



**DEDINI**  
INDÚSTRIAS DE BASE

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# EMISSIONS MITIGATION ON SUGARCANE MILL

## STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

### Bio-energy and CCS (BECCS): Options for Brazil

June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

# HOW MUCH BIOENERGY FROM SUGARCANE?

**1 T CLEAN SUGARCANE  $\approx$  1,2 T INTEGRAL SUGARCANE**



**1,2 OIL BARRELS**



**1 T-FIELD**  
**1718 x 10<sup>3</sup> KCAL**

<b>JUICE</b> <b>TOTAL SUGAR</b> <b>153 KG</b>	→ 608 x 10 <sup>3</sup> KCAL
<b>BAGASSE</b> <b>(50% MOISTURE)</b> <b>276 KG</b>	→ 598 x 10 <sup>3</sup> KCAL
<b>STRAW (*)</b> <b>(15% MOISTURE)</b> <b>165 KG</b>	→ 512 x 10 <sup>3</sup> KCAL

**1718 x 10<sup>3</sup> KCAL**



**1 OIL BARREL**  
**1386 x 10<sup>3</sup> KCAL**

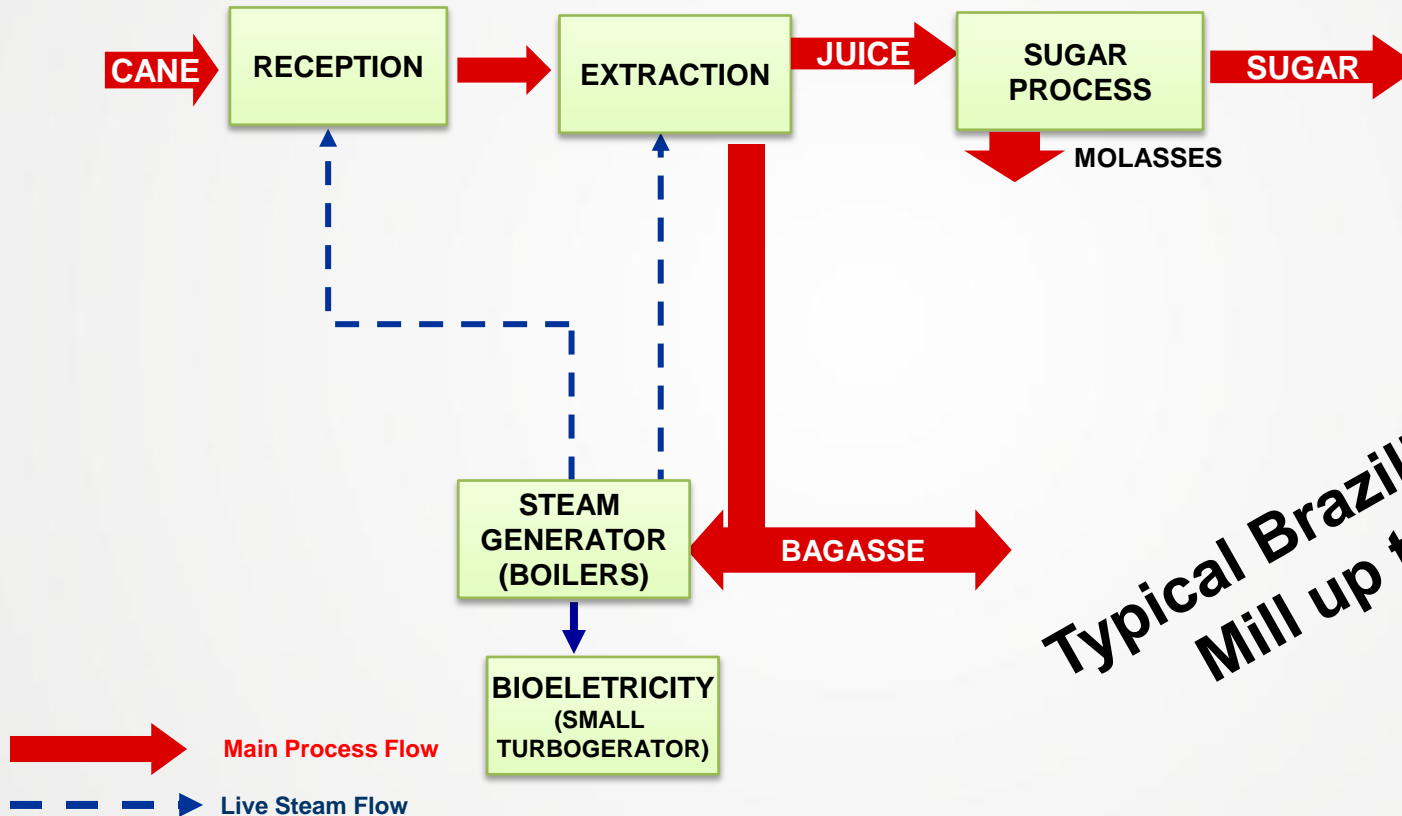
**SUGAR CANE IS PURE ENERGY**

<b>1/3 AS SUGAR FROM JUICE</b>	<b>SUGAR: THE CHEAPEST FOOD (IN KCAL) IN THE WORLD</b>	<b>648.000 b/d</b>	<b>770.000 b/d</b>
	<b>BIOETHANOL: CLEAN AND RENEWABLE LIQUID ENERGY</b>		
<b>1/3 FROM BAGASSE</b>	<b>CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY (may be advanced cellulosic bio-fuel in future)</b>	<b>648.000 b/d</b>	<b>770.000 b/d</b>
<b>1/3 FROM STRAW (*)</b>	<b>CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY (may be advanced cellulosic bio-fuel in future)</b>	<b>648.000 b/d</b>	<b>770.000 b/d</b>

**(\*) STRAW = TOPS, LEAVES, STRAW**

	<b>SEASON 2008/09</b>	<b>SEASON 2010/11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.944.000</b>	<b>2.310.000</b>
<b>ENERGY EQUIVALENCE - BARRELS OIL/DAY</b>		

## Typical Sugar Process



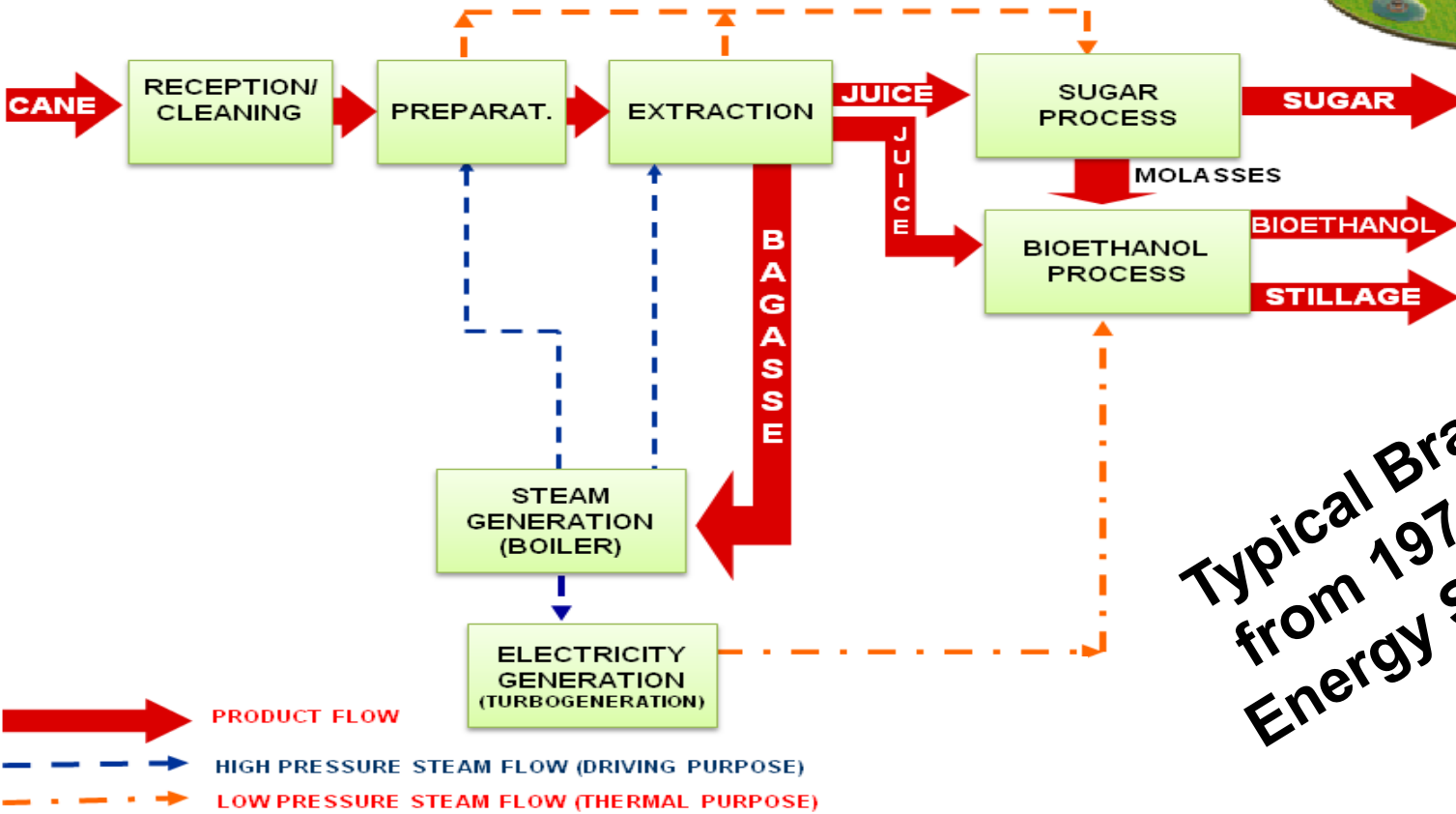
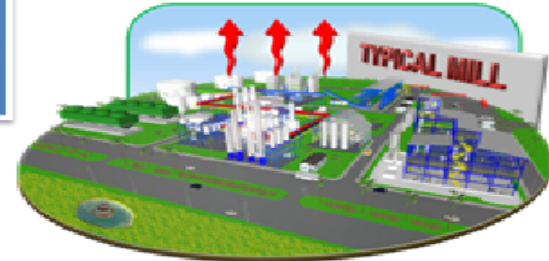
Typical Brazilian Sugar Mill up to 1976

# TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION



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## The Typical Mill Process

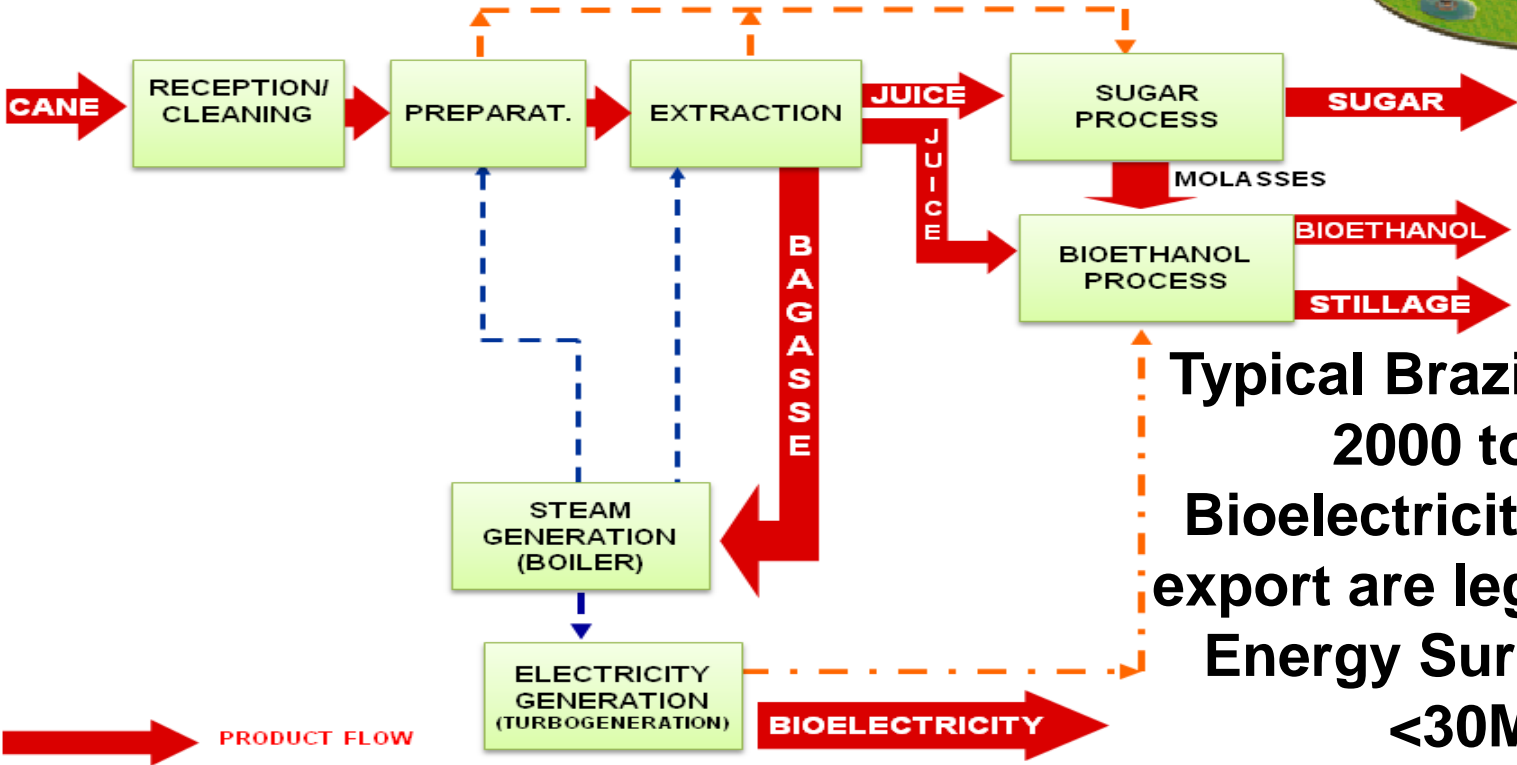
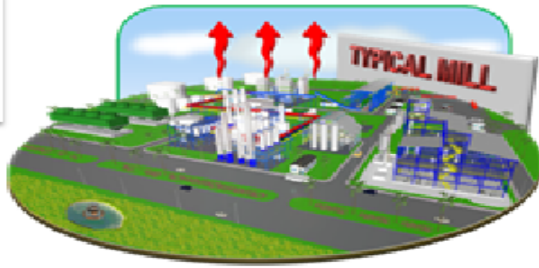


**Typical Brazilian Mill  
from 1976 to 2000 –  
Energy Self Sufficient**

# TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION: LAST PROJECTS



## The Typical Mill Process



**Typical Brazilian Mill from 2000 to NOW– Bioelectricity surplus for export are legally possible. Energy Surplus usually <30MW (\*)**

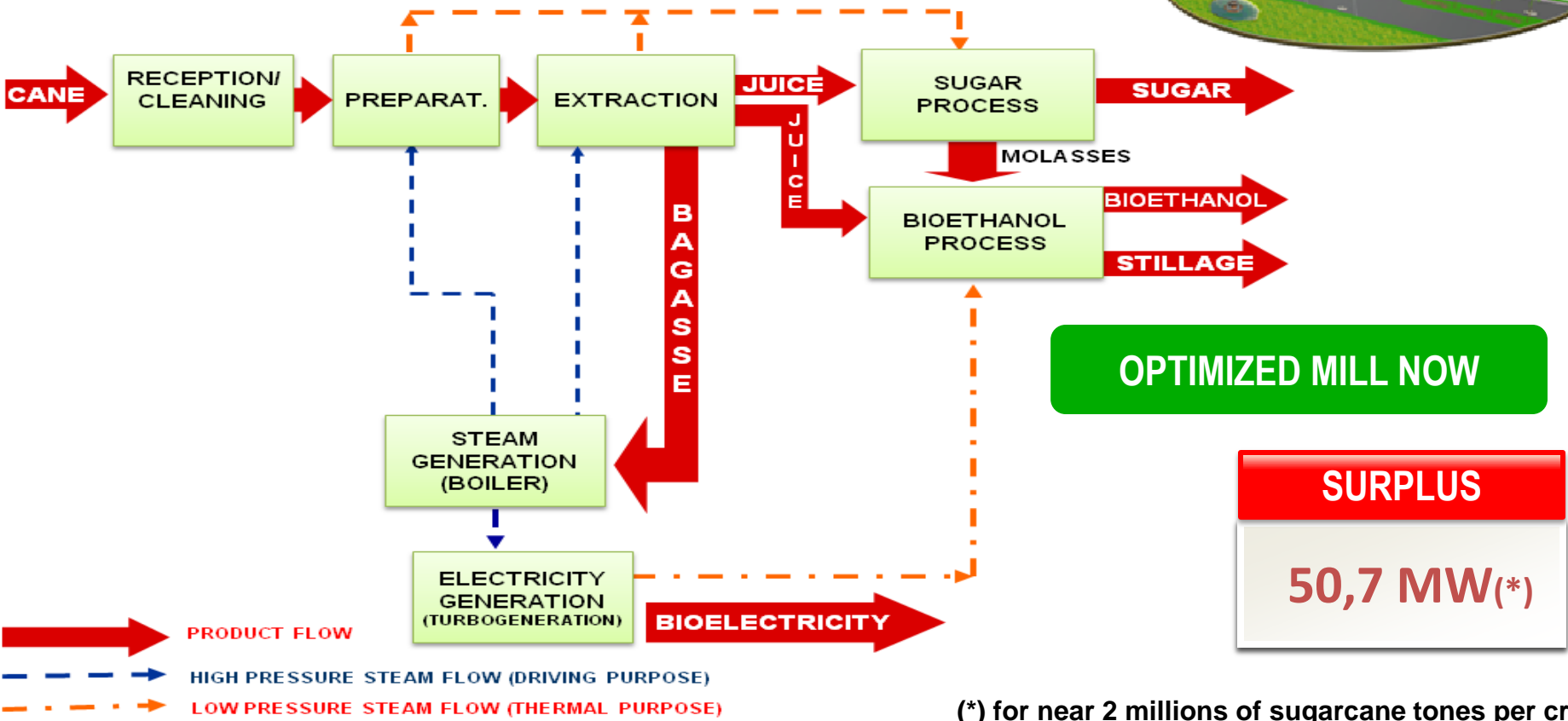
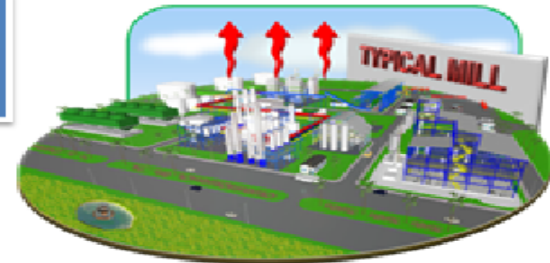
(\*) for near 2 millions of sugarcane tones per crop

- PRODUCT FLOW
- HIGH PRESSURE STEAM FLOW (DRIVING PURPOSE)
- LOW PRESSURE STEAM FLOW (THERMAL PURPOSE)

# TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION: NOW



## The Typical Mill Process



# NEW PLANT DESIGN STRATEGY

**ALL NEWS PLANTS WILL BE CUSTOMIZED ACCORDING CLIENT SPECIFICATIONS AND NEEDS.**

**NO  
STANDARD  
PLANT  
DESIGN  
CONCEPT**

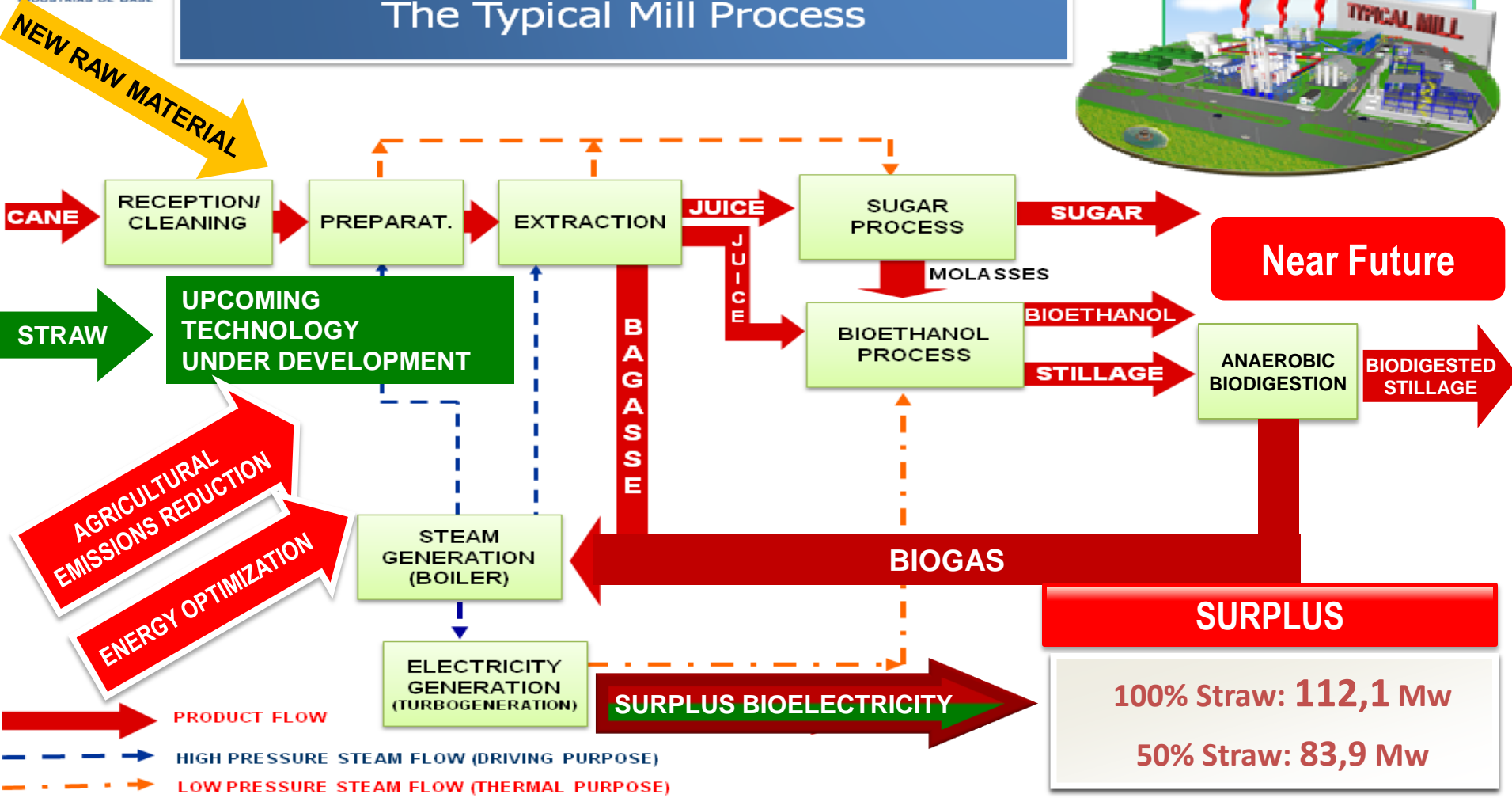


**ACTUAL SUSTAINABLE PRINCIPLES WILL BE INCLUDE IN ALL NEW MILL PLANT DESIGN.**



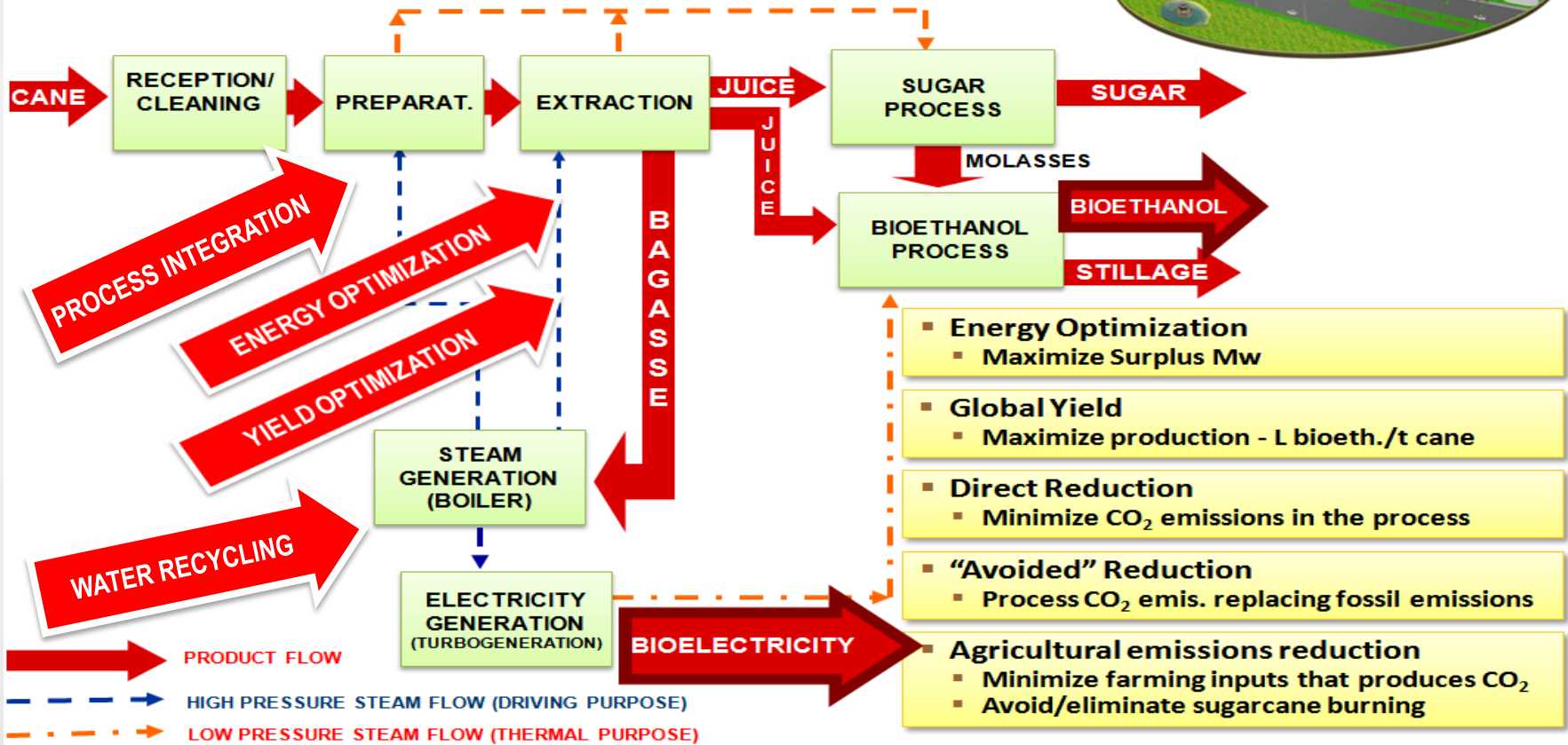
# TECHNOLOGY EVOLUTION: STATE OF ART

## The Typical Mill Process



## DEDINI Process Customization

How can a Mill contribute towards mitigating GHG emissions in agricultural and industrial sectors?



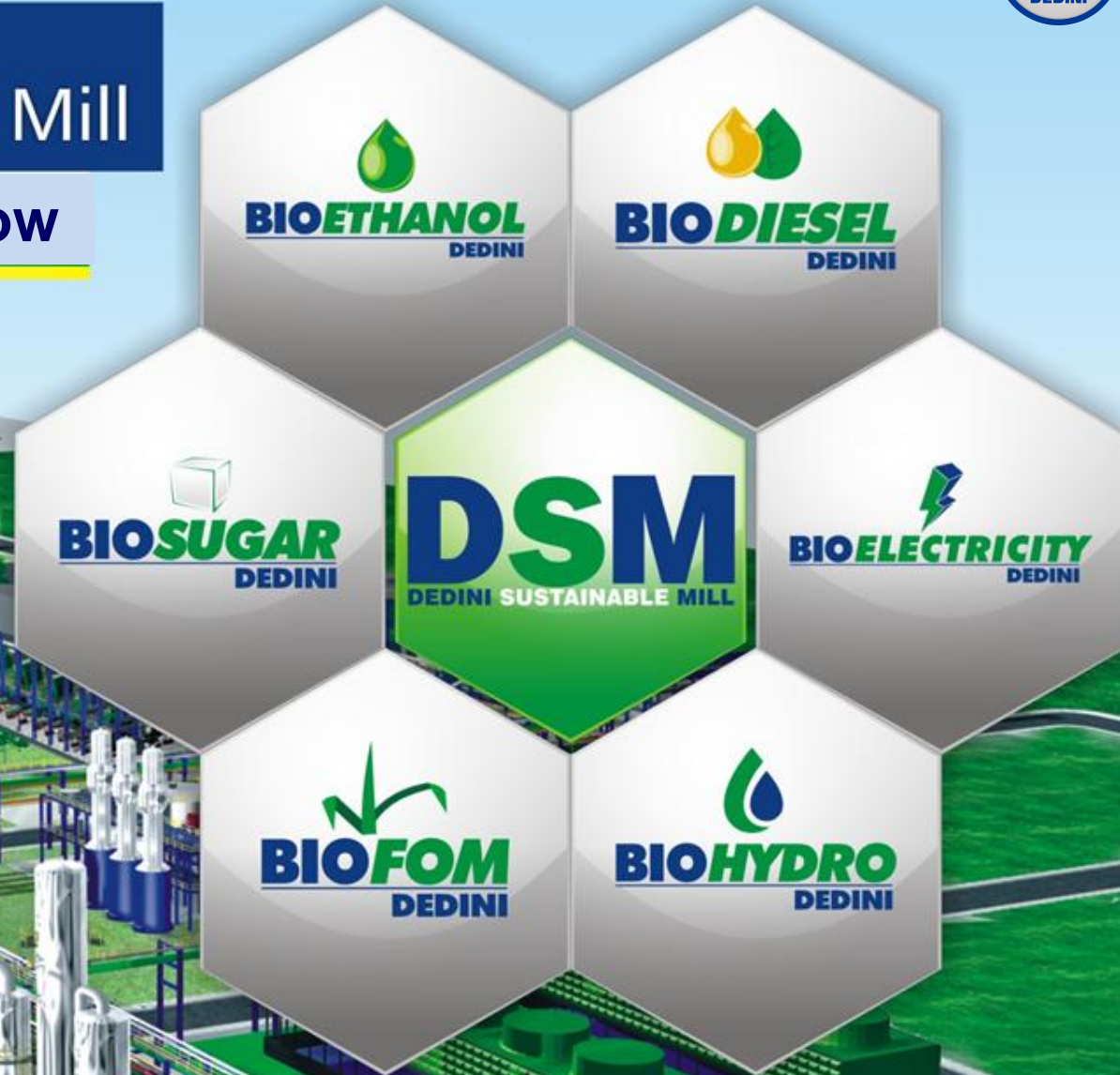
# Dedini Sustainable Mill

## The Future Now

### Zero Concept:

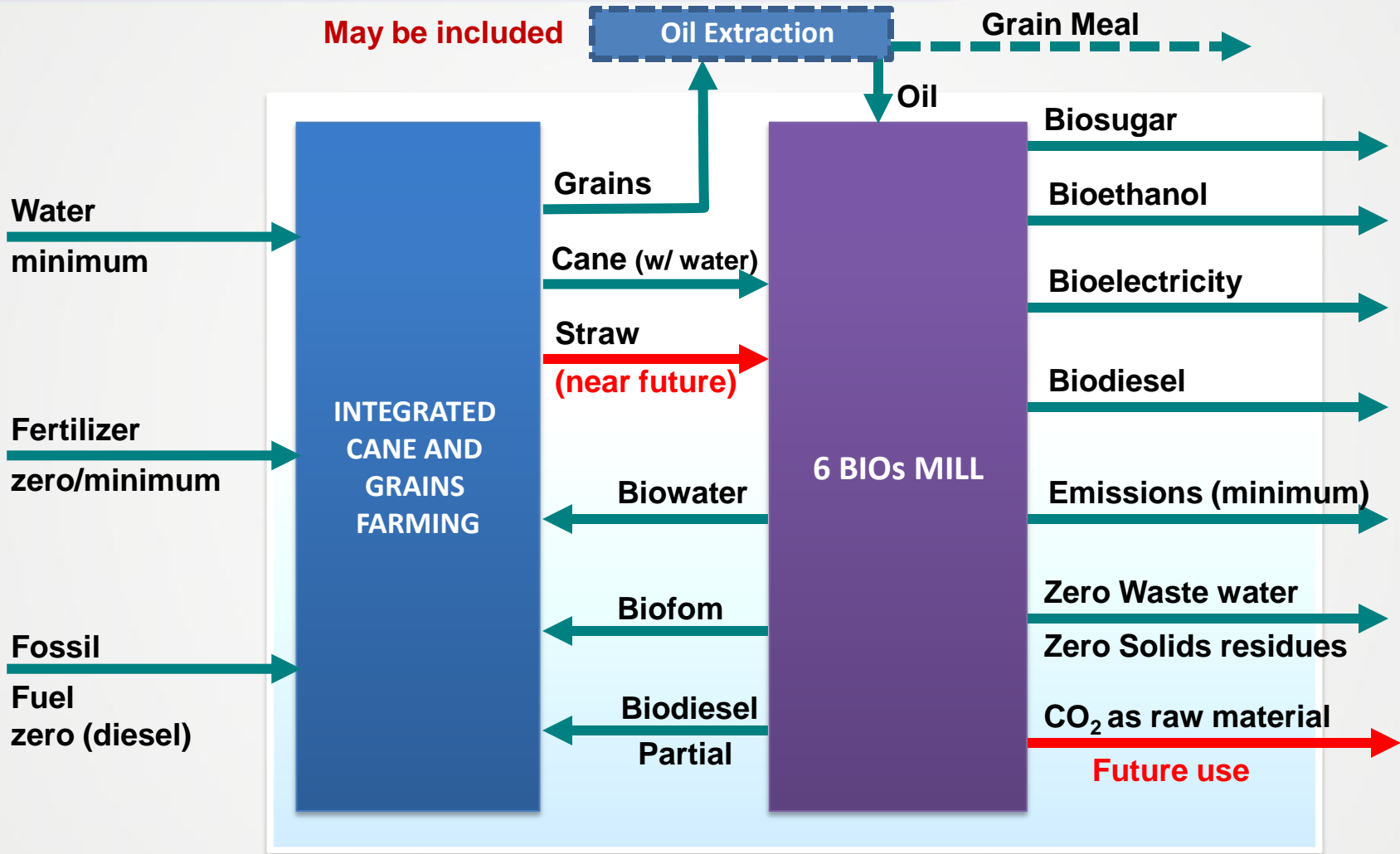
- Zero residues
- Zero liquid effluents
- Zero odors
- Zero intake water
- Minimal emissions

*The Bioethanol produced at DSM reduces 26% to 49% more GHG than traditional bioethanol Mill*



THE **6** BIOS OF SUSTAINABILITY

# INTEGRATION SCHEME WITH GRAINS



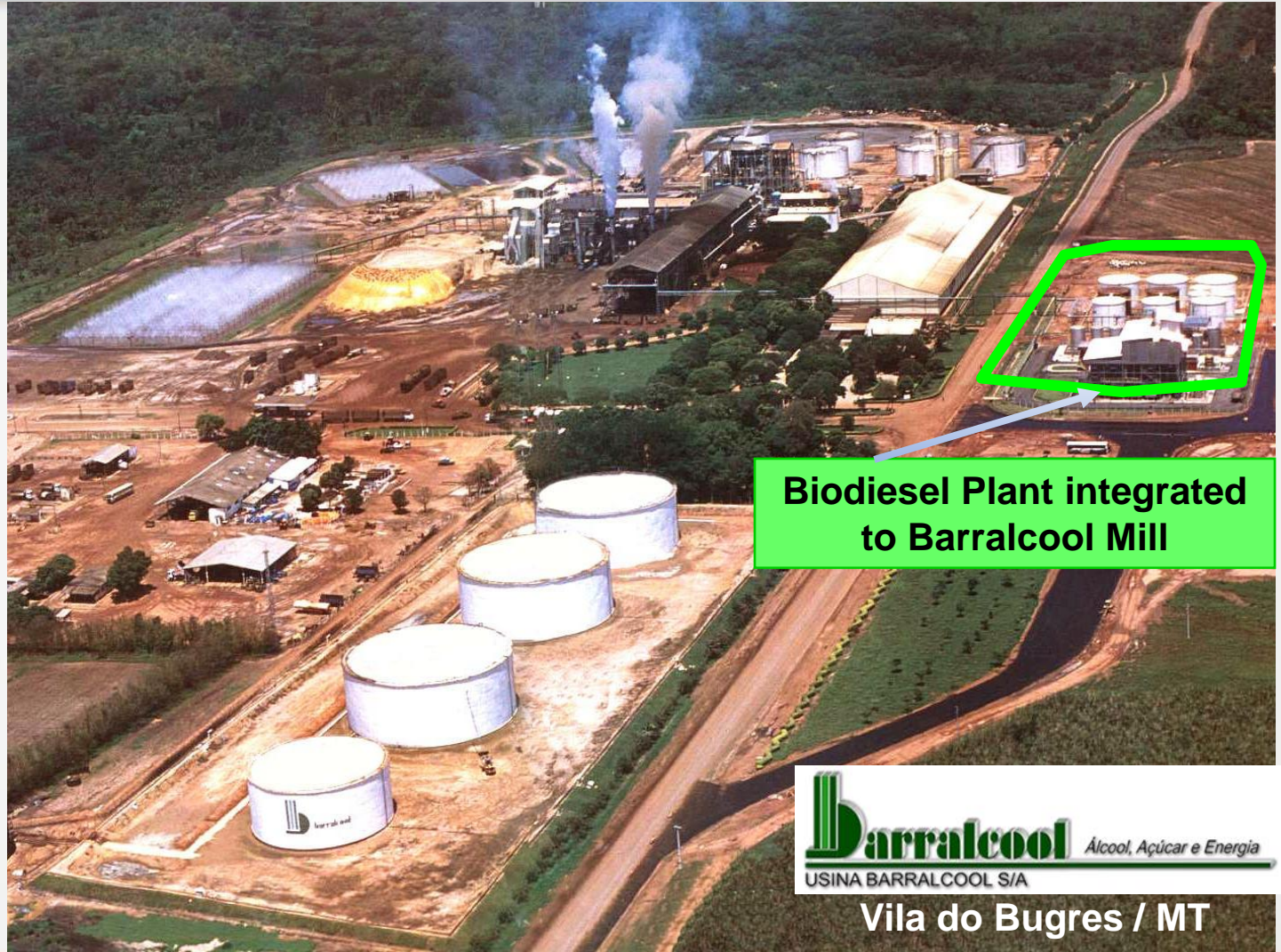
# INTEGRATION REALITY



**BIODIESEL  
Flex Plant  
Methilic &  
Ethilic Route**

**Tallow &  
Grain Oil as  
feed material**

**First  
Integrated  
Plant in the  
World -  
Startup in  
Nov. - 2006**

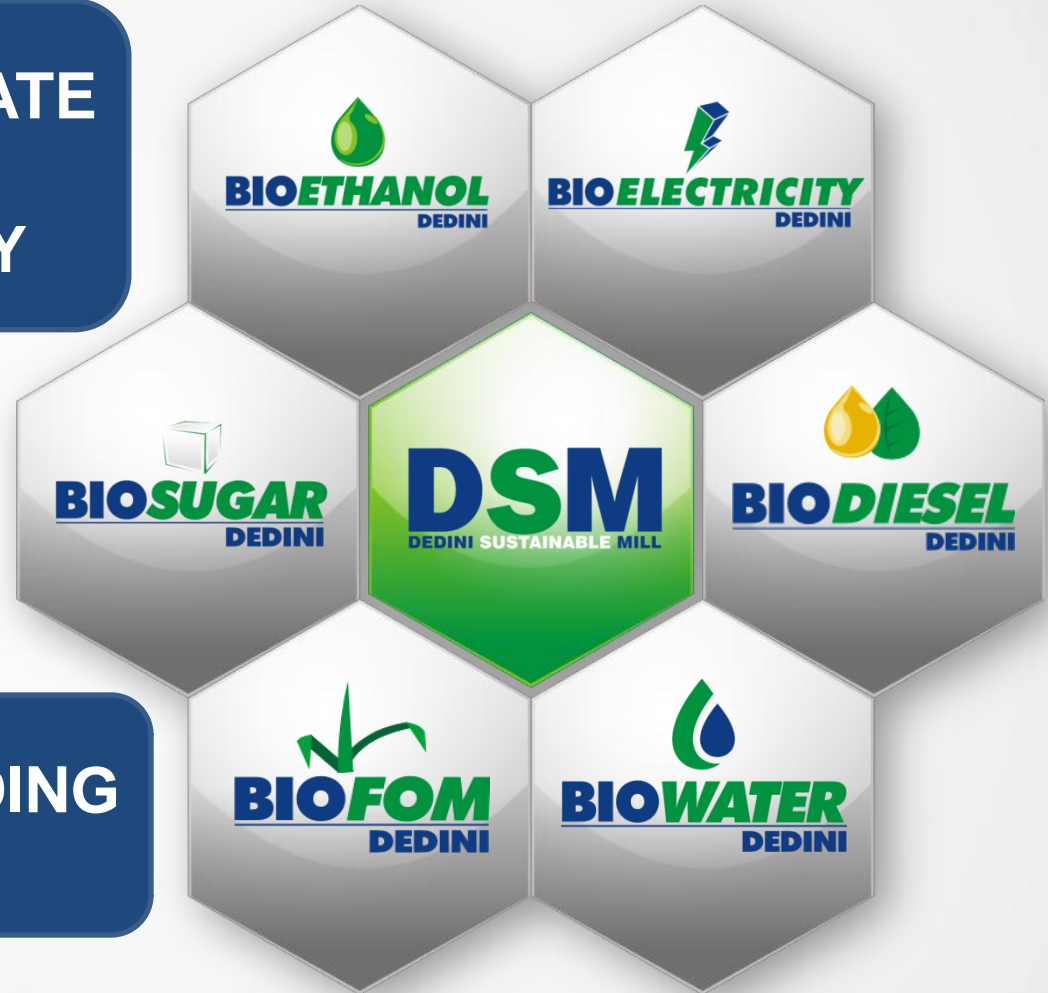


**Biodiesel Plant integrated  
to Barralcool Mill**



**Vila do Bugres / MT**

**SUGAR CANE MILL: STATE OF ART GREEN TECHNOLOGY**



**CONTINUOUS UPGRADING TECHNOLOGY**

**How can a Mill contribute towards mitigating GHG emissions in agricultural and industrial sectors?**

## First Green Sodium Bicarbonate Industrial Plant – August, 2007

Coopcana – São Carlos do Ivaí /PR

**CARBONATED  
BEVERAGES  
AS A REALITY IN BRAZIL  
NORTH EAST**

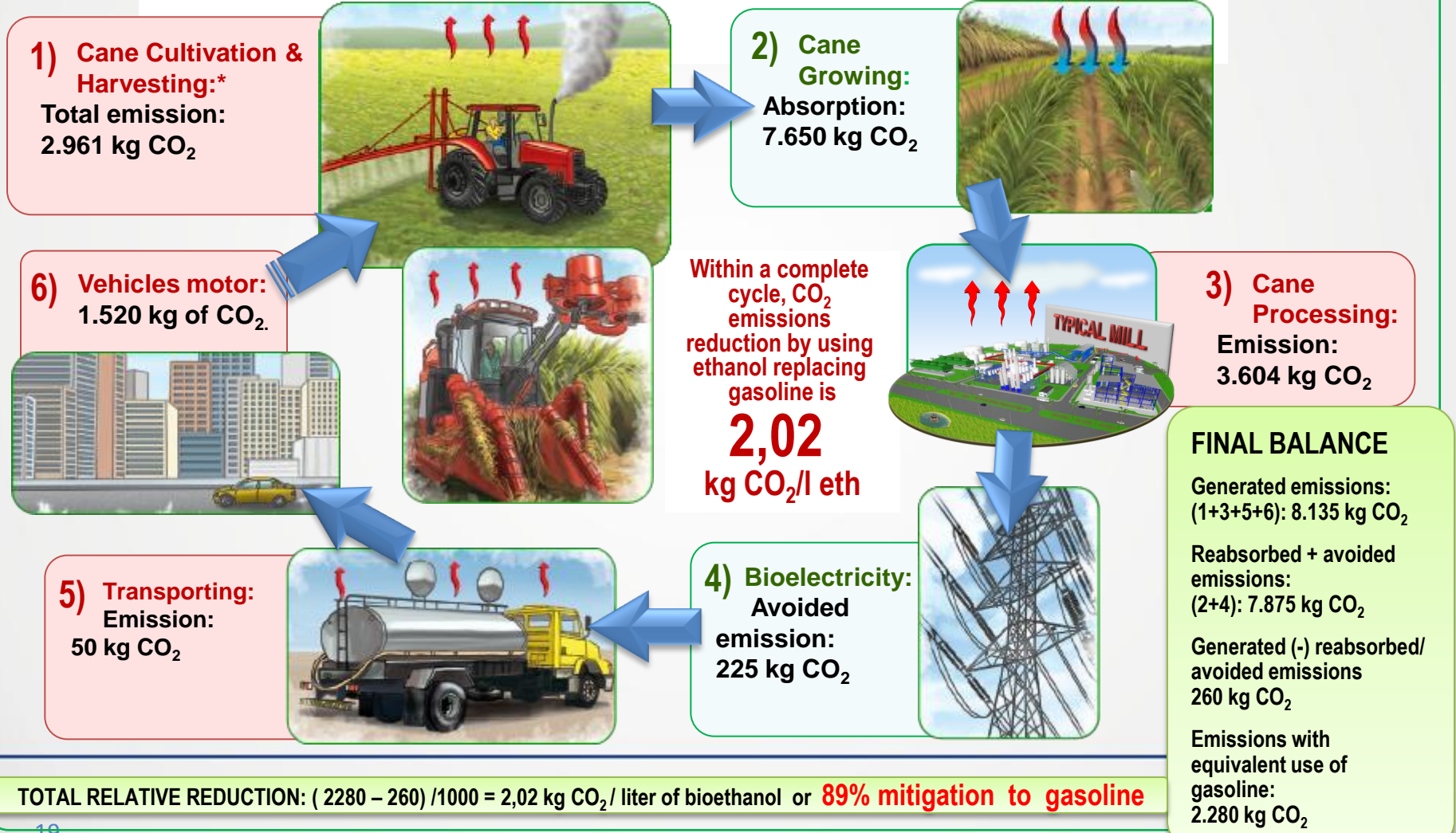


**Other possibilities are under feasibility study, as follow:  
High Technology greenhouses;  
Algae Plants;  
others.**



## ETHANOL COMPLETE LIFE CYCLE – TRADICIONAL MILL

Base = 1000 liters of bioethanol



(\*) Considering 50% mechanical harvesting and 50% manual harvesting.

## GGH MITIGATION CALCULATED BASED ON BRAZILIAN GASOLINE (E18-25)

Technology	Description	Mitigation %	Status
Tradicional	Única –Macedo/Seabra 2008	89	allowable
USD	DSM 2008 with biodiesel integration	112	allowable
USD Plus	DSM 2010 with 50% of straw	132	Pioneer plant
USD Plus 2	DSM 2010 with 100% of straw	188	Next future
USD Plus 3	DSM with Fermentation CO2 reuse/capture	220	Potential
USD Plus 4	USD + CO2 capture + combined cycle	241	Potential

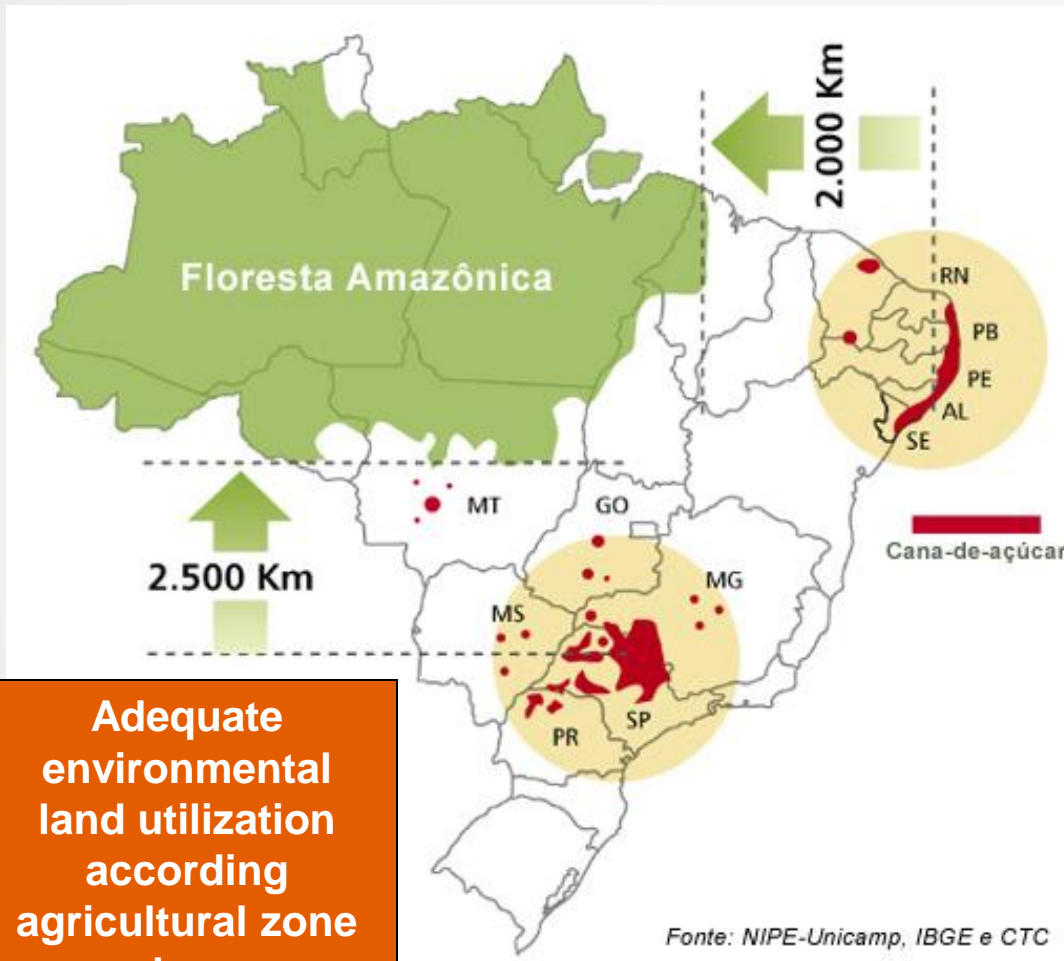
## NO FOOD COMPETITION

Authorized areas for sugarcane expansion is 64.7 millions hectares or 7.5% of total land area. Currently 1.1% is used and 1.5% is expected in 2021.

Millions of hectares (2010)		% Total Land	% In Use Area
<b>BRAZIL TOTAL AREA</b>	<b>851</b>		
Preserved Area + free for agriculture (71)	182		
Land in Actual Use (agriculture)	260	30.5%	100%
Pasture	200	23.5%	77%
Crop Land (Food + others)	50.5	5.9%	19.4%
Sugar Cane (Ethanol + Sugar + other)	9.5	1.1%	3.6%
<b>Sugar Cane for ETHANOL</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Cane Expansion over Pastures up to 2021</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.4% (*)</b>	<b>1.7%(*)</b>
Permanent Protected + Others Natives	349	(*) - % over Pasture	
Other Use Area(38) + city/road/lake(22)	60		

## NO INFLUENCE IN SENSITIVE OR PRESERVED BIOMES

Source: UNICA, October/2012, Geraldine Kutas / IBGE and CONAB – Adapted by Dedini.



**PROTECTED AREAS – AS:  
AMAZON FOREST,  
PANTANAL, etc. –**

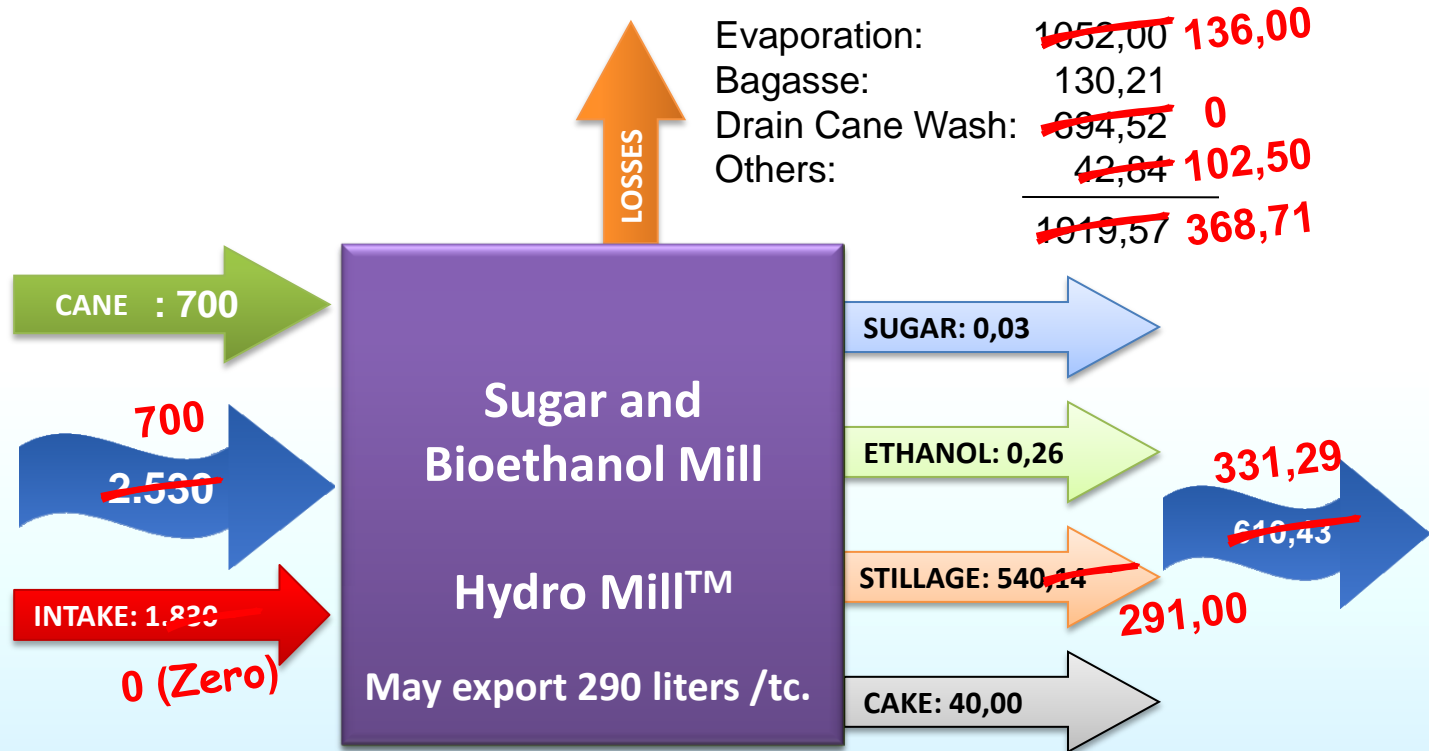
**ARE NOT USED AS LAND  
AREA OR AGRICULTURE.**

**Sugar Cane cultivation  
with increasing  
productivity was done for  
centuries using the same  
land area.**

**Recovery of 15 millions ha  
of degraded pastures in  
“Low Carbon Agricultural  
Plan” will reduce emissions.**

**Adequate  
environmental  
land utilization  
according  
agricultural zone  
law**

## New Factory Design – The Hydro Mill™ – The water self sufficient mill



## THE BRAZILIAN ETHANOL EXPERIENCE

- ✓ Vehicles & engines made in Brazil operate on Brazilian Gasohol (E20 to E25), Ethanol (E100, dedicated vehicles) and blends (E20 to E100 in FFV – Flex Fuel Vehicles)
- ✓ Imported gasoline vehicles from almost 15 countries use Gasohol
- ✓ Small airplanes made in Brazil operate on Ethanol E100
- ✓ Other: buses (E95), boats (E100) and FFV motorcycles (E20 to E100)
- ✓ Power plants (E100 & blends)
- ✓ Alcohol chemical industry, bio-plastics, beverages, cosmetics, perfumery, pharmaceutical
- ✓ Ethylene Industrial production



Ethanol (E100) Vehicle - 1925



1<sup>st</sup> serial production of vehicles 100% ethanol (E100) - 1979

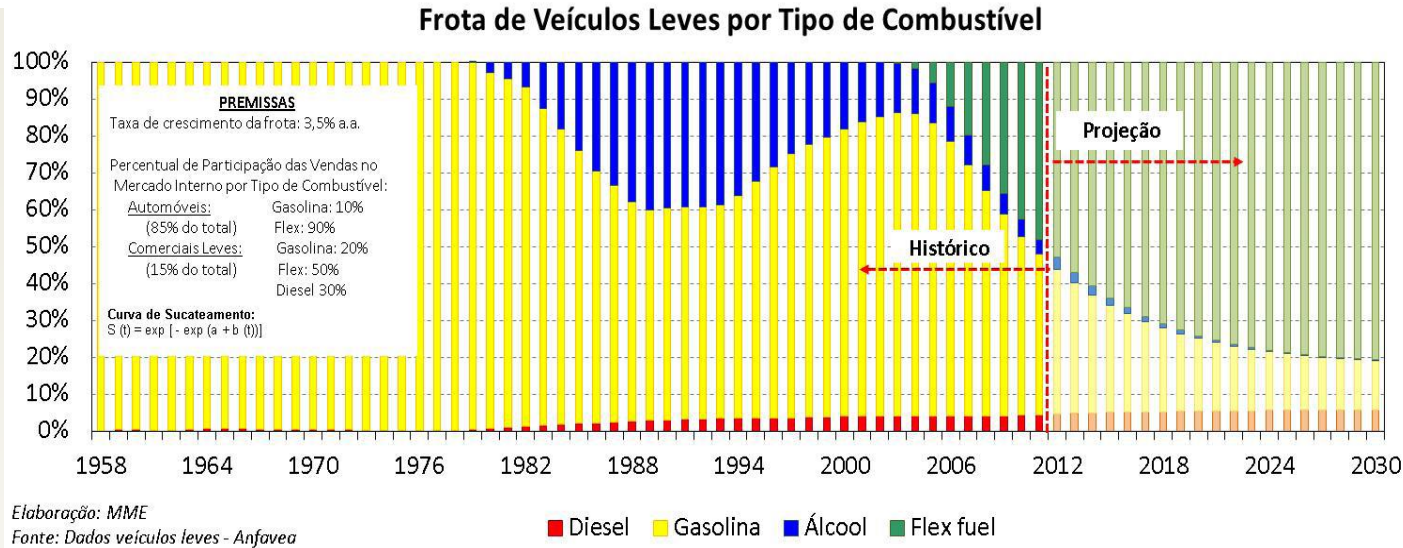


**New Brazilian Flex Cars**

FFV SPLIT BY FUEL TYPE: Today FFV near 53%.



**1<sup>ST</sup> BRAZILIAN  
FLEX FUEL VEHICLE - FFV  
E20 TO E100 – 2003**



**In Brazil, there is no pure gasoline (E0), only gasohol (E20 to E25)**

**Flex Fuel can operate from E20 to E100**



## NO BRAZILIAN MARKET FOR HYBRID VEHICLES AT 2013

Grid power management, soft electrical house plug-in connection and batteries may be a bigger technical limitation for electric cars, as well the cost.

**Why hybrid vehicles can not be Flex Fuel or Ethanol Fuel (E100)?**

**Tetra (Four) fuels vehicles was allowable: E0; E20, E100 and Natural Gas Engine**

**Performance of FFV engines are limited by gasoline quality (low octane index).**



# CONCLUSION:

## **THE STRATEGY WILL BE DONE BY INCREMENTAL INOVATIONS FOLLOWING BY RUPTURE INOVATIONS, AS FOLLOW:**

- incremental innovation in first generation plant design;
- Increase agricultural performance by precision techniques and/or sugarcane genetic modification;
- Increase raw material flexibility (sorghum/corn/others);
- Traditional Mill integration with others plants as: biochemical's, bio-fuels, elastomers, animal feed, fertilizer, etc.;
- Integration with cellulosic ethanol or others biomass raw material (as energetic forests);
- increase engine performance of light vehicles up to or near ethanol limit and introduce a new ethanol hybrid vehicles;
- Dual (diesel/bio-methane) engines for heavy trucks/equipments.



Proud of its Past  
Focus on the Present  
Building up the Future



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