

ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy



Biomass Basics

Alexis Martin
Fellow, Bioenergy
Technologies Office
Department of Energy

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Agenda

- Overview of Bioenergy
- Biomass to Biofuels Life Cycle
- Importance of Bioenergy
- 2016 BioenergizeME Infographic Challenge

Questions and Comments

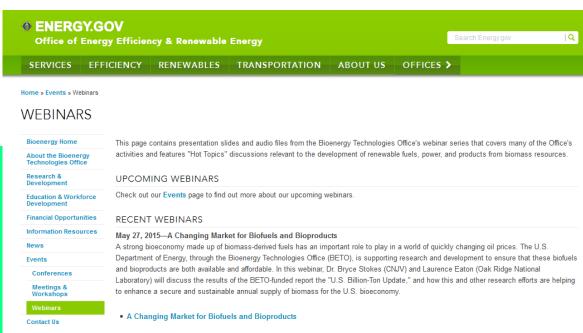
Please record any questions and comments you may have during the webinar and send them to BioenergizeME@ee.doe.gov

As a follow-up to the webinar, the presenter(s) will provide responses to selected questions.

For general questions regarding the BioenergizeME Infographic Challenge, please email BioenergizeME@ee.doe.gov

Questions and Comments

Find today's webinar recording and slides on the Bioenergy Technologies Office website:
http://www.energy.gov/ee
re/bioenergy/webinars



April 22, 2015—Biofuels for the Environment and Communities

Biomass-derived fuels are a promising, domestically sourced replacement for fossil-based fuels that can provide benefits to the environment, the economy, and society. The U.S. Department of Energy, through the Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO), is supporting research and development to ensure the long-term sustainability of biofuels. In this webinar, Drs. Virginia Dale (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) and Cristina Negri (Argonne National Laboratory) will discuss the results of their BETO-sponsored research on how to develop biofuels that positively impact the environmental, socioeconomic, and technoeconomic sustainability of biofuel development in the United States. View the recorded webinar.

What is Bioenergy?

Bioenergy is a form of renewable energy derived from biomass to generate heat and electricity (biopower), biofuels (transportation fuels), biochemicals, and other energy-related bioproducts that are produced from biomass.





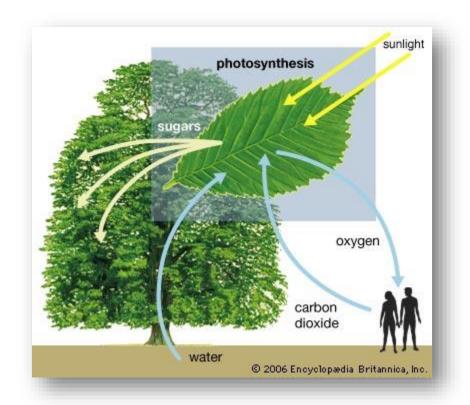


Photos courtesy of USDA and NREL



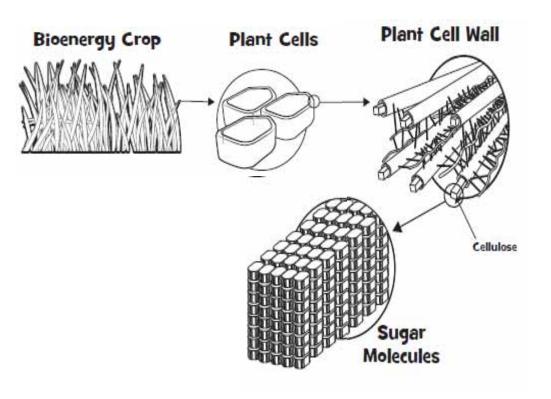
What is Biomass?

Biomass: any organic (living/once living) material that has stored sunlight in the form of chemical energy (sugars like cellulose)



Photosynthesis = Light + water + carbon dioxide → sugars

What is Biomass?



Cellulose is the main component of plant cell walls. Made from sugar molecules, the cellulose serves as a structural frame (steel beams) for the cell wall.

Sustainable Feedstocks



Agricultural Residues: Plant parts left in the field after harvest are commonly called agricultural residues. This plant matter and secondary residues like manure and food processing wastes can be useful feedstocks. Photo: iStock/6710081



Forest Residues: Leftover wood or plant material from logging operations, forest management, and land-clearing are available feedstock resources. Secondary residues like mill wastes supplement this category. Photo: NREL/04190



Energy Crops: Fast-growing trees and perennial grasses are specifically grown for energy uses. Trees and perennial grasses can often be grown on land that is less suitable for conventional crops and can stabilize the soil. These crops have high biomass production potential. Photo: iStock/4373820



Algae: Many macroalgae, microalgae, and cyanobacteria carry out photosynthesis to drive rapid biomass growth. Algae biomass can contain high levels of oil, making it a promising feedstock for biofuels, including renewable gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. Photo: NREL/01726, 19549



Municipal Solid Waste: MSW has potential as a gasifier feedstock. Its near-term availability and pre-existing collection and transport infrastructure make it a particularly attractive resource. Photo: iStock/14910937

What can Biomass Produce?

FUELS





POWER AND HEAT



BIOMASS



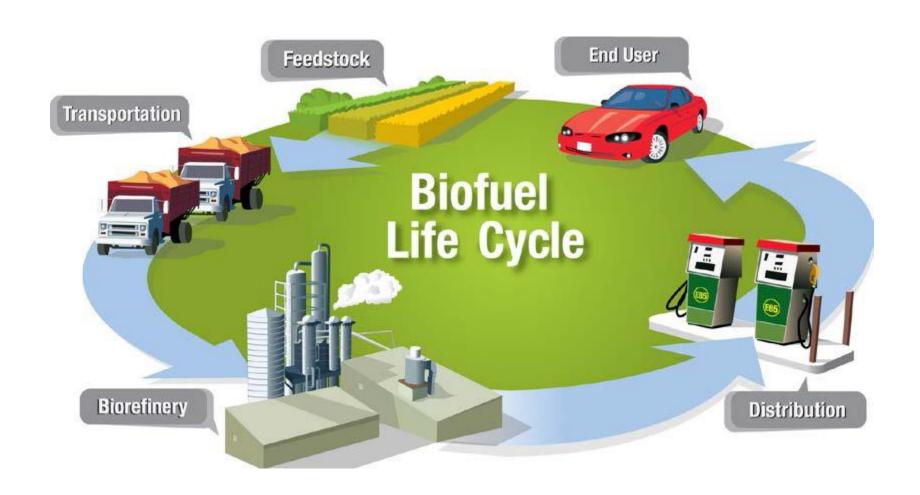
PRODUCTS



Photos courtesy of NREL



How Biomass is Turned into Bioenergy



Feedstock Supply and Transport

Plant-based renewable biomass is harvested, chopped into small pieces, or rolled into bales. Processed biomass is transported to a storage site at a biofuel plant or biorefinery.







Feedstock to Biorefinery

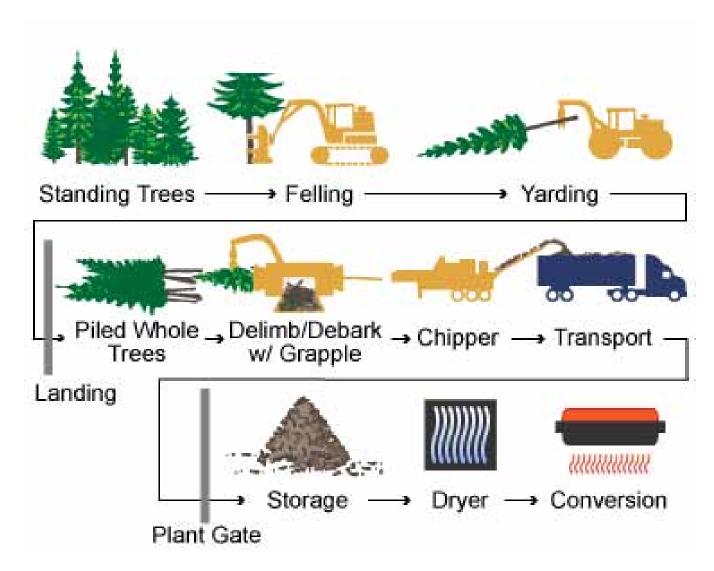


Photo Credit: INL



How Does a Biorefinery Operate?



Processed biomass is treated with heat and chemicals



Ethanol is purified and prepared for distribution



Biorefinery



Enzymes break down cellulose into sugar

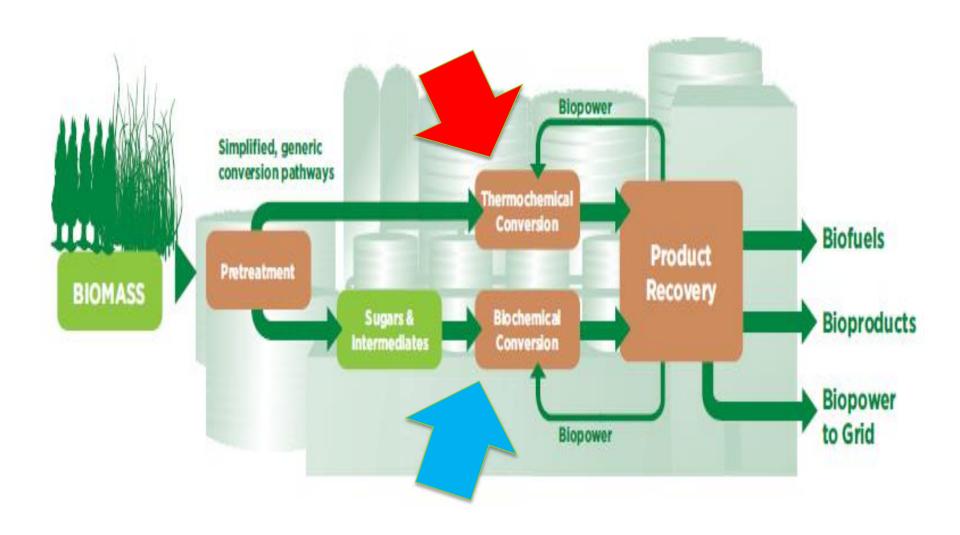


Microbes ferment sugar into ethanol

Photos courtesy of NREL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Efficiency & Renewable Energy

At the Biorefinery: Step-by-Step Process



Distribution: Fuels Travel to Consumers









Where can Biofuels be Used?









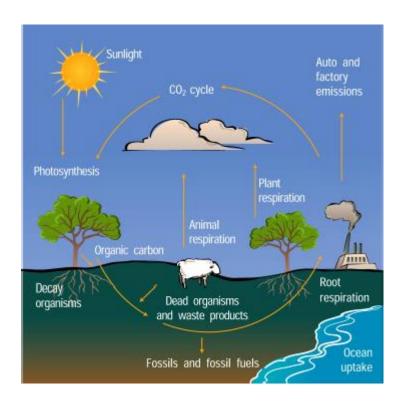








Why Do We Need to Stop Using Fossil Fuels?



- Fossil fuels are non-reusable sources of energy, such as oil, coal, and natural gas
- Fossil fuels are putting too much carbon dioxide into the air.
- The use of fossil fuels is one of the main causes of pollution. When that carbon is released into the air through burning- by using it to power vehicles or to heat factories- then it mixes with oxygen and becomes carbon dioxide.
- The carbon dioxide is heavier than other gases in our atmosphere and does not allow the warm rays of the sun to escape the atmosphere at night.

What are the Benefits of Bioenergy?

- Improved national energy security
 - Biofuels can be grown, harvested, and produced domestically

- Increased economic growth
 - Biofuels create domestic jobs and increase economic activity
- Broad-based environmental benefits
 - Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase land conservation

BioenergizeME Infographic Challenge

Purpose

- Provide an engaging virtual venue for 9-12th-grade participants to gain foundational knowledge about bioenergy and to educate others about what they have learned.
- Their enhanced energy literacy will enable them to be better consumers of energy information and to dispel energy myths they encounter in the media and from other sources.

Challenge Activities

- Student teams research bioenergy topics and report their findings in an infographic.
- Selected teams promote their infographic in an 11-day social media challenge.
- Winners are selected in two categories: quality of infographic and effectiveness of social media campaign.

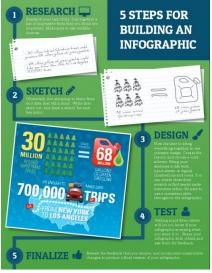


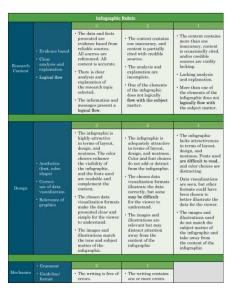
Classroom-Ready Support Materials!

BioenergizeME resources provided

- Challenge rules, research topics and prompts, evaluation rubrics
- Guidance on doing research, creating infographics, and developing a social media campaign
- Research references, search phrases, and links to government-funded publications
- Easy for educators and fun for students!







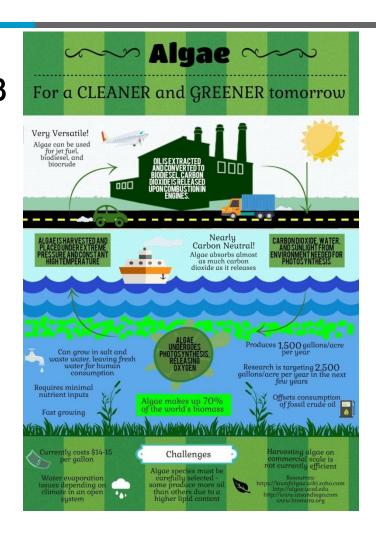


Spring 2015 Finalists

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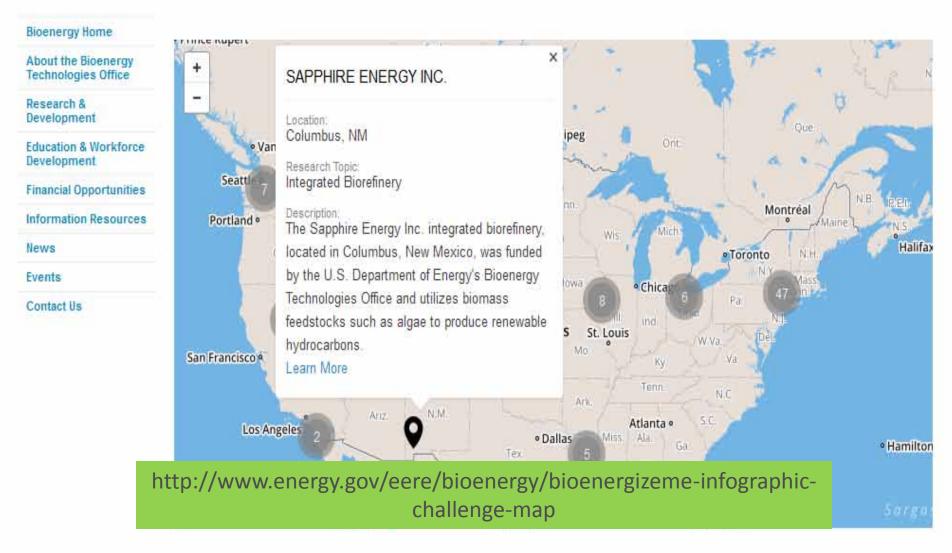
CELLULOSIC ETHANOL THE BENEFITS Fuels made from biomass can reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Corn and sugarcane are easily converted into ethanol, however they are food-based feed stocks. Cellulosic ethanol is obtained from crop residues and other non-food sources. reduction 86% reduction 6 CONSIDERATIONS Energy Independence

Algae biofuel is a promising renewable alternative to Algae accounts for over of the world's carbon fixation! Using algae as fuel produces Algae consumes carbon dioxide during photosynthesis, which makes up for the carbon it emits when used as biofuel. less carbon dioxide than petrol Algae can grow in both fresh and salt water, so it does not take up agricultural land! Right now, algae biofuel costs References



Put Your School/Organization on the Map!

BIOENERGIZEME INFOGRAPHIC CHALLENGE MAP



Thank you for your attention!

Questions? Email us:

BioenergizeME@ee.doe.gov

More Information:

http://www.energy.gov/eere/bioenergy/

