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OptiGen

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Introduction

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was a series of programs and policies that were designed to help the United States recover from the Great Depression. The New Deal was a response to the economic crisis that had been caused by the stock market crash of 1929. It was a time when the country was in a state of economic despair, and the government was looking for ways to help the people. The New Deal was a series of programs and policies that were designed to help the United States recover from the Great Depression. It was a time when the country was in a state of economic despair, and the government was looking for ways to help the people.

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Physico-chemical

The Physico-chemical properties of the waste are as follows: The waste is a mixture of vegetable and fruit waste, which is a complex material. It contains a variety of organic compounds, including carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids. The waste is also rich in vitamins and minerals. The waste is a complex material, and its properties are determined by the composition of the waste.

Experiment:
We used:
- Vegetable and Fruit Waste
- Beakers
- Electrodes (Copper & Zinc)
- Conducting Wires
- Voltmeter

We blended the vegetable and fruit waste separately.

Vegetable Waste :
Eggplant
Bitter Melon
Zucchini
Fruit Waste:
Banana
Grapes
Tomatoes

Results and Discussion

The results of the experiment are as follows: The experiment was conducted to determine the effect of the vegetable and fruit waste on the electrochemical reaction. The results showed that the waste had a significant effect on the reaction. The reaction rate was increased by the presence of the waste. The results of the experiment are as follows: The experiment was conducted to determine the effect of the vegetable and fruit waste on the electrochemical reaction. The results showed that the waste had a significant effect on the reaction. The reaction rate was increased by the presence of the waste.

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Experiment Conclusion

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Introduction

The aim of this study was to develop a low-cost, portable, and easy-to-use device for the detection of heavy metal ions in water. The device was designed and constructed using a microcontroller unit (MCU) and a series of electrodes. The device was tested using a series of standard solutions of heavy metal ions and the results were compared with those obtained using a standard atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS).

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Method of Construction

The device was constructed using a microcontroller unit (MCU) and a series of electrodes. The device was tested using a series of standard solutions of heavy metal ions and the results were compared with those obtained using a standard atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS).

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Physical Design of the Experiment

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We blended the vegetable and fruit waste separately:

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Material and Method

The device was tested using a series of standard solutions of heavy metal ions and the results were compared with those obtained using a standard atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS).

Experiment Conclusion

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Biochemical Conversion

The biochemical conversion processes, which include anaerobic digestion and fermentation, are preferred for treating high percentage of organic, biodegradable and highly assimilable wastes. Anaerobic digestion is a reliable technology for the treatment of wet, organic waste. Organic waste fermentation sources concentrated in highly fermentable, organic-rich conditions are most amenable to the production of biogas which can be used to produce both electricity and heat. Anaerobic digestion also results in a nutrient-rich digester sludge which can be used as a soil conditioner.

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Introduction

Think about all the fruit and vegetable waste left behind during harvest, lying unused and unwanted in farm fields and processing plants. Not only does it literally go to waste, it often takes time and labor to get rid of it. But what if all that unused produce could be turned into electricity??? There is plenty of garbage on this planet; in fact there is so much garbage that many developed countries are trying to dump their garbage on the lands of lesser developed countries, at a fee of course. But does dumping garbage on other places solve the problem? On the contrary it spreads pollutions and diseases. In fact it is more dangerous to dump garbage in the less developed countries (because there are neither technologies available to process it nor enough awareness). Even creating landfills wastes precious resources. Rather than having to dump throw it away, what if garbage can be used to generate power?

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Waste-to-Energy Conversion Pathways

A host of technologies are available for realizing the potential of waste as an energy source. ranging from very simple ones for disposal of dry waste to more complex technologies capable of dealing with large amounts of industrial waste. There are three main pathways for conversion of organic waste material to energy - thermoechemical, biochemical and pyrolytic routes.

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Thermochemical Conversion

Thermochemical conversion involves the use of a process in which the waste is subjected to high temperatures for a period of time to produce a gas, a liquid, or a solid. The process is used to convert waste into a form that can be used as a fuel or as a raw material for other products. The process is used to convert waste into a form that can be used as a fuel or as a raw material for other products. The process is used to convert waste into a form that can be used as a fuel or as a raw material for other products.

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A host of technologies are available for realizing the potential of waste as an energy source, ranging from very simple systems for disposing of dry waste to more complex technologies capable of dealing with large amounts of industrial waste. There are three main pathways for conversion of organic waste material to energy – thermochemical, biochemical and physicochemical.

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Thermochemical Conversion

Combustion of waste has been used for many years as a way of reducing waste volume and neutralizing many of the potentially harmful elements within it. Combustion can only be used to create an energy source when heat recovery is included. Heat recovered from the combustion process can then be used to either power turbines for electricity generation or to provide direct space and water heating. Some waste streams are also suitable for fueling a combined heat and power system, although quality and reliability of supply are important factors to consider. Combustion of waste has been used for many years as a way of reducing waste volume and neutralizing many of the potentially harmful elements within it.

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Biochemical Conversion

The bio-chemical conversion processes, which include anaerobic digestion and fermentation, are preferred for wastes having high percentage of organic biodegradable matter and high moisture content. Anaerobic digestion is a reliable technology for the treatment of wet, organic waste. Organic waste from various sources is composted in highly controlled, oxygen-free conditions circumstances resulting in the production of biogas which can be used to produce both electricity and heat. Anaerobic digestion also results in a dry residue called dig estate which can be used as a soil conditioner.

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Conclusion

On the tenth day it was a lot higher voltage than all of the before observations because it got more acidic. A normal bulb lights up between 1.5 V and 2.5 V. On the tenth day voltage of vegetable waste was (3.1 V) and voltage of fruit waste was (3.7 V). So we had enough voltage to light up a LED bulb which we did. When you blend all the waste it gets more acidic and there's more voltage, but if you keep it for a long time the voltage starts to decrease. On the tenth day we got the highest voltage but after that it started getting lower. We think the reason for that was because it stopped reacting after a while. It was really interesting to see a LED bulb to light just from organic waste. If this little bit waste can light up a LED bulb imagine the waste all around the world. If you combine all the organic waste around the world imagine the things you can run on electricity. This way landfills and other places won't get filled with garbage and other waste. This is a great idea to generate electricity in an efficient way. This would be a great way to help our Earth in many ways. We encourage other people to use this idea as well and help mother Earth.

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