



# Nexus



#### Energy & Material Cycle of Solid Waste

- Solid Waste to Energy
- Recycling of Solid Waste







### Maximum Yield Technology (MYT) is the most innovative MBT process for the treatment and utilisation of residual household waste

#### What is MYT?

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- **MYT**® is a innovative technology for treatment and recycling of household waste
- MYT® does not require household-waste separation at source
- MYT® does not require huge areas of land and is nearly odor free
- MYT® is based on the experience with the ZAK\* methodology, the mechanical-biological waste treatment of residual household waste.
- The MYT® process aims to gain the maximum energy content of the waste and to utilize fully recyclable energy sources in the form of quality-assured fuels and energy-rich biogas.
- The MYT® minimizes the emission

\*Municipal special purpose association Kahlenberg, Germany













#### What is MYT?

- MYT® consists of a multi-stage (modular) process in which the material flow of residual household waste is divided in:
  - Metals and mineral components
    - Energetically usable components (biogas and alternative fuels) and
    - Water.

A small residue remains, which must be disposed in a waste incineration plant or landfill.

Instead of the exclusive use of landfill or incineration, maximum economic use is made of the waste in the form of raw materials, quality-assured fuels and energy-rich biogas.

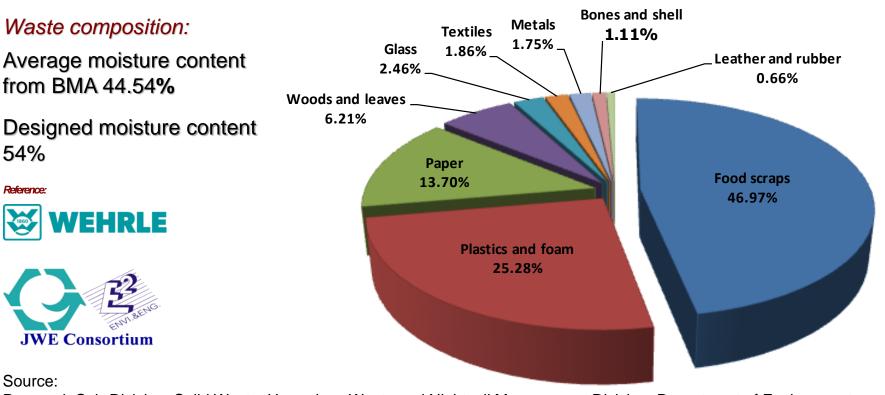


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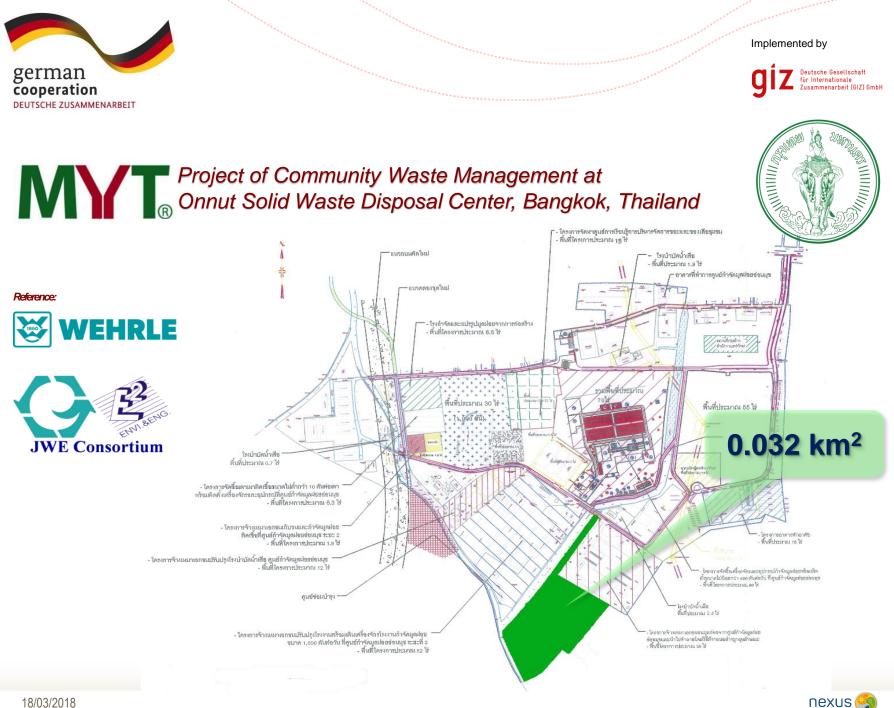
#### Project of Community Waste Management at Onnut Solid Waste Disposal Center, Bangkok, Thailand



Research Sub-Division, Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste and Nightsoil Management Division, Department of Environment, BMA, Fiscal Year 2016.

18/03/2018



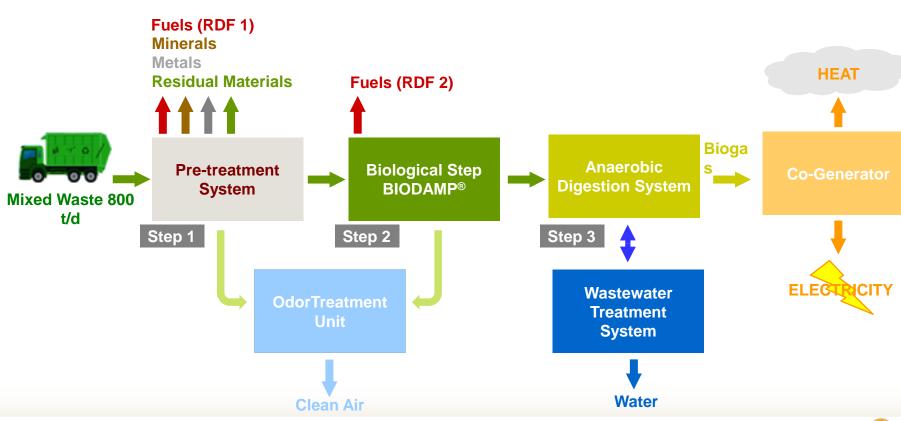








#### Project of Community Waste Management at Onnut Solid Waste Disposal Center, Bangkok, Thailand









#### Maximum yield technology Waste Acceptance / Waste Bunker













#### Maximum yield technology Waste Acceptance / Waste Bunker



- If the water content of the waste is very high (>50%) the waste will be delivered to an underground bunker
- Due to weight compression the waste is drained statically in the underground bunker.
- The wastewater is collected and pumped out to the anaerobic stage.
- Wastewater percentage of about 25% of the delivered quantity of waste.









#### Maximum yield technology Mechanical Pre-Treatment

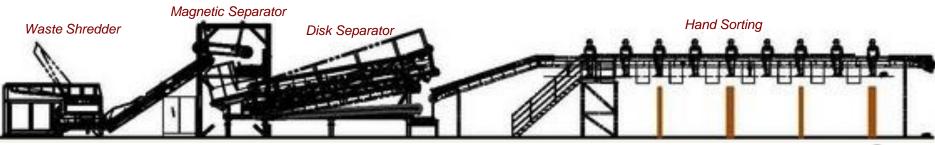


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Mechanical pre-treatment breaks the waste down automatically into defined fractions, according to differences in material and size.

Mechanical pre-treatment includes the following components:







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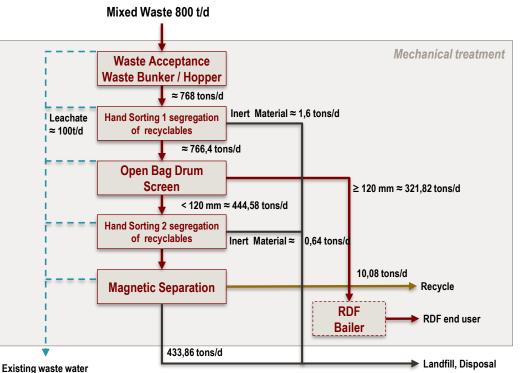
### Process block flow diagram and mass balance

Project of Community Waste Management, Bangkok, Thailand

Reference:



















Separation of waste into defined fractions:

• Segregation of construction material (*minerals*), bottles(glass) and cans(metals) from plastics, paper, cardboard and organic matters.









#### Maximum yield technology RDF packing system (Baling)











#### Maximum yield technology Biological Step

### Process water Agitator (Mixer) e

#### Step 3: Biological Step

The DAMP® process (**D**efined **A**erobic **M**ixing **P**rocess) *Function:* 

- Hydrolization and percolating out soluable organics
- Homogenization of waste
- Disintegration of material



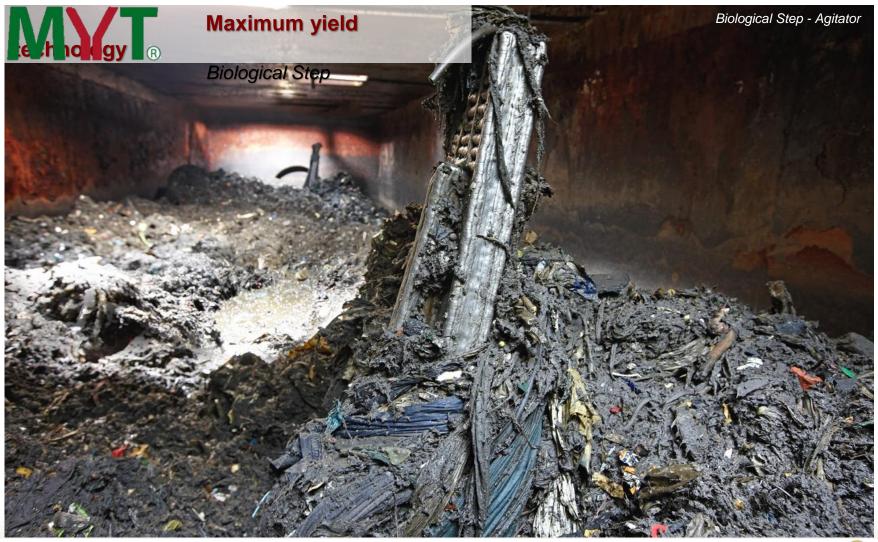














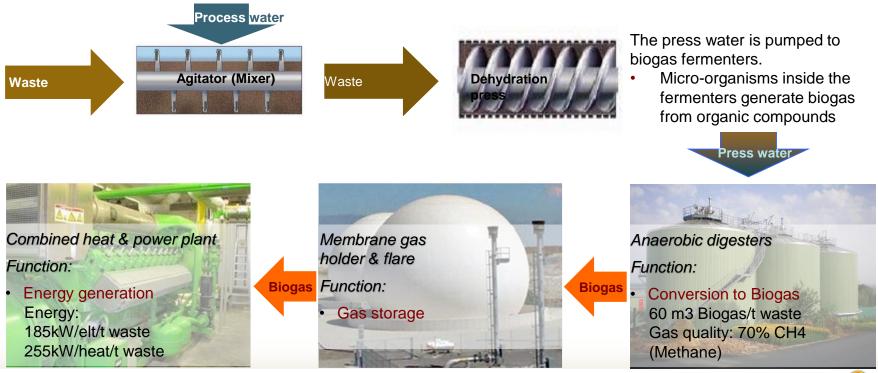








Dehydration of the solids (mass of crushed and homogenized waste) for biological drying through presses.



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\* Key components of the "MBT Kahlenberg" & RDF utilization options (Reference: WEHRLE) 🛛 🛛 🛛 🔀 🥳



Drying tunnel

#### Maximum yield technology Biological drying & Water treatment

Solids



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#### **Biological Drying**

Biological drying procedure dries the dehydrated mass of crushed and homogenized waste in an energy-efficient and economical way:













#### Maximum yield technology Mechanical Material Separation

#### **Mechanical Material Separation**

Sieving and sorting systems break down

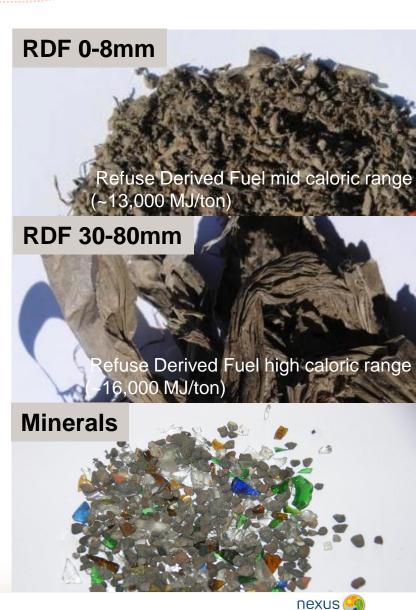
- Energy sources (RDF, *Refuse derived Fuels*)
- Minerals

into different grain-sizes.

The minerals can be recycled and used in the construction industry.

The loose & stable, chemically inert and relatively dust free **RDF material**:

- replaces fossil resources,
- supplies industries, thermal power stations or cement plants with inexpensive, environmentally friendly energy





## MYT

System

2.714 KWh/h

1.350 KWh/h

feed into the net

self consumption

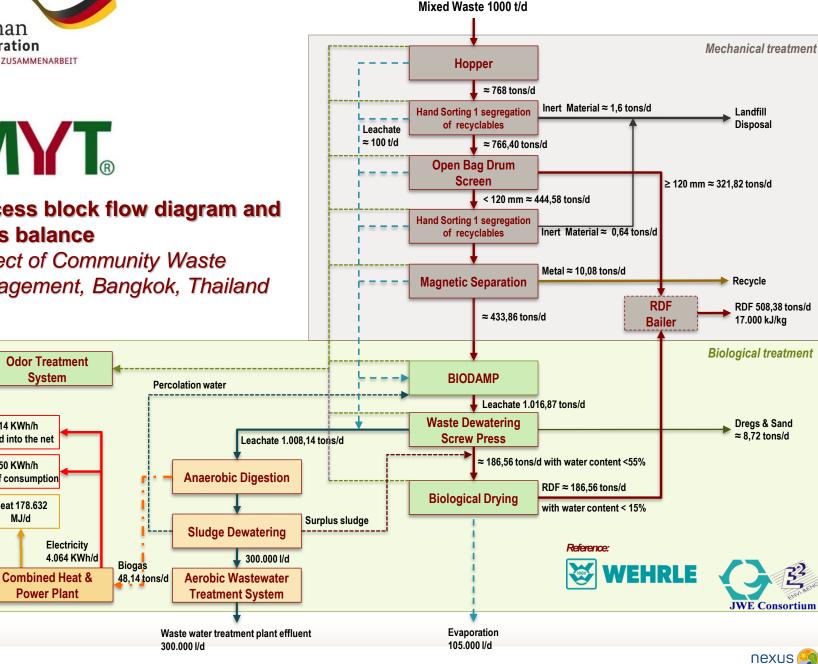
Heat 178.632

MJ/d

**Power Plant** 

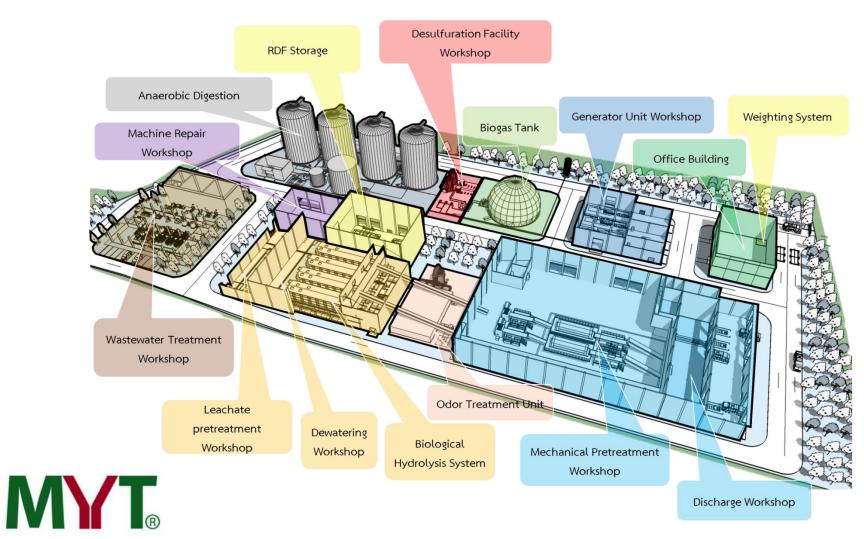
#### Process block flow diagram and mass balance

Project of Community Waste Management, Bangkok, Thailand









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#### Maximum yield technology develops residual household waste into an energy resource of the future

#### **MYT - Energy resource of the future**

- MYT® plants are energy-self sufficient and use regenerative energy sources
- The **MYT® process extracts the maximum energy potential** from household waste and makes it available for further utilization.
- **MYT® produces alternative fuels**, which bring a significant reduction of fossil-based energy sources.
- **MYT® produces bioenergy** that is used in an economical and environmentally-friendly way.
- MYT® produces bioenergy that can be transported reliably, flexibly and to suit needs.
- MYT supports the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and of the NDC











*"It is not enough to know, one must also apply; it is not enough to want, one must also act. "* 

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

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