




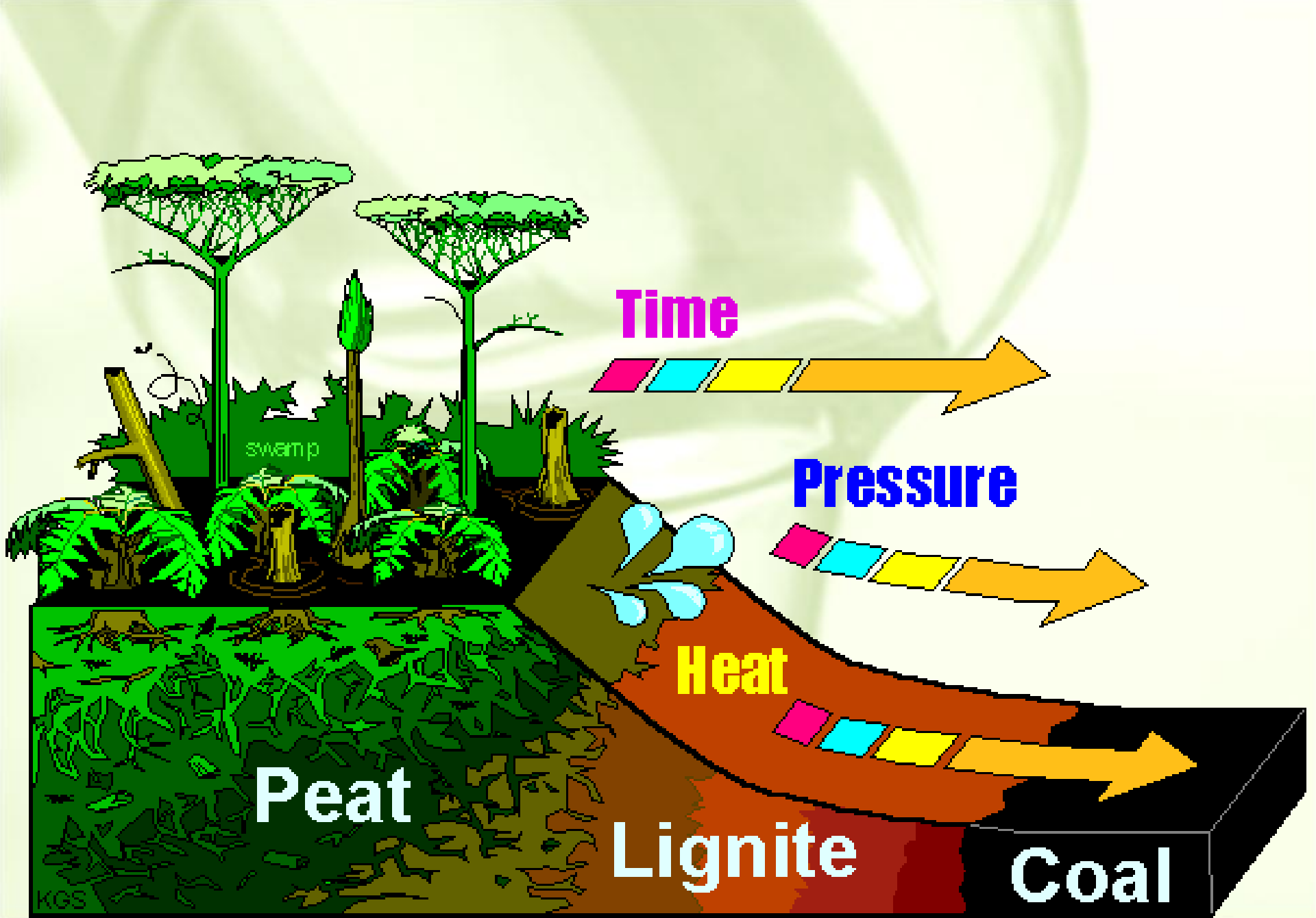
Non-food Biofuel Supply Chains: Vision, Challenges, Technologies

Professor Patricia J. Harvey

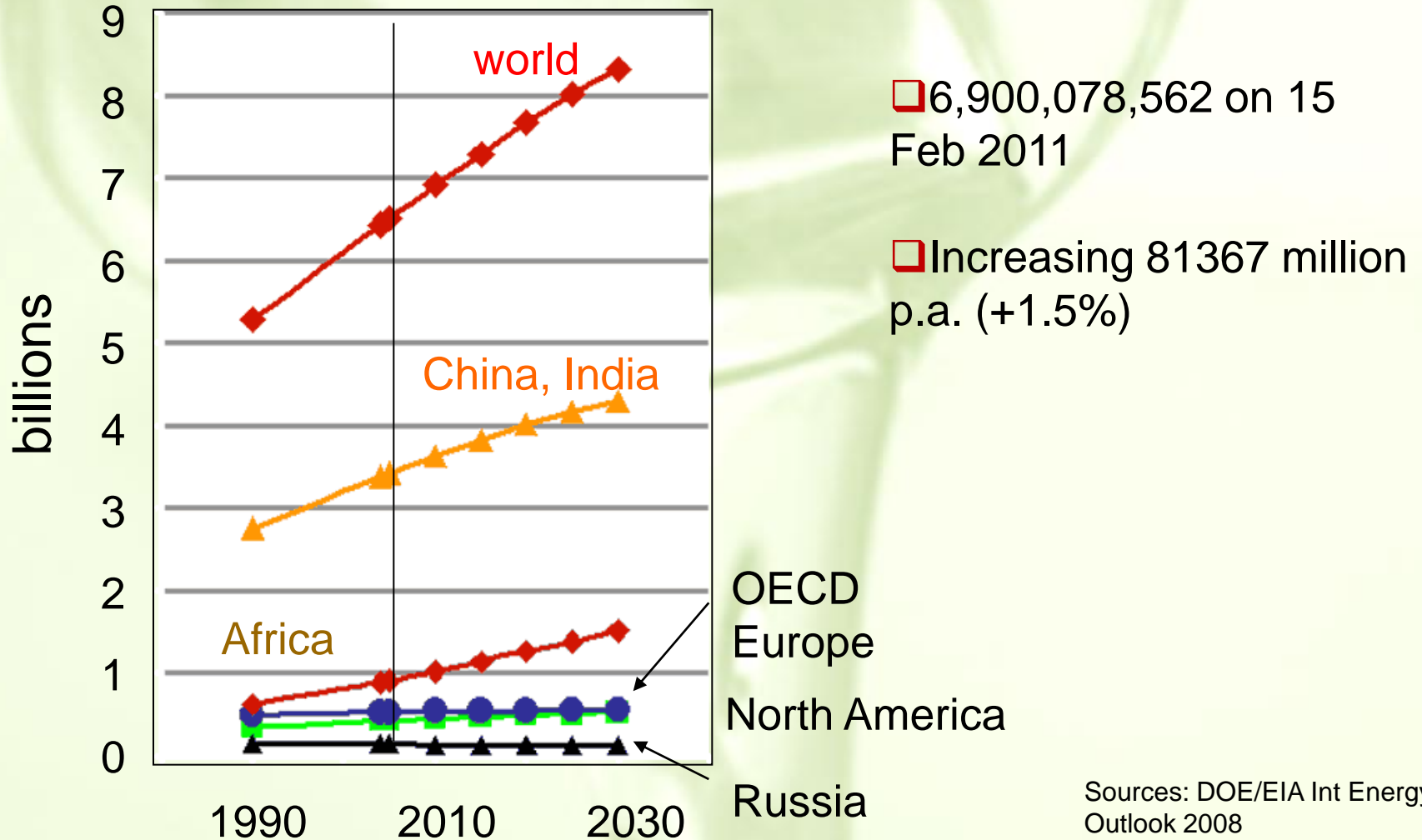
p.j.harvey@gre.ac.uk



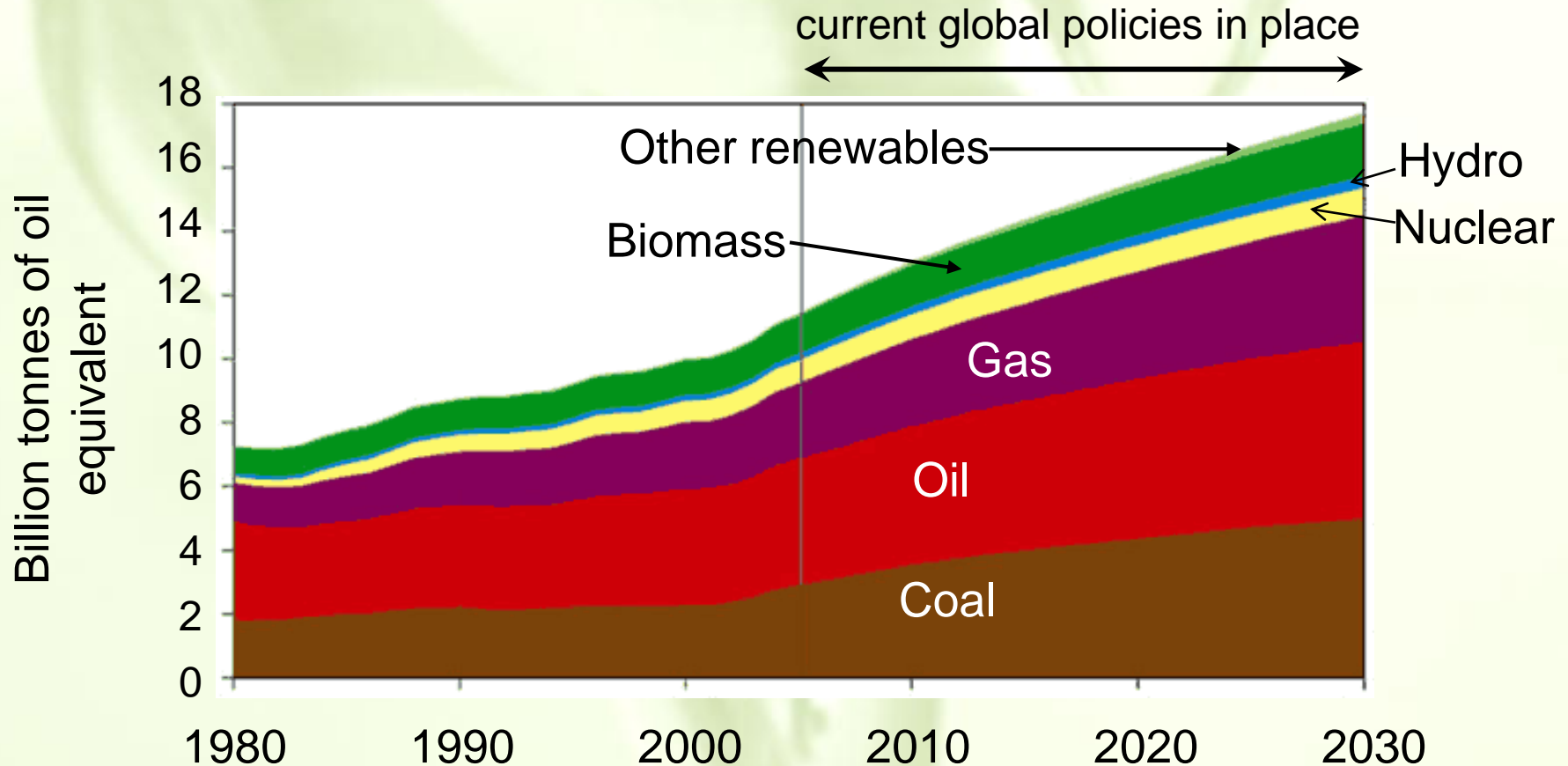
- 
- 3,850,000 EJ solar energy absorbed by Earth per year
 - More energy received in one hour than used in one year



Population rising

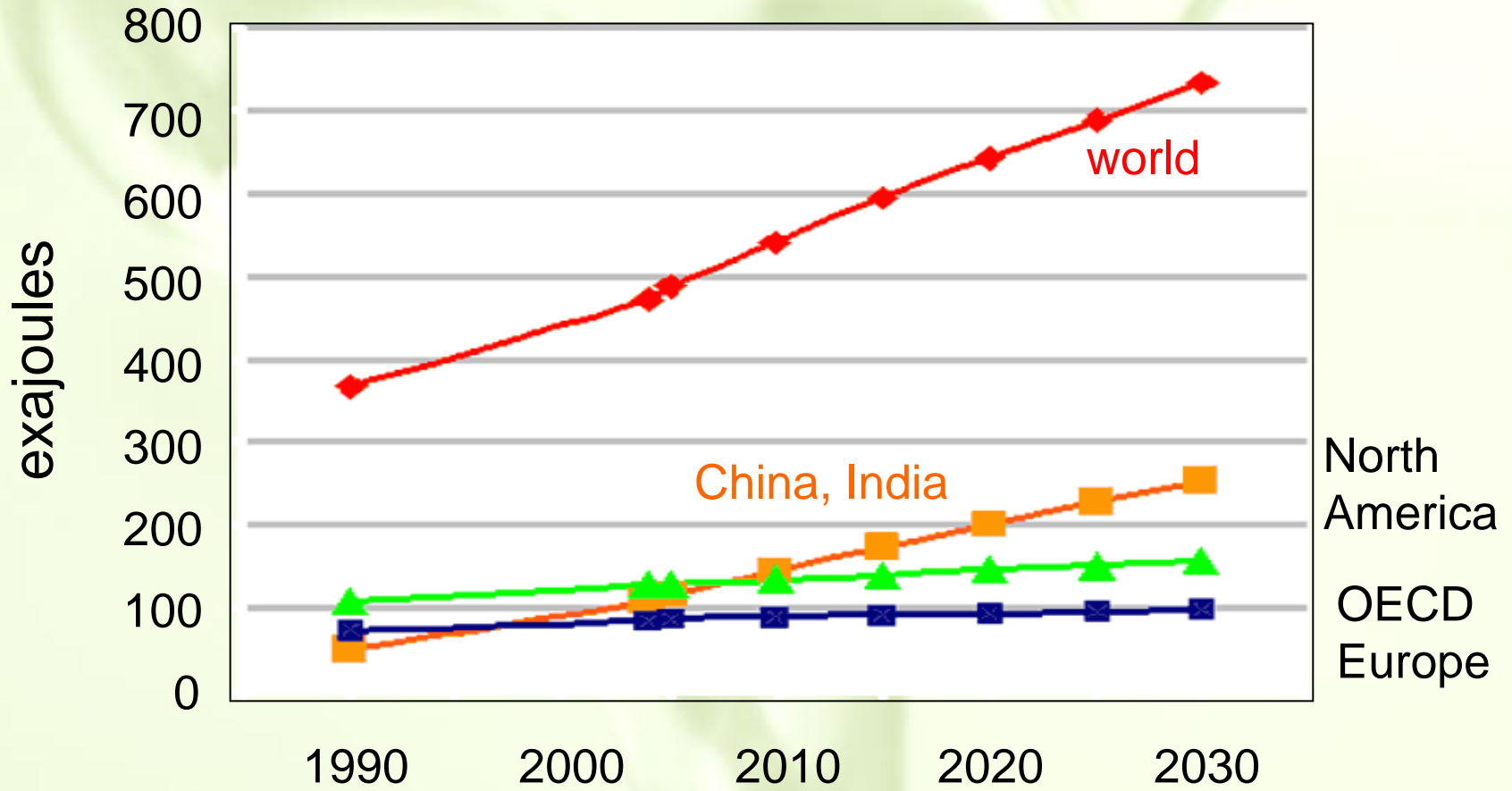


Pressure on energy resources



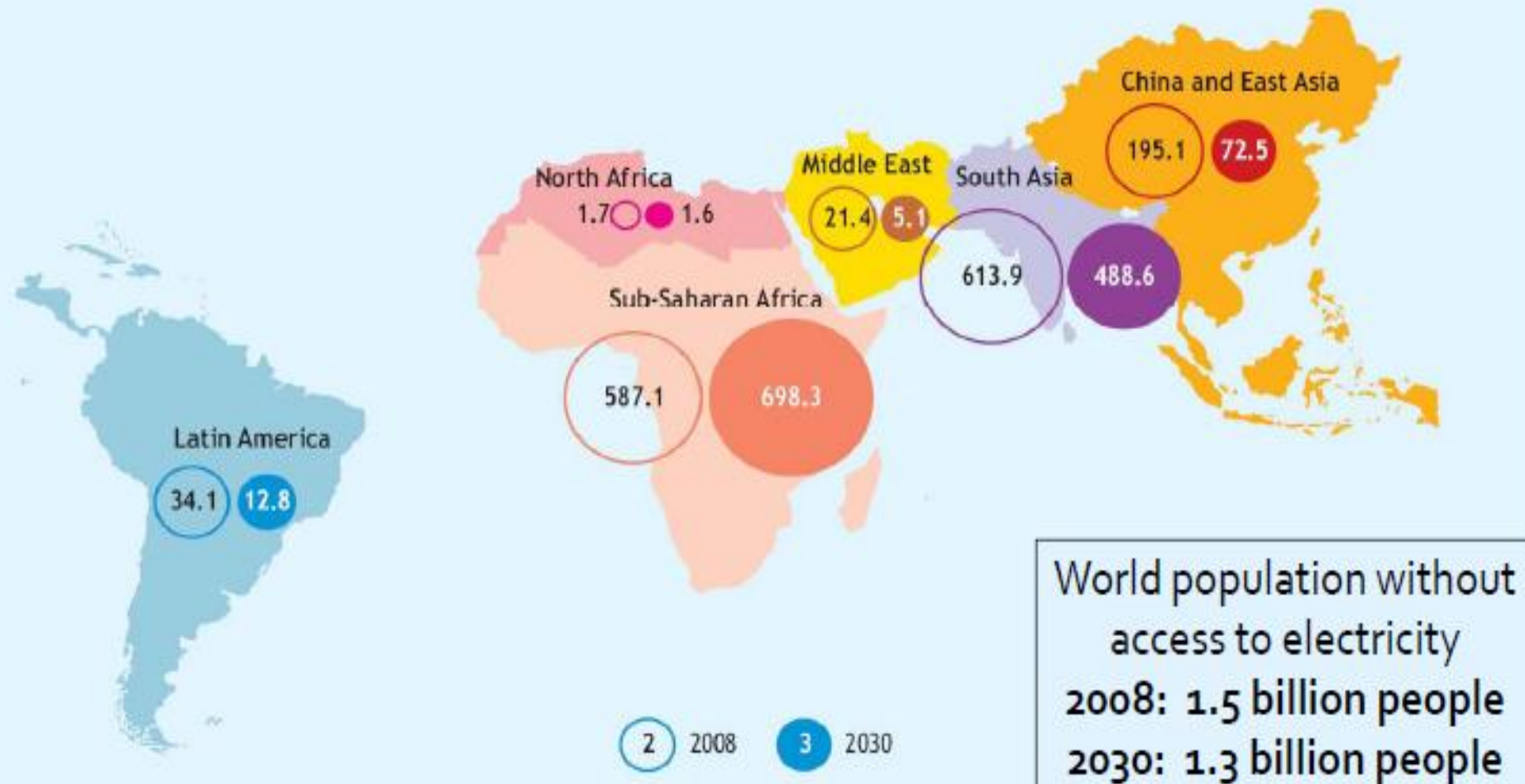
World Energy Outlook 2007

Demand for primary energy consumption



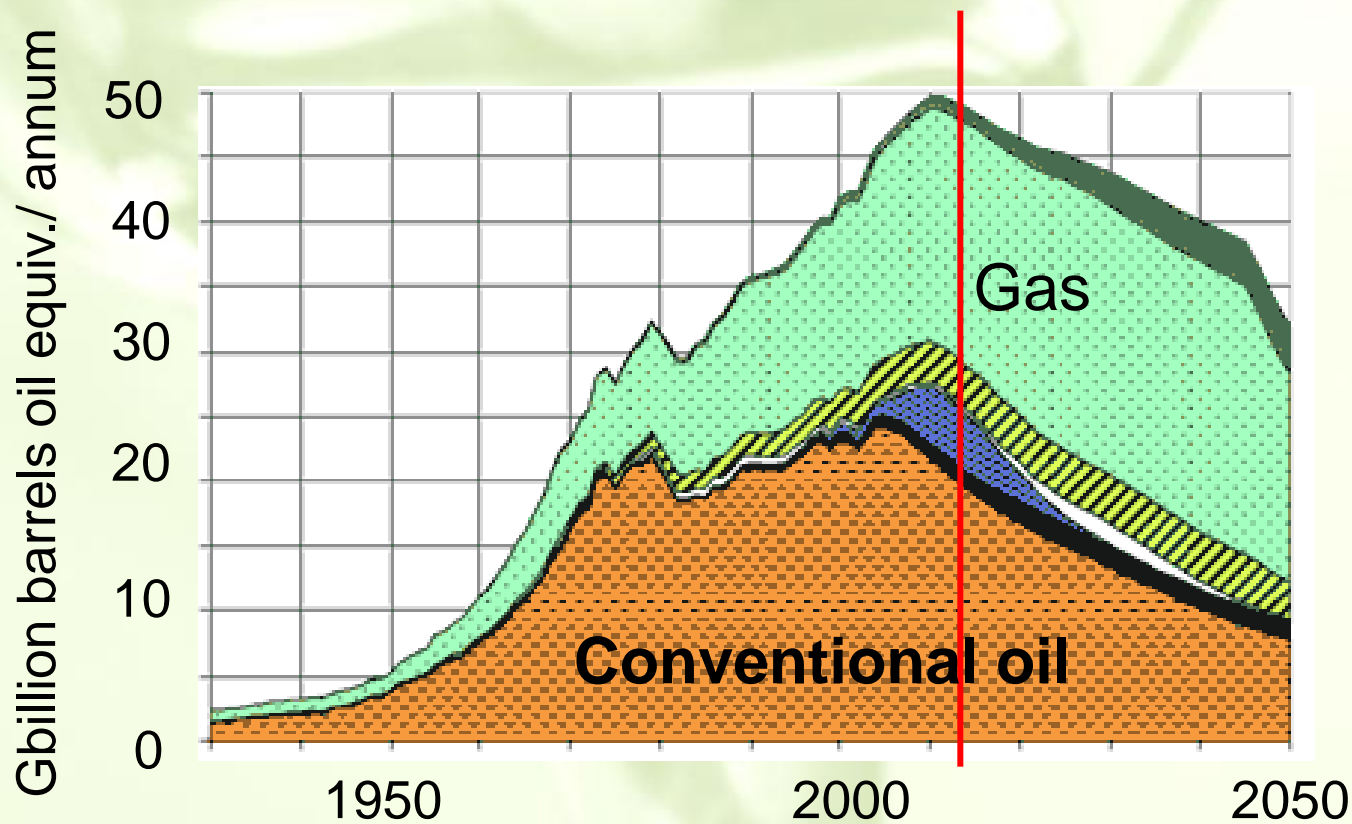
Source: DOE/EIA Int Energy Outlook 2008

Number of people without access to electricity in the Reference Scenario (millions)



World fossil fuel reserves & availability declining

production peak in all world hydrocarbons ~ 2012



Source: Association for the study of peak oil and gas 2006

Peak oil: We are asleep at the wheel

Revelations that the Saudis have overstated their oil reserves are a timely reminder of the huge threat to the global economy

- WikiLeaks cables: Saudi Arabia cannot pump enough oil to keep a lid on prices



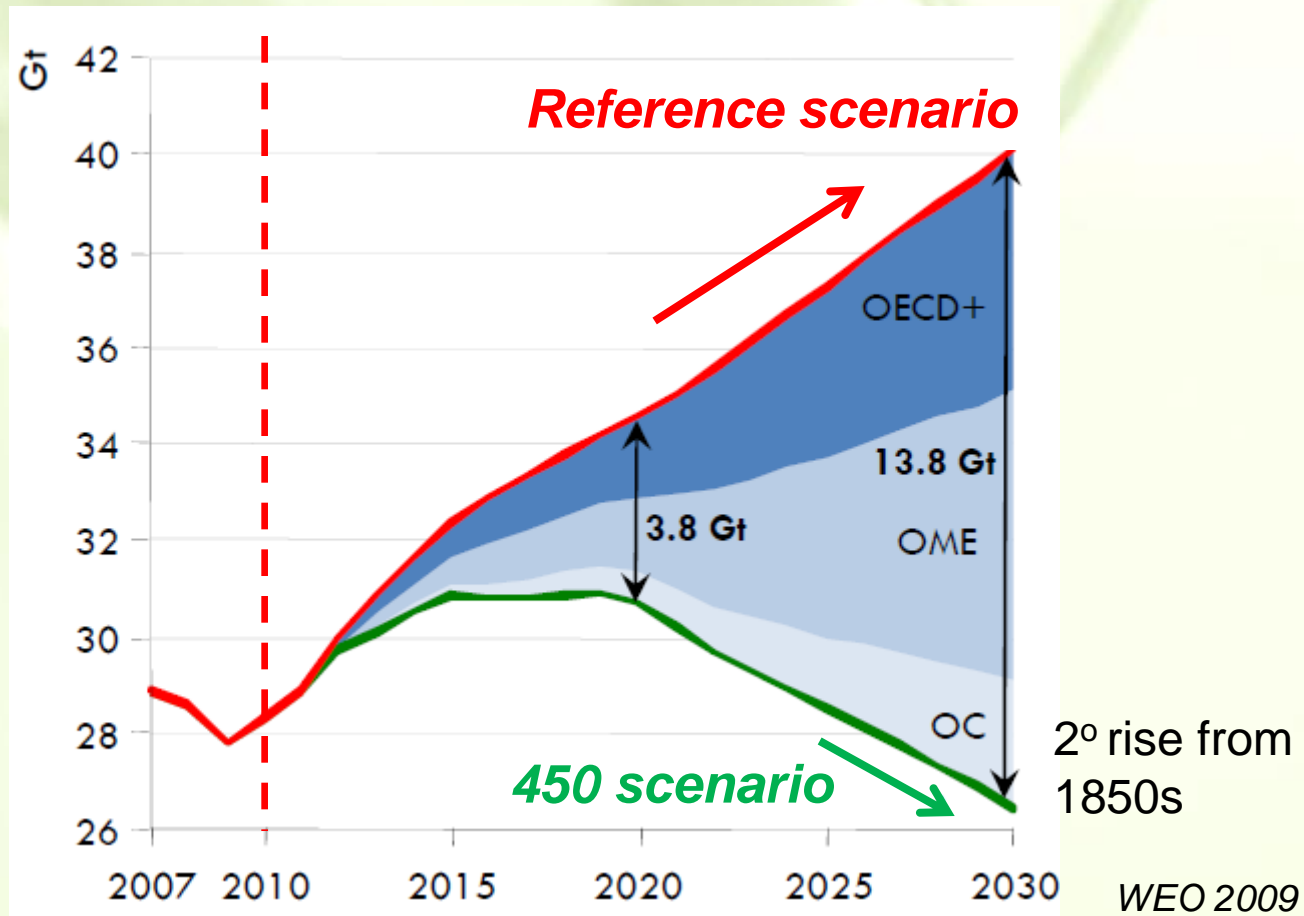
Jeremy Leggett

guardian.co.uk, Thursday 10 February 2011 15:20 GMT

[Article history](#)



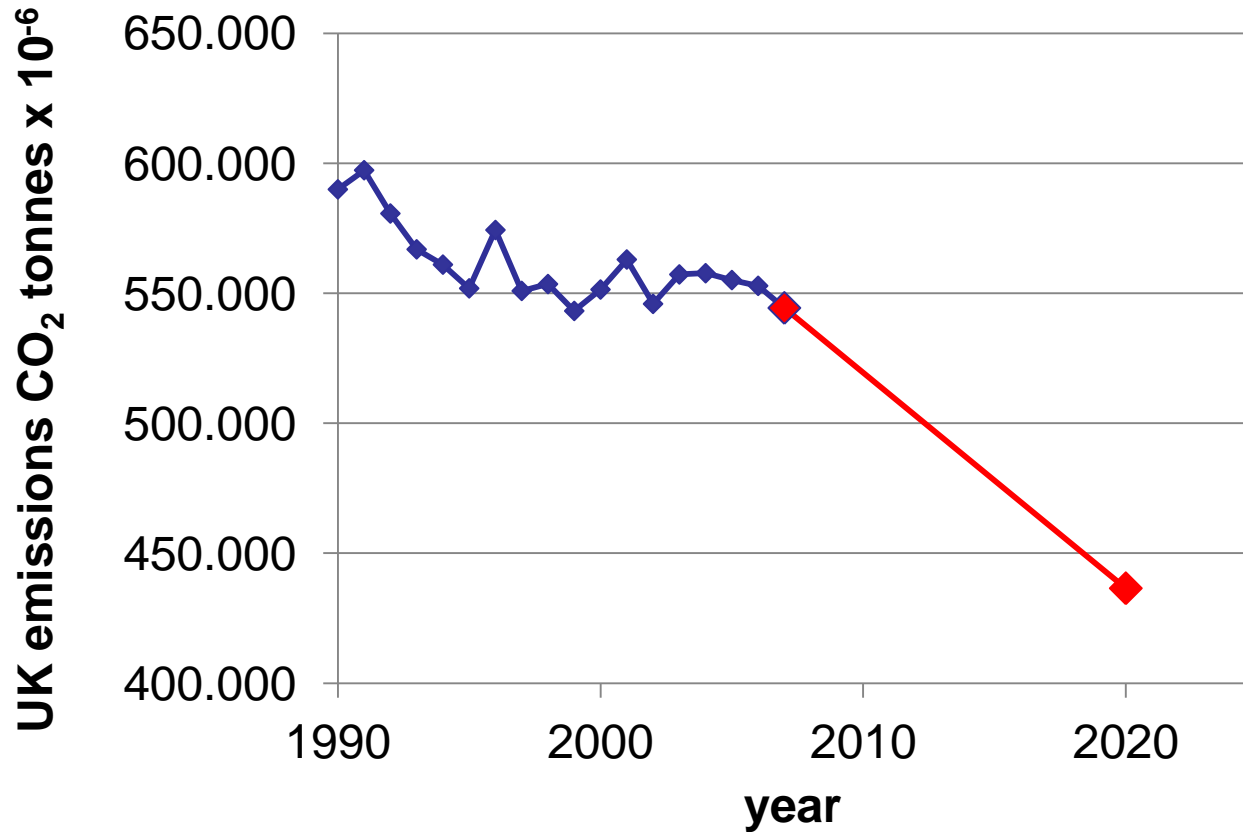
Abatement measures needed for 450ppm CO₂ eq by 2030



- ❑ 2001: European Renewables Directive (ERD)
- ❑ 2003: EU Biofuels Directive
- ❑ 2009: Renewable Energy Directive (RED)/Fuel Quality Directive

- ❑ 2002: Renewables Obligation - *electricity suppliers; ROCs*
- ❑ 2008: Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation (RTFO) - *transport fuel suppliers; RTF certificates*
- ❑ 2010: Feed-in Tariffs (FITs) *etc*

UK : Legislation



Climate Change Bill 27 November 2008











What do we (think) want?



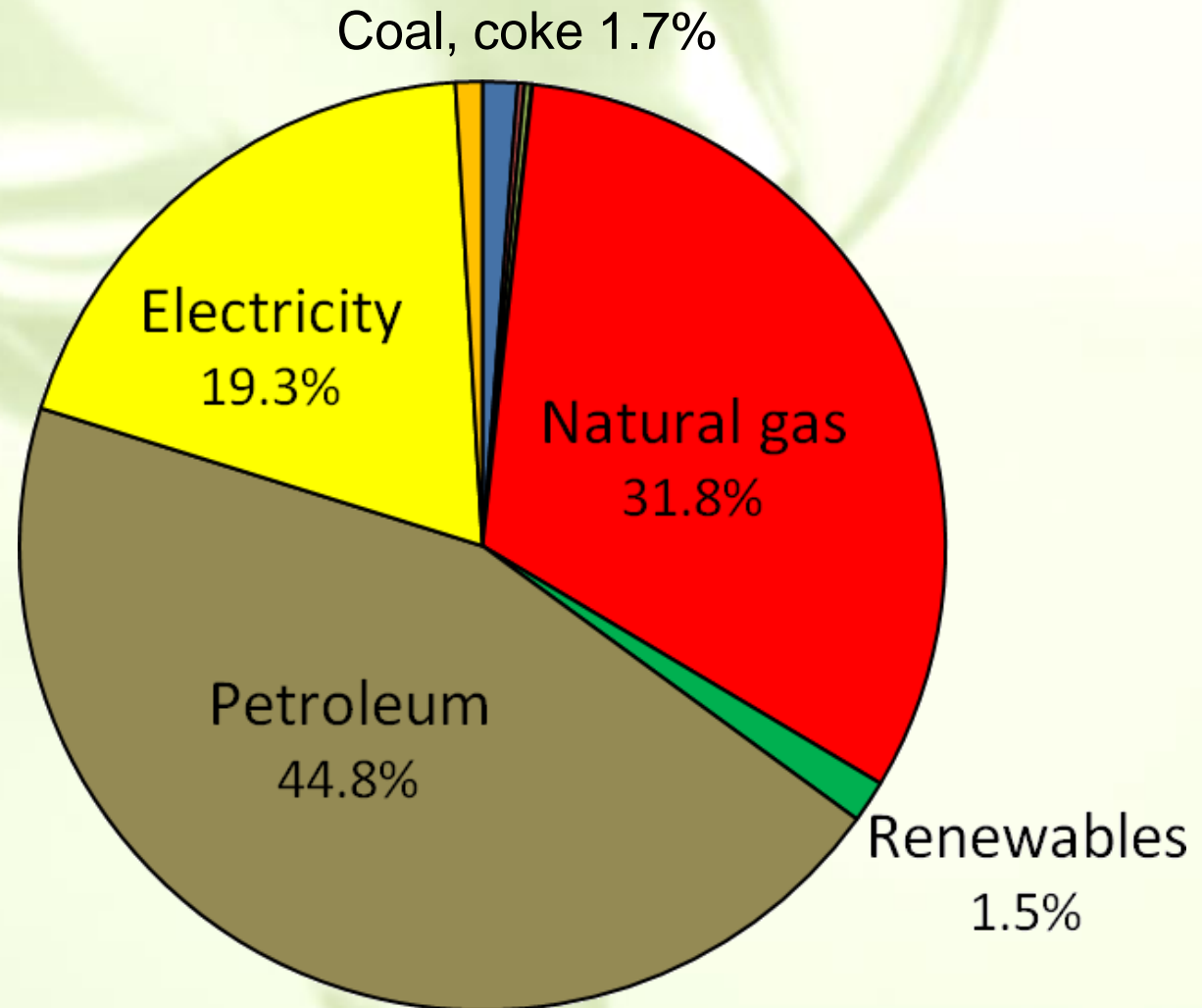
Heating (gas)	45%
Hot water (gas)	16%
lighting (elec)	1%
TV (elec)	0.5%
Cooking (elec)	3%
Dishwasher (elec)	2%
Fridge/freezer (elec)	2%
Washer/drier (elec)	0.5%
Car (petrol)	30%



Source: New Scientist Sept 2006

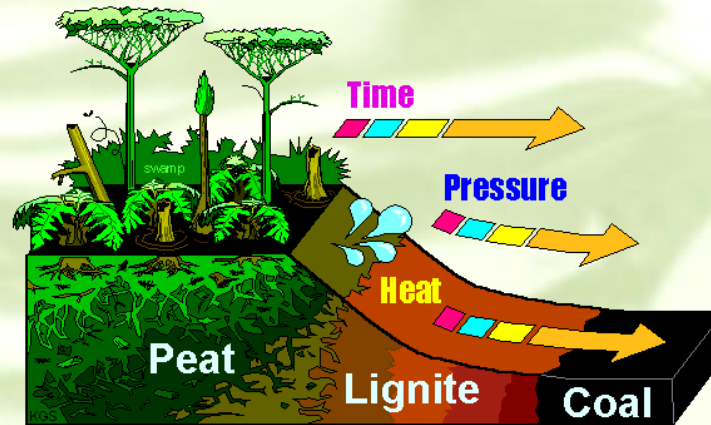


Where do we get it from now?



UK 2009

What does the fossil fuel supply chain comprise?



Feedstock
extraction

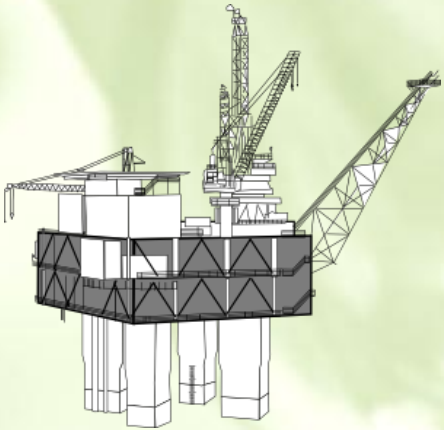
Feedstock
logistics

Fuel
production

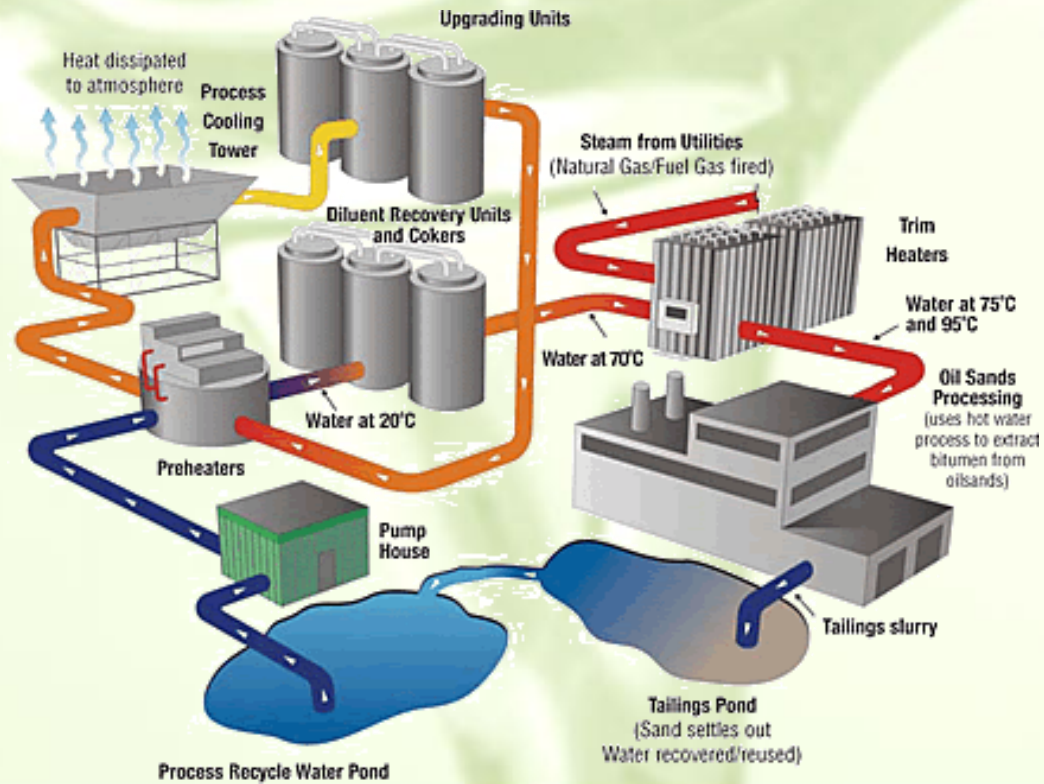
Fuel
distribution

Fuel use

..pumped

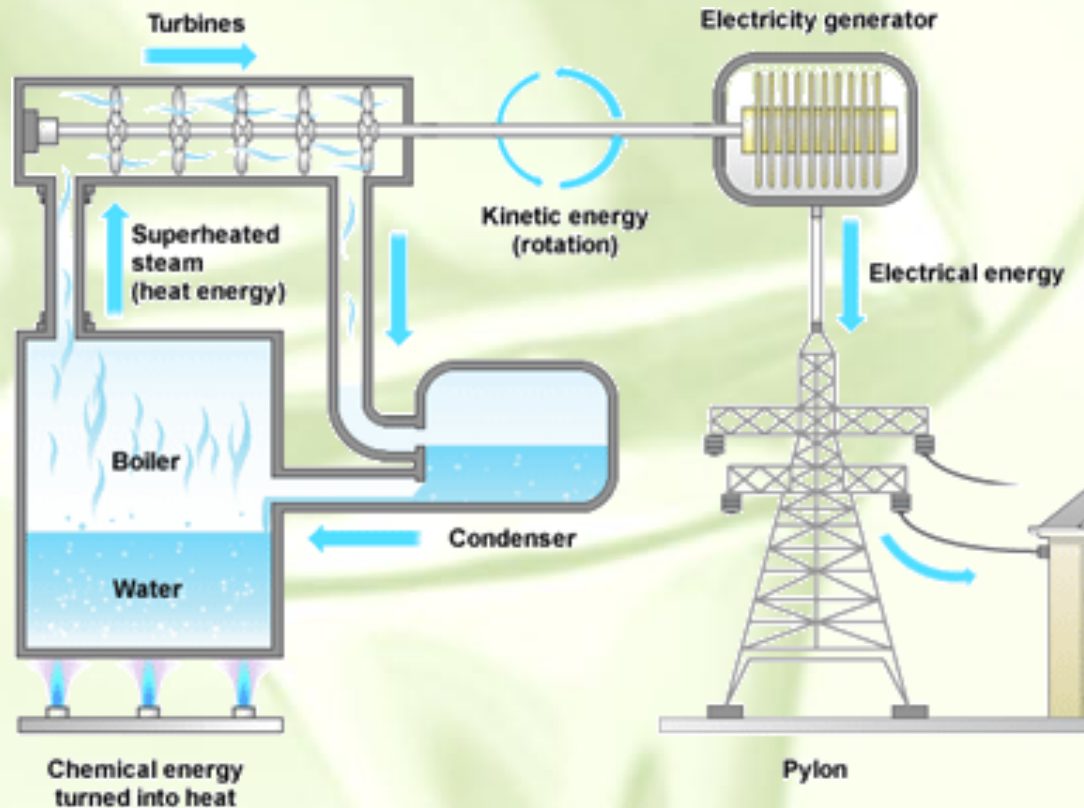


...piped / shipped



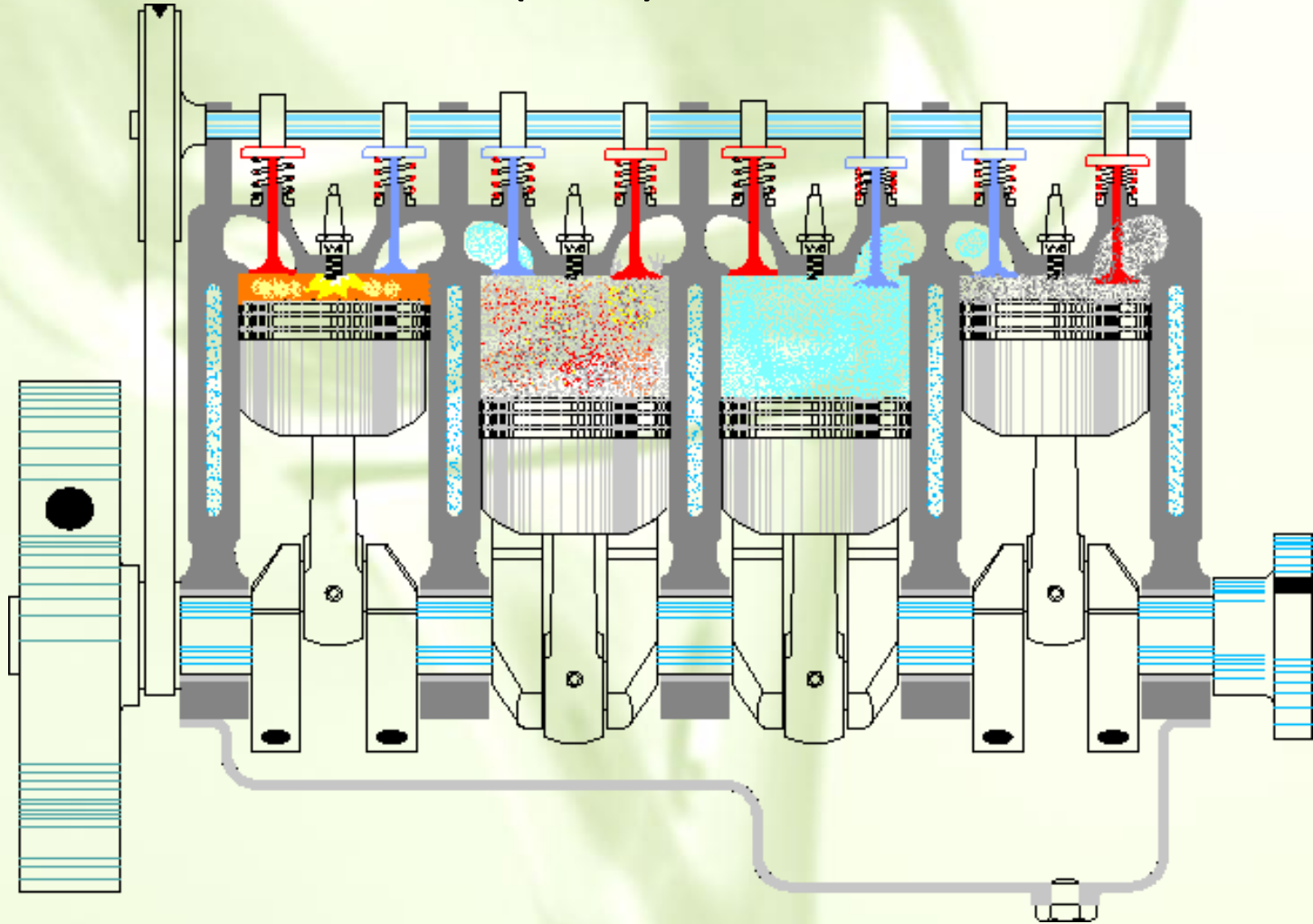
....refined



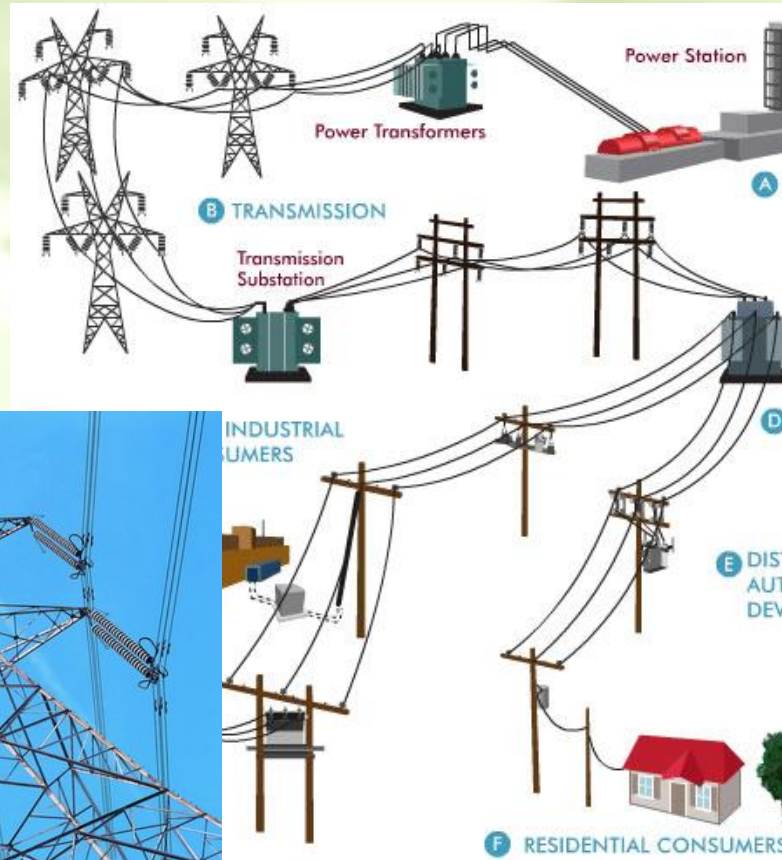


...burned in thermal power plants to produce steam and drive turbines to generate electricity

....or in Internal Combustion Engines to generate electricity and heat (CHP) – or motion



Distribution – centralised, with grid operators

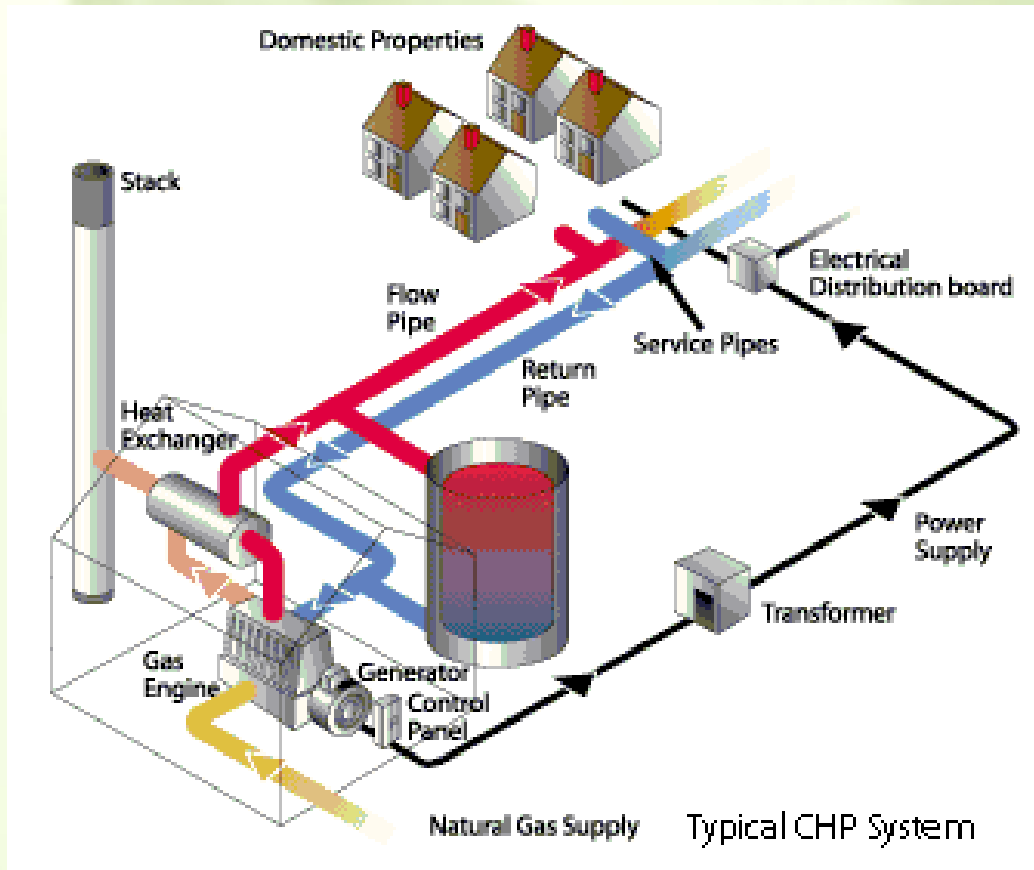


Coal-fired power station
~ 30-35% efficiency

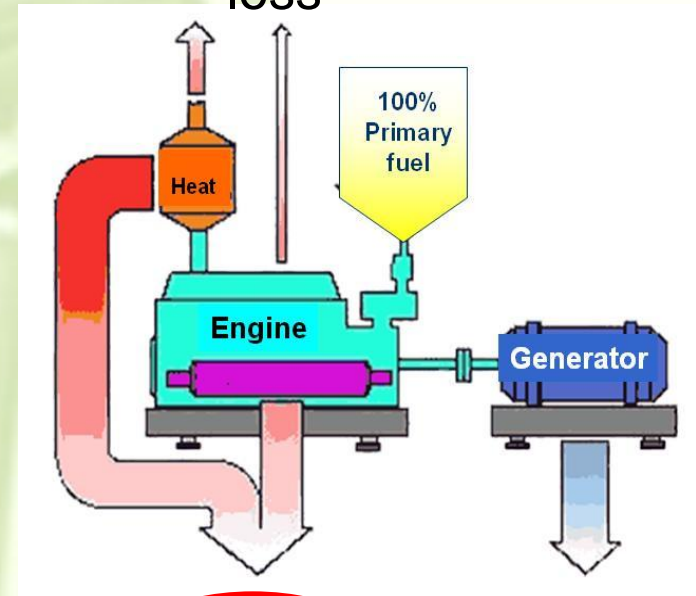


10% losses in transmission

Distribution - decentralised



15% flue 5% radiation
loss

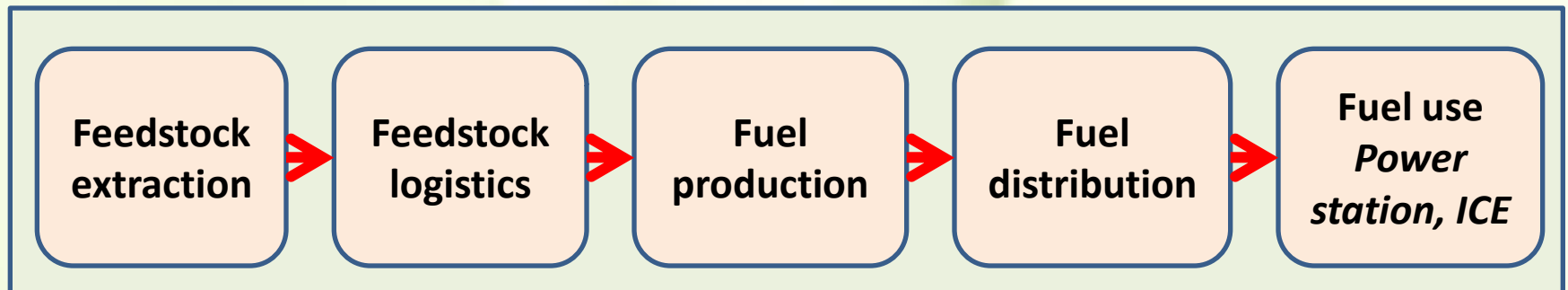


50%
heat

37- 48%
electricity

Fossil fuel supply chain

- 360 -286 million years ago: coal, oil (petroleum), natural gas
- ICE's, power stations built to suit materials
- Well-established supply chain



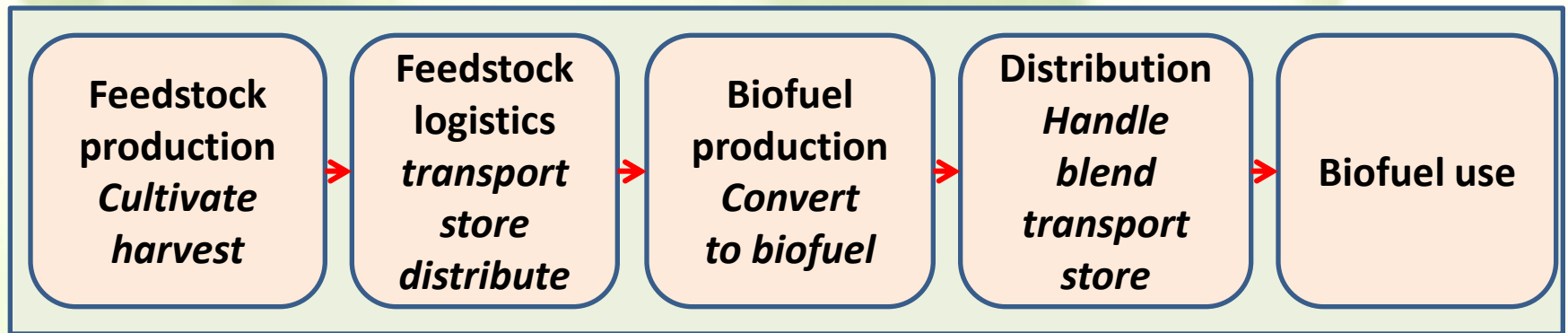
- Centralised grid - economies of scale

Can (should) we substitute “fossil” fuels with “biofuels”?



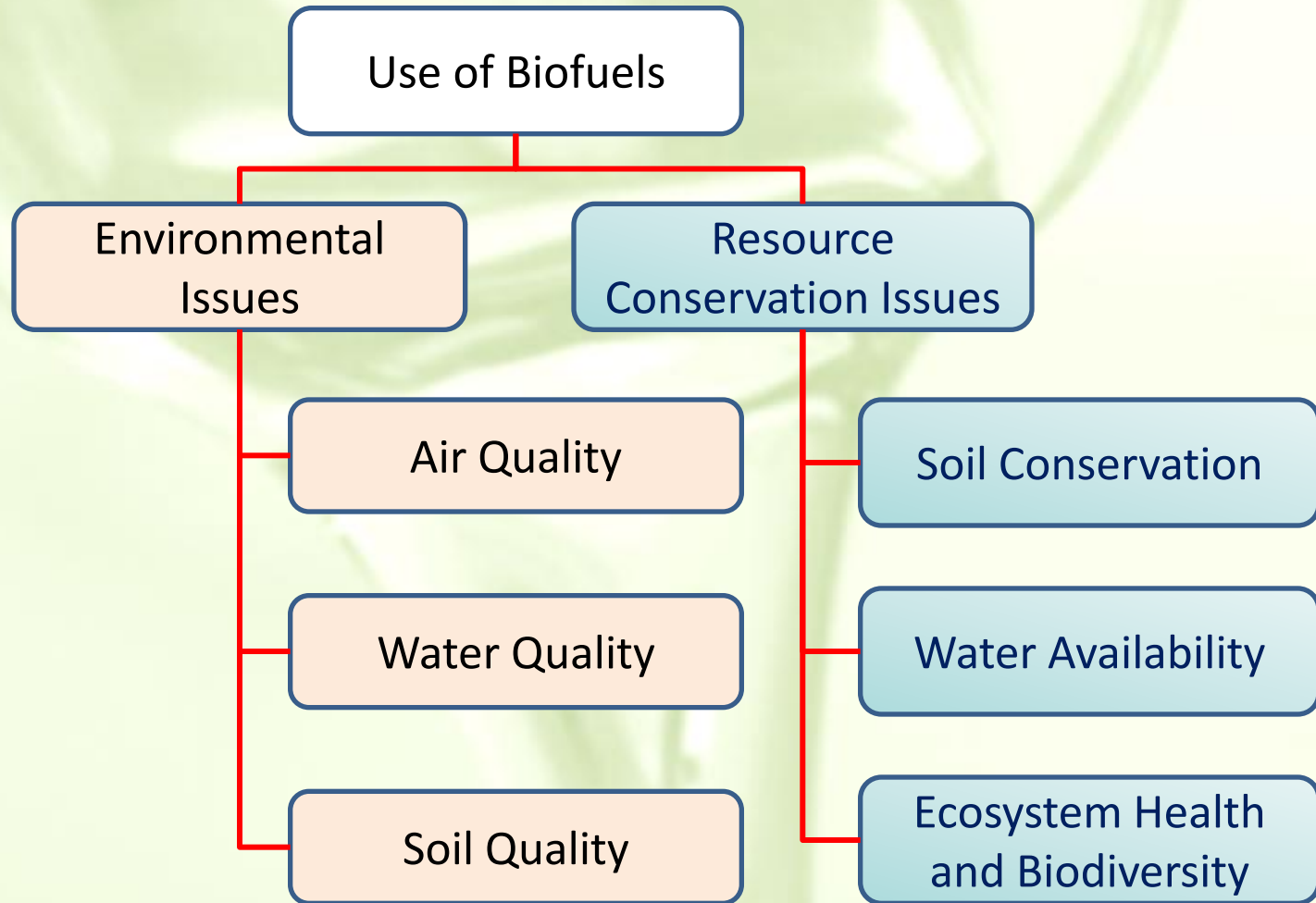
CO₂

Considerations



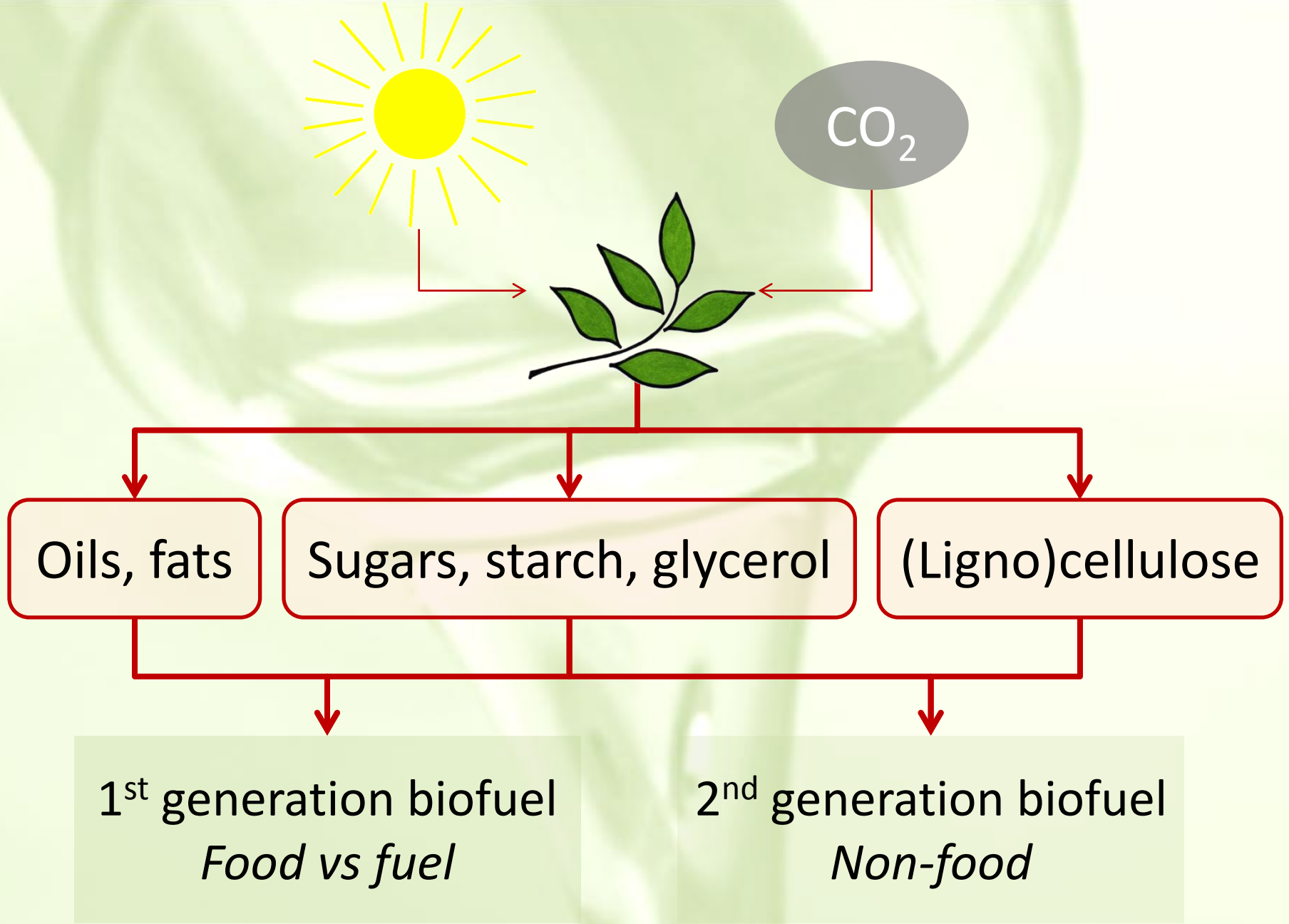
- Production: agriculture/aquaculture
- Transport: 70% water - bulky
- Biofuel production: mixtures of molecules
 - proteins, lipids (oils, fats), polysaccharides, lignin, cellulose
- Burners
- Decentralised or centralised?

Sustainability/impact considerations



Considerations: crude oil price





ACP

- *'EC's Strategy for Sustainable Development'*
- Build, enhance scientific & technological capacity for R&D & innovation
- Enable activities /policies critical to sustainable development



This ACP Project

- 36 months
- South Africa, Namibia, Ghana, UK, Italy
- Regional, local authorities, municipalities
 - sewage, water,
 - energy procurement



This workshop

- Understand contexts
- Develop connections
- Attract investment
- Build capacity
- Create sustainable non-food supply chains
- Africa