A Web-based **Blomass Site Assessment Tool**



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Motivation

Bioenergy and biofuels are emerging industries that require an economic-based decision-making framework and easily accessible tools to assist in plant site location







Problem Definition



Develop a web-based economic decision-making model for cellulose resources that exists in the public domain with quasi real-time data update capabilities

woody and ag cellulose, geo-referenced aggregate supply curves, develop web-site - www.BioSAT.net

Phase II: stochastic-based site selection, market

constraints (price elasticities, policy

influence, some sustainability criteria)

Phase I Objectives

- 1. Develop SQL database of resource data
 - Forest USFS FIA
 - Mill Residues USFS FIA
 - Logging Residues SRTS
 - Urban Waste BT²
 - > Ag Residues NASS
- 2. Develop wood resource costs
 - Timber Mart South
 - > State reports
- 3. Develop truck transportation models
- 4. Develop harvesting cost models
 - FRCS for logging residues (Dennis Dykstra)
 - AHA for merchantable wood (Bob Rummer/Dale Greene)

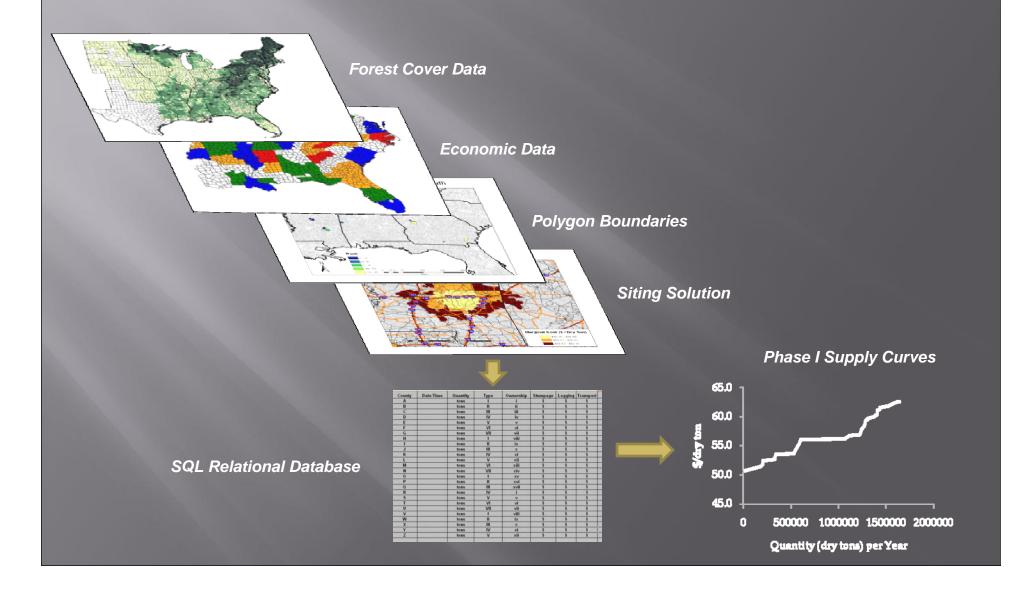
Phase I Objectives

- Develop web-based system in the public domain (www.BioSAT.net)
- 6. Develop a web-based system with quasi realtime data update capabilities
 - Diesel prices (US DOE EIA)
 - Resource costs (TMS, State Reports)
 - Road network (MapPoint 2006)
 - Resource data (USFS FIA, SRTS, BT²)

Scope: 33 Eastern United States

Resolution: 24,975 Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA)

Database Development Fusion of Phase I data layers



METHODS Biomass Quantity



Physical Biomass:

- >Mill Residues (clean/unclean, hardwood/softwood)
- >Urban Waste
- >Thinnings
- >Merchantable (pulpwood and sawtimber)

Initially, for any demand ZCTA the "physical biomass" available is the sum of "physical biomass" in nearest neighbor ZCTAs for up to a 40, 80, 120, or 160 mile oneway haul distances

METHODS Nearest Neighbor ZCTAs

For any demand ZCTA, nearest neighbor supply ZCTAs are computed from the change in longitudes and latitudes:

$$D = \sqrt{(M \times \Delta \tau)^2 + (N \times \cos \tau \times \Delta \lambda)^2}$$

where τ - mean latitude

 $\Delta \tau$ - difference in latitude

 $\Delta \lambda$ - difference in longitude (in radians)

 \emph{M} - Earth's radius of curvature in the (north-south) meridian at au

N - radius of curvature in the prime normal to *M* at τ

METHODS

Final Selection of Neighboring ZCTAs ("Bioshed")

For each potential neighboring supply ZCTA, the driving

time and distance are calculated from

Microsoft MapPoint 2006

- Geographic Data Technology, Inc. (GDT) data are used for rural areas and small to medium size cities
- Navteq data are used for major metropolitan areas.

Next, ZCTAs beyond 5-hour one-way haul are eliminated (assume day-cab trucks with legal driving maximum of 11 hours)

METHODS Resource Costs

South (Timber Mart South <u>www.tmart-south.com</u>)

- >Mill Residues
 - Clean/Unclean
- >Pulpwood
- > Softwood/Hardwood
- >Sawtimber
- Softwood/Hardwood
- >Biomass



North (State Reporting Services)

- Connecticut (pulpwood, sawtimber, biomass)
 http://forest.fnr.umass.edu/snespsr/reports/all%20reports.htm
- Maine (pulpwood, sawtimber, biomass)
 http://www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/pubs/annpubs.htm#stump
- > etc.

METHODS Trucking Cost Model

Enhancement of Berwack et al. 2003 (dry van, live bottom van, longwood log trailer, shortwood log trailer)

Total Cost (a, d, t) = Variable Cost (d, t) + Fixed Cost (a, d, t)

where, a = annual miles

d = travel distance (miles)

t = travel time (hours)



<u>Validation assuming a contract fleet</u>: three trucking companies and one forest products company (4 mills): ± 2%

METHODS Trucking Cost Model

Fixed Cost = Σ (Equipment Cost, State Tax, State License Fee, Overhead Cost, Insurance Premium)/a x d

Variable Cost = Fuel Cost (c, d, g, j, k) + Labor Cost (i, w) +Tire Cost (c, m, n, r) + Maintenance and Repair Cost (b, c, v)

where, b = repair cost per mile
 g = diesel price per gallon
 j = loaded truck miles/gallon
 m = miles/tire
 r = tire cost
 w = wage rate
c = time loaded (%)
i = labor time (hours)
k = empty truck miles/gallon
n = number of tires
v = gross vehicle weight

User can use model default values or enter their own inputs

METHODS Harvesting Cost Models

Fuel Reduction Cost Simulator (FRCS) – BT²

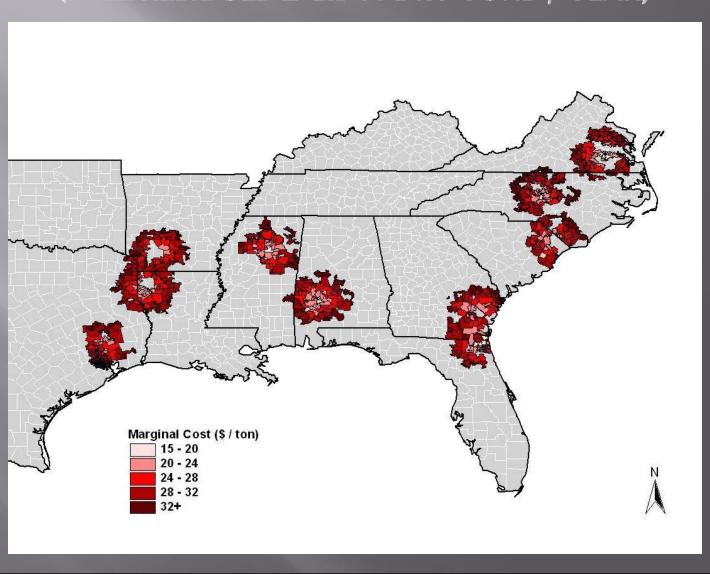


>Logging Residue Costs (at-landing, in-woods)

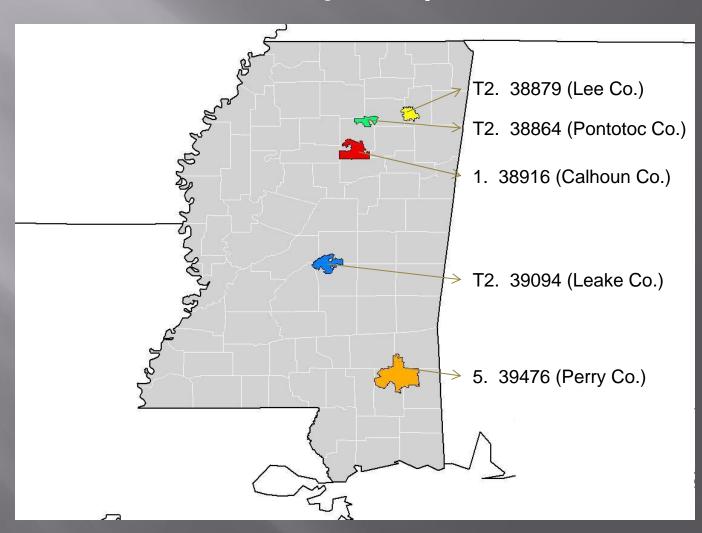
Auburn Harvest Analyzer (AHA)

- >Pulpwood Costs
- >Sawtimber Costs
- >Thinning Costs

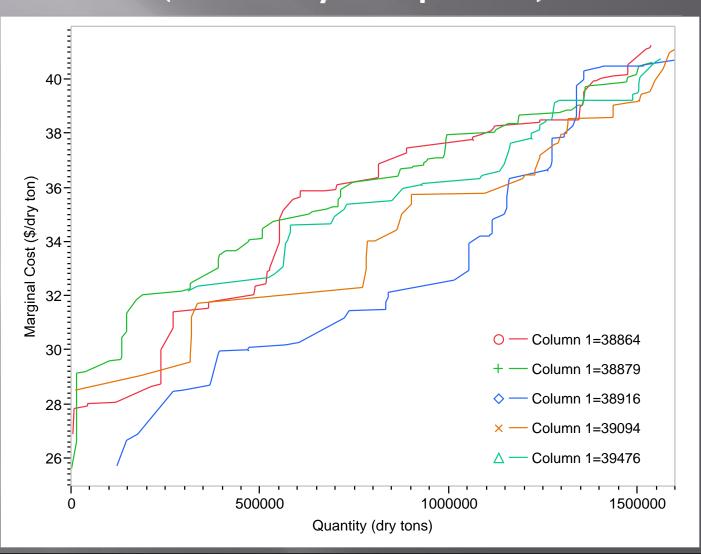
LOW COST BIOSHEDS FOR 11 SOUTHERN STATE (MILL RESIDUES ≤ 1.5 M DRY TONS / YEAR)



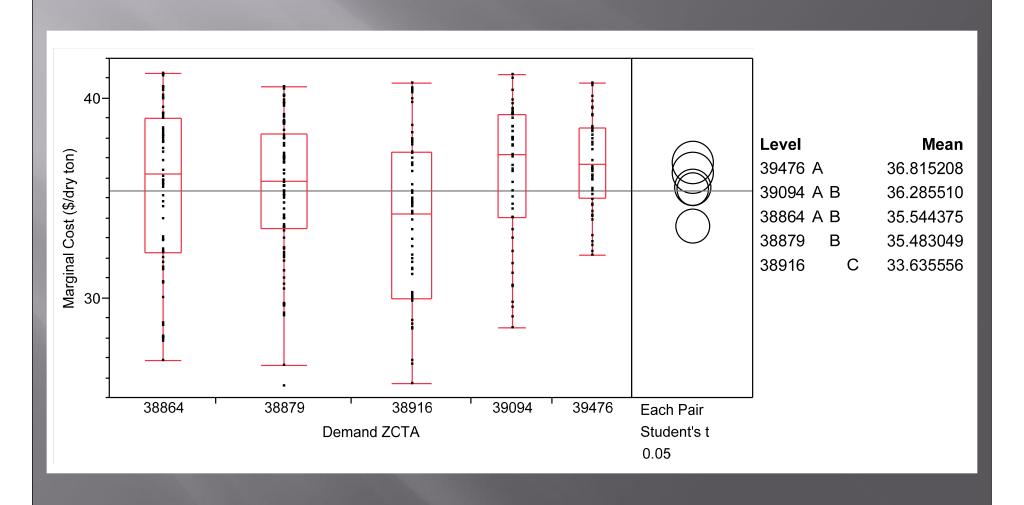
MS - Top Five Demand ZCTAs for Mill Residues (≤ 1.5 M Dry Tons per Year)

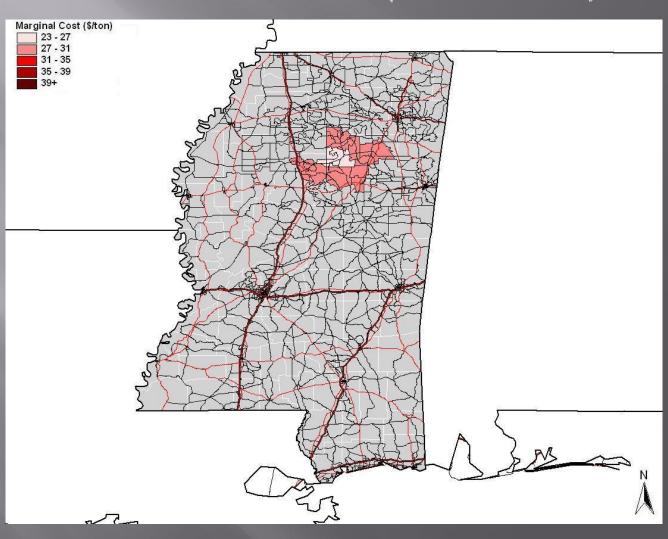


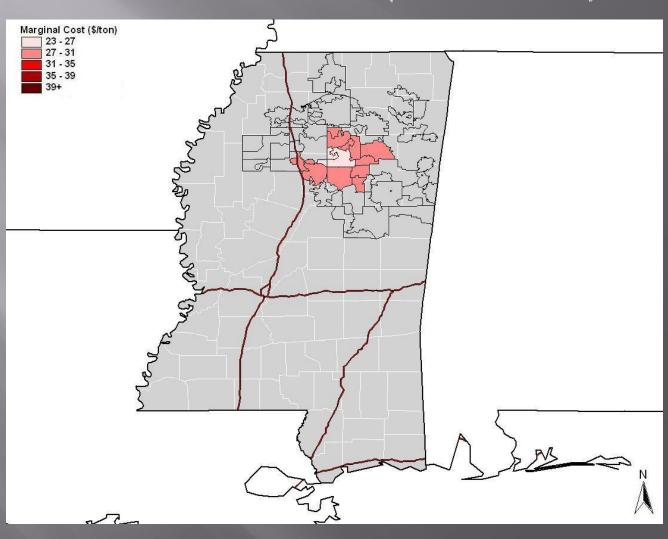
MS - Top Five Demand ZCTAs MC Curves (≤ 1.5 M Dry Tons per Year)

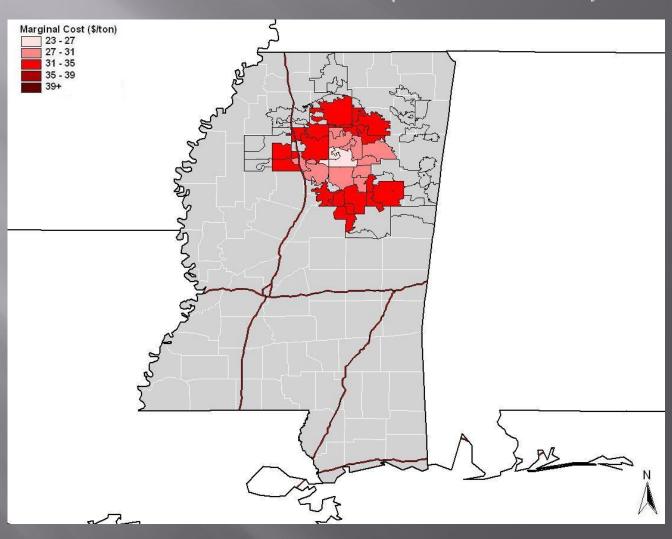


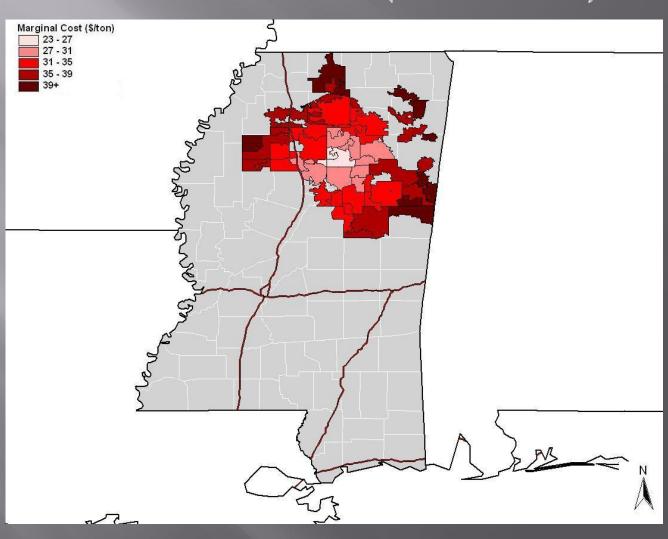
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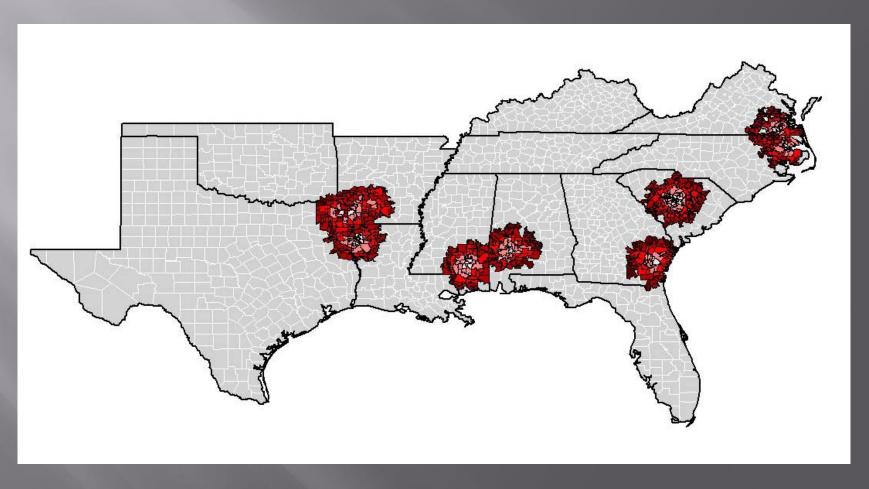




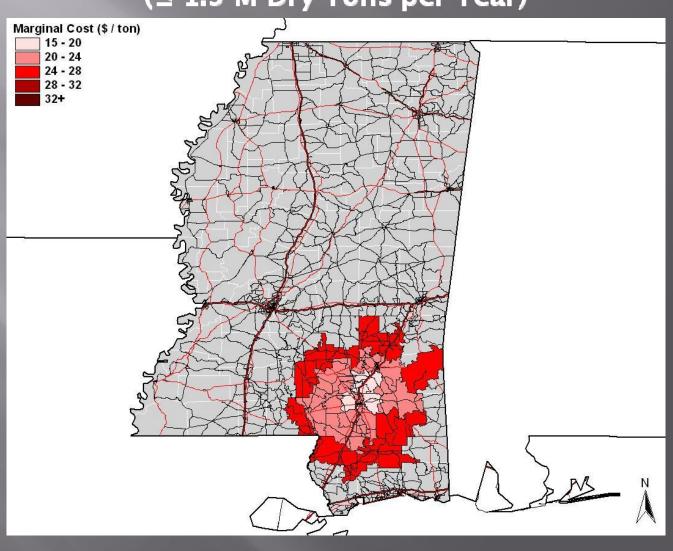




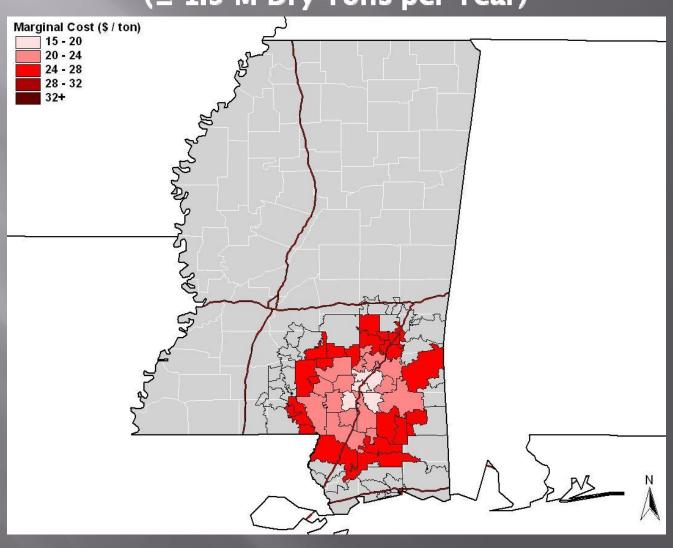
Low cost biosheds for 9 southern state (Logging residues "at-landing" ≤ 1.5 M Dry tons / year)



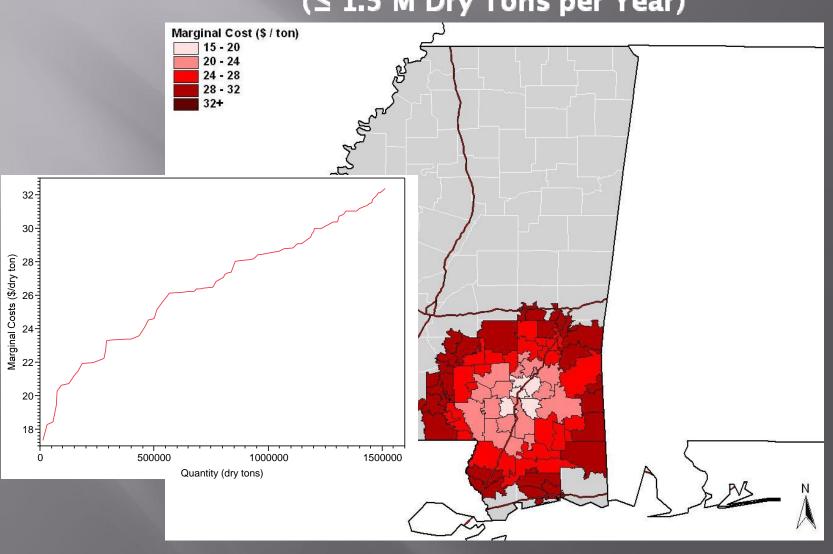
MS – Least Cost Logging Residue ("at-landing") Bioshed (≤ 1.5 M Dry Tons per Year)

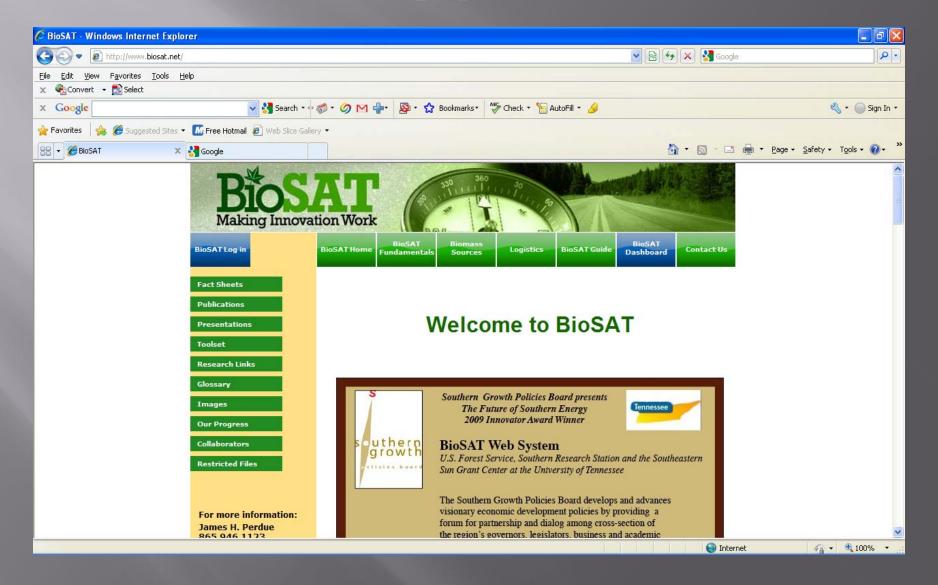


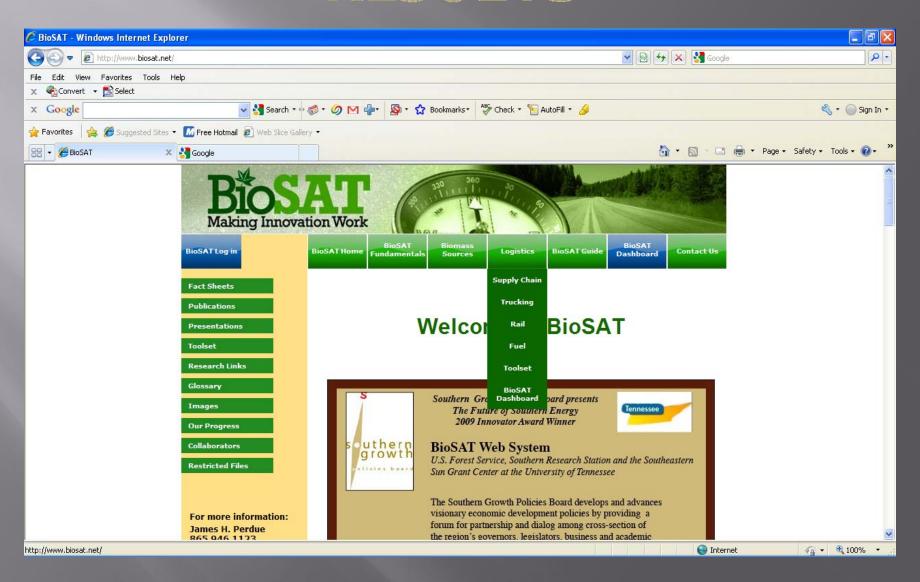
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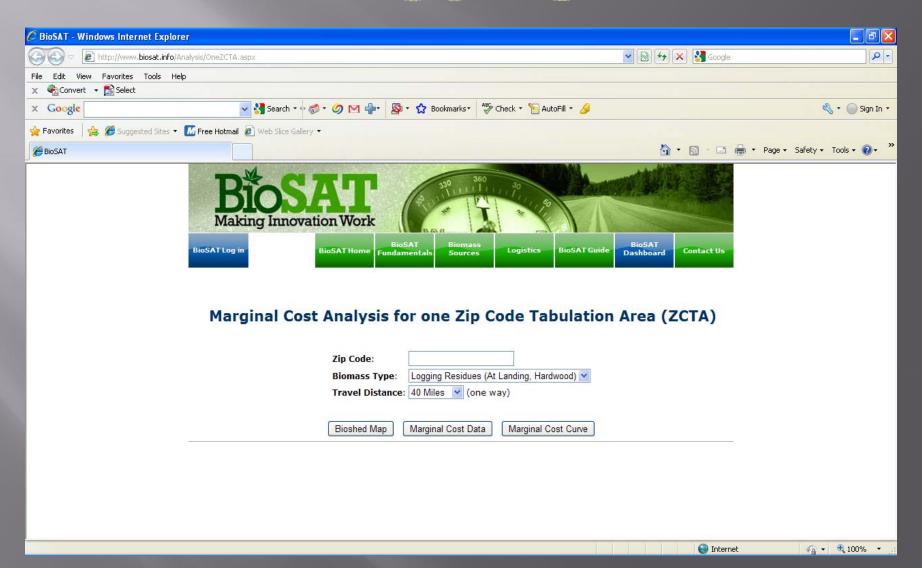


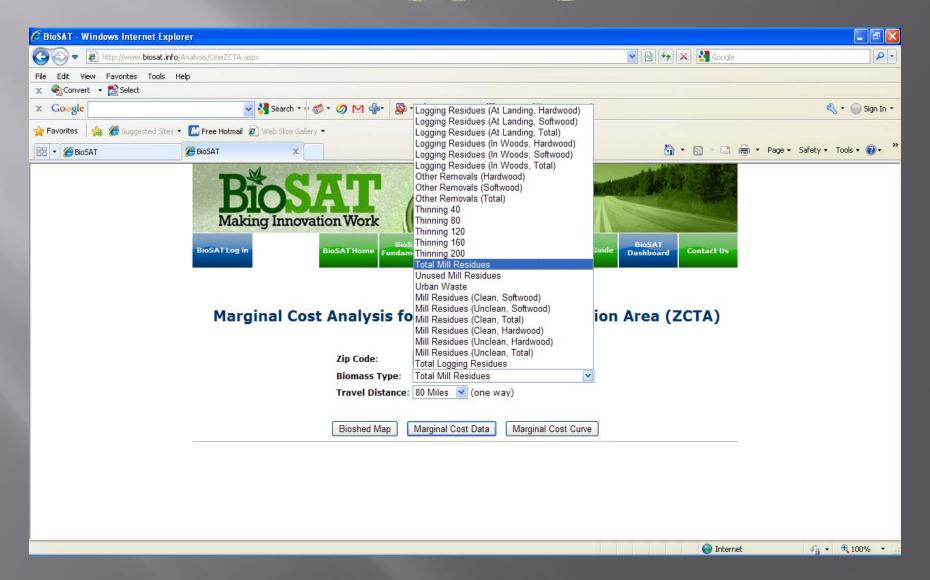
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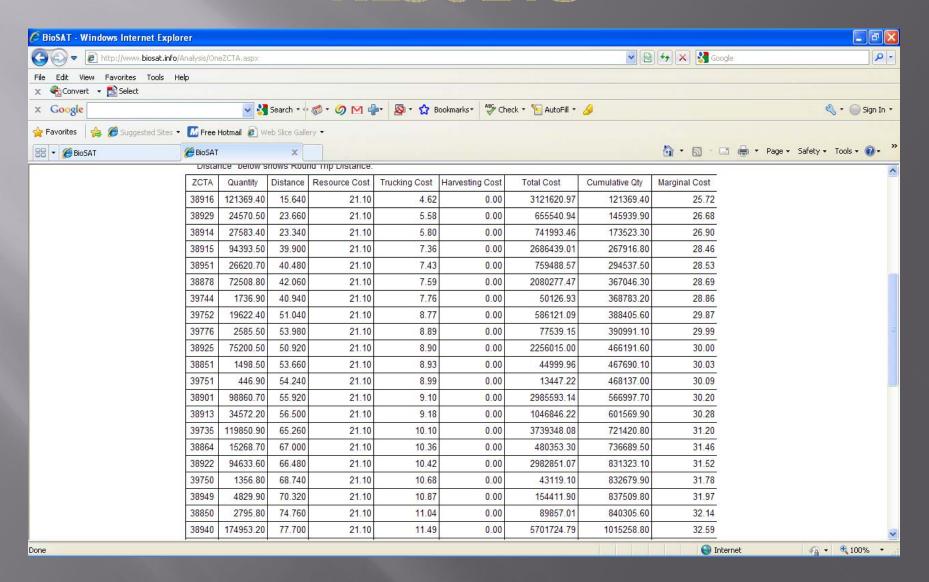


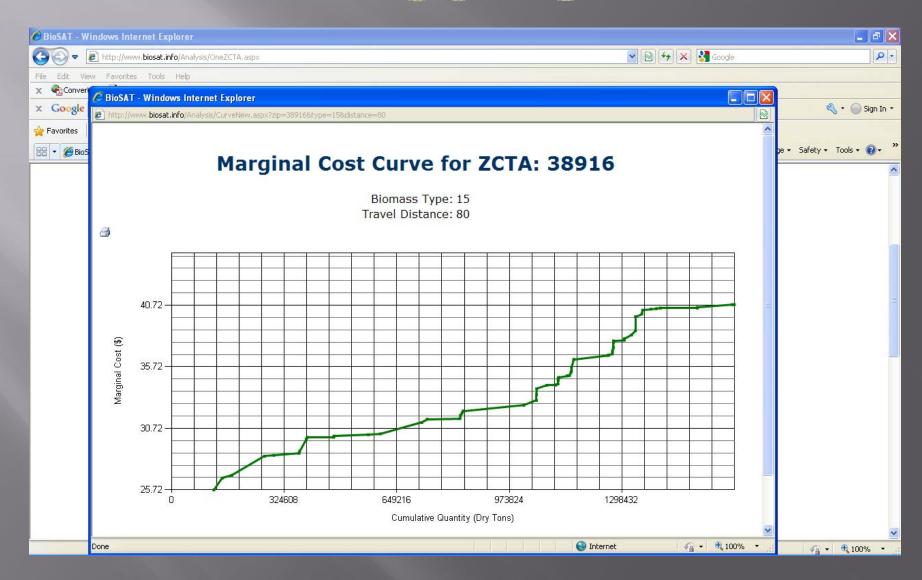


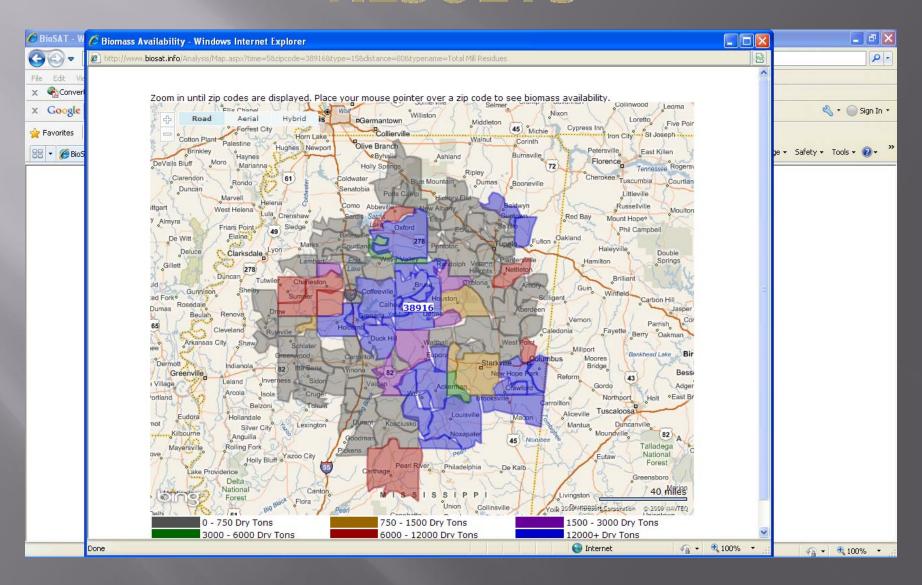


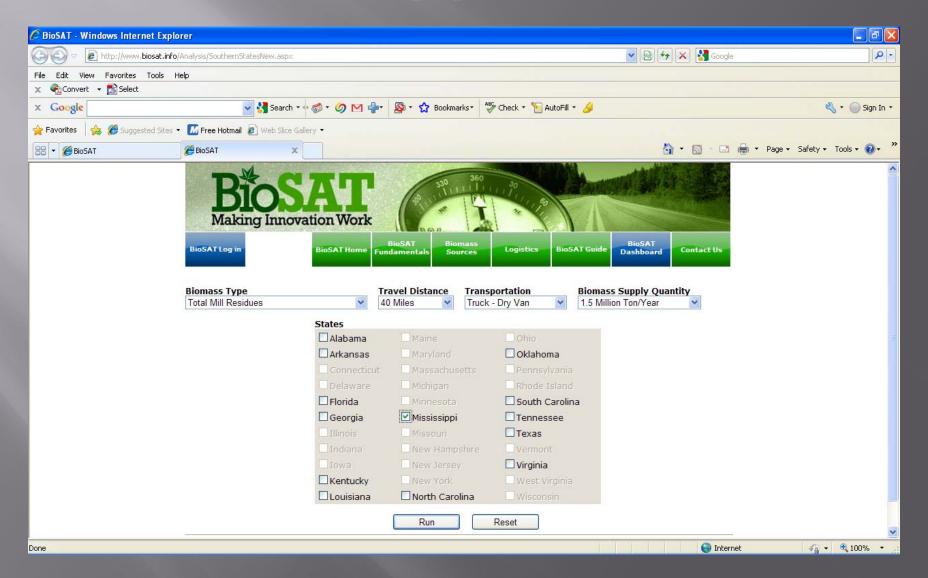


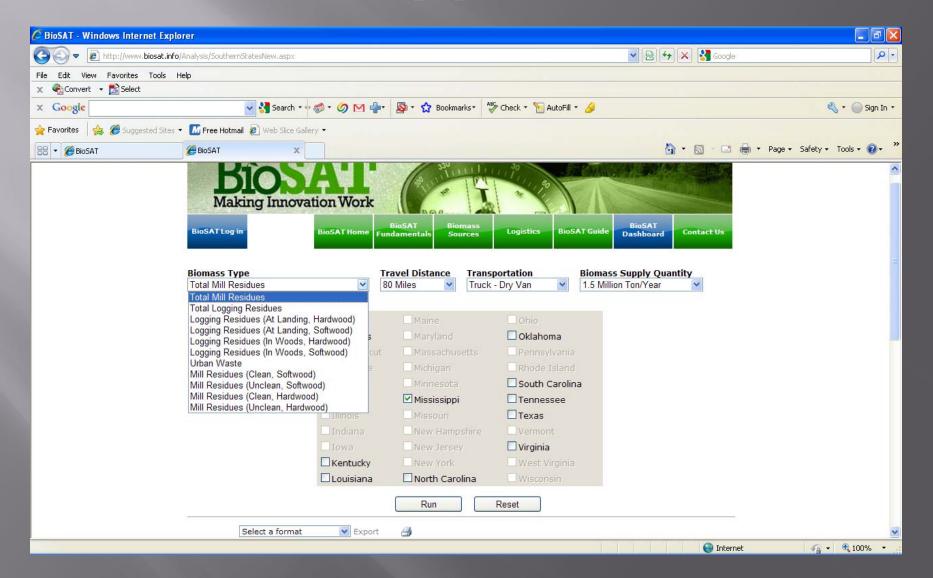


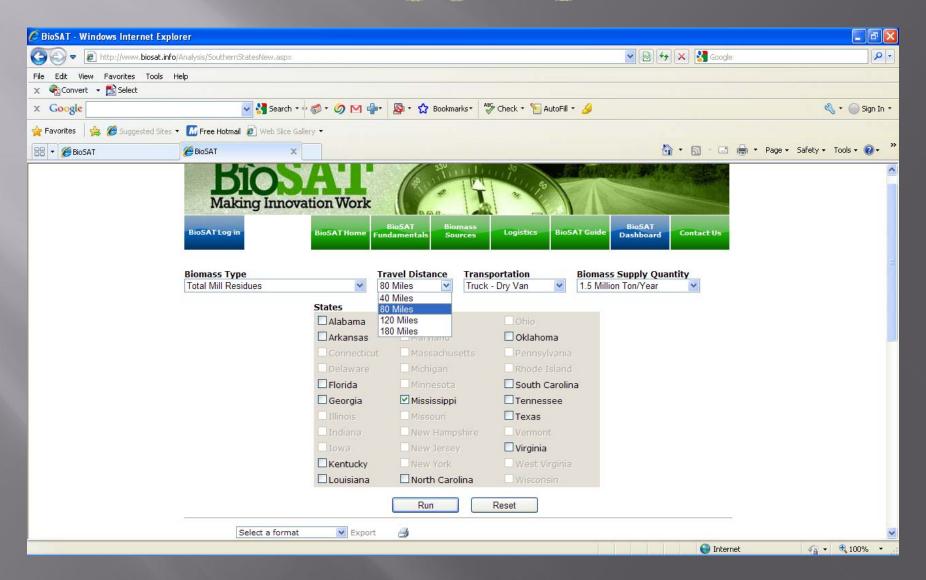


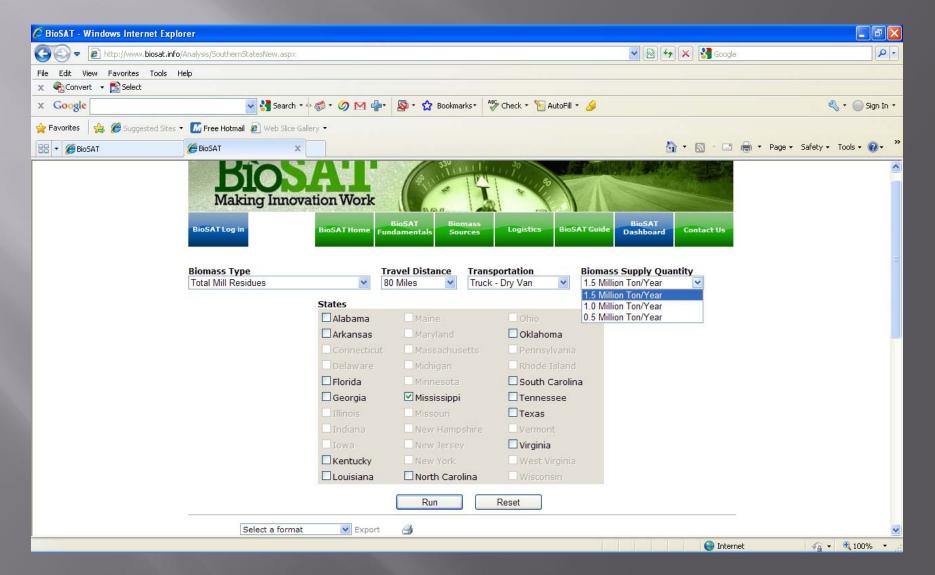


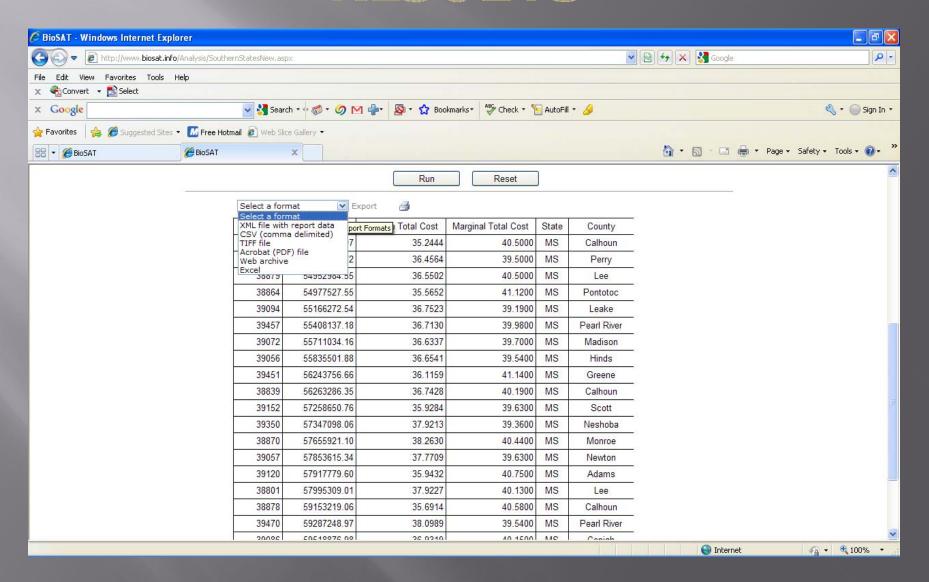












Summary

- www.BioSAT.net version 1.0 provides an economic decision-making framework and tool for identifying least cost woody and ag cellulose demand sites for 33 eastern states
 - mill residues, logging residues, and ag residues
 - resource costs, transportation costs, harvesting costs
- Validation is on-going
- Web-site nears beta-ready

Future Research

- Merchantable wood costing
- Ag cellulose resource database
- Ag cellulose costing
 - Resource, harvest, transport
- Railroad networks and intra-modal transfer points
- Water availability
- Wood using facilities (competition)
- Stochastic-model site selection
- Policy influence
- Sustainability criteria

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QUESTIONS









