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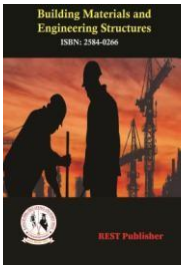

Waste-to-energy technologies that are investable in India both technically and commercially A WSM approach built on the MCDM method strategy

***Manjulaselvam, Prabakaran Nanjundan, M. Ramachandran, Chinnasami Sivaji**
REST Labs, Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu,India.
*Corresponding author Email:manjulaselvam2016@gmail.com

Abstract: *Producing energy from agricultural wastes is particularly complex since it involves a wide range of variables, including social, economic, and environmental factors in the current phase of energy growth. In this study, "ranking was accomplished using a hybrid multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) model based on the weight obtained using the analytical hierarchy technique". It is proposed to use WSM to determine whether using locally accessible biomass is feasible. During pyrolysis, in order to improve the output of bio-oil, a number of criteria are set down for this goal. The suggested approaches are well-aligned with one another and perfectly replicate the trial results. "This study includes seven biomass alternatives and seven evaluation standards. Sugarcane bagasse is regarded as the best biomass material out of the other seven". In order to establish its utility, the bio-oil produced from the biomass material with the highest ranking was examined using gas chromatography (GC) and Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy for its physical, elemental, and chemical contents. The thermos chemical conversion process, in particular, is clarified by this research in novel ways.*

1. INTRODUCTION

When used in fuel cell electric vehicles, hydrogen is an emission-free fuel. Because of the limited quantities and variable prices of fossil fuels, traditional methods of producing hydrogen (such as steam methane reforming from natural gas) have large carbon footprints that have an adverse effect on long-term sustainability [1]. Methane Traditional technology is changing as energy demands rise due to higher process temperatures. This has a negative influence on the ecosystem [2]. Change Pathways for producing hydrogen need to be made simpler Make the switch to hydrogen-powered transportation. Waste-to-hydrogen (WH) is a dual-purpose process. a technique for controlling waste and creating low-carbon hydrogen. There are waste conversion technologies. Quantification and development of hydrogen generation involve the processes of gasification (thermochemistry) and fermentation (biochemistry), both of which are largely in their infancy [3]. But technology has shown itself to be effective. Reasonable hydrogen generation yield, adaptability to different meal combinations, and carbon neutrality [4]. In this situation, using WIH to address both the problems of climate change and renewable hydrogen production at once is a potential strategy. Sustainability of trash management and inventory In Scotland, 540.935 tons of residential garbage were burned, and 1.03 million tons were transferred to landfills in 2018 [5]. 5.76 million tons of CO2-equivalent were calculated as the carbon impact of household trash. Waste Regulations 2012 and the Scottish Government's Zero Waste Scheme have been developed. Make sure the nation makes progress toward better sustainability and trash management. These measures seek to lessen reliance on landfilling and burning as primary waste management techniques and to reduce their negative environmental effects disposal of waste [7]. Sentence of ban on biodegradable waste by 02025, a landfill is expected to be operational [8]. Because of this, current settings should be adjusted for waste management options like WtH based ones. Glasgow City Council carried out the project Strategies and tactics for managing trash and reducing one's carbon footprint. Glasgow's waste policy includes processing garbage and making it available as a resource, while also utilizing technology to increase waste efficiency and boost sustainability [9].

2. TECHNO ECONOMIC FACILITATION

Using The salt/ammonia vapour heat pump has excellent technical performance even if many remotes are quite small. The economic analysis also demonstrates the excellent economic viability of this heat pump, which has an average internal rate of return of 14%. This heat pump was chosen for future development as a result. Due to the unlit villages in Palestine and the current economic and political climate, there is a very low likelihood that Palestine will ever link to the high voltage grid [1]. In these communities, the daily average energy demand is extremely low and ranges from 0.5 to 3 kWh per family. Lights, televisions, and freezers are the top electricity users in these villages. A number of villages use small diesel generators with an output range of 3 to 7 kV A to supply their homes with energy, and they sell any extra electricity to their neighbours for a very high price (US $ 0.8 to 1.4 per kW hour). These generators often run less frequently at night. These systems' low-voltage connections to customers are frequently implemented improperly, making the networks unsafe, subpar, and prone to substantial power losses. Additionally, these small generators pollute the environment severely and are unreliable due to frequent faults. At US $ 0.65 per litter, diesel fuel is relatively expensive in Palestine. Using such generators is not, therefore, a long-term, reliable option. The degradation of fossil fuels and environmental concerns has made biomass more significant. Sustainable industry uses integrated processes utilizing non-edible crops or waste and by-product streams in place of a 1st Nation bio refinery. However, this calls for sophisticated technologies that demand additional study and technological advancement. Processes for gasification and freezing, as well as the creation of other fuels and chemicals, are significant alternatives [1, 2]. Another way to make platform compounds is through electrochemical conversion [3-5]. The pulp and paper industry, a significant bio-based sector, provides green energy and the opportunity for multi-product biorefineries. For instance, 12% of Finland's total heat and power (CHP) output in 2014 came from the combustion of alcoholic beverages [6]. Evaporation and recovery boiler are two commercial treatment methods. Although this method is practical for woody plants, it has several operating issues. The energy-intensive evaporation stage in commercial treatment is a significant problem. Additionally, this method is not appropriate for woody plants. Due to the silica concentration, the wood-free black liquor undergoes a significant viscosity shift while saturating the recovery boiler to the necessary level. About 50% of the solids content is the highest limit for proper flow ability; however, at that point, the recovery boiler is ineffective. Additionally, when pulp mills become multi-product mills, there are issues with the market as printing paper demand declines and "green" manufacturing gains in importance. Black liquor is acidified in order to extract lignin for industrial use [7]. Additionally, the Lingo Force process [8], a former partial wet oxidation (PWO), lowers the filtration resistance without affecting the material's quality. The option that has been studied the most is black liquor gasification [9]. The zincs are then processed to make diethyl ether, gasoline, or electricity [10]. Evaporation is necessary as a pre-gasification step despite the minor improvement in energy efficiency compared to recovery boiler treatment. As the moisture level of the entrance stream falls, the efficiency of the gratifier rises, necessitating thorough feed stream drying [11]. Economically speaking, the moisture content of biomass feedstock raises the cost of producing power through gasification and drying [11]. Similar to this, high energy efficiencies for hydrothermal processes were reported, and an evaporation step was recognized as a significant source of energy loss for thermal processes [12]. When the input moisture level is higher than 30%, for instance, supercritical water gasification (SCWG) is more effective than the gasification method [13]. So, for wet biomass, hydrothermal procedures are more efficient. Similar to freezing, hydrothermal liquefaction (HTL) creates bio-oil with less oxygen, needing less hydrogen for upgrading [14]. As an alternative, PWO of black liquor may result in the formation of carboxylic acids or their salts [15]. However, because of the diluted streams, it is difficult to separate each acid or salt [16]. roughly connected. 3,600 turbines with grid connections [1]. They are all the building blocks of stationary wind turbines. The European Energy Agency [2] estimates that 3,500 offshore wind turbines will be technically feasible for bottom (water depth less than 50 m) by 2030. The EU (21,000 two/y) in [3] is equal to 16% of the reference scenario's predicted energy demand in 2030. It is vital to advance ocean technology in order to increase offshore wind. Wind turbines that float have been constructed.

3. WSM METHOD

In decision theory, WSM is one of the most well-known MCDM methods, and this is one of the simplest methods of evaluating alternatives based on certain criteria. All data provided is in one dimension Or WSM is valid only when in unit the weighted scoring system only works with numerical data. Hence, each substitution before calculating the final score Evaluation should be done against each evaluation criteria. In the case of component selection, no direct evaluation will be given for any criteria other than user satisfaction and optimization criteria. Therefore, relevant to each evaluation criterion all alternatives considering the user requirements of the software components are evaluated first. In one-dimensional cases, if all units are the same, WSM can be used effortlessly. When applied to multidimensional MCTM problems the difficulty of this method is apparent. The Weighted Product Method was developed to avoid this problem. It is very similar to WSM, but that is the main difference the model involves multiplication instead of addition. WPM can be applied to one-dimensional and multidimensional MCDM problems. This is an advantage of the method it can use relative instead of actual values. It has analyzed the problem of making the new system more effective, from the existing decision-making problem, which is expected to overcome the decision-making problems from market segmentation evaluation and selection according to predetermined criteria.

This can be simplified by using a decision support system method, one of which is the weighted sum model (WSM) method. Application of weighted sum sampling method is a very simple method with few steps which can give the result of Section Evaluation and Exam Result. Implement a decision support system. The WSM method is an application designed to assist market segmentation evaluation and selection in making decisions to determine the appropriate special allocation fund recipient with multiple support criteria. Table 1 and table 2 are given evaluation parameters and alternatives parameters. Table 1 and table 2 are given alternatives and evaluation parameters

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1. Data set

A1	Anaerobic digestion
A2	Pyrolysis
A3	Gasification
A4	Plasma arc gasification

Table 1 shows the alternative A1 is anaerobic digestion, A2 is Pyrolysis, A3 is Gasification and A4 is Plasma arc gasification is the alternative.

TABLE 2. Evaluation parameters

C1	Net present value
C2	Internal rate of return
C3	Conversion efficiency
C4	Generation capacity
C5	Energy generation per annum
C6	Initial investment
C7	Operations and Maintenance
C8	Levelized cost of energy
C9	Payback period
C10	Cost of electricity

Table 2 shows the evolution parameters C1 is Net present value, C2 is Internal rate of return, C3 is Conversion efficiency, C4 is generation capacity, C5 is Energy generation per annum, C6 is Initial investment, C7 is Operations and Maintenance, C8 is Levelized cost of energy, C9 is Payback period and C10 is Cost of electricity is the evaluation parameters is the techno economic facilitation.

TABLE 3. Techno Economic Facilitation

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C7	C8	C10
A1	53.12	56.72	65.13	68.43	58.43	29.15	17.45	24.13	12	36.43
A2	46.10	68.43	79.43	61.34	65.39	33.69	16.31	11.69	18	27.30
A3	58.72	49.12	59.16	81.24	81.67	29.18	19.37	19.73	10	23.10
A4	69.45	77.28	35.69	79.13	39.46	24.60	22.43	34.36	9	17.59

Table 3 appears. a set of data. The data collection has high values for annual energy generation. The data set has low values for cannibalization. The data set for the techno-economic viability using the COPRAS method is shown in Table 3 for the Net present value, Internal rate of return, Conversion efficiency, Generation capacity, Annual Energy Generation, Initial Investment, Operations and Maintenance, Levelized Cost of Energy, Payback period, and Cost of Electricity.

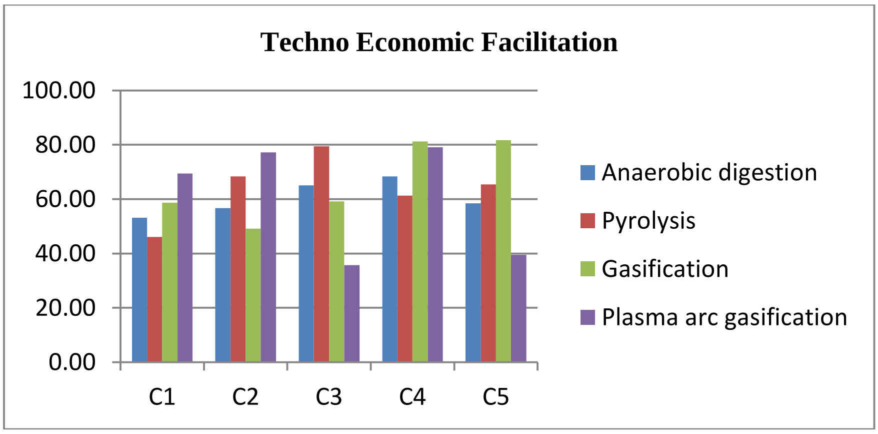

FIGURE 1. Give a data set graph

Figure 1 shows the data set for the Net present value, Internal rate of return, Conversion efficiency, Generation capacity, Annual Energy Generation, Initial Investment, Operations and Maintenance, Levelized Cost of Energy, Payback period, and Cost of Electricity

TABLE 4. Normalized

Normalized									
0.7649	0.7340	0.8200	0.8423	0.7154	0.8652	0.8652	0.7023	0.6667	1.0000
0.6638	0.8855	1.0000	0.7550	0.8007	1.0000	1.0000	0.3402	1.0000	0.7494
0.8455	0.6356	0.7448	1.0000	1.0000	0.8661	0.8661	0.5742	0.5556	0.6341
1.0000	1.0000	0.4493	0.9740	0.4832	0.7302	0.7302	1.0000	0.5000	0.4828

Table 4 shows the normalized data which is calculated from the data set. Each value is calculated by the same value on the data set divided by the sum of the column of the above tabulation seeing figure 2.

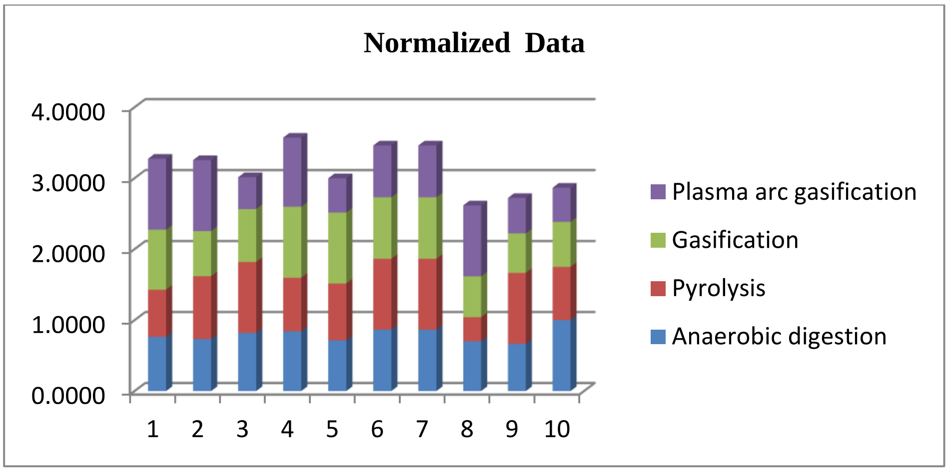

FIGURE 2. Gives the normalized data

Figure shows the normalized data which is calculated from the data set each value is calculated by the same value on the data set divided by the sum of the column of the above tabulation.

TABLE 5. gives weight matrix

Weight									
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 5 gives the weight of the data set equal to all values in the data set in Table 1.

TABLE 6. Weighted normalized decision matrix

Weighted normalized decision matrix									
0.1912	0.1835	0.2050	0.2106	0.1789	0.2163	0.2163	0.1756	0.1667	0.2500
0.1659	0.2214	0.2500	0.1888	0.2002	0.2500	0.2500	0.0851	0.2500	0.1873
0.2114	0.1589	0.1862	0.2500	0.2500	0.2165	0.2165	0.1436	0.1389	0.1585
0.2500	0.2500	0.1123	0.2435	0.1208	0.1825	0.1825	0.2500	0.1250	0.1207

To obtain the following value, multiply the weight by the previous table. The weighted normalization choice matrix, shown in Table 6, is created by multiplying the performance value and weight from Tables 4 and 5.

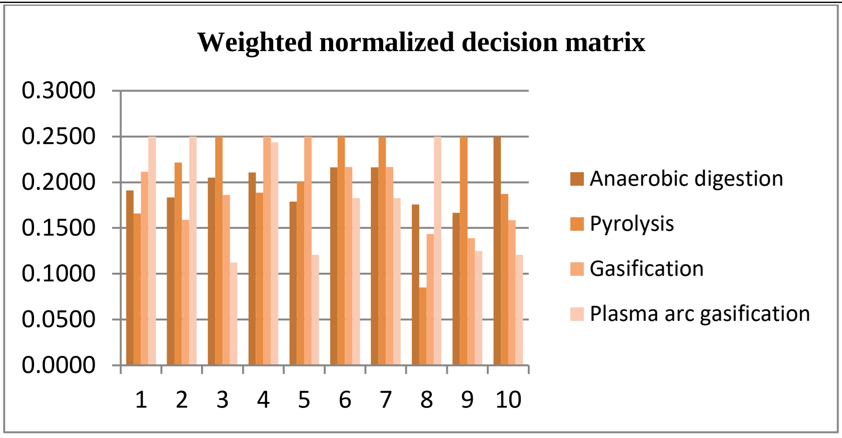

FIGURE 3. Give a data set graph

TABLE 7. Preference Score & Rank

	Preference Score	Rank
Anaerobic digestion	1.9940	2
Pyrolysis	2.0486	1
Gasification	1.9305	3
Plasma arc gasification	1.8374	4

Table 8 shows that Pyrolysis is in 1st rank, Anaerobic digestion is in 2nd rank, Gasification is in 3rd rank and Plasma arc gasification are last rank.

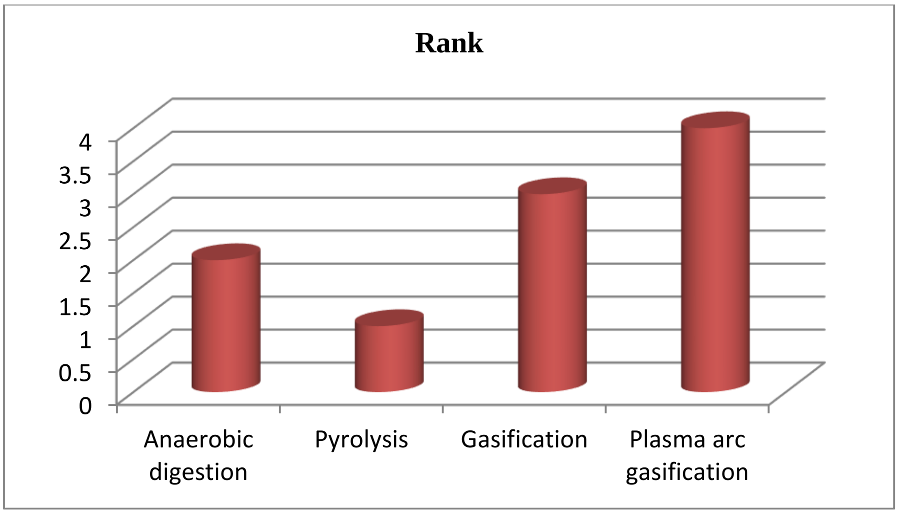

FIGURE 4. rank

Figure 4 shows that Pyrolysis is in 1st rank, anaerobic digestion is in 2nd rank, Gasification is in 3 rd rank and Plasma arc gasification is last rank.

5. CONCLUSION

There are many remote small villages without electricity in Palestine, and the probability of connecting them to the high voltage grid in the future is very poor due to the financial and political situation [1]. The daily average energy demand in these villages is very low and rises in the range of 0.5-3 kW h per household. In these villages the main electricity loads are supplied by lights and refrigerators. Small diesel generators ranging from 3 to 7 kV A are used by various villagers to meet their household electricity needs and sell the excess electricity produced to neighbors at a very high price (US $ 0.8–1.4 per kW h). [2]. Usually, the operation of these generators is less during night hours. The low voltage works that connect these systems to consumers are often unprofessionally installed, making these networks dangerous and substandard with high power losses. Additionally, these small generators pollute the environment severely and are unreliable due to frequent faults. The cost of diesel fuel in Palestine is relatively high at US $ 0.65/l. Therefore, using such generators does not represent a lasting effective solution. The importance of biomass has increased due to environmental issues and fossil fuel degradation. Instead of a 1st Nation biorefinery, sustainable industry involves integrated processes using non-edible crops or waste and by-product streams. However, this requires advanced technologies that require further research and techno-economic development. Major alternatives include freezing and gasification processes and the production of various fuels and chemicals [1,2]. In addition, electrochemical conversion is another method for producing platform chemicals [3–5]. As a major bio-based sector, the pulp and paper industry provide green energy and multi-product biorefining WSM method provides this paper with sparse matrix tea. Propose a new method called wavelet-sparse-matrix WSM, which characterizes the spatial features of 2-D objects with subtle differences. The differences between these objects lie in the spatial orientations of the objects or the local positions of points on the contours of the objects. Separable waveforms can distinguish these differences and divide them into three smaller sub-patterns. The WSM method is a combination of these two techniques, which can significantly improve the contrast of slightly different objects.

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