7.4 ENERGY TRANSFORMATIONS

Chapter 7

ENERGY

What is energy? (from Chapter 5) Energy is the capacity to produce change

This change could be to emit heat or light or produce a movement

ENERGY

In chapter 5, we talked about the different types of renewable and non-renewable energy

If you recall, we are rarely able to use the energy from these sources directly. Most of the time it has to undergo a transformation before it becomes useful to us

ENERGY

Useful energy:



- form of energy that humans can use to meet their needs

FORMS OF USEFUL ENERGY **Mechanical energy:** Comes from the **motion** of an object

Example:

- moving fan
- motor spinning wheels



- motor causing a drill bit to rotate

FORMS OF USEFUL ENERGY Thermal energy (heat): Comes from the agitation (movement) of particles in matter

Example:

- fire
- a heater
- oven or stove



FORMS OF USEFUL ENERGY Luminous energy : Comes from light - could be natural light or artificial

Example:

- sunlight
- lamp



FORMS OF USEFUL ENERGY



Electrical energy :

Comes from the movement of electrons (electricity)

Example:

- electricity in power lines
- electricity that powers electronic devices

ENERGY TRANSFORMATIONS

Energy can be changed from one form into the other

- Think back to Chapter 5



Solar energy \rightarrow electrical



Thermal energyLuminous energyMechanical energyEx: pool heaterEx: calculatorEx: solar-powered toy





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Hydraulic energy:

\begin{array}{ccc} Hydraulic & Mechanical \\ energy & energy \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} Electrical \\ energy \end{array}
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Fossil fuels:

Fossil fuel → Thermal → Mechanical energy energy energy

Nuclear energy: $\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Nuclear} \\ \mathsf{energy} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{Thermal}} \to \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Mechanical} \\ \mathsf{energy} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{Electrical}} \\ \mathsf{energy} \end{array}$

WORKBOOK

p.219-220

Review p.221-223

