

Biomass transport for energy

Analysing costs, energy and CO₂ emissions of the main forest wood and manure transport chains in Switzerland

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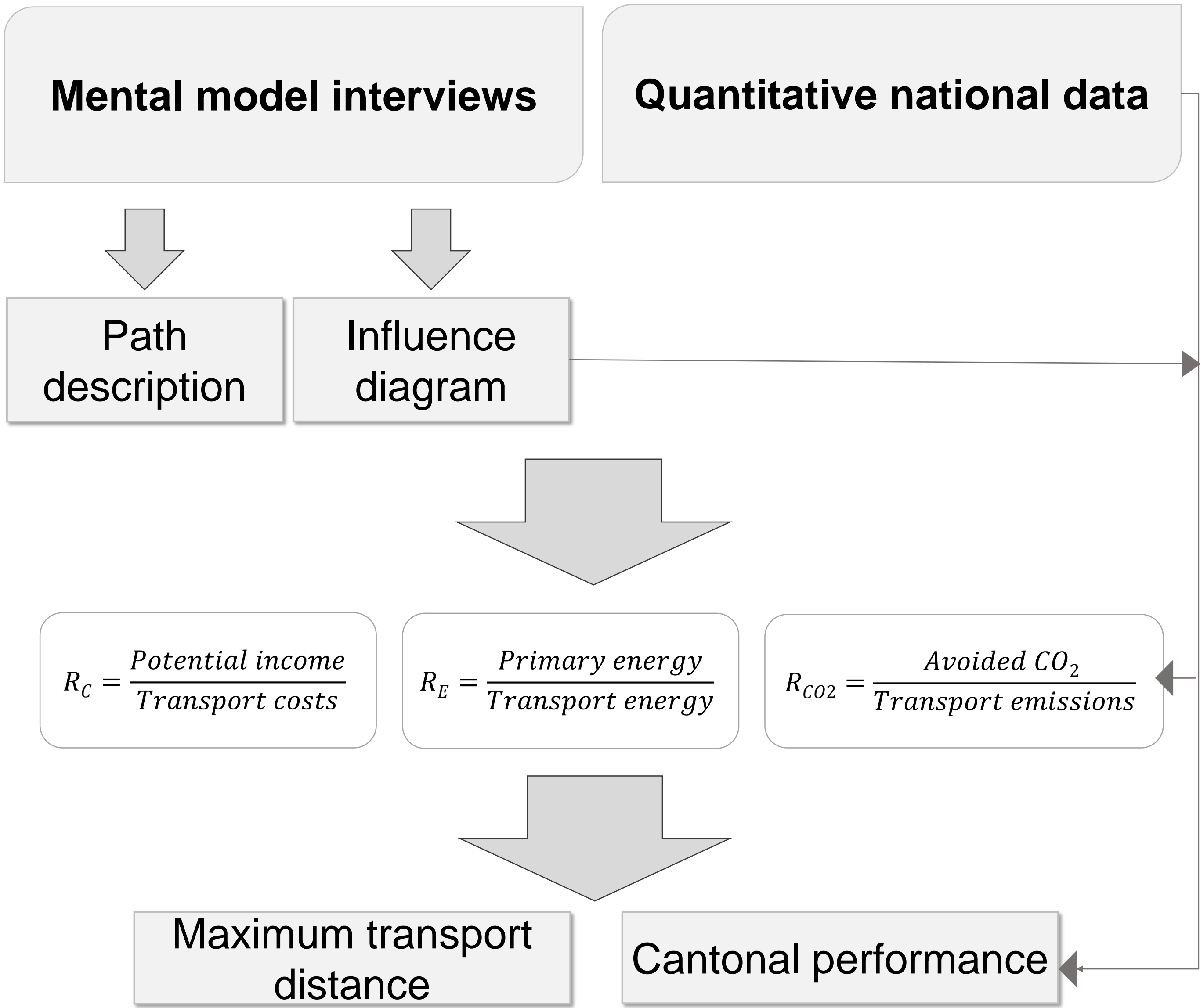
Background:

Promoting the use of new renewables, including biomass, is key to decarbonizing the energy sector. Biomass in Switzerland could double its contribution by 2050. Forest wood and manure still have a large unused sustainable potential.

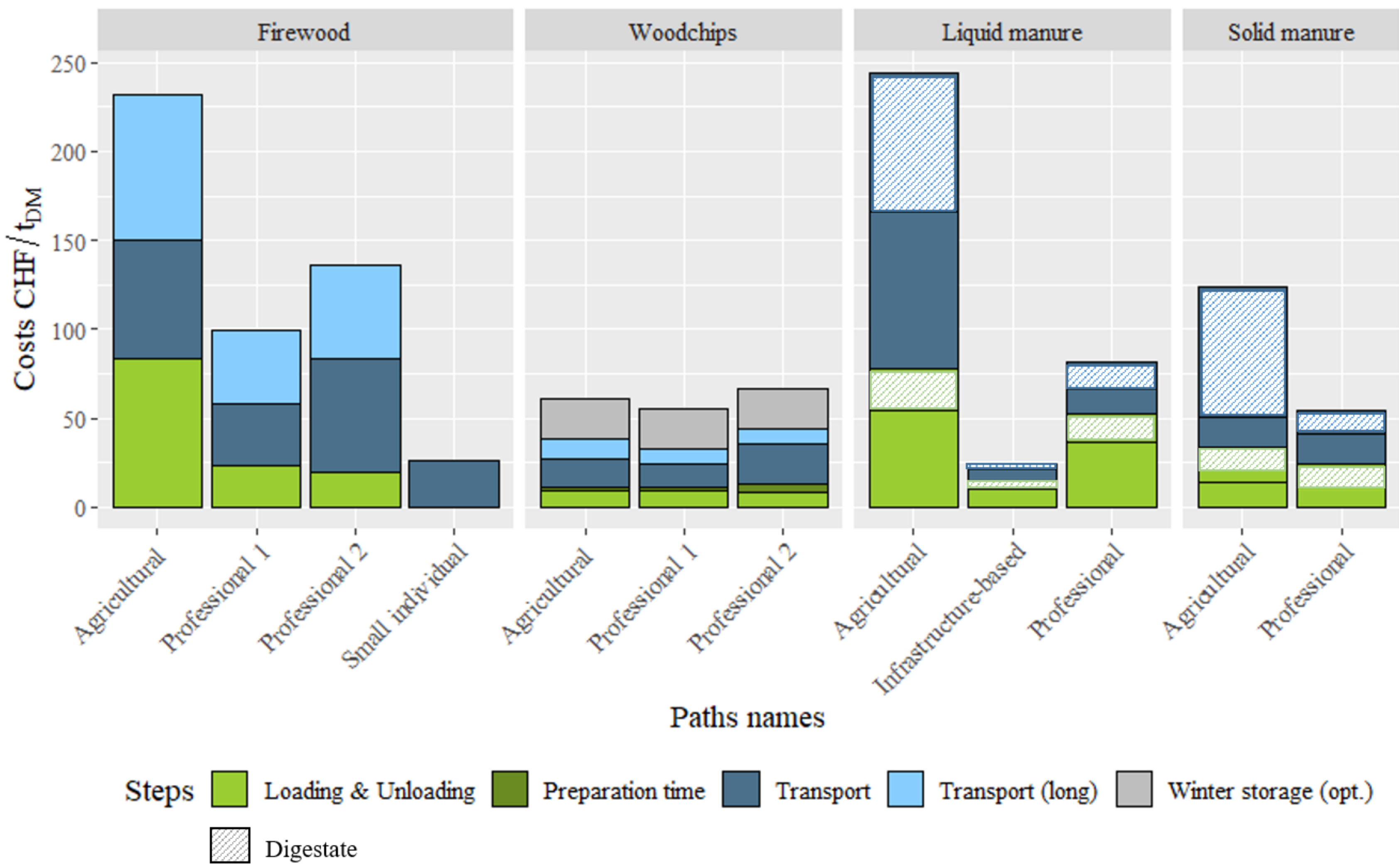
Goals:

1. Identify the main forest wood and manure transport chains in Switzerland
2. Calculate their costs (in Swiss francs CHF), energy requirements, and eq-CO₂ emissions per tonne of dry mass (t_{DM})
3. Calculate threshold transport distances
4. Evaluate and compare the performance of transport between Swiss cantons

Methodology:



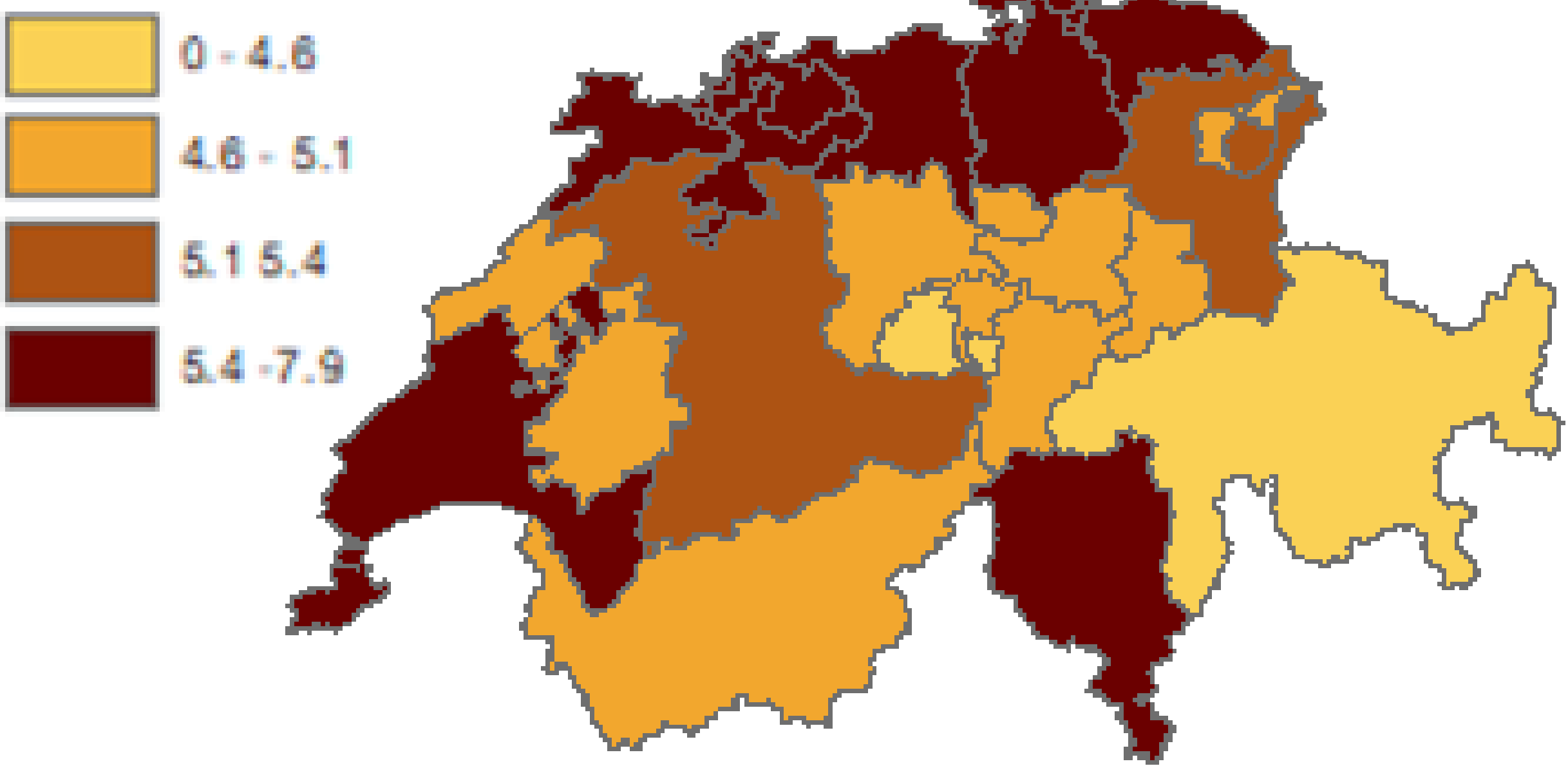
Main results:



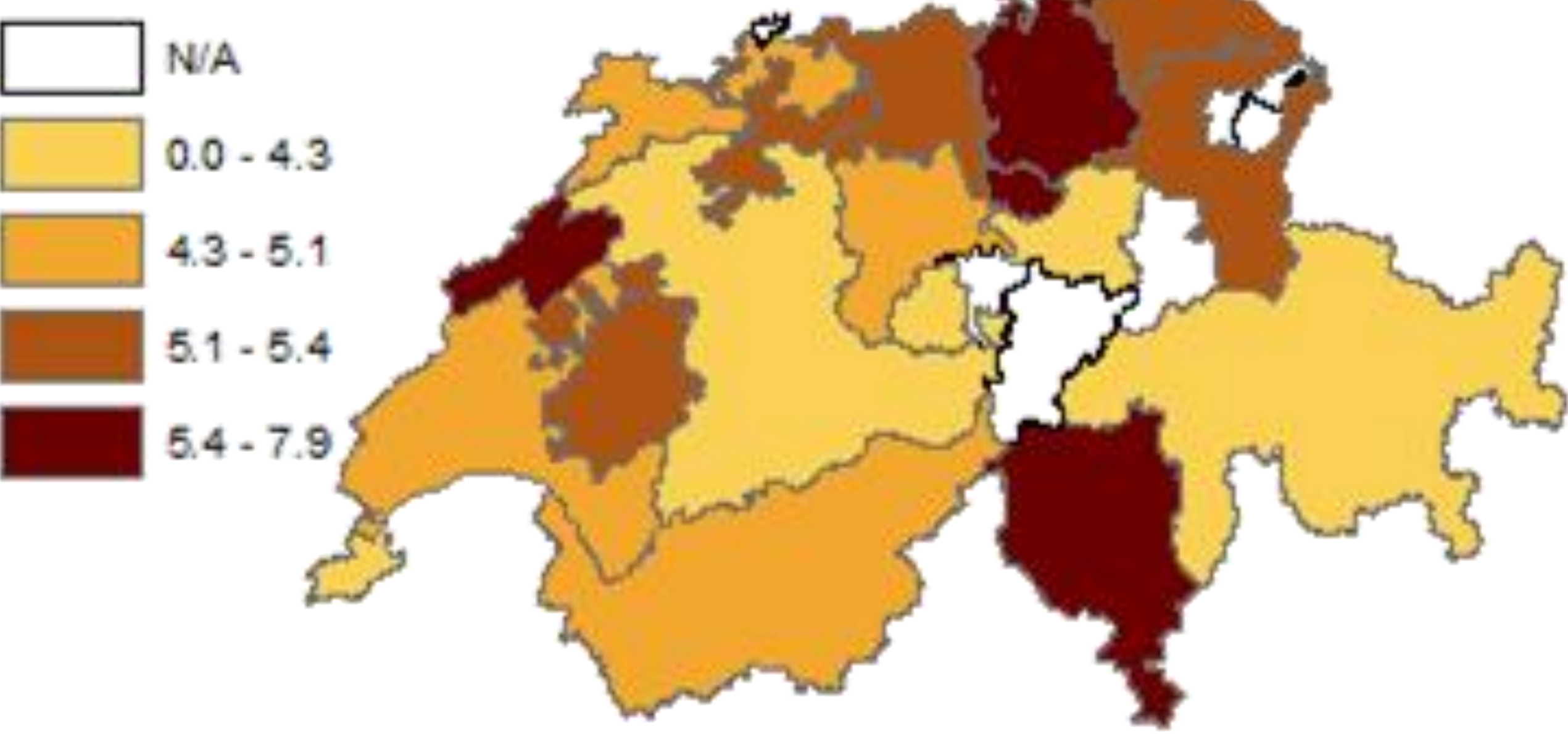
- All transport chains expected to take place locally (<30 km) on roads
- The performance of these paths varies significantly, as the efficiency ratios range from 370 : 1 to 2 : 1
- Costs are the first barrier to biomass transport.
- This leads to threshold distances between 3 and 500 km when considering costs, 360 and 8000 km considering energy, and 145 and 5000 km considering eq-CO₂ emissions.
- Differences in feedstock type and category directly impact the cantonal performance.



Income-Cost Ratio



Income-Cost Ratio



Cantonal upscaling of the forest wood (left) and manure (right) income-cost ratio