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WORLD ENERGY PROBLEM AND SAVING ECOSYSTEMS

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Development of technical civilization of twenty century is characterized by rapidly increasing of power consumption on the earth. According to, in the years 1945-1995, population of the planet had used 2/3 of all fuel, used by people during their existence. Such stormy temps of energetic development caused appearance a number of acute problems. Energy problem of people applied to global category and is considered as global raw energy problem. In this scale it first appeared in the 70s, when energy crisis and crisis of raw materials appeared. The energy crisis marked the end of an era of cheap oil and a rise in prices of raw materials. Although the demand to oil and other energy fell again, the global problem of fuel and raw materials is valid even today.

At the forefront is the resource supporting problem of energy sector. On the one hand, the total reserves of fuel resources are large enough, moreover, every year people discover the new deposits of fossil fuels. In addition, modern technology provides access to the use of alternative energy sources, it testifies to the fact that the absolute shortage of energy resources on the planet still exists.

On the other hand - relative resource limitations, caused by the possibility of rapid depletion of the most accessible deposits, and the transition to the more development, that causes rise in prices of energy and use of the most fuel resources make unprofitable. Analysts predict approaching that moment when the energy costs of exploration and extraction of the main fuel - oil outside the Middle East will exceed the amount of energy that can be delivered from it. But the most acute problems related to the negative impact of energy on the environment. The massive use of fossil fuels - oil, coal, gas damage nature and human health due to emissions containing heavy metals, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and other harmful substances. Plants and ocean no longer have time to absorb the entire amount of carbon dioxide that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. This leads to a gradual increase in its concentration in the atmosphere that increases the "greenhouse effect" and causes global warming.

If the trend of increasing energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions will continue, then by 2025 the Earth will warm by 2 degrees Celsius, which will lead to global catastrophic consequences: shifting climate zones, the extinction of many species, reducing forest cover, desertification, thawing glaciers, etc.

All this creates the danger of famine, disease and mass migration of people from areas of ecological disaster.

Burning fossil fuels and firewood upsets the balance of oxygen in the atmosphere, on 1 ton of fossil fuels spend more than 2 tons of pure oxygen. Expanding consumption for technological needs, reduce its reproduction through deforestation leads planet to real danger of oxygen deficiency.

Thus, the need of overcoming the backwardness of developing countries, population growth in them requires rapid energy development, increase energy consumption. Therefore, we can change the situation to solve the ecological problems. For example, increasing efficiency of energy consumption (the current level of technology can reduce total energy consumption by 35-45%); reducing exhaust emissions thanks to a new exhaust gas purification technology; restructuring of the energy balance through the development of alternative energy. These are measures that would reverse the negative trends in the energy sector.