

CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF LIGNIN

FRIDA HERMANSSON, MATTY JANSSEN AND MAGDALENA
SVANSTRÖM

*DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT
OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS*

WHAT ABOUT LIGNIN?

- Lignin is the most abundant bio-polymer on earth
 - Glues hemicellulose and cellulose together
 - Provides stiffness to the stem of plants and trees
- Can be extracted from side streams in biorefineries and pulp mills
 - Is today mainly used for internal energy use
- Has many possible applications
 - For example as a raw material for chemical production or as a fuel precursor

WHY THE INTEREST IN LIGNIN?

- The LIBRE project aims to produce carbon fibers from lignin
 - Carbon fibers are usually produced from polyacrylonitrile
- We soon noticed that little work had been done on how to assess lignin using LCA
 - We also noticed that the choice of allocation method affect the final results for the carbon fiber significantly
 - We decided look into how lignin is best assessed using LCA
 - How do you assess a material with an emerging market?

AIM OF THIS STUDY:

- To assess and illustrate how different allocation methods in life cycle assessment affect the resulting environmental impacts for lignin and the final application

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- Functional unit: 1 kg of lignin from Kraft pulping in Sweden
- System boundary: Cradle-to-(pulp mill) gate
- Impact category: Climate impact

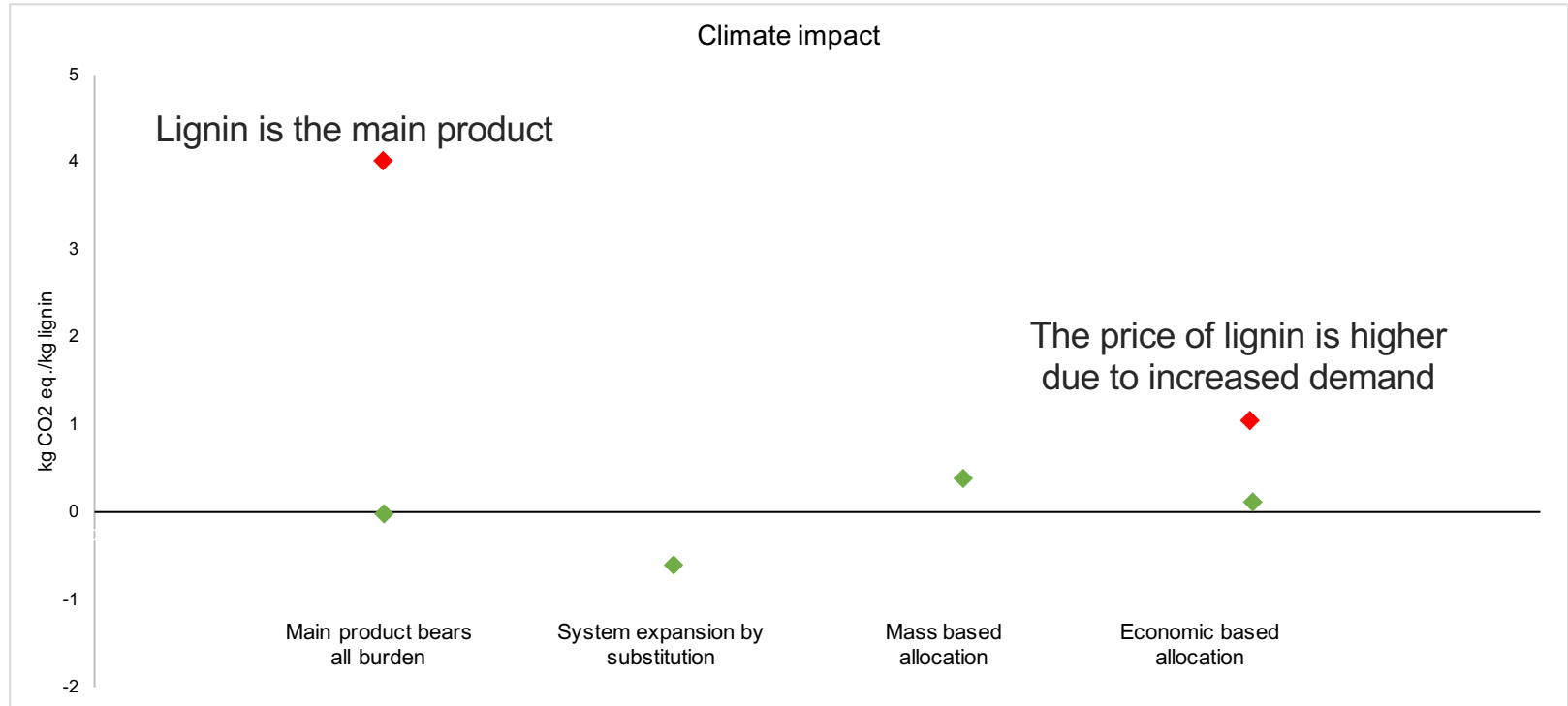
SCOPE OF THE STUDY: INVENTORY DATA

- Inventory for lignin production is from Culbertson et al. (2016)
 - Adapted to fit Swedish conditions
 - Outputs are:
 - Pulp
 - Lignin
 - Soap
 - Heat

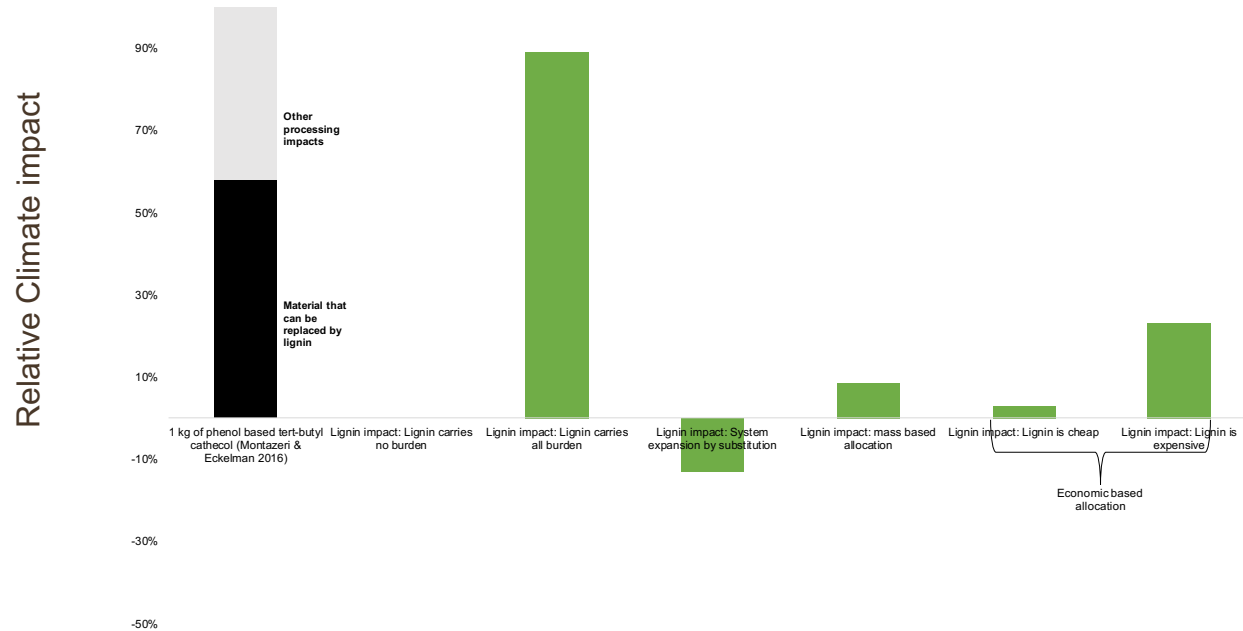
WE ASSESSED THE FOLLOWING ALLOCATION METHODS

- Main product bears all burden (as described by Sandin et al. 2015)
- System expansion by substitution (as described by Sandin et al. 2015)
- Mass allocation
- Economic allocation

RESULTS: DIFFERENT ALLOCATION METHODS GIVES DIFFERENT RESULTS



RESULTS: WHAT DOES THIS MEAN IN PRACTICE?



CONCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- The choice of allocation method has a large influence on the environmental impact of lignin and on the impact of the end product
- The drivers of the system changes also has a large influence
 - These could change and vary with time
- Limitations:
 - These results are for one specific process-More data are needed!
 - It is difficult to predict what is going to happen in e.g. the future
 - What are good substitutions?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- This project has received funding from the Bio Based Industries Joint Undertaking under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 720707.

REFERENCES

- Culbertson, C., Treasure, T., Venditti, R., Jameel, H., & Gonzalez, R. (2016). Life Cycle Assessment of lignin extraction in a softwood kraft pulp mill. *Nordic Pulp & Paper Research Journal*, 31(1), 30-40.
- Montazeri, M., & Eckelman, M. J. (2016). Life cycle assessment of catechols from lignin depolymerization. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 4(3), 708-718.
- Sandin, G., Røyne, F., Berlin, J., Peters, G. M., & Svanström, M. (2015). Allocation in LCAs of biorefinery products: implications for results and decision-making. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 93, 213-221



CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY