

Energy

Merit Badge Notebook

This workbook can help you but you still need to read the merit badge pamphlet (book). No one can add or subtract from the Boy Scout Requirements #33215. Merit Badge Workbooks and much more are below: Online Resources. Workbook developer: craig@craiglincoln.com. Requirements revised: 2006, Workbook updated: November 2008.

Scout's Name:		Unit:	
С	ounselor's Name:	Counselor's Ph #:	
1.	Do the following:		
a.	Find an article on the use or conservation of energy		
	Discuss with your counselor what in the article was interesting to you,		
	the questions it raises,		
b.	After you have completed requirements 2 through 8, revisit the article you found for requirement 1 a. Explain to your counselor what you have learned in completing the requirements that helps you better understand the article.		
	Show you understand energy forms and conversions by doing the following: Explain how THREE of the following devices use energy, and explain their energy conversions: toaster,		
	greenhouse,		
	lightbulb,		
	bow drill,		
	nuclear reactor,		
	sweat lodge.		
b.	Construct a system that makes at least two energy conve	ersions and explain this to your counselor	

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3.	Show you understand energy efficiency by moves through a system to produce a use	explaining to your counselor a comm ful result.	non example of a situation where energy
	the following: Identify the parts of the system that are aff	ected by the energy movement.	
b.	Name the system's primary source of ener	gy.	
C.	Identify the useful outcomes of the system		
d.	Identify the energy losses of the system.		
4.	Conduct an energy audit of your home . (Sample Home Energy Audit)	
	Keep a 14 day log that records what you a	•	se.
	2		
	5		
	7		
	10 11 12		
	13 14		

Include the following in your report and, after the 14 day period, discuss what you have learned with your counselor.

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a.	delivered and measured, a		uid petroleum, and natural gas, and tell how each is n fuel used, miles driven, miles per gallon, and trips
b.	required for the things you	do and use on a daily basis (cooking, showering	In preparing your discussion, consider the energy g, using lights, driving, watching TV, using the aid recycling.
5.	In a notebook, identify and possible ways to reduce the	d describe five examples of energy waste in your nis waste.	school or community. Suggest in each case
	Describe the idea of trade	offs in energy use	
	In your response, do the fo	•	
a.	Explain how the changes	you suggest would lower costs, reduce pollution,	or otherwise improve your community.
b.	Explain what changes to r	outines, habits, or convenience are necessary to	reduce energy waste

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	I ell why people might resist the change	es you suggest.	
6.	Prepare pie charts showing the following Tell where you got your information.	g information, and explain to your coun	selor the important ideas each chart reveals.
	Explain how cost affects the use of a no	onrenewable energy resource and make	es alternatives practical
a.	The energy resources that supply the U	Inited States with most of its energy	
b.	The share of energy resources used by	the United States that comes from other	er countries
<u></u>	The proportion of energy resources use	ad hy homes husinesses industry and	transportation
٥.	The proportion of chargy resources use	or by Homos, businesses, industry, and	adhoportulion

d. The fuels used to generate America's electricity

e. The world's known and estimated primary energy resource reserves

- 7. Tell what is being done to make FIVE of the following energy systems produce more usable energy. In your explanation, describe the technology, cost, environmental impacts, and safety concerns.
- Biomass digesters or waste to energy plants
- Cogeneration plants
- Fossil fuel power plants
- Fuel cells
- Geothermal power plants
- Nuclear power plants
- Solar power systems
- Tidal energy, wave energy, or ocean thermal energy conversion devices
- Wind turbines

Energy System:	
What is being done to produce more usable energy?	
Technology	
Cost	
Environmental impacts	
Safety concerns	

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Energy System:
What is being done to produce more usable energy?

	Technology			
	Cost			
	Environmental impacts			
	Safety concerns			
8.	Find out what opportunities are available for a career in energy.			
Ch	oose one position that interests you and describe the education and training required.			
<u>Or</u>	lline Resources (Use any Internet resource with caution and only with your parent's or guardian's permission.)			
Во	y Scouts of America: ► scouting.org ► Guide to Safe Scouting ► Age-Appropriate Guidelines ► Safe Swim Defense			
ъ.	► Scout ► Tenderfoot ► Second Class ► First Class ■ Rank Videos ► Safety Afloat			
BC	y Scout Merit Badge Workbooks: <u>usscouts.org</u> -or- <u>meritbadge.org</u> Merit Badge Books: <u>www.scoutstuff.org</u> Guide to Safe Scouting Safe Swim Defense Safety Afloat Blood Borne Pathogens Youth Protection Training			
Da	quirement Resources			
	e: http://meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/Energy for these links and much more			
	Energy Conservation and Efficiency - Energy Conservation - Top 5 Green Myths - Energy Conservation Myths - Power\$mart-			
•	Alliance to Save Energy - Energy Hog Busters			
2:	<u>Classroom Energy! Energy: The Quick Tour</u> a: How Stuff Works: <u>Toasters - Greenhouses - Light Bulbs - Bow Drill - Nuclear Reactors</u>			
	b: A BSA Crystal Radio Kit or BSA AM/FM Radio Kit converts radio energy to electrical energy and then electrical energy to			
	sound energy.			
	A <u>BSA Door Alarm Kit</u> converts mechanical energy to electrical energy and then electrical energy to sound energy.			

3: <u>Car Engines</u> convert heat to mechanical energy. <u>Brakes</u> convert mechanical energy to heat. <u>Speakers</u> convert electrical energy to sound. <u>Microphones</u> convert sound energy to electricity.

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<u>Light Bulbs</u> & <u>LCD's</u> convert electricity to light. <u>Solar Cells</u> convert light to electricity.

Fans covert electical energy to mechanical energy and then mechanical energy to wind energy.

Wind Turbines convert wind energy to mechanical energy and then mechanical energy to electrical energy.

Also see: Toasters - Microwave Ovens - Refrigerators - Batteries

4: Energy Audit: The BSA Home Energy Audit is in the Energy Workbook

Other audits: Energy Star - Alliance to Save Energy - Home Energy Saver - Dept of Energy

- 5: <u>Dept. of Energy Garbage to Energy</u> <u>Converting Waste to Energy</u> <u>Energy Efficiency</u> <u>Electric Buses</u> <u>Public Transportation</u> <u>School Energy Audit</u> <u>Alliance to Save Energy</u>
- **6:** The Future of Energy
 - a. The energy resources that supply the United States
 - b. The share of energy resources used by the United States that comes from other countries
 - c. Energy used by homes, businesses, industry, and transportation
 - d. The fuels used to generate America's electricity
 - e. The world's known and estimated primary energy resource reserves
- 7: Biomass digesters or Dept. of Energy Garbage to Energy Converting Waste to Energy

Cogeneration plants - Fossil fuel power plants

Fuel cells

Geothermal power plants

Nuclear power plants - 25 Largest in the US

Solar power systems

<u>Tidal energy</u>, <u>wave energy</u>, <u>or ocean thermal energy conversion devices</u>

Wind turbines - American Wind Energy Association

8: Careers in Energy

General Resources

National Geographic Society: http://www.nationalgeographic.com/

Energy Information Administration: http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids/

Energy Star - US EPA: http://www.energystar.gov Nuclear Energy Institute: http://www.nei.org

U.S. Department of Energy: http://www.eere.energy.gov/

EarthTrends: http://earthtrends.wri.org/

National Hydropower Association: http://www.hydro.org
National Renewable Energy Laboratory: http://www.nrel.gov

Scout's Name:	
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Sample Home Energy Audit

<u>Attic</u>
☐ Insulation - Is there enough insulation between ceiling joists?
☐ Vents - Sufficient and unobstructed?
Living Ange
<u>Living Areas</u>
Air Leakage - Tape a foot of toilet paper to a pencil with paper hanging free. Hold near windows and doorframes, window air-conditioning units, and electrical covers. If paper moves, you may need weather-stripping, caulking, or storm windows.
☐ Wall Insulation - Are the wall too cool to the touch on a cold day or too warm on a hot day?
☐ Thermostat - Set at 68 degrees in winter (turn down 5 degrees more when sleeping), 78 in summer.
☐ Drapes - During winter, open drapes and shades to let sunlight in. Close at night. During the summer, close drapes.
Unused Rooms - Close heating and cooling vents, doors in areas seldom used.
Use fans instead of air conditioning when possible. Fans can also help circulate air when the air conditioning is on.
<u>Fireplace</u>
Close the damper when fireplace is not in use.
Glass doors keep heat from escaping up the chimney.
<u>Kitchen</u>
Refrigerator/Oven Seal - To test, close a dollar bill in the door. If the bill moves with little resistance, the seal is bad.
Appliances - Use washers and dryers in the morning and late evening hours when energy requirements are lower.
Lights - Turn off lights when not used. Install lower wattage and fluorescent light bulbs whenever possible.
☐ Faucets do not drip.
Basement/Crawl Space
Heating/Cooling System - Clean or replace filters monthly. Have unit serviced once a year.
Water Heater - Set temperatures no higher than 160 degrees. Drain sediments 3-4 times a year.
Ducts/Pipes - Insulate hot water pipes as well as heating and cooling ducts.
Floors - If you have a crawl space under your house, install batt-type fiberglass insulation under floors.
☐ Venting - Washer & dryer units should be vented directly to the outside.
<u>Outside</u>
☐ Weather Stripping & Caulking - Caulk the cracks around windows, weather-strip around doors.
☐ Windows - Storm windows and double-paned glass can reduce energy usage up to 15%.
☐ Doors - Keep doors tightly closed on hot or cold days.
☐ Storm Doors - Help insulate doors