

Research Article

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Experimental and theoretical fuel property comparison of four different waste biomass with a commercial counterpart

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Highlights

- Considered wastes are investigated as fuel for the first time.
- Fuel and chemical analyses are performed in an accredited laboratory.
- The natural solar drying process provides more economical fuel that has a better higher heating value.
- Pomegranate seed provided the most promising LHV among the wastes compared to commercial pellet.
- The HHVs of commercial pellet, apple pulp, pomegranate peel, pomegranate seed and orange peel are 5066, 4135, 4262, 4589 and 3921 kcal/kg respectively.

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ABSTRACT

The study focused on determining the fuel properties of apple pulp, pomegranate seeds, pomegranate peel and orange peel wastes to convert them into pellet fuel. The organic wastes were crushed and pressed into pellets, and solid fuel characterization process was conducted to analyze moisture content, ash content, volatile matter determination, fixed carbon content, total sulfur content, hydrogen content, lower heating value and higher heating values. The experimental analysis showed that the dry pomegranate seed pellet had 4244 kcal/kg, which was lower than the commercial pellet with 4759 kcal/kg calorific value under the same conditions. The moisture content of the commercial pellet and pomegranate seed samples were also different, with the commercial pellet having a higher moisture content at 5.42% compared to pomegranate seed samples at 1.83%. With low moisture content, production costs can be reduced and processing time can be shortened, making it easier to process low moisture samples than dry ones. Using organic wastes in the combustion process is also promising from an environmental and economic perspective.

Keywords: Pellet, Alternative fuel, Calorific value, Organic waste management, Thermal efficiency

1. INTRODUCTION

Alternative energy sources derived from biomass are the most common solution available and used commercially in both transportation and industry. Recently, the increase in the use of fossil-based fuels due to the increasing energy demand enables scientists to focus on the development of biomass-based fuels. Biofuels are important in the production of renewable and sustainable energy, as well as showing effective results in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. [1-4].

In the last half century, the continuous demand of energy from fossil fuels has caused a huge environmental pollution. This situation has become the main cause of global climate change problems [5-7]. All over the world, it focuses on improving environmental conditions and meeting energy needs in cleaner ways, and targets are set to slow down global warming [8-10]. In addition, it is seen that the trends towards renewable energy sources have increased in the last ten years. Accordingly, solid biofuel technologies such as pellets are expected to gain momentum [11, 12]. However, it is stated that the search for new raw materials in pellet applications should be investigated [13]. In this context, solid fuels are considered as a type of fuel that is renewable and useful in research. [14]. Agricultural and forestry wastes, which can be described as organic wastes, generally create a great pollution when they are released and can significantly deteriorate environmental factors. However, it may be possible for these waste types to contribute to energy gains by using them in pellet production [15-17]. In addition, the idea of obtaining energy from agricultural wastes in order to solve environmental problems caused by organic wastes is the common opinion adopted in many studies [18]. Some difficulties that need to be solved in order to use biomass waste groups in energy production can be listed:

- inability to shape easily,
- storage conditions against their decay and hygiene,
- carriage and functionality. [19-21].

Pelleting processes are one of the most suitable processes for solving these problems. Pelleting processes offer a viable solution to issues arising from material density and shape requirements. They not only facilitate transportation but also enhance energy efficiency and allow for customization of the desired pellet size. It is no surprise that there has been a surge in interest and worldwide production capacity in the pellet manufacturing industry in recent years [22-25]. It is reported that 50% increase in production capacity between 2013 and 2018 [26, 27].

The sustainability of the raw material used in pelleting processes can be evaluated in terms of efficiency and in line with some parameters applied during production. Pellet quality depends on the moisture content of the biomass used, the amount of ash, particle size etc. While it varies depending on many parameters, the amount of pressure used in the production conditions of the pellet and temperature values are determinants [28, 29]. It is seen that woody structures used as raw materials in pellet production are generally waste materials remaining from wood-based structures [30]. In addition, it is thought that the primary raw material source of fuel particles produced from biomass is composed of vegetable waste [31]. In addition, large amounts of waste due to the consumption of many agricultural foods also occur, such as shell, pulp and seed. It is estimated that the wastes considered as urban waste will almost double by 2025 while it was 1.3 billion tons in 2010 [32, 33]. However, alternative waste derivatives to pellet fuels, both as a mixture material and as a main raw material, are among the subjects that are continuously researched worldwide. Researches on the fact that organic wastes, especially in cellulosic structure, can produce effective results in pellet production are among the trend topics of recent times [34]. However, due to the increasing interest in using bio-waste-based materials as heat sources, researches on the adaptation of these waste groups to production processes are necessary [35]. In a study conducted on the transformation of waste masses generated in the fruit juice sector into energy by producing pellets, the wastes of organic products such as apples, carrots, beets were evaluated as an additive in pellet production, as a result, pure barley straw and apple, carrot beet wastes were added to the pellets in a mixture of 1/3. It has been determined that the calorific value efficiency decreases compared to the state [36]. Within the scope of another study, it is mentioned that a plant specified as water hyacinth has harmful effects in environmental terms. At the same time, it is claimed that this plant can spread a lot in a short time. In the light of these precursors, it is thought that it may be beneficial to use water hyacinth plant in the pelleting process and use it in biofuel production [37]. Depending on the recovery of organic waste, it is accepted as the general purpose that the wastes are separated and treated as well as being able to be recycled. However, it is thought that obtaining energy and raw materials from organic wastes will bring great advantages in terms of environment and economy [38]. Bioenergy production is generally known for its low carbon emission in many countries. According to a recent study, there is potential for generating electricity through the use of pellet energy in India. The study suggests that this method could not only provide economic benefits, but also create employment opportunities due to the abundance of pellet raw materials as bio waste [39]. In another study conducted in Canada's British Columbia province on the effects of using wood pellets instead of

coal to produce clean electricity has shown that the wood pellets from forest waste constitute an alternative to coal, the carbon footprint is at 30% levels compared to coal. It was determined that it could be reduced. On the contrary, the use of pellets cannot be obtained economically as cheaply as coal. Therefore, they suggest that various techniques and gains should be increased in pellet technology [40].

The study aimed to demonstrate the feasibility of pelletizing organic wastes such as apple pulp, pomegranate seed, pomegranate peel, and orange peel for use as fuel. The raw materials were dried and shaped into pellets for the first time, and the results of the detailed analyses conducted in this study were highly successful and original. The fuel properties of both the commercial pellet and waste biomass were thoroughly examined and discussed, with the ASTM D2013 method being used to obtain the fuel analysis of the experimental samples. Additionally, the study investigated the chemical contents and effects of the materials, providing valuable insights into their potential as a sustainable energy source.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experiments were carried out in an internationally accredited laboratory in accordance with ASTM and TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 Standards. Four different sample types which apple pulp, pomegranate seed, pomegranate peel and orange peel, were selected as biomass samples to be evaluated within the scope of this study. Water contents were evaporated to evaluate the waste mass. The bio waste samples were dried at 82 ° C for 4 hours. Experimental samples were transferred into the custom design cylindrical die (see Fig.1.) to apply pressure. Dry and ruined samples were pelletized with the aid of a pressing bench (see Fig. 2.) with a capacity of 50 tons. This production technique was used only to test the retention of samples. The furnace was an air heated oven up to 300 ° C that can transfer heat to samples with the aid of a fan.

When full alignment between the upper jaw and the male clasp was achieved, it was gradually pressed on the sample. Pressure at levels of approximately 7.5 tons was gradually transmitted onto the 20-40 g samples for 1 hour. Standard pellet samples could be produced which have 28 mm diameter and maximum 30 mm length with the help of custom design cylindrical die.

As seen in Figure 3, pellet samples were successfully obtained at the end of the applied processes. It has been observed that the samples did not show a mechanical dissolution or a non-resistant behavior.

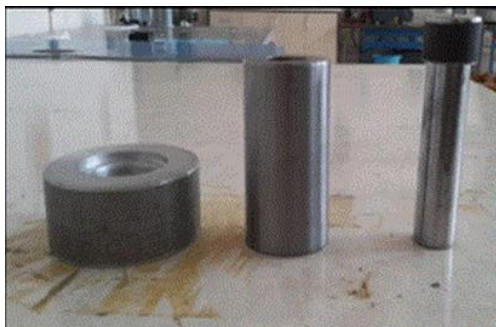


Figure 1. Custom design cylindrical pellet die



Figure 2. Press bench used in pellet production



Figure 3. Experimental pellet samples

Evaluations were made depending on many parameters such as moisture ratios, calorific values, ash content, being able to be produced in standard sizes. However, the ratio of some amino acid structures in the raw material is among the determining factors in factors such as water content. Additionally, raw material particle size distributions have a very important place for pellet quality [41-43]. Table 1 presents the mass and volumetric information of the pellet samples. The bulk density (ρ_b) and pellet density (ρ_p) were obtained based on the volumes of the pellets before and after the pressing.

2.1. Physical Characterization of Pellets

For physical characterization applications, first, the bulk densities of pellets were calculated and secondly, after obtaining pellet densities, the porosity amount expressing the compressibility ratio was found according to the formula given in Eq. 1 Within the scope of the study, these density values were obtained depending on the volume changes due to the fixed mass obtained by using precision scales [44].

$$\varepsilon_0 (-) = 1 - (\rho_b / \rho_p) \quad (1)$$

In this subsection Eq. 2 is presented to calculate the theoretical higher heating values of the samples which are depending on the fixed carbon amounts (FC), the amount of volatile matter (VM) and the amount of ash (A) [44, 45]. This process was carried out to compare the actual analysis results with the theoretically obtained results and presented in the next section.

$$\text{HHV}(\text{MJ/Kg}) = 0.3536\text{FC} + 0.1559\text{VM} - 0.0078\text{A} \quad (2)$$

Experiments were carried out in the accredited laboratories of the General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration. Results were obtained in accordance with related standards. LECO brand TGA 701 model Thermogravimetric device was used for moisture, ash and volatile matter analysis; ELTRA brand CS 580 Device was used for sulfur and carbon analysis; IKA brand C 6000 calorimeter device was used for lower and higher heating value analysis while LECO brand CHN628 Elementary Analyzer was used for hydrogen content determination. The measurement standards of the devices are presented with the results in the next section. In the next section, the fuel analysis results of the test samples and the commercial pellet will be presented in comparison with graphs and tables.

Table 1. Mass and volumetric dimensions of pellets produced

Sample type	Mass of sample (g)	Shape of sample	Pellet Density (kg/dm ³) ρ_p
Apple pulp	28.6	L=32mm	1.45147685
Pomegranate seed	23.8	L=33mm	1.17127016
Pomegranate peel	23.8	r=14mm L=30mm	1.288397214
Orange peel	31.4	L=34mm	1.499839532
Commercial pellet	30.1	L=35mm	1.396665866
Sample type	Mass of sample (g)	Shape of mold	Sample Density(kg/dm ³) ρ_b
Apple pulp	28.6		0.619296785
Pomegranate seed	23.8		0.515358863
Pomegranate peel	23.8	r=14mm L=75mm	0.515358863
Orange peel	31.4		0.67992724
Commercial pellet	30.1		0.651777386

3. RESULTS

It was determined that the wastes of apple, orange and pomegranate fruits can be converted into pellet form after physical processes such as dehumidification, grinding and pressing. Test samples were quite rigid and their strength analysis were done but did not consider in the scope of this research. When the strength comparison of commercial pellets and test samples was made, samples obtained from wastes gave more durable results.

Table 2. The compressibility ratio of pellets

Sample type	ε_0 (-)
Apple pulp	0.574
Pomegranate seed	0.560
Pomegranate peel	0.600
Orange peel	0.547
Commercial pellet	0.533

Eq.1 and the measurement results in Table 2 were used to calculate bulk densities of test samples which are presented in Table 2. Bulk density and the porosity value affect the burning time,

emission values after combustion and heat-based conversion events [46]. Relatively best porosity value was obtained from pomegranate peel among the organic wastes. However, similar results were seen in other wastes and commercial pellets. Remarkably, all considered wastes provide better mechanical pelletizability than commercial pellets due to compressibility. In this context, it is known that cellulosic structures add improvements to the binding effects and mechanical effects [47]. On the other hand, it is mentioned that the pellet particle density of woody structures should be at or above the limit value of 600 kg / m³ [48]. In this case, it is seen that the pellet density of all samples were almost twice this threshold value. In this case, it is believed that the pellets obtained can be mechanically effective in normal pelletizing processes.

Considering the bulk density of organic waste samples evaluated within the scope of the study, for apple pulp; 619.296785 kg / m³ for pomegranate seed; 515.358863 kg / m³ for pomegranate peel; 515.358863 kg / m³ for orange peel; 679.92724 kg / m³ for commercial pellet; It was found to be 651.777386 kg / m³. Similarly, in a study conducted by Acda, M.N in woody structures, the bulk densities of pellets obtained from tropical hardwoods using woody structures such as *Gmelina arborea*, *Acacia mangium* and *Paraserianthes falcata* were 621.24 kg / m³, 732.45 kg / m³, 687.23 kg / m³, respectively [49]. It can be said that the orange peel had a resemblance to woody structures in terms of bulk densities than other organic wastes of this research.

Table 3. Chemical contents and fuel properties (Original: O, Dry: D)

	Commercial pellet		Apple pulp		Pomegranate peel		Pomegranate seed		Orange peel		Measuring Devices	Standards
	O	D	O	D	O	D	O	D	O	D		
Moisture Content (%)	5.42	-	4.74	-	9.17	-	1.83	-	4.23	-	LECO - TGA 701	ASTM E914, ASTM E1131, ASTM E 18 68, DIN 51 006, ISO 71 11, ISO 113 58
Ash Content (%)	1.02	1.08	2.58	2.71	3.75	4.13	3.88	3.96	3.46	3.62	LECO - TGA 701	ASTM E914, ASTM E1131, ASTM E 18 68, DIN 51 006, ISO 71 11, ISO 113 58

Volatile Matter (%)	79.25	83.79	75.88	79.65	64.24	70.73	77.91	79.35	75.80	79.15	LECO - TGA 701	ASTM E914, ASTM E1131, ASTM E 18 68, DIN 51 006, ISO 71 11, ISO 113 58
Fixed Carbon (%)	14.32	15.13	16.80	17.64	22.84	25.15	16.39	16.69	16.51	17.24	ELTRA - CS 580	ASTM D 4239, DIN EN 13137
Total Sulfur (S) (%)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.26	0.26	0.14	0.14	ELTRA - CS 580	ASTM D 4239, DIN EN 13137
Lower Heating Value(kcal/kg)	4470	4759	3604	3812	3594	4016	4156	4244	3445	3623	IKA - C 6000	DIN 51900, ISO 1928, ASTM 5468, ASTM 5865
Higher Heating Value(kcal/kg)	4792	5066	3940	4135	3871	4262	4506	4589	3755	3921	IKA - C 6000	DIN 51900, ISO 1928, ASTM 5468, ASTM 5865
Hydrogen Content (%)	5.57	5.89	5.91	6.20	4.29	4.72	6.51	6.63	5.47	5.71	LECO - CHN 628	ASTM, ISO

Fuel characterization data obtained from the analysis are shown in Table 3. The chemical contents of the pellets and organic structures were included. In terms of moisture content, it is noteworthy that the driest sample structure is pomegranate seed and it is approximately 3 times drier than commercial pellets. The low water content here means that the amount of energy consumed for drying the raw material during pelletizing will be lower. On the other hand, it is reported that drying cost is considered the biggest expense in pellet processes [50].

Organic wastes had lower moisture content than commercial pellet except for pomegranate peel. In line with these data, the inclusion of organic wastes in pellet applications may bring convenience during production. The hydrogen contents of the samples are also given in Table 3. It is seen here that there are similarities in the amount of hydrogen content of the test samples. Despite this similarity, it is also a striking factor that there is no linear or opposite ratio between hydrogen content and heating values. In a related study, it is mentioned that the hydrogen content or amount does not have much effect on pellet fuel [51]. However, in different studies on this point, it is also reported that the fixed carbon amount and hydrogen value are the factors that directly affect the calorific values of the samples. An increment of hydrogen ratio is thought to produce advantageous for fuel quality [52-54]. In this context, it is seen that the pomegranate seed and apple pulp wastes contain more hydrogen than the commercial pellet on average 14.6% and 5.6%, respectively. More

particular investigations are needed in this respect, it is necessary to investigate the effects of hydrogen content in pellet applications.

From the view of dimensional comparison of the pellets produced in this study with the standards, test samples were obtained with the aid of a custom die. Test samples were produced with slightly larger diameters than the common pellet size. Diameter and length were 28 mm and 30-35 mm, respectively. In terms of length, pellets were in accordance with all standards but in terms of diameter ISO 17225-2 standards have been approached up to a certain point (Table 4). On the other hand, it is seen that the produced pellets were within acceptable limits for all standards (Table 1) in terms of density. It can be seen that the same conditions are provided for the moisture content. In this context, considering that the emission effects worsen with the increase in moisture content [57], it is promising that the samples being within the limits of the standards.

Table 4. Pellet Standards [55-56]

Parameter	Unit	ISO 17225-2			O-Norm	DIN 5173	DIN Plus
		Class 1	Class2	Class3			
Diameter	mm	≤ 25	≤ 25	≤ 25	4-10	4-10	4-10
Length	mm	$\leq 4 \times d$	$\leq 5 \times d$	$\leq 6 \times d$	$\leq 5 \times d$	≤ 50	$\leq 5 \times d$
Density	kg/dm ³	≥ 0.6	≥ 0.5	≥ 0.5	$> 1,12$	1,0-1,4	$> 1,12$
Moisture Content	%	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 12	≤ 10	≤ 12	≤ 10
Ash content	%	≤ 0.7	≤ 1.5	< 1.5	≤ 0.5	≤ 1.5	≤ 0.5
Calorific value	kcal/kg		≥ 3955.2		≥ 4299.2	3702.1– 4657.4	≥ 4299.2
Sulphur content	%	≤ 0.08	≤ 0.08	-	≤ 0.04	≤ 0.08	≤ 0.04

When the data obtained in terms of ash content are compared with the standards, it is seen that only commercial pellets comply with ISO 17225-2 second class pellet standard, third class pellet group and DIN 51731 standards. However, it has been determined that the ash content of pellets obtained from apple, pomegranate and orange wastes are not within acceptable limits. The low ash content, which has an important place in pellet quality in pellet applications, is often the desired factor [58-60]. It is desired to have a low ash ratio for many important factors such as high thermal efficiency [61], ensuring more environmentally friendly and cleaner fuel production [62-64], easier thermochemical and biochemical transformations [65-67]. Matúš, M. et al. conducted a study on wheat straw. High ash formations were reported in the preliminary analysis of wheat straw [47]. Considering organic waste, it is an expected output to have high ash rates in the wastes of apple, orange and pomegranate fruits according to the commercial pellet. Considering the amount of sulfur, it is seen that the commercial pellet complies with all standards. However, it is seen that apple pulp and pomegranate peel wastes comply with ISO 17225-2 and DIN 51731 standards. Nevertheless, orange peel and pomegranate seed waste could not be in any standard range in terms of sulfur content.

Table 5. LHV and HHV comparison of experimental samples

Dry Sample type	Lower Heating Value (kcal/kg)	Percentage change	Result
Commercial pellet	4759	%100	%0
Pomegranate peel	4016	%84.3	-%15.7
Pomegranate seed	4244	%89	-%11
Orange peel	3623	%76	-%24
Apple pulp	3812	%80	-%20
	Higher Heating Value (kcal/kg)	Percentage change	Result
Commercial pellet	5066	%100	%0
Pomegranate peel	4262	%84.1	-%15.9
Pomegranate seed	4589	%90.5	-%9.5
Orange peel	3921	%77.3	-%22.7
Apple pulp	4135	%81.6	-%18.4

Table 5 shows the lower and higher heating values of the dry samples. Variations are determined by comparing with the commercial pellet results as the base point. Changes in the thermal values of pellets obtained from organic wastes were interpreted according to commercial pellets and analyzed. From the view of LHV, there was a thermal loss of 20% in apple pulp, 11% in pomegranate seed, 15% in pomegranate peel and 24% in orange peel compared to commercial pellet. Likewise, there was a thermal loss of 18% for apple pulp, 9.5% in pomegranate seed, 15.9% in pomegranate peel and 22% in orange peel on HHV. In general, fewer thermal losses occur when combustion occurs with full efficiency. However, considering waste recovery and reuse, organic waste-based pellet applications offer advantages despite these thermal losses. Leaving aside the comparison to commercial pellets to examine according to fuel standards, all organic wastes except the orange peel were found to be in the appropriate range from the view of ISO 17225-2 standards. In addition, it has been determined that pomegranate seeds and commercial pellets comply with O-Norm M7135 and DIN Plus standards. Finally, it is seen that all samples obtained from organic wastes comply with DIN 51731 standards.

Table 6. Theoretical calorific value calculations

Sample type	Original Sample type		Dry Sample type	
	MJ/kg	kcal/kg	MJ/kg	kcal/kg
Theoretical Heating Value				
Commercial pellet	17.41	4158.3	18.4	4394.7
Pomegranate peel	18.06	4313.5	19.88	4748.2
Pomegranate seed	17.91	4277.7	18.24	4356.5
Orange peel	17.62	4208.4	18.4	4394.7
Apple pulp	17.75	4239.5	18.63	4449.6

The theoretical heating value results are given in Table 6 were calculated by using Eq. 2. Measured fixed carbon, ash content and volatile matter were the factors that affect the outcome. According to experimental data, commercial pellet provided the best calorific value result while pomegranate peel sample was the best for theoretical calculations. Another remarkable point was that all samples complied with standards according to theoretical calorific value calculations.

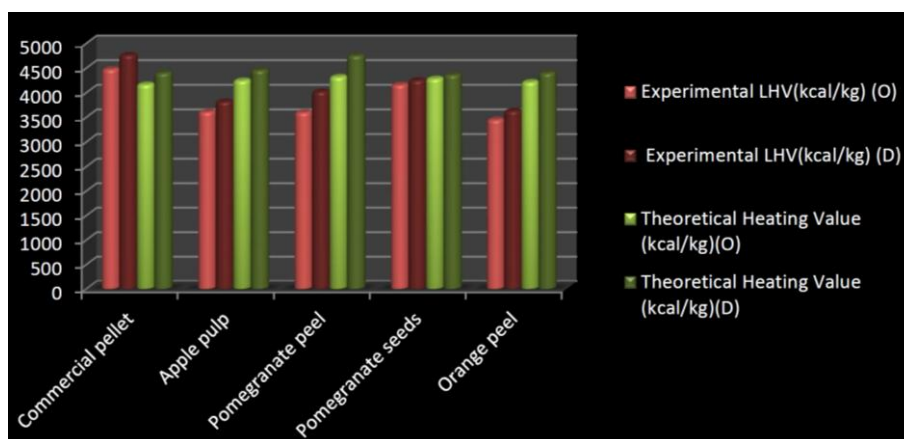


Figure 4. Experimental and theoretical LHV results of test samples (O: Original, D: Dry)

Figure 4 presents the experimental and theoretical LHV analysis of the samples for dry and original forms. According to the data obtained from organic wastes, it is seen that the LHV increases from the experimental result of the original form to the theoretical results of the dry form. The same situation is not seen in commercial pellets. In addition, while the calorific values obtained in the theoretical calculations for all waste samples were higher while this situation occurred in the opposite way for the commercial pellet. Among all waste samples, the pomegranate seeds sample performed the most similar experimental and theoretical results.

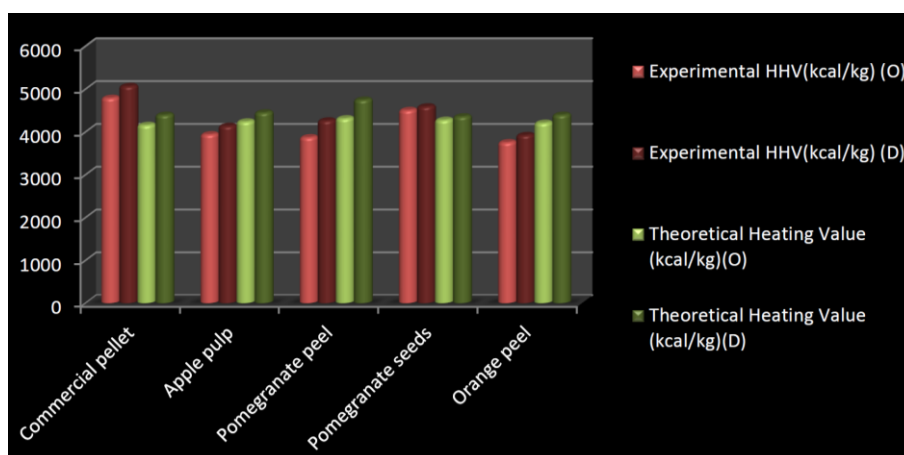


Figure 5. Experimental and theoretical HHV results of test samples (O: Original, D: Dry)

Figure 5. presents the experimental and theoretical HHV analysis of the samples for dry and original forms. Results and characteristics of graphs are similar to LHV results except for the pomegranate seed sample (Fig. 5.). In addition, the sample in which all calorific value results are closest to each other was pomegranate seed. A notable point of Fig. 5. was, unlike other samples,

in pomegranate seeds and commercial pellets, the calorific value results obtained in the experimental results were higher than theoretical calculations. In general, the occurrence of these differences between experimental results and theoretical calculations in the calorific value parameter might be hydrogen amounts or other parameters that not taken into account. In this context, it is thought that elements such as nitrogen, oxygen, ash content and hydrogen might have an effect on the calorific value [24].

According to both theoretical calculation and experimental measurement results, it has been determined that there is a relationship between the moisture content of the samples and their calorific values. The percentage increase in the calorific values of the samples is almost equal to the moisture content removed by the applied drying process.

Numerically; the moisture content of commercial pellet, apple pulp, pomegranate peel, pomegranate seed and orange peel are 5.42%, 4.74%, 9.17%, 1.83% and 4.23%, respectively. Theoretical LHV increase rates of these samples in their dry form are 5.68%, 4.96%, 10.07%, 1.84% and 4.42%, respectively. When these increments are examined for LHV values based on experimental analysis, it is 6.46%, 5.77%, 11.75%, 2.11% and 5.16% for commercial pellets, apple pomace, pomegranate peel, pomegranate seeds and orange peel, respectively. The positive variation of HHV with the moisture content removal is higher than LHV. However, it is important to have the optimum value for the amount of moisture. It is stated that the energy spent for compaction in pellet production increases as the moisture content decreases [68]. In this context, optimum moisture content affects both the calorific value and the energy consumed in pellet production.

In addition, it was determined that the number of volatile substances increased with the dryness value of the samples which positively affects the calorific value. A 3-7% volatile matter variation was observed between the dry and original forms of the test samples. It is thought that this situation affects calorific value calculations. Wichianphong, N et al., in their study on the pelletization of water hyacinth and coffee waste, reported that the maximum calorific value of 4,275,341 cal/kg could be obtained in the pellet sample with 5.61% moisture, 73.20% volatile matter, 10.11% fixed carbon content [69]. An evaluation can be made about pellet quality by considering the volatile matter number and moisture content.

As the last, there is fixed carbon amount difference between the original and dry samples at a range of 0.3% and 0.84%. This difference creates an effective difference in calorific value calculations. It is also reported that the amount of fixed carbon is among the factors that increase the calorific value [70,71].

4. DISCUSSION

Considering the general studies, the evaluation of these waste types in pellet applications for the first time is the innovative aspect of the study. Looking at the main data obtained, it is seen that the hydrogen content alone does not have a direct effect. However, when evaluated together with other data results, it is thought that hydrogen makes a great contribution to fuel quality.

Although the results of the commercial pellet in terms of emission are better than the results of organic waste, the fact that organic wastes contain more moisture in terms of moisture content provides a great economic advantage in production conditions. In addition, the fact that the waste group that is desired to be evaluated as organic has no value, creates economically important advantages compared to commercial pellets.

Keeping the moisture content of the samples at a certain optimum value has a very sensitive place in pellet applications. While the high moisture content obtained within the scope of the study reduces the cost during production, excessive moisture content negatively affects the calorific value as seen in the pomegranate peel. Pellet fuel is considered a more environmentally friendly fuel compared to coal and similar fuel types. In this study, it is proved both experimentally and theoretically that pellet fuels that can be obtained from organic wastes can provide this, both economically and environmentally.

As a general opinion, it will be possible to obtain a quality fuel if a mixture of other waste types with better emission results is obtained by using the pomegranate seed, which has high efficiency in terms of calorific value, as the dominant component, instead of evaluating the organic wastes separately in pure form.

5. CONCLUSION

It has been clearly proven that organic wastes such as apple pulp, pomegranate seeds, pomegranate peel and orange peel can be preferred for pellet applications. Alternative solutions were

investigated in deep from the view of benefits and efficiencies. Considered organic household waste in this study would offer a new solution to local energy demand in an environmentally friendly way. Although pellets obtained from organic wastes show some thermal loss compared to commercial pellets, it is an important output that their mechanical producibility is easier. In addition, their compliance with international standards allows them to be used in a mixture. One of the most important factors in terms of the chemical contents of the samples is that the hydrogen contents are higher in the organic wastes. This issue needs to be investigated separately.

One of the most important factors in terms of the chemical contents of the samples is that the hydrogen contents are higher in the organic wastes. This issue needs to be investigated separately. Considering the compliance of the samples with the standards, it is seen that they exhibit behaviors that do not comply with the standards in terms of ash content. In addition, considering the fixed carbon amount, it is seen that they have higher carbon content than commercial pellets. One of the solutions for this issue might be dual or multi biomass feedstock combinations as a pellet. At this point, it was concluded that pellets obtained from considered organic wastes should be improved in terms of environmental conditions. As a result, considering that the organic wastes within the scope of this study have no monetary value, it is clearly seen that they can be evaluated in pellet applications. It can be concluded that using them as additives to wood-based biomass is the best possible solution. Finally, a new approach suggested for alternative energy sources by using apple pulp, pomegranate seeds, pomegranate peel and orange peel in renewable energy studies. Results showed that these organic wastes are candidates to take a role in the energy market.

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DECLARATION OF ETHICAL STANDARDS

The authors of the paper submitted declares that nothing which is necessary for achieving the paper requires ethical committee and/or legal-special permissions.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE AUTHORS

Mustafa Kaan Baltacıoğlu: Analyse the results, Conceptualization, Investigation, Lead author

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this study.

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