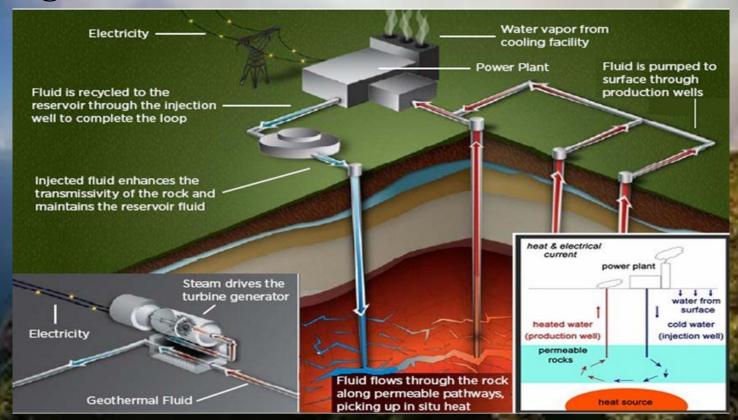
GEOTHERMAL Energy

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I: Key Terms

- Geothermal energy: steam and hot water extracted from geothermal reservoirs near magma
- Geothermal plant: a plant with main driver being a steam turbine.
- Conventional hydrothermal: the development of a geothermal resource where the reservoir temperature and flow are sufficient to produce electricity.

II: Diagram



Pros:



Cons:

- No significant amount of pollution
- Naturally replenished
- Great for heating and cooling
- Does not involve any fuels
- Small footprint on land-can be built underground
- Recent technology advancements

- Environmental issues-an abundance of greenhouse gases below the surface of the earth which mitigates towards the surface and into the atmosphere.
- Surface instability-earthquakes
- Very specific location'
- expensive

IV: Where can the Geothermal plant be found?

- Most of the geothermal power plants are located in the western states and Hawaii where the geothermal energy resources (magma) are close to the earth's surface.

California generates the most electricity from geothermal

V: Mini Quiz

- 1. Where does geothermal energy come from?
- 2. What natural disaster can be potentially caused by geothermal power plants?
- 3. What country is the largest producer of geothermal energy?
- 4. What does it mean when we say geothermal energy is 'sustainable'?
- 5. What method of using geothermal energy involves moving water between 10 and 20 feet deep in the earth to cool or to heat the water?

Answers:

- 1. Geothermal Energy comes from heat within the Earth.
- 2. Geothermal Energy can cause earthquakes.
- 3. The United States is the largest country that produces Geothermal Energy.
- The meaning that describes geothermal energy is sustainable is that it generates greenhouse gases, it cannot be used up.
- Conventional Hydrothermal?

3D Design

