



## POST-HARVEST LOSS INNOVATION LAB

# Solar Biomass Hybrid Dryer GHANA

# A meso-level intervention to dry and disinfest grain

Maize in Ghana has two growing seasons, major and minor, and rain during the major season often limits solar drying. Insufficient drying can lead to high moisture content and fungal growth. In addition, maize can become contaminated with foreign material while drying.



To address this problem, the PHLIL Ghana team, led by a young engineer at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) in Kumasi, Ghana, developed the solar biomass hybrid dryer. Based on initial assessments, the team identified the greatest potential for impact at the market and meso level and so designed this dryer to be built at market centers or at larger producers.

The hybrid dryer utilizes biomass (agro-residues, timber scraps, etc.) along with solar drying. Two types of dryers have been developed, portable and stationary. Stationary dryers can dry 3-5MT of maize in 8 hours while the mobile dryer can dry 1MT per batch. A 5MT batch of shelled maize at high moisture content (22%  $MC_{wb}$ ) when dried with the SBHD will yield approximately 4.4. MT of properly dried maize (12%  $MC_{wb}$ ). The hybrid dryers reduce drying time by maintaining high temperature and low humidity, resulting in

#### **CAPACITY AND COST**

**Drying capacity:** 3-5MT or IMT (mobile)

5MT shelled maize at 22% MC<sub>wb</sub> yields 4.4 MT maize at 12% MC<sub>wb</sub>

Drying time: ~8 hours

Price: 5MT - US\$15,000-20,000\* IMT - US\$5,000-10,000

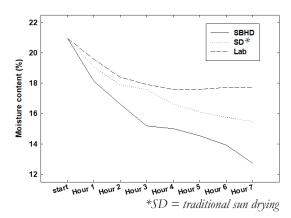
\*current owners can access funding via a revolving payit-forward model, where money paid back for the dryer is used to finance another dryer for another user a faster drying rate than solar drying alone and at the same time disinfesting the grain of insect pests. These dryers are being scaled-up, targeting nucleus farmer aggregators, farmer-based organizations, poultry farmers, post-harvest service providers, seed companies and other stakeholders in the maize value chain.

Two solar biomass hybrid dryers have been built so far in Ghana, one for a poultry farmers working with the American Soybean Association's WISHH AMPLIFIES project in Jumasi, Ghana. An additional dryer was built for a maize seed producer who is working with USDA and the Foreign Ag Service in Wenchi, Ghana.





### Results: 2018 SBHD Drying Trials

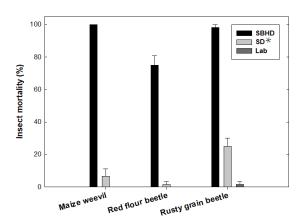


Moisture content (%) of maize in SBHD

Start  $21.0 \pm 1.2$ Hour 7  $12.7 \pm 0.2$ 

Ambient air condition =  $32^{\circ}$ C; < 65%Drying temperature =  $\geq 70^{\circ}$ C

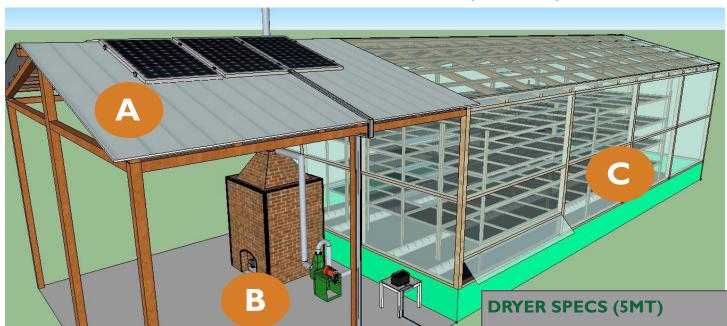
#### 2018 SBHD Disinfestation Trials



Insect Mortality (%) in SBHD

Maize Weevil	$100.0 \pm 0.0$
Red Flour Beetle	$75.0 \pm 5.8$
Rusty Grain Beetle	$98.3 \pm 1.7$

## Schematic of the Solar Biomass Hybrid Dryer



A: Alternate installed Solar PV System for electrical power

B: Biomass furnace with blower and enclosed heat exchanger unit

C: Drying chamber enclosed with acrylic glass

**Size:**  $7 \times 6 \times 3$  meters

Drying racks: 8-10 racks per dryer

 $2.5 \times 0.9 \times 0.05$ m rack size

Furnace requirements: estimated corncob consumption of 30kg/hr



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