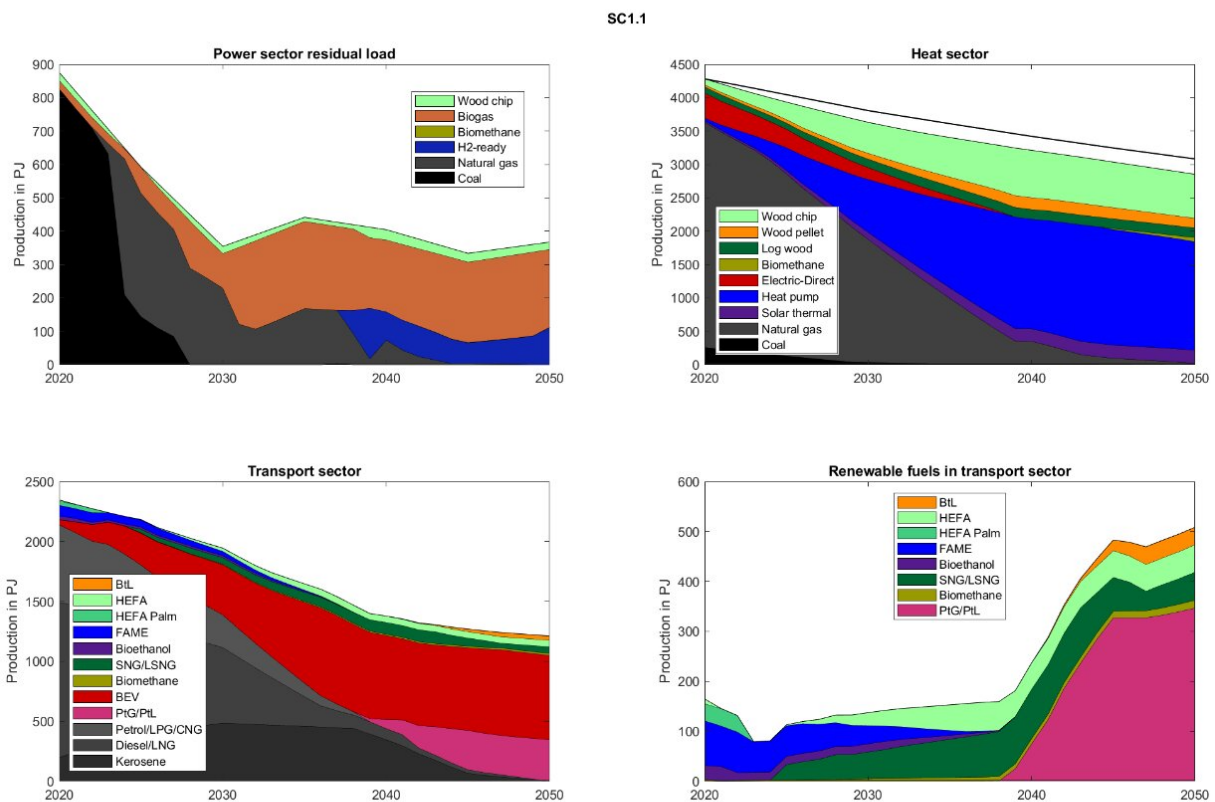


Researchers present modeling results of optimal biomass use in the energy transition

May 10 2023, by Paul Trainer



Biomass breakdown between the electricity, heat and transport sectors in scenario 1 "high CO₂ price" Credit: BFZ, 2023

What is the optimal role of limited biomass in the national energy transition and what are the priority target markets for bioenergy sources? These questions were addressed by a team of researchers from the German Biomass Research Centre (DBFZ) and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) in the successfully completed research project "SoBio—Scenarios of optimal biomass use for energy by 2030 and by 2050."

Bioenergy makes a significant contribution to meeting the energy needs of the transport, heating and electricity sectors and, in harmony with existing renewable and fossil energy sources, will continue to be a relevant option for [energy supply](#) in various sectors in the future. In the "SoBio" project realized jointly with the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), the Leipzig research team modeled a total of 111 different [bioenergy](#) options for the first time in great detail in scenarios.

Bioenergy options were considered to cover the residual load and to balance out the fluctuating renewable energies in electricity generation. In addition, bioenergy technologies can be used in the heating sector to cover the [energy demand](#) in the three sectors of industry (low, medium and high temperature), buildings (private households, commerce and trade) and district heating.

In the [transport sector](#), biofuels also serve as a fulfillment option in the six sub-sectors of road/passenger transport, commercial vehicles, aviation, rail, inland waterways and overseas vessels.

"The modeling results developed in the project have shown that biomass has its cost-optimal benefit especially in those sectors where direct electrification is not possible or only possible to a limited extent. Thus, bioenergy remains indispensable for the success of the energy transition if considerable additional costs are not to be accepted via the production

and import of power-to-x energy sources," says Dr. Kathleen Meisel, a scientist at the DBFZ.

According to the BENOPT model used, in the heat sector the largest amount of biomass is used in the form of wood chips from wood residues and miscanthus for high-temperature industrial applications. In the electricity sector, the use of biogas from domestic fermentable residues and waste or maize, as well as smaller amounts of waste wood in waste wood-fired CHP plants to flexibly meet the demand for residual load, is the most cost-effective option in the long term.

In the transport sector, road and rail transport should be electrified at optimal cost. In the long term, biomass will thus be used as biokerosene in air traffic and as liquefied biomethane in shipping.

Provided by Deutsches Biomasseforschungszentrum

Citation: Researchers present modeling results of optimal biomass use in the energy transition (2023, May 10) retrieved 8 May 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2023-05-results-optimal-biomass-energy-transition.html>

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