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GREEN ENERGY

INITIATED BY B.M.S DEPARTMENT

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Dr. Mala Kharkar

[Chief Executive Officer]

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER'S DESK

Dear Readers,

"Develop a passion for learning. If you do, you will never cease to grow." We live today in a world that is so very different from the one we grew up in, the one we were educated in. The world today is moving at such an enhanced rate and we as educationalists need to cause and reflect on the entire system of education. On-line learning provides new age technology to widen the educational scope. It prepares students to succeed in an increasing technology driven global economy. Technology makes life much easier, most of all it saves time and energy. It is one of the fastest growing field right now and there is no sign of stopping anytime soon. It is indeed a great moment for all of us to bring forth this weekly E-Periodical "Weekend Chronicle". We are sure this E-Periodical will help to acquire knowledge and skills, build character and enhance employability of our young talented students to become globally competent. There is something for everyone here, right from the fields of Business, Academics, Travel and Tourism, Science and technology, Media and lot more.

The variety and creativity of the articles in E-Periodical will surely add on to the knowledge of the readers. I am sure that the positive attitude, hard work, continued efforts and innovative ideas exhibited by our students will surely stir the mind of the readers and take them to the fantastic world of joy and pleasure.

Dr. Trisa Joseph Palathingal

[I/C PRINCIPAL]

A MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL'S DESK

Dear Readers,

Greetings!

"There is nothing more beautiful than learning because you can't stop learning."

Our E-Periodical Weekend Chronicle thus plays an important role in providing a medium for students of our BMS Department to express their creativity.

The E-Periodical i.e., online magazine drives us through varied genres containing- News related to Global affairs under departments like Business, Advertisement, IT and Science & Nature to intellectual news articles under Academics, Media and Library Departments.

It also covers articles related to Food & Health care, Culture & Cuisine and Travel & Tourism which usually tops our "bucket lists" including article which address societal problems under Department of Social Issues. Finally, we offer words and vision of our talented students as budding poets, writers, and thinkers under Student's section Department.

In conclusion, constructing a digital publication by students will engage today's youth and the crafters of the youth (e.g., teachers) in their communities, which is necessary to adopt a modern perspective and overcome the challenges we face today.

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WEEKEND CHRONICLE

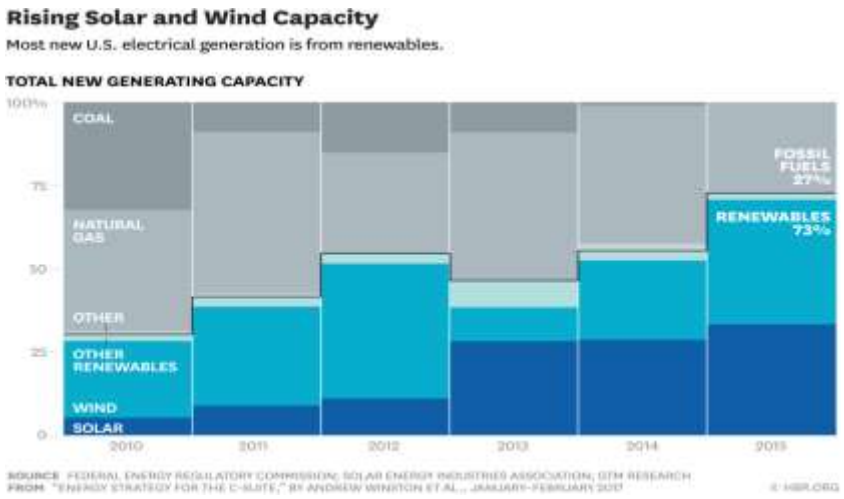
BUSINESS

SHIFT TO RENEWABLES AND OTHER ADVANCED ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

The market for clean energy technologies is changing fast, and companies need to understand both the technologies and their financing options. Firms that aren't aggressively incorporating renewables and other new energy technologies into their overall energy strategies are overlooking important benefits and exposing themselves to an array of risks.

The energy landscape today is characterized by dramatically increased supply and plummeting costs of a range of alternative energy technologies, including wind turbines, photovoltaics, biofuels, fuel cells, advanced batteries, LED lighting, and advanced meters. The newest renewable-energy projects are pricing energy below the cost of any source of power. In 2015, the average price of electricity from new long-term-contract wind power projects in the United States was two cents per kilowatt-hour, down five cents since 2009. New solar projects in sunny areas like the Middle East and Mexico are coming in below three cents per kilowatt-hour.

As with all forms of energy, government incentives make the economics more attractive. But even without help, the cost of clean technology is dropping shockingly fast. The total costs of developing solar and wind energy have fallen 74% and 55% respectively in just five years. The cost of LED light bulbs has dropped a remarkable 94% in less than a decade. The cost of storage technologies—batteries that eliminate the key remaining challenge of renewables, intermittency—is falling quickly as well.



Naima bhatta
(Department Editor)

Ref link: https://hbr.org/2017/01/energy-strategy-for-the-c-suite

ADVERTISEMENT

GREEN ENERGY: LET'S DO THE QUICKEST, SMARTEST THINGS FIRST

In short, the quickest, smartest, greenest, most economical way to produce electricity is now from wind, water, and solar. However, in developed countries, no additional large-scale hydroelectric dams can be built. It may be economical to build thousands of small-scale hydroelectric plants at small dams or use river current turbines in rivers around the world. If not, then hydroelectric power production cannot be substantially increased.

Overall, though, it is hard to get these as competitive as wind and solar power, while wind and photovoltaic solar farms are generally a much more economical way to produce electricity than coal, and, with fossil gas prices soaring, than gas. This makes wind and solar the only essentially emission-free way to take over the bulk of electricity production from fossil fuels quickly and economically. Power from photovoltaic solar farms and wind farms can go from planning to production in only a few years, and there is no fuel cost, no CO2 release, and almost no water use once in production. Note: all electricity production from fossil fuels uses the thermodynamic process, which requires copious amounts of water. In a world where water is in increasingly short supply — and especially in desert regions, where there is no water — wind and solar PV power production have the huge advantage that they require no water. Wind and solar are so economical that it makes sense to overbuild them: Then you still have enough production at the times of less sun in morning, evening, and in winter. You will also have adequate production from wind farms during times of light wind. This is the least expensive and quickest way to address part of the issue of the intermittent nature of wind and solar. (Also, you can use the excess during optimum conditions to make green hydrogen). Obtaining rights-of-way for new power lines is a very time-consuming problem.

Nidhi Satam
(Department Editor)

IT & TECHNOLOGY

GREEN ENERGIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Globally, buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of the total world annual energy consumption. Most of this energy is for the provision of lighting, heating, cooling, and air conditioning.

Under the 1997 Montreal Protocol, governments agreed to phase out chemicals used as refrigerants that have the potential to destroy stratospheric ozone. It was therefore considered desirable to reduce energy consumption and decrease the rate of depletion of world energy reserves and pollution of the environment. This article discusses a comprehensive review of energy sources, environment and sustainable development. This includes all the renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency systems, energy conservation scenarios, energy savings and other mitigation measures necessary to reduce climate change.

Department Editor: Waqar Wahid Parkar

Reference Link: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1364032106000682

SCIENCE & SPACE

A SOLAR POWER STATION IN SPACE? HERE'S HOW IT WOULD WORK

The UK government is reportedly considering a £16 billion proposal to build a solar power station in space.

Yes, you read that right. Space-based solar power is one of the technologies to feature in the government's Net Zero Innovation Portfolio. It has been identified as a potential solution, alongside others, to enable the UK to achieve net zero by 2050.

But how would a solar power station in space work? What are the advantages and drawbacks of this technology?

Space-based solar power involves collecting solar energy in space and transferring it to Earth. While the idea itself is not new, recent technological advances have made this prospect more achievable.

The space-based solar power system involves a solar power satellite – an enormous spacecraft equipped with solar panels. These panels generate electricity, which is then wirelessly transmitted to Earth through high-frequency radio waves. A ground antenna, called a rectenna, is used to convert the radio waves into electricity, which is then delivered to the power grid.

A space-based solar power station in orbit is illuminated by the Sun 24 hours a day and could therefore generate electricity continuously. This represents an advantage over terrestrial solar power systems (systems on Earth), which can produce electricity only during the day and depend on the weather.

With global energy demand projected to increase by nearly 50% by 2050, space-based solar power could be key to helping meet the growing demand in the world's energy sector and tackling global temperature rise.

Department Editor: - Latika Naik
Ref link: - https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/03/a-solar-power-station-in-space-here-s-how-it-would-work-and-the-benefits-it-could-bring/

NATURE

LARGE AND PERSISTENT EFFECTS OF GREEN ENERGY DEFAULTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS SECTORS

Non-monetary incentives that encourage pro-environmental behaviour can contribute to combating climate change. Here, we investigated the effect of green energy defaults in the household and business sectors.

In two large-scale field studies in Switzerland of over 200,000 households and 8,000 enterprises, we found that presenting renewable energy to existing customers as the standard option led to around 80% of the household and business sector customers staying with the green default, and the effects were largely stable over a time span of at least four years. Electricity consumption had only a weak effect on default acceptance. Our data do not indicate moral licensing: accepting the green default did not lead to a disproportionate increase in electricity consumption. Compared with men, women in both the household and business sectors were slightly more likely to accept the green default. Overall, non-monetary incentives can be highly effective in both the household and business sectors.

Department editor - Waqar Wahid Parkar

Reference link - https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-021-01070-3

ACADEMICS

DISTRICT ENERGY CAN TAKE US A STEP CLOSER TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

In 2015, the United Nations created a global sustainability goal to protect ecosystems worldwide by mitigating the effects of climate change through lowering global greenhouse gas emissions.

Countries can reduce their carbon emissions by producing more renewable energy and some of them are developing power systems to expand carbon-free energy supplies.

Among these are independent and local district energy systems that can provide consumers with enough electricity to power residential and commercial buildings from a central plant.

Could this be a solution to carbon-neutral energy?

District energy systems produce emission-free electricity on site to lower distribution pollution and improve cost-efficiencies. The power source relies on Earth's natural temperature differentiations to access warm and cool air without generating emissions. District energy systems move water or a refrigerant through subsurface pipes.

The layouts also recycle water and refrigerant indefinitely, which reduces resource exploitation. District energy systems are large-scale geothermal units that can distribute warm or cool air to commercial, medical and academic buildings.

How can district energy reduce emissions?

District energy reduces emissions by powering HVAC systems without conventional electricity. Most global electricity supplies come from fossil fuels, which produce greenhouse gas emissions. In the United States, HVAC systems consume about 55% of the power supply

DEPARTMENT EDITOR: -NIDHI SUBRAMANIAM

Reference link:

LINKEDIN LAUNCHES NATIVE CAROUSEL POSTING OPTION

LinkedIn users have been posting makeshift carousel posts for some time, using its PDF attachment option to create individual frames. And now, LinkedIn has decided to make it a fully-fledged functionality, with a new 'Carousel' post option being added to your update tools.
As you can see in this example, posted by social media expert Matt Navarra, some users now have the option to create a carousel post within the LinkedIn update process.

Tap on that and you'll be taken through the carousel creation process, which enables you to choose multiple still images and/or video clips to add to your post.

Back in 2019, LinkedIn added the capacity to attach PDFs to your LinkedIn updates, which then converts your document into a multi-frame preview deck, that users can swipe through in-stream (note: they don't look as great as an embedded post, so you'll need to tap through to LinkedIn for the full experience).

Ref link
https://www.socialmediatoday.com/news/linkedin-launches-native-carousel-posting-option/627881/

ARTS

THE SOLAR ENERGY FIELD

'The Solar Energy Field' is a solar energy structure designed with brilliant imagination by eco-conscious artist Michael Jantzen. Electricity generated from the interaction between photovoltaic cells and photons is the inspiration for this abstract sculpture's shape.

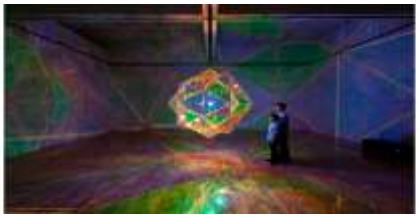
The energy interaction is represented in three-dimensional form. It could function as a generator for the local community. On a sunny day, the solar panels installed on the top of the piece could generate 10,000 W of electricity. It could also function as a shelter from the hot sun as the lower solar panels can fold out so people can sit beneath them.

Department Editor: Harshal Prajapati

Reference Link: https://new-q-cells.com/en/sub.php?idx=679&division=2&page=1

THE EXPLORATION OF THE CENTRE OF THE SUN

Olafur Eliasson is a world-class Danish contemporary artist and famous for installation art employing nature, such as water, moss, rain and rainbows, in galleries. He attained global fame with 'The Weather Project,' a representation of the sun, in the Turbine Hall of Tate Modern, London in 2003.



'The exploration of the center of the sun' is another installation that he directed in 2007 and is a huge sculpture that reflects a spectrum of light and shadow with electricity generated from solar panels installed in the roof garden of the gallery. The panes of the asymmetrical glass polyhedron shine countless rays of light just like that produced from an array of colorful stars in a galaxy. The artist also carried out the 'Little Sun' project that delivers solar lamps and chargers to less developed areas without electricity.

Department Editor: Harshal Prajapati

Reference Link: https://new-q-cells.com/en/sub.php?idx=679&division=2&page=1

HISTORY

GOING GREEN: THE HISTORY OF RE"NEW"ABLE ENERGY

Energy and transportation have always been interlinked. All of the ways that people and commodities go from place-to-place requires energy, much of which is from non-renewable sources (i.e., coal, oil, and natural gas). These non-renewable sources can be depleted. They can run out. First there will be shortages, second comes the inflated (high) prices, and then, thirdly, eventually, the resource is just no longer available.

Did you know there is a direct link between energy from non-renewable sources and poor environmental and human health? For example, over five million workdays have been canceled and 600,000 cases of asthma attacks have been linked directly to pollution from nearby fossil-fuel power plants. Because of this, the United States has recognized the need for a more diverse "energy profile," which means getting energy from different, especially "renewable," energy sources.

But what is "renewable energy?" It's an energy source. Except this one can be used over and over again while naturally regenerating itself. Think of solar power, for example. Solar energy is derived from the sun's radiation. The sun is a powerful source of energy and provides the Earth with as much energy every hour as we collectively use in a year worldwide. Some other examples of renewable energy sources used in the United States include wind, geothermal, biomass, and hydropower.

Renewable energy has been around for like forever, right? Correct! The history of renewable energy sources date back to the beginning of civilization, however, only in recent decades has technology been a main focus as the United States' concerns over energy shortages and the prospect of climate change continue to build.

Department editor: Maaz Shaikh
Reference link: >LINK<

LIBRARY

THE HOLY GRAIL OF RENEWABLES

According to Edith Cowan University's Professor Hong qi Sun, green hydrogen is the holy grail of future energy sustainability. Professor Sun and his team are developing photocatalysts that can accelerate the process of producing green hydrogen whilst improving energy efficiency.

As countries around the world commit to ambitious emission reduction targets, there's a phrase which is becoming more and more common from world leaders – green hydrogen.

According to Edith Cowan University's Professor Hongqi Sun, green hydrogen is the holy grail of future energy sustainability. However, there are significant hurdles to overcome before the green hydrogen dream is realised.

"While hydrogen is the most common element in the universe it's very rarely found by itself," Professor Sun said.
"Hydrogen is normally found attached to another element, most commonly oxygen, as part of H2O, i.e. water."

Splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen can be a relatively simple process via electrolysis, where an electrical current is run through water, splitting the molecules apart. It's so simple that it's a common high school science experiment.

"Hundreds of billions of dollars are now being invested in the pursuit of a clean way of producing hydrogen."

However, electrolysis at an industrial scale requires enormous amounts of electricity.
Around the world, hundreds of billions of dollars are now being invested in the pursuit of a clean way of producing hydrogen.

Reference Link:
https://www.ecu.edu.au/research/worldclass/hydrogen?gclid=Cj0KCQjwof6WBhD4ARIsAOi65ahBu5KmnjgH9DXKf92eA912O6nEDZqoIrgnJ4N96wDGyWTZfxi_6OkaArDmEALw_wcB

Department Editor: Riddhi Tanavde

FOOD & HEALTHCARE

WHY IS A SUSTAINABLE FOOD SUPPLY IMPORTANT?

Today, more than three billion people are malnourished and many of our planet's 7 billion inhabitants eat diets low in quality. At the same time, the world's population is rapidly expanding, and it is estimated there will be close to 10 billion people on our planet by 2050.

When considering sustainable food development, the goal is to ensure a future when this expanded population has both enough food available to eat and access to high quality, nutritious foods.

Thinking about a successful food future must focus on the earth system as a whole, rather than local levels. The "Anthropocene" is a term used to describe the current geological epoch, a time period defined by humanity being the dominating driver of change in atmospheric, geologic, hydrologic, biospheric and other earth systems. In other words, humanity's influence is at its greatest point in the history of our planet. The term "anthropogenic" is an adjective that denotes "originating in human activity."

REF LINK: https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/sustainability/

DEPARTMENT EDITOR: **Mayuri Redkar**

CULTURE & CUISINE

REVISITING INDIA'S CULINARY HERITAGE ON SUSTAINABLE GASTRONOMY DAY

India's millennia-old culinary heritage intertwines food, culture, nature, and wellbeing. The consonance between topography, climatic conditions and agricultural practices have contributed to the diversity of cuisines across the length and breadth of the country. Dietary practices also have a direct bearing on the physical, emotional, and intellectual being as reflected in the consumption of food with *Satvik, Rajasik,* or *Tamasic* characteristics. Furthermore, earthen pots and copper vessels, having scientific properties, have been used for centuries for the purpose of cooking and storing food. Indian culinary heritage, therefore, is more than just the blend of spices, condiments, and nutrition on the platter. It rests on the traditional wisdom of holistic wellbeing and the conscious effort towards maintaining ecological balance.

A simple example of this is the recent popularity of the Indian-origin Jackfruit that has been adopted globally as a healthy replacement for meats.
With the idea of preserving and promoting "gastronomy as a cultural expression related to the natural and cultural diversity of the world," the United Nations, in 2016, adopted the resolution to observe June 18th as the *Sustainable Gastronomy Day*. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines sustainable gastronomy as "cuisine that takes into account where the ingredients are from, how the food is grown and how it gets to our markets and eventually to our plates". This concept has served as an impetus for food enthusiasts and experts to revive regional culinary practices and recreate cuisines through locally sourced and alternative ingredients.

Department editor: prajakta nakashe

Reference link https://www.indicasoftpower.com/revisiting-indias-culinary-heritage-on-sustainable-gastronomy-day/

TRAVEL & TOURISM

RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Over the past decades, the travel industry has been growing rapidly and is today the single largest business sector in the world economy, employing in excess of 200 million people worldwide. According to most prognoses, tourism is bound to continue expanding at an appreciable rate, thus providing new business opportunities alongside a wide array of environmental and socio-economic challenges, both locally and globally. The hotel industry is an important part of the travel sector.

On a world-wide basis, the energy used in hotels is still predominantly fossil fuel based, despite the fact that many of these facilities are located in areas with ample access to renewable energy resources. The hotel industry is a conglomerate of very diverse subsectors with different energy consumption profiles. Hotels are typically geared towards providing high-level comfort and entertainment, as well as a broad spectrum of services, often without much concern for associated environmental, or socio-economic impacts. Hotels typically compete on a global market by offering more comfortable and spacier accommodation, better and more food, more sophisticated services, entertainment etc., commonly leading to the overexploitation of energy and other resources. A significant amount of the energy used in this sector is waisted, leaving ample room for ambitious measures of energy-efficiency and conservation. This paper will focus on the possibilities to increase energy-efficiency and conservation in the hotel industry, and will examine the possibilities of enhancing the use of renewable energy. A cross-disciplinary approach to the analysis presented here will be taken with both system (technical), planning and management aspects being addressed.

Department editor-Pranjali nasnodkar
References link -
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229021506_Renewable_energy_for_sustainable_tourism

SPORTS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IN SPORTS BUILDINGS: GREENFOOT

GREENFOOT project aims to finance sport building Energy Efficiency (EE) renovations and Renewable Energy Sources (RES) installations with crowdfunding schemes that propel Europeans to become active participants in the energy transition through their love of sports and their favorite teams.

Within this framework, one of the first tasks developed by the project was the synthesis of the knowledge and analysis of best practices to perform such interventions in the sport facilities, performed by RINA Consulting project partner.

Three main building typologies have been identified taking into consideration:
Football stadiums, as competitive sports buildings. Sport and training centres, as exercise sports buildings. Clubs headquarters, as complementary sports buildings.

Each typology is characterized by different needs, which have great influence on the energy behaviour of the building. The requirements of each building type, together with its related facilities, vary depending on the activity carried on and on the number of practitioners or occupants in general, a first analysis included some inputs in this perspective.

Then for each sport/football building type, a wide range of applicable energy efficiency renovation solutions have been analysed and proposed, together with their potential impacts.

Department Editor - Adishthi Narvankar
Reference Link - https://greenfoot-project.com/news/energy-efficiency-and-renewable-energy-in-sports-buildings-greenfoot-state-of-the-art/
https://www.goodway.com/hvac-blog/2014/05/sports-fields-go-green-with-renewable-energy/

SOCIAL ISSUE

FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE CAN BE MADE PERSONAL

The more I learn about what's happening, the harder it is for me to worry about climate change from a dispassionate and objective point of view. I cannot ignore the fact that I'm a real person raising kids who will be here for (hopefully) many more decades. In a few years, they'll start asking tough questions. I want to have answers. That makes climate change personal. For me, that makes it about love.

CLIMATE CHANGE CANNOT BE FIXED WITHOUT HUMAN CHANGE

Beyond the forthcoming technological advances is a revolution in human psychology – the way we view ourselves and our place in the grand order of things.

We have to abandon the idea of ownership and instead seek consent with one another and the world we call home. Climate change isn't the problem – it's a symptom of the problem.

In a world where the richest 85 people own as much wealth as the bottom 3.5 billion and the wealthiest 10 percent produce 49 percent of all emissions, it's not individual choices that are driving climate change. When we realize the rich people have stolen our planet's habitability for themselves, we will demand revolutionary change.

What they mean is that if we change the way we perceive the world and societal structures – the maps and models we employ, and the value systems we base our intentions and decision-making processes on – we are affecting change at a subtle cultural level. Only then can alternative – more sustainable and regenerative – structures and processes come to life.

REF LINK: https://youmatter.world/en/5-ways-fight-climate-change/

DEPARTMENT EDITOR: SANIKA RANE

STUDENTS'S SECTION

ADESH SHINDE

Mr. ADESH SHINDE
TYBMS
BMS DEPARTMENT

HE HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH AN NGO CALLED PANI FOUNDATION , SOCH SAYANI, SAHYDRI DEVRAI , AAKAR FOUNDATION, 5R CYCLE, KEEP HOPE ALIVE FOUNDATION, JAY FOUNDATION SINCE 4 YEARS.

HIS EXPERIENCE THROUGHOUT THE YEARS:

When I think about the journey so far, it's been nothing less than a blessing. When I started volunteering I was pretty young and had just started college, so everything was pretty new to me. I was talking and working with people from different spheres and ages. Each person taught me something valuable. I met some really wonderful people who inspired me to push my limits. They taught me to think about the society first and myself later. There were times when success got into my head and I became a little demanding, but I later understood that things don't work out unless you are cool headed and humble. In a way volunteering has not only taught me about the various challenges in the society but it is also helping me improve myself as a person every single day. I find a lot of happiness doing my bit for the society. The joy that I get when I meet young kids , old people in orphanages or old age homes is soul touching. The happiness on face which comes after the cleaning of beaches is totally different. I've understood that relationships are not always made through blood. I'm indeed lucky to have chosen volunteering. Had I not have been with this NGO, I don't think I would have been the person that I am today. Basically working with n NGO is completely different experience, I recently started working with keep hope alive foundation, so in this we try to teach some children's who are financially not so strong. Teaching someone is such a big task, but when we saw the beautiful smile and desire to learn on the faces of that small children's, we forget all our pain and tiredness. Those students taught me a biggest lesson of life, how to stay strong at our bad time. And I Never ever going to forget this lesson Happiness of planting trees, cleaning roads and beaches, collecting plastic waste it's such a great experience. Someone said that money can't buy happiness and it's totally true.

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