

# I PRO 349 Solid Fuel from Biomass for Cogeneration

## PROBLEM

- Lack of an efficient conversion method for corn stover to usable energy via cogeneration

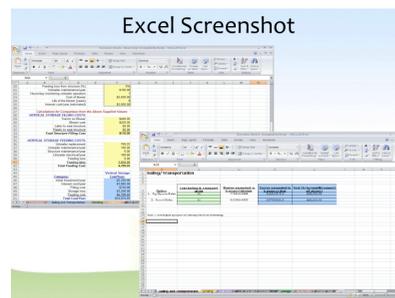
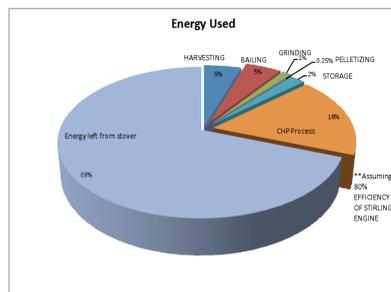
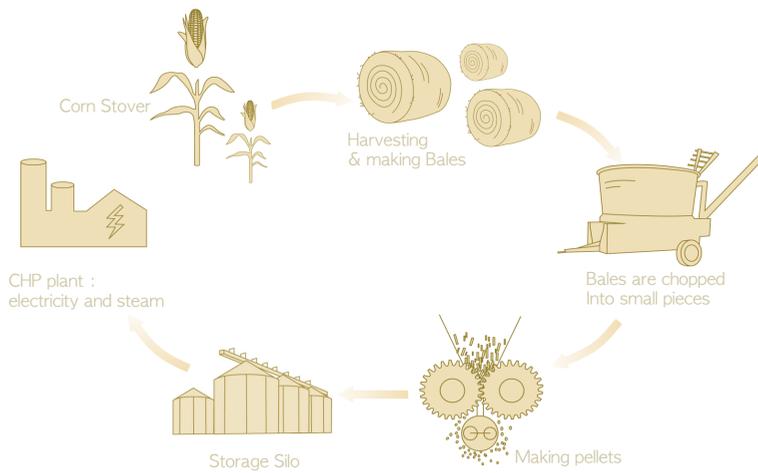
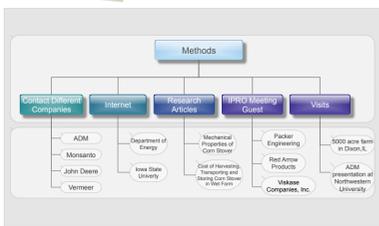
## OBJECTIVE

- Investigate pathways for small scale conversion of stover to usable thermal and electrical energy
- Develop a detailed system for a small scale CHP process
- Determine the cost and energy efficiency of each step of this system
- Research different tools, equipment, and processes to develop most energy, cost, and time efficient process
- Propose a possible test model

## IMPORTANCE

- The U.S. is moving towards sustainability
- Biomass is becoming popular, but the use of solid biomass as a direct energy source is relatively unexplored
- There is an increase in demand and a decline in production of natural gas
- Potential energy from stover is greater than that of natural gas, propane, and heating oil
- Places energy value on stover which was once considered waste

## METHODOLOGY



## RESULTS

- If the farmer implements a system similar to our proposal, he will generate a net gain of 8.9 billion BTU's, which he is able to use for the farm and to sell back to the grid. This can be accomplished with a moderate initial investment of approximately \$260,000 - \$300,000\*

## MIDWEST POTENTIAL

State	Stover Production (Million Tons)	% of U.S. Total
Iowa	35.0	18.3
Illinois	35.0	18.3
Nebraska	23.5	12.0
Minnesota	19.4	9.9
Indiana	15.3	7.8
Ohio	9.0	4.6
Wisconsin	8.0	4.1
Kansas	8.0	4.1
Missouri	6.1	3.1
Michigan	5.1	2.6
SD Stover Total	144.3	64.2
U.S. Total	196.2	100

Source: Graham et al. Agronomy 1993:11(2007)

161.36T Stover = 3.22E11 BTU<sub>th</sub> = 2.58E11 BTU<sub>el</sub> = 4.45E7 Barrels of Oil

Source: bioenergy.gov

## TO-DO RECOMMENDATIONS

- Website and interactive database
- Look into gasification – energy is 9:1
- Nitrogen byproduct production
- Test models: small and large scale
- Piping of stover slurry for transport
- Specific equipment required for steam turbine

## TEAM

**Team Members**  
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**Instructor**  
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## RESULTS

Large Scale

- BENEFITS**
- Creates jobs
  - Large localized facility
  - Access more customers
- Gasification**
- High energy yield
  - Ease of transport /storage
- DISADVANTAGES**
- Complicated logistics
  - Large investment
  - More complicated process

Small Scale

- BENEFITS**
- Conventional
  - Feasibility of experiment
  - Nearly eliminates transportation issue
  - Simpler equipment
  - Smaller investment
  - Farmer can sell extra electricity
- DISADVANTAGES**
- May not be as efficient
  - Chose not to use gasification in order to simplify