

# Palm Oil Residues for Biogas Production

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Intertask-project: MOBILISING SUSTAINABLE  
SUPPLY CHAINS – BIOGAS CASES

**BIOGAS PRODUCTION FROM MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE, OIL PALM  
RESIDUES AND CO-DIGESTION**

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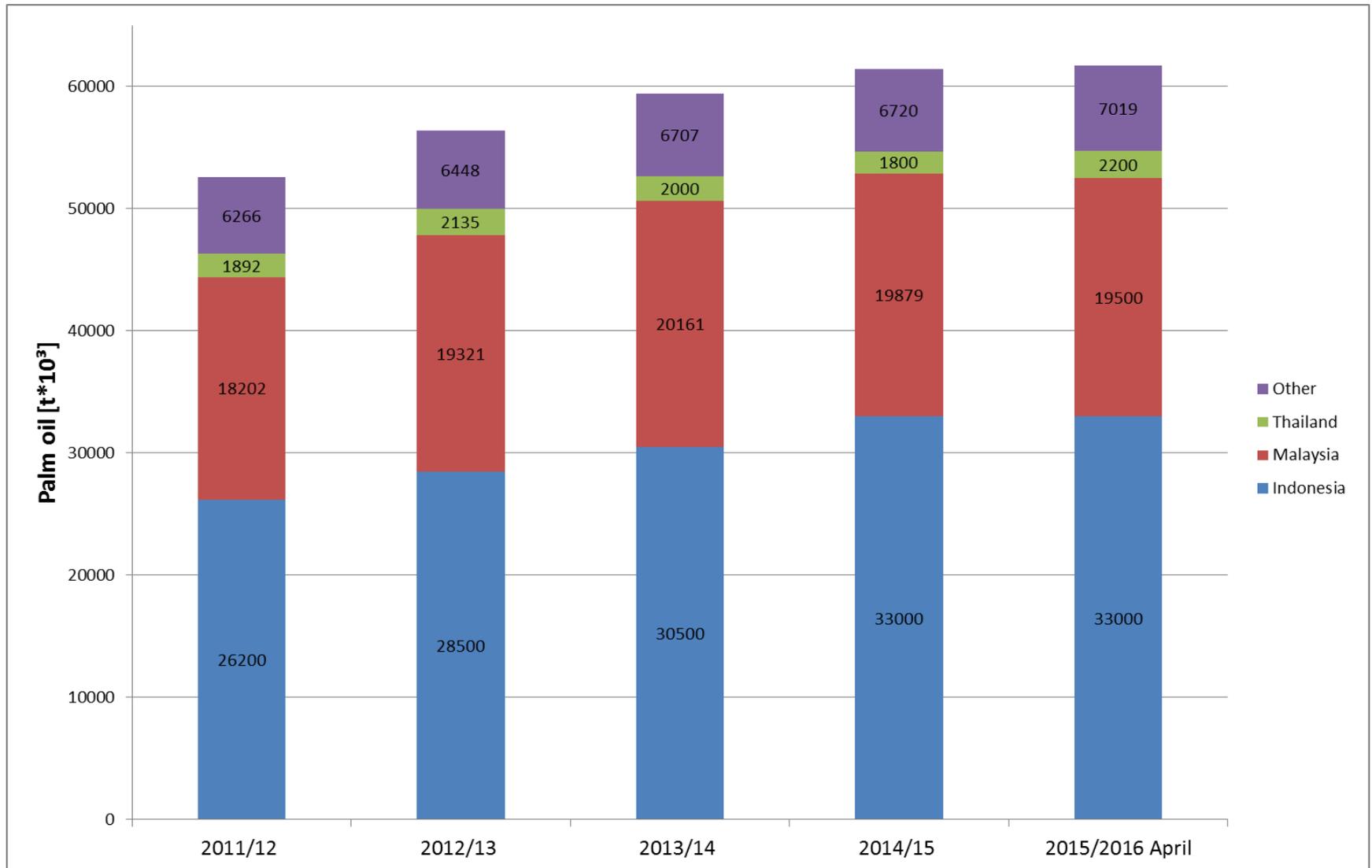
# Agenda

- Palm oil production
- Residues – current practises
- Potentially available resource for bioenergy
- Cascade use - towards a circular economy
- Drivers and barriers
- Life cycle thinking - Biorefinery approach
- Overview biomass treatment technologies
- Summary
- Additional information

# Region suitable for palm oil



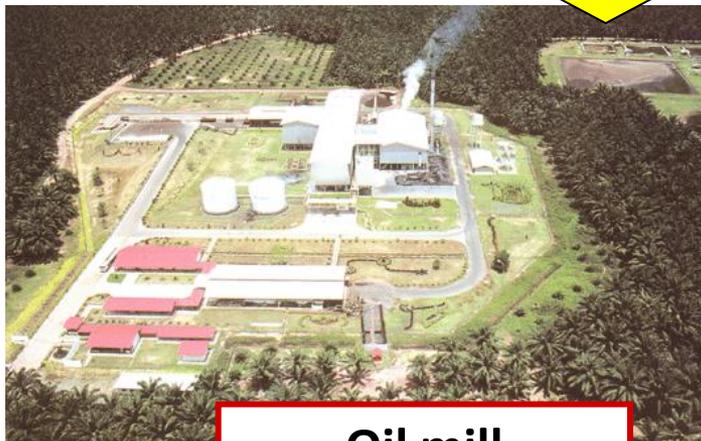
# Global palm oil production



# Palm oil-production



**Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB)**  
**1000 kg**



**Oil mill**

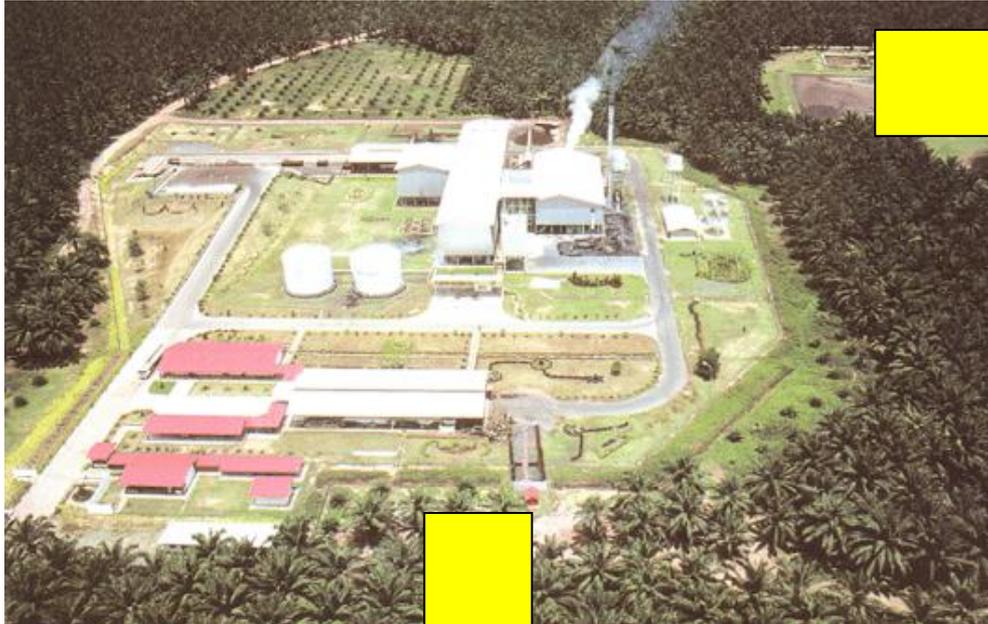


**Crude Palm Oil (CPO), 200 kg**



**Kernels**  
**75 kg**

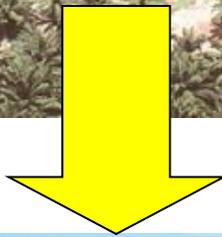
# “Waste or resources”



**Mesocarp fibre**  
**140 kg**



**Shells**  
**55 kg**



**Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) 0,65 m<sup>3</sup>**



**Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB)**  
**230 kg**

# EFB



# POME

- Waste water treatment
- Irrigation
- Co-composting
- Algae production



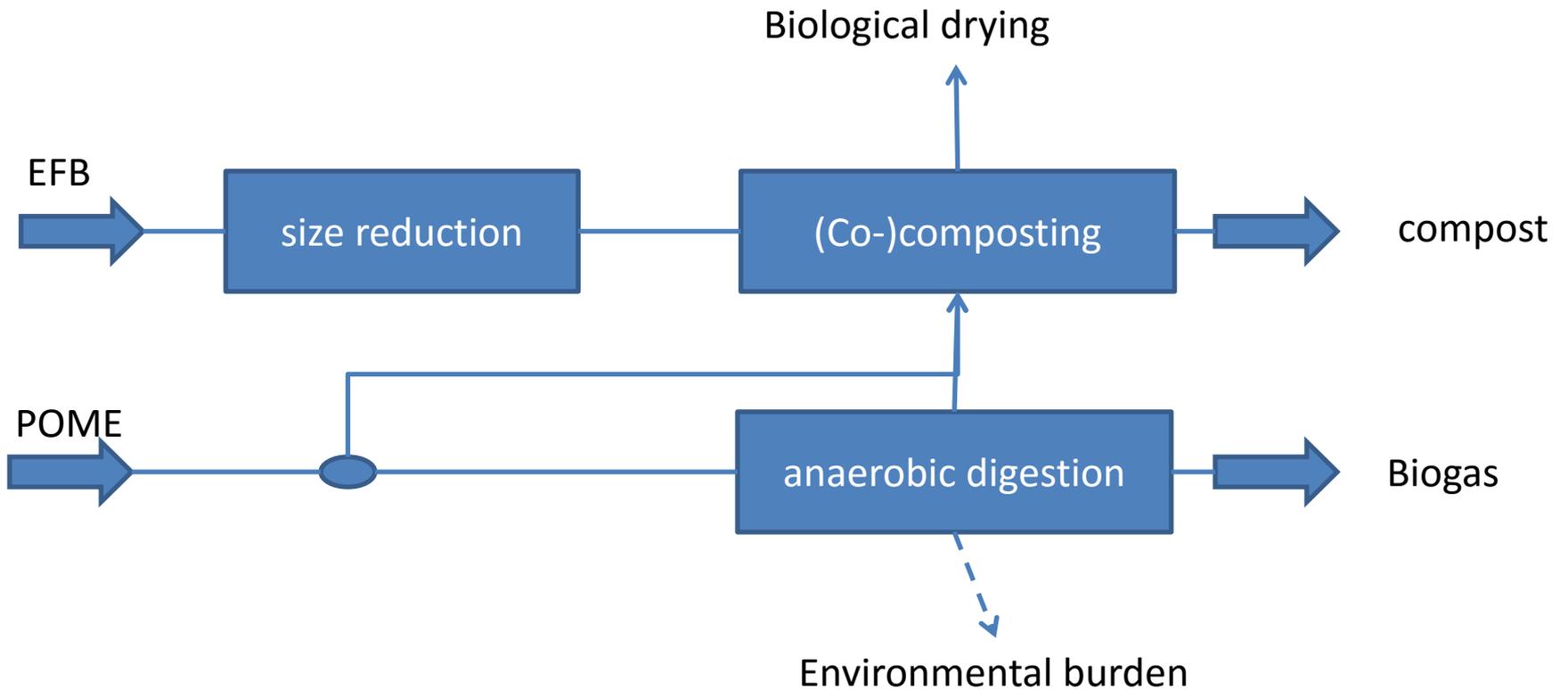


# Mass flow analysis

Palm oil mill 30 t CPO/h → approx. 150,000 t FFB/a

	Mass [t/a]	% Moisture	LCV [GJ/t]	Energy content [TJ]	Currently used as
Fibre	21,000	40	11.0	231	Fuel in oil mills
Shells	8,200	25	13.4	110	Fuel in oil mills, construction
EFB	35,000	65	4.4	154 (75 -120 as biogas)	Soil improver, rarely disposed
Energy demand POM				220	
POME	97,500	95	40 [MJ/m <sup>3</sup> ]	32 (as biogas)	Treated and discharged or irrigation(?)

# Cascade use

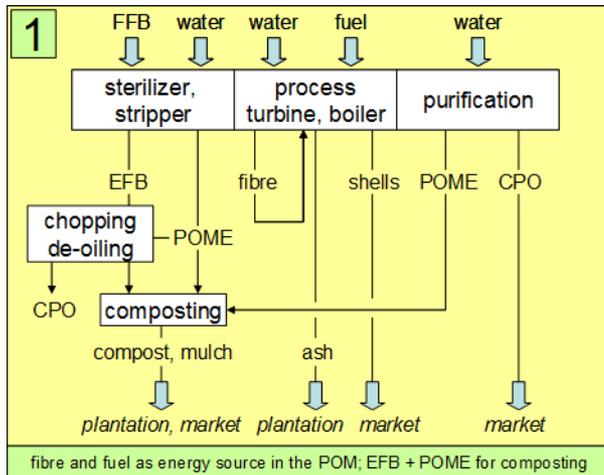


# Co-composting

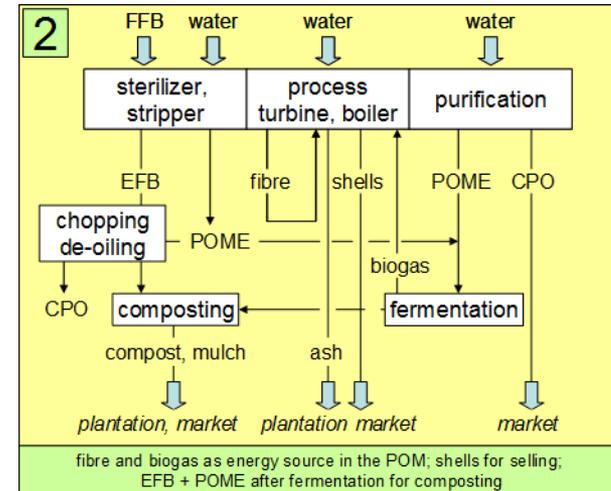


# Payback time (2002)

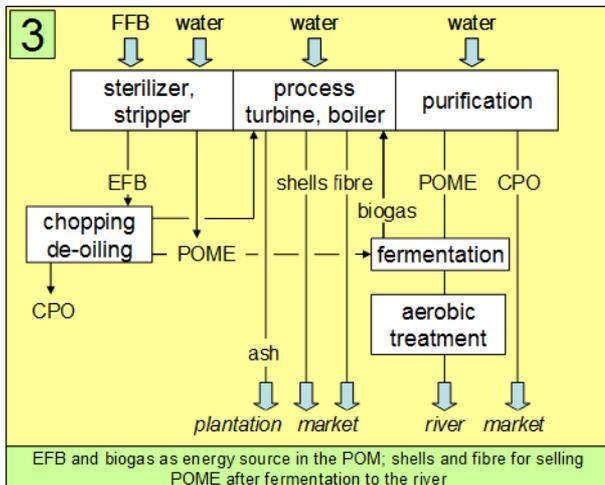
20€/t fibre or shells, no feed-in tariff, throughput 150,000 t FFB/a



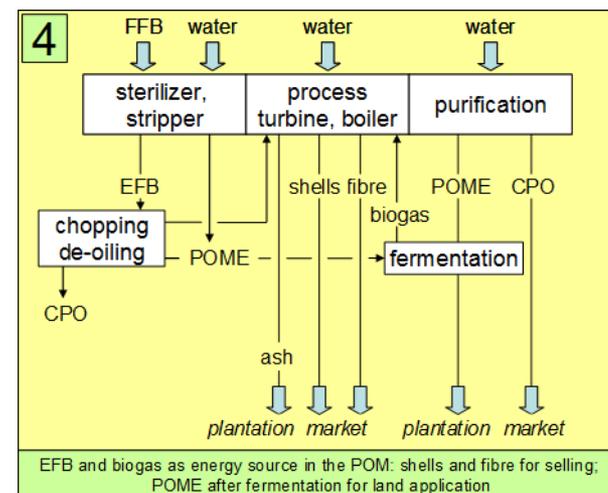
0.63 yr



1.34 yr



0.84 yr



3.05 yr

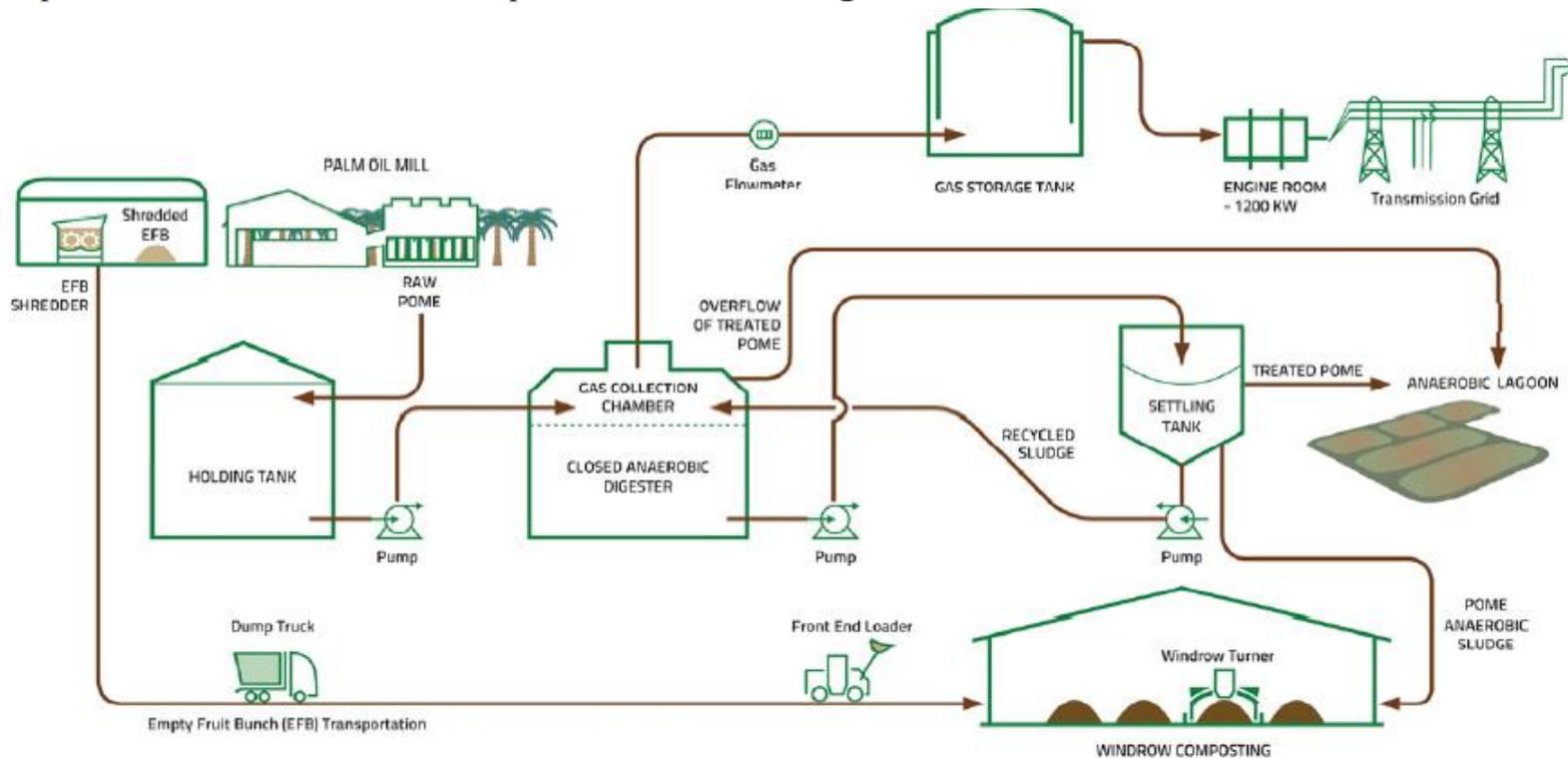


Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

# Journal of Cleaner Production

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jclepro](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jclepro)

## Improved economic viability of integrated biogas energy and compost production for sustainable palm oil mill management



# Drivers and barriers

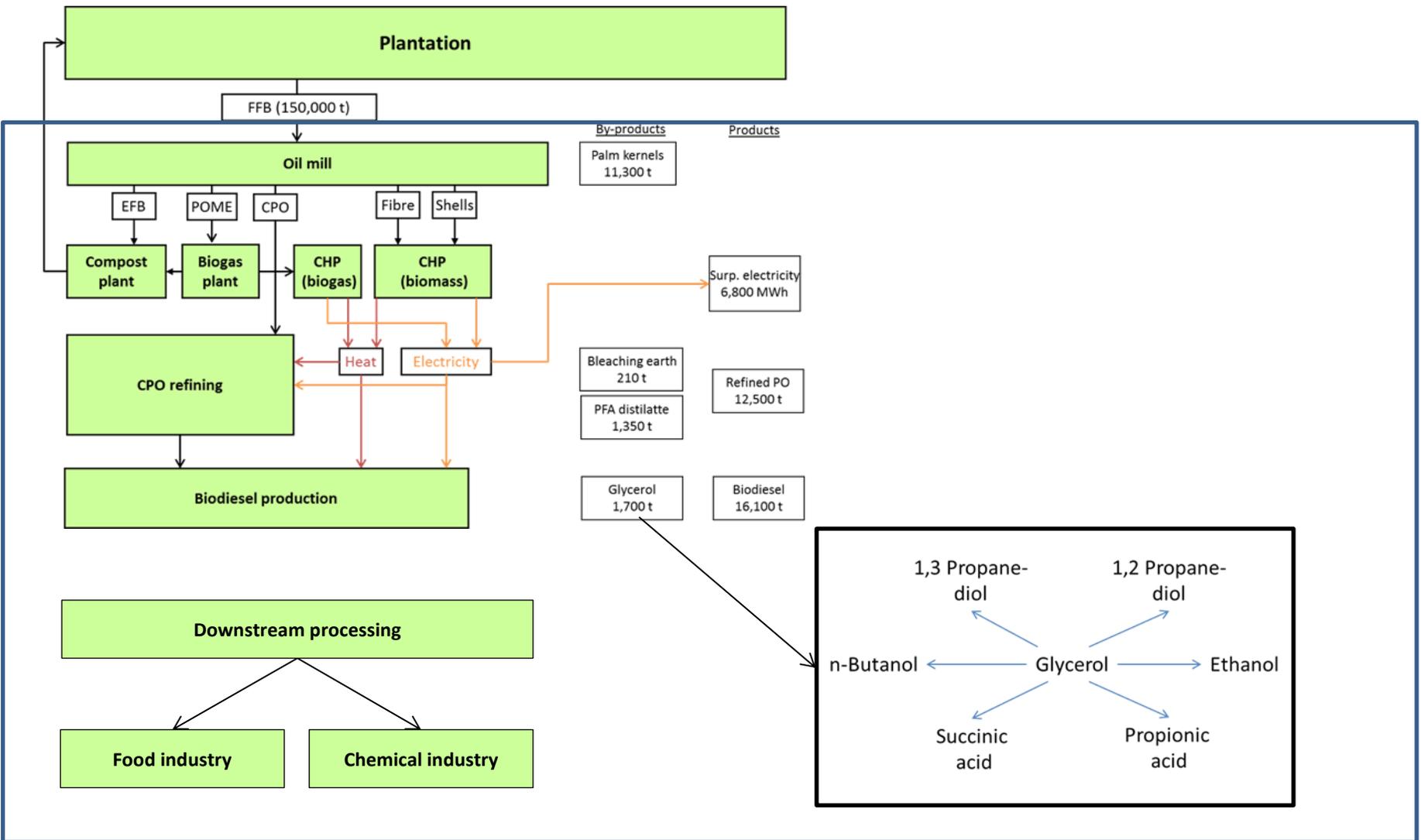
## Drivers

- Legislation, electricity provider has to purchase
- Feed-in-tariffs
- National targets for palm oil as energy source
- Progressive export tax to boost downstream processing
- Growing energy/electricity demand

## Barriers

- Inconsistent regulatory framework
- Implementation of national regulations
- National targets but no penalty
- Public perceptions
- Access to finance
- Low planning security

# LCT- Biorefinery approach



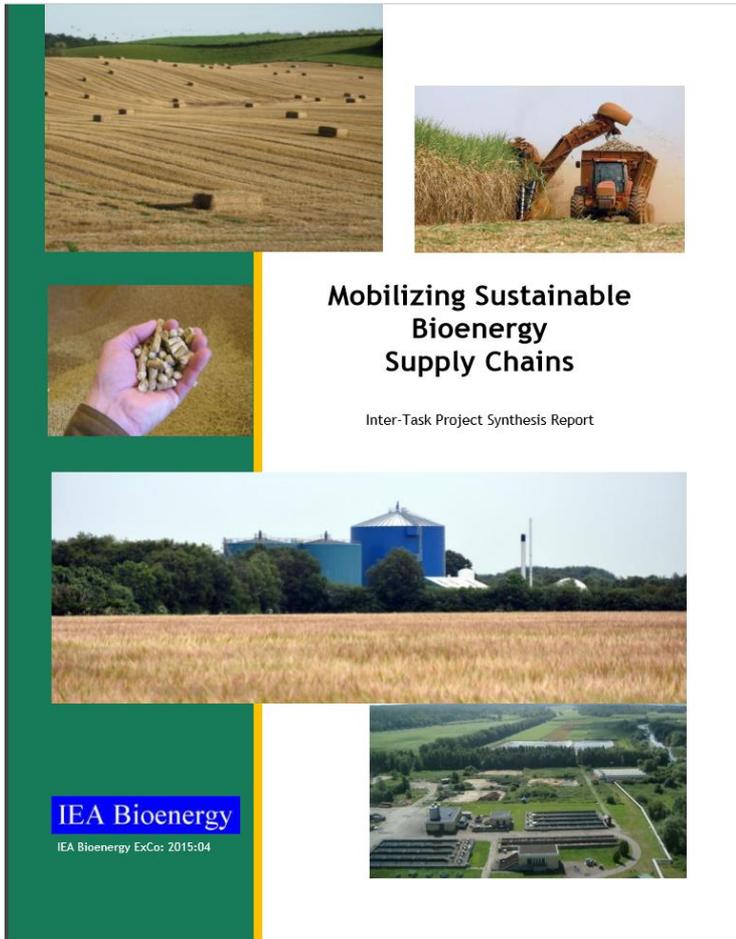
# Overview biomass treatment technologies

	Technology					
Stage	Residues	Existing		Proven	Under development	Prospective
Plantation	Fronds	Soil improver / soil erosion protection (left on the ground)			Cattle feed	Pyrolysis/BtL
	Trunks/stems	Soil improver (left on the ground)			Incineration (CHP)	Pyrolysis/BtL
Palm oil mill	POME	Lagoons	With biogas capture	<b>Biogas</b>		Algae production
	EFB	Dumped	Soil improver	Co-composting	<b>Biogas</b>	Pyrolysis/BtL/ HTC
	Shells	Construction material	Incineration (CHP)			Pyrolysis/BtL
	Boiler ash	Disposal	Nutrient recovery			
Palm oil -refinery	Spent bleaching earth	Disposal or incineration		<b>Biogas</b>		
	Palm fatty acid distillate	Animal feed and soap ingredient		2 <sup>nd</sup> gen. biodiesel	Feedstock for oleochemistry	Phytochemicals, e.g. vitamin E
BD	Glycerol	Purified glycerol		<b>Fermentation (1,3-PD)</b>		Sugar replacement in fermentations

# Summary

- Huge potential for biogas in Indonesia
  - Easily available 32 PJ/a from POME
  - Potentially available 60 – 100 PJ/a from EFB
  - Low CO<sub>2</sub> abatement costs
- Trade-off energy versus nutrient recycling and soil fertility/erosion protection → focus on underutilised resources
- Low-cost and low-tech technologies are available
- Drivers are in place
  - Regulations, national targets
  - Feed-in tariff
  - Growing demand for energy
- But major hurdles
  - Governance, public perception
  - High investment in not-core business required
  - Insufficient planning security for investors
- Life cycle thinking - local conditions – no one-fits-all
  - Biorefinery approach , food – feed- fuel and electricity

# Additional information



<http://www.ieabioenergy.com/publications/mobilizing-sustainable-bioenergy-supply-chains>



Available soon