

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. (kinetic) (potential)









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

Electrical (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?







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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.



More Energy Conversion Examples

