

# › ZEEWIER POTENTIE NOORDZEE

platform duurzame biomassa | Jaap W. van Hal



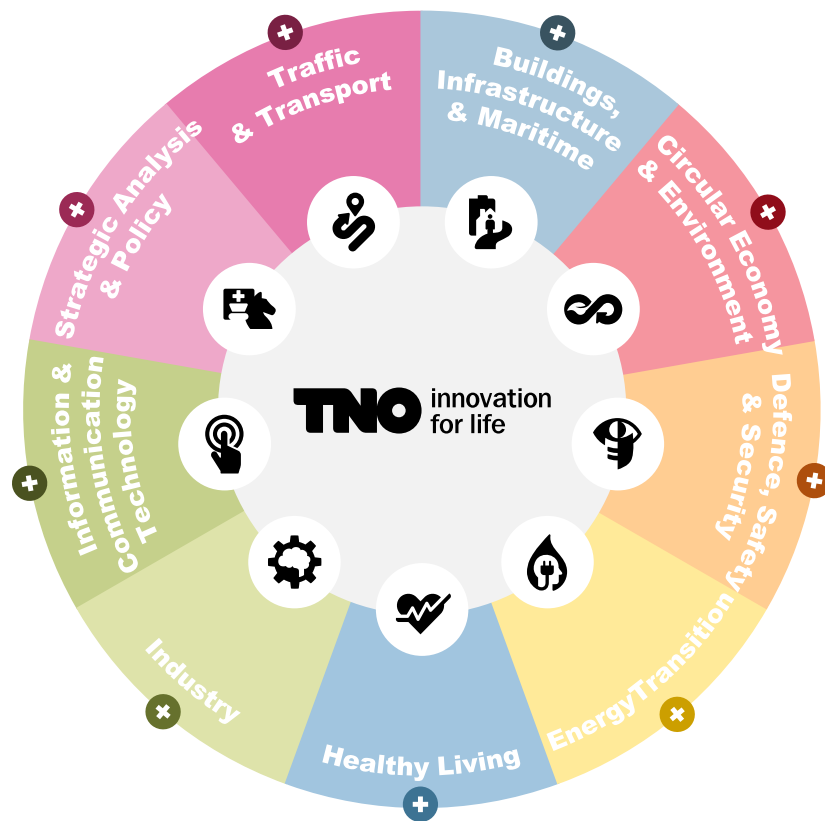
ECN ›

TNO

innovation  
for life

# TNO

## WHO WE ARE?



# TNO ENERGY TRANSITION



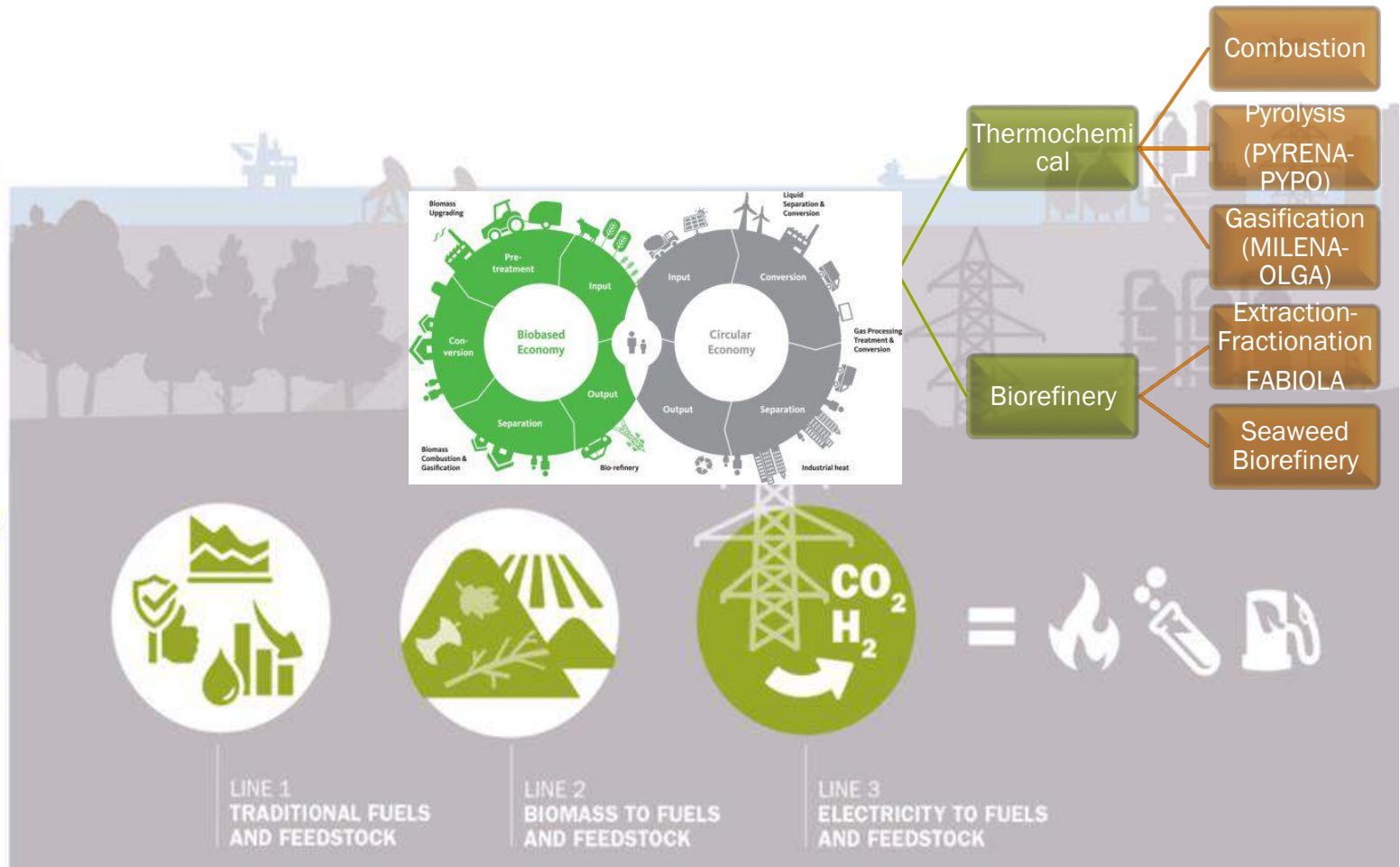
Towards  
CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral  
**FUELS AND  
FEEDSTOCK**

## GOALS 2050

ENABLING THE  
**SMOOTH, SAFE  
AND EFFICIENT  
TRANSITION**  
FROM TRADITIONAL  
ENERGY SOURCES

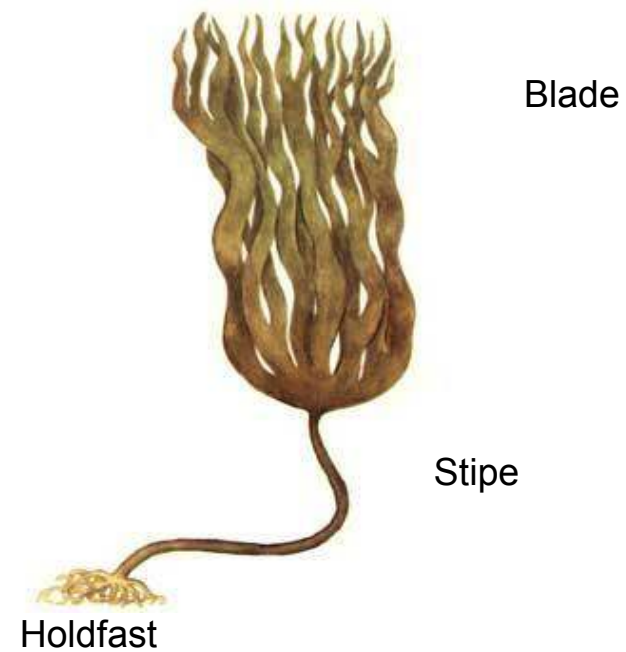
TOWARDS  
**RENEWABLE  
CO<sub>2</sub>- NEUTRAL  
ENERGY CARRIERS**  
FOR MOBILITY/TRANSPORT  
AND OTHER ENERGY  
FUNCTIONS

**CHEMICAL  
BUILDING BLOCKS**





# PARTS OF SEAWEED



# SEAWEED SPECIES NATIVE TO THE NORTH SEA



*Saccharina latissima*



*Laminaria digitata*



*Laminaria hyperborea*



*Ulva* sp.



*Alaria esculante*



*Palmaria palmata*

# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LIGNOCELLULOSIC AND SEAWEED BIOMASS

- › Lignocellulosic biomass:
- › Cellulose
  - › Extremely recalcitrant
- › Lignin
  - › Heterogeneous polymer
    - › Species, source and time of harvesting dependent
- › Hemicellulose
  - › Easy to hydrolyse
- › Ash
  - › Low to high
- › Overall composition reasonably stable

## Seaweed biomass

### Carbohydrates

- › Type dependent on species
- › Amount dependent on season and location

### Proteins

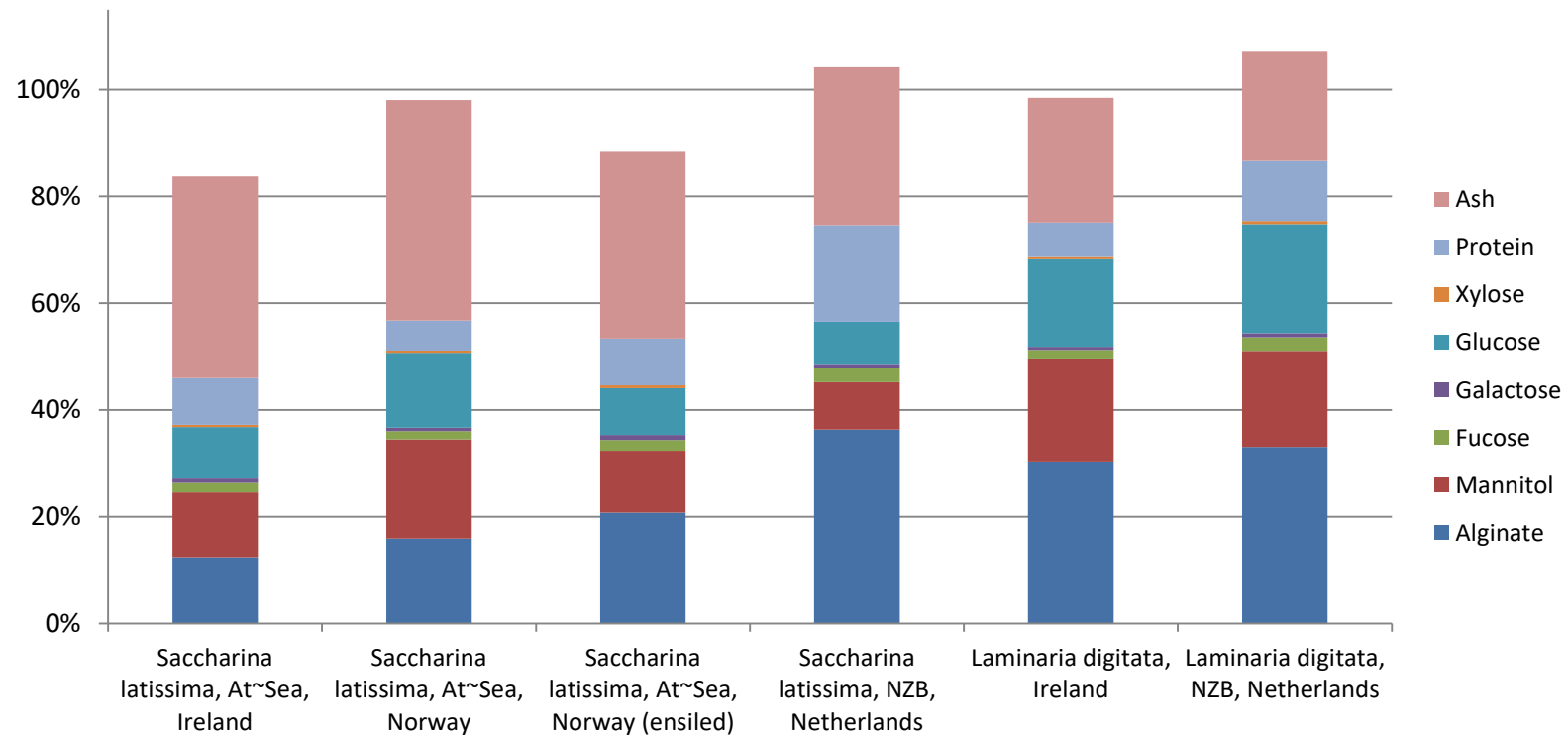
- › Aminoacid composition dependent on species
- › Amount dependent on season and location

### Ash

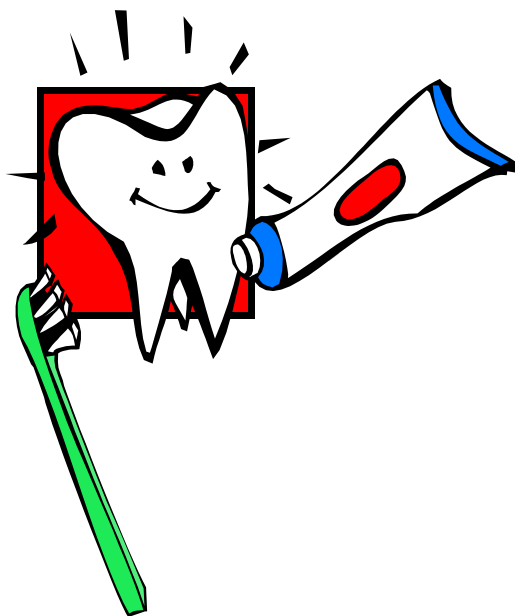
- › Species dependent
- › Amount dependent on season and location

Extreme differences between seasons

# LOCATION LOCATION LOCATION



# SEAWEED IN EVERYDAY PRODUCTS





# SEAWEED IN FOOD

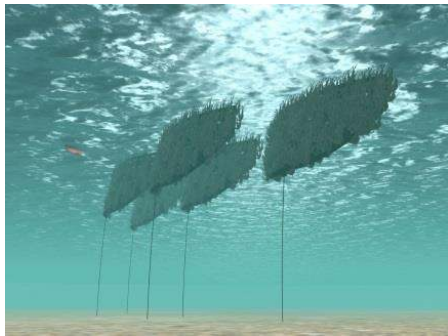


# SEAWEED IN YOUR MOBILE



# › SEAWEED CULTIVATION

# SEAWEED CULTIVATION SYSTEMS UNDER DEVELOPMENT



SES



Inrada



Ocean Rainforest



Stichting NZB



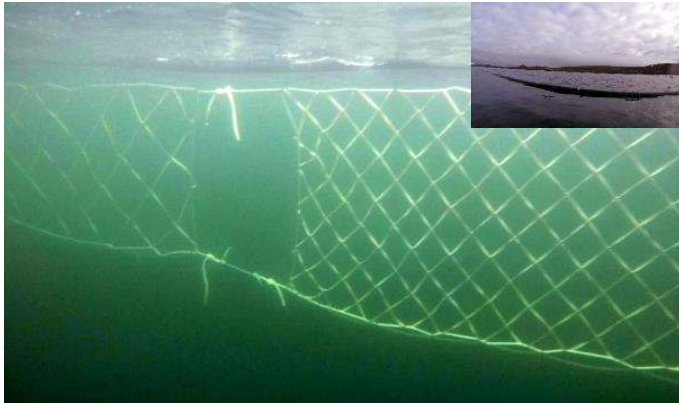
At~Sea technologies



# SEAWEED MECHANISED WILD HARVEST



# ADVANCED CULTIVATION IN SCOTLAND

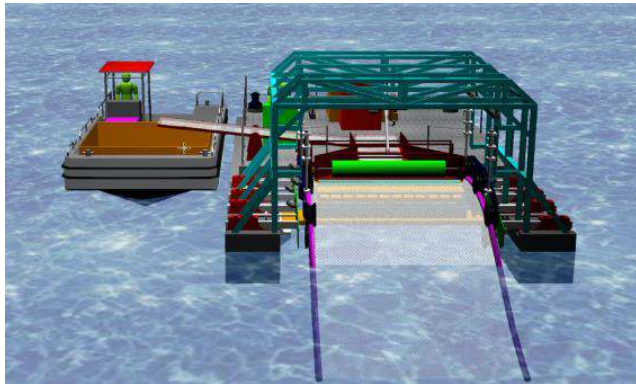


# DRYING THE HARVEST IN SCOTLAND (2017)





# MECHANISED HARVESTING





# ENSILING ON LAND



# THE DUTCH SEAWEED PROGRAMME

- › Seaweed cultivation area 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> (cf. NL area of the North Sea @ 57,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- › Integration with off-shore wind parks & (other) aquaculture operations
- › Theoretical energy potential up to 350 PJ<sub>th</sub> (25 Mton dry biomass per year, 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- › Report: ECN-C—05-008
- › Carrying capacity: ????



# THE DUTCH SEAWEED PROGRAMME IS:



- Combines the 5 (now 4) applied research centres in the Netherlands with sea research centres
- Aims at developing a comprehensive integrated research agenda
- Starts with seaweed as food programme
- Covers diverse subjects such as spatial planning, multi-use of the sea, etc.
- Implemented in the National Programme (MMIP 12 D, English version available upon request)

# TOWARDS A 100 HA DEMO MULTI USE PRODUCTION UNIT

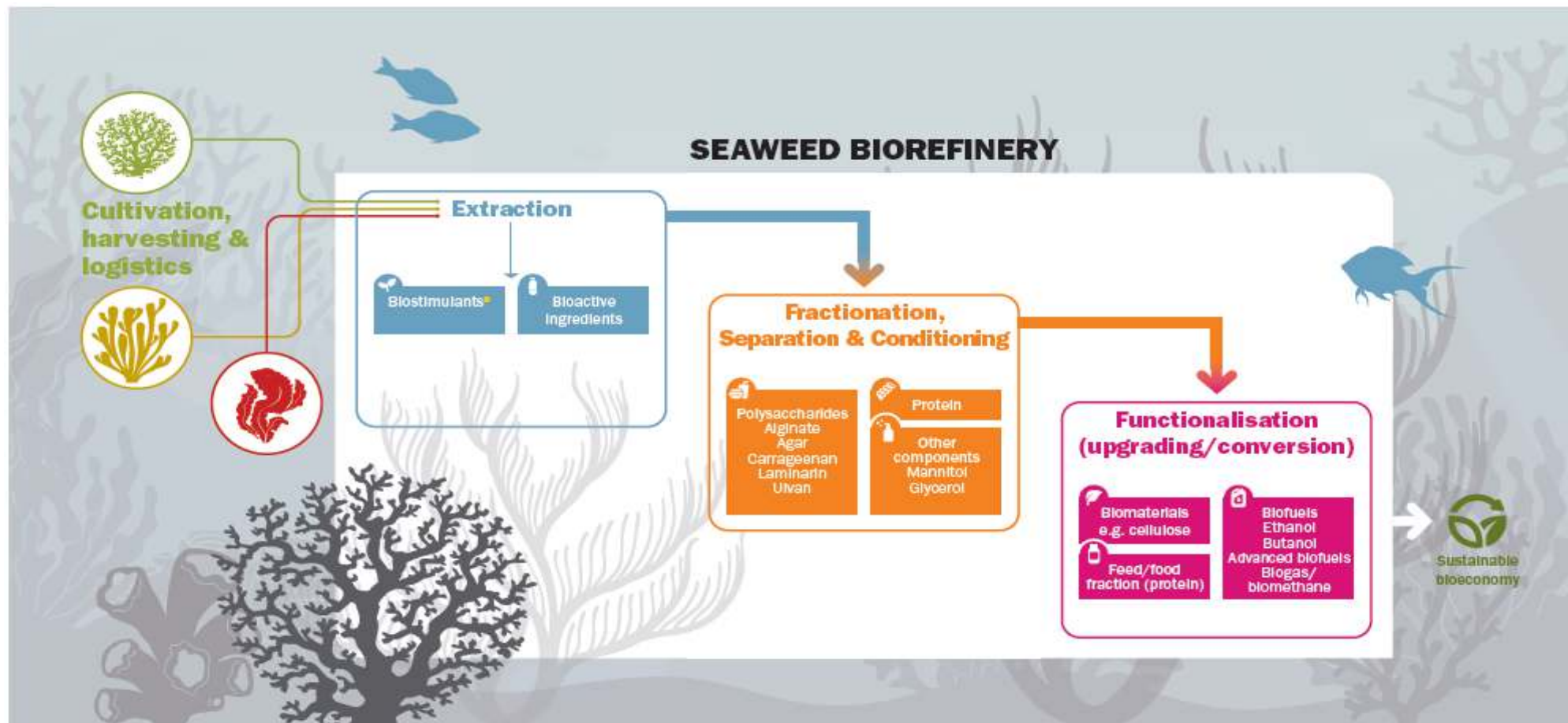
- › Practical implementation of the multi-use procedure
- › <https://www.noordzeeboerderij.nl/en/projects/multi-use-procedure>
- › Produce sufficient seaweed for large scale product demo
- › AND
- › Accurate determination of the effects on the environment
- › Synergies with the other users
- › Seaweed for materials, chemicals and energy carriers in the later presentation



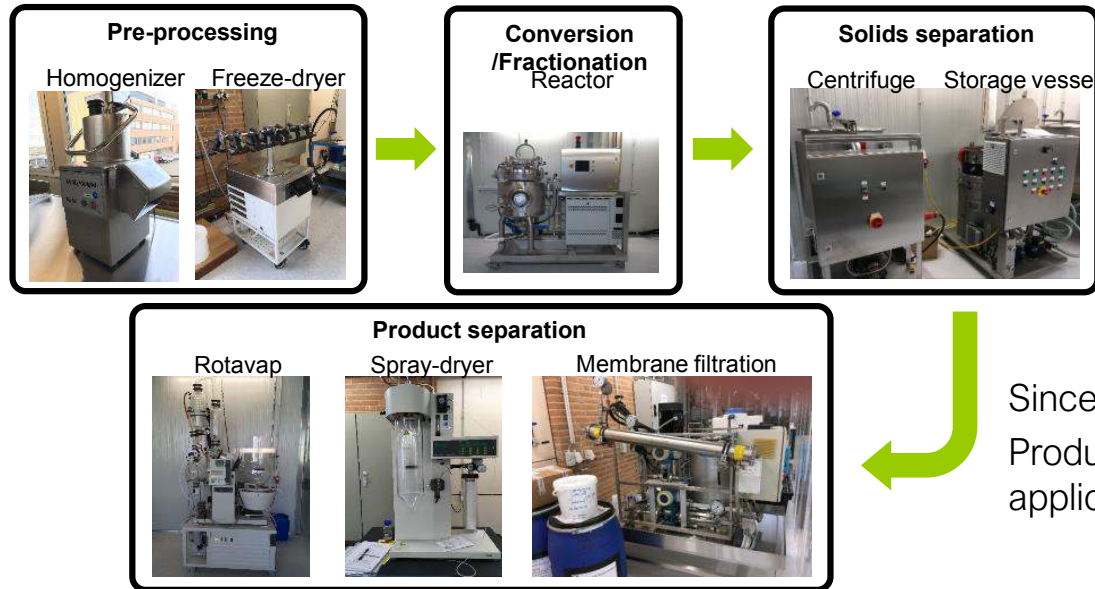
Lacroix, Denis & Pioch, Sylvain, 2011



# FROM SEAWEED TO VALUABLE CHEMICALS, FOOD AND FUELS



# SEAWEED BIOREFINERY LAB – PETTEN, NL



Since November 2019

Production facility for fractions (intermediates) from seaweeds for application tests:

- › Seaweed fractionation 100 L autoclave reactor – Mannitol stimulants, enzymatic hydrolysis, sugars
- › Modular / flexible unit.
- › From brown, red and green seaweeds to monomeric sugars (later expansion to co-products).
- › 1-5 kg scale demonstration – Seaweed hydrolysis, sugar conditioning, glucoside esters production, product purification

| Brown                      | Green                            | Red                           |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alginate<br>(uronic acids) | Cellulose<br>(glucose)           | Carrageenan<br>(S-galactose)  |
| Fucoidan<br>(S-fucose)     | Ulvan<br>(rhamnose-uronic acids) | Floridoside<br>(gal-glycerol) |
| Laminarin<br>(glucose)     |                                  | Xylan<br>(xylose)             |

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yb9JApeb7Bw>

# PRODUCING SUGAR SYRUPS

## Day 1 Reaction in vessel



Slurry = 100L  
Start = 5 kg dry seaweed

## Day 2-3 Centrifugation/ filtration (>25 $\mu$ m)



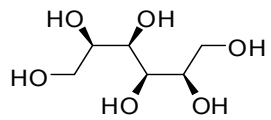
Solid recovery  $\approx$  1.5 kg dry  
Liquid recovery  $\approx$  80 L

## Day 4 Membrane filtration

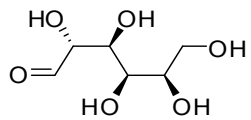


Sugar concentration  $\approx$  200%  
No increase of K/Na content

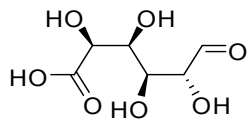
# ULVA (GREEN SEAWEED)



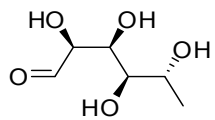
mannitol



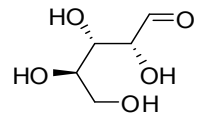
glucose



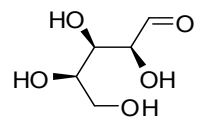
glucuronic acid



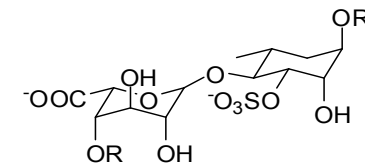
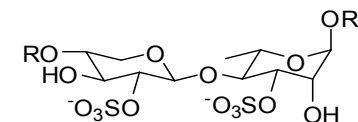
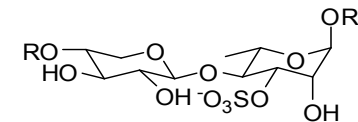
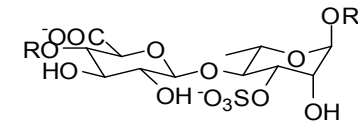
rhamnose



xylose

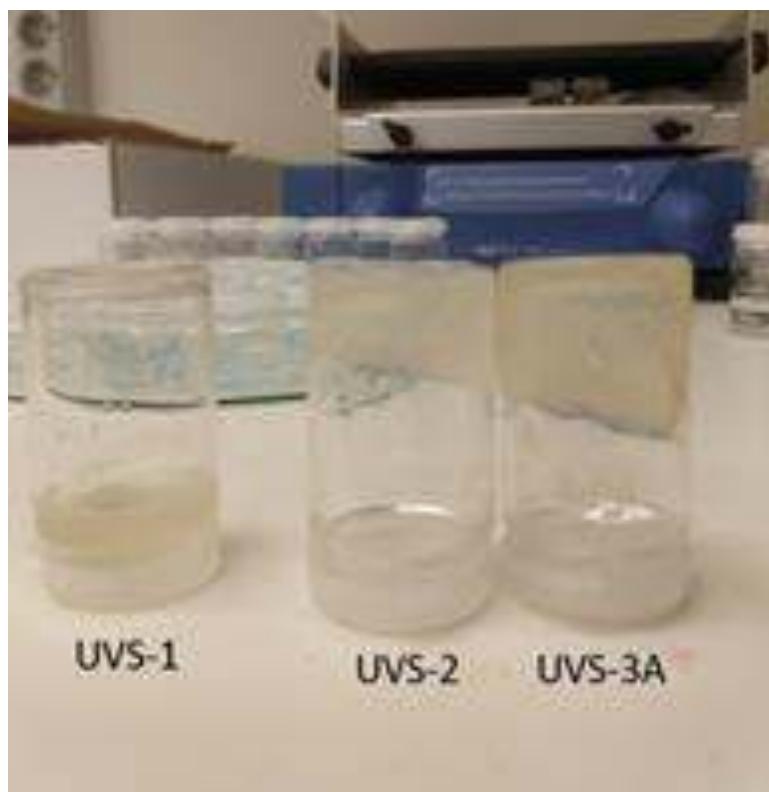


arabinose



Ulvans





# NANO CELLULOSE



# FEEL FREE TO CONTACT ME!



<http://www.herewear.eu/>  
<http://www.macrofuels.eu>  
<http://www.macrocascade.eu>  
<http://www.noordzeeboerderij.nl>  
<https://port4innovation1.nl/>

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