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Chapter 1 : CBSE Class 10 Science Chapter 14 - Sources of Energy Revision Notes

Chapter Notes: Sources of Energy - Class 10 Science Notes for sources of energy chapter of class 10 science. Dronstudy provides free comprehensive chapterwise class 10 Science notes with proper images & diagram.

Introduction to Source of Energy Source of energy is anything which supplies us useful energy for carrying out the various activities like i Heat energy to cook food ii Electrical energy to lighten the room. Renewable and Non-Renewable Source of Energy Renewable source of energy is the energy source which can be replenished in short period. Example Solar energy, hydropower An energy source which cannot be recreated in short period is categorized as non-renewable source of energy. Conventional and Non -Conventional Source of Energy Sources of energy which has been in use from Centuries are called the conventional source of energy. Example Wood,Coal,Petrol,hydropower Source of energy which we have started using in recent times is called Non-conventional energy sources Example Nuclear energy, Geothermal energy, Solar energy, Ocean tides Fossils Fuels -Fossils fuel are the remains of the pre-historic animal and plants buried under the earth millions of years ago. The turbine turns the shaft of the electric generator and then electricity is produced Thermal Power Plants Thermal power plants burn fossils fuel like coal which heat up the water to produce steam and Steam is used in Turbine to generate electricity. The term thermal power plant is used since fuel is burnt to produce heat energy which is converted into electrical energy Hydropower Plants In hydropower plants,kinetic energy of the flowing water or the potential energy of the water at height is used to turn the turbine and generate electricity. To produce hydel electricity, high-rise dams are constructed on the river to obstruct the flow of water and thereby collect water in larger reservoirs. The water level rises and in this process the kinetic energy of flowing water gets transformed into potential energy. The water from the high level in the dam is carried through pipes, to the turbine, at the bottom of the dam Biomass Biomass is any organic matter from which we get energy on the renewable basis. It includes wood, Agricultural residues, animal excreta, wastes from food processing. Two important Biomass energy sources are given below Charcoal Charcoal is produced by burning wood in an insufficient supply of water. This method is called destructive distillation of wood. Charcoal burns without flames, is comparatively smokeless and has a higher heat generation efficiency Biogas Cow-dung, various plant materials like the residue after harvesting the crops, vegetable waste and sewage are decomposed in the absence of oxygen to give bio-gas. Anaerobic micro-organisms that do not require oxygen decompose or break down complex compounds of the cow-dung slurry. It burns without smoke, leaves no residue like ash in wood, charcoal and coal burning. It is an excellent fuel Wind Energy and Wind mill Unequal heating of the landmass and water bodies by solar radiation generates air movement and causes winds to blow. The wind contains the kinetic energy. This kinetic energy is used the windmill to do some mechanical work. A windmill is a device in which kinetic energy of the wind is used to rotates a set of blades and rotational energy of the blades is used to do some mechanical work and power the turbine to generate electricity Solar Energy Solar energy is the energy of Sun. The earth receives a huge amount of energy from the sun. Traditionally We have been solar energy for drying clothes and grains, make salt from sea water Solar cooker Solar cooker is a device which is used to cook food by using solar energy. Solar cookers and solar water heaters are based on the facts that A black surface absorbs more heat as compared to a white or a reflecting surface under identical conditions Solar cooker is having box type structure and its internal surfaces are coloured with black colour. Solar cookers are covered with a glass plate. Which traps heats to go out from box and shows greenhouse effect. A plane mirror is also used to focus the rays of the light. The food which need to be cooked ins kept inside the box and temperature around o C in summer in hour and cooked the food Solar cells A device which converts solar energy into electric energy is called solar cell. A solar cell can convert only 0. Silicon is used in in creating the solar cells Solar cell panels any solar cells combined in an arrangement is called Solar cell panels. The solar cells in the solar panel are connected in such a that total potential difference and total capacity to provide electric current becomes large Ocean Energy Tidal energy Gravitational pull of the moon on the spinning earth produces tides in the ocean This phenomenon is called high and low tides and the difference in sea-levels gives us tidal energy. Tidal

energy is harnessed by constructing a dam across a narrow opening to the sea. A turbine fixed at the opening of the dam converts tidal energy to electricity Wave energy When the wind passes on the water surface, it leads to the pressure difference between upper and bottom wind which results in the generation of waves. This wave energy can be harnessed to power electric generator Ocean Thermal energy The water at the surface of the sea or ocean is heated by the Sun while the water in deeper sections is relatively cold. Ocean-thermal-energy conversion plants Exploits this difference in temperature. The warm surface-water is used to boil a volatile liquid like ammonia. The vapors of the liquid are then used to run the turbine of generator. The cold water from the depth of the ocean is pumped up and condense vapour again to liquid Geothermal Energy Geo means earth and thermal means heat. So, Geothermal energy is the energy which is obtained from heat inside the earth. In Nuclear fission, A heavy nucleus is bombarded with a low energy neutron. In this process, it splits into two lighter nuclei with a tremendous release of energy which can be utilized to boil water to run turbines. A nuclear bomb based on the fission of uranium or plutonium is placed at the core of the hydrogen bomb. This nuclear bomb is embedded in a substance which contains deuterium and lithium. When the nuclear bomb based on fission is detonated, the temperature of this substance is raised to K in a few microseconds. The high temperature generates sufficient energy for the light nuclei to fuse and a devastating amount of energy is released.

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Chapter 2 : Source of Energy Notes Class 10 Science Chapter 14 Cbse Ncert - CBSE CLASS 10 HELP

Sources of Energy Class 10 Notes pdf Science Physics CBSE NCERT Chapter 14 Characteristics of a good fuel: (iv) High calorific value.

Class 10 Physics Sources of Energy When we use energy in its usable form we convert the form of energy and get our work done during the process. Since we cannot reverse the change involved in this process so we cannot get back the original usable form of energy. Due to this, it becomes important to think about energy shortage and the related energy crisis. Characteristics of a good source of energy: It should be able to do large amount of work for each unit of mass or volume. It should be easily accessible. It should be easily transported. It should be economical. Conventional Sources of Energy: The sources of energy which have been in use since a long time are called conventional sources of energy. Coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydel energy, wind energy and nuclear energy are considered to be the conventional sources of energy. Additionally, firewood is also a conventional source of energy but its usage is now limited to kitchens in the rural parts of India. Coal was formed millions of years ago. The plants got buried under swamps and due to high pressure and high temperature inside the earth; they were converted into coal. Coal is the highest used energy source in India. During the days of steam engine, coal was used in steam engines. Moreover, coal was also used as kitchen fuel; before LPG became popular. Now-a-days, coal is mainly being used in the industries. Petroleum was also formed millions of years ago. The animals got buried under the ocean surface and were converted into petroleum; in due course of time. Petroleum is the third major source of energy being used today. Petroleum products are used as automobile fuel and also in the industries. Natural gas mainly comes from the oil wells and is also a major source of energy. Non-renewable Sources of Energy: It takes millions of years for the formation of fossil fuels. Since they cannot be replenished in the foreseeable future, they are known as non-renewable sources of energy. Renewable Sources of Energy: Those sources of energy which can be replenished quickly are called renewable sources of energy. Hydel energy, wind energy and solar energy are examples of renewable sources of energy. Hydel energy is produced by utilizing the kinetic energy of flowing water. Huge dams are built over a source of water. Water is collected behind the dam and released. When the water falls on the turbine; the turbine moves; because of kinetic energy of water. Thus, electricity is generated by the turbine. Electricity; thus generated is called hydel energy or hydroelectricity. Water in the reservoir is replenished with rainwater and so availability of water is not a problem for hydroelectricity. Drawbacks of Hydel Plant: Building large dams is not good for the ecosystem. When a large dam is built, a vast tract of land in its vicinity gets submerged. This destroys a large part of vegetation and wildlife which does immense damage to the ecosystem. Moreover, when the submerged vegetation decomposes; it produces a huge amount of methane gas. Methane is a potential greenhouse gas and thus is not good for the environment. Building large dam also affects a huge section of population which lives in the surrounding areas. Many villages need to be evacuated. Although the government comes with some rehabilitation plan for them but the displacement of people from their roots has its own costs involved. In a thermal power plant, coal or petroleum is used for converting water into steam. The steam is used to run the turbine; to generate electricity. The plants and animals constitute the biomass. Firewood from plants is used as kitchen fuel. If large number of trees can be planted, then a continuous supply of firewood can be ensured. Farm waste; such as stalks of harvested plants and dung of cattle; can be used to generate methane. The decomposition of biomass produces methane; which can be channelized for useful purposes. Bio-gas plant can be very useful in solving the energy need of rural areas. A bio-gas plant is a dome-like structure which is usually built from bricks and concrete. In the mixing tank; the slurry is made from cow-dung and water. The slurry then goes to the digester; which is a closed chamber. Since oxygen is absent in the digester, the anaerobes carry on their work of decomposition. The process of decomposition produces biogas. The biogas is channelized through a pipe and can be utilized as kitchen fuel and also as fuel for getting light. The slurry; left behind; is removed. It is used as manure, once it dries. Wind energy has been in use since ages. The sail boats of the pre-industrialization era used to run on wind power. Windmills have been in use; especially in Holland; since the medieval period. Now-a-days,

windmills are being used to generate electricity. The kinetic energy of wind is utilize to run the turbines; which generate electricity. At present, Germany is the leading country in terms of wind energy production and India comes at number five. In India, Tamil Nadu is the largest wind energy producing state. Limitations of Wind Energy: Wind farms need to be established on large tracts of land. The fan of the windmill has many moving parts; so cost of maintenance and repair is quite high. The fact, that it has to suffer the vagaries of the nature further compounds the problem. Initial cost of establishing a wind farm is very high. Non-conventional Sources of Energy: Energy sources which are relatively new are called non-conventional sources of energy, e. The sun is the main source of energy for all living beings on this earth. Even the energy in the fossil fuels has come from the sun. The sun has an endless reservoir of energy which would be available as long as the solar system is in existence. Technologies for harnessing the solar energy have been developed in recent times. Solar cooker is very simple in design and mode of function. It is usually made from mirrors. Plain mirrors are placed inside a rectangular box. The light reflected from the plain mirrors concentrates the solar energy inside the solar cooker which generates enough heat to cook food. Solar furnace is made like a concave mirror. Large solar furnace has many smaller mirrors to compose a very large convex mirror. The thing to be heated is place near the focus of the mirror. Solar cells are made from silicon. The solar panel converts solar energy into electrical energy which is stored in a battery; for later use. Limitations of Solar Energy: The technologies for harnessing solar energy are at a nascent stage. At present, the cost benefit ratio for using solar energy is not conducive. Using solar energy is exhorbitantly costly. Energy from Sea Tidal Energy: Due to the gravitational pull of the moon, tides happen near seashores. Water rushes up near the seashore during a high tide and goes down during a low tide. Dams are built near seashores to collect the water which comes during a high tide. When the water runs back to the ocean, the flow of water can be utilized to generate electricity. Waves can also be a good source of energy. Many devices are being designed and tested to produce wave energy.

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Chapter 3 : class ten science physics sources of energy

â†' Energy comes in different forms and one form can be converted into another. â†' A source of energy is one which provide adequate amount of energy in a convenient form over a long period of time. (i) Which would do a large amount of work per unit mass. (ii) Cheap and easily available. (iii) Easy.

What is a good source of energy? Answer A good source of energy fulfils the following criteria: What is a good fuel? Answer A good fuel produces a huge amount of heat on burning, does not produce a lot of smoke, and is easily available. If you could use any source of energy for heating your food, which one would you use and why? Answer Natural gas can be used for heating and cooking food because it is a clean source of energy. It does not produce huge amount of smoke on burning. Although it is highly inflammable, it is easy to use, transport, and it produces a huge amount of heat on burning. What are the disadvantages of fossil fuels? Answer The disadvantages of fossil fuels are: Why are we looking at alternate sources of energy? Answer Fossil fuels which are traditionally used by human beings everywhere as an energy sources are non-renewable sources of energy. These sources of energy are limited and will disappear after some time. They are being consumed at a large rate. Therefore, we should conserve the energy sources. Hence, we should look for alternate sources of energy. How has the traditional use of wind and water energy been modified for our convenience? Today, windmills are used to generate electricity. In windmills, the kinetic energy of wind is harnessed and converted into electricity. Water energy which was used for transportation before is now a good source to generate electricity. Dams has been constructed on river for generating electricity. Waterfalls were used as a source of potential energy which was converted to electricity with the help of turbines. What kind of mirror - concave, convex or plain - would be best suited for use in a solar cooker? Answer A concave mirror is used in a solar cooker as it uses heat of the sunlight to cook food. The mirror focuses all the incident sunlight at a point. The temperature at that point increases, thereby cooking and heating the food placed at that point. What are the limitations of the energy that can be obtained from the oceans? Answer The forms of energy that can be obtained from the ocean are tidal energy, wave energy, and ocean thermal energy. There are several limitations in order to harness these energies. What is geothermal energy? Answer Geothermal power plants use heat of the Earth to generate electricity. This heat energy of the Earth is known as geothermal energy. What are the advantages of nuclear energy? Answer The advantages of nuclear energy are: It is a clean energy. Can any source of energy be pollution-free? Why or why not? Answer No source of energy can be pollution-free. Every source of energy has some type of pollution. For example, the wastes of nuclear reaction are very dangerous to the environment. Hydrogen has been used as a rocket fuel. Would you consider it a cleaner fuel than CNG? Answer Hydrogen gas is cleaner than CNG. Therefore, it has carbon contents. Carbon is a form of pollutant present in CNG. On the other hand, hydrogen is waste-free. The fusion of hydrogen does not produce any waste. Hence, hydrogen is cleaner than CNG. Name two energy sources that you would consider to be renewable. Give reasons for your choices. Answer Two renewable sources of energy are: The energy derived from the Sun is known as solar energy. Solar energy is produced by the fusion of hydrogen into helium, fusion of helium into other heavy elements, and so on. A large amount of hydrogen and helium is present in the Sun. The Sun has billions years more to burn. Therefore solar energy is a renewable source of energy. Wind energy is derived from fast blowing air. Wind energy is harnessed by windmills in order to generate electricity. Air blows because of uneven heating of the Earth. Since the heating of the Earth will continue forever therefore wind energy will also be available forever. Give the names of two energy sources that you would consider to be exhaustible. Answer Two exhaustible energy sources are as follows: It takes millions of years to produce coal. Industrialization has increased the demand of coal. However, coal cannot replenish within a short period of time. Hence, it is a non-renewable or exhaustible source of energy. It is obtained from forests. Deforestation at a faster rate has caused a reduction in the number of forests on the Earth. It takes hundreds of years to grow a forest. If deforestation is continued at this rate, then there would be no wood left on the Earth. Hence, wood is an exhaustible source of energy. A solar water heater cannot be used to get hot water on a a sunny day.

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Chapter 4 : Sources of Energy Current class 10 Notes Science

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Some examples of fossil fuels are Coal, petroleum and natural gas. Fossil fuels causes lots of pollution upon burning. The pollution caused by burning fossil fuels can be somewhat reduced by increasing the efficiency of the combustion process and using various techniques to reduce the escape of harmful gases and ashes into the surroundings. Uses of fossil fuels: Fossil fuels are the major fuels used for generating electricity 2. Thermal Power Plant Large amount of fossil fuels are burnt every day in power stations to heat up water to produce steam which further runs the turbine to generate electricity. The term thermal power plant is used since fuel is burnt to produce heat energy which is converted into electrical energy. The transmission of electricity is more efficient than transporting coal or petroleum over the same distance. Therefore, many thermal power plants are set up near coal or oil fields. Hydro Power Plants Hydro power plants convert the potential energy of falling water into electricity. In order to produce hydel electricity, high-rise dams are constructed on the river to obstruct the flow of water and thereby collect water in larger reservoirs. The water level rises and in this process the kinetic energy of flowing water gets transformed into potential energy. The water from the high level in the dam is carried through pipes, to the turbine, at the bottom of the dam. A schematic view of a hydro power plant Since the water in the reservoir would be refilled each time it rains hydro power is a renewable source of energy. Problems with the Constructions of dam: The dams can be constructed only in a limited number of places, preferably in hilly terrains. Large areas of agricultural land and human habitation are to be sacrificed as they get submerged. Large eco-systems are destroyed when submerged under the water in dams. The vegetation which is submerged rots under anaerobic conditions and gives rise to large amounts of methane which is also a green-house gas. It creates the problem of satisfactory rehabilitation of displaced people. Opposition to the construction of Tehri Dam on the river Ganga and Sardar Sarovar project on the river Narmada are due to such problems. It is a renewable and sustainable source of energy. Cow dung ,woods are some examples of biomass. Bio-gas Gobar Gas Bio gas plant has a dome-like structure built with bricks. A slurry of cow-dung and water is made in the mixing tank from where it is fed into the digester. The digester is a sealed chamber in which there is no oxygen. Anaerobic micro-organisms that do not require oxygen decompose or break down complex compounds of the cow-dung slurry. It takes a few days for the decomposition process to be complete and generate gases like methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide. The bio-gas is stored in the gas tank above the digester from which they are drawn through pipes for use. Schematic diagram of a bio-gas plant Importance of biogas: It burns without smoke, leaves no residue like ash in wood, charcoal and coal burning. Its heating capacity is high. Bio-gas is also used for lighting. The slurry left behind is removed periodically and used as excellent manure, rich in nitrogen and phosphorous. Wind Energy Wind energy is also used to generate electricity. A windmill Electricity generation from wind energy: The output of a single windmill is quite small and cannot be used for commercial purposes. Therefore, a number of windmills are erected over a large area, which is known as wind energy farm. The energy output of each windmill in a farm is coupled together to get electricity on a commercial scale. Limitations in harnessing wind energy: There should be some back-up facilities like storage cells to take care of the energy needs during a period when there is no wind. Establishment of wind energy farms requires large area of land. For a 1 MW generator, the farm needs about 2 hectares of land. The initial cost of establishment of the farm is quite high. Moreover, since the tower and blades are exposed to the vagaries of nature like rain, Sun, storm and cyclone, they need a high level of maintenance. Solar Energy A black surface absorbs more heat as compared to a white or a reflecting surface under identical conditions. Some solar cookers achieve a higher temperature by using mirrors to focus the rays of the Sun. Solar cookers are covered with a glass plate. A solar cooker These devices are useful only at certain times during the day. This limitation of using solar energy is overcome by using solar cells that convert solar energy into electricity. A typical cell develops a

voltage of 0. A large number of solar cells are, combined in an arrangement called solar cell panel Fig. A solar cell panel Advantages associated with solar cells are: Another advantage is that they can be set up in remote and inaccessible hamlets or very sparsely inhabited areas in which laying of a power transmission line may be expensive and not commercially viable. Solar cells are used for many scientific and technological applications. Artificial satellites and space probes like Mars orbiters use solar cells as the main source of energy. Traffic signals, calculators and many toys are fitted with solar cells. Drawbacks of solar cells: The entire process of manufacture is still very expensive, silver used for interconnection of the cells in the panel further adds to the cost. Energy from the Sea 1. Tidal Energy The sea-level changes during the day. This phenomenon is called high and low tides. Tidal energy is harnessed by constructing a dam across a narrow opening to the sea. A turbine fixed at the opening of the dam converts tidal energy to electricity. Ocean Thermal Energy The water at the surface of the sea or ocean is heated by the Sun while the water in deeper sections is relatively cold. This difference in temperature is exploited to obtain energy in ocean-thermal-energy conversion plants. When underground water comes in contact with the hot spot, steam is generated. Sometimes hot water from that region finds outlets at the surface. Such outlets are known as hot springs. The steam trapped in rocks is routed through a pipe to a turbine and used to generate electricity. The cost of production would not be much, but there are very few commercially viable sites where such energy can be exploited. Nuclear Energy Nuclear energy is generated in a process called nuclear fission. Nuclear fission is a nuclear reaction in which the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller parts lighter nuclei. When this is done, a tremendous amount of energy is released. Drawbacks of nuclear energy: Improper nuclear-waste storage and disposal result in environmental contamination. Further, there is a risk of accidental leakage of nuclear radiation. The high cost of installation of a nuclear power plant, high risk of environmental contamination and Limited availability of uranium makes large-scale use of nuclear energy prohibitive.

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Non Conventional Energy sources: Those energy sources which are renewable and ecologically safe. such as solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, ocean energy (tidal energy,wave energy, ocean thermal energy),geothermal energy, nuclear energy etc.

Among the sources of energy, some of them get exhausted Non-Renewable While some of them do not get exhausted, therefore called as Renewable source of energy. Conventional Source of Energy 1. Fuels developed from the fossils. The Tennis ball having three slits filled with semicircular plaster or Metallic tins is our Turbine for generating electricity. Actually the steam produced impart energy to rotor of turbine which can move shaft of the generator to produce electricity. A very large amount of fossil fuels are burnt in Thermal Power Plant to heat up water to produce steam. Hydro-power Plants convert the potential energy of falling water into Electricity since there are few water-falls which could becaused as a source of potential energy, hence this is the reason, a large number of dams are built all over the world. Disadvantages of construction of Big Dams 1. They pose dangers of earthquakes, landslides etc. Improvements in the Technology for using Conventional sources of energy: Their efficiency as a good fuel has been increased tremendously with the application of technology. It burns without smoke, leaves no residues like ash, with high heat capacity. This process is applied in a Bio gas plant. The Bio-gas is stored in the gas tank from which they are drawn through pipes for use in a Bio-gas plant Bio gas is used for lighting, cooking in the rural areas. This kinetic energy of the wind can be used to do work. Actually the rotatory motion of the windmill is used to turn the rotor of the turbine which then generate electricity through Dynamo. The output of a single windmill is quite small so a number of windmills are erected over a large area â€” called wind energy farm. India Ranked Fifth in the world in harnessing wind energy for the production of electricity. The minimum wind speed for wind mill to serve as a source of energy is 20 KMPH. Advantages of Wind Energy 2. Efficient source of renewable energy. No recurring expenses for production of electricity Limitations of Wind Energy 1. Wind energy farms need large area of land 2. Difficulty in getting regular wind speed of Km PH. Initial cost of establishing wind energy farm is very high. High level of maintenance of blades of wind mill. The energy emitted by the sun in form of heat and light is called solar energy. A large number of devices that utilize solar energy directly like:

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Chapter 6 : CBSE Class 10 Physics Sources of Energy Notes Concepts for Physics Revision notes

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Source s of Energy Key Learning: A windmill is a simple machine that works with the energy of the wind. The windmill can be used to run a pump to draw water from the ground. It can also be used to run a flour mill to grind grain. The moving water also possesses kinetic energy. The water â€" wheel is a device used for obtaining energy from flowing water. The energy of naturally flowing water in high rivers is generally stored behind dams as potential energy and then further used to generate electricity. The electricity produced by using the energy of flowing water is known as hydro â€" electric power. The most important advantage of water energy is that like wind energy, it does not cause any pollution. Renewable sources of energy: The renewable sources of energy are those sources which are being produced continuously in nature and are inexhaustible. The important examples of renewable source of energy are: The renewable source are also known as non â€" conventional sources of energy. Coal, natural gas, petroleum, uranium, etc. The energy radiated by the sun is called solar energy. There are two limitations of solar energy: The solar energy that reaches the earth is in a very diffused form b. The solar energy is not uniformly available at all the time and all the places. Such a device helps in collecting as much solar energy as possible. A solar cooker is a heating device which is used to cook food by utilizing the energy radiated by the sun. The solar power plants are used to produce electricity by using the solar energy. The solar cells are used to convert solar energy directly into electrical energy. The solar cells are made from semi- conductor elements like silicon and germanium. The oceans act as a storehouse of solar heat energy. The energy collector of solar heat energy. The energy from the oceans is available in different forms. Sea â€" waves energy d. Energy from salinity gradient in seas e.

Chapter 7 : CBSE Revision Notes for CBSE Class 10 Science Sources of Energy

Sources of energy which has been in use from Centuries are called the conventional source of energy. Example Wood,Coal,Petrol,hydropower Source of energy which we have started using in recent times is called Non-conventional energy sources Example Nuclear energy, Geothermal energy, Solar energy, Ocean tides.

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Class 10 CBSE Solution Sources of Energy For Class 10 Notes pdf Science Physics Characteristics of a good fuel: (iv) High calorific value (v) Less smoke (vi) Less residue after burning (vii) Easy availability (viii) Inexpensive (ix) Easy to store and transport Fossil fuels: were formed millions of years ago, when plants and animal remains got buried.

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Class 10 Physics. Sources of Energy. When we use energy in its usable form we convert the form of energy and get our work done during the process.