



WIND ENERGY

Wind energy turns moving air into electricity, reducing fossil fuel use and emissions for a cleaner future.

How Wind Turbines Work

1. Wind movement: Created by the sun's uneven heating of the atmosphere and Earth's rotation.
2. Turbine rotation: Wind pushes the blades, creating mechanical motion.
3. Energy conversion: The rotor transfers motion through a shaft to a generator.
4. Electricity production: The generator converts mechanical energy into electricity for the grid.

Benefits of Wind Energy

- Clean & renewable: Produces no air or water pollution.
- Emission reduction: Helps fight climate change.
- Proven technology: Reliable and widely used worldwide.
- Economic growth: Creates jobs and supports local communities.

Applications

- Power for the grid: Wind farms supply electricity to homes and industries.
- Traditional uses: Water pumping, grain milling, and sailing.

Abdelrahman Mohammed Auf
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SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy comes from the sun's radiation and can be turned into electricity or heat.

Main uses :

- Photovoltaic(PV) : Solar panels make electricity .
- Solar Thermal : Sunlight heats fluids to produce power .
- Direct Heating : like solar water heaters at home .

Advantages :

Clean, renewable, reduces fossil fuel use, works anywhere with sunlight .

Disadvantages :

Expensive at first, depends on weather, needs space and storage system .

Example :

Egypt`s Benba Solar Park .

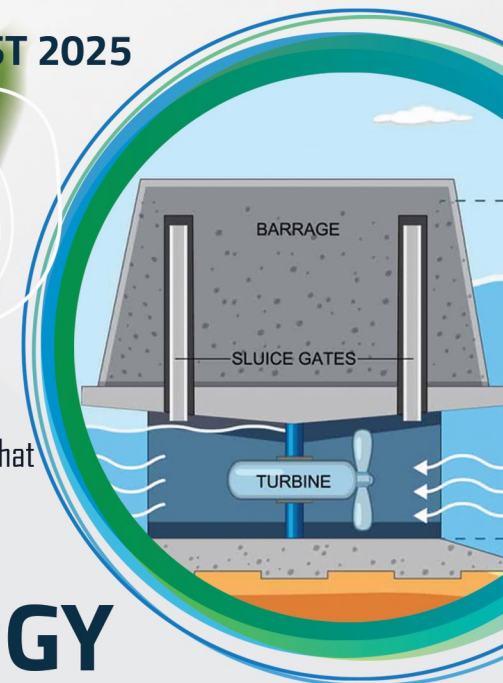
Tasnim Saeed
165-2021

Designed by
Abdelrahman Serag al-Din
358-2021



RENEWABLE ENERGY

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Abdelrahman El-Shahat
2021-180

TIDAL ENERGY

is a renewable form of energy that harnesses the power of ocean tides to generate electricity. It works by capturing the movement of water caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun. Tidal energy is highly predictable, environmentally friendly, and can provide a consistent source of clean energy for coastal regions. However, its implementation requires significant infrastructure and investment, limiting its widespread use so far.



SOLID WASTE ENERGY

is the process of converting municipal solid waste (MSW) into usable forms of energy such as electricity, heat, or fuel. It reduces landfill waste while generating clean power.

How is it used?

1. Electricity Generation

- Waste is burned in specialized incinerators to produce steam.
- The steam drives turbines to generate electricity.

2. Heat Recovery

- Heat from combustion is used for district heating systems.

3. Alternative Fuels

- Waste can be converted into biogas, syngas, or biofuels.

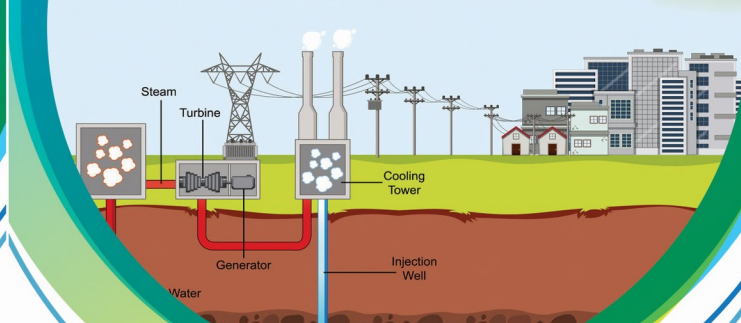
Advantages :

- Reduces the volume of landfill waste.
- Provides renewable electricity and heat.
- Cuts greenhouse gas emissions compared to landfilling.
- Helps in sustainable municipal waste management.

Challenges :

- High capital and operational costs.
- Air pollution if not properly controlled.
- Requires continuous waste supply.

Abdelrahman Mohsen
375-2021



GEO THERMAL ENERGY

is heat beneath Earth's surface from radioactive decay, left-over formation heat, and volcanic or tectonic activity.

Uses :

- Electricity Generation: Steam or hot water drives turbines (Dry Steam, Flash Steam, Binary Cycle).
- Direct Heating: Hot water for homes, greenhouses, or district heating systems.
- Industrial Applications: Crop drying, water heating, and snow melting.

Advantages :

- Renewable and eco-friendly with very low emissions.
- Provides constant, reliable power unlike solar or wind.

Challenges :

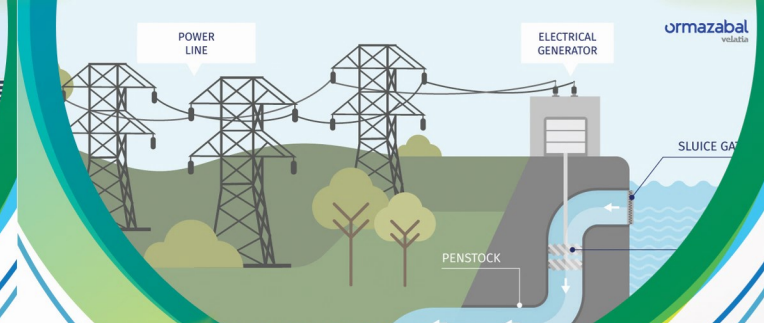
- High initial installation cost.
- Location-dependent, needing geothermal activity.
- Risk of land subsidence or gas release if poorly managed.

Examples :

Iceland uses it widely for power and heating.
The United States (California, Nevada) leads in electricity production.

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Khaled Walid Noman Al-Badrawi
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HYDROPOWER

Hydropower is energy generated by the movement of water. Flowing or falling water turns turbines, which generate electricity. It is one of the oldest and most widely used sources of renewable energy.

Benefits of Hydropower:

- Renewable: Uses the natural water cycle.
- Clean: No air pollution or greenhouse gases.
- Reliable: Can produce electricity day and night.
- Flexible: Easy to adjust to electricity demand.
- Supports water management: Helps with irrigation and flood control.

Challenges :

- High initial cost to build dams and plants.
- Affects ecosystems and may displace local communities.
- Depends on water availability, which may change with droughts.

Hydropower is an effective option for generating clean and sustainable electricity, but it requires careful planning to reduce its environmental and social impacts.

Nada Wael Al-Iraqi
2-2021