



# BIOLYFE PROJECT

Biomass supply for second generation bioethanol production

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**BIOLYFE: Demonstrating large-scale bioethanol production from lignocellulosic feedstocks**

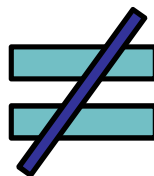


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## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Bioethanol vs. 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation

### 1<sup>st</sup> generation:

- Raw materials: starch (or sugars)
- Raw materials : Cereals (e.g. maize)
- Food products = commodities
- High costs of the raw material



### 2<sup>nd</sup> generation:

- Raw materials: Cellulose and hemicellulose
- Raw materials: Dedicated crops, agricultural/agro-industry re (e.g. straw)
- Non-food biomass
- Lower costs of raw material

**Although they are more “easy” to be used, 1<sup>st</sup> generation sources, could be less sustainable**

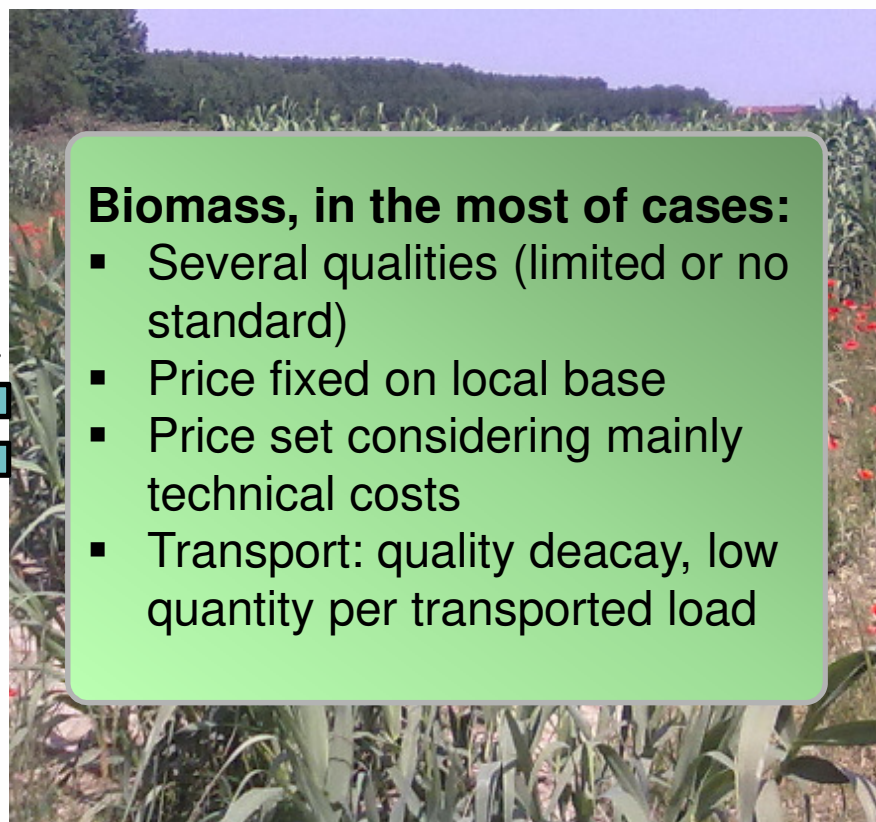
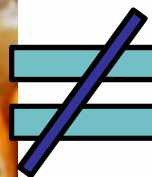


# Commodities vs. Biomass



## Commodities:

- No qualitative differences on the market (categories are set and standardized)
- Price is fixed by the global market
- Tradeable and easily transportable



## Biomass, in the most of cases:

- Several qualities (limited or no standard)
- Price fixed on local base
- Price set considering mainly technical costs
- Transport: quality decay, low quantity per transported load

**Commodities are easy to be managed but their market is really competitive. On the other side, dedicated biomass needs more efforts about planning and logistic**





# Commodities vs. Biomass

**Storage**

**Logistic**

**Handling**



- Moisture < 14%
- Good

- Density > 0,75 t/m<sup>3</sup>
- High transported value per load

- Homogeneous
- Easy handling and management



- Moisture < 12%
- Good

- Density > 0,18 t/m<sup>3</sup>
- High transported value per load

- Homogeneous
- Easy handling and management



- Moisture > 50%
- Low → Logistic !

- Density < 0,30 t/m<sup>3</sup>
- Low transported value per load

- Efforts for logistic management
- Dry matter losses



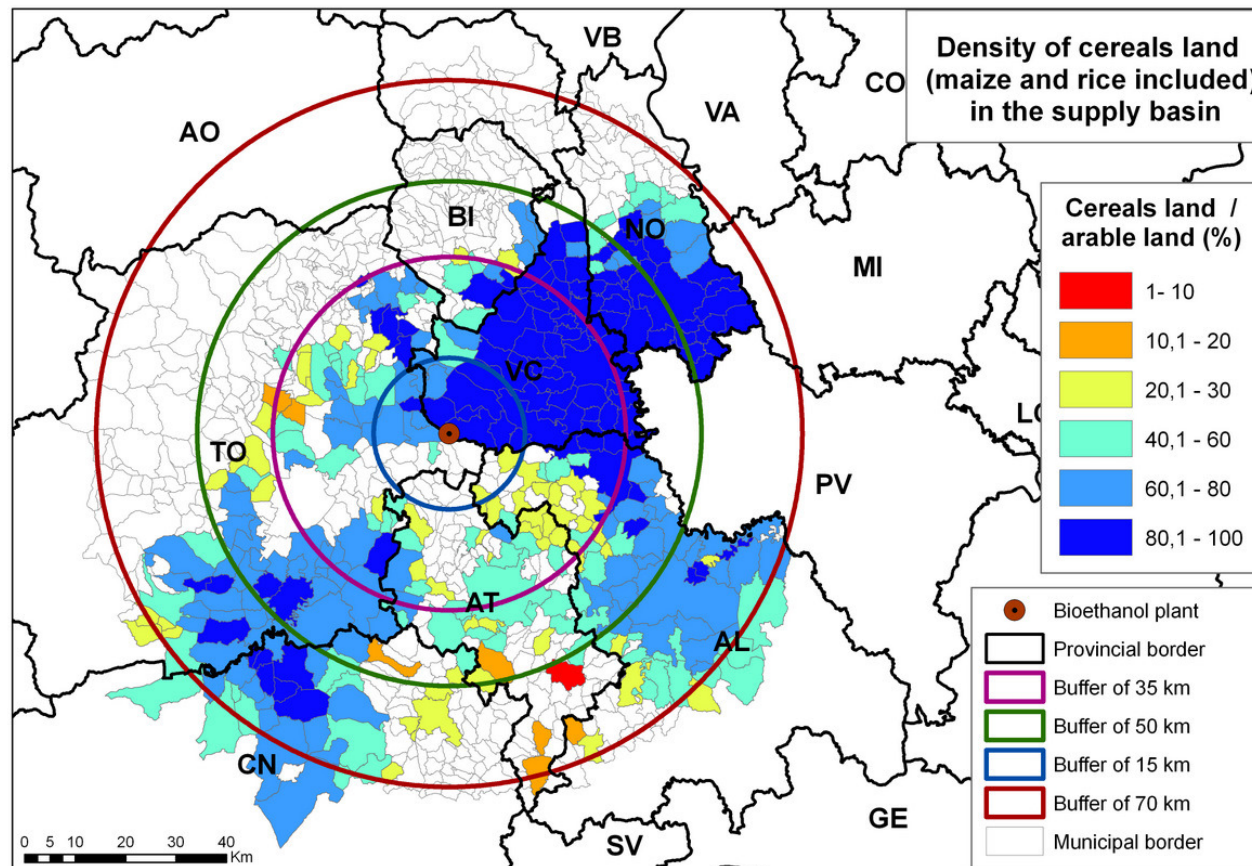
# Focused biomass residues of Byolife project



	<b>CEREAL STRAW</b>	<b>RICESTRAW</b>	<b>CORN STALKS</b>	<b>CORN COBS</b>
<b>Tipology</b>	(June-July)	(September or April)	(Fall August-September)	(Fall August-September)
<b>Density</b>	Very low	Very low	Low	Really low
<b>Moisture</b>	< 10%	> 20%	> 25%	> 25%
<b>Harvesting</b>	Well-founded	Founded	Founded	Starting
<b>Storage</b>	Easy	Quite easy	Not easy	Easy
<b>Yield</b>	2-4 t dm/ha	3-4 t dm/ha	2-5 t dm/ha	1-2 t dm/ha



# Biomass residues of Byolife project: land analysis







# Focused dedicated crops of Byolife project



**ARUNDO DONAX**



**MISCANTHUS**



**SWITCH GRASS**



**FIBER SORGHUM**

**Tipology**

(All year long)

(Winter)

(Winter)

(Fall August-September)

**Propagation**

Rhizome, cutting, micropropagation

Rhizome, cutting, micropropagation

Seed

Seed

**Moisture**

40-60%

15-40%

15-40%

> 50%

**Harvesting**

Quite easy

Quite easy

Easy

Easy/for storage needs drying

**Storage**

Short time

Must be dry, not easy

Must be dry, not easy

Must be dry, not easy

**Yield**

5-25 t dm/ha

4-20 t dm/ha

4-18 t dm/ha

3-25 t dm/ha

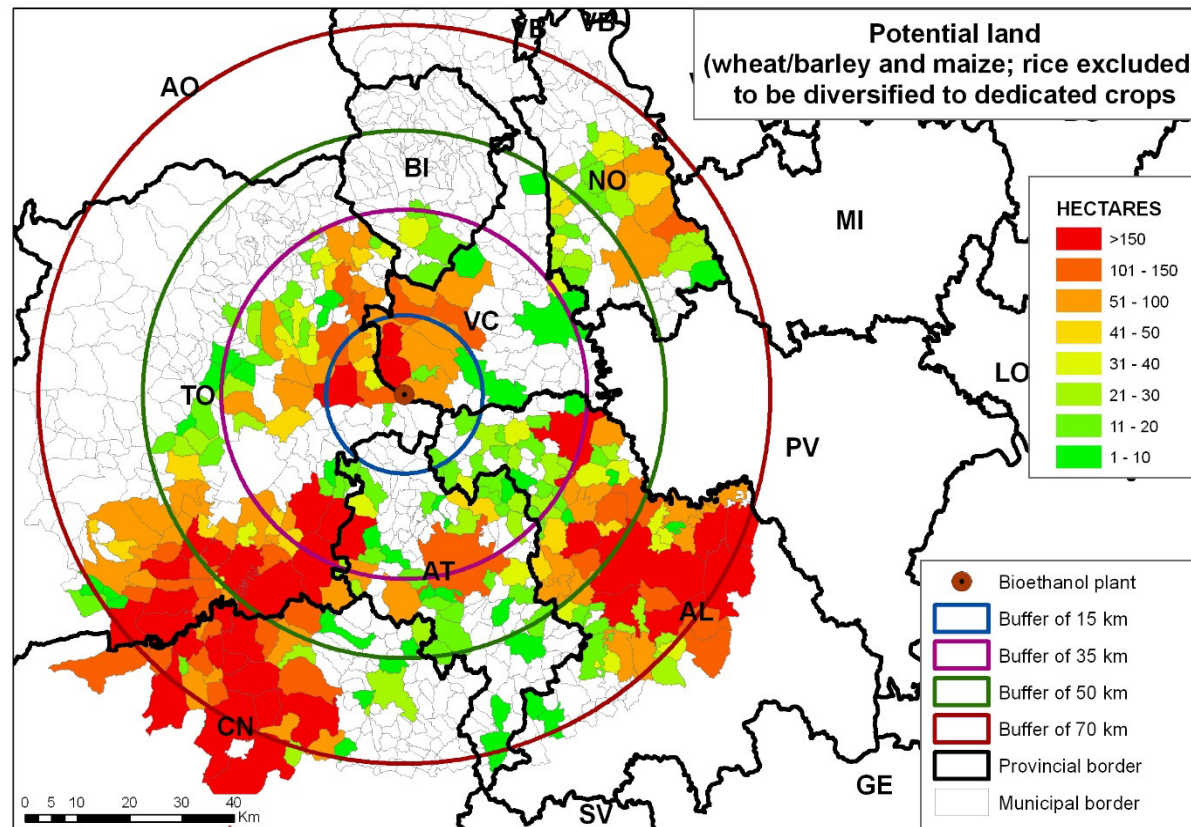
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# Dedicated crops of Byolife project: suitable land to be diversified



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from lignocellulosic feedstocks**

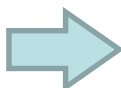




# Strategies for Byolife plant supply

## Requirements

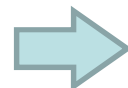
Technological



## Drivers

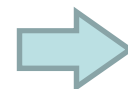
- Cellulose and hemicellulose content
- No inhibitors
- Storage and degradation

Economical sustainability



- Yield (t/ha)
- Agricultural operations cost
- Distances and transport

Strategic plus

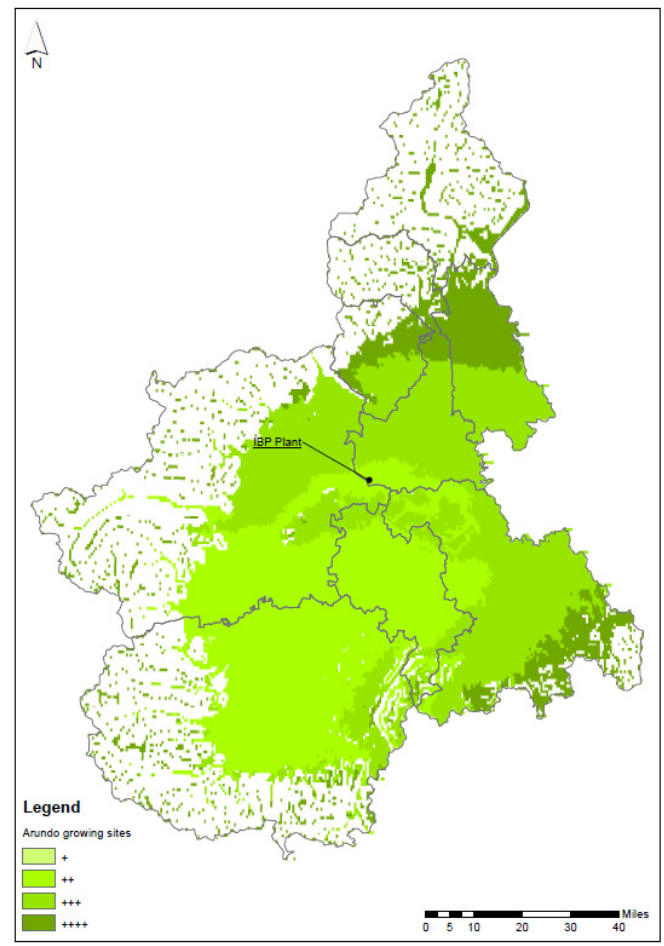


- No competition with food market
- Control of the chain
- Harvesting time
- Storage capacity



# Water supply (growth analysis)

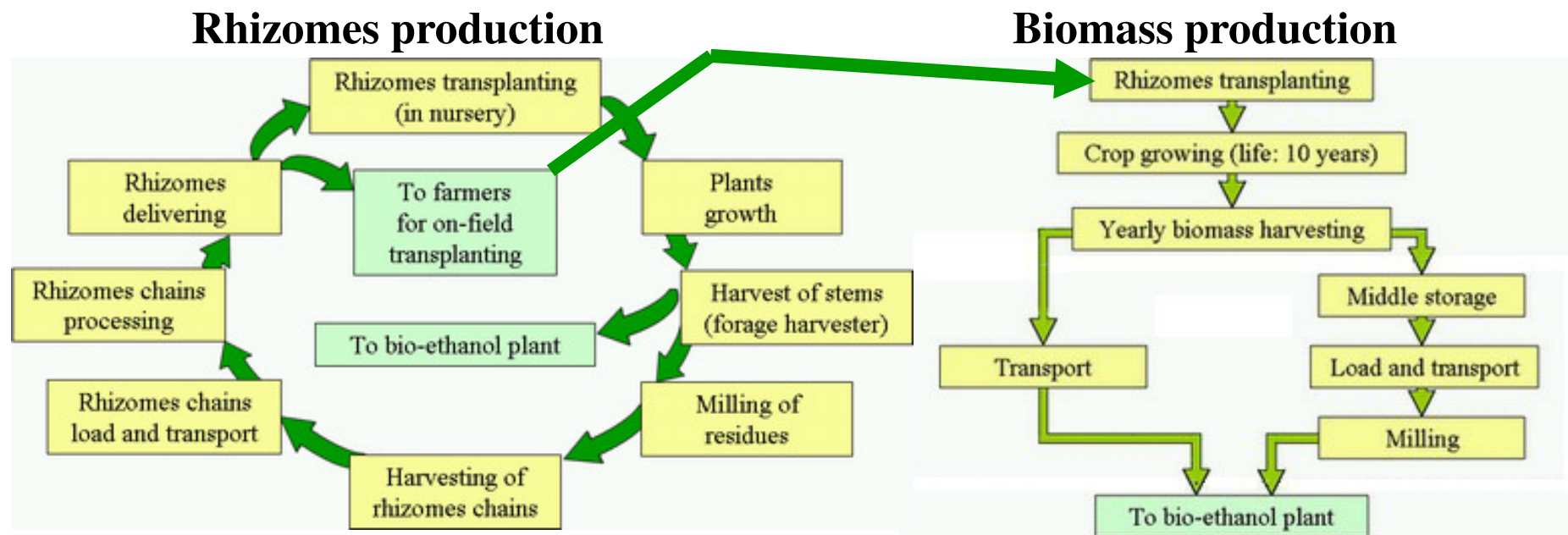
Potential growth	Water balance
+	-30% - Heavy deficit
++	-20% - Medium deficit
+++	-10% - Slight deficit
++++	0% - Balanced



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# Arundo donax cycle







# Arundo donax cycle: rhizome propagation



**3-4 ha/d depending on  
the rhizome cleanliness**



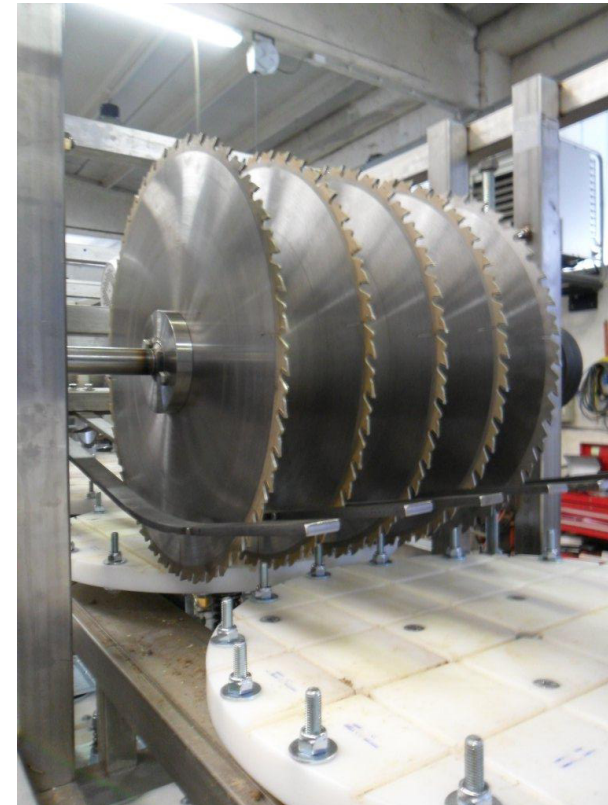




# Arundo donax cycle: rhizome processing



**Rhizomes:  
3000 pieces/h**







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# Arundo donax cycle: rhizome transplanting



3-4 ha/d





# Arundo donax cycle: harvesting and storage

## Principles:

- the conversion plant cannot be stopped for a biomass lack
- seasonality of harvesting
- biomass in compliance with the plant specifics



storage methods: good quality of biomass and limited losses of dry matter





# Thank you for your attention

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# Tools

Italia, Milano - Quadro storico di confronto fra i prezzi degli  
Alimenti per bestiame - Foraggi e derivati

Elaborazione CLAL

