretreatment step**" as used herein, refers to any step intended to alter native biomass so it can be more efficiently and economically converted to reactive intermediate chemical compounds such as sugars, organic acids, etc., which can then be further processed to a variety of value added products such as ethanol. Pretreatment methods can utilize acids of varying concentrations (including sulfuric acids, hydrochloric acids, organic acids, etc.) and/or other components such as ammonia, ammonium, lime, and the like.

10 Pretreatment methods can additionally or alternatively utilize hydrothermal treatments including water, heat, steam or pressurized steam. Pretreatment can occur or be deployed in various types of containers, reactors, pipes, flow through cells and the like. Many pretreatment methods will cause hydrolysis of hemicellulose to pentose sugars.

20 The term "**bulk density**" as used herein, refers to the mass or dry weight of a quantity of particles or particulates (granules and other "divided" solids) divided by the total volume they occupy (mass/volume). Therefore, bulk density is not an intrinsic property of the particles, as it is changeable when the particles are subjected to movement from an external source. The volume measurement is a combination of the particle volume (which includes the internal pore volume of a particle) and the intra-particle void volume. Bulk density = intrinsic density (of each particle) x (1 – voids fraction). For a given intrinsic particle density, therefore, the bulk density depends only on the void fraction, which is variable.

25 The term "**moisture content**" as used herein, refers to percent moisture of biomass. The moisture content is calculated as grams of water per gram of wet biomass (biomass dry matter plus water) times 100%.

The term "**Ammonia Fiber Explosion**" or "**Ammonia Fiber Expansion**" (hereinafter "**AFEX**") pretreatment" as used herein, refers to a process for pretreating biomass with ammonia to solubilize lignin and redeposit

it from in between plant cell walls to the surface of the biomass. An AFEX pretreatment disrupts the lignocellulosic matrix, thus modifying the structure of lignin, partially hydrolyzing hemicellulose, and increasing the accessibility of cellulose and the remaining hemicellulose to subsequent enzymatic degradation.

5 Lignin is a primary impediment to enzymatic hydrolysis of native biomass, and removal or transformation of lignin is a suspected mechanism of several of the leading pretreatment technologies, including AFEX. However in contrast to many other pretreatments, the lower temperatures and non-acidic conditions of the AFEX process reduces the conversion of lignin and sugars into lower

10 molecular weight aromatics, furfural, hydroxymethyl furfural, and organic acids that could negatively affect microbial activity. The AFEX process further expands and swells cellulose fibers and further breaks up amorphous hemicellulose in lignocellulosic biomass. These structural changes open up the plant cell wall structure enabling more efficient and complete conversion of

15 lignocellulosic biomass to value-added products while preserving the nutrient value and composition of the material.

The term “**condensed AFEX pretreatment**” as used herein, refers to an AFEX pretreatment as defined herein, which uses gaseous ammonia rather than liquid ammonia. By allowing hot ammonia gas to condense directly on cooler

20 biomass, the biomass heats up quickly and the ammonia and biomass come into intimate contact.

The term “**added binder**” as used herein, refers to natural or synthetic substances or energy forms added or applied to loose biomass to improve stability and quality of a biomass particulate, comprised of a plurality of loose

25 biomass fibers compressed to form a single particulate product, such as a pellet. Examples of common added binders include, but are not limited to, heat, steam, water, air, corn starch, lignin compounds, lignite, coffee grounds, sap, pitch, polymers, salts, acids, bases, molasses, organic compounds, urea, and tar. Specialty additives are also used to improve binding and other pellet properties

30 such as color, taste, pH stability, and water resistance. A binder may be added to the biomass at any time before, during or after a pelleting process. The amount of added binder may vary depending on the substrate being densified. Typically, the amount of added binder is about one to ten pounds per ton of loose biomass. Added binder in the form of added energy is typically in the form of convective

or conducted heat in the range of 90 to 160 °C, although radiated heat may also be used for the same purpose. The heat can be added outright or can be a result of the heat of friction developed in the pelleting equipment during operation.

The term “**particulate**” as defined herein refers to solid biomass  
5 dividable into separate pieces, which can range from small microscopic particles (larger than powders) up to large objects, such as bricks, or larger, such as hay bales or larger, with any suitable mass. The specific geometry and mass will depend on a variety of factors including the type of biomass used, the amount of compression used to create the particulate, the desired length of the particulate,  
10 and the particular end use.

The term “**flowability**” as used herein refers to the ability of particulates to flow out of a container using only the force of gravity. A product having increased flowability, therefore, would flow out of the container at a faster rate as compared to a product having lower flowability.

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#### *Biomass Conversion to Alcohol*

Nearly all forms of ligno-cellulosic biomass, i.e., plant biomass, such as monocots, comprise three primary chemical fractions: hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin. Hemicellulose is a polymer of short, highly-branched chains of  
20 mostly five-carbon pentose sugars (xylose and arabinose), and to a lesser extent six-carbon hexose sugars (galactose, glucose and mannose). Dicots, on the other hand, have a high content of pectate and/or pectin, which is a polymer of alpha-linked glucuronic acid. Pectate may be “decorated” with mannose or rhamnose sugars, also). These sugars are highly substituted with acetic acid.

25 Because of its branched structure, hemicellulose is amorphous and relatively easy to hydrolyze (breakdown or cleave) to its individual constituent sugars by enzyme or dilute acid treatment. Cellulose is a linear polymer of glucose sugars, much like starch, which is the primary substrate of corn grain in dry grain and wet mill ethanol plants. However, unlike starch, the glucose  
30 sugars of cellulose are strung together by  $\beta$ -glycosidic linkages which allow cellulose to form closely-associated linear chains. Because of the high degree of hydrogen bonding that can occur between cellulose chains, cellulose forms a rigid crystalline structure that is highly stable and much more resistant to hydrolysis by chemical or enzymatic attack than starch or hemicellulose

polymers. Lignin, which is a polymer of phenolic molecules, provides structural integrity to plants, and remains as residual material after the sugars in plant biomass have been fermented to ethanol. Lignin is a by-product of alcohol production and is considered a premium quality solid fuel because of its zero sulfur content and heating value, which is near that of sub-bituminous coal.

5 Typical ranges of hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin concentrations in plants are shown in:

[http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/feedstock\\_databases.html](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/feedstock_databases.html). Typically, cellulose makes up 30 to 50% of residues from agricultural, municipal, and forestry sources. While cellulose is more difficult to convert to ethanol than hemicellulose, it is the sugar polymers of hemicellulose which can be more readily hydrolyzed to their individual component sugars for subsequent fermentation to ethanol. Although hemicellulose sugars represent the “low-hanging” fruit for conversion to ethanol, the substantially higher content of cellulose represents the greater potential for maximizing alcohol yields, such as ethanol, on a per ton basis of plant biomass.

As noted above, the hemicellulose fraction of biomass contains hexose and pentose sugars, while the cellulose fraction contains glucose. In current AFEX pretreatment operations, only limited hemicellulose conversions are obtained. It is further known that of the sugars extracted, about 30 to 35% is xylose and about 35 to 40% is glucose (most all of which is currently converted only in post-pretreatment steps). Overall conversions, as well as over-all ethanol yields, will vary depending on several factors such as biomass type, pretreatment type, and so forth.

25 Conventional methods used to convert biomass to alcohol include processes employing a concentrated acid hydrolysis pretreatment, a two-stage acid hydrolysis pretreatment as well as processes employing any known conventional pretreatment, such as hydrothermal or chemical pretreatments, followed by an enzymatic hydrolysis (i.e., enzyme-catalyzed hydrolysis) or simultaneous enzymatic hydrolysis and saccharification. Such pretreatment methods can include, but are not limited to, dilute acid hydrolysis, high pressure hot water-based methods, i.e., hydrothermal treatments such as steam explosion and aqueous hot water extraction, reactor systems (e.g., batch, continuous flow,

counter-flow, flow-through, and the like), AFEX, ammonia recycled percolation (ARP), lime treatment and a pH-based treatment.

Several of these methods generate nearly complete hydrolysis of the hemicellulose fraction to efficiently recover high yields of the soluble pentose  
5 sugars. This also facilitates the physical removal of the surrounding hemicellulose and lignin, thus exposing the cellulose to later processing. However, most, if not all, pretreatment approaches do not significantly hydrolyze the cellulose fraction of biomass.

## 10 Description of the Embodiments

### Pretreatment Methods

In one embodiment, an ammonia fiber expansion (explosion) method (AFEX) pretreatment is used as defined herein. See also, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,106,888 ('888), 7,187,176 ('176), 5,037,663 ('663), and 4,600,590  
15 ('590), each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, biomass is heated to a temperature of from about 60 °C to about 100 °C in the presence of concentrated ammonia. See, for example, Dale, B.E. et al., 2004, Pretreatment of corn stover using ammonia fiber expansion (AFEX), *Applied Biochem, Biotechnol.* 115: 951-963, which is  
20 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. A rapid pressure drop then causes a physical disruption of the biomass structure, exposing cellulose and hemicellulose fibers, without the extreme sugar degradation common to many pretreatments.

Nearly all of the ammonia can be recovered and reused while the  
25 remaining ammonia serves as nitrogen source for microbes in fermentation. In one embodiment, about one (1) to two (2) wt% of ammonia remains on the pretreated biomass.

Additionally, since there is no wash stream in the process, dry matter recovery following an AFEX treatment is essentially quantitative. This is  
30 because AFEX is basically a dry to dry process.

AFEX treated biomass is also stable for longer periods (e.g., up to at least a year) than non-AFEX treated biomass and can be fed at very high solids loadings (such as at least about 40%) in enzymatic hydrolysis or fermentation

process as compared with dilute acid or other aqueous pretreatments that cannot easily exceed 20% solids.

Cellulose and hemicellulose are also well-preserved in an AFEX process, showing little degradation. As such, there is no need for neutralization prior to enzymatic hydrolysis of AFEX treated biomass. Enzymatic hydrolysis of AFEX-treated biomass also produces clean sugar streams for subsequent fermentation.

Degradation products from AFEX treated biomass have also been identified and quantified. One such study compared AFEX and acid-pretreated corn stover using LC-MS/GC-MS techniques. In acid-pretreated feedstock, over 40 major compounds were detected, including organic acids, furans, aromatic compounds, phenolics, amides and oligosaccharides. AFEX pretreatment performed under mild alkaline condition produced very little acetic acid, HMF, and furfural. See, Dale, B.E. et al., 2004, *supra*, and Dale, B.E. et al., 2005b, Pretreatment of Switchgrass Using Ammonia Fiber Expansion (AFEX), *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology*. Vol. 121–124. pp. 1133 – 1142. See also Dale, B.E. et al., 2005a, Optimization of the Ammonia Fiber Explosion (AFEX) Treatment Parameters for Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Corn Stover, *Bioresource Technology*. Vol. 96, pp. 2014–2018.

In one embodiment, a modified AFEX pretreatment process is used as described in Example 1. In this method, gaseous ammonia is used, which condenses on the biomass itself.

In one embodiment, AFEX pretreatment conditions are optimized for a particular biomass type. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, ammonia loading, moisture content of biomass, temperature, and residence time. In one embodiment, corn stover is subject to an AFEX pretreatment at a temperature of about 90 °C, ammonia: dry corn stover mass ratio of 1:1, moisture content of corn stover of 60% (dry weight basis, (dwb)), and residence time (holding at target temperature), of five (5) min. In one embodiment, switchgrass is subjected to an AFEX pretreatment at a temperature of about 100 °C, ammonia loading of 1:1 kg of ammonia: kg of dry matter, and 80% moisture content (dwb) at five (5) min residence time.

Hydrolysis results of AFEX-treated and untreated samples show 93% vs. 16% glucan conversion, respectively. The ethanol yield of optimized AFEX-treated switchgrass was measured to be about 0.2 g ethanol/g dry biomass, which

is 2.5 times more than that of the untreated sample. See Dale, B.E. et al., 2005b, supra.

In one embodiment, approximately 98% of the theoretical glucose yield is obtained during enzymatic hydrolysis of an AFEX treated corn stover using 60  
5 filter paper units (FPU) of cellulase enzyme/g of glucan (equal to 22 FPU/g of dry corn stover).

Ethanol yield has been shown to increase by up to 2.2 times over that of an untreated sample. In one embodiment, lower enzyme loadings of 15 and 7.5 FPU/g of glucan do not significantly affect the glucose yield, as compared with  
10 60 FPU. In this embodiment, differences between effects at different enzyme levels decreased as the treatment temperature increased. See, for example, Dale, B.E. et al., 2004, supra; and Dale, B.E. et al., 2004, supra.

Optimal AFEX pretreatment conditions for hydrolysis and fermentation of switchgrass and corn stover are also discussed in Dale, B.E. et al., 2004, supra; Dale, B.E. et al, 2005b, supra; and Dale, B.E. et al., 2005b, supra.  
15

In one embodiment, a modified AFEX treatment with significantly reduced ammonia loadings and lower required concentrations of ammonia is used. See Elizabeth (Newton) Sendich, et al., Recent process improvements for the ammonia fiber expansion (AFEX) process and resulting reductions in  
20 minimum ethanol selling price, 2008, Bioresource Technology 99: 8429-8435 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2008/000873 to Dale, B.E.

In one embodiment, steam is used as a pretreatment instead of or in addition to an AFEX treatment. However, steam tends to reduce availability of sugars, thus reducing the overall quality of animal feed. Regardless, steam  
25 remains a viable optional embodiment for pretreatment. When biomass is being pelletized, the pellets themselves typically become hot. Additionally, water is oftentimes added to bring the biomass up to a desired moisture content, such as between about 10 and 20%, such as about 12 and 18%, such as around 15%  $\pm$  1%. As such, steam typically develops prior to and during an AFEX  
30 pretreatment anyway. Addition of additional steam may allow water to be distributed evenly through the pellet. When the pelletization process is complete, steam will evaporate off and leave a pellet that is sufficient dry, i.e., typically about five (5) to 20% moisture, although the invention is not so limited.

Although a non-volatile base, such as sodium hydroxide, may also be used to move the lignin to the surface, the sodium hydroxide which remains after evaporation may negatively impact further application of the treated material, such as for animal feed and other applications.

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#### Densification Process

Due to temperatures reaching the glass transition temperature of the oligomers within the fiber (e.g., lignin, hemicelluloses), pretreatments, such as AFEX (and/or steam) also transfers these oligomers (primarily lignin), and in some embodiments, an amount of hemicellulose, to the surface. Once on the surface, the lignin and hemicellulose are tacky. Surprisingly, these oligomers (lignin or lignin and hemicellulose) contain sufficient tackiness to provide properties at least comparable to an added binder (as the term is defined herein). As such, the inventors have discovered there is no need to cure the pretreated biomass (e.g., with heat) prior to forming them into pellets. Additionally surprising and unexpected is the discovery that there is no need to add binder in any form to produce pellets having properties at least as good as, if not better than, conventional pellets containing binder. The ability to omit the step of adding curing and/or adding binding further provides significant costs savings during production, leading to a product which is not only environmentally green but highly economical and transportable, including transportation by conventional means.

In one embodiment, the densification device utilizes a gear mesh system to compress biomass through a tapering channel between adjacent gear teeth. This densification device operates at temperatures less than 60 °C. (See Example 2). In one embodiment energy consumption is minimized and physical and downstream processing characteristics are optimized.

In one embodiment, an alternative pelleting device is used to form more conventional cylindrically-shaped pellets (See Example 4).

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#### Novel Integrated Pretreatment and Densification Process

In one embodiment, an integrated biomass pretreatment and densification process is provided. In a particular embodiment, an ammonia fiber expansion (AFEX) treatment is used in conjunction with a compaction process to produce

densified biomass particulates (hereinafter called “pellets”), in a process requiring no added binder.

In one embodiment, the pellets have an inherent density of at least ten (10) times that of baled biomass (which itself is about 192.2 to about 240.28 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (about 12 to about 15 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)). Use of an integrated process as described herein eliminates the need for further pretreatment at the processing plant and further minimizes the distance that low density feedstock bales need to be transported.

In one embodiment, densified pellets are transported to centralized processing facilities using existing transportation and handling infrastructure used for grains.

In one embodiment, AFEX conditions are optimized according to the type of biomass being processed to enhance binding properties and increase hydrolysis efficiency following densification and storage.

It is further expected that downstream processing characteristics will be at least as good or better than non-densified biomass in terms of hydrolysis, fermentation rates, yields, and so forth.

#### Novel Properties of Densified Biomass

In one embodiment, AFEX- biomass pellets having no added binder are provided. In contrast to conventional binder-containing pellets, the novel AFEX pellets described herein have a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface, likely due to the presence of lignin and, in some embodiments, hemicellulose, on the outer surface of the pellet, which essentially serve as a type of coating. As such, AFEX pellets are not susceptible to flaking (loss of mass) as with a conventional pellet which has no coating and contains removable flakes on its outer surface. In contrast to conventional pellets containing certain binders, such as water, which are dull in appearance, the novel AFEX biomass pellets have a shiny appearance. In some embodiments, the presence of lignin and/or hemicellulose is not restricted to the surface only, but also is found deeper inside the microscopic pores of the biomass particle. Therefore, the AFEX pellet may have added benefits, such as more efficient burning/co-firing with lignite coal than a conventional pellet whose added binder is chemically restricted to the surface of the biomass particle only.

The AFEX pellets further are less bendable and therefore tend to be straighter than conventional pellets. Surprisingly, the novel AFEX pellets have a harder “feel” to them (and are likely less brittle) as compared with the softer feel of a conventional pellet. Hardness tests (Example 4) reveal that the AFEX pellet is stronger initially before suddenly breaking. In contrast, a conventional pellet, such as a non-AFEX pellet, while maintaining strength for a longer time, is essentially more “squeezeable” or “squishier” than the novel AFEX pellet (more comparable to softness of a “cigar”). In one embodiment, an AFEX-CS pellet is at least 21% harder and demonstrates at least 20% less variability in hardness. In one embodiment, the novel AFEX pellets exhibit less deformation than conventional pellets (See, for example, Table 7). It is likely that AFEX pellets made from other types of biomass will demonstrate similar or better results.

Lignin is generally darker than other components in plant material, so the resulting material is noticeably darker in appearance than a material not substantially surrounded by lignin.

In one embodiment, the AFEX-CS pellets have a specific gravity of up to 1.16 as compared with a non-AFEX pellet with a specific gravity of no more than 0.87, although the invention is not so limited. As the AFEX pellets appear to be less porous and further demonstrate superior hardness properties as compared with conventional pellets, AFEX pellets are likely to show improved short and long term storage properties including, flowability, compression strength, water solubility, absorption, and overall shelf life, with reduced susceptibility to degradation due to heat, bugs, and the like.

It is also expected that the AFEX pellets will have an improved flowability. Further testing, as noted in prophetic examples will quantify the amount of improvement.

#### *Applications for APEX Pellets*

The resulting pellets are useful in a variety of applications, including, but not limited to, animal feed, chemical conversion, biochemical applications, electricity generating applications (e.g., burning in a boiler), fuel for biomass-burning stoves, and as a component in solid materials, such as fiberboards and extruded fibrous building materials.

The ammonia pretreatment in the various AFEX processes described herein dissolves a certain amount of lignin and further brings a significant amount of lignin from the interior of a plant material to the outer surface or outer edges of the fiber. As a result, the material is more easily digested by animals.

5 In one embodiment, a combination of the novel AFEX pellets as described herein together with suitable additives and fillers as is known in the art produces a novel animal feed.

A blending of the novel AFEX pellets here with coal provides a novel feed material in power plants.

10

#### *Biomass Distribution and Bioeconomic Considerations*

The logistics of harvesting, handling, transporting, and storing low bulk density feedstocks is a significant challenge to the developing bioeconomy. Assuming a yield of 70 gal/ton, biomass baled at a density 120 kg/m<sup>3</sup> would  
15 require over ten times the volume of material for a given volume of ethanol compared with corn grain. This lower bulk density will not allow trucks to reach maximum weight capacity, further increasing the number of trucks required for feedstock supply. Biomass densification through an extrusion pelleting process has been demonstrated, but at a cost that limits the ability to lower net costs for  
20 feedstock delivery.

As the bioeconomy develops individual producers will need the flexibility to sell their biomass into the bioenergy market as economics warrant. For example, with use of regional biomass processing centers (RBPCs) (within a 5 to 10 mile area, for example), round bales may be transported using the  
25 existing infrastructure and equipment of the trucking industry. Because the RBPCs will be scaled appropriately, trucking distances for round bales will be minimized. Moreover, the presence of multiple, distributed RBPCs will minimize need for long term storage of round bales. Shorter term storage would use bale wraps and other current methods to minimize expense. With use of the  
30 novel integrated AFEX pretreatment/densification system described herein, densified pellets will then be more efficiently transported to centralized processing sites.

The invention will be further described by reference to the following examples, which are offered to further illustrate various embodiments of the

present invention. It should be understood, however, that many variations and modifications may be made while remaining within the scope of the present invention.

5

## EXAMPLE 1

Corn stover (CS) (everything remaining after grain is harvested, typically including stalks and leaves w/o cobs) from a hybrid corn plant (*Zea mays L.*) grown at the Michigan State University (MSU) Agronomy Center Field was harvested in October 2007, and stored at room temperature in individual five (5) kg bags which were housed in a 30-gal trash bin. Switchgrass (SG) from the “Alamo” lowland variety of seed, *Panicum virgatum L.* grown at the Thelen Field located on Farm Lane at MSU, was harvested in October, 2005, and stored in sealed Ziploc® brand plastic bags in a freezer at four (4) °C.

The CS and SG were each subjected to an AFEX treatment comparable to the methods described in U.S. Patent Nos. ‘888, ‘176, ‘663, and ‘590 noted above, but with certain modifications. Specifically, rather than applying condensed or liquid ammonia to the biomass and allowing the ammonia and biomass to react as in conventional AFEX treatment, gaseous ammonia was used instead. By allowing hot ammonia gas to condense directly on cooler biomass, the ammonia and biomass become well-mixed.

The condensation AFEX process was performed in the Biomass Conversion Research Laboratory at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Unless otherwise noted, standard laboratory equipment available in conventionally stocked laboratories was used. The AFEX procedure was performed in an approved ventilation hood with protective glass sash minimum face velocity of 75 feet/minute.

A Parr Instruments Model 4524 bench top reactor (hereinafter “4254 reactor”) was used for this testing. The reaction chamber was first placed into the heating mantle of the 4254 reactor. A J-type T-couple temperature probe was connected to a Parr Instruments Model 4843 Modular (heat) controller (hereinafter “4843 controller”) on one end and to the reaction chamber on the other end by placing the temperature probe against the internal wall of (about half-way down) the reaction chamber. The reaction chamber was then covered with a custom-fabricated circular stainless sheet metal piece having an

approximately 12.7 cm (about five (5) in) diameter relief cut out for the temperature probe. The controller was turned on to low (with a red heater switch) and a J- type temperature (blue) controller showed a room temperature reading of about  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

5           A (yellow) K-type thermocouple (red display) and (green) Omega brand CX105 pressure connector (having offices in Stamford, CT) (green display) from the controller were briefly connected to test the 4254 reactor cover probes. The red display showed a room temperature reading of about  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The green display showed a one (1) atm gauge pressure reading of -0.34 to about  
10 0.34 atm (about -5 to about 5 psig). The yellow and green connectors and 4254 reactor cover were then set aside and the blue preheat temperature was turned on to preheat the 4254 reactor to a target temperature of room temperature +20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The blue display was observed for about five (5) minutes to ensure that the blue temperature increased at a rate of about three (3)  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{minute}$ .

15           A Sartorius MA35 moisture analyzer (Goettingen, Germany) was used to determine the moisture content of each of the biomass samples. Initial moisture measurements for the samples were typically five (5) to ten (10) % total moisture wet basis (mwb). The dry weight equivalent of each sample added to the 4254 reactor was 150 g (dwb). An amount of biomass was then weighed out  
20 to result in 150 g of dry biomass (as given by the total moisture calculation). For example, for a biomass sample containing five (5) % total moisture (mwb), the following calculation would be made:  $x$  (g) of water in biomass =  $(0.05 * 150 \text{ g dry biomass})$ . Solving for “x” results in 7.9 g of water present in the biomass.

          A calculation was then made to determine the amount of deionized water  
25 to be added to each sample. For corn stover, the desired percentage of total water to dry biomass was 60%. For switchgrass, the desired value was 80%. These values were selected because they represent the optimal respective biomass moistures for maximum glucose and xylose yields from enzymatic hydrolysis after AFEX.

30           Therefore, for a corn stover sample with 7.9 g of water already present, but requiring 60% (dwb) moisture, the following calculation would be made:  $x$  (g) water to be added to biomass =  $(0.6 * 150 \text{ g dry biomass}) - 7.9 \text{ g water already in biomass}$ . Solving for “x” would result in 82.1 g of water to be added. The total weight of a 150 g (dwb) corn stover sample in this instance would be  $82.1 + g +$

7.9 g + 150 g = 240 g. Water was misted onto each biomass sample with a water bottle until the total weight (dry biomass (g) + water desired (g)) was achieved. The biomass was evenly coated with water by stirring the biomass.

An empty 500 ml ammonia cylinder having a 208 g maximum fill level  
5 (Parker 500 ml spun 316 Stainless steel pressure vessel (hereinafter "Parker cylinder") with high-pressure Swagelok® Series 83 two-way ball valves installed at both ends, made by Swagelok Co. (having offices in Chicago, IL) was weighed. Since eight (8) g was determined to be the approximate residual ammonia left in the cylinder after completion of this step, the total weight of the  
10 cylinder and ammonia required for AFEX treatment was determined by adding eight (8) g to the weight of the amount of ammonia needed.

The Parker cylinder was attached to an Airgas™ brand stock ammonia tank (with siphon tube) made by Airgas, Inc. (Radnor, PA), by opening the inlet valve on the ammonia tank, followed by opening the inlet valve on the Parker  
15 cylinder. The Parker cylinder was allowed to fill until it was cold and no more filling noise from the cylinder could be heard (elapsed time was about one (1) min). The exit valve on the ammonia tank was opened about 1/4 way. After a few trials, it was determined that it took about 20 seconds to add 158 g of ammonia to the Parker cylinder. Thereafter, all valves were closed, starting with  
20 the exit valve of the Parker cylinder and finally the exit valve on the ammonia tank. The Parker cylinder was weighed to make sure the total weight was equal to the expected weight. Some ammonia was released under the hood if the weight was too great. When it was not enough, the above step was repeated.

The Parker cylinder, now containing ammonia, was heated by first  
25 wrapping it in BH Thermal brand Briskheat (Columbus, OH) heat tape and plugging in the BH Thermal brand Briskheat (Columbus, OH) heat tape controller. Cylinder pressure started at 0-125 psig (depending on the temperature of the ammonia inside the cylinder, as it became cold during the filling step). The Parker cylinder was heated to 600 psig (40 bar), adjustable  
30 from 400 psig (27 bar) for "colder" reactions (80 °C) to 1000 psig (70 bar) for hot reactions (160 °C). The pressure increased slowly, but always at a rate less than 0.034 atm/sec (five (5) psig/sec).

The desired biomass was then added to the reaction chamber. The (black) temperature probe was removed from the reaction chamber and placed into the

slot on the side of the heater mantle that allowed the outside surface temperature of the reaction chamber to be measured. The (blue) display temperature was adjusted (using arrow keys) +20 degrees more than the original preheat to allow for the continued heating of the reaction chamber.

5           The cover of the reaction chamber was replaced and a funnel was added. The selected biomass sample was then poured down the funnel into the reaction chamber. Once added, the (yellow) temperature probe tip was completely covered with biomass and was observed to be about 2.54 cm (about one (1) in) from the ammonia input nozzle of the cover. The funnel was then removed, the  
10           cover returned on top of the 4254 reactor and brackets were tightened with bolts to seal it in place.

          The Parker cylinder was then attached to the reaction chamber. A Welch Model 8803 vacuum pump. (Niles, Illinois) was also attached to the reaction chamber. The vacuum valve on the 4524 reactor was opened and the vacuum  
15           was turned on to pump air from the 4254 reactor for one (1) minute. The vacuum valve was closed and the vacuum was turn off. The (yellow) temperature probe and (green) pressure connector was plugged into the 4843 controller. The valve on ammonia cylinder (only) leading towards reaction chamber was opened.

20           The AFEX reaction was started by opening the 4254 reactor valve connected to the Parker cylinder. When the pressure between the Parker ammonia cylinder and the reaction chamber was equalized, the valves between the ammonia cylinder and the reaction chamber were closed (i.e., after about one (1) min). The heat tape on the Parker cylinder was also turned off. The 4843  
25           reactor heater was left on a low setting at 20 °C above the original temperature used at pre-heat. After about one (1) minute the peak (red) display temperature and (green) pressure were recorded. When the (red) display temperature did not get >100C within 1 minute, it meant the feedstock is not touching the temperature probe. The temperature and pressure were recorded approximately  
30           every five (5) minutes thereafter.

          Starting approximately five (5) minutes before expansion step noted below, the vacuum was detached from the 4524 reaction chamber cover. The ammonia cylinder pipe was removed from the reaction chamber cover. The reaction chamber was rotated so that the 4524 pressure release valve was facing

toward the back of the fume ventilation hood. The ventilation hood sash was adjusted for maximum face velocity (75 feet/minute recommended). Expansion step: Ear protection was worn. The ammonia pressure in the 4524 was released by opening the pressure release valve quickly.

5           The reaction chamber cover was removed. The biomass was removed and placed in a tray and left under the ventilation hood to allow ammonia vapor to volatilize. The AFEX biomass was allowed to air-dry over-night. The Parker cylinder was weighed to determine residual grams of ammonia applied to the biomass and the weight was recorded. The remaining ammonia (approximately  
10   8 g) was released from the Parker cylinder inside of ventilation hood.

## EXAMPLE 2

### Starting Materials and Sample Preparation

Corn stover (CS) obtained from the same source as in Example 1 was  
15   used. Two samples, two (2) kg each, of each type of biomass were then subjected to the AFEX pretreatment according to the method described in Example 1. After pretreatment, samples were densified using a pelleting device (Federal Machine Co. d/b/a ComPAKco, LLC, Fargo, ND) to produce AFEX corn stover (AFEX-CS) pellets and AFEX switchgrass (AFEX-SG) pellets.

20           FIG. 1 shows an image of the four resulting products, which include seven (7) g of AFEX-CS 102, 12 g of AFEX-SG 104, a 22 g AFEX-CS 106 pellet and a 23 g AFEX-SG pellet 108). The AFEX-CS and AFEX SG pellets, 106 and 108, respectively, had a substantially rectangular shape. Both pellets 106 and 108 were about 2.54 cm (about one (1) in) wide, about 1.27 (0.5 in)  
25   depth and about 10.16 to about 12.7 cm (about four (4) to about five (5) in) in length. (Pellet length is dependent on the particular setting use on the ComPAKco machine).

This image illustrates that just seven (7) to 12 grams of unpelleted biomass, such as AFEX-CS 102 and AFEX-SG 104, occupies more space than a  
30   22 or 23 g pellet, such as AFEX-CS pellet 106 and AFEX-SG pellet 108. In this instance, the unpelleted biomass (102 and 104) occupies about 570 to about 980% more space than the pelleted biomass (106 and 108).

### Testing Performed

Several additional samples were prepared in the manner described above and subjected to preliminary physical tests such as Angle of Repose ( $^{\circ}$ ) according to the method described in Carr, R. L. Jr. 1965. Evaluating flow  
5 properties of solids. *Chemical Engineering* 72(3): 163-168.

Thermal Conductivity ( $W/m^{\circ}C$ ) was determined with a thermal properties meter (KD2, Decagon Devices, Pullman, WA) that utilized the line heat source probe technique described in Baghe-Khandan, M., S. Y Choi, and M.R. Okos. 1981, Improved line heat source thermal conductivity probe, *J. of*  
10 *Food Science* 46(5):1430-1432.

Water activity was measured using a calibrated water activity meter (AW Sprint TH 500, Novasina, Talstrasse, Switzerland).

Bulk density ( $kg/m^3$ ), true density ( $kg/m^3$ ) and porosity were determined using a multivolume pycnometer (Micromeritics model 1305, Norcross, GA) as  
15 described in Sahin, S. and S. G. Sumnu. 2006, Physical properties of foods, New York, NY: Springer Science Media, LLC.

Moisture Content (% db) was determined by ASAE standard method S352.1 using ISOTEMP laboratory scale (model no: 838F, Fisher Scientific, Pittsburg, PA) as described in *ASAE Standards*. 51<sup>st</sup> ed. 2004. S352.1: Moisture  
20 measurement -- Grain and seeds, St. Joseph, Mich.: ASABE.

Color properties ( $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ) were measured using a spectrophotometer (LabScan XE, Hunter Associates Laboratory, Reston, VA).

Roundness and sphericity were determined using an Olympus SZH10 stereo microscope with a DP digital camera, followed by image analysis of the  
25 particles by Image Pro Plus® software.

Water Solubility Index (%) and Water Absorption Index (-) were calculated using the method described in Anderson, R. A., H. F. Conway, V. F. Pfeifer, and E. L. Griffin. 1969, Gelatinization of corn grits by roll and extrusion cooking, *Cereal Science Today* 14 (1): 4.

30 Results are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Physical properties of AFEX-CS and SG vs. AFEX-CS and AFEX-SG Pellets\*

Biomass type	AoR (°)	TC (W/m <sup>2</sup> C)	aw (-)	BD (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Porosity (-)	TD (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	MC (% db)	Color			Round-ness (-)	Sphericity (-)	WAI (-)	WSI (%)
								L*	a*	b*				
AFEX switchgrass pellets	57.4a	0.035b	0.575c	547.2a	0.487	918a	13.9b	21.7b	2.21c	6.47b	0.56a	0.64a	6.30b	6.74a
AFEX switchgrass biomass	56a	0.055a	0.787a	411.9b	0.640a	421c	29.3a	17.8c	2.20c	5.94b	0.635a	0.52c	6.17b	6.14a
AFEX Corn stover pellets	60.6a	0.04ab	0.451b	549.2a	0.376b	722b	7.41c	21.5b	3.14b	6.70b	0.45b	0.6b	7.14ab	4.36a
AFEX corn stover biomass	54.4a	0.045ab	0.672b	447.7b	0.657a	453c	16.7b	24.2a	3.69a	8.81a	0.56a	0.61ab	8.03a	5.63a

\* Similar letters for a given property is not significantly different at  $\alpha=0.05$

5 n=2 for all the properties analyzed

AoR – Angle of Repose (°); TC – Thermal Conductivity (W/m<sup>2</sup>C); aw – Water activity (-); BD – Bulk density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>); TD – True Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>); MC – Moisture Content (% db); L\* – Brightness or luminosity; a\* – redness or greenness; b\* – yellowness or blueness; WAI – Water Absorption Index (-); WSI – Water Solubility Index (%)

### Conclusions

The AFEX-CS pellets (e.g., 106) and AFEX-SG pellets (e.g., 108), had a relatively smooth surface and held together well during handling. The AFEX pellets of both the corn stover and switchgrass possess lower porosity, water  
5 adsorption index, water activity, and moisture content as compared to the non-pelleted AFEX samples. Such properties are an indication of improved storability for the pelleted biomass. Lower porosity, higher bulk density and higher true density of the pellets are also indicative of reduced shipping costs.

The pellets exhibited other desirable properties as shown in Table 1. In  
10 particular, the pellets demonstrated a high angle of repose. A pellet's angle of repose is defined as the angle between the horizontal and the plane of contact between two pellets when the upper pellet is just about to slide over the lower. This is also known as angle of friction. Therefore, particles have an expected value of 45 degrees. Both the corn stover pellets and switchgrass pellets tested  
15 herein exhibited higher than expected angles of repose of 57.4 and 60.6, respectively, as shown in Table 1. These values are likely related to the pellets' substantially rectangular geometry.

### EXAMPLE 3

20 The purpose of this experiment was to compare hydrolysis properties of AFEX-CS pellets as compared with AFEX-CS biomass (i.e., unpelleted).

### Starting Materials

Corn stover (CS) obtained from the same source as in Example 1 was  
25 used. An AFEX pretreatment was performed on the CS in the same manner as described in Example 1. Pellets were made according to the method described in Example 2.

Tested samples included 1.7 g of AFEX-CS biomass, a 1.6 g AFEX-CS pellet, and a 2.2 g AFEX-CS soaked in 100 ml amount of de-ionized water at 25  
30 °C for five (5) minutes before hydrolysis to produce a soaked AFEX-CS pellet.

### Procedure

After being placed in a 500 ml beaker, an enzymatic hydrolysis was performed on each sample according to a standard laboratory protocol at one (1)% solids loading. See, for example, Shishir P.S. Chundawat, Balan Venkatesh, Bruce E. Dale, 2005, Effect of particle size based separation of milled corn stover on AFEX pretreatment and enzymatic digestibility, *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, Vol. 96, Issue 2, pp 219-231.

Fifteen Filter Paper Units (FPU) of an enzyme, specifically Spezyme<sup>®</sup> CP (Genencor<sup>®</sup>, a Danisco Division, having offices in Rochester, NY whole cellulose, was added. The samples were incubated at 50 °C in a New Brunswick incubator Innova 44, (Edison, NJ) while being shaken at 150 RPM within the incubator. Observations and samples were taken at 6 hrs, 24 hrs and 72 hrs incubation time.

### Results

A visual inspection of the resulting hydrolysates indicates that each of the three samples completely dissolved immediately upon water addition. (FIG. 3B). Therefore, it is apparent that all three samples hydrolyzed to substantially the same extent in substantially the same amount of time.

Approximately two (2) ml samples were taken from the incubator were filtered and run through a Shimadzu high pressure liquid chromatographer (HPLC) Model LC-2010HT w/ELSD-LT to determine glucan and xylan conversions.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are comparative hydrolysis graphs showing glucan conversions of the samples shown in FIGS. 3A-3E. As can be seen, the glucan conversions remain substantially the same across each sample.

Table 2 shows percent of glucan converted to glucose at various times in each of the samples.

Table 2. Percent of Glucan converted to Glucose

Biomass type	% glucan conversion (to glucose)	% glucan conversion (to glucose)	% glucan conversion (to glucose)
	6h	24h	72h
AFEX CS	44.3	61.7	71.4
AFEX CS-Pellet	48.3	65.9	73.7
Soaked AFEX CS- Pellet	47.5	64.0	71.3

Table 3 shows the percentage of total glucose produced between samplings.

Table 3. Percentage of total glucose produced between samplings

Biomass type	% total glucose	% total glucose	% total glucose
	6h	24h	72h
AFEX CS	44.3	17.4	9.7
AFEX CS-Pellet	48.4	17.5	7.8
Soaked AFEX CS-Pellet	47.5	16.5	7.3

Table 4 shows percentage of total xylan converted to xylose and total xylan in each sample before hydrolysis.

Table 4. Percentage of total xylan converted to xylose

Biomass Type	% xylan conversion (to xylose) 6 h	% xylan conversion (to xylose) 24 h	% xylan conversion (to xylose) 72 h	Total Xylan (g)
AFEX CS	16.5	29.7	37.9	0.42
AFEX CS-Pellet	24.1	39.6	48.0	0.38
Soaked AFEX CS-Pellet	11.8	19.3	23.4	0.72

Table 5 shows the percentage of total xylose produced between samplings.

Table 5. Percentage of total xylose produced between samplings

Biomass type	% total xylose 6h	% total xylose 24h	% total xylose 72h
AFEX CS	16.5	13.2	8.1
AFEX CS-Pellet	24.1	15.5	8.4
Soaked AFEX CS-Pellet	11.8	7.5	4.0

### Conclusion

The substantially instantaneous hydrolyzing (e.g., wetting and dispersion) in the AFEX- CS pellet demonstrates that pelleting of corn stover biomass does not affect hydrolysis. It is likely that other AFEX pellets made from other biomass materials will behave in a similar manner. Indeed, as FIG. 3B shows, most of the biomass in each pellet is converted to sugar within six (hrs), which compares favorably with the unpelleted AFEX-CS biomass sample. Additionally, both pellets (AFEX-CS pellet and the soaked AFEX-CS pellet) hydrolyzed to nearly the same extent as the unpelleted sample. This determination was made by observing the lack of solids remaining after 72 hours (FIG. 3E). Since the three samples had virtually the same conversions, the test was concluded at 72 hours. These results are confirmed in FIGS. 4A and 4B.

### 15 EXAMPLE 4

This test was performed to determine the comparative hardness between AFEX-CS pellets and non AFEX-CS pellets.

### Starting Materials

CS obtained from the same source as in Example 1 was used in this testing. Some of the CS was subjected to the AFEX pretreatment as described in Example 1. No additional treatment was performed on the AFEX-treated biomass prior to pelleting, including no added binder and no artificial drying (any evaporation occurring in open air at room temperature is considered to be negligible during the course of the testing procedure).

25 The remaining portion underwent a different (non-AFEX) procedure, which included adding approximately five (5) to ten (10) g of water per 100 g of CS to bring the moisture content of the biomass to 15% wet basis (wb) prior to pelleting.

30 Lodgepole pine biomass from the Driftmier Engineering Laboratory at the University of Georgia (Athens, GA).also underwent a similar non-AFEX

procedure, and because the biomass moisture was measured to be greater than 15%, it was put in a dryer until it was at 12-15% moisture.

Ten (10) AFEX-CS pellets and ten (10) non-AFEX-CS pellets were formed with a Yankee Pellet Machine Model 400 (Yankee Pellet Mill, Effingham, NH), a centrifugal die mill which produces pellets currently considered the industry standard. Ten (10) non-AFEX pine pellets were pelletized using a California Pellet Machine, Model CL (CPM, Crawfordsville, IN).

Pellets produced on both these machines have a substantially cylindrical shape and are about six (6) mm in diameter. Length can be varied as desired, but is generally more uniform than the device used above in Example 2. For purposes of testing, the pellets were about one (1) inch.

Procedure

The pellets were tested for hardness using a 12T Carver Laboratory Hydraulic Press/Hardness testing apparatus with 400PSI gauge (Carver, Wabash, IN). Specifically, this test measured the amount of force needed to crush each pellet beyond its yield strength. The determination of “yield strength” was made through trained observation and “feel.” Specifically, pressure was applied to each pellet until the tester observed and felt the pellet “give.” Multiple pellets were tested and an average hardness, i.e., pressure required to cause pellets to yield (Table 6), and average deformation (Table 7) were determined.

Results

Comparative hardness results are shown below in Table 6:

Table 6. Comparative Pellet Hardness for AFEX and non-AFEX pellets

non-AFEX pellets (psi)	AFEX pellets (psi)	Non-AFEX Pine pellet
140	120	125
130	120	125
70	100	75

100	140	90
90	140	90
70	110	110
120	130	130
70	130	75
90	120	80

Measurements of the final diameter of each pellet after it “gave” were also made. These measurements are shown in Table 7. (Note that the data is randomized as compared with Table 6).

Table 7. Comparative Pellet Deformation for AFEX and non-AFEX Pellets (initial diameter: 6 mm)

non-AFEX CS pellets (mm)	AFEX pellets CS (mm)	Non-AFEX Pine pellet (mm)
5.26	4.66	5.08
4.67	5.28	5.07
4.96	5.28	5.13
4.84	4.98	5.1
5.2	4.73	5.28
5.08	5.18	4.59
4.76	5	4.75
4.15	5.12	4.61
5.39	5.36	4.98

The untreated, binder-added corn stover pellets average yield point was 98 psi +25 psi. The AFEX, no binder added corn stover pellets average yield point was 119 psi +20 psi, and the non-AFEX binder-added pine pellet average yield point was 98 psi +23 psi.

All cylindrical pellets had a beginning diameter of 6.00 mm. The untreated, binder-added corn stover pellets average deformation at yield was 1.06 mm +0.36 mm. The AFEX, no binder added corn stover pellets average deformation at yield was 0.95 mm +0.24 mm, and the non-AFEX, binder-added  
5 pine pellet average deformation at yield was 1.06 mm +0.23 mm.

### Conclusion

The AFEX pellets showed greater durability as compared to non-AFEX pellets. AFEX pellet quality is also more consistent than the non-AFEX pellets.  
10 As such, it is expected that any given AFEX pellet is less likely to be deformed or disfigured (not a cylindrical shape) as compared with a non-AFEX pellet.

### EXAMPLE 5

This test was performed to determine the bulk density of AFEX-CS  
15 pellets as compared to non-AFEX CS pellets.

AFEX-CS pellets and non-AFEX CS produced according to the method described in Example 4 (about six (6) mm in diameter and about one (1) inch in length) were added to a 500 ml beaker and weighed.

The non-AFEX CS pellets had a bulk density of about 36 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (553 g/L),  
20 while the AFEX-CS pellets had a bulk density of about 38 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (578g/L).

As this preliminary test indicates, the AFEX-CS pellets showed a higher bulk density than the non-AFEX CS pellets. This is likely due to their smooth non-flaky outer surface (which also is expected to improve their flowability), as compared to the rough flaky outer surface of the non-AFEX pellets. It is  
25 expected that a test performed on a larger scale would demonstrate an even greater difference in bulk density. Likely, the edge effects caused by the small size of the container were a significant factor in this preliminary testing.

It is also possible that pellets which are longer than the one (1) inch pellets may weigh each other down to create a higher mass at a higher density.  
30 Alternatively, shorter pellets may pack better. Additional testing (including in larger containers) will be performed to optimize pellet size, and therefore, overall bulk density, for a given application.

EXAMPLE 6

In this testing, various properties untreated corn stover pellets was compared with AFEX-treated corn stover pellets.

5

Starting Materials

Corn stover (CS) obtained from the same source as in Example 1 was used. An AFEX pretreatment was performed on the CS in the same manner as described in Example 1. Pellets were made according to the method described in Example 2.

10

Procedure

Standard procedures were followed to obtain the results shown in Tables 8 and 9. Specifically, Moisture Total: ASTM E871; Ash Content: ASTM D1102; Sulfur Content: ATSM D4239; Gross Caloric Value at Constant Volume: ASTM E711; Chlorine Content: ASTM D6721; Bulk Density: ASTM E873; Fines (Particles less than 0.32 cm (0.125 in): Twin Peaks Test CH-P-06; Durability Index: Kansas State Method; Sample above 3.8 cm (1.5 in): Twin Peaks Test CH-P-06; Maximum Length: Twin Peaks Test CH-P-06; Diameter, Range: Twin Peaks Test CH-P-05. The tumbling method used to arrive at the durability indices noted herein is known as the “Kansas State Method.” See, for example, <http://pelletheat.org/pdfs/StandardSpecificationWithCopyright.pdf>.

15

20

Results

The results are shown below in Tables 8 and 9:

25

Table 8. Corn Stover Pellets, Untreated

	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MOISTURE</u> <u>FREE</u>	<u>AS</u> <u>RECEIVED</u>
Moisture Total	ASTM E871	wt%		12.08
Ash	ASTM D1102	wt%	4.13	3.63

Sulfur	ASTM D4239	wt%	0.095	0.084
Gross Cal. Value at Const.	ASTM E711	Btu/lb (Btu/kg)	8017 (17,638)	7048 (15,506)
Chlorine	ASTM D6721	mg/kg	4218	3709
Bulk Density	ASTM E873	lbs/ft <sup>3</sup> (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )		44.08 (706)
Fines < 0.125 in (< 0.32 cm)	TPT CH-P- 06	wt%		0.57
Durability Index	Kansas State	PDI		97.9
Sample >1.5 in (3.8 cm)	TPT CH-P- 06	wt%		4
Maximum Length (Single Pellet)	TPT CH-P- 06	in (cm)		1.6 (4.1)
Diameter, Range	TPT CH-P- 05	in (cm)		0.235-0.241 (0.597- 0.612)
Diameter, Average	TPT CH-P- 05	in (cm)		0.239 (0.607 )
Bag Weight		lbs (kg)		3.5 (1.6)

Table 9. Corn Stover Pellets, AFEX

	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MOISTURE</u> <u>FREE</u>	<u>AS</u> <u>RECEIVED</u>
Moisture Total	ASTM E871	wt%		7.39
Ash	ASTM D1102	wt%	4.03	3.73
Sulfur	ASTM D4239	wt%	0.087	0.08
Gross Cal. Value at Const.	ASTM E711	Btu/lb (Btu/kg)	7977 (17,550)	7388 (16,254)

Chlorine	ASTM D6721	mg/kg	3484	3226
Bulk Density	ASTM E873	lbs/ft <sup>3</sup> (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )		47.15 (765)
Fines < 0.125 in (<0.32 cm)	TPT CH-P-06	wt%		0.2
Durability Index	Kansas State	PDI		97.9
Sample >1.5 in (3.8 cm)	TPT CH-P-06	wt%		3.9
Maximum Length (Single Pellet)	TPT CH-P-06	in (cm)		1.85(4.7)
Diameter, Range	TPT CH-P-05	in (cm)		0.232-0.242 (0.589- 0.615)
Bag Weight		lbs (kg)		3.5 (1.6)

### Conclusion

As the results in Tables 8 and 9 show, the AFEX pellet has an increased gross caloric value, i.e., an AFEX pellet burns about 4.8% more efficiently due to the presence of less moisture in the AFEX pellet as compared with an untreated pellet. Specifically, the caloric increase, non-AFEX to AFEX was calculated as follows: 7388 Btu/lb – 7048 Btu/lb = 340 Btu/lb (or 748 Btu/kg); therefore % increase, non AFEX to AFEX is (340 Btu/lb)/(7048 Btu/lb) \* 100% = 4.8%. Additionally, bulk density increased by an average of seven (7)% and there is an approximately 65% reduction in the amount of fines (i.e., broken pieces having a diameter less than 0.125 cm) in an AFEX pellet bag weighing about 3.5 lb (1.6 kg) as compared with a pellet bag of untreated corn stover having approximately the same weight.

Additionally, although the “durability indices” between AFEX and non-AFEX pellets are substantially the same in this testing, the method of testing durability was a simple tumbling experiment (“Kansas State Method”), as compared with the destructive testing described in the above examples. As such,



conversion and 80% xylan conversion will be identified and used to prepare materials for densification. We will characterize these pretreated materials for surface properties using various methods developed in our lab (ESCA, Prussian blue staining, SEM), and will correlate those properties with the pellet density and durability.

#### EXAMPLE 9 (PROPHETIC)

Ten (10) kilograms each of corn stover and switchgrass will be subjected to AFEX pretreatment. These materials will preferably be chopped and milled into 5 different particle sizes, ranging from 850 microns to 2.5 cm prior to receipt by the supplier.

A ten (10) kg sample of this species will be used to do a statistically-optimized AFEX study. The optimal AFEX treatment conditions identified providing at least 90% of glucan conversion to glucose and 80% xylan conversion to xylose will be identified. These conditions will be used to prepare a 10 kg batch of AFEX prairie cord grass, at the varied particle sizes.

It is estimated that each kilogram of AFEX biomass should produce approximately forty (40) of the approximately 2.54 x 1.59 x 10.16 cm (about one (1) x 0.625 x four (4) in) "single-stroke" pellets. Therefore, for each biomass species, 80 AFEX-treated pellets of each of the five biomass particle size should be obtained, for a total of 400 pellets per feedstock to be tested for durability and suitability. These AFEX pretreated materials will also be evaluated for their surface properties using various methods (e.g., ESCA, Prussian blue staining, SEM), and correlate those properties with the pellet density.

#### EXAMPLE 10 (PROPHETIC)

Operating variables will be investigated to optimize operating conditions for converting pretreated biomass into densified pellets. These variables includes AFEX conditions, moisture content, particle size, die temperature versus bond strength, rate of compaction versus quality of output, energy usage, existing surface chemistry and variations, compaction ratios and resultant

density, and compacted package size and shape. Attrition and wear of mechanical components will also be assessed.

#### EXAMPLE 11 (PROPHETIC)

5 Biomass pretreated using any known AFEX procedure or according to the procedure in Example 1 or with any other appropriate modification of an AFEX procedure will be densified using any suitable method, including the methods described in Examples 2 and 3.

10 The densified biomass will then be subjected to various environmental conditions, including temperature (25 to 40°C), relative humidity (60 to 90%), consolidation stress (0 to 120 kPa), and storage time (0 to 6 mo). Following storage, physical characteristics will be evaluated as described below:

15 Flowability may be evaluated with a simple test in which a number of AFEX-pellets are placed in a container, such as the bed of a truck and tipped to about 45 degrees. A comparison with conventional pellets may be made by noting the time it takes for the pellets to flow out of the container.

20 Flowability will also be evaluated using Carr Indices. See ASTM D6393. 1999, Standard test method for bulk solids characterization by Carr indices, *ASTM Standards*, W. Conshohocken. PA. Flowability is comprehensively defined as the ability of a material to flow un-abruptly under a given environmental condition. The flowability measurement is most often done by Carr Indices, by calculating the total flowability index and total floodability index. Carr, R. L. Jr. 1965, Evaluating flow properties of solids, *Chemical Engineering* 72(3): 163-168.

25 A higher value to total flowability index and lower value to total floodability index will yield an ideal material with low or no flow problems. Another way to quantify flowability is by measuring the Jenike Shear Stress properties. See Jenike, A. W. 1964, Storage and flow of **Bulletin No. 123**, Utah Engineering station, Bulletin of University of Utah. Jenike's method will also be  
30 used to determine particle cohesion, yield locus, angle of internal friction, yield strength, and flow function, and particle size distribution. See ASTM D6128. 2000, Standard Test Method for Shear Testing of Bulk Solids Using the Jenike

Shear Cell, *ASTM Standards*, W. Conshohocken, PA, and ASAE S19.3. 2003, Method of determining and expressing fineness of feed materials by sieving, *ASAE Standards*. St Joseph, MI: ASABE.

5 Additionally, glucan, xylan, galactan, arabinan, mannan, lignin, ash and fiber levels will be evaluated to determine their effect on storage and flowability behavior. Furthermore, several other physical properties will be measured as indicators of poor flowability (i.e., particle size, particle shape, thermal properties, moisture properties, and color). See Selig, M, et al., 2008, Enzymatic saccharification of lignocellulosic biomass, *Technical report NREL/TP-510-42629*; Sluiter, A, B. Hames, R. Ruiz, C. Scarlata, J. Sluiter, and D. Templeton, 2008a, Determination of ash in biomass, *Technical report NREL/TP-510-42622*; Sluiter, A, B. Hames, R. Ruiz, C. Scarlata, J. Sluiter, D. Templeton, and D. Crocker. 2008b, Determination of structural carbohydrates and lignin in biomass, *Technical report NREL/TP-510-42618*.

15 Rheological material properties that affect the ability of biomass to be handled pre- and post-densification will be established. Such properties include, but are not limited to, bulk density, true density, compressibility, relaxation, springback, permeability, unconfined yield strength, and frictional qualities. These properties are a function of the feedstock particle size and distribution, shape factor, moisture condition, and consolidation pressure and time. Since commercial rheological testers are typically designed for use with small grains and fine powders; and consequently, do not accommodate particulate that is greater than ¼ inch in diameter, we will develop new measurement systems for characterizing larger feedstock particles. Systems include compaction and shear cells that can be scaled for various material sizes, integrated with commercial load frames, and operated over a range of consolidation pressures.

20 Data will be analyzed to determine conditions which lead to improved (or optimized) flowability, using formal statistical methods such as general linear models, regression, response surface analysis, multivariate analysis, and other techniques as appropriate. See Myers, H. R. 1986, Classical and modern regression applications, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Duxbury publications, CA. USA. Draper, N.

R., and Smith, H. 1998, Applied Regression Analysis, New York, NY: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

#### EXAMPLE 12 (PROPHETIC)

5           The impact on downstream processing, such as feedstock pretreatment, densification, and storage on bioconversion efficiency from the integrated AFEX/densification process will be evaluated. Tests will be carried out using a standardized set of conditions for both enzymatic hydrolysis and microbial fermentation.

10           At least three types of biomass will be evaluated, namely corn stover, switchgrass, and prairie cord grass. For each of these feedstocks, samples of raw ground biomass, AFEX-treated biomass, and AFEX-treated and densified biomass (before and after storage) will be collected. Thus,  $3 \times 4 = 12$  total biomass sample types will be evaluated. Conversion trials will be conducted in  
15 500 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 48 dry g biomass and 152 ml of 2 M phosphate buffer (pH 4.3). The 24% solids loading rate was selected to simulate industrial conditions. Preliminary trials have shown that AFEX/densified pellets solubilize rapidly upon immersion in water, therefore grinding will not be necessary (See Example 2). At this point the pH should be 4.7-4.9, and will be  
20 adjusted to that level if necessary. To prevent bacterial contamination, 12 ml of a 10 mg/ml tetracycline stock solution will be added.

          Beyond comparing the three types of feedstocks and four pretreatment combinations, conversion methods, enzyme sources, and enzyme dosage will also be compared as outlined below. Therefore, the nominal enzyme dosage of  
25 15 FPU Spezyme® CP and 64 pNPGU Novozyme®188 per g glucan will be compared, with a more challenging dosage of one third those rates. A similar pair of enzyme dosages will be calculated for the extremophile enzyme source.

          Separate hydrolysis and fermentation (SHF) will be evaluated. For saccharification, flasks will be incubated for 48 h at 50 °C and 250 rpm in an  
30 orbital shaker. Samples will be removed at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 18, 24, 30, 36, and 48 hr. Flasks will then be cooled to 30 °C and inoculated with 2 ml of a 12-18 h culture of a recombinant strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* which possesses pentose-

fermenting capabilities grown in a medium containing two (2) g/l glucose and two (2) g/l yeast extract. Flasks will be incubated for an additional 96 h at 30 °C and 150 rpm in an orbital shaker. Samples will be removed at 0, 3, 6, 9, 18, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, and 96 hr during fermentation.

5 Simultaneous saccharification and fermentation (SSF) will also be performed to evaluate conversion. The main difference will be that flasks will be dosed with enzyme and immediately inoculated with yeast as noted above, then incubated for 144 hr at 30°C. Samples will be removed at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 18, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 96, 120, and 144 hr. Enzyme and biomass loadings and other  
10 conditions will be identical to those listed above.

Additionally, both SHF and SSF, replicating the conditions listed above, except for the enzyme source. Crude enzyme preparations from lignocellulose degrading extremophiles isolated from the Homestake Mine in Lead, SD, now known as the Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory (DUSEL),  
15 will be used. See Bang, S., et al, 2008. Biofuels group NSF DUSEL project [abstract]. Homestake DUSEL Spring Workshop. Talk 10. p. 2. These enzymes will be added in appropriate amounts to achieve comparable enzyme dosages to those above.

Samples will be analyzed for carbohydrates, organic acids, and ethanol  
20 via HPLC using a Biorad® HPX 87H column and refractive index detector. As noted previously, the AFEX process does not produce inhibitors such as furfural and hydroxymethyl furfural, and thus it will not be necessary to measure these. During fermentation, yeast and/or bacterial populations will be measured by hemocytometer or plate counts using potato dextrose agar. Three replications of  
25 each saccharification/fermentation will be performed for each treatment. Parameters to be calculated will include rates and yields for both saccharification and fermentation. Results will be averaged and statistically analyzed.

#### EXAMPLE 13 (PROPHETIC)

30 Techno-economic models will be developed for the AFEX and densification processes of the pretreatment and densification facility. These models will be constructed using material and energy balance data collected

upon completion of the aforementioned objectives and the general principles of engineering design. Both capital and operating costs will be estimated by the techno-economic model for each process. The feedstock cost will be assigned a value reflective of an informed estimate of its delivered cost. Once the costs are modeled, optimization methods, such as linear programming, will be used to minimize overall costs and determine an optimum capacity for the pretreatment and densification center facilities. The minimum feasible scale will be determined to assess the efficacy of the process for distributed adoption.

A preliminary model of the AFEX process will be constructed to interface with the subsequent densification process. Specifically, AFEX will be modeled as either a batch or a continuous process, depending upon the origin of the collected data. The capital and operating costs associated with feeding the AFEX reactor will be included in the model. AFEX reactors will be sized to achieve the desired capacity of pretreated biomass. Heat will be generated in the reactor as ammonia dissolves in the water present in the biomass. Additional heat will be provided by saturated steam at moderate to high pressures, either by direct injection or by indirect contact. Ammonia will be recovered by steam stripping the pretreated biomass using distillation. The bottom stage of the column will produce pretreated biomass that is relatively low in ammonia concentration.

The pretreated biomass may be dried in a rotary dryer prior to compaction in the densification process. Both the ammonia-rich distillate and the volatilized gas from the rotary dryer will be combined and re-pressurized for recycle to the AFEX reactor. The amount of ammonia recycle is expected to comprise in excess of 95% of the ammonia needed for pretreatment. The costs of biomass, fresh ammonia feed, steam, and electricity will reflect industry values at the time the techno-economic model is constructed. Capital costs will be based upon the cost of fabrication using materials of construction that are compatible with the ammonia-biomass mixtures. All cost inputs will be adjustable to enable a subsequent sensitivity analysis. This analysis will determine the variables which are likely to result in marked increases in the cost of pretreated biomass.

Subsequently the external costs for the pretreatment and densification (P&D) facility, including transportation, storage, and material handling will be determined. The overall cost-to-benefit ratios for the proposed P&D systems will then be compared to a centralized pretreatment and processing alternative  
5 without densification in order to quantify system advantages. It is anticipated that some components, such as transportation costs and material loss, may favor the proposed distributed processing system due to reduced feedstock transportation distance. The additional processing required by the proposed distributed P&D system may increase operating and processing costs at that  
10 location, but replace similar processing costs at the centralized processing facility. Additionally, the uniformity and densification of the raw material may yield significant advantages for large-scale material handling, storage and production. Quantifying these potential advantages will be a key outcome of the proposed project.

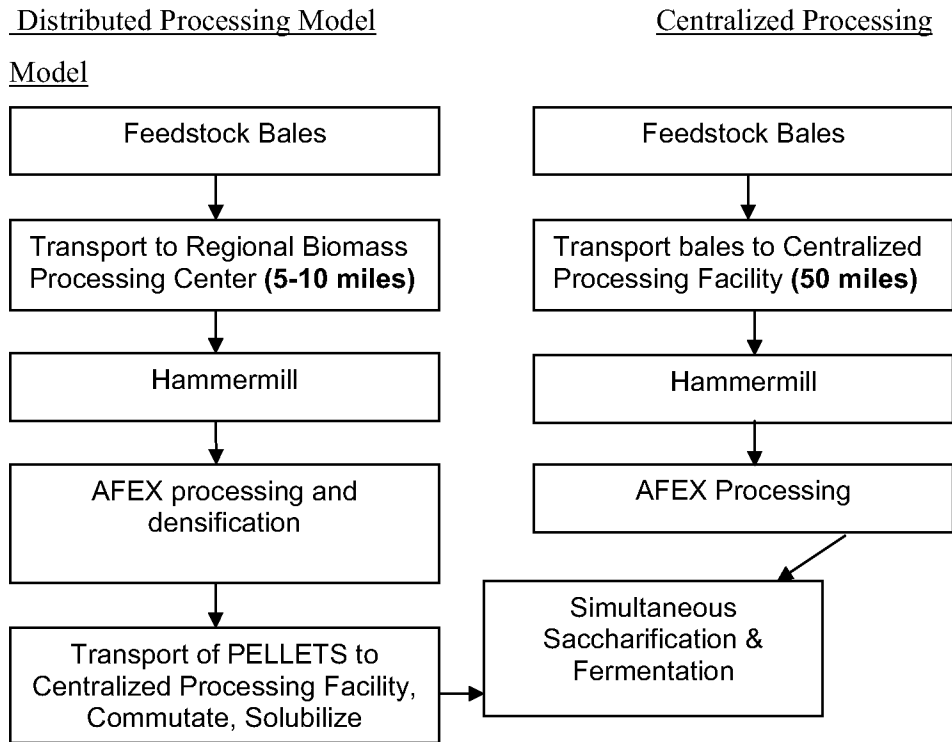
15 These studies will optimize the AFEX process for both pretreatment and subsequent densification; develop and optimize the densification process for pellet formation; determine physical characteristics of pellets before and after storage; evaluate hydrolysis and fermentation of fresh and stored pellets; and conduct an in-depth economic and energy analysis of the process.

20 Techno-economic models will be developed for the AFEX and densification processes using data collected above. Delivered feedstock costs will be based on informed estimates. Optimization methods (e.g., linear programming) will be used to minimize overall costs and determine an optimum and minimum capacity for the pretreatment & densification facility. The analysis  
25 will then compare the regional biomass processing center (RBPC) versus traditional systems without combined pretreatment and densification.

Costs associated with pretreatment and densification of biomass in RBPC will be studied, including optimal and minimal scale of RBPCs; sensitivity analysis to elucidate the variables with greatest impact capital and operating  
30 costs; a comparison of decentralized and centralized systems; and a rationale to assist in facility location relative to main biorefinery.

An economic model will be developed to provide decision-making capability to those adopting decentralized pretreatment and densification technology. See, for example Flowchart 1 below:

5 Flowchart 1. Comparison of Distributed and Centralized processing models



10

The logistics of harvesting, handling, transporting, and storing low bulk density feedstocks is a significant challenge to the bioeconomy. These issues are especially critical for herbaceous feedstocks, which may have low per-acre productivities. For example, biomass that yields 70 gallons of ethanol per ton, baled at a density of 120 Kg/m<sup>3</sup> would require over 10 times the volume of material for a given volume of ethanol, compared with corn grain. Therefore, biomass densification at distributed locations (to minimize transport of feedstock bales) is critically needed, but conventional extrusion pelleting has proven too costly.

20

### Conclusion

Novel densified biomass products and methods for making and using same are described herein. In one embodiment, an AFEX pretreatment is used to produce a tacky biomass which, surprisingly, is easily convertible to a solid  
5 briquette or pellet without the use of additional binder. The AFEX pellets are also surprisingly at least as dense and demonstrate superior hardness properties as compared with conventional pellets containing added binders.

In one embodiment, pellets comprising more than one type of biomass material (e.g., corn stover, grasses, wood, and the like) is provided. In this way,  
10 a commodity pelleted biomass product having relatively uniform properties which may be more easily adopted into the biomass processing industry, can be provided. Such properties may include, but are not limited to, BTU content, sugar content, and so forth.

Any suitable type of densification process may be used to produce  
15 products having a variety of sizes and shapes. In one embodiment, the densification process device uses a gear mesh system to compress biomass through a tapering channel between adjacent gear teeth, forming high density pellets. In one embodiment, the system operates at lower temperature, pressure, and energy requirements than comparable pelleting systems.

In one embodiment, the AFEX pellets “hold up” better, i.e., are more  
20 resistant to physical forces, than non-AFEX pellets during shipping, handling and/or storing. In one embodiment, the resulting products have an increased flowability as compared with conventional biomass solids, which allow for automated loading and unloading of transport vehicles and storage systems, as  
25 well as transport through the processing facility.

All publications, patents, and patent documents are incorporated by  
reference herein, as though individually incorporated by reference. The invention has been described with reference to various specific and preferred  
embodiments and techniques. However, it should be understood that many  
30 variations and modifications may be made while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that any procedure that is calculated to achieve the same purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. For example, although the process has been  
5 discussed using particular types of plant biomass, any type of plant biomass or other types of biomass or biofuels, such as agricultural biofuels, for example, may be used. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the present subject matter. Therefore, it is manifestly intended that  
10 embodiments of this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A product comprising:  
at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no  
5 added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass  
fibers, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic  
density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass  
particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-  
flakey outer surface.  
10
2. The product of claim 1 wherein the at least one densified biomass  
particulate having no added binder has an increased resistance to  
deformation, an increased hardness, an increased resistance to degradation,  
an improved shelf life, or a combination thereof, as compared with the  
15 binder-containing densified biomass particulate.
3. The product of claim 1 or 2 wherein the at least one densified  
biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder is at least 21%  
harder with at least 20% less variability in hardness than the binder-  
20 containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass.
4. The product of claim 3 wherein the at least one densified biomass  
particulate having no added binder has a substantially rectangular shape or a  
substantially cylindrical shape.  
25
5. The product of claim 3 wherein the plurality of lignin-coated biomass  
fibers are each coated completely with lignin and at least some of the  
plurality of lignin-coated biomass fibers are also coated with hemicellulose.
- 30 6. The product of claim 5 wherein at least some of the plurality of  
lignin-coated biomass fibers contains trace amounts of ammonia.

7. The product of claim 3 wherein the plurality of lignin-coated biomass fibers are corn stover fibers, switchgrass fibers, prairie cord grass fibers, or combinations thereof.
- 5 8. The product of claim 3 wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate having no added binder is a plurality of densified biomass particulates of a given number, each having no added binder, wherein the plurality of densified biomass particulates has an increased flowability, a greater bulk density, or a combination thereof, as compared with a plurality  
10 of binder-containing densified biomass particulates of the same given number.
9. A packaged product comprising:  
a container; and  
15 a quantity of densified biomass particulates having no added binder located within the container, wherein the quantity of densified biomass particulates has a bulk density at greater than a bulk density of an identical quantity of binder-containing densified biomass particulates.
- 20 10. The packaged product of claim 9 wherein biomass in the densified biomass particulates is corn stover, switchgrass, prairie cord grass, or combinations thereof.
11. An integrated process comprising:  
25 subjecting a quantity of biomass fibers to an ammonia treatment wherein at least a portion of lignin contained within each fiber is moved to an outer surface of each fiber to produce a quantity of tacky biomass fibers; and  
densifying the quantity of tacky biomass fibers to produce one or  
30 more densified biomass particulates, wherein the quantity of tacky biomass fibers is densified without adding binder.

12. The integrated process of claim 11 wherein the ammonia treatment is an ammonia fiber expansion (AFEX) treatment or a condensed AFEX treatment.

5 13. A fuel comprising:  
at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass  
10 particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface.

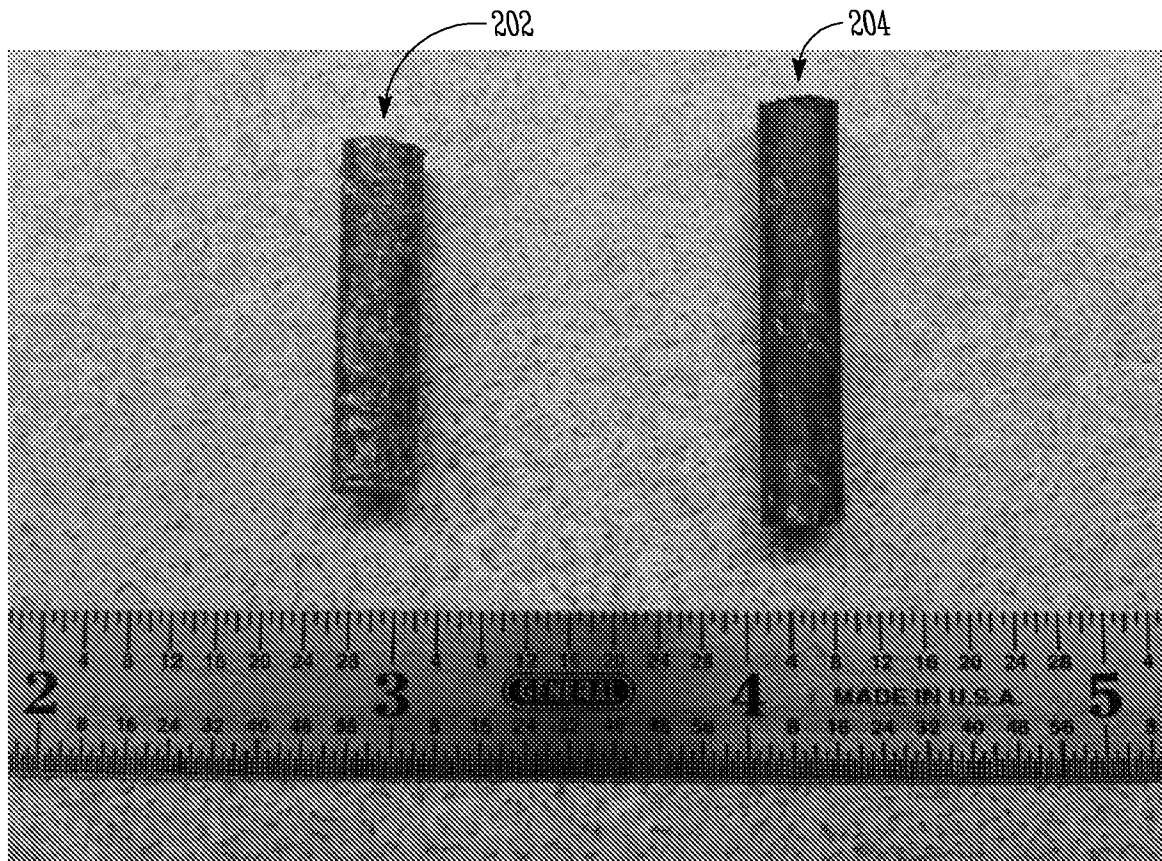
14. An animal feed comprising:  
at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no  
15 added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface, wherein the animal feed has improved digestibility as  
20 compared with animal feed containing binder-containing densified biomass particulates.

15. A solid material comprising:  
at least one densified biomass particulate of a given mass having no  
25 added binder and comprised of a plurality of lignin-coated plant biomass fibers, wherein the at least one densified biomass particulate has an intrinsic density substantially equivalent to a binder-containing densified biomass particulate of the same given mass and has a substantially smooth, non-flakey outer surface, wherein the solid material is useful in construction.

30

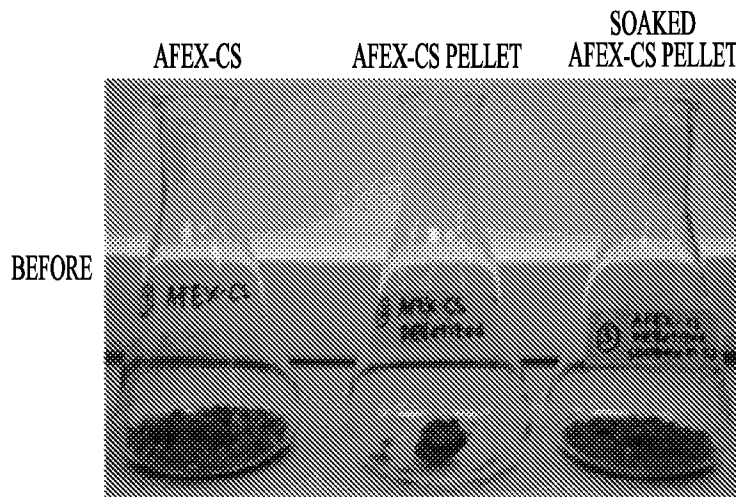


*FIG. 1*

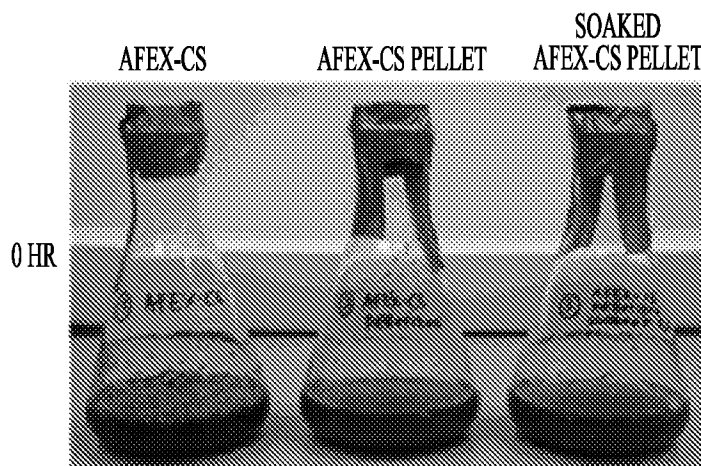


*FIG. 2*

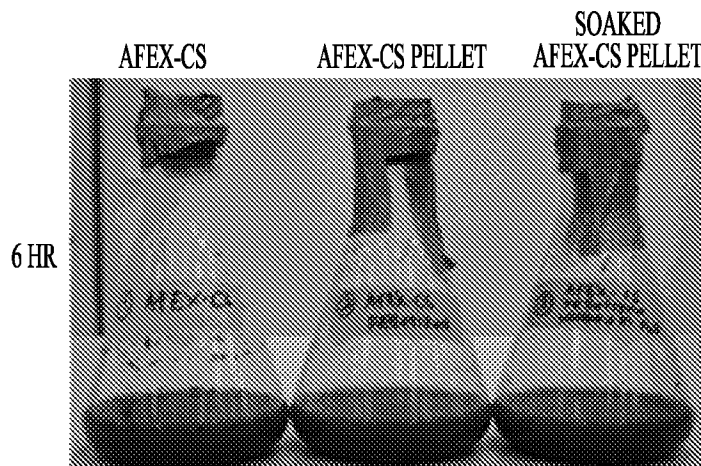
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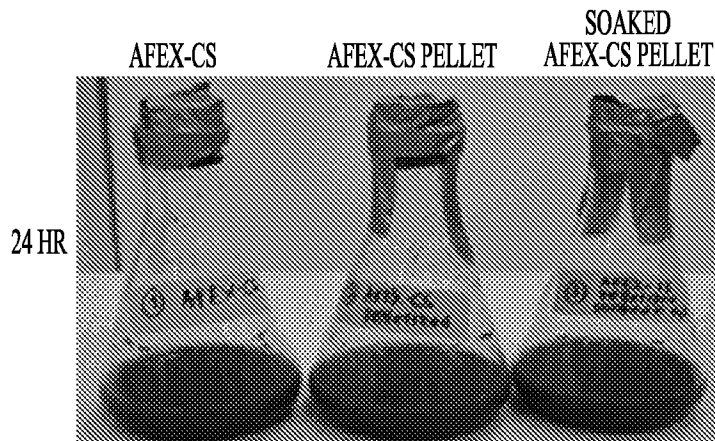
*FIG. 3A*



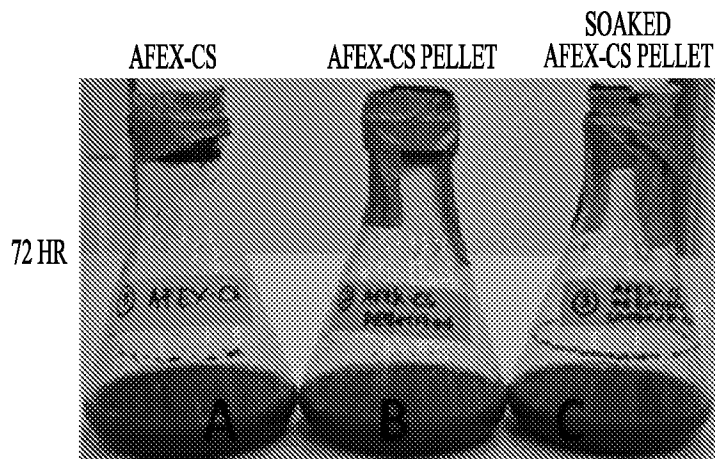
*FIG. 3B*



*FIG. 3C*



*FIG. 3D*



*FIG. 3E*

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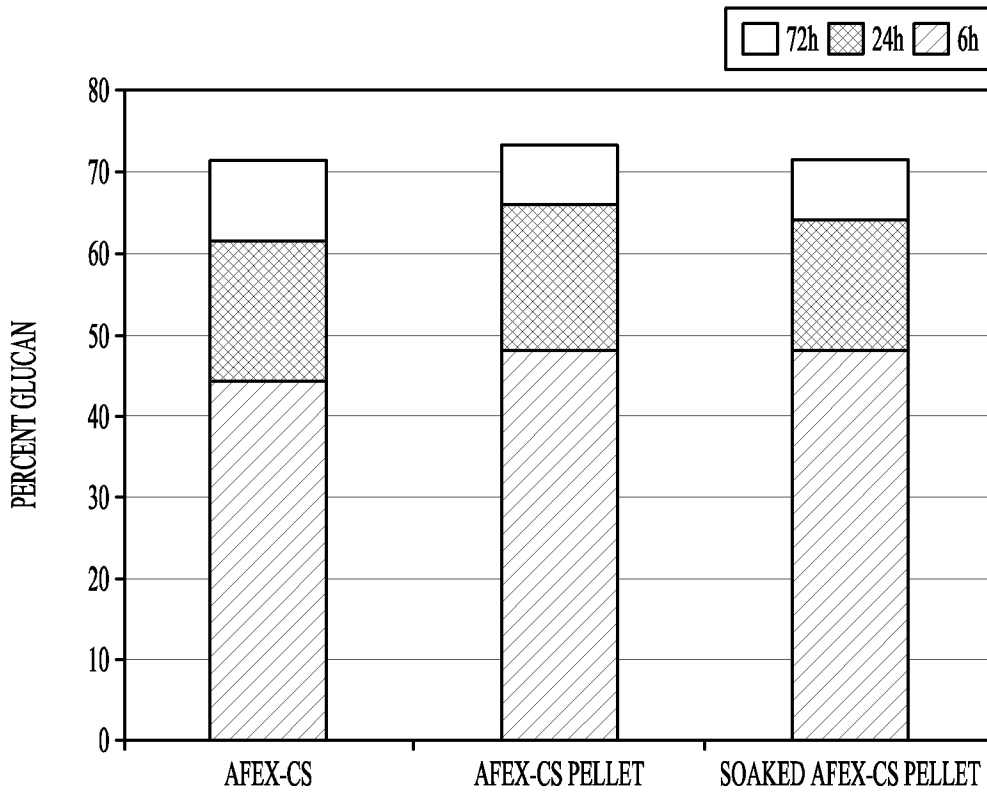


FIG. 4

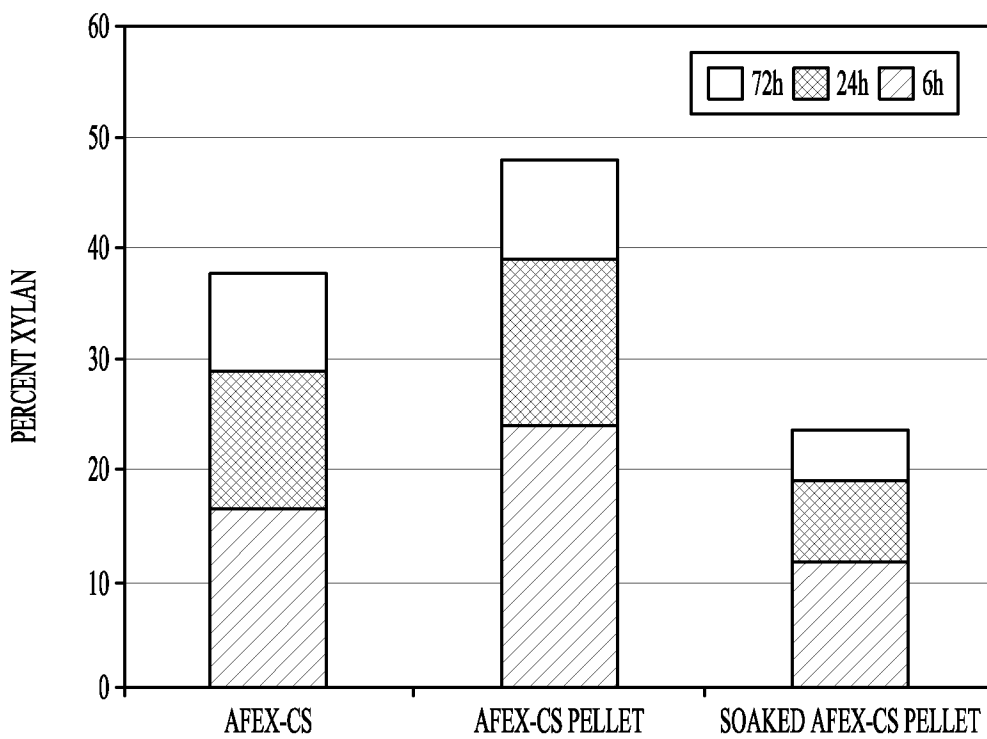


FIG. 5