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UTILISATION OF BIOFUELS IN THE FARM

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INCREASE OF THE COST OF FOSSIL FUELS IS DEALING WITH NEW PERSPECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

**1 – COUNTRIES WITH INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE
(I.E.: S. AMERICA)**

2 – WESTERN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES (I.E.: EU)

3 – LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (MANY)

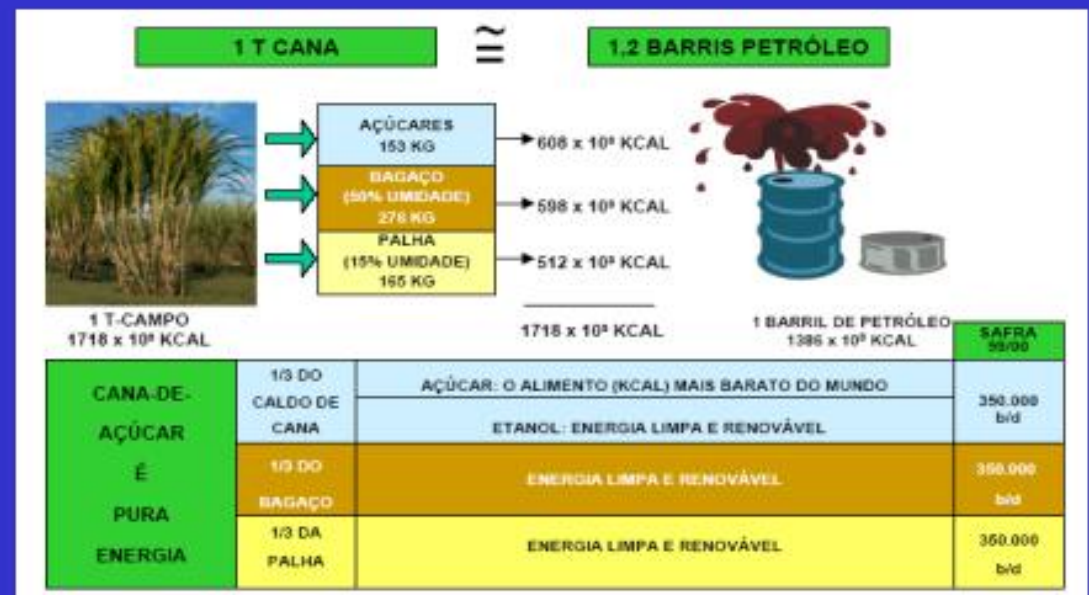
BIOFUELS

PRODUCTION OF EE



1 – COUNTRIES WITH INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE (I.E.: S. AMERICA)

- Costs of agricultural products is lower/competitive
- Big plant for the transformation of the raw materials could be feasible
- Very often the possibility to convert the raw materials both in food and/or in biofuels may be a way to optimise the income of agriculture.





COUNTRIES WITH INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE: THE ETHANOL – SUGAR CHAIN





COUNTRIES WITH INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE: THE ETHANOL – SUGAR CHAIN

EXEMPLO:	DE	PARA
- EXTRAÇÃO - %	93	97
- FERMENTAÇÃO - %	80	91
- DESTILAÇÃO - %	98	99,5
- RENDIMENTO GLOBAL L ÁLC HIDR/T CANA (% POL NA CANA - 13%)	66	86



PRODUTOS	- FATURAMENTO	R\$ P/TC	MOÍDA
AÇUCAR – MERCADO INTERNO		68,00	
AÇUCAR BRANCO – M. EXTERNO		65,00	
AÇUCAR VHP – MERCADO EXTERNO		56,00	
ANIDRO CARBURANTE – M. INTERNO		66,00	
HIDRATADO CARBURANTE – M. INTERNO		59,00	
ANIDRO OUTROS FINS – M. INTERNO		64,00	
HIDRATADO OUTROS FINS – M. INTERNO		60,00	
ANIDRO – M. EXTERNO –		47,19	
HIDRATADO - M. EXTERNO –		48,00	
MÉDIA –		61,00	



1 - WESTERN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES (I.E.: EU)

- Value of commodities is decreasing → low profitability
- Incentives are given for RES development, especially for “green electricity”
- Very often the idea to produce crops for energy production is studied with great interest





Additional details

EU Policies on Renewable energy/power

Gross inland energy consumption (in EJ) in the European Union (EU-15) and projected consumption in the baseline scenario (DG TREN 2003)

	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Solids	12.69	8.88	6.99	7.54	9.34
Oil	22.86	24.58	25.00	25.42	25.33
Natural gas	9.30	14.19	19.09	22.19	23.28
Nuclear	7.58	9.34	9.63	8.33	7.54
Electricity	0.08	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.13
Renewables	2.76	3.68	5.11	5.82	6.45
Total	55.31	60.84	65.99	69.38	72.02
of which					
Hydro	0.93	1.16	1.18	1.24	1.26
Biomass	1.24	1.51	2.14	2.45	2.75
Waste	0.50	0.78	1.02	1.10	1.06
Wind	0.004	0.08	0.56	0.76	0.99
Solar and others	0.004	0.013	0.06	0.10	0.19
Geothermal	0.09	0.138	0.16	0.17	0.20
Total renewables	2.76	3.68	5.11	5.82	6.45
<i>Renewables as % of total inland consumption</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>



PROGRAMMES/DIRECTIVES

Renewable electricity → 22% of total generation (2010)

Transp. fuels → 2% of total (2005) - 5,75% (2010)

SUPPLY SECTOR	TYPE	EXAMPLE
AGRICULTURE	DRY LIGNOCELLULOSIC AGRICULTURAL RESIDUES	STRAW, RICE HUSKS, OLIVE POMACE, GRAPE POMACE, COCONUT SHELLS
	DRY LIGNOCELLULOSIC ENERGY CROPS	SHORT-ROTATION WOOD, MISCANTHUS
	LIVESTOCK WASTE	MANURE
	OIL, SUGAR AND STARCH ENERGY CROPS	OIL SEEDS FOR METHYLESTERS
		SUGAR/STARCH CROPS FOR ETHANOL
FORESTRY	FORESTRY BYPRODUCTS	WOOD BLOCKS, WOOD CHIPS FROM THINNINGS
INDUSTRY	INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES	INDUSTRIAL WASTE WOOD
		FIBROUS VEGETABLE WASTE FROM VIRGIN PULP PRODUCTION AND FROM PRODUCTION OF PAPER FROM PULP, INCLUDING BLACK LIQUOR
		WET CELLULOSE INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE WASTE
	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	PELLETS, BIO-OIL (PYROLYSIS OIL), ETHANOL, BIODIESEL
WASTE	PARKS AND GARDENS	PRUNINGS, GRASS
	CONTAMINATED WASTE	DEMOLITION WOOD
		BIODEGRADABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE
		BIODEGRADABLE LANDFILLED WASTE, LANDFILL GAS
		SEWAGE SLUDGE



PROMOTION OF BIOMASS ENERGY - EU COUNTRIES CHOICE

FEED-IN TARIFFS

France
Denmark Finland
Germany Portugal
Greece Spain
Austria Netherlands

QUOTA OBLIGATION

Austria
Sweden
UK
Italy
Belgium

CERTIFICATE SYSTEMS

France

Ireland

TENDERS

UK
Netherlands

Finland

FISCAL INCENTIVES



VALUES FOR GREEN CERTIFICATES (EU)

AUSTRIA	10.2-16.0 € cents /kWh (10-2 MW), 6.5 € cents /kWh (hybrid plants)	
DENMARK	Settlement price: 4 € cents/kWh + 1 € cent/kWh for RE certificate.	
FINLAND	4.2 € cents /kWh	
FRANCE	Standard rate of 4.9 € cents/kWh	
GERMANY	up to 500 kW: 10 € cents/kWh, up to 5 MW: 9 € cents/kWh, up to 20 MW: 8.6 € cents/kWh	
ITALY	Certificate prices up to 9.74 € cents/kWh, 2004	
NETHERLANDS	Tariff 2004	Tariff 2005
	Pure biomass large scale: 5.5	7
	Small-scale biomass < 50 MWe 8.2	9.7
SWEDEN	Prices in the range of 1.3 – 1.6 € cents/kWh	
UK	Non-compliance 'buy-out' price (2003-2004) approx 4.5 € cents/kWh	



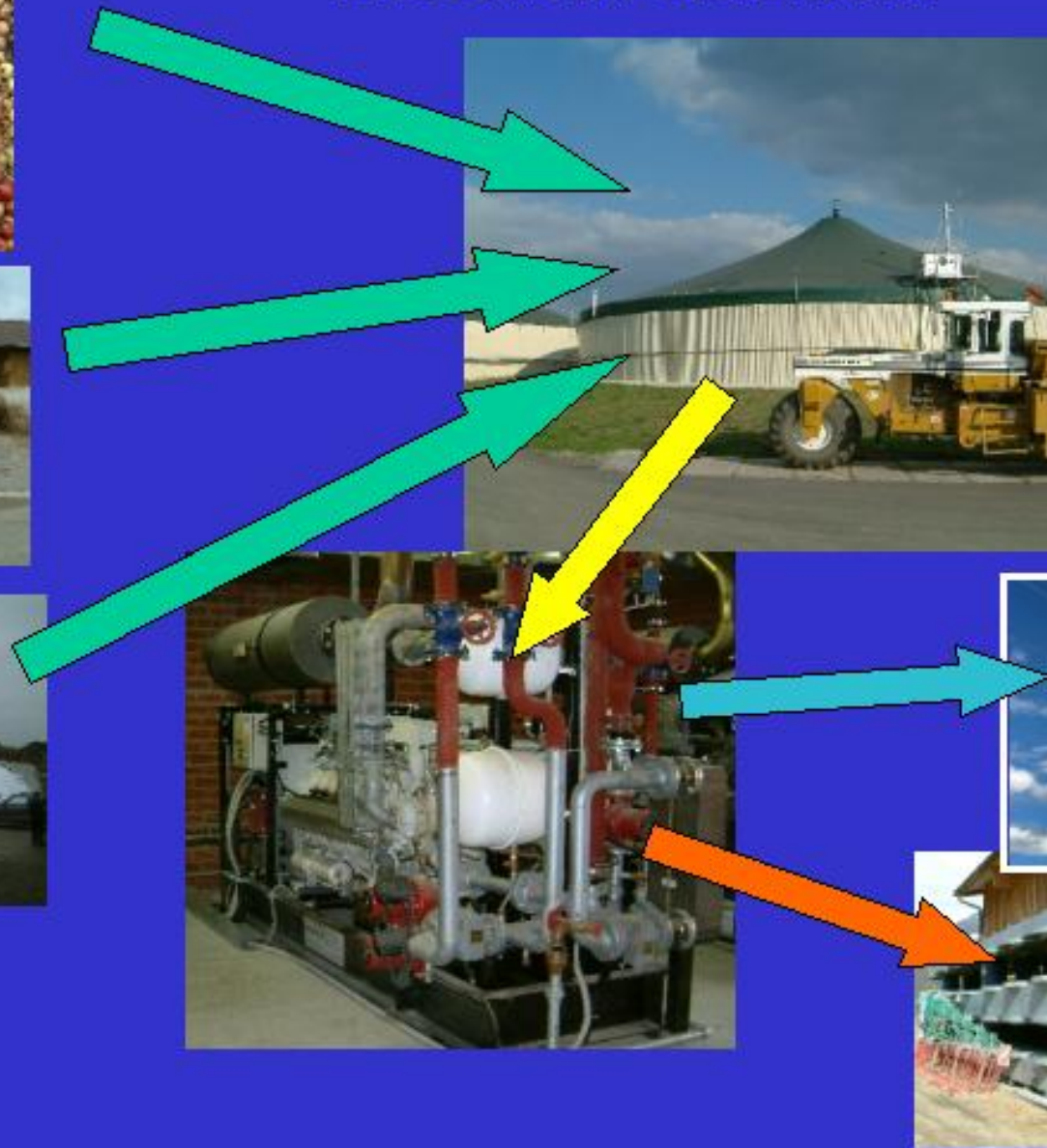
CASE OF GERMANY

<i>Type of biomass</i>	General	Renewable resources [1]	CHP	CHP + innovative tech. [2]	Waste wood from 1.7.2006	
<i>Plant dimension</i>	€/MWh					Decrease *
< 150 kW	115	175	135	155	39	1.5%
150 - 500 kW	99	159	119	139		
500 kW - 5 MW	89	129 (114 for wood)	109	129		
5 MW - 20 MW	84	84	104	104		

[1] a) from plants or parts of plants which have originated from agricultural, silvicultural or horticultural operations or during landscaping activities and which have not been treated or modified in any way other than for harvesting, conservation or use in the biomass plant; b) from manure

2] "..... if the biomass is converted by thermochemical gasification or dry fermentation and if the gas used for power generation is processed to reach the quality of natural gas or if the electricity is produced by fuel cells, gas turbines, steam engines, organic Rankine cycles, multi-fuel plants, especially Kalina cycles, or stirling engines....."

BIOGAS IN GERMANY





EE FROM VEG OILS IN ITALY

1.600 cows



Livestock

900 ha



1.800 t



200 kg/h

65% cake

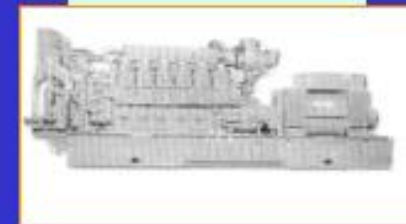
35% oil

Gen - set

**Electric energy
to the grid
(2,5 GWh/y)**

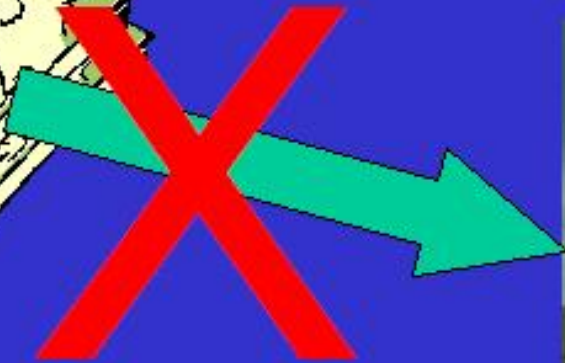


7.200 h/y



350 kW





RES (EE)



3 – LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (I.E.: ASIA)

- Economy is stagnating and subsidies are given to fossil fuels
- Energy needs are often solved by diesel generators
- Rural development is problematic
- Cost of EE for rural communities is usually very high and this justify labour and investments for green EE production



THE CASE OF *GLIRICIDIA SEPIUM* IN SRI LANKA - 1





THE CASE OF *GLIRICIDIA SEPIUM* IN SRI LANKA - 2



THE CASE OF *GLIRICIDIA SEPIUM* IN SRI LANKA - 3



wood fuel: 2-3 cent\$/kg

Family income: doubled

1 kWh: 1,3 kg of fuel

1 kWh: 3-4 cent\$

1 kWh (sold from the grid): 8-10 cent\$

1 kWh (real cost to the state): 12 cent\$





PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS (1)

- In some countries the EE production from biomass is today more interesting than yesterday
- Sizes: 0,1 – 15 MW for developed countries
3 kW – 3 MW for less developed countries
- This field is well known but “neglected” by the industry
- Could be an opportunity for farm-machinery industry





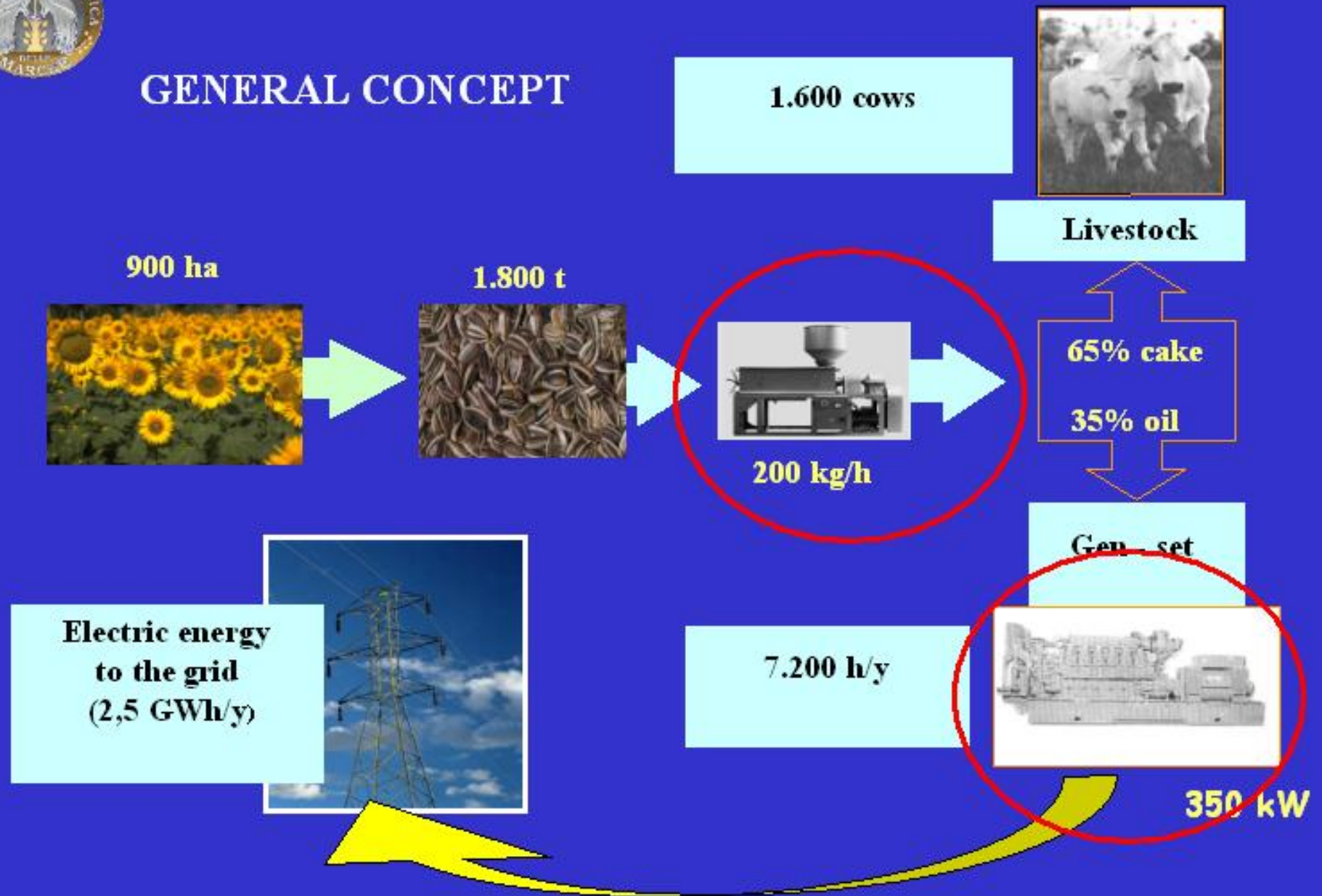
GEN-SET OPERATED WITH RAW VEG. OILS

- Oleaginous crops are possible with all climatic conditions
- The oil is extractable from oleaginous seeds with machines which might be very simple
- The co-product from the pressing operation is a cake (oil residue of 8-15%) and it is often interesting to be used as a fertilizer or as feedstock
- Diesel generator sets are not expensive (investment)
- Their application is immediate and relatively simple
- The changes requested by raw vegetable oils could be performed on standard engines



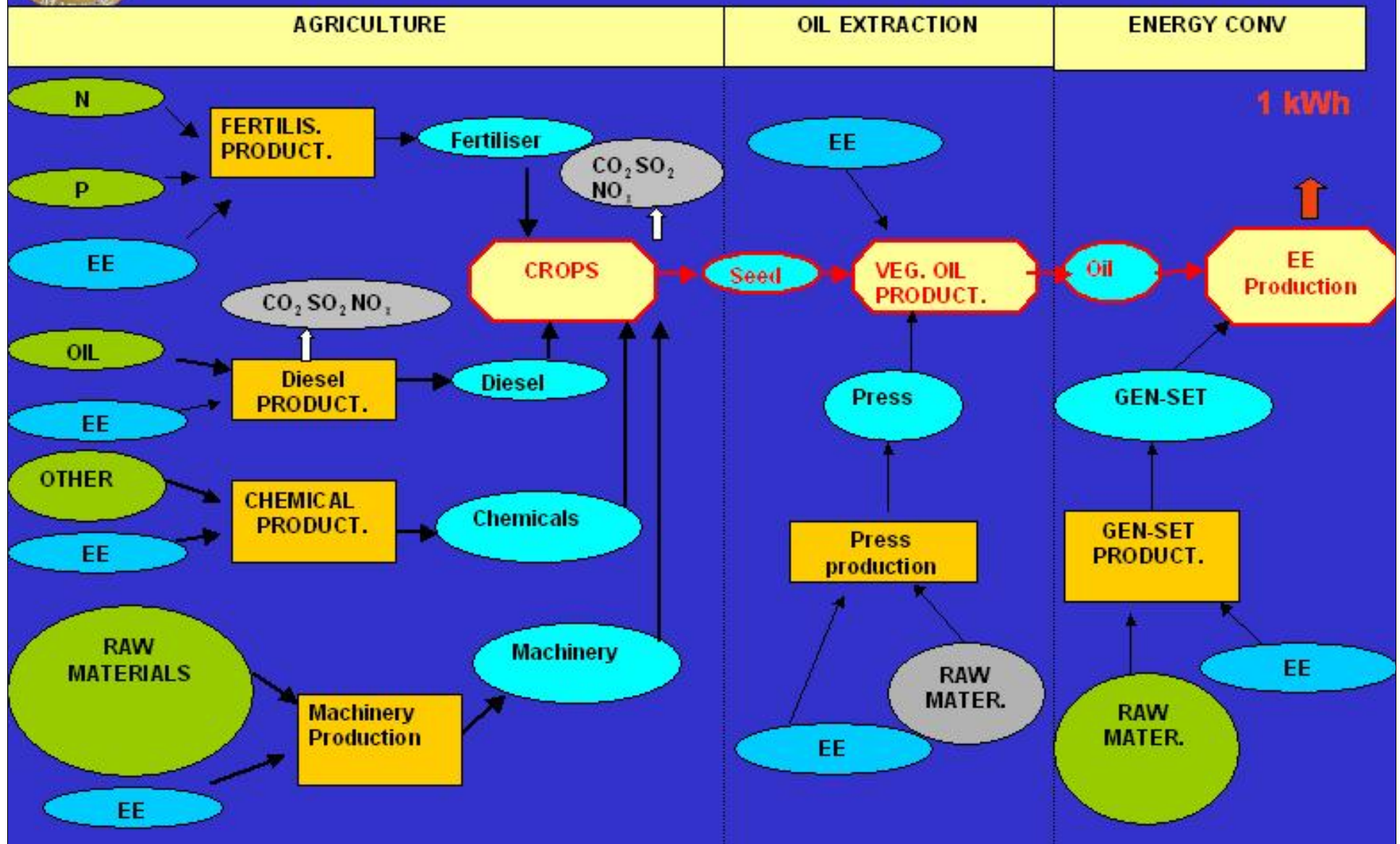


GENERAL CONCEPT





THE CHAIN





GENERAL RESULTS

Global efficiency: 1 MJ (EE) \longleftrightarrow 2,5 MJ primary energy

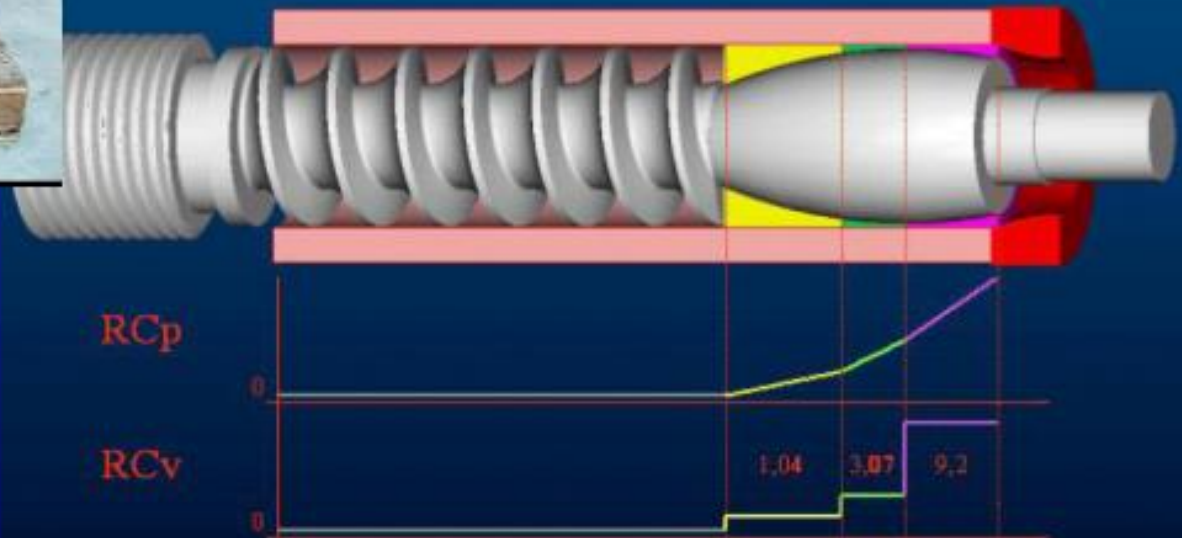
1 kWh (3,6 MJ of EE) \longrightarrow 2 kg of CO₂





SOME ASPECTS TO BE DEVELOPED

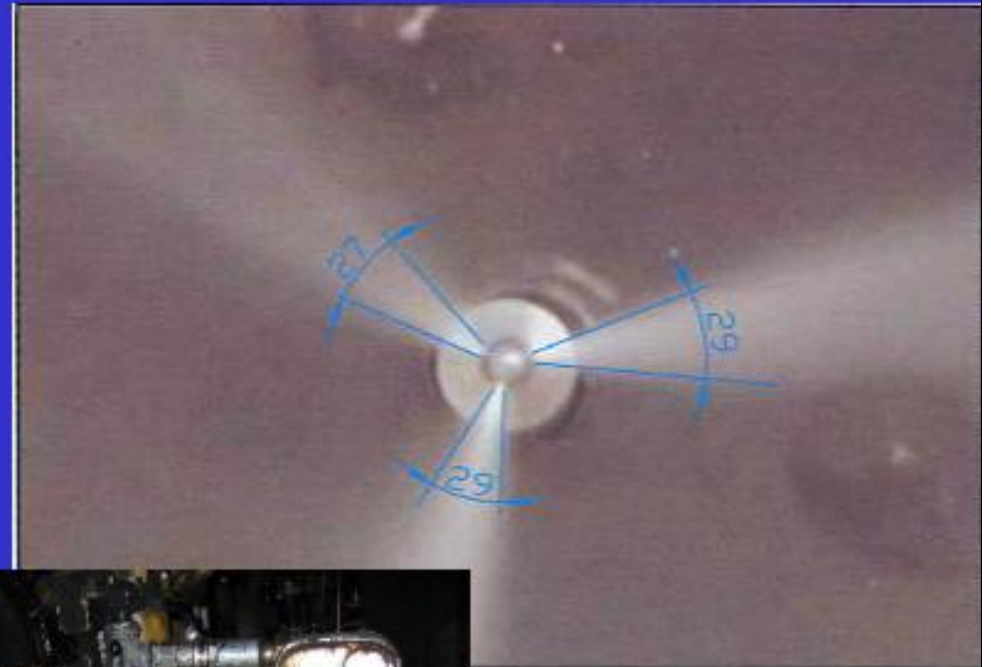
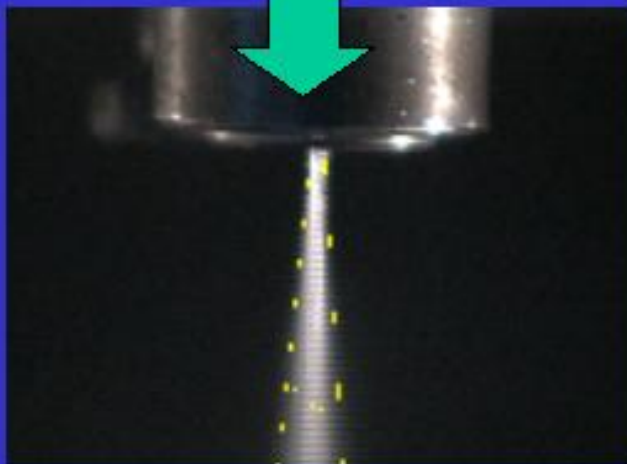
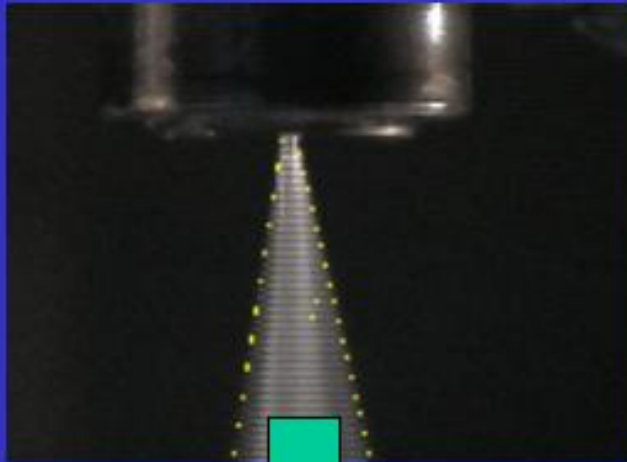
- Mechanical pressing of seeds
- Combustion of raw veg. oils in diesel engines





COMBUSTION OF RAW VEG. OILS IN ENGINES

Injection

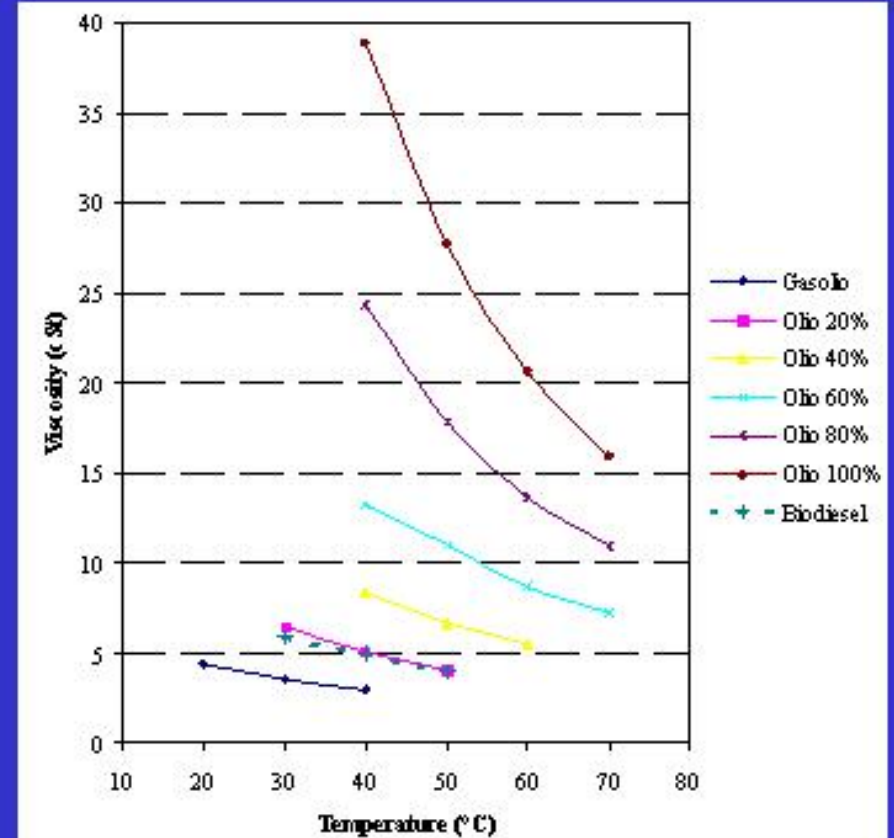
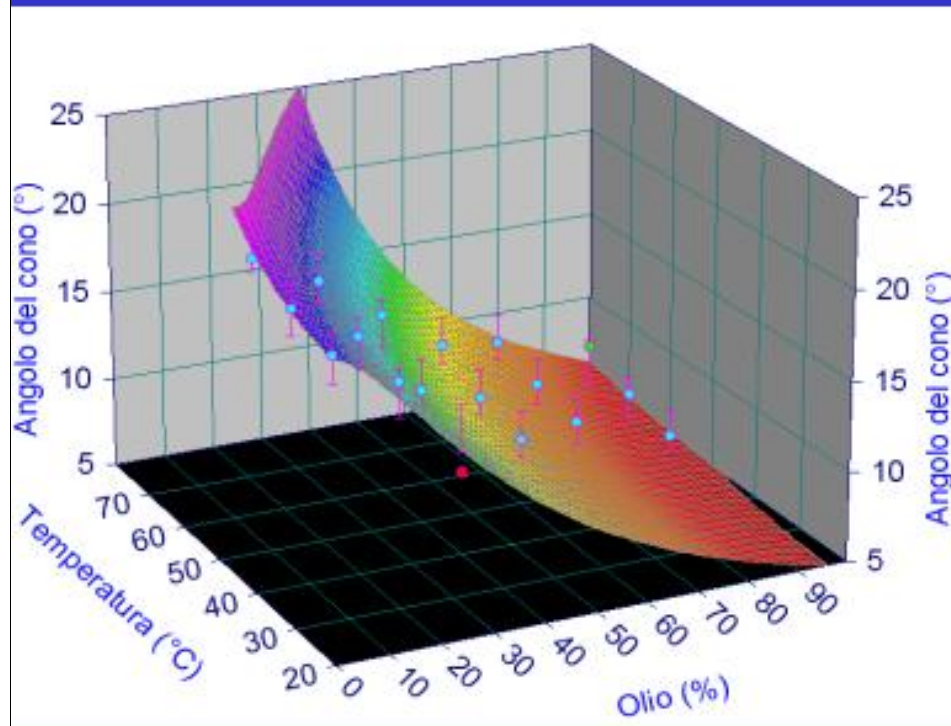


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COMBUSTION OF RAW VEG. OILS IN ENGINES

Injection





COMBUSTION OF RAW VEG. OILS IN ENGINES

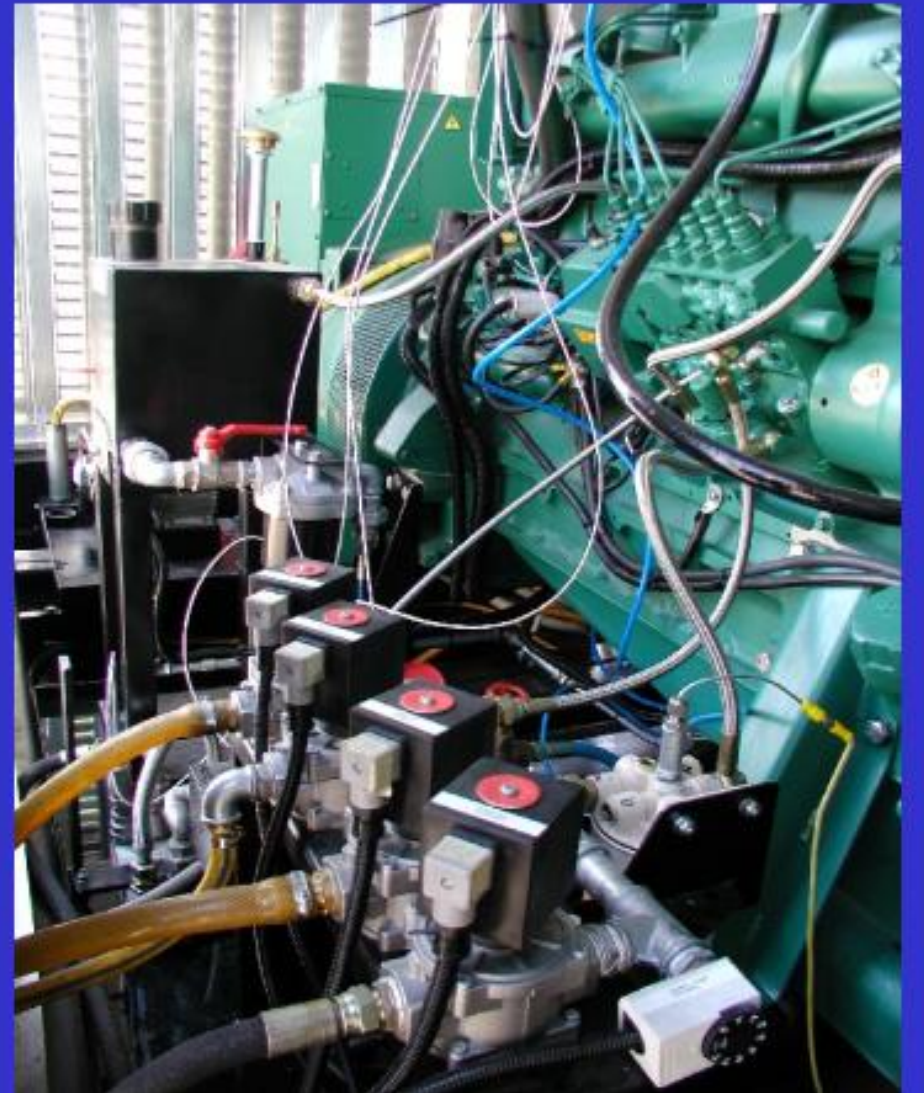
Injection





COMBUSTION OF RAW VEG. OILS IN ENGINES

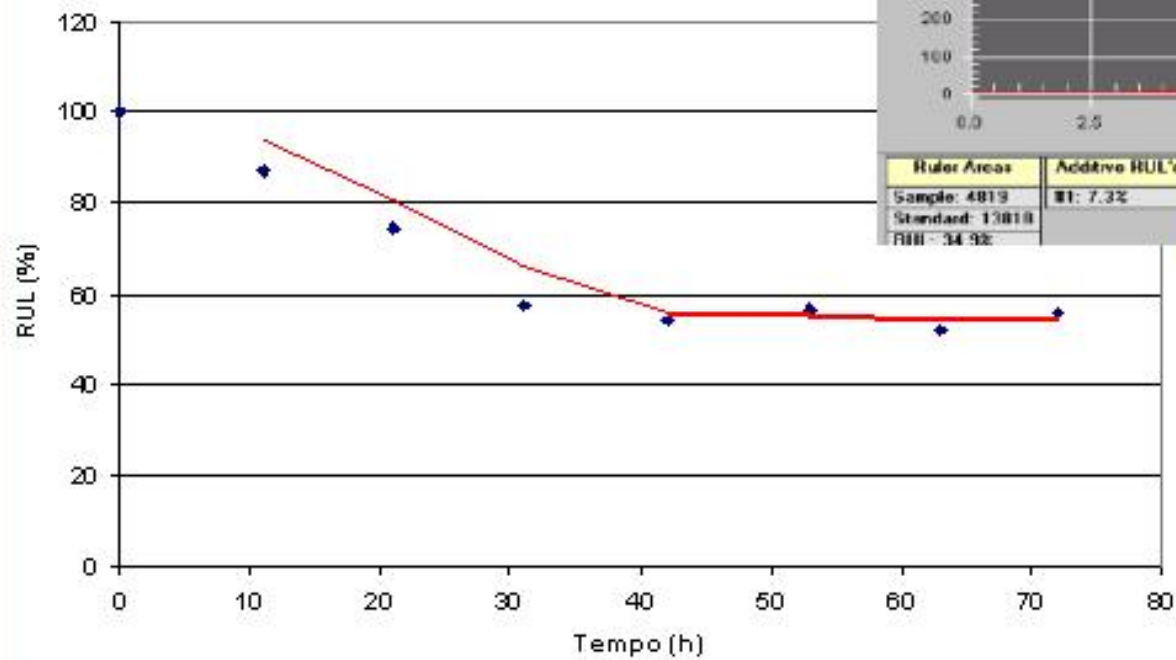
Injection – Lubricant contamination





COMBUSTION OF RAW VEG. OILS IN ENGINES

Control of lubricant contamination





CONCLUSIONS (2)

- The use of raw veg. oils seems an interesting option
- The quality of the veg. oils is very important
- Should be interesting to prepare standard lines (press + oil cleaning + gen-set)

