

Plastic Waste Forecasting and Potential Application in Renewable Energy System and Building for Environmental Footprint Mitigation



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Packaging and **Building & Construction** by far represent the largest end-use markets



Aim and Purpose



- To build a neural network model to **forecast plastic waste generation** of the EU-27 in 2030 and **interpret the relationship with predictors**
 - Explore the **wider application** of **recycled plastic waste** (e.g. for building, energy system) for further **environmental footprint mitigation**
- Recognise causalities to develop effective countermeasures
 - Inform decision-making and develop data-driven strategies

Eurostat Statistic Database

Pearson correlation

The closer the values are to -1 or 1 , the stronger the linear correlation

Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

9:1 ratio between training and testing data

Data Collection

Correlation Analysis

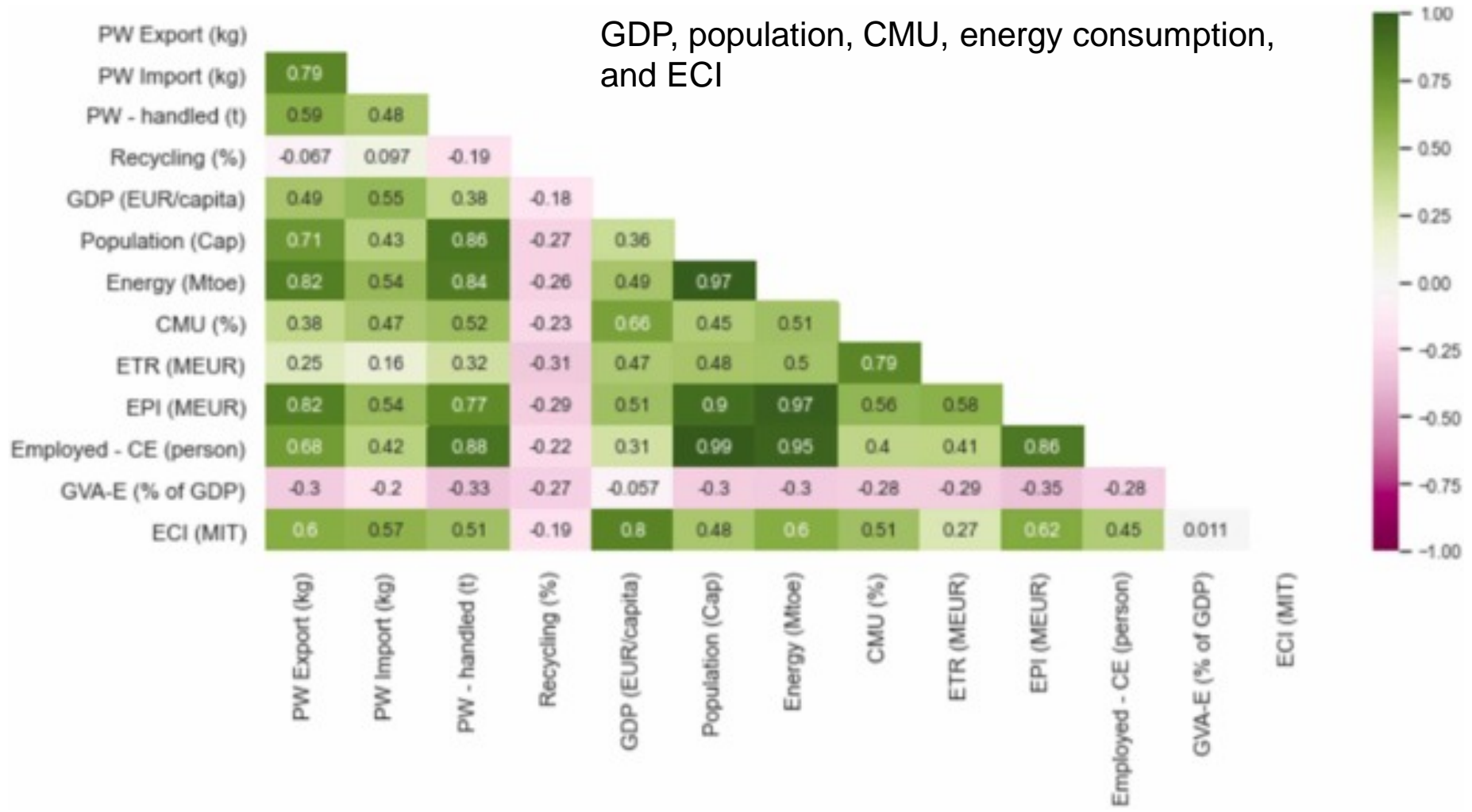
Plastic Waste Forecasting (ANN)

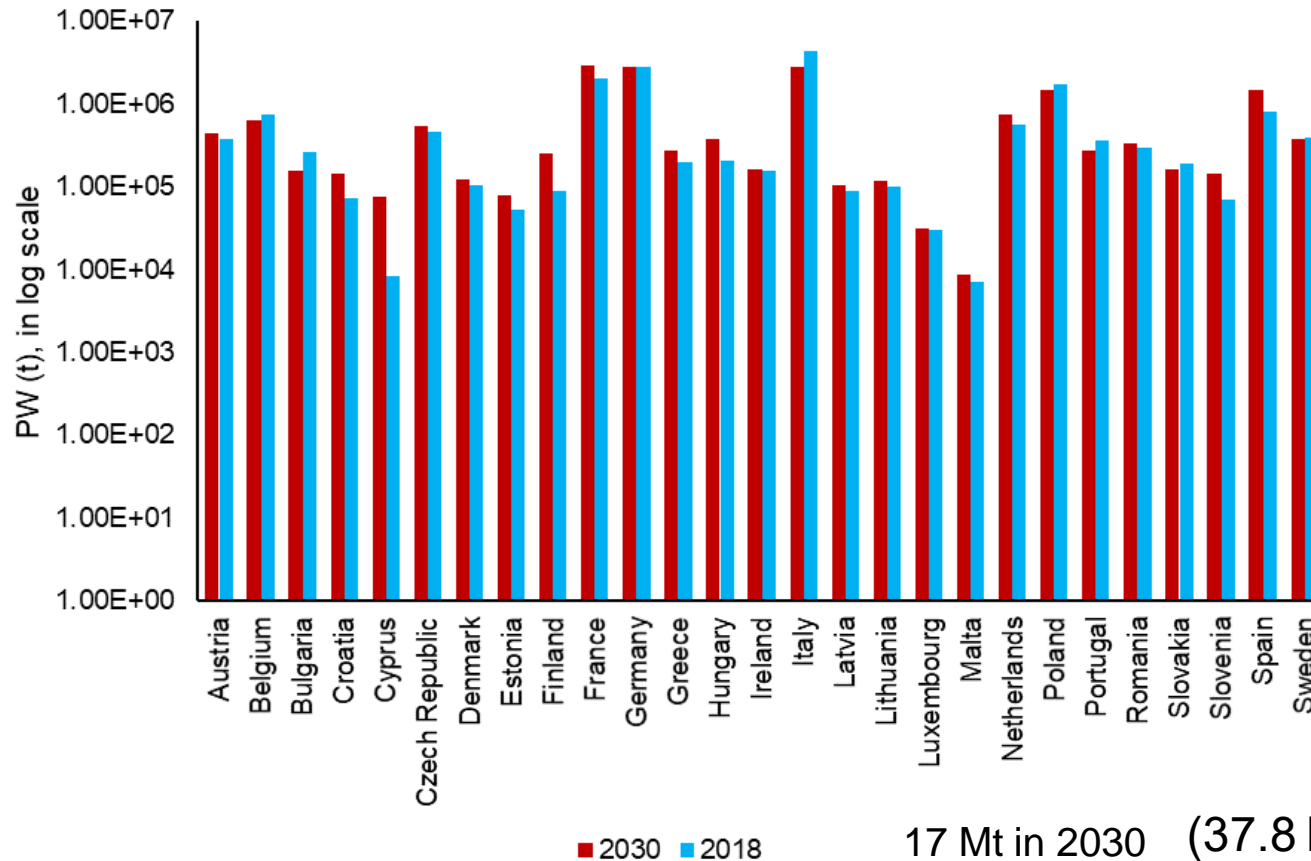
Dependence on Predictors (SHAP Analysis)

SHapley Additive exPlanations

- Interpret black box or machine learning model based on cooperative game theory
- Measures the impacts of features by considering the interaction with other variables

Built-in Jupyter notebook, Version 6.3.0 (Jupyter, 2021), using Python programming language





However, by Kaza et al. (2018)

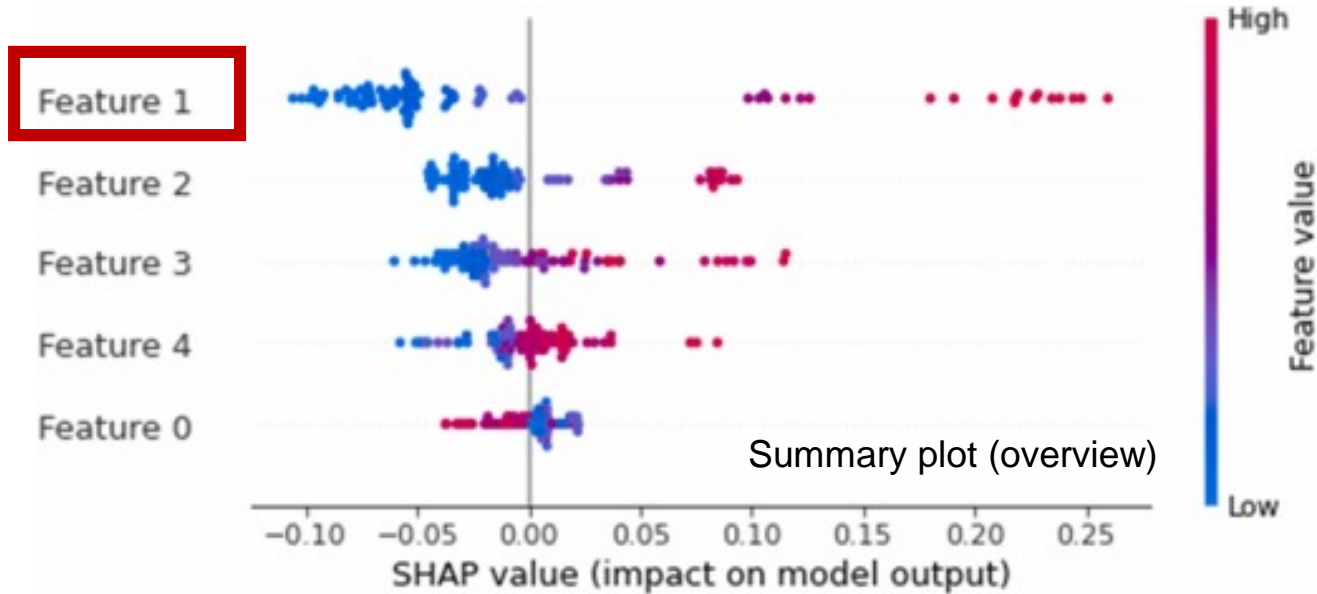
Europe and Central Asia = 56.94 kg/cap/y (GDP as predictor)

17 Mt in 2030 (37.8 kg/cap/y in our study)

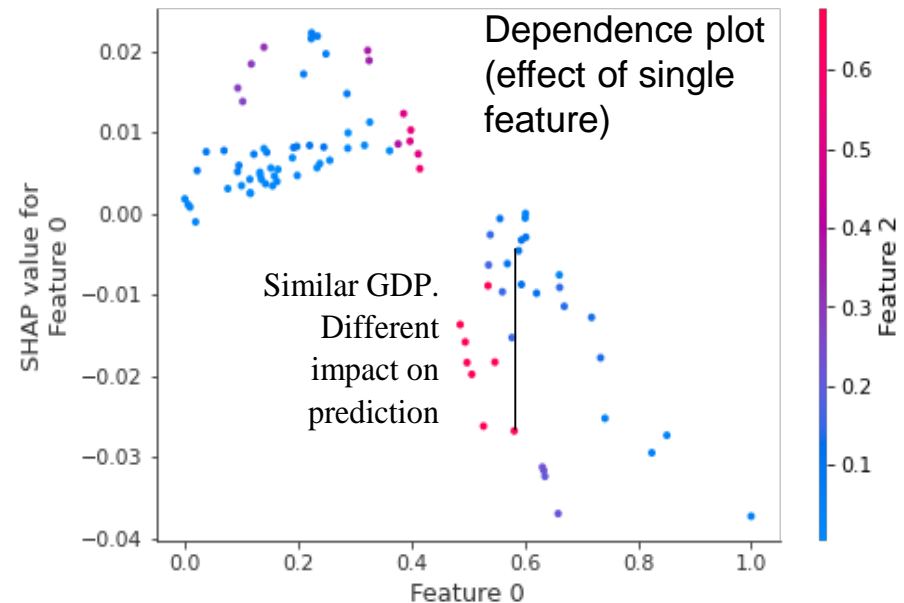
- Most countries expect a typical waste management trend, an increment in plastic waste.
- Except Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Sweden. They are estimated to have a slight decrease in plastic waste generation.

SHAP Analysis

what is driving the predicted plastic waste amount



- Feature 0 = GDP (EUR/capita),
- Feature 1 = Population (capita),
- Feature 2 = Final Energy Consumption (Mtoe),
- Feature 3 = Circular Material Use Rate (%),
- Feature 4 = Economic Complexity Index.



Scenario 1 = 2018

- Plastic waste of EU-27 in 2018 = 16.77 Mt
- Recycling rate = 32.5%
- Energy recovery = 42.6%, Landfill = 24.9%

Scenario 2 = 2030 (I0), T (baseline)

- Plastic waste of EU-27 in 2030 = **17.00 Mt** (Predicted in this study based on ANN model)
- Recycling rate = 55% (Average target set by EU-27)
- Energy recovery rate = 42.6%, Landfill = 2.4%

Scenario 3 = 2030 (I1)

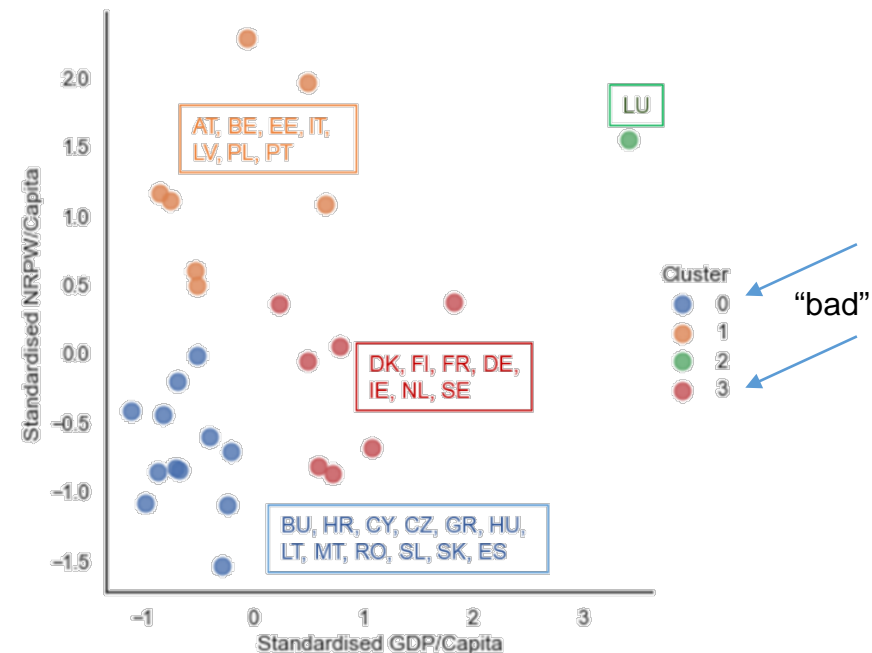
- Plastic waste of EU-27 in 2030 = **15.51 Mt** (Waste reduction enforced in clustered group 1 and 2)
- Recycling rate = 55%
- Energy recovery rate = 42.6%, Landfill = 2.4%

Scenario 4 = 2030 (I2)

- Plastic waste of EU-27 in 2030 = 15.51 Mt
- Recycling rate = 50% (5% less than targeted)
- Energy recovery rate = 47.6%, Landfill = 2.4%

Scenario 5 = 2030 (I3)

- Plastic waste of EU-27 in 2030 = 15.51 Mt
- Recycling rate = 50% (5% less than targeted)
- Energy recovery rate = 42.6%, Landfill = 7.4%

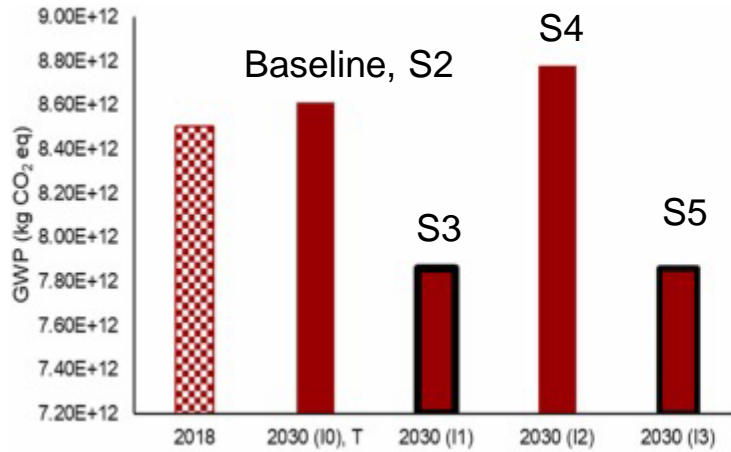




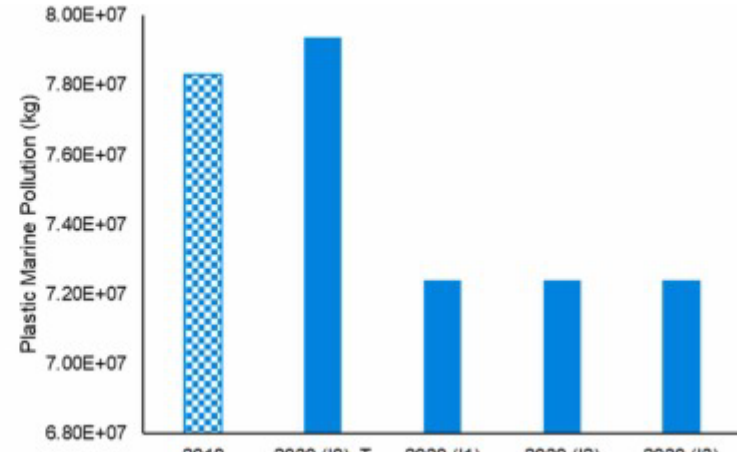
Main Results



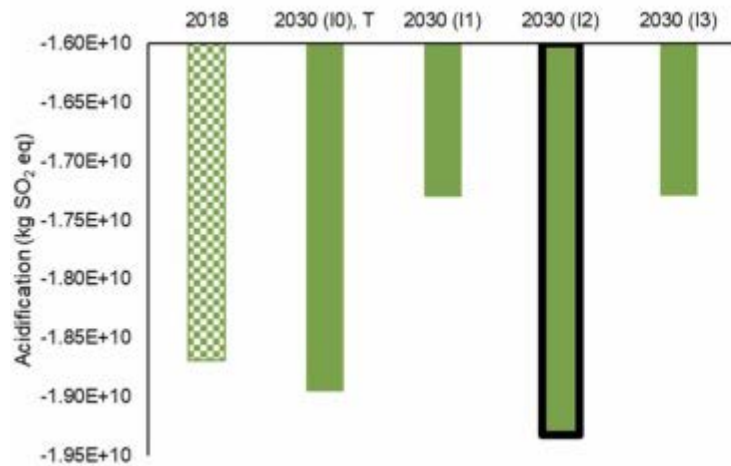
Environmental Performance



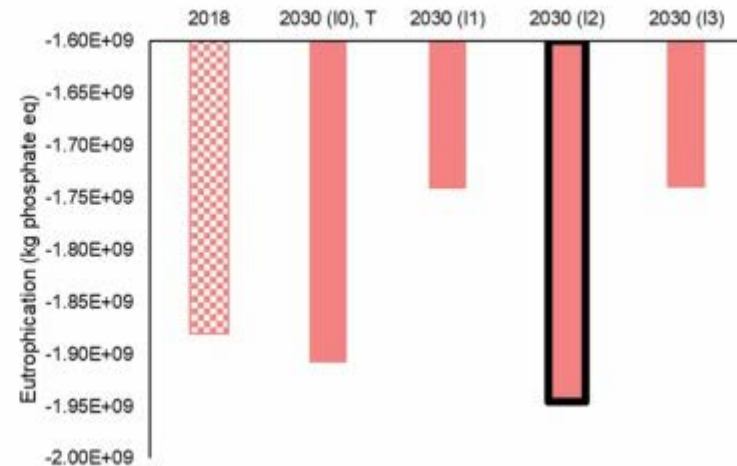
Global Warming Potential



Plastic Marine Pollution



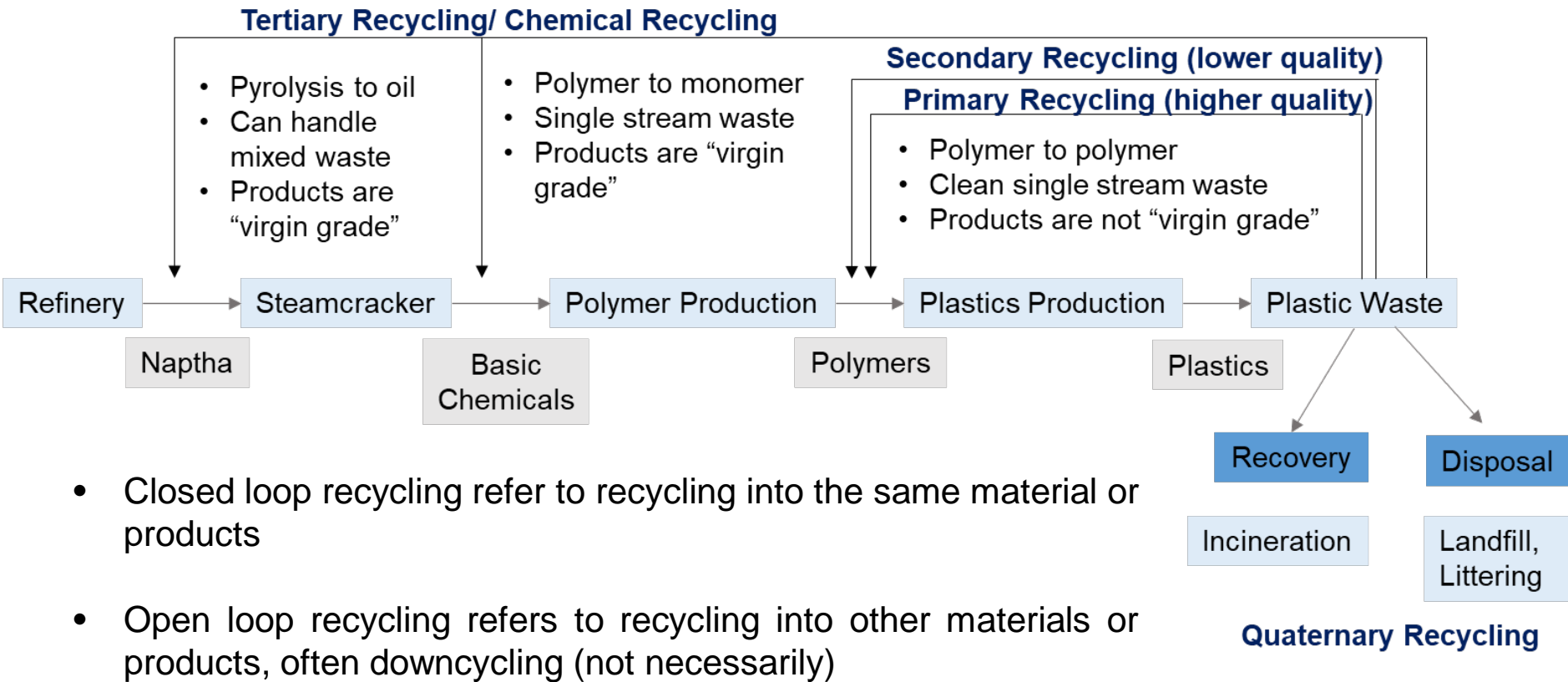
Acidification Potential



Eutrophication Potential

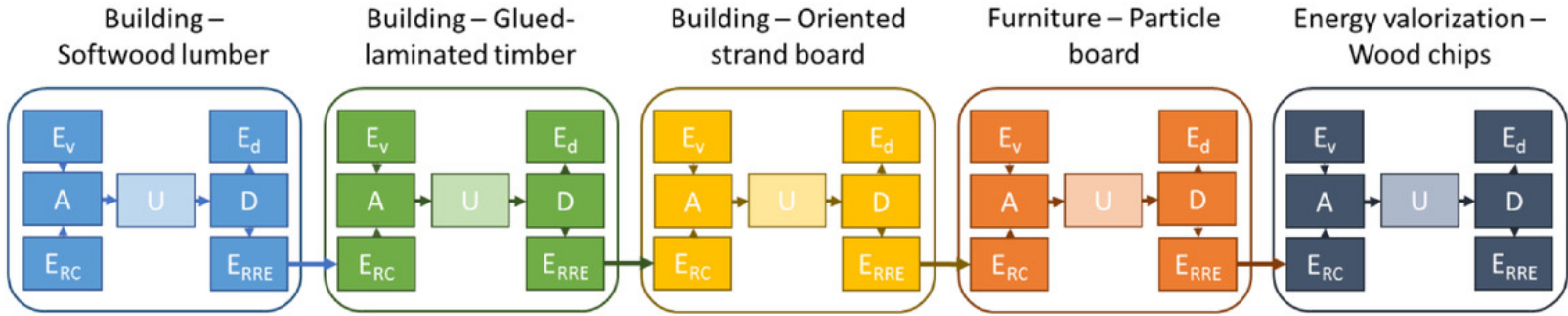
Beyond WtE and Primary Recycling

Accounting in our work: down cycling as categorised in the database and widely implemented, Future....

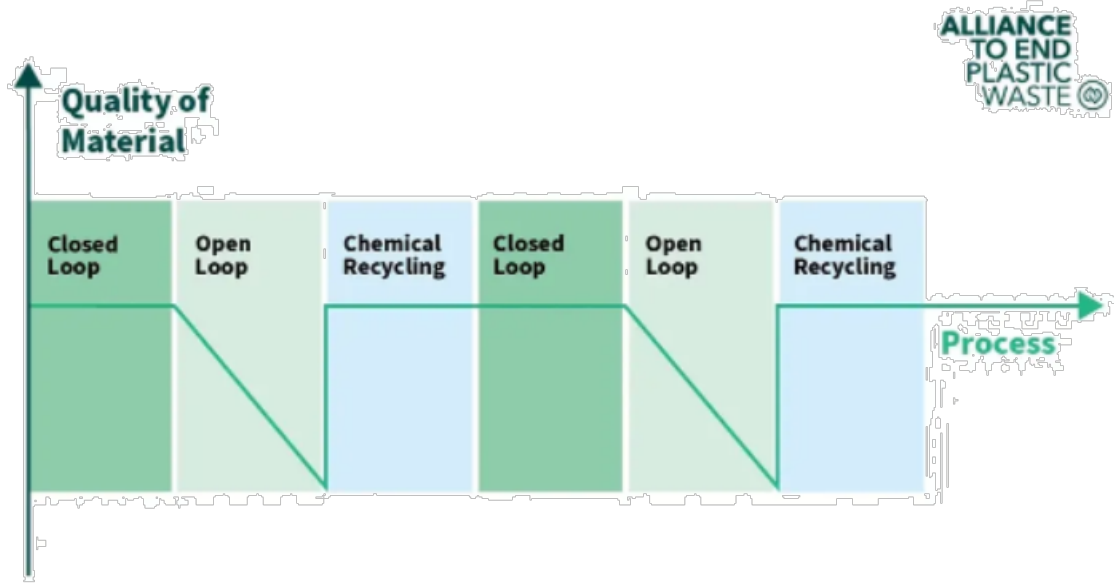




Cascade Utilisation Before Direct Energy Valorisation



Wood



Plastics



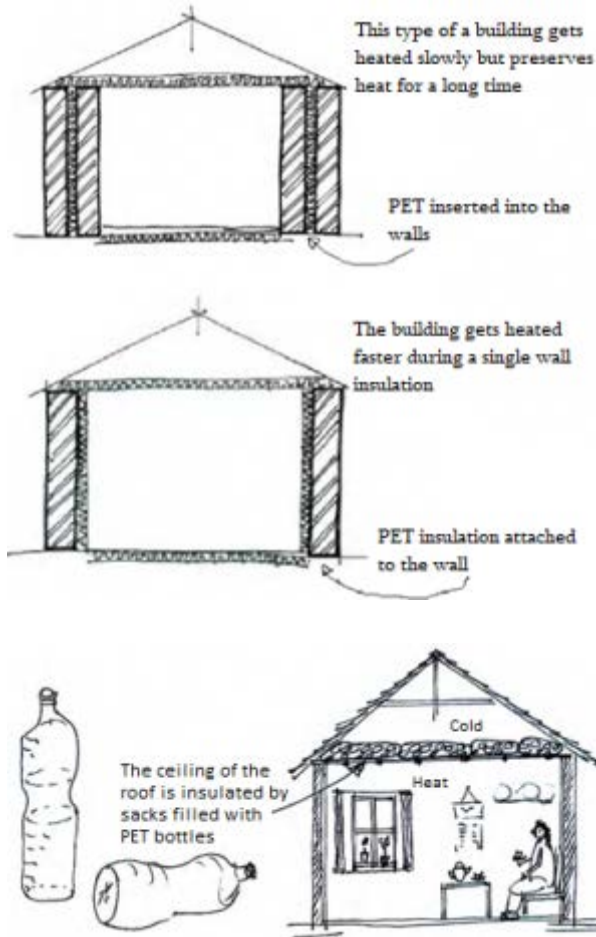
Plastic Waste for Solar Pavement



- The frame of the product is made out of plastic waste that cannot be recycled
- No new plastic materials are used for its manufacturing.
- Walkable, green building material; capable of powering buildings and electronic devices.
- One solar panel unit provides about 20 W.
- 20-30 m² can provide enough energy for a family home in a Hungarian climate.



Plastic Waste for Insulation



Recycling (Combines mechanical and chemical) complex (low quality) pet packaging (PET) in order to turn it into insulating foam (polyols).



HUNTSMAN
Enriching lives through innovation

Our solutions improve home efficiency

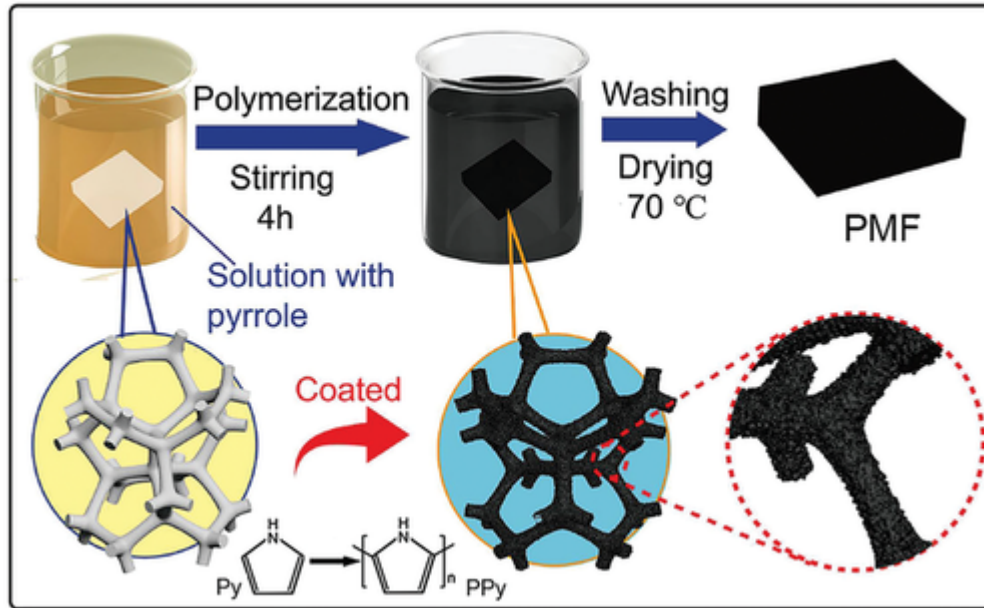
Our spray polyurethane foam reduce air intrusion into homes and buildings, decreasing the amount of energy required for heating and cooling. One ton of our spray foam will go into 2/3 of a family-sized home which means

10 tons CO ₂ e avoided	1.2 tons CO ₂ e to build	8x return on carbon invested
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5x10⁹ PET bottles (500mL) to manufacture 131 kt of TEROL® polyester polyols

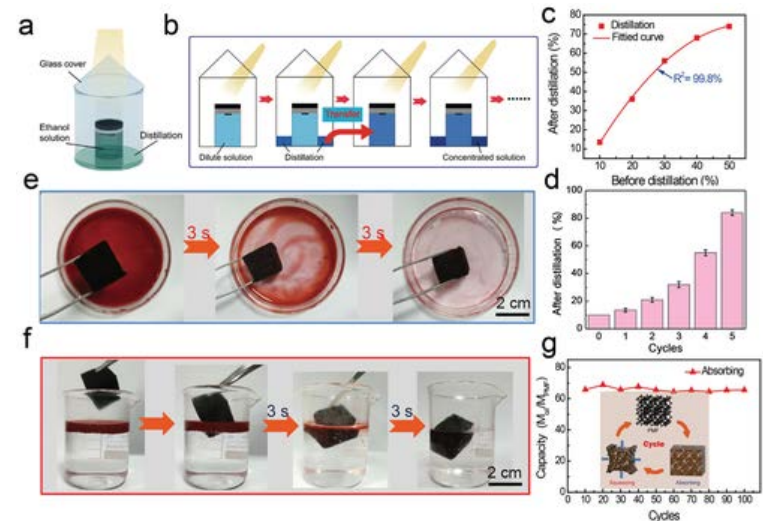
Caniato, M., Cozzarini, L., Schmid, C., Gasparella, A. (2021). Acoustic and thermal characterization of a novel sustainable material incorporating recycled microplastic waste. Sustainable Materials and Technologies, 28, e00274.
environment.cenn.org/waste-management/publications/improving-thermal-insulation-use-plastic-waste/#_ftn3
www.soprema.com/en/article/news/sopraloop-a-process-that-turns-plastic-waste-into-insulation
www.huntsman.com/sustainability/our-solutions/article/6867/transforming-plastic-waste-into-energy-saving-insulation

Polymeric Foam Waste into Solar Energy Harvesters



poly melamine-formaldehyde foam

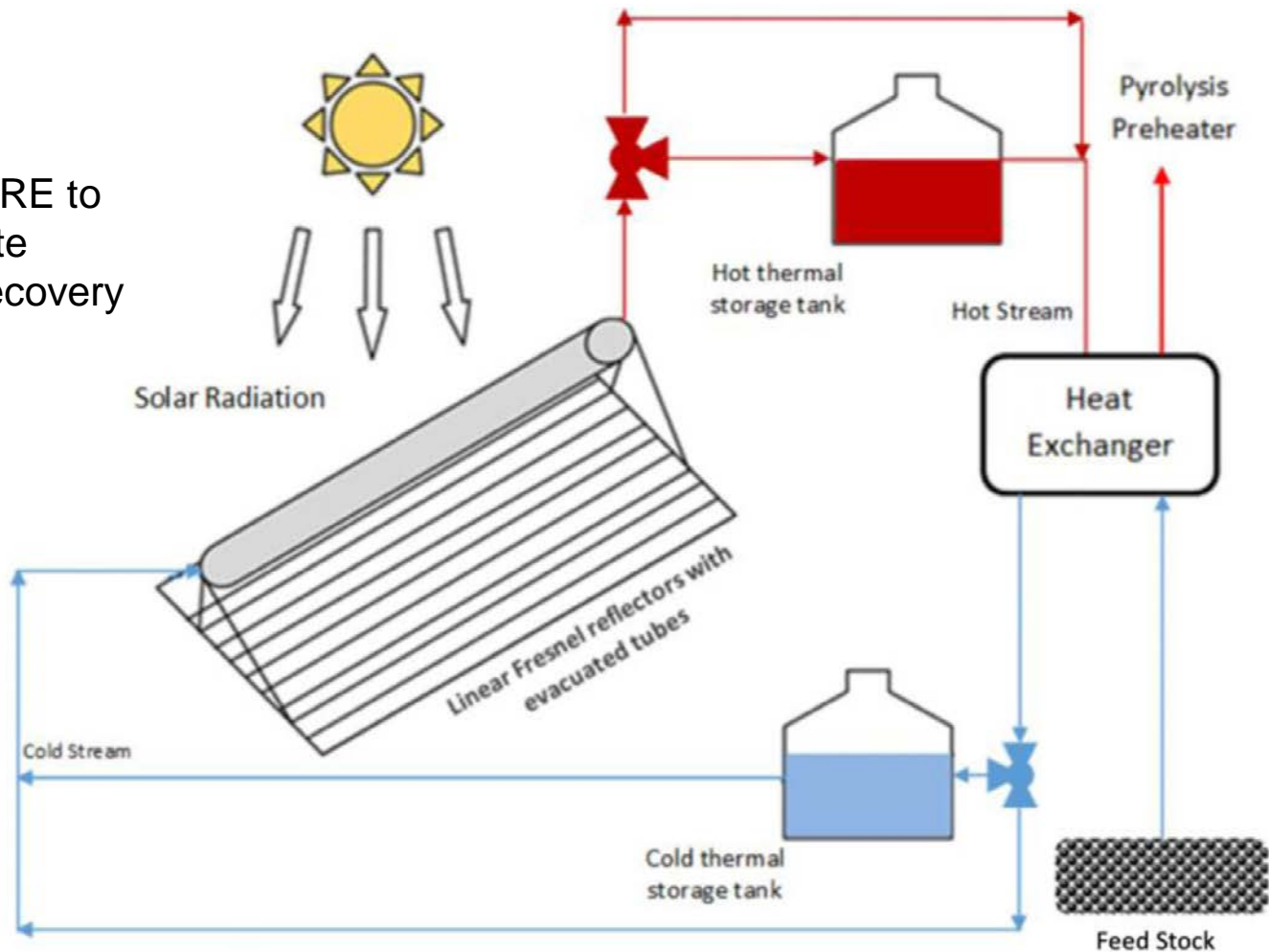
Energy-efficient solar-powered water purification, ethanol distillation, and oil absorption



Example of oil absorption

Concentrated Solar Driven Pyrolysis

Integrating RE to plastic waste recycling/recovery



Future work: to include more possibilities and integration in mitigating the environmental footprint of plastic value chain



Conclusion



- Plastic waste generation in EU-27 is expected to reach **17 Mt/y in 2030** (37.8 kg/cap/y)
- Influence of **population** is still dominant – plastic is still “irreplaceable”
- Some of the environmental impacts cannot be reduced merely by targeting a **55% recycling rate**
- **Cascade** recycling or **upcycling** before WtE
- Improved **LCA Modelling** (allocation) of plastic recycling



Acknowledgement

The financial support from the RESHeat project that has received funding from the European Union HORIZON 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 956255" and GACR (Grant Agency of the Czech Republic) under No. 21-45726L and from the Slovenian Research Agency for project No. J7-3149 are acknowledged.



The 6th Sustainable Process Integration Laboratory (SPIL) Scientific Conference

14 – 15 November 2022 (Hybrid), Brno, Czech Republic

- **The Start of Abstract Submission:** 10 March 2022
- **Abstract Due:** 31 September 2022
- **The Start of Registration:** 1 May 2022
- **Early Bird Registration Due:** 15 August 2022

REGISTRATION FEES

Early Bird Registration

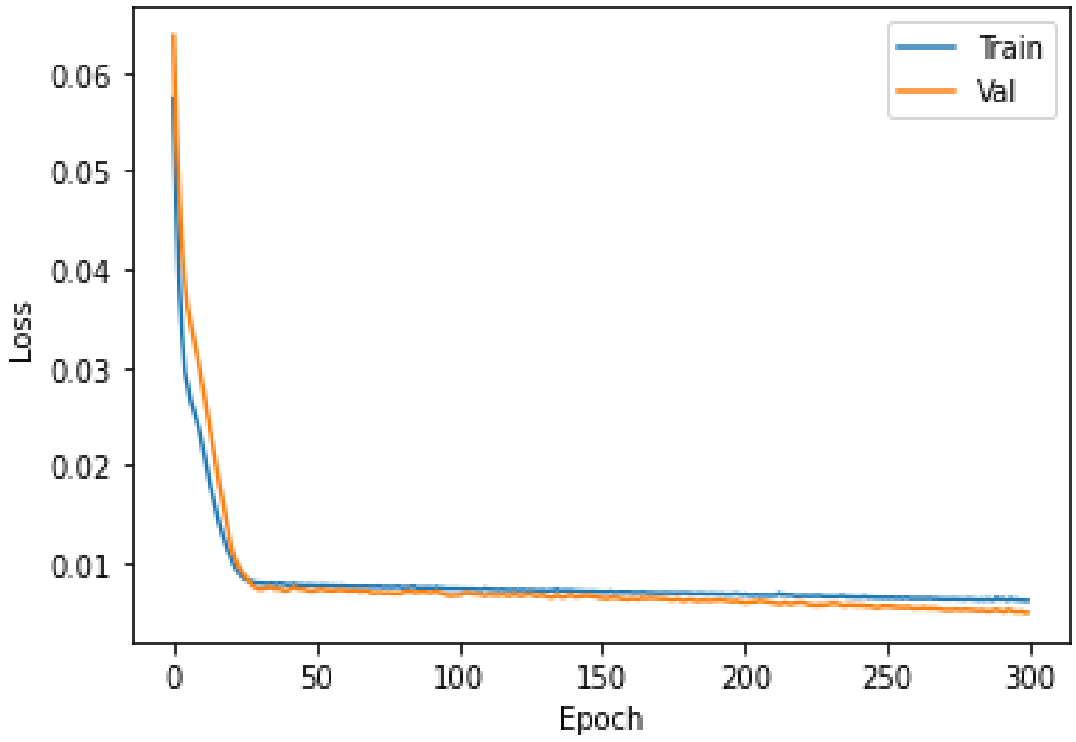
- Regular Presenter (Onsite) = 150 EUR
- Regular Presenter (Online) = 95 EUR
- Reduced Fees for Student Presenter (Onsite) = 110 EUR
- Reduced Fees for Student Presenter (Online) = 60 EUR

After 15 August 2022

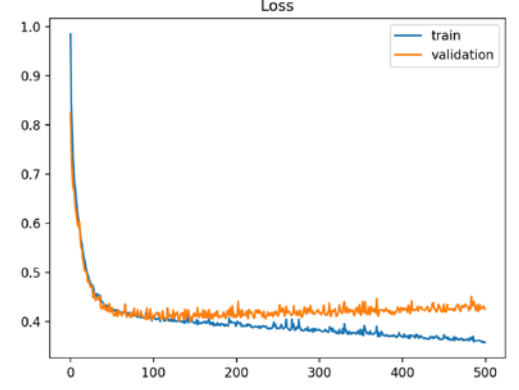
- Regular Presenter (Onsite) = 170 EUR
- Regular Presenter (Online) = 120 EUR
- Reduced Fees for Student Presenter (Onsite) = 130 EUR
- Reduced Fees for Student Presenter (Online) = 80 EUR

<https://conferencespil.com/spil-2022/>

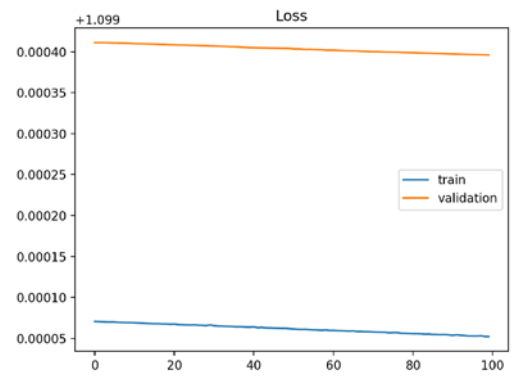
Model loss



Example: Overfitting



Example: Under fitting



Learning curves do not show a significant trend of overfitting (training loss continues to decrease with experience, validation loss decrease to a point and increase) and underfitting (training loss remains flat, training loss continues to decrease)