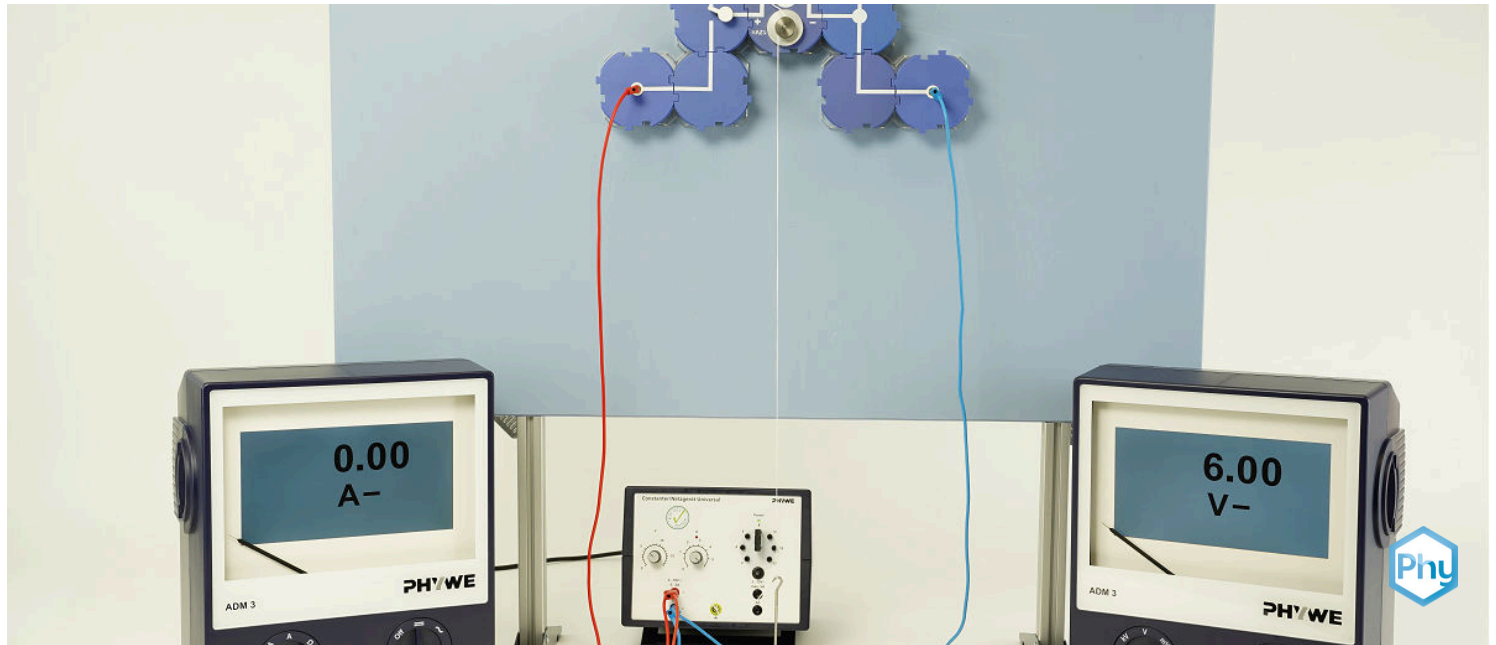


# Conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy and vice versa with ADM3



Physics

Energy

Energy forms, conversion &amp; conservation



Difficulty level

easy



Group size

1



Preparation time

10 minutes



Execution time

10 minutes

This content can also be found online at:

<https://www.curriculab.de/c/6167de892d1cf30003518c0a>

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## General information

## Application

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*Source: wikipedia: Ottenstein power station*

### Conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy and vice versa

The conversion of energy plays a role in very many areas of life, for example the conversion of mechanical energy into electrical energy in a power plant. It becomes clear that each of these conversion processes has only a certain efficiency and thus each conversion causes losses.

The experiment "Motor - Generator" serves to illustrate a pumped storage power plant, since electrical energy can be stored in mechanical energy and converted back into electrical energy as needed.

## Other information (1/2)

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### Previous



Electrical energy is energy that is transmitted by means of electricity or stored in electrical fields.

The potential energy describes the energy of a body in a physical system, which is determined by its position in a force field or by its current configuration.

### Principle



With the aid of an electric motor, which first operates as a motor and then as a generator, the energy conversions from electrical energy to mechanical (potential) energy and vice versa are demonstrated qualitatively and measured quantitatively. Subsequently, the efficiency of the respective energy conversion is to be determined.

## Other information (2/2)

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### Note



Care should be taken to wind the cord neatly onto the alternator pulley.

In these experiments only a voltage of 4...6 V is applied to the motor, otherwise the weight plate is pulled up too quickly. As a result, the 12V motor only works with low efficiency.

## Safety instructions

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The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.

For H- and P-phrases please refer to the safety data sheet of the respective chemical.

## Theory

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- Potential Energy:

$$E_{Pot} = m \cdot g \cdot h$$

m = mass

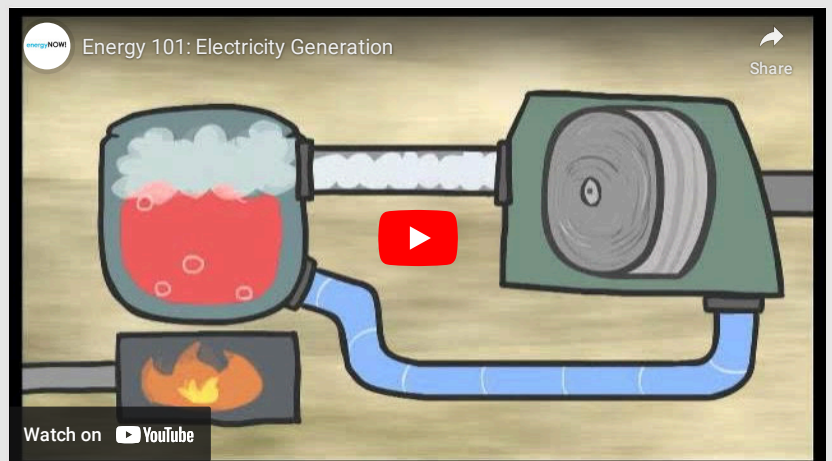
g = acceleration due to gravity

h = height above the ground

- Kinetic energy:

$$E_{Kin} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2$$

v = speed



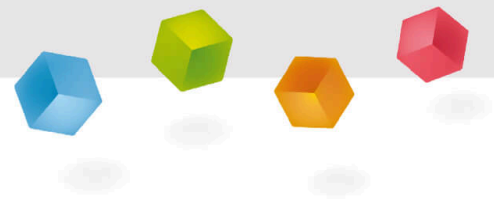
Source: YouTube - energynownews

## Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	<a href="#">PHYWE Demo Physics board with stand</a>	02150-00	1
2	<a href="#">PHYWE Demo Multimeter ADM 3: current, voltage, resistance, temperature</a>	13840-00	2
3	<a href="#">PHYWE Power supply, universal DC: 0...18 V, 0...5 A / AC: 2/4/6/8/10/12/15 V, 5 A</a>	13504-93	1
4	<a href="#">Connector, straight, module DB</a>	09401-01	1
5	<a href="#">Connector, angled, module DB</a>	09401-02	3
6	<a href="#">Connector, T-shaped, module DB</a>	09401-03	1
7	<a href="#">Connector interrupted, module DB</a>	09401-04	1
8	<a href="#">Connector, angled with socket, module DB</a>	09401-12	1
9	<a href="#">Junction, module DB</a>	09401-10	2
10	<a href="#">Switch, change-over, module DB</a>	09402-02	1
11	<a href="#">Socket for incandescent lamp E10 ,module DB</a>	09404-00	1
12	<a href="#">Motor 12 V, module DB</a>	09475-01	1
13	<a href="#">Fishing line, l. 20m</a>	02089-00	1
14	<a href="#">Scale for demonstration board</a>	02153-00	1
15	<a href="#">Heat insulating sheet, felt, 100 mm x 135 mm</a>	04375-00	1
16	<a href="#">Filament lamps 1.5V/0.15A,E10,10 pieces</a>	06150-03	1
17	<a href="#">Weight holder, 10 g</a>	02204-00	1
18	<a href="#">Slotted weight, black, 10 g</a>	02205-01	4
19	<a href="#">Slotted weight, black, 50 g</a>	02206-01	1
20	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 250 mm, yellow</a>	07360-02	1
21	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 250 mm, red</a>	07360-01	1
22	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 250 mm, blue</a>	07360-04	1
23	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 750 mm, red</a>	07362-01	1
24	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 750 mm, blue</a>	07362-04	1

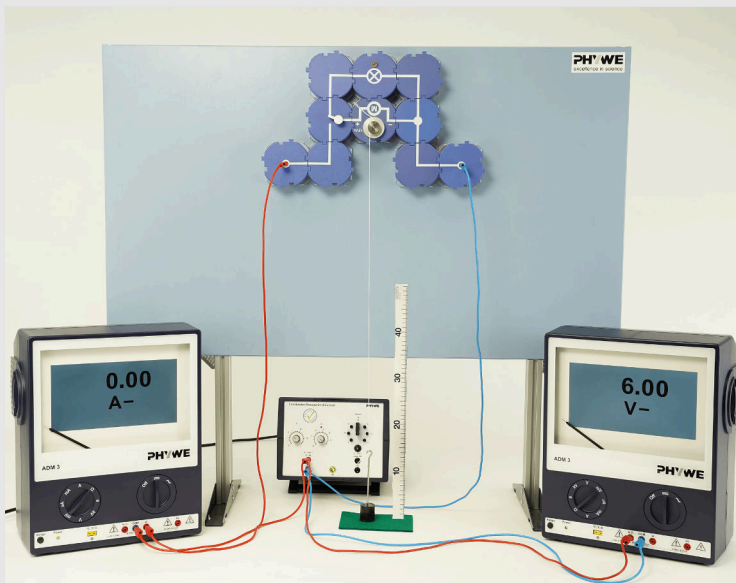
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## Structure and implementation



### Set-up (1/3)

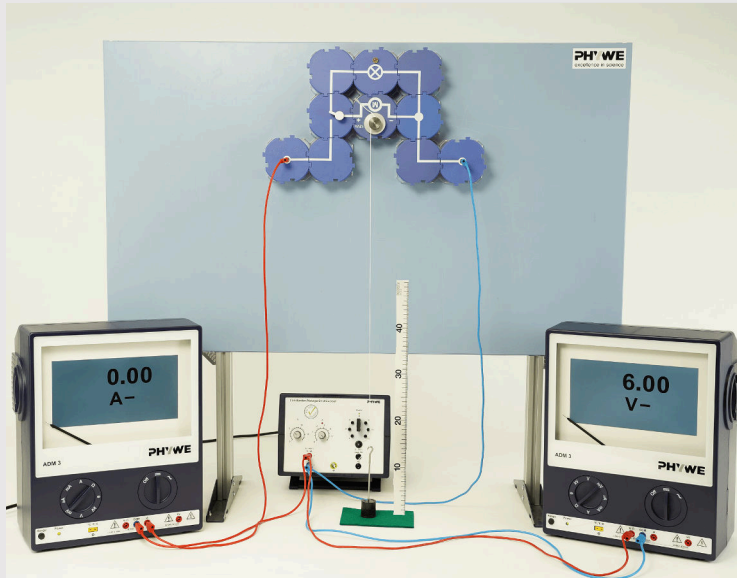
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- Build an electric circuit on the blackboard with the building blocks according to the illustration.
- The switch closes the circuit with the lamp. The pulley of the motor should be about 80 cm above the table top.
- Attach the measuring ruler so that it points vertically upwards from the table to the motor.

## Set-up (2/3)

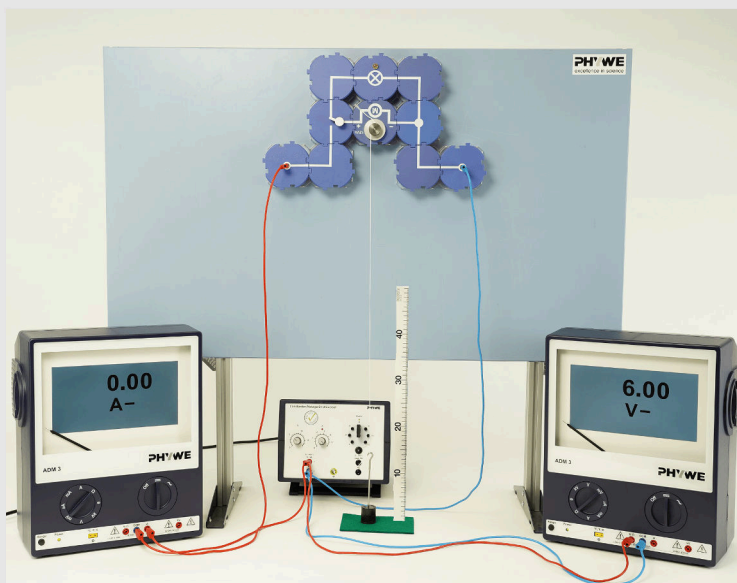
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- Attach fishing line to motor pulley; wrap enough line around pulley to fill groove.
- Load weight plate with slotted weights (total mass of body = 100 g), hook onto the cord and place on the table top.
- Connect the DC output of the power supply unit to the circuit and set the voltage to 4...6 V-.

## Set-up (3/3)

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- Connect the ADM3 multimeters in parallel to measure voltage and in series to measure current.

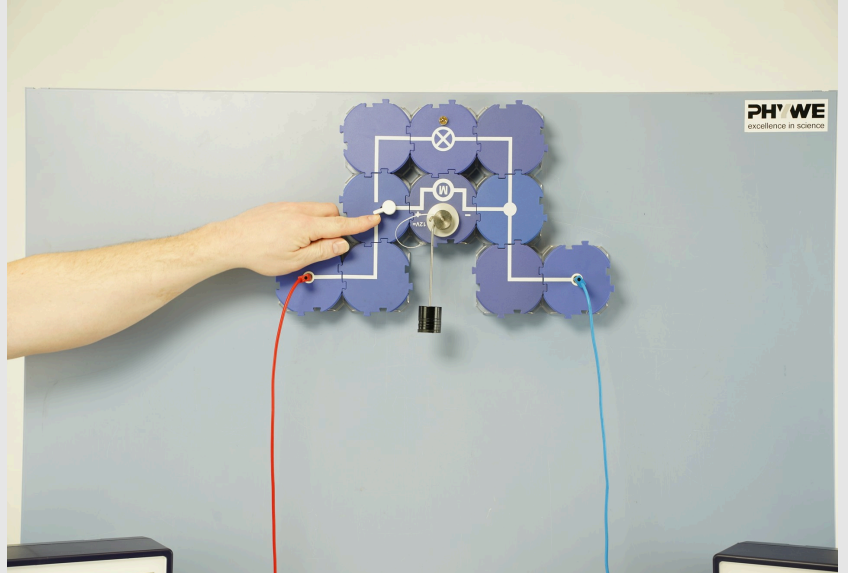
Note: The measuring devices are only used for qualitative testing. Due to the very short voltage or current rises, it is hardly possible to log accurate measurement data. Use Cobra SMARTsense sensors for this purpose!

- Place the felt plate on the table in such a way that the table is protected from the impact of the weight plate.



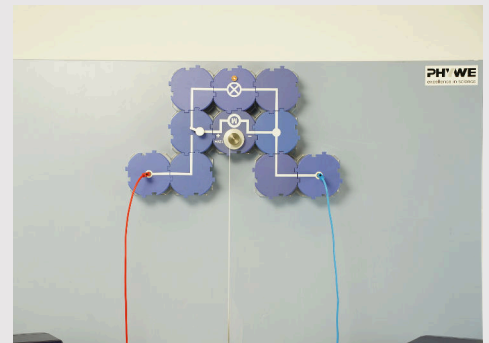
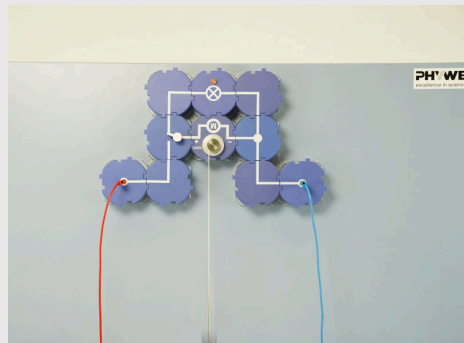
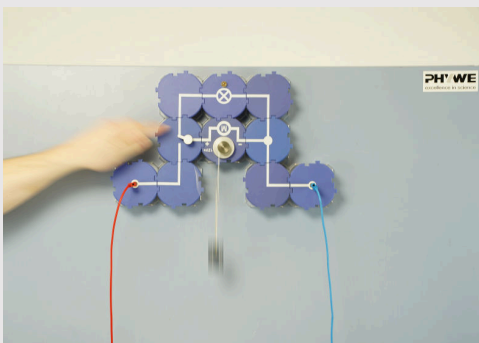
## Procedure (1/2)

- Switch on the power supply unit.
- Flip the switch so that the motor pulls the weight plate up.
- The preset voltage setting should cause the weight plate to run at an acceptable speed. If this is not the case, increase or decrease the voltage and current.



## Procedure (2/2)

- Move the weight piece to the top position and set the switch to the position where the circuit with the lamp is closed.
- Drop the weight onto the felt plate while watching the lamp.





## Evaluation

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The motor raises the weight plate with slotted weights. During the downward movement, the light bulb lights up. How does this relate to energy? Drag the words into the correct boxes!

The motor requires  energy to lift the body. With a motor, electrical energy can be converted into  energy. As the glow of the light bulb proves, a  can be used to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. All of these processes generate heat by friction in the  as well as by heating the  of the motor. They therefore have an efficiency that is sometimes much lower than 100%.

mechanical

generator

electrical

motor

coils

 Check

Slide

Score / Total

Slide 14: Test evaluation

0/5

Total score

  0/5 Show solutions Repeat