

Protein from Natural Gas

- Population will increase from 8 B to 10 B in the next 20 years at 80 g protein/person/day, need at least 160 Mt/year additional protein
- The world has a lot of low-cost natural gas.
- It's possible to make low-cost protein for fish feed and chicken feed from natural gas by fermenting *Methylococcus capsulatus*
- A foam fermenter is the most efficient way to produce this protein at large scale
- A foam fermenter can do nitrogen fixing from the atmosphere while using *Methylococcus capsulatus*, resulting in contamination control and thus allowing efficient continuous fermentation.

Global Trends in Transportation Fuels

- 50% of oil use in the world is for road transportation today 5% additional is ethanol for blending
- Road transportation is switching to Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV)
 - China and Tesla dominate the market*
 - Most new cars in China are BEV*
 - In 10 years, most Internal Combustion Engine car makers will be bankrupt*
 - VW, GM, Ford, Toyota have huge debts, circling the drain*
- 129 Mt/year fuel ethanol produced from 256 Mt/year sugars & starch eventually could produce 129 Mt/year protein from these sugars & starch

Global Trends in Electricity Production

- Natural gas produces 6,300 TWh electricity per year worldwide consumes 891 Mt/year natural gas
- As electricity generation switches to PV, excess natural gas in next 20 years eventually could produce 450 Mt/year protein from this natural gas
- Solar power is now less expensive to produce electricity than natural gas
China leads the world in Photovoltaic (PV) solar, 15% growth per year
- Excess gas from NordStream 1&2 is 110 B m³ (75 Mt/year)
Russia flaring \$10 M/day (\$3.6 B/year) excess Nordstream gas could produce \$75-150 B/year revenue from Single Cell Protein (SCP)

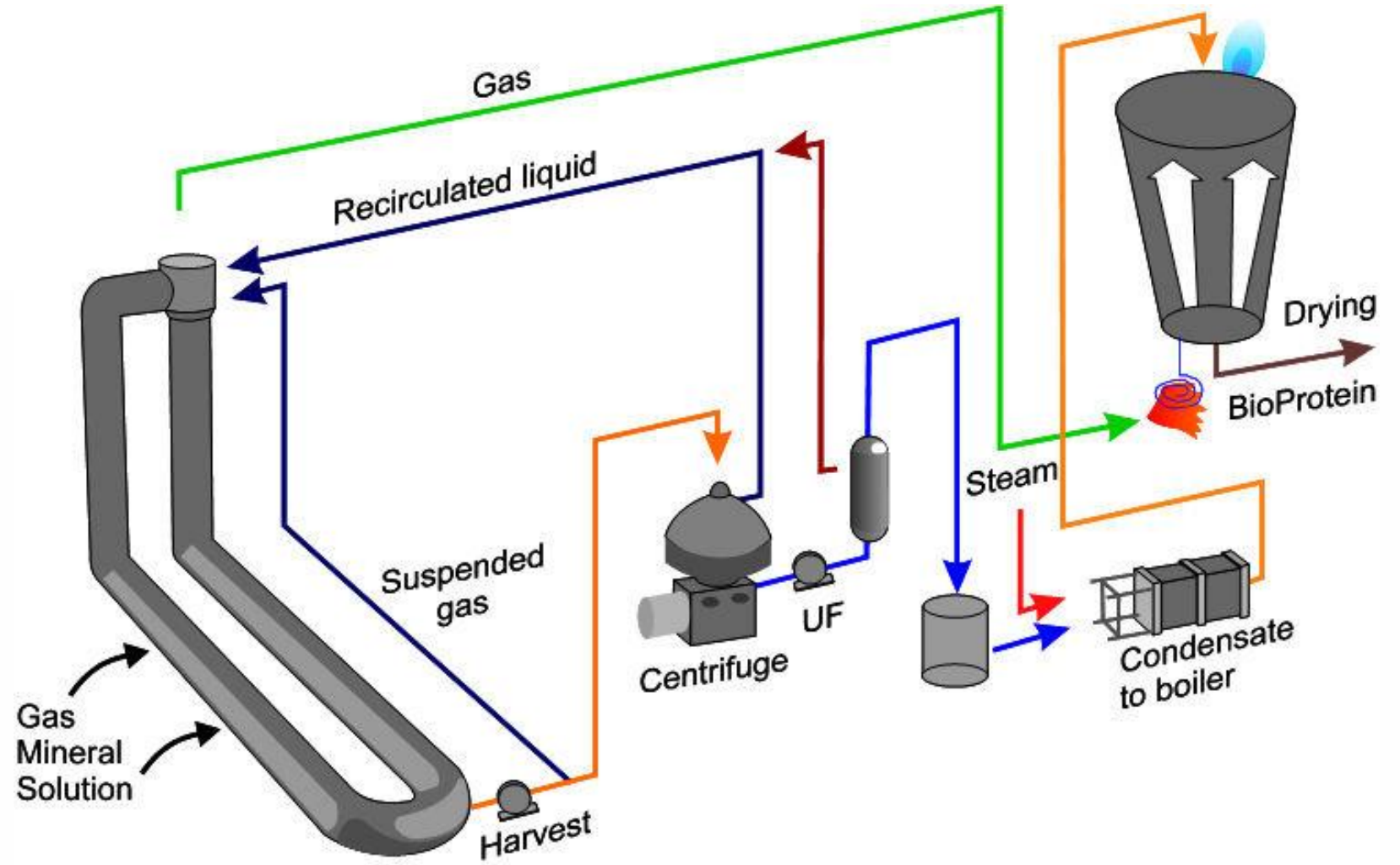
Global Sources of Inexpensive Natural Gas

- Russia has large amount of surplus natural gas and flare gas even more stranded natural gas – pipelines are expensive
- Qatar and Bahrain have large amounts of surplus natural gas limited by liquefaction capacity
- USA has large amounts of stranded natural gas – pipelines are expensive
- Together, natural gas can meet the entire world's requirement for protein
- People prefer fish and chicken to texturized protein
SCP has a very good Feed Conversion Ratio with fish and chicken
- Beyond Meat – protein from peas, mung beans, faba beans, brown rice doesn't taste as good as salmon and chicken

It sounds easy – what's the problem

- Soviet Union had thousands of world-class engineers working on making SCP (Gaprin) from natural gas
- Denmark and Norway have worked decades on making SCP from methane
- Germany made SCP from spent sulfite liquor in 1930's and 1940's
- Russia currently making SCP from natural gas (Protelux)
- WHY HAVE ALL THESE PROJECTS FAILED?
Soy protein is cheaper - \$2/kg

Protein from Natural Gas - Norferm



Protein from Natural Gas - Norferm



Protein from Natural
Gas - Protelux



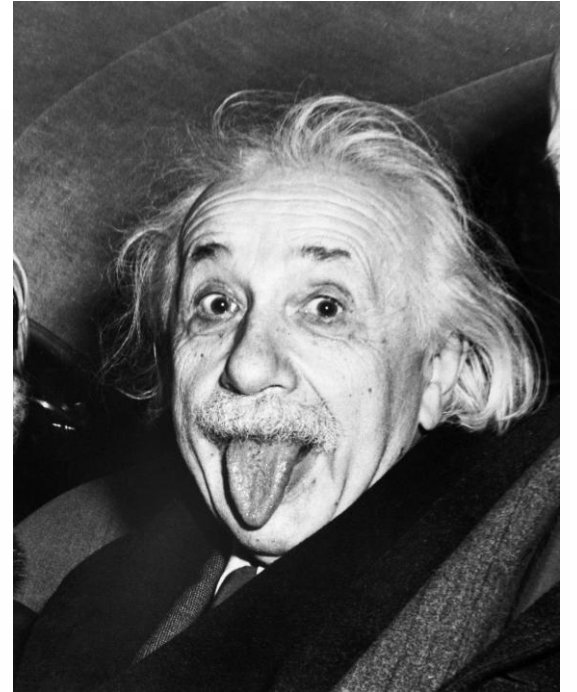
Protein from Natural Gas – project status worldwide

- BioProtein (*Methylococcus capsulatus*) was produced from 1997-2005 at the Norferm plant in Tjeldbergodden, north of Trondheim, Norway
- Built in 1997, produced 20,000 tons/year of BioProtein, closed in 2005 after losing \$9M/year – couldn't compete with price of soy protein
- Protelux produced Bioprotein since 2018 at plant in Ivangorod, Leningrad Region, near Estonian border
- Plant cost 3.5 billion rubles to build, Protelux has never been profitable – can't compete with price of soy protein
- Cargill and Calysta announced joint venture using same technology as Protelux, started construction in 2017. Current satellite view shows a large empty plot of land – couldn't compete with price of soy protein
- Lesson – must produce protein at less than \$2/kg to compete with soy protein

Protein from Natural Gas – How to Succeed

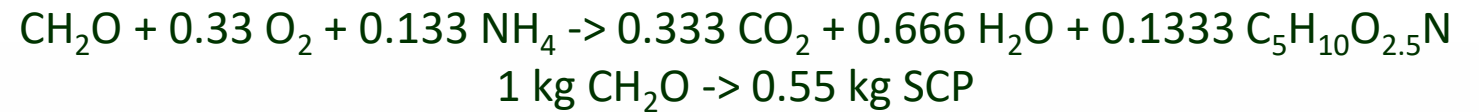
Albert Einstein

The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results

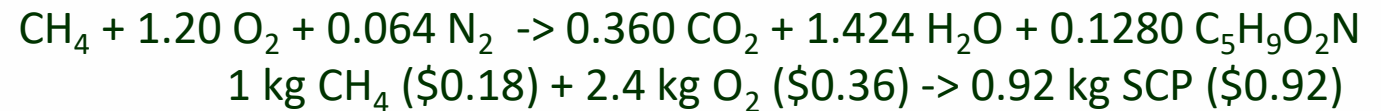


Single Cell Protein from Carbohydrates and Methane – Stoichiometry

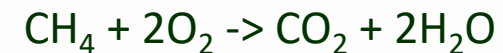
SCP from carbohydrates



SCP from methane



Burning methane



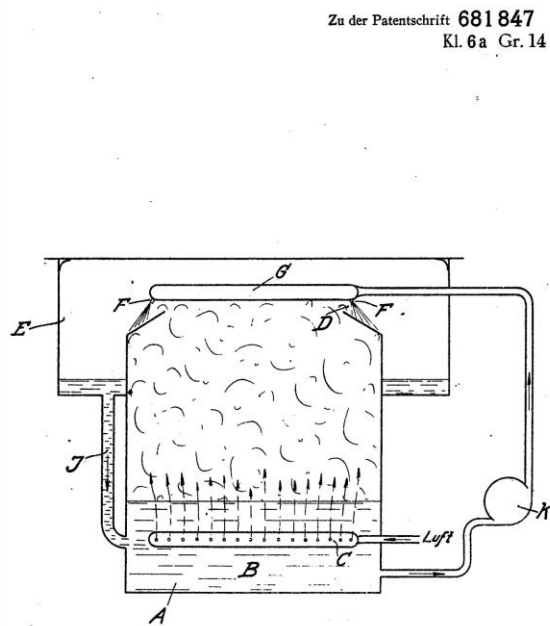
Single Cell Protein from Carbohydrates and Methane – Stoichiometry

IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS:

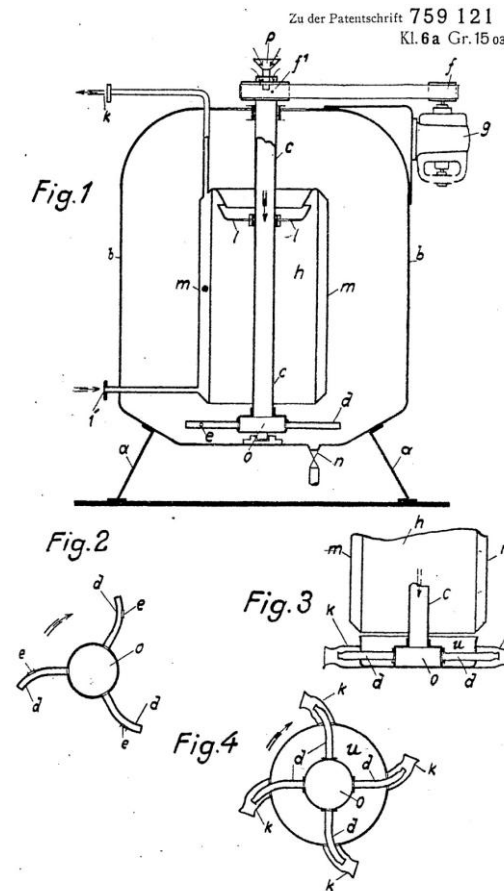
- 1 SCP from methane needs 3.6 times as much O_2 as from carbohydrates
This is a big problem since O_2 isn't very soluble in water
- 2 SCP from methane produces $1/3$ as much CO_2 as from burning methane
Good way to reduce the carbon footprint of methane

Previous Solutions – Foam Fermenters

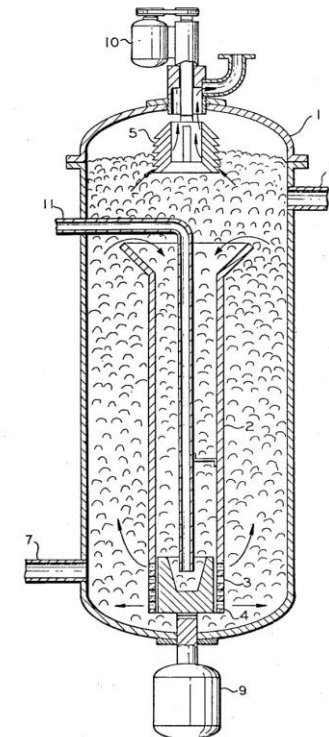
1937 – Stob Fermenter



1940 – Waldhof Fermenter



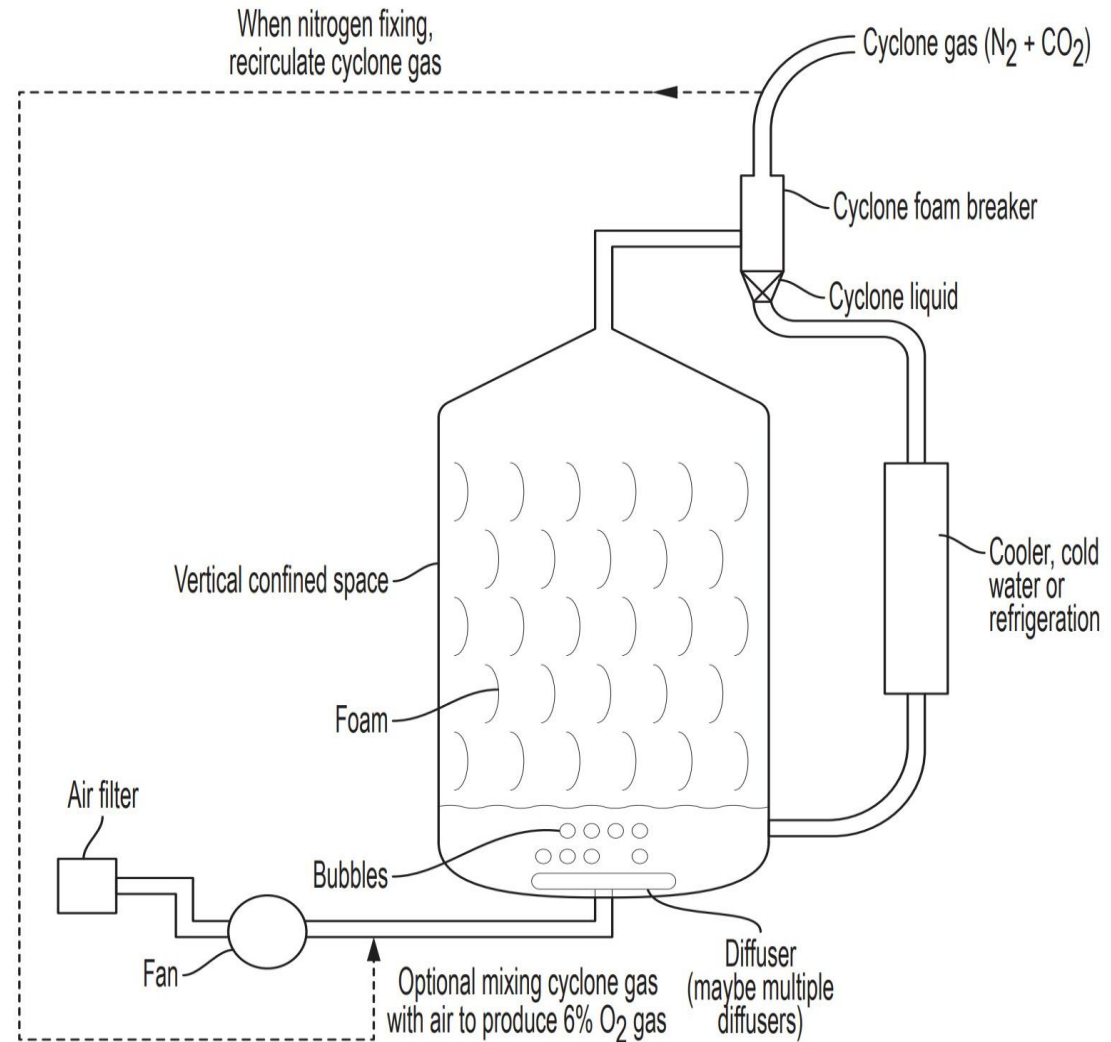
1976 – Phillips Petroleum
U.S. Patent Sept. 28, 1976 3,982,998



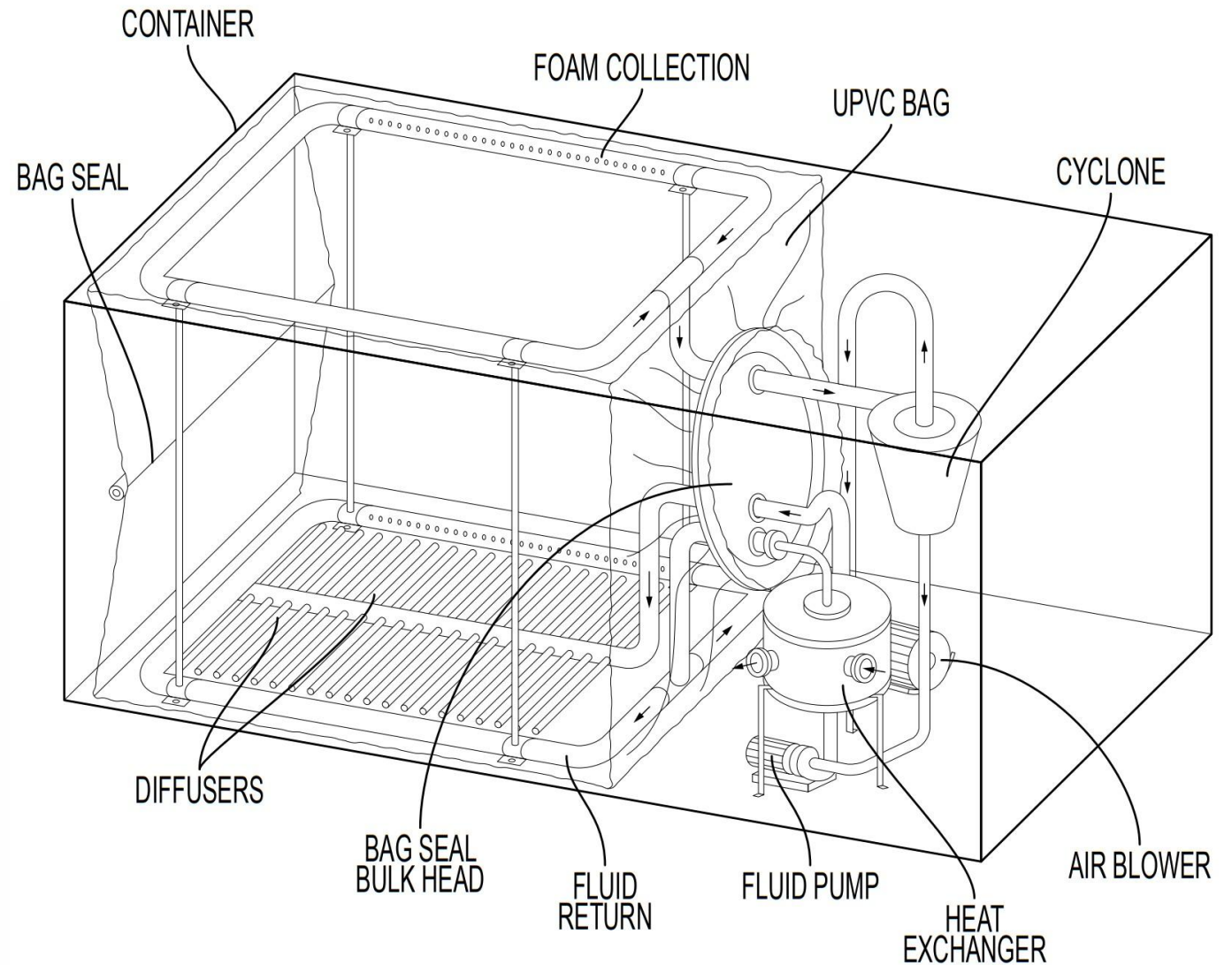
Protein from Natural Gas – How to Succeed

- Use diluted atmospheric (6%) oxygen instead of pure oxygen (100%).
 - This results in nitrogen fixing (no ammonia) and lower costs for oxygen.
- Ferment inside foam instead of submerged fermentation
 - results in liquid with 10% SCP instead of 1-2% with U-loop
 - much lower costs for separation
- Use plastic inside shipping containers for fermenter.
 - Fermenter is less than \$1000/m³ compared with \$200,000/m³ for U-loop
- Scale up to industrial scale by using modular solution (containers)
 - if one container is economical, 10,000 containers are also economical
 - can transport to stranded natural gas
- Use water cooling for fermenter, optimally sea water cooling
 - cold water is free in Russia 😊
- Objective –produce protein at less than \$1/kg

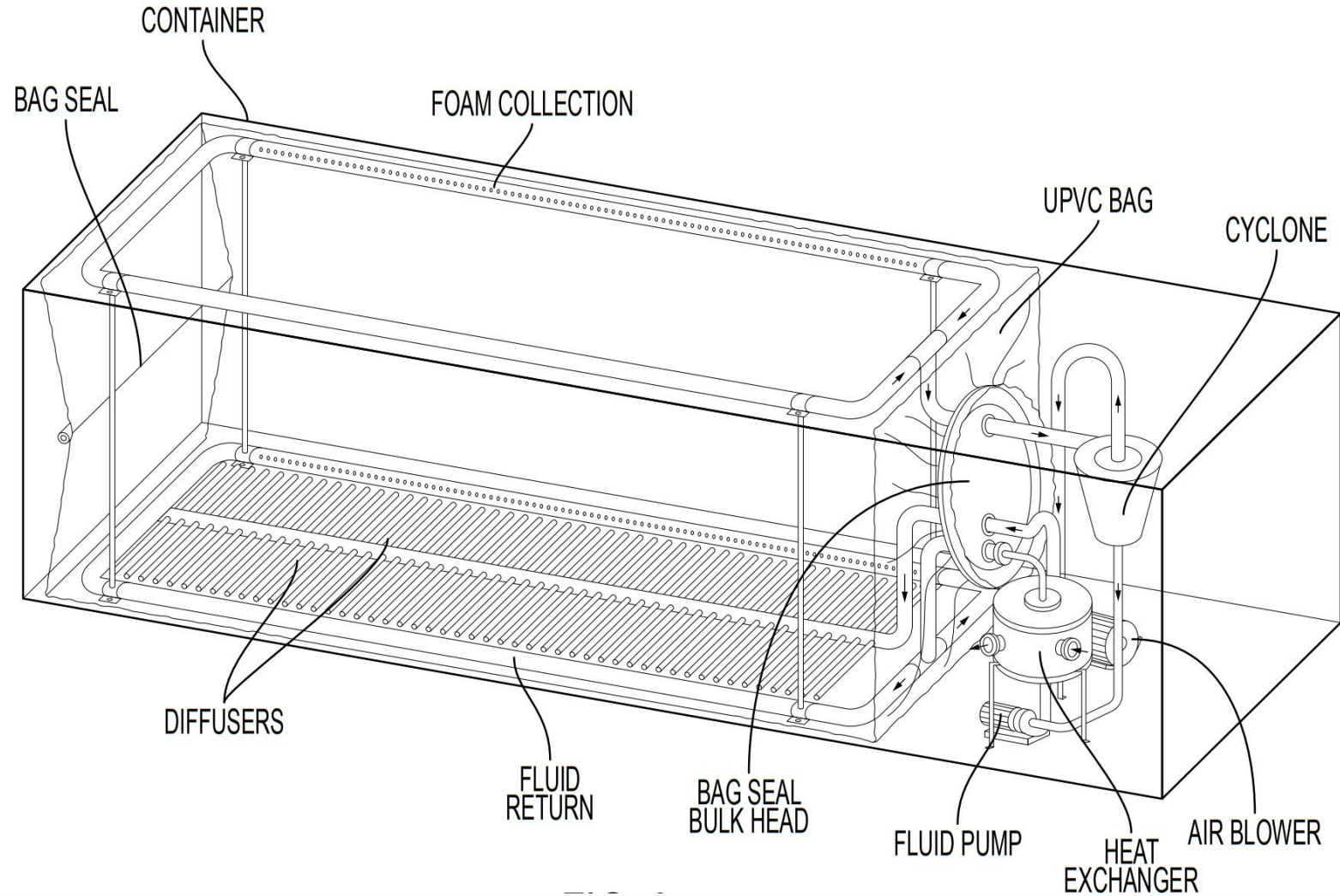
Protein from Natural Gas - CelloFuel



Protein from Natural Gas – 20 ft. CelloFuel Container



Protein from Natural Gas – 40 ft. CelloFuel Container



Patent Status

Patent pending at U.S. Patent Office,

“AEROBIC FERMENTATION USING PNEUMATIC FOAM”
application number **63/530,954**, priority date of **5 August 2023**

Planned PCT submission to RU, US, CN, IN, BR, EU, QA