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Innovative Synthetic Fuels and Biomass Resources

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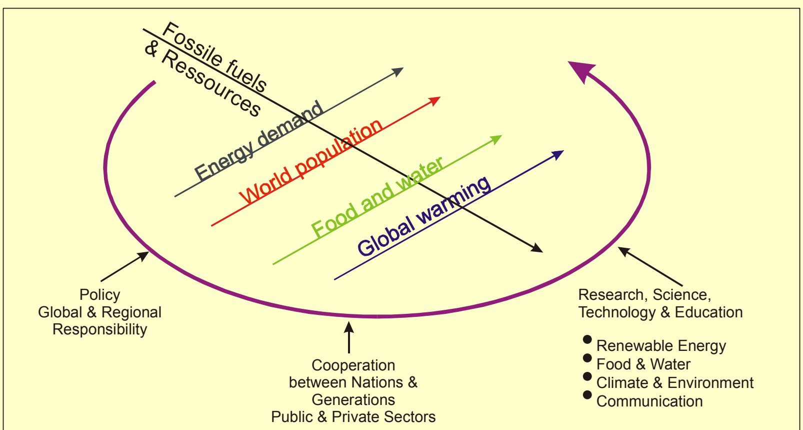
„We are approaching the point where the energy consumption for exploration and transportation outside the Middle East is higher than the energy which is extracted from it. Our national economies should be steered by energy balances and not mainly through monetary dimensions. Money is relative and transient, but energy is essential and eternal. We should realise that problems of energy, environment, climate and development are interconnected".

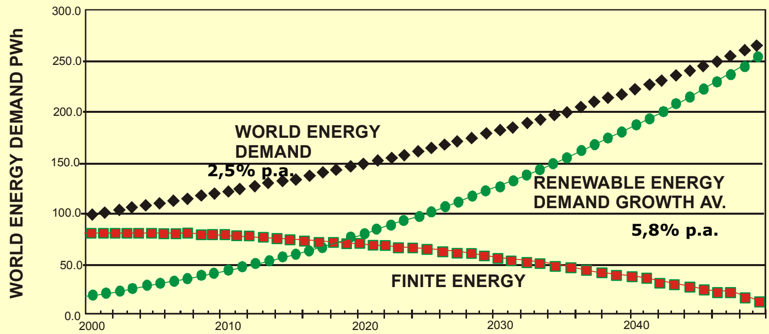
IFEED	Alexander King, Former President of the Club of Rome (1985)	Pflanzenbau FAL/El Ba 1999

G. H. Brundtland (1987)

„We need to conserve some of the fossil fuel resources for the future and create adequate substitutes in quantities which could meet the requirements of the people and enable future development.“ „ ... every effort should be made to develop the potential for renewable energy which should from the foundation of the global energy structure during the 21st century.“

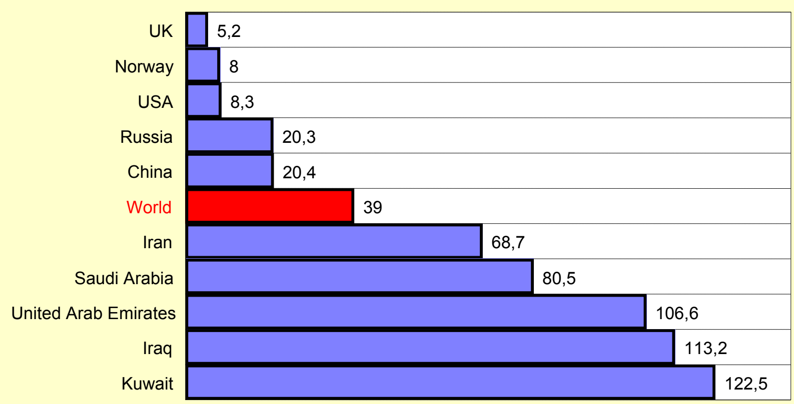


Pflanzenbau FAL/El Ba	Sustainability in a Global Context Demands, Risks and Measures	03 2573c 2001



Source for Finite Energy: ASPO-ODAC www.energiekrise.de & Kyoto Protocol

Pflanzenbau FAL/El Ba	World Energy Scenario 2000 - 2050	03 2636 2002



Pflanzenbau FAL/El Ba	Availibility of oil reserves in years - Oil extraction level: year 2000 -	03 2596b 2001

Wildfire, Arizona, USA 2002

India 2002

Germany 2002

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Traditional Mobility „Fuelled“ by Biomass

Draught Animals

- Transportation Animals -

Animal Power as Biomass Energy

- ***Power Supplied by Draught Animals is the Principal Source of Motive Power in Developing Countries for Small Farms – up to 80 – 90 % - in the Case of Africa and Asia***
- ***400 Million Draught Animals Worldwide with a total „installed capacity" in excess of 100 GW, Total energy supply is about 90 TWh or 320 PJ per year***

Fuels derived from biomass are not only potentially renewable, but are also sufficiently similar in origin to be the fossil fuels to provide direct substitution. They can be converted into a wide variety of energy carriers as of recent through conversion technologies, and thus have the potential to be significant new sources of energy into the 21st century.

The input/output energy balance ratio may reach up to 1:25. The CO_2 mitigation potential of energy crops as energy sources is considerably large.

Proportions of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen in Fuels

Fuel	*Ratio of atoms*			*% by weight*		
	C	**H**	**O**	**C**	**H**	**O**
Coal	**1**	**1**	**<0.1**	**85**	**6**	**9**
Oil	**1**	**2**	**0**	**85**	**15**	**0**
Methane	**1**	**4**	**0**	**75**	**25**	**0**
Wood	**1**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**49**	**6**	**45**

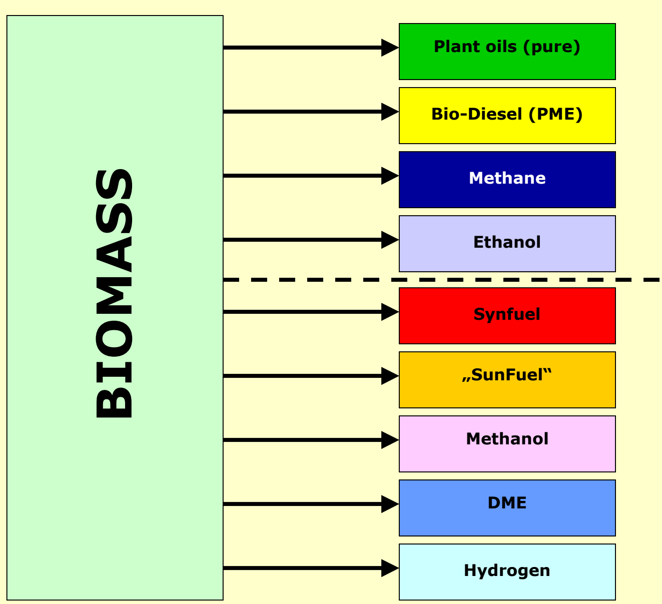
Composition of Dry Biomass

Carbon	45%
Oxygen	42%
Hydrogen	6%
Others	7%

Ash an Sulfur Contents in % Dry Matter

		Wood	Straw	RES	Cereals	Browncoal
Ash	% of DM	1-2	4-8	7-7,5	2-4	2-10
Sulfur	% of DM	0,1-0,5	0,1-0,2	1,0	0,1-0,2	0,5-1,5

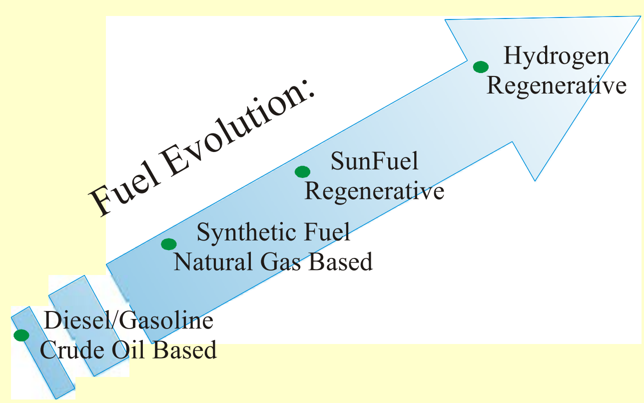
Transport Fuels



Combustion Process

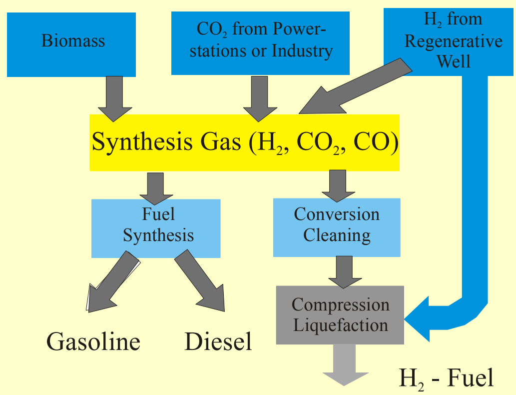
Oxygen supply characterized as λ:

Pyrolysis	$\lambda = 0$
Gasification	$0 < \lambda < 1$
Combustion	$\lambda > 1$



Source: VOLKSWAGEN AG, Group Research

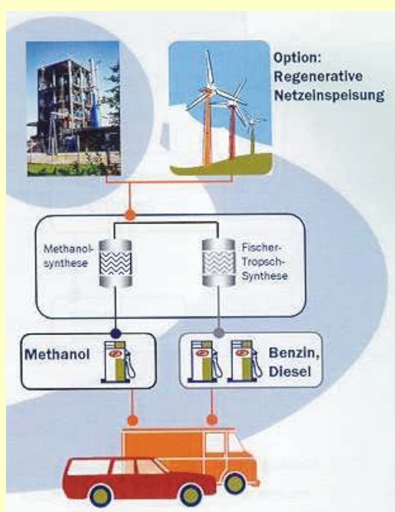
Pflanzenbau FAL/El Ba	VOLKSWAGEN Fuel Strategy	03 2591 2001



Source: VOLKSWAGEN AG, Group Research

Pflanzenbau FAL/El Ba	Ways to CO_2 Neutral Fuels	03 2592 2001

CHOREN Industries



Decentralized Hydrogen from Biomass for the Transport Sector

(ELECTRO-FARMING™ Approach)

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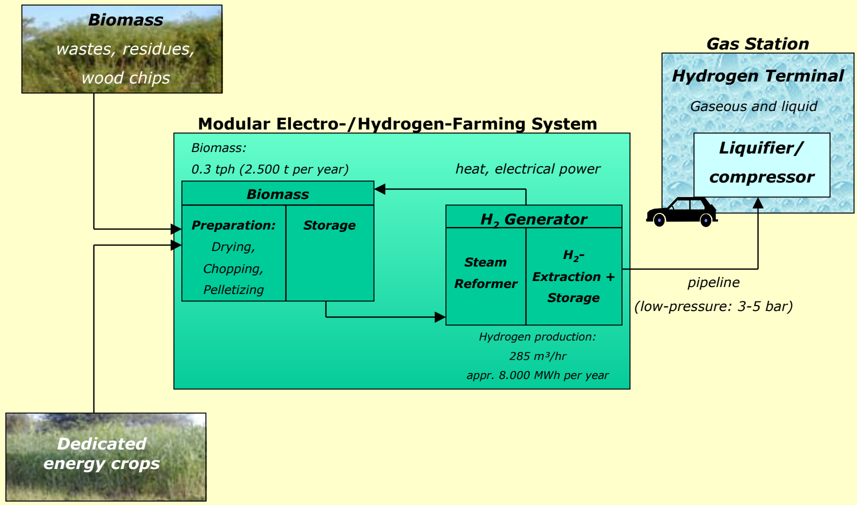

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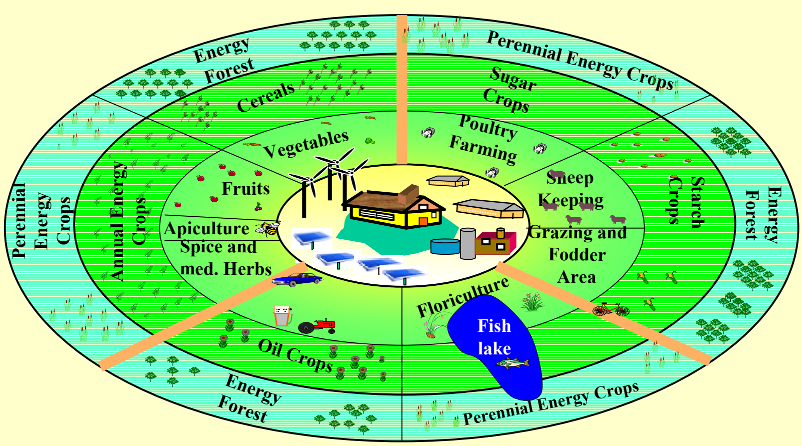

IFEED	Basic Elements of the Integrated Energy Farm (IEF) (Farm dwelling, Storage/Garage/Warehouse, Animal stables, Biofuel Heat & PowerStation, Wind power and Solar energy generation)	FAO 2000 FAL

- Cordgrass (*Spartina spp.)*
- Fibre sorghum *(Sorghum bicolor)*
- Giant knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinensis)*
- Hemp (*Cannabis sativa)*
- Kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus)*
- Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum)*
- Miscanthus *(Miscanthus x giganteus)*
- Poplar *(Populus spp.)*
- Rape *(Brassica napus)*
- Reed Canary Grass (Phalaris arundinacea*.)*
- Rosin weed *(Silphium perfoliatum)*
- Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius)*
- Soy bean (*Glycine max)*
- Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris)*
- Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus)*
- Switchgrass *(Panicum virgatum)*
- Topinambur *(Helianthus tuberosus)*
- Willow *(Salix spp.)*

Representative Energy Plant Species for different climate regions

- Temperate Climate -

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2000

- Argan tree (*Argania spinosa)*
- Broom (Ginestra) *(Spartium junceum)*
- Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus)*
- Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera)*
- Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.)*
- Giant reed (*Arundo donax)*
- Groundnut *(Arachis hypogaea)*
- Jojoba *(Simmondsia chinensis)*
- Olive (Olea europaea*.)*
- Poplar *(Populus spp.)*
- Rape (*Brassica napus)*
- Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius)*
- Salicornia (*Salicornia bigelovii)*
- Sesbania (*Sesbania spp.)*
- Soybean *(Glycine max)*
- Sweet sorghum *(Sorghum bicolor)*

Representative Energy Plant Species for different climate regions

- Aride and Semiaride Climate -

Pflanzenbau

FAL/El Ba

2000

- Aleman Grass (*Echinochloa polystachya)*
- Babassu palm *(Orbignya oleifera)*
- Bamboo (*Bambusa spp.)*
- Banana (*Musa x paradisiaca)*
- Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia)*
- Brown beetle gras (*Leptochloa fusca)*
- Cassava *(Manihot esculenta)*
- Castor oil plant *(Ricinus communis)*
- Coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera)*
- Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus spp.)*
- Jatropha (*Jatropha curcas.)*
- Jute *(Crocorus spp.)*
- Leucaena (*Leucaena leucoceohala)*
- Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica)*
- Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis)*
- Papaya (*Carica papaya.)*
- Rubber tree *(Acacia senegal)*
- Sisal *(Agave sisalana)*
- Sorghum *(Sorghum bicolor)*
- Soybean *(Glycine max)*
- *Sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum)*

Representative Energy Plant Species for different climate regions

- Tropical and Subtropical Climate -

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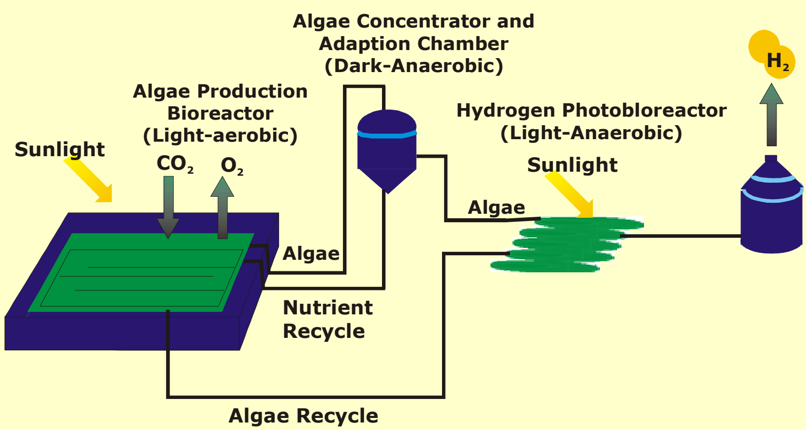
Biodiversity is an Economical Necessity for Cultivated Forests

Microalgae conceptual two-stage biphotosynthesis process



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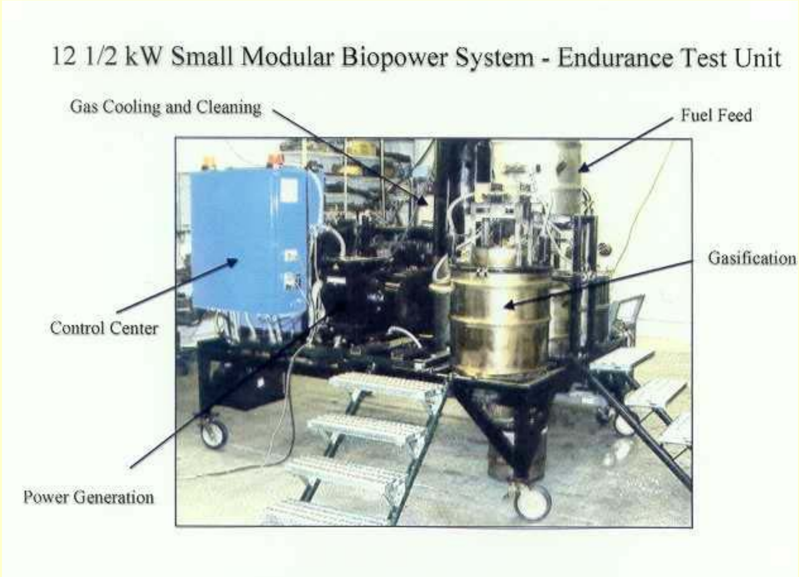

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Fuel Yields from Biomass

Biomass Yield ($t\ ha^{-1}.\ y^{-1}.\ kg^{-1}$)	Energy content ($MJ\ .\ kg^{-1}$)	eta Conversion Efficiency	Fuel Yield ($t.\ ha^{-1}.\ y^{-1}$)	Fuel Yield ($l.\ ha^{-1}.\ y^{-1}$)
10	17,5	0,48	1,9	2448 (3000)
20	17,5	0,48	3,8	4895 (6000)
30	17,5	0,48	5,7	7343 (9000)

Life Cycle Emissions from Renewable

	Energy Crops		Hydro	Hydro	Solar	Solar	Wind	Geothermal
	Current Practice (g/kWh)	Future Practice (g/kWh)	Small-Scale (g/kWh)	Large-Scale (g/kWh)	PV (g/kWh)	Thermal Electric (g/kWh)	(g/kWh)	(g/kWh)
CO_2	17-27	15-18	9	3.6-11.6	98-167	26-38	7-9	79
SO_2	0.07-0.16	0.06-0.08	0.03	0.009-0.024	0.20-0.34	0.13-0.27	0.02-0.09	0.02
NO_x	1.1-2.5	0.35-0.51	0.07	0.003-0.006	0.18-0.30	0.06-0.13	0.02-0.06	0.28

Source: ETSU, (1995)

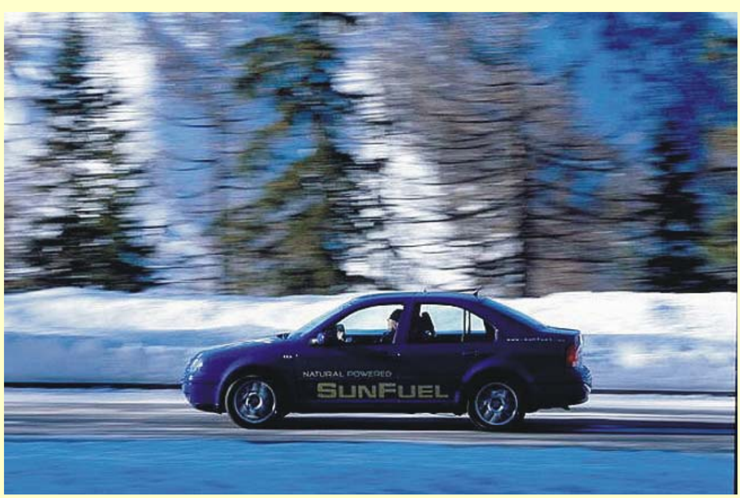
Life Cycle Emissions from Conventional Electricity Generation in the UK

	Coal	Oil	Gas	Diesel
	Best Practice (g/kWh)	Best Practice (g/kWh)	CCGT (g/kWh)	Embedded (g/kWh)
CO_2	955	818	430	772
SO_2	11.8	14.2	-	1.6
NO_x	4.3	4.0	0.5	12.3

Source: ETSU, (1995)

SunFuel

VW Bora HY.POWER



Simplon – Pass (Italy)

VW Lupo3L

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Summary and Perspectives

- ***Annual primary biomass production: 220 billions DM, 4,500 EJ = 10 times of world primary energy consumption.***

  Biomass used for food: 800 millions DM = 0.4% of primary biomass production.

- ***Annual food production corresponds to 140% of the needs of world population.***
- ***Biomass currently supplies 14% of the worldwide energy consumption. The level varies from 90% in countries such Nepal, 45% in India, 28% in China and Brazil with conversion efficiency of less than 10%. The potential of improving this effiency through novel technologies is very high.***
- ***Large areas of surplus of agricultural in USA, EU, East Europe and former soviet countries and could become significant biomas producing areas (> 200 millions ha).***

- ***Microalgae have the potential to achieve a greater level of photosynthetic effiency than most other forms of plant life. If laboratory production can be effectively scaled up to commercial quantities levels of up to 200 mt/ha/yr may be obtained.***
- ***The efficiency of photosythetic is less than 1%. An increase in this efficiency (through genetic engineering) would have spectacular effects in biomass productivity: successful transformation of C_4-mechanism (from maize) to C_3-crops (rice). New achievement in accelarating cell division opens opportunities to speed up the growing seasons, resulting in several harvests per year and an overall increase in biomass.***
- ***Developments in car technologies is leading to significant reduction in fuel consumption, i.e. less areas will be needed for more cars.***

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-Oilfields of the 21st century-

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Conclusion

Of all Options, Biomass Represents the Largest and Most Sustainable Alternative to Substitute Fossil Transport Fuels as „Win–Win" Strategy.

Thank you for your attention !

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