Rate and Peak Concentrations of Off-Gas Emissions in Stored Wood Pellets—Sensitivities to Temperature, Relative Humidity, and Headspace Volume

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Wood pellets emit CO, CO2, CH4, and other volatiles during storage. Increased concentration of these gases in a sealed storage causes depletion of concentration of oxygen. The storage environment becomes toxic to those who operate in and around these storages. The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of temperature, moisture, and the relative size of storage headspace on emissions from wood pellets in an enclosed space. Twelve 10-l plastic containers were used to study the effects of headspace ratio (25, 50, and 75% of container volume) and temperatures (10–50°C). Another eight containers were set in uncontrolled storage relative humidity (RH) and temperature. Concentrations of CO2, CO, and CH4 were measured by gas chromatography (GC). The results showed that emissions of CO2, CO, and CH4 from stored wood pellets are more sensitive to storage temperature than to RH and the relative volume of headspace. Higher peak emission factors are associated with higher temperatures. Increased headspace volume ratio increases peak off-gas emissions because of the availability of oxygen associated with pellet decomposition. Increased RH in the enclosed container increases the rate of off-gas emissions of CO2, CO, and CH4 and oxygen depletion.

Keywords: biomass; emission factors; headspace ratio; moisture effect; off-gassing emission; storage; temperature effect; wood pellets

INTRODUCTION

Wood pellets are used for heat and electricity production. More than 800 000 tonnes of wood pellets were exported from Canada to Europe in 2008, mainly from British Columbia. The reaction mechanisms for biomass combustion and emissions from wood pellet combustion have been extensively investigated (Chen and Workman, 1990; Dinu, 2006; Wadso, 2007). Recently, more attention has been given to the emissions from wood pellets during their storage and transportation because these emissions can become a potential health risk (Svedberg et al., 2008).

It is well known that a biomass gradually decomposes chemically and biologically and during these processes it slowly releases toxic gases, leading to depleting oxygen (Reuss and Pratt, 2000; Johansson et al., 2004; Arshadi and Gref, 2005). Svedberg et al. (2004) has reported the composition of the off-gas emissions from stored wood pellets, with CO, CO2, CH4, and non-methane organic compounds being commonly identified in the off-gases from biomass (Johansson et al., 2004). Kuang et al. (2008) developed a kinetic model of off-gas emissions from wood pellets in sealed containers to predict the evolution of emission rate factors at different storage temperatures. Many factors may contribute to the build up of gas pollutants emitted from wood pellets in storage. Pellets made from aged sawdust might generate less volatile organic compounds (VOCs) than pellets made from fresh sawdust. The level of off-gas emissions was also found to depend on wood species. Pellets made from spruce sawdust emitted less VOCs
than pellets made from pine (Arshadi and Gref, 2005). Although the chemical/physical property changes of wood pellets influence the amounts of emissions, the storage environment and conditions should also be fully considered in the development of off-gassing mechanisms and characterization of emissions from wood pellets in storage.

The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of temperature, relative humidity (RH), and storage headspace on the off-gas emissions from wood pellets in an enclosed storage space.

METHODS

Materials and equipments

Twelve 10-l plastic containers (200 mm diameter and 320 mm high) were used to study gas emissions by loading different weights of wood pellets at different temperatures. Three containers were filled with 1.75, 3.5, and 5.25 kg of wood pellets to fill 25, 50, and 75% of the container volume. The average bulk density of pellets was 700 kg m⁻³. A pellet mill in British Columbia supplied the pellets. The raw material for wood pellets was fresh pine sawdust and planer shavings from mountain pine (Pinus contorta Douglas) beetle-infested trees with an estimated 2 years beyond mortality. The moisture content of pellets as received was 5.1% (wet mass basis).

Four containers having the same head space ratio were each placed in one of the four temperature controlled ovens. Each oven was set at 10, 23 (room temperature), 35, or 45°C. These temperature treatments were repeated for each of the three head space ratios. Ten milliliters of gas samples were drawn daily from the containers by a gastight syringe. The composition of gas samples were drawn every 5 days. A total of 10 samples were removed from each container and measured daily by GC to determine the concentration of CO, CO₂, and CH₄. Tests were run until the concentration of CO, CO₂, and CH₄ did not increase any further, which usually happened after ~30 days.

Data analysis

The concentrations of CO, CO₂, and CH₄ were converted to emission factors using the N₂ balance method (Kuang et al., 2008). As an inert gas, N₂ is assumed not consumed or generated during the storage period. The N₂ concentration measured at the beginning (79%) over that measured after time t is used to calculate the change in the total moles of gas species in the container. Under constant temperature (T) and pressure (P), the concentration can be converted to an emission factor, ƒᵢ (in off-gas species per kilogram of pellets), for gas species i by

\[ ƒᵢ = \frac{P(CᵢVᵢ)Mᵢ}{RTMₚ} \frac{Cᵢ₀}{Cᵢₚ}, \]

where Cᵢ₀ is the initial concentration of N₂, Cᵢₚ is the measured concentration of N₂ at time t, Mₚ is the total mass of wood pellets in the container calculated by N₂ balance method, and Mᵢ is the molecular weight of the gas species. Vᵢ is the gas volume in the container which equals the difference between container volume (V) and pellets volume (Vₚ) (i.e. \( Vᵢ = V - Vₚ \)). P is gas pressure. The volume occupied by pellets (Vₚ) was calculated based on the weight of pellets divided by the average density of a single pellet. The density of a single pellet is calculated as the average values of the weight of single pellets divided by the volume of single pellets. Volume is calculated from measuring diameter and length of the cylindrical pellet.

The previously developed first-order kinetic model (Kuang et al., 2008) for evolution of gas emissions was used to fit the data of each gas species. The concentration (C) and the emission factor (ƒ) for CO, CO₂, and CH₄ were derived from the first-order reaction equation:
\[ C_i(t) = C_{i,\infty} \left[ 1 - \exp\left( -k_i t \right) \right], \quad (2) \]
\[ f_i(t) = f_{i,\infty} \left[ 1 - \exp\left( -k_i t \right) \right], \quad (3) \]

where \( C_{i,\infty} \) represents the maximum asymptote value for concentration, and \( f_{i,\infty} \) represents the maximum asymptote value for emission factor. \( k_i \) is the rate constant of the kinetic equation. The time for the emission concentration to reach half of its asymptote value (\( t_{1/2} \)) is calculated to indicate how fast a gas is emitted from the stored pellets.

**RESULTS**

*Headspace volume ratio (\( V_h/V \))*

Equation (1) was used to calculate the emission factor for each gas. Figure 1 shows the emission factor for CO\(_2\) measured in 12 containers, three headspace ratios and four temperatures as a function of storage time. The emission factors for CO\(_2\) increase over the storage time, a sharp rise at the beginning but approaching a plateau gradually. At the same temperature, as the headspace volume increased from 25 to 75\% of the container volume, the peak emission factor for CO\(_2\) increased. Under the same headspace ratio, the peak emission factor for CO\(_2\) increased as the temperature increased. Figure 2a,b shows the same time dependence of emission factors for CO and CH\(_4\). Table 1 lists peak emission factors. These asymptote factors \( (f_{\infty}) \) were calculated by least-square fitting of equation (3) to the experimental data.

Figure 3 shows the rate of oxygen depletion with time. At the same temperature, as the headspace volume increased from 25 to 75\% of the container volume, the oxygen depletion decreased. Under the same headspace ratio, the oxygen depletion increased as the temperature increased. Therefore, a larger oxygen depletion occurs at a high temperature and at a low headspace.

The peak emission factors for CO\(_2\), CO, and CH\(_4\) at high temperatures (35 and 45°C) were larger than those at low temperatures (10 and 23°C). A peak emission factor increases monotonously with increasing the headspace. In other words, both

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**Fig. 1.** CO\(_2\) emission factor at different headspaces and temperatures (closed symbols: headspace = 75\%; half-closed symbols: headspace = 50\%; open symbols: headspace = 25\%).
temperature and headspaces are important factors affecting the off-gas emissions from wood pellets in storage.

Relative humidity

Figure 4 shows the RH inside each container as a function of storage time. The RH in each container drops sharply initially after loading of wood pellets, indicating that wood pellets absorb the moisture available in the space. Unfortunately, we did not measure the moisture content of samples after each test. In an earlier experiment, Kuang et al., (2008) found an average of 1% point reduction in moisture content when pellets stored in sealed and heated containers. The RH in the container with water placed at the bottom increased gradually over time, with
higher RH at higher temperatures. Although the RH did not remain constant, the average RH in the container with water was generally higher than that in the container without water at the same temperature.

Figure 4a–c shows emission factors for CO₂, CO, and CH₄ measured in the eight containers at different temperatures and RH as a function of storage time. Emission factors increased over time, faster at the beginning but slower when approaching a plateau. The values of peak emission factor \( f_{\text{p}} \) and the time to reach half of the peak emission factor \( t_{1/2} \) are obtained by least-square fitting of experimental data using equations (2) and (3). Table 2 lists the results. The peak emission factor of CO₂, CO, and CH₄ increased as the temperature increased. Although the peak emission factor did not change a lot between the low and high RH for CO, the time to reach half of the peak emission factor was shorter at high RH than that at low RH.

Figure 5 shows the oxygen depletion over against time in the containers. The oxygen level in the containers decreased more significantly at higher temperatures. The storage RH also affected the oxygen depletion, with a faster oxygen depletion at a higher RH level.

**DISCUSSION**

The dependence of headspace gas concentrations on temperature has been investigated in our previously published data (Kuang et al., 2008). The current investigation demonstrated that both the headspace volume and the temperature have significant impacts on emission factors and the concentration
buildup of CO, CO₂, and CH₄ in sealed wood pellet containers. This can be explained by the decomposition mechanism of wood pellets. Biomass decomposes both chemically and biologically. If the thermal degradation is in dominance, the emission factor will increase with the increase in temperature. However, the biological process may peak at a certain temperature and decrease at higher temperatures at which bacteria and fungi would perish (Agrios, 2004). The results from the current study suggest that chemical

Fig. 4. Emission factors of CO₂, CO, and CH₄ over time at different temperatures and RH (closed symbols: no water present; open symbols: with water present at the bottom).
process via auto-oxidative degradation of fats and fatty acids (Svedberg et al., 2004; Arshadi and Gref, 2005) may be the dominant mechanism for off-gassing because the emission rate increases monotonously with increasing temperature from 10 to 45 °C, although biological process may also contribute to the emissions for moist biomass under a wet environment. Figure 4 shows that CO₂ emission factor is more sensitive to temperature than CO. This sensitivity is more pronounced at higher storage temperatures than at lower storage temperatures.

Moisture is another important factor influencing the off-gas emissions from wood pellets in storage. RH is investigated in this study, whereas the high moisture content of wood pellets (a high water activity in equilibrium with a high RH) could play an important role on the emissions from wood pellets during storage. It is suggested from the current study that high storage moisture could cause higher emissions of CO₂, CO, and CH₄. Therefore, the control methods such as restricting the storage temperature, RH, or choosing an appropriate headspace ratio in a contained storage space could be effective in reducing the off-gas emissions from wood pellets in order to protect the workers’ health.

Further studies of the thermal and biological decomposition of wood pellets under controlled conditions are needed to elucidate to what extent the biological process contributes to the decomposition of woody materials.

**CONCLUSIONS**

1. Storage temperature is the key factor that affects the off-gassing from stored wood pellets. Higher

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<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Maximum emission factor, fₛ (g kg⁻¹) CO₂</th>
<th>Half response time τ₁/₂ (days) CO₂</th>
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<th>CH₄</th>
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**Fig. 5.** Oxygen depletion at different temperature and moisture (closed symbols: no water present; open symbols: with water present at the bottom).
peak emission factors are always associated with higher temperatures.

2. Increased headspace increases off-gas emissions because of the availability of oxygen for pellet decomposition.

3. Increased humidity in the headspace in the container increases the emissions of CO₂, CO, and CH₄.

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**REFERENCES**


