

Biochar for carbon sustainability and waste management

Stanford / Climate Foundation Biochar Team
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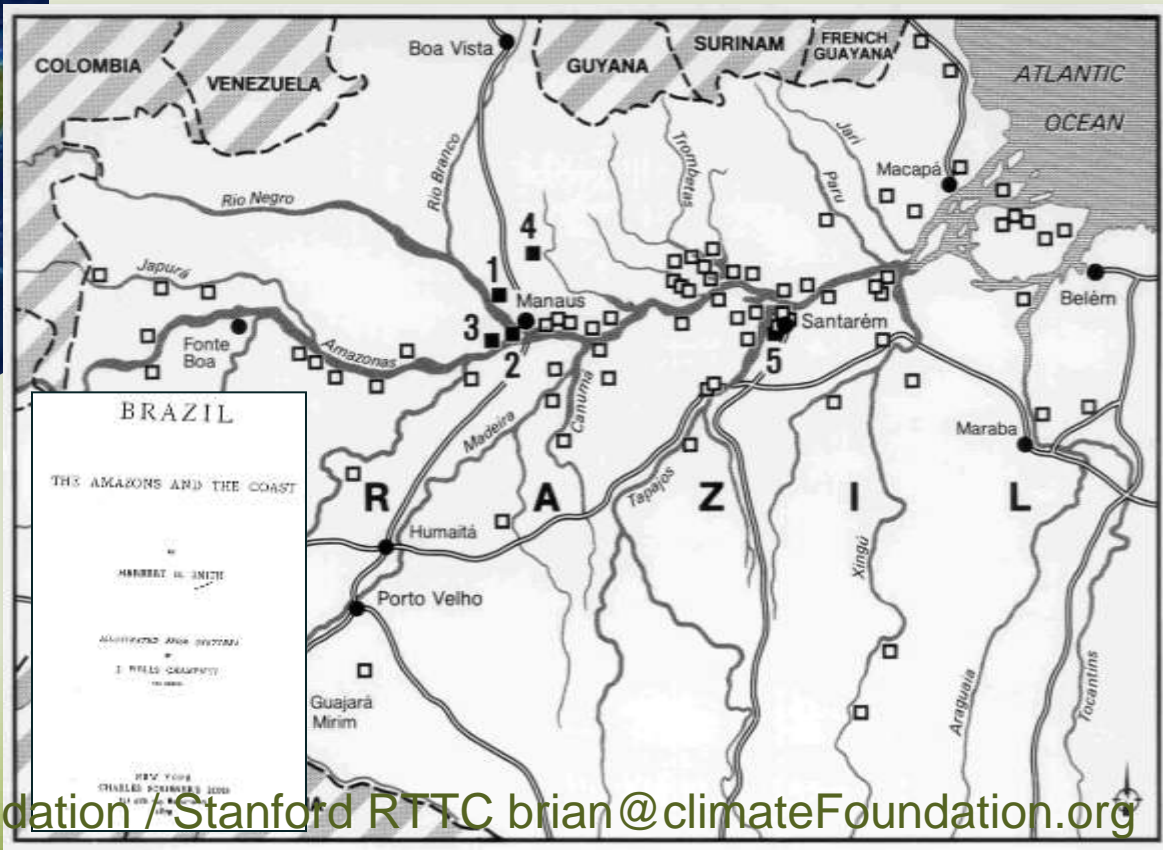
What is Biochar? Prehistorically Proven



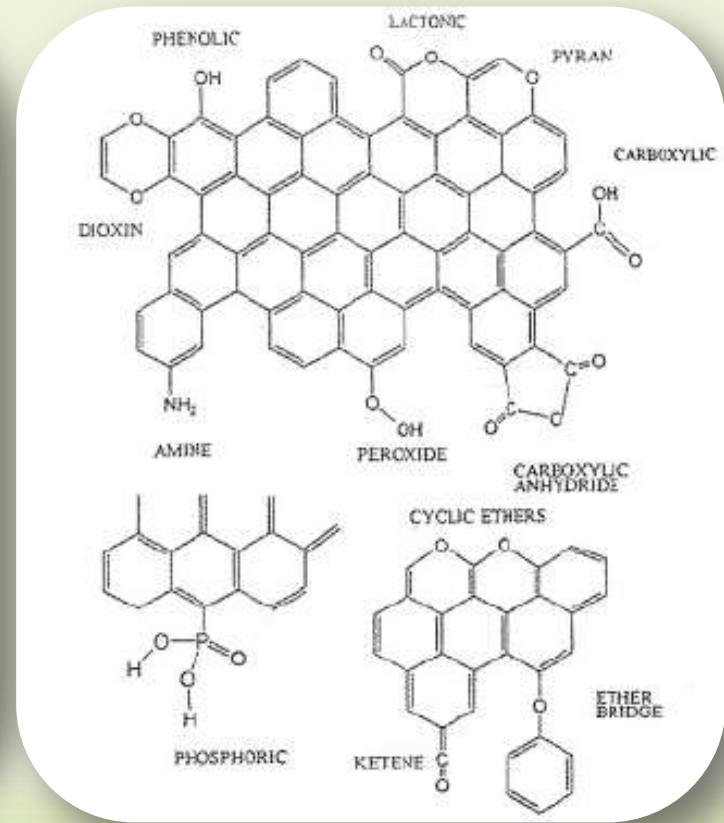
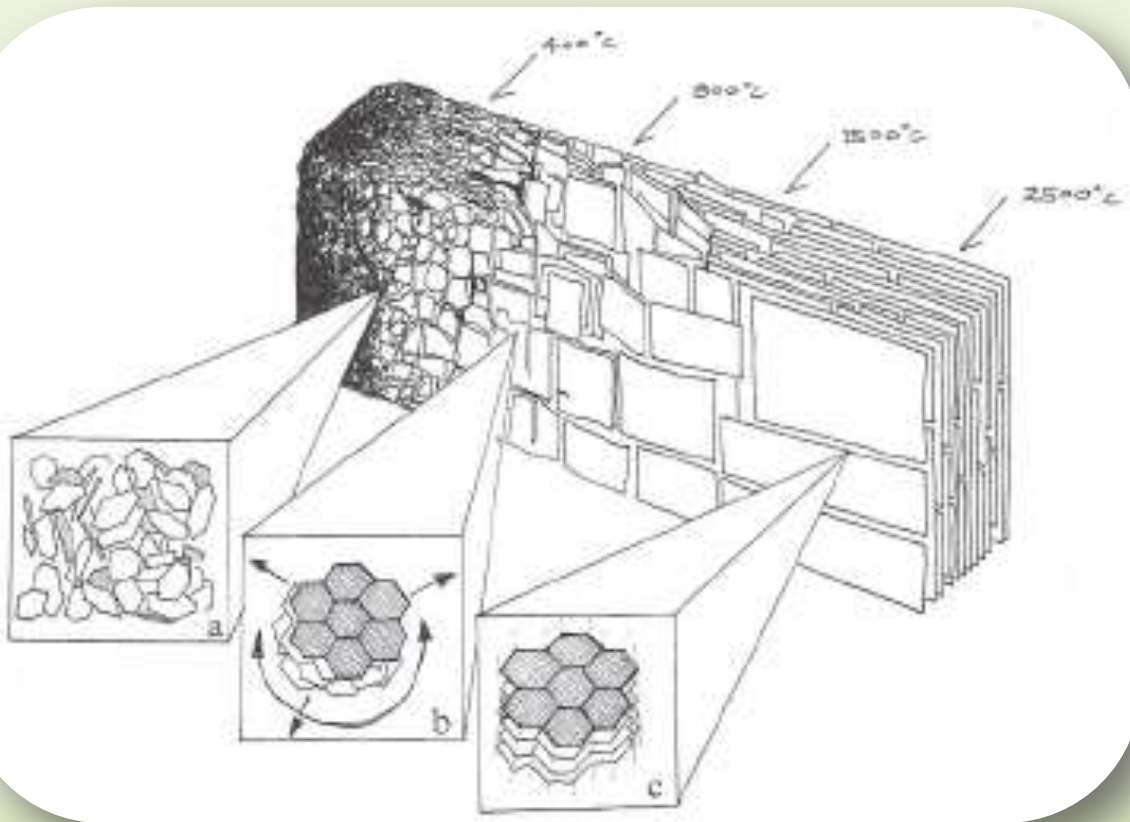
Amazon River Basin

Numerous catalogued prehistoric sites with anthropogenically improved soils.

The topsoil from these sites is mined and sold for ~\$1/kg



Thermophysical Properties



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Best Heating Temperature (HHT)

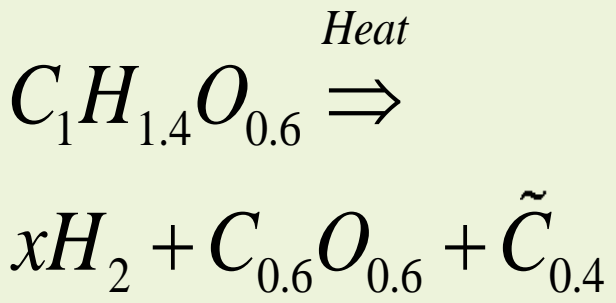
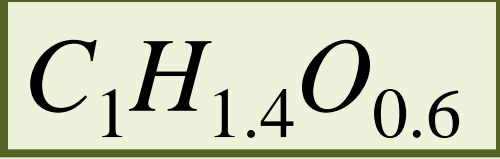
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)

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It's all about H, C, N, and O

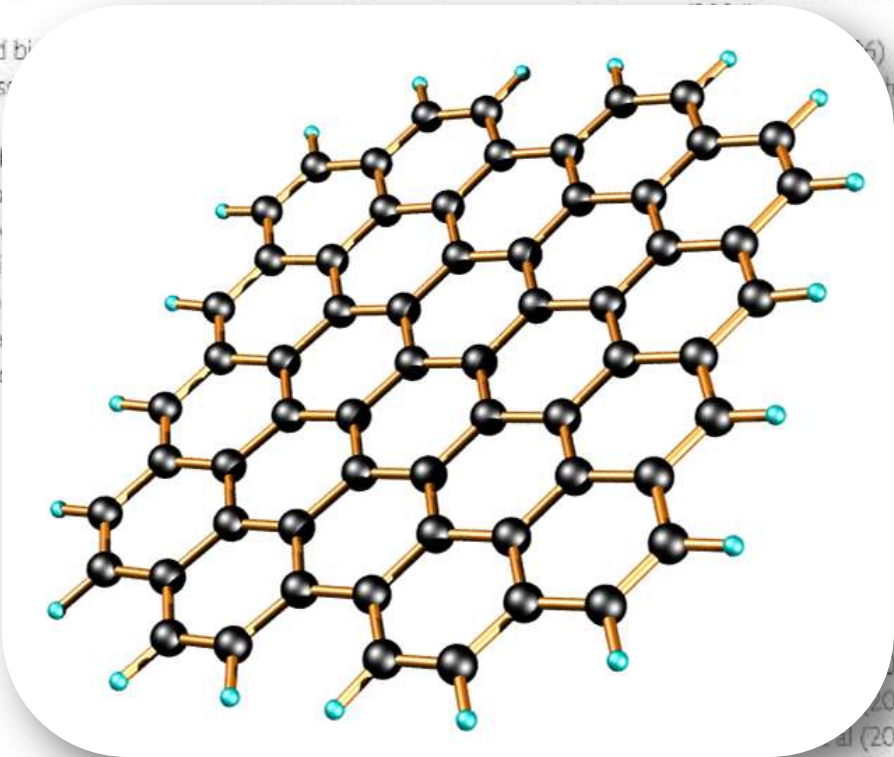
Cellulose, Hemicellulose, and Lignin can form aromatic sheets...

But how much?



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Material	H/C	O/C	C/N	H/O	OC (mg g ⁻¹)	Reference
200°C wood biochar	1.02	0.61	500	1.67	525	Baldock and Smernik (2002)
250°C wood biochar	0.51	0.44	370	1.15	610	Baldock and Smernik (2002)
300°C wood biochar	0.46	0.4	214	1.12	628	Baldock and Smernik (2002)
350°C wood biochar	0.54	0.32	269	1.7	673	Baldock and Smernik (2002)
Wood biochar	0.07		105		540	Fernandes et al (2003)
Pea-straw biochar	0.08		25		430	Fernandes et al (2003)
Vegetation fire residue	0.17		40		40	Fernandes et al (2003)
Rapeseed cake	0.5	0.3	11		550	Özçimen and Karaosmanoglu



350°C wood biochar						(1995)
Charred grass						(1995)
Soot						(1995)
Charred bark						(2004)
Hardwood biochar						
Pyrolysed sawdust						
Rice straw biochar						
Sugar cane biochar						
Coconut shell biochar						
Soybean cake biochar						
Peas 190°C						04)
Peas 220°C						04)
Peas 235°C						04)
Peas 250°C						04)
Peas 270°C						04)
Peas 290°C						04)
Peas 310°C						04)
Peas 340°C						04)
Peas 370°C						04)
Peas 400°C						04)
Peas 440°C	0.55	0.12	14.53	0.29	770	Braadbaart et al (2004)
Peas 500°C	0.45	0.11	17.02	0.25	800	Braadbaart et al (2004)
Peas 600°C	0.30	0.05	13.08	0.35	850	Braadbaart et al (2004)
Peas 700°C	0.22	0.06	20.71	0.23	870	Braadbaart et al (2004)
Cellulosic biochar 300°C	1.76	0.85		0.13	440	Shafizadeh and Sekiguchi (1983)
Cellulosic biochar 350°C	1.05	0.44		0.15	599	Shafizadeh and Sekiguchi (1983)
Cellulosic biochar 400°C	0.74	0.18		0.25	765	Shafizadeh and Sekiguchi (1983)

22% C by mass

Why is Biochar important?



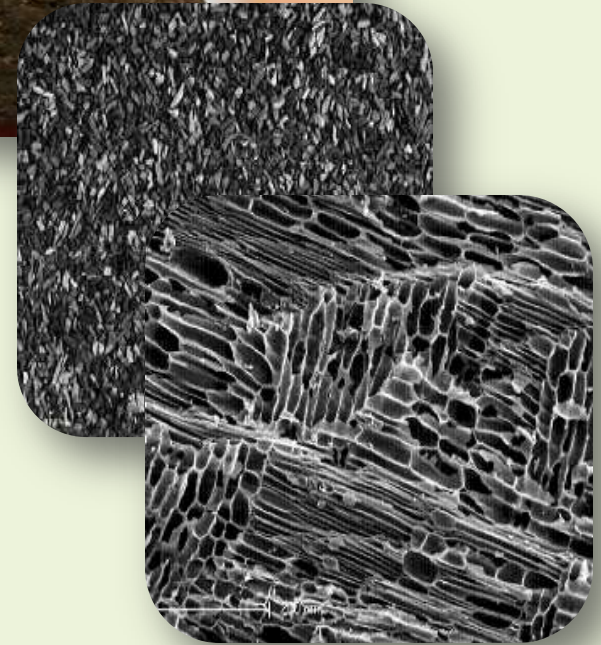
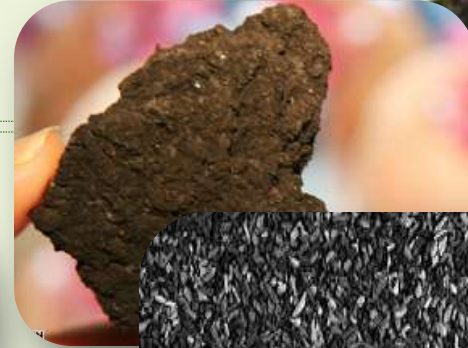
- Reduces fertilizer use
- Renders soluble nitrate fertilizer insoluble
- Reduces water use
- Reduces runoff
- Multiplies the productivity per unit fertilizer added
- Keeps nutrients near the plant roots longer



Terre Pretan soils are the most productive



Pre-Columbian (950 to 450 BC)

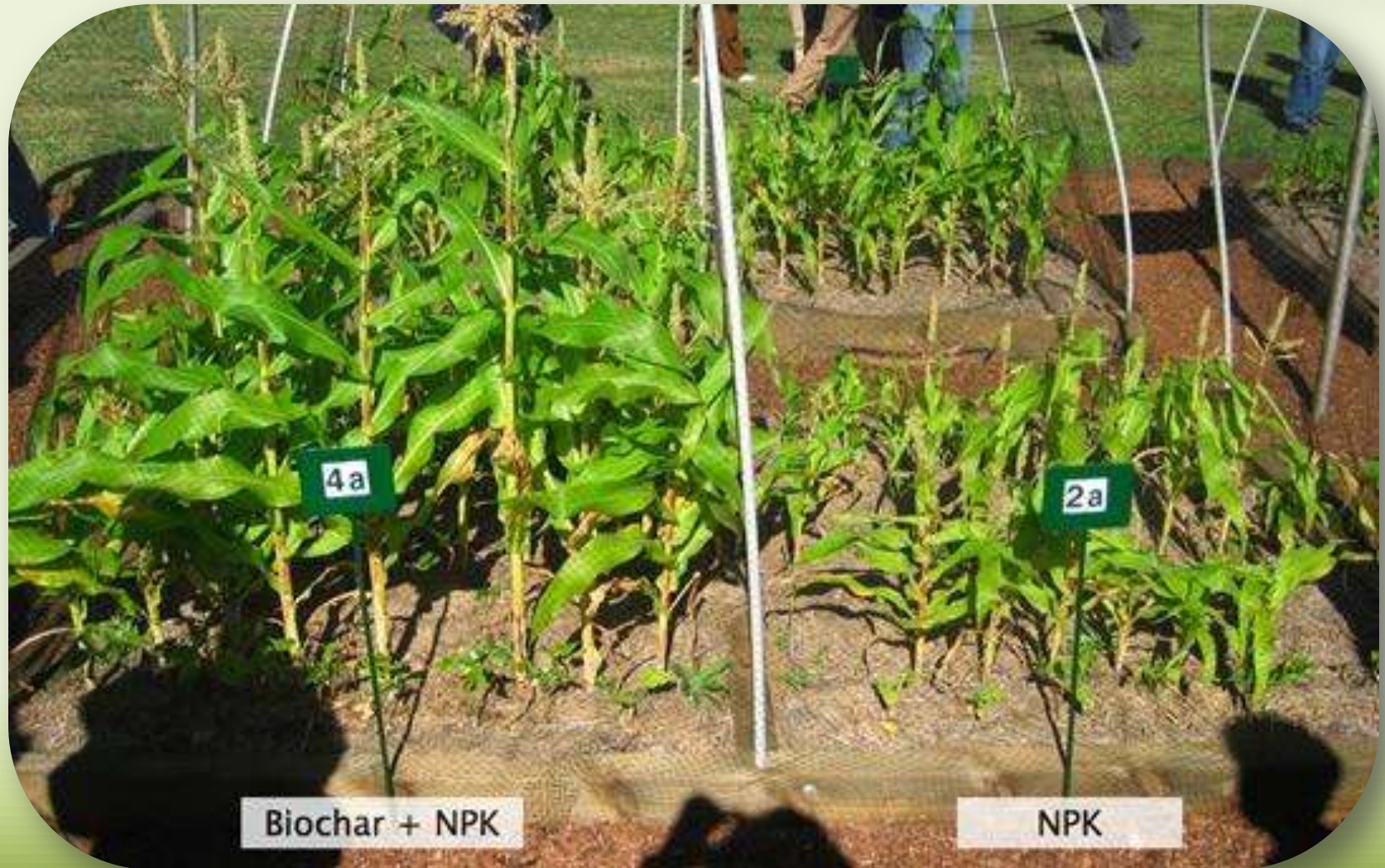


Mychorrizal Fungi



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BioChar + NPK vs. NPK



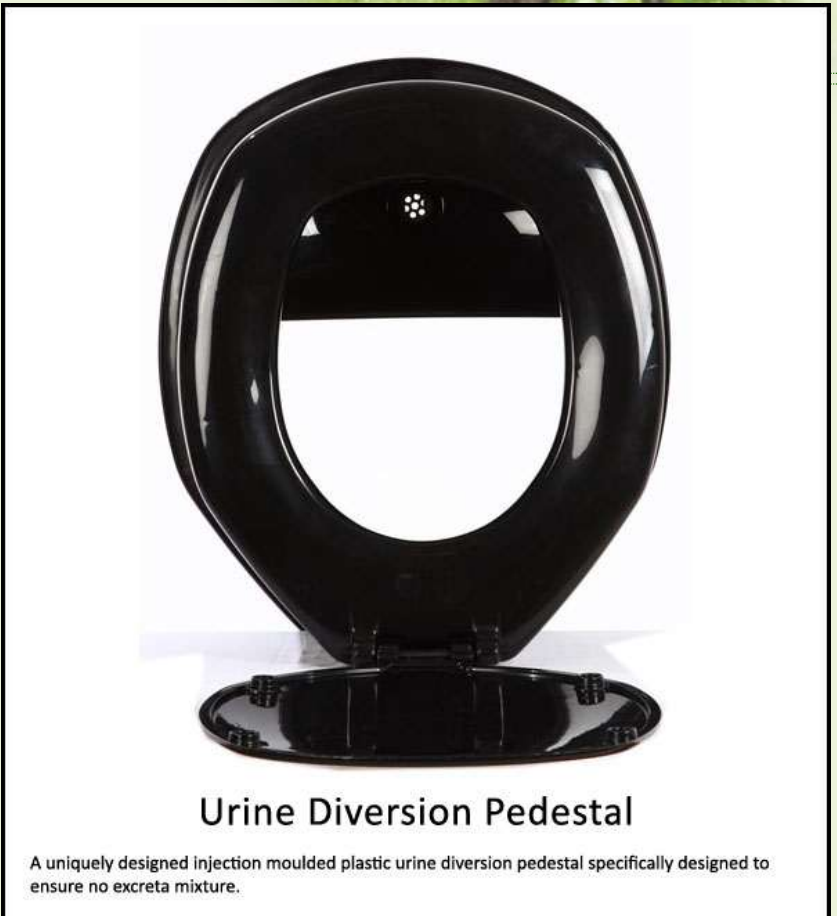
Biochar + NPK

NPK

Can Biochar be made from human solid waste?



Urine Diverting Dry Toilets



Urine Diversion Pedestal

A uniquely designed injection moulded plastic urine diversion pedestal specifically designed to ensure no excreta mixture.

<http://envirosan.co.za/products/>

Sanergy squat plate UDDT design

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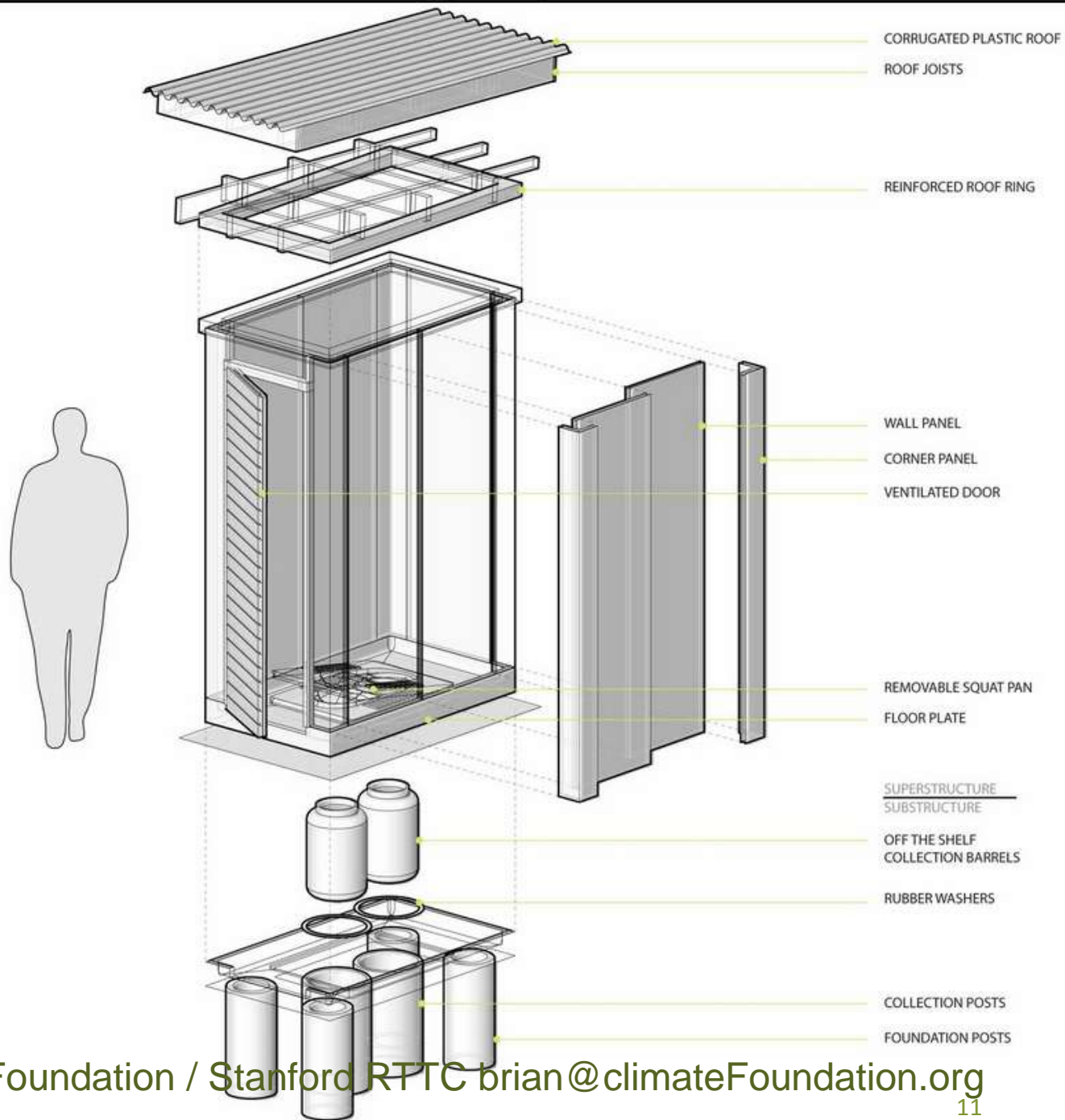
Sanergy Sanitation Units



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Sanergy Sanitation Unit

- Material
- Costs of
- <\$200
- Per unit

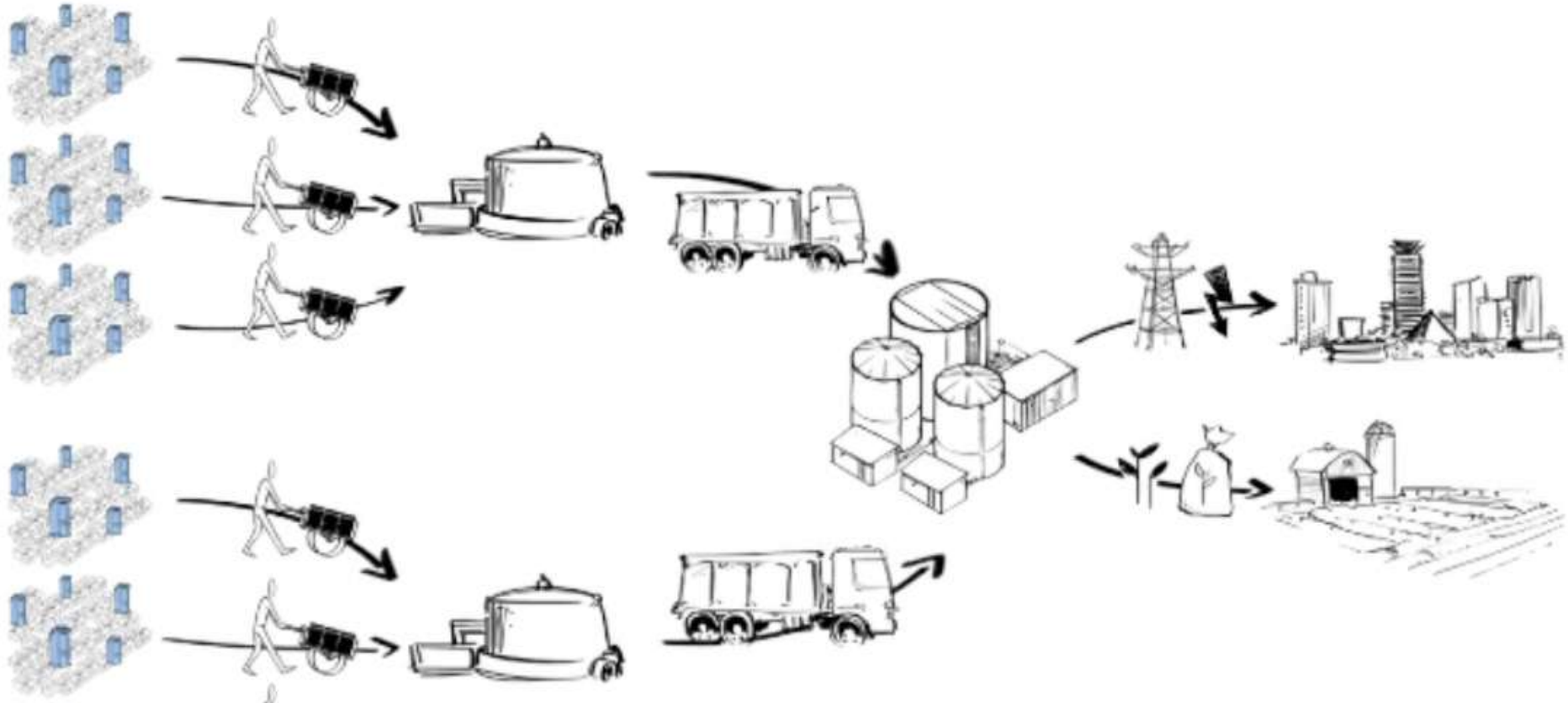


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Spreading adoption of UDDTs

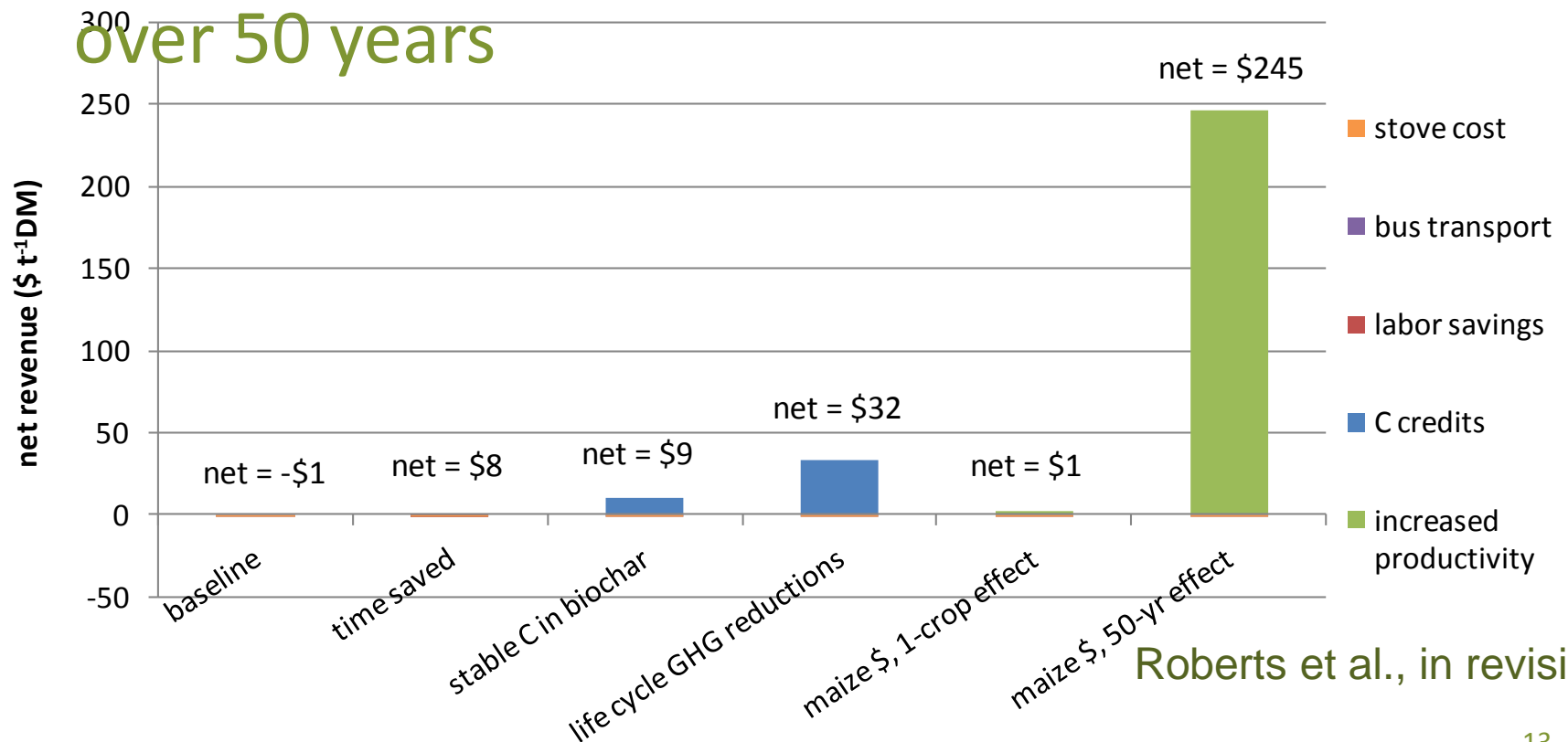
Saner.gy business model:



Soil Capital



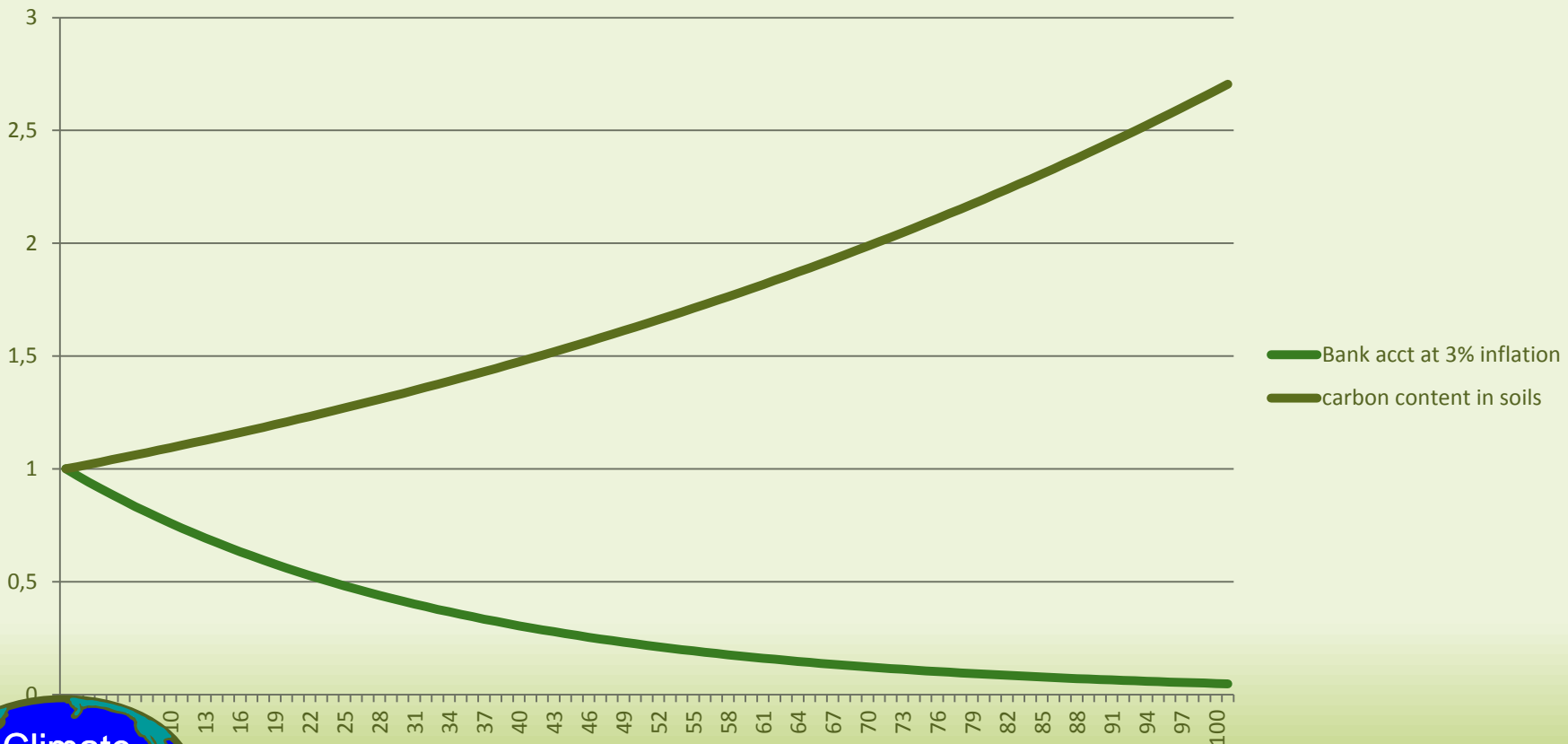
- Cornell Prof. Johannes Lehmann and Dr. Kelli Roberts reported 10x benefit of soil carbon



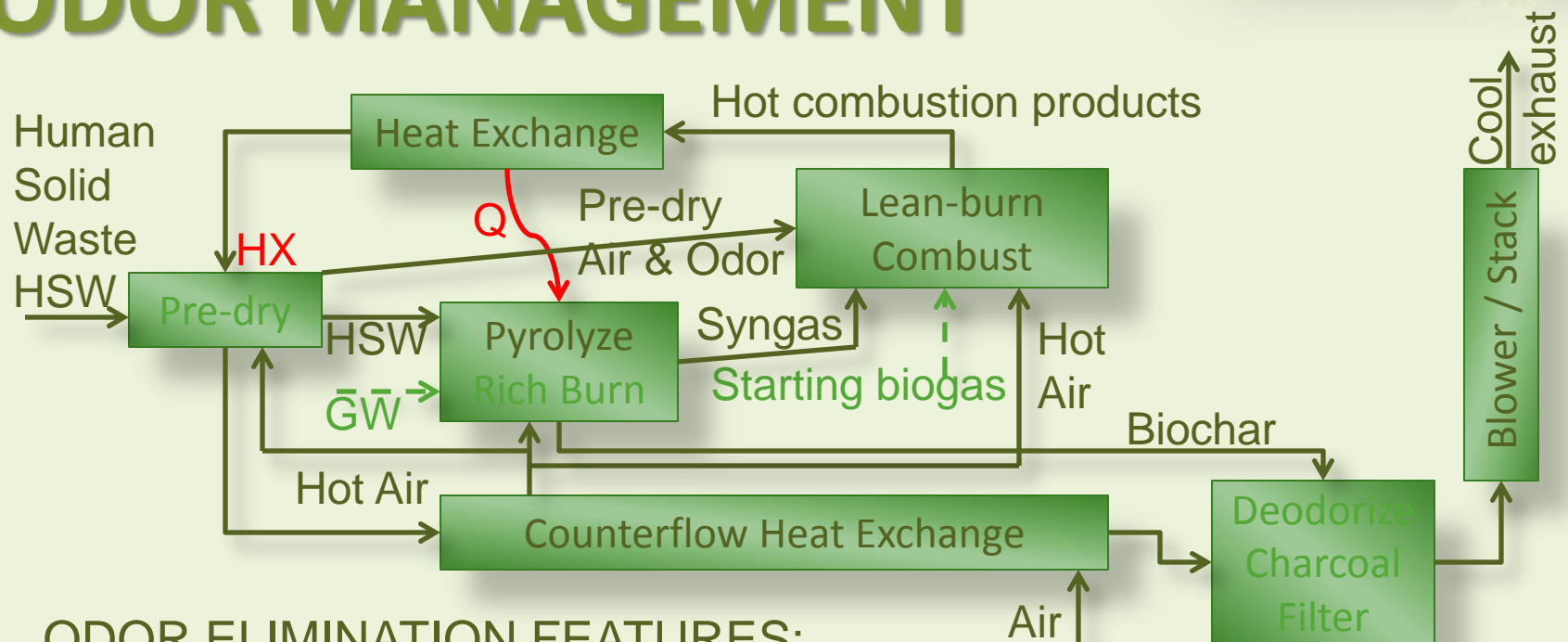
Biochar: black gold



- Bank account @ 3% inflation vs. biochar @ 1%



Making Biochar from HSW efficiently and with ODOR MANAGEMENT

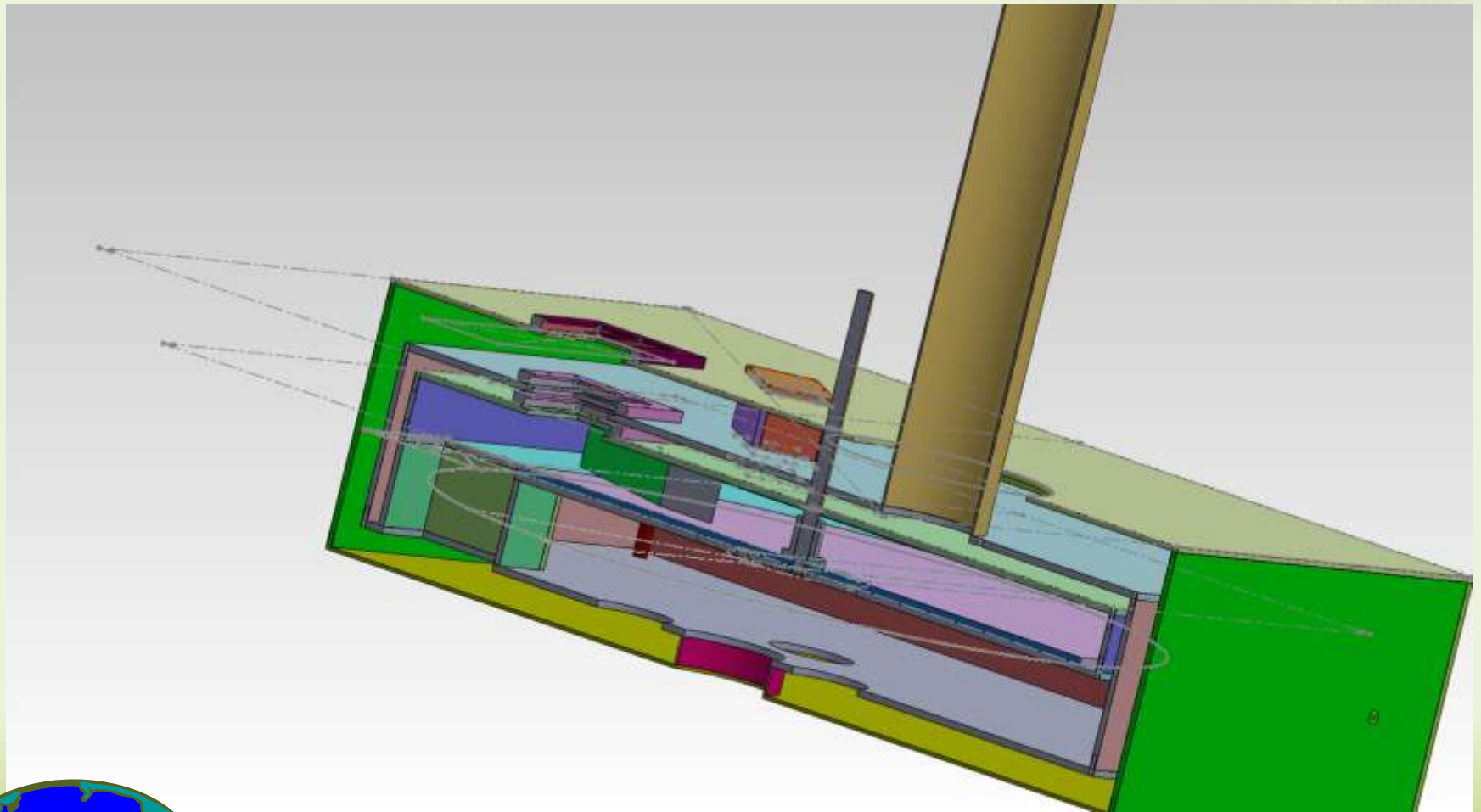


ODOR ELIMINATION FEATURES:

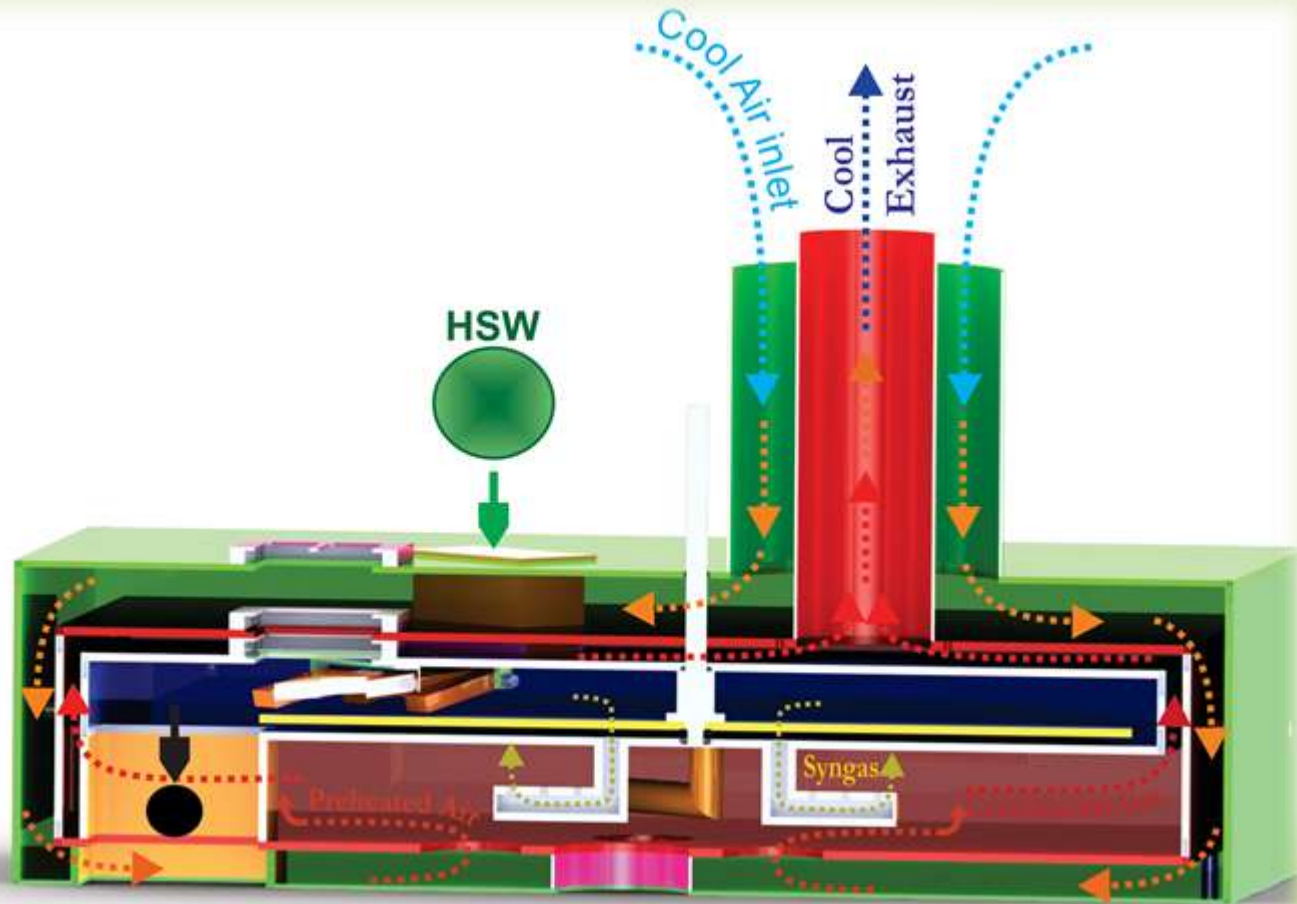
1. Sub-atmospheric pressure draws air in
2. Lean burn post-combustion eliminates the odors
3. Biochar activated charcoal filter cleans the exhaust of odors,



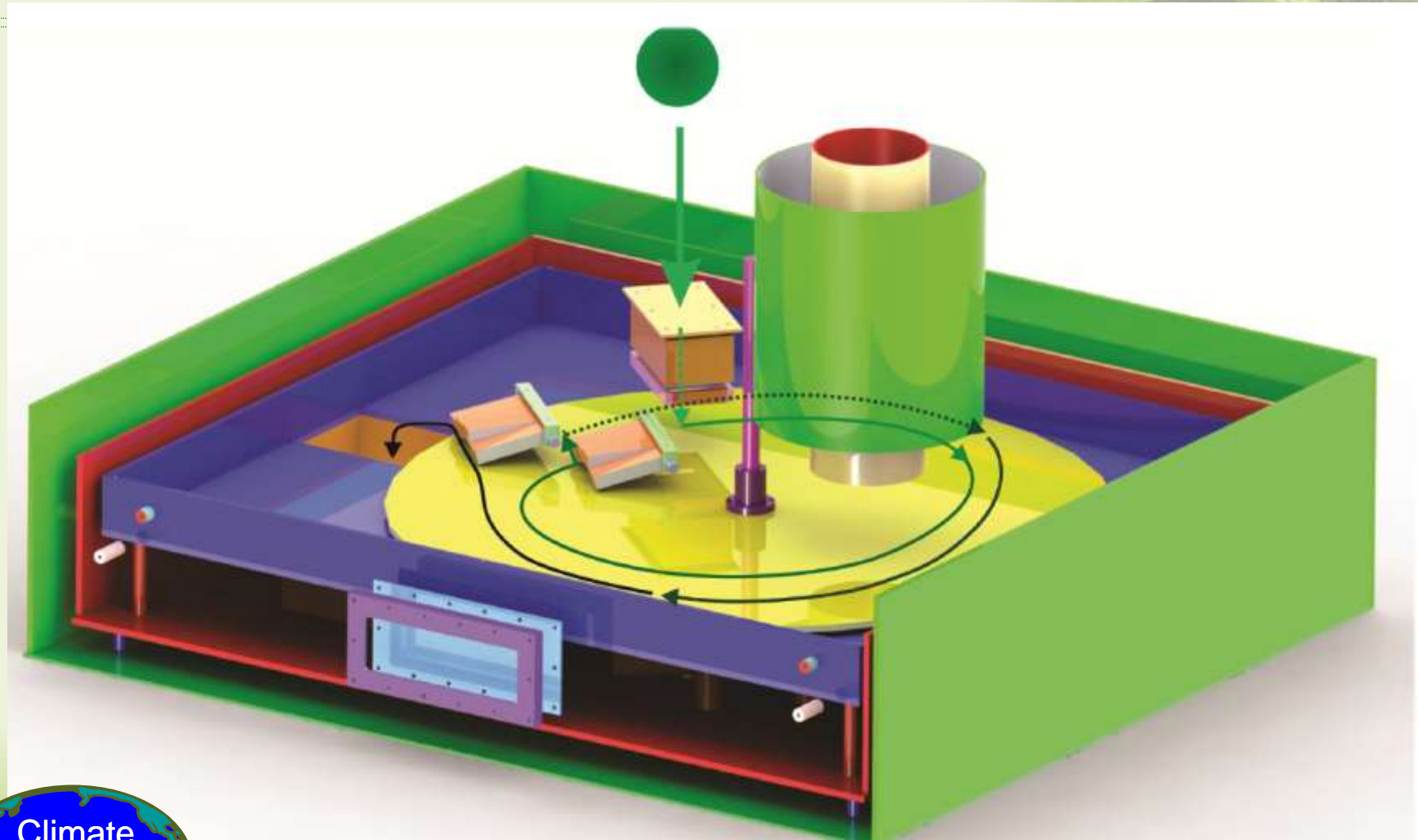
Biochar Reactor Mechanical Design



Rendered cross-sectional view of the biochar reactor



How the pyrolyzing turntable works



Solid Waste Biochar Reactor



Solid Waste Biochar Reactor



Solid Waste Biochar Reactor



Solid Waste Biochar Reactor



Solid Waste Biochar Reactor





Energy Budget: 60% H2O

- +8.00 MJ/kg heat generated from combustion
- -1.35 MJ/kg heat of vaporization at 60% H2O
- -0.18 MJ/kg thermal capacity to warm water
- -0.14 MJ/kg warming dry fecal solids to 100 C
- -0.52 MJ/kg heating steam and solids to 350C

- +5.81 MJ/kg remaining thermal energy remaining after HSW heating and vaporization

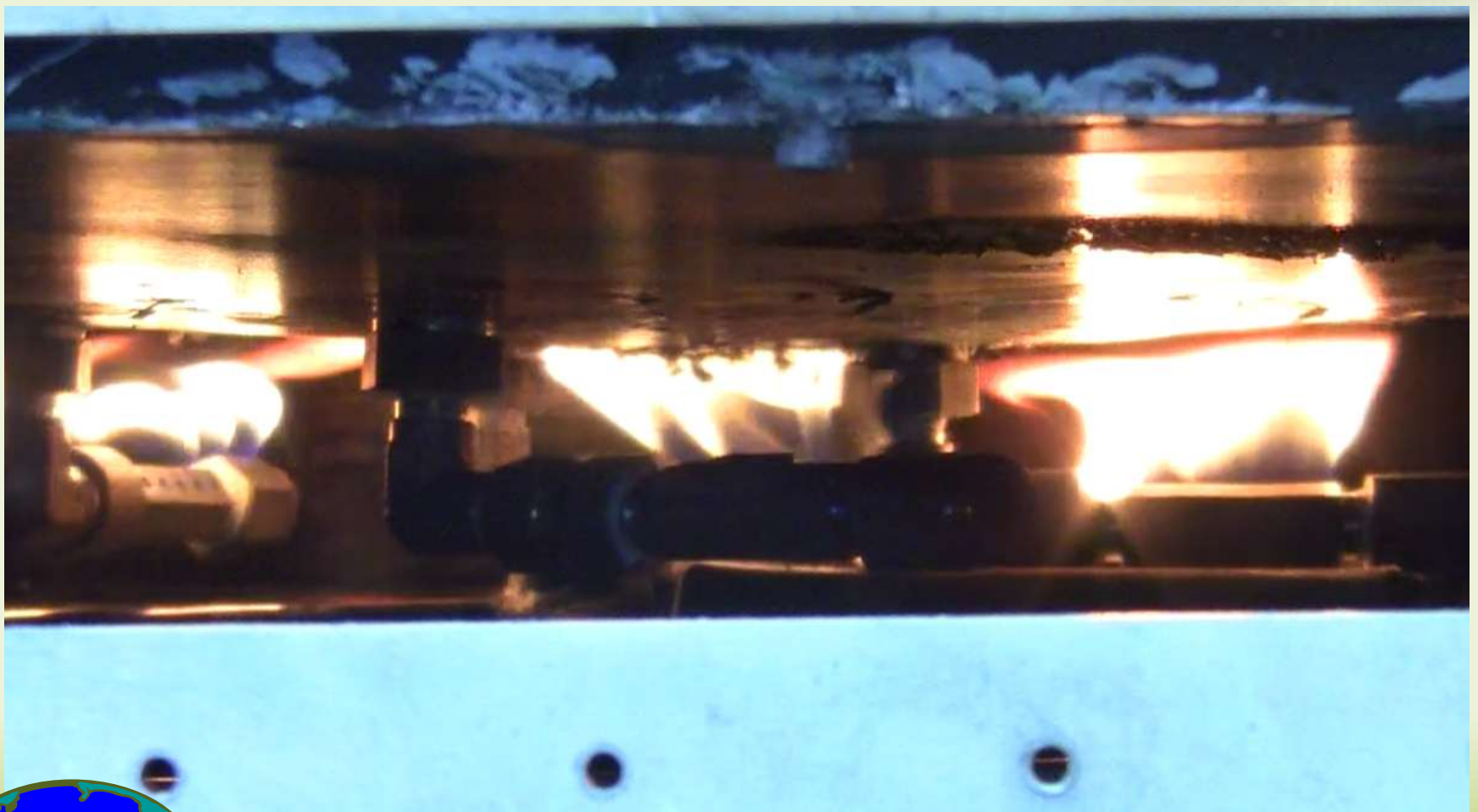




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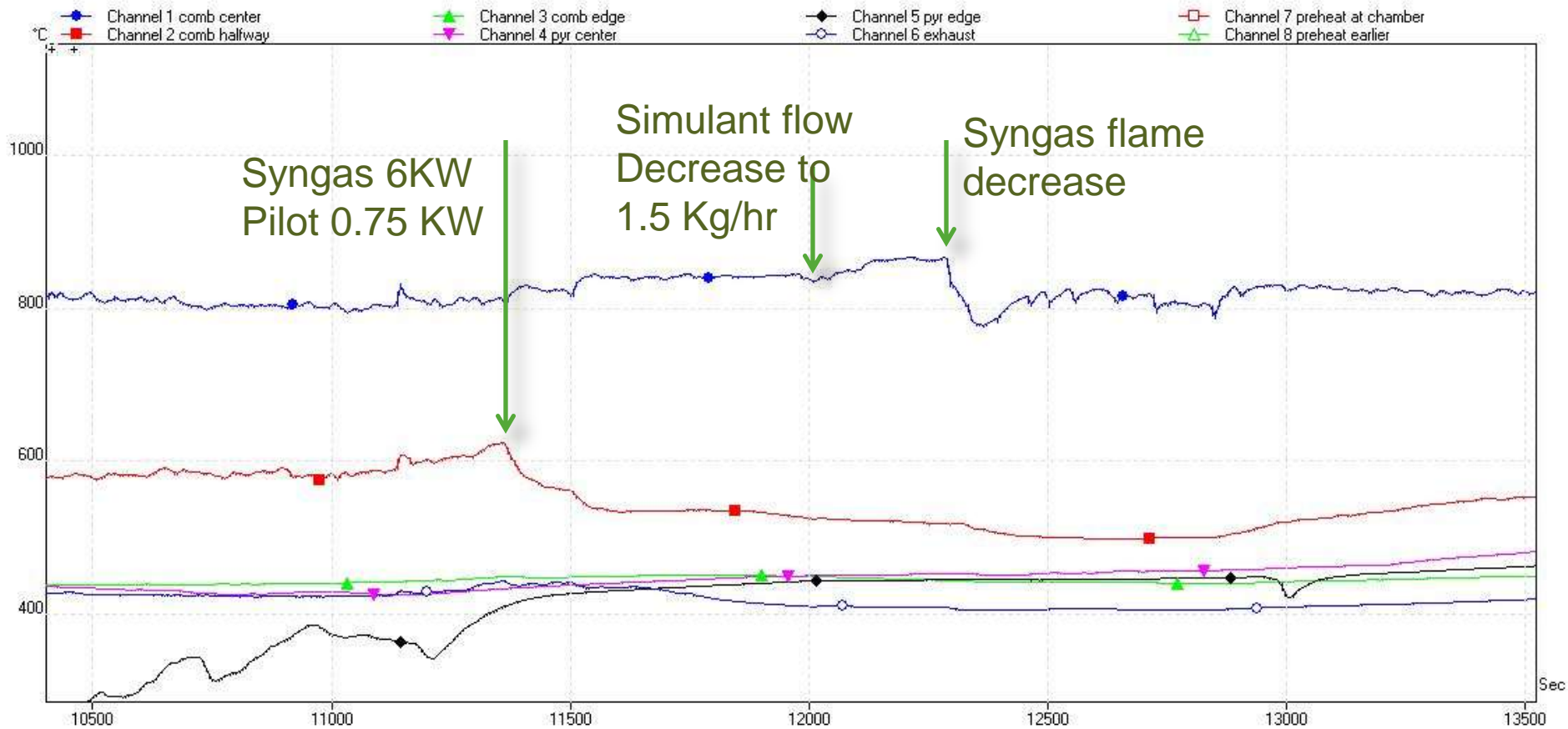
Syngas combustion



Syngas combustion: expanded injector nozzles



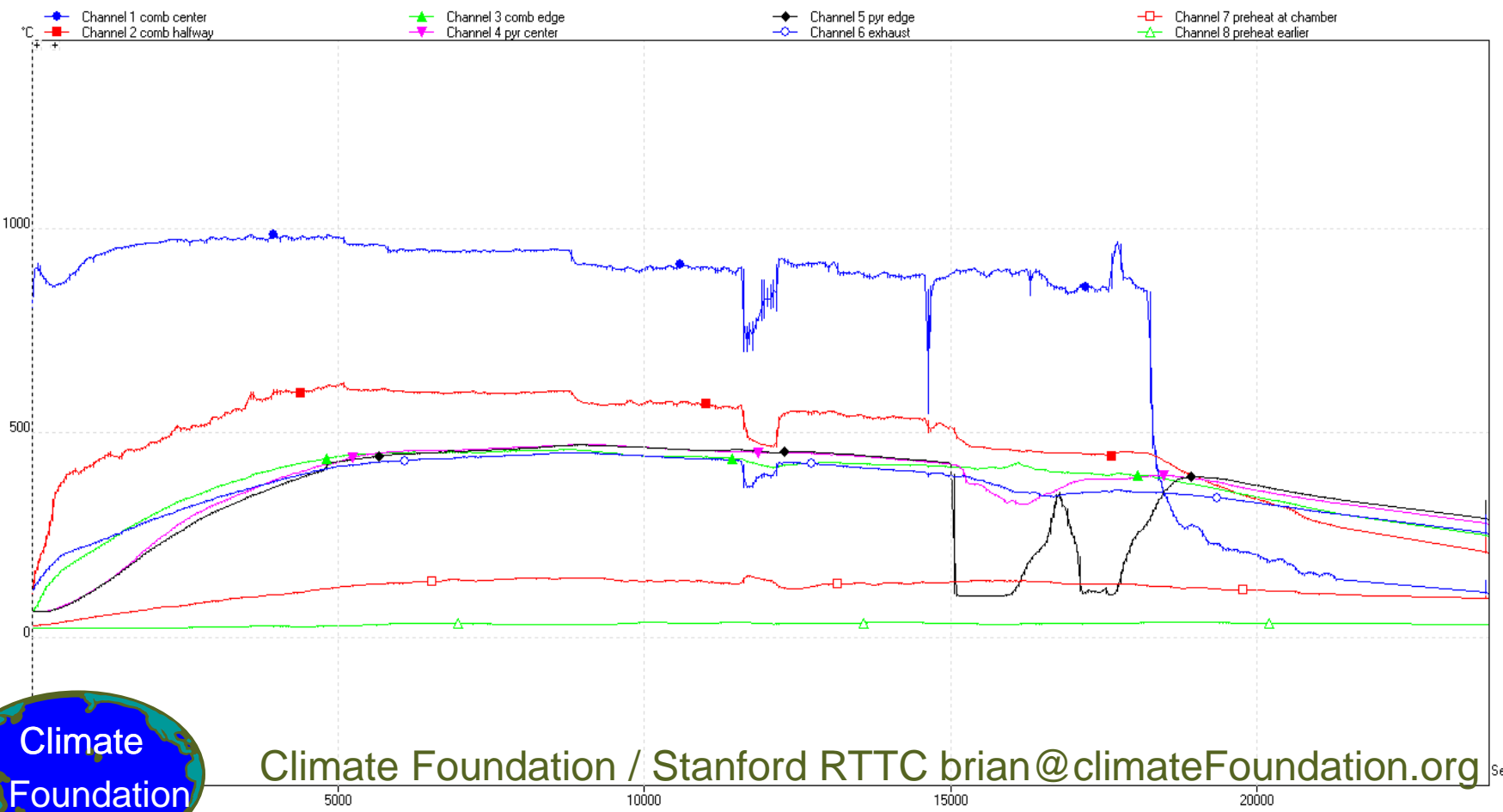
Results: NASA Simulant 51% H₂O 3 Kg/hr, decrease to 1.5Kg/hr



Results: NASA Simulant 60% H₂O 30-minute burn @ 3 Kg/hr



- Generates 300 g/hr biochar



Showcase: US Biochar 2012



Results:

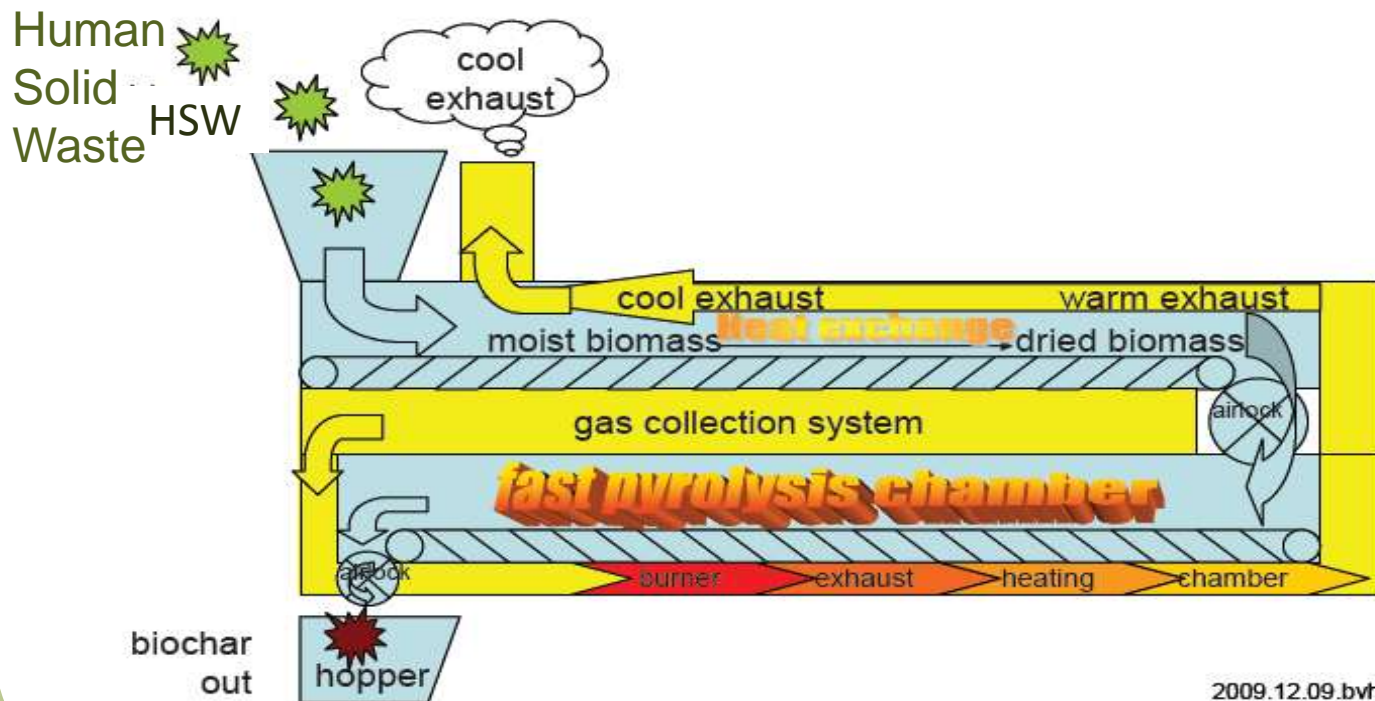


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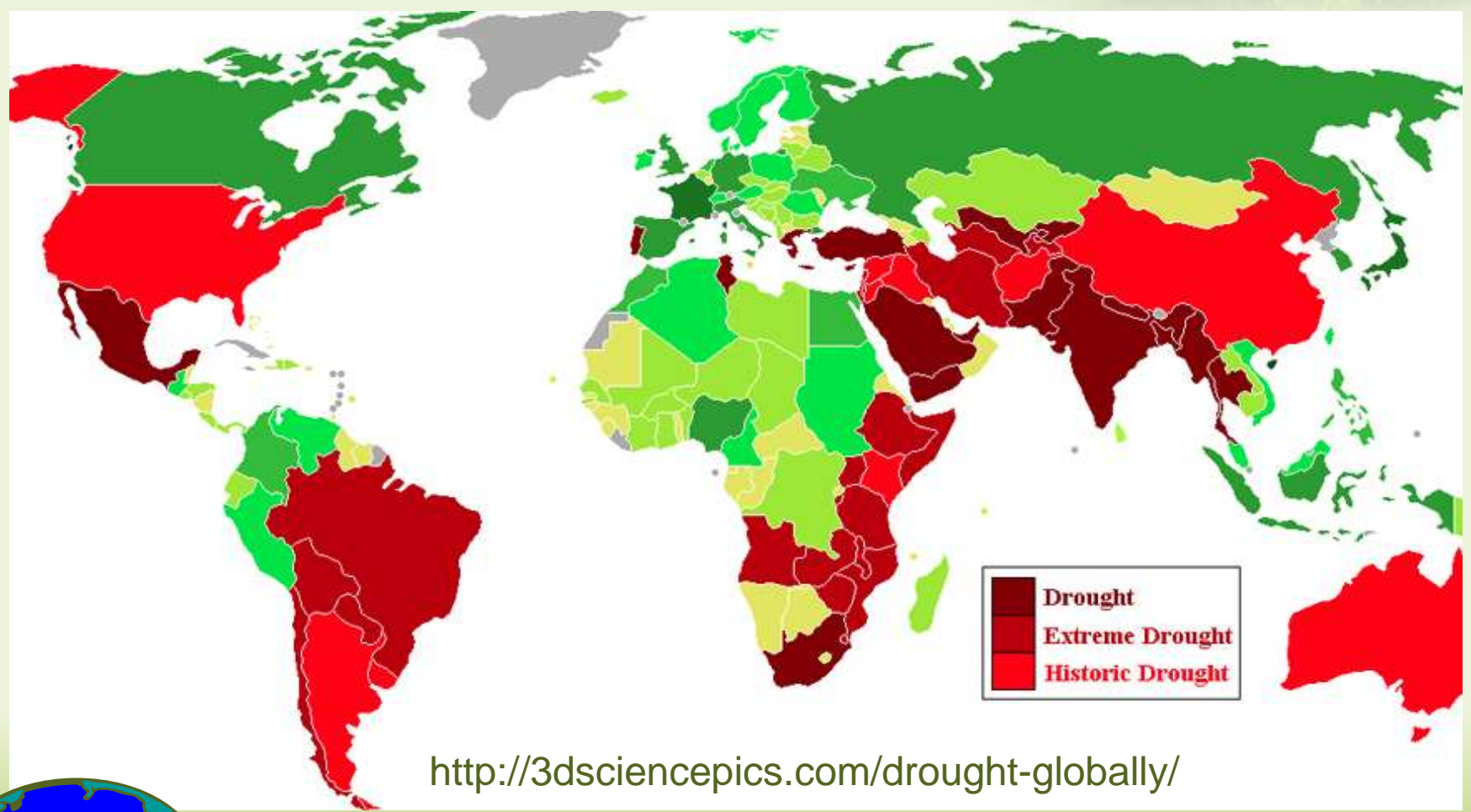
Biochar Reactor to serve thousands in urban slums



Container-based continuous flow pyrolysis with dehydration



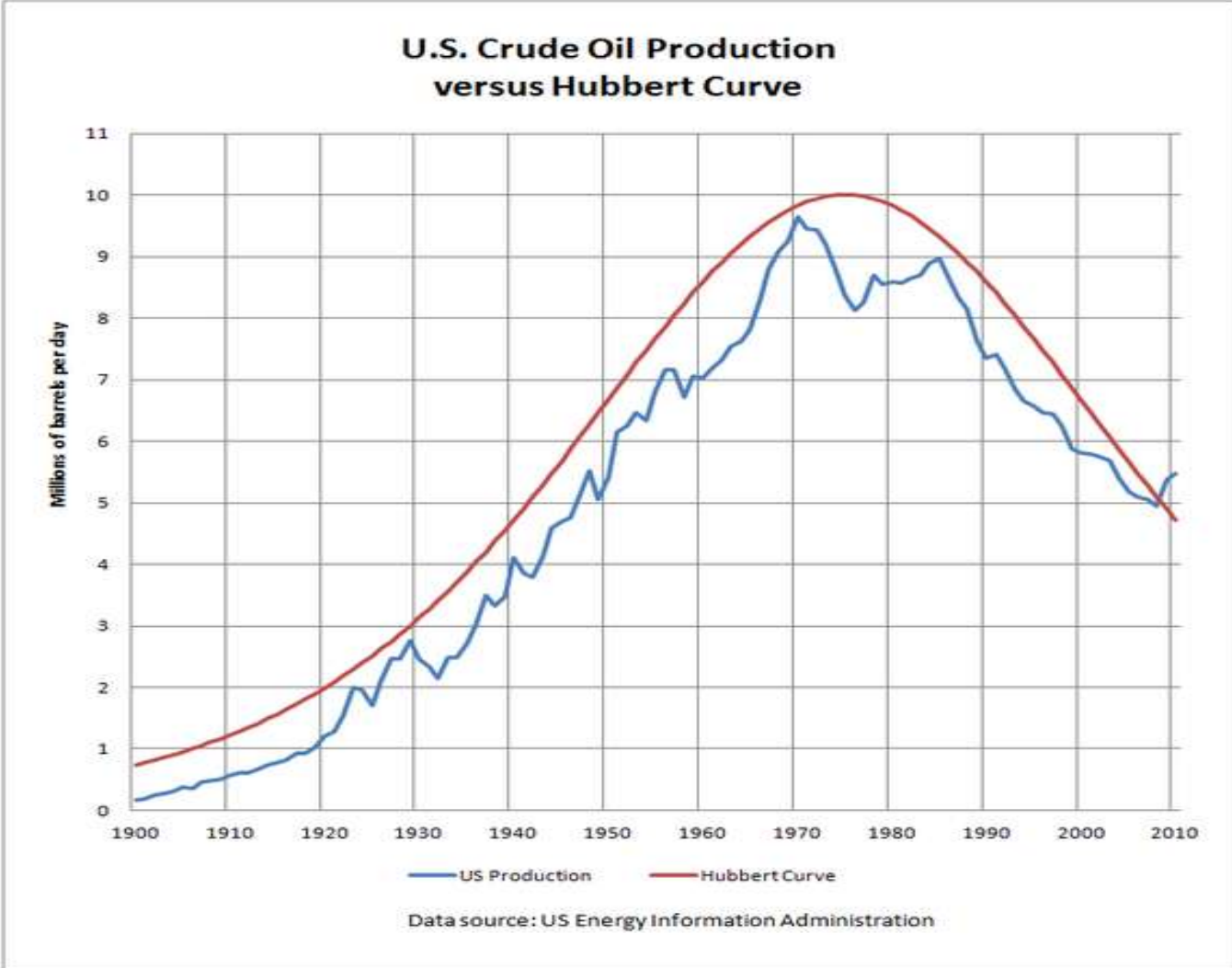
Climate drought nations



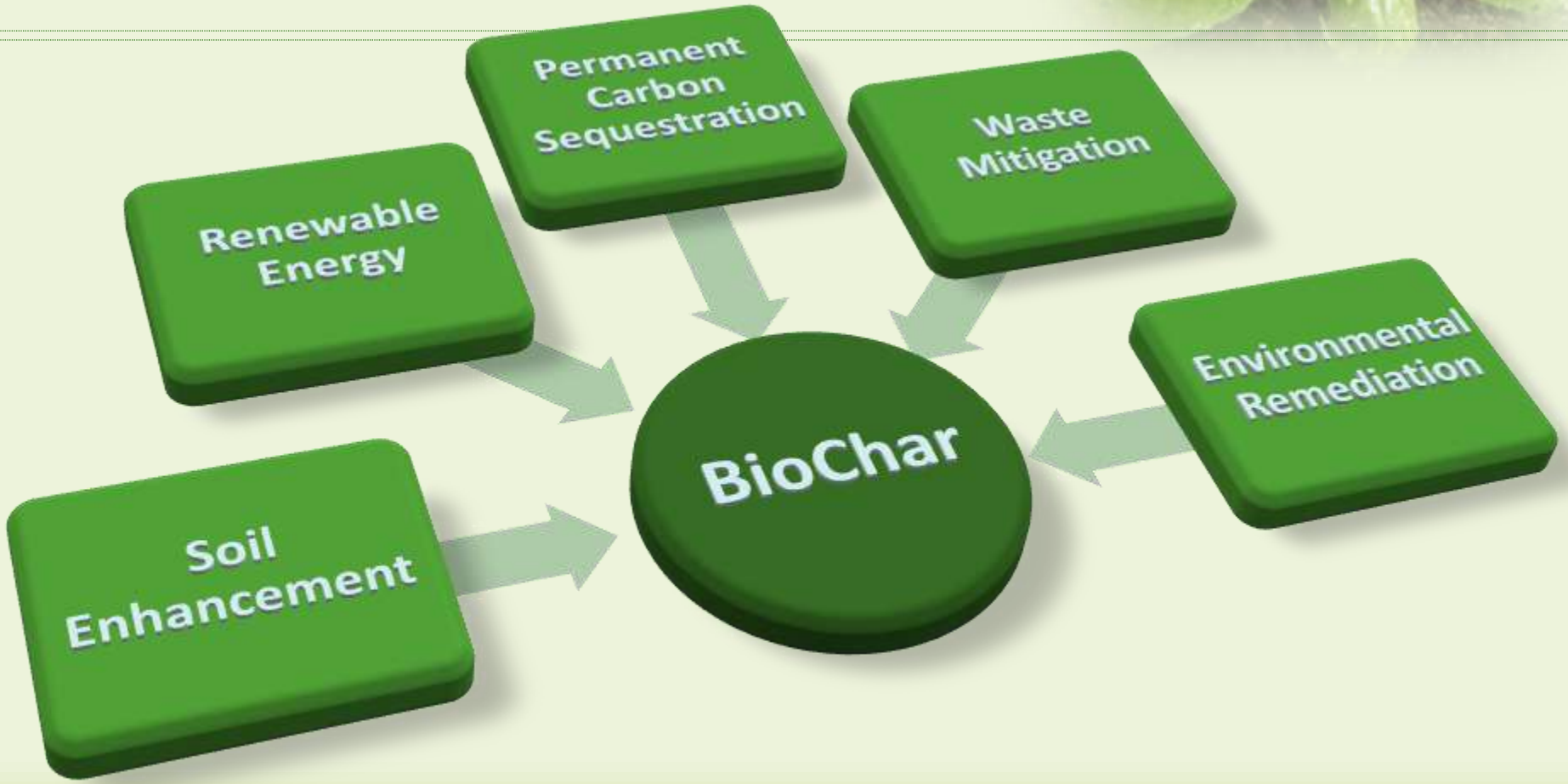
<http://3dsciencepics.com/drought-globally/>



Peak Oil in US



BioChar Benefits



Biochar rebuilds soil capital with global benefits



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UNFCCC
POVERTY, DEFORESTATION & CLIMATE CHANGE - SIMULTANEOUSLY

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Reinvent the Toilet Challenge Team



- Paul Csonka- Stanford Postdoc
- Ken Chaney, Climate Foundation
- Randy Hall, Climate Foundation
- Ani Vabhaneni, Saner.gy- Nairobi Kenya
- Graham MacWilliams- Pomona College
- Kieran Stolorz- Student
- Prof. Reginald Mitchell- Stanford University
- Ben Jensen, Mechanical Engineering, Stanford
- Eli Goldstein, Mechanical Engineering, Stanford
- Brian Von Herzen- Climate Foundation



Biochar Sanitation Pipeline

