Prospects and Impacts of Biofuel Development in China

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Energy Status in China

Energy demand increase with rapid economy development

Energy needs rose 47% since 2000 and will rise at 3-5% annually between 2005-2020 with quadrupling of 2000's GDP in 2020.

Second largest consumer of primary energy ~1429 Million TCE (<u>Ton of standard Coal Equivalent</u>)

Second largest importer of oil about 40% and 50% in 2004 and 2006

Population in China





China's Share of Energy Consumption & CO2 Emissions (China / World)



Source: International Energy Agency (WEO 2002), Azure International

Liquid Fuels Shortage



Petrolium Consumption and Local Production in China

Prediction of Available Energy Reservation in China

	Coal	Petroleum
Available reservation	114.5-189.2 B to	ons 15 B tons
Years affording	60-100 years	until year 2040
* Predicted at the energy ** Reference: Gansh	y consumption rate eng Wang, 2005	e of 2004.

Renewable Energy Law in China in 2007

中华人民共和国主席令

中华人民共和国可再生能源法

第十六条 国家鼓励清洁、高效地开发利用生物质燃料,鼓励发展 能源作物。利用生物质资源生产的燃气和热力,符合城市燃气管网、热 力管网的入网技术标准的,经营燃气管网、热力管网的企业应当接收其 入网。

国家鼓励生产和利用生物液体燃料。石油销售企业应当按照国务院 能源主管部门或者省级人民政府的规定。<u>将符合国家标准的生物液体燃</u> 料纳入其燃料销售体系。

The government encourages clean and high efficient utilization of Bioenergy and the development of energy crops.....

The government encourages the application of liquid biofuels,will permit the liquid biofuels, which reach the national fuel standards, into fuels market.

Total Energy Consumption in China



Bioenergy in Renewable Energy



Renewable Energy Structure in China in Recent Years

Bioenergy Approaches in China

Direct combustion

stove combustion boilers/burners Briquetting garbage combustion



Heat Electricity Solid Fuel Products

> Physical conversion technology

wood carbonization Gasification by hydrogenation oil by hydrogenation (BTL)

Chemical conversion technology

landfill and composting biogas fermentation ethanol technology oil from energy-plants Charcoal Liquid Biofuels Gas Fuel Products



Resources for Bioenergy Production

Unused organic existence from agricultural, forest and industrial sectors: crop residues/stalks animal manure organic waste from processing industries wood processing wastes

Energy crops fire woods biofuel plants

>Municipal solid waste (MSW)

Biomass Materials (Energy Crops Excluded), M tce



Total Amount: 365 M tce

Bioenergy Structure (Mtce) in 2006



Approach 1: Direct Combustion

Household Stoves Gasification Direct Combustion for Electricity



Pellets from plant residues

Biomass Gasification

China's first BioPower plant in Shandong in 2007

Installed Capacity: 25 MW
 500 tons of stalks consumed per day
 Farmers get 5 M USD per year
 CO2 Emission Reduction: 100 K tons annually

Mixed fuels

100 % of crop straw Mixture of coal (as high as 20%) and crop straw

Peanut shells

Approach 2: Biogas





YearHousehold's Biogas Number200415.41 million201027.37 millionPotential households for biogas utilization:146 millionTotal Households in rural area:254.05 million

Large and Medium Biogas Plants in China

Large and Medium Biogas Plants in China

Approach 3, Liquid Biofuels: ethanol, Diesel

1986-Bioethanol technologies available 1999-Four ethanol factories approved 2001-Four ethanol plants built and operated 2002-First test of blending ethanol into gasoline (10%) in Henan and Heilongjiang 2003-Use of blending gasoline in Anhui, Henan, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning; and some cities in Hubei, Jiangsu and Shandong 2003-18% of total gasoline (10 M tons of E10) consumption in China

Actions for Promoting New Bioenergy

- 2003-2004, Former president of China Agricultural University first proposed to Government to invest in new bioenergy R&D
- 2004, New bioenergy R&D was listed in the National Long and Medium S&T Plan
- > 2005, National Renewable Energy Development Strategy
- > 2006 Long and Medium Renewable Energy Develop Strategy
- > 2006 NDRC planning on Liquid BioFuels, Bioethanol
- Up to Now-About 1billion US\$ has been put into biomass energy development through Ministries of Agriculture, S&T, NDRC and Forest Bureau as well as SEPA

Bioethanol Production

The four plants were designed initially for outdated grains consumption.

1 M ethanol production capacity

Jin Yu Inc., Heilongjiang Province, built in 1996, cornbased, 100,000 t/y

Jilin Fuel Ethanol Co., built in 2001, corn-based, 600,000 t/y

Henan Tian Guan Fuel-Ethanol Co., built in 2004, wheat-based, 200,000 t/y

Fengyuan Group, Anhui Province, built in 2005, corn-based, 320,000 t/y

Biodiesel Production

Still very limited in China in 2006

20 small plants; 500 Kton/y

Materials

edible oil mostly some mixed with waste edible oil acidified oil oil bottoms

Leading companies COFCO Sinopec PetroChina

Impact on Corn Price with the Production of Bioethanol

Soybean: Import and Export in China, 1983 to 2006

Import: 28 million ton from USA, Brazil and Argentina in 2006. China produced only 15.5 million tons

8.26 million ton ordered from USA in May this year

New Policy on Bioenergy Production

No competition with food for people No competition with land for crops

New producers: Non-food feedstocks Current producers: Switch to non-food feedstocks Cellulose biomass-to-liquids (BTL)

New Factory of Bioethanol Production

Regions for Biofuels Materials

Regions for Sugar Cane

Sugar Cane: 6-8 tons of bioethanol per hectare, 2 times higher than corn. Suitable for grow in south China

Regions for Cassava

Regions for Sweet Sorghum

Sweet Sorghum: 5-6 tons of bioethanol per hectare, 1.5 times higher than corn. Suitable for almost whole China

Other Biofuels Materials

Oily trees: 150 species of oily trees seeds containing 40% oil. Jatropha and Pistacia, Cornus, etc.

Some oily trees

More Technology Required for Bioenergy

Energy crops breeding

High-quality/high-yield Region specific/environment appropriate

Cellulose derived bioethanol

Jatropha breeding in Yun'nan

Agricultural Engineering Innovation Agricultural machinery systematic innovation from field preparation to biofuels generation LCA for biofuels production for positive energy and environment benefit analyses

Engineering for Biogas and utilization /Pellets/Gasification and power generation

Challenges of Biofuel Development in China

Motivation

Technology availability Economic value

>Water

Plant Diversity

Uncertainties GHGs emission reduction Positive energy generation

Food/Fuel Balance

No Meals for Wheels

CAU Biomass Engineering Center (BEC)

- 2004 Biomass Engineering Center (BEC) established in China Agricultural University
- > 2004 BEC was funded with National 985 Program
- Four main researches
 National Strategy
 Cellulous Pretreatment for Conversion
 Energy Crops Breeding
 Biogas and Wastewater Treatment
- International Training Programs for renewable energy promotion in developing countries

Biofuels Prospect in China

1 Azure International Technology & Development (Beijing) Ltd.

Acknowledgement

Biomass Engineering Center at China Agricultural University.

Prof. Cheng Xu Prof. Dong Renjie Assoc. Prof. Cao Wei

Thank

you

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