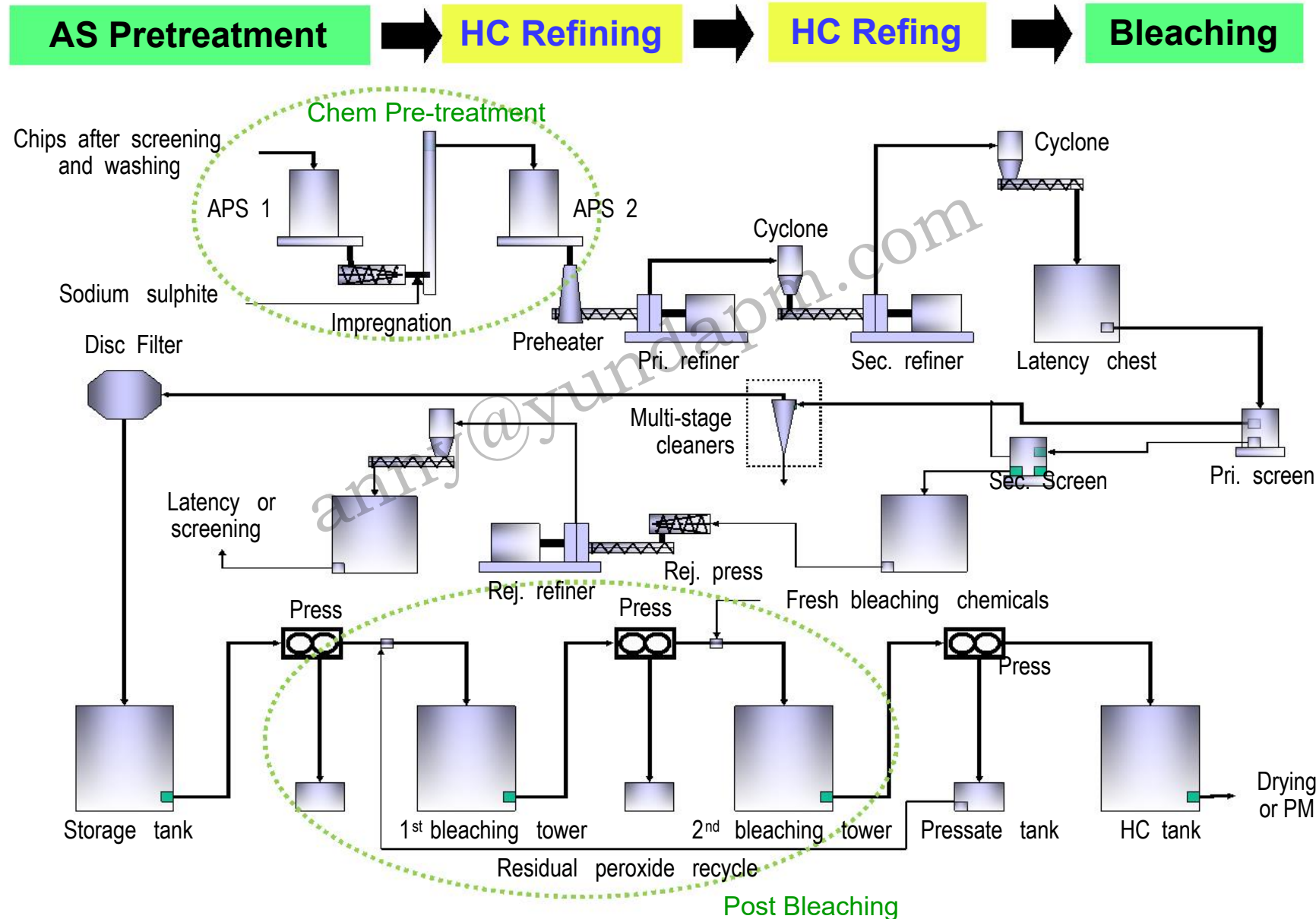


# **BCTMP Technology: Development and Applications**

**Eric C. Xu (Ph. D.)**

# History of BCTMP Development: 1st Generation (1G)

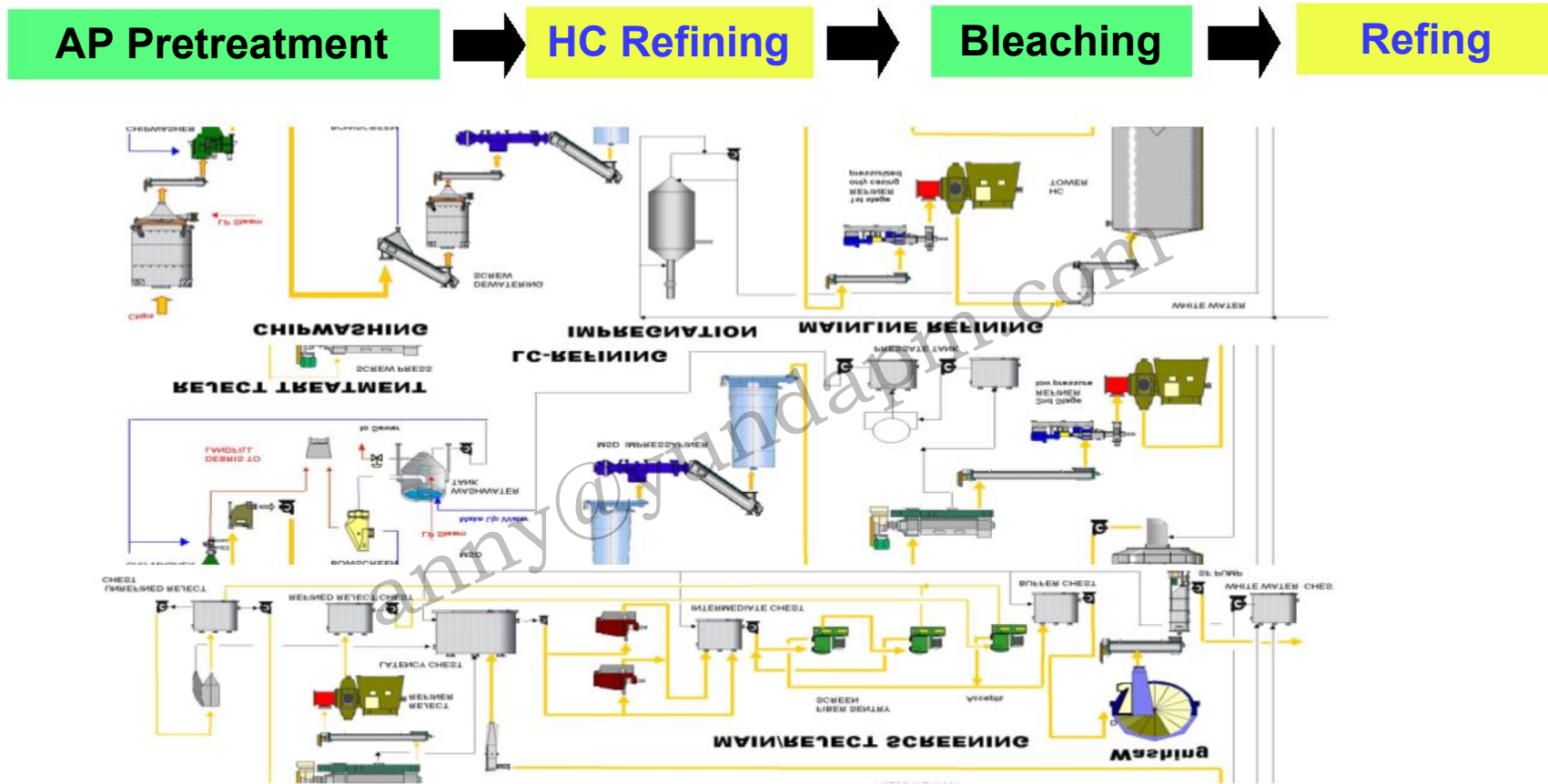
1G BCTMP (started in 1980's): C+TMP+B



anny@yundapm.com

# History of BCTMP Development: 2nd Generation (2G)

2G BCTMP (started in 2000's, Yueyang P-RC APMP):

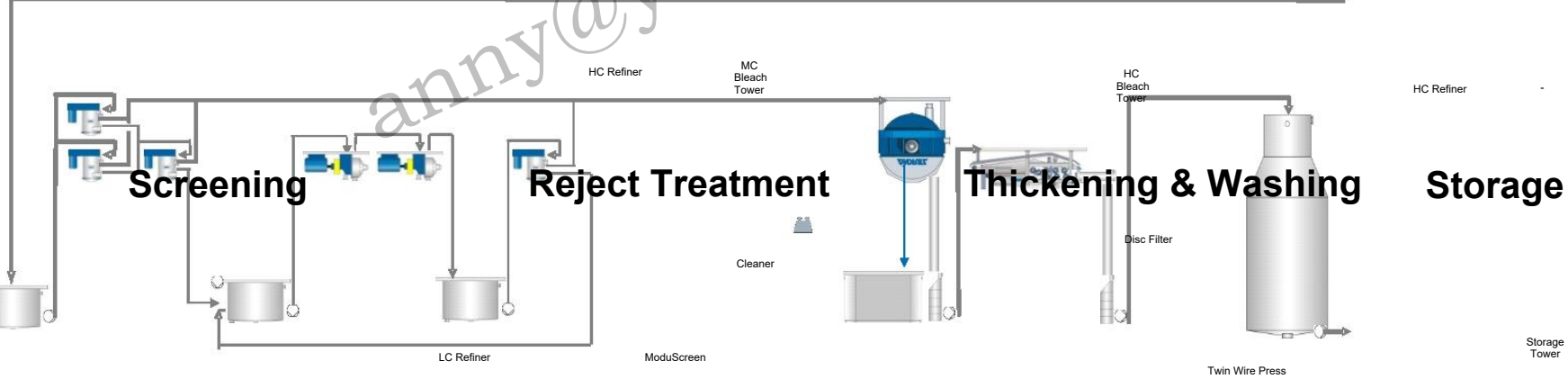


- Xu, E.C., "A New Concept In Alkaline Peroxide Refiner Mechanical Pulping", International Mechanical Pulping Conference, Houston, USA, (May 24--26, 1999).
- Zhang, D.-J., Guo, Y.-W. & Xu, E. C. "Successful Start-Up And Commercial Operation Experience With P-RC APMP At Yueyang Paper Mill", Proceeding of 2005 International Mechanical Pulping Conference, Oslo, Norway, (June 6-9, 2005).

# A 2G BCTMP: P-RC APMP with 2xPT+2xBleaching

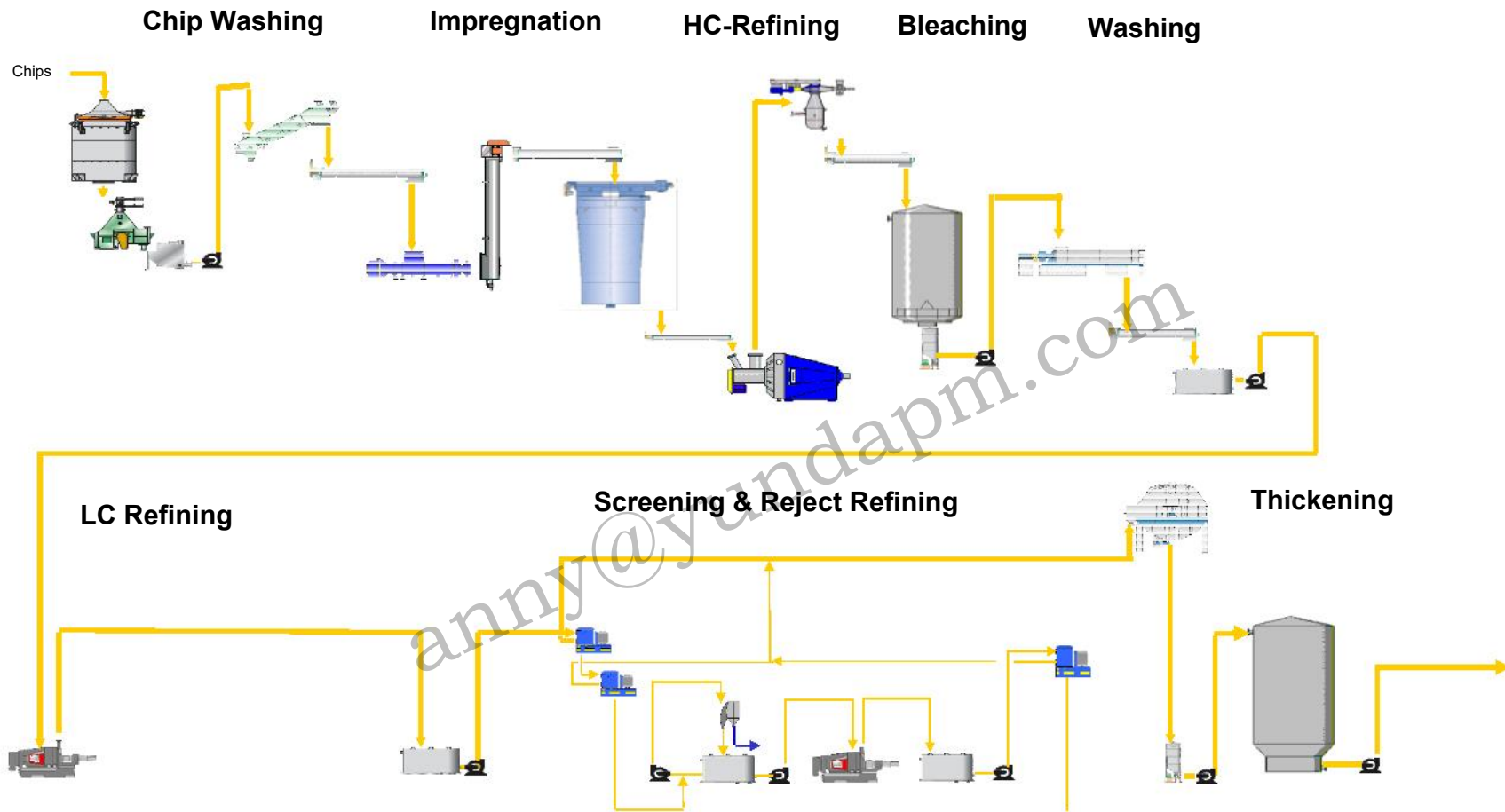


Chip Washing    Impregnation    1st Stage Refining    MC+HC Bleaching    Washing    2nd Stage Refining



to further Process

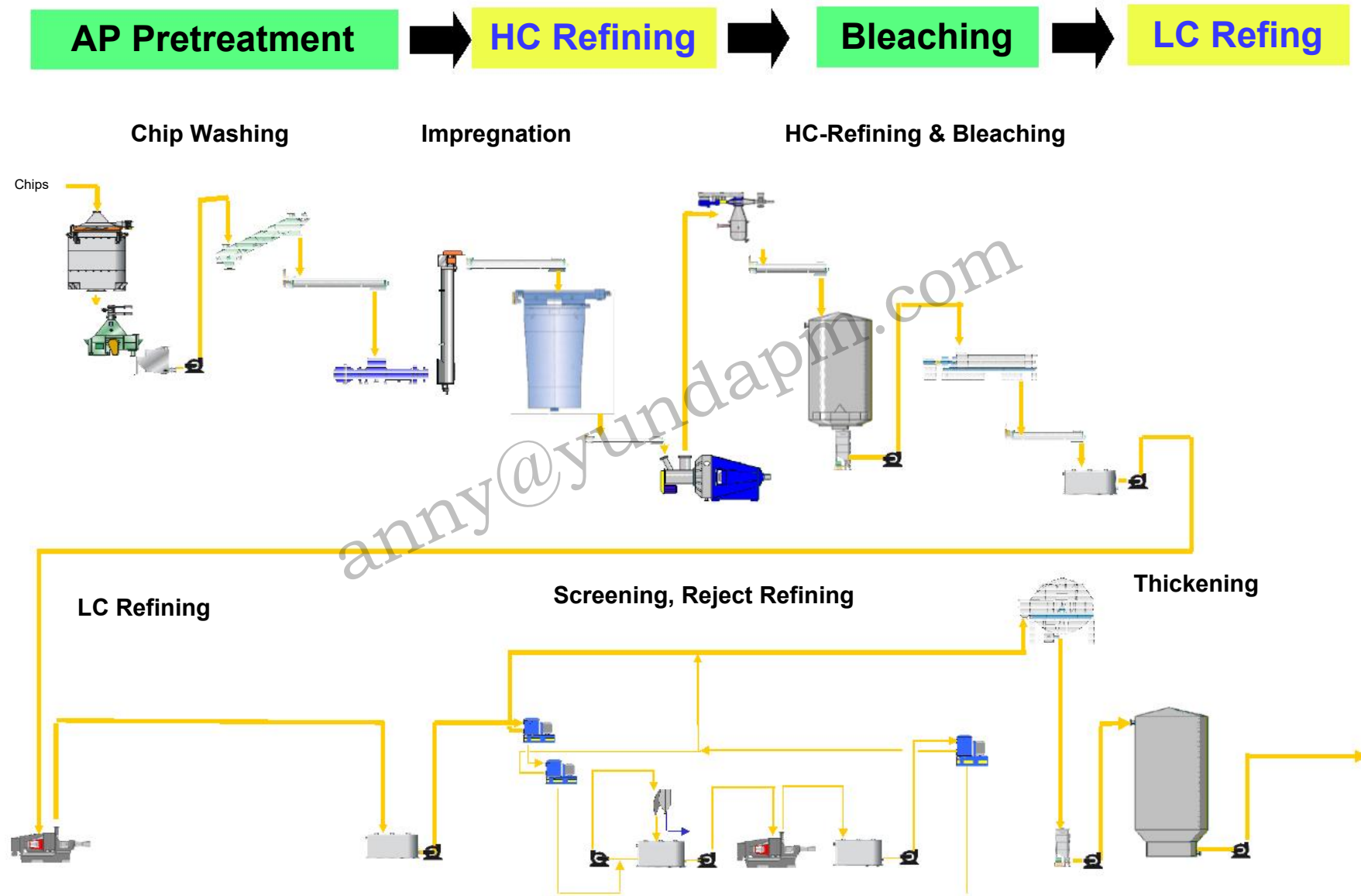
# Development of 2G BCTMP: LCR at 2nd Stage Refining



Xu, E.C, Koefler H. and Antensteiner P., "Some Latest Developments In Alkaline Peroxide Mechanical Pulping, Part 2: Lower Consistency Refining at Secondary", Preprint of 88th Annual Meeting of PPTA of Canada (Jan. 28-Feb. 1, 2002).

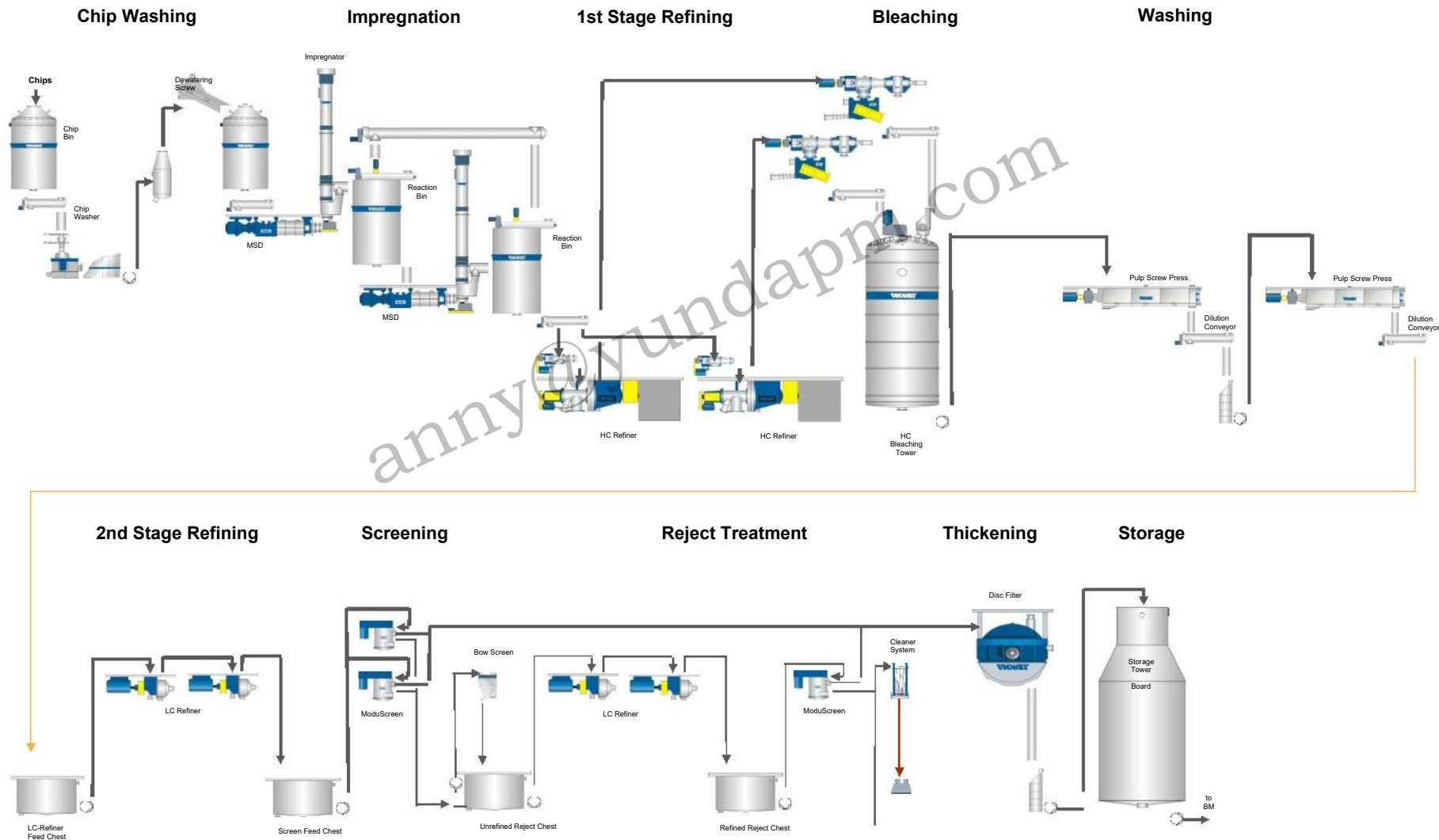
Guo, Y., Xu, E.C. and Teubner D., "Comparison Between High and Low Consistency Refining at Yueyang P-RC APMP Mill", Proceedings of 2009 IMPC, Sweden, (May 31 - June 4, 2009)

# Common 2G BCTMP Flowsheet: (Simplified)



# A 2G BCTMP Fiber Line: (P-RC APMP)

- APP-Jingui, China, (750-1000adt/d, 2010)





# V 2G BCTMP Fiber Line:

- SE-Beihai, China (700-850adt/d)

AP Pretreatment



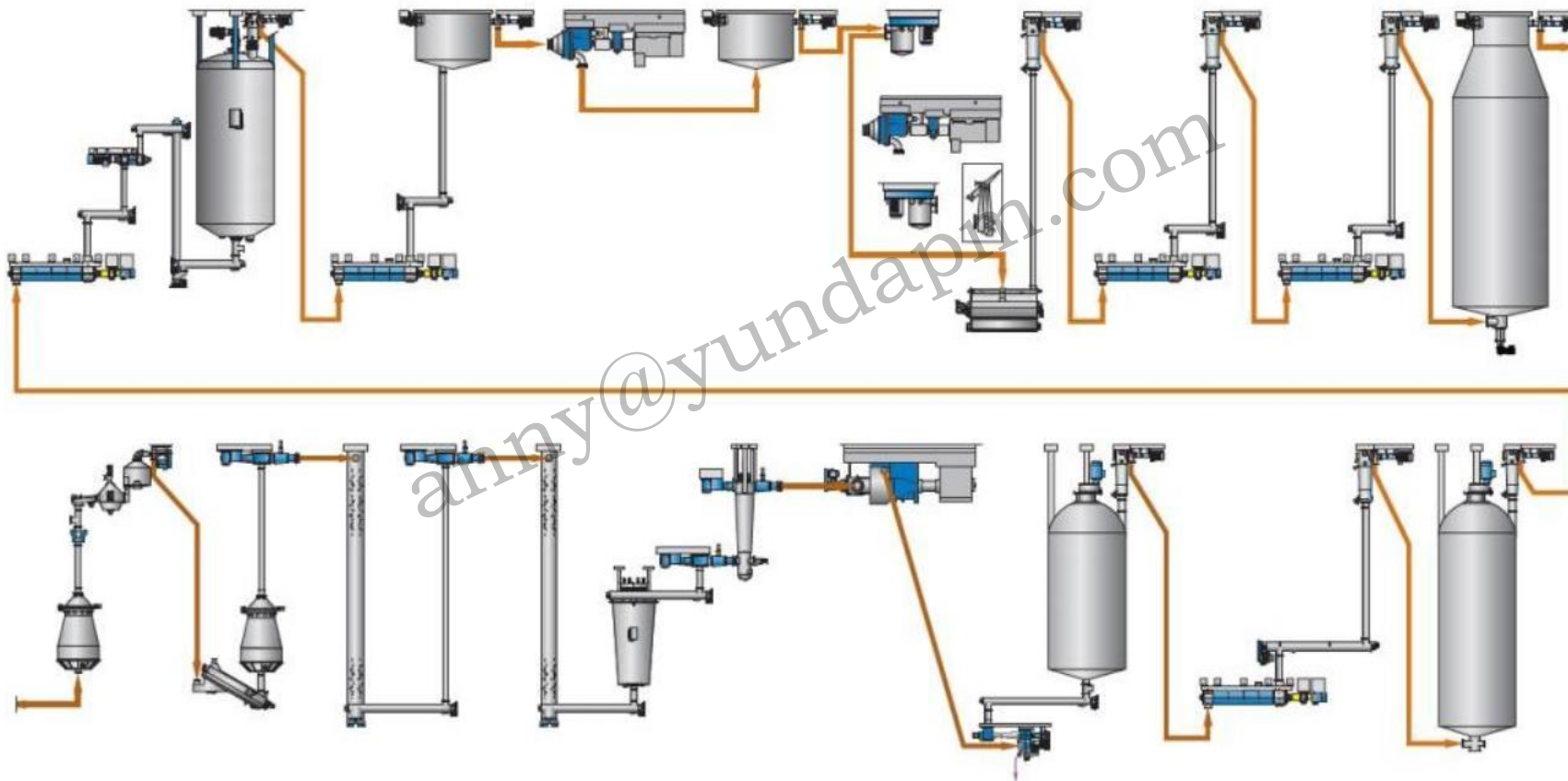
HC Refining



Bleaching



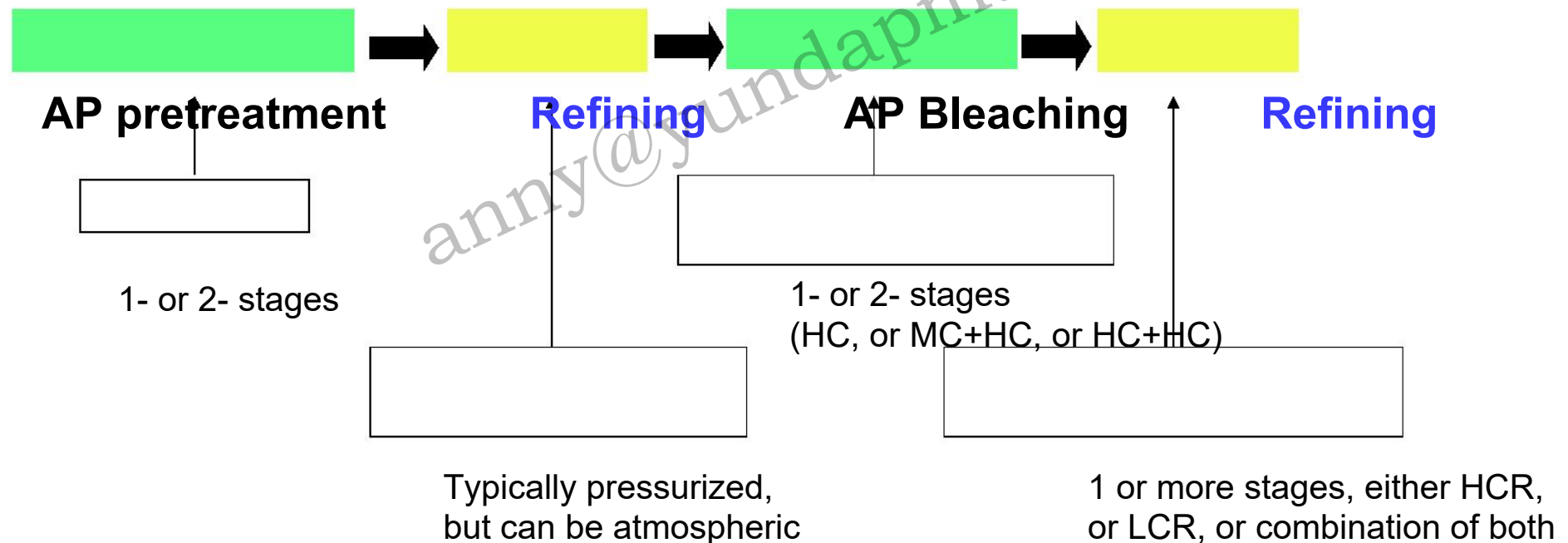
LC Refining



(Peng, IMPC 2018)

# Main Characteristics of 2G BCTMP Technology

- **Use less energy than 1G BCTMP**
- Consist of 4 basic treatment steps:  
Chemical -> Mechanical -> Chemical -> Mechanical
- How to do each step depends on nature of raw material used, product quality, investment and others...



# Why 2G BCTMP use less energy than 1G BCTMP

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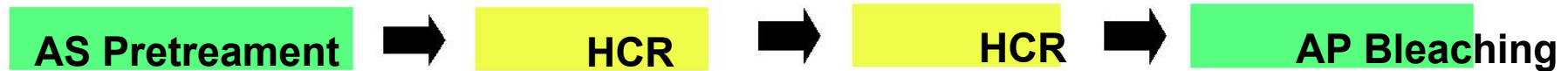
Applied 2 basic and well-known important “rules” in HWD BCTMP pulping:

- Alkali peroxide treatment reduces refining energy:
  - fibers are easier to be separated and fibrillized
  - more and earlier used -> lesser energy consumed
- High intensity refining uses less energy than low intensity refining:
  - LCR has much higher refining intensity than HCR
  - More LCR -> lesser energy consumption

# From 1G to 2G:

## history of how to better use chemical and refining intensity

➤ 1G BCTMP (From 1980's):



- 1) move AP bleaching forwards
- 2) apply LCR after bleaching

reduce energy

➤ 2G BCTMP (From 2000's)



- 1) move AP bleaching forwards further
- 2) apply LCR after bleaching earlier

further reduce energy

### 3G? how?

# From 2G to 3G: logical development of BCTMP history

## ➤ 1G BCTMP (From 1980's):



1) move AP bleaching forwards  
2) apply LCR after bleaching

reduce energy

## ➤ 2G BCTMP (From 2000's)



1) move AP bleaching forwards further  
2) apply LCR after bleaching earlier

further reduce energy

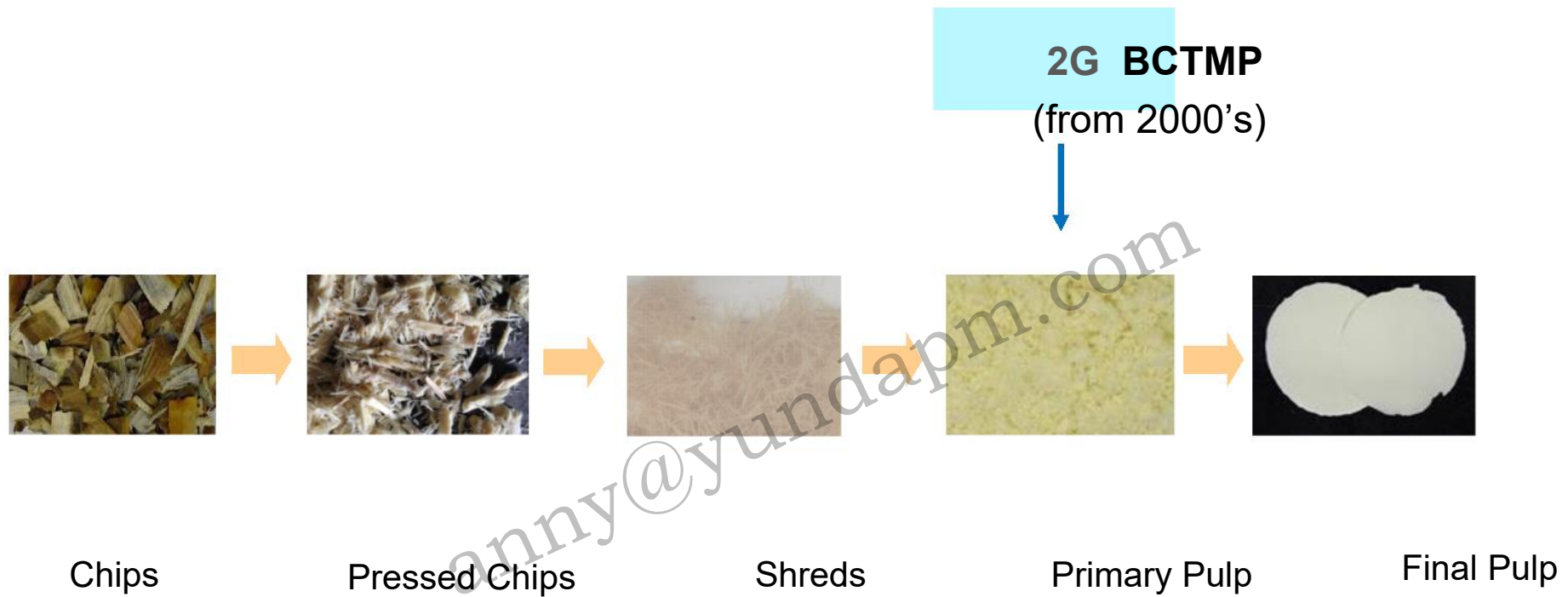
## ➤ 3G BCTMP (i-BCTMP, 2020's):



# From Chip to Pulp: Historical Change in AP Bleaching



# From Chip to Pulp: Historical Change in AP Bleaching



# From Chip to Pulp: Historical Change in AP Bleaching

**3G BCTMP (i-BCTMP)**  
(from 2020's)



Chips



Pressed Chips



Shreds



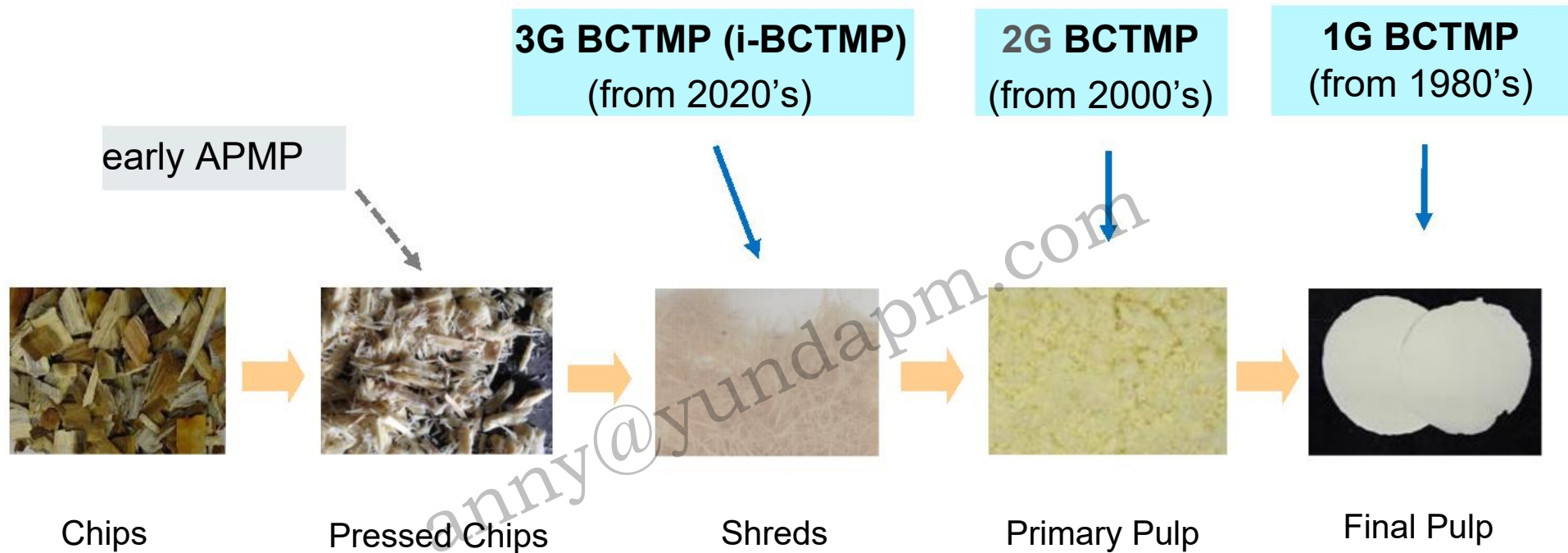
Primary Pulp



Final Pulp



# From Chip to Pulp: Historical Change in AP Bleaching

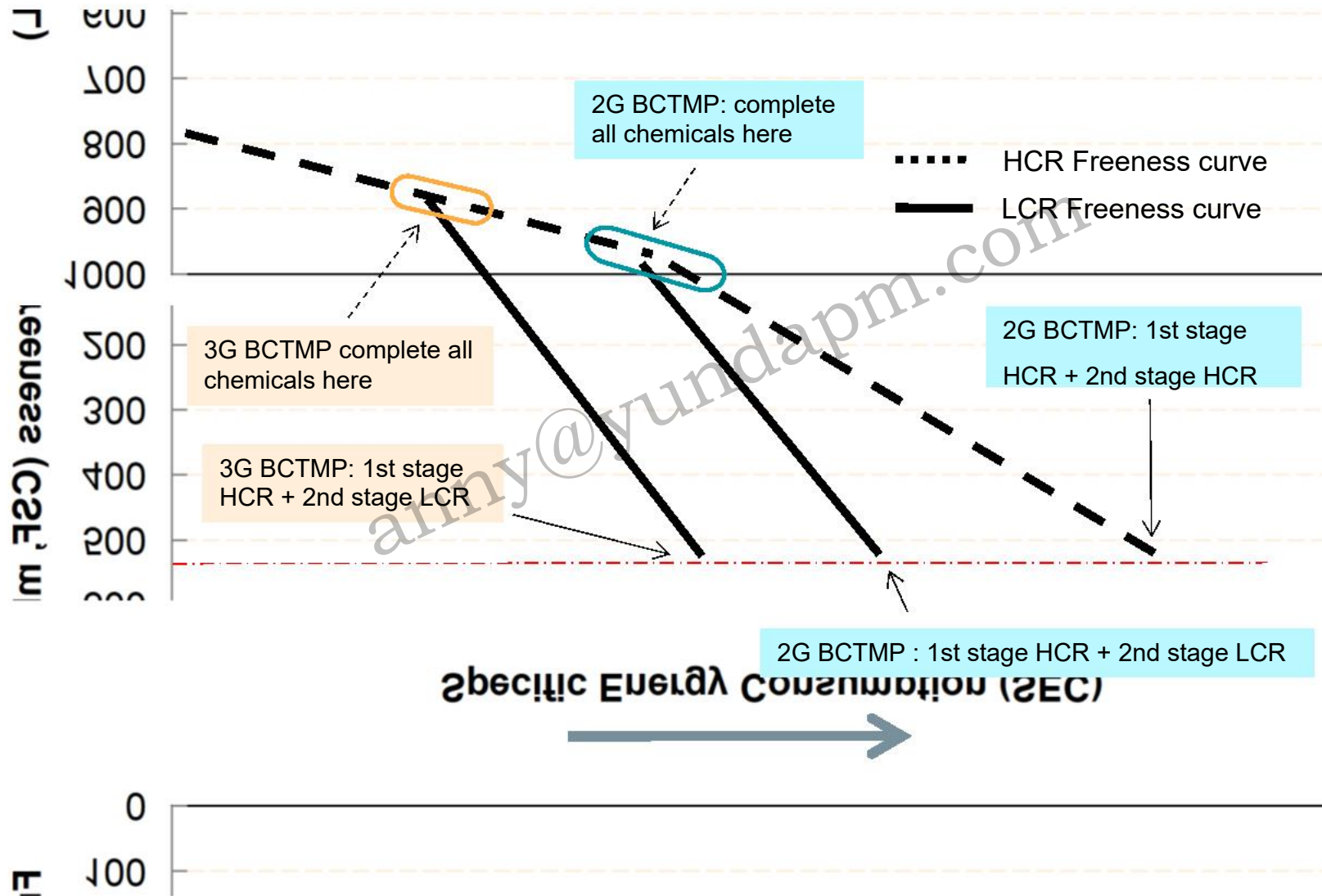


From 1G to 3G BCTMP:

**Moving bleaching chemical treatment earlier in pulp development process, helps utilise more chemical effect and more LC refining to reduce more energy consumption**

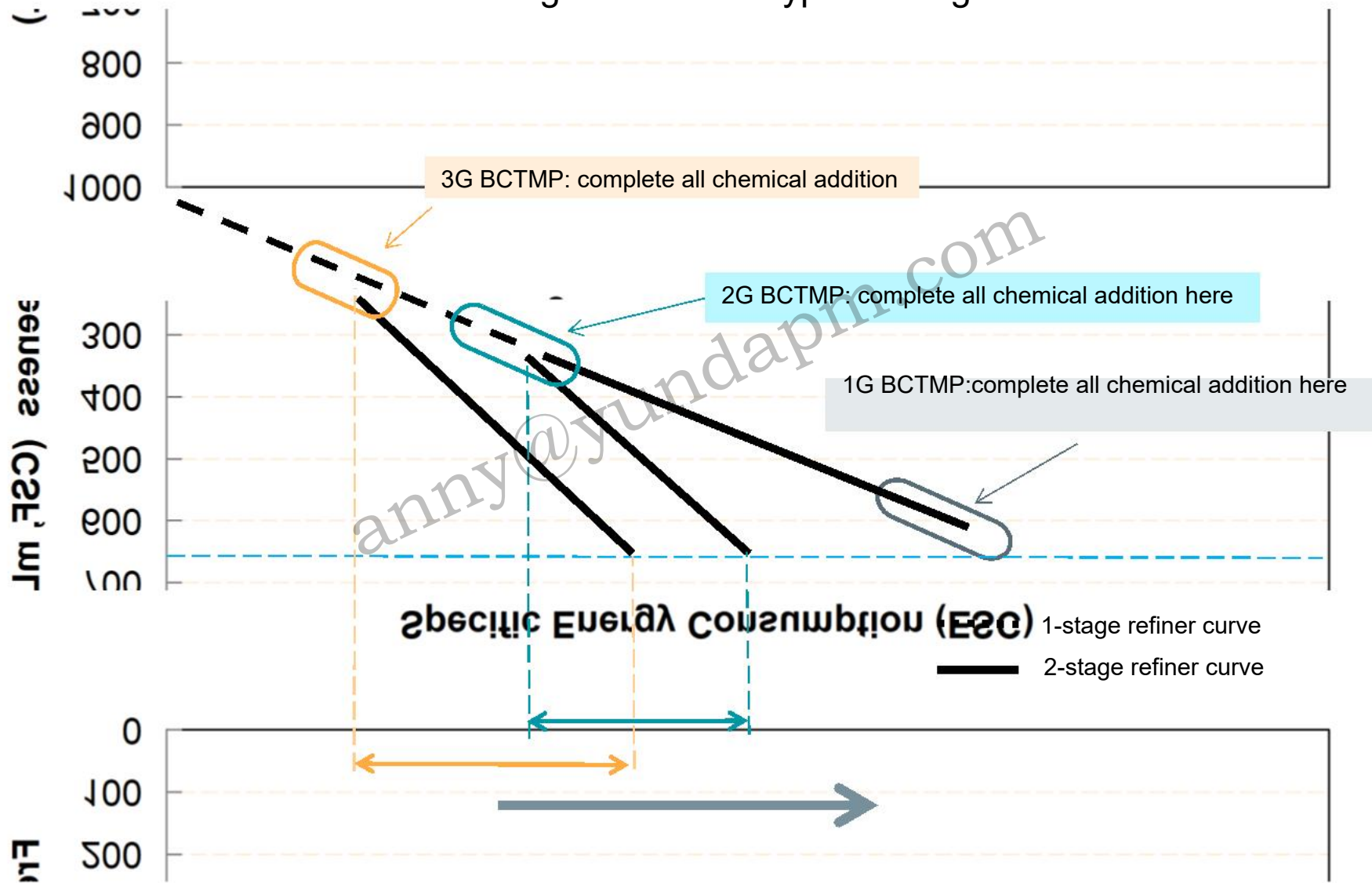
# Different Generation of BCTMP: Using LC Refining

- 200mL CSF as example



# Different Generation of BCTMP

- Earlier the bleaching, the less energy consumption (“freeness/SEC slope” is steeper)
- Based on same total chemical charge and same type refining



# Why i-BCTMP is better than 2G BCTMP

- Combine chip press and primary refiner in one step, using thermal shredder to generate wood shreds
  - wood structure is more open than pressed and macerated chips
    - easier for chemical penetration and distribution
    - use less energy than combination of primary refining and MSD
  - wood shreds should not be too large to cause problems with chemical penetration; and not too small to use too much energy
- Apply most or all the chemicals on the wood shreds to
  - Maximize the chemical effect on energy saving
  - Improve chemical efficiency
- Energy distribution (one example for HCR at 2nd stage):

2G BCTMP

MSD+Primary: 500-600kwh/t

Post Refining: 250-600kwh/t)

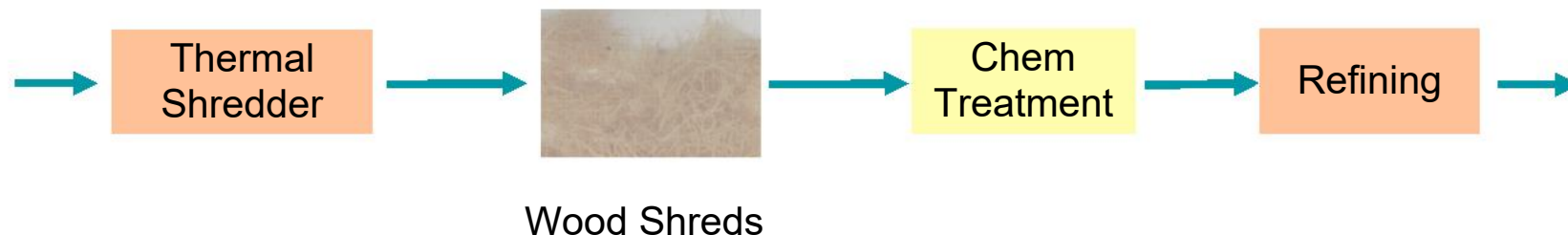
3G BCTMP (i-BCTMP)

**TS:** 150-350 kwh/t

Post Refining: 350-650kwh/t

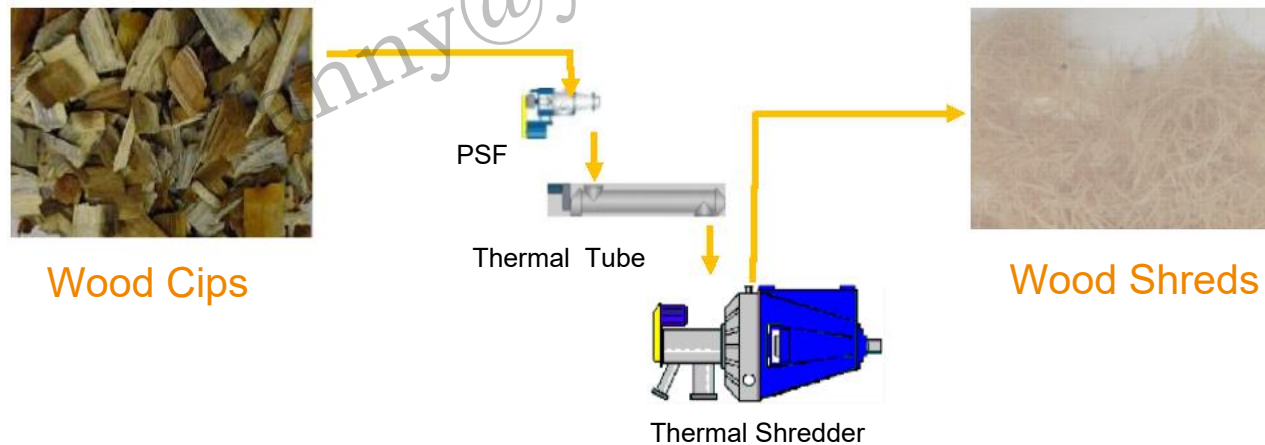
# Basic Principles of 3G BCTMP (i-BCTMP) Technology

- Use high pressure (high temperature) saturated steam and Thermal Shredder (TS), to produce softened wood shreds:
  - wood chips are softened first at high temperature to prevent or reduce damages to wood fibers during shredding
  - shred size should be controlled and not be too big or too coarse
  - to avoid excessive energy consumption and damages to the fibers
- Chemical treatment can be made before, during and after the shredding, depending on nature of chemical treatment and product
- To maximize chemical efficiency and reduce energy consumption and, hence, improve pulp yield.
- After chemical treatment: washing, refining and screening



# Key Component of i-BCTMP: Thermal Shredder System

- Thermal Shredder system consist of PSF, thermal tube, thermal shredder:
  - SPF: feed material and keep saturated steam
  - Thermal Tube: soften wood chips (can be horizontal or vertical)
  - Thermal Shredder: shred wood chips into wood shreds
- Saturated Steam: pressure/temperature and time need to be properly controlled

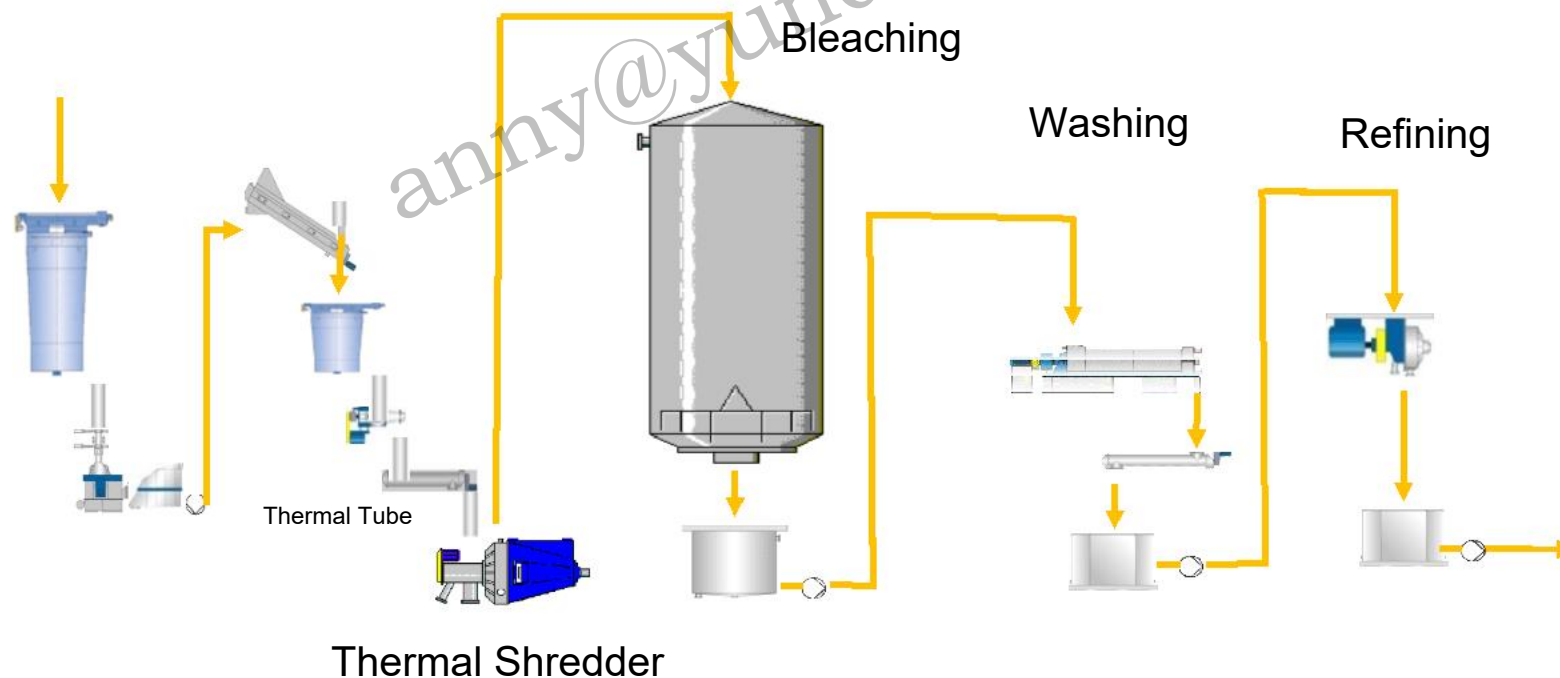


Thermal Shredder Sytem

# Application of i-CTMP in BCTMP): i-BCTMP

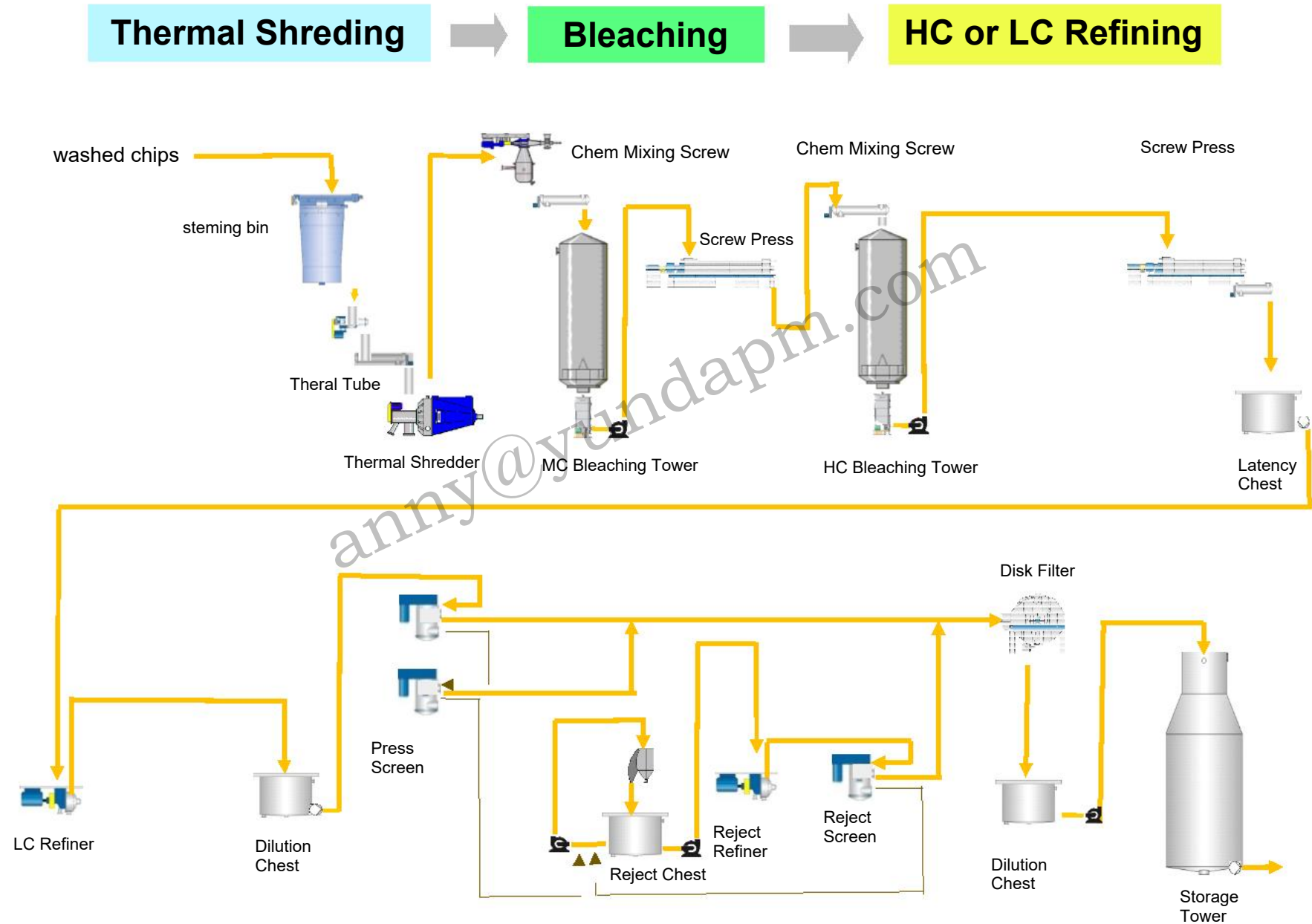
## i-BCTMP:

- i - improved/innovated
- B - bleached
- C - chemical
- T - therma
- M - mechanical
- P - pulping





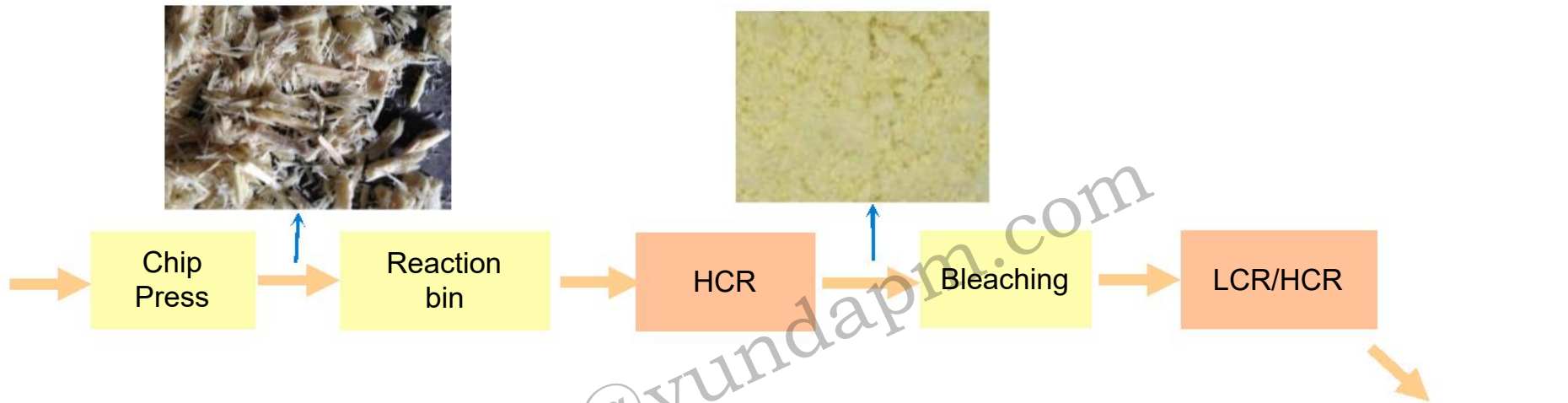
# Typical 3G BCTMP (i-BCTMP) Flowsheet: simplified



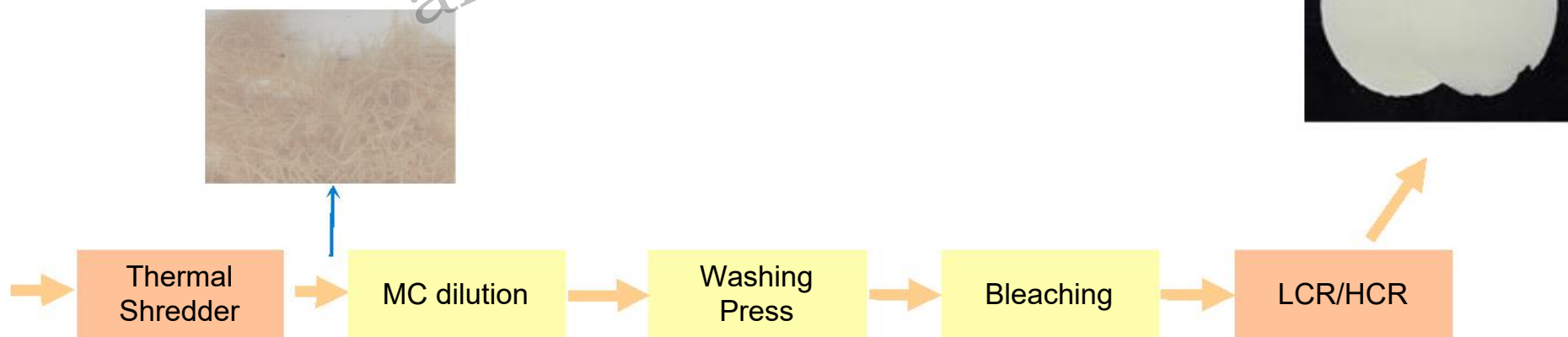


# 3G vs 2G BCTMP: different pulp development road

## 2G BCTMP:



## 3G BCTMP (i-BCTMP):



# Comparison Between 3G and 2G BCTMP: (Simplified)

- Less energy & chemical consumption, and higher pulp yield (lower production cost)
- Simpler flowsheet and less equipment (less investment cost)
- Easier to operate and less wear and tear on equipment (less operation cost)
- Can handle more different raw materials and wider changes in raw materials

