

# The Feasibility of Solar Thermal Process Heat for the Sugarcane Industry in South Africa

### Hendri Beukes, Dr. Stefan Hess

Solar Thermal Energy Research Group (STERG), University of Stellenbosch







# Agenda



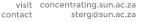
#### Overview

- Overview of the S.A. Sugar Industry
- Raw Sugar Production
- Drivers of Innovation
- SPH Technology & Low Hanging Fruit
- Potential of SPH Integration
- Expected Results



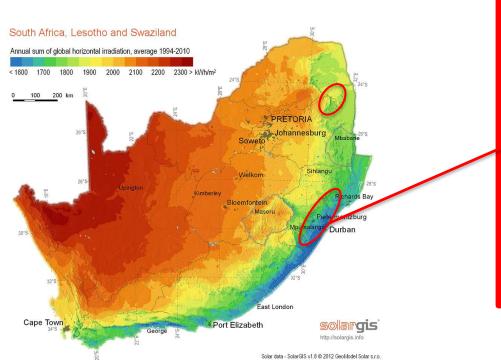


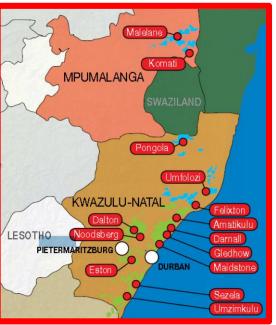






#### Location





contact





























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#### Overview

Location: KZN & Mpumalanga

Production: > 2m tons/a (20m tons cane)

Season: March - December

Contribution: R12b per year

Employment: 79 000 | 12 750

Sugar Milling: 14 Raw Sugar Factories

Market: Highly Regulated Prices

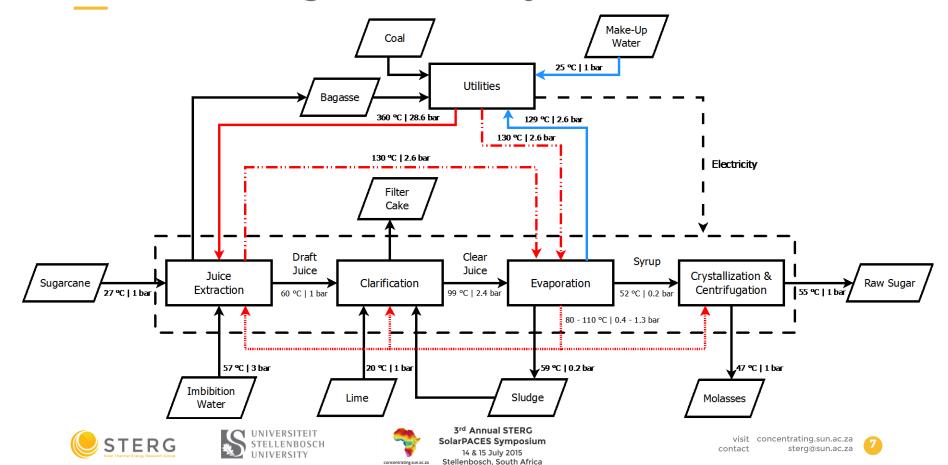
SMRI: Profitability, Efficiency & Innovation













#### **Drivers of Innovation**

Economic Pressure: Low Prices, Rising Input & Operational Costs

- → Reduce Operational Costs
  - Reduce Coal Consumption
- → Explore Alternative Income Streams
  - Bagasse By-Products
  - Bio-Ethanol
  - Electricity Cogeneration









#### **Technology Characteristics**

Temperatures: 25 - 450 °C

Pressure: Up to 40 bar

Integration: Supply Level / Process Level

Power and gain: 700 W<sub>p</sub>/m<sup>2</sup> peak power

Potential Gain: Up to 1 MWh/m² per annum

System size: No technical limit (Area, Capital)



**Fresnel Collector** 



**Parabolic Trough Collector** 



**Central Tower Receiver** 



Flat-Plate Collectors



**Evacuated Tube Collectors** 



Stationary Concentrating Collector









#### Potential for the Sugar Industry

Objective: Identify & Assess Suitable SPH Integration Points

Methodology:

- 1. Develop a flow diagram of a generic sugar mill
- 2. Analyse the energy consumption
- 3. Identify potential SPH integration points
- 4. Assess & rank the integration points
- 5. Develop concept designs
- 6. Estimate the potential solar gains
- 7. Assess the techno-economic feasibility









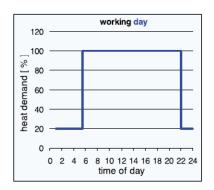


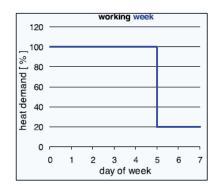


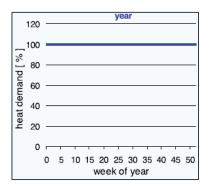


#### **Low Hanging Fruits**

- Low Process (Return) Temperature
- High Temperature Lift
- High & Constant Heat Demand
- Demand Concurs with High Irradiance





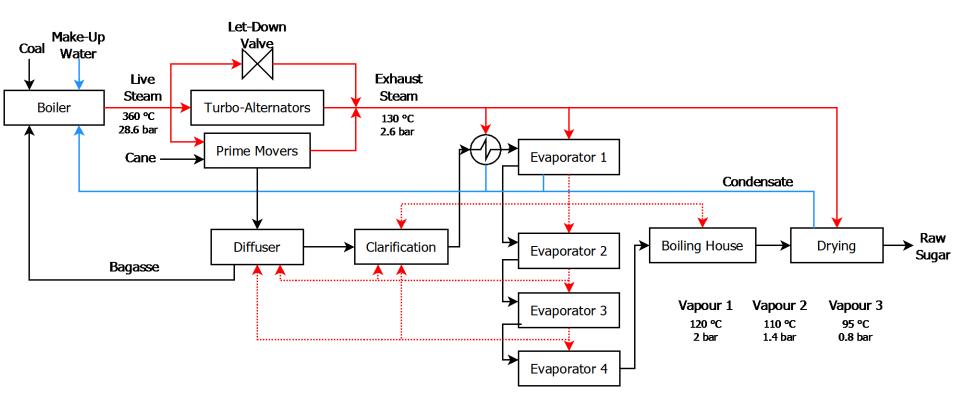




















#### **Entry Barriers**

Low Cost of Energy: Bagasse

Heat Distribution: Exhaust, Vapour

Seasonality: March - December

Relatively Low Irradiation: 2000 kWh/m²

Area Requirements: Limited Area











#### **Potential Integration Points**

Heat Sink	Fuel / Heat Source	Process Temperature	Temperature Lift	Mean Load
Live Steam Injection	Bagasse & Coal	360 °C	N/A	90 MW
Feed Water Pre-Heating	Bagasse & Coal	129 °C	230 °C	75 MW
Make-Up Water Pre-Heating	Bagasse & Coal	25 °C	335 °C	N/A
Evaporation	Exhaust Steam	114 °C	7 °C	58 MW
Clear Juice HEX	Exhaust Steam	100 °C	14 °C	4 MW
Sugar Drying	Exhaust Steam	25 °C	55 °C	0,6 MW
Bagasse Drying	Bagasse & Coal	72 °C	N/A	N/A











#### **Thank You**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

Hess, S. & Oliva, A. 2010. Solar Process Heat Generation: Guide to Solar Thermal System Design for Selected Industrial Processes. Linz.

Muster, B., Hassine, I. Ben, Helmke, A., Hess, S., Krummenacher, P., Schmitt, B. & Schnitzer, H. 2015. Solar process heat for production and advanced applications.

**PVGIS (c) European Communities, 2001-2012** 

Starzak, M. & Zizhou, N. 2015. *Biorefinery Techno-Economic Modelling: Sugar Mill and Ethanol Distillery Process.* Durban.

#### **CONTACT DETAILS:**

H.T. Beukes
Solar Thermal Energy Research
Group (STERG)
Stellenbosch University
South Africa

STERG@sun.ac.za +27 (0)21 808 4016

visit us: concentrating.sun.ac.za