

```

graph LR
    A[生活垃圾] --> B[预处理系统]
    B -- "30-300mm" --> C[热解气化系统]
    B -- "<30mm" --> D[建材制造系统]
    E[建筑垃圾] --> D
    F[厨余垃圾] --> G[预处理系统]
    G -- ">60mm" --> H[油水分离系统]
    G -- "<60mm" --> C
    I[污泥] --> J[预处理系统]
    J --> K[粗油脂回收]
    J --> C
    C --> L[铁质金属]
    C --> M[烟气净化]
    M -- "飞灰" --> N[飞灰固化]
    N --> O[运至填埋场]
    M --> P[烟气达标排放]
    C --> Q[余热发电]
    Q --> R[发电上网]
    C -- "CO/H2/CH4" --> S[建材制造系统]
    C -- "脱水污泥" --> T[烧结砖压制砖]
    H -- "固相/液相" --> U[厌氧发酵系统]
    D --> T
    U --> V[固液分离系统]
    V -- "固相" --> T
    V -- "液相" --> W[污水处理系统]
    U -- "沼气" --> X[发电]
    W -- "液相" --> X
    
```

The flowchart illustrates the waste-to-energy process, starting with the input of various waste types (生活垃圾, 建筑垃圾, 厨余垃圾, 污泥) and their processing through different systems (预处理, 热解气化, 建材制造, 油水分离, 厌氧发酵, 固液分离). The outputs include iron metal, smoke gas purification, fly ash solidification, electricity generation, and various byproducts like CO/H2/CH4, 脱水污泥, 沼气, and 粗油脂回收. The final stage is '烟气达标排放' (Smoke gas meets emission standards).

垃圾热解气化技术被称为第三代废物处理技术。九十年代初，法、美、英、德、瑞士、日本和瑞典共同参与了这项技术的开发，并在九十年代中后期开始在发达国家采用。与其他技术不同的是，海琦热解气化技术既能处理生活垃圾，也能处理工业垃圾和污泥等固体废物。

页面 1 / 1