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Utilization of wastes as an alternative energy source for sustainable development

Akbar Shah Mohammadi [1], Amin Halim [2]
[1] Engineering School, Kabul University, Kabul, Afghanistan
[2] Engineering School, Kabul University, Kabul, Afghanistan

* Corresponding Author: **Akbar shah Mohammadi**

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Abstract
As result of increasing economic activity and fast urbanization, municipal solid waste management has become a serious issue. The administration has focused more energy recently on finding a safe, hygienic solution to this issue. The amount of solid waste created increased with economic prosperity and urban population density. Especially in view of the limited number of ultimate disposal sites that are available in many regions of the world, reducing the volume and bulk of solid waste is a critical issue. Converting from traditional energy systems to renewable resources is necessary to meet the growing demand for energy and to solve environmental issue. A viable waste treatment system that is both environmentally and economically advantageous is crucial for the future of human civilization. It is possible to turn solid waste into energy a variety of methods, ranging from extremely straightforward system for waste disposal to more significant volume of industrial waste. The main processes for converting waste materials to energy include thermochemical, gasification and anaerobic digestion. Therefore, this study looks at how waste can be used to produce for sustainable development with the help of science and technology. It is advised that an awareness campaign be run to educate the general public about the advantages of using waste as a source of energy. An environmental audit of municipal solid waste management has been completed in this regard.

Keywords: Energy from waste, curb greenhouse gas emission, necessary for human survival

Introduction

On a global, regional, and local scale, the generation of solid waste is an issue that is always becoming worse. Solid wastes are biological and organic waste products that have been generated by numerous societal activities but no longer have any value to the original user. Technical advancement is linked to the creation of waste disposal issues since it has led to the appearance of new materials that call for specialized disposal techniques [6]. one of the most effective ways to raise awareness about the best strategies for improving the current situation conduct an audit to evaluate the requirements for the waste policy's successful implementation, focusing on numerous areas such as the management system, site audit, and pollution prevention system. other conclusions included a lack of fresh initiatives for public awareness, programs, a lack of innovative techniques and technology, a lack of funding, and ineffective monitoring. And many auditing procedures are used to accomplish a variety of goals. There was a significant reduction as a result of the successful localization of component manufacture [9]. The need for an integrated solid waste management system (ISWM) is made clear when taking into account the important socioeconomic contexts and technological features of the nation. An essential part of integrated waste management is the long-term disposal of solid waste in a safe and dependable manner [3]. The limitations, restrictions, and pertinent experiences of the current management system must be thoroughly examined in order to investigate the potential of implementing an integrated solid waste management (ISWM) [14], which specifically mentions the value of waste as a supplement to material waste for the delivery of energy. The start of a project on "Energy generation from waste" will complement the recycling of material waste [12]. The use of waste for other purposes, which includes waste recovery in order to obtain energy, is the next step of the waste management hierarchy (waste to energy). The ecosystem benefits from the use and disposal of aquatic biomass or aquatic waste as energy sources while simultaneously recovering energy and nutrients [21, 1, 2]. The advancement of technology has made it possible to build waste-to energy (WTE) facilities that have a vastly improved environmental impact over those from the past [11]. However, unlike the framework conditions that led to the growth of Waste to energy projects in industrialized countries, those in the majority of developing and emerging nations are fundamentally different. To those who have witnessed the expansion of waste-to-energy projects in developed nations, where utility scale plants are becoming more prevalent.

Problem Statement

Generation of Waste: This area has grown to serve as a hub for a variety of human endeavors. It must produce leftovers and waste as a result of these many activities. Therefore, it is not surprising that humans become a potential waste producer given the numerous activities they engage in. Waste is the byproduct of numerous human and animal activity that takes the shape of a solid, liquid, gas, or muck and is no longer required or useful [8]. People have migrated steadily from rural and semi urban areas to towns and cities over the years. The expansion of urban populations. Unchecked urban growth has left many cities lacking in infrastructure services such municipal solid waste management, water supply, and sewage systems. Nearly half of the solid waste produced in many cities goes untreated, leading to unhygienic conditions, particularly in densely populated slums, which in turn causes an increase in morbidity, particularly due to microbial and parasitic infections and infestations in all segments of the population, with urban slum dwellers and waste handlers being the worst affected [20]. In addition to being critically required for the maintenance and enhancement of public health, the correct disposal of urban garbage also offers enormous potential for resource recovery [10]. According to Trash Management, waste is a national issue that requires integrated and complete management in order to benefit the community in terms of economy, health, behavior, and favorable effects on the environment. Municipal solid waste (MSW) has increased dramatically in rapidly expanding cities in emerging and developing nations, raising public worries about the effects on the environment and public health. People's garbage from numerous activities is still disposed of carelessly in modern times [17]. Municipal solid waste management (MSWM) is rising on the local political agenda as residents and decision-makers become increasingly aware of environmental pollution and its effects on their quality of life. Local decision-makers routinely debate whether to invest in Waste-to Energy (WtE) technology as they work to modernize their waste management systems [19].

Solution Mechanism

Storage and Waste Collection Storage: Community trash cans should be equipped with a partition to allow for the separate collection of waste, as well as adequate coloring and labeling on the trash cans. Adequate staffing, monitoring, procedures, training, signage, verbal reminders, reporting, meetings, and equipment are needed to improve the separation of waste at the source and throughout the MSWM process.

Transfer and transport: The novel concept of synchronization, which the municipality implemented to transfer rubbish from pushcarts to trucks, has shown to be effective. Because the personnel and trucks must come together at a predetermined time and location for the transfer, this has decreased spillage, freed up space for intermediate storage, and ensured that collection occurs on time.

Waste Supply Chains: Biodegradable waste, a substantial component of solid waste, is one of the world's most urgent environmental challenges (also known as biomass). The biomass produces methane when it is disposed of in landfills through anaerobic digestion, a process that results in both energy loss and global warming [8]. While burning it in landfills may address one issue, such as lowering overall waste production, it has no discernible positive effects, such as generating electricity. The design of waste biomass was examined by several scholars. Constructed network architecture to transport the garbage to energy plants; a modified version is shown here (Figure 1). As seen, MSWSCs for energy generation typically have four subsystems: waste collection, storage, transportation, and pretreatment, as well as energy conversion. The minute it is transformed into biogas and bio fertilizer is when it comes into being.

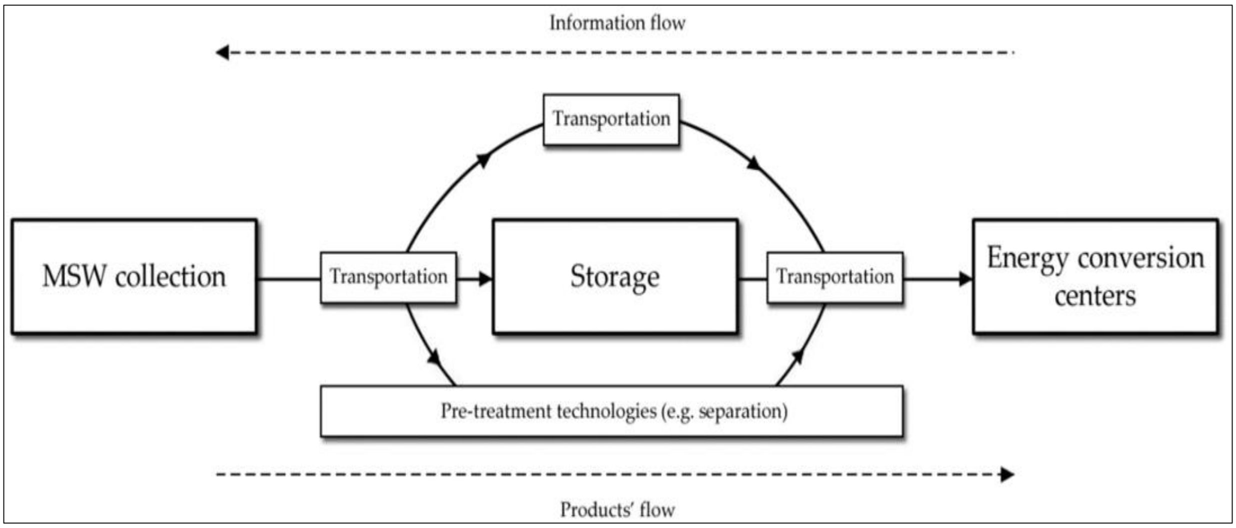

Fig 1: Graphical representation of an (MSWSC) network.

2. Methodology

Transformations

Treatment process: Composting is the sole available treatment option for cities. Options for treatment must also be taken into account. Waste to energy facilities can be built up to use waste from the source when a segregation procedure is put in place, such as the manufacture of refuse-derived fuels and incineration facilities.

Anaerobic digestion: Anaerobic digestion is a naturally occurring process that occurs when oxygen is scarce and there are plenty of organic materials available (e.g., landfills, anaerobic digesters, subterranean environments). Microbial organisms break down organic material into volatile organic species in a methodical manner. Biogas, which primarily consists of methane and carbon dioxide, is the end result. These procedures are in charge of producing landfill gas from garbage [18]. The breakdown of organic matter by bacteria without the presence of free oxygen is known as anaerobic digestion. Anaerobic digestion can be used to produce biogas under controlled circumstances when it happens naturally in oxygen- poor environments, such as some lake sediments [9]. Due to the physical and chemical makeup of the generated waste, especially for organic wastes like food waste, anaerobic digestion technology is very beneficial for producing biogas and organic fertilizer. The features of the feedstock (wet or dry process), kind of technology (one stage/phase, two stage phase, multistage process), and retention period all affect the type of anaerobic digester [1, 4].

Gasification and Syngas Utilization: Gasification has the potential to produce a more uniform intermediate from heterogeneous feedstocks, making it a viable strategy for the conversion to biofuels and co- produced bio products for some municipal solid waste (MSW) fractions, especially those with lower moisture contents. Under conditions of intense heat and oxygen deprivation, gasification transforms organic material into syngas, which primarily consists of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Despite the fact that gasification has the benefit of turning hundreds of the presence of nitrogen and sulfur species in the resulting syngas is a significant problem when gasifying MSW since they are difficult to combine into a somewhat homogeneous intermediate syngas. If the syngas is to be used in power generation units or catalytic processes to create fuels and co-products, the presence of these species necessitates cleanup and/or removal [5].

Thermochemical Syngas Conversion: Through inorganic catalytic processes, syngas obtained from municipal solid waste (MSW) and other feedstocks can be converted to a variety of hydrocarbon biofuels and coproduced bio products. Extensively investigated this process for syngas conversion using ideas to advance clean-up technology and new catalytic backend pathways [5].

Fig 2: Waste management hierarchy [15].

Result and Discussion

The idea of make-up work is the specific analytical contribution we give to the field of waste studies. The concept's emphasis on practice enables us to comprehend how policy is applied and, consequently, what potential obstacles it might encounter. We request other tactics, such as garbage treatment. Municipal waste recycling rates are a reliable barometer for the effectiveness instruction in this field. The residual slags and ashes from incineration may also contain precious materials like metals that can be further recovered; however, the rest must be processed separately and disposed of at a secure landfill site. Anaerobic digestion can play a significant role in recovering biogas and compost in the biological cycle if biological materials are properly separated from technological elements. Landfill gas collection enables mitigation of methane released from biological materials sent to landfill. Decision-makers in underdeveloped and emerging nations may be seduced by technology vendors who guarantee that waste would be reduced on a national and local level. Electricity plants will find a profitable business opportunity, address their issues with waste disposal, and improve the availability of energy. Waste thus appears to be the perfect feedstock for energy recovery. Baseline data on waste composition, policy frameworks, sustainable waste disposal alternatives, and financial support are necessary for building an integrated solid waste management (ISWM) system for a city or nation. To reduce the sizeable volumes of trash, more thorough environmental, socioeconomic, and technological studies are needed before choosing the most practical solution. Waste to energy technologies are being introduced more frequently.as a desirable solution to address not just the urgent issues with garbage disposal but also a number of other problems at once, such as inadequate electricity generation, a shortage of landfill space, and greenhouse gas emissions from improper waste disposal. If environmental criteria are followed and social factors are carefully taken into consideration, waste to energy could be a practical alternative to manage the growing amounts of waste in the coming years. A modern waste management system's goal is to generate energy from trash and secondary raw materials from waste, not to dispose of waste products.

New Finding

Common roadblocks like a lack of tariff systems to pay for investments and operating costs, lax enforcement of environmental laws, and a shortage of qualified staff to operate the installed systems effectively and efficiently frequently put the introduction of waste to energy technologies in jeopardy. Waste to energy initiatives run the danger of failing at the expense of the community and the local environment if such factors are not taken into consideration. When used in accordance with environmental regulations and with careful consideration of social factors, energy recovery from municipal solid waste can play a part in the circular economy.

Conclusion

Regardless of how accurate these estimates are, these vast garbage volumes will present a huge problem to many local metropolitan areas, many of which are already having trouble managing the waste levels of today. Physical and chemical pretreatments are used, which raises the cost of processing overall but is typically required for high conversion rates. There are many potential for research and development to reduce costs and increase the accuracy of sorting, quality control, and pretreatment, which can enable the best handling of different components of municipal solid waste streams. Has highlighted a number of areas where research and development could make a significant difference in order to increase the economic viability of current facilities that handle garbage. Transfer of knowledge on clean technology and ecologically friendly technologies production. initiatives, as well as regulatory measures, to treat, recycle, reuse, and dispose of wastes at the source of generation. Procedures for evaluating environmental effect while considering the life cycle of an object. Recovery, repurposing, recycling, and conversion of hazardous wastes into usable materials dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge relating to various environmental and health effects of hazardous wastes. For the process facilities to operate efficiently, waste must be segregated throughout storage, collection, and transportation. Implement numerous programs, new technologies, and techniques to reduce pollution and trash production. Put forth a suggestion for an environmentally sound, hygienic landfill that would be in line with regional conditions as well as available resources. Permit the creation of novel waste management technologies and the recycling of materials for the circular economy. By benchmarking and defining goals, waste management organizations can supply crucial benchmarking data that can aid in and control waste generation.

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