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# Energy And Environment - Environmental Protection

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## ABSTRACT

Energy, electricity, power plants, environmental impact, thermal energy. Within all sectors of the economy, such as oil, gas, coal, and nuclear energy, energy has a major impact on the environment. He grew at an incredible rate, and his strength increased. The growing demand for electricity can now be met in a variety of ways: a sharp increase in coal, oil and gas production, or the rational and integrated use of extracted resources.

## KEYWORDS

Energy and environment petroleum products fluorine.

## INTRODUCTION

The impact of energy on the environment is very diverse and is mainly determined by the types of energy devices. World practice shows that energy, chemistry and other sectors of modern production cannot be absolutely harmless. Human demand must be met with minimal impact on the environment and without harm to one's health. Undoubtedly, the use of solar and wind energy among energy sources is the most environmentally friendly.

1. In the structure of thermal energy, electricity generation, thermal power plants currently occupy a leading position. One third of the fossil fuel mined in MHD goes to this network. This is not only converted into energy in the process of burning fossil fuels, but also into millions of tons of sulfur oxides,

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nitrogen dioxide, dry matter and more. About 14% of this is released into the atmosphere.

The sewage water of thermal power plants is polluted with wastes of technological cycles, containing vanadium, nickel, fluorine, phenols and petroleum products, which change the quality of water in the basin and affect aquatic organisms when they are discharged into water bodies.

2. The problems of nuclear energy, nuclear energy are now worrying millions of people. Different opinions are expressed. Some are in favor of further developing it in the future, while others are. They are proposing to eliminate all nuclear power plants. Such offerings have increased especially since Chernobyl and the disaster.

Nuclear power accounts for 25% of the world's electricity generation. Electricity generation at nuclear power plants is an environmentally friendly source and today is the only way to generate energy without emitting greenhouse gases. NPPs have a number of advantages:

**a)** In many countries, the energy produced by nuclear power plants is much cheaper than the energy produced at other stations (burning oil, gas and even coal);
**b)** countries with nuclear power plants fully meet their domestic energy needs;
**c)** The use of nuclear energy ensures the rational use of fuels such as oil, coal and gas, which are valuable raw materials for industry:
**d)** Nuclear energy is one of the most environmentally friendly sources, if they work well, its impact on the environment is much less than other sources.

Since the advent of nuclear power plants, there have been four major nuclear accidents: a reactor accident in Windskey (UK) in 1957, the Trimal Island nuclear power plant (USA) in 1979, and the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in 1986 and the Japan nuclear power plant in 2012-2013.

In the aftermath of these catastrophes, some states have worked to stop the use of nuclear energy.

3. Hydropower, hydroelectric power plants are characterized by the recovery of energy resources without consumption, environmentally friendly type of energy, low cost, high capacity and integrated use of water resources for economic purposes. However, the construction of power plants is associated with the flooding of large areas of land, which is detrimental to nature.

Agriculture will not only lose fertile land spent on the construction of reservoirs, but will also suffer great damage in the sheep parts of rivers where hydropower plants have been built. Because in this case the spring flow of the river decreases. In low-moisture pastures, productivity decreases.

4. Alternative energy sources, non-traditional renewable energy sources Sunlight, sea urchins, internal temperature of the earth, organic waste are increasingly used in electricity. German and Japanese scientists have proposed the types of solar devices used in the national economy. They can be used to heat homes, provide electricity and many other purposes.

5. Geothermal energy, the use of geothermal water is much more convenient from the point of view of nature protection.

The earth's crust has rich sources of heat energy. According to approximate figures, 8-1017 k J of geothermal energy can be obtained from a layer up to a depth of 3 km.

The first underground hot water power plant was built in Italy in the early twentieth century. It was later built in New Zealand, the United States and Japan.

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Geothermal waters are very strongly mineralized. They are not easy to use directly. The potential of geothermal energy is much lower, i.e. the temperature of the water or steam coming out of the well is not high. This affects the efficiency of the use of such energy. At present, the temperature of the heat source must not be less than 150 for electricity generation. In this case it is sent directly to the turbines. The cost of energy obtained in this way will be much more expensive.

6. Solar energy, the amount of solar energy coming to the earth is about 20 times more than the amount of energy produced in the world. However, the density of solar current is low, so it is very difficult to accumulate this energy. As a result, energy becomes more expensive. A well-developed direction today is to convert solar energy into potential heat. It uses agricultural products in the construction of heating, hot water supply of houses. The conversion of sunlight into electrical energy is possible in powerful geostations located in orbits.

7. Wind energy is one of the alternative sources of electricity that only wind can generate enough energy without harming the environment.

8. Wave energy is environmentally friendly. The use of such energy provides the energy of sea water to heat houses in winter and coolness in summer.

## CONCLUSION

The alternative sources of energy under consideration are of local importance and cannot radically change the fuel energy structure of the state. However, the use of environmentally friendly energy sources will increase in the future.

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