

# Biofuels: Facts, figures and current scenario

CGPL, Bangalore

March 24, 2006

**Udipi Shrinivasa**

SuTRA

Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

# Contents

- Current Scenario – International
- Current Scenario – India
- Need and potential in India
- Why Biofuels?
- Strategies for sustainable development
- Conclusions

# Biofuels: Current Scenario

## International

# Biofuels: Current Scenario

The largest ever liquid biofuel (vegetable oil) power plant based on Wartsila 18 V32 engines will be producing 24 MWe of 'green electricity' in the very active Italian energy market



# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

## USA

5% blending in diesel since 2002

1 USD tax credit per gallon blended  
since November 2004

Castor Harley in California as a resource

# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

## G8 countries

International Workshop on Bio-energy  
Department of Environmental Research &  
Development  
Italy, Rome  
June 14 &15, 2005

## White paper

# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

## Denmark and Netherlands

- PPO for cars
- Plans to generate power from animal tallow and chicken fat
- Govt policy to evolve

# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

## Acceptability

## Germany versus France



# Biofuels: Current Scenario

## International

### Sourcing of oil

D1 oils

13 million  
pounds from  
market

Diligent Energy Systems



# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

## Sourcing of oil

## Australia : ABA

## ARF + ABF + Others



**arfuels**  
AUSTRALIAN RENEWABLE  
FUELS LIMITED

Australian Renewable Fuels Limited (ARF) is on track to complete construction of a commercial scale biodiesel plant in Australia. The first renewable fuel production facility will be located in Adelaide, South Australia, shortly followed by the commencement of a second plant in Picton, Western Australia. Each plant will produce at full capacity, 44.4 million litres of biodiesel per annum utilising low-grade fallow.

Biodiesel is in commercial production in countries world-wide because of its low emission levels and other environmental benefits. At present world wide production of biodiesel is approximately 3 billion litres per annum.

**Australian Renewable Fuels Limited to be quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) at 11AM (WST) on the 10th of May 2005.**

**Prospectus**  
**Media Release (31/03/05)**  
Recent newspaper articles about ARFuels' **available here.**

**Media Release (21/03/05)**  
Australian Renewable Fuels lodges their IPO prospectus, **click here for details.**

**Biodiesel Fact Sheets**  
NOTE: The fact sheets have temporarily been removed for updating.

LINKS CONTACT DISCLAIMER SITE MAP

(2 items remaining) Opening page file:///E:/Professor/presentations/PCRA/Australia/Australian%20Renewable%20Fuels%20-%2

Start | ABA | Microsoft PowerPoint - [...] | Australian Renewable... | Adobe Reader - [aba.pdf] | 4:26 PM

# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

Tanzania

Uganda

Columbia

Thailand



# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

Mali

Nicaragua

Zimbabwe



# Biofuels: Current Scenario International

## Summary:

- Enthusiasm and emotional support
- Lack of clarity
- Re-colonisation ?
- Recognised investment option

# Biofuels: Current scenario

## India

# Biofuels: Current Scenario India

**In Bangalore  
Oil is cheaper  
than diesel**

# Biofuels: Current Scenario India

## Press release

Tuesday, June 07, 2005

### PETROLEUM

#### BIO-DIESEL – ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE

R.C. Joshi\*

13:47 IST

The largest resource liability for India lies in its inputs of Petroleum products. They are essential to maintain the tempo of the high growth rate of the Indian economy. India today consume about 111 million tonnes of petroleum products annually. Of this, only about 33 million tonnes is produced in the country as crude oil thereby implying that less than 30 per cent of the needs are met from domestic sources. The ratio is likely to further aggravated as the fuel needs would increase along a higher trajectory as the Indian economy is project to grow at about 8 per cent per annum. Import dependence is estimated to go up to 85 per cent by 2020. Conversely, even the worsening self sufficiency ratio for oil is not as bad as the availability of hydrocarbon is critical to maintaining high growth rate.



# Biofuels: Current Scenario - India

## Fuel does grow on trees

By LEENA MEHENDALE and RANJAN GOSWAMI

The burning of fossil fuels at the current rate is likely to create an environmental crisis. In India, bio-diesel, an alternative and renewable source of energy, is gaining momentum. Bio-diesel burns cleaner and is available from natural, renewable sources such as tree-borne oilseed and animal fats. Like petroleum diesel, bio-diesel operates in compression and ignition engines.

Blends of up to 20% bio-diesel (mixed with petroleum diesel) can be used in nearly all diesel and most storage and distribution equipment. These low-level blends (20% and less) generally do not require any engine modifications. Bio-diesel can provide the same payload capacity as diesel.

India consumes about nine million tonnes of petrol and 42 million tonnes of diesel, the crude import bill in the region of Rs 1,10,000 crore. A blend of ethanol in petrol and bio-diesel in diesel will, therefore, make a big difference both in our import bill as well as in the environmental impact. Bio-diesel has 10% built-in oxygen and properties that would help it burn efficiently, which would, in turn, lead to less use of fossil fuel. As a tree-based source, it would mitigate the greenhouse effect.

*Jatropha curcas* has been identified for India as the most suitable tree-borne oilseed for production of bio-diesel, in view of the non-edible oil available from it and its presence throughout the country. The capacity of *Jatropha curcas* to rehabilitate degraded lands by improving the land's water retention capacity renders it suitable for upgradation of land resources. This oil needs to be converted to bio-diesel through a simple chemical process called trans-esterification. While large plants would be useful for centralised production, smaller plants can also be started at the village level.

*Jatropha* plantation on wasteland can rebuild our afforestation programme. One plant of *Jatropha* can offset 0.15 tonne of carbon dioxide per year. Assuming the presence of 200 plants in a hectare, a lakh hectares of wasteland planted with *Jatropha* can fetch 27 million carbon credit points for the country.



The current annual petro-diesel consumption in the country is 40 million tonnes. For blending 5% bio-diesel in petro-diesel, India needs around two million tonnes of bio-diesel annually. By January 2006, India's demand for petro-diesel will touch 52 million tonnes. For 5% blend bio-diesel, we will need 26 lakh tonnes of bio-diesel. The land area required for *Jatropha* plantation would be 2.5 million hectares. If we can further increase the use of bio-diesel to 20%, the figures projected for January 2011 are 67 million tonnes of petro-diesel, 134 lakh tonnes of bio-diesel and 13 million hectares of land.

We need to push bio-diesel in the market. The use of bio-diesel is hampered by ad hoc production and high cost that lowers demand. If we ensure steady flow of demand, it would build up sustained production and supply and bring down the cost. Farmers are not encouraged to grow *Jatropha* when the demand for bio-diesel is low. The vicious cycle of high price leading to low demand and non-establishment of a supply chain, which in turn results in high prices, can be broken by an assurance of steady purchase by the government, especially oil companies.

Initial incentives have been given to promote green fuels through various methods. It is proposed that a limited subsidy be given on a reducing scale for a limited period. This would help in establishing supply chains quickly.

The proposed model of subsidy envisages the purchase of bio-diesel at a landed price of Rs 40 per litre for the first six months, then Rs 35 for next six months and Rs 30 for another six. Thereafter, it may be purchased at a minimum support price of Rs 25 per litre.

The Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has already established a national biofuel centre, with a strong website meant to work as an information bank. PCRA has developed institutional linkages for research and development in the field of biofuels with Indian Oil Corporation, Delhi College of Engineering and other R&D Institutes.

What is required now is to propagate bio-diesel as a viable crop to farmers and as a viable fuel to auto users.

*The writers are with PCRA.*

Times of India: July 1, 2005

Diesel grows on trees

# Biofuels: Current Scenario India

## Activities in states

Maharashtra

Railways

Tamil Nadu

NTPC

Andhra Pradesh

KSRTC

Karnataka

Elsewhere

CG

# Biofuels: Current Scenario India

## **Biodiesel plants**

## **Business houses**

# Biofuels: Current Scenario India

**First IPO**

**Southern Bio-  
technologies  
Limited**



ANDHRA JYOTHI DT. 6.06.2005

# Biofuels: Current Scenario India

**Summary**

**Sporadic activities**

**Policy about to come**

**Enthusiasm is growing**



# Biofuels: Current Scenario - India

## President Kalam's mantra for national prosperity

January 25, 2005 17:49 IST

Last Updated: January 25, 2005 20:16 IST

*This is the complete text of President A P J Abdul Kalam's address to the nation on the eve of the country's 56th Republic Day:*

### Bio-Fuel Generation

We have nearly 63 million hectares of wasteland available in the country, out of which 33 million hectares have been allotted for tree plantation. Certain multi-purpose bio-fuel plants can grow well in wastelands with very minimum input. Once cultivated, the crop has fifty years of life. Fruiting can take place in two years.

Bio-fuel plants grown in parts of wastelands, for example, 11 million hectares can yield a revenue of approximately Rs. 20,000 crore a year and provide employment to over 12 million people both for plantation and running of extraction plants. It will reduce foreign exchange outflow for import of crude oil, cost of which is continuously rising in the international market. Bio-fuel is Carbon mono-oxide emission free. The oil can also be used for soap and in the candle industry. De-oiled cake is a raw material for composting and the plantation is also good for honey production. We should absorb the best of technologies available worldwide and start commercial operations immediately. One time investment needed for bio-fuel plantation to production in 11 million hectares will be approximately Rs. 27,000 crore. Capital equipment and investment in plant and machinery can come from bank loans and private sector entrepreneurs. I have seen the progress in bio-fuel plant cultivation, preparation of seedlings, tissue culture and development of non-toxic hybrid varieties in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in Coimbatore. They have also worked from processing of seeds to bio-fuel production by indigenous design and development of bio-fuel plants. Anand Agriculture University at Anand in Gujarat has also made progress in bio-fuel cultivation and processing in Gujarat. Bio-fuel plants can be grown in a number of states in the Southern, Western and Central parts of the country.

# India

## Need and Potential

# Our rural poverty

- 100 million farming house holds
- 3 months of agriculture
- 16% of the potential wage days
- 200 million jobs required
- All the jobs in the USA and Europe **are not enough!**



# Our resources – what we have

- Potential of the land to quadruple the output
- Adequate precipitation
- Available technologies

# Our resources – what we need!

- Adequate energy resources
- Choice of crops
- Necessity for new alternatives

# Land, water and energy

- 57% arable land
- Monsoon crop
- 400% increase

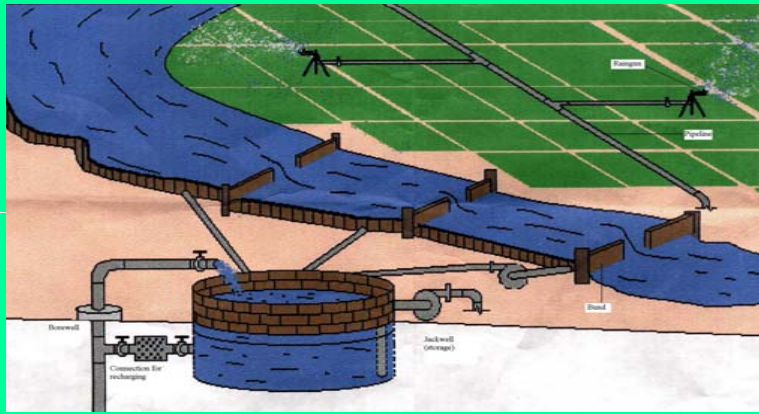
- 1000 mm rainfall
- Collect and store rain water
- Distribute efficiently

- ~5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day solar energy
- Collect and store
- Use for irrigation

# Water package (hardware)



# Sustainable water package



- Distribution to land from jack-well
- Fill jack-well from bunds until dry season

- Fill jack-well from bore-wells in summer
- Recharge bore-wells from jack-well in the next season

Water for land use is sustainable

# What will we grow?

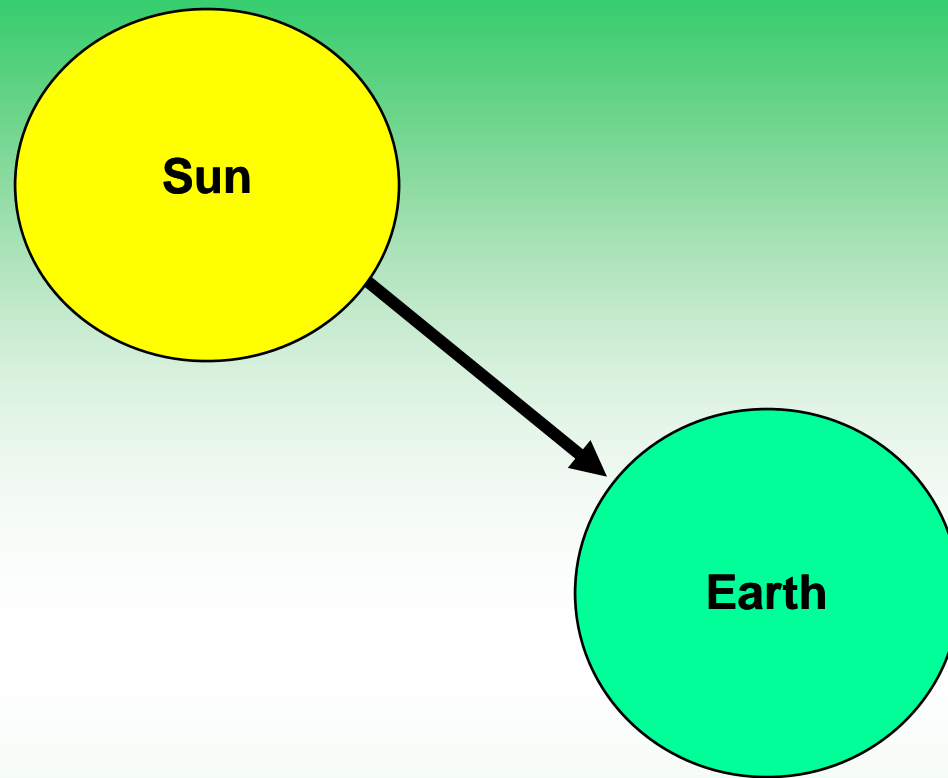
Use land for	Use labour for
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More food? No</li><li>• More fruits? No</li><li>• More vegetables? No</li><li>• More sugarcane? No</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More food? No</li><li>• More fruits? No</li><li>• More vegetables? No</li><li>• More sugarcane? No</li></ul>
<p>To use existing land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Candidate crops</li></ul>	<p>To use more labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy and capital for mechanization</li></ul>

# A new possibility!

- Perennial oilseed crops
- Solar energy harvest
- Seed philosophy
- Oils as good as petro-fuels

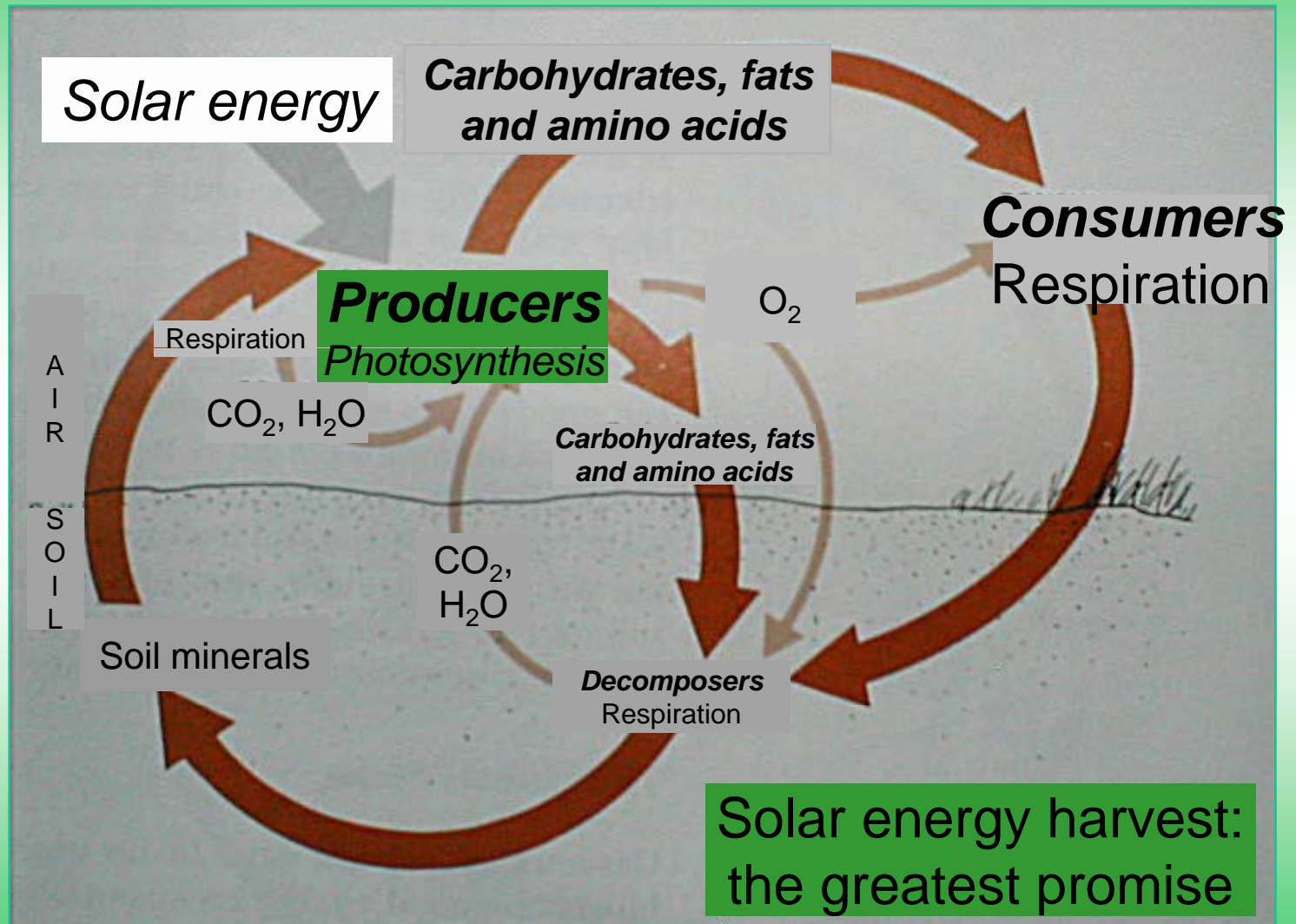
# Why Biofuels?



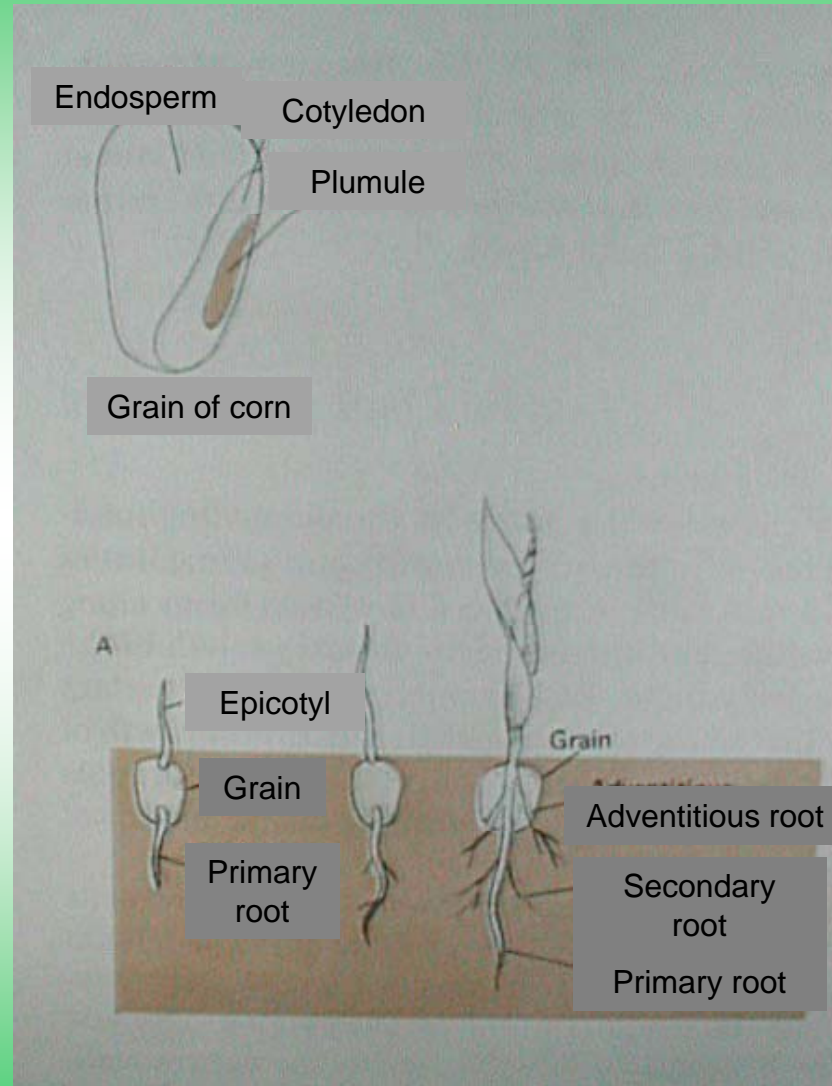


*Energy received from the sun in 1 day > 100 times the energy consumed by all countries in a year*

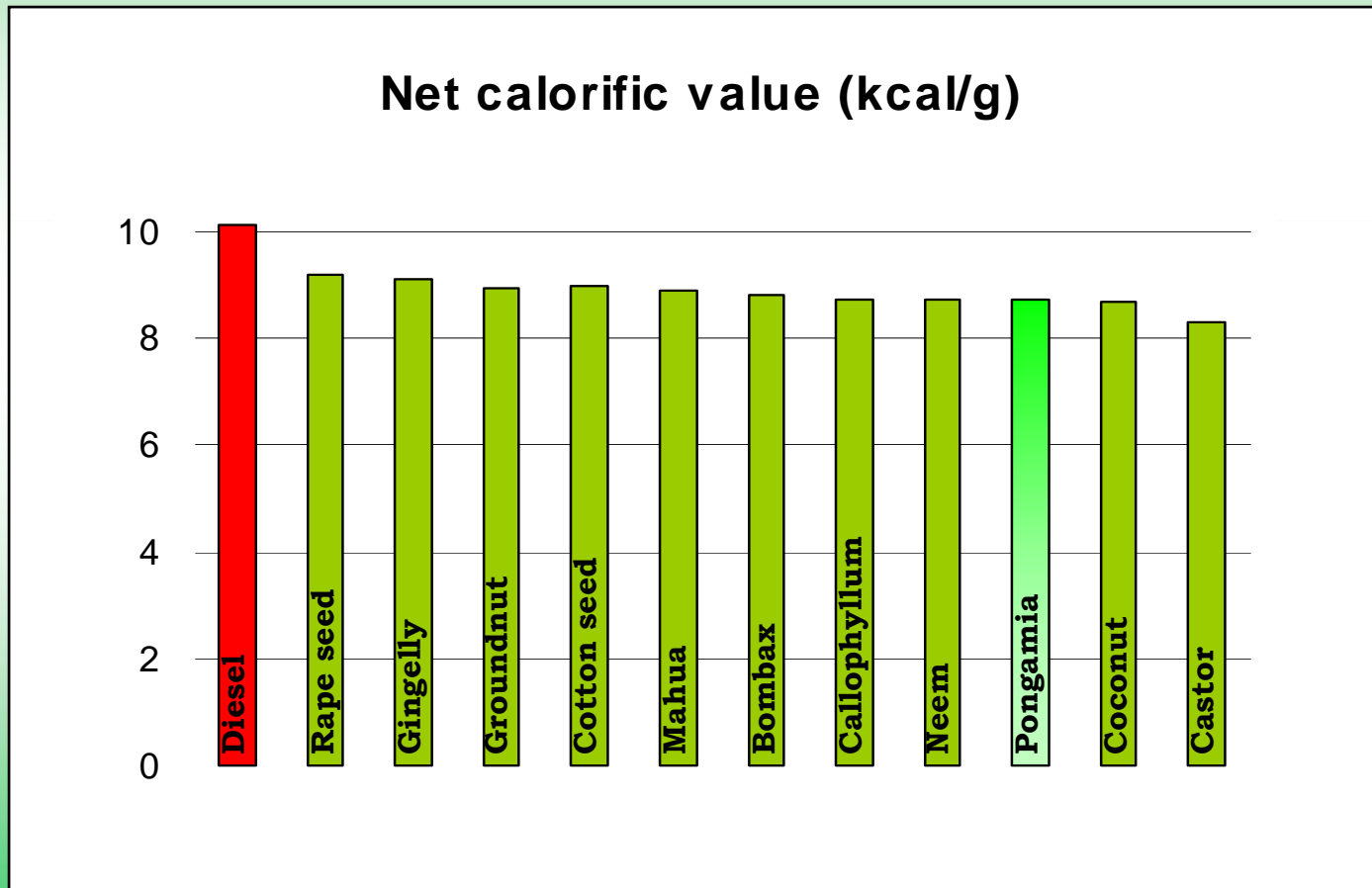
# The circles of life



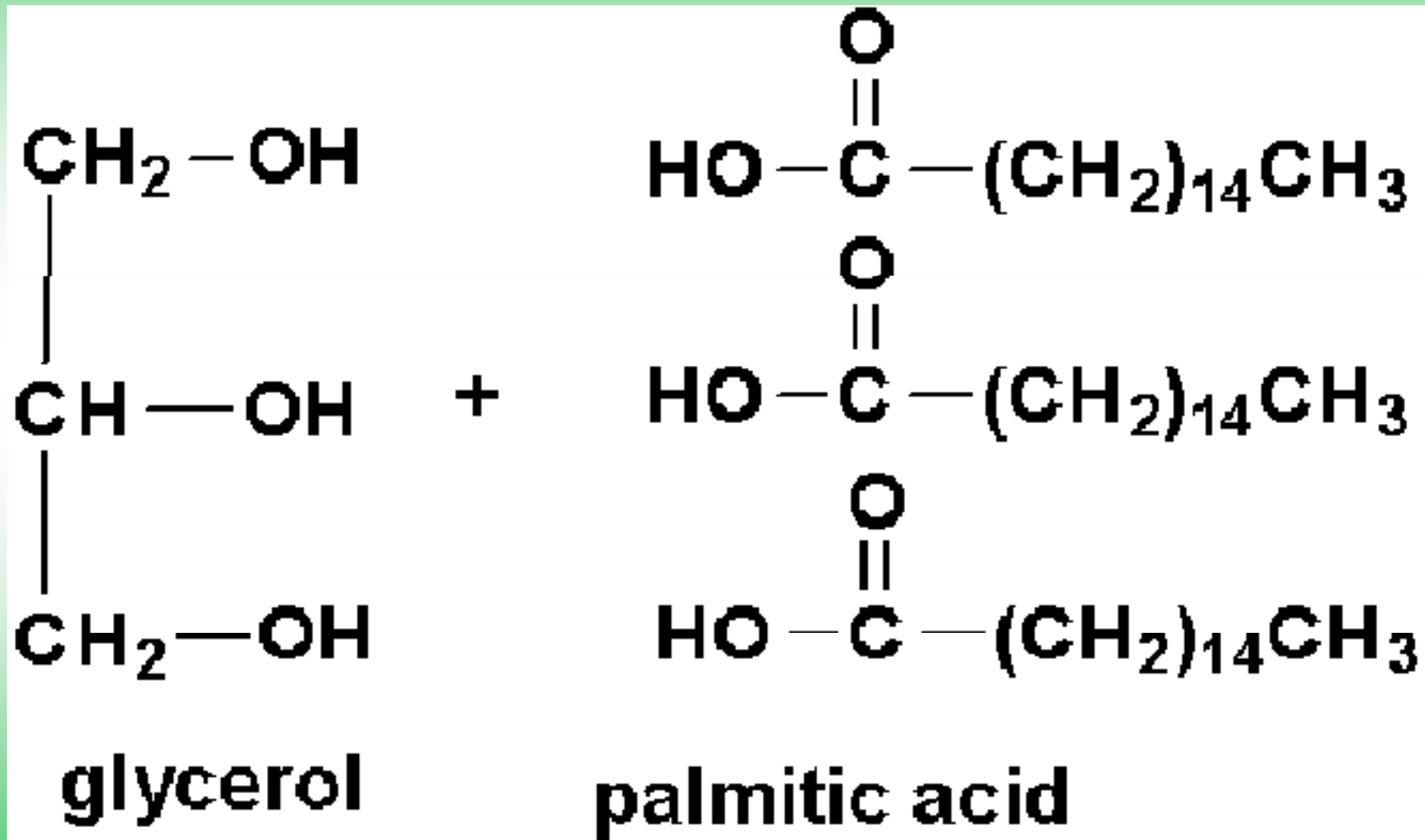
# Nature's energy capsules



# Biofuels are as good as petro-diesel



# Triglycerides



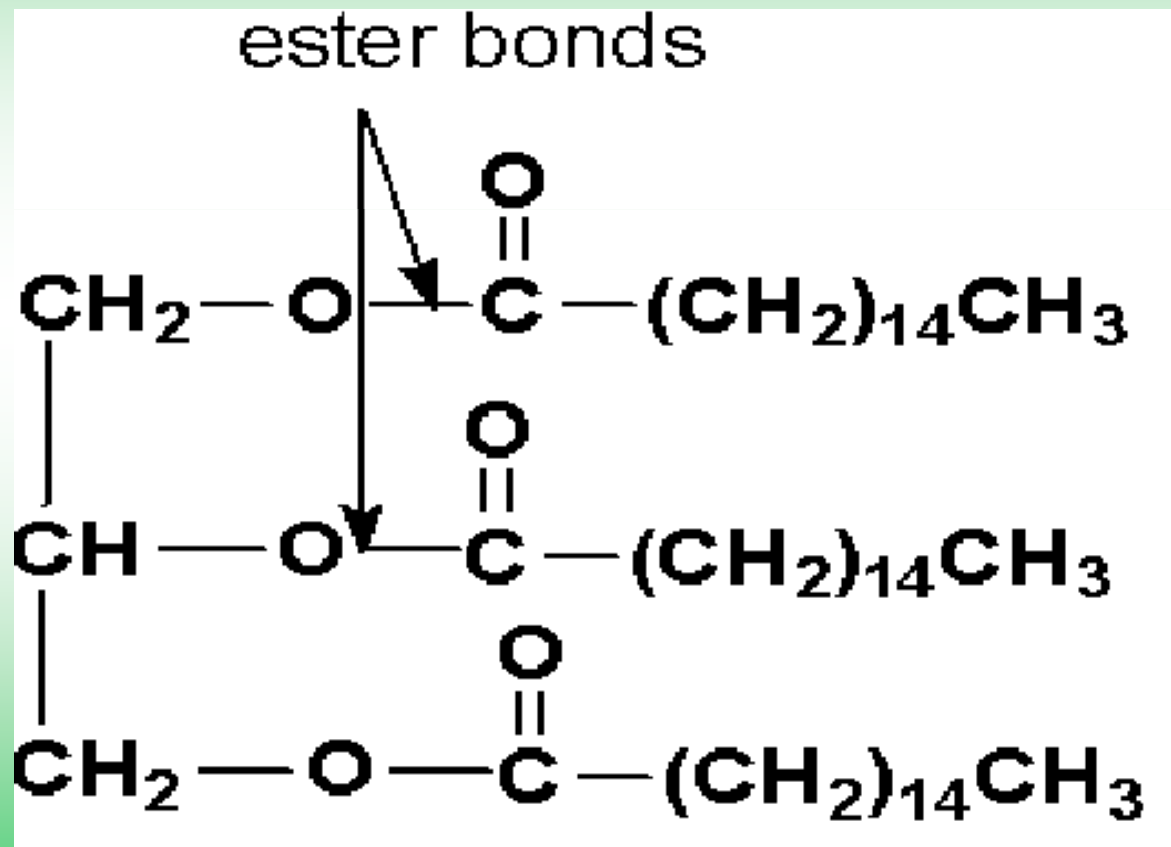
# Common Fatty Acids

Formula	Common Name	Melting Point
16:0	palmitic	63.1°C
18:0	stearic	69.1°C
18:1	oleic	13.2°C
18:2	linoleic	-9°C
18:3	linolenic	-17°C
20:4	arachidonic	-49.5°C

longer side chain **increases** the melting point

double bonds **decrease** the melting point

# Transesterification



# Requirements for Biodiesel (B100)<sup>A</sup>

Property	Limits	(Honge)	Units
Flash point (closed up)	100.0 min	205	°C
Water and sediment	0.050 max	?	% volume
Kinematic viscosity	1.9-6.0 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	44	at 40°C
Sulfated ash	0.020 max	?	% mass
Sulfur	0.05 max	-	% mass
Copper strip corrosion	No. 3 max	?	
Cetane number	40 min		
Cloud point	Report to customer		°C
Carbon residue	0.050 max	.42	% mass
Acid number	0.80 max	5.6	mg KOH/g
Free glycerin	0.020	-	% mass
Total glycerin	0.240		% mass



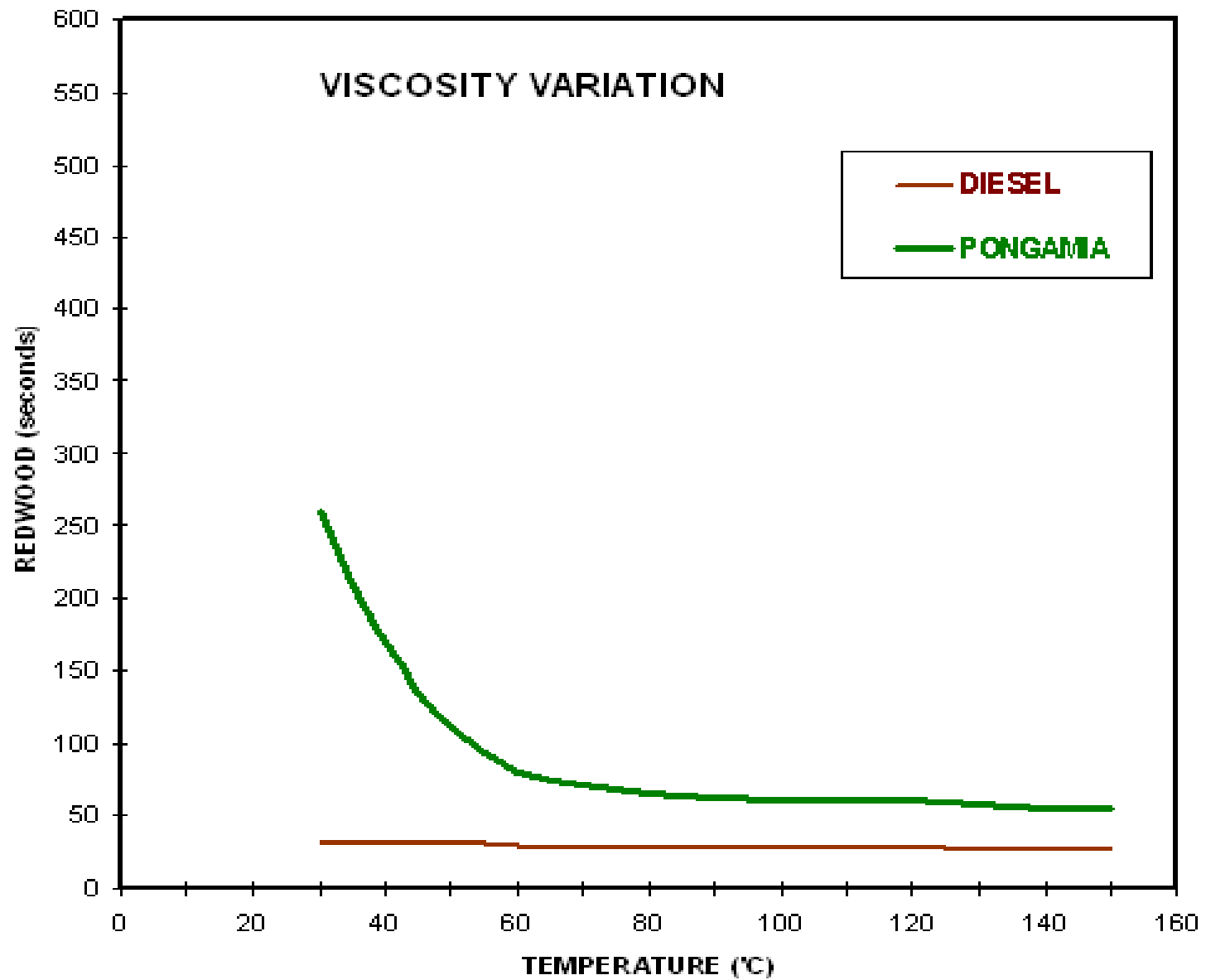
# Percentage composition

	<b>Diesel</b>	<b>Karanj</b>
Carbon	86.9	76.9
Hydrogen	12.4	11.3
Oxygen	0.7	11.8
H/C Ratio	0.14	0.15

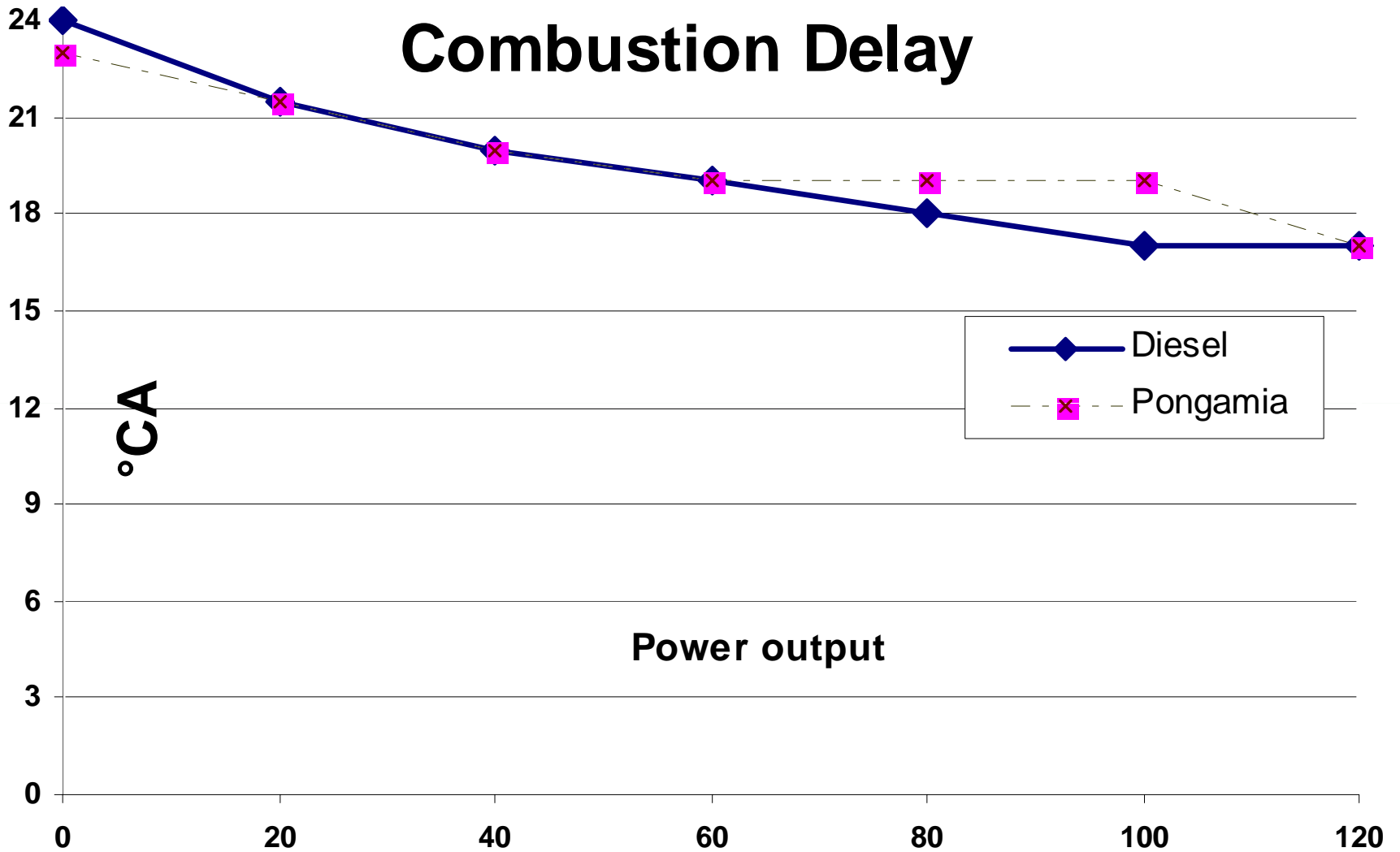
# Limitations

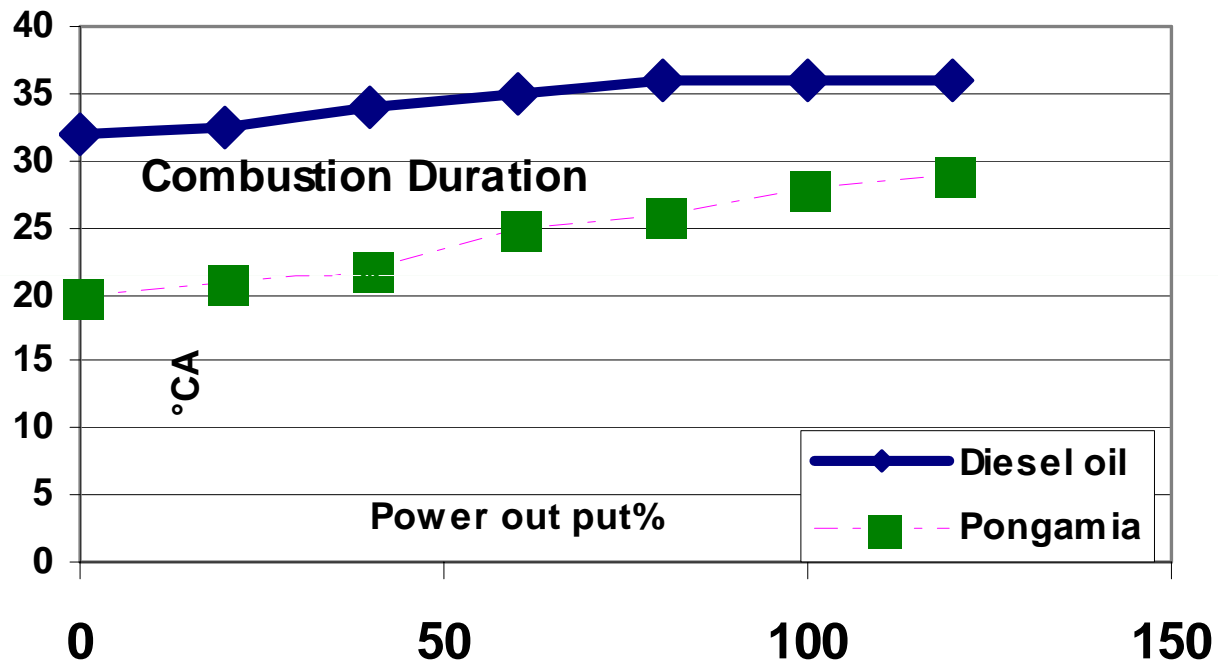
Flash point  $\approx 230^{\circ}\text{C}$

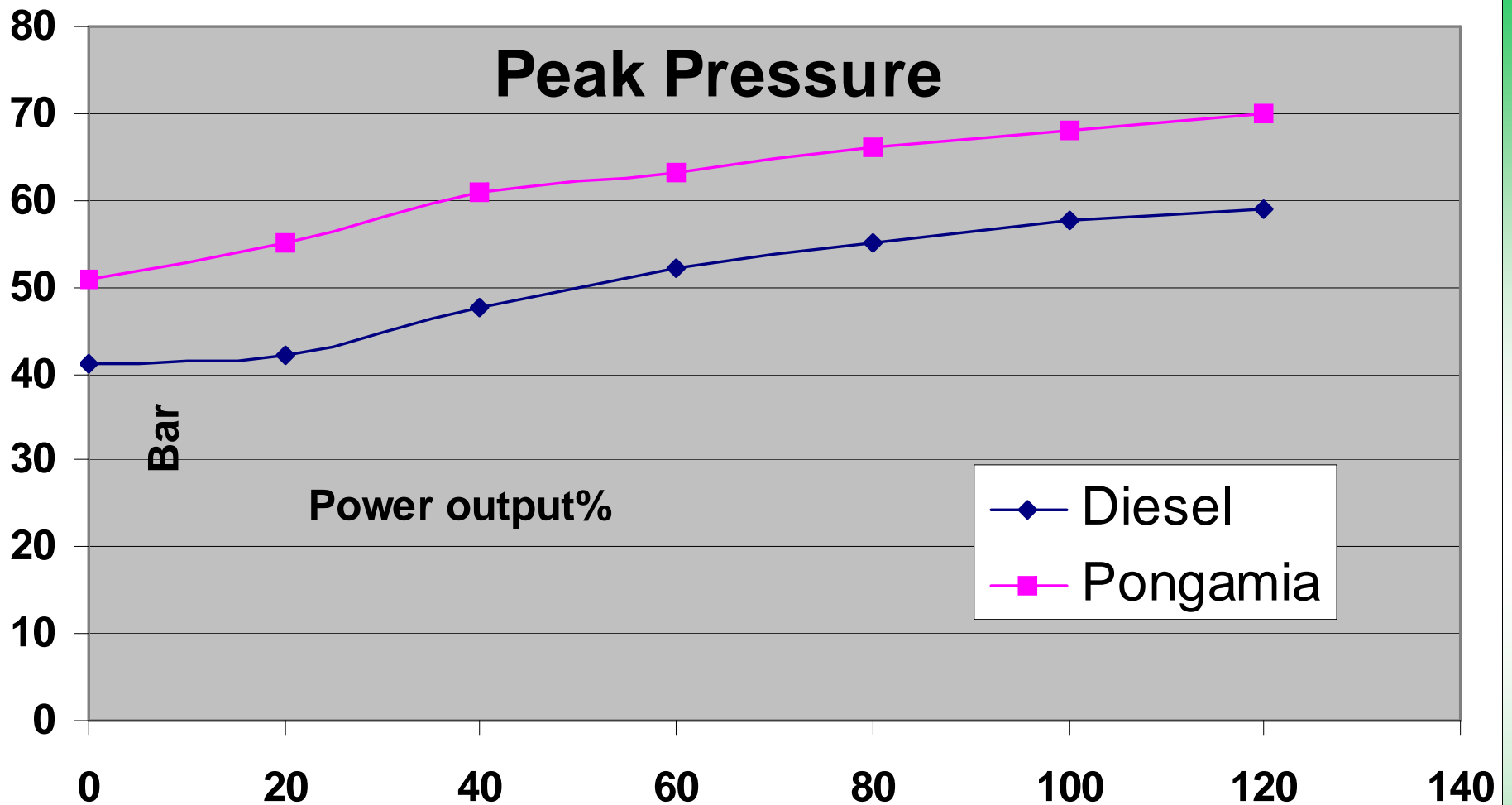
Non boiling



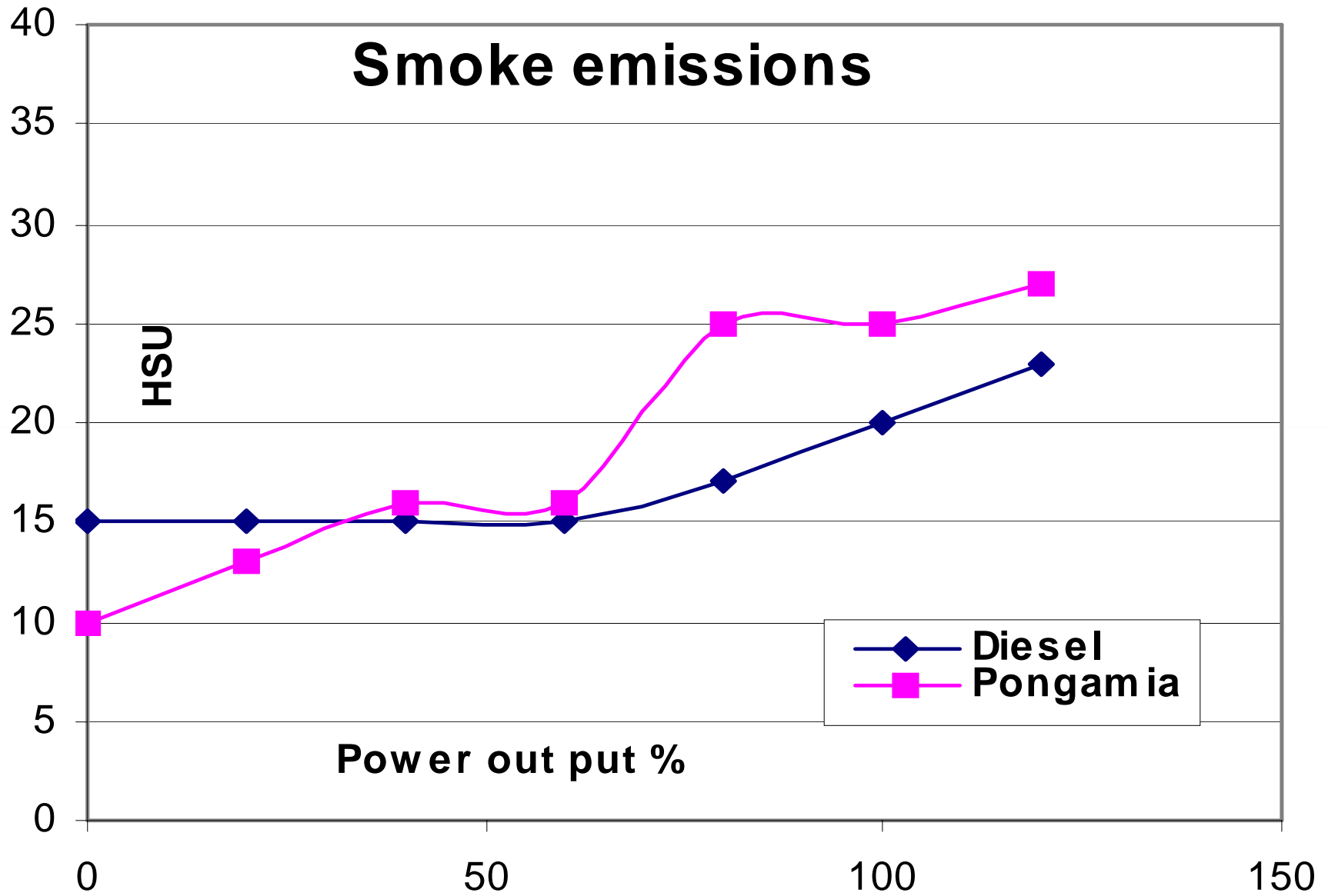
# Combustion Delay

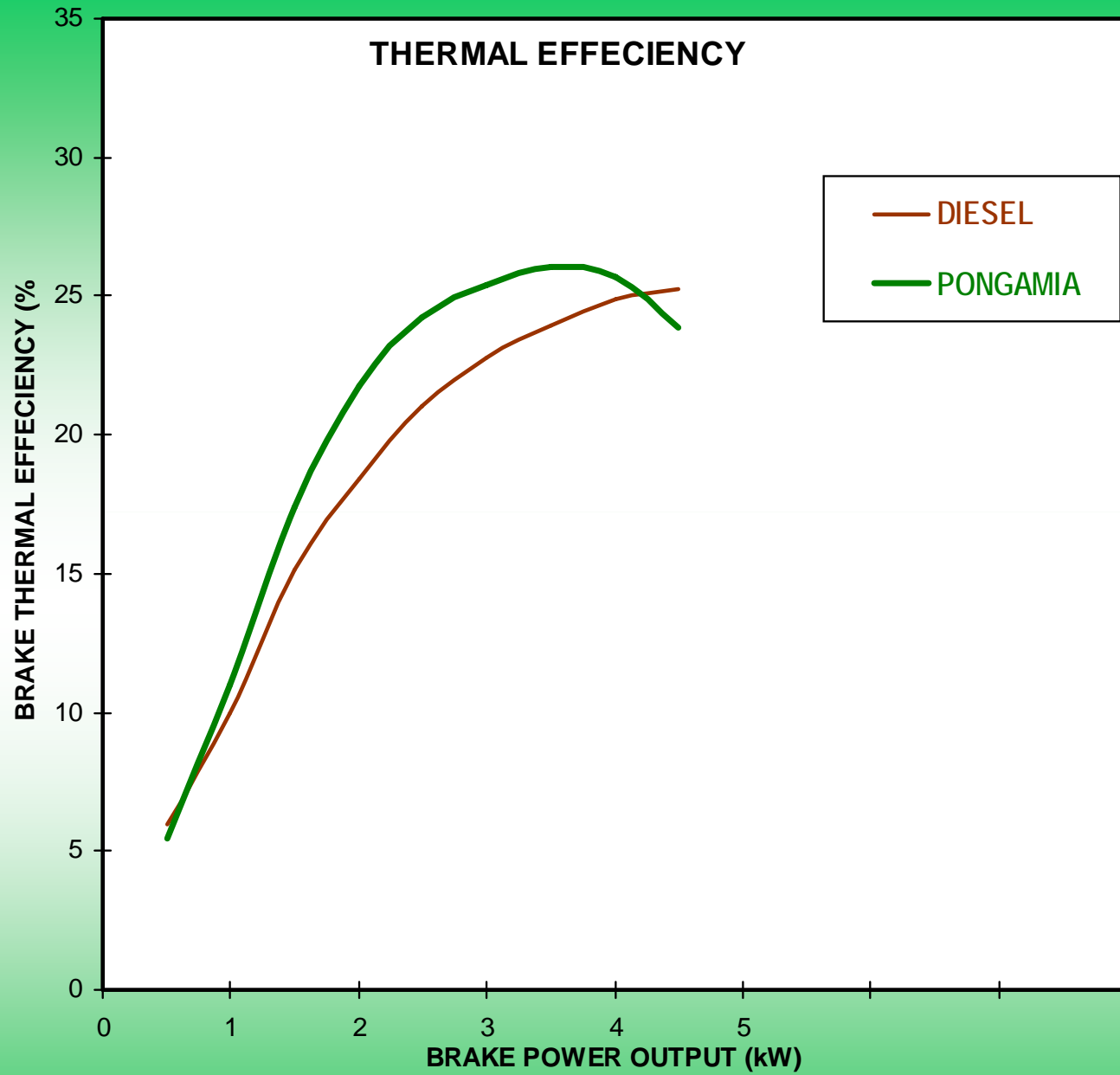




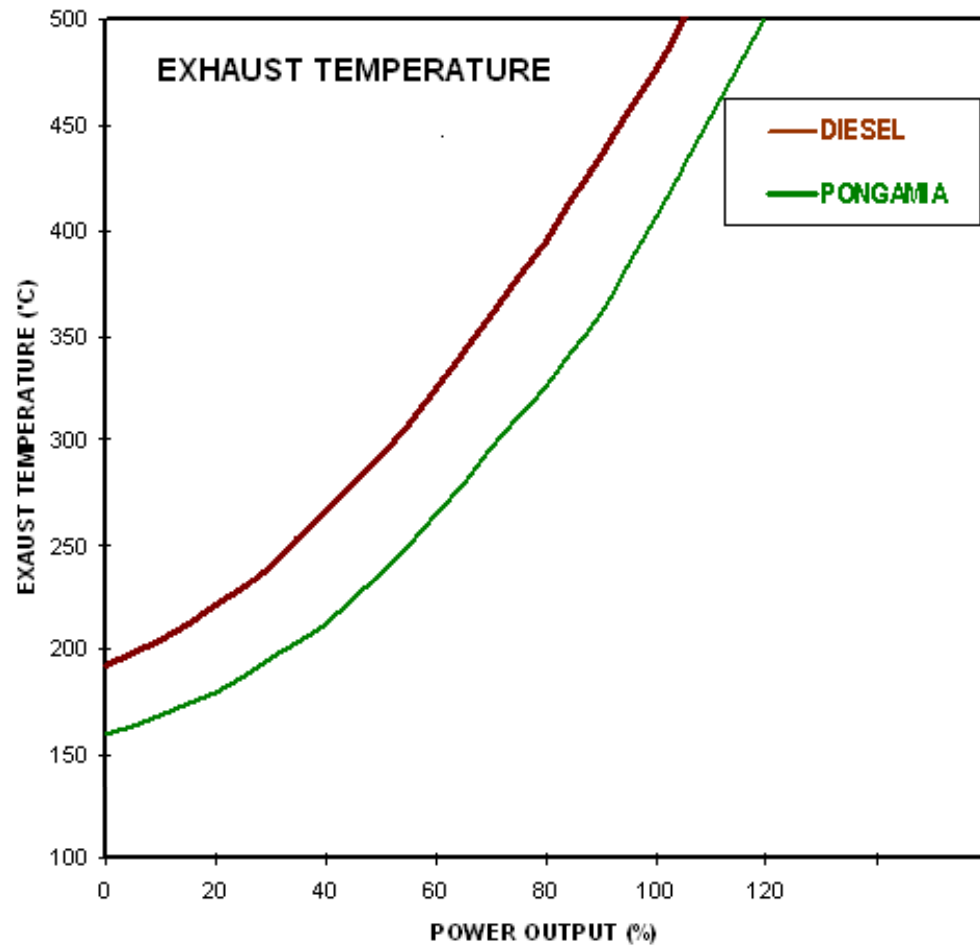


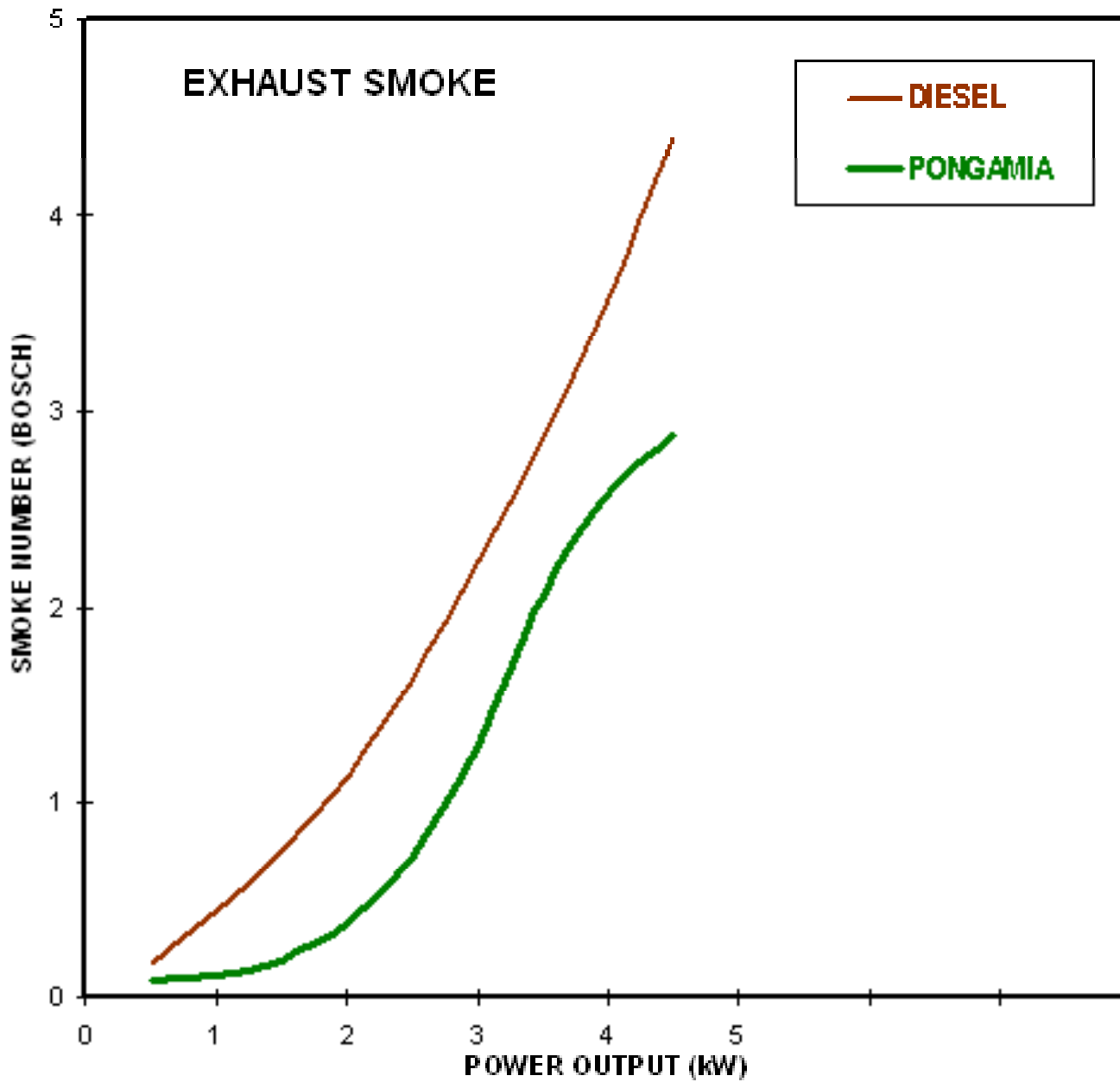
# Smoke emissions

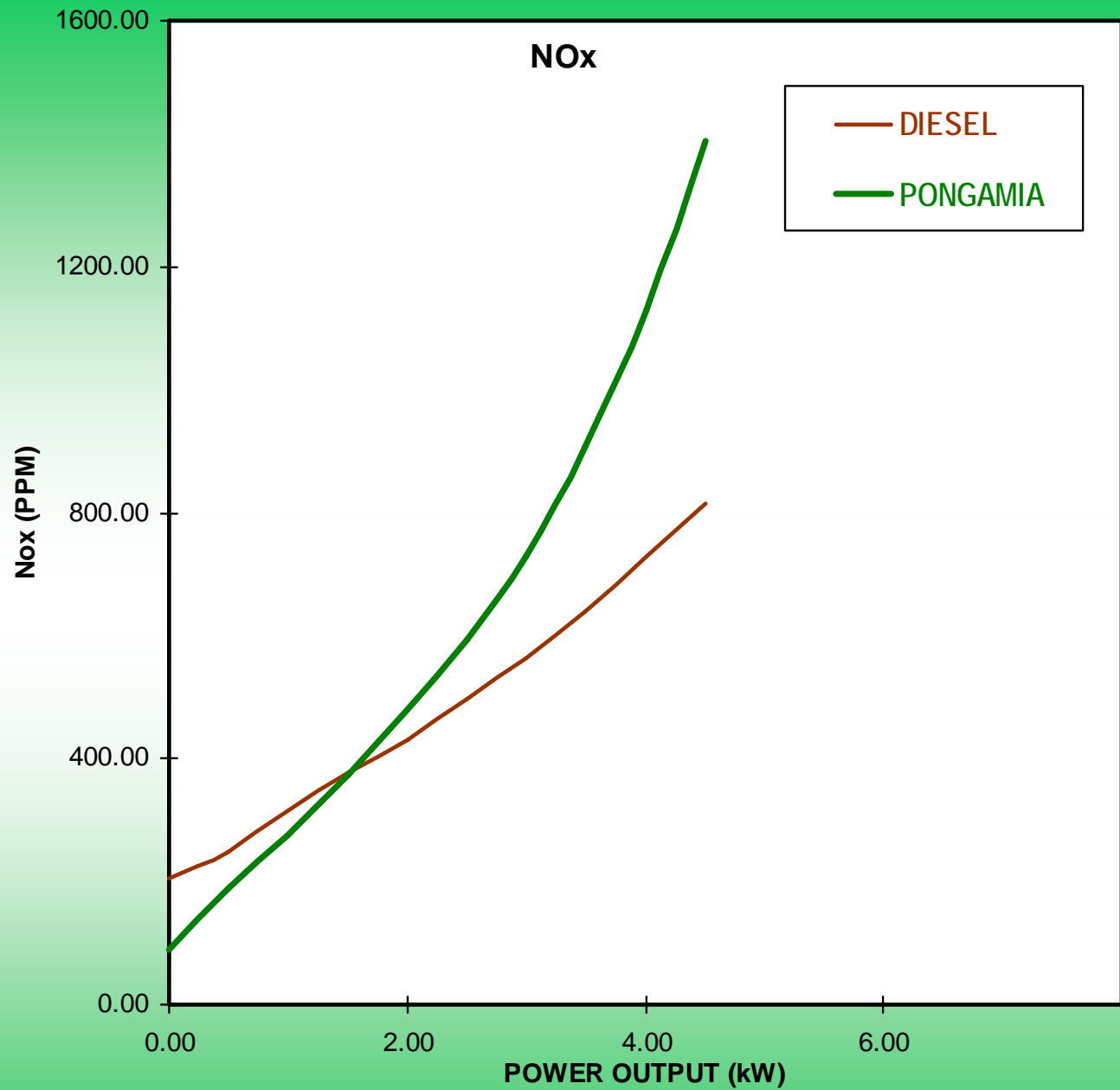




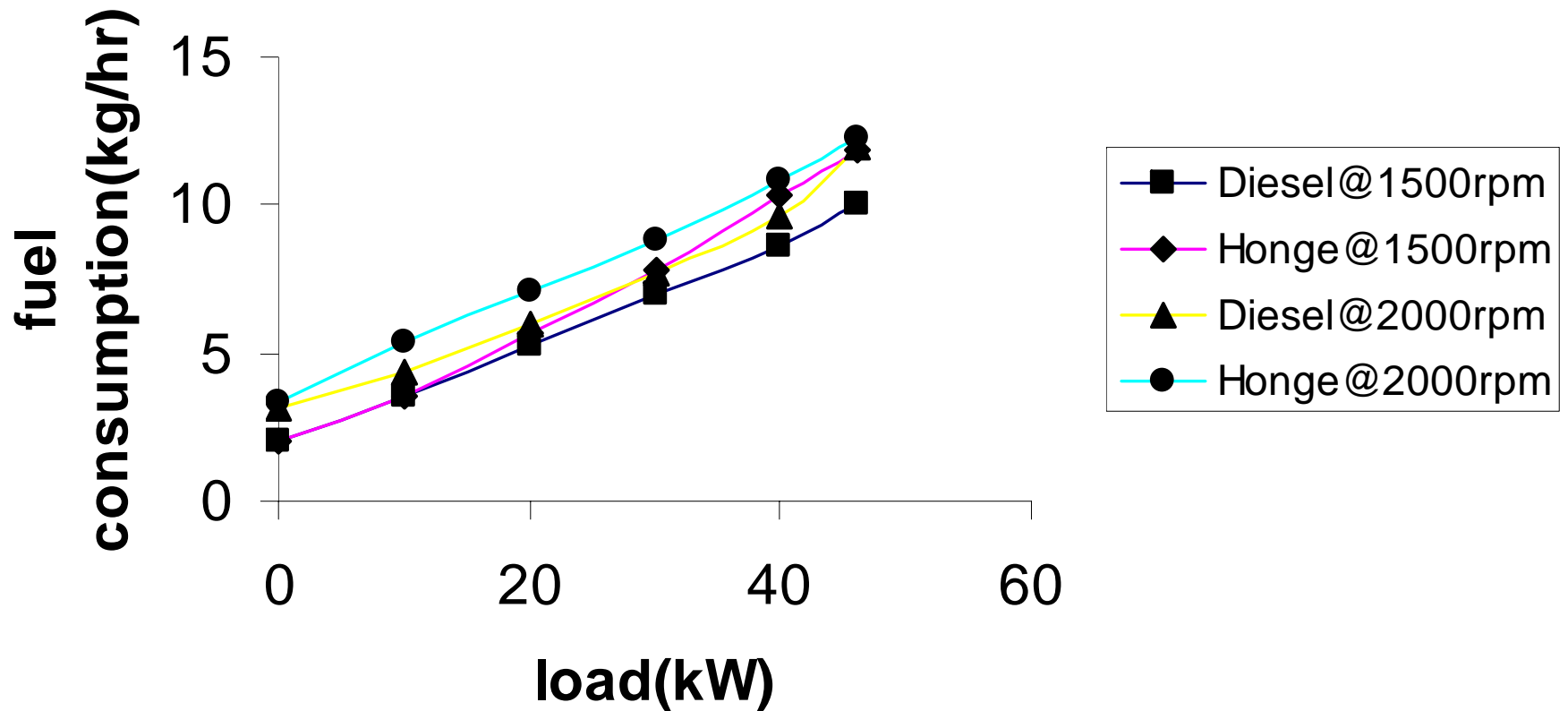




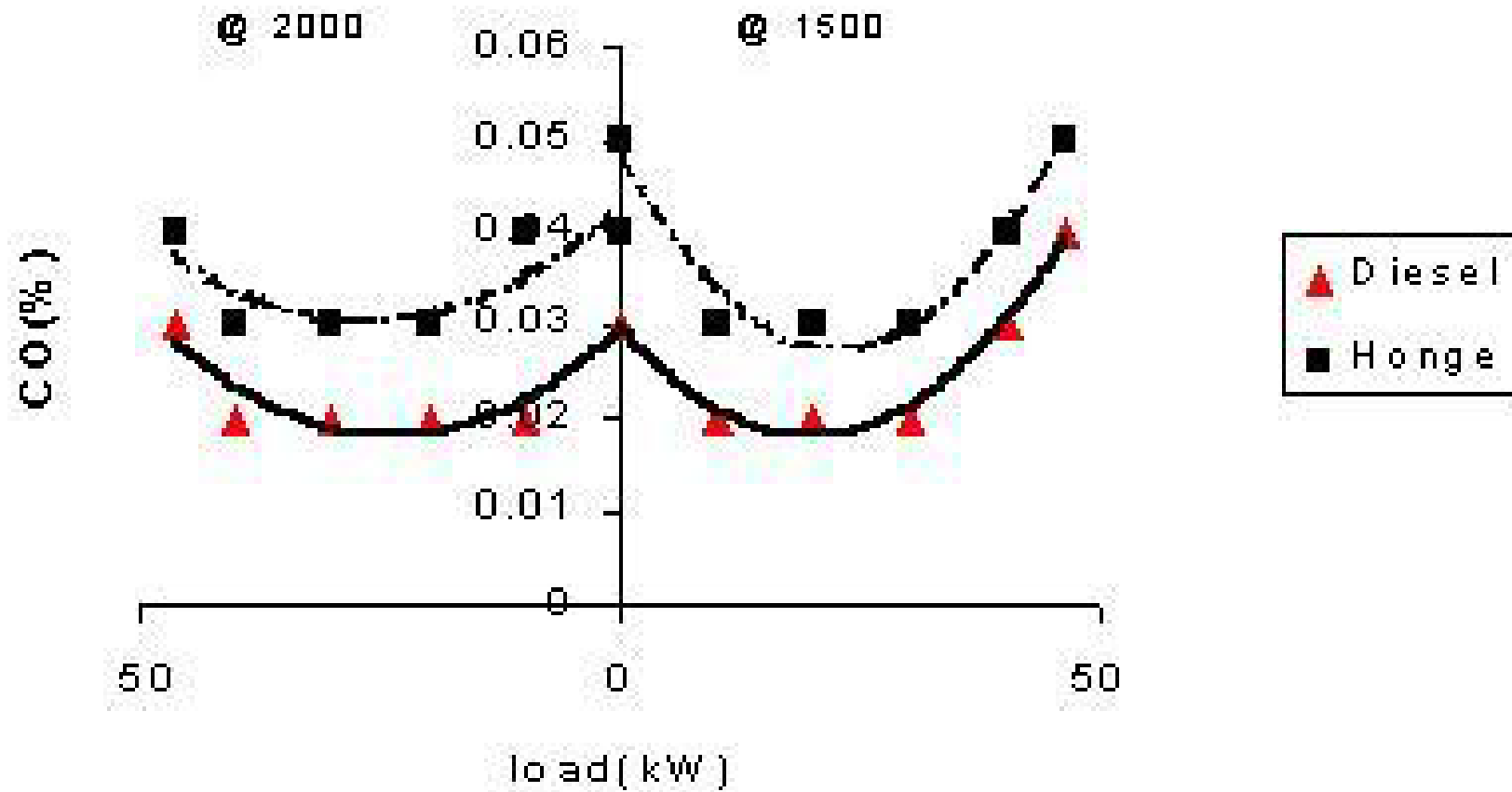




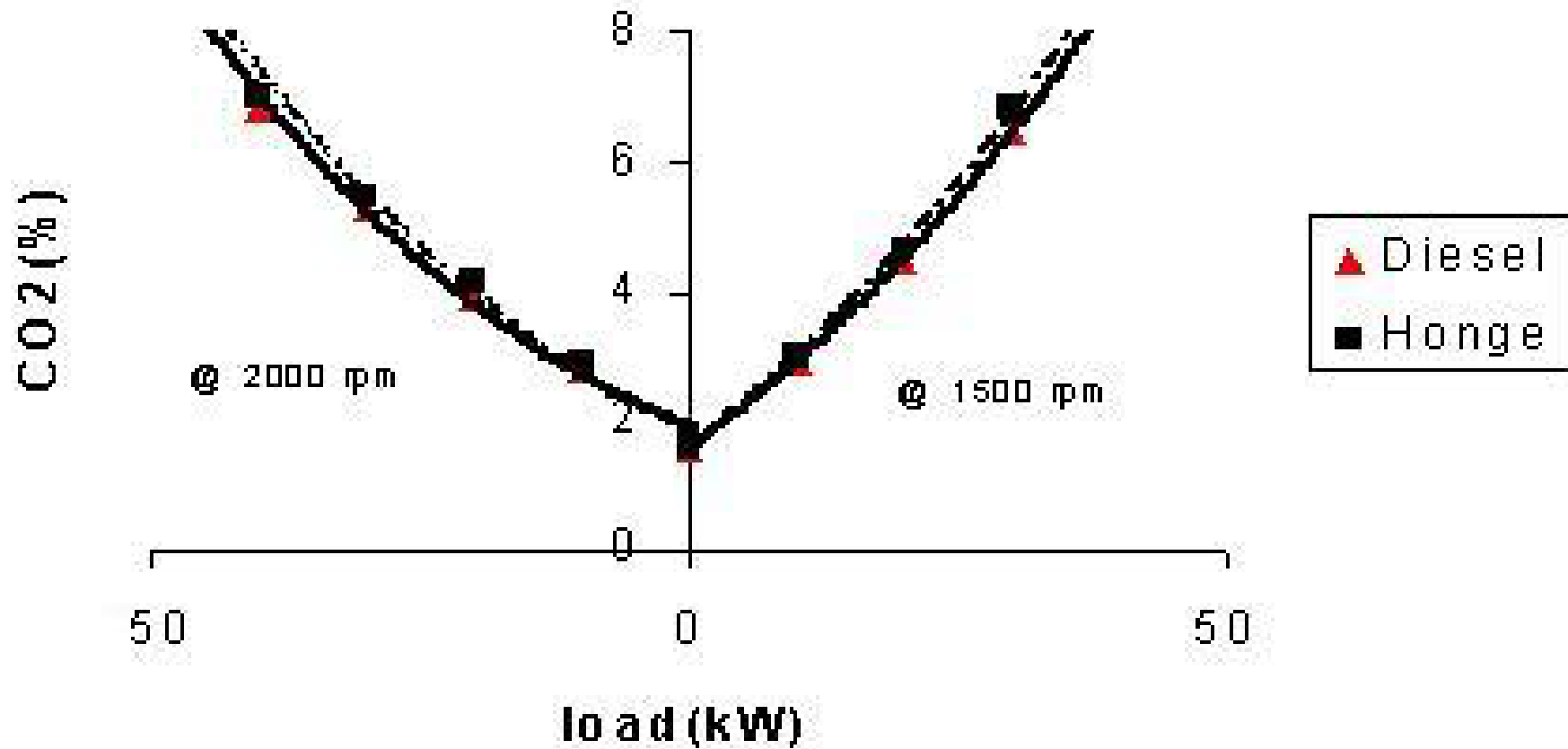
# Fuel Consumption



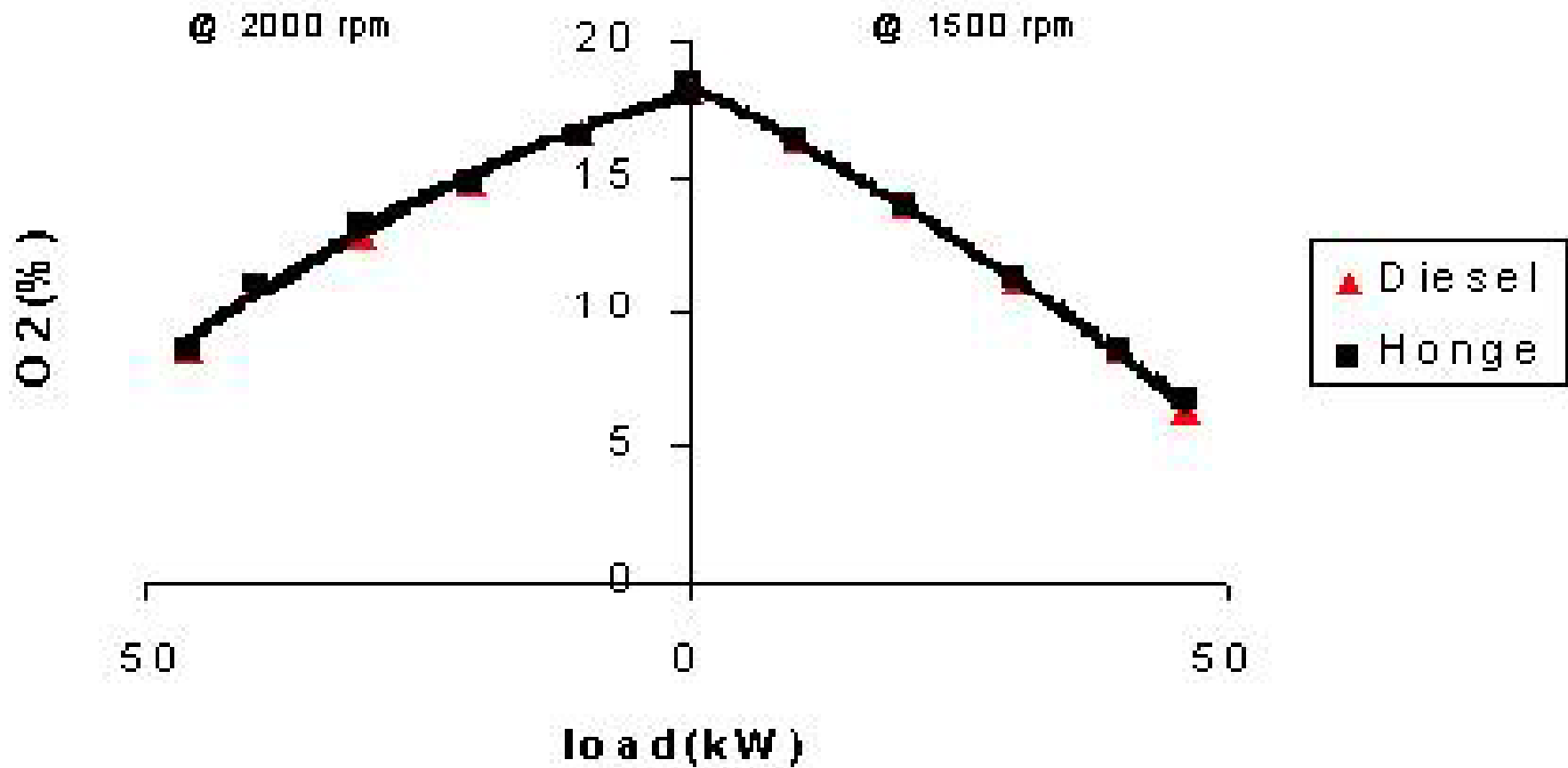
# Exhaust CO



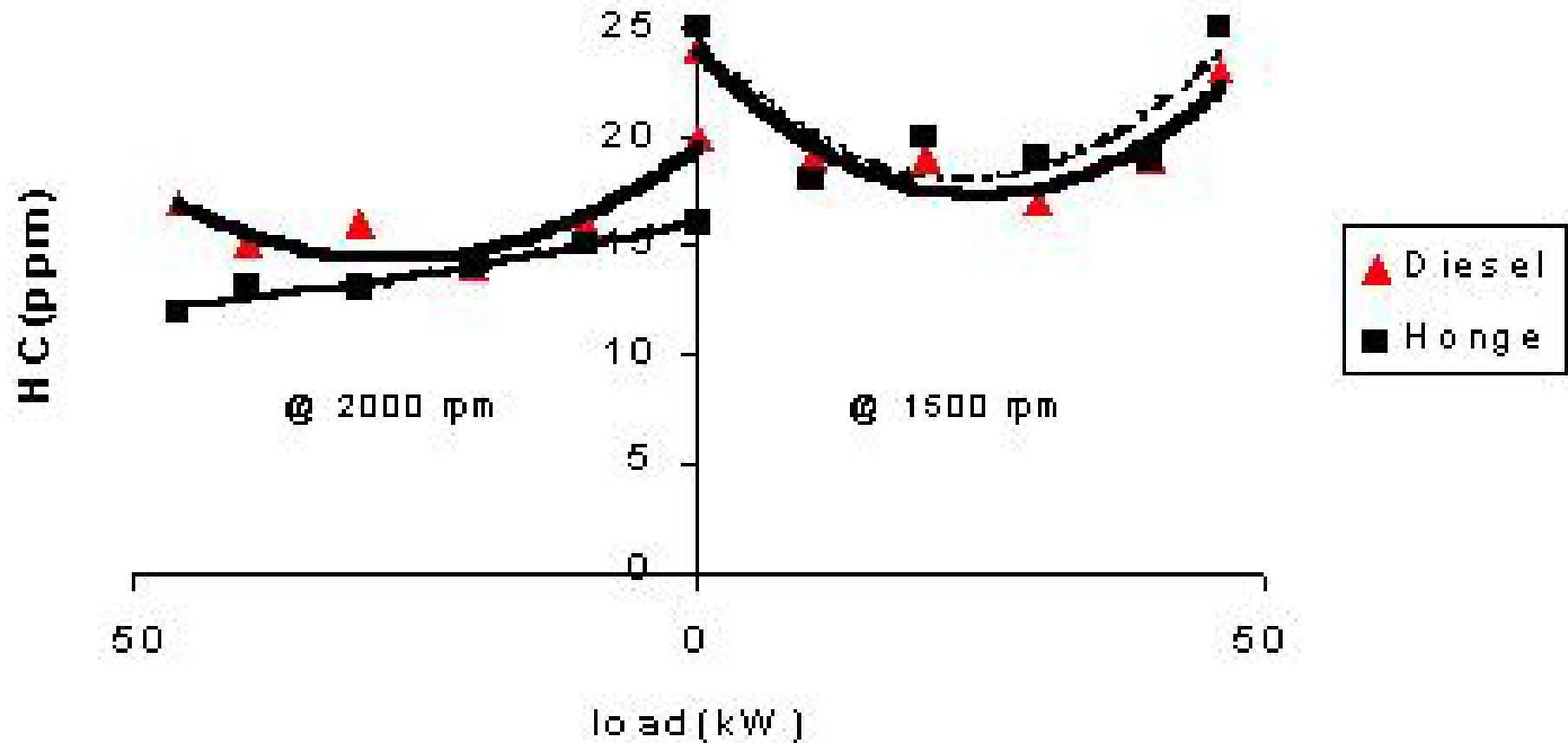
## Exhaust CO<sub>2</sub>



# Exhaust O<sub>2</sub>

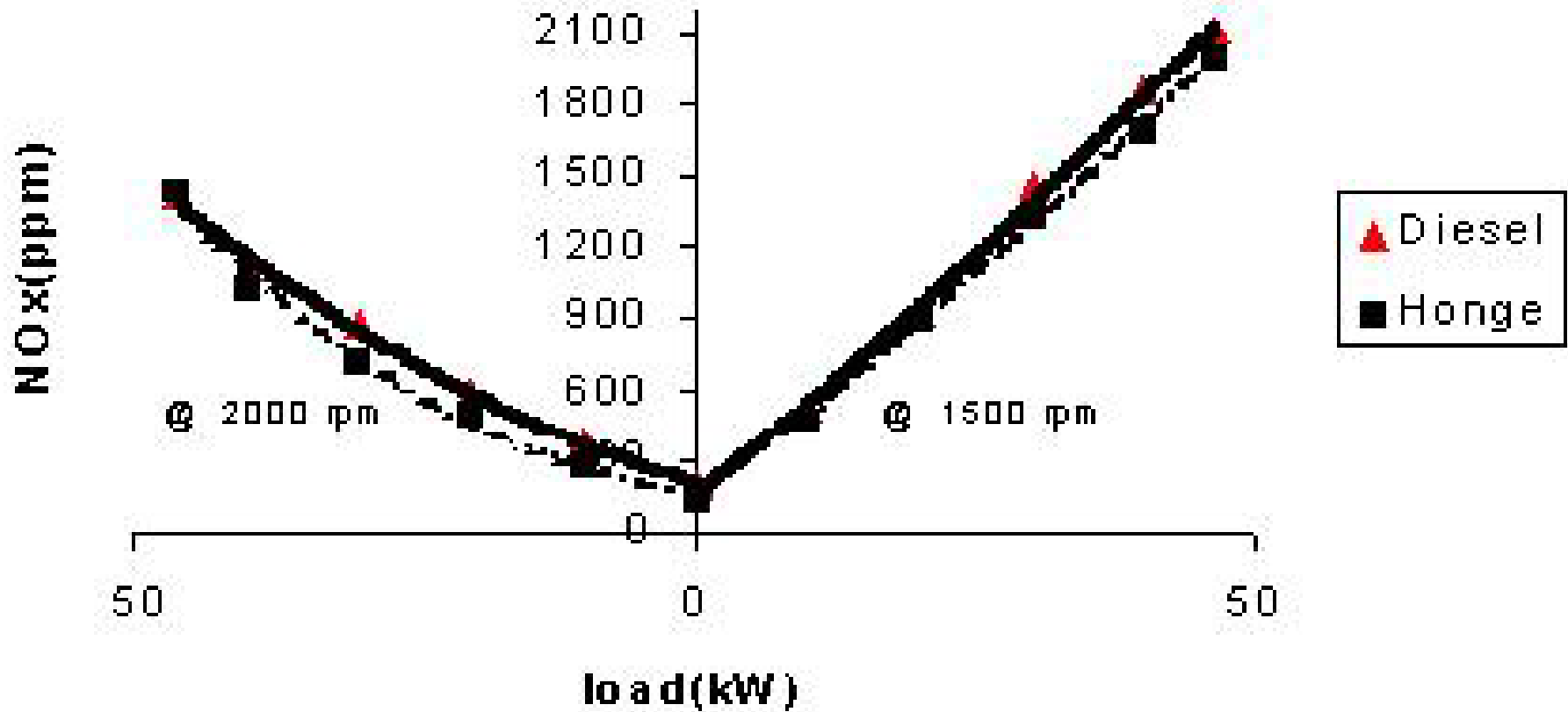


# Exhaust HC



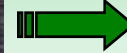
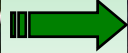


# Exhaust NOx



# Strategies for sustainable development

# The package deal





# The package deal II





# Sustainable organic fertiliser

<p>Cake is a fertiliser</p>	<p>How much is available?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 kg Pongamia seeds → 1 kg oil + 3 kg cake</li></ul>						
<p>How much to apply</p> <table><tr><td>Paddy</td><td>300 kg/ha</td></tr><tr><td>Banana</td><td>2 kg/ha</td></tr><tr><td>Areca</td><td>2 kg/ha</td></tr></table>	Paddy	300 kg/ha	Banana	2 kg/ha	Areca	2 kg/ha	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can be produced in the farm</li><li>• Pest repellents</li><li>• Market cost ~ Rs 5/kg</li></ul>
Paddy	300 kg/ha						
Banana	2 kg/ha						
Areca	2 kg/ha						

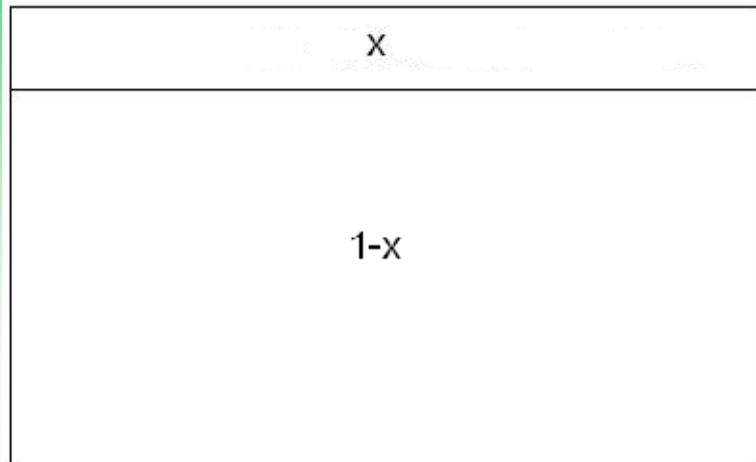
# Pongamia oil economics

<u>Land use</u>	<u>On farm use</u>
Seeds            10.0 tons/ha Oil                2.5 tons/ha Cake             7.5 tons/ha Seed price ~ Rs 5000/ton	Crushing and cleaning cost                Rs 4/kg oil
<u>In village area</u>	<u>In urban areas</u>
Buy seeds        Rs 5000/ton Sell seedcake Rs 5000/ton Crushing-cleaning charges         Rs 1000/ton <b>Net oil cost    Rs 9000/ton</b>	Bulk selling price of oil Rs 15,000 to 20,000/ton

# Use of oil

Crushed and filtered oil as SVO in villages	RBDD for power generation, blending with diesel and for bio diesel production in urban areas
Bio diesel for automobiles	RBDD oil and bio diesel for export

# Strategy 1 – for agricultural land



$$x = 1 / (1 + ((N_c * C_y) / (N_f * U_f * F)))$$

**$x = 1/18 = 5.55\%$  land to be dedicated for biofuel plantation**

$x$  – Fraction of land used for Pongamia and Castor plantations

$(1-x)$  – Fraction of land that remains for cultivation of crops

$N_c$  – Nitrogen in cake = 0.05;  $N_f$  – Nitrogen in fertilizer = 0.46;

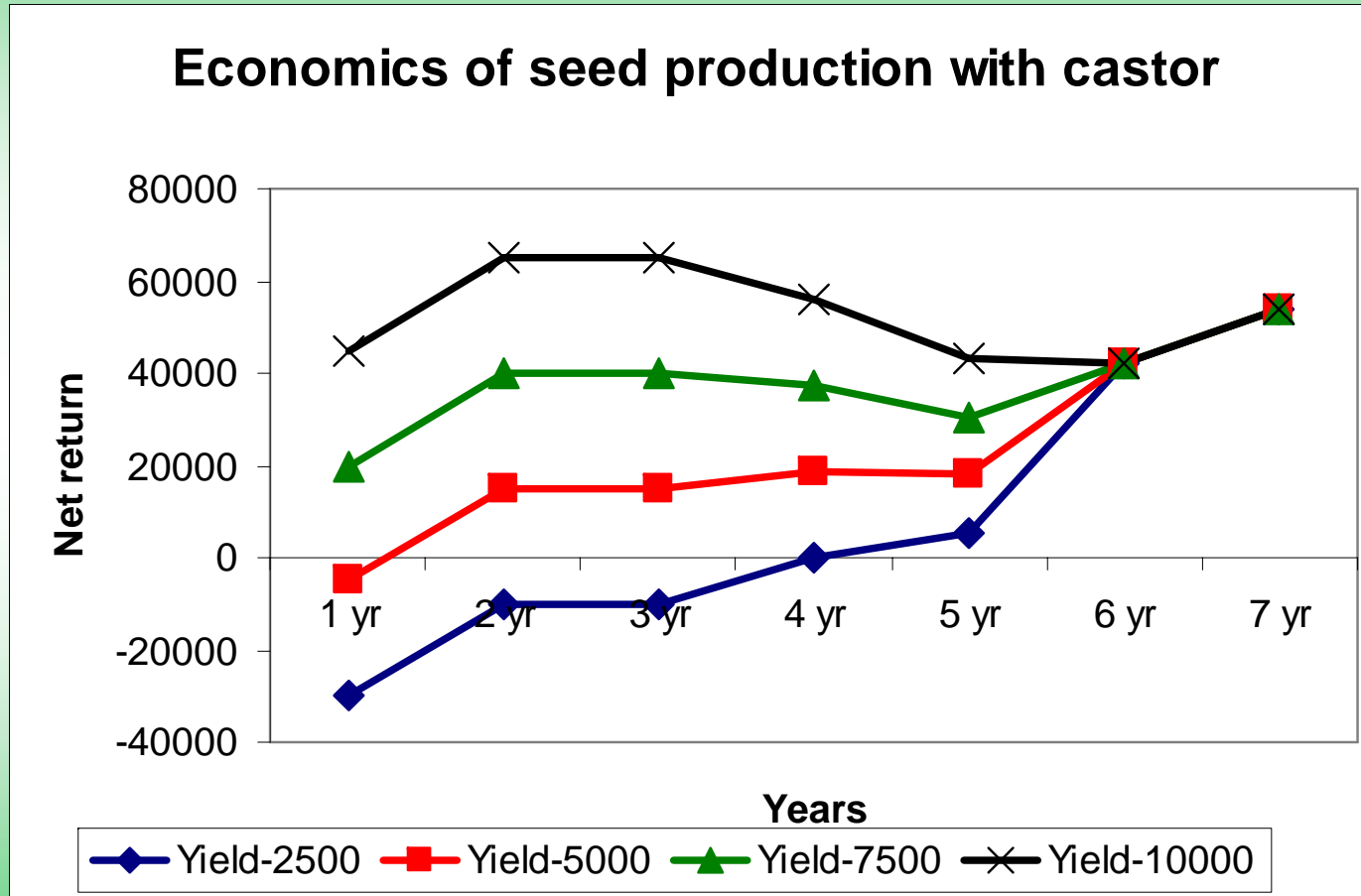
$C_y$  – Cake yield/ha of  $x = 7500$  kg;  $U_f$  – Useful fraction of urea = 0.33;

$F$  – Fertiliser req. for crops = 150 kg

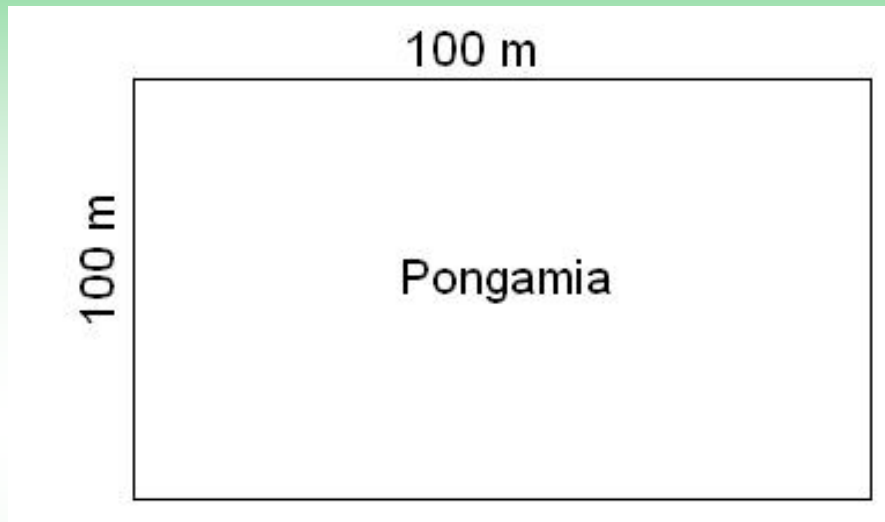
**Fraction of land used for a biofuel plantation is decided based on cropping efficiency**



# Economics of Strategy 1



# Strategy 2 – for wastelands

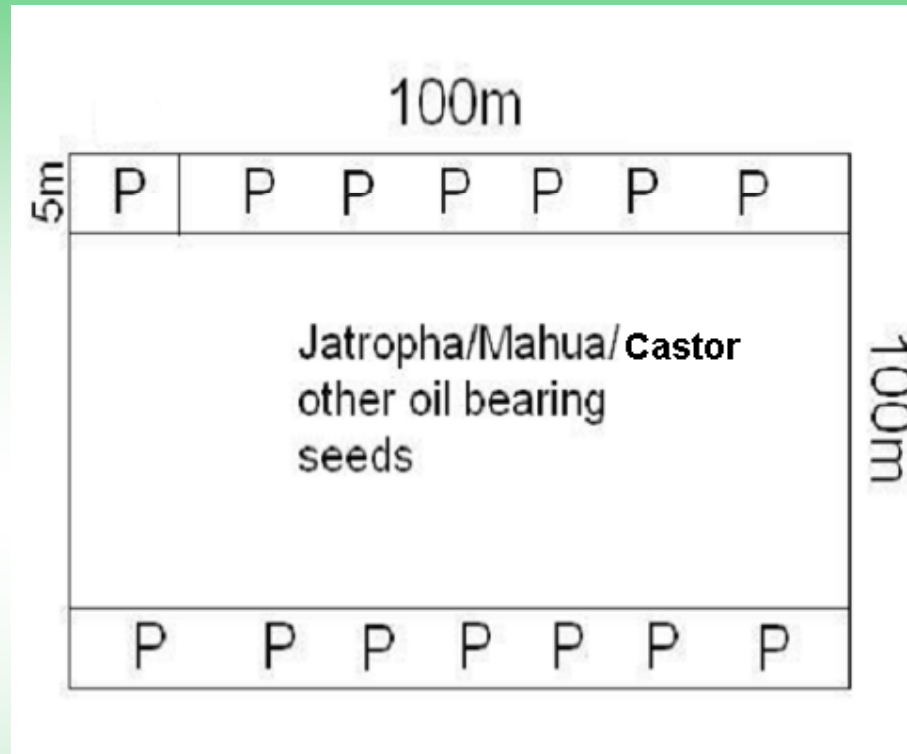


Yield :10 tons/ha

2.5 tons/ha of oil and 7.5 tons/ha of cake

Income 50,000 INR/ha

# Strategy 3 – for marginal land



**Pongamia will provide fertilizer for jatropha, mahua, castor and other oil seed bearing plants**

# A quick strategy

- Promote 20% substitution with filtered oil
- Demonstrate  
diesel start – run on hot oil – diesel stop  
applications in villages to be used in  
the long run

# Biofuels in India

**Opportunity knocking at our  
doors since Jan 1997**

**Takes only 100 days to get the  
oil flowing!**

**Is a 100 billion dollar/year  
opportunity in India!!**

# Land,



# water,





# and energy from biofuels





will lead to long  
term all round  
development.

It doesn't get any easier  
than this!



*Thank you*