

Importance of LUC and ILUC on the carbon footprint of bio- product: case of bio-HDPE

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Processes and Sustainable Development

Sandra Belboom & Angélique Léonard



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From oil to ethylene

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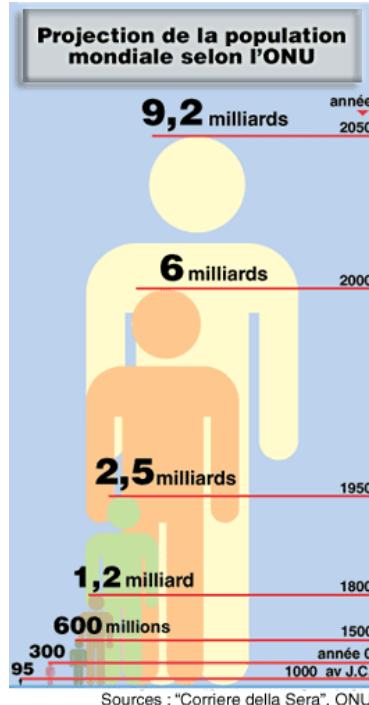
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1. Introduction

1.1. Worldwide energy context

What are the next challenges?



Population increase



Climate change



Natural ressources depletion

Worldwide energy
context

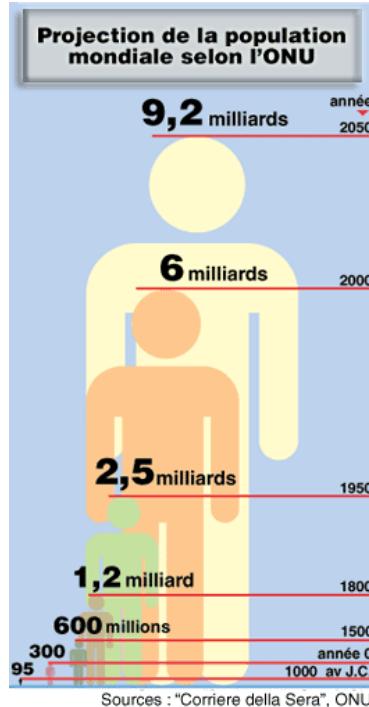
Bioethanol

Bioethanol uses

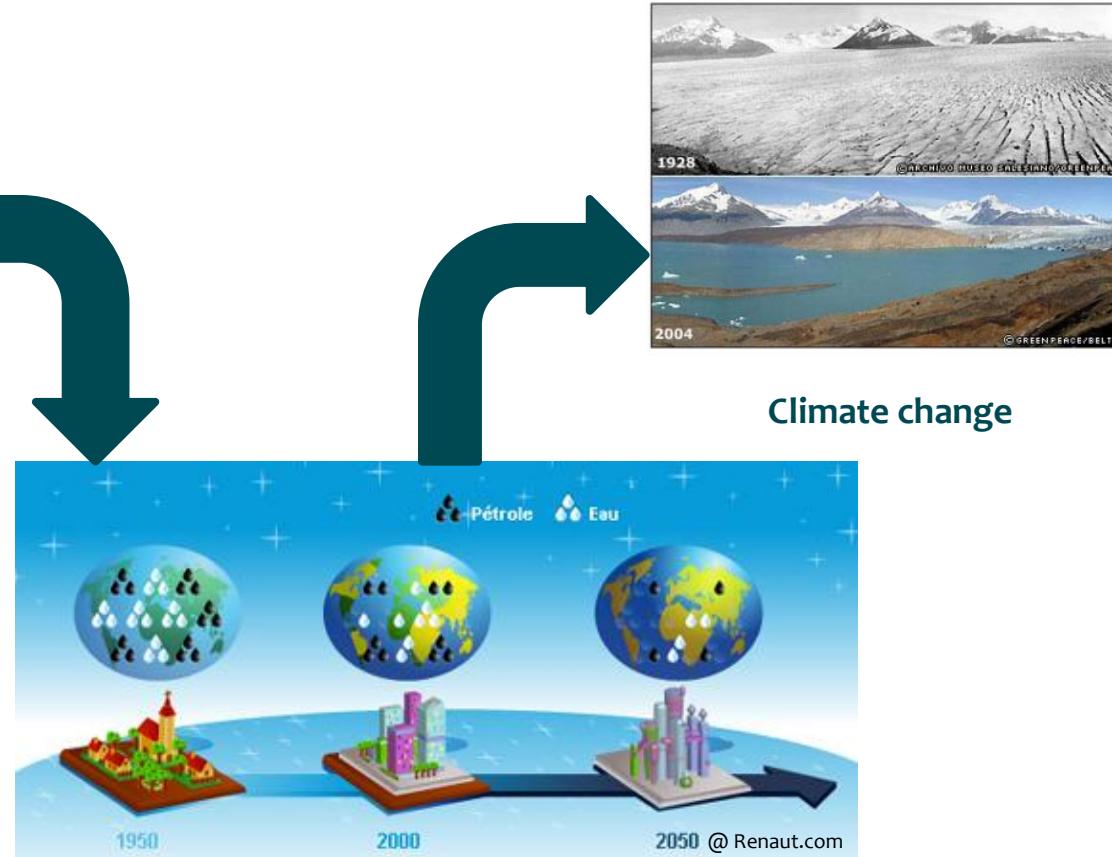
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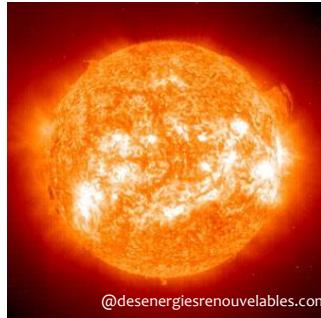
Bioethanol uses

1. Introduction

1.1. Worldwide energy context

What are the possible solutions?

For electricity production:



@desenergiesrenouvelables.com



@protegeonslaterre.com



@cliketclak.skynetblogs.be

For transportation sector:



@avoixautres.be

SUGAR CHAIN =
BIOETHANOL

OIL CHAIN =
BIODIESEL

Worldwide energy
context

Bioethanol

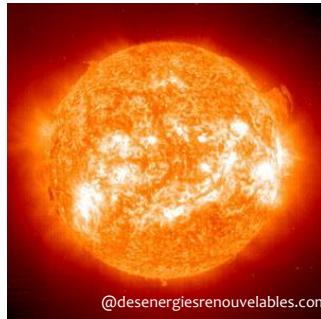
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Worldwide energy
context

Bioethanol

Bioethanol uses

1. Introduction

1.2. Bioethanol

What crops are used?

In America



North and Central America

In Europe



Brazil



Canada



25%

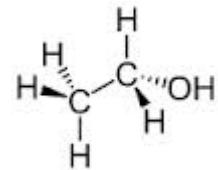
Worldwide energy
context

23%

Bioethanol

18%

Bioethanol uses



1. Introduction

1.2. Bioethanol

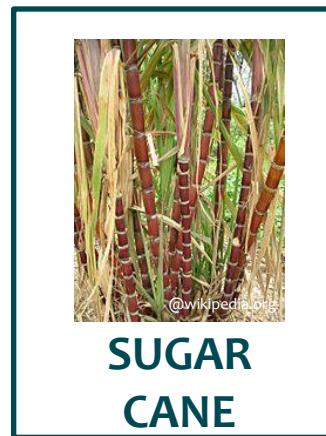
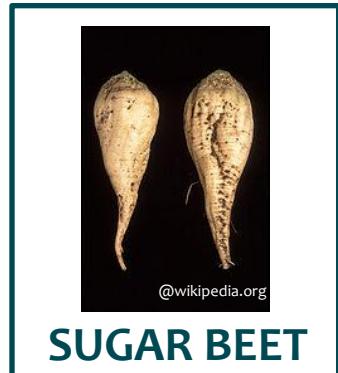
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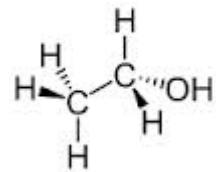


18%

Worldwide energy
context

Bioethanol

Bioethanol uses



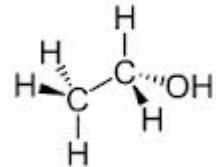
1. Introduction

1.3 Bioethanol uses

What are the available bioethanol uses?

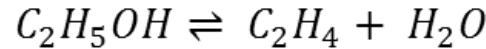
Most common use:

- Biofuels



Other possibility:

- Feedstock for chemical industry
 - Production of bioplastics



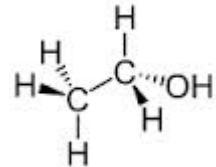
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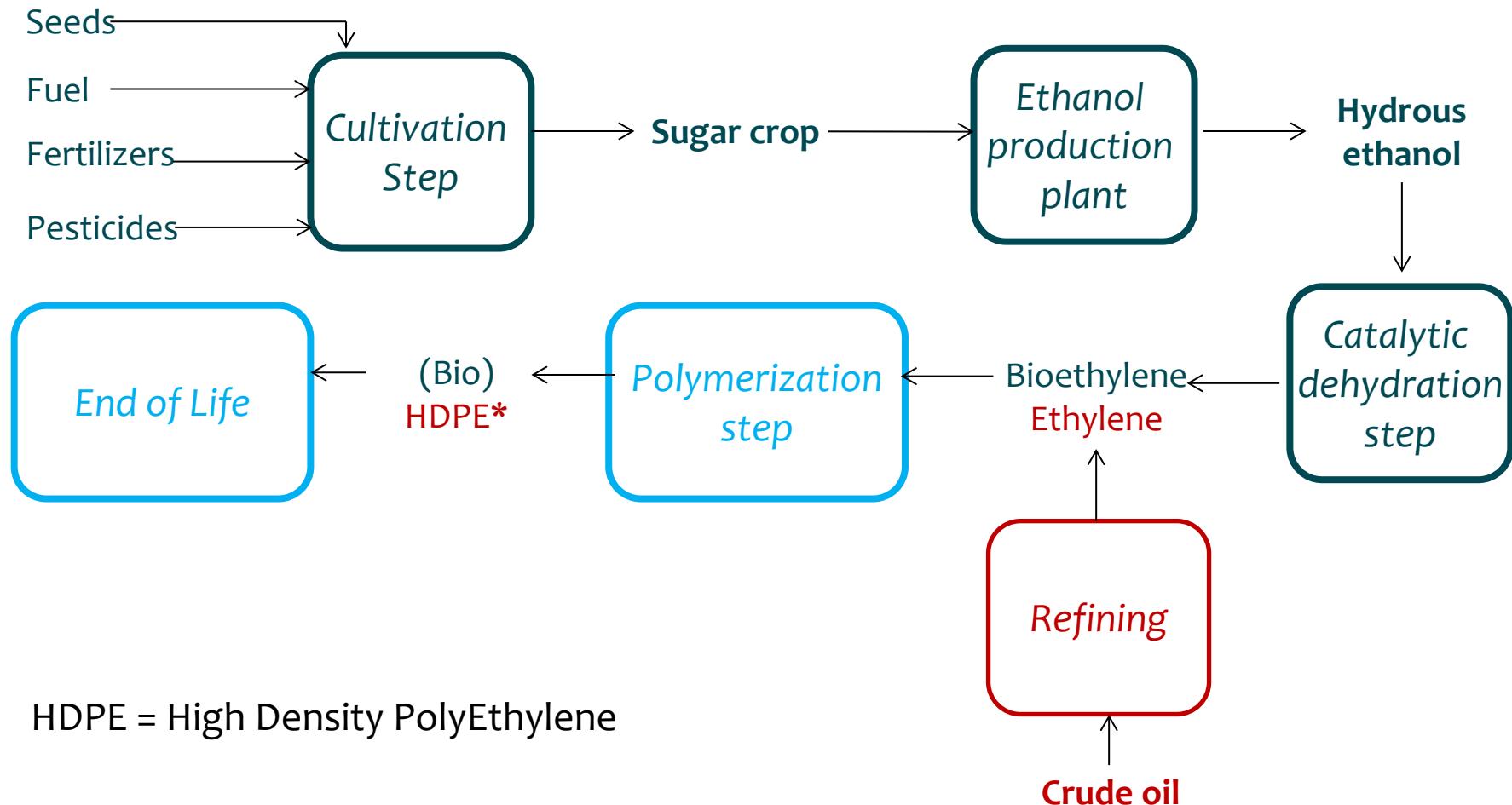
Boundaries of systems

From biomass to ethylene

From oil to ethylene

2. Production of HDPE

Systems boundaries



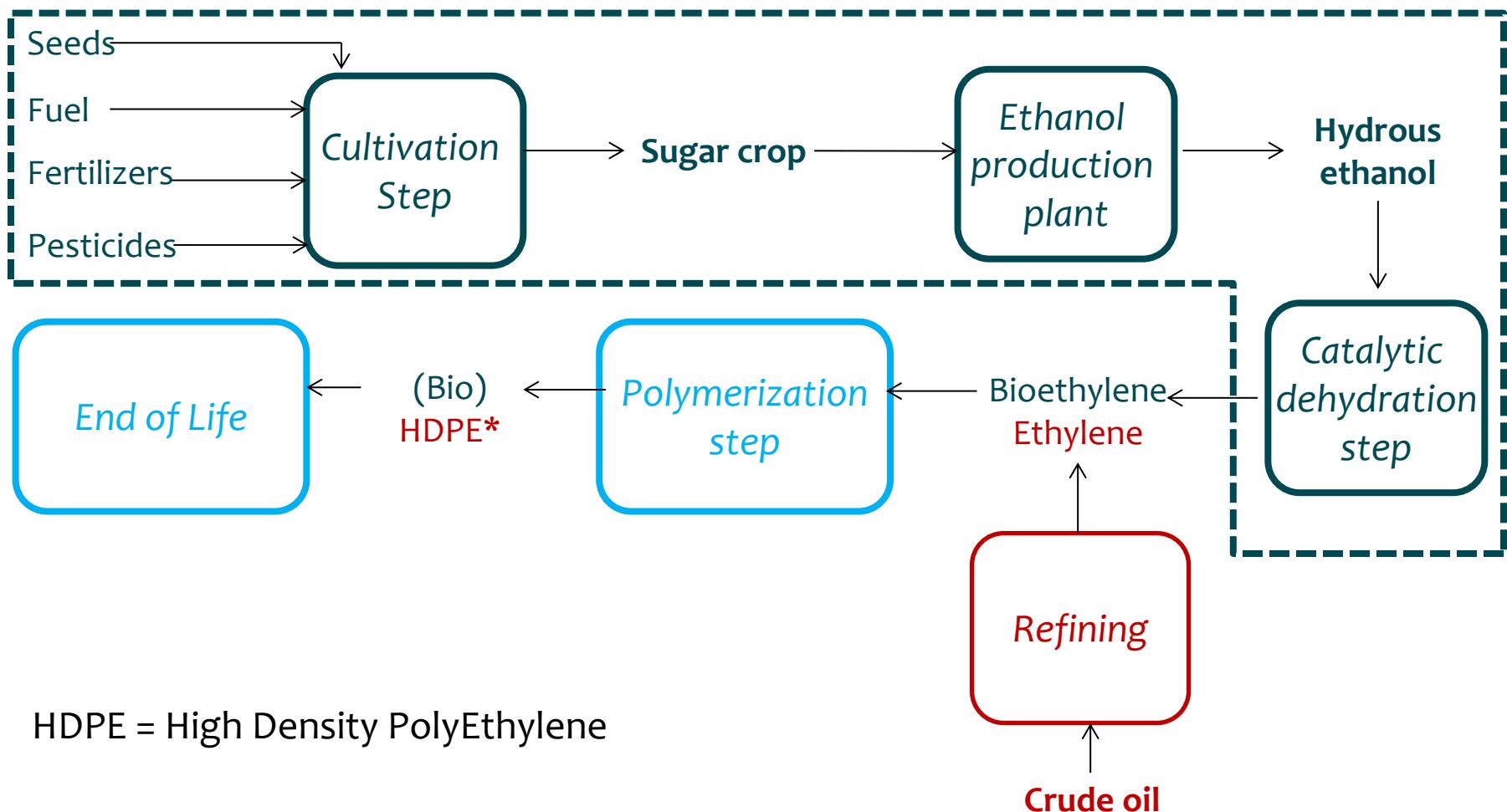
Boundaries of systems

From biomass to ethylene

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2. Production of HDPE

From biomass to ethylene



HDPE = High Density PolyEthylene

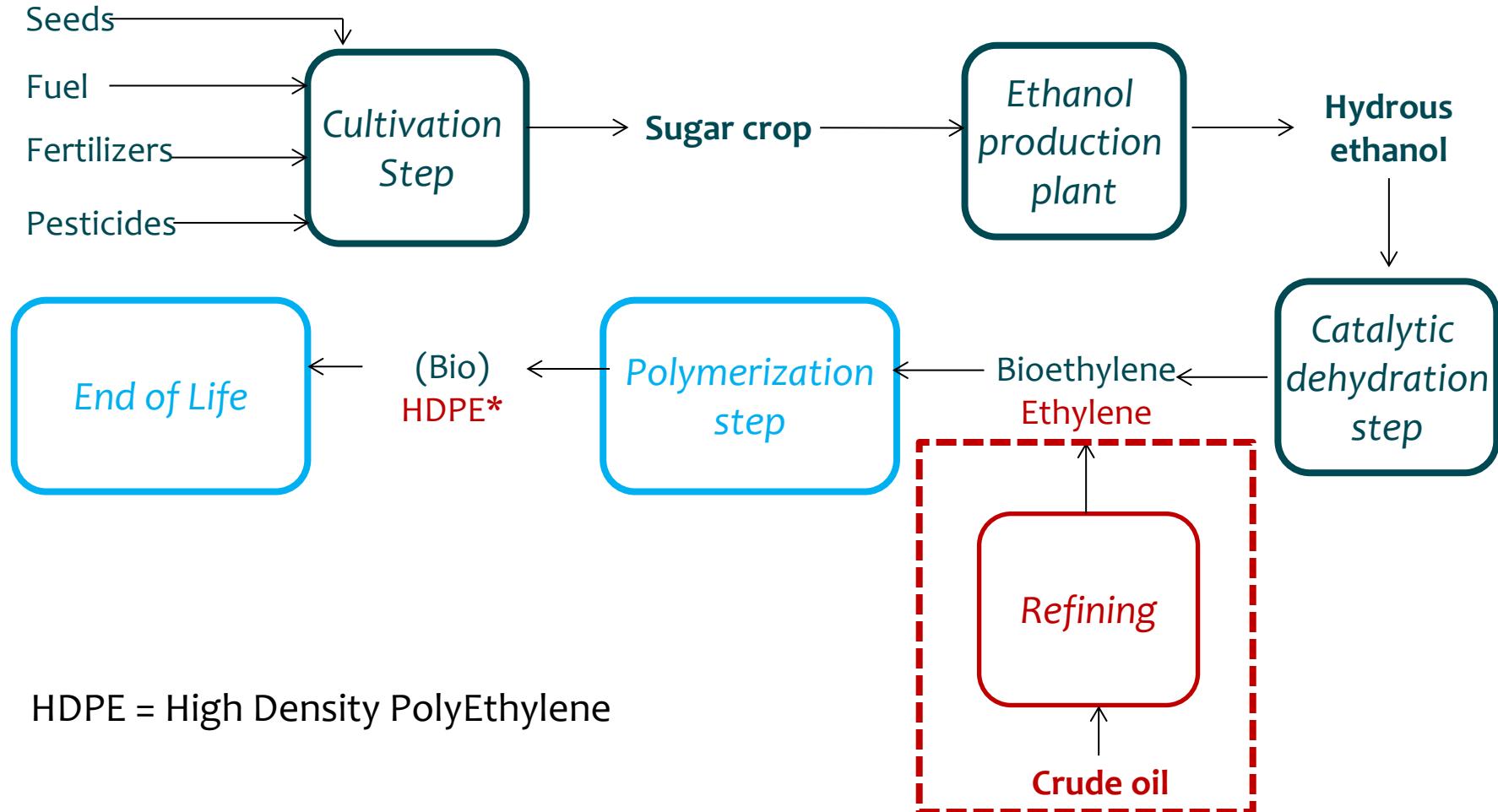
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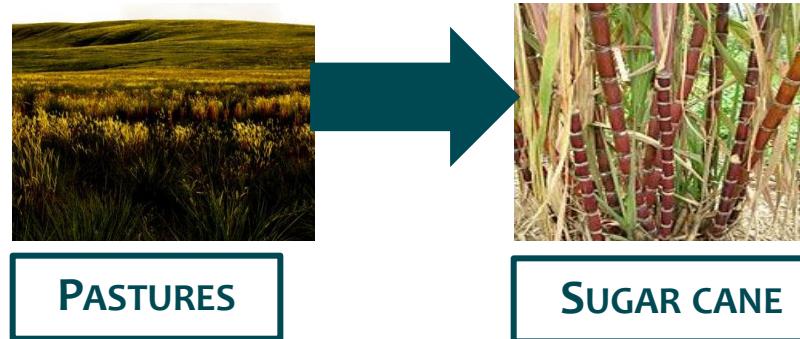
Direct land use change

Indirect land use change

3. Land use change assumptions

3.1. Direct land use change

- Sugar cane



- Carbon stocks modification

$$\Delta C_{expansion \ (kg)} = C_{pastures \ (kg)} - C_{sugar \ cane \ (kg)}$$

- Changes in carbon stocks converted in CO₂ emissions, spread over 20 years

$$Emissions \ of \ CO_2 \ (kg) = \frac{\Delta C_{expansion \ (kg)}}{20} \times \frac{44}{12}$$

- Sugar beet

- No LUC because of small available areas → importation with ILUC

Direct land use change

Indirect land use change

3. Land use change assumptions

3.1. Direct land use change

- From pastures to sugar cane fields – CO₂ calculations

Scenario – Sugar cane	Emissions of CO ₂ (t CO ₂ /t HDPE) LUC*
Best: Degraded pasture → field without tillage	-0.27
Average: Pasture with minimal management → field with reduced tillage	1.8
Worst: Well-maintained pasture → field with high tillage	3.15

Direct land use change

Indirect land use change

3. Land use change assumptions

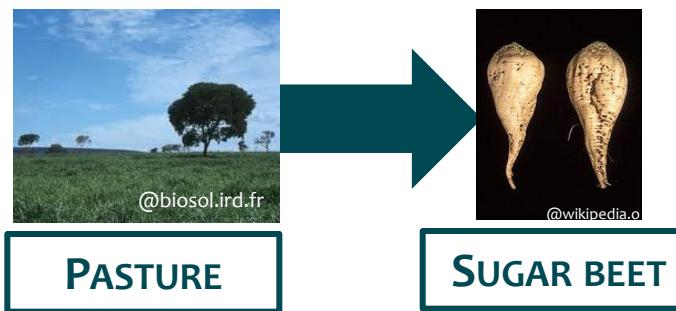
3.2. Indirect land use change

- Sugar cane



From 16 to 100% of deforestation

- Sugar beet



In the Netherlands

Direct land use change

Indirect land use change

3. Land use change assumptions

3.2. Indirect land use change

- From pastures to sugar cane fields – CO₂ calculations

Scenario	Direct LUC	Indirect LUC	
	Sugar cane	Sugar cane	Sugar beet
Best (t CO ₂ /t HDPE)	-0.27	16%: 2.04 100%: 12.76	-1.47
Average (t CO ₂ /t HDPE)	1.8	16%: 2.21 100%: 13.78	0.8
Worst (t CO ₂ /t HDPE)	3.15	16%: 2.37 100%: 14.81	2.84

Direct land use change

Indirect land use change

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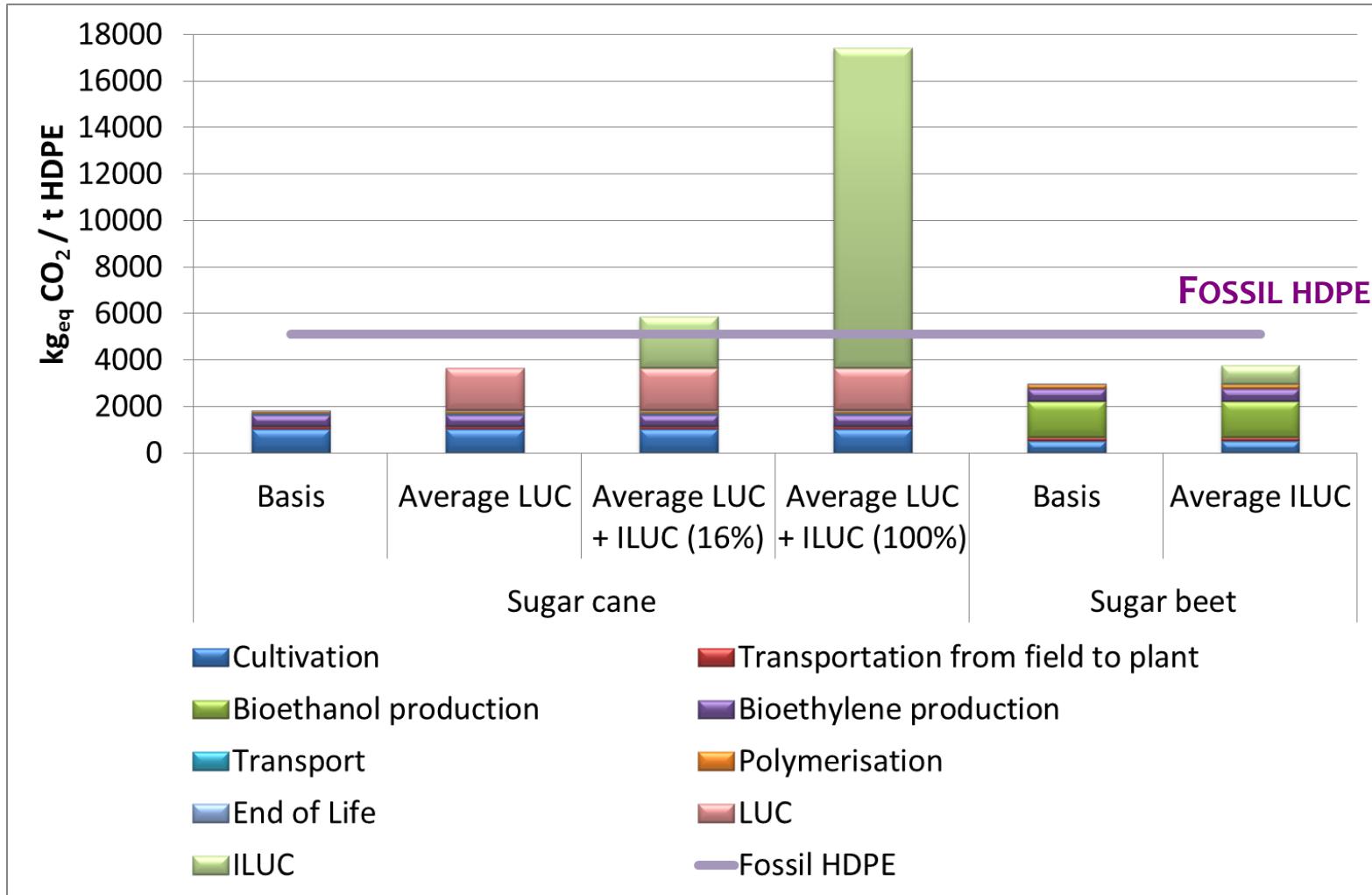
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Important stages

Payback time

4. Results

4.1. Important stages



Important stages

Payback time

4. Results

4.2. Payback time

Payback time = time needed to recover an environmental gain after LUC emissions

Crop	Scenario	HDPE Payback time (years)
Sugar cane	LUC	12
	LUC + ILUC (16%)	26
	LUC + ILUC (100%)	101
Sugar beet	ILUC (Belgique)	8

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5.1. Conclusions

• Importance of different steps:

- Sugar cane → cultivation
- Sugar beet → bioethanol production and cultivation

• Without LUC/ILUC, climate change impact is highest for fossil HDPE

• Importance of LUC/ILUC

- Results can be reversed
- Important payback time

5. Conclusions

5.2. Perspectives

• Other feedstock:

- Wheat → 1st generation
- Wood residues → 2nd generation
- Algae → 3rd generation

• Complete LCA with all other environmental impact:

- Fossil fuel depletion
- Human toxicity
- Water depletion
- Etc.

• Inclusion of consequential approach:

- Effects on crops, plastics and biofuels markets

Thank you for your attention!

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