

C-CHANGE

Grass to Gas:

Powering Sustainable Energy with Sustainable Agriculture

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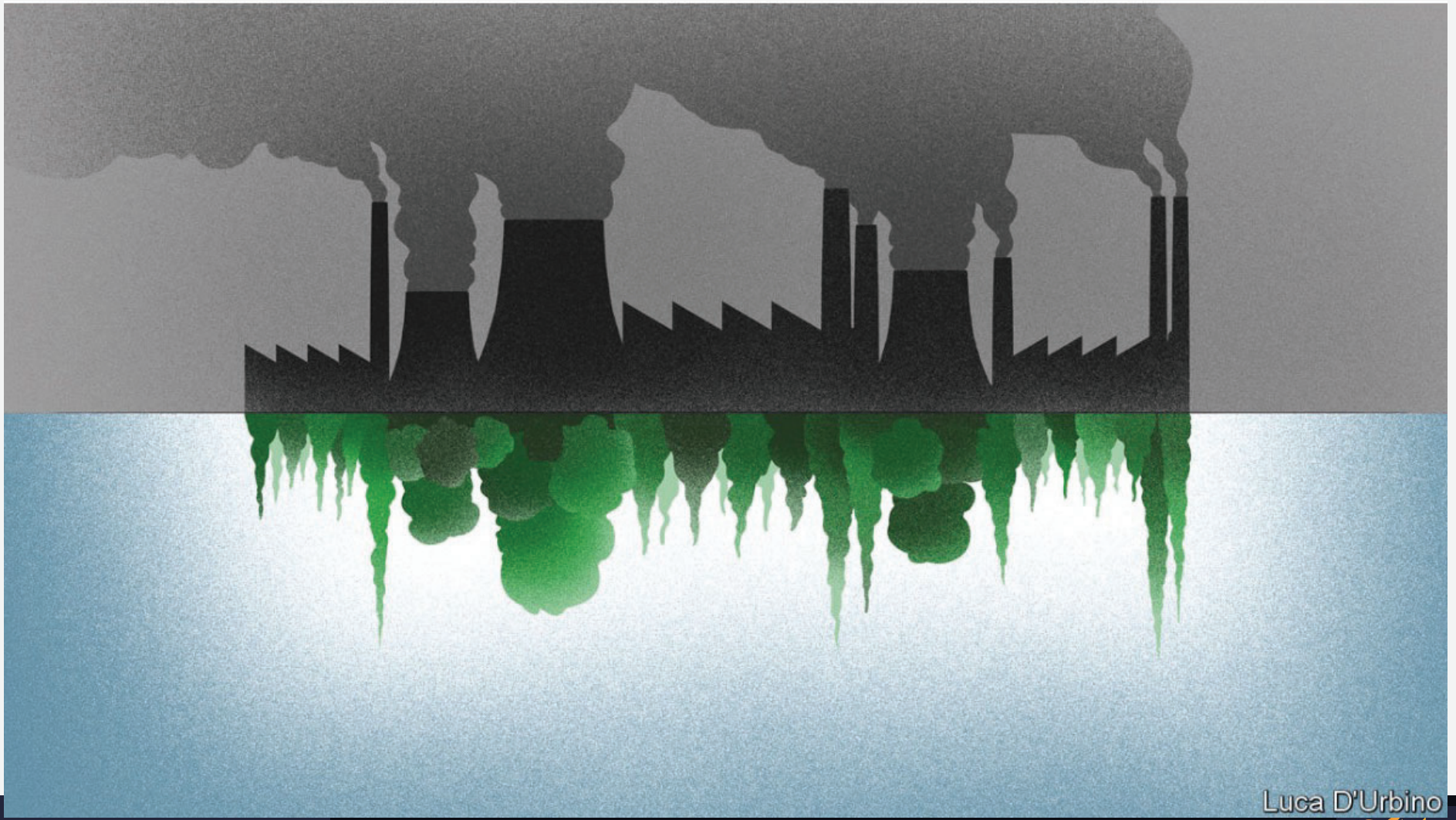
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The role of Photosynthesis



Luca D'Urbino

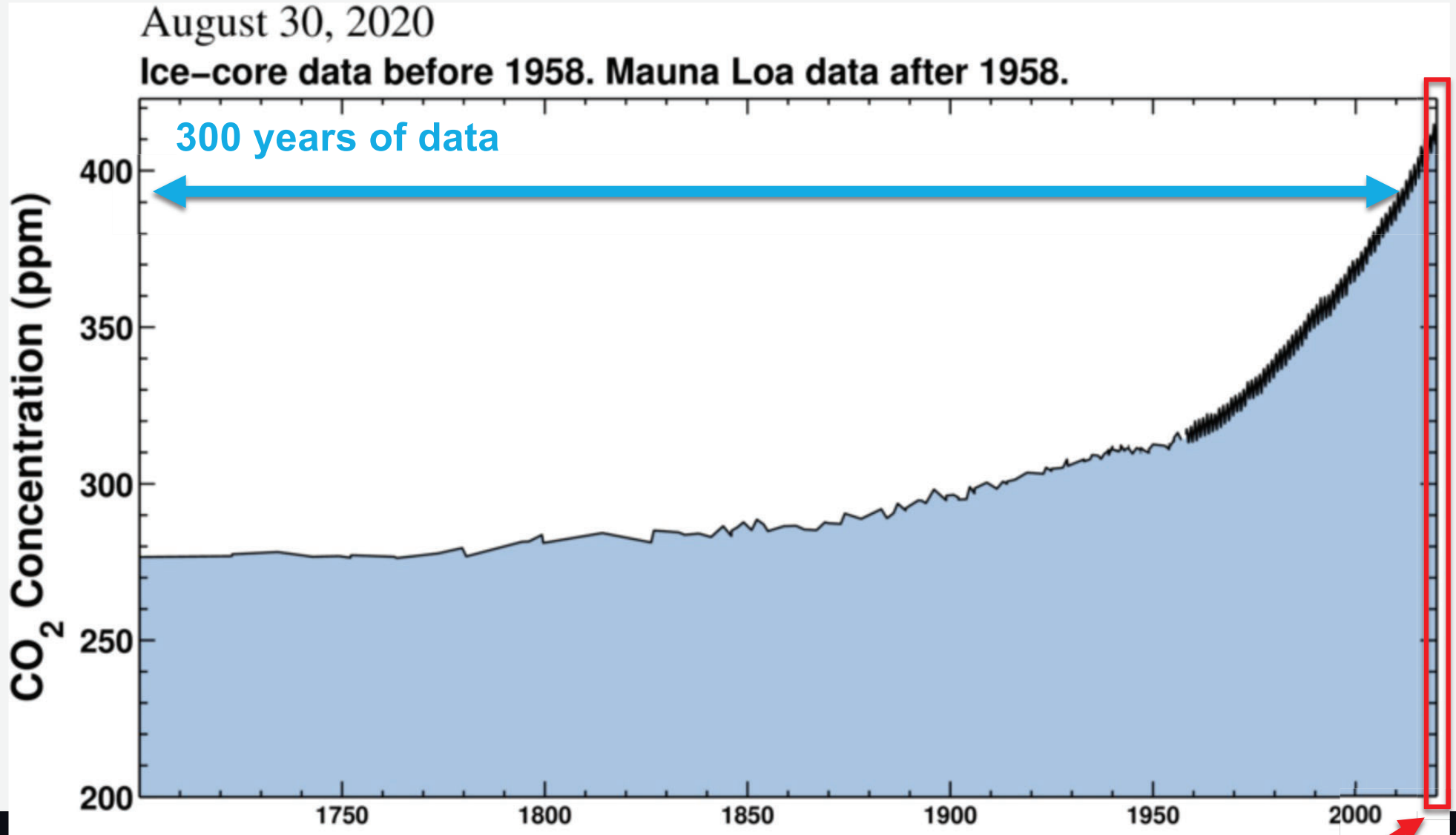


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The Economist, Oct. 11, 2018



Atmospheric CO₂ is rising rapidly



The Power of Photosynthesis

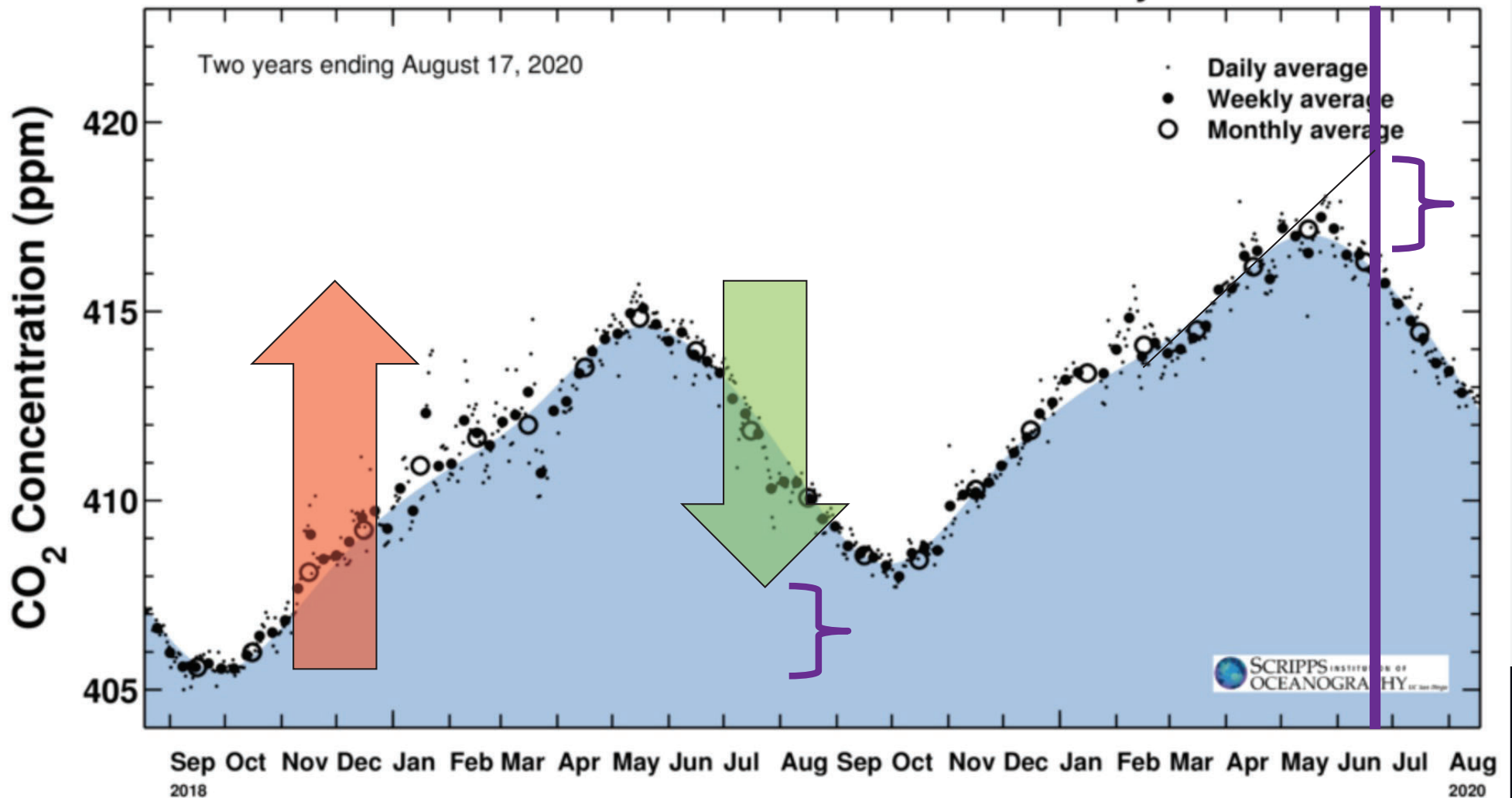
Latest CO₂ reading: **412.59 ppm**

August 17, 2020

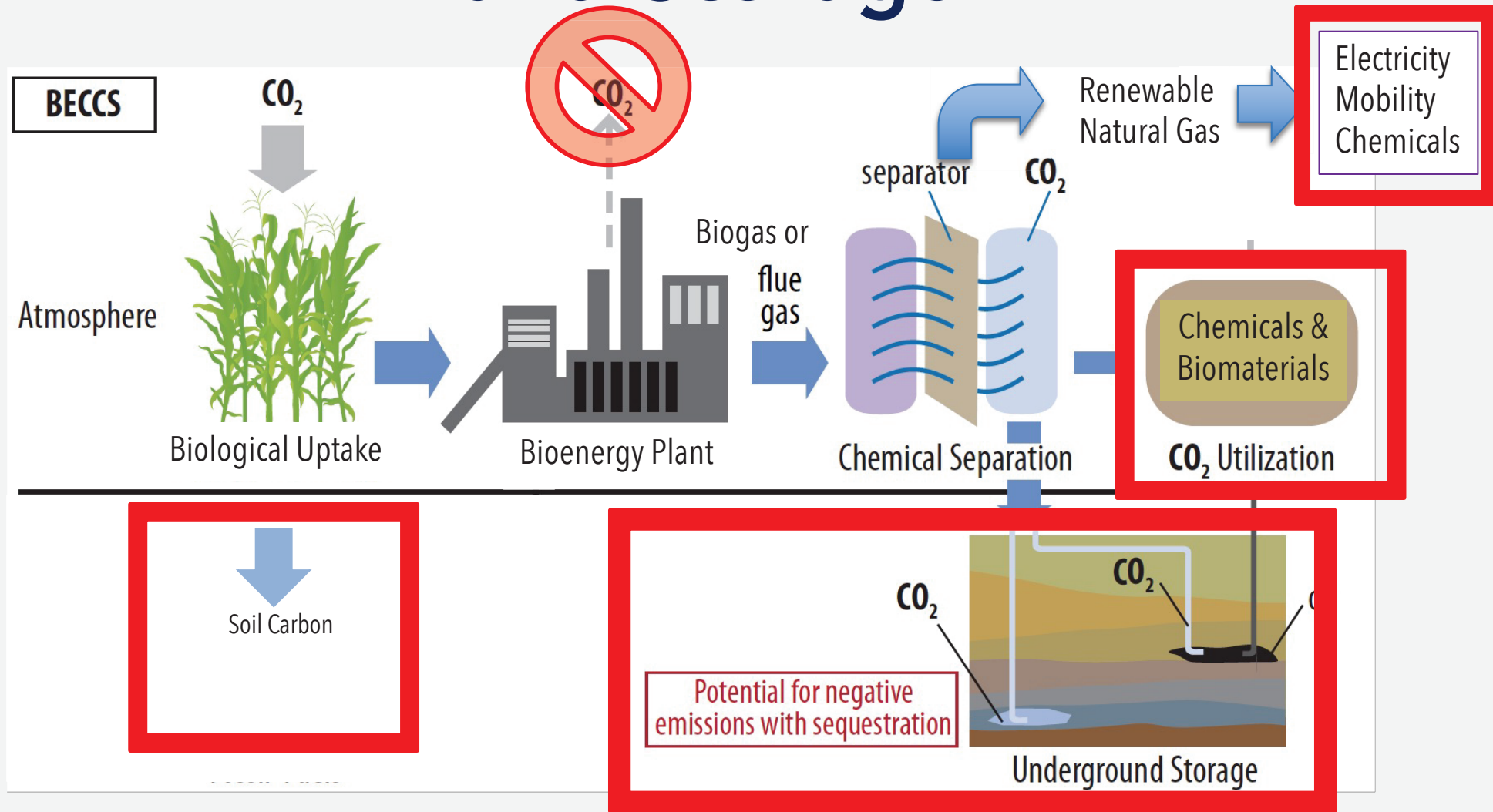
<https://scripps.ucsd.edu/programs/keelingcurve/>

Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory

Summer Solstice



Biomass Energy Carbon Capture and Storage





C-CHANGE

CONSORTIUM FOR CULTIVATING
HUMAN AND NATURALLY
REGENERATIVE ENTERPRISES



**Lisa Schulte Moore, C-CHANGE Director
and 72 faculty, staff, postdoc, and student collaborators**

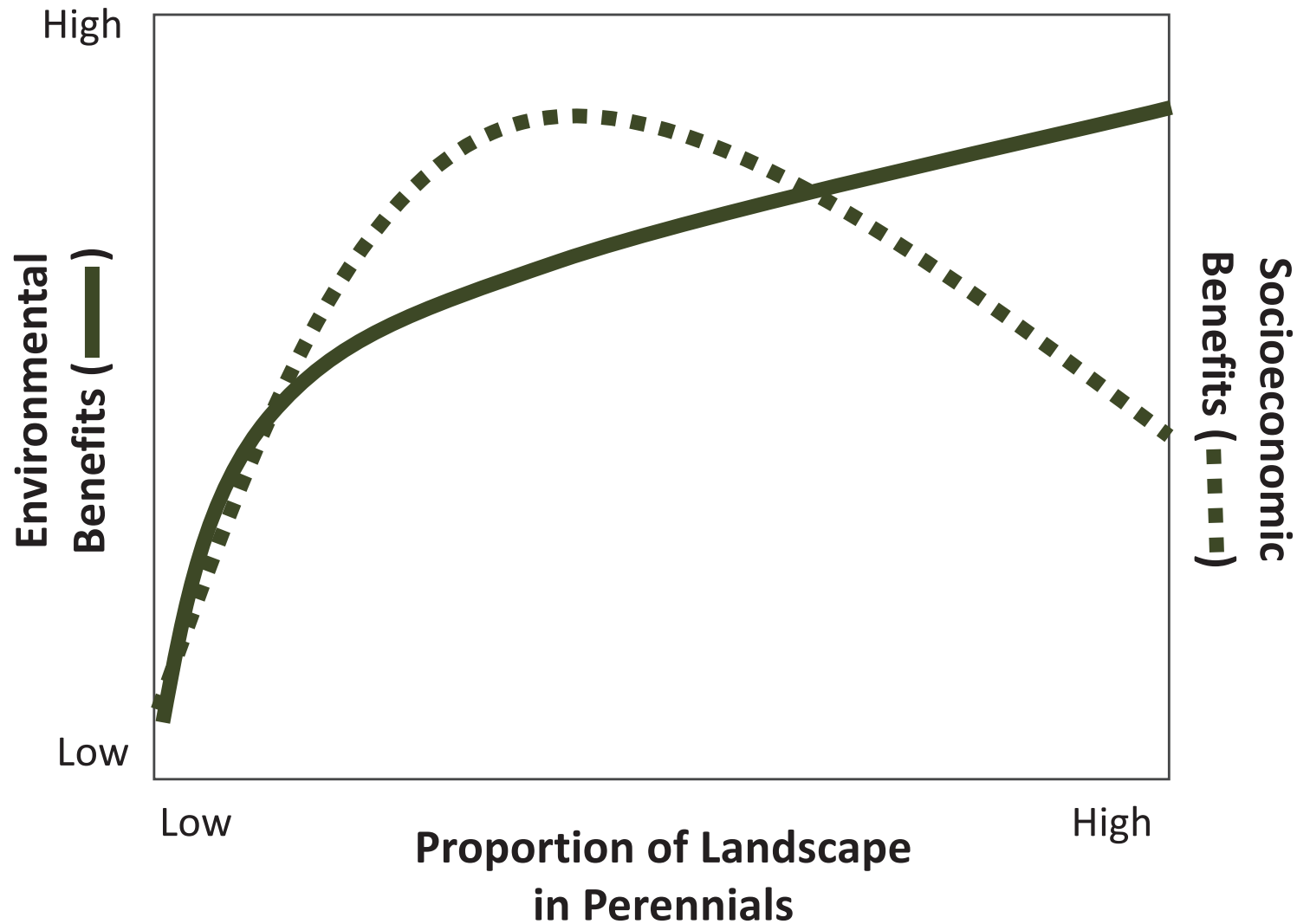


STRIPS: Science-based Trials of Rowcrops Integrated with Prairie Strips



Image: Tama Co., Iowa; Omar de Kok-Mercado

Disproportionate Benefits Hypothesis



Transdisciplinary Research & Demo on Experimental Catchments & Commercial Farms



Image: Cass Co., Iowa; Matt Stephenson

Extension & Outreach



Image: Cherokee Co., Iowa; Nick Ohde, PFI

Farmer Partners



Photo: Tama Co., Tim Youngquist

Highlights from a Decade of Research on Prairie Strips

Strategically adding 10% prairie to no-till corn-soy fields:

- 37% reduction in water runoff
- 95% reduction in sediment loss
- 77% reduction in phosphorus runoff
- 70% reduction in nitrogen runoff
- 70% reduction in subsurface NO₃-N concentrations (not tiled)
- 75% reduction in N₂O-N emissions at footslope position
- More than triple pollinator and double bird abundance
- Influence on crop yield proportionate
- No additional weed problems
- Cheaper than installing terraces; cost comparable to cover crops

Prairie strips now a U.S. federally defined Conservation Reserve Program practice (CP-43)

11,735

acres of
prairie strips

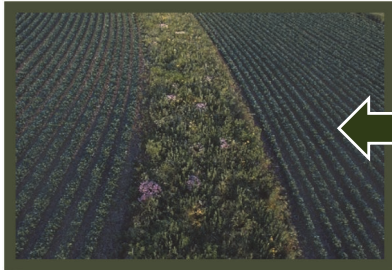
112,707

acres of
cropland
protected

13

US states

C-CHANGE Grass-to-Gas Value Chain



Feedstock Production

- Herbaceous biomass including perennial grasses, double crops, crop residues
- Manure from swine, dairy, beef cattle, poultry
- Food, processing wastes



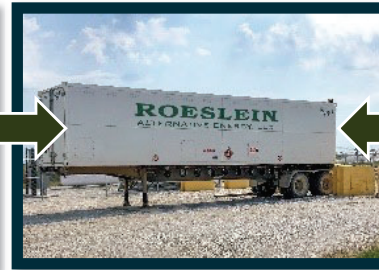
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)

- Single, 2-stage
- Mesophilic, Thermophilic
- Pretreatment, cotreatment
- Process intensification and automated control
- Biogas (CH₄, CO₂)
- Digestate (liquids, solids)



Co-product Processing

- Biogas separation
- RNG* upgrading to liquid fuels and chemicals
- On-farm cogeneration of electricity, heat
- Solids separation
- Drying, composting
- Torrefaction, gasification



Distribution and Markets

- RNG* and CO₂ for utilization, sequestration
- Slurry fertilizer
- Pellets, bedding & fiber, compost
- Process heat, activated carbon products, biochar
- Ecosystem services[^]



Societal Value

- Renewable products and services
- Private and public revenue
- Jobs
- Healthy environments
- Lower risk, lower cost, more resilient agricultural systems

*RNG = Renewable Natural Gas; may be injected into pipeline or sold as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). [^]Ecosystem services may include improved carbon and nutrient cycling, soil retention/regeneration, clean air, clean water, flood control, and wildlife and pollinator habitat.

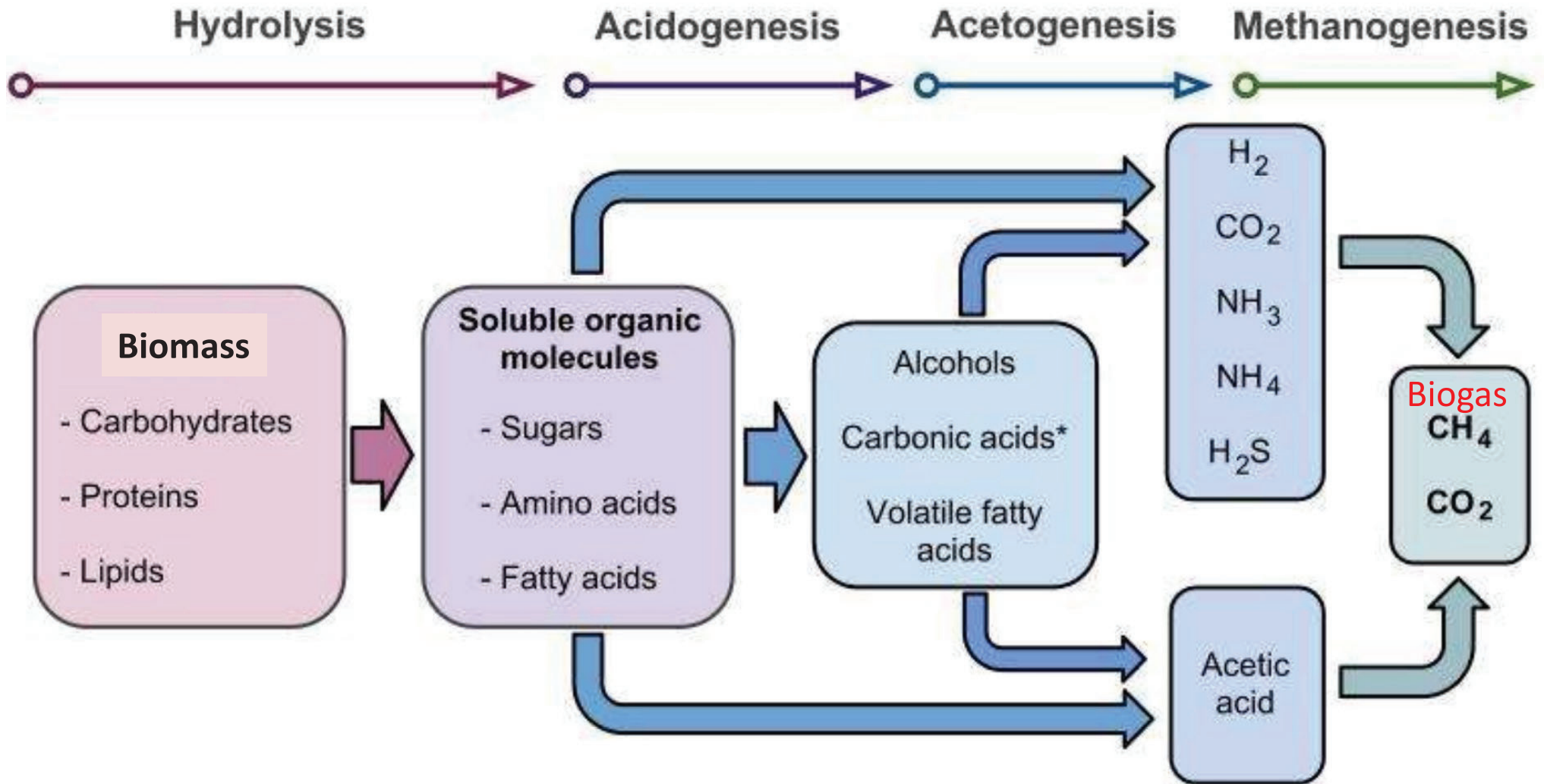
C-CHANGE Grass-to-Gas

Bioprocessing Goal:
Advance anaerobic
digestion of
**herbaceous
feedstocks**

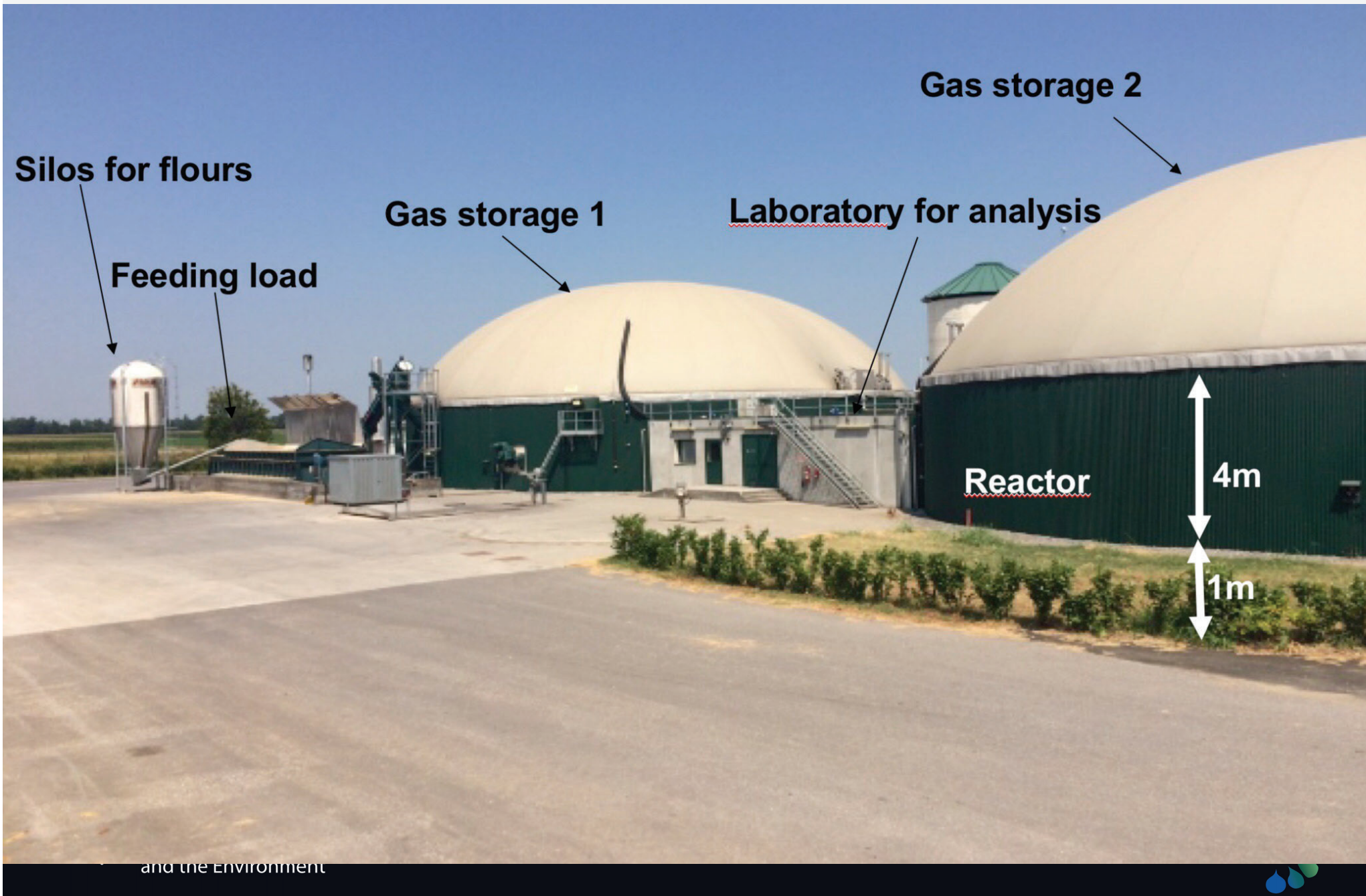
**Agroecosystems
Goal:** Advance
productive, profitable,
and sustainable
sources of **herbaceous
feedstocks**

**Human
Dimensions Goal:**
Advance the new
biobased value chain
through **stakeholder
engagement**

Anaerobic Digestion



Typical Farm Digester



Biogas and Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)

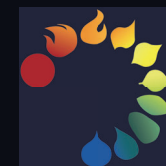
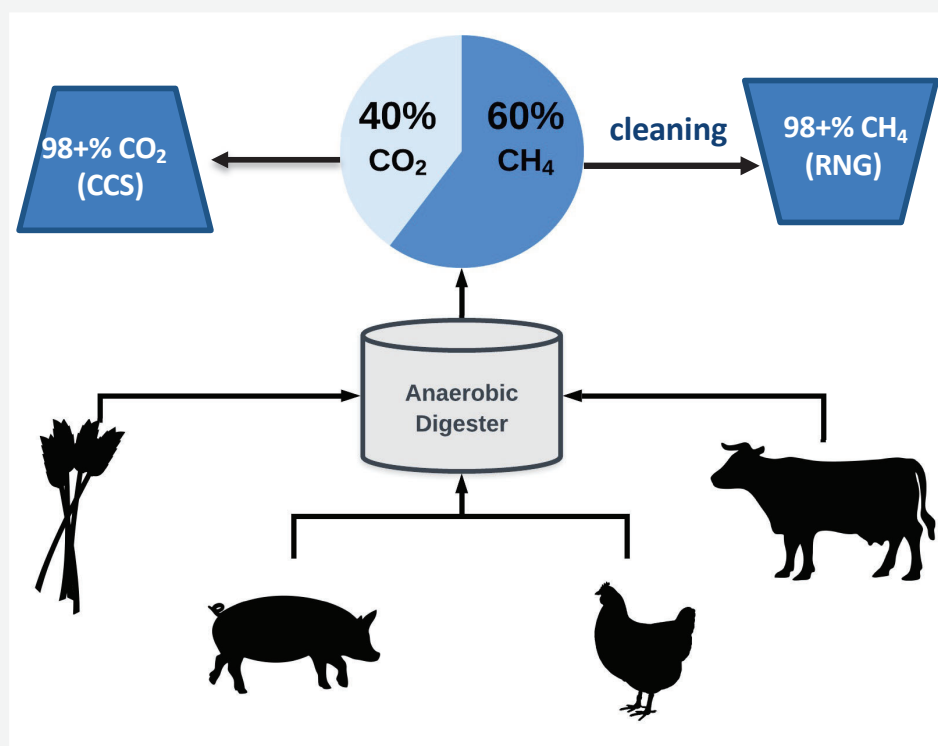
Biogas, the gaseous product of the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter, is about 60:40 CH₄:CO₂. Separating the CH₄ produces RNG, plus a nearly pure byproduct CO₂ resource.

3 ways Renewable Natural Gas can reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

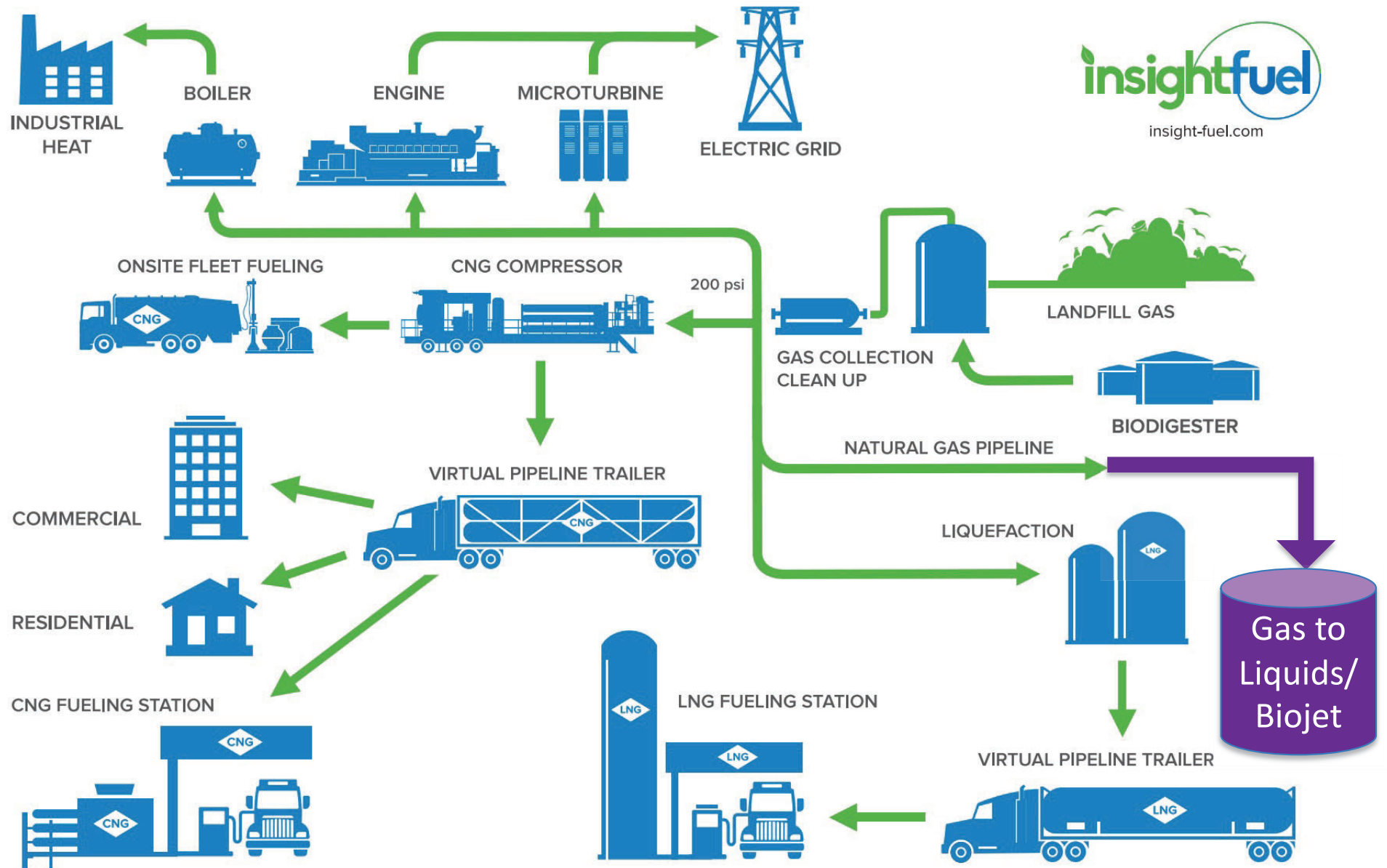
Cleaner burning: RNG is identical to fossil natural gas and is cleaner burning than diesel.

Methane capture and use: Methane has 25 times more global warming potential than CO₂. Wastes that would otherwise be harmful are turned into beneficial use.

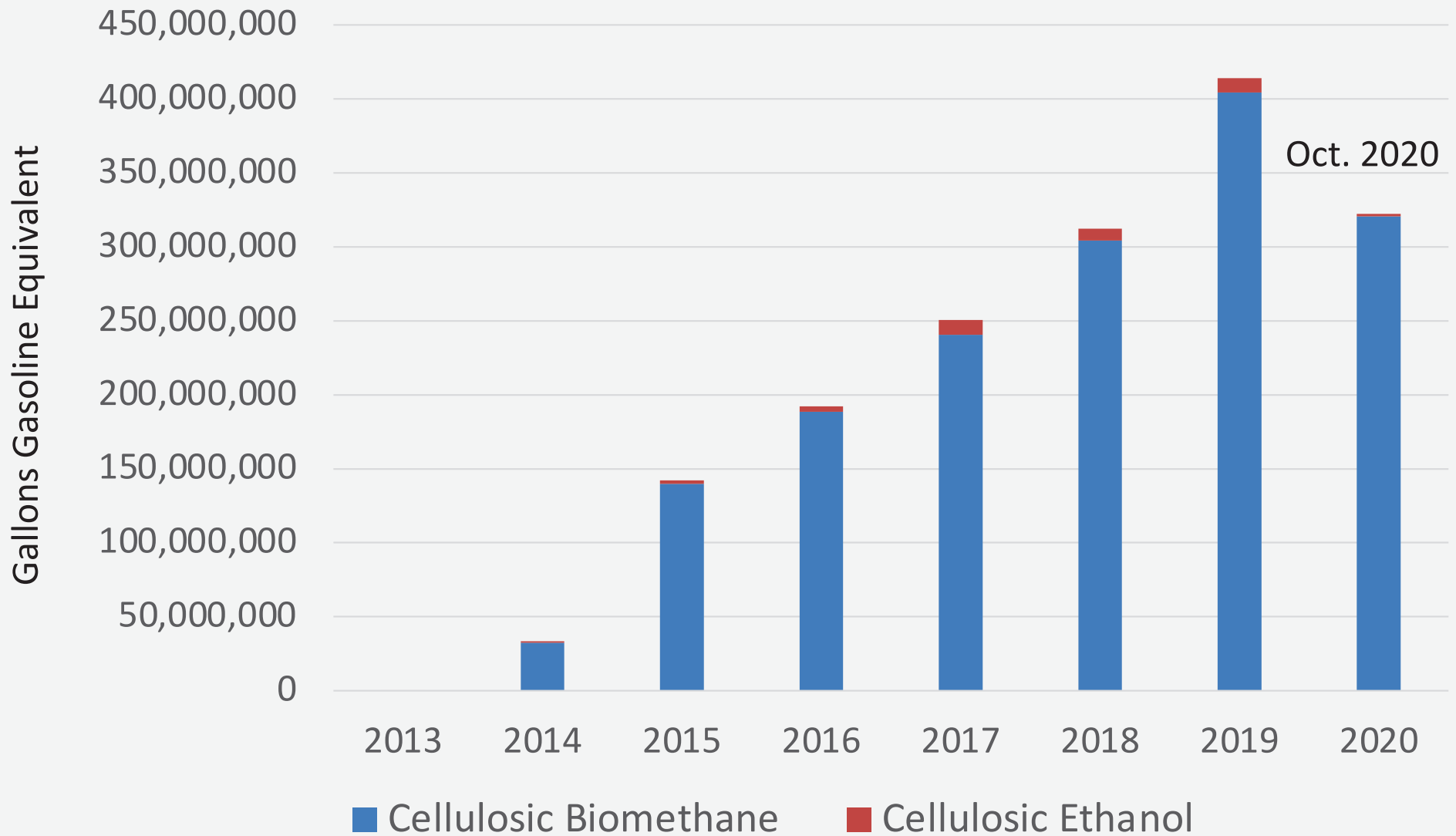
Carbon dioxide capture and storage: The co-produced CO₂ can be captured and sequestered



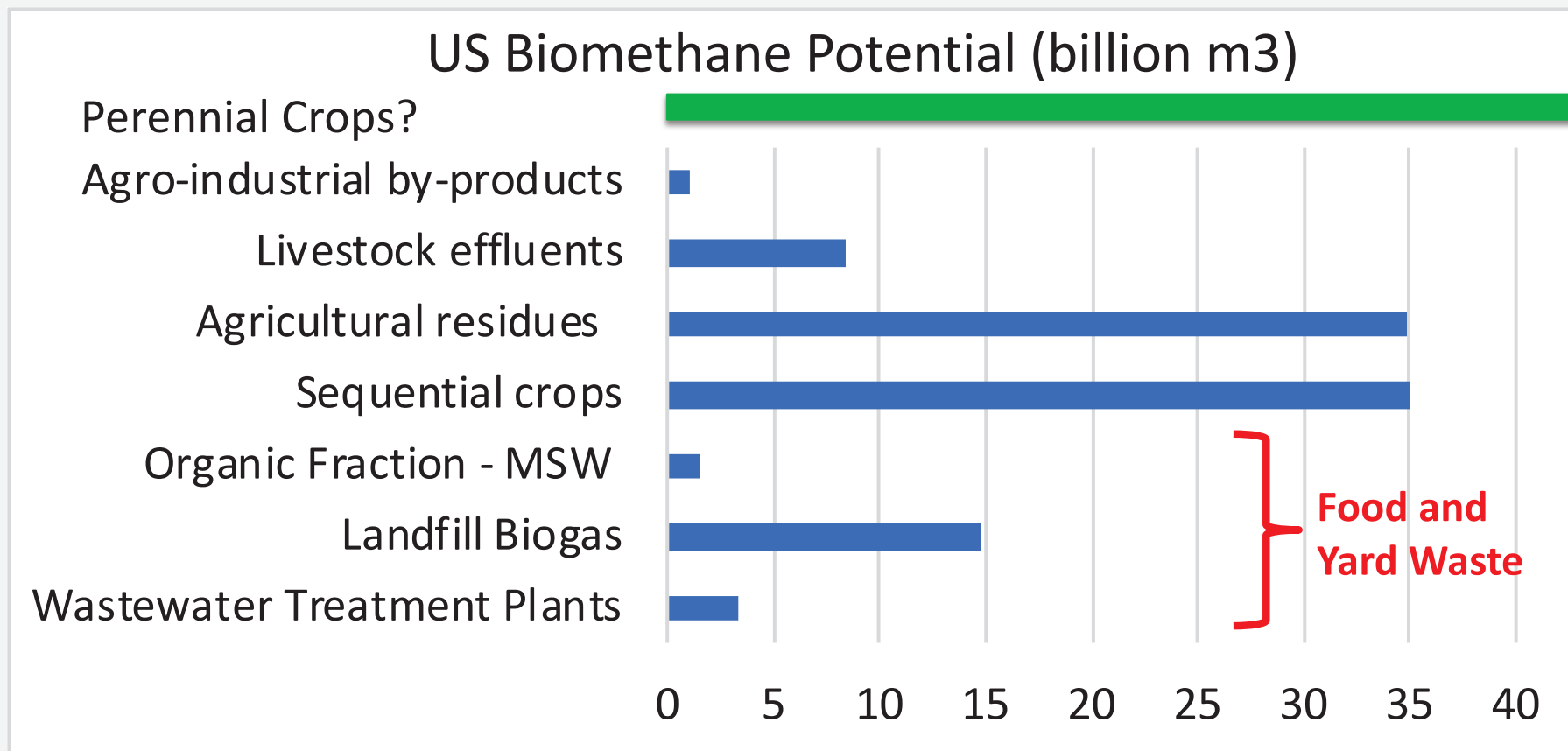
RNG: The New Paradigm



Rapid Growth is Possible



Potential for the United States



Current Fossil CH₄ (Natural Gas): **756** billion m³/year

Bio-CH₄ (Natural Gas): **98** billion m³/year

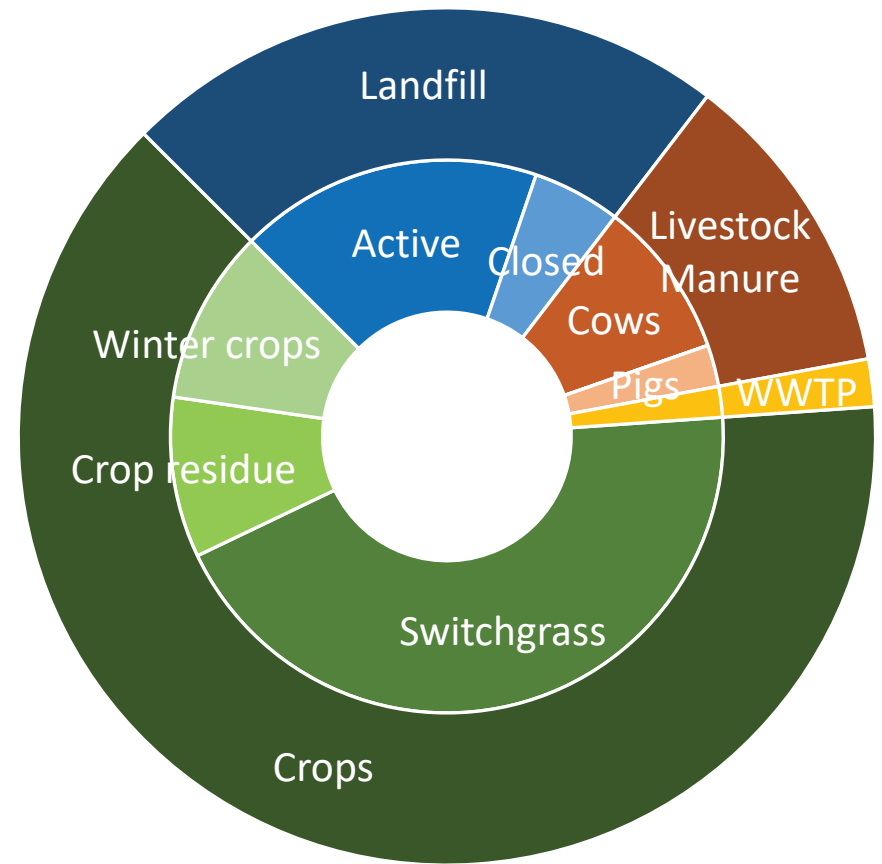
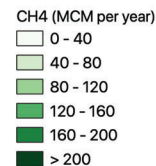
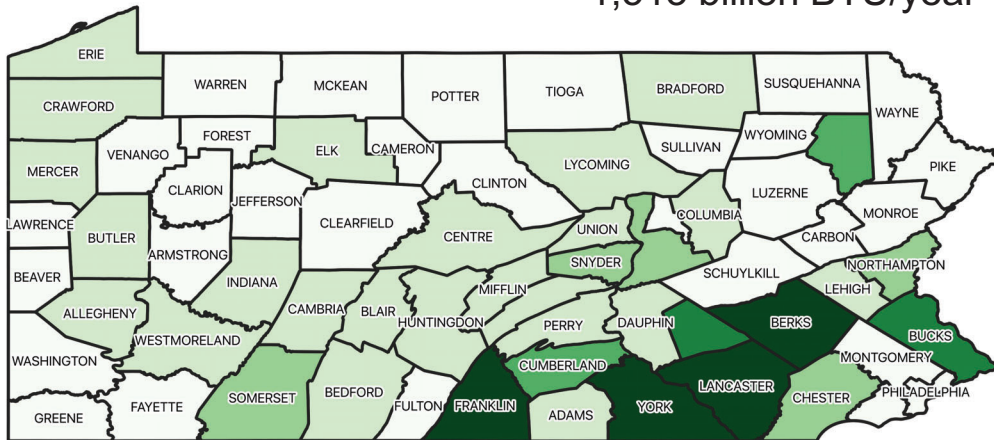
Fraction of current Natural Gas: **13%** (Dale et al. 2020)



Pennsylvania's Renewable Natural Gas Potential

	RNG (mmBTU per year)	RNG (mmBTU per year)
Crops		91,478,883
Switchgrass	63,301,222	
Crop residue	13,496,528	
Winter crops	14,681,132	
Landfill		32,951,146
Active	25,523,365	
Closed	7,427,781	
Livestock Manure		16,822,448
Cows	13,306,620	
Chicken	13,581	
Pigs	3,502,247	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	2,574,823	2,574,823
Total RNG Potential:		143,837,300

2020 PA Natural Gas Demand:
1,513 billion BTU/year



Key drivers for Biogas and RNG

- *Renewable Fuel Incentives have shown rapid growth in Renewable Natural Gas is possible.*
- *America and the world are rapidly expanding natural gas infrastructure to produce:*
 - *Dispatchable electricity (peak power, complement solar & wind)*
 - *Transportation via natural gas vehicles*
 - *Chemicals and liquid fuels*
- *Pipelines easily aggregate and distribute Renewable Natural Gas*
- *Growing Biomass Feedstocks can provide waste management and water quality benefits.*



Challenges for Biogas and RNG

- *Avoiding methane leaks!*
- *Keeping digesters warm in the winter*
- *Getting gas to market*
- *Making technology affordable for smaller farms*
- *Simplifying digester management*
- *Digesting lignocellulosic biomass*
- *Generating value-added products*



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science for a changing agriculture



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Conclusions

- More than 40% of the climate solution portfolio directly relates to food and agriculture – and that percentage will grow when we get serious about negative emissions
- In the food and agriculture sector many solutions can be market driven and profitable for rural communities
- These solutions have co-benefits for soil health, nutrient management, air and water quality
- Renewable Natural Gas is a growing example of these win-win-win opportunities





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