

# Life Cycle Assessment applied to energy biomasses : The example of Lin 2000 boiler supply

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## Context and method

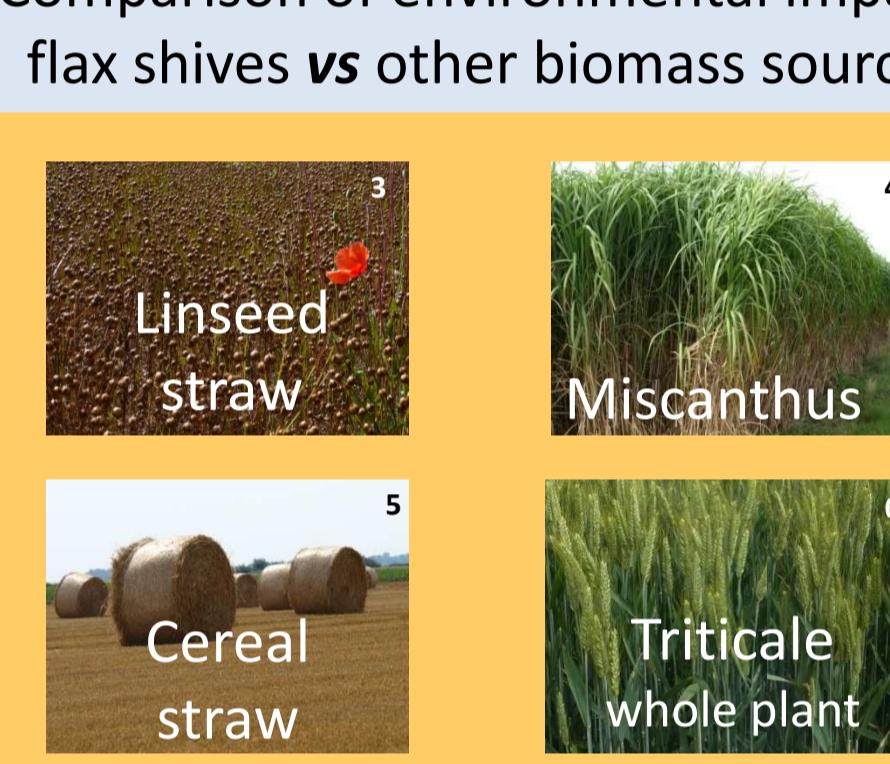
### Boiler characteristics:

- Power: 10 000 MWh
- Heating period :12 months a year
- 2 supply chains : balls + bulk
- Biomass moisture: 10 to 20 % (optimum 15%)
- Reference biomass: flax shives = by-products of flax scutching



Flax shives

Comparison of environmental impacts flax shives vs other biomass sources



Linseed straw

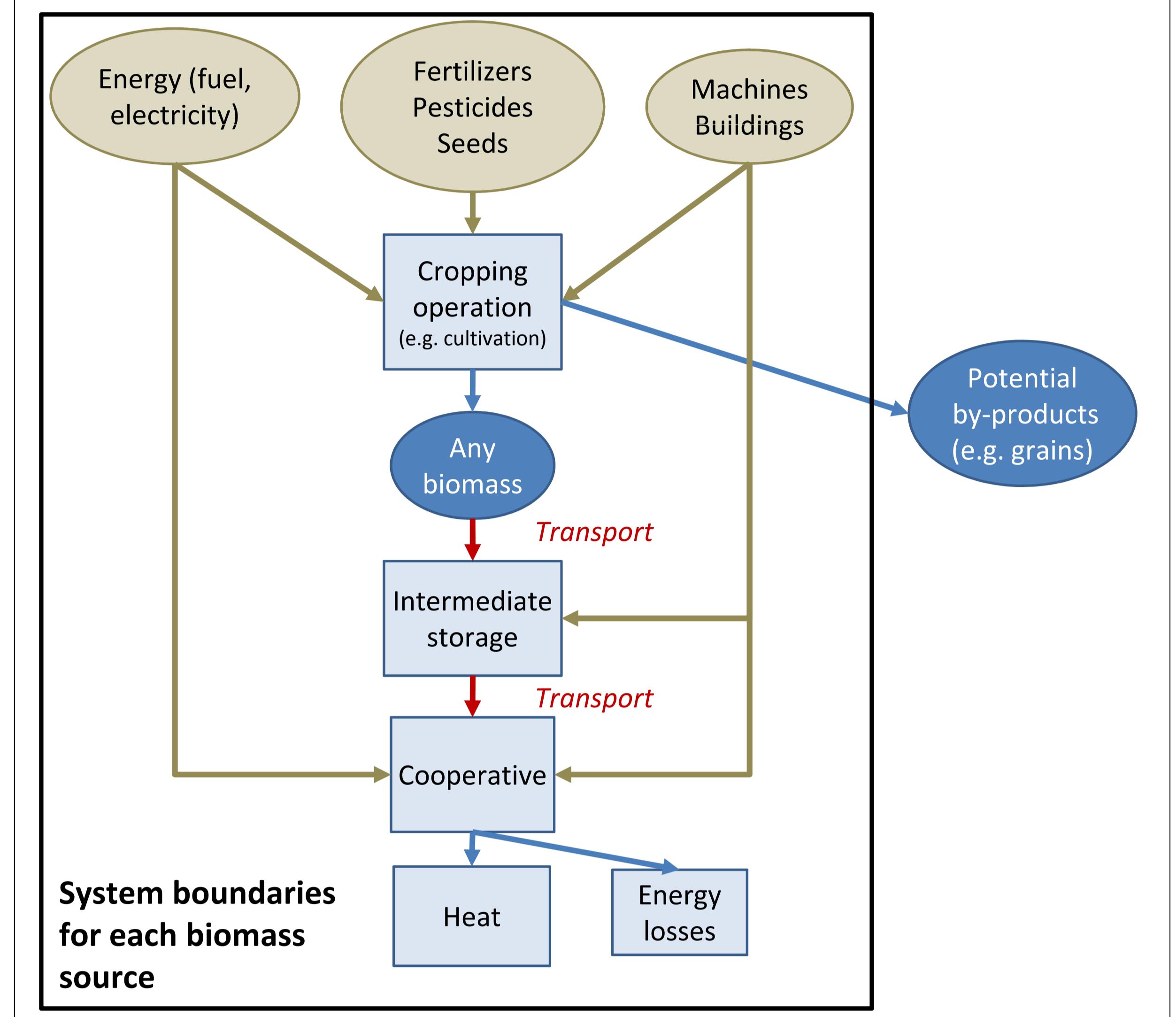
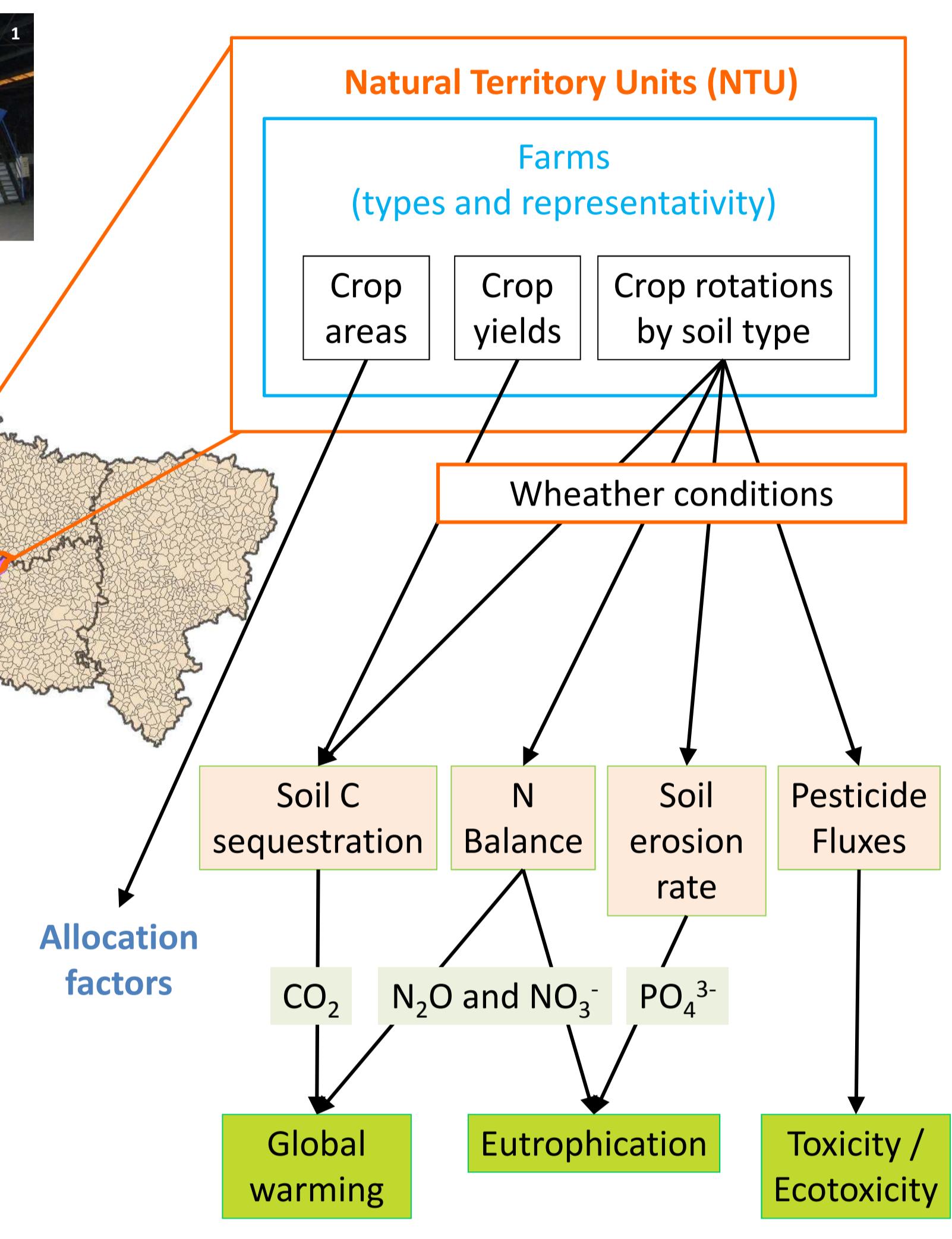
Miscanthus



Cereal straw

Triticale whole plant

Triticale whole plant



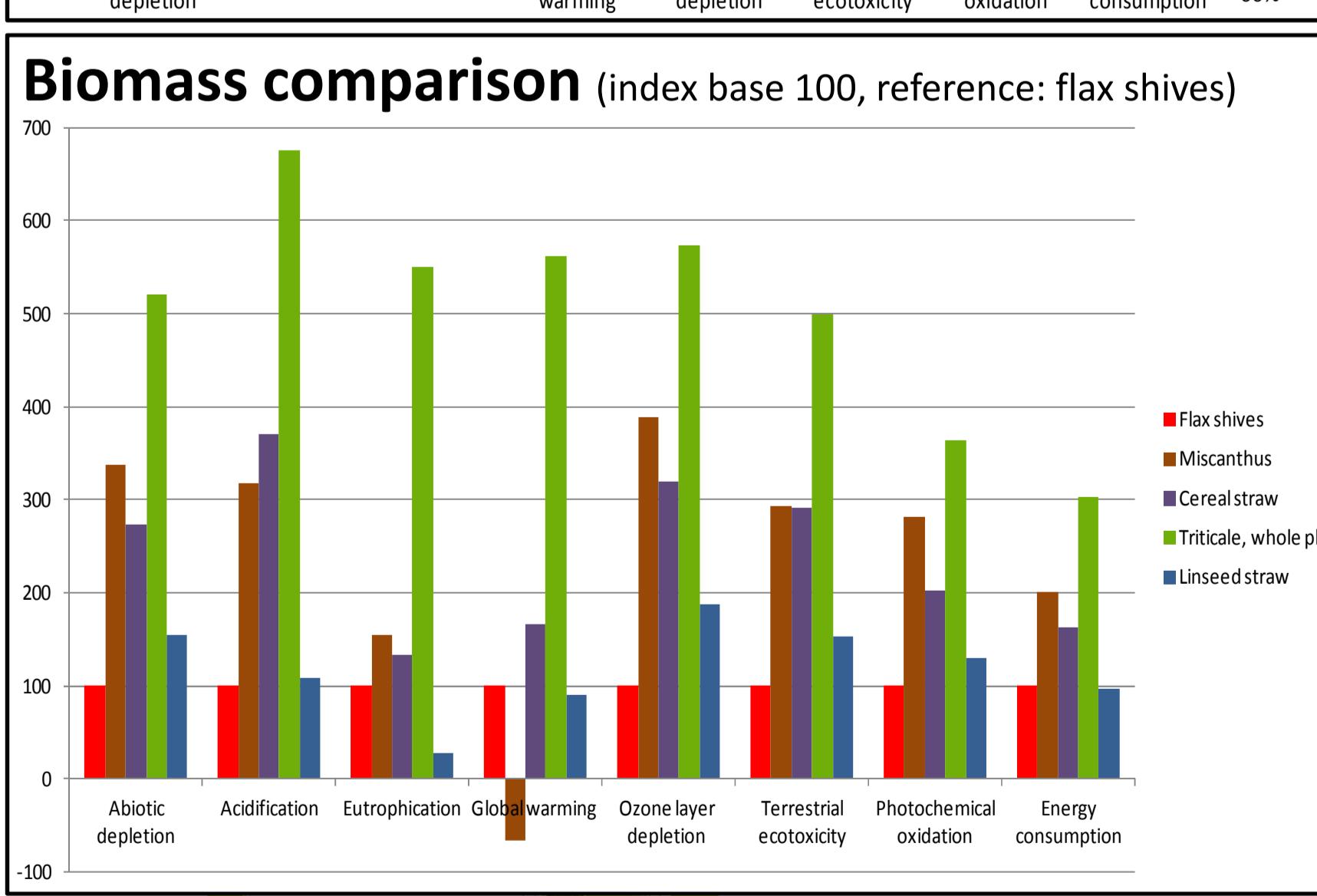
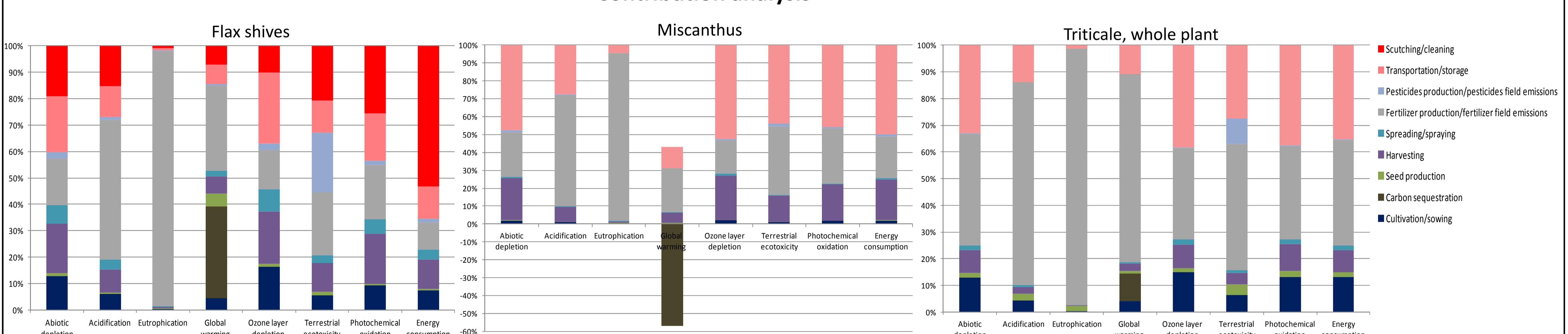
- Functional unit= **10 000 MWh** of biomass
- Economic allocation
- Data for fuel production and fuel consumption: adapted from Ecoinvent database and Gest'im (2010)
- Characterisation method used: CML 2000, Cumulative Energy Demand and Uses-LCA 2.0

### Methods used for field emission estimations:

Methods	Sources
Nitrogen emissions ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ , $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , $\text{NH}_3$ , $\text{NO}_x$ )	Emission coefficients + N balance BioS-ADEME, 2010 and IFEU, 2000; Laville et al., 2005; Gest'im ,2010
Phosphorus emissions	Emission coefficients + USL Equation (erosion) Nemecek, 2007; Wischmeier and Smith, 1960, 1978 for erosion calculation
Pesticides emissions	Pest-LCI and Uses-LCA models Birkved, 2006; van Zelm et al., 2009
Carbon sequestration	AMG model Saffih-Hdadi and Mary, 2008

## Results

### Contribution analysis



### Conclusion:

- Fertilization and transport contribute the highest share of impacts
- Flax shives and linseed straw have the lowest impacts except for global warming
- Flax shives and linseed straw have the highest energy yields
- Relevance to integrate local data and especially for soil carbon sequestration
- Miscanthus has the lowest global warming impact

### Net energy yield comparison

Biomass sources	Net energy yield (MWh <sub>produced</sub> / MWh <sub>consumed</sub> )
Triticale as whole plant	8.5
Miscanthus	12.8
Cereal straws	15.7
Flax shives	25.6
Linseed straw	26.5

Net energy yield: Ratio of the energy produced by the boiler (MWh<sub>produced</sub>) to the renewable and non-renewable energy consumed during the production and logistics steps (MWh<sub>consumed</sub>).

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