

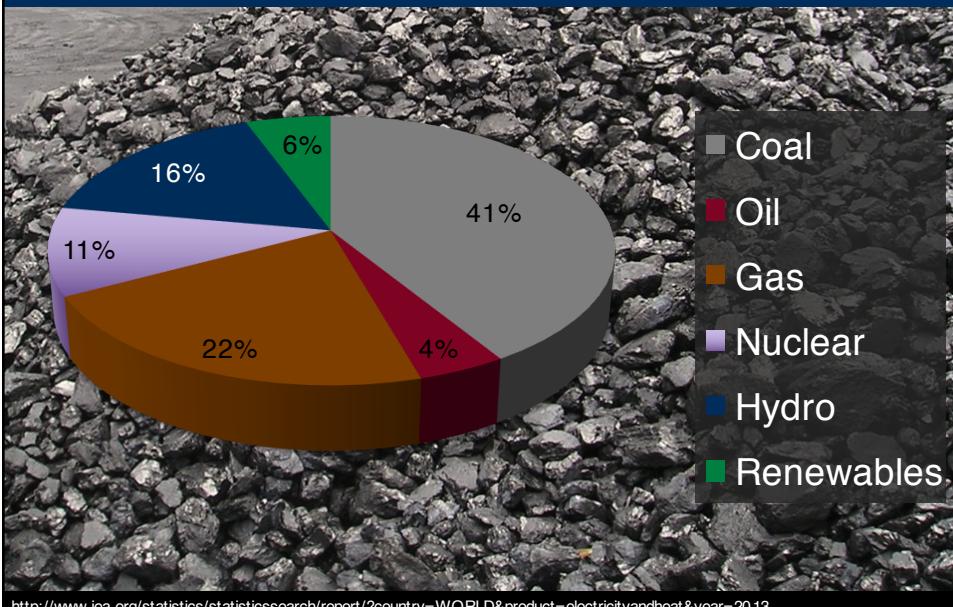


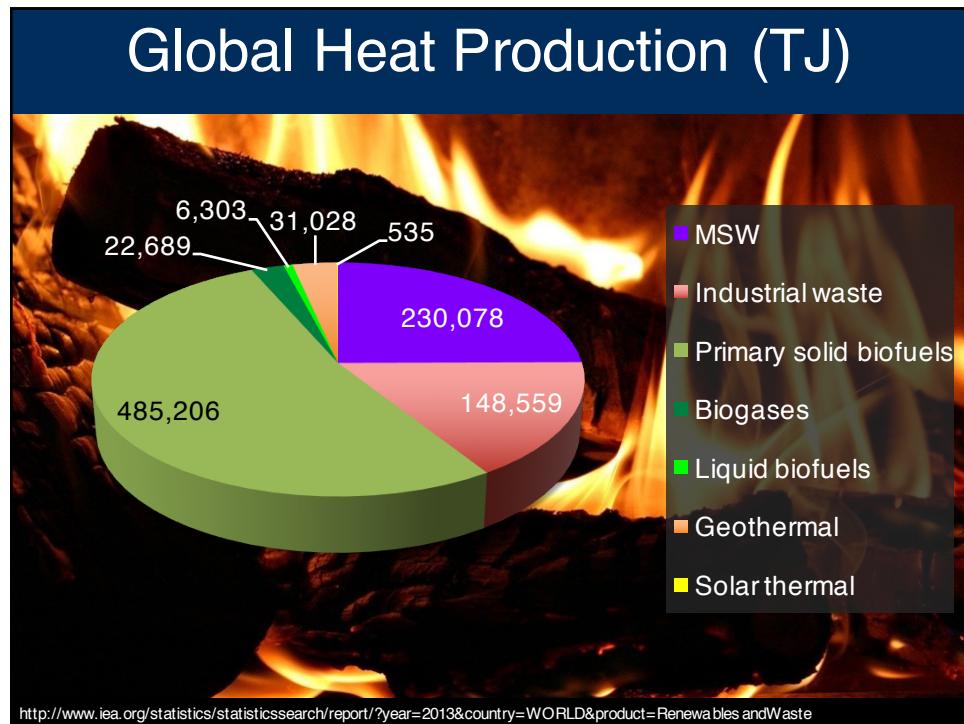
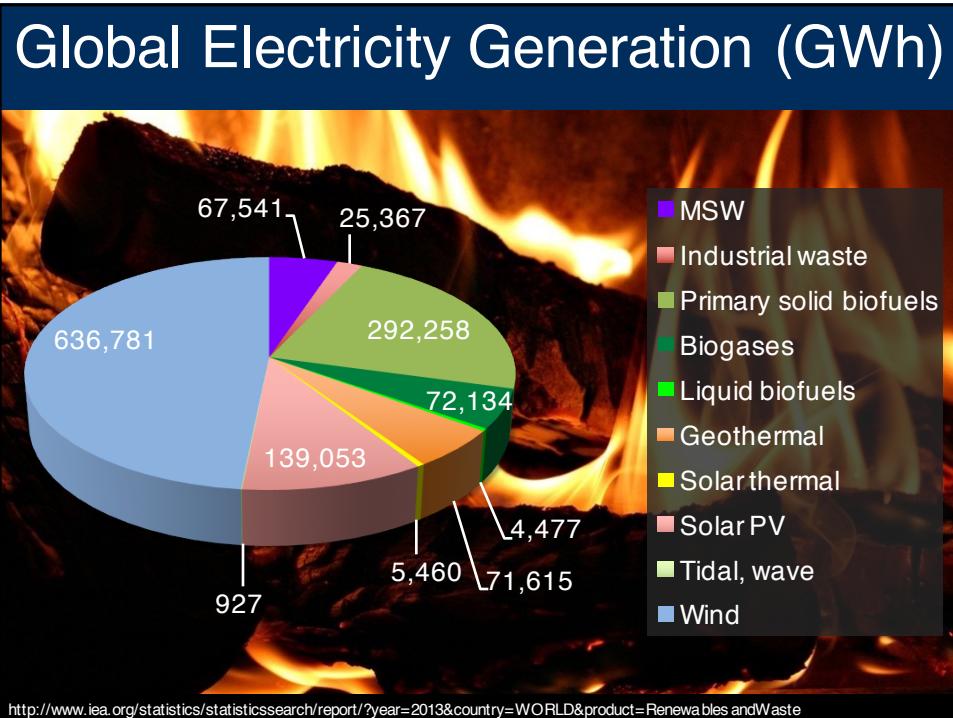
Penn  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

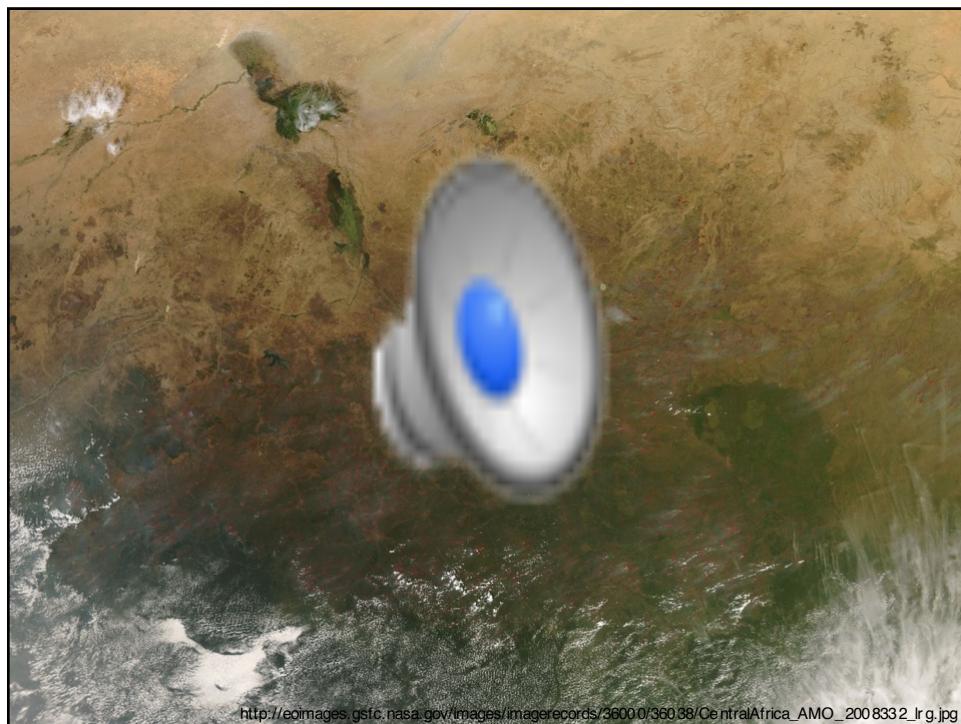
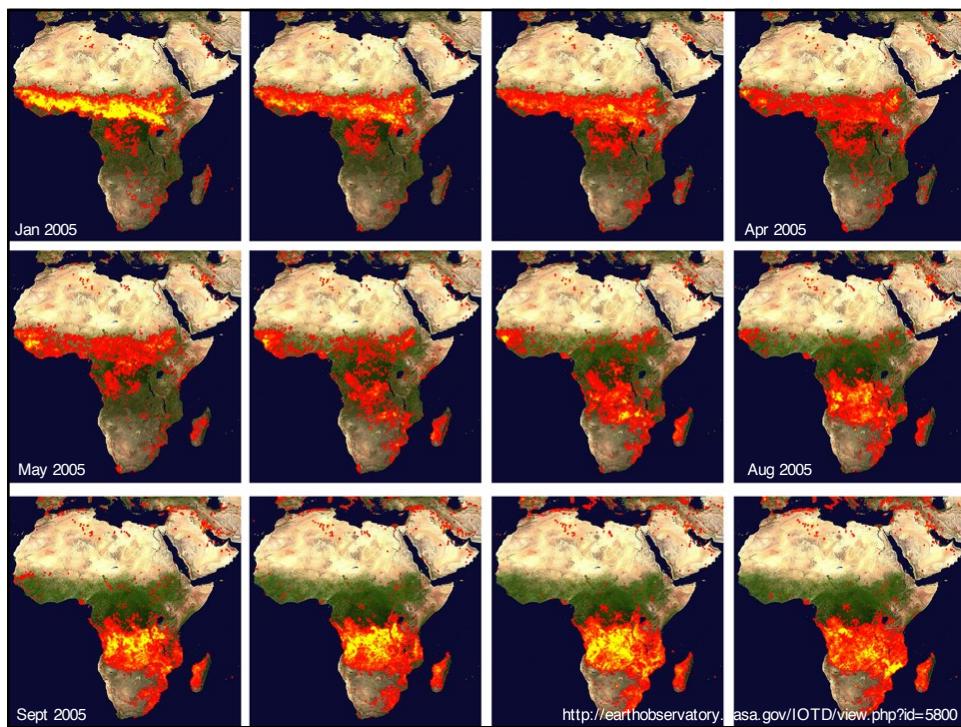
# Energy from Combustion of Solid Biomass

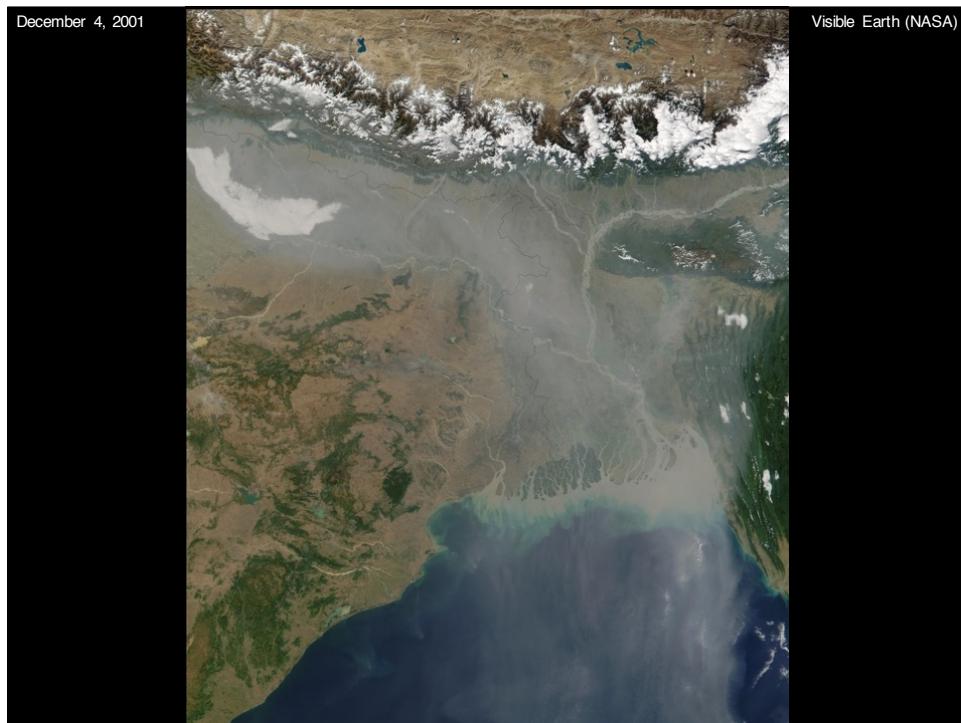
Reto Gieré  
Department of Earth and Environmental Science

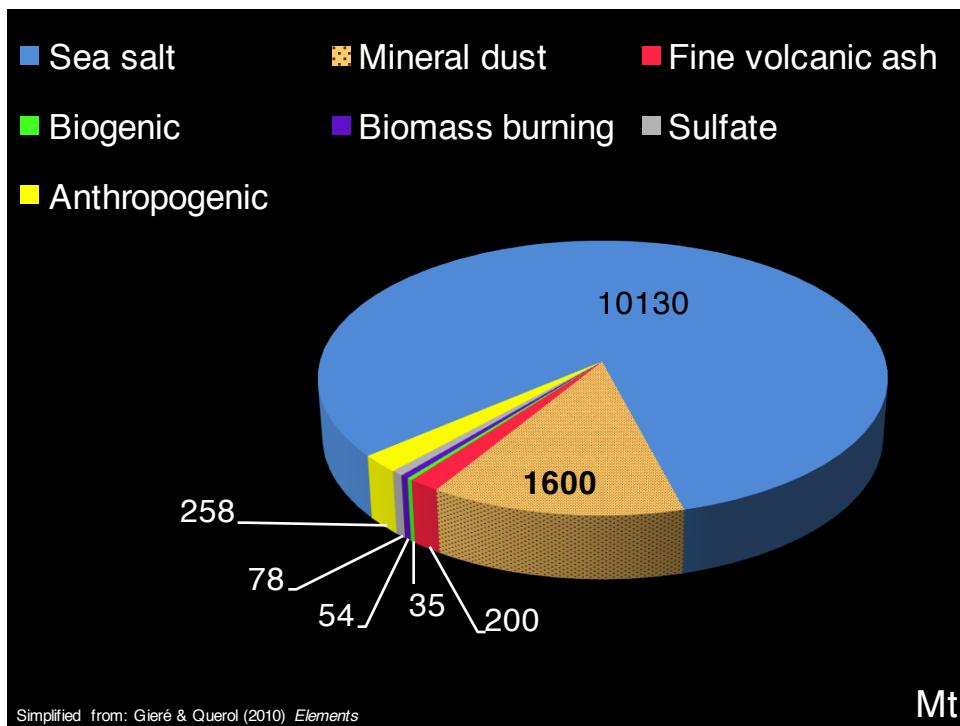
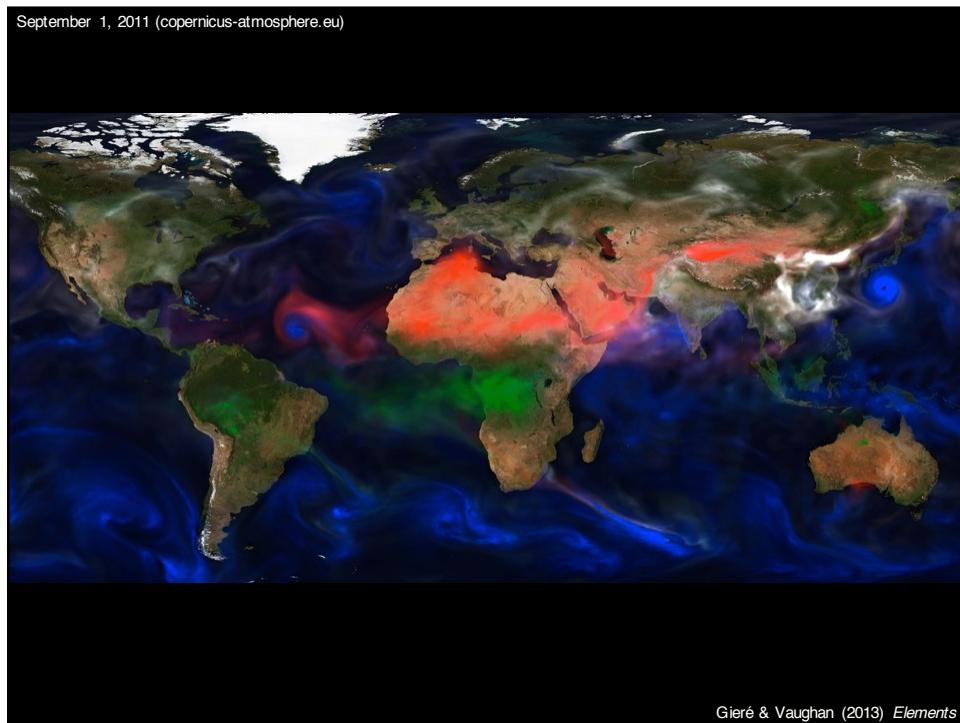
## Global Electricity Generation

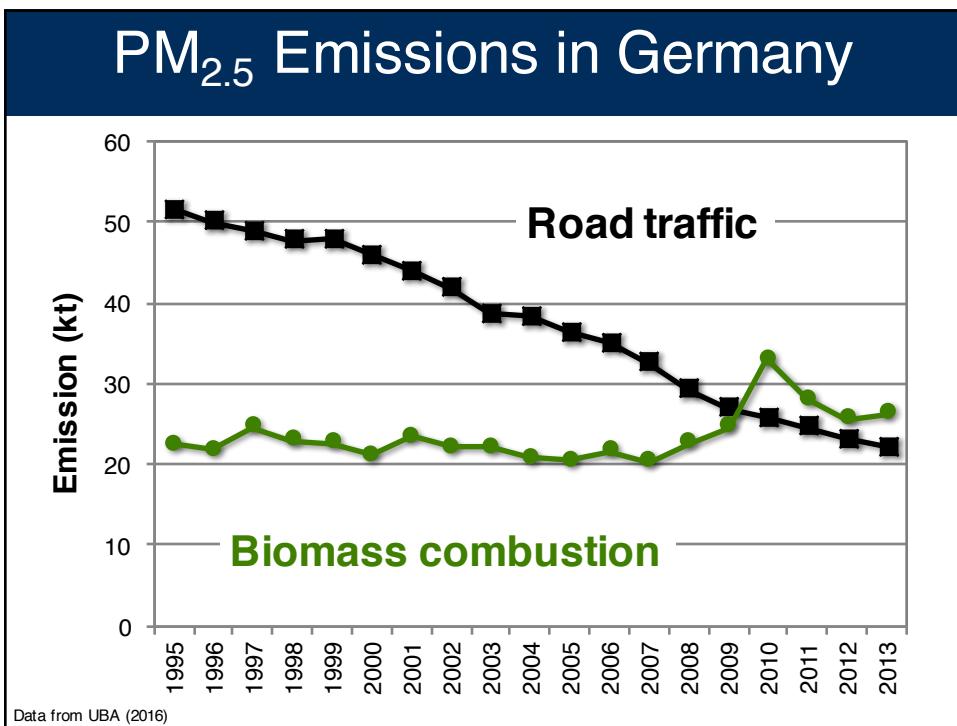
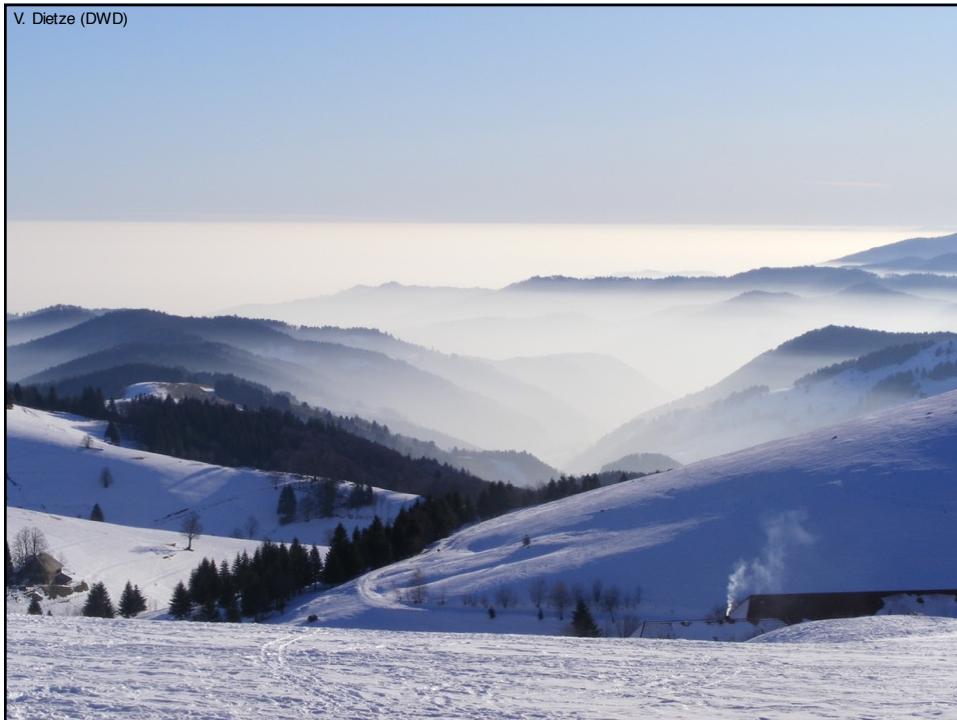




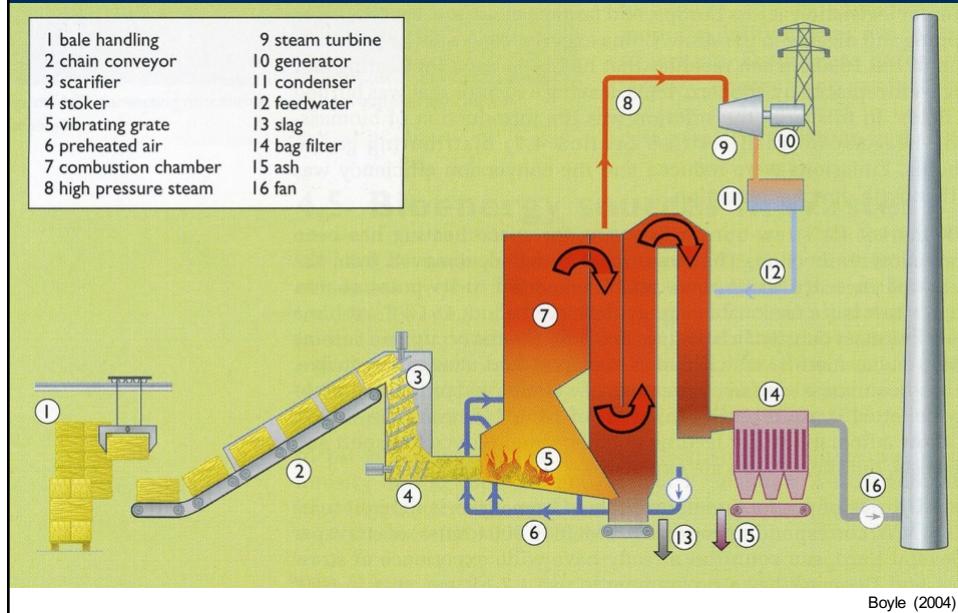




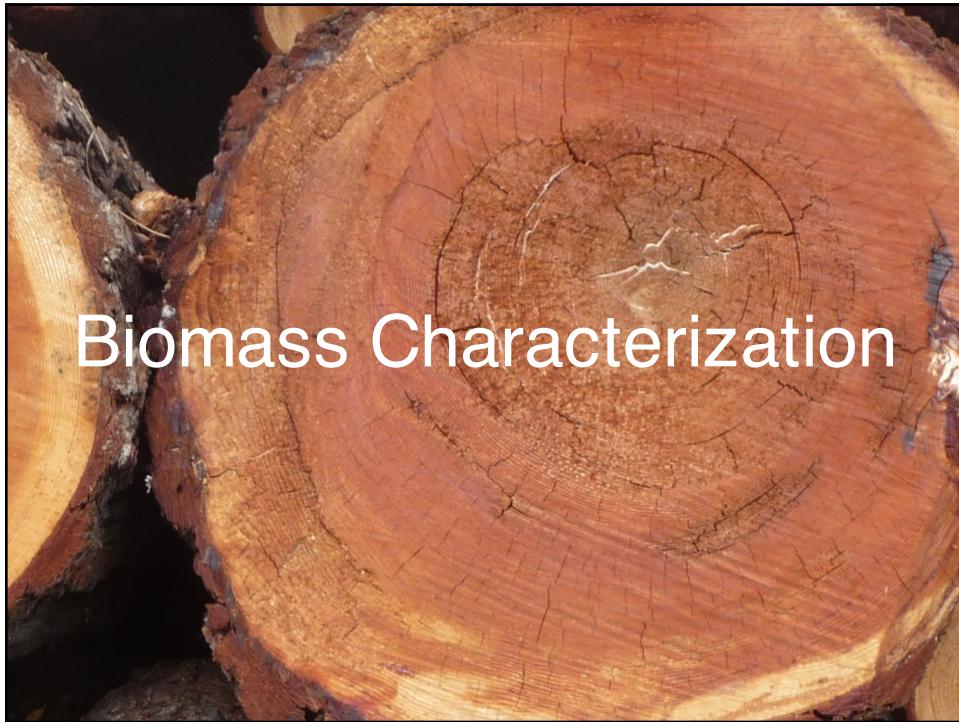




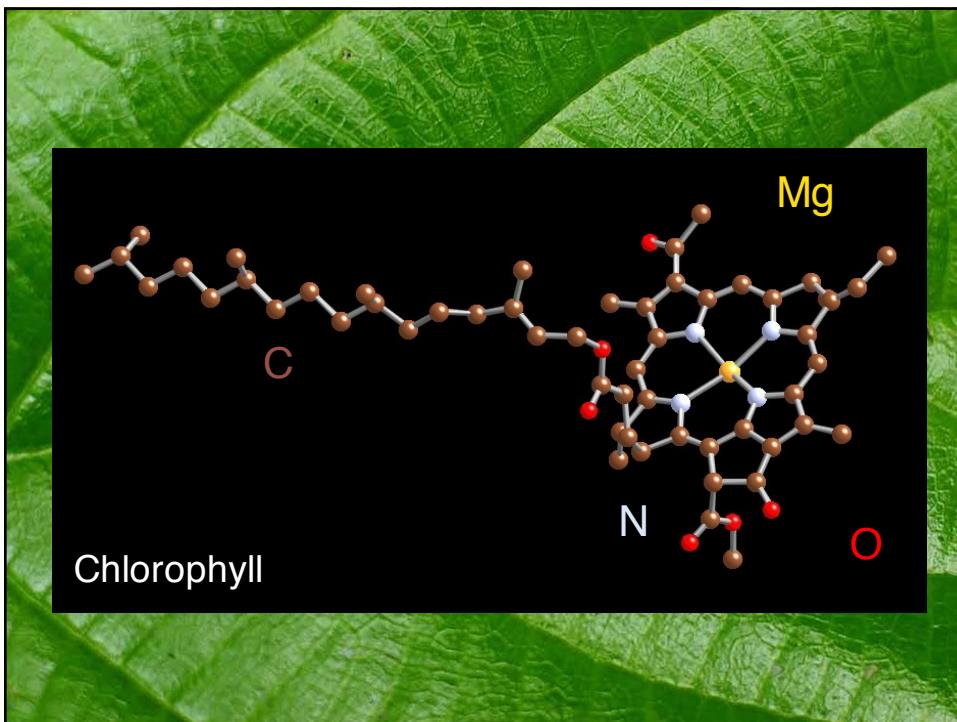
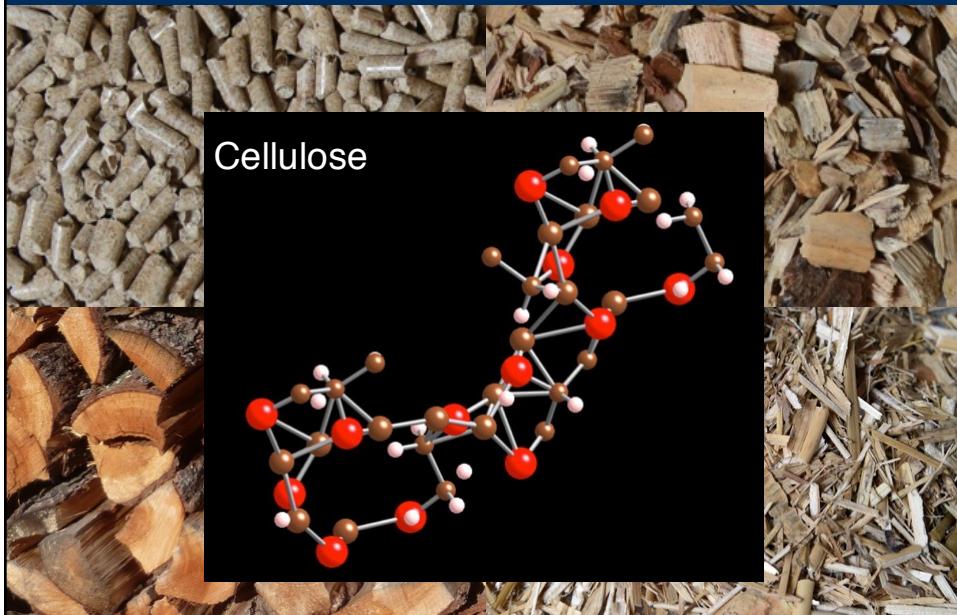
## Controlled Combustion

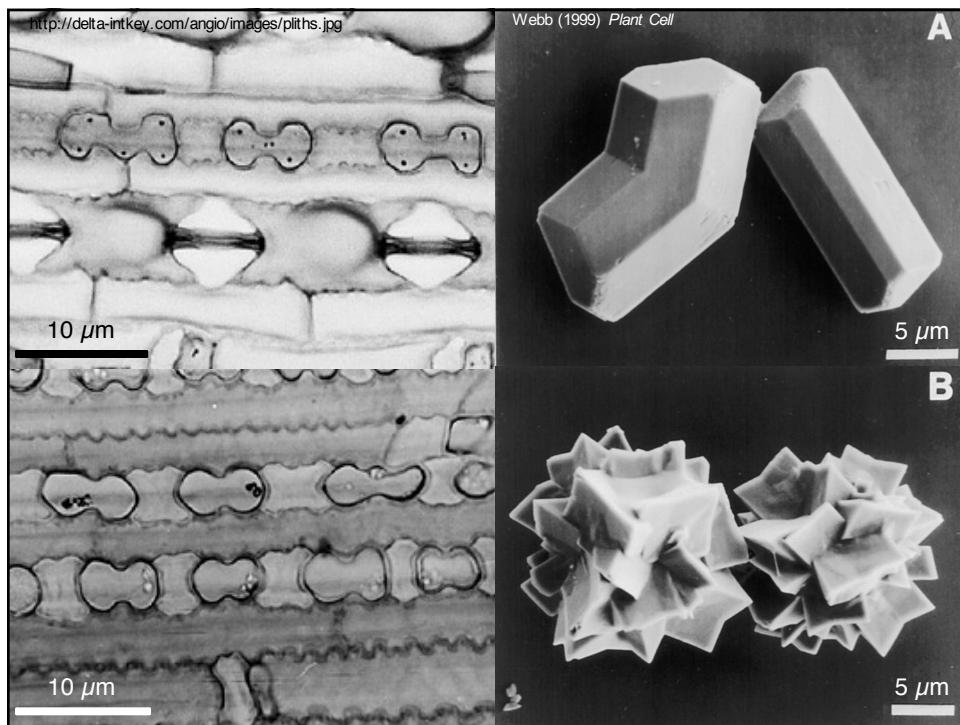


## Biomass Characterization



## Biomass Characterization





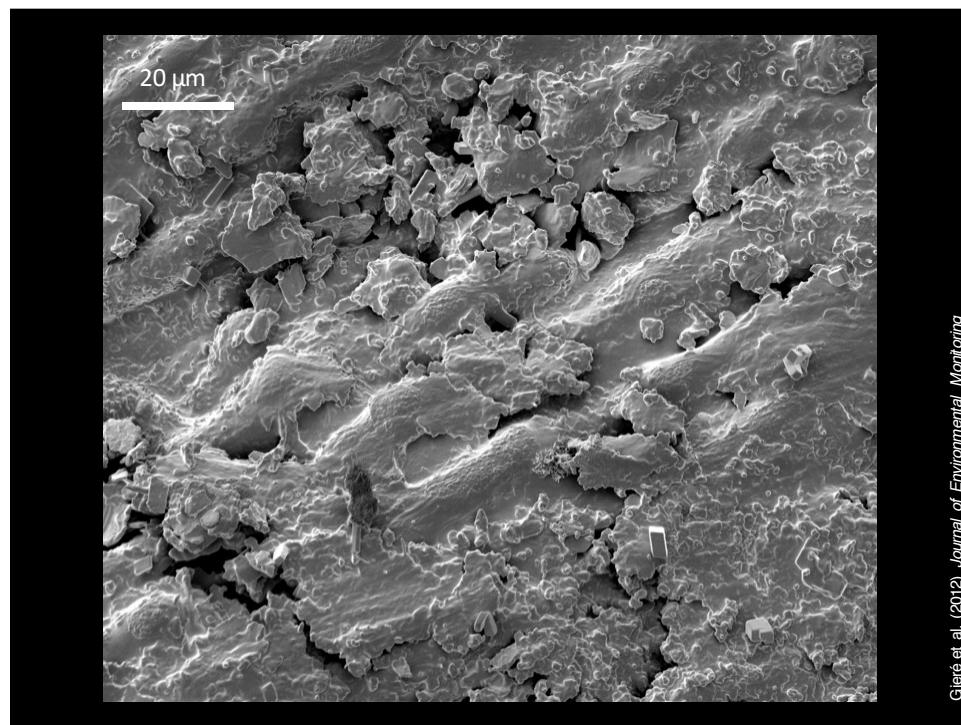


## Extraneous Components

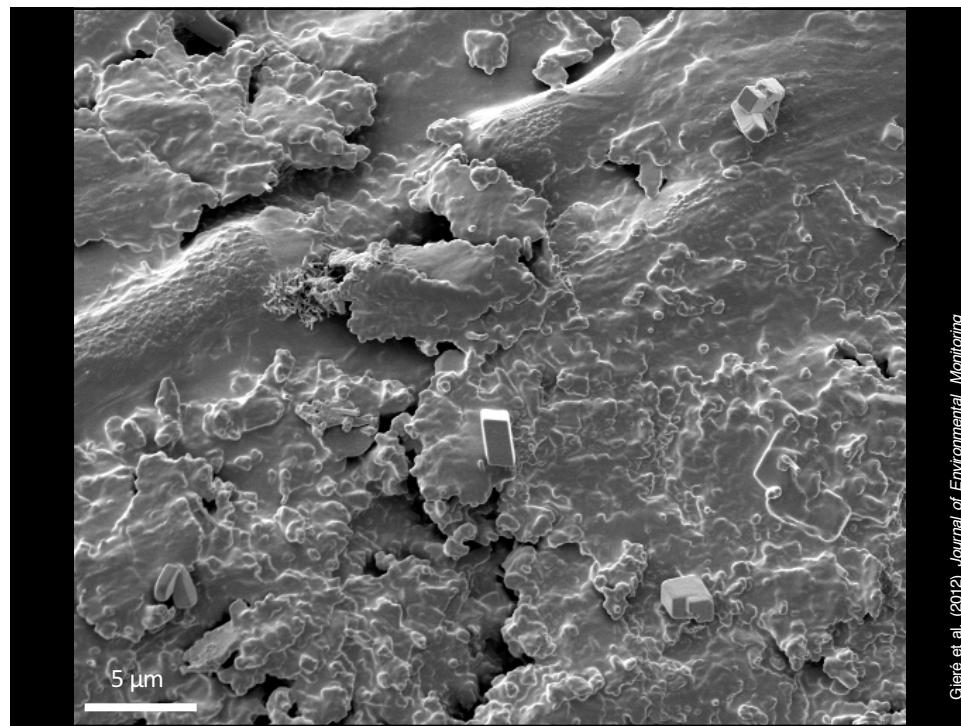
Calcium Carbonate

— 5  $\mu\text{m}$

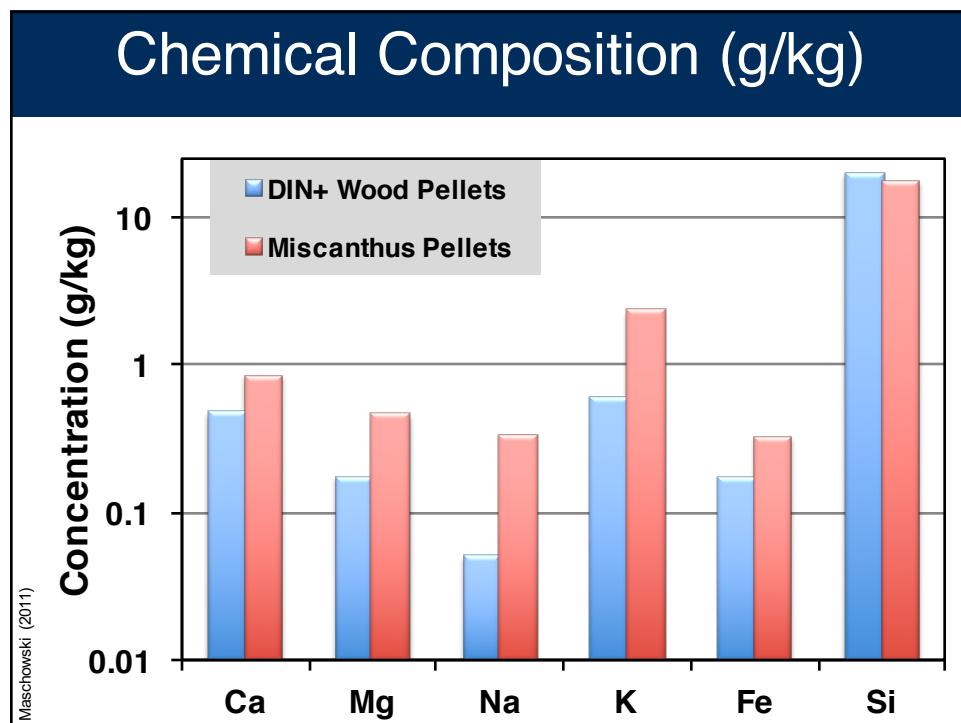
Maschowski (2011)



Gieré et al. (2012) *Journal of Environmental Monitoring*

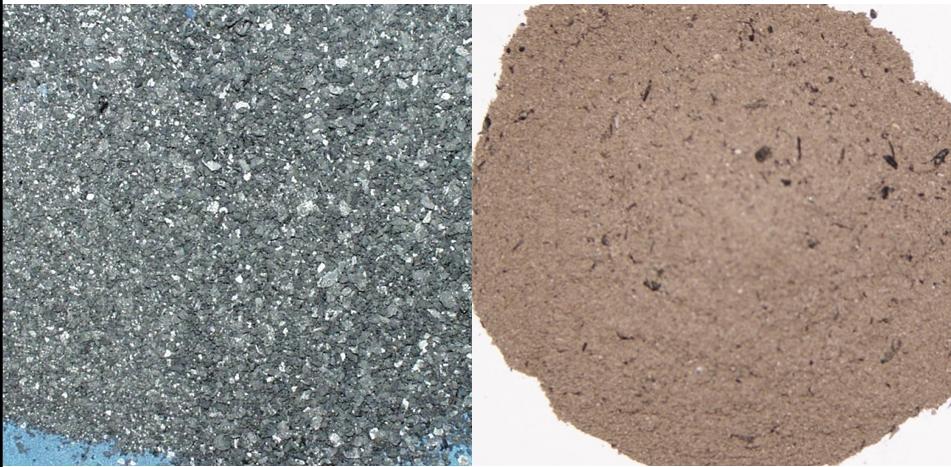


Gieré et al. (2012) *Journal of Environmental Monitoring*

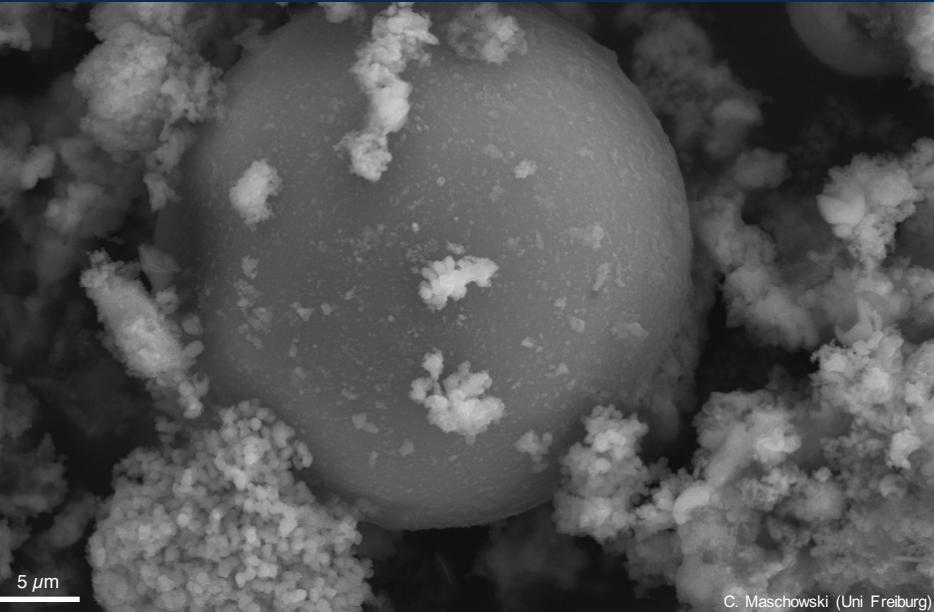


## Bottom Ash vs. Fly Ash

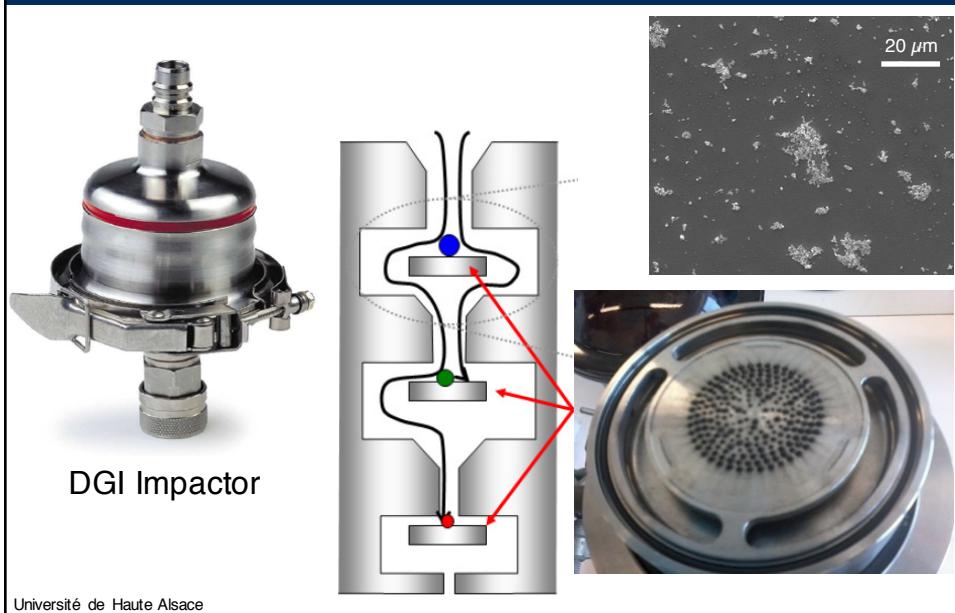
5 cm



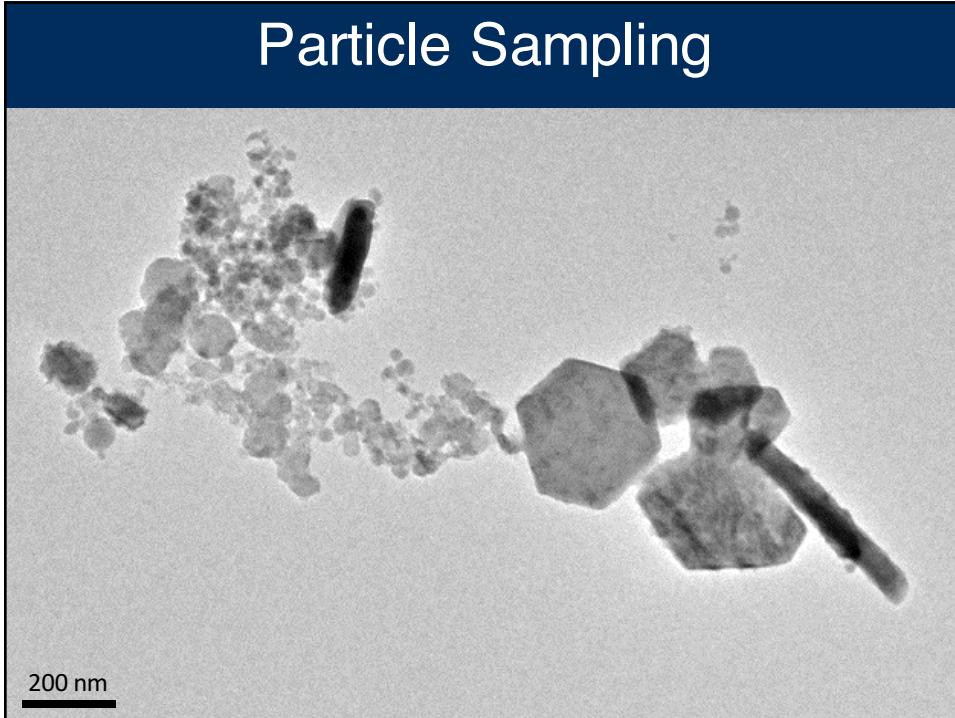
## Fly Ash

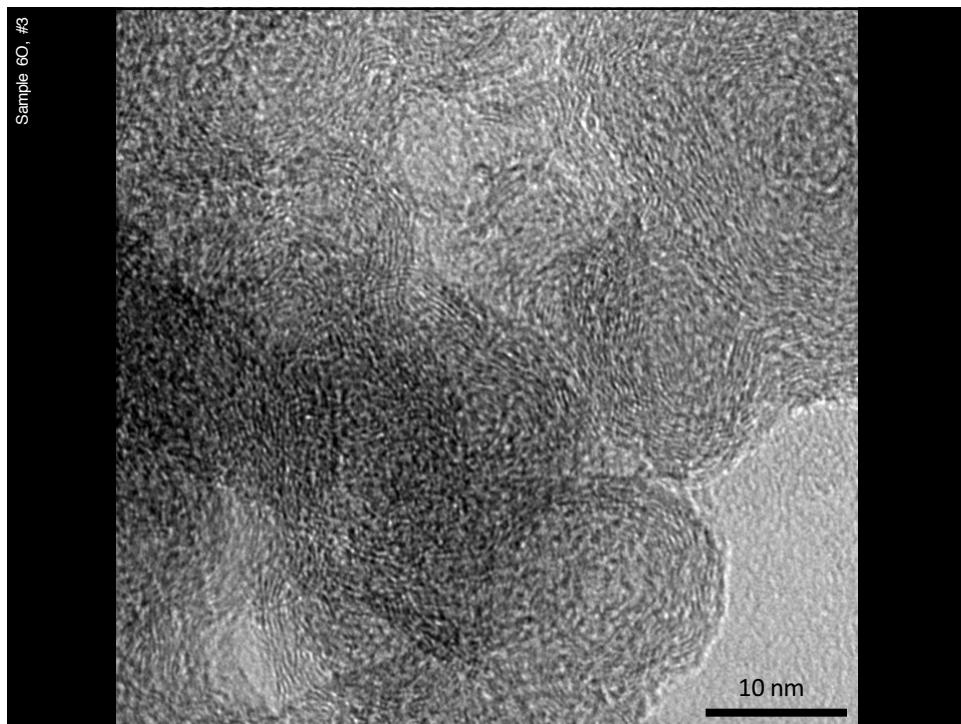
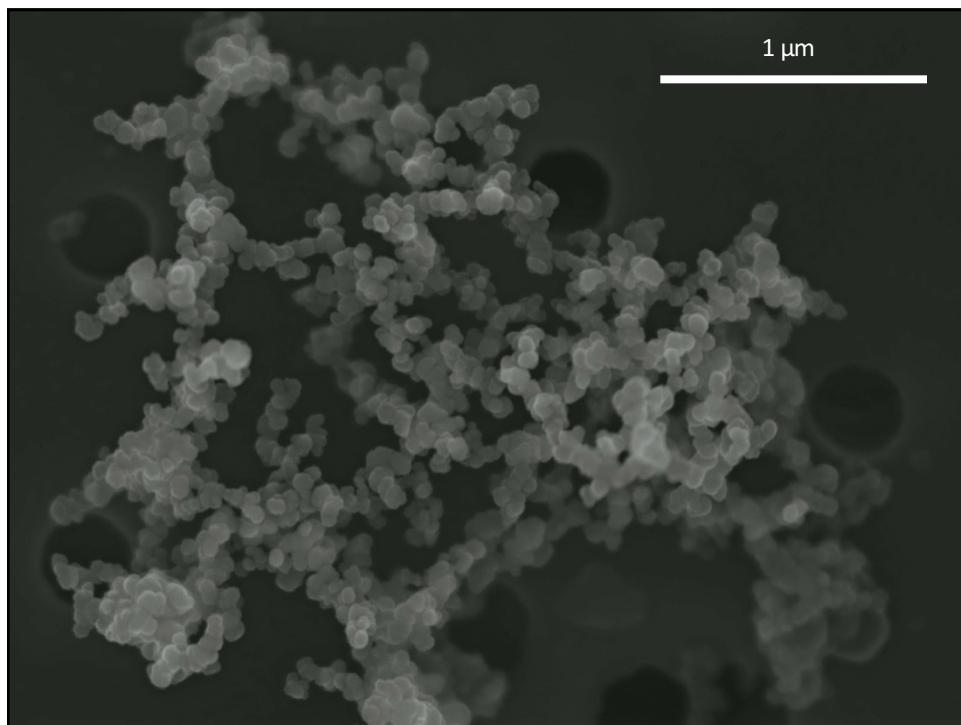


## Particle Sampling



## Particle Sampling







## Air Quality Measurements



F. Drewnick (MPI)

## Ambient Particle Sampling

Mini-Volume  
Sampler



$<2.5 \mu\text{m}$

Passive  
Sampler



$2.5\text{--}10 \mu\text{m}$

V. Dietze (DWD)

## Single-Particle Characterization

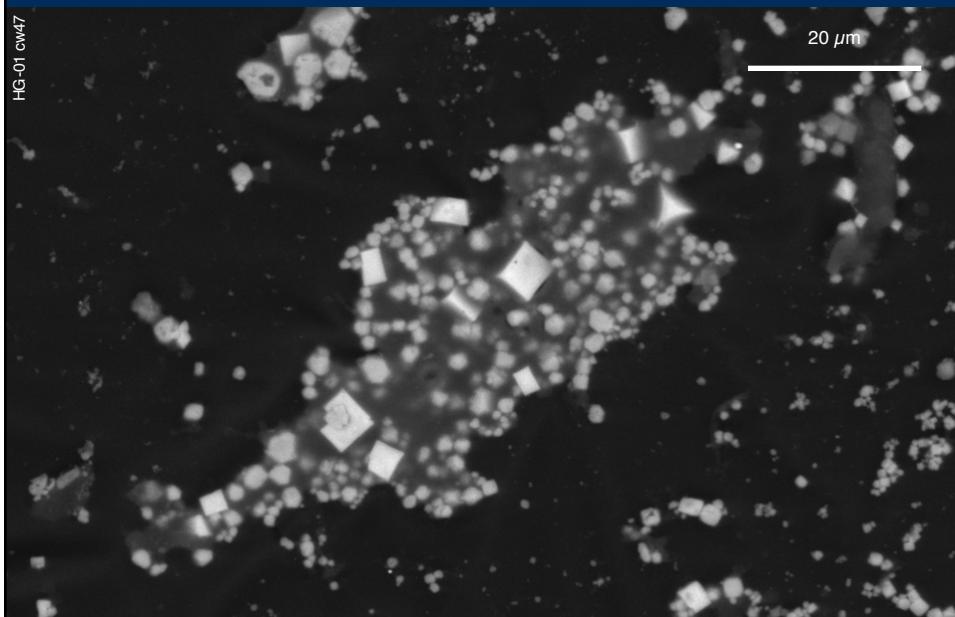


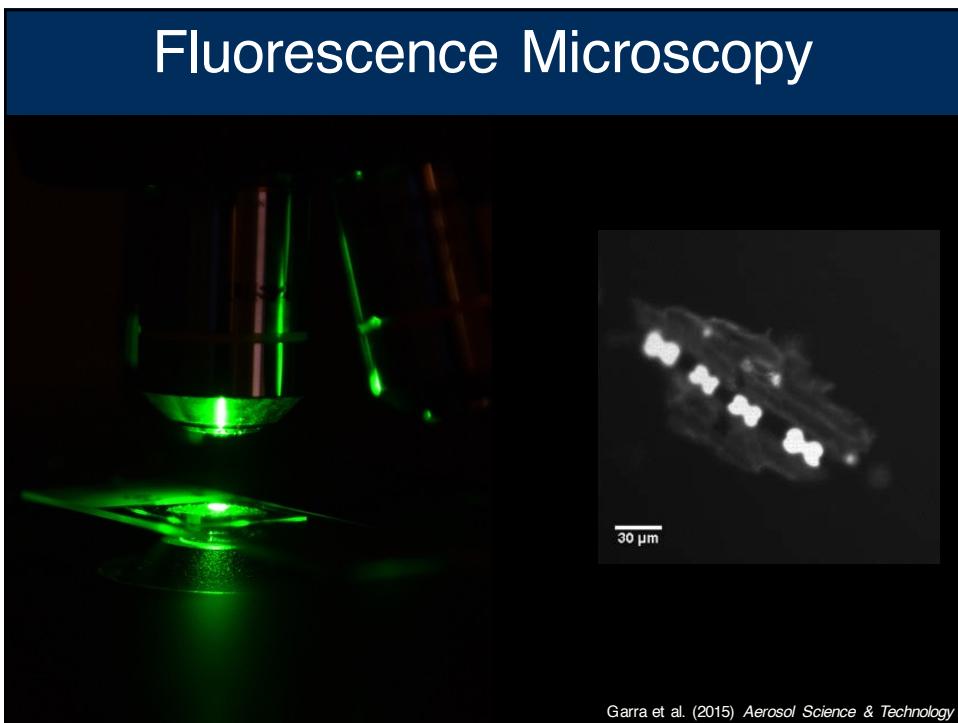
V. Dietze (DWD)

## Single-Particle Characterization

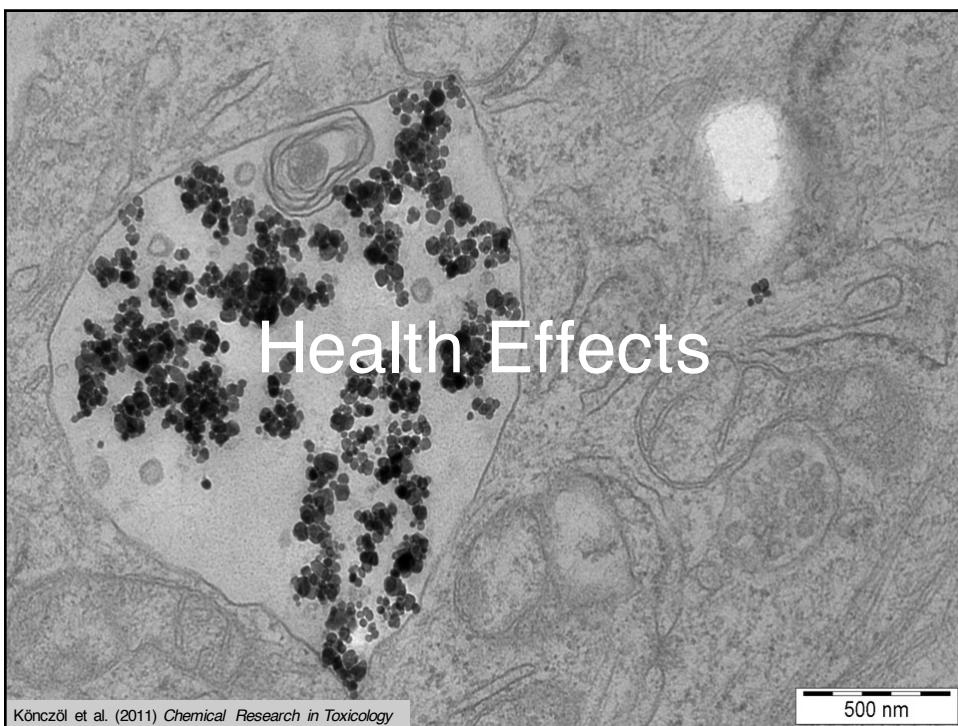


## Single-Particle Characterization



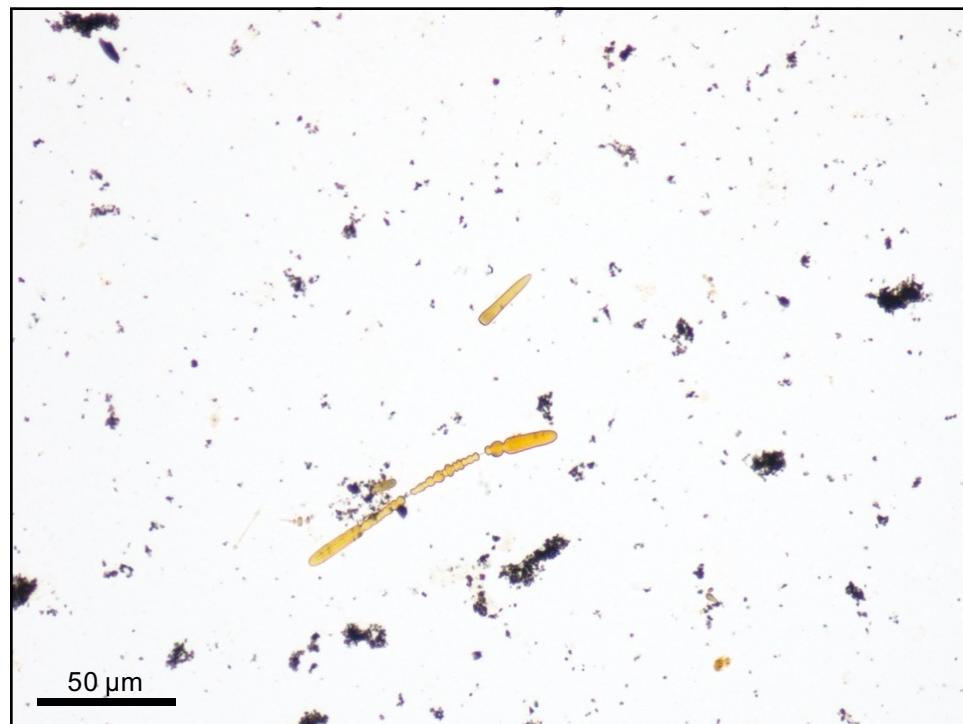
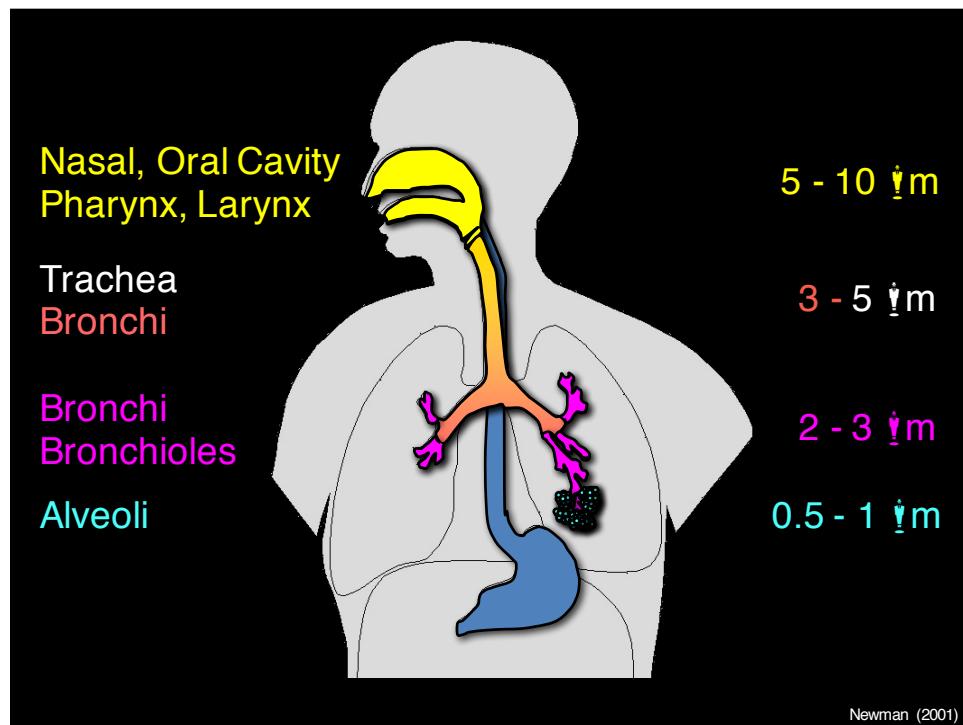


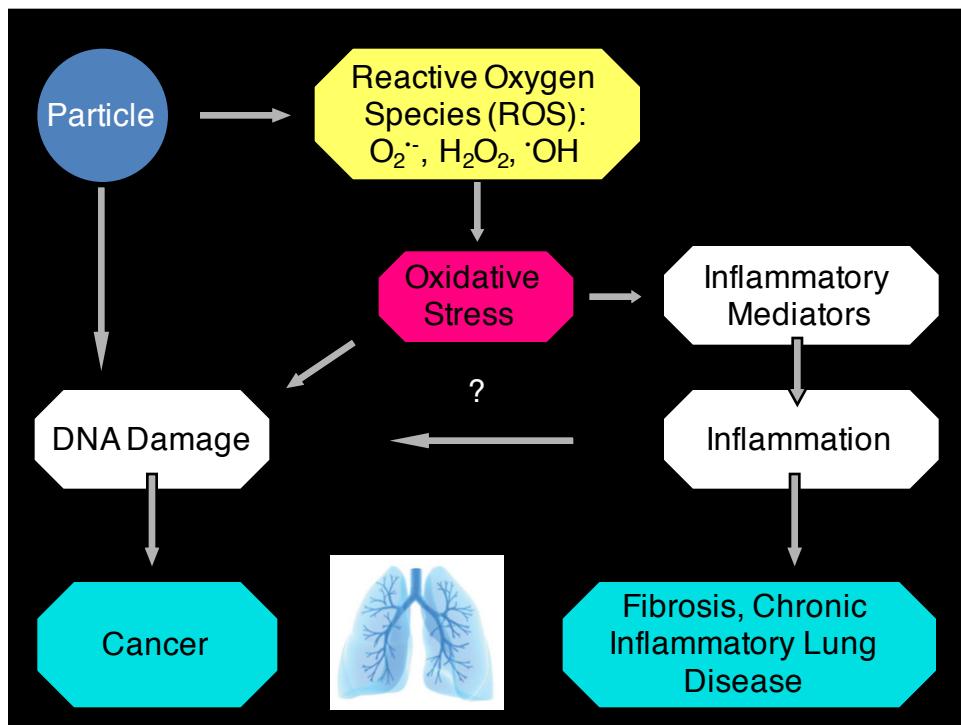
Garra et al. (2015) *Aerosol Science & Technology*



Könczöl et al. (2011) *Chemical Research in Toxicology*

500 nm

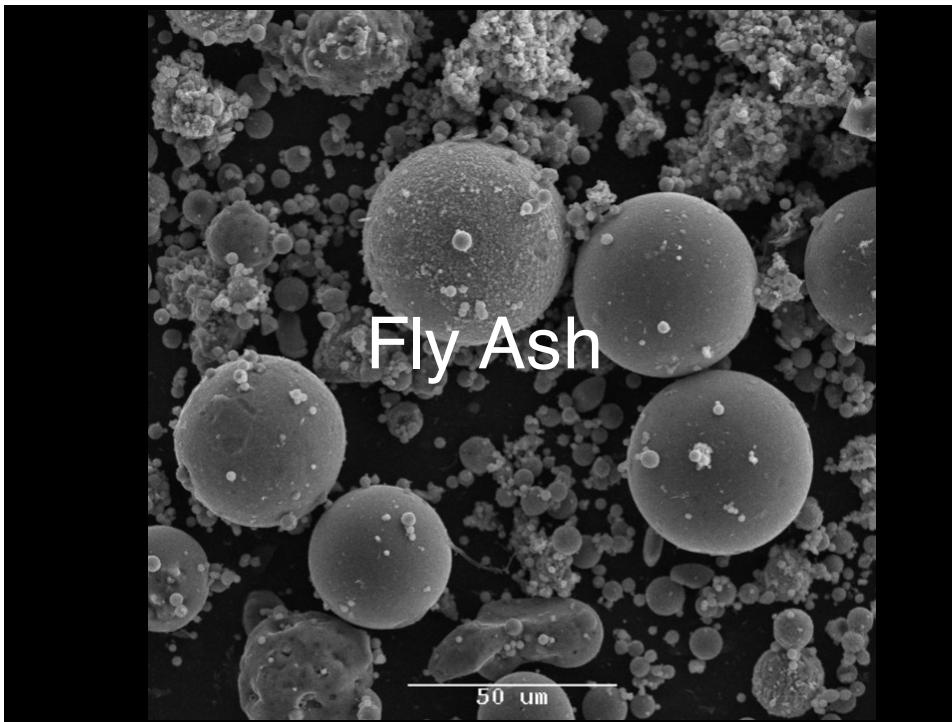
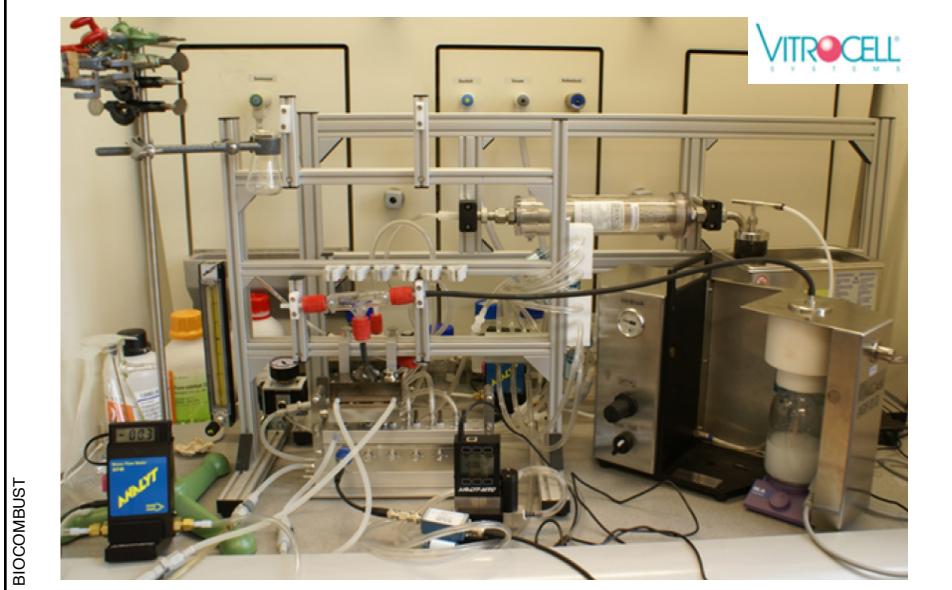




## Submersed Lung Cell Exposure



## Air-Liquid Exposure



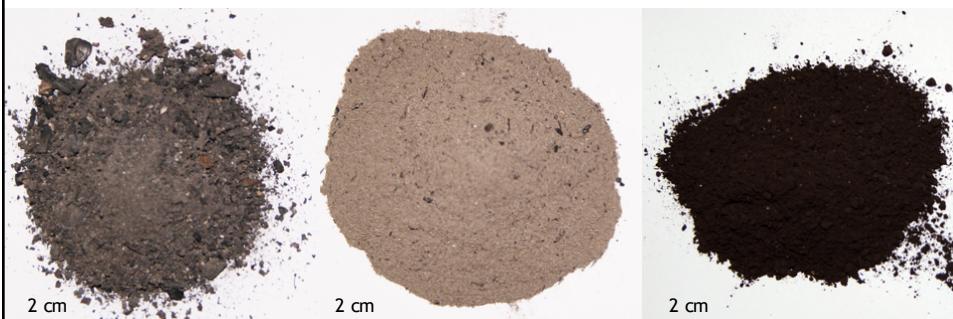


## Cement Industry

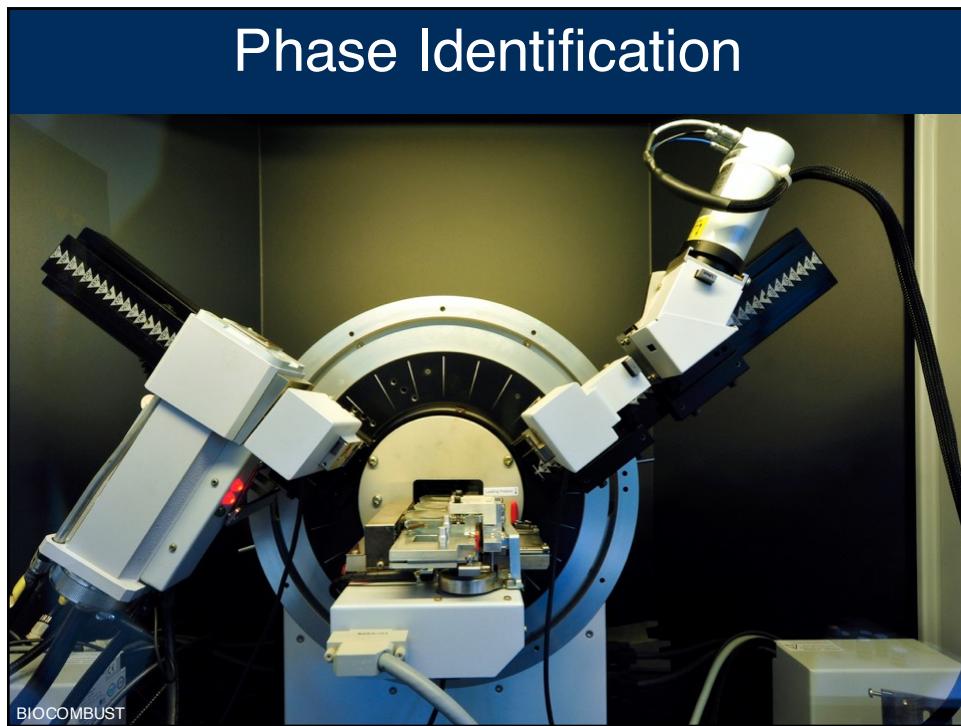
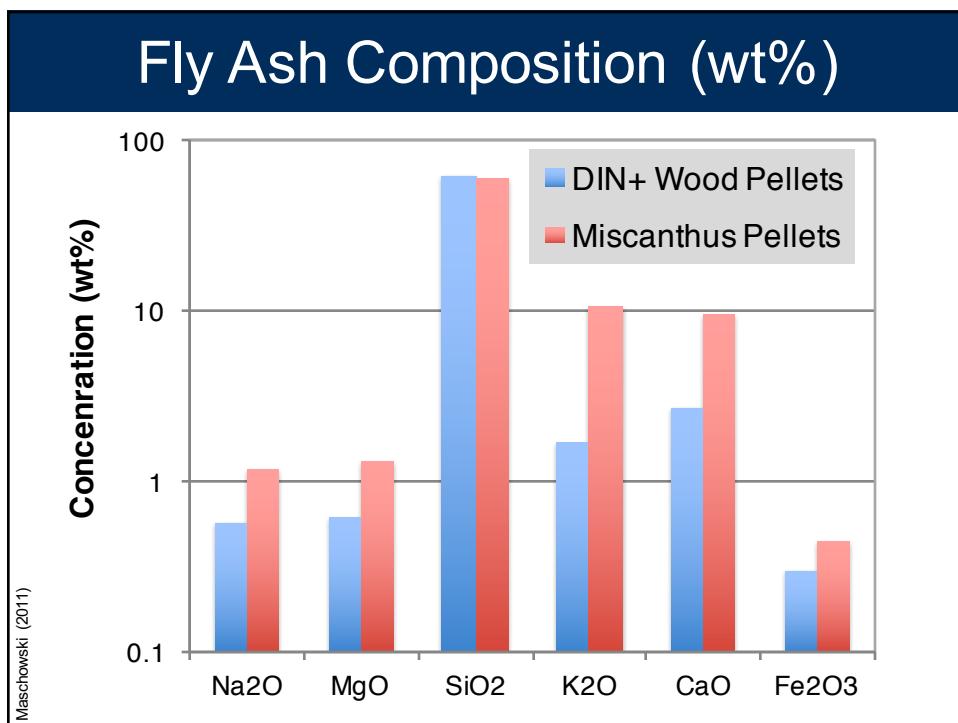


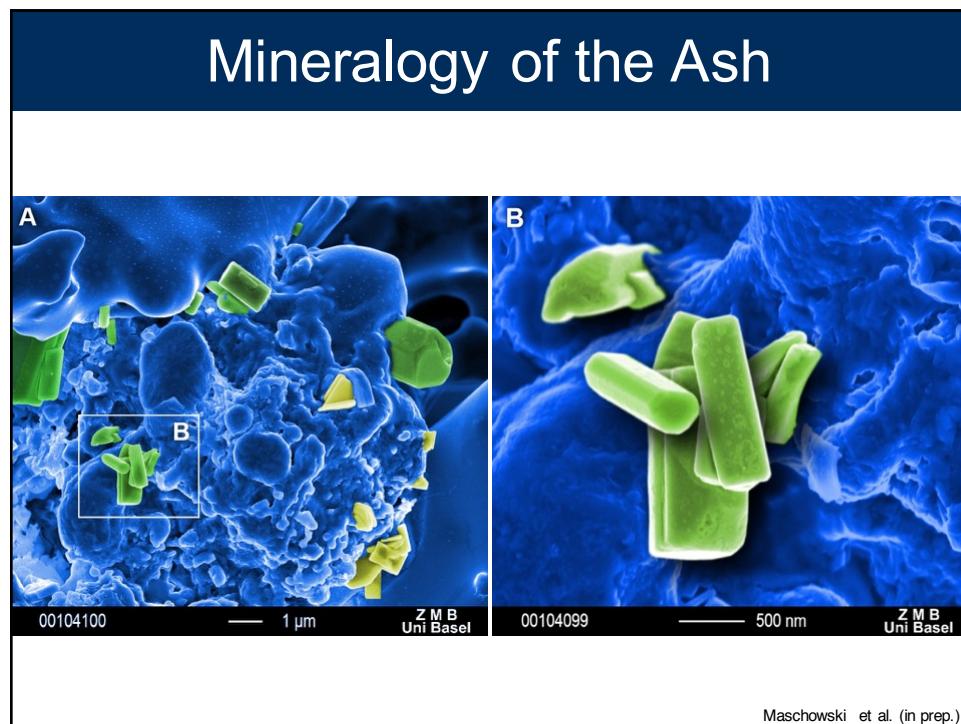
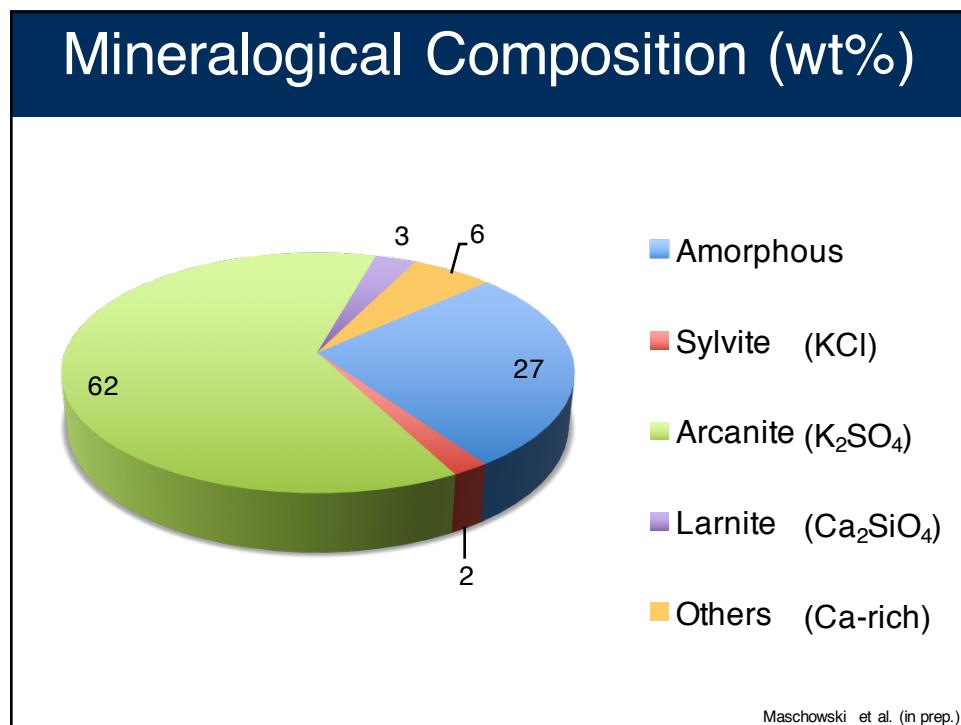
<http://www.southampton.ac.uk/>

## Fly Ash

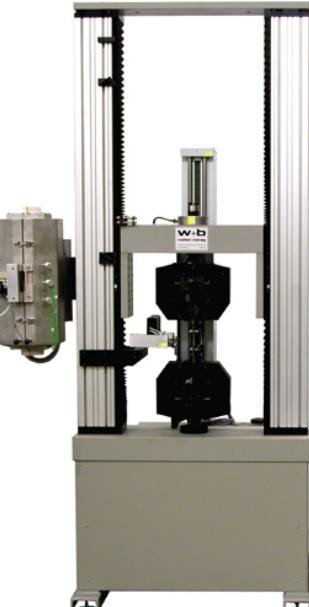


BIOCOMBUST



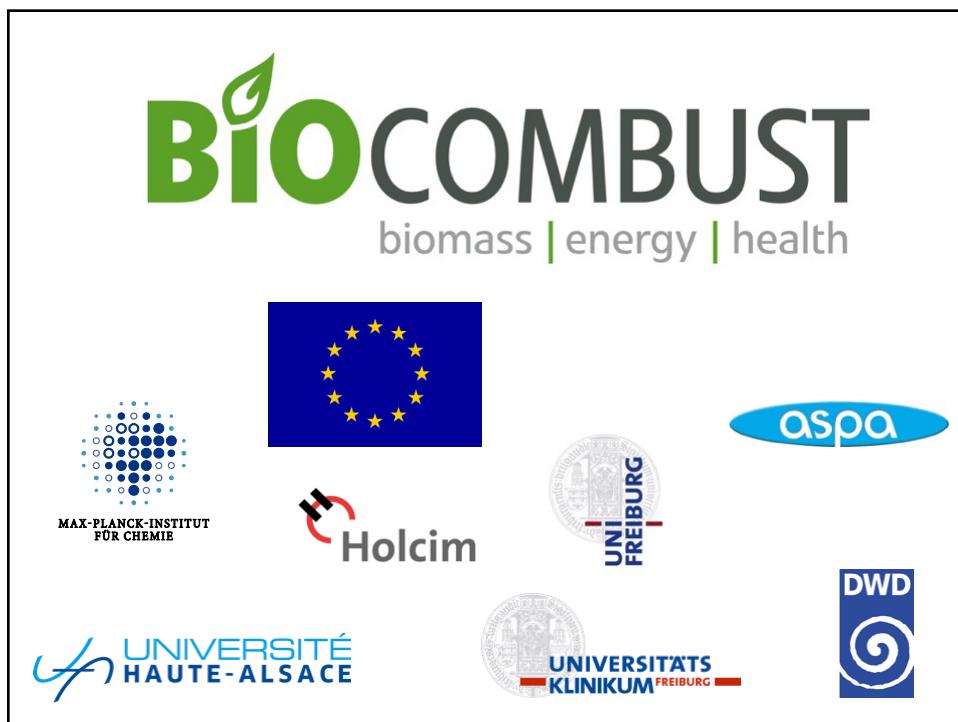


## Cement Tests



## Applications





[www.biocombust.eu](http://www.biocombust.eu)

Intranet Kontakt Impressum

## BIOMASSEVERBRENNUNG UND LUFTQUALITÄT

Nach Angaben der Europäischen Union ist die Exposition gegenüber Partikeln für etwa 379.000 Todesfälle pro Jahr verantwortlich und die Feinstaubbelastung bleibt eine große Herausforderung in Bezug auf die Luftqualität und das Gesundheitswesen.

Bei der Verbrennung von Biomasse entstehen Aschen und feine Partikel, die sich in der Umgebungsluft verteilen. Wird dieser Zweig der Energieproduktion nicht kontrolliert, kann er punktuell zu einer Verschlechterung der Luftqualität führen, insbesondere wenn die Wetterbedingungen die Verteilung von Schadstoffen verhindern.

Die Größe der Anlagen ist ein entscheidender Faktor für die Steuerung der Partikelmissionen: Industrielle Verbrennungsanlagen mit modernen Filtertechniken emittieren weniger Partikel pro verbrauchter Kilowattstunde als individuelle Kleinfeuерungsanlagen ohne Abgasreinigung.

Links:

- Atmo-rheinA - Die Luftqualität im Oberrheinengebiet
- LUBW - Aktuelle Immissionsdaten Baden-Württemberg
- Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über Luftqualität und saubere Luft für Europa
- Stationäre Messung von Partikeln (englisch)

[www.biocombust.eu/backstage](http://www.biocombust.eu/backstage)

