

Science In Action 9

Electrical Principles and Technologies

Section 1.0 Electrical Energy can be transferred and stored

- Static electricity (electrically charged particles not flowing)
- Current electricity (flowing charged particles)
- Voltage a measure of how much electrical energy each charged particle has. Current rate of charged particle flow
- Safety with electrical energy is vital
- Electricity can be produced with chemical reactions and stored in cells
 Cells combine to form batteries

Section 2.0 Technologies used to transfer and control current

- Different levels of **resistance** can be provided by different substances
- Conductors allow electricity to flow more easily than insulators
- Electrical resistance is measured in **ohms. Voltage** is measured in **volts** and current is measured in **amperes.**
- **Ohm's Law** current flowing through a conductor is proportional to the voltage applied to it
- Voltmeters measure (voltage), Ammeters (current), Ohmmeters (resistance), Multimeters (measure all three)
- Series Circuit (1 pathway) Parallel Circuit (multiple pathways)

Section 3.0 Devices and Systems convert energy

- Energy forms: chemical, thermal, mechanical, electrical
- Energy can be transformed from one form to another
- Motors convert electrical energy to mechanical energy
- **Power** is the rate at which a device converts energy (current*voltage)
- Input energy and useable output energy are compared to determine efficiency
- Reducing waste energy increases efficiency

Section 4.0 Using electrical energy affects society and the environment

- Alternative energy sources: fossil fuels, nuclear, geothermal, biomass, hydroelectric, tides, wind and solar
- Energy sources can be renewable or non-renewable
- Electrical generation produces by-products that harm the environment
- Energy can be conserved with responsible use and reduction choices
- Sustainability using resources at indefinite maintenance rate