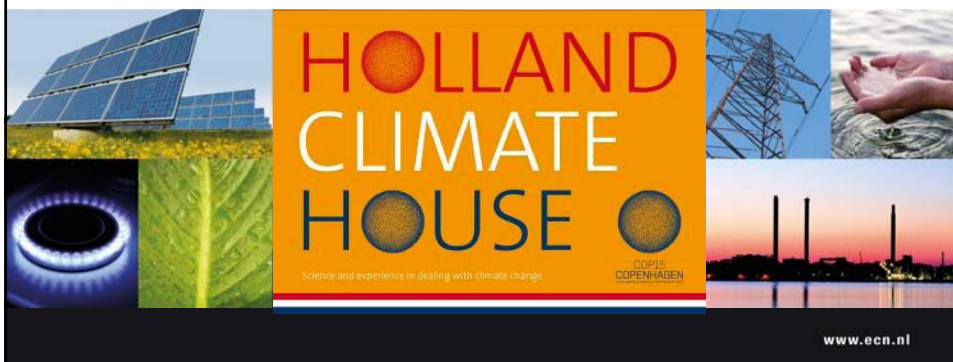


Biomass for climate change, how to keep the balance right?

Jan Willem Erisman



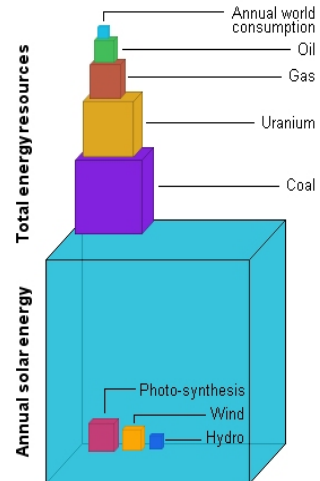
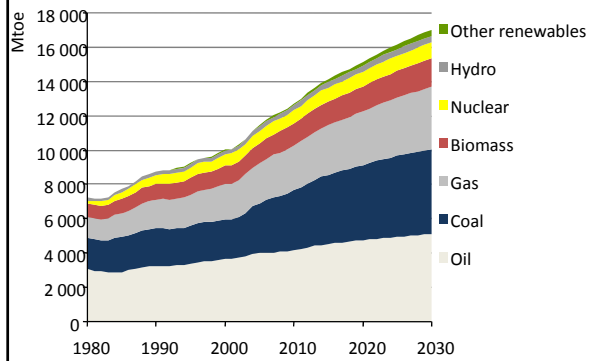
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Presentation overview

- Bioenergy need and availability
- Conversion technologies
- Environmental impacts
- Nitrogen and Carbon interactions
- Concluding remarks



World primary energy demand

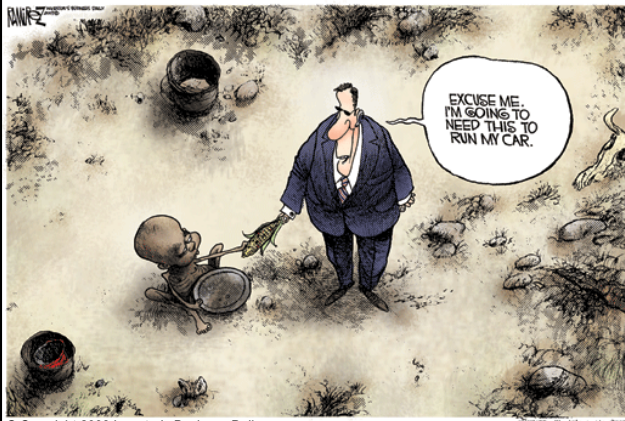


Bron: IEA World Energy Outlook 2008

Bioenergy: the positive side



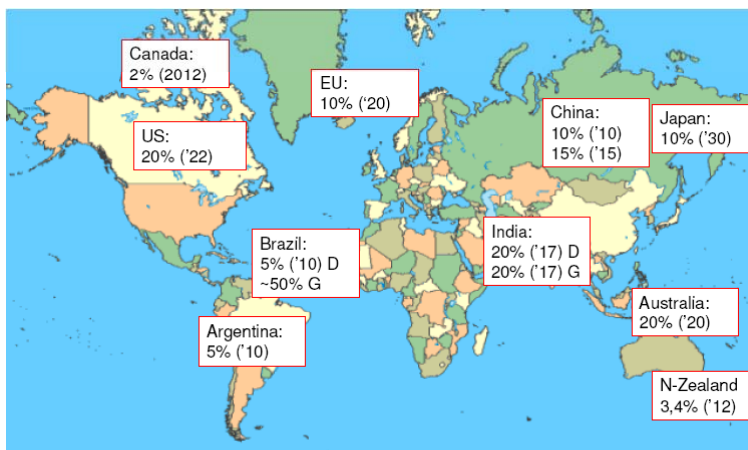
Bioenergy: negative sentiment



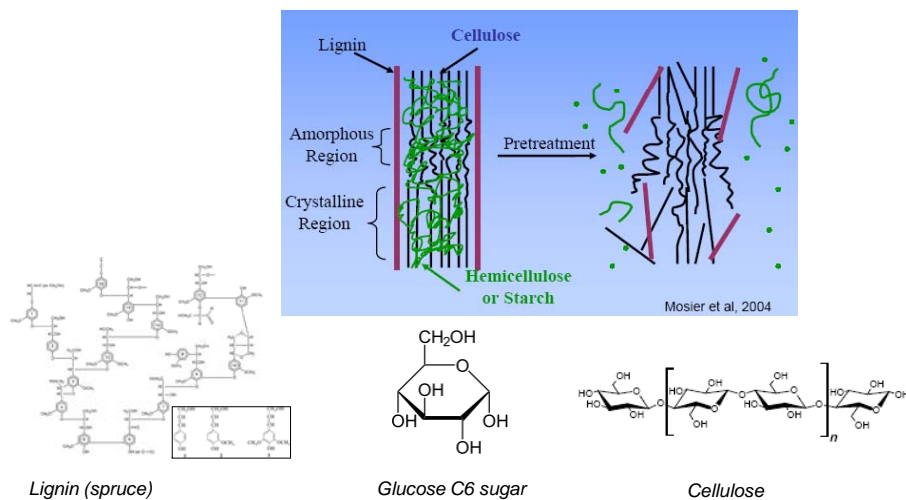
© Copyright 2008 Investor's Business Daily.



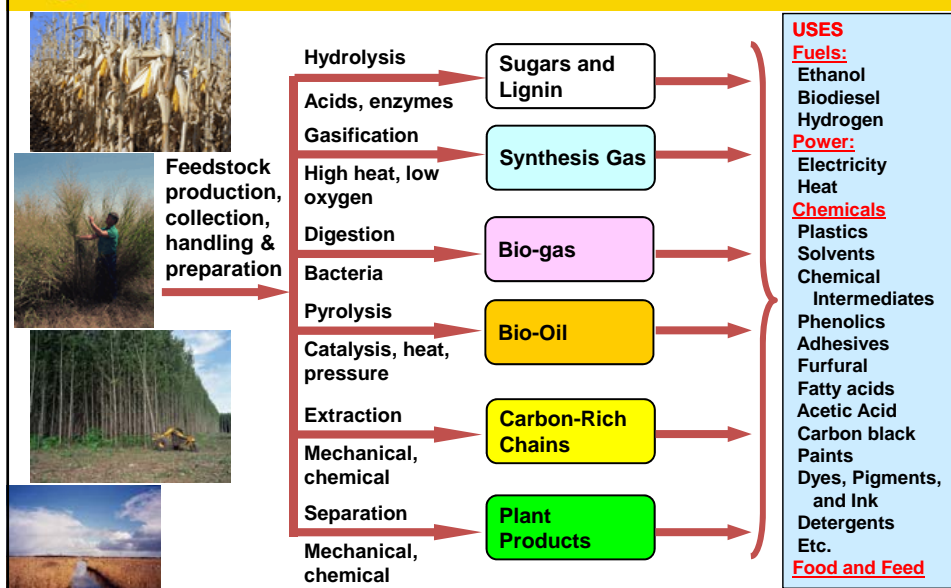
Biofuel targets in the world



Biomass conversion into products



Integrated Biorefinery - Options



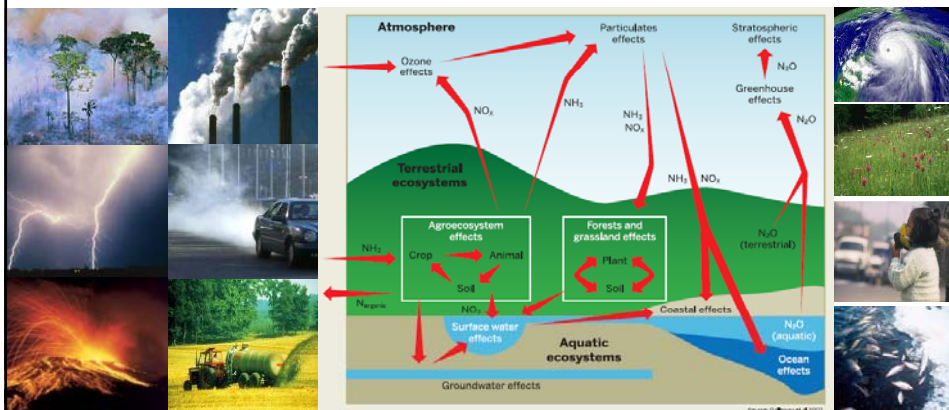
Potential environmental impacts

- Land use, biodiversity and landscape protection
- Growing of biomass similar impacts as agriculture:
 - pesticides
 - Fertilization: nitrogen, phosphorus
 - Water use
 - Soil, water and air quality
- Conversion and use of biomass
 - Air quality (ammonia, PM, NO_x, VOC's)
 - Net-GHG balance: N₂O, CO₂ exchange
 - Ash issues
- Interaction of N and C with climate:

Nitrogen as fertilizer and from combustion



The reactive nitrogen formation and the cascade

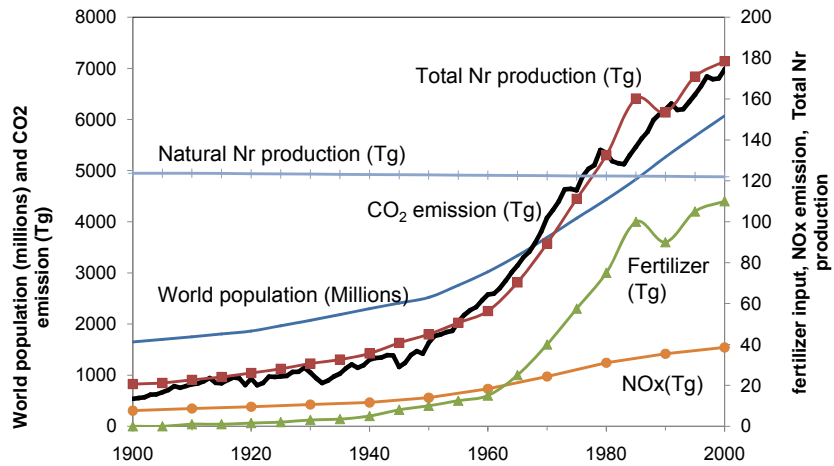


Natural & anthropogenic sources

Cascade through the environment

Effects

Nr for food and from energy between 1900 - 2000



48% of the global population lives because of fertilizers

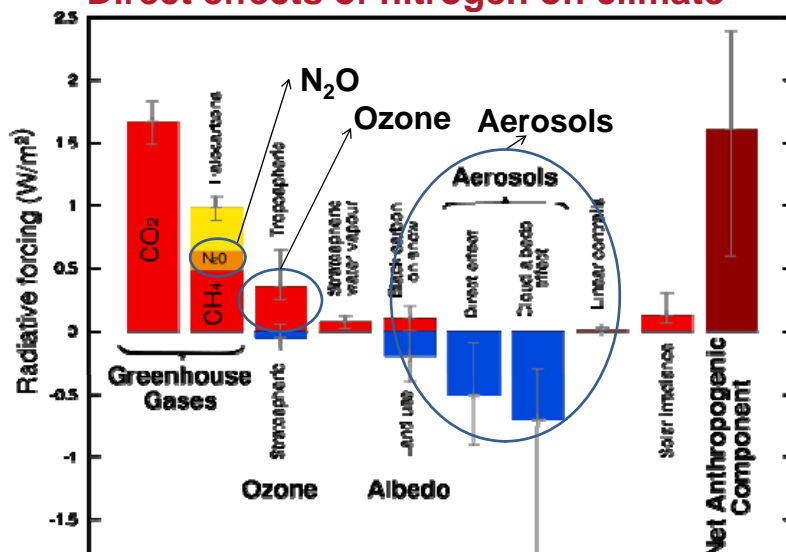
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Direct effects of nitrogen on climate



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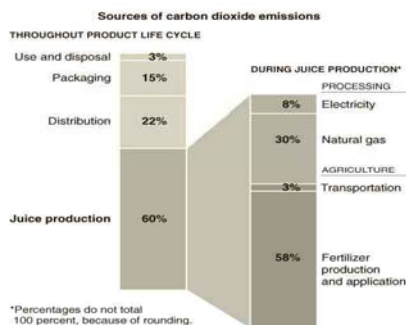
The carbon footprint of orange juice is Nitrogen!

The Environmental Cost of Orange Juice

Tropicana has calculated the carbon footprint of its Pure Premium orange juice — that is, the amount of greenhouse gases produced in its manufacture and use.

Carbon footprint of Tropicana Pure Premium orange juice

One half gallon Tropicana not-from-concentrate orange juice = 3.75 pounds (1.7 kg) carbon dioxide equivalent



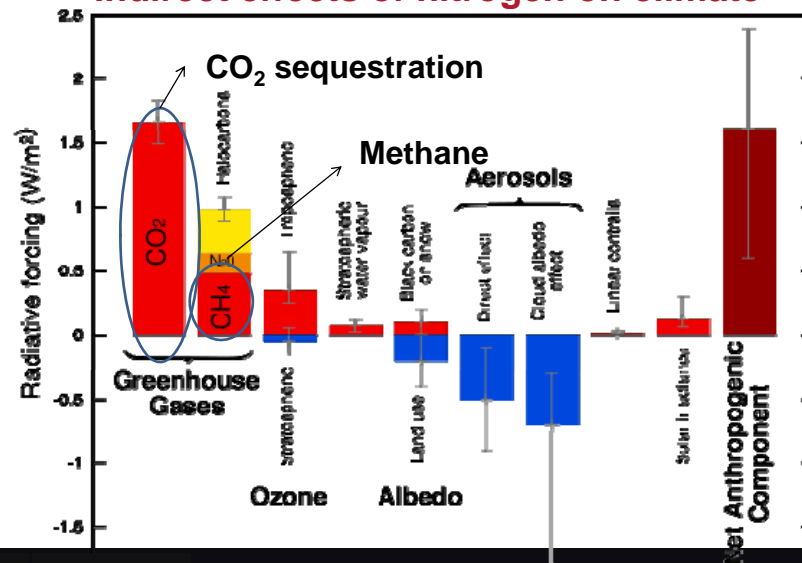
The New York Times

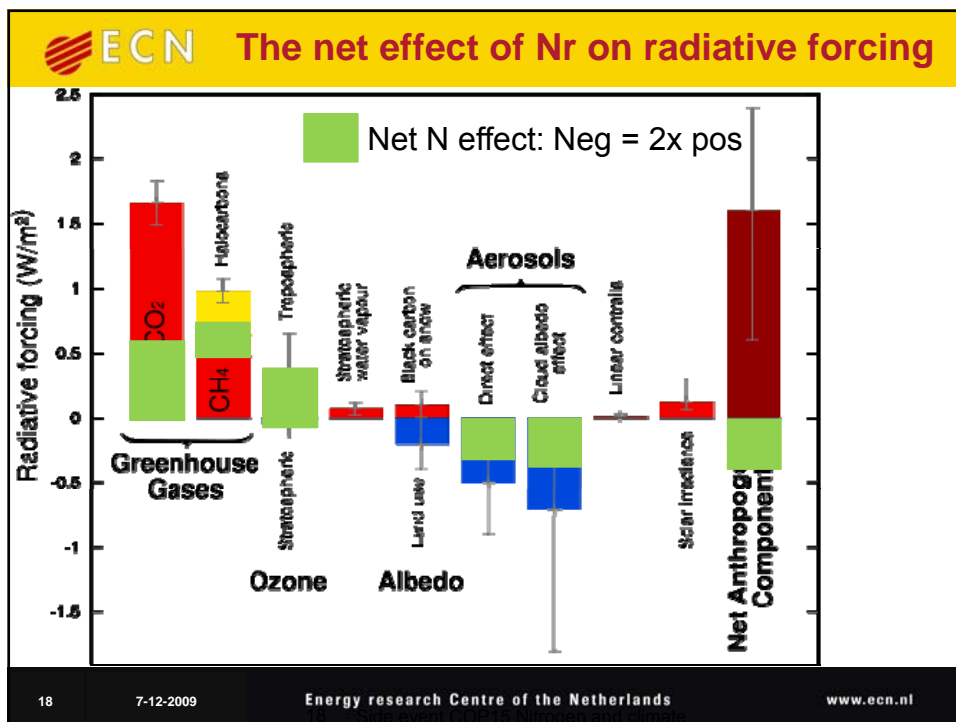
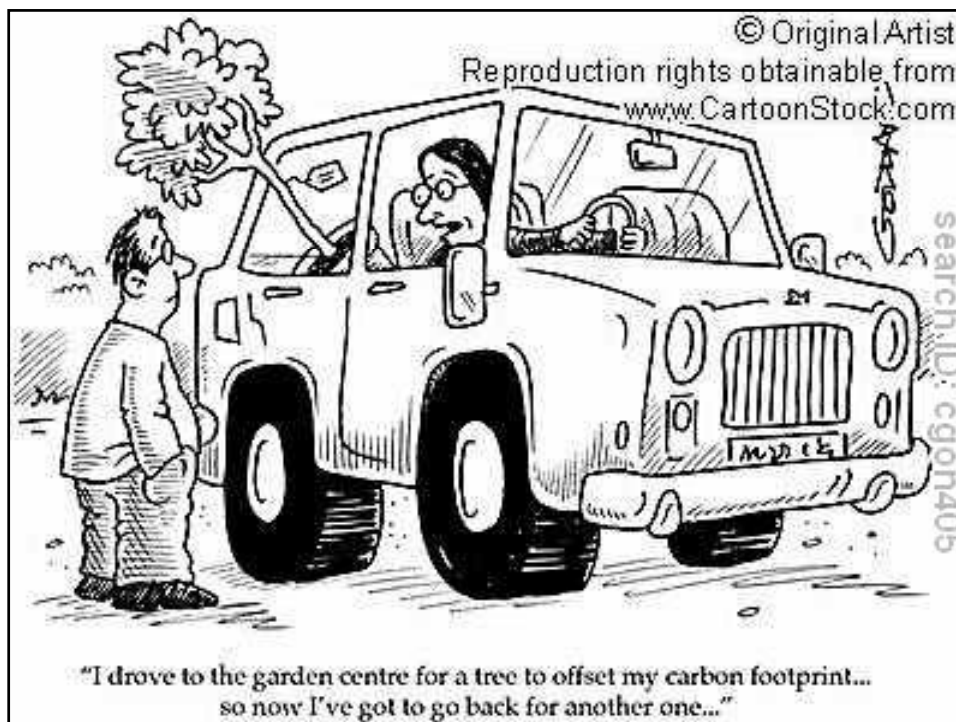
How Green Is My Orange?



and my other food and biofuels?

Indirect effects of nitrogen on climate





Opportunities for GHG and N emission reduction

- **Fertilizer production**
 - N₂O abatement
 - Carbon sequestration
- **Fertilizer use**
 - Right time, place, technology, rate
 - Slow release fertilizers
- **Crop and land management**
 - Nitrogen and water management
 - Crop selection
 - Tillage
 - Optimize energy/food yields
- **Product efficiency**
 - Bioenergy/food



ECN catalyst to reduce 50% N₂O at fertilizer plants



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Concluding remarks

- Bioenergy is essential for the future energy supply. However, it has to be produced and converted in a sustainable way.
- Nitrogen losses from agriculture and biomass production has direct and indirect impacts on the carbon cycle and on the radiative balance
- Nitrogen deposition can lead to additional carbon sequestration and to impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Currently LCA studies show a net negative impact of nitrogen on the greenhouse gas balance (N₂O): balance is not right.
- Nitrogen management is essential for the environment and can have a positive effect on climate
- We call for a Special report on Nitrogen and Climate.

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Thank you for your attention!

