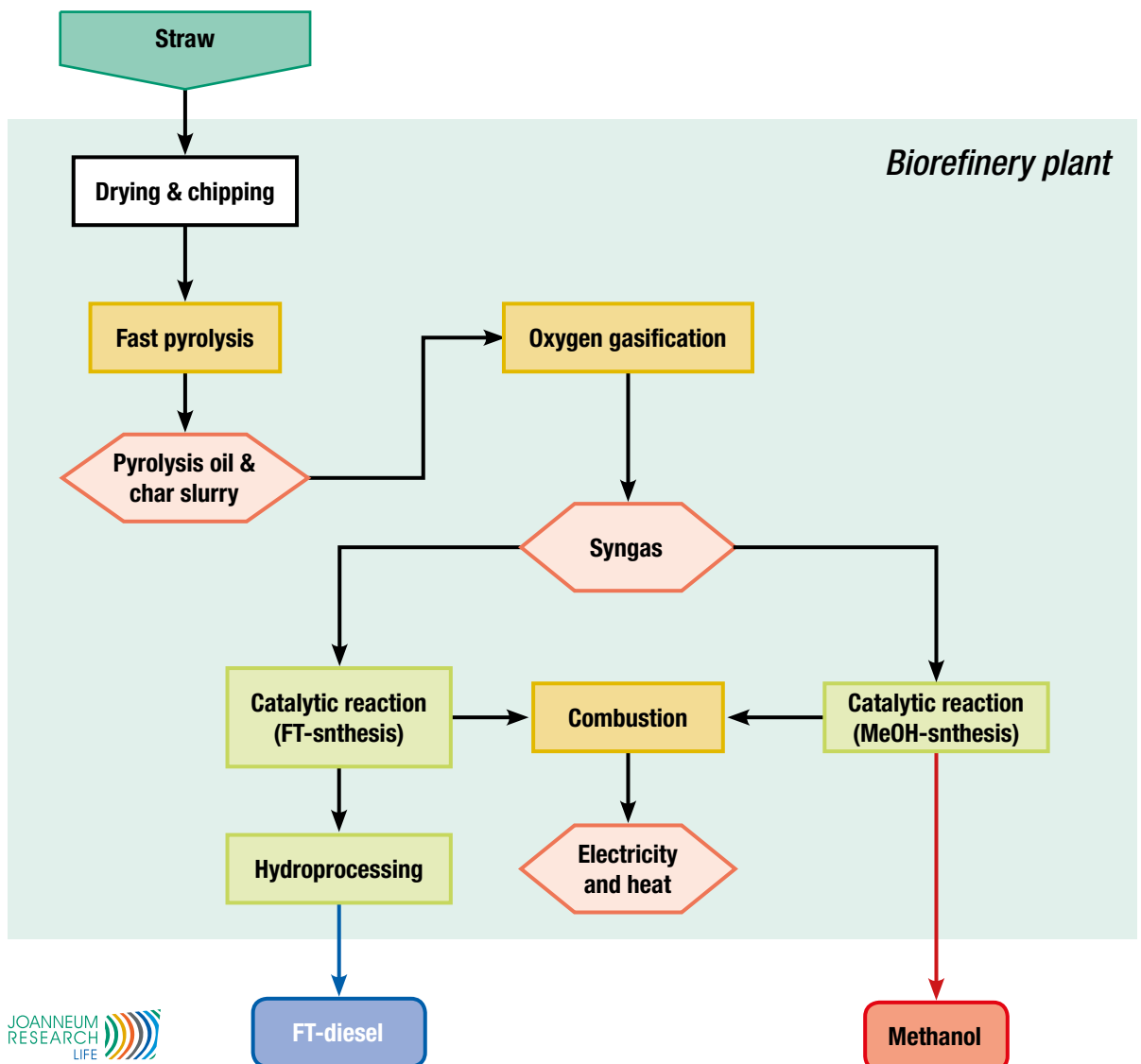


3-platform (pyrolysis oil, syngas, electricity&heat) biorefinery using straw for FT-diesel and methanol with oxygen gasification

Part A: Biorefinery plant

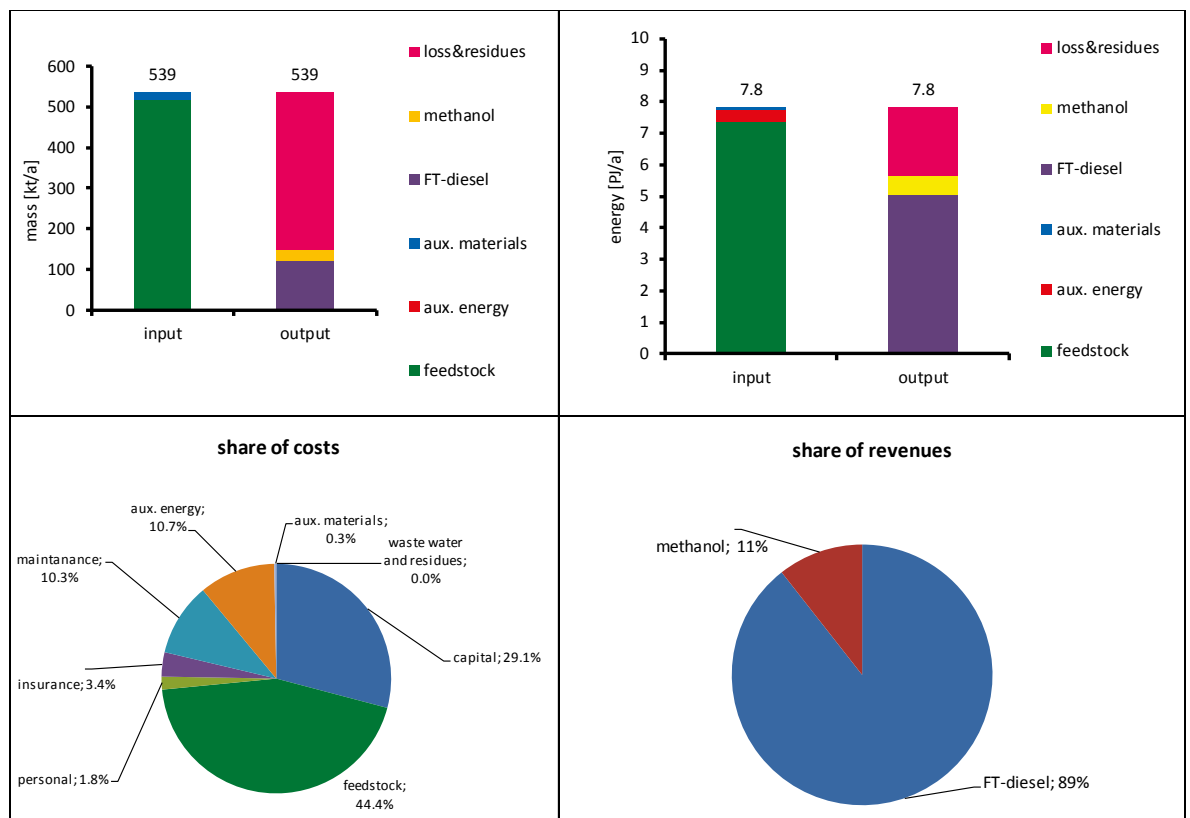
The demonstration scale energy driven “3-platform (pyrolysis oil, syngas, electricity&heat) biorefinery using straw for FT-diesel and methanol with oxygen gasification” converts straw to FT-diesel. In the fast pyrolysis the straw is used to produce pyrolysis oil and char in several decentralized locations close to the origin of the straw supply. The oil and the char are mixed together and are transported as a slurry to one central gasification plant which uses oxygen as gasification medium. In the gasification a syngas (CO and H₂) is produced by using oxygen as a gasification medium. This syngas is then converted to FT-diesel in the FT-synthesis and to methanol in the methanol synthesis. The main difference of the FT- and the methanol synthesis is on pressure, temperature, catalyst

and the ratio between CO and H₂ in the synthesis gas, e.g. FT-biofuel: 200 – 250 °C, 20 – 30 bar with Fe and/or Co as a catalyst. The methanol is mainly used as a chemical. Process residues of both processes are used to produce electricity and heat to cover fully the internal demand. After the successful development and demonstration of fast pyrolysis of straw in future further applications and uses for the pyrolysis oil might become interesting, e.g. the direct integration of pyrolysis oil in an existing oil refinery via upgrading to a renewable diesel fuel. In addition the char from pyrolysis can be used to produce other products for chemical industry to substitute fossil based products, e.g. activated char, which is not considered in the assessment here.



3-platform (pyrolysis oil, syngas, electricity&heat) biorefinery using straw for FT-diesel and methanol with oxygen gasification

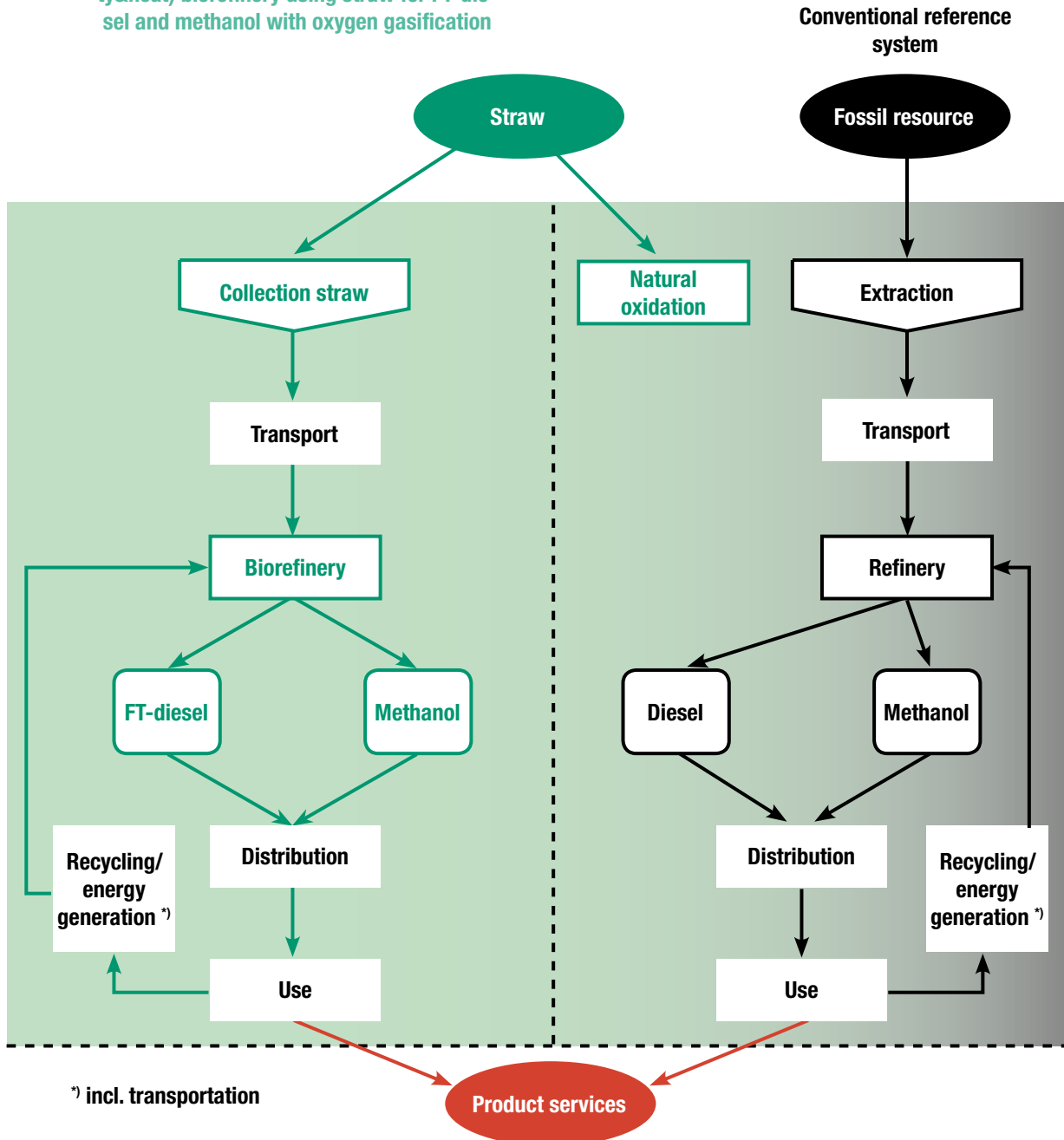
State of technology:	commercial 2013	<u>Biorefinery Complexity Index</u>	25 (8/2/3/12)
Country:	EU 27	<u>(Products/Platform/Feedstock/Processes)</u>	
Main data sources:	BIOGRACE, JOANNEUM RESEARCH		
Products	FT-diesel	120 [kt/a]	
	methanol	30 [kt/a]	
Auxiliaries (external)	electricity	0.36 [PJ/a]	
	heat	0.00 [PJ/a]	
	others: various	20.7	
Feedstock		[kt/a]	water [%]
	straw	518	15.0%
Costs	investment costs	255 [Mio €]	
	feedstock costs	64 [€/t]	
	number of employees	30 [#]	
Efficiencies		mass	energy
	input to products	28%	72%
	input to transportation biofuel	22%	64%



Part B: Value Chain Sustainability Assessment

The method of the sustainability assessment - economic and environmental – is given in Annex 1. The main assumptions and modelling choices are documented in Annex 2. The Annexes are available on the webpage of Task 42: www.iea-bioenergy.task42-biorefineries.com

3-platform (pyrolysis oil, syngas, electricity&heat) biorefinery using straw for FT-diesel and methanol with oxygen gasification



Whole value chain

Greenhouse gas emissions		
	range	
biorefinery	42 (39 to 48)	[kt CO ₂ -eq/a]
reference system	449 (420 to 520)	[kt CO ₂ -eq/a]
saving	-91% (-84% to -100%)	[%]
Cumulated energy demand		
fossil		
biorefinery	1.0 (1 to 1.2)	[PJ/a]
reference system	5.9 (5.5 to 6.8)	[PJ/a]
saving	-83% (-77% to -95%)	[%]
total		
biorefinery	8.3 (8 to 9.8)	[PJ/a]
reference system	6.2 (5.8 to 7.2)	[PJ/a]
change	37% (35% to 43%)	[%]
Agricultural area demand		
feedstock	207,000 (193000 to 238000)	[ha/a]
Costs		
annual costs	74 (69 to 86)	[Mio €/a]
specific costs	496 (460 to 570)	[€/t]
Revenues		
annual revenues	160 (150 to 180)	[Mio €/a]
specific revenues	1,068 (1000 to 1200)	[€/t]

