

Assessment of the potential of green floating filters for bioenergy production

Dimitrios-Sotirios Kourkoumpas^{a,*}, Maria Dolores Curt^b, Sven Kallen^c, Marc Buevinc^d, Manuel Zapatero^e, Spyros Kiartzis^f, Paloma Diaz^b, Pedro Luis Aguado^b, Stella Bezergianni^a, Panagiotis Grammelis^a

^aCentre for Research & Technology Hellas/Chemical Process and Energy Resources Institute (CERTH/CPERI), Greece, Address: 52, Egialias str, GR 15125, Maroussi

^bUniversidad Politecnica de Madrid (UPM), 7, Ramiro de Maeztu, 28040, Madrid, Spain

^cVolterra Ecosystems SL, 76, Balmes 1-2, 08007, Barcelona, Spain

^dBiostream B.V, 3, Koopmanslaan, Post code 669, Doetinchem, Netherlands

^eComunidad de Regantes de el Arenal (COMRA), Plaza Espana, 1c, 05416, El Arenal, Spain

^fHellenic Petroleum S.A (HELPE), Chimarras 8A, GR 151-25, Maroussi Athens

*Corresponding author. email: kourkoumpas@certh.gr, Address: 52, Egialias str.,GR-15125, Maroussi, Greece, tel: +302111069517



Introduction

State – Problem

The challenge of producing feedstock for bioenergy without using agricultural land consists an innovative concept based on Green Floating Filters (GFF) which has been developed in the framework of the project LIFE BIOMASS C+. The project aims to demonstrate improvements in climate mitigation strategies through the production of sustainable biofuel. It will utilize existing and underused infrastructure and water resources (i.e. irrigation channels, ponds, lakes, river arms) to produce zero-input biomass (*Typha latifolia*), with high starch content that will then be converted into bioethanol and eventually biofuel. The project coordinated by the Centre for Research and Technology Hellas (CERTH, Greece).



Demo sites:

- **Greece:** Lake Cheimaditida and irrigation (Location: Western Macedonia, 40 km southeast of Florina)
- **Spain:** Irrigation channels and pods (Location: broader region of Avila, province 150 km east of Madrid)

Objectives

Demonstration of the applicability of GFF in different climates and water bodies on an industrial scale

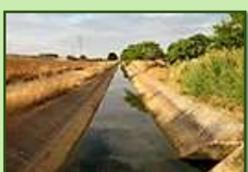
Demonstration of the viability of the biomass produced for fuel fabrication

Improvement of water quality and local biodiversity thanks to the filtering effect of GFF rhizomes

Contribution to a positive carbon balance

Chemical and biological improvement of water quality

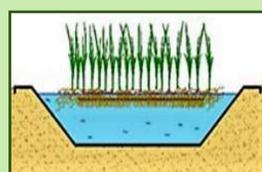
Material & Methods



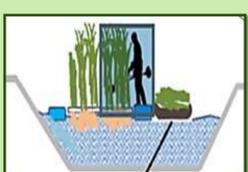
Study area characteristics



Propagation of *Typha latifolia*



Design and application of GFF systems



Harvesting of biomass



Utilization of biomass



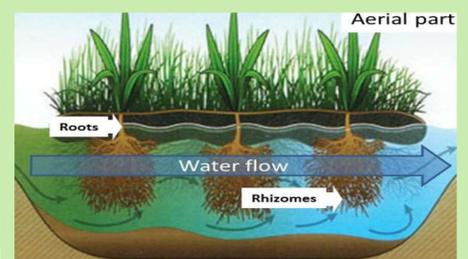
Bioethanol production

Expected Results

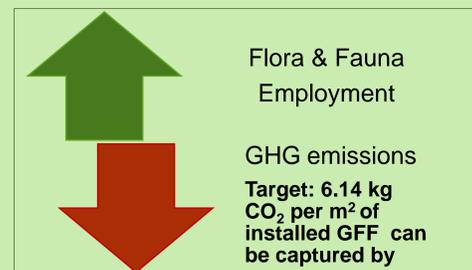
Macrophyte plants, as a green filter, will improve water quality of the lake and the biomass produced will provide a great amount of bioethanol be able to blend into biofuel.



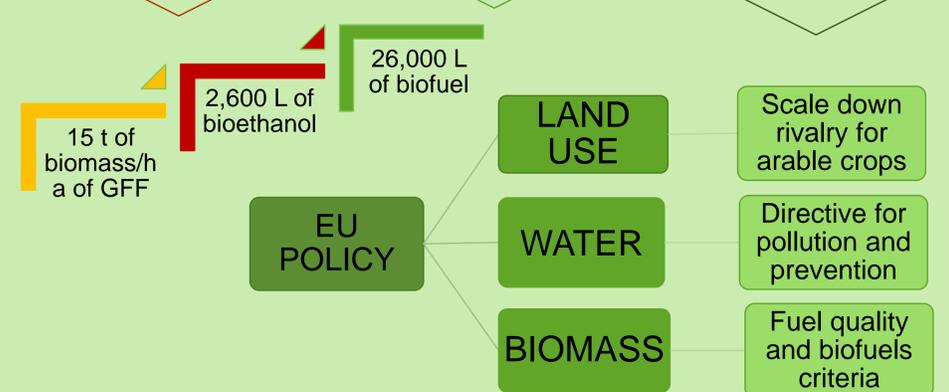
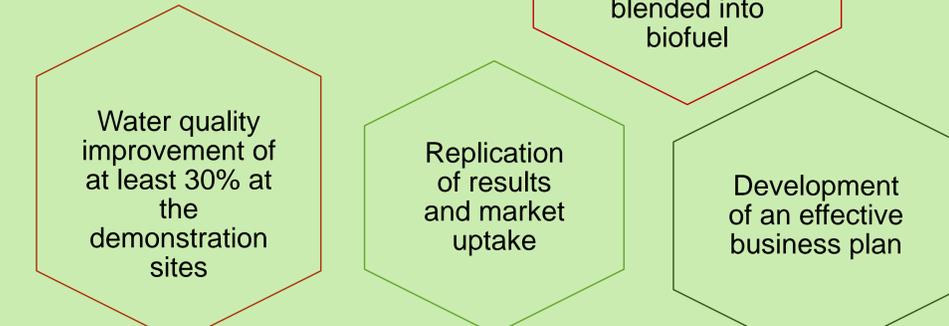
Rich in starch that can be converted to ethanol



Macrophytes' mechanism of growth



Biomass can be productively converted into bioethanol and blended into biofuel



Conclusions

- The utilization of GFF in multiple water bodies is favorable for:
 - ✓ Better use of natural resources
 - ✓ Improved environmental and climate performance
 - ✓ Total ecosystem restoration
 - ✓ Sustainable land use agriculture and forestry
 - ✓ Low cost bioethanol production
 - ✓ Business plan and investments

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the European Commission for financially supporting the research of the Biomass C+ within the project LIFE 16 CCM /GR/ 000044 "Low-cost production of bioethanol with a positive carbon balance through innovative Green Floating Filters (GFF) in different water bodies".



Project's website:

<http://biomasscarbonpositive.eu/>

Contact info