Summary of the modifications on revised paper

Authors modifications according to editor's comments are presented as red italic text

Editor:

Abstract should be shortened to 200 words showing the main objectives of the work, methodology and main results. Please omit vague statements and be specific.

Comment accepted. The abstract has been shortened and modified. Parts of abstract that are not discussed in text are removed, such as Matlab codes and literature data comparison.

Keywords: STA; TGA;

> **Commented [B1]:** please use the terms in full, not only abbreviations

Keywords are complemented with full terms.

Pyrolysis (thermal degradation in the absence of oxygen) is one of the main techniques used in tire recycling .

> **Commented [B2]:** Is it in tire recycling or energy recovery? Please check.

Comment accepted. It is corrected to tire energy recovery.

A waste tire sample (WT) is provided as granules produced in a waste tire granulation plant.

> **Commented [B3]:** Please state the plant name if possible

Unfortunately, we couldn't find plant's name, because we asked local car service to bring us some waste tire.

For each of the samples prepared in this way, testing was performed according to the acting standard in order to obtain proximate analysis data.

> **Commented [B4]:** This is not clear – what testing?

Comment accepted. "testing was performed" was replaced with "all tests related to this research were performed".

$(= dT/dt$

> **Commented [u5]:** Please check the bracket

Brackets that appeared were due to formatting from .docx to .doc file type. Accordingly, we will upload the manuscript in both .doc, and .docx formats.

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dT} = \frac{A}{\beta} \cdot f(\alpha) \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{RT}} . \quad (5)$$

> **Commented [u6]:** It is not clear how this eq. is obtained. What is beta? Please define

Replacing the bracket mentioned above with Greek letter β, it is defined that $\beta = \frac{dT}{dt}$ and that it represent the heating rate. Therefore, eq. 5 is derived from eq.4, replacing the dt at the left side of equation with $\frac{dT}{\beta}$.

Since in a non-isothermal experiment both T and $($ vary simultaneously, the model-fitting approach generally fails to achieve a clear distinction between the temperature dependence, $k(T)$, and the reaction model $f(\alpha)$.

By plotting $ln\left(\dfrac{\beta}{T^2}\right) vs. \dfrac{1}{T}$ for constant $($, straight lines are obtained.

In these two cases, the bracket "(" replaced the Greek letter α due to formatting.

Figure 6.
Figure 7.

Comment accepted. Figures' titles were modified.

besides taking into account the correlation of thermal hysteresis with temperature variation by

linear heating of the sample, and is associated with the coefficient C_1 ("thermal-lag" coefficient).

Comment accepted. This explanation was replaced with following: Also this issue could be

explained by taking into account the correlation of thermal hysteresis with temperature variation

during linear heating of the sample, which is associated with the coefficient C_1 ("thermal-lag"

coefficient).

(SRF)

Prihvaćen komentar. Skraćenica SRF izostavljena je iz naslova.

Čvrsta goriva iz otpada (engl. SRF)

Prihvaćen komenar. Termin je naveden i na engleskom jeziku.

$x <0.25$ i $0.25 < x <0.5$

Prhvaćen komentar. Dodate su jedinice.

Verzija apstrakta na srpskom jeziku prilagodjena je apstraktu na engleskom. Istovetne ispravke su primenjene, a sam tekst svenden je na ispod 200 reči.