

Sustainable, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective production of energy efficient biofuels in California

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General Background

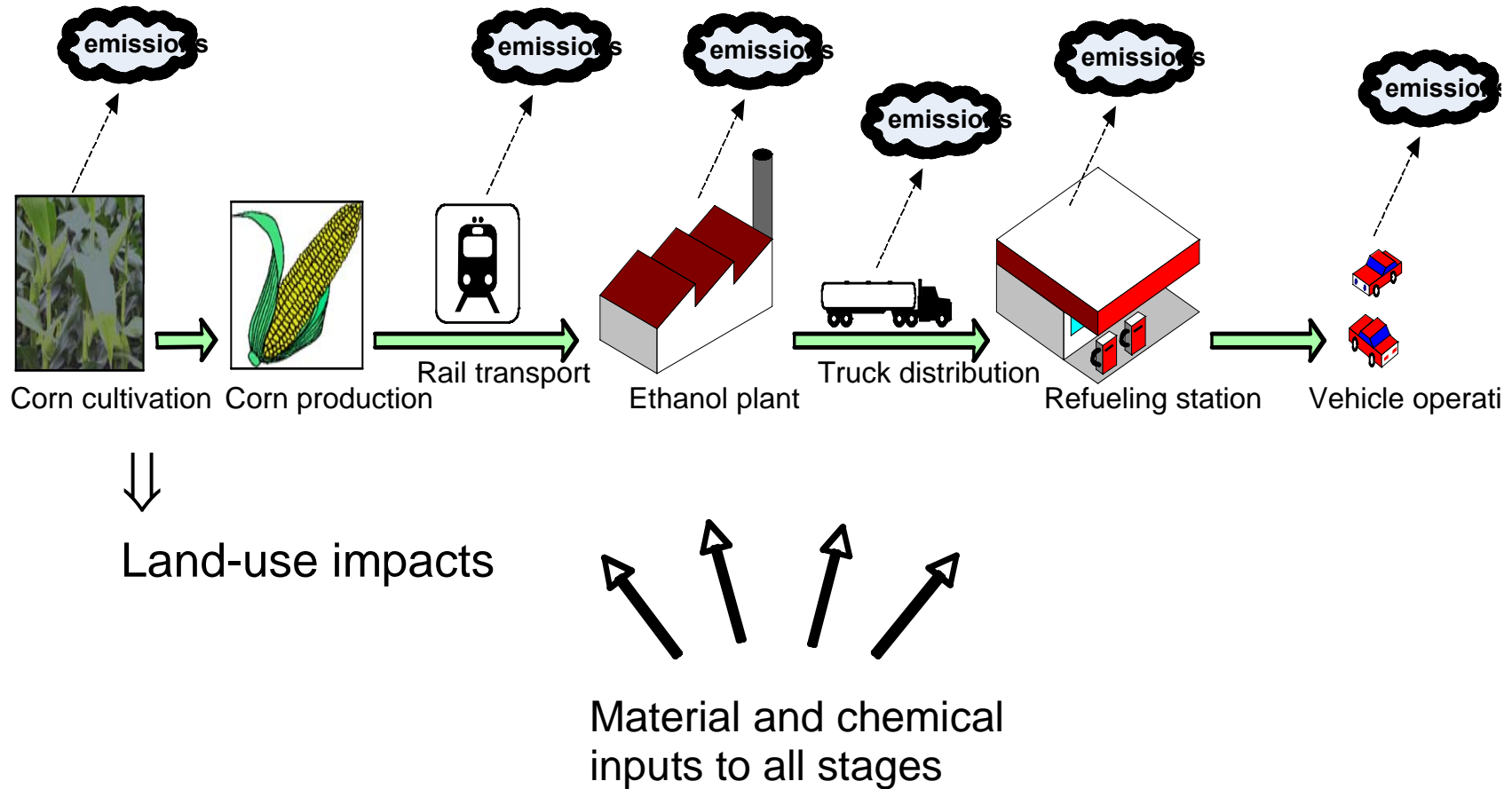
Two main areas of intensive research needs:

- 1) the **economically and environmentally sound production** of biomass
- 2) the economically and environmentally sound **conversion** of biomass to energy.

We need to address the first through an interdisciplinary approach based on
basic plant sciences
biogeochemical modeling
economic principles
life cycle analyses.

To ensure a comprehensive assessment of the **long-term potential** for biomass production under California conditions that will be
energy efficient,
environmentally acceptable
sustainable
cost-effective
from the farmer's field to the gas pump.

Corn-to-ethanol fuel pathway



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Objectives

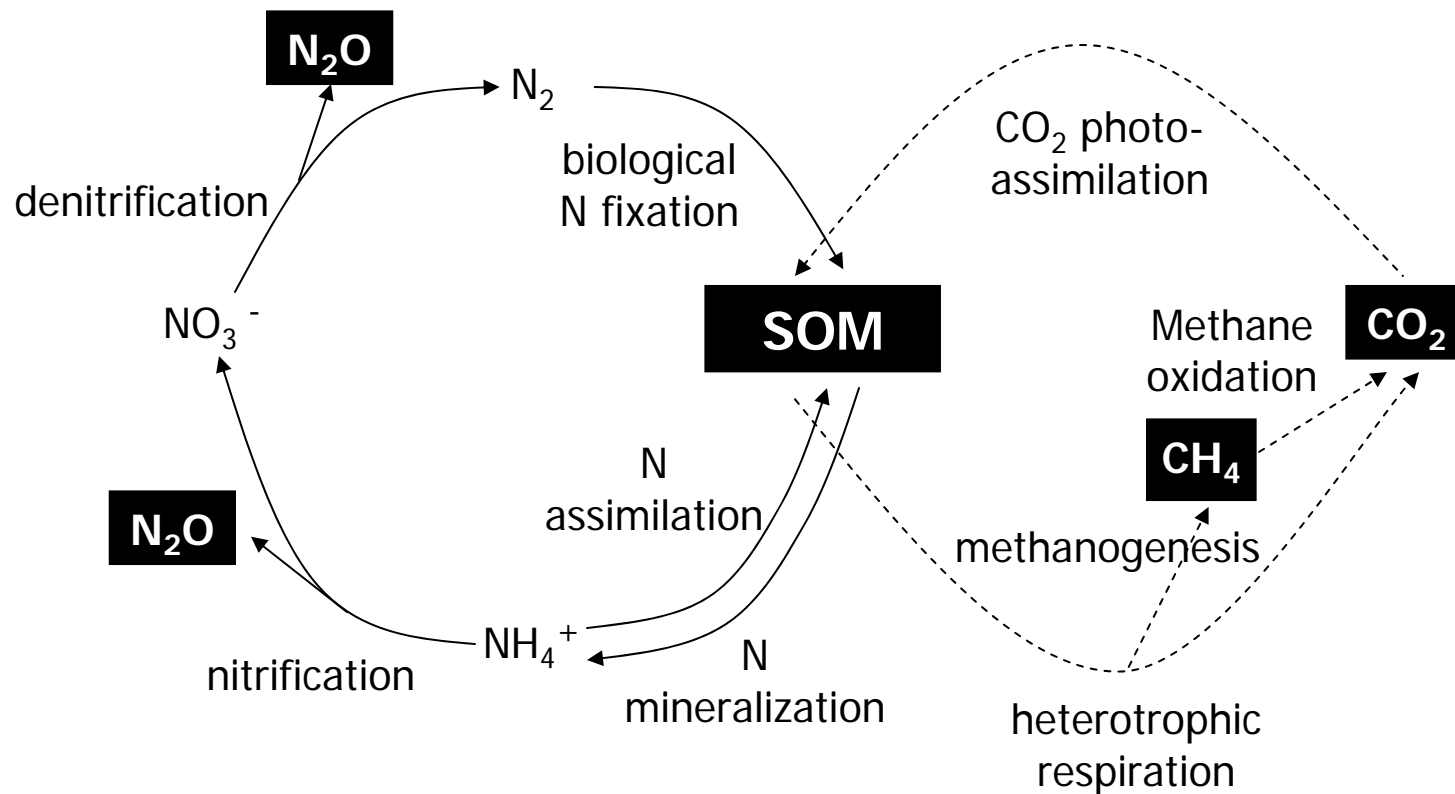
- 1) determine short- and long-term biomass production potentials at **5 field experiments** representing the different bioenergy sources and types of land in California
- 2) use published **data on biomass production** and data generated from the 5 experiments to calibrate and validate a biogeochemical model (DAYCENT)
- 3) **integrate the biogeochemical model with economic analyses** predict the biophysical and economic sustainability of different biomass production scenarios
- 4) employ the model to **investigate the spatio-temporal variation of biomass production and greenhouse gas emissions at the regional scale and construct a "meta model"**
- 5) **integrate the "meta-model" into life cycle analyses** to assess the overall energy efficiency of biofuels compared to other fuels.

Full on-farm GHG budget needs to be considered:

- Crop yield
- Carbon sequestration
- Nitrous oxide emission
- CH₄ adsorption
- Inputs required for farm operations

**All of the above dependent on chosen
crop production practices and system in a
specific environment (i.e. climate, soil type, etc)
and has a price**

Nitrogen and carbon cycles



Source: Oenema *et al.* (2001)

Calculation of net GHG emissions

- Carbon dioxide equivalents
 - Calculated based on the mass and the global warming potential (GWP) of the GHGs

Gas	GWP (100-yr horizon)
CO ₂	1
CH ₄	23
N ₂ O	296

Integration of models

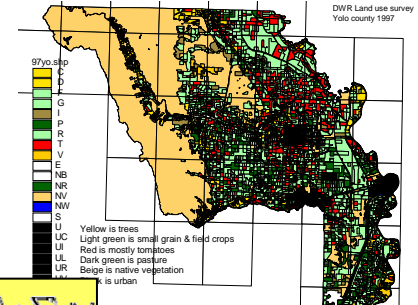
Long-term field experiments



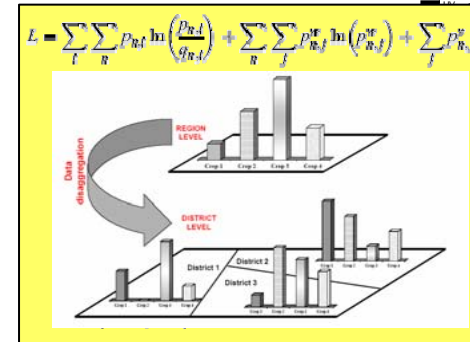
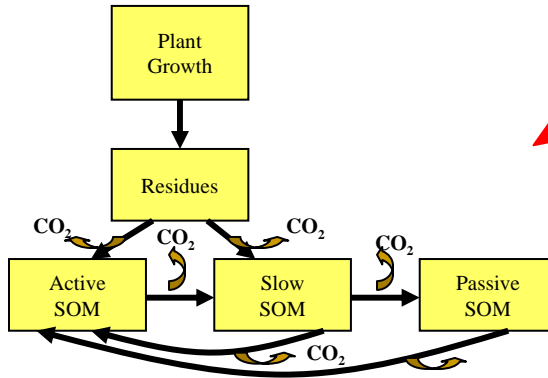
Land use and management identification



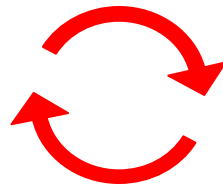
Spatial Information



Ecosystem model



Dynamic economics



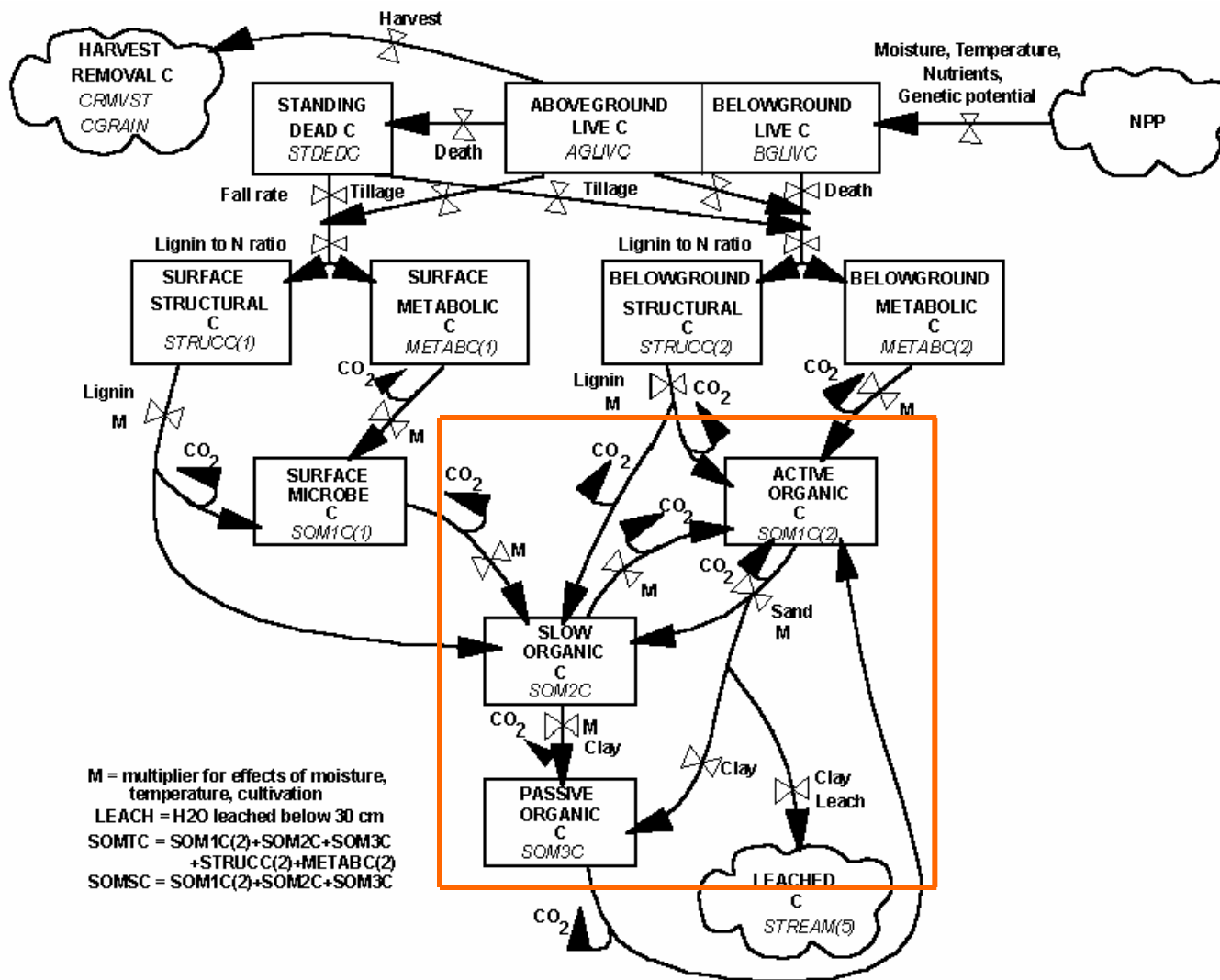
Decision support



DayCent model

- A daily version plant-soil ecosystem model
 - Simulates plant production, soil nutrient dynamics, and soil water and temperature
 - simulates GHG fluxes (CO_2 , CH_4 and N_2O)

Model structure - C Submodel

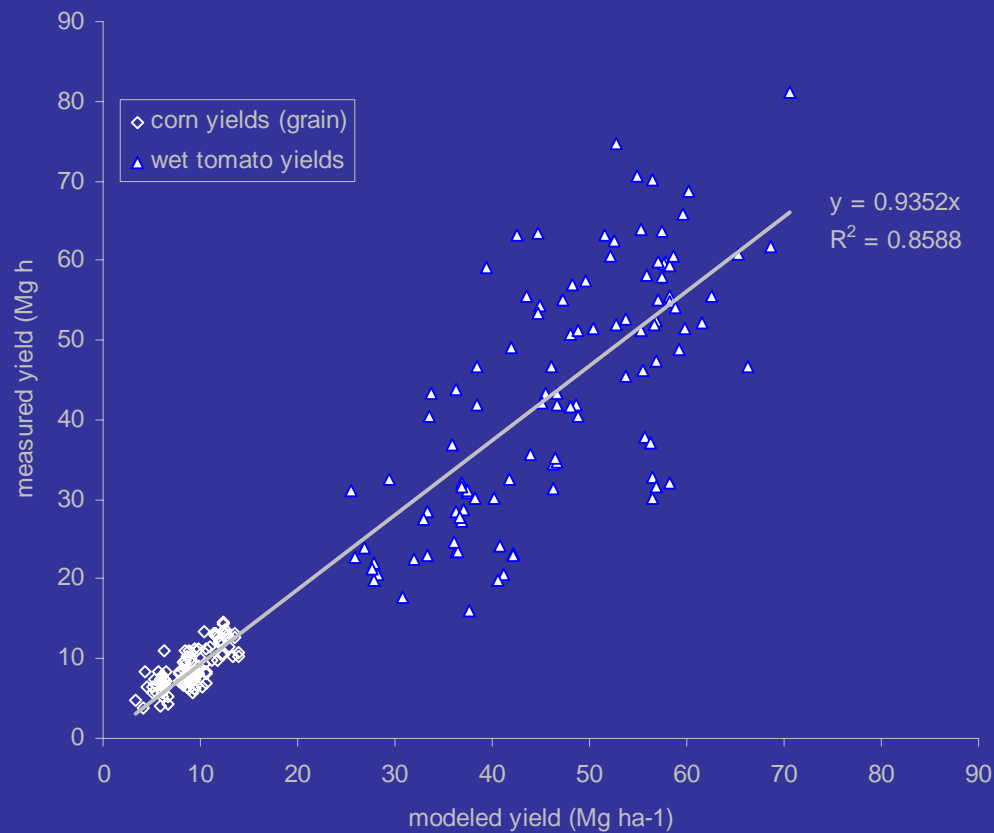


Source:
Parton et al. 1987

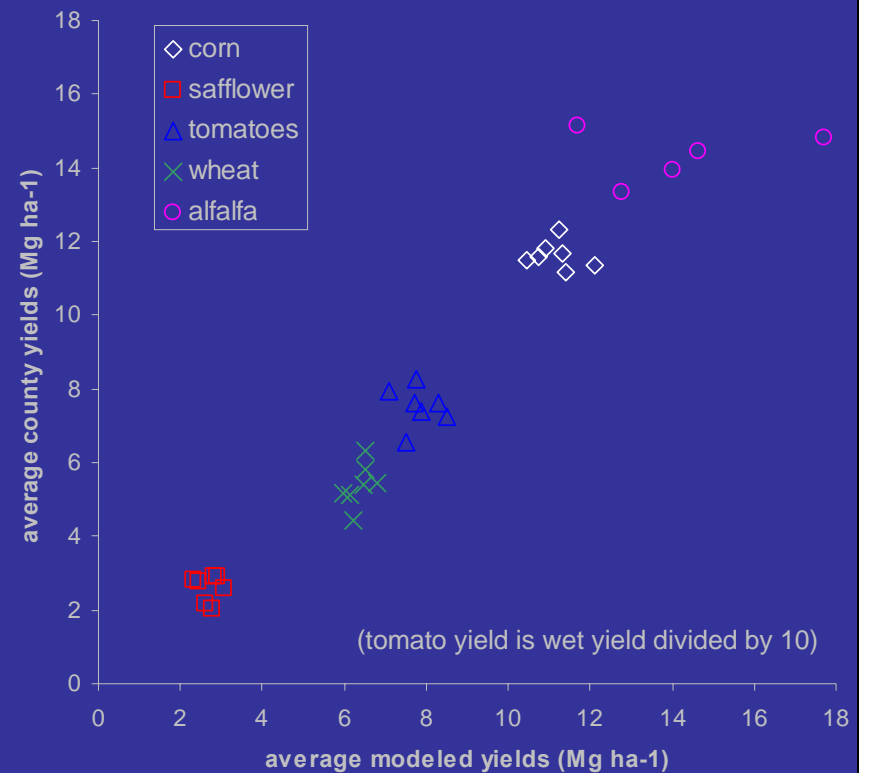
Figure 3-1: The pools and flows of carbon in the CENTURY model. The diagram shows the major factors which control the flows.

Validation: current yields

SITE SCALE (LTRAS EXPERIMENT)



REGIONAL SCALE



Yield changes

Fertilizer	Cover crop	Alfalfa	Corn	Rice	Safflower	Sunflower	Tomato	Wheat
mineral, 75%	no	0.35	-0.20	-0.03	-12.9	-0.04	-4.00	-0.10
mineral	no	0.01	3.10	0.14	0.07	0.16	-0.75	0.05
mineral	yes	0.30	-0.49	-0.44	4.48	-0.92	-1.31	0.10
mineral	yes	0.30	-0.58	-0.43	4.34	-1.02	-1.33	0.12
manure	no	0.28	-1.88	-0.50	-3.64	-0.09	-1.72	-4.13
manure	no	0.30	-2.99	-4.66	-0.60	-1.28	-4.39	-2.60
manure	yes	0.28	-2.45	-4.37	1.61	-0.97	-3.59	-2.37
manure	yes	0.40	-3.28	-0.66	-6.27	0.02	-2.63	-1.94

Management changes

Tillage	Fertilizer	Cover crop	GWP (Mg CO ₂ -eq ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	ΔSOC (kg C ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	N ₂ O (kg N ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)
Sacramento Valley					
convent.	mineral, 75%	no	-0.89 ± 0.76	-2 ± 16	-1.92 ± 1.59
conserv.	mineral	no	-0.68 ± 0.36	103 ± 34	-0.64 ± 0.56
convent.	mineral	yes	-1.36 ± 0.89	310 ± 180	-0.48 ± 0.94
conserv.	mineral	yes	-1.37 ± 0.88	312 ± 178	-0.48 ± 0.94
convent.	Organic	no	-1.16 ± 0.78	158 ± 63	-1.23 ± 1.51
conserv.	Organic	no	-1.94 ± 1.03	288 ± 88	-1.89 ± 1.86
convent.	Organic	yes	-2.60 ± 1.87	405 ± 212	-2.38 ± 2.81
conserv.	Organic	yes	-3.29 ± 2.07	532 ± 246	-2.86 ± 2.98
San Joaquin Valley					
convent.	mineral, 75%	no	-0.61 ± 0.58	-4 ± 14	-1.33 ± 1.24
conserv.	mineral	no	-0.57 ± 0.33	81 ± 35	-0.59 ± 0.55
convent.	mineral	yes	-1.35 ± 1.07	284 ± 170	-0.66 ± 1.36
conserv.	mineral	yes	-1.38 ± 1.08	287 ± 169	-0.68 ± 1.39
convent.	Organic	no	-0.49 ± 0.89	154 ± 54	0.16 ± 1.96
conserv.	Organic	no	-1.14 ± 0.90	255 ± 79	-0.43 ± 1.82
convent.	Organic	yes	-1.87 ± 1.41	395 ± 203	-0.89 ± 2.41
conserv.	Organic	yes	-2.45 ± 1.52	498 ± 235	-1.32 ± 2.41

Modeling Biofuel Cropping Systems

- Calibrate and validate DayCent for local conditions
- Simulate gas exchanges for different cropping systems, soils, climates and site management options
- Predict GHG fluxes at the plot and regional scale

Database for biofuel systems

- Species
 - C4 plants
 - Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)
 - Miscanthus (*Miscanthus giganteus*)
 - Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)
 - Rhodesgrass (*Chloris gayana*)
 - Elephantgrass (*Pennisetum purpureum*)
 - C3 plants
 - Tall Fescue (*Fescuta arundinacea*)
 - Jose Tall Wheatgrass (*Agropirum elongatum*)
 - Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)

Preliminary results on biofuels

Location		Rock Springs, PA	Davis, CA	
Soil Property	Soil Type		Hagerstown silt loam	Yolo silt loam
	Soil Texture	Sand (%)	28.33	9.96
		Silt (%)	33.44	65.40
		Clay (%)	38.23	24.64
		Organic Matter (%)	0.77	1.30
Management Events	Fertilization (kg N ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)		56	56
	Harvesting		Every fall, 2001-2003	Fall, 2007

Preliminary results

Location	Year	Field trial yield (kg DM ha ⁻¹)	Simulated yield (kg DM ha ⁻¹)	% deviation
Rock Springs, PA	2001	6690	6304	-5.8%
	2002	6950	6857	-1.3%
	2003	7020	6721	-4.3%
Davis, CA	2007	10742	8666	-19.3%

Simulated GHG emissions

Location	year	N ₂ O emission (kg N ₂ O ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	CH ₄ uptake (kg CH ₄ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	CO ₂ emission (kg CO ₂ ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)	GWP (100-yr horizon) (kg ha ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹)
Rock Spring, PA	2001	4.09	1.14	776	2013
	2002	4.90	1.12	811	2287
	2003	6.13	0.91	748	2584
Davis, CA	2007	16.58	1.47	1298	6239

Thank you!

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