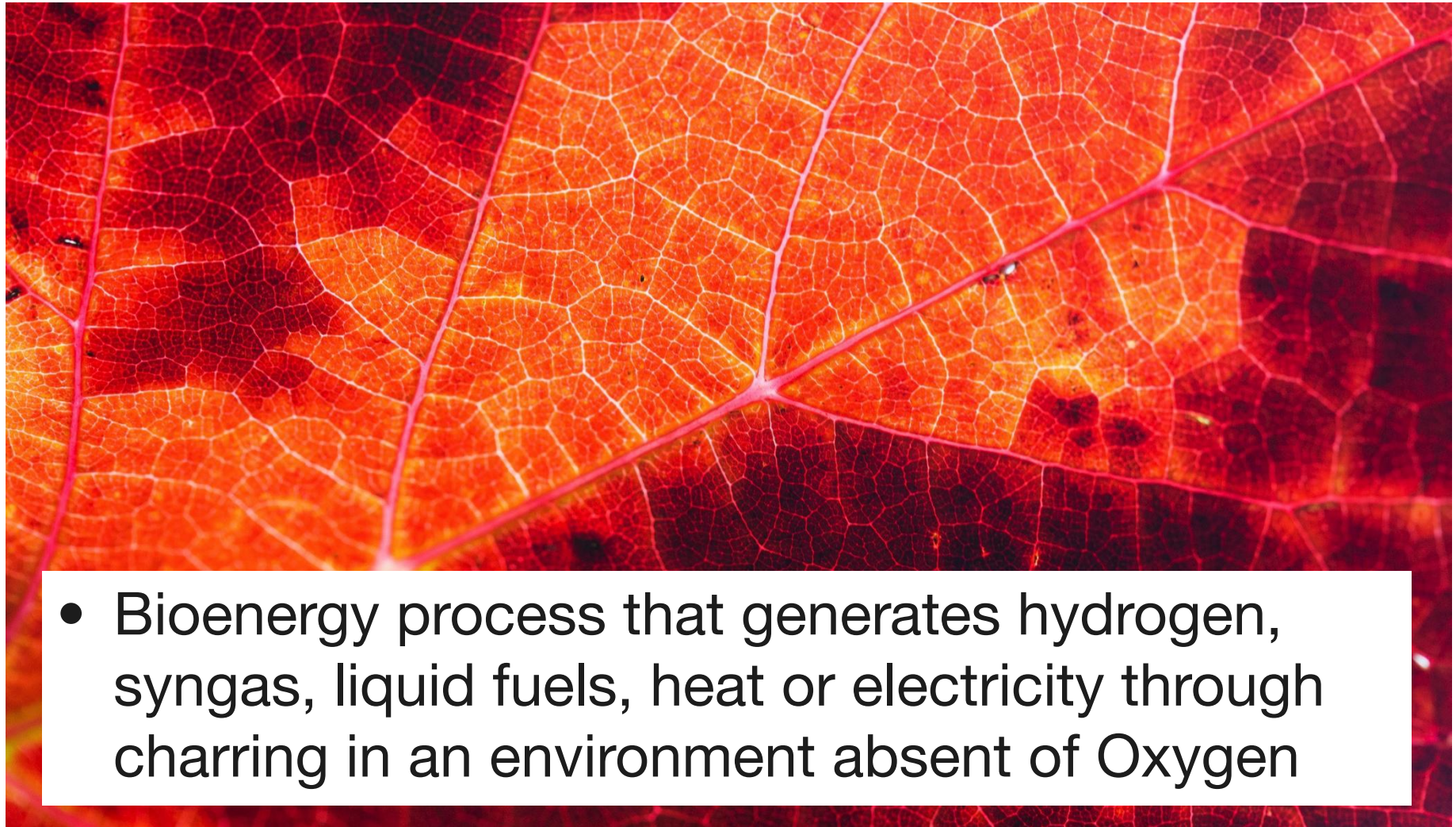
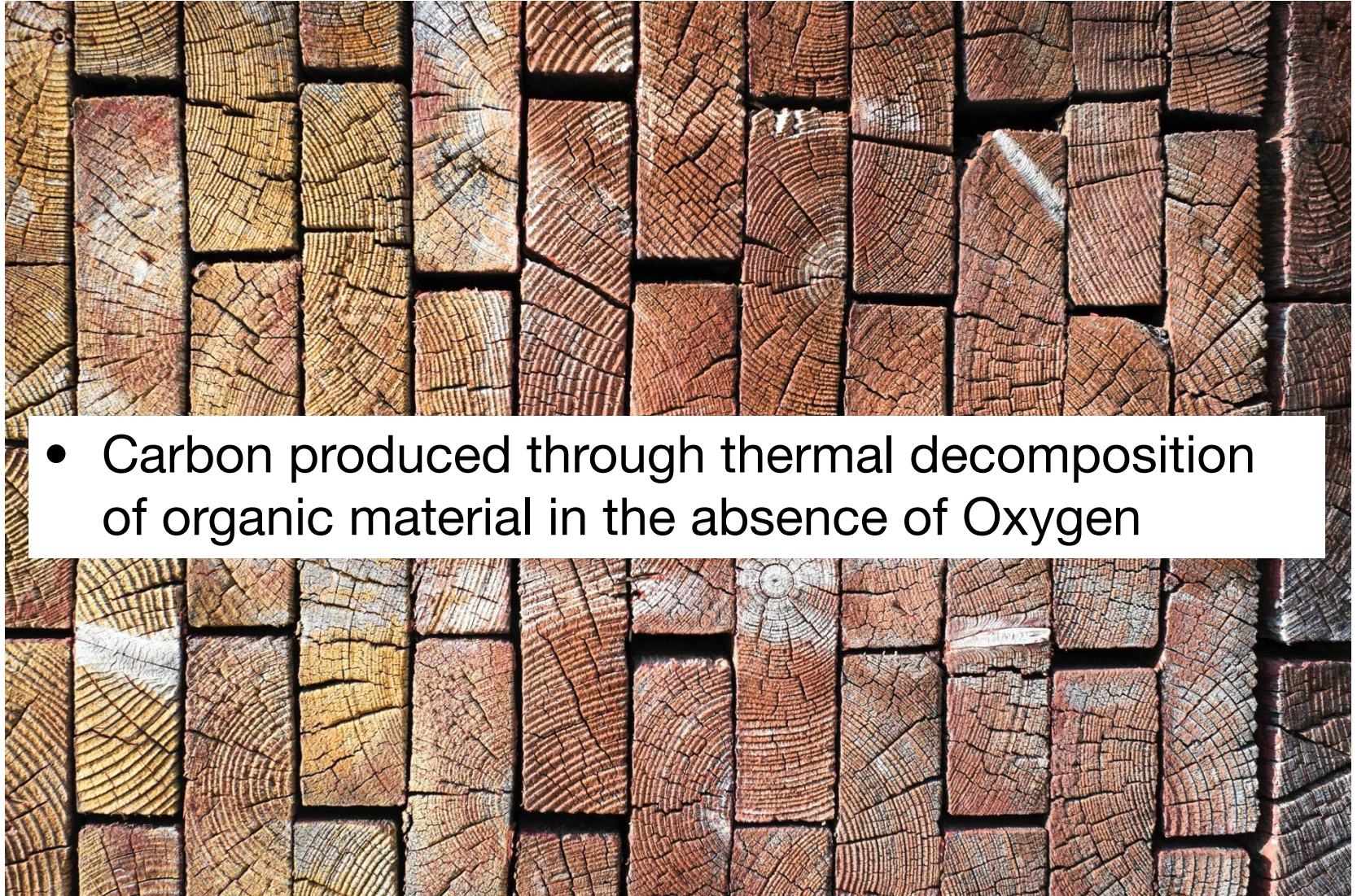


What is Pyrolysis?



- Bioenergy process that generates hydrogen, syngas, liquid fuels, heat or electricity through charring in an environment absent of Oxygen

What is Biochar?



- Carbon produced through thermal decomposition of organic material in the absence of Oxygen

Decomposition of Biomass

Heating biomass in the absence of Oxygen to 1100°C (2012°F) drives off

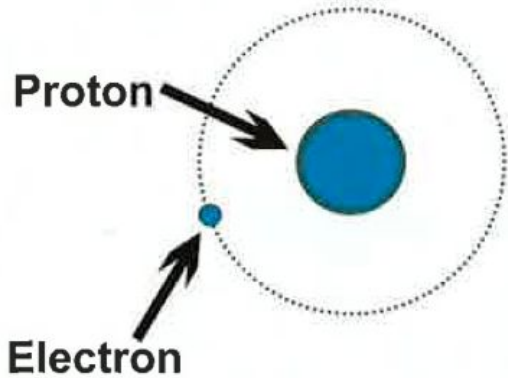
- Moisture @ 100°C
- Hemicellulose @ 150°C
- Cellulose @ 300°C
- Lignin @ 500°C

What's left? => CARBON



Our Biochar – Pro-C pH

Hydrogen atom

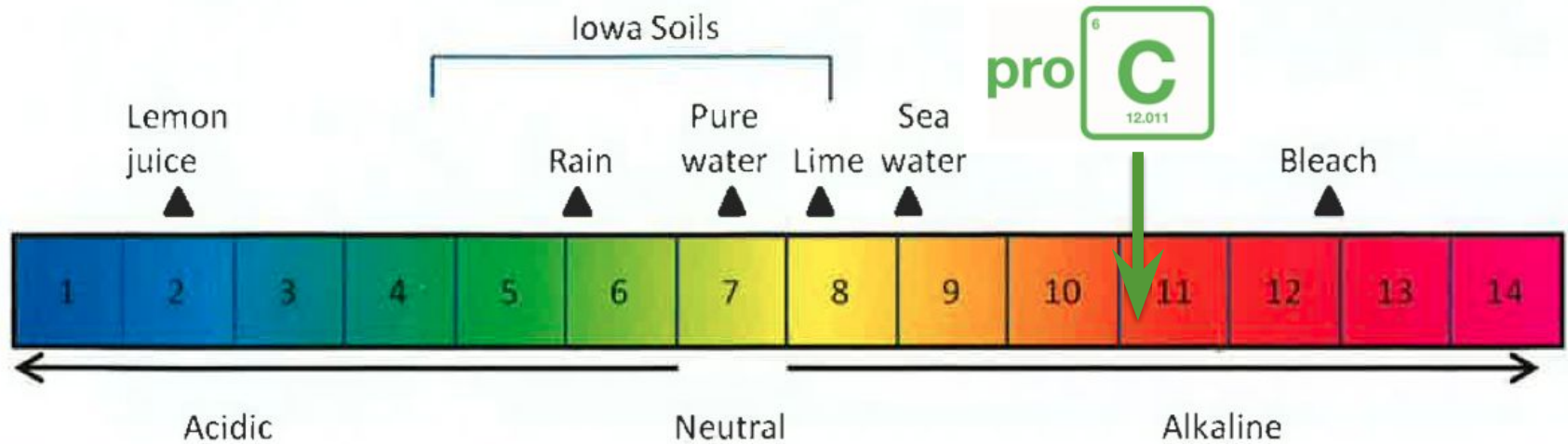


Hydrogen ion (H⁺) = acidity

Electron



Hydrogen ions are formed when the electron in the hydrogen atom splits off, leaving just the proton. This occurs naturally. Hydrogen ions are found in all acid solutions.



Pro-C CEC

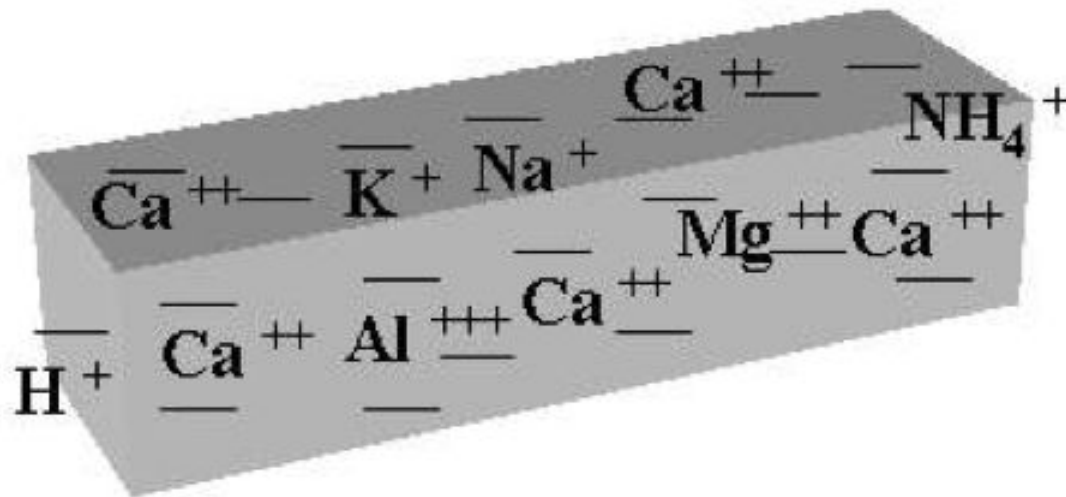



Figure 1. Schematic of a clay particle with negative charges on the surface attracting various cations.

Biochar can assist plant growth by Cation retention.

Pro-C Soluble Salts

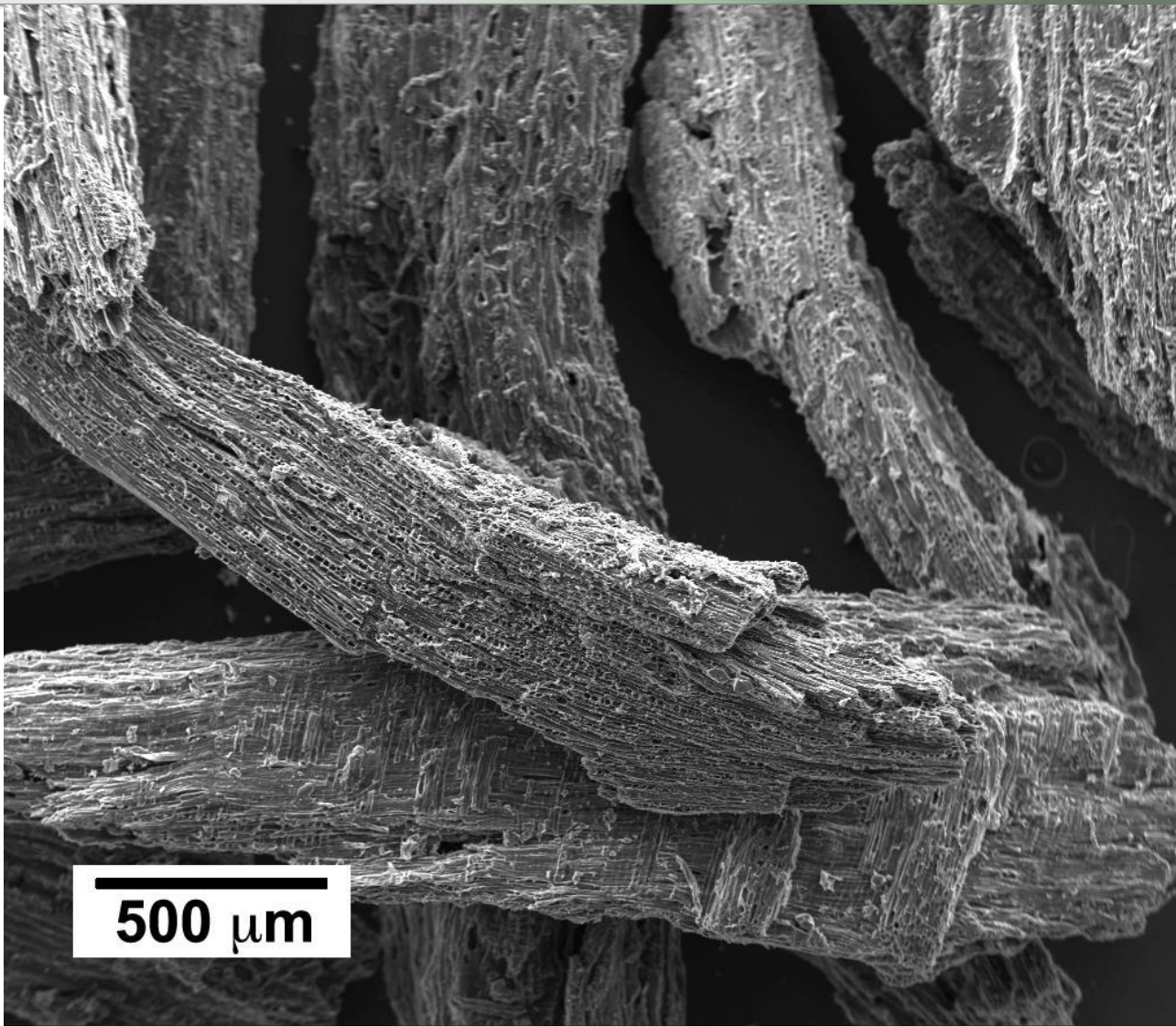
Interpretation of the Soluble Salt Test

Electrical Conductivity (mmhos cm ⁻¹)	Degree of Salinity	Comments
<0.80	Non-salinity	Generally safe for all plants and seedlings. 
0.81 – 1.60	Very slightly saline	
1.61 – 2.40	Moderately saline	Sensitive plants and seedlings of other plants may show soluble salt injury.
2.41 – 3.20	Saline	Salt sensitive plants will show some injury.
3.21 – 6.40	Strongly saline	Salt tolerant plants will grow; sensitive plants will be severely injured by this level of soluble salts.
>6.41	Very strongly saline	Very few plants can tolerate this level of soluble salts.

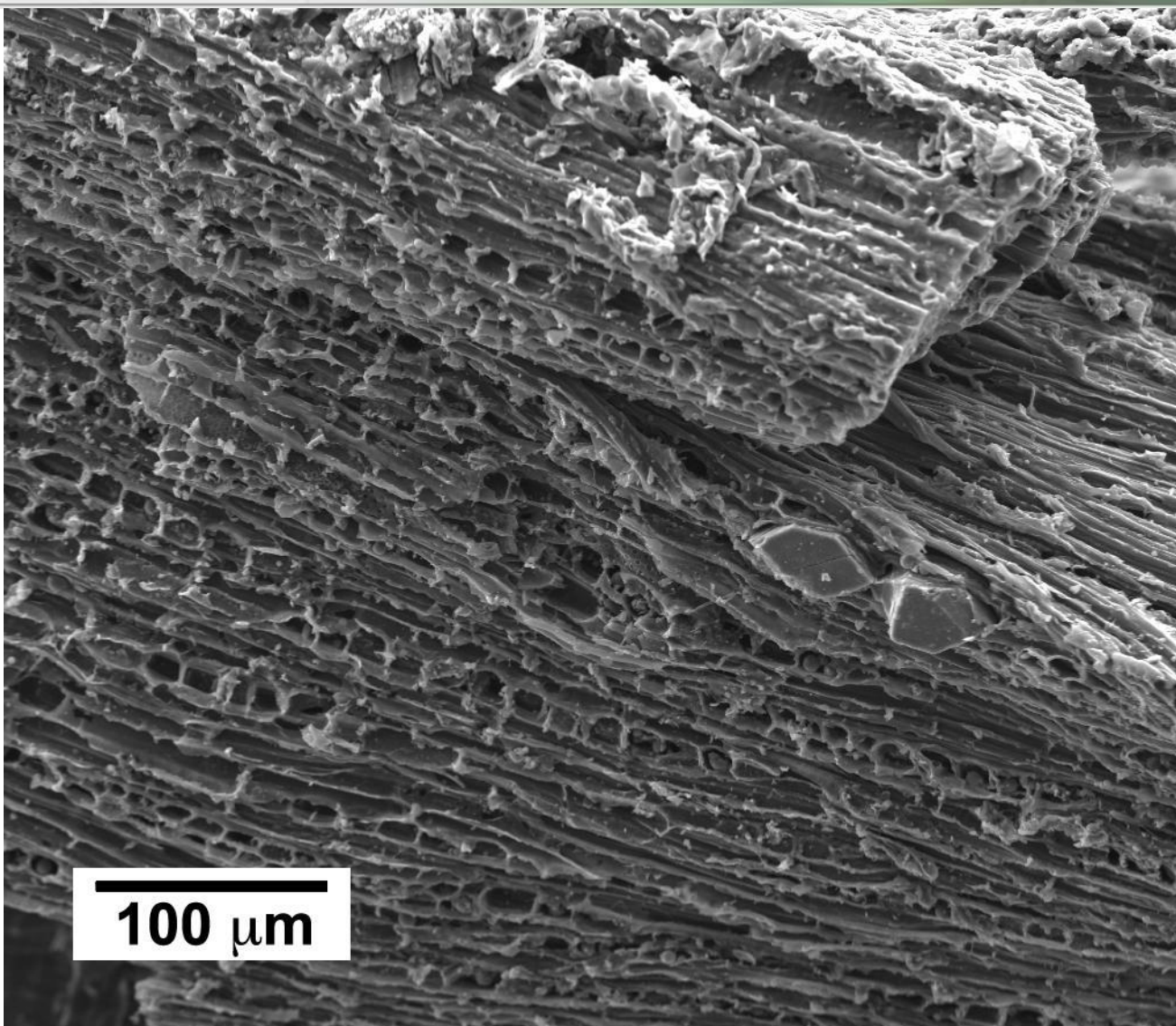


= 1.1 mmhos/cm

Pro-C Surface Area



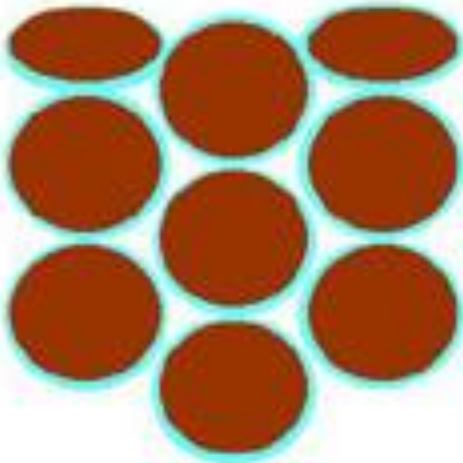
Pro-C Surface Area



Pro-C Water Holding

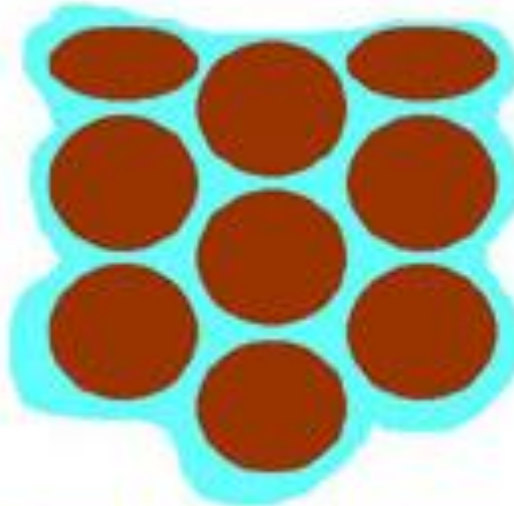
Dr. Michael C. Hirschi – U of Illinois

Hygroscopic water



remaining water adheres to soil particles

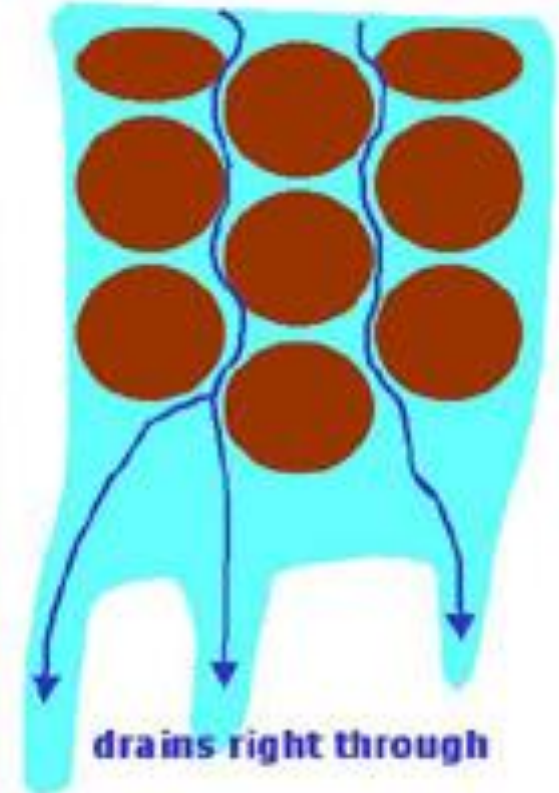
Capillary water



water held in micropores

(available water-plant roots can absorb this)

Gravitational water



drains right through

Wilting point →

← Field capacity



Pro-C Water Holding

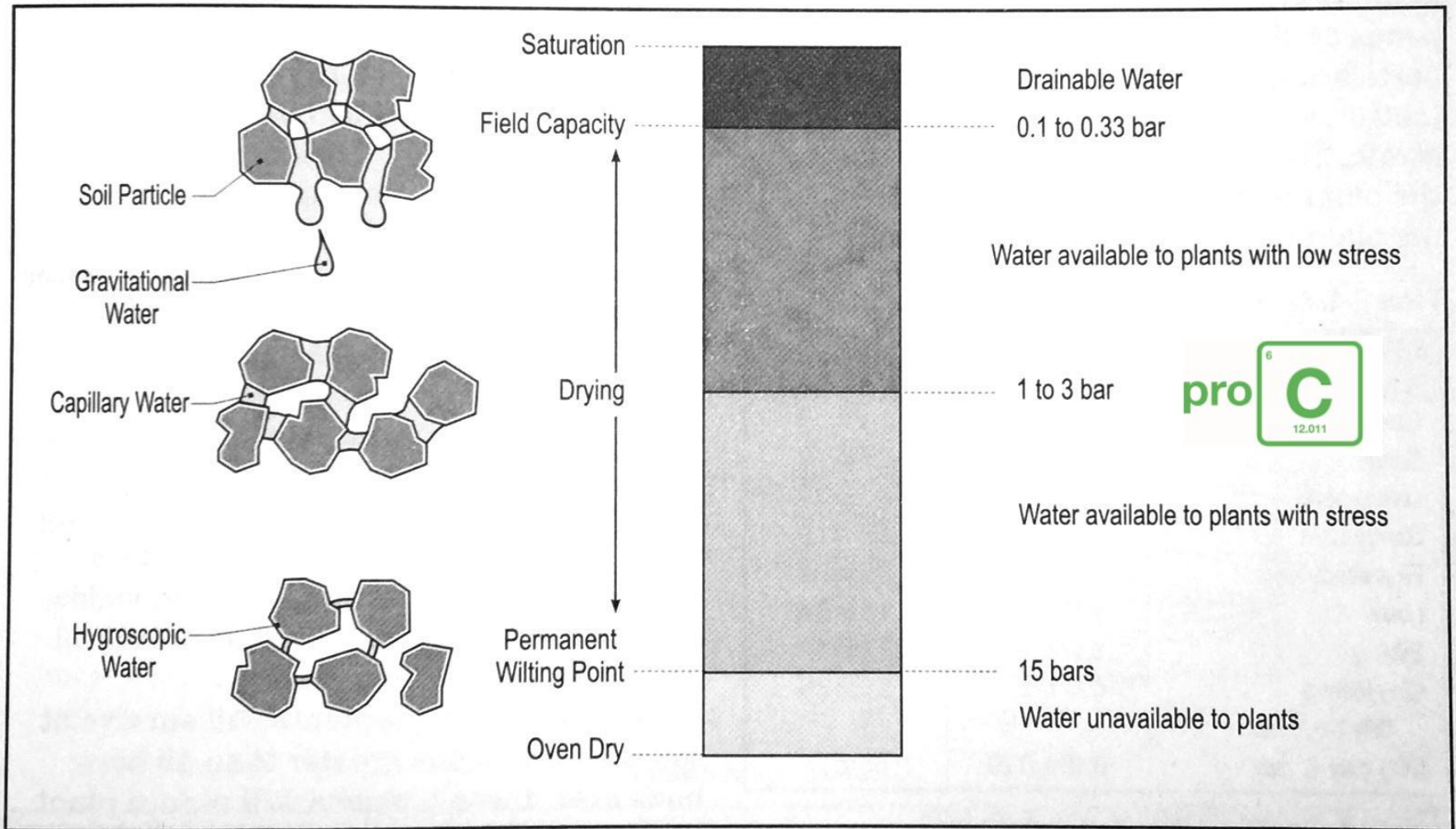


Figure 2-2. Soil moisture tension.

Pro-C Water Holding

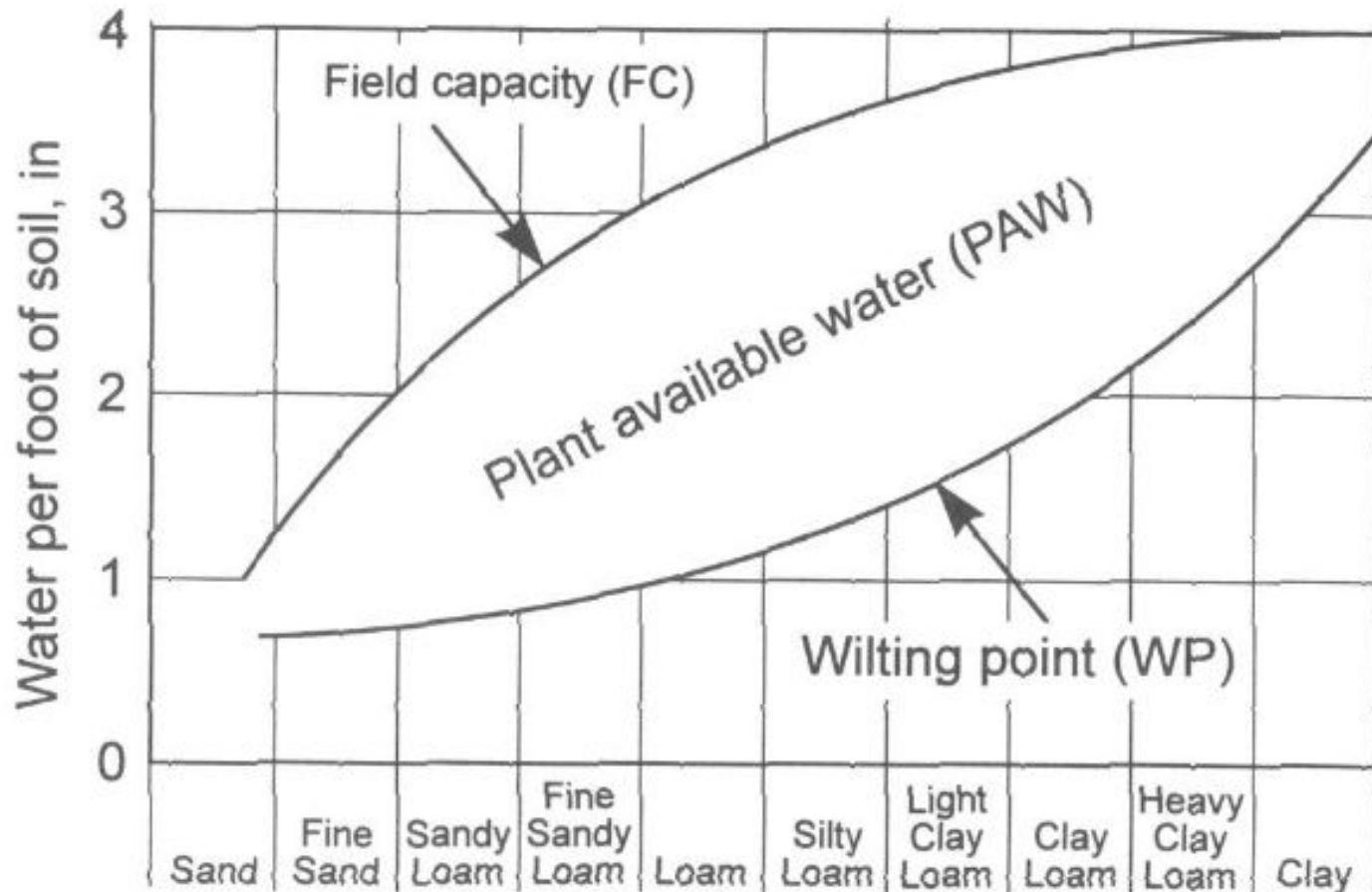


Figure 3.8. Water holding characteristics of soils with different texture.

Pro-C Fertilizer Efficiency

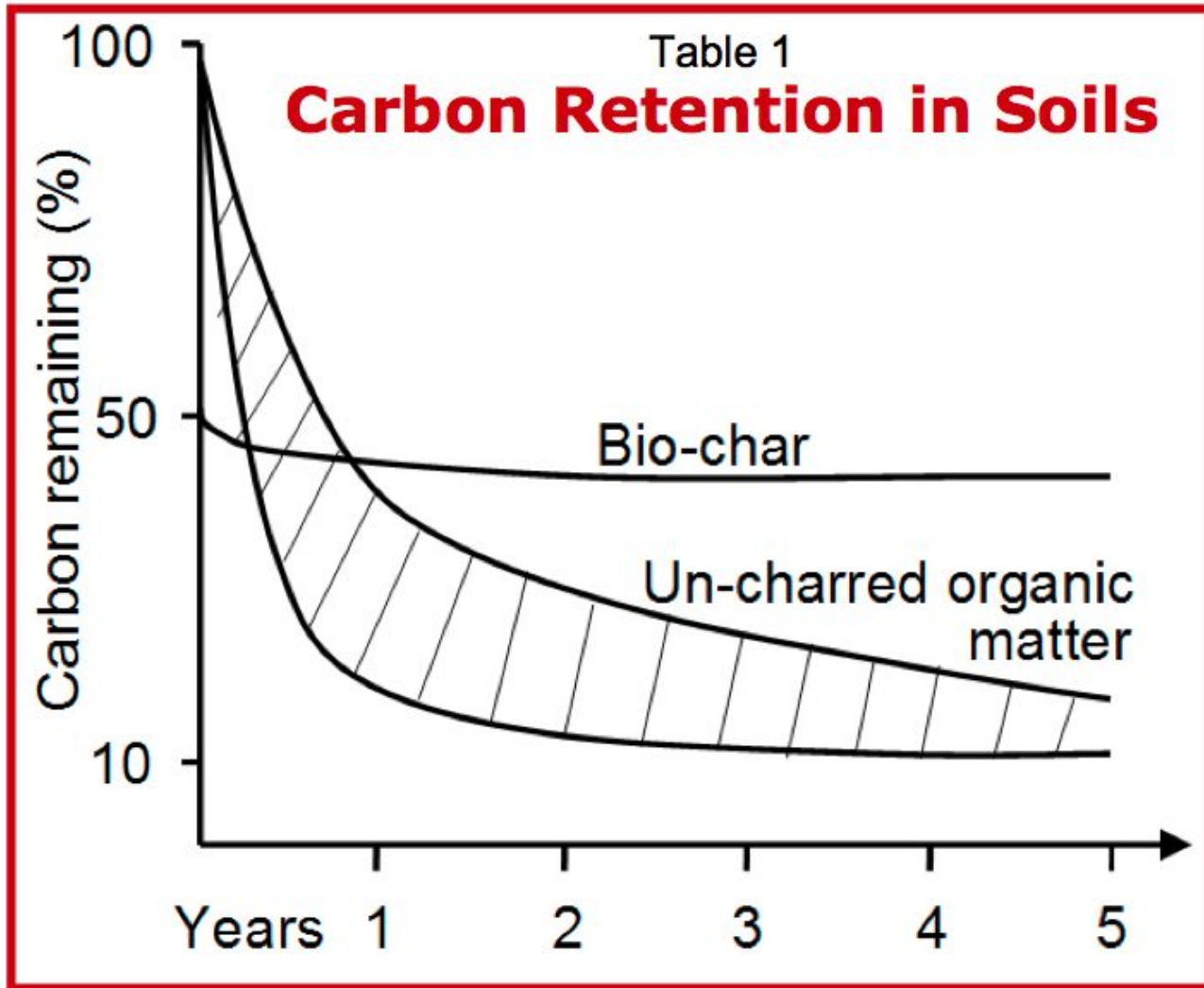


Pro-C Density

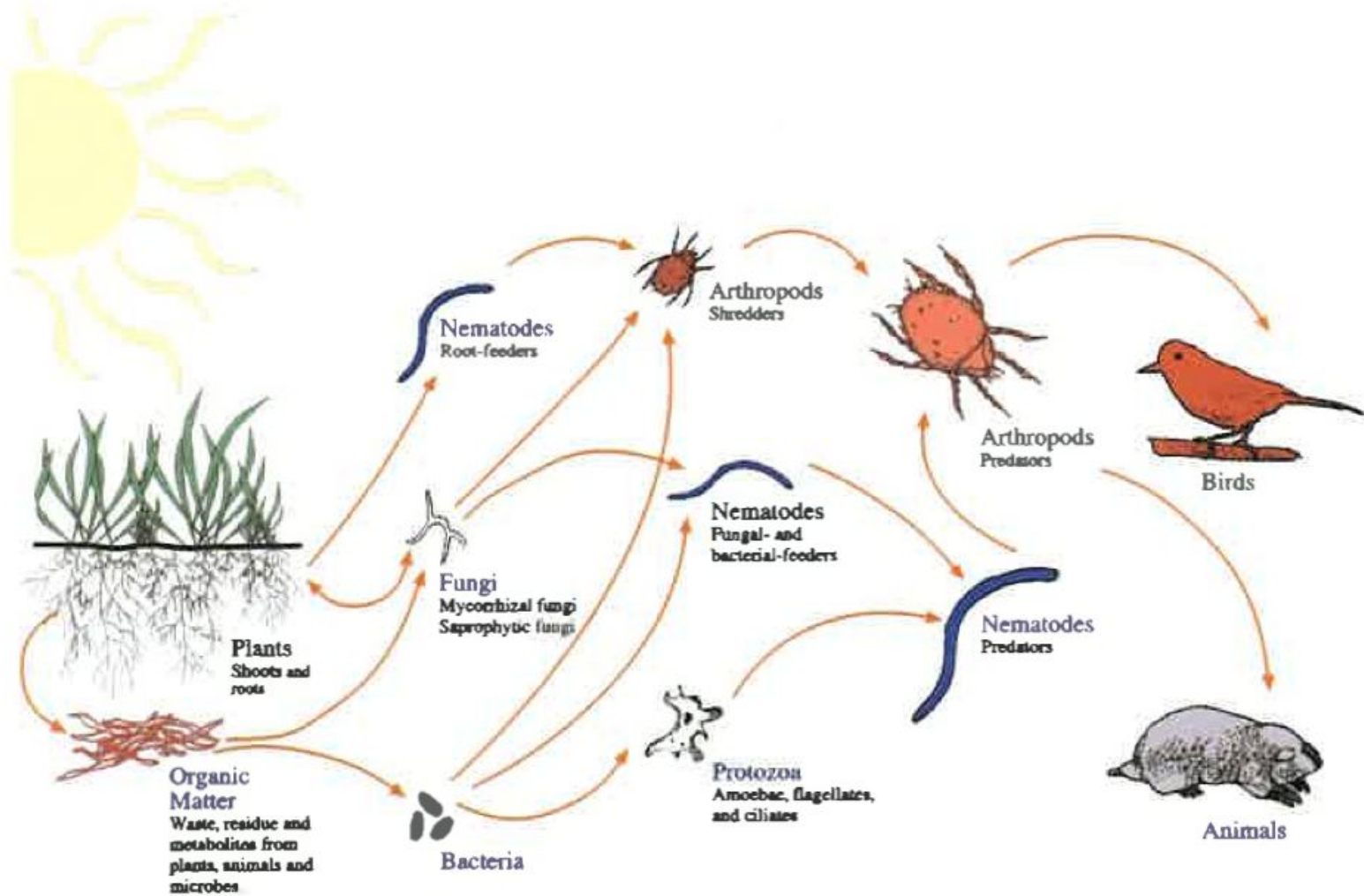


Total Porosity = 85% (Air & Water)
Water Holding Capacity = 60% (Water)

Pro-C Carbon Content



Pro-C Microbial Life



A soil food web, USDA-NRCS.


Second Growth Year

Cottonwood Average Height (ft)						
	w/o Pro-C		10 t/ac		40 t/ac	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
Mean	2.2	11.4	5.3	13.8	6.4	15.0

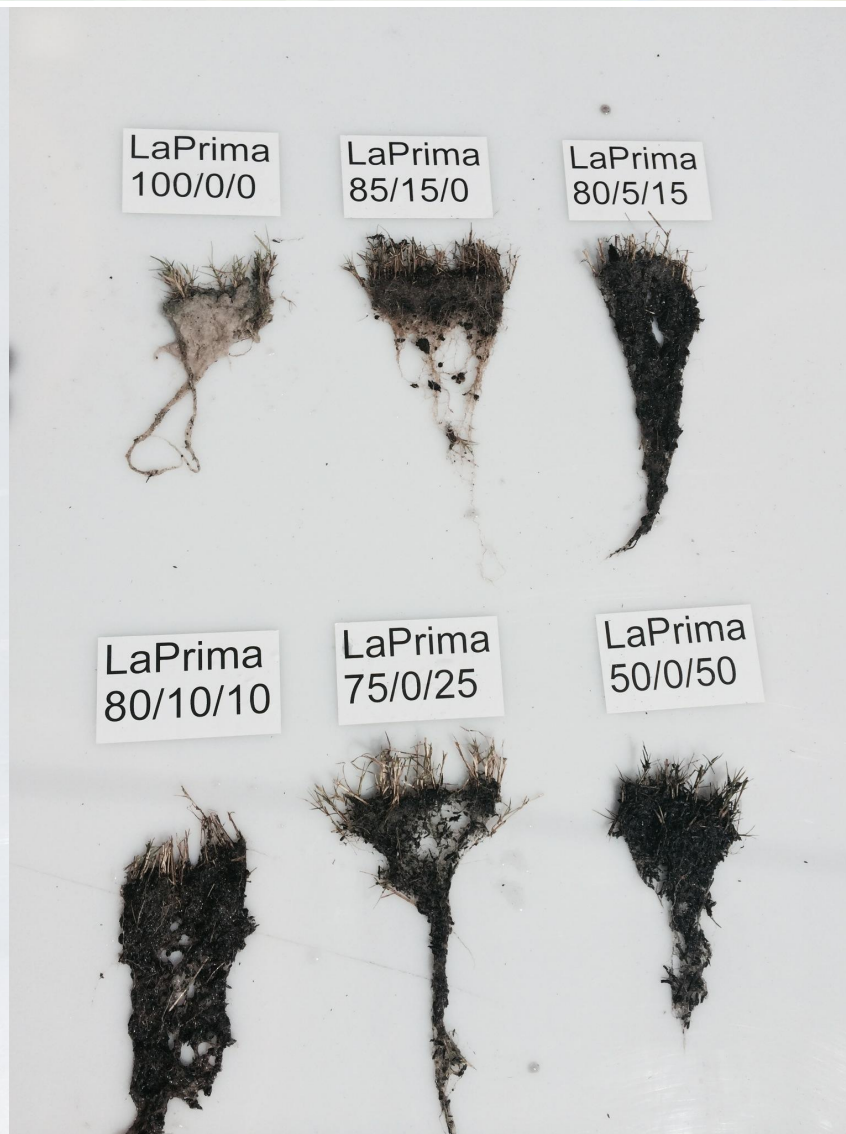
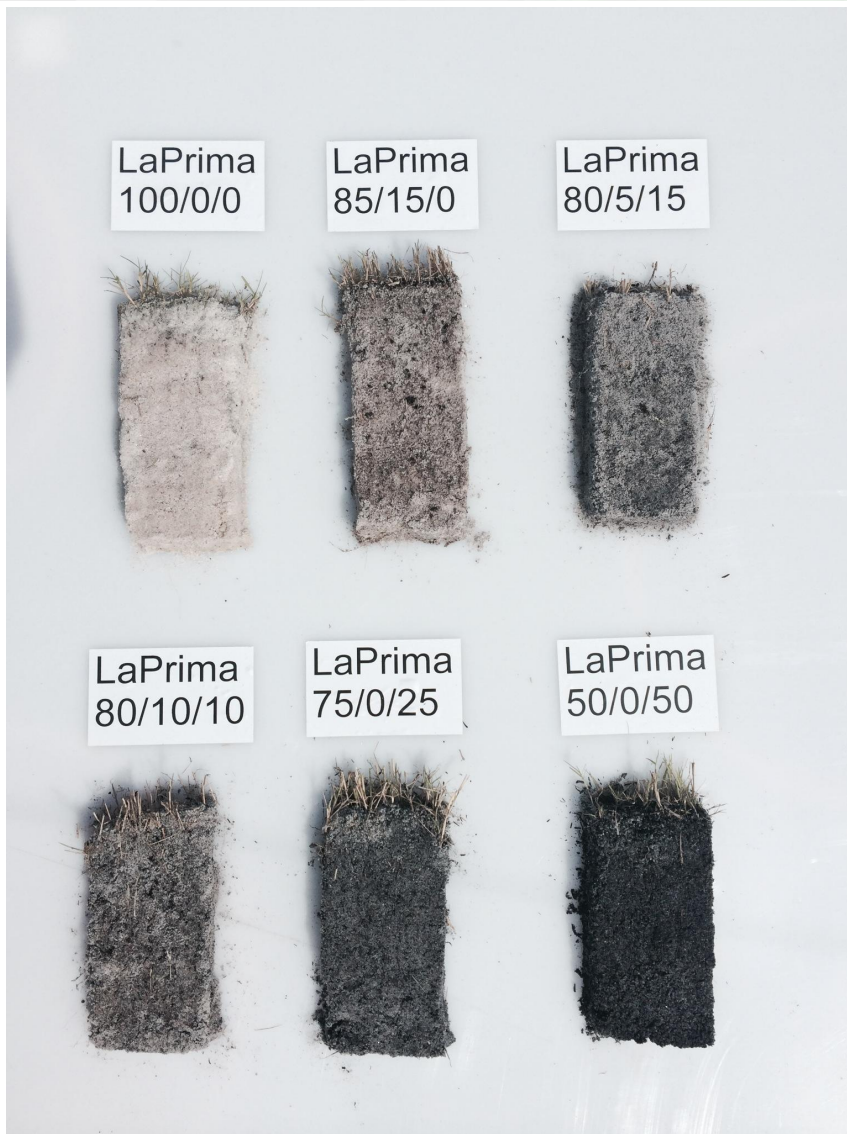
Cottonwood Average Base Diameter (in)						
	w/o Pro-C		10 t/ac		40 t/ac	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
Mean	0.57	1.26	0.80	1.89	0.99	2.12

Our Biochar – Pro-C Microbial Life

Proton Power Cottonwood Poplar Tree Planting - Soil Analysis

 Pro-C	Density	Total Bacteria	Total Fungi	Total Fungi/Total Bacteria	Nematodes	Flagellates	Amoebae	Ciliates	Nitrogen Cycling Potential
Plot	g/cc	µg/g	µg/g	ratio	#/g	#/g	#/g	#/g	(lbs/ac)
Control	0.82	1753	829	0.47	4.78	701	16906	56	75-100
10 t/ac	0.78	1551	651	0.42	2.32	2744	35456	362	100-150
40 t/ac	0.72	442	770	1.74	9.49	3851	38503	38	100-150

Pro-C Turf Grass



In Summary

- Our biochar is different because of our unique PPI process
- Surface Area Improvements
 - Reduced Density
 - Increased Water Holding Capacity
 - Foster Microbial Activity
 - Increased CEC
- pH around 11 but not a liming agent
- Biochar is Stable in the Soil