

## Glossary

### Advanced thermal treatment (ATT)

Types of thermal treatment which prevent full combustion (burning) by limiting the amount of oxygen present in the process.

### Char

The solid material that remains after waste materials are treated in gasification and pyrolysis facilities.

### Combined heat and power (CHP)

Treatment facilities create heat and electricity, and CHP facilities use of both of these to supply electricity to the grid and directly heat homes and businesses.

### Non-recyclable waste (general waste)

Often known as black bag waste or mixed waste, it is a mixture of discarded materials (rubbish) collected within the same bag or container and which is not recycled.

### Synthetic gas (syngas)

A gas produced by some thermal treatment facilities. It can be used to generate electricity.

### Treatment

A type of process which reduces the quantity of input material either by using heat (thermal treatment) or a biological process. They also produce heat, electricity, fertilisers or other outputs.

## Further information

### Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS)

For more information on Zero Waste Scotland, its work and research, please visit: [www.zerowastescotland.org.uk](http://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk)

For more information on waste facilities and how they are developed, please visit: [www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/infrastructure](http://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/infrastructure)

### Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

For information on waste regulation, licencing, data and more detailed technical information on facility types and the standards they are required to achieve, please visit:

[www.sepa.org.uk](http://www.sepa.org.uk)

### Recycle for Scotland

For more information on how to reduce, re-use and recycle, please visit: [www.recycleforscotland.com](http://www.recycleforscotland.com)

### Videos

To watch videos explaining what different facilities do, please visit:

[www.recycleforscotland.com/facts-figures/facts-figures](http://www.recycleforscotland.com/facts-figures/facts-figures)

### Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM)

For more detailed and technical information on different facilities and on waste management issues in general, please visit:

[www.ciwm.co.uk](http://www.ciwm.co.uk)

### Renewable Energy Association

For more information on thermal and biological treatment facilities which create energy from waste, please visit:

[www.r-e-a.net/renewable-technologies](http://www.r-e-a.net/renewable-technologies)

### Environmental Services Association

For more information on waste management and the different types of facilities, please visit: [www.esauk.org/](http://www.esauk.org/)



For more information about Zero Waste Scotland's terms and conditions, please visit [www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/content/terms-conditions](http://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/content/terms-conditions)

If you have any questions please contact [data@zerowastescotland.org.uk](mailto:data@zerowastescotland.org.uk)



Power for the people

# Pyrolysis



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## Overview

Pyrolysis is a type of thermal treatment which produces energy from waste. Unlike incineration, the input material is not burned, but heated in a special chamber. It is therefore known as an advanced thermal treatment (ATT).

The difference between pyrolysis and gasification is that, while gasification allows a limited amount of oxygen in the chamber, in pyrolysis the waste is heated without any oxygen.

Pyrolysis produces energy, which can be used to heat local homes or businesses. Once the treatment is finished a small amount of material is left, known as char, which is usually sent to landfill.

## What goes in?

**Non-recyclable waste (general waste)** from households and businesses.

Pyrolysis works with smaller amounts (tonnages) of waste than incineration however, it only works efficiently with a well-prepared feedstock (waste). Preparation includes: shredding, removing incorrect materials and checking that the feedstock is made up of the correct mix of material types.

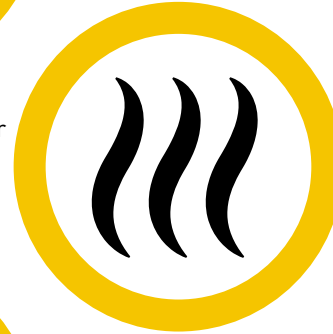
This preparation makes sure the feedstock contains the right sized pieces and that it is the right mix of materials for the process to work efficiently. If material isn't well prepared, facilities can experience difficulties.

## What happens?



Material arrives and is prepared for treatment (e.g. removal of incorrect materials and shredding).

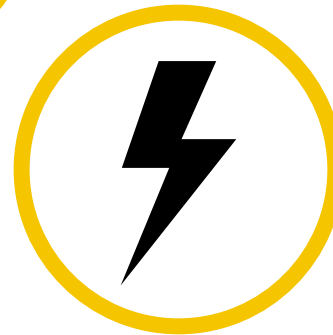
Material is put into a chamber without oxygen and is heated to between 400 – 800°C.



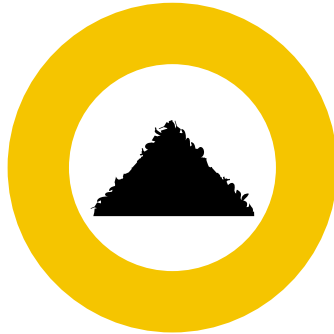
Heating produces synthetic gas (syngas) and an oil.



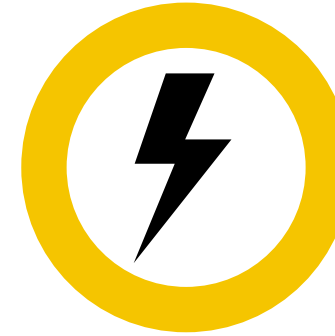
Cleaned gas and oil are burned to produce electricity and heat.



Pyrolysis produces a char which is disposed of in landfill or, if possible, recycled.



## What comes out?



**Energy:** Gas and an oil are produced when the waste is heated. They are cleaned and then burned to produce electricity which can be fed into the national grid to be used by homes and businesses

**Heat:** Pyrolysis produces a lot of waste heat. This can be used to heat water which can then be used by local homes and businesses. Where both the heat and energy outputs are used, the facility is known as a Combined Heat & Power (CHP) facility.



**Solid residue:** After the heating process, there is a small amount of solid material left. This is usually sent for disposal or is recycled where possible.

