

Biochar: una strategia sostenibile per la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici

Dr. Lorenzo Genesio

Istituto di Biometeorologia – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Associazione Italiana Biochar - ICHAR

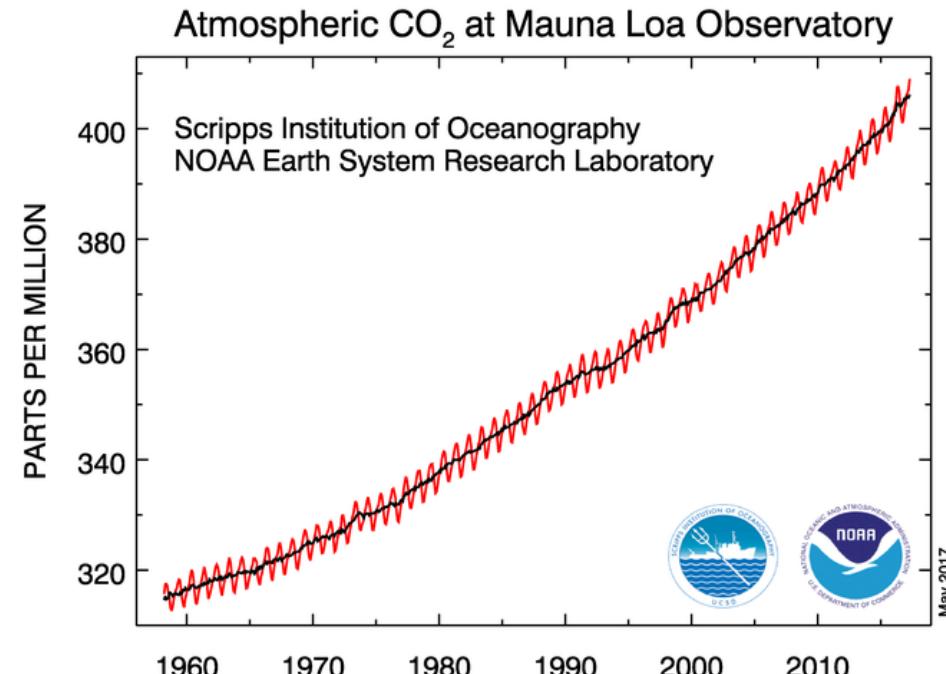


Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

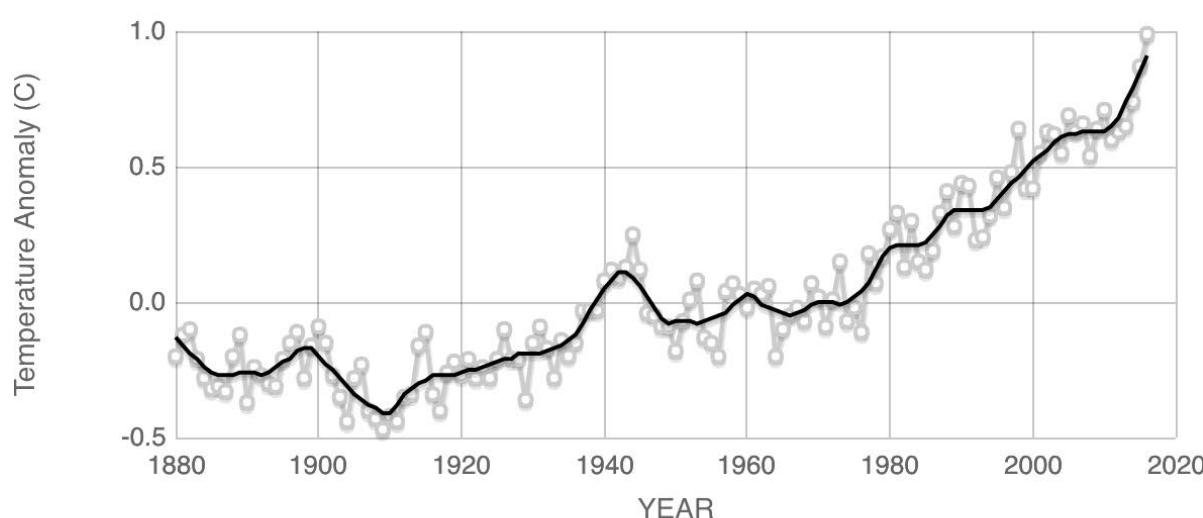


Il contesto climatico

Era pre-industriale
[CO₂] <300ppm



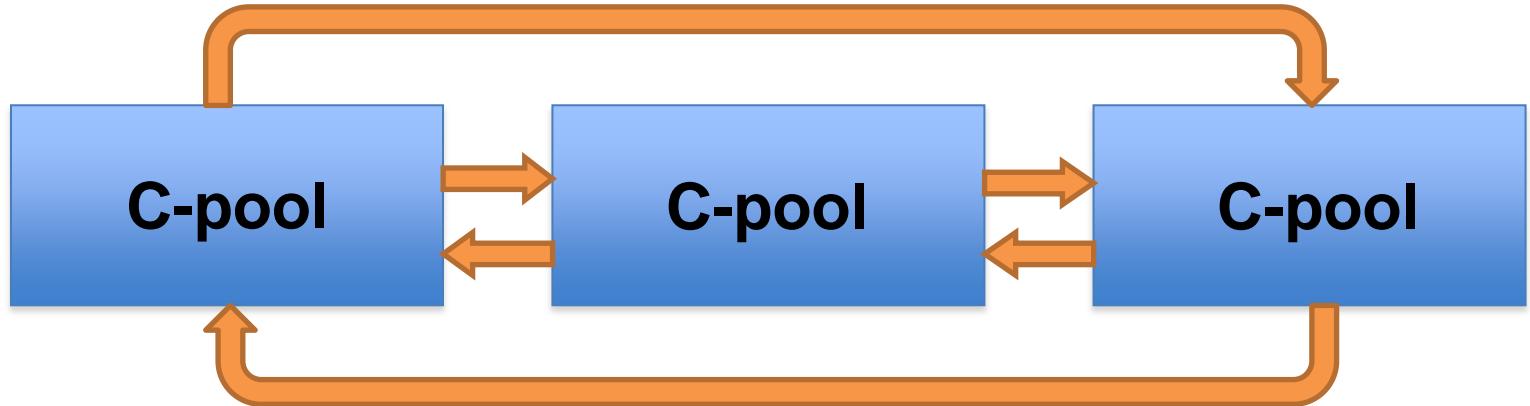
Aprile 2017
[CO₂] 409ppm



Mitigazione

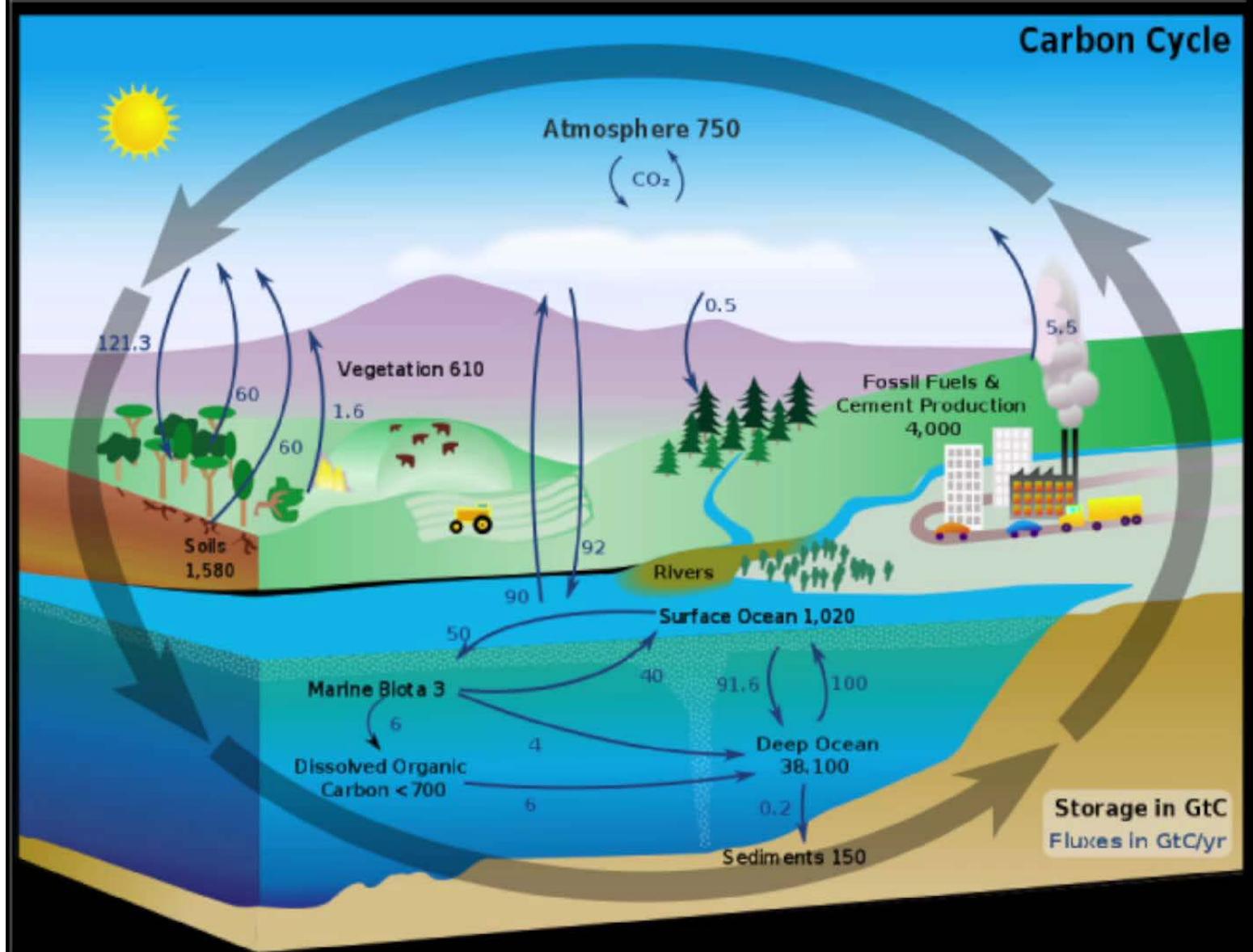
An anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (IPCC, 2001).

- Diminuire le emissioni
- Aumentare i sequestri



- Radiation management

Carbon Cycle



Mitigazione e sostenibilità

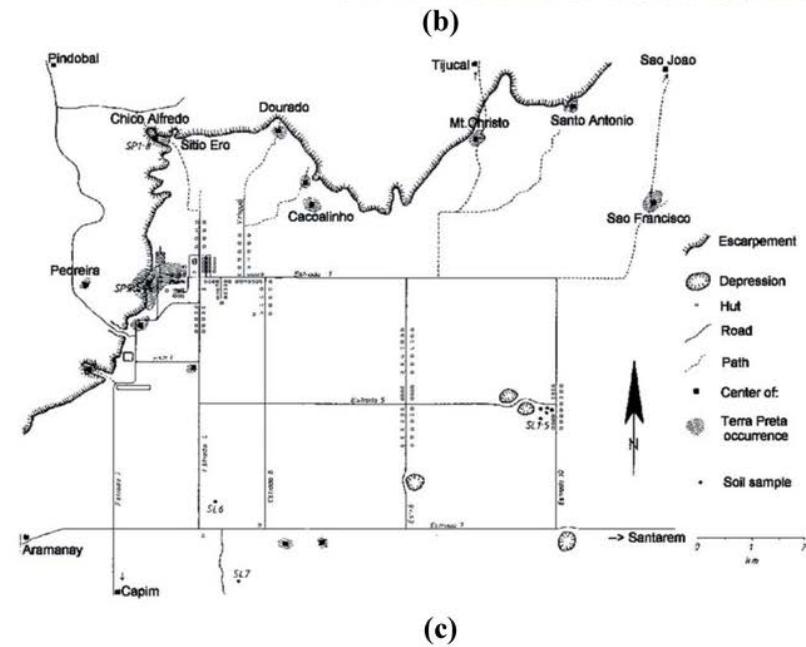
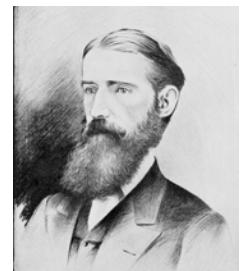
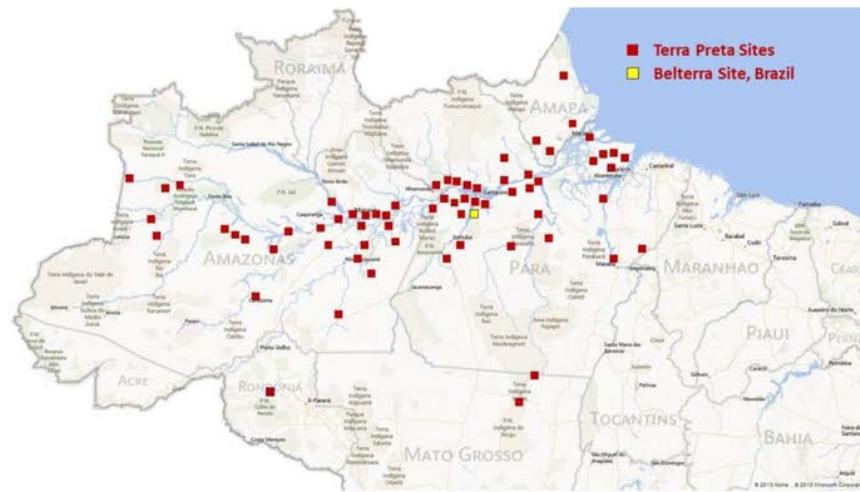
1541-42 Scoperta del Rio delle Amazzoni



Francisco de Orellana

...parecian muy grandes ciudades que estaban blanqueando, y demás de esto la tierra est tan buena, tan fértil y tan natural como de la Nuestra Espana, porque nosotros entramos en ella por San Jouan y ya comenzaban los indios a quemar los campos....

Terra Preta



e Amazon's dark soils.

Oxisols



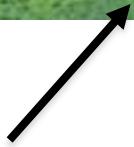
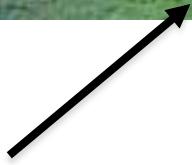
$0,2\% < \text{SOM} < 2\%$

Terra Preta



SOM 14%

- La Terra Preta (ADE) è sicuramente frutto di una azione dell'uomo (volontaria) volta ad aumentare la fertilità dei suoli
- Civiltà indigene pre-colombiane tra 2400 - 600 anni fa
- L'ingrediente base è Carbone vegetale



CORSO DI AGRARIA

AGRONOMIA

secondo le Lezioni

date nella R. Università di Pisa

DAL

PROF. GIROLAMO CARUSO

SECONDA EDIZIONE
ampliata e riveduta dall'Autore



UNIONE
TIPOGRAFICO-EDITRICE TORINESE
TORINO, Corso Raffaello, 28
Giugno 1909

ART. 2. — Debbio.

§ 130. **Definizione del debbio e maniere diverse di addebbiare.** — Il debbio è una operazione, colla quale si modificano le proprietà fisiche del terreno per mezzo di una moderata temperatura, si libera il terreno dalle piante e dai loro avanzi che lo ingombrano, ponendo subito le ceneri a disposizione delle piante coltivate.

Il debbio si manda ad effetto in tre diverse maniere: 1º col bruciare sul posto le erbe secche, le stoppie, i frutici e i suffruticoli che ingombrano il terreno; 2º col bruciare le torbe, per aumentare la proporzione delle materie minerali utili e distruggere l'acidità; 3º col sottoporre a un moderato calore le fette erbose o pellicce dei terreni argillosi.

Il primo modo di addebbiare è in uso nella Maremma, nell'Italia meridionale, nella Spagna, nella Grecia e altrove quando si vuol mettere a cultura il terreno. In tal modo lo strato super-

“I Pratici hanno perciò ragione di raccomandare una combustione lenta, col rischio di produrre un po' di carbone....”

TERRAMARE

La voce Terramare deriva da **terra marna** (dal dialetto emiliano = terra grassa) con riferimento alla terra, generalmente di colore scuro, tipica dei depositi archeologici, formatisi, attraverso i secoli, con il succedersi delle abitazioni che venivano ricostruite una sull'altra.



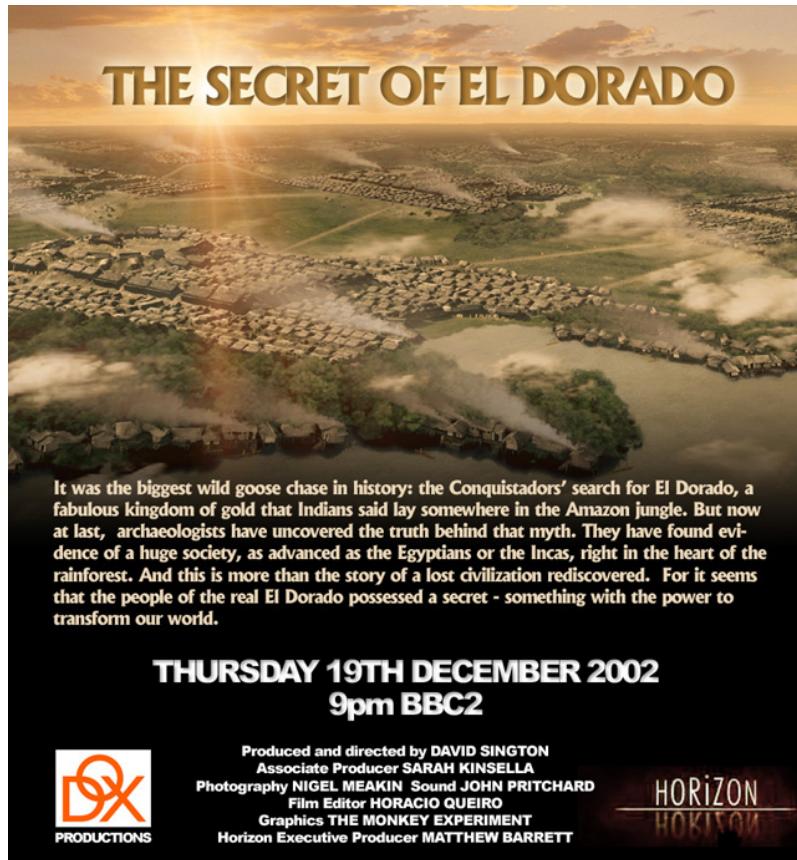
Nel corso dell'Ottocento queste collinette furono per la massima parte distrutte dalla attività di cava volta al recupero del terriccio, che veniva venduto come concime



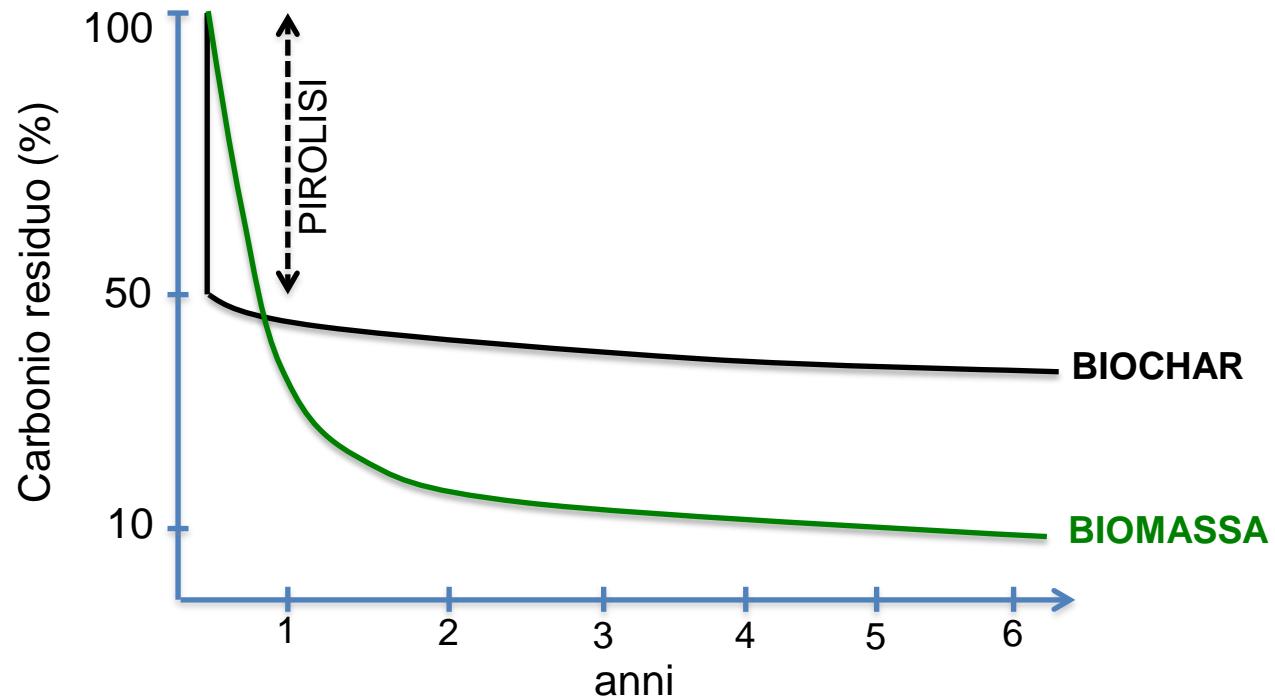
La terramare di Montale

Agli inizi degli anni 2000, dallo studio della Terra Preta si capisce che:

1. Il carbone vegetale aumenta la fertilità dei suoli
2. Il carbonio rimane nel suolo per centinaia di anni senza degradarsi e senza perdere le sue proprietà ammendanti

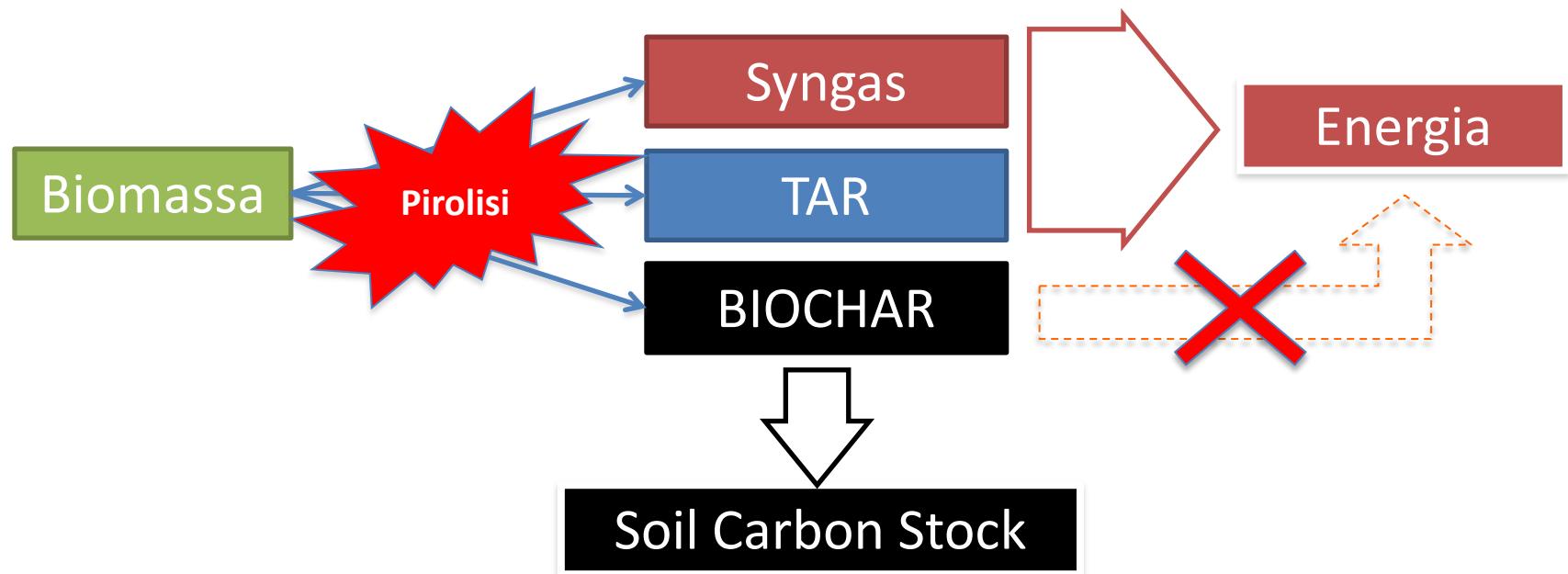


Stabilità del carbone vegetale nel suolo



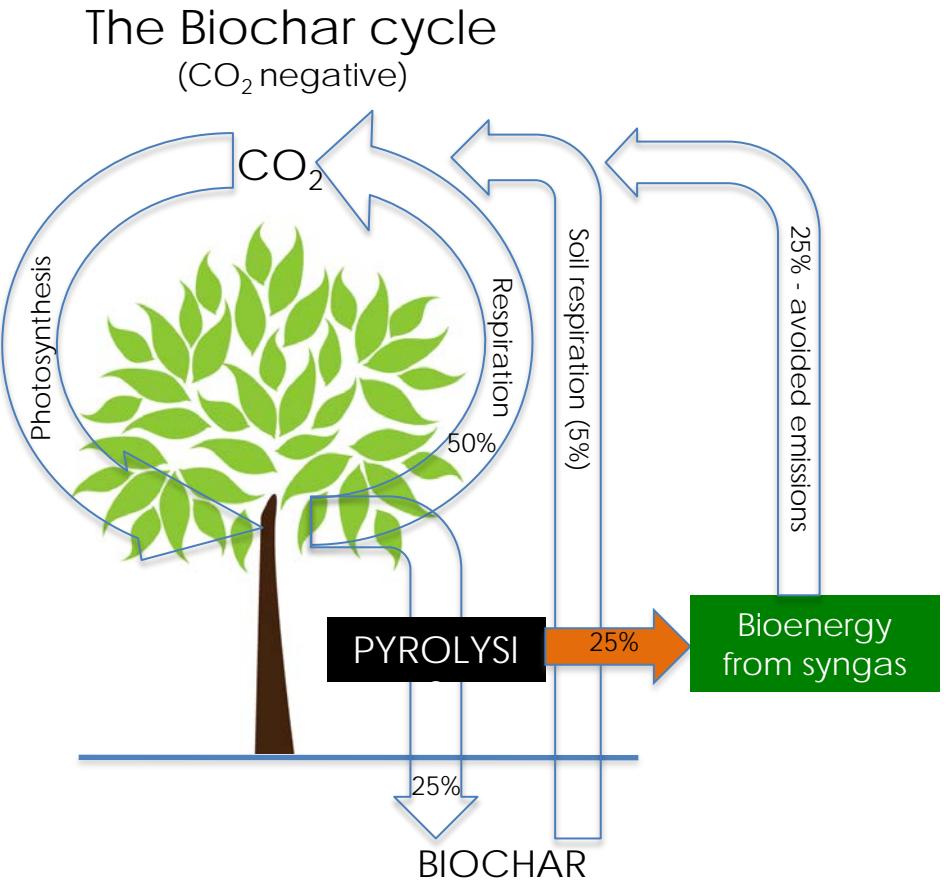
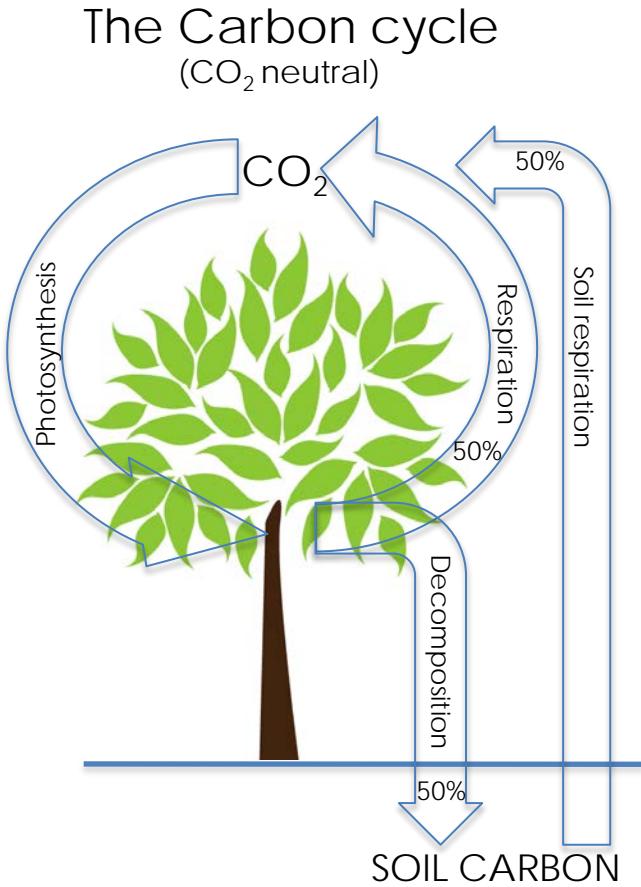
• Il processo di pirolisi

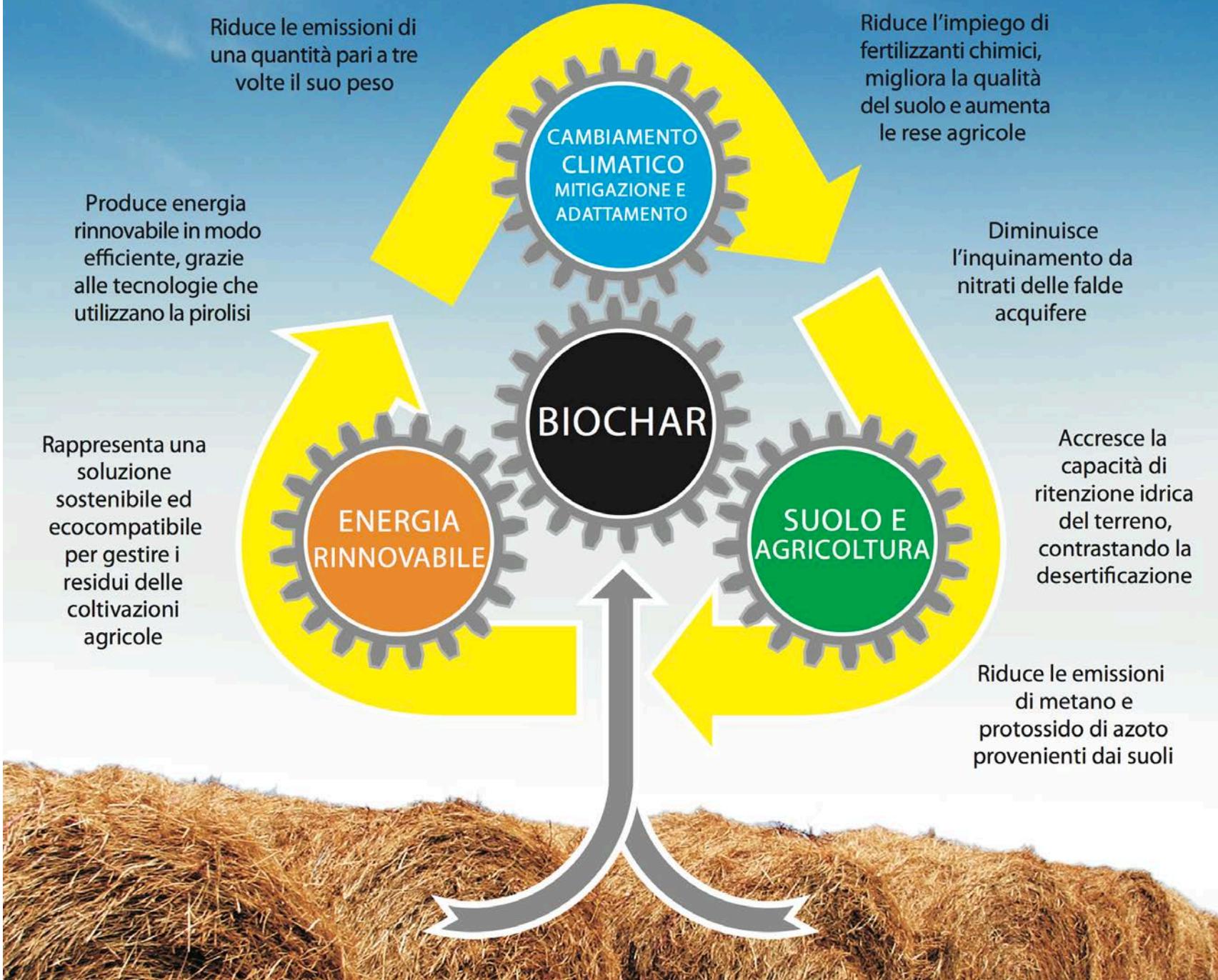
La piròlisi (o piroscissione) è un processo di decomposizione termochimica di materiali organici, ottenuto mediante l'applicazione di calore e in completa assenza di un agente ossidante (normalmente ossigeno) (*Enciclopedia Treccani*)



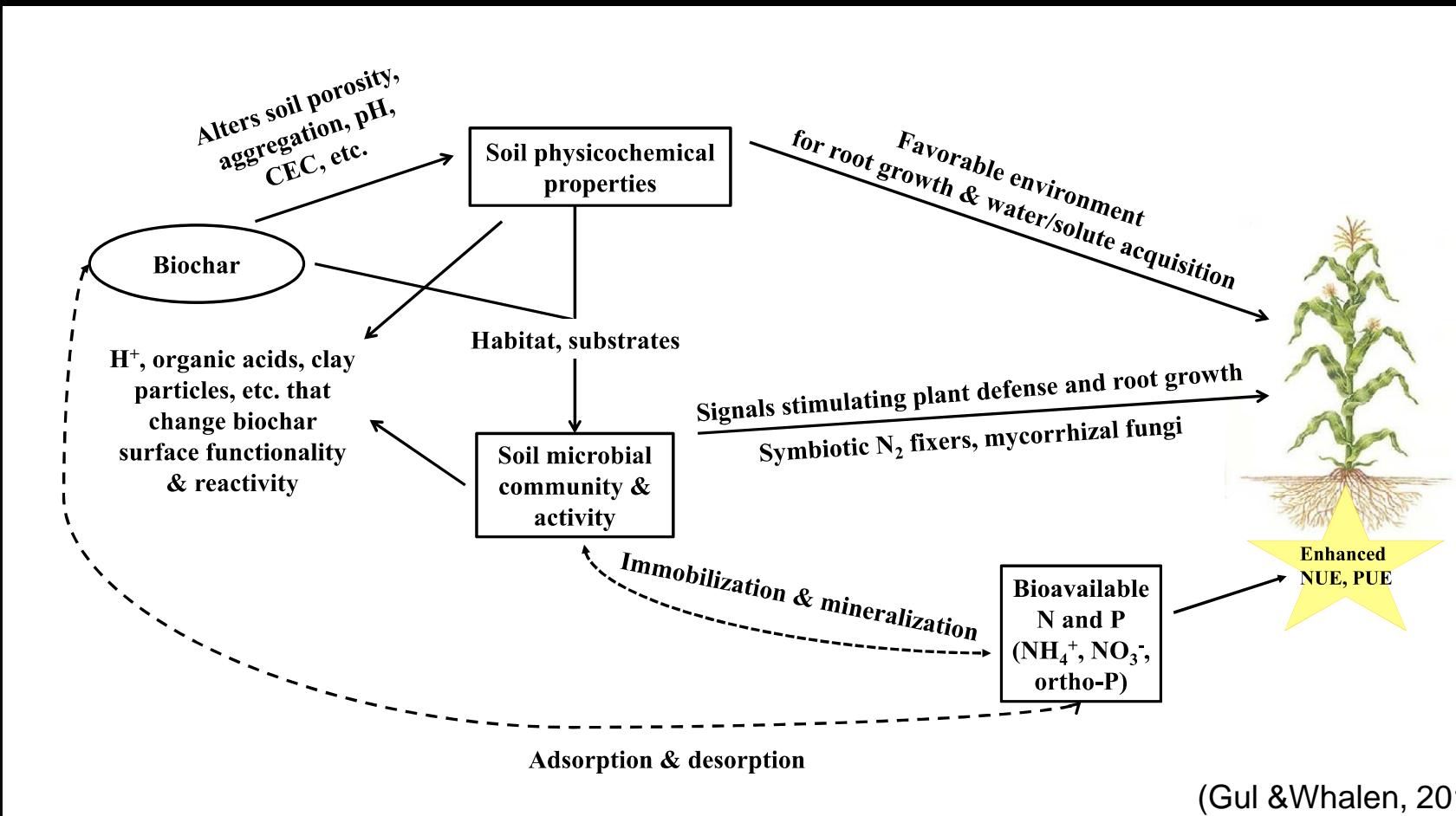
Modifica del ciclo del carbonio!!!

Verso un' agricoltura carbon negative



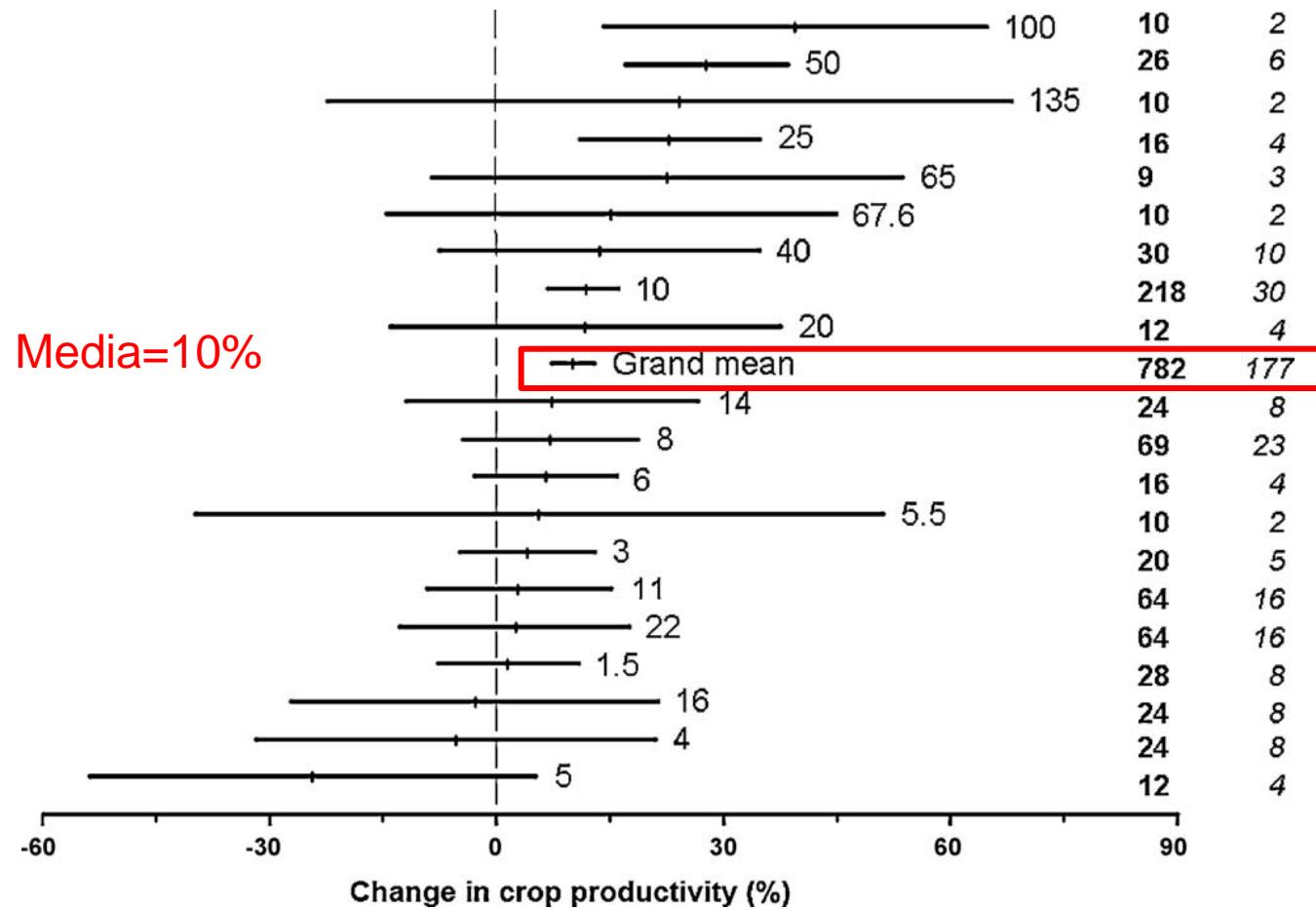


• Meccanismi complessi



(Gul & Whalen, 2016)

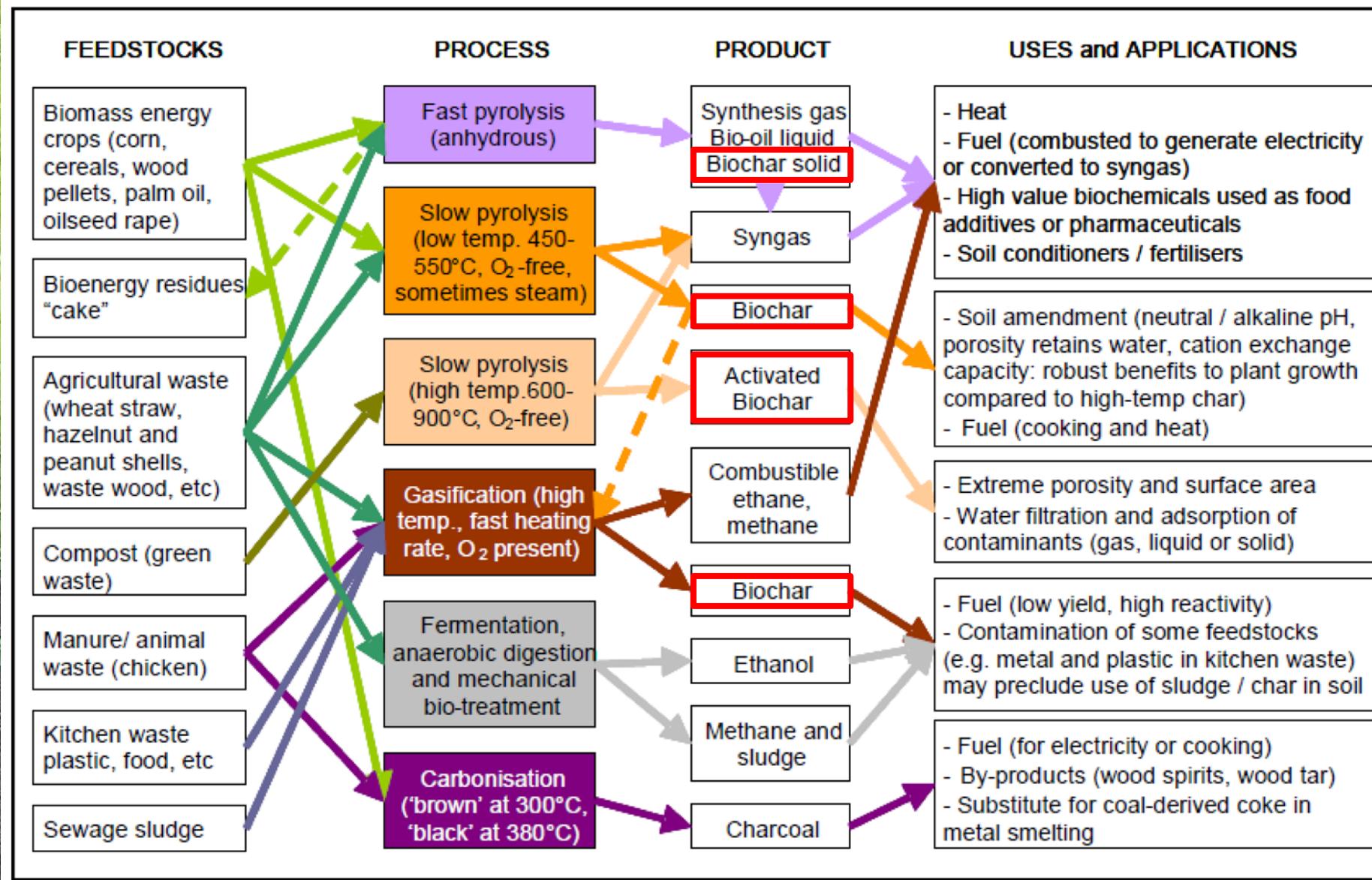
Biochar= aumento della fertilità?



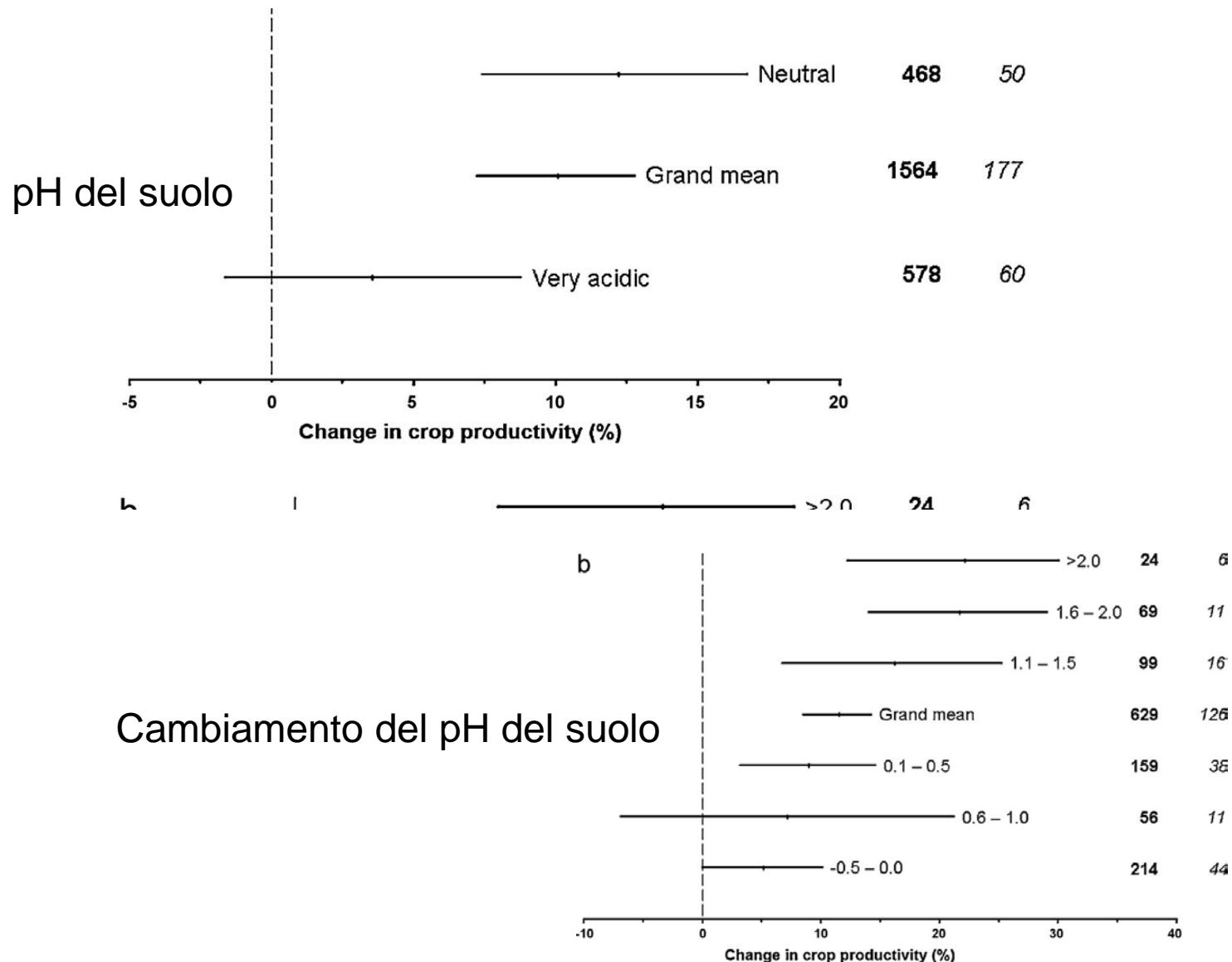
Media=10%

Jeffery, 2011

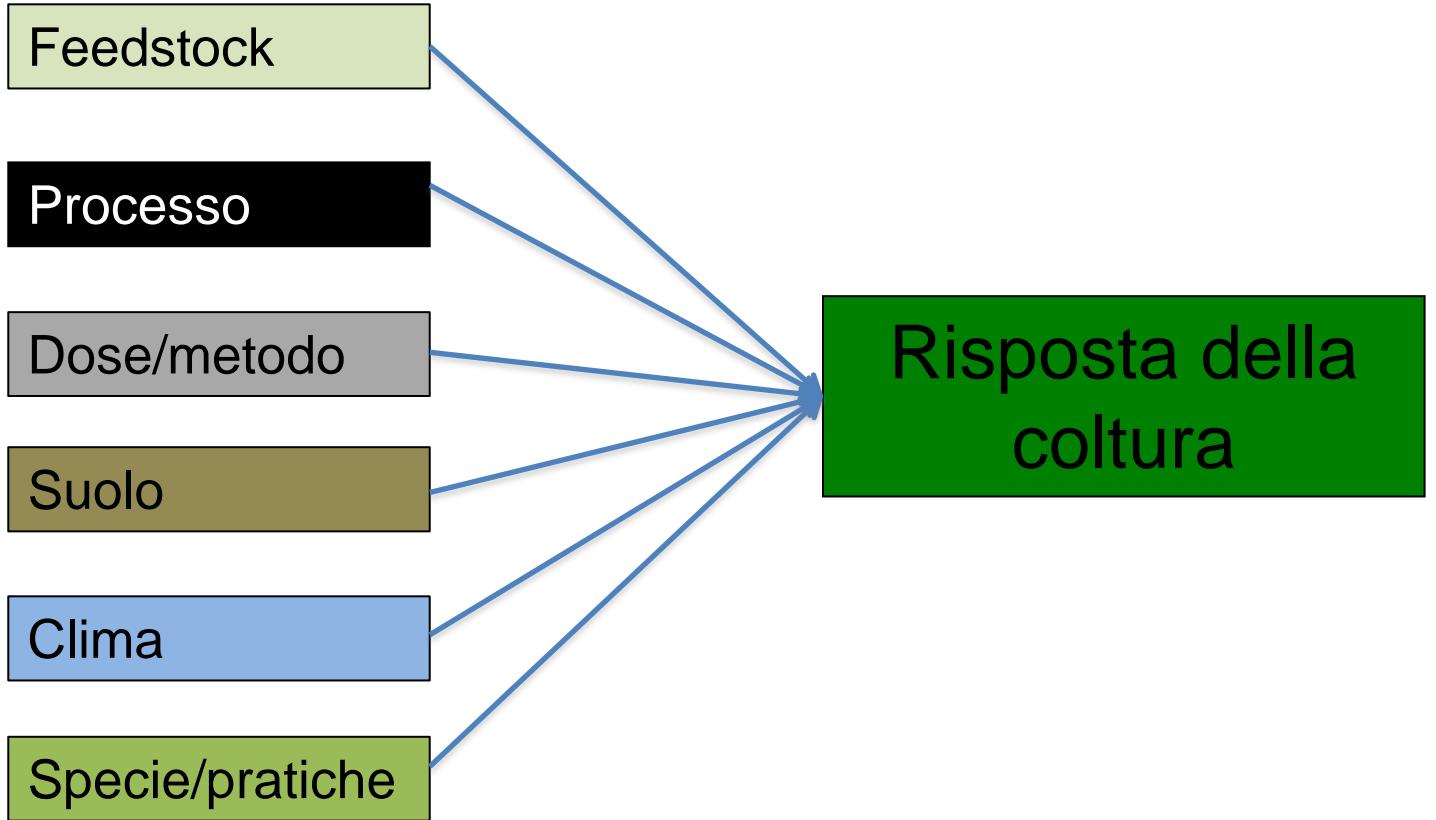
Biochar?



Suolo?



Una matrice complessa



Tutti questi fattori devono essere considerati nella pianificazione dell'utilizzo di biochar ai fini agricoli

Strategia BIOCHAR

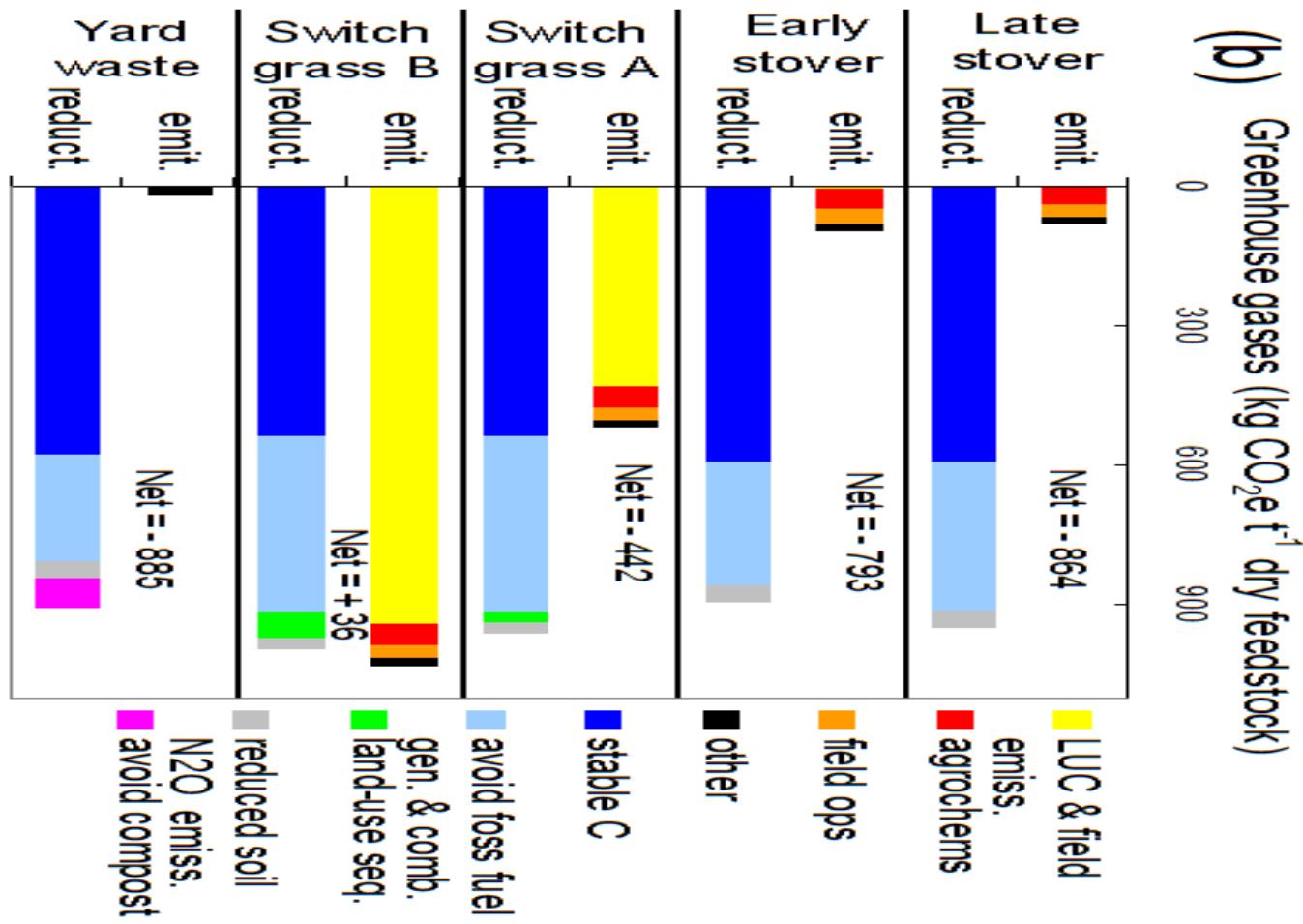


Biochar is a solid material obtained from the carbonisation of biomass. Biochar may be added to soils with the intention to improve soil functions and to reduce emissions from biomass that would otherwise naturally degrade to greenhouse gases. Biochar also has appreciable carbon sequestration value. These properties are measurable and verifiable in a characterisation scheme, or in a carbon emission offset protocol



$$1\text{t biochar} = 0.6\text{-}0.8\text{t C} = 2.2\text{-}2.9\text{t CO}_2$$

Mitigazione del cambiamento climatico: LCA di un sistema biochar



(Roberts et al., 2010)

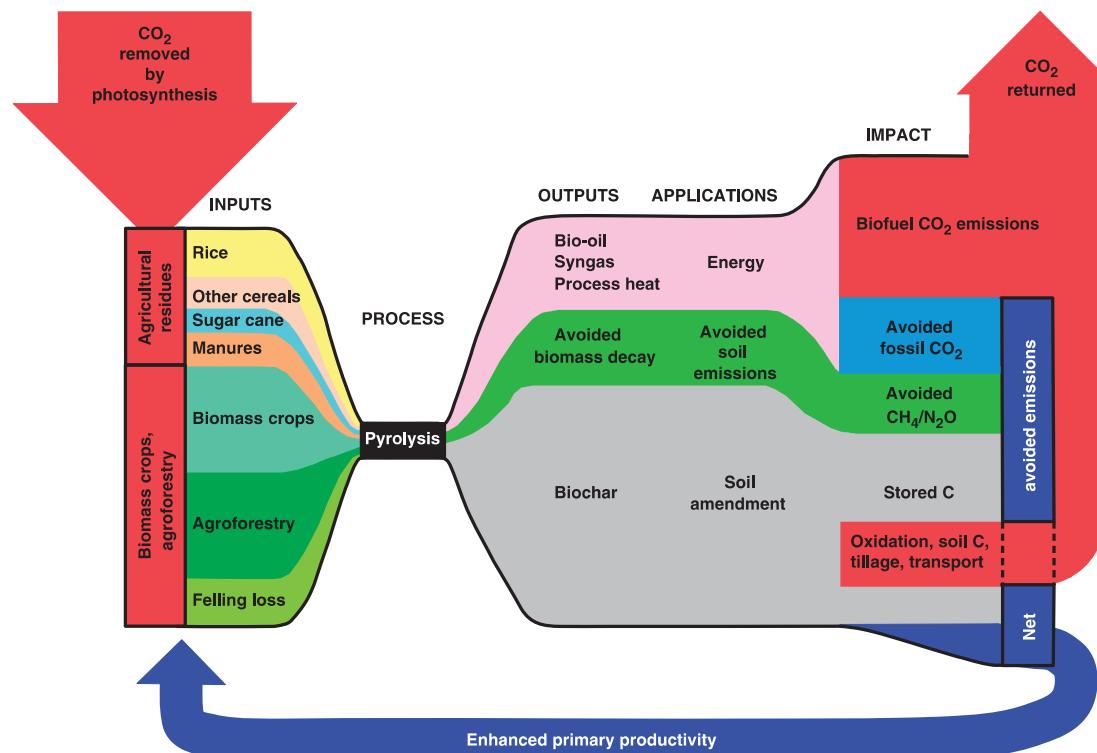
ARTICLE

Received 29 Oct 2009 | Accepted 14 Jul 2010 | Published 10 Aug 2010

DOI:10.1038/ncomms1053

Sustainable biochar to mitigate global climate change

Dominic Woolf¹, James E. Amonette², F. Alayne Street-Perrott¹, Johannes Lehmann³ & Stephen Joseph⁴



MSTP = 1.8 Pg CO₂ per anno = 12% delle emissioni antropiche

“..without endangering food security, habitat or soil conservation.”

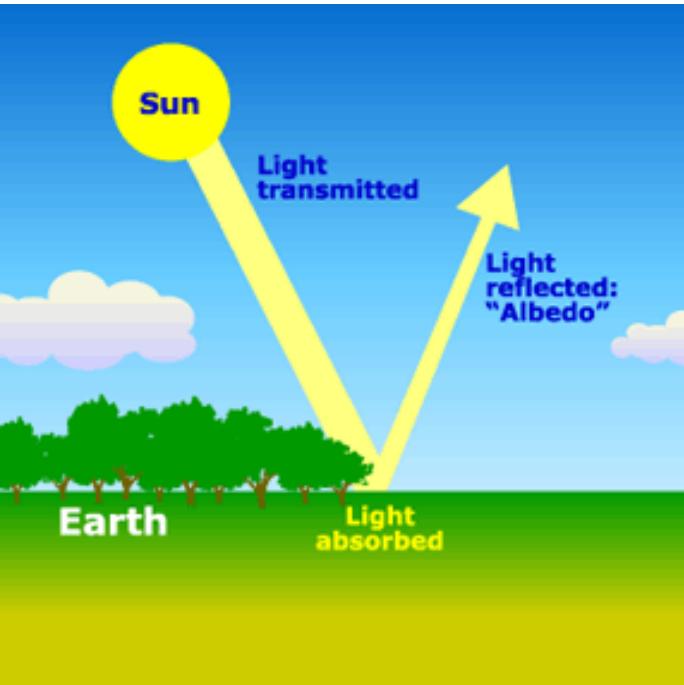
Biochar e climate mitigation

Table 3 A comparison of the global impacts of SCS and biochar, with other NETs reviewed in Smith *et al.* (2015). BECCS cost is investment need for electricity and biofuels by 2050; see Smith *et al.* (2015) for further details

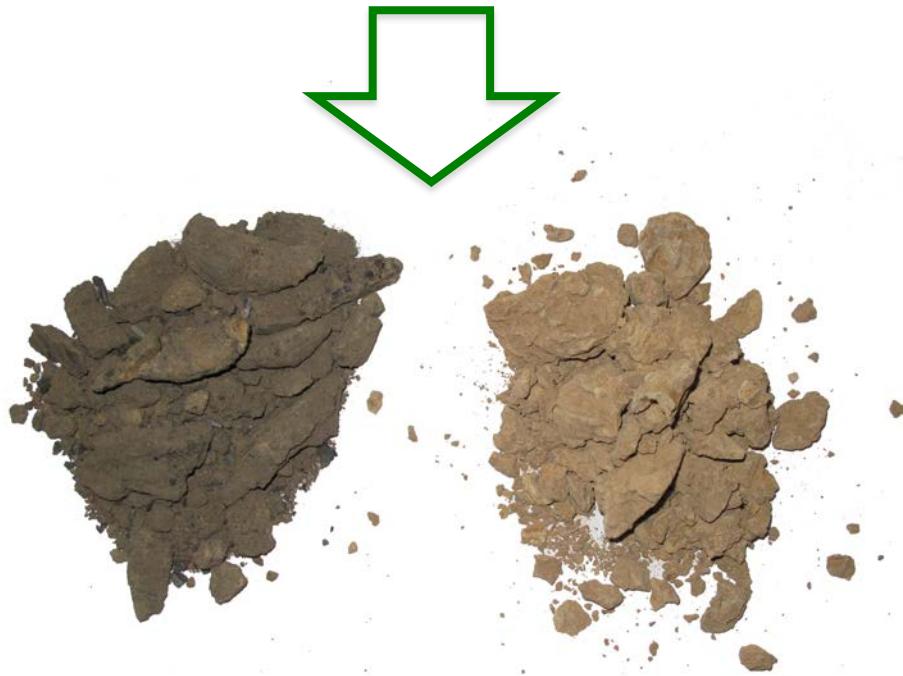
NET	Realistic (max) global C removal (GtCeq. yr ⁻¹)	Additional land requirement (max) (Mha)	Additional water requirement (km ³ yr ⁻¹)	Mean (max) nutrient impact (Mt N, P, K yr ⁻¹)	Albedo impact (unitless)	Energy requirement (max) (EJ yr ⁻¹)	Estimated cost (B\$)	Reference
BECCS	3.3	380–700	720	Variable	Variable	–170	138/123	Smith <i>et al.</i> (2015)
DAC	3.3	Very low (unless solar PV used for energy)	10–300	None	None	156	» BECCS	Smith <i>et al.</i> (2015)
EW	0.2 (1.0)	2 (10)	0.3 (1.5)	None	None	46	>BECCS	Smith <i>et al.</i> (2015)
AR	1.1 (3.3)	320 (970)	370 (1040)	2.2 (16.8)	Negative; or reduced GHG benefit where not negative	Very low	«BECCS	Smith <i>et al.</i> (2015)
SCS	0.7 (1.3)	0	0	N:56, P:14, K:10.5 (N:104, P:26, K:19.5)	0	0	–7.7	This study
Biochar	0.7 (1.3)	40–260	0	N:21, P:7, K:49 (N:31, P:13, K:91)	0.08–0.12	–14 to –35 (–65)	130	This study

(Smith, 2016)

Biochar e bilancio radiativo terrestre (1): modifica dell'albedo superficiale



5% < MPR < 28%

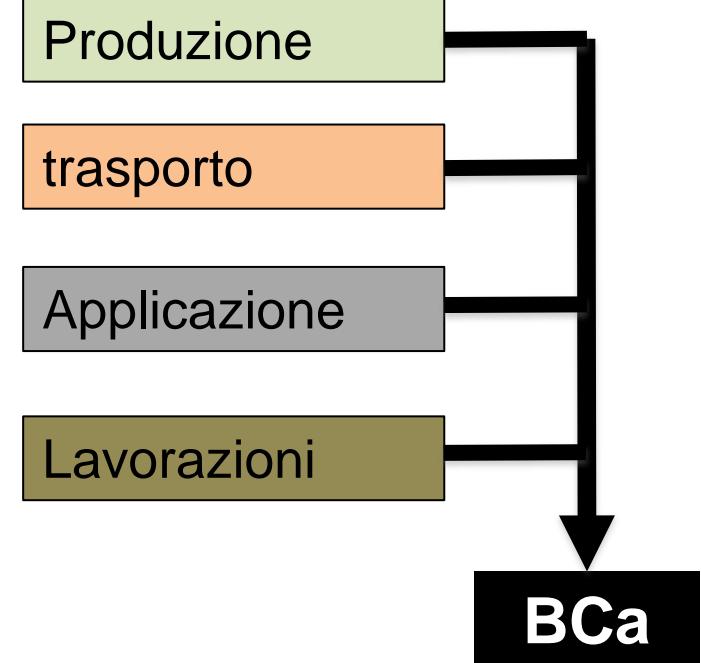


Biochar e bilancio radiativo terrestre (2): aumento del Black Carbon atmosferico



Major, 2010

Bca= materiale carbonioso refrattario, insolubile, che assorbe
fortemente la radiazione visibile, di dimensioni $<2.5\mu\text{m}$



Nella scenario MSTP, se tutto il Bca contenuto nel biochar fosse rilasciato in atmosfera il RF sarebbe di 0.77 da 1.44 W m⁻²

Genesio et al 2016

Ricerca



Linee guida

**Guidelines on Practical Aspects of
Biochar Application to Field Soil in
Various Soil Management Systems**



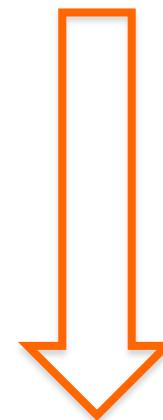
Photo by Josiah Hunt

Julie Major, PhD
Extension Director
International Biochar Initiative



www.biochar-international.org

© IBI, 2010



**Legislazione
(Nazionale)**

principali differenze IBI-EBC-BQM sulle proprietà biochar

parametro	IBI	EBC	BQM
C _{org} (% s.s.)	10-30-60	> 50	> 10
H:C _{org}	≤ 0,7	≤ 0,7	≤ 0,7
O:C _{org}	==	≤ 0,4	==
IPA (mg/kg s.s.)	< 6-300	< 4-12*	< 20
PCB (mg/kg s.s.)	< 0,2-1,0	< 0,2	< 0,5#§
diossine/furani (ng/kg)	< 9#	< 20#	< 20\$
metalli pesanti (mg/kg s.s.)	riferimenti legislativi	riferimenti legislativi	riferimenti legislativi
umidità (%)	dichiarazione	dichiarazione	≥ 20
ceneri (% s.s.)	dichiarazione	dichiarazione	dichiarazione
pH	dichiarazione	dichiarazione	dichiarazione
salinità (dS/m - mS/m – mg KCl/l)	dichiarazione	dichiarazione	opzionale
N tot (% s.s.)	dichiarazione	dichiarazione	dichiarazione
ritenzione idrica (% m/m)	==	dichiarazione	dichiarazione
granulometria (% m/m)	dichiarazione	==	dichiarazione
densità apparente (kg/m ³ – g/l)	==	dichiarazione	dichiarazione
saggio di fitotossicità	dichiarazione	==	==

* = limite più basso per la categoria "premium" - # espresso come mg/kg I-TEQ - § solo se biomassa è a rischio



L'**Associazione Italiana Biochar - ICHAR** nasce nel 2009 con lo scopo di promuovere soluzioni, tecnologie, studi avanzati, attività dimostrative e progetti educativi finalizzati alla riduzione delle emissioni di gas climalteranti in atmosfera attraverso l'uso di BIOCHAR e comunque di biomasse vegetali e di tutti i loro sottoprodotti.

Soci ICHAR

- Istituti di ricerca
- Produttori di biochar
- Amministrazioni pubbliche
- Agricoltori, associazioni ed industrie del settore agro-alimentare
- Associazioni per l'agricoltura biologica



Il biochar in ITALIA

Nel 2012, presenta al Ministero dell'Agricoltura l'istanza per l'annessione del biochar nella lista degli ammendanti ammessi (Allegato 2 – D.Lgs. 75 del 29/04/2010).

L'obiettivo è stato raggiunto con la pubblicazione della normativa-Biochar sulla Gazzetta Ufficiale, Serie Generale n.186 del 12-8-2015

I produttori italiani saranno quindi ora autorizzati, se rispondenti alle specifiche di legge, a commercializzare il Biochar e gli agricoltori lo potranno usare per migliorare la qualità dei loro terreni, aumentare le produzioni, ridurre i propri fabbisogni idrici e combattere alcune avversità fitopatologiche.



Biochar da pirolisi o da gassificazione

Processo di carbonizzazione di prodotti e residui di origine vegetale provenienti dall'agricoltura e dalla silvicoltura, oltre che da sanse di oliva, vinacce, cruscamini, noccioli e gusci di frutta, cascami non trattati della lavorazione del legno, in quanto sottoprodotti delle attività connesse.

Properties	Feedstock	Italy	IBI	EBC
		List	No list	List
TOC		>60/30/10%	>60/30/10%	> 50%
O/C		nd	nd	< 0.4
H/C		< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.6
Contaminant	Heavy metal	thresholds		
		<6 mg kg ⁻¹	<20 mg kg ⁻¹	<12 mg kg ⁻¹
PAH		<0.5 mg kg ⁻¹	<0.5 mg kg ⁻¹	<0.2 mg kg ⁻¹
PCB		< 9 ng kg ⁻¹	< 9 ng kg ⁻¹	< 20 ng kg ⁻¹
PCDD / PCDF				
Earthworm avoid.		pass	nd	pass
Germination test		pass	nd	pass

Registrazione biochar (piattaforma SIAN)



1) iscrizione produttore al **registro fabbricanti**

2) Iscrizione prodotto al **registro fertilizzanti**

Maschere da compilare per opzione biochar

- ✓ materie prime (selezionare fra quelle proposte)
 - ✓ titoli elementi: inserire i dati numerici
(da certificato di analisi)
- ✓ per le voci “test accrescimento” e “test fitotossicità”
inserire “idoneo”
- ✓ per la voce “granulometria” inserire il “< xx” dove per xx si intende la frazione maggiore presente
 - ✓ non compilare:
riquadro “mesoelementi” e riquadro microelementi”
- ✓ Allegati: possibile fare un documento unico con facsimile etichetta e descrizione produzione



Marchio Volontario di Valorizzazione del Biochar

MVVB

- PRODOTTO A NORMA (D.LGS. 75/2010 ALLEGATO 4)
(comprendivo del rispetto dei limiti sui contaminanti)
- CERTIFICAZIONE DI PRODOTTO E PROCESSO (sostenibilità)
- MARCHI: MVVB ICHAR - MVVB ICHAR PLUS (diversi parametri qualitativi)
- DURATA UTILIZZO 24 MESI
- RISERVATO AI SOCI



Conclusioni

- L'uso del biochar è una strategia efficace, quantificabile e sostenibile per la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici, in grado di coniugare la produzione di energia con lo sviluppo agricolo
- Efficacia e sostenibilità sono garantite quando...
- Incertezze (albedo, BC aerosols)
- Il framework italiano ICHAR

Grazie per l' attenzione



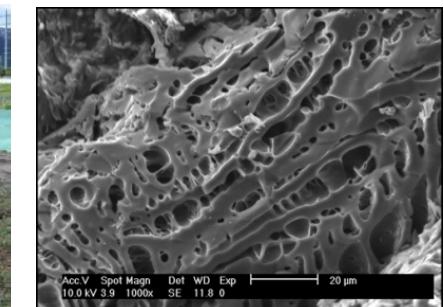
Scuola di Biochar 2017

**Il Biochar, nuova opportunità per i substrati di coltivazione e
le terre tecniche**

**Firenze, Osservatorio Ximeniano
12 e 13 Ottobre 2017**

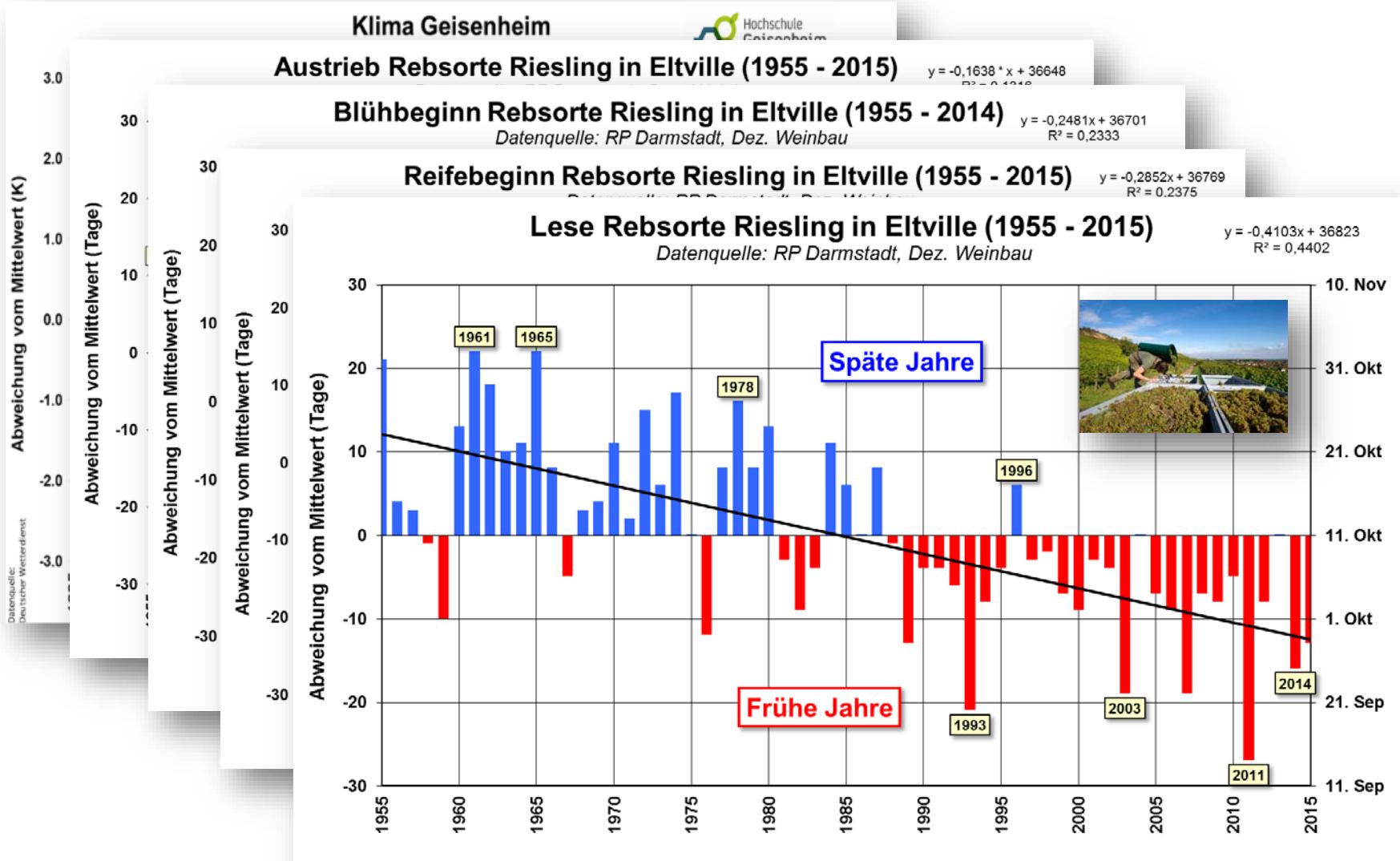
Chancen und Risiken der Nutzung von Pflanzenkohle in der Landwirtschaft - Neueste Erkenntnisse zum Stickstoffmanagement und zum Carbon Farming

Claudia Kammann, Hochschule Geisenheim

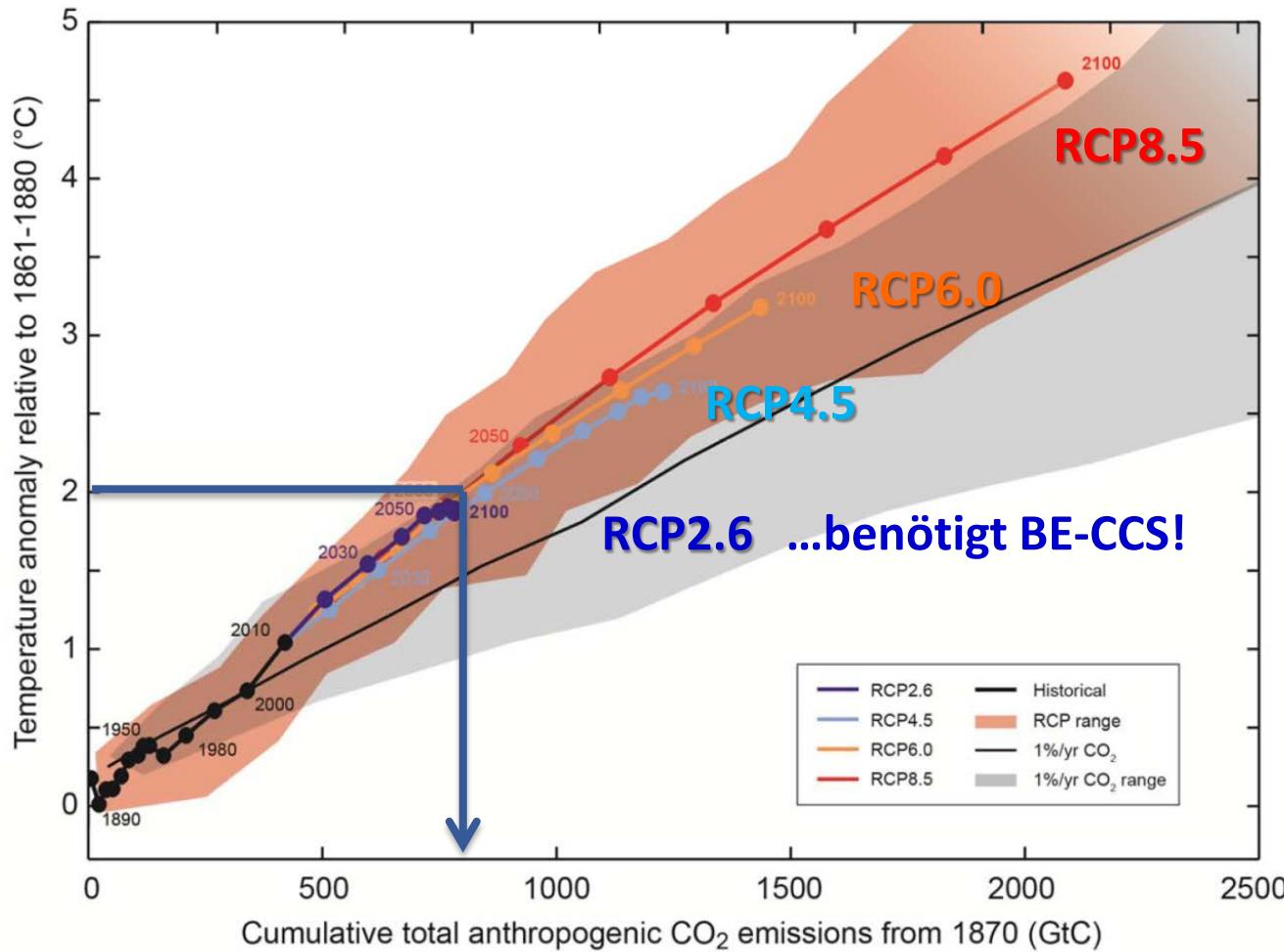


???

KLIMAWANDEL IM RHEINGAU



DER CO₂-EMISSIONSKUCHEN IST BALD „GEGESSEN“.....



(including non-CO₂ GHG forcings)

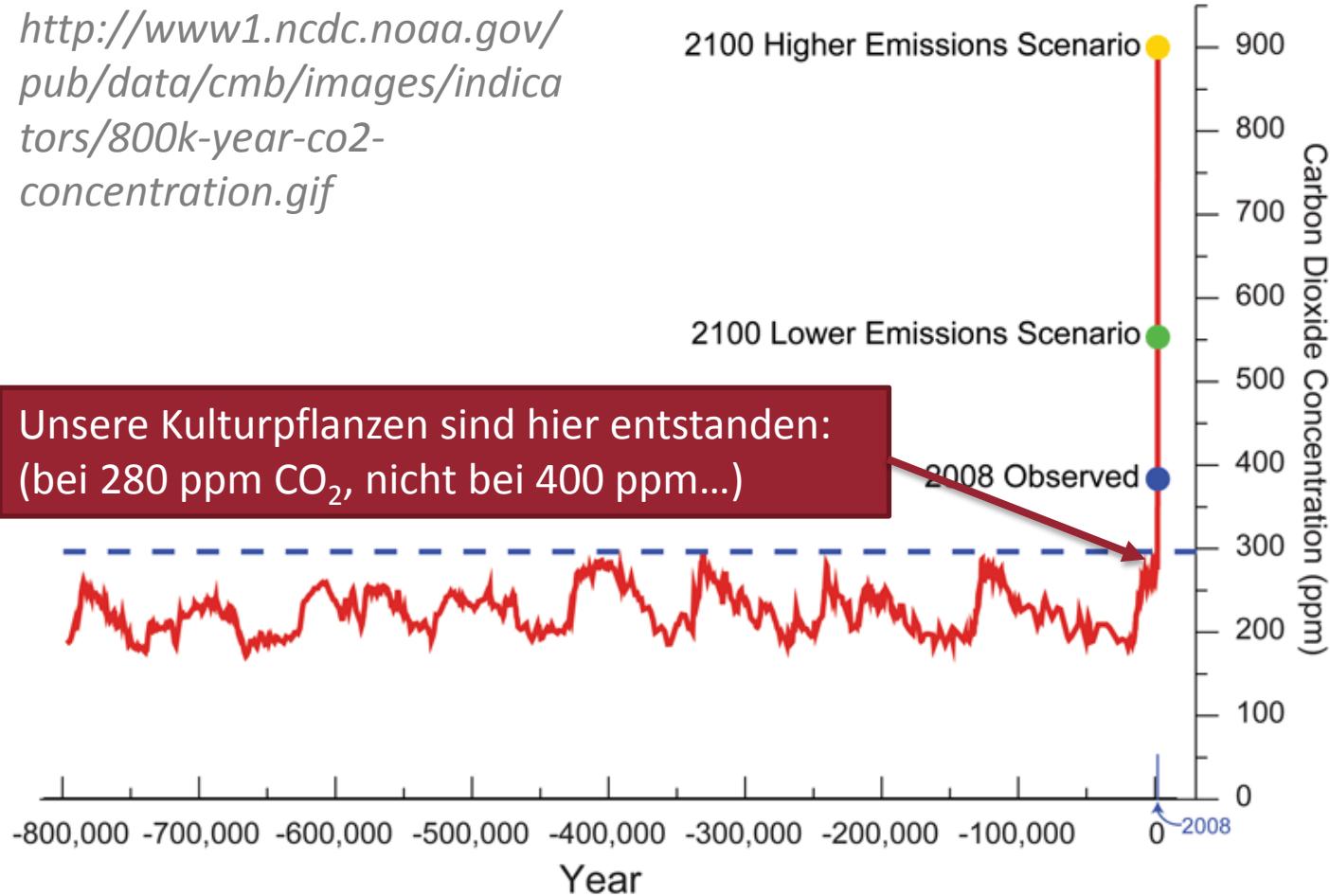
RCP = representative concentration pathway

*Bioenergy +
carbon
capture and
storage –
... WIE....?*

KLIMAWANDEL: STEIGENDE CO₂-KONZENTRATIONEN

[http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/
pub/data/cmb/images/indicators/800k-year-co2-
concentration.gif](http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/images/indicators/800k-year-co2-concentration.gif)

Unsere Kulturpflanzen sind hier entstanden:
(bei 280 ppm CO₂, nicht bei 400 ppm...)



ERHÖHTES CO₂: WIRKUNG AUF REBEN



....u.a. Reholz-Zuwachs

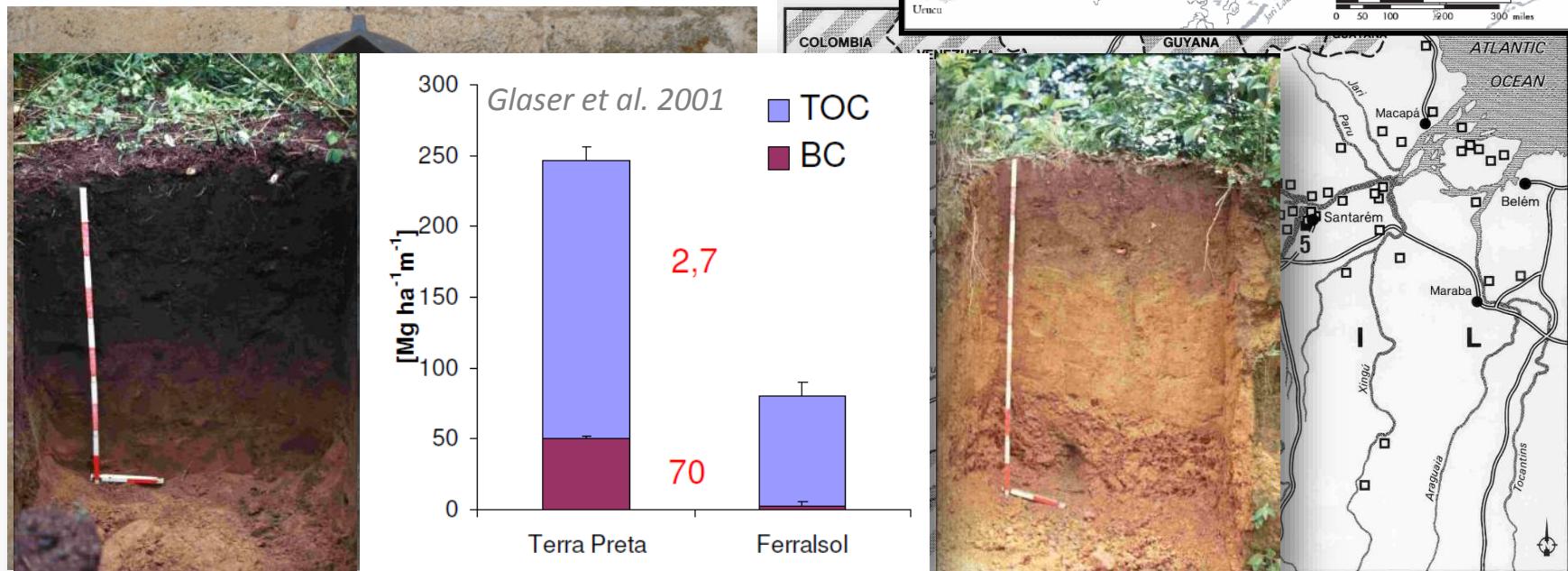
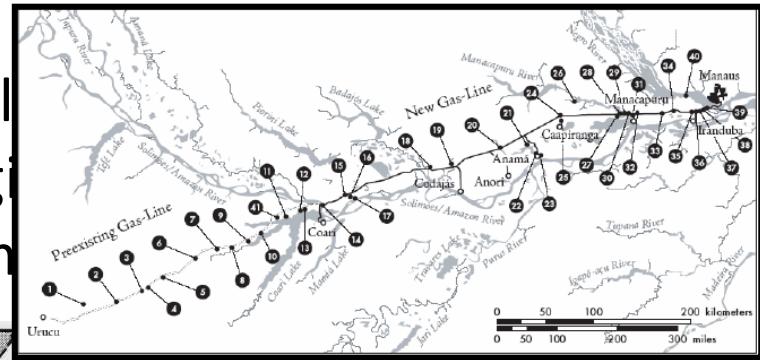
....*Bodenkohlenstoff...??*

WAS IST BIOCHAR / PFLANZENKOHLE?

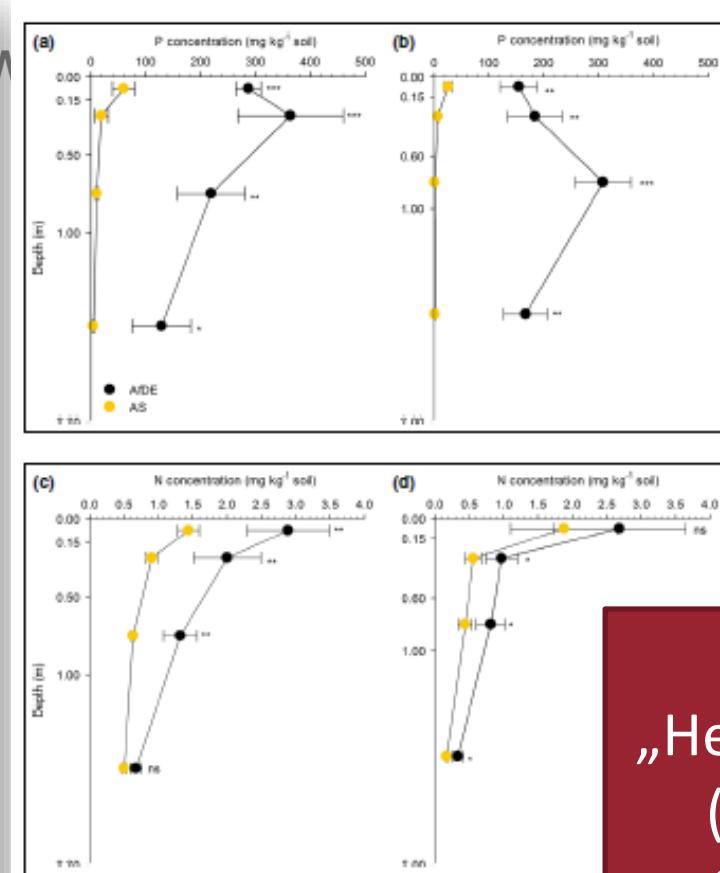
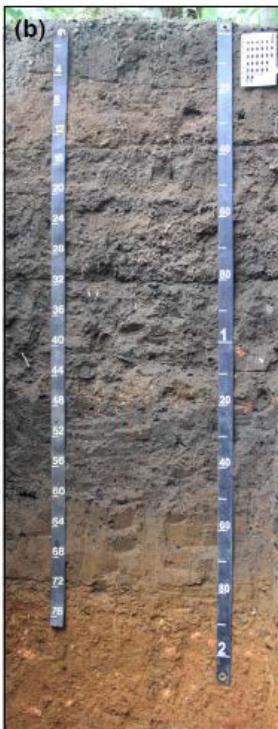


URSPRUNG DER IDEE „BIOCHAR“: ANTHROPOGENE SCHWARZERDEN IM AMAZONASGEBIET (ADE)

Francisco de Orellana (* 1511 in Trujillo)
Erster Europäer, der die Amazonasregion besuchte
Name "Amazonas": er behauptete, An-



URSPRUNG DER IDEE „BIOCHAR“: ANTHROPOGENE SCHWARZERDEN IM AMAZONASGEBIET (ADE) ODER IN AFRIKA



Solomon et al. 2016, *Frontiers in Ecology*

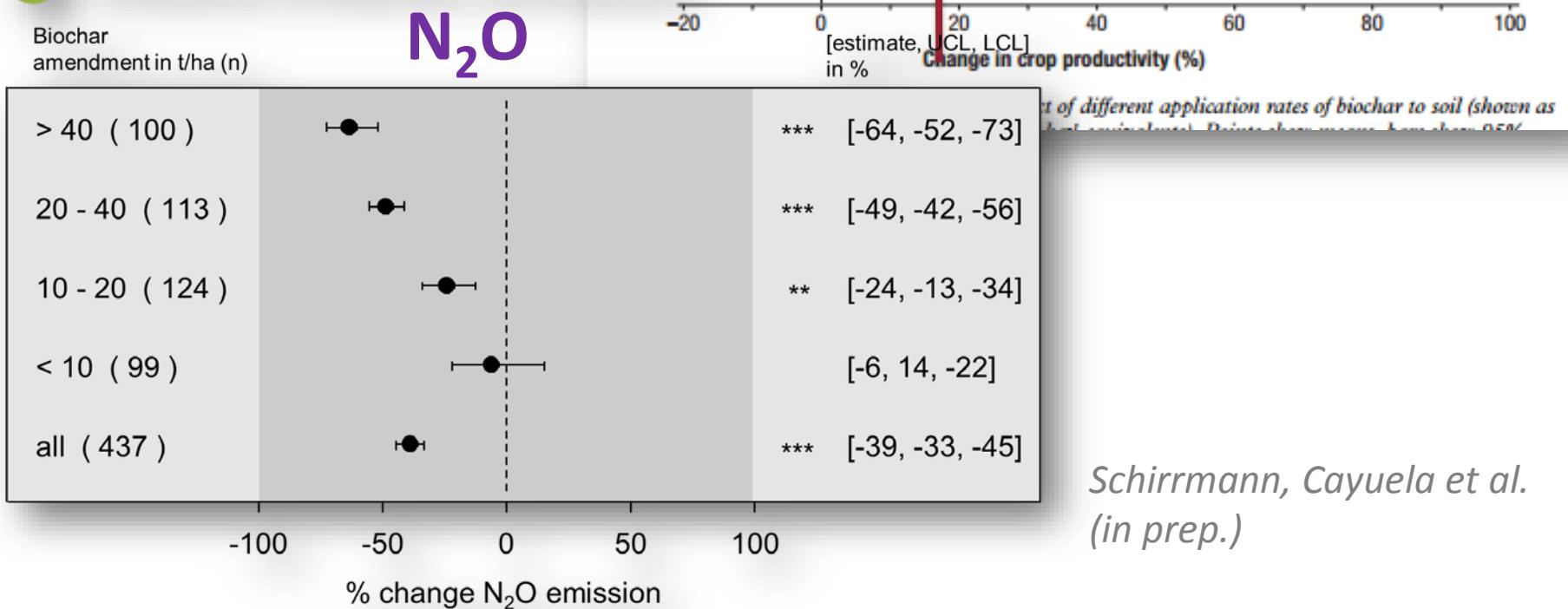
aktive
„Herstellung“
(Liberia,
Ghana):
AfDE

PURE BIOCHAR: TOO EXPENSIVE TO RETURN INVESTMENTS BY YIELD INCREASES

Meta-study on crop yields:
Jeffery et al. 2015
(and other meta-studies)



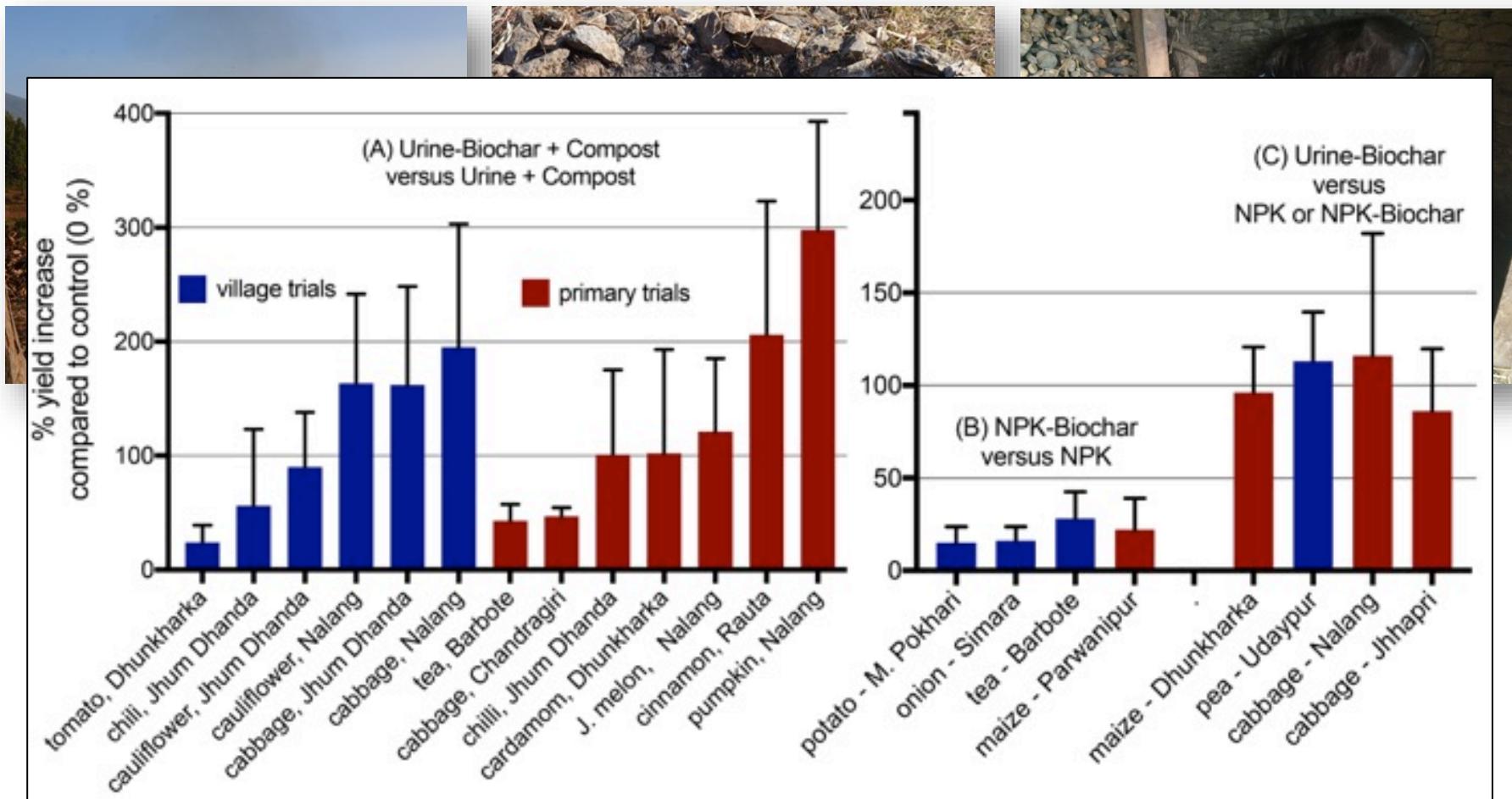
Influence of biochar amendment



Schirrmann, Cayuela et al.
(in prep.)

PURE BIOCHAR: TOO EXPENSIVE TO RETURN INVESTMENTS BY YIELD INCREASES

Solution? - Biochar as organic root-zone fertilizer
(Schmidt et al. 2015; Schmidt et al., in revision)



PFLANZENKOHLE FÜR NÄHRSTOFF-MANAGEMENT & KOMPOSTIERUNG

(NICHT „PUR“ VERWENDEN)



3 Faktoren

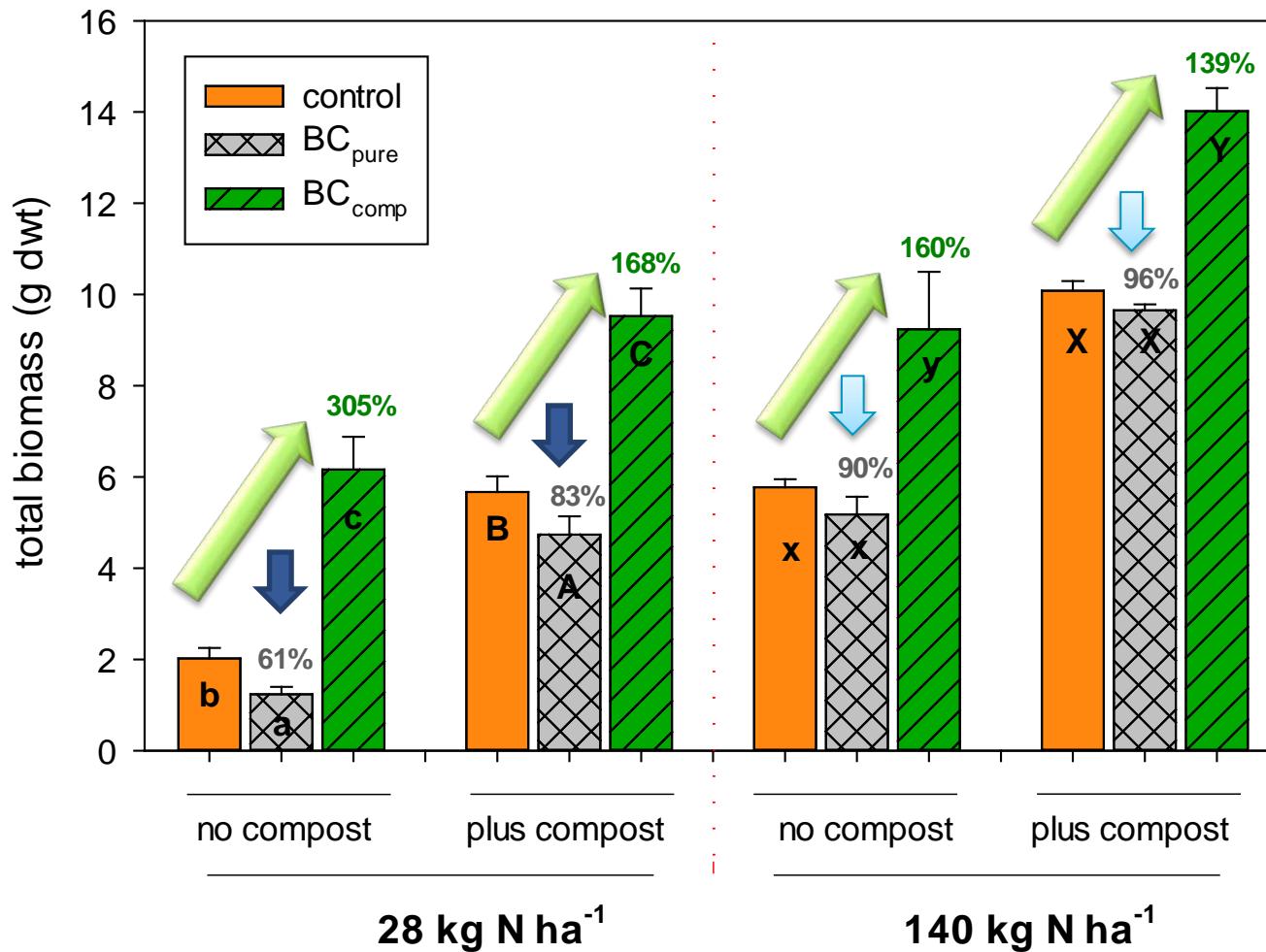
1. Kompost-Addition ($\pm 2\% \text{ w/w}$)
2. N-Düngung (28 vs 140 kg N/ha)
3. **Kontrolle**, BC_{pure} BC_{comp} ($\pm 2\% \text{ w/w}$)



→ Gewächshaus, Gefäßversuch (*Quinoa*)

3 mm < BC particles < 5mm

„UNTERSCHIED WIE TAG UND NACHT“: PFLANZENKOHLE „PUR“ VS. KOMPOSTIERT



Different letters =
significant biochar
effects within bar
group; 3-way ANOVA,
 $p < 0.05$

GESCHIEHT DIES AUCH IN BÖDEN? – YES IT DOES....

But standard methods likely underestimate nitrate in BC-amended soils

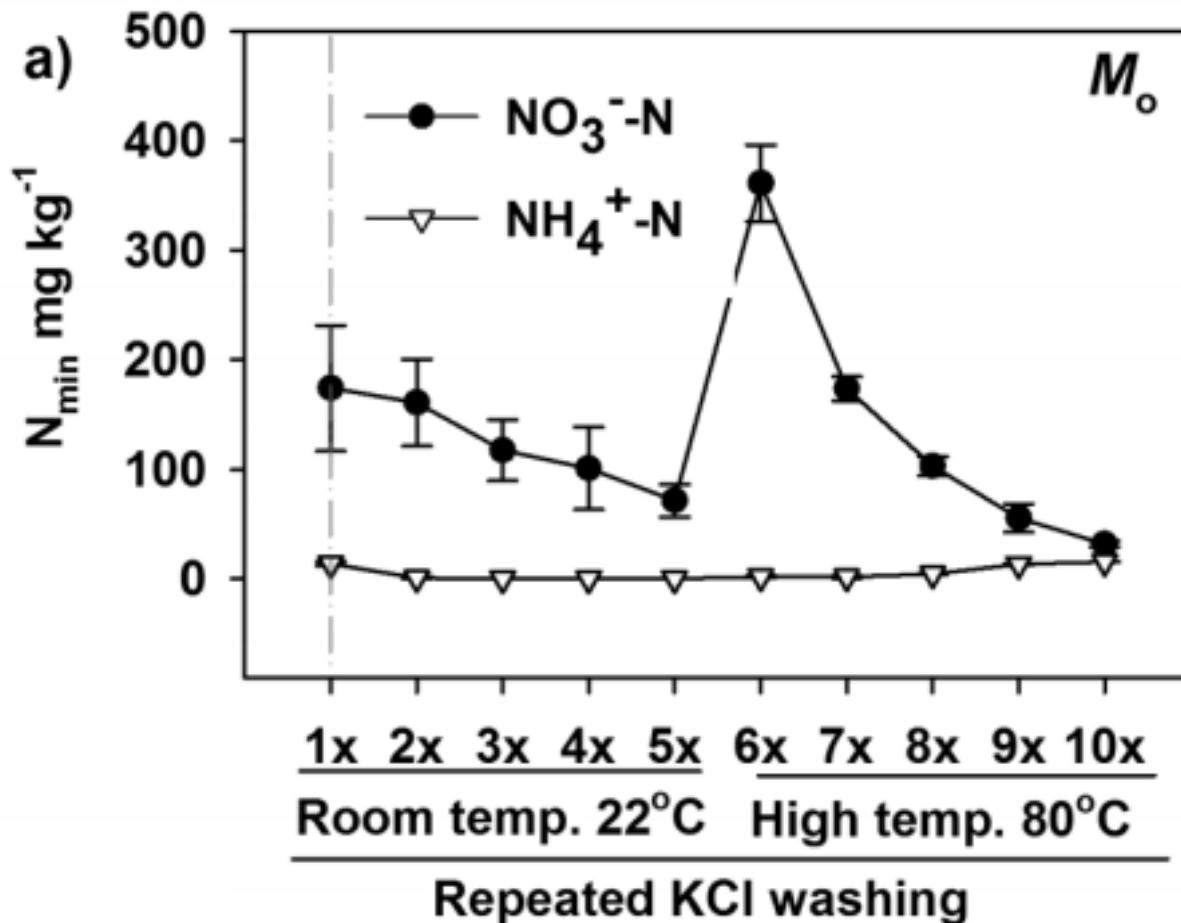


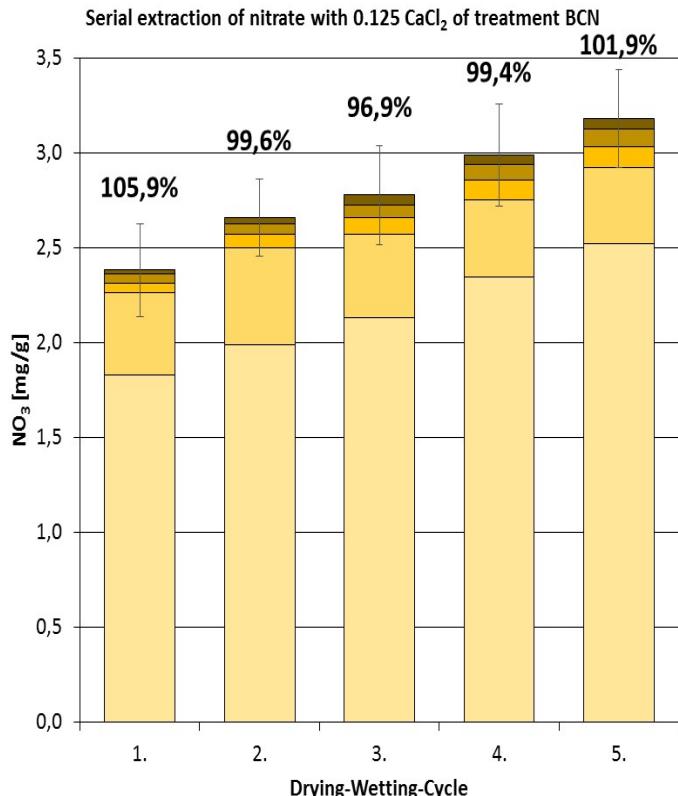
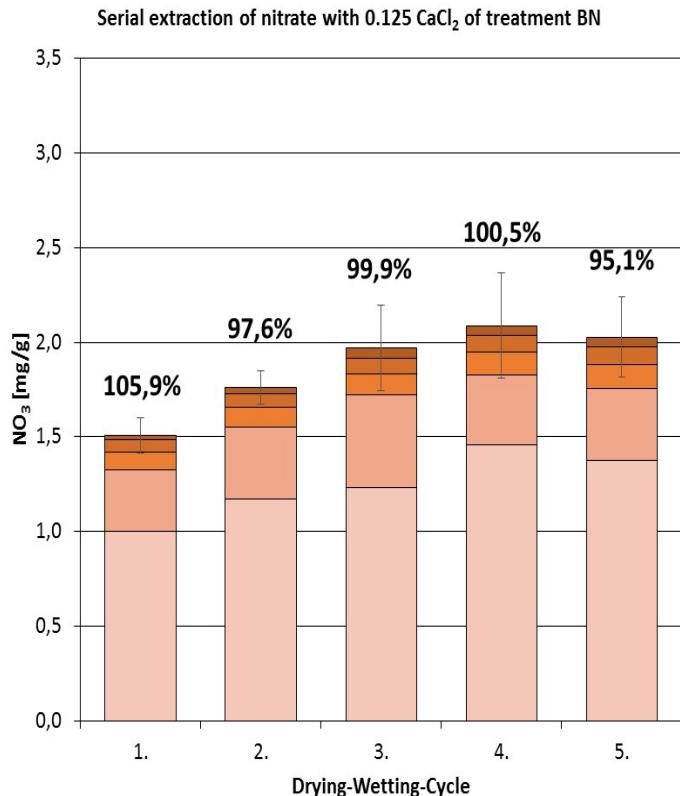
Fig. 2a,
Haider et al. 2016
Repeated 2M KCl
extractions (1 h)

1st extraction:
13% of total

„ÜBERRASCHUNG“: BIOCHAR „LIEBT“ NITRAT!

WIE GELANGT ES IN DIE KOHLE...?

Results: NO_3^- Extraction success from **pure** and **“coated” biochar** : DETAILS OF REPEATED EXTRactions

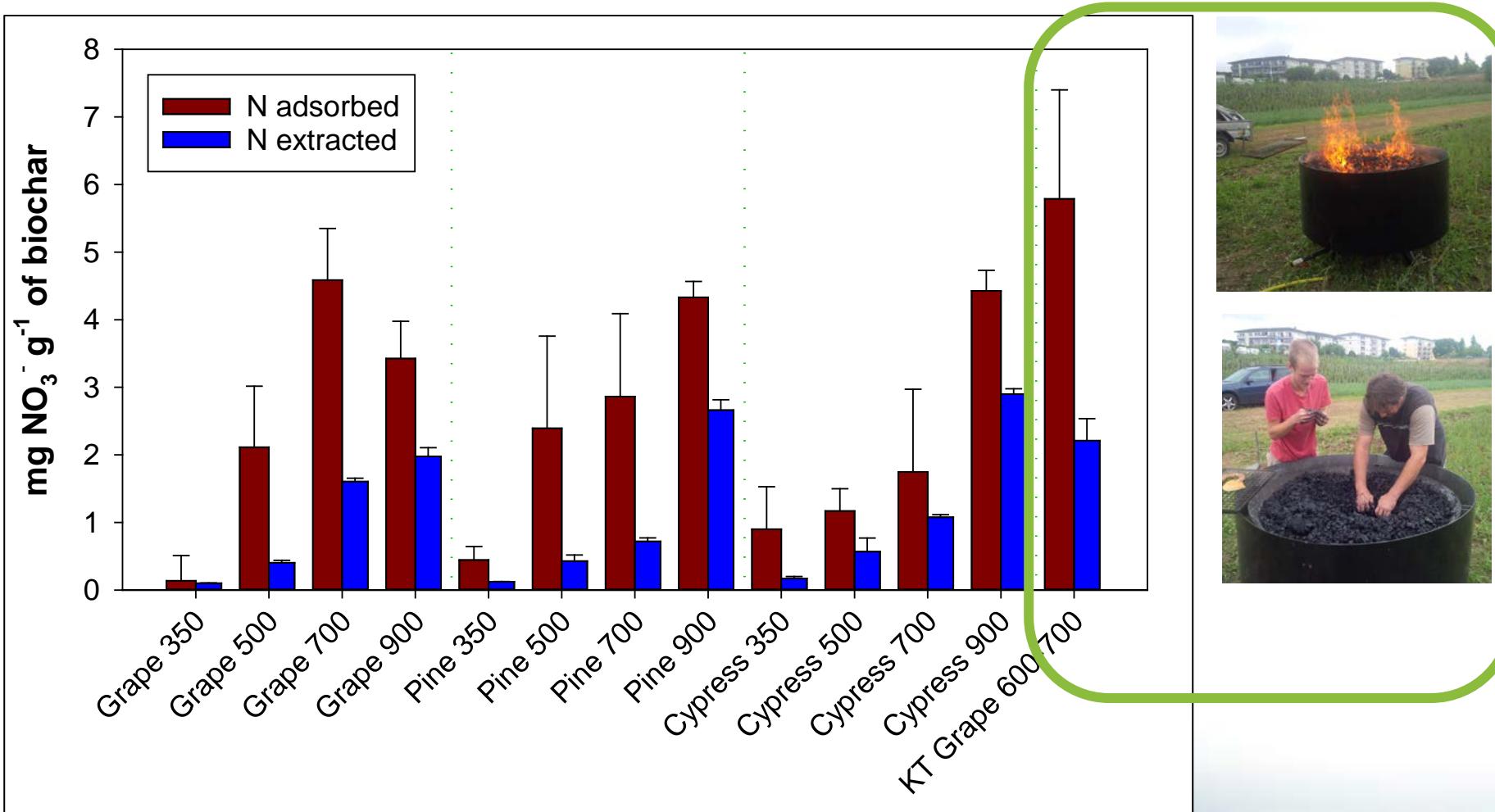


Verbesserte NO_3^- Aufnahme wenn:

- Trocknen - Befeuchten
- Schütteln > Still
- Organic > keine
- K^+ besser als Na^+
- > steigender Produktionstemp
- + Restwasser > trockene PK
- (Kon-Tiki > St.)

„ÜBERRASCHUNG“: BIOCHAR „LIEBT“ NITRAT!

EINFLUSS PK-EIGENSCHAFTEN...?



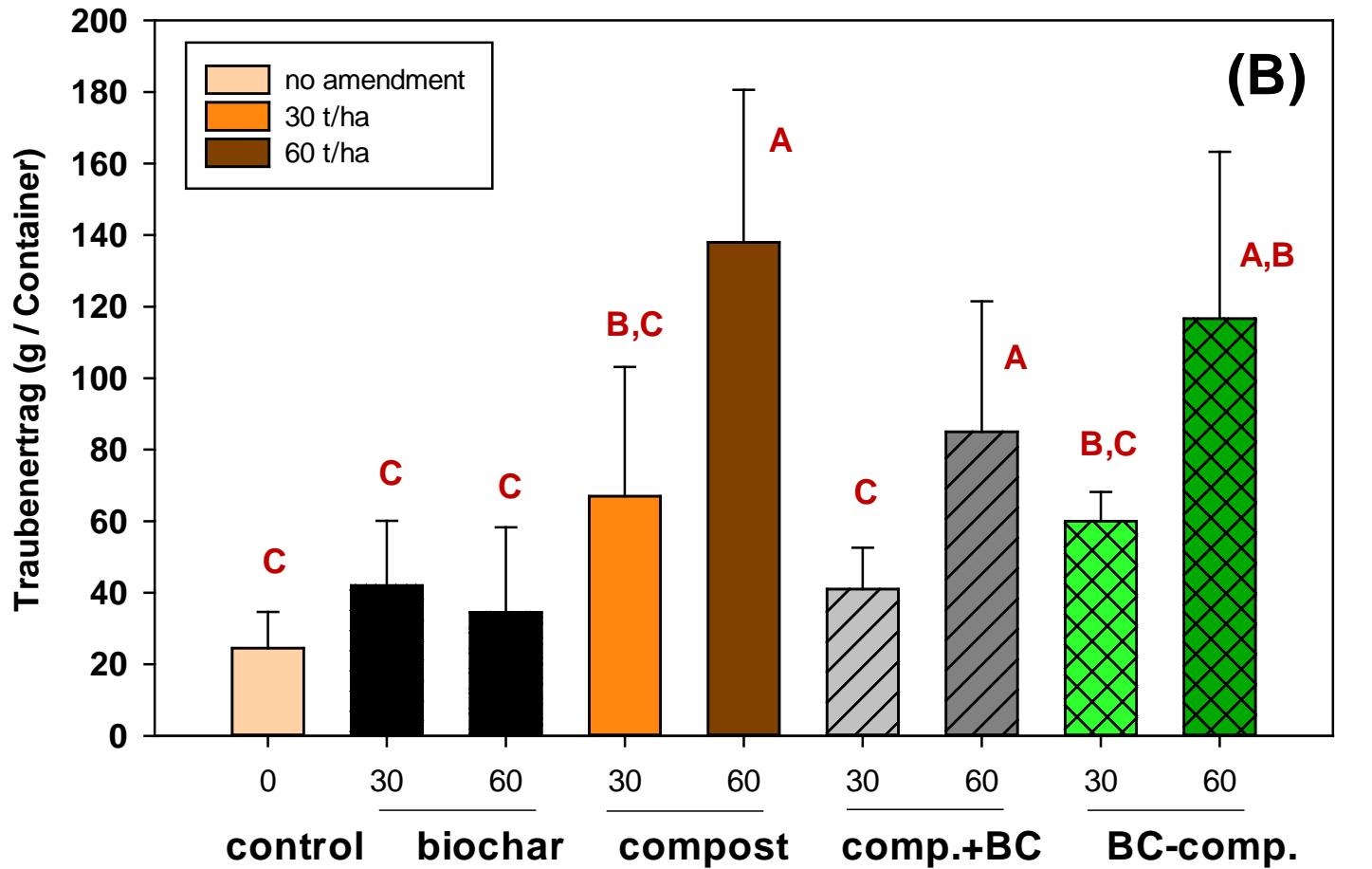
„KANN BIOCHAR NITRAT-AUSWASCHUNGEN VERMINDERN? - VERSUCHE MIT REBEN -

- Riesling Klon 198-30 Gm,
- Unterlage SO 4, Klon 47 Gm
- 3-jährige Pflanzen, 10-12 Augen
- Sandig-armer Ober- u. Unterboden

- Volldünger 40 kg/ha (1.2 g/Cont.)
- KristalonTM, YARA, Oslo
- N-P-K-Mg (19-6-20-3)



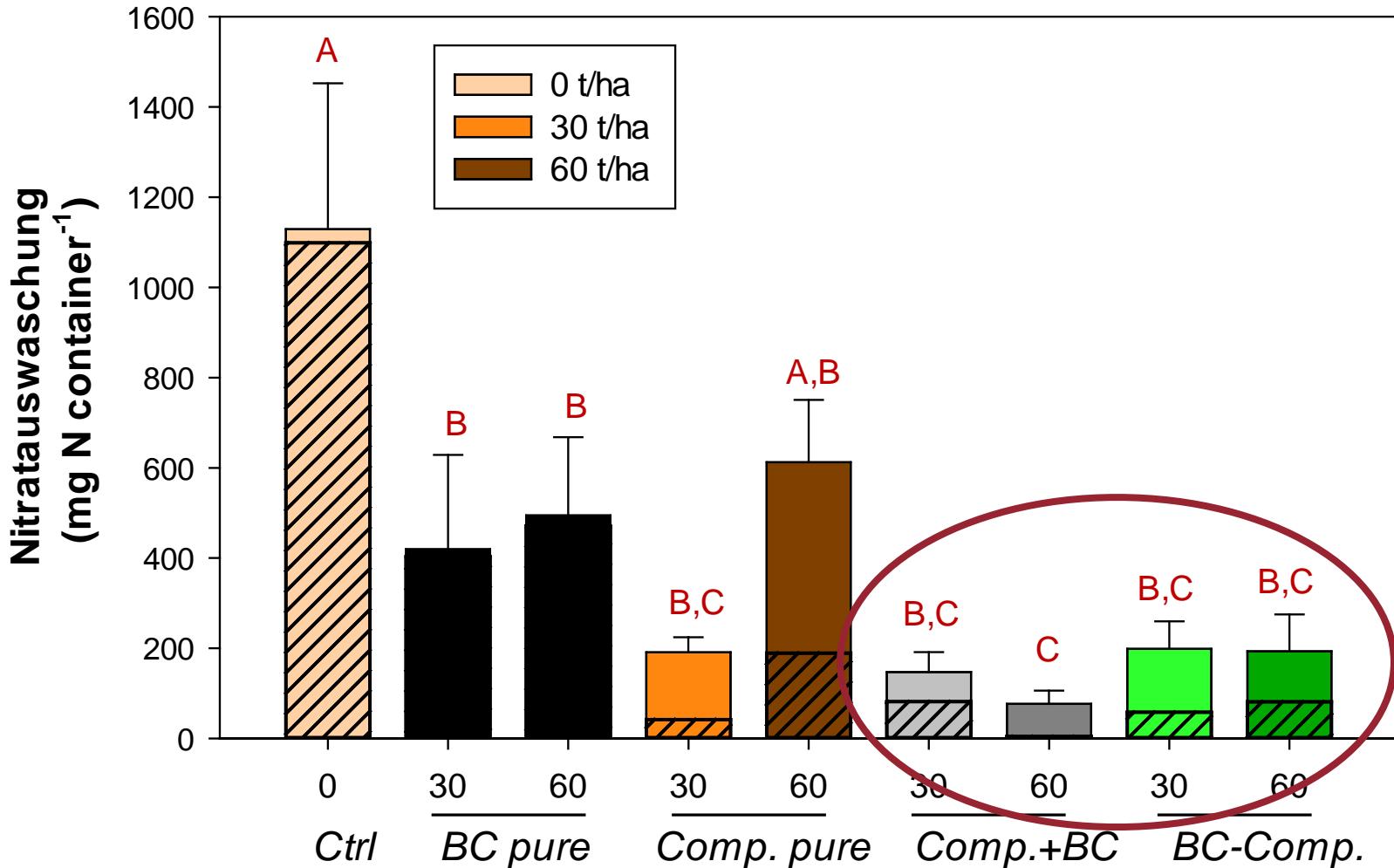
„KANN BIOCHAR NITRAT-AUSWASCHUNGEN VERMINDERN? - VERSUCHE MIT REBEN -



(Mostgewichte zwischen Spätlese und Auslese
(Ausnahme: 60 t/ha Kompost)



„KANN BIOCHAR NITRAT-AUSWASCHUNGEN VERMINDERN? - VERSUCHE MIT REBEN -



BIOCHAR, NITRAT & BODENFAUNA:

RISIKEN UND – CHANCEN....?

Name: Regenwurm-Reproduktionstest

Richtlinie: ISO 11268-2 (1998)

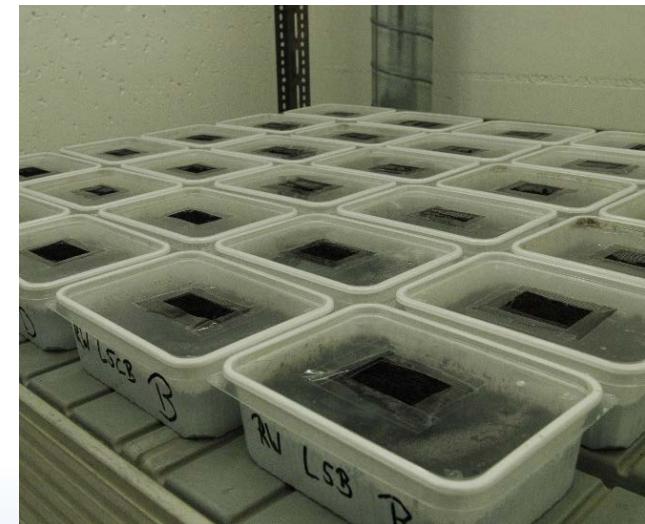
Spezies: *Eisenia fetida*

Substrate: Kunsterde oder Feldböden, z.B. LUFA

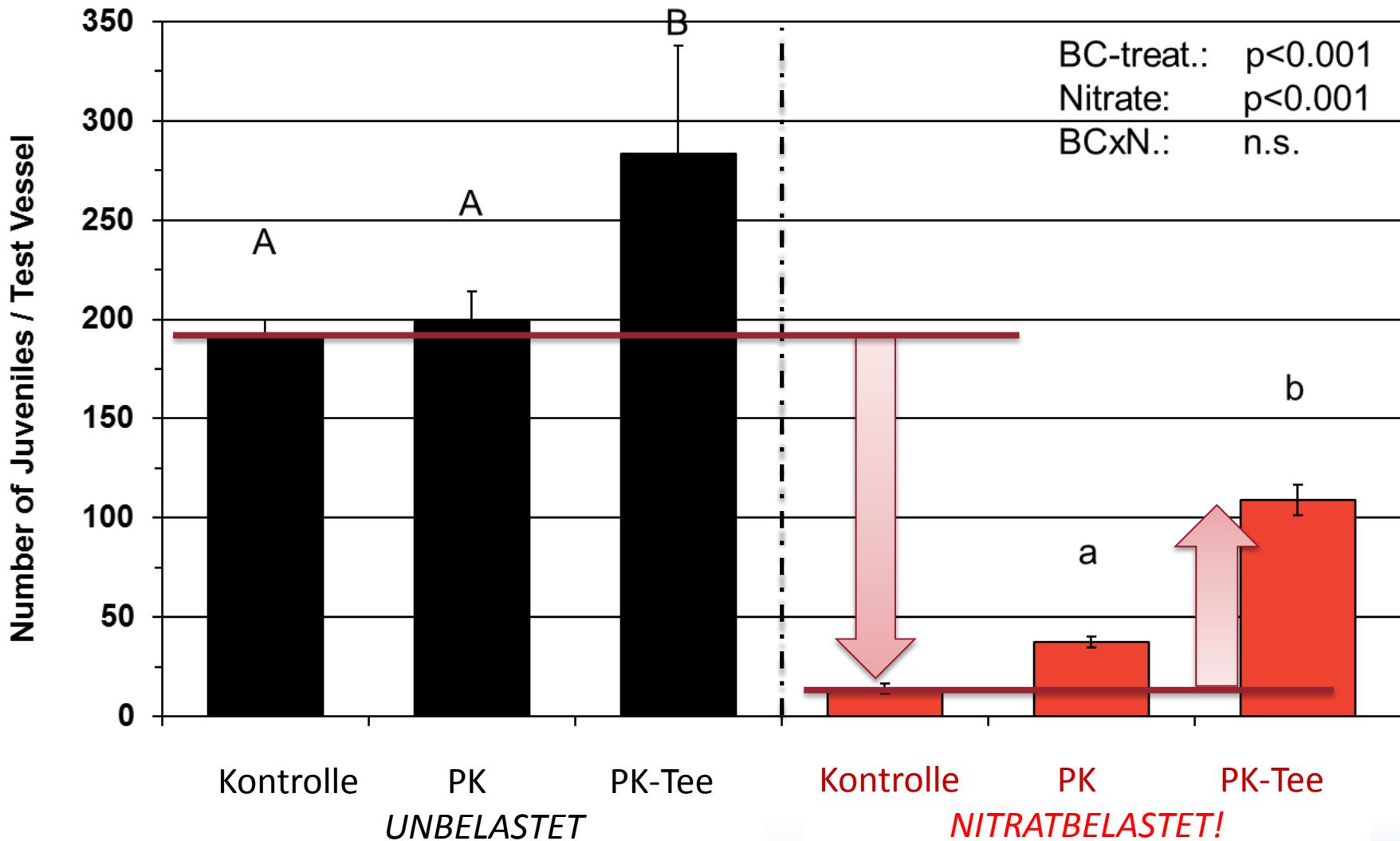
Dauer: 56 Tage

Parameter: Mortalität, Biomasse, Anzahl Juveniler

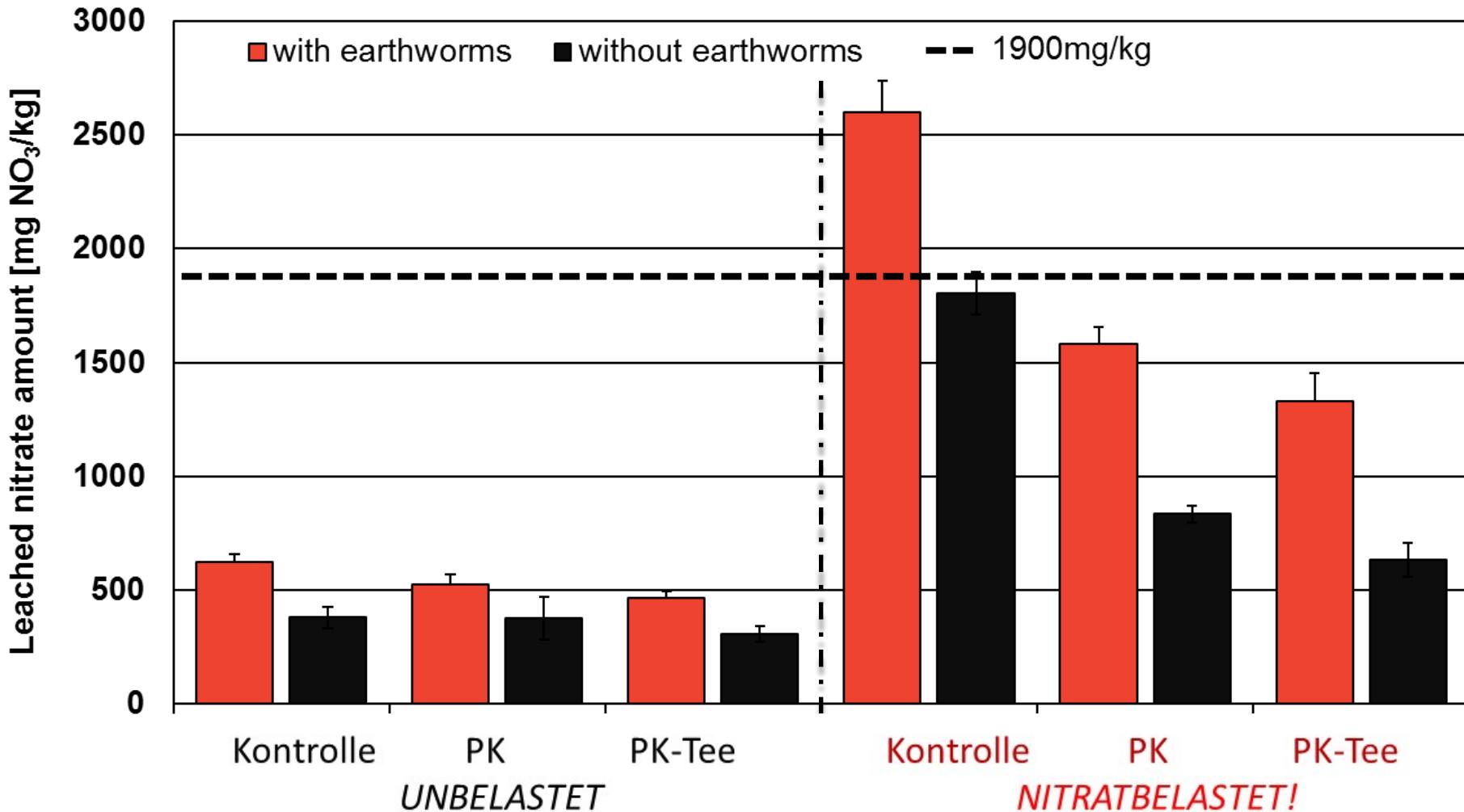
Design: Limittest



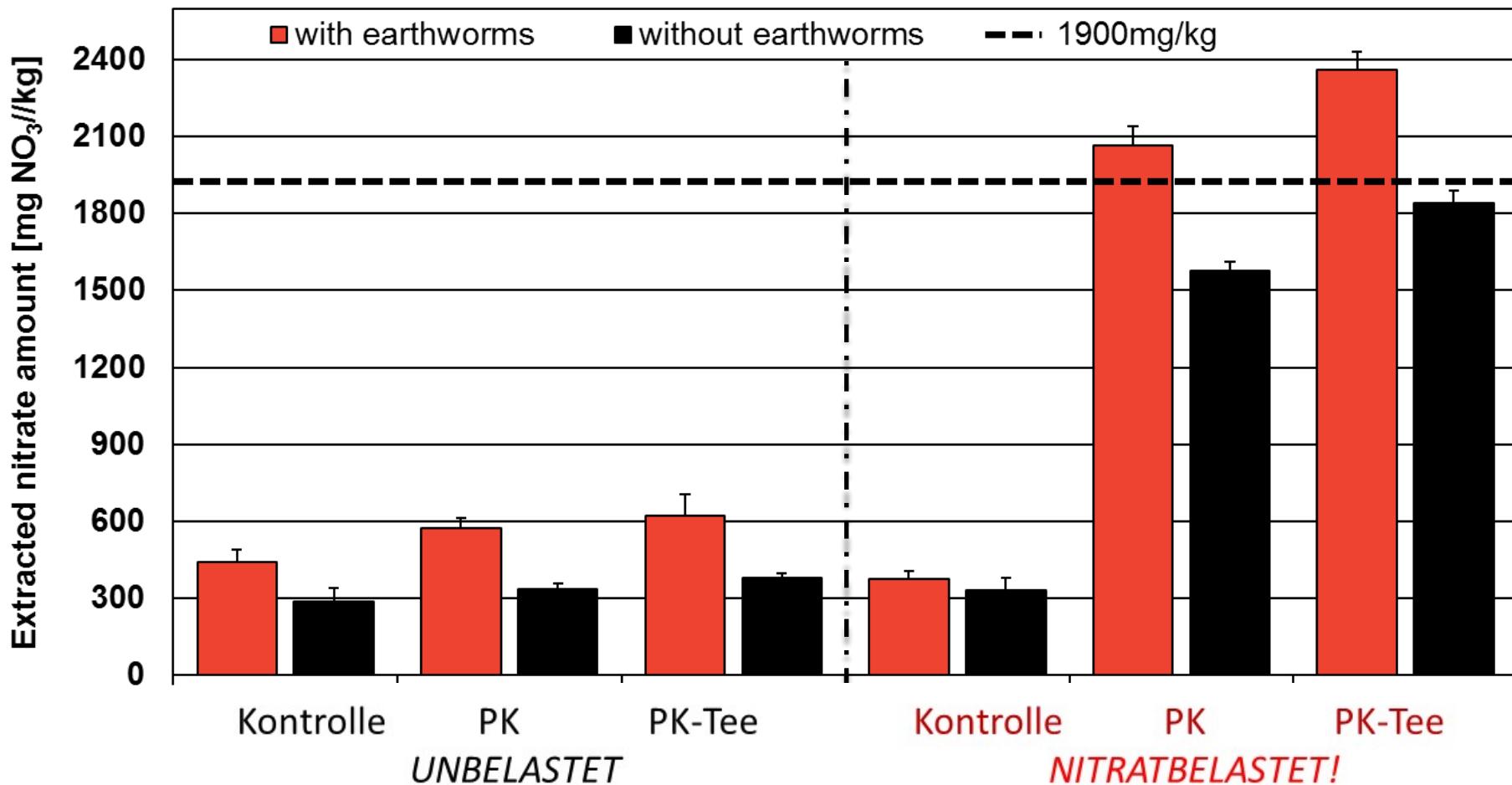
Reproduktion: Regenwürmer



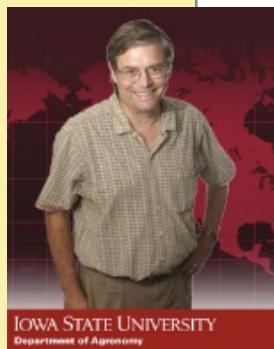
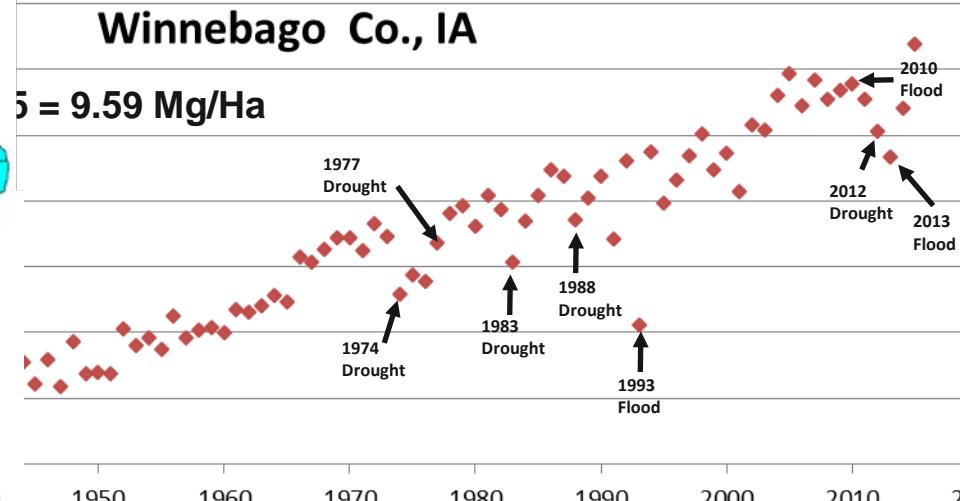
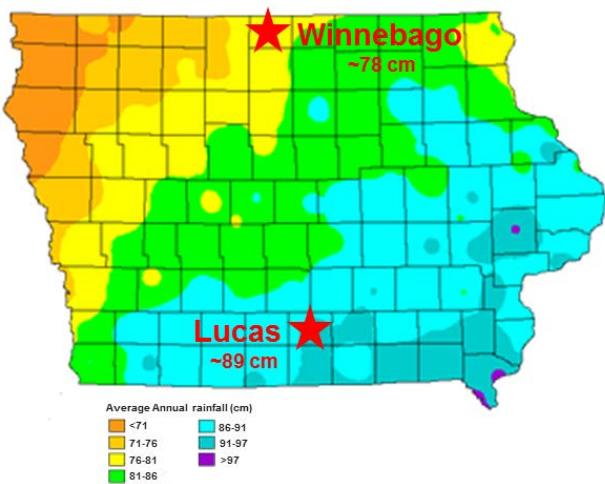
Nitrat-Auswaschung ("Starkregen")



“Nitrat in Kohlepartikeln?” – Extraktions-Ergebnisse

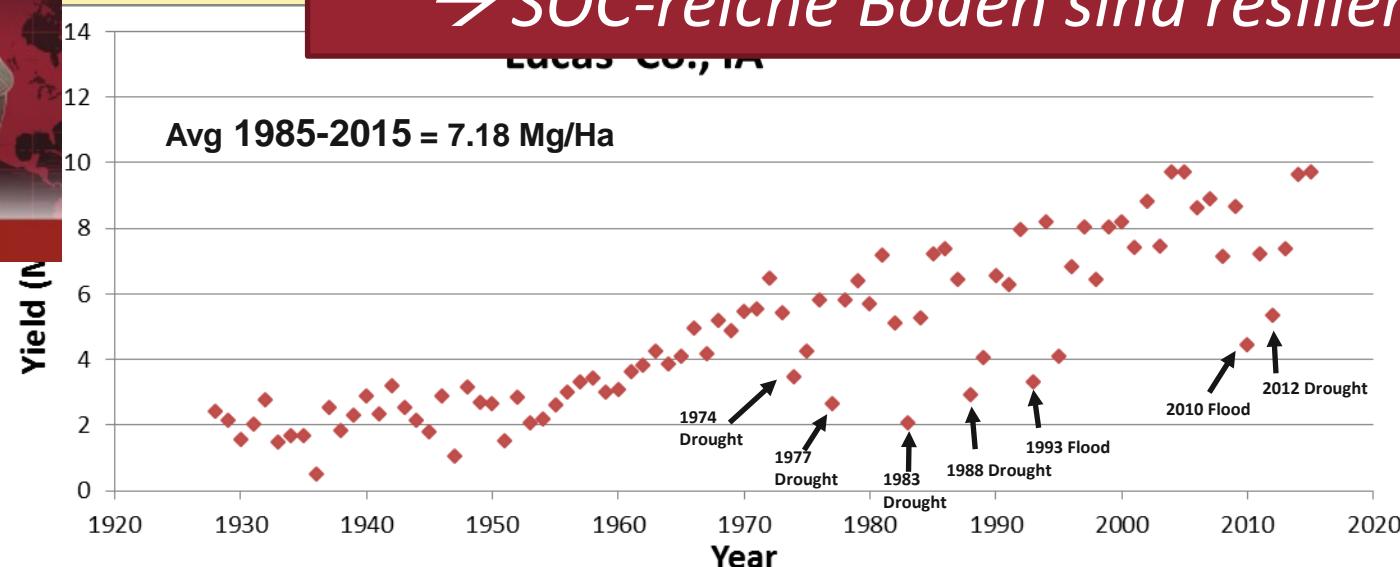


Maize yields



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of Agronomy

→ SOC-reiche Böden sind resilenter!



Chancen und Risiken der Biochar-Nutzung

- Risiken: Analytisch beherrschbar – check PAK und Schwermetalle; KEINE HTC verwenden!
- Chancen: Ökonomisch:
 - Düngemittelträger
 - Kompostzusatzstoff
 - Tierhaltung (Güllebehandlung, Futtermittel...)
- Chancen: Ökologisch:
 - Nitratretention → Bodenleben
 - N-Überschussmanagement
 - N_2O -Emissionsreduktion
- Chancen: Global: C-Sequestrierung, SOM-Aufbau!

FAZIT - NÜTZLICHE ANWENDUNGEN: BIOCHAR-KOMPOSTE + BEGRÜNUNG, BIOCHAR ALS DÜNGEMITTELTRÄGER...



Optimale Balance:
Nitratretention versus
N-Abgabe an die
Nutzpflanzen?

Ökonomisch
optimierte
Anwendung? (Viel
Ertragsteigerung mit
wenig Kohle....)

90% des Biochar in DE/CH/AU:
Kohlenutzung in der Tierhaltung!
(KEINE Forschung....!)

→ Humusaufbau (C:N:P:S)

TAKE HOME (1) - NÜTZLICHE ANWENDUNGEN: BIOCHAR-KOMPOSTE + BEGRÜNUNG, BIOCHAR ALS DÜNGEMITTELTRÄGER...



nature
climate change

ARTICLES
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 24 APRIL 2017 | DOI: 10.1038/CLIMATE0276



Biochar built soil carbon over a decade by stabilizing rhizodeposits

Zhe (Han) Weng^{1,2}, Lukas Van Zwieten^{1,2,4,*}, Bhupinder Pal Singh^{1,5}, Ehsan Tavakkoli^{2,6}, Stephen Joseph^{7,8,9†}, Lynne M. Macdonald¹⁰, Terry J. Rose⁴, Michael T. Rose³, Stephen W. L. Kimber², Stephen Morris², Daniel Cozzolino¹¹, Joyce R. Araujo¹², Braulio S. Archanjo¹² and Annette Cowie^{1,10}

Biochar can increase the stable C content of soil. However, studies on the longer-term role of plant-soil-biochar interactions and the consequent changes to native soil organic carbon (SOC) are lacking. Periodic ¹⁴CO₂ pulse labelling of ryegrass was used to monitor belowground C allocation, SOC priming, and stabilization of root-derived C for a 15-month period—commencing 8.2 years after biochar (*Eucalyptus urophylla*, 550 °C) was amended into a subtropical ferrosol. We found that field-aged biochar enhanced the belowground recovery of new root-derived C (¹⁴C) by 20%, and facilitated negative rhizosphere priming (it slowed SOC mineralization by 5.5%, that is, 46 g CO₂·C m⁻² yr⁻¹). Retention of root-derived ¹⁴C in the stable organo-mineral fraction (<53 µm) was also increased (6%, P < 0.05). Through synchrotron-based spectroscopic analysis of bulk soil, field-aged biochar and microaggregates (<250 µm), we demonstrate that biochar accelerates the formation of microaggregates via organo-mineral interactions, resulting in the stabilization and accumulation of SOC in a rhodic ferrosol.

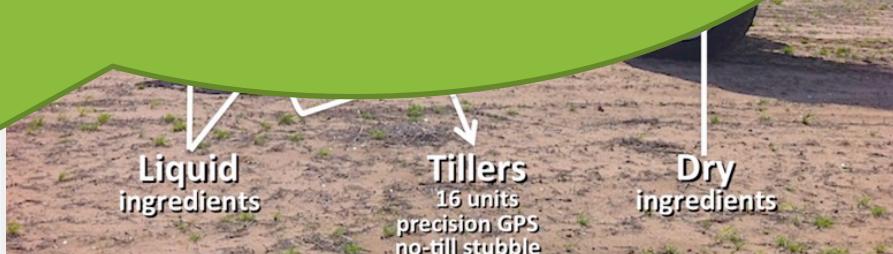
TAKE HOME - MESSAGES (2)



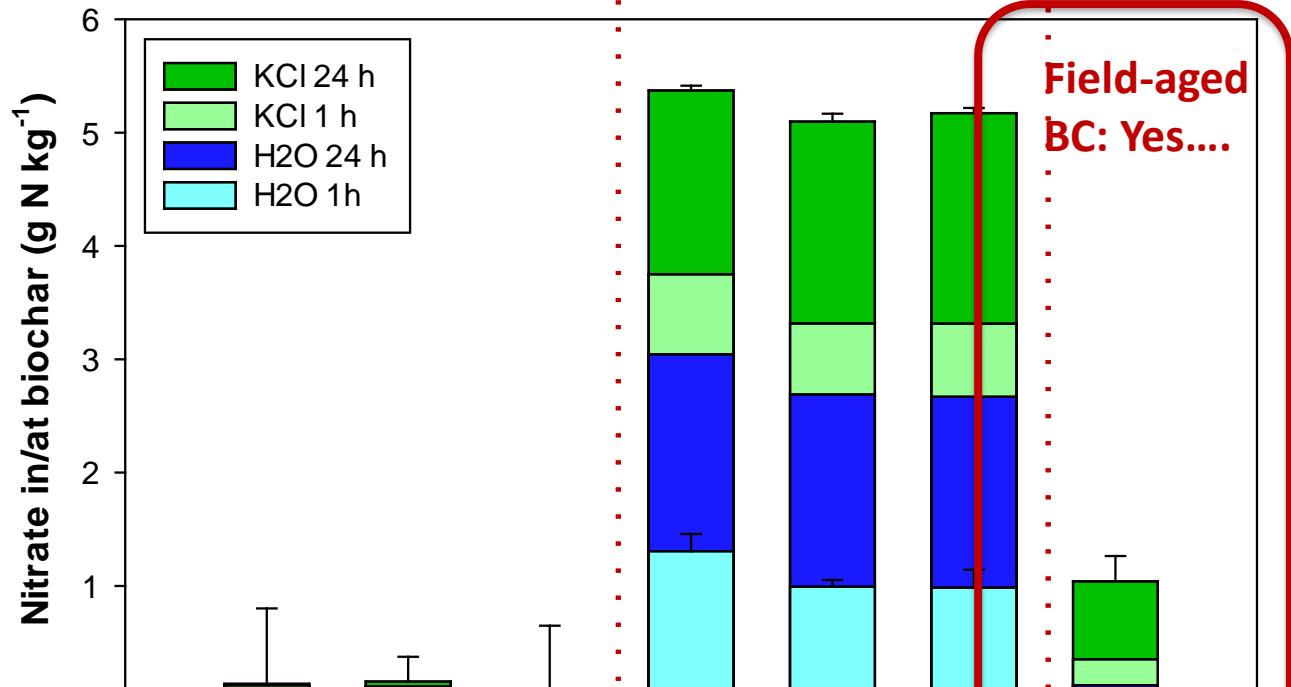
*Check: repeated
nitrate extraction*



Vielen Dank –
*Grazie mille a sua
Attenzione! FRAGEN?
Questioni?*



...THE DIFFERENCE...? NUTRIENTS CAPTURED IN BIOCHAR



Theory (Total N, CN Analyzer):
Repeated Extractions Nitrate:

6.0 g N kg⁻¹ Biochar
5.3 g N kg⁻¹ Biochar

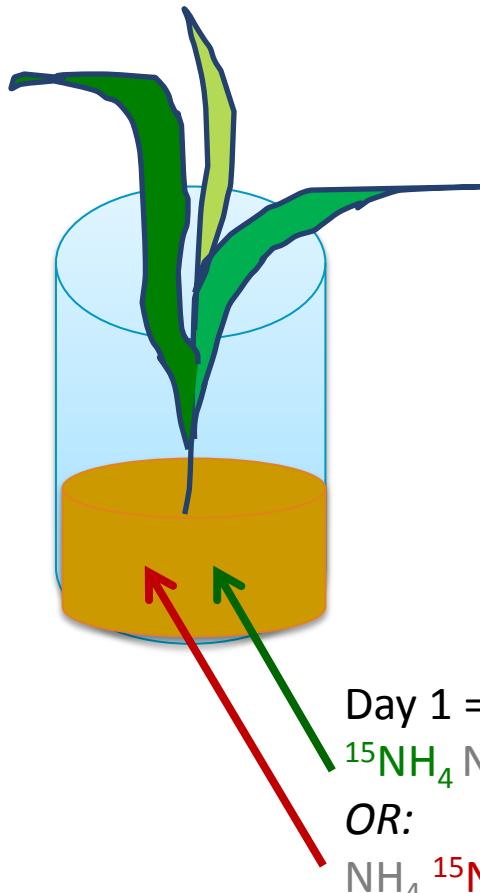
untreated BC

co-composted BC

field-aged BC

Kammann et al. 2015, Scientific Reports

IS NITRATE JUST SORBED OR EXCHANGED? CAN BC BECOME „FILLED“? ...N₂O...?



METHODS

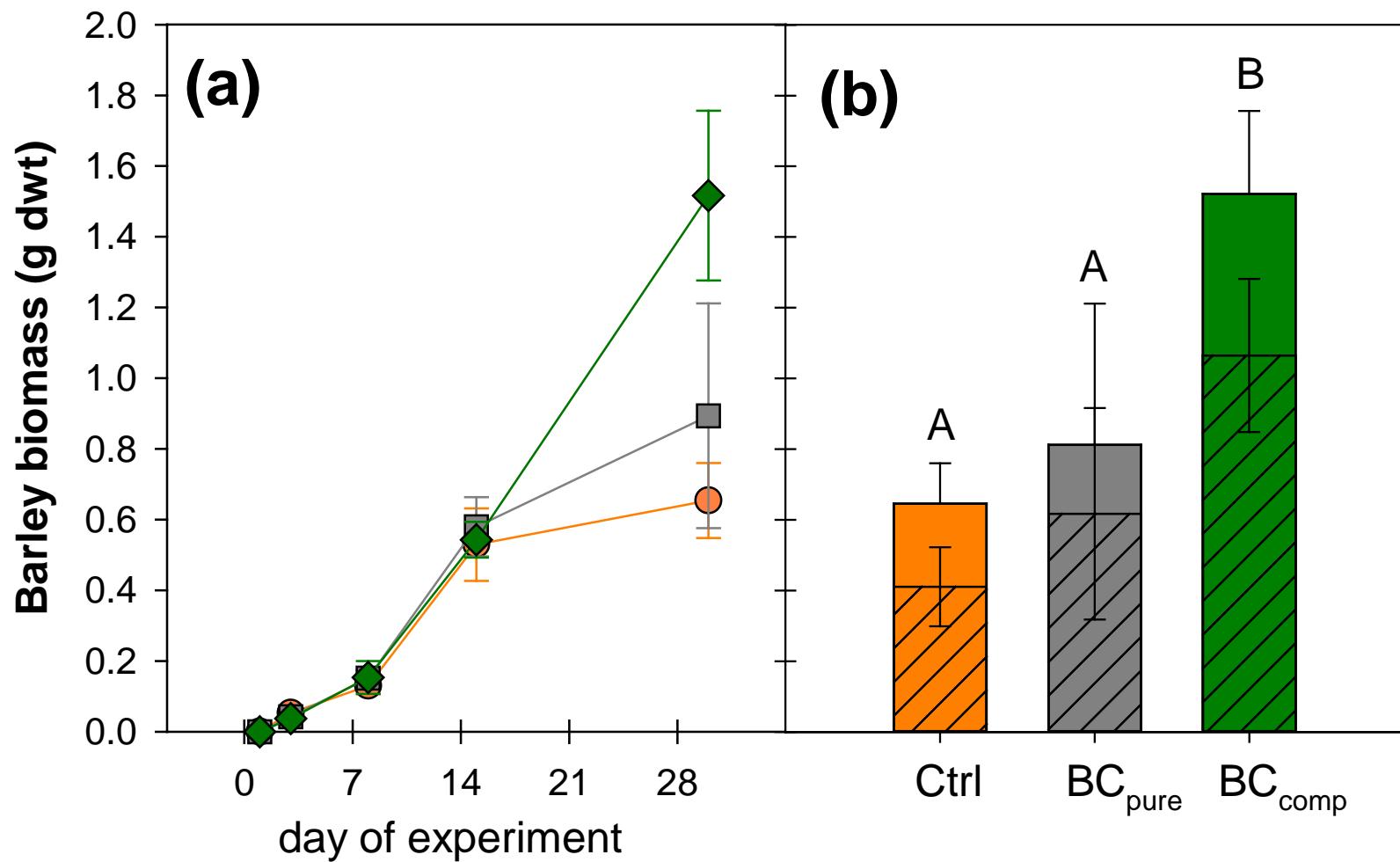
- 200g sandy soil (mixture)
- WHC 65%, daily adjustment
- + 3 barley seedlings/jar
- Jar sampling days 1, 3, 8, 15, 30
- N concentrations and ^{15}N : KCl-extr.; plants; BC particles; N₂O fluxes

TREATMENTS

Control, **BC_{pure}** and **BC_{comp}** ($\pm 2\%$ w/w)

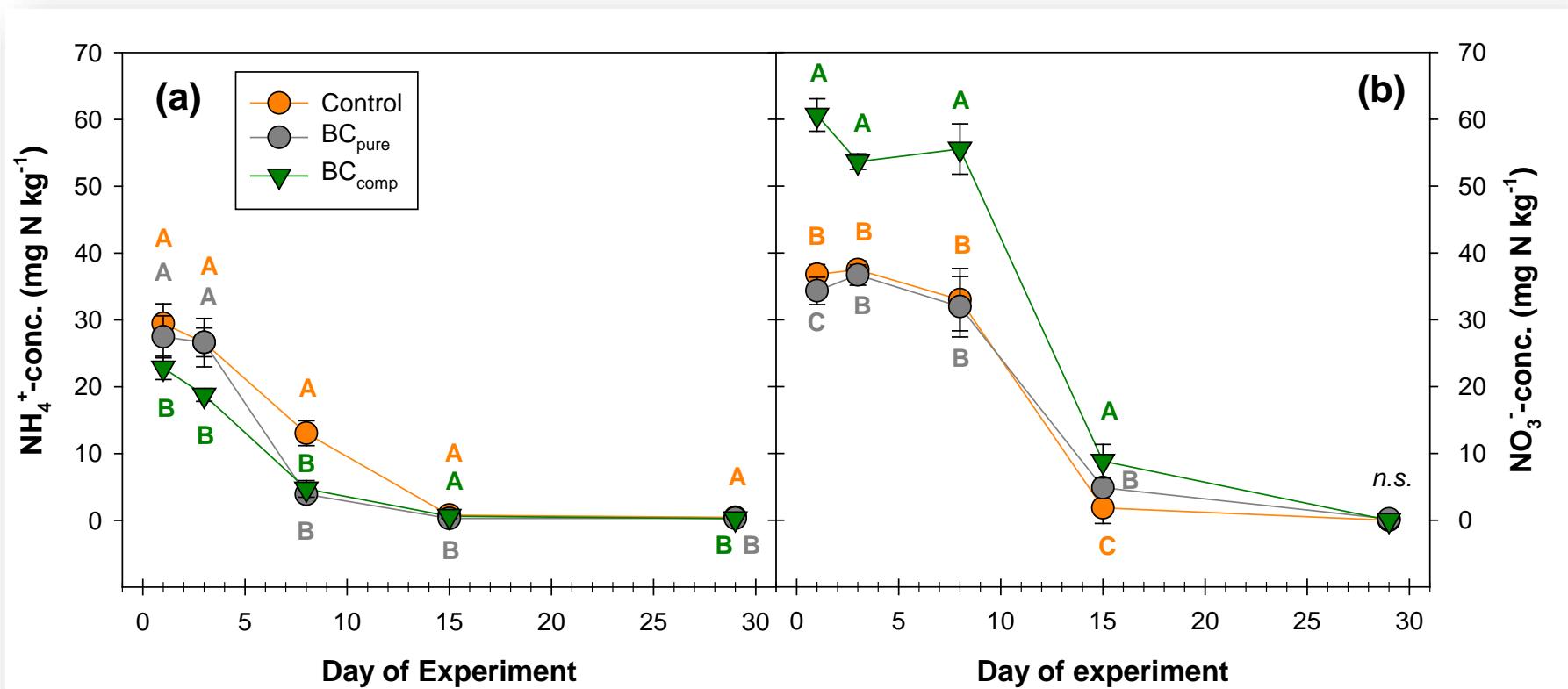


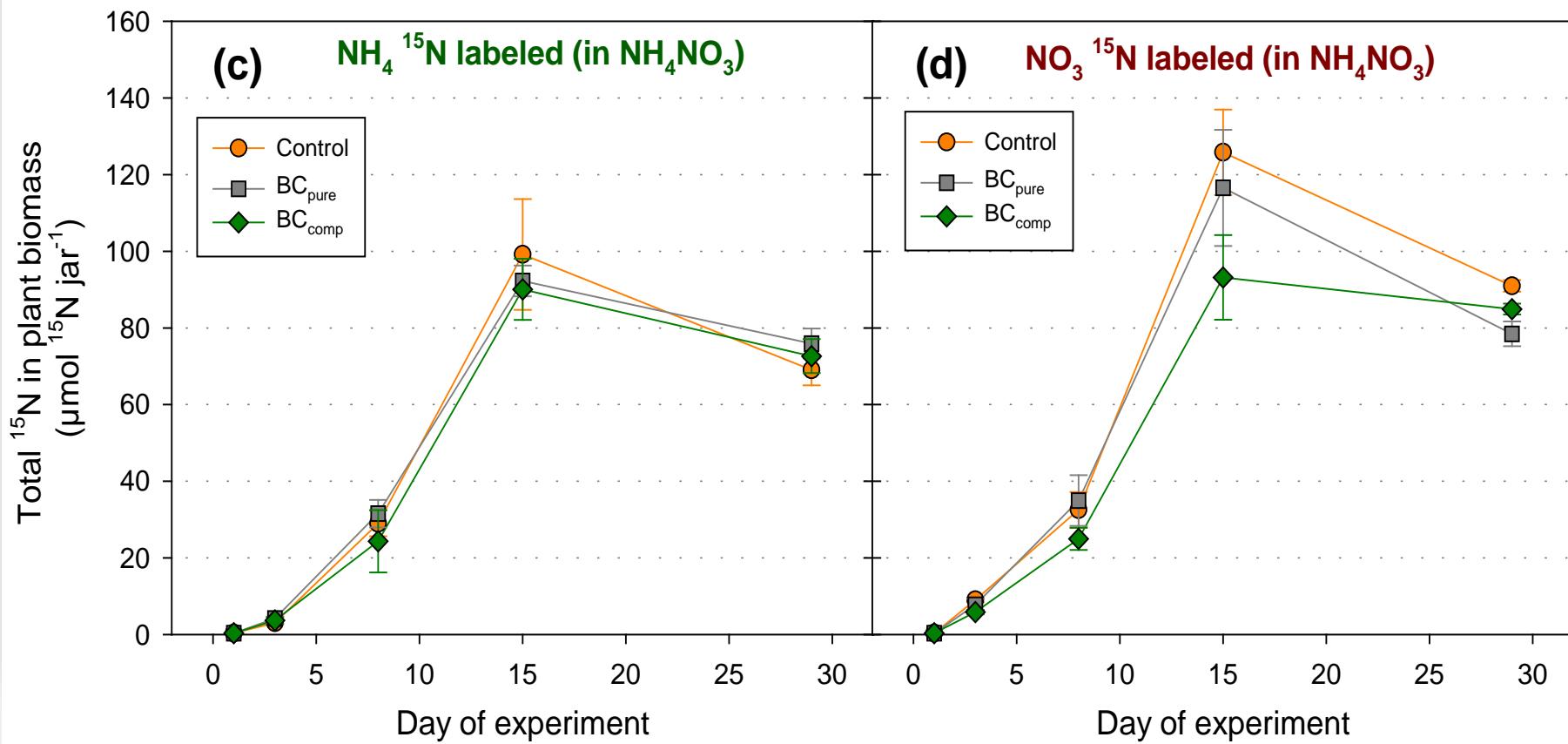
BARLEY BIOMASS GROWTH – BC_{COMP} DOES IT WHEN NMIN IS NEARLY GONE!



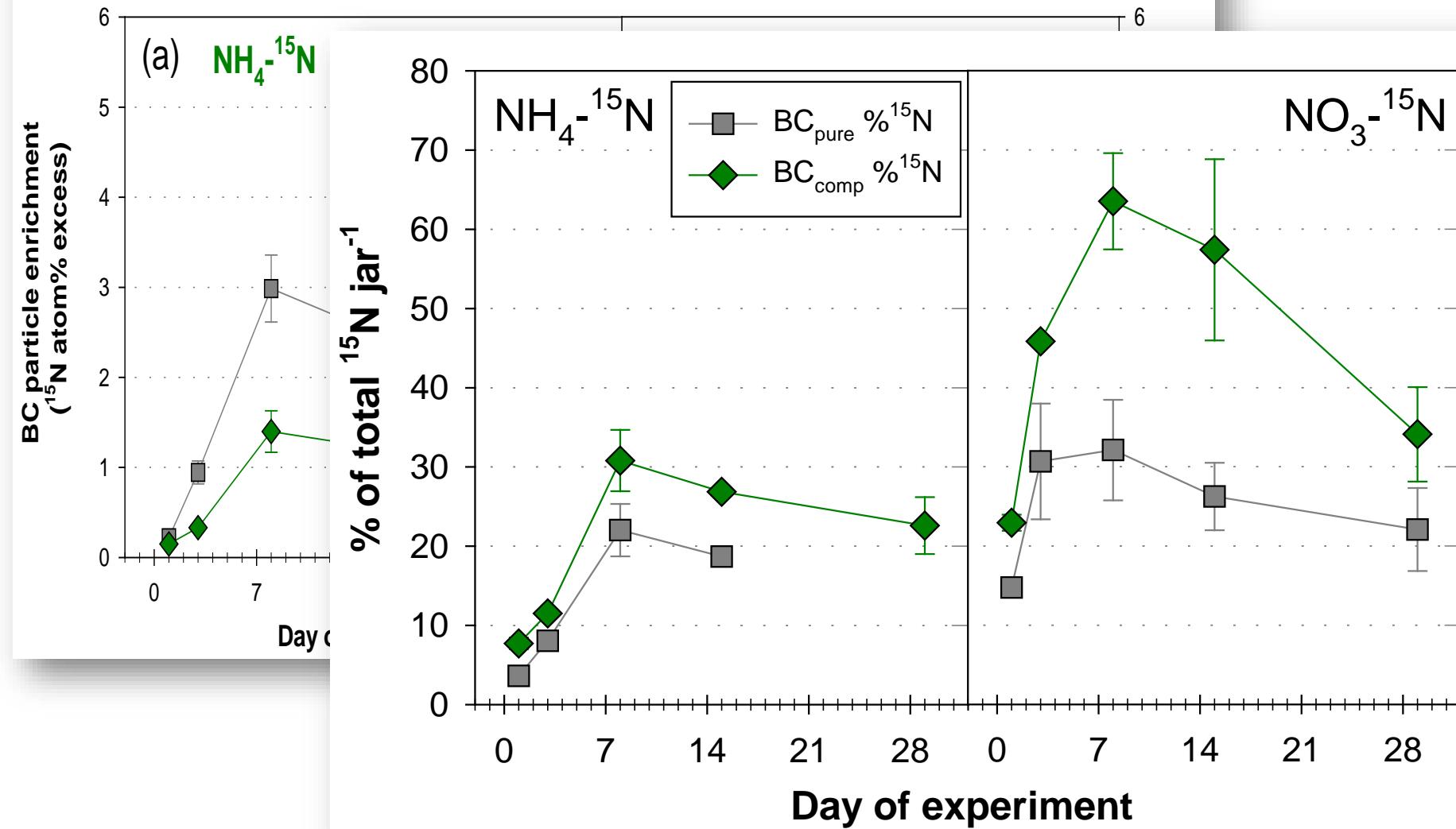
Kammann et al., in revision (Sci. Rep.)

N DYNAMICS SOIL

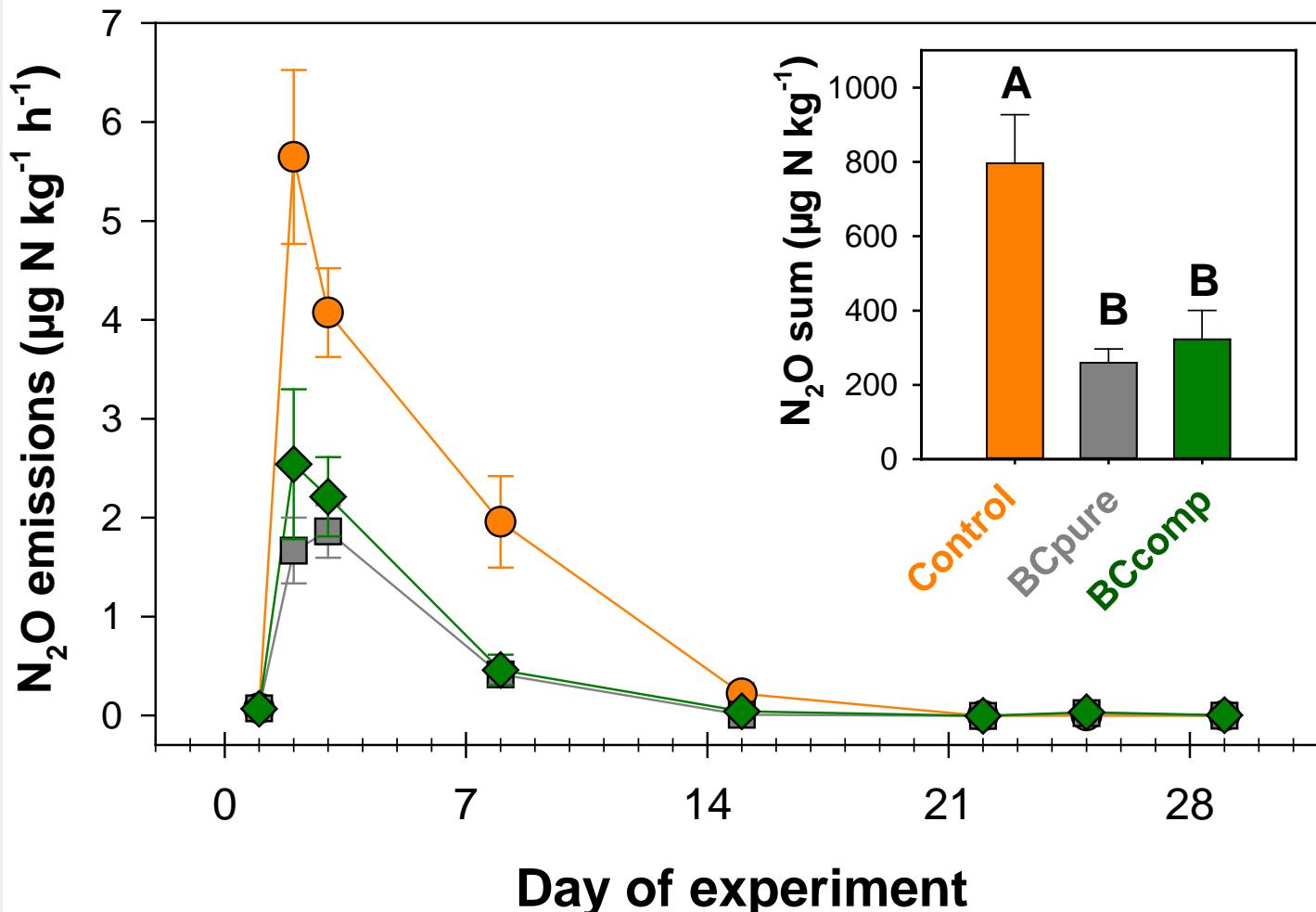




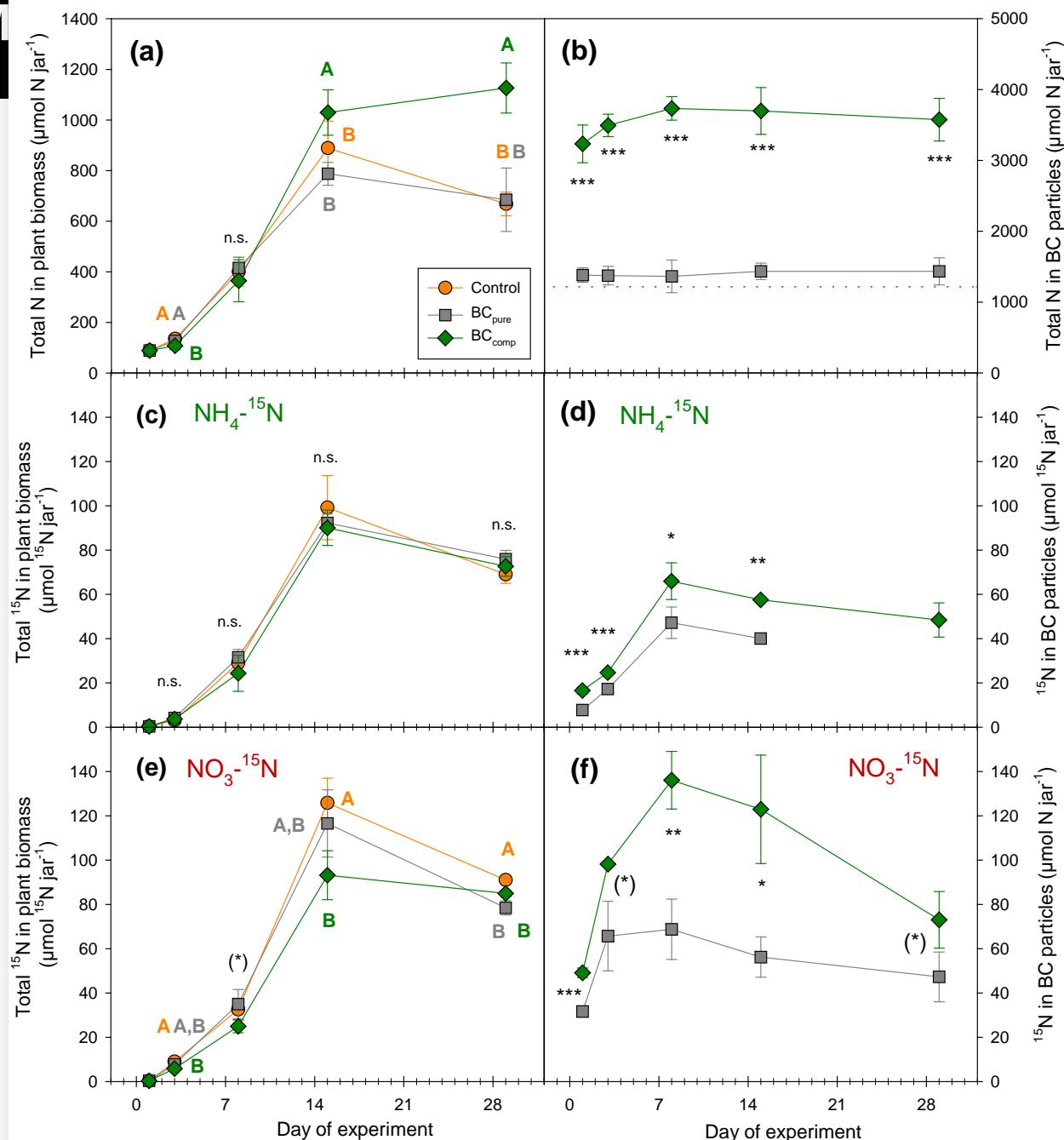
^{15}N DYNAMICS BIOCHAR PARTICLES

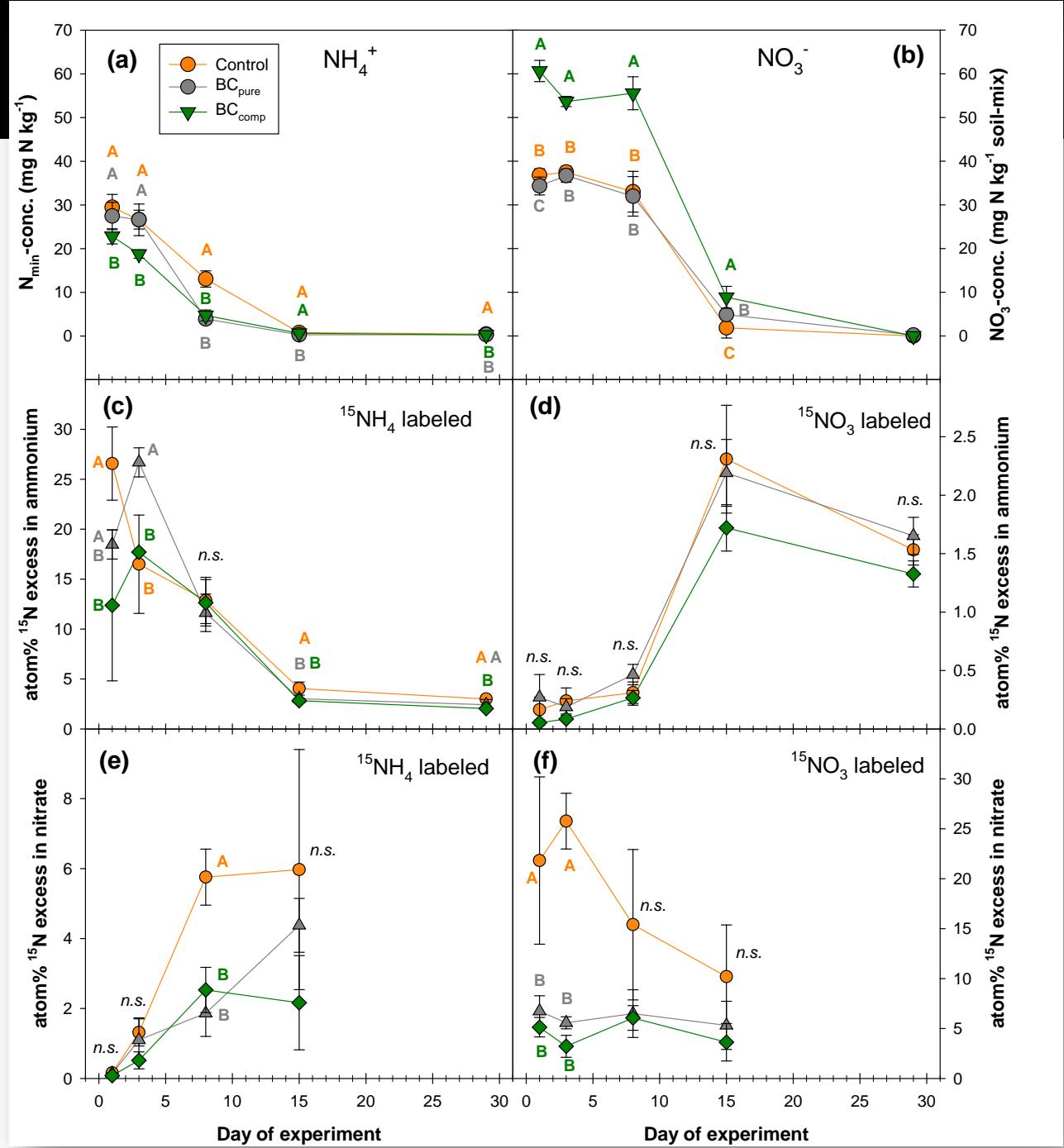


N_2O EMISSIONS STILL REDUCD WITH BC_{COMP}

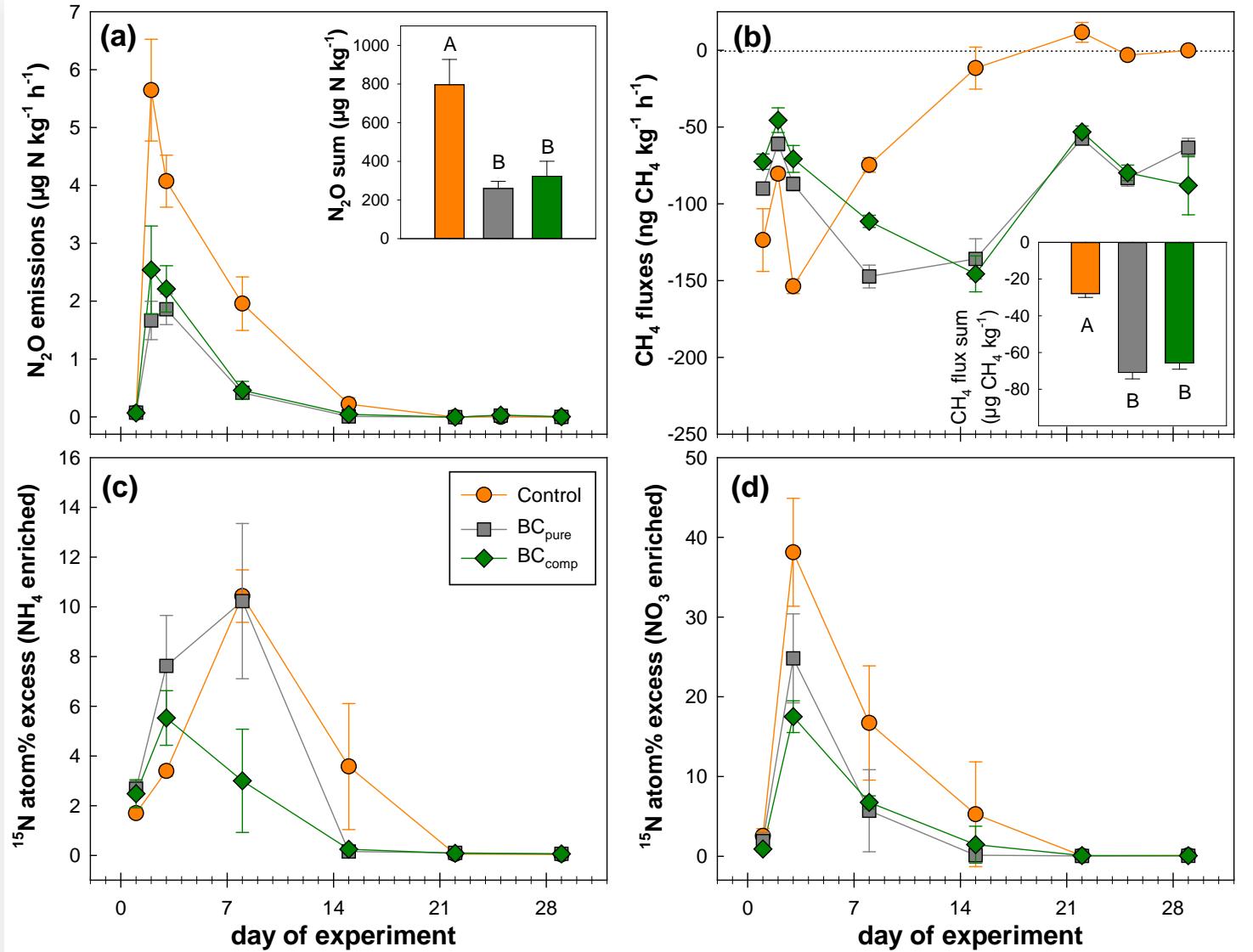


- *Biochar captures and exchanges NO_3^-*
 - *...even better with age / „organics“ contact*
 - *Plants profited from biochar-nitrate feeding*
 - *N_2O emissions were still reduced*
- „hidden“ N (nitrate): part of „Terra preta“ story...?
- Can we design slow-release nitrate fertilizers, is there
- a balance between N leaching protection and plant N availability?
- Is nitrate capture part of a) the „Nepal-success“ story and b) a N_2O emission reduction mechanism...?





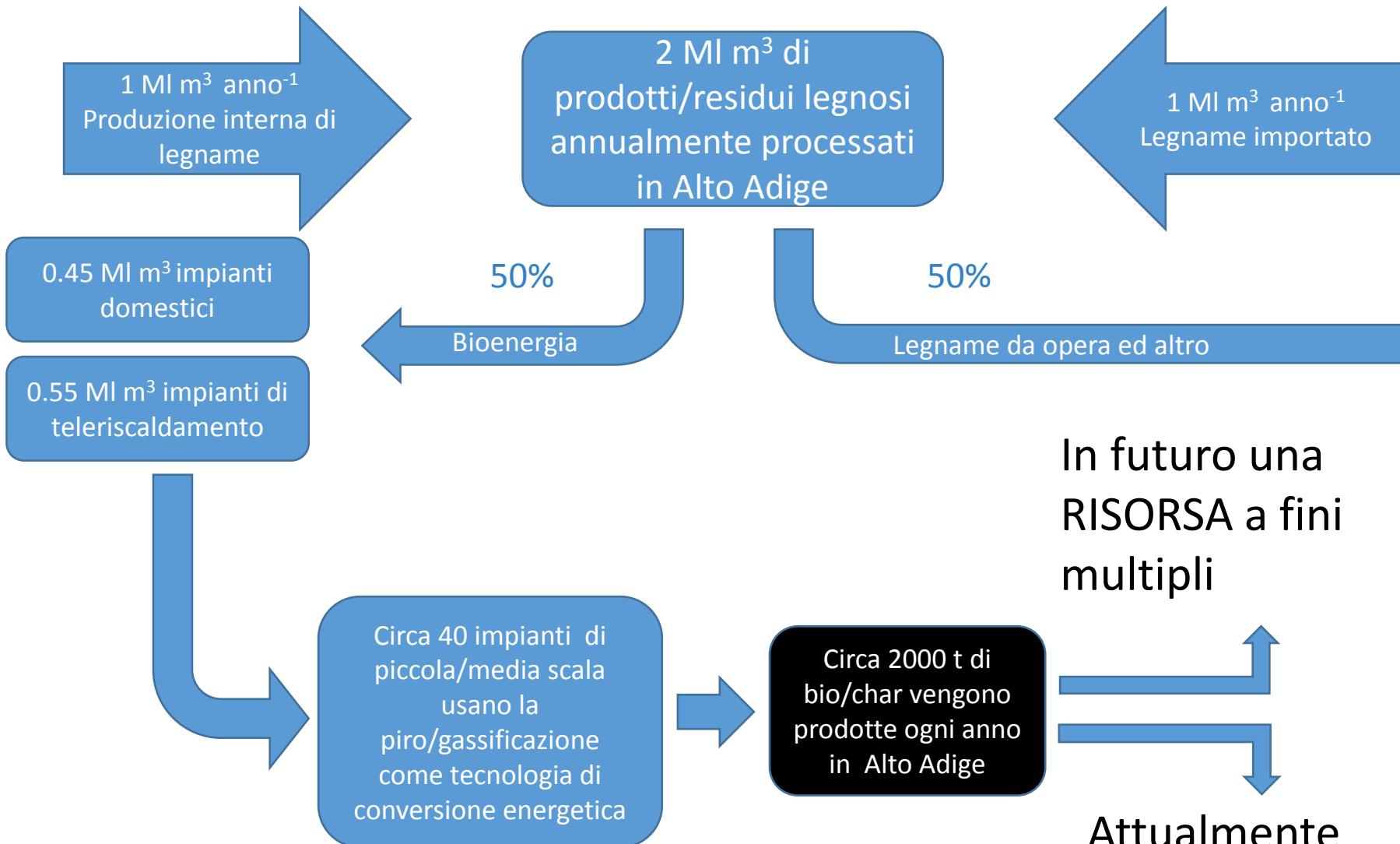
GHG EMISSIONS AND ^{15}N IN N_2O



Il progetto WoodUp

Valorizzazione della filiera di gassificazione di biomasse legnose per l'energia, la fertilità del suolo e la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici

Le ragioni del progetto



Struttura del progetto

WP2 Comunicazione

WP1 Project management (Coordinatore e WP leaders)

WP3 Stato dell'arte della gassificazione di biomasse legnose in Alto Adige e caratterizzazione delle principali tecnologie disponibili (Prof. M Barattieri, Dott. F. Patuzzi)

WP4 Stima delle potenzialità di valorizzazione della biomassa legnosa a fini alimentari e farmaceutici a monte dello sfruttamento energetico (Prof. M. Scampicchio)

WP5 Proprietà chimiche e fisiche dei Biochar prodotti in Alto Adige e loro idoneità ad essere impiegati come ammendanti per aumentare la fertilità del suolo (Prof. T. Mimmo)

WP6 Valutazione tecnico-economica di possibili strategie per incrementare le capacità di poligenerazione delle attuali tecnologie di pirolisi e gassificazione presenti in Alto Adige (Prof. M. Barattieri)

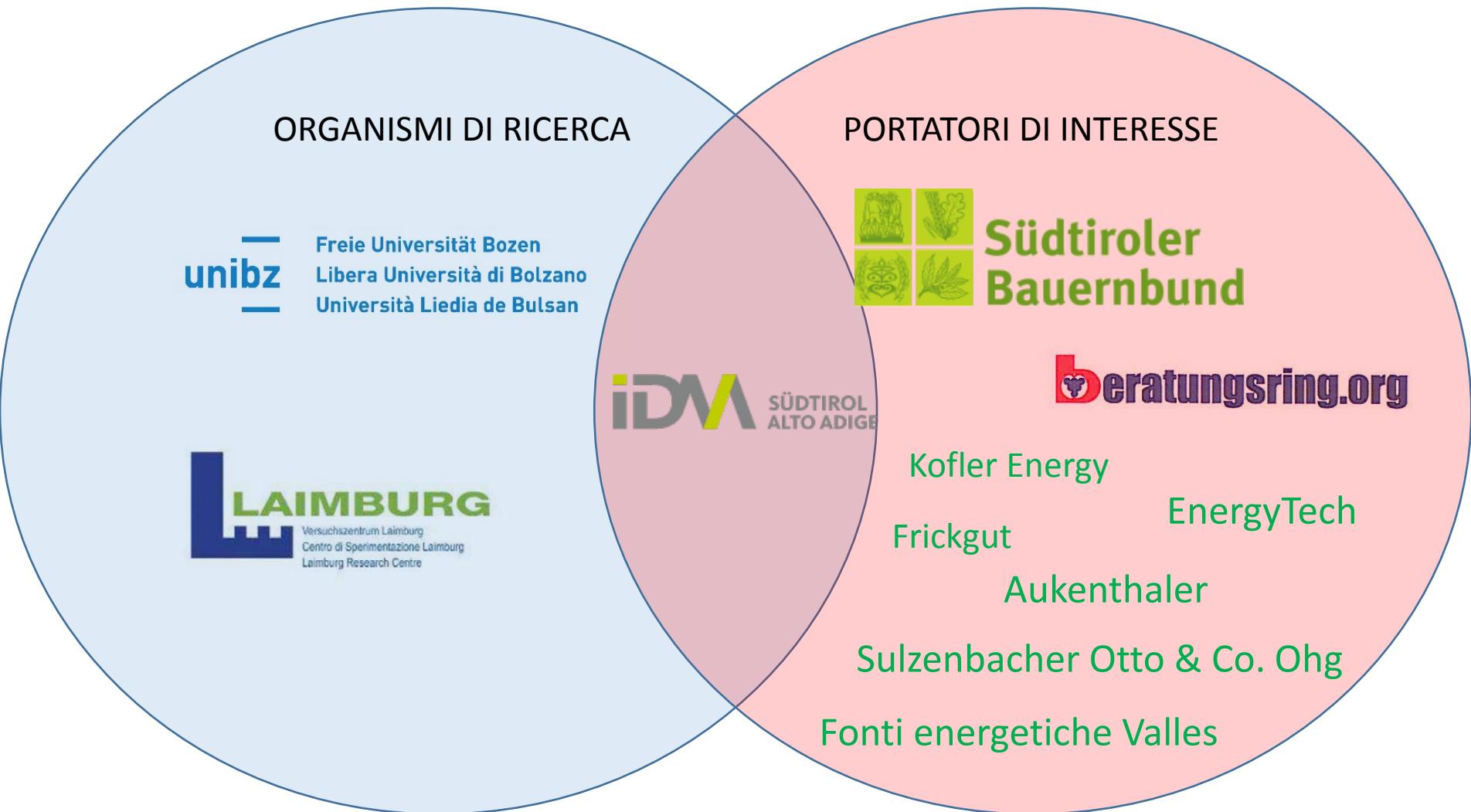
WP7 Effetto dell'aggiunta di Biochar al suolo sulla produttività dei vigneti e dei meleti dell'Alto Adige (Dott. B. Raifer)

WP8 Impiego del biochar per migliorare l'efficienza d'uso dell'acqua e delle fertilizzazioni azotate in vigneto (Prof. C. Andreotti, Dott. Damiano Zanotelli)

WP9 Effetto dell'aggiunta di Biochar al suolo sul bilancio del carbonio e sull'emissione di gas serra (Dott. M Ventura)

WP 8 Analisi del ciclo di vita della produzione di Biochar e della sua applicazione su larga scala per il sequestro di carbonio e la produzione di bioenergia (Dott. P. Panzacchi)

Gli attori del progetto



Grazie dell'attenzione.....

.....la parola ai ricercatori



Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung
Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale



AUTONOME
PROVINZ
BOZEN
SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA
AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO
ALTO ADIGE

Valorizzazione del biochar della filiera di gasificazione di biomasse legnose in Alto Adige

WPs 3, 5, 6

Stato dell'arte delle tecnologie, caratterizzazione analitica, poligenerazione

Francesco Patuzzi

Libera Università di Bolzano



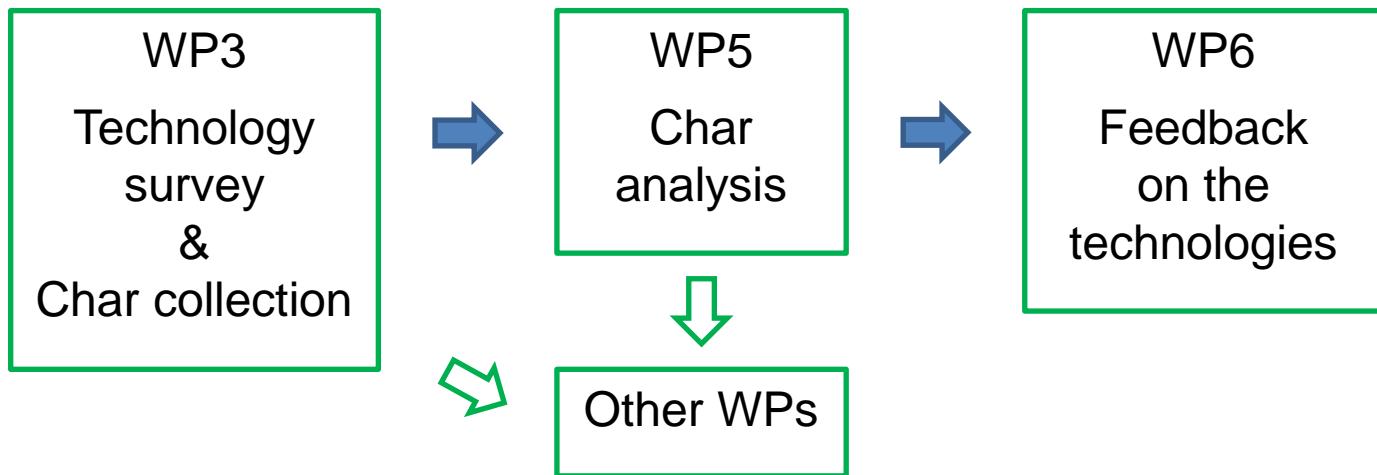
Freie Universität Bozen
Libera Università di Bolzano
Università Liedia de Bulsan

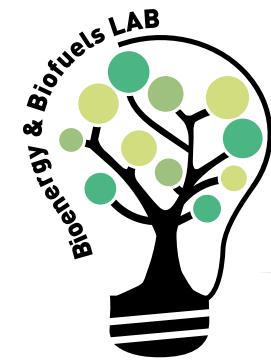


WP3 - state of the art and technologies characterization

WP5 - physical and chemical properties of char and its exploitation as soil conditioner

WP6 - pathways to improve polygeneration in South-Tyrol



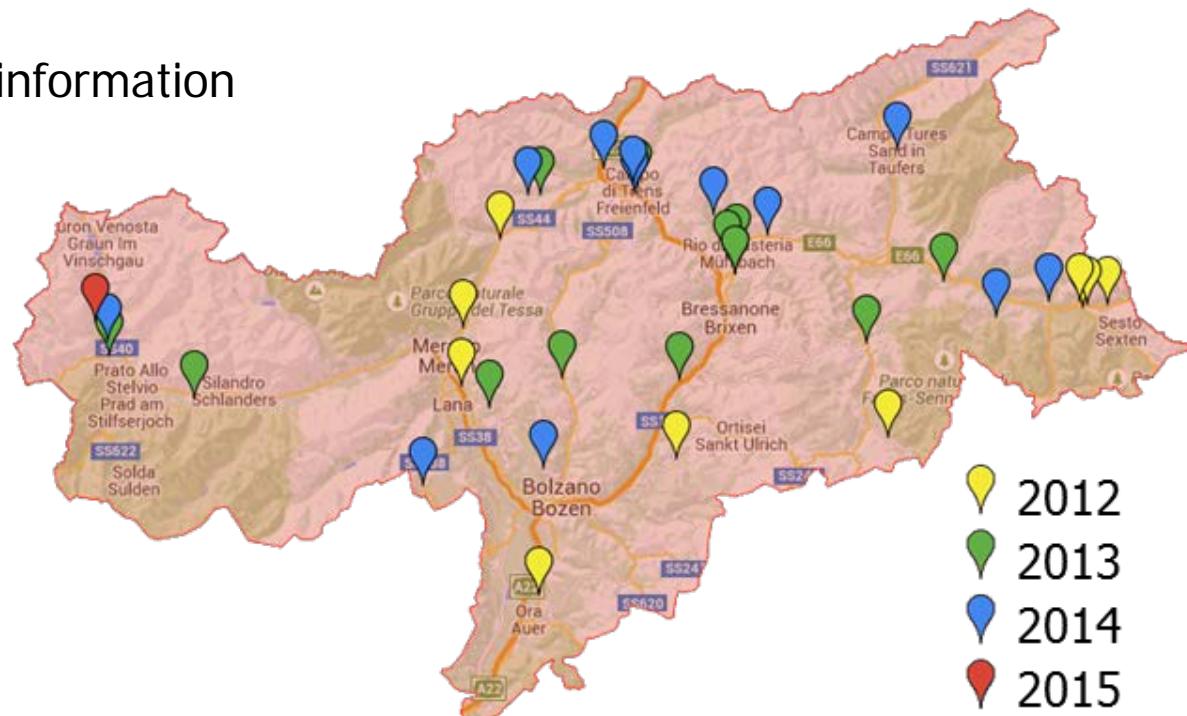


WP3 - state of the art and technologies characterization

1- update of the **plant census**

Technical and economical information about the plants:

- General information
- Factory data
- Operating data
- Economics





WP3 - state of the art and technologies characterization

2- characterization of the biomass and char fluxes

- Biomass declared characteristics
- Biomass origins and quantities
- Types of residues and quantities
- Destinations of residues

questionnaires
for the plants' managers

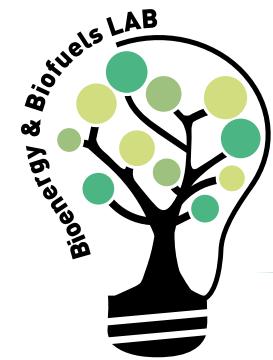
WOOD-UP Raccolta dati impianti	
1. CARATTERISTICHE GENERALI	
ANAGRAFICA	Proprietario Sede legale Sede operativa Ditta costruttrice Data autorizzazione
UTENZA TERMICA	Descrizione
UTENZA ELETTRICA	Descrizione
DIMENSIONI	Superficie totale Volume stoccaggio biomassa
2. CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE DI TARGA	
IMPIANTO	Sistema di caricamento Reattore Tipologia Potenza termica Sistema di abbattimento fumi Sistema di raccolta dei residui
COGENERATORI	Tipologia Numero Potenza elettrica Potenza termica
COLLEGAMENTO TERMICO	Fluido vettore Temperatura mandata Pressione mandata Temperatura ritorno Pressione ritorno



WP3 - state of the art and technologies characterization

3- plant monitoring





WP3 - state of the art and technologies characterization

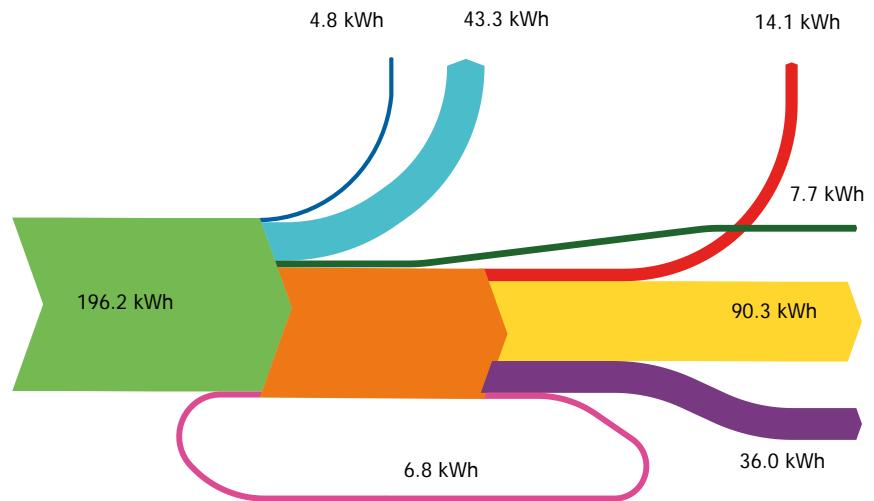
3- plant monitoring

Mass fluxes

- Woody biomass flow rate
- Gasifying agent (air) flow rate
- Producer gas flow rate
- Char flow rate

Energy fluxes

- Energy related to the input fuel
- Energy related to the producer gas
- Produced electrical and thermal energy





WP5 - physical and chemical properties of char and its exploitation as soil conditioner

1- analyses of:

- PCDD/PCDF 2,3,7,8 clorosostituti
- WHO-PCB (Dioxin-like) and PCB total
- PAH
- Heavy metals
- Preliminary germination tests



Identification of the technologies that can
produce char suitable as soil improver



WP5 - physical and chemical properties of char and its exploitation as soil conditioner

1- analyses

Preliminary results

Technology	H/C	Cr	Cd	Zn	IPA	PCB
	(mol/mol)					
E	0.104 (0.7)	9.45 (0.5)	1.814 (1.5)	396.11 (500)		
D	0.031 (0.7)	0.71 (0.5)	1.856 (1.5)	215.69 (500)	263 (6)	19.5 (0.5)
B	0.074 (0.7)	1.13 (0.5)	6.433 (1.5)	511.06 (500)		
F	0.073 (0.7)	2.78 (0.5)	0.224 (1.5)	66.26 (500)	85.6 (6)	0.4 (0.5)
G	0.034 (0.7)	15.47 (0.5)	0.229 (1.5)	570.27 (500)	441.2 (6)	107.8 (0.5)

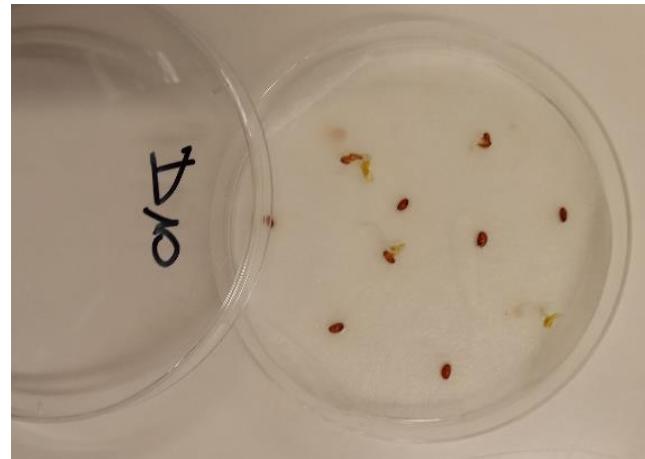


WP5 - physical and chemical properties of char and its exploitation as soil conditioner

2- germination tests

Char toxicity assessed by means of
germination tests

- cress seeds (*Lepidium sativum L.*), treated with **char extracts** and
- incubated for 24 hours at 25 °C (UNI 10780)



$$GI = \frac{NGS_{sample} \times MRL_{sample}}{(NGS_{control} \times MRL_{control})}$$

GI: germination index

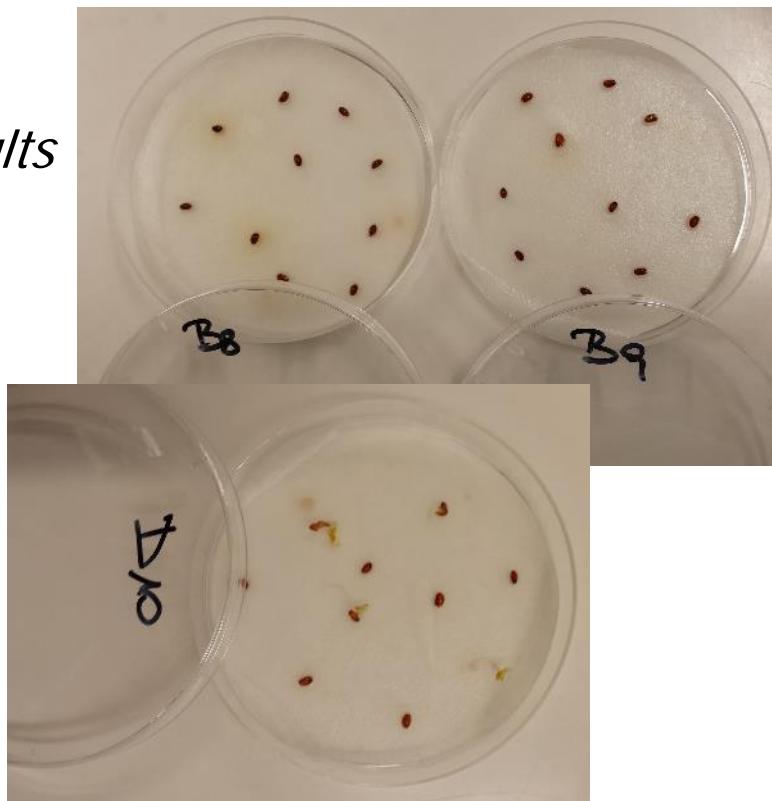
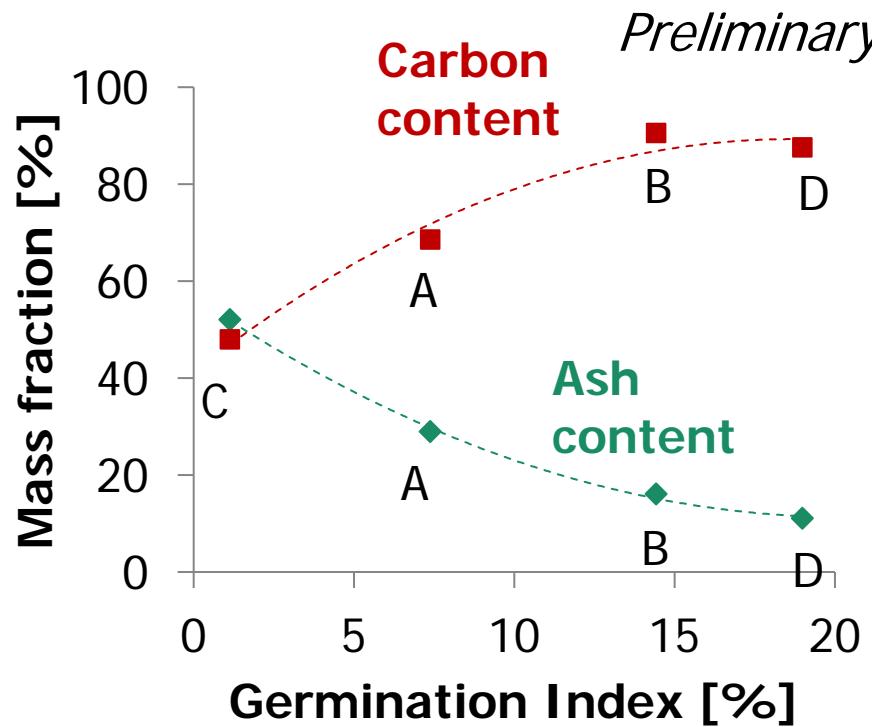
NGS: number of germinated seeds

MRL: mean root length of seedlings mm



WP5 - physical and chemical properties of char and its exploitation as soil conditioner

2- germination tests



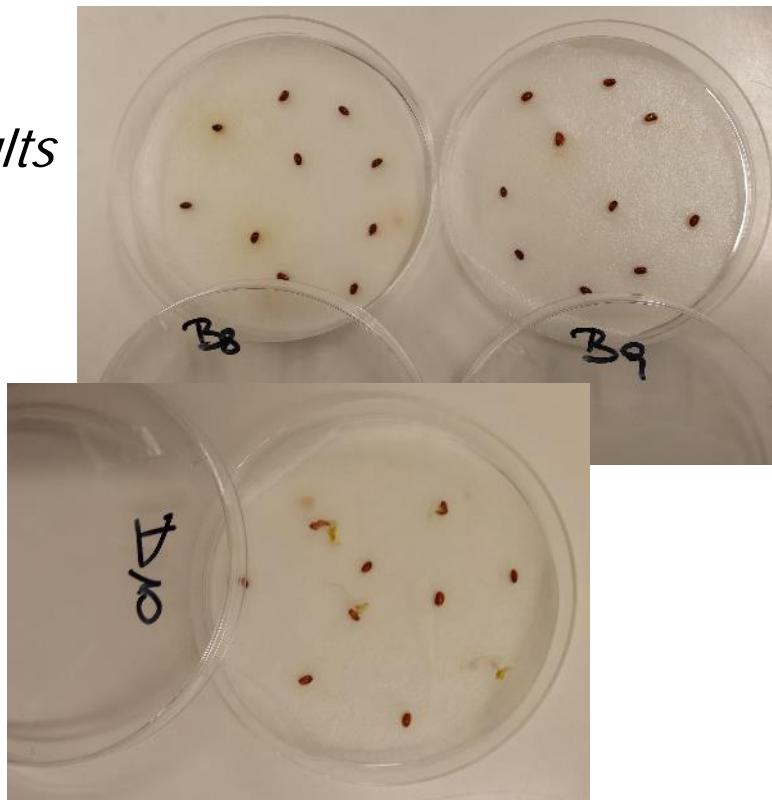


WP5 - physical and chemical properties of char and its exploitation as soil conditioner

2- germination tests

Preliminary results

Technology	Germination index [%]
D	73±2
B	80±2
F	88±3
G	50±1





WP6 - pathways to improve polygeneration in South-Tyrol

Comparison between **gasification chars** and
char produced under **controlled conditions** in lab



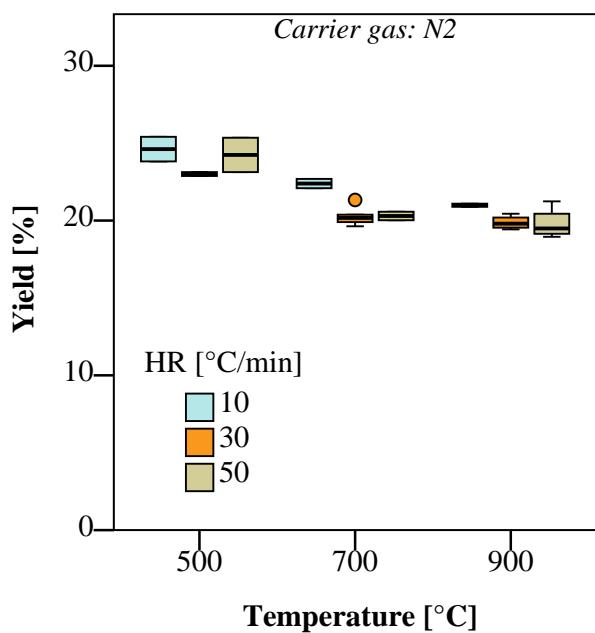
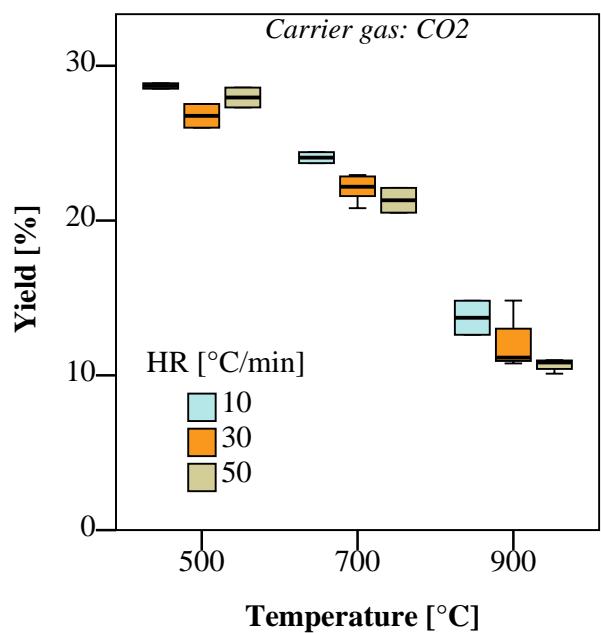
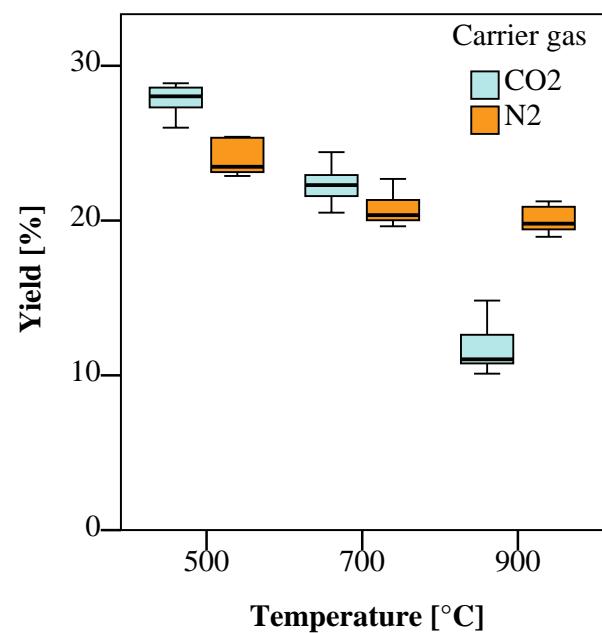
Correlation between **char properties** and
process conditions/technology

- chemical-physical characteristics
- type of technology
- operational conditions of the plant



WP6 - pathways to improve polygeneration in South-Tyrol

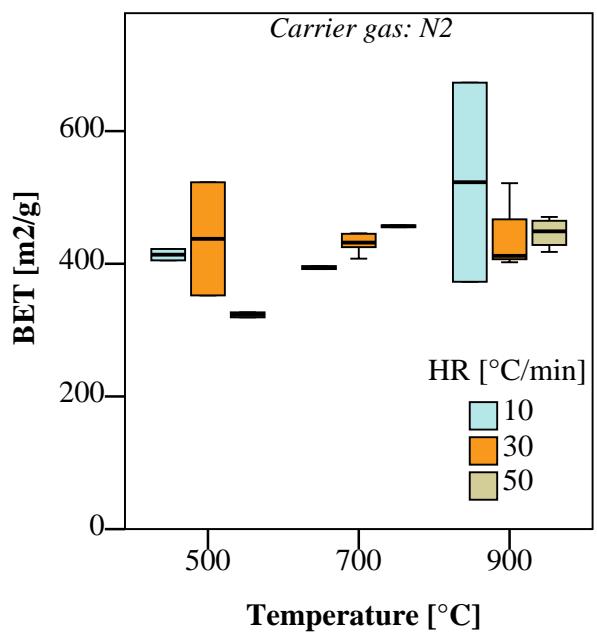
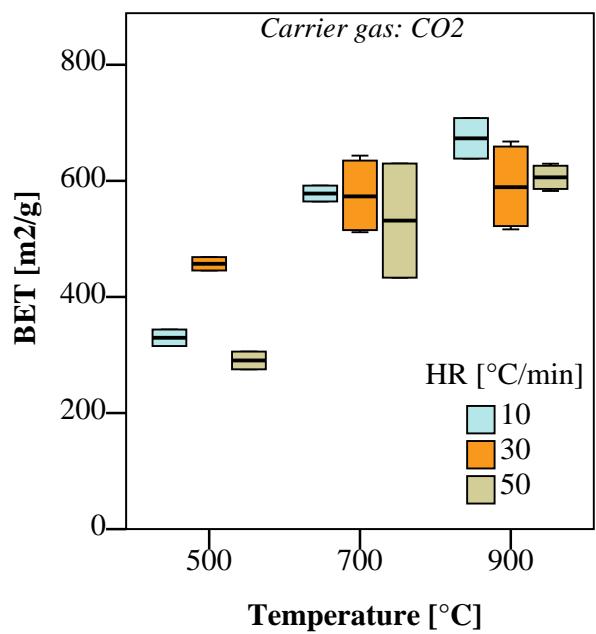
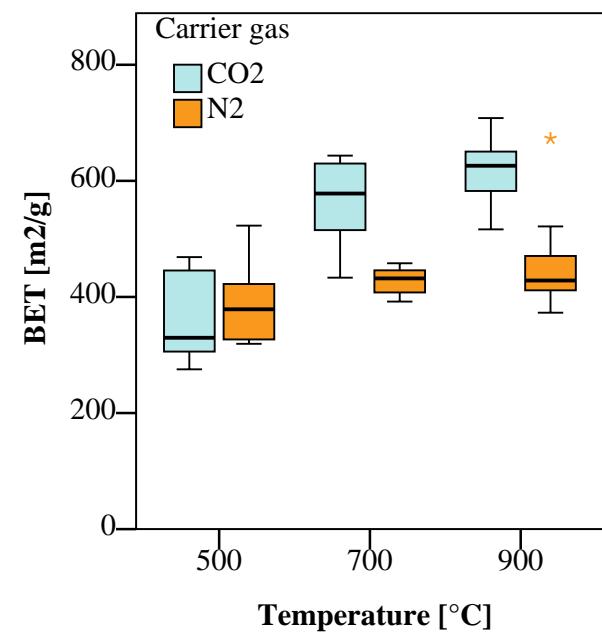
Preliminary results





WP6 - pathways to improve polygeneration in South-Tyrol

Preliminary results





WP6 - pathways to improve polygeneration in South-Tyrol



Preliminary results

BET surface measured
with Micromeritics 3Flex
surface analizer

Feedstock	Technology	Gasifying agent	Nominal power	T (°C)	S _{BET} (m ² /g)
A	wood chips	downdraft	air 45 kWel 120 kWth	~650	352.4
B	pellets	rising co-current	air 180-190 kWel 220-240 kWth	~700	127.7
C	wood chips	downdraft	air 100-150 kWel 200-250 kWth	~650	77.9
D	wood chips	downdraft	air 300 kWel 600 kWth	~800	281.2
E	wood chips	dual stage gasifier	air 50 kWel 80 kWth	~900	586.7



WP6 - pathways to improve polygeneration in South-Tyrol

Identification of **viable alternatives** for the improvement of the gasification technologies, in order to improve the characteristics of char.



A **unified business tool** for the evaluation of the improvements proposed.



Kickoff Meeting EFRE-„WoodUp“

May 24, 2017

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

francesco.patuzzi@unibz.it





Kickoff Meeting EFRE-„WoodUp“

May 24, 2017

Gassificazione di biomassa: cogenerazione e valorizzazione dei sottoprodoti

Marco Baratieri

Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Faculty of Science and Technology

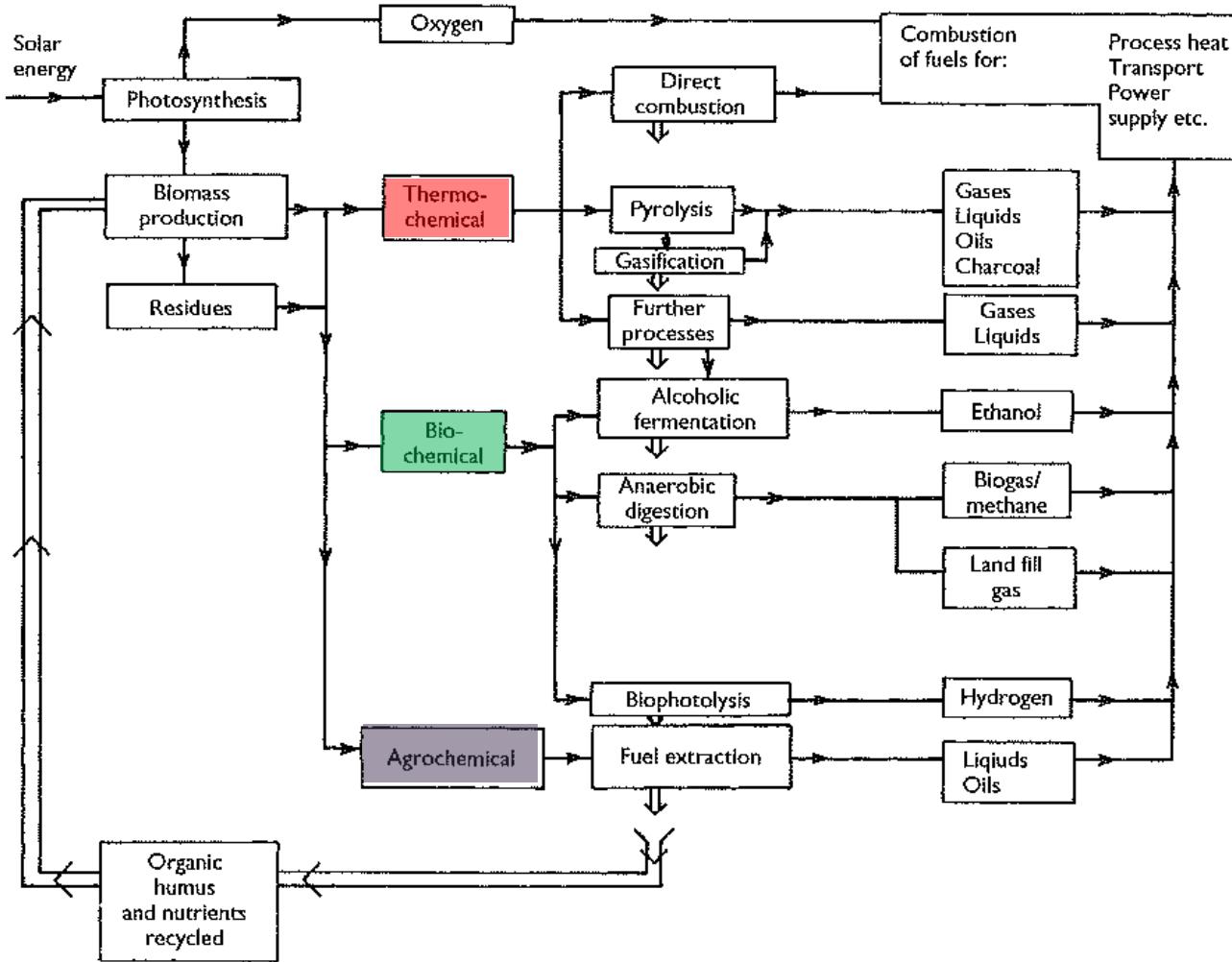




BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO GASIFICATION

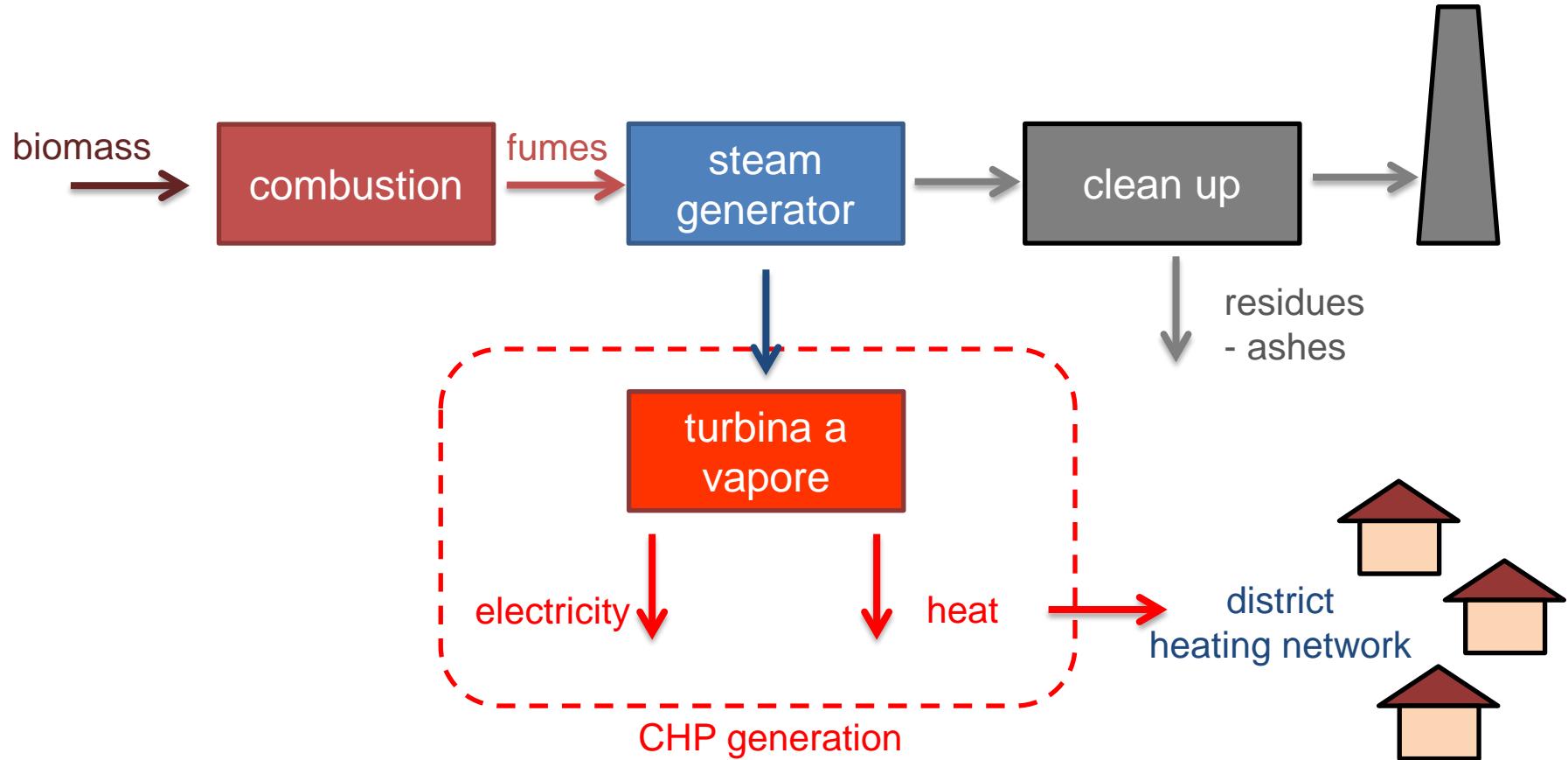


Thermochemical conversion



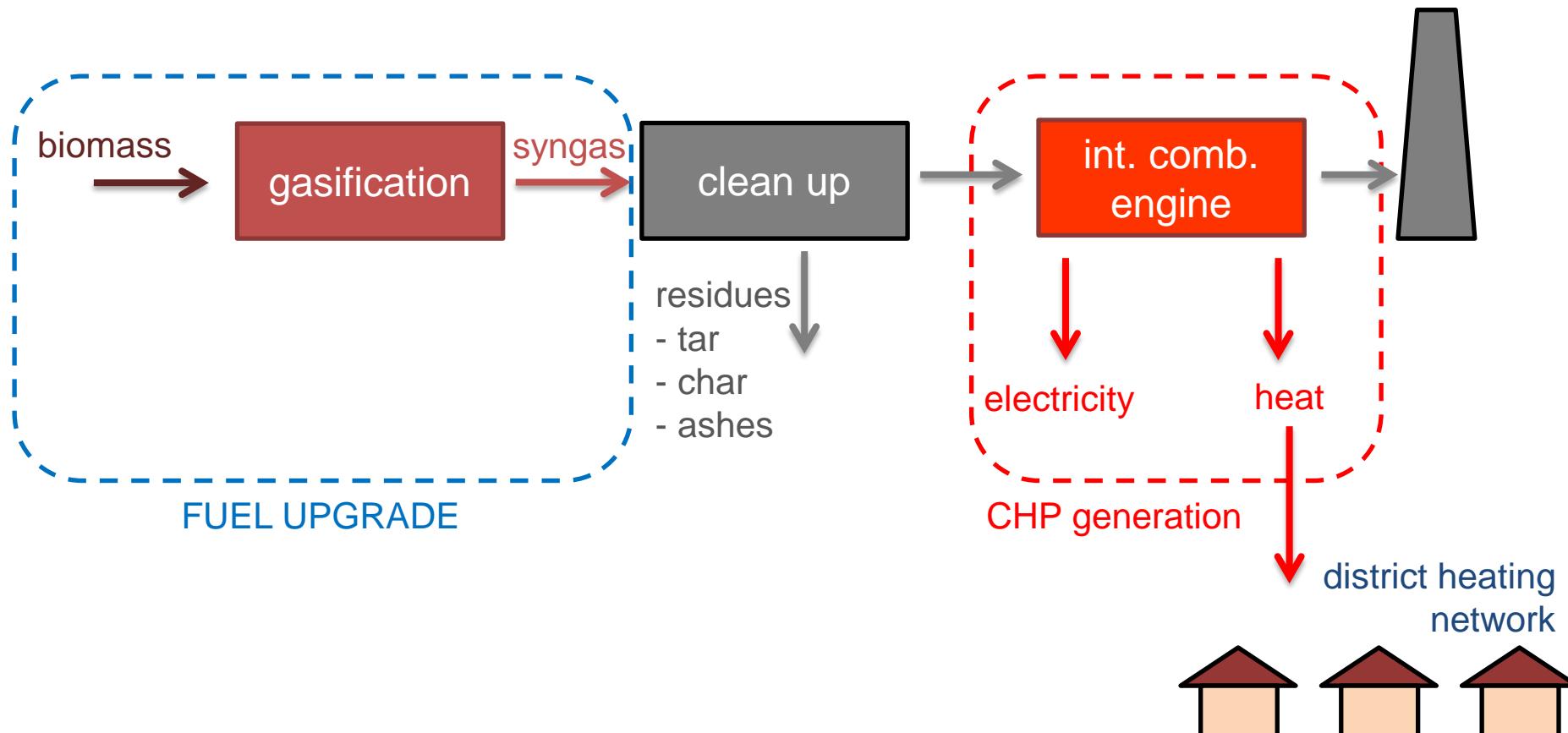


Traditional CHP - combined heat and power generation





Gasification based CHP - combined heat and power generation





Motivation

SIZE / EFFICIENCY

INT. COMB. ENGINES
GAS TURBINES
HIGH EFFICIENCY SYSTEMS

TRASPORT & DISTRIBUTION

[LIQUID] Vs [SOLID]
[GAS]

RENDIMENTO DI
COMBUSTIONE

[LIQUID] Vs [SOLID]
[GAS]

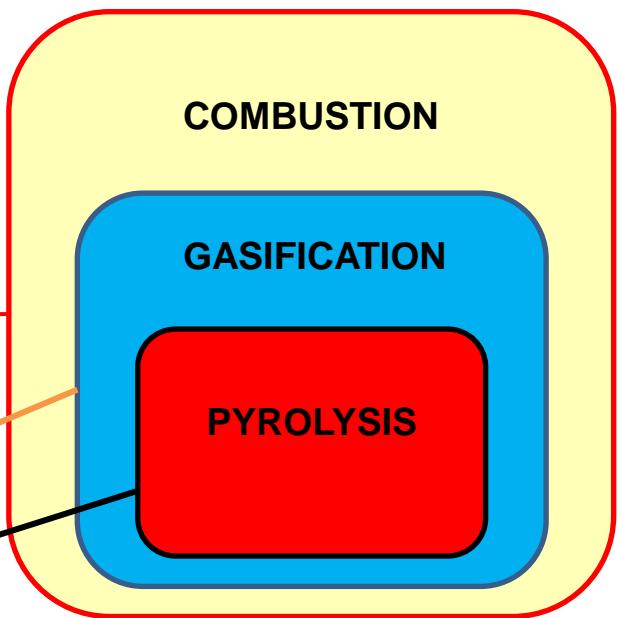
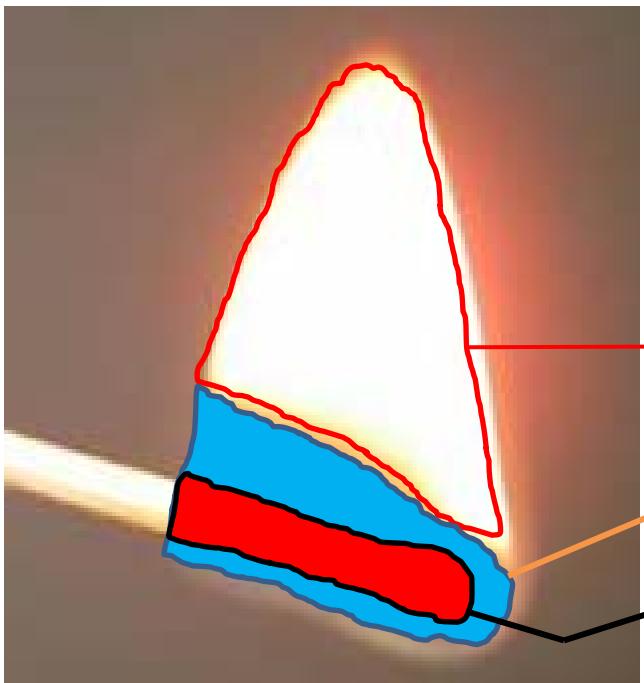
EMISSIONS

BETTER CONTROL

SYNGAS USE

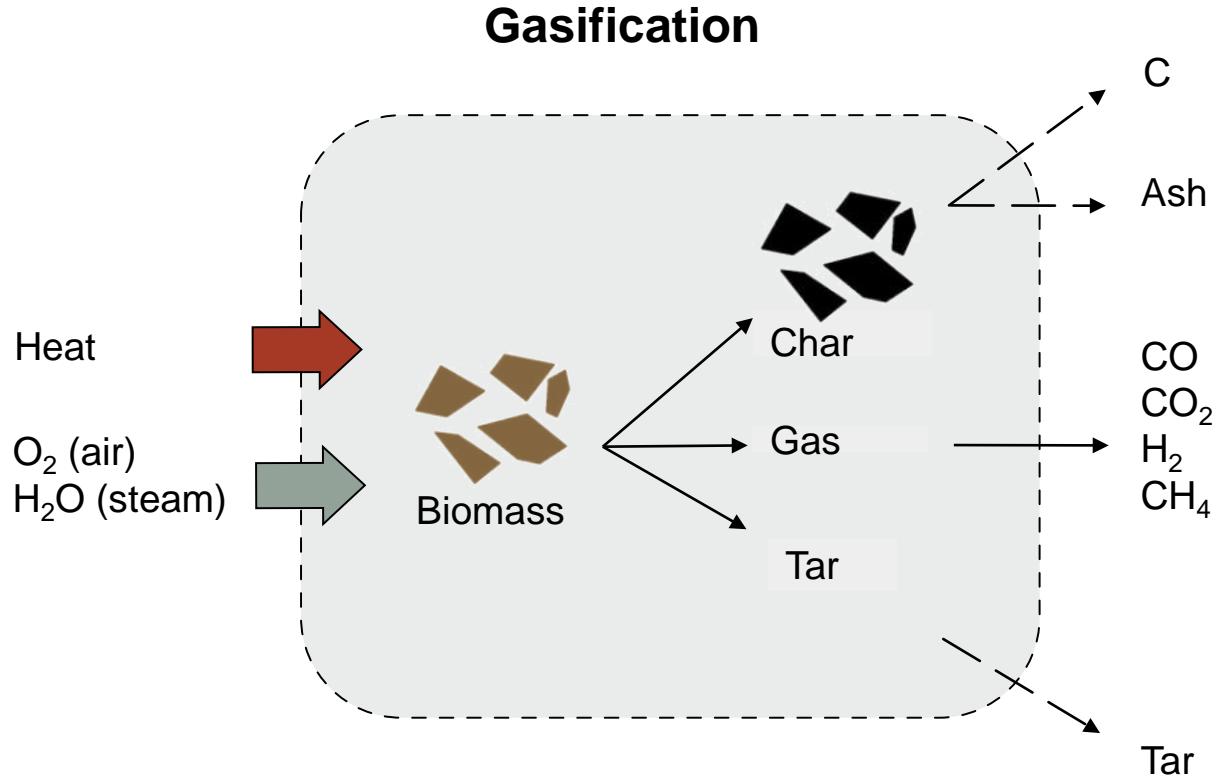
BIOFUELS PRODUCTION

Thermochemical conversion

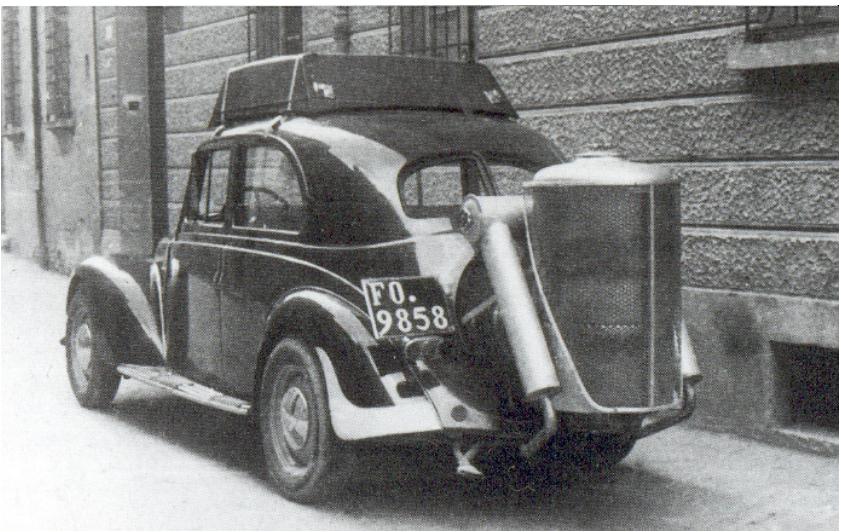




Thermochemical conversion



Gasification in the past





Small-scale biomass gasification systems

In biomass gasification possible feedstocks are:

- **processing residues** (timber residues, bagasse, rice husk, food processing waste);
- **locally collected feedstocks** (agricultural residues, forestry residues, energy crops);
- **internationally traded feedstock** (wood chips, biomass pellets).

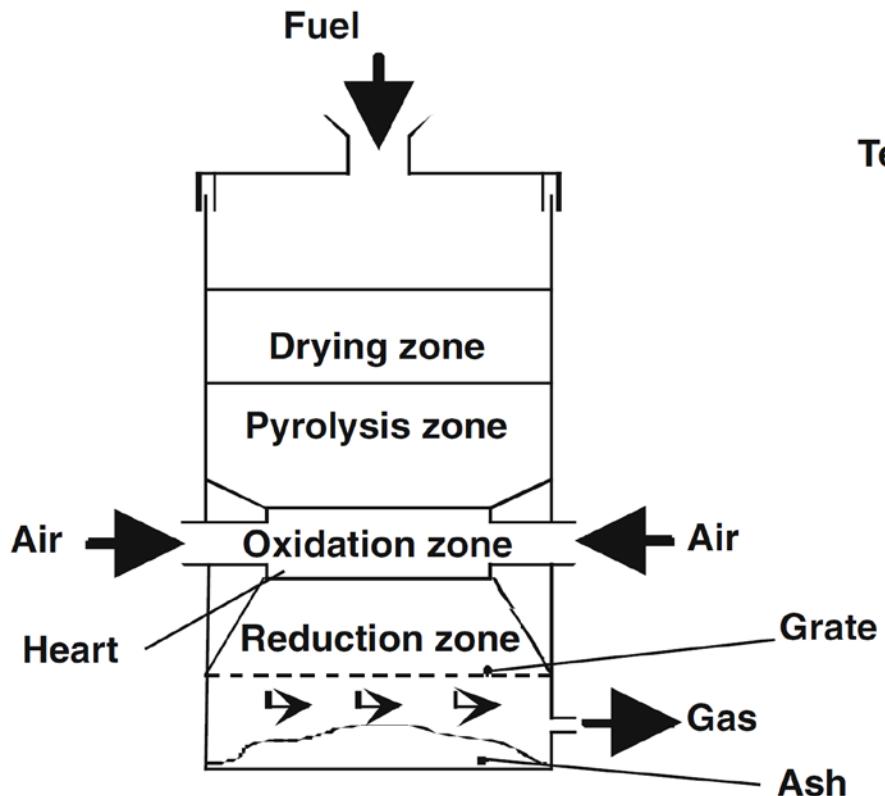




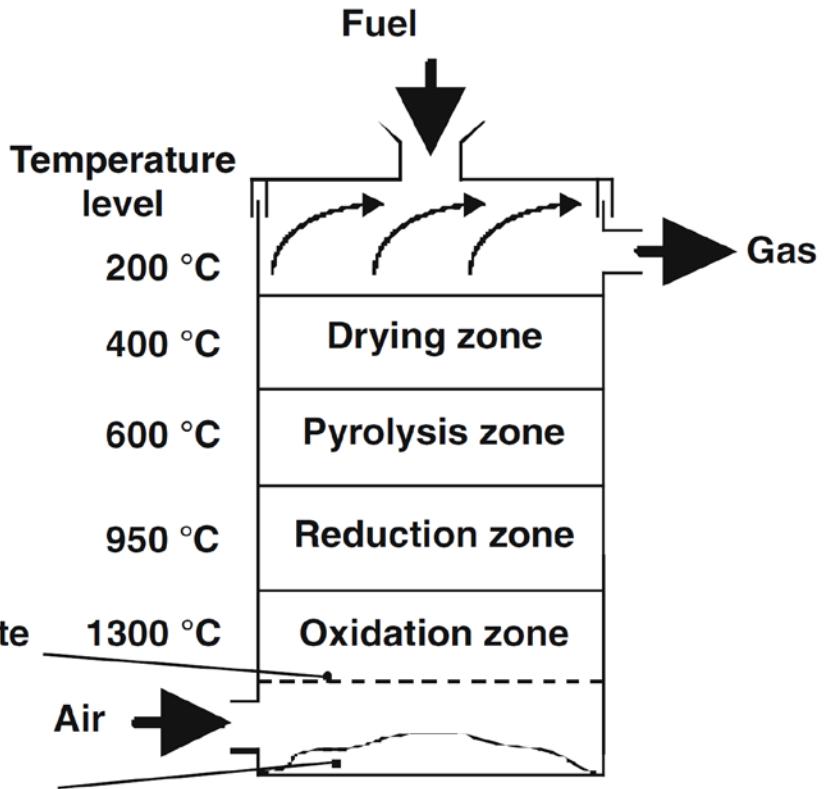
TECHNOLOGIES OVERVIEW

Fixed bed reactors

Downdraft (co-current)



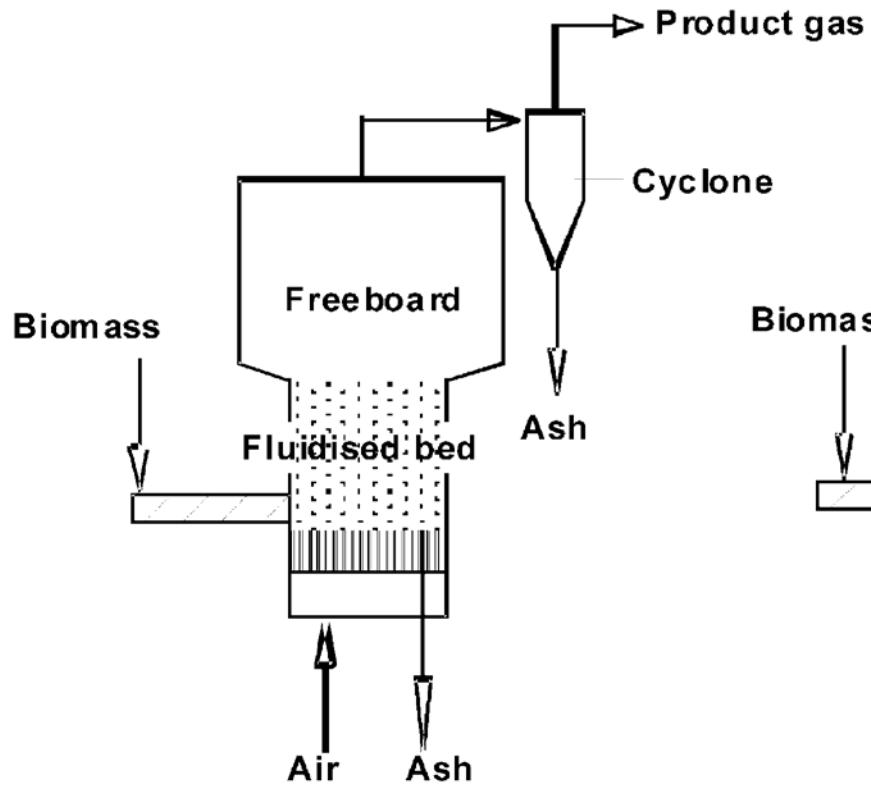
Updraft (counter-current)



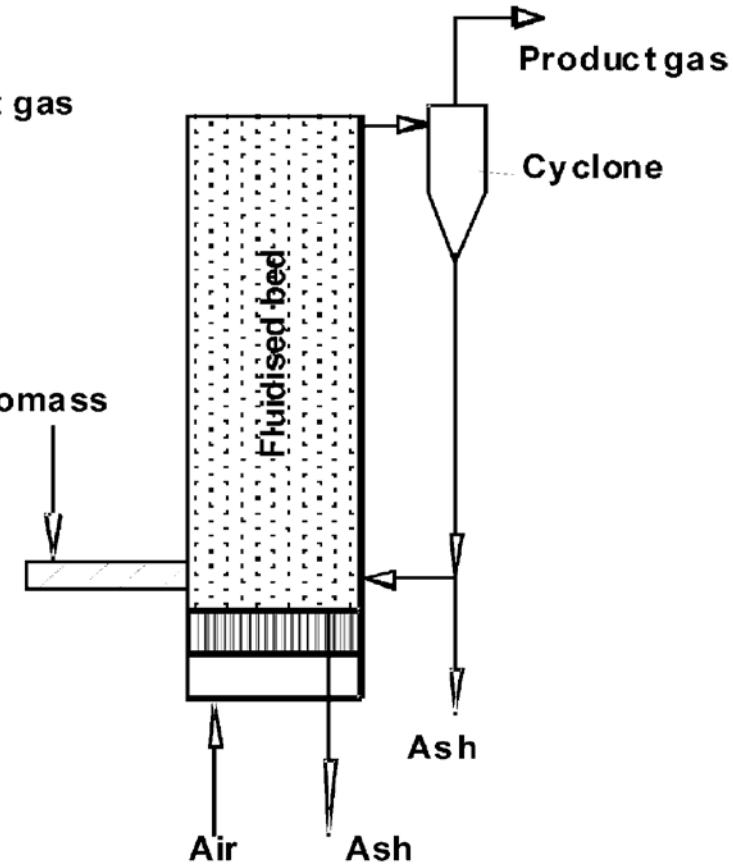


Fluidised bed reactors

Bubbling Fluidised Bed (BFB)

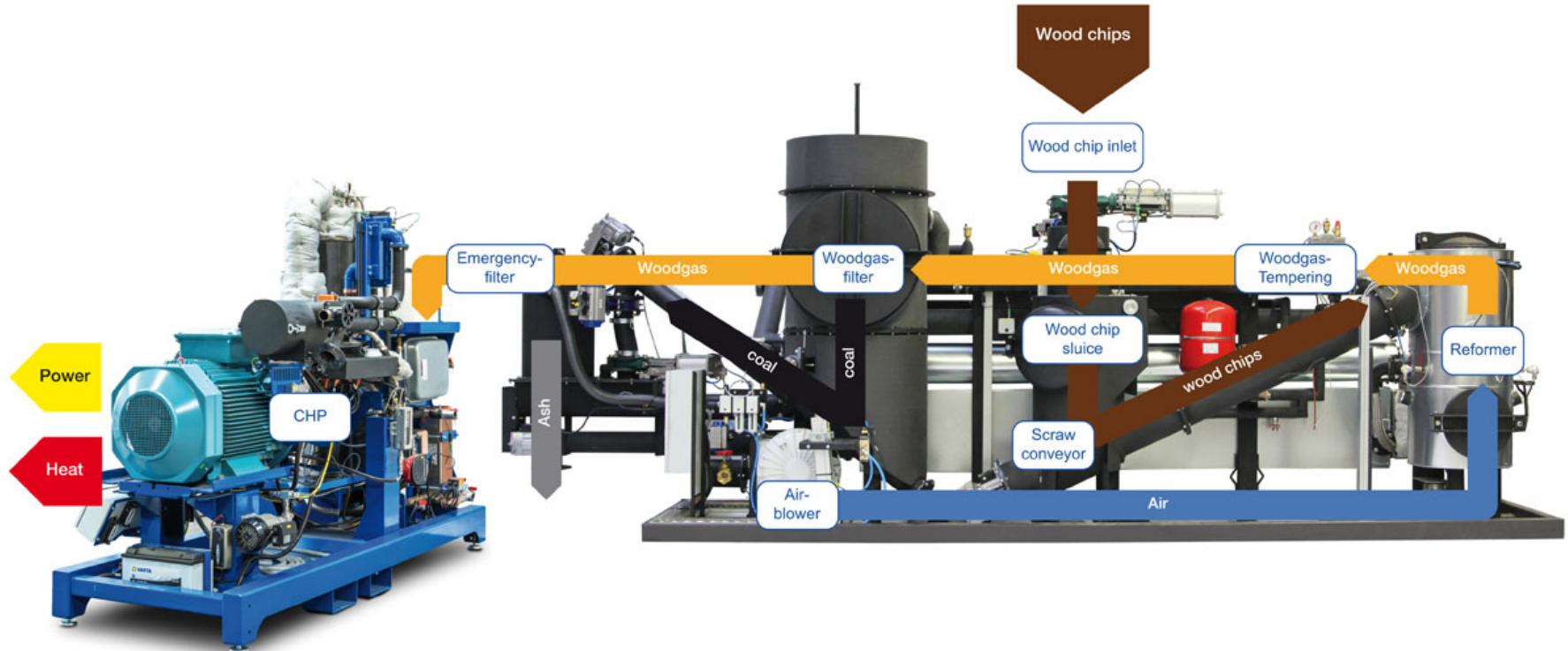


Circulating Fluidised Bed (CFB)



Small-scale biomass-gasification-base CHP plant:

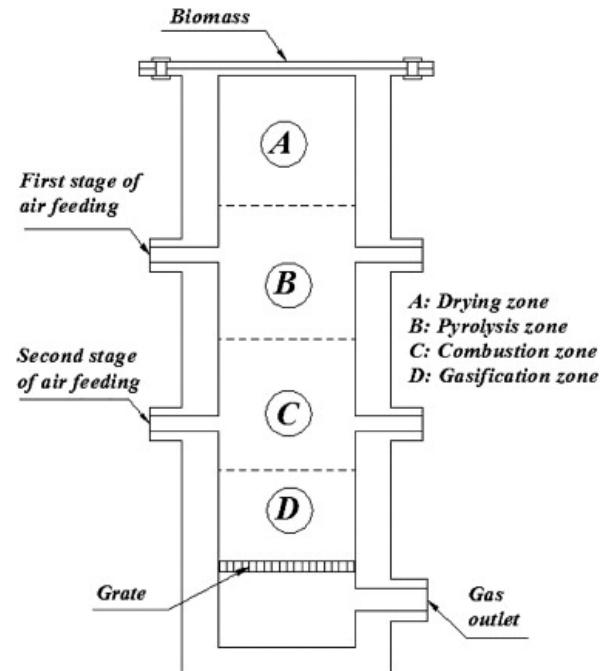
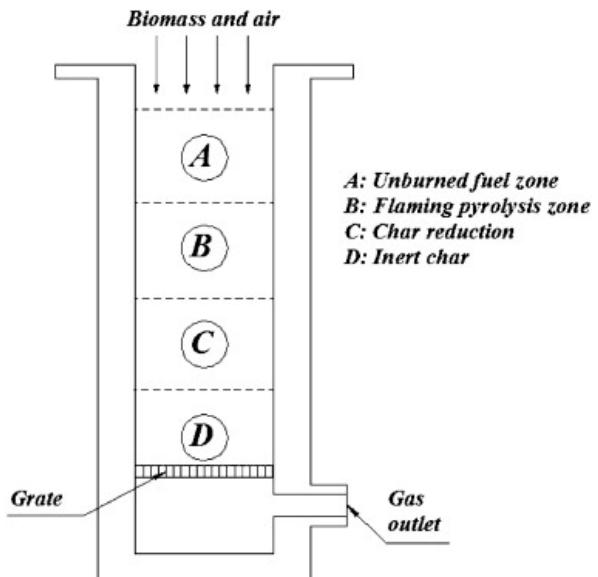
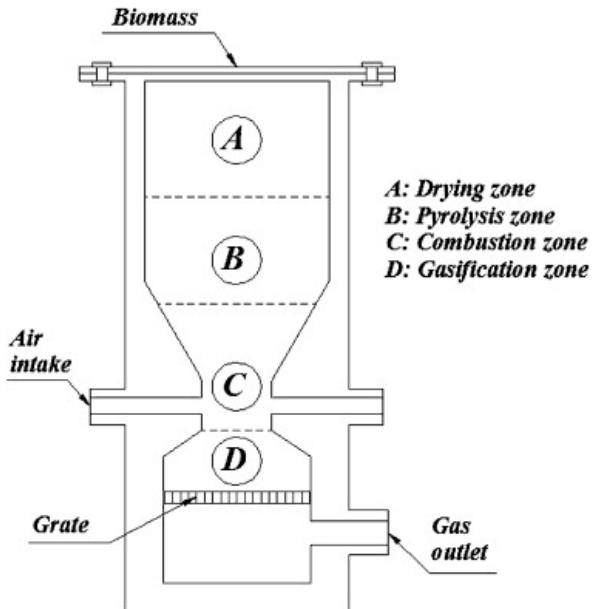
Italian legislation considers “small-scale” Combined heat and power (CHP) or cogeneration plants, those generating electricity from biomass with an output lower than 200 kWe.





In small scale applications, the most representative gasification plants are:

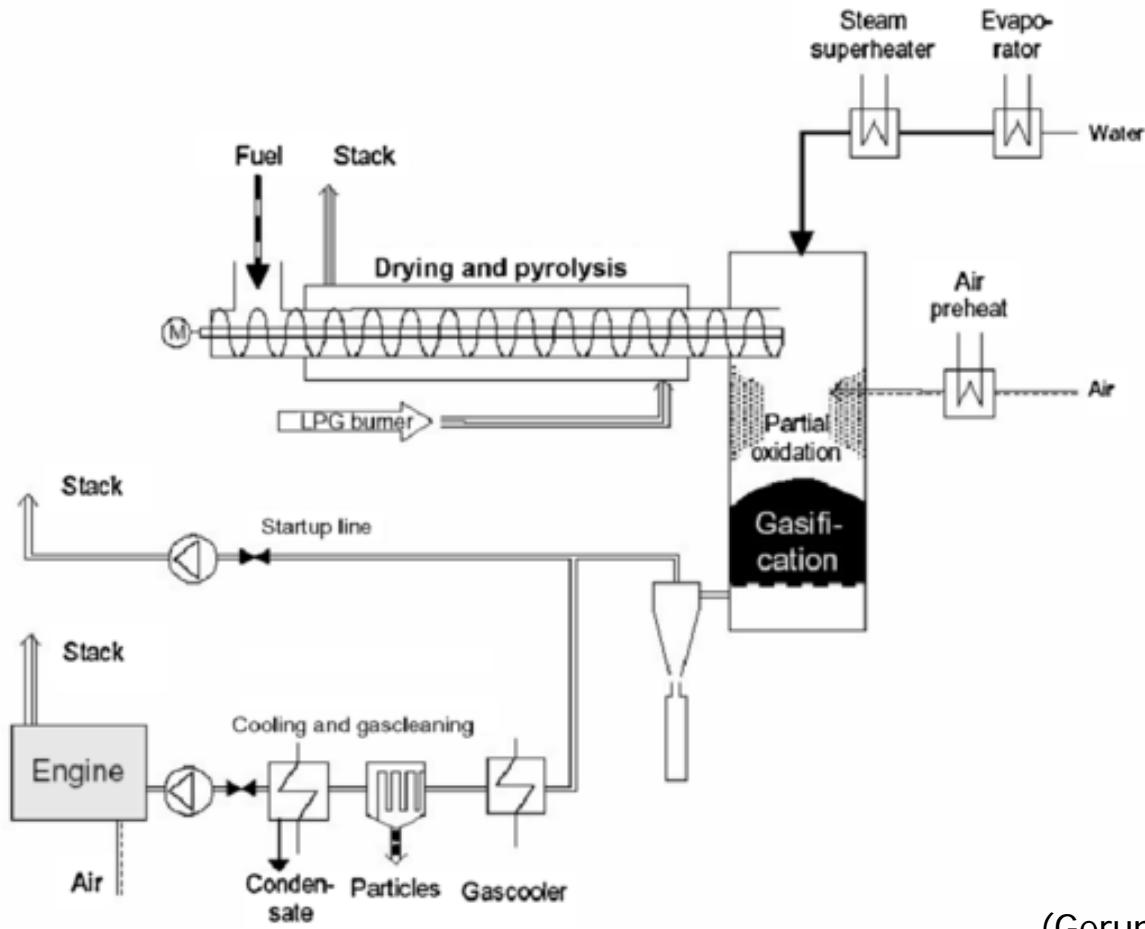
- Autothermal;
- fixed-bed gasifiers in downdraft and updraft configuration;
- Using air as gasificant agent;





In small scale applications other suitable technologies can be considered:

- Two-stage

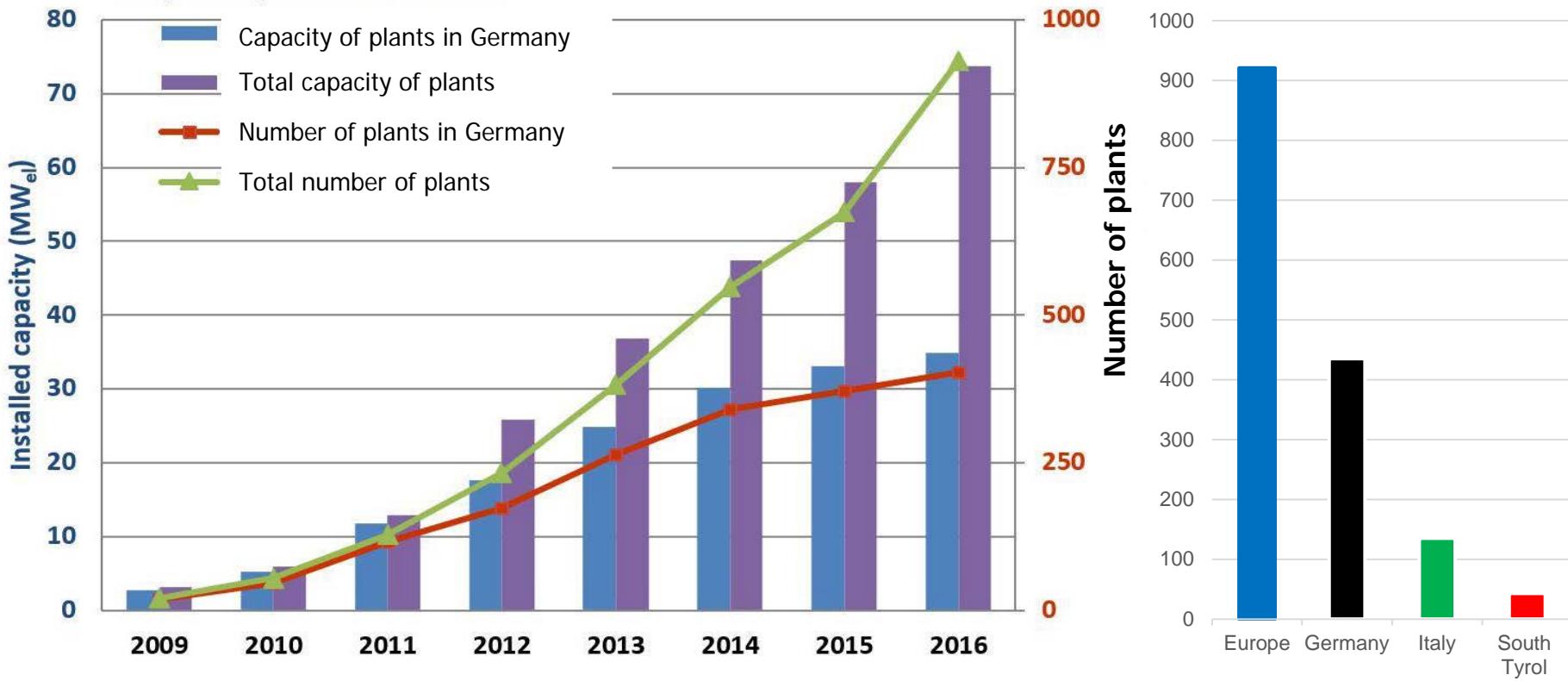


(Gerun et al. 2008)

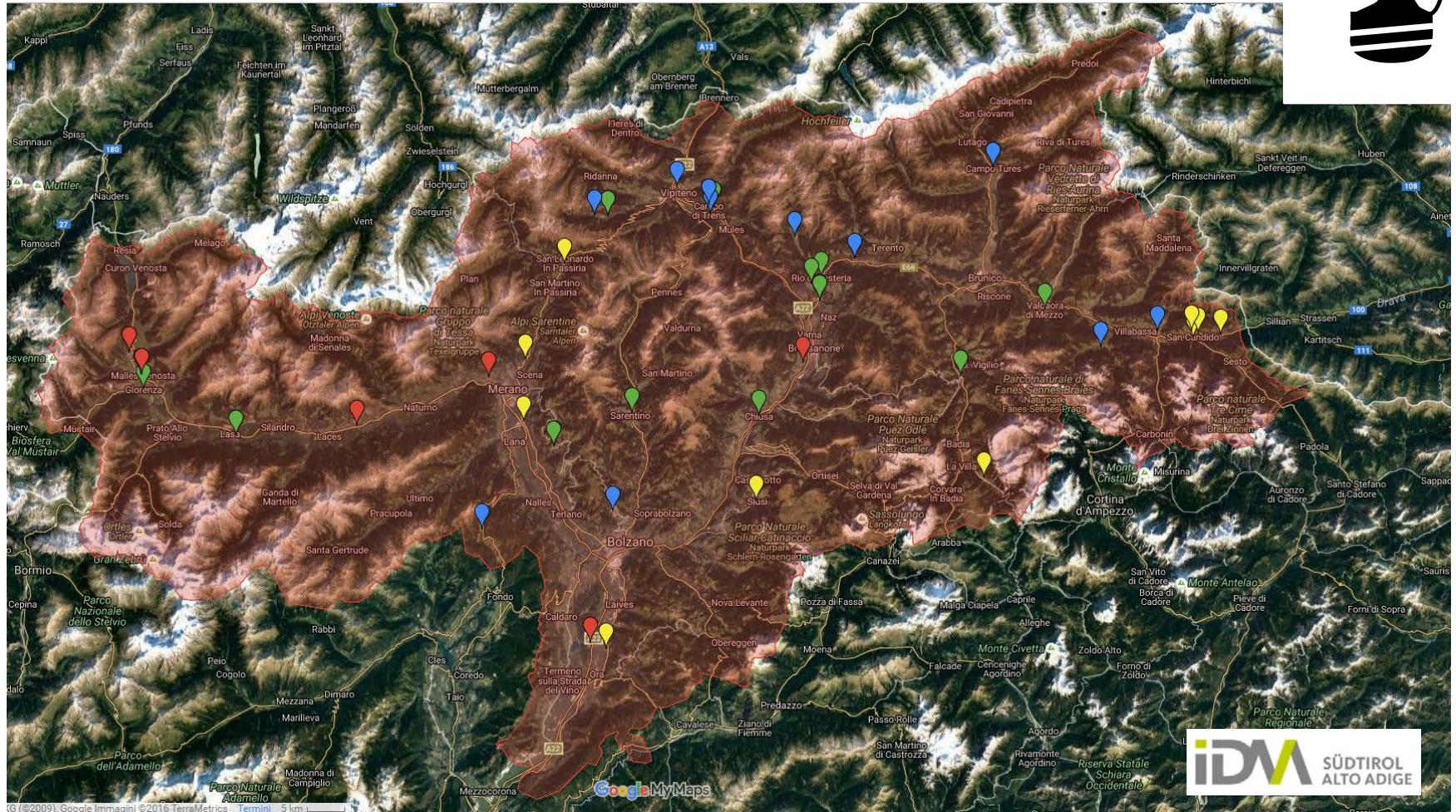


Data of small-scale biomass gasification units installed capacity by manufacturers:

Europe ~ 920; Germany ~ 435*, Italy ~ 120-150; South Tyrol ~ 43



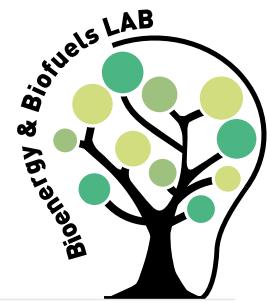
*Source: workshop "Small scale gasification for CHP" – Innsbruck - 3rd, May 2017



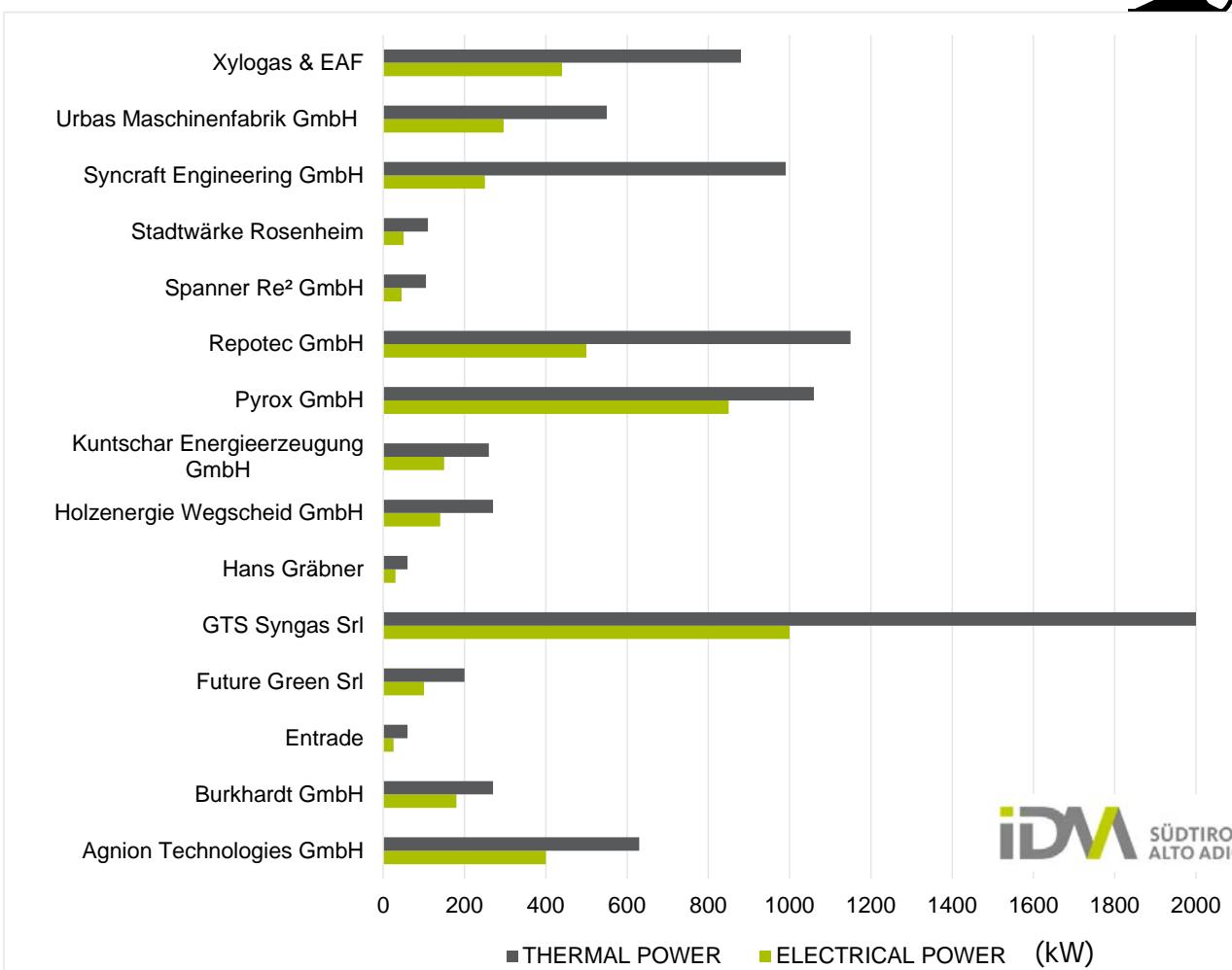
IDM SÜDTIROL
ALTO ADIGE

2015 – Authorized gasification plants

FACTS & FIGURES

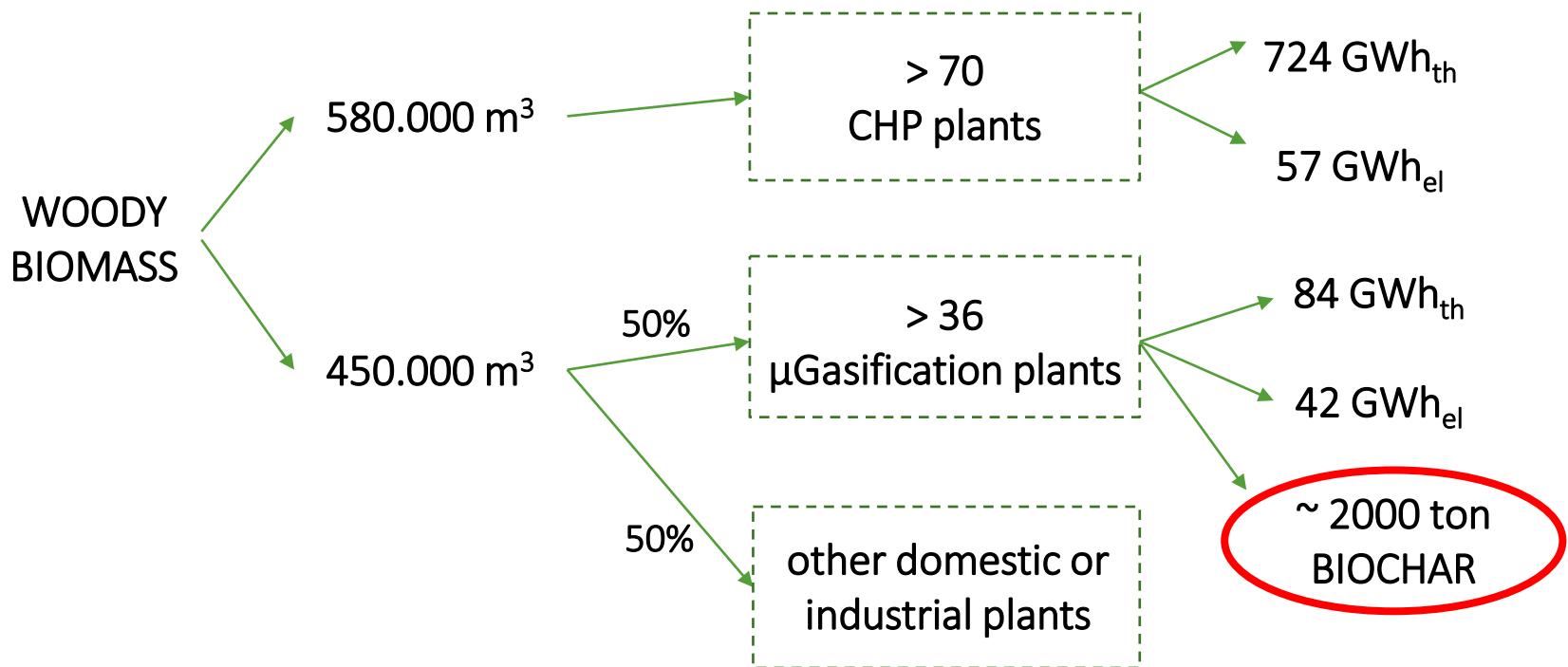


Technology	Place
Agnion Technologies GmbH	Ora
Burkhardt GmbH	Ora
Burkhardt GmbH	Sinigo
Burkhardt GmbH	Campo di Trens
Burkhardt GmbH	Campo di Trens
Burkhardt GmbH	S. Genesio
Entrade	Terlano
Future Green Srl	Lagundo
Hans Gräßner	Campo Tures
Holzenergie Wegscheid GmbH	Rio di Pusteria
Kuntschar Energieerzeugung GmbH	Braies
Kuntschar Energieerzeugung GmbH	Senale San Felice
Kuntschar Energieerzeugung GmbH	Rio Pusteria
Pyrox GmbH	Lasa
Repotec GmbH	Malles
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Badia (S. Cassiano)
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Castelrotto (Siusi)
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Riffiano
Spanner Re ² GmbH	S. Candido
Spanner Re ² GmbH	S. Candido
Spanner Re ² GmbH	S. Candido
Spanner Re ² GmbH	S. Leonardo i.P.
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Campo di Trens
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Chiusa (Latzfons)
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Glorenza
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Naz Sciaves
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Naz Sciaves
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Racines
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Rio Pusteria (Spinga)
Spanner Re ² GmbH	S. Martino i.B.
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Sarentino
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Valdaora
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Verano
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Dobbiaco
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Malles
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Racines
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Vandoies
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Lagundo (Aschbach)
Spanner Re ² GmbH	Laimburg
Spanner Re ² GmbH	n.p.
Stadtwerke Rosenheim	Bressanone
Syncraft Engineering GmbH	Versciaco
Urbas Maschinenfabrik GmbH	Valles
Urbas Maschinenfabrik GmbH	Castelbellino
Urbas Maschinenfabrik GmbH	Malles
Xylogas & EAF	Val di Vizze





GASIFICATION IN SOUTH-TYROL





SPANNER

Joos gasifier: co-current downdraft gasifier

Small size and the compact geometry

Wood chips: G30-G40

Turbocharged Otto engine

30 - 45 kW_E (73 - 108 kW_{TH})





KUNTSCHAR

Hot char bed gasifier or glowing bed gasifier

Thick char bed below the reduction/ gasification zone

Char is redirected in the gasifier (to increase carbon conversion)

Hot filtering system

Wood chips: G50

100 - 200 kW_E and 230 - 270 kW_{TH}

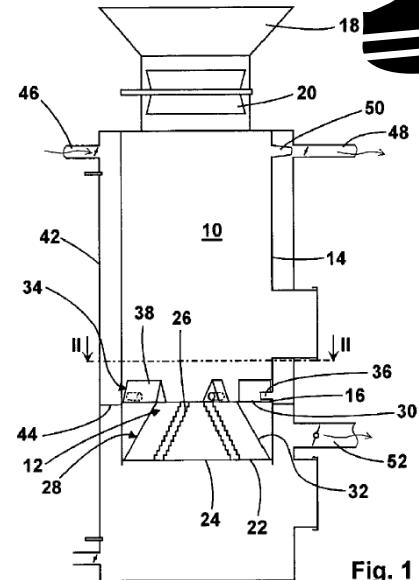
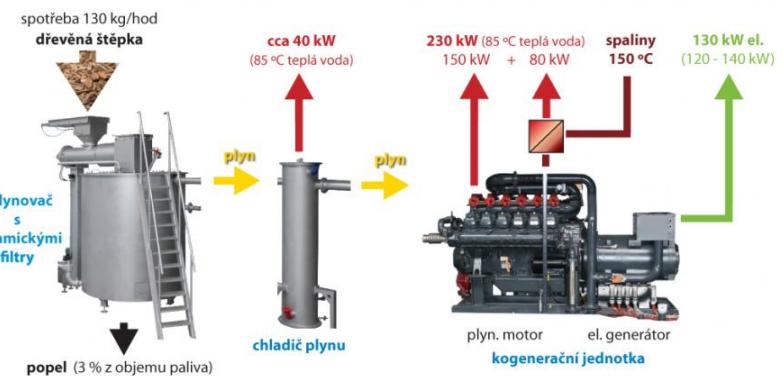


Fig. 1





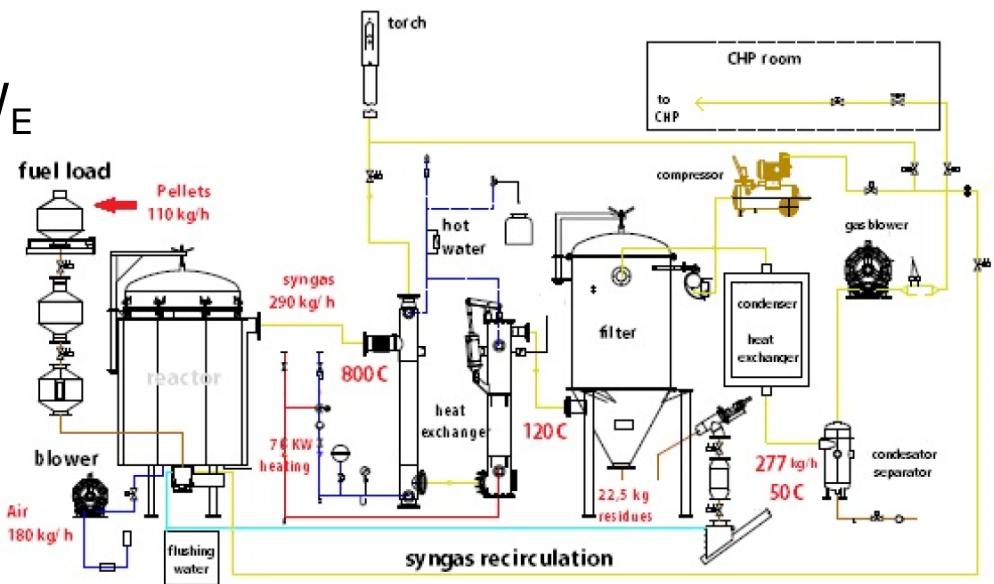
BURKHARDT

Bottom-fed with pellet

Combination of both a “rising co-current” and a “stationary fluidized bed”

$110 \text{ kg of pellets} = 180 \text{ kW}_E$

Dual fuel MAN engine
(+ biooil)





URBAS

Downdraft gasifier

Hot gas cleaning system

PM removed by dry scrubber

CHP unit is a Mitsubishi
synchronous motor

(120 – 150 kW_E)





SYNCRAFT

Floating fixed-bed (200 – 400 kW_E)

Patented “trumpet-shaped” reduction zone

Multi stage

200 °C pyrolysis, to convert the wood chips into tar-rich pyrolysis gases and char

High combustion zone temperature:
1000 – 1300 °C

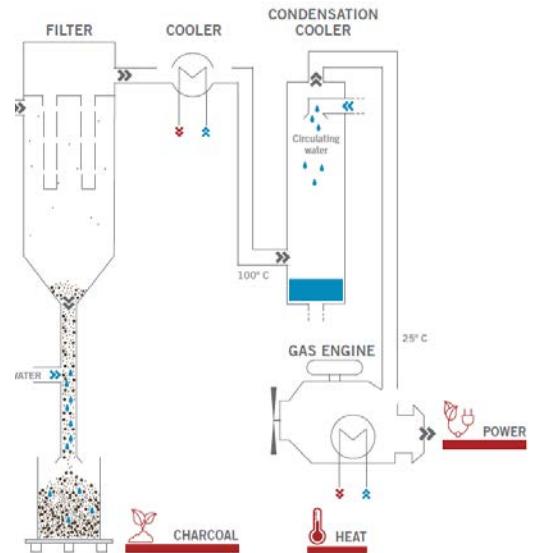
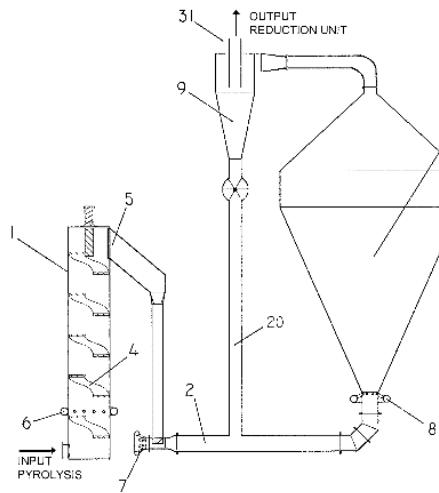




Fig. I

STADTWÄRKE ROSENHEIM

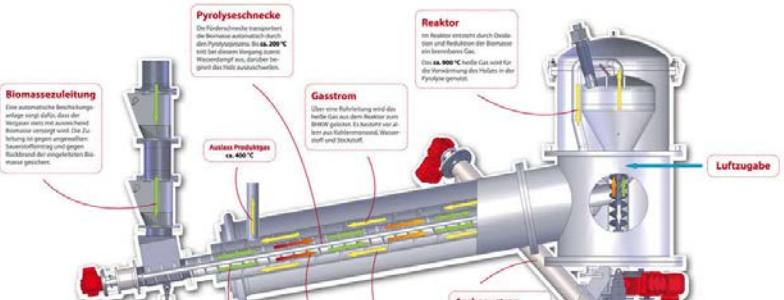
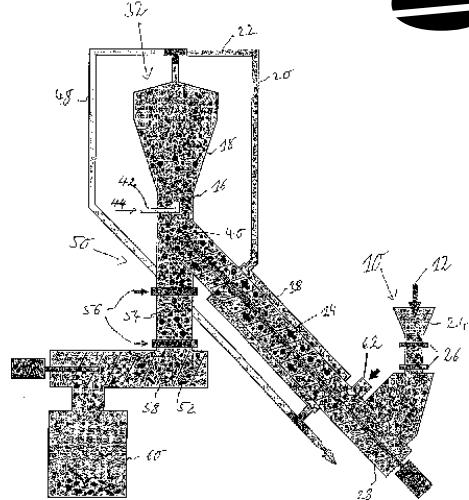
Feeding auger converted in a pyrolysis reactor which is driven by heat exchange with the hot gas

Multi-stage approach

Oxidation zone: 1000 °C

Air as gasifying agent

50 kW_E, 95 kW_{TH}





PYROX

Commercial scale: 300 – 995 kW_E

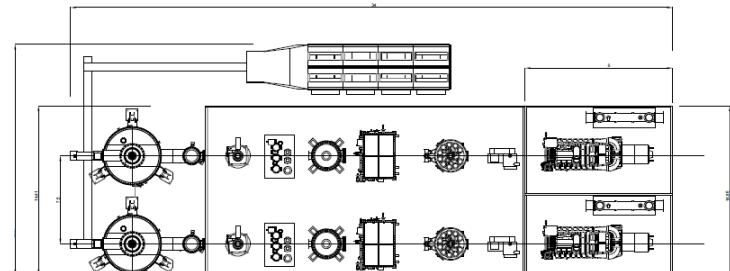
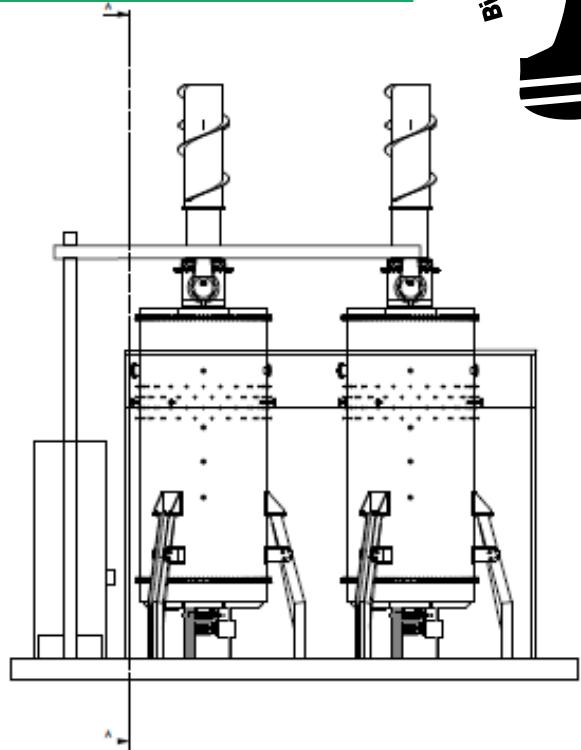
Downdraft fixed bed

The gasifier has a throat-like structure

Internal aeration system located in the center of the reactor

Combustion assisted with addition of pyrolysis gases

Temperature is increased in the oxidation zone (=heavy tars cracking).





XYLOGAS

Downdraft fixed bed gasifier

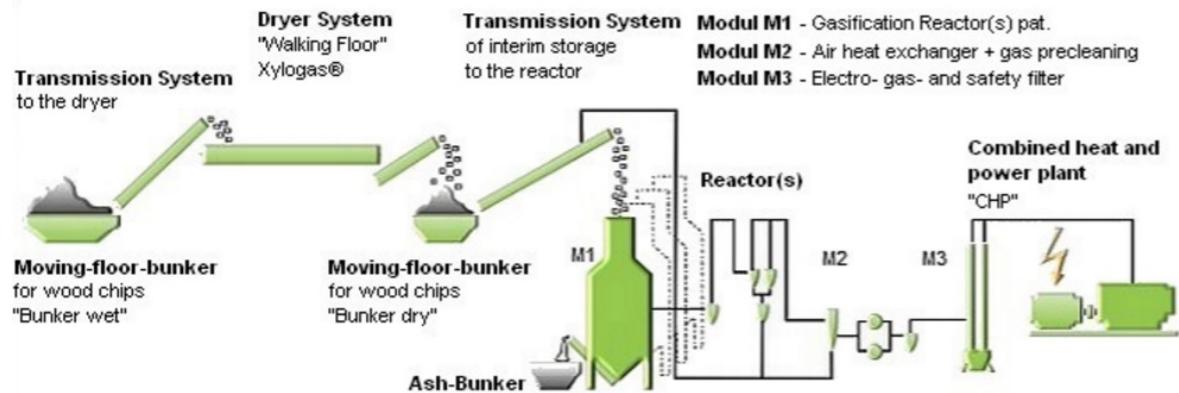
Self-developed and patented
dryer that is named “walking
floor”

High quality gas

Air input carefully controlled

Wood chips: G50-G100

220 – 900 kW_E



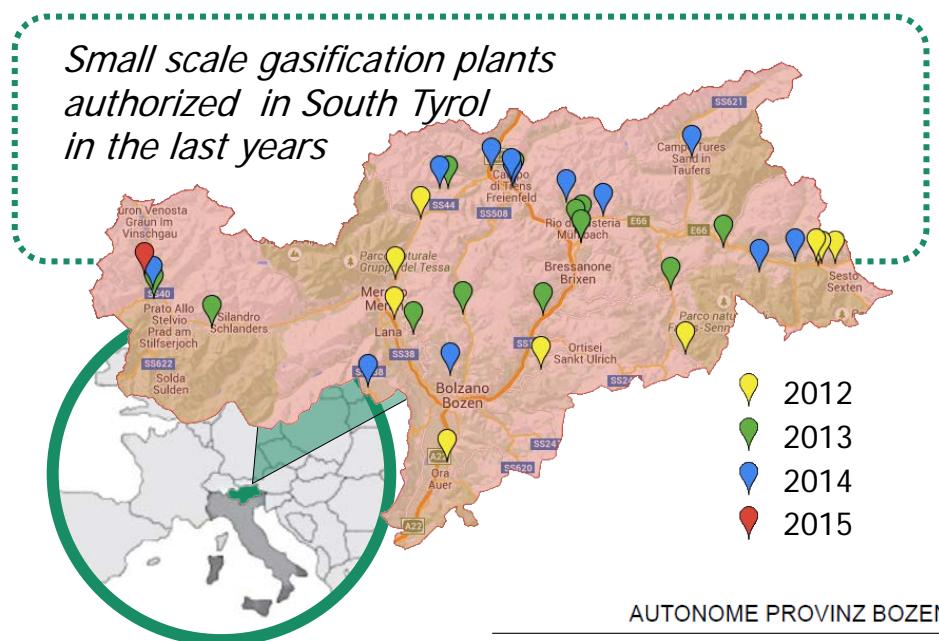


BACKGROUND PROJECTS ON GASIFICATION



The GAST project (2013-16)

“Experiences in biomass **Gasification** in South Tyrol:
energy and environmental assessment”



Project partners



*Funded by:
Autonomous Province of Bolzano*

AUTONOME PROVINZ BOZEN - SÜDTIROL

Abteilung 40. Bildungsförderung,
Universität und Forschung



PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI BOLZANO - ALTO ADIGE

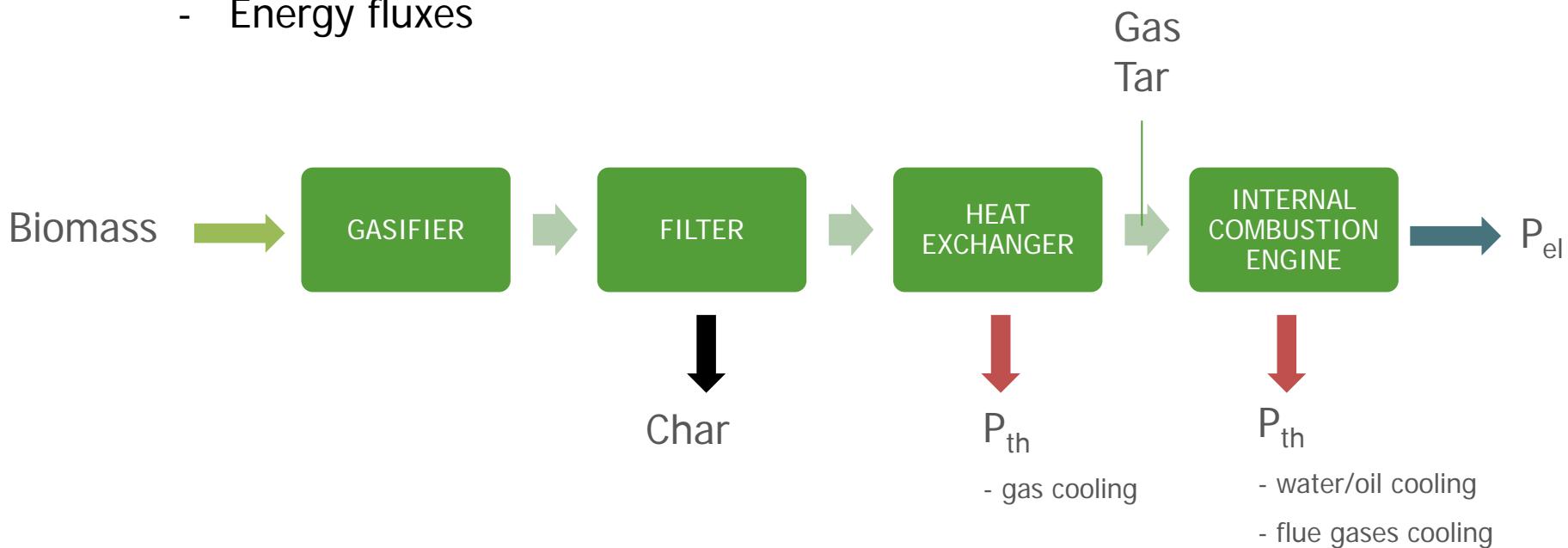
Ripartizione 40. Diritto allo Studio,
Università e Ricerca scientifica

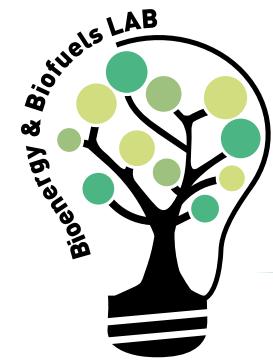


The GAST project

Analyzed parameters

- Feedstock and gasification products (gas, char e tar) characteristics
- Mass fluxes
- Energy fluxes





Investigated plant typologies

Technology	A	B	C	(D)
Fuel	wood chips	pellet	wood chips	wood chips
Feeding	from the top	from the bottom	from the top	from the top
Nominal power	45 kW _{el} / 120 kW _{th}	180-190 kW _{el} / 220-240 kW _{th}	100-150 kW _{el} / 200-250 kW _{th}	300 kW _{el} / 600 kW _{th}
Reactor	downdraft	rising co-current	downdraft	downdraft
Gas cleaning	dry, on the cold gas	dry, on the hot gas	dry, on the hot gas	dry, on the hot gas
Engine	turbo-compressed Otto cycle	dual-fuel Diesel cycle	modified Diesel cycle	modified Diesel cycle
Peculiarity	The (already quite dry) biomass is first dried in a separated vessel and then transported to the main reactor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The biomass feeding from the bottom creates a vortex above the combustion zone The engine is co-fed with colza oil for the auto-ignition 	The wet wood chips are dried in a external drier suiting the excess of heat	The wet wood chips are dried in a external drier suiting the excess of heat



The GAST project

Main results

- Quite **reliable operation** of commercial small scale CHPs (< 200 kW_{el})
 - the plants ensure 7000 h/year of operation
 - similar overall efficiencies for the compared technologies ($\approx 70\%$)
 - high electrical efficiency (20-30 %)
- but...
 - high quality feedstock (water content < 10 %)
 - **tar** content higher than the limit suggested in the scientific literature (frequent engine **maintenance** required)
 - **char** as to be disposed off (it is a **cost** for the plant manager)



The NEXT GENERATION project (2016-17)

“Novel EXTension of biomass poly-GENERATION
to small scale gasification systems in South-Tyrol”

Remarks

- About **2000 tons/year** of **char** disposed of as a waste with a high cost for **disposal** (total of approximately **373 k€ per year**)
- Need for **char valorization routes** (filtering medium, catalytic support, co-firing, ...)

Project partners



*Funded by:
Autonomous Province of Bolzano*



AUTONOME PROVINZ BOZEN - SÜDTIROL

Abteilung 40. Bildungsförderung,
Universität und Forschung

PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI BOLZANO - ALTO ADIGE
Ripartizione 40. Diritto allo Studio,
Università e Ricerca scientifica



Possible utilization pathways

Many possible application are reported in the literature

- for co-firing in power plants
- as soil improver
- as adsorbent
- as catalytic support



INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS (1)

investigate the applicability of **gasification char**
for **tar cracking applications**



Possible utilization pathways

Many possible application are reported in the literature

- for co-firing in power plants
- as soil improver
- as adsorbent
- as catalytic support



INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS (2)

investigate the applicability of **gasification char**
in **adsorption applications**



Activated Carbons

Amorphous carbonaceous materials

- High carbon content (85-95 %)
- High surface area ($500\text{-}2000\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$)
- Microporous structure (pore volume: $0.20\text{-}0.60\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$)
- High degree of surface reactivity



ACs are ideal for adsorption

ACs demand in 2018: 2.1 million tons

Cheap precursors are needed



Mechanism of formation of ACs and char

ACs from biomass



Carbonization: Pyrolysis at 400-600°C for 1-2 hours

Activation

- Thermal (or physical): gasification with CO₂ or H₂O at 800-900°C.
- Chemical: co-carbonization with metal oxides, alkaline metals and acids.

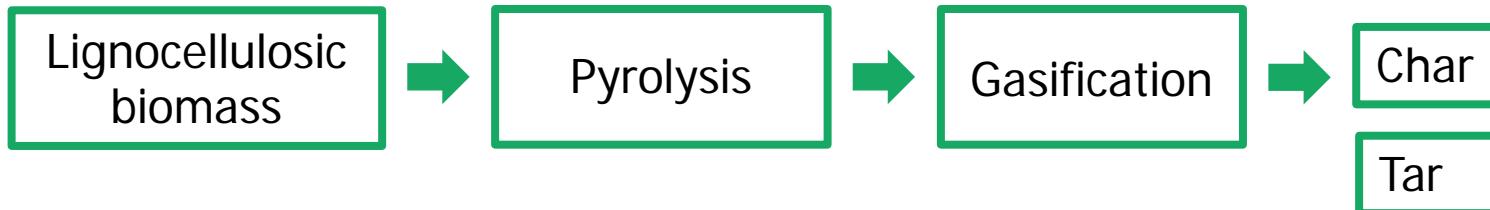


Mechanism of formation of ACs and char

ACs from biomass



Char from gasification



ACs for adsorption applications are **synthesized on purpose** to adsorb a specific adsorbate and their **properties are carefully tuned** through controlled carbonization and activation.

Chars from gasification are not developed to be adsorbents. Their properties have to be critically evaluated before **choosing the most suitable** adsorbate for its **utilization**.



Adsorption

- Large surface area ($200\text{-}2000\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$)
- Micro- and meso-pore distribution compatible with the molecular dimensions of the adsorbates
- Surface chemistry that does not inhibit the adsorption mechanism.

**Scarce data available on
surface area of chars
from actual gasification plants**



Literature review

Feedstock	Technology	Gasifying agent	T (°C)	S _{BET} (m ² /g)	Ref.
poplar	fluidized bed	90%H ₂ O/10%N ₂	750	621	[1]
		10%CO ₂ /90%N ₂	750	435	
			920	687	
dealcoholized grape marc	entrained flow	air	1200	60	[2]
		steam	1200	35	
coal 60%/pine 40%	fluidized bed	steam/air (ER=0.2)	850	127	[3]
soft wood chips	bubbling fluidized bed	steam	850	489	[4]
soft wood pellets				1581	
switchgrass	fluidized bed	air (ER=0.28)	700-800	20.8	[5]
red cedar		air (ER=0.25)		60.8	
wheat straw	two stage gasifier	steam	1000-1200	75	[6]
pine wood chips				1027	
sieved pine wood chips				426	
switchgrass	bubbling fluidized bed	air/N ₂	760	31.4	[7]
corn stover			730	23.9	
pine wood	fluidized bed	steam	800	603	[8]
		steam/air	800-850	411-147	

Activated carbons from biomass

AC - Coconut shell	1700	[9]
AC – Apricot stones	359.40	
AC – Macadamia nut-shell	844	

References

- [1] Klinghoffer NB et al. *Ind Eng Chem Res* 2012; **51**:13113–22.
- [2] Hernández JJ et al. *J Clean Prod* 2016; 1–11.
- [3] Galhetas M et al. *Waste Manag* 2012; **32**:769–79.
- [4] Lundberg L et al. *Fuel Process Technol* 2016; **144**:323–33.
- [5] Qian K et al. *Energies* 2013; **6**:3972–86.
- [6] Hansen V et al. *Biomass and Bioenergy* 2015; **72**:300–8.
- [7] Brewer CE et al. *Environ Prog Sustain Energy* 2009; **28**:386–96.
- [8] Franco C et al. *Bioresource Technology* 2003; **88**:27–32.
- [9] Ioannidou O et al. *Renew Sustain Energy Rev* 2007; **11**:1966–2005.



Literature review

biomass gasification char used as ACs for adsorption applications

Application	Feedstock	Gasification		Activation		Ref.
		conditions *	S_{BET} (m^2/g)	agent	T (°C)	
Nitrate and phosphate removal	spruce, pine	downdraft gasifier, air, 1000 °C	52	CO ₂	600 - 800	152 - 590 [10,11]
Fe(II), Cu(II) , Ni(II) ions removal				CO	600 - 800	126 - 135
				N ₂	600 - 800	145 - 160
				ZnCl ₂	-	285
				HCl	-	194
				H ₂ SO ₄	-	157
				KOH	-	117
				HNO ₃	-	259
Acetaminophen and caffeine adsorption	pine	fluidized bed, air, 850 °C	101	K ₂ CO ₃	700 - 800	570 - 1509 [12]
Rhodamine B removal	mesquite wood chips	Downdraft, air, -	172	CO ₂	700 - 800	485 - 737 [13]
				Steam	700 - 800 - 900	538 - 737 - 776
				N ₂	700 - 800 - 900	178 - 280 - 287

* technology, gasification agent, process temperature

References

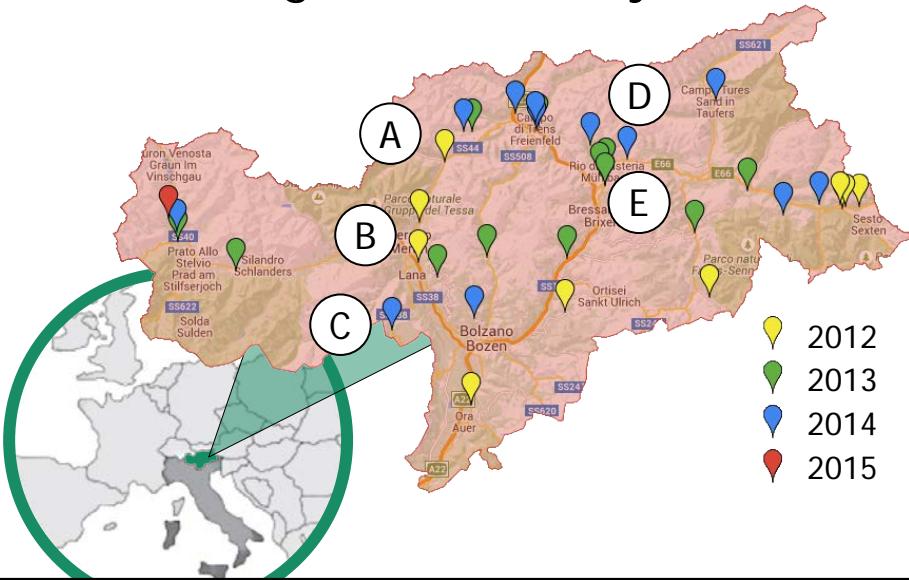
- [10] Kilpimaa et al. *J Ind Eng Chem* 2015; **21**:1354–64.
- [11] Runtti H et al. *J Water Process Eng* 2014; **4**:12–24.
- [12] Galhetas M et al. *J Colloid Interface Sci* 2014; **433**:94–103.
- [13] Maneerung T et al. *Bioresour Technol* 2016; **200**:350–9.



Char samples from selected technologies in South-Tyrol



BET surface measured with Micromeritics 3Flex surface analizer



Feedstock	Technology	Gasifying agent	Nominal power	T (°C)	S _{BET} (m ² /g)
A	wood chips	downdraft	air 45 kWel 120 kWth	~650	352.4
B	pellets	rising co-current	air 180-190 kWel 220-240 kWth	~700	127.7
C	wood chips	downdraft	air 100-150 kWel 200-250 kWth	~650	77.9
D	wood chips	downdraft	air 300 kWel 600 kWth	~800	281.2
E	wood chips	dual stage gasifier	air 50 kWel 80 kWth	~900	586.7



Two options

- Given the char properties, **find the best application** (downstream)
→ e.g., dual stage gasifier seems the most promising technology for adsorption applications
- Integrate the existing technologies with **activation stages**, optimizing the process in order to obtain a valuable (by-)product



The WOOD-UP project (2016-2019)

“Optimization of **WOOD** gasification chain in South Tyrol to produce bio-energy and other high-value green Products to enhance soil fertility and mitigate climate change”

Question mark

- Can **char from gasification** be used in an effective way as **soil amendment?**

Project partners



Funded by:



Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung
Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale



AUTONOME
PROVINZ
BOZEN
SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA
AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO
ALTO ADIGE



LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

G.U. n. 186, 12.08.2015: «*Biochar as soil improver*»

S3 Priorities (Province of Bolzano), Energy and Environment:
«*Improve the renewable energy production from woody biomass*»



Kickoff Meeting EFRE-„WoodUp“

May 24, 2017

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

marco.baratieri@unibz.it





GRÄBNER

Small (30 kW_E , 60 kW_{TH})

Can work continuously on a permanent basis (up to 6000h/y)

Can be even 10 to 100 kW_E

No external drier (feedstock has to be pretreated)

Autothermal, manually loaded

Multi-stage dry gas filtration





Plants monitored

progressive number	Technology	Year of authorization	site	progressive number	Technology	Year of authorization	site
1	Burkhardt	2012	Ora	23	Spanner Re2	2013	Naz Sciaves 2
2	Burkhardt	2012	Sinigo	24	Spanner Re2	2013	Racines 1
3	Burkhardt	2014	Campo di Trens 1	25	Spanner Re2	2013	Rio Pusteria (Spinqa)
4	Burkhardt	2014	Campo di Trens 2	26	Spanner Re2	2013	San Martino i.B.
5	Burkhardt	2014	S. Genesio	27	Spanner Re2	2013	Sarentino
6	Gräßner	2014	Campo di Tures	28	Spanner Re2	2013	Valdaora
7	Holzenergie Weotscheid	2013	Rio Pusteria	29	Spanner Re2	2013	Verano
8	Kuntschar	2014	Braies	30	Spanner Re2	2014	Dobbiaco
9	Kuntschar	2014	Senale San Felice	31	Spanner Re2	2014	Malles
10	Pyrox Italia	2013	Lasa	32	Spanner Re2	2014	Racines 2
11	Repotec	2015	Malles (Burgusio)	33	Spanner Re2	2014	Vandoies
12	Spanner Re2	2012	Badia (San Cassiano)	34	Spanner Re2	2015	Lagundo
13	Spanner Re2	2012	Castelrotto (Siusi)	35	Spanner Re2	2015	Laimburg
14	Spanner Re2	2012	Riffiano	36	Stadtwerke Rosenheim	2015	Bressanone
15	Spanner Re2	2012	San Candido 1	37	Syncraft	2012	Versciaco
16	Spanner Re2	2012	San Candido 2	38	Urbas Maschinenfabrik	2014	Valles
17	Spanner Re2	2012	San Candido 3	39	Urbas Maschinenfanrik	2015	Castelbello
18	Spanner Re2	2012	San Leonardo i.P	40	Urbas Maschinenfanrik	2015	Malles
19	Spanner Re2	2013	Campo di Trens	41	Xylogas	2014	Val di Vezze
20	Spanner Re2	2013	Chiusa (Latzfons)	42	Entrade	2016	Terlano
21	Spanner Re2	2013	Glorenza	43	Future Green Srl	2016	Lagundo
22	Spanner Re2	2013	Naz Sciaves 1				



Analysis performed

	UNIBZ	Re-Cord	Eco-Research
CHAR			
Proximate		X	
Ultimate	X	X	
Ash fusion charact.		X	
Heavy metals		X	
BET	X	X	
PAH		X	
HHV	X		
TAR			
HHV	X		
TGA	X		
XRF spectr.			X
IR spectr.	X		
GC-MS	X	X	
GC-FID	X	X	
Gravimetric	X	X	
Digestion		X	
GAS			
GC (in situ)	X		



Other tests foreseen

Char densification

Char co-combustion

Char as a filtering medium

Char as a catalyst

WP 4

Stima delle potenzialità di valorizzazione della biomassa legnosa a fini alimentari e farmaceutici a monte dello sfruttamento energetico

04/2017 – 04/2018

Responsabile: Prof. Matteo Scampicchio

WP 4 - OBIETTIVI

- Sviluppo di processi di estrazione
- Caratterizzazione chimico-fisica degli estratti
- Ottimizzazione dei parametri del processo di estrazione

Sviluppo di processi di estrazione



Estrazione Soxhlet con solvente



Estrazione con fluidi supercritici

Caratterizzazione chimico-fisica degli estratti

- ✓ attività antiossidante con differenti metodi sperimentali (ORAC, DPPH, amperometria)
- ✓ attività anti ossidativa (micro calorimetria)
- ✓ profilo aromatico degli estratti (PTR-MS)



EFRE-FESR WoodUp WP 7

**Barbara Raifer – Projektleiterin
Maximilian Lösch - Projektmitarbeiter
Institut für Obst- und Weinbau, Laimburg**



AUTONOME
PROVINZ
BOZEN
SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA
AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO
ALTO ADIGE



Zielsetzungen

- Untersuchung der Auswirkungen von Biochar in verschiedenen Konzentrationen und Mischungen mit Kompost auf die Produktivität, die Nutzung von Wasser und Stickstoff der Rebe und des Apfelbaums und auf die Weinqualität



Aktivitäten

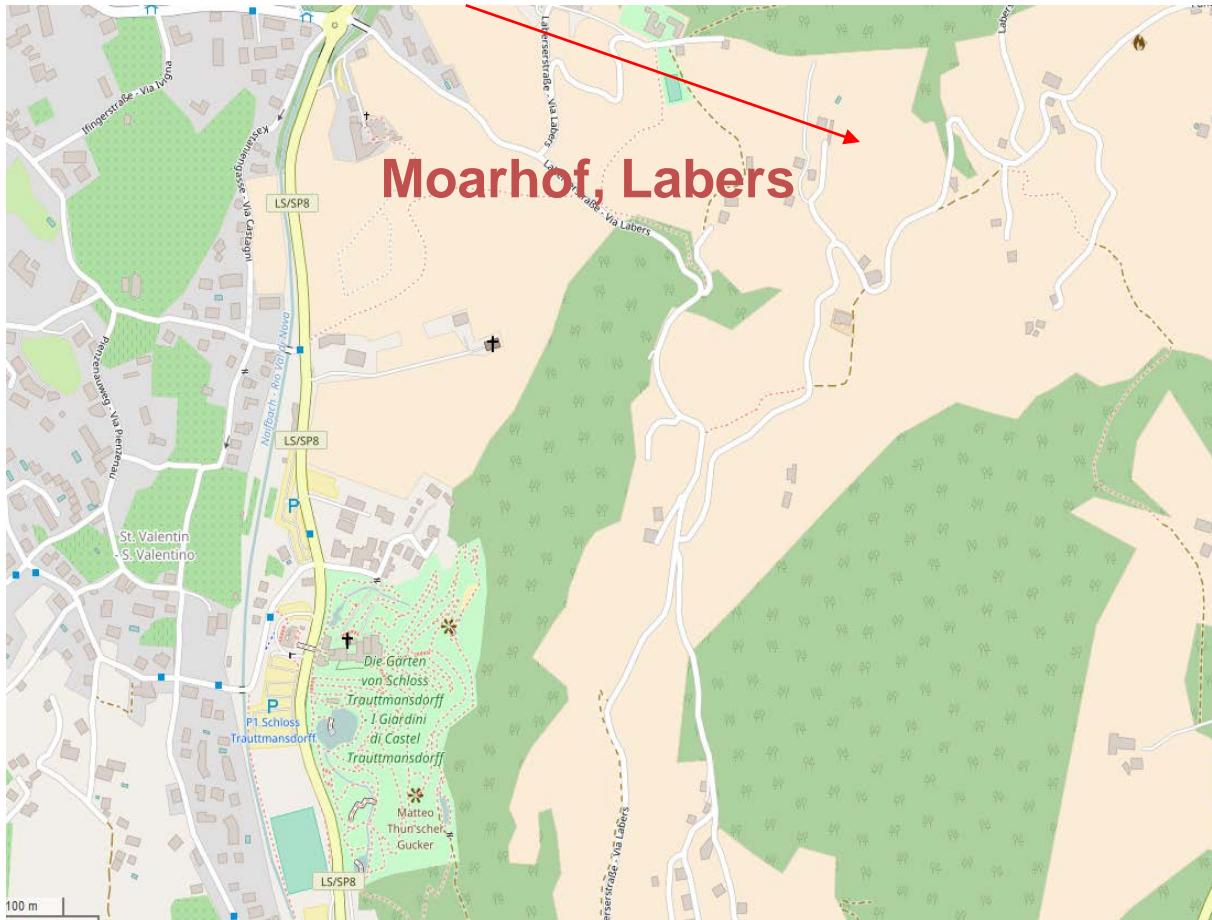
- Untersuchen des Wachstums der Reben und Apfelbäumen in den verschiedenen Versuchsanlagen
- Produktivität der Rebe, Menge Trauben
- Mikrovinifikation und Bewertung der Weine



Versuchsanlagen

- Ertragsanlage Wein – Moarhof, Labers
- Junganlage Wein – Weißplatter, Labers
- Junganlage Apfel – Laimburg, Pfatten

Ertragsanlage Wein



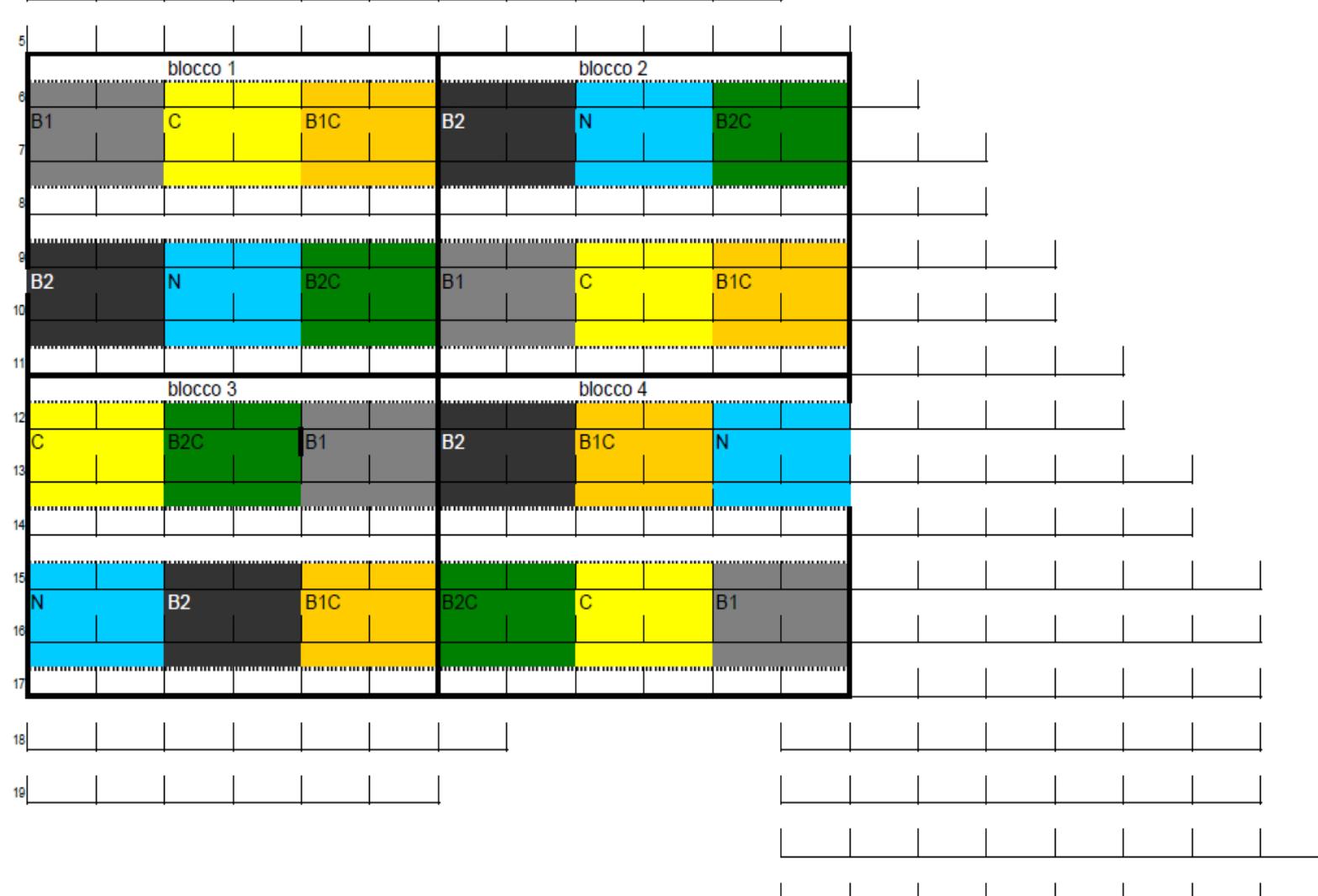
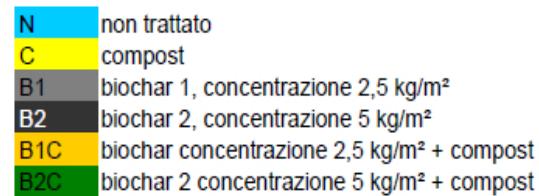
Müller Thurgau

piantate nel 2007

2 x 0,9 m

| luce con 5 piante

Nettoversuchsfläche = 1134 qm
(8 Reihen inklusive Rand)























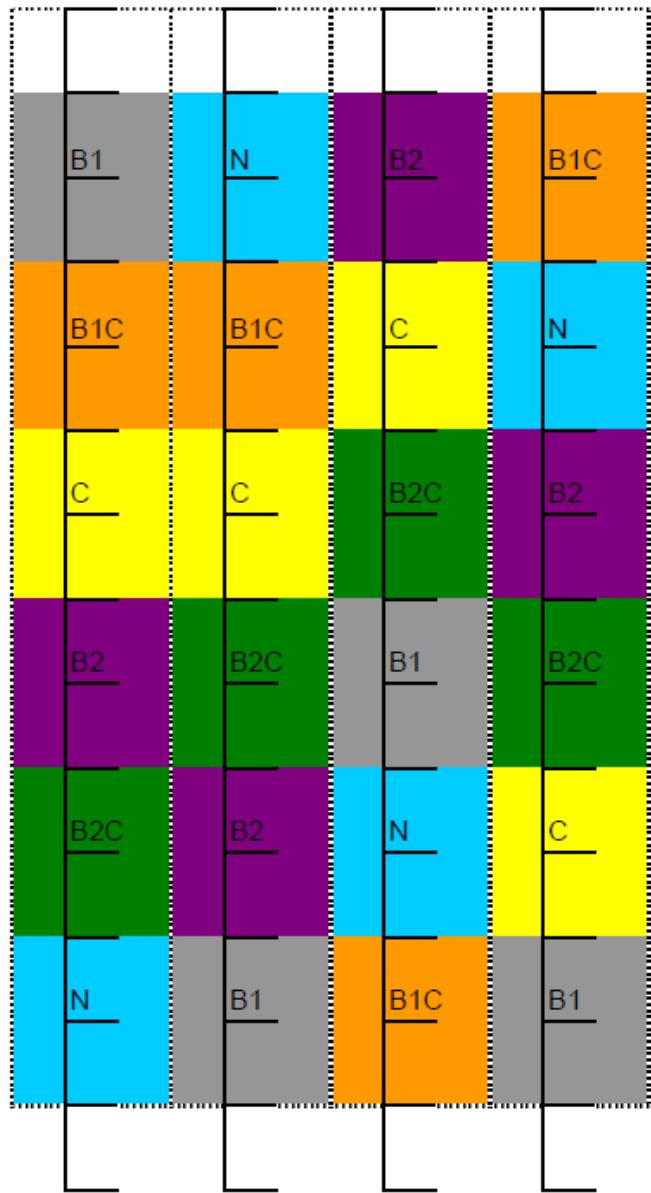
Junganlage Wein



Varietà
Sauvignon
blanc

Piantate 2017

5 m * 1 m











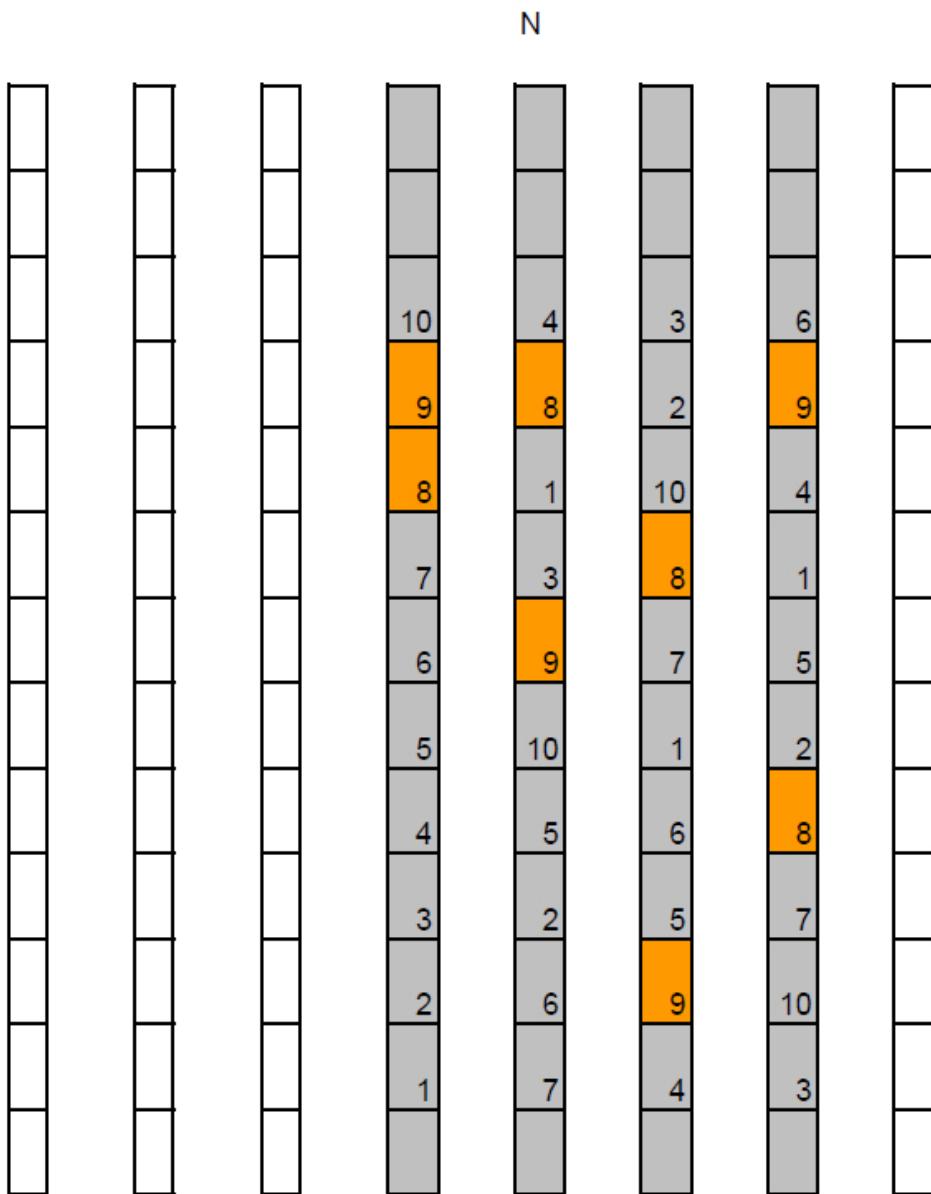
Junganlage Apfel



Organomineralische Düngung Feld 65: Varianten und Schema

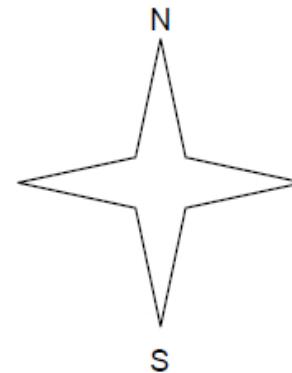
Rosy Glow

Versuch: organomineralische Düngung



Variante 8: Kompost Weinbau

Variante 9: Kompost+Biochar Weinbau









Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.
Grazie per la Sua attenzione.
Thank you for your attention.



Versuchszentrum Laimburg | Centro di Sperimentazione Laimburg | Laimburg Research Centre
Laimburg 6 – Pfatten (Vadena) | 39040 Auer (Ora) | Südtirol (Alto Adige) | Italy
T +39 0471 969 500 | F +39 0471 969 599 | Versuchszentrum@laimburg.it | Centrosperimentale@laimburg.it
www.laimburg.it

Valorizzazione del biochar della filiera di gassificazione di biomasse legnose in Alto Adige

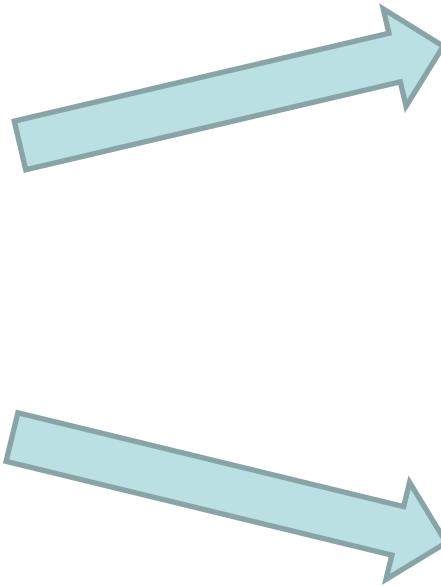
WP8

Effetto dell'applicazione di biochar sullo stato idrico del sistema suolo-pianta e sul miglioramento dell'efficienza d'uso dell'azoto in vigneto

Damiano Zanotelli – Massimo Tagliavini – Carlo Andreotti

Obiettivi

Studio dell'uso del
biochar come
ammendante del suolo



Effetti sulla
gestione idrica del
vigneto
(Field experiment)

Effetti sulla
nutrizione azotata
del vigneto
(Pot experiment)

Primo esperimento:

- Biochar e gestione idrica del vigneto

Bibliografia di riferimento su biochar e stato idrico della vite



Impact of biochar application on plant water relations in *Vitis vinifera* (L.)
 S. Baronti^{a,*}, F.P. Vaccari^{a,c}, F. Miglietta^{a,c}, C. Calzolari^a, E. Lugato^b, S. Orlandini^e, R. Pini^d, C. Zulian^f, L. Genesio^{a,c}



Biochar increases vineyard productivity without affecting grape quality: Results from a four years field experiment in Tuscany
 Lorenzo Genesio^{a,b,*}, Franco Miglietta^{a,b}, Silvia Baronti^a, Francesco P. Vaccari^{a,b}

^aInstitute of Biometeorology (IBIMET), National Research Council (CNR), Via Caproni 8, 50135 Firenze, Italy
^bFerLab (Forest and Wood) E. Mach Foundation - Asmara, Via E. Mach 1, 38010 S. Michele all'Adige, TN, Italy

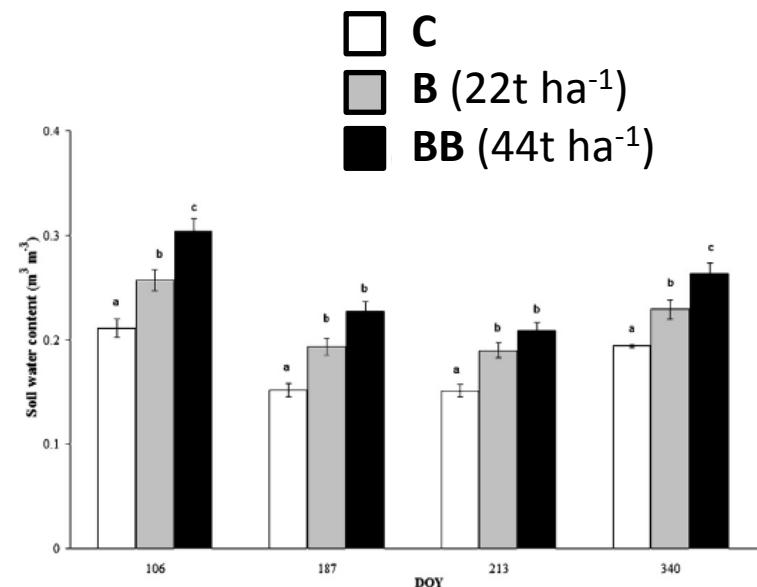


Fig. 3. Soil water content ($m^3 m^{-3}$) at different dates: 6th April (DOY 106); 6th July (DOY 187); 1st August (DOY 213); 5th December (DOY 340). Each value represents the mean of 25 replicates. Vertical bars indicate \pm error standard. Statistically different treatments are indicated by different letters above the columns ($p \leq 0.05$, by Tukey HSD test).

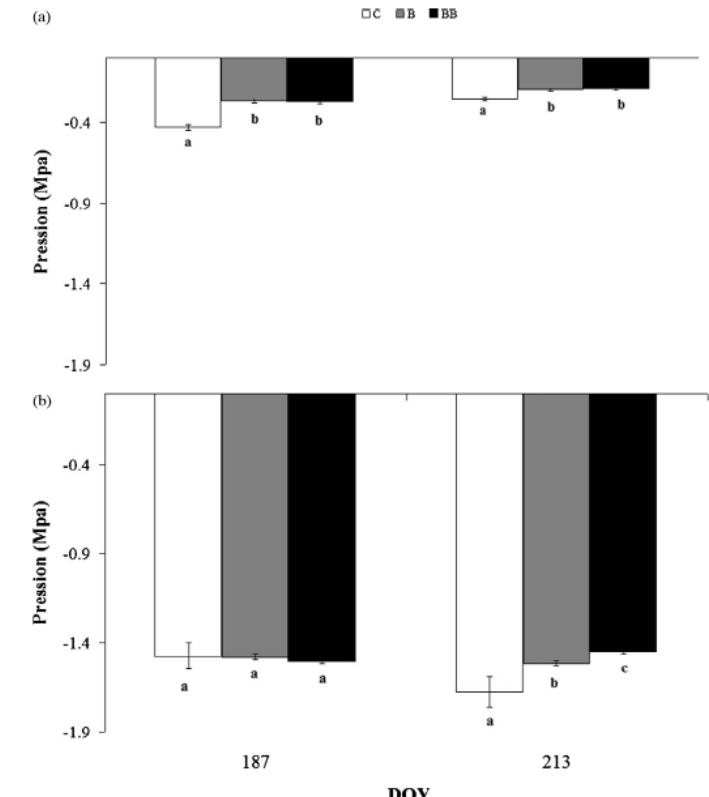


Fig. 5. Water leaf potential (MPa) at two dates 6th July (DOY 187) and 1st August (DOY 213): (a) on pre-dawn and (b) on mid-day. Each column are the average of 30 measurements. Vertical bars indicate \pm standard error. Statistically different treatments are indicated by different letters above the columns ($p \leq 0.05$, by Tukey HSD test).

Primo esperimento:

- Biochar e gestione idrica del vigneto

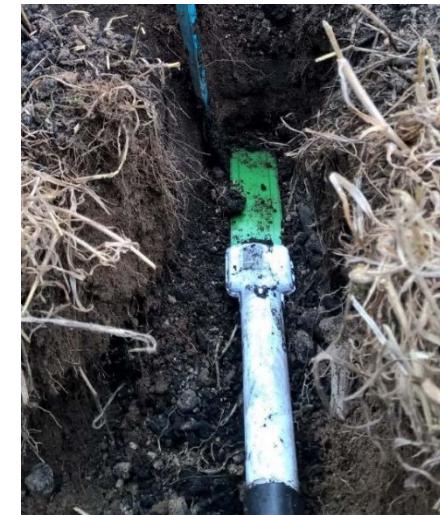
Metodologia:

- Sito: Merano (zona Labers, ~ 600m s.l.m)
- Vigneto: Müller Thürgau su SO4 (5.500 viti/ettaro)
- Trattamenti:
 - Controllo, non trattato
 - Compost 4.5 Kg m⁻²
 - Biochar 2.5 Kg m⁻²
 - Biochar 5 Kg m⁻²
 - Biochar + compost 2:1 (v.v)
 - Biochar + compost 4:1 (v.v)



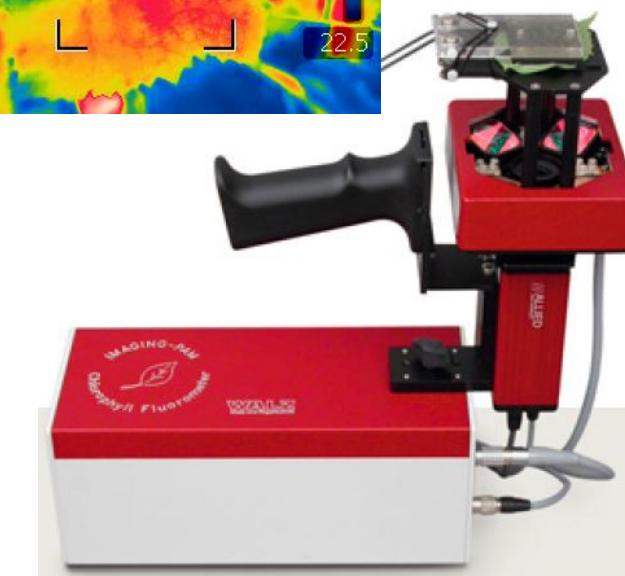
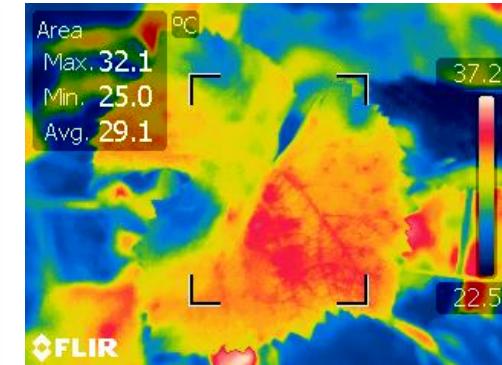
Primo esperimento:

- Biochar e gestione idrica del vigneto



Parametri misurati e strumentazione:

- Stato idrico del suolo
 - Densità apparente del suolo (kg dm^{-3})
 - Contenuto idrico del suolo ($\text{m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$)
 - Potenziale idrico del suolo (- MPa)
 - Curve di ritenzione idrica del suolo
- Stato idrico della vite
 - Potenziali idrico fogliare (-MPa)
 - Scambi gassosi fogliari (fotosintesi netta e conduttanza stomatica, $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)
 - Temperatura fogliare ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Fluorescenza della clorofilla fogliare (Fv Fm^{-1})



Secondo esperimento:

- Biochar e nutrizione azotata

Bibliografia di riferimento su biochar e ciclo dell'azoto in vite ed altri fruttiferi



Biochar and biochar-compost as soil amendments to a vineyard soil: Influences on plant growth, nutrient uptake, plant health and grape quality

Hans-Peter Schmidt^{a,*}, Claudia Kammann^{b,**}, Claudio Niggli^a, Michael W.H. Evangelou^c, Kathleen A. Mackie^d, Samuel Abiven^e

^a Ithaka Institute, Ancienne Eglise, 1974 Arbaz, Valais, Switzerland

^b Department of Plant Ecology, Justus-Liebig University Giessen, Heinrich-Buff Ring 26-32, D-35392 Giessen, Germany

^c Institute of Terrestrial Ecosystems, ETH Zurich, Universitätstrasse 16, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland

^d Department of Soil Biology, Institute for Soil Science and Land Evaluation, University of Hohenheim, Emil-Wolff-Str. 27, 70599 Stuttgart, Germany

^e Department of Soil Science and Biogeochemistry, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstr. 190, 8057 Zurich, Switzerland

Journal of Environmental Quality

TECHNICAL REPORTS
 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

Biochar Reduces Short-Term Nitrate Leaching from A Horizon in an Apple Orchard

M. Ventura,* G. Sorrenti, P. Panzacchi, E. George, and G. Tonon

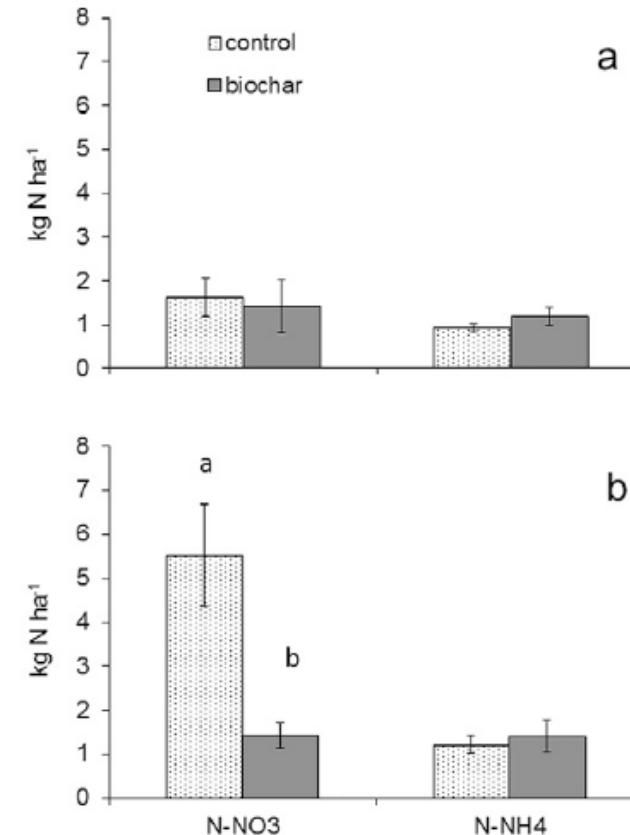
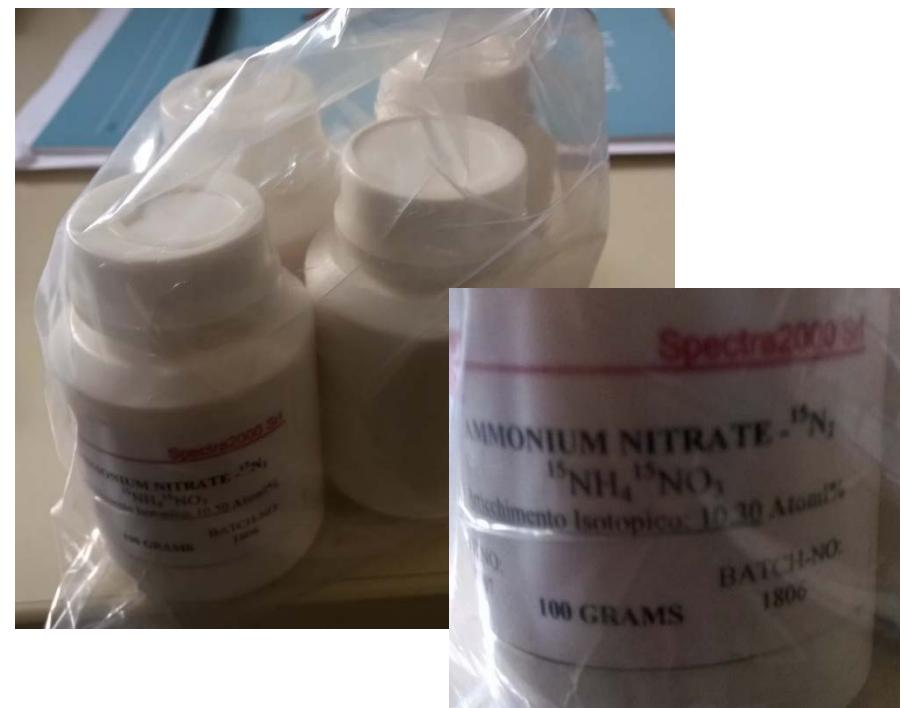
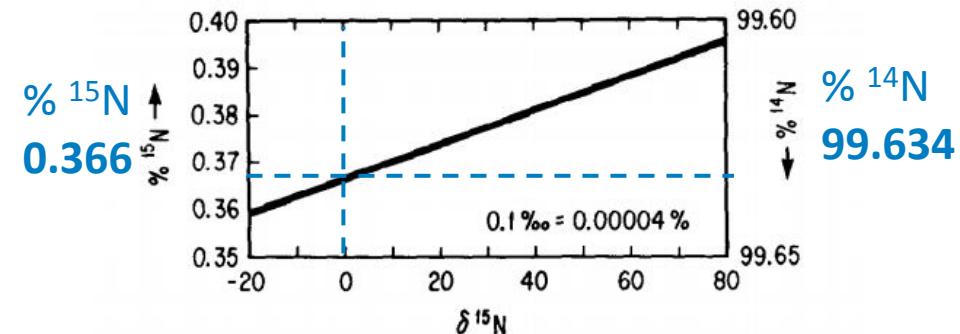
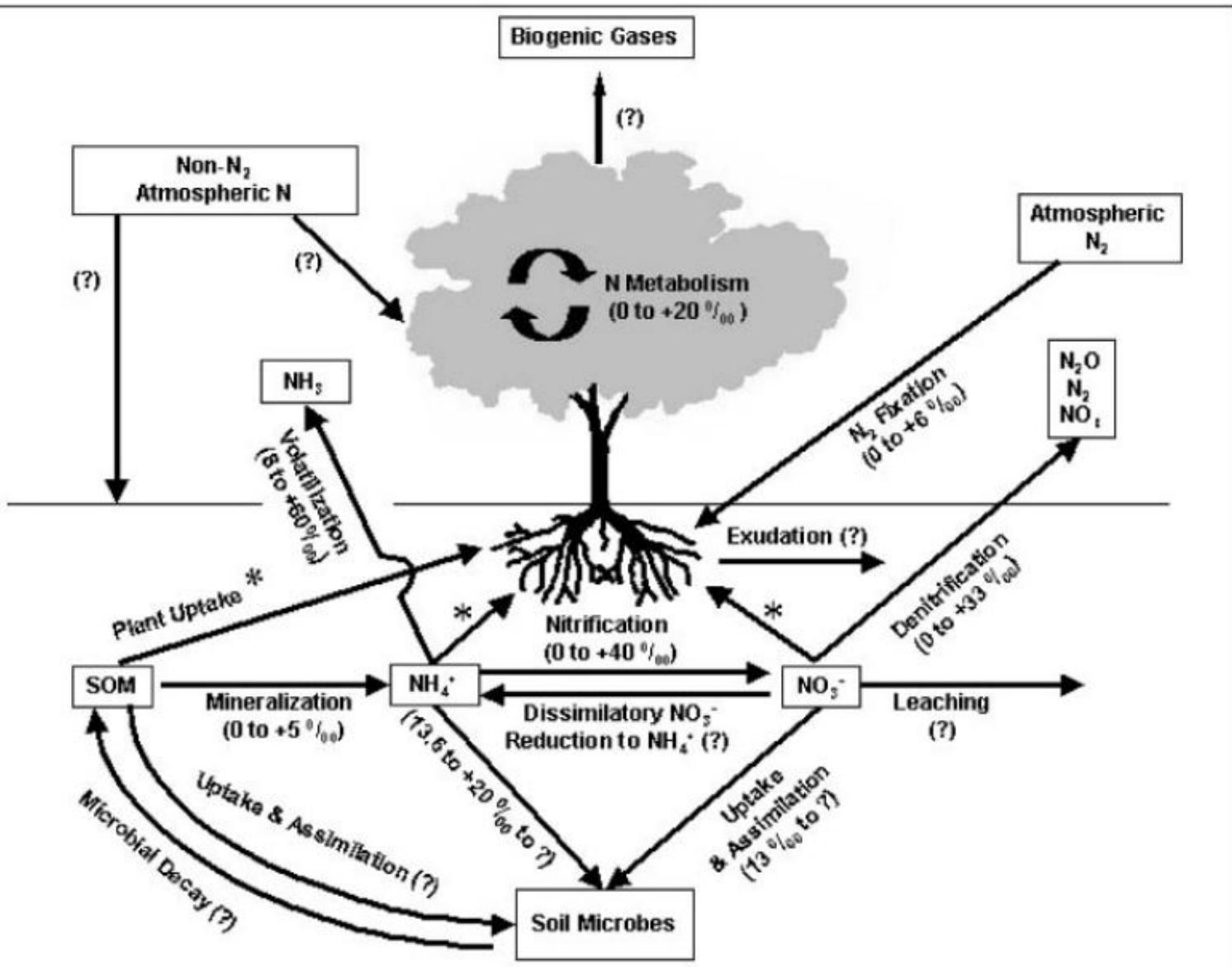


Fig. 4. Cumulative ammonium nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$) and nitrate nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) leaching (a) after 4 mo from biochar addition (September 2009–December 2009) and (b) after the following year (January 2010–February 2011). Different letters on the histogram bars indicate a statistically significant difference for $p < 0.05$.



Secondo esperimento:

- Biochar e nutrizione azotata



Metodologia:

- Piante di vite (cv Pinot noir/SO4) in vaso in ambiente protetto (tunnel)
- Trattamenti:
 - Controllo, non trattato (n=5x3)
 - + ^{15}N (n=5x2)
 - Compost + ^{15}N (n=5x2)
 - Compost 4.5 % (da definire) + ^{15}N (n=5x2)
 - Biochar + compost 4:1 (v.v) + ^{15}N (n=5x2)



Secondo esperimento:

- Biochar e nutrizione azotata

Parametri misurati e strumentazione:

- Effetto dei trattamenti sulle performance di crescita
 - Area fogliare totale
 - Peso legno di potatura
 - Contenuto di clorofilla fogliare
 - Resa in uva (se presente)
- Lisciviazione e ciclo dell'azoto nelle piante di vite
 - Concentrazione di N totale e ^{15}N nella soluzione di lisciviazione
 - Concentrazione di N totale e ^{15}N nelle radici, fusto, branche, germogli e foglie
 - Campionamenti al tempo T0 (epoca del trattamento), T1 (fine prima stagione), T2 (fine seconda stagione)

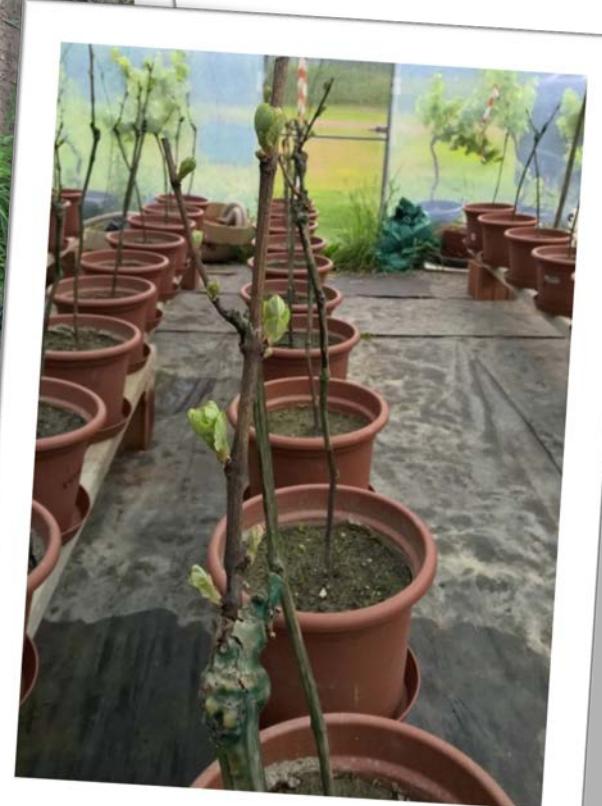
FILA	POSIZIONI										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
F1	V6	V11	V26c	V43cb	V46b	V15	V8	V4*	V32c	V42bc	V48b
F2	V54b	V3	V9	V22*	V33c	V45cb	V49b	V10	V5	V29c	V41cb
F3	V36cb	V47b	V13	V25	V34c	V38cb	V51b	V2	V24	V18*	V28c
F4	V35c	V21*	V37cb	V50b	V7	V23	V30c	V44cb	V52b	V12	V17
F5	V16	V31c	V39cb	V55b	V1	V19*	V14	V27c	V40cb	V53b	V20



Works are in progress...



2. Pot exp
(Laimburg)



1. Field exp.
(Meran)



Thanks for your attention!



Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung
Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale



AUTONOME
PROVINZ
BOZEN
SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA
AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO
ALTO ADIGE

Valorizzazione del biochar della filiera di gassificazione di biomasse legnose in Alto Adige

WP9

Effetto del biochar sul bilancio del carbonio e sull'emissione di gas serra (GHG)



Freie Universität Bozen
Libera Università di Bolzano
Università Liedia de Bulsan

Obiettivi del WP:

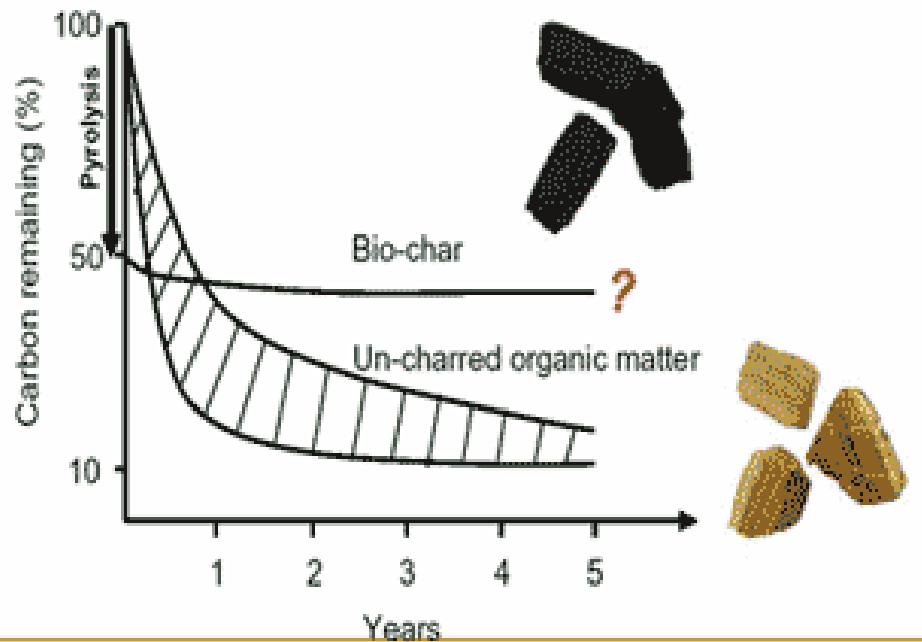
1. STABILITÀ del biochar

Determinare la stabilità del biochar prodotto da residui legnosi nei suoli agrari della Provincia di Bolzano.

2. EMISSIONE DI GAS SERRA dal suolo

Comprendere se l'applicazione di biochar possa contribuire alla riduzione dell'emissione di gas serra dai suoli agricoli della Provincia.

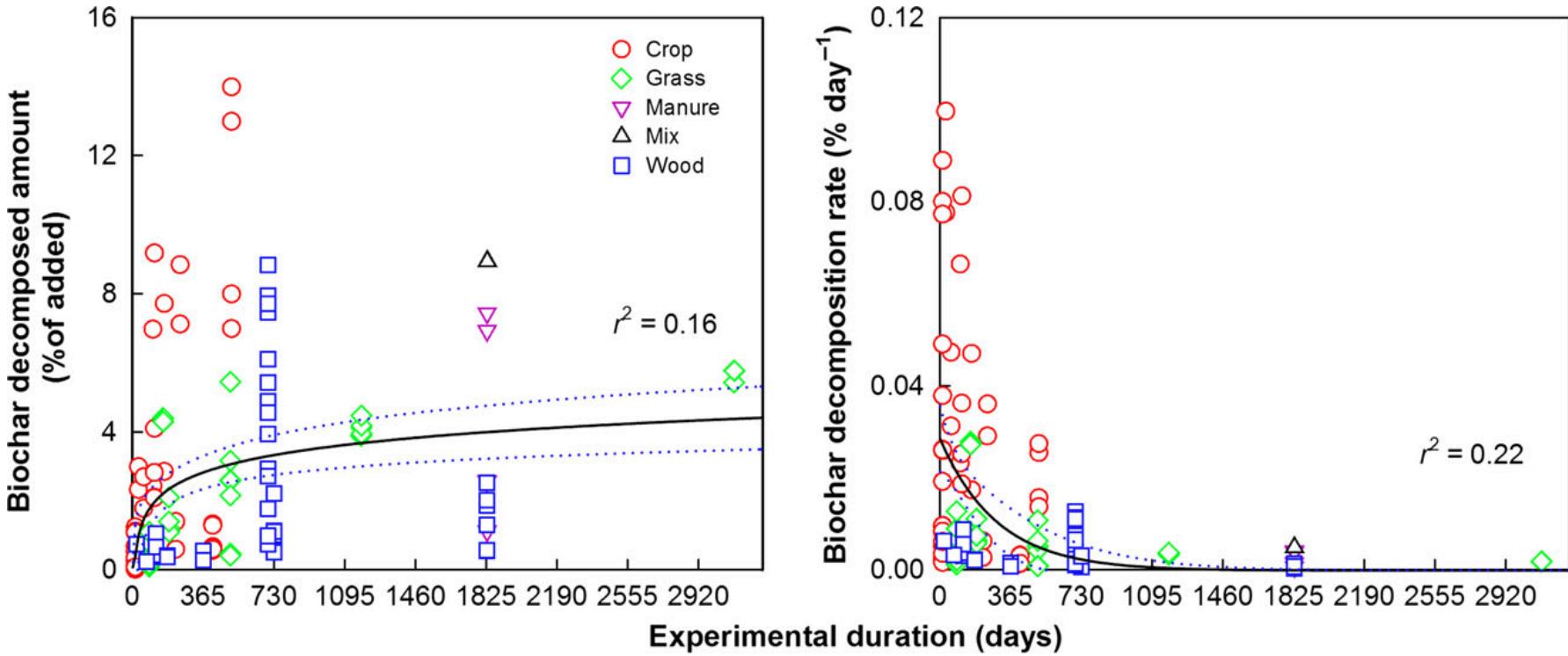
1. Stabilità del biochar nel suolo



Fondamentale per aumentare lo stock di C nel suolo nel suolo e incrementare il potenziale di sequestro di C dell’agricoltura nella Provincia.

Stabilità del biochar nel suolo

Tempo medio di permanenza nel suolo stimato tra le decine e le migliaia di anni.

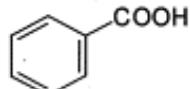


Wang et al., 2015

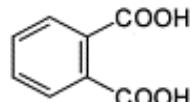
Metodologia

Utilizzo di molecole
organiche: **acidi
carbossilici aromatici**
(BPCA) come marcatori
specifici del black carbon

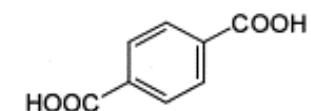
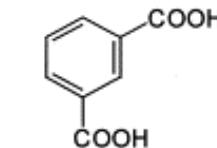
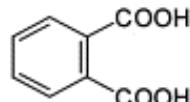
(Glaser *et al.*, 1998)



benzoic acid

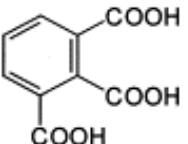


phthalic acid

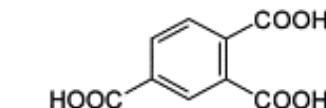


isophthalic acid

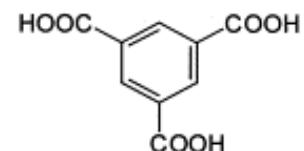
terephthalic acid



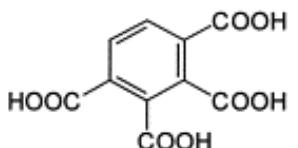
hemimellitic acid



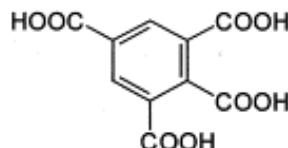
trimellitic acid



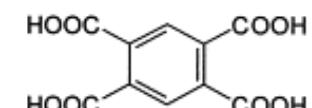
trimesic acid



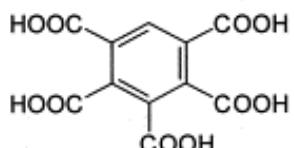
prehnitic acid



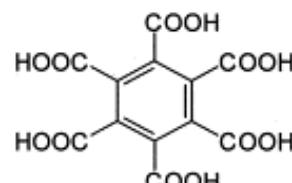
mellophanic acid



pyromellitic acid



benzenepentacarboxylic acid



mellitic acid

Sito sperimentale

Vigneto (Müller Thurgau) nei pressi Merano, utilizzato anche per i WP6 e WP8

Applicazione dei trattamenti il 2/5/2017, incorporazione nei primi 20 cm



Schema sperimentale

- Blocchi randomizzati (4 repliche per trattamento)
- 6 trattamenti:
 - Controllo non trattato
 - Compost (45 ton/ha)
 - Biochar dose 1 (25 ton/ha)
 - Biochar dose 2 (50 ton/ha)
 - Biochar dose 1 + compost
 - Biochar dose 2 + compost



N	non trattato	
C	compost	
B1	biochar dose 1	
B2	biochar dose 2	
BC1	biochar + compost	2:1
BC2	biochar + compost	4:1

Metodologia

Campionamenti sistematici del suolo

- prima del trattamento
- 3 settimane dopo il trattamento
- 1 anno dopo il trattamento
- 2 anni dopo il trattamento



Analisi del suolo

- C totale ed organico
- pH
- Densità apparente



Metodologia

Analisi dei campioni per determinarne il contenuto
di BPCA

in collaborazione con l'Università Martin Luther di
Halle-Wittemberg (prof. Bruno Glaser)



MARTIN-LUTHER-UNIVERSITÄT
HALLE-WITTENBERG



Fakultät Naturwissenschaften III
Institut für Agrar- und Ernährungswissen-
schaften
FG Bodenbiogeochemie



Obiettivi del WP:

1. STABILITÀ del biochar

Determinare la stabilità del biochar prodotto da residui legnosi nei suoli agrari della Provincia di Bolzano.

2. EMISSIONE DI GAS SERRA dal suolo

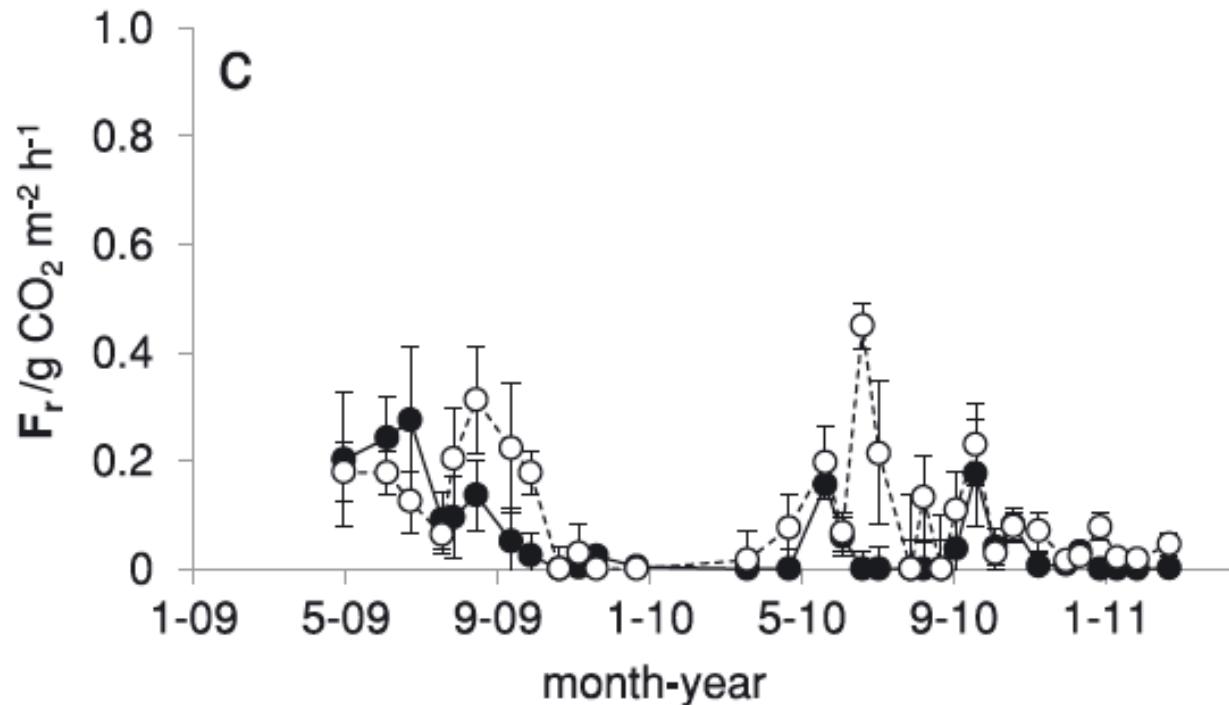
Comprendere se l'applicazione di biochar possa contribuire alla riduzione dell'emissione di gas serra dai suoli agricoli della Provincia.

2. Emissione di gas serra dal suolo

- Anidride carbonica (CO_2)
- Metano (CH_4), global warming potential (GWP) = **20**
- Protossido d'azoto (N_2O), GWP = **250 – 300**

Emissione di CO₂

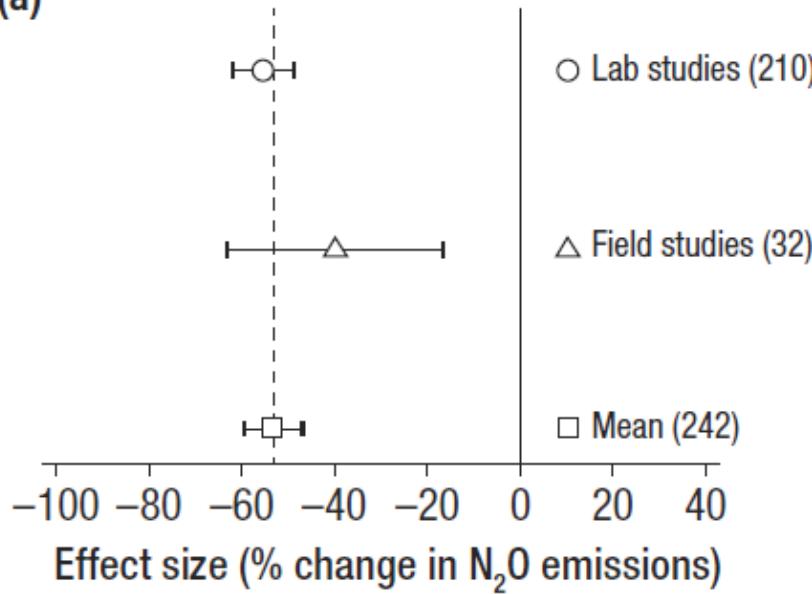
Aumento dell'emissione nella prima fase dopo l'inserimento del biochar nel suolo (degradazione della componente labile del biochar).



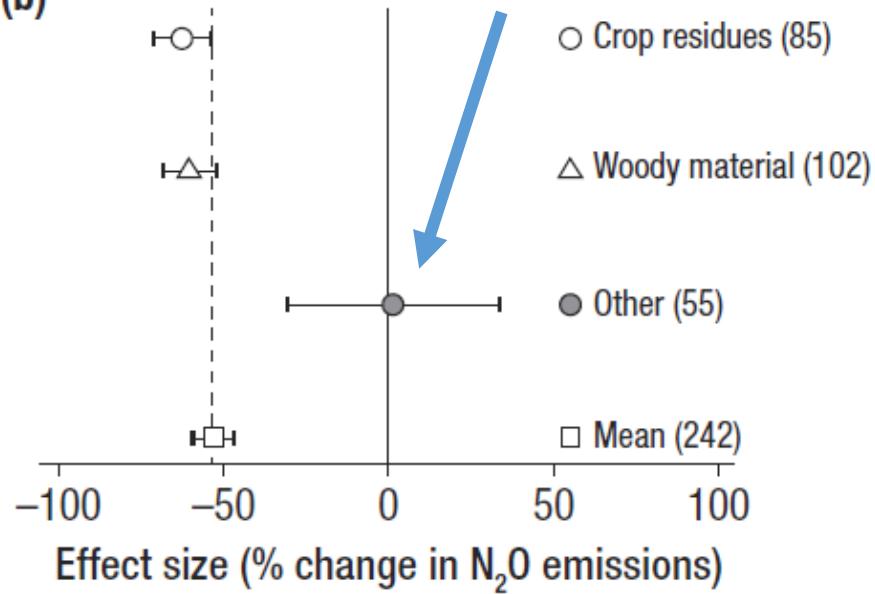
Monossido di azoto (N_2O)

Include biochar
prodotti da letame,
pollina e altri
prodotti ricchi di N

(a)



(b)



- la maggior parte degli studi riporta una riduzione dell'emissione di N_2O in conseguenza dell'applicazione di biochar
- alcuni studi riportano un aumento (biochar con alto contenuto di N)
- pochi studi in campo

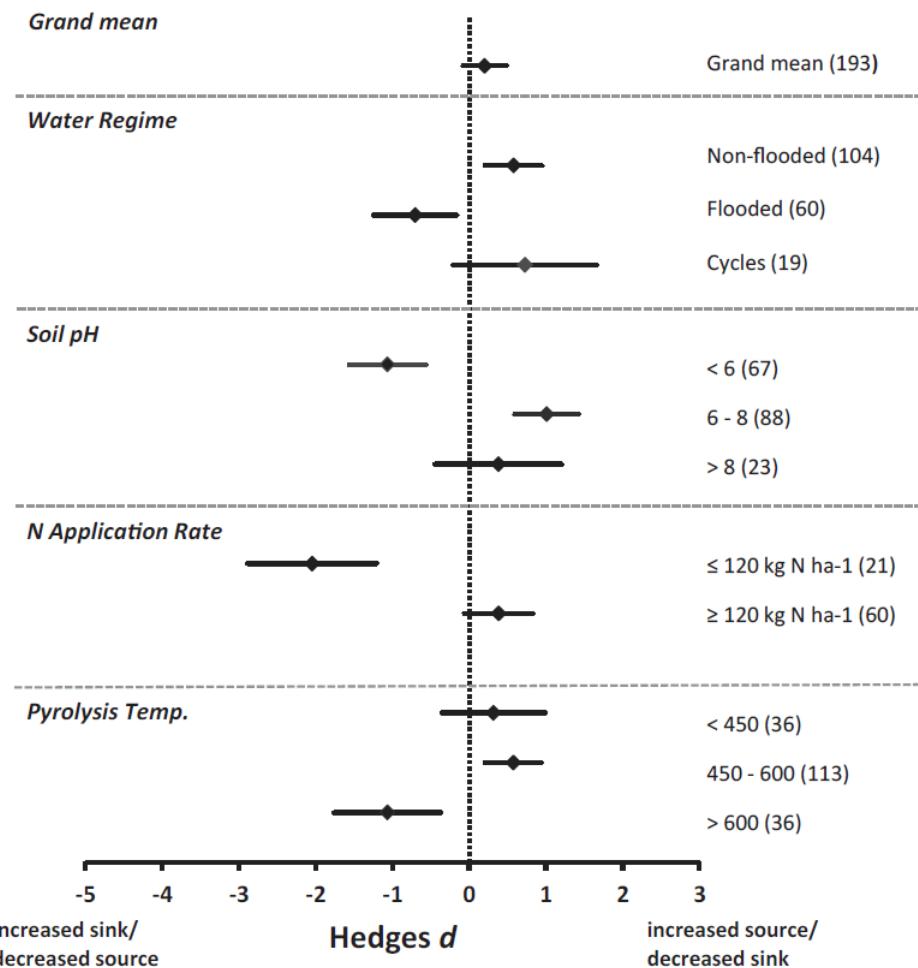
Metano



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Soil Biology & Biochemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/soilbio



Risultati contrastanti

- diminuzione nel caso di suoli sottoposti a sommersione
- aumento nel caso di suoli non sommersi

Metodologia

camere chiuse
dinamiche



eosAC in a rainforest, Puerto Rico

*electrical cables, tubing, Swagelok hardware, and chamber collars

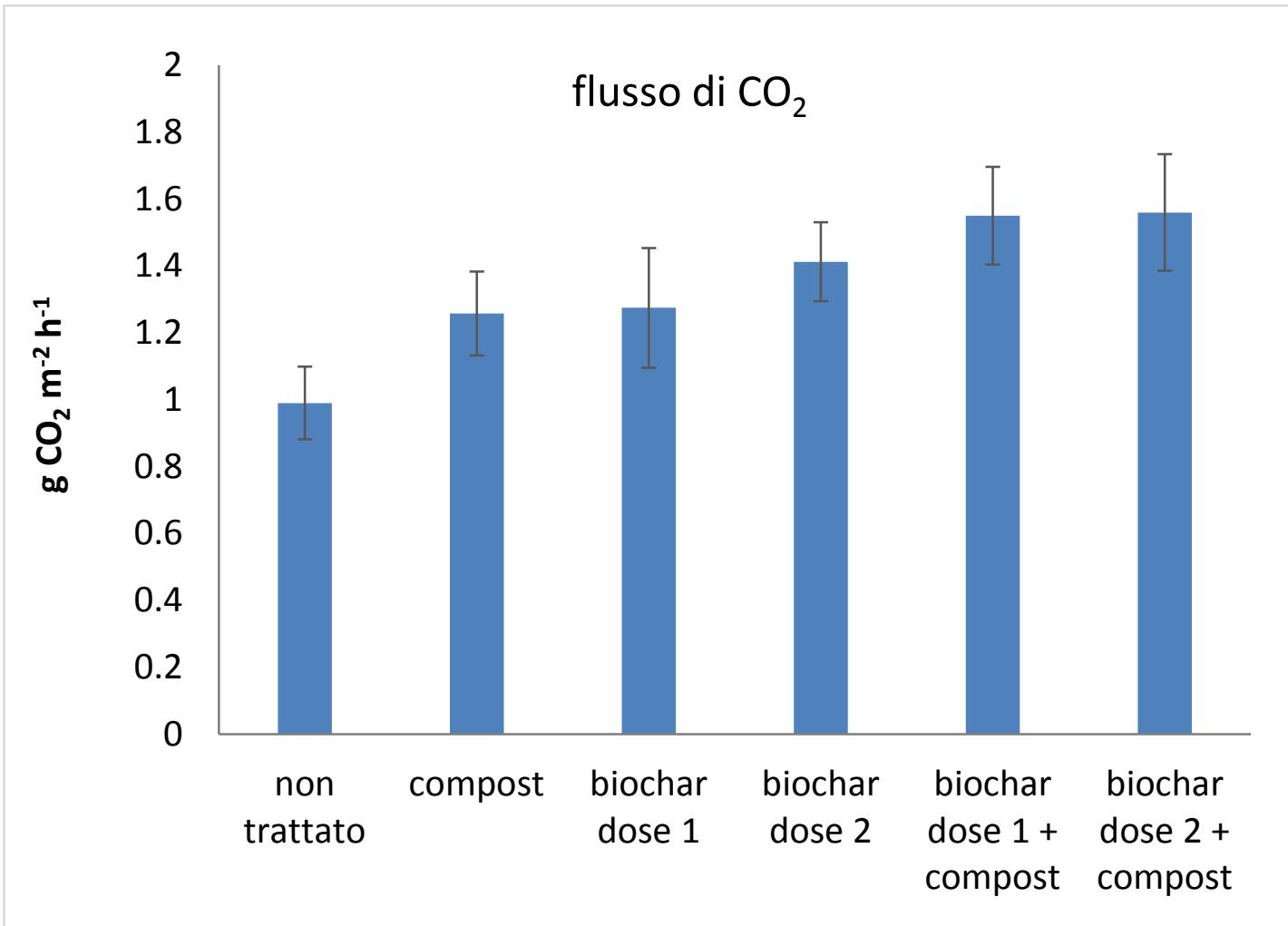
eosense.com

PICARRO

CRDS Analyzer
 $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$



Risultati preliminari





Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung
Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale



AUTONOME
PROVINZ
BOZEN
SÜDTIROL



PROVINCIA
AUTONOMA
DI BOLZANO
ALTO ADIGE

Valorizzazione del biochar della filiera di gassificazione di biomasse legnose in Alto Adige- WOOD UP

WP10

Analisi del ciclo di vita della produzione di Biochar e della sua applicazione su larga scala per il sequestro di carbonio e la produzione di bioenergia

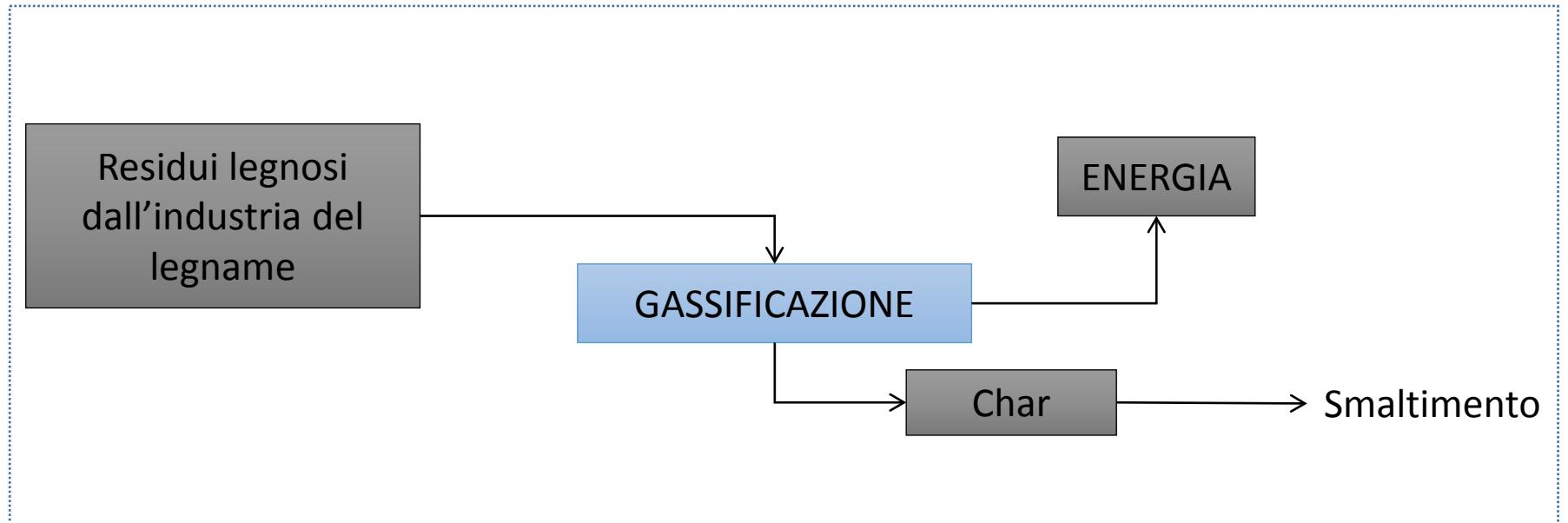


Freie Universität Bozen
Libera Università di Bolzano
Università Liedia de Bulsan

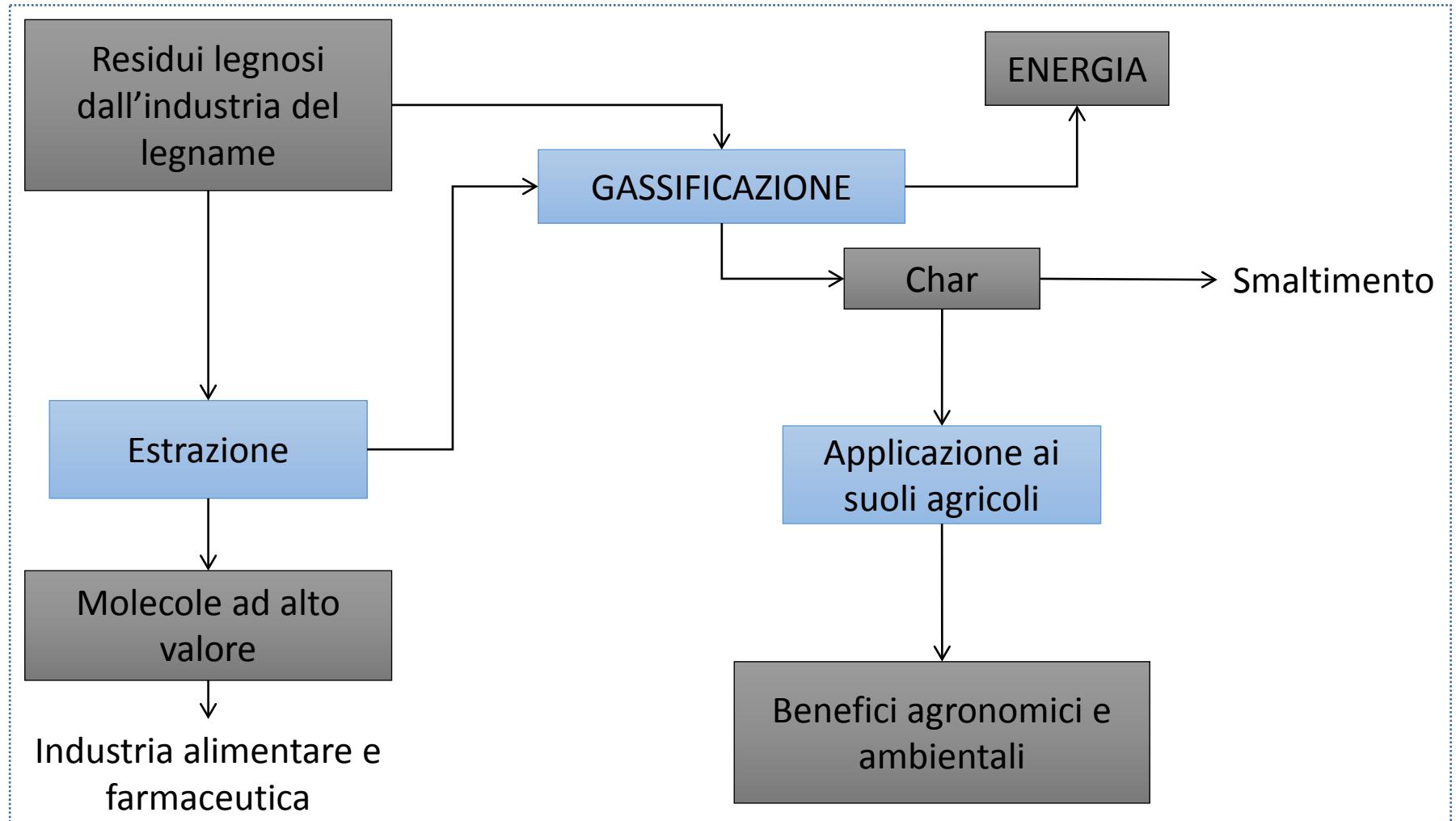
OBIETTIVI DEL WP1O

Confronto di diversi scenari di valorizzazione della filiera di gassificazione delle biomasse legnose in Alto Adige tramite la tecnica dell'Analisi del Ciclo di Vita (LCA)

1. Valutazione della sostenibilità economica e ambientale dell'attuale filiera di gassificazione delle biomasse legnose in Alto Adige.
2. Confronto con scenari che prevedono un numero crescente e combinato di varianti innovative rispetto allo stato attuale:
 - a) **Impiego di diverse tecnologie di piro-gassificazione (WP6);**
 - b) **Valorizzazione della biomassa legnosa a fini farmaceutici e/o alimentari prima della successiva trasformazione energetica (WP4);**
 - c) **Impiego del biochar come ammendante del suolo** per migliorare la produttività e la qualità produttiva dei meleti e dei vigneti altoatesini (WP 7), incrementando nel contempo l'efficienza d'uso di risorse limitate (acqua, nutrienti, WP8) e il sequestro di carbonio nel suolo mitigando le emissioni di gas serra (WP9).



Attuale catena di utilizzo delle biomasse a fini energetici in Alto Adige



Scenario di catena utilizzo delle biomasse a fini energetici in Alto Adige
secondo Wood Up

LCA - Life Cycle Assessment

"un processo oggettivo di **valutazione dei carichi ambientali connessi con un prodotto, processo o attività**, condotto attraverso l'identificazione e la quantificazione dell'**energia e dei materiali impiegati e dei rifiuti rilasciati nell'ambiente**, per **valutare l'impatto di questi usi di energia e materiali e rilasci nell'ambiente**, e per vagliare e realizzare le opportunità di miglioramento ambientale. La **valutazione include l'intero ciclo di vita del prodotto, processo o attività**, includendo l'estrazione e il trattamento delle materie prime, la fabbricazione, il trasporto e la distribuzione, l'uso, il riuso, la manutenzione, il riciclo e lo smaltimento finale.".

Definizione SETAC (Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry) 1990.

La procedura di LCA si compone di quattro fasi:

1) **definizione degli obiettivi** (goal definition and scoping)

La **definizione del sistema** consiste nell'individuazione dei confini temporali e geografici e del livello tecnologico. È importante inoltre definire i confini del sistema e specificare dove ciascuna fase di vita ha luogo.

L'unità funzionale (Functional Unit) è l'unità di misura a cui si rapportano tutti i dati, espressione della prestazione svolta dal sistema (prodotto o servizio).

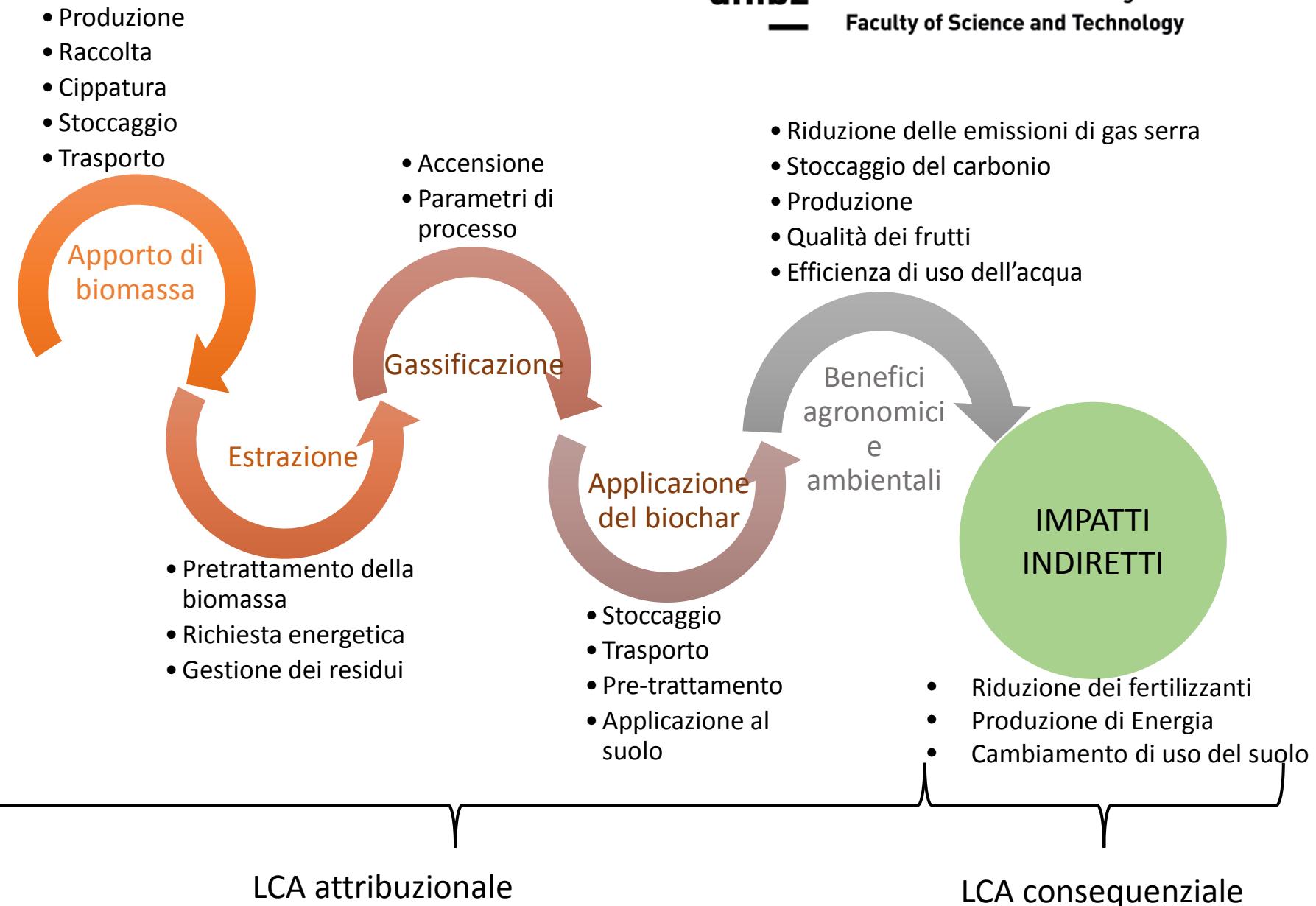
L'individuazione dei dati include la descrizione degli impatti più rilevanti, permettendo un criterio per la raccolta dati durante la fase di inventario.

2) **inventario** (inventory analysis);

Questa fase comprende la **raccolta dei dati e i procedimenti di calcolo che consentono di quantificare i flussi in entrata e in uscita dal sistema**

3) **valutazione** (*impact assessment*);

4) **interpretazione** (*interpretation*)



Per l'approccio di tipo consequenziale il WP10 si avvarrà della consulenza di LCAworks, azienda con sede a Londra (Prof. Jeremy Woods e Dr. Onesmus Mwabonje)

The screenshot shows the LCAworks website. At the top left is the logo 'LCAworks' with a green swirl icon. To the right is the tagline 'MEASURING THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS'. Below the header is a blue navigation bar with links for 'OVERVIEW', 'CONSULTING', and 'CONTACT US'. The main content area features a section titled 'Our Services' with a large image of a bright sun in a blue sky. To the right of the image, text describes their services: 'Using a combination of life cycle assessment and other environmental and sustainability modelling tools, LCAworks offer:' followed by a bulleted list of services.

LCAworks

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS

OVERVIEW | CONSULTING | CONTACT US

Our Services



Using a combination of life cycle assessment and other environmental and sustainability modelling tools, LCAworks offer:

- Greenhouse gas foot-printing
- Full environmental lifecycle assessment
- Advice on reducing environmental impacts
- Full sustainability assessment including environmental and social aspects
- Advice on sustainability issues specific to developing countries
- Independent third-party reviews of policies, statements and regulatory returns
- Partnerships on R&D proposals and programmes

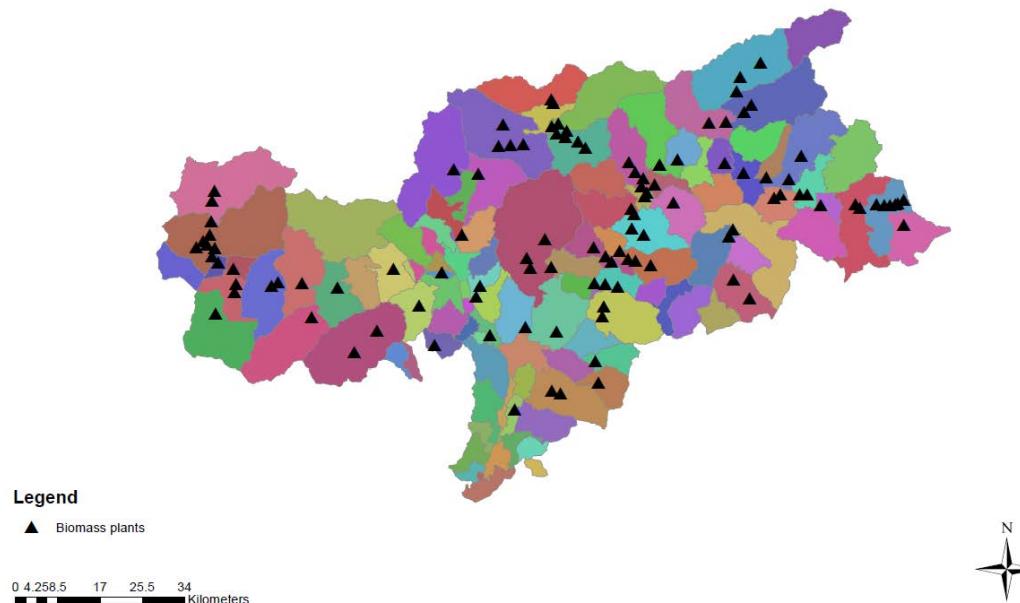
Un caso di studio preliminare:

Life cycle assessment of wood as energy carrier in South Tyrol

Tesi di laurea del Master in Environmental Management of Mountain Areas

Dott. Florian Senoner

Comparazione della LCA della situazione attuale di produzione di energia nella provincia di Bolzano con due scenari di impianti di slow e fast pyrolysis



- Tutti gli impianti a biomassa nella Provincia di Bolzano (2014) ipoteticamente convertiti in impianti di pirolisi (per massimizzare il residuo carbonioso).
- Applicazione del biochar prodotto ai suoli agricoli della Provincia di Bolzano.

Considerando le emissioni di CO₂ dovute a :

- Trasporto del biochar ai terreni agricoli idonei(max. 25 km)
- Il processo di produzione di energia
- La decomposizione del biochar nel suolo

Simulazioni fatte con il software BEAT₂

Life cycle assessment of wood as energy carrier in South Tyrol

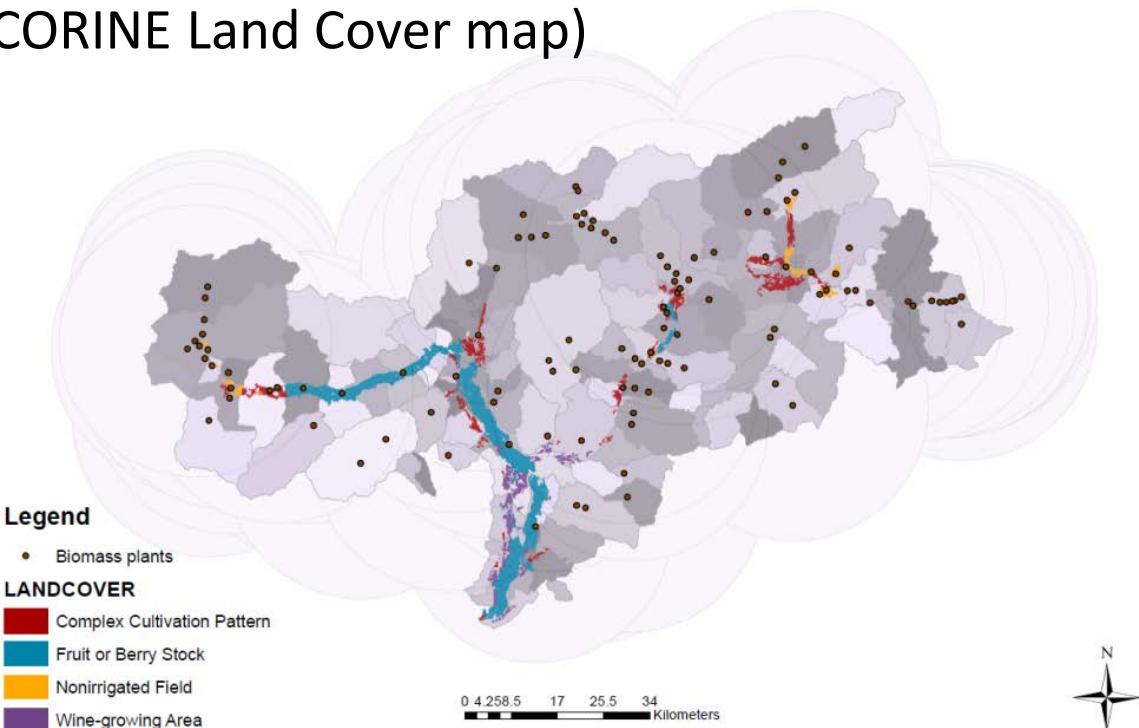
Tesi di laurea del Master in Environmental Management of Mountain Areas

Dott. Florian Senoner

- Area disponibile: 34170 ha

4 classi appropriate selezionate : Vigneti, frutteti, campi non irrigati e aree miste (CORINE Land Cover map)

Due dosi di applicazione per il biochar basate sulla capacità produttiva della tua tecnologia:
10.53 tons/ha*anno (SP)
4.52 tons/ha*anno (FP)

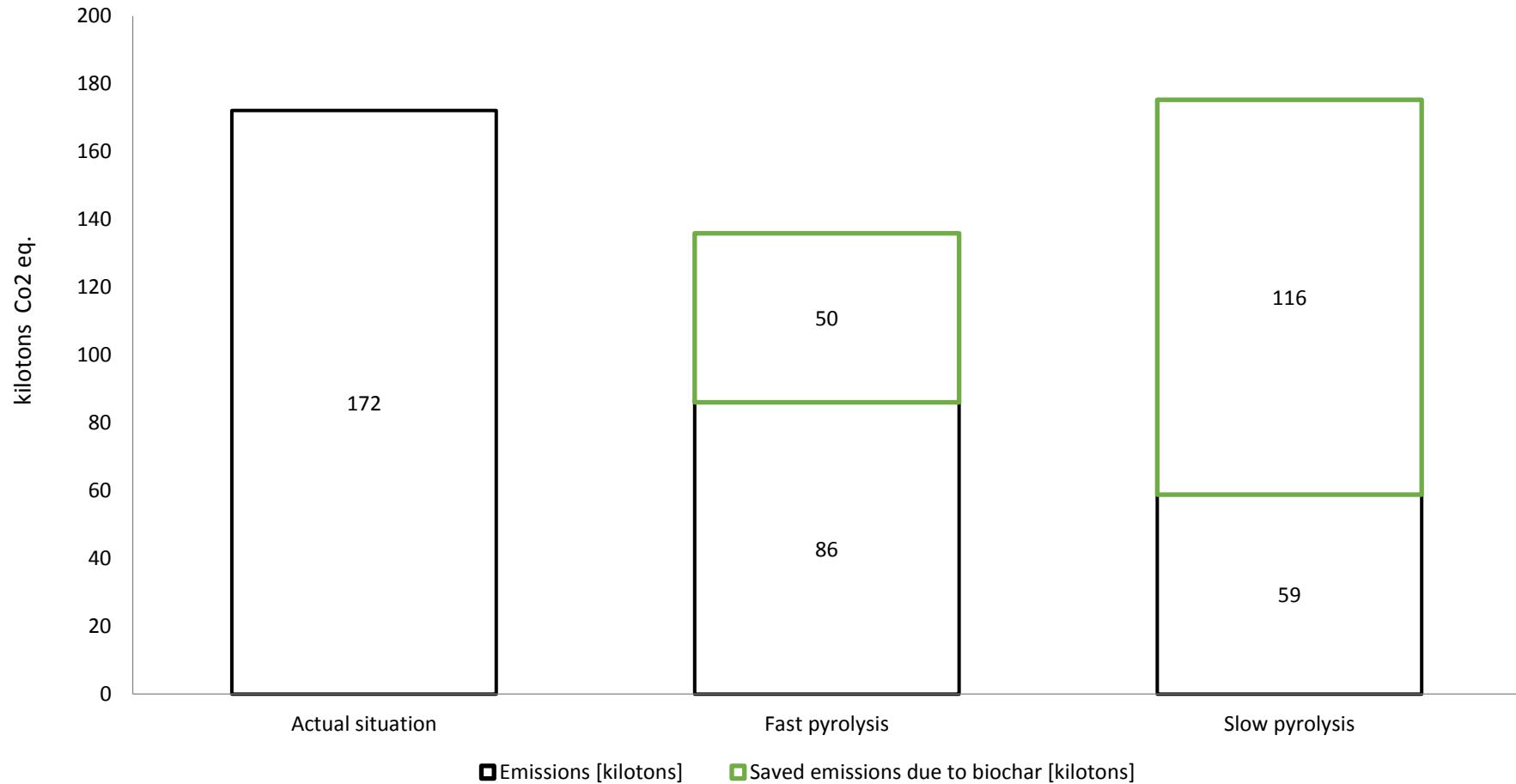


Life cycle assessment of wood as energy carrier in South Tyrol

Tesi di laurea del Master in Environmental Management of Mountain Areas

Dott. Florian Senoner

Ruolo del biochar



Variazione rispetto allo stato attuale

- Produzione di energia:
 - Slow pyrolysis: - 26%
 - Fast pyrolysis: + 6%
- Emissioni:
 - Slow pyrolysis: - 63%
 - Fast pyrolysis: - 50%
- Potenziale di mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici:
 - Slow pyrolysis: 3.56%
 - Fast pyrolysis: 2.70%

