

Overview

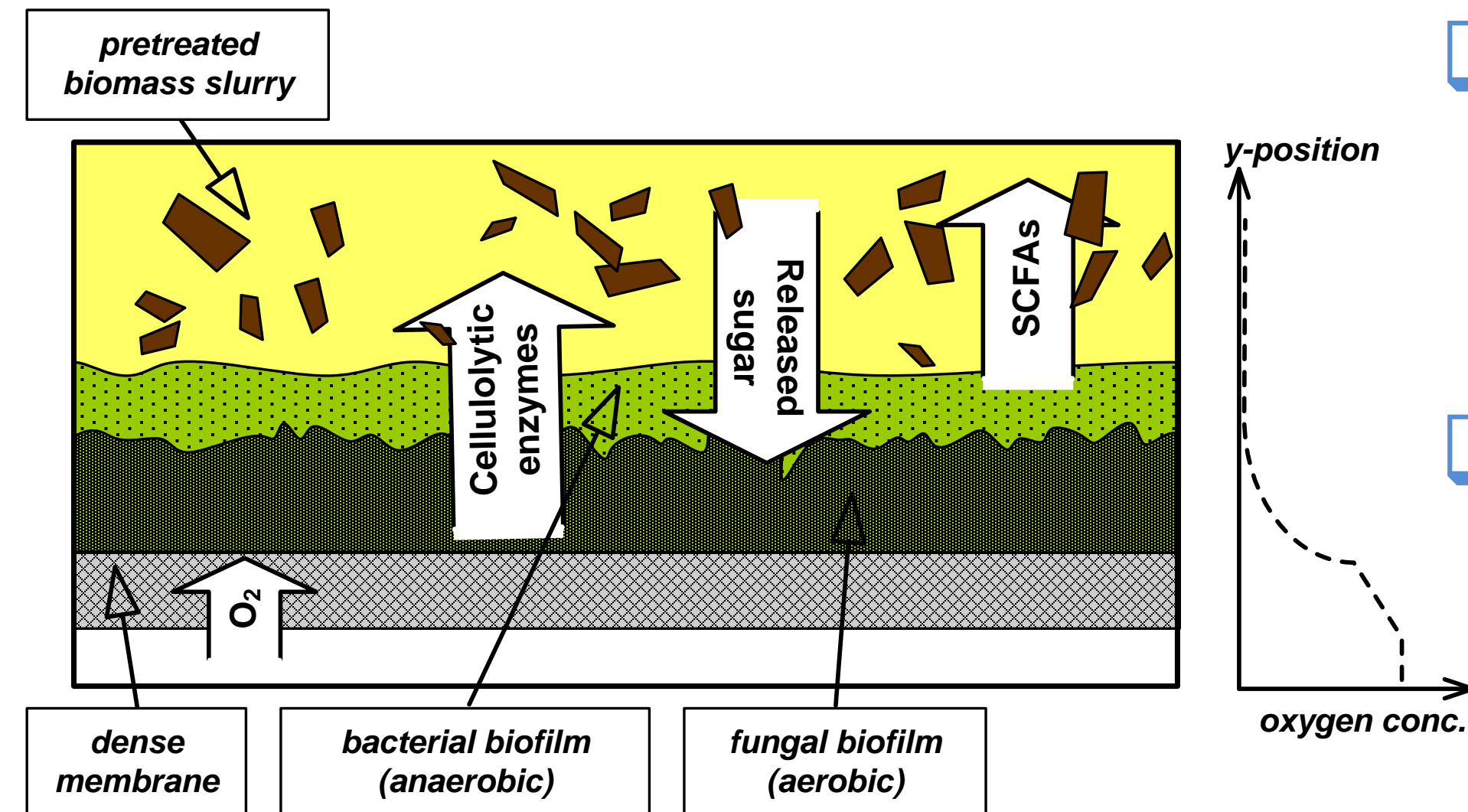
Goal of the project: *Developing the technology for a new value chain to produce commodity chemicals, diesel and jet fuel from lignocellulosic feedstock*

Approach: Combining biochemical conversion with chemical catalysis and evaluating the overall sustainability.

Expected deliverables:

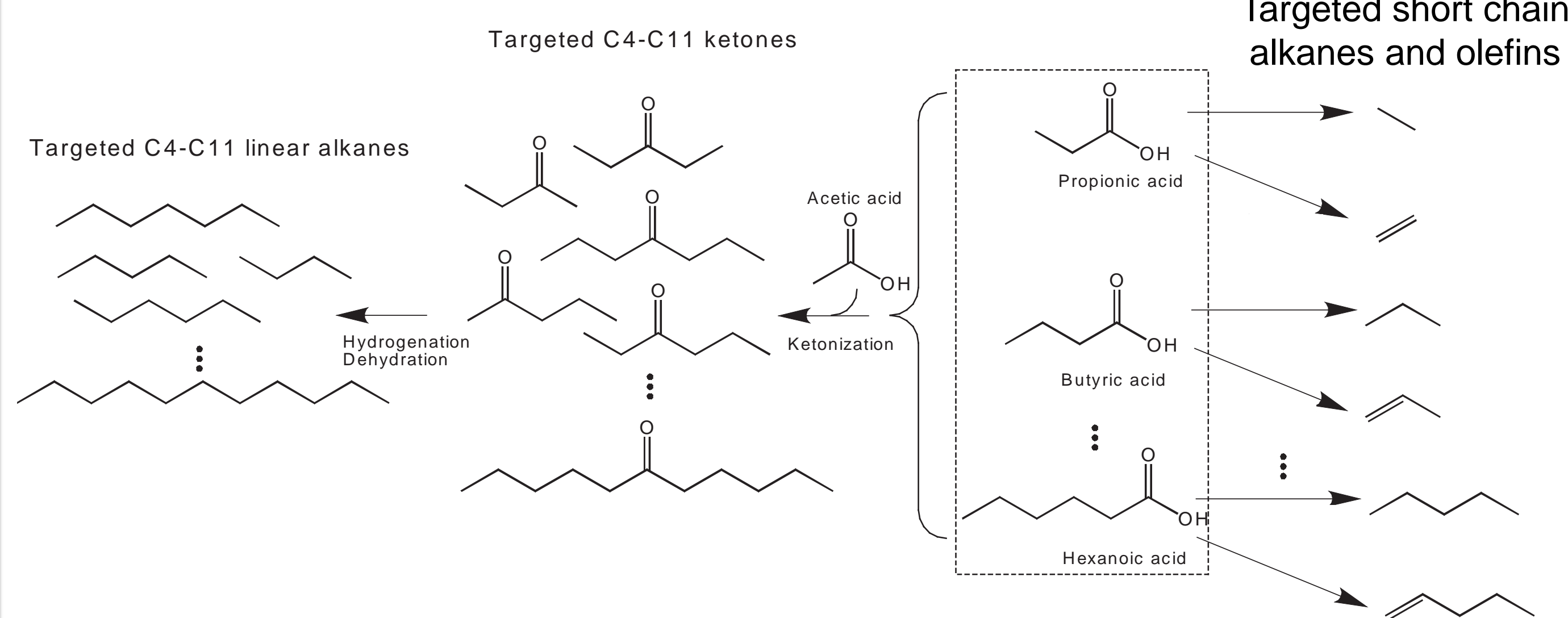
- ❑ An integrated **process for bio-chemically producing carboxylic acids** from non-edible biomass
- ❑ New **catalytic routes** for converting carboxylic acids to fuels and α -olefins
- ❑ Integrated processing methodologies for **combining biological and chemical conversion**
- ❑ A combined **techno-economic and sustainability model** using process modeling and life cycle assessment

Consolidated bioprocessing



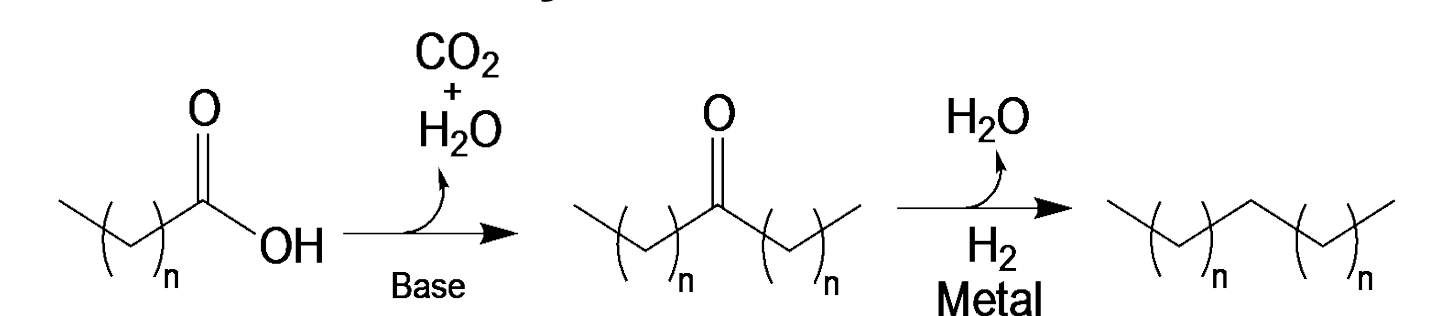
- ❑ Developing a robust, integrated process for the biochemical production of carboxylic acids from non edible biomass
- ❑ Developing new biochemical routes for producing targeted alkane mixtures and α -olefins mixtures from carboxylic acids

Catalytic upgrading

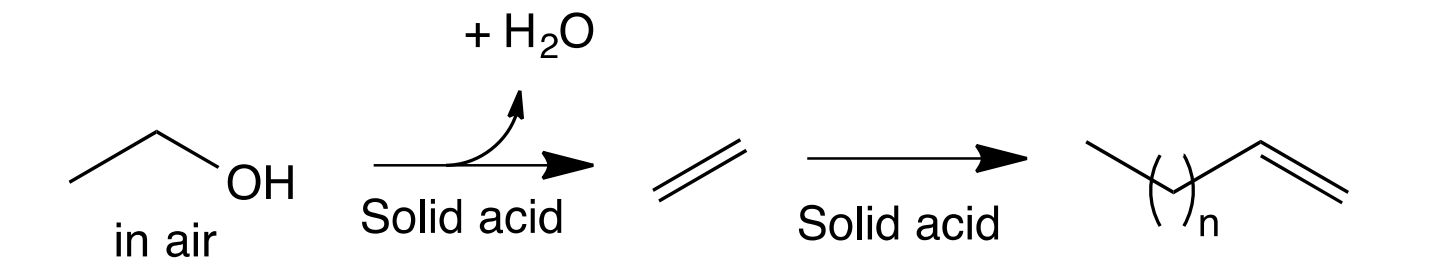


Studied reactions:

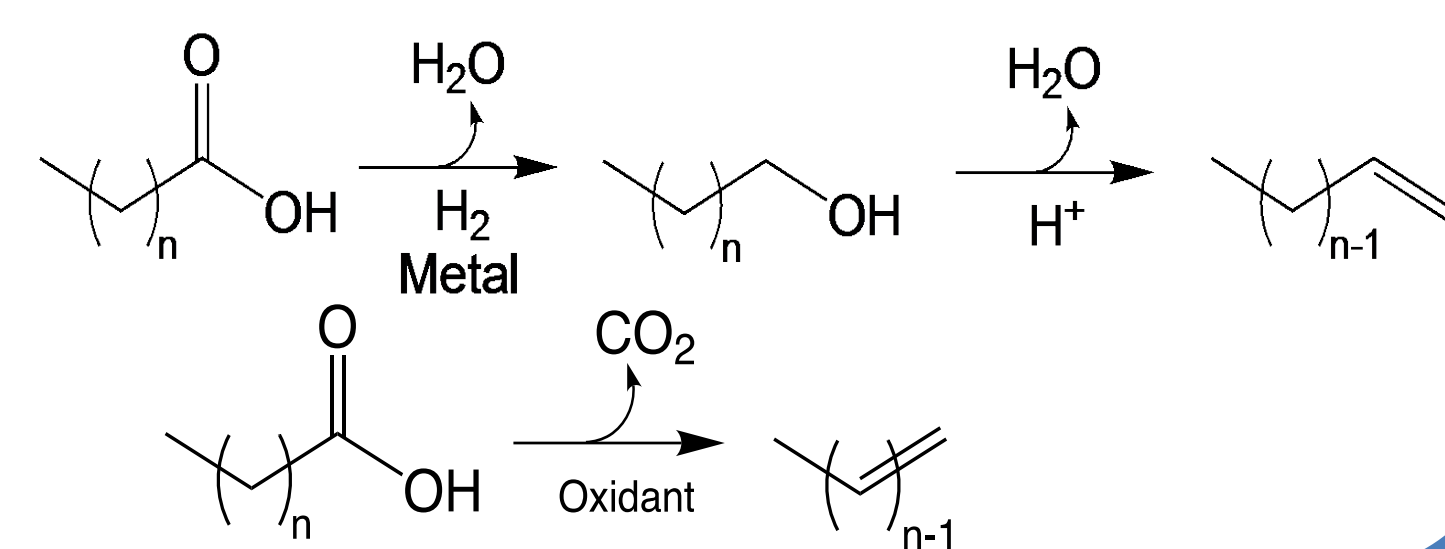
Carboxylic acids to fuels



Ethanol to olefins



Carboxylic acids to olefins



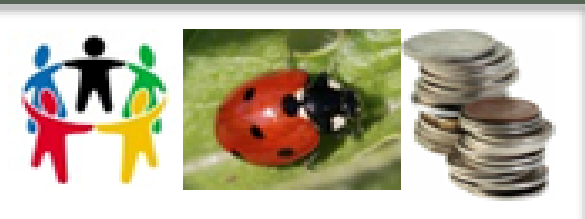
Sustainability and economic evaluation

Evaluating and identifying sustainable biomass conversion pathways using a detailed model of the developed technologies and the entire value chain

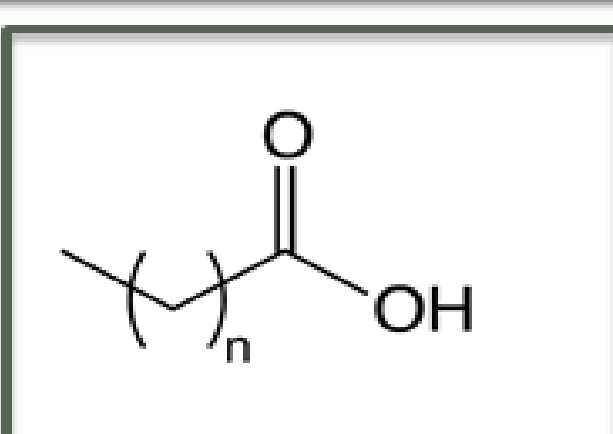
Subprojects

Sustainability evaluation

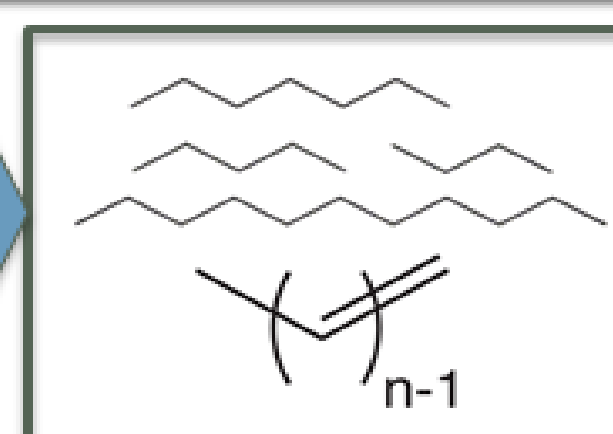
J. Grenz (BFH), S. Hellweg (ETHZ), B. Streit (BFH)



Lignocellulosic feedstock

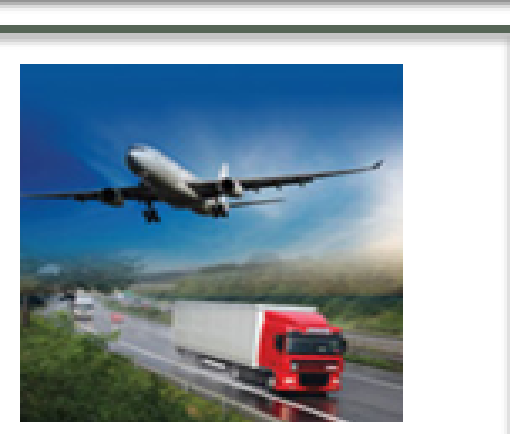


Consolidated bioprocessing
M. Studer (BFH)



Catalytic upgrading

J. Luterbacher (EPFL)



Market

D. Herrmann (coordinator)

Industrial advisory board:

J. Sommer
ferraco

M. Staehelin
SWISSMILL

J. McNally
INEOS

J. Lindstedt
LINDAB

G. Festel
FESTEL CAPITAL

F. Maréchal
EPFL

D. Bergmann
FPT

E. Nager
RUAG

Energy Turnaround

Motivation: In 2011, the Federal Council and Parliament decided that Switzerland is to withdraw from the use of nuclear energy on a step-by-step basis. In Switzerland, approx. $1.2 \cdot 10^6$ tones of lignocellulosic biomass are available for producing sustainable fuel and chemicals.

Contribution to main axes of the “Energy Strategy 2050”:

- ❑ **Increasing the fraction of renewable energy:** Producing biomass-derived alkanes and olefins could both directly and indirectly increase the fraction of renewable energy by providing exact replacements for commonly used liquid fuels and carbon-based chemicals
- ❑ **Reinforcing energetic research.**

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