



Uses of Fossil Fuels

James Weifu Lee*

Department of Biochemistry, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA

INTRODUCTION

For more than a century, fossil fuels have provided the majority of the energy needed to power our automobiles, run our businesses, and keep our homes lit. Oil, coal, and gas still provide about 80% of our energy needs today. Coal, petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, bitumen, tar sands, and heavy oils are examples of fossil fuels. All are carbon-based and were generated by geologic processes acting on the remains of organic matter created by photosynthesis, which began in the Archean Eon (4.0 billion to 2.5 billion years ago). The four types of fossil fuels are petroleum, coal, natural gas, and or imulsion. What Are Fossil Fuels and How Do They Work? Coal, crude oil, and natural gas are all classified as fossil fuels since they were created by the decomposition of organic matter. Fossil fuels have high carbon content due to their origins. Petroleum, coal, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels with high carbon content. Kerosene and propane are two commonly utilized fossil fuel derivatives. When fossil fuels are burned, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are released, trapping heat in our atmosphere and making fossil fuels the principal contributors to global warming. Fossil fuels cause local pollution where they are produced and used, and their ongoing use is causing lasting harm to the climate of our entire planet. First and foremost, damaging the world's economy is not the way to deal with climate change. Along with adding to greenhouse gas pollution, burning coal emits toxic and carcinogenic substances into our air, water and land, severely affecting the health of miners, workers and surrounding communities. It is used to generate energy and as a source of transportation fuel for autos and jets. Chemicals, plastics, lubricants, tars, waxes, and pharmaceuticals are all made from oil by-products.

So, if we want to avoid disastrous extreme weather, communities being wiped out by rising sea levels, global warfare and instability, and so on, we must stop burning fossil fuels. Oil, coal, and natural gas are examples of fossil energy sources. The burning of fossil fuels accounted for roughly three-quarters of all human-caused emissions over the last 20 years. Before they may be used, many fossil fuels must be refined. Years ago, as prehistoric creatures and plants died, they were gradually buried underneath layers of rock and earth. Because they are made up of the remains of dead animals and plants, these fuels are called fossil fuels. If all fossil fuels were burned, the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere in such a short period of time would be unprecedented in Earth's history. It is not possible to stop collecting and using fossil fuels immediately. The global economy, human health, and livelihoods are all in flux right now. Coal is a dirty fuel not just because of its high carbon content compared to other fossil fuels, but also because it includes a lot of hazardous heavy metals and other compounds. Nuclear power, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), is the most effective replacement for fossil fuels in terms of future energy use. Nuclear power has essentially no negative climatic impact as compared to coal, gas, oil, and ethanol. Renewables generate more energy than they consume during production and emit fewer pollutants over their lifetime than other power sources. Many fertilisers and pesticides are also manufactured from oil or its by-products. China, the United States, and India collectively consume more fossil fuels than the rest of the globe. According to the UN Environment Programme's Global Material Flow Database, these countries utilise 54 percent of the world's fossil fuels by weight.

Correspondence to: James Weifu Lee, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Norfolk, USA, E-mail: JWLee@ODU.edu

Received Date: May 3, 2021; **Accepted Date:** May 18, 2021; **Published Date:** March 25, 2021

Citation: Lee JW (2021) Uses of Fossil Fuels. J Bio Energetics. 9:e136.

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