




# Non-Conventional Sources of Energy: An overview

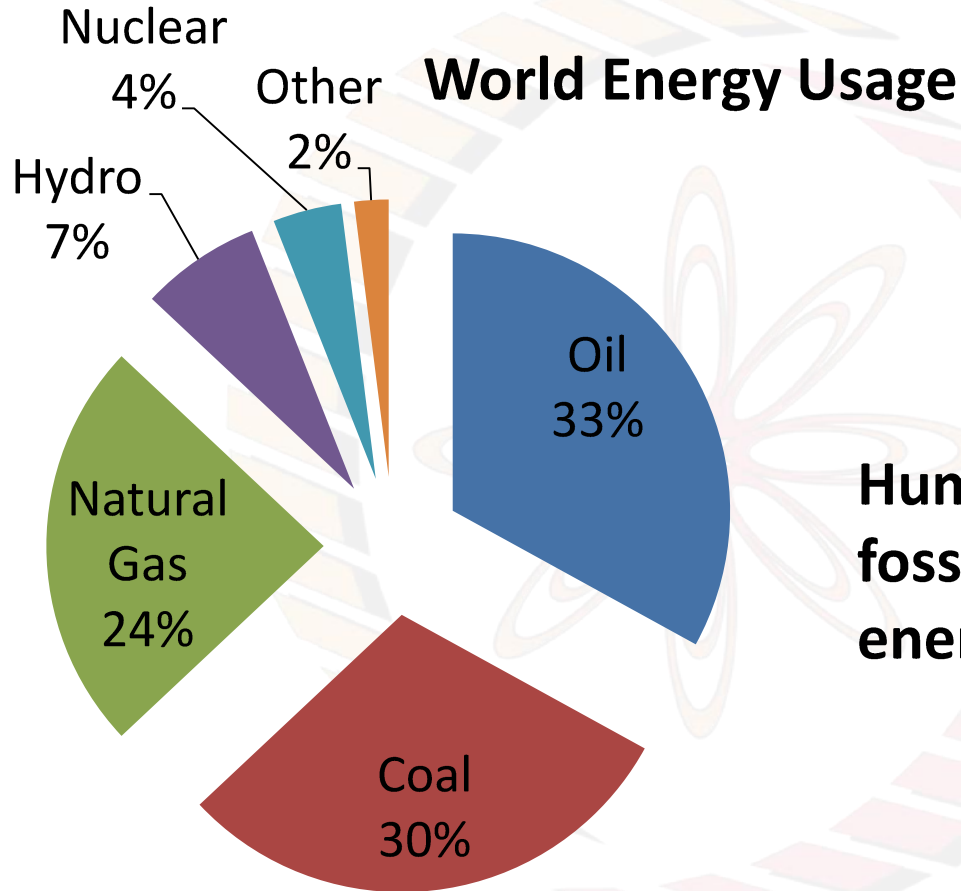
## **Learning objectives:**

- 1) To become familiar with the various non-conventional sources of energy
- 2) To understand the relative advantages and disadvantages of these non-conventional sources of energy



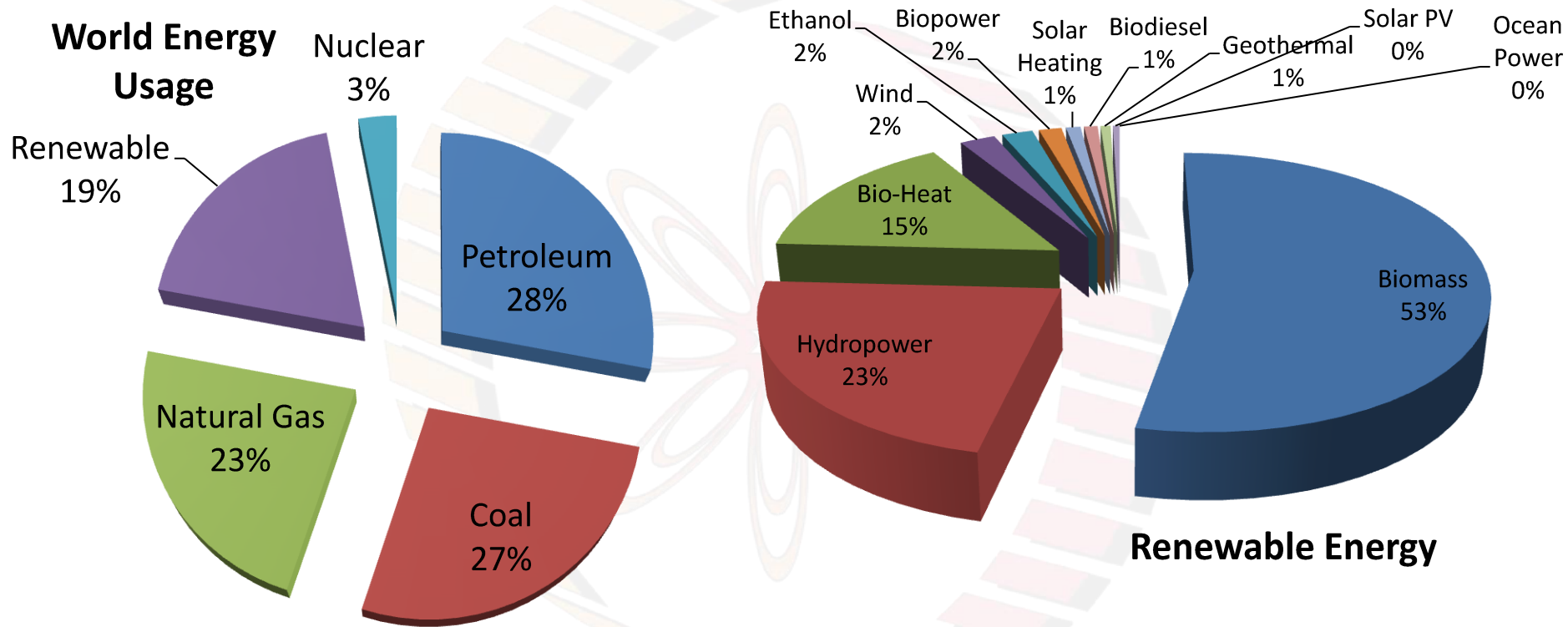
**GDP and Energy Consumption  
seem to be closely linked!**

***Important to find cleaner sources  
of energy to save ourselves!***




**Humanity depends on fossil fuels for 87% of our energy needs.**

Source of data: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World\\_energy\\_consumption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_energy_consumption)



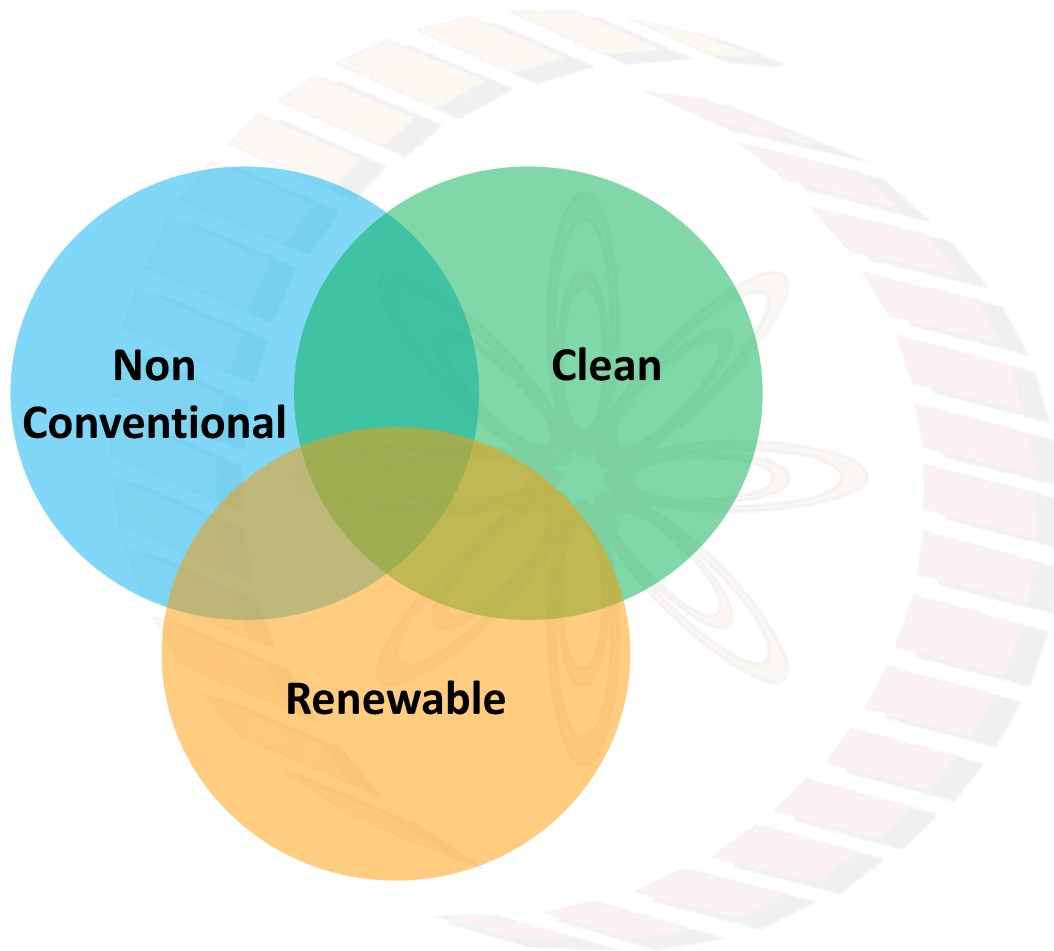
Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable\\_energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy)



# **Non-Conventional Energy Renewable Energy**

**Vs**

## **Clean Energy**



# Biomass

**Burning** of wood or other  
organic matter





# Hydro Power

## Cities and States

Large Hydro: 100 MW to 10 GW

Small Hydro: up to ~ 30 MW

## Isolated Homes and Small Communities

Micro Hydro: 5 kW to 100 kW

Pico Hydro: Below 5 kW



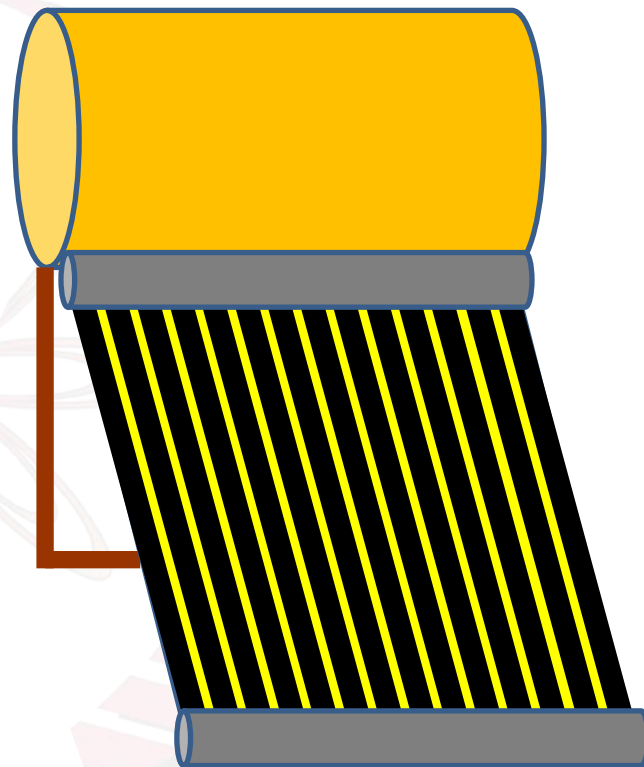
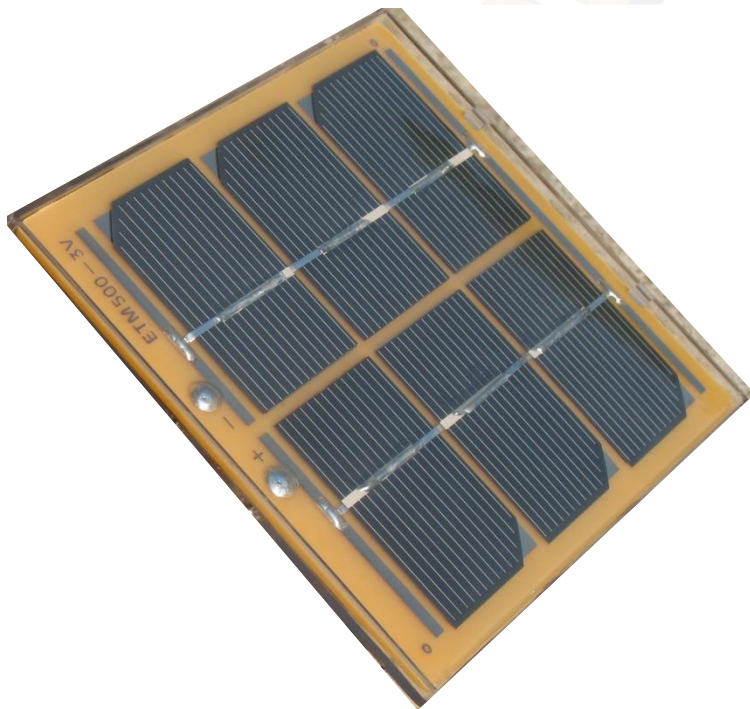
# Wind Energy

Gansu Wind farm China

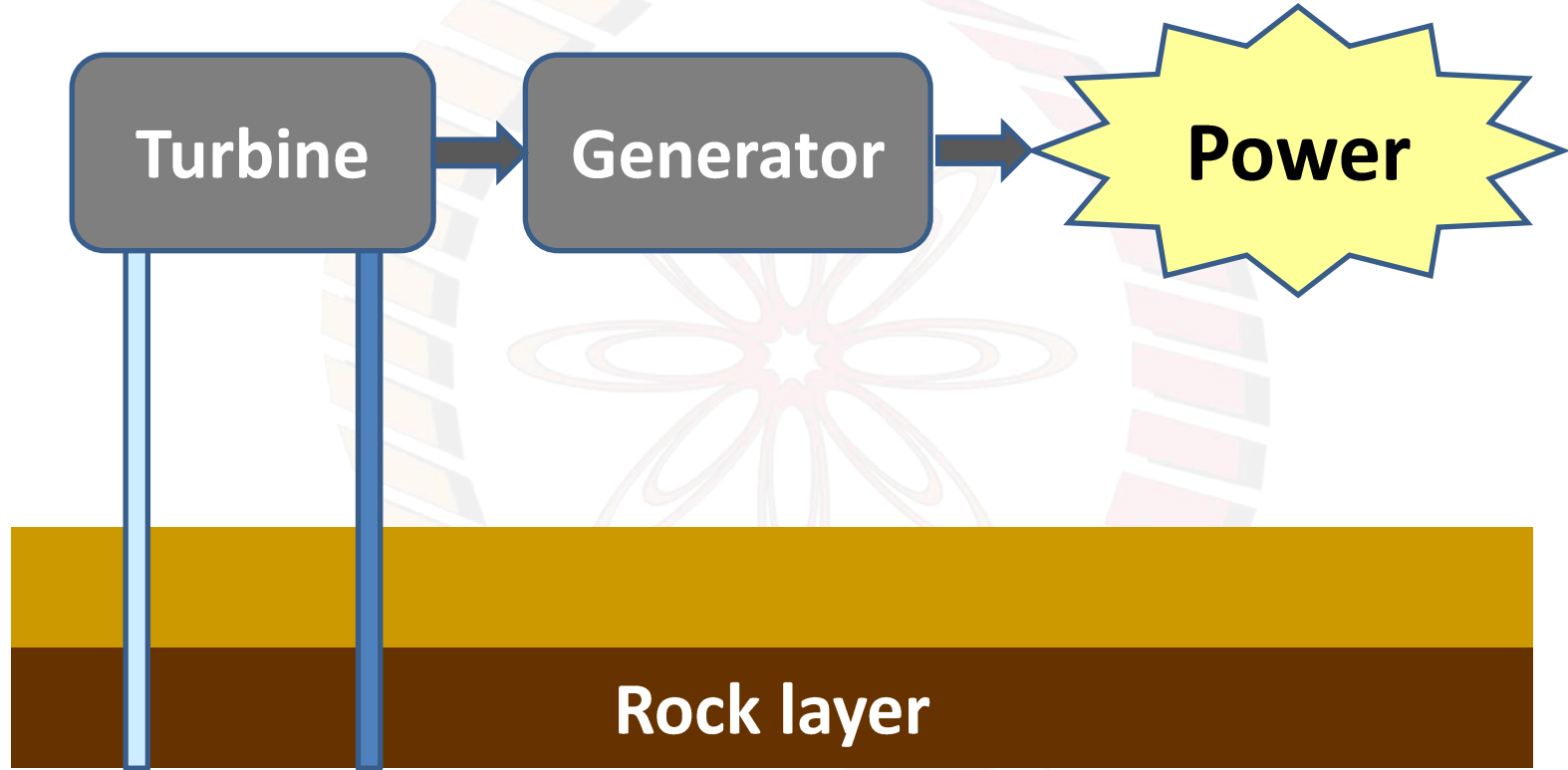
Largest off shore: London Array

Jaisalmer Rajasthan

# Solar Energy



# Geothermal Energy



# OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion)

**Warm Water 25 °C, 10 to 20 m deep**

**Cold Water 5 °C, 1000 m deep**

# Wave and Tidal Wave

**Oscillating water column** compresses air and  
drives a turbine  
Can be noisy

## **Tidal Barrage**

Strategically locating specialized dams

# Electrochemical Devices

