Natural Gases

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2nd period

Scientific Key Terms

1.Petroleum-A mixture of hydrocarbon certain rock strata that can be siphoned and turned into energy.

2.Hydrocarbon-A compound of hydrogen and carbon and is a chief component in petroleum.

3.Natural Gas-A flammable gas consisting mostly methane and hydrocarbons, comes from earth or is naturally made.

Diagram

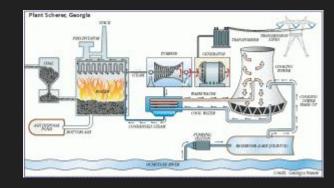
Drilling well and collection



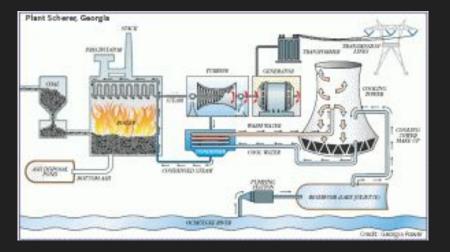
This is a oil rig which collects natural gas fuels that come naturally from the ground.



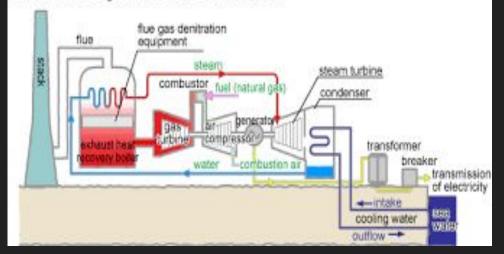
Power plant creation of electricity and power,



After collecting the material from the drilling wells. They burn and use gas turbines to combust and spin a magnet making electricity.



Combined Cycle Power Generation



Best Location for building plants.

The best location is a secluded area near a water source with the collectable material to create energy. A preferably hot climate. A study from <u>www.eia.gov</u> that 38% of U.S. natural gas factories or plants are located in hotter states like Texas and California.







Pros+Cons of energy

Pros

1.It is efficient and does a good job.

2.It is more environmentally friendly than fossil fuels.

3.It is more reliable than electric power.

Cons

1.Extremely flammable and very dangerous

2.It is a greenhouse gas, when burnt it releases carbon particles in the air.

3.Limited non-renewable resources

Mini Quiz

1.What are the two main substances in natural gases?

2. What is the name of the machine that collects the substance for power plants?

3. How do they make natural gas into electricity?

4. Where does natural gas come from?

5. What is the prefered climate for power plants?

Thank you For Your Time. Have a great day!