

## Biomass is a Promising Resource For Energy Generation

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### ABSTRACT

Energy is one of the main socioeconomic development inputs worldwide. It is estimated that in 2050, the global demand for energy and associated services will increase approximately 10 times (IEA, 2016). The best alternative to reduce the use of non-renewable resources is to introduce the biomass as a source of renewable energy, which currently accounts for almost 14% of world consumption. To give you an idea, about 146 billion tons of biomass are produced per year. If 10% of this biomass - considering forest harvesting, wood and agricultural waste - is used to generate energy at 50% of efficiency, more than 3.1 trillion toe (tonne of oil equivalent), which represents a significant energy value (World Energy Council, 2016).

### INTRODUCTION

In fact, the representativeness and importance of biomass in a country energy matrix, tends to increase as the national strategic policy focuses on the country's sustainable development. On the other hand, the main bioenergy producing countries are concentrated in the most developed regions of the world, represented by about 25%, and in the remaining 75% describe the developing countries, which most of them still use biomass for primary subsistence: heat generation and cooking (FAO, 2016).

The problem of the developing regions is the absence of efficient biomass conversion technologies. In addition, sustainable management plans for the implementation of forests are insufficient. South America and Africa, for example, less than 30% of the areas are supported by sustainable energetic strategies (BUSTAMANTE et al., 2018). Those projects are directly related to the high rates of deforestation in these regions.

Handling solid biomass (branches, animal carcasses, leaves, barks, among others) is not economical feasible for the purpose of generating energy. The concentration of energy is low and there is no regularity of physical properties such as dimension, density, humidity, stiffness, which are crucial factors for transportation, handling and storage (LUBWAMA; YIGA, 2018). One of the solutions found is the conversion of biomass

into liquid and gaseous biofuels with higher energy density and more viable characteristics. Nowadays, the biomass conversion routes can be divided into two categories: thermochemical processes (combustion, pyrolysis and gasification) and biochemical processes (fermentation, biodigestion, chemical and enzymatic hydrolysis). Faster production cycles presented in the thermochemical processes are preferred, although the economic behavior varies according to the integration and optimization of the system. In developing countries, operating costs become a major barrier to the implementation of these energy generation routes.

In addition, there are several challenges regarding the use of biomass for energy, such (i) economic return parameter, which depends on the applied technological level, (ii) limited accessibility, which requires investments in transportation and may decrease its competitiveness in relation to other sources, especially when the biomass presents characteristics of heterogeneity and low energy density, (iii) market price, which can be highlighted as a challenge, because often does not cover tion costs. Likewise, increasing biomass consumption for energy may imply a (iv) sharp use of natural resources, which means an intensive management practices in approximately 50% of the areas, would be used. A considerably high proportion, although there are still many uncertainties regarding the environmental impacts caused by this activity.

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Received: May 05 2020, Accepted: May 20, 2020, Published: May 27, 2020

Citation: Márcia JS (2020) Biomass is a Promising Resource For Energy Generation. J Phys Chem Biophys. 10:281. DOI: 10.35248/2161-0401.20.10.280

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Among the environmental aspects, the challenges for the production of biofuels worldwide from biomass concern the reduction of greenhouse gases, since it is necessary to assess the life cycle of the region and the development of a standardized accounting methodology (BLOTTNITZ; CURRAN, 2007). On the other hand, poor planning may cause soil erosion, water pollution, evaporative air emissions and possible loss of biodiversity (DEMIRBAS, 2009).

Biomass is emerging as a promising resource for energy generation. However, the challenges associated with demand and conversion technologies need to be enlighten. Several studies report optimistic future scenarios adapted to available resources and process integration, nonetheless it does not mean that this scenario can be modified due to the anthropic actions of the present.

For this reason, a lot of investment in alternative sources of renewable energy, such as solar and wind, are taking place nowadays. After all, we have experienced, in practice, dependence on a single source of energy, especially non-renewable.

In fact, the introduction of new renewable sources into a country's energy matrix clearly demonstrates the economic, political and sustainable progress of a region. This leads us to

understand that there is no doubt that biomass is one of the main development strategies along with the diversification of energy sources.

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