

Advancing the Bioeconomy: From Waste to Conversion-Ready Feedstocks

US Department of Energy Bioenergy Technologies Office

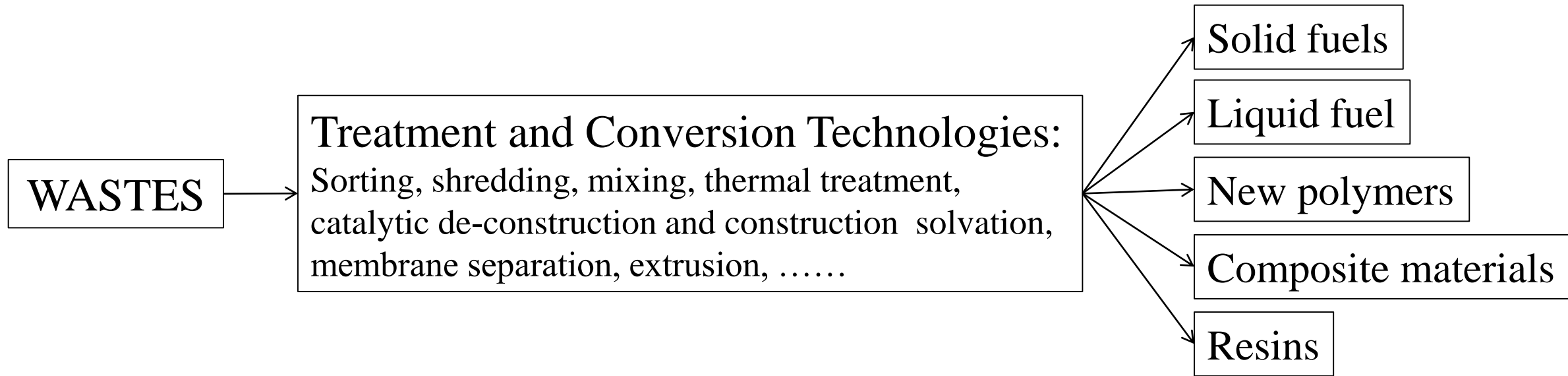
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Feedstock Preparation for MSW Valorization

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Glimpse over Potential Pathways for Waste Valorization



- There are many existing technologies* that are developed to the level that can treat/convert such materials
- *Integration* and *modification* of current technologies are probably required
- However, new concepts may be needed
- Emphasis should be placed on *new products* and the feedstock required

What is MSW?

- MSW is loosely defined
- To enable a large spectrum of final products, we propose a wide definition of MSW, for example:

“MSW is any waste that currently is not considered for recycling/reuse; for example: (i) household waste; (ii) yard trimming, (iii) industrial residues (plastic, fiber, sludge, textile, carpets, etc.), (iv) construction and demolition (wood and cardboard).”



What is MSW?



Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/11/world/china-recyclables-ban.html>
Credit: Ben Curtis/Associated Press



[Matthew Cella](#) Staff Writer, U.S. News, March 27, 2018



Waste Management: The Effects Of China's Recycling Import Ban
Apr., 2018

Feedstock from MSW

According to the waste sources and material origin, MSW can be categorized to:

- **Group 1. Household waste (*HHW*):** a mishmash of materials that comprises 9-12% plastics, food, metal, glass, ...
- **Group 2. Plant based materials (*polysaccharides*):** Yard trimming, wood waste, cotton, paper, cardboard, cartons, ...
- **Group 3. Fossil based polymers (*polymers, industrial residues, textile*):** Majority (87%) is polyethylene (*PE*) and polypropylene (*PP*)

**Common denominators: (1) high heterogeneities and inconsistencies;
(2) very difficult to flow**

The above can be grouped in transfer stations

Transfer Station

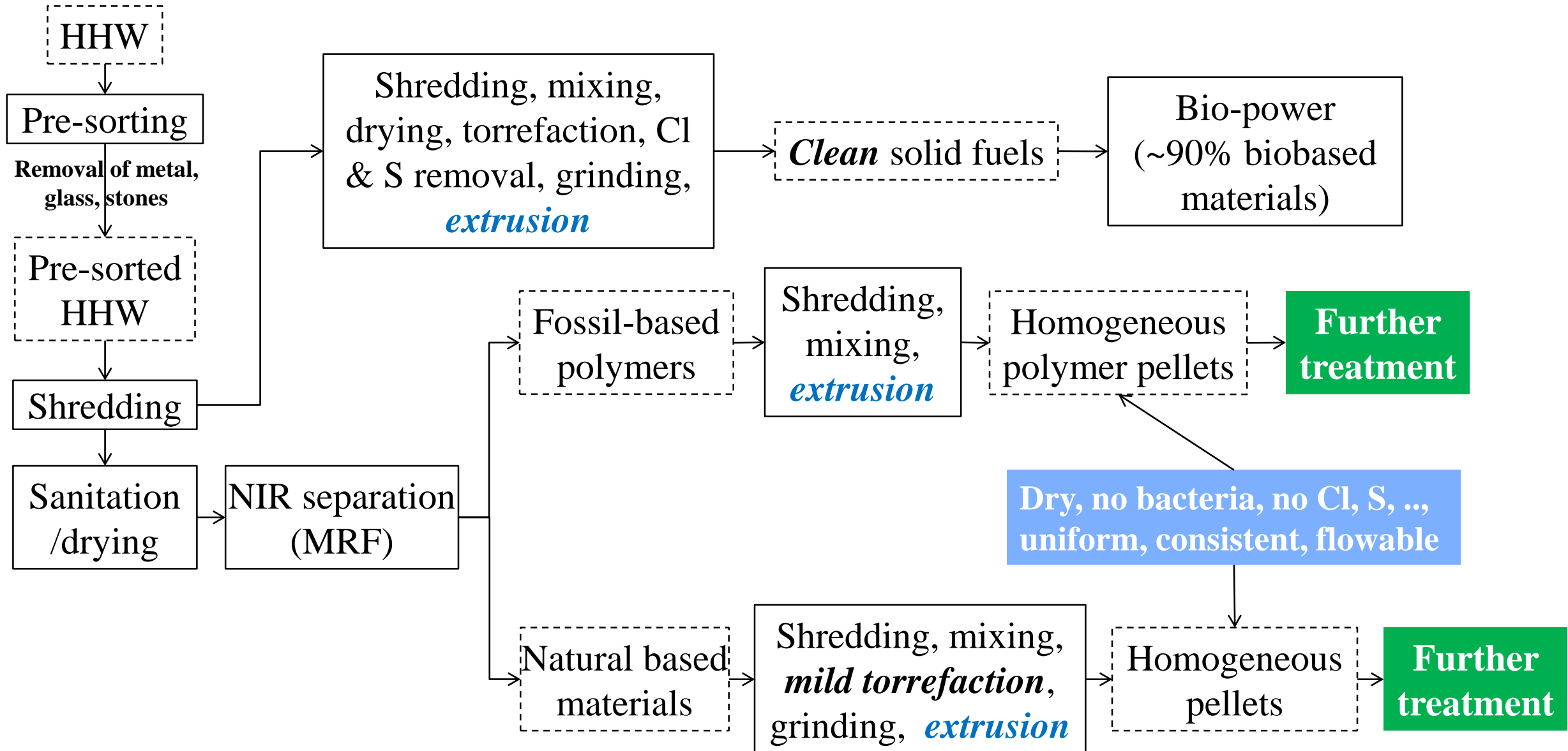


Specific Challenges in using Group 1 (HHW)

- Comprises blends of organic and non-organic materials, metals, stone, glass, ...
- Health risks due to existing of bacteria
- Moisture content
- Hazardous materials, such as chlorine, sulfur, mercury, ...

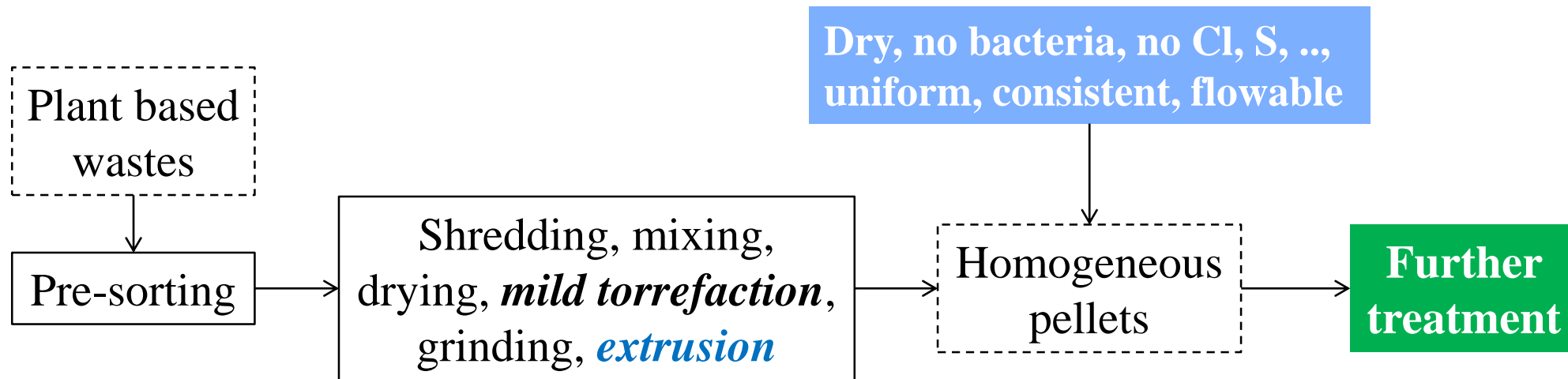


Addressing Challenges of HHW



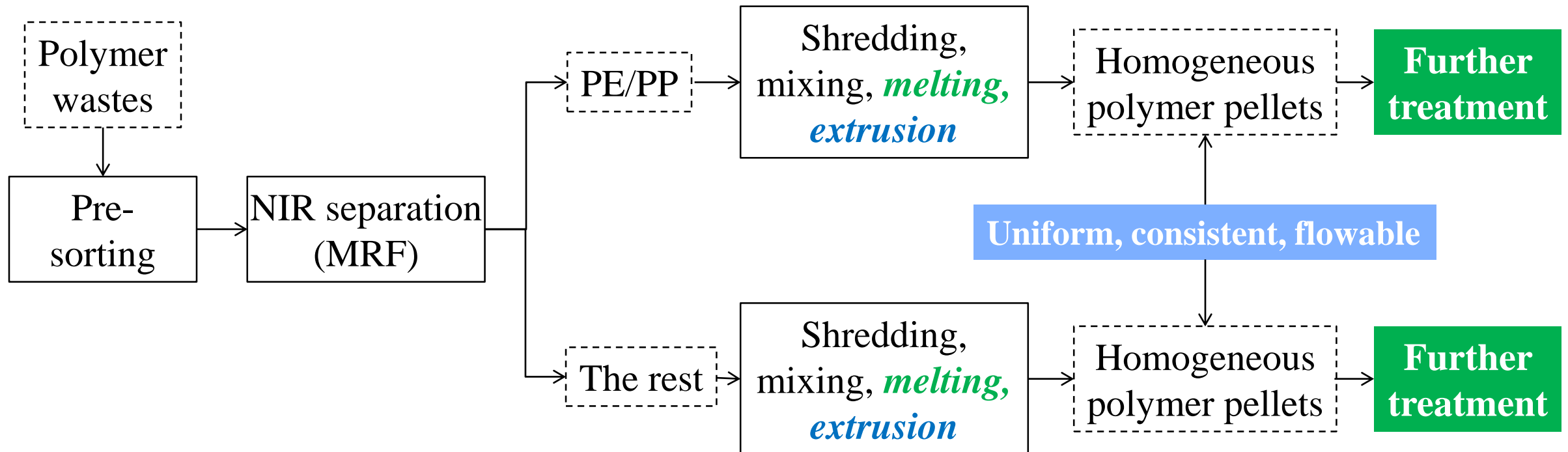
Addressing Challenges in Group 2 (Polysaccharide)

- High moisture content
- Comprising ash, minerals, hazardous materials
- Biohazards

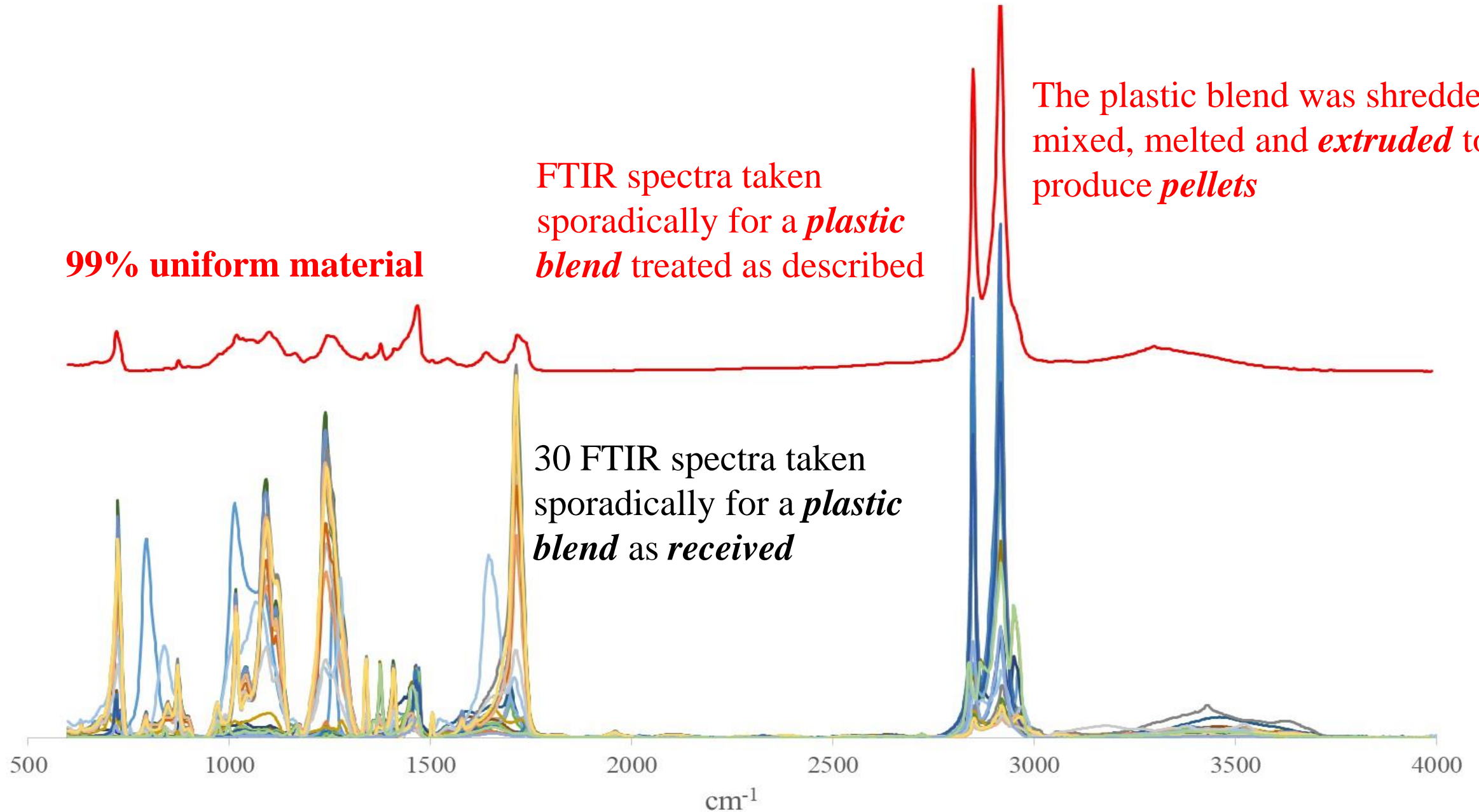


Addressing Challenges in Group 3 (Fossil-Based Polymers)

- Contaminants and cross contaminants



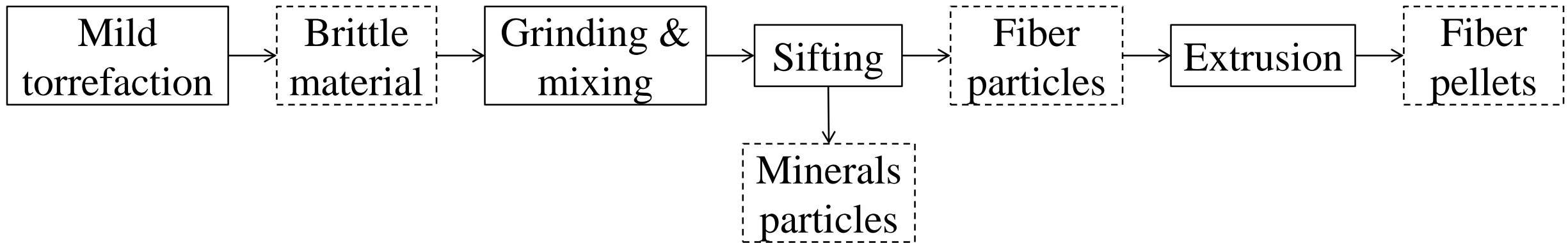
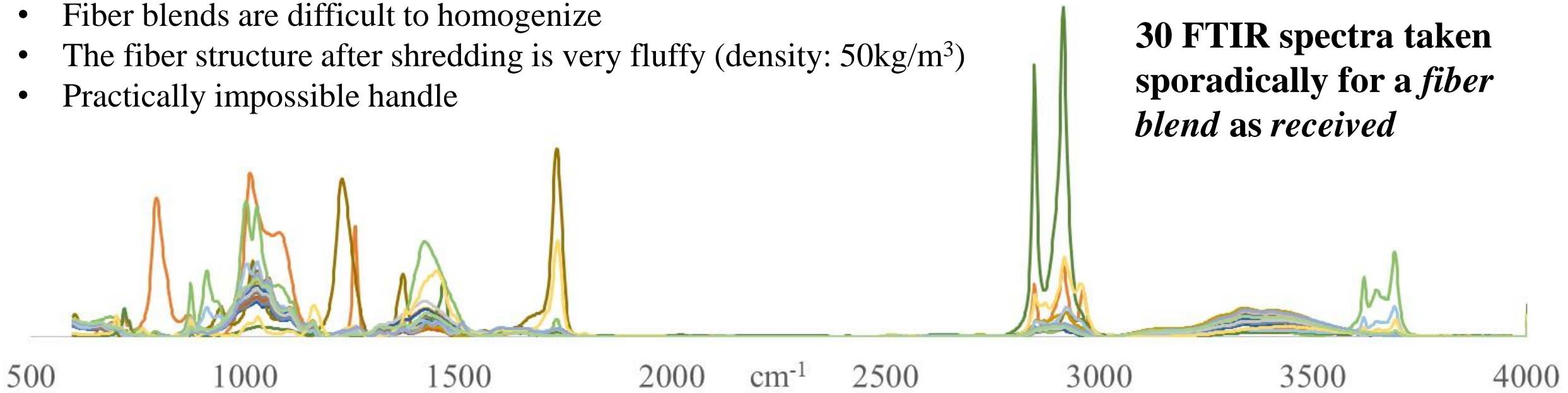
Measure of uniformity of plastic blends



Homogenizing and cleaning fiber blends

- Fiber blends are difficult to homogenize
- The fiber structure after shredding is very fluffy (density: 50kg/m³)
- Practically impossible handle

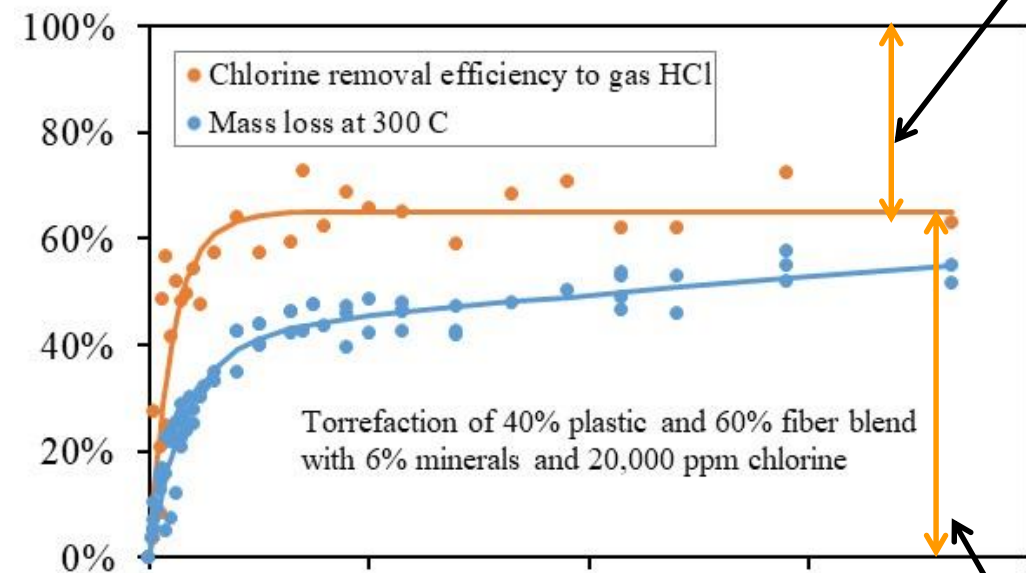
30 FTIR spectra taken sporadically for a *fiber blend as received*



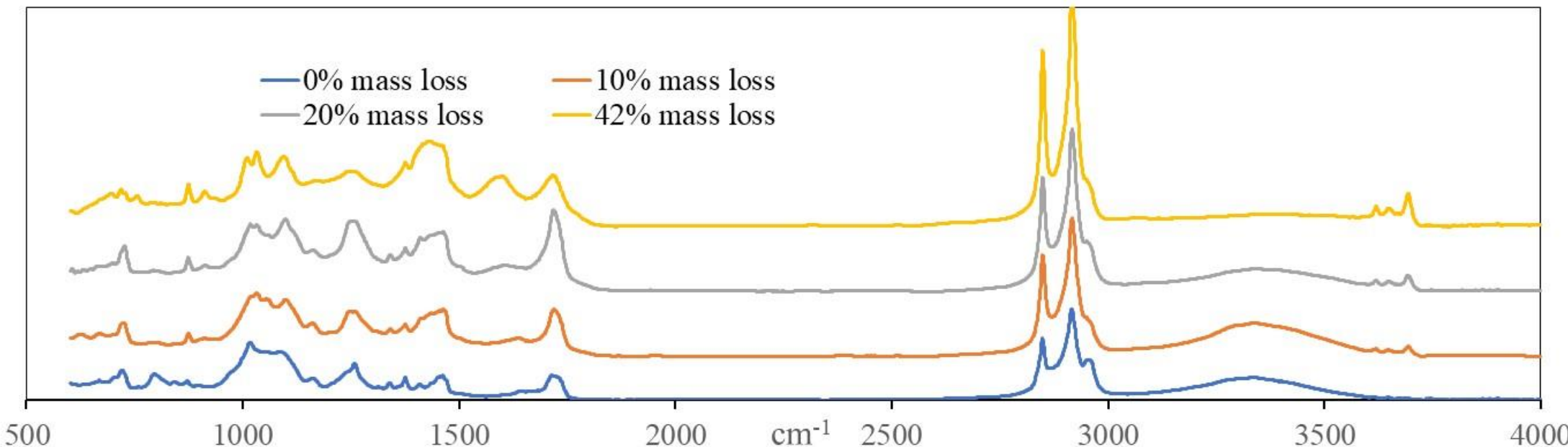
Homogenizing and cleaning fiber-plastic blends

- Plot: Sample of 40% plastic-60% fiber blend (with 6% minerals) torrefied at 300°C,
- Cl: 70% in organic and 30% in mineral
- Mass loss and Cl release to gas vs. time
- At 40% mass loss, *all* organic Cl is released
- At 5-10% mass loss all inorganic Cl is separated by sifting

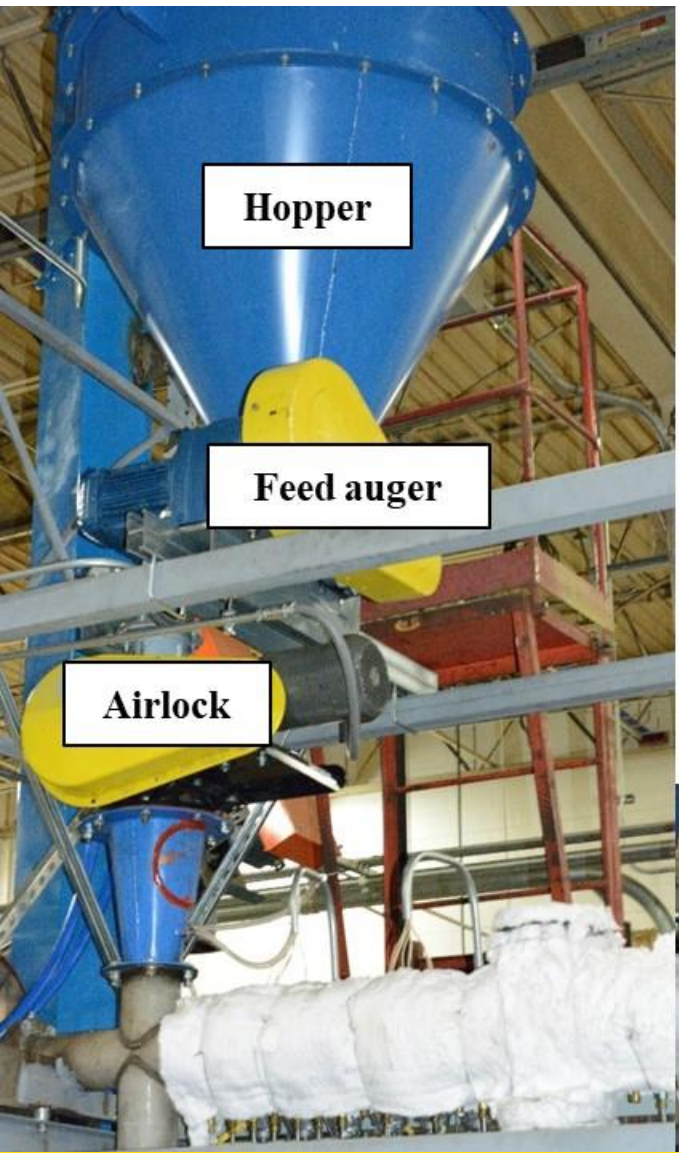
Mineral Cl, removed by sifting



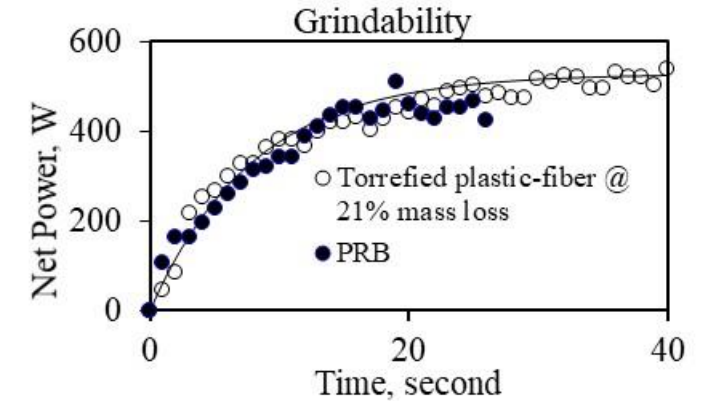
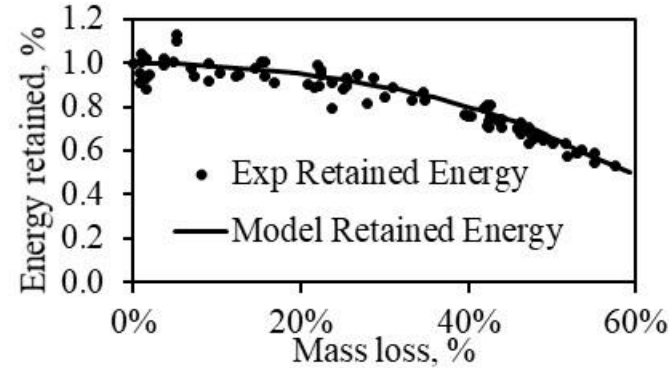
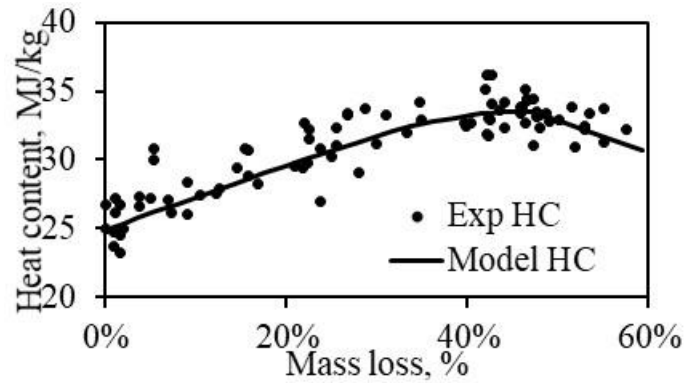
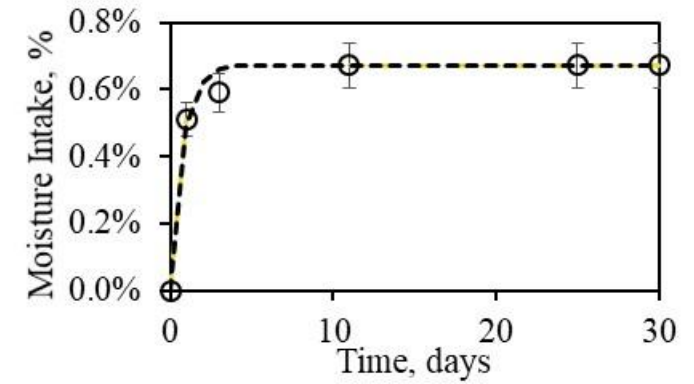
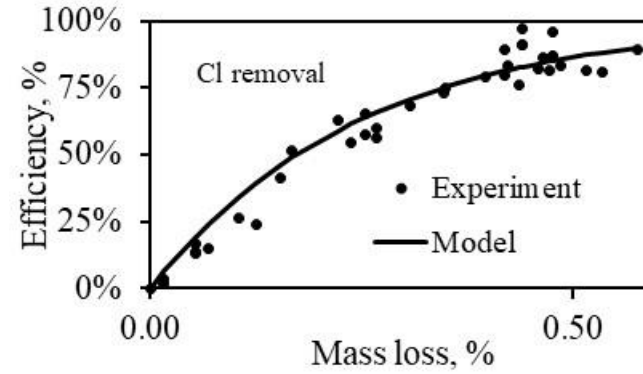
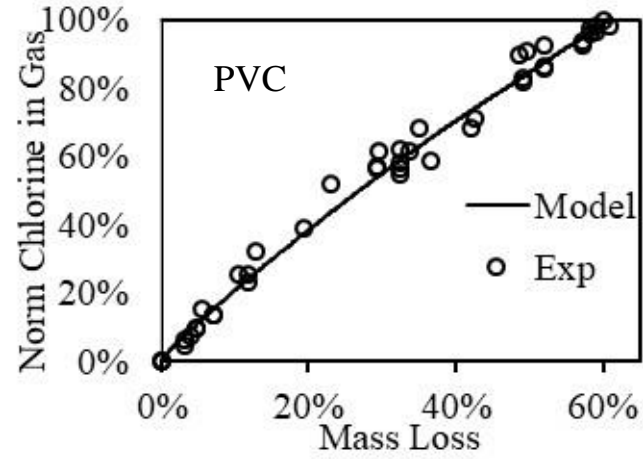
Organic Cl, removed by torrefaction



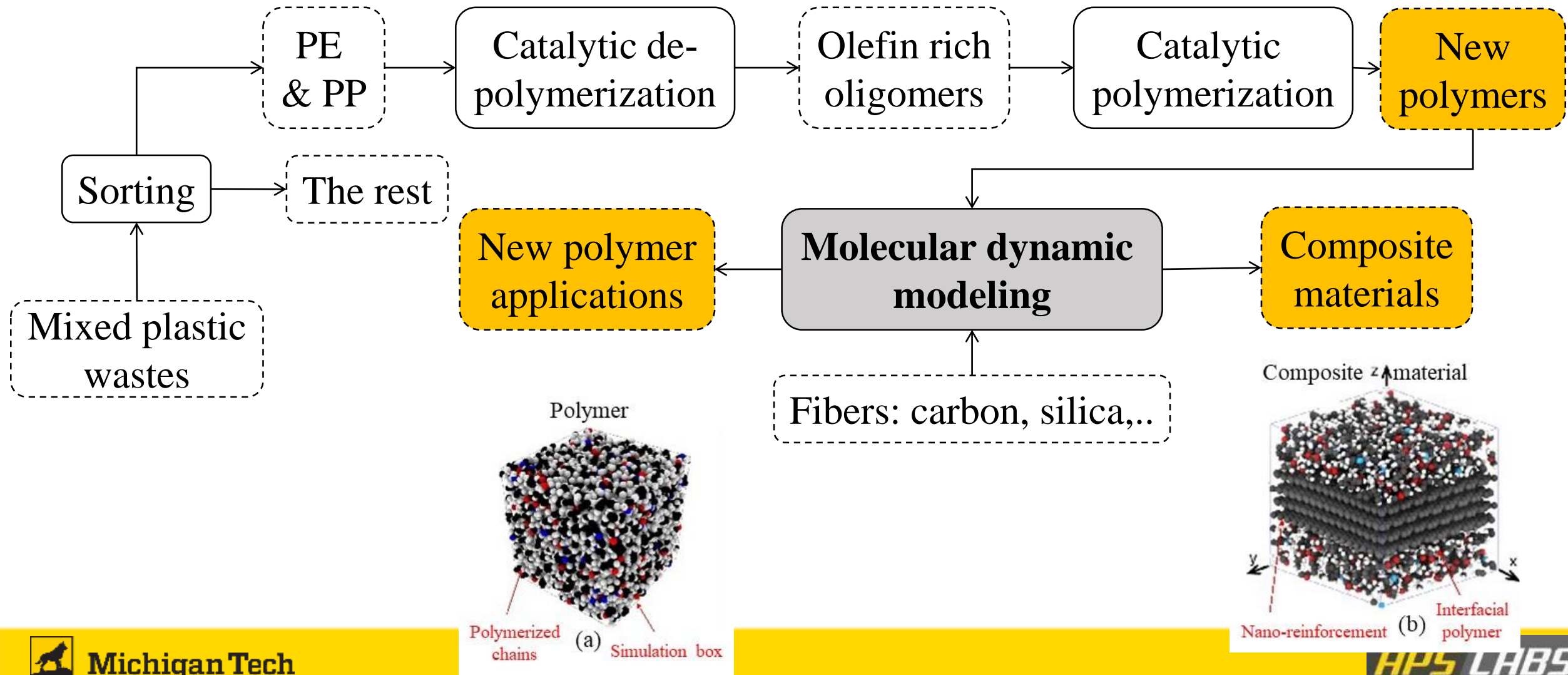
¹⁴ **Waste Torrefaction: MTU Pilot Plant**
Industrial Plant: Convergen Energy/2021



Results for Torrefied MSW



Further Glimpse over Waste Valorization



Questions

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