



Methods to produce energy from bio-organic waste

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DESCRIPTION

Bio-organic waste offers enormous green energy recovery potential. The fermentation of this waste produces biogas, which can be transformed into heat or power or delivered to the grid after being refined to natural gas quality. Indaver produces a sustainable fuel for biomass power plants by collecting green waste selectively. Indaver contributes significantly to the European and Flemish climate objectives by producing this green energy.

Composting, aerobic digestion, anaerobic digestion, or other similar processes can break down organic waste into carbon dioxide, water, methane, or simple organic compounds by microorganisms and other living things. It consists primarily of kitchen trash, ash, dirt, dung, and other plant materials. It also includes some inorganic components that can be degraded by microorganisms in waste treatment. In anaerobic landfill settings, such materials as gypsum and its compounds such as plasterboard and other simple sulphates can be degraded by sulphate reducing bacteria to produce hydrogen sulphide.

METHODS

Organic waste composting

Organic waste presents unique issues during waste collection, especially in hot and humid locations where prompt collection and disposal is crucial. Organic garbage accounts for up to 79% of municipal waste in some cities. As a result, organic waste management must be prioritized. Composting, the most popular form of organic waste disposal, contains microorganisms that consume oxygen while feeding on organic material. In just a few months, the composting process generates heat, drives out moisture, and converts bulky organic waste into a useful soil-like material containing nutrients,

humus, and bacteria. An uncontrolled pile of organic debris will ultimately decompose, but it will take a long time and may cause odour or other nuisance concerns due to insufficient aeration. Organic waste from food sector organizations may be easier to start composting activities with than domestic organic waste since the quality of the organic inputs can be more closely monitored.

Biogas generation from organic waste

Many researchers are attempting to manufacture biogas from various organic wastes. Bacteria can breakdown organic waste and produce bio gas, which primarily consists of methane and carbon dioxide. Organic waste management is a crucial issue, and biogas generation may be a solution; however, there are some socioeconomic issues related with biogas production from organic waste.

CONCLUSION

Our daily lives generate organic garbage. Globally, the amount of organic waste is rising. When compared to other types of waste such as plastic, paper, and metal, organic waste is the least cared for waste in the world. Organic waste is burned in incineration plants in Japan. The sustainable supply of organic waste will be a big issue in the world's industrialized regions. It enhances air and water quality by lowering pollution and organic waste treatment in recycling facilities eliminates odour issues as well as gas emissions and leachates in landfills and incinerators. It has the potential to reduce the problem of waste management in developing countries. In the future, biomass like algae could be used in microbial fuel cells to generate bioelectricity. It can also help to keep the ecosystem healthy and free of pollution for future generations.