Week 5:

Electricity

Electricity at a Glance, 2009

Secondary Source of Energy, Energy Carrier

Major Energy Sources Used to Generate Electricity:

- coal, uranium, natural gas, hydropower

U.S. Energy Consumption:

- 40.5%

Net U.S. Electricity Generation:

- 3,814.3 BkWh

Major Uses of Electricity:

- manufacturing, heating, cooling, lighting

The Nature of Electricity

Electricity is a little different from the other sources of energy that we talk about. Unlike coal, petroleum, or solar energy, electricity is a **secondary source of energy**. That means we must use other primary sources of energy, such as coal or wind, to make electricity. It also means we can't classify electricity as a renewable or nonrenewable form of energy. The energy source we use to make electricity may be renewable or nonrenewable, but the electricity is neither.

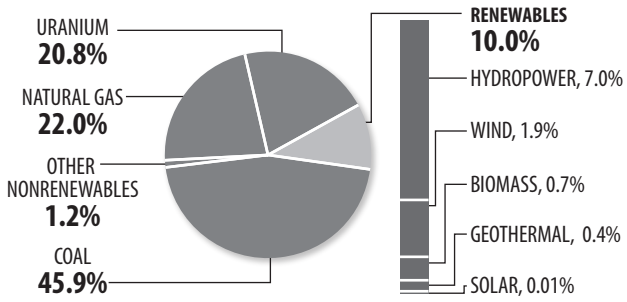
Making Electricity

Almost all electricity made in the United States is generated by large, central power plants. There are about 5,400 power plants in the U.S. Most power plants use coal, nuclear fission, natural gas, or other energy sources to superheat water into steam in a boiler. The very high pressure of the steam (it's 75 to 100 times normal atmospheric pressure) turns the blades of a turbine. (A **turbine** turns the linear motion of the steam into circular motion.) The blades are connected to a **generator**, which houses a large magnet surrounded by a coiled copper wire. The blades spin the magnet rapidly, rotating the magnet inside the coil producing an **electric current**.

The steam, which is still very hot but at normal pressure, is piped to a condenser, where it is cooled into water by passing it through pipes circulating over a large body of water or cooling tower. The water then returns to the boiler to be used again. Power plants can capture some of the heat from the cooling steam. In old plants, the heat was simply wasted.

Not all power plants use thermal energy to generate electricity. Hydropower plants and wind farms use motion energy to turn turbines, turning a generator, which produces electricity. Photovoltaic plants use radiant energy to generate electricity directly.

2009 U.S. Electricity Production



Data: Energy Information Administration

Moving Electricity

We are using more and more electricity every year. One reason that electricity is used by so many consumers is that it's easy to move from one place to another. Electricity can be produced at a power plant and moved long distances before it is used. Let's follow the path of electricity from a power plant to a light bulb in your home.

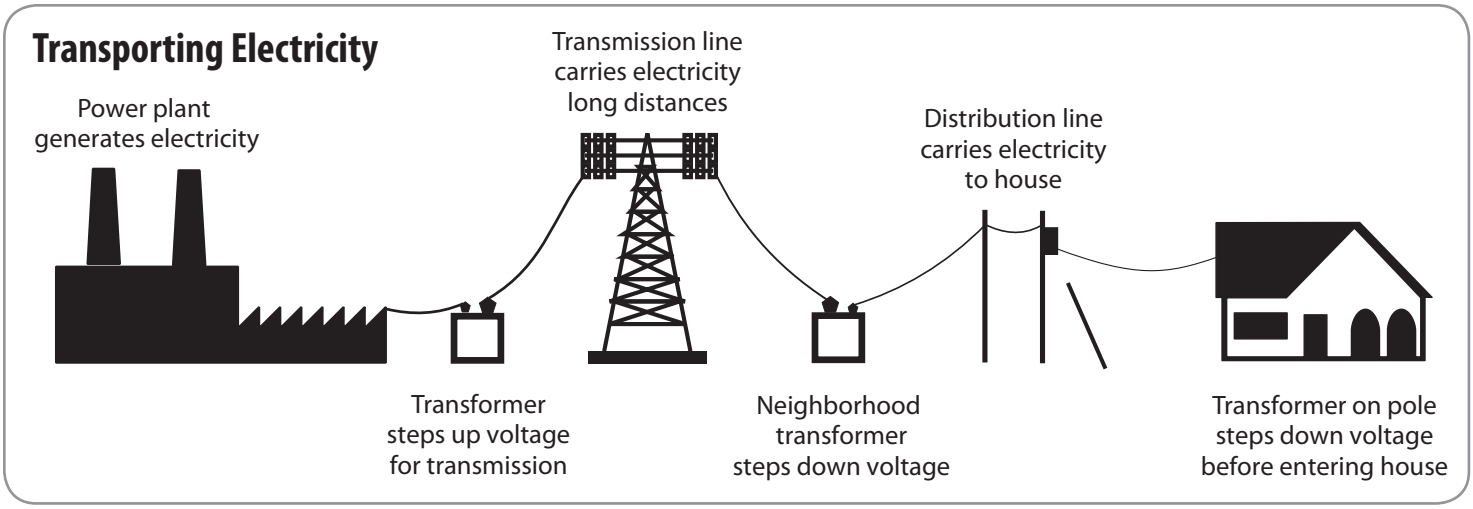
First, the electricity is generated at the power plant. Next, it goes by wire to a **transformer** that "steps up" the voltage. A transformer steps up the voltage of electricity from the 2,300 to 22,000 volts produced by a generator to as much as 765,000 volts (345,000 volts is typical). Power companies step up the voltage because less electricity is lost along the lines when the voltage is high.

The electricity is then sent on a nationwide network of **transmission lines** made of aluminum. Transmission lines are the huge tower lines you may see when you're on a highway. The lines are interconnected, so should one line fail, another will take over the load.

Step-down transformers located at substations along the lines reduce the voltage to 12,000 volts. Substations are small buildings in fenced-in areas that contain the switches, transformers, and other electrical equipment. Electricity is then carried over distribution lines that bring electricity to your home. Distribution lines may either be overhead or underground. The overhead distribution lines are the electric lines that you see along streets.

Before electricity enters your house, the voltage is reduced again at another transformer, usually a large gray can mounted on an electric pole. This transformer reduces the electricity to the 120 volts, the amount needed to run the appliances in your home.

Electricity enters your house through a three-wire cable. The "live wires" are then brought from the circuit breaker or fuse box to power outlets and wall switches in your home. An electric meter measures how much electricity you use so the utility company can bill you. The time it takes for electricity to travel through these steps—from power plant to the light bulb in your home—is a tiny fraction of one second.



Power to the People

Everyone knows how important electricity is to our lives. All it takes is a power failure to remind us how much we depend on it. Life would be very different without electricity—no more instant light from flicking a switch, no more television, no more refrigerators, or stereos, or video games, or hundreds of other conveniences we take for granted. We depend on it, business depends on it, and industry depends on it. You could almost say the American economy runs on electricity.

It is the responsibility of electric utility companies to make sure electricity is there when we need it. They must consider reliability, capacity, base load, peak demand, and power pools.

Reliability is the capability of a utility company to provide electricity to its customers 100 percent of the time. A reliable electric service is without blackouts or brownouts. To ensure uninterrupted service, laws require most utility companies to have 15 to 20 percent more capacity than they need to meet peak demand. This means a utility company whose peak load is 12,000 MW (megawatts) must have 14,000 MW of installed electrical capacity. This ensures that there will be enough electricity to meet demand even if equipment were to break down on a hot summer afternoon.

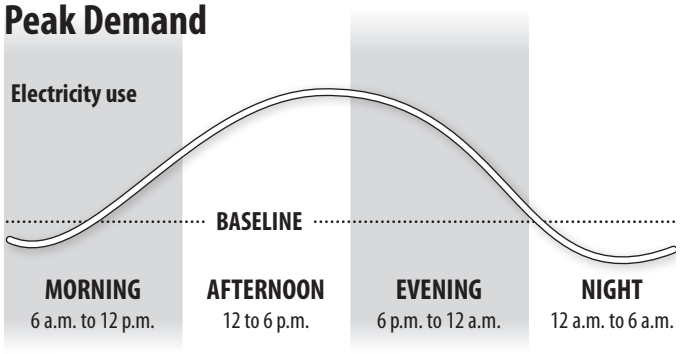
Capacity is the total quantity of electricity a utility company has on-line and ready to deliver when people need it. A large utility company may operate several power plants to generate electricity for its customers. A utility company that has seven 1,000 MW plants, eight 500 MW plants, and 30 100 MW plants has a total capacity of 14,000 MW.

Base load power is the electricity generated by utility companies around-the-clock, using the most inexpensive energy sources—usually coal, nuclear, and hydropower. Base load power stations usually run at full or near capacity.

When many people want electricity at the same time, there is a **peak demand**. Power companies must be ready for peak demands so there is enough power for everyone. During the day's peak, between 12:00 noon and 6:00 p.m., additional generators must be used to meet the demand. These peak load generators run on natural gas, diesel, or hydropower and can be put into operation in minutes. The more this equipment is used, the higher our utility bills. By managing the use of electricity during peak hours, we can help keep costs down.

The use of **power pools** is another way electric companies make their systems more reliable. Power pools link electric utilities together so they can share power as it is needed. A power failure in one system can be covered by a neighboring power company until the problem is corrected. There are nine regional power pool networks in North America. The key is to share power rather than lose it.

The reliability of U.S. electric service is excellent, usually better than 99 percent. In some countries, electric power may go out several times a day for several minutes or several hours at a time. Power outages in the United States are usually caused by such random occurrences as lightning, a tree limb falling on electric wires, or a fallen utility pole.



Peak load is the maximum load during a specified period of time.