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Ammonia Manufacturing Plant using the SPSS Method

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Abstract. A standard modern ammonia production facility first creates gaseous hydrogen from natural gas, liquefied natural gas (lng, or petroleum naphtha. Steam reforming is the procedure used to produce hydrogen from hydrocarbons. The Haber-Bosch process then mixes the hydrogen with the nitrogen to produce ammonia. Ammonia is a building block used in the manufacture of a wide range of goods, including chemicals, explosives, textiles, insecticides, and dyes. It can also be used to clean water sources. India, the top ammonia importer in the world, receives the majority of its methanol from Germany, the United States, and Qatar. India exports 12,691 tonnes of ammonia, followed by Vietnam without 12,336 and the United States in third with 8,704 exports. The Haber process is used in industry to make ammonia. Nitrogen from the gas is combined in a 1:3 ratio with hydrocarbons form natural gas (methane) to create ammonia. The reaction is exothermic and reversible. Ammonia production is currently not a "green" process, though. It is typically made from methane, water, and air using the Haber process, steam methane reforming (SMR), and hydrogen. The SMR process is responsible for producing 90percent of the entire of the carbon dioxide. Research significance: The production of ammonia, which requires multiple processes and consumes 150 Mt of global energy and 1.8–2.1 kilograms of CO2 per tons of NH3, is the greatest chemical process when it comes of scale and energetic use. A plant cell's internal ammonia content cannot exceed 1.0 mM without halting all photosynthetic processes since ammonia is harmful to all living things. Ammonia must therefore be synthesized quickly and efficiently and carried out by the enzyme glutamine synthetase. Acid excretion is aided by ammonia expelled in the urine, but ammonia that is returned to the systemic circulation is processed in the liver by a process called HCO3(-)-consumption, which has no overall positive effects on acid-base equilibrium. Ammonification is the process by which microorganisms such as bacteria or other decomposers break down nitrogen-containing chemicals from dead organic matter into simpler products such as ammonia. These simple materials help sustain the environment. Method: Ratio studies are statistical analyses of data from appraisals and property valuations. Nearly all states utilise them to produce quantitative measure of the proportion of current market price about which individually estimated taxable property is appraised as well as to offer assessment performance indicators. Evaluation parameters: Coal (combustion), Ammonia and fertilizer, factories, Fertilizer use, Sewage and Human sweat. Result: The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .658 which indicates 66% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis. Conclusion: Characteristics of sisal fiber the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .658 which indicates 66% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

Keywords: *Coal (combustion), Ammonia and fertilizer, factories, Fertilizer use, Sewage and Human sweat.*

1. Introduction

As a potential replacement for the current conventional wastewater unit for the company's planned sustainable and green agenda, an ammonia production facility will evaluate the system's performance in removing ammonia nitrogen pollutants in their drainage before disposal. On the other hand, the nitrogen assembly plant for COD removal was in line with the literature, which came to the conclusion that clogged beds had a limited performance issue with COD reduction (Rizzo et al., 2020). Because COD removal was greater during the blockage time than during the usual period, a lower COD/N ratio may be favorable to COD removal [1]. Ammonia is a gas with a bad odor that is employed among other things in the production of organic as well as cleaning products. With 125 million tonnes produced each year, ammonia manufacturing is one of the world's largest chemical process businesses (Appl, 1999). The thermal large amount of heat from the ammonia synthesis converters in a contemporary ammonia plant is transformed into superheated steam appropriate for the production of electric power in traditional Steam generation systems [2]. Ammonia has some inherent disadvantages compared to MEA, such as slower reaction kinetics and significantly higher partial pressure. Although the partial pressure of MEA is almost negligible, the slip of ammonia from the absorber can reach several percent. One measure to reduce ammonia slip is to ensure that the absorber operates at low temperatures (<10°C). This is facilitated by access to low-temperature cooling water (5°C), which is present in this work. Residual ammonia slip should be removed from the flue gases prior to stacking using an ammonia reduction cycle. Since this process also requires heat, this heat requirement is added to the total heat requirement of the ammonia-based post-combustion capture. In general, MEA-based post-combustion capture is considered a mature process, although it has been used on a significantly smaller scale in the natural gas processing industry [3]. Ammonia manufacturing routes by keeping an eye on energy consumption and emissions at every stage of transition, from raw materials and energy sources to ammonia production gates. The lowest grave GHG emissions of all alternatives are produced by using renewable electricity to produce N2 through cryogenic distillation as well as H2 with low-temperature electrolysis. This is a 91% decrease from the traditional SMR method. Today, ammonia is the chemical that is most widely produced. 1 The production of synthetic fertilizers accounted for the majority of the ammonia produced. Yet, due to its high bulk battery capacity, which is almost twice that of liquid hydrogen, ammonia still presents a viable zero-carbon energy transporter (H2). Moreover, at room temperatures and a low pressure (10 bar), ammonia is a liquid. 3; It takes around 12 kWh of electricity to liquefy one kilogramme (kg) of hydrogen gas, which requires refrigeration to a temperature of -253°C. 4 The infrastructure for processing and moving ammonia safely has already been put place, which will make the switch to a larger ammonia-based energy industry easier [4]. Analyses of urea and ammonia were carried out in accordance with "Standard Techniques". 3 An alternative analysis procedure was adopted due to the source wastewater's relatively high ammonia and urea concentrations. Enzymatic conversion of melamine to ammonia is the first step in this process, which is following by filtration and chemical titration of free nor converted urea-ammonia. Throughout the study, injected samples were utilised as controls to verify the findings [5]. Eutrophication (NH4-N) poses a serious risk to the security of wastewater-contaminated resource areas. In this study, acetylene purification wastewater (APW) at a polyvinyl chloride production plant was treated to remove as well as recover NH4-N. Initial APW pH, the airflow rate, APW temperature, and removal time were the variables under investigation. The proportional mass transfer rate (KLa) for the removal of NH4-N by air strippers was obtained from the modelling equation of the peeling process. Investigations into the H2SO4 solution's capacity to absorb NH3 removals were also conducted [6]. animal urine releases ammonia. Temperature, water quality, general soil conditions, and the location of animal pens can all have an impact on output. It doesn't seem unreasonable to suppose also that release rate is rather constant because there are counteracting effects, such as high permeability in dry soils counteracting high fluctuations at warm altitudes [7]. Chinese manufacturing facility in Tianjin. Industrial flocculation is used to recover the majority of the biomass for use as an animal feed component. Carbon dioxide demand (COD), organic carbon (TOC), and SO4 2 were determined, respectively, by ion chromatography system (ICS-1500), SHIMADZU TOC-500, and COD automatic monitor (CTL-12, Huatong, China). Standard procedures were utilised to measure suspended solids (SS), NH4 + -N, and total phosphate (TP) using the differential weight method, spectrofluorimetric method with salicylic acid, and ammonium molybdate spectrofluorimetric method, respectively [8]. Use of Integrated Pinch and Exergy Analysis in an Ammonia Plant Shaft manufacturing was inefficient to some extent. As a result, without the need for additional expenditure, a good amount of shaft work (DWact 14 1860 kW) was saved by enhancing the cooling conditions. Also, the simulation was accurately carried out in order to confirm the consistency of other processes components under the altered evaporator parameters in the cycle [9]. Oxidation of ammonia. The stated ideal conditions for nitrification vary greatly, despite the abundance of knowledge in the literature about the effects of temperature and pH on nitrification (Jones and Hood, 1980; Painter and Loveless, 1983; Shammas, 1986; Antonio et al., 1990). Different AOB-friendly circumstances in a WWTP may result from variations in the variety and volume of AOB. However, it is unclear how communities of AOB and ideal ammonia oxidation conditions are related [10]. By feeding an appropriateness of O2 + Ar to the permeate side and even a mixture of NH3 + He to the feed stream, ammonia was examined in the temperature range of 1000-1333 K. With a total gas flow of 130 mL (STP) min 1, the incoming ammonia flow was adjusted between 0.05 and 4.5 mL NH3 (STP) min 1. The investigations usually last for 10 days, and throughout that time observations are occasionally repeated at chosen temperature and flow parameters [11]. In a polyvinyl chloride production facility, the process of producing acetylene results in the formation of ammonia nitrogen (NH4-N). To remove NH4-N from APW in this investigation, struvite precipitation was used as the technique. The consequences of NH4-N removing on the initial APW pH, phosphorous (PO4 3) concentrations, magnesium (Mg2) composition, and source of PO4 3 and Mg2 were examined in laboratory-scale batch studies. Whereas other parameters had a relatively small impact on NH4-N removal, beginning APW pH had a considerable impact [12]. Methanol and ammonia in CIGMA. To do this, the reactor's conversion, selectivity, and yield are simulated using a model. Ethane's impact on the natural gas substrate mixture's conversion, selectivity, and reaction yield is investigated. The impact of the secondary reformer's oxidizer input rate (oxygen or air) is assessed while maintaining a consistent composition of natural gas. It is determined how much synthesis gas output is feasible for conversion in ammonia and/or methanol. To mimic the two suggested procedures, PROII is employed. For the two proposed procedures, a detailed economic feasibility study is conducted [13]. Ellore Industrial Estate's ammonia storage facility is used as a model. Ammonia toxicity distances are forecast using the Pollution Dispersion Model - Area Locations of Major hazard Environments. for example, (ALOHA). The model incorporates data on the structure's chemical characteristics to evaluate sensitive areas that could be toxically compromised by ammonia emission. localised meteorological patterns, as well as the circumstances surrounding the release. The impacted area is evaluated under each of seven different atmospheric conditions that are characteristic of the current seasons. The area interpolation approach in the Gis software is utilised in this study to identify the afflicted population and to identify the locations affected first by poisoning as well as the individuals who require urgent aid and evacuation. These studies can be a helpful tool for decision-makers to create backup strategies in the event of unintentional leaks [14]. In order to overcome this challenge, nitrifying bacteria must produce magnesium ammonium sulphate (struvite, MgNH4PO46H2O), which is attractive for heavy rainfall or waste management of NH4-N and PO4-P. Ammonia, semiconducting wastewater filled with various toxic chemicals, inhibits active nitrification. Struvite forms a white hexagonal crystal structure that contains equal amounts of phosphate, ammonium, and magnesium [15]. The archaeal ammonia extract obtained (amo) gene that encodes ammonia monooxygenase (AMO), the primary enzyme for methanogens in marine and terrestrial ecosystem conditions, was discovered through the application of molecular tools

(Venter et al., 2004; Treuschetal ., 2005). Candidatus nitrosopumilus maritimus, the first and only phosphorus archaea (AOA) isolate, was isolated from just a marine fish container (Konneke et al., 2005). The aerobic nitrite oxidation of ammonia by this AOA isolate provides energy for growth [16]. Based on the pH and the temperature of the solution, ammonia gas combines with water to produce ammonium hydroxide ions, which are then in equilibrium. According to this chemistry, one method of getting rid of ammonia is to aerate the ammonia out of the solution while shifting the balance towards the gas phase. The equilibrium approaching 100% methane in solution with higher pH and temperature. The removed refrigerant can harm nearby ecosystems when it is released into the atmosphere, contributing to the production of smog (Krupa, 2003). Sulfur and nitric acids, by-products of industrial and automotive combustion processes, are two examples of strong acid species that react with ammonia to generate ammonium salts. Nanoparticles or aerosols are produced from ammonium salts [17]. Detailing the community that oxidises ammonia. Fluorophore in immunohistochemistry (FISH) is a technique that allows for the analysis and quantification of complex communities of phosphorus bacteria. AOB populations in the environment can now be accurately quantified using PCR-based quantification techniques. Distribution patterns of various AOB species in the environment also mirror the physiological traits of AOB isolates seen in the lab, with ammonia appearing to be the most significant factor. addition of unique AOB species, although salinity and other environmental conditions also affect their occurrence [18]. Scientific case studies have a sizable market in ammonia manufacturing. According to Table 1, China is the largest ammonia producer in the world, producing 49.7 Mt annually, or almost 32% of the world's total ammonia output. Chinese ammonia manufacturing is distinctive in that it uses a mixture of raw materials: 20% of which comes from natural gas, 10% from oil products, and 70% from coal. 90% from small-scale plants and 10% of medium-scale operations respectively produce ammonia using coal. With a 14 MT production, India is the second-largest ammonia producer in the world. The manufacturing of ammonia is made up of two thirds natural gas and the remaining one third naphtha [19].

2. Material And Method

Coal (combustion): Hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, ash, and a number of heavy metals are only a few of the pollutants released during the dirty process of burning coal. If these things are not regulated, they penetrate the atmosphere and endanger both human health and the ecosystem. All living things, including people, are composed of carbon. Yet, as coal burns, the carbon in it reacts with airborne oxygen to produce carbon dioxide. Greenhouse gas (CO_2) is one of numerous gases in the air that can stop the Earth from overheating even though it is a colourless, odourless gas.

Ammonia and fertilizer: The most crucial crop nutrient, nitrogen, is made available by ammonia's binding of airborne nitrogen for the creation of nitrogen fertilisers. Ammonia, a crucial component of fertilisers, actually contributes to the production of food. Currently, the manufacturing of fertilisers consumes around 80% of the yearly ammonia production. Nitric acid, which is created from ammonia, is combined with nitrate fertilisers like ammonium nitrate (AN). Urea can be created by combining liquid carbon dioxide and ammonia. In order to create a UAN (Fertilizer Ammonium Nitrate) solution, these two chemicals can be combined with additional water.

Factories: A manufacturer is a structure or collection of structures where products are mostly created or put together by machines rather than by people. In huge factories owned by companies, hundreds of staff can be gathered together to work. A factory seems to be a system where work is set up to accommodate the demand for mass output, typically using power-driven equipment. Large production facilities started to replace domestic labor systems in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries, which opened up funds for investments in industrial ventures.

Fertilizer use: Crops receive fertiliser additions in order to grow sufficiently food to provide for the world's population. Fertilizers give crops nutrients like potassium, manganese, and nitrogen so they may grow larger, more quickly, and yield more food. Fertilizers are compounds that are given to crops to boost productivity. They are regularly used by farmers to boost production. These fertilisers include nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus, which are crucial elements that plants require. By giving the soil the proper balance of nutrients, fertilizers play the role of increasing output and ensuring healthy production. Without fertilizers, the soil becomes exhausted, making it difficult for plants to flourish. Both they and humans cannot live solely on water.

Sewage: Sewage, commonly referred to as sewage, is tainted water from residences, institutions of higher learning, and commercial buildings. It comes from things like toilets, showers, washing machines, and dishwashers. Sewage is a mixture of water (from the public water system), human feces (faeces and urine), bathroom water, kitchen waste, laundry wastewater, and other substances. discarded items from daily existence. Often used to referring to wastewater, sewage is the portion of sewage that is affected with faeces or urine.

Human sweat: Glands throughout the deepest parts of the skin create sweat. The forehead, armpits, forearms, and the heels of the feet have the most sweat glands per square inch on the body. While salts do appear in sweat, water makes up the majority of it. Its primary job is to control body temperature. 99% of the liquid in sweat is water, with 1% being salt and fat. Each day, one quart of sweat evaporates. You sweat more when your body becomes overheated. Your body cools down as sweat evaporates from your skin. A method through which the physique cools itself is by sweating. When human body temperature is too high, the neurological computer automatically promotes the sweat glands. When you are anxious, you sweat, primarily on your palms. Erroneous nerve signals that cause the eccrine sweat receptors to become overactive are the root cause of primary hyperhidrosis.

Method: SPSS Statistics is a statistical control Advanced Analytics, Multivariate Analytics, Business enterprise Intelligence and IBM a statistic created by a software program is a package crook research. A set of generated statistics is Crook Research is for a long time SPSS Inc. Produced by, it was acquired by IBM in 2009. Current versions (after 2015) icon Named: IBM SPSS Statistics. The name of the software program is to start with social Became the Statistical Package for Science (SPSS) [3] Reflects the real marketplace, then information SPSS is converted into product and service solutions Widely used for statistical evaluation within the social sciences is an application used. pasted into a syntax statement. Programs are interactive Directed or unsupervised production Through the workflow facility. SPSS Statistics is an internal log Organization, types of information, information processing and on applicable documents imposes regulations, these jointly programming make it easier. SPSS datasets are two-dimensional Have a tabular structure, in which Queues usually form Events (with individuals or families) and Columns (age, gender or family income with) to form measurements. of records Only categories are described: Miscellaneous and Text content (or "string"). All statistics Processing is also sequential through the statement (dataset) going on Files are one-to-one and one-to-one Many can be matched, although many are not in addition to those case-variables form and By processing, there may be a separate matrix session, There you have matrix and linear algebra on matrices using functions Information may be processed.

3. Result and Discussion

TABLE 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Coal (combustion)	25	4	1	5	2.88	1.236
Ammonia and fertilizer	25	4	1	5	3.08	1.525
factories	25	4	1	5	2.72	1.458
Fertilizer use	25	4	1	5	3.00	1.528
Sewage	25	4	1	5	3.04	1.428
Human sweat	25	4	1	5	2.84	1.491
Valid N (listwise)	25					

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation Coal (combustion), Ammonia and fertilizer, factories, Fertilizer use, Sewage and Human sweat this also using.

TABLE 2. Frequencies Statistics

		Coal combustion	Ammonia and fertilizer	factories	Fertilizer use	Sewage	Human sweat
N	Valid	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.88	3.08	2.72	3.00	3.04	2.84
Median		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		3	5	1	5	3	1[a]
Std. Deviation		1.236	1.525	1.458	1.528	1.428	1.491
Sum		72	77	68	75	76	71
Percentiles	25	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
	50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	75	3.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown							

Table 2 Show the Frequency Statistics in Ammonia Manufacturing Plant Coal (combustion), Ammonia and fertilizer, factories, Fertilizer use, Sewage and Human sweat curve values are given.

TABLE 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.861	6

Table 3 shows the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is . 865 which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 4. Reliability Statistic individual

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Coal (combustion)	.881
Ammonia and fertilizer	.840
factories	.817
Fertilizer use	.822
Sewage	.831
Human sweat	.851

Table 4 Shows the Reliability Statistic individual parameter Cronbach's Alpha Reliability results. The Cronbach's Alpha value for Coal (combustion) - .881, Ammonia and fertilizer - .840, factories -.817, Fertilizer use - .822, Sewage - .831, Human sweat -.851This indicates all the parameter can be considered for analysis.

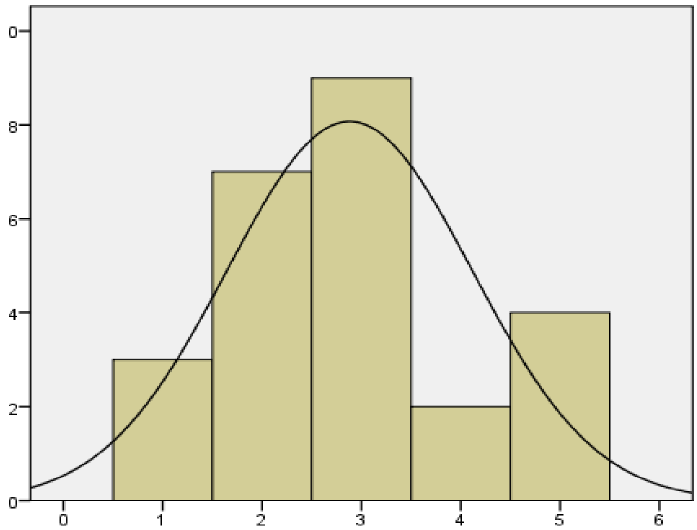

FIGURE 1. Coal combustion

Figure 1 shows the histogram plot for Coal combustion from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Coal combustion except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

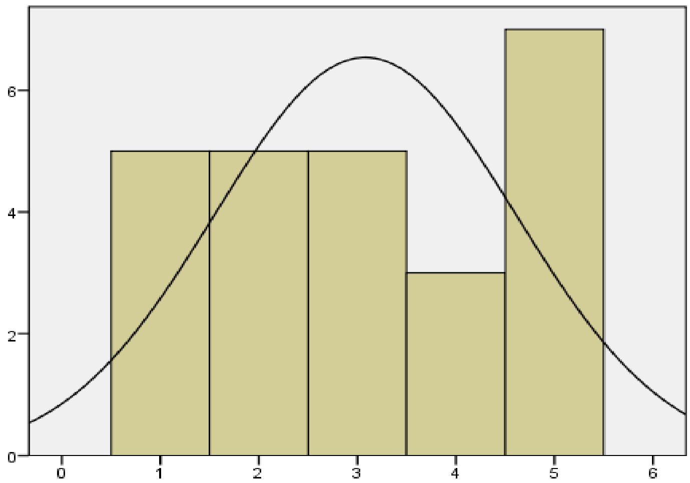

FIGURE 2. Ammonia and fertilizer

Figure 2 shows the histogram plot for Ammonia and fertilizer from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Ammonia and fertilizer except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

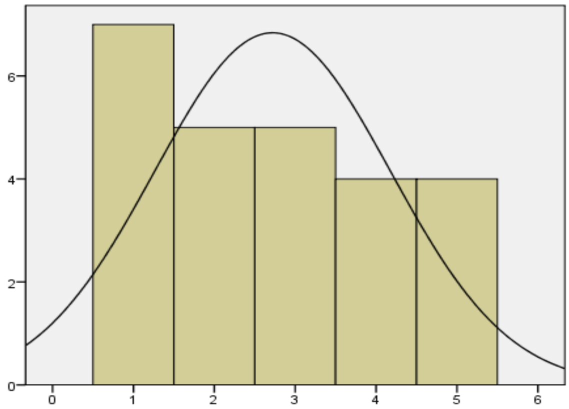

FIGURE 3. factories

Figure 3 shows the histogram plot for factories from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 1 for factories except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

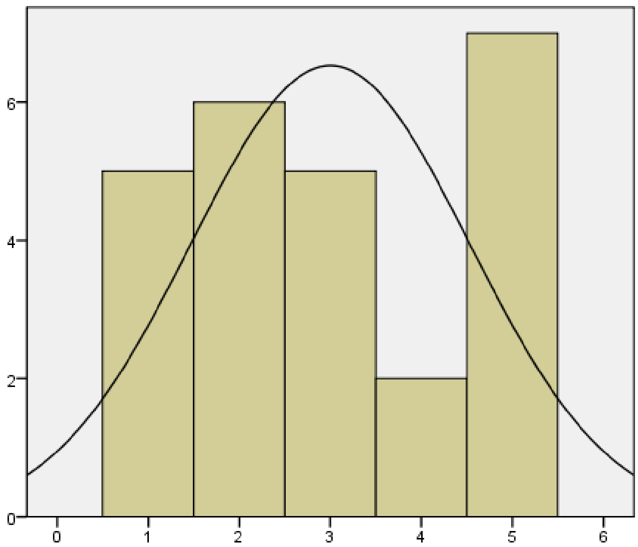

FIGURE 4. Fertilizer use

Figure 4 shows the histogram plot for Fertilizer use from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Fertilizer use except the 4 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

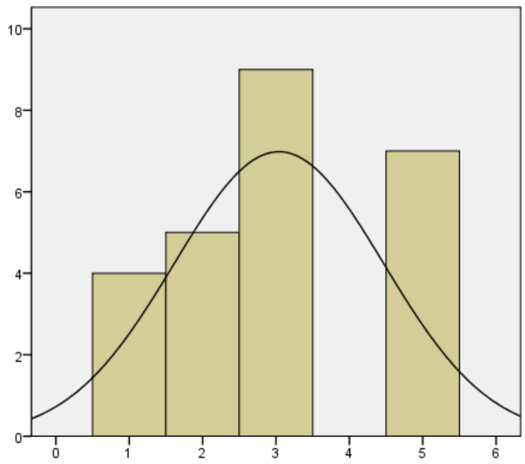

FIGURE 5. Sewage

Figure 5 shows the histogram plot for Sewage from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Sewage except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

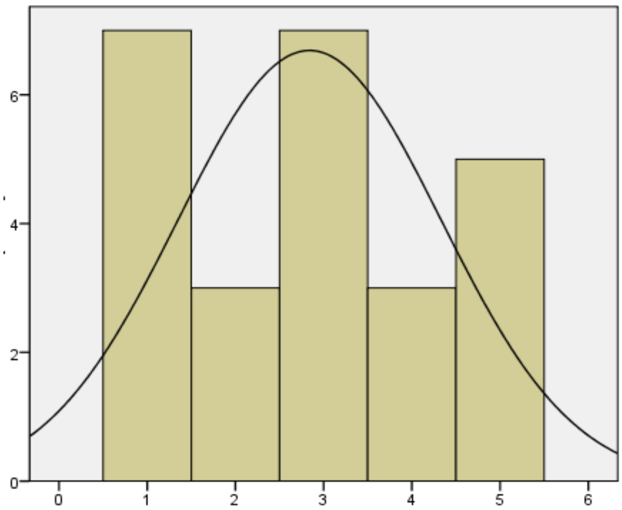

FIGURE 6. Human sweat

Figure 6 shows the histogram plot for Human sweat from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 1,3 for Human sweat except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

TABLE 5. Correlations

	Coal combustion	Ammonia and fertilizer	factories	Fertilizer use	Sewage	Human sweat
Coal combustion	1	.271	.351	.353	.263	.419*
Ammonia and fertilizer	.271	1	.629**	.662**	.553**	.464*
factories	.351	.629**	1	.729**	.726**	.553**
Fertilizer use	.353	.662**	.729**	1	.688**	.457*
Sewage	.263	.553**	.726**	.688**	1	.512**
Human sweat	.419*	.464*	.553**	.457*	.512**	1

Table 5 shows the correlation between motivation parameters for Coal combustion for Human sweat is having highest correlation with Sewage and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Ammonia and fertilizer for Fertilizer use is having highest correlation with Coal combustion and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for factories for Fertilizer use is having highest correlation with Coal combustion and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Fertilizer use for factories is having highest correlation with Coal combustion and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Sewage for factories is having highest correlation with Coal combustion and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Human sweat for factories is having highest correlation with Coal combustion and having lowest correlation.

4. Conclusion

A standard modern ammonia production facility first creates gaseous hydrogen from natural gas, liquefied natural gas (lng, or petroleum naphtha. Steam reforming is the procedure used to produce hydrogen from hydrocarbons. The Haber-Bosch process then mixes the hydrogen with the nitrogen to produce ammonia. Ammonia is a building block used in the manufacture of a wide range of goods, including chemicals, explosives, textiles, insecticides, and dyes. It can also be used to clean water sources. India, the top ammonia importer in the world, receives the majority of its methanol from Germany, the United States, and Qatar. India exports 12,691 tonnes of ammonia, followed by Vietnam without 12,336 and the United States in third with 8,704 exports. The production of ammonia, which requires multiple processes and consumes 150 Mt of global energy and 1.8–2.1 kilograms of CO_2 per tons of NH_3, is the greatest chemical process when it comes of scale and energetic use. A plant cell's internal ammonia content cannot exceed 1.0 mM without halting all photosynthetic processes since ammonia is harmful to all living things. As a potential replacement for the current conventional wastewater unit for the company's planned sustainable and green agenda, an ammonia production facility will evaluate the system's performance in removing ammonia nitrogen pollutants in their drainage before disposal. Hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, ash, and a number of heavy metals are only a few of the pollutants released during the dirty process of burning coal. If these things are not regulated, they penetrate the atmosphere and endanger both human health and the ecosystem. All living things, including people, are composed of carbon. Yet, as coal burns, the carbon in it reacts with airborne oxygen to produce carbon dioxide. Greenhouse gas (CO_2) is one of numerous gases in the air that can stop the Earth from overheating even though it is a colourless, odourless gas. The most crucial crop nutrient, nitrogen, is made available by ammonia's binding of airborne nitrogen for the creation of nitrogen fertilisers. Ammonia, a crucial component of fertilisers, actually contributes to the production of food. Currently, the manufacturing of fertilisers consumes around 80% of the yearly ammonia production. A manufacturer is a structure or collection of structures where products are mostly created or put together by machines rather than by people. In huge factories owned by companies, hundreds of staff can be gathered together to work. A factory seems to be a system where work is set up to accommodate the demand for mass output, typically using power-driven equipment. Crops receive fertiliser additions in order to grow sufficiently food to provide for the world's population. Fertilizers give crops nutrients like potassium, manganese, and nitrogen so they may grow larger, more quickly, and yield more food. The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .658 which indicates 66% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

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