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INCONVENIENT FACTS ABOUT THE "GREEN" ENERGY

1. The cost of energy transfer is much higher than other types of electricity.

A study by the International Energy Agency in 2014 shows that transmission costs for wind are about three times higher than the costs of transferring electricity from coal or nuclear energy.

2. When transmitting electricity over long distances, the costs of maintaining power lines increases.

If not properly maintained, fires are possible, especially in dry, windy areas. There are solutions to prevent fires, such as burying lines underground. Or use an insulated wire instead of a regular wire, etc.

3. Huge investment in charging stations required.

So that anyone besides the representatives of the most affluent strata of the population could use electric vehicles. The catch is that the bulk often does not have similar capabilities for charging electric vehicles. Low-cost fast-charging stations located everywhere will be needed if electric cars become the main choice.

4. Discontinuity drives costs.

It is widely believed that small changes, such as time pricing, smart power systems and power outages for some pre-selected industrial consumers, can deal with interruptions if there is not enough electricity for everyone. Such an approach can theoretically take place if the system is based on energy from fossil fuels and atomic energy, to which a small percentage of renewable energy sources are connected.

5. The cost of utilization of wind turbines, solar panels and drives should be reflected in the cost estimate.

Very often, the energy costs of processing materials are higher than the energy used in their extraction in its original form. This problem must be taken into account when analyzing the real cost of renewable energy sources, so if they are processed, the cost of processing should be less than the cost of the materials obtained.

6. Renewable sources cannot directly replace many of the devices and processes that we have today.

This can lead to a significant decrease in economic efficiency and a longer transition to renewable sources. There is a long list of things that cannot be replaced by renewable energy sources. Today we cannot produce wind turbines, solar panels or build hydroelectric power without fossil fuels. This in itself makes it clear that the fossil fuel system will need to be maintained for at least the next twenty years.

7. It is likely that switching to renewable energy will take 50 years or more.

The reason the transition will be very long is because in many cases there is not clear understanding of the path to switching from fossil fuels.

If changes are necessary, then to facilitate these changes:

1. prerequisites and arrangements are required.
2. then these solutions must be tested in real conditions.
3. next, new plants are needed to launch new devices.

4. it is likely that some way will be required to pay existing owners for the loss of value of their existing fossil fuel devices; otherwise, huge debt obligations will arise.

Only after all these steps have been completed can the transition really happen.

The question of whether wind and solar energy are justifiable requires careful analysis. A common feature of an energy product that has significant economic benefits is that its production tends to be very profitable. Subject to high

profitability, governments can tax producers. In this way, profits can be used to help the rest of the economy. This is one of the physical manifestations of “clean energy” that an energy product provides.

If the wind and solar energy did provide substantial clean energy, they would not need subsidies, not even first-time subsidies. They would drop profits to benefit the rest of the economy. Renewable energies may not be as useful as many people think.