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Energy Generation using Waste Materials

Sheetal Kokate[1], Pratik Kakade[2], Niharika Palkal[3], Jancy Patlikadan[4], Harsh Kirtane[5]

[2,3,4,5]UG Students, Electronics & Tele-Communication Engineering, V.E.S Polytechnic, Chembur, Mumbai- 400 071, India
[1]Project Coordinator, Dept of Electronics & Tele-Communcation Engineering, V.E.S Polytechnic, Chembur, Mumbai- 400 071, India

ABSTRACT :

In an era characterized by escalating environmental concerns and the urgent need for sustainable development, the intersection of Green Technology and Sustainability emerges as a pivotal arena for innovation and change. This technical paper explores the multifaceted landscape of Green Technology and its integral relationship with broader sustainability goals. Through a comprehensive examination of renewable energy systems, eco-friendly manufacturing processes, waste management strategies, and sustainable urban planning initiatives, the paper investigates the intricate dynamics between technological advancements and environmental stewardship. Through interdisciplinary collaboration and holistic approaches, this paper underscores the imperative of integrating green technology into broader sustainability frameworks to address pressing environmental concerns and promote the well-being of present and future generations.

Keywords: Waste-Management; Green Technology; Sustainable goals; Micro-grid; Renewable Energy; Sustainable Development; sustainability framework

INTRODUCTION :

Within the dynamic domain of sustainable energy, solar power stands as a formidable force, leveraging photovoltaic (PV) technology to convert incident sunlight into electrical power. Ongoing advancements in PV materials, such as thin-film solar cells and bifacial panels, contribute to enhanced efficiency and cost-effectiveness, expanding the applicability of solar energy across diverse scales from residential installations to expansive solar farms. Concurrently, the paradigm of waste-to-energy technologies offers a synergistic approach to sustainable resource utilization.Processes like anaerobic digestion, gasification, and incineration transform organic and inorganic waste into valuable energy resources, mitigating waste disposal challenges and aligning with circular economy principles.On the wind energy frontier, turbines, whether onshore or offshore, harness the kinetic energy of moving air, constituting a pivotal component of the renewable energy portfolio.Technological innovations in turbine design and grid integration, alongside predictive maintenance leveraging smart technologies, optimize the performance of wind farms. This intricate interplay of solar sustainability, wasteto-energy solutions, and advancements in wind energy epitomizes a techno-centric evolution towards a resilient, efficient, and environmentally conscious energy landscape, emblematic of our commitment to a sustainable future. we aim to not only reduce reliance on traditional energy sources but also mitigate environmental impact by diverting waste from landfills. In this introduction, we provide an overview of our objectives, methodologies, and the significance of our research in promoting sustainability and addressing pressing global issues. Through our exploration of different techniques and considerations, we seek to pave the way for a more sustainable and resource-efficient future.

Solar Sustainablity :

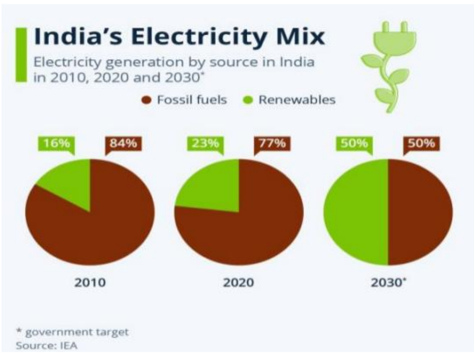


Figure 1

India's parliament is in the process of passing an energy conservation Bill aimed at boosting the share of renewables in the country while also introducing a carbon trading scheme. The important lower chamber of India's parliament passed the Bill in August and the upper house is expected to follow suit before the end of the year.Refer Fig 1. Data showing India's electricity mix in the past decade shows how ambitious this goal really is. Between 2010 and 2020, India grew its share of renewable energy (including waste burning and nuclear) from 16% to 22%. A growth to 50% renewables in another ten years, therefore, requires the country's energy transformation to pick up a lot of speed.Fig.1. The country in June had already set the target of generating half of its electricity from renewables by 2030. The Bill mandates minimum requirements for renewable use for businesses and residential buildings and sets penalties if these are not met.

Green-Solar Technology :

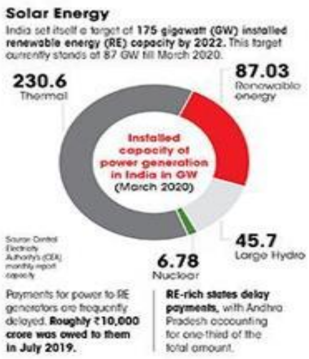


Figure 2

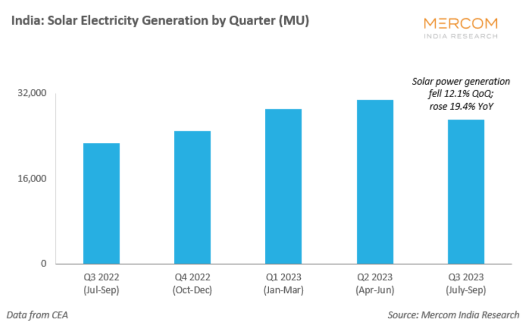
Solar energy dominates India's green energy market., followed by wind, biomass, and small hydroelectric power. India's solar capacity has increased dramatically as a result of several programs to encourage solar parks, solar cities, and solar pumps as well as the National Solar Mission. India had installed solar and wind energy capacities of 40.09 GW and 39.25 GW, respectively, in FY 2021. In India, most wind energy projects are in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra. By FY 2027, the nation hopes to have 275 GW of green energy capacity.In FY 2022, electric two-wheeler was the largest segment in the EV market in India, accounting for ~61.56% of the total sales volume. The market for EV four-wheeler has grown as a result of 2021's progressive embrace of electric cars for public transportation. In addition, the market is anticipated to rise dude to the rising popularity if hybrid electric vehicles. This is illustrated in Fig. India's market for green technologies is restricted by a lack of a cohesive and integrated governmental framework and challenges in obtaining financing. There are several policies catering to diverse green technology subsegments, but there is a lack of coordination at the state and federal levels. On the other side, it might be difficult for green technology start-ups to get early finance. Green IT entrepreneurs cannot benefit from government programs because of the strict eligibility requirements. The potential for green energy in India is further hampered by difficulties with grid integration, planning,forecasting, and power purchase agreements (PPAs). In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the year 2020 has been tough understandably so for the RE sector. With industrial growth and power demand collapsing because of the nationwide lockdown, only about 1.1 GW of new RE installations had been added between January and March 2020.According to ICRA, a rating agency, project implementation in the first quarter of FY 2021 is going to be adversely affected capacity addition in the wind and solar segments together is likely to be lower by about 25 per cent at 8 GW against earlier estimates of 11 GW for FY2021.

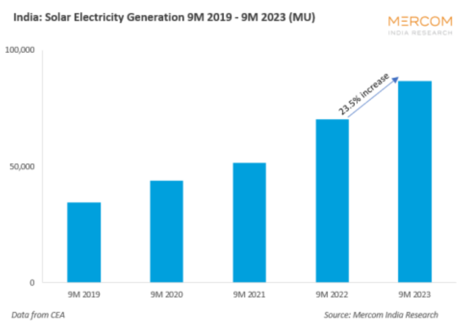
Large Scale Solar :

Target	100 GW
Capacity commissioned (including rooftop)	**34.036 GW**
Letter of Intent (LoI) issued but not commissioned	23.879 GW
Tender issued but LoI not issued	29.467 GW

Figure 3

Out of the 175 GW, as much as 60 GW is to come from utility-scale solar power; another 40 GW will come from rooftop installations. In March 2020,





32 GW of large-scale groundmounted solar has been installed in the country. According to the government's submission to the Lok Sabha's StandingCommittee on Energy, 87.38 GW was at various stages of development by January 2020. The ministry is planning to tender another 15 GW in the next two years. The government is confident of meeting the 100-GW target by 2022 Ð which is the combined target for large-scale solar and rooftop and decentralised solar power.However, this may not work, as what MNRE fails to point out is that in the last two years, tenders for new projects have been unsuccessful and the achievements are slipping (see Graph 1). the COVID-19 pandemic has put project implementation in more stress in the FY-20 Year In FY-23 India generated approximately 27 billion units (BU) of solar power in the third quarter (Q3) of the calendar year (CY) 2023, up 19% year-overyear (YoY), according to the data published by the Central Electricity

Figure 4 **Figure** 5

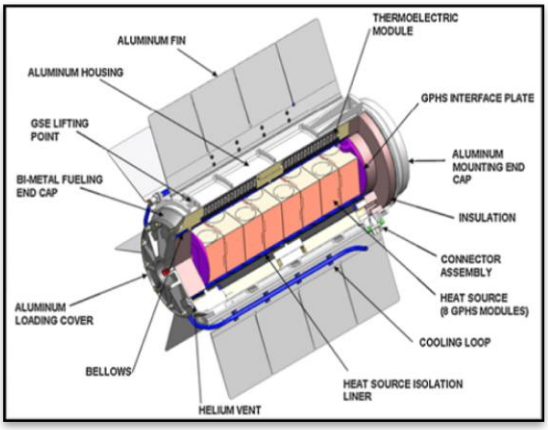
Authority (CEA).The country's solar power generation fell 12.1% quarter-overquarter (QoQ) after hitting a record high in Q2, as the seasonal monsoons dampened generation.Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu recorded the highest solar power generation QoQ, with 9.5 BU, 3.4 BU, and 3.1 BU, respectively. However, solar generation in the top three states fell 7.2%, 15.3%, and 10.7% QoQ.The northern region generated the highest amount of solar power in the quarter, accounting for 43.4%, followed by the southern and western regions with 37.5% and 18%, respectively. The eastern and northeastern regions accounted for 0.9% and 0.3%. In the first nine months(9M) of 2023, about 86.77 BU of solar power was generated, up 23.5% YoY from 70.23 BU.Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh were the top five states in 9M 2023, accounting for 75.2% of the total solar power generated.Solar accounted for 16.4% of the overall power mix and 39.4% of the total installed renewable energy capacity at the end of Q3 2023, according to recent data from the CEA, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), and Mercom's India Solar Project Tracker. The total renewable energy capacity stood at 177.1 GW, representing 41.8% of the overall power capacity mix.The Ministry of Power (MoP) recently introduced new bidding guidelines for wind-solar hybrid projects to expedite renewable capacity addition and mitigate risks within the sector by establishing a structured framework for long-term hybrid power transactions.

Methodology :

Figure 6

Using Thermoelectric Generator with Filtration System:

In this project we are using a Thermoelectric Generator and a Filtration System. Using this we can Get more Efficiency for Generation



Steps:

1. Utilize the thermoelectric generator module to convert thermal energy from the 5V heating panel into electrical energy.
2. Store the generated electricity in a rechargeable battery.
3. Implement smoke sensors to detect smoke presence.
4. When smoke is detected, activate the filtration system using fans and filters to purify the air.
5. Optimize the system for efficiency and safety

Working of Methodology:

Thermal Energy Conversion: The Thermoelectric generator utilizes the Seebeck effect, where temperature differences across the thermoelectric materials generate electrical voltage.The 5V Heating panel provides the necessary temperature difference, allowing the thermoelectric generator to convert thermal energy into electrical energy efficiently.

Energy Storage: The generated electrical energy is stored in a rechargeable battery,ensuring a stable power supply even when the heat source fluctuates. A charging circuit manages the battery, regulating the charging process and preventing overcharging.

Smoke Detection and Filtration: Smoke sensors continuously monitor the air for the presence Of smoke or carbon emissions. When smoke is detected, the sensors trigger the activation of Fans and filters, purifying the air by removing harmful particles and pollutants.

Process:

This explanation outlines a process of converting heat from burning trash into electricity and utilizing it for various purposes.

A. **Trash Burning and Heat Absorption**: The process begins with burning trash in a firebox. Heating panels surrounding the firebox absorb the heat generated during combustion.

B. **Series Connection for Uniform Heat Distribution:** The heating panels are connected in a series to ensure even distribution of heat along their length, maximizing heat absorption efficiency.

C. **Indication with LED's and Resistors**: LED's and resistors at the end of the heating panel series act as indicators, visually representing the intensity of absorbed heat.

D. **Diodes as Electrical Traffic Controllers:** Heat-induced electrical energy passes through diodes, which control the flow of current in a specific direction.

E. **Capacitor Circuit for Energy Storage:** Electrical energy **enters a circuit with capacitors, serving as storage units to collect and hold the converted electrical energy.**

F. **Rechargeable Battery Charging:** The stored electrical energy charges a 4V rechargeable battery, serving as a reservoir for storing energy for later use.

G. **Heating Sensor Control:** A heating sensor monitors the temperature of the heating panels. When the temperature reaches a certain level, stored electrical energy is released for further use.

H. **Bulb Illumination:** The released energy powers a circuit with bulbs, illuminating them if the heating sensor detects sufficient heat. This converts thermal energy into visible light.

I. **Cooler Filter Circuit for Excess Energy:** Any excess energy not used by the bulbs is directed to a cooler filter circuit. This circuit incorporates motors and a pump to utilize surplus energy for powering mechanical components and performing useful work.

Overall, this process demonstrates a method of harnessing energy from waste combustion and converting it into usable electricity, showcasing a sustainable approach to energy generation and utilization.

Result:

The output of our project is the conversion of waste materials into valuable energy resources, contributing to renewable energy production and sustainable waste management.The output can be utilized for various purposes, including powering homes, businesses, or industrial processes, as well as providing heat for heating systems or industrial applications. Additionally, the project may produce byproducts such as ash or biogas, which can be further utilized or disposed of in an environmentally responsible manner.

Application:

1. Electricity Generation
2. Renewable Energy Production
3. Waste Management
4. Greenhouse Gas Reduction
5. Resource Recovery
6. Local Economic Development

7. Energy Security
8. Community Health Improvement
9. Rural Development

Conclusion:

The project energy generation using waste materials offers a multifaceted solution to pressing environmental and energy challenges. By harnessing waste materials that would otherwise contribute to pollution or require costly disposal methods, this initiative not only mitigates environmental harm but also presents a sustainable and economically viable means of energy production. Moreover, it addresses the critical issue of waste management by re-purposing discarded materials into valuable energy resources.

This project promotes a circular economy mindset, where waste is viewed as a valuable asset rather than a liability. Additionally, by reducing reliance on traditional fossil fuels, it helps combat climate change and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, energy generation from waste materials presents a tangible and scalable solution that aligns with both environmental stewardship and energy security goals.

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