
What is Green Electricity?

Green electricity

Task 1:

P5:

An electric current is a flow of electric charge. In electric circuits this charge is often carried by moving electrons in a wire. It can also be carried by ions in an electrolyte, or by both ions and electrons such as in an ionised gas.

Direct current:

Direct current is the unidirectional flow of electric charge which means that it is a current that only flows in one direction and provides a constant voltage or current. A battery is a good example of direct current. Direct current can be produced in many ways such as batteries provide direct current which is generated from a chemical reaction inside of the battery and alternating current generators have a device called a commutator which can produce direct current. Also there is a device called rectifier which converts alternating current to direct current.

Alternating current:

Alternating current shows the flow of charge that changes direction from time to time. And the voltage level also reverses with the current. Alternating current is used to deliver power to houses and office buildings. Alternating current is produced by a device which is called a alternator. This device is a special type of electrical generator which is designed to produce alternating current.

P7:

Electricity is produced in power stations or power plants by firstly fuel such as coal gas and oil and it is burned to produce heat and to boil water to make steam. The steam than helps the turbine to turn and spin. Then when the turbine starts spinning, and the spinning turbine turns a generator which produces electricity. Finally, electricity goes to the transformers to produce the correct voltage. The National grid uses power lines to connect power stations to the consumers; these include homes, factories and offices.

In the power plant the power plant produces 25kV then when the power is transferred to the step up transformer, increases the voltage to transmit electricity through the power lines and when it reaches the power lines it produces 132- 140 kV and then it is send to the step down transformer, and the step down transformer decreases the voltage to 230 V which is a safe voltage to use at homes and buildings so when the power goes to the homes and buildings the voltage is at 230 V.

The electric charge goes through a high voltage transmission lines that stretch across the

country. Then the electricity reaches a substation where the voltage is lowered so it can be sent on smaller power lines. Then it travels through the distribution lines to your area where small pole top transformers reduce the voltage again to take make the power safe to use in our homes.

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