

Article

# Watching the Smoke Rise Up: Thermal Efficiency, Pollutant Emissions and Global Warming Impact of Three Biomass Cookstoves in Ghana

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**Abstract:** In Ghana, about 73% of households rely on solid fuels for cooking. Over 13,000 annual deaths are attributed to exposure to indoor air pollution from inefficient combustion. In this study, assessment of thermal efficiency, emissions, and total global warming impact of three cookstoves commonly used in Ghana was completed using the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) Water Boiling Test (WBT) protocol. Statistical averages of three replicate tests for each cookstove were computed. Thermal efficiency results were: wood-burning cookstove:  $12.2 \pm 5.00\%$  (Tier 0); coalpot charcoal stove:  $23.3 \pm 0.73\%$  (Tier 1–2); and Gyapa charcoal cookstove:  $30.00 \pm 4.63\%$  (Tier 2–3). The wood-burning cookstove emitted more CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> than the coalpot charcoal stove and Gyapa charcoal cookstove. The emission factor (EF) for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and the emission rate for the wood-burning cookstove were over four times higher than the coalpot charcoal stove and Gyapa charcoal cookstove. To complete the WBT, the study results showed that, by using the Gyapa charcoal cookstove instead of the wood-burning cookstove, the global warming impact could be potentially reduced by approximately 75% and using the Gyapa charcoal cookstove instead of the coalpot charcoal cookstove by 50%. We conclude that there is the need for awareness, policy, and incentives to enable end-users to switch to, and adopt, Gyapa charcoal cookstoves for increased efficiency and reduced emissions/global warming impact.

**Keywords:** cookstove; emissions; emission factor; efficiency; global warming impact; Ghana

## 1. Introduction

Inefficient burning of biomass fuels in poorly designed and fabricated cookstoves results in indoor air pollution that affects the health of users and contributes to global warming and climate change. In poorly ventilated dwellings, indoor smoke can be 100 times higher than acceptable levels

for fine particles. Smoke from cooking fuels is estimated to account for nearly 2 million deaths in 2004, 3.5 million deaths in 2010, and 4.3 million deaths in 2012, more than 99% of which occur in developing countries [1–3]. In Ghana, about 73% of households use firewood (41.3%) or charcoal (31.5%) for cooking, with LPG (liquid petroleum gas) (22.3%) and other sources, like kerosene (0.2%), electricity (0.3%), and crop residue (0.4%), constituting the rest [4]. Further, over 13,000 annual deaths are attributed to exposure to household air pollution from inefficient indoor combustion [5]. Personal exposure to smoke from cookstoves is particularly high among women and young children, who spend the most time near the domestic hearth [6,7].

Incomplete burning of solid biomass releases a toxic mix of health damaging pollutants that contribute to climate change at local, regional, and global levels. Black carbon, which results from incomplete combustion, contributes substantially to carbon dioxide warming globally [8]. It is, therefore, estimated that universal adoption of advanced biomass cookstoves could have a significant impact on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions reduction [9]. Well-designed cookstoves have been shown to mitigate 1.5 to 3.6 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), thus reducing emissions of greenhouse gases [10]. There is mounting evidence that biomass burned inefficiently contributes to climate change at the local, regional, and global levels, suggesting that the climate change debate needs to take household energy issues into consideration [11,12]. According to Stockholm Energy Institute (SEI) [12] the global technical potential for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions from improved cookstove projects has been estimated at 1 gigatonne of carbon dioxide (1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>) per year, based on an estimate of 1–3 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per stove.

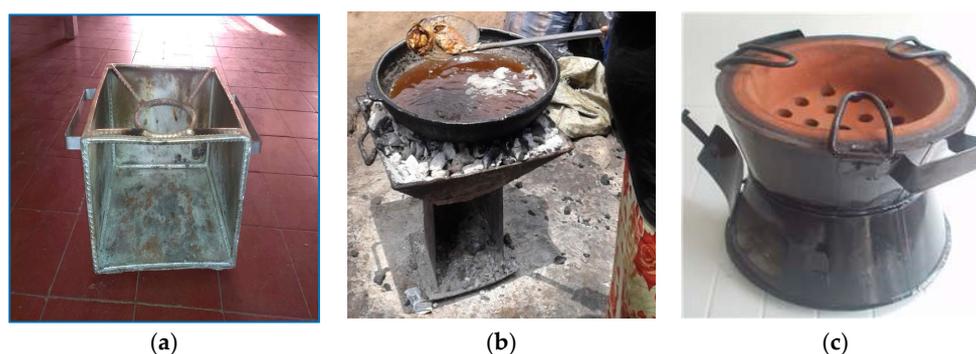
The reliance on solid fuels for cooking and heating has drawn attention lately because of the role of black carbon in global warming. Black carbon originates from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, particularly diesel, but also of biomass and other solid fuels at the household level. There is a growing body of evidence that black carbon alone may be the second-most-important factor affecting the rise in global temperatures after carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) [13,14]. Inhaling particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) can cause acute respiratory infections and a host of other diseases [15], and particulate matter can increase global climate change [16]. To protect the health of the family, high levels of indoor air pollution must be prevented. Similarly, carbon monoxide (CO) is one of the primary products of incomplete combustion (PICs). It has a global warming potential (GWP) of 1.9 times that of CO<sub>2</sub> [17].

The objectives of this study are, in summary, to: (1) analyze thermal efficiency, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and CO emissions; and (2) determine the global warming impact and estimate annual global warming impact potential of three biomass cookstoves that are commonly used in Ghana for improvements in design and development. The results are intended to contribute to knowledge in regard to performance metrics of different biomass cookstoves. This will contribute to raise awareness of the need for design improvements and provide evidence-based data for policy and incentives to enable end-users to switch to better-designed and improved cookstoves for economic, health, and climate benefits.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Materials

The wood-burning cookstove (a), coalpot charcoal stove (b), and Gyapa charcoal cookstove (c) were the three cookstoves evaluated in this study (Figure 1). The three cookstoves were selected because they are among the most commonly used biomass cookstoves in small towns and cities of Ghana. These cookstoves were purchased at random in local markets.



**Figure 1.** Pictures of (a) wood-burning cookstove; (b) coalpot charcoal cookstove; and (c) Gyapa charcoal cookstove.

## 2.2. Initial Test Conditions

Appropriate fuels for each cookstove were used during testing. Fuel properties were measured from representative samples and are included in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the laboratory, equipment, and measuring devices that were used for the tests. Note that this testing does not account for emissions during the production of charcoal.

**Table 1.** Fuel Properties.

Property	Wood		Charcoal
	Units	Value	Value
Fuel species		<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem)
Average dimensions of fuel (W × H × L)	cm × cm × cm	2 × 3 × 40	2 × 3 × 6
Wood moisture content (MC)	% (wet)	7.0	8.0
Gross calorific value	MJ/kg (dry)	19.2	29.4
Net calorific value	MJ/kg (dry)	17.9	28.2
Effective calorific value	MJ/kg (wet)	16.5	25.7



**Figure 2.** (a) Testing facility, including (b) test hood (LEMS), (c) improved cookstove library, (d) large-capacity scale, (e) Delmhorst J-2000 moisture meter, and (f) precision balance.

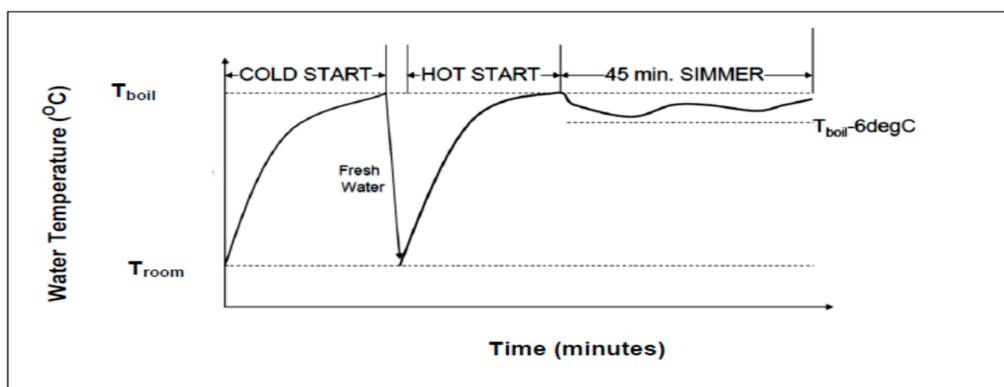
## 2.3. Methods and Data Analysis

The cookstoves were evaluated at the Cookstove Testing and Expertise Laboratory (C-Lab) at the Technology Consultancy Centre, KNUST, Kumasi-Ghana. The laboratory emission monitoring system (LEMS, Aprovecho Research Centre, Cottage Grove, OR, USA) is used to perform water boiling tests (WBTs) according to the current protocol [18]. The LEMS uses an actively-ventilated, total capture

hood to remove emissions. The sheet metal hood and large variable speed blower enable the LEMS to accurately measure the emissions from cookstoves ( $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ) over a range of sizes and firepower. The laboratory allows for careful control of the environment so that tests are more consistent and repeatable.

A continuous sample is pumped from the total emissions and analyzed for  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ , and  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  concentrations. Analog signals from the sensors are read by a data acquisition board, and concentration data are displayed in real-time on a computer monitor. Total PM was measured gravimetrically and used to calibrate the optically-measured PM according to the ISO/IWA guidelines [19]. Identical 7 L stainless steel cooking pots were used in the study to boil water. Fuel moisture content was determined using a moisture meter (Delmhorst J-2000, Delmhorst Instrument Company, Towaco, NJ, USA) and calorific value is measured using a bomb calorimeter (Sundy SDC5015, HunanSundy Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Changsha, China).

The protocol used for the test was the water boiling test (WBT). This is a standardized test in which 5 L of water is boiled for each phase—high power with the cookstove at room temperature (high power, cold start); at steady operating temperature (high power, hot start); and at a simmer for 45 min (low power, 3–6 °C below full-boiling temperature). The WBT is composed of three phases: cold-start, hot-start, and simmer. McCarty in Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) [18] used the temperature and time model depicted in Figure 3 for providing a clear and vivid understanding of the three phases involved in the process.



**Figure 3.** Temperature-time graph during the three phases of the water boiling test. Source: Nordica MacCarty in GACC [18].

The fuel consumed and emissions produced for each of the three stages are measured and analyzed as a time-weighted average to determine the WBT key indicators [18,20]. Three (3) replicate WBTs were conducted for each cookstove to calculate the average performance metrics. Data were analyzed in conjunction with the WBT 4.2.3 data calculation spreadsheet. IWA performance metrics are connected with tier ratings (Tiers 0–4) to allow for easier comparability and communication of results. Statistical significance and standard error for all tests were determined using the Student's *t*-test with 95% confidence interval. This is appropriate when measurements are assumed to be normally distributed, but the sample size is small ( $n < 30$ ) [21,22].

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Fuel and Energy Consumption, Time to Boil, and Thermal Efficiency

##### 3.1.1. Fuel and Energy Consumption

Fuel used and energy consumption rate values were computed by averaging the cold start and hot start values and then adding the low power values [23]. The results in Table 2 indicate that the Gyapa

charcoal cookstove (Gyapa type) used  $1036 \pm 212$  (824–1248) g of fuel, the coalpot cookstove used  $1178.1 \pm 230$  (948–1408) g of fuel, while the wood-burning cookstove used  $2872.3 \pm 390$  (2482.3–2972.3) g of fuel. The fuel used correlated with the energy consumed per minute. The results indicated that the Gyapa charcoal cookstove consumed less energy per minute  $669 \pm 75$  (594–744) kJ/min to boil the water compared to coalpot charcoal stove  $844 \pm 152$  (692–996) kJ/min and wood-burning cookstove  $1237 \pm 269$  (968–1509) kJ/min.

**Table 2.** Performance test results.

Performance Metrics	Wood-Burning Cookstove		Coalpot Charcoal Stove		Gyapa Charcoal Cookstove	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
High power thermal efficiency (%)	12.20	2.03	23.30	0.29	30.00	1.85
Low power specific fuel consumption rate (MJ/min/L)	0.13	0.07	0.106	0.01	0.107	0.01
Time to boil 5 L of water (min)	31.70	3.53	25.50	2.80	23.10	3.37
Fuel to cook 5 L of water (g)	2872.3	390	1178.1	230	1036	212
Energy consumption rate (kJ/min)	1237	269	844	152	669	75S
Firepower (Watt)	8589.7	3377.13	6066	934.07	4802.7	909.88
No. of replicates	3		3		3	

SD = Standard deviation; Mean = arithmetic mean (average value).

### 3.1.2. Time to Boil

The time required to bring 5 L of water to a boil was computed by averaging the cold start and hot start values. Time to boil is an important practical metric because users often value time savings and convenience [23]. Among the stoves tests, the Gyapa charcoal cookstove was the fastest to boil 5 L of water. A typical temperature time profile during the WBT is presented in Figure 3.

### 3.1.3. Thermal Efficiency

Thermal efficiency is a metric representing the fraction of heat produced by the burning fuel that is transferred into the pot. The remaining energy is lost to the environment. The cookstove performance test results in Table 2 indicate that the average high power thermal efficiency of the Gyapa charcoal cookstove (30%) was 6.7% and 17.8% percentage points higher than the coalpot charcoal cookstove and the wood-burning cookstove, respectively.

According to Energica Ghana, the efficiency of wood-burning stoves available on the Ghanaian market is 8–15% [24]. Coalpot charcoal cookstove thermal efficiency determined from this work is consistent with Boafo-Mensah et al., who determined a thermal efficiency at high power, cold start of 22.7% and at hot start of 24.0% for coalpot charcoal cookstove [25]. Aidkins et al. reported thermal efficiencies of up to 36% for charcoal cookstoves [26]. For the Gyapa charcoal cookstove, Kshirsagar and Kalamkar reported that some researchers tested many African charcoal stoves, including the Gyapa charcoal cookstove, to calculate the average efficiency of 34% [27]. This result is consistent with our study, which measured thermal efficiency of the Gyapa charcoal cookstove at high power, hot start of  $27.3 \pm 5.7\%$ .

The Gyapa charcoal cookstoves in Ghana have some design features that help them to reach higher efficiency. Typically, they consist of a ceramic liner in a metal cladding (see Figure 1c). The ceramic liner encloses the fire and provides better insulation compared to the traditional wood-burning cookstove or coalpot and all-metal charcoal cookstoves. Such design features lead to higher efficiency, a hotter flame, and improved combustion. However, there are opportunities to optimize some design characteristics, such as the shape of the stove, the gap between the pot and the burning charcoal, and the size of the grate holes [27]. Optimizing such features can bring about improvement in the air circulation to recycle heat and create the draft needed for more efficient combustion [27].

### 3.2. Emission Performance Results

#### 3.2.1. General Emissions

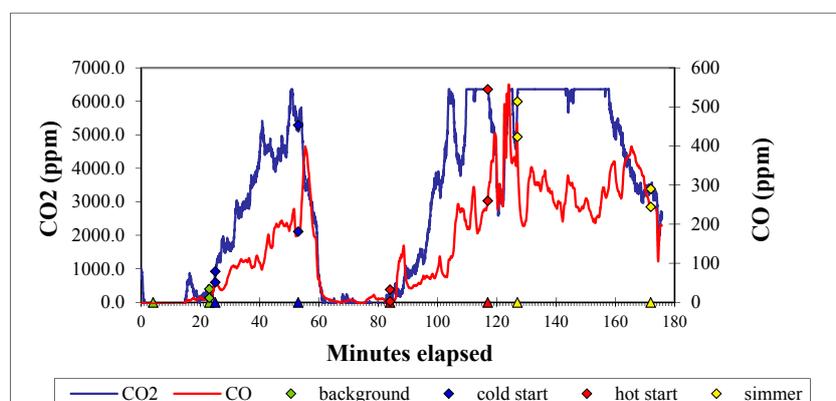
From the results in Table 3, the wood-burning cookstove emitted more total CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> than the coalpot charcoal stove and the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. In general charcoal cookstoves emit less PM<sub>2.5</sub>, but can have considerable CO emissions compared to wood cookstoves [23]. The fuel type (wood or charcoal) and combustion conditions (e.g., mixing, temperature, residence time) influence the emissions performance. Charcoal is made by carbonizing wood, during which volatile compounds are burnt off, which results in relatively few smoke emissions compared to unprocessed firewood during cooking. Although the Gyapa charcoal cookstove showed better thermal performance, its indoor emission PM<sub>2.5</sub> were slightly higher than those of the coalpot charcoal stove. A reason for this is that in the Gyapa charcoal cookstove the fire is enclosed in a ceramic liner which has a large mass that is used to insulate and reduce heat loss. The ceramic liner walls absorb heat and cool the fire as they heat up causing higher emissions of products of incomplete combustion (PIC), including PM<sub>2.5</sub> [28].

**Table 3.** Emissions performance results.

Emission Measures	Wood-Burning Cookstove	Coalpot Charcoal Cookstove	Gyapa Charcoal Cookstove
CO to Cook 5 L of Water (g)	330.3	137.4	108.6
PM <sub>2.5</sub> to Cook 5 L of Water (mg)	22,210.4	556.5	5258.9
CO <sub>2</sub> to Cook 5 L of Water (g)	10,811.0	3901.7	2082
Indoor Emissions, CO (g/min)	2.95	1.64	2.32
Indoor Emissions, PM <sub>2.5</sub> (mg/min)	169.8	5.3	9.95
Total Global Warming Impact (g CO <sub>2</sub> e)	11,438.54	4162.65	2489.56

#### 3.2.2. CO<sub>2</sub> and CO Emissions

Figure 4 shows an example of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO concentration trends during a cookstove test of this study. From the results, the trends of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO when water was brought to a boil and simmered for 45 min seemed to be related. As the wood-burning cookstove heats up, both CO and CO<sub>2</sub> increase during the cold start, high power phase. However, CO<sub>2</sub> remains fairly constant while CO increases during the hot start, high power phase. Overall, the results show a positive relationship, although in the case of the wood-burning cookstove and coalpot charcoal stove, CO<sub>2</sub> and CO levels were higher than the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. For most of these cookstoves the temperature is not sufficiently high to ignite the CO-air mixture in the exhaust gases. CO is created by incomplete combustion of the fuel. It is a poisonous, odorless gas which should be minimized to meet the ambitious health targets for household fuel combustion ( $\leq 0.42$  g/min, Tier 4) [19].



**Figure 4.** Examples of CO<sub>2</sub> and CO emission trends during testing.

The CO and CO<sub>2</sub> measurements were taken in the sample line with a suction pump that extracts emissions from the stoves to the sensors. Although the trendlines indicate very high emission levels for CO during the test, personal exposure to CO emissions is relatively low. This is because the laboratory test is conducted under controlled conditions. The stove is placed directly under the hood, which collects the emissions and air from the laboratory. To find the CO concentrations that are likely to exist in the breathing zone of typical stove users, Pennise et al. [29] conducted a study in Ghana to measure the average 24 h kitchen CO concentrations by the primary method, the HOBO CO Logger, indicated 40% reduction from a mean = 12.3 ppm, SD = 9.9 ppm, for traditional clay wood stoves or open fire compared to a mean = 7.4 ppm, SD = 6.1 ppm, after adoption of the Gyapa cookstove. According to the WHO, 24 h air quality guidelines (AQG) for CO should be 6.11 ppm (7 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) at a temperature of 25 °C (77 °F) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (760 mm Hg) [30]. From the evidence, the average kitchen concentration level of CO (mean = 7.4 ppm, SD = 6.1 ppm) for Gyapa cookstove is slightly above the WHO, 24-h AQG (6.11 ppm). Despite the significant improvement associated with the Gyapa cookstove, further design and operation enhancements are needed to conform to the WHO air quality standard for CO that is considered not harmful to human health.

### 3.2.3. Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

The emission test results (Table 3 above) showed that the indoor particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) emissions of 169.8 mg/min (Tier 0) for the wood-burning cookstove was higher than the indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions of 5.3 mg/min (Tier 3) for the coalpot charcoal stove and indoor emissions PM<sub>2.5</sub> of 9.95 mg/min (Tier 2) for the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. The data indicated that the indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission for the Gyapa charcoal cookstove was higher than the PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission for the coalpot charcoal stove. A reason for that had already been given above (under general emissions).

### 3.2.4. Emission Factors

Emission indicators that are also included in this study are emission factors (EFs). EF is a metric that quantifies the magnitude of emissions normalized by fuel or energy consumed [31]. Mass EF indicates the emission of a pollutant per unit of dry fuel that is consumed (g pollutant/kg fuel); while energy EF indicated pollutant emissions per unit fuel energy during combustion on a net calorific basis (mg/MJ or kg/TJ) of emission [32,33]. EFs for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and CO are presented in Table 4. EFs for CO<sub>2</sub> are presented in kg/TJ to enable a comparison to 2006 IPCC Guidelines [33]. Similar to total emissions, EFs for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and CO for the wood-burning cookstove were higher than the EFs for coalpot charcoal stove and Gyapa charcoal cookstoves. From the data the CO<sub>2</sub> EFs for charcoal burned in the coalpot stove (117,440 kg/TJ) and the Gyapa charcoal cookstove (71,660 kg/KJ) falls within the lower and upper values presented in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines values for charcoal (95,000–132,000 kg/TJ) [33]. The CO<sub>2</sub> EFs for the wood-burning cookstove (119,550 kg/TJ) also falls within the 2006 IPCC Guidelines value of (95,000–132,000 kg/TJ) for wood/wood waste fuel combustion [31]. According to Gómez et al. [33] and Naussbaumer et al. [34] emissions of each greenhouse gas from stationary sources are calculated by multiplying fuel consumption by the corresponding emission factor (EF).

**Table 4.** Emission factors.

Emission Factors	Wood-Burning Cookstove	Coalpot Charcoal Stove	Gyapa Charcoal Cookstove
PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions factor (mg/kJ)	0.43	0.02	0.18
CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor (kg/TJ)	119,550	117,440	71,660
CO emissions factor (mg/kJ)	6.43	4.14	3.74
PM <sub>2.5</sub> emissions factor (g/kg)	7.74	0.47	5.06
CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor (g/kg)	3766.90	3306.44	2009.6
CO emissions factor (g/kg)	115.09	116.44	104.42

The PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission factor for charcoal fuel burned in the coalpot charcoal cookstove of 0.47 g/kg is consistent with the ePM<sub>2.5</sub> emission factor for charcoal ( $0.20 \pm 0.1$  g/kg) reported by Amaral et al. [35]. The PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission factor for woodfuel burned in the wood-burning cookstove (7.74 g/kg) compares favorably with the PM<sub>2.5</sub> EF for burning of biomass with aircraft sampling of tropical forest ( $4.50 \pm 2.54$  g/kg) and crop residue ( $6.19 \pm 2.36$  g/kg) reported in Amaral et al. [35]. Overall, the EFs in mg/kJ for the wood-burning cookstove were 2–4 times higher than the EFs for the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. The implication is that burning wood in the wood-burning cookstove emitted more pollutants into the atmosphere than the burning of charcoal in the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. The significance is that such knowledge is helpful for developing mechanisms to help achieve the goal of reducing pollutant emissions in locally-fabricated cookstoves.

### 3.3. Pot Temperature and Relative Humidity

In Figure 5 the relative humidity (RH) of the environment of the laboratory was 31–54%. On average the cold start temperature was  $26 \pm 1$  °C, the hot start was 97 °C, and simmering was 95 °C. The study results showed little variation in temperature, as well as RH, of the laboratory environment. The results of the RH and temperature indicated that the laboratory environment was within a suitable range. However the influence of temperature over RH can be part of further research to be explored in the future. In general, when temperature is high and RH is low, evaporation of water is rapid. However, when the temperature is low and RH is high, evaporation of water is slow. RH below 20% is considered extremely low. Indoor RH should be kept above 30–40% to reduce the likelihood of the occupant's nasal passages drying out [36]. Humans can be comfortable within a wide range of humidities depending on the temperature—from 30% to 70%, but ideally 50–60% [37].

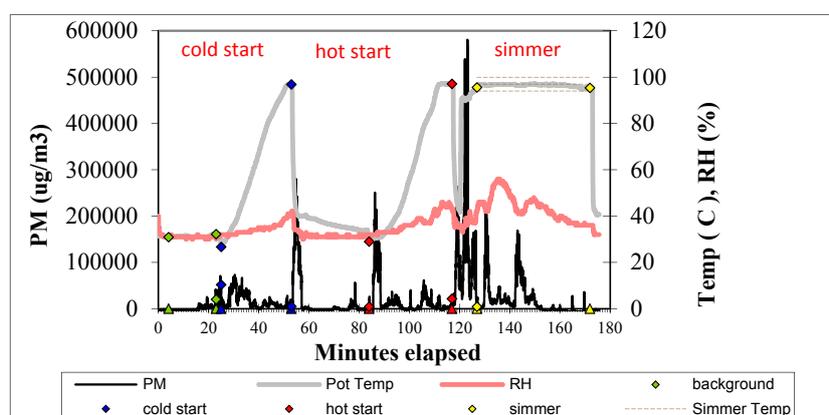


Figure 5. Typical PM, temperature, and relative humidity during testing.

### 3.4. Standard Guidelines for the Indicators (Tier Designation)

The IWA Tier designation provides standard guidelines for the performance indicators. Advancing from Tier 0 toward Tier 4 signifies improvement. Thermal efficiency and emission factors and rates are key measures that many cookstove programs are adopting. In general, the lower the emissions, the higher the efficiency of cookstoves [38]. The tiers of performance provide a map towards incremental improvement from traditional open fire cookstoves (Tier 0) to aspirational goals for meeting ambitious health and/or environmental targets (Tier 4) [19]. According to GACC [39], cookstoves that meet Tier 2 for efficiency or higher will be counted as efficient; cookstoves that meet Tier 3 for indoor emissions or higher will be counted as clean, as it relates to potential health impacts; and cookstoves that meet Tier 3 for overall emissions, or higher, will be counted as clean, as it relates to the potential for environmental impacts.

The tier designations for thermal efficiency and emissions from the study are presented in Table 5. With an efficiency of  $30.00 \pm 4.63\%$  (25–35%) (Tier 2–3) the Gyapa charcoal cookstove is counted as

efficient. With indoor emission  $PM_{2.5}$  of 5.3 mg/min (Tier 3) the coalpot charcoal stove is counted as clean. However, care should be taken to interpret the indoor  $PM_{2.5}$  emission of 9.95 mg/min (Tier 2) for the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. Two reasons can be considered for careful interpretation. First, the Gyapa charcoal cookstove indoor  $PM_{2.5}$  emission value of 9.95 mg/min is closer to  $\leq 8$  mg/min = Tier 3 than  $\leq 17$  mg/min = Tier 2. Secondly, ceramic-lined cookstoves have the tendency to cool the fire initially and cause the fire to smoke a bit. However, there is an opportunity for design improvements which could help the Gyapa reach clean cookstove status. Woodstoves are noted for emitting  $PM_{2.5}$  and, hence, indoor emission  $PM_{2.5}$  of 169.8 mg/min (Tier 0) for the wood-burning cookstove is counted as unclean.

**Table 5.** Thermal efficiency, indoor emission, and tier designation.

Thermal Efficiency—Tier Designations			Remarks			
Wood-burning cookstove (Tier 0)	Coalpot charcoal cookstove (Tier 1–2)	Gyapa charcoal cookstove (Tier 2–3)	With Tier 2–3 the Gyapa charcoal cookstove is counted as efficient.			
Indoor Emissions ( $PM_{2.5}$ )—Tier Designations						
Wood-burning cookstove (Tier 0)	Coalpot charcoal cookstove (Tier 3)	Gyapa charcoal cookstove (Tier 2)	With Tier 3 the coalpot charcoal cookstove is counted as clean.			
IWA Tier Designation (Standard Guideline)						
	units	Tier 0	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
High power thermal efficiency	%	<15	$\geq 15$	$\geq 25$	$\geq 35$	$\geq 45$
Low power specific consumption	MJ/min/L	>0.05	$\leq 0.05$	$\leq 0.039$	$\leq 0.028$	$\leq 0.017$
Indoor emissions CO	g/min	>0.97	$\leq 0.97$	$\leq 0.62$	$\leq 0.49$	$\leq 0.42$
Indoor emissions PM	mg/min	>40	$\leq 40$	$\leq 17$	$\leq 8$	$\leq 2$

Note: From Tier 0 to Tier 4 signifies improvement.

### 3.5. Specific Emissions

Table 6 shows the specific emission values (average) obtained during the high power (cold and hot start) and low power (simmer) phases of the study. For 1 L of water boiled during the high power and low power phases the wood-burning cookstove emitted more CO,  $CO_2$ , and  $PM_{2.5}$  in g/L than the CO,  $CO_2$ , and  $PM_{2.5}$  in g/L from the coalpot charcoal stove and Gyapa charcoal cookstove. The coalpot charcoal stove emitted about 1/3 of the  $CO_2$  in g/L of water boiled compared to the wood-burning cookstove. In regard to  $CO_2$  emitted in g/L, the Gyapa charcoal cookstove emitted about 1/2 of  $CO_2$  in g/L of water boiled compared to the coalpot charcoal stove and about 1/5 of the  $CO_2$  in g/L of water boiled compared to the wood-burning cookstove. From the study results, it is noteworthy to indicate that the trend of the study data on specific emissions in g/L of water boiled is consistent with the study results obtained by MacCarthy et al. [40]. Drawing on the study of MacCarthy et al. [40] the equivalent masses of emissions per 1 L of water boiled are presented before factoring by the total global warming impact (TGWI). This helps in organizing the results in a more consistent fashion.

**Table 6.** Specific emissions or mass of emissions produced to boil 1 L and then simmer for 45 min.

Specific Emissions (g/L)	Wood-Burning Cookstove	Coalpot Charcoal Stove	Gyapa Charcoal Cookstove
<b>Cold Start</b>			
CO g/L	21.63	16.43	14.40
$CO_2$ g/L	672.87	258.47	139.67
$PM_{2.5}$ mg/L	2562.97	32.13	64.40
<b>Hot Start</b>			
CO g/L	16.53	16.37	16.13
$CO_2$ g/L	560.97	287.10	139.50
$PM_{2.5}$ mg/L	2324.43	39.10	40.94
<b>Simmer</b>			
CO g/L	72.17	17.80	14.03
$CO_2$ g/L	1980.67	502.73	309.50
$PM_{2.5}$ mg/L	5059.37	68.53	72.03

### 3.6. Total Global Warming Impact

Total global warming impact (TGWI) values calculated from the WBT results are presented in Figure 6. It is important to note that the assessment of the TGWI is based only on emissions from the use of the finished fuel, but not on the full life-cycle emissions relating to production of the charcoal, transportation, distribution, and land use changes, such as cultivating new land for feedstocks. From the study results, the traditional wood-burning cookstove with a TGWI = 11,438.54 gCO<sub>2</sub>e per complete WBT contributed 4–5 times more to global warming, while the coalpot charcoal cookstove with a TGWI = 4162.65 gCO<sub>2</sub>e per complete WBT contributed 1.5 times more to global warming than the Gyapa charcoal cookstove with a TGWI = 2489.56 gCO<sub>2</sub>e per complete WBT.

The study findings imply that some attention in the form of capacity building in stove design and making should be given to traditional stove makers so as to reduce their relatively high adverse environmental and global warming impacts. It is imperative that Ghana and other developing countries take climate response as a new opportunity and a development orientation to drive low-carbon industries and create new markets and jobs as indicated by Du [41]. Currently, developed countries are pushing low-carbon energy development in order to lay the foundation for a new approach to development [41]. Efforts to promote in-country continuous research and improvement in cookstove design and manufacture is an opportunity for developing countries to help address global warming and to also advance industry and job creation.

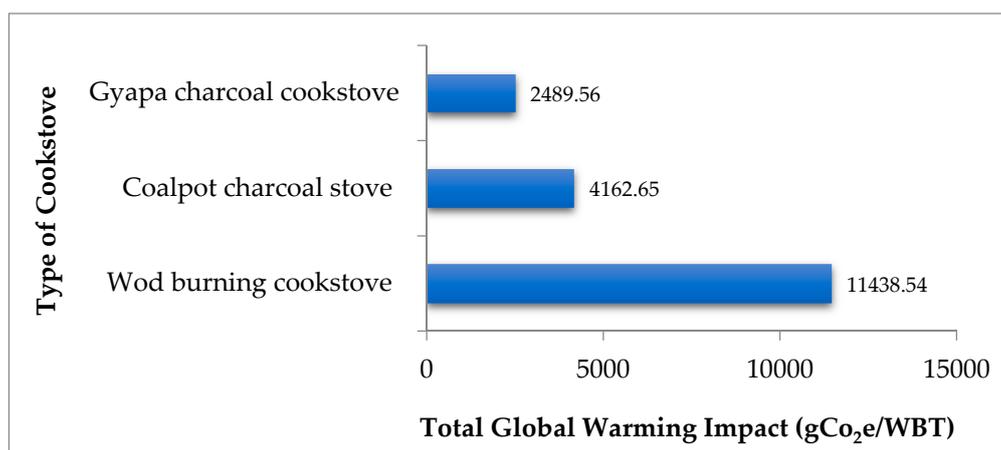


Figure 6. Type of cookstoves and total global warming impact.

### 3.7. Potential Annual Savings in Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent

According to MacCarty et al. [38], though the laboratory study should not be used to specifically predict real-world performance, it is interesting to project the potential savings in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per stove per year. Given the total global warming impact (TGWI) values obtained in the test, estimates can be made of how much the emission from each stove is likely to contribute in one year. Table 7 provides a summary of the TGWI values and the annual TGWI projections for emissions in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e of the three biomass cookstoves. On the basis of the WBT, annual global warming impact potential for emissions are estimated at 4 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e for the wood-burning cookstove, 2 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e for the coalpot charcoal stove, and 1 tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e for the Gyapa charcoal cookstove. For Gyapa charcoal cookstoves the global technical potential for GHG emissions is estimated at 1–3 tonnes per year [12]. This study is, therefore, consistent with SEI [12].

**Table 7.** Total global warming impact and annual projections in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

Stove Type	TGWI to Complete 1 WBT (Approx. 1 Meal) (gCO <sub>2</sub> e)	TGWI to Complete 7 WBT (Approx. 7 Meals/Week) (gCO <sub>2</sub> e)	TGWI to Complete 52 Weeks @ 7 WBT/Week (Approx 364 Meals/Week) (gCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Annual TGWI Projection (Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)
Wood-burning cookstove	11,438.54	80,069.78	4,163,629	4
Coalpot charcoal stove	4162.65	29,138.55	1,515,205	2
Gyapa charcoal cookstove	2489.56	17,426.92	906,199.8	1
<b>Potential Savings of the Gyapa Cookstove over Wood-burning and Coalpot Charcoal Stoves</b>				
Potential saving over wood-burning cookstove				3 (75%)
Potential saving over coalpot charcoal stove				1 (50%)

The results of the study showed that by using the Gyapa charcoal cookstove instead of the wood-burning cookstove, overall global warming impact can be potentially reduced by approximately 75%, and about 50% potential reduction using Gyapa charcoal cookstove instead of the coalpot charcoal stove. In a similar laboratory study, three types of improved combustion stoves that use charcoal were shown to potentially reduce warming by 40–50%, and even 50–95% for improved stoves with rocket-type combustion or fan assistance [40]. Since the three biomass cookstoves that were used in the study are predominantly used in Ghana and other African countries, such in-country data are relevant to Ghana and may be useful to other sub-Saharan African regions with similar conditions where there may be the need for time series estimates and quantification of reduction in pollutant emissions for cookstove carbon financing. Carbon financing has a major role to play in the development of a global market for clean cookstoves and fuels as it can change the funding dynamic for cookstove projects from traditionally donor-focused dynamics to one that attracts investment from the private sector [42].

#### 4. Conclusions

This study sought to examine three widely-used biomass cookstoves in Ghana with emphasis on the following predominant issues: thermal performance, emissions performance, and global warming impact. From the study results, the wood-burning cookstove emitted more CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> than the coalpot charcoal stove and Gyapa charcoal cookstove. The results showed that burning charcoal makes relatively less CO and PM<sub>2.5</sub> compared to the burning of wood. Although the Gyapa charcoal cookstove showed better thermal performance, better CO and CO<sub>2</sub>, its indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions, particularly at the cold start, was more than that of the coalpot charcoal stove. Despite the significant improvement associated with the Gyapa cookstove, further design and operation enhancements are needed to conform to the WHO air quality standards that are considered non-harmful to human health.

To complete the water boiling test, the values of the total global warming impact and annual global warming impact potential showed that by using the Gyapa charcoal cookstove instead of the wood-burning cookstove, overall global warming impact could be potentially reduced by about 75%, and about 50% using the Gyapa charcoal cookstove instead of the coalpot charcoal stove. It is important to note that water boiling test is an approximation of the cooking process that is conducted in controlled conditions. Therefore, in order to confirm the desired impacts cookstoves should be measured under real conditions of use. We conclude that there is the need to create incentives for end-users to switch from poor performing cookstoves to improved ones, such as the Gyapa charcoal cookstove for increased thermal efficiency, low emissions, and reduced global warming impact.

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