

# A Study on the Potential of Electricity Generation from Cassava Rhizome in Eastern Region Area of Thailand

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**Abstract.** In this study, the objective was to investigate the quality and suitability of processing, improving the quality of waste biomass from cassava growing in east region area of Thailand. There is a method for studying quantitative data from the land use database together with the geographic information system. And the physical quality and chemical properties of cassava rhizomes have been studied from the analysis of cassava rhizome samples in the laboratory. The results of the study found that east region area of Thailand is the biggest area for cassava cultivation in Thailand. Crop residual ratio (CRR) of cassava rhizome was 0.112 with the total remaining amount of 636,003.35 tons/year (~53.40% wb moisture content and 8.19 MJ/kg heating value). It was estimated that the total amount of cassava rhizome ready to use as biomass with chip/pellet grade at moisture content of ~10.17% wb. and heating value of ~12.50 MJ/Kg is 89,040 tons/year, having equivalent energy of 1,113.01 GJ or 26.58 ktoe. This could be used to produce electricity of 61.8 GWh or used to supply power plants with total capacity of 8.8 MW.

## 1 Introduction

Cassava is one of the important agricultural crops in Thailand, and it is among the five agricultural produces' export. According to the Office of Agricultural Economics. Cassava or tapioca is an important agricultural commodity in Thailand. Also, majority of Thai farmers own their farm land spread over rural areas. The reason is that nature of cassava can be harvested all over the year and can be grown in most suitable lands in Thailand. In 2001, Thailand's agricultural trade ranked 10th in the world, and that accounted for 11.7% of agricultural exports [1] Thus, the Thai government policy was to promote exporting agricultural products, which the international trade data of Thailand in 2008. Thailand is the third-largest producer of Cassava in the World [1,2]. In 2018, 24 million tons of processed cassava pellets were produced, with an approximate value of 44 percent of all cassava grown in Thailand.

However, there were some cassava wastes which could be used in the manufacturing of other consumers' products. Though many people do not consider the numerous benefits from cassava rhizome, and one of these benefits is the amount of energy that could be generated, which was found out to be an equivalent of single firewood [3]. In fact, it is classified as a biomass, for its unique potential for electricity generation.

Generally, the cassava plant is composed of root, top/leaf, stem, and rhizome Cassava roots are processed into pellets, chips and starch, mainly used as raw materials for several industrial and commercial purposes such as food, beverage, sweetener, textile, paper, glue and ethanol [4]. There are many routes to convert cassava

waste for energy [5-10]. Biomass is accounted for a major fraction in renewable energy in Thailand. The eastern region of Thailand has a total area of 22.81x10<sup>6</sup> rai, which is agricultural cultivated area approximately 12.88x10<sup>6</sup> rai, representing 56.5 percent of the total Eastern region. The cultivated area for cassava is 1.5 x10<sup>6</sup> rai [11]. There are plenty of cassava residues, especially its rhizome, left unused in the field after harvesting. Thus, they show potential for use as a raw material in energy production. In addition, it was reported that the power plants in this region are facing a problem on raw material in terms of uncertainty and insufficient amount. Thus, cassava rhizome is promising, using as alternative raw material for the power plant. However, to promote the use of cassava rhizome it is important to know the fuel characteristics, potential along with its distribution in the region.

In this research, the main objective is to study potential of cassava rhizome using as raw material for energy production in terms of quantity and quality. The results can explore the suitability of cassava rhizome for energy production in the eastern region of Thailand.

## 2 Methodology

Our study on the potential generation of electricity from cassava rhizomes in the eastern region of Thailand is divided into 2 sections, which are: The survey and analysis of the quantitative data (quantity), and qualitative (quality) of the cassava stalks as a renewable energy through biomass.

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### 2.1 Data and Survey

The survey and analysis of quantitative data on cassava rhizomes as a form of renewable energy focus on the followings:

- Information on cassava, and its uses for potential and quantitative data analysis.
- The natural quality of cassava rhizome in the eastern Thailand.
- And Information on cassava planting area, at the district and provincial levels of Thailand’s eastern region.
- Information from the Agricultural Economic Development Agency on the average yield of cassava per ton per rai, of each province.
- Spatial data sets on the four-dimensional extent and scope of government (Sharp file and Digital file) from the Department of Land Development.

### 2.2 Data analysis

Quantitative data analysis (quantity) of cassava rhizomes for the study of spatial energy potential:

- Biomass Yield Ratio Crop Residue Ratios: (CRR) is the amount of biomass for energy generation without residue.
- Energy potential of biomass (kiloton per oil equivalent; toe).
- Details on area, quantity of existing biomass raw materials, and the estimation of potential to commerce acquisition for biomass feedstock.
- Data analysis on the quality of cassava rhizomes:
- Physical properties of biomass fuel such as: size, size distribution, moisture content, and appearance density.
- Proximate analysis of biomass fuel such as: moisture, ash, volatile matter, and fixed carbon. Analysis was performed according to ASTM E 1617-94 [12] and ASTM E 1755-01 [13], while according to ASTM D 2015 [14], a bomb calorimeter was adopted for different heating values.
- The ultimate analysis of biomass fuels such as: C, H, N, S, and O was conducted, moreover, elemental analyses of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), and nitrogen (N) were done with the use of a PerkinElmer 2400 CHNS Elemental Analyzer. The sulfur (S) content was determined by the use of a plasma spectrometry, while that of optical analysis was carried with a Sector ICP-OES spectrometer as established by titration according to [15].

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Quantity properties (quantity) of cassava rhizomes

The cassava is cultivated in the tropics to produce roots, used primarily for human consumption but also for animal feed and the extraction of starch. Cassava plants have a high biomass yield under good environmental conditions and a great ability to adapt to environments with biotic and abiotic stresses, such as poor-fertility or water-stressed soils where other cultures are not feasible. The aerial part of the plant consists of thick and thin stalks, petioles and leaves, and the underground part consists of roots and the seed stem and cassava stalks that were cut into approximately 200 mm-long sections and planted to reproduce the plant asexually, and after it grows it looks like woody biomass. The structure of the plant is shown in Fig. 1. Harvesting usually involves cutting the stalks, uprooting the plant from the soil and removing the roots. While the first two operations can be done by mechanical equipment, the seed stem and roots are separated manually as there is no mechanical equipment available to carry out this operation. After all the process of harvest, about half of the biomass produced is abandoned in the fields.

The cassava cultivated area in the eastern region of Thailand is 1,529,576.24, and the average value of fresh cassava rhizomes is about 359 kg/ rai. In addition, the ratio of cassava rhizome per (CRR) is approximately 0.12 as displayed in Table 1, while the number of the remaining fresh cassava rhizomes amounts to 636,003 tons/year with humidity of about 53.40% wb, and heating value of 12.50 MJ/kg as shown in Table 2.

**Table 1.** Crop residual ratio: CRR

Biomass	Fresh cassava weight (kg/rai)	Fresh cassava rhizomes weight (kg/rai)	Crop residual ratio: (CRR)
cassava rhizomes	8,757,938.2	636,003.35	0.112



**Fig.1.** Cassava rhizomes

**Table 2.** Residual cassava rhizome in the eastern region at Thailand

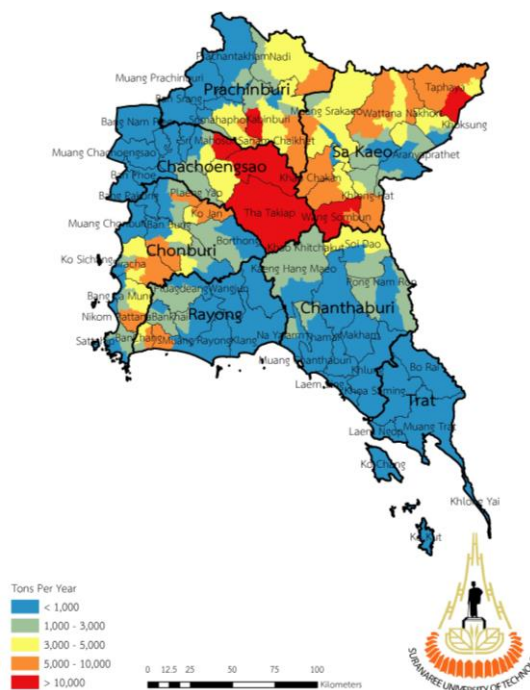
province	1*Average yield (Ton/ Year)	Cultivation area		4*Cassava product (Ton/Year)	5*crop residual ratio:CRR	6*Cassava rhizomes (Ton/Year)
		2* (Km <sup>2</sup> )	3*(rai)			
Chanthaburi	3.24	125,013,295.53	78,133.31	253,151.92	0.112	30,125.08
Rayong	4.40	130,864,317.17	81,790.20	359,876.87	0.112	42,825.35
Chon Buri	4.02	400,684,547.12	250,427.84	1,007,471.21	0.112	119,889.07
Sa Kaeo	3.29	965,895,178.60	603,684.49	1,986,926.87	0.112	236,444.30

Chachoengsao	3.38	395,434,852.24	247,146.78	835,603.27	0.112	99,436.79
Prachin Buri	3.36	429,419,720.39	268387.32	901,513.03	0.112	107,280.05
Tart	3.62	10,068.14	6.29	22.75	0.112	2.71
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,529,576.24</b>	<b>253,151.92</b>	-	<b>636,003.35</b>

**Table 3.** Residual cassava rhizome in the eastern region at Thailand

province	Cultivation area (rai)	Average yield (Ton/ Year)	Cassava rhizomes (CRR)
Chanthaburi	78,133.31	3.24	30,125.08
Rayong	81,790.20	4.40	42,825.35
Chon Buri	250,427.84	4.02	119,889.07
Sa Kaeo	603,684.49	3.29	236,444.30
Chachoengsao	247,146.78	3.38	99,436.79
Prachin Buri	268387.32	3.36	107,280.05
Tart	6.29	3.62	2.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,529,576.24</b>	-	<b>636,003.35</b>

The results of our study as shown in Table 2 and Table 3 reveal the prospect of electricity generation from cassava cultivation through biomass processing technique in the eastern region of Thailand. This tendency for energy generation is publicized and substantiated by the statistical results of 1,529,576.24 rai cassava cultivated areas of the eastern’s seven provinces. An average yield of 3.59 tons of cassava per rai, and the remaining cassava rhizomes are 636,003.35 tons per year. Furthermore, the density’s range of cassava stalks as a potential raw material for biomass is divided into 5: density fewer than 1,000 tons, density range of 1000-3000 ton, 3000-5000 tons, 5,000 - 10,000 tons per year, and a density of more than 10,000 tons per year. The research on cassava stalks in the eastern region is presented in Figure 2, whereas, the spatial density of cassava rhizomes as displayed in Figure 3 reveals the richness of Wang province over its neighborhood., Sa Kaeo Province and Chachoengsao province (red zone) have more than 10,000 tons of cassava rhizomes per year.



**Fig.2.** Potential of cassava rhizomes in the eastern region



**Fig. 3.** The potential for energy production

**3.2 Quality properties (quality) of cassava rhizomes**

The sample analysis on the quality of cassava rhizomes revealed that the qualitative and qualitative analyses of cassava roots could be used in the production of renewable energy. The physical properties of biomass

fuel such as: size, size distribution, moisture content), appearance densities were also duly investigated and examined. Lastly, the Proximate and Ultimate analyses were carried out.

The physical properties of cassava rhizomes such as; size, density, and moisture content of (40-70%) are presented in Table 4. These irregular sizes and shapes depend on species, and different techniques of harvesting (machine and human labor). Most biomass fuels are of low-densities with replica features; nonetheless, there are some exceptions in the commercialized biomass fuels.

**Table 4.** Crop residual ratio: CRR

Types of biomass	moisture (%wb)	density (kg /m <sup>3</sup> )	generalization
Cassava rhizome	53.40	193	Sectional diameter of 1-2 inches of the stem end.

An exclusive property of biomass elements, which is the Proximate Value was highly observed and thoroughly scrutinized in our study. Though, the ratio of Moisture Content, amount of Volatile Matter of Fixed Carbon, Ash Content and the ASTM standard method of analysis in the selection process were appropriately considered. The heat experiment adopted the use of cassava roots as the main fuel in the analysis of heat, and humidity relationship. From the analysis of biomass moisture, it was concluded that the heating value of cassava rhizomes as an alternate source of fuel was inversely proportional to the cassava roots' humidity. It was discovered that the cassava roots of moisture content 53.40% has a low calorific value (LHV) of 8.19 MJ/kg, this value serves as a threshold value for generating electricity or heat energy. Nevertheless, if the moisture content of the cassava rhizomes has humidity value of 4.66%, the heating value of fuel would be significantly by 14.591 MJ/kg as shown in the Table. 5 and also Table 6.

**Table 5** Chemical properties of cassava rhizomes

Proximate Value					
Moisture Content (%)	Proximate Value			Heating Value	
	Volatile Matter (%)	Ash Content (%)	Fixed Carbon (%)	Volatile Matter (%)	Ash Content (%)
4.66	80.00	2.73	13.00	8,190	14,591
Ultimate Value					
The proportion of the elements (percent).					
C	H	N	S	O	
46.12	7.55	1.13	0.03	54.83	

Table 5, depicts the information of our proposed source of energy from the agricultural wastes of Thai's cassava plantations. Their thermochemical properties, proximate, ultimate, structural, inorganic matter, heating values, and thermo gravimetric analyses are determined, and rigorously examined in this study. Our results illustrate that these wastes have high volatile contents (of 80%, on dry basis), and contain 46.12% of carbon that is slightly different from those of [16], which portrays C content of about 51%, 1.13% hydrogen, 54.83% of oxygen, and a biomass high heating value (HHV) of approximately 14.159 MJkg<sup>-1</sup>.

### 3.3 The potential for energy production

In addition, our results indicate that cassava wastes possess high volatility tendency and very low nitrogen with a medium heating value. Outcomes from our study indicate that an environmentally friendly and nonthreatening bio-fuel could be produced via

thermochemical conversion process that is identical to that of fast pyrolysis.

Likewise, Dioxins could be formed from all combustion processes, when organic carbon and oxygen are present [17], and these Dioxins are considered to be very hazardous to human health. Moreover, an acid rain is a severe problem, due to the burning of fuel with high sulphur content. But cassava wastes are environmentally friendly, due to its low S content of about 0.3-0.2% respectively. The use of cassava wastes prevents the emission of dioxins, HCl, SOx, and other harmful particles as stated in [18]. Hot corrosion of super heaters could also be enhanced by different surfaces, it increases the foul smells from the heat transfer of chlorine due to the formation of chloride, and sulphates, which vaporize and condense on cold surfaces later on [19, 20]. The small amounts of S and Cl embedded in the ash are caused by the high contents of alkali and earth-alkali metals. Therefore, reducing the quantities of S and Cl will completely eradicate the problems of acid rain [18].

**Table 6.** The potential for energy production

province	Cassava rhizome (Ton/Year)	Loss rate			Biomass Energy potential (GJ/Year)	Potential energy				
		Dehumidification 80% (Ton/Year)	Manufacturing 30% (Ton/Year)	heating Value MJ/kg		Energy potential (Ton of Oil Equivalent, toe)	Dehumidification 80% (Ton/Year)	Manufacturing 30% (Ton/Year)	Power Plant capacity (MW)	Power Plant capacity (kW)

Chanthaburi	30,125.08	6,025.02	4,217.51	12.50	52,718.89	1,259.11	2,928,827.11	2,928.83	0.418	417.93
Rayong	42,825.35	8,565.07	5,995.55	12.50	74,944.36	1,789.93	4,163,575.48	4,163.58	0.594	594.12
Chon Buri	119,889.07	23,977.81	16,784.47	12.50	209,805.88	5,010.89	11,655,882.17	11,655.88	1.663	1,663.23
Sa Kaeo	236,444.30	47,288.86	33,102.20	12.50	413,777.52	9,882.43	22,987,640.08	22,987.64	3.280	3,280.20
Chachoengsao	99,436.79	19,887.36	13,921.15	12.50	174,014.38	4,156.06	9,667,465.63	9,667.47	1.379	1,379.49
Prachin Buri	107,280.05	21,456.01	15,019.21	12.50	187,740.09	4,483.88	10,430,004.86	10,430.00	1.488	1,488.30
Tart	2.71	0.54	0.38	12.50	4.74	0.11	263.22	0.26	0.000	0.04

The cultivated area for cassava plantation in the Eastern region of Thailand is 2,447,321,979 Square kilometers or 1,529,576 acres, and it has yielded an average of 3.62 tons per acre over the past three years. The ratio of the cassava stalks production to biomass is at 0.112 of the 636,003 tons of cassava rhizomes planted per year in the Eastern region. Likewise, cassava stalks with the heating value of 14,591 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) of the whole eastern rhizome wastes, could generate  $9.27 \times 10^9$  MJ per year.

However, cassava stalks' production for fuel availability is highly essential, and also the dehumidifying of moisture content from 53.40% to 10.17%, which represents an 80% weight loss according to the (Department of Energy, 2557). This loss that occurs from the method of collecting, processing, chopping, and drying of bars is equivalent to 30% (Department of Energy, 2557). The amount of biomass residues that could be used as fuel for electricity generation is given in Table 5. The potential energy production values at Sa Kaeo, Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, Rayong, Chanthaburi, Prachin Buri and Trat provinces are: 52,718.89 74,944.36 209,805.88 413,777.52 174.01. 187,740.09 4.38, and 4.74 MJ per year, equivalent of a renewable energy (oil) of 1,259.11 1,789.93 5,010.89 9,882.43 4,156.06 4,483.88 0.11 toe.

## 4 Conclusion

There have been different biomass processing techniques for cassava wastes in recent years. However, our research centres on the analysis of a suitable processing biomass technique for generating electricity from cassava wastes in the eastern region of Thailand. Our case study focuses on the eastern region of Thailand, because it is the largest cassava cultivated area in Thailand. Our proposed technique and methods have produced some remarkable and outstanding results, which are highlighted in this section. Crop residual ratio (CRR) of cassava rhizome was 0.112 with the remaining amount of 636,003.35 tons/year (~53.40% wb moisture content and 8.19 MJ/kg heating value). The estimated amount of cassava rhizome with chip/pellet grade of moisture content value of ~10.17% wb, and heating value of ~12.50 MJ/Kg, is 89,040 tons/year, though the equivalent energy is 1,113.01 GJ or 26.58 ktoe. These methodical results have shown that 61.8 GWh of electricity could be generated to drive a plant of 8.8 MW.

The use of cassava wastes as an innovative and potential source of energy has opened up an interesting area of research. However, some measures and precautions should be prudently observed in order to avoid an unlikely occurrence of incrustation, due to the harmful characteristics of ashes from these wastes. In

addition, a drying process technique must be adequately considered for the high moisture content present at the time of harvest, before these wastes are used for fuel production. Furthermore, a thorough evaluation of cassava production in other regions of Thailand is significantly necessary. Our study has provided right information on the agronomic, chemical, and physical characteristics of cassava wastes for energy generation. Wood, sugarcane bagasse, and ethanol represent different sources of energy production and consumption in Thailand; nevertheless, other modern forms of biomass should be encouraged and promoted [21]. The advancement of other forms will enhance a rapid development of sugarcane sector, and many industrial sectors with different sources of agricultural wastes for energy production and sustainability. Thereby reducing the level of uncertainty, that is associated with fossil-fuel market.

A rapid development of cassava wastes would strengthen its feasibility as another form of raw material for an integrated electricity generation, ethanol, and food production. This technique has been adopted by and used in the sugarcane sector of Brazil.

Our study has revealed and reinforced the versatile use of cassava crop for food, ethanol, and thermal energy. However, our study focuses on the promotion and use of rhizomes as a commercial generated biomass fuel. Though, there are other non-renewable fuels such as: crude oil and coal, however, cassava rhizomes serve as an alternative source of energy. In order words, it will help to limit the frequent shortage of commercial and industrial biomass fuels for the production of electricity and heat. Lastly, our future work will focus on how to enhance other potential agricultural wastes for energy generation

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