

# Energy and environmental analysis of biogas systems

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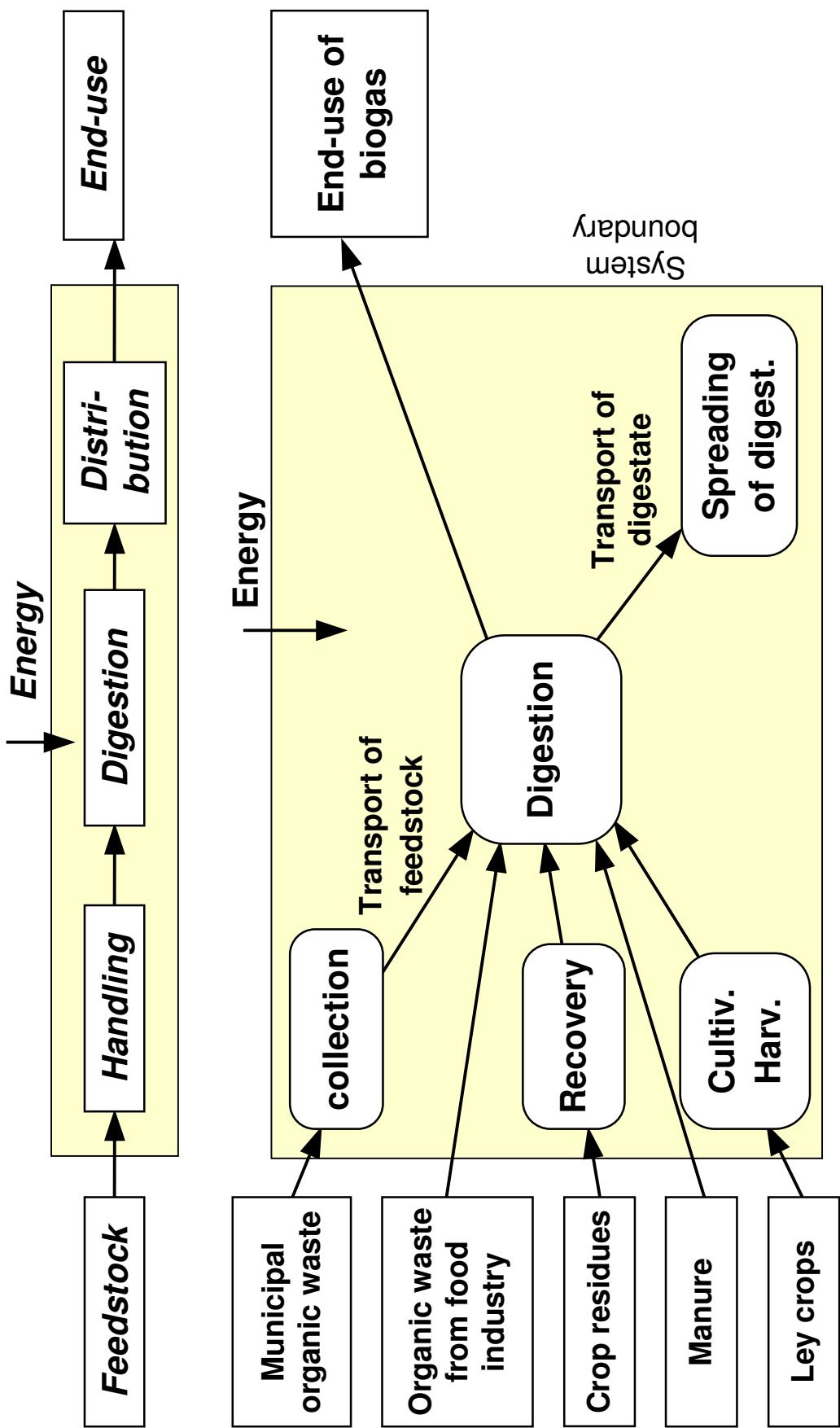


# Biogas systems

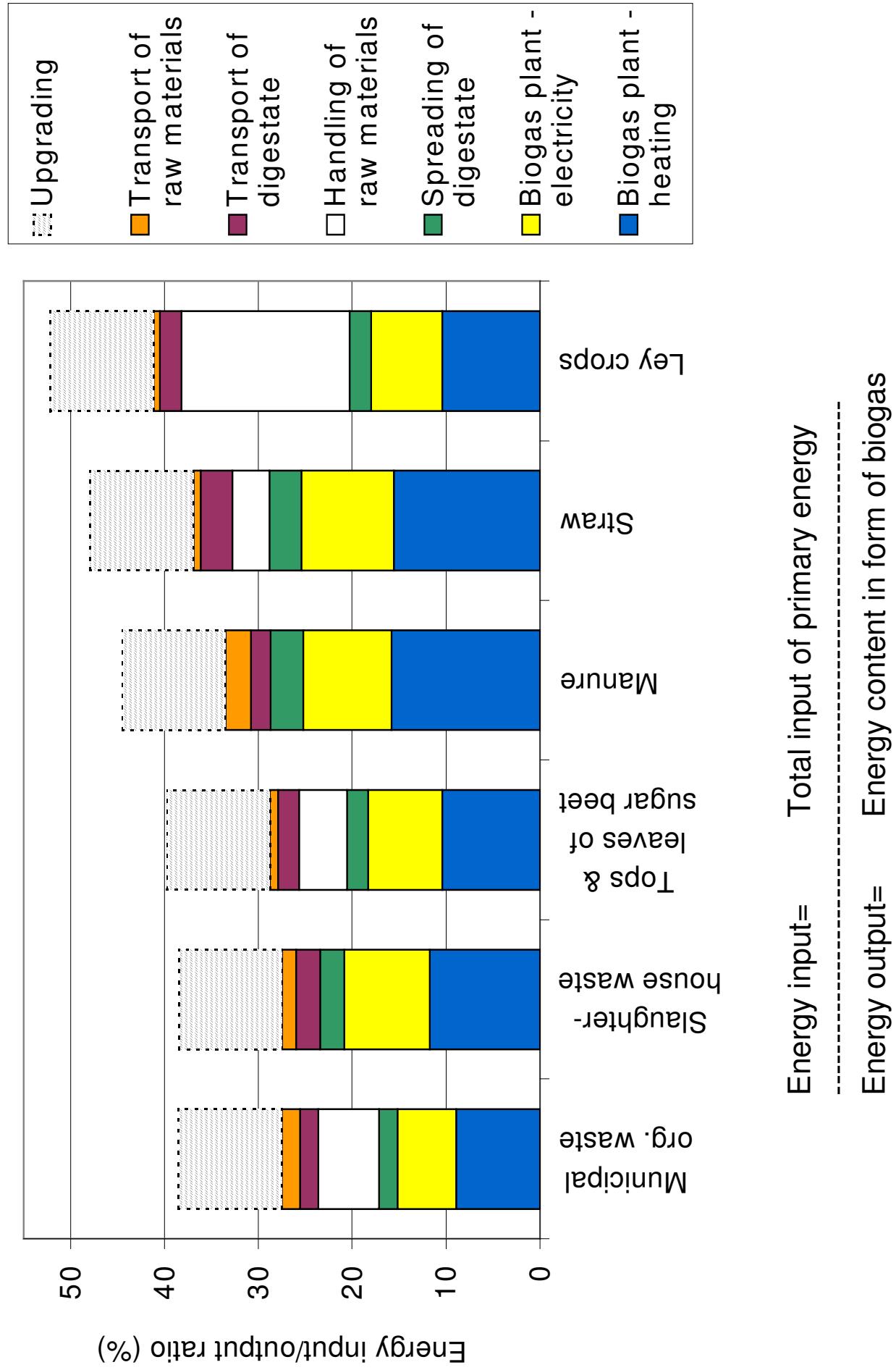
- Different types of feedstock
    - Waste and by-products, crop residues, energy crops
  - Different digestion technologies
  - Different end-use alternatives
    - Heat, electricity, transportation fuel (natural gas grid)
  - Indirect environmental impact
    - Changed land-use, waste treatment, nutrient recirculat. etc.
- v Complex systems to analyse -  
the choice of systems boundaries and  
reference system will have a significant  
impact on the results



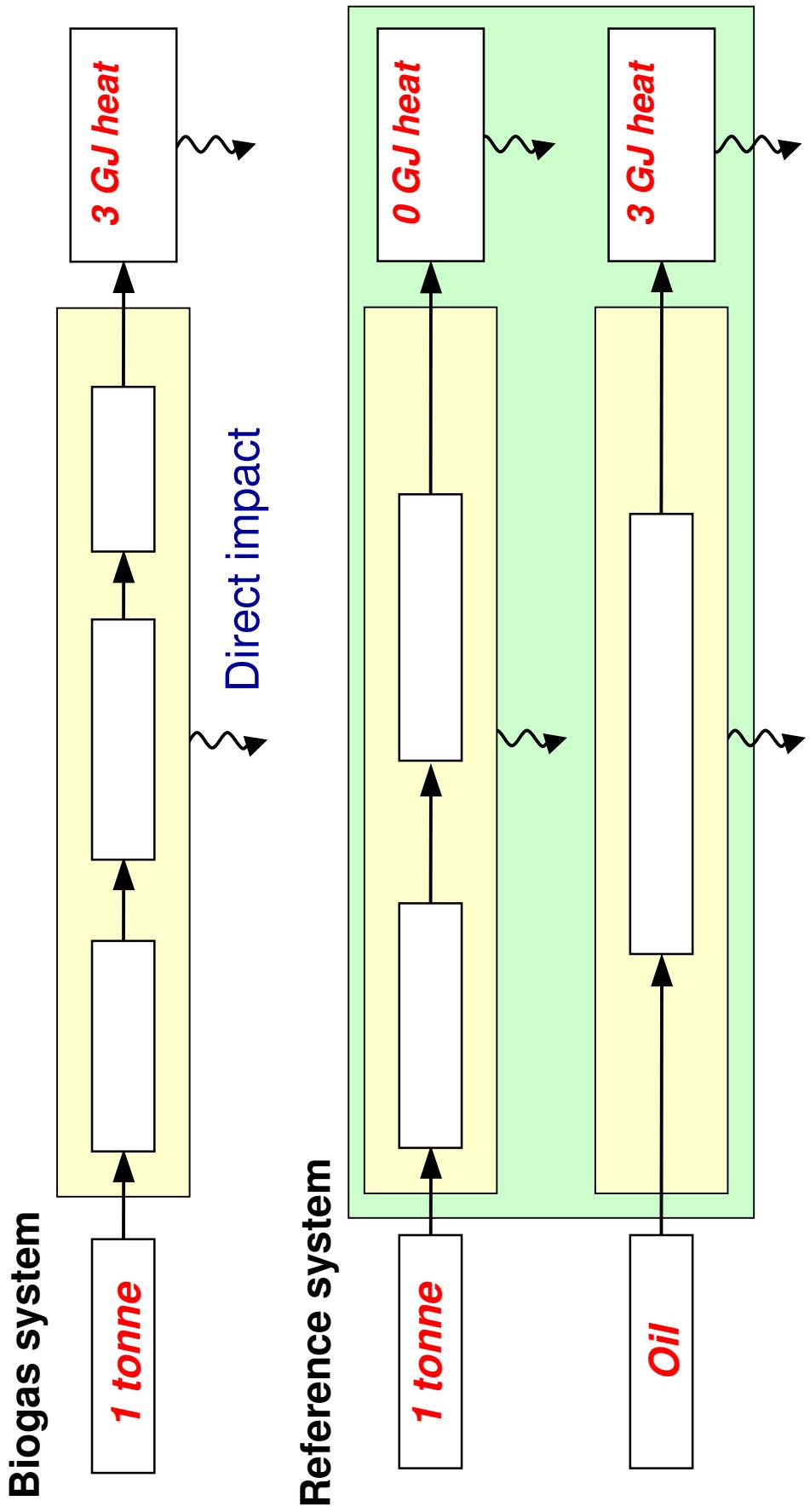
# Energy systems analysis



# Energy efficiency



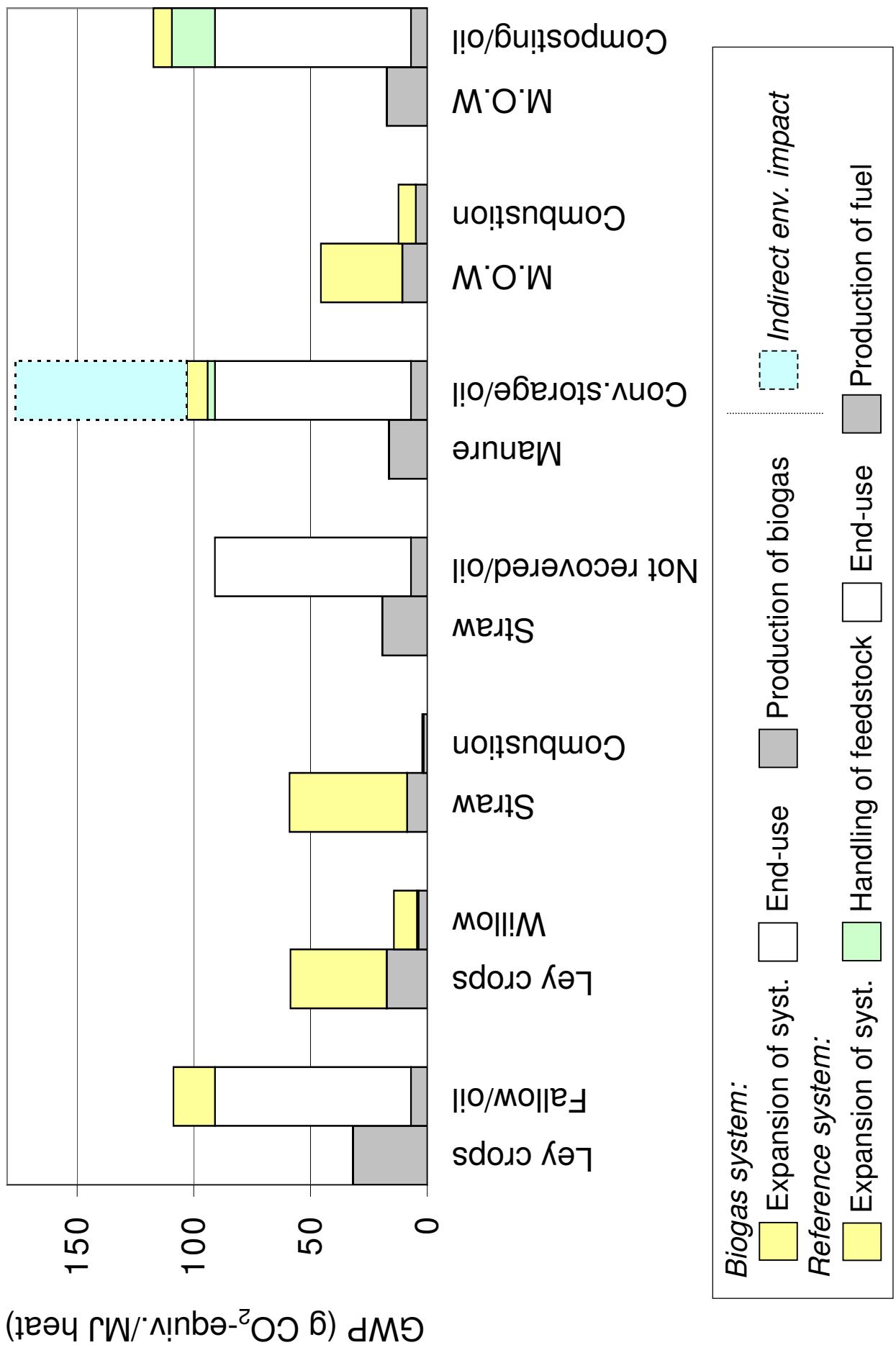
# Environmental system analysis



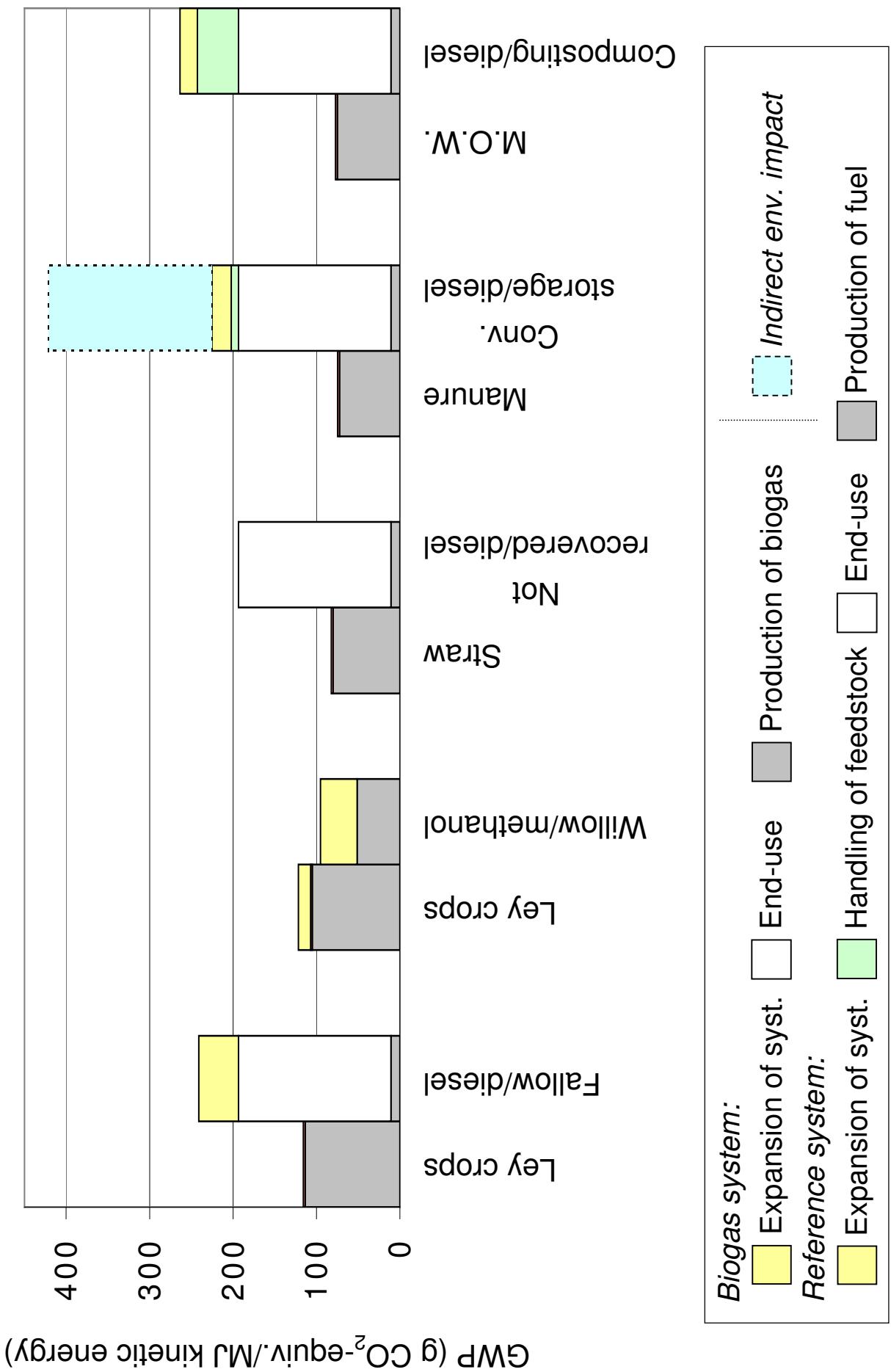
Expansion of system boundaries:

- \*Energy per tonne or hectare
- \*Use of plant nutrients
- \*Losses of nutrients
- \*Losses of methane etc.

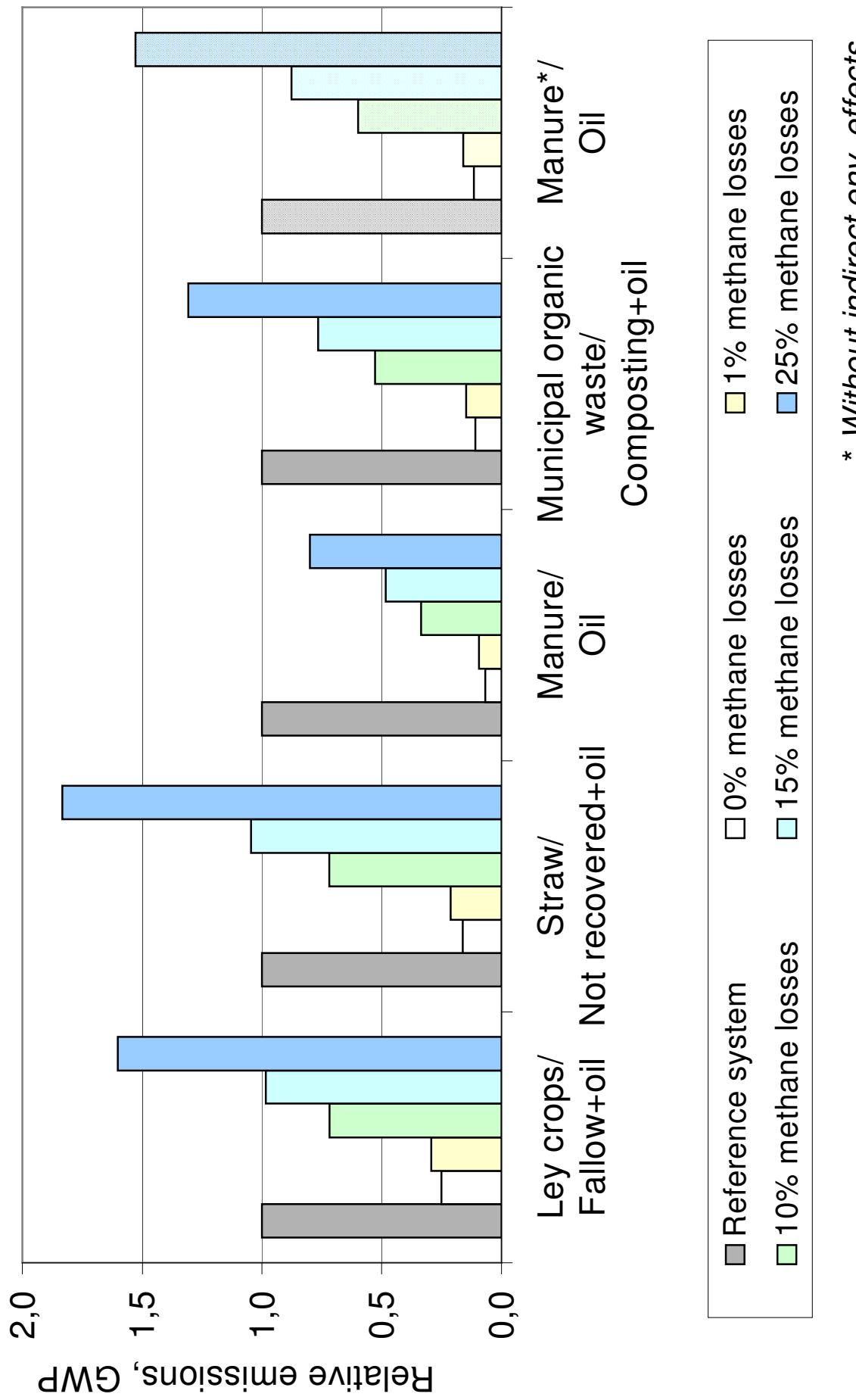
# Greenhouse gases, large-scale heat



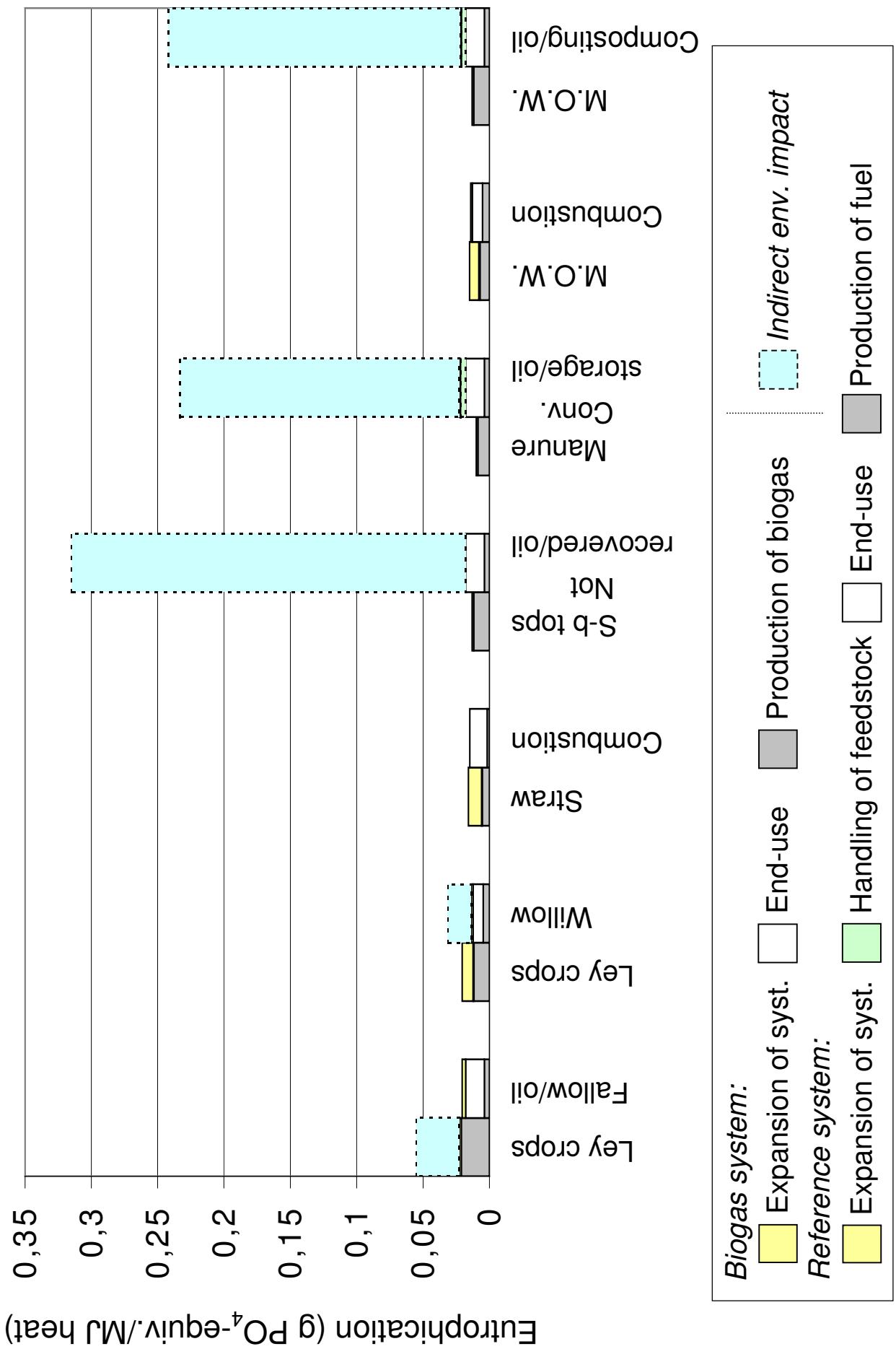
# Greenhouse gases, heavy-duty vehicles



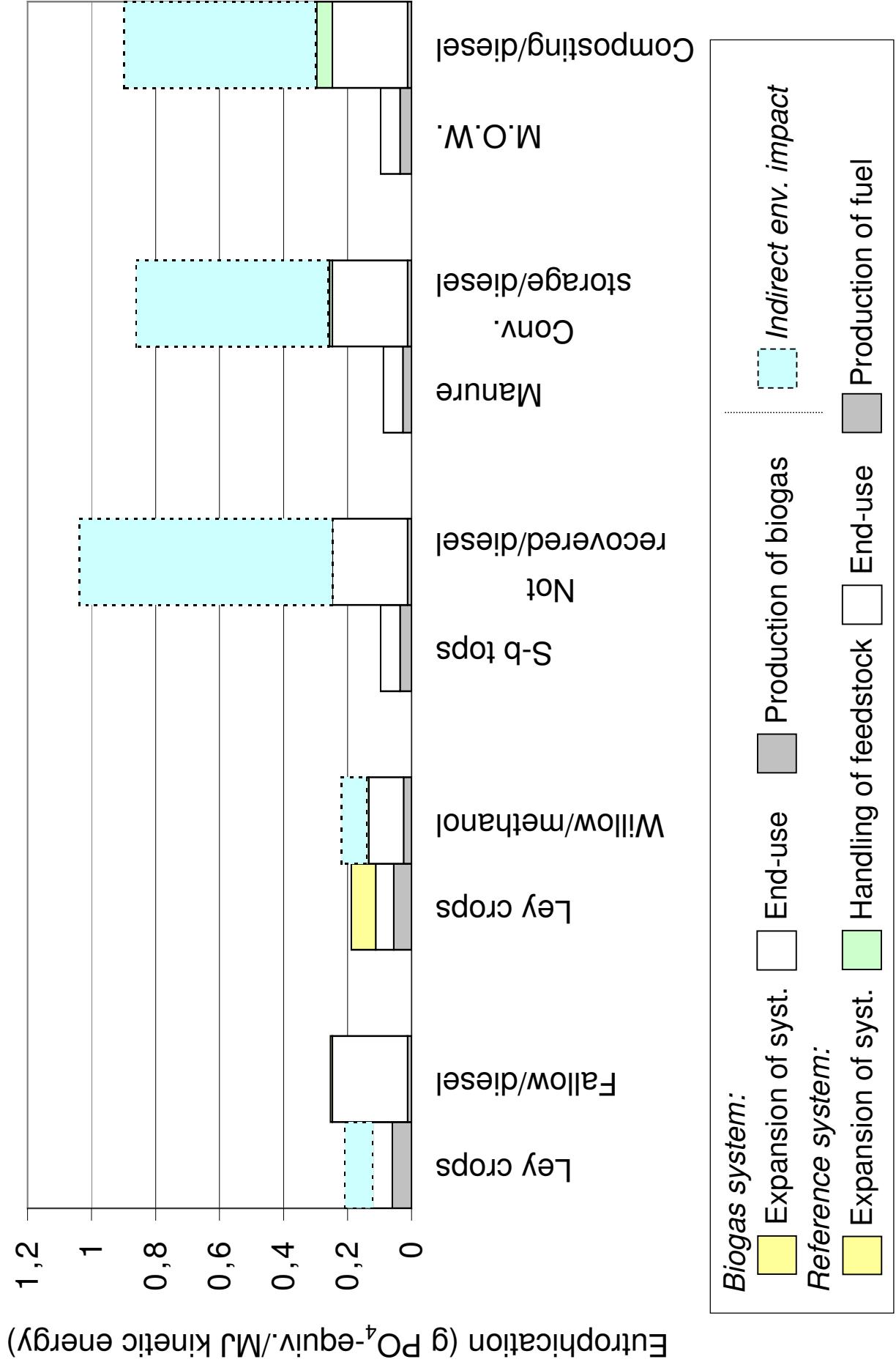
# Losses of methane & GWP – large-scale heat



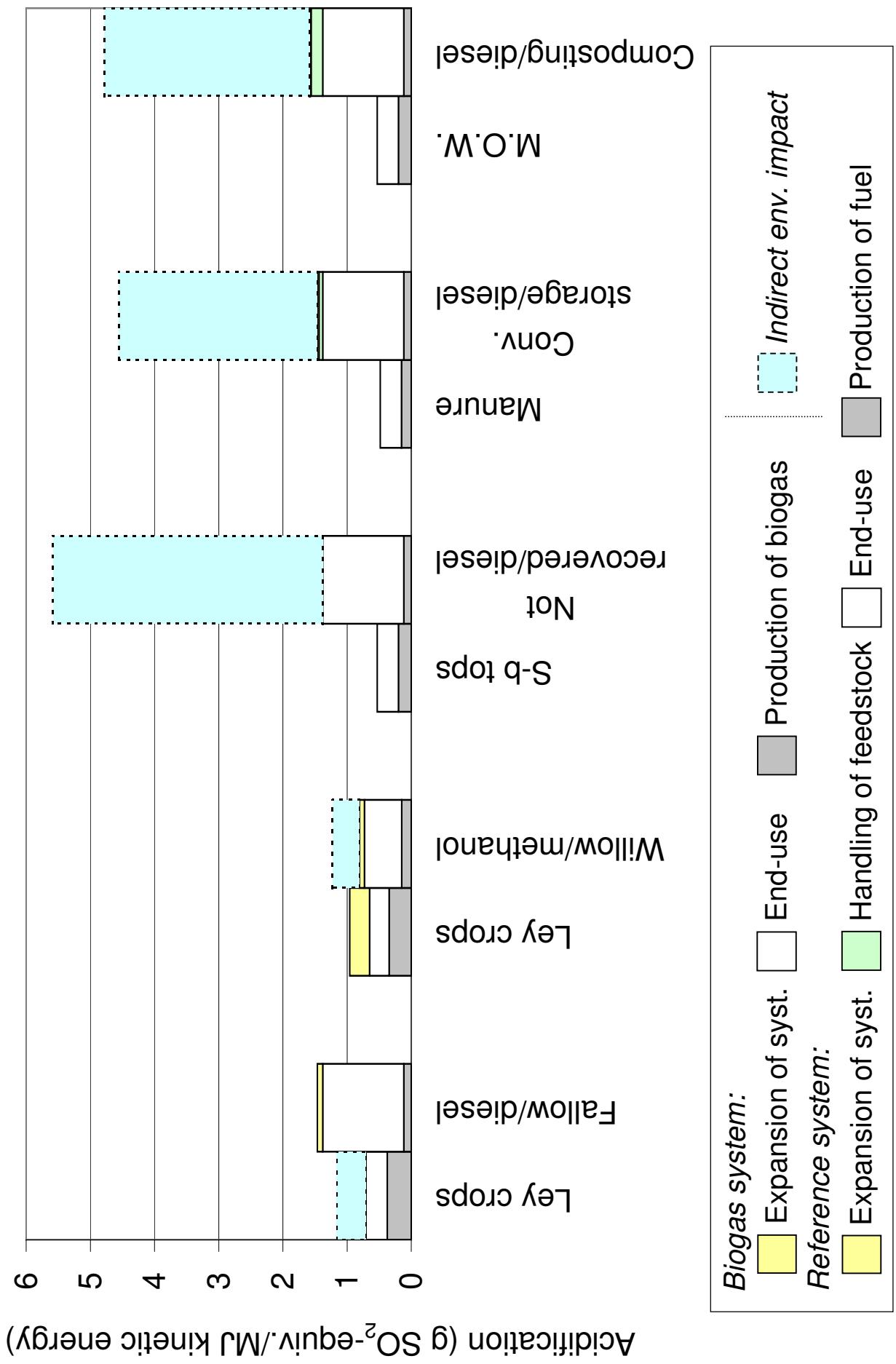
# Eutrophication, large-scale heat



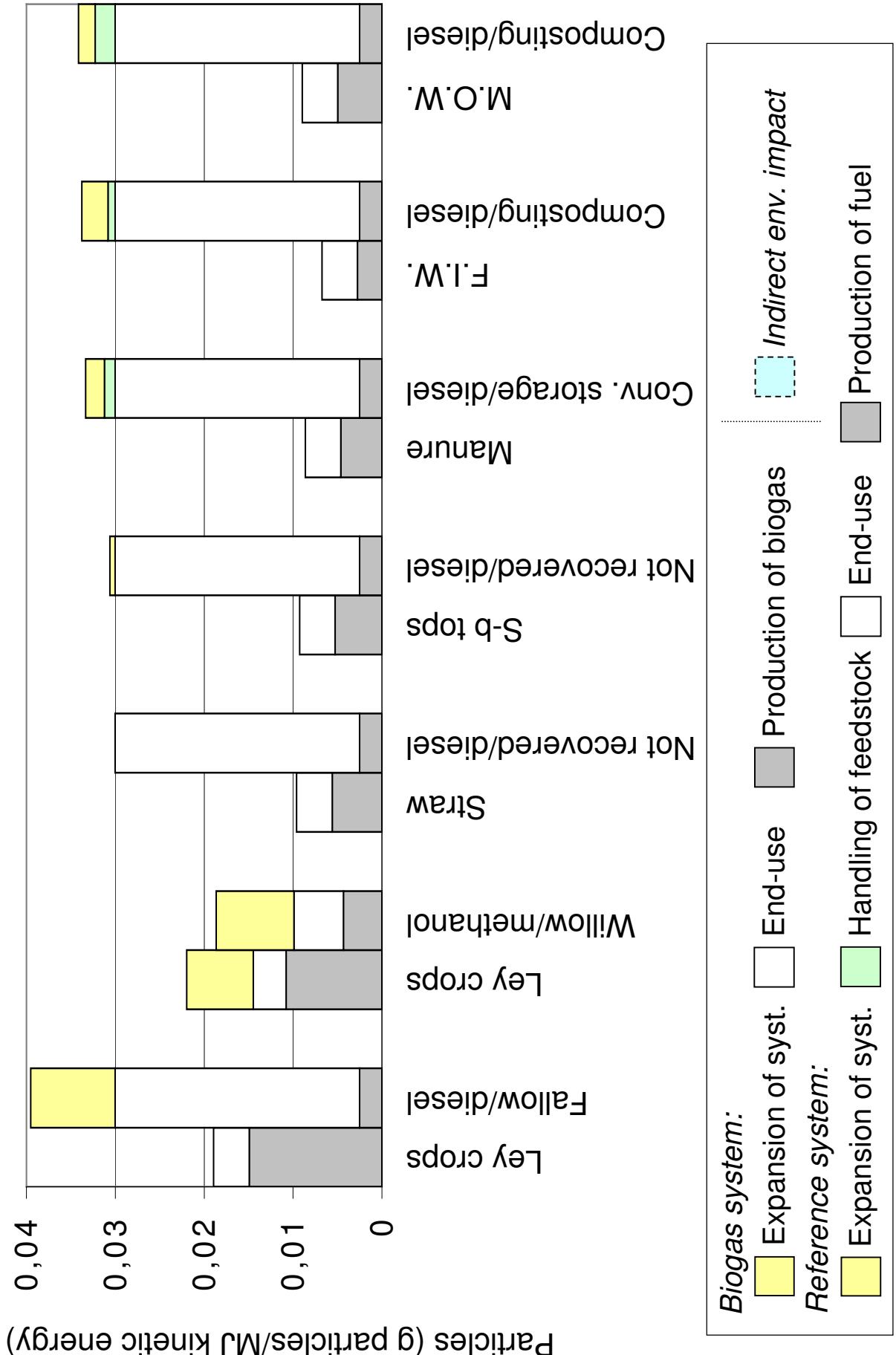
# Eutrophication, heavy-duty vehicles



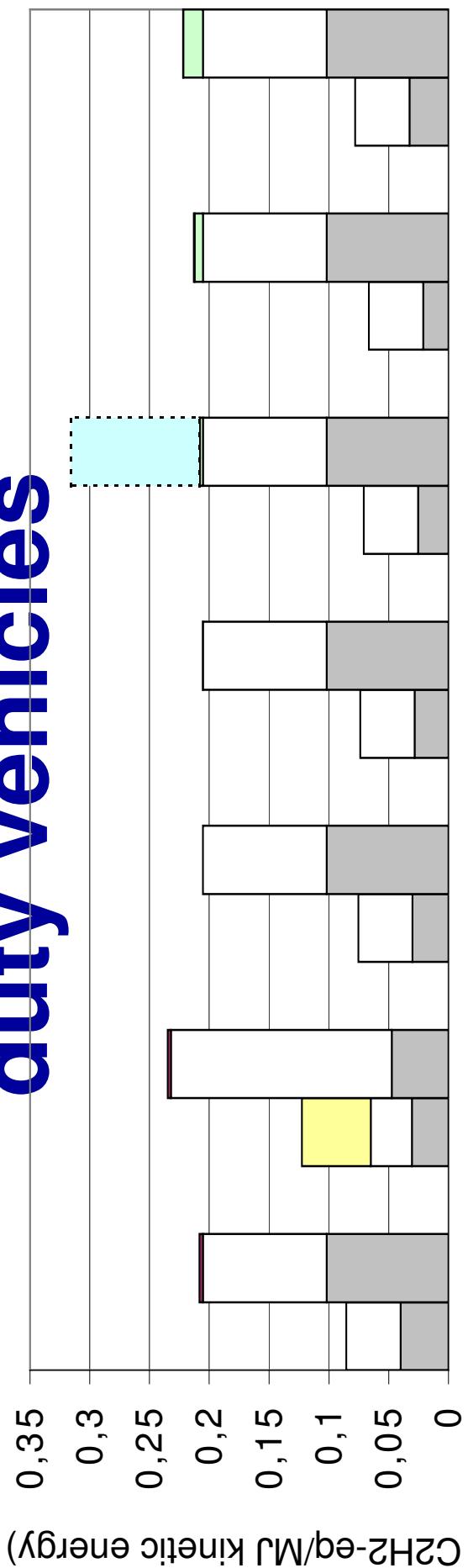
# Acidification, heavy-duty vehicles



# Particles, heavy-duty vehicles



# Photochemical oxidants, light-duty vehicles



## *Biogas system:*

## Expansion of syst.

## *Reference system:*

Production of fuel

### *Indirect env. impact*

# Conclusions from the systems analysis

## Energy efficiency

- The energy input is normally equivalent to 20-40 % of the biogas output
- Some energy rich feedstock can be transported up to about 700 km before the energy balance turns negative

## Greenhouse gases

- Biogas systems will lead to reduced GHG, except when the alternative is combustion of the biomass
- Important to minimize losses of methane

## Eutrophication and acidification

- Significant benefits from indirect effects, which is often neglected in fuel-cycle analyses

## Other air pollutants

- Reduced emissions in most cases, especially when the biogas is used as a transportation fuel

However

- There are considerable differences between different biogas systems and their environmental performance



# Final conclusions

An extensive introduction of biogas systems has the potential to address several of our most serious environmental problems today – climate change, eutrophication and air pollution – in an efficient way

In order to maximise the various potential benefits, and to minimise potential negative effects, it is crucial that biogas systems are designed, located and utilised wisely

The complexity of biogas systems calls for special attention on the methodology employed in environmental studies (e.g. in setting the systems boundaries), and the correctness of the input data (assumed technology, specific local conditions etc.)

