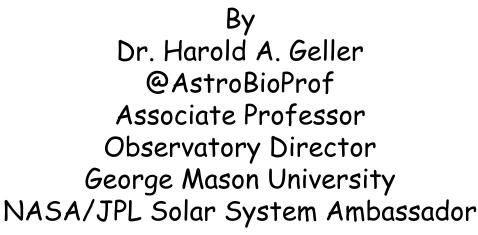




The Physics of Energy: Non-renewable and Renewable







Abstract

We will discuss the many issues of the teaching of the concept of energy especially related to the modern issues of energy and the environment. We will examine some hands-on demonstrations that were used in a classroom environment; and, the misconceptions that arise in the minds of students related to the concept of energy.

Reflection Question

What first got you interested in science?

My Personal Reflection

- I still recall my father giving me two strong magnets.
 - He demonstrated how difficult it was to push them together unless they were the opposite poles.
 - I tried to tell how it was that I could not push them together, easily.

So Let's Try These

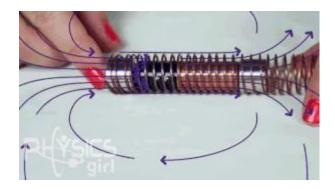




Look's Easy, Right?







But Is It Really?



Physics Concepts in Renewable Energy

- Fundamental concepts of energy
 - Nuclear Fission; Nuclear Fusion
- Measurements and units of energy
- Energy sources
 - Solar energy; Hydroelectric power; Wind power; Ocean thermal energy conversion; Geothermal power; Tidal energy; Wave energy; Nuclear energy
- Nuclear weapons
- Thermodynamics
 - Energy conservation
- Modes of transportation
- The atmosphere
 - Ozone layer
 - Greenhouse Gas Effect

- Textbooks present a fragmented and sometimes misleading view of energy.
 - Energy is said to be "invented," and "abstract."
 - Energy can be "converted" to different "forms."
- "Students do not find energy to be very useful, even for prototypical school science phenomena."

 "National science standards present a problematic view of energy."

From the opening sentence of the energy section in the AAAS/Project 2061 Standards:

"Energy is a mysterious concept...."

- Students have an incoherent view of energy.
 - Potential energy is often ignored.
 - "Just a number"
 - "An invented quantity"
 - Potential energy is not actual energy.
 - It often is thought to have nowhere to exist, so it cannot really exist.

- Students have an incoherent view of energy.
 - Energy can be "produced."
 - Energy conservation only weakly constrains student thinking. It does not force inferences.
- Energy is not useful to students in describing and explaining natural phenomena.
 - Often have to be prompted even to invoke it!

Recommendations

- Energy should be presented as a single concept.
 - Energy does not come in different "forms." It is only stored in different things.
 - There is only one kind of energy: Energy

Main Concepts For Understanding Energy

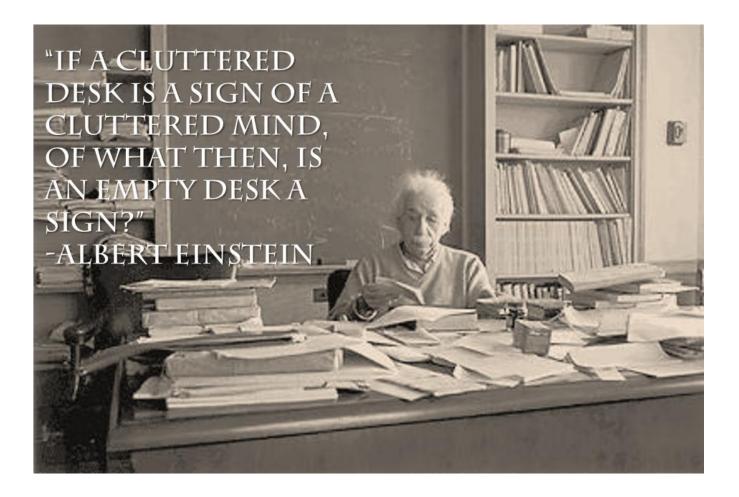
- Work
- Potential Energy
- Kinetic Energy
- Conservation of Energy
- Types/Sources of Energy

Question for Thought

 If energy cannot be destroyed, why do some people worry about the energy supplies?

 Energy is eventually converted into unrecoverable radiant energy, so new sources of convertible energy must be found in order to continue performing useful work.

Remember What Einstein Said



Yes, I have a Cluttered Office







Touch It, Feel It, Smell It

Information Sheet

Sample #1 - Meteorite "Forrest B" is from a shower of stony meteorites that fell near the Forrest station in Western Australia. This area is mostly desert, which makes it an especially good place for finding meteorites because they can often be easily seen.

ample #2 - Impactite is formed when a large meteorite strikes the Earth with enough force to form a crater. Part of the vaporizing meteorite fuses with the rock melted by the impact, forming a material that resembles volcanic cinders. An impactite will show small grains of meteoritic metal under closexamination on a cut surface. This particular impactite, collected by scientists in the 1950's, was found near the famous Meteor Crates in northern Arizona. This material helps with Experiment #5 in the Teacher's Guide, pg. 42.

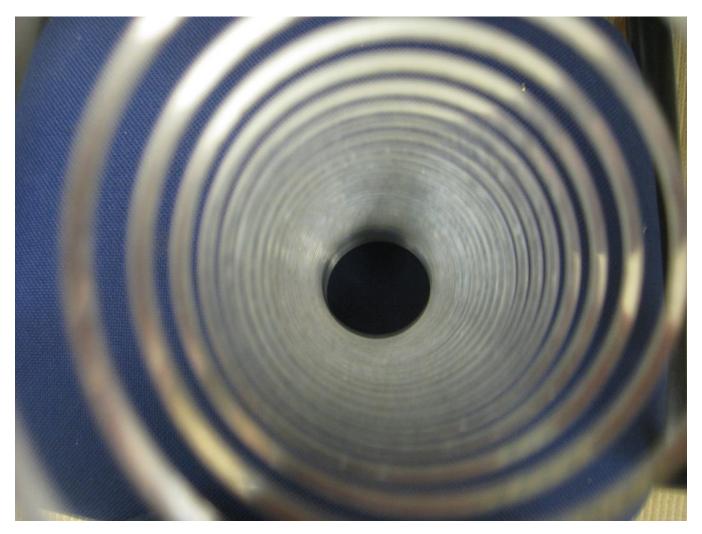
Sample #3 - This magnetic sand from a beach in northern Michigan contains magnetite, which he found in meteorites and helps with Experiment #4 in the Teacher's Guide, pe 11.

From Asteroids to Mars





What is this?



Now You Know



A Slinky - it can be used to demonstrate

- Longitudinal Waves
- Transverse Waves
- Standing Waves
- Hooke's Law (springs)

Demonstrate From Newton's Third Law to Supernova Explositon



Supernova (balls on a stick) can be used to

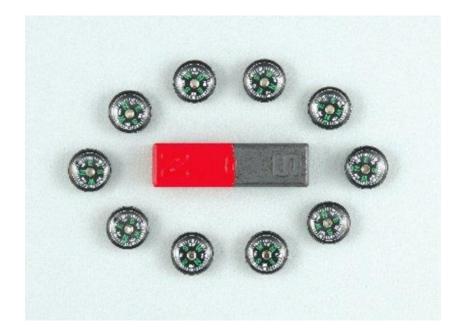
demonstrate

- Supernova collapse and explosion processes
- Newton's Third Law
- Conservation of Energy

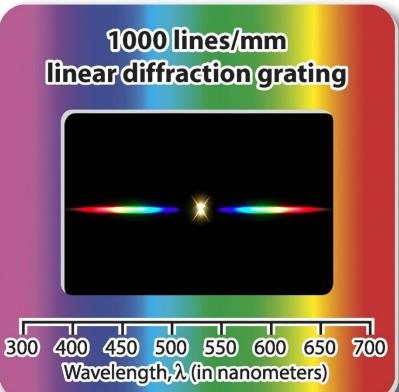
Magnets

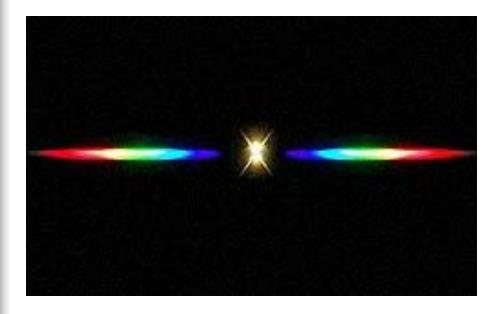




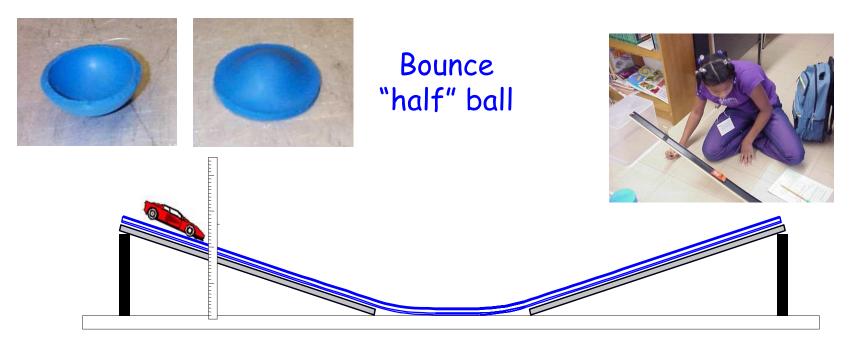


Diffraction Grating





Activity with Half Ball and Hot Wheels



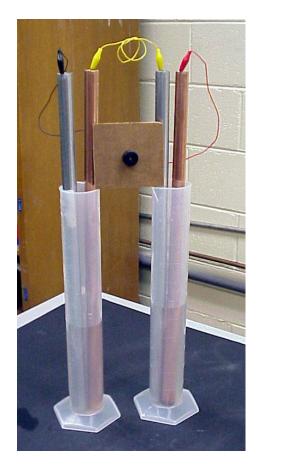
Beginning Height

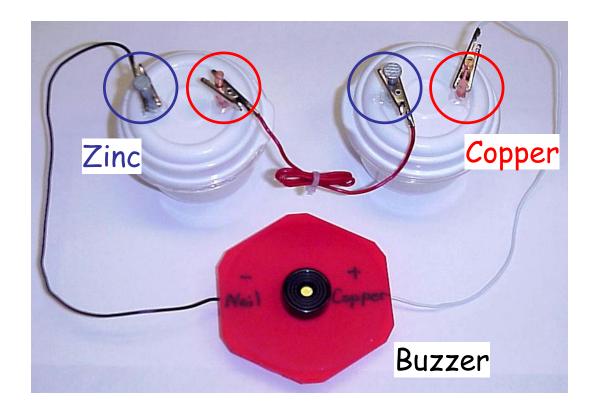




Measure Ending Height

Activity with Salt Battery

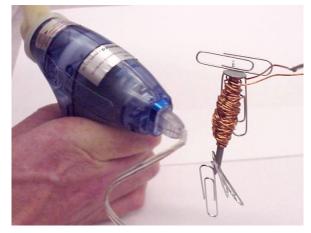


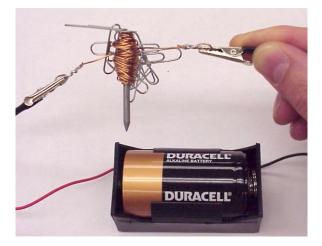


 Construct salt-water battery using copper and zinc electrodes to make buzzer work!

Activity with Electromagnets

Mini-electromagnet





Loudspeaker





Activity with Simple Machines



Construct Lego Lever

Identify Tools as Simple Machines



Pulley System

Activity with Electrical Circuits





Parallel Circuit



- Build series and parallel circuits with lightbulbs and measure voltage using a meter.
 - What happens when one bulb is unscrewed?
 - Which bulbs are brighter?

Activity with Magnets





 Predict whether items are magnetic or not.

 Draw magnetic "field" lines formed by iron filings around a magnet.

Now for Some Hands-On Activities



Using One Wire, a Battery, and a Bulb – Light the Bulb [sketch here first!]

What Research Has to Say

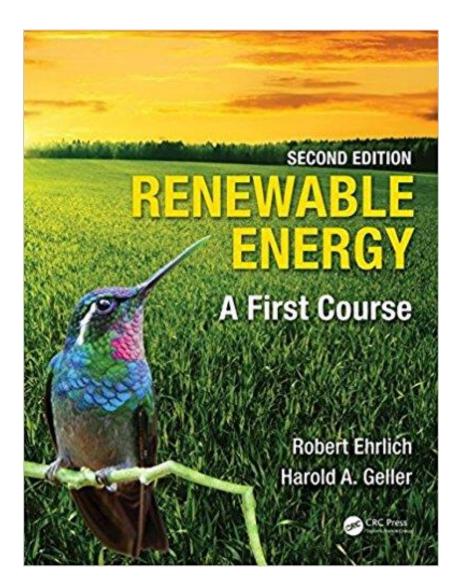
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Renewable Energy Textbook



- First edition
 - 2013
 - Robert Ehrlich
- Second edition
 - January 2018
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 - Harold Geller

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