

National Laboratory Validates High Yield, Titer and Productivity of Microvi MNE Technology

Bioethanol is the most commonly produced biofuel in the world. It can be produced using a variety of feedstocks including starch, sugarcane, and cellulose.

Microvi's biocatalytic technology, based on its <u>MicroNiche</u> <u>Engineering (MNE[™])</u> platform, significantly improves the fermentation process to produce ethanol. Microvi's technology alleviates toxicity, induces higher feedstock conversion yields and efficiencies, and enables robust and repeatable continuous fermentation. As part of a third-party validation Microvi's ethanol technology was compared with a conventional yeast ethanol production system at the Advanced Biofuels Production Demonstration Unit at <u>Lawrence</u> <u>Berkeley National Lab</u>. The investigation showed that Microvi MNE achieved higher performance, doubling the productivity, achieving max theoretical yields, and achieving high titers.

A preliminary techno-economic evaluation showed significant cost savings for producers.

Project Details

Partners: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Issue: Economical and efficient production of bio-ethanol

Solution: Microvi MNE™

Key Results:

- Bio-ethanol productivity doubled (8.15 g L-1 h-1 vs. 3.95 g L-1 h-1)
- Feedstock conversion yields approached theoretical max (99.8% vs. 77.4%)
- Achievement of higher titer (24.05% vs 18.39% ethanol v/v)
- Minimal production of acetic acid

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