

CONVERSION OF PLASTIC WASTE INTO FUEL

Bhargav K Bhujanganavar¹, Santosh I Chanabasanavar², Chetan M Jarali³,

Raghavendra B Pattar⁴, Prof. V Prashant⁵, Dr. Rajendra Galagali⁶

^{1,2,3,4}Students, Dept of Mechanical Engg. SGBIT Belagavi, Karnataka, India

⁵Assistant Professor, Dept of Mechanical Engg. SGBIT Belagavi, Karnataka, India

⁶HOD, Dept of Mechanical Engg. SGBIT Belagavi, Karnataka, India

Abstract— Man strives for satisfaction, comfort, simplicity. Motto of our project is to satisfy, our effort has resulted in developing a new design of “CONVERSION OF PLASTIC WASTE INTO FUEL” Our project presents a very professional and also a basic subject in a very elaborative way, and is completely based on learning effort of today as per then levels. Our project is very simple and effective. It includes basic calculations, drawing and designing. The important features of our project can be listed as the mechanism used is very simple to operate ; skillful labor isn't required.

Keywords: pyrolysis, Calorific value, Bomb Calorimeter, Flash Point.

1. INTRODUCTION

Plastic had been introduced in the year 1860, however have handiest been extensively used with inside final 30 years plastics are mild, long lasting, re moldable and hygienic in nature. These are made from lengthy molecule chains known as polymers. Polymers are made while evidently going on substance including crude oil or petroleum are converted into different medium with absolutely special properties. These polymers can be made into minute fragments, powders and liquids, turning into uncooked substances for plastic products. Plastics have turned out to be an critical component in modern-day. Because of their less weight, performance, electrical efficiency, coupled with quicker charge of manufacturing and layout, those polymers are utilized in whole business and home areas. Plastics are non- biodegradable normally which contains carbon, hydrogen and other different factors like NO₂. Due to its non- biodegradable IN nature, the waste contributes appreciably to hassle of management waste. According perception huge survey turned into performed with inside the 12 months 2000, about 6000 lots of plastic had been produced in bharat and handiest 60 % of that is turned into reprocessed, the stability of 40% couldn't to be washed off. Nowadays approximately a hundred thirty million lots of plastics are produced yearly everywhere in the world, out of which seventy seven million lots constructed from petroleum products.

2. OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To acquire the plastic waste fabric from unique areas.
- ❖ Drying and set aside of plastic waste.
- ❖ Developing the thermal pyrolysis unit.
- ❖ Turning of plastic waste into a liquid gasoline.
- ❖ To purify the liquid gasoline by water washing method.

- ❖ To behavior the unique test to decide unique houses of liquid fuels.
- ❖ Comparing fuel liquid with diesel gasoline.

3. LITERATURE SURVEY :

- i. Santosh K Hulloli, Mahesh Kotholi (et. al) [1]:- "Production and Purification of liquid gas with the aid of using the use of residence maintain plastic waste" June-2016 In IFERP. According to the contemporary statistics, there may be non-stop upward push of intake and consequently Rate of petrol, International Energy Outlook 2008 review sector intake.
- ii. Achyut K. (2) :- Recycle of plastic, non-stop to development of extensive variety with antique and newest technologies. Other different studies tasks were beneath Neath taken on recycling of plastic waste fabric to gas.
- iii. Lopez (et al) [7]:- Thermal Pyrolysis of municipal plastic waste. Influence of uncooked fabric composition beneath Neath catalytic conditions. Waste control magazine domestic page.2011
- iv. Alkazadagaonkar (et al) [3]:- The demonstration on conversion of waste plastic fabric into liquid fuels withthe use of new technology. We can convert all sort of waste plastic into liquid fuels at a pointof 350-500oC but few can't be dibble.

4. METHODOLOGY :

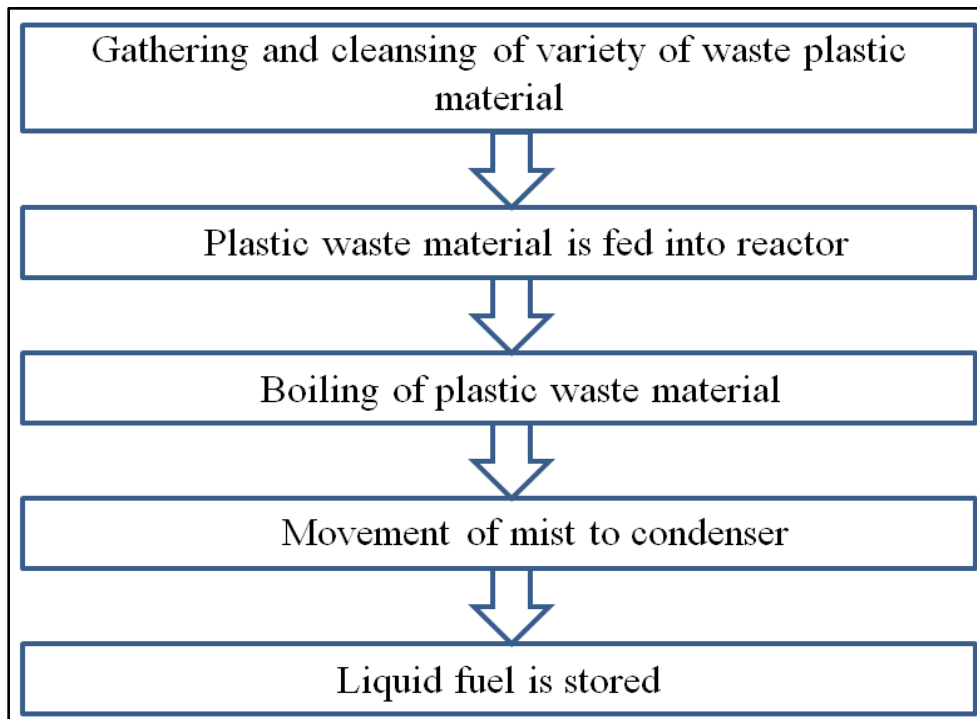


Fig : Working methodology.

FUEL	FLASH POINT IN °C	FIRE POINT IN °C	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	CALORIFIC VALUE IN KJ/KG
FUEL EXTRACTED FROM PLASTIC WASTE	34	39	0.735	46130.58
PETROL	36	41	0.739	45800
DIESEL	65	75	0.82-0.95	45500
KEROSENE	60	72	0.820	43100

Table: Compared physical properties of Diesel & Bio-Diesel.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 1 It could be very tough to discover opportunity of plastic. Even plastic's call for is growing each day in addition to their waste. This venture evaluation has found using waste plastics, a manufacturing unit making plans and its potentiality in Metro City. It's without difficulty assumed that, whilst using waste plastic will growth then the stable waste control seeks greater methods and discover to accumulate them. .
- 2 The implementation of this venture can broaden such a lot of possibilities with inside the city. It may be an answer to manipulate plastic waste, broaden the brand new approach and idea, and hit upon the supply of diesel for use. Bangladesh is one of these use wherein this form of venture may be very promising and powerful with inside the future.

7. REFERENCES :

- 1 Alkazadagaonkar :-The demonstration on converting the plastic waste material to liquid fuels using latest technology. We can later convert all type of plastic waste into liquid fuels at a temperature of 350-500oC.
- 2 Miskolczia (et al):- Thermal degradation of plastic waste 0C. The gases produced by thermal pyrolysis are not suitable for using as a fuel products, further refining is required.
- 3 G. Buekens, H. Huang (et al) :- Catalytic plastics cracking for recovery of gasoline range Hydrocarbon liquid fuels municipal plastic waste, Resources, Conversion and Recycling.1998.
- 4 Adrados, I. de Marco, B.M. Caballero, A. Lopez, M.F. Laresgoiti, A. Torres(et al) :- Thermal Pyrolysis of plastic packaging waste : A comparison of plastic residuals from material recovery facilities with simulated plastic waste.2007
- 5 Lopez (et al):- Thermal Pyrolysis of municipal plastic waste. Influence of raw material composition under catalytic conditions.