Energy

What is Energy?

- Defined as the capacity to do work
- Law of Conservation: energy can neither be created or destroyed, only transferred from one form to another
- Most common form of energy is heat

Kinetic Energy: energy of motion
 Potential Energy: stored energy

Common Types of Energy

♦ Heat Sound Electromagnetic Chemical Electrical Mechanical Nuclear

Heat Due to differences in temperature Majority of energy is eventually transferred to heat ♦ Fire Friction

Sound

Due to vibrations of atoms that can be detected by the ear
Thunder
Voices
Music
Doorbell





Electromagnetic

- Anything on the electromagnetic spectrum
- As frequency increases the wavelength decreases
- Higher the frequency the more energy it contains
- Radio waves
- Microwaves
- Visible light
- UV light
- X-rays

Mechanical

Due to the forces of motion on an object Gasoline Motor Windmill Simple Machines Pulley Inclined Plane • Screw Lever

Chemical

- io zineoneonerre enii oi eud
 cnoiienidmoo rienii lone cemoie
- Battery
- ♦ Charcoal
- ♦ Gasoline

Electrical

Due to the rearrangement of electrons
Lightning
Generators
Power Stations

Nuclear Energy

Due to fusion & fission Fusion: combining of similar atoms to form heavier elements Fission: splitting of atoms into its parts • Radioactive elements Sun Stars **Nuclear Power Plants** Nuclear weapons