www.PCIAonline.org

Aprovecho Research Center
Advanced Studies in Appropriate Technology Laboratory
79093 Highway 99, PO Box 1175
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424 USA
541-767-0287
www.aprovecho.org

LIRE - the Lao Institute for Renewable Energy

ADVANCE
from SHARED VISION to ASEAN COMMUNITY

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SNV
Connecting People's Capacities
Netherlands Development Organisation

Stove Design and Performance Training

Vientianne Laos
March 14-16, 2011

Mike Hatfied - Sam Bentson -Ryan Thompson
Aprovecho Reserch Center, USA

Aprovecho Research Center
80574 Hazelton Road, Cottage Grove, OR 97424-9747, USA
phone: (541) 942-8198 fax: (541) 942-8198
e-mail: apro@efn.org webpage: http://www.efn.org/~apro

Aprovecho Research Center

Started in 1976 with invention of Lorena Stove

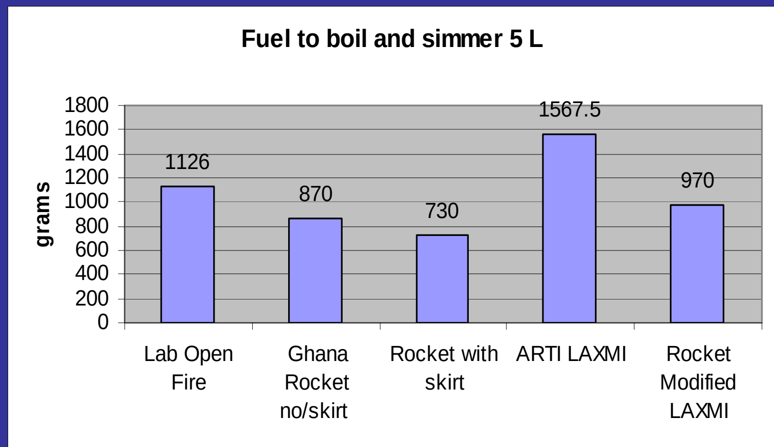
A failure!!!!

Aprovecho Stove Projects and Trainings

Active Stove Projects in over 20 countries – Trainings in 30 countries with participants from over 60 countries – Tested and evaluated over 100 stoves

Aprovecho Research Center
80574 Hazelton Road, Cottage Grove, OR 97424-9747, USA
phone: (541) 942-8198 fax: (541) 942-8198
e-mail: apro@efn.org webpage: http://www.efn.org/~apro

Lab Work



International Standards of Performance

Creation of Regional Testing Centers

Elements of an improved stove (ICS)

There are four goals we need to meet when designing a stove—

1- The stove cooks food as well or better than the traditional method

2- The stove eliminates or reduces the amount of smoke in the kitchen

3- It uses less fuel to cook food

4- Is producible at a cost that is acceptable to users

Elements of an improved stove

1- The stove cooks food as well or better than the traditional method

- Use local cooks throughout design process
- Form a stove committee
- Perform tests using local cooks (CCT and KPT)
- Follow up by independent organizations

Elements of an improved stove

2- The stove eliminates or reduces the amount of smoke in the kitchen

- Worldwide 1.6 million people, mostly women and young children, die each year from breathing wood smoke!!

- By cleaning up combustion as best we can and then making sure cooks are not exposed to what smoke is produced we reduce health risks of biomass cooking

- Chimneys

Elements of an improved stove

3- It uses less fuel to cook food

Often meeting goals one and two will be in direct conflict with fuel savings

Requires testing (WBT,CCT, KPT) to determine if fuel is in truth being saved

Elements of an improved stove

4- Is producible at a cost that is acceptable to users

Given enough money almost any stove can be made

To reach the majority of the some 2.6 billion people who cook on wood we need to have a stove that sells for less then $5-$10

Other options – Micro Finance, Carbon Credits…?

Elements of an improved stove (ICS)

There are four goals we need to meet when designing a stove—

1- The stove cooks food as well or better than the traditional method

2- The stove eliminates or reduces the amount of smoke in the kitchen

3- It uses less fuel to cook food

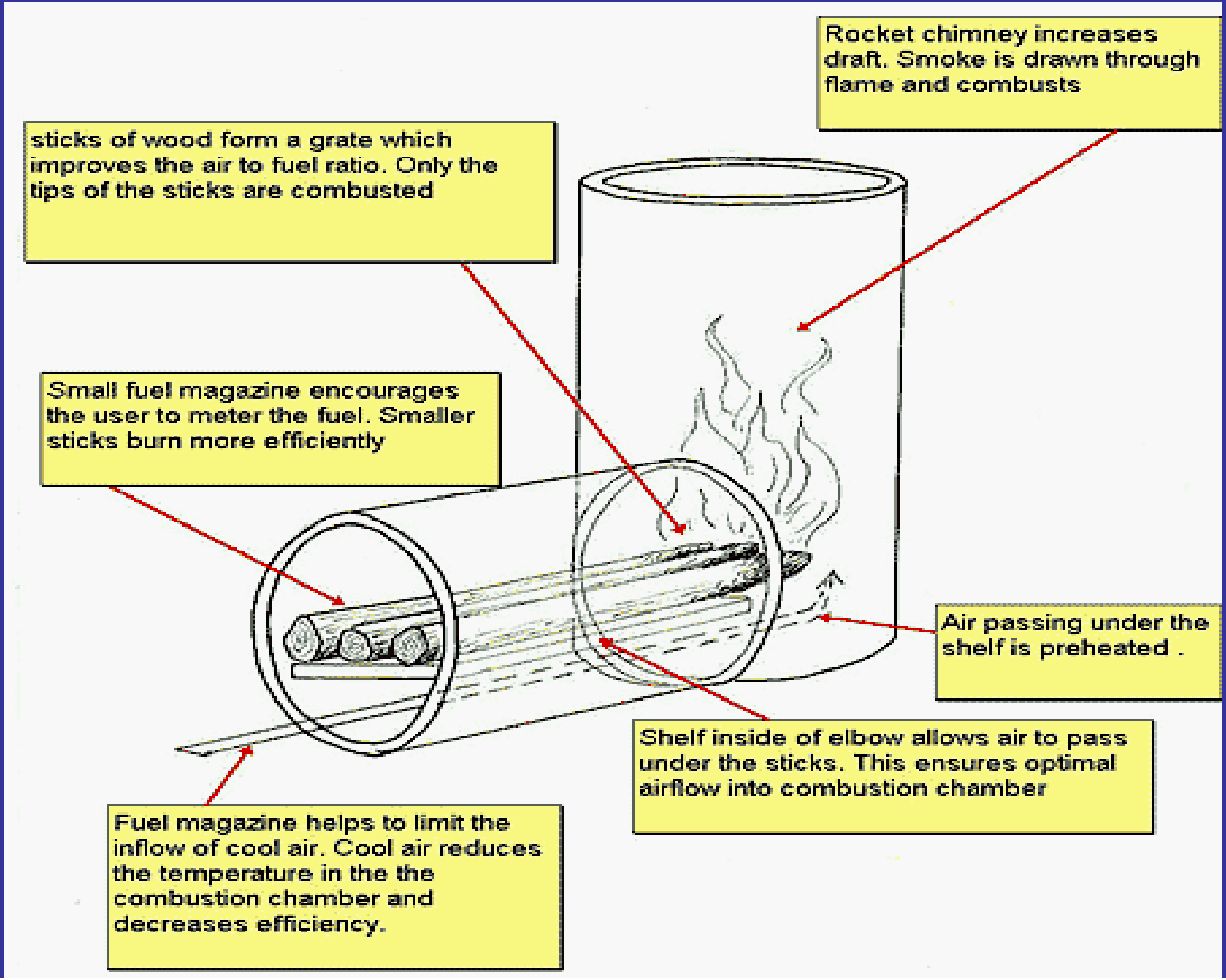
4- Is producible at a cost that is acceptable to users

Simplified Designing of an Improved Stove

1 – Improved Combustion and/or chimney

2- Improved Heat Transfer

There are many ways to achieve our goals



Simplified combustion theory review

- Wood doesn’t burn
- Wood gets hot and releases volatile gases that then combust
- If wood is heated to 650 degrees Celsius (and sufficient oxygen is mixed with the volatile gases) the result is complete combustion . The products of clean combustion are CO2 , water vapour and heat.
- A lot of heat , roughly speaking , dry wood has **half** the energy per kg as gasoline,
- Smoke is wasted energy

What are limiting factors to high temperatures and achieving complete combustion ?

Challenge # 1

- **Cool stove body**
- **Cool earth**
- the body of the stove or of the earth **robs** heat from the fire
- which lowers combustion temperatures… which decreases efficiency…and increases smoke

What are limiting factors to high temperatures and achieving complete combustion ?

Challenge # 1

- **Cool stove body**
- **Cool earth**
- the body of the stove or of the earth **robs** heat from the fire
- which lowers combustion temperatures… which decreases efficiency…and increases smoke

Solution?

- Insulate the stove with low mass, heat resistant materials in order to keep the fire as hot as possible
- Remember mass is the opposite of insulation
- Effective stove insulators are pumice , vermiculite, and wood ash
- Dense things such as earth,sand, cement, water and cast iron are poor insulators

Maximizing combustion efficiency

- <u>Challenge #2</u>
- Cool wood
- which lowers combustion temperatures…which decreases efficiency…And increases smoke

Maximizing combustion efficiency

- Challenge #2
- Cool wood
- which lowers combustion temperatures…which decreases efficiency…And increases smoke

- Solution?
- Meter the fuel!
- Use small sticks whenever possible
- Maximize the surface area of the wood exposed to coals
- Heat only the fuel that is burning
- Burn the tips of sticks only as they enter the combustion chamber

Maximizing combustion efficiency

- Challenge # 3
- Cool air/ Too much air
- which lowers combustion temperatures… which decreases efficiency…And increases smoke
- Note: an open fire can draw 20 times more than is required for stochiometric (chemically ideal) combustion

Maximizing combustion efficiency

- Challenge # 3
- Cool air/ Too much air
- which lowers combustion temperatures… which decreases efficiency…And increases smoke
- Note: an open fire can draw 20 times more than is required for stochiometric (chemically ideal) combustion

- Solution ?
- Do not allow too much or too little air to enter the combustion chamber.
- there should be a minimum excess of air supporting clean burning.

Maximizing combustion efficiency

- Challenge # 4
- Cool cooking pot
- The cooking pot is generally no more than a 100 –200 degrees Celsius
- Flames touching the pot?
- **Soot and smoke!**

Maximizing combustion efficiency

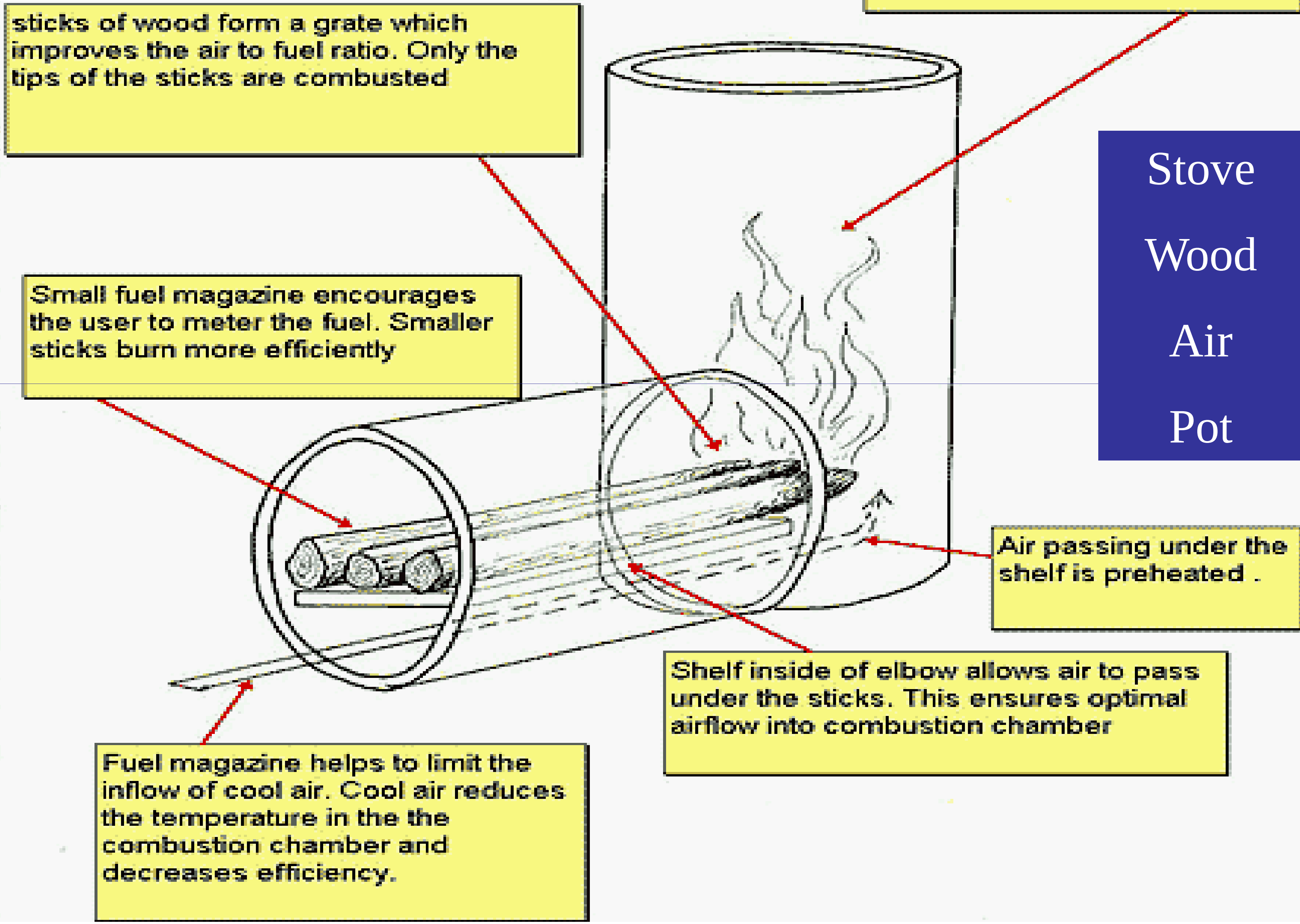
- Challenge # 4
- Cool cooking pot
- The cooking pot is generally no more than a 100 –200 degrees Celsius
- Flames touching the pot?
- **Soot and smoke!**

Solution?

- Elevate the pot above the height of the flames
- This creates an internal ‘chimney’ which increases draft
- And gives time for improved air/ fuel mixing

Aprovecho Research Center

80574 Hazelton Road, Cottage Grove, OR 97424-9747, USA
phone: (541) 942-8198 fax: (541) 942-8198
e-mail: apro@efn.org webpage: http://www.efn.org/~apro



Stove

Wood

Air

Pot

Complete combustion

Baldwin found that even a smoky fire can be as high as 92% Combustion Efficiency

Worldwide 1.6 million people, mostly women and young children, die each year from breathing wood smoke!!

If we did not care about health or user satisfaction we would probably not work on CE but instead focus on heat transfer to the pot

Simplified Designing of an Improved Stove

1 – Improved Combustion and/or chimney

- Very little effect on Fuel use!!

- Important for Human health

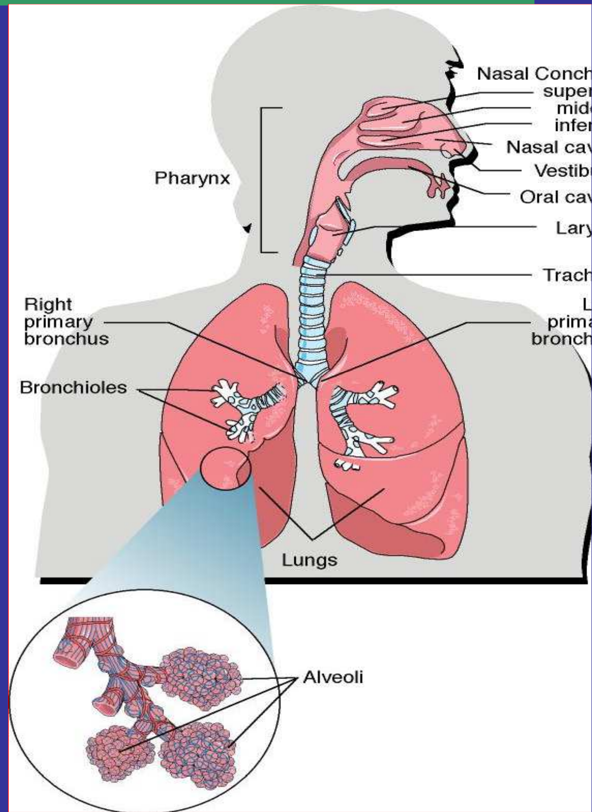
Complete combustion

Carbon Monoxide (CO) -

Oderless and invisible

Particulate Matter (PM)

– Visible Smoke



A Few of the Chemicals in Woodsmoke (~g/kg emission factors)

- Carbon Monoxide 80-370
- Methane 14-25
- VOCs (C2-C7) 7-27
- *Aldehydes* 0.65.4
  - Formaldehyde 0.1-0.7
  - Acrolein 0.02-0.1
  - Propionaldehyde 0.1-0.3
  - Butryaldehyde 0.01-1.7
  - Acetaldehyde 0.03-0.6
  - Furfural 0.2-1.6 1.6
- *Substituted Furans* *0.15-1.7*
- Benzene 0.6-4.0
- *Alkyl Benzenes* 1-6
- Toluene 0.15-1.0
- Acetic Acid 1.8-2.4
- Formic Acid 0.06-0.08
- *Nitrogen Oxides* (NO,NO2) 0.2-0.9
- Sulfur Dioxide 0.16-0.24
- Methyl chloride 0.01-0.04
- Napthalene 0.24-1.6
- *Substituted Napthalenes* 0.3-2.1
- *Oxygenated Monoaromatics* 1 - 7
  - Guaiacol (and derivatives) 0.4-1.6
  - Phenol (and derivatives) 0.2-0.8
  - Syringol (and derivatives) 0.7-2.7
  - Catechol (and denvatives) 0.2-0.8
- Particulate Organic Carbon 2-20
- *Chlorinated dioxins* 1xl0-5 - 4x10-5
- Particulate Acidity . 7x10-3 - 7x10-2
- *Normal alkanes* (C24-C30) 1x10-3 - 6x10-3

Oxygenated PAHs 0.15-1

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)

Fluorene	4x10-5 - 1.7x10-2
Phenanthrene	2x10-5 - 3.4x10-2
Anthracene	5x10-5 - 2.1x10-5
Methylanthracenes	7xl0-5 - 8x10-5
Fluoranthene	7xl0-4- 4.2xl0-2
Pyrene	8x10-4 - 3.1x10-2
Benzo(a)anthracene	4x10-4 - 2x10-3
Chrysene	5x104- 1x10-2
Benzofluoranthenes	6x10-4- 5x10-3
Benzo(e)pyrene	2x104 - 4x10-3
Benzo(a)pyrene	3x104- 5x10-3
Perylene	5x10-5 - 3x10-3
Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	2xl0-4- 1.3x10-2
Benz(ghi)perylene	3x10-5- 1.lx10-2
Coronene	8x10-4- 3x10-3
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	3x104- lx10-3
Retene	7x10-3 - 3x10-2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2x10-5 - 2xl0-3

Trace Elements

Cr	2x10-5 - 3x10-3
Mn	7xl0-5 - 4x10-3
Fe	3x10-4 - 5x10-3
Ni	lxl0-6 - lx10-3
Cu	2x10-4 - 9x10-4
Zn	7xl0-4 - 8x10-3
Br	7x10-5 - 9x10-4
Pb	lx10-4 -3x10-3
Elemental Carbon	0.3 - 5

Cyclic di-and triterpenoids

Dehydroabietic acid	0.01 - 0.05
Isopimaric acid	0.02 - 0.10
Lupenone	2x10-3 - 8x10-3
Friedelin	4x10-6 - 2x10-5

USEPA

The second half of the equation

The true efficiency or fuel saving potential of a stove comes from two factors-

- Combustion Efficiency
- Heat Transfer Efficiency

Total efficiency = CE x HTE

The second half of the equation

Total efficiency = CE x HTE

The simplest of rocket stoves, the insulated elbow alone, can be said to have an overall efficiency of about 18%

If we are getting above 90% CE, what is the HTE?

18% = 90% x HTE -- HTE = 20%

The second half of the equation

Total Eff = 18% = 90% x 20%

What happens if we work to get CE up to 100% (a difficult 10% increase)?

Total E = 100% x 20% = 20%

What happens if we work to raise HTE by 10% (a much easier increase)?

Total E = 90% x 30% = 27%

Always work on the weekest link!!!

Optimising heat transfer

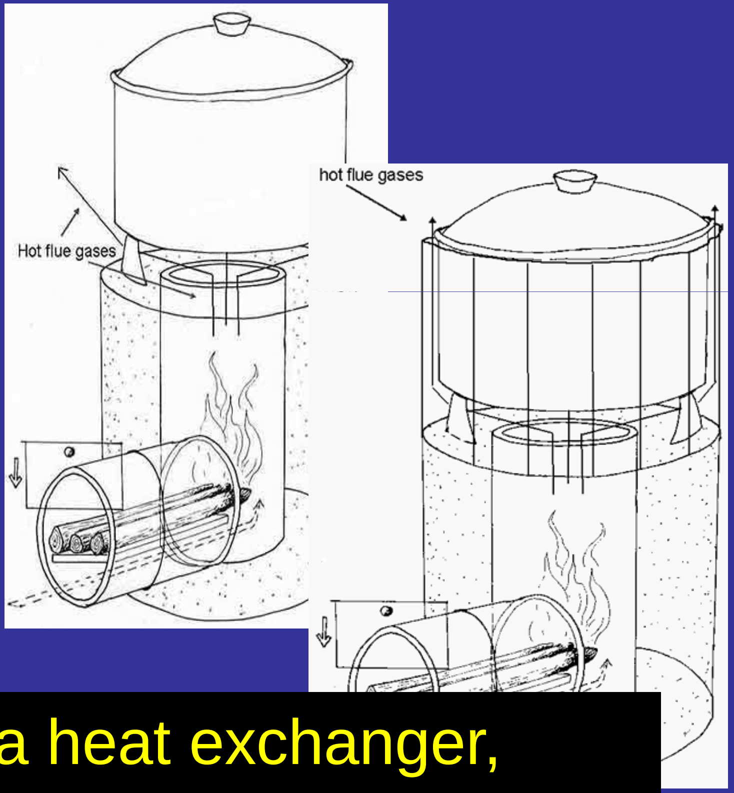
Baldwin found that even a smoky fire can be as high as 92% Combustion Efficiency

If we did not care about health or user satisfaction we would probably not work on CE but instead focus on HTE

heat exchanger/skirt

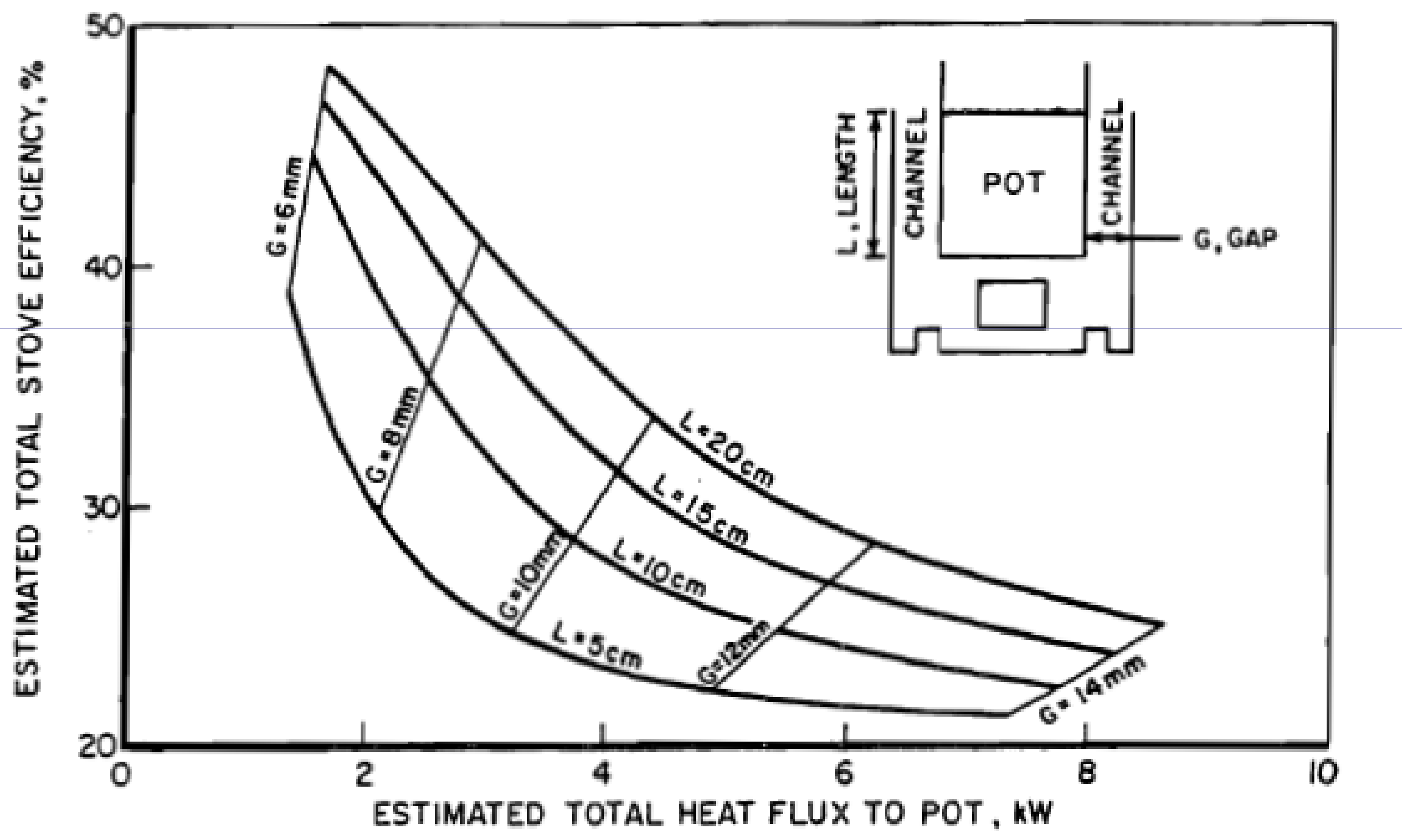
Optimising heat transfer

- Maximize **surface area** of pot that is exposed to hot flue gases
- Keep cross sectional area constant throughout flow path of hot gasses
- Maximize Temperature difference between hot gases and pot
- Maximize **velocity** of hot flue gases to disturb boundary layer



With a heat exchanger, overall efficiency can be improved by 50% or more

Optimising heat transfer



With a heat exchanger, overall efficiency can be improved by 50% or more

Optimising heat transfer

Complete Combustion

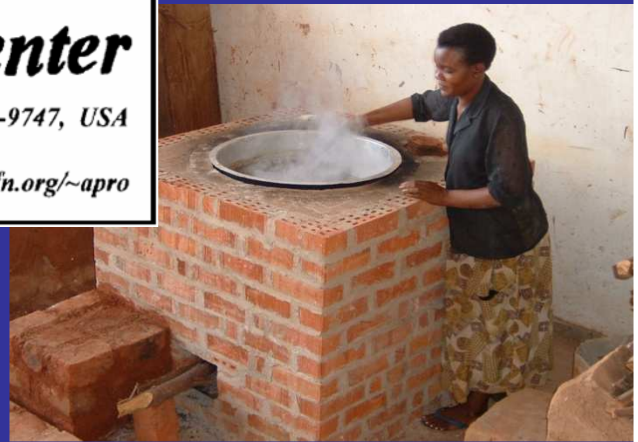
- Insulated combustion chamber
- Metered Fuel
- Metered/Preheated air
- Pot kept away from Combustion zone

Improved Heat Transfer

- Maximize **surface area**
- Constant cross sectional area
- Maximize temp difference between hot gases and pot (insulate against losses)
- Maximize **velocity** of hot flue gases

Aprovecho Research Center

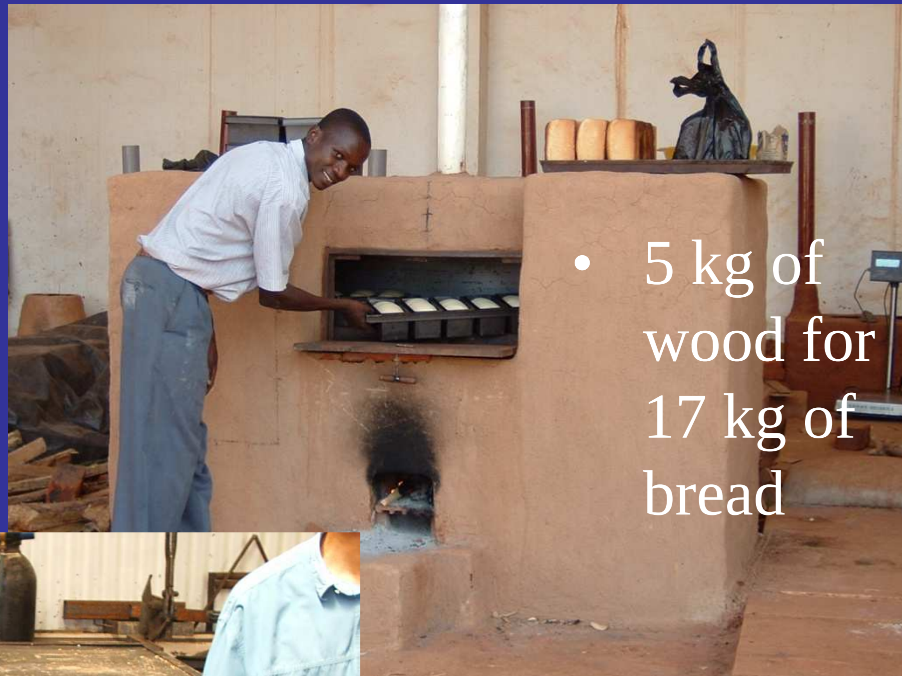
80574 Hazelton Road, Cottage Grove, OR 97424-9747, USA
phone: (541) 942-8198 fax: (541) 942-8198
e-mail: apro@efn.org webpage: http://www.efn.org/~apro



A few rocket stove design possibilities

Rocket Bread Oven

200 kg of wood for
17 kg of bread

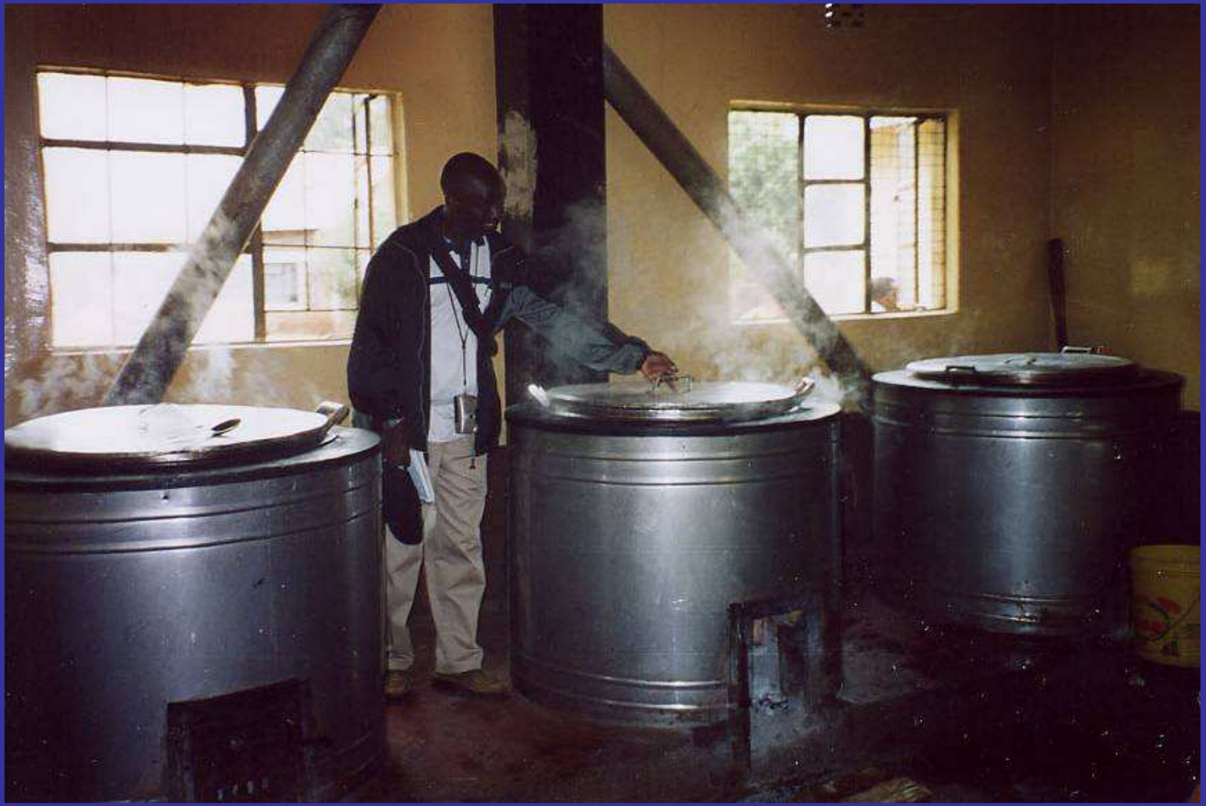


- 5 kg of wood for 17 kg of bread

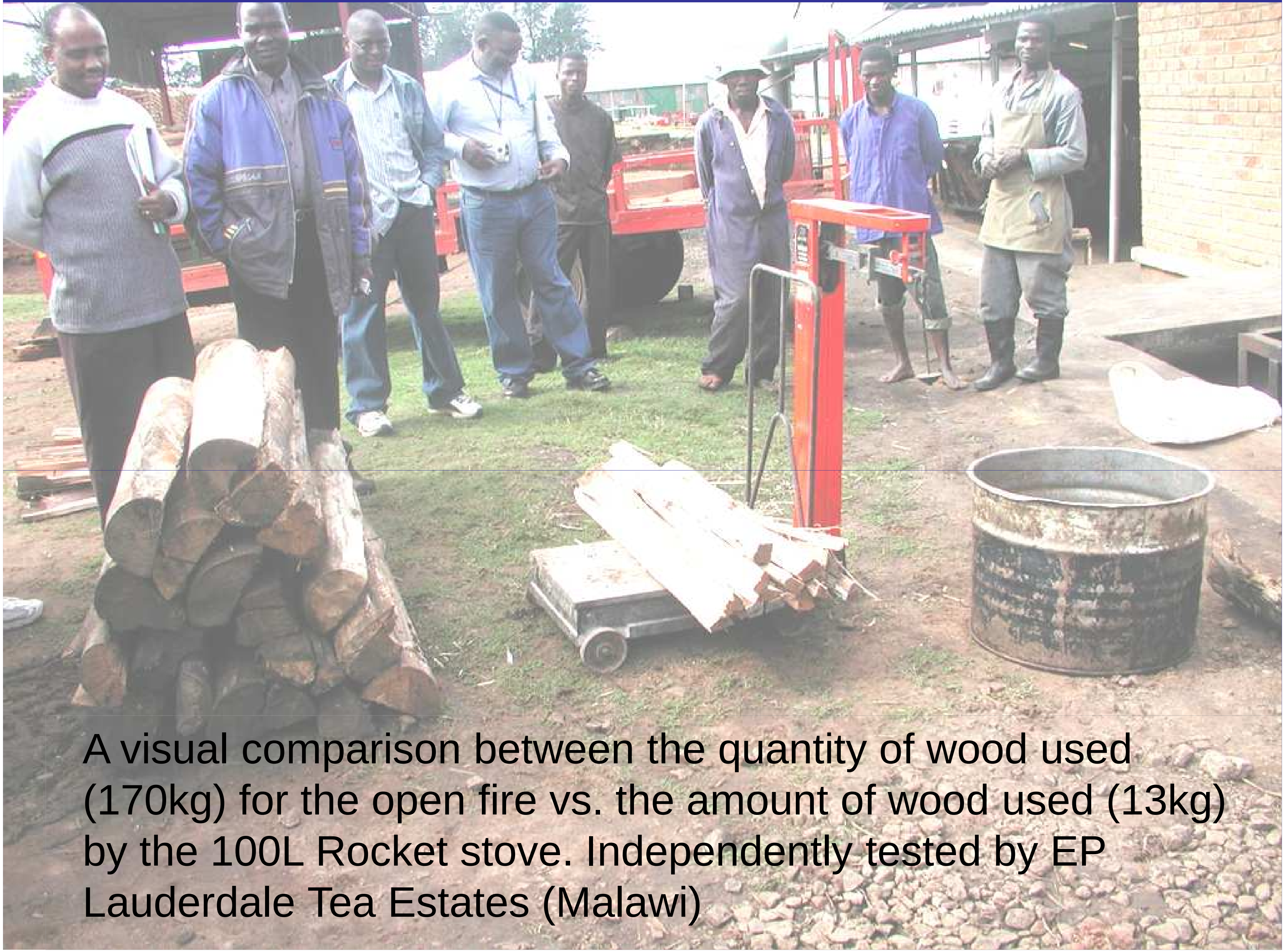
Central American Griddle Stove

In Central America where tortillas are a major part of the cooking task our griddle stove has been found to save up to 70% or the fuel use

Tea Estates in Africa



In Southern Africa we have institutional sized rocket stoves at tea plantations that are cooking for 40,000 people



A visual comparison between the quantity of wood used (170kg) for the open fire vs. the amount of wood used (13kg) by the 100L Rocket stove. Independently tested by EP Lauderdale Tea Estates (Malawi)

Many other stoves

Many other stoves

Using the shielded fire stove

Many other stoves

Using the rocket – lorena stove

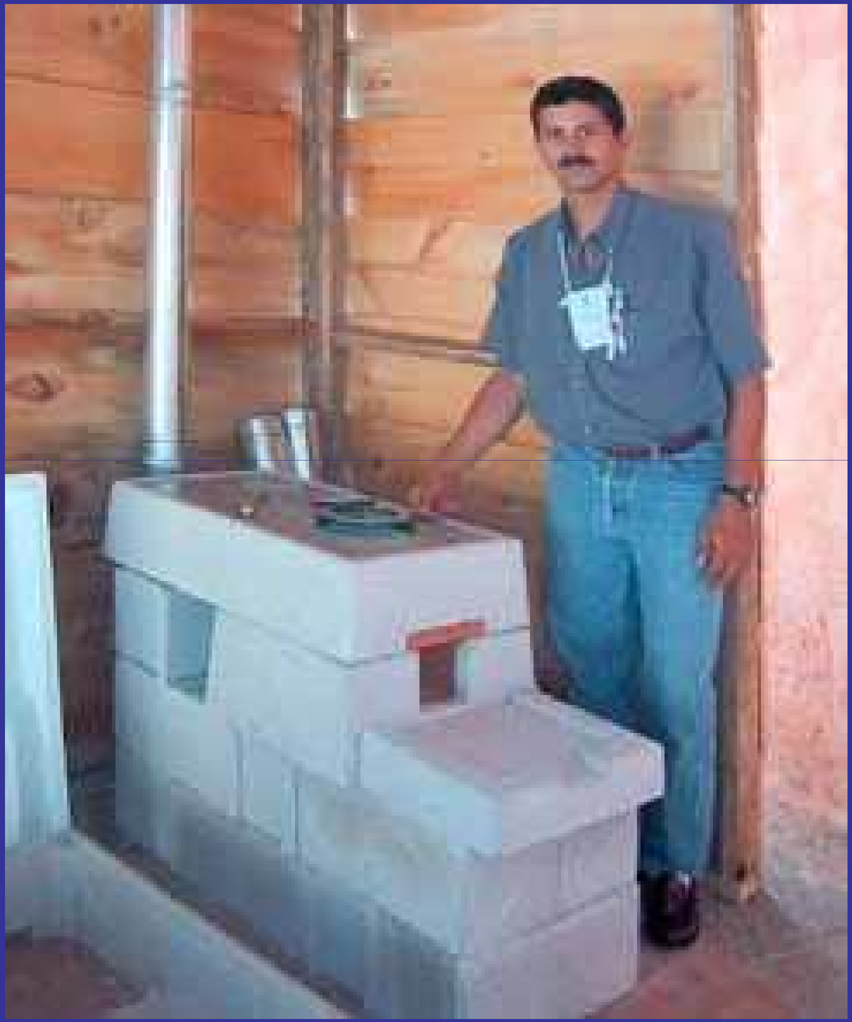
Many other stoves

Many other stoves

Many other stoves

Many other stoves

Many other stoves



Many other stoves