

Efficient co-generation of energy products in pulp industry

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International Conference of Wood-based Bioenergy
Hannover, Germany, 17-19 May 2007



Aim

To compare **potential** production of electricity and motor fuels in pulp mills using

- Conventional recovery boiler (RB) - reference
- Black liquor gasification combined cycle (BLGCC)
- Black liquor gasification for motor fuels (BLGMF)

The presentation is mainly based on: Holmberg, J.M. and Gustavsson, L., *CO₂ and oil use reduction by implementation of black liquor gasification and energy efficiency in pulp and paper industry* (journal article manuscript).



Background, drivers

- Climate change
 - Use of biomass-based energy to replace fossil-based energy
 - Better effect when carbon intensive energy is replaced, e.g. coal-based electricity
- Oil dependency
 - Specific policy targets for reduced use of oil
 - Biomass-based fuels to replace petroleum products in transportation sector
- The objective is (at least) dual
 - Not optimize for one or the other objective



Pulp and paper mills

- Accounts for about one third of the roundwood use in Europe, in Sweden about 50%.
- Already co-produce fibre products, steam and electricity from biomass
- Have infrastructure and competence for handling large amounts of biomass
- Use large transportation fleets – potential for introduction of new transportation fuels with centralized refuelling



Studied alternatives

Bleached softwood kraft pulp

RB
Conventional
recovery boiler

- Back pressure and
condensing steam
turbines

Electricity
Surplus

BLGCC
Black liquor
gasification

- Combined Cycle gas
and steam turbines

Electricity
surplus

BLGMF
Black liquor
gasification

- Back pressure steam
turbine
- DME synthesis

Motor Fuel
surplus

Data based on Berglin et al., 2003, *Preliminary economics of black liquor gasification with motor fuels production*, Colloquium on Black liquor Combustion and gasification, Park City, Utah, May 13-16 2003.

Parameters studied

- CO₂ emission
- Oil use
- Biomass use
- Total primary energy use
- Monetary costs
 - Lifetime of 25 years for energy plant and pulp mill investments
 - Discount rate of 6%

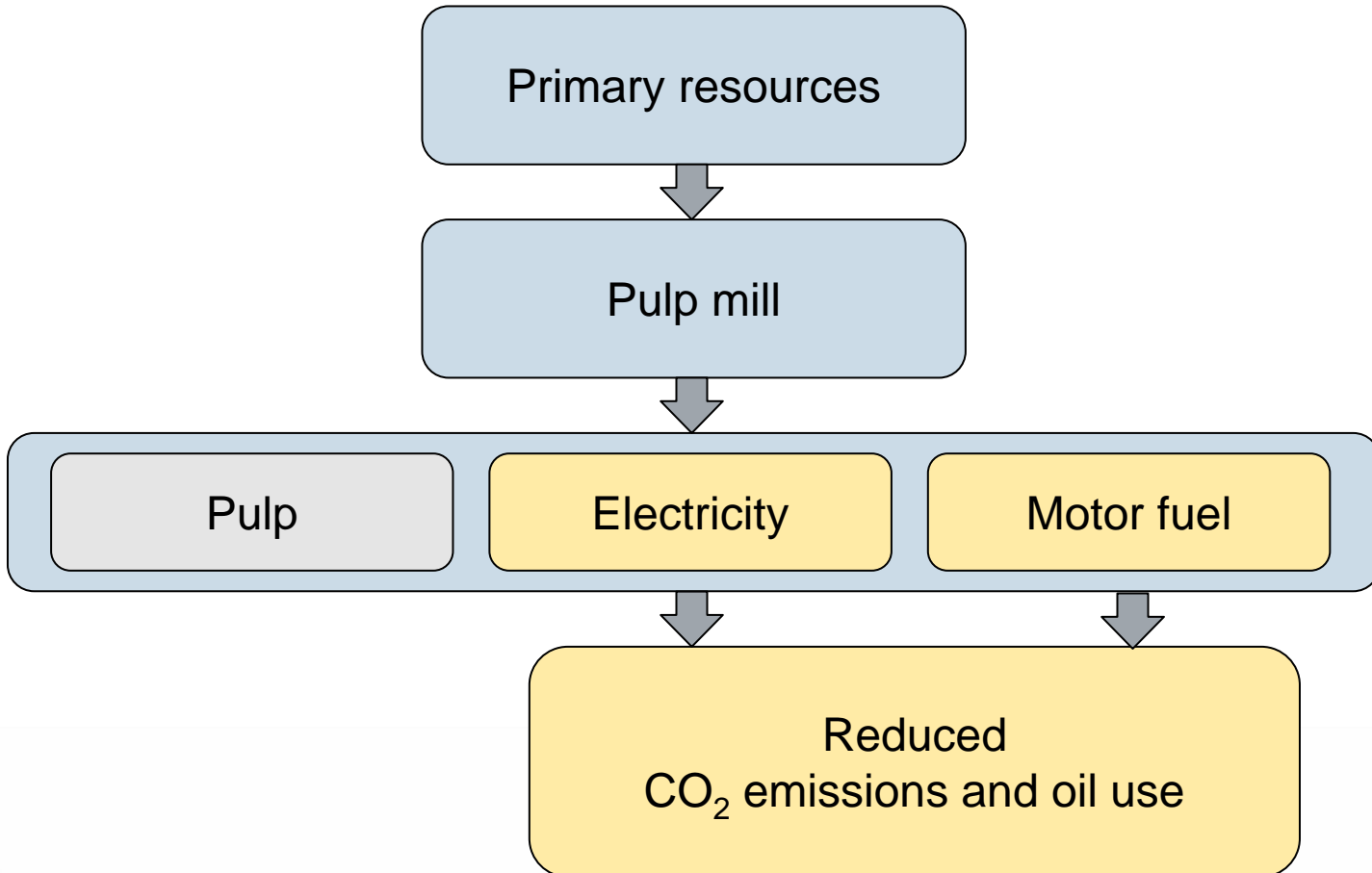


Assumptions

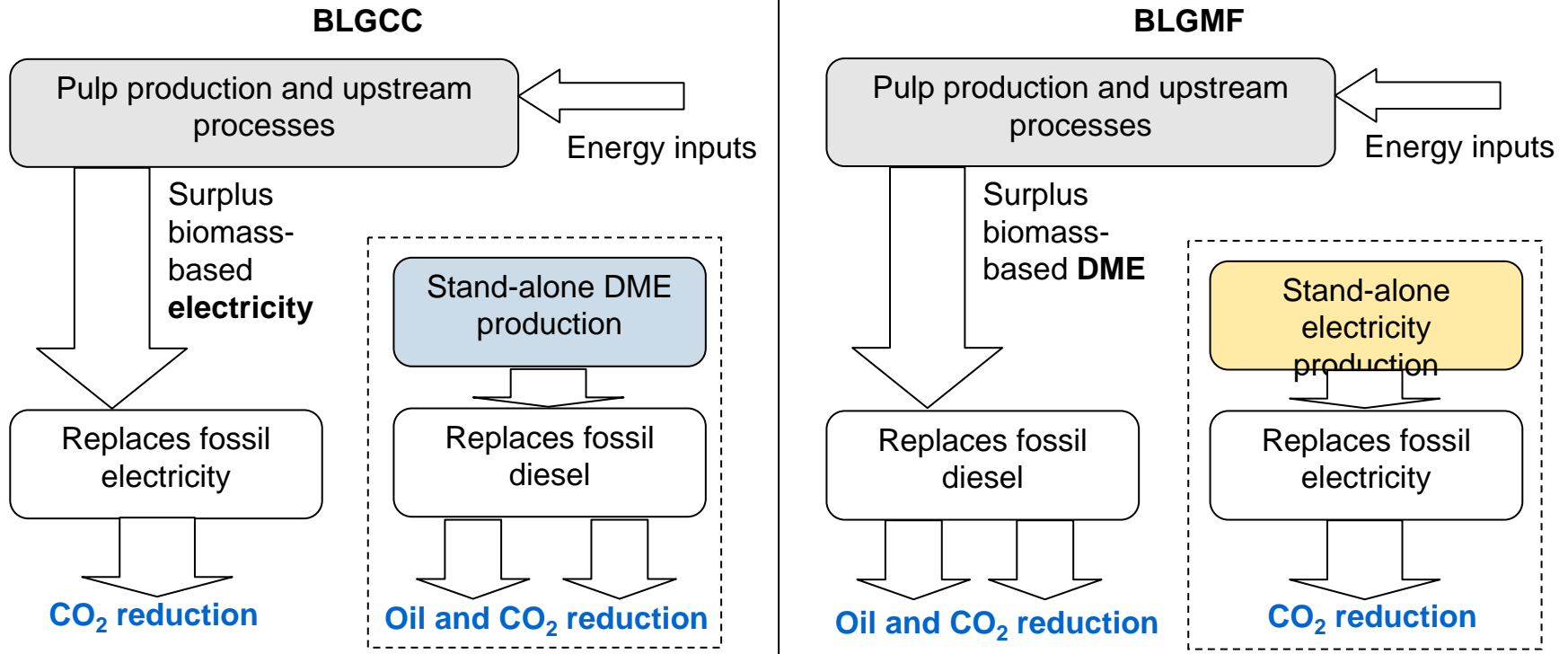
- Chemical pulp mills
- Bleached softwood kraft
- Based on Swedish conditions
- Data from model mills (based on KAM project)
- Energy demand in the mill is met with forest biomass



From primary resources to final products



Same CO₂ emission and oil use reduction



Assumptions energy supply

- Stand-alone biomass-based electricity
 - Integrated gasification with combined cycle (BIG/CC)
 - 47% conversion efficiency
- Stand-alone biomass-based DME
 - Gasification and fuel synthesis
 - 63% conversion efficiency
 - 0.11 GJ auxiliary electricity use / GJ DME
- Fossil energy replaced
 - Coal-based electricity (47% conversion efficiency)
 - Diesel as transportation fuel



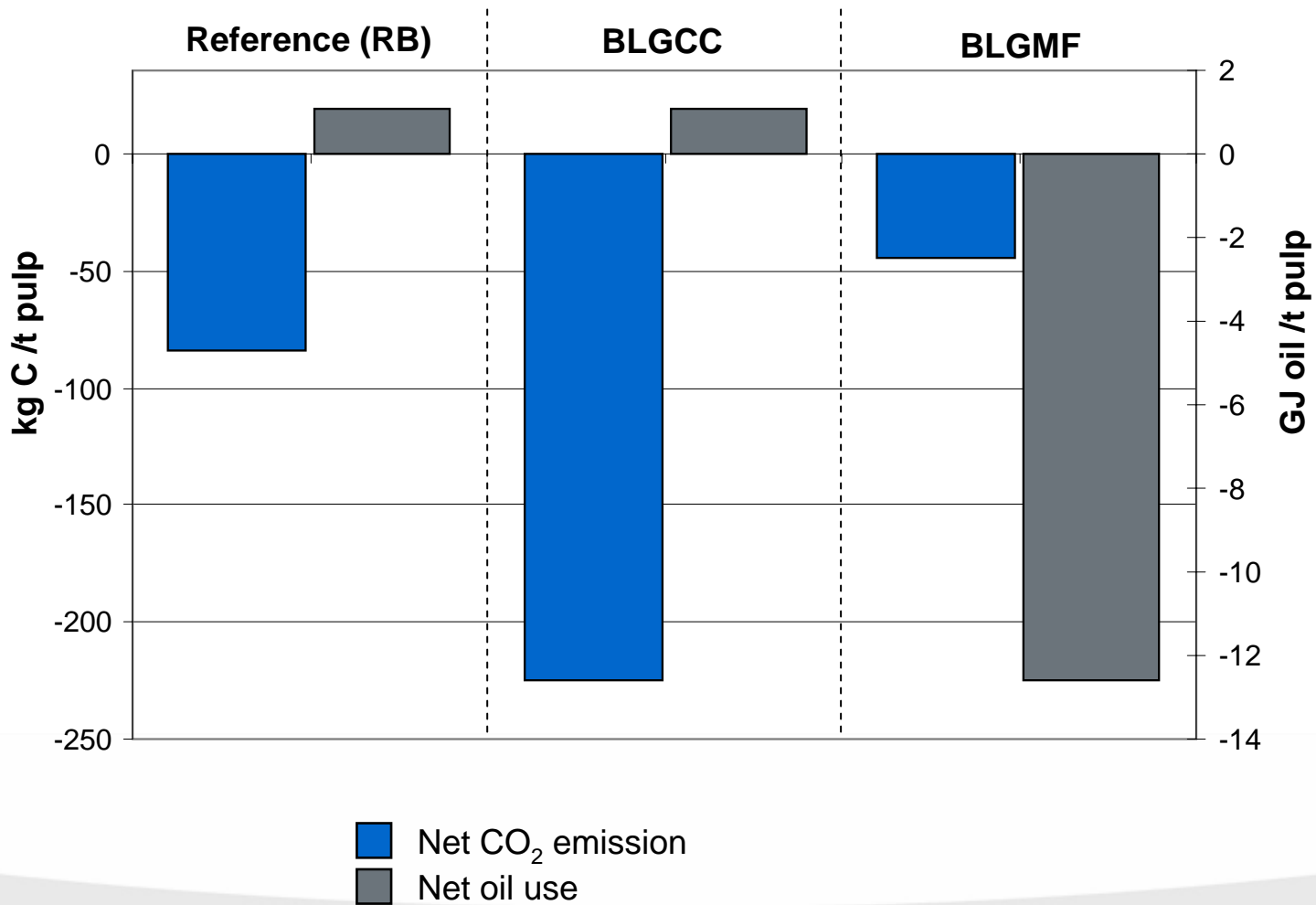
Co-generation in pulp mill and stand-alone production

GJ per ton pulp

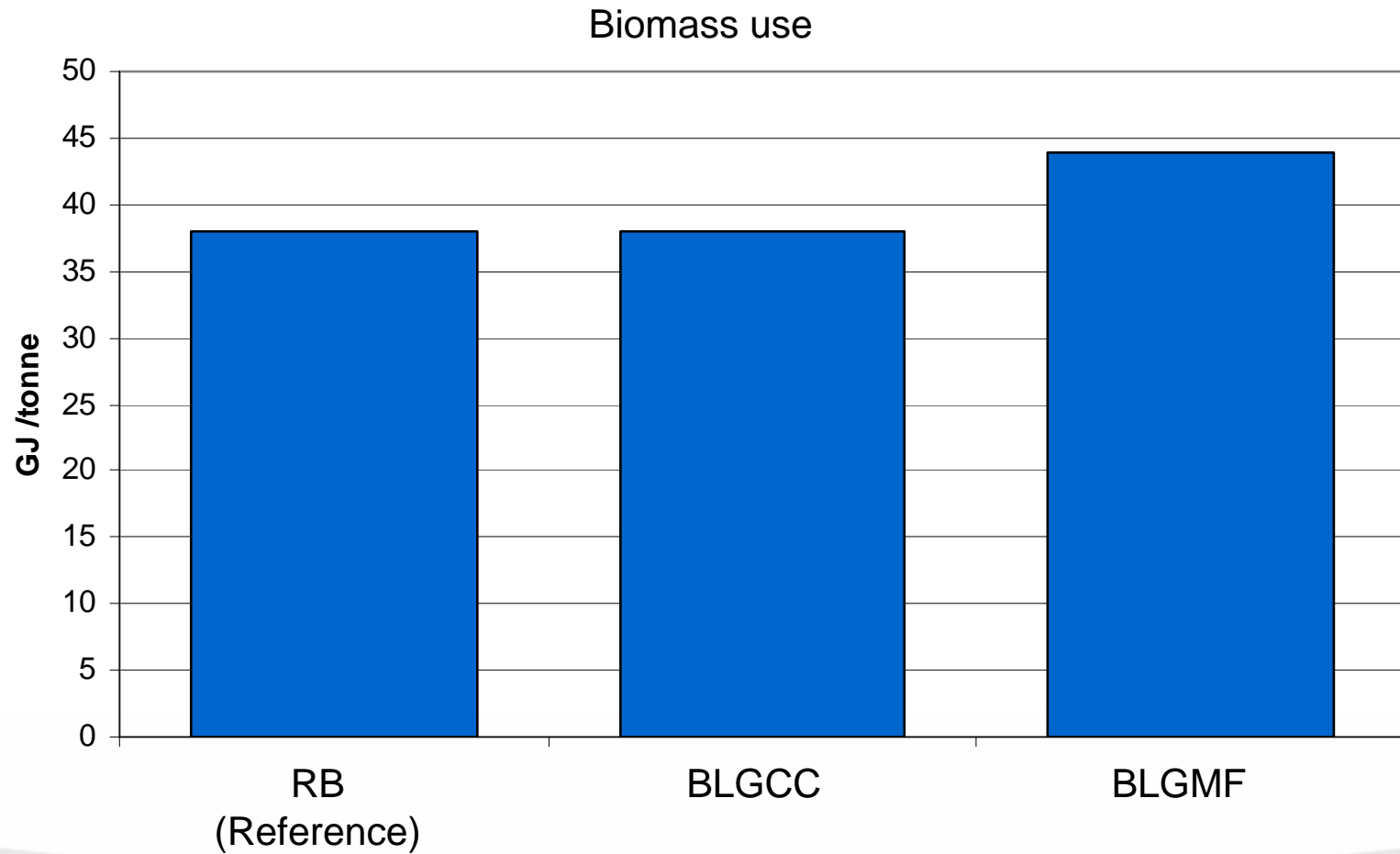
	RB		BLGCC		BLGMF	
	Electricity	Fuels	Electricity	Fuels	Electricity	Fuels
Co-generation, gross	5.4	0	8.9	0	1.4	13.5
Stand-alone generation	2,3	13.9	0	13.7	6.0	0
Process use and energy system own use	-5.2	-2.3	-6.4	-2.1	-4.9	-1.9
Net export	2.4	11.6	2.4	11.6	2.4	11.6



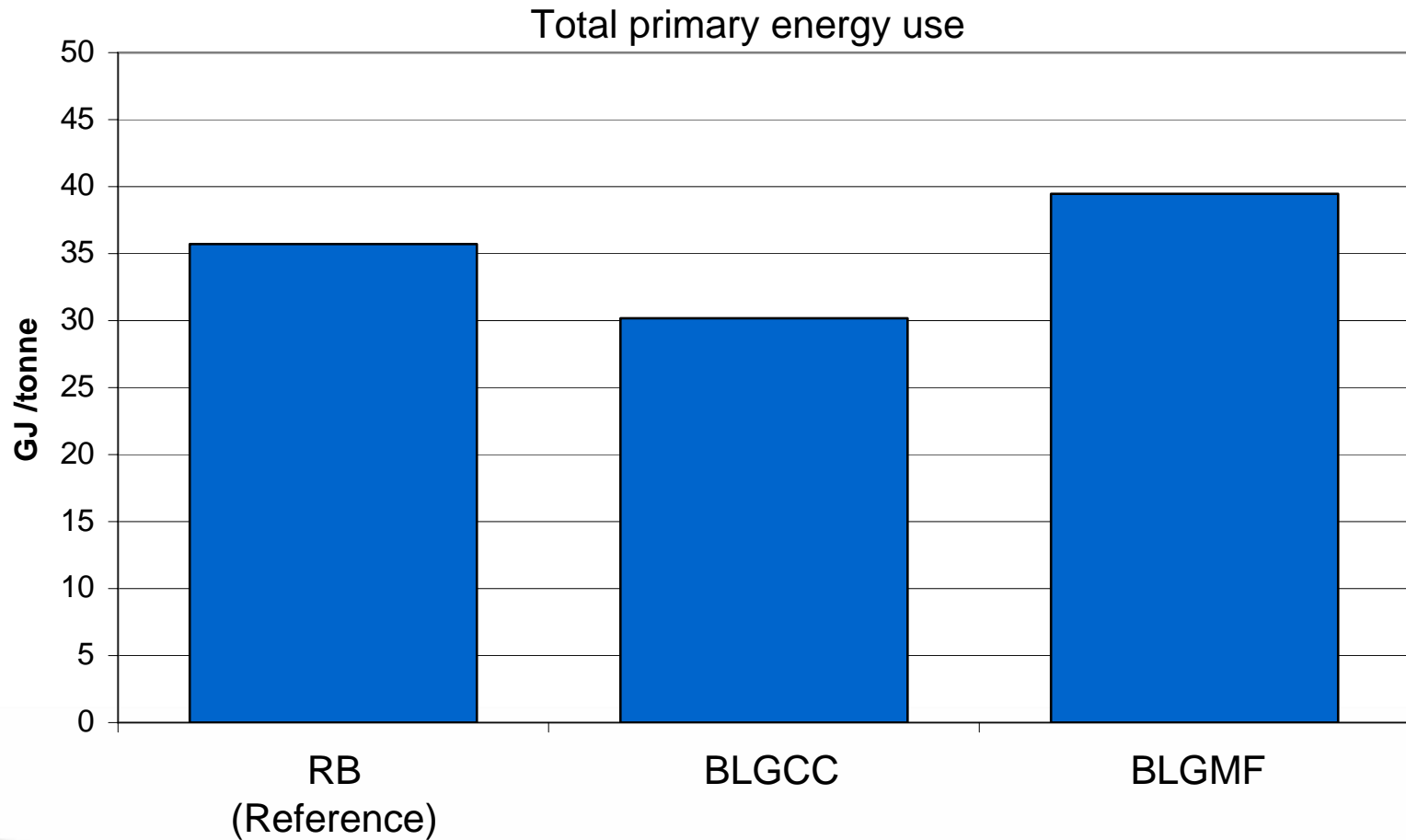
CO₂ emission and oil use balance without stand-alone production



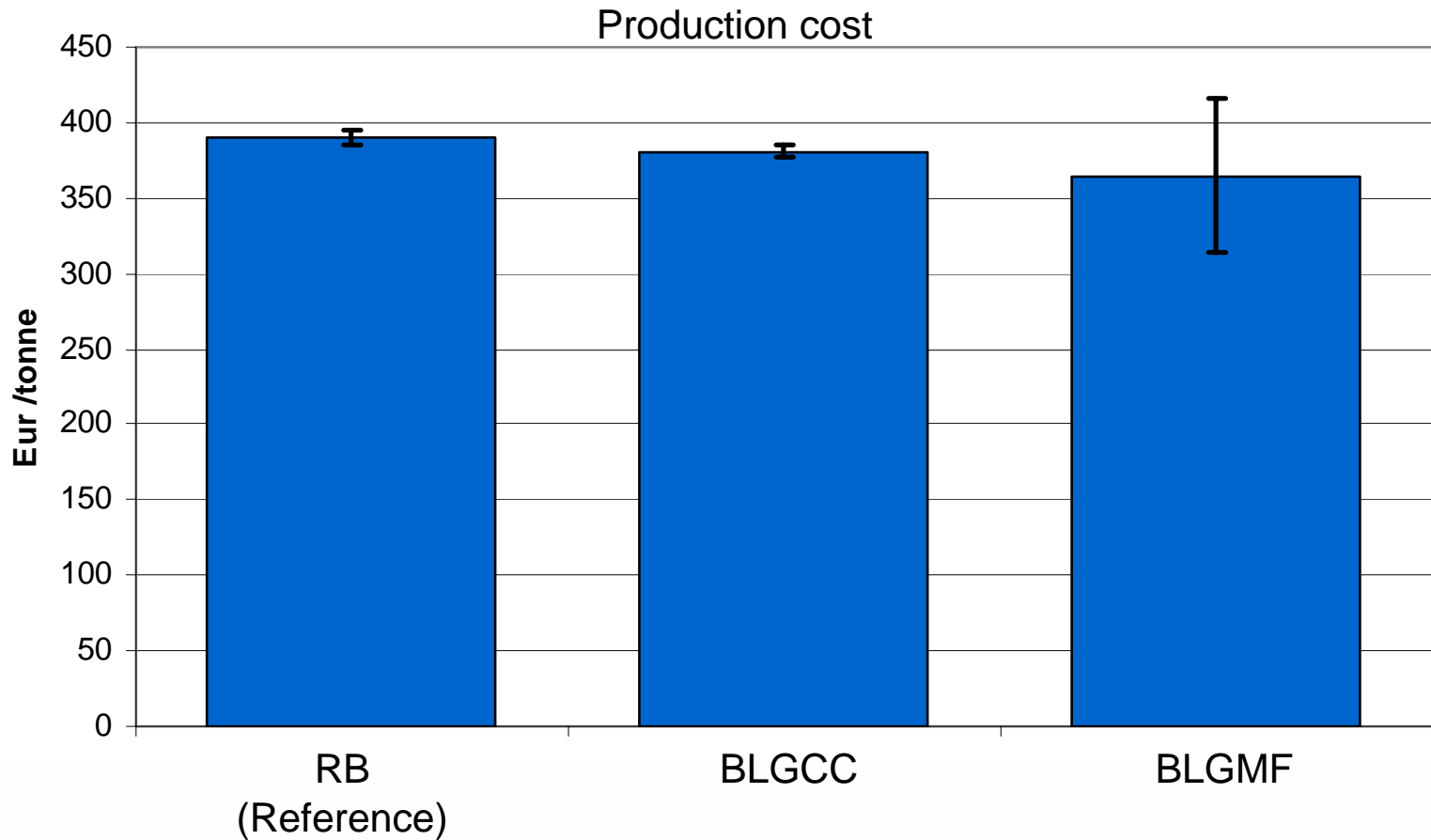
Biomass use *without* stand-alone production



Primary energy use **without** stand-alone production



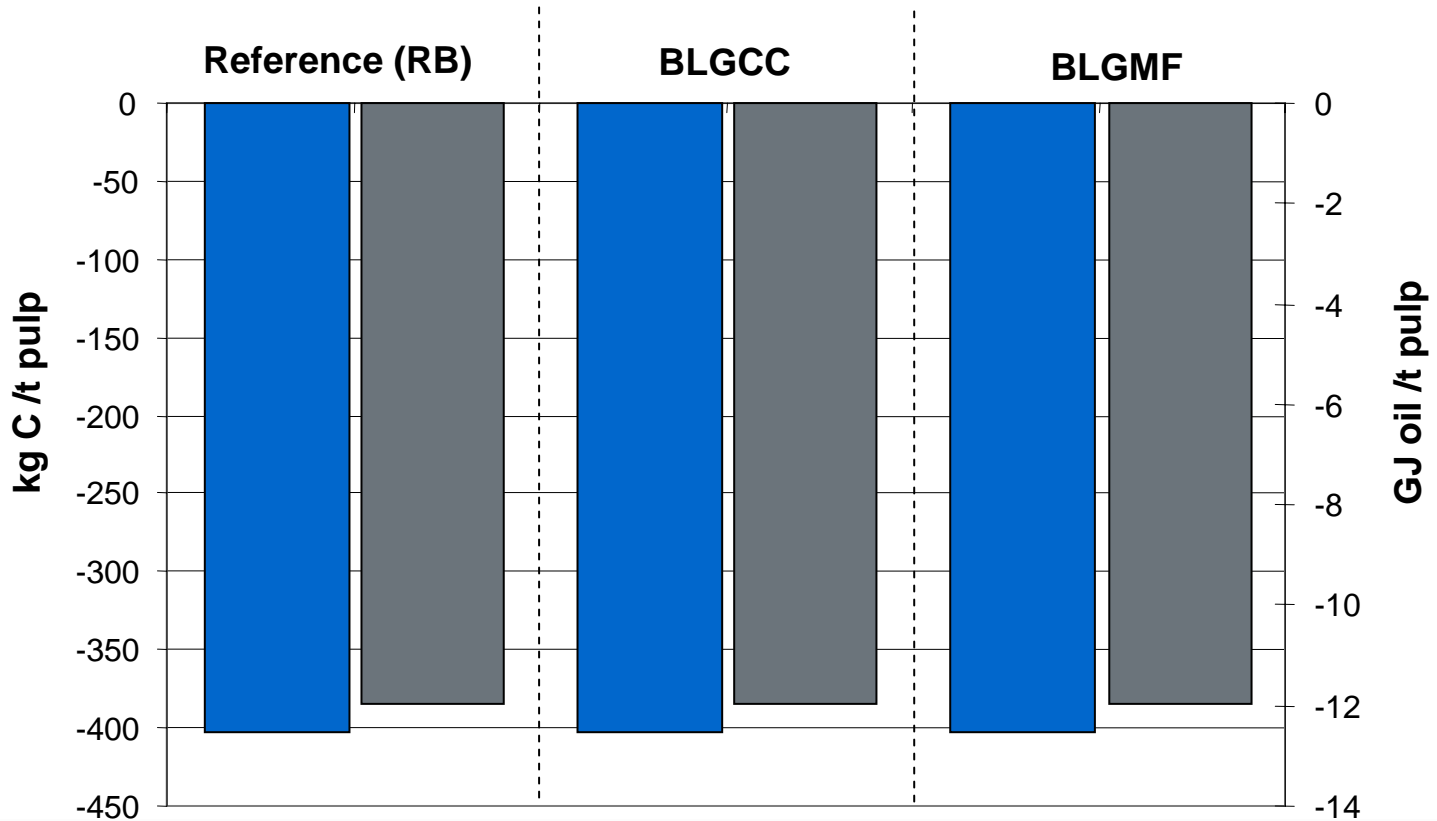
Production cost **without** stand-alone production



Oil price variation 20-60 US\$/barrel, default 40 US\$/barrel



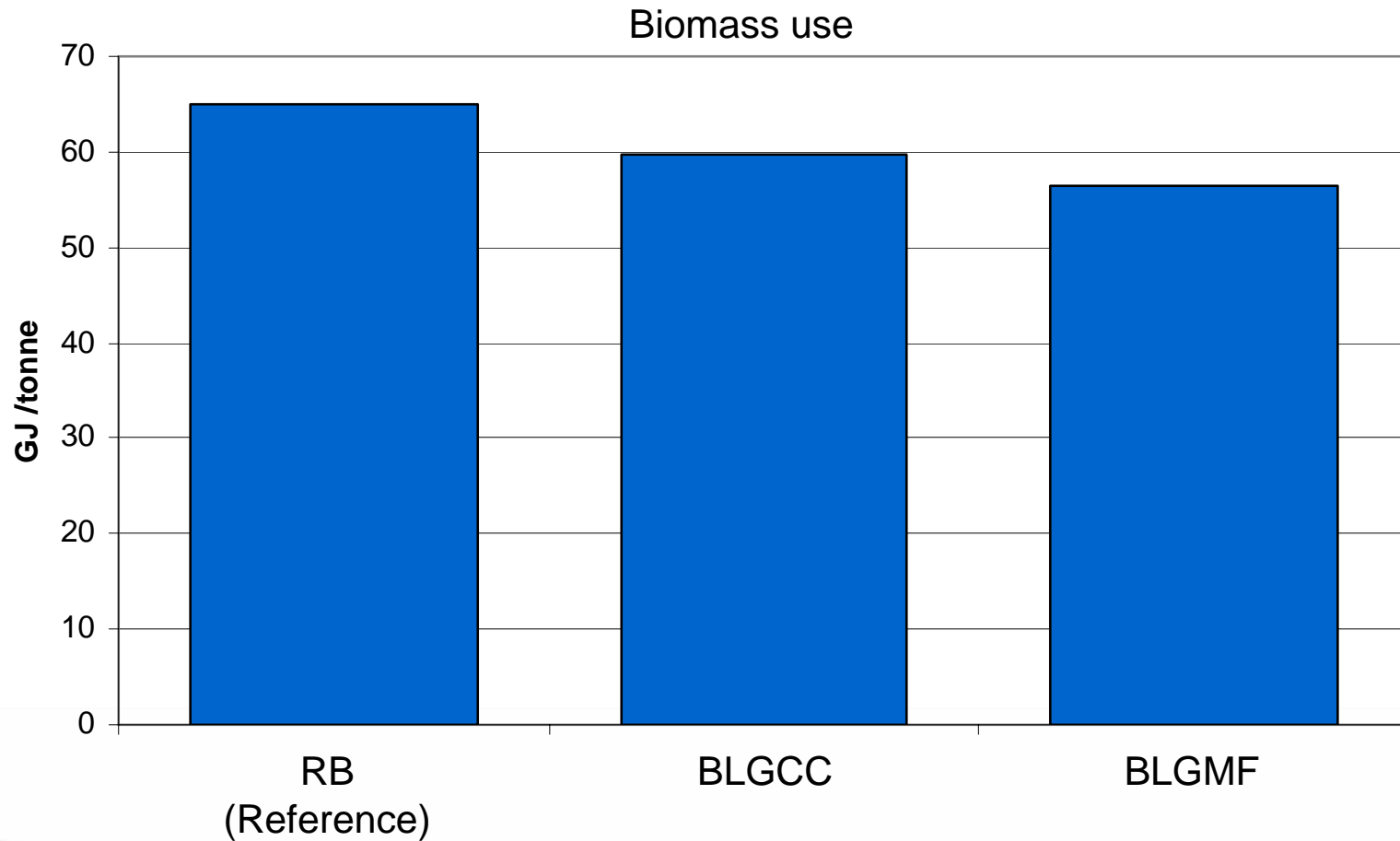
CO₂ emission and oil use balance with stand-alone production



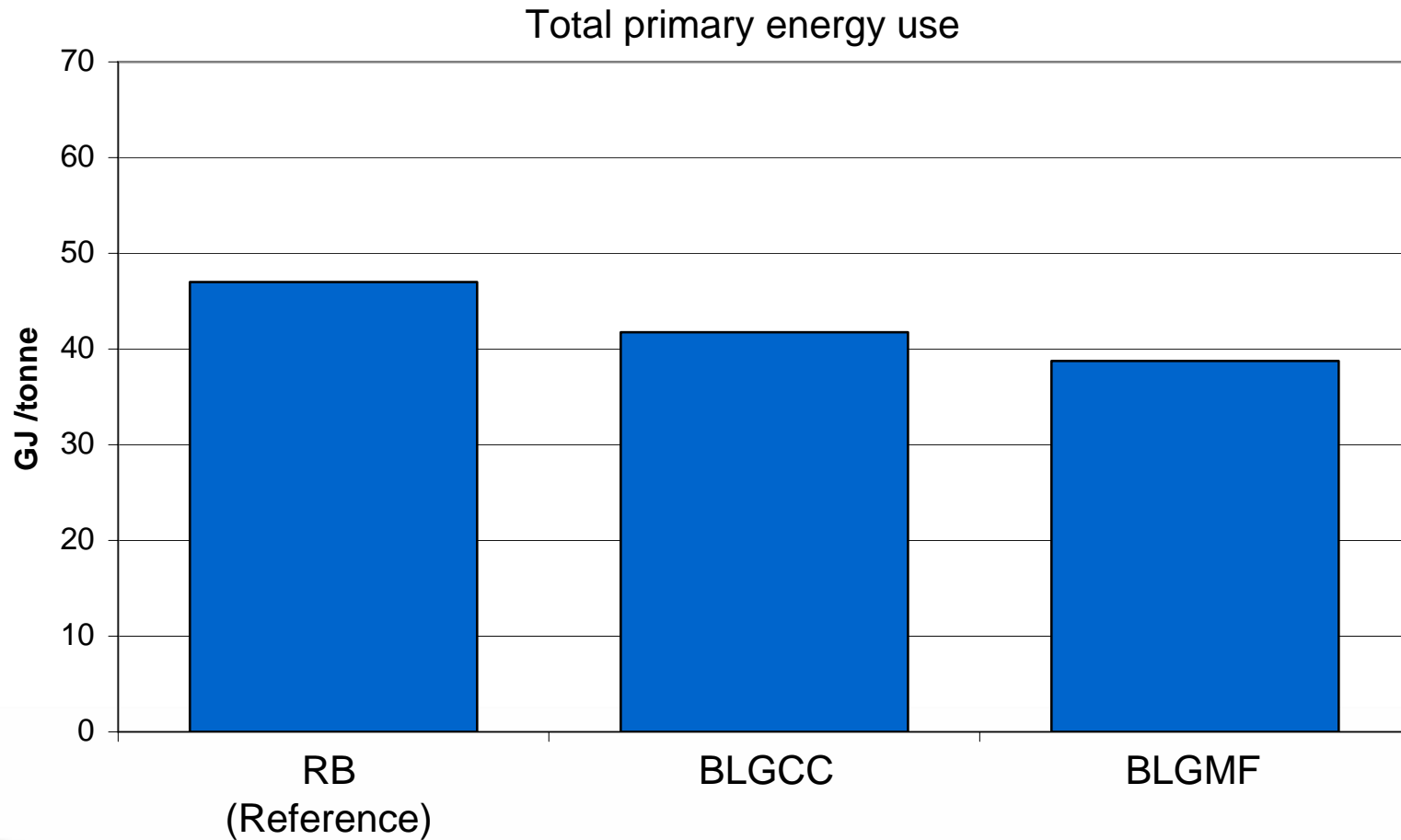
■ Net CO₂ emission
■ Net oil use



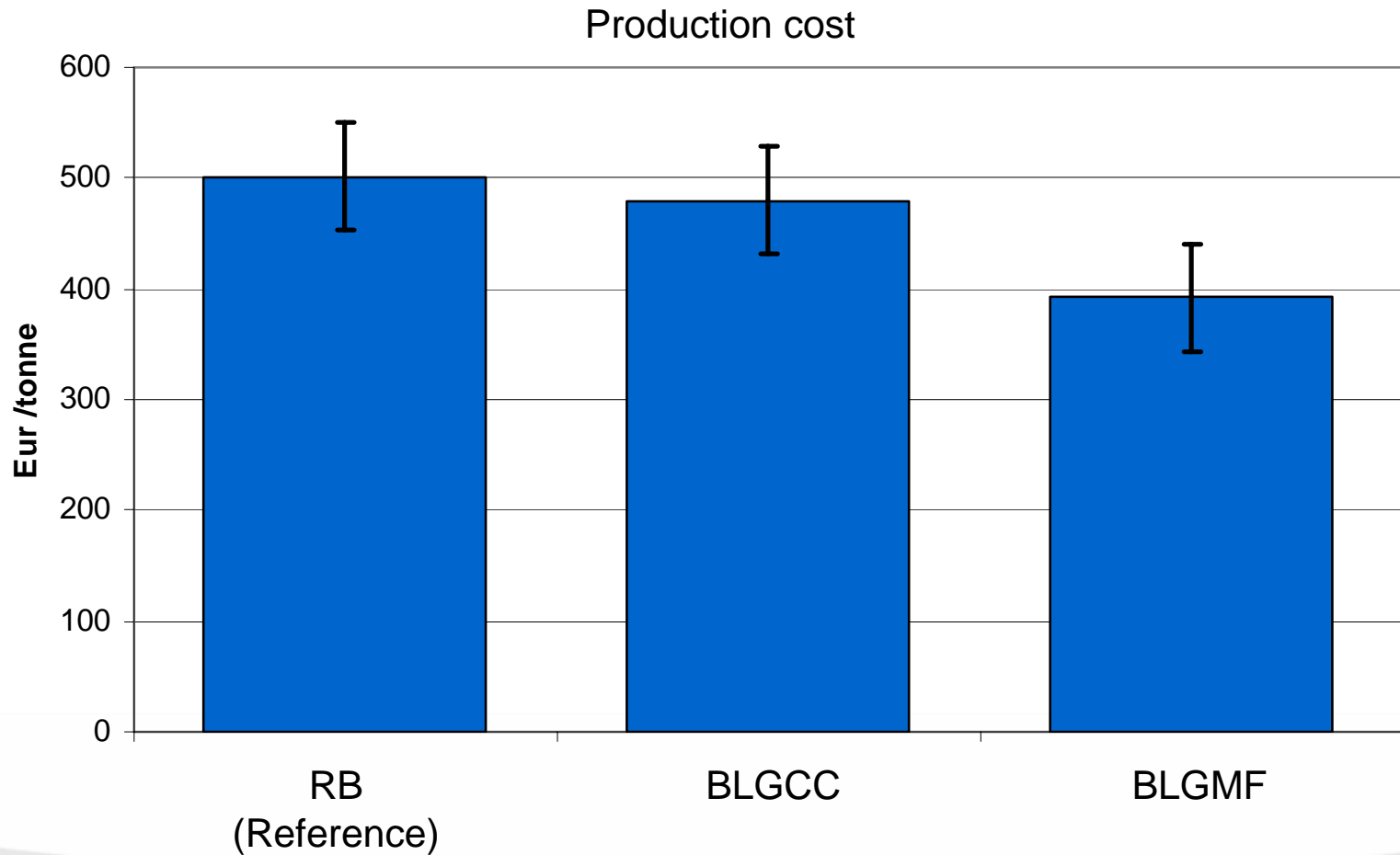
Biomass use *with* stand-alone production



Primary energy use **with** stand-alone production



Production cost **with** stand-alone production



Oil price variation 20-60 US\$/barrel, default 40 US\$/barrel

Production of sulphate pulp

M tonne	Bleached	Unbleached	Total
Sweden	4.9	2.1	7.0
Europe	19	6.5	26
Global	79	30	109

BLGMF implementation for all *bleached sulphate pulp* in Sweden could replace ~65 PJ of diesel annually, or **about 47% current Swedish use of diesel.**

Pulp data for 2005 from FAOSTAT. Diesel use 2003 according to statistics Sweden.

Conclusions

- BLG in chemical pulp mills gives lower biomass use, primary energy use and monetary costs than stand-alone production of fuels and electricity from biomass.
- BLGMF is to prefer if we want both CO₂ emission and oil use reductions
- BLGCC is to prefer if we want only CO₂ emission reduction
- The conclusion is not sensitive to changes in fuel and biomass prices or choice of discount rate or marginal electricity supply.

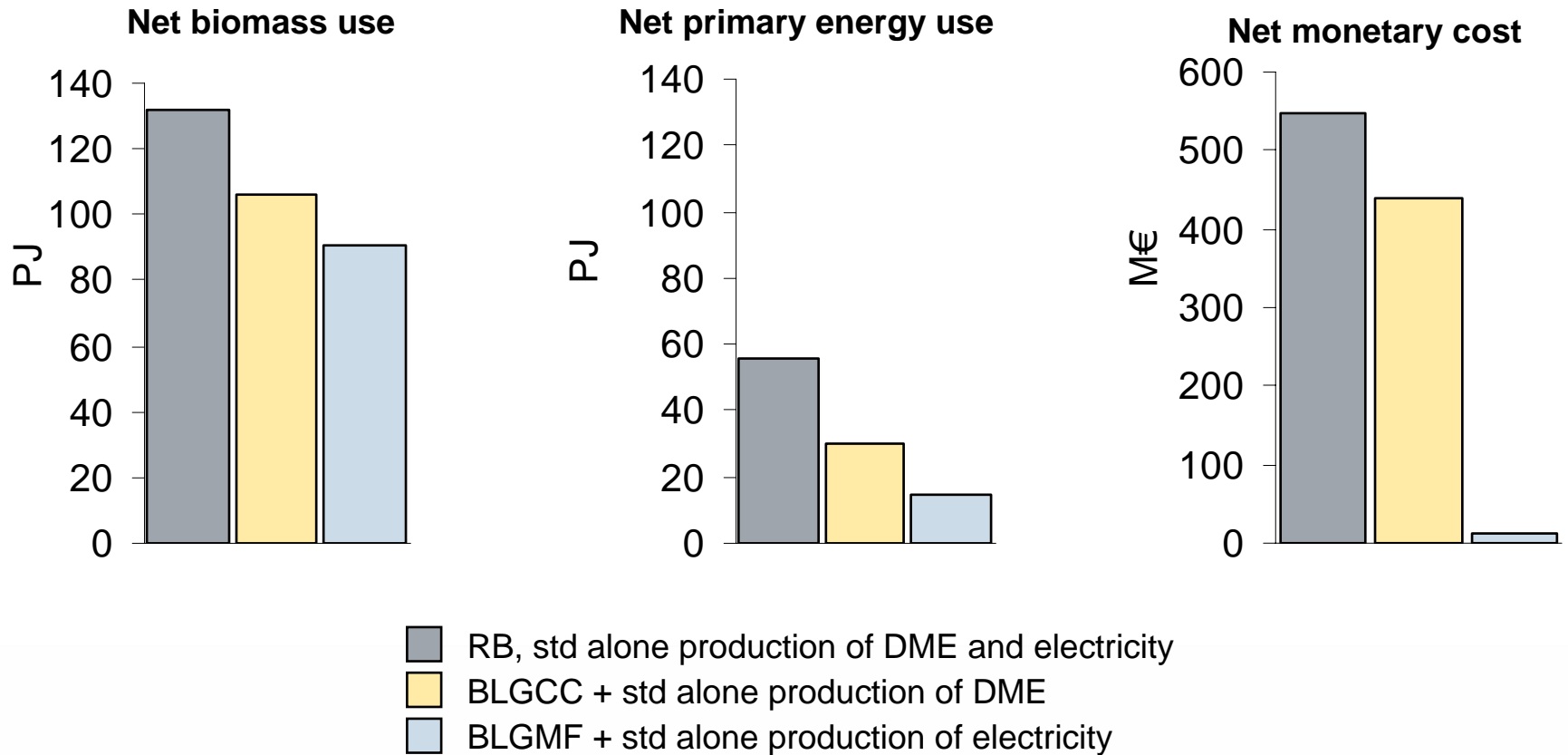


Thank you for your attention!

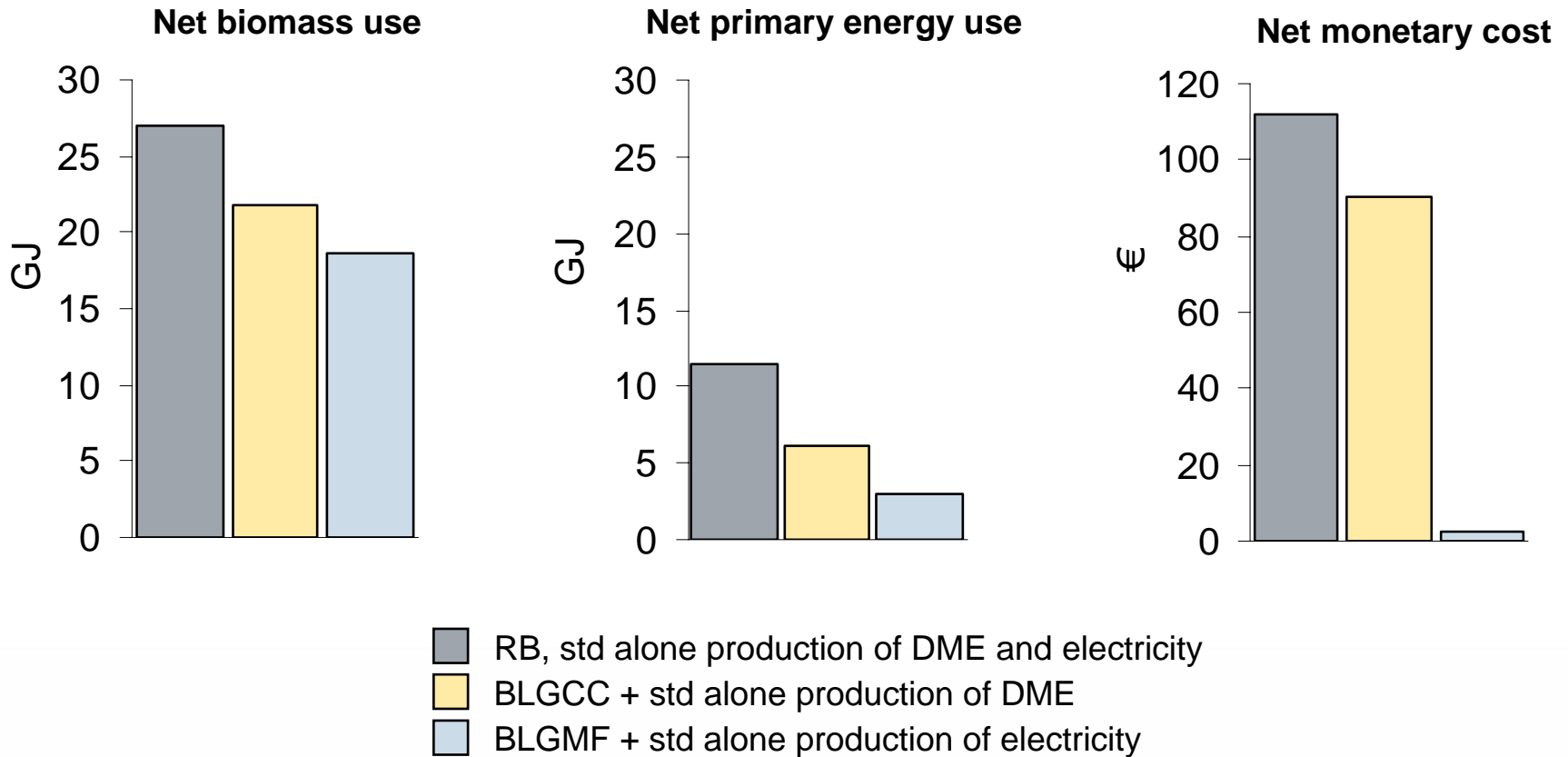
www.miun.se/tfm/ekoteknik



Costs to reduce Swedish CO₂ emissions by 1.6 Mt C and oil use by 64 PJ



Costs to reduce CO₂ emissions by 400 kg C and oil use by 12 GJ (reduction per tonne pulp)



Comparison to market prices

