

e-ISSN:2582-7219



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 7, Issue 4, April 2024



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.521



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Powering the Future with Trash: Electricity Generation Using Waste Material

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ABSTRACT: The paper presents the future of sustainable development and attaches great importance to ensuring a constant supply accessible, renewable and clean energy sources with minimal social and environmental damage. Encounter With growing energy needs, solid waste represents a great hope among available renewable energy sources. Ignition dominates the waste-to-energy (WTE) market worldwide, particularly in developed countries. Clean energy technology is created after thermal processes without oxygen digestion Production. Combustion using one of the thermal processes with low environmental impact and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions waste destined for landfill storage. To assess the impact of WTE technology on the environment's lifecycle analysis will help you find the right option for your specific region. Reduction of greenhouse gases the main goal of the Waste to Energy program is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create alternatives to fossil fuels. What else the development of a compact, economical but very efficient technology with the best solution for Use/disposal of ash from filters and residues from air pollution control devices.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development ,Renewable energy, Clean energy, Waste material electricity generation ,Wasteto energy

I. INTRODUCTION

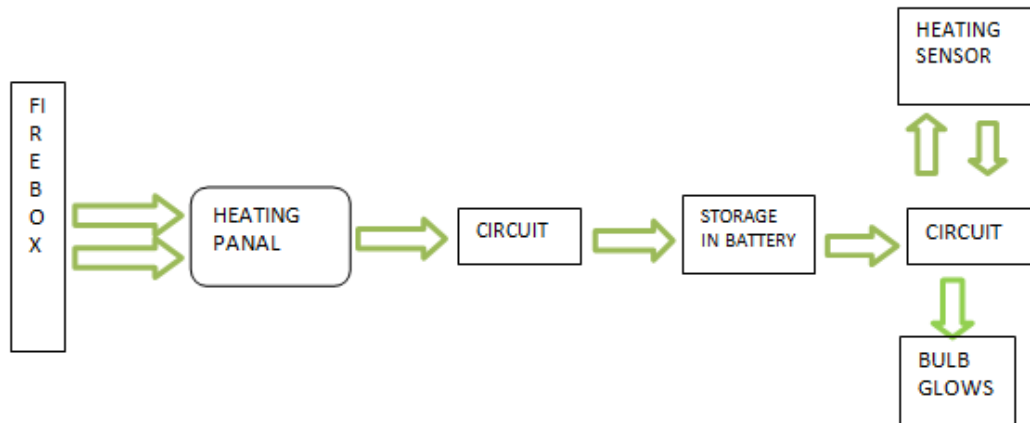
India's waste age is expected to worsen significantly in the future. Consumption is likely to increase as more and more people migrate to the cities with increased wages and taxes for waste disposal technology. The combustion of the waste and the fire pit is expected to produce heat. This energy is then sent to the circuit and then to the battery where it begins to store energy. When power is stored in the battery, the heating sensor turns on the output power and the LED light bulb the number lights up and the pollutant filter begins to work. What is the problem? The most pressing problem today is the amount of garbage thrown away by individuals. Because the decomposition of these materials takes more than 400 years, that's true there is an urgent need to reduce waste. Power plants that generate electricity burn these materials, causing severe and dangerous air pollution. Our health Excessive amounts of dangerous gases can reduce oxygen levels and cause lung problems. The amount of waste generated in India will increase at a ratio of 1:1.33% per capita per year. This has significant implications there are lots available. These include disposal, the monetary costs of waste collection and transportation, and the environmental impact of increasing municipal waste.[1]

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Energy recovery from waste is essentially a manufacturing process Electricity directly or through heating, in both processes we initially receive electricity in the form Issue for use in the process. This process basically consists of 3 steps and in the last step we get the result. These steps initially consist of door-to-door waste collection in any useful place for a long time. In the second step it is then a waste In the third phase, the material is cleaned based on its calorific value This waste is burned in a tank where heat is generated and thus we see that we get power.



Block diagram



In this block diagram you can see that when waste and fire pits are burned, heat is generated and the heating plate begins to convert the heat. The current that we see radiating from the LED bulbs is then passed on to the circuit and then to the battery where it is stored

III. COMPONENTS

Heating panel= the function of the heating panel is that photons, i.e. light or heat particles, eject electrons from atoms and thus create a flow electricity. Panel heating actually consists of many smaller units called photovoltaic cells. (Photovoltaic) simply means that they convert heat or light for electricity .A p-n junction is created by stringing together P and N semiconductors. The P- type, which has one less electron, attracts excess n-type electrons for stabilization.

Motor = A DC motor is a device that converts direct current into mechanical work. It works on the principle of Lorentz's law, which states that “a current-carrying conductor that is placed in a magnetic and electric field experiences a force.” This force is called the Lorentz force.

Battery = A battery is a device consisting of one or more electrochemical cells with external connections for powering electrical devices. Like flashlights, smartphones and electric cars. When a battery supplies power, its positive terminal is the cathode and its negative terminal is the anode. The negatively marked terminal is the source of electrons, which, when connected to an external circuit, flow and provide energy to the external device. When a battery is connected to an external circuit, electrolytes can move as ions within the battery, allowing chemical reactions. Must be done on separate terminals and therefore supplies energy to the external circuit.



Heating sensor = The main feature of a heat sensor is to sense the heat surrounding the sensor. A heat detector is a fire alarm device designed to respond, when heat energy converted by a fire increases the temperature of a heat-sensitive element. Thermal mass and conductivity of the element regulate the heat flow to the element.

Capacitor = Capacitor can store electrical energy when disconnected from the charging circuit, so it can be used as a temporary battery. Capacitors are widely used in electronic devices to maintain power during battery replacement.

Resistors = The main purpose of resistor is to reduce the current flow and to lower the voltage in any particular portion of the circuit. It also helps in regulating the temperature and control the flow of current to heating element.

LED Bulbs = Light-emitting diode (LED) is a widely used standard source of light in electrical equipment. They are used in various ways in the process of electricity generation using waste material such as to provide lightning in control rooms, storage rooms etc. Their main advantage is that it has a longer lifespan which reduces the maintenance cost and energy consumption.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Electricity generation from waste incineration, also called “waste-to-energy,” generally includes the following activities[4][5]

Waste collection and transportation: Waste is collected from various sources such as households, businesses, etc. Industries and transported to an energy recovery facility.

Waste management and processing: The waste is unloaded and treated to remove all non-combustible materials such as: metals, stones and glass. The waste is then shredded to reduce its size and improve its combustion capacity.

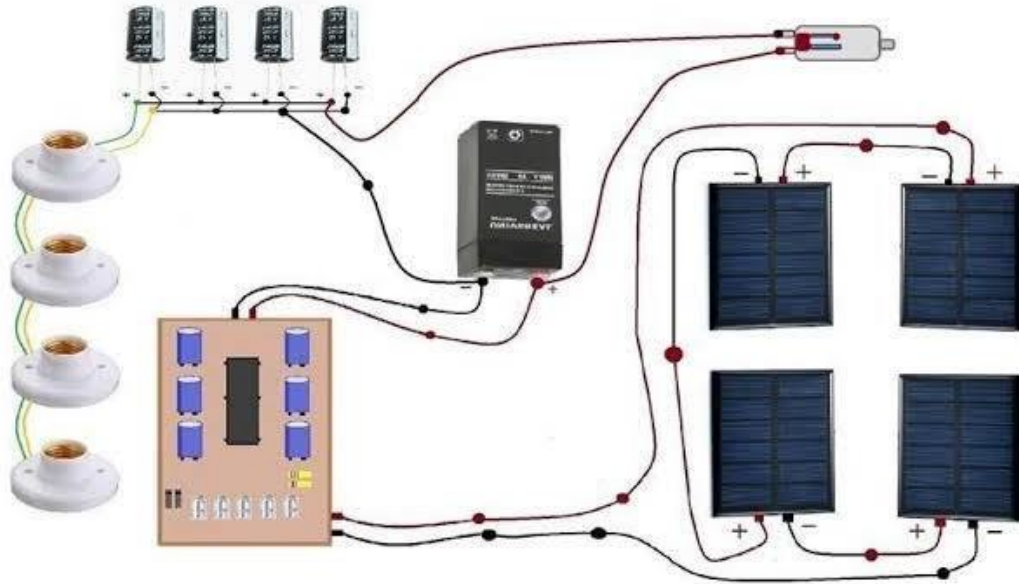
Incineration: The processed waste is burned in a combustion chamber at high temperatures, usually between 850 °C and 1,200 °C, which produces heat and gas.

Energy recovery: The heat generated during the combustion process is used to generate steam, which drives a turbine that produces electricity. The exhaust gases produced during the combustion process are treated before being discharged to reduce harmful pollutants in the atmosphere.

Ash Management: The remaining ash produced during the combustion process is collected and transported to a landfill for disposal.

The electricity generated can be used to power local communities and industry or fed back into the national grid. This method of generating electricity by incinerating waste is a sustainable solution to waste management and reduces the amount of waste transported to landfills and renewable energy production. It also helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions by preventing the release of methane.

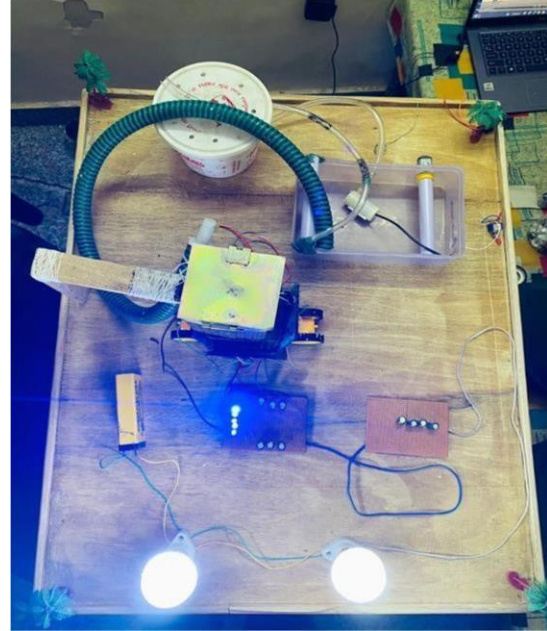
V. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



VI. RESULT

In this prototype, when we start heating the waste in the Zar box, the heat generated is collected by the heating panels. The thermal panels recover the converted energy (thermal energy into electrical energy) which is transmitted to the electrical circuit board. Consisting of an IN4007 diode and a capacitor connected in series and parallel to increase the power generated. The heating sensor then detects the heat and connects a circuit to the LED output. And light bulbs remain on until energy is stored and the heating sensor detects energy production. Lamp the glows continuously as it generates power and stores battery charge. This stored energy can be used for anything. In the current situation, there is waste everywhere, we can collect everything through a certain process and use the prototype to generate more energy for use. From this we learned that obtaining energy using this method is very easy with some precautions. This prototype helps us do that people know about waste disposal. Through this project we can increase our energy for industrial purposes and use it for specific needs.

VII. PROJECT IMAGE



VIII. CONCLUSION

In this project we show how to efficiently generate electricity from waste and show how to control pollution. When we finish our project, we check if it is fully working. Availability is very good. Our project is therefore better suited to show how electricity can be generated from waste.

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