

# **Developments in construction and commercial use of gasifiers for renewable energy from fibrous crop residues in Cambodia**

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# Introduction

- 85% population are farmers based on rice, animal, vegetable, crops, fish
- GDP 571\$/year, 2007
- 35% under poverty line

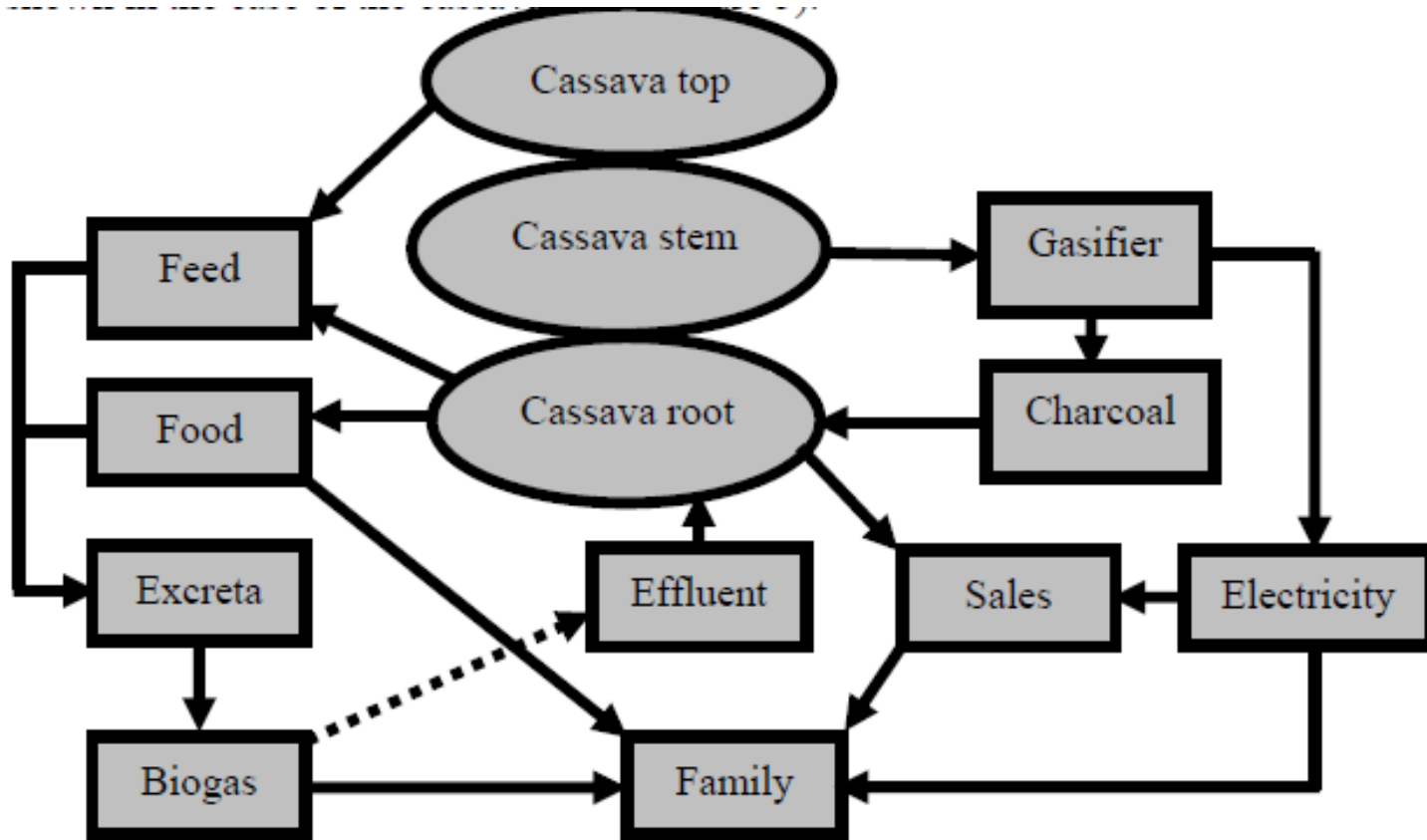
# Access to electricity

- 20% access to electricity (0.35-0.90\$/kwh)
- 2020, 100% access to electricity including battery utilization
- 2030, 70% access to grid electricity (hydro, biomass, solar)

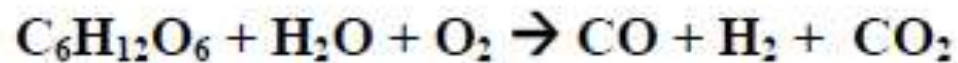
# Opportunities for renewable energy

- Suitable waste products available (Agricultural byproducts and other sources of biomass)
- Biomass utilization is promoted in Cambodia
- Saving expenditure on fuel
- Contributing to climate change mitigation

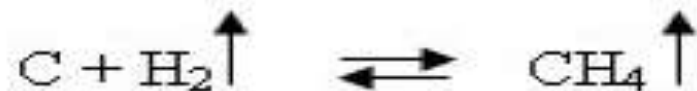
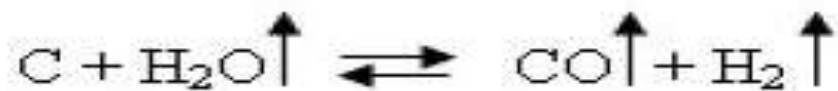
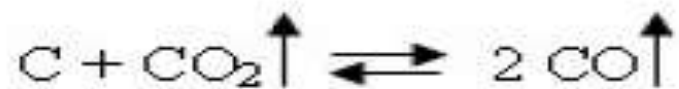
# Flow diagram for integrated use of cassava for food, feed and fuel



**Figure 5:** Flow diagram for the integrated use of the cassava crop for human food, animal feed and energy

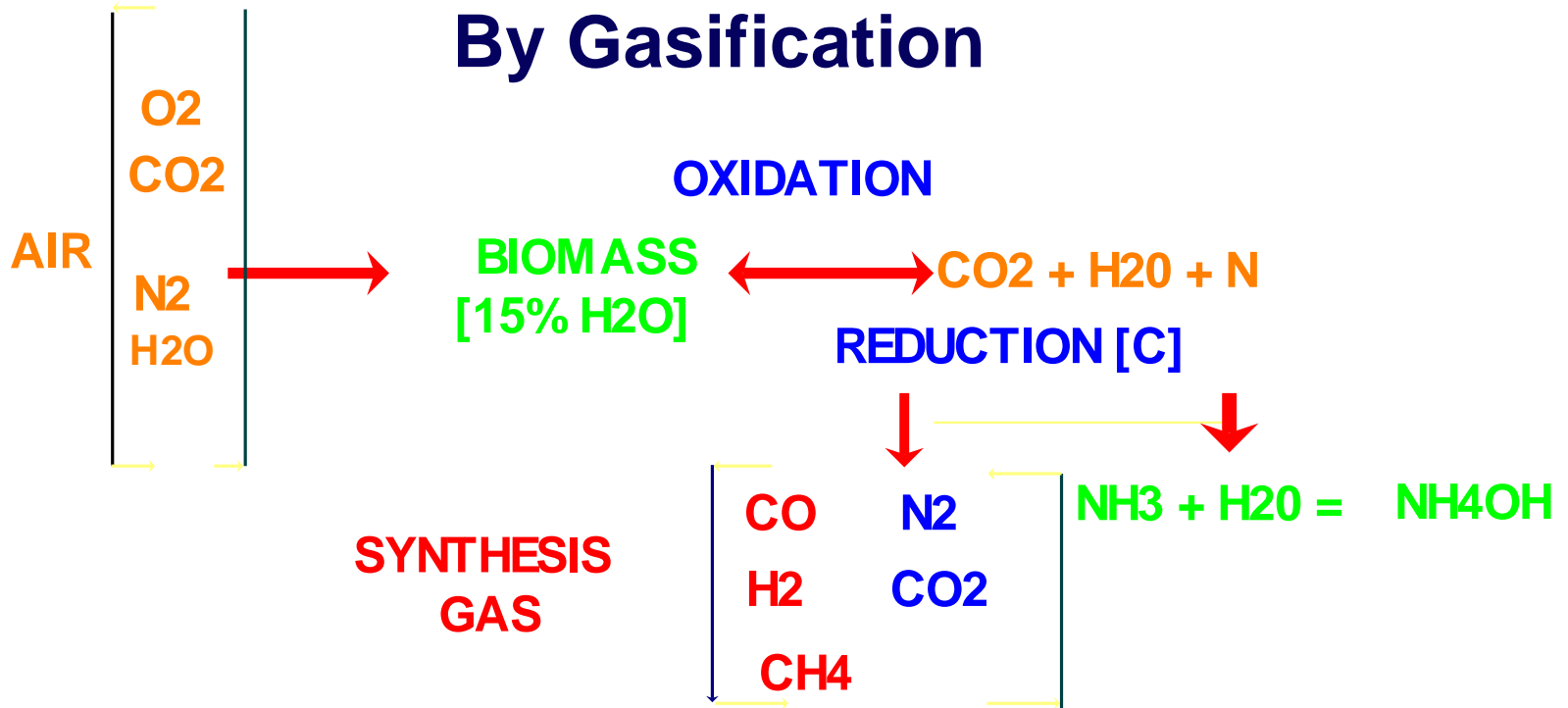


Ligno-cellulose + water + air  $\rightarrow$  carbon monoxide + hydrogen + carbon dioxide



**Figure 4:** The chemical reactions occurring inside the gasifier

# Biomass as source of fuel and chemical substrates



3kg Biomass --> 7m<sup>3</sup> synthesis gas = 1 litre diesel oil

1.2 kg Biomass DM = 1 KWh





The four treatments were different sources of fibrous biomass:

- Cassava woody stem (CWS) [Figure 1]
- Mulberry stem (MS) [Figure 3]
- Branches from the ornamental tree *Cassia stamea* (CS) [Figure 5]
- Coconut husk (CH) [Figure 7]



**Photo 2a:** Chopped dried stems of cassava



**Photo 2b:** The cassava crop ready for harvesting of the roots



**Photo 3a:** Chopped dried stems of mulberry



**Photo 3b:** Mulberry grown primarily as a forage for feeding to goats



**Photo 5a:** Chopped husks of coconut



**Photo 5b:** Coconut fruit cultivation

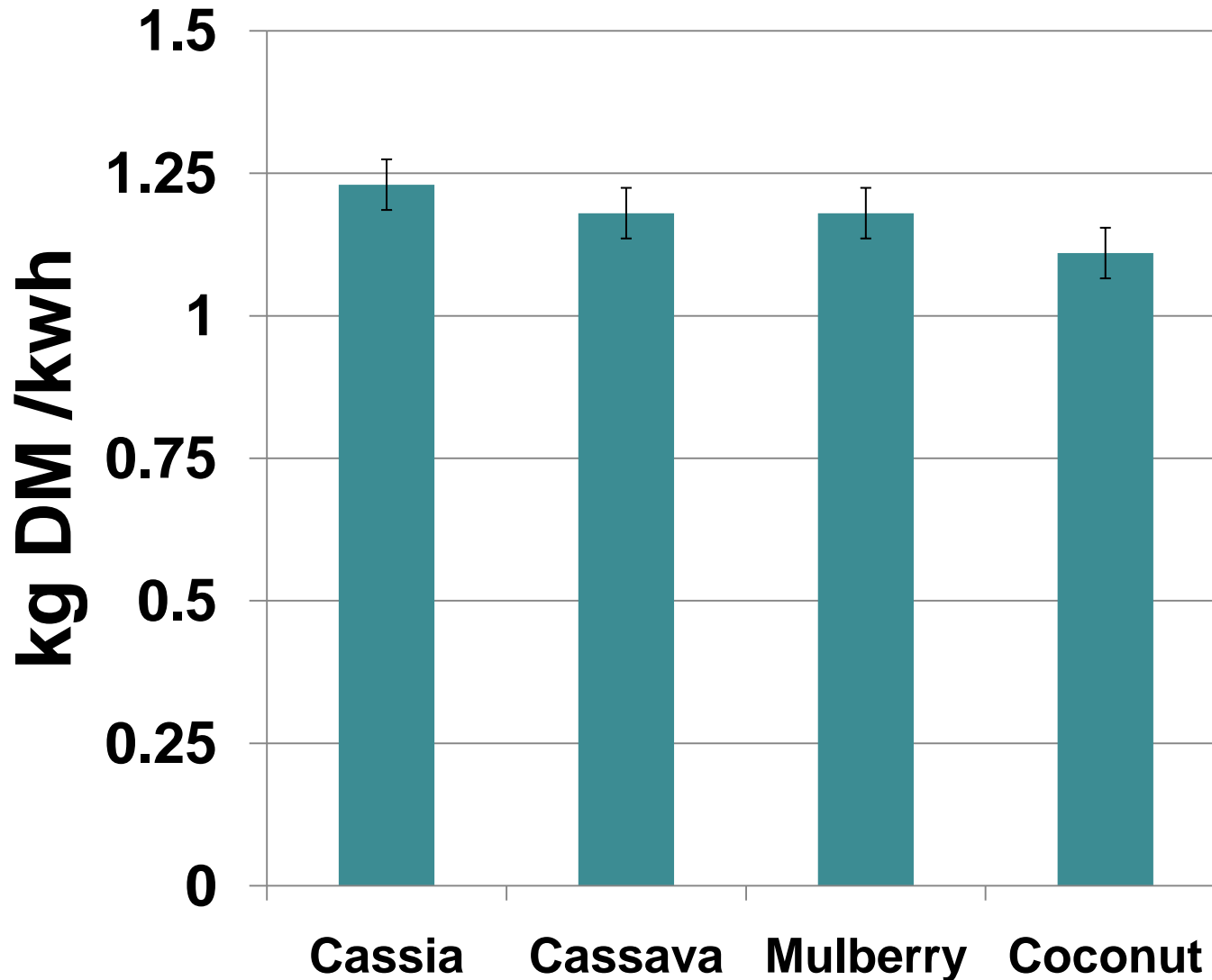
**Table 1:** Mean values for gasifier characteristics using coconut shells-husks, cassava stems, mulberry stems and branches of *Cassia stamea* as feedstock

	Cassia	Cassava	Mulberry	Coconut	SEM	Prob.
Biomass DM, kg/test						
<i>Initial</i>	36.7	32.3	33.7	34.4	1.3	0.21
<i>Final</i>	4.93	1.90	0.00	3.07	2.19	0.49
<i>Consumption</i>	36.9	35.1	40.0	36.4	2.9	0.69
Moisture, %	14.0	13.3	15.7	14.0	1.4	0.69
Density, g/litre	348a	97.0c	273b	128c	10.4	0.001
Duration, hr	3.91	3.67	4.09	4.02	0.328	0.810
Output, kwh	27.4	25.7	28.7	28.2	2.29	0.810
Conversion*	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.11	0.044	0.42
Yield, kwh/kg DM biomass	0.813	0.848	0.850	0.903	0.032	0.400
Efficiency#	0.187	0.204	0.204	0.217	0.0082	0.170
Char, g/kg biomass DM	109	128	109	137	16.5	0.58

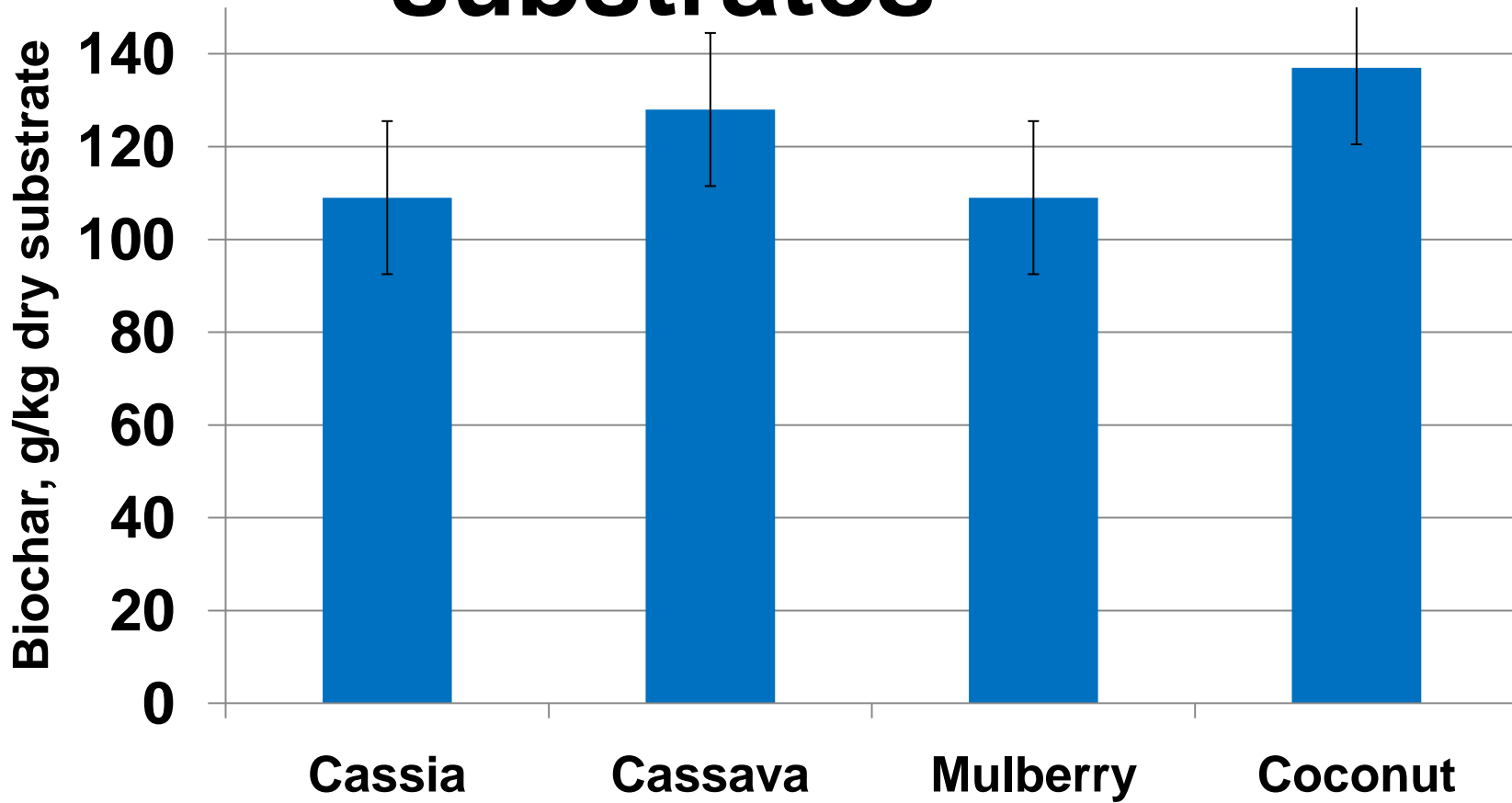
\* kg dry biomass/kwh; # Assumes 15 MJ/kg biomass DM and 3.6 MJ/kwh of electricity

abc Means in the same row without common letter are different at  $P < 0.95$

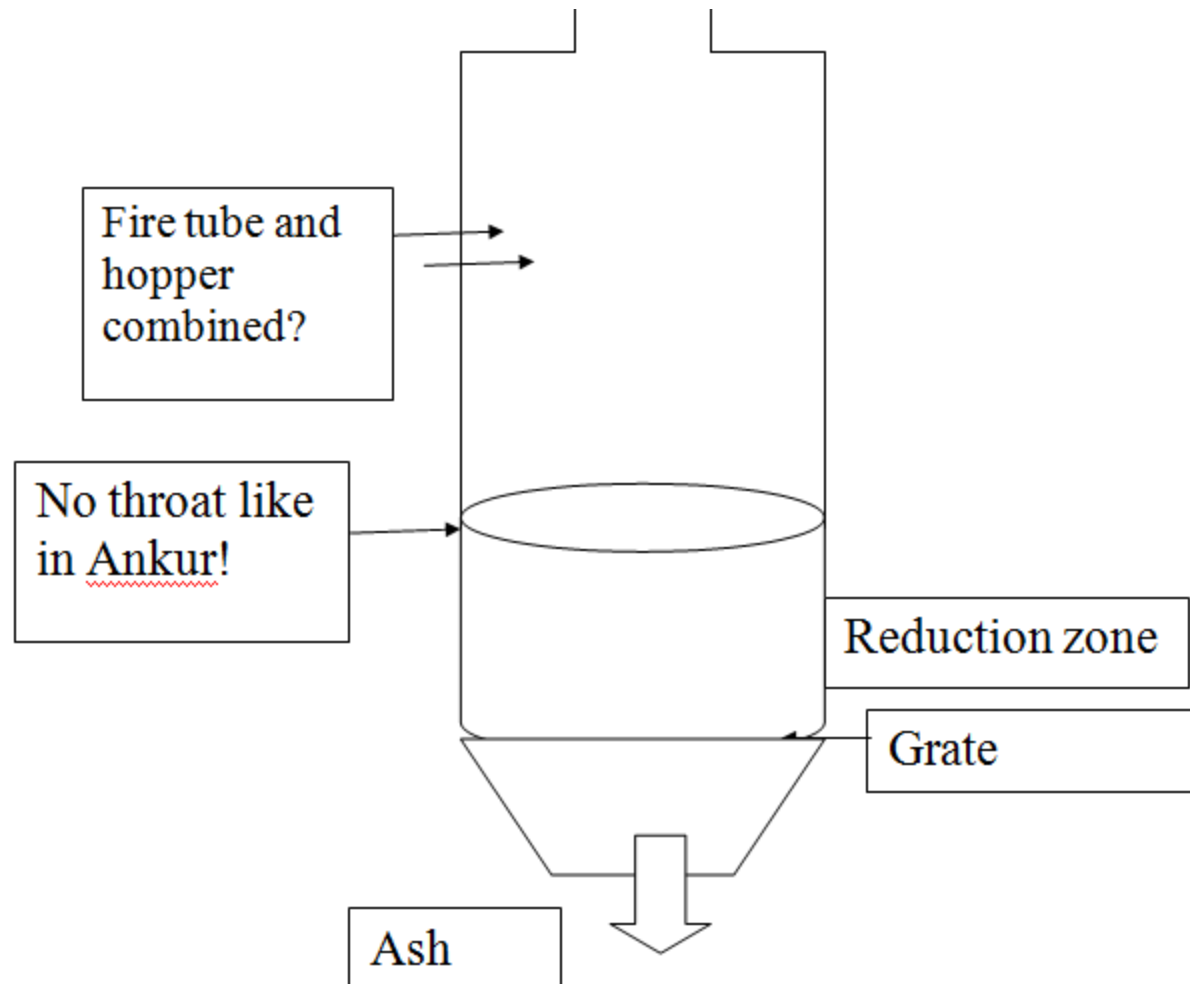
# Conversion of dry biomass to electricity with different substrates



# Conversion of dry biomass to biochar with different substrates



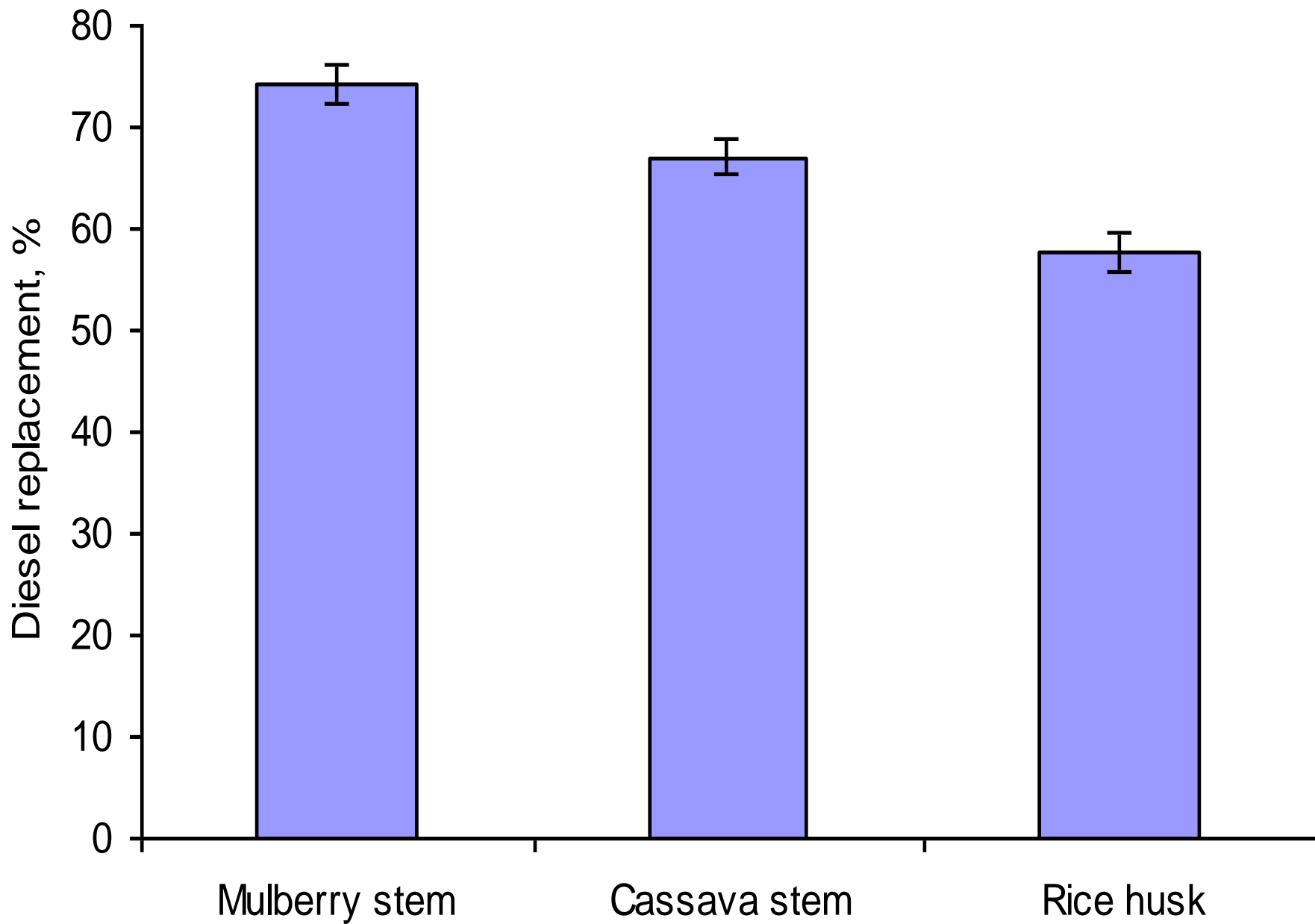
# Local construction of gasifier in Cambodia

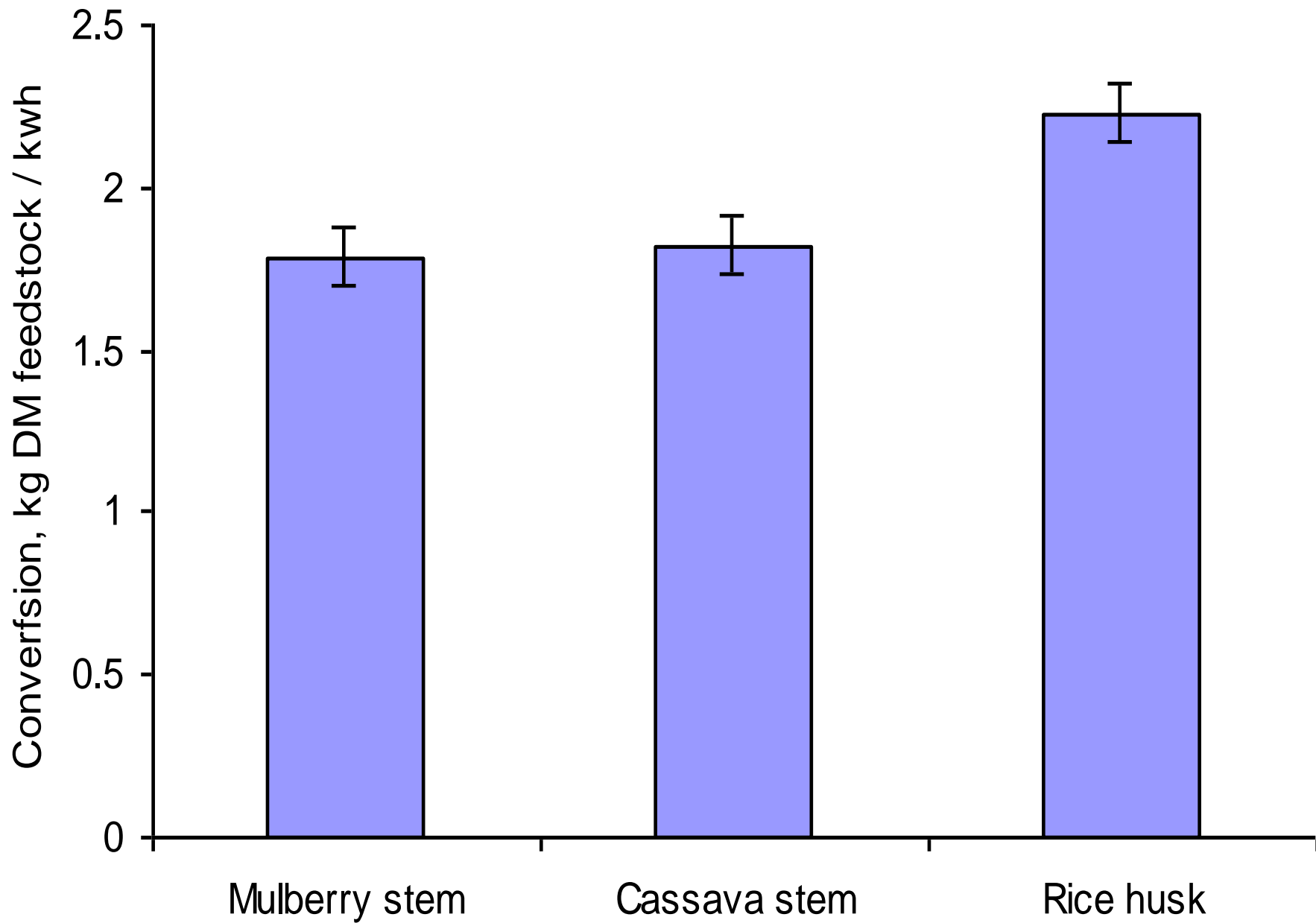


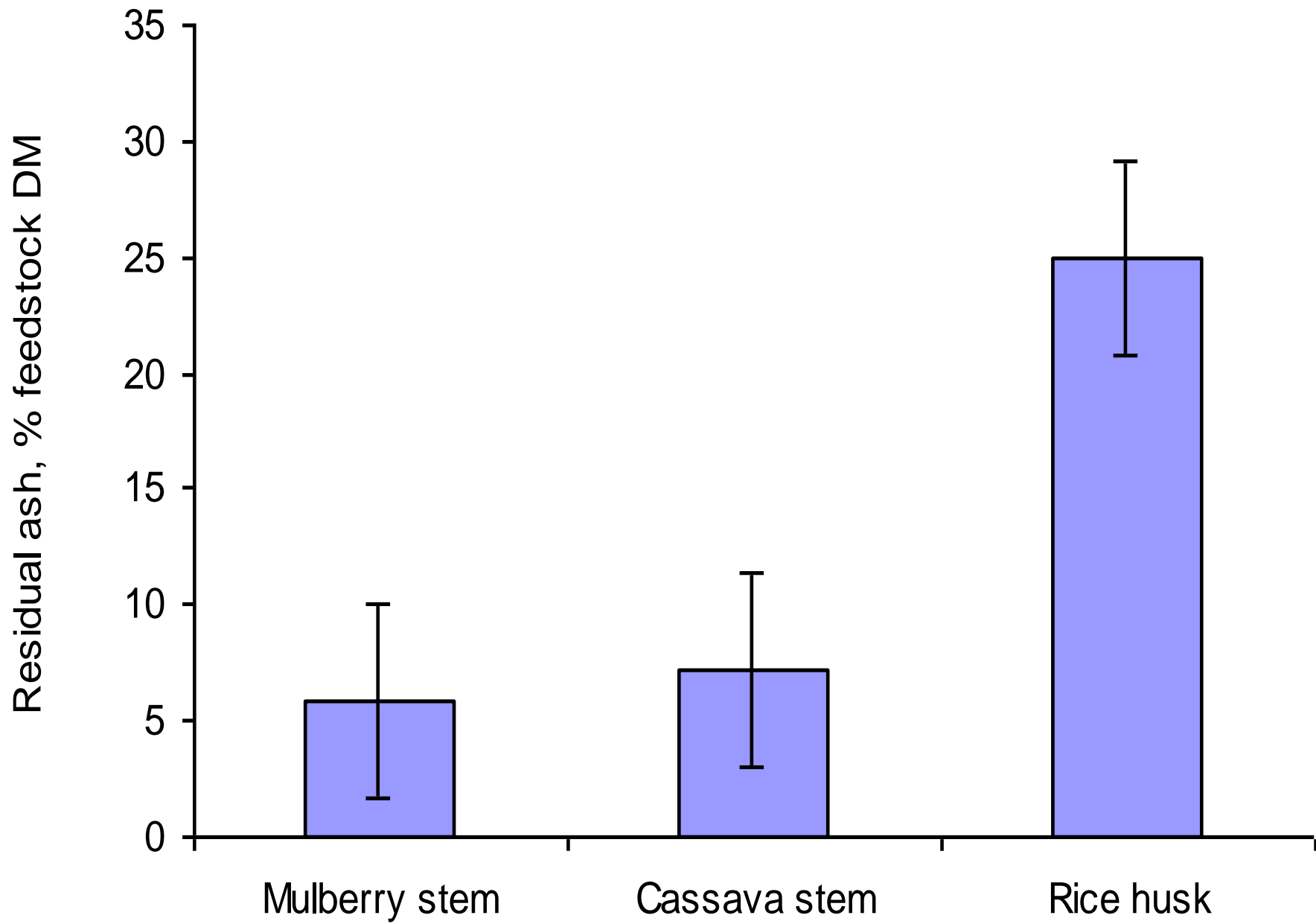


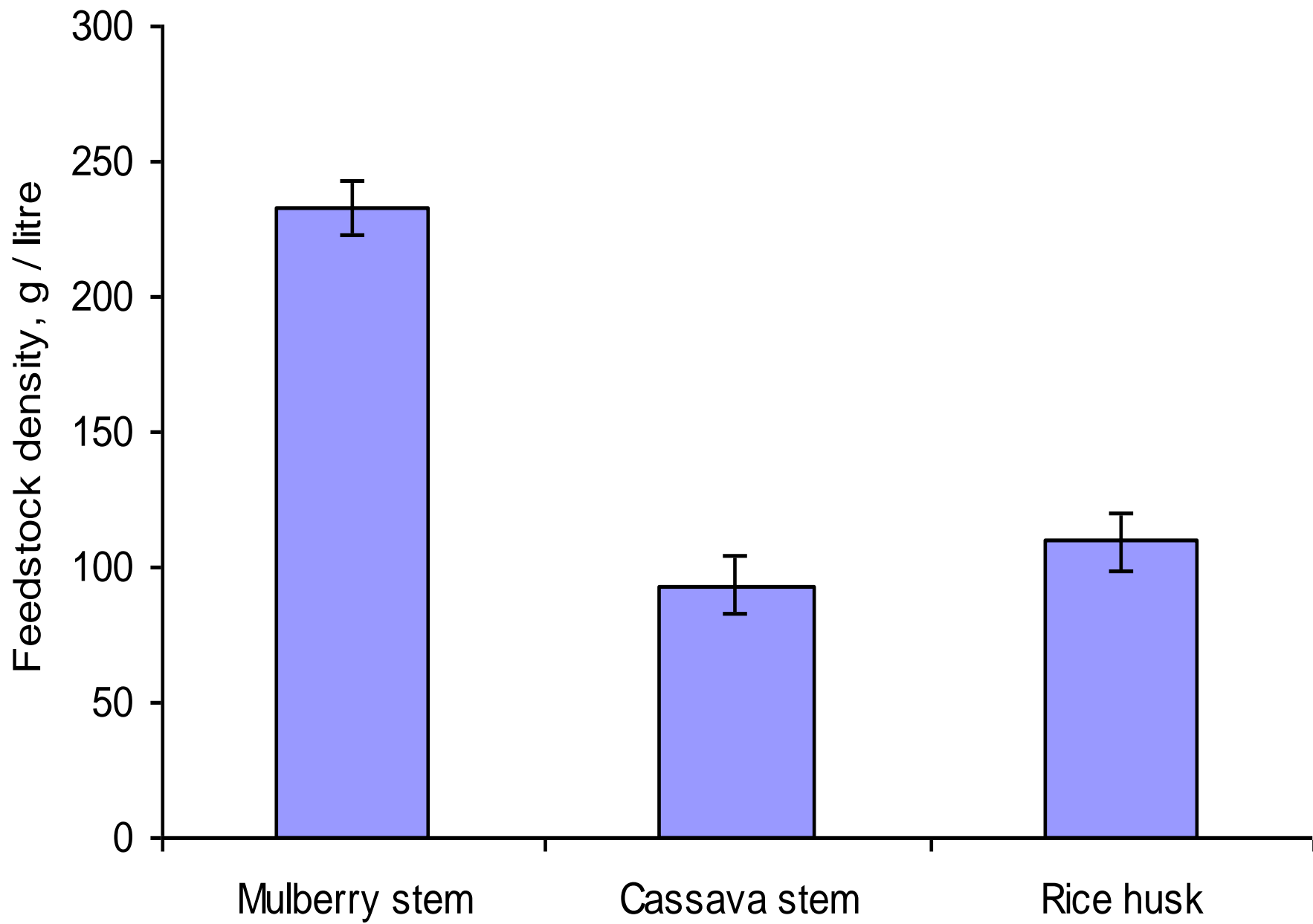
# **Three feedstocks using diesel engine in dual-fuel mode**

- **Mulberry stems**
- **Cassava stems**
- **Rice husks**









# Gasifier Development in Cambodia

- 1 built by farmer in Battambang province
- 3 rice husk gasifier imported from Malaysia (electricity in rice mill)
- Local construction of gasifiers in Banteay Meanchey province, and Phnom Penh city (3 a month)
  - Capacity 100 to 250 KVA

# Conclusion

- Fibrous woody biomass and agricultural by-product are efficient and effective source of feedstock in gasification
- Operating with diesel engines in dual-fuel mode can save much money spending on diesel
- Local construction of gasifiers directed at saving fuel in rice mills

Thank you very much for attention