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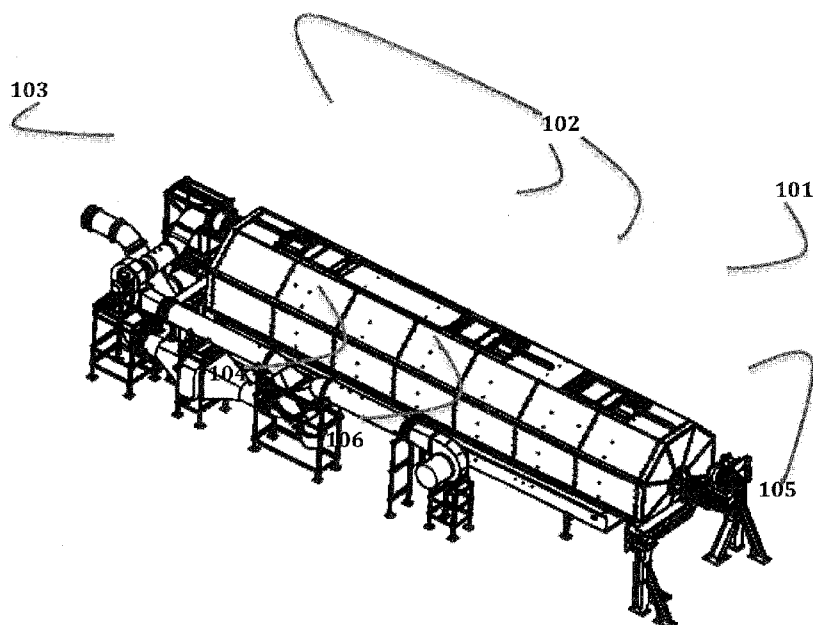
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(54) Title: EFFICIENT PROCEDURE AND SYSTEM TO PROCESS SOLID ORGANIC WASTE

Figure 1



(57) Abstract: The techniques introduced here include a system and method for efficiently, and in some embodiments automatically, processing solid organic waste. In both the method and the system the solid organic waste is injected into a rotating, thermally isolable, container with internal sensors that help in keeping humidity and temperature within given parameters, before the resulting dried solid organic waste is sent to a pyrolysis chamber and its exhausts are sent to filter. In some embodiments, inert material in the form of dried solid organic waste is left in the container in order to make the process even more efficient and system and process are made automatic and remotely controllable through the use of software automation and a web of internal and external sensors.



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- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))*

TITLE OF THE INVENTION**EFFICIENT PROCEDURE AND SYSTEM TO PROCESS SOLID ORGANIC WASTE****FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] Various embodiments of the present invention generally relate to the efficient processing of solid organic waste.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In the past, various attempts have been made to find a way to process solid organic waste in an efficient manner. In fact, it had been discovered that solid organic waste could be disposed of and re-utilized by exploiting the heat that solid organic waste itself generates given certain conditions.

[0003] The main problem of the solutions discovered in the past was that no system or method was really economically viable. In fact, the containers where the solid organic waste was put could not achieve and/or maintain the right temperature or the right level of humidity. Moreover, keeping trace of all the parameters to be controlled within the container was burdensome and not always feasible, so that the heat generated by the solid organic waste was either too much or insufficient.

[0004] Moreover, such processes, in order to exploit the heat generated by the waste, were actually wasting more energy than they could save just to keep the temperature and the humidity at the right level within the container, due to an inefficient insulation and to mechanisms that were not apt to completely exploit and enhance the natural properties of the solid organic waste.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Embodiments of the disclosure include a method to automatically and efficiently process solid organic waste exploiting the natural characteristics of the waste. Such method may be performed through the injection of solid organic waste in a thermically isolable container while keeping the temperature in the container between 30 and 85 °C and the level of humidity between 10 and 85. In an embodiment of the disclosure, such method also involves conveying a resulting dried solid organic waste in a separate chamber where it is processed through pyrolysis while sending exhausts resulting from the above described processing to a filter. In an embodiment of the disclosure, charcoal is obtained at the end of the process.

[0006] Embodiments of the disclosure may further include the monitoring of internal temperature and humidity through sensors placed in a rotatable and remotely controlled container. In some of the embodiments, there is no need to pre-mix the solid organic waste with inert material because inert material is already present in the container and, in some embodiments, such inert material is constituted by the resulting organic waste of a previous cycle of processing itself.

[0007] Embodiments of the disclosure also include a system to efficiently process solid organic waste that involves the use of solid organic waste and of a thermically isolable container to dry the solid organic waste and to obtain a resulting dried solid organic waste, which is then processed thanks to a pyrolysis chamber. In such embodiment, the exhaust of the resulting dried solid organic waste is sent to a filter. In one of the embodiments of the disclosure the container may further be equipped with sensors to monitor its humidity and temperature, which are regulated remotely thanks to a processing machine programmed with set parameters. One of the embodiments may further comprise a heat exchanger that cools the exhausts coming from the container with the cold air that is introduced from outside and may also comprise a rotatable container that can be remotely controlled and which is pre-filled

with resulting solid organic waste that acts as inert material.

[0008] This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described in the Detailed Description and drawings. This Summary is not intended to identify essential features of the claimed subject matter or to limit the scope of the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] The techniques introduced here may be better understood by referring to the following Detailed Description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals indicate identical or functionally similar elements:

[0010] **FIGURE 1** provides an illustrative representation of a container that can be used for processing solid organic waste;

[0011] **FIGURE 2** shows the container from a different angle, in which it can be appreciated its rotative capability;

[0012] **FIGURE 3** illustrates of the combination of a container to process solid organic waste, filter and pyrolysis chamber, exchanger and other components connected to the above;

[0013] **FIGURE 4** provides an illustrative representation of a container to process solid organic waste, filter and pyrolysis chamber, exchanger and other components connected to the above, with a complete overview over the sold organic waste process and system;

[0014] **FIGURE 5** illustrates a possible embodiment of the disclosure in which the processing of solid organic waste is automated and remotely controlled;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] As already mentioned in the Background, systems and methods for processing solid organic waste have been introduced since a long time ago, but they were often extremely inefficient. The inefficiency was due to several factors, amongst which the impossibility to adequately control the level of temperature and humidity inside the container of solid organic waste and the waste of energy and resources to re-introduce inert material in the container of solid organic waste. Such and other inefficiencies led to the consumption, by the systems and methods of processing solid organic waste, of significantly more energy than the one which is produced.

[0016] The present disclosure aims at solving the aforementioned inefficiency problem.

[0017] One of the embodiments of the present disclosure include a method to automatically and efficiently process solid organic waste by exploiting the natural characteristics of the waste, and in particular its changeable temperature and humidity. Such method may be performed through the injection of solid organic waste in a thermically isolable container **101** while keeping the temperature in the container between 30 and 85 °C and the level of humidity between 10% and 85%. In an embodiment of the disclosure, such method involves conveying a resulting dried solid organic waste in a separate chamber where it is processed through pyrolysis while sending exhausts resulting from the above described processing to a filter **301**. In an embodiment of the disclosure, charcoal is obtained at the end of the process.

[0018] Embodiments of the disclosure may further include the monitoring of internal temperature and humidity through sensors placed in a rotatable and remotely controlled container. In such embodiments of the disclosure, a set of parameters based on which humidity and temperature is adjusted is set in advance, so that when temperature and humidity exceed or drop below the standards that have been set of

35 and 85 °C and the level of humidity between 10 % and 85 % respectively, temperature and humidity are immediately brought back to the optimal set condition. In some of the embodiments, the temperature of the solid organic waste may be regulated also through the help of a heat exchanger **104** connected to the container **101**. In some embodiments, the heat exchanger **104** is also used to cool the exhausts resulting from the drying process inside the container **101** before they are sent to the filter **301**, so that their temperature is not too high for the filter **301**. The heat exchanger in some embodiments is used both to cool the temperature of the exhausts and in parallel to adjust the temperature of the inside of the container **101**, either increasing it or decreasing it.

[0019] In some of the embodiments, there is no need to pre-mix the solid organic waste with inert material because inert material is already present in the container **101** and, in some embodiments, such inert material is constituted by the resulting dried solid organic waste of a previous cycle of processing itself. This method allows to save both time and energy by making the process extremely efficient. In some embodiments of the disclosure, sensors to monitor the right quantity of resulting solid organic waste are installed within the rotatable container **101** so that the right amount of resulting dried solid organic waste, which may range between 0 and 50 % of the resulting dried solid organic waste, is automatically left into the container **101** after the originally inserted solid organic waste is dry enough that it can be sent to the pyrolysis chamber **402**. In such embodiments, the level of dryness of the solid organic waste which is inserted in the container **101** is monitored through sensors placed in the container **101** so that the inside of the container **101** does not have to be constantly checked from the outside, wasting energy and unbalancing the inside temperature.

[0020] In one of the embodiments of the disclosure, charcoal is obtained after the dried solid organic waste is sent to the pyrolysis chamber **402**. In one of the embodiments of the disclosure the filter **301** is a biofilter and the resulting dried solid

organic waste, after it is sent to the pyrolysis chamber **402**, is transformed in biochar

[0021] In some of the embodiments of the disclosure, the container **101** is rotated throughout the process in order to keep the levels of humidity and temperature between the optimal ranges indicated above and thanks to the sensors installed in the container **101** the rotation happens not only at pre-fixed times but also automatically when there is a need to rotate.

[0022] Embodiments of the disclosure also include a system to efficiently process solid organic waste that involves the use of solid organic waste and of a thermically isolable container to dry the solid organic waste and to obtain a resulting dried solid organic waste, which is then sent to through a pipe **105** and processed thanks to a pyrolysis chamber **402**. In such embodiment, the exhausts of the resulting dried solid organic waste is sent, through a dedicated pipe **103**, to a filter **301**. In one of the embodiments of the disclosure the container **101** may further be equipped with sensors to monitor its humidity and temperature, which are regulated remotely thanks to a processing machine programmed with set parameters **503**. One of the embodiments may further comprise a heat exchanger **104** that cools the exhausts coming from the container **101** with the cold air that is introduced from outside through a ventilator **106** and may also comprise a rotatable container **101** that can be remotely controlled and which is pre-filled with resulting solid organic waste that acts as inert material.

[0023] In one of the embodiments of the disclosure the container has multiple openings **102** to allow the injection of solid organic waste from three different positions, so that the solid organic waste is better distributed inside the container **101**. In one of the embodiments of the disclosure, there are multiple containers **101** to process solid organic waste, all connected to the same pyrolysis chamber **402** and to the same filter **301**

[0024] In one of the embodiments of the disclosure, a heat exchanger **104**, through which an external air used to lower the internal temperature of the container and the exhaust resulting from the treatment of the solid organic waste are respectively, and automatically, heated and cooled, is protected by a metallic net where the air enters in the container. The metallic net allows the pipes that work together with the heat exchanger to remain cleaner and it reduces the need to manually or automatically clean the pipes itself, making the process and system even more efficient.

[0025] In one of the embodiments of the disclosure, an emergency heater **401** is envisaged, so that if the temperature inside the container **101** drops below the indicated optimal range, the inside temperature can be brought back inside the range. In some embodiments of the disclosure, thanks to sensors installed inside the container, as soon as the temperature is detected to be outside the optimal range, air from outside pulled by a ventilator **106** goes through the heat exchanger **104** and is injected into the container **101** if the temperature is higher than it should be or extra heat from the emergency heater **401** is conveyed to the containers if temperature is below the optimal range.

[0026] In one of the embodiments of the disclosure, the system and method are completely automated from the injection of the solid organic waste into the containers **101** through the openings **102** to obtaining charcoal, even in the form of biochar. The automation takes place through sensors positioned inside and outside the container **101** that monitor internal and external temperature, humidity, quantity of solid organic waste, quantity of resulting dried solid organic waste, and that are connected to I/O modules **501** connected to one or more rotating containers **101**. In some embodiments, such I/O modules **501** collect data from external and internal sensors and send the data to a server **503** every 200 m/s for complex elaborations, and based on such elaborations the rotation of the container **101**, the intake of air through the ventilator **106**, and in case through the heat exchanger **104**, the passage through the

heat exchanger of the exhausts, the conveyance of resulting dried solid organic waste to the pyrolysis chamber **402**, the quantity of resulting dried solid organic waste that has to remain in the container **101** as inert material, the delivery of extra heat from the emergency heater **401** into the container **101**, and in any case each operation which involves any sort of measurement, are regulated. In some embodiments of the disclosure, the server **503** and the I/O modules **501** are connected to an external cloud **502** for predictive maintenance, long-term data recording and alarm messages.

[0027] In one of the embodiments of the disclosure the server **503** operates through PHP algorithms to control the I/O modules **501**. In such embodiment the server **503** manages all the components through the sensors and connects every container **101** and every other component of the system and method together. In some embodiments, every second a script elaborates data and changes the system parameters in order to optimize the process efficiency, material flow and energy use.

[0028] The foregoing description of the embodiments of the invention has been presented for the purpose of illustration; it is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Persons skilled in the relevant art can appreciate that many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above disclosure.

[0029] Some portions of this description describe the embodiments of the invention in terms of algorithms and symbolic representations of operations on information. These algorithmic descriptions and representations are commonly used by those skilled in the data processing arts to convey the substance of their work effectively to others skilled in the art. These operations, while described functionally, computationally, or logically, are understood to be implemented by computer programs or equivalent electrical circuits, microcode, or the like. Furthermore, it has also proven convenient at times, to refer to these arrangements of operations as

modules, without loss of generality. The described operations and their associated modules may be embodied in software, firmware, hardware, or any combinations thereof.

[0030] Any of the steps, operations, or processes described herein may be performed or implemented with one or more hardware or software modules, alone or in combination with other devices. In one embodiment, a software module is implemented with a computer program product comprising a computer-readable medium containing computer program code, which can be executed by a computer processor for performing any or all of the steps, operations, or processes described.

[0031] Embodiments of the invention may also relate to an apparatus for performing the operations herein. This apparatus may be specially constructed for the required purposes, and/or it may comprise a general-purpose computing device selectively activated or reconfigured by a computer program stored in the computer. Such a computer program may be stored in a tangible computer readable storage medium or any type of media suitable for storing electronic instructions, and coupled to a computer system bus. Furthermore, any computing systems referred to in the specification may include a single processor or may be architectures employing multiple processor designs for increased computing capability.

[0032] Embodiments of the invention may also relate to a computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave, where the computer data signal includes any embodiment of a computer program product or other data combination described herein. The computer data signal is a product that is presented in a tangible medium or carrier wave and modulated or otherwise encoded in the carrier wave, which is tangible, and transmitted according to any suitable transmission method.

[0033] Finally, the language used in the specification has been principally selected for readability and instructional purposes, and it may not have been selected to

delineate or circumscribe the inventive subject matter. It is therefore intended that the scope of the invention be limited not by this detailed description, but rather by any claims that issue on an application based hereon. Accordingly, the disclosure of the embodiments of the invention is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting, of the scope of the invention, which is set forth in the following claims.

[0034] Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words "comprise," "comprising," and the like are to be construed in an inclusive sense (i.e., to say, in the sense of "including, but not limited to"), as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense. As used herein, the terms "connected," "coupled," or any variant thereof means any connection or coupling, either direct or indirect, between two or more elements. Such a coupling or connection between the elements can be physical, logical, or a combination thereof. Additionally, the words "herein," "above," "below," and words of similar import, when used in this application, refer to this application as a whole and not to any particular portions of this application. Where the context permits, words in the above Detailed Description using the singular or plural number may also include the plural or singular number respectively. The word "or," in reference to a list of two or more items, covers all of the following interpretations of the word: any of the items in the list, all of the items in the list, and any combination of the items in the list.

[0035] The above Detailed Description of examples of the invention is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed above. While specific examples for the invention are described above for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications are possible within the scope of the invention, as those skilled in the relevant art will recognize. While processes or blocks are presented in a given order in this application, alternative implementations may perform routines having steps performed in a different order, or employ systems having blocks in a different order. Some processes or blocks may be deleted, moved, added,

subdivided, combined, and/or modified to provide alternative or sub-combinations. Also, while processes or blocks are at times shown as being performed in series, these processes or blocks may instead be performed or implemented in parallel, or may be performed at different times. Further any specific numbers noted herein are only examples. It is understood that alternative implementations may employ differing values or ranges.

[0036] The various illustrations and teachings provided herein can also be applied to systems other than the system described above. The elements and acts of the various examples described above can be combined to provide further implementations of the invention.

[0037] Any patents and applications and other references noted above, including any that may be listed in accompanying filing papers, are incorporated herein by reference. Aspects of the invention can be modified, if necessary, to employ the systems, functions, and concepts included in such references to provide further implementations of the invention.

[0038] These and other changes can be made to the invention in light of the above Detailed Description. While the above description describes certain examples of the invention, and describes the best mode contemplated, no matter how detailed the above appears in text, the invention can be practiced in many ways. Details of the system may vary considerably in its specific implementation, while still being encompassed by the invention disclosed herein. As noted above, particular terminology used when describing certain features or aspects of the invention should not be taken to imply that the terminology is being redefined herein to be restricted to any specific characteristics, features, or aspects of the invention with which that terminology is associated. In general, the terms used in the following claims should not be construed to limit the invention to the specific examples disclosed in the

specification, unless the above Detailed Description section explicitly defines such terms. Accordingly, the actual scope of the invention encompasses not only the disclosed examples, but also all equivalent ways of practicing or implementing the invention under the claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method to process solid organic waste comprising the steps of:

injecting a solid organic waste in a thermically isolable container;

keeping the internal temperature of the container between 35 and 85 °C
and the humidity of the container between 10% and 85%;

conveying a resulting dried solid organic waste in a separate chamber
where it is processed through pyrolysis;

sending an exhaust resulting from the processing of the solid organic
waste in the container to a filter;

obtaining charcoal.

2. A method as in Claim 1, wherein the container, once filled with the solid organic waste, is isolated until the resulting dried solid organic waste is obtained.

3. A method as in Claim 1, wherein the exhaust in the container is sent to a biofilter.

4. A method as in Claim 1, wherein, through a heat exchanger, an external air used to lower the internal temperature of the container and the smoke resulting from the treatment of the solid organic waste are respectively, and automatically, heated and cooled.

5. A method as in Claim 1, wherein a new load of the solid organic waste is automatically injected in the container after the resulting dried solid organic waste is obtained.

6. A method as in Claim 1, wherein the solid organic waste is mixed, before injection in the container, with an inert material.

7. A method as in Claim 1, wherein a part of the resulting dried solid organic waste is left in the container instead of being processed through pyrolysis to act as the inert material for a subsequent processing cycle.
8. A method as in Claim 1, wherein the container automatically rotates based on a set of predetermined parameters.
9. A method as in Claim 1, wherein the internal temperature and humidity of the container are constantly monitored through one or multiple sensors installed in the container.
10. A method as in Claim 9, wherein internal temperature and humidity of the container can be remotely regulated.
11. A method as in Claim 9, wherein internal temperature and humidity of the container are automatically adjusted based on a given set of parameters.
12. A method to automatically and efficiently process solid organic waste without pre-mixing it comprising the steps of:
 - injecting solid organic waste in a thermally isolable container containing an inert material;
 - isolating the container;
 - keeping the internal temperature of the container between 35 and 85 °C and the humidity of the container between 10% and 85%;
 - monitoring the internal temperature and humidity of the container through one or multiple sensors installed in the container;
 - based on such monitoring, automatically adjusting humidity and temperature of the container based on a given set of parameters;

automatically rotating the container based on a set of predetermined parameters;

sending an exhaust resulting from the processing of the solid organic waste in the container to a filter;

conveying a resulting dried solid organic waste in a separate chamber where it is processed through pyrolysis;

obtaining charcoal.

13. A method as in Claim 12 wherein the inert material is the resulting dried solid organic waste.

14. A method as in Claim 12 wherein the inert material is premixed to the solid organic waste before the solid organic waste is injected in the container.

15. A method as in Claim 14 wherein a predetermined part of the resulting dried solid organic waste is left in the container instead of being process through pyrolysis to act as inert material for a subsequent processing of solid organic waste.

16. A method as in Claim 14 wherein the container is completely insulated.

17. A method as in Claim 14 wherein biochar is obtained.

18. A method as in Claim 14 wherein a biofilter is used.

19. A system to efficiently process solid organic waste comprising:

a solid organic waste;

a thermically isolable container to dry the solid organic waste and to obtain a resulting dried solid organic waste;

a pyrolysis chamber to process the resulting dried solid organic waste with pyrolysis;

a filter where an exhaust resulting from the processing of the solid organic waste is sent;

20. A system as in Claim 19, wherein the container has multiple openings to allow improved injection of solid organic waste.

21. A system as in Claim 19, further comprising:

one or multiple sensors inside the container to monitor temperature and humidity of the solid organic waste;

22. A system as in Claim 19, further comprising:

an automatic detection and adjustment processor to adjust internal temperature and humidity of the container based on a given set of parameters;

23. A system as in Claim 19, further comprising:

a heat exchanger, through which an external air used to lower the internal temperature of the container and the smokes resulting from the treatment of the solid organic waste are respectively, and automatically, heated and cooled

24 A system as in Claim 19, wherein the container has the ability to rotate.

25. A system as in Claim 24, wherein the container automatically rotates at given times based on a detected level of temperature and humidity.

26. A system as in Claim 25, wherein the container, before being injected with the

solid organic waste, is pre-filled with an inert material.

27. A system as in Claim 26, wherein the inert material consists of resulting dried solid organic waste.

28. A system to efficiently and automatically process solid organic waste comprising:

- a solid organic waste;

- a resulting dried solid organic waste;

- an automatically rotating, thermically isolable, container, with multiple openings, designed to dry the solid organic waste whose internal temperature is constantly kept between 35 and 85 °C and whose internal humidity is constantly kept between 10 and 85 and which is pre-filled with the resulting dried solid organic waste;

- a pyrolysis chamber to process a resulting dried solid organic waste with pyrolysis;

- a heat exchanger, through which an external air used to lower the internal temperature of the container and the exhaust resulting from the treatment of the solid organic waste are respectively, and automatically, heated and cooled;

- a filter where an exhaust resulting from the processing of solid organic waste is sent;

29. A system as in Claim 28 wherein the container is completely insulated.

30. A system as in Claim 28 wherein biochar is obtained.

31. A system as in Claim 28 wherein a biofilter is used.

32. A system as in Claim 28, wherein a metallic net is used when injecting air in the container

33. A system as in Claim 28 where an emergency heater is used to heat the solid organic waste inside the container.

Figure 1

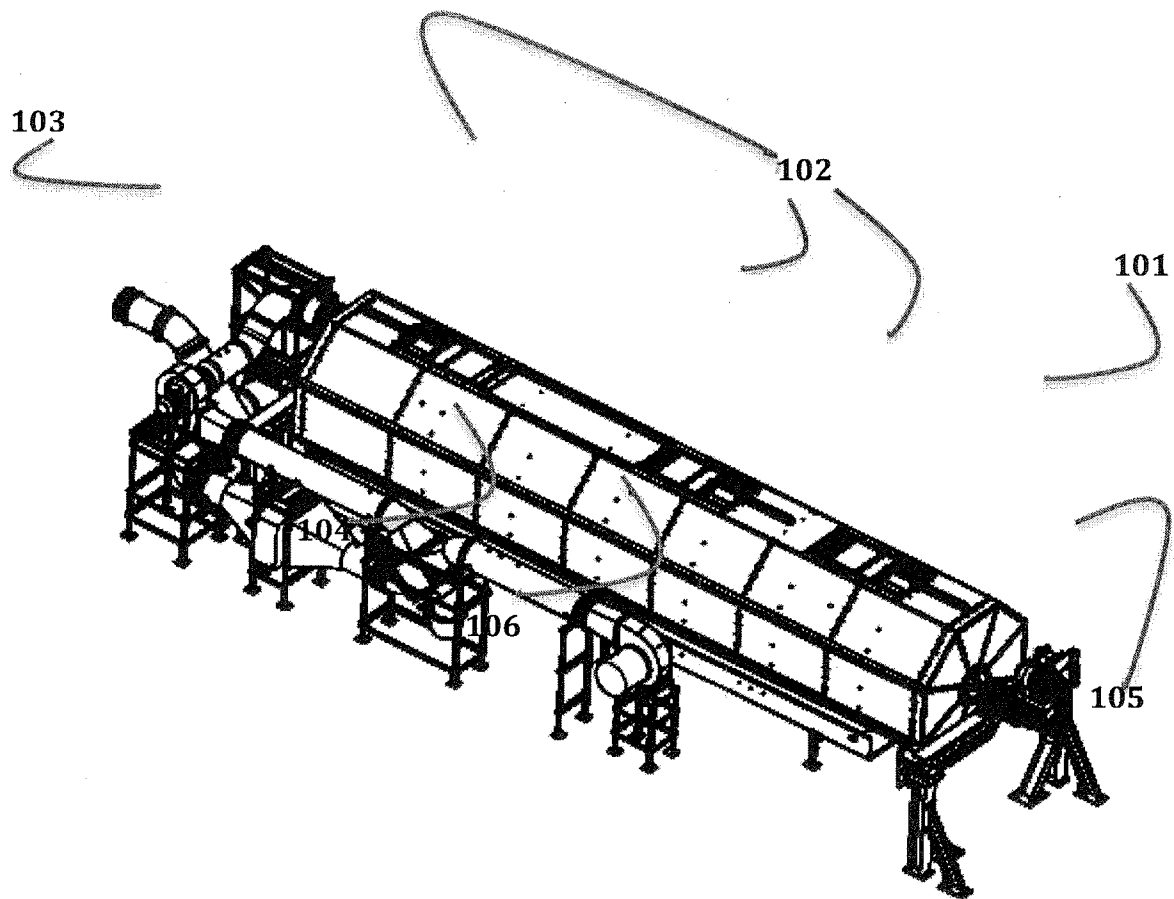


Figure 2

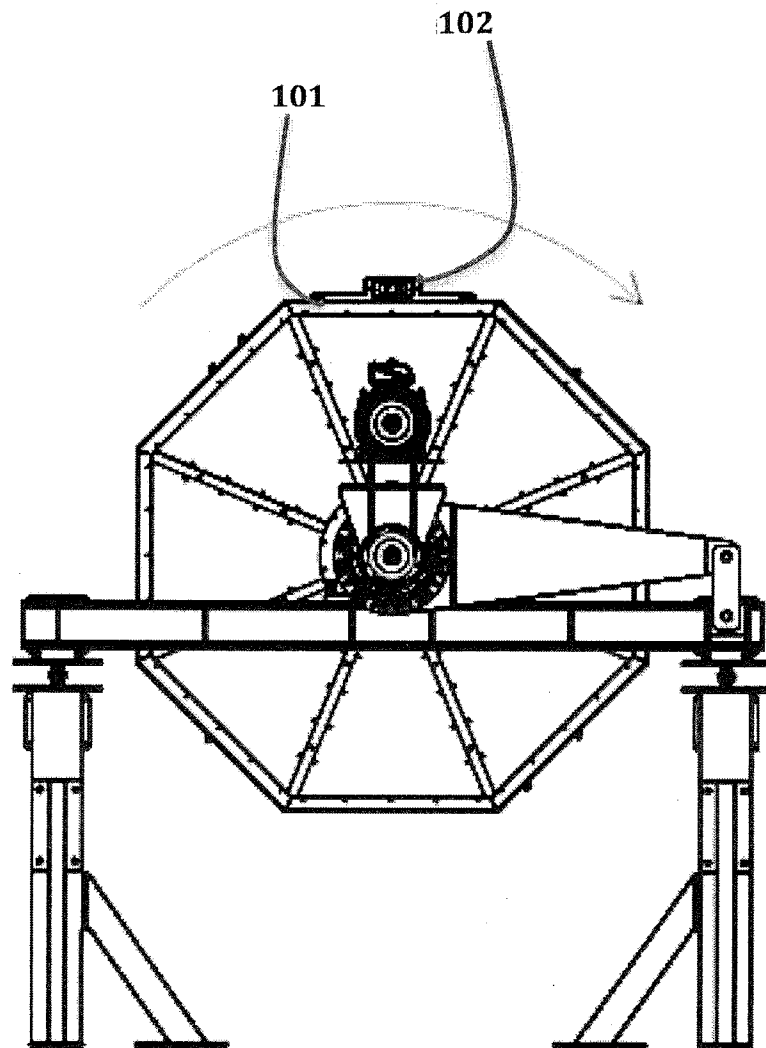


Figure 3

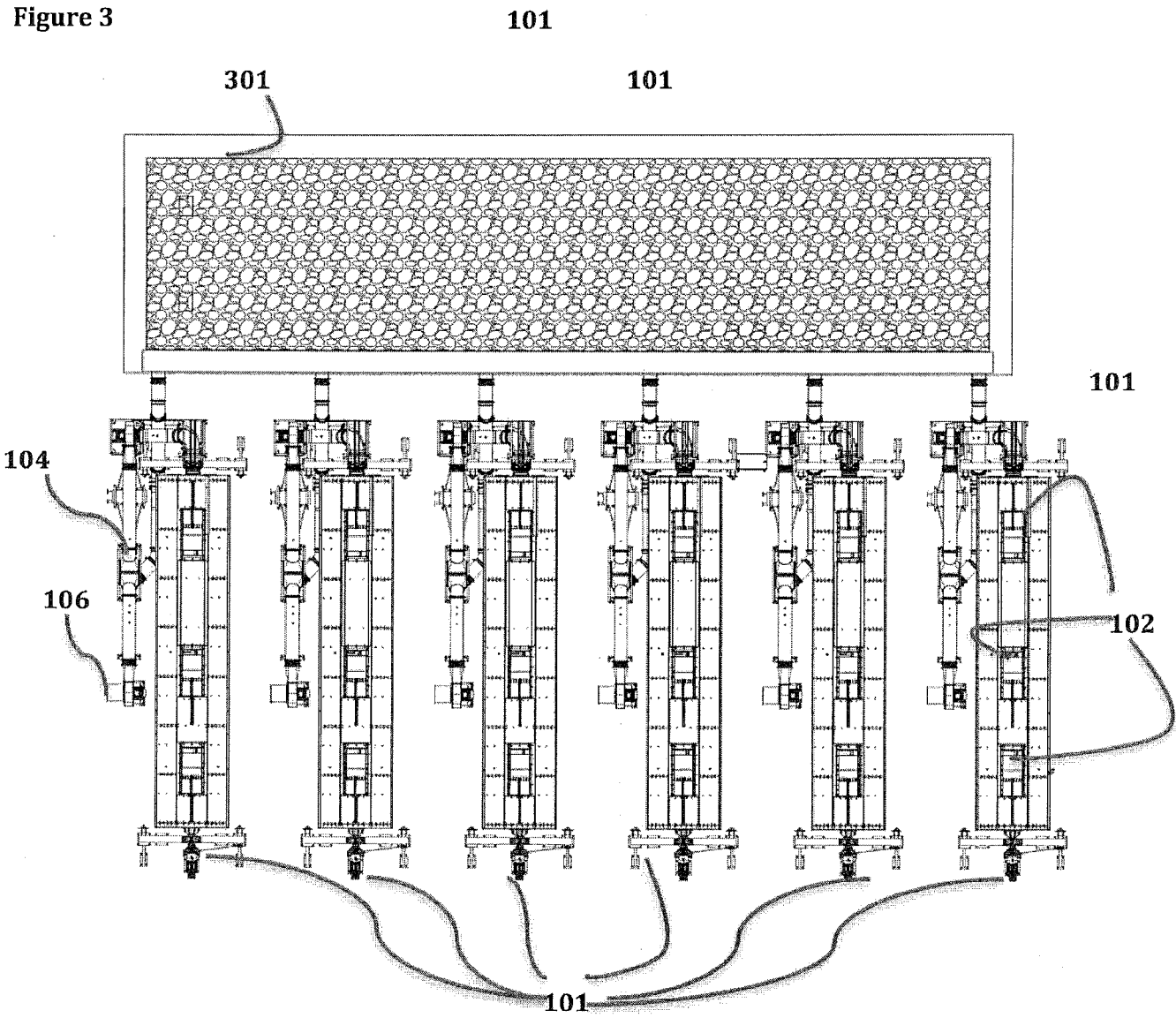


Figure 4

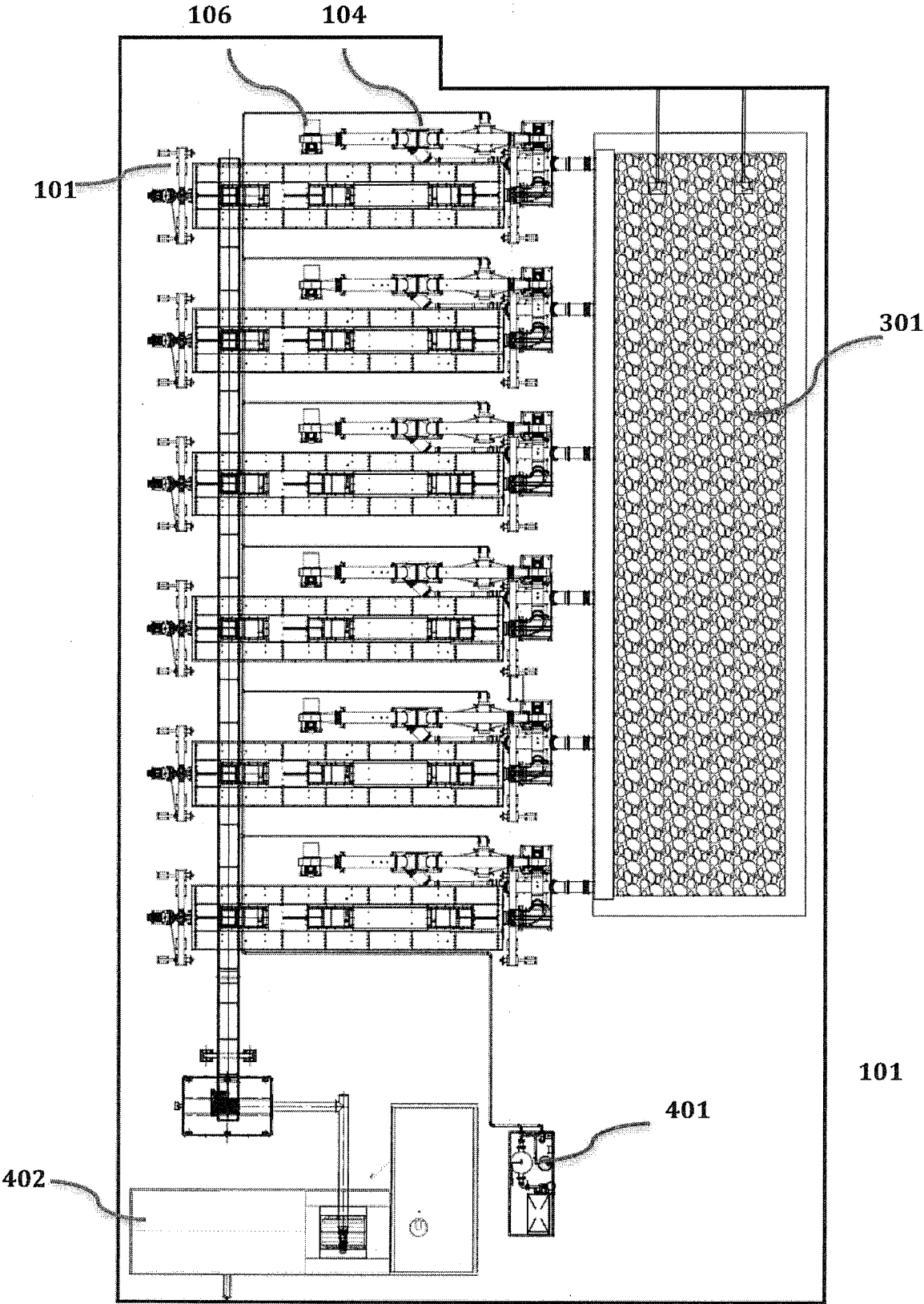
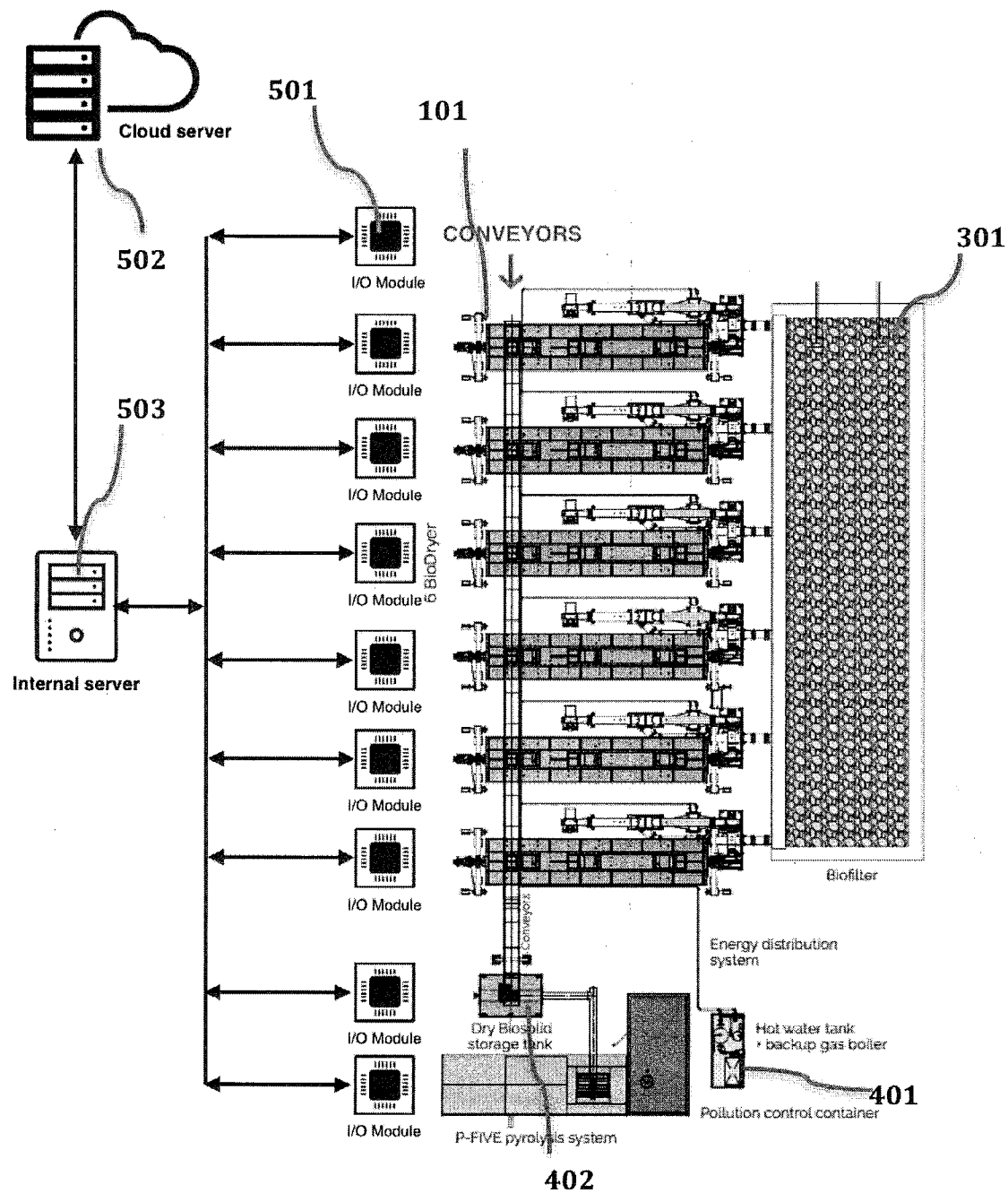


Figure 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 18/48377

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - C01B 32/30; C10B 47/00; C10B 53/00; C10B 57/02 (2018.01)

CPC - C01B 32/30; C10B 47/00; C10B 53/00; C10B 57/02; C10J 2300/0916; Y02E 50/14; Y02P 20/145

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History Document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

See Search History Document

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History Document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ---- Y	CN 105907406 A (Jiangsu Runtong Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) 31 August 2016 (31.08.2016); page 2 para 11, page 3 para 9, example 2	1-3, 5, 8-11, 19-22, 24-25 ----- 4, 6-7, 12-18, 23, 26-27, 28-33
Y	US 4,078,973 A (Choi et al.) 14 March 1978 (14.03.1978); col 1 lines 44-52, col 3 lines 64-66, col 7 lines 41-48, col 8 lines 57-62, col 9 lines 12-15, table 2	4, 6-7, 12-18, 23, 26-27, 28-33
A	CN 105199757 A (Beijing Shenwu Environmental Energy Technology Group Co., Ltd.) 30 December 2015 (30.12.2015); entire document	1-33
A	US 2011/0089015 A1 (Kelley) 21 April 2011 (21.04.2011); entire document	1-33
A	US 5,725,738 A (Brioni et al.) 10 March 1998 (10.03.1998); entire document	1-33
A	US 6,558,644 B1 (Berman) 06 May 2003 (06.05.2003); entire document	1-33
A	US 4,465,556 A (Bowen) 14 August 1984 (14.08.1984); entire document	1-33

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 December 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

03 JAN 2019

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 18/48377

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
---See Supplemental Page---

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 18/48377

Lack of Unity Invention

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I: Claims 1-18 directed to a method to process solid organic waste.

Group II: Claims 19-33 directed to a system to efficiently process solid organic waste.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

SPECIAL TECHNICAL FEATURES

The invention of Group I includes the special technical feature of a method to process solid organic waste comprising obtaining charcoal, not required by the claims of Group II.

Claims 12-18 of Group I include the special technical feature of monitoring the internal temperature and humidity of the container through one or multiple sensors installed in the container and based on such monitoring, automatically adjusting humidity and temperature of the container based on a given set of parameters, not required by the claims of Group II.

Claims 28-33 of Group II include the special technical feature of a heat exchanger, through which an external air used to lower the internal temperature of the container and the exhaust resulting from the treatment of the solid organic waste are respectively, and automatically, heated and cooled, not required by the claims of Group I.

COMMON TECHNICAL FEATURES

Groups I-II share the common technical feature of solid organic waste in a thermally isolable container, keeping the internal temperature of the container between 35 and 85 degrees C and the humidity of the container between 10% and 85%, a pyrolysis chamber for processing dried solid organic waste, and a filter where exhaust resulting from the processing of the solid organic waste is sent. However, this shared technical feature does not represent a contribution over prior art as being obvious over CN 105907406 A to Jiangsu Runtong Biotechnology Co., Ltd., (hereinafter, 'Jiangsu') which discloses of a method to process solid organic waste (example 2: "A method for realizing gas and carbon co-production by high-temperature gas carbonization of organic solid waste...") comprising the steps of: injecting a solid organic waste in a container (example 2: "Organic solid wastes such as organic solid waste (stalks, rice husks, branches, sawdust) and other organic combustibles are firstly used to enter the rotary drying oven..."); heating the solid organic waste in the container until the waste is dried and achieves a predetermined moisture content (example 2: "Organic solid wastes... enter the rotary drying oven... to dry the organic solid waste agricultural and forestry biomass and control the moisture... 15-20 percent..."; page 3 para 9: "Dehydration and drying of organic solid waste, the water content is controlled at 15-20 percent..."); conveying a resulting dried solid organic waste in a separate chamber where it is processed through pyrolysis (example 2: "... it is pulverized or chopped and processed into a biomass carbonized material... and then the biomass carbonized material is sent to the conveyor belt... to the carbonization furnace chamber..."; carbonization is a form of pyrolyzation); and sending an exhaust resulting from the processing of the solid organic waste in the container to a purification treatment (example 2: "The dry distillation gas released at the same time as the above carbonization... is mixed with the high-temperature gas which has been subjected to the carbonization endothermic reaction in the carbonization furnace chamber, and is introduced into the gas purification system installed at the rear of the carbonization furnace..."). However, Jiangsu does not disclose that container is thermally isolable, that the temperature of the container is between 35 and 85 degrees C and the humidity is between 10% and 85%, or that the gas purification comprises sending the exhaust gas through a filter. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that if the container is used to heat and dehydrate solid organic waste material, that the container should be thermally isolable in order for the solid waste to achieve the predetermined moisture content and dryness. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the internal temperature of the container to be between 35 and 85 degrees C and the internal humidity is between 10% and 85%, in order to achieve the predetermined dryness and moisture content of the solid waste prior to pyrolysis. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to send the exhaust gas through a filter to clean the gas, based on the teachings of Jiangsu, since Jiangsu discloses that the exhaust gas is collected and sent off for gas purification.

As the common technical features were known in the art at the time of the invention, these cannot be considered special technical feature that would otherwise unify the groups.

Therefore, Groups I-II lack unity under PCT Rule 13 because they do not share a same or corresponding special technical feature.