

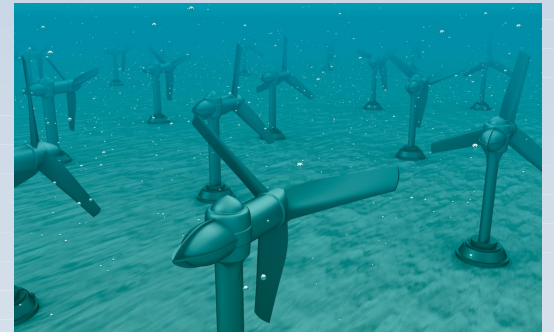
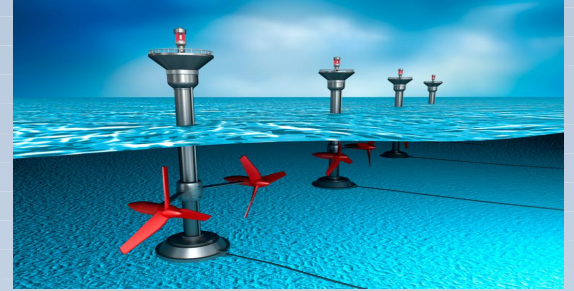
# Hydroelectric Power



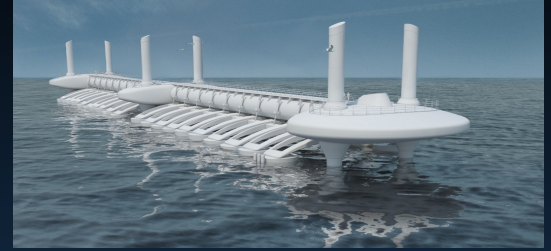
# Solar energy



# Tidal power



# Wave energy





# Biomass energy



# Biogas energy



# Geothermal energy



# Definition of hydroelectric power

Hydraulic energy, also known as hydroelectric energy, is that alternative energy that is obtained from the use of the kinetic and potential energies of the water current, waterfalls or tides, either through mills or dams.

# What energy can it produce?

- Hydroelectric power is one that is generated by transforming the force of water into electrical energy.





# Items: what is needed?

- Hydroelectric power has two simple as well as fundamental parts: water and gravity. ...
- In order to use water to produce electricity, it is necessary to contain its potential force in a reservoir, which is usually created by an upstream dam.



# Process:

- The water drives the turbines, generating mechanical energy, and flows out of them into a drainage channel, through which it is returned to the river. Directly connected to the turbine is the rotating electrical generator (alternator), which converts the mechanical energy received by the turbine into electrical energy.

- Advantages: It is safe, does not generate toxic waste, which makes it a clean and environmentally friendly energy. It produces energy based on needs, that is, its production is flexible. This is one of the main differences with other energy sources.
- Disadvantages: Dams can modify the natural course of water, which generates an environmental impact.

# Domestic uses

- Possibility of generating electrical energy through automatic devices.

# Industrial uses

- They use the stored water and the controlled flow that passes through the turbine to generate electricity. They are the most frequent type of power plants because they can produce energy constantly throughout the year.

- Ariadna, Yera, Adrián V., Athenea.