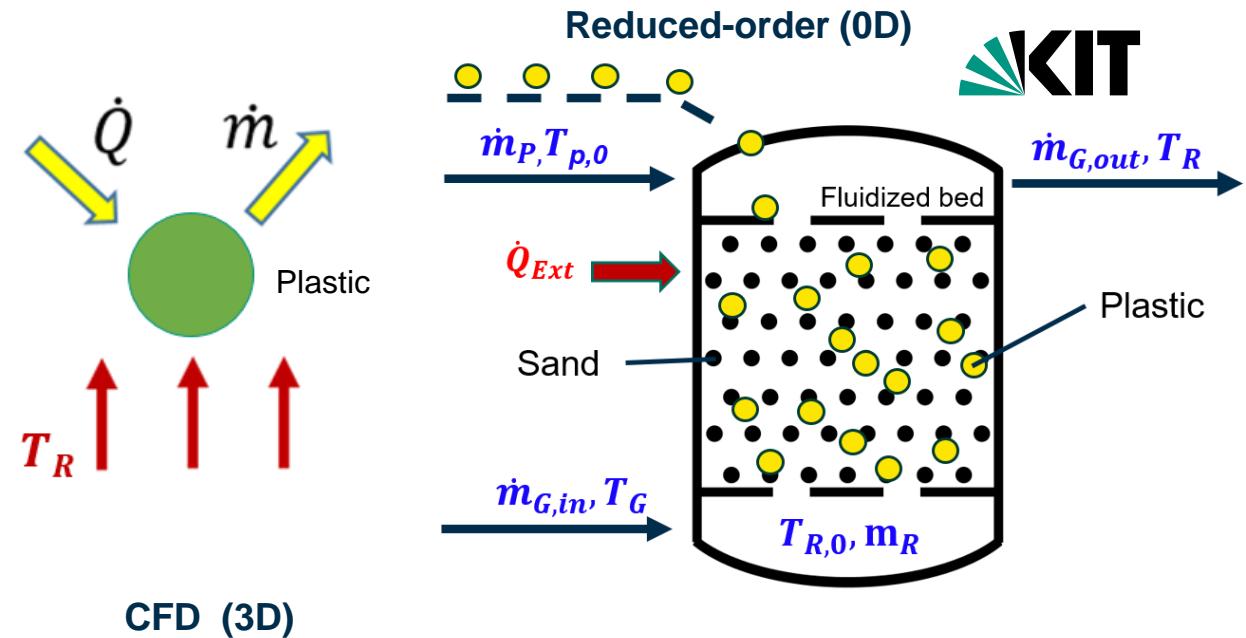


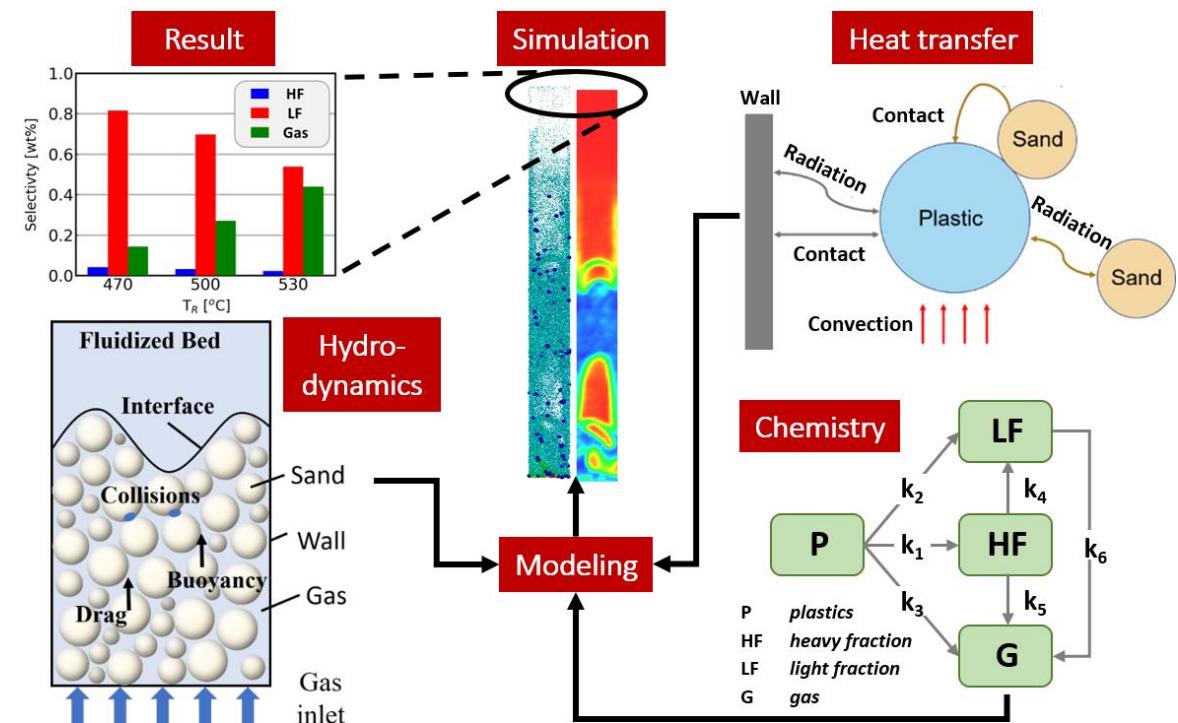
Numerical Simulation of Plastic Pyrolysis

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CFD (3D)

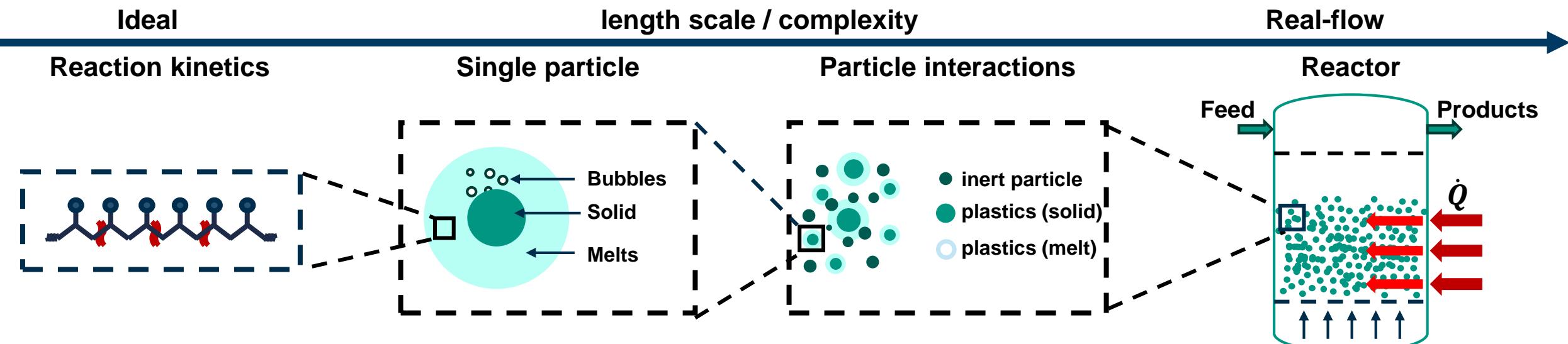
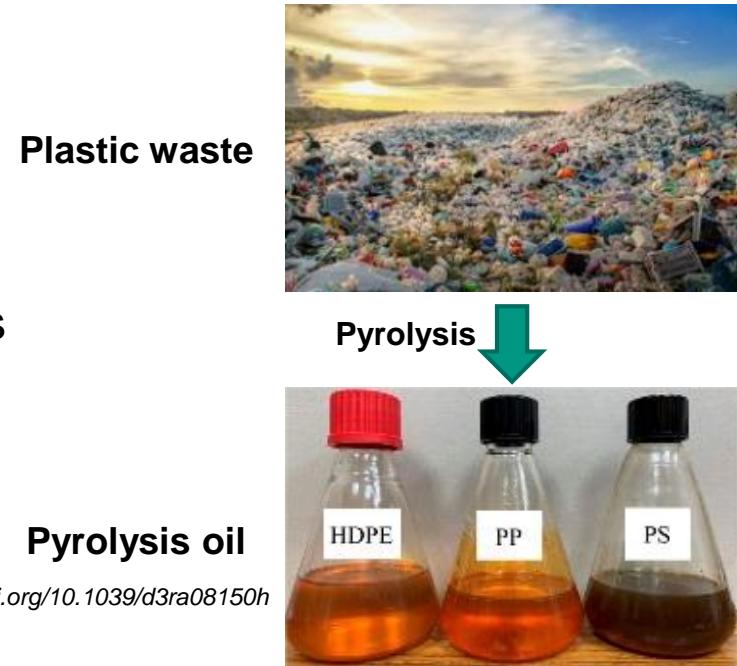


Outline

- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ Modeling of plastic pyrolysis
 - Single-particle model (0D)
 - Particle-resolved simulation (3D)
 - Eulerian-Lagrangian simulation of fluidized bed (3D)
 - Homogeneous reactor model (reduced-order, 0D)
- ❑ Summary

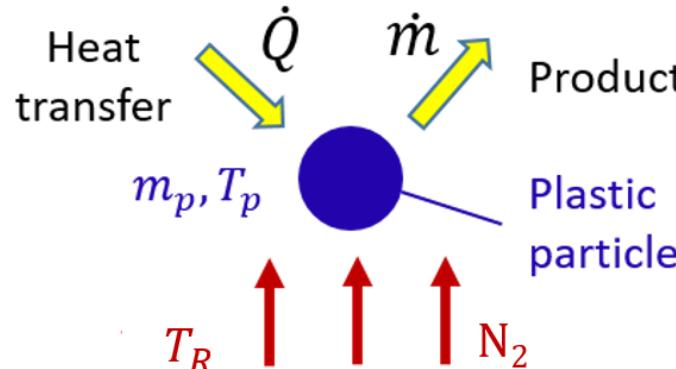
Why modeling plastic pyrolysis

- 460 Mt plastic waste per year, 9% recycled
- **Chemical recycling**: converting plastic waste into secondary raw materials
 - Capable of **mixed/contaminated** plastics
- **Challenges**
 - **High cost** for large-scale experiments
 - **Real-flow** effects



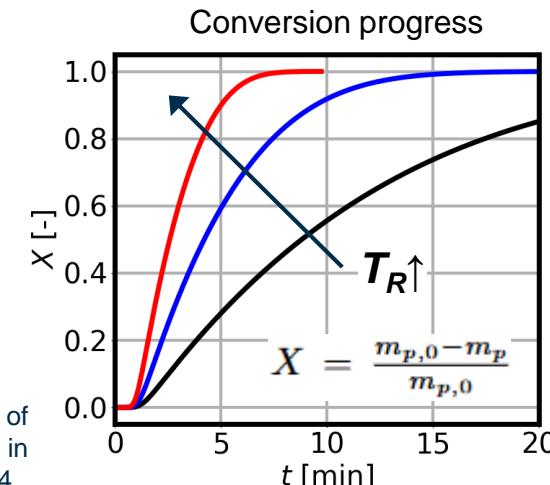
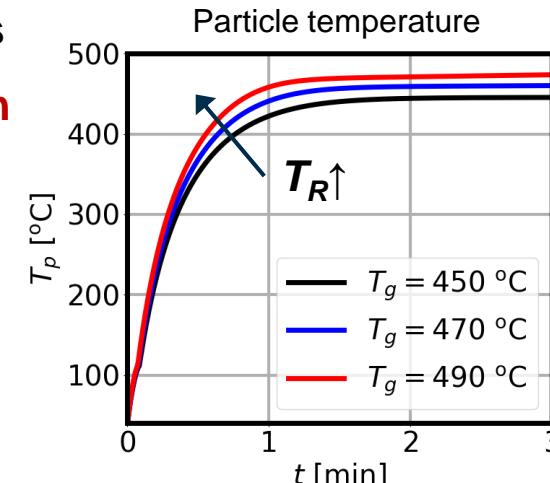
1. Single-particle model (0D)

- ☐ Ideal, thermally-thin/homogeneous
- ☐ Heat transfer vs. pyrolysis reaction



Mass and energy balance

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{dm_p}{dt} &= \dot{r} \quad \text{Reaction rate} \\
 m_p c_{p,P} \frac{dT_p}{dt} &= \alpha A_p (T_R - T_p) - \Delta h_r \dot{r} \quad \text{Heat transfer coefficient} \\
 &\quad \text{Reaction enthalpy}
 \end{aligned}$$

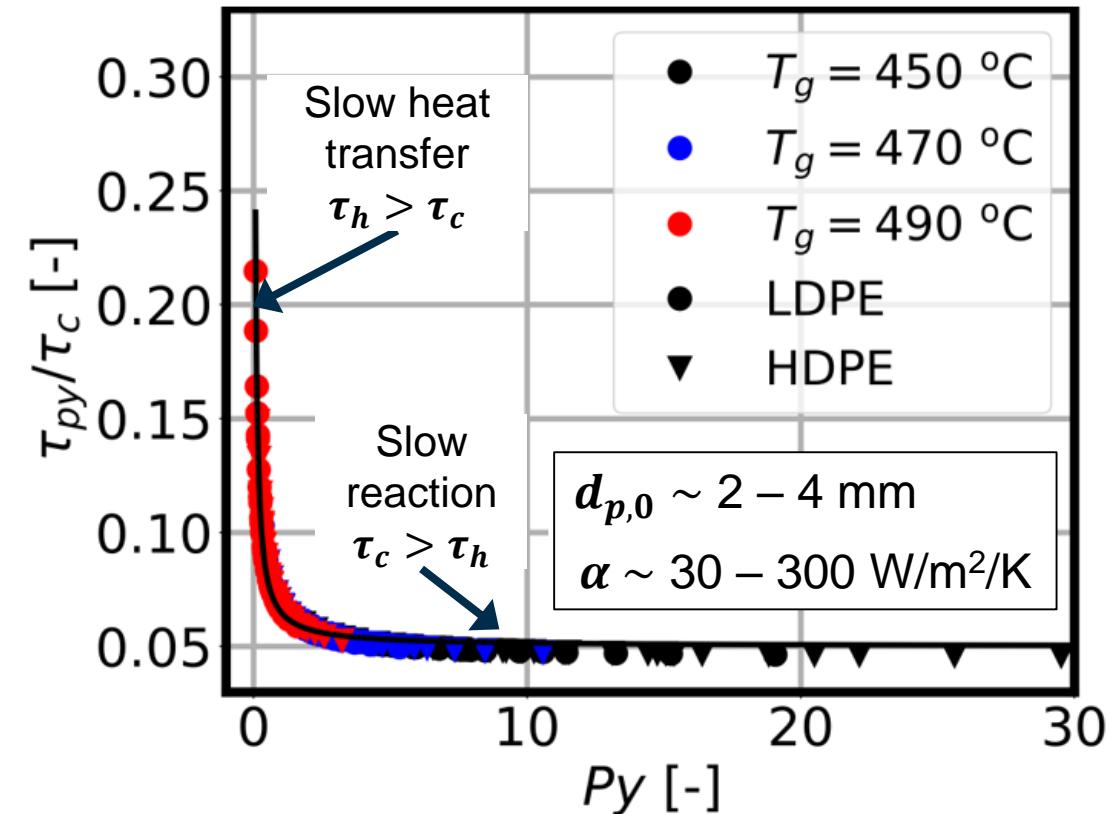


Heat transfer coeff. α

$$Py = \frac{\text{Time scale of chem. react.}}{\text{Time scale of heat transfer}} = \frac{\tau_c}{\tau_h} = \frac{\alpha}{k_r \rho_p c_{p,P} d_{p,0}}$$

Reaction rate coeff. k_r

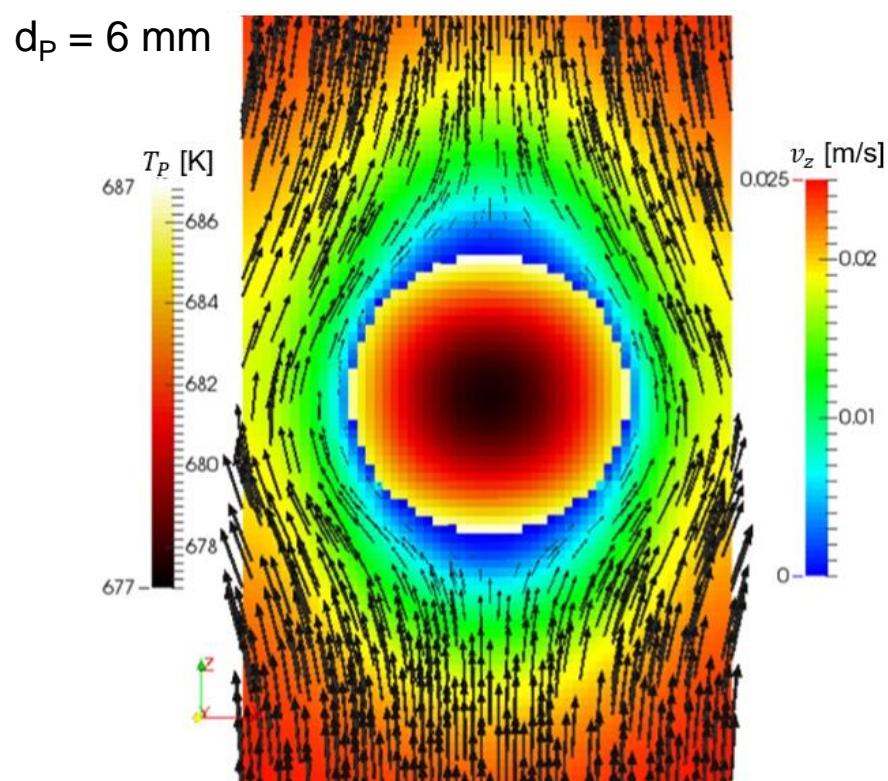
τ_{py} : pyrolysis duration $\sim 1\% < X < 99\%$



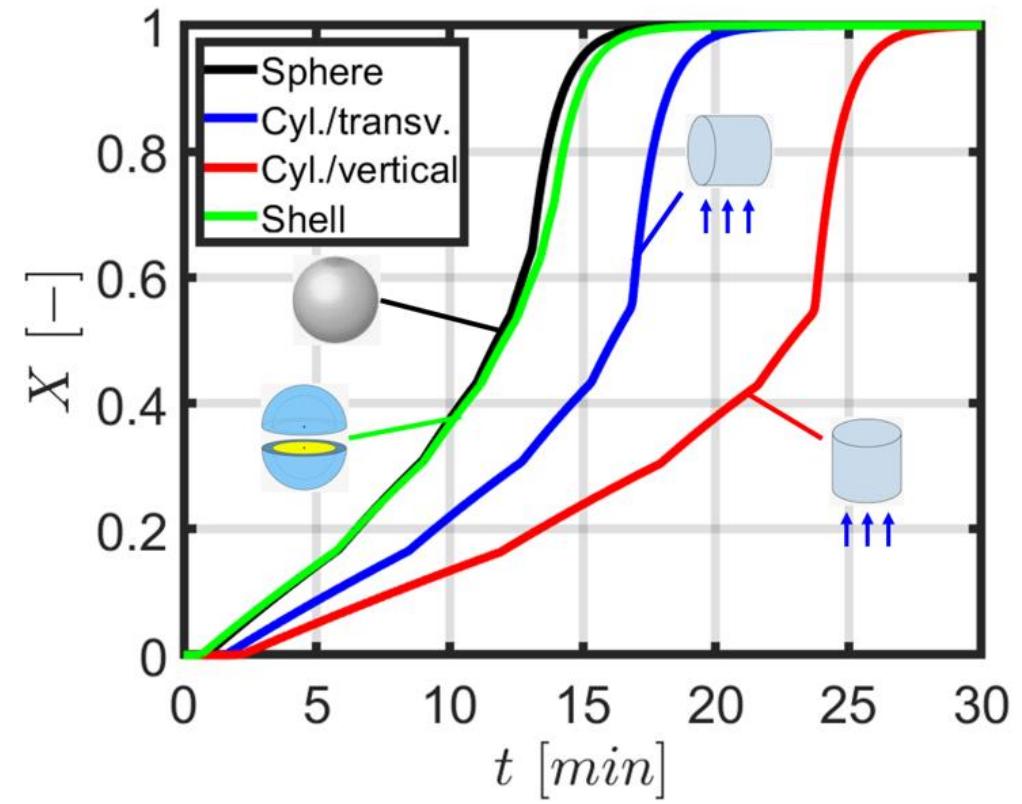
F. Zhang et al. Numerical simulation of thermal decomposition of polyethylene with a single-particle model. In "Advances in Computational Heat and Mass Transfer", vol. 1, Springer Cham, 2024.

2. Particle-resolved simulation (3D)

- ❑ Non-ideal, thermally-thick
- ❑ Eulerian-Eulerian simulation
- ❑ Resolution of **particle-internal gradients and boundary layers**



- ❑ Large deviations between particle-resolved and **Lagrangian** methods for large particles
- ❑ Significant impact of **particle shape**



Zhang et al., Particle-resolved simulation of pyrolysis process of a single plastic particle. Heat Mass Transf. 2025.

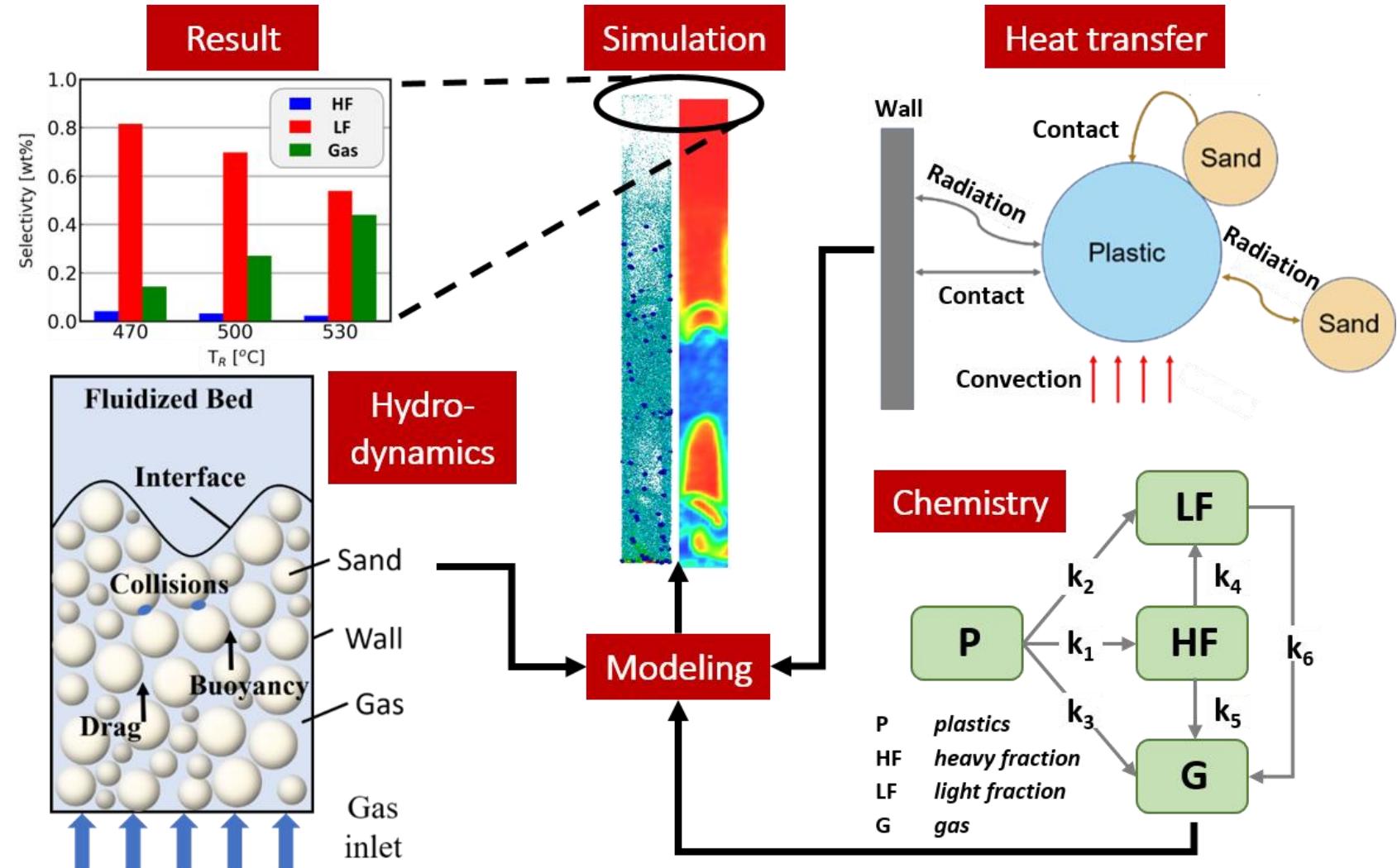
3. Eulerian-Lagrangian simulation of fluidized bed – setups

Fluidized bed

- Bed material: sand, 500 °C
- PSD: $d_m \sim 0.23$ mm
- Fluidizing agent: CH₄
- Plastic: polypropylene (PP), 1.5 – 2.5 mm, 25 °C
- Continuous/batch-wise feeding

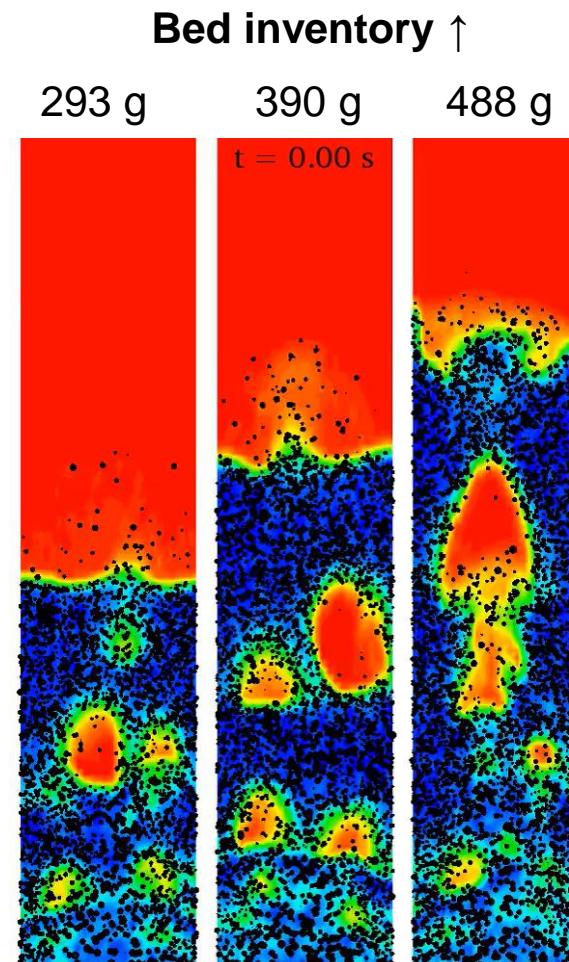
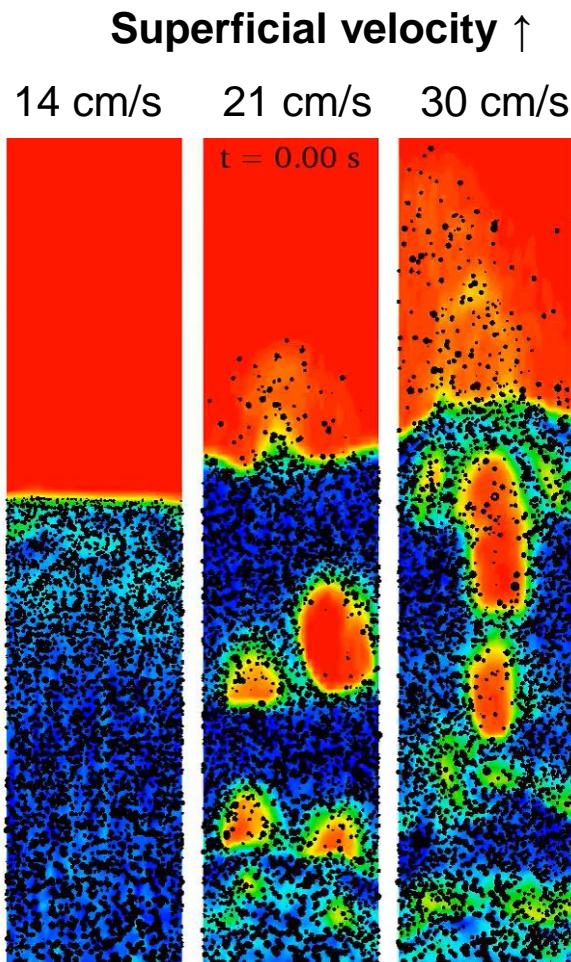
Challenges

- Hydrodynamics
- Heat transfer
- Reaction kinetics



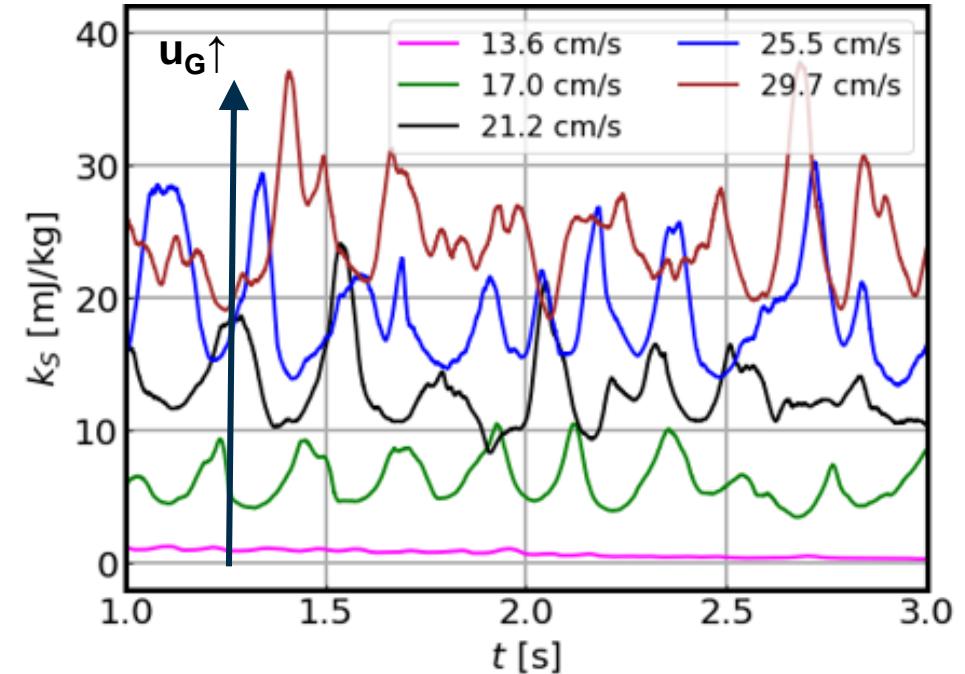
3. Eulerian-Lagrangian simulation of fluidized bed – hydrodynamics

- Good agreement with experiments for pressure drop & bed height



Specific kinetic energy

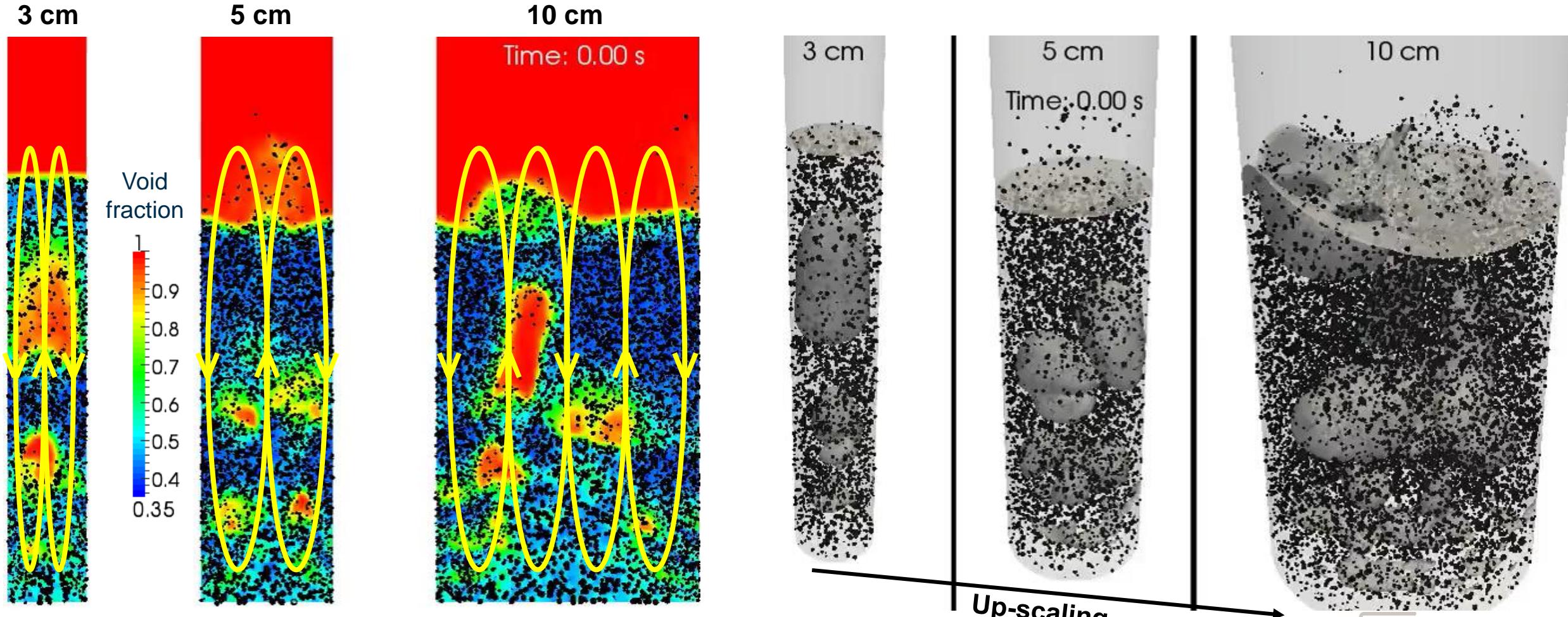
$$k_S = \frac{1}{m_S} \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \frac{1}{2} m_{p,i} v_{p,i}^2$$



Zhang et al. Assessment of dynamic characteristics of fluidized beds via numerical simulations. Phys. Fluids 2024.

3. Eulerian-Lagrangian simulation of fluidized bed – up-scaling

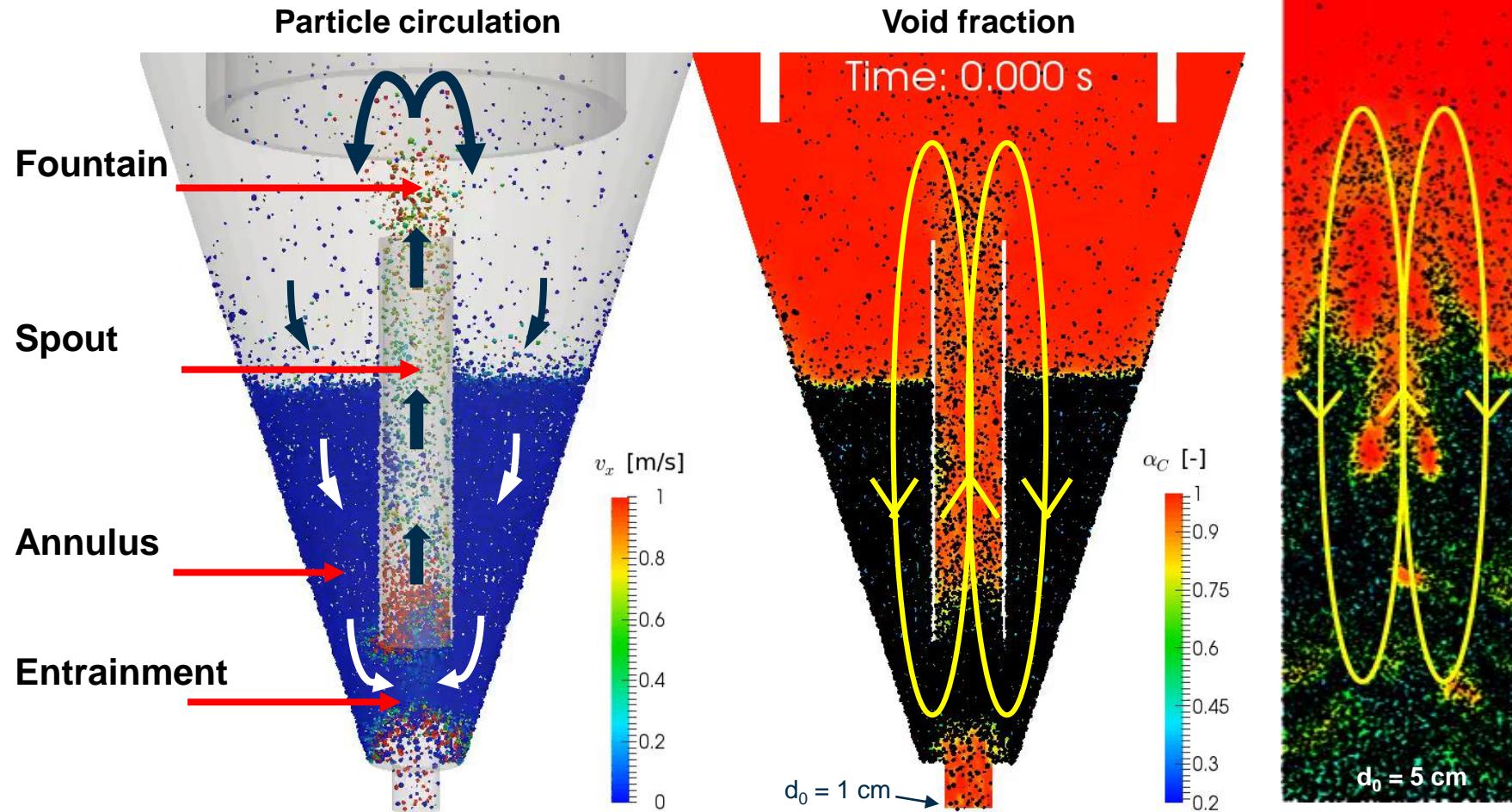
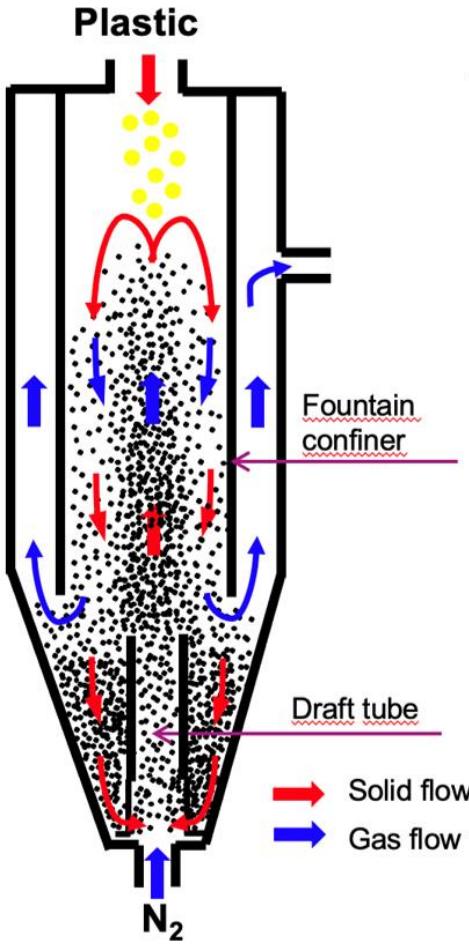
- Transition from **single- to multiple-column** bubbling while up-scaling



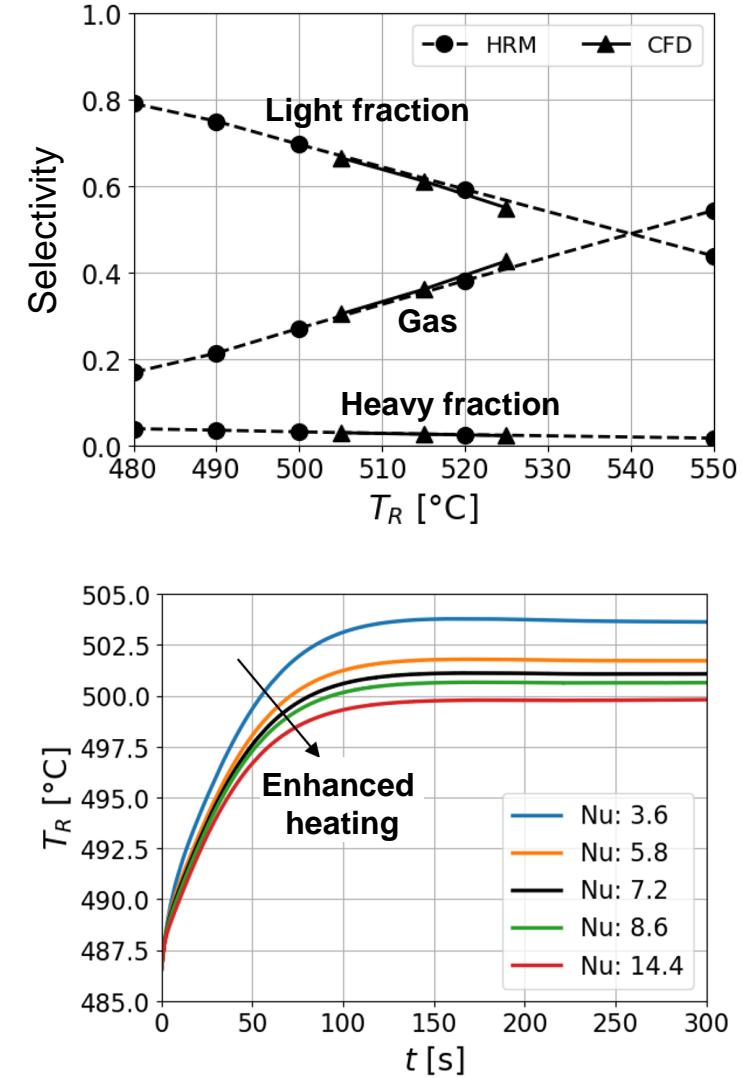
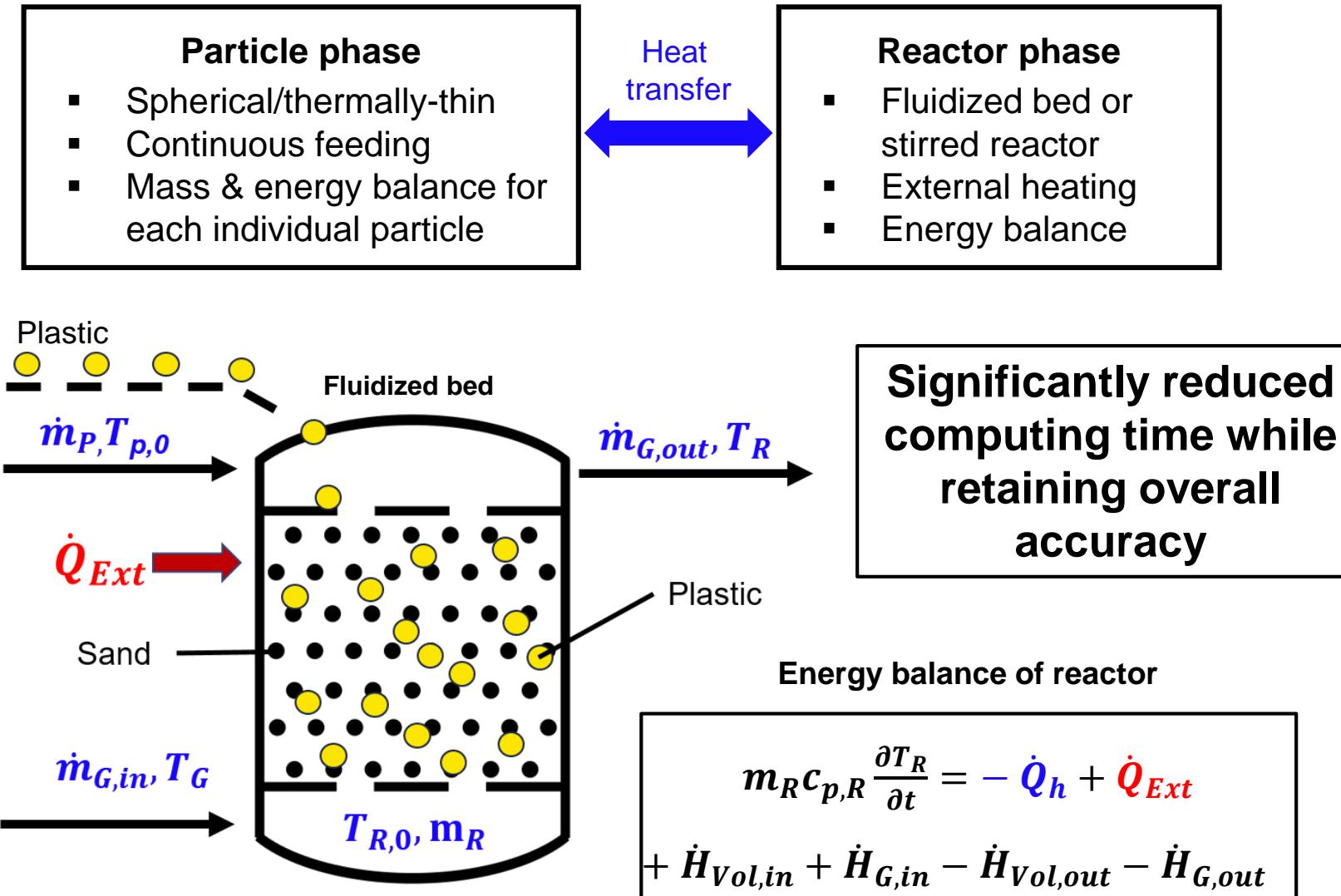
3. Eulerian-Lagrangian simulation of conical spouted fluidized bed

- Conical reactor wall
- High gas velocity $u_{G,CSFB} \gg u_{G,BFB}$

- Higher kinetic energy than BFB
→ Avoid defluidization and clogging



4. Homogeneous reactor model (reduced-order, 0D)



Conclusion

■ Progresses

- **Homogeneous particle** heat transfer vs. chemical reaction
- **Resolved particle** particle morphology
- **Fluidized bed** hydrodynamics, scale-up, conical spouted bed
- **Homogeneous reactor** improved computing efficiency

■ Challenges

- **Particle morphology** shape, agglomeration, attrition, breakage ...
- **Thermo-physics** melting, heat transfer, thermo-physical data ...
- **Reaction kinetics** random chain break, heterogeneous reaction ...
- **Multi-scale** disparity between length and time scales

■ Future trends

- **Reduced-order model** mixed plastics, size distribution, oscillatory feeding ...
- **Data-driven/ML model** hydrodynamics/heat transfer/pyrolysis, scale-up ...

Thank you for listening!