

## An Overview Bioethanol Production from Agricultural Products

Ruwaida Mohammad Hussein, Abdulwahid A. Al-Hajjaj  
Basra University, College of Engineering, Basra, Iraq

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### ABSTRACT

The global trend is shifting towards the adoption of sustainable resources as a viable alternative to fossil fuels. Bioethanol, being one of the foremost sustainable energy sources, holds significant importance due to its ability to be derived from inexpensive raw materials that are commonly found in local surroundings. Bioethanol synthesis from biomass occurs in three stages (first generation, second generation, third generation) based on the specific raw material utilized in the process. The most important steps are pre-treatment, hydrolysis, fermentation and distillation. The three generations have provided sustainable bioethanol, along with the potential to enhance fermentation and processing conditions. This expands the opportunities for researchers to devise new production methods as a substitute for clean energy alternatives. The study primarily examines the techniques for generating bioethanol, with a specific emphasis on the date palm. It investigates the key aspects that influence the production of bioethanol from this source, including scientific economics. Additionally, the study evaluates the yield and productivity of bioethanol based on various operating conditions and the specific type of dates employed.

**Keywords:** *renewable energy; biofuel; bioethanol production; date palm*

### INTRODUCTION

Using more and more conventional fossil fuels is driving up demand for these fuels, which in turn is contributing to climate change through things like greenhouse gas emissions and overall warming. Renewable and sustainable energy sources like biomass, wind, solar, and hydroelectric power have been the focus of many efforts to address global energy demand, fossil fuel consumption, carbon dioxide emissions, and the role of bio-resources in agriculture[1].

Of the many different alternative energy sources, biofuels stand out as particularly noteworthy due to the fact that they are generally compatible with the liquid fuels that are currently used for transportation. In comparison to fuels derived from fossils, it is considered to be a viable alternative. Fossil fuels and fuels derived from fresh biomass have the same ingredients (hydrogen and carbon). However, fossil fuels are considered non-renewable due to the lengthy time required for their formation [2]. A consequence of this is that the rate of consumption is higher than the pace of production. The development of biofuels is of great interest due to their significant environmentally-friendly potential. Biofuels contribute to a CO<sub>2</sub> cycle in combustion and can be easily obtained from common biomass sources. In addition to this, they are biodegradable and contribute to the preservation of the environment. The utilization of crops that are expressly developed for the purpose of producing biofuels is another way in which the production of biofuels helps to strengthen rural economies [3,4]. During the process of photosynthesis, carbon dioxide, which is present in both the atmosphere and the oceans on Earth, is subjected to a chemical reaction that results in the production of sugars. Sugars are the fundamental components of biomass. Solar energy, which is the driving force behind photosynthesis, is stored inside the chemical bonds that are present in the structural components of the plant. When the energy that is stored in the chemical bonds of biomass is released through efficient combustion, the oxygen that is present in the atmosphere mixes with the carbon that is present in plants to form carbon dioxide and water.

Biomass energy production can be achieved through a variety of methods. One example is biological processing,

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