

Industrial Symbiosis for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises: Case of Muzaffarnagar, India

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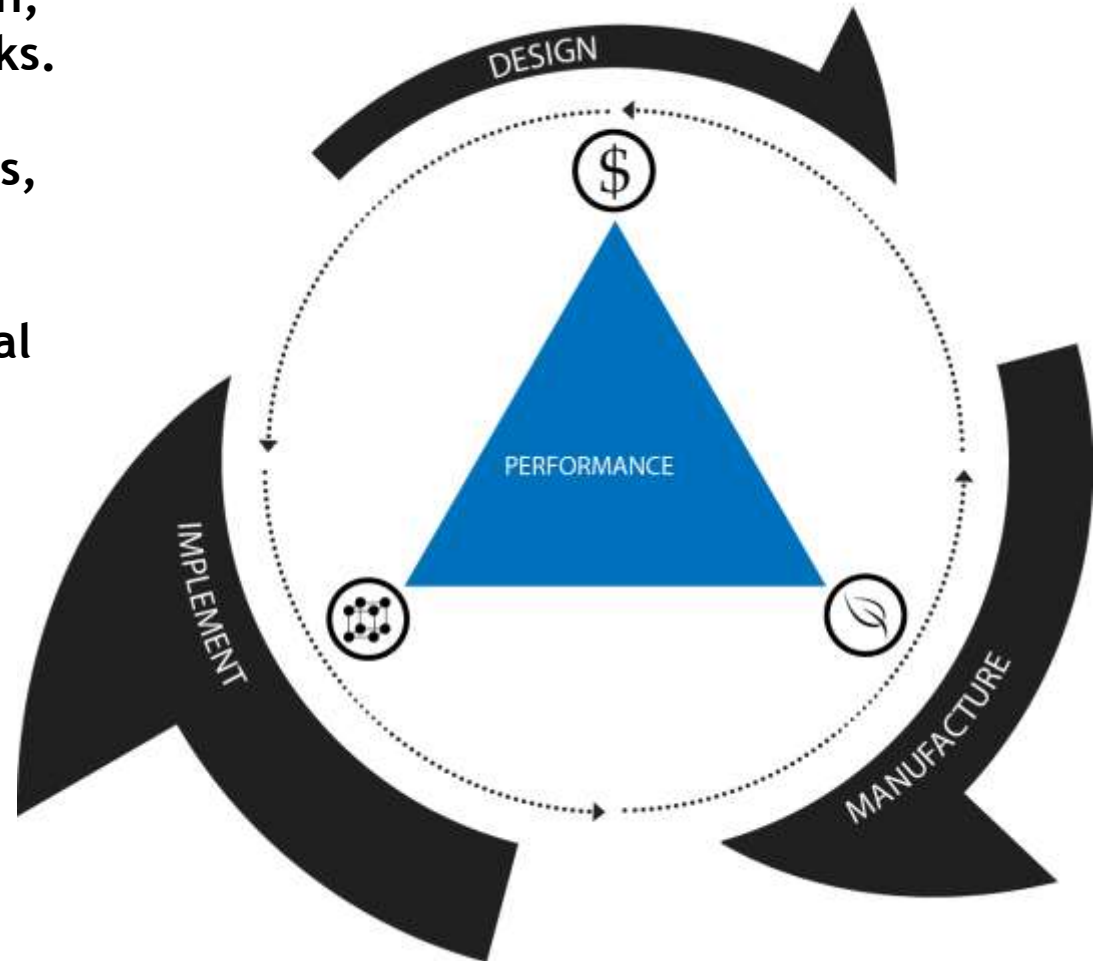
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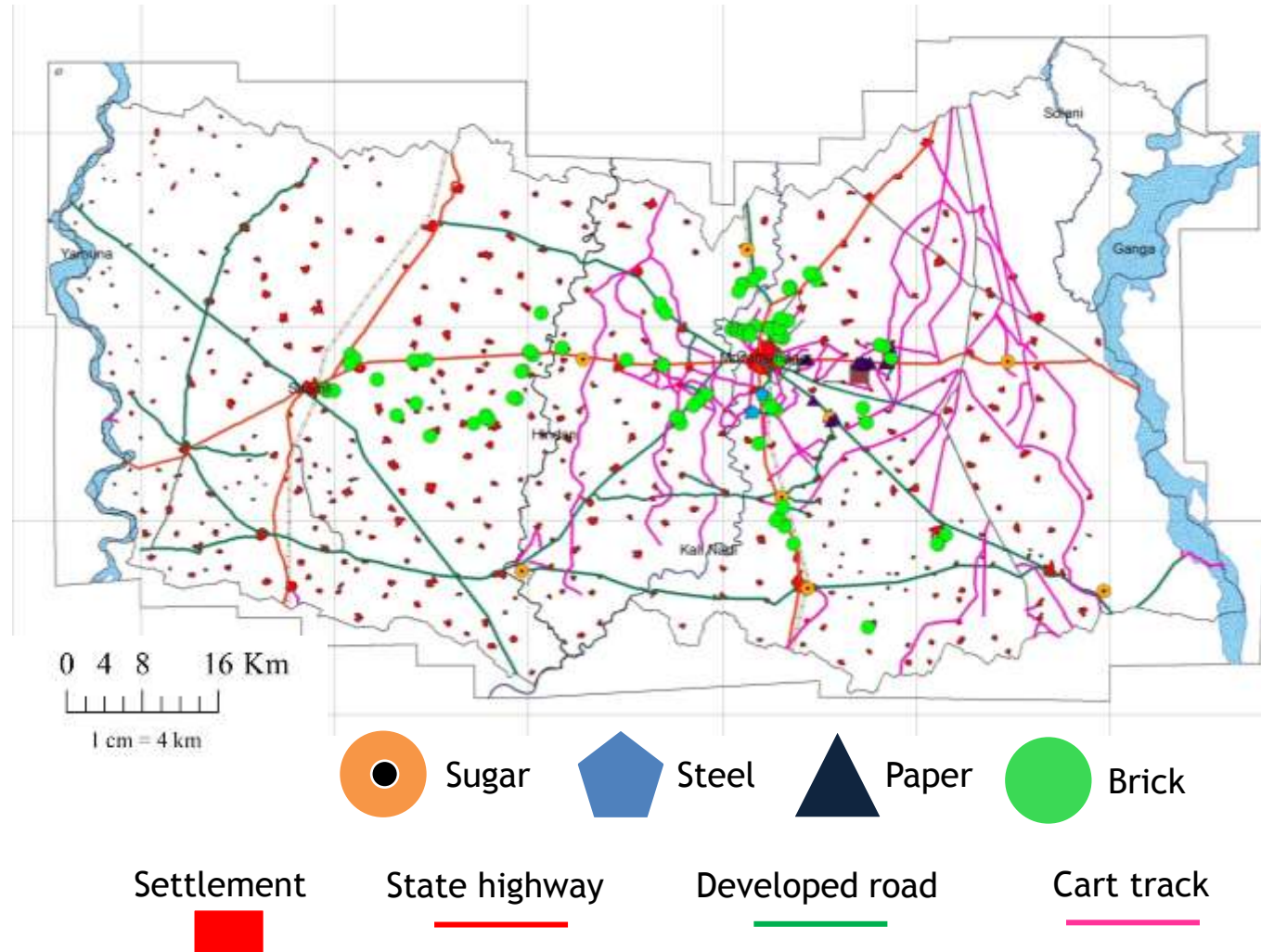
Research strategy

Materials do not exist in isolation, they are part of complex networks.

To inform the design of materials, this research combines an understanding of underlying physical and chemical mechanisms with analysis of processes and systems.

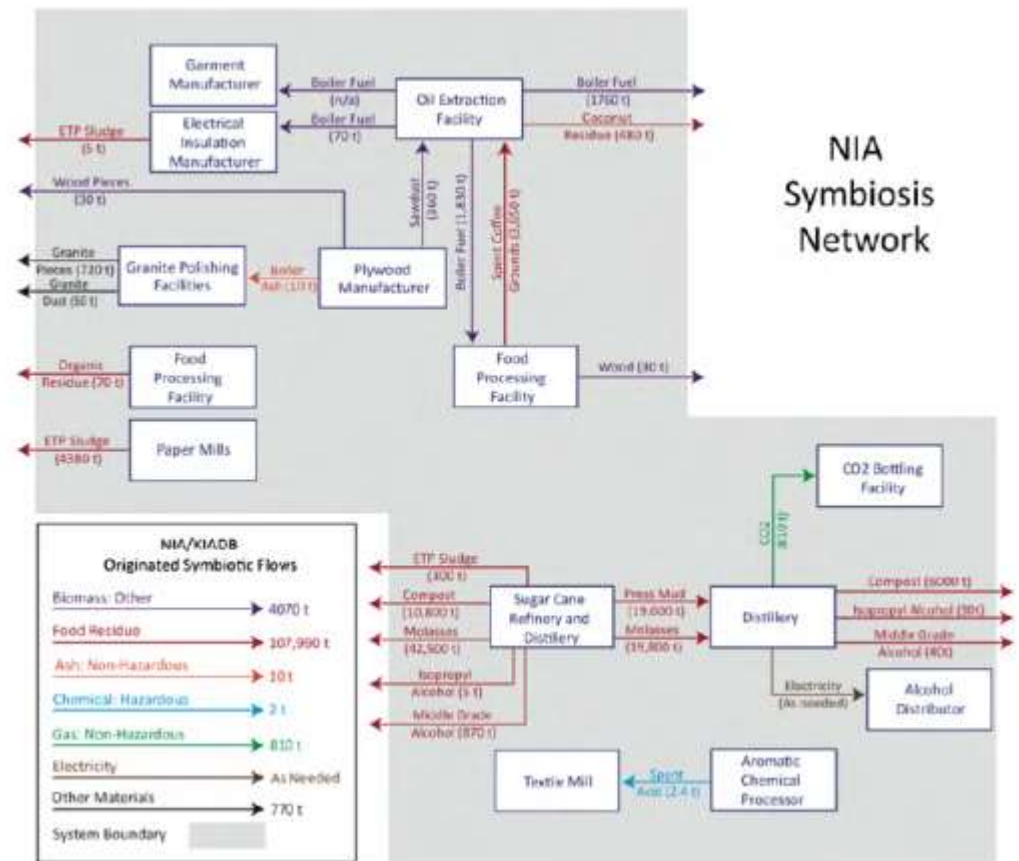


Our region of study



Previous work in India

- Explores the role of the informal sector
- Geographic extent of activity
- High degree of recovery

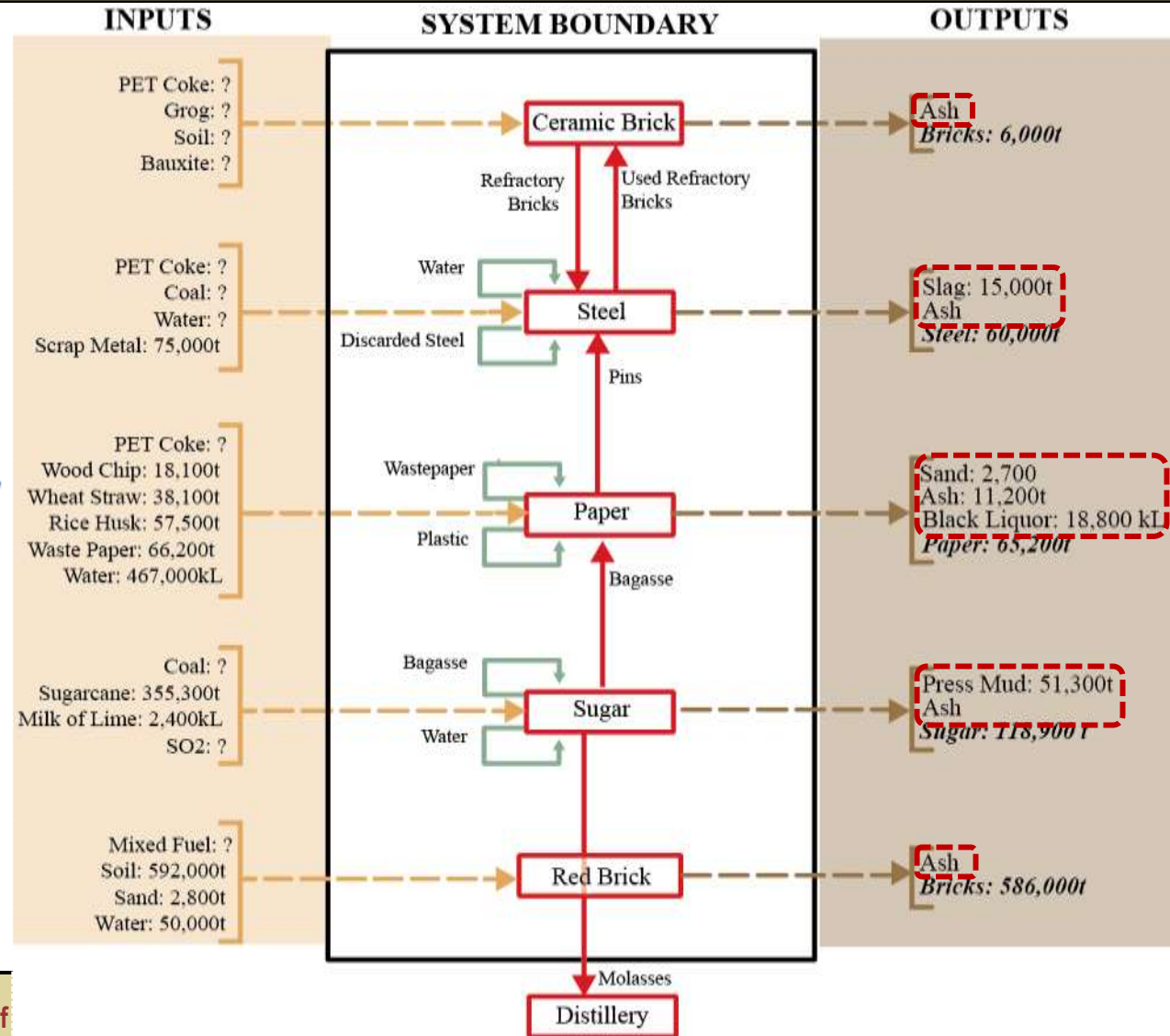
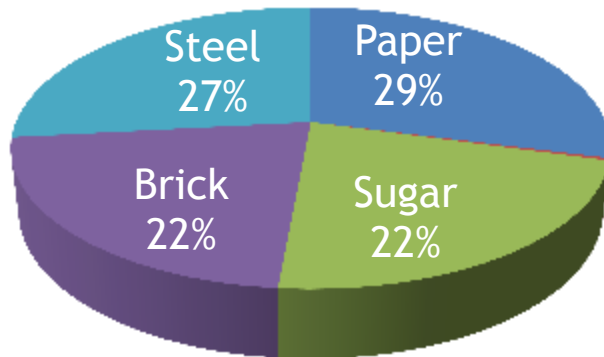


Bain, Shenoy, Ashton, Chertow, Res. Cons. Recyc. 2010. 54(12)

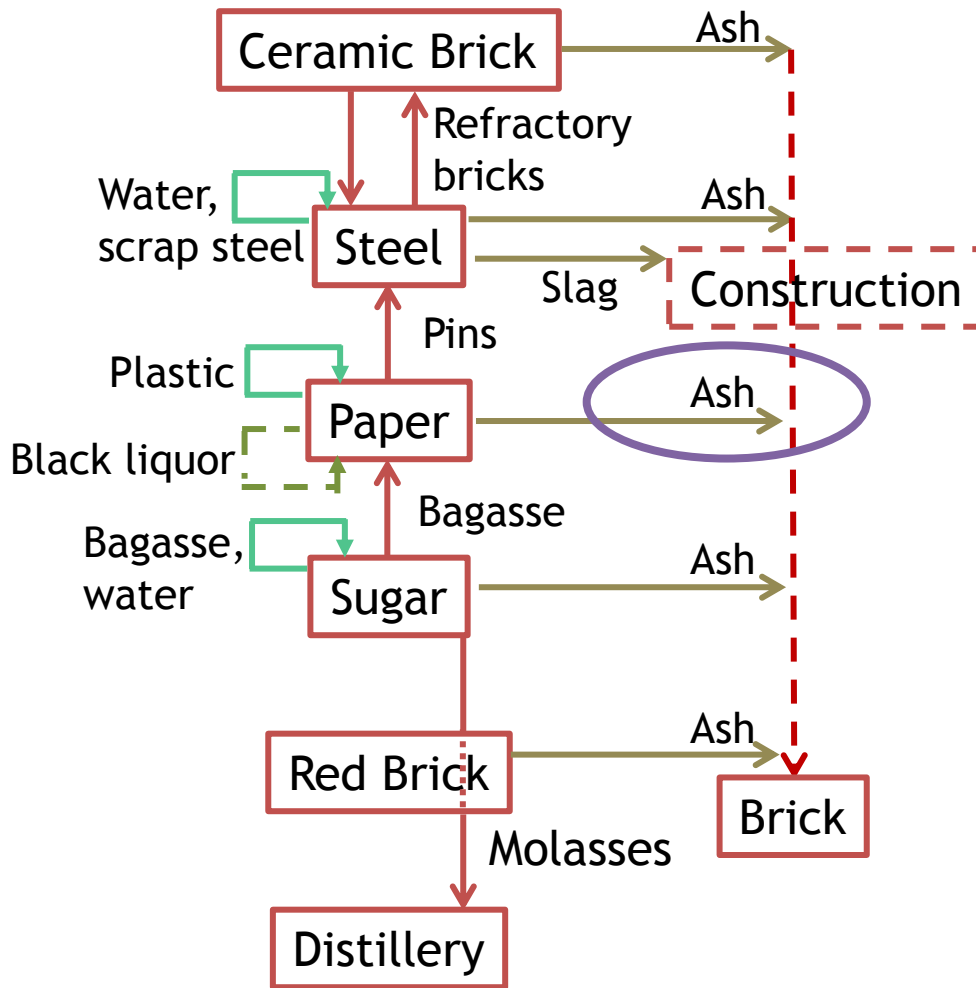
Catalog flows of material in Muzaffarnagar

2.6 million tonnes of products annually

Industry breakdown in the region by mass



Identify additional symbiosis exchanges within Muzaffarnagar

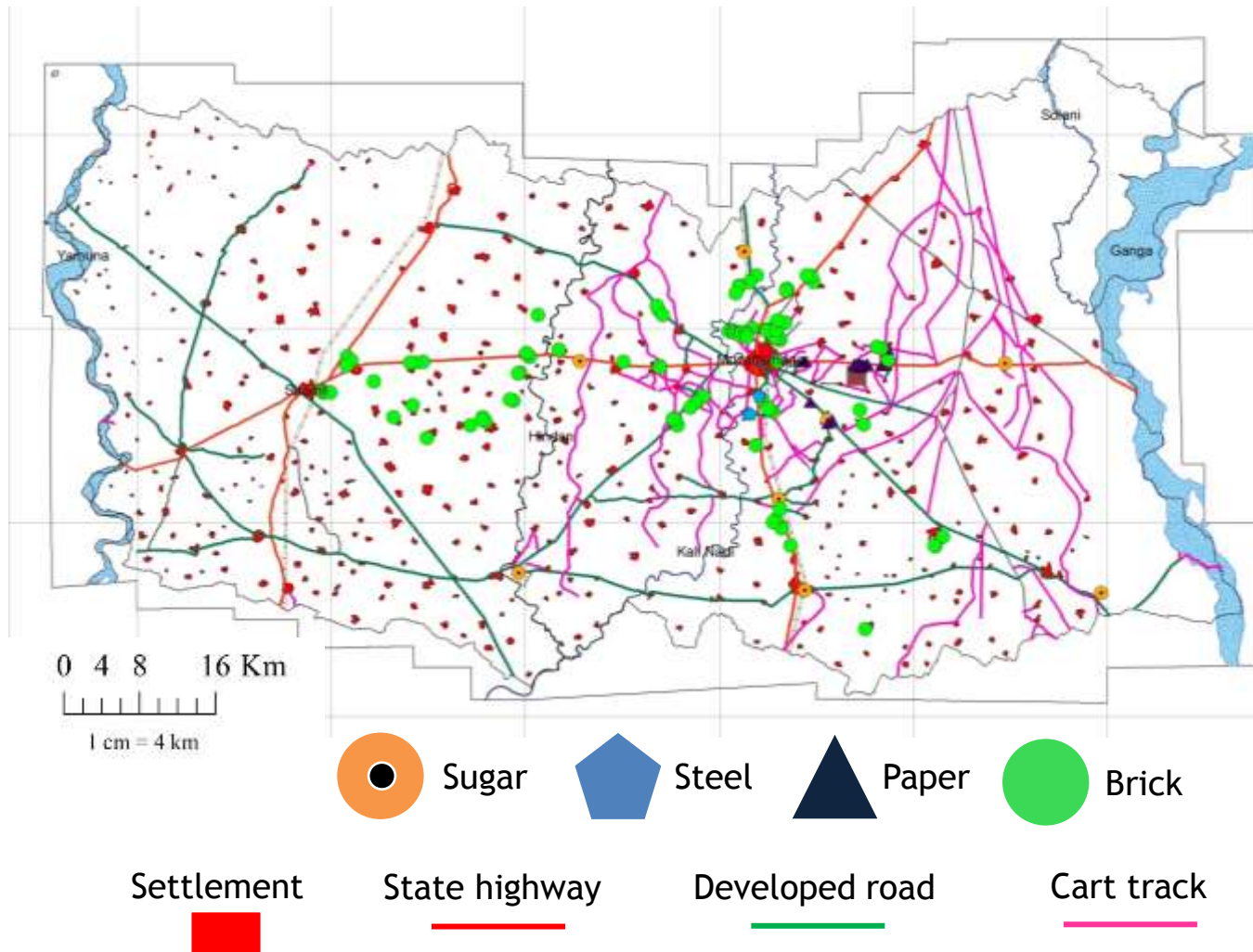


55% reuse
 24% symbiotic exchanges
 (5% if sugar industry is excluded)

21% of solid waste currently used → proposed exchanges raise that to 46%

67% of liquid waste currently used → proposed exchanges raise that to 100%

Focused study on boiler ash in the region



Valorization of boiler ash to construction materials

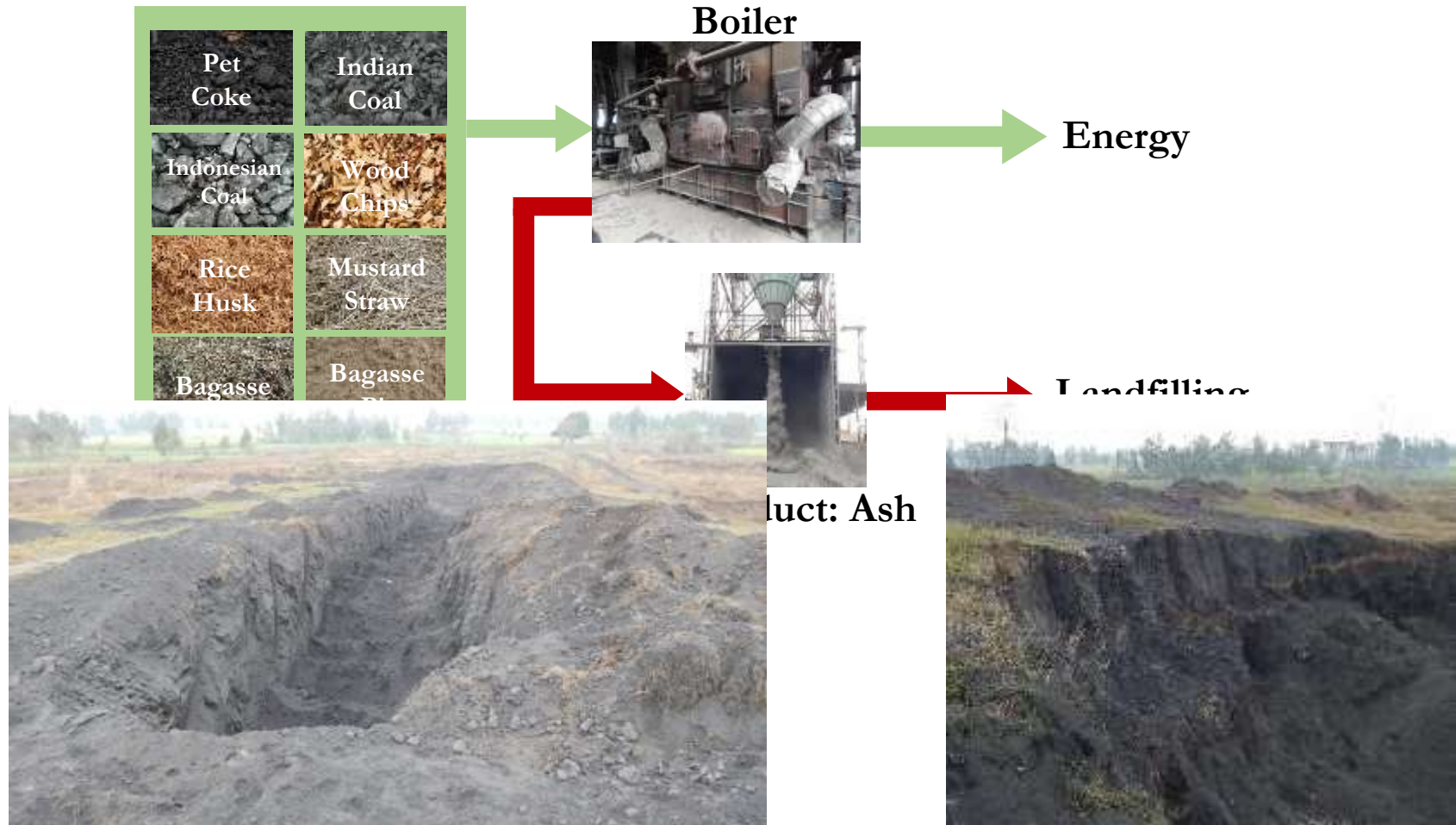


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Potential use of ash in low-temp cured bricks

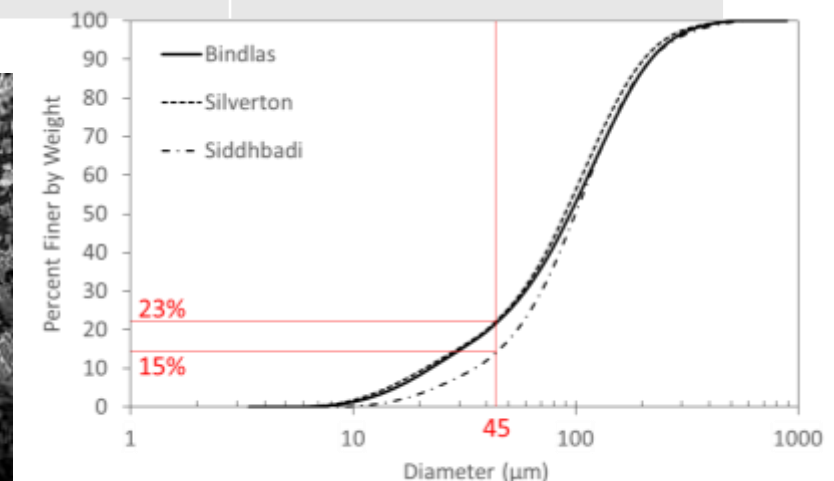
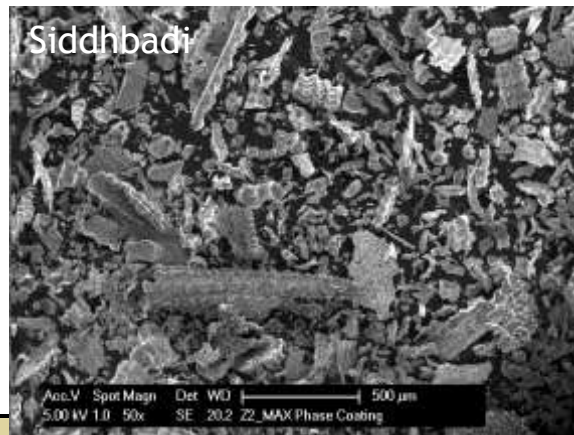
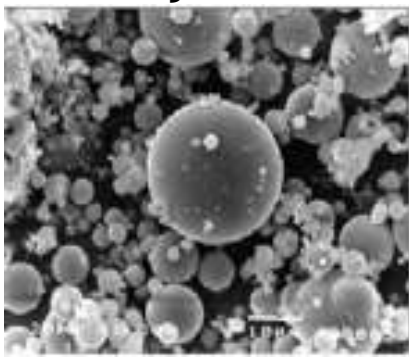


Coal fly ash versus boiler ash from varied combustion sources

Characteristics	Coal fly ash (used in cement)	Boiler Ash
Shape	Spherical	Varies
Particle Size < 45 μm	> 75%	< 25%
Loss on Ignition	< 6%	8-35%
Reactive Silica Content	> 40%	> 80% (bulk)
Reactive Alumina Content	> 15%	< 4% (bulk)
Iron Content	< 10%	< 2%

Boiler Ash

Fly Ash



Proposed solution: use of alkali activation technology

70% boiler ash

+

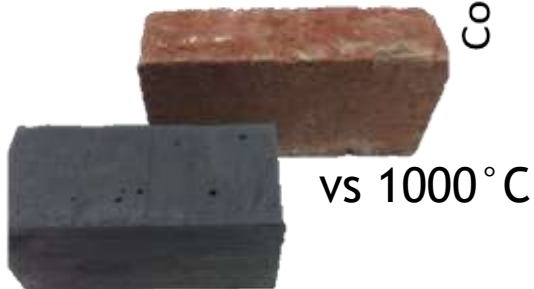
20% clay

+

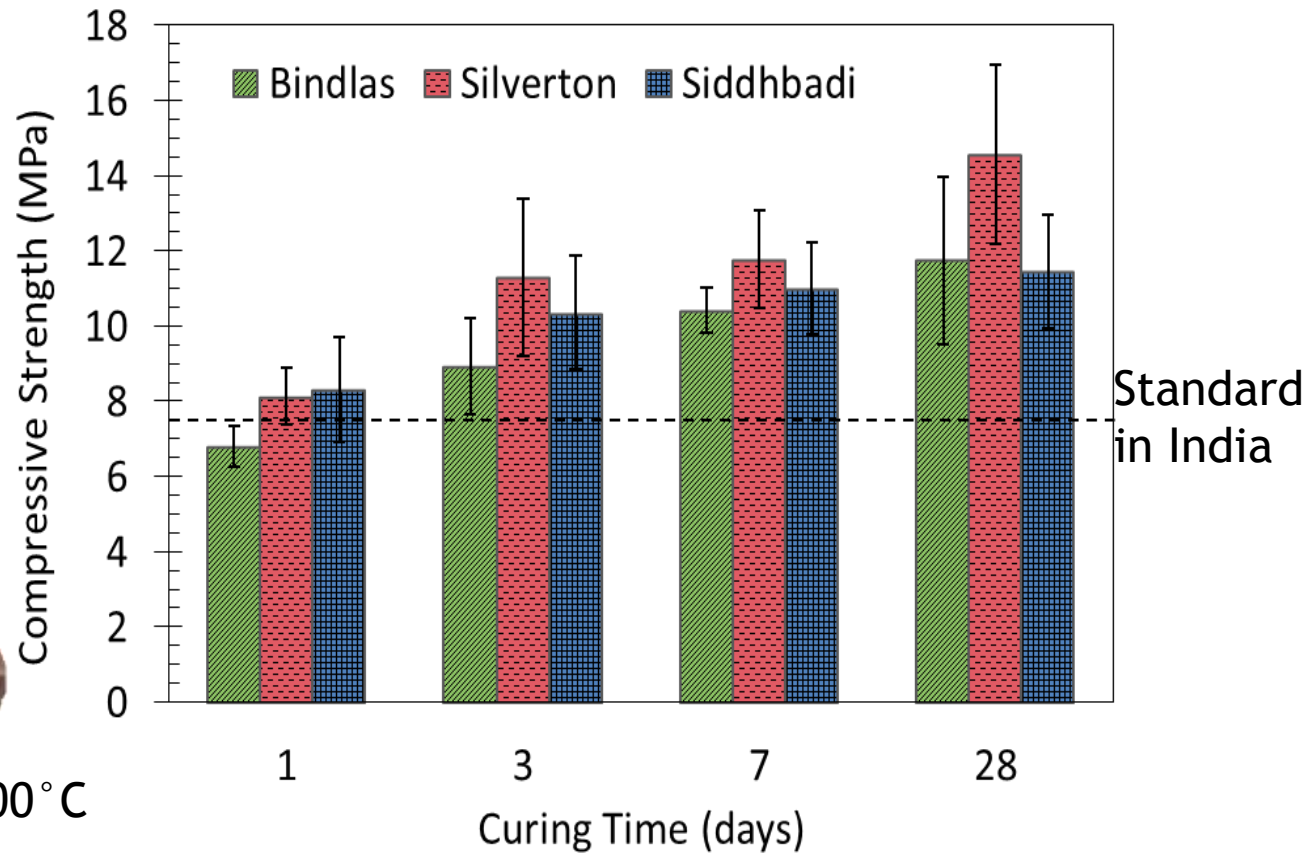
10% lime

+

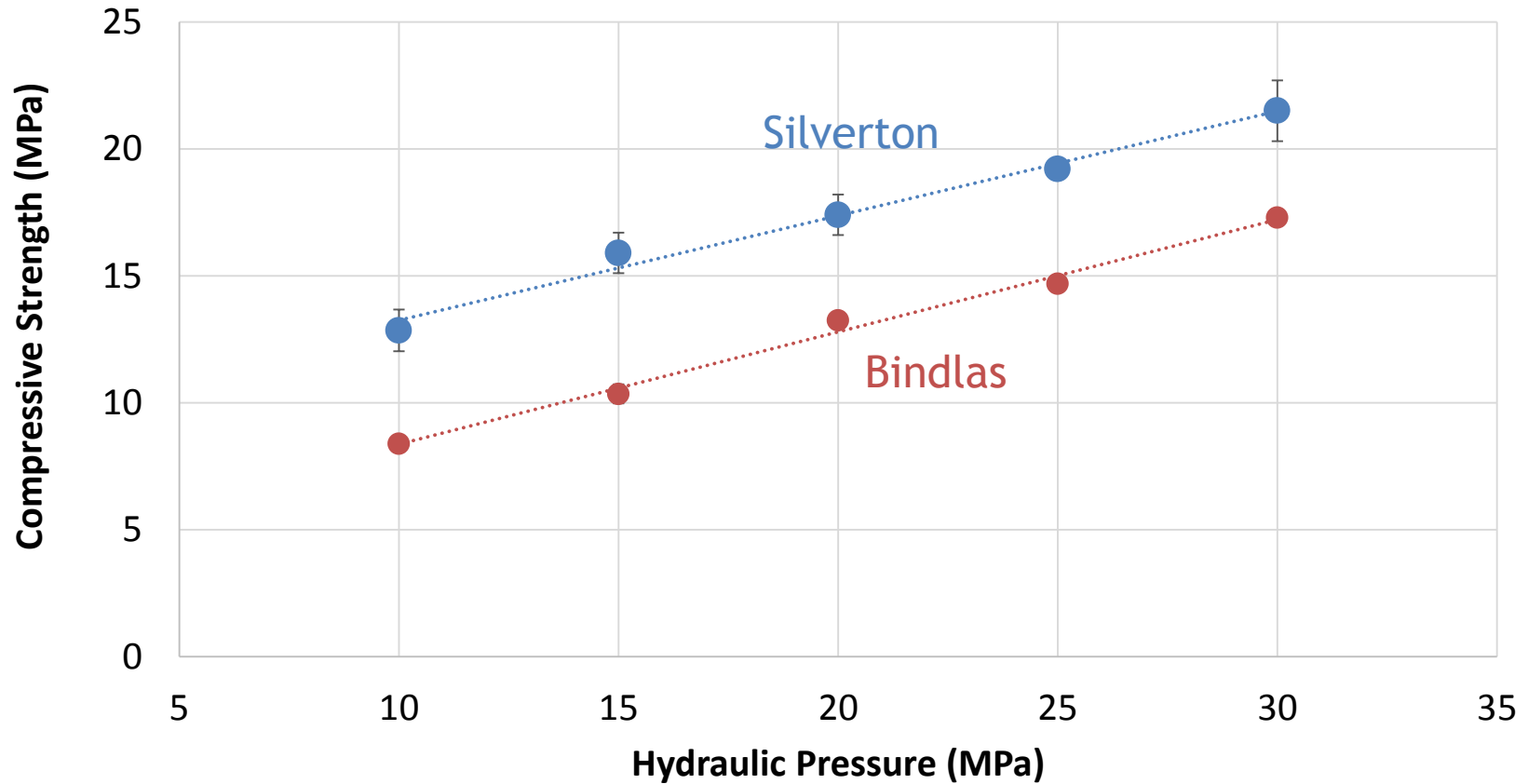
1M or 2M
NaOH



at 30°C



Strength improves with increased forming pressure



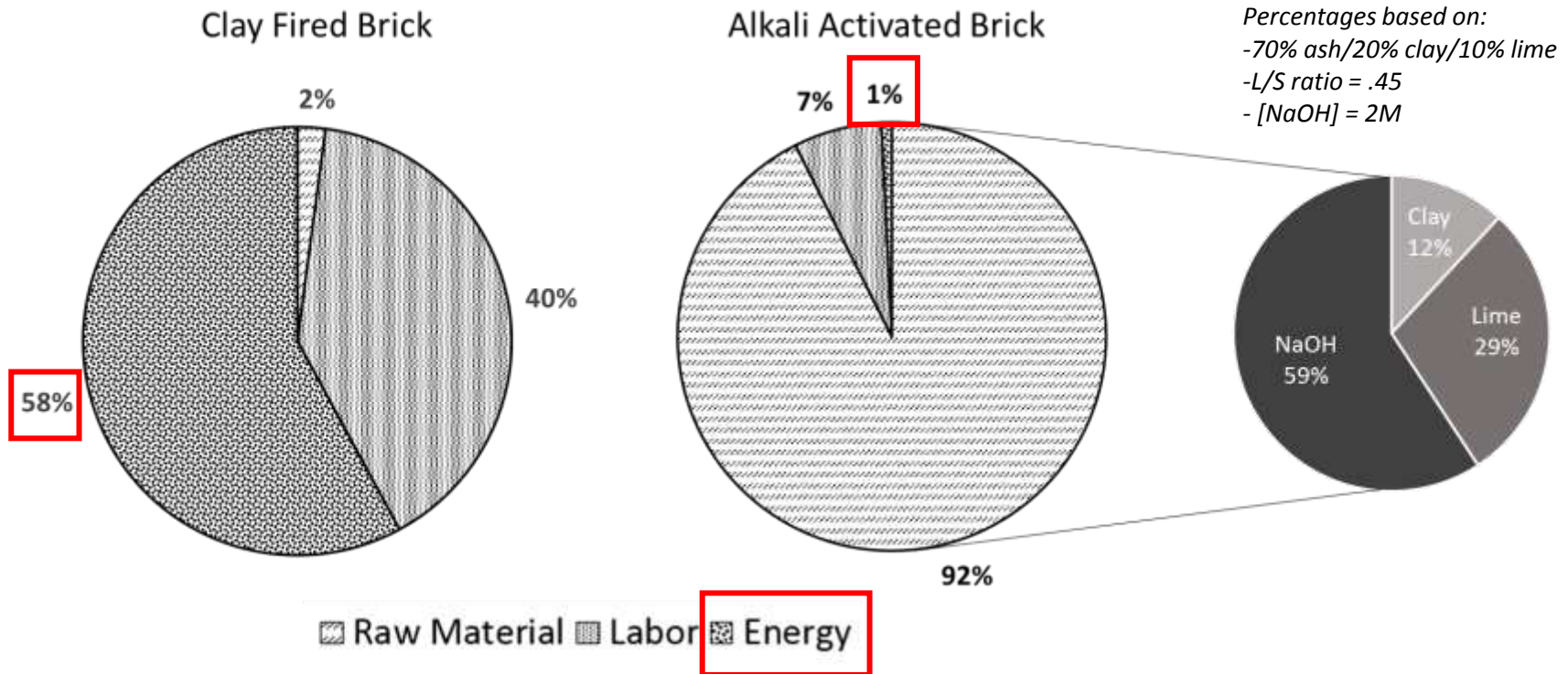
Economic comparison between clay-fired and alkali-activated brick

CLAY FIRED BRICK

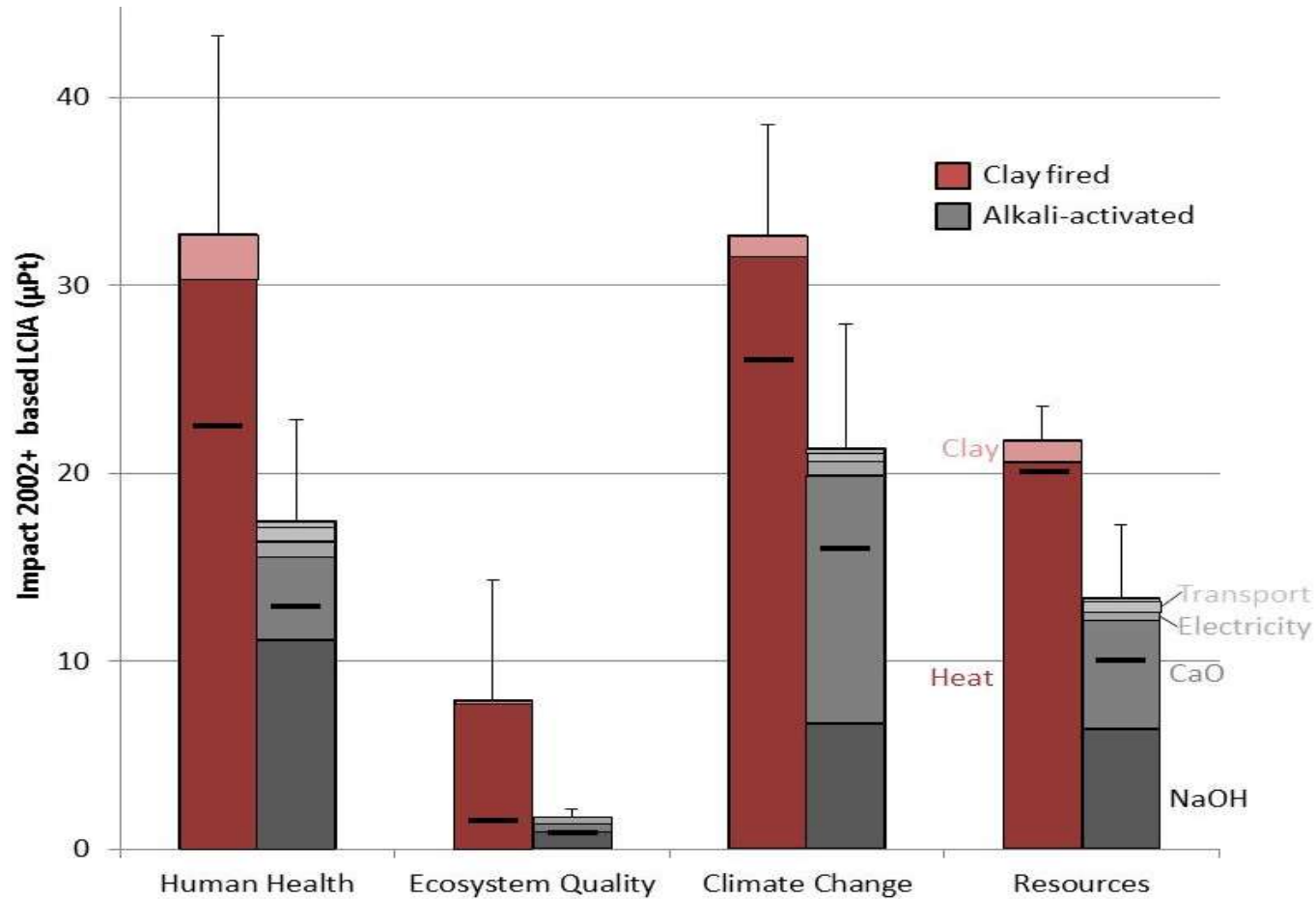
Production cost is approximately **3 INR** in Northern India where brick making is prevalent

ALKALI ACTIVATED BRICK

Production cost for this mix design is **3.1 INR**

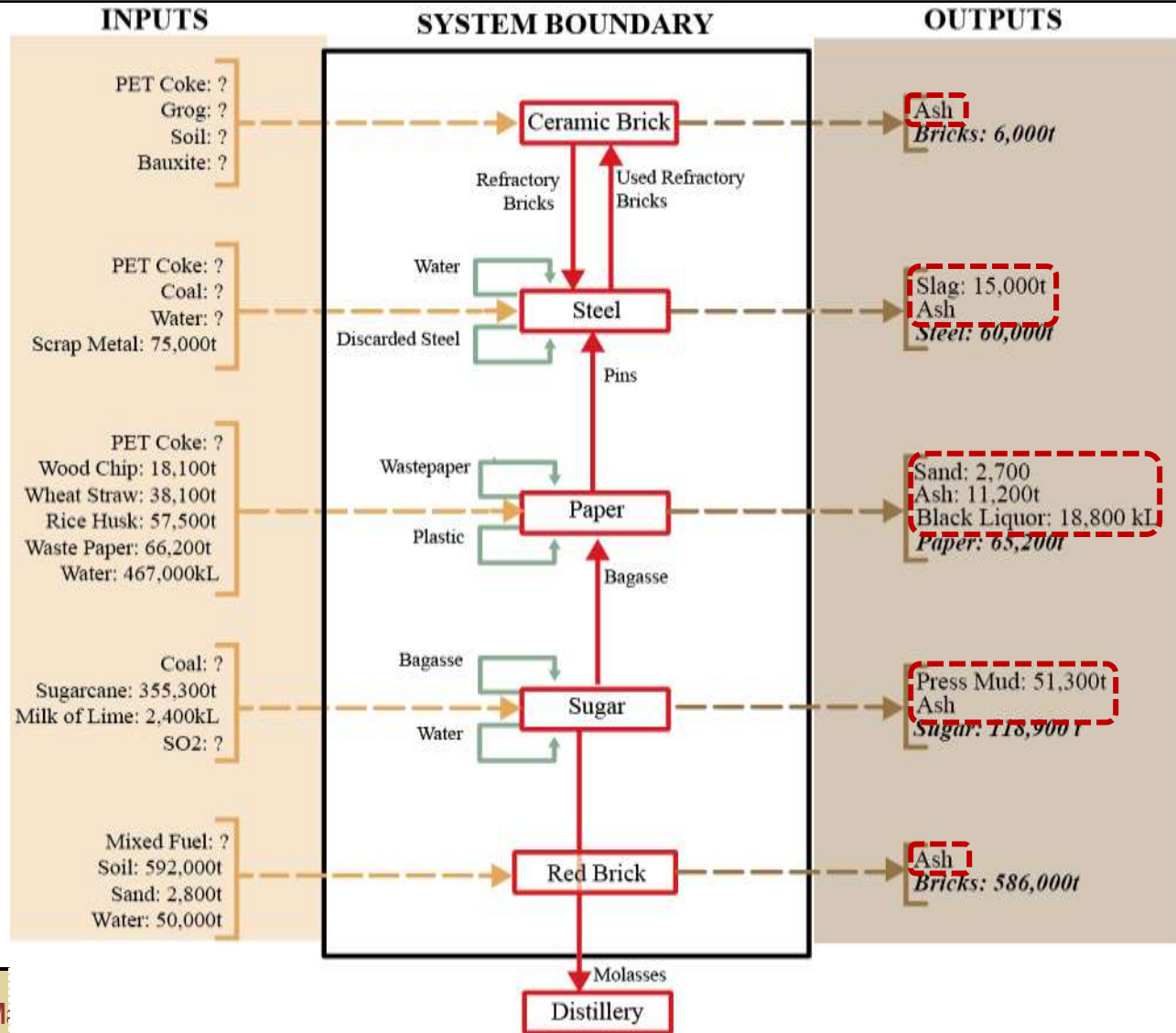


Environmental comparison of clay-fired versus alkali-activated



IMPACT 2002+

More opportunities for beneficial use



Conclusions

- As previous work has shown, many byproduct exchanges grow organically
- Potential increased for SME where economic pressure may be higher and strong bonds exist between owners
- Potential for use of boiler ash in bricks, show high strength with incorporation of supplemental materials

Recent testing of
adhesion between
mortar and bricks



Leaching Test

Method: 6010C - Metals (ICP) - TCLP

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit
Arsenic	0.058		0.015	0.0056	mg/L
Barium	0.28	B	0.0020	0.00070	mg/L
Cadmium	0.0029		0.0020	0.00050	mg/L
Chromium	0.011	B	0.0040	0.0010	mg/L
Lead	ND		0.010	0.0030	mg/L
Selenium	0.012	J	0.025	0.0087	mg/L
Silver	ND		0.0060	0.0017	mg/L

Method: 7470A - TCLP Mercury - TCLP

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit
Mercury	ND		0.00020	0.00012	mg/L

Client Sample ID: 70/20/10_2M_30C_1D

Lab Sample ID: MC42186-1

Matrix: SO - Solid

Project: ECOBLAC

Metals Analysis, TCLP Leachate SW846 1311

Analyte	Result	HW#	MCL	RL	Units
Arsenic	0.054	D004	5.0	0.010	mg/l
Barium	< 0.50	D005	100	0.50	mg/l
Cadmium	< 0.0040	D006	1.0	0.0040	mg/l
Chromium	< 0.010	D007	5.0	0.010	mg/l
Lead	< 0.010	D008	5.0	0.010	mg/l
Mercury	< 0.00020	D009	0.20	0.00020	mg/l
Selenium	< 0.025	D010	1.0	0.025	mg/l
Silver	< 0.0050	D011	5.0	0.0050	mg/l

- (1) Instrument QC Batch: MA18573
- (2) Instrument QC Batch: MA18573
- (3) Prep QC Batch: MP25312
- (4) Prep QC Batch: MP25323

