

Energy

- **Energy** is needed to make things happen
 - It is measured in **joules** or **kilojoules**
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- The **law of conservation of energy** says that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred
 - This means that the total energy before a change is always equal to the total energy after a change

Energy can be in different energy **stores**, including:

- **Chemical** – to do with food, fuels and batteries
- **Thermal** – to do with hot objects
- **Kinetic** – to do with moving objects
- **Gravitational potential** – to do with the position in a gravitational field
- **Elastic potential** – to do with changing shape, squashing and stretching

Food and energy

- Food has energy in a chemical energy store
- Different foods contain different amounts of energy
- Different activities require different amounts of energy
- Different people need different amounts of energy depending on what they do each day

Power and energy

- **Power** is a measure of how much energy is transferred per second
- Power is measured in **watts (W)**
- Each appliance has its own power rating to tell us how quickly it uses energy
- We can calculate power with the equation:

$$\text{power (W)} = \frac{\text{energy (J)}}{\text{time (s)}}$$

Non-renewable energy

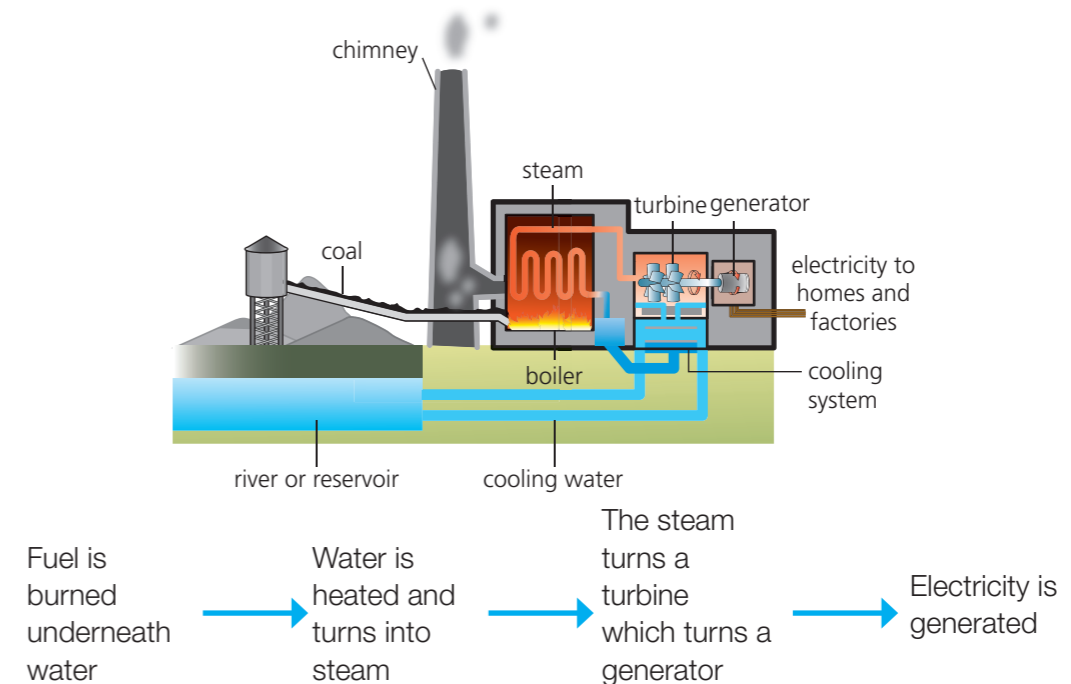
- **Non-renewable** energy cannot be replaced within your lifetime
- Non-renewable **energy resources** include coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear resources
- Coal, oil and natural gas are also known as **fossil fuels**, they release carbon dioxide when burned which contributes to global warming

Renewable energy

- **Renewable** energy can be replaced within your lifetime
- Renewable energy resources include wind, tidal, wave, biomass, solar, hydroelectric and geothermal
- Renewable energy resources do not produce much carbon dioxide, meaning that they have a smaller effect on global warming

Power stations

Thermal power stations burn coal, oil and natural gas, which are all non-renewable energy resources



Dissipation of energy

- We say that energy is **dissipated** when it is transferred to a nonuseful store, it cannot be used for what it was intended for
- Energy can be wasted through friction, heating up components or heating the surroundings
- **Efficiency** is a measure of how much of the energy has been used in a useful way, we can calculate this with the equation:

$$\text{efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{energy input}} \times 100$$

Key terms

Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.

chemical dissipated efficiency elastic potential energy energy resources fossil fuels gravitational potential joules kinetic kilojoules
law of conservation of energy non-renewable power renewable thermal watts