

SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF RICE STRAW BRIQUETTES

El-Soaly I. S. *, R.R. EL-Bessoumy ** and A. E. M. Fodah ***

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the present study is to develop the fundamentals of a technology for energetic utilization of rice straw aimed at solving the problem of harmful storing and burning of rice straw in Egypt and preventing the smoke clouds caused by this and handling via the right way that is safe for both the environment and agriculture, producing a cheap, easily storable, and environmentally sound biofuel for rural areas in Egypt. Chopped rice straw was densified into briquettes using a laboratory model vertical hydraulic press at different formation pressures of (15, 32, 49 and 60 MPa), three temperature (room temperature (35°C), 75 and 100°C), three level of moisture content (6.53, 8.90 and 10.26% wb) and different holding time (10, 20 and 30 min). The results showed that the highest bulk density, compression ratio, durability and water resistance were 1337 kg/m³, 18, 95% and 107 min, respectively, at formation pressure of 60 MPa, temperature of 100°C, moisture content of 6.53% and holding time of 30 min. While, the minimum resiliency obtained was 6.53%. The CO, CO₂ and NO_x emissions values for rice straw briquettes decreased by 69, 54 and 37 %, respectively, of the emissions values CO, CO₂ and NO_x for chopped rice straw. The combustion efficiency was 99% and 70% for rice straw briquettes and chopped rice straw, respectively, and the burning time was about 74 and 15 min for rice straw briquettes and chopped rice straw, respectively.

INTRODUCTION

The availability of energy for domestic use in Egypt continues to pose a formidable challenge, especially with the high cost of cooking gas and kerosene and the environmental problems associated with firewood.

*Prof. of Agric. Eng., Faculty of Agric. Eng., Al-Azhar Univ.

**Ass. Prof. of Agric. structures and environmental control Dept., Faculty of Agric. Eng., Al-Azhar Univ.

***Demos. of Agric. structures and environmental control Dept., Faculty of Agric. Eng., Al-Azhar Univ.

Alternative forms of energy need to be sourced. This has necessitated the need to improve on the use of agro wastes such as rice-husk and corn stalks as alternatives. Numerous agricultural residues and wastes are generated in the country, but they are poorly utilized and badly managed, since most of these wastes are left to decompose or they are burned in the field resulting in environmental pollution and degradation (**Jekayinfa and Omisakin, 2005**). However, scientific studies have concluded that a lot of potential energy abounds in these residues (**Fapetu, 2000**). In Egypt, disposal of crop residues are one of the main problems facing Egyptian farmers which estimates about 30 to 35 Tg/year. Rice straw is considered as the one of the main environmental problems in Egypt. It is estimated to be around 3.13 Tg every year and these residues are left to rot away or they are burned like other agricultural wastes (**MALR, 2013**). These residues could however, be used to generate heat for domestic and industrial cottage applications (**Fapetu, 2000**). Farmers used these residues as fuel resources for the traditional mud ovens in which their families cooked and baked. For this purpose, farmers stored these residues on the roofs of their houses or on the fields. This traditional way of handling these residues caused several problems such as, a good habitat for insects, mice and snakes that developed in the pile and increased the risk of destructive fire in the villages. The burning of agricultural wastes causes air pollution, soil erosion, and a decrease in biological activity, which eventually leads to lower yields however, burning yields smoke and other pollutants which adversely affect air quality, visibility, and human and environmental health. One of the promising solutions to these problems is the application of briquetting technology (**Wilaipon, 2007**). The technology may be defined as a densification process for improving the handling characteristics of raw materials and enhancing volumetric calorific value of the biomass. Environmentally, pellet biomass fuels provide advantages of less ash, smoke and other compound emissions, including carbon particles, CO, NO_x and SO_x. Because the use of biomass pellets produces much fewer greenhouse gases when the biomass is sustainably harvested, there has been a recent push to replace fossil fuels with biomass fuels (**Panwar, et al 2011**). To make the biomass materials available for a variety of

applications, the challenges with the use of biomass materials in their original form must be resolved. Because of high moisture content, irregular shape and sizes, and low bulk density, biomass is very difficult to handle, transport, store, and utilize in its original form. One of the solutions to these problems is densification of biomass materials into pellets, briquettes, or cubes. Densification increases the bulk density of biomass from an initial bulk density (including baled density) of 40–200 kgm⁻³ to a final bulk density of 600–800 kg/m³ (**Mullen, et al 2005**). Densification process to create strong and durable bonding in densified products such as pellets, briquettes, and cubes can be determined by quality testes which include testing the strength (compressive resistance, impact resistance and water resistance) and durability (abrasion resistance) of the densified products These tests can indicate the maximum force/stress that the densified products can withstand, and the amount of fines produced during handling, transportation and storage (**Nalladurai and Morey 2009**). The durability of briquettes is a measure of the ability of the briquettes to withstand the destructive forces such as compression, impact and shear during handling and transportation. In addition, the durability values represent the relative strength of the particle–particle bonding in the briquettes/pellets (**Nalladurai and Morey 2010**). The process of forming biomass into briquettes depends upon the physical properties of ground particles and the process variables during pelletizing, pressure and temperature. Fuel briquettes were produced under different conditions to have different handling characteristics. These characteristics were found to be strongly affected by raw material properties. Briquette density is one of the most important properties which bear on the combustion characteristics, handling characteristics including the ignition behavior of briquettes. This property depends on several factors therefore, it is crucial to understand the effects of these factors on briquette density. Among the factors, die pressure seems to be one of the most important ones. The correlations of briquette density as a function of die pressure for the produced briquettes from several kinds of agricultural residues were studied. Another relationship between die pressure and the density was also purposed for the case of palm fiber and palm shell briquettes (**Chin and Siddiqui 2000**).

The study was carried out to evaluate some physical properties of rice straw briquettes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The objectives of the present work are to evaluate some physical properties of rice straw briquettes, also producing a cheap, easily storable, and environmentally sound biofuel for rural areas in Egypt.

The experimental part of the present work was carried out in the faculty of Agricultural Engineering, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, during summer of 2015.

Raw materials (rice straw):

The rice straw was chosen in this study because this residue is one of the main problems facing Egyptian farmers and the huge amounts of this residues in Egypt which was about 3.13 Tg/year, (MALR, 2013). The rice straw were collected from fields of Kafr El-Sheikh governorate during harvesting seasons of 2014/2015.

The rice straw (*Oryza Sativa*) variety used was Giza 101 from season 2014. The stem average length was about 800 mm (from 700 to 900 mm), stem diameter ranged from 3 to 4.5 mm and number of branches ranged from 5 to 12 (Gamea et al., 2012). The rice straw was chopped by using a grinding machine in the workshop of Agricultural Engineering Faculty, Al-zhar University, Cairo, Egypt. The chopped rice straw were collected and put in plastic bags until to be used. Random samples were taken after grinding process for measuring lengths distribution by using four standard sieves. The selected sieves series were based on the range of particles in the sample, the lengths distribution of these chops as show in Table (1). The particles size was determined according to ANSI/ASAE standard S319.3JUL97- 1996. The bulk density for chopped rice straw was 75 kg/m³, (4.2% CV).

Table (1): Lengths distribution of grinded rice straw.

Particle size (mm)	Less than 0.7	0.7 to 1	1 to 1.4	1.4 to 2.8	total
Mass of Particle (g)	5.53	10.20	6.35	17.92	40
Percentage of Particle lengths (%)	13.98	25.18	15.95	44.89	100

A pressing apparatus:

The pressure was used in this study as an important variable to perform briquettes from rice straw. The hydraulic pressure as shown in Fig. (1) was used in this study as a pressing apparatus.

Pressing cylinder:

A cylinder was used to compress samples inside it which manufactured from mild steel in the workshop of Faculty of Agricultural Engineering, Al-Azhar University, Cairo. Its inner diameter of 70 mm, outer diameter of 75 mm and length of 200 mm. In order to compress the sample inside the pressing cylinder, two disks of steel were used. The diameters of disks were 69 mm. The upper and lower disks thicknesses were done to be 20 mm. Fig. (2) illustrate the isometric of the pressing cylinder and disks.

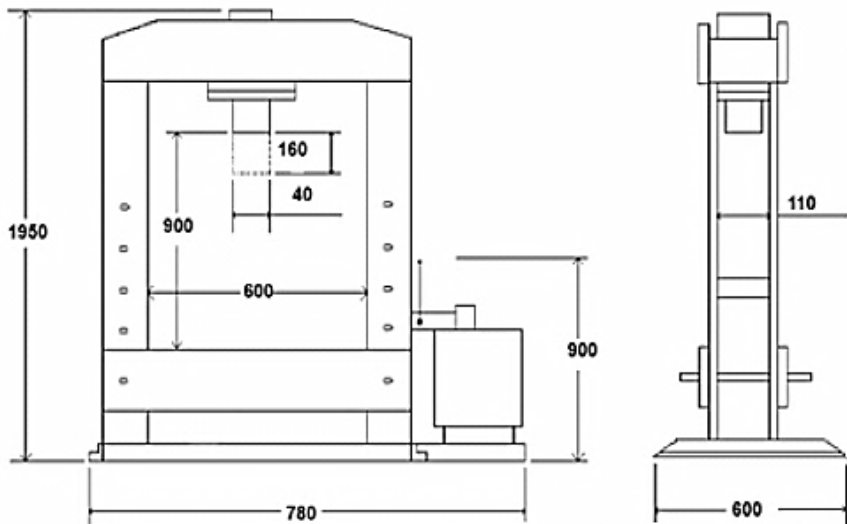


Fig. (1): Schematic diagram of pressing apparatus dimensions in mm.

Heating unit:

Two cylindrical heaters were used; each one of the used heaters had the same dimensions and electrical specifications. The heater diameter of 70 mm, thickness of 20 mm, height longed 100 mm and power requirement of 300 watt. Fig. (2) illustrate the isometric diagram of the heating unit.

Briquettes durability instrument (DU):

Durability of briquettes was measured because the durability is one of the main properties that describes the physical quality of densified solid

biofuels briquettes. This type of fuel is a susceptible to mechanical wear, which leads to production of fine particles or dust during transport, transshipment and storage. Durability of briquettes was measured according to the standard method of **ASAE S269.4 (1996)**. The briquettes durability instruments consist of an electrical motor and tumbling box. The tumbling box was rotated about an axis, which was perpendicular to and centered in the 300 mm side. A long baffle of 230 mm was affixed symmetrically and diagonally to a side of the box (300*300 mm).

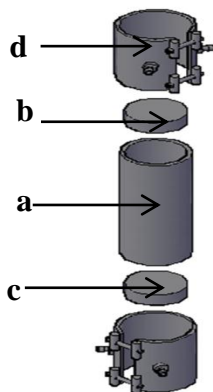


Fig. (2): Pressing cylinder, disks and heating units. (a) Pressing cylinder, (b) Upper disk, (c) Lower disk, (d) Heating units.

Fuel gas analyzer:

The gases emissions, combustion efficiency and burning time were measured by using analyzer IMR 1400. The estimated gases emissions were carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x).

Sample adjustment for pressing:

Each sample had a constant mass of 40 g. The sample was put inside a pressing cylinder and compressed between two disks by hydraulic pressing at a selected loading level. The thickness of sample was recorded after pressing process to calculate the bulk density. Fig. (3) illustrated the specimens after pressing and before testing.

Measurements:

Bulk density (ρ_b):

The bulk density of the briquettes is the most important factors that must be study because its affect the regularity of the combustion process.

The samples thickness was recorded after pressing to calculate the bulk density at different conditions using the following equation (1), (**Jha et al 2008**):

$$\rho_b = \frac{M}{V} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$V = \pi r^2 * t \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where:

- ρ_b : Bulk density, kgm^{-3} ;
- V : Volume of briquette, m^3 ;
- M: Mass of briquette, kg;
- r : Radius of briquette, mm; and
- t : Thickness of briquette, mm.



Fig. (3): Specimens of rice straw briquettes (a: without heat, b and c are heated at 75 °C and 100 °C, respectively) after pressing and before testing.

Compression ratio (CR):

The compression ratio indicates the volume reduction during compression. It was obtained from the ratio of bulk density of briquettes to the initial bulk density of chopped rice straw before pressing process using the following equation (3), (**Jha et al 2008**).

$$CR = \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_{raw}} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Where:

CR: Compression ratio;

ρ_b : Bulk density of rice straw briquettes, kgm^{-3} ;

ρ_{raw} : Bulk density of chopped rice straw, kgm^{-3} .

Resiliency (R):

At the end of the compression process and after releasing the samples from the compression cylinder, the resiliency (samples thickness recovery) was measured at different durations; varying from 5 min to 24 h. Resiliency indicates the elastic property of the material. It was determined as the ratio of increased thickness to the initial thickness of the briquettes. The thickness of the briquettes was measured after duration of 5 min, 30 min and 24 h respectively using the following equation (4), (Jha *et al* 2008).

$$R = \frac{th - thi}{thi} * 100 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Where:

R : Resiliency %;

th : Thickness of stabilized briquettes, mm; and

thi : Initial thickness of briquettes, mm.

Water resistance:

The water resistance of the briquettes was achieved by immersing them in a glass container filled with cold tap water at 20- 25°C. The required time (min) was recorded for dispersion the briquettes in the water, (Yaman, *et al* 2001 and Debdoubi, *et al* 2004).

Durability (DU):

Before carrying out this test, samples of the medium and high moisture content (8.90 %, 10.26%), respectively, were not used for rice straw, due to that the previous medium and high moisture content didn't gave desired values of bulk density, compression ratio, resiliency and water resistance. The durability (Du) of the produced briquettes was determined according to **ASAE Standard S269.4, 1996**. Sample of 500 g briquettes was tumbled in the box at 50 rpm for 10 min. Durability is expressed by the percent ratio of mass of briquettes retained on the sieve

after tumbling (*mpa*) to mass of briquettes before tumbling (*mpb*) in accordance with the following equation (5) (El-Saeidy, 2004).

$$Du = \frac{mpa}{mpb} * 100 \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Gases emission:

This test was carried out for chopped corn stalks and rice straw (raw material), as well as for the produced corn stalks and rice straw briquettes. The samples characteristics that used in this test are shown in table (3.4). Gasoline was used as an assistant in the begin of the burning process. The sample was put inside the stove after regularity of the ignition process. The gases emissions, combustion efficiency and burning time were recorded from the chimney height of 160 cm. the gases emissions, (CO, CO₂ and NO_x), were recorded each 15 min during incineration process.

Table (2): Characteristics of samples that used for combustion.

Parameter		Rice straw	
		straw	Briquette
Length	mm	1 to 3	7.78
Diameter	mm	-----	70
Moisture content	%	6.53	4.63
Bulk density	kg/m ³	75	1337
Mass	g	80	80

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of studied variables (formation pressure, moisture content, temperature and holding time) on bulk density for rice straw briquettes:

The bulk density for the briquettes is the most important property that must be studied because they affect the regularity of the combustion process and an indicator for the compression ratio. It also, helps to solve the problems of biomass storage. The measured density of the chopped rice straw was about 75 kg/m³. On the other hand, the briquette density of 6.53% moisture content was 1337 kg/m³. The increasing density was more than 1700%, that means one ton of the loose material will take a

storage place of about 13.3 m³. On the other hand, one ton of the briquette of 6.53% moisture content will take a storage place of about 0.75 m³; the change in the storage place briquettes than the loose materials is about 94%. Fig (4) illustrates the relationship between bulk density (kg/m³) and formation pressure (MPa) at different holding time (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C) for rice straw briquettes. The maximum bulk density obtained was about 1337 kg/m³ at formation pressure 60 MPa, moisture content 6.53%, temperature 100°C and holding time 30 min. While, the minimum bulk density obtained was about 555 kg/m³ at formation pressure 15 MPa, moisture content 10.26%, room temperature (35°C) and holding time 10 min. This result is in agreement with that published by **El-Saeidy (2004)**.

Effect of studied variables (formation presser, moisture content, temperature and holding time) on compression ratio for rice straw briquettes:

Compression ratio was calculated depending on the bulk density for all experimental results. Fig (5) illustrates the relationship between compression ratio (kg/m³) and formation pressure (MPa) at different holding time (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C) for rice straw briquettes. The data indicated that the compression ratio increases with formation pressure, temperatures and holding time increasing. While, compression ratio decreases with moisture contents increasing.

The maximum compression ratio obtained was about 18 at the formation pressure 60 MPa, moisture content 6.53%, temperature 100°C and holding time 30 min. While, the minimum compression ratio obtained was about 7 at formation pressure 15 MPa, moisture content 10.26%, room temperature (35°C) and holding time 10 min. This result is in agreement with that published by **Jha et al. (2008)**.

Effect of studied variables on resiliency for rice straw briquettes:

Fig (6) illustrates the relationship between resiliency and formation pressure (MPa) at different holding time (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C) for rice straw briquettes. The data indicated that the resiliency decreases with formation pressure, temperatures and holding time increasing. While, resiliency increases with moisture contents increasing.

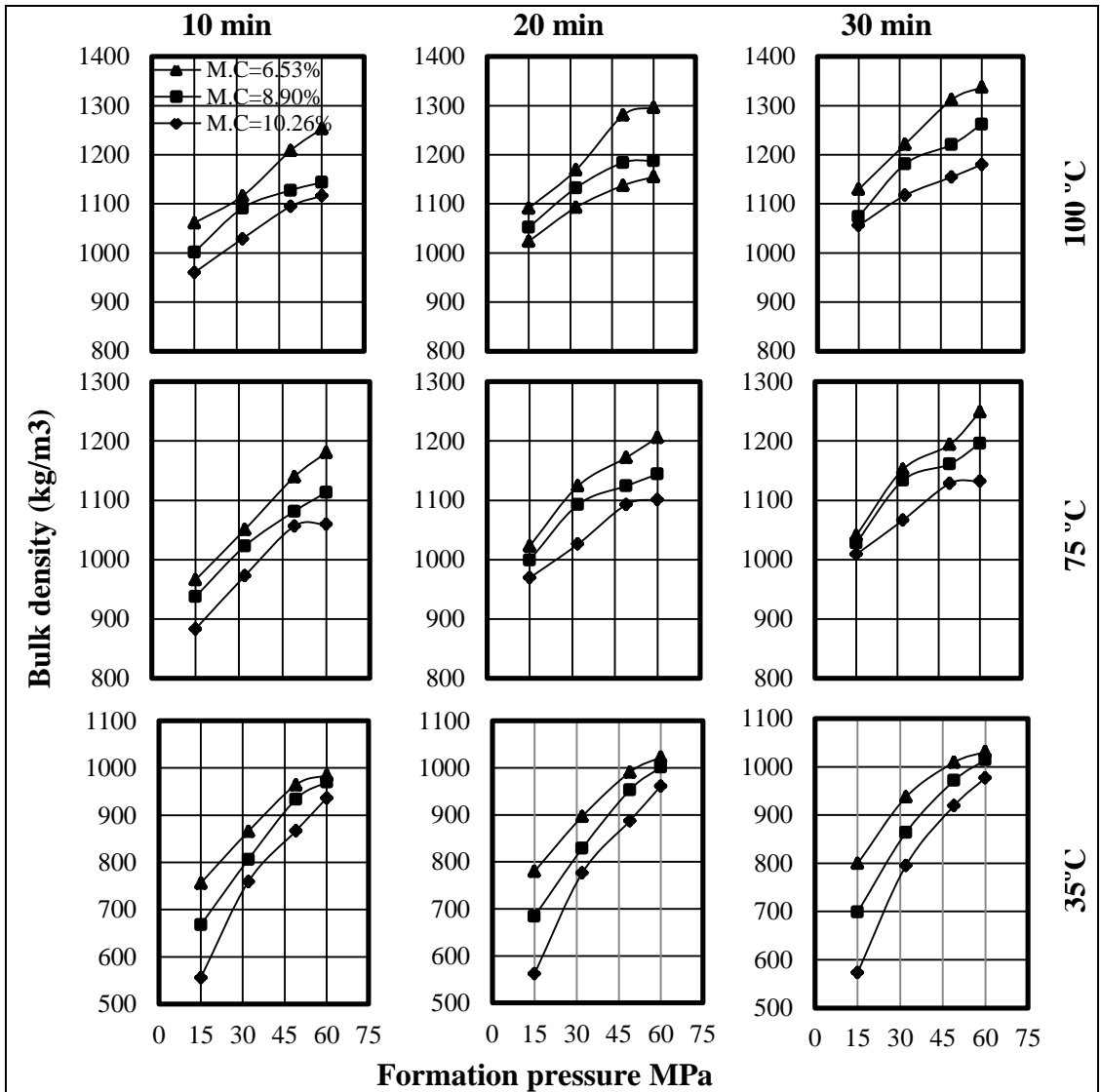


Fig. 4: Effect of formation pressure (MPa) on bulk density (kg/m³) at different holding times (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C).

The maximum resiliency obtained was about 92 % at formation pressure 15 MPa, moisture content 10.26 %, room temperature (35°C) and holding time 10 min. While, the minimum resiliency obtained was about 7.11% at formation pressure 60 MPa, moisture content 6.53%, temperature 100°C and holding time 30 min. This result is in agreement with that published by **Jha et al. (2008)**.

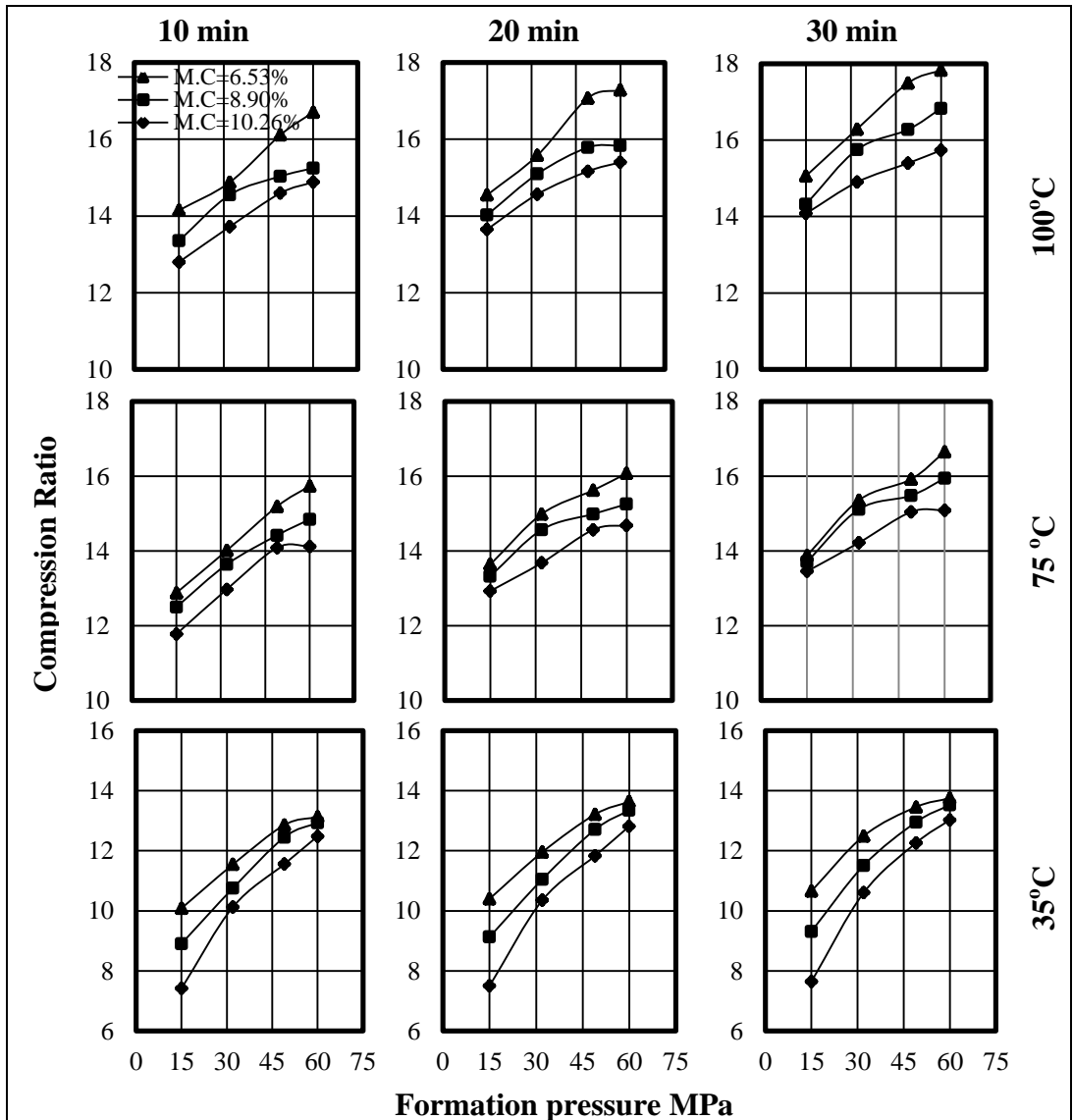


Fig. 5: Effect of formation pressure (MPa) on compression ratio at different holding times (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C).

Effect of studied variables on water resistance for rice straw briquettes:

Fig (7) illustrates the relationship between water resistance and formation pressure (MPa) at different holding times (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C) for rice straw briquettes.

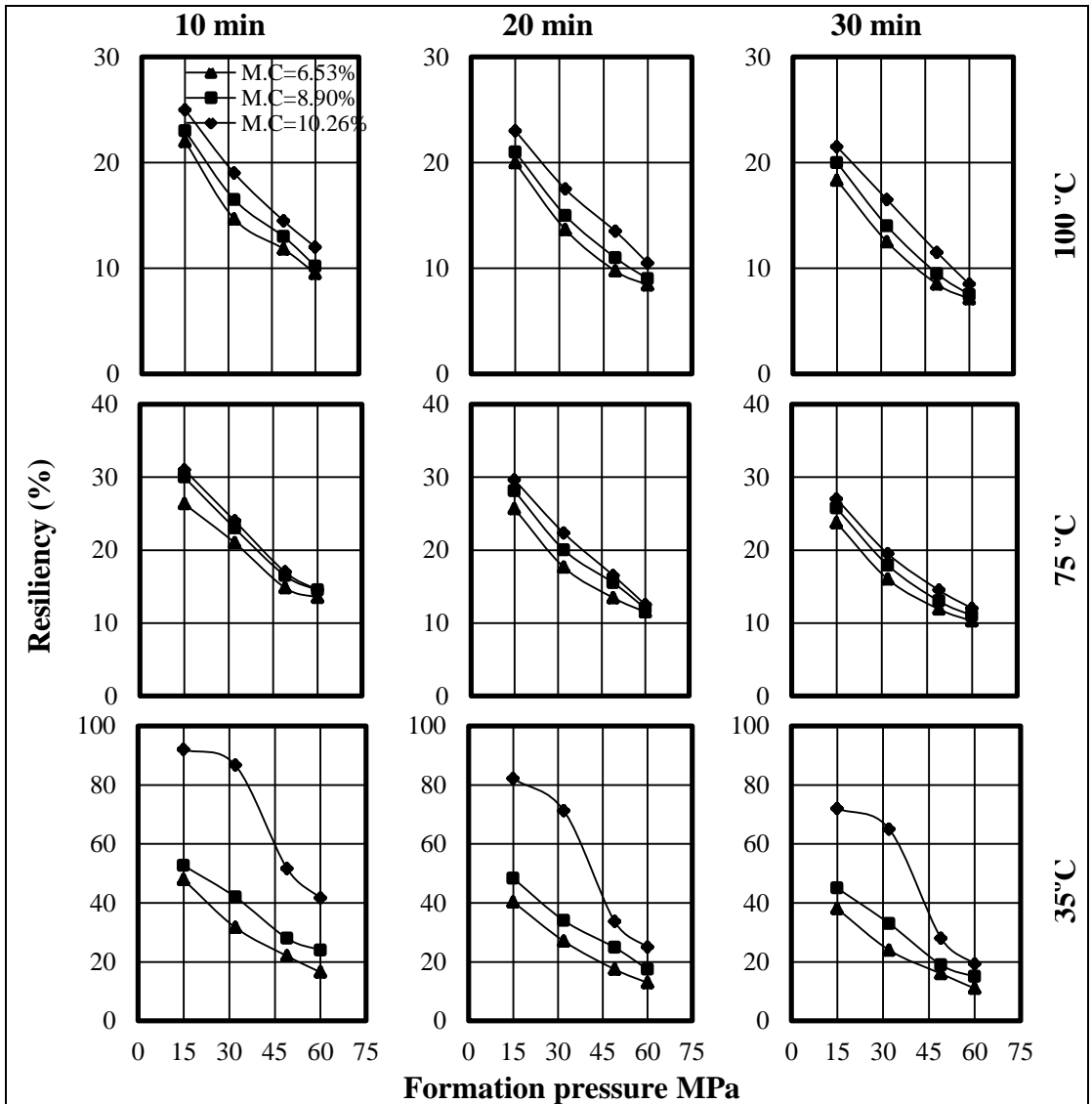


Fig. 6: Effect of formation pressure (MPa) on resiliency (%) at different holding times (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C).

The data indicated that the water resistance increases with formation pressure, temperatures and holding times increasing. While, water resistance decreases with moisture contents increasing.

The maximum water resistance obtained was about 107 min at formation pressure 60 MPa, moisture content 6.53%, temperature 100°C and

holding time 30 min. While, the minimum water resistance obtained was about 22 min for rice straw briquettes at formation pressure 15 MPa, moisture content 10.26%, room temperature (35°C) and holding time 10 min. This result is in agreement with that published by Gomea et al. (2012).

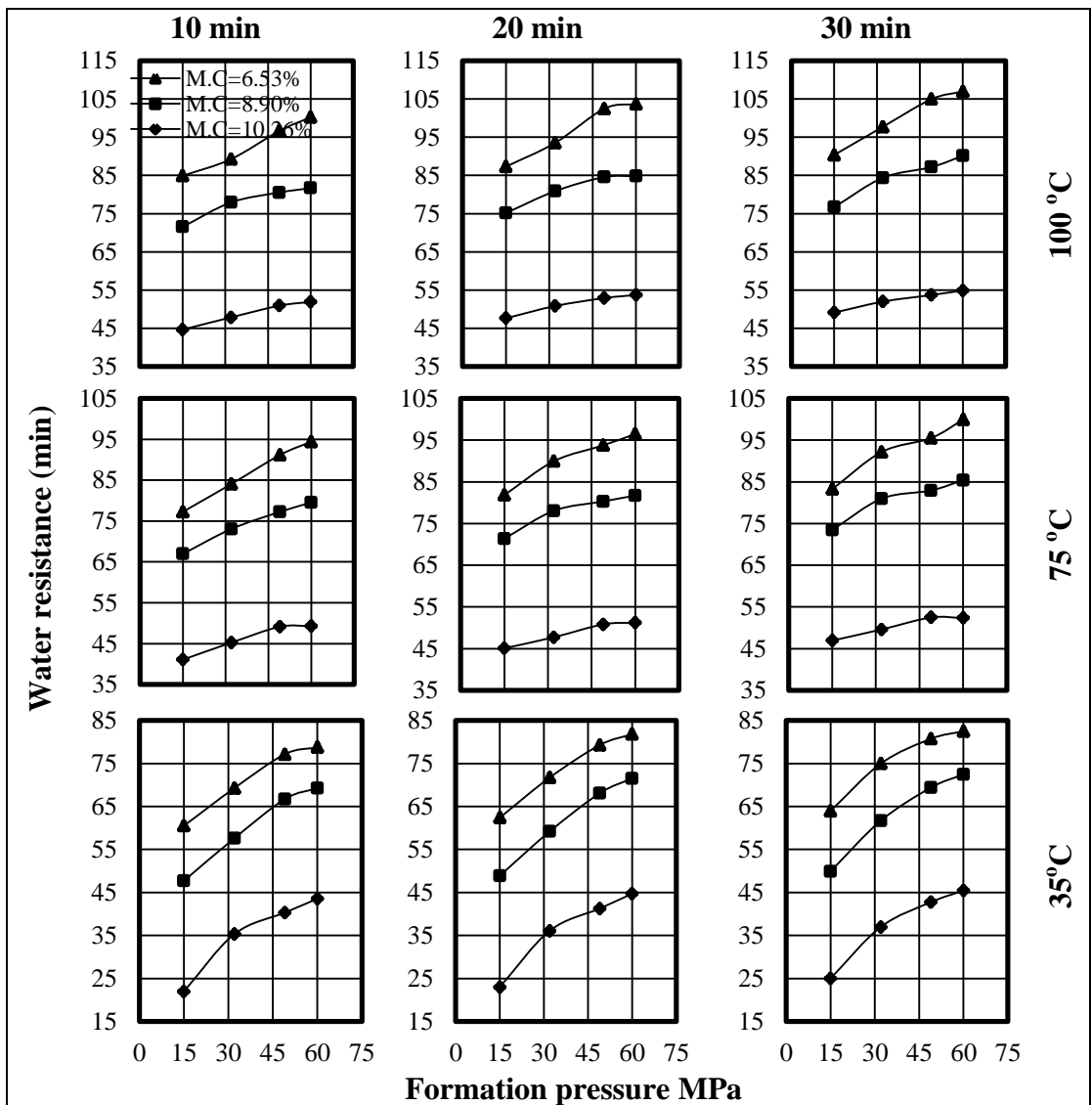


Fig. 7: Effect of formation pressure (MPa) on water resistance (min) at different holding times (min), moisture contents (%) and temperatures (°C).

Effect of formation pressure, temperature and holding time at moisture content 6.53 % on durability (%) for rice straw briquettes:

Fig (8) illustrates the relationship between durability (%) and formation pressure (MPa) at different holding times (min) and temperatures (°C) for rice straw briquettes.

The obtain data shows that, for all experimental conditions, durability increases with formation pressure increasing from 15 to 60 MPa under all experimental conditions. Also, increases temperature from room temperature (35°C) to 100°C and holding time from 10 to 30 min increasing durability dramatically.

The maximum durability obtained was about 95 % at formation pressure 60 MPa, temperature 100°C and holding time 30 min. While, the minimum durability obtained was about 61 % for rice straw briquettes at formation pressure 15 MPa, room temperature and holding 10 min.

Measuring gases emissions:

Table (3) shows the combustion results of chopped rice straw and rice straw briquettes. The data indicates that, the CO values of rice straw briquettes were lower by was 69% than the CO values of chopped rice straw. The CO₂ values of rice straw briquettes were lower by 54% than the CO₂ values of chopped rice straw. As well as NO_x values of rice straw briquette were lower by 37% than the NO_x values chopped rice straw. The combustion efficiency was 99% and 70% for rice straw briquettes and chopped rice straw, respectively, and the burning time was about 74 and 15 min for rice straw briquettes and chopped rice straw, respectively.

Table (3): Results of the combustion experiment.

Item	Gas emissions			η	Burning time
	CO	CO ₂	NO _x		
	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	mg/m ³	%	min
Chopped rice straw	1313	81856	62.1	70	15
Rice straw briquettes	405	37523	38.8	99	74

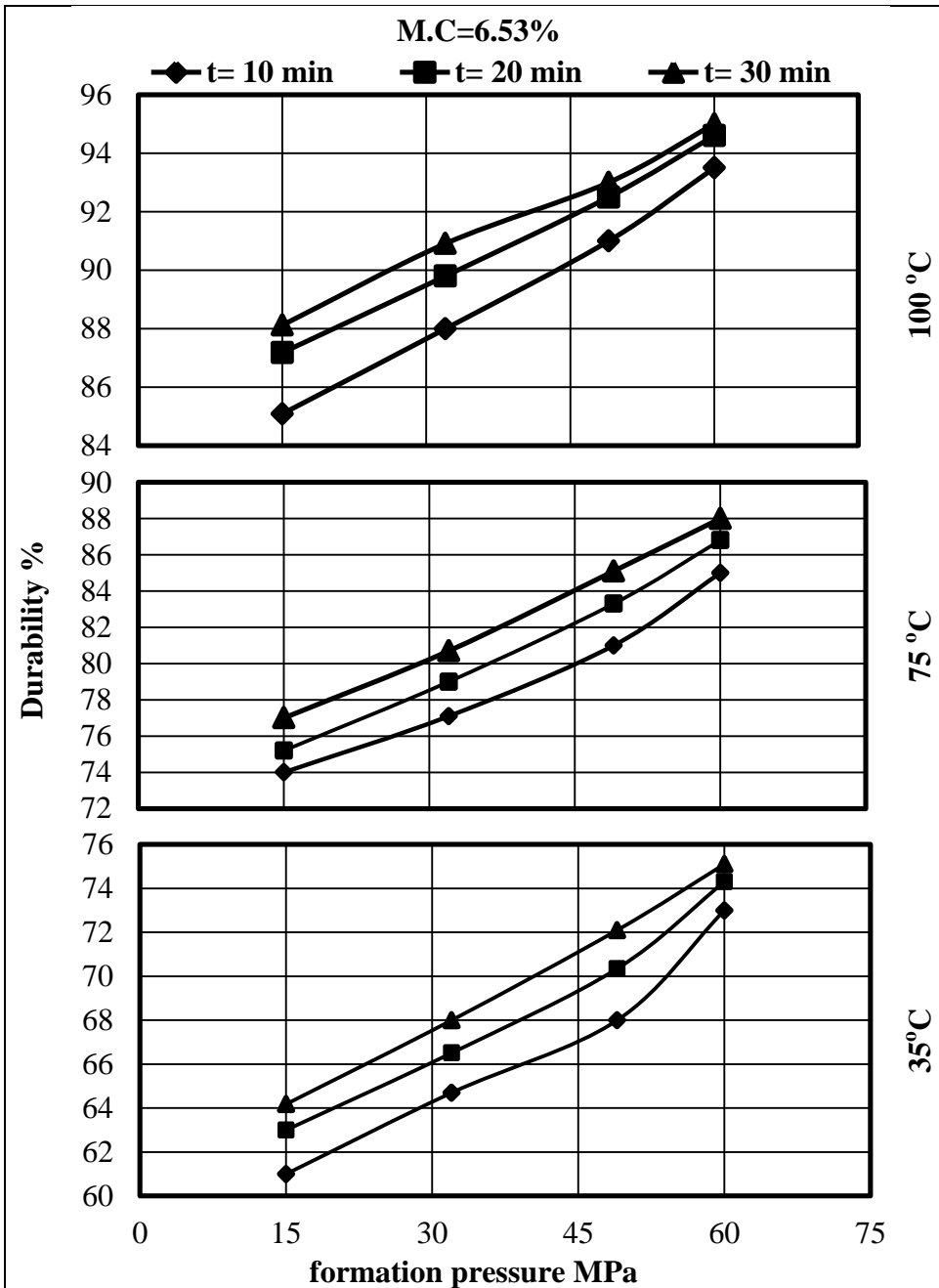


Fig. 8: Effect of formation pressure (MPa) on durability (%) at different holding times (min) and temperatures (°C) for rice straw briquettes.

CONCLUSION

Densification of biomass materials into briquettes could reduce problems with handling, transportation, storage, and utilization biomass materials to produce a good quality biofuel.

This research aimed to study some physical properties of rice straw briquettes. The quality properties of the produced rice straw briquettes were affected by formation pressure, moisture content, temperature and holding time.

The optimum quality properties of the briquettes were 60 MPa formation pressure, 6.53% moisture content, 100°C temperature and 30 min holding time.

The maximum bulk density, compression ratio, durability and water resistance were 1337 kg/m³, 18, 95% and 107 min, respectively. While, the minimum resiliency obtained was 7.11%. The CO, CO₂ and NO_x emissions values for rice straw briquettes decreased by 69, 54 and 37 %, respectively, of the emissions values CO, CO₂ and NO_x for chopped rice straw.

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الملخص العربي

بعض الخصائص الفيزيائية لقوالب قش الارز

أ.د إبراهيم سيف أحمد السوالي * ، د. رزق ربيع كامل البسومي ** و م. أحمد السيد محمود فوده *** أصبح استخدام الطاقة الجديدة والمتجددة ضرورة ملحة نتيجة للنضوب السريع للوقود التقليدي وتعتبر الكتلة الحيوية من أكبر مصادر الطاقة الجديدة والمتجددة لتوافرها وإنخفاض اسعارها. وينظر اليوم الي الكتلة الحيوية كمصدر من مصادر الطاقة الواعدة لتخفيف انبعاث غازات الاحتباس الحراري وبالتالي يؤدي الي تحسين الظروف البيئية المحيطة. وتعتبر المخلفات الزراعية منتجات ثانوية داخل منظومة الانتاج الزراعي والتي تمثل مشكلة كبيرة لدي المزارعين وتؤثر بالسلب علي البيئة المحيطة، حيث يتم التخلص منها بطرق بدائية مثل الحرق أوالتخزين فوق اسطح المنازل مما يؤدي الي الحرائق وزيادة التلوث البيئي. ويمكن تعظيم الاستفادة من هذه المخلفات بتحويلها الي طاقة نظيفة مما يساهم في حماية البيئة من التلوث وتحسين الوضع الاقتصادي والبيئي. ويمكن استخدام هذه المخلفات كمصدر للطاقة عن طريق تكنولوجيا القولية أو التكتيف.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو قولبة قش الأرز للوصول إلى الأهداف التالية:

- 1- المساهمة في حل مشكلة التخزين الضارة، حرق قش الأرز في مصر ومنع تكون السحابة السوداء.
- 2- الحفاظ علي البيئة والزراعة بالتعامل مع هذه المخلفات بطريقة آمنة.
- 3- إنتاج وقود حيوي صلب رخيص، قابل للتخزين بسهولة، وسليم بيئيا في المناطق الريفية المصرية.

لتحقيق الأهداف السابقة تم إجراء الخطوات التالية:

- 1- ضغط قش الأرز على ثلاثة مستويات للرطوبة (٦,٥٣، ٨,٩٠ و ٢٦,١٠٪) باستخدام المكبس الهيدروليكي. وإستخدام أربعة مستويات لضغط التشكيل (١٥، ٣٢، ٤٩ و ٦٠ ميجا باسكال)، ثلاثة مستويات من درجات الحرارة (درجة حرارة الغرفة (٣٥ ° م) ، ٧٥ ° م و ١٠٠ ° م)، وثلاث أزمنة لبقاء العينات تحت الضغط (١٠، ٢٠ و ٣٠ دقيقة).
- 2- دراسة تأثير عوامل الدراسة على خصائص الجودة لقوالب قش الأرز مثل [الكثافة الظاهرية (كجرام/م^٣)،نسبة الانضغاط، رجوعية القوالب (٪)، مقاومة القوالب للماء (دقيقة) ومتانة القوالب(٪)].
- 3- تقييم جودة المنتج النهائي لاستخدامة كوقود حيوي صلب بقياس انبعاثات غازات (أول اكسيد الكربون، ثاني اكسيد الكربون، وأكاسيد النيتروجين)، كفاءة عملية الاحتراق للقوالب الناتجة، زمن بقاء العينة مشتعلة ومقارنة النتائج مع نتائج حرق قش الأرز المفروم.

* أستاذ هندسة المنشآت الزراعية والتحكم البيئي – كلية الهندسة الزراعية – جامعة الأزهر- القاهرة.
 ** أستاذ مساعد هندسة المنشآت الزراعية والتحكم البيئي – كلية الهندسة الزراعية – جامعة الأزهر- القاهرة.
 *** معيد بقسم هندسة المنشآت الزراعية والتحكم البيئي- كلية الهندسة الزراعية – جامعة الأزهر- القاهرة.

كانت أهم النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها كالتالي:

بزيادة كلا من ضغط التشكيل، درجة الحرارة وزمن البقاء العينة تحت الضغط تزداد كلا من الكثافة الظاهرية، نسبة الانضغاط، ومقاومة القوالب للماء والمتانة للقوالب الناتجة بينما تزداد الرجوعية. ولكن بزيادة المحتوى الرطوبي تقل كلا من الكثافة الظاهرية، نسبة الانضغاط، مقاومة القوالب للماء و المتانة للقوالب الناتجة بينما تزداد الرجوعية.

وقد كانت أفضل خصائص للقوالب الناتجة عند ضغط تشكيل ٦٠ ميغا باسكال ، محتوى رطوبي ٦,٥٣٪، درجة الحرارة ١٠٠ م^٥ وزمن بقاء العينة تحت الضغط ٣٠ دقيقة. حيث أعطت أعلى قيم للكثافة، نسبة الانضغاط، المتانة ومقاومة القوالب للماء هي ١٣٣٧ كجم/م^٣، ١٨، ٩٥٪ و ١٠٧ دقيقة على التوالي. في حين، كان الحد الأدنى للمرونة التي تم الحصول عليها ٧,١١٪.

انخفضت قيم انبعاثات اول أكسيد الكربون وثاني أكسيد الكربون وأكاسيد النيتروجين لقوالب قش الأرز بنسبة ٦٩ و ٥٤ و ٣٧٪ على التوالي من قيم انبعاثات أول أكسيد الكربون، ثاني أكسيد الكربون وأكاسيد النيتروجين لقش الأرز المفروم. وكانت كفاءة عملية الاحتراق ٩٥٪ و ٧٠٪ لقوالب قش الارز وقش الارز المفروم علي الترتيب. وكان زمن بقاء العينة مشتعلة ٧٤ و ١٥ دقيقة لقوالب قش الارز وقش الارز المفروم علي الترتيب. لذلك توصى الدراسة باستخدام قوالب قش الارز كوقود صديق للبيئة.