Big Picture:
@ Carbon : Little crowded in here
Input: What Happens To NYC's 3.2 Million Tons Of Trash | Big Business
-https://news.mit.edu/2022/carbon-fiber-lightweight-materials-0318
- THEY ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO SINK, INCREDIBLE AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES THAT YOU …

With:
https://news.mit.edu/2022/thermal-heat-engine-0413

Output:
Thing

LINKED IN POST:

Gaurav Paul (He/Him/His)• 3rd+

Waste Management |Sustainability |EPR|Circular Economy Enthusiast |Learner |

2d •

2 days ago

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This is not a jungle fire, it's a landfill fire. It's Bhalswa Landfill (North Delhi), one of the largest landfills in India after Deonar(Mumbai) and Ghazipur Landfill. Such non-engineered landfills are hazardous to the environment and human health. This is an example of governmental and bureaucratic incompetency.

Bhalswa landfill is the second-largest landfill after Ghazipur and caters to 50% of Delhi's population. More than 2000 MT of garbage is dumped at #Bhalswa Landfill daily. Landfill fires are becoming common during summers. Temperatures at the top of the landfill are typically higher due to the methane gas emanating from the waste. Methane gas spontaneously ignites under such weather conditions. As this is none engineered landfill, there is no mechanism available to tap and capture methane gas and convert it into clean energy.

Besides air pollution, it also causes water pollution. The leachate from this non-engineered landfill percolates through the ground and contaminates groundwater. With a lack of sewage disposal systems and leachate control drains

in the surrounding communities, the groundwater is further contaminated by the percolation of untreated sewage water.

The life of the #wastepickers who are living near the landfill is no less than hell. There are nearly 50,000 waste pickers in #Delhi living near three major landfills, Bhalswa, Okhla, and Ghazipur, who risk their health every single day to keep our city clean but the enormous impacts of the landfill on the lives of people living around it have largely been overlooked.

Whenever there are such blazes, Local bodies and state governments got involved in endless blame games but what will be missing is any type of tangible action. While talks of setting up new strategies for waste management have been in the air for ages, no large-scale endeavours have been undertaken. Policies are in place, but willpower is required for the implementation of stringent measures.

-Is it possible to find pieces necessary to construct various cars, devices within the trash?
-It is also possible to utilize various machines depicted in the second video in order to clean trash out of the water.

I think this would: reduce the price of vehicles, clean up trash/the environment, make more tech globally accessible, and create jobs. Also, this will create a cycle of reducing waste.

What to do with non imputable trash (https://learning.edx.org/course/course-v1:MITx+22.811x+3T2021/block-v1:MITx+22.811x+3T2021+type@sequential+block@601cadaf4fdd4685bd88766f47ab088a/block-v1:MITx+22.811x+3T2021+type@vertical+block@f5f5d7d7da5e447ea313ac0c9a18eeb7) MIT renewable energy (This is 2022, while not full EVs yet):

-Convert to Jet Fuel (biofuels)
how:
https://www.wsj.com/articles/how-to-transform-garbage-into-greener-fuels-11612886475

How to clean massive trash dumps:

-Proactive cleaning: How Singapore fixed its big trash problem | CNBC Reports

Destroy the trash:
1. The Most Efficient Way to Destroy the Universe – False Vacuum
-Convert this to massive physical vacuum:
2. Community Hospice Durable Medical Equipment: Suction Machine
3. Transfer trash to Gigastation

a. https://news.mit.edu/2022/thermal-heat-engine-0413
b. Output thing

Potential Problems:

- The release of this energy could directly release CO2, so consider the below order of operations:
    1. Have spaceships ready that can “Speed up the stabilization of a zero-carbon economy”
    2. Apply new ways of carbon capture
    3. Clean up trash
- Develop a more sustainable energy grid so that trash does not need to be cleaned up. (cleaner energy).

Future problems:

-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGcYp_npJb8

-How renewable are starlink satellites/space stations?

-How can we make these devices more sustainable, even if this means a larger start up cost?

-these will likely form asteroids, or worse in the future.

-break the cycle and prevent the end ned for future space vacuums.

Solutions:

- Looking deeper into this area
- Apply claims of “ethical hordcore development” to space, too.
    - And prove it in the long run.