



IEA Bioenergy
Technology Collaboration Programme



Task 42 Biorefining in a Circular Economy

Technical, Economic and Environmental
Assessment (TEE) of biorefinery concepts

Bert Annevelink
(Wageningen Food & Biobased Research & Leader Task 42)

IETS Workshop Future Scenarios and Strategic Decision-Making for Industry
Transformation: Powered by System Engineering, Zoom, 6 May 2021



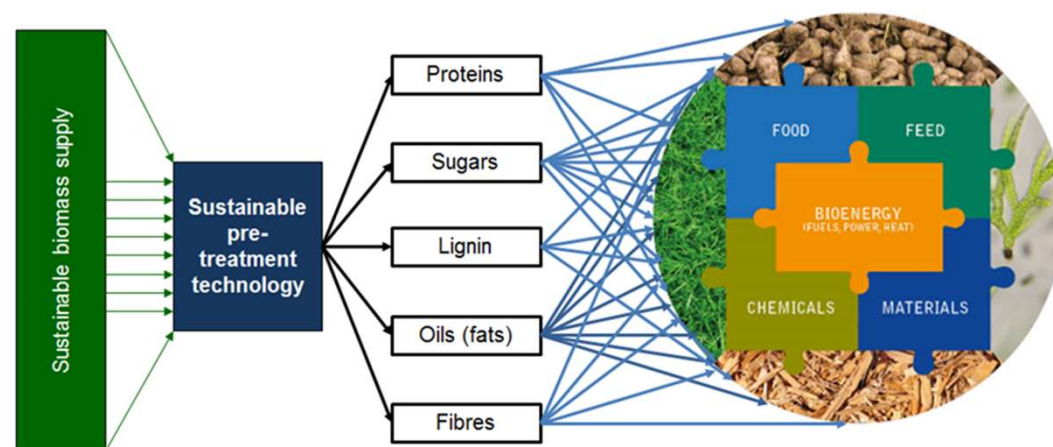
The IEA Bioenergy Technology Collaboration Programme (TCP) is organised under the auspices of the International Energy Agency (IEA) but is functionally and legally autonomous. Views, findings and publications of the IEA Bioenergy TCP do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the IEA Secretariat or its individual member countries.

Technology Collaboration Programme

by **iea**

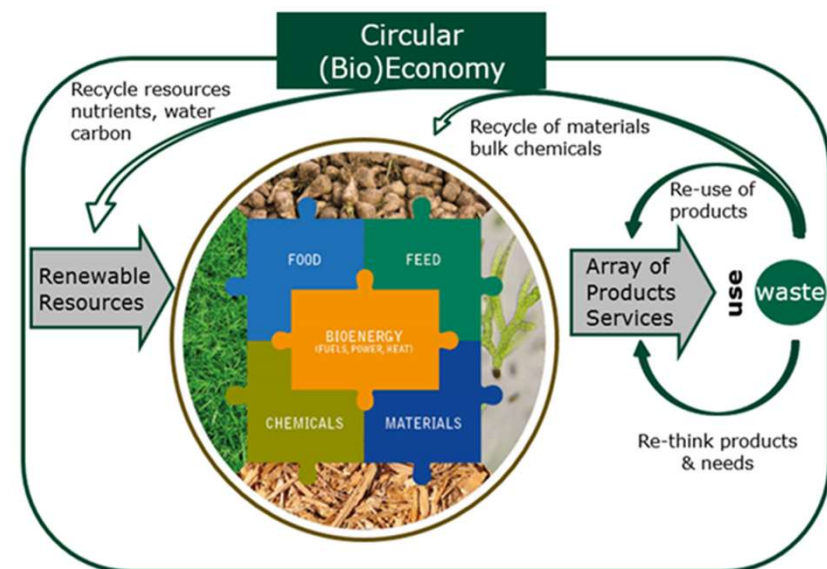
Task 42 Biorefining in a Circular Economy - Introduction

- Biorefining = sustainable processing of biomass into a portfolio of marketable biobased products (food and feed ingredients, chemicals, materials, minerals, CO₂) and bioenergy (fuels, power, heat)
- Task 42 started in 2007 and now operates during its 5th Triennium 2019-2021
- Member countries are:
Austria, Australia, Denmark,
Germany, Ireland, Italy,
The Netherlands & Sweden



Task 42 Biorefining in a Circular Economy - Objectives

- Facilitate commercialization and market deployment of biorefinery systems and technologies (environmentally sound, socially acceptable, and cost-competitive)
- Support and advise policy and industrial decision makers
- Provide an international platform for collaboration and information exchange between industry, SMEs, GOs, NGOs, RTOs and universities
- Focus on biorefinery research, development, demonstration and policy analysis
- Development of networks, dissemination of information, and **provision of science-based technology analysis**
- Address gaps and barriers to deployment



Results Task 42 in 2019-2021

- Reports:
 - Bio-Based Chemicals: A 2020 Update
 - Technical, Economic and Environmental Assessment of Biorefinery Concepts
 - Alternative sustainable carbon sources as substitutes for metallurgical coal
 - Sustainable lignin valorization (draft)
- Factsheets of Biorefinery Concepts
- Biorefinery plants portal & database
- Case study market diffusion barriers & incentives
- Country reports
- Website
- Lectures at conferences (e.g. Nordic Wood Biorefinery Conference 2020)

BioRefinery Plants Portal

Bio-Based Chemicals A 2020 Update

Technical, Economic and Environmental Assessment of Biorefinery Concepts

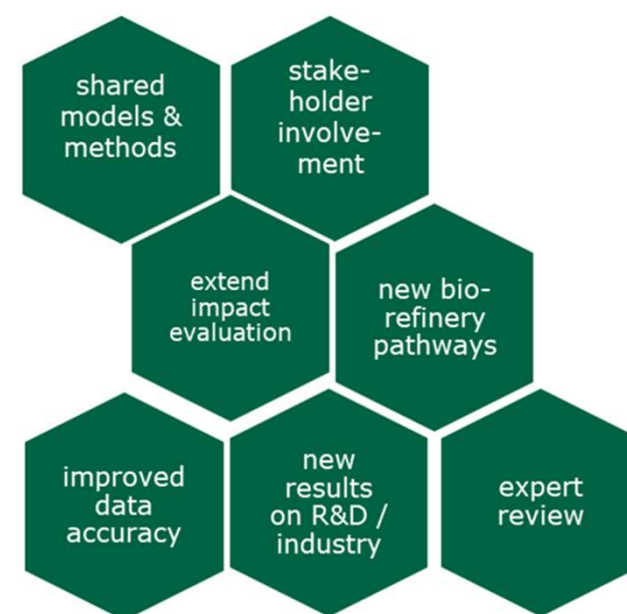
Alternative sustainable carbon sources as substitutes for metallurgical coal

1-platform (black liquor) biorefinery to produce pulp, lignin and energy from wood chips

Country Report Sweden April 2020

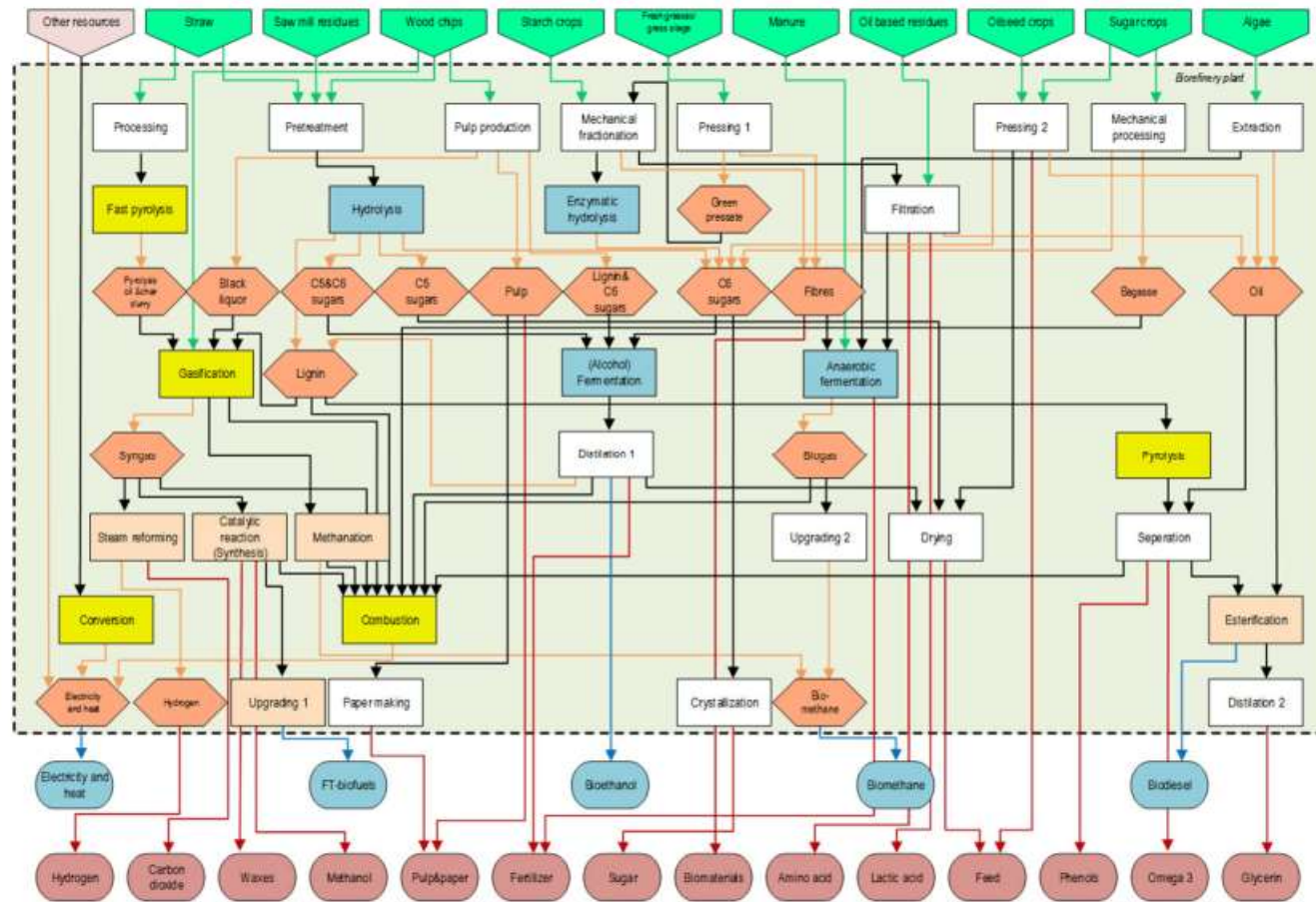
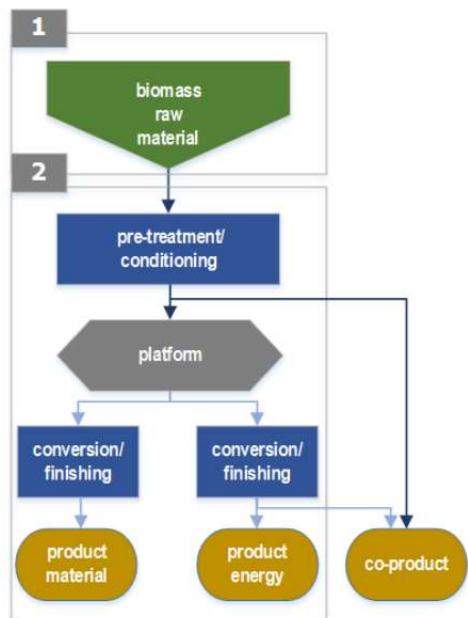
Objectives of Task 42 TEE-Assessment methodology

- Underpin the sustainability claim of integrated biorefineries through Technical, Economic and Environmental (TEE) Assessments
 - quantitative environmental and economic assessment approach
 - with generic initial biorefinery models for iterative refinement
 - encourage stakeholders to participate in the assessment of biorefinery technologies
- Provide an open access approach



Task 42 biorefinery classification system

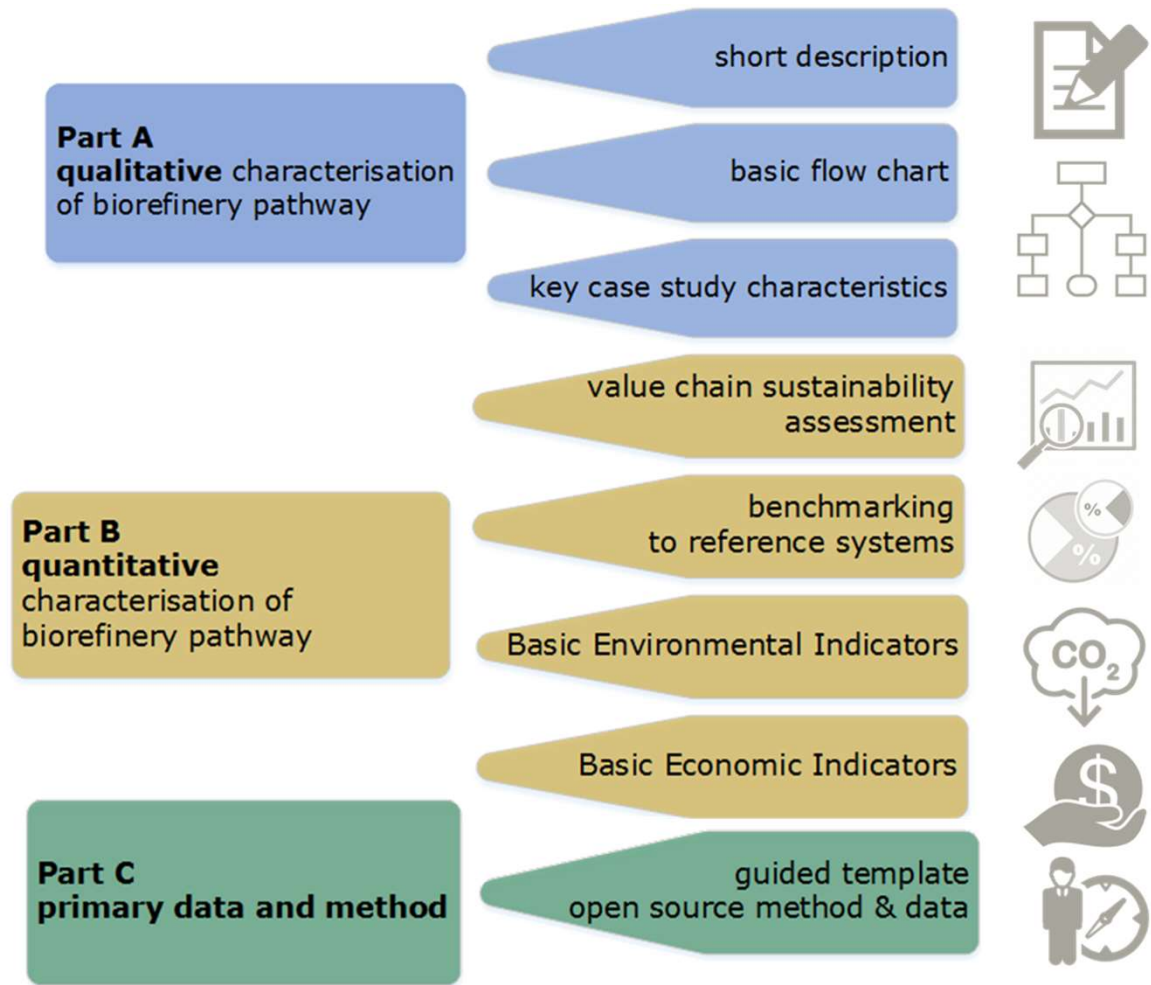
Motivation: establishment of a common 'language'



Recent update of classification system

FEEDSTOCK	CONVERSION PROCESS	PLATFORM	PRODUCT
<p>Primary biomass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic biomass • Lignocellulosic from croplands and grasslands • Lignocellulosic wood/forestry • Oil crops • Starch crops • Sugar crops • *Other <p>Secondary biomass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microbial biomass • Residues from agriculture • Residues from aquatic biomass • Residues from forestry • Residues from nature and landscape management • Residues from recycled bio-based products • *Other 	<p>Biochemical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerobic conversion • Anaerobic digestion • Enzymatic process • Fermentation • Insect-based bioconversion • *Other <p>Chemical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalytic • Esterification • Hydrogenation • Hydrolysis • Methanation • Chemical Pulping • Steam reforming • Water electrolysis • Water gas shift • *Other <p>Mechanical and thermomechanical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blending • Extraction • Mechanical & thermomechanical disruption & fractionation • Mechanical pulping • Separation processes • *Other <p>Thermochemical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustion • Gasification • Hydrothermal liquefaction • Pyrolysis • Supercritical conversion • Torrefaction & Carbonization • *Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biochar • Bio-coal • Bio-crude • Biogas • Bio-oils • Bio-hydrogen • Bio-naphtha • C5/C6 sugars • Carbon dioxide • Lignin • Oils • Organic fibers • Organic juice • Protein • Pyrolytic liquid • Starch • Syngas • *Other 	<p>Chemicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additives • Agrochemicals • Building blocks • Catalysts & Enzymes • Colorants • Cosmeceuticals • Flavours & Fragrances • Lubricants • Nutraceuticals • Paints & Coatings • Pharmaceuticals • Solvents • Surfactants • *Other <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composites • **Fibers • Organic Fertilizers • Polymers • Resins • *Other <p>Food</p> <p>Animal Feed</p> <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooling agents • Fuels • Heat • Power • *Other

Methodology of TEE-Assessment

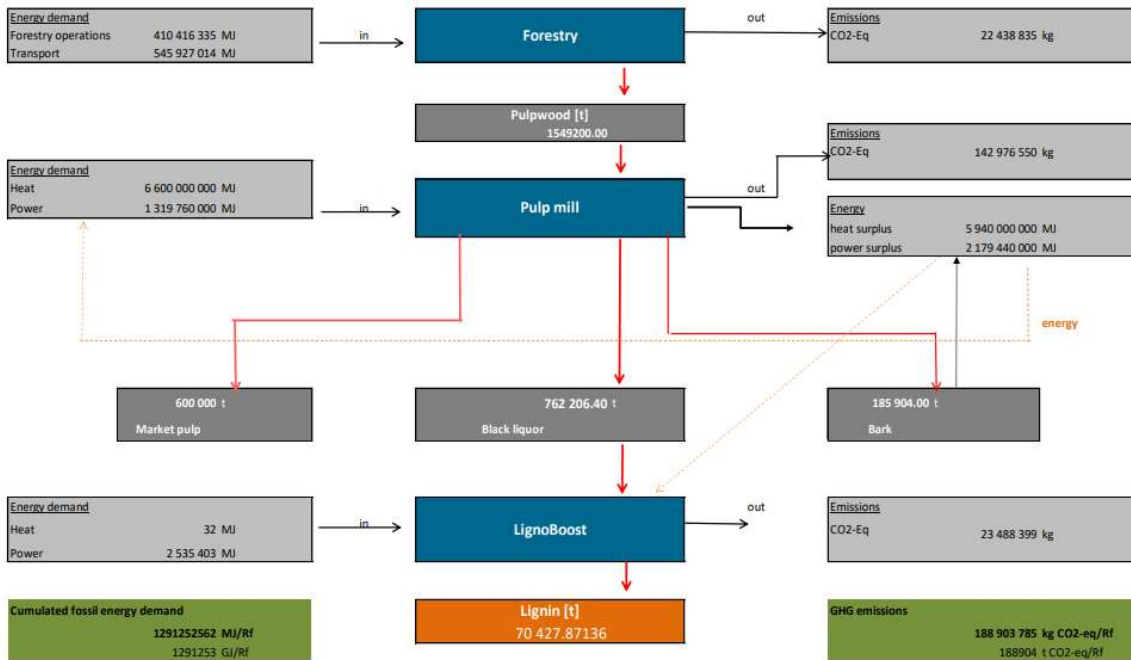


Basic Economic/Environmental evaluation transparent primary data mining

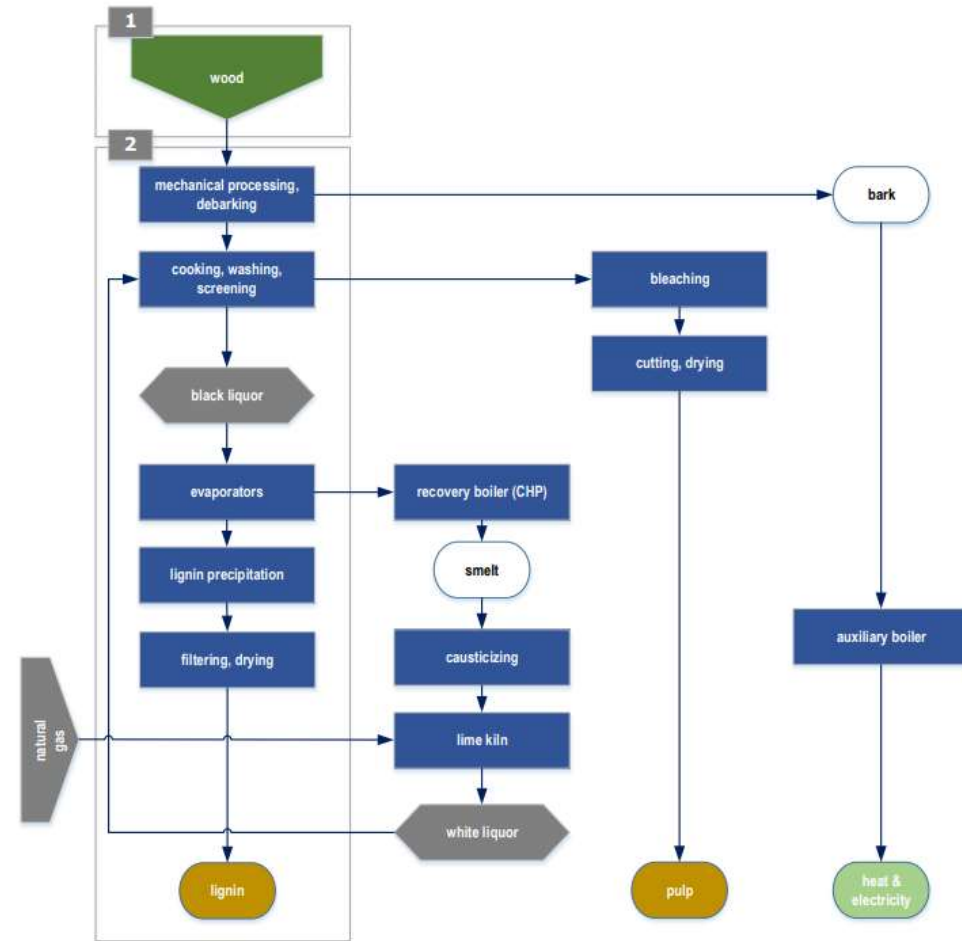
OVERVIEW RESULTS	summary of results	inputs and input data for different process steps	intermediate calculation or information	calculations using emission factors	results in another unit and other input data
OVERVIEW RESULTS Grass cultivation: 788.825 g CO _{2eq} / t DM Grass pulp: 64.706.551 g CO _{2eq} / t DM AgriCell production: 8.518 g CO _{2eq} / t DM Yield (in t DM / ha ¹ / year ¹): 13 t DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ Yield (in t DM / t DM / year): 0.2 DM / t DM / year					
1 Grass cultivation Yield Silage: 7.000 t, 7.000.000 kg, 66.667 kg DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ dry matter: 0.35 Agro chemicals N-fertiliser (kg N): 15 t, 15.290 kg, 146 kg N / ha ¹ / year ¹ K ₂ O-fertiliser (kg K ₂ O): 12 t, 12.300 kg, 117 kg K ₂ O / ha ¹ / year ¹ Field work sowing: 1.05 ha Field NO emissions : 3.310 kg, 32 kg ha ¹ / year ¹ Field K emissions : 900 kg, 9 kg ha ¹ / year ¹ Field Cd emissions : 0.02 kg, 0 kg ha ¹ / year ¹			Quantity of product Yield: 413.000 M DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ 1 M / M DM / year 5.128 kg DM / t DM	Emissions per t AgriCell g CO ₂ , g CH ₄ , g NO, g CO _{2eq} 21.667, 4.833, 97, 108, 65.871, 5.191 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 Total : 36.499, 111, 2.538, 788.825 Result: g CO _{2eq} / t DM: 788.825	Info per kg silage, per ha, year 13, 856, 1, 67, 140, 9.331, 0, 0, 0, 0, 154, 10.255
2 Grass pulp Yield grass fibres: 2.500 t, 2.500.000 kg, 23.810 kg DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ , 1 M DM / M DM / year grass juice: 27.500 m ³ , 27.500.000 dm ³ , 261.905 dm ³ DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ , 1 M DM / M DM / year Energy consumption Electricity EU mix LV: 1.750 MWh, 6.300.000 MJ, 60.000 MJ / ha ¹ / year ¹ process water: 100.000 m ³ , 100.000.000 dm ³ , 952.381 dm ³ DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ CH ₄ and NO emissions from NG gas engine: 7.000.000 MJ, 66.667 MJ / ha ¹ / year ¹ Biogas from municipal organic waste as CNG: 2.400.000 MJ, 22.857 MJ / ha ¹ / year ¹			Quantity of product Yield: 413.000 M DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ 1 M / M DM / year 1.822 kg DM / t DM 413.000 M DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ 20.147 dm ³ DM / t DM	Emissions per t AgriCell g CO ₂ , g CH ₄ , g NO, g CO _{2eq} 557.513, 1.360, 25, 596.260, 0, 274, 0, 6.291 Total : 557.513, 1.633, 25, 64.104.000, 64.706.551 Result: g CO _{2eq} / t DM: 64.706.551	Info (grass fibres) per kg silage, per ha, year 226, 7.751, 35.001, 833.252, 25.330, 841.185
3 AgriCell production Yield AgriCell: 1.410 t, 13 t DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ , 13.423 kg DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ , 1 M DM / M DM / year solid waste: 5 t, 0.048 t DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ , 48 kg DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ , 1 M DM / M DM / year Energy consumption Electricity EU mix LV: 25 MWh, 90.000 MJ, 857 MJ / ha ¹ / year ¹			Quantity of product Yield: 413.000 M DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ 1 M / M DM / year 0.02 kg DM / t DM	Emissions per t AgriCell g CO ₂ , g CH ₄ , g NO, g CO _{2eq} 7.964, 19, 0, 8.518 Total : 7.964, 19, 0, 8.518 Result: g CO _{2eq} / t DM: 8.518	Info per kg silage, per ha, year 261.974, 111, 261.974, 111
TOTAL RESULTS Yield (in t DM / ha ¹ / year ¹): 13 t DM / ha ¹ / year ¹ Yield (in t DM / t DM / year): 0.2 DM / t DM / year					

Results communication - Example Case 4

Part A biorefinery key characteristics



Case 4 = 1-platform (black liquor) biorefinery to produce pulp, lignin and energy from wood chips (details in Task 42 report)

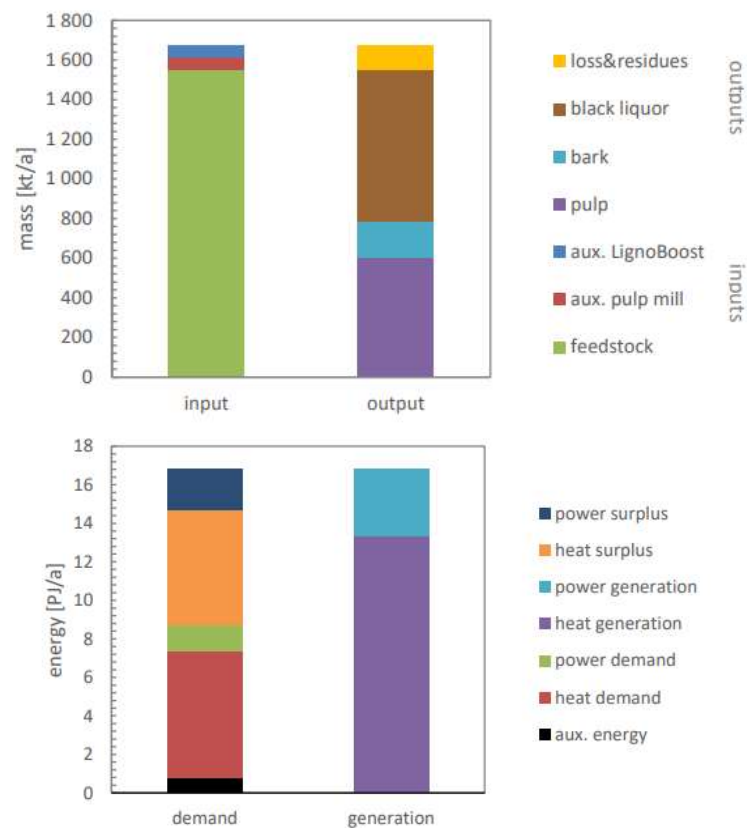
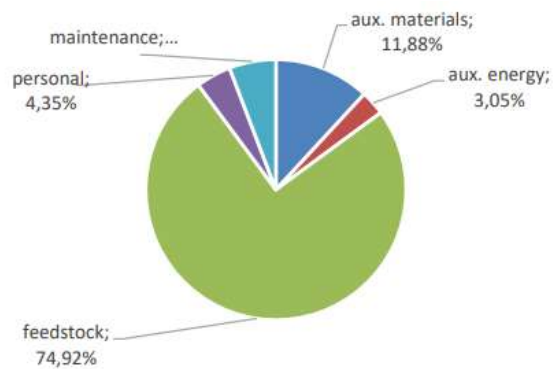


Results communication

Part A biorefinery key characteristics

Table 11 Key characteristics case study 4 lignin.

1-platform (black liquor) biorefinery using wood chips for the production of Kraft pulp, Kraft lignin and energy			
State of technology	Demonstration/commercial (TRL 7-9)		
Country	EU 27		
Main data source	Literature, Wood K plus		
Products		Auxiliaries (external)	
Pulp	600,000 t	Energy	780,000 GJ
Lignin	70,427 t	Chemical inputs	139,453 t
Heat	1,478,632 GJ		
Feedstock		Costs	
Round wood	1,549,200 t	Investment costs	11 Mio €
		Feedstock costs	155 Mio €
Lignin extraction rate	15 %	Number of employees	135 #
Efficiencies		Reference flow	600,000 t pulp
Pulp to lignin	8.5 t/t lignin		
Black liquor to lignin	10.8 t/t lignin		



Results Communication

Part B Value Chain Sustainability Assessment

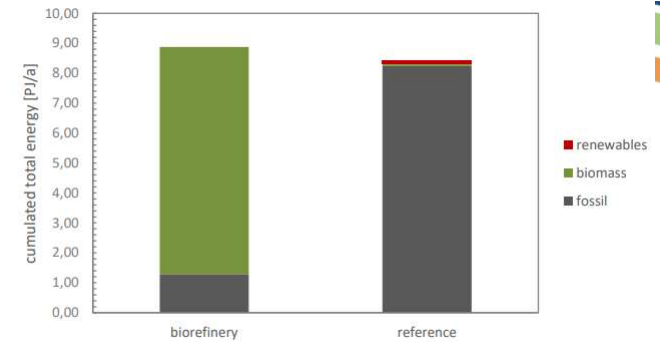
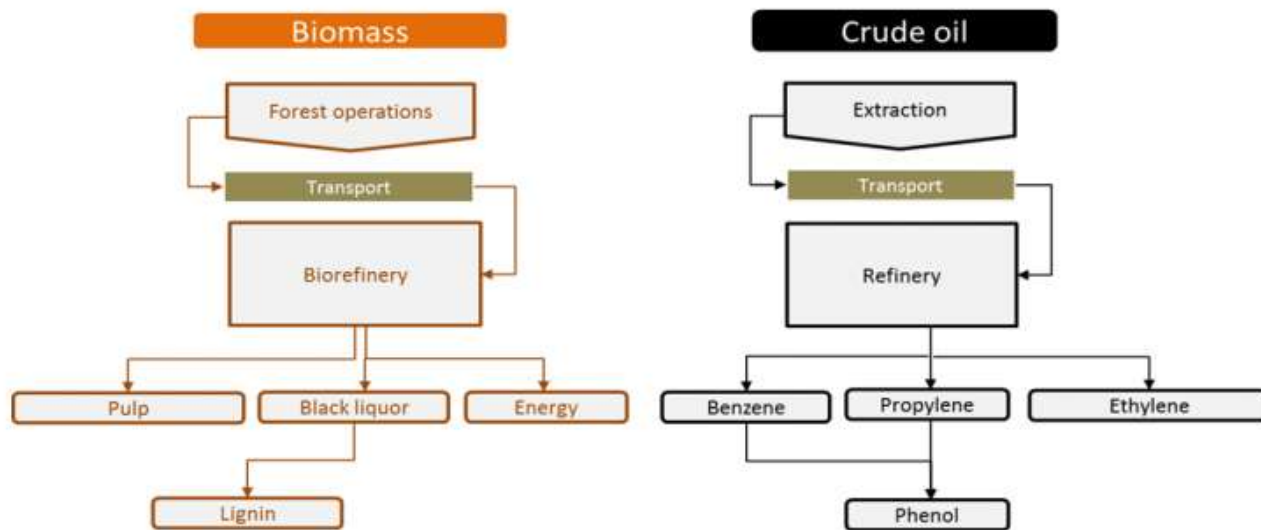


Figure 37 Cumulated energy demand of biorefinery compared to reference plant case study 4.

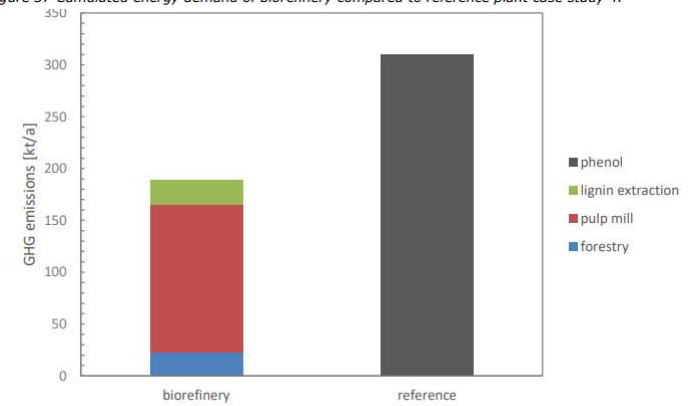


Figure 38 Greenhouse gas emissions of biorefinery compared to reference plant case study 4.

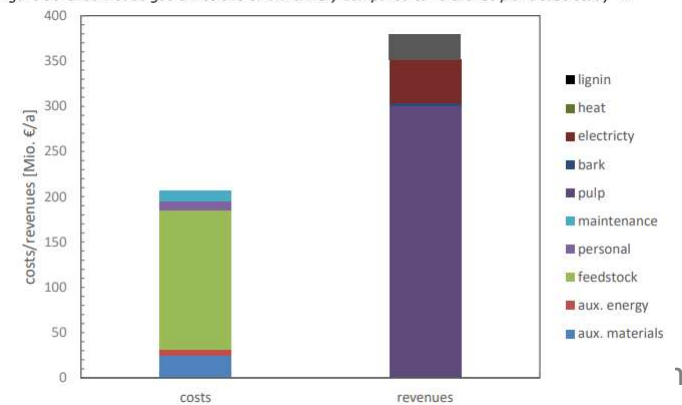


Figure 39 Costs and revenues - case study 4.

Factsheets produced in former Triennia

- 4-platform biorefinery using grass silage and food residues for bio plastic, insulation material, fertilizer, electricity
- 3-platform biorefinery using wood chips for pulp, paper, turpentine, tall oil, bark, electricity and heat
- 1-platform biorefinery using starch crops for bioethanol and feed
- 3-platform biorefinery using wood chips for bioethanol, electricity, heat and phenols
- 1-platform biorefinery using oilseed crops for biodiesel, glycerine and feed
- 1-platform biorefinery using oil based residues for biodiesel, glycerine, bio oil & fertilizer
- 2-platform biorefinery using wood chips for FT-biofuels, electricity, heat and waxes
- 3-platform biorefinery using straw for FT-biofuels and methanol
- 2-platform biorefinery using wood chips for FT-diesel, FT-gasoline, heat and waxes
- 3-platform biorefinery using straw for FT-diesel and methanol
- 3-platform biorefinery using wood for renewable gasoline/diesel, biochar and pyrolysis oil

Recently published Biorefinery assessments and Fact Sheets

- 3-platform biorefinery (pulp, lignin, energy) using woodchips for pulp, lignin and energy; (LignoBoost process)
- 2-platform biorefinery (C5 & C6 sugar, lignin) using corn straw for the production of bioethanol and electricity & heat
- 2-platform biorefinery (C5 & C6 sugar, biogas) using sugar beet or cane for the biopolymer PHB and electricity & heat
- 2-platform biorefinery (C5 & C6 sugar, biogas) using maize for the production of biopolymer PLA and electricity & heat
- ... and more to come!

More information TEE methodology & factsheets

- Task 42 report ‘Technical, Economic and Environmental Assessment of Biorefinery Concepts’:
<https://task42.ieabioenergy.com/publications/tee-2019/>
- IEA Bioenergy Annual report 2020 ‘Technical, ecological and economic assessment of biorefinery cases’ (page 7-22):
<https://www.ieabioenergy.com/blog/publications/new-publication-iea-bioenergy-annual-report-2020/>
- Factsheets: <https://task42.ieabioenergy.com/document-category/factsheets/>

Thank you for your attention

Bert Annevelink

bert.annevelink@wur.nl

<https://task42.ieabioenergy.com/>

Thanks to the Austrian Task 42 TEE team:

Johannes Lindorfer, Karin Fazeni &
Daniel Rosenfeld (Energy Institute at the
Johannes Kepler University Linz)

Franziska Hesser & Miriam Lettner
(Wood K plus)

Michael Mandl (tbw research)



IEA Bioenergy
Technology Collaboration Programme

www.ieabioenergy.com

Technology Collaboration Programme

by **iea**

TEE Assessment of further biorefinery pathways - options

- Biorefinery concept for integrated production of green diesel, naptha and ethanol from **microalgae** biomass (literature based)
- Combined industrial processes for the conversion of **forestry residuals and in-process emissions** into valuable bio-petrochemical materials and fuels (literature based)
- 2-3 case studies on **gasification** with Task 33
- 2-3 case studies on **biogas** with Task 37
- 1-2 case studies via the questionnaire outreach
- **Additional case studies from selected biobased products (and/or other Tasks)**
- **Additional back-up from on H2020 projects**
 - **CO₂-based product ethylene oxide** (current H2020 project)
 - **2nd generation jet fuel** (current H2020 project)



REWOFUEL

17

Report biobased building blocks

- Within the bio-based economy as a whole and within the operation of a specific biorefinery there are significant **opportunities for the development of bio-based building blocks** (chemicals and polymers) and **materials** (fibre products, starch derivatives, etc.)
- In many cases this happens **in conjunction with the production of bioenergy or biofuels**
- It is estimated that the production of bio-based products, in addition to biofuels, could generate **US\$ 10 billion of revenue** for the global chemical industry
- However, current market conditions, uncertainty about trade agreements, future carbon pricing as well as a non-holistic and polarized bioeconomy debate have **hampered the deployment** as well as the role-out of biobased initiatives
- IEA Task42 can contribute to the debate by showing that **biorefineries can contribute to a broader valorization of biomass** into a spectrum of high-value biobased products like biochemicals

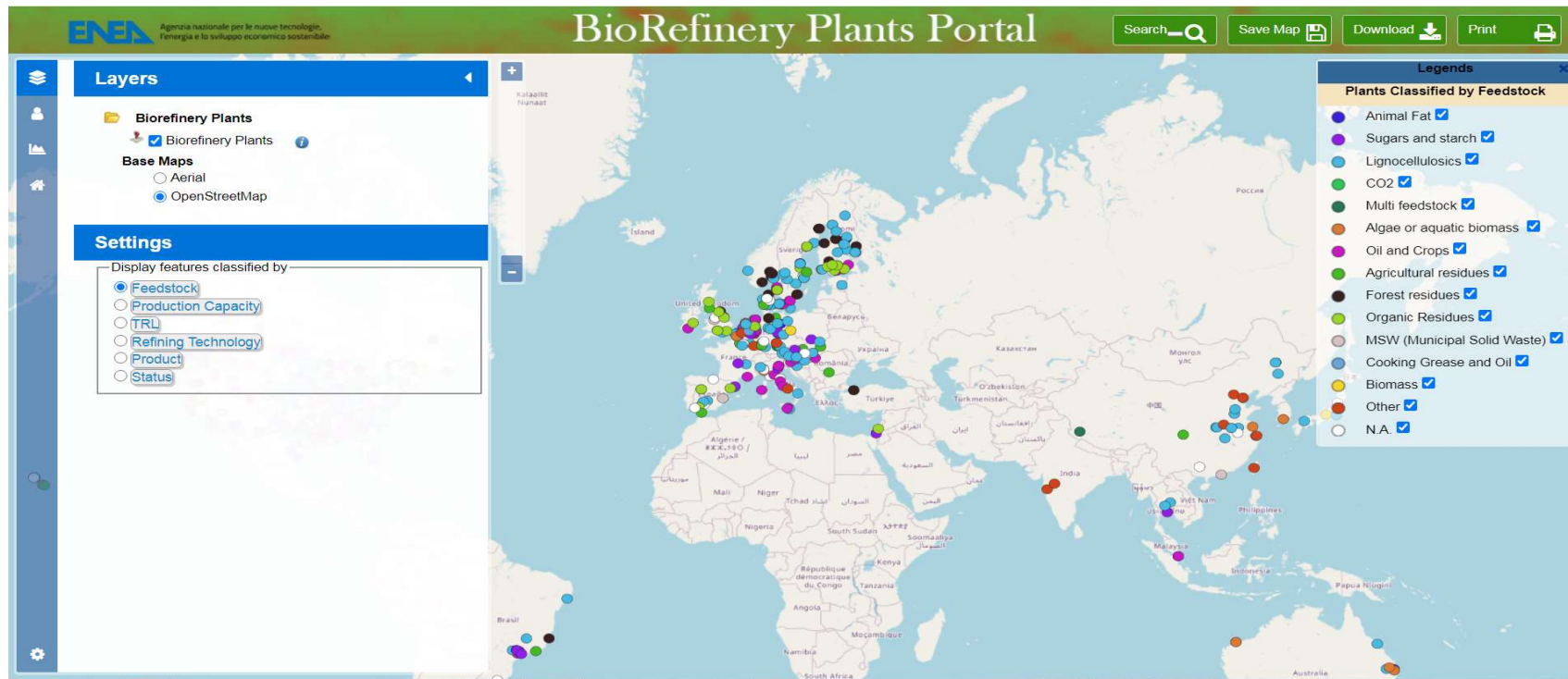


Report lignin as replacement of metallurgical coal

- Each year over 1 billion tonnes of metallurgical coal (coking coal) is utilized to produce most of the 1.7 billion tonnes of steel produced worldwide
- **Renewable alternatives** need to be developed so that current fossil derived coking coal can be substituted by renewables at reasonable cost
- **Lignin** has potential to reduce non-renewable coke consumption
- Calculations suggest that if 10% of the world's gasoline demand were replaced with ethanol produced from lignocellulosic sources approximately **20%** of fossil coke consumption could be **replaced by renewable lignin**



WebGis Biorefineries



Possibility to change the plants displayed on the map selecting the desired attributes on the legend

Possibility to display features for:

- Feedstock
- Production capacity
- TRU
- Type of refining technology
- Product (mail product)
- Status

IEA Report on Sustainable lignin valorization

Chapters:

- 1) lignin chemistry, for each lignin source, analytical methods to know the lignin structure and composition are described; a summary table with everyone lignin is proposed and analyzed.
- 2) most important international projects on lignin are listed and described; an assessment of potential industrial outputs is also carried out
- 3) an inventory of the lignin derived products is presented. In particular, polymeric materials (foams, resins, etc.), chemicals, fuels, aromatic compounds, acids are considered in the third chapter, describing for each one the main industrial production process from lignin
- 4) several process flowsheets for the lignin valorization are proposed and studied through mathematical modeling and/or process simulation methodologies

Cooperation with LignoCOST network

- Activity regarding the modeling of the biorefinery processes for the transformation of different sources of lignin to target products
- Assessment of the economical parameters (i.e. payback selling price of the target products, maximum lignin cost...) to make convenient the utilization of low quality/high quantity lignin (e.g., Kraft lignin) to produce high-added value compounds

