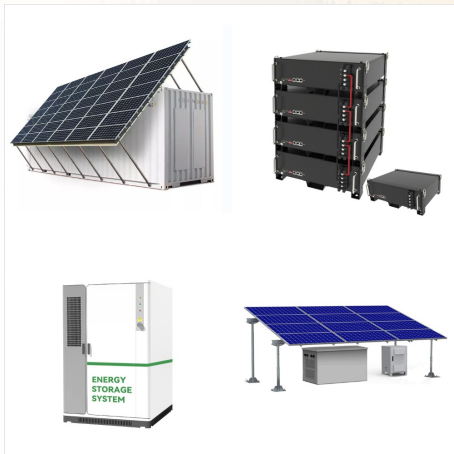




They can reduce greenhouse emissions and increase energy security by providing an alternative to conventional fossil fuels, including coal, natural gas, and petroleum. Among the most common types of biofuels in use is biodiesel. Biodiesel is a renewable substitute for petroleum-based diesel fuel that can be made from animal or plant oil. About



Globally, almost 50% of all renewable energy consumption in 2017 was derived from biofuels. This trend is expected to continue over the next few years and biofuels are anticipated to be the largest renewable energy source by 2023 (Mandley et al., 2020). Across the EU, biofuels have been shown to be the most flexible and commonly used renewable



During the past decade, renewable energy consumption patterns have shifted drastically worldwide. China's renewable energy consumption has increased by 20-fold since 2008, however, much lower but considerable increases have also occurred the US, Germany, Canada and India (Fig. 2, left). Likewise, the increasing demand for biofuel, as an



Furthermore, the production of biofuels can increase energy security by reducing dependence on foreign oil and diversifying our energy sources. Hoang et al. emphasize the potential of rice bran oil-based biodiesel as a renewable alternative to petrodiesel. The study suggests that a blend of 20% rice bran oil biodiesel and 80% petrodiesel offers



Fujian Zhongde energy co. limited [42] Biodiesel from waste vegetable oil [42] Nextgeneration biomass to liquid diesel: Singapore: Biodiesel from residual animal fat [12] Biogasol [42] for it is a potential renewable energy alternative. It is environmentally friendly and less polluting, rendering it a more appealing power source.



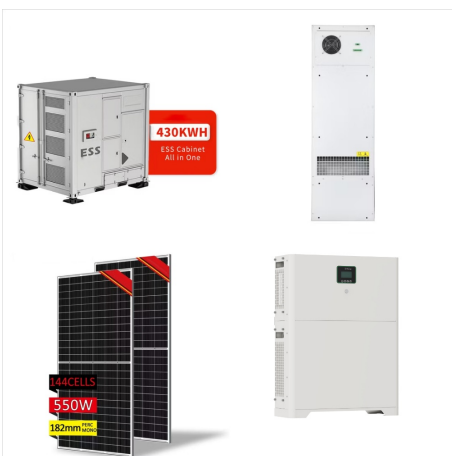
Renewable diesel (RD)???In addition to the term "second-generation biodiesel" stated ealier, the names "green diesel" and "RD" have also been used to refer to biofuels that resemble petrodiesel cause it indicates that the final fuel is "greener" than petrodiesel, the term "green diesel" is vague. The phrase "RD" seems to make no other inferences about the fuel's



The demand for biomass is also dependent on the development of technologies to generate these alternate energy sources. while the use of pasture and grasses builds competition for limited resources such as land and water. Kumar R, Deshmukh D (2014) Perspectives of microalgal biofuels as a renewable source of energy. Energy Convers Manage



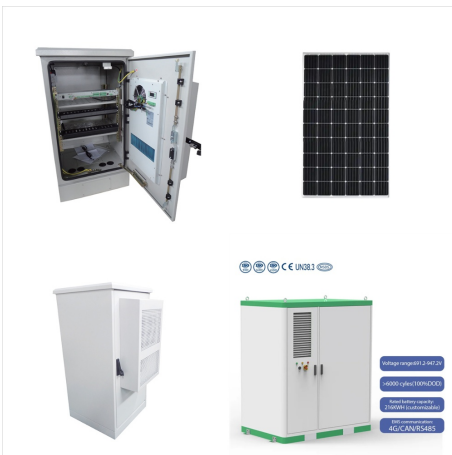
In the last decade, the global industrial development, cause exhaustion of fossil fuel or non-renewable reserves that state crucial concerns regarding liveability [5].Anaerobic dissolution seems to be sensible solution for biofuel (like H 2, grain alcohol and marsh gas) production from the degeneration of waste water that contains biodegradable materials [6].



Biofuels are fuels that contain energy from geologically recent carbon fixation i.e. living organisms. Biofuels can be produced from starch, vegetable oils, animal fats, waste biomass, or algal biomasses, which are non-toxic, biodegradable and renewable [7].Based on the feedstock types used and their current/future availability, biofuels are categorized into 1st, 2nd, ???



for an alternative energy has become one of the most daunting problems[ Medipally et al.3, Mata et al.4].Following that, Therefore, it is now considered as a viable alternative renewable energy resource for biofuel production that overcomes the drawbacks of first- and second-generation 13, biofuels [Chisti2, Nigam et al. Dragone



2. The International Energy Agency (IEA) identifies biofuel as a major player in the decarbonisation of the transport sector.3 The IEA projects global annual biofuel production will increase tenfold to 840 giga litres by 2060.4 As a proportion of all fuel, the amount of biofuel currently produced in Australia sits below the global average.



As we progress, biofuels should be seen as part of an integrated solution that includes other renewable sources and energy efficiency practices, to build a resilient and sustainable energy future. Each generation of biofuels brings its own set of challenges and benefits that need to be considered in the context of global energy transition and





For the first time in the IEA Renewable Market Report series, we are dedicating a specific chapter to renewable fuels. These fuels include solid biomass (excluding for traditional uses), liquid biofuels, biogases (biogas and biomethane), electrolytic hydrogen made from renewable electricity (renewable hydrogen) and e-fuels (fuels made from renewable hydrogen, including e ???



Biofuels can be utilizing as fuel additives or in their pure form. Further, biofuels are commonly classified into bioethanol and biodiesel [5].The liquid biofuels can be utilized as an alternative source for conventional fuels in the transportation sector, contributing to approximately 18% of primary energy consumption [1], [6].Today, approximately 80% of liquid biofuel is ???



Biofuel production has been increased since the last period and provides 3.4% of global transport fuel requirement with increasing shares in the United States, Brazil and the European Union (International Energy Agency and Birol, F. 2013).For biofuel production in the form of bioethanol, biogas and biodiesel, around 40 million gross hectares have been used for ???



Countries and regions making notable progress to boost biofuels include: India achieved 10% ethanol blending in 2022, ahead of schedule, in its pursuit of a 20% blending target by 2025.; Brazil is planning to increase biodiesel blending to 15% by 2026, up from 10% in 2022.; The United States Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) provides production and investment support for ???



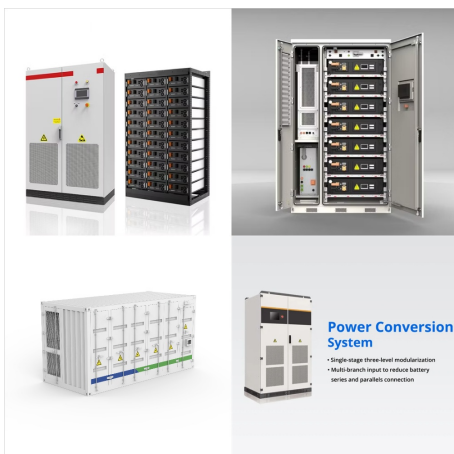
Biofuels represent a promising departure from conventional fossil fuels, presenting viable remedies for both energy security and environmental apprehensions. This review intricately examines the various realms of biofuels, encompassing their historical progression, present status, obstacles, and outlook. Commencing with an in-depth exploration of their historical ???



4.2.2.3 Biohydrogen. Hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) is a substantial and prospective energy resource that is expected to play an important role in the future (Das 2009). This is due to its high energy conversion efficiency, significant gravimetric energy density, and eco-friendly oxidation products (Elsharnouby et al. 2013). Sir Henry Cavendish discovered the elemental nature of hydrogen ???



Algae-oriented energy is more manageable and stable in comparison to other forms of renewable energy sources like geothermal, wind, solar and tidal energy. The advantage over other forms of energy is the ability to generate more biofuel with less arable land and better water utilization than land-based biomass (Adeniyi et al. 2018 ).



1. Introduction. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transport have been increasing at a faster rate than from any other sector [].The sector relies heavily on fossil fuels, which accounted for 96.3% of all transportation fuels in 2018 [].Transport is also responsible for 15% of the world's GHG emissions and 23% of total energy-related CO 2 emissions [].



In contrast, renewable energy sources accounted for nearly 20 percent of global energy consumption at the beginning of the 21st century, largely from traditional uses of biomass such as wood for heating and cooking 2015 about 16 percent of the world's total electricity came from large hydroelectric power plants, whereas other types of renewable energy (such ???



Biodiesel is a degradable, environment friendly, efficient alternate energy source. It is extracted from several crops such as sugarcane, corn, palm, soybean, rapeseeds etc., but *Jatropha carcus* is preferred over other crops because of its economic advantage, high yield per hectare, better returns, sustainable development, and easy holding. Further, it is non-edible ???



An International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) case study reported sub-Saharan Africa Biofuels are an established alternative to fossil fuels, all of which can potentially be used in conventional combustion engines. However, the number of operational commercial biofuel plants in Africa is still limited [73]. Bioethanol-producing



In addition, new generations of biofuel molecules must meet the following criteria: (1) higher energy content???pure ethanol energy content is only 70% of gasoline and pure biodiesel 90% of D2 diesel (US Department of energy, 2014); (2) low freezing temperatures???soybean biodiesel has a cloud point of 1°C, while D2 diesel has a cloud point of





**BIODIESEL.** Biodiesel is a liquid fuel produced from renewable sources, such as new and used vegetable oils and animal fats and is a cleaner-burning replacement for petroleum-based diesel fuel. Biodiesel is nontoxic and biodegradable and is produced by combining alcohol with vegetable oil, animal fat, or recycled cooking grease.



It has five strategic thrusts: Country Official Biofuel Targets Brazil 40% rise in ethanol production, 2005-2010; Mandatory blend of 20% anhydrous ethanol with petrol; minimum blending of 3 % biodiesel to diesel by July 2008 and 5 % (B5) by end of 2010 Canada 5% renewable content in petrol by 2010 and 2 % renewable content in diesel