

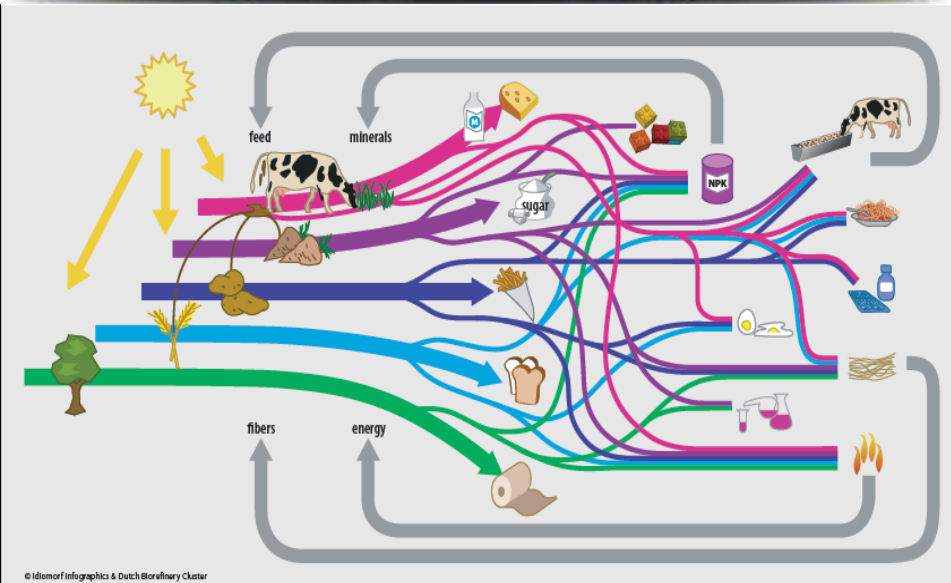


Netherlands Enterprise Agency



Sustainable valorisation of (biomass) residue in industry leads to a Biobased Economy

Ir. Kees W. Kwant



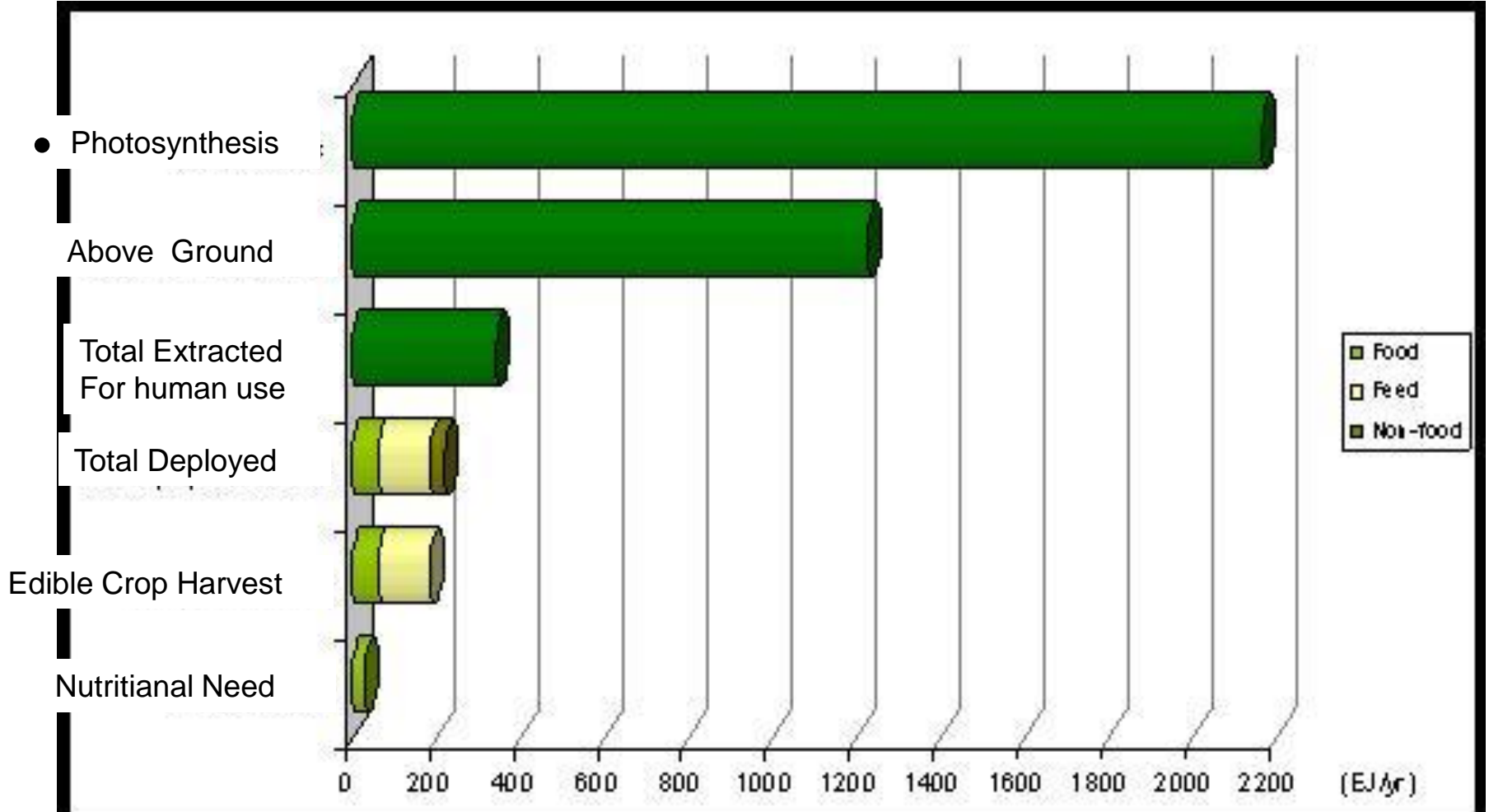


Contents

- Biobased Economy
Industrial approach
- Present use of biomass in the Netherlands
- The Biorefinery approach
- Examples of projects



Global Biomass Resources [EJ]





World Carbon based Resources (2010) [EJ]

[EJ]	Fossil		Biobased	
	Primary use	End Use	Primary use	End Use
Extracted	432		342	
Deployed	426		222	
Harvest			187	30
<i>Feed</i>			<i>124</i>	
El.&Heat	152	57	30	na
Fuels/others	275	235	6	na
<i>non-energy</i>	<i>33</i>		<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>

Ref: van Beeck, N., Moerkerken, A., Kwant, K.W., Stuij B. (2014).



Vision Biobased Economy

Sustainable Production and Use of Biomass:

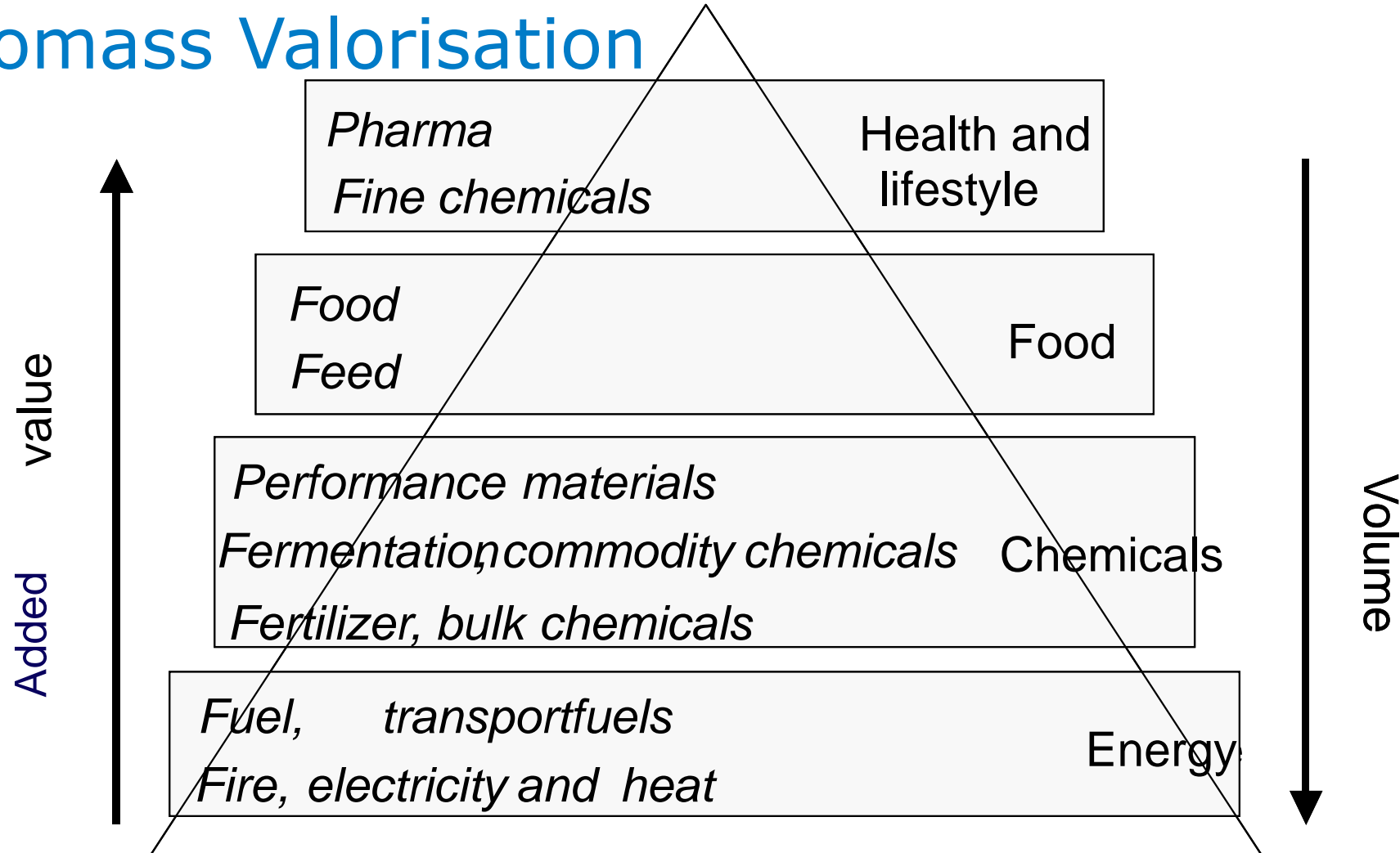
- *People*: food security, land rights, prosperity
- *Planet*: soil, water, air, GHG, biodiversity
- *Profit*: businesscases

Proven Sustainable Biomass does not come automatically





Biomass Valorisation





Sustainable Biobased Solutions



Integrated Food & Materials production

- Smart agriculture
- Increased production



Sustainable and Rural Development

- Local Resources and local use
- Tapping unused or abandoned land



Smart use of biomass

- Circular Economy, Cascading
- Biorefinery

Ref: http://www.sahyog-europa-india.eu/images/D2_3_Strategic_Advice_on_Biobased_Research_based_on_Sahyog_inventory_V3.pdf



Principles to improve the use of Energy and Biomass

Trias Energetica

- Energy Savings
- Renewable Energy
- Efficient Use

Trias Biologica

- Decarbonise resources
- Replace fossil with Biobased
- Cascading, Circular chains



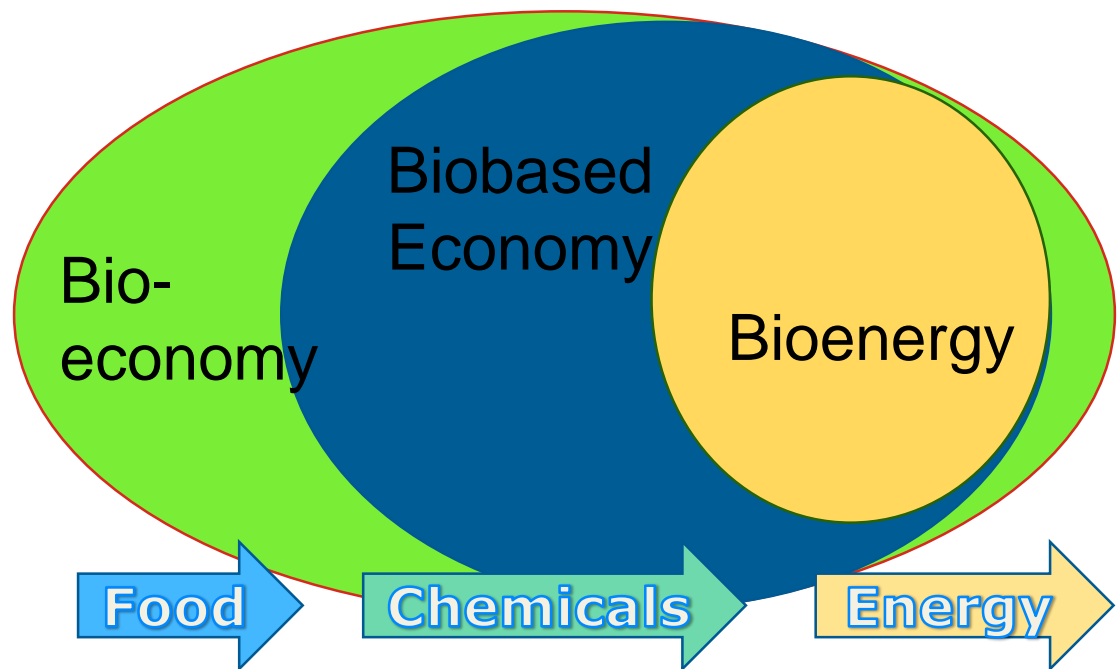
Biobased Economy part of Bioeconomy

A Biobased Economy

is a sustainable
Economy,

optimising
Economic value and
Natural value of biomass

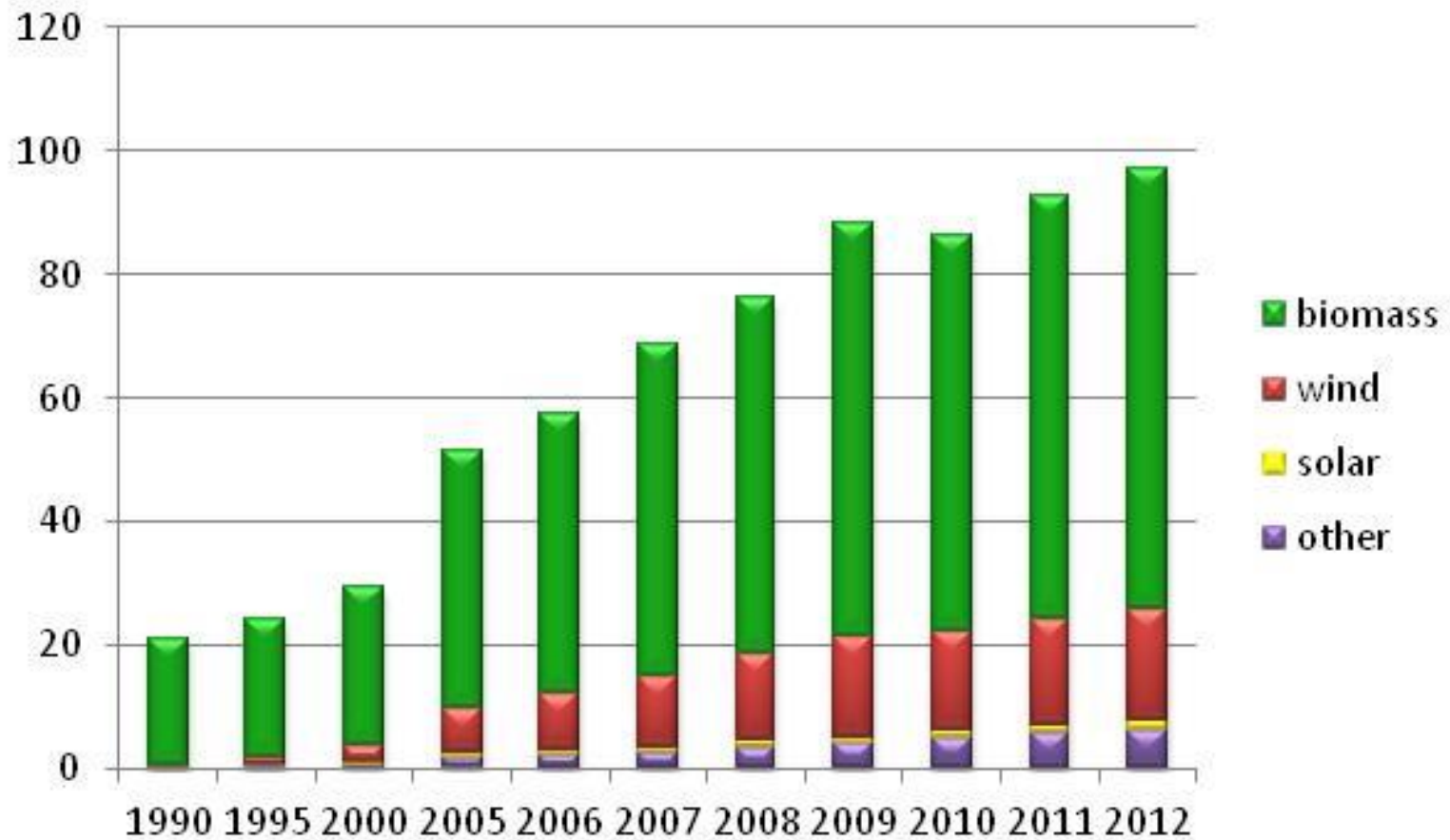
by
Replacing Fossil
Resources





Results: About 70% realised with Bioenergy

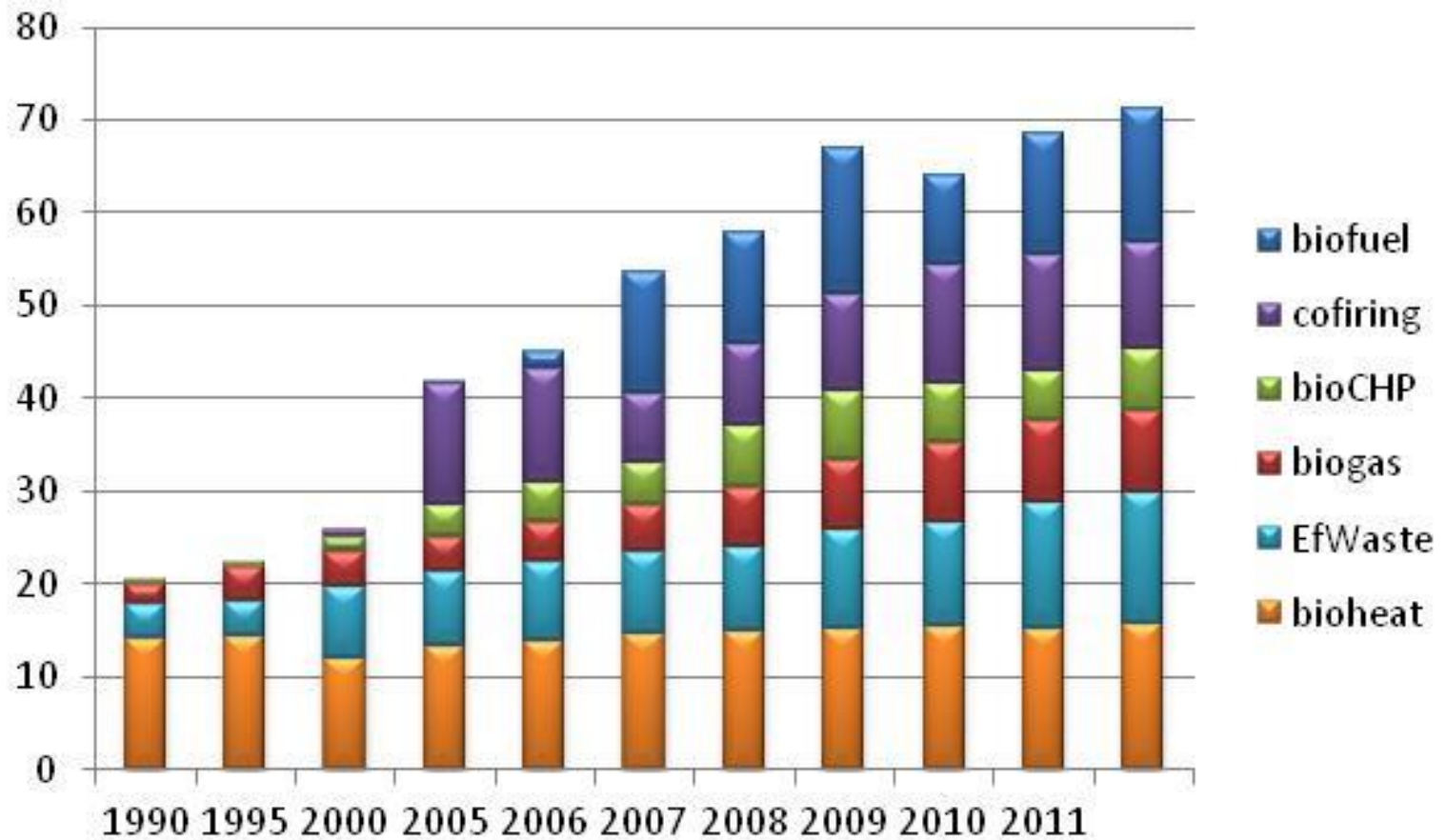
PJ





Bioenergy implementation Netherlands

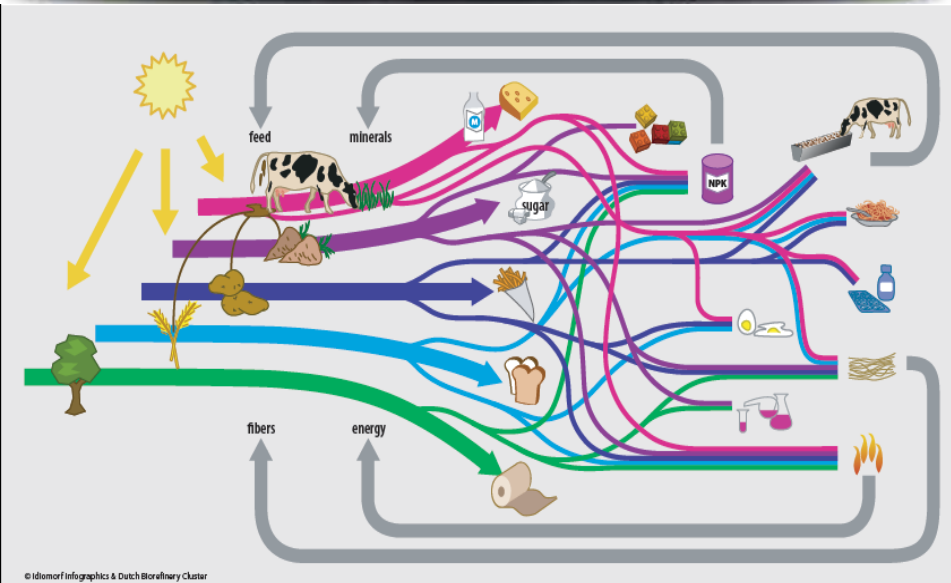
PJ





Sector Integration

Biorefinery





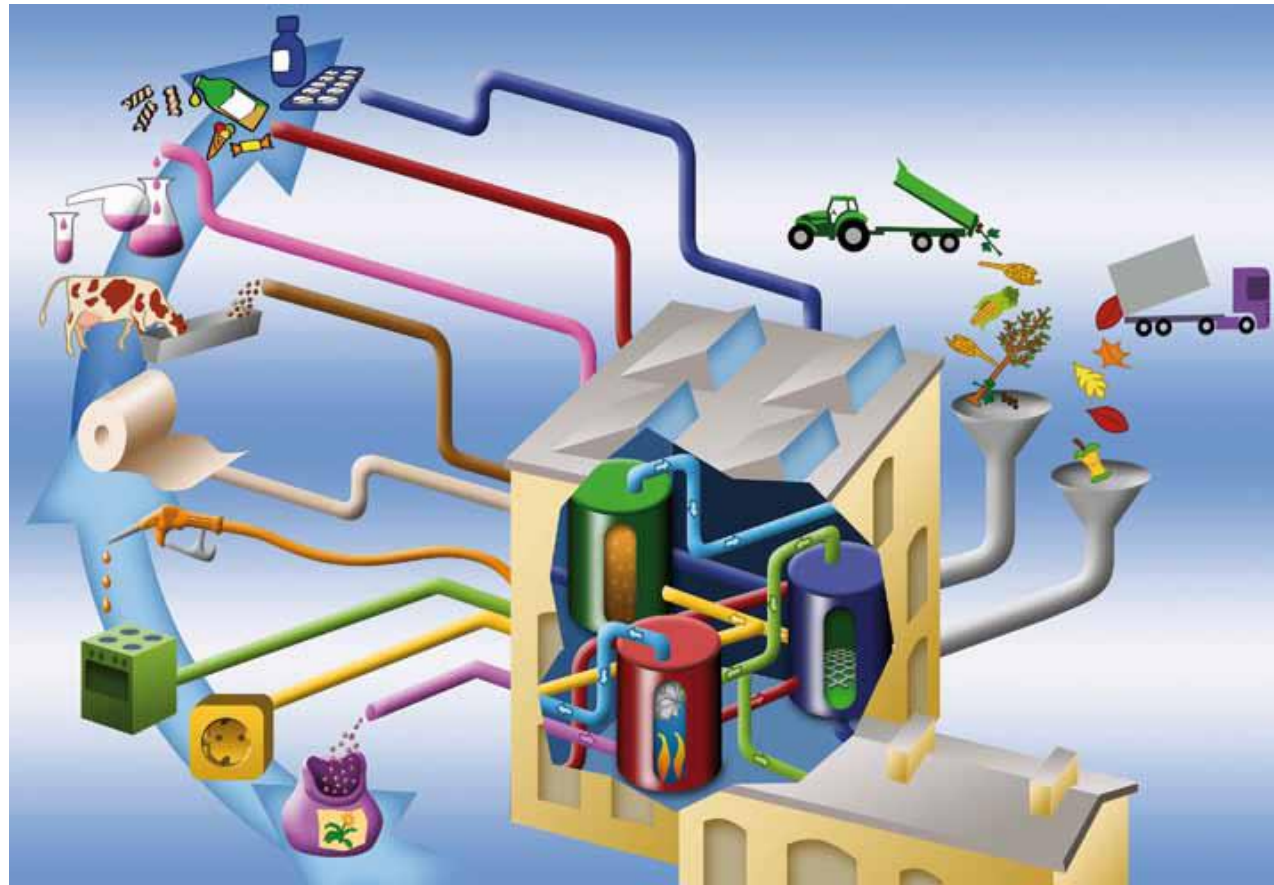
Biorefineries in the Netherlands





Biorefinery pilots the Netherlands 2010 - 2013

1. Dutch Crops
2. Residues
3. Import in harbours
4. aquatic biomass





Unbeatable beat

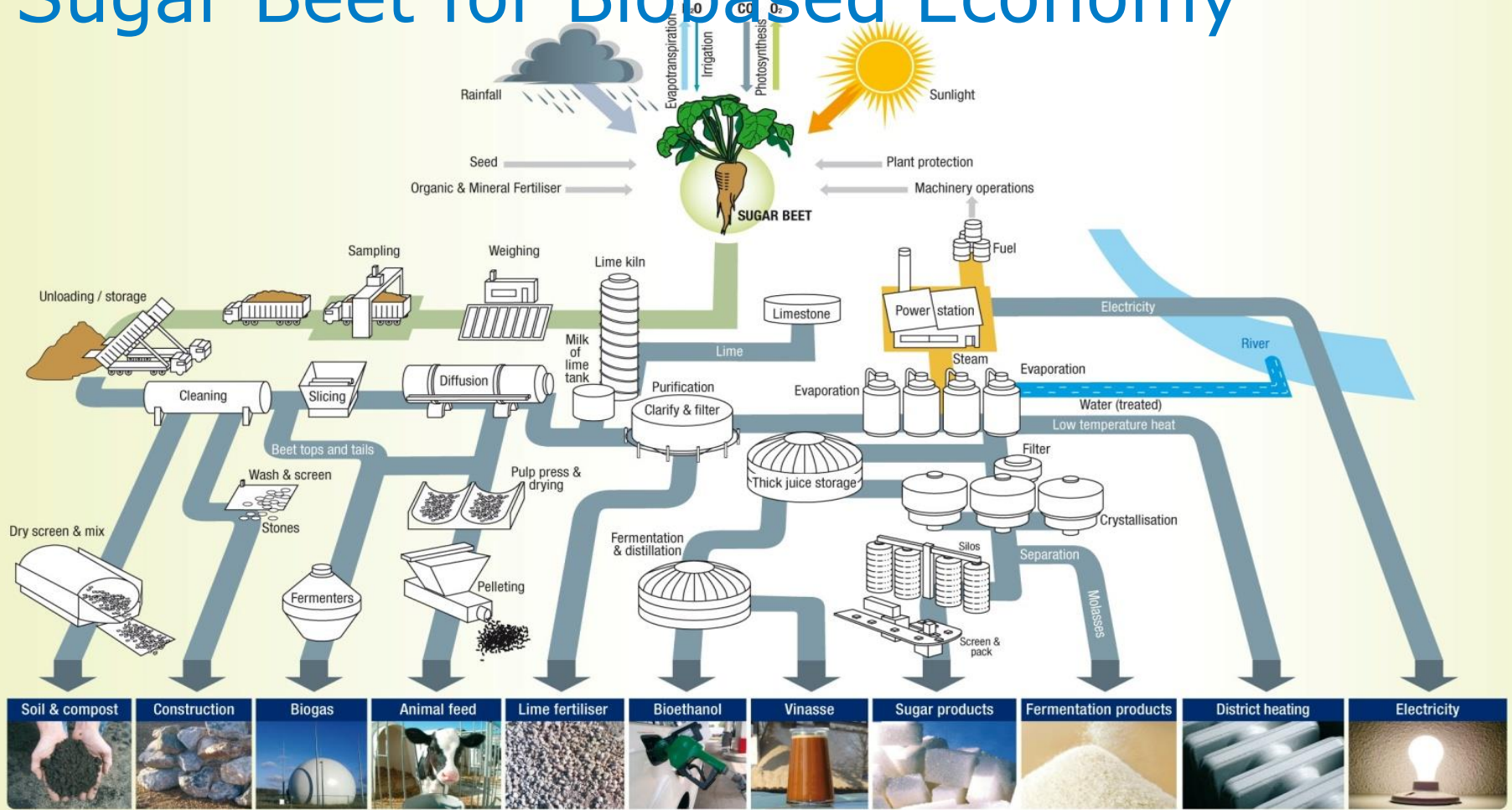


Biorefinery

- Create value for farmer
-
- 22 – 25 ton/ha
-
- Use beat, leaf, root
- Pilot products for chemical industry



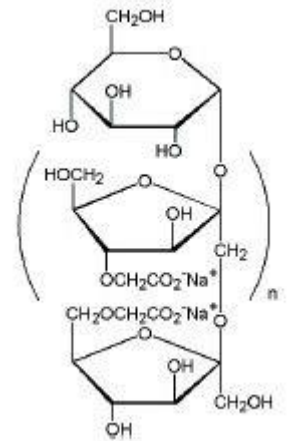
Sugar Beet for Biobased Economy





Cosun Biobased Products

- >Carboxyline[®] CMI (Carboxy Methyl Inulin), a green antiscalant for various industries;
- >Betafib[®] MCF, natural fibers used in many different industrial products;
- >CATIN[®] (Cationic Inulin);
- >Betawell[®] special sugars, for application in cosmetic and personal care products;
- >Biobased chemical building blocks, e.g. furane di-carboxylic acid;
- Biobased plasticizers

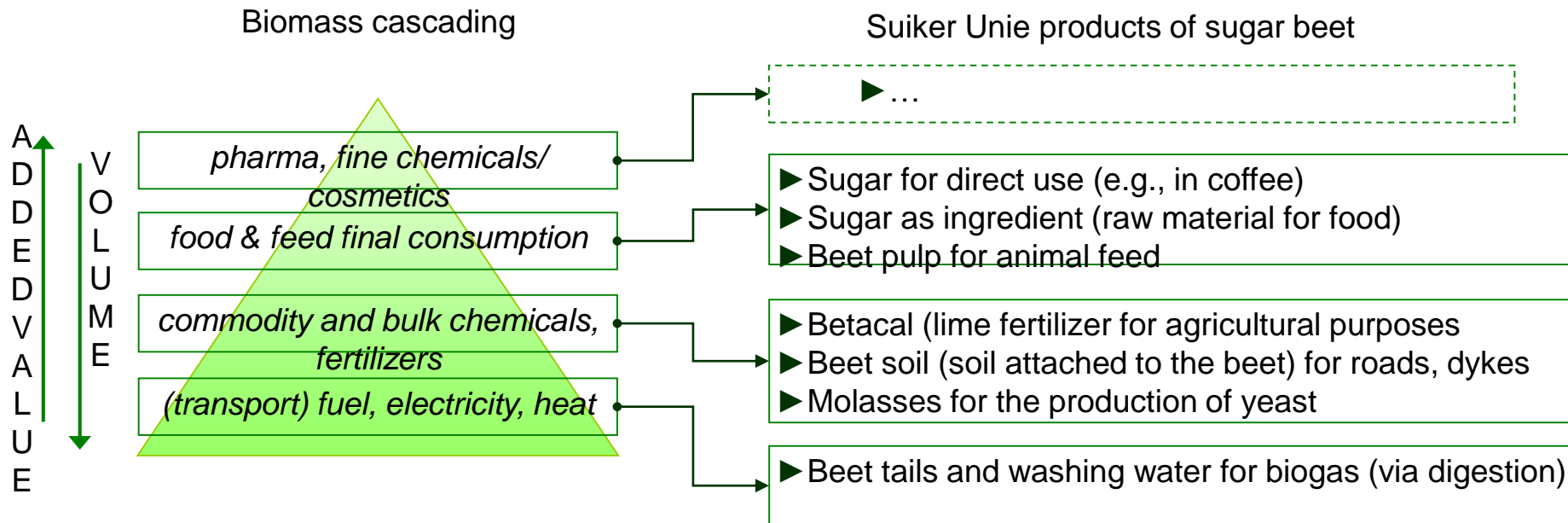


<http://cosunbiobased.com>





Biomass Cascading and Valorisation



<http://cosunbiobased.com>



Orgaworld, Amsterdam



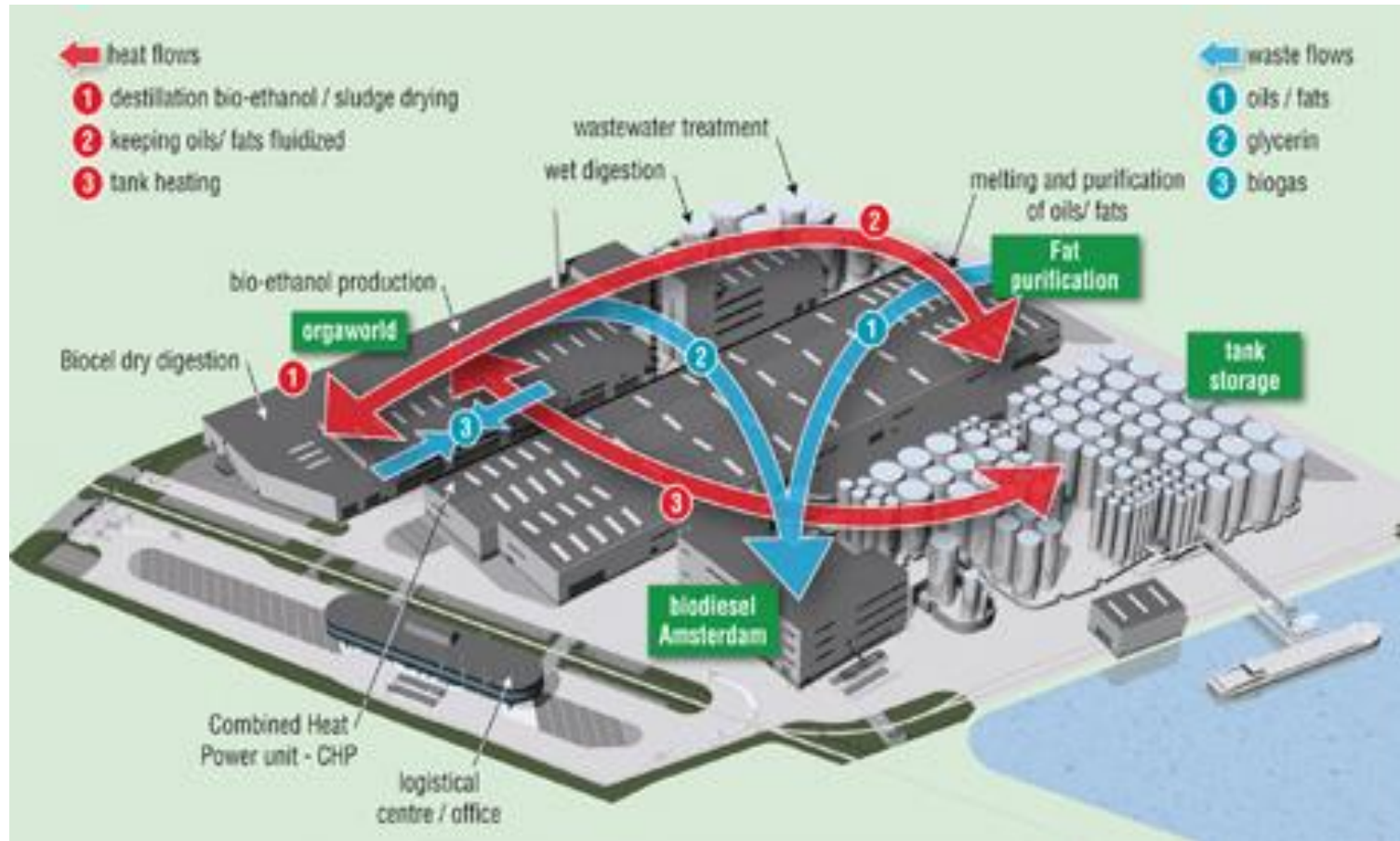
Recycling of organic residues
(phosphates)

Complete the cycle

Waste heat utilization

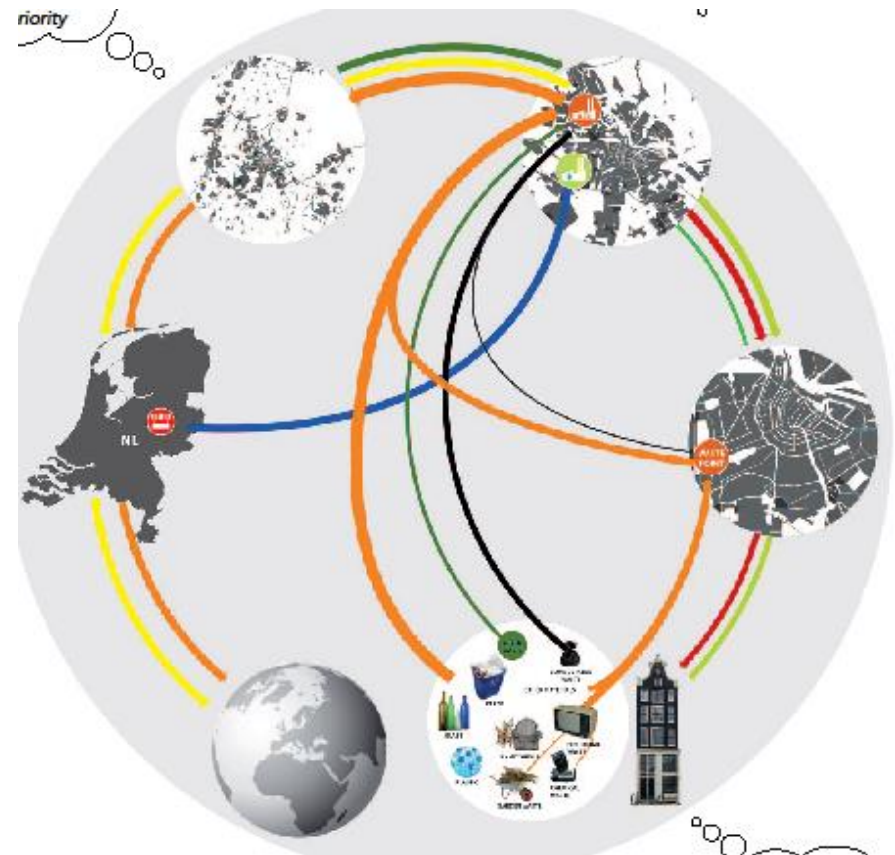
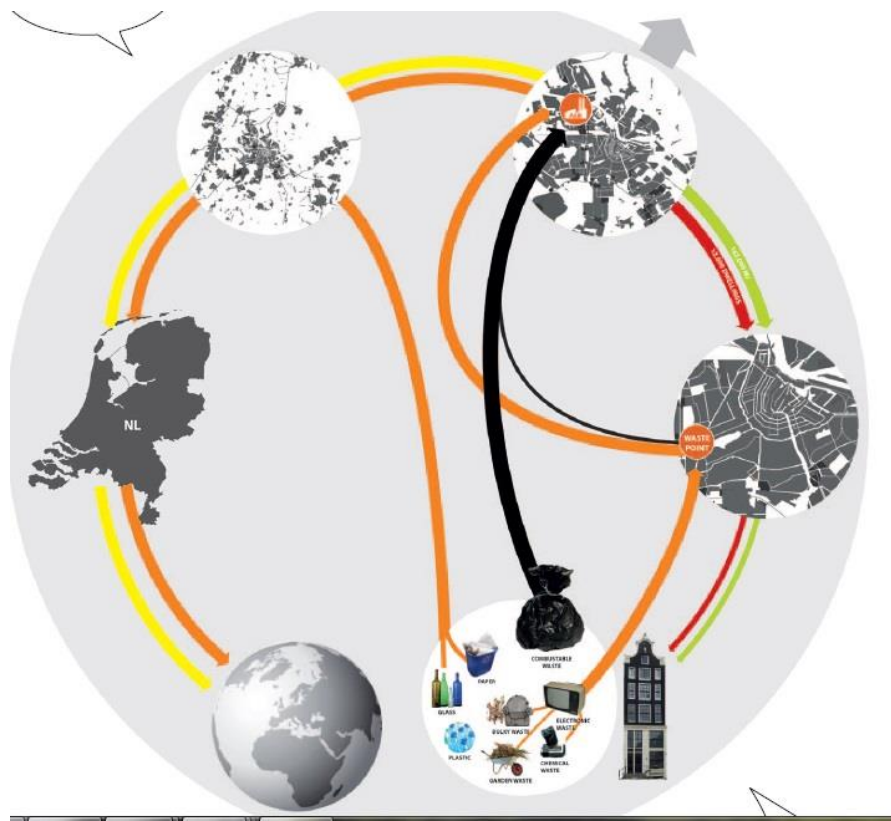


Orgaworld: Utilisation of residues





Amsterdam Circular Economy

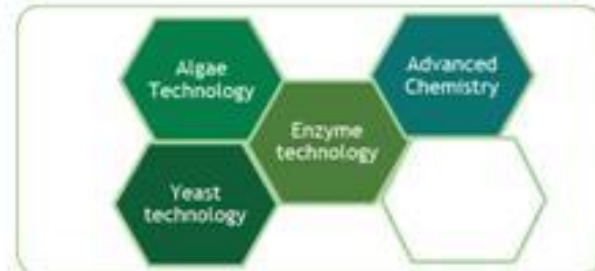




DSM

Frontrunner in bio-based materials and fuels

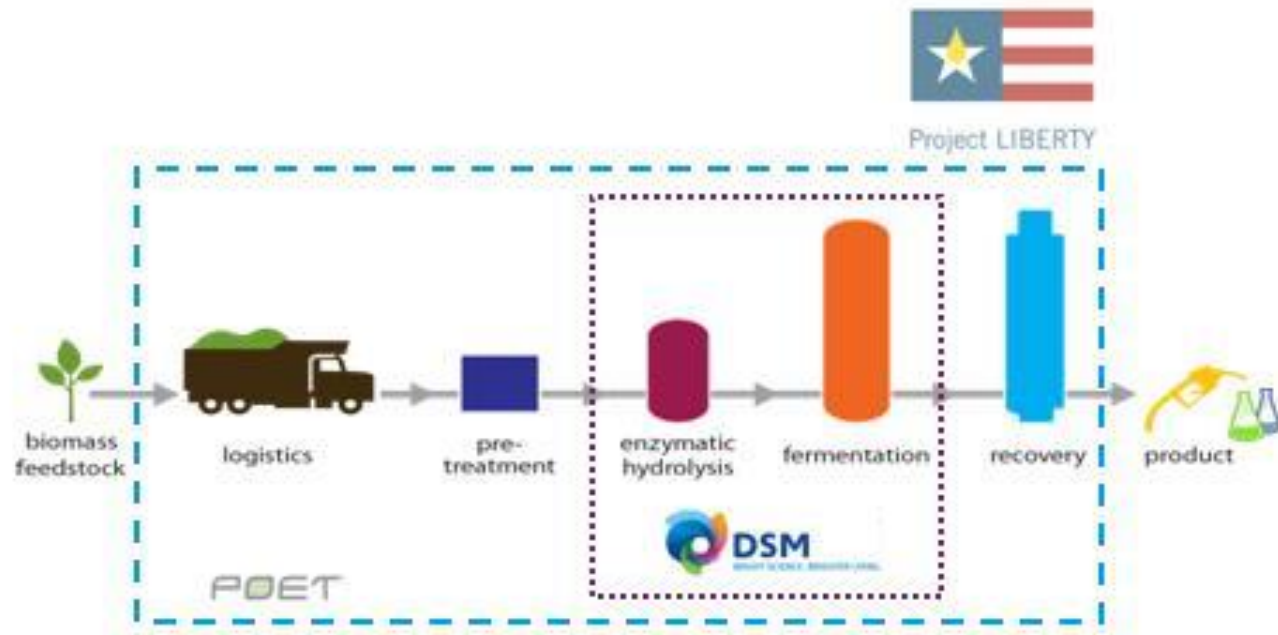
- Exciting partnerships established
 - **Roquette**: bio-succinic acid (10kt; start-up end '12)
 - **POET**: cellulosic bio-ethanol (~25 m gallon; start up end '13/early '14) (capex - US\$ 250m)
 - **BP**: algae-based bio-diesel
- Leading technology position:
 - Yeasts (incl. acquisition C5 Yeast Co)
 - Enzymes
 - Algae
- Other renewable building blocks, such as adipic acid





DS

From biomass to cellulosic bio-ethanol





DSM's Current Global Perspective on cEtOH



Project LIBERTY

Corn Stover

- Construction in Emmetsburg, Iowa, USA
- Investment \$250 million
- Capacity over 20 million gallons
- Replicate technology throughout POET's existing network of 27 corn ethanol plants



Wheat Straw

- Denmo in Kalundborg, Denmark
- Capacity over 5 million liters p.a.

Cane Bagasse

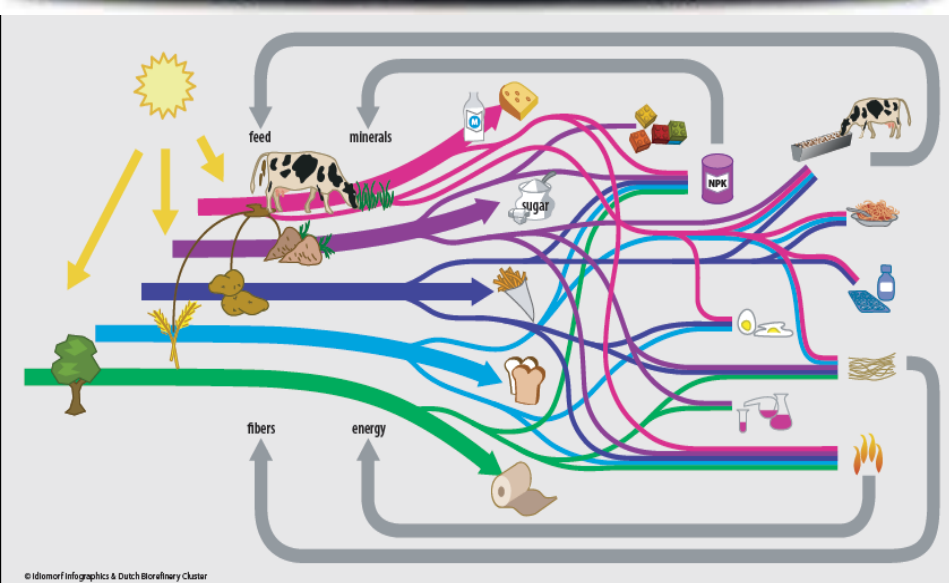
- Construction in Alagoas, Brazil
- Capacity over 80 million liters per year



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend
Nederland

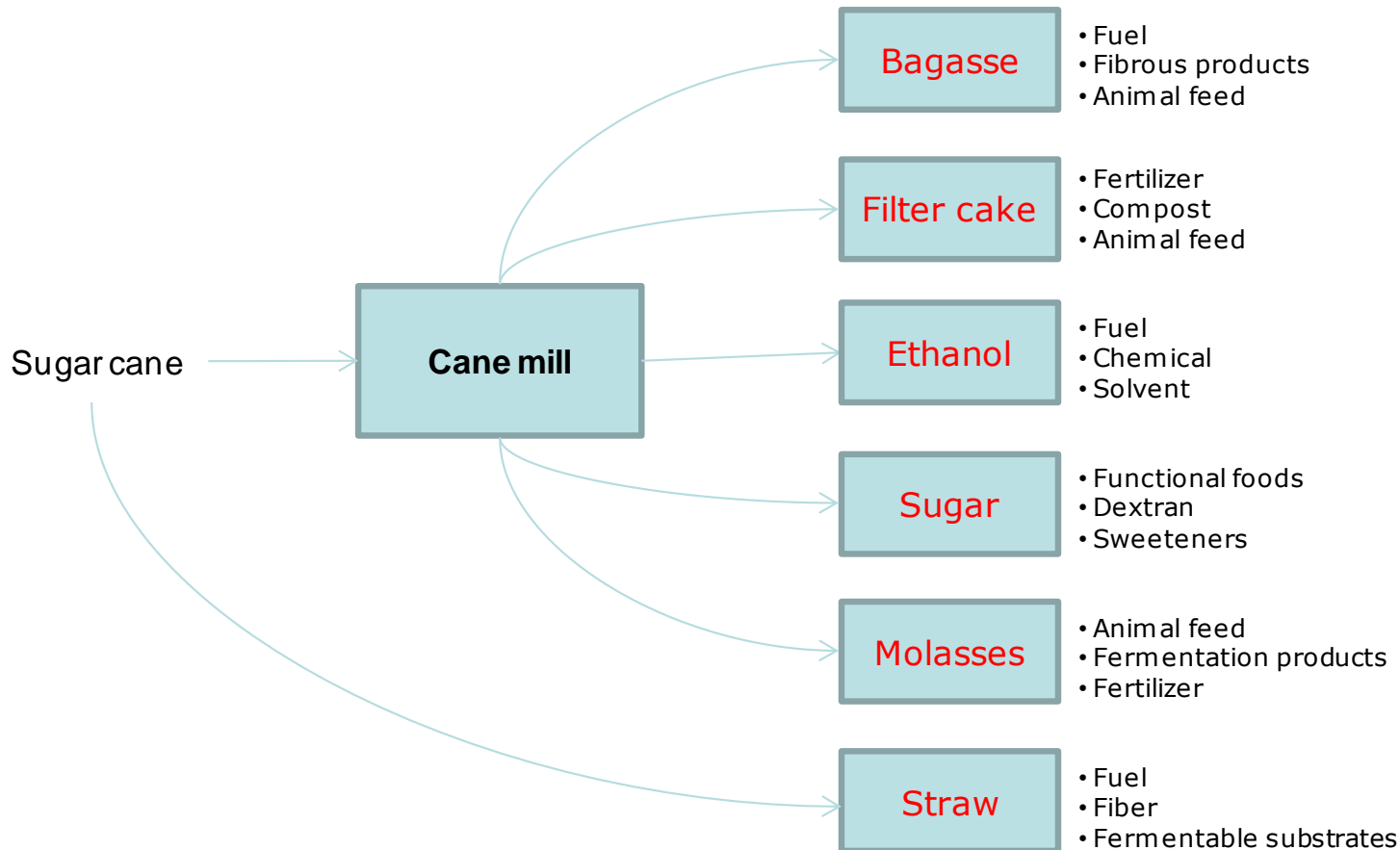


Biomass for Renewable Energy and Biobased Economy in Brasil





Study: Opportunities to increase sustainability and output in cane sector in Brasil





Present situation of sugarcane bioethanol in Brasil

- As far as we know...
 - Still a large number of mills have a low efficiency of the power plant, due to limited access to grid
 - Existing scheme to improve CHP in mills does not cover all plants
 - Under utilisation of straw from the field
 - -> Potential to increase harvest and outputs from the mills and improve GHG balance



Potential Availability of excess biomass: Straw

With increased mechanical harvesting, the tops and leaves can be collected

- Straw = 30% by mass of the produced sugarcane
- Sustainable harvesting allows for 50% straw to be removed from field (need for nutrient recycling)
- Based on harvest season 2008/2009 (648 Mtonne cane)
- Assuming 100% green harvesting (no burning)
- **potential yield 97 Mtonne straw (mc 50%) or 870 PJ**
- **and in 2020 about 1/4 could be realised: 210 PJ**



Possibilities of additional output from existing plants

- By
 1. improving efficiency of boiler/CHP
 2. Process Optimisation (Pinch analysis)

Option	Biomass available	Mtonne Pellets	PJ
Efficiency improvements of boilers / CHP	107 Mtonnes bagasse	54	884
Efficiency improvements in process demand	75 Mtonnes bagasse	37	616

Or:

Second Generation bioethanol; 25 liter/ton cane ->
total additional 15 billion liter



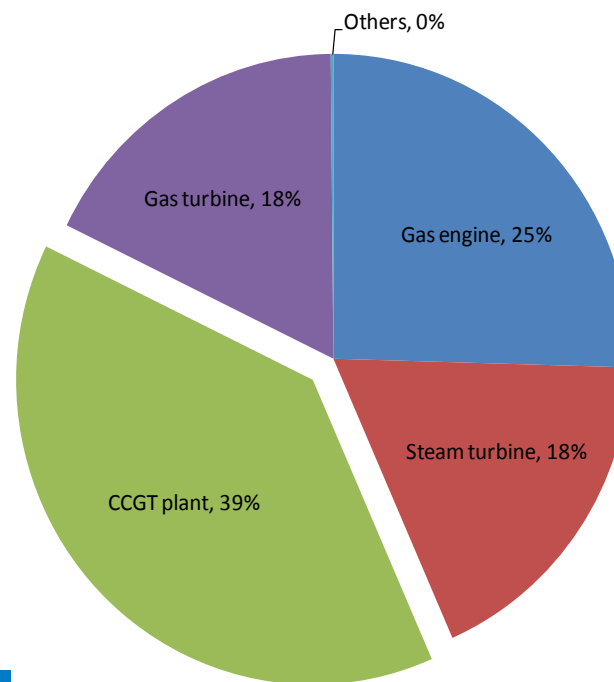
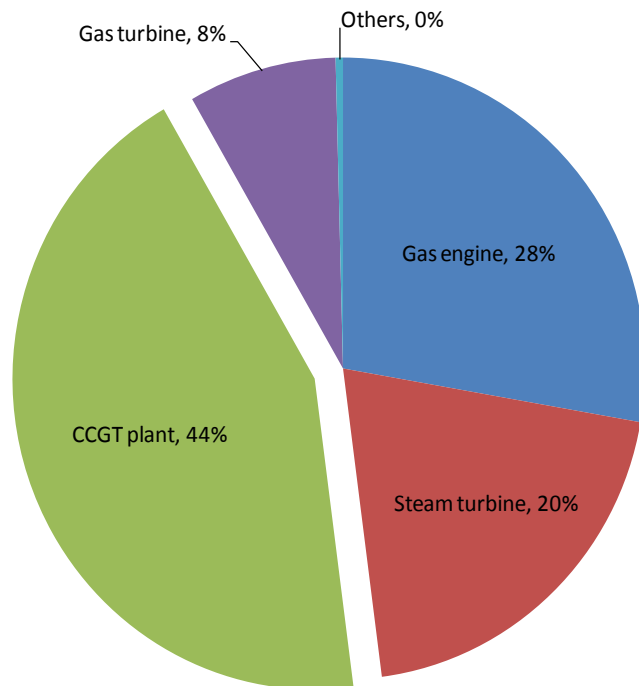
Other applications of excess bagasse

- Bagasse can be used as a component in animal feed. Such synergies between food and energy production offer real measures for reducing the risk of indirect land-use change (ILUC)¹
- Bagasse could be used as a heat source in other industrial sectors, such as the steel industry, which already uses charcoal for about a third of its energy needs (CGEE 2008).
- Sugarcane biomass can also be used for high-value applications such as biochemistry, as is illustrated by the recent deal between European Solvay and the Brazilian National Bioethanol Science and Technology Laboratory (CTBE) to develop chemical routes for high-added value molecules => mills as bio-refineries



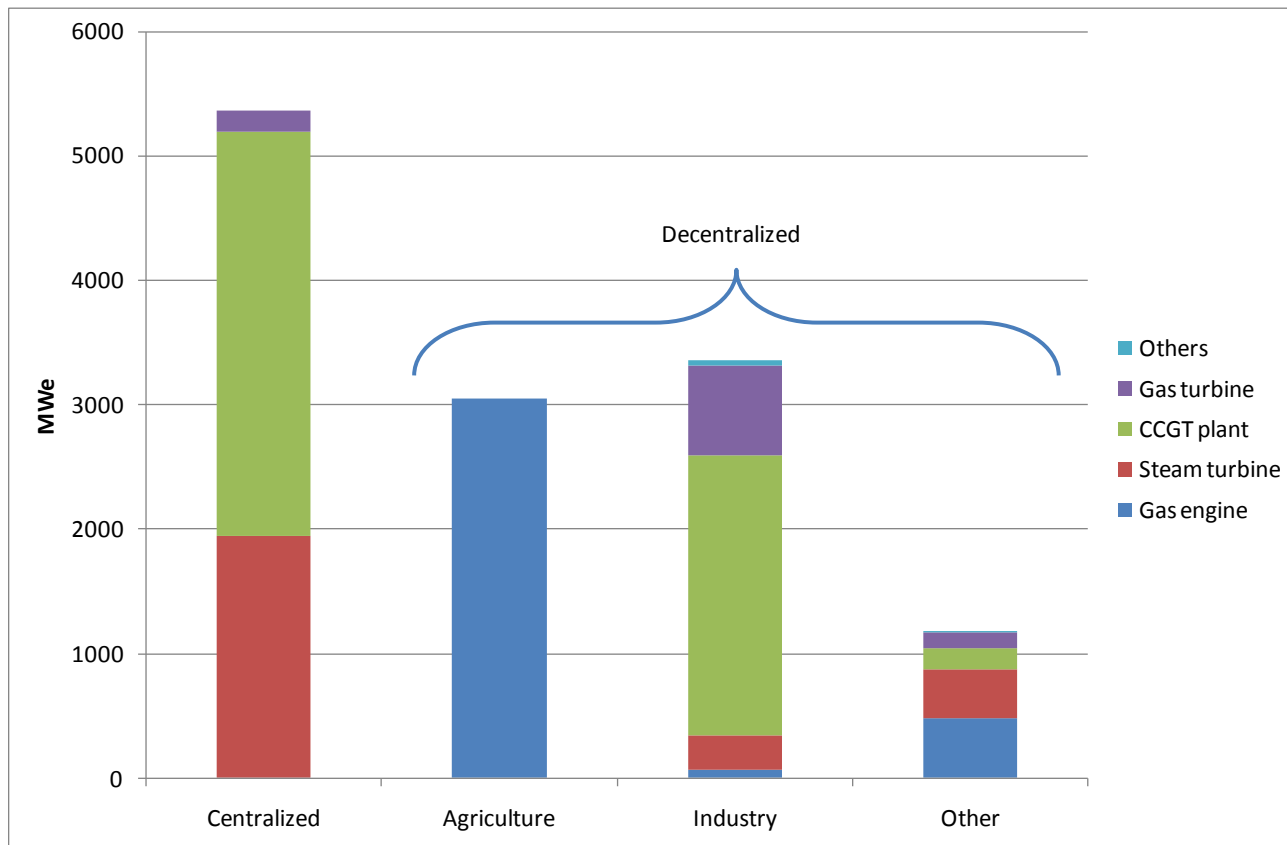
Netherlands: CHP experience: more than 50% of the power from CHP

- Total installed capacity in 2009: 13GW electrical and 19GW thermal.
- Centralised installations (mainly power plants): 5.4 MW (41%)
- Decentralized installations 7.6 MW (59%)





Netherlands: CHP plants in agriculture and industry



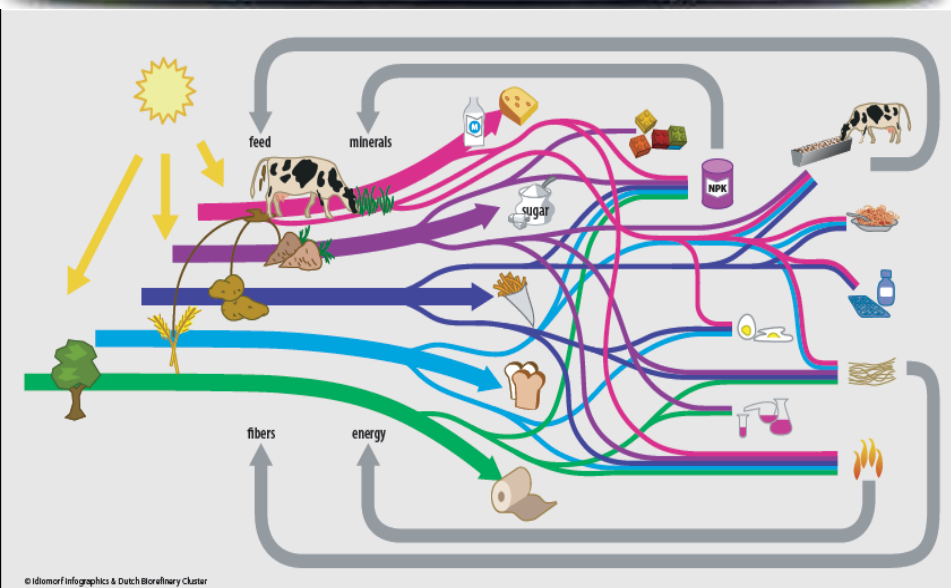


Possibilities for cooperation

- Agronomic improvements in the sugarcane, recycling of nutrients
- Densification of the biomass through pre-treatment technologies like torrefaction and pelletisation
- Logistics and infrastructure development
- Sustainability issues and regulations that could hamper access to (European) markets (ILUC mitigation)
- Research and development, especially in the field of second generation ethanol and biobased chemicals
- Energy system analysis and implementation of CHP by matching to heat demand in greenhouses and built environment.



Conclusion





Conclusion

Large volumes of unused biomass residues are available

Technologies for valorisation of residues exist or are being developed

Unique opportunities for collaboration between Netherlands and Brasil



Netherlands Enterprise Agency



Questions?

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