

#### What is Energy?

Energy is defined as the <u>ability to do work</u>, that is, *produce certain changes* within a system.

Types (forms) of energy:

- Mechanical
  · Chemical
  - Electromagnetic
- Heat (Thermal) 
  Nuclear



We cannot actually see energy ③

We can observe how energy makes matter change in numerous ways (for example, change of physical properties, change of state, change of position etc.)

> We can observe how energy changes its *form*.

#### **Mechanical Energy** Energy due to an object's motion or position.





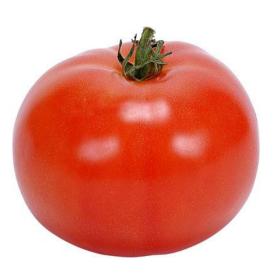




# **Chemical Energy**

**<u>Chemical energy</u>** is an inherent energy of a substance due to its chemical composition:

- All compounds are held together by chemical bonds.
- All types of chemical bonds have specific stored energy that can be released (transferred to another form, for example, heat or light) when the bonds are broken in a chemical reaction.











# **Electromagnetic Energy**

#### <u>Electric</u> (from electric fields), <u>Magnetic</u> (from magnetic fields), <u>Radiant</u> (from electromagnetic radiation including *light*)







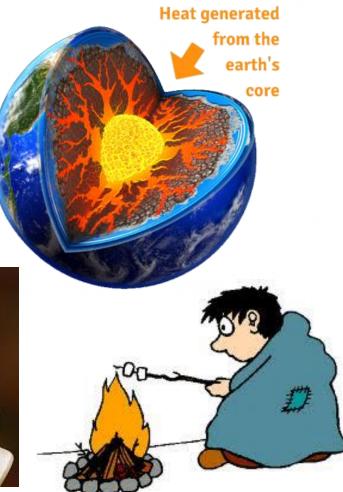


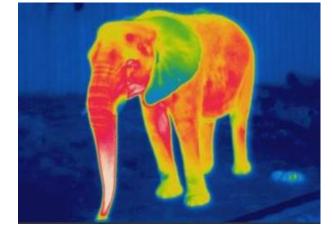


# **Thermal Energy**

**Thermal energy** originates from the individually random, or disordered, motion of particles in a substance:

- All objects constantly give off or gain thermal energy.
- <u>Heat</u> is an amount of thermal energy being transferred in a given process in the direction of decreasing temperature.

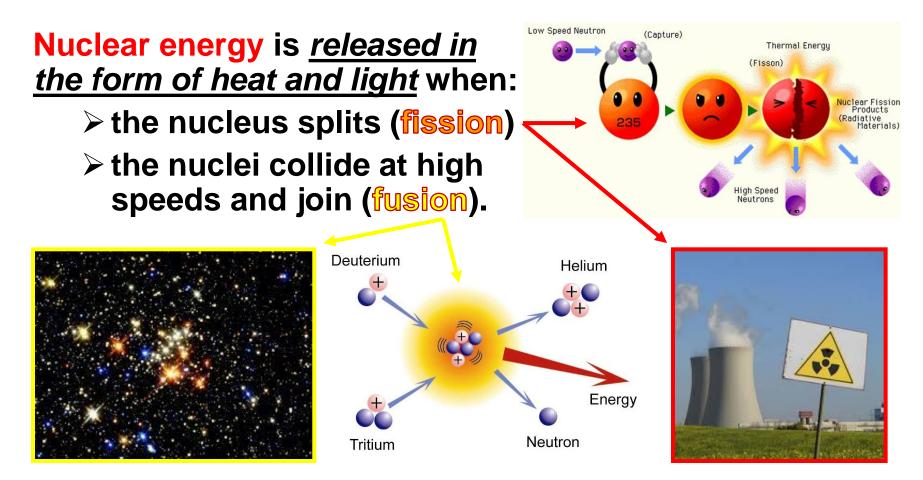






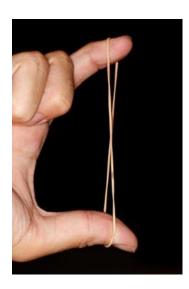
### **Nuclear Energy**

#### Energy stored in the nucleus of an atom.



Nuclear energy is the most concentrated form of energy.

### What type of energy?







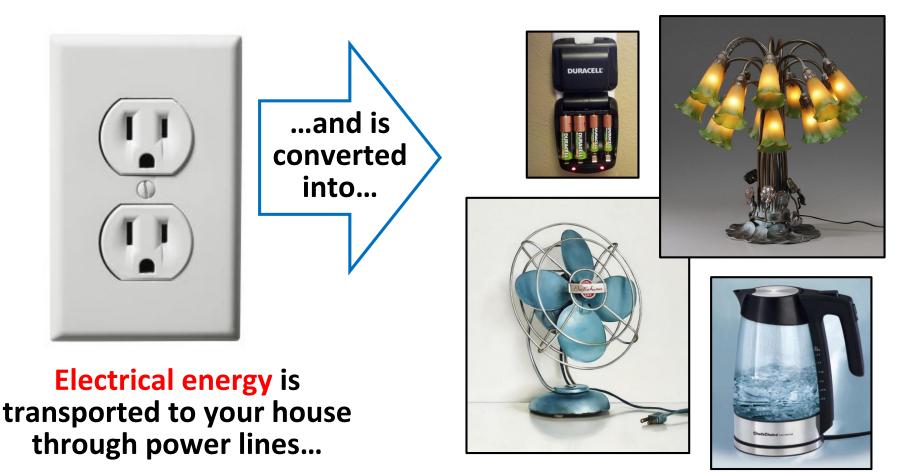






#### Law of Conservation of Energy

Total energy of an isolated system is conserved over time: <u>energy</u> <u>can be neither created nor destroyed</u>, but can be transferred, or converted from one form or place to another.



### **Energy Conversion**

