

Physical Properties of Corn Residues

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ABSTRACT

Corn residues (cobs, leaves and stalks) are abundantly available renewable materials that can be used as an energy source in gasification and combustion systems. Proper understanding of the physical properties of these materials is necessary for their use in thermochemical conversion processes. The physical properties (moisture content, particle size, bulk density and porosity) of corn cobs, leaves and stalks were determined in this study. The moisture contents were 6.38, 7.92 and 6.40% of the cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. The cobs had the highest weight percentage (18.23%) of the small particles (<0.212 mm) and the leaves had the highest weight percentage (40.10%) of large particles (>0.850 mm). Most of the stalk particles (84.82%) were in the range of 0.212-0.850 mm. The cob particle size had a normal concave (inward) distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm (18.23 weight %) and 0.925 mm (25.26 weight %) with the lowest weight percentage (5.30 weight %) at 0.390 mm particle size while the stalk particle size had a normal convex (outward) distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm (8.49 weight %) and 0.925 mm (6.69 weight %) with the highest weight percentage (23.47 weight %) at the 0.605 mm particle size. The leaves had an increasing trend of particle size distribution between the particle sizes 0.106 and 0.925 mm. The average particle sizes for the cobs, leaves and stalks were 0.56, 0.70 and 0.49 mm, respectively. The average bulk density was 282.38, 81.61 and 127.32 kg m⁻³ for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. The average porosity was 67.93, 86.06 and 58.51% for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. A positive relationship between the average particle size and the porosity was observed for the corn residues. The differences in the physical properties among the corn residues (cobs, leaves and stalks) observed in this study are due to variations in the compositions and structures of these materials.

Keywords: Corn, cob, leaf, stalk, moisture content, particle size, bulk density, porosity

1. INTRODUCTION

Corn (maize) is an important food for many people in Africa, Asia and Latin America and is used in animal feeding in North America and some parts of the world. In sub-Saharan Africa, corn is a staple food for an estimated 50% of the population IITA, 2009 and it remains the most important agricultural crop for over 70 million farm families worldwide. Corn is used as human food in the form of tortillas, porridge, popcorn and barbecues and as forage and silage for animals. It is also a good source of industrial products such as starch (Zhang *et al.*, 2012), vitamin (Warman and Havard, 1998), fiber (Pandya and Srinivasan, 2012), oil (Comin *et al.*, 2012) and ethanol (Lamsal *et al.*, 2011).

The global corn production increased from 599.35-867.52 million tonnes (44.74% increase) during

the period of 2001-2011 as shown in **Fig. 1** (USDA, 2011), which is much higher than the increase in the world population of 12.34% (6.16-6.92 billion) during the same period. The estimated value of global corn production in 2011 was US\$ 199.53 billion. **Table 1** shows the corn production by important producing countries. The per capita corn consumption, corn imports and exports of the top 10 counties in each category are presented in **Fig. 2-4**, respectively.

Cobs, leaves and stalks are important residues of corn processing and consumption. For every 1 kg of dry corn grains produced, about 0.15 kg of cobs, 0.22 kg of leaves and 0.50 kg of stalks are produced (Sokhansanj *et al.*, 2002; 2010 (USDA, 2011). This results the production of about 130.13, 190.85 and 433.76 million tonnes of cobs, leaves and stalks in 2011, respectively.

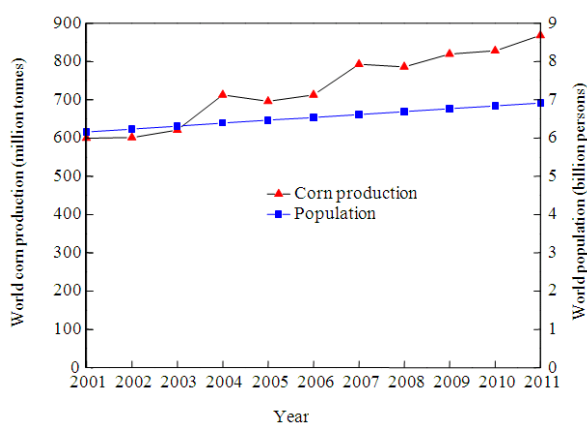


Fig. 1. World population and corn production during the period.

Table 1. World corn production (USDA, 2011; Global Statistics, 2011).

Country	Corn production			
	Weight (million tonnes)	Percentage (%) ^a	Yield (tonnes ha ⁻¹)	Per capita (tonnes person ⁻¹)
United States	313.92	36.19	9.24	1.003
China	191.75	22.10	5.74	0.142
Brazil	62.00	7.15	4.05	0.315
Ukraine	22.50	2.59	6.43	0.498
Argentina	22.00	2.54	6.11	0.540
India	21.50	2.48	2.47	0.017
Mexico	20.50	2.36	3.08	0.179
South Africa	12.00	1.38	3.75	0.238
Canada	10.70	1.23	8.92	0.312
Nigeria	8.70	1.00	1.78	0.054
Indonesia	8.10	0.94	2.57	0.033
Philippines	7.14	0.82	2.67	0.075
Russia	6.68	0.77	3.83	0.047
Serbia	6.27	0.72	4.97	0.636
Viet Nam	5.40	0.62	4.32	0.061
Ethiopia	4.40	0.51	2.20	0.052
Thailand	4.15	0.48	4.15	0.060
Malawi	3.90	0.45	2.23	0.254
Egypt	3.80	0.44	7.31	0.046
Turkey	3.60	0.42	8.00	0.049
EU-27	64.52	7.44	7.35	0.129
OtherS	63.99	7.38	—	—

^aPercentage of world production.

Currently, these residues have a number of limited applications including: (a) use of corn cobs as building material and activated carbon (Pinto *et al.*, 2012; Cao *et al.*, 2006), (b) use of corn leaves as a feedstock for fermentable sugars and supplemental fiber source for paper pulp (Shinners and Binversie, 2007; Su *et al.*, 2006) and (c) use of corn stalks as livestock feed and biofertilizer (Chen *et al.*, 2010a; Li *et al.*, 2007).

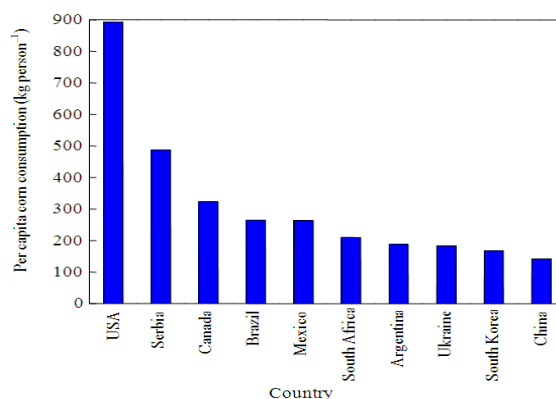


Fig. 2. Per capita corn consumption of the top 10 countries.

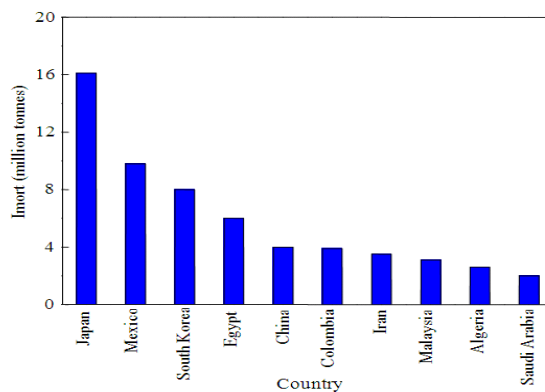


Fig. 3. Corn imports from the top 10 countries (USDA, 2011).

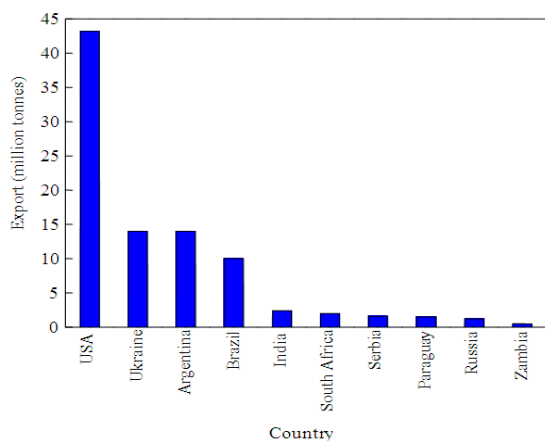


Fig. 4. Corn exports by the top 10 countries (USDA, 2011).

However, these materials can be (USDA, 2011; used as an energy source in thermochemical conversion processes such as gasification and pyrolysis (Kumar *et al.*, 2008; Ioannidou *et al.*, 2009).

The physical properties (moisture content, particle size, bulk density and porosity) of a given biomass material such as corn cobs, leaves and stalks greatly influence the design and operation of thermochemical conversion systems. High moisture content decreases the heating value of fuel, which in turn reduces the conversion efficiency as a large amount of energy would be used for the initial drying step during the conversion processes (Mansaray and Ghaly, 1997). The particle size distribution affects the flowability, heating, diffusion and rate of reaction (Guo *et al.*, 2012; Hernandez *et al.*, 2010). The bulk density affects the economics of collection, transportation and storage as well as feeding the material into the thermochemical conversion system (Natarajan *et al.*, 1998). Porosity affects the interstitial airflow velocity and the heat and mass transfer conditions and ultimately influences reaction parameters such as heat conductivity, burning rate, conversion efficiency and emissions (Igathinathane *et al.*, 2010; Hamel and Krumm, 2008). Therefore, a full understanding of the physical properties of cobs, leaves and stalks is essential for the design and operation of efficient thermochemical conversion systems such as gasifiers and combustors.

The main objectives of this study were: (a) to investigate the physical properties (moisture content, particle size distribution, bulk density and porosity) of corn plant residues (cobs, leaves and stalks) as related to pre-processing and design of thermochemical conversion systems and (b) to determine if there are differences in the physical properties of these three parts of corn plant.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Sample Preparation

Corn cobs, leaves and stalks were collected from China. The samples were ground through a coarse sieve (12.7 mm) and a 20-mesh sieve (0.85 mm) on a medium size Wiley Mill (Model X876249, Brook Crompton Parkinson Limited, Toronto, Ontario). The coarse ground samples were then ground through a 40-mesh sieve (0.425 mm) on the Wiley Mill in order to narrow the range of particle size and thus obtain homogeneous samples.

2.2. Moisture Content

The moisture content was determined using the oven-drying method (ASTM 2010). A large aluminum dish was weighed using a digital balance (Model PM 4600, Mettler Instrument AG, Greifensee, Zurich). The ground sample was placed in the dish and the dish and sample were weighed. The dish and sample were then placed in an air-forced drying oven (Heratherm, Thermo

Fisher Scientific Inc., Waltham, USA) and kept at 105°C until a constant weight was achieved. The dish containing the dried sample was cooled to the room temperature in a desiccator and then weighed. The moisture content was calculated on a wet basis as follows Eq. 1:

$$MC = \frac{WW - DW}{WW} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where:

MC = The moisture content (%)

WW = The wet weight of the sample and dish (g)

DW = The dry weight of the sample and dish (g)

2.3. Particle Size Distribution

The particle size distribution was determined using seven standard sieves (Canadian Standard Sieve Series, W.S. Tyler Company of Canada Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario) and a bottom pan that collects everything that passed through the seventh sieve. The sieves were mounted on an electrical sieve shaker driven by a 0.25-hp electric motor running at 1725 rpm (Model Rx-86, Hoskin Scientific Limited, Gastonia, North Carolina). The sample was placed in sieve 1, which was then covered with the sieve lid. The shaker was operated at the speed of 350 rpm for 30 min. The particles collected in each sieve were weighed. The sieve number, mesh number and mesh size of the seven sieves are shown in **Table 2**.

2.4. Bulk Density

An empty container (150 mL) was weighed using a digital balance (Model PM 4600, Mettler Instrument AG, Greifensee, Zurich) to the nearest 0.0001g. The container was filled with the sample and the material was slightly compacted to ensure absence of large void spaces. The container and the sample were then weighed. Three replicates were carried out. The wet bulk density of the sample was calculated from the following Eq. 2:

$$\rho_b = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{V} \quad (2)$$

Where:

ρ_b = The bulk density of the sample (g cm^{-3})

W_2 = The weight of the container and sample (g)

W_1 = The weight of the container (g)

V = The volume of the container (cm^3)

2.5. Porosity

The porosity of biomass was determined using the water pycnometer method. A sample of approximately 33 mL was placed in a 100 mL graduated cylinder.

Table 2. Sieve number, mesh number and mesh size.

Sieve number	Mesh number	Mesh size (mm)
1	20	0.850
2	25	0.710
3	35	0.500
4	40	0.425
5	45	0.355
6	50	0.300
7	70	0.212
pan	-	0.000

A wire mesh screen was placed on the top of the sample to prevent material from floating once submerged in water. Distilled water was slowly poured over the sample until the water level was above the top of the sample. The cylinder was gently rocked from side to side ten times to free trapped air bubbles before recording the final water level. The amount of added water and the water level were recorded to the nearest 1 mL. The cylinder was emptied and cleaned thoroughly after each test. Three replicates were carried out. The porosity of biomass was calculated from the following Eq. 3:

$$P(\%) = \frac{V_i - V_f}{V_s} \times 100 \quad (3)$$

Where:

P = The porosity of the sample (%)

V_i = The combined volume of the sample plus added water (ml)

V_f = The final total volume of the sample and added water (ml)

V_s = The volume of the sample (ml)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Moisture Content

The moisture content results of the corn cobs, leaves and stalks are shown in **Table 3**. The moisture content was 6.38, 7.92 and 6.40% for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. The moisture contents of corn cobs and stalks are in the range of 5.3-7.2% reported by Ileleji and Zhou (2008) for the corn stover (whole corn plant tissue except the ear) from USA. The moisture content of corn leaves is similar to the values of 8-9% reported by Kumar *et al.* (2011) from the leaves of corn stover from USA. However, the moisture contents reported in this study (6.38-7.92%) are lower than the value of 9% reported by Bitra *et al.* (2009) for the corn stover from USA, the value of 11.3% reported by Igathinathane *et al.* (2009) for the corn stalk from the USA and the value of 11.4% reported by Luo *et al.* (2011) for the corn stalk from China. These variations could be due to differences in the collection and storage procedures and the use of different techniques to determine the moisture content.

Table 3. Moisture content, average particle size, bulk density and porosity of corn residues.

	Moisture content (%)	Average Particle size (mm)	Bulk density (kg m ⁻³)	Porosity (%)
Corn ^a				
Cobs	6.38	0.56	282.38	67.93
Leaves	7.92	0.70	81.61	86.06
Stalks	6.40	0.49	127.32	58.51

^a Average of three replicates.

Table 4. Particle size distribution of corn residues.

Size range (mm)	Weight percentage (%) ^a		
	Cobs	Leaves	Stalks
0~0.212	18.23	4.03	8.49
0.212~0.300	9.19	4.19	8.70
0.300~0.355	6.15	3.89	10.67
0.355~0.425	5.30	5.83	12.60
0.425~0.500	6.90	7.78	16.93
0.500~0.710	10.98	12.70	23.47
0.710~0.850	17.99	21.48	12.45
>0.850	25.26	40.10	6.69

^a Average of three replicates.

The samples reported by Bitra *et al.* (2009) and Igathinathane *et al.* (2009) were oven-dried at 103°C for 24 hours, the sample reported by Luo *et al.* (2011) was air-dried, while the samples used in this study were oven-dried at 105°C for about 24 h.

Liang *et al.* (2003) and Pommier *et al.* (2008) stated that the moisture content provides a medium for the transport of dissolved nutrients required for the metabolic and physiological activities of microorganisms in the solid fuels and an increase in moisture content will increase the biodegradation rate of organic material, resulting in the loss of solid fuels. The high moisture content of wheat straw will substantially affect its quality as a fuel source and decreases its heating value, which in turn reduces the conversion efficiency and performance of the system, because a large amount of energy would be used for vaporization of the fuel moisture during the conversion processes (Chen *et al.*, 2009; Ghaly and Al-Taweel, 1990). A dry material is thus preferred for storage, size reduction, gasification and combustion. On the other hand, a certain amount of moisture in the fuel may be beneficial for densification and gasification (Mani *et al.*, 2006; Swierczynski *et al.*, 2007).

3.2. Particle Size Distribution

Table 4 shows the particle size distribution results of the cobs, leaves and stalks. There were significant differences among the corn cobs, leaves and stalks. Cobs had more (18.23%) small particles (<0.212 mm) than leaves (4.03%) and stalks (8.49%). Leaves had more (40.10%) larger particles (>0.850 mm) than cobs

(25.26%) and stalks (6.69%). However, the medium particles (0.212-0.850 mm) for the cobs, leaves and stalks were 56.51, 55.87 and 84.82%, respectively.

Figure 5 shows the particle size distribution for the three corn residues. The particle size distribution of the cobs had a normal concave (inward) distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm (18.23 weight %) and 0.925 mm (25.26 weight %) with the lowest weight percentage (5.30 weight %) at 0.390 mm particle size. The particle size distribution of the stalks had a normal convex (outward) distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm (8.49 weight %) and 0.925 mm (6.69 weight %) with the highest weight percentage (23.47 weight %) at the 0.605 mm particle size. However, the particle size of the leaves had an increasing trend distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm and 0.925 mm, the smaller the particle size the lower the weight percentage and the larger the particle size the greater the weight percentage.

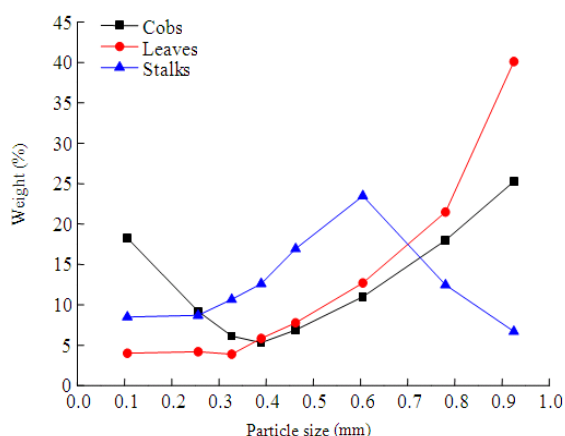


Fig. 5. Particle size distribution of corn residues.

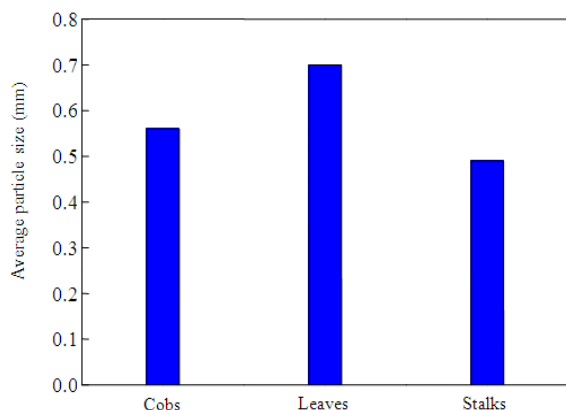


Fig. 6. Average particle size of corn residues.

The variations in particle size distribution among the three corn residues observed in this study could be due to variations in their compositions. Duguid *et al.* (2009) reported that the glucan, xylan, acid insoluble lignin, acid soluble lignin and ash contents were 36.6, 29.2, 17.8, 4.9 and 0.3% for corn cobs, 35.8, 20.0, 17.0, 5.4 and 2.0% of corn leaves and 35.4-37.3, 18.5-20.5, 17.8-20.2, 4.4-4.6 and 0.5-1.2% of corn stalks, respectively. Montross and Crofcheck (2004) reported that the glucose concentrations for corn cobs, leaves and stalks were 55.9, 35.7 and 29.6%, respectively. There are also reported variations in the cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin contents among the corn cobs, leaves and stalks. The reported cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin contents were 30, 38 and 3% for corn cobs (Mullen *et al.*, 2010), 38.77, 23.74 and 7.15% for corn leaves (Wang *et al.*, 2012) and 40.4, 71.3 and 18.3% of corn stalks (Luo *et al.*, 2011), respectively.

The average particle sizes for corn cobs, leaves and stalks were 0.56, 0.71 and 0.49 mm, respectively (**Table 3 and Fig. 6**). These values are within the range of 0.25-4.42 mm reported by Ileleji and Zhou (2008) for the corn stover from USA and similar to the value of 0.77 mm reported by Li *et al.* (2008) for the corn leaves, stalks and bracts from China. They are, however, lower than the values of 1-2 mm reported by Chen *et al.* (2010b) for the corn cobs from China and the value of 5.6 mm reported by Mani *et al.* (2006) for the corn stover from Canada. These differences could be the result of using different equipment and different grinding procedures. The sample presented by Chen *et al.* (2010b) was chopped in a knife mill, the sample reported by Mani *et al.* (2006) was ground in a tub grinder, whereas the samples in this study were ground through a Wiley mill with three sieves: a coarse sieve (12.7 mm), a 20-mesh sieve (0.85 mm) and a 40-mesh sieve (0.425 mm).

Ryu *et al.* (2006) stated that large particles are thermally thick thereby having a slow devolatilization rate and more distributed heat transfer to nearby particles. On the other hand, small particles of fuel may enhance the reaction area and result in high burning rates and ignition front speeds (Kwong *et al.*, 2007). Small particle size can also significantly increase the bulk density of biofuels and eventually increase the energy density and reduce the cost of transport and storage (Sangnark and Noomhorm, 2004; Chiueh *et al.*, 2012; Deng *et al.*, 2009). Size reduction therefore appears to be beneficial and important for pretreatment of biofuels before the utilization (Zhang and Zhang, 1999).

3.3. Bulk Density

The bulk density results of the corn cobs, leaves and stalks are shown in **Table 3**. The average bulk density

was 282.38, 81.61 and 127.32 kg m⁻³ for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. The average bulk density of corn stalks is similar to the value of 127.5 kg m⁻³ reported by Sciban *et al.* (2008) for the corn stalks from Serbia and the value of 129 kg m⁻³ reported by Raveendran *et al.* (1995) for the corn stalks from India. The bulk density values of corn leaves and stalks are within the values of 37-150 kg m⁻³ reported by Shinnors *et al.* (2007) for the corn stover from USA. The average bulk density of corn cobs is within the range of 170.00-297.78 kg m⁻³ reported by Pinto *et al.* (2012) for the corn cobs from Portugal. However, these values (81.61-282.38 kg m⁻³) are lower than the values of 695.5-1169.9 kg m⁻³ reported by Kaliyan and Morey (2009) and higher than the values of 34.44-80.24 kg m⁻³ reported by Chevanan *et al.* (2010) for the corn stovers from USA. These differences could also be the result of using different equipment and different grinding procedures. The samples reported by Kaliyan and Morey (2009) were densified by a cylinder, the samples reported by Chevanan *et al.* (2010) were chopped in a knife mill, whereas the samples used in this study were ground in a Wiley mill (12.7, 0.85 and 0.425 mm).

The bulk density of the cobs was 121.79% higher than that of the stalks and 246.01% higher than that of the leaves. The bulk density of the stalks was only 56.01% higher than that of the leaves. These differences may be due to variations in the particle size distribution, the chemical composition and the structures of these materials. **Figure 7** shows SEM photographs of the corn residues which indicate structural differences among these residues. The structure of cobs is more compact than the leaves and stalks which results in a higher bulk density.

Rozainee *et al.* (2008) stated that the bulk density of fuel affects its residence time in the reactor. Lower bulk density may result in lower conversion efficiency, as it gives rise to poor mixing characteristics and a nonuniform temperature distribution, both of which create unfavorable operating conditions of the thermochemical conversion systems. Densification of corn stover can increase its density to more than 600 kg m⁻³ (Petrolia, 2008) through a squeezer and to more than 1100 kg m⁻³ (Kaliyan and Morey, 2009) through a compression cylinder. The major advantages of this technique include high volumetric density and energy content, lower transportation and storage costs and lower emissions during combustion (Sokhansanj *et al.*, 2010; Ryu *et al.*, 2006; Mani *et al.*, 2006; Khan *et al.*, 2009). The high investment on equipment and energy input required for pelletization and compression are the major constraints of the densification process (Adapa *et al.*, 2009). However, the high cost of oil, current demand for biomass utilization and technology improvement will make the processes of densification and compression more attractive.

3.4. Porosity

The porosity results of the corn cobs, leaves and stalks are shown in **Table 3**. The average porosity was 67.93, 86.06 and 58.71% for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. Corn leaves have the highest porosity, because they have larger particles and the greatest average particle size than those of the cobs and stalks.

The porosity values (58.51-86.06%) obtained in this study are lower than the values of 88.21-88.80% (calculated from the bulk density and particle density) presented by Mani *et al.* (2004) for the corn stover from Canada. They are, however, higher than the values of 11.36-29.06% presented by Theerarattananoon *et al.* (2011) for the corn stover from USA. These may be due to the fact that the samples presented by Mani *et al.* (2004) were milled through 3.2 mm, 1.6 mm and 0.8 mm sieves, the samples presented by Theerarattananoon *et al.* (2011) were made into pellets, while the samples in this study were milled through 12.7, 0.85 and 0.425 mm sieves and not made into pellets.

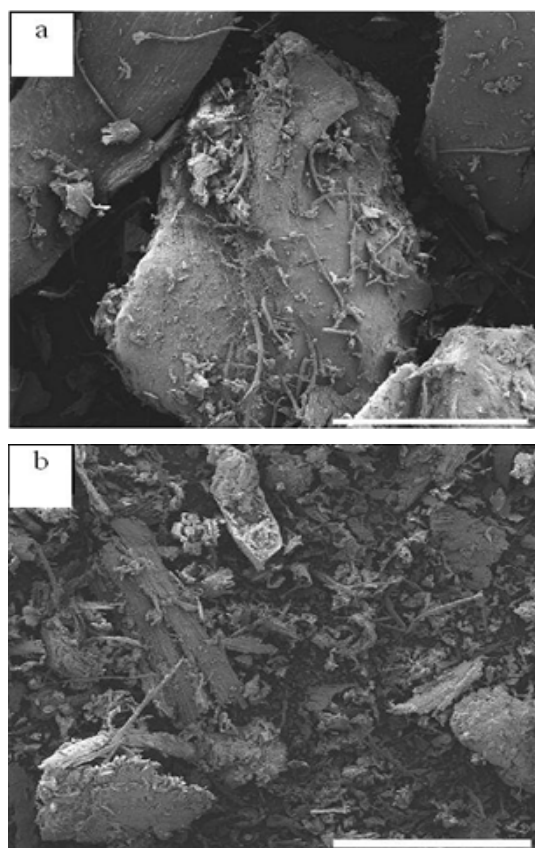


Fig. 7. SEM photographs of corn residues (bar = 1 mm) (Mullen *et al.*, 2010) (a) Cobs (b) stalks and leaves

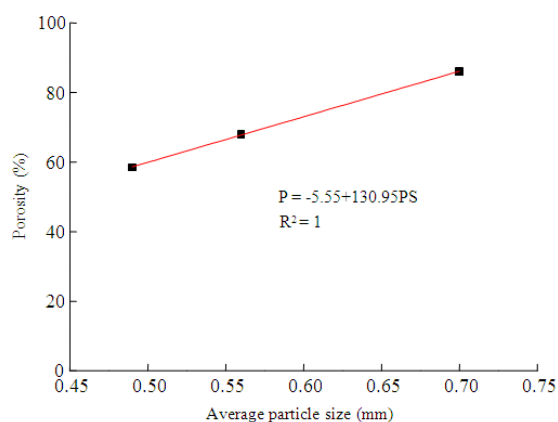


Fig. 8. Relationship between porosity and average particle size for corn residues.

A positive relationship between average particle size and porosity was observed for the corn residues (**Fig. 8**), the smaller the particle size the lower the porosity. The relationship can be described by the following Eq. 4:

$$P = -5.55 + 130.95PS \quad (R^2 = 1.00) \quad (4)$$

Where:

P = The porosity (%)

PS = The average particle size (mm)

The porosity of biomass samples depends on a number of factors including particle size distribution, particle shape, shaking and pressing (Igathinathane *et al.*, 2010). A decrease in the porosity will increase the interstitial airflow velocity and brings changes in heat and mass transfer conditions and ultimately influences the combustion parameters such as heat conductivity, burning rate, conversion efficiency and emissions (Igathinathane *et al.*, 2010; Hamel and Krumm, 2008). Pelletizing or compacting can decrease the porosity of biomass samples. However, these dense materials may deteriorate the flow characteristics in the gasifier or combustor, thereby causing post-processing problems (Chen *et al.*, 2009).

4. CONCLUSION

The results showed that the cobs, leaves and stalks of corn plant had different physical properties (moisture content, particle size distribution, bulk density and porosity). The moisture contents were 6.38, 7.92 and 6.40% for the cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. The cobs had the highest weight percentage (18.23%) of most

of the small particles (<0.212 mm) while the leaves had the highest weight percentage (40.10%) of large particles (>0.850 mm). Most of the stalk particles (84.82%) were in the range of 0.212-0.850 mm. The cob particle size had a normal concave (inward) distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm (18.23 weight %) and 0.925 mm (25.26 weight %) with the lowest weight percentage (5.30 weight %) at 0.390 mm particle size while the stalk particle size had a normal convex (outward) distribution between particle sizes 0.106 mm (8.49 weight %) and 0.925 mm (6.69 weight %) with the highest weight percentage (23.47 weight %) at the 0.605 mm particle size. The leaves had an increasing trend of particle size distribution between the particle sizes 0.106 and 0.925 mm. The average particle sizes for the cobs, leaves and stalks were 0.56, 0.70 and 0.49 mm, respectively. The average bulk density was 282.38, 81.61 and 127.32 kg m⁻³ for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. The average porosity was 67.93, 86.06 and 58.51% for the corn cobs, leaves and stalks, respectively. A positive relationship between the average particle size and the porosity was observed for the corn residues. The differences in the physical properties among the corn residues (cobs, leaves and stalks) observed in this study are due to variations in the compositions and structures of these materials.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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