



Voltaia's commitment to biomass and electricity storage

04 Dec 2023

Only 11% of France's electricity is generated from renewable sources. The main obstacle to a fully renewable energy mix is the intermittency of certain alternative sources, making continuous production impossible. Could biomass and electrical energy storage provide a sustainable solution to this problem? Our engineers are exploring these two promising avenues every day.

What are biomass and electricity storage?

Biomass

The term "biomass" refers to any **organic matter** (forest residues, sawmill by-products, sugar cane residues, etc.) that can be used to generate electricity from the heat released during **combustion**.

The process is as follows:

1. collection
2. shredding
3. conversion to energy by combustion, gasification, fermentation or pyrolysis
4. transformation into electrical energy
5. injection into the consumption network (electricity, heating, biofuel production, etc.)

It has many advantages:

- reduced **CO₂ emissions**
- reduced **carbon footprint** of processed waste
- **continuous** energy production and supply

However, generating electricity from biomass presents two major challenges.

1. The **complexity of the supply chain**: how do you find the best local sources to limit the carbon footprint of transporting biomass?
2. **Environmental impact**: using biomass requires responsible sourcing to ensure forests are replenished as sustainably as possible.

"Biomass is the number one source of renewable energy in France and worldwide. At Voltaia, we're exploring other sources of biomass, such as furniture waste, which could be recycled to produce energy."

Maxime Jal Head of the Biomass Center of Expertise at Voltaia

Electricity storage

In the case of solar power, **variations in sunlight** throughout the day limit the amount of energy that can be generated. When there is less irradiance, power production decreases, creating a mismatch with demand — hence the importance of **storage**!

Here's how it works: some of the energy produced by the solar farm is fed back into the grid, but in the event of **overproduction** (on sunny days or when consumption is low), this part of the photovoltaic production is **stored in batteries**. **Inverters** then discharge these batteries and deliver electricity to the grid when needed.

Electrical energy storage provides several benefits:

- reuse of the excess **renewable energy** at any time
- **decarbonized** power generation at peak times on the grid
- reduced need to start **thermal power plants** at peak times
- real-time power supply to **maintain the balance** between production and consumption on the grid

French Guiana: an exemplary case

French Guiana currently generates about **60% of its electricity from renewable sources**. The territory even set itself the goal of reaching 100% by 2023 and has implemented innovative solutions for this purpose.

Non-interconnected territories (ZNI, i.e. "Zones Non Interconnectées"), such as the French Overseas Departments and Territories, must be completely self-sufficient. **Power outages** are a real problem — to the extent that they have become part of the local political discourse. Stabilizing the balance between the production and consumption of energy is crucial, especially in these sensitive regions.

The Sable Blanc solar park

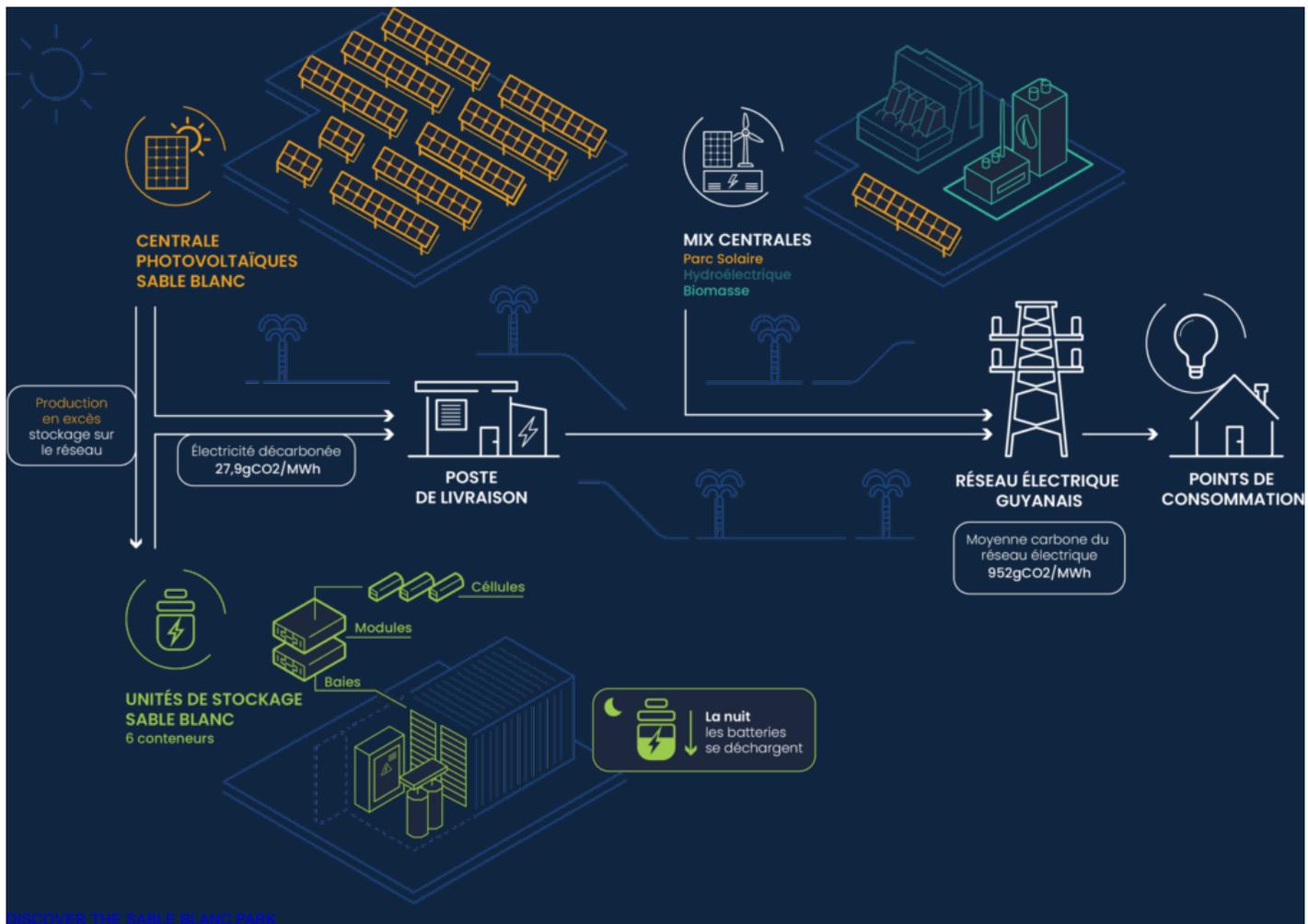
The Sable Blanc solar park, located in Mana, represents:

- **10,000 photovoltaic** panels installed on a plot of white sand
- electrical storage batteries with a capacity of **10,000 kWh**
- equivalent to carbon-free electricity for 6,400 residents from sunrise to 9 p.m.

This park was designed for sustainability. Thanks to the **low carbon footprint** of the battery and **solar panels**, it's considered the greenest power plant in French Guiana!

"Voltaia is now operating the first electricity storage facility in French Guiana, located in Mana. The 'Mana Energie Services' unit has prevented more than twenty power cuts or load shedding incidents since 2020."

Hubert Herbaut Asset Owner at Voltaia



[DISCOVER THE SABLE BLANC PARK](#)

The Cacao power plant

With **83,000 km² of forest**, French Guiana is France's most densely forested department. This makes it an ideal location for the Cacao power plant, which **burns wood waste** from nearby forestry operations and sawmills. The plant produces enough energy to supply **16,000 people** and replaces conventional diesel power plants.

In terms of **carbon footprint**, the Cacao power plant avoids the emission of 28,500 tons of CO₂ per year.

[LEARN MORE ABOUT THE CACAO PLANT](#)

Meeting the growing local demand for renewable energy also means contributing to the global energy transition. Voltalia is committed to finding solutions that meet the dual objectives of providing a reliable energy supply to the population and promoting the development and production of renewable and low-carbon energy sources. Challenge accepted!

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