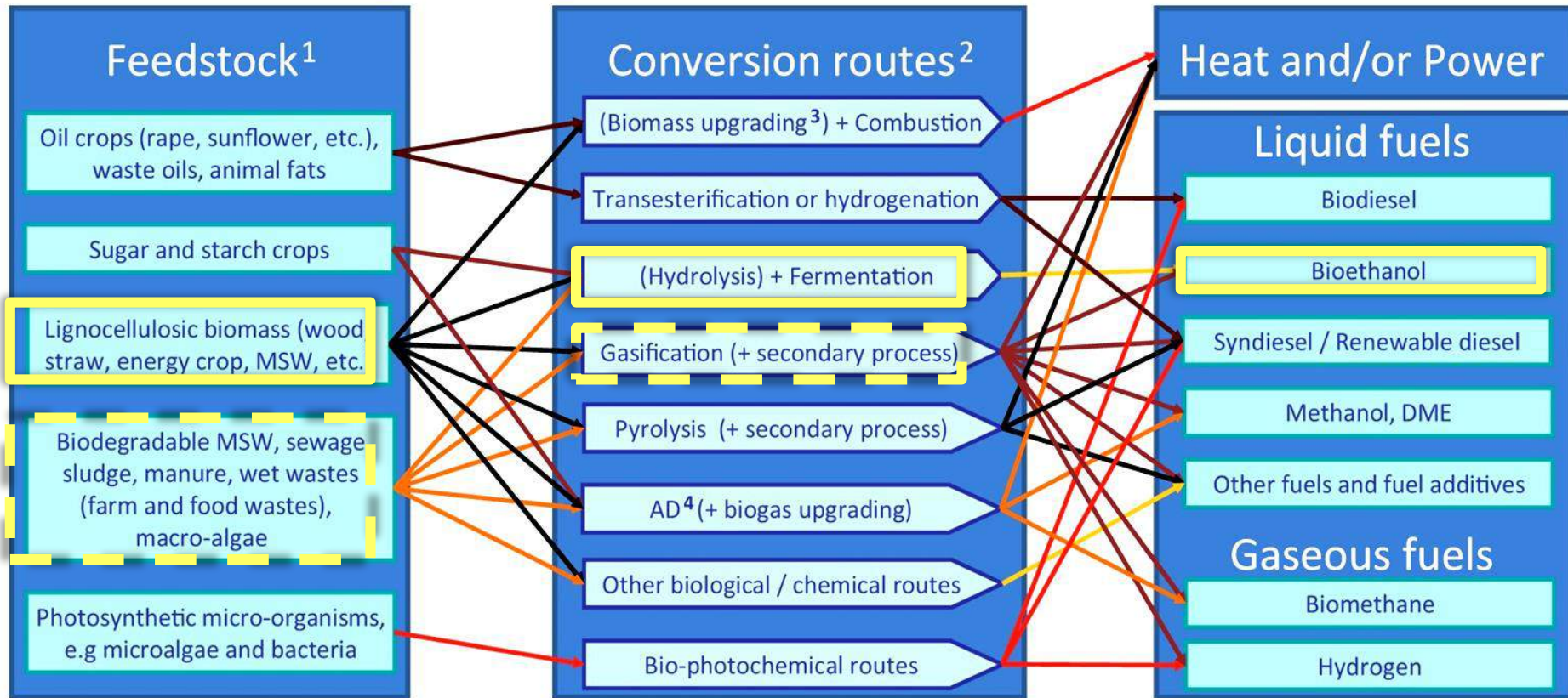


# Industrielle Anlagen zur Produktion von Bioethanol aus lignozellulosehaltigen Rohstoffen

# Biorefineries



<sup>1</sup> Parts of each feedstock, e.g. crop residues, could also be used in other routes

<sup>2</sup> Each route also gives co-products

<sup>3</sup> Biomass upgrading includes any one of the densification processes (pelletisation, pyrolysis, torrefaction, etc.)

<sup>4</sup> AD = Anaerobic Digestion

# SHOWCASE PROJECT: INBICON | Kalundborg | Denmark

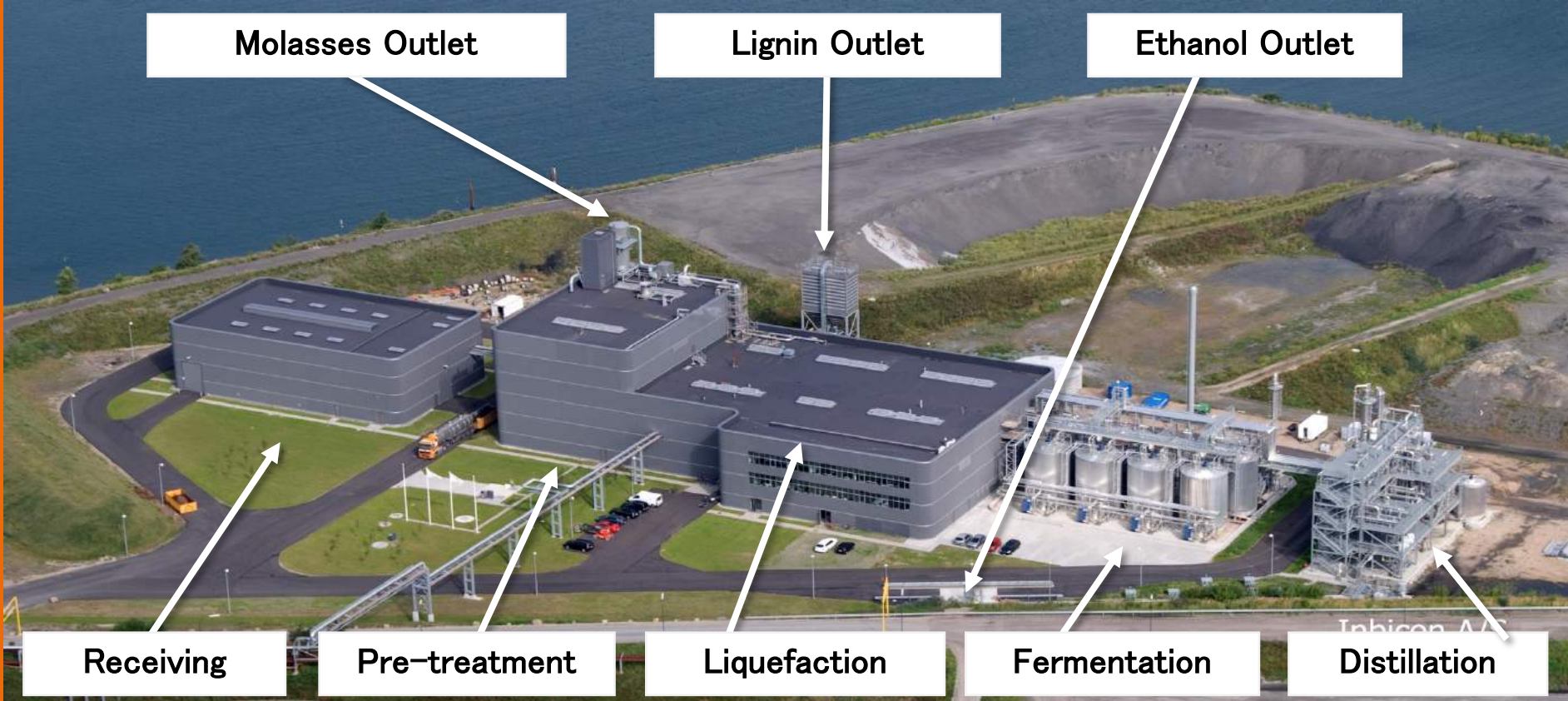
## Second generation demonstration plant

Input: 30 000 t/y wheat straw

Output: 5.4 million liters ethanol  
13,100 t lignin pellets  
11,250 t C5-molasses



# SHOWCASE PROJECT: INBICON | Kalundborg | Denmark



# SHOWCASE PROJECT: INBICON | Kalundborg | Denmark

## Status Quo

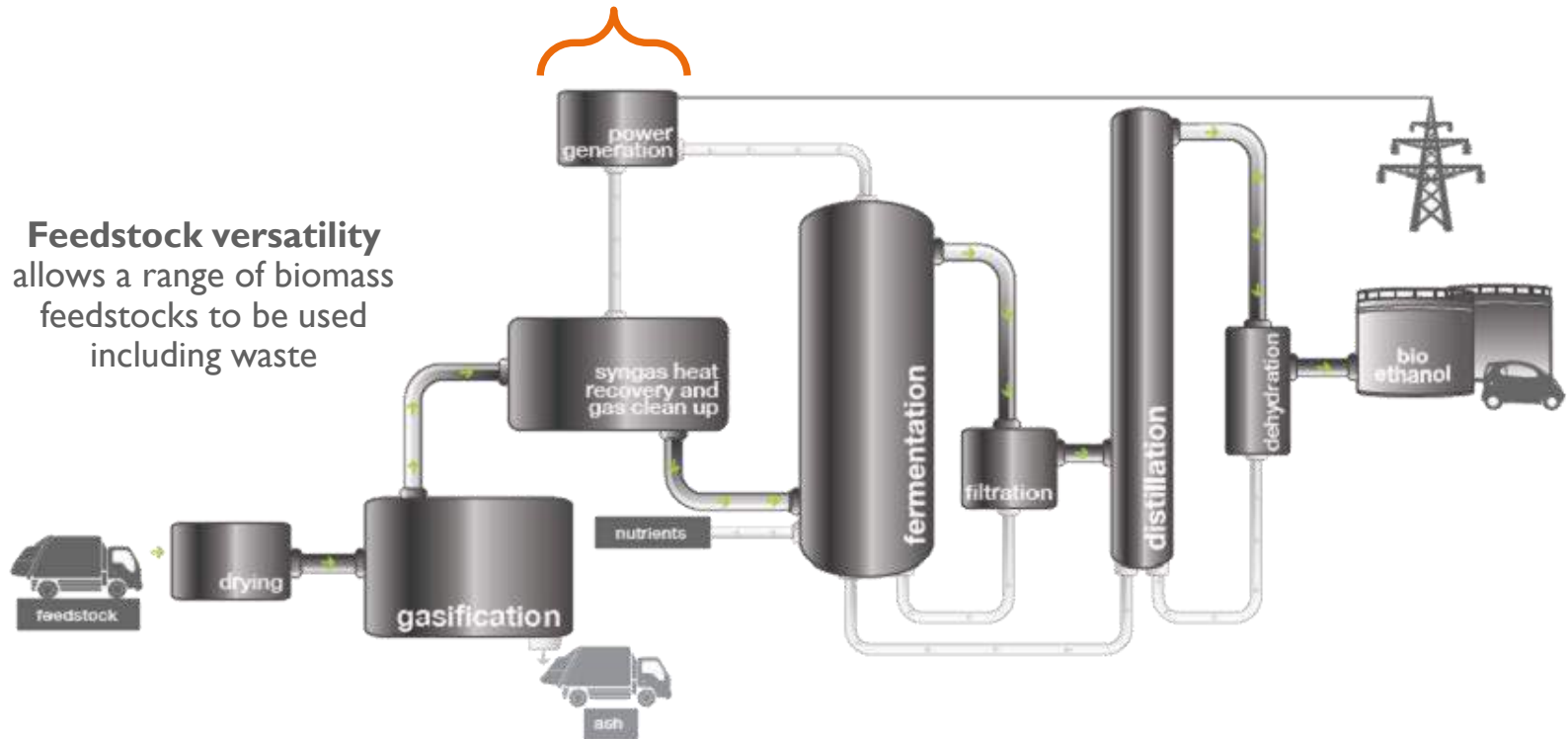
- ▶ Started-up in 2010
- ▶ Proven technology for integral process on industrial scale
- ▶ 2G Bioethanol produced at spec
- ▶ Plant mothballed in 2015



# SHOWCASE PROJECT: INEOS Bio | Vero Beach, FL | USA

## Process Overview: Bioethanol from waste combined with CHP

**Waste heat and offgas recovery** for renewable power generation for use in the bioethanol process and for export



**Feedstock versatility** allows a range of biomass feedstocks to be used including waste

**Two stage gasification** to produce syngas without significant by-products

**Syngas converted into bioethanol** via fermentation using proprietary biocatalyst then distillation

# Syngas fermentation (1)

## General facts

- ▶ Fermentation of syngas into ethanol based on the following reactions:
  - ▶  $6\text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 4\text{CO}_2$
  - ▶  $2\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- ▶ Also other side reactions e.g. into acetic acid
- ▶ Microorganisms:
  - ▶ High productivity of ethanol
  - ▶ Low by-product formation
  - ▶ High tolerance against inhibiting substances in the syngas
  - ▶ e.g. *Clostridium ljungdahlii*

# Syngas fermentation (2)

## General facts

- ▶ Feedstock for syngas fermentation can be derived from a broad range of sources:
  - ▶ Syngas of biomass  
(e.g. vegetative waste, yard waste)
  - ▶ Syngas of municipal wastes
  - ▶ Industrial waste gases  
(e.g. steel production – Arcelor Mittal)
  - ▶ Combination of several sources
- ▶ Waste streams converted directly on site into thermal or electric power



# SHOWCASE PROJECT: INEOS Bio | Vero Beach, FL | USA

## Second generation commercial plant

Input:           vegetative waste  
                  yard waste  
                  municipal solid waste

Output:         30 million liters ethanol per year  
                  6 MW gross electric power generation



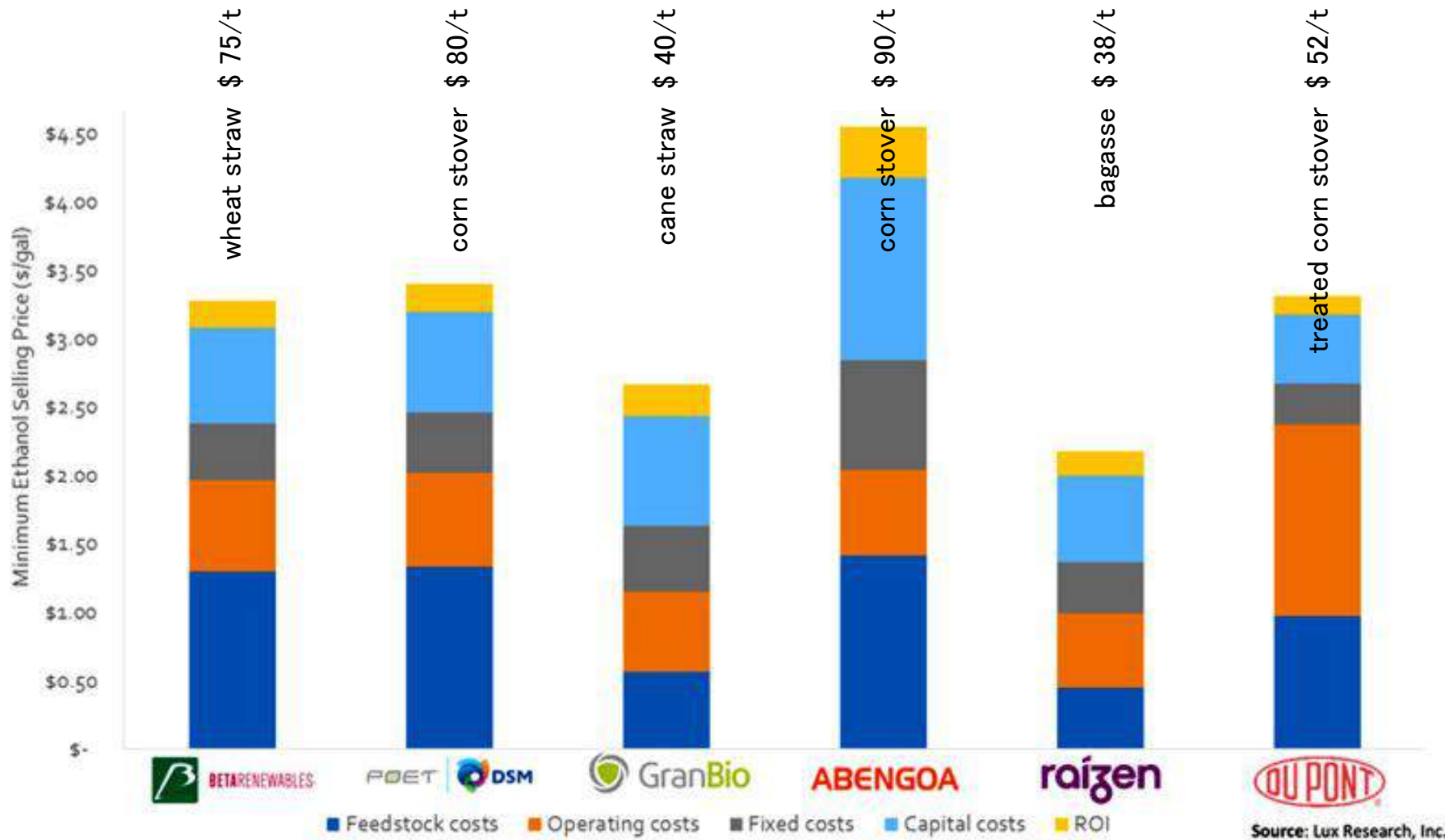
# Current examples of industrial scale 2G ethanol plants

## | Status Quo (1)

Name	Place	Capacity (million l/y)	Investment (million)	Start-up
Inbicon	Kalundborg, DK	5.4	68 EUR	2010
Ineos Bio	Vero Beach, FL	30	130 USD	2013
Beta Renewables (Proesa)	Crescentino, IT	76	140 EUR	2013
POET-DSM	Emmetsburg, IO	95	275 USD	2014
Abengoa	Hugoton, KS	95	504 USD	2014
Raizen (Iogen)	Piracicaba, BR	38	230 BRL	2014
GranBio (Proesa)	Alagoas, BR	82	455 BRL	2014
Enerkem	Edmonton, AL	38	200 CAD	2014
DuPont	Nevada, IO	114	275 USD	2015
ArcelorMittal (LanzaTech)	Ghent, NL	60	87 EUR	(2017)

# Projected cellulosic ethanol production costs

## | Status Quo (2)



Source: Lux Research, Inc.  
www.luxresearchinc.com

# Cellulosic ethanol

## | Status Quo (3)

### Achieved

- Stable, proven processes
- Plants in industrial design online
- Industrial product quality requirements

### Unresolved

- Insufficient legal framework to back up G2 ethanol investments
- High investment costs compared to G1 plants
- Raw material availability, logistics and costs
- Production costs
- „First of its kind“ issues

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.



Fragen?

LeM@vogelbusch.com

[www.vogelbusch-biocommodities.com](http://www.vogelbusch-biocommodities.com)