

DiBiCoo, Web Seminar
17th of November 2020

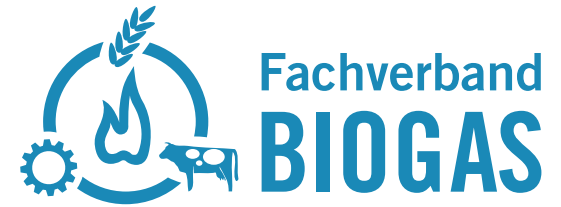


Sustainability of biogas

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**Biogas
can do it!**

Content



- **Sustainability**
- The role of biomass in climate change
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for biogas
- Recommendations for biogas plant design and operation

What is sustainability?

- According to the Brundtland Commission of the United Nations, sustainability is:

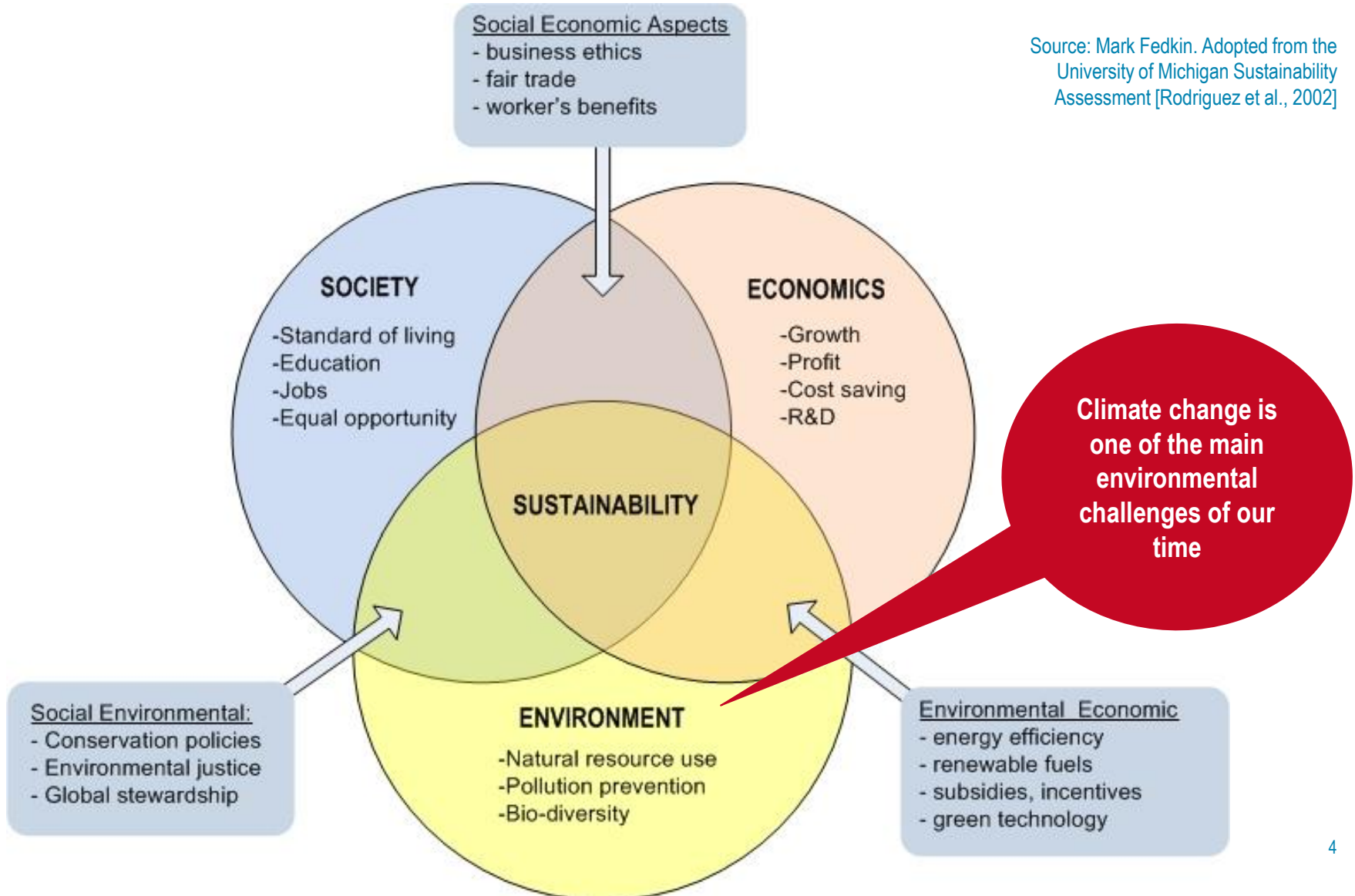
“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”



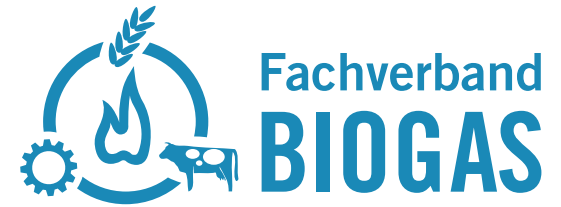
(March 20th, 1987)

The three pillars of sustainability

Source: Mark Fedkin. Adopted from the University of Michigan Sustainability Assessment [Rodriguez et al., 2002]



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Greenhouse gases

- There are four main naturally occurring greenhouse gases:
 - Water vapour,
 - Carbon dioxide,
 - Methane and
 - Nitrous oxide
- Gases have the ability to absorb heat, this ability is called **global warming potential** and is expressed as a factor of carbon dioxide (whose GWP is standardized to 1).

Greenhouse gas	Pre-industrial concentrations	2008 concentrations	Human source	GWP 100 years
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	278 ppm	365 ppm	Fossil fuel combustion, land use changes, cement production	1
Methane (CH ₄)	700 ppb	1745 ppb	Fossil fuels; rice paddies; waste dumps; livestock	25
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	270 ppb	314 ppb	Fertiliser; industrial processes; fossil fuel combustion	298
Hydrofluorocarbons (e.g. HFC-23)	0	14 ppt	Liquid coolants	14,800**
Perfluorocarbons (e.g. CF ₄)	0	80 ppt	Refrigerant; electronics industry and aluminium industry	6,500
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	0	4.2 ppt	Insulator in electronics and magnesium industry	22,800

* ppm, parts per million by volume; ppb, parts per billion by volume; ppt, parts per trillion by volume.

** This figure was changed in 2007 from 11,700 to 14,800.²⁵

Source: IPCC 4th Report (2007)

Biogas and climate change

Avoids uncontrolled methane emissions from open air storage of organic material

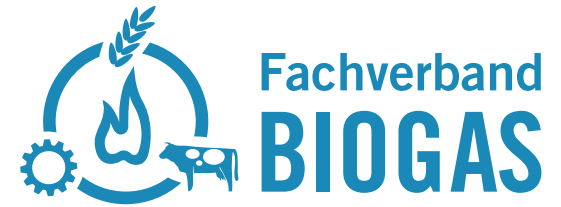
Generation of renewable energy. Substitution of fossil fuels

Production of biofertilizer – substitution of mineral fertilizers

Methane is a very effective GHG

GHG performance is highly depending of feedstock

Content

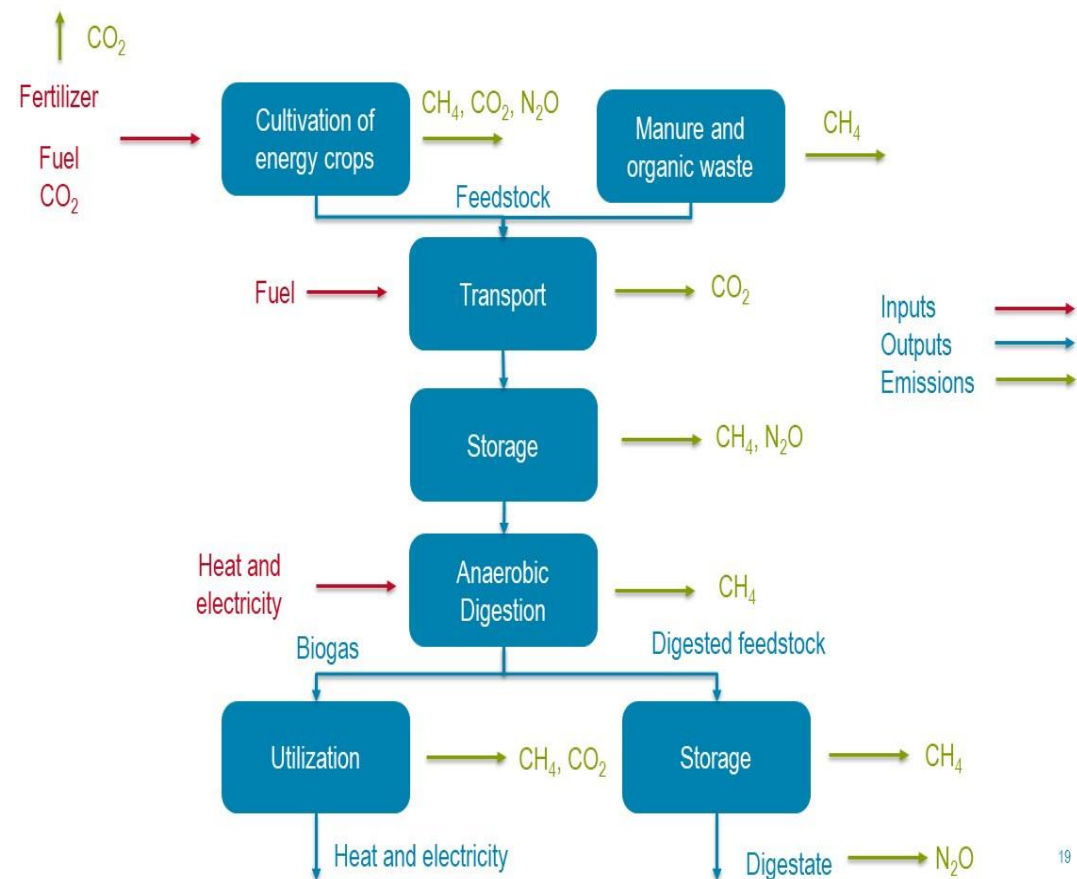


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Life-cycle Assessment (LCA)

LCA is a technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life from

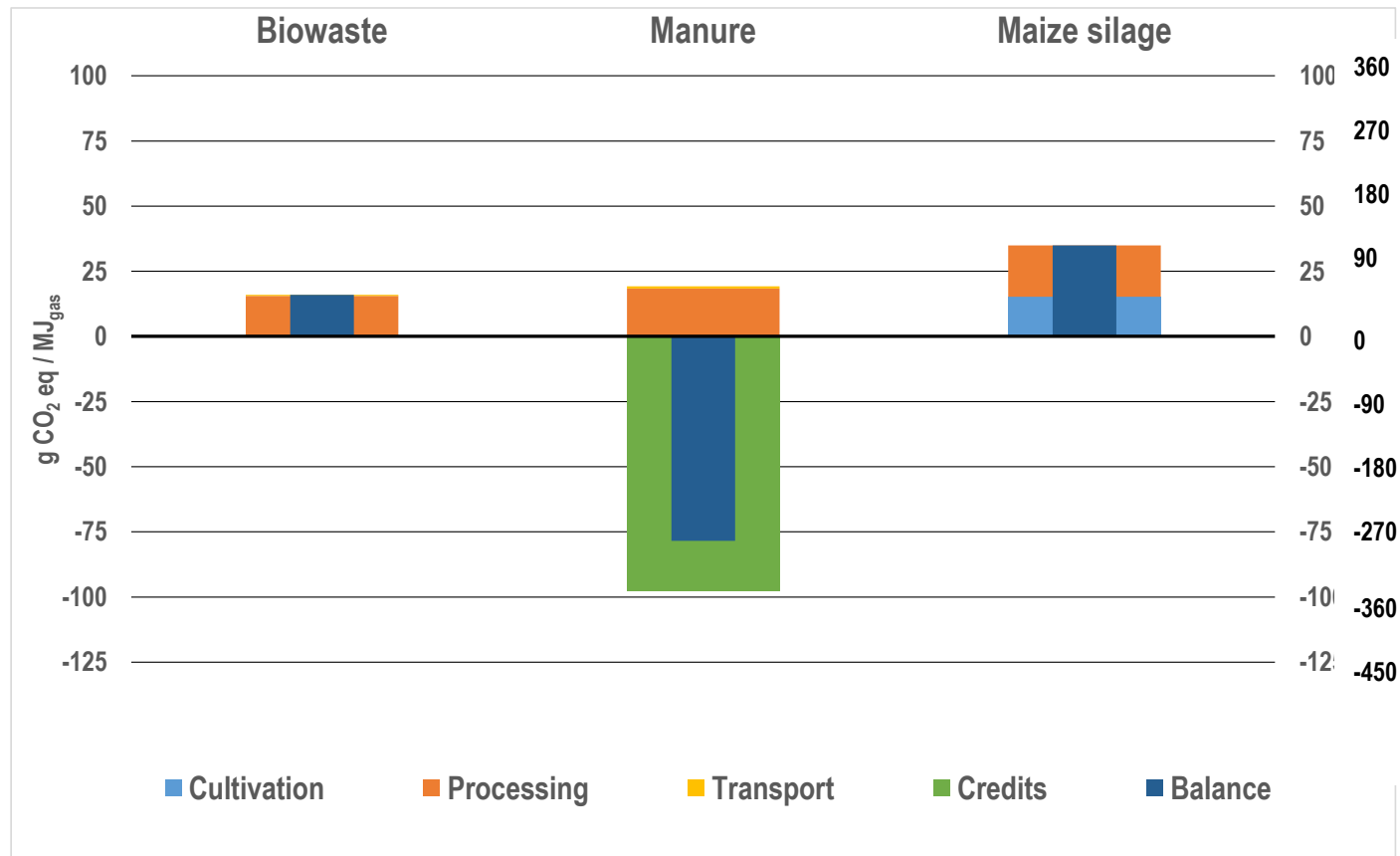
- raw material extraction through
- materials processing,
- manufacture,
- distribution,
- use,
- repair
- maintenance, and
- disposal or recycling.



Source:
<https://sftool.gov/plan/400/life-cycle-assessment-lca-overview>

LCA for biogas plants

- GHG emission of biogas production

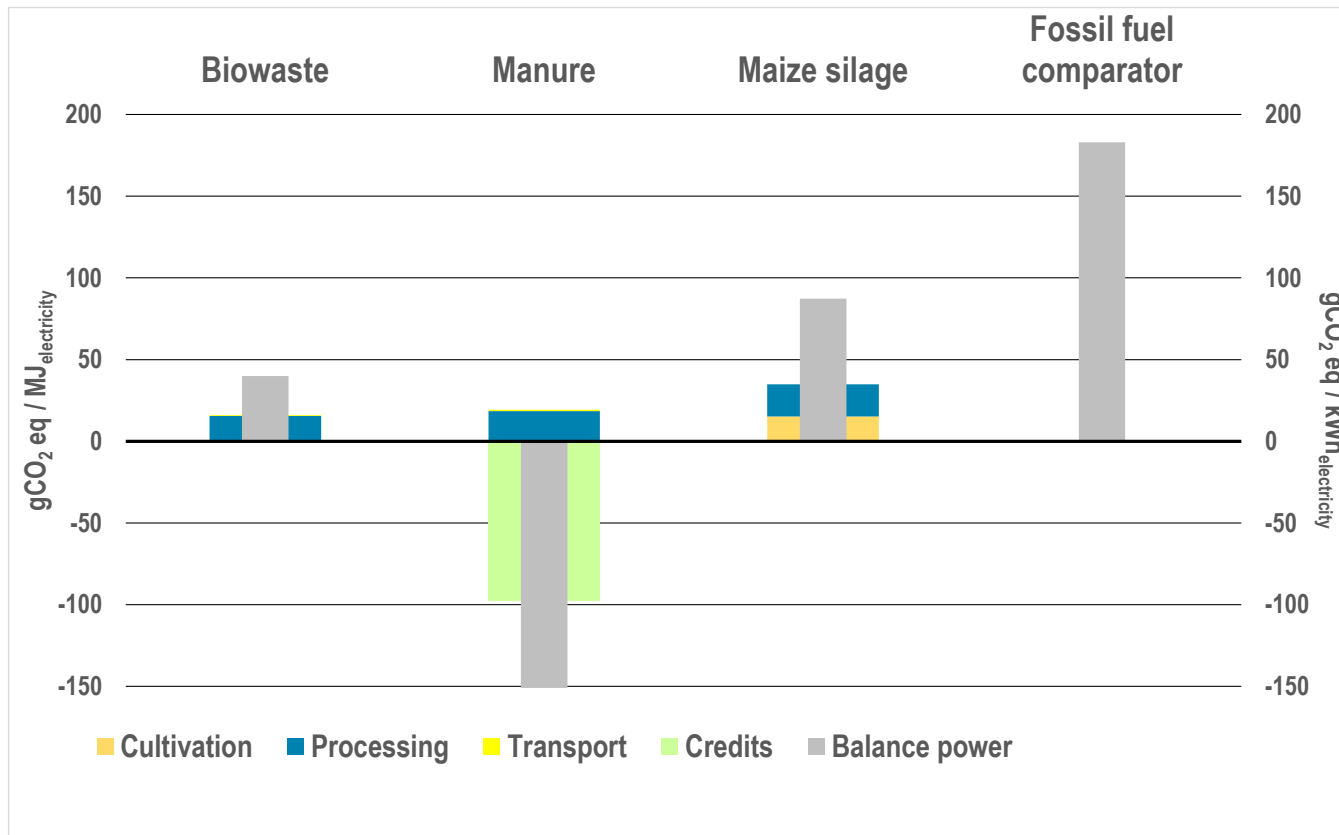


Figures are for closed digestate storage tanks!

Source: FvB 2017 with figures from RED II

LCA for biogas plants

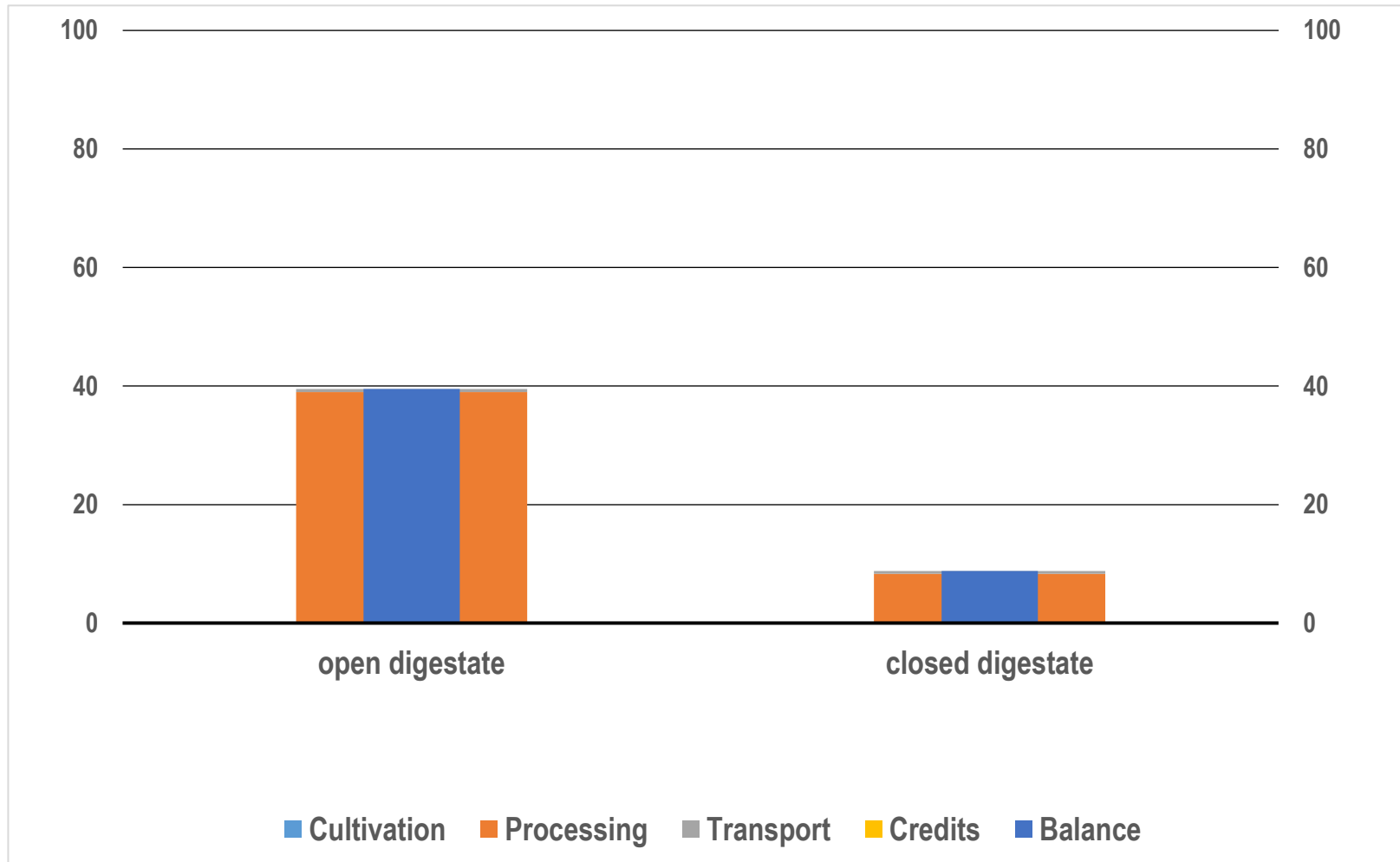
- GHG emission savings of biogas utilization for power generation with heat credit



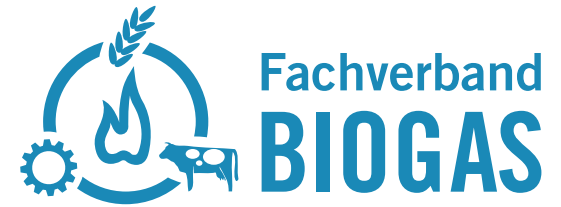
Figures are for closed digestate storage tanks!

Source: FvB 2017 with figures from RED II

The effect of digestate storage tanks, example waste

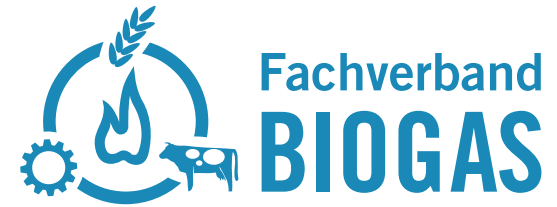


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Recommendation for a low-emission biogas plant operation



- Use of stored organic material, like manure
- Methane leakage should be avoided whenever possible.
 - Cover the digestate storage. Most methane emissions in a biogas plant arise there.
 - Install an automatic starting flare in the time the CHP is not operating. A CHP operates typically below 8,200 h/a. During CHP standstill times the produced methane must be flared.
 - Regular leakage control of the biogas plant.
- If CHP is installed, the produced heat should be used to substitute fossil fuel heat.
- Digestate should substitute synthetic fertilizer

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www.biogas-safety.com



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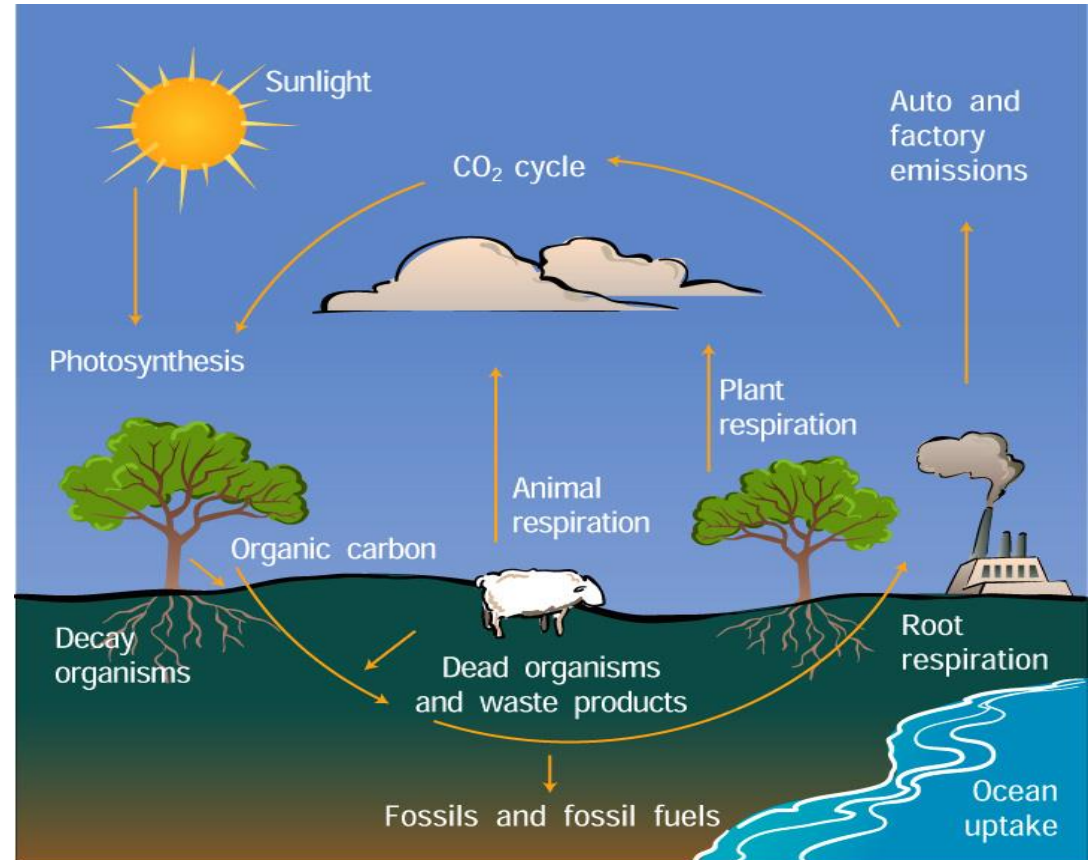


www.digestate-as-fertilizer.com

Contact: Frank.Hofmann@biogas.org

Bioenergy in the climate change discussion

- Bioenergy is a nearly carbon neutral energy generation because
 - during the growth of plants carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is stored in the plant in form of carbon containing molecules (CO₂ reduction).
 - after combustion about the same amount of carbon dioxide is emitted which was originally extracted from the atmosphere (CO₂ neutral process).



Source:

https://www.windows2universe.org/earth/climate/images/carboncycle_jpg_image.html