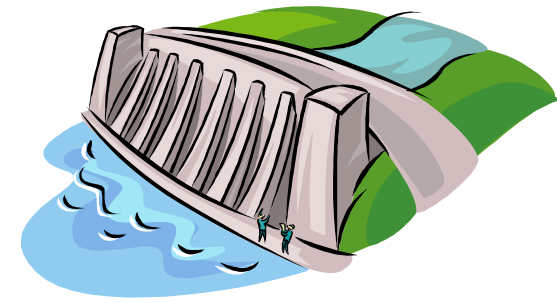




The diagram illustrates a geothermal system. At the base, a red magma chamber is shown with a 'Magma chamber' label and an upward arrow indicating 'Flow of heat (conduction)'. Above this is a layer of 'Permeable rock (thermal conductor)'. Within this layer, a 'Reservoir (thermal conductor)' is identified. A 'Recharge area' is shown on the right, where 'Cold meteoric waters' (blue arrows) infiltrate the system. A 'Geothermal well' is shown on the left, and a 'Hot spring or steam vent' is shown in the center. Red arrows indicate the 'Flow of heat' from the magma chamber through the permeable rock to the reservoir and then to the surface features. Labels for 'Impermeable caprock (thermal conductor)' and 'Impermeable rock (thermal conductor)' are also present, indicating the boundaries of the system.



# Wind Energy

Turning in the wind

Windmills collect  
energy from  
moving air

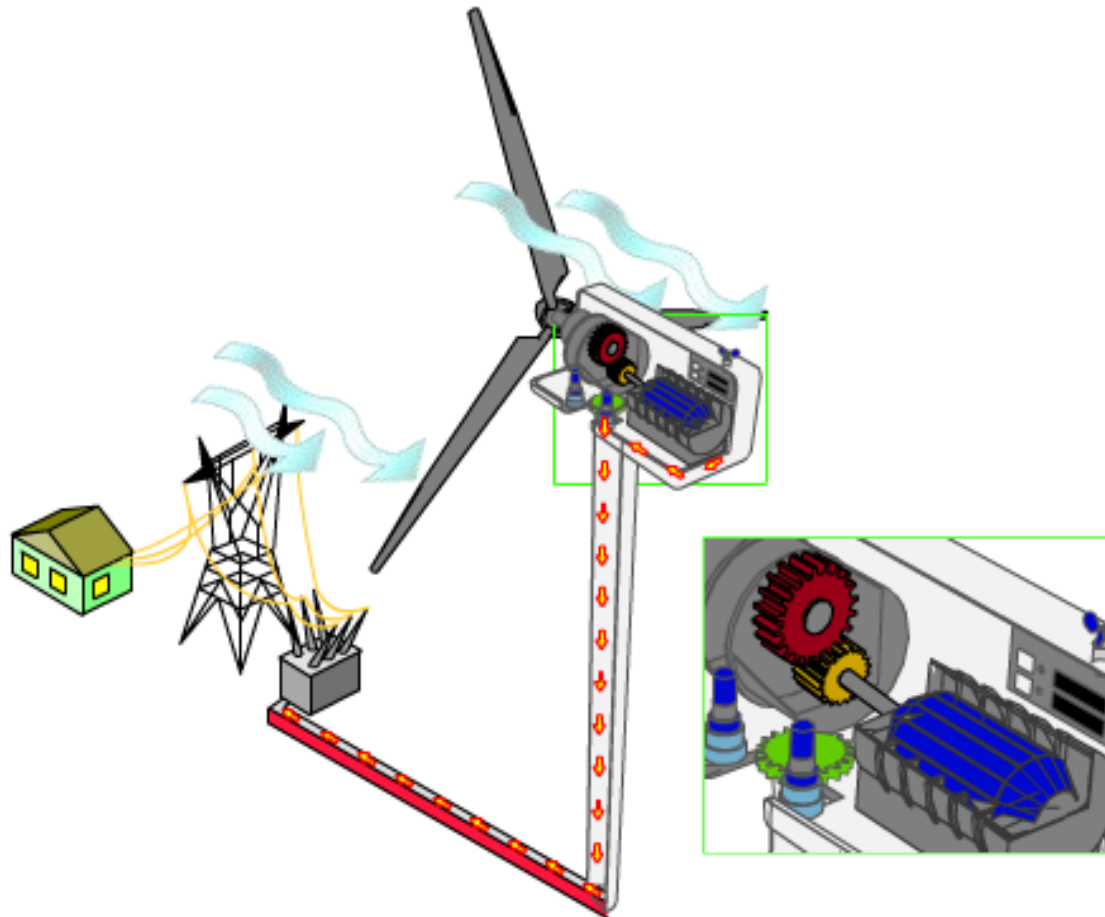
Turning gears  
change wind to  
electricity



# Gather the wind ...



# How it works



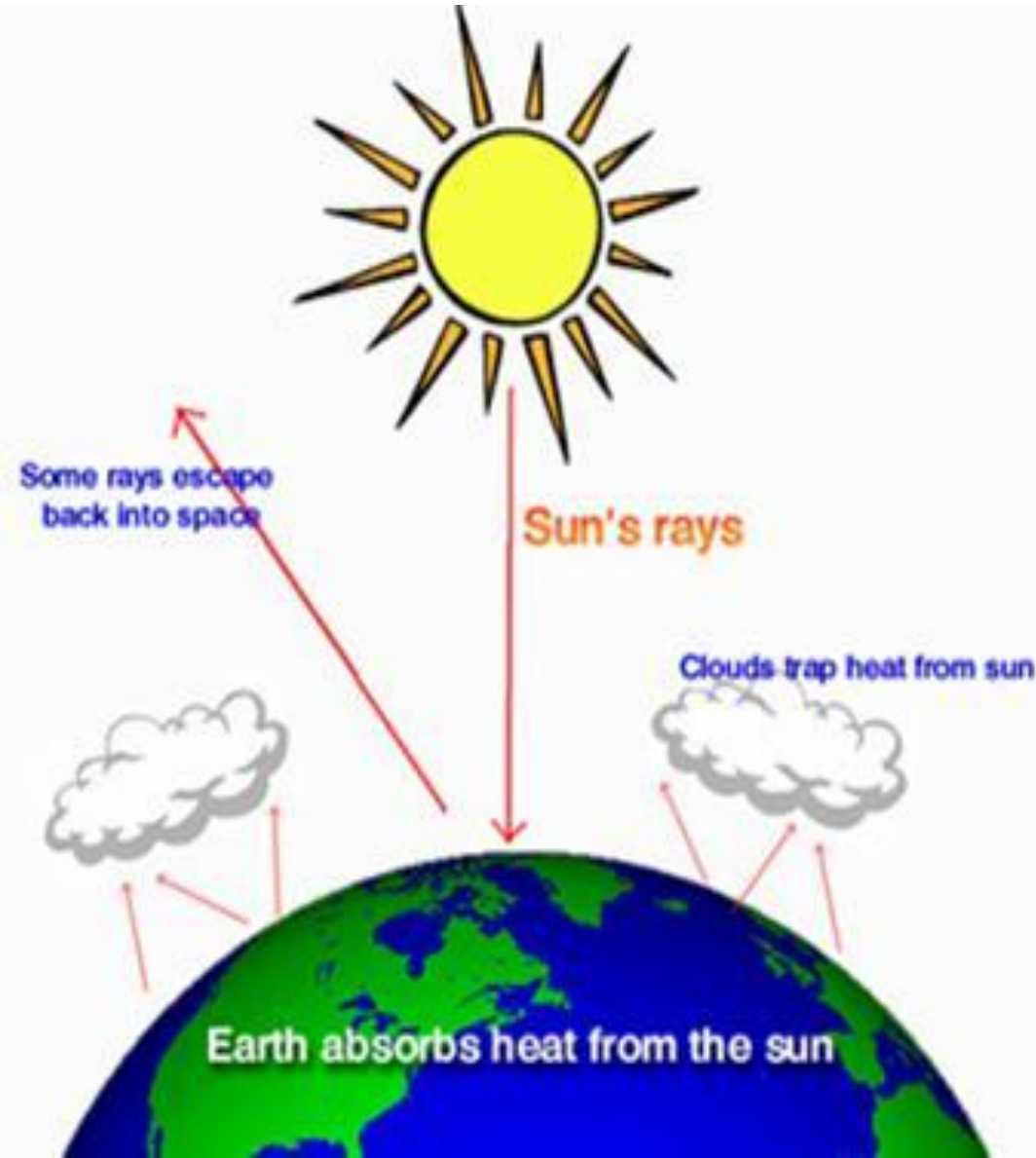
[http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/wind\\_how.html#inside](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/wind_how.html#inside)



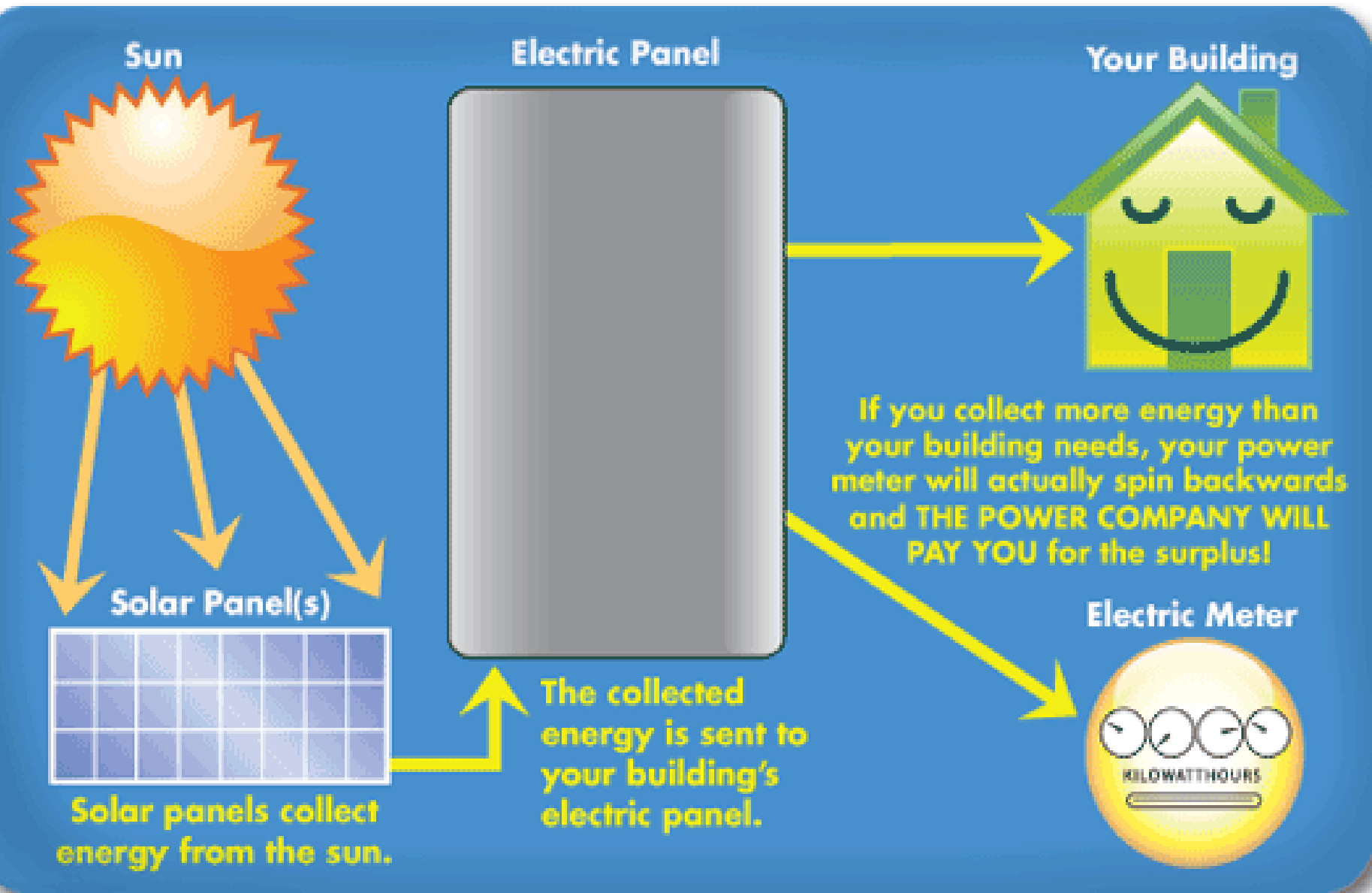
# Solar Energy

Sun's radiation is sent to Earth

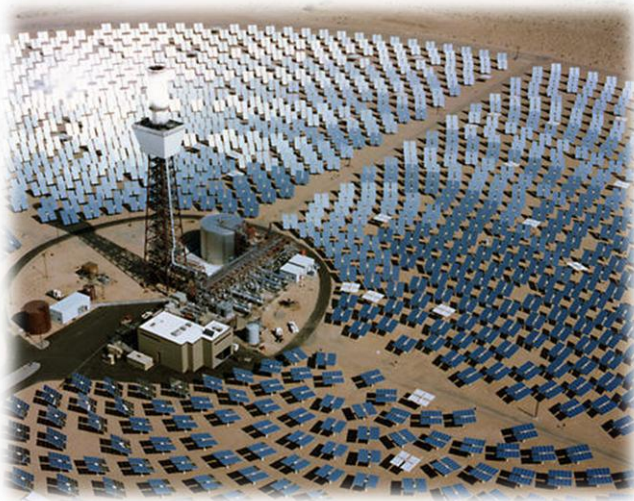
- The Earth absorbs some heat and reflects the rest.
- Our atmosphere traps the sun
- We can collect the energy using solar panels



# Collecting Solar Energy



# Solar Panels collect solar energy





# Water Energy

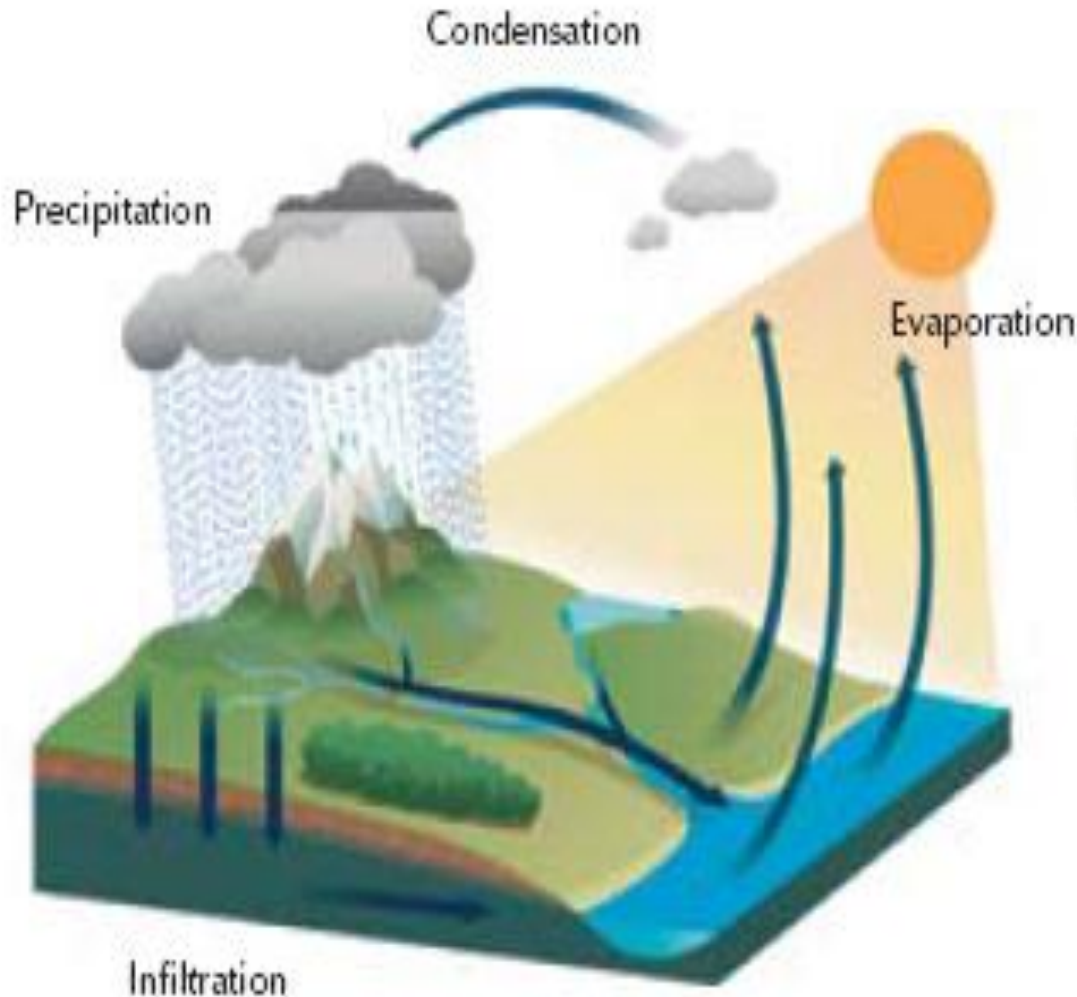
Turbines collect energy from water in several ways

- Dams control the water flow and use that control to move turbines
- Turbines are placed in streams and rivers to take advantage of natural water flow
- Turbines are placed in oceans to collect energy from the tides and waves.



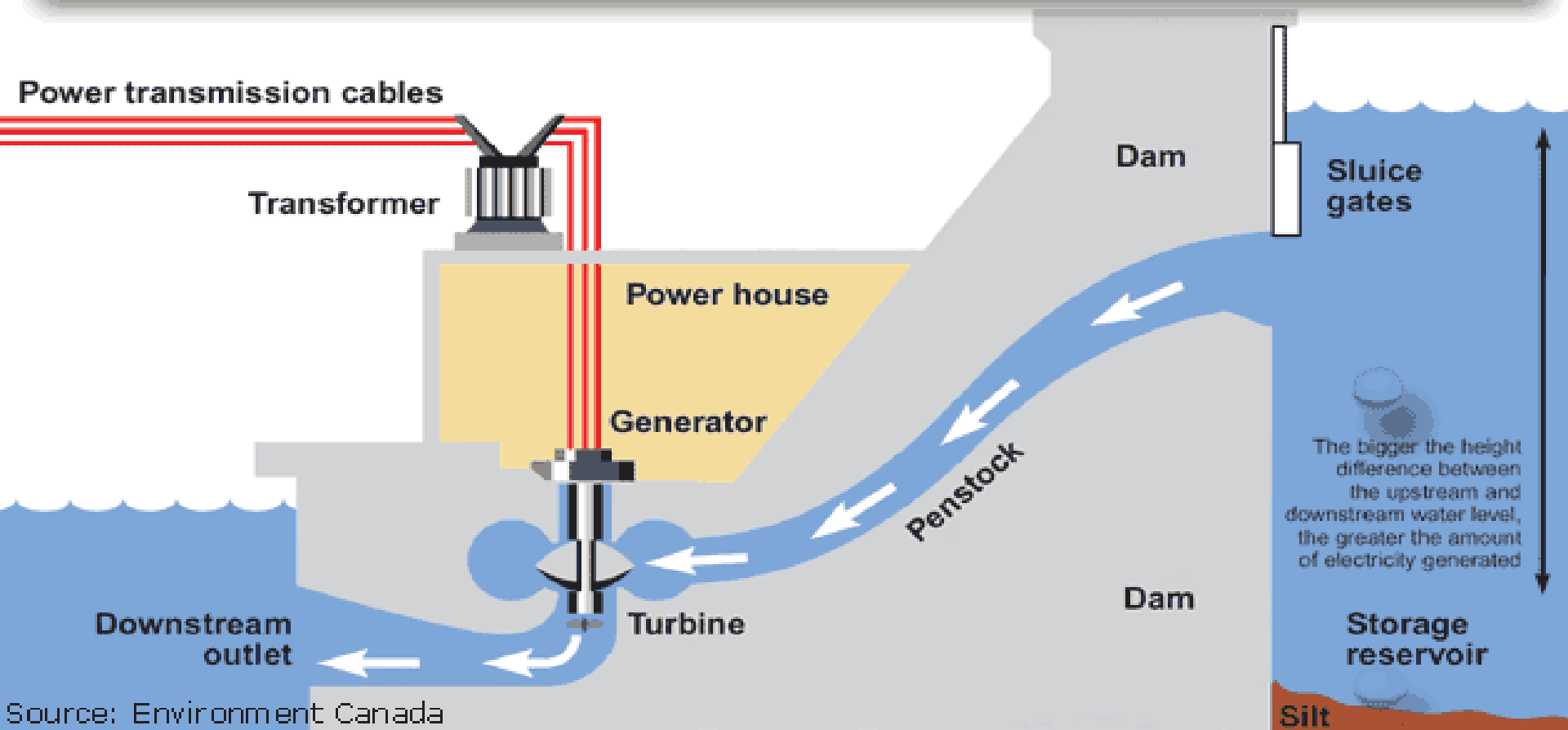


Driven by the water cycle and used by people for many years.

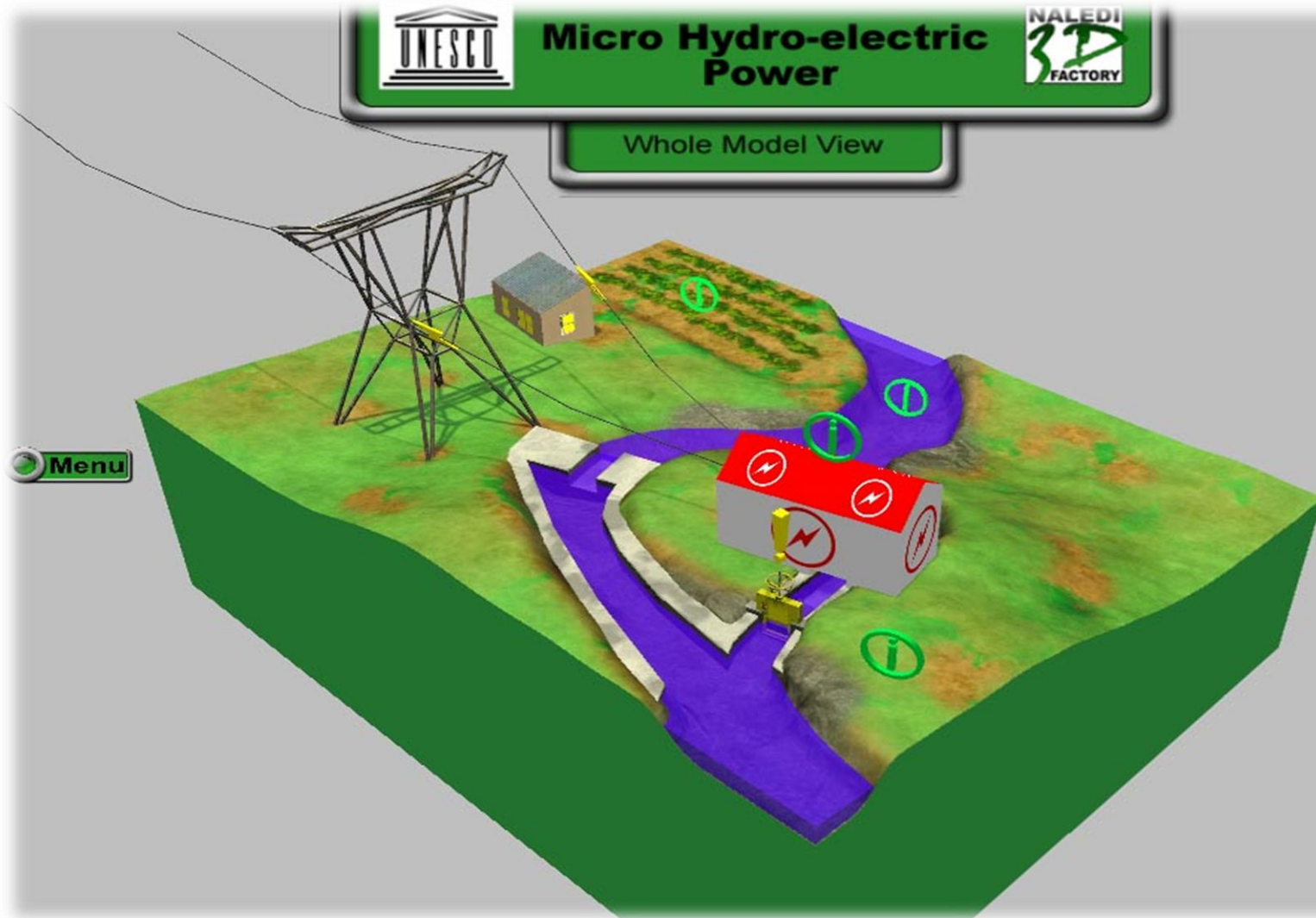


# Energy from water = Hydropower

## Hydroelectric power generation



Water in streams and rivers can use turbines to collect the energy.



# San Francisco's Tidal Power

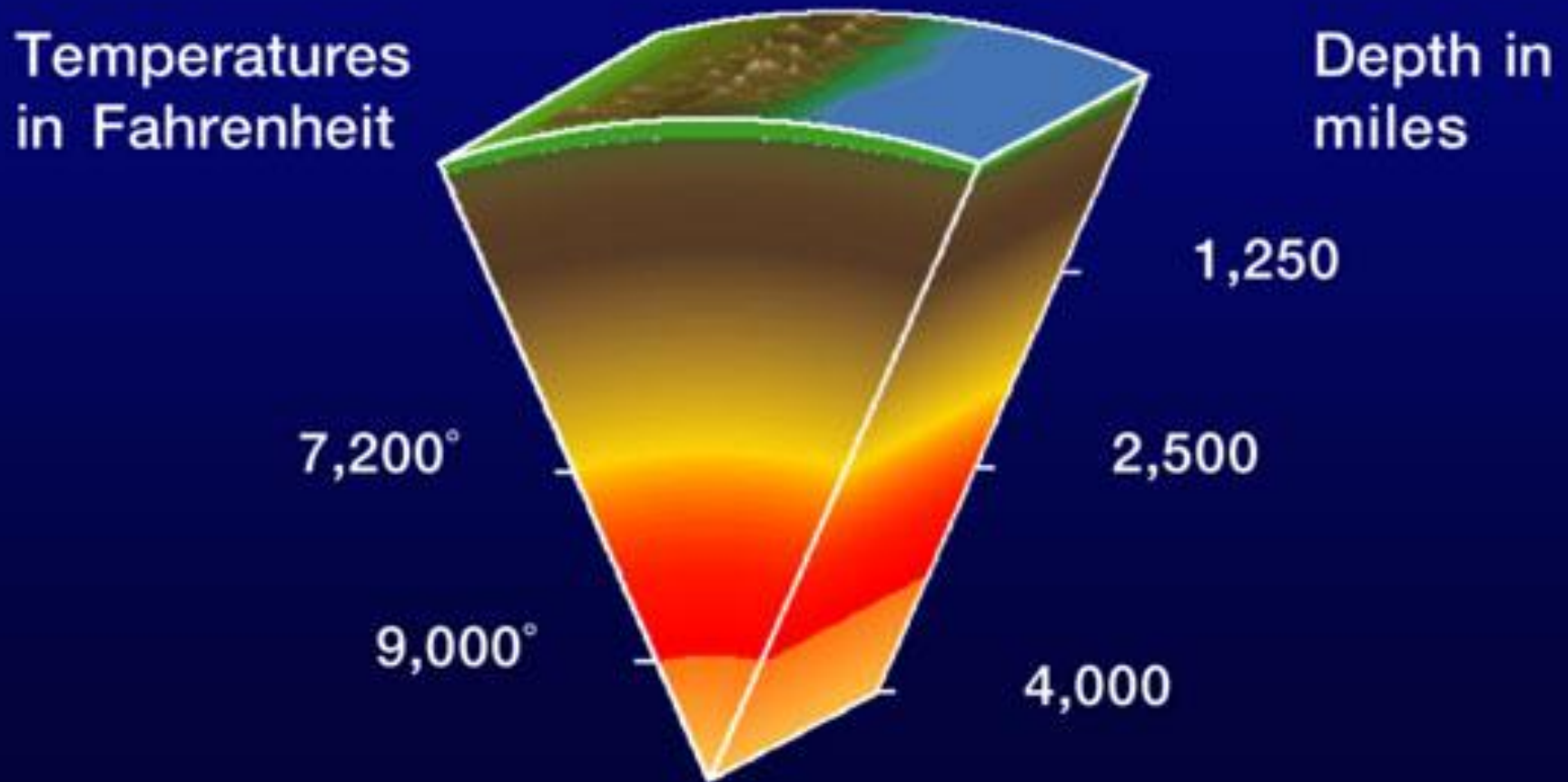


San Francisco did research to find the best place to use their ocean turbines. They believe they can provide up to 400MW of power.



# Geothermal – Energy from the Earth

## Temperatures in the Earth



# HARNESSING GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Geothermal power could theoretically satisfy all the world's energy needs. Trouble is, it's expensive to do the deep drilling necessary to tap the heat.

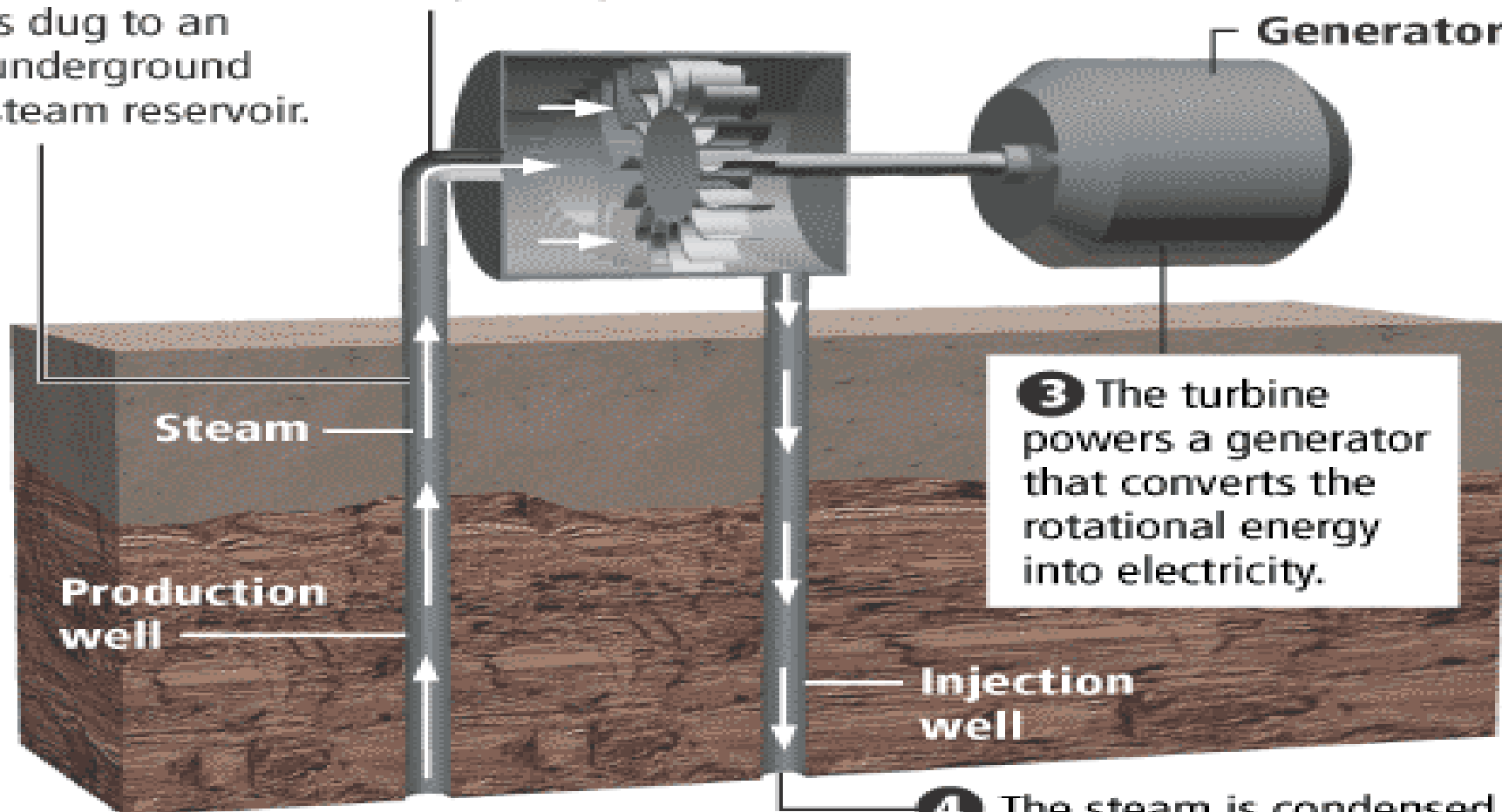
## HOW IT WORKS

**1** A deep production well is dug to an underground steam reservoir.

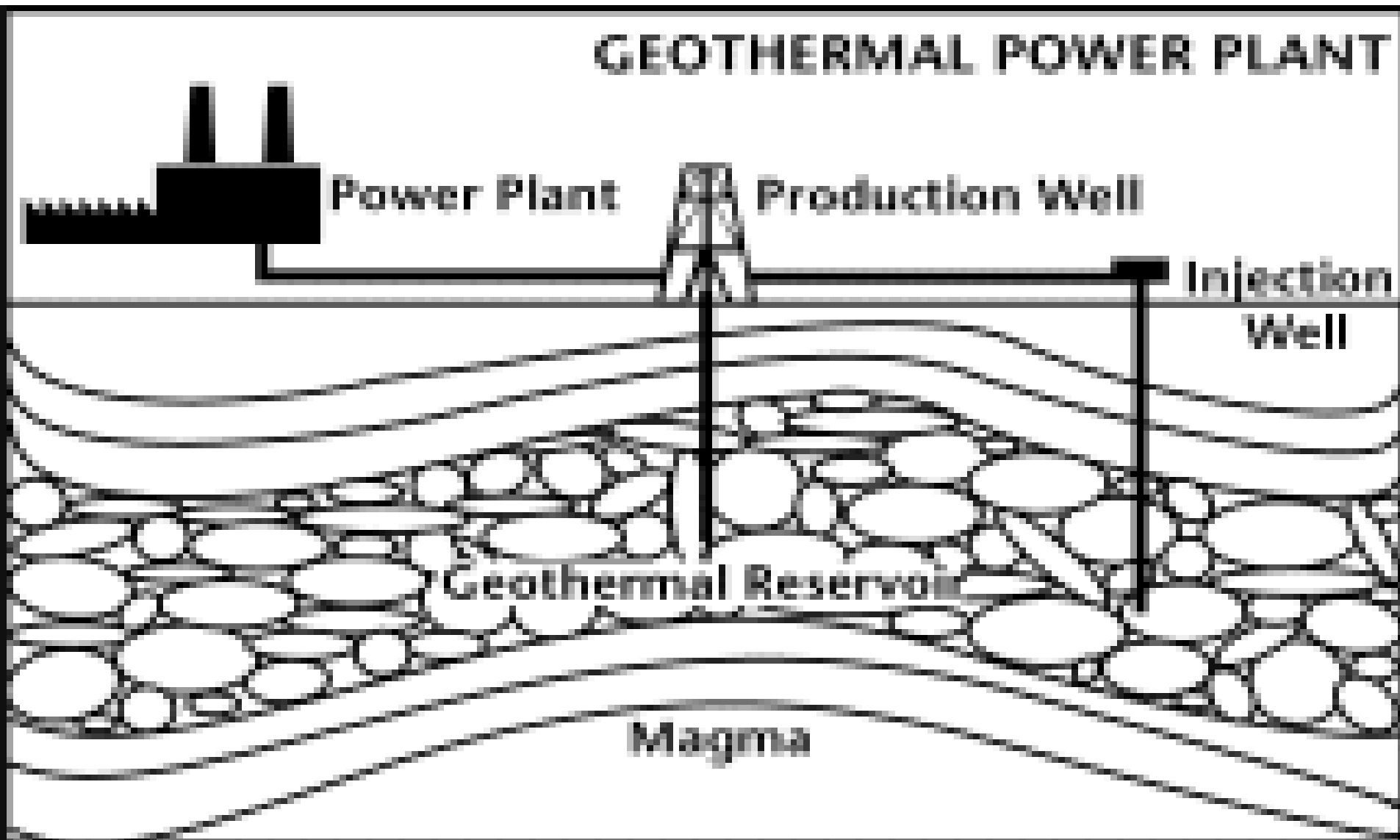
**2** The pressurized steam is released and piped to a power plant, where its force turns a turbine.

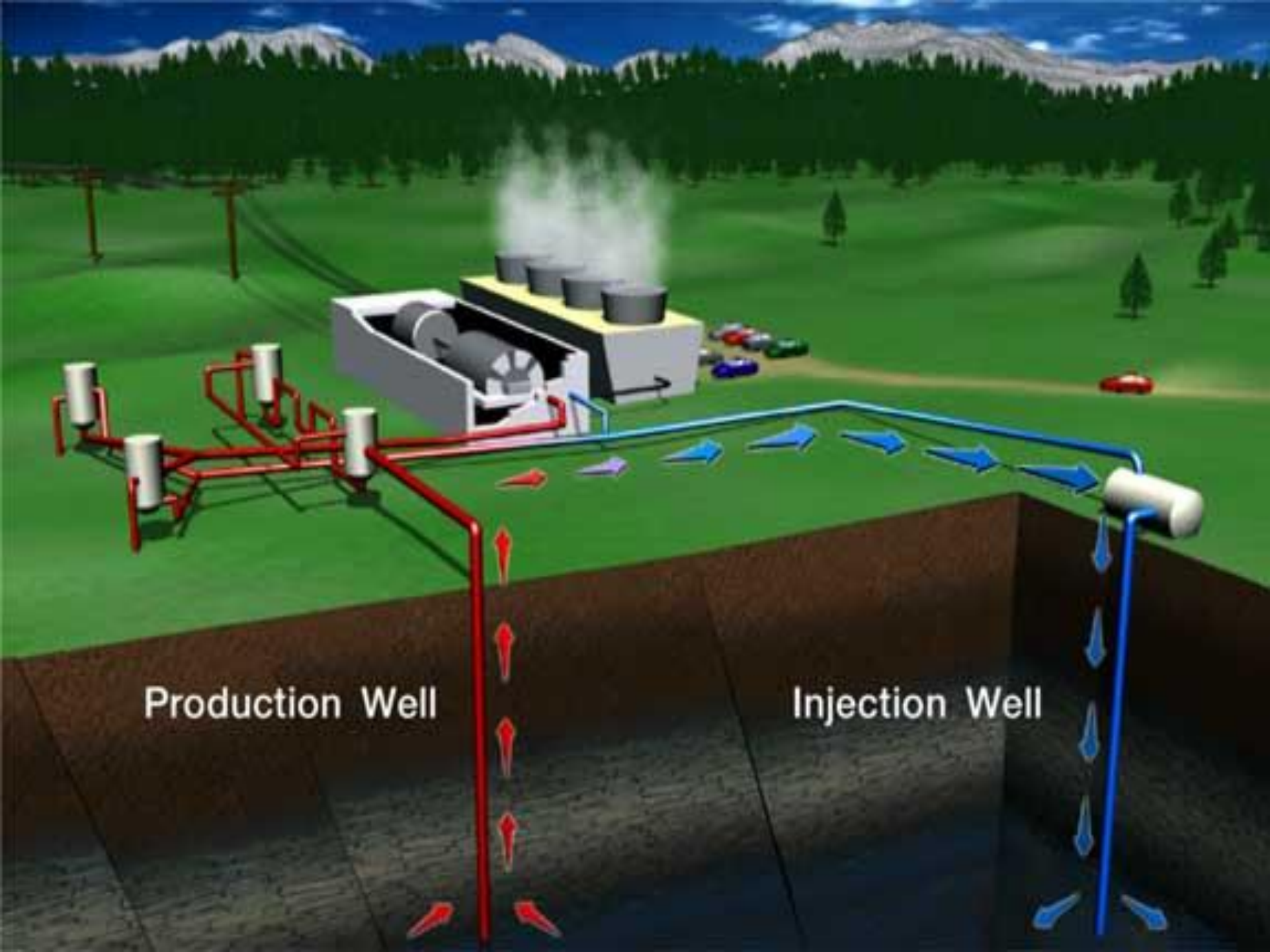
**3** The turbine powers a generator that converts the rotational energy into electricity.

**4** The steam is condensed and reinjected into the reservoir.



# Use the Heat from the Earth's Magma



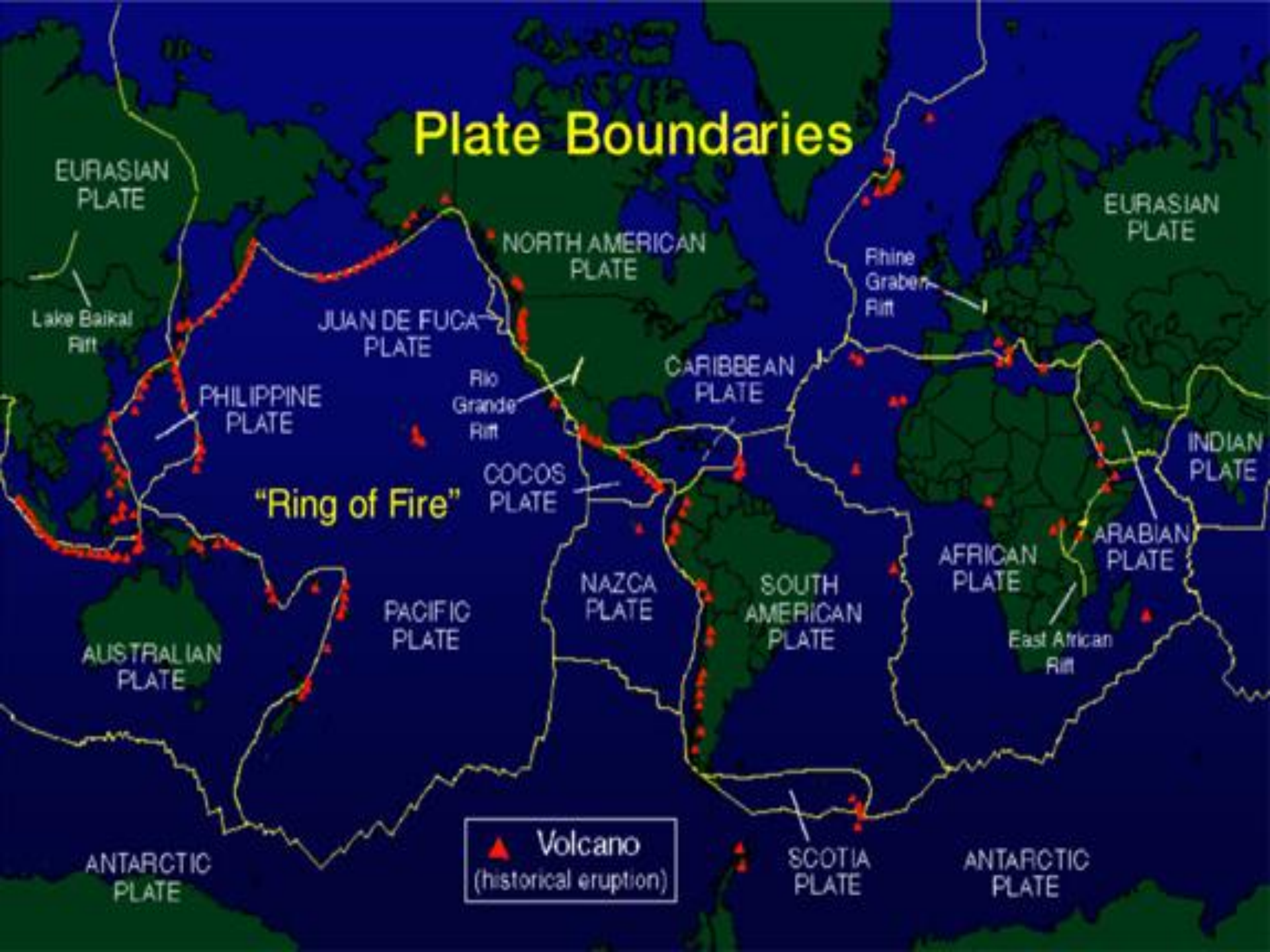




Locations where Geothermal Energy is present. Where Tectonic Plates meet.

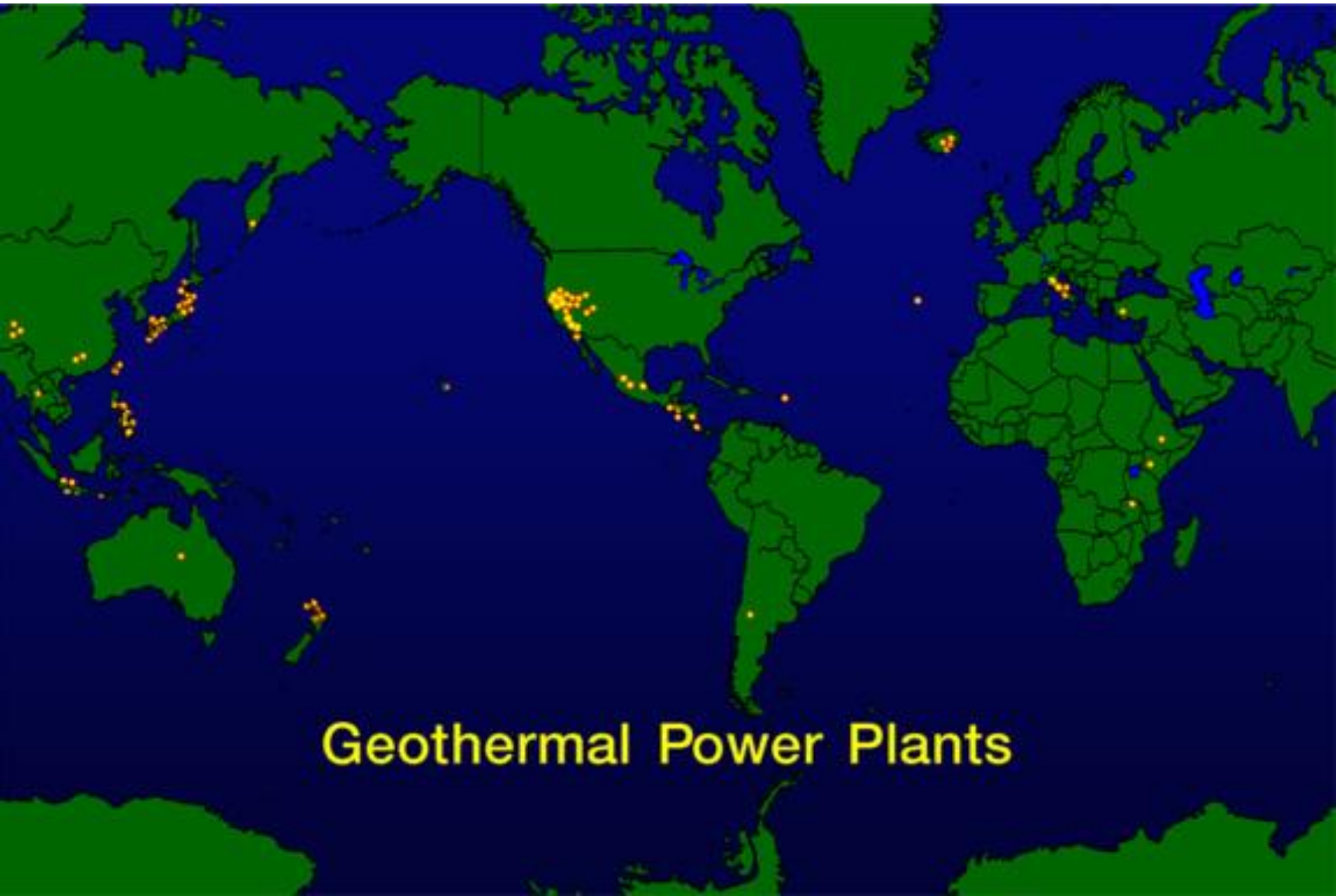


# Plate Boundaries





# Using the Earth's Heat for Energy



# Biofuels = Plants or animal by products

Fuel made from living things

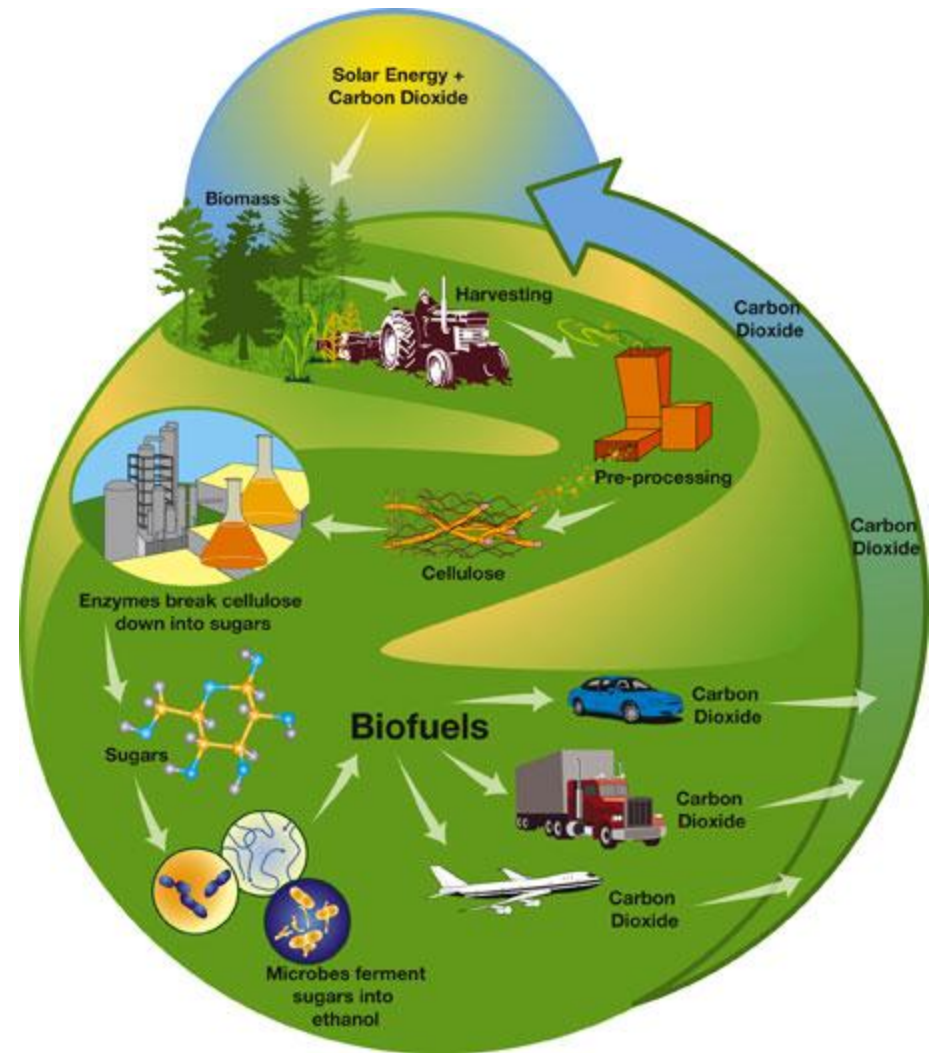
- usually plants

- Biofuels are produced from living organisms or organic or food waste products.

- Wood burned for light and heat

- Corn and Sugar changed to gas for vehicles

- Recycled vegetable or animal fats can make diesel fuel





# Biofuels



Biofuels made from plant waste, used vegetable oils, or corn, sugar and other crops

