



# Uncovering System Behaviors in Biofuels Production and Use

## A Multi-Actor System Approach



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# Actors' decisions and (in)actions matter

## Understanding of:

- Motives, interests and decision options
- Rational decision criteria
- Irrational behaviors
- Dynamics and Feedback loop



Directorate-General  
for Energy



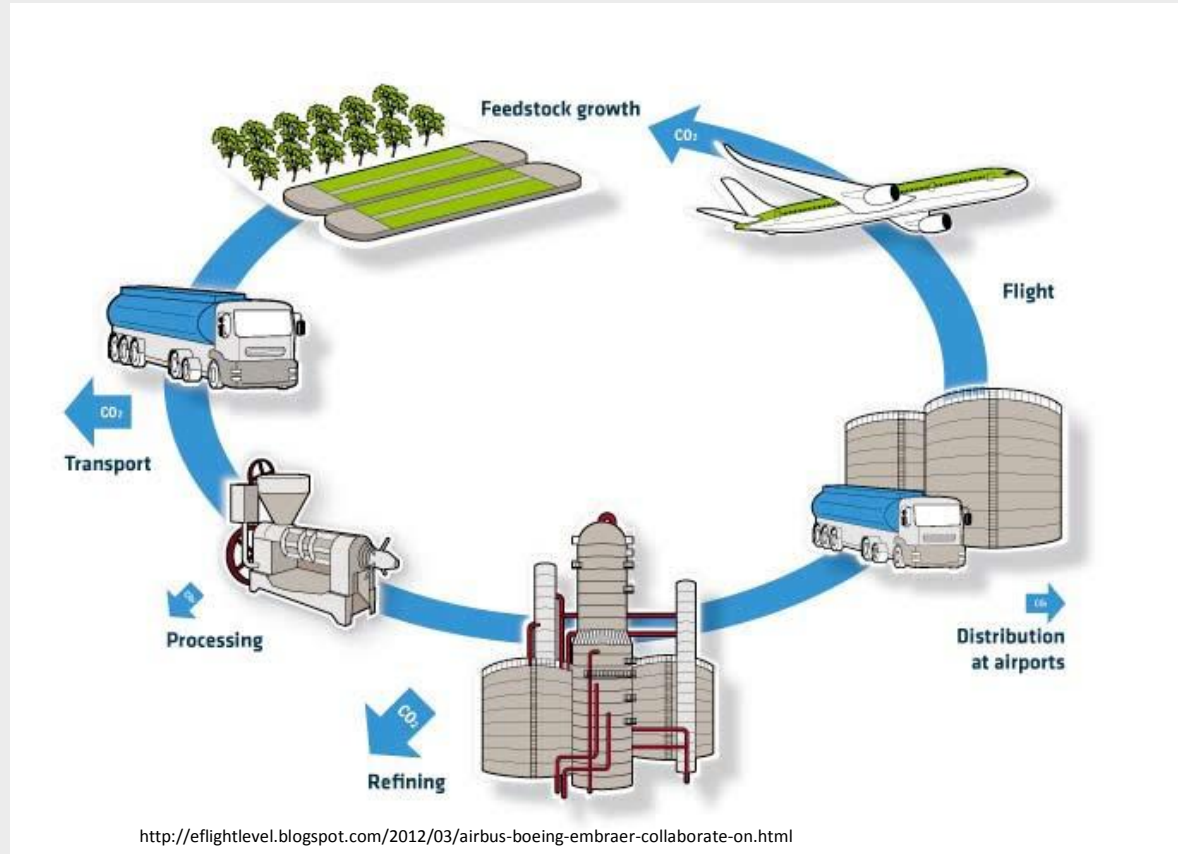
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**



**UOP**  
A Honeywell Company



# Troubles at “Multi-Actor Land”



**3. Asymmetry of cost-benefit distribution = Equity Issue**

**1. Individual actor vs. Supply Chain Network performance**

**2. “Achievable” Biofuels Life Cycle Impact Assessment**

# Observation 1: Ethanol Industry Boom and Bust

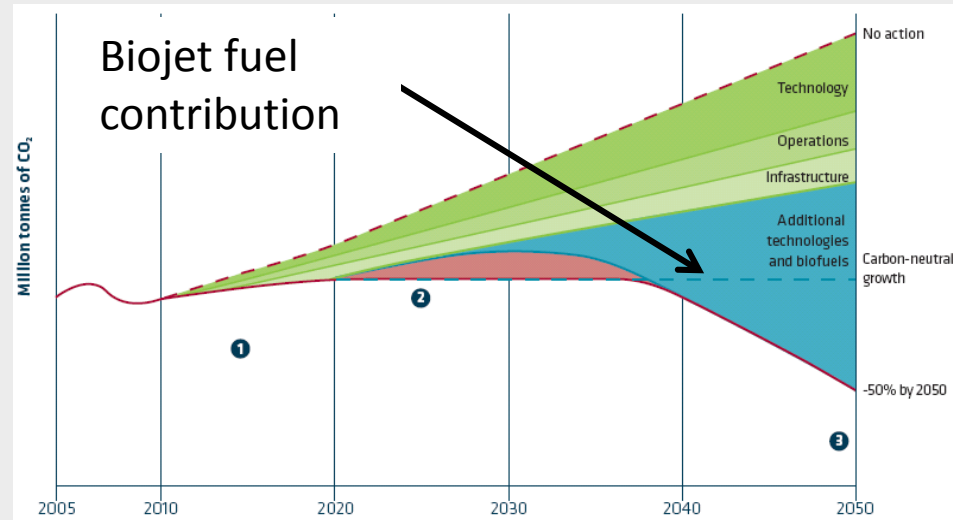
- **The US Energy Independent and Security Act of 2007 :**
  - 1.6 billion gallons in 2000 to 13.2 billion gallons in 2010
- **Biorefineries will likely face large financial uncertainties**
  - **Dried up capital** due to the credit crunch and the recent expiration of a federal subsidy for ethanol blenders
  - Recent **drought** has caused a spike in corn price leading to temporary shut down or scale back production of many ethanol refineries
  - Increased **price of corn** has squeezed refineries' profit margin below the sustainable level



**Biofuels supply chain network is a complex system**

## Observation 2: Aviation Biofuels Potentials

- In the United States, the **aviation** sector is responsible for about **11%** of the total **transportation GHG emissions**.
- Aviation emission reduction goal:
  - carbon neutral growth by 2020
  - GHG emissions reduction by 50% compared to the 2005 baseline level by 2050



Source: Air Transport Action Group

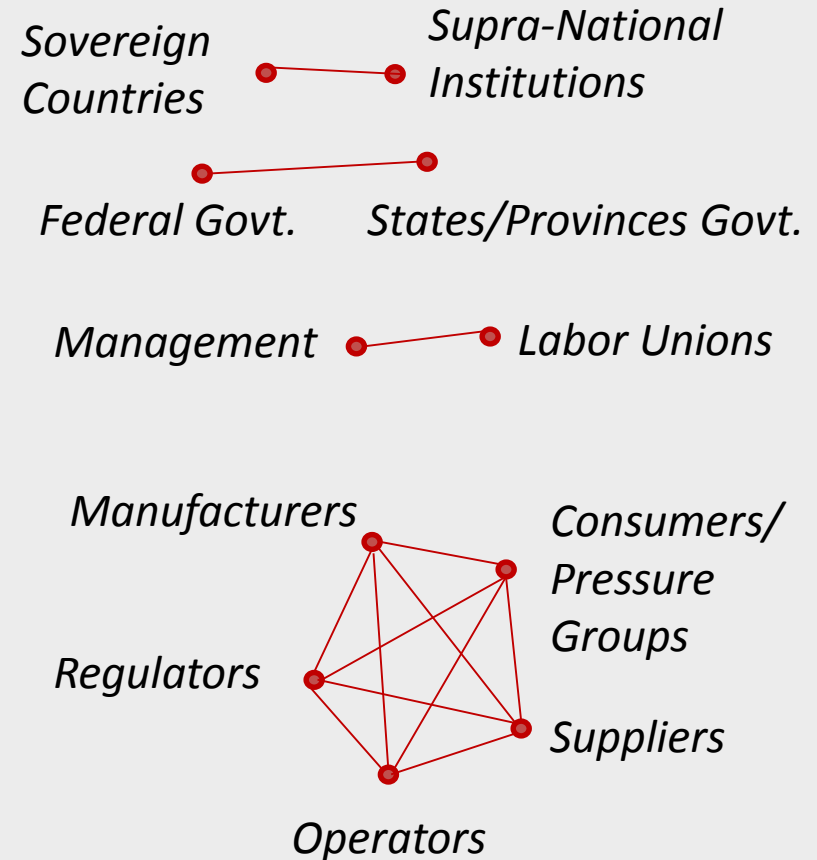
For biojet fuels to achieve its GHG emission reduction potential, **technical** and **economic** hurdles must be overcome

### Observation 3:

Many policymaking efforts on System Change involving multi-actors end up in Delay, Deadlock, or Court



Credit: Mozdzanowska, A., & Hansman, R. J., 2008

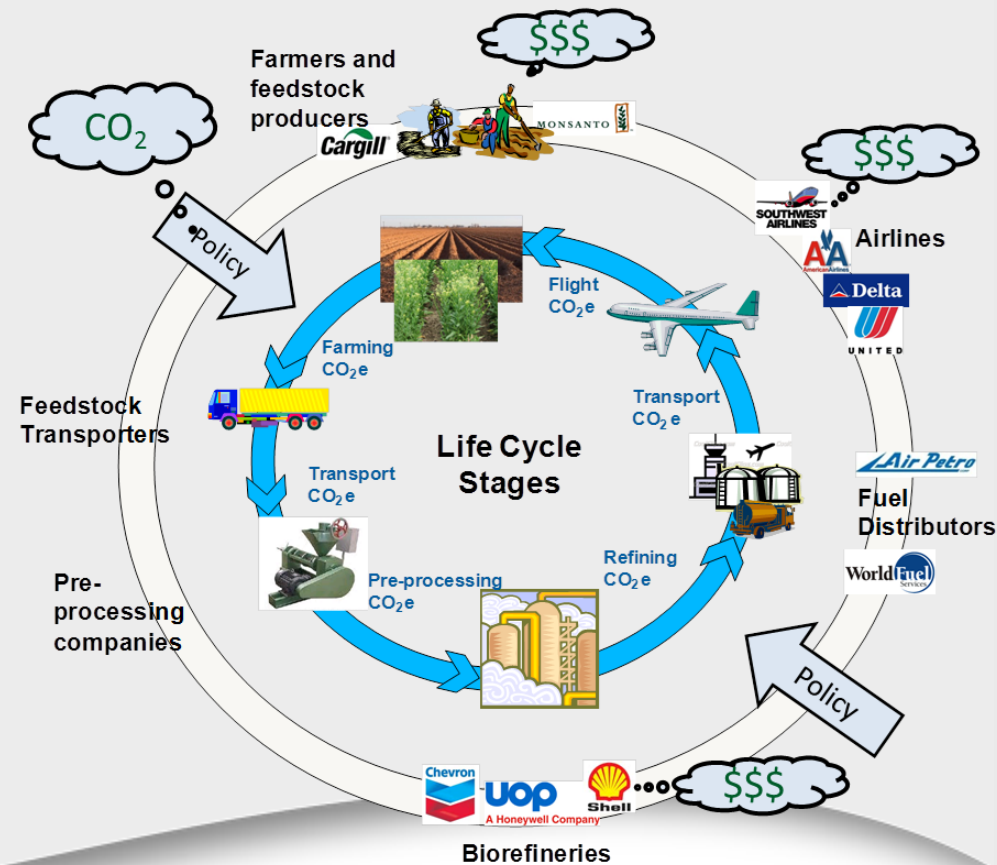


## Need for a System Design for Equity/Fairness

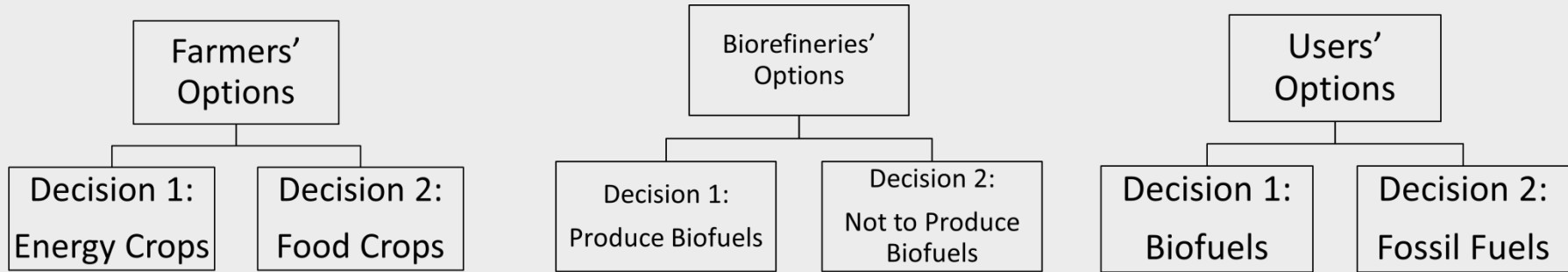
# Biofuels production and use = an industrial ecosystems

## Features:

- an ecosystem consists of multiple agents or actors
- multiple resources
- decision is based on perceived payoff
- imperfect and obsolete knowledge to base their decisions
- lacks a central controller
- decisions are made in an uncoordinated fashion and asynchronously



# Dynamics of Biofuels Supply Chain Network



$$\frac{df}{dt} = \alpha [\rho(f(t - \tau) - f(t))]$$

$f$  : fraction of agents taking *Decision 1*

$\alpha$  : evaluation rate

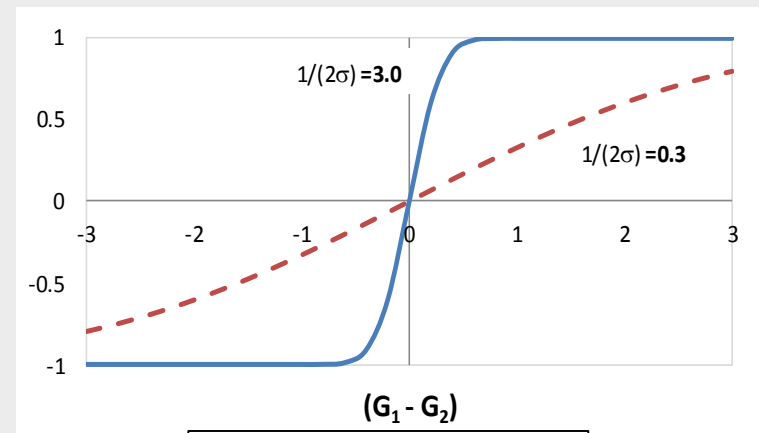
$\rho$  : **preference probability** function

$G_1$  : payoff from taking *Decision 1*

$G_2$  : payoff from taking *Decision 2*

$\sigma$  : payoff uncertainty

$\tau$  : time delay



Error Function, erf

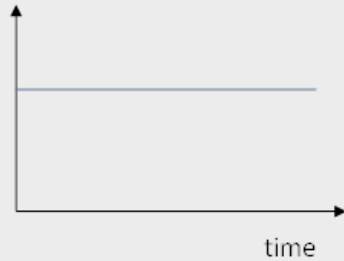
$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{G_1(f) - G_2(f)}{2\sigma} \right) \right]$$



# Behavior of Supply Chain Network

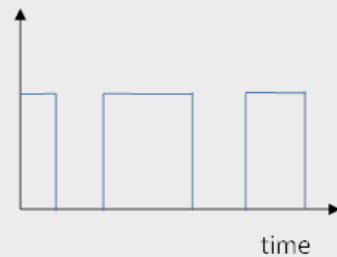
Policy1

Subsidy Level



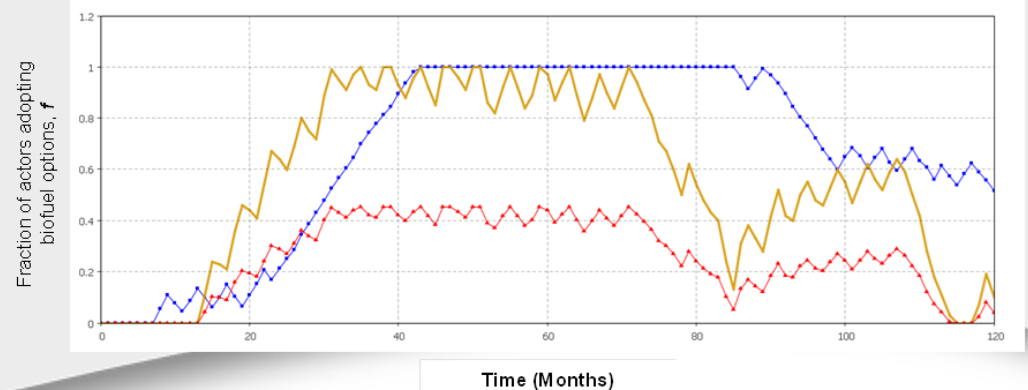
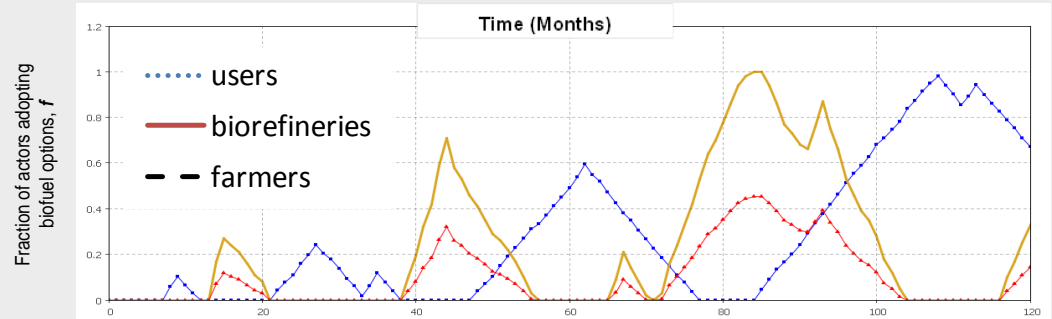
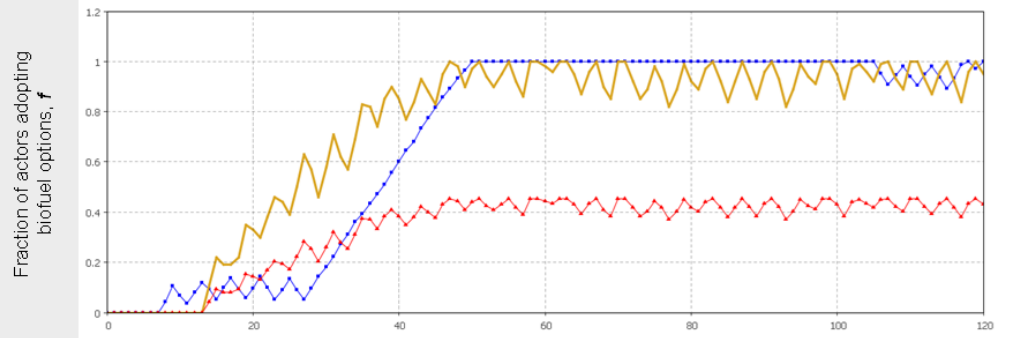
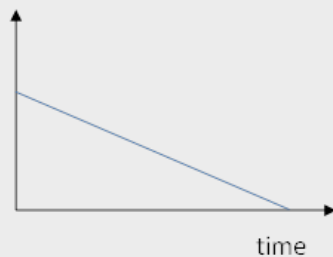
Policy2

Subsidy Level



Policy3

Subsidy Level



# Multi-Actor Life Cycle Assessment

- **Traditional LCA studies**

**focus:**

- mostly on the environmental performance of technology options
- largely left out the economic aspect of the system in question
- or at most include economic performance as a separate part

- **Multi-Actor LCA:**

- Explicit consideration of supply chain actors

- **Expected Results:**

- Better estimate of feedstock penetration level and life cycle emissions impact

**LEGEND**

**Actor-related factors**

Policy-makers

Airlines

Bio-refineries

Farmers

International Policy Drivers  
• Global emission reduction target  
• International carbon price

National Policy measures:  
• Legislations  
• Regulations  
• National carbon price  
• Market incentives  
• Subsidies  
• Fuel certification standard

Start 2013

initial conditions

Policy-driven bio-jet demand

Emissions reduction goal

Emission reduction goal

Airlines bio-jet costs savings  $\geq$  emissions costs

Airlines' cost savings

Airlines bio-jet demand

Effect of technological learning curve on costs

Demand  $\geq$  bio-refinery capacity?

Biorefineries' investment criteria

Bio-refinery NPV & IRR  $\geq$  Threshold?

Refinery construction time delay

Construction time delay

Feedstock demand

Farmer profitability  $\geq$  Threshold?

Farmers' profitability criteria

Feedstock cultivation time delay

Land constraints

Feedstock supply

Land availability

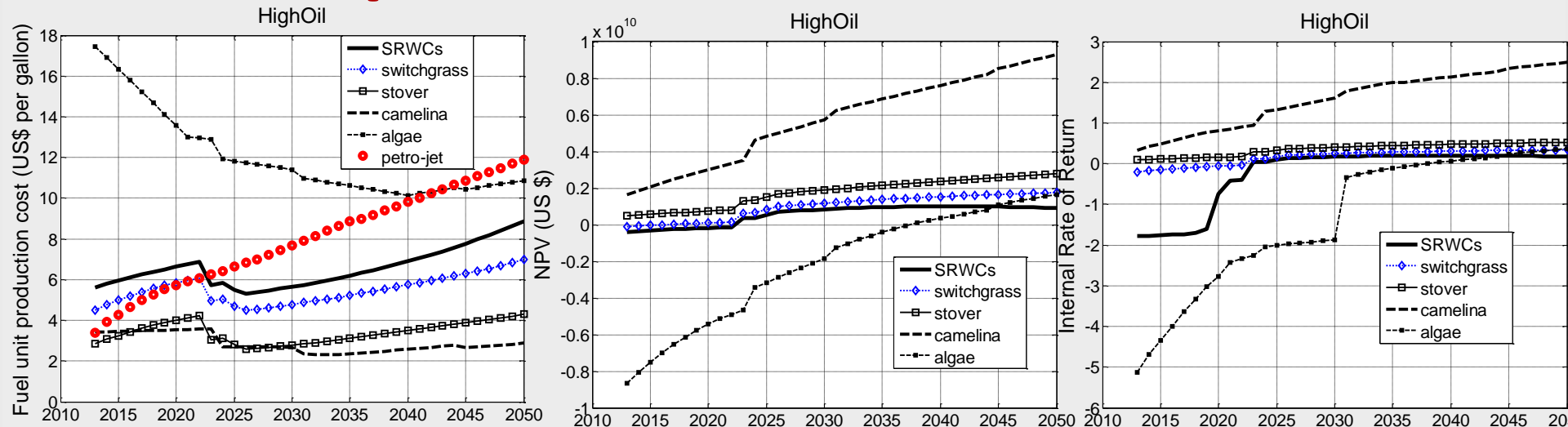
Update  
• Feedstock yield  
• Travel demand  
• Cost parameters  
• Price parameters

Year +1

End 2050

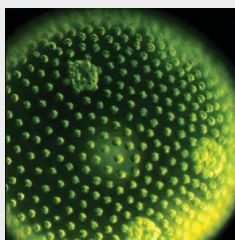


# Result: production cost, NPV, IRR



Camelina

Corn Stover



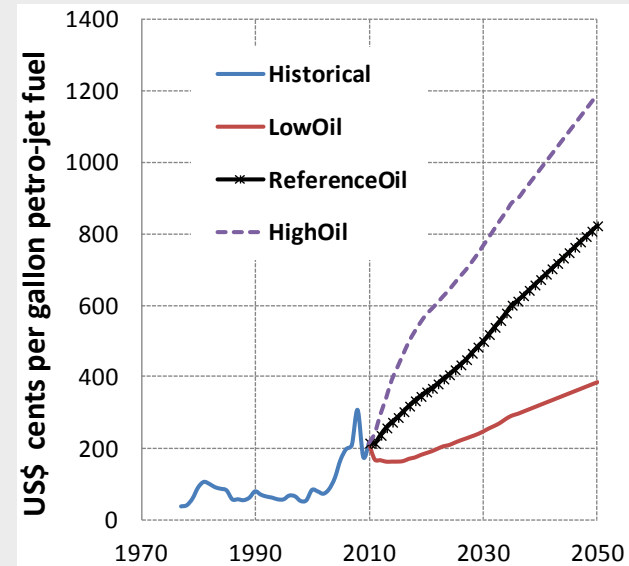
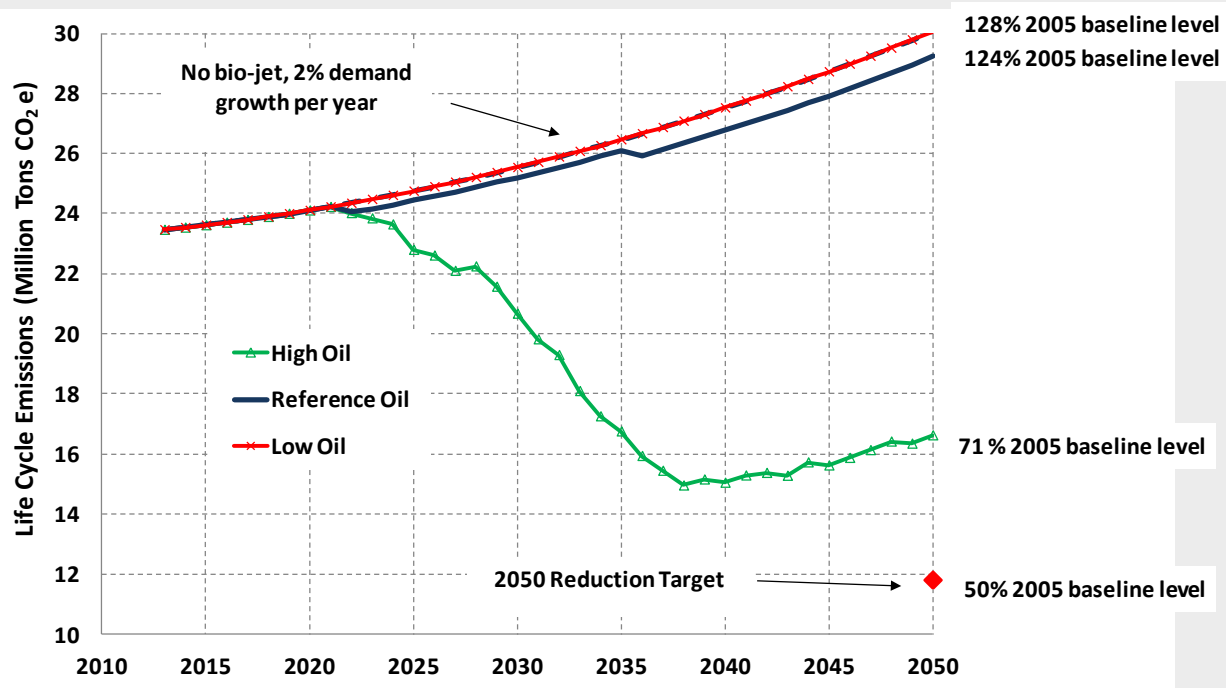
Algae

Switchgrass

Woody Crops

**Reference:** Agusdinata, D.B., Zhao, F., Ileleji, K.E. and DeLaurentis, D.A. "Life Cycle Assessment of Potential Bio-jet Fuel Production in the United States", *Environmental Science and Technology*, vol. 45 (21), pp. 9133–9143, 2011

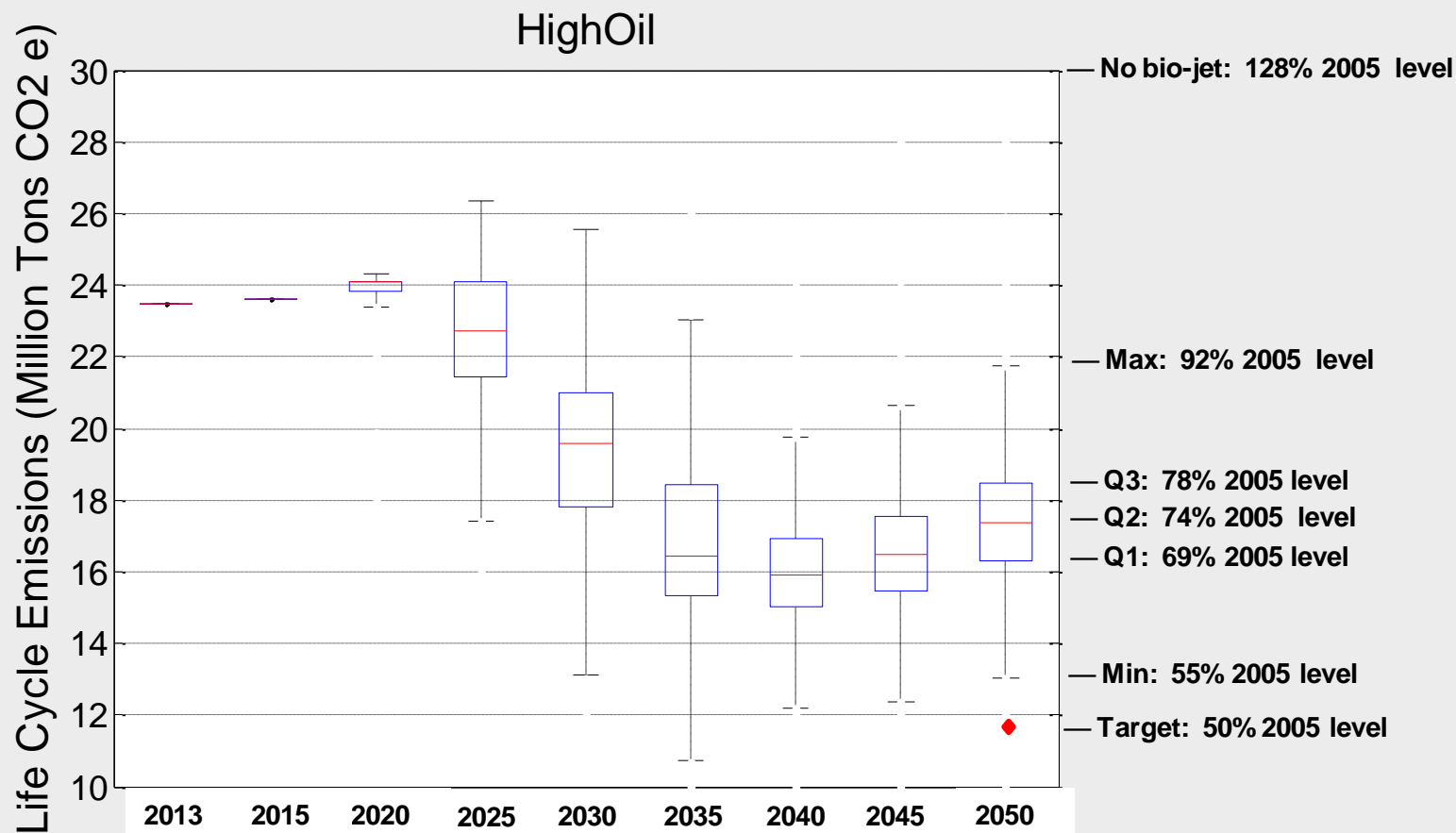
# Evolution of US Aviation Life Cycle Emissions



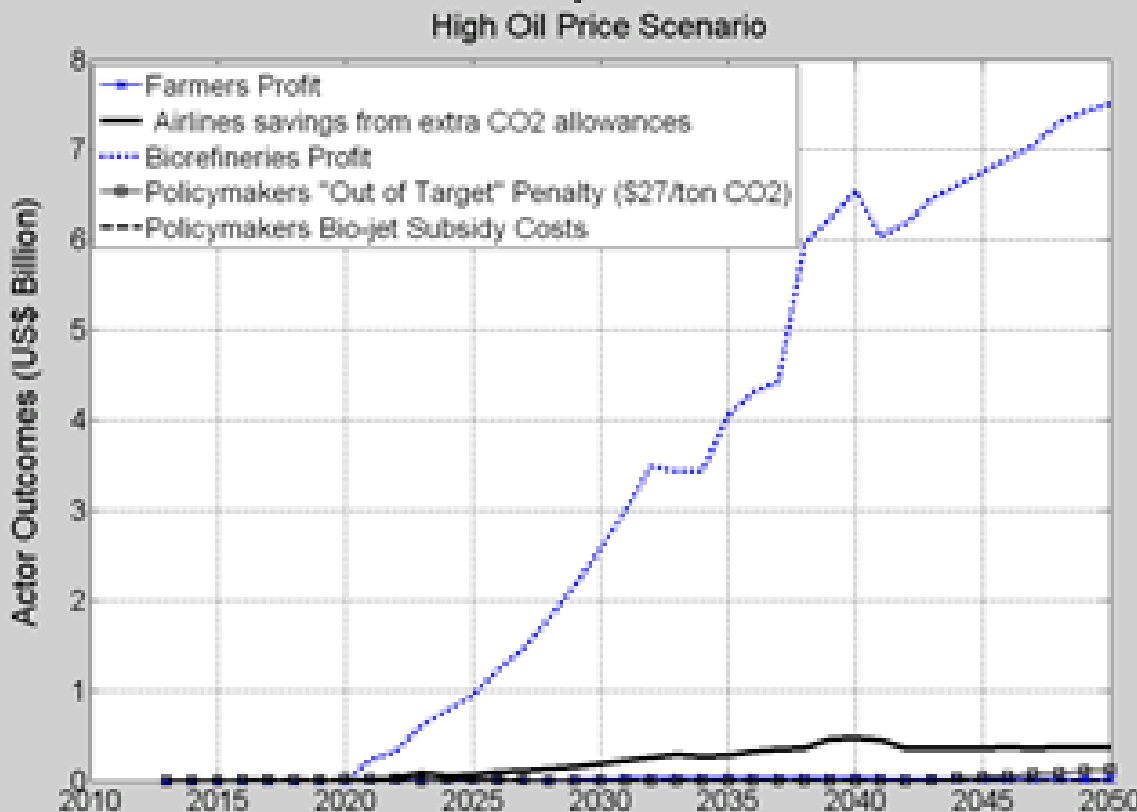
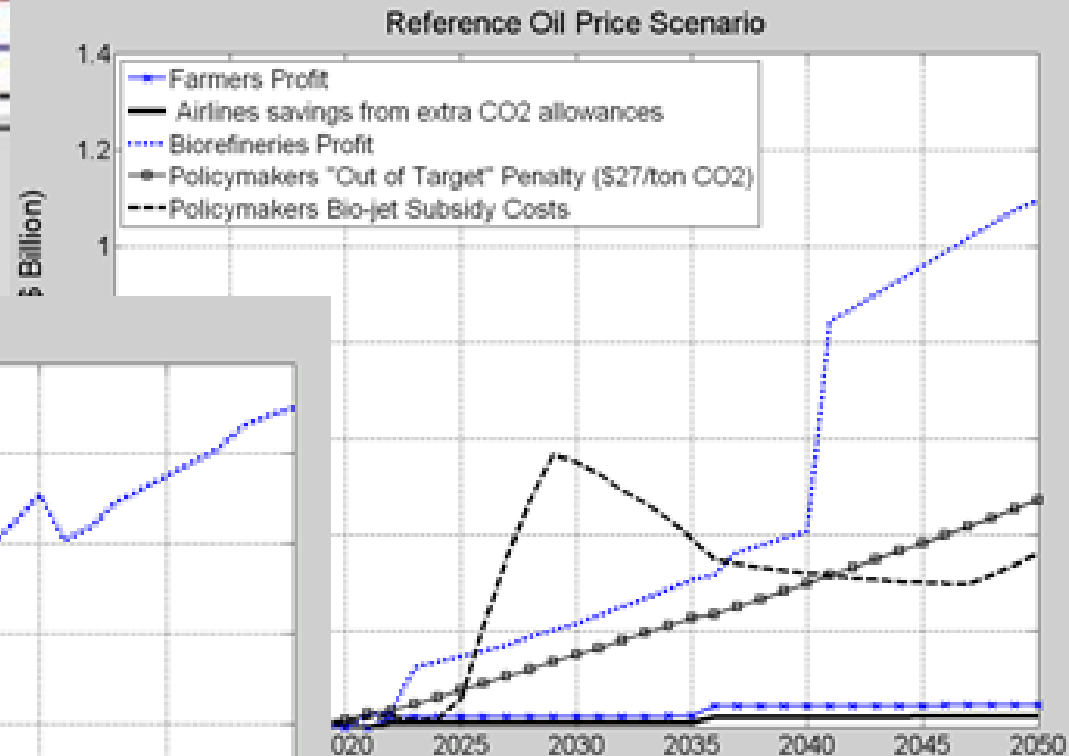
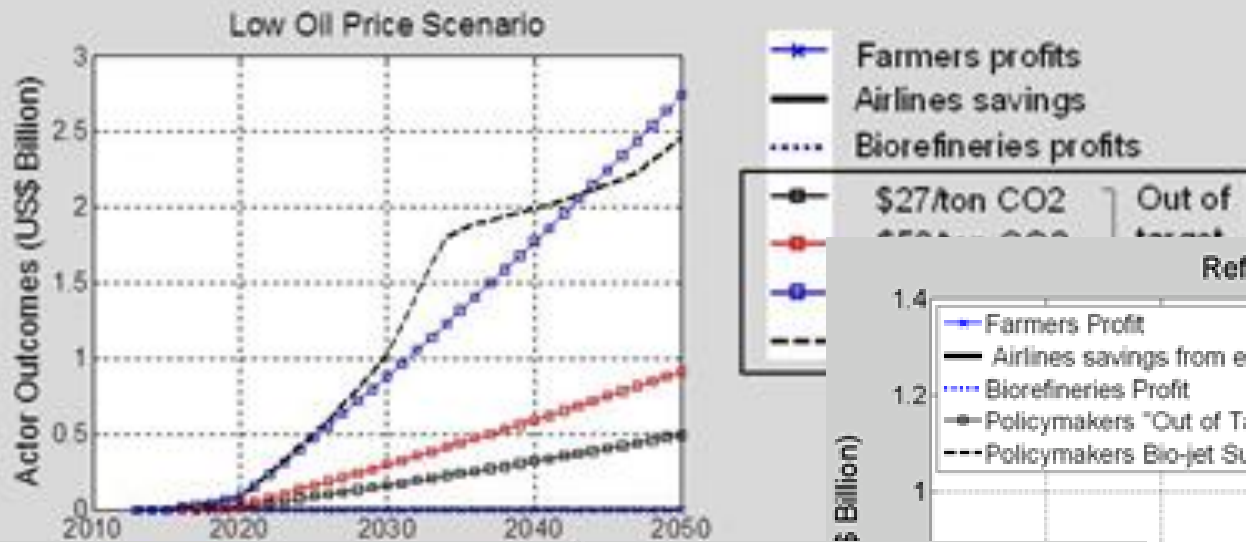
Source:

**Lignocellulosic derived liquid fuels can only become competitive under high oil price scenario**

# Taking uncertainties into account

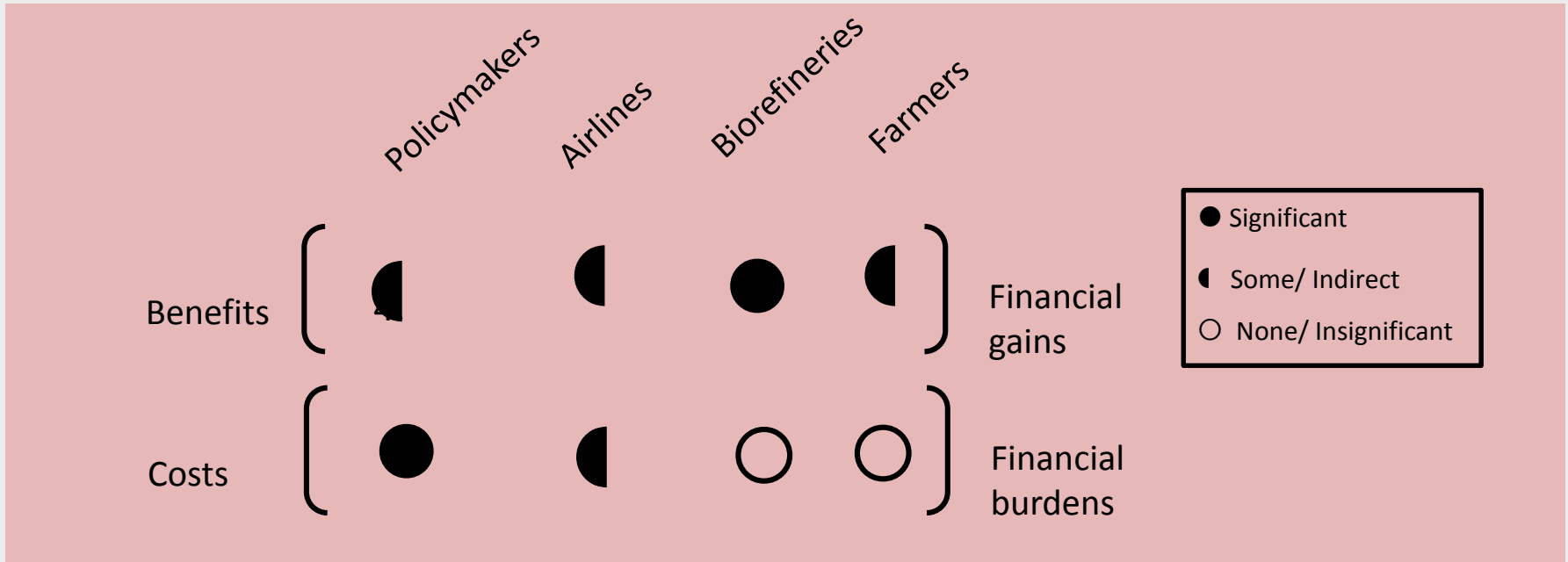


# RESULTS: BIOFUELS EQUITY ISSUE





# Preliminary Result (2)



- **Biorefineries will be main beneficiaries**
  - But are exposed to financial risks
- **Policymakers (incl. consumers and taxpayers) will bear most the financial burdens**

# Concluding Remarks

- **Added values of the multi-actor system approach:**
  - Insights:
    - Understanding of **collective behavior** resulting from **decisions of individual actors**
    - A decision may perfectly be **rational** from an actor perspective but could be **detrimental** from the view of overall system
  - Policy implications:
    - **Policy design** more aligned to actors' interests
    - **Quantitative** basis for negotiation and compromise
- **Challenges:**
  - **Calibration** of the parameter space
  - **Validation** of the overall system behavior with empirical data or expert opinion

**EXTRA SLIDES**

# Exploring the Meaning of Fairness

## Equity Principles

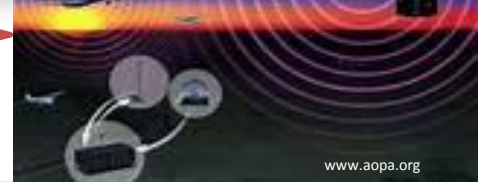
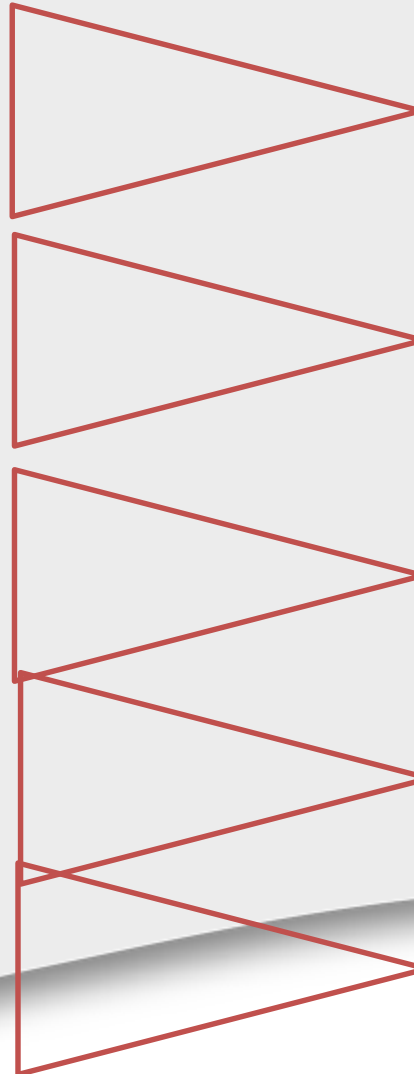
Egalitarianism

Spoiler of equilibrium  
pays

Ability to pay

Grandfathering

Merit

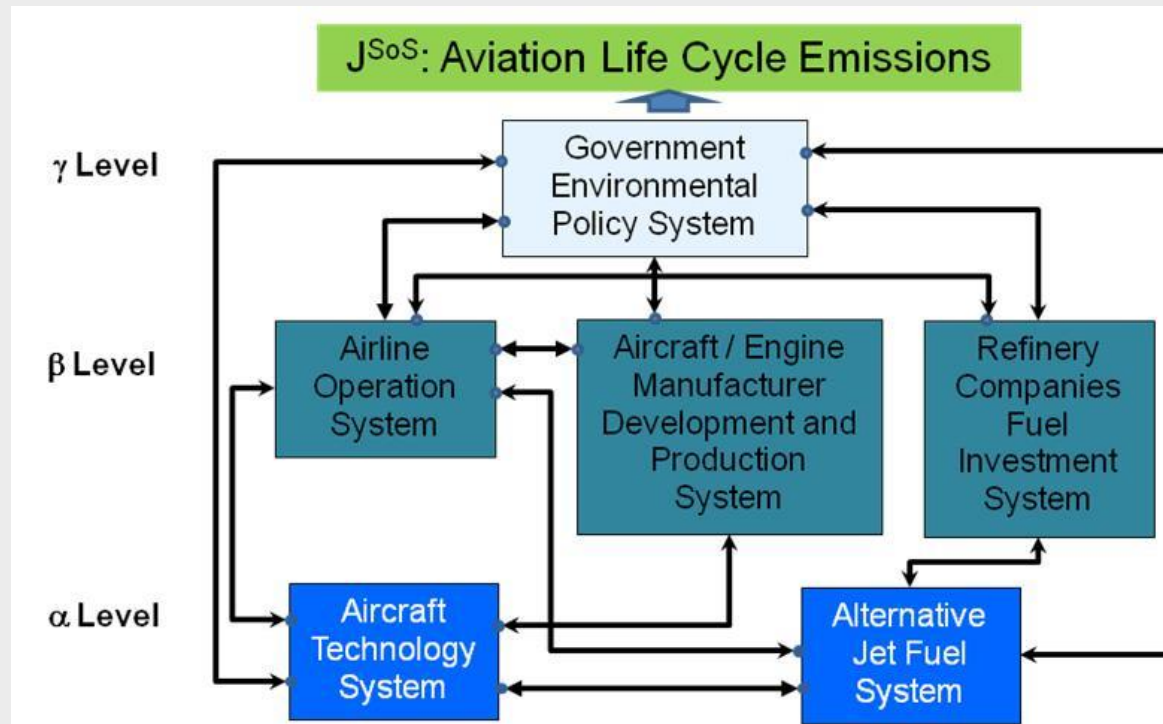


# Approach

- **most biofuel supply chain studies to date take the bio-refinery as the default customer under the assumption that the bio-refinery is in control of the entire supply chain.**
- **Most of these studies adopted the classical production/distribution MIP approach in order to design a network that maximizes bio-refinery profits**
- **As the SC network consist of a large number of firms from multiple interrelated industries, a complex adaptive system (CAS) perspective allows a supply network manager to make local decisions while considering the complexity of the overall system.**
- **Furthermore, it is argued that due to the prevalence of the use of information technology, supply chains have greatly increased in complexity almost to the level of biological system.**
- **In this environment there is a need for coordination strategies among supply chain actors to achieve an adaptive collective behavior.**

# **SYSTEM DESIGN FOR EQUITY/FAIRNESS AMONG ACTORS**

# A System-of-Systems Definition for the Sustainability of Aviation Biofuels



The common system objective,  $J_z^{SOS}$  transcends all individual objectives of actors,  $J_z^{Actor i}$ .