Chemical energy facts

Biomass, the weight or total quantity of living organisms of a species (species biomass) or of all the species in a community (community biomass), commonly referred to a unit area or volume of habitat. It is also the ...

Ethanol, a member of a class of organic compounds that are given the general name alcohols. Ethanol is an important industrial chemical; it is used as a solvent, in the synthesis of other organic chemicals, and as an additive to ...

Instead of using energy from sunlight, chemoautotrophs use energy from the oxidation of inorganic compounds such as hydrogen sulfide (H 2 S). Oxidation is an energy-releasing chemical reaction in which a molecule, atom, or ion loses ...

Nuclear fusion, process by which nuclear reactions between light elements form heavier elements. In cases where interacting nuclei belong to elements with low atomic numbers, substantial amounts of energy are ...

Renewable energy, usable energy derived from replenishable sources such as the Sun (solar energy), wind (wind power), rivers (hydroelectric power), hot springs (geothermal energy), tides (tidal power), and biomass ...

Fire, rapid burning of combustible material with the evolution of heat and usually accompanied by flame. It is one of the human race"s essential tools, control of which helped start it on the path toward civilization. The original ...

Heat, energy that is transferred from one body to another as the result of a difference in temperature. If two bodies at different temperatures are brought together, energy is transferred--i.e., heat flows--from the hotter body ...

Uranium, radioactive chemical element of the actinoid series of the periodic table, atomic number 92. It is an important nuclear fuel. It is a dense, hard metallic element that is silvery white in color. It is ductile, malleable, and ...

Chemical & Engineering News is a weekly news magazine published by the American Chemical Society, providing professional and technical news and analysis in the fields of chemistry and chemical ...

Lipid-derived hormones, known as steroid hormones, are important chemical messengers and include testosterone and estrogens. At an organismal level triglycerides stored in adipose cells serve as energy-storage depots and ...

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Metabolism, the sum of chemical reactions that take place in living cells, providing energy for life processes and the synthesis of cellular material. Living organisms are unique in that they extract energy from their ...

Combustion, a chemical reaction between substances, usually including oxygen and usually accompanied by the generation of heat and light in the form of flame. Combustion is one of the most important of chemical ...

Fossil fuel is a hydrocarbon-containing material of biological origin that can be burned for energy. Fossil fuels, which include coal, petroleum, and natural gas, supply the majority of all energy consumed in industrially ...

Chemical equations serve as the backbone of chemistry, illustrating how substances interact and transform during chemical reactions. These equations not only represent the relationships ...

Hydrogen, a colorless, odorless, tasteless, flammable gaseous substance that is the simplest member of the family of chemical elements. The earliest known chemical property of hydrogen is that it burns with oxygen to ...

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