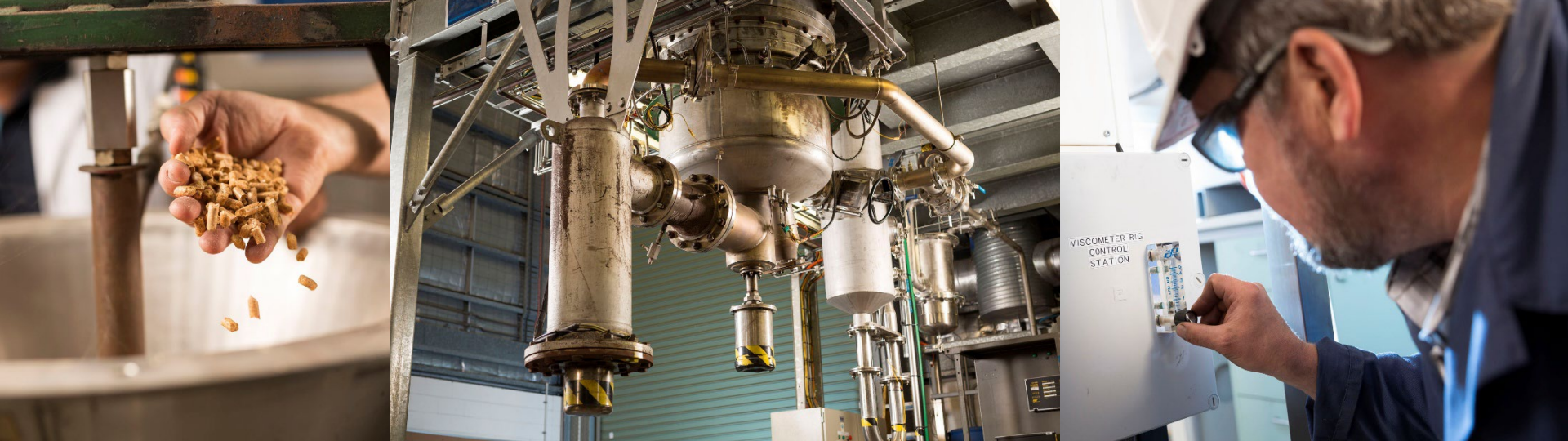




Gasification and syngas potential for biomass and waste feedstocks

Vahid Shadravan, San Shwe Hla, David Harris
CSIRO Energy

Outline

- CSIRO Energy R&D
- Decarbonisation of Australia's energy and industrial systems
 - Sustainable fuels and energy systems
 - Biomass and waste resources (sustainable hydrocarbon pathways)
 - Heavy industry and sustainable liquid fuels (syngas pathways)
- Key enabling technologies
 - Gasification and supply-chain linking challenges
- Scale and pace of transition
 - Facilitating practical industrial demonstration
 - Leveraging established technologies and infrastructure

CSIRO Energy R&D: Sustainable Energy Systems

- **Renewables**

- Hydrogen and carriers, solar PV, solar thermal
- **Bioenergy for power, heat, and fuels**
- Energy storage technologies and systems (electrical, chemical, thermal)
- New technologies, hybrid systems, and solutions development
- **Derisking new pathways and value chains**

- **Industrial Decarbonisation**

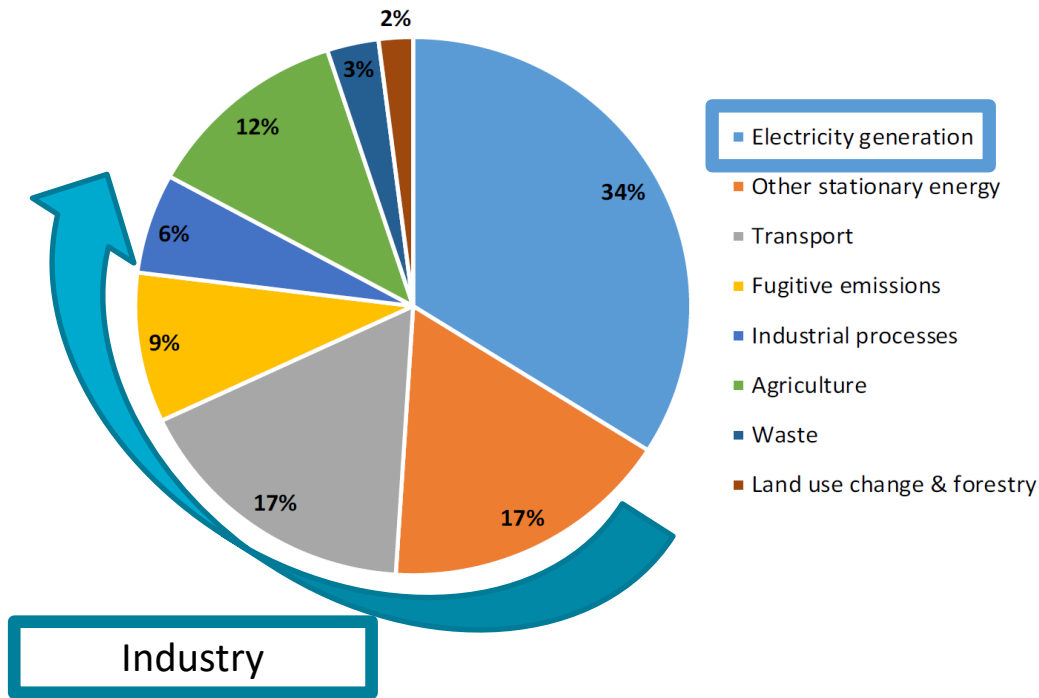
- CO₂ capture from industrial processes ... and the air
- CO₂ utilisation pathways
- **Alternative fuels (e.g. SAF, Ammonia)**
- **Heavy industry decarbonisation**
- Hydrogen systems (inc. ammonia)

- **Circular Economy**

- Battery second life and recycling
- **Waste management, energy recovery**, and advanced recycling



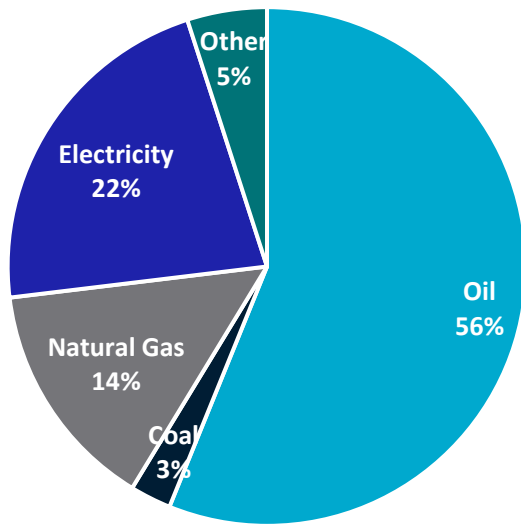
Electricity generation directly accounts for about 1/3 of Australia's CO₂ emissions...



- Major efforts to decarbonise electricity *generation* sector
- 2/3 emissions from transport, agriculture and industrial sectors
- Decarbonisation via **electrification, sustainable fuels, energy storage** (chemical, thermal, battery, hydro...), integration, diversification, efficiency,

Final Energy Consumption in Australia 2022-23

Total energy consumption: 3900 PJ (1083 TWh)



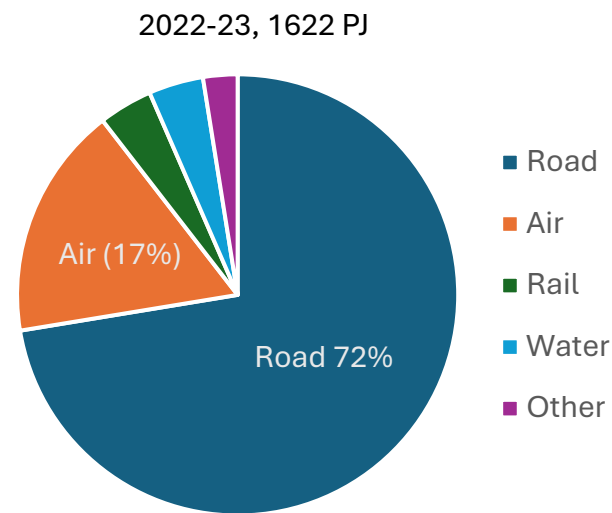
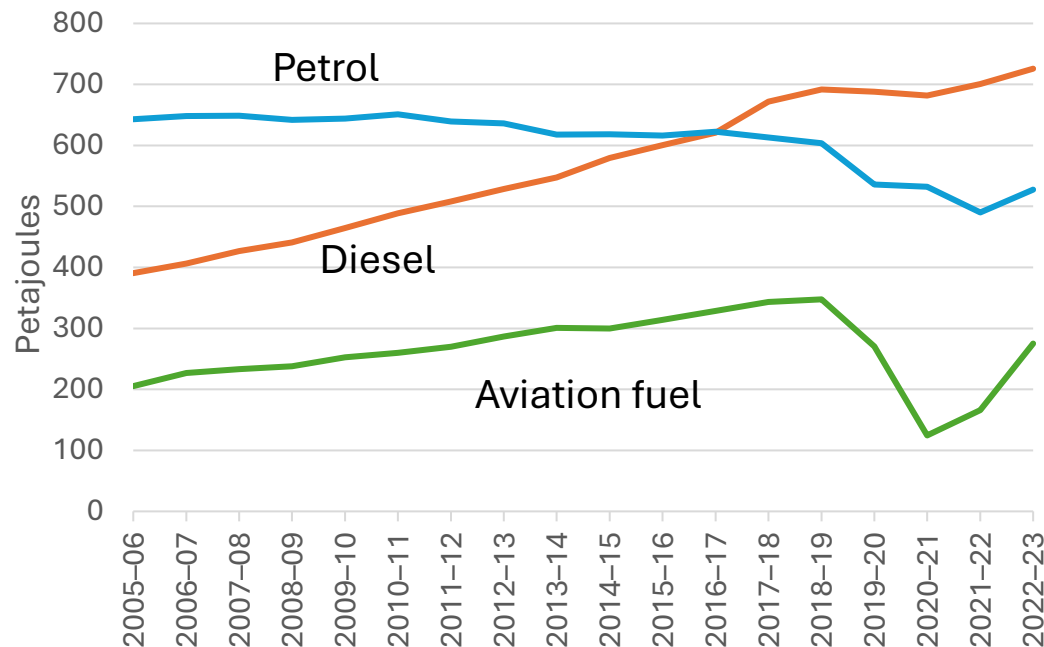
- **Electricity: 22% (238 TWh)**
 - Major efforts to decarbonize electricity generation sector
 - up to 34% of electricity from renewable sources
 - only 7% of total domestic energy use from renewable electricity
- **Transport: Single largest sector (41%, 1.5% electric)**
 - Refined oil & LPG imports: (1846 PJ, 47%)
 - Crude oil imports: (626 PJ, 16%)
- **Major expansion of low emissions power and sustainable fuels essential across all sectors**

NB: 1 PJ ~ 0.278TWh (278GWh)

Source: Australian Energy Statistics, 2024



Australian Transport Fuel consumption (PJ)



- 90% of all Australian liquid fuel is imported

Biomass/Waste Resources in Australia

Australian Biomass and Wastes Resources



AGRICULTURAL BY-PRODUCTS/RESIDUES

- **Wheat straw**
- **Barley straw**
- **Canola straw**
- **Sugarcane trash**
- Oat straw
- Rice straw
- Cereal stubble
- Cotton stalks
- Animal farm manure
- Fish farm residues



FORESTRY BY-PRODUCTS/RESIDUES

- Top stem
- Branch
- Bark
- Leaves/twigs



INDUSTRY-PROCESSING BY-PRODUCTS/WASTES

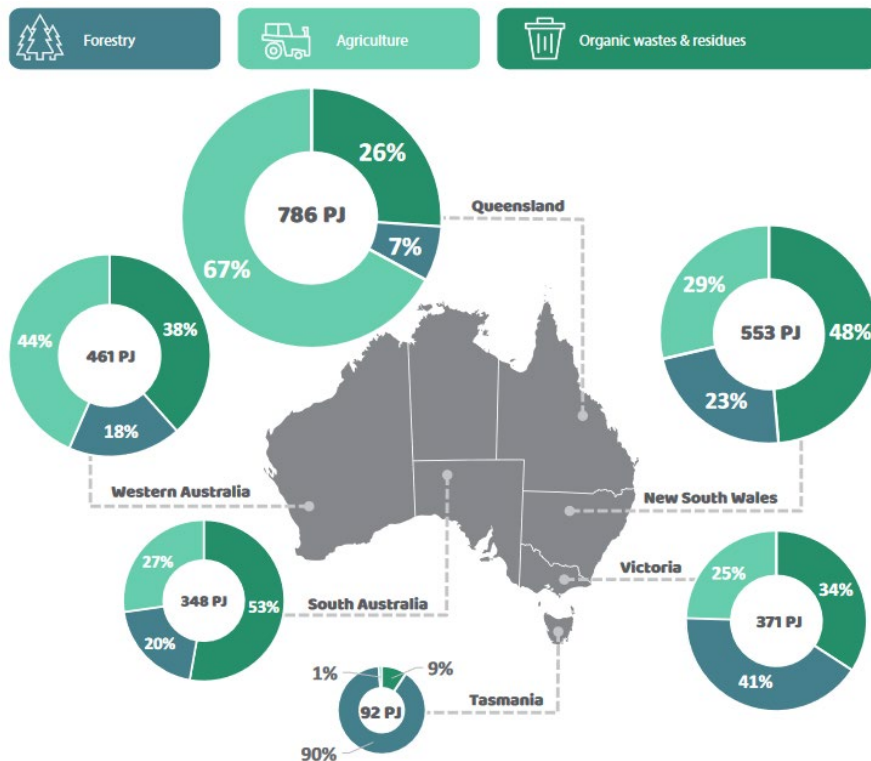
- **Wood chips**
- **Sawdust → wood pellets**
- **Bagasse**
- Woody wastes
- Rice husk
- Cotton gin
- Macadamia nuts



WASTES

- **Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)**
- **Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)**
- **Construction and Demolition (C&D)**
- Green Wastes and Biosolids

Australia's bioenergy resource 'potential'



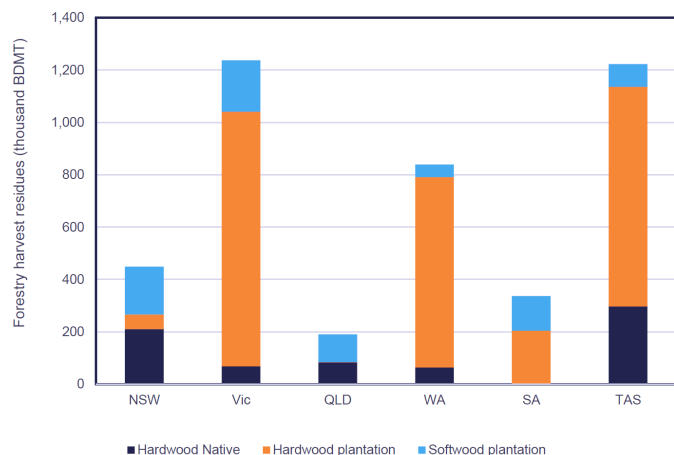
- Total 2,600 PJ per year
- 40% of Australia's current primary energy supply
- 10 times current bioenergy production

Forestry By-products/Residues

Understanding Harvest Residues

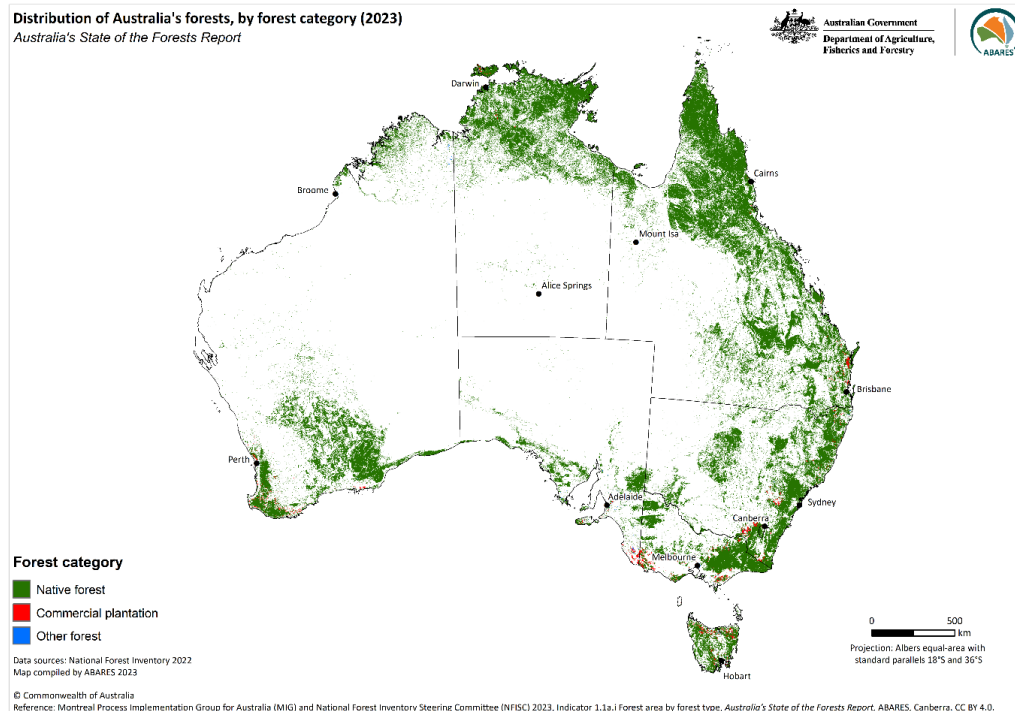
	Timber Products	Forest residue proportion by type			
		Cone/Stump	Bark	Branches	Needles/Foliage
Softwood	81.2%	1.9%	0.8%	12.2%	3.9%
Hardwood	42.5%	10%	7.5%	34%	6%

Estimated Quantities of Harvest Residues



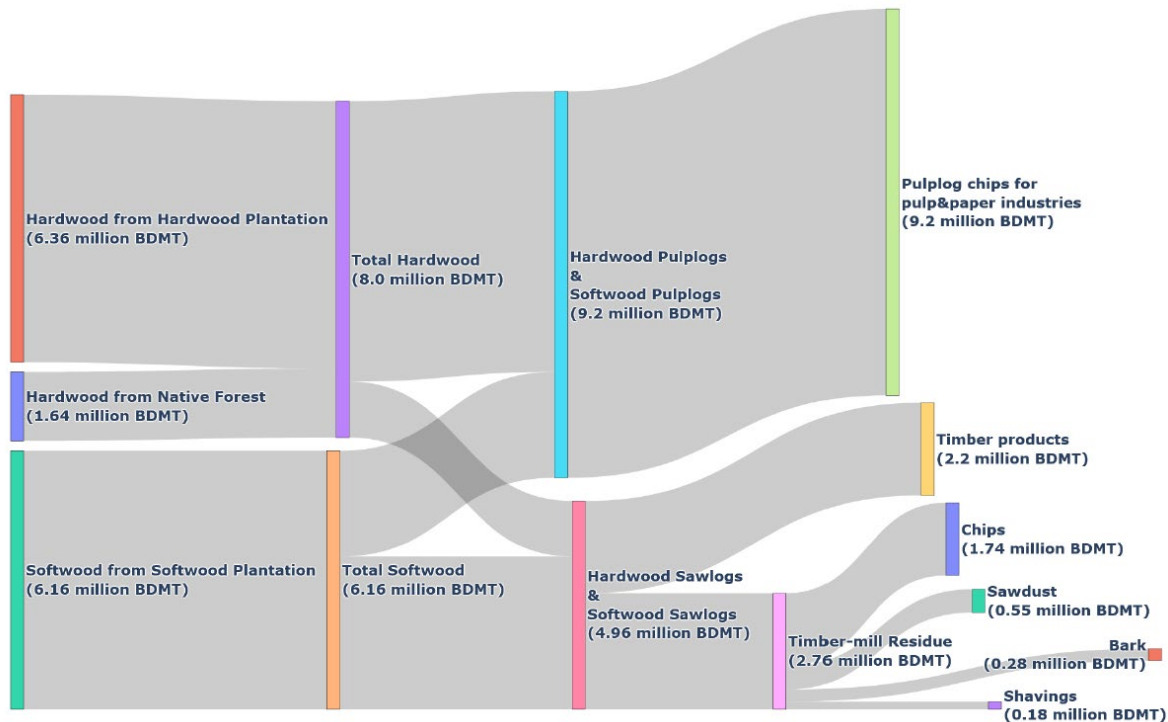
Distribution of Australia's Forests

Distribution of Australia's forests, by forest category (2023)
Australia's State of the Forests Report



Industry-processing By-products/Wastes

Wood and Timber Industry



Sugar Industry

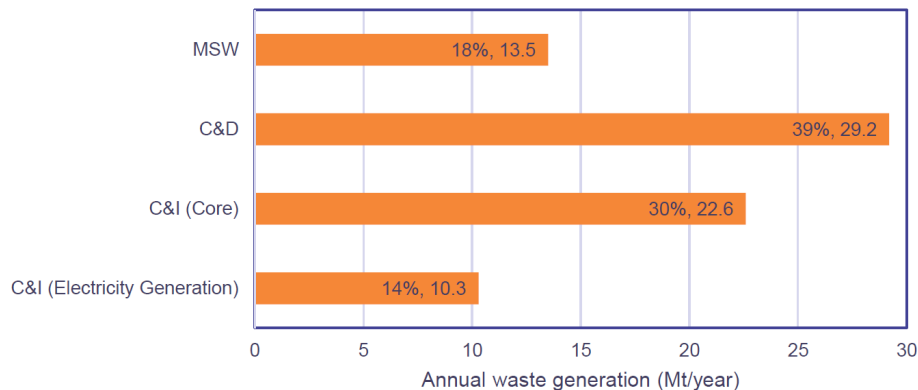
Estimated sugarcane bagasse based on sugarcane fibre content (million tonnes /year)

QLD	9.54
NSW	0.41
Total	9.95

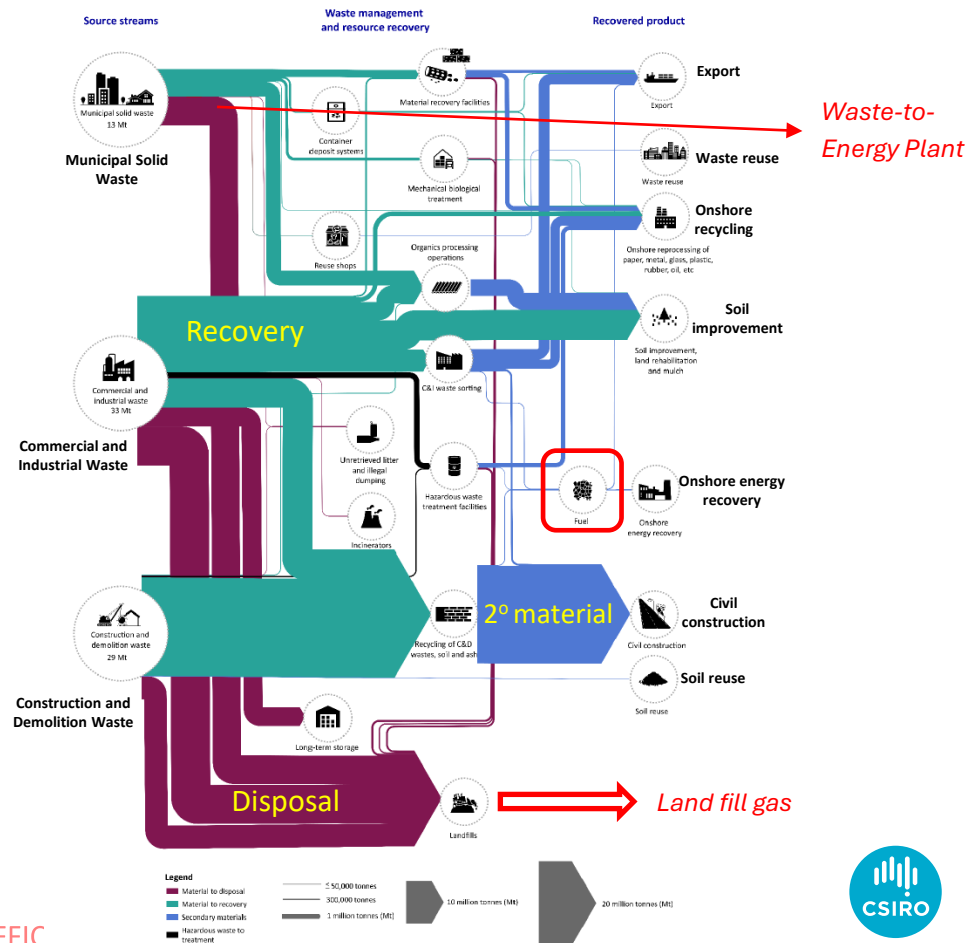


Wastes

Australian Waste Streams (~75Mtpa)



Current management and utilisation of wastes





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CSIRO Capabilities in Biomass/Waste Gasification Research

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Biomass/Waste to Bioenergy Routes

Feedstocks

- Agricultural wastes
 - Crop farming
 - Animal farming
- Forestry wastes/by-products
 - Stem, branch, bark, mixed
- Industrial processing wastes
 - Sugar industry
 - Timber industry
 - Rice/Wheat industry
 - Paper industry
 - Cotton industry
- Urban wastes
 - MSW
 - Biosolids
 - Green wastes
 - C&D waste...

Technologies

- Thermochemical Conversions
 - Combustion
 - Gasification
 - Pyrolysis
- Biological Conversions
 - Anaerobic digestion
 - Dark fermentation
 - Photo fermentation
 - Electrochemical

Products

- Heat (steam)
- Power (steam, gas, combined cycle)
- Syngas
- Liquid fuels:
 - FT products – (diesel, petrol, aviation fuel), methanol, ethanol
- Bio-char
- Bio-gas
- Bio-oils
- Methane (SNG)
- Fertilizers, Chemicals
- Hydrogen...

Challenges for biomass and bioenergy

- **Issues with nature of biomass**

- Understanding of chemical and physical characteristics of biomass and wastes
- Dispersed availability of biomass and low energy density
- Transportation and Storage
- Feedstock preparation (incl blending, multiple and mixed feedstocks)

- **Technical Issues**

- Technology dependent
 - Tars
 - Gas cleaning
 - Plant efficiency
 - Scaling up

- **The difficult phase between demonstration and commercial application**

- Opportunity to collaborate internationally
- Markets for biomass gasification/conversion have been highly dependent on niche applications
 - **New challenges in application to large scale industries** (global oil and gas sector scale)



TUF fixed bed gasifier test facility

CSIRO Biomass & Waste-to-Energy Research

Feedstocks

Forestry Waste

Agricultural Residues

Urban Waste

Industrial Process
Waste, C&D etc



Science & Research Areas

Understanding of biomass:
Fundamental Chemical analysis

Gasification reaction science:
devolatilisation, char formation,
heterogeneous kinetics, high
temperature processes

Inorganic chemistry: slag formation
and flow; mineral matter and trace
element transformations,
speciation, and behaviour;
chemistry of residues and ash

Modelling: Gasifier, process
models, Techno-economic, LCA

Scale: Technical and pilot-scale
studies of feedstock behaviour



Applications

Supporting pilot-scale R&D and
commissioning studies

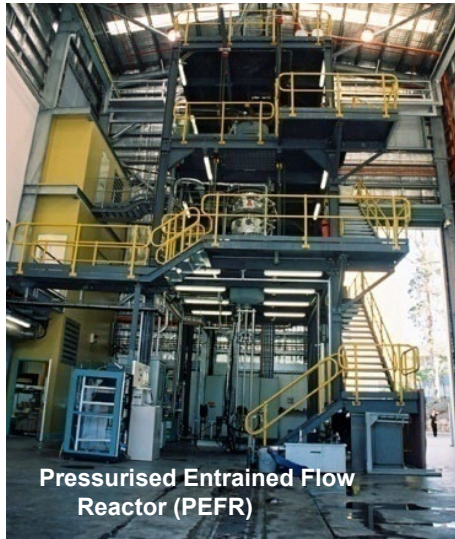
R&D in support of technology
development

Matching feedstocks to gasifiers,
feedstock requirements

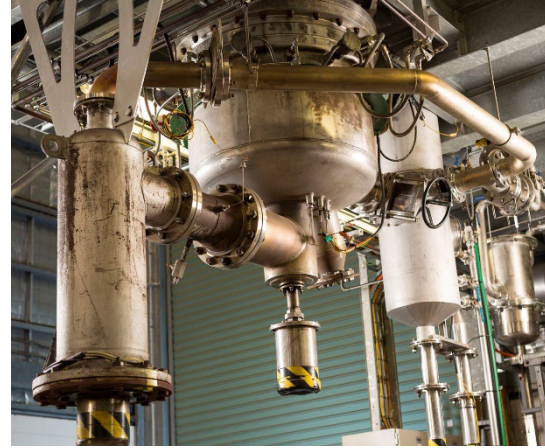
Supporting gasifier design,
optimisation, troubleshooting

Developing solutions for remote or
off-grid applications

Gasification experience, facilities & capabilities



Pressurised Entrained Flow Reactor (PEFR)



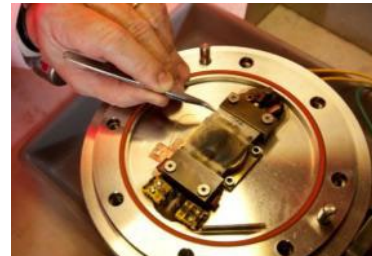
Biomass Gasifier (Fixed bed)



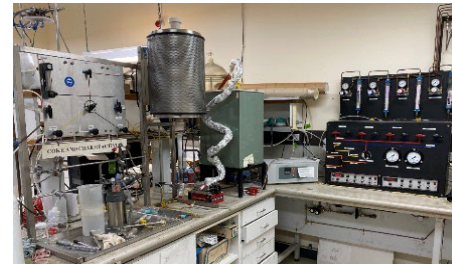
Slag viscosity testing



Vertical drop tube furnaces



Wire-mesh reactor



Fixed bed reactor



Pressurised TGA

Biomass Gasifier and Syngas Processing

- Fixed-bed gasifier suitable to process different biomass and waste.
- Multiple stage syngas cleaning and conditioning.
- Capabilities to upgrade syngas.

Biomass/waste feed rate:

50 – 70 kg/h

Raw syngas production rate:

80 – 140 Sm³/h

(100 – 170 kg/h)

Temperature:

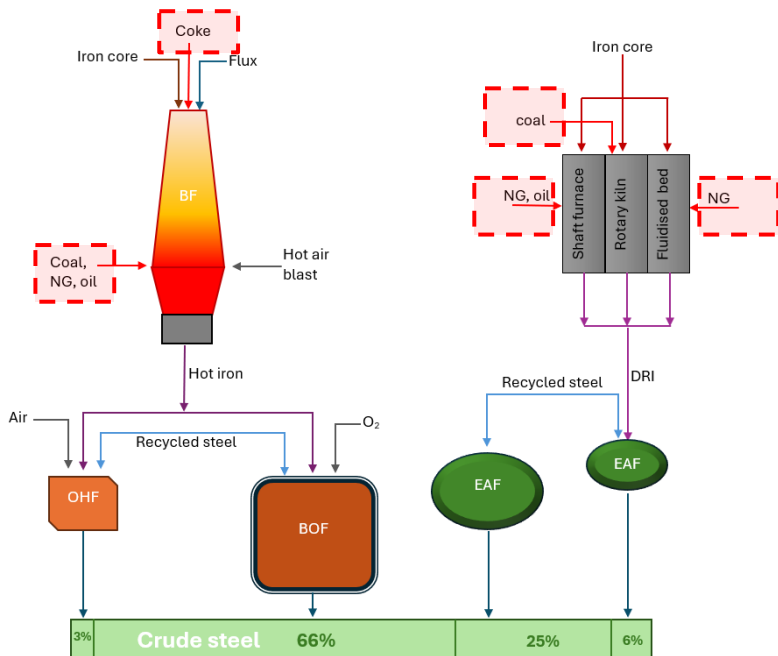
900 – 1100 °C



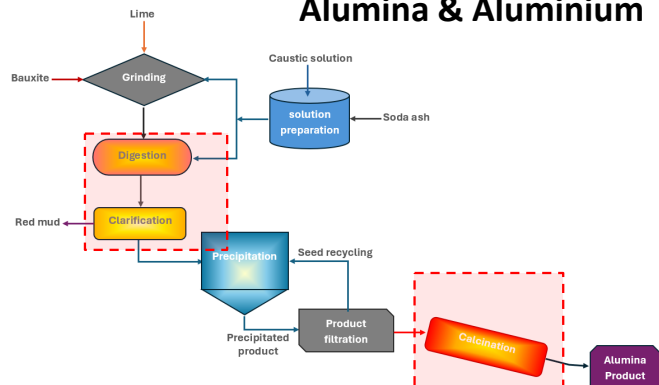
Biomass/Waste-Derived Syngas for Heavy Industries

Potential Applications in Heavy Industries

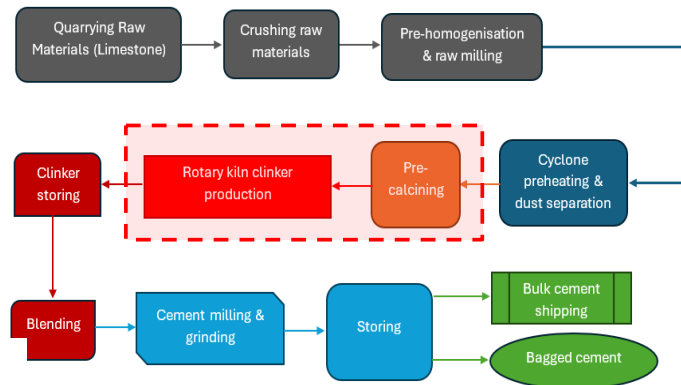
Iron & Steel



Alumina & Aluminium



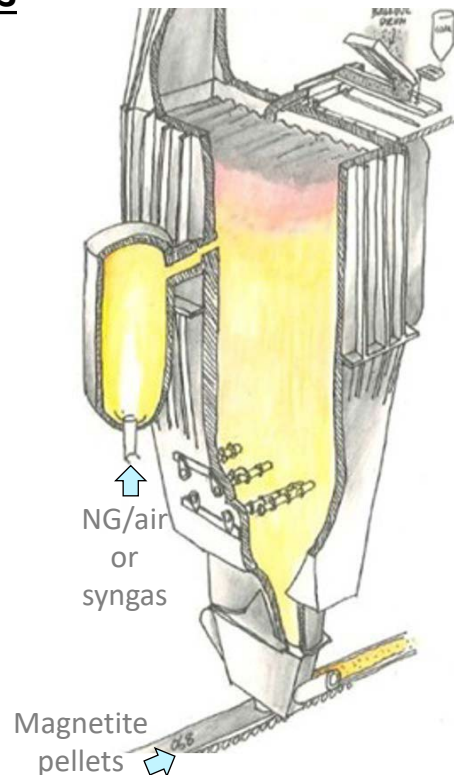
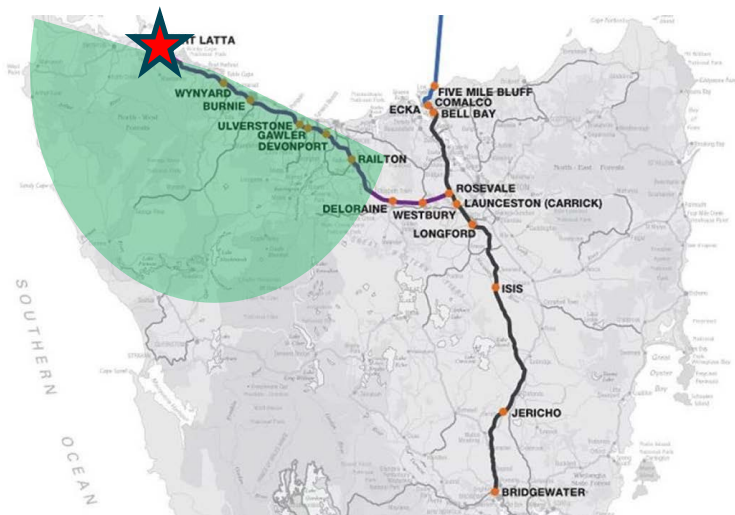
Cement & Lime



Case Study 1: Magnetite Pelletising Plant

Using syngas from gasification of **forestry biomass** as fuel for **pelletising furnace**:

- *Local biomass supply chain*
- *Gasifier and furnace modelling and integration*
- *Emission reduction evaluation*



Case Study 2: Alumina Refinery

Using syngas from gasification of **forestry biomass** as fuel for **alumina calciner**:

- *Local biomass supply chain*
- *Gasifier and furnace modelling and integration*
- *Emission reduction evaluation*



Pine plantation

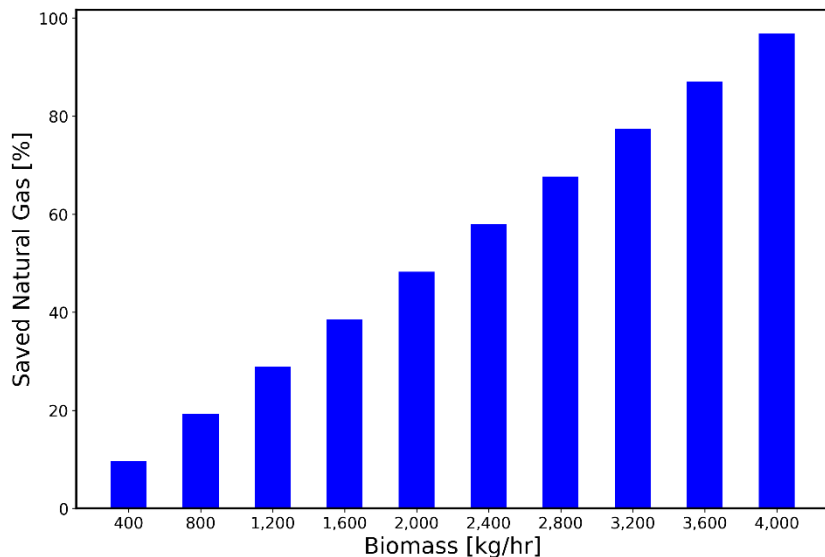


Ecological thinning

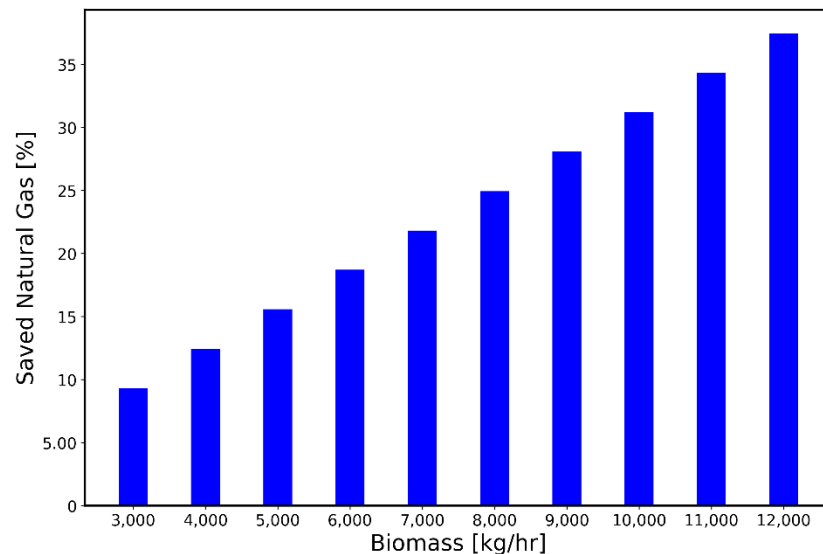
Natural Gas Reduction vs Biomass Utilisation

Estimated reduction in natural gas consumption based on varying amounts of forestry residue biomass, up to the maximum available biomass for each case study.

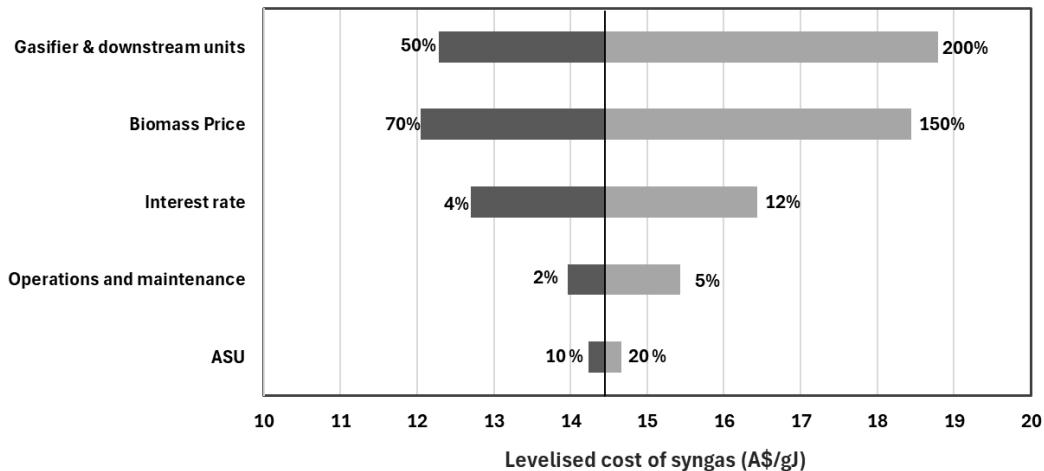
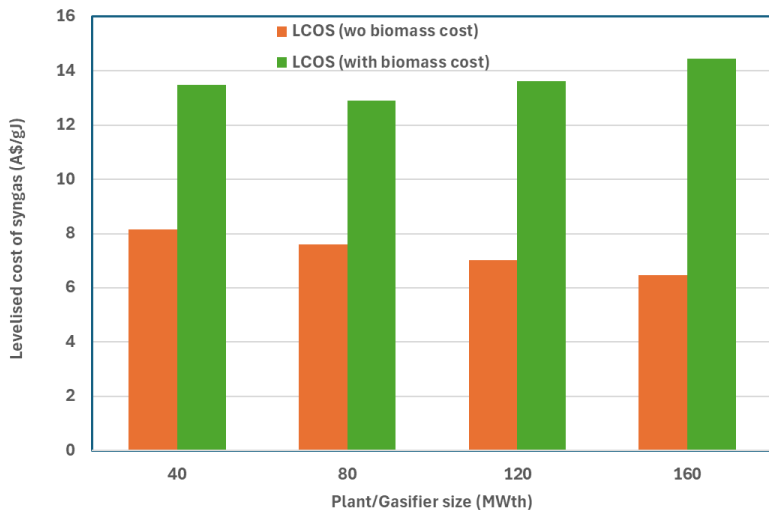
Case Study 1 (Magnetite pellets)



Case Study 2 (Alumina refinery)



High Level Economic Study for Case Studies



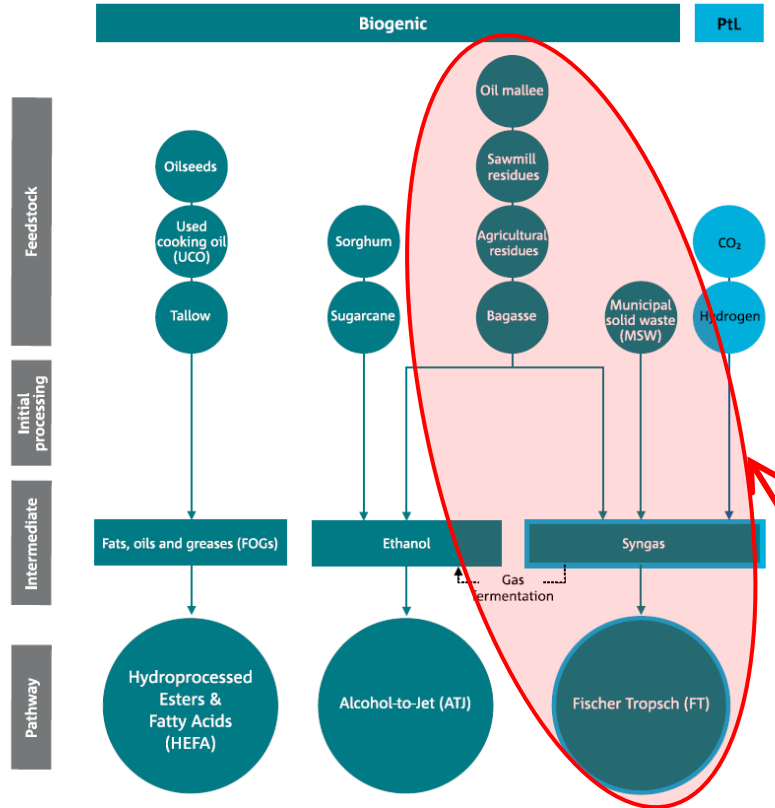


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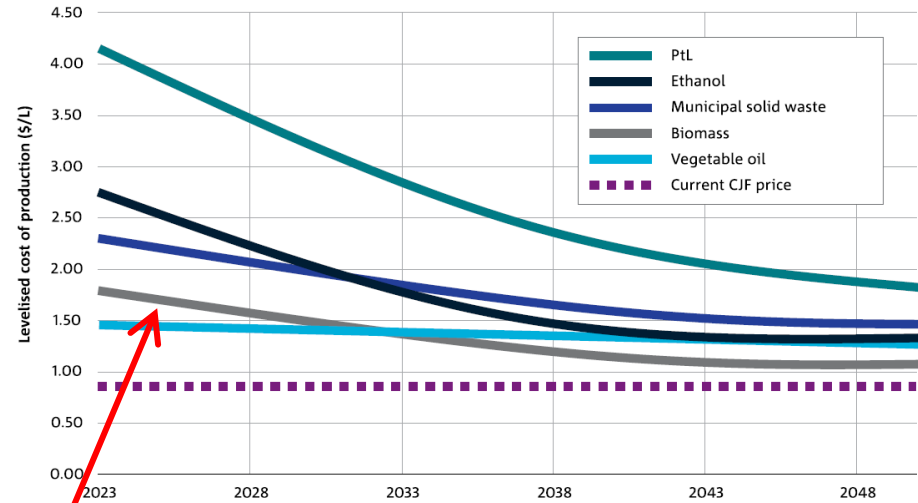
Biomass/Waste to Low Carbon Liquid Fuels – e.g., SAF

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Identified SAF Production Pathways



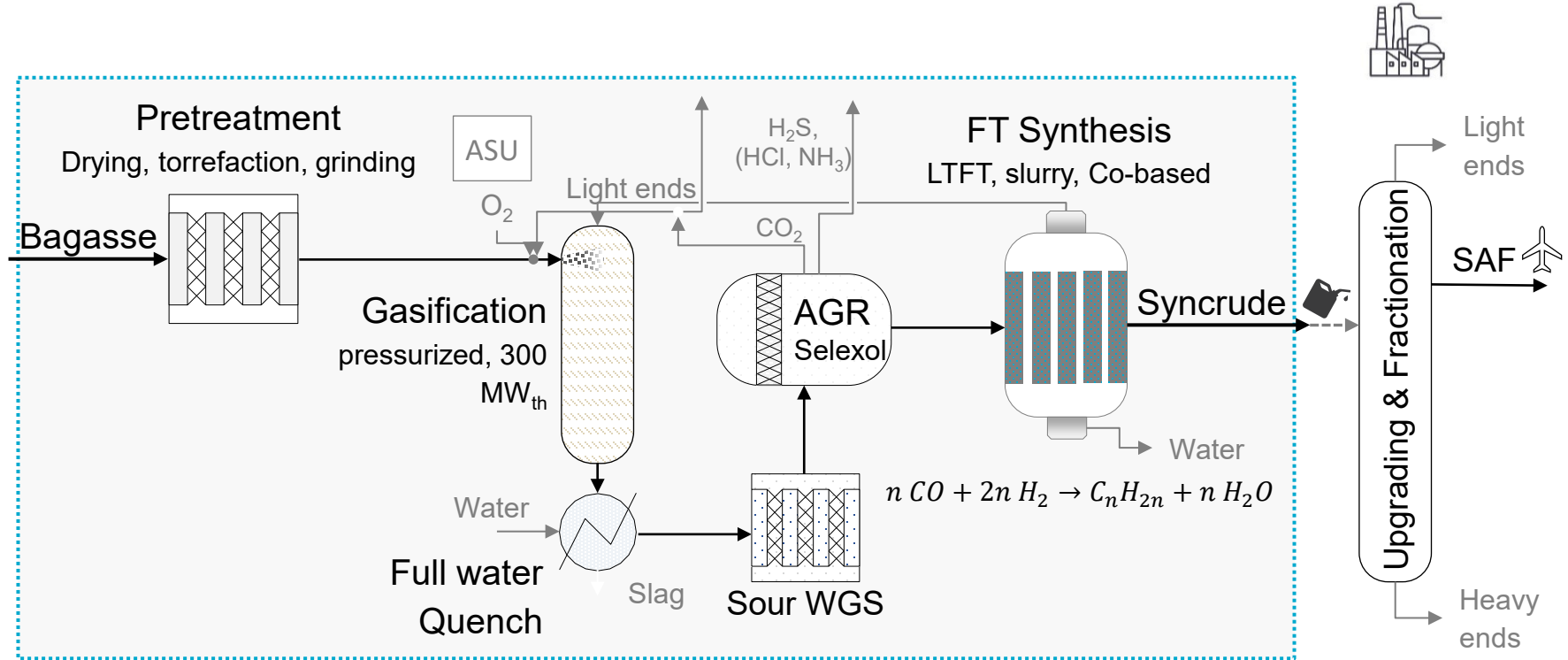
Projected levelised cost of production for five key feedstocks



Biomass-to-Liquid via Gasification

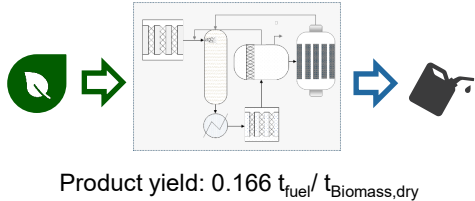
Process Modelling

Bagasse to Syncrude via FT



SAF Potentials in Queensland from Sugar Cane Residues

- QLD's sugar industry produces ~ **2.1 Mt_{dry}/a surplus bagasse**



Lytton crude capacity; 6,200 MI/a

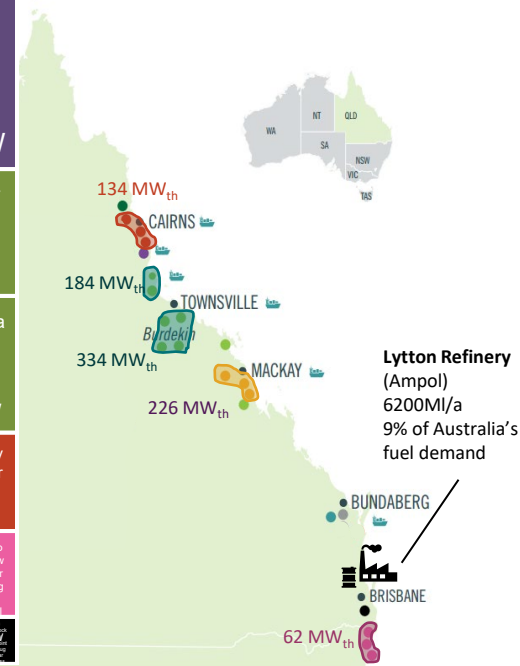
Lytton jet fuel production; 325 MI/a

Australian jet fuel market 9450MI/a

- Fuel production potential from Qld surplus bagasse using BtL: **440 MI_{FT fuel}/a**
- ~75% of QLD's surplus bagasse could substitute Lytton's jet fuel production

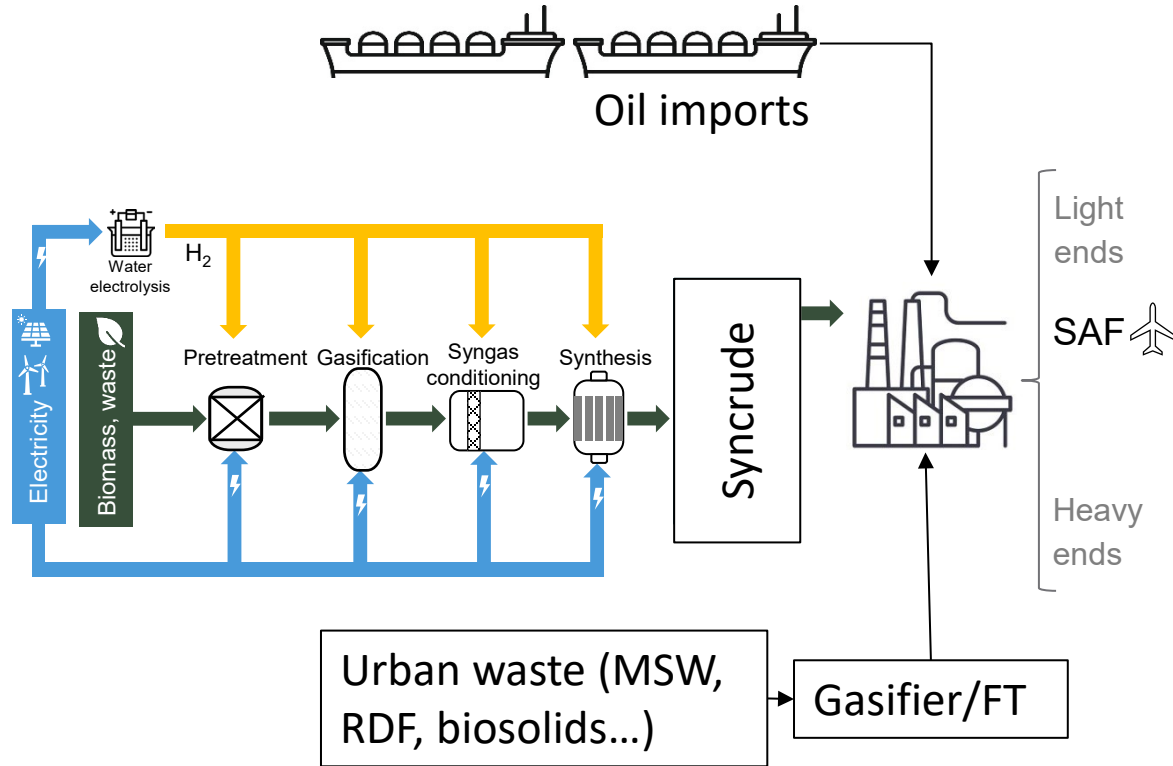
- All of QLD's bagasse** (~10Mtpa or ~1320 MI_{FT fuel}/a) could substitute:
 - ~10-14% of Australia's jet fuel (9450MI/a)
 - ~ 70-90% of QLD's jet fuel (~1500-2000 MI_{jet fuel}/a)

Invicta Sugar Mill 127 MW	Victoria Sugar Mill 123 MW	Tully Sugar Mill 117 MW
Marian Sugar Mill 98 MW	Proserpine Sugar Mill 75 MW	Pioneer Sugar Mill 72 MW
Inkerman Sugar Mill 72 MW	Racecourse Sugar Mill 64 MW	Kalamia Sugar Mill 63 MW
South Johnstone Sugar Mill 70 MW	Plane Creek Sugar Mill 61 MW	Mullaquin Sugar Mill 44 MW
Farleigh Sugar Mill 64 MW	Isis Central Sugar Mill 58 MW	Mossman Central Sugar Mill 31 MW
		Harwood Sugar Mill 21 MW
		Tableland Sugar Mill 19 MW
		Brookwater Sugar Mill 19 MW
		Condro Sugar Mill 19 MW



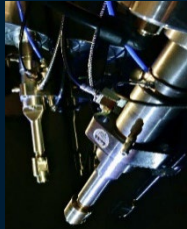
Transitioning refinery feedstock

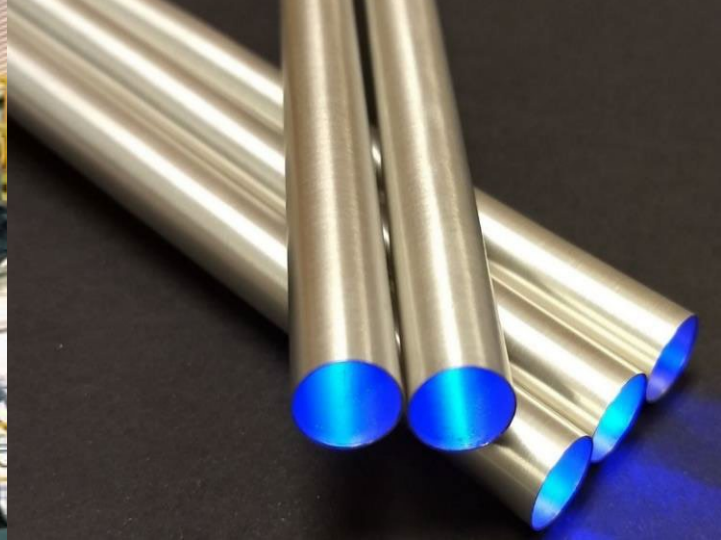
- Challenge is to transition global petroleum industry to *sustainable* products
- Goal is to transition *feedstocks*
 - **Focus on feedstock consolidation, preparation, gasification**
 - Downstream (syngas) chemistry remains essentially the same
 - Syncrude can be a universal (transportable) intermediate
- Leverage global infrastructure capacity and knowhow
 - Pilot and demo projects
 - Commercial trials
- International syncrude export/ import markets
- Scope for new and niche technologies where logistics require
 - Syngas to alcohol, gasoline etc mature
 - Power to fuels integration etc (eg Sasol ecoFT)



Progressing sustainable energy opportunities

- **Sustainable biomass and renewable energy systems are capable of leveraging existing technologies and infrastructure to support cross-sector decarbonisation goals at scale**
- **Existing heavy industries and technologies could integrate renewable feedstocks**
 - Alignment of resources and scale is key
 - Replacement of fossil fuels with sustainable syngas
- **Sustainable hydrocarbon fuel supply chains are critical in key sectors (eg aviation)**
 - The Australian biomass and waste sectors are well placed to support initial stages of transition through consolidation and synergistic development of biomass and waste to fuels systems
 - Opportunities to leverage with other agricultural industries, MSW, biosolids and urban waste streams
 - Opportunities for syncrude industry to utilise existing global refining capacity
- **National and international partnerships are needed to facilitate research, development, demonstration and deployment**





Thank you

Vahid Shadravan

Vahid.Shadravan@csiro.au

San Shwe Hla

San.Hla@csiro.au

David Harris

David.Harris@csiro.au

CSIRO Energy



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Australia's National Science Agency