



Developing Feasible scenarios for bioenergy production in South Africa with Python



science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Dr Hayden Wilson & Dr Marc Pienaar



National Research
Foundation

SAEON

South African Environmental
Observation Network

BioEnergy in South Africa

- South Africa largely dependent on coal or imported crude oil to meet energy demands
 - Global drive to implement “greener” energy options with lowered carbon emissions
 - Obtaining finance for big infrastructure projects that emit carbon is increasingly difficult
- Solar and wind renewable energy sources can supplement electricity supply – reducing reliance on coal
 - Does not support industries that are reliant on petrochemicals or coal as an energy source

The bioenergy industry is seen as a potential way to address the above, while also providing jobs and stimulating a “green” economy



The BioEnergy Atlas of South Africa

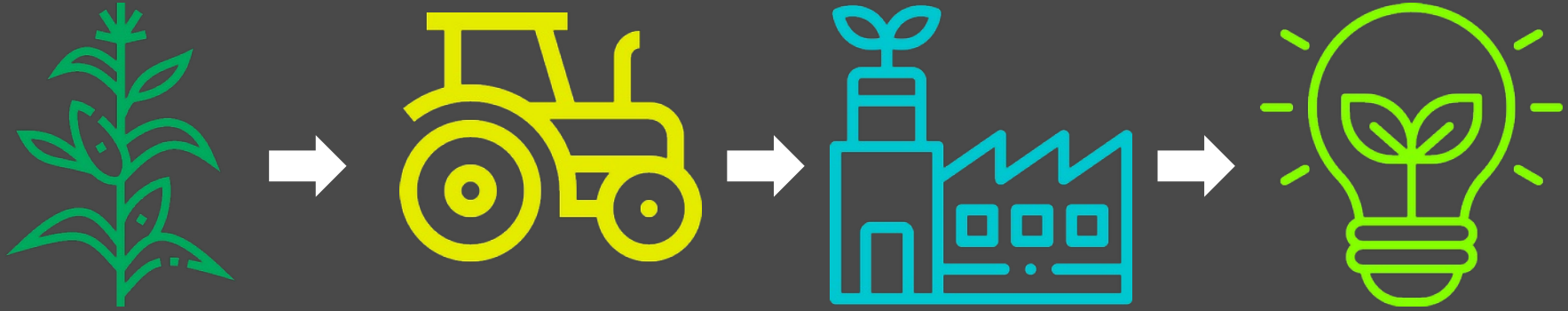
- Funded by the Department of Science and Innovation
- Implemented by the Ulwazi Node of SAEON
- Data repository and searchable metadata catalogue:
 - Spatial information
 - Conversion Technology Database
 - Implementation Case Studies
 - Decision Support Tools
 - Industry Collaboration Toolkit

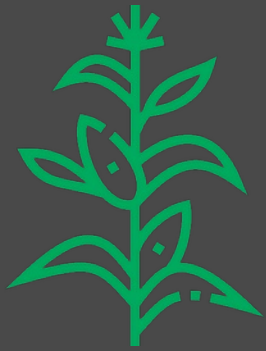
The BioEnergy Atlas for South Africa was conceived as an Open Source knowledge repository and decision support system to assist with the establishment of a BioEnergy Industry in South Africa

<https://bea.saeon.ac.za/>



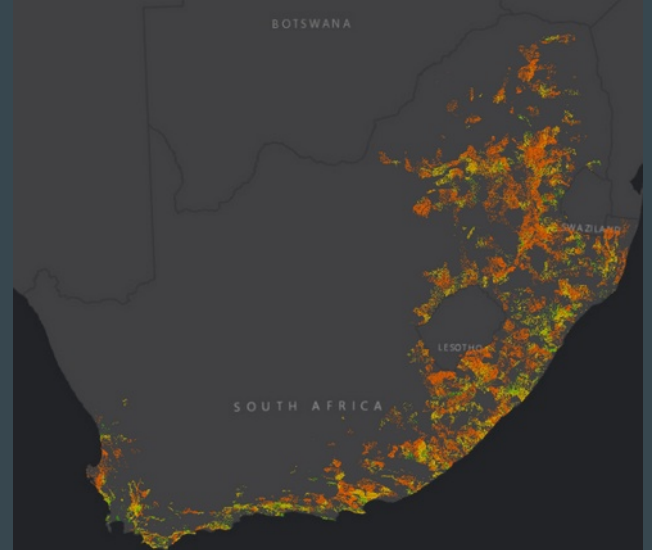
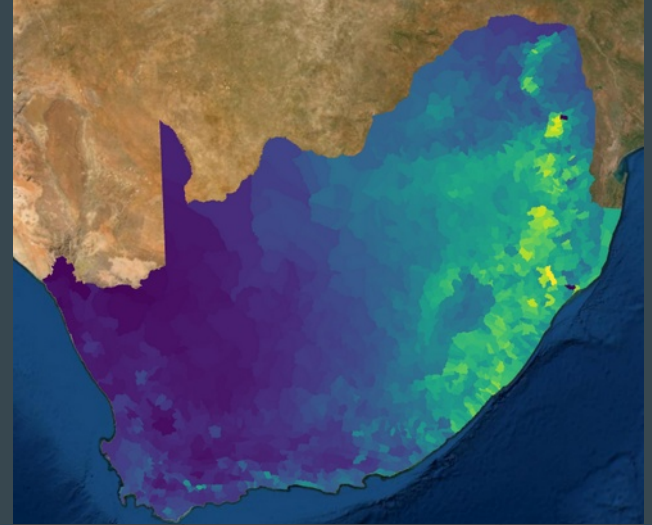
BioEnergy value chain -Simplified





Feedstocks

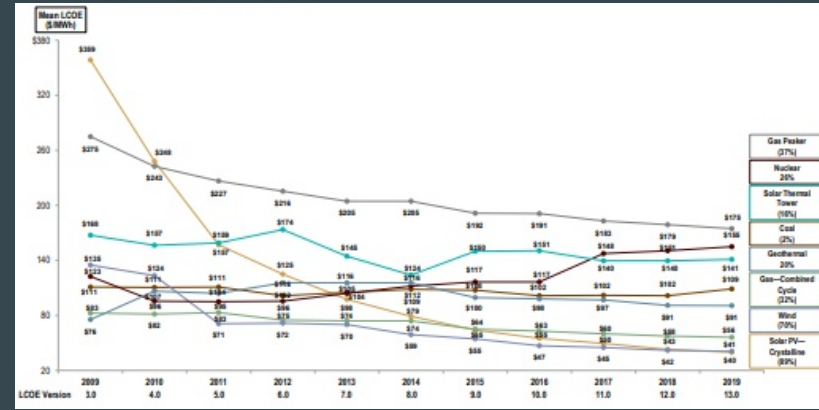
- The spatial availability of BioEnergy feedstocks follows a climatic gradient largely driven by rainfall.
- Majority of Biomass available for production is available in the eastern parts of South Africa
- **BioEnergy Feedstocks Include:**
 1. Energy Crops
 2. Agriculture and Forestry Residues
 3. Invasive Alien Plant Species
 4. Domestic Waste Streams
 5. Sewerage



Conversion Technology

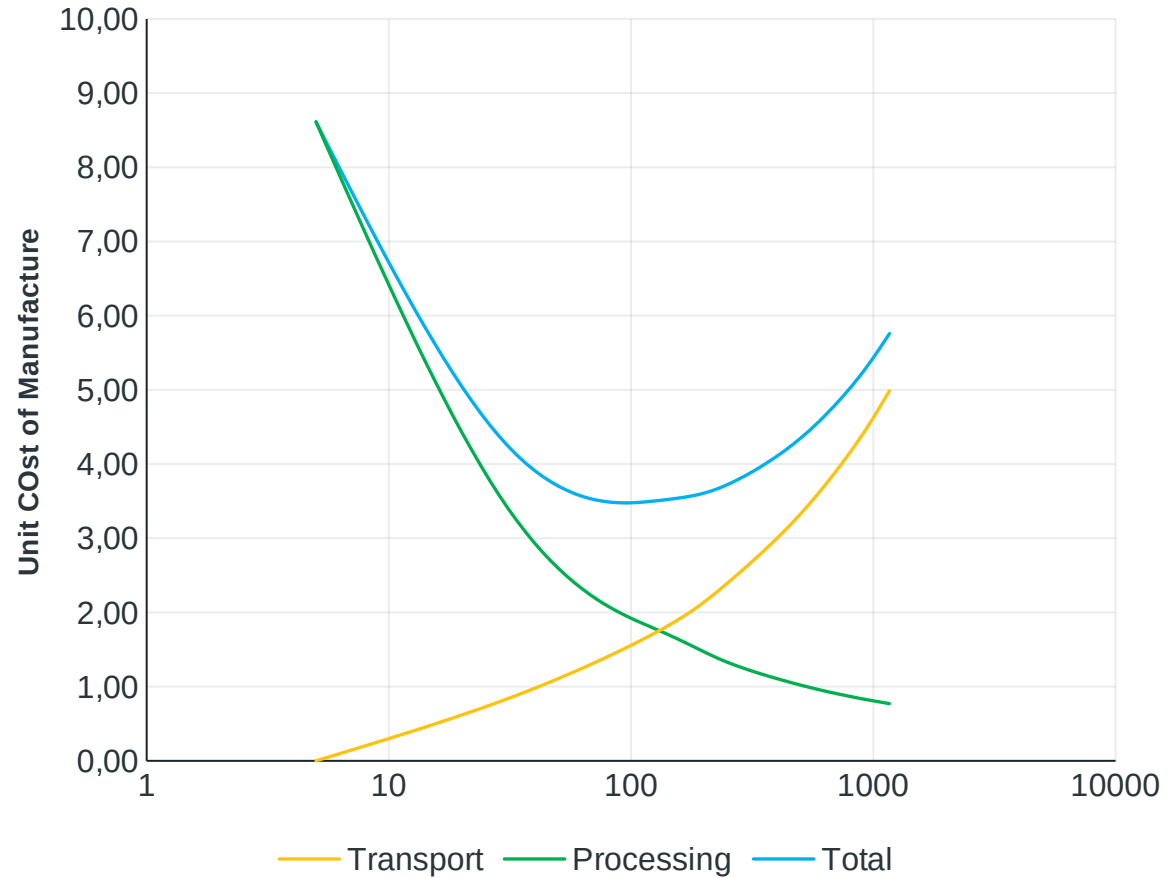
- Multiple Types of Conversion technology that use different processes to produce different types of BioEnergy.
- Subject to economies of scale.
- Large Capital Investments need to be tested for feasibility and compared as a levelised cost over such a planning period. ~ 20 years
- Technology + feedstock combinations that are price competitive to existing fuel sources are seen as feasible.

Assessment of feasibility should include evaluation against future demand and supply



The Problem: How to develop
scenarios for Feasible BioEnergy
Production in South Africa?

Abstracted Problem



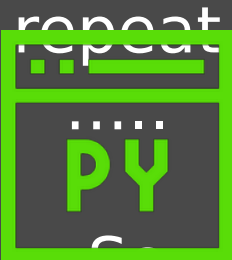


the
Python
come
in?

Modeling BioEnergy Feasibility required development a complex Spatial-logistical Model.

Components of the problem:

- **Virtual Roads** - for calculating the least cost off-road routes from feedstock source to nearest roadside depot.
- **Location Allocation** – for determining the locations of multiple bioenergy production facilities where road transport costs are minimized.
- **Biomass acquisition** – for calculating the road transport costs from Biomass source to a modelled production facility location.
- **Biomass conversion model** – uses production information in the form of linear models to calculate Capex, Opex, GHG emissions, generation potential and other parameters for each modeled facility location for each type of conversion technology.
- **Comparisons Model** – Uses the modelled outputs in order to perform nexus type comparisons in order to allow for selection of technology, feedstock, and Investment costs



So
where
does
the
Python
come
in?

Python is well suited for **Scientific Programming Tasks**.

Feature Rich Scientific Libraries such as:

- Scikit-learn
- NetworkX
- GDAL
- OGR

Simple Data analysis libraries with Standardized Syntax:

- Pandas
- Geopandas

Excellent **Data Visualisation:**

- Dash
- Plotly
- Matplotlib

Simple Data Integration with existing Databases:

- psycopg2



Virtual Roads Algorith m





Virtual Roads Algorith m

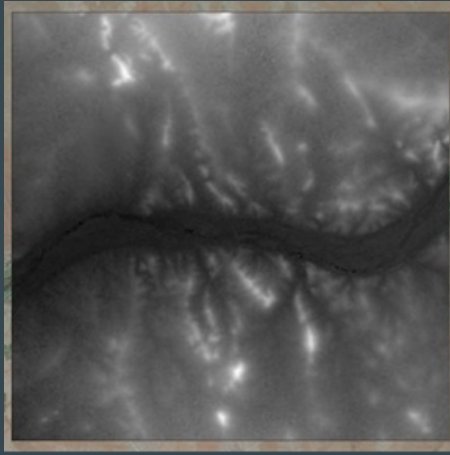
Example Area



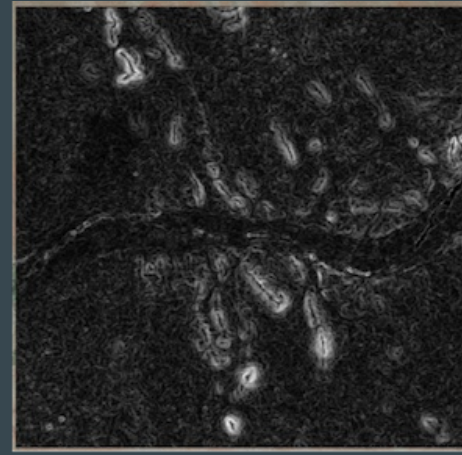


S - Virtual Roads Algorith m

Generation of a cost
surface



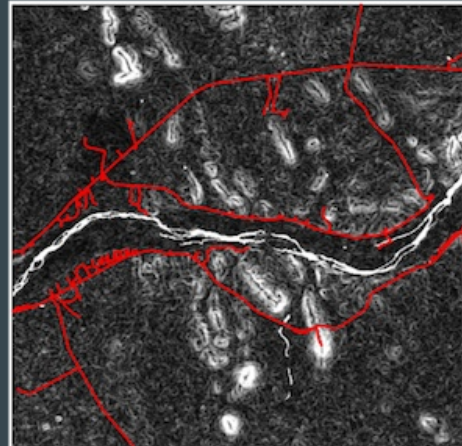
A



B



C

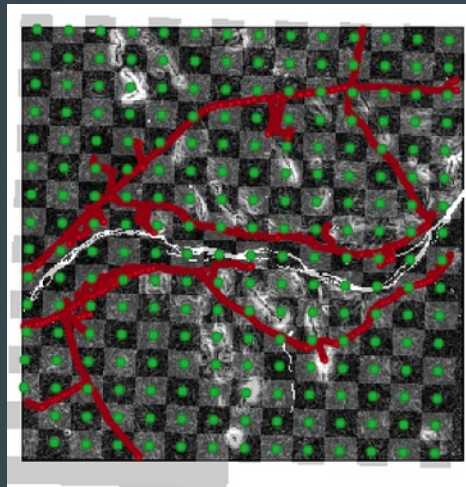


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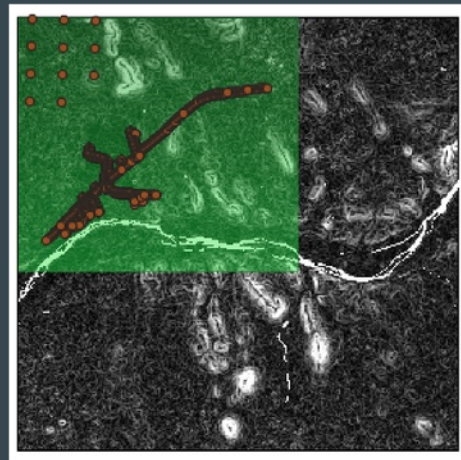


S - Virtual Roads Algorith m

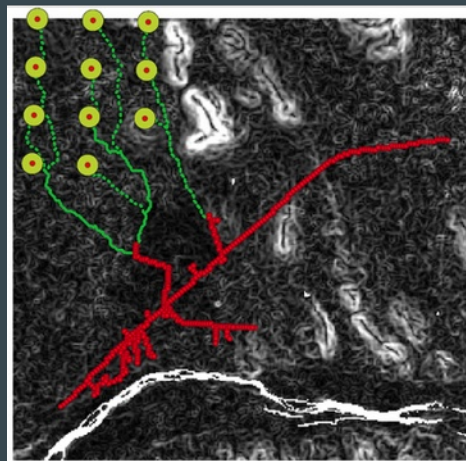
Windowed Approach



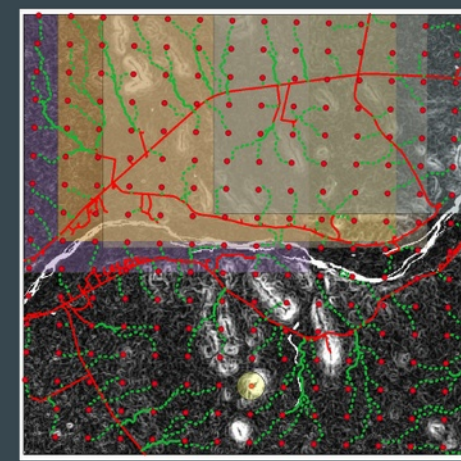
A



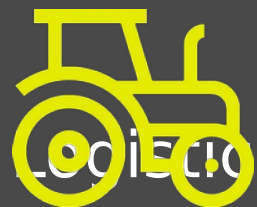
B



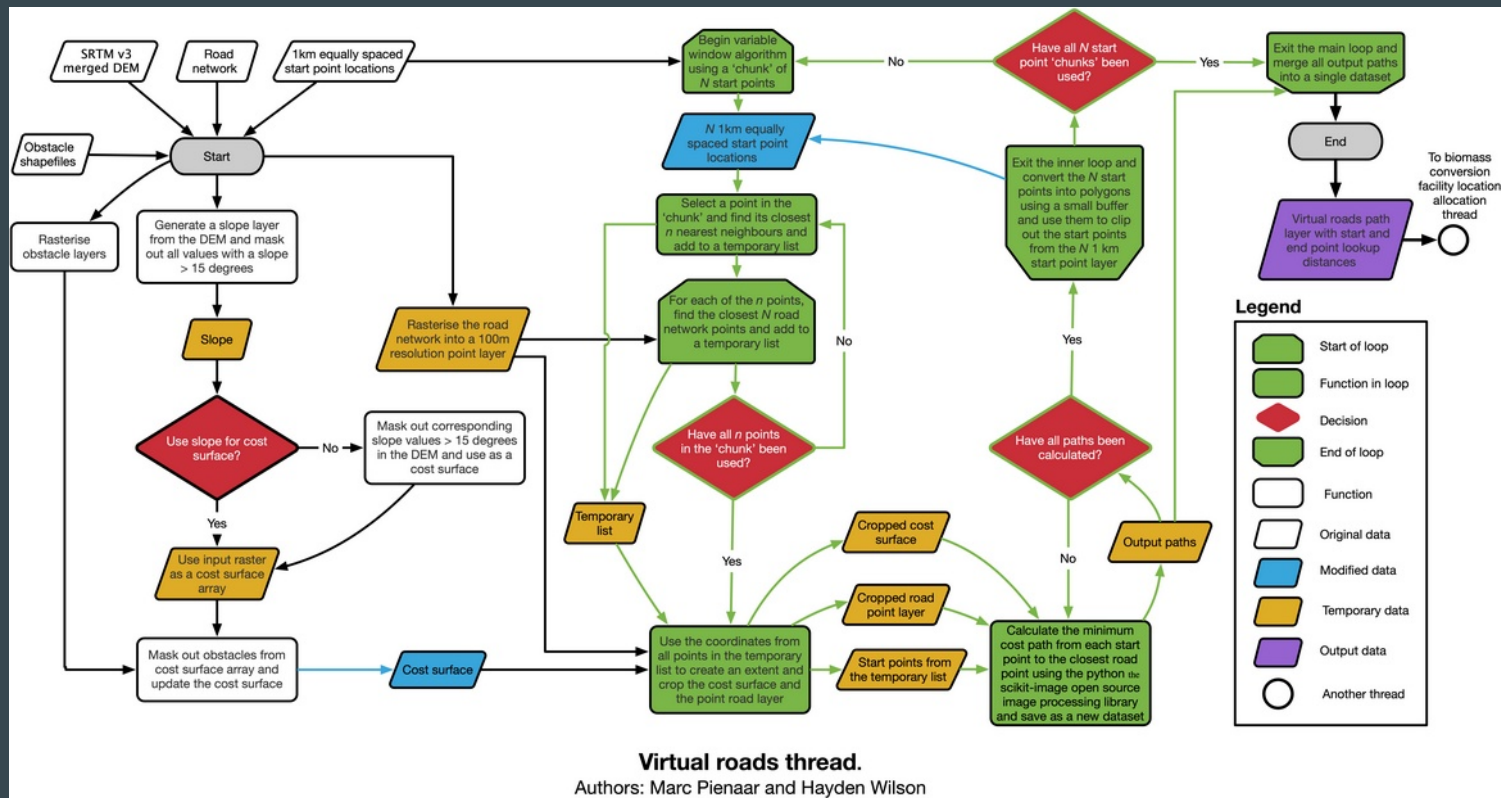
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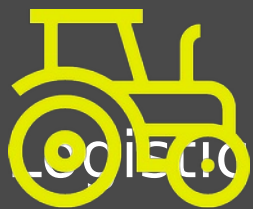


D



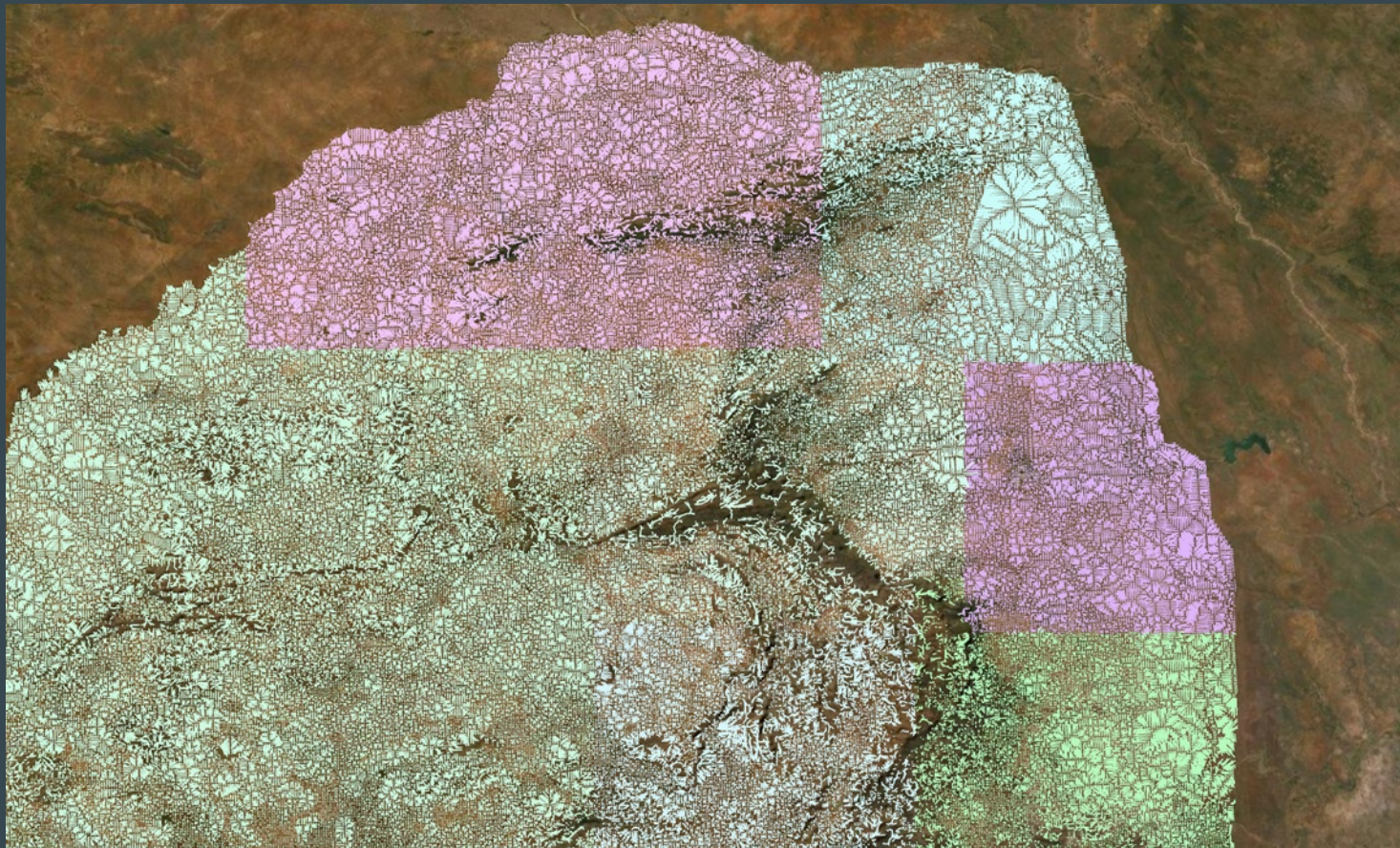
S - Virtual Roads Algorithm





S - Virtual Roads Algorith m

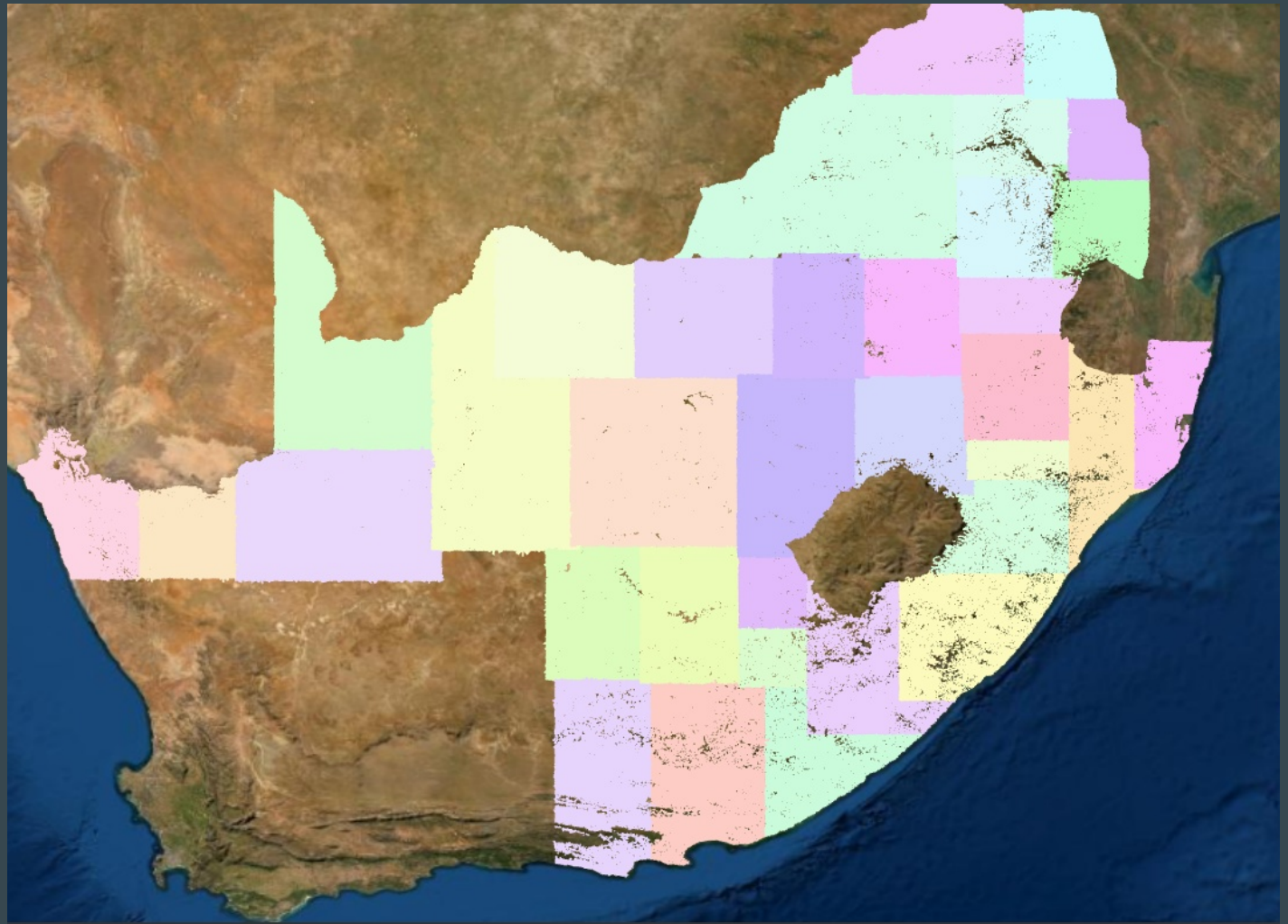
Result – Cost of
transport to nearest
Road



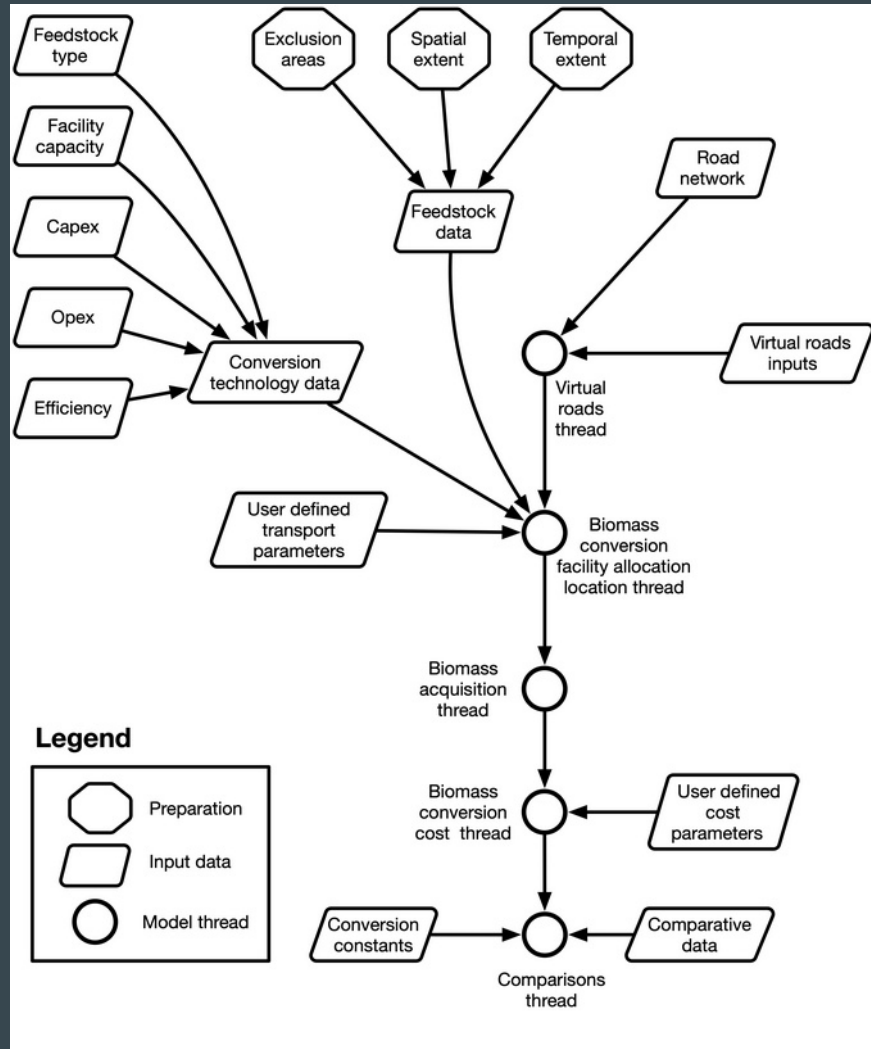


S - Virtual Roads Algorithm

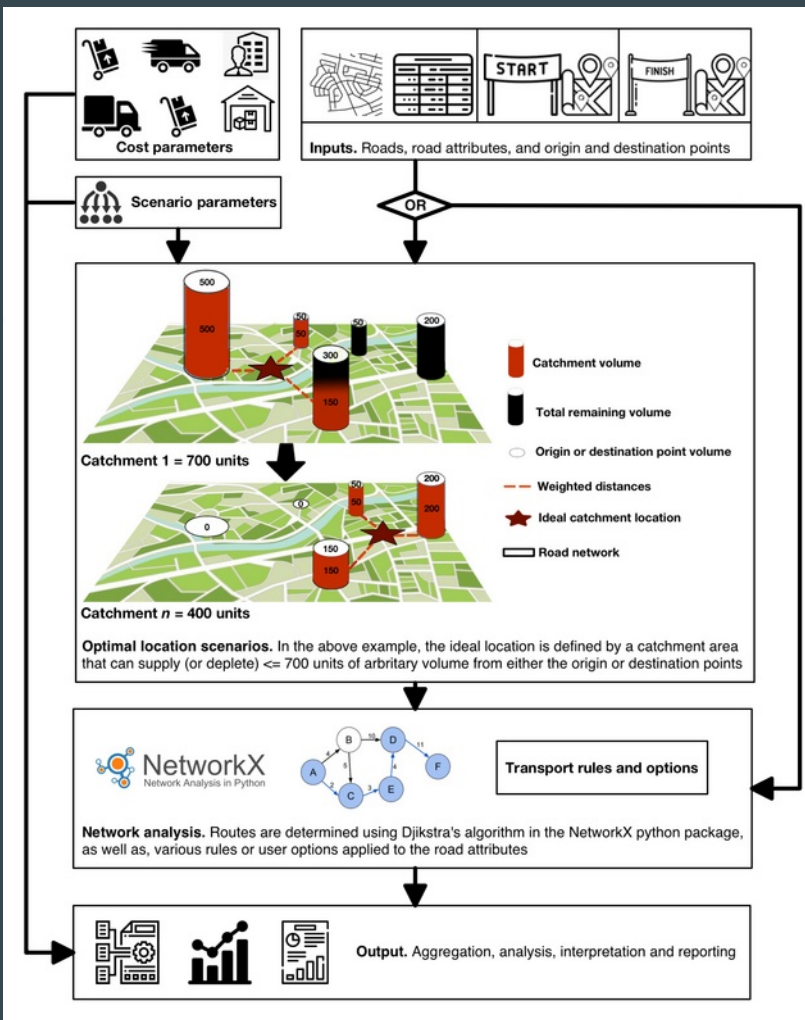
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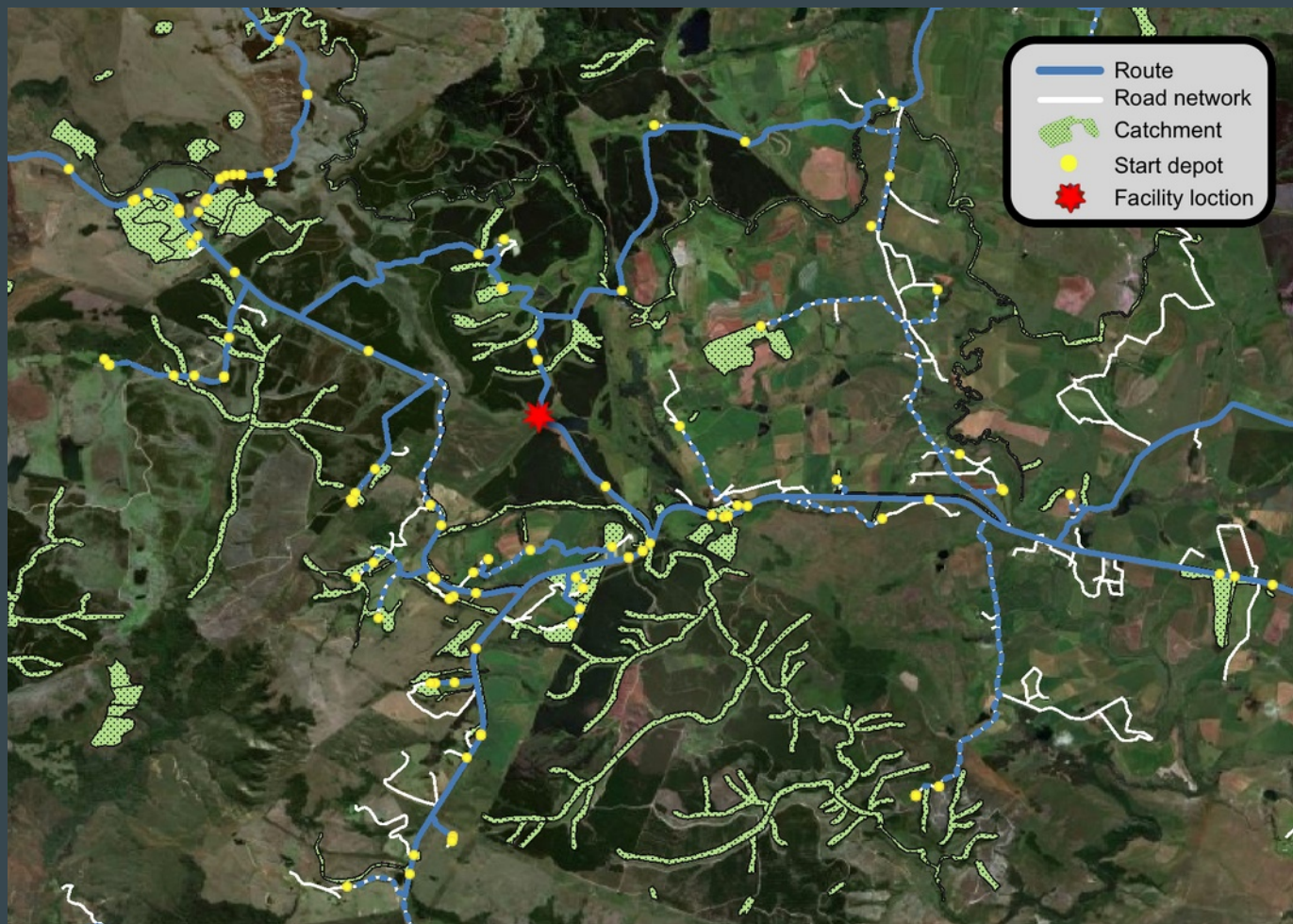
Location g BioEnergy gy Facilitie s



Location g BioEnergy gy Facilitie s



Location
g
BioEnergy
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Facilities
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Model Outputs

Feedstock

Bagasse
2094949 (t)

Technology

Eth-Ligno
80000 (t)

Distance (km/yr)

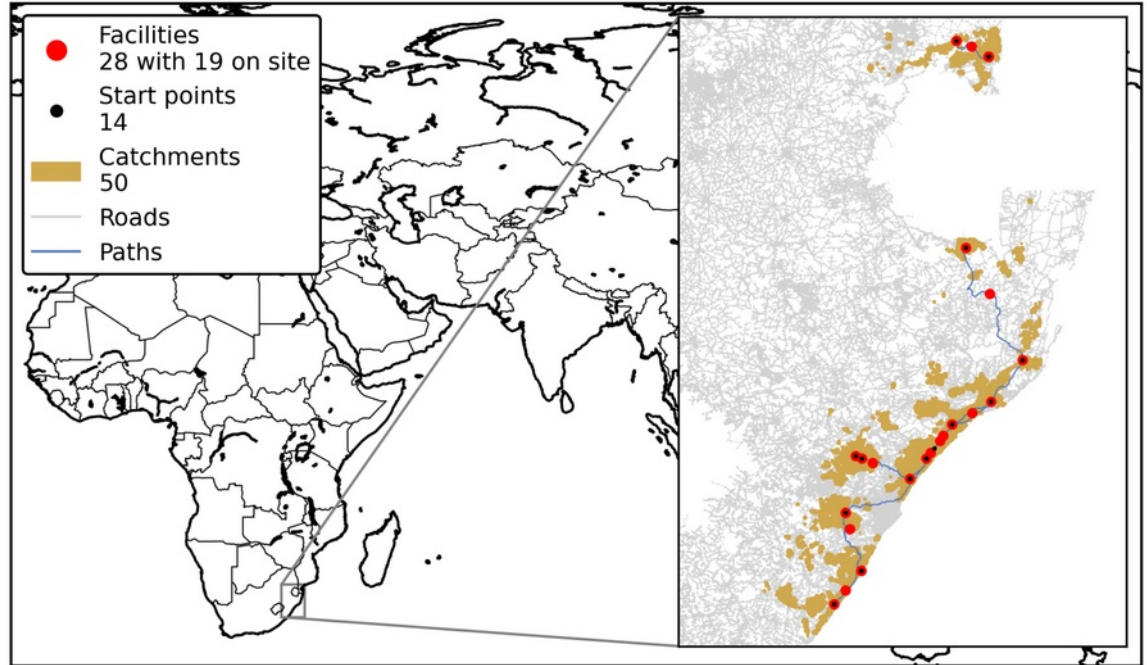
1973097.66

Road vehicles

24 x 26(t)
@ 20.17 R/km
@ 260 d/yr
speed = 50 km/h

Offroad vehicles

0 x 4(t)
@ 56.66 R/km
@ 260 d/yr
speed = 8 km/h





Fancy Dashbo ard

Thanks!

Contact me:

Hayden@SAEON.ac.za

