



IEA Bioenergy
Technology Collaboration Programme



Task 32 Biomass Combustion

Overview of Activities

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The IEA Bioenergy Technology Collaboration Programme (TCP) is organised under the auspices of the International Energy Agency (IEA) but is functionally and legally autonomous. Views, findings and publications of the IEA Bioenergy TCP do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the IEA Secretariat or its individual member countries.

IEA Bioenergy in brief

Technology Collaboration Programme (TCP), functioning within a framework created by the **International Energy Agency (IEA)**

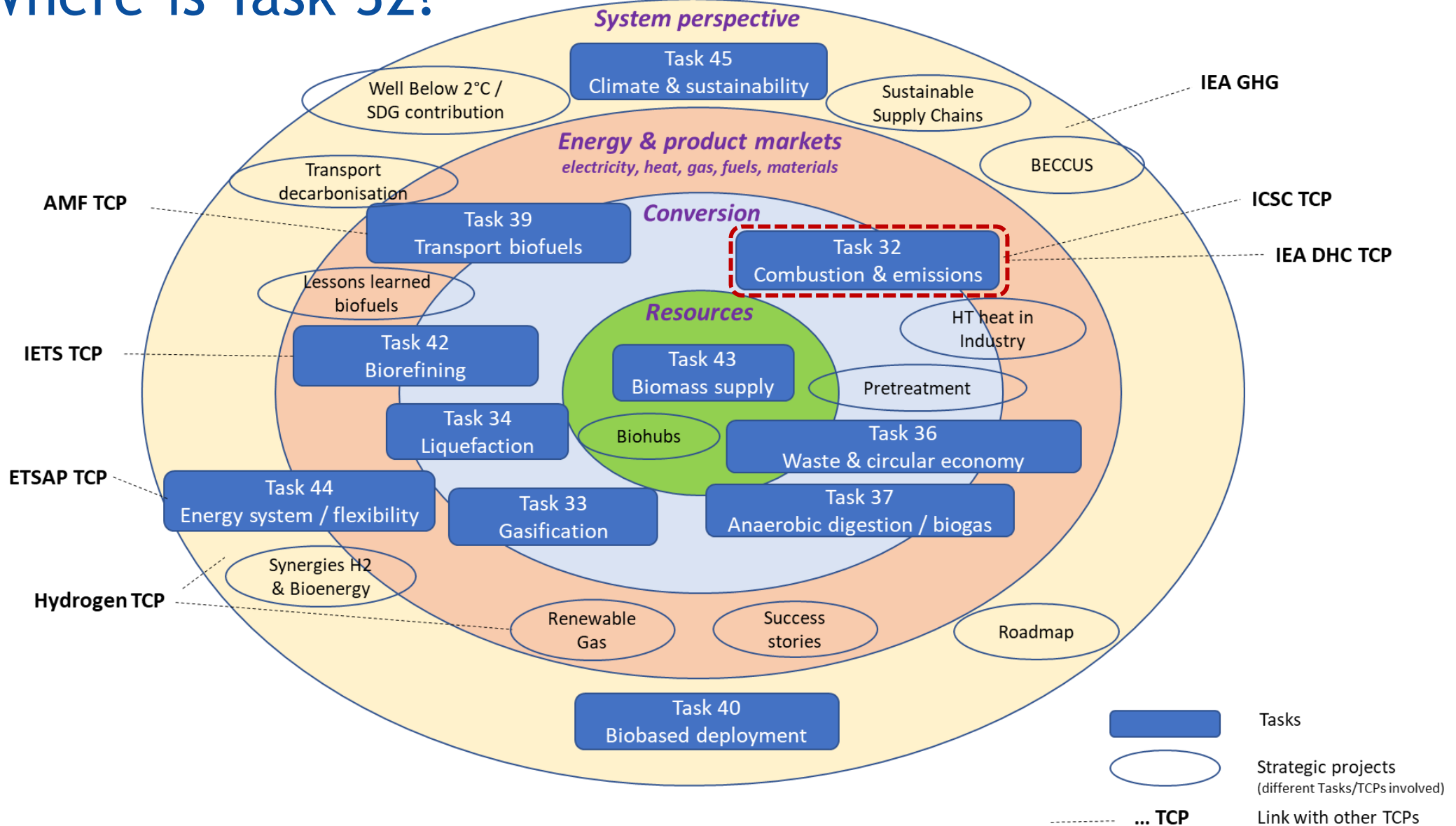


Goal:

- International **collaboration and info exchange** on bioenergy research, technology development, demonstration, and policy analysis
- Facilitate the commercialization and market deployment of sustainable bioenergy systems = **climate positive, environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost-competitive** (incl. external costs)

Work programme carried out through **Tasks and Strategic Projects**, covering the full value chain from feedstock to final energy product

Where is Task 32?



What is Task 32?



- Task 32 focuses on biomass combustion
 - Design, operation, efficiency, emissions etc.
 - From wood stoves to large power plants
- Task 32 members are experts from
 - Austria - Canada - Denmark - Germany - Japan - Netherlands - New Zealand - Norway - Switzerland
- Objectives
 - Collect and disseminate expert knowledge to target group
 - Exchange experiences between member countries and beyond
 - Resolve barriers to support deployment of biomass combustion
- More information
 - [Task 32 website](#)
 - [IEA Bioenergy website](#)



Task 32 work programme

Clear challenges for biomass combustion:

- Conversion of industries from fossil fuels
- Emissions (PM + NO_x) - from smaller plants
- Sustainability discussion
- Integration of biomass combustion in future energy in energy systems
 - Especially with capture, sequestration and use of carbon from the flue gases (BECCUS)
 - Reduced fuel intensity - hybrid solutions



Residential heating - past

Comprehensive work within residential heating technology and emissions

- Status report on methods for PM emission measurement and new developments ([report](#))
- Testing methods and real-life performance for pellet stoves ([report](#)) and firewood stoves ([report](#))
- Design guideline for low-emission woodstoves ([guide](#))
- Inventory of national strategies to reduce impact on air quality from residential wood combustion ([report](#))
- Workshops and webinars on wood stoves and boilers ([events](#))



Residential heating - present

- Round table expert meeting on emissions from small scale combustion, targeted at policy makers ([event](#))
- Task 32 session at the Alaska-Canada Wood Energy Conference 2023 ([conference](#))
- Workshop: Sustainable low emission wood stoves - recent developments and proper operation at Progetto Fuoco 2024 ([events](#))
- Report on state-of-the-art residential biomass boilers (to be published very soon)
- Highlighting benefits for carbon balances and sustainability when using wood stoves (now part of fact sheet action)



Residential heating - future

- Impact assessment of reduction measures found in inventory
- Share experiences of market surveillance initiatives
- Keep technology innovation focus
- Take up user training - give recommendations
- Present policy brief based on findings



Innovative low emission biomass combustion

- Report on how heat storage and boilers in cascade provide low emissions
- Study of the nitrogen cycle in biomass combustion plants
- State-of-the-art biomass combustion heating plants with low NO_x emission - recent development and cases (report in Q3 2024)
- Hybridisation of biomass heating plants with heat pumps and/or solar energy is a proposed new focus



Biomass combustion with negative CO₂ emissions

- Workshop on biomass combustion and BECCUS held 21 September 2023 ([website](#))
- Modeling the consequences of BECCUS on an existing Danish biomass-fired CHP plant (report/fact sheet in Q2 2024)
- Opportunities for BECCUS on small biomass combustion (fact sheet progressing)
- Overview of technical options for post combustion CO₂ capture

To be studied in future projects:

- Real, implemented, full scale BECCS cases
- Options for biochar from biomass combustion



Task 32 projects - industry

- Biomass for HT Heat in Industry intertask project
 - Case studies with good examples of transitions
 - Policy report
- Four new case studies coming up in 2024
 - Sluggish dialogue with case hosts create delays
- Assist decision makers with database
 - Case studies and references into existing IEAB database
- Proposing continued work on industry heat
 - Fuel options - broadening feedstock base
 - Flexibility for industry and for energy system
 - Cases with higher temperature demand



Thank you for your attention!

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www.task32.ieabioenergy.com



www.ieabioenergy.com

Extra slides: About IEA Bioenergy

IEA Bioenergy TCP Overview

ASIA/OCEANIA/AFRICA

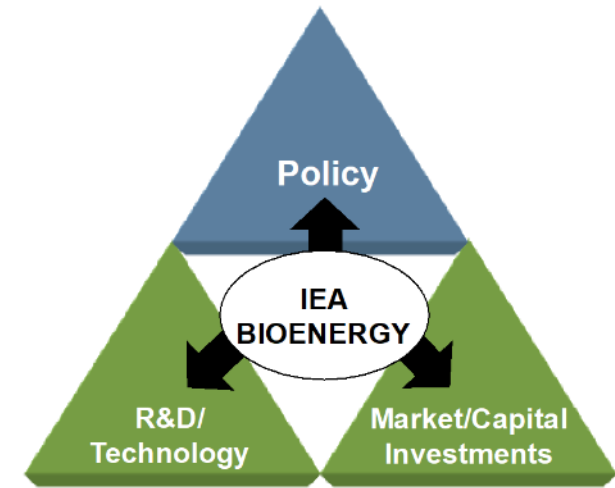
- China
- India
- Japan
- Korea
- Australia
- New Zealand
- South Africa

EUROPE:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Croatia
- Denmark
- European Commission
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

AMERICA'S

- Brazil
- Canada
- United States



25 Contracting Parties

Budget in 2022: 2 Million US\$
 Tasks: 11 + Strategic Projects
 Participation: 111
Direct participation: > 200 persons

Unique role for sustainable bioenergy in the transition away from fossil energy

- Available now to phase out fossil fuels in existing energy infrastructure
- **Versatile:** role in different sectors - heat, power, transport fuels
- **Storable/dispatchable:** complements intermittent/seasonal renewables in power systems
- Next to producing energy, it can **remove atmospheric CO₂** (“negative emissions”) via deployment of Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) : BECCS / Bio-CCS
- Provide **atmospheric CO₂** for carbon-containing e-products/e-fuels via Carbon Capture & Utilisation (Bio-CCU)
- **Enable biomass supply chains & sustainability governance systems** for the biobased economy

Bioenergy contributes to climate change mitigation when:

- Biomass is grown **sustainably** or based on waste/residues
- **Converted** to energy products **efficiently** (often together with other biobased products)
- Used to **displace fossil fuels**

Current strategic action areas

A sustainable system for energy and materials supply with biomass

- Demonstrating the key role of bioenergy in a decarbonising world, the complementary role with other renewables, and the potential to provide negative emissions (BECCUS)
- Contribution to Sustainable Development
- Embedding bioenergy into the broader bio-economy
- Incorporating the security, flexibility and stability provided by bioenergy in the fuels, electricity, gas and heating systems

Innovative Technologies

- Enabling the development and application of innovative technologies (collaboration & best practices)
- Developing advanced biofuels from lignocellulose and waste & consider their role in hard-to-abate transport sectors (aviation, marine, long-distance transport)

Current strategic actions areas

Sustainable Supply Chains

- Mobilize biomass resources through landscape management, reuse of abandoned agricultural lands; sustainable sourcing in agriculture and forestry; logistics to mobilize underutilized residues
- Support sustainability governance & certification
- Promote market deployment of efficient biobased value chains



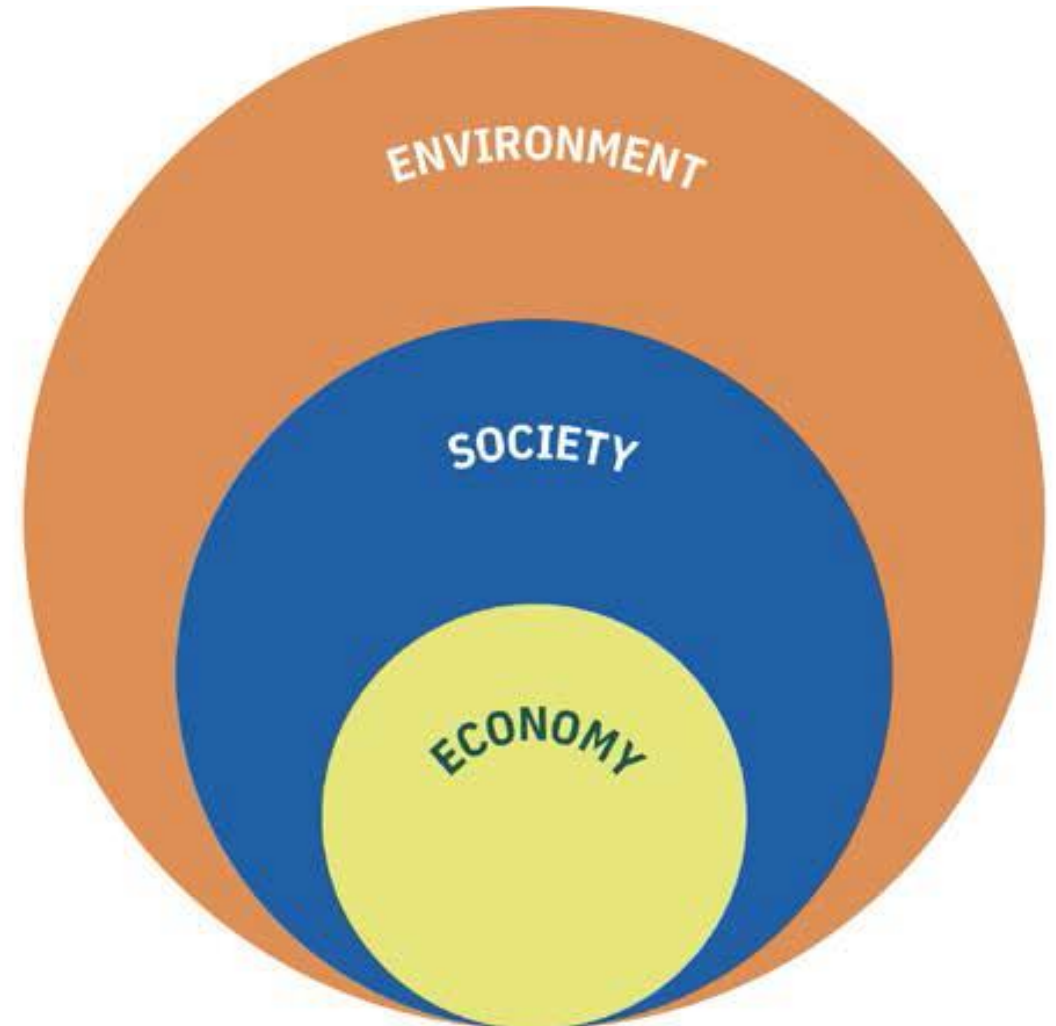
Operational Optimisation

- Engaging relevant stakeholders in a dialogue & science based analysis to inform political/public debates
- Expanding collaboration with emerging and developing countries
- Ensuring the optimal use of communication channels

Extra slides: Why biomass is such a good idea

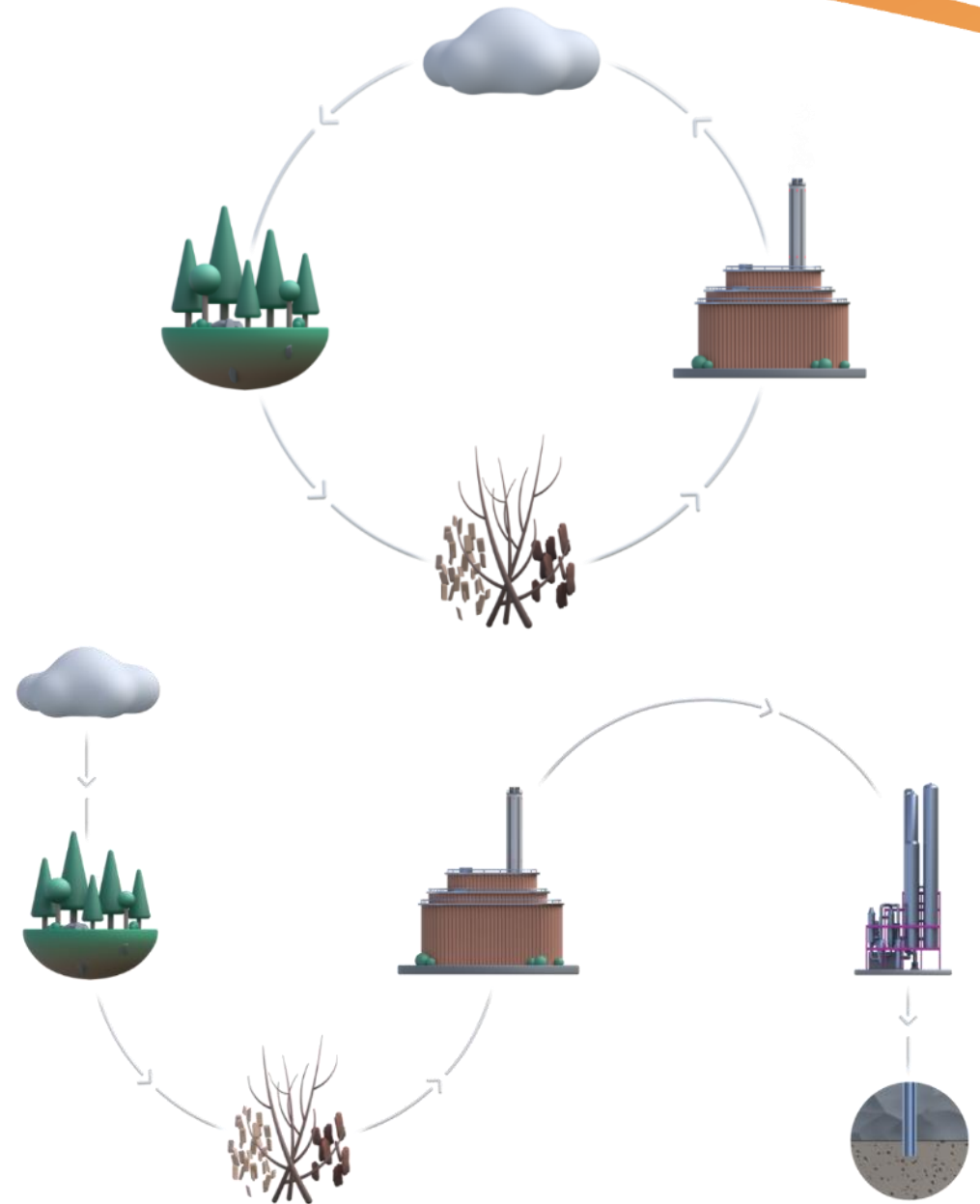
Why we think biomass is such a good idea

- Transition to sustainability is the main focus
- "Meeting current needs without compromising future generations"
- Biomass is a renewable source of energy that can deliver on all three sustainability pillars
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Environmental



Biomass to mitigate GHG emissions

- By using biomass to generate bioenergy you can replace fossil fuels
- Thereby you put an end to adding fossil carbon to the atmosphere
- If you add carbon capture and storage, bioenergy becomes a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere



Illustrations by Stockholm Exergi AB

Managed boreal forests store more carbon

- Sustainable
challenges and o

e-workshop: Bioenergy and S



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Conclusions

- In the 3 **Nordic countries**, where some 70-80 % of the forests are used for rotational forestry, there has been a **significant accumulation of C in living trees and in soils** despite harvests of around 1.5 % of living tree biomass per year. Around 0.01 % of the forest land burns every year.
- In **Canada and Russia**, a much smaller fraction of the managed boreal forests is harvested annually. Small changes in **C in living trees and in mineral soils**. Around 0.5 % of the forest land burns every year.
- In **Alaska**, the boreal forests are not harvested, but losses of C in fires are large (around 0.6 % per year of the land burns) and there is a **decline in C in living tree biomass**. Note that the data for Alaska refer to 1990 – 2009.

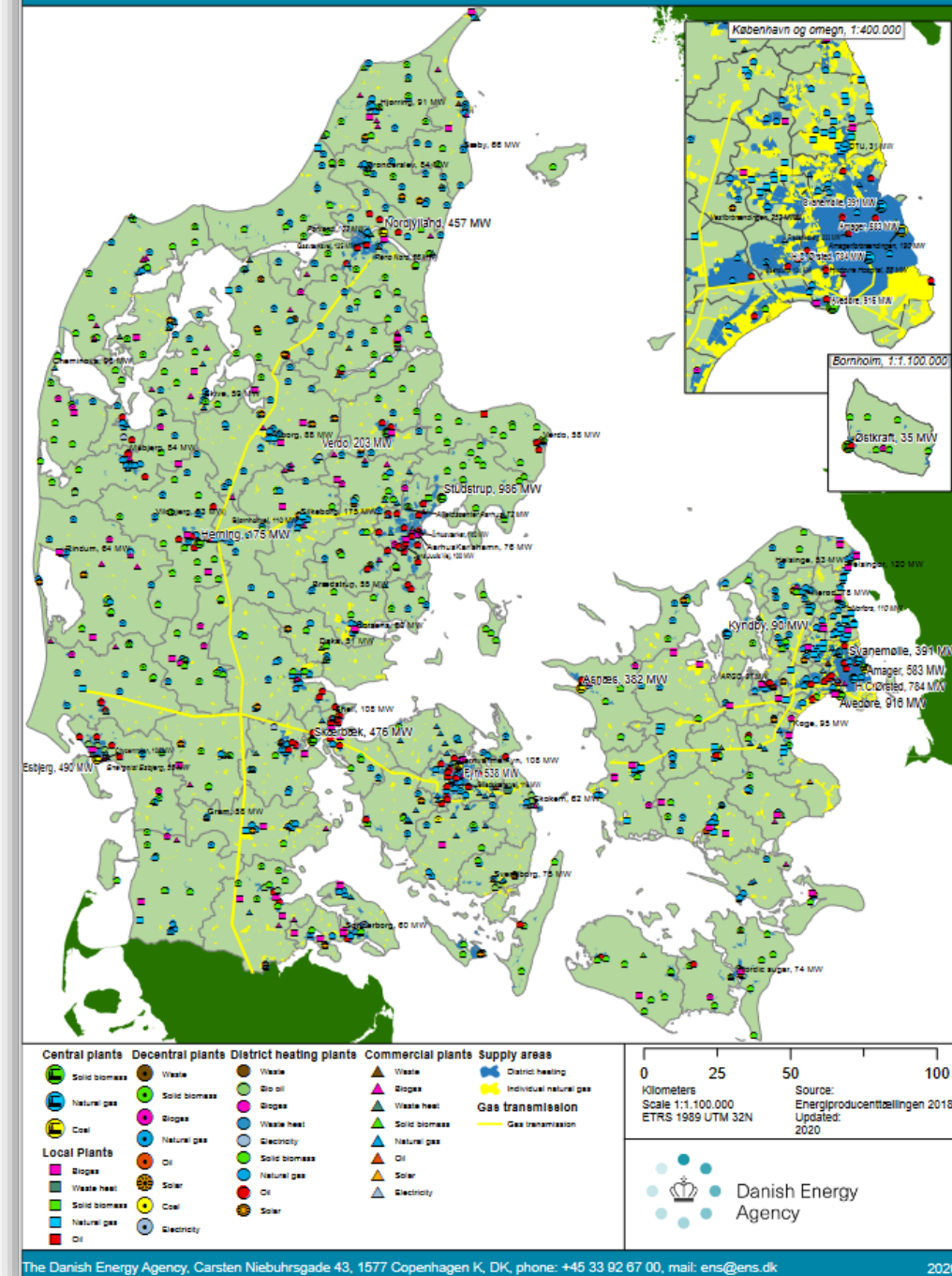
Social benefits from biomass

- Creating local/regional jobs
- Keeping economy local
- Equalizing access to energy
- Support resilience of forests, reducing risks of losses due to
 - Storms
 - Insects
 - Wildfires

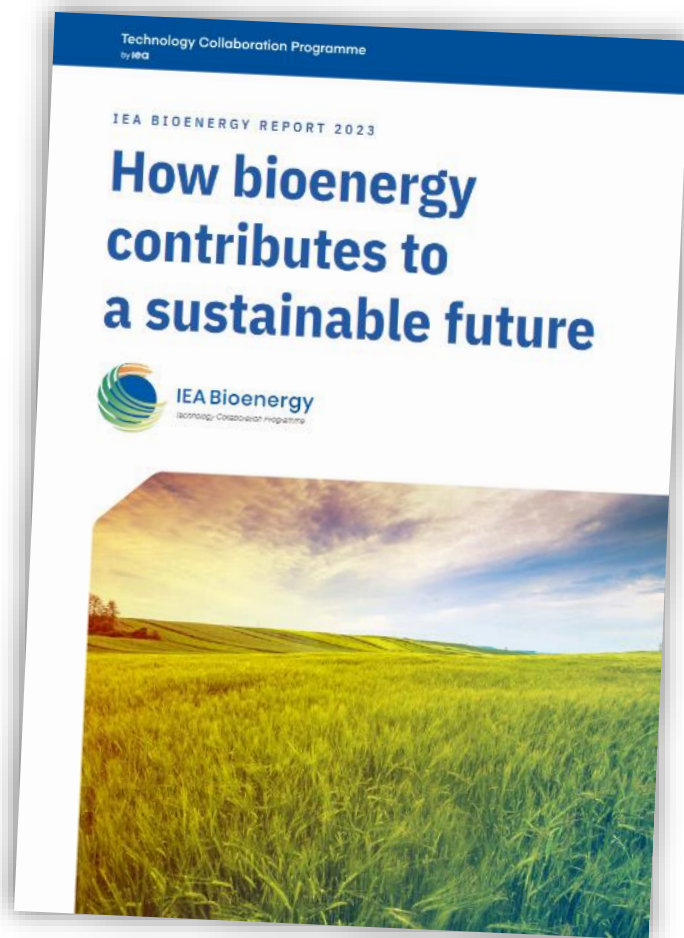


Economic perspectives

- Biomass may be economic due to cheap sourcing or expensive fossil alternatives
- Involving negative externalities of fossil fuels in the equation, e.g., the environmental costs, may be necessary in some cases to develop a market
- Two good examples of this
 - Sweden; CO₂ tax on fuels for many years
 - Denmark; biomass exempted from energy tax



Read more



www.ieabioenergyreview.org



Extra slides: About Ea Energy Analyses

Ea Energy Analyses

- Consulting company operating in the field of energy and decarbonization
- Established in 2005
- Based in Copenhagen, Denmark
- Founding partners were managers in the TSO of Eastern Denmark



50 people

Projects in 20+
countries



3.5 m\$
annual turnover

19 years of
experience within
the energy sector





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