



- **Reaction:** PET + Ethylene Glycol → Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) terephthalate (BHET).
- **Temperature & Pressure:** Optimized for efficient breakdown.

### 3. Separation & Purification

- Filtration of unreacted solids.
- Crystallization of BHET to achieve **high purity**.

### 4. Product Output

- Target: **30,000 tons per annum (30 kta) of high-purity BHET**.

## 3. Plan of Activities (Until 7th March 2025) :

Date	Activity
<b>5th - 10th Feb</b>	Refine process flow, reaction conditions, and catalyst selection. Begin in-depth literature research for optimizing glycolysis conditions.
<b>11th - 17th Feb</b>	Develop and set up detailed <b>Aspen/Hysys simulations</b> to model the PET depolymerization process and identify bottlenecks.
<b>18th - 24th Feb</b>	Analyze simulation results, optimize separation techniques, and validate process efficiency in terms of energy consumption and product purity.
<b>25th Feb - 2nd Mar</b>	Conduct a <b>detailed economic feasibility study</b> , including cost estimation for raw materials, energy consumption, and operational expenses.
<b>3rd - 5th Mar</b>	Compare alternative process routes and evaluate equipment options to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.
<b>6th - 7th Mar</b>	Finalize and submit the <b>10-page interim report</b> , including process diagrams, economic insights, and key findings.

## 4. Economic Viability & Considerations :

- **Cost Benchmarking:** BHET production cost must be ≤ **70-80% of PET sales price** to be economically viable for repolymerization.
- **Plant Location:** **India**, selected based on raw material availability, labor costs, and logistics advantages.
- **Key Cost Factors:** Raw material procurement, catalyst consumption, energy usage, and efficiency of the purification steps.