Energy

- Condition for scientifically work to be done
 - 1. There must be a displacement
 - 2. Displacement must be along the direction of applied force

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- When is no work done?
- 1. No displacement [No work is done in circular path]
- 2. Displacement occurs perpendicularly to the applied force

Work = Force \times Displacement [along force direction]

$$W = F \times s$$
 [Unit – Joule, 1 J = 1 N × 1 m]

- Work-Energy Relationship:
 - The ability to do work is called energy.
 - Energy of the body is equal to the amount of work it can do when its energy is released.
 - A Body possessing energy is only capable of doing work.

Energy: Unit – Joule

• Kinetic energy (because of motion): It depends on the mass and the speed of the body.

 $-\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Kinetic energy = 2

- **Potential energy** (Because of position and shape of the body). Potential energy = mgh [gravitational potential energy; h = height, g = acceleration due to gravity]
- **Mechanical energy**: A body is said to have mechanical energy if it possesses either kinetic energy or potential energy or both.
- Various forms of energy are Chemical energy, Sound energy, Light energy, heat energy, magnetic energy, and muscular energy.
- Grease and other lubricating substances are used to minimize the energy loss due to the friction.
- Energy Chain: The sun's energy reaches us through a series of conversions which is called energy chain i.e the interconversion of energy from one form to various other

forms.

- **Conservation of energy:** It states that energy cannot be created or destroyed. It can only be transformed from one form to another.
- **Thermal power plant** Coal and petroleum are burned to produce steam by heating water to spin a turbine.
- Thermal power plant Non renewable source.
- **Hydro power plants** use the potential energy of water accumulated at a height to spin a turbine.
- **Hydro power plant** (Renewable source)
- **Problems** Limited places for construction (only Hilly areas)