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# Solar wind tidal geothermal biogas atomic energy are the examples of

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Name and describe some unconventional sources of energy. Unconventional energy sources are those sources of energy that have recently come into use due to the exhaustion of conventional resources and increasing awareness. Solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, nuclear power and tidal energy are examples of unconventional energy sources. Solar energy is the heat and light energy captured by the sun. Solar cells help convert this energy to electricity. Solar energy is used in solar heaters, solar stoves, solar dryers, etc. Wind energy is the energy possessed by the moving air (wind). Windmills are used to convert wind power to electricity. Wind farms with clusters of windmills located in coastal regions and mountain areas. Nuclear power is the energy possessed by the nuclei of atoms of natural radioactive elements that occur like uranium, thorium, etc. Geothermal energy is the thermal energy obtained from the inside of the earth. The temperature inside the earth increases as we go deeper. This heat is used to produce electricity. It is accessed in the form of hot springs. The energy of the tides is the energy generated by the tides. It is exploited by construction dams at narrow openings of the sea. Biogas is a gaseous fuel obtained from the decomposition of organic waste such as dead plants and animal material or animal dung and kitchen waste. It is a great fuel for cooking and lighting, and it is ecological. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals Culture can become a major environmental concern. Why are minerals considered non-renewable? Name and briefly describe extraction methods. What is a mineral? Spread between a rock and a mineral. Write the advantages and disadvantages of unconventional energy sources. What is the power of the wind? To give reason for environmental aspects must be carefully examined before building huge dams. Give five ways you can save energy at home. Answer the following questions. (i) Appoint all three common minerals used by you every day. What is a mineral? Where are the minerals of metal ore generally found? — appoint two regions rich in natural gas resources. (iv) What energy sources suggested for (a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) arid regions (v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home. What is natural gas? What are the two main classifications of energy resources? Give a brief note about mining. Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals What was the first country to develop hydroelectric? What is a mineral? Where are the minerals of metal ore generally found? Names some important idel power plants inName and briefly describe extraction methods. It appoints two regions rich in natural gas resources. Names the leading tin manufacturers in Asia. Give a benefit of biogas on natural gas. Giving reason for Petroleum is called "black gold". Why is coal called a burning splendour? Because oil and its derivatives are called "black"Write common uses of minerals. Out of biogas and natural gas Name of the different rocks in which they occur minerals? What are the 3R representing in the conservation of natural resources? As hydropower is produced? Give reasons. à environmental aspects must be carefully examined before building huge dams. (ii) Most of the industries are concentrated around the coal mines. (iii) The oil is called "black gold". (iv) The camera can become a major environmental concern. Mention of some minerals and their uses. Appointment of two minerals in the production of which India contributes a significant part. Giving reason for most industries are centered around coal mines. Write a short note on salt. How are minerals extracted from the earth? © Because oil and its derivatives are called "black gold"? Distinguish between conventional and unconventional sources of energy conventional What are the classifications of minerals? Choose the correct answer (a) Which of the following is not a characteristic of minerals? (i) They are created by natural processes (ii) have a defined chemical composition (iii) are inexhaustible (iv) Their distribution is irregular (b) Which of the following is NOT a manufacturer of mica? (i) Jharkhand (iii) Karnataka (iii) Rajasthan (iv) Andhra Pradesh (c) Which of the following is a leading copper producer in the world? (i) Bolivia (ii) Ghana (iii) Chile (iv) Zimbabwe (d) Which of the following practices will save GPL NOT in your kitchen? (i) Soften by for a bit 'of time before cooking (ii) Cooking food in a pressure cooker (iii) Maintain the chopped vegetables before turning on the gas for cooking (iv) Cook the food in an open pot low heat seal Where are the minerals? Name two areas in Australia that have large gold deposits. Which sector is important as silicon? Which mineral is obtained? What sources of energy to suggest (a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) arid regions? Stay the correct answer. (i) Which of the following is not a characteristic of minerals? (A) They are created by natural processes. b) They have a definite chemical composition. (C) They are inexhaustible. d) The distribution is uneven. (ii) Which of the following is not a producer of mica? (A) Jharkhand (b) Karnataka (c) Rajasthan (d) Andhra Pradesh (iii) Which of the following is a leading copper producer in the world? (A) Bolivia (b) Ghana (c) Chile (d) Zimbabwe (iv) Which of the following practices will save LPG in your kitchen? (A) Move the by for a bit' of time before cooking. (B) Cooking food in a pressure cooker. (C) Maintain the chopped vegetables before turning on the gas for cooking. d) Cooking the food in an open pot on a low flame seal. Write common uses of minerals. Mineral oil, natural gas, coal, wind, solar biogasEnergia, atomic energy, energy geo - thermal energy, natural gas, oil energy is the ability of a physical system to perform work. energy existsforms such as heat, kinetic or mechanical energy, light, potential energy, electricity, or other forms. Energy is the ability to work. Energy sources could be classified as renewable and non-renewable. Renewable Energy Renewable energy comes from natural processes that are constantly supplied, such as solar, wind, ocean, hydro, biomass, geothermal, biofuels and hydrogen. Solar Energy The sun is the primary source of energy. Sunlight is a clean and renewable source of energy. It is a sustainable resource, that is, it does not run out, but it can be maintained because the sun shines almost every day. Coal or gas are not sustainable or renewable: once they are gone, there is nothing left. More and more people want to use clean and renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal steam and others. It lights up our homes by day, dries our clothes and farm produce, warms us and much more. Its potential is however much greater Benefits is a perennial, natural and free source is abundant Non-polluting Does not emit greenhouse gases. Solar power offers decentralization in most (sunny) locations, which means self-sufficient societies. One of the biggest benefits of solar power is its ability to avoid the policy and price volatility that increasingly characterize fossil fuel markets. It does not cause the destruction of forests and ecosystems that occurs with most fossil fuel operations. Disadvantages Depends on the change of season / weather A " so can not be used always Requires high initial investments for productive use Solar systems do not work directly at night but the battery bank, which accumulates energy during the day, can be used during the night. Solar energy storage technology has not yet reached its potential. Solar panels are bulky. This is particularly true for the traditional solar modules with high efficiency crystalline silicon wafers. Technologies for Productive Use of Solar Energy Solar energy can be used to generate electricity. Solar photovoltaic cells (SPV) convert solar radiation directly into direct current. The generated electricity can be used as is or stored in the battery. The stored electricity can be used when solar energy is unavailable. SPV is now used successfully for home and street lighting and for pumping water in villages. In hilly areas, solar water heating is also used. Wind Power Wind is the natural movement of the air across land or sea. The wind when used to spin the blades of a windmill makes the tree to which they are attached spin. This movement Through a pump or a generator it produces electricity. The potential for wind power generation for the interaction with the network has been estimated at around 1,02,788 MW that use sites with wind energy density exceeding 200 W / sqm at an 80 m hub height. With a land availability of 2% in potential areas for the installation of wind farms at 9 mW / sqm. MW / sqm. India now has the fourth largest installed wind power capacity in the world, reaching 37,756.35 MWp (as of May 2020). Private agencies own 95% of India's wind farms. Benefits It is environmentally friendly Its free and abundant availability Disadvantages High investment demand Wind speed is not always uniform and affects energy production Biomass and biofuels What is biomass? Plants fix solar energy through photosynthesis to produce biomass. This biomass goes through various cycles producing different forms of energy sources. For example, fodder for animals which produce manure, agricultural waste for cooking, etc. The current biomass supply in India is estimated at about 500 million tonnes per year, with an estimated surplus of about 120 à 150 million tonnes per year, covering agricultural and forestry residues. This corresponds to a potential of about 10,000 MW. An additional 9200,50 MWp of power was generated by bagasse cogeneration in sugar factories in the country. Usage Biomass is an important source of energy, accounting for about a third of all fuels used in our country and about 40% of rural households. The widespread use of biomass is for domestic cooking and heating. The types of biomass used are agricultural waste, wood, coal or dried manure. Benefits Available locally and to some extent abundant This is a relatively clean fuel compared to fossil fuels. In a way, biomass also cleans the environment by trapping carbon dioxide Disadvantages Drought in fuel harvesting During indoor cooking and without adequate ventilation, fuels such as manure cause air pollution which poses a serious health hazard Unustainable and inefficient use biomass often leads to the destruction of vegetation and thus to environmental degradation. Technologies for the Productive Use of Biomass Technologies that enable the efficient use of biomass are becoming increasingly common in rural areas. Fuel efficiency is increased by: Biofuels are produced predominantly from biomass stocks or as a by-product of the industrial processing of agricultural or food products, or from the recycling of biofuels, and the reprocessing of products such as cooking and vegetable oil. Biofuels do not contain oil, but can be blended at any level with oil to create a biofuel blend. Can be used in conventional healing appliances or diesel engines without major modifications. Biofuels are simple to use, biodegradable, non-toxic and essentially sulphur-free and flavour-free. Water and geothermal water Running water and sea tides are sources of energy. India has a hydroelectric potential of 1.45,320 MW. Investments are made on large projects. In recent years, water energy (through mini and small hydroelectric power stations) is also used to reach isolated and unenlightened villages. The estimated potential of Small Hydro Power is aboutMW in the country. From May 2020, the installed capacity of small hydro projects (up to 3MW) amounts to 4683.16 MWp. Benefits of Small Hydro Power as a reliable energy source, eco-friendly, mature and tested technology. More suitable for sensitive mountain ecology. It can be exploited everywhere sufficient water flows - Lango small streams, rivers from medium to small and also exploit abundant sun-shines, wind energy and other sources of bio-energy. It does not involve the creation of large dams or problems of deforestation, submersion or rehabilitation. Not polluting, does not involve waste or production of toxic gases, environmentally friendly. Small investments and short gestation period. Minimum transmission losses. With careful planning and adoption of simplified and standardized projects, SHP systems are becoming increasingly competitive with the production of thermal energy, diesel or gas. Ocean Energy oceans cover 70 percent of the earth's surface and represent a huge amount of energy. Although currently underutilized, the energy of the ocean is mainly exploited by a few technologies: wave, tide, current energy and thermal energy of the ocean. Tide energy: The tide cycle takes place every 12 hours due to the gravitational force of the moon. The height difference of water from low tide and high tide is potential energy. Like traditional hydroelectric energy generated by dams, tidal water can be captured in a barracks through an estuary during high tide and forced through a hydrurbine during low tide. The capital cost for tidal power plants is very high due to high civil construction and high energy purchase rate. To capture sufficient power from the tide energy potential, the high tide height must be at least five meters (16 feet) greater than low tide. The located total potential of Tidal Energy is about 12455 MW, with potential locations identified in the Khambat & Kutch regions, and large backwaters, where the barrage technology could be used. Wave energy: wave energy is generated by movement of a device floating on the ocean surface or moored on the ocean floor. Many different techniques have been studied to convert wave energy into electricity. Wave conversion devices floating on the surface joints hinged together that folds with waves. This kinetic energy fluid pump through turbines and creates electricity. Stationary wave energy conversion devices use pressure fluctuations produced in long tubes from swelling waves up and down. This bobbing movement drives a turbine when critical pressure is reached. Other stationary platforms capture water from waves on their platforms. This water Allowed to flow through tight tubes that flow through a typical hydraulic turbine. The total theoretical potential of wave energy in India along the coast of the country is estimated to be about 40,000 MW à C" these are preliminary estimates. However, this energy is less intense than available to the north and e Latitudes. Current energy: The sea current is the water of the ocean moving in one or direction. This ocean current is known as the Gulf Stream. The tides also create currents flowing in two directions. Kinetic energy can be captured by Gulf Stream and other tidal currents with submerged turbines which are very similar in appearance to miniature wind turbines. Similar to wind turbines, the movement of the sea current moves the blades of the rotor to generate electricity. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC): Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, or OTEC, uses differences in ocean temperature from the surface at depths of less than 1,000 metres to extract energy. A temperature difference of only 20 À° C can produce usable energy. Research focuses on two types of OTEC technologies for extracting heat energy and converting it into electricity: closed cycle and open cycle. In the closed-loop method, a working fluid, such as ammonia, is pumped through a heat exchanger and vaporized. This vaporized steam runs a turbine. The cold water found at the depths of the ocean condenses the vapour to a fluid where it returns to the heat exchanger. In the open loop system, the hot surface water is pressurized in a vacuum chamber and converted to steam to run the turbine. The vapour is then condensed using cold ocean water from lower depths. Otec has a theoretical potential of 180,000 MW in India subject to appropriate technological development. Geothermal energy Geothermal energy is heat stored in the earth's crust and used for electricity generation and also for the direct application of heat. Geothermal literally means the heat generated by the Earth. Various resource assessment carried out by agencies established the potential 10 600 mwth / 1000mwe spread over 340 hot springs over seven geothermal provinces / 11 states. The availability of geothermal power is most of the friendly power of the environment, around the base of the year 24x7, unaffected by the gravity of the climate from 6 to 7 winter months as Hydro and as the dependence on the sun in Solar PV. To view India's geothermal database, click here. Non-renewable energy Coal, oil and natural gas are the non-renewable energy sources. They are also called fossil fuels because they are products of plants that lived thousands of years ago. Fossil fuels are the most widely used energy sources today. India is the third largest coal producer in the world, with estimated reserves of about 3.19.020.33 million tonnes of coal geological resources (as of 1.4.2018). Coal provides over 70.87% of the country's total energy production from commercial sources. India consumes about 245 meters of oil Every year, and over 70% of it is imported. Burning fossil fuels cause great quantity of environmental pollution. Source: Resources related to teams of the portal portal content

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