

petroleum
natural gas
coal
hydroelectric
power
geothermal
energy
solar energy
nuclear energy
wind power
hydrogen
biomass
propane
ethanol

ENERGY SOURCES OF THE WORLD!



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Presented by **Society of Petroleum Engineers**

Did you know there are at least 12 different energy sources?

Although oil, natural gas, and coal will remain the primary energy sources for the foreseeable future, a variety of resources will be needed to meet the world's growing demand. All energy sources have benefits, as well as challenges to overcome to produce, deliver, and use them on a wide-scale and efficient basis. Costs are an important consideration. How much will the capital/set-up costs be, and what are the ongoing operating costs? Will the final product be too expensive for the average consumer? Does the energy source require storage or other additional infrastructure? Is it possible to produce it on a large scale? Also, think about how its production will impact the environment.

RENEWABLE

Renewable resources can be replenished at a comparable to the rate of consumption. Energy sources like hydroelectric power, solar energy, and wind power are considered "perpetual resources" because they run no risk of depletion.

NONRENEWABLE

Nonrenewable resources are energy sources like petroleum, propane, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy that take millions of years to form and cannot be regenerated in a short time period.

ENERGY SOURCES OF THE WORLD!

PETROLEUM



nonrenewable



PETROLEUM is formed from animals and plants that lived millions of years ago when heat and pressure turned decayed matter into crude oil. It is a part of fossil fuels family, found underground or under seabed floor by drilling. It is then transported to refineries and distilled into fuel or base chemical products.

PROS

- Transportation fuel for the world
- Basis of many products, from prescription drugs to plastics
- Economical to produce, easy to transport

CONS

- High CO₂ emissions
- Found in limited areas
- Supply may be exhausted before natural gas/coal resources
- Possible environmental impact from drilling/transporting



PROPANE (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS or LPG) is produced as a byproduct from natural gas processing and crude oil refining. A part of fossil fuels family, the components recovered during processing include ethane, propane, and butane as well as heavier hydrocarbons. Propane has been made safer by adding artificial odor, so people can easily smell the gas if it leaks. It burns hotter and more evenly than other fuels.

PROS

- Yields 60–70% less smog-producing hydrocarbons than gasoline/diesel fuel or propane exhaust
- Nontoxic and insoluble in water
- Doesn't spill, pool, or leave a residue
- Appliances pay for themselves via energy savings more quickly

CONS

- Uses some fossil fuels in conversion
- Highly flammable
- Costs prone to seasonal price fluctuations that complicate fuel cost budgeting
- Less energy in a gallon of propane than in a gallon of gasoline or diesel fuel

PROPANE



nonrenewable

NATURAL GAS



nonrenewable



NATURAL GAS consists primarily of methane but includes significant quantities of ethane, butane, propane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, helium, and hydrogen sulfide. It is a part of the fossil fuels family and found underground by drilling. It is then transported by tankers or pipelines as liquefied natural gas.

PROS

- Widely available
- Burns more cleanly than coal or oil
- Often used in combination with other fuels to decrease pollution in electricity generation
- Made safe by adding artificial odor that people can easily smell the gas in case of a leak

CONS

- Transportation costs are high; lack of infrastructure makes gas resources unavailable from some areas
- Burns cleanly, but still has emissions
- Pipelines impact ecosystems



COAL is formed from trees and plants in vast primeval forests, when heat and pressure turned decayed matter into coal. Coal is a part of the fossil fuels family.

PROS

- Abundant supply
- Currently inexpensive to extract
- Reliable and capable of generating large amounts of power

CONS

- Emits major greenhouse gases/acid rain
- High environmental impact from mining and burning, although cleaner coal-burning technology is being developed

COAL



nonrenewable



NUCLEAR ENERGY



NUCLEAR ENERGY is generated in reactors, when nuclear fuel fission (using uranium) heats water, and the steam turns turbines to run the generators that convert energy into electricity.

PROS

- No greenhouse gases or CO₂ emissions
- Very efficient at transforming energy into electricity compared to coal plants
- Uranium reserves are abundant (but costly to mine)
- Refueled yearly unlike coal plants that need trainloads of coal every day

CONS

- Higher capital costs due to safety, emergency, containment, radioactive waste, and storage systems
- Problem of long-term storage of radioactive waste
- Heated waste water from nuclear plants harms aquatic life
- Potential nuclear proliferation issue



SOLAR ENERGY is generated when photovoltaic (PV) cells convert heat from the sun directly into electricity.

PROS

- Nonpolluting
- Most abundant energy source available
- Systems last 15–30 years

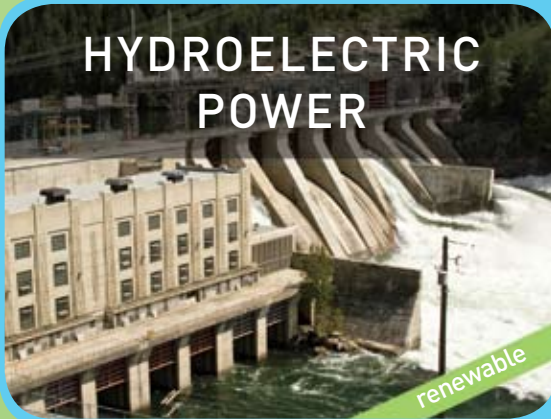
CONS

- High initial investment
- Dependent on sunny weather
- Supplemental energy may be needed in low sunlight areas
- Requires large physical space for PV cell panels
- Limited availability of polysilicon for panels

SOLAR ENERGY



HYDROELECTRIC POWER



HYDROELECTRIC POWER is generated when flowing water turns turbines to run generators that convert energy into electricity.

PROS

- No emissions
- Reliable
- Capable of generating large amounts of power
- Output can be regulated to meet demand

CONS

- More expensive to produce than fossil fuel systems
- Currently uses a large amount of fossil fuels in the hydrogen extraction process
- Storage/fuel cell technology still being developed



WIND POWER is generated when wind turns turbines to run the generators that convert energy into electricity, which is then stored in batteries.

PROS

- No emissions
- Affordable
- Little disruption of ecosystems
- Relatively high output

CONS

- Output is proportional to wind speed
- Not feasible for all geographical locations
- High initial investment/ongoing maintenance costs
- Extensive land use
- Can be unsightly and noisy
- Can pose a threat to birds

WIND POWER





BIOMASS



BIOMASS is produced from vegetable oils, animal fats, recycled restaurant greases, and other byproducts of plant, agricultural, and forestry processing or industrial/human waste products. It is converted to electricity in a process similar to converting fossil fuels to heat or electricity.

PROS

- Abundant supply
- Fewer emissions than fossil fuel sources
- Can be used in diesel engines
- Auto engines easily converted to run on biomass fuel

CONS

- Source must be near usage to cut transportation costs
- Emits some pollution as gas/liquid waste
- Increases nitrogen oxides, an air pollutant emissions
- Uses some fossil fuels in conversion



ETHANOL is a subset of biomass that is manufactured from alcohols, ethers, esters, and other chemicals extracted from plants/trees residue. It can be made from corn, sugar, wheat, and barley.

PROS

- Easily manufactured
- Fewer emissions than fossil fuel sources
- Carbon-neutral (CO₂ emissions offset by photosynthesis in plants)

CONS

- Source must be near usage to cut transportation costs
- Extensive use of cropland
- Less energy in a gallon of ethanol than in a gallon of gasoline/diesel fuel
- Costs more than gasoline to produce
- Currently requires government subsidy to be affordable to consumers
- Requires engine conversion to be used as fuel



ETHANOL

HYDROGEN



HYDROGEN is found in combination with oxygen in water, but it is also present in organic matter such as living plants, petroleum, or coal. Hydrogen fuel is a byproduct of chemically-mixing hydrogen/oxygen to produce electricity, water, and heat. It is stored in a "cell" or battery.

PROS

- Abundant supply
- Water vapor emissions only
- Excellent industrial safety record

CONS

- More expensive to produce than fossil fuel systems
- Currently uses a large amount of fossil fuels in the hydrogen extraction process
- Storage/fuel cell technology still being developed



GEOHERMAL ENERGY is generated by heat in the earth's core. It is found underground by drilling steam wells (like oil drilling). There is a global debate as to whether geothermal energy is renewable or nonrenewable.

PROS

- Produces about 1/6 the CO₂ that a power plant using natural gas emits

CONS

- Geothermal fields found in few areas around the world
- Wells could eventually be depleted



GEOHERMAL ENERGY