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FUTURE OF ELECTRIC TRANSPORT

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Automotive engineering is a specific branch of engineering that is related to the design and production of various automobiles.

At the moment, all of humanity depends on electricity and transfers into its sphere things that previously worked for gasoline, gas, and the like.

An example would be cars and buses, which are currently being replaced by electric cars, electric buses and trams. Electric trains have also appeared, replacing trains running on burning coal.

We, who invented all this technology, will ask ourselves today: What future awaits all the above-mentioned electric transport? And is it really as environmentally friendly as it is considered?

The first step is to address the question of whether electric transport is more profitable or vice versa relative to gasoline.

Non-renewable energy sources include fossil fuels such as oil, while renewable energy sources include wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, ocean and tidal energy, and biomass.

But is it really that efficient?

Here are the ways to get electricity:

Thermal electric power industry. In this case, the thermal energy of the combustion of organic fuels is converted into electrical energy. Thermal electric power industry includes thermal power plants (TPP)

Nuclear power engineering. The main fuel of a nuclear power plant today is uranium, a heavy radioactive chemical element found in most rocks.

The fission of uranium-235 atoms, for example, produces enormous amounts of heat, and a nuclear reactor itself is capable of continuously producing energy and electricity.

As we can see, not all types of electricity generation come from renewable resources. Moreover, if the waste from thermal power plants is not dangerous to human life, then the radioactive waste from nuclear power plants is extremely dangerous. Which leads to the conclusion:

Devices and machines that use electricity are not environmentally friendly, as hazardous waste is generated due to the production of electricity they use.

But why produce electricity through thermal power plants and nuclear power plants, if you can use the energy of the sun, wind and water?

The fact is that production using renewable sources accounts for 10% of all production, which is clearly not encouraging.

But what's the point? The fact is that there are only enough non-renewable energy sources for our generation, and the next one will have a hard time with it.

There will be enough oil for 35 years of development, gas for 81 years, coal for 60-180, iron ore for 42, niobium for 43, copper, nickel, molybdenum for 40, tungsten for 37, zinc for 18, lead for 15, antimony for 14, and placer gold – by 12, native gold – by 37, phosphates – by 52 years, potash salts – by 112 years [2].

We see that electric vehicles and everything that runs on electricity are much more promising than gasoline or gas appliances due to their renewability.

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