

Carbon-Intensity and Carbon-Efficiency of Charcoal Production, by Pathway

Eric P. Johnson

Atlantic Consulting, Gattikon, Zurich, Switzerland

Email: ejohnson@ecosite.co.uk

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Abstract—There are four commercial pathways to make grill charcoal from wood. These have been modelled to calculate a Carbon Intensity (CI) for each. Results are presented along with discussion of the sensitivities: biogenic carbon; quality of the charcoal; classification of products, wastes and residues; and division of burden. Grill charcoal's CI ranges greatly, depending on the pathway by which it is produced. Wood distillation, a commercial process that once was common but now is rare, has a CI 50+% lower than that of the next-lowest commercial process, Kilns. Earth mounds/pits and external-fueled Retorts have CIs considerably higher still. The Carbon Efficiency (CE) of Wood distillation is more than twice that of the next-best, again Kilns. CE is defined as normalized, total carbon emitted. This is not the same as CI, it is not usually considered in studies such as this, yet it is important for climate impact. CE could be a useful measure in assessments (such as this) where biogenic carbon is significant.

Keywords—carbon intensity, carbon footprint, charcoal, carbon efficiency, grilling

I. INTRODUCTION

Charcoal is a significant product. Global consumption in 2022 was approximately 55 million tonnes. About two-thirds of that is as a primary cooking fuel, the majority thereof in what the United Nations classifies as 'least developed countries'. Much of the rest is consumed in chemicals, metallurgy and water filtration, while perhaps 3–5% is used to fire barbecue grills in the developed world [1, 2].

Combustion alone of 55 million tonnes amounts to 207 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emitted per year, about the same annually as emitted by the country of Pakistan or about 0.5% of the world's total. There are also significant carbon emissions in the production of charcoal, typically about equal to those of combustion [3] – which would mean that for its full life-cycle, charcoal accounts for about 1% of global carbon emissions. These emissions are of natural concern to governments of countries where charcoal is heavily used, and also to grillers in the developed world. Charcoal production is also concerning, because it is a main cause of forest degradation in some developing countries [4].

Most charcoal production is highly inefficient. The most popular production method, via earth-mound or earth-pit, yields only 10–15% product per unit of input wood. Even modern charcoal kilns yield only in the range of 35% [4]. Higher efficiency production would reduce carbon emissions and the amount of feedstock wood required. Therefore, this study was undertaken, to explore the carbon intensity and carbon efficiency of production pathways to charcoal.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study has estimated a Carbon Intensity (CI) in 2022

of all significant process pathways to grill charcoal. The pathways have been identified through desk research and discussions with experts in the charcoal industry. The footprint is a function of CO₂e emissions in:

- Production of the wood and its conversion to charcoal, and
- Combustion of any fossil components of the charcoal. As a default, biogenic components of the charcoal are counted as zero-carbon-dioxide in combustion, as is conventional.

The functional unit is Megajoules (MJ) of charcoal at its Lower Heating Value (LHV), so the CI is expressed as g CO₂e/MJ. Waste wood used as feedstock is presumed to be zero carbon at the point of its collection.

In the balance of this section, each of the pathways is described and a mass/energy balance of production is presented. The next section reports how these mass/energy balances are converted to CIs.

A. Current Pathways to Charcoal

Production of charcoal is generally recognized to date back some six thousand years [5]. Over that time, several pathways have been developed, and all of those are still in use – so all of them have been assessed in this study (Table 1).

In historical order, the oldest pathway is that of *earth mounds/pits*, still used widely in the developing world. At some point, *kilns* of brick (and later metal) were introduced: these are still used today as well. Around 1750, *retorts* were first used in Germany and Sweden, because these increased the yield of non-charcoal 'pyrolysis oils'. By around 1890 some of these had evolved into *wood distillation* plants that were designed to 1) supply charcoal for metallurgy plus 2) maximize output of pyrolysis oils such as acetic acid and methanol that were demanded by various industries. Production by wood distillation peaked in the early 1900s, reaching some half-million tonnes per year of charcoal in the USA alone [6]. This declined in the following decades, as pyrolysis oil supplies were steadily displaced by petrochemical routes. Only one wood distillation plant is still operating: a plant in Germany run by a company named proFagus. In the past two decades or so, processes to produce *biochar* have been trialed by numerous researchers.

The first four pathways are still used to make commercial charcoal, and biochar is of broad interest, so all of these have been selected for analysis of their Carbon Intensities (CIs). Another pathway that uses a fluidized bed is included in the initial analysis.

Table 1. Pathways to charcoal production analyzed in this study

Pathway	Approx. date of origin	Current application examples
Earth mound/pit	4000 BC	Widely used in the developing world, also in 'artisan' production in developed world.
Kiln, ceramic or metal	2000 BC	Capital costs are relatively low, so widely used worldwide.
Retort (only)	1750	Used by largest producer in the USA. Also by major producers in the Ukraine and France.
Wood distillation	1890	One commercial plant, in Germany.
Fluid bed	1990	Australia (Enecon design). No commercial operations.
Biochar	2000	Numerous pilots/demos.

B. Descriptions and Balances of Charcoal Pathways

In the following subsections (II.B.1)–(II.B.6)), each pathway to charcoal (Table 1) is described and a mass/energy balance is presented. Then the theory/calculation for conversion of those balances into CIs is presented (Section III), followed by presentation and discussion of results (Section IV).

1) Earth mounds/pits

This is the original pathway to charcoal. It is done out in the open, usually not far from the source of the wood. Usually, but not always, the wood is pre-dried in the air or sun, which reduces moisture content to 15–20%. So, the first stage of the process involves steaming off that water, before pyrolysis sets in. If the ground is readily broken, often a pit will be dug. The wood is stacked in the pit and covered with soil and grass/leaves to limit ingress of air and so prevent combustion. If the ground is rocky, hard or shallow, making pit-digging difficult or impossible, a mound will be built of the wood, and this is covered with soil, grass and/or leaves. A controlled fire is then lit, with restricted air access, to start the pyrolysis process. External fuel is not needed; indeed, it is not desired, because that could lead to combustion rather than pyrolysis. Typically it takes several days for the charcoal to form and cool enough that it can be removed and prepared for market [4, 7, 8].

The only significant input to the process is the wood. As a default, it is presumed to be carbon zero at collection, i.e., it is a waste. Alternate scenarios are considered in the discussion (Section IV.A).

Charcoal is the only product produced. According to extensive tests performed at real production sites in the developing world by US Environmental Protection Agency and National Risk Management Research Laboratory [9], the carbon content can be near to that specified for lump charcoal in the developed world: approximately 80% (see Subsection IV.B). Its lower heating value is around 30 MJ/kg.

There are two parameters to the mass balance. The first is **weight yield of charcoal** relative to the dry mass of the input wood. A survey of reported yields returns a range from 10–36% (Table 2). Only two of the sources [9, 10] are based on actual measurements of real operations. The 36% reported by

Werner *et al.* [11] says it is for earth mounds/pits, but it is taken from other sources that mainly refer to kilns. Huitink [12] estimate is based on FAO data. So, for this study it was decided to split the difference between the actuals and the authoritative FAO: 20% is the default yield.

Table 2. Charcoal yields reported for earth mounds/pits

Source	Mass yield, charcoal to dry wood	Reference
FAO 2017	10%	[7]
FAO 2020	12.50%	[4]
Utrecht University	13%	[12]
US EPA	31%	[9]
French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	31%	[10]
ecoinvent	36%	[11]

The second is **air emissions from pyrolysis**. With one exception, a survey of methane emissions yields a range of 30-40 g methane/kg charcoal product (Table 3). Because the figure from US Environmental Protection Agency and National Risk Management Research Laboratory [9] is based on extensive measurements of real operations, after adjustment for yield it has been selected as the default: 47 g methane/kg charcoal. In line with conventional carbon accounting, the carbon dioxide from the wood pyrolysis is biogenic carbon that has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of zero.

Table 3. Methane emissions reported for earth mounds/pits

Source	g CH ₄ / kg charcoal, as reported	g CH ₄ / kg charcoal, adjusted for yield ¹	Reference
Univ. Eduardo Mondlane	39	Yield not reported	[13]
FAO 2017	30	15	[7]
US EPA	30.3	47.1	[9]
ecoinvent	40.3	73.3	[11]
Utrecht University	700	455	[12]

The energy balance is entirely biogenic, so therefore also rated at a GWP of zero.

2) Kiln, ceramic or metal

The main difference of a kiln to an earth mound/pit is the insulation: that of a kiln is far greater and easier to control. This shortens processing time from days to hours, and it reduces the risk of pyrolysis turning into a fire (combustion). Kilns come in two main types of material: brick, cement or some other ceramic; and metal. Brick kilns are, by nature, stationary. Metals kilns can be mobile [7]. Kilns are frequent in both the developing and developed world [14].

The only significant input to the process is the wood. As a default, it is presumed to be carbon zero at collection, i.e., it is a waste. Alternate scenarios are considered in the discussion (Section IV.A).

¹ The figure reported, in column 2, is here adjusted to reflect the default charcoal/dry wood yield of 20%.

Charcoal is the only product produced at carbon contents of around 80%, i.e., to commercial specification for grill charcoal in the developed world [6]. Its lower heating value is around 30 MJ/kg.

There are two parameters to the mass balance. The first is **weight yield of charcoal** relative to the dry mass of the input wood. A survey of reported yields returns a range from 24–48% (Table 4). The apparent mistake in methane emissions makes the data from Huitink [12] possibly suspect, and Charvet *et al.* [15] report that they used wet wood in their testing, so these figures have been discarded. The average of the remaining figures is taken as default: 41%. This is still below the maximum theoretical yield of 50% [6].

Table 4. Charcoal yields reported for kilns

Source	Mass yield, charcoal to dry wood	Reference
Utrecht University	24%	[12]
Univ. of Aveiro	23%	[15]
Brazilian universities	33%	[16]
FAO 2017	40%	[7]
US Forest Service	48%	[6]

The second is **air emissions from the pyrolysis** process. A survey of methane emissions yields a range of 12–55 g methane/kg charcoal product (Table 5). Even if the figure from [12] were discarded, the average would not change, and all the other sources are authoritative. So, after adjustment for yield the average is selected as the default: 28 g methane/kg charcoal. In line with conventional carbon accounting, the carbon dioxide from the wood pyrolysis is biogenic carbon that has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of zero.

Table 5. Methane emissions reported for kilns

Source	g CH ₄ / kg charcoal, as reported	g CH ₄ / kg charcoal, adjusted for yield ²	Reference
Brazilian universities	15	12	[16]
FAO 2017	17.1	17	[7]
Utrecht University	50	30	[12]
US EPA	55	55	[9]

The energy balance is entirely biogenic, so therefore also rated at a GWP of zero.

3) Retort

In earth pathways and kilns, most volatiles from the pyrolysis of wood to charcoal are directly vented to atmosphere³. A retort is, by contrast, a closed vessel. When making charcoal in a retort, non-condensable gases such as carbon dioxide and methane are again vented, but hydrocarbons that are liquid at ambient conditions are returned to the reactor. These are further carbonized and/or oxidized, contributing to the pyrolysis. Temperatures can be

controlled more closely, and processing time is shorter than that for kilns [7, 8].

It is possible to run retorts with only one significant input: wood [7, 8, 17]. However, external fuel is typically added to the retort process to 1) increase throughput and 2) to fire an after-combustion-chamber to fully combust hydrocarbons before they are emitted from the plant's stack [18, 19].

As a default, wood is presumed to be carbon zero at collection, i.e., it is a waste. This is definitely the case for the two sources of data that come from actual operators: Kingsford Manufacturing Company [18], which supplies over 50% of the USA market; and proFagus GmbH [19]. Alternate scenarios are considered in the discussion (Subsection IV.A). Charcoal is the only product⁴, produced at carbon content of around 80+%, i.e., to commercial specification for grill charcoal. Its lower heating value is around 30 MJ/kg.

There are three parameters to the mass balance. The first is **weight yield of charcoal** relative to the dry mass of the input wood. A survey of reported yields returns a range from 24–42% (Table 6). The default is taken as the average: 35%. This might seem odd, in that it is lower than the default for kilns, but it reflects operating practice in the world's largest market for retort charcoal, the USA.

Table 6. Charcoal yields reported for retorts

Source	Mass yield, charcoal to dry wood	Reference
Aeroglide	24%	[20]
Kingsford, Beryl plant	25%	[18]
FAO 2017	38%	[7]
Tech. Univ. Zvolen	38%	[8]
Clean Fuels b.v.	42%	[17]
proFagus	42%	[19]

The second is **external fuel/energy** to fire/drive the process. Figures are reported only by [18, 19]. Their averages are, per kg of charcoal: 0.16 kg LPG; 0.07 kg natural gas; and 0.29 kWh of electricity. Clean Fuels b.v., which has licensed four plants with a combined capacity of 15.5 kilotonnes/year, reports that its design does not use external fuels [17].

The third is **air emissions from the pyrolysis** process. Only two sources report methane emissions (Table 7). The default is the average of the two: 0.02 g methane per kg charcoal. In line with conventional carbon accounting, the carbon dioxide from the wood pyrolysis is biogenic carbon that has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of zero.

Table 7. Methane emissions reported for retorts

Source	g CH ₄ / kg charcoal, as reported	g CH ₄ / kg charcoal, adjusted for yield ⁵	Reference
FAO 2017	0.004	0.004	[7]
Clean Fuels b.v.	0.03	0.036	[17]

² The figure reported, in column 2, is here adjusted to reflect the default charcoal/dry wood yield of 41%.

³ Or, possibly, to some pollution control device, although this is not believed to be at all common.

⁴ proFagus produces other products, as detailed in Section II.B.4). However, in this discussion, the data have been limited to its retorting of charcoal only.

⁵ The figure reported, in column 2, is here adjusted to reflect the default charcoal/dry wood yield of 41%.

4) Wood distillation

Wood distillation could be called a ‘retort plus’ process, because it starts with a retort (see preceding subsection) that makes charcoal. Non-condensable gases are vented, also as they are in a retort, but condensables are recovered and processed into separate products: typically acetic acid, methanol plus various tars⁶ (Fig. 1).

The wood-distillation industry was the precursor to the petrochemical industry. Before petrochemical production, most industrially important organic chemicals were obtained from wood. In the industry’s peak around 1920, some 50 plants were operating in the USA, and plants were known of in Australia, Belgium Canada, Germany and Poland⁷ [14, 22]. Most of the wood-distillation plants were shut down in the 1930s, as they were made uneconomic by petrochemicals. Some of them were simplified into retorts – their core operation – by removal of the distillation equipment: they continued to produce charcoal for the growing barbecue market; and the condensables were no longer distilled but instead burned to fire the retort [6]. The only wood distillation plant known to still be in full operation is that run by proFagus at Bodenfelde, Germany.

With the rise of renewable fuels since around the millennium, numerous processes and projects have arisen to convert wood into liquid and sometimes gaseous fuels. According to [23]⁸, these are part of a broad industrial classification called ‘biorefineries’. Two of these biorefineries pyrolyze wood at commercial scale: Empyro Bioliquids in the Netherlands; and Pyrocell in Sweden. But unlike wood distillation, they are focused only on the condensable, liquid products for use as fuels or chemicals. Production of these is maximized at 60–75% weight of the feedstock by use of so-called ‘fast pyrolysis’⁹. Char is produced, but it is not recovered; rather it is recycled for use as process heat [21, 24]¹⁰.

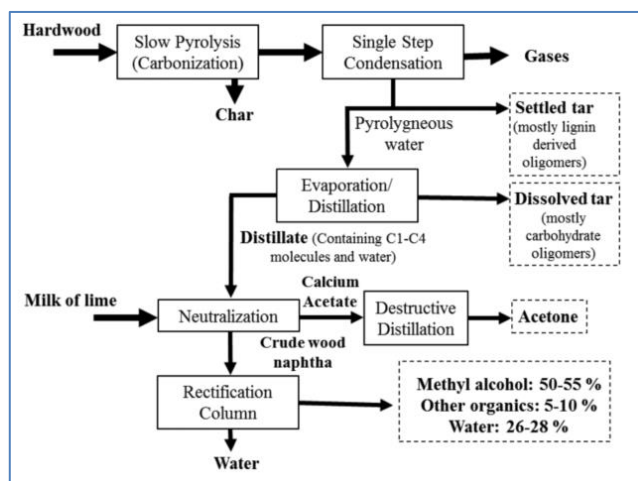


Fig. 1. Generic flowsheet for wood distillation [21].

Inputs to the wood distillation plant are air-dried wood, natural gas to boost some of the processing and electricity to

power the equipment. In principle, the plant could run without natural gas, using only the ‘wood gas’ that it recycles to fuel, but at some one-third to one-half lower throughput plus a higher risk of process failure and shutdown [19]. As a default, wood is presumed to be carbon zero at collection, i.e., it is a waste. This is the case for proFagus. Alternate scenarios are considered in the discussion (Section IV.A). Charcoal is the main product, produced at carbon content of around 80+%, i.e., to commercial specification for grill charcoal. Its lower heating value is around 30 MJ/kg.

There are three parameters to the mass balance. The first is **yield of products** relative to the dry mass of the input wood. A survey of literature shows a range of 51–82% (Table 8). United States Forest Service *et al.* [6] says that 50% is the maximum theoretical yield of charcoal, so product yields are approaching the theoretical limit. The 82% yield reported by Lewandowski *et al.* [25] is a summary of Polish research: the yields appear to be maximum possibles; for a specific operation they appear to be overstated. proFagus yields are of actual operation in 2022. The yields from [22] are for a plant at Iron Mountain, Michigan, USA, that closed in 1961.

Table 8. Product yields reported for wood distillation

Source	Weight % of dry wood input			Reference
	Charcoal	Condensables	Total product	
West Pomeranian University of Technology	44%	38%	82%	[25]
proFagus	42%	20%	62%	[19]
Ford, Iron Mountain	30%	21%	51%	[22]
US Forest Service	48%	NA	NA	[6]

The second parameter is **external fuel/energy** to fire/drive the process. Of the sources reporting (Table 8), only proFagus has presented figures for gas and electricity consumption. These are comparable to those reported above (Subsection II.B.3)) but kept confidential because they come from only one source. Negligible water input is required for the process, because wood distillation generates plentiful water [19].

The third is **air emissions from the pyrolysis** process. None of the sources reporting (Table 8) present methane emissions. This study presumes they will be similar to those for retorts (Table 7).

5) Fluidized bed

Two Australian organisations, a company called Enecon and the government agency Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), have conducted studies of making charcoal for metallurgical applications using a fluidized bed process [26, 27]. This has never been commercialised. The data published are not detailed enough

⁶ The condensables for lignocellulosics (which would include wood) are classified by [21] as six major fractions: water 15–30 wt %, light oxygenates 8–26 wt %, monophenols 2–7 wt %, water insoluble oligomers derived from lignin 15–25 wt %, and water-soluble molecules 10–30 wt %.

⁷ New York Times, 15 January 1922.

⁸ <https://www.nytimes.com/1922/01/15/archives/for-wood-distillation-largest-factory-for-the-purpose-in-operation.html>

⁸ Presented as an online database at <https://www.ieabioenergy.com/installations/>

⁹ Charcoal is maximised, in contrast, by ‘slow pyrolysis’.

¹⁰ Also there are numerous projects underway to gasify wood and to ferment it into ethanol. The former avoids production of char; the latter does not create char.

to derive a carbon intensity or a carbon efficiency for the pathway.

6) Biochar

Production of biochar is a relatively recent development that has yet to be commercialised. The function of biochar is not really that of charcoal – to be a cooking fuel or a carbon source for metallurgy. Instead, it is aimed at reducing the volume of forest waste and sequestering biogenic carbon. As Han *et al.* [28] reports, carbon content of biochar – typically around 65% – is well below that of charcoal¹¹. That is to say: grill charcoal and biochar are not nearly equivalent as products, so the carbon intensity/efficiency of biochar was not further pursued in this study.

III. THEORY/CALCULATION

Carbon Intensities (CIs) of many fuels have been calculated for decades now, first by researchers and then also by producers, consumers and regulators. Major regulatory programmes such as California’s Low Carbon Fuel Standard, the European Union’s Renewable Energy Directive and the USA’s Renewable Fuel Standard set out rules for calculation that have been applied to thousands of batches/shipments of fuels.

With some exceptions, these rules are straightforward: greenhouse gas emissions are estimated for each stage of the fuel-supply-chain – in this case those GHGs are carbon dioxide and methane. The GHGs are summed from cradle-to-gate; the sum is then normalized according to the heat content of the fuel (usually the lower heating value, typically expressed in megajoules or kilowatt-hours). For this study those general rules have been followed, using 100-year Global Warming Potentials published by the United Nation’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Sixth Assessment Report. Calculation was done in Excel spreadsheets, using the data presented in the preceding chapter.

The exceptions – i.e., the rules that are not straightforward – are presented and discussed along with the results in the next chapter.

Carbon Efficiencies (CEs) of fuels are – at least in this paper – not the same as carbon intensities. This is presented and discussed in the next chapter as well.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The base-case CIs and CEs of the four relevant pathways were calculated (Table 9): CIs per kg and MJ of charcoal; CEs as kg dry wood per kg of charcoal. The retort pathway was calculated as two sub-cases: with and without extra process fuel.

The least carbon-intensive pathway is a retort without extra fuel. Although theoretically possible, it is unclear if this pathway is ever used in commercial practice, because using extra fuel improves process economics and in some cases is required by air-quality regulations. After that, in significant distance to each other, come the remaining pathways, which account for nearly all charcoal production globally.

Table 9. Carbon intensities and carbon efficiencies of wood-to-charcoal pathways, base case

Process pathway	Per unit of charcoal			Note
	g CO ₂ e/kg	g/ CO ₂ e /MJ	kg dry wood/kg	
Retort, no extra fuel	0.5	0.02	2.9	
Wood distillation	337.5	12.1	1.6 ¹²	proFagus data
Kiln	774.3	25.8	2.5	
Retort, with extra fuel	949.1	31.6	2.9	Kingsford is higher
Earth mounds/pits	1278.4	42.6	5	

The CIs of Earth mounds/pits and Kilns come entirely from their methane emissions. In a Retort these are reduced dramatically. However, in the Retort with extra fuel, that fuel brings the CI about halfway between Kilns and Earth mounds/pits. As noted (Table 9), the Retort with extra fuel understates the CI its leading brand, Kingsford, which contain nearly 10% fossil coal. Of the commercial pathways, Wood distillation’s CI comes in significantly lowest, because it is distributed across a greater volume of product, charcoal plus the condensables.

The best CE is also attributed to Wood distillation: 1.6 kg of incoming dry wood per kg of sold product. Retorts and Kilns are nearly double that, at 2.5–2.9 kg/kg; Earth mounds/pits are nearly double that again, at 5 kg/kg.

As noted in the preceding chapter, there are some exceptions to the calculation rules which are mostly straightforward. Four exceptions have been identified in the course of this work: these are discussed in the following subsections, in the author’s perception of descending importance.

A. Biogenic Carbon

CIs have historically treated all wood fuels as carbon neutral [29], and this is still mostly the case. Some studies give it a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of zero; others assign a –1 GWP to CO₂ that is sequestered via wood growth and a +1 to that released by burning. Either way, the result is carbon neutral.

For harvested wood that is not subsequently burned, but instead left to decompose in the forest, some studies such as [30, 31] account for the changes in carbon stock. Some models of solid waste landfills also account for decomposition of wood (and other biogenic materials such as paper), mainly with respect to their methane¹³ emissions [32].

A special case is sometimes defined for tree trunks (called stemwood, roundwood and/or primary woody biomass) used as fuel. It could instead be used as lumber [30] or simply left standing [33]. In 2022 this became commercially significant, as the European Commission and the European Parliament considered limiting the carbon neutral status of this in its latest revision of the Renewable Energy Directive, and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol considered similar limitations in an update of its guidance¹⁴. The thrust of the European deliberations is whether to consider alternate uses of such wood, which would give it a carbon positive CI.

¹¹ The GREET model (of 2021, Version 1.3.0.13857) of carbon intensities published by the USA Department of Energy appears to present biochar and charcoal as the same thing. Upon closer inspection, its ‘Charcoal Production from Wood’ process is not charcoal, but bio-char.

¹² Per kg of all outgoing products, not just charcoal.

¹³ Biogenic methane is usually NOT classed as carbon neutral, i.e., it is included in the CI – which is the case in this study.

¹⁴ <https://ghgprotocol.org/blog/update-ghg-protocol-land-sector-and-removals-guidance>

In this study, the base-case assumption is that incoming wood to charcoal production is waste or residue, so it is carbon neutral at the point of collection – as is any other waste. This is known to be the case in production at proFagus, Kingsford and many other producers in the developed world. In the developing world, where most charcoal is both made and consumed, this is often not the case: charcoal from stemwood can be carbon positive and lead to deforestation [3, 34, 35].

If the incoming wood were not considered as waste, the CIs would be dramatically higher, albeit the pathway rankings would change only slightly (Table 10), with wood distillation coming out ahead of retort without extra fuel.

Table 10. Carbon intensities of wood-to-charcoal pathways, without wood carbon-neutrality

Process pathway	g CO ₂ e /kg charcoal, including input wood
Wood distillation	3,074
Retort, no extra fuel	4,908
Kiln	4,969
Retort, with extra fuel	5,856
Earth mounds/pits	9,778

For this reason, this study introduces CE (Table 9, column 4) as well as CI. The quantities reported without carbon neutrality (Table 10) are what is actually emitted to atmosphere. Global warming – or, more precisely, radiative forcing – is caused by carbon dioxide, regardless of it being biogenic or fossil.

B. Quality Effects

Composition of charcoal used for grilling affects the quality of cooking, the main factors being heat of the grill and burn-rate of the charcoal. Vendors of premium charcoal contend that theirs generate higher temperatures and longer burns. At the same time, an analysis of 74 charcoal brands sold in seven countries [36] shows that charcoal composition varies widely. Contaminant content ranges from <1–27%! The ratio of pure carbon to hydrocarbons is critical to grill performance. A high carbon content is desired for high temperature and long burn. Some hydrocarbon is desired for ignition, but no more than necessary. In briquettes, the aim is to mix carbon-hydrocarbon so to allow evenness in burning.

Minimum carbon content is specified in commercial standards, which can be correlated broadly to production pathways presented in previous chapters [8–10, 37]. Mainly, it can be said that charcoal from Earth mounds/pits sometimes generates charcoal of low carbon content, because mound/pit temperatures sometimes fail to reach or sustain the 450+ C needed to torrefy the wood.

As for the other pathways, it is possible that inadequate temperatures will lead to lower carbon content, but this cannot be correlated to the pathways as such. It probably can be correlated to good practice in operations, which would be different from one production site to the next. So while quality effects surely exist, they cannot be estimated at a pathway level.

Two other, more important quality effects are that of: 1) the efficiency of the grill used to cook with the charcoal, which can vary greatly; and 2) ‘practise’ of the grill operator,

i.e., wastefulness or conservation with respect to fuel. These go beyond the aim of this study, but they are covered elsewhere [3].

C. Products, Wastes and Residues

Whether the inputs to the process are classed as products, wastes or residues is considered above (Subsection IV.A).

The classification of the outputs is simpler. Substances collected and offered for sale are products. Volatiles from the wood that are burned in charcoal pyrolysis are not products: they can be considered intermediates that are consumed. They are, in that respect, similar to refinery gas consumed in petroleum refineries that is produced from the incoming petroleum.

D. Division of Burden (Allocation)

In multi-product processes, CI must somehow be shared out among the products, if product-specific CIs are to be reported. This applies to only one of the pathways, Wood distillation, because it is the only multi-product pathway. In the base case and the main sensitivity (Tables 9 and 10), the CI was allocated by economic value, using 2022 market prices. As a check, the CI was also allocated by weight of product: charcoal’s CI was 9% lower. Given the range of CIs by pathway (Tables 9 and 10), this is a negligible difference.

V. CONCLUSION

Grill charcoal’s Carbon Intensity (CI) ranges greatly, depending on the pathway by which it is produced. So, too, does its Carbon Efficiency (CE). CE is not usually considered in studies such as this, yet it is important for climate impact.

Wood distillation, a commercial process that once was common but now is rare, comes out considerably better on CI and CE than other commercial processes: Earth mounds/pits, Kilns and Retorts.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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