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COURSE BROCHURE

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Training Course

5 – 9 July 2027
Vienna

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Training Course

Ref: 2677_102073 **Date:** 5 – 9 July 2027 **Location:** Vienna **Fees:** 6600 GBP

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options is a 1-week training course for energy engineers, biofuel plant staff and renewable energy planners, who build an ethanol and renewable option appraisal during the week. Organisations weighing low-carbon fuels against solar, wind and biomass power now need staff who can read a fermentation plant and a power portfolio with the same rigour. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Matter Now

Three forces shape the subject today: fuel suppliers seeking lower-carbon blending components, feedstock owners looking for value from sugar, starch and residues, and power planners comparing liquid fuels with electricity from sun, wind and biomass. An organisation that handles these choices well secures steady yields, saleable co-products and a plant energy balance that holds under audit. One that handles them badly ties capital to a feedstock it cannot source. The course rests on mass and energy balance accounting and life-cycle carbon assessment.

Who Gains Most from Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options

- Process engineers responsible for fermentation, distillation and dehydration performance
- Plant operations staff responsible for yeast health, sanitation and steady throughput
- Utilities engineers responsible for steam, cooling water and plant electricity demand
- Renewable energy planners responsible for comparing fuel and power investment options
- Fuel supply staff responsible for blending, storage and ethanol logistics

A biofuel plant team that sends process, utilities and planning staff together gains most, because each sees how its choices move yield and energy use.

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Capabilities

Participants work from feedstock to blended fuel, then compare that chain with renewable power routes.

- Assess sugar, starch and residue feedstocks for fermentable content and supply risk — feedstock contracting
- Calculate fermentation yield and conversion efficiency from plant records — operations leads
- Weigh distillation and dehydration alternatives against steam demand — utilities engineers
- Build a plant energy balance covering steam, electricity and co-product drying — plant management

- Specify blending, storage and transport controls for fuel ethanol — fuel supply partners
- Compare ethanol with solar, wind and biomass power on carbon and output — investment committees

Key Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Terms

- Bioethanol — ethanol made by fermenting sugars from crops or plant residues, used as a fuel or blending component.
- Fermentation yield — the share of the theoretical ethanol from available sugars that the fermenters actually produce.
- Molecular sieve dehydration — removal of the last water from ethanol by passing vapour through a porous adsorbent bed.
- Distillers grains — the protein-rich solids left after fermentation and distillation, sold as animal feed.
- Plant energy balance — an account of all steam, heat and electricity entering and leaving the ethanol plant.
- Capacity factor — the actual output of a power plant over a period divided by its maximum possible output.

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Day by Day

Day 1: Renewable Energy Landscape and Feedstocks

- Renewable Fuel and Power Pathways — Where Ethanol Fits in the Mix
- Sugar Cane, Grain and Cassava Feedstocks — Supply Choice and Risk
- Lignocellulosic Residues and Pretreatment — Second-Generation Plant Viability
- Feedstock Sampling and Fermentable Content — Purchase Price Negotiation
- Seasonal Storage and Handling of Feedstock — Plant Uptime Planning

Day 2: Conversion from Mash to Beer

- Milling, Liquefaction and Enzyme Saccharification — Sugar Release Targets
- Yeast Propagation and Fermenter Control — Yield and Contamination Risk
- Fermentation Yield Calculation — Daily Performance Reporting
- Sanitation and Bacterial Control Routines — Batch Loss Prevention
- Carbon Dioxide Recovery from Fermenters — By-Product Sales Decision

Day 3: Separation, Dehydration and Co-Products

- Beer Column and Rectifier Operation — Product Strength and Steam Use
- Membrane and Pervaporation Separation — Distillation Alternative Screening
- Molecular Sieve Dehydration Cycles — Fuel-Grade Water Specification
- Stillage Evaporation and Distillers Grains Drying — Co-Product Revenue
- Plant Energy Balance and Heat Integration — Steam and Power Demand

Day 4: Blending, Logistics and Power Comparisons

- Gasoline Blending Ratios and Denaturing — Fuel Quality Acceptance
- Ethanol Storage, Water Pick-Up and Tank Design — Product Loss Control
- Road, Rail and Marine Ethanol Transport — Logistics Cost Choices
- Solar, Wind and Biomass Power Capacity Factors — Output Comparison
- Life-Cycle Carbon Accounting Across Routes — Low-Carbon Investment Ranking

Day 5: Practising the Ethanol and Renewable Option Appraisal

- Feedstock and Yield Case Review — Applying Conversion Calculations
- Energy Balance Stress Test — Applying Separation and Utilities Data
- Blending and Logistics Scenario — Applying Supply Chain Controls
- Peer Challenge of Route Rankings — Testing Carbon and Output Assumptions
- Ethanol and Renewable Option Appraisal — Final Recommendation Pack

Applying Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options After the Course

- Lead a monthly fermentation yield and plant energy balance review.
- Compare one ethanol expansion with a solar, wind or biomass option using life-cycle carbon and capacity factor data.

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options Questions FAQ

What is Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options and why does it matter now?

It is the study of turning crops and residues into fuel ethanol and comparing that route with renewable power. It matters now because fuel suppliers and power planners must choose low-carbon options that hold up on yield, energy use and carbon.

Which roles gain most from Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options?

Process engineers, plant operations staff, utilities engineers, renewable energy planners and fuel supply staff gain most. You benefit most when your work links plant performance with fuel and power choices.

How does Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options differ from a renewable grid integration course?

It centres on the ethanol plant itself, from feedstock to blended fuel. A grid integration course looks at connecting solar and wind to networks, while this course uses power options only as a comparison for fuel investment.

What do you bring back from Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options?

You bring back an appraisal that sets feedstock, yield, energy balance and logistics for an ethanol plant beside solar, wind and biomass power options, with figures your team can test.

Bioethanol Production and Renewable Energy Options: The Way Forward

The ethanol and renewable option appraisal first informs whether to expand fermentation capacity or invest in a power alternative. Plant managers, planners and investment committees use it to test feedstock and carbon assumptions. After its first use, the energy balance and co-product revenue assumptions are worth revisiting, since steam cost and feed markets shift the comparison.