

Introduction

Background

- Two primary research pathways for developing bio-based products are:
 - Feedstock supply logistics that includes material handling, size reduction, drying and storage
 - Particle fragmentation and separation that isolate target constituents to improve subsequent bioconversion processes

Statement of the problem

- Feedstock handling and bioconversion processes require different degrees of biomass size reduction
- Very little is known about comminution process of fibrous bio-materials and their interactions with grinding equipment
- Size reduction processes optimization is required

Objectives

- Analysis of experimental data obtained from the testing of different equipment
- Analysis of existing design of rotary equipment
- Explore new design ideas of rotary equipment
- Analysis of size reduction processes performed by selected equipment

Size reduction advantages

- Easy handling and drying of bulk material
- Initial densification (to a certain extent)
- Facile densification through subsequent processing (briquetting, pelleting)
- Reduced costs of transportation
- Facile sorting of material by size through separation
- Increased reactive surface area of biomass particles, which are exposed to bio-chemical processing

Rotary Equipment and Process Investigation for Biomass Size Reduction

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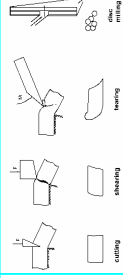


Size reduction

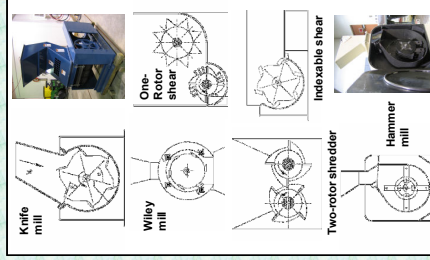
Biomass size reduction refers to mechanical treatment processes that significantly change the particle size, shape and bulk density of the material. These processes may involve one or a combination of the following types of actions: *cutting, shearing, tearing, impact stress, compression and friction.*

Comminution effects

- Particle sizing and classifying
- Particle shaping
- Breaking connections between different material components

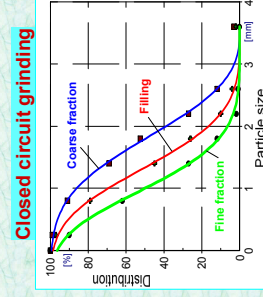
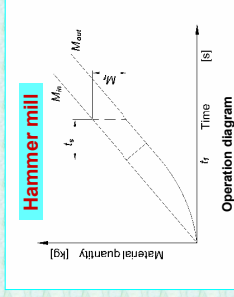
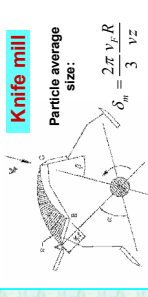


| Equipment Type | Description | Clearance | Specifications |
|------------------|---|------------|--|
| Rotary cutters | Knife mill | Radial gap | 4-8 cutterhead knives Knife rake angle Knife helix angle |
| | Wiley mill | Radial gap | 4-6 cutterhead knives 4 stationary or counterhead knives |
| Rotary shears | One-rotor shear | Axial gap | |
| | Two-rotor shear | Radial gap | |
| | Indissoluble knife shear | Radial gap | |
| Rotary shredders | Block knife shear | | |
| | Swing-hammer mill | Radial gap | 4-8 rows with knives |
| | Shredder with pins | | |
| | Shredder with knives Shredder w/ toothed slats | Axial gap | |



| Material Type Variety | Initial / Final size, mm | Moisture content, % w.b. | Equipment | Equipment Specs | Bulk / Particle density, kg/m ³ | Required Processing Energy, kWh/ton | Authors / Comments |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Switch-grass | 25/100 / 0.794 | 7.5-10.3 | Chopping - Fine grinding | N/A 2.78 mm sieve opening 5.6 | | 14.90 55.90 74.50 | Jonasch Samson, 2000 |
| Switch-grass | 7.61/1.588 / 0.794 | 8 | Hammer mill | | | 51.83 22.50 55.63 58.67 | Mani et al. 2002 |
| Corn-stover | 7.61/1.588 / 0.682 | 7 | | 6.35 mm 3.18 mm | 111.7/108.5 130/1210 | 22.07 14.79 6.95 34.30 19.84 11.04 | Mani et al. 2003 |
| Corn-stover | 7.15/0.794 / 1.6 | 6.2 | | | | 9.60 20.00 15.00 3.20 | Cadotte & Gagnon, 1989 |
| Corn-stover | 7.61/0.794 / 0.407 | 12 | | | | 51.55 38.59 10.77 45.32 24.66 | Mani et al. 2002 |

Size reduction processes



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