Biomedical Data Mining

Extended Abstract

Efficient use of biomass and biogas for sustainable energy generation: Recent development and perspectives

Abdeen Mustafa Omer

Abstract

Biogas from biomass seems to have potential as an elective fuel source, which is conceivably wealthy in biomass assets. This is an outline of some notable focuses and viewpoints of biogas innovation. The current writing is assessed in regards to the biological, social, social and monetary effects of biogas innovation. This article gives an outline of present and future utilization of biomass as a mechanical feedstock for creation of powers, synthetics and different materials. Notwithstanding, to be really serious in an open market circumstance, higher worth items are required. Results recommend that biogas innovation should be supported, advanced, contributed, executed, and illustrated, however particularly in far off rustic territories.

Keywords: biomass resources, biogas application, sustainable development, environment

INTRODUCTION

Energy is a fundamental factor being developed since it invigorates, and underpins monetary development, and improvement. Petroleum derivatives, particularly oil and flammable gas, are limited in degree, and ought to be views as draining resources, and endeavors are arranged to look for new wellsprings of energy. The commotion all over the world for the require to ration energy and the climate has heightened as customary energy assets keep on diminishing while the climate turns out to be progressively debased. The fundamental type of biomass comes basically from kindling, charcoal and yield buildups. Out of the absolute fuel wood and charcoal supplies 92% was burned-through in the family area with the greater part of kindling utilization in rustic regions. The term biomass is by and large applied to plant materials developed for non-food use, including that developed as a wellspring of fuel. In any case, the financial aspects of creation are to such an extent that reason developed harvests are not serious with non-renewable energy source options under numerous conditions in modern nations, except if appropriations or potentially charge concessions are applied. Therefore, a significant part of the plant materials utilized as a wellspring of energy at present are as yield and woodland buildups, creature excrement, and the natural part of civil strong waste and agro-mechanical handling side-effects, like bagasse, oil-palm deposits, sawdust and wood off-cuts. The financial aspects of utilization of such materials are improved since they are gathered in one place and frequently have related removal costs. Burning remaining parts the strategy for decision for warmth and force age (utilizing steam turbines) for dryer crude materials, while biogas creation through anaerobic processing or in landfills, is broadly utilized for valorisation of wet buildups and fluid effluents for warmth and force age (utilizing gas motors or gas turbines). Likewise, some fluid fuel is created from reason developed yields (ethanol from sugarcane, sugar beet, maize, sorghum and wheat or vegetable oil esters from rapeseed, sunflower, and palm trees). The utilization of squanders and buildups has set up these fundamental transformation advances, in spite of the fact that examination, advancement and show proceeds to attempt to improve the effectiveness of warm handling through gasification and pyrolysis, connected to joined cycle age. Simultaneously impressive exertion is being made to build the scope of plant-inferred non-food materials. To accomplish this few methodologies are being taken. The first is to give cheaper crude materials to creation of mass synthetics and fixings that can be utilized in cleansers, plastics, inks, paints and other surface coatings. Generally these

Abdeen Mustafa Omer
Energy Research Institute, UK, E-mail: abdeenomer2@yahoo.co.uk

depend on vegetable oils or starch hydrolysates utilized in maturation to created lactic corrosive (for polylactides) or polyhydroxbutyrate, just as changed starches, cellulose and hemicellulose. The favorable circumstances are biodegradability, similarity with organic frameworks (subsequently, less unfavorably susceptible response being used) and saving of fossil carbon dioxide emanations (connected to environmental change). Partner a monetary incentive to these natural advantages, connected to shopper inclinations has added to expanded creation around there.

The second extending movement is the utilization of plant filaments, for non-tree paper, yet additionally as a substitute for oil based plastic pressing and segments, for example, vehicle parts. These might be gotten from non-woven filaments, or be founded on bio-composite materials (dialect cellulose contributes a reasonable plastic grid). At the opposite finish of the scale, new techniques for sticking, reinforcing, saving and molding wood have expanded the structure of huge designs with anticipated long-lifetimes. These incorporate a wide scope of normal items like flavors, aromas, hydrocolloids and natural control specialists. Notwithstanding many years of innovative work, designing (recombinant DNA innovation) is as a rule generally examined to accomplish this, just as to acquaint new courses with irregular unsaturated fats and other natural mixtures. Furthermore such methods are being utilized to develop plants that produce novel proteins and metabolites that might be utilized as immunizations or for other remedial use. Handling of the harvests for all these non-food uses will again create deposits and results that can fill in as a wellspring of energy, for inside use in preparing, or fare to different clients, recommending the future chance of huge multi-item biomass-based mechanical buildings.

Technical description

Microbes structure biogas during anaerobic maturation of natural issue. The corruption is exceptionally perplexing cycle and requires certain natural conditions just as various microscopic organisms populaces. The total anaerobic maturation measure is momentarily portrayed beneath as demonstrated in Table 1, and Figure 1. Biogas is a generally high-esteem fuel that is shaped during anaerobic debasement of natural matter. The interaction has been known, and set to work in various applications during the previous 30 years, for provincial necessities, for example, in.1 Food security, water supply, wellbeing cares, schooling and interchanges. During the most recent many years a large number of biogas units were fabricated everywhere on the world, delivering methane CH4 for cooking, water siphoning and power age. All together not to rehash achievements top to bottom on neighborhood conditions and honest arranging encouraged. The goals should be achieved through:

A. Review and exchange of information on computer models and manuals useful for economic evaluation of biogas from biomass energy.

B. Exchange of information on methodologies for economic analysis and results from case studies.

C. Investigation of the constraints on the implementation of the commercial supply of biogas energy.

D. Investigation of the relations between supplies and demand for the feedstock from different industries.

E. Documentation of the methods and principles for evaluation of indirect consequences such as effects on growth, silvicultural treatment, and employment.

Level	**Substance**	**Molecule**	**Bacteria**
Initial	Manure, vegetable, wastes	Cellulose, proteins	Cellulolytic, proteolytic
Intermediate	Acids, gases, oxidized, inorganic salts	CH_3COOH, $CHOOH$, SO_4, CO_2, H_2, NO_3	Acidogenic, hydrogenic, sulfate reducing
Final	Biogas, reduced inorganic compounds	CH_4, CO_2, H_2S, NH_3, NH_4	Methane formers

Table 1 Anaerobic degradation of organic matter[3]

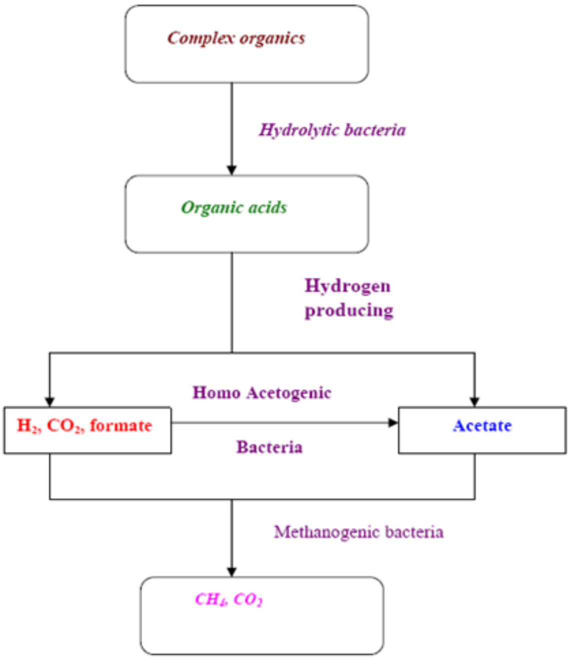


Figure 1 Biogas production process.

Biogas technology cannot only provide fuel, but is also important for comprehensive utilisation of biomass forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, agricultural economy, protecting the environment, realising agricultural recycling, as well as improving the sanitary conditions, in rural areas. The introduction of biogas technology on wide scale has implications for macro planning such as the allocation of government investment and effects on the balance of payments. Factors that determine the rate of acceptance of biogas plants, such as credit facilities and technical backup services, are likely to have to be planned as part of general macro-policy, as do the allocation of research and development funds.3,4 Biogas is a generic term for gases generated from the decomposition of organic material. As the material breaks down, methane (CH4) is produced as shown in Figure 2. Sources that generate biogas are numerous and varied. These include landfill sites, wastewater treatment plants and anaerobic digesters. Landfills and wastewater treatment plants emit biogas from decaying waste. To date, the waste industry has focused on controlling these emissions to our environment and in some cases, tapping this potential source of fuel to power gas turbines, thus generating electricity. The primary components of landfill gas are methane (CH4), carbon dioxide (CO2), and nitrogen (N2). The average concentration of methane is ~45%, CO2 is ~36% and nitrogen is ~18%. Other components in the gas are oxygen (O2), water vapour and trace amounts of a wide range of non-methane organic compounds (NMOCs).4 For hot water and heating, renewables contributions come from biomass power and heat, geothermal direct heat, ground source heat pumps, and rooftop solar hot water and space heating systems. Solar assisted cooling makes a very small but growing contribution. When it comes to the installation of large amounts of PV, the cities have several important factors in common.

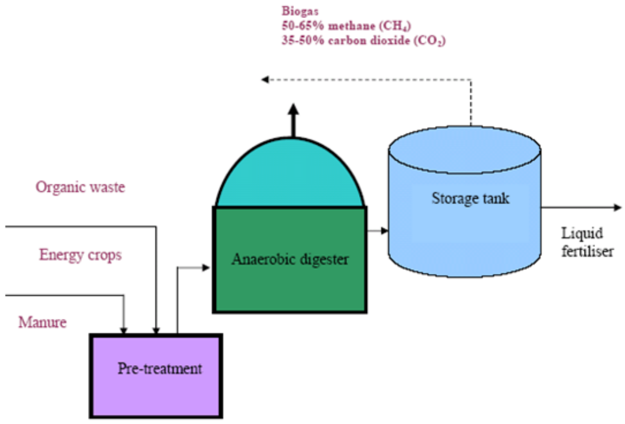


Figure 2 General schematic of an agricultural biogas plant.

These factors include:

a. A strong local political commitment to the environment and sustainability.

b. The presence of municipal departments or offices dedicated to the environment, sustainability or renewable energy.

c. Information provision about the possibilities of renewables.

d. Obligations that some or all buildings include renewable energy.

Abdeen Mustafa Omer
Energy Research Institute, UK, E-mail: abdeenomer2@yahoo.co.uk

Biogas utilisation

The importance and role of biogases in energy production is growing. Nowadays, a lot of countries in Europe promote utilisation of renewable energies by guaranteed refund prices or emission trading systems.

A general schematic of an agricultural biogas plant, with the anaerobic digester at the ‘heart’ of it as shown in Figure 2. Pre-treatment steps (e.g., chopping, grinding, mixing or hygienisation) depend on the origination of the raw materials.

In the past two decades the world has become increasingly aware of the depletion of fossil fuel reserves and the indications of climatic changes based on carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore extending the use of renewable resources, efficient energy production and the reduction of energy consumption are the main goals to reach a sustainable energy supply.

Renewable energy sources include water and wind power, solar and geothermal energy, as well as energy from biomass.

The technical achievability and the actual usage of these energy sources are different around Europe, but biomass is seen to have a great potential in many of them. An efficient method for the conversion of biomass to energy is the production of biogas by microbial degradation of organic matter under the absence of oxygen (anaerobic digestion).

It is now possible to produce biogas at rural installation, upgrade it to bio-methane, feed it into the gas grid, use it in a heat demand-controlled CHP and to receive revenues. Biogas is a mixture containing predominantly methane (50-65% by volume) and carbon dioxide and in a natural setting it is formed in swamps and anaerobic sediments, etc., due to its high methane concentration, biogas is a valuable fuel.

Wet (40-95%) organic materials with low lignin and cellulose content are generally suitable for anaerobic digestion (Figure 3).

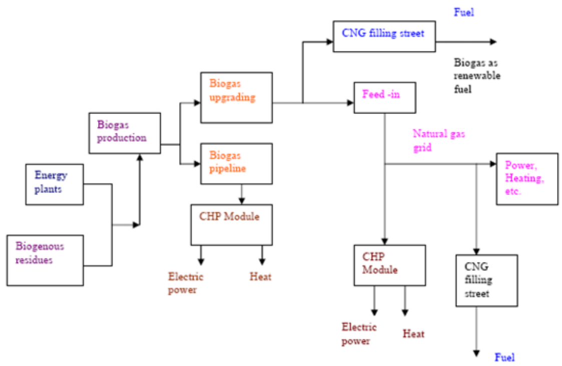


Figure 3 Overview of biogas utilisation pathways

A key concern is that treatment of sludge tends to concentrate heavy metals, poorly biodegradable trace organic compounds and potentially pathogenic organisms (viruses, bacteria and the like) present in wastewaters. These materials can pose a serious threat to the environment. When deposited in soils, heavy metals are passed through the food chain, first entering crops, and then animals that feed on the crops and eventually human beings, to whom they appear to be highly toxic. In addition they also leach from soils, getting into groundwater and further spreading contamination in an uncontrolled manner. European and American markets aiming to transform various organic wastes (animal farm wastes, industrial and municipal wastes) into two main by-products:

A solution of humic substances (a liquid oxidate)
A solid residue

Ecological advantages of biogas technology

An easier situation can be found when looking at the ecological effects of different biogas utilisation pathways. The key assumptions for the comparison of different biogas utilisation processes are:

A. Biogas utilisation in heat demand controlled gas engine supplied out of the natural gas grid with 500 kWe - electrical efficiency of 37.5%, thermal efficiency of 42.5%, and a methane loss of 0.01.

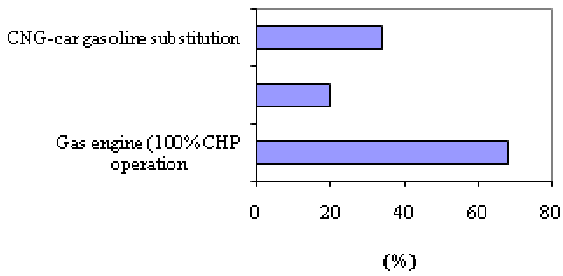
B. Biogas utilisation in a local gas engine, installed at the biogas plant with 500 kWe - electrical efficiency of

37.5%, thermal efficiency of 42.5%, and a methane loss of 0.5.

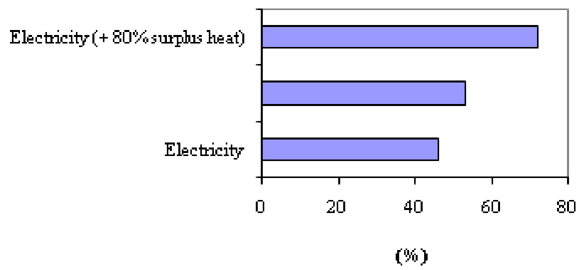
C. Biogas production based on maize silage using a biogas plant with covered storage tank - methane losses were 1% of the biogas produced.

D. Biogas upgrading with a power consumption 0.3 kWhe/m3 biogas - methane losses of 0.5.

Figure 4 presents the results of the greenhouse gas (GHG) savings from the different biogas utilisation options, in comparison to the fossil fuel-based standard energy production processes. Biogas can be converted to energy in several ways. The predominant utilisation is combined heat and power (CHP) generation in a gas engine installed at the place of biogas production. There are mainly two reasons for this. First, biogas production is an almost continuous process; it is rather difficult or, in the short-term, even impossible, to control the operation of anaerobic digesters according to any given demand profile. Secondly, promotion of renewable energies is focused on electricity production. Because of that, biogas plant operators receive the predominant fraction of revenues from the guaranteed feed-in tariffs for electricity. Summarising the results of the eco-balances it becomes obvious that - not only by using fossil fuels but also by using renewable fuels like biogas – combined heat and power cogeneration is the optimal way for fighting climate change. From a technical point of view it can be concluded that biogas production, i.e., the conversion of renewable resources and biowaste to energy, can be seen as state-of-the-art technology. In an economic analysis, many factors have to be considered as outlined in Table 2. Due to the lack of knowledge and awareness, villagers cannot be expected to understand the benefits of solar stills, nutrient conservation, or health improvement.5 A poor rural peasant is very hesitant to enter a new venture. The negative attitude towards the use of stills water varies from place to place, but when it occurs, it is a major obstacle to the implementation of solar still technology. In designing the solar still, the following points were considered: the unit has to cost as little as possible and materials should be readily available in rural areas.



Biogas upgrading



Local gas engine

Figure 4 Greenhouse gas emissions savings for different biogas utilisation pathways in comparison to fossil energy production

Conclusion

Biogas technology can not only provide fuel, but is also important for comprehensive utilisation of biomass forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, evoluting the agricultural economy, protecting the environment, realising agricultural recycling, as well as improving the sanitary conditions, in rural areas.

The biomass energy, one of the important options, which might gradually replace the oil in facing the

Abdeen Mustafa Omer
Energy Research Institute, UK, E-mail: abdeenomer2@yahoo.co.uk

increased demand for oil and may be an advanced period in this century. Any county can depend on the biomass energy to satisfy part of local consumption.

Development of biogas technology is a vital component of alternative rural energy programme, whose potential is yet to be exploited. A concerted effect is required by all if this is to be realised. The technology will find ready use in domestic, farming, and small-scale industrial applications.

Support biomass research and exchange experiences with countries that are advanced in this field. In the meantime, the biomass energy can help to save exhausting the oil wealth.

The diminishing agricultural land may hamper biogas energy development but appropriate technological and resource management techniques will offset the effects.

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