Bioenergetics: Open Access

Editorial

Past Conference Reports

1st Edition of Challenges in Global Climate Change and Oceanography conference will be held in Paris, France during 23-24 July 2020 accommodating proficiency gathering of academic and industrial expertise with the Theme: An Insiders View of Climate Change for a Sustainable Future. This conference provides a platform to share new ideas and advancing technologies in Euro Climate Change. This conference can focus on new concepts and approaches.

Session Tracks:

Session 1: Climate Change and Climatology

This is a branch of the atmospheric sciences concerned with both the depiction of climate and the analysis of the causes of climatic differences and changes and their practical consequences. It includes the methodical and regional studies of atmospheric conditions i.e. weather and climate. Both climatology and meteorology are branches of physical science that deal with the weather. While they are related to one another in many ways, they aren't the same thing. Dynamic climatology is the study of large-scale patterns and how they can be used to understand global weather. The physical processes such as evaporation, cloud formation, and more deals with the study of physical climatology.

Session 2: Renewable Energy and Resources

There are numerous types of sustainable power sources. The majority of these sustainable power sources depend somehow on daylight. Wind and hydroelectric power are the immediate consequence of differential warming of the Earth's surface which prompts air moving about (wind) and precipitation framing as the air is lifted. Sun oriented vitality is the immediate change of daylight utilizing boards or gatherers. Biomass vitality is put away daylight contained in plants. Other sustainable power sources that don't rely upon daylight are geothermal vitality, or, in other words of radioactive rot in the outside joined with the first warmth of accumulating the Earth, and tidal vitality, or, in other words of gravitational vitality. Meeting with the world wide expectation, renewable energy has evolved a lot. The use of renewable can be seen in day to day life basically in four areas of electricity generation, air and water heating and cooling transportation and rural(off-grid) energy services. The existence of this energy has been finding across a wide geographical area as compared to other energy sources. Large application of renewable energy has resulted in significant improvement in energy security, climate change mitigation, and economic benefits. The use of renewable energy has directed people to move forward from conventional fuels due to environmental reasons. Renewable energy can be defined as a form of energy derived from natural sources that cannot be depleted such as wind or solar power. They are the natural energy present in all forms ranging from sunlight, wind, waves, geothermal heat and tides. Their sources are replaced constantly but does not get short. Although there is an unlimited supply of fossil fuels, we should go for the use of renewable energy as it is not only safe for the environment, eco-friendly but also less prone to pollutants if any. The development of renewable technologies has led to human development both way rural and urban. A single form of renewable energy can be further converted into different forms. It won't be wrong to say that renewable energy is leading to sustainable development.

Session 3: Green Eneregy and Economy

In many countries, green energy presently provides a very little bit of which principally involves natural energetic processes that are able to be controlled with little or no pollution. Anaerobic digestion, geothermal power, wind power, small-scale hydropower, alternative energy, biomass power, recurrent event power, wave power, and many sorts of nuclear power belongs to green energy. Some definitions might embody power derived from the combustion of waste. In several countries with initiative arrangements, electricity selling arrangements build it manageable for patrons to shop for green electricity from either their utility or a green power provider. The science-approach trades are proposed to address the prerequisite for better two-way affiliation and correspondence at the science-methodology interface on natural change issues, particularly on alteration. To develop a regulatory strategy, set up engaging authorization and authoritative checks, and set up necessity frameworks.

Session 4: Biofuels and Bioenergy

A Biofuel is a fuel that is created through contemporary biological progressions, such as agriculture and anaerobic digestion, rather than a fuel produced by geological processes such as those involved in the formation of relic fuels, such as coal and petroleum, from primeval biological matter. Bioenergy is Green energy created from natural, biological sources. These sources can be any form of organic matter that stores sunshine as chemical energy. Numerous natural sources, such as plants, animals, and their by-products, can be valuable resources. Modern knowledge even makes landfills or waste zones potential Bioenergy resources.