

Supplementary Material: Combustion of a Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) Produced from the Polymeric Fraction of Automotive Shredder Residue (ASR)

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Figure S1. SRF prepared from the heavy fraction of ASR: (a) output of the XRT sorting line; (b) test sample.

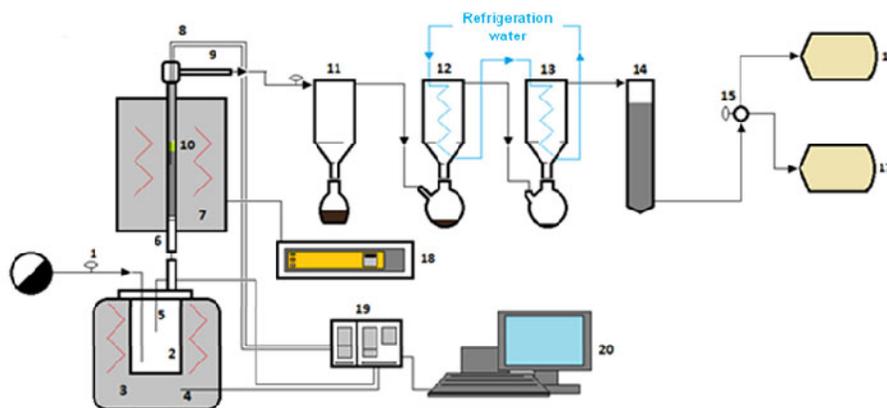


Figure S2. Process flow diagram of the SRF combustion pilot-plant.

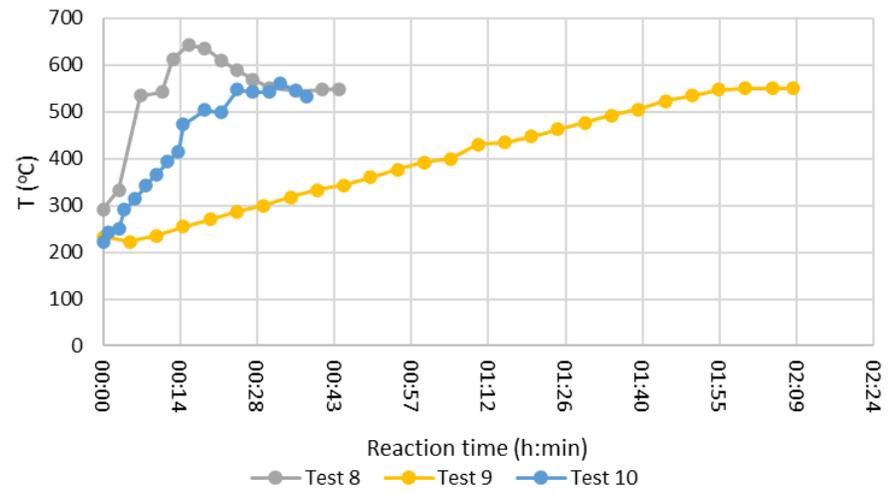


Figure S3. Variation of temperature recorded in the tank-reactor: Test 8 feeding oxygen, Test 9 feeding air and Test 10 feeding enriched air.



Figure S4. Condition of the basket in which the sample was placed after Test 8 feeding pure oxygen.

Table S1. Pictures of the collected ashes in the combustion tests.

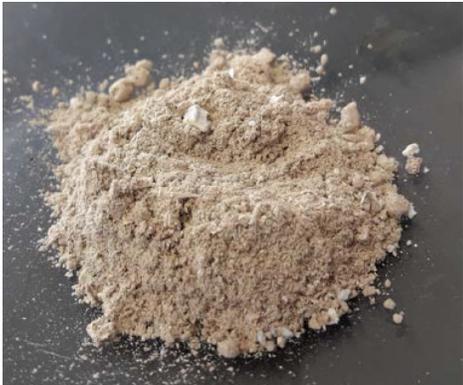
<p>TEST 1</p> 	<p>TEST 2</p> 
<p>TEST 3</p> 	<p>TEST 4</p> 
<p>TEST 5</p> 	<p>TEST 6</p> 



Table S2. Upper calibration limits of the equipment used in the online composition analysis of the vapours.

Compound	Upper calibration limit	
O ₂	25	vol.%
H ₂ O	25	vol.%
CO ₂	10	vol.%
CO	2	vol.%
SO ₂	200	ppm _v
NH ₃	20	ppm _v
HCl	10	ppm _v
HCl	10	ppm _v
HF	17	ppm _v
NO _x	200	mg/Nm ³
TOC	50	mg/Nm ³

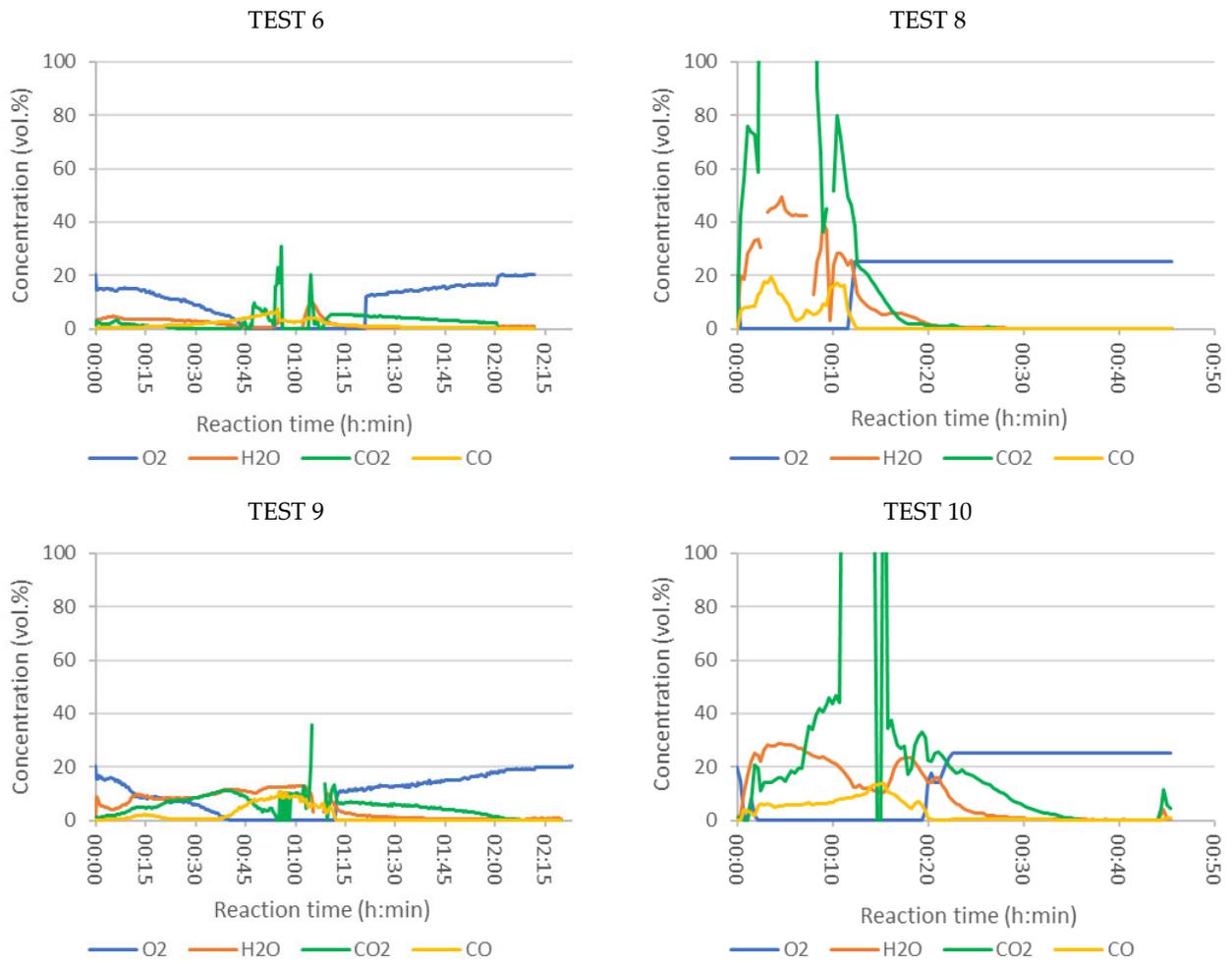


Figure S5. Concentration of O₂, H₂O, CO₂ and CO (vol.%) in the flue gases of combustion of SRF: Test 6 (air, 550 °C), Test 8 (oxygen, 900 °C), Test 9 (air, 900 °C) and Test 10 (enriched air, 900 °C).