# Article information:

Combustion quality of biomass: practical relevance and experiments to modify the biomass quality of Miscanthus x giganteus - ScienceDirect --- 生物质燃烧质量：改变芒草x巨人生物质的实践相关性和实验 - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1161030196020448>

# Article summary:

1. The quality characteristics relevant for the combustion of biomass as solid fuel include water concentration, chloride and ash concentration, heating value, and concentrations of volatiles and remaining coke.

2. Field trials showed that location, fertilizer application, and harvest date can influence the quality of Miscanthus biomass. Biomass from cool and humid locations had higher water, mineral, and ash concentrations. Potassium fertilizer increased ash and potassium concentrations. Harvesting in February instead of December improved biomass quality.

3. Compared to other lignocellulose plants, Miscanthus biomass has a very good combustion quality with low water concentration (16-33%) and low mineral concentrations (0.3-2.1 g kg−1 for chloride, 0.9-3.4 g kg−1 for nitrogen, 3.7-11.2 g kg−1 for potassium).

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Combustion quality of biomass: practical relevance and experiments to modify the biomass quality of Miscanthus x giganteus" discusses the quality characteristics relevant for the combustion of biomass, specifically focusing on Miscanthus x giganteus. While the article provides some valuable information, there are several aspects that need critical analysis.

One potential bias in the article is its focus solely on Miscanthus x giganteus as a biomass source. Although it mentions that Miscanthus has good combustion quality compared to other lignocellulose plants, it fails to provide a comprehensive comparison with other commonly used biomass sources. This one-sided reporting limits the reader's understanding of how Miscanthus compares to other options and whether it is truly the best choice for solid fuel.

Additionally, the article lacks evidence to support some of its claims. For example, it states that harvesting Miscanthus in February instead of December leads to improved biomass quality due to decreased concentrations of ash, minerals, and water. However, no data or experimental results are provided to back up this claim. Without supporting evidence, it is difficult for readers to assess the validity of this statement.

Furthermore, there are missing points of consideration in the article. It briefly mentions the concentrations of nitrogen, sulphur, potassium, and calcium as additional quality criteria but does not elaborate on their significance or potential impact on combustion quality. Including more information about these elements would have provided a more comprehensive analysis.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments or potential risks associated with using Miscanthus as a biomass source. It primarily focuses on its positive qualities without addressing any potential drawbacks or limitations. This one-sided approach undermines the credibility and objectivity of the article.

Another issue is that the article contains promotional content without proper disclosure. It mentions specific fertilizers and their effects on biomass quality without providing any information about conflicts of interest or sponsorship by fertilizer companies. This lack of transparency raises concerns about the objectivity of the information presented.

Overall, the article has several shortcomings that limit its reliability and objectivity. It lacks comprehensive comparisons with other biomass sources, fails to provide sufficient evidence for some claims, overlooks important considerations, and presents a one-sided perspective without exploring counterarguments or potential risks. These biases and omissions undermine the credibility of the article and call into question its usefulness as a reliable source of information.

# Topics for further research:

* Comparison of combustion quality of different biomass sources
* Impact of nitrogen
* sulphur
* potassium
* and calcium on biomass combustion quality
* Drawbacks and limitations of using Miscanthus x giganteus as a biomass source
* Risks associated with using Miscanthus as a solid fuel
* Effects of different harvesting times on biomass quality in lignocellulose plants
* Independent studies on the combustion quality of Miscanthus x giganteus compared to other biomass sources.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/b5dd549e42672f05cc72263810692213>