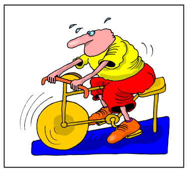
Energy and power



Lecture 10:
GPE
Work done by friction
What is a watt?
- Human power
Kinetic Energy

Reminders:
HW4 due Monday at midnight
Lectures can be rewatched online
Reading for Tuesday: Section 5.2

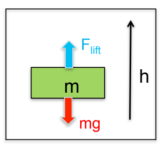
Reading quiz

1. In physics, the amount of work done is equal to
   a. The amount of heat energy generated
   b. The amount of energy transferred
   c. The number of calories I burn off
   d. My heart rate ×miles travelled
   e. Way too much (if you are referring to my Phys 1010 HW)
2. The gravitational potential energy of an object depends on:
3.

General formula for work done when lifting stuff

In general, the work done raising any object of mass m by height h is always the same, however we do it.
Can we find a formula for the work done?

Consider lifting vertically:
$F_{lift} = mg$
Work done on object = $F_{lift} \times d_{//}$
= mg ×h
= mgh



Mass of object — Acceleration due to gravity — Vertical height raised **Really the change in h**

But the work done is independent of the lifting method
⇒W = mgh is true for a vertical lift
OR if you use a frictionless ramp of any steepness
OR any other frictionless lifting method

Introducing Gravitational Potential Energy (GPE)

Work done raising an object by height h = mgh

But work done = amount of energy changed

Chemical energy in my muscles (- mgh)	Work (mgh) →	Gravitational PE of object (+ mgh)

GPE is the stored energy that an object has due to its vertical position (height)

⇒ Raising an object by height h raises its GPE by mgh

GPE = mgh (relative to h=0)

BIG CAVEAT:
h is the amount of distance it changes, not its beginning / final value!

To transfer energy to other objects requires work
Confusing Terminology: "WORK"

In "Everyday life language" : we are doing work if it takes effort to do it!

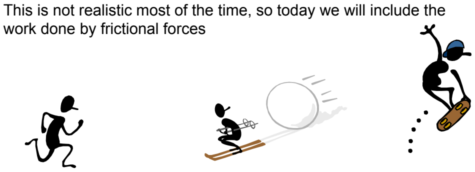
In "Physics":
Work done by a force = Force × distance moved in direction of force
"Work" transfers energy to or from the object the force is acting on

Outline

What we know about energy and work so far……

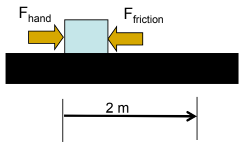
1. Energy is <u>always</u> conserved
2. Gravitational PE = mgh
3. Work is the transfer of energy form one form to another
4. W = F ×$d_{//}$

Last time we looked at work and energy in a FRICTIONLESS system
This is not realistic most of the time, so today we will include the work done by frictional forces



Work done by friction force

Pull 15N weight (wood block) across board at a steady velocity
Measure force needed.

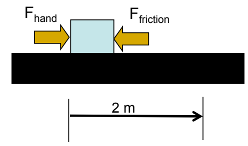


Constant velocity
⇒ $F_{hand} = F_{friction}$
⇒ $F_{friction}$ = 5 N
(~ 0.3 x weight)

Slide block 2 m.
Work done by me on block = ?
a. 2 J, b. 5 J, C. 10 J, d. 20 J

Work done by friction force

Pull 15N weight (wood block) across board at steady velocity
Measure force needed.



Constant velocity
⇒ $F_{hand} = F_{friction}$
⇒ $F_{friction}$ = 5 N
(~ 0.3 x weight)

Slide block 2 m.
Work done by friction on block = ?
a. 2 J, b. -5 J, C. 10 J, d. -10 J

CHANGE TO MAGNITUDI

Friction and energy

- Work done by friction is always negative
  - $F_{friction}$ always opposite to direction of motion
  - Friction always takes energy away from moving object as heat
- Friction takes useful energy (motional) and turns it into heat energy (less useful) but energy is still conserved.
- Friction can be annoying
  - Wastes motional energy of cars, bikes etc so that engines have to work harder
- But is essential in our world
  - Enables cars to brake: turns motional energy to heat

CHANGE TO MAGNITUDI

Energy problems

Now we can handle problems with several different kinds of work/energy
- GPE
- W_{ext} (work done by hand, rope etc attached to the object)
- $W_{friction}$

How are they all related?
⇒ By CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

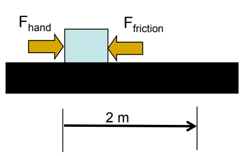
Consider C of E for an object: block, car etc

$$W_{ext} - |W_{friction}| = \Delta PE + \Delta KE$$

Energy given by hand — Energy taken away by friction — Change in stored energy (GPE, EPE) — Change in motional energy

Reminder

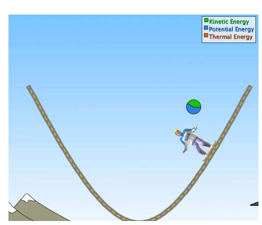
Push 15N weight (wood block) across board at steady velocity
Measure force needed.



Constant velocity
⇒ $F_{hand} = F_{friction}$ = 5N
(~ 0.3 x weight)

Slide block 2 m.
Work done by me on block =
Work done by friction on block =

Real Life?




http://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/energy-skate-park-basics

Homework – a bunch of calculations

- "Expert" approach:
  - Understand and apply (few) basic concepts.
  - Realize doing same problems over and over again.
  - Different form but applying same concepts ⇒ easy.
  - Can handle unseen problems in tests.
- "Novice" approach
  - New problem, start from scratch each time ⇒ hard.
  - Try to memorize problems for test – impossible
- "Expert" approach outside of physics
  - Many aspects of life (employment) governed by a few basic concepts
  - Understand and apply these to solve new and unexpected problems
  - VERY valuable skill in the workplace
  - Start developing this skill now!!

Human energy

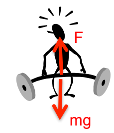
(or how long must I spend on the stairmaster to burn off my chocolate bar?

What the heck is a Joule??

1J (work or energy) = 1N (force) x 1m (distance)

How much work do I do benchpressing a 40kg (90lb) barbell 0.5m?

W = F ×d
= mgh
= (40) (9.8) (0.5)
= 196 J



But how does that compare to a chocolate bar?

Calories are just another unit for measuring energy
1 food calorie = 1kcal = 1Cal = 4184 J.

Decent chocolate bar has 400 kcal or 1673600J
So it has the same energy required for 8539 Benchpresses!

Power

Power = Energy/second.

$P = E / t$

Units: 1 watt = 1J/s.

⇒ 100 watt lightbulb means 100 Joules electrical energy/sec.

⇒ Does that make sense? Why do we measure power of bulb instead of energy?

⇒ What do we pay the utility company for?

100+ W of heat per person by just sitting here!
No wonder lecture theatres, concert halls etc get hot and stuffy when full!

How much useful power (work/second) can a human output over a 1 minute interval?

a. 5 W
b. 50W
c. 500W
d. 5000W
e. 50,000W

How much of our food energy goes into useful work?

So if I go to the gym and pedal at 150W output, I could

a) Power the ac for the entire building
b) Power a space heater
c) Power a lightbulb
d) Power not enough to run anything of interest

How much of our food energy goes into useful work?

- How much force x distance can person do?
  ⇒ Easy to measure with stationary bicycle.

- How much work does he do (expressed as Cal) during 10 hour ride?

(1 Cal = 4184J)

a. 2140 Cal, b. 1290 Cal, c. 150 Cal d. 12000 Cal

So back to our human powered gym idea……

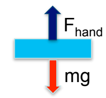
- Pedaling on the bike at 150W I produce 150J of useful electrical energy each second
- And 4×150 = 600J of heat energy
- The ac unit in the gym uses ~200J/s of electrical energy to remove the heat I generate from the room and keep the temperature constant

- So at the gym
  - I produce 150W of electrical energy by pedalling
  - I consume 200W of electrical energy keeping cool
  - I have a net power CONSUMPTION of 50W…………
  - Ignores energy used for lights, car ride there, warm shower……..

- You'd be 'greener' (consume less power) just going for a regular bike ride outside
- Or better yet ditching the car and doing your errands on a bike

Recap

Applied force is the same if book stationary or moving up/down with constant velocity (F_{hand}= weight =mg)



What about the amount of work done by me?

Do I do more work (get tired more quickly) lifting book up and down or just holding it up?

a. same, b. more work if lifting c. more work if holding it up

Hard question – putting ideas so far together

I can only push with a force of 10 N, but I want to move a 3 kg mass up to a height of 0.5 m.
How steep a ramp should I make (keeping it as short as possible)?

a. can't do it, takes 29.4 N to raise a 3 kg mass.
b. a 50% grade (1m along ramp for 0.5 m up)
c. 1.5 m along ramp and 0.5 m up
d. 2 m along ramp and 0.5 m up
e. 2.5 m along ramp and 0.5 m up

New form of energy to think about. Motional or kinetic energy.

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}\, mass \times (velocity)^2$$

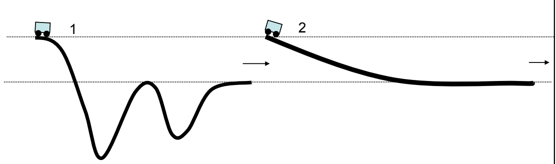
$$KE = ½ mv^2$$

Notice that this has the right units to be an energy:

$KE = kg \times m^2/s^2$

Energy = N×m
$= kg \times (m/s^2) \times m$
$= kg \times m^2/s^2$

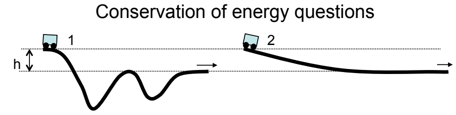
Conservation of energy questions



Two identical cars with really good bearings and solid tires roll on a very smooth, hard track (without friction). They start from rest and coast downhill, ending at the same height. How do their speeds compare at the end?

a. 1 is going much faster than 2
b. 1 is going a little faster than 2
c. 1 is going the same speed as 2
d. 1 is going a little slower than 2
e. 1 is going much slower than 2

Conservation of energy questions



h = 15cm
What is the speed of the cart at the end of the tracks?

a. 0 m/s
b. 0.6 m/s
c. 1.7 m/s
d. 17 m/s
e. 170 m/s