# Modelling and Simulation of the HDPE Pyrolysis Process



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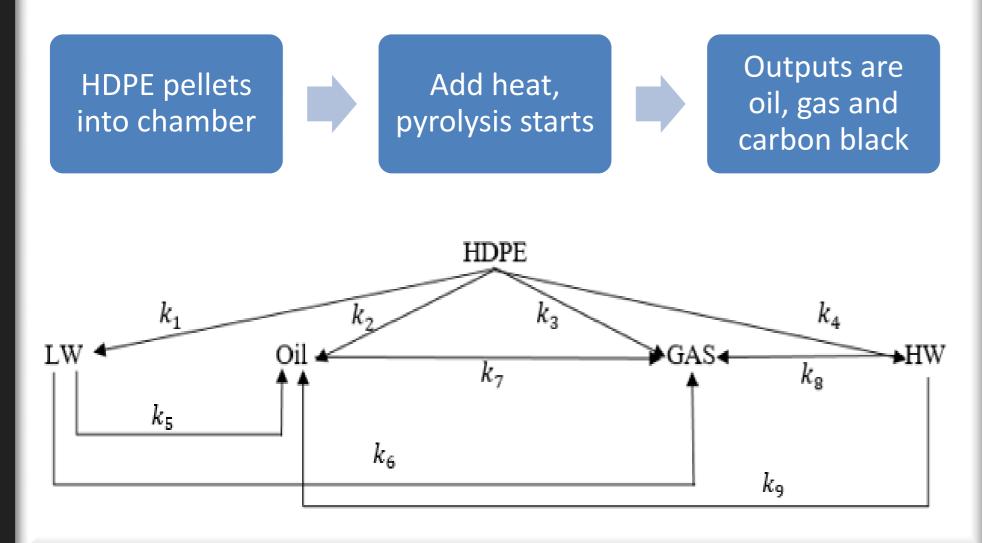
#### **Abstract**

Pyrolysis is a thermochemical decomposition of organic compounds such as High-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastics. The product of the HDPE pyrolysis is usually diesel with other wastes (such as carbon black, etc.). A pyrolysis reaction is essentially a decomposition reaction performed at elevated temperatures in the absence of oxygen.

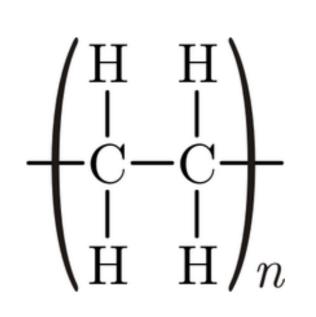
This work aims to describe some of the primary driving reactions in pyrolysis and to model and simulate the process. In pyrolysis, on a molecular level, there are many complex reactions taking place. To define all the reactions and include them in a model is a very expensive and time-consuming.

In this work, the reactions considered are limited to:  $\beta$ -scission, hydrogen abstraction and chain fission. To be able to simulate a chemical reaction, reaction equations are needed. These set of equations are available in the literature. We have solved them in MATLAB® using the in-built ordinary differential equation (ODE) solver. The solution represents the rate of the reaction and the product yield. The key to the solution are the reaction constants.

# Overview of HDPE Pyrolysis



## High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)



Chemical

formula

Molecular model



Branching structure

## **Pyrolysis Reaction Governing Equations**

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -k_1 P - k_2 P - k_3 P - k_4 P \tag{1}$$

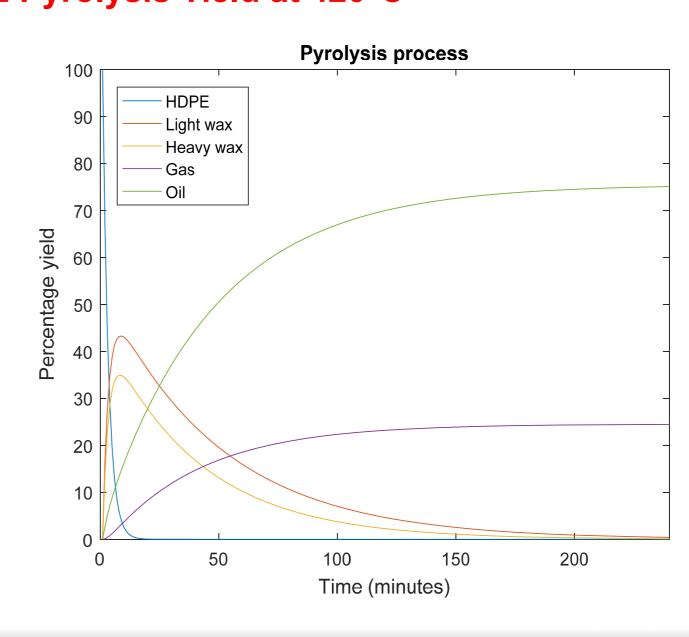
$$\frac{dHw}{dt} = k_4 P - k_8 Hw - k_9 Hw \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{dLw}{dt} = k_1 P - k_6 Lw - k_5 Lw \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{dOil}{dt} = k_2 P + k_5 Lw + k_9 Hw - k_7 Oil \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{dGas}{dt} = k_3 P + k_6 Lw + k_7 Oil + k_8 Hw \tag{5}$$

## **HDPE Pyrolysis Yield at 420°C**



#### Conclusion

This obtained results obtained were found in good agreement with the literature. A key to model are the reaction constants  $(k_1, k_2, ..., k_8, k_9)$  which can be obtained by solving the pyrolysis reaction governing equations using MATLAB® ODE solver.

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