

Characterization of Conventional Cooking Stoves in South Eastern Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Performance characterization of some selected conventional cook stoves in South Eastern Nigeria had been carried out. Three conventional cook stoves (3-stone stove, charcoal stove and sawdust stove) were selected and evaluated. Their performances were compared with those of improved stove. The results show that the time spent in cooking 1 Kg of rice/(yam) is significantly different in all the conventional stoves under test; (maximum 0.75 (0.44) kg/hr for 3-stone stove and minimum 0.61 (0.35) hr/kg for charcoal). Fuel utilization also differs for instance lesser quantity of charcoal would be required to cook the same quantity of food on the charcoal stove than the open fire stove. Also the specific fuel consumption value of charcoal stove is lesser than all other stoves. The 3-stone stove have higher specific fuel consumption values indicative of more fuel consumption but lower thermal efficiency. This indicates a poor performance when compared to other improved stoves such as kerosene stove with higher thermal efficiency of 64.38 %.

Keywords: Cook stove; Fuel consumption; Thermal efficiency; Burn rate

1. INTRODUCTION

Over 60 % of Nigeria's population depends on fuelwood and charcoal for cooking and other domestic energy needs (Olorunnisola, 1999). The energy consumed per capita was in the past used as an indicator of progress in stove development. In countries in Africa, charcoal is widely available and is thus used to almost the same extent as wood fuels. However, it was recognized in the nineties that it is not necessarily the amount of energy provided that mattered but the quality of the energy services needed at a certain development stage and its distribution. While better stoves may save energy, they will not by themselves prevent deforestation, though they may help slow it.

Cookstove technology and development have been studied on a continuing basis for over 35 years; unfortunately, there exist today no clear-cut internationally accepted design standards for biomass burning stove (Stout and Best, 2001). Worse still, the currently available local stoves do not usually represent the best designs that modern engineering can offer. However, the increasing interest on climate change and global warming issues has created awareness on the environmental and social costs of using traditional stoves.

The challenge of cook stove design is not only a technical issue but a social issue as well. How and what we cook greatly depends on our culture, lifestyle and resources. A good stove should be able to boil water quickly, simmer foods and cook an almost infinite variety

of foods in different ways depending on the culture while minimizing fuel use and emissions produced.

Research results so far show that one stove may be efficient, another may heat faster, another safer, and each of them pollutes more or less than the other (Ernestine, 2008). It therefore depends on the stove designer to pick out a design that will best suit the locality and food types for which it is intended. Lack of access to appropriate energy sources is undoubtedly one of the roots of poverty which hinders economic and social development.

Many rural household in South Eastern Nigeria use traditional cooking stoves often, the use of firewood, agro-residues and cow-dung as fuel, have certain inherent defects in the environment (Bouttete, 1981). This paper presents performance characteristics of some tested traditional cooking stoves in South Eastern Nigeria and a comparison with improved stove.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Several designs off cook stoves are identified in the local market, majority of which utilizes fuelwood, sawdust, and charcoal and kerosene as fuel. Three stove models were chosen based on the following criteria:

- Type of fuel burn
- Widespread coverage or acceptability factor having aesthetic design
- Unit price at the local market
- Locally available and in use for cooking

Fuel materials were sourced locally; sawdust from the carpentry workshop, charcoal from the open market and the rice husk from the rice processing centers. The sawdust and charcoal were screened for impurities and metals and dried under sun to remove the moisture content for proper combustion and also the elimination of smoke emission during burning.

2. 1. Material Description

A. Cook Stoves

Two types of traditional stoves; 3-stones wood fire stoves and metal stoves (charcoal, sawdust/rice husk) and a kerosene stove was used in the test. A description of each stove is presented below.

3-stone open fire stoves:

This stove comprises of three set of materials arranged such that it could accommodate any specific size of pot. The stove support the cooking pot over the centre of the fire, the stove was arranged so that the pot sits partly down between them.



Figure 1. Open fire stoves: 3-stone fire stove and metal.

Charcoal metal stove:

The stove consists of an upper combustion chamber that opens to the atmosphere but separated from the ash chamber by a set of metal strips for charcoal support and allow ash drop to the base of the lower chamber. The base chamber consists of an opening for removing ashes and also serves as air-inlets chamber. The top of the stove consist of 4 finger seating of the same chamber to accommodate different size of pot. The combustion chamber is 15cm wide and 23cm high.

Sawdust/rice husk stove:

The sawdust or rice husk stove is circular in shape, and is made of light metal and consists of the combustion chamber, the top and base section. There is an opening at the top for loading sawdust into the combustion chamber and another opening at the base which serves as air inlets and for ashes removal. There are 3 pot rest of the same size to accommodate different pot sizes. The diameter of the combustion chamber is 14cm and its height is 16 cm.



Figure 2. Test stoves: a) Charcoal, b) Sawdust / rice husk, c) kerosene.

Kerosene stove:

The kerosene stove used is the circular Butterfly brand stove with 6 wick carrier mechanism made of a light metal material. There are two sets of perforated screens for air circulation to support burning. The wicks/threads (six in number) extend to the kerosene reservoir for continuous supply of kerosene to the burning wick in the chimney. The stove burner has a diameter 9 cm and overall height of 21 cm.

B. Fuel Material Description

Fuel material selection and storage were determined by material availability (the commonly used) in domestic cooking. In order to minimize the variation that is potentially introduced by fuel characteristics, VITA's precautionary recommendations of 1985 was considered; the use of only wood (or other fuel) that has been thoroughly air-dried and an assumption of solid fuels fuel having different burning characteristics.

The firewood of 5cm average diameter range and approx. 60 cm long was gathered from around the College farm, and sun dried to reduce their moisture content to below 10 %. The charcoal fuel used for the water boiling test was bought in the open market and sorted to obtain a uniform size, so as to get the same weight at 6 % moisture content. The sawdust was collected at the carpentry dump site and dried under exclusive environment to 8-10 % moisture content dry basis. 5-liters volume of kerosene was used for the test.

C. Instrumentation

Test materials utilized include a flat bottom aluminum cooking pot 21 cm in diameter and 12cm high. A glass tube 100 °C range thermometer was used to determine variation in temperature; it is graduated in 76mm immersion. A stopwatch was used to measure time taken by each stove to boil a measured quantity of water at different intervals. A Salter electronics weighing balance of 5 kg capacity and ± 1 g accuracy was used for material weighing. The experimental setups were conducted under open environment and closed environment. Where necessary, the stoves were aspirated /supplemented with a hand fan to provide enough air support for combustion especially under closed environment, but under open environment, minimal aspiration was required due to air flow.

2. 1. Methodology

The tests were conducted under two varying atmospheric conditions; open and closed environments. The first test was carried out in an open shed environment after taking the measurement of the materials used such as, the initial weight of the stoves, the quantities of fuels introduced into their combustion chambers, 10 ml of kerosene were sprinkled to initiate ignition, stopwatch was used to monitor the time taken per cycle of operation.

Second test was conducted in an enclosed environment, where wind does not affect the burning of the fuels, measurement were also taken, as done in the first test. The time taken by the fuels to burn last more than the one conducted in an open environment. Three methods of stove test according to Stewart (1987); water boiling test (WBT) and controlled cooking test (CCT) was implemented to simulate cooking conditions because materials utilized in the test.

In conducting the water boiling tests, the following procedures were taken:

1. Dry weights of experimental materials like pot and stove were taken and recorded.
2. The pot was filled with an initial known weight of water and the same weight was maintained throughout the course of the experiment.

3. All test procedures utilized in WBT test was adopted in the test for the briquettes in each of the stoves.
4. Data was collected and analyzed.

A. Water Boiling Test

The time of the day, the environmental conditions (ambient temperature) and the initial temperature of the water were noted. Thereafter the commencement of the test the temperature of the water was recorded at intervals of five (5) minutes until the moment the water came to a vigorous boil.

The pot was then removed from the stove and the fire immediately put out with the help of dry sand. The final weight of the remaining water, charcoal and the final temperature of water were then measured and recorded. The tests were carried out between 24th of November and 7th of December, 2011 starting at about 10am each day.

B. Controlled Cooking Test (CCT)

Controlled cooking test (CCT) was carried out using food items such as rice and yam (*discorea rotundata*). The performance characteristics of traditional stoves were compared with that of three stone fire stove and kerosene stove. Mass of the fuel was measured, and stacked inside the internally lined stove and Ignited. The first experiment was carried out using yam the pot containing water and yam was placed on the glowing fuel and left to cook. When the cooking was properly done, the mass of the cooked yam and time to achieve cooking were recorded with the aid of a stopwatch. Also, the mass of the fuel remaining after cooking was also recorded. The process was repeated using rice and beans respectively.

2. 3. Methods of data analysis

The procedure and formulae employed in the calculation of parameters were based on the approach used by FAO (1990), Ahuja *et al.*, (1997), Olorunisola (1999), and Kuti (2003).

Performance Test Indicators

- a. *Burn Rate (R_{cb})*: This determines the rate at which a certain mass of fuel is combusted in air. This is a measure of the rate of wood consumption while bringing water to a boil. It is calculated by dividing the equivalent dry wood consumed by the time of the test. This is also used to calculate heat transfer efficiency, η_{th} (%).

$$r_{cb} = f_{cd} / (t_{cd} - t_{cd}) \dots \dots \dots 1$$

The burn rate in (Kg/hr) can also be calculated using equation stated below (Ahuja *et al.*, (1997)

$$F = \eta_{th} = \frac{1}{t} * 100 \frac{W_i - W_f}{100 + m} \dots \dots \dots 2$$

- b. *Thermal efficiency (η_{th})*: Thermal efficiency is a measure of the proportion of the total energy which is gainfully employed in any thermodynamic system. This is a ratio of the work done by heating and evaporating water to the energy consumed by burning wood. According to Clarke (1985) the thermal efficiency of a cooking stove depends largely on how well the heat generated is transferred from the hot gas of the fuel line to the pot or vessel on the stove (convective heat transfer). It is calculated as follows:

$$\eta_{th} (100\%) = \frac{(P_{ci} - P_f) * (T_{cl} - T_{ci}) + 2260 * W_{cv}}{f_{cd} * LHV} \dots\dots\dots 3$$

The thermal efficiency is also related to the percentage heat utilized (PHU) given by:

$$\eta_{th} (100\%) = BurnRate * PHU \dots\dots\dots 4$$

where PHU is defined by

$$PHU = \frac{m_w C_p (T_b - T_o) + m_c L}{m_f E_f} 100\% \dots\dots\dots 5$$

The numerator gives the net heat supplied to the water while the denominator gives the net heat liberated by the fuel.

where

- m_w = Mass of water in the pot (kg);
- C_p = Specific heat of water (kJ/kg K);
- T_o = Initial temperature of water (K);
- T_b = Boiling Temperature of the water (K);
- m_c = Mass of water evaporated (kg);
- L = Latent heat of evaporation (kg);
- m_f = mass of fuel burnt (kg);
- E_f = Calorific value of the fuel (kJ/kg);

- c. *Specific Fuel Consumption*: This is defined as the amount of solid fuel equivalent used in achieving a defined task divided by the weight of the task. It can be expressed as:

$$SFC = \frac{Mass\ of\ Consumed\ Fuel(f_{cd})}{Total\ mass\ of\ cooked\ food(P_{cf} - P)} \dots\dots\dots 5$$

According to Olorunnisola (1999), the specific fuel consumption (SFC) and the time (T) spent to cook 1kg of food were examined from the data.

- d. *Time spent in cooking per kilogram of cook food*:

$$T_s = \frac{Total\ time\ spent\ in\ cooking(T_{ts})}{Total\ Weight\ of\ cooked\ food(T_{wc})} (hr / kg) \dots\dots\dots 6$$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean of results of the water boiling test and the controlled cooking tests under varying environmental conditions were presented below. The weight of material use and consumed by each stove are represented in Table 1.

Table 1. Weight of Materials Used and Consumed in Each Stove.

Parameters Rice (Yam)	Sawdust Stove (Kg)	Charcoal Stove (Kg)	3- Stone Fire Stove (Kg)	Kerosene Stove (Kg)
Initial mass of raw food	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Final mass of cooked food	2.38 (2.45)	2.40 (2.35)	2.39 (2.33)	2.39 (2.55)
Initial mass of fuel at start of cooking	1.09	1.05	2.6	0.8
Final fuel weight at the end of cooking	0.4 (0.4)	0.71 (0.43)	0.6 (1.04)	0.17 (0.32)
Mass of consumed fuel	0.69 (0.69)	0.34 (0.62)	2.0 (1.56)	0.63 (0.48)

3. 1. Results of Water Boiling Tests (WBT)

Table 2 shows the results of time variation for WBT under varying conditions. The results within the close bracket represent the enclosed environment situation.

Table 2. Time Variation for WBT under Open Environment and (Enclosed Environment).

Types of Stoves	Rice Husk Stove (mins)	Charcoal Stove(mins)	Three Stand Stove (mins)	Kerosene Stove (mins)
Time spent before fuel reaches steady burn rate	2.32 (2.43)	3.25(7.23)	2.40 (3.35)	- (2.52)
Time spent by each stove to boil 1.30 kg of water at 100 °C	8.32(8.32)	5.17(5.17)	10.03(10.03)	- (-)
Total time spent for total fuel combustion	54.22(122)	87(105)	41.32(48.22)	90(125)

The stoves were used for water boiling test (WBT) and controlled cooking test (CCT) under closed and open environment in order to determine the time variation to raise water temperature to 100 °C and time taken for each stove to boil specific quantity of food. It was found that in a closed environment, it takes a shorter time to boil 1.30 kg of water and cook some quantity of food, and consumes little quantity of fuels, while in open environment it consumes a lot of fuel and more time to cook the food and boil 1.20 kg of water.

3. 2. Results of Control Cooking Tests (CCT)

The controlled cooking tests (CCT) conducted under various conditions for two varieties of food; rice and yam respectively were presented in Tables 2 & 3. Table 3 presents the result of controlled cooking test (CCT) under controlled atmosphere.

Table 3 provides the time variation for each stove in CCT under the close environment. From the table, the sawdust stove takes more time (7.23 min) to reach steady burn rate while kerosene and charcoal stoves spent lesser time to reach steady burn rates. Total time spent in burning off the fuel varies for each stove but maintain time range of 32-39 min. time spent in cooking rice and yam were as indicated in each operation.

Table 3. Time Variation for CCT under Enclosed Environment.

Types of Stoves	Sawdust Stove (min)	Charcoal Stove (min)	Three Stand Stove (min)	Kerosene Stove (min)
Time spent before fuel reaches steady burn rate	7.23 mins	2.43 mins	3.35 mins	2.52 mins
Total time spent for cooking rice	37.22 mins	32.10 min	39.30 mins	36.10 mins
Total time spent cooking yam	20.15 mins	18. 4 mins	23.31 mins	19.53 mins

Table 4 indicates test results for cooking of rice and yam under enclosed environment. From the test results, charcoal burns more rapidly than sawdust and kerosene and hence heated up the water/food faster due to the passage of conventional airflow within the loosely packed materials in the combustion chamber (Segun *et al.*, 2010). The rate of combustion of sawdust is generally slow and produces a lot of smoke because of inadequate air for complete combustion.

Table 4. CCT for Rice (Yam) under Enclosed Environment.

Types of Stoves	Sawdust Stove (Kg)	Charcoal Stove (Kg)	3- Stand Stove (Kg)	Kerosene Stove (Kg)
Initial weight of the stove	1.51	4.10	-	1.10
Initial weight of fuel	1.09	1.05	2.6	0.8
Initial weight of stove + fuel	2.6 (2.6)	5.15 (5.15)	2.6 (2.6)	1.9 (1.9)
Initial weight of the pot	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Quantity of water added to pot	0.9 (0.6)	0.9 (0.6)	0.9 (0.6)	0.9 (0.6)
Initial mass of raw rice (kg)	0.88 (0.88)	0.88 (0.88)	0.88 (0.88)	0.88 (0.88)
Weight of the pots +rice	1.96 (2.33)	1.96 (2.33)	1.96 (2.33)	1.96 (2.33)
Weight of rice after boiling	2.38 (2.45)	2.40 (2.35)	2.39 (2.33)	2.39 (2.55)

Stove weight after combustion	2.20 (2.20)	4.72 (4.44)	1.56 (2.00)	1.58 (1.73)
Fuel weight after combustion	0.4 (0.4)	0.43 (0.71)	1.04 (0.6)	0.32 (0.17)
Weight of fuel consumed	0.69 (0.69)	0.62 (0.34)	1.56 (2.0)	0.48 (0.63)

The time spent in cooking per kilogram of food and the result is presented in Table 5 below. Relatively, the time spent in cooking 1 Kg of food; rice (yam) is not significantly different in all the stoves (maximum 0.75 (0.44) kg/hr for 3-stone stove and minimum 0.61 (0.35) hr/kg for charcoal). The practical implication of this result is that lesser quantity of charcoal would be required to cook the same quantity of food on the charcoal stove than the open fire stove.

Table 5. Performance Evaluation of Each Stove.

Cooking Duration for Rice (yam) (hrs)				
Parameters	Sawdust Stove	Charcoal Stove	3- Stone Fire Stove	Kerosene Stove
Total time spent in cooking rice	37.22 mins (0.62hr)	32.10 mins (0.54hr)	39.30 mins (0.66hr)	36.10 mins (0.60hr)
Total time spent in cooking yam	20.15 mins (0.34hr)	18.4 mins (0.31hr)	23.31 mins (0.39hr)	19.53 mins (0.33hr)
Time spent/kg of cooked food (hr/Kg)	0.71 (0.39)	0.61 (0.35)	0.75 (0.44)	0.68 (0.38)
Ave. time spent/kg of cooked food	0.55	0.48	0.60	0.53

3. 3. Specific fuel consumption and thermal efficiency

The data collected were used in calculating the specific fuel consumption (SFC) and thermal efficiency presented in Table 6 below. The results show that the sawdust stove, three stand firewood stoves, and charcoal stove and kerosene stoves has thermal efficiencies of 32.76 %, 64.38 %, 26.06 % and 61.03 % and average specific fuel consumptions of 0.54, 0.48, 0.60 and 0.55 respectively. Stove researchers have reported that standard, traditional charcoal stoves use about 2 kg of charcoal fuel per family per day (Granderson *et al.*, 2009).

Table 6. Performance Evaluation of Each Stove.

Parameters	Sawdust Stove	Charcoal Stove	3- Stone Fire Stove	Kerosene Stove
Specific fuel consumption (SFC)	0.68 (0.39)	0.61 (0.35)	0.75 (0.44)	0.72 (0.38)
Thermal Efficiency (%)	52.64	64.38	34.56	54.38

Therefore, the efficiencies of combustion and heat transfer are quite high for a charcoal stove and a biomass stove, by this measure, the specific fuel consumption value of the 3-stone stove is lesser than all other stoves. Charcoal stove have lower specific fuel consumption values indicating less fuel consumption and higher thermal efficiency. This indicates a better performance when compared to other stove such as kerosene stove which has thermal efficiency of 54.38 %.

4. CONCLUSIONS

From the test results, the time spent in cooking 1 Kg of rice/ (yam) is significantly different in all the stoves (maximum 0.75 (0.44) kg/hr for 3-stone stove and minimum 0.61 (0.35) hr/kg for charcoal). The quantity of fuel utilization also differs for instance lesser quantity of charcoal would be required to cook the same quantity of food on the charcoal stove than the open fire stove. The results indicates that charcoal burns more rapidly than other stoves indicating a higher thermal value and hence heated up the water/food faster due to the passage of conventional airflow within the loosely packed materials in the combustion chamber (Segun *et al.*, 2010). The rate of combustion of sawdust is generally slow and produces a lot of smoke because of inadequate air for complete combustion. The results equally show that the specific fuel consumption value of the charcoal stove is lesser than all other stoves. The 3-stone stove have higher specific fuel consumption values indicating more fuel consumption and lower thermal efficiency. The practical implication of this result is that the stoves have differing SFC value for different foods. This indicates a better performance when compared to other stove such as kerosene stove which has thermal efficiency of 64.38%.

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