



# Treating Municipal Solid Waste by using Hydrothermal Technology

**Daylight energy. inc**



# Overview

Waste is valuable material. However, if we don't treat waste in the right manner, the waste will pollute our land, air, water and all other valuable environments.

The concept of this technology is Fuel producing. Using MSW, we will produce high quality solid fuel. Of course, at the same time, we will solve the waste problem as well.

We can produce the fuel, which will not become putrid and not occurring bad smell. Easy to storage for long term. Easy for handling. Calorific values will be low to middle grad coal.

# Hydrothermal Treatment Reactor



# 1. What is Hydrothermal Treatment

Treating waste under subcritical condition  
(1.8-2.5Mph, 180-230°C) and producing valuable product.

Macromolecule material reacts with high temperature • high pressure steam and disintegrate to low molecular. Organic matter in the material is quickly disintegrating and germ free useful output can be obtained.

**Since “Water” is used for hydrolysis reaction, this treatment can suppress to occur dioxin and NOx**

Macromolecule (R) + H<sub>2</sub>O  
→ Low molecule (R) + OH<sup>-</sup> + Molecule (R<sub>3</sub>) + H<sup>-</sup>

If a decomposition reaction progresses, it will be decomposed into the constitutional unit

EX. Protein → Peptide → Amino Acid,  
Cellulose → Polysaccharides → Glucose

## 2. Merit of Hydrothermal Treatment machine

- From various types of waste, can produce solid fuel, fertilizer and other valuable product.

[Can use for various types of waste]

- ☐ Municipal Solid Waste
- ☐ Household garbage
- ☐ Sludge
- ☐ Animal droppings
- ☐ etc

[Points]

- ☐ Processing in a short time  
(1.5~3.5hours/ one process)
- ☐ Product after treatment can use for high value solid fuel
- ☐ Maintenance check and operation management are easy

Mixed food waste



Loading to the reactor



Product



30min treatment



# 3. Comparisons with incineration treatment

## **[Problem of Incineration]**

1. Dioxin and other harmful substance may discharge to the air even removal equipments install in the plant.
2. Maintenance cost of facilities including removal equipments of toxic gases and sewage will become enormous.
3. Need great amount of fuel for incineration.
4. For treating high moisture content waste, the cost of incineration will rise more.
5. Proper disposal of incineration ash, which generate a large amount will become problematic.
6. Initial investment cost is very high.

## **[Positive points of Hydrothermal Treatment]**

1. During treatment, dust and toxic gas do not occur.
2. In order to produce solid fuel from waste by using Hydrothermal Treatment technology, realizing a total recycling of waste.
3. No problem to treat high moisture content waste. Treatment cost is same as dry product.
4. Mixed organic waste, including plastic can treat together and can produce valuable solid fuel.
5. Initial cost, maintenance cost and operation cost are much lower than incinerators.
6. Because using fuel, which produced by waste, no need to buy fuel from outside.
7. Can generate electricity by using solid fuel, which produced by waste.



## 4. Analysis of Hydrothermal Product

### [Before Treatment]

Organic: 77%

Paper: 7%

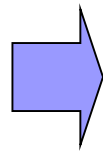
Plastic: 10%

Textile: 5%

Rubber: 1%

Total: 100%

※ Household garbage



### [Product ]

Moisture: 1.67%

Volatile Matter: 70.20%

Fixed Carbon: 14.44%

Ash: 13.69%

LHV: 4491Kcal/kg

HHV: 4921Kcal/kg

Total sulfur: 0.26%

C: 51.45%

H: 6.28%

O: 23.73%

N: 2.92%

Cl: 0.46%



Peretized product

According to Shinko's experiment

# 5. Flow of treatment

Collecting MSW



Loading to  
Hydrothermal Reactor



Hydrothermal Reactor: Treat MSW  
with high pressure/temperature  
steam



Biomass boiler: Produce high pressure, high  
temperature steam for hydrothermal reactor



Use as fuel

❖ Total recycling system.

❖ Possible to generate  
electricity by using this  
fuel



Product (Wet)



Dried product (Sold fuel)

Use as fuel

Option: Generating  
electricity

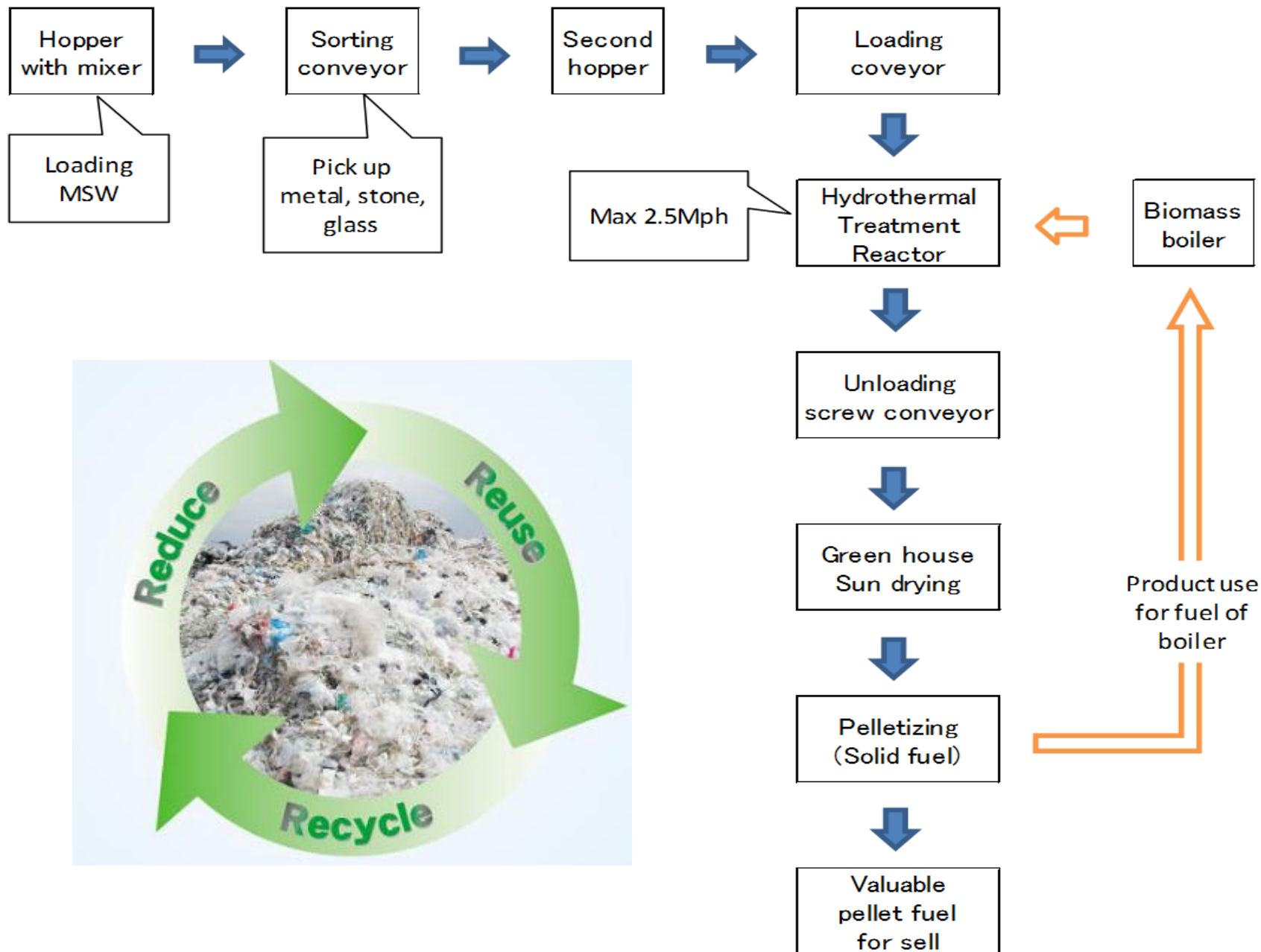


Using electricity



Electric Generator





## 6. Size of HTT plant (40MT/D)

Case of Indonesia

