

ULTRA LOW INTENSITY REFINING OF EUCALYPTUS PULP

Braz Demuner – Aracruz Celulose S.A

Edvins Ratnieks – Aracruz Celulose S.A

David Robinson – NIC Finebar®

8th Pira International Refining Conference
Barcelona – Spain – March 2005



AGENDA

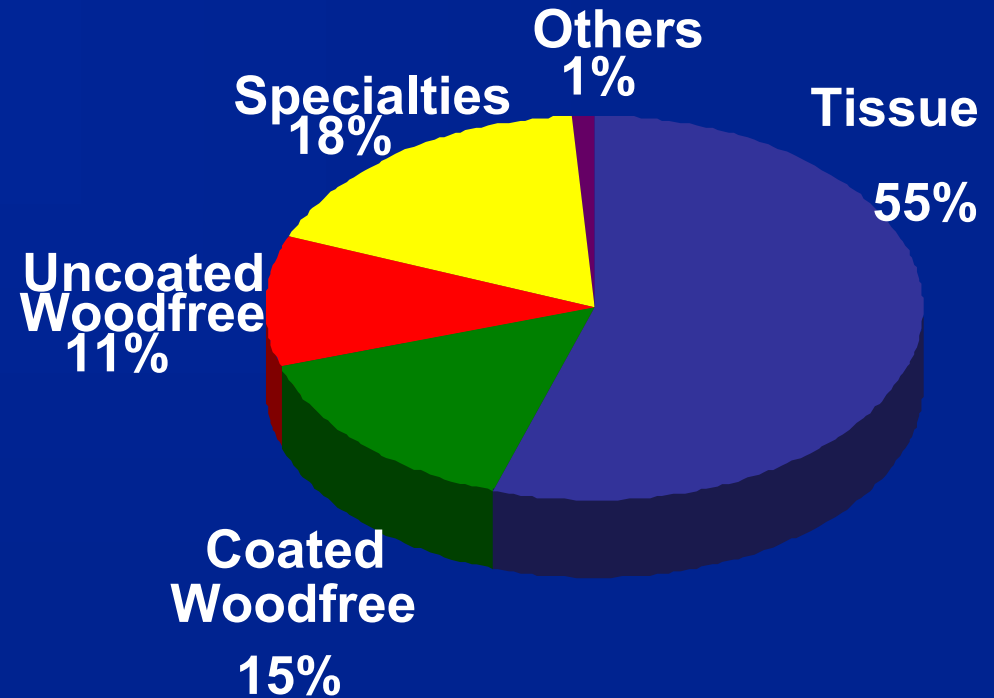
- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ New refining plate technology
- ✓ Experimental Design
- ✓ Pilot trial results: Impact of ultra low intensity refining
- ✓ Paper machine trials
- ✓ Final Remarks

Aracruz is leading the Eucalyptus market pulp production

Where in Brazil



Aracruz Market by End Use - 2003



EUCALYPTUS FIBER MORPHOLOGY

1. Short and thin fibers.
2. Large number of fibers per gram of pulp.
3. Stiff fibers (i.e. - difficult to bend and difficult to collapse)
4. Very uniform fibers, in length and width.

And as a consequence of these unique morphological features...

When compared to the most available hardwood pulps, eucalyptus fibers usually display:

- ✓ faster drainage
- ✓ higher bulk/stiffness, porosity & opacity at given strength
- ✓ much better formation / smoothness (tissue)
 - ✓ excellent printability
- ✓ superior combination between strength/stiffness bulk/opacity,

when refined properly



Refined properly... What does it mean?

According to Nissan (1977) the theoretical maximum intensity **limit** to modify the hardwood fiber (like eucalyptus) to its elastic limit, without rupturing is **5.4 kJ/kg . Impact**, which corresponds to **SEL=0.1 W.s/m** (Kerekes' model, 1990) !

**Let's present how short fibers
have been treated...**



Current refining conditions: best industrial practice

	Eucalyptus: fiber length < 0.75mm
Bar width	>2 mm
Groove width	>3 mm
Refining System	Mixed pulp
SEL	>0.7 W.s/m



**So, there is opportunity
for improvement !**

What may happen if refining is not optimized?

- ✓ Expend more energy than needed
- ✓ Poor key paper properties development
- ✓ Fiber cutting
- ✓ Fines generation

Ultra low intensity refining, on the other hand, promotes mainly fiber straightening and fiber cell wall hydration.

AGENDA

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ **New refining plate technology**
- ✓ Experimental Design
- ✓ Pilot trial results: Impact of ultra low intensity refining
- ✓ Paper machine trials
- ✓ Final Remarks

Industrial Ultra Low Intensity Refining

Process Requirements:

- ✓ Narrow bar-groove patterns (high CEL)
- ✓ Good capacity
- ✓ Good energy efficiency

Industrial Ultra Low Intensity Refining

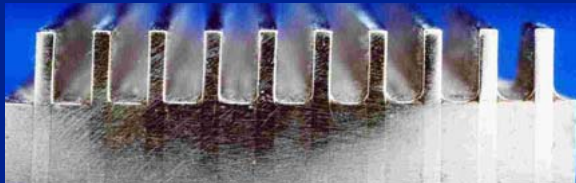
Past Limitations:

- Casting Technology
 - ✓ Fine bar-groove geometry limited in depth (capacity)
- Fabricated Technology
 - ✓ High cost of manufacturing
- Over-sized plate diameter or high refiner speed
 - ✓ Very high circulating load – poor efficiency



New Manufacturing Approach

- Novel Fabrication Process
 - ✓ Laser cutting of stainless steel plate
 - ✓ Diffusion bonding metal joining technology
- Benefits
 - ✓ Very narrow high strength bars
 - ✓ Superior groove geometry



AFT Finebar® Plate



Cast Plate

Finebar[®] Manufacturing Technology

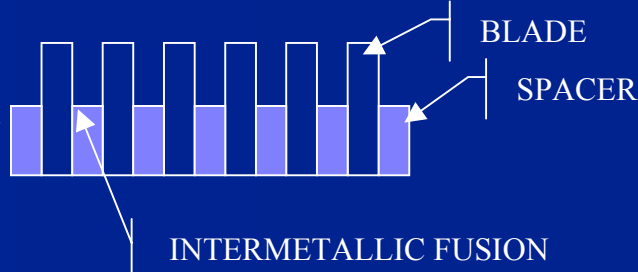
VIRTUAL TOOLING



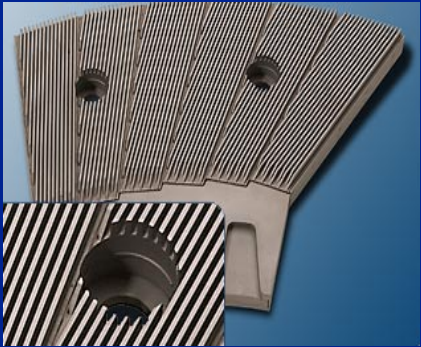
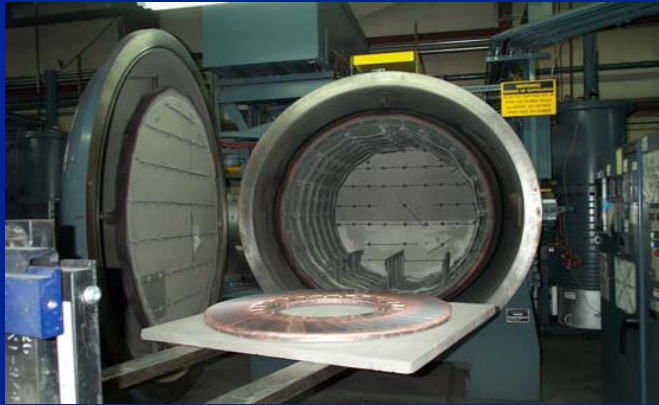
CNC LASER



FABRICATION PROCESS



DIFFUSION BONDING



AFT FINEBAR[®] PLATES



Ultra Low Intensity Plates for Eucalyptus Pulp

What are the possibilities?

- Typical Cast/Fabricated Refiner Plates:
 - ✓ Bar width – 2.4 mm
 - ✓ Groove Width – 2.4 mm
- AFT FINEBAR® Plates:
 - ✓ Bar width – 1.3 mm
 - ✓ Groove Width – 1.6 mm

Greater than 2.75 times increase in CEL !



AGENDA

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ New refining plate technology
- ✓ **Experimental Design**
- ✓ Pilot trial results: Impact of ultra low intensity refining
- ✓ Paper machine trials
- ✓ Final Remarks

Pilot Refining: Single Disc 12"

✓ **Aracruz ECF Pulp**

✓ **Two disc patterns** (AFT Finebar ®):

- 1.3x1.6mm – CEL 2.23 km/rev  For LOW intensity
- 3.2x3.2mm – CEL 0.47 km/rev  For HIGH intensity
- Single pass refining
- Bar angle 15°





Aracruz Pilot Refining Plant 12" single disc

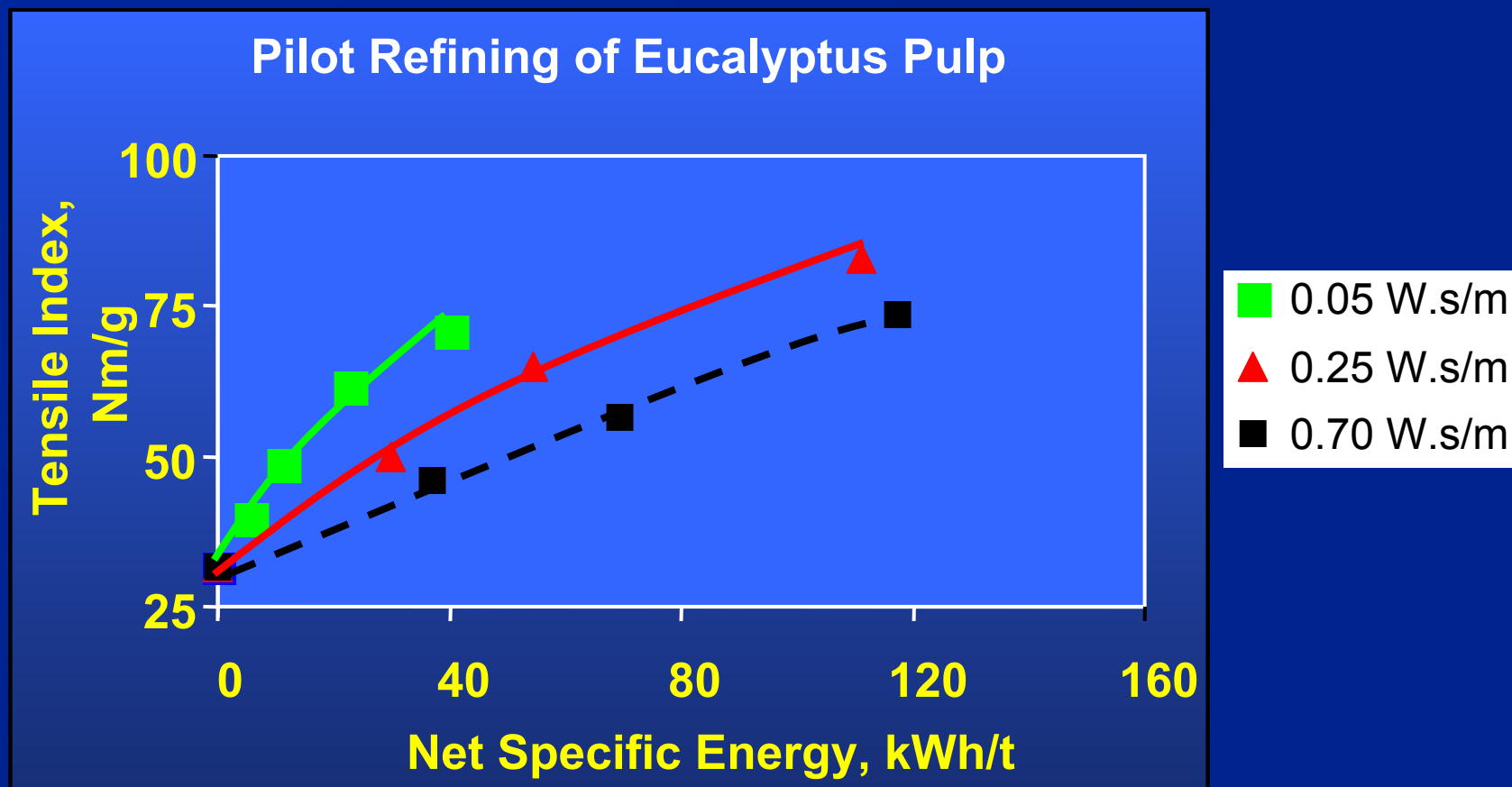


AGENDA

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ New refining plate technology
- ✓ Experimental Design
- ✓ Pilot trial results: Impact of ultra low intensity Refining
- ✓ Paper machine trial results
- ✓ Final Remarks



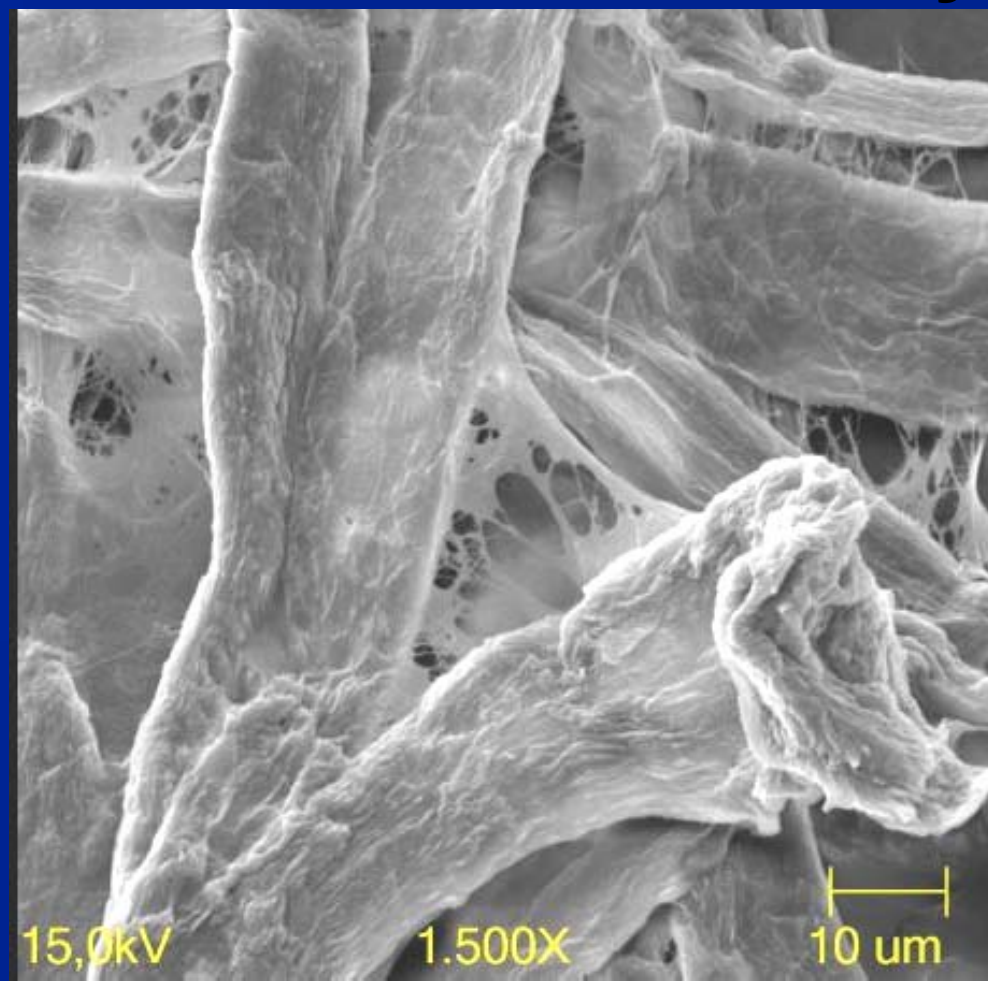
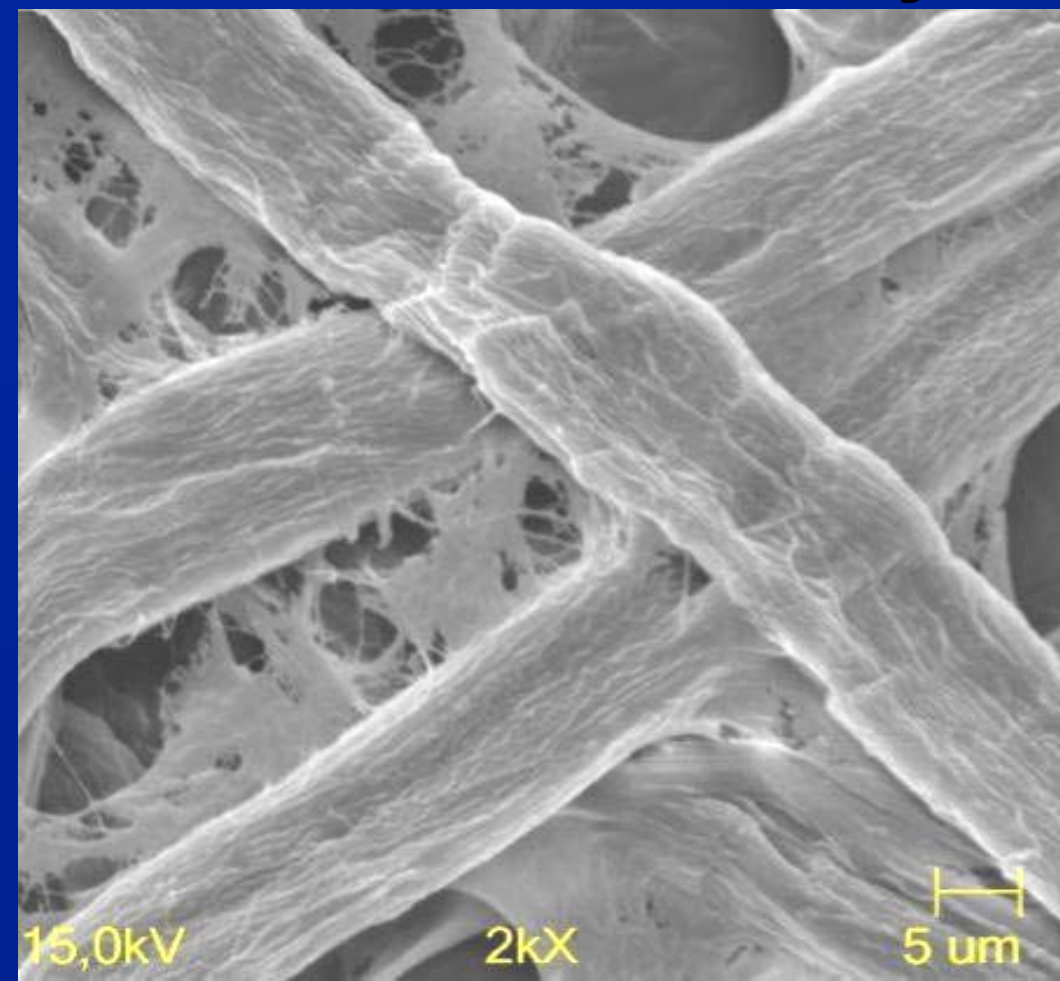
Pilot Plant ULTRA LOW intensity (SEL 0.05 W.s/m) was achieved, with very good tensile development



Ultra low intensity presents a potential of 60% energy savings to reach tensile 70 Nm/g when compared to normal low intensity (SEL 0.70 W.s/m)

ULTRA LOW intensity

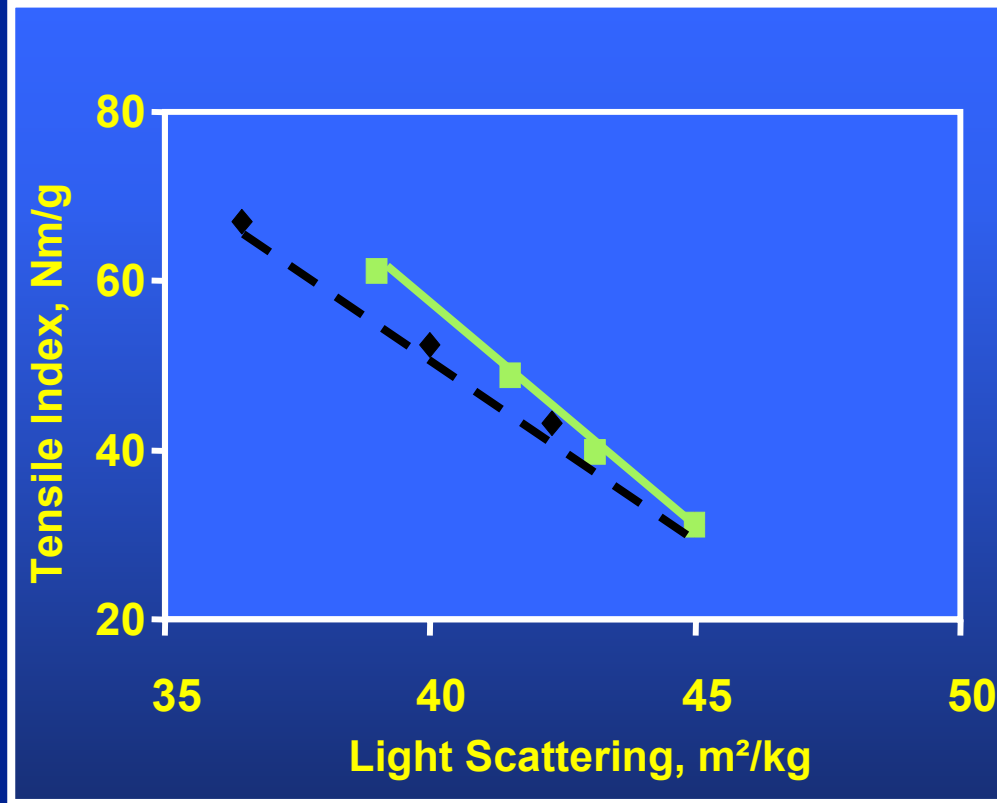
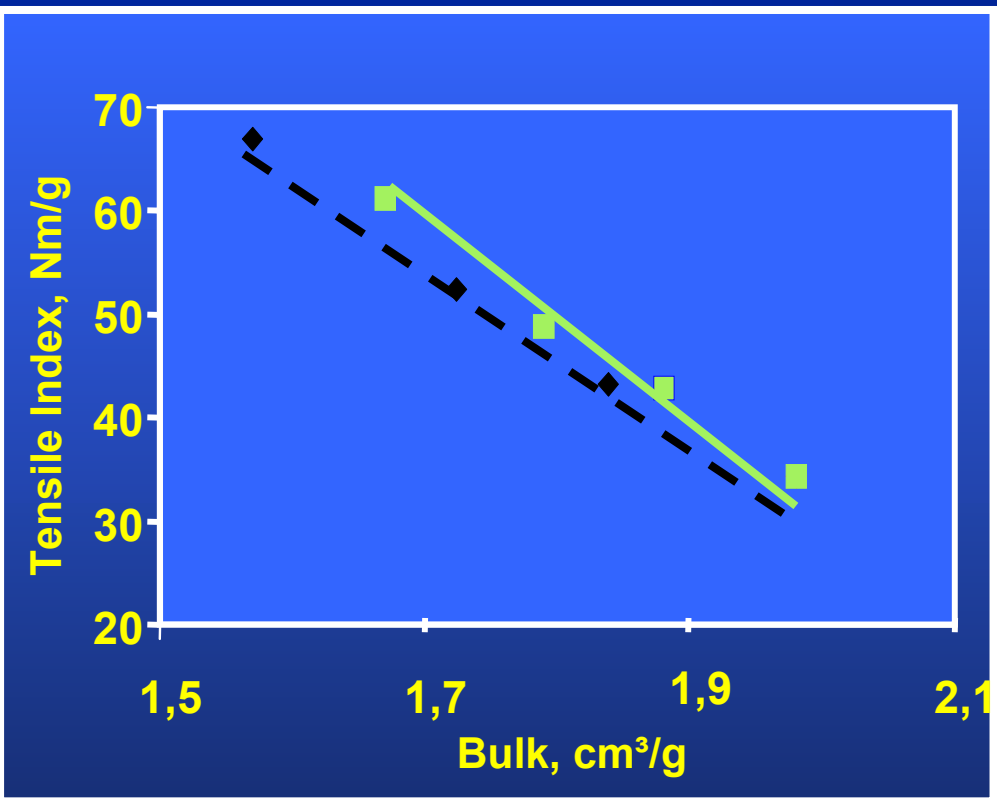
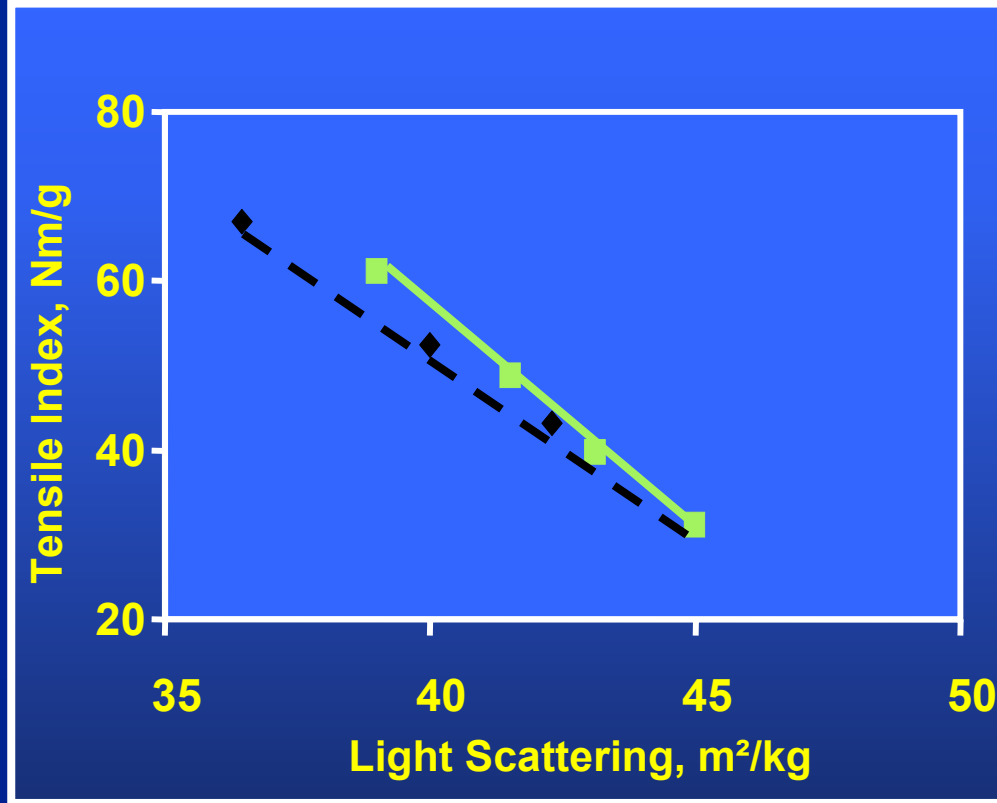
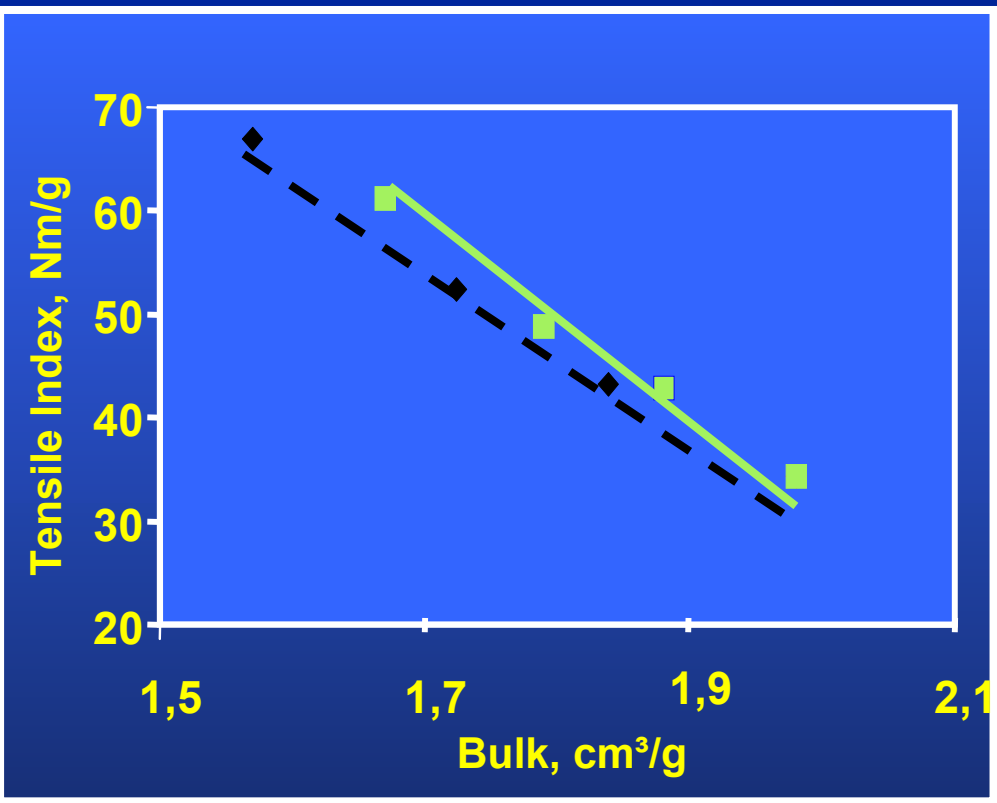
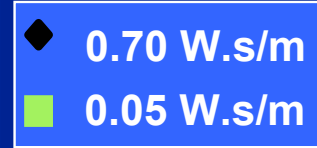
NORMAL LOW intensity



Fibers refined at 20 kWh/t,
SEL 0.05 W.s/m

Fibers refined at 65
kWh/t, SEL 0.70 W.s/m

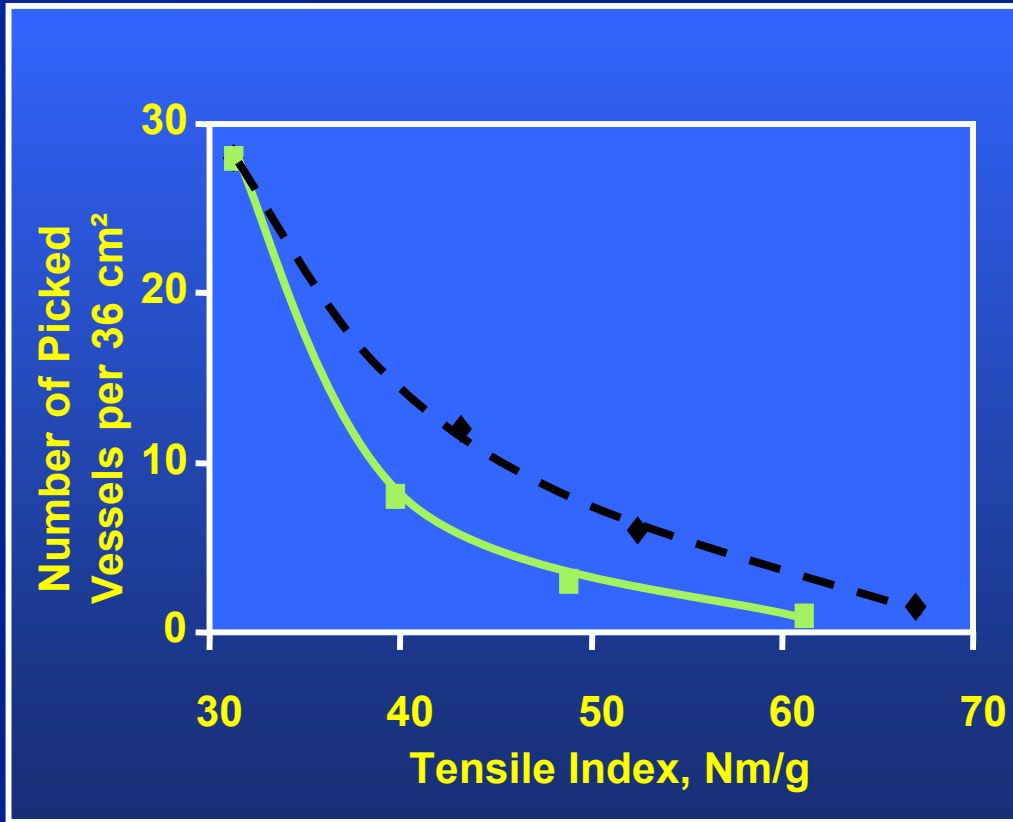
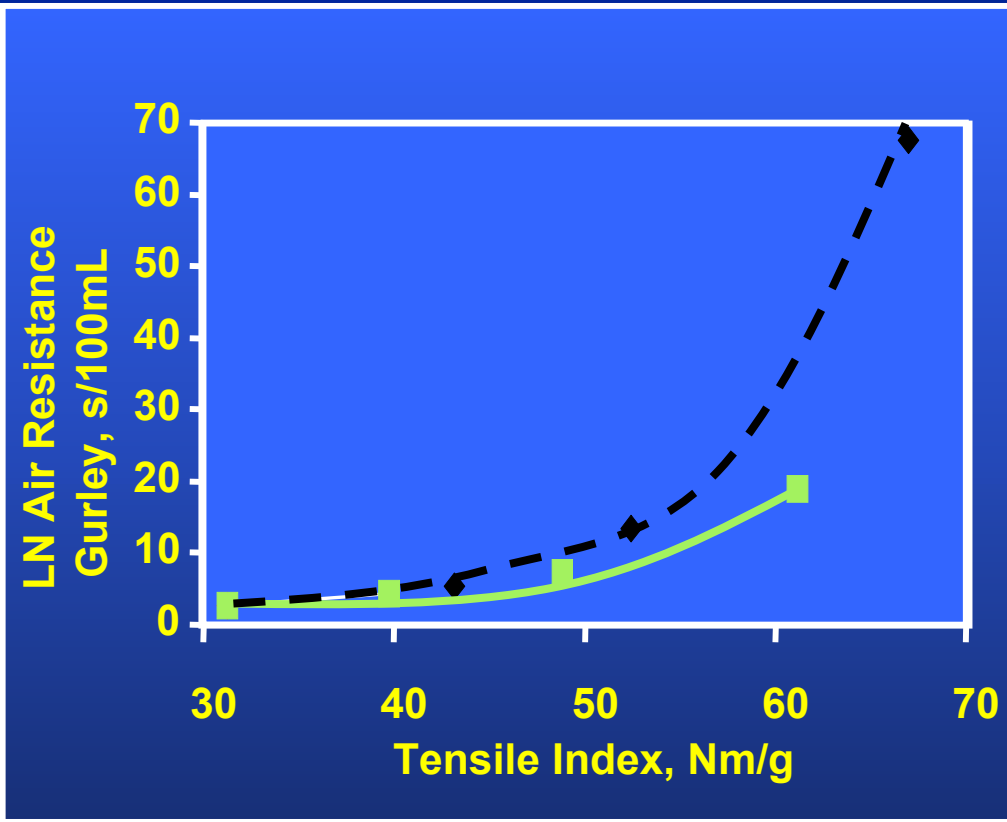
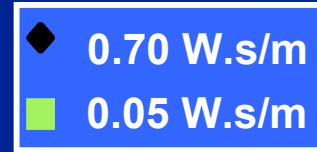
Pilot Refining of Eucalyptus Pulp



ULTRA LOW intensity refining displayed higher bulk and opacity at a given tensile level, which is desirable for P&W paper grades



Pilot Refining of Eucalyptus Pulp



ULTRA LOW intensity refining displayed higher porosity and lower number of picked vessels (IGT), at a given tensile level



Summary of Pilot Trials

- ✓ **Successful ultra low intensity refining (0.05 W.s/m)**
- ✓ **Large energy savings potential observed**
- ✓ **Improved properties combination obtained
(tensile/bulk/opacity/porosity/vessel picking)**

The achievement of ultra low intensity (0.05 W.s/m) in pilot plant, with high energy savings and key paper properties improvement, encouraged Aracruz to proceed with the trials in order to get optimum intensity levels in a mill application



AGENDA

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ New refining plate technology
- ✓ Experimental Design
- ✓ Pilot trial results: Impact of ultra low intensity Refining
- ✓ Paper machine trials
- ✓ Final Remarks



Experimental Design

✓ Mill Trial: Double Disc 30"

✓ Aracruz ECF Pulp

✓ Disc patterns:

- AFT Finebar[®] 1.3x2.0x4.8 mm
average bar angle 15° – CEL 62 km/rev → For LOW intensity
- Cast 2.4x2.4x6.4 mm was replaced - CEL 33 km/rev
- Single pass refining
- Paper grade: PW 56 g/m² (100% eucalyptus)

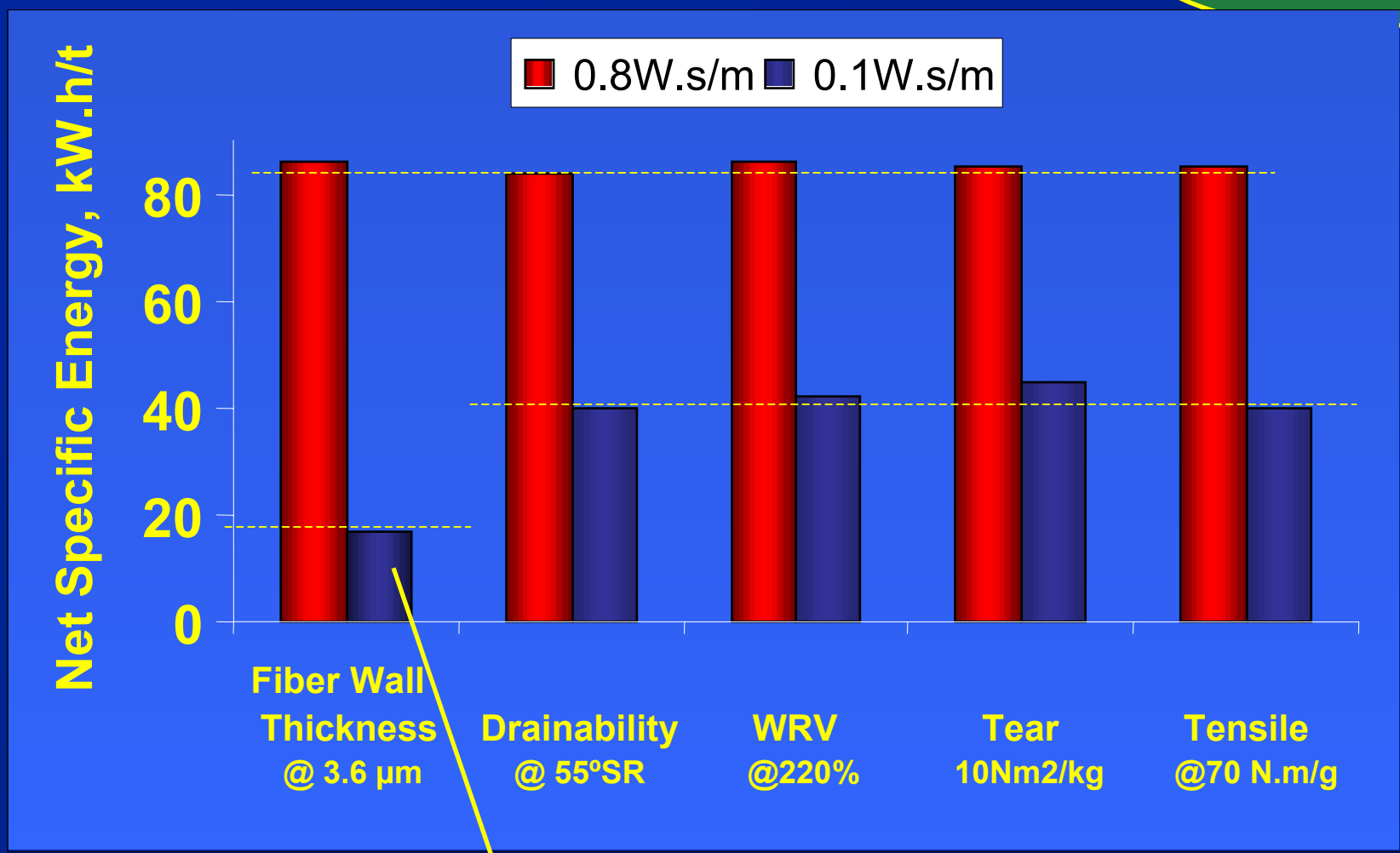


Paper Machine - 30" Refiner

single-pass-energy curves interpolation

to evaluate pulp with maximum fiber development

>50% net energy reduction at the trial run



Four times more efficient to hydrate the fiber wall



What can explain the energy savings?

From the conventional wisdom:

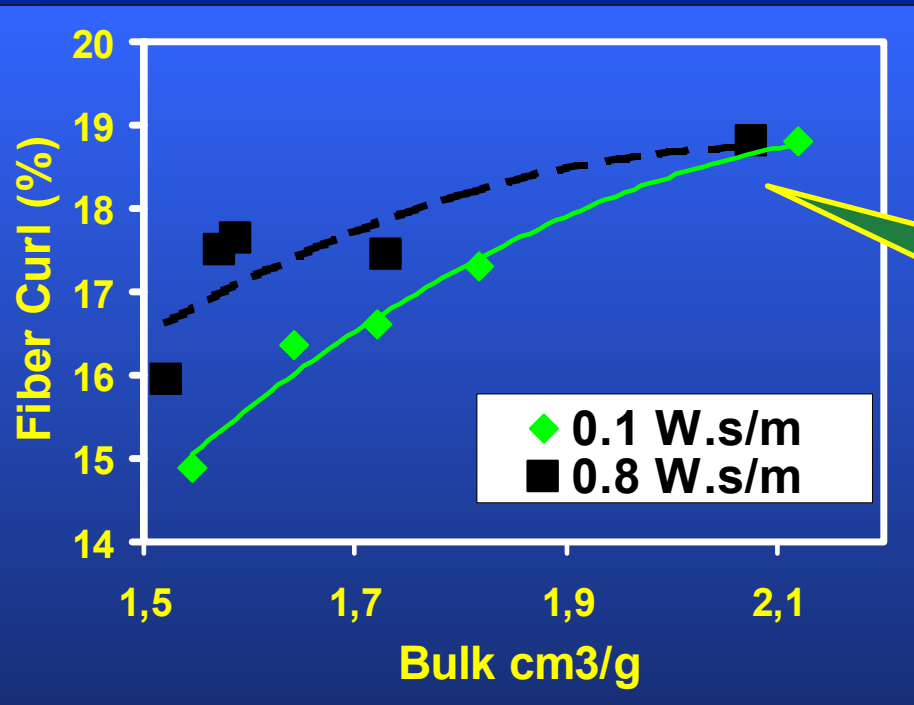
- ✓ The probability of fibers treatment in a single-pass refiner is poor
- ✓ 99% of the energy is wasted, mainly as elastic shocks

The present data suggest that:

- ✓ **Improved hydraulic flows have promoted better fiber treatment**
- ✓ **Repeated near-elastic shocks may contribute for fiber straightening**
- ✓ **Increase in efficiency as a result of the increased edge crossings**

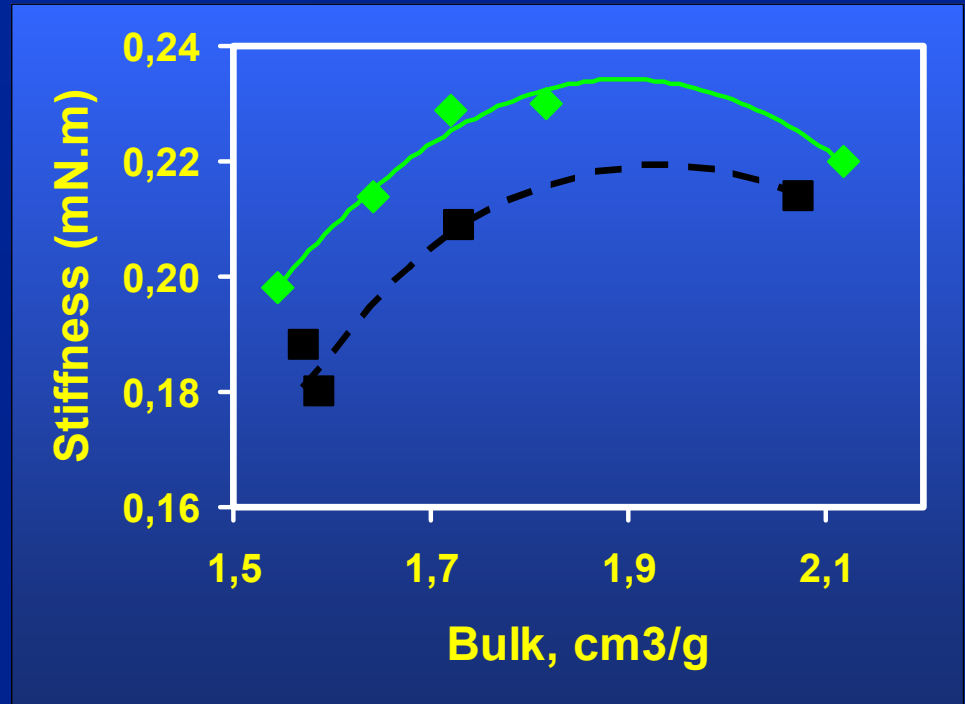
Paper Machine 30" Refiner

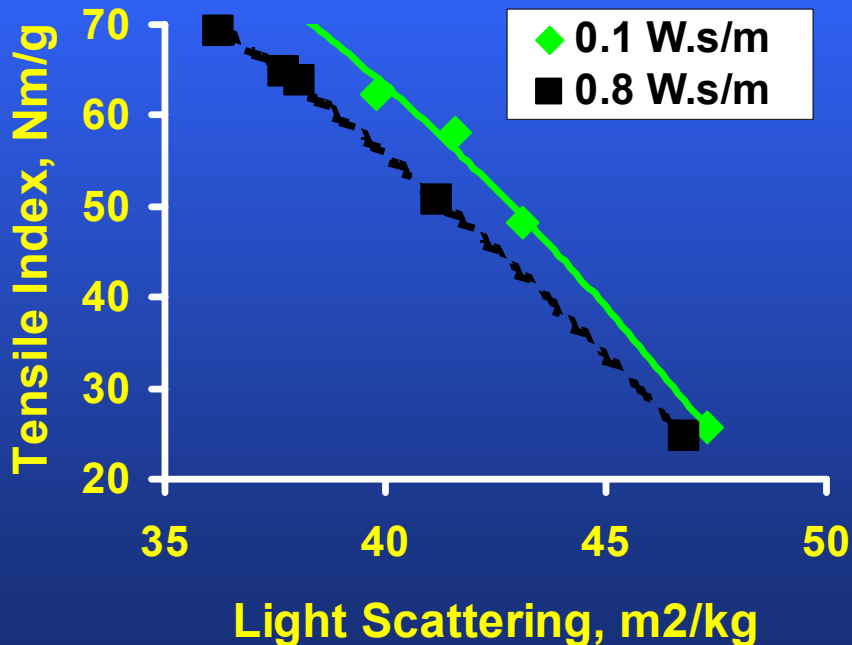
single-pass-energy curves
Significant findings



Efficient
(fiber collapse+curl reduction)
change some properties

Improved Stiffness

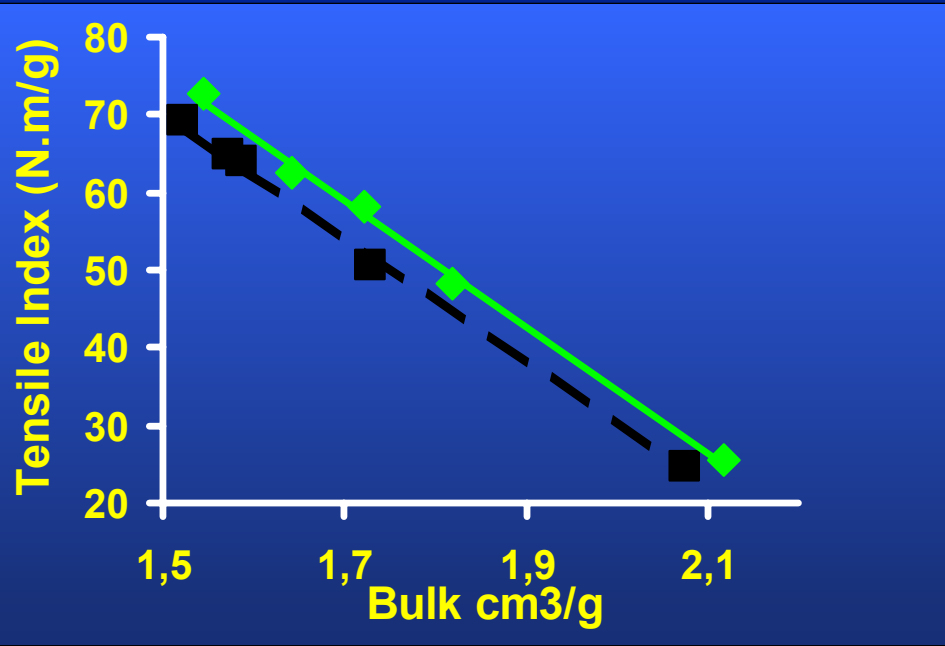




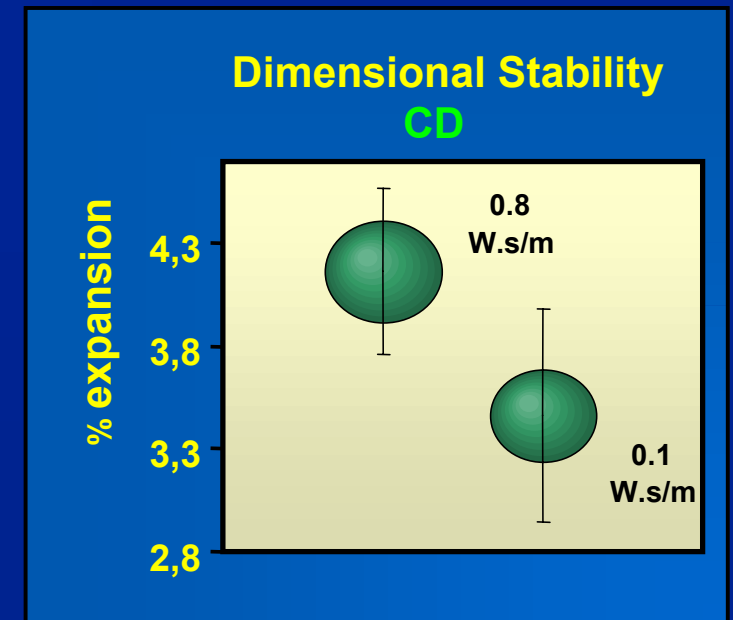
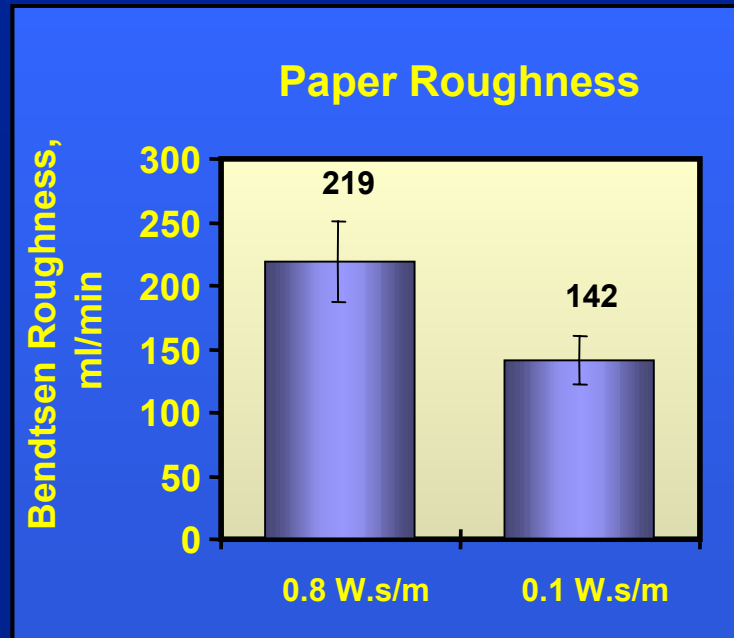
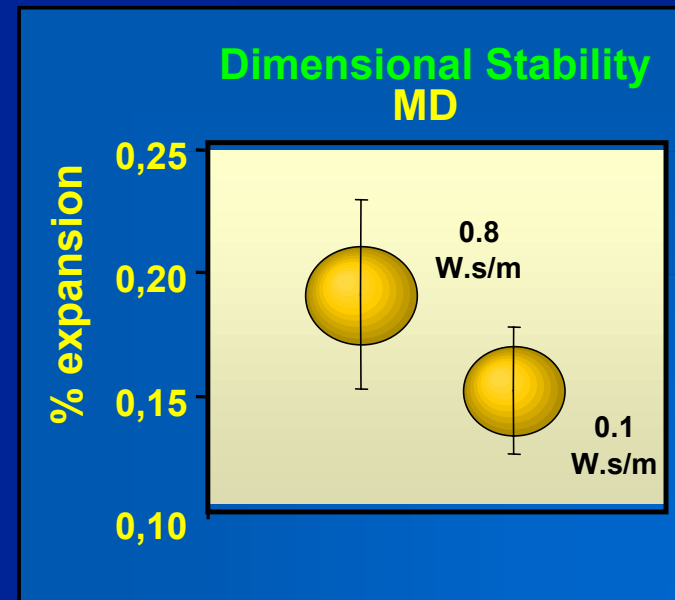
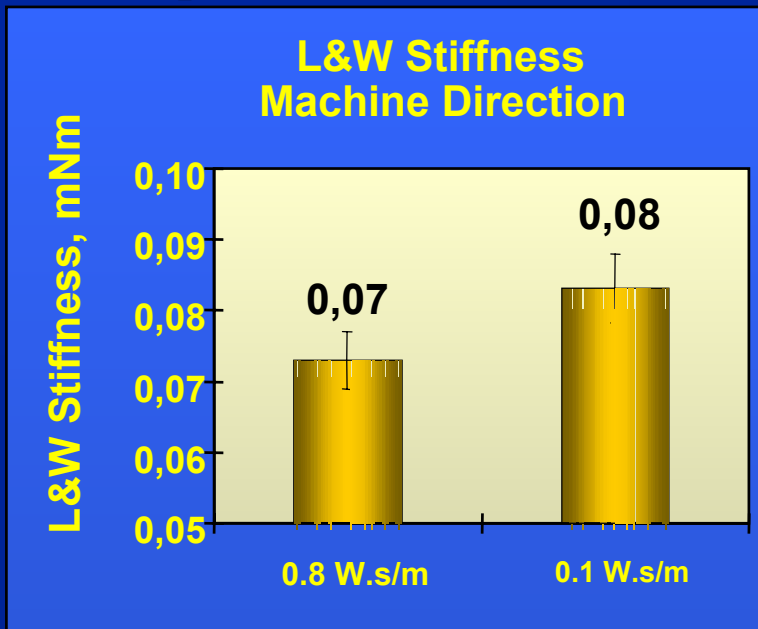
Paper Machine 30" Refiner

single-pass-energy curves
Significant findings

**Improved
Bulk and Opacity**



Paper benefits



Possible explanation for the benefits observed with the application of ultra low intensity refining

- ✓ More homogeneous treatment
 - ✓ Larger number of fibers being treated with low intensity impacts
- ✓ Higher efficiency for fiber straightening
 - ✓ Faster reduction of fiber curl
- ✓ Faster fiber cell wall hydration
 - ✓ with minimum fines formation – emphasis on major refining effect

Final Remarks

Ultra Low Intensity Refining of 0.1 W.s/m, which is today's maximum intensity limit to modify one hardwood fiber, has been successfully achieved in a mill application, for P&W paper grade with 100% eucalyptus

We expect to evaluate lower than 0.1 W.s/m in a paper machine trial

Acknowledgments

- ✓ The authors would like to thank Aracruz Celulose S.A., for the permission to disclose these results on refining, and also for the opportunity to present this paper in this conference.
- ✓ Dr. Ergilio Claudio-da-Silva Jr. is also gratefully acknowledged indeed for motivating us to carry on these trials and also for his most valuable suggestions and comments.



Thank You !

