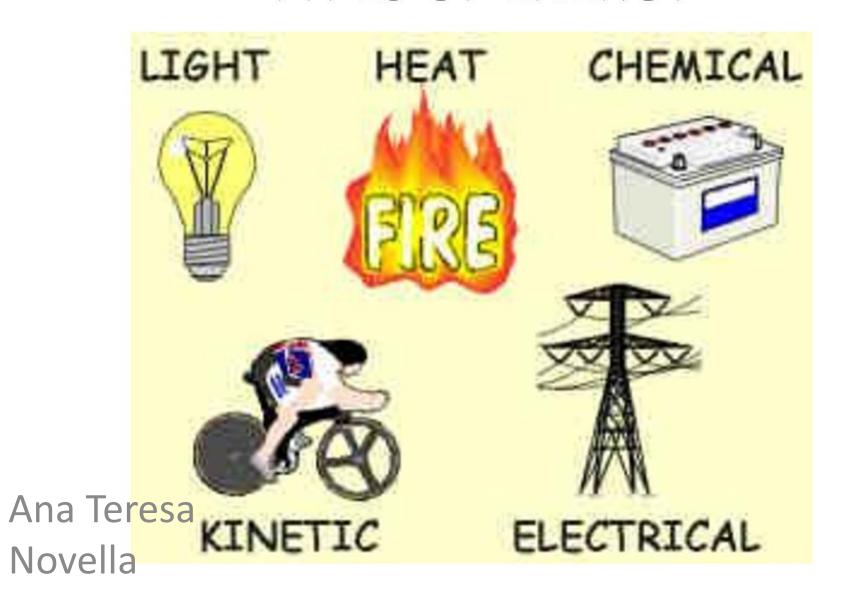
TYPES OF ENERGY



Types of energy

There are 9 types of energy:

- chemical energy
- kinetic energy
- **■gravitational potential energy (GPE)**
- **■elastic** (strain) potential energy
- **■**electrical energy
- ■thermal (heat) energy
- nuclear energy
- ■light energy
- sound energy

Chemical energy

chemical potential, also known as partial molar free energy, is a form of potential energy that can be absorbed or released during a chemical reaction. It may also change during a phase transition. The chemical potential of a species in the mixture can be defined as the slope of the free energy of the system with respect to a change in the number of moles of just that species.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical potential

It is energy that is released during a chemical reaction

Nuclear energy

An absorption or release of nuclear energy occurs in nuclear reactions or radioactive decay; those that absorb energy are called endothermic reactions and those that release energy are exothermic reactions. Energy is consumed or liberated because of differences in the nuclear binding energy between the incoming and outgoing products of the nuclear transmutation.

The best-known classes of exothermic nuclear transmutations are fission and fusion. Nuclear energy may be liberated by atomic fission, when heavy atomic nuclei like uranium and plutonium are broken apart into lighter nuclei. The energy from fission is used to generate electric power in hundreds of locations worldwide.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear binding energy

The energy that is released when you separate the different parts of the atomis nucleic.

Sound Energy

 Sound energy is the form of energy associated with the vibration or disturbance of matter.
 Sound is a mechanical wave and as such requires a medium to travel through.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sound energy

Is the energy that is formed with the vivration of sound.

Knetic energy

- kinetic energy of an object is the energy which it possesses
 due to its motion. It is defined as the work needed to
 accelerate a body of a given mass from rest to its stated
 velocity. Having gained this energy during its acceleration, the
 body maintains this kinetic energy unless its speed changes
- http://en.wikinedia.org/wiki/Kinetic_energy
- Is the energy that a moving object poseses

