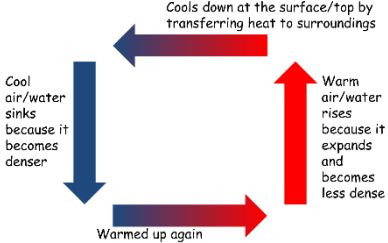
	8K Energy Transfers
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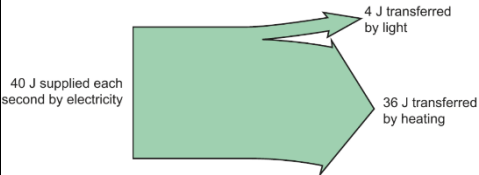
1. Temperature Changes	
Temperature	How hot or cold an object is. <i>Measured in degrees Celsius (°C)</i>
Internal / Thermal Energy	The energy stored in the movement of particles. <i>Measured in Joules (J)</i>
Factors Affecting Amount of Internal Energy Stored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temperature • material • mass
Energy Transfer	Always from a hotter object to a cooler one.
Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas. A way of transferring energy.
Cooling by Evaporation	The fastest moving particles escape a liquid to form a gas. The particles left are storing less energy so the temperature of the remaining liquid is lower.

2. Transferring Energy	
Transferring Energy	Energy can be transferred by heating via evaporation, conduction, convection and radiation.
Radiation	A way of transferring Energy by heating through waves (it does not need a medium).
Emitting Radiation	All things give out (emit) infrared radiation, the hotter it is the more it emits.
Thermal Images	Instruments that measure infrared radiation and convert into maps of temperatures.
Conduction	When a solid is heated the particles vibrate more and these vibrations are passed through the solid transferring energy.
Thermal Conductors	Energy is transferred easily through them- metals.
Thermal Insulators	Energy is not transferred through them easily- wood / plastic.

Convection	In fluids (liquids and gases) when part of it is heated it becomes less dense and rises. Cooler fluid moves in to take its place and a convection current forms.
Convection Diagram 	

3. Controlling Transfers	
Cold Climates	Houses are kept warm by burning fuel for heating and insulating houses to keep warmth inside.
Good Insulators	Brick, wood, carpet, feathers, wool.
Air	A very poor conductor because the particles are far apart
Hot Climates	Houses are kept cool by painting them white (light and shiny surfaces reflect infrared radiation).

Solar Panels	Painted black because dark colours absorb and emit infrared radiation well.
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4. Power and Efficiency	
Power	The amount of energy transferred by an appliance per second.
Watts (W)	The units for measuring power. 1000W = 1kW (kilowatt)
Power Ratings	Tell us how much energy an appliance transfers.
Efficiency	The amount of useful energy transferred by a device compared with the amount of energy supplied to it.
Sankey Diagram	A diagram that represents energy transfers.
Sankey Diagram Example 	
Efficiency Formula $\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred}}{\text{total energy supplied}} \times 100\%$	