



FRP

FOREST RESIDUES PREPARATION

Primary feedstock targets include forest residues from logging and thinning operations. We are also considering mill residues and discarded woody material from construction and demolition, in regions where these materials are under utilized.



T

TRANSPORTATION

Feedstocks are transported from the collection site to a conversion facility. Chipping can take place at the loading or in a preprocessing facility.



PT

PRE-TREATMENT

Wood chips are treated to make the sugar polymers (polysaccharides) accessible to degrading enzymes. These processes allow the lignin to be available for separation.



EH

ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS

Specific enzymes are added to hydrolyze (cleave) the polysaccharides and generate simple sugars (monosaccharides).



F

FERMENTATION

Specialized yeast convert the monosaccharides into isobutanol.



BCP

BIOJET & CO-PRODUCTS

Aviation fuels can be generated from the platform molecules derived from wood sugars. Lignin can be used to generate co-products such as epoxies, structural materials and bio-based plastics. As an alternative, lignin can be burned to produce renewable energy.

1000 kg BONE DRY
WOODY BIOMASS

+

DIESEL

+

HEAT, WATER,
& CHEMICALS

=

~300 kg
LIGNIN

AND

~260 LITERS
ISOBUTANOL

OR

~190 LITERS
BIOJET