What is meant by energy

Ionizing radiation, flow of energy in the form of atomic and subatomic particles or electromagnetic waves that is capable of freeing electrons from an atom, causing the atom to become charged (or ionized). Ionizing radiation ...

Renewable energy, usable energy derived from replenishable sources such as the Sun (solar energy), wind (wind power), rivers (hydroelectric power), hot springs (geothermal energy), tides (tidal power), and biomass ...

All the common forms of energy which we encounter in day-to-day life such as Electrical Energy, Heat Energy, Gravitational Energy etc can be categorized into these two main types. Let us move forward and explore ...

Sustainability is the long-term viability of a community, set of social institutions, or societal practice. Sustainablity is usually understood as a form of intergenerational ethics that accomodates the economic, social, and ...

Physics, science that deals with the structure of matter and the interactions between the fundamental constituents of the observable universe. Its scope of study encompasses not only the behavior of objects under the action ...

Combustion, a chemical reaction between substances, usually including oxygen and usually accompanied by the generation of heat and light in the form of flame. Combustion is one of the most important of chemical ...

Thermodynamics, science of the relationship between heat, work, temperature, and energy. Thermodynamics deals with the transfer of energy from one place to another and from one form to another. The key concept is that ...

Energy is a term used by all sorts of people, both casually and technically. It is because energy is all around us. Energy has its importance in every aspect of our life. It is not possible to sustain on the earth without ...

Hydroelectric power is a form of renewable energy in which electricity is produced from generators driven by turbines that convert the potential energy of moving water into mechanical energy. Hydroelectric power ...

Heat, energy that is transferred from one body to another as the result of a difference in temperature. If two bodies at different temperatures are brought together, energy is transferred--i.e., heat flows--from the hotter body ...

What is meant by energy

Carbon footprint, amount of carbon dioxide emissions associated with all the activities of a person or other entity. It includes direct emissions, such as those that result from fossil fuel combustion, as well as emissions required ...

Nuclear fission, subdivision of a heavy atomic nucleus, such as that of uranium or plutonium, into two fragments of roughly equal mass. The process is accompanied by the release of a large amount of energy. Nuclear fission ...

Biomass, the weight or total quantity of living organisms of a species (species biomass) or of all the species in a community (community biomass), commonly referred to a unit area or volume of habitat. It is also the ...

Greenhouse gas, any gas capable of absorbing infrared radiation (net heat energy) emitted from Earth"s surface and reradiating it back to Earth"s surface, thus contributing to the phenomenon known as the greenhouse ...

Latent heat, energy absorbed or released by a substance during a change in its physical state (phase) that occurs without changing its temperature. The latent heat is normally expressed as the amount of heat (in units of joules ...

Metabolism, the sum of chemical reactions that take place in living cells, providing energy for life processes and the synthesis of cellular material. Living organisms are unique in that they extract energy from their ...

Electrical potential energy is the cumulative effect of the position and configuration of a charged object and its neighboring charges. The electric potential energy of a charged object governs its motion in the local electric ...

Fossil fuel is a hydrocarbon-containing material of biological origin that can be burned for energy. Fossil fuels, which include coal, petroleum, and natural gas, supply the majority of all energy consumed in industrially ...

Motion, in physics, change with time of the position or orientation of a body. Motion along a line or a curve is called translation. Motion that changes the orientation of a body is called rotation. In both cases all points in the body ...

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