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## Most important resource of energy

Which is the most important energy resources of india. Why is energy an important resource. What is the most important resource on earth. Energy security is the most important aspect of resource security for nations. What are the main energy resources.

How was magnetic energy discovered? Magnetic energy was first discovered by the Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell when he studied the nature of magnetism and electricity. What he discovered was the opposite of what was thought then â that magnetism and electricity were completely unrelated. Instead, he discovered that electric current was associated with magnetic fields and that the reverse was also true: that magnetic fields had an electric current. This was not only the discovery of magnetic energy, but the precursor of the study of electromagnetic energy. What is a Magnet? A magnet is any type of material from which a magnetic field is produced. A magnet has two poles, called the North Pole and the South Pole. At every end it is where the magnetic energy is the strongest. However, these are really polar opposites. Magnets can only be connected via opposite poles. For example, you can connect a north pole to a south pole, or a south pole to a north pole, but if you try to connect two north poles or two south poles, the magnets will repel each other. This is magnetic energy similar to when two magnets attract. Also, you cannot break a magnet in half to make the poles connect. The South Pole and the North Pole, relative to each other's magnetic field, are immovable. What are some uses for magnets? Everyone is certainly familiar with magnets attached to the fridge or as part of children's toys, such as when two wooden trains connect with magnets. However, magnets have many other uses around the world. The magnets help the electric generators to work. Imagine when your power comes out and your need for a generator â what do you think makes these freestanding units work? The magnets inside the generator next to the coils cause electricity, which manages the generator. In addition, the magnets operate wind turbines. The wind powers the turbine, but what the wind does is rotate the magnet to power the turbine. Magnetic fields can also create electric current to run over the top of a wire. What kind of magnets are there? There are three types of magnets: permanent magnets, temporary magnets and electromagnets. Electromagnets have the most complex science of the three, and are used to power televisions, computers, motors and other electronic equipment. What are permanent and temporary magnets? Permanent and temporary magnets are the most common types of magnets you would come into contact with in your everyday life, especially permanent magnets. A permanent magnet is any kind of magnet that never loses its magnetic energy. This means that once magnetized, it will always be magnetized. Although it loses some magnetism over time, like using a fridge magnet year after year, it is still magnetized. A temporary magnet is very different is often the object of experiments of equitable science. A temporary magnet is very easily magnetized by some kind of external force, but quickly loses its magnetism. For example, if you take a paper clip to a strong, strong magnet, Card clip will become a magnet easily for a few seconds. This is also known as a "soft" magnet. Photo of courtesy: Zhihao / Getty Images Renewable energy is energy that comes from the earth and has the ability to regenerate naturally. This type of energy is sustainable, which means that it practically does not run out, because the sources that derive from constant supply. That being said, it can take time to restore the usable levels of renewable energy after exhaustion of some quantity of it. One of the greatest advantages of renewable energy sources is that they are much better for the environment than for non-renewable resources such as gas and coal. Most do not produce greenhouse gas emissions, the main driver of climate change. They can also reduce some types of atmospheric and water pollution, which is best for our health and health of our planet in general. There are six major renewable energy sources: solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass and ocean (or tide) energy. They are all inexhaustible energy sources because they are based on meteorological and natural phenomena. Developing them around the world has the potential to create millions of jobs, saving the planet at the same time. Long term, they are also much cheaper than using non-renewable resources. Solar energy is a renewable energy resource that comes from the sun. It works by capturing solar energy with solar cells on solar panels and transforming it into electricity or heat. When solar panels collect light from the sun and transform it into energy, store this energy into batteries that people can use for power supply and other systems in their homes. Photo Courtesy: Jasmin Merdan / Getty Images The light of the sun is endless functional, so there is no limit to its energy generation potential. Solar energy does not produce carbon dioxide or other atmospheric pollutants, making it very advantageous for the environment. Long term, go to solar energy even saves people's money on their utility costs. There are some solar energy limitations. We have no control over the quantity of sunlight that we receive or when we receive it. The sunlight can receive a solar panel depends on time, position, seasons and time. Furthermore, the absorption of a useful amount of sunlight takes a large surface. Not everyone has room at home or in their construction sites to create a network of solar panels that is large enough to produce sufficient quantity of energy. Thanks to the fact that the sun heats the earth irregularly, we wind. Wind energy is a renewable energy source that we collect through turbines â € machines that look like giant and modern windmills. Turbines can reach the height of skyscrapers, and the diameters of their blades are also as wide as one of these buildings. The blades spin when the wind hits them, which creates electricity by feeding the energy from the turning blades into a generator. In windy positions, wind power can cost less any other source of energy. Photo Courtesy: Yuhao Liao/Getty Images Turbines work wherever wind speeds are high. Open plains, high floors and open water are ideal locations for these machines. Turbine power generation does not generate air pollution or carbon dioxide, making it a clean source of energy. The main disadvantages of wind power are inconsistencies (many areas do not receive constant wind), noise disturbances from the sounds the turbines make, the large amount of space the turbines take up and the fact that they can only be used in certain geographical locations. If you've learned about hydropower (also called hydropower), you might associate it with dams like the Hoover Dam. Hydroelectric power is generated by moving water. In the case of a dam, water flows through the turbines of the structure to turn them, which creates energy for electricity. This is another source of clean energy because it does not pollute the air. Photo courtesy: Ascesa Xmedia/Getty Images One of the main advantages of hydroelectric power plants is their ability to store energy reservoirs for later use. This allows less reliable renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, as power from hydroelectric plants can be available as backup when the others are not. To create a hydroelectric power plant, engineers must dam a running water source, such as a river. This can have negative effects on fish populations in the area, which can then affect other animals relying on those fish as a food source. Breaking the food chain can have a lot of negative results. Also, if there is a drought, hydroelectric plants can become less reliable because they need large amounts of water to operate properly. The inner core of the earth is very hot â almost hot as the surface of the sun. Because of this, heat is continually rising from the Earth's surface. The heat below the surface of the planet is called geothermal heat. The earth continuously produces this heat, which is what makes geothermal energy renewable. Photo courtesy: Artico-Images/Getty Images To use geothermal energy, engineers drill wells several miles down into the ground, and hot water or steam rise through these wells. The steam transforms a turbine, which generates electricity, and the steam cools into water so you can repeat this process again. The pollution created by the collection of geothermal energy is minimal. Like hydropower, geothermal energy is a stable and virtually infinite energy source. The biggest disadvantage of geothermal energy is that it can be used only in places where deep drilling in the earth is possible. In many places it is not possible, Engineers and companies do not have access to this renewable energy resource. Geothermal power plants are often found in areas where there are a lot of volcanoes, geysers or hot springs because heat is more accessible there. Also, geothermal geothermal They can cause earthquakes, because digging wells to access energy changes the structure of the earth and creates cracks. Biomass is a material that comes naturally from plants and animals. Includes trees, plants, agricultural waste, animal manure, human wastewater and organic solid waste such as cotton, paper, food, wool and wood waste. We convert biomass into energy in a variety of ways. This may include the combustion of materials to produce heat or the chemical, thermo-chemical and biological conversion to produce different types of fuels. Combustion, or direct combustion of biomass, is the most common way to turn biomass into energy. Usually, this involves burning biomass to heat the water and generate steam, which then generates electricity. Photo Courtesy: Schon/Getty Images Since humans, animals and plants always create waste, we will probably never run out of biomass to get energy from. Besides, when we use the waste, it doesn't end up in a landfill. However, there are some drawbacks to biomass energy: burning these materials releases carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, into the air. It also pollutes the air with carbon monoxide. In addition, when we clean up the land to grow crops in order to create biomass, a lot of energy and space is wasted. Felling down trees for biomass production is also harmful to the environment. Generating energy from tides, waves and ocean heat is still a work in progress, but it can be done effectively in two ways. The first type is called ocean heat. This uses hot water on the surface of the ocean to generate energy. The second is oceanic mechanical energy, which uses the power of tides and waves to create energy. It is a coherent form of renewable energy that can fill where less consistent renewable energy sources fail. Photo Courtesy: Miguel Navarro/Getty Images One of the most beneficial aspects of ocean energy is its enormous potential. For example, a mile of wave ridges along a coastline creates enough energy to power about 40,000 homes. One of the drawbacks of ocean energy is that there aren't many places in the world where people can build tidal dams - the names of the facilities that store ocean energy - to collect it. In addition, the tidal pattern dictates that ocean energy can only provide energy for about 10 hours a day. Particularly strong waves could also damage or destroy tidal dams.

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