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Premier Explosives: Finance for Organic Growth

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Introduction

This document is a case study for the Premier Explosives company. It is a case study that is used to illustrate the company's financial performance and its growth. The case study is a document that is used to illustrate the company's financial performance and its growth. The case study is a document that is used to illustrate the company's financial performance and its growth.

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Background

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Physical/Chemical Experiment

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

Materials and Methods

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Experiment Conclusion

The experiment was conducted to determine the effect of the different types of vegetable and fruit waste on the rate of the electrochemical reaction. The results of the experiment showed that the rate of the reaction was highest when the vegetable waste was used. The rate of the reaction was lowest when the fruit waste was used. The results of the experiment showed that the rate of the reaction was highest when the vegetable waste was used. The rate of the reaction was lowest when the fruit waste was used.

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Biochemical Conversion

The biochemical conversion processes, which include anaerobic digestion and fermentation, are preferred for waste 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 fields, controlled, aerobic-toxic conditions circumstances resulting in the production of biogas which can be used to produce both electricity and heat. Anaerobic digestion also results in a digestate called effluent 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 systems for capturing of the waste to more complex techniques capable of dealing with large amounts of industrial waste. There are three main pathways for conversion of refuse waste, namely to energy – thermochemical, biochemical and pyrochemical.

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Thermochemical Conversion

Thermochemical conversion processes involve the use of heat to convert waste into energy. These processes are typically used for the conversion of solid waste into energy. The waste is first converted into a gas or liquid form, which is then converted into energy. The waste is first converted into a gas or liquid form, which is then converted into energy. The waste is first converted into a gas or liquid form, which is then converted into energy.

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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 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.

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 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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