Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1743-9671(17)30185-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.joei.2017.05.002

Reference: JOEI 329

To appear in: *Journal of the Energy Institute*

Received Date: 12 March 2017

Revised Date: 2 May 2017

Accepted Date: 4 May 2017

Please cite this article as: K. Nakason, B. Panyapinyopol, V. Kanokkantapong, N. Viriya-empikul, W. Kraithong, P. Pavasant, Hydrothermal carbonization of unwanted biomass materials: Effect of process temperature and retention time on hydrochar and liquid fraction, *Journal of the Energy Institute* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.joei.2017.05.002.

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Abstract

Hydrothermal carbonization (HTC) was applied to examine the feasibility in converting coconut husk (CH) and rice husk (RH) to renewable fuel resource and valuable dissolved organic chemicals. HTC was conducted with varying process temperature (140 to 200 ˚C) and retention time (1 to 4 h). CH was a better feedstock to produce hydrochar as solid fuel than RH because of its compositions was significantly different. An increase in