

Potential of Biochar for Carbon Sequestration in the US

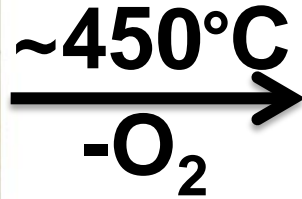
David A. Laird

USDA, ARS, National Laboratory
for Agriculture and the Environment

Pyrolysis



Corn stover
(~1.5 GJ m⁻³)



Syngas
(~6 MJ kg⁻¹)

+



Bio-oil
(~22 GJ m⁻³)

+



Biochar
(~21 MJ kg⁻¹)

Traditional steel kilns
for Slow Pyrolysis



Modern fast
pyrolyzers are
optimized for
production of
bio-oil.

Dynamotive
Energy Systems
Co. 200 tpd Fast
pyrolyzer in West
Loren Onterio,
Canada.



The Biochar Revolution

Terra Preta



Oxisol



Biochar Contributes about 5-50% of the Carbon in Soils

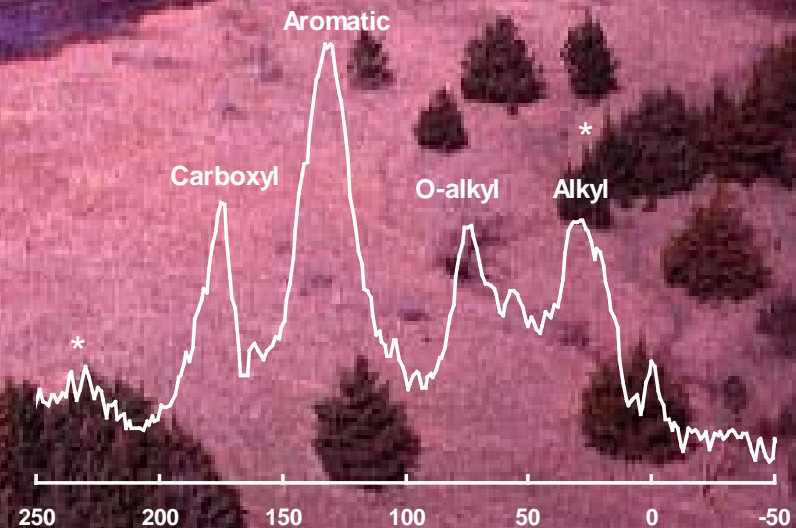
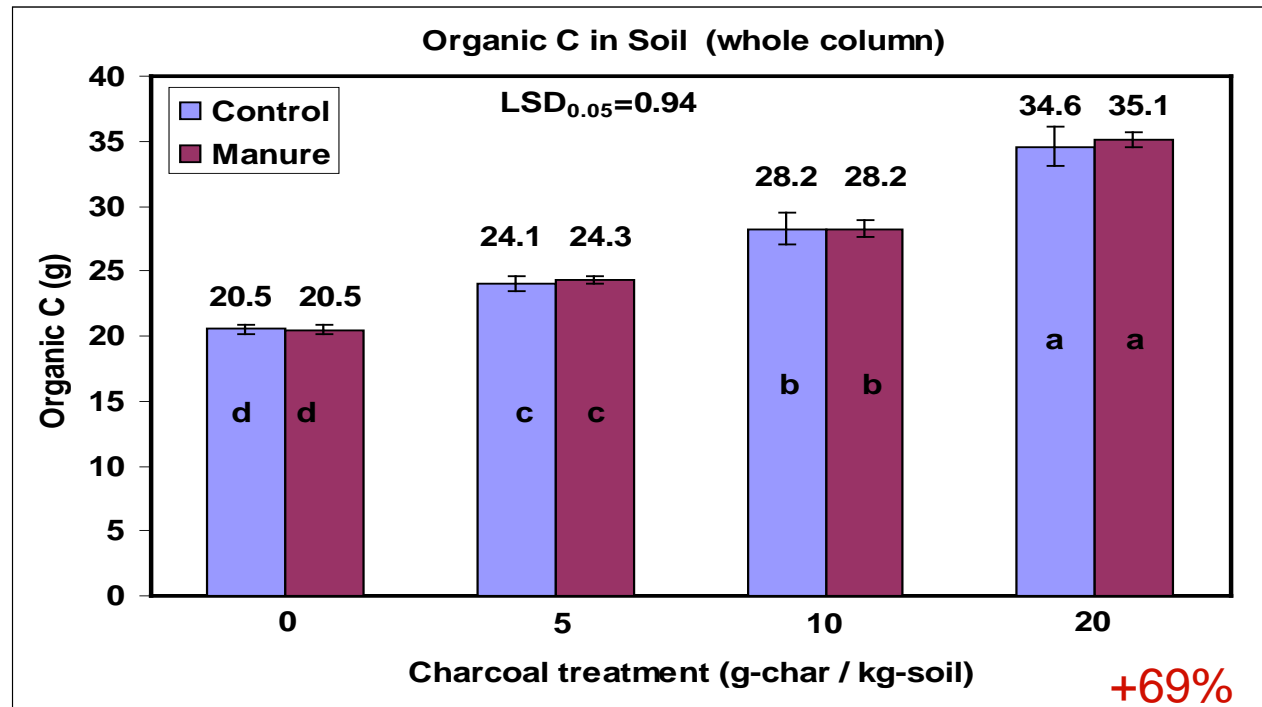
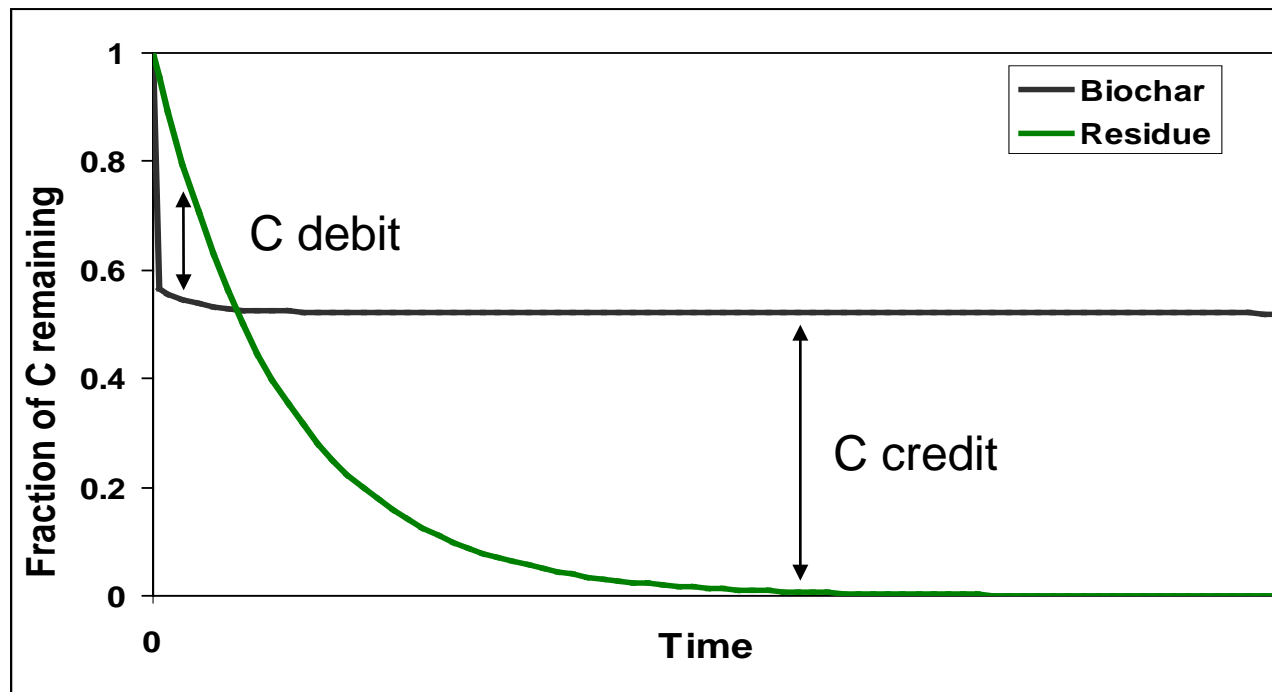
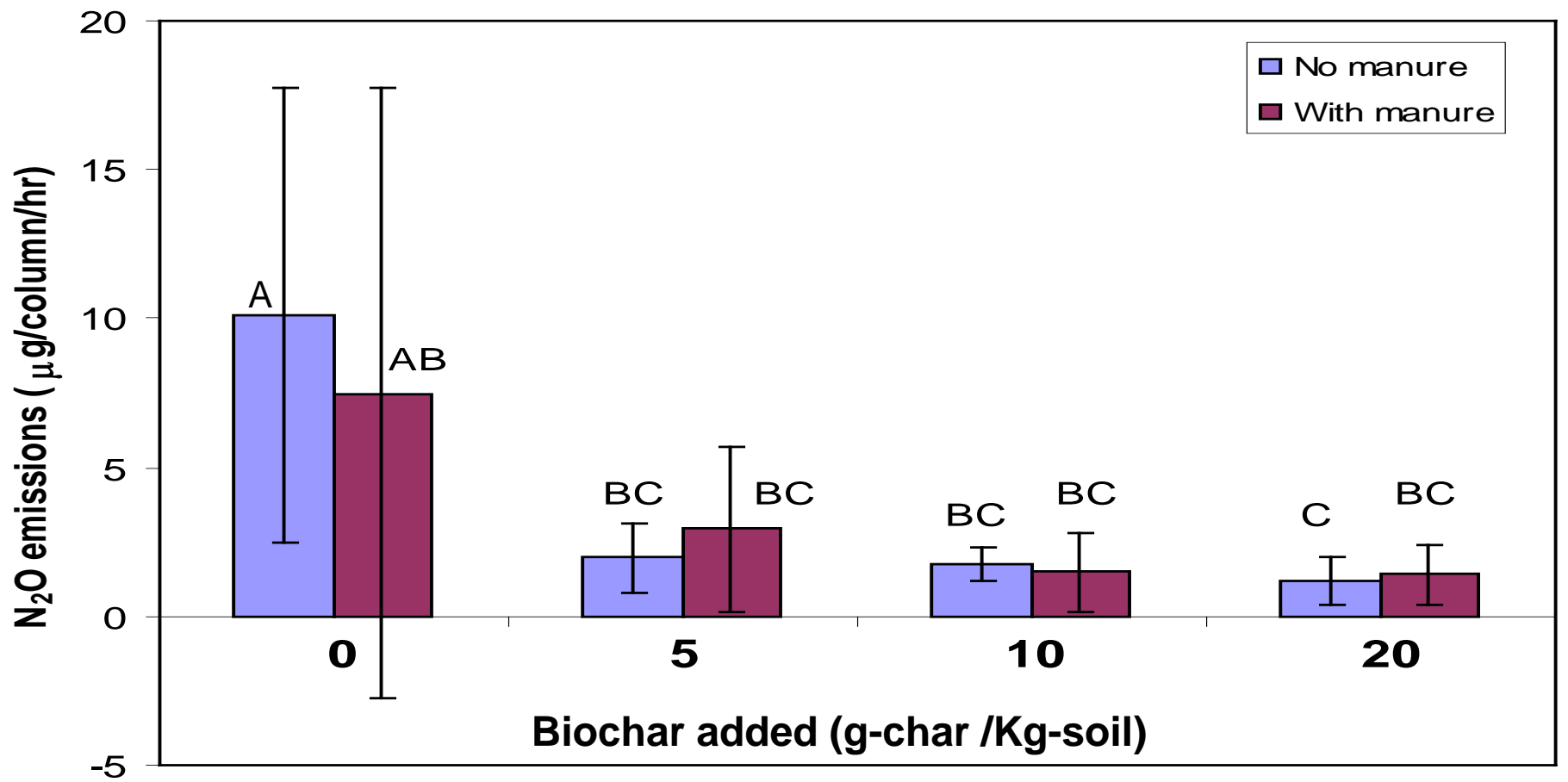


Photo by James S. and Susan W. Aber
<http://www.geospectra.net/kite/ross/fire.htm>

Laird et al. 2008

Biochar amendments sequester C in soils for millennia



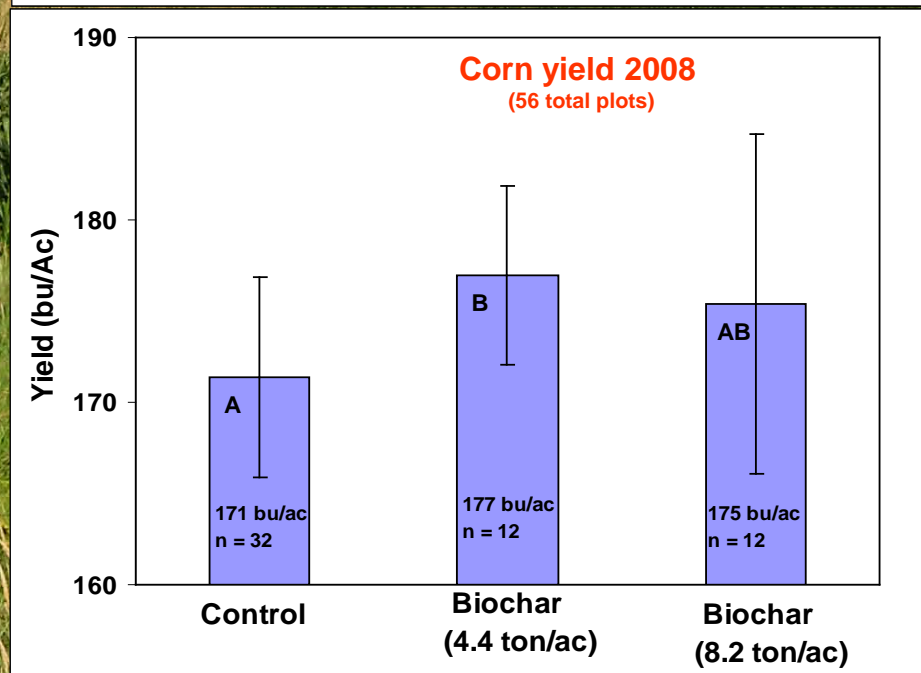
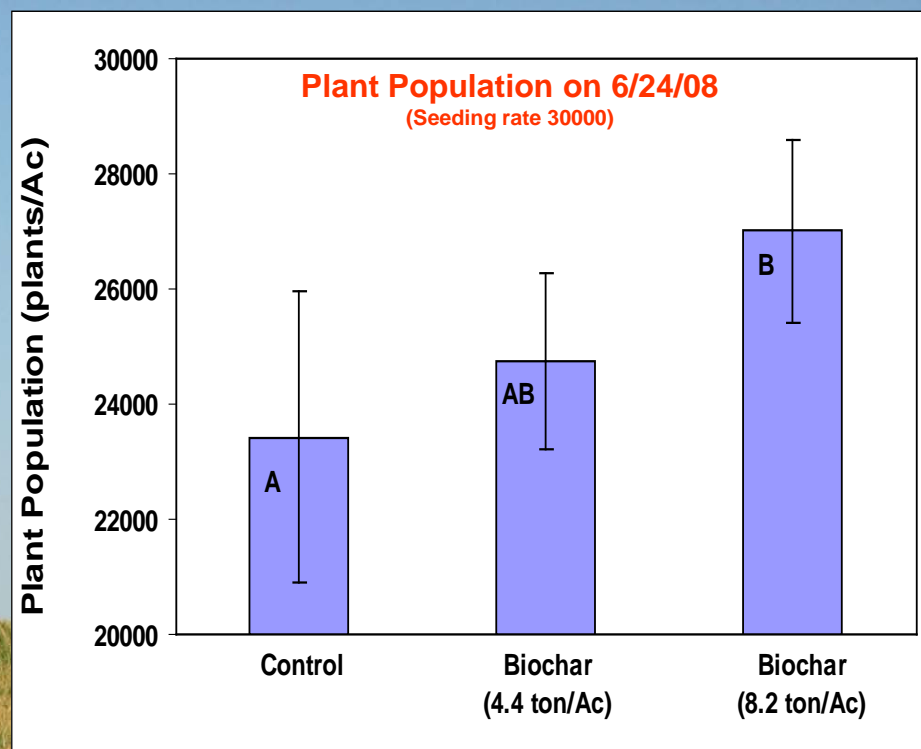


Preliminary reports suggest that biochar additions may reduce N₂O emissions from agricultural soils.

The impact of biochar additions on crop yields for high-quality soils in temperate regions is likely to be small.

First year trials in Iowa showed a 15% increase plant populations,

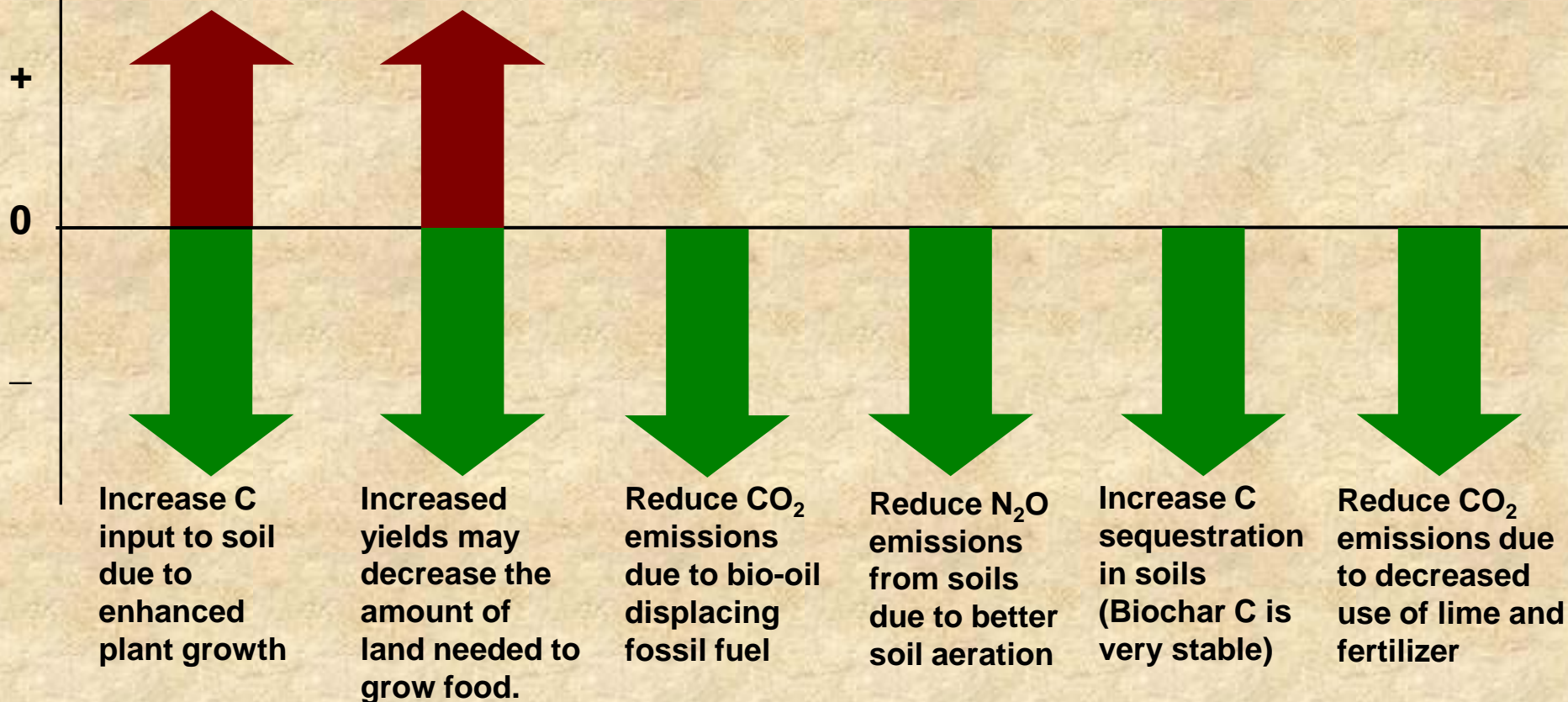
and a 4% increase in corn grain yield from biochar applications.*



Impact of a Pyrolysis-Biochar Platform on GHG Emissions?

Increased CO₂ emissions due to enhanced soil microbial respiration

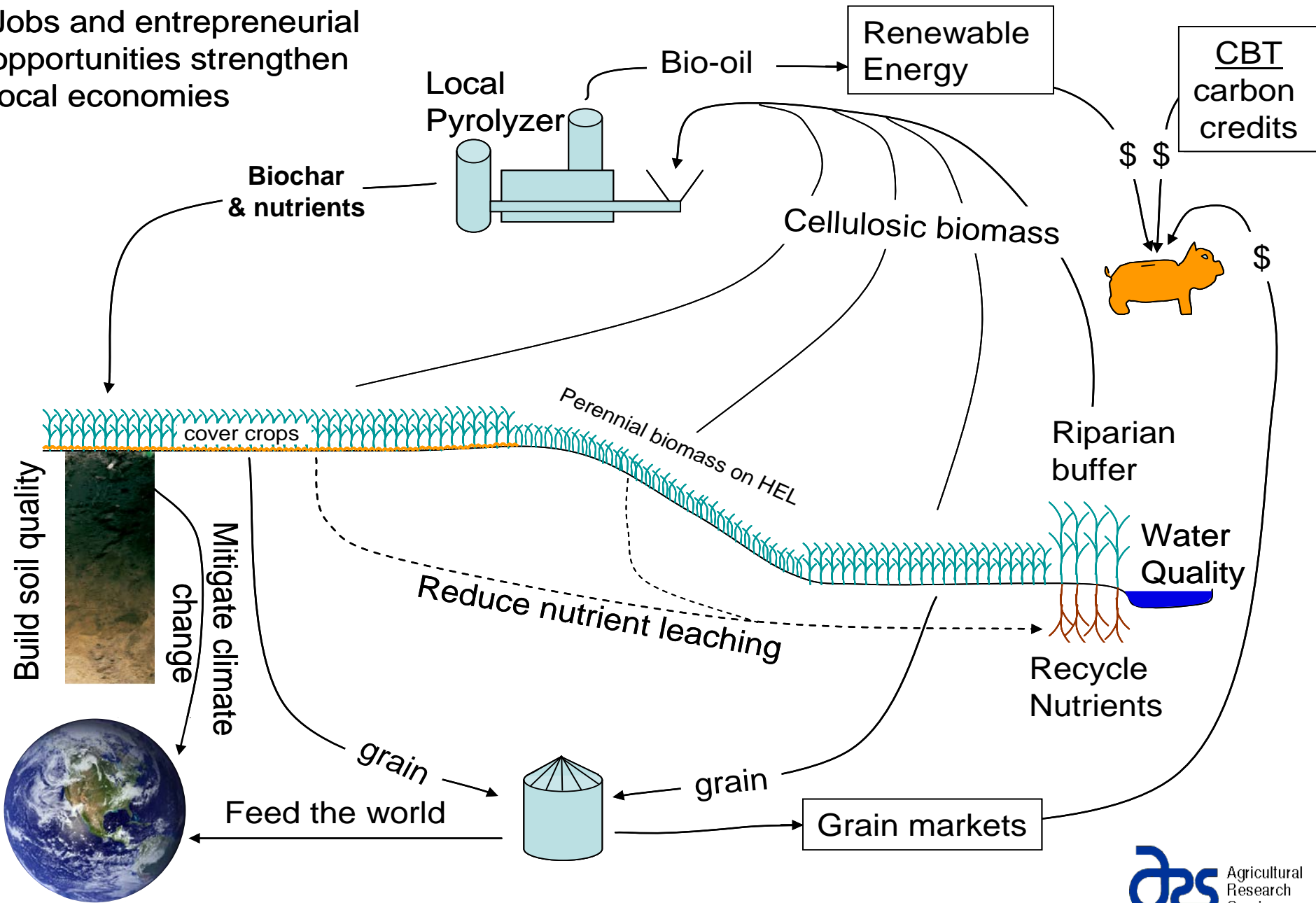
Competition between food and biomass crops may increase land under cultivation.



Laird et al., 2009.

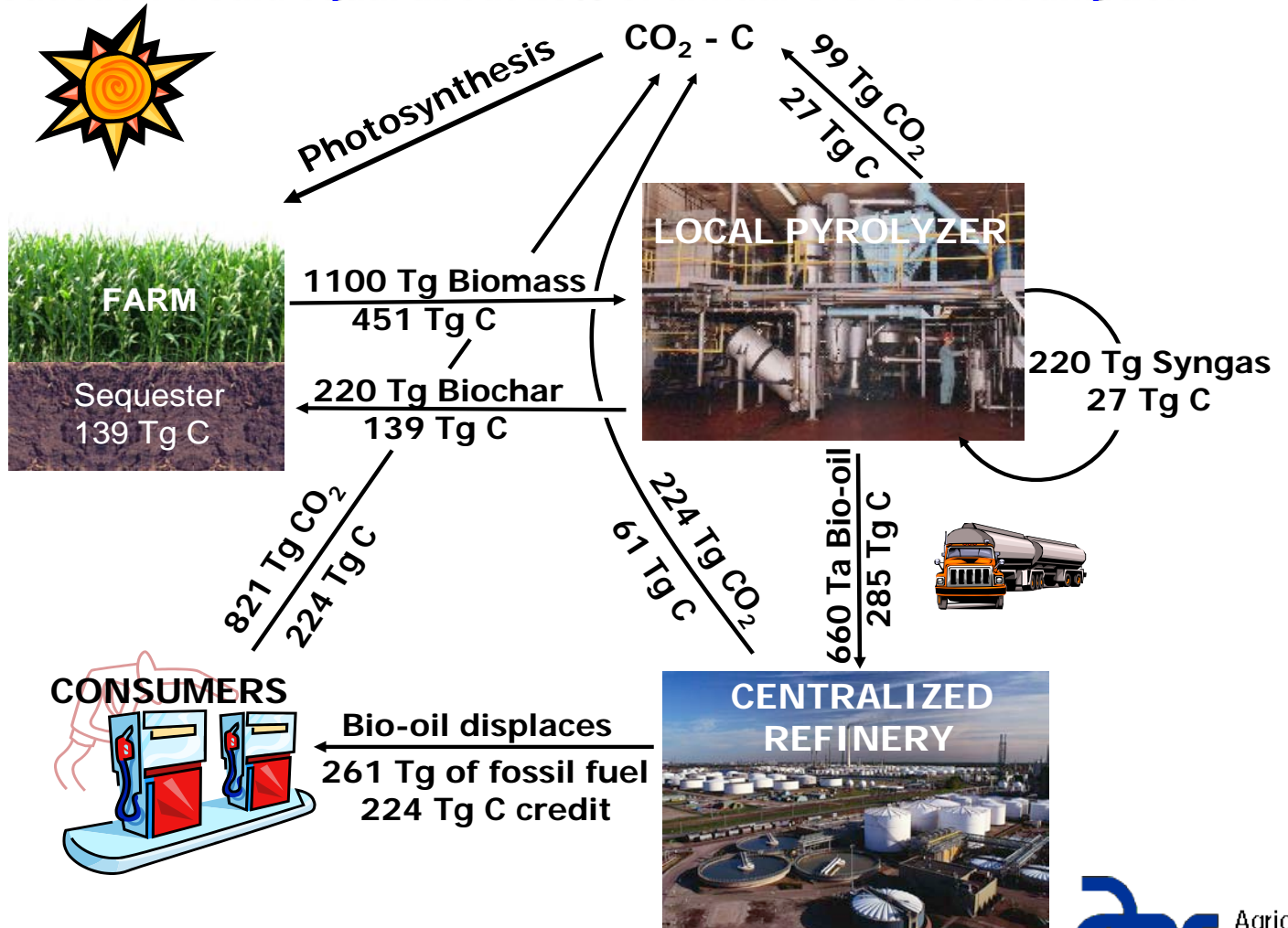
Vision for integrated food and biomass production systems

Jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities strengthen local economies



The Charcoal Vision

If the U.S. were to pyrolyze 1.3 billion tons of biomass each year, we could permanently sequester 139 Tg of C in soil and displace 1.9 billion barrels of imported oil with domestically produced bio-oil. The total C credit would be 363 Tg of C or about 10% of U.S. annual CO₂-C emissions and the bio-oil production would equal about 25% of annual U.S. oil consumption.



Laird, 2008