



# Modelling wood biomass production for energy

Blas Mola-Yudego

**Técnicas Modernas para la Planificación de Paisajes Forestales ante Escenarios de Fuego**

Temuco, Chile

[blas.mola@uef.fi](mailto:blas.mola@uef.fi)



Models and decision Support tools for integrated Forest policy development under global change and associated Risk and Uncertainty

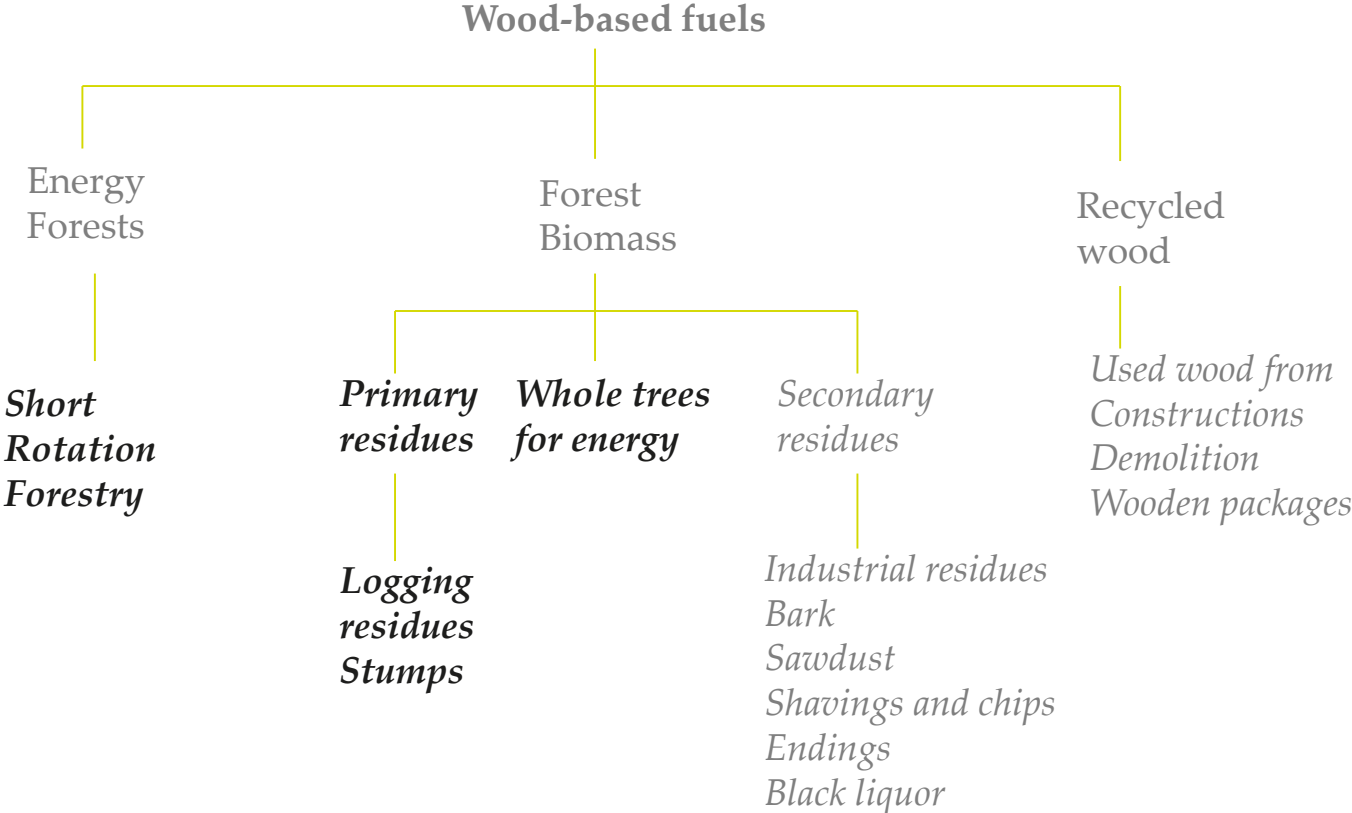


Marie Skłodowska-Curie  
H2020

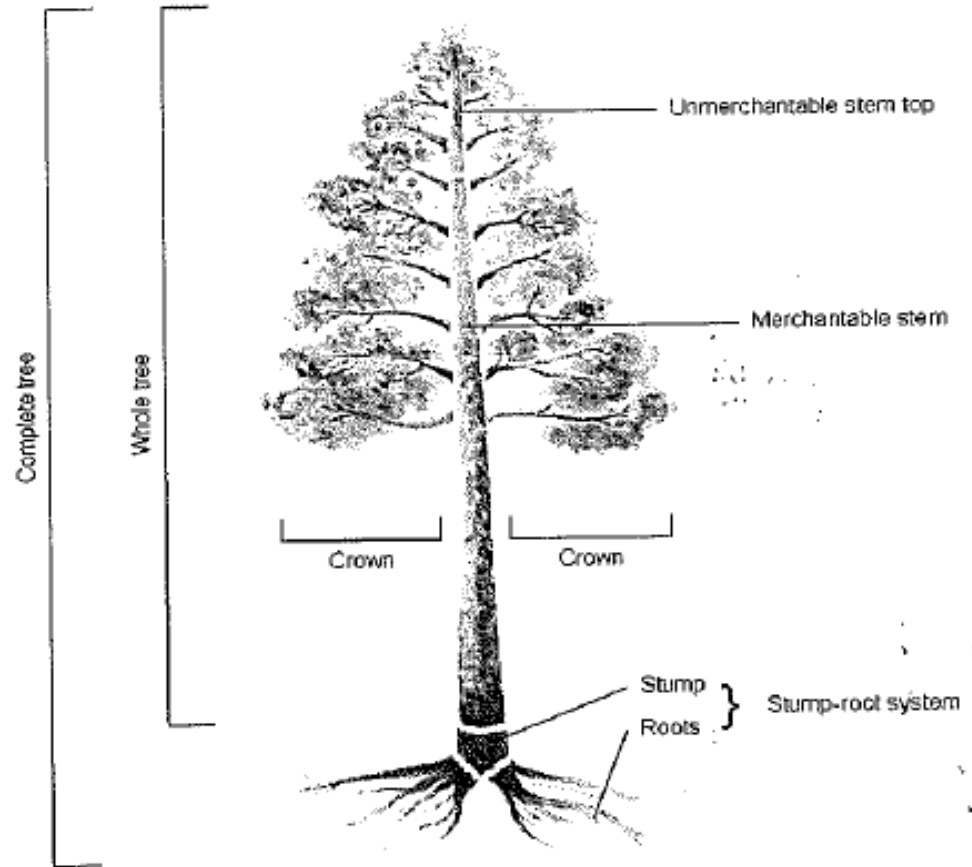
*Biomass*

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# Wood sources for energy



# Tree biomass

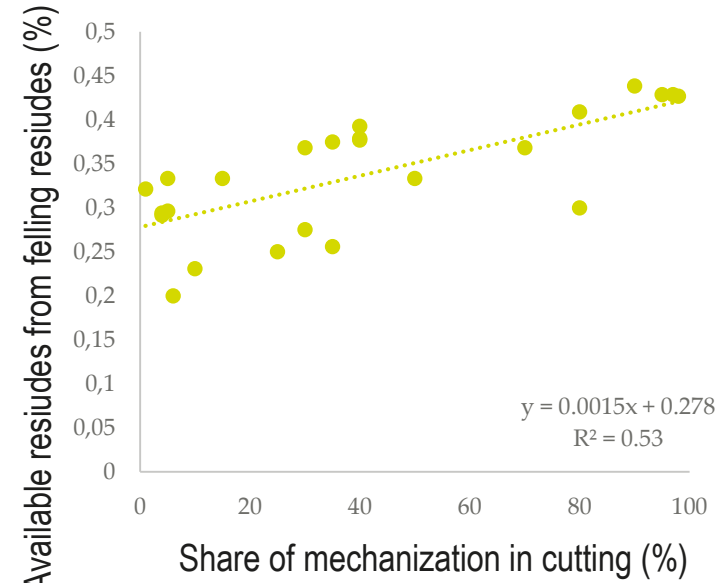




How?



# Mechanization



	Share of timber from clearcuts %	Share of mechanization in cutting %	Share of spruce-group %	Total felling residues (mill. m <sup>3</sup> /a)	Available vol. of felling residues (mill. m <sup>3</sup> /a)	Available vol. of residues from annual change rate surplus (mill. m <sup>3</sup> /a)	Total vol. of stumps from fellings (mill. m <sup>3</sup> /a)	Available vol. of stumps from fellings (mill. m <sup>3</sup> /a)	Available vol. of stumps from annual change rate surplus (mill. m <sup>3</sup> /a)
Austria	18	30	69	10.9	3.0	5.5	4.97	0.05	0.04
Belgium	70	80	40	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.06	0.11	0.02
Bulgaria	70	5	11	1.2	0.4	2.3	0.69	0.01	0.004
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	83	40	65	11.2	4.4	3	5.17	0.66	0.05
Denmark	70	50	54	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.32	0.05	0.01
Estonia	73	70	25	3.8	1.4	0	2.42	0.18	0
Finland	71	97	45	35.7	15.3	6.3	20.04	2.11	0.14
France	76	40	19	16.9	6.4	14.2	8.93	0.54	0.15
Germany	5	35	45	32.8	8.4	22	16.02	0.11	0.39
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	72	15	0	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.76	-	-
Ireland	82	95	74	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.93	0.17	0.01
Italy	20	10	19	1.3	0.3	9.5	0.80	0.002	0.01
Latvia	76	35	17	4.8	1.8	3.4	3.26	0.14	0.03
Lithuania	50	5	23	2.7	0.8	1.7	1.82	0.06	0.02
Luxembourg	70	80	27	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.03	0.003	0.002
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Netherlands	80	25	13	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.22	0.01	0.001
Poland	44	4	9	14.4	4.2	8.3	8.36	0.10	0.03
Portugal	70	30	0	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.37	-	0.31
Romania	70	1	44	5.6	1.8	0.1	2.85	0.16	0.001
Slovakia	40	4	39	3.4	1.0	2.1	1.69	0.04	0.01
Slovenia	0	6	44	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.72	-	0.01
Spain	70	40	0	6.1	2.3	6	3.81	-	-
Sweden	70	98	43	42.4	18.1	8.4	23.46	2.55	0.2
United Kingdom	80	90	46	5.7	2.5	2.3	2.71	0.31	0.04
<b>Total</b>				<b>210.8</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>













# Felling residues





# Assortments



# Resiudes





# Whole tree







Stems, small diameter



Small diameter trees



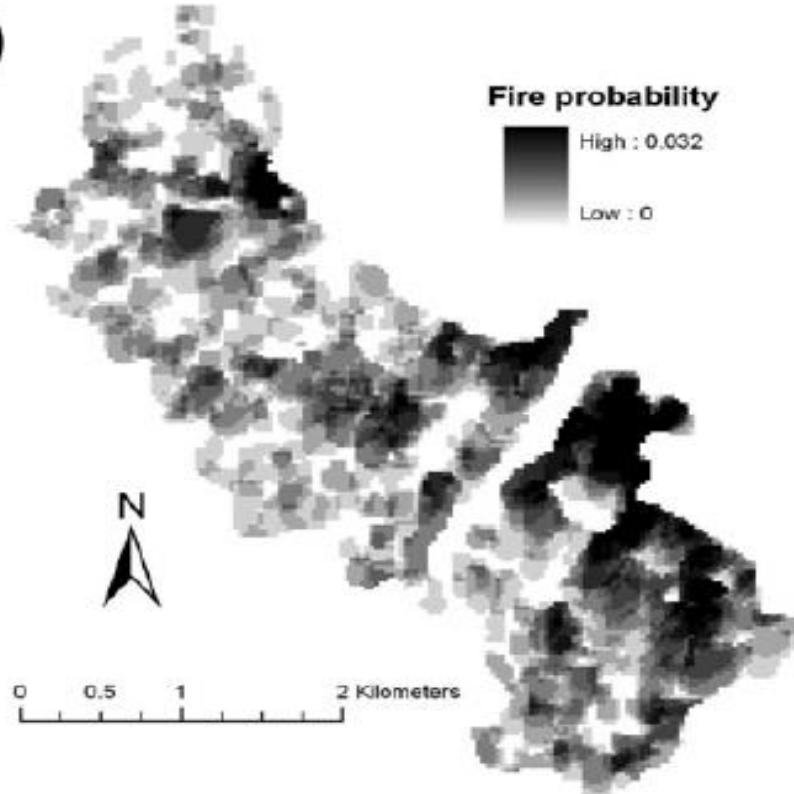
Logging residues



Stumps

# Biomass and fire prevention

(c)



0.209



0.090

*Biomass*





# Agriculture and wood valorization



# Plantations on agricultural land

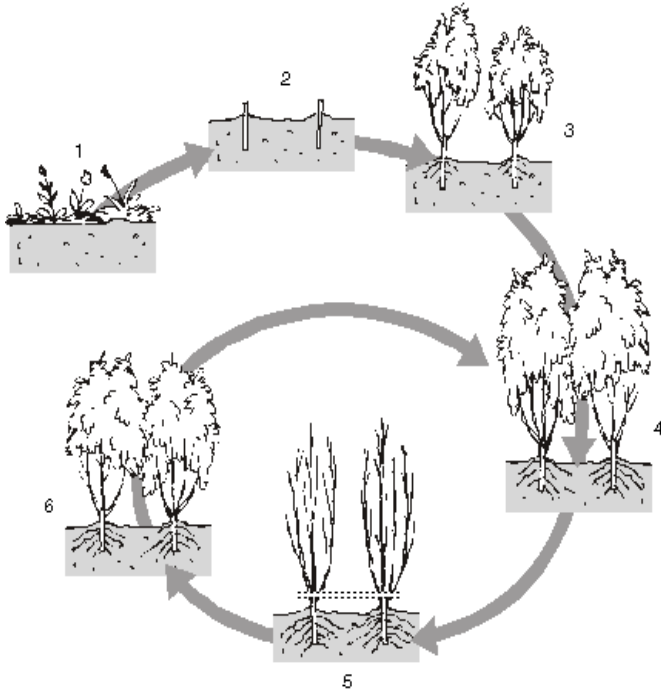




# Plantations on agricultural land



# Production cycle



Cutting cycle for a salix plantation

Source: NE Nordth



26/3/2001

# Agroforestry



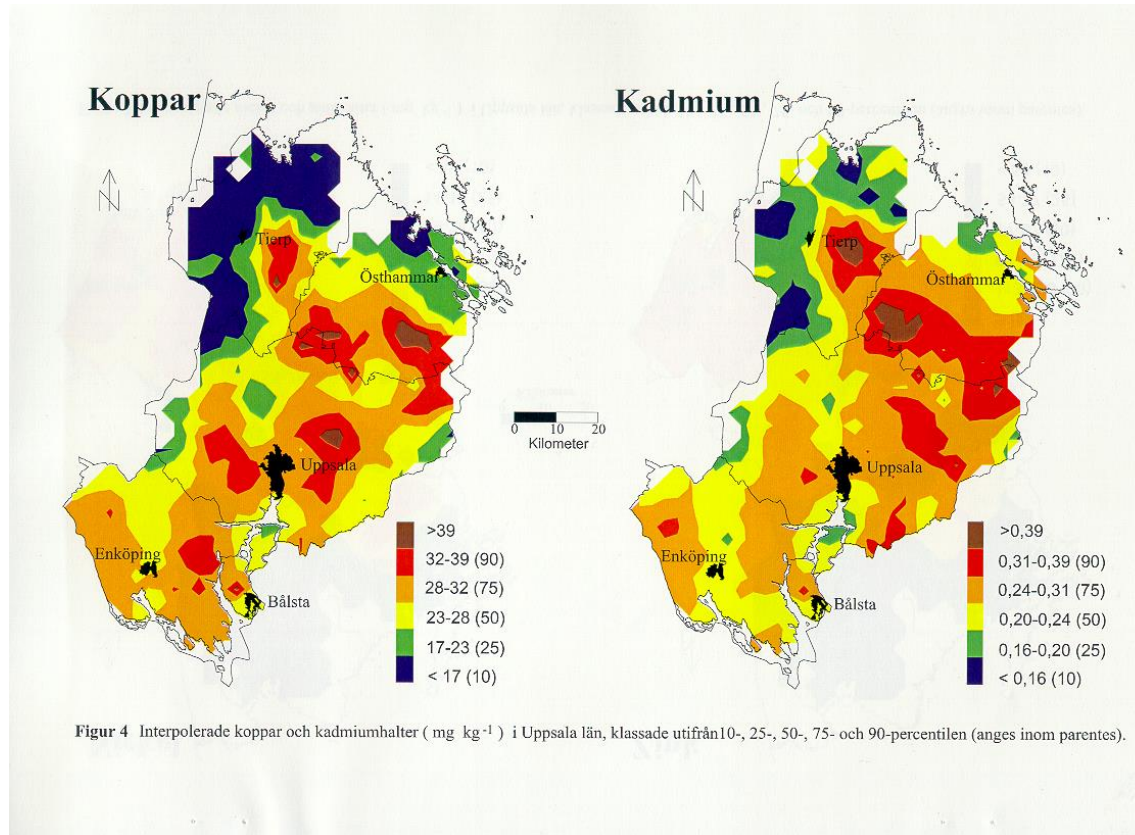
*Simultaneous cultivation of plantations and annual crops on the same area*



# Impact on groundwater



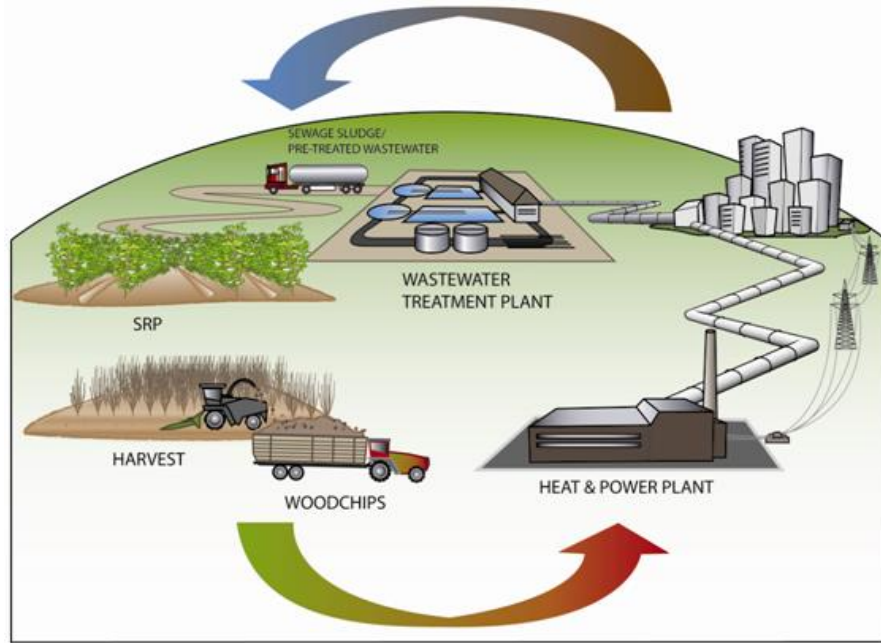
# Soil remediation



# Biodiversity



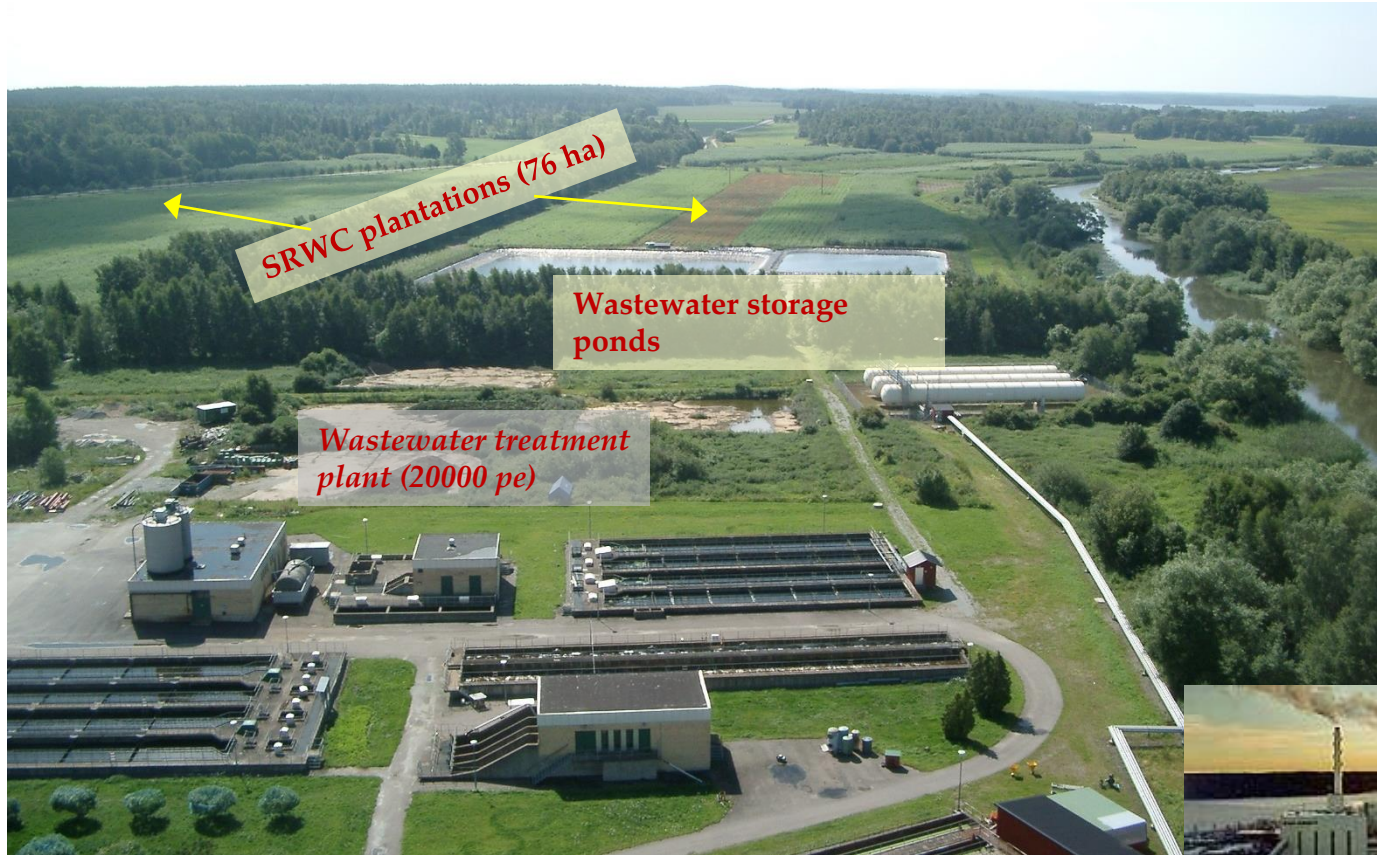
# Multifunctional uses



*The safe use of nutrient-rich residues of society (as municipal wastewater and sludge) to fertilise fast-growing tree species (willows and poplars) to produce biomass for energy*



# Multifunctional uses: Enköping







BEVATTNING!  
Ej dricksvatten



# Multifunctional uses: Anywhere

*Spreading of sewage sludge and wood-ash (when available)*



# *Logistics*





# Storage and logistics



# Pellets and boilers



# Pellets and boilers





































# Storage and logistics



# Storage and logistics



**Figure 16.** Pile of bundles in Rautalampi included in the seasoning trial. Monitoring bundles in the middle part of the pile. © Ari Erkkilä.



# Storage and logistics



Figure 23. Fixteri whole-tree baler for harvesting pulpwood and energy wood. © Ari Erkkilä.



Figure 19. Split pieces of logwood and logwood with the bark broken up by strip-barking or scratching kept well without significant discoloration. © Ari Erkkilä.



Figure 20. Fungal and mould growth formed on the ends of untreated pieces of logwood. © Ari Erkkilä.



# Storage and logistics



Figure 24. A skidding grapple, which can be used in forming bundles and as an auxiliary tool for bundling of split firewood. © Ari Erkkilä and <http://www.posch.com>

# Storage and logistics



Figure 2. Design of the log piles in the different trials. a) Glenlivet (Scotland), b) Skye (Scotland), c) Cappella Maggiore (Italy) d) Sotkamo (Finland).

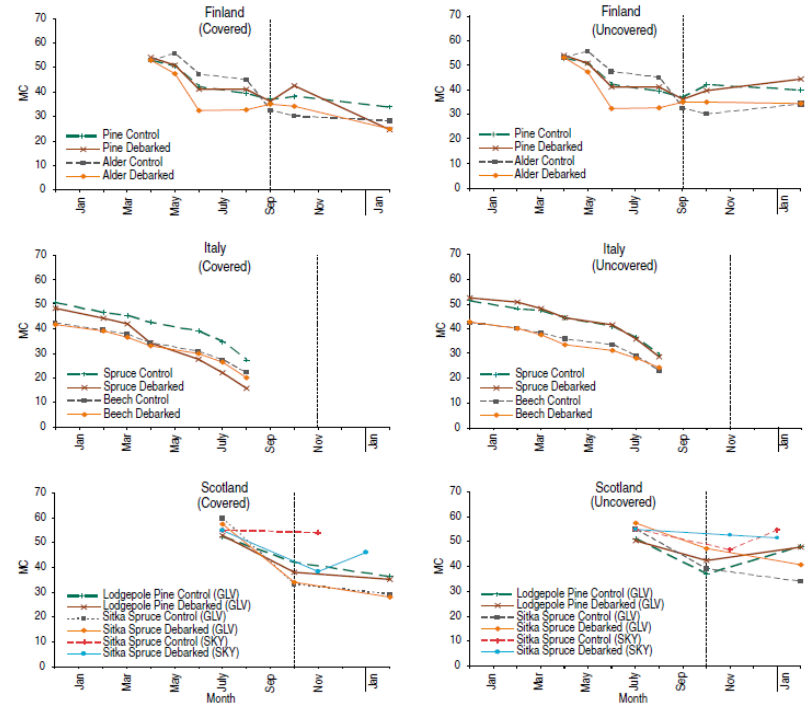
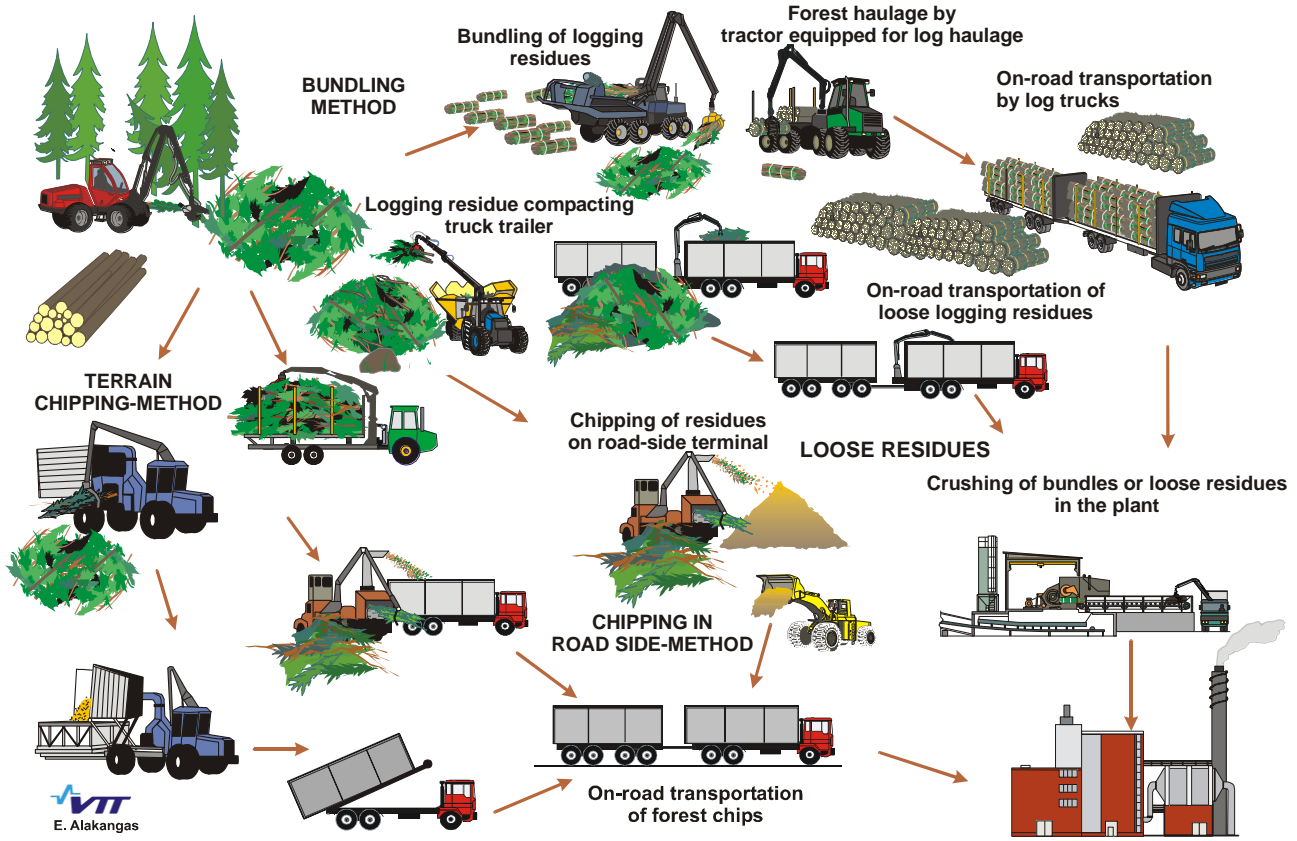


Figure 8. Changes in the moisture content of the wood piles in the different trials under different treatments. GLV: Glenlivet trial. SKY: Skye trial.

# Supply chains: Forestry





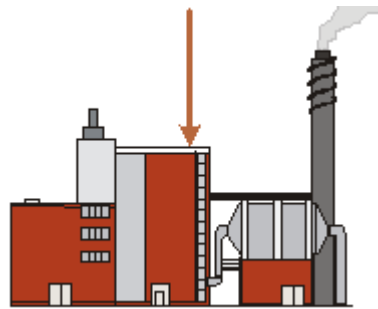
# Supply chains: Plantations



As short transport distance as possible

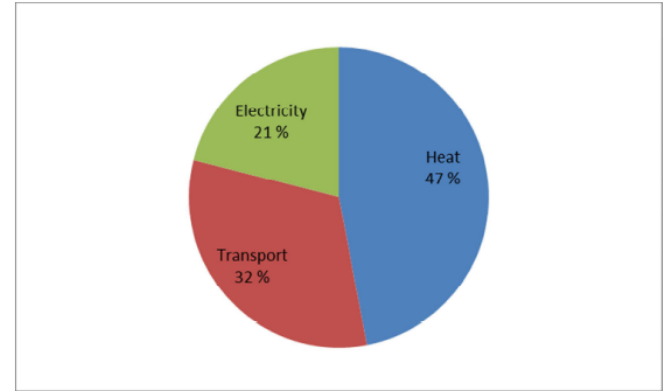
- Harvest during winter
- Shoots are cut and chipped simultaneously

# *Heat*



# Heat production and CHP

Final energy use in EU-27 in 2010



Source: European Technology Platform on Renewable Heating and Cooling

**Big scale**  
50 - 500 MW



**Commune size**  
1 - 50 MW



**Small boilers**  
20 - 1000 kW



**Fireplaces**  
5 - 20 kW





# District Heating

*Market penetration of district heating greatly varies, responding to different climatic, political and economic realities*

Country	Penetration
Iceland	95%
Latvia	70%
Lithuania	70%
Denmark	60%
Estonia	52%
Poland	52%
Sweden	50%
Slovakia	40%
Finland	49%
Hungary	16%
Austria	12.5%
Germany	12%
Netherlands	3%
UK	1%

Source: Wikipedia



Sources: Fortum Oy, Wikipedia

District heating plant in Joensuu, Finland 180 MW



District heating plant in the Alps, Italy 550 kw

# District Heating: 600 kW

A district heating plant in *Tuupovaara* municipality (capacity 600 kW, uses wood chips as fuel, ca. 3000 m<sup>3</sup>/a). A cooperative (enterprise) of local forest owners



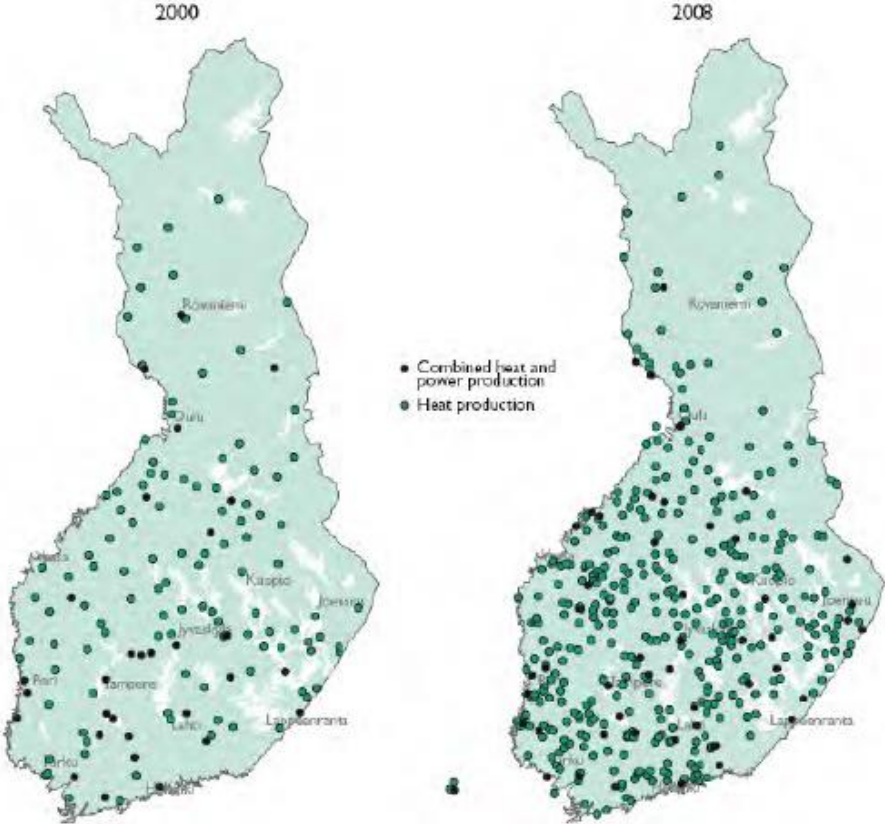
# District Heating: 5 MW

A combined district heating system at *Eno* (3 plants, ranging 1-2 MW). Require 23 000 m<sup>3</sup> of wood per year. Employment effect: 7-10 jobs.



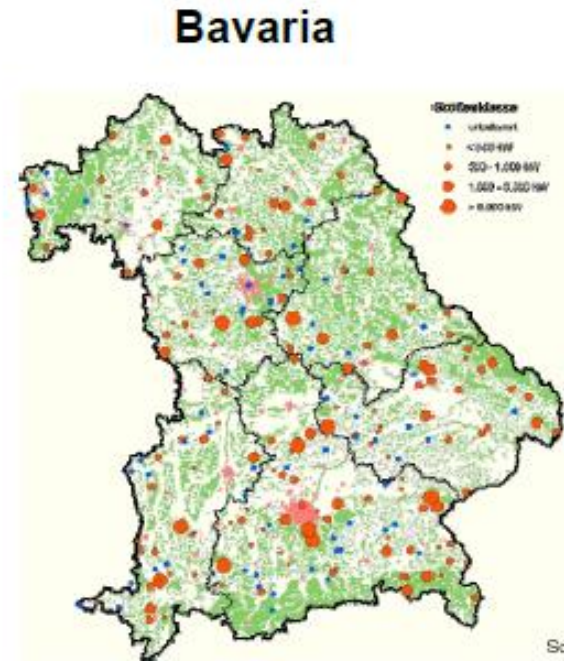
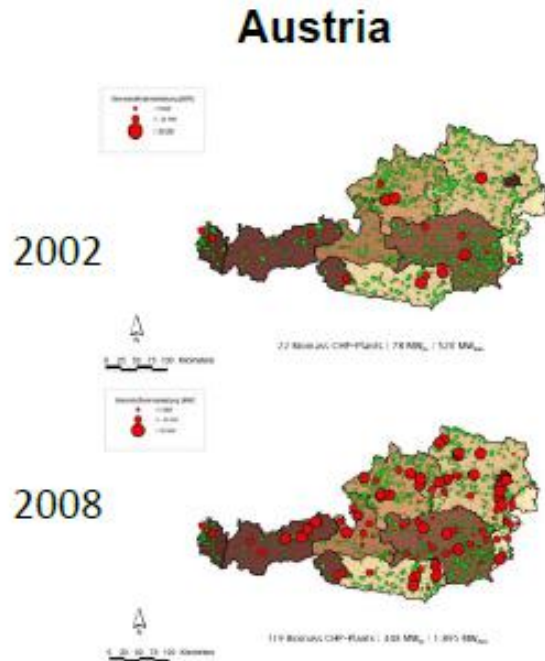


# Expansion of heat and CHP plants



# Expansion of heat and CHP plants

Demand is growing faster than supply:



# Development of district heating

R. Madlener / *Energy Policy* 35 (2007) 1992–2008

1997

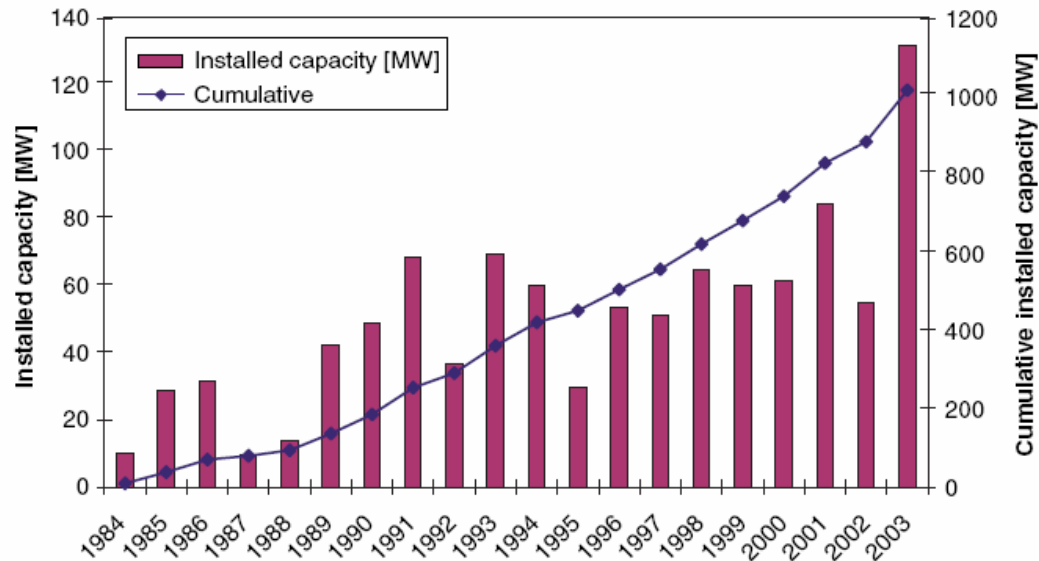


Fig. 3. Development of biomass district heating systems in Austria, 1984–2003 (total: 843 plants). *Source: REACT (2004), Jonas and Haneder (2004), own illustration.*

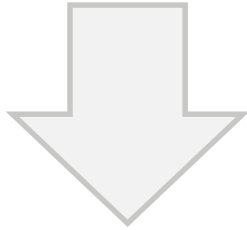


# *Potentials*

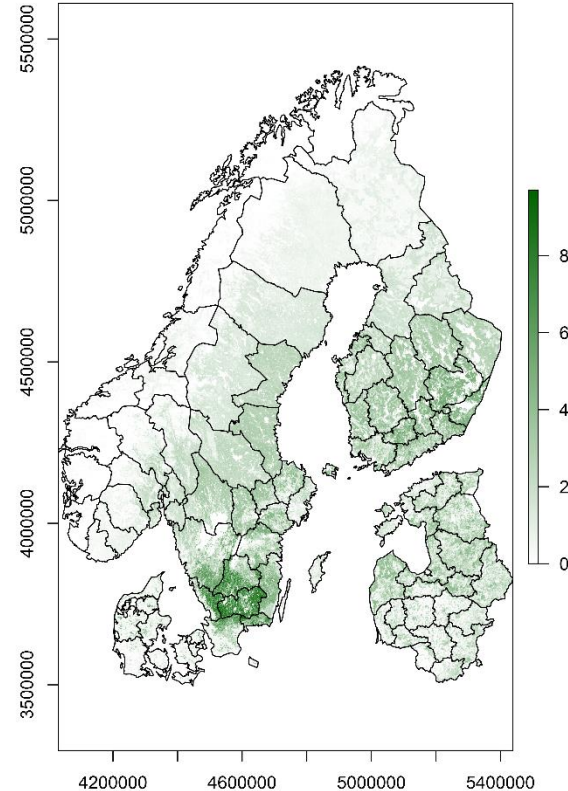


# Forest potentials

*NFI, local fellings,  
LiDAR, etc...*

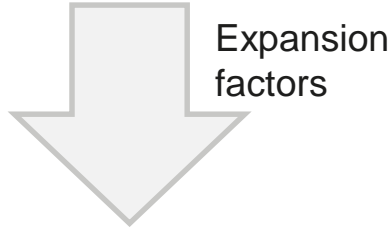


*Small diameters,  
needles, branches, roots,  
stumps, tops, etc...*



# Forest potentials

*Local fellings reported, sp*



*Small diameters, needles, branches, roots, stumps, tops, etc...*

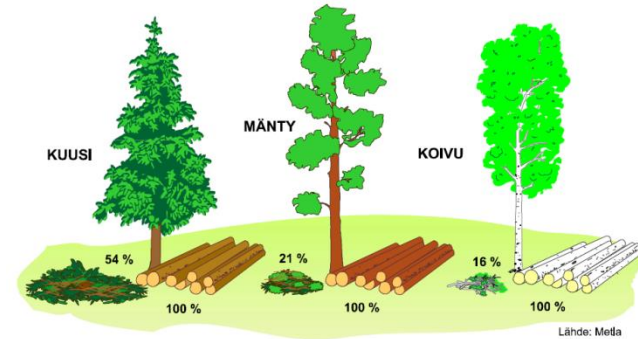


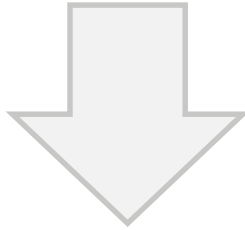
Table 2.1-5. The composition of dry whole-tree mass from trees removed in selective thinnings and final harvest of Scots pine and Norway spruce in Finland (Hakkila 1991).

Tree species	Treatment	Age, years	% of whole-tree mass				Whole tree
			Foliage	Live branches	Dead branches	Stem	
Pine	Early thinning	30	7.7	15.0	6.0	71.3	100.0
	Late thinning	55	4.6	9.2	4.1	82.1	100.0
	Final harvest	80	3.5	10.1	1.4	85.0	100.0
Spruce	Early thinning	30	12.3	17.2	2.3	68.2	100.0
	Late thinning	55	10.1	15.5	2.6	71.8	100.0
	Final harvest	80	10.3	17.1	1.1	71.5	100.0



# Forest potentials

*NFI, local fellings,  
LiDAR, etc...*



*Small diameters,  
needles, branches, roots,  
stumps, tops, etc...*

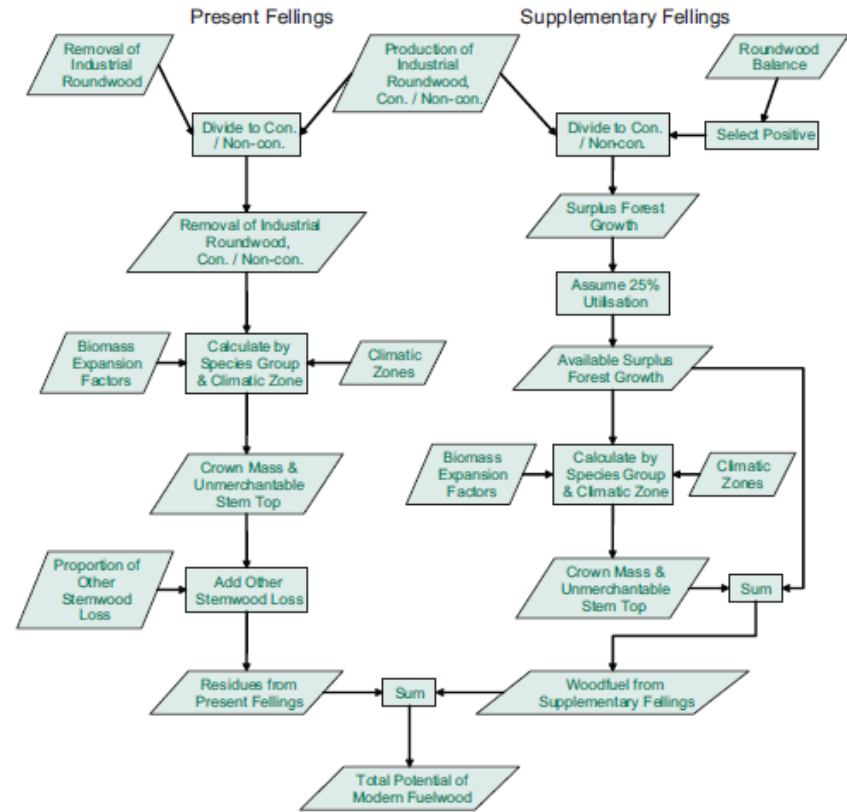
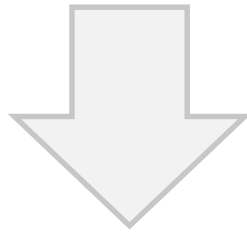


Figure 6. Procedure for calculating the total modern fuelwood potential currently available from a region.

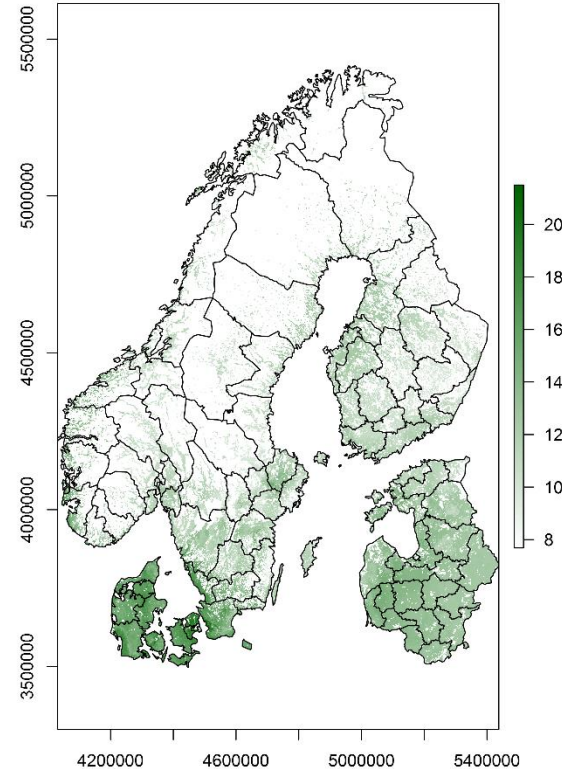
# Plantation potentials

*Available plots  
or trials*



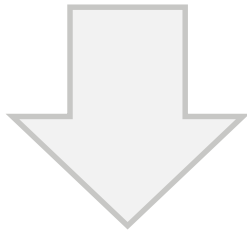
assumptions

*Spatial interpolation,  
spatial estimates*

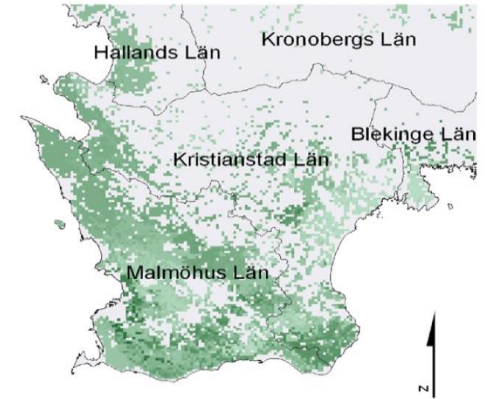
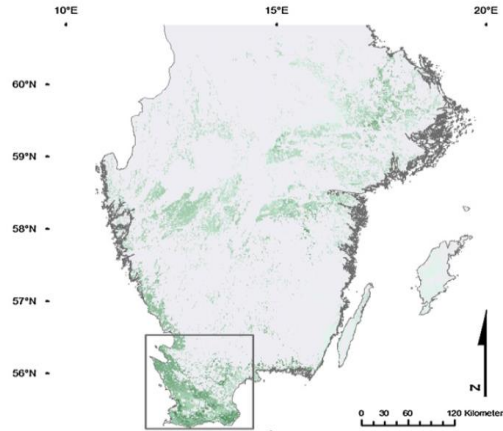


# Plantation potentials: Local area level

*Available plots  
or trials*



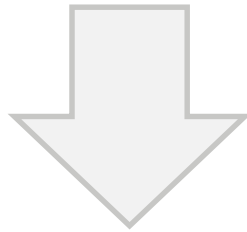
*Spatial interpolation,  
spatial models*



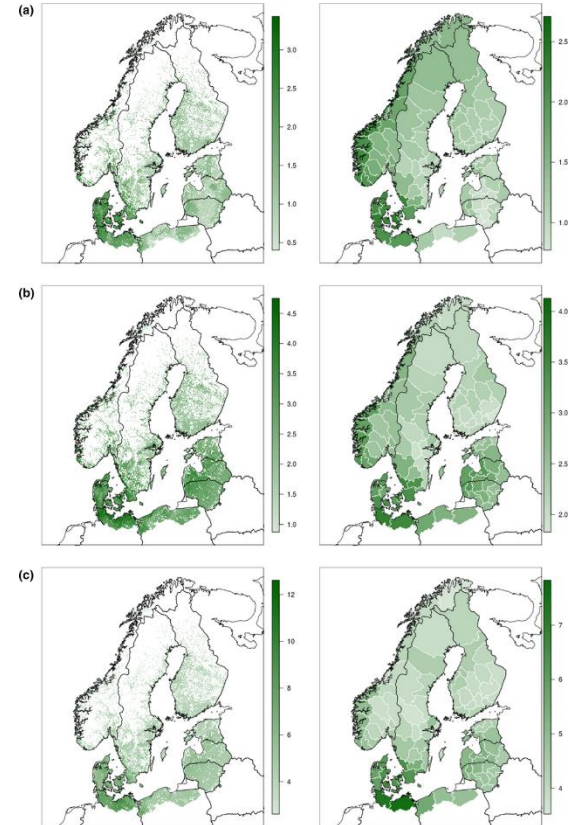


# Plantation potentials: Region level

*Estimation of  
yield and area  
available*

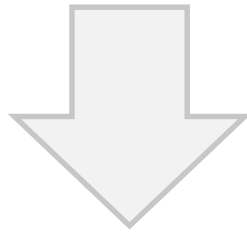


*Production subject to  
limitations*

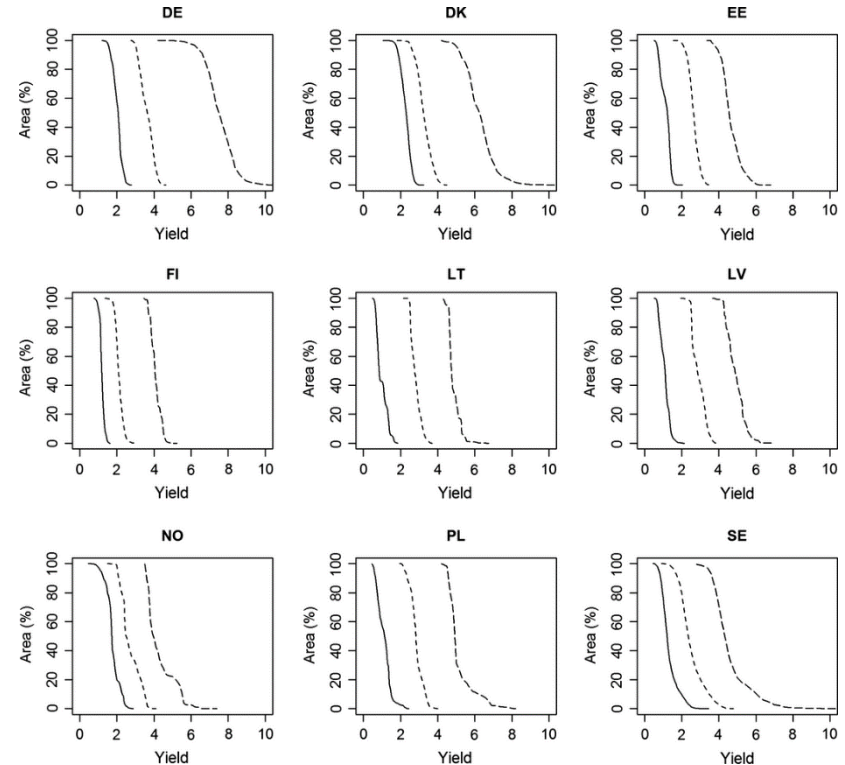


# Plantation potentials: Region level

*Estimation of  
yield and area  
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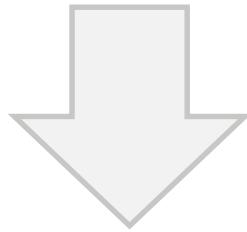


*Production subject to  
limitations*

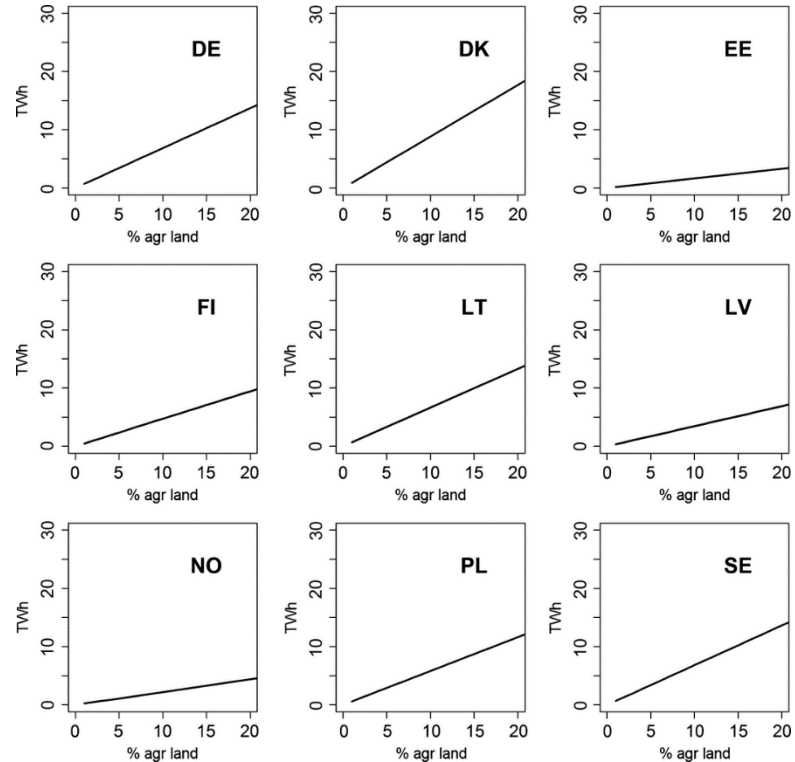


# Plantation potentials: Region level

*Estimation of  
yield and area  
available*



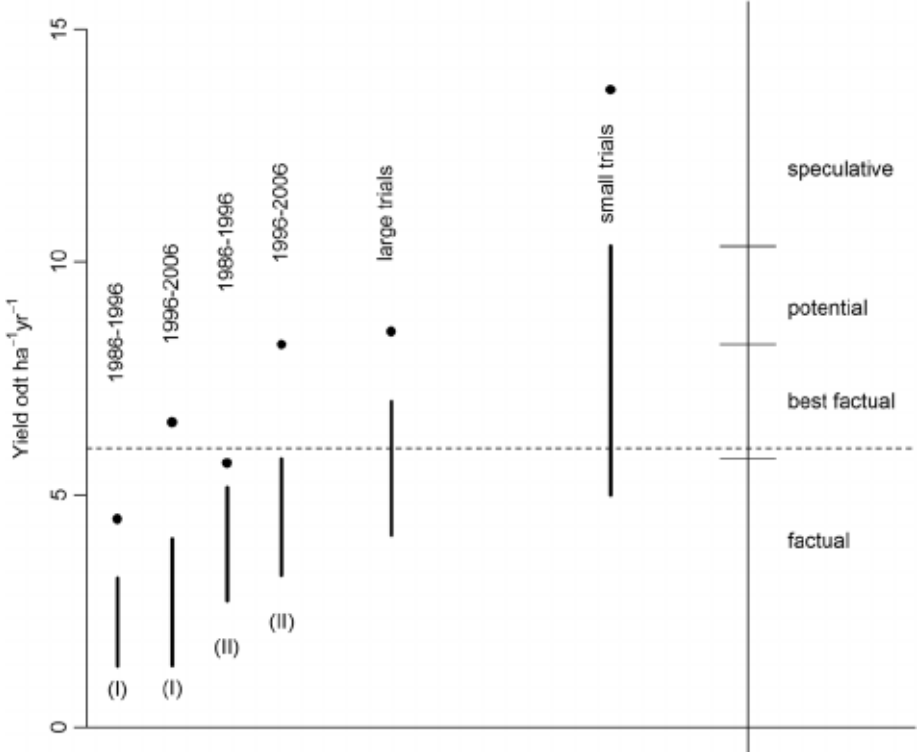
*Production subject to  
limitations*





# Yields

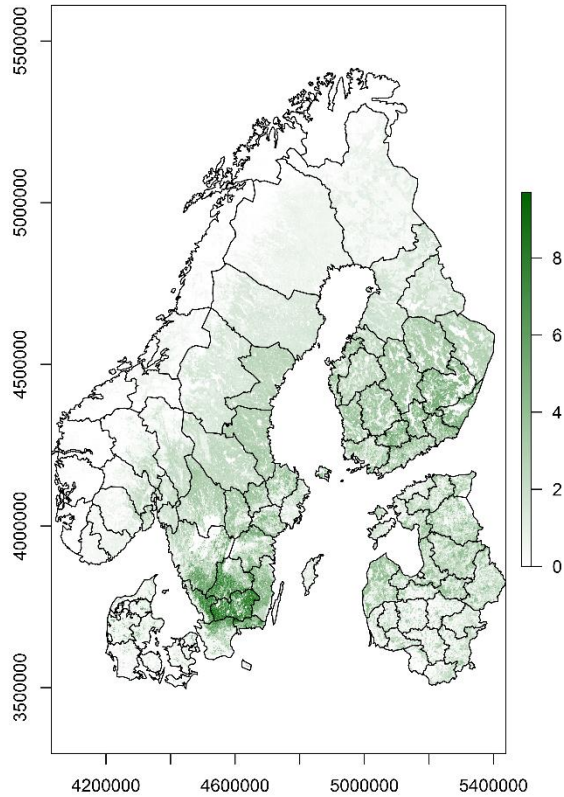
*Our estimates, in Sweden, comparing commercial experience and reported yields*



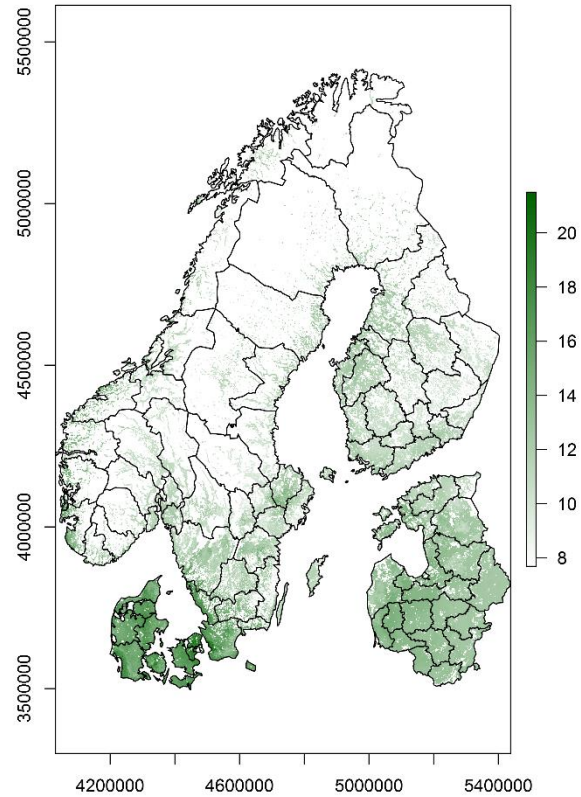
# Productivity

Wood biomass production for energy ( $\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$ )

*Forest sources*



*Plantation sources*

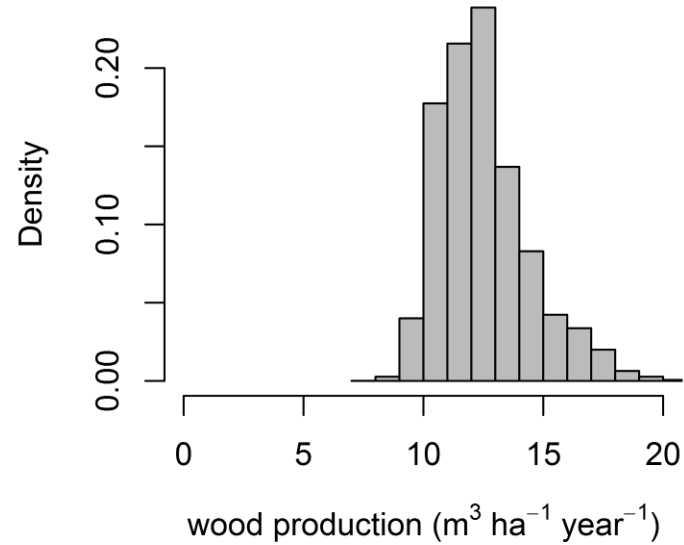


# Productivity

## Forests



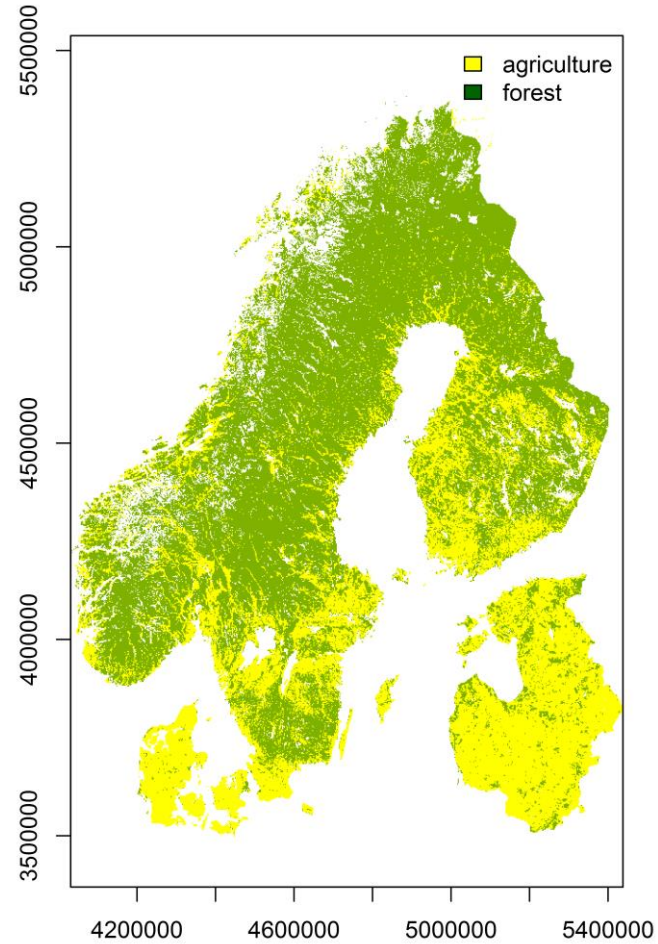
## Plantations





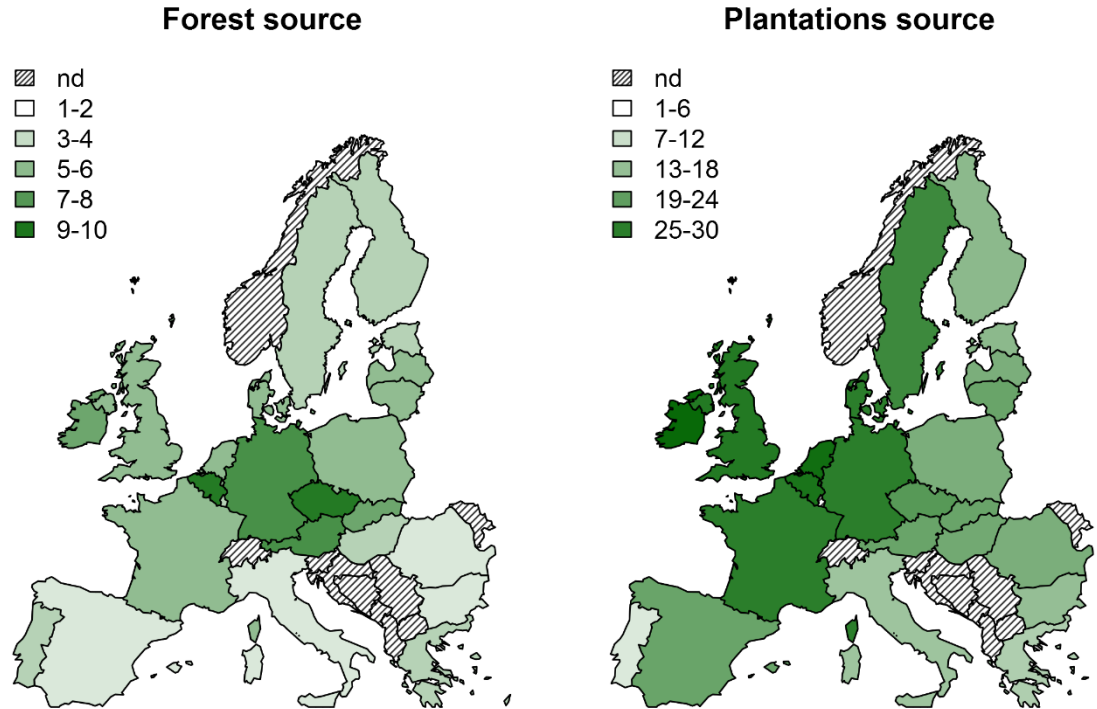
# Productivity

*Land uses determine the location of resources for biomass.*



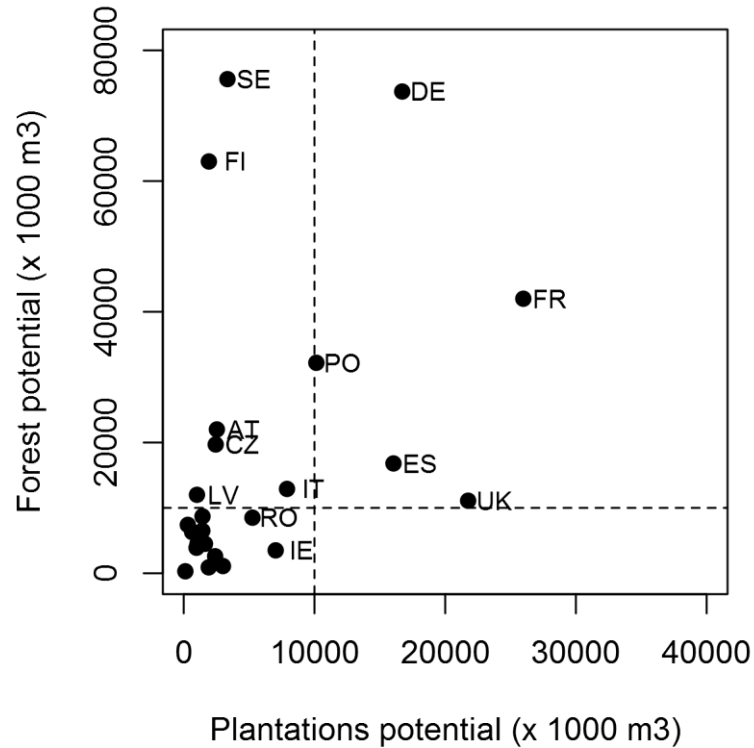
# Productivity

Wood biomass production for energy ( $\text{m}^3 \text{ha}^{-1} \text{year}^{-1}$ )



# Plantation and forest potentials

*Different biomass production strategies*







# Modelling biomass production for energy

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Temuco, Chile

[blas.mola@uef.fi](mailto:blas.mola@uef.fi)