

# **MEETING ENERGY DEMAND IN BRAZIL WITH BIOENERGY**

**By**

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**COURSE: ESTIMATING SUSTAINABILITY**

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## 1. Questions

- i. How much energy can be generated in each year (2007 -2016) if all the feedstock crops (corn, sugarcane, palm oil, soybean, and rapeseed) produced by Brazil are used to produce Ethanol and Biodiesel which is used for energy (KWh) generation with different budget restrictions on cost of producing biofuel from crops?

$$Max \ E = \sum_{j,f,t} (a_{j,f,t} \cdot X_{j,f,t}) \quad (1)$$

s. t.

$$b_{i,j,t} \cdot \sum_f X_{j,f,t} \leq m_{i,j,t} \quad \forall i, j, t \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j,f} (p_{j,f,t} \cdot X_{j,f,t}) \leq \sum_j v_{j,t} \quad \forall t \quad (3)$$

- ii. How much land will be required meet the energy demand from each sector using bioenergy crop under a specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission limit.

$$Min \ L = \sum_{j,f,t} (b_{land,j,t} \cdot X_{j,f,t}) \quad (4)$$

s. t.

$$\sum_{j,f} (a_{j,f,t} \cdot X_{j,f,t}) \geq \sum_s d_{s,t} \quad \forall t \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{f,j} (g_{c,f,j,t} \cdot X_{j,f,t}) \leq h_{c,t} \quad \forall c, t \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{j,f} (p_{j,f,t} \cdot X_{j,f,t}) \leq \sum_j v_{j,t} \quad \forall t \quad (7)$$

## 1. Data/Model Inputs

- i.  $m(i, j, t)$  Area cultivated for each crop (millha)<sup>[1]</sup>.
- ii. Biofuel yield from crop (litre/millha) <sup>[2][3]</sup>.
- iii.  $a(j, f, t)$  Energy generated from biofuel (GWh/mill ha)<sup>[4]</sup>.
- iv.  $g(c, f, j, t)$  Emission coefficient of Biofuel in Mton CO<sub>2</sub>/millha<sup>[4]</sup>.
- v.  $p(j, f, t)$  Cost of producing Biofuel from crop (US\$/millha)<sup>[5]</sup>
- vi.  $h(c, t)$  CO<sub>2</sub> emission from Energy sector in Brazil as of 2007<sup>[6]</sup>.
- vii.  $d(s, t)$  Energy demand by different sectors<sup>[7]</sup>
- viii.  $b(i, j, t)$  resource requirement. 1 and 0.5 for annual and biennial crop respectively.

## 2. Assumptions

- i. Biofuel yield from crop increases by 4% annually due to increasing efficiency of production.
- ii. CO<sub>2</sub> emission from energy sector decreases by 9% annually.

## 3. GAMS code

**Question 1;**

Sets

```

allitem
/maize,sugarcane,oilpalm,soybean,rapeseed,
land,
co2,
biodiesel,ethanol,
industry,transport,residential,commercial,agriculture,
2007*2016/
j(allitem) Crop
/maize,sugarcane,oilpalm,soybean,rapeseed/
i(allitem) Resources: land in millha
/land/
s(allitem) Energy Demand
/industry,transport,residential,commercial,agriculture/
f(allitem) Biofuel type (in litres)
/biodiesel,ethanol/
t(allitem) Period
/2007*2016/
c(allitem) Emission
/co2/
;
$include data.gms

parameter b(i,j,t) land requirement for crop. Assumption that
oilpalm is biennial;
      b(i,j,t) = 1 ;
      b(i,"oilpalm",t) = 0.5;
parameter v(j,t) Budget of biofuel production in million US$ ;
      v(j,t) = 'budget';
parameter p(j,f,t);
      p(j,f,t) = pp(j,f,t)/1000000;

FREE VARIABLE E 'energy generated (GWh)';
NONNEGATIVE VARIABLE X(j,f,t);

Equations
Energy          'defined objective function'
Resource(i,j,t) 'land-use restriction for crop cultivation for
each period'
cost_Equ(t)
;
Energy.. E =E= SUM((j,f,t),a(j,f,t)*X(j,f,t));

Resource(i,j,t).. b(i,j,t)*SUM(f,X(j,f,t))=L= m(i,j,t);

cost_Equ(t)..
SUM((j,f),p(j,f,t)*X(j,f,t))=L= SUM(j,v(j,t));

Model bioenergy / all / ;
Solve bioenergy using LP maximizing E;
display X.l, X.m;

```

## Question 2;

```

Sets
allitem
/maize,sugarcane,oilpalm,soybean,rapeseed,
land,

```

```

    co2,
    biodiesel,ethanol,
    industry,transport,residential,commercial,agriculture,
    2007*2016/
j(allitem) Crop
/maize,sugarcane,oilpalm,soybean,rapeseed/
i(allitem) Resources
/land/
s(allitem) Energy Demand
/industry,transport,residential,commercial,agriculture/
f(allitem) Biofuel type
/biodiesel,ethanol/
t(allitem) Period
/2007*2016/
c(allitem) Emission
/co2/
;
$include data.gms

parameter b(i,j,t) land requirement for crop;
        b(i,j,t) = 1 ;
        b(i,"oilpalm",t) = 0.5;
parameter h(c,t) emission in Megatonne;
        h(c,t) = hh(c,t)/1000000;
parameter g(c,f,j,t) Emission in Mtoe CO2 per millha;
        g(c,f,j,t) = gg(c,f,j,t)/1000000 ;
parameter v(j,t);
        v(j,t) = 'budget constraint;
parameter p(j,f,t);
        p(j,f,t) = pp(j,f,t)/1000000;

FREE VARIABLE L;
NONNEGATIVE VARIABLE X(j,f,t);

Equations
Objective_Equ
Energy_demand_Equ(t)
Emission_Equ(c,t) co2 emission limit
cost_Equ(t) cost restriction
;
Objective_Equ..
    L=E=SUM((j,f,t),b("land",j,t)*X(j,f,t));
Energy_demand_Equ(t)..
    SUM((j,f),a(j,f,t)*X(j,f,t))=G= SUM(s,d(s,t));

Emission_Equ(c,t)..
    SUM((f,j),g(c,f,j,t)*X(j,f,t))=L= h(c,t);
cost_Equ(t)..
    SUM((j,f),p(j,f,t)*X(j,f,t))=L= SUM(j,v(j,t));

Model energy / all /
Solve energy using LP minimizing L;
Display X.l, X.m;

```

## 4. Model Results

Table 1. Land Harvested for bioenergy production under budget constraints

Crop.fuel	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Budget millUS\$
sugarcane.ethanol	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	1
sugarcane.ethanol	0.063	0.06	0.058	0.056	0.054	0.052	0.05	0.048	0.046	0.044	20
sugarcane.ethanol	0.09	0.086	0.083	0.08	0.077	0.074	0.071	0.068	0.065	0.063	50
sugarcane.ethanol	0.239	0.23	0.221	0.212	0.204	0.196	0.189	0.182	0.175	0.168	80
sugarcane.ethanol	0.358	0.344	0.331	0.319	0.306	0.294	0.283	0.272	0.262	0.252	120
sugarcane.ethanol	0.597	0.574	0.552	0.531	0.51	0.491	0.472	0.454	0.436	0.42	200
sugarcane.ethanol	0.896	0.861	0.828	0.796	0.766	0.736	0.708	0.681	0.654	0.629	300
sugarcane.ethanol	1.791	1.722	1.656	1.593	1.531	1.472	1.416	1.361	1.309	1.259	600
sugarcane.ethanol	3.583	3.445	3.312	3.185	3.063	2.945	2.831	2.723	2.618	2.517	1200
sugarcane.ethanol	7.081	6.89	6.625	6.37	6.125	5.89	5.663	5.445	5.236	5.034	2400
oilpalm.biodiesel	0.053										2400
maize.biodiesel	10.867										4800
maize.ethanol	2.9	1.8	0.542								4800
sugarcane.ethanol	7.081	8.14	8.618	9.077	9.601	9.705	10.195	10.42	10.111	10.069	4800
oilpalm.biodiesel	0.204	0.206	0.208	0.213	0.218	0.226	0.217	0.253	0.224		4800
soybean.biodiesel	20.565	21.246	21.75	18.888	13.069	9.723	4.444	0.362			4800
maize.ethanol	13.767	14.445	13.655	12.679	11.83	10.414	8.243	6.446	5.406	4.147	9600
sugarcane.ethanol	7.081	8.14	8.618	9.077	9.601	9.705	10.195	10.42	10.111	10.223	9600
oilpalm.biodiesel	0.204	0.206	0.208	0.213	0.218	0.226	0.217	0.253	0.28	0.284	9600
soybean.biodiesel	20.565	21.246	21.75	23.327	23.969	24.975	27.907	30.274	32.181	33.183	9600
rapeseed.biodiesel	0.032	0.033	0.031	0.046							9600
maize.ethanol	13.767	14.445	13.655	12.679	13.219	14.198	15.28	15.433	15.407	14.959	19200
sugarcane.ethanol	7.081	8.14	8.618	9.077	9.601	9.705	10.195	10.42	10.111	10.223	19200
oilpalm.biodiesel	0.204	0.206	0.208	0.213	0.218	0.226	0.217	0.253	0.28	0.284	19200
soybean.biodiesel	20.565	21.246	21.75	23.327	23.969	24.975	27.907	30.274	32.181	33.183	19200
rapeseed.biodiesel	0.032	0.033	0.031	0.046	0.042	0.046	0.045	0.044	0.048	0.048	19200
maize.ethanol	13.767	14.445	13.655	12.679	13.219	14.198	15.28	15.433	15.407	14.959	29200

sugarcane.ethanol	7.081	8.14	8.618	9.077	9.601	9.705	10.195	10.42	10.111	10.223	29200
oilpalm.biodiesel	0.204	0.206	0.208	0.213	0.218	0.226	0.217	0.253	0.28	0.284	29200
soybean.biodiesel	20.565	21.246	21.75	23.327	23.969	24.975	27.907	30.274	32.181	33.183	29200
rapeseed.biodiesel	0.032	0.033	0.031	0.046	0.042	0.046	0.045	0.044	0.048	0.048	29200

Table 2. Cumulative Land Harvested for bioenergy production under budget constraints

Budget Constraint (mill US\$)	Sugarcane (millha)	Oilpalm (millha)	Maize (millha)	Soybean (millha)	Rapeseed (millha)
1	0.025				
20	0.531				
50	0.757				
80	2.016				
120	3.021				
200	5.037				
300	7.555				
600	15.11				
1200	30.222				
2400	60.359	0.053			
4800	93.017	1.969	16.109	110.05	
9600	93.171	2.309	101.03	259.38	0.142
19200	259.377	2.309	143.04	93.171	0.415
29200	259.377	2.309	143.04	93.171	0.415

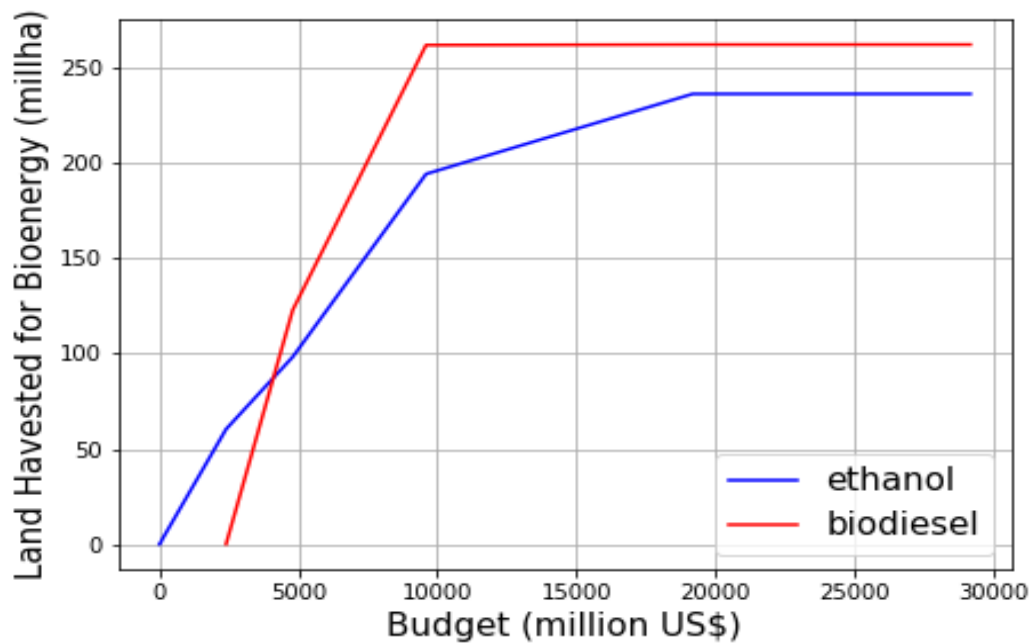


Figure 1. Cumulative biofuel production

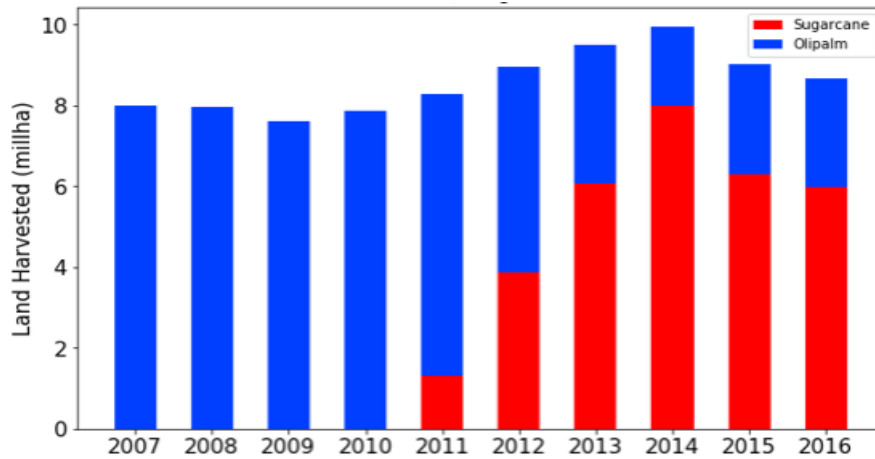


Figure 2. Bioenergy production under a \$ 4.9 Billion Constraint.

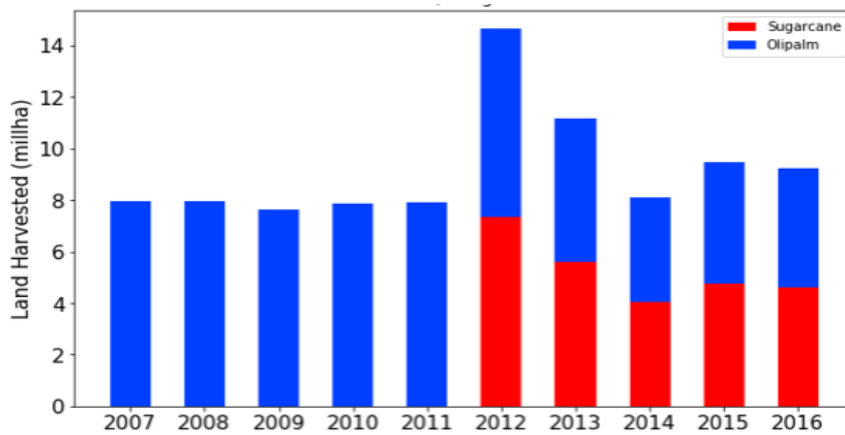


Figure 3. Bioenergy production under a \$ 5.1 Billion Constraint.

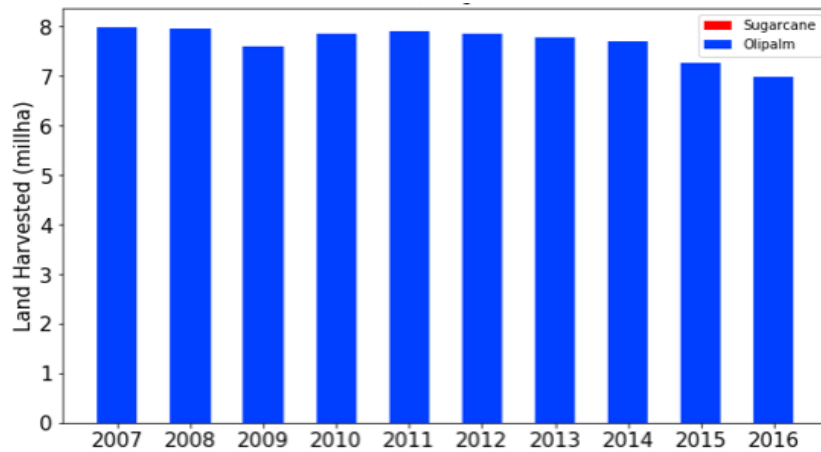


Figure 4. Bioenergy production under a \$ 5.5 Billion Constraint.

Table 1. shows the amount of land harvested for bioenergy production annually under different cost of production constraints, under very small budget, only ethanol is produced from sugarcane, until the budget reaches \$2.4 billion than biodiesel production from oilpalm. A cost constraints of \$19.2 billion is required to produce fully convert all the energy crop to biofuel. Rapeseed is the least cost effective as it is the least produced (table 2). At low budget, all the

production of bioenergy comes from ethanol up till a \$2.4 billion budget then bioenergy from biodiesel begins, at about \$8 billion budget, bioenergy production from biodiesel overtakes production from ethanol.

Below a approximately \$4.9 Billion constraint Brazil cannot meet her energy demand with Bioenergy because sufficient ethanol and biodiesel cannot be produced under such constraint for any given period. At a \$4.9 Billion budget, sufficient biodiesel can be produced from oilpalm to meet the annual energy demand from 2007 to 2010 by harvesting approximately 8 million hectares of oilpalm. In 2011, the cost of production of sufficient biodiesel form oilpalm exceeds the available budget hence, there is need to diversify biofuel production. A fraction of production goes into ethanol from sugar cane, about 1 millha is required to produce sufficient ethanol compliment the biodiesel from oilpalm, this is due to the high ethanol yield of sugarcane and low cost of production. Production of ethanol from sugarcane continues to increase while production of biodiesel from oilpalm reduces from 2011 till 2014 where a reversal occurs i.e production of ethanol decreases while biodiesel reduces. The overall production reduces despite increase in energy demand due to the 4% annual increase in efficiency of biofuel production.

At a \$5.1 billion constraints sufficient biodiesel is produced from about 8 millha of oilpalm, this is sufficient to meet the energy annual demand from 2007 to 2011, from 2012, sufficient biofuel cannot be produced from oilpalm under this cost constraint hence about 50% of total production goes into ethanol production from sugarcane. Under a \$5.5 billion constraint, sufficient biodiesel can be produced from oilpalm to meet the energy demand throughout the period of interest without additional production from other crops.

## References

[1] <https://www.iea.org/statistics>

[2] WORLDWATCH INSTITUTE State of the World 2006 – Special focus: China and India. ISBN 0-393-32771-X. Washington, 2006.

[3] Kuss, V.V.; Kuss, A.V.; da Rosa, R.G.; Aranda, D.A.G.; Cruz, Y.R.(2015) Potential of biodiesel production from palm oil at Brazilian Amazon. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* 2015, 50, 1013–1020.

[4] Y. Chisti,(2007) “Biodiesel from microalgae,” *Biotechnol. Adv.*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 294–306, May-Jun. 2007.

[5] EIA. 2006. Annual energy review 2005. DOE/EIA-0384(2006) Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

[6] <http://www.fao.org/faostat>.