

Preparing, testing, and applying a modeling framework for high-resolution prediction of production and attributes of biofuel systems

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Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN

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**DOE Climate and Earth System Modeling PI Meeting
Washington, DC**



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Acknowledgements

Collaborators

Texas A&M	JR Williams
U. Northern British Columbia	WB McGill
DOE Great Lakes Bioenergy Research Center	<u>Sustainability Area:</u> Gelfand, Robertson, Meehan, Gratton, Landis, Egbendewe-Mondzozo, Swinton, Reinemann, Dale, Sinistore

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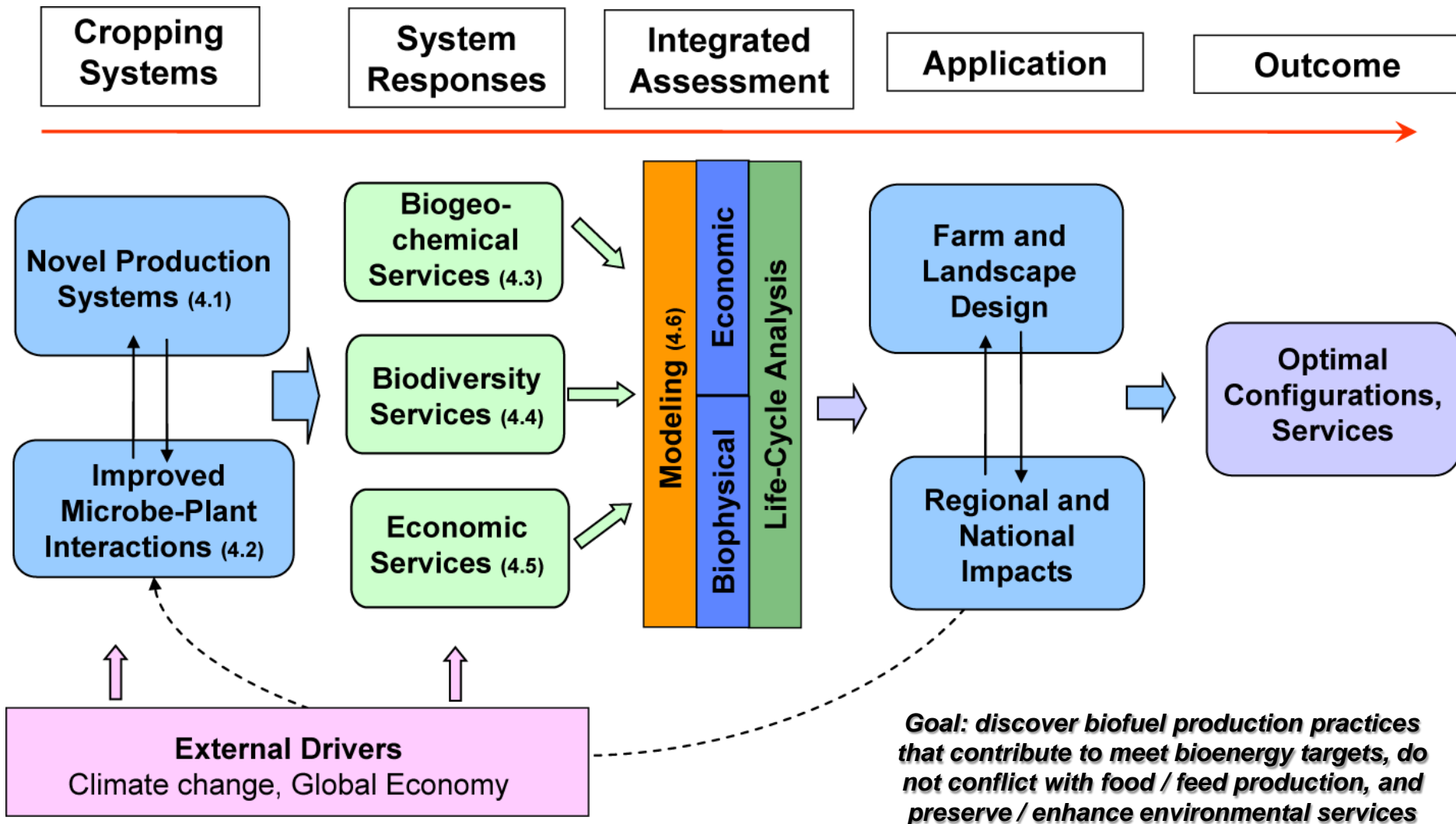
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GLBRC Sustainability Research Roadmap



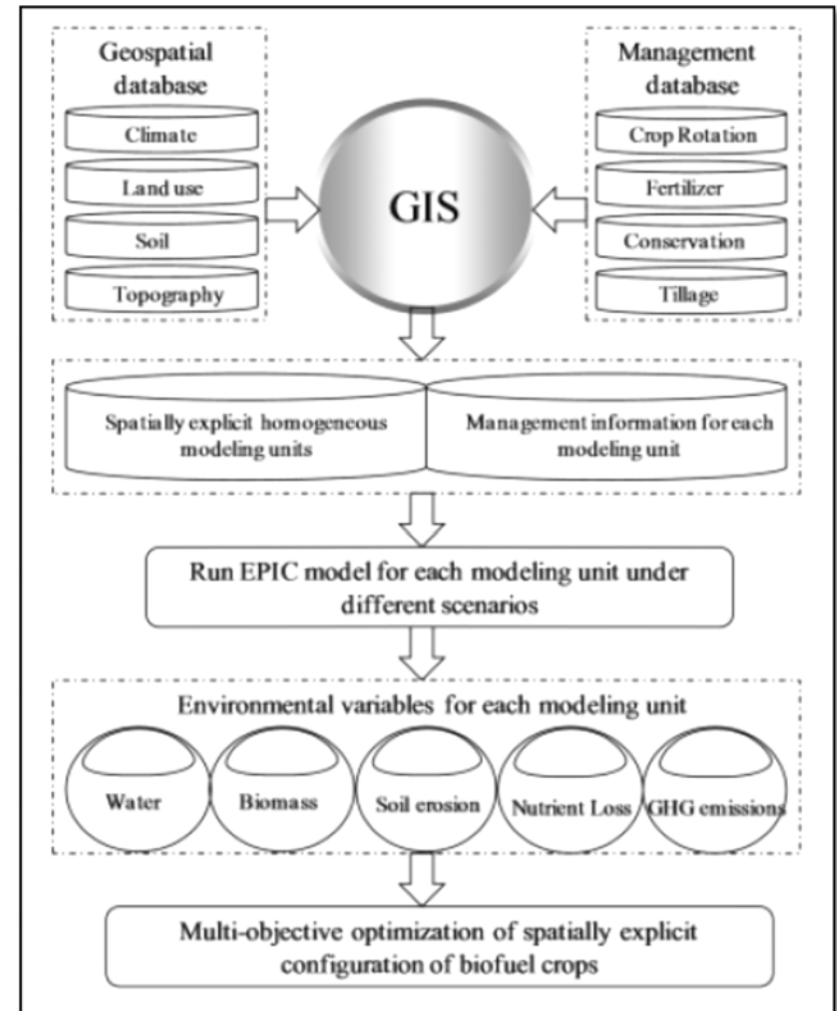
SEIMF: Spatially-Explicit Integrated Modeling Framework

SEIMF has three components:

GIS to define spatially-explicit modeling units

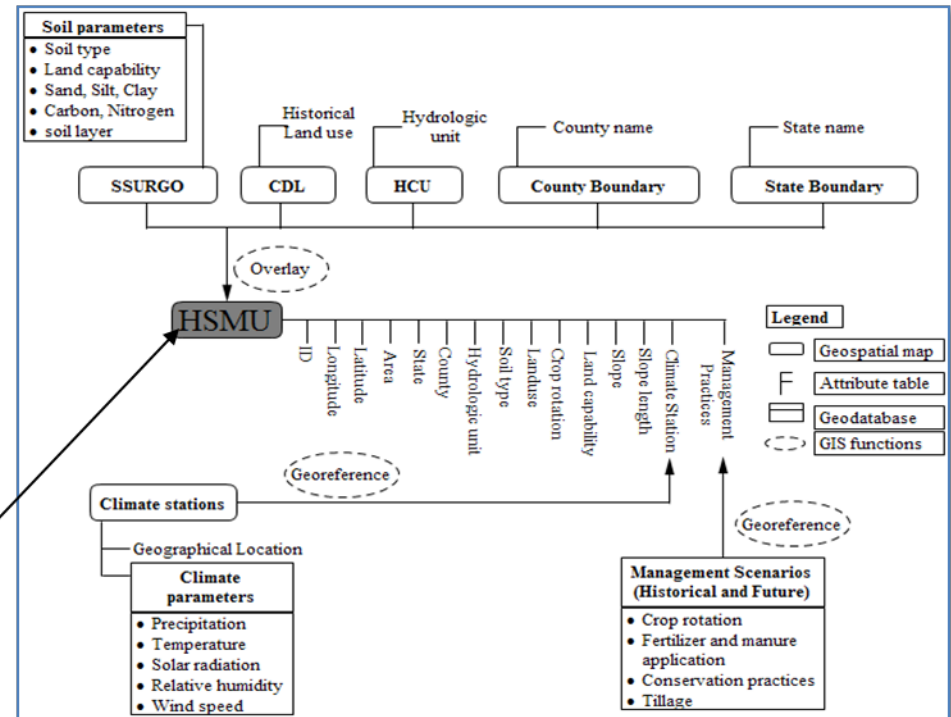
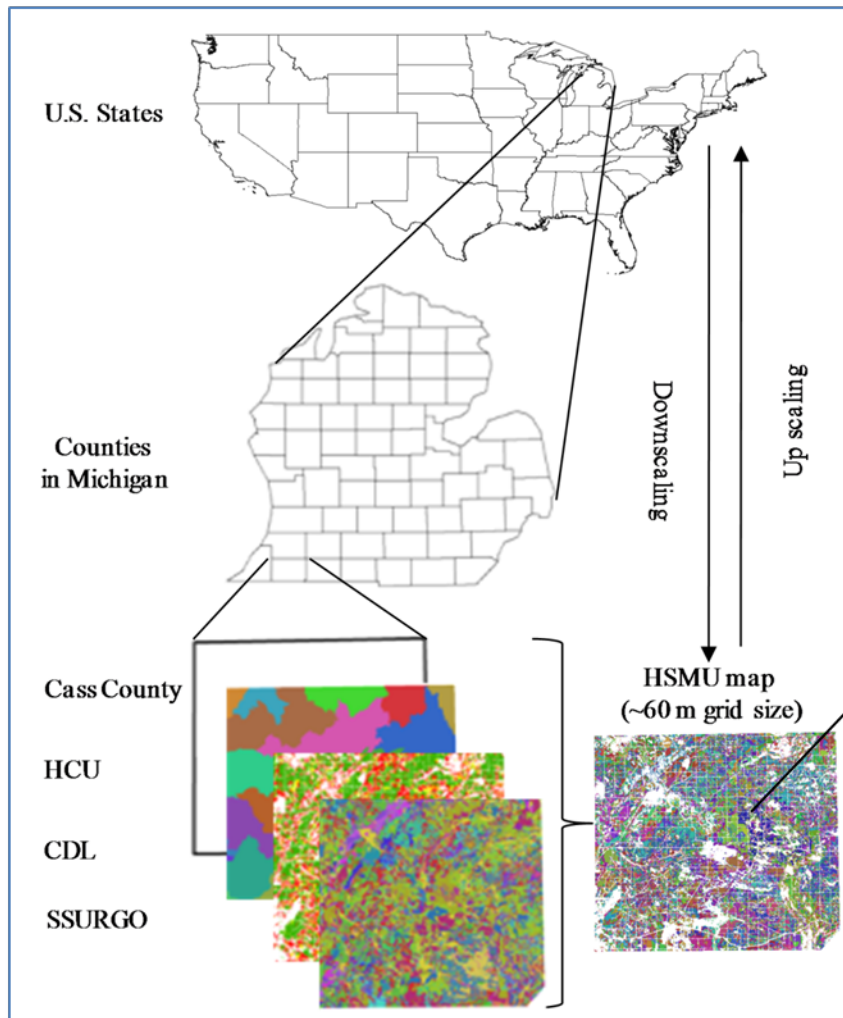
EPIC (Environmental Policy Integrated Climate) model

Evolutionary objective optimization algorithm



Zhang et al. 2010. Global Change Biol. – Bioenergy
2:258–277

Multi-scale modeling system



EPIC

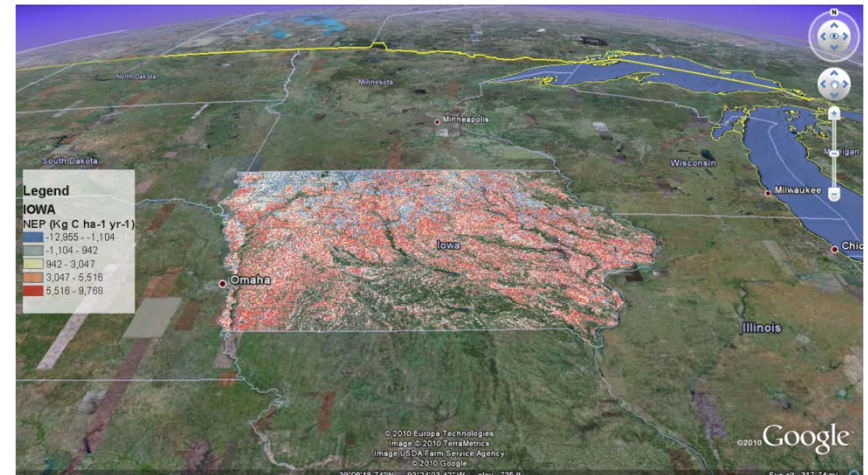
- Comprehensive, process-based terrestrial ecosystem model
- Modeled processes
 - Plant growth and yield: crops, herbaceous and woody vegetation; plant competition
 - Plant stresses: water, nutrients, aeration, acidity, salinity, pests
 - Wind and water erosion; sedimentation
 - Simplified heat flux, soil temperature
 - Water and nutrient cycling
 - Ecosystem C: NPP, NEP, NEE, [CO₂], lateral C flux, soil C with depth
 - Ecosystem N: storage and turnover, plant uptake, biological fixation, volatilization, leaching, denitrification
- Management
 - Tillage, fertilization, irrigation, drainage, liming, fire, grazing, conservation structures
- Scales:
 - Temporal: daily, hourly
 - Spatial: field, region, nation, global

Contacts

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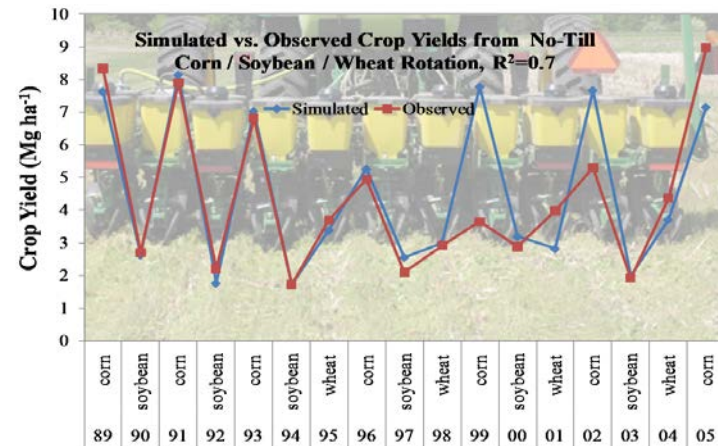
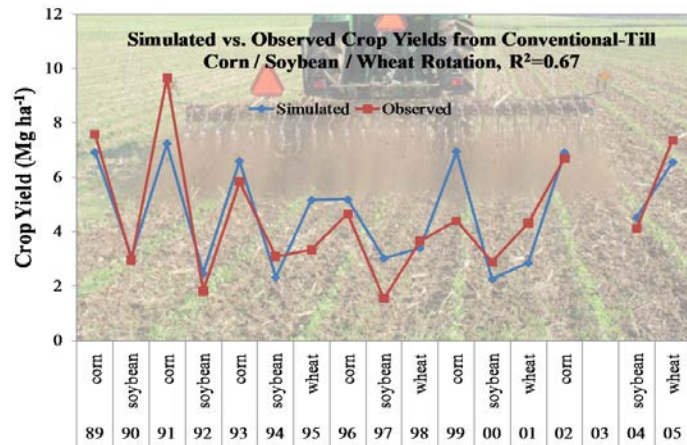
- Data
 - Land use, land cover
 - Daily weather, climate parameters
 - Topography
 - Soil layer properties
 - Management
- Applications
 - Climate change and variability impacts on agriculture
 - Soil carbon sequestration
 - Bioenergy production



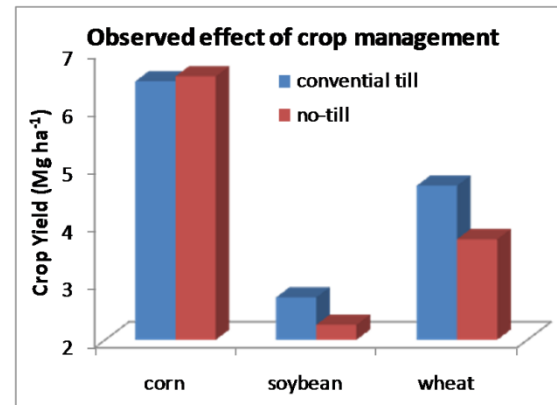
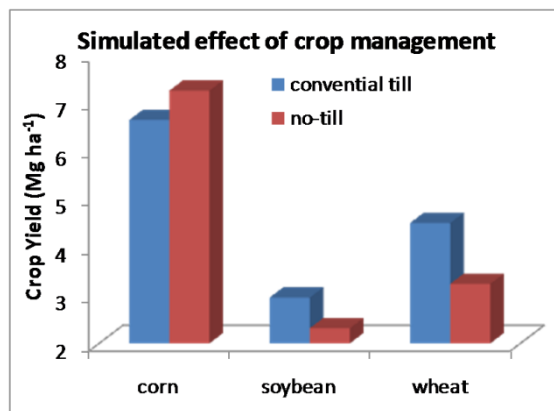
**Net Ecosystem Productivity in
croplands of Iowa in 2007 - NACP**

Testing EPIC with site data

Simulated and observed crop yields in corn-soybean-wheat rotation at Kellogg Biological Station, Michigan

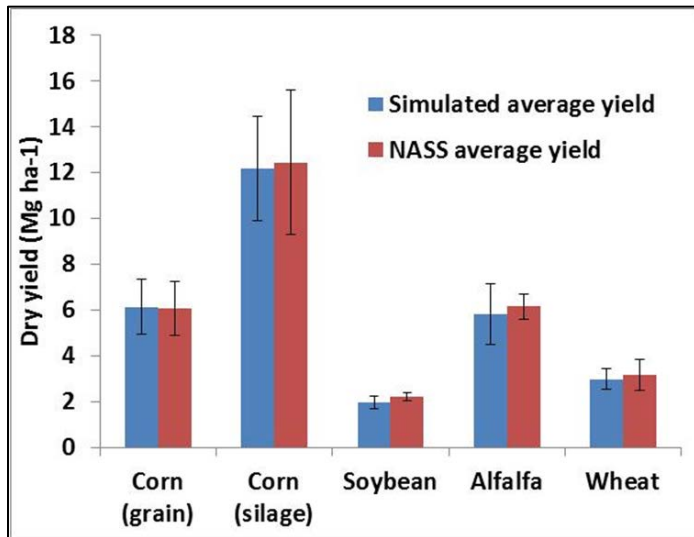


Simulated and observed effects of management practices on long-term crop yields at Kellogg Biological Station, Michigan



Testing EPIC with regional and literature data

EPIC vs. NASS yields



Simulations by D.H. Manowitz

	Simulated (Mg ha ⁻¹)	Literature reported (Mg ha ⁻¹)
Grass mix 05	10.2-12.2	7.8 ^G
Grass mix 06	10.8-12.8	7.8 ^G
Native prairie cool season	8.0-8.4	4.8 ^N - 6.8 ^K
Native prairie warm season	7.2-7.8	4.8 ^N - 6.8 ^K
Miscanthus	18.0-19.5	(6.9-24.1) ^{M1} (22.4 4.1) ^{M2}
Hybrid poplar	8.2	4.2 (1989-1998) 3.5 (1999-2007)
Switchgrass	12.7-14.3	(10-15) ^S

^S From switchgrass yield map (Jager et al.; 2010) for southern Michigan

^{M1} Price et al. (2004); ^{M2} Heaton et al. (2004)

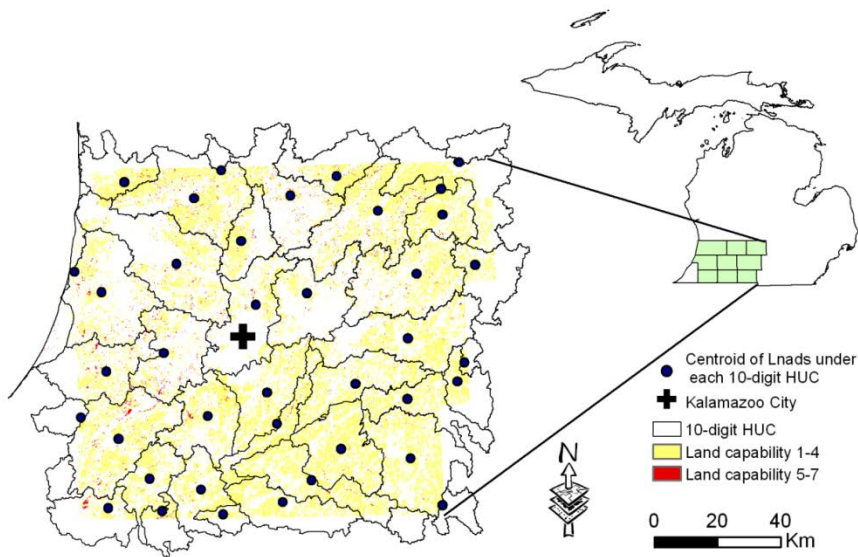
^N Tilman et al. (2006)

^G Estimated by James et al. (2010)

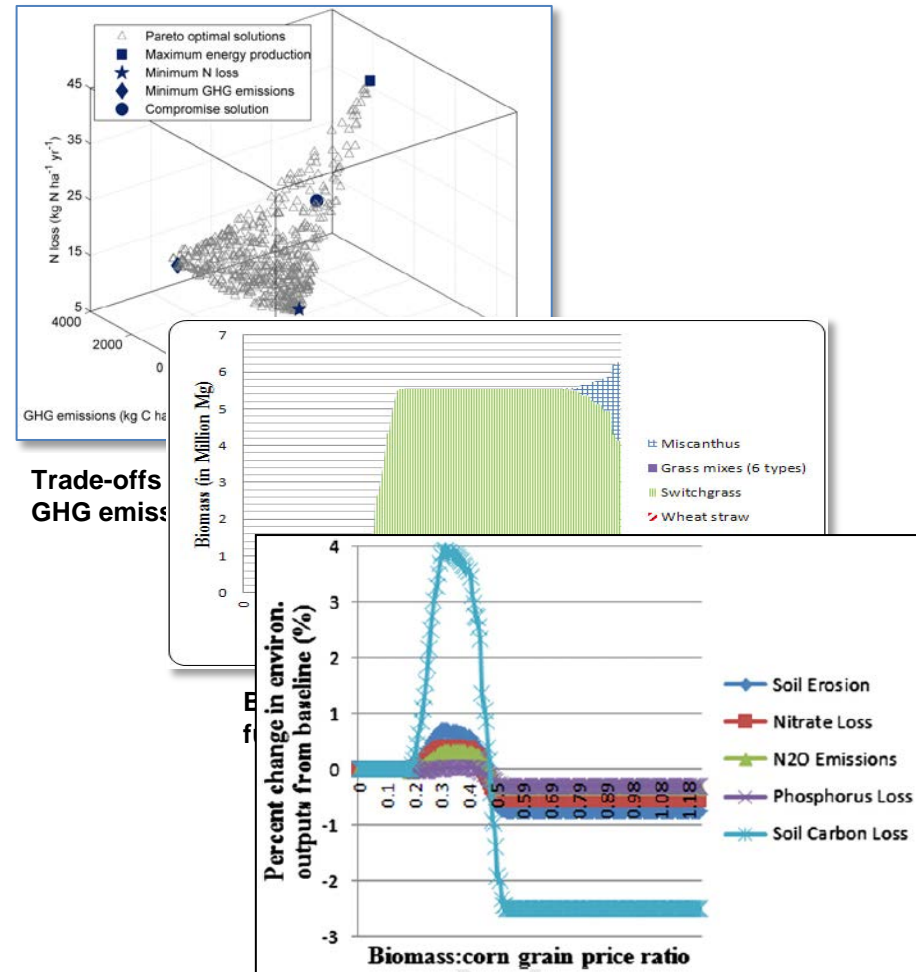
^K KBS LTER

Biomass, bioenergy, and environmental modeling at biorefinery scale

Michigan Regional Intensive Modeling Area (RIMA)

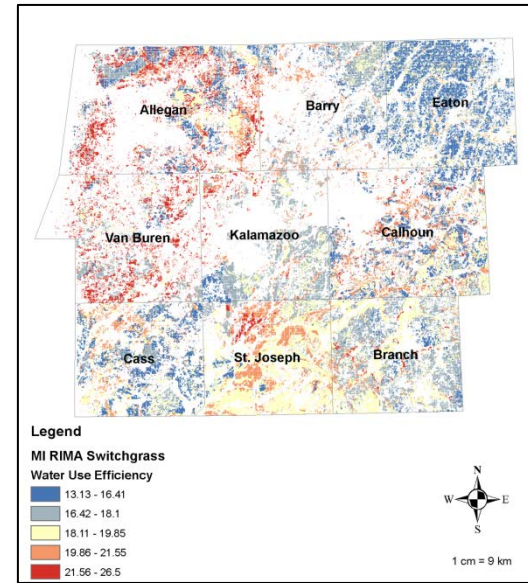
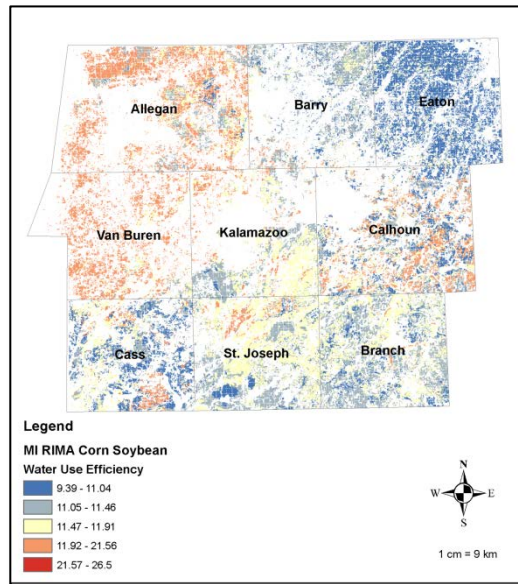


Geospatial modeling allows for integrated analysis of productivity, environmental, economic, and LCA outcomes of diverse biofuel production systems practiced on land of different qualities

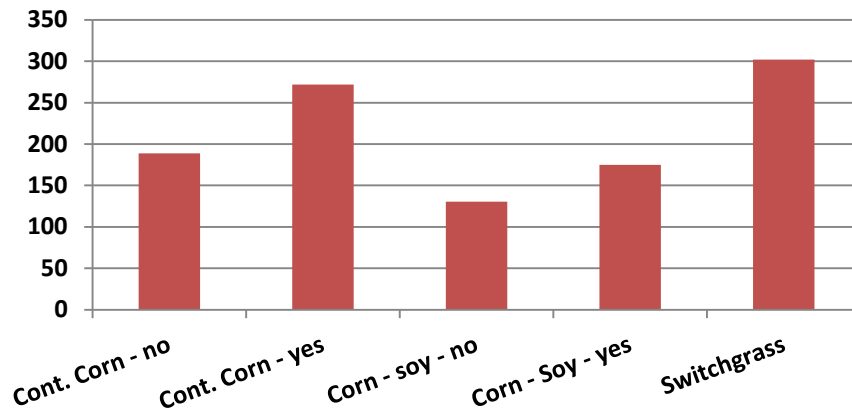


Change in environmental outcomes at different price ratios of biomass

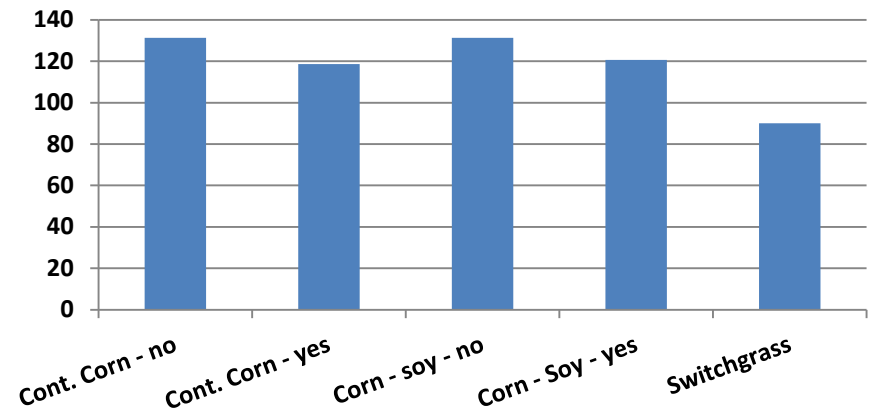
Geospatial modeling of water-use efficiency (WUE, kg mm⁻¹) under two land uses



Bioenergy (GJ ha⁻¹)

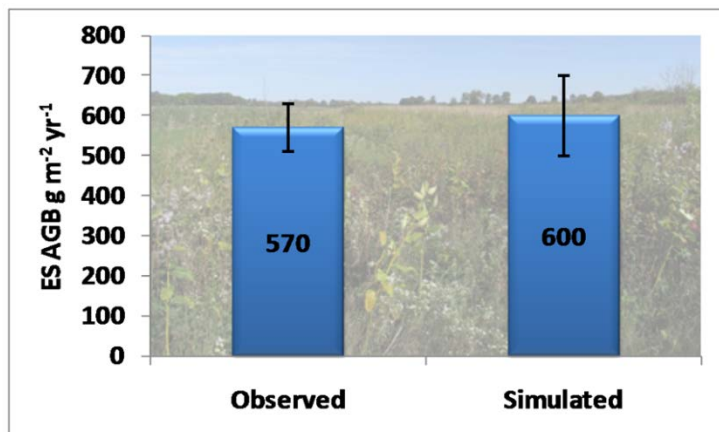


Water footprint (m³ GJ⁻¹)



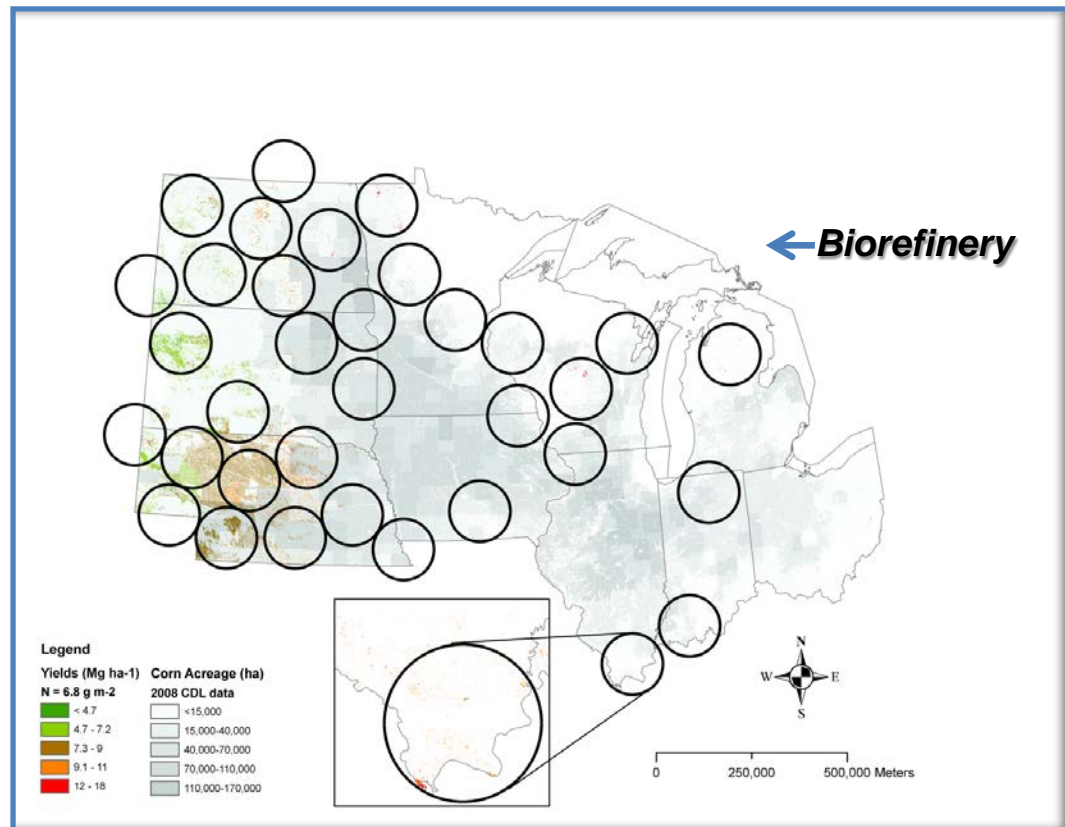
Biomass modeling and biorefinery siting on marginal lands in the US North Central Region

Observed and simulated yields of prairie mixes at KBS



- Area: 11.4 Mha
- Biomass yield: 6.0 ± 2.6 Mg ha⁻¹
- Yield increase by 36% with fertilizer N
- No. biorefineries: 34 with a minimum capacity of 105 ML ethanol yr⁻¹
- Ethanol production: ~ 21 GL yr⁻¹ $\approx 27\%$ of EISA target

Cellulosic biomass yields on marginal lands and biorefinery locations



Gelfand, I., R. Sahajpal, X. Zhang, R.C. Izaurralde, K. Gross, and G.P. Robertson. (In preparation).

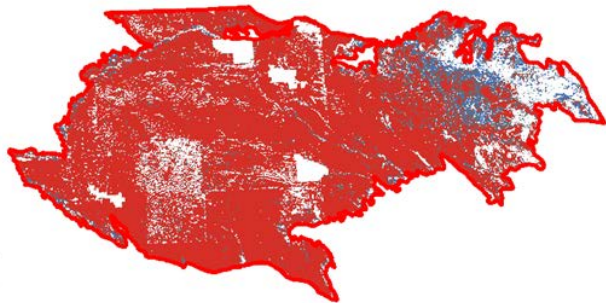
The Sandhills of Nebraska; how much land, really?



Marginal lands across the Sandhills include many sandy ridges

Cellulosic biomass yields (Mg ha⁻¹) in valley portions of the Sandhills

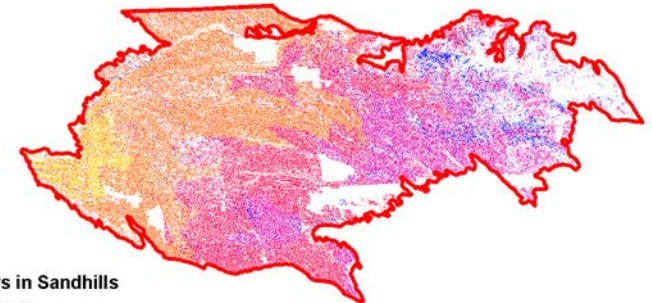
1 cm = 43 km



Legend
Entire Sandhills
Land Capability Classes

Blue	1 - 4
Red	5 - 7

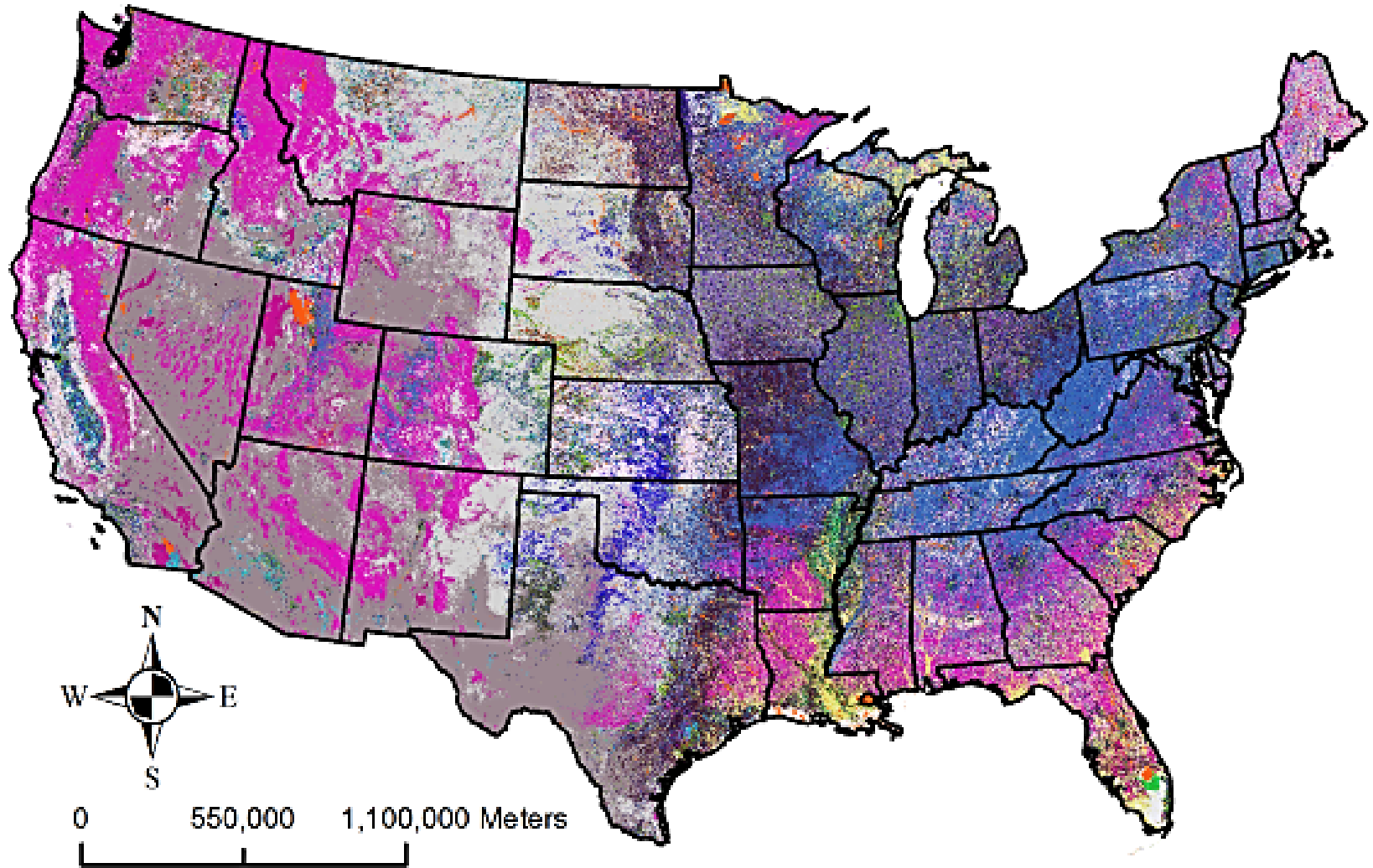
Number of 60*60 m pixels under LCC's 5 - 7
 32,244,593



Legend
Only valleys in Sandhills
Yields (Mg ha⁻¹)

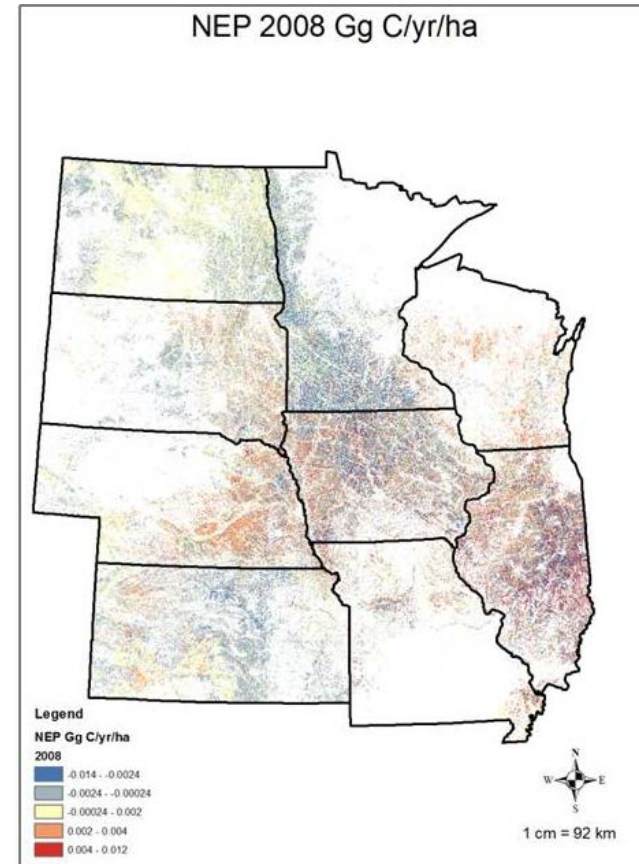
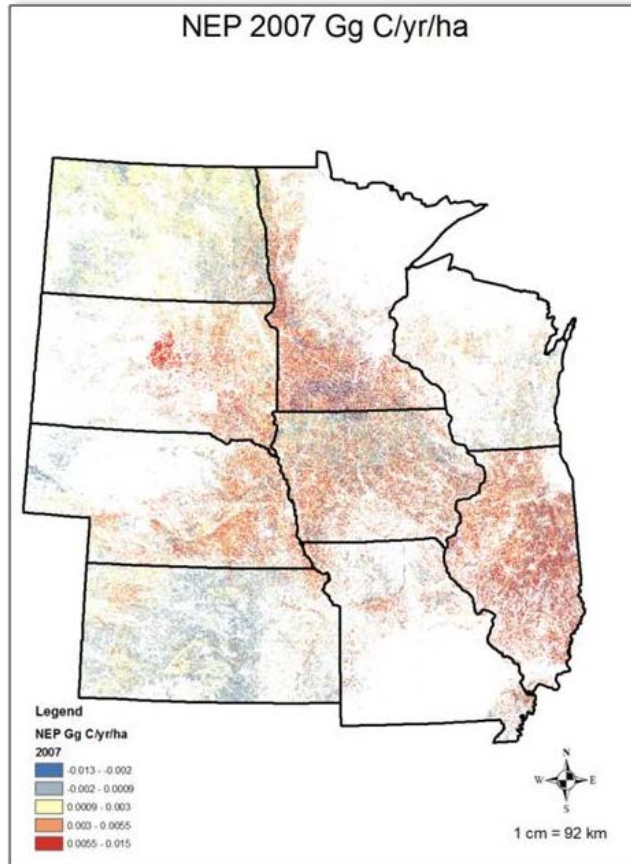
Yellow	1.12 - 4.83
Orange	4.84 - 5.63
Pink	5.64 - 6.44
Purple	6.45 - 7.4
Blue	7.41 - 14.39

Land cover, land use, crop rotations map of the conterminous USA



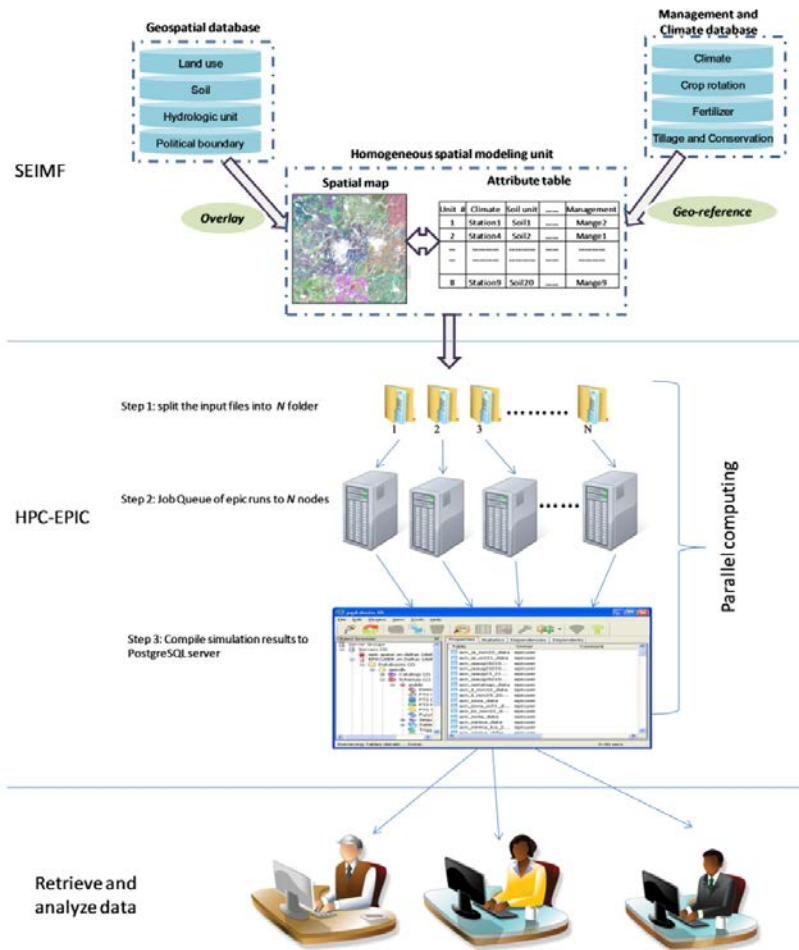
Product developed by R. Sahajpal

Simulated Net Ecosystem Productivity (NEP) in 2007 and 2008 in the NACP Mid Continent Intensive region



R.C. Izaurrealde, X. Zhang, D.H. Manowitz, and R. Sahajpal. (In preparation).

Running EPIC on high-performance computing systems



Evergreen Supercomputer @
Joint Global Change Research Institute

Nichols J., S. Kang, W. Post, D. Wang, P. Bandaru, D. Manowitz, X. Zhang, and R.C. Izaurralde. 2011. HPC-EPIC for high resolution simulations of environmental and sustainability assessment. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture* (in press)