

ASIA CLEAN ENERGY FORUM 2018

Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines

04th – 08th June 2018

Track: Innovations in Energy Efficiency

Session: Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency – A Focus on Air Pollution

**Impact of Energy Efficiency of Cook
stoves on Indoor Air Quality
A Case Study in the Estate Sector
Households of Sri Lanka**

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06th June 2018

BACKGROUND

■ Energy Efficiency Initiatives in Sri Lanka

□ A key intervention in energy sector

- ✓ DSM programmes in the power sector
- ✓ Modern biomass energy programme in the thermal energy sector.

□ Biomass energy

- ✓ Main source of energy in domestic, commercial & industrial sectors
- ✓ Use of conventional technologies is still prominent

➡ ✓ Fuel quality and technology standards are being developed.

■ Air Quality Management

□ Represents the overall intervention in environment sector

- ✓ Includes monitoring, modelling, impact assessments, regulations,...
- ✓ Covering both indoor and outdoor air quality issues.

□ Indoor air quality (IAQ)

- ✓ More severe issue than outdoor AQ (concentrations, exposure)

➡ ✓ IAQ guidelines are being developed.

BIOMASS COOKSTOVES IN SRI LANKA

■ Fuel

- Mainly fuel-wood (in stick form)
- Limited use of agro-residues (sawdust / paddy husk), pellets, charcoal and biogas.



■ Process

- Mainly direct combustion of solid fuel (limited use of gasification).



■ Technology

- Both conventional and improved cookstove technologies
- Single pot and two pot.

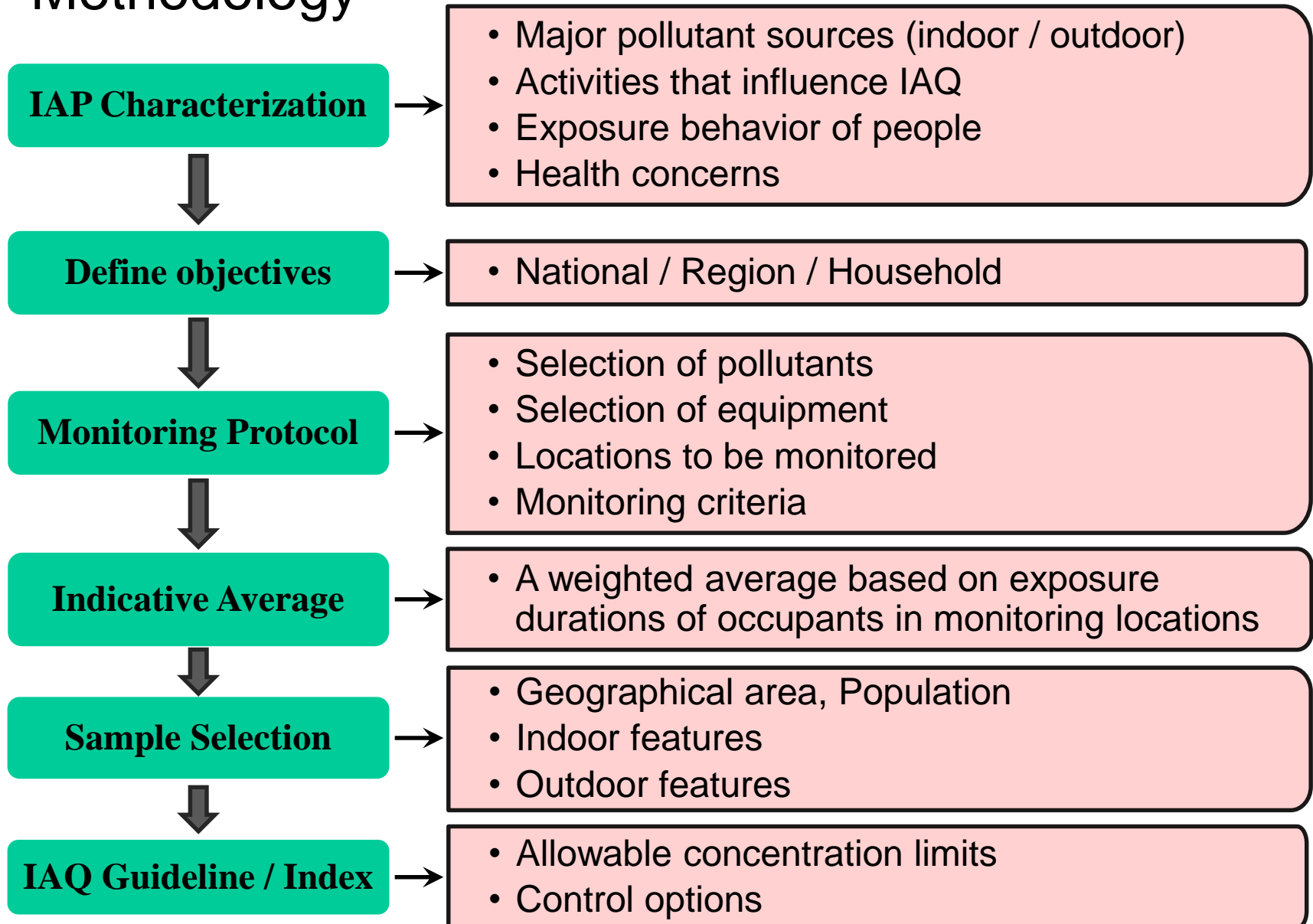
■ Issues

- Low efficiency
- High emissions.



INDOOR AIR QUALITY GUIDELINE

■ Methodology



CASE STUDY

■ Biomass Cooking in Estate Sector Households

□ Objectives

- ✓ To establish energy and environmental performances of biomass cookstoves
- ✓ To assess the degree and effects of indoor air pollution.

□ Parameters

- ✓ Sample: 70 Households
- ✓ Variations:
 - House design
 - Location of the kitchen,
 - Location of the stove,
 - Cookstove design,
 - Presence of a chimney.
- ✓ Energy conversion efficiency – Water boiling test
- ✓ Emissions factors (CO_2 , CO , CH_4 , TSP, SO_x , NO_x)
- ✓ Ambient air quality (CO and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$).

CASE STUDY

■ Types of Houses

Temp. Shed



Self- Help / Single Cottage



Twin Cottage



Single Barrack



Double Barrack



Multistory



CASE STUDY

■ Location of the Kitchen

Within the House / Separate Room



Within the House / Simple Partisan



Separate from
the House



CASE STUDY

■ Cookstove Design

Most common types



CASE STUDY

- Elevation of the Stove



- Ventilation



CASE STUDY

■ Performance of Stoves

□ Three main variants:

- ✓ Three-stone stoves
- ✓ Semi-enclosed stoves
- ✓ Two or multi-pot stoves with liners

□ Energy efficiency:

Type of stove	Efficiency (%)	Fuel type
Three stone	6.0 – 9.5	Fuel-wood
Semi-enclosed	11.5 – 15.0	Fuel-wood
Two or multi-pot stoves with liners	16.0 - 22.0	Fuel-wood

□ Emission Factors:

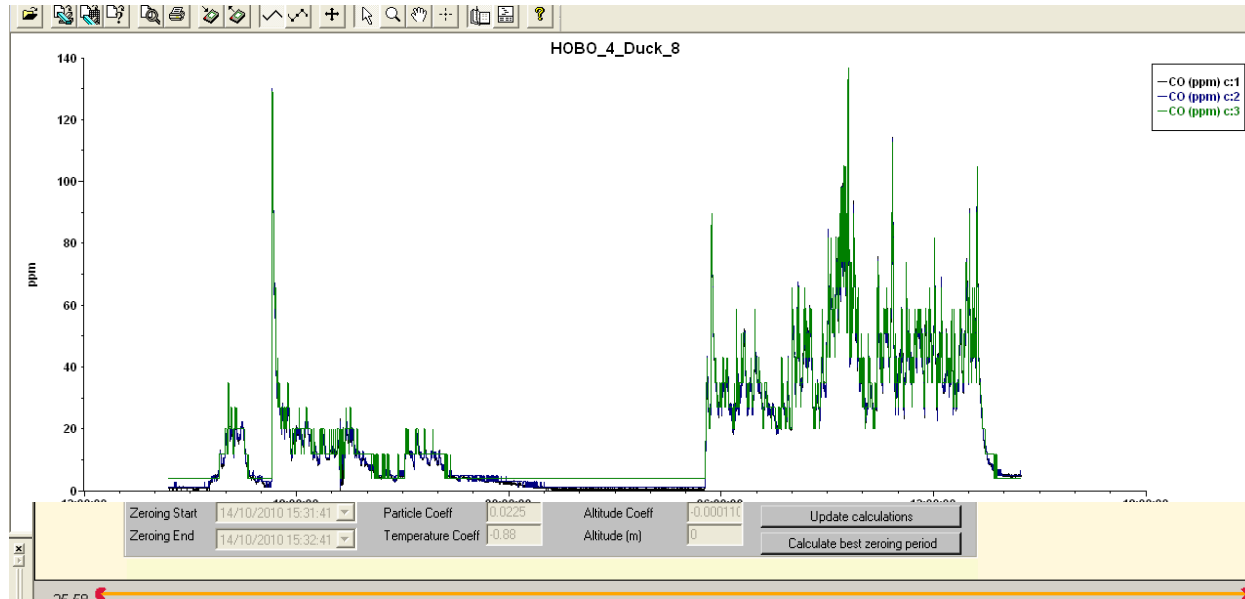
Type of stove	Mean Emission Factors (g/kg of fuelwood)				
	CO ₂	CO	CH ₄	TSP	NO _x
Three stone	1151.4	46.6	7.6	7.6	1.3
Semi-enclosed	1104.0	74.8	8.7	8.8	1.3
Two or multi-pot stoves with liners	1056.7	103.0	9.8	10.0	1.2

CASE STUDY

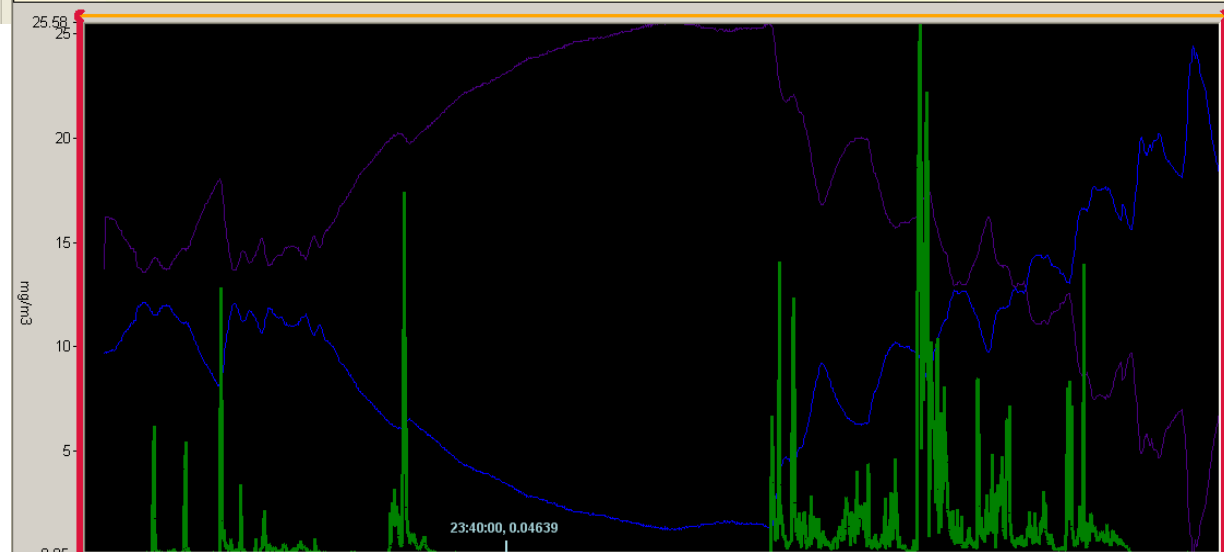
- Indoor Air Quality

- Time series data:

CO



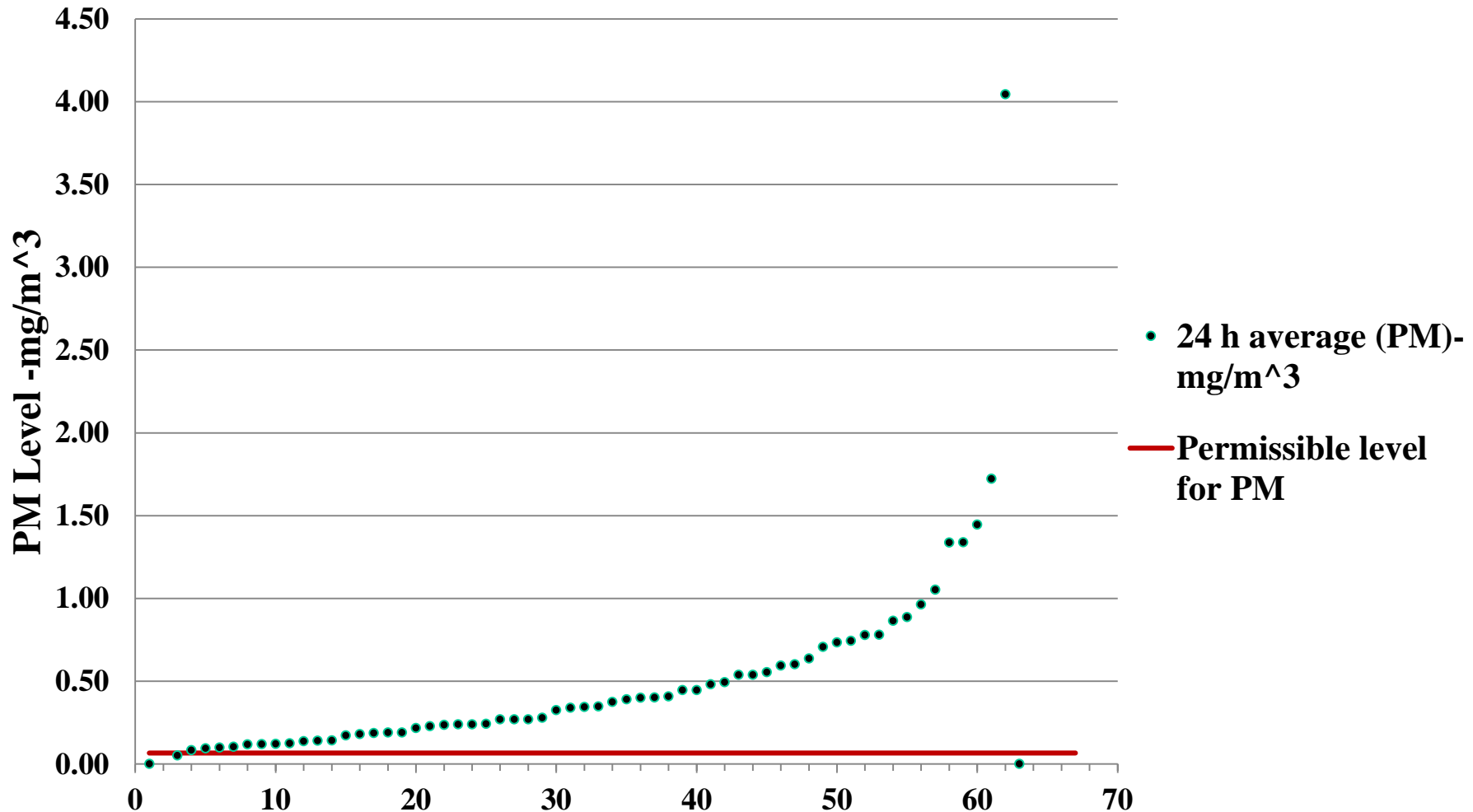
PM_{2.5}



CASE STUDY

■ Indoor Air Quality

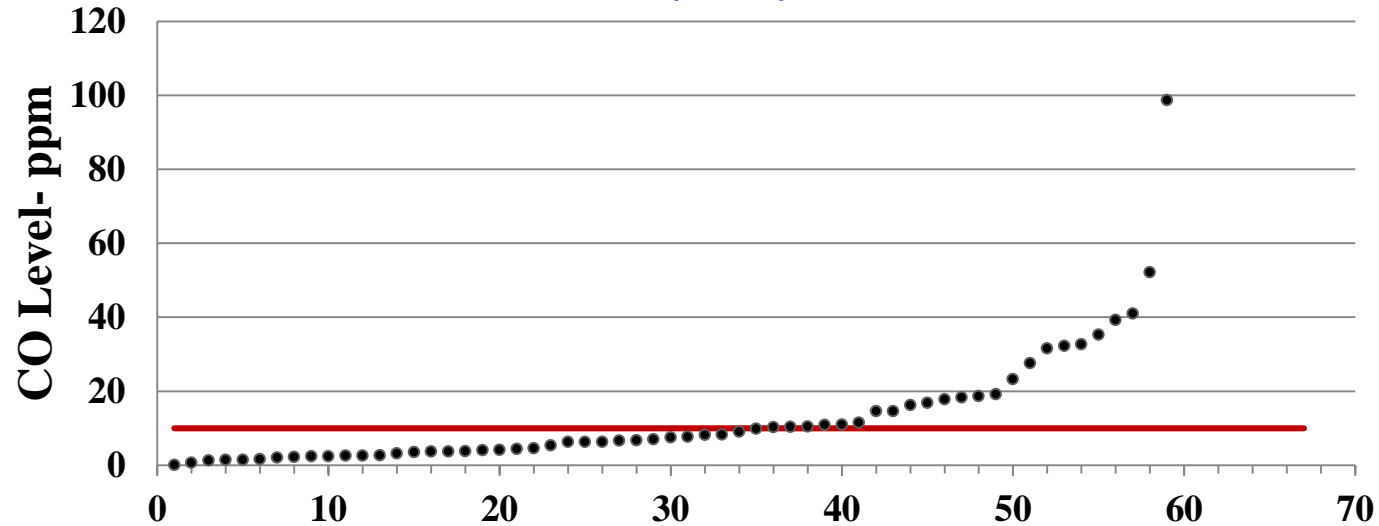
□ Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}):



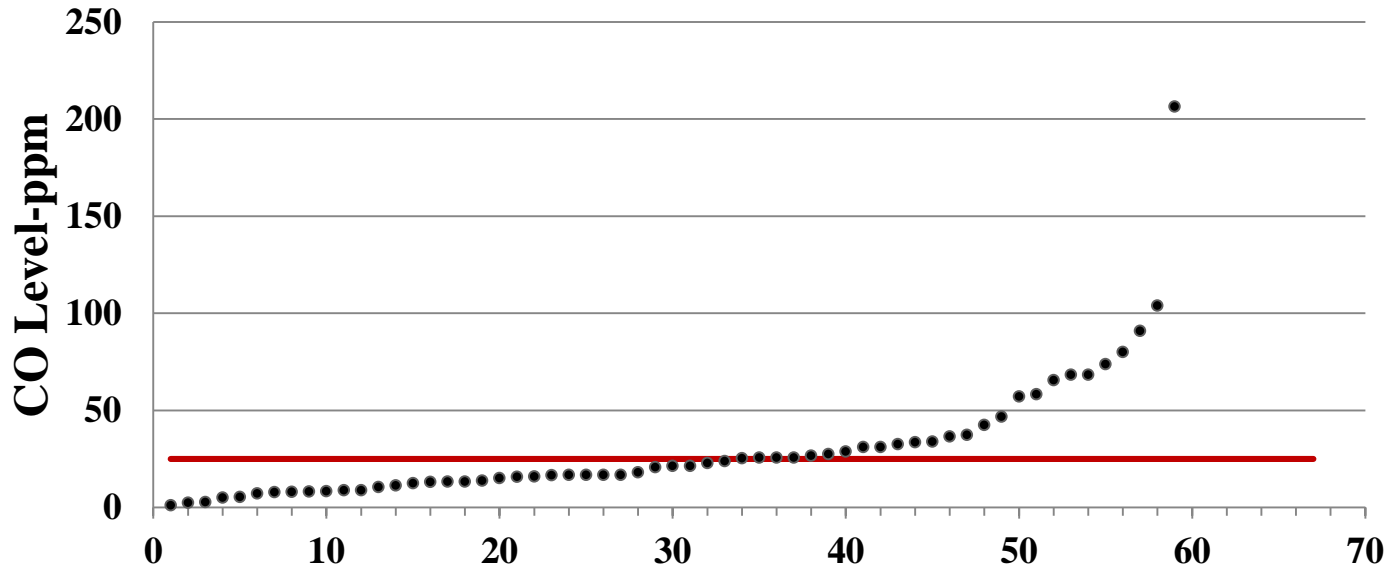
CASE STUDY

■ Indoor Air Quality

□ Carbon Monoxide (CO):



8 hr Average



1 hr Average

CONCLUSIONS

- Majority of the households use low efficient conventional stoves
 - ✓ Emissions are directly related to energy conversion efficiencies.
- Very high level of PM concentrations in all HHs, exceeding WHO IAQ guidelines
 - ✓ Combustion of solid biomass fuels.
- 50% of the HHs exceed CO levels
 - ✓ Incomplete Combustion
 - ✓ Conventional stoves.
- Significant improvements in IAQ with the use of improved cookstoves and a chimney.
- Considerable opportunities for fuel-wood saving through introduction of improved cookstoves
 - ✓ And associated social, environmental (and economic) benefits.

Thank You