

A concept for the separation and reuse of C&D waste

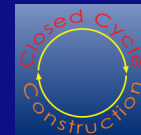
Closed Cycle Construction

TNO | Knowledge for business



Evert Mulder, Project leader

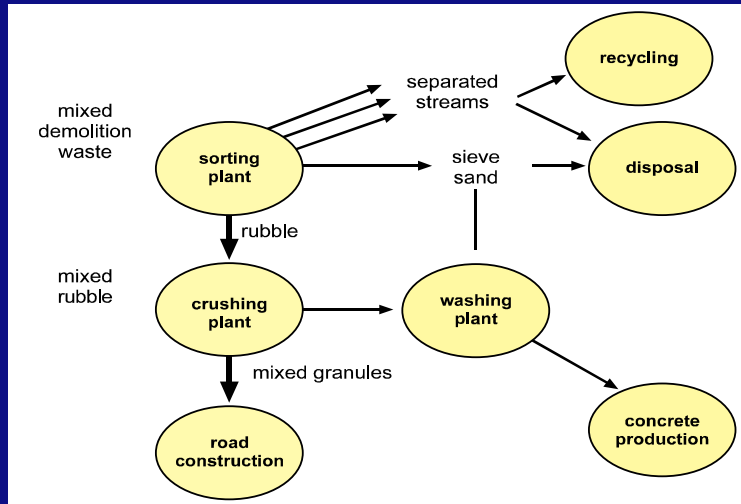
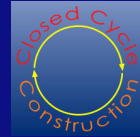
Outline of the presentation



- The Closed Cycle Construction concept
- Thermal treatment of concrete rubble
- Thermal treatment of masonry debris
- Separation of mixed C&D waste streams
- Benefits of 'Closed Cycle Construction'



Current processing of C&D waste in the Netherlands



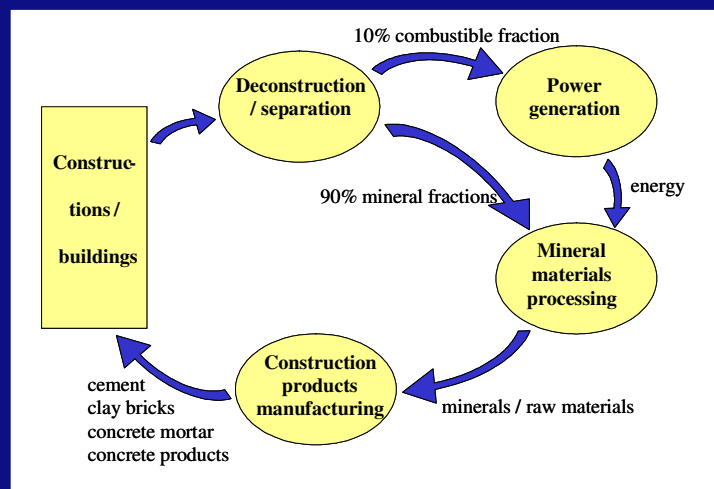
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The Closed Cycle Construction concept - 1



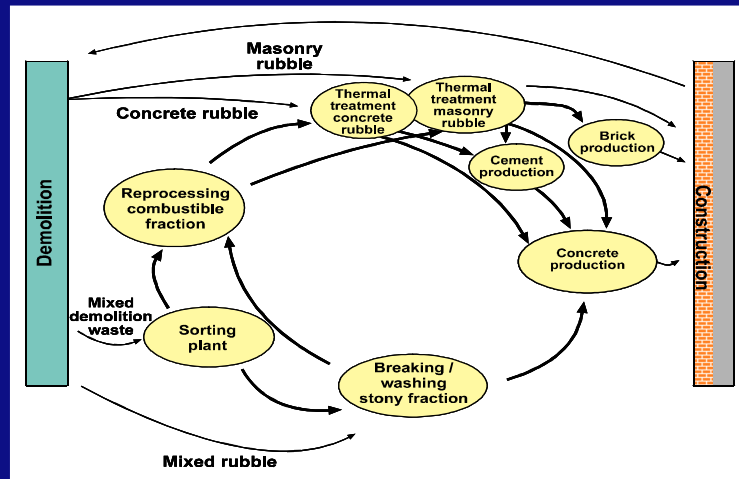
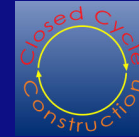
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The Closed Cycle Construction concept - 2



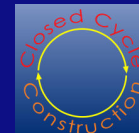
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Thermal treatment of concrete rubble



- The original ingredients of concrete (gravel, sand and cement stone) are set free by input of a combination of thermal and mechanical energy
- The process was developed, based on the experiences of TNO, KEMA and Mitsubishi
- The process temperature is approximately 700 °C
- Required energy can be obtained from the combustible fraction of C&D waste; no fossil fuel is required

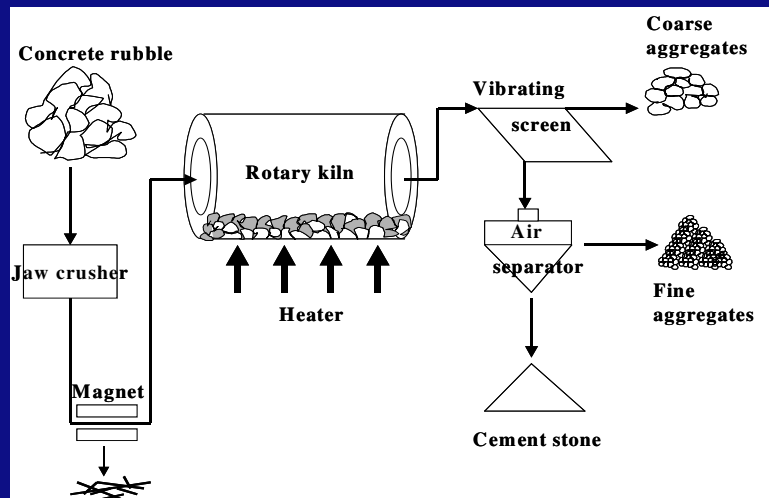
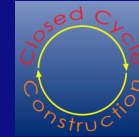
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Thermal treatment of concrete rubble



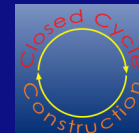
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Thermal treatment of concrete rubble



- In laboratory experiments, coarse concrete rubble yielded:
 - 45% gravel (> 4 mm)
 - 35% sand (< 4 mm)
 - 13% cement stone (< 150 microns)
 - 1% reinforcement steel
 - 6% vaporised hydration water
- Verification experiments on a pilot scale are planned for next month

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Thermal treatment of masonry rubble



- The clay-brick recovery process, at ± 500 °C, is based on a difference in linear expansion coefficient between mortar and brick (for cement based mortars)
- For mortars with high lime content a higher temperature is required to disintegrate the mortar; high % breakage; mechanical pre treatment required
- Clay-brick parts and mortar parts are separated
- The clay-brick parts are broken to < 2 mm, in order to recycle the granulate in the brick-making process, in ratio's up to 50%

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Thermal treatment of masonry rubble



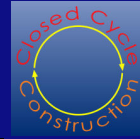
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Thermal treatment of masonry rubble



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Thermal treatment of masonry rubble



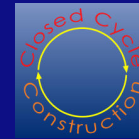
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Thermal treatment of masonry rubble



- After lab-research a pilot-scale experiment was carried out to recover whole clay-bricks:
- The experiment yielded: 900 kg whole bricks, 1100 kg brick parts and 500 kg mortar
- The recovery rate was up to 36% of the total input, and 60% of the ingoing whole bricks
- This process only requires 25% of the energy that is needed for the production of new bricks
- The new bricks have good technical, environmental and aesthetical properties

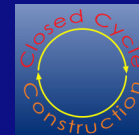
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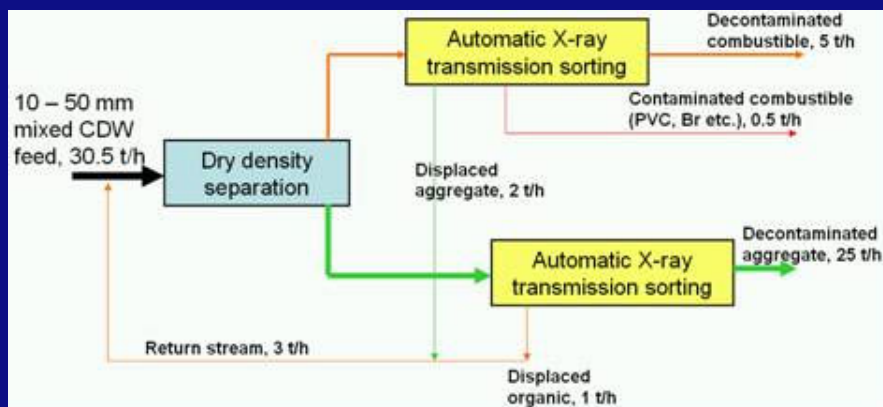
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Separation of mixed C&D waste



A combination of dry density pre concentration techniques and automatic sorting techniques



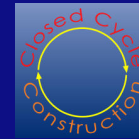
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Separation of mixed C&D waste Dry density pre concentration techniques



Dry density separation techniques that were investigated for pre separation in a heavy and a light fraction:

- Dry sand fluidised bed: ++ for >20 mm fraction
- Air jig (in combination with air sifting): + for < 20 mm fraction
- Aster ballistic separator: + especially for high volumes, but requires prior classification
- Air table: +/- because of displacement of tiles and glass in the light fraction

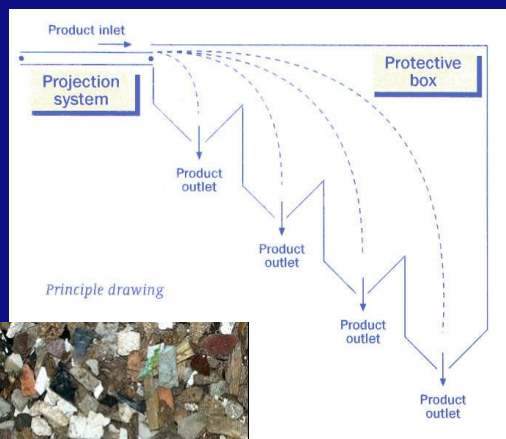
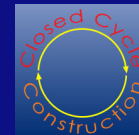
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Separation of mixed C&D waste



Reject



Product

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Separation of mixed C&D waste Automatic sorting techniques



Automatic sorting techniques that were investigated for cleaning up the pre concentrated fractions:

- Automatic colour sorting: + for coloured bricks, tiles, glass and gypsum
- Electromagnetic sensors: + for some components, - for others
- Sorting based on Dual-energy X-ray transmission: + for a number of materials, like gypsum, wood and glass

A second step (with another technology) is required to get saleable by product (e.g. gypsum and glass)

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Separation of mixed C&D waste



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Benefits of Closed Cycle Construction



- Closing the material cycles for masonry and concrete; thus fulfilling objectives of the government (sustainable developments) and of industry (producer's responsibility and long term raw material supply)
- Recovery of high grade raw materials; thus reducing the need of excavating natural raw materials
- Utilization of the combustible fraction of C&D waste; at the same time reducing the amount of waste to be disposed of in landfill
- The integrated character of the process implies a reduction in transport kilometres and costs
- Several environmental benefits

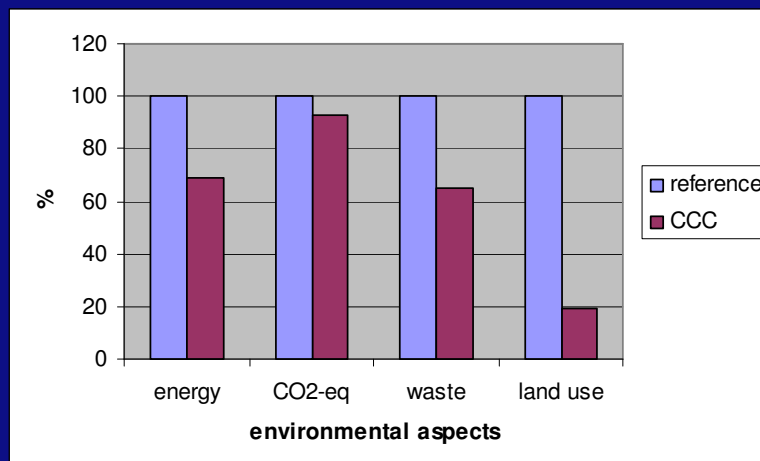
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Benefits of Closed Cycle Construction



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