

OUTCOME QUESTION(S):

S1-3-08:

What is "electricity" and how is it created?

Vocabulary & Concepts

Electricity Generator

Creating "Electricity"

- Different sources exist for creating energy from free electrons and generating an electric current
 - Batteries
 - Solar Panels
 - Hydro Dams
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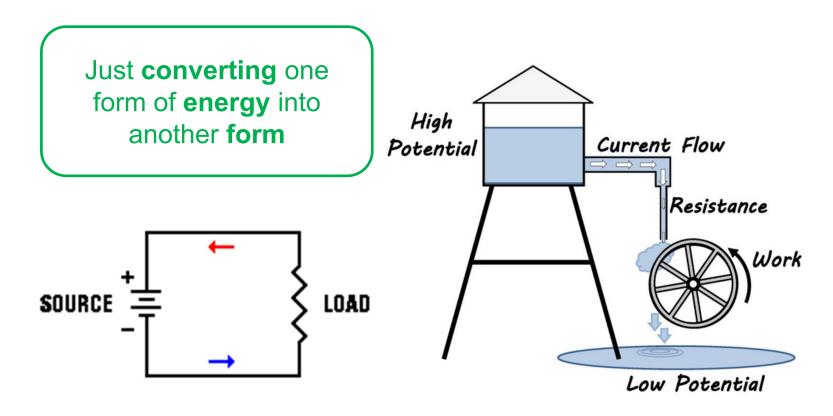
What other ways have you seen to create electricity?

(Current) Electricity:

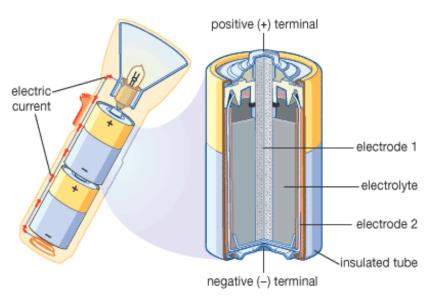
the flow of electrons around a circuit.

Most electricity is creating using two basic steps:

- 1. Remove electrons from one location (takes energy)
- 2. Let electrons *flow back* (<u>releases energy</u>)



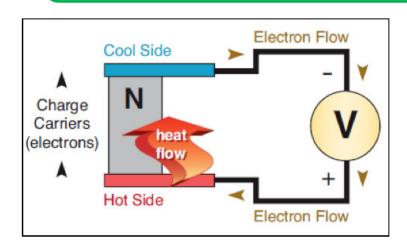
- **1. Chemical:** source *converts chemical* energy into electrical energy.
- Reaction separates electrons from metal (+)
- Energized <u>electrons</u> collect at other metal (-)
- Electrons <u>flow</u> back to (+) metal
- Example: **Batteries**



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- **2. Thermoelectric:** source *converts heat* energy into electrical energy.
- Metals *heated at one end* and **cooled** at other
- Energized electrons <u>flow</u> towards cool side
 Example: <u>thermocouple / thermopile</u>

Thermocouples are used as safety control devices in furnaces, engines and appliances





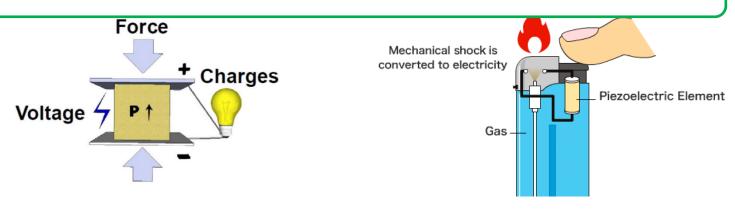
- 3. Photoelectric: source <u>converts</u> solar energy into electrical energy.
- Light energy <u>separates</u> <u>electrons</u> from material
- Energized electrons accumulate on "collector"
- Creates a *weak* **flow** of electrons

Remember: visible light is just one form of wave around us - Some are low energy (radio wave) some high energy (x-ray)



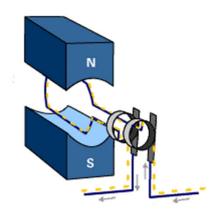
- **4. Piezoelectric:** source *converts mechanical* energy into electrical energy.
- (some) Materials polarize when squeezed various crystals, ceramics, bone
- Creates *charge separation* across the faces
- Electrons <u>flow</u> when faces are connected
- Example: <u>lighter</u>

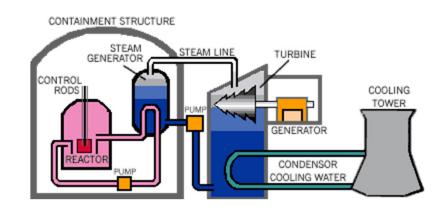
Piezo comes from the Greek word meaning pressure

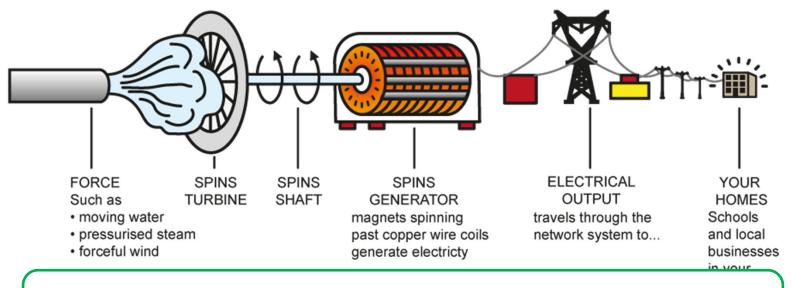


- **5. Electromagnetic:** source *converts mechanical* energy into electrical energy.
- Coil of wire spinning through a magnet creates a flow of energized electrons
- Example: generator

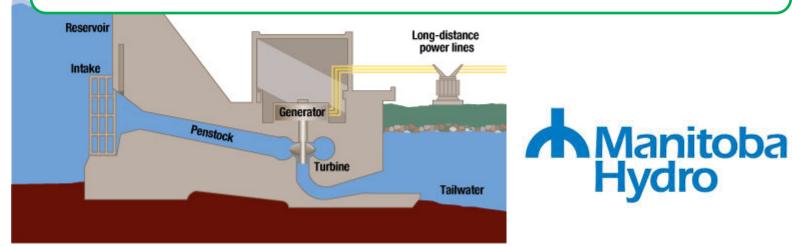
Note: an energy source is needed to turn generator: wood, coal, gas, falling water, nuclear reaction, wind...







97.6% of Manitoba energy comes from **dammed water** turning the generator to create the electricity



STATIC Vs. CURRENT ELECTRICITY

SIMILAR	DIFFERENT
Both: need input of energy to create charge (friction or other source)	Static: displaced electrons are localized Current: displaced electrons move
Both : 1 st step is charge separation 2 nd step is charge transfer (neutral object or battery)	Static: brief transfer of small amounts of charge Current: continued transfer of large amounts of charge
Both: will discharge (run out) when all electric charge is transferred back	Static: discharges randomly Current: discharges through a conducting_path

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

S1-3-011:

What is "electricity" and how is it created?

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