

FLEXIBLE AND ADVANCED BIOFUEL TECHNOLOGY THROUGH AN INNOVATIVE MICROWAVE PYROLYSIS & HYDROGEN-FREE HYDRODEOXYGENATION PROCESS

Regionalized Impact Calculation in openLCA: Case Study from the Flexby Project Preliminary Life Cycle Assessment

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Regionalized Impact Calculation in openLCA: Case Study from the Flexby Project Preliminary Life Cycle Assessment

- Concept and Methodology of Flexby
- Case Study from the Flexby Preliminary LCA
- Regionalized LCIA with openLCA new Regionalization Tool
- Summary & Conclusions



flexby - About

- Call topic: HORIZON-CL5-2023-D3-02-07 - Development of next generation advanced biofuel technologies
- Budget: € 3,993,682.50
- 48 month
- Project dates: 01-05-2024 to 30-04-2028



GreenDelta





















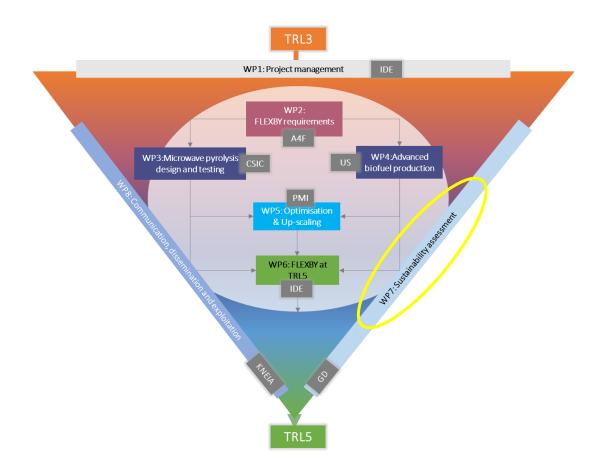


flexby - Objectives

- Biofuels from algae: Flexby aims to produce biofuels from microalgae grown in wastewater, and industrial sludge
- Innovative tech: microwave-assisted pyrolysis & hydrogen-free hydrodeoxygenation process
- Sustainable & cost-effective: minimise carbon waste, inhibit biogenic effluent gas emissions, while maintaining the product cost-effective



GreenDelta in flexby

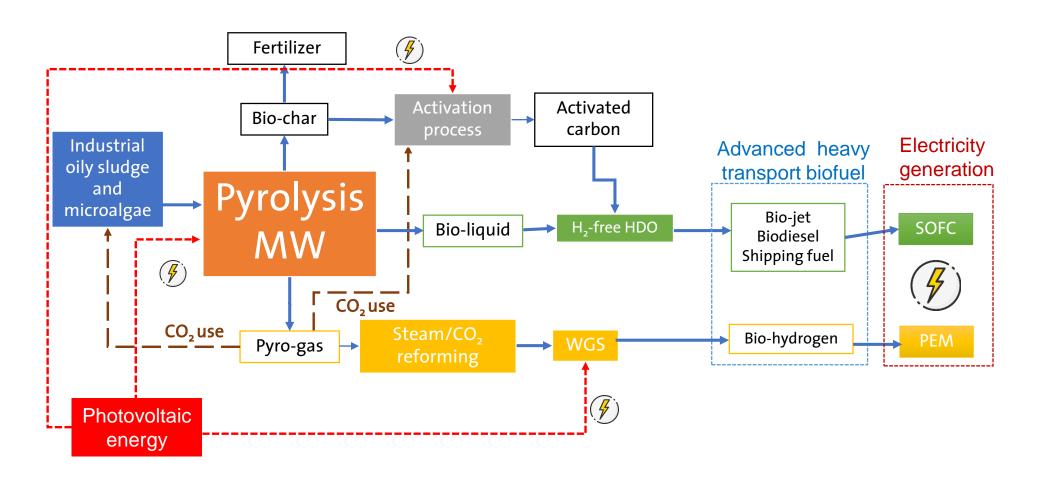


GreenDelta role: as leader of WP7, GreenDelta conducts the **sustainability assessment** of Flexby using openLCA software.

During the whole length of the project a full Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment will be conduct



flexby - Concept and Methodology





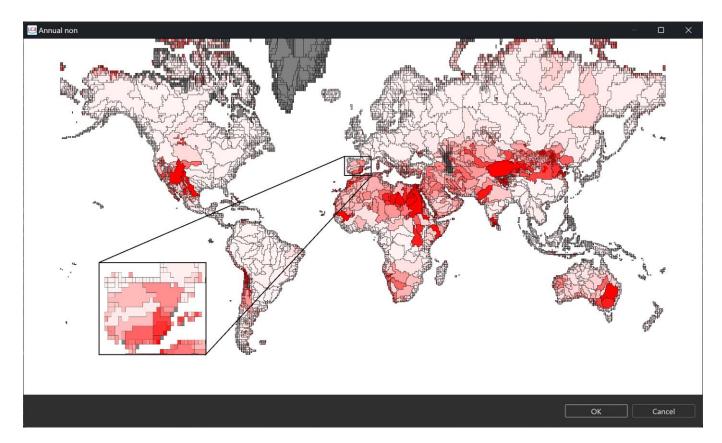
flexby - Concept and Methodology

- Microwave-Assisted Pyrolysis: Waste feedstock from microalgae and industrial sludge undergoes pyrolysis, producing three fractions: solid, liquid, and gas
- Liquid Fraction Utilization: The liquid fraction is converted into heavy transport biofuels using hydrogen-free hydrodeoxygenation (HDO), utilizing water from the feedstock
- Gaseous Fraction Conversion: The gaseous fraction is processed to produce biohydrogen, aligning with circular economy principles and promoting low-carbon emissions
- Solid Fraction Applications: The solid fraction is converted into biochar fertilizer, contributing to soil biogenic emission reduction, and used as activated carbon
- Overall sustainability evaluated through Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA): considering environmental, economic and social aspects



Regionalization in LCA

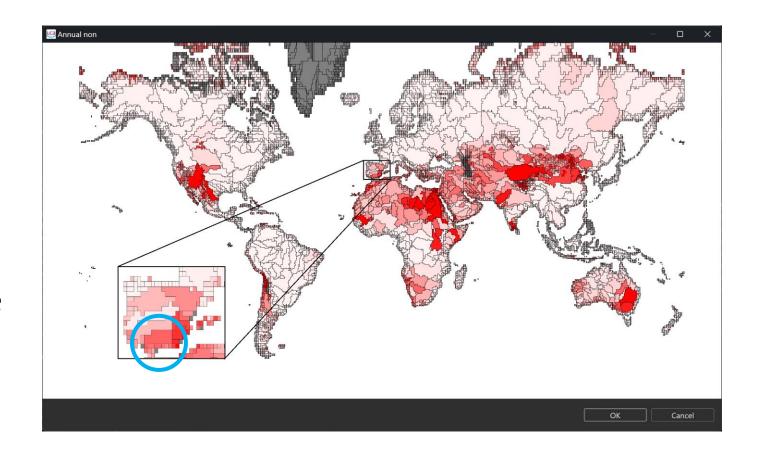
- Challenge in LCA:
 Accurately assessing localized impacts
- Certain impact categories particularly need localized assessment (e.g. water stress and land use)





Case Study from the Flexby Preliminary LCA

- Most of Flexby keyprocesses take place between Spain and Portugal
- Andalusia faces higher water scarcity than the Spanish consumptionweighted average (as the country aggregation is computed in AWARE)





Focus: openLCA regionalized LCIA

- Regionalized calculation is an advanced form of impact computation
- Locations are independent objects that interact with impact factors, processes, and exchanges to calculate region-specific impacts

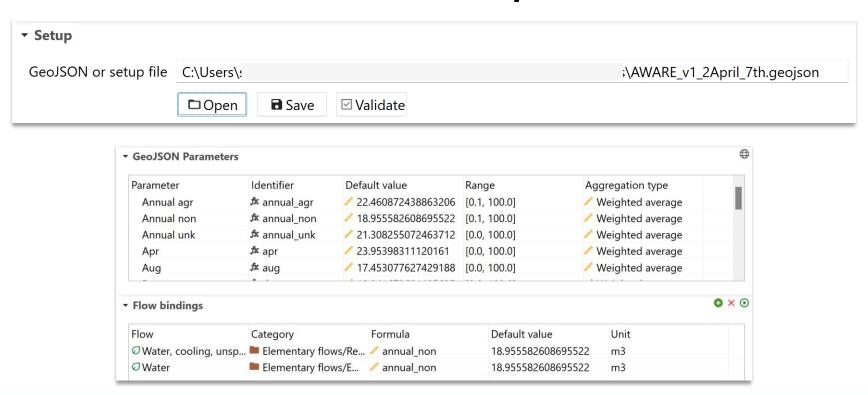






Focus: openLCA regionalized LCIA

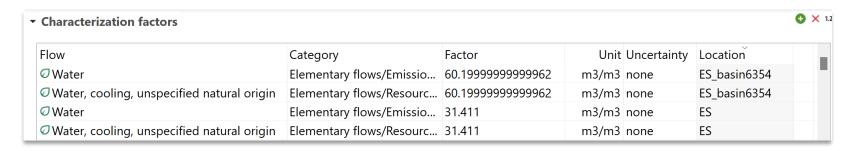
 GeoJSON files with regional characteristics can be loaded into the software to access and/or calculate specific CFs





Materials and Methods

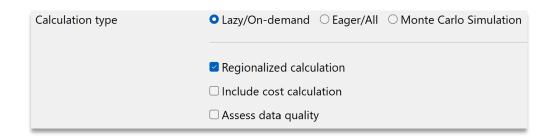
- Focused on the direct impact of a heat and power co-generation process within the preliminary LCA of Flexby (from ecoinvent)
- Evaluated the water scarcity footprint using AWARE and two different CFs:
 - Aggregated CF for Spain
 - Region-specific CF for Andalusia (basin 6354) using the the new regionalization tool of openLCA

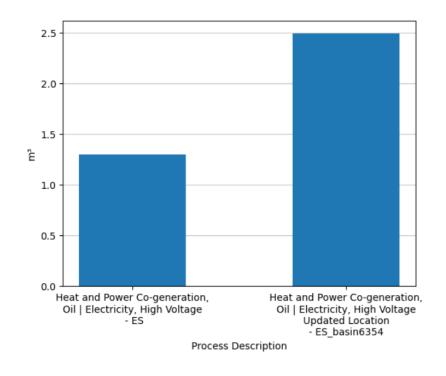




Comparison of impact results

- Impact result using the **CF for Spain**: 1.30139 m³ world-eq
- Impact result using regionspecific CF for Andalusia:
 2.49414 m³ world-eq







Data management perspective

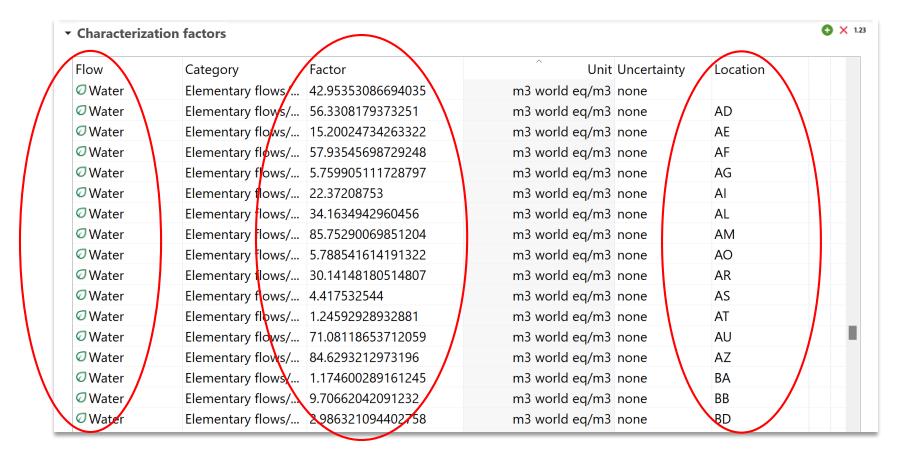
Location-based regionalization

Flow	Category	Factor	Ûnit	Uncertainty	Location	
	Elementary flows/	42.95353086694035	m3 world eq/m3	none		
	Elementary flows/	56.3308179373251	m3 world eq/m3	none	AD	
	Elementary flows/	15.20024734263322	m3 world eq/m3	none	AE	
	Elementary flows/	57.93545698729248	m3 world eq/m3	none	AF	
	Elementary flows/	5.759905111728797	m3 world eq/m3	none	AG	
	Elementary flows/	22.37208753	m3 world eq/m3	none	Al	
	Elementary flows/	34.1634942960456	m3 world eq/m3	none	AL	
	Elementary flows/	85.75290069851204	m3 world eq/m3	none	AM	
	Elementary flows/	5.788541614191322	m3 world eq/m3	none	AO	
	Elementary flows/	30.14148180514807	m3 world eq/m3	none	AR	
	Elementary flows/	4.417532544	m3 world eq/m3	none	AS	
	Elementary flows/	1.24592928932881	m3 world eq/m3	none	AT	
	Elementary flows/	71.08118653712059	m3 world eq/m3	none	AU	
	Elementary flows/	84.6293212973196	m3 world eq/m3	none	AZ	
	Elementary flows/	1.174600289161245	m3 world eq/m3	none	BA	
	Elementary flows/	9.70662042091232	m3 world eq/m3	none	ВВ	
	Elementary flows/	2.986321094402758	m3 world eq/m3	none	BD	



Data management perspective

Location-based regionalization





Data management perspective

Flow-based regionalization

Flow	Category Factor	Unit Uncertainty Location
⊘ Water	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 0.04295	m3/kg none
⊘ Water, AD	Elementary flows/Emission to va 74.67	m3/m3 none
	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 18.56	m3/m3 none
	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 57.2	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AG	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 13.66	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, Al	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 22.37	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AL	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 23.12	m3/m3 none
Water, AM	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 85.45	m3/m3 none
Water, AO	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 7.986	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AR	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 47.1	m3/m3 none
Water, AS	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 4.418	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AT	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 1.267	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AU	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 72.11	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AW	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 100.0	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, AZ	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 85.94	m3/m3 none
∇ Water, BA	Elementary flows/Emission to va 1.156	m3/m3 none
☑Water, BB	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 10.52	m3/m3 none
⊘Water, BO	Elementary flows/Emission to wa 2.432	m3/m3 none



Conclusions

- Regionalized LCA is essential for accurate evaluation of localized impacts like water stress
- Crucial for projects like Flexby, operating in regions with significant water scarcity, such as Spain and Portugal
- Results emphasize the value of advanced LCA tools for precise environmental evaluations
- Several LCIA methods (e.g., AWARE, LC-IMPACT, TRACI) are now regionalized and some use geospatial data to link CFs to local characteristics



References

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- [2] Boulay AM, Bare J, Benini L, Berger M, Lathuillière MJ, Manzardo A, Pfister S. 2018. The WULCA consensus characterization model for water scarcity footprints: assessing impacts of water consumption based on available water remaining (AWARE). The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 23:368-378.
- [3] Garrote L, Iglesias A, Granados A. 2018. Country-level assessment of future risk of water scarcity in Europe. Proceedings of the International Association of Hydrological Sciences 379:455-462.
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Tack!



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