Opinion
Volume 9:12, 2022

Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry

ISSN: 2380-2391 Open Access

Re - Evaluate of Something Like the Difficulties Faced Mostly by Solar Power Offshore Wind Paradigm's Impacts on our Environment and Pollution

Mohamaad Noor*

Department of Analytical Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telengana, India

Introduction

Government and legislative authorities around the world are concerned and taking into consideration the pollution-related issues and factors that affect the energy paradigm in light of the ever-increasing environmental and socioeconomic awareness. To lessen environmental concerns associated with fossil fuels, electricity is produced using renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and hydro. At this point, the world needs to take immediate, equitable, significant, and effective climate action. For decades, there has been growing scientific support for using renewable energy sources. Wind power is one of these shared resources and is currently being touted as a new, clean energy source. By using various modalities, wind energy production could serve as a significant replacement for traditional fossil fuel resources in the production of electricity [1].

Conventional (fossil-fuel based) power plants are becoming less prevalent, while green energy generation trends are increasing. In developed nations, reducing carbon emissions is essential to shifting electrical power generation to renewable energy sources. Lower carbon concentration is thought to be a driving force for developing an adequate supply of electricity. To create a pollution-free environment, low-carbon emission zones have been implemented. According to the well-known "wedges game theory," wind energy is one of the top priorities among the four other power generation options when it comes to stabilising the global energy demand. Each energy source, including wind, has its own potential benefits and drawbacks with regard to potential effects on human health, climate change, and ocean acidification [2].

Description

Here, we concentrate on the environmental effects of wind power and issues related to the development of wind energy from a global perspective in general and the perspective of Pakistan's wind corridor in particular. With particular reference to Pakistan's future outlook, this work also discusses the significant obstacles posed by the technological paradigm for the advancement of wind energy technology. The final section outlines a number of challenges Pakistan's wind energy development has faced. In conclusion, future suggestions are also made along with potential initiatives and solutions that can assist developing nations like Pakistan in harnessing wind energy to develop and stabilise a healthy environment and economy, respectively, by meeting current energy demand. The evidence also suggests that interpretations of or responses to the installation of wind turbines are influenced by ancillary economic and environmental factors [3].

In comparison to fossil fuel and nuclear technology-based power generation, wind turbines have no impact on greenhouse gases, nor do these technologies pose any risk to people or the environment from radioactive waste . In comparison to other energy sources, wind power is typically regarded as being more environmentally friendly. It still has some effects on human life, though. Even though they are insignificant, potential long-term possessions are particularly important to consider, and a number of other legitimate worries have also been voiced, including the rotor blades' high noise level, visual effects, and the deaths of birds and bats. Additionally, individuals who live or work near wind turbines report experiencing or having problems with poor quality of life, stress, hearing, and sleep [4].

The issue of polluted environments is now widespread. Several nations, including the USA, China, India, and Pakistan, took it seriously and reduced the amount of carbon in aviation. Developed nations are converting their fossil fuel power plants to green energy based on wind power. Despite being environmentally friendly, green energy has some negative health effects, such as noise problems, particularly when wind power plants are installed close to rural areas. More closed systems have been developed for a standalone turbine, despite rumours and false information regarding birds being harmed by wind turbine blades. These myths have also harmed poorly managed tourism. The immediate negative impact of a single wind turbine or wind farm near populated areas is the local community noise effect. Turbines for wind energy that can be operated at high point speeds. Large wind turbine sites are noisier than standalone wind turbines (Miller and Keith, 2018). One of the health effects of a wind turbine's operation is the amount of side effect material that is present in the air. M.S. Nazir Science of the Total Environment 683 (2019) 436-444 437 the theory of wind energy as a clean, renewable energy source is in jeopardy if waste from these quickly installed turbines is not handled sustainably.

Wind turbines endanger the habitats of birds. Therefore, a lot of people who care about animals are worried and very concerned if the wind power plants might increase the fauna. Birds are able to quickly learn how to avoid obstacles, so the wind turbine may not pose a serious threat to them. When compared to other elements like future urbanisation and deforestation, which also result in bird deaths, the number of birds harmed by wind turbines will be very low or can even be disregarded. There are also some strategies that can be used to protect birds from wind turbines. To identify birds in the area, avian radars have been installed in a wind farm in Texas.

Regionally, renewable energy resources are significant and can compete with established rivals like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Iran with the aid of developing nations like China and others and their cutting-edge technologies. Water has historically been a problem for both Pakistan and India, but both nations rely on wind and solar energy. There is currently no known technology that could impact both countries' use of wind and solar energy. Both countries can play within their borders and properly develop their energy industries by using wind and solar energy [5]. **Conclusion**

More than 62% of the population of Pakistan, an agro-economic nation, lives in rural communities and is dependent on agricultural output. 70% of Pakistan's population resides in 50,000 villages that are far from national

***Address for Correspondence:** Mohamaad Noor, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telengana, India, E-mail: mohamaadnoor@gmail.com*

Received: 01 December, 2022, Manuscript No: jreac-23-88085; **Editor Assigned:** 03 December, 2022, PreQC No: P-88085; **Reviewed:** 16 December, 2022, QC No: Q-88085; **Revised:** 21 December, 2022, Manuscript No: R-88085; **Published:** 28 December, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2380-2391.2022.9.403

transmission and distribution networks and national grids. Pakistan is seriously interested in finding innovative ways to use leading green and renewable energy sources to solve its power shortage. Renewable energy is prioritised to resolve the crisis by increasing the installed capacity of renewable energy because it would be very expensive to connect these villages with national grids. But there is another source of energy available to Pakistan and its developing neighbours, such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and others. The country's economy can be strengthened by wise use of these resources.

India is located in the east of Pakistan, and Iran is in the west. Pakistan is located on the geographic corridor with latitudes 24 and 37 degrees north and longitudes 62 and 75 degrees east, with a total area of 803,950 km2. On the north and north-west sides of Pakistan, respectively, are China and Afghanistan. With a 146 km-long coastal corridor, the Arabian Sea is located in the southernmost part of Pakistan. Pakistan has a significant amount of wind resources for the capacity of power generation because of its southern coastal regions. The powerful south-west summer monsoon season, which starts in May or June and occurs when humid, cool air circulates towards the land.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest by author.

References

1. Sovacool, Benjamin K. "Rejecting renewables: The socio-technical impediments to renewable electricity in the United States." *Energy policy* 37 (2009): 4500-4513.
2. Abbasi, Tasneem and S. A. Abbasi. "Is the use of renewable energy sources an answer to the problems of global warming and pollution?." *Crit Rev Environ Sci Technol* 42 (2012): 99-154.
3. Elum, ZA and A. S. Momodu. "Climate change mitigation and renewable energy for sustainable development in Nigeria: A discourse approach." *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev* 76 (2017): 72-80.
4. Ahmad, Tanveer, Rafal Madonski, Dongdong Zhang and Chao Huang, et al. "Data-driven probabilistic machine learning in sustainable smart energy/smart energy systems: Key developments, challenges, and future research opportunities in the context of smart grid paradigm." *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev* 160 (2022): 112128.
5. Ahmed, Noor A. and Michael Cameron. "The challenges and possible solutions of horizontal axis wind turbines as a clean energy solution for the future." *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev* 38 (2014): 439-460.

How to cite this article: Noor, Mohamaad. "Re - Evaluate of Something Like the Difficulties Faced Mostly by Solar Power Offshore Wind Paradigm's Impacts on our Environment and Pollution." J Environ Anal Chem 9 (2022): 403.