# BIOFUELS FROM NON-EDIBLE 

 SOURCES- RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AT KNUST

Dr. Lawrence Darkwah

The Energy Centre, KNUST.,
Kumasi, Ghana
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## GHANA'S PRIMARY ENERGY MIX

| Product | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In ktoe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil | 2,157 | 2,401 | 2,595 | 2,561 | 2,616 | 2,602 | 3,097 | 3,326 | 3,087 | 2,826 | 3,283 | 3,767 |
| Natural Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 395 | 772 |
| Hydro | 568 | 568 | 433 | 334 | 454 | 484 | 483 | 321 | 533 | 591 | 602 | 650 |
| Woodfuels | 4,406 | 4,785 | 4,967 | 5,148 | 5,231 | 5,313 | 5,478 | 5,610 | 5,808 | 5,907 | 6,039 | 6,138 |
| Total | 7,131 | 7,754 | 7,994 | 8,043 | 8,300 | 8,399 | 9,058 | 9,257 | 9,428 | 9,329 | 10,318 | 1,328 |
|  | Shares (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil | 30.2 | 31.0 | 32.5 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 34.2 | 35.9 | 32.7 | 30.3 | 31.8 | 33.3 |
| Nat ıral Gas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 6.8 |
| Hydro | 8.0 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Woodfuels | 61.8 | 61.7 | 62.1 | 64.0 | 63.0 | 63.2 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 61.6 | 63.3 | 58.6 | 54.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- Fossil fuels and Biomass (burnt inefficiently) dominates the mix

Courtesy: Kemausuor et al (2013)

## PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION IN GHANA



Courtesy: Kemausuor et al (2013)

## RENEWABLE ENERGY LAW AND DRAFT BIOENERGY STRATEGY

Ghana's RE law requires that as from 2020, $10 \%$ of the total installed electricity generation capacity must come from renewable energy

The draft bioenergy strategy also requires the use of 10\% biofuels in transport fuel mix by 2020 and 20\% by 2030

Courtesy: Kemausuor et al (2013)

## 1. NON-EDIBLE BIODIESEL FEEDSTOCKS

## Plant Sources

- STRAIGHT VEGETABLE OIL (SVO) / PURE PLANT CII (DRO)
- Jatropha Oil
- Castor Oil
- Allan Blackia
- ESTERIFICATION/TRANSESTERIFICATION:
- Jatropha Oil
- Waste Vegetable Oils


## Other Sources:

- Faecal Sludge to Biodiesel - Pilot Stage Facility
- Columbia University - Waste Enterprises -KNUST Collaboration
- Bill \& Melinda Gates Funding of US\$1.5 Million


## BIODIESELFEEDSTOCK (CONT'D)

## B. Waste Vegetable Oils (WVO)

- Potential Assessment - Energy Commission Sponsored

1. Survey
2. Transesterification of Various Samples (Conventional catalysts)

| Sample ID | \%FFA | \%Yield (Crude Biodiesel) | \% Yield (Refined Biodiesel) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accra Sample | 1.08 | 99.41 | 97.46 |
| Frytol Oil (Chicken, Fish) | 0.97 | 98.43 | 94.22 |
| Viking Oil (Potato, Wedges) | 1.01 | 98.00 | 87.75 |
| Gino (Yam, Potato, Plantain) | 1.04 | 100.00 | 91.67 |
| Lele (Plantain) | 1.46 | 100.00 | 95.50 |
| Coconut Oil (Fish) | 1.62 | 100.00 | 98.70 |
| OKOoil (Doughnuts) | 0.87 | 90.00 | 87.50 |
| Palm Kernel oil | 3.53 | 93.00 | 88.00 |
| Ghana Sample | 1.13 | 99.44 | 88.89 |

Independent Private Company at the Implementation Stage in Accra
3. Biodiesel Production using Unsupported Potassium Carbonate

## 2GBIONRG (KNUST - DTU Collaboration) and

2. Biomass Gasification Project - ECREEE Funding (KITE-KNUST-UPC)

## Expected Outputs:

1. Assessment of Integrated feasibility of electricity service based on local biomass gasification mini grids in 5 MFP communities
2. Analyse and recommend affordable financial mechanisms for decentralised energy infrastructure set-up and pro-poor business promotion in the target communities.
3. Prepare a detailed pre-investment implementation plan for a selection of communities with a higher feasibility and business promotion prospects.
4. Assessment of the climate change mitigation potential using biomass feedstock for energy generation as an alternative to diesel (fossil fuel)
5. Networking and knowledge transfer to key decision-makers

Teehnology implementation at domestic level is appreciating

- Private Companies are the business drivers
- Massive potentials yet to be fully harnessed
- Over 240 digesters with total capacity of about 3,680 m³ installed
- Size range $=4-800 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ (Biggest @ GGBL, Kumasi using UASB)


## Studies Carried out:

1. Technical Evaluation of Existing Biogas Plants
2. Feasibilities Studies on Institutional Biogas
3. Evaluation of the Guinness Biogas Plant at Kaasi

- Institutional Scale Feedstocks:
- Abattoir Waste (District \& Regional)
- Sorted Market Waste (Central \& Satellites)
- Cassava Peels (from Gari Processing Waste)
- Industrial Organic Waste (e.g. Cocoa Processing Waste)


## BIOGAS (CONT ${ }^{\circ}$ D)

Ghana-UNIDO-Korea Project:
"Supporting green industrial development in Ghana: Biogas technology and business for sustainable growth"

- Overall Objective:

To increase access to energy in Ghana by promoting industrialscale biogas technologies for electricity and thermal applications in Ghana through integrated technology transfer approach

- Outputs/Activities:

3 Technical components namely:

1. Piloting, and business and enterprise development support
2. Resource mapping and conducting industry-led research on biogas technology [TEC-KNUST, KoPoly E IIR (CSIR]
3. Awareness Raising and Policy Recommendations/Strategy

## 3.WASTE-TO-ENERGNRESLMTH

- Biomass Assessment / Resource Mapping
- KNUST-DTU Collaboration (2GBIONRG)
- Biomass Gasification Project
- GIS-based Mapping Project (Signing Document)


## Agricultural Waste -

- 1. Plantain \& Banana Stalk for Biodiesel production
- 2. Palm Kernel Shells \& Palm Fibre - Syngas Analysis
- 3. Corn Cobs - Pyrolysis (for Syngas \& Biochar) \& Trigeneration
- 4. Corn Stovers - Pyrolysis for Biochar
- Industrial Waste -
- KNUST - IIR (CSIR) - Slow Pyrolysis for Bio-Oil \& Biochar Production
- KNUST - RPI Collaboration - Pvrolvsis \& BioSolar Pvrolvsis


## CONCLUSIONS

- KNUST is a hub of research into energy research with a strong traction in Biofuels (First and Second Generation) technology development and deployment.
- TEC-KNUST and its fellows in particular are actively involved in:
- laboratory-scale research
- Pilot-scale activites
- Feasibility studies of various technologies
- Energy Access facilitation
- Policy analysis and recommendations
- Has a strong local and international collaborations in realizing its vision and mission.


## THANK YOU

