

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH TRENDS IN PRODUCTION OF SOLID BIOFUELS

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Abstract. Solid biofuels can be defined as processed and unprocessed biomass. By definition it can be divided into: natural fuels (as obtained) and synthetic fuels (after mechanical and chemical treatment). Raw materials for the production of solid biofuels may include: wood, stalk plants, peat, sewage sludge and grains of cereals. These raw materials can be used directly as fuel or as a half-finished product for further production. The aim of the work was to analyze trends and research topics in the production of solid biofuels. This analysis was made using bibliometric techniques. Bibliometric analyzes allow to indicate the research topics, authors, as well as research institutions that significantly influence a given discipline. The research and analysis were carried out on scientific articles taken from the Scopus database in 2014-2018. The downloaded data have been cleaned and processed in the VOSviewer program. This program allows to analyze the frequency of occurrence of keywords in years and to present results in graphic form. Next, a detailed analysis of the content of the publications and classification according to selected criteria was carried out. The main countries that carry out research in this area are: Spain, Italy, Brazil, the Czech Republic and China. The main research areas were: Energy, Environmental Science, Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Chemical Engineering and Engineering. The most popular research topics throughout the research period were: biomass (raw materials, properties), biomass agglomeration processes (briquetting, pelleting), energy properties research, thermal biomass treatment (torrefaction, gasification and others), research on production and biochar properties and other.

Keywords: bibliometric analysis, research trends, scientometric, literature review, solid biomass.

Introduction

Biofuels can be divided into solid, liquid and gas. In terms of production, they show both the characteristics of agricultural production (cultivation of energy crops, harvest of raw materials, etc.) and industrial (processing of raw materials).

Solid biofuels can be defined as processed and unprocessed biomass. By definition, it can be divided into: natural fuels (as obtained) and synthetic fuels (after mechanical and chemical treatment). Raw materials for the production of solid biofuels may include: wood, stem plants, peat, sewage sludge and cereal grains. These raw materials can be used directly as fuel or as an intermediate for further production (Table 1) [1].

Table 1

Division of solid biofuels [1]

Group	Raw material	Type of biofuel
1	Wood (coniferous and deciduous)	
	Sawdust, shavings	Pellets, briquettes
	Fast growing trees (willow, poplar), branches from pruning bushes and trees	Wood chips, cylindrical and rectangular bales of various sizes
	Trunks, thick branches	Wood blocks, wood chips, pieces of wood
	Waste wood	Wood blocks, wood chips, pieces of wood
2	Stem plants (cereal straw, miscanthus, etc.)	Pellets, briquettes, cylindrical and rectangular bales of various sizes, chaff, loose material
3	Peat	Pellets, briquettes
4	Sewage sludge	Pellets, briquettes, granules
5	Wheat seeds	Grain

Numerous studies are carried out to determine the physical and chemical properties of solid biofuels, their agglomeration and subjecting them to various thermal processes [2-8]. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the main directions of the research in the field of solid biofuel production.

An intensive increase in the development of science forces scientists to learn about the current research trends in a given area of science, eg. solid biofuels. This knowledge allows to learn about the research topics and to plan the research. Keeping track of the current research trends allows you to familiarize yourself with the latest discoveries, compare the research scopes, etc. Many authors

confirm the legitimacy of performing such analyzes. Bibliometric analyzes are used in the analysis of the research trends [9-13].

Bibliometric analysis allows to perform statistical analyzes of publications, organizations, people and many others. The analysis based on bibliometric data is currently very widely used. It allows quantitative analyzes to be carried out objectively. Data for analyzes are codified, ordered and come from global scientific publication databases, eg. Web of Science, Scopus and others. Bibliometry is an important tool for determining the research trends [14].

The purpose of the work was to determine the main topics and research trends in the production of solid biofuels. The bibliometric analysis method is used.

Materials and methods

A modified bibliometric analysis method is proposed by Knapczyk et al. [14]. The following stages of analysis were adopted.

1. Identifying documents in the Scopus database for the category "Article title, Abstract, Keywords": "Solid biofuel*"; type of document: "article", period: 2014-2018.
2. Uploading all publications in the analysed period of time and extracting bibliometric data (authors, title, abstract, year of issue, key words, additional key words, publishing house).
3. Construction and analysis of term maps (VOSviewer software).
4. Identifying the most frequently found key words in the analysed period of time.

Bibliometric analyses were performed with the use of the freeware, VOSviewer. This program is used for creating and graphic visualisation of bibliometric maps. VOSviewer utilized the method of "visualization of similarities" VOS [15].

Results and discussion

In the examined period, 234 documents were analysed in total (according to Scopus database). The authors come from Spain (26 documents), Italy (24 doc.), Brazil (23 doc.), the Czech Republic (19 doc.) and China (14 doc.). In the analyzed period the documents were in the research areas: Energy (97 doc.), Environmental Science (78 doc.), Agricultural and Biological Sciences (67 doc.), Chemical Engineering (63 doc.) and Engineering (62 doc.).

In the next stage, the most frequently occurring key words were determined for the analysed periods. For each period the analysis of all key words (Author Key words, Index Key words) was performed (VOS Viewer). The results of the simulations are presented in Fig. 1.

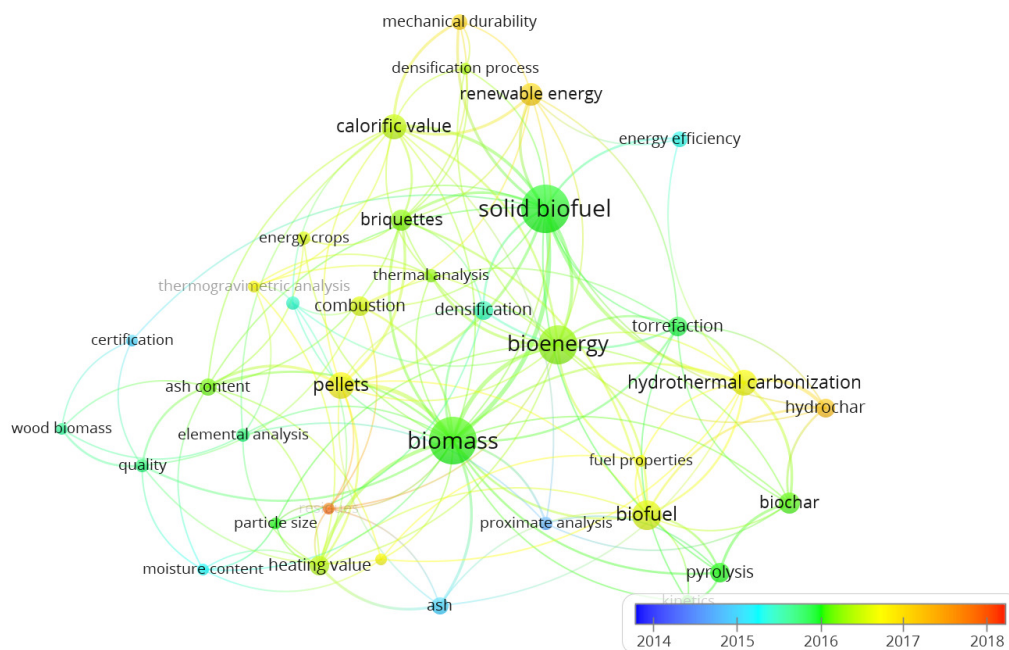


Fig. 1. Map of terms: occurrence of keywords in particular years of publishing

Table 2

Result of the topic analysis of publications in 2018

THEME GROUPS	SUBJECTS DISCUSSED (the last/most current sample documents)
I. New raw materials for the production of solid biofuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of various biological materials for energy purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. human excreta [16] 2. mixtures of biofuels with industrial waste (eg. tires) [17;18] 3. waste biomass after palm oil [19] 4. biomass from guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.) [20] 5. sunflower husks [21] 6. peanut shells [22] 7. bamboo fiber and sugarcane skin [23] 8. mixtures of biomass with plastics [24] 9. waste from processing Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.) [25] 10. waste from vines [26] 11. MD2 pineapple [27]
II. Logistics, economic and legal analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-dimensional model of production and logistics of biomass [28] • Impact of wind energy use in RES [29] • Economic analysis of agglomeration processes (pelletising and briquetting) [30] • Use of solid biofuels in Mexico [31] • Development of an intelligent logistics system for managing the biomass supply chain [32] • Legal analysis of the international standard classification of solid biofuels [33] • Development of an identification system to ensure the quality of biomass pruning for the production of solid biofuels [34]
III. The torrefaction process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrothermal carbonization waste-wood mixtures, mixtures of peat moss and miscanthus and waste from the wine industry [21;35;36] • Biomass torrefaction (energy plants, olive pomace, etc.) [37-43]
IV. Properties and cultivation of biological raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation <i>Sida hermaphrodita</i> (L.) Rusby [44] • Impact of planting rhizomes on the development, productivity, etc. in miscanthus [45] • Determining the calorific value, chemical composition of elements and main thermo-energetic parameters in wood and bark of fast-growing deciduous tree species and other types of biomass [46-49]
V. Agglomeration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of physico-mechanical properties of agglomerates and the effect of added biochar and bio-oil, waste from recycled paper on these properties [50-53] • Study the briquetting process of <i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> (guapuruvu) [54] • Assessment of waste potential after biodiesel production, from soybean cultures, sugar cane and eucalyptus wood, invasive plants, waste of macauba fruit to agglomeration process [55-59]
VI. Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the composition of the atmosphere in Indian farms during the combustion process [60] • The use of analytical tools in the analysis of data from laboratory analysis of alternative and solid biofuels [61] • The use of models based on weather data to estimate the moisture content of wood in forests [62]

Figure 1 shows a summary of keywords according to the period of publication. The main research topics in particular sections were completed: 2014-2016 – “ash”, “energy efficiency”, “proximate analysis”, “certification” moisture content”, “wood biomass”, “chemical composition”, densification” “solid biofuel”, “biomass”, “bioenergy”, “torrefaction”, “briquettes”, “biochar”, “pyrolysis”, “ash content”, “palletization”; 2016-2018 – “calorific value”, “higher heating value”, “hydrothermal carbonization”, “energy crops”, “hydrochar”, “renewable energy”, “mechanical durability”. In the first period, the main research areas were research on the agglomeration process, pyrolysis, energy properties (ash content, energy efficiency, etc.), selected biomass properties. In the second period, the greatest interest of researchers was enjoyed by studies of the energy properties (heat of combustion, calorific value) of biological raw materials, hydrothermal carbonization process and testing properties biochar and hydrochar.

As part of the qualitative analysis, documents from the last analysis period were analyzed (Tab. 2). Of the 234 documents, 50 were published in 2018. Due to the impossibility of reaching full Texas, 2 publications were excluded from the analysis. On the basis of abstracts and content, the publications were divided into 6 thematic groups, namely (Tab. 2.): I - new raw materials for the production of solid biofuels; II - logistics, economic and legal analysis; III - torrefaction process; IV - properties and cultivation of biological raw materials; V - agglomeration process; VI - other. Within the first group (12 publications), the topics discussed included the study of biological raw materials, mainly of vegetable origin, for energy purposes. In the second group (7 publications), the authors addressed topics related to logistics (biomass production and logistics model, intelligent logistic system, IT identification system, etc.) as well as economic and legal analyzes of renewable energy sources. The third group (10 publications) included publications dealing with the subject matter of dry and wet torrefaction as well as properties of biochar from different materials. In the fourth group (6 publications) the authors addressed topics such as growing energy crops and testing selected energy properties of biological raw materials. The fifth group (10 publications) contained documents that were thematically related to the process of biomass agglomeration (pelleting, briquetting) and the effect of additions on this process. In the last sixth group (3 publications) there were documents that did not fit thematically to any of the groups mentioned above. These documents mainly concerned modeling and atmospheric composition testing in the combustion process in households.

Conclusions

1. The conducted bibliometric analysis allowed to indicate the decision problems concerning the production of solid biofuels. These problems mainly concern the search for new biological raw materials for energy applications, the torrefaction process, hydrothermal carbonization and the agglomeration process.
2. Two trends are noticeable, firstly, increasing the importance of processed solid biofuels (pellets, briquettes, biochar, hydrochar and others), and secondly, looking for new raw materials that can be used alone or as additives to commonly used raw materials.

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