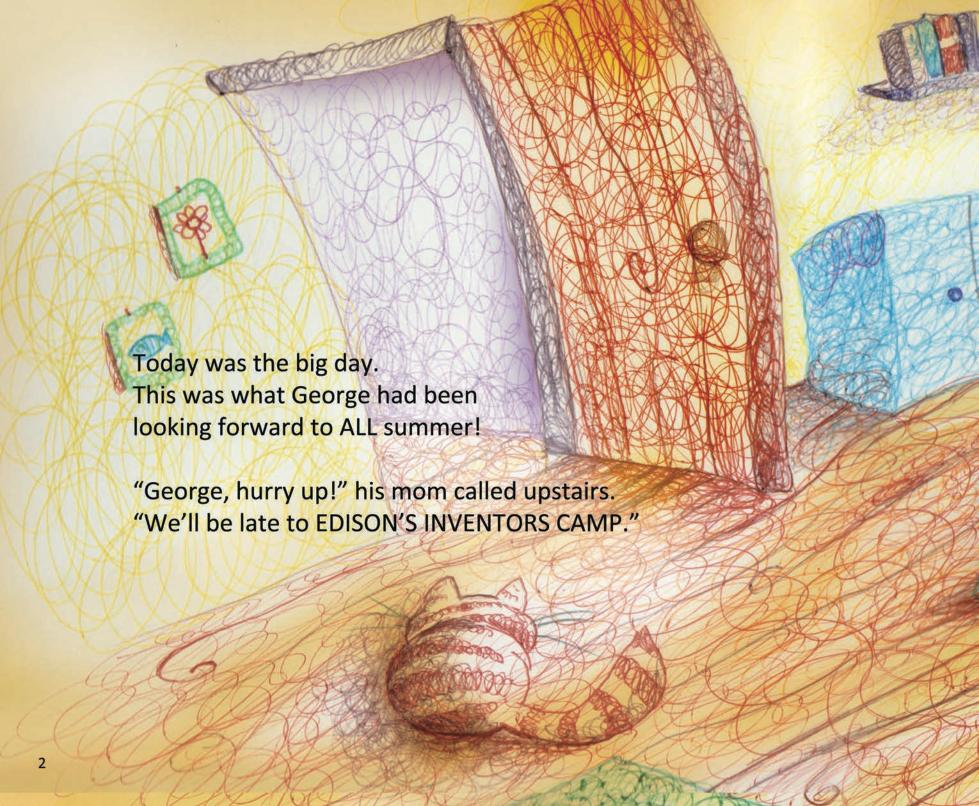
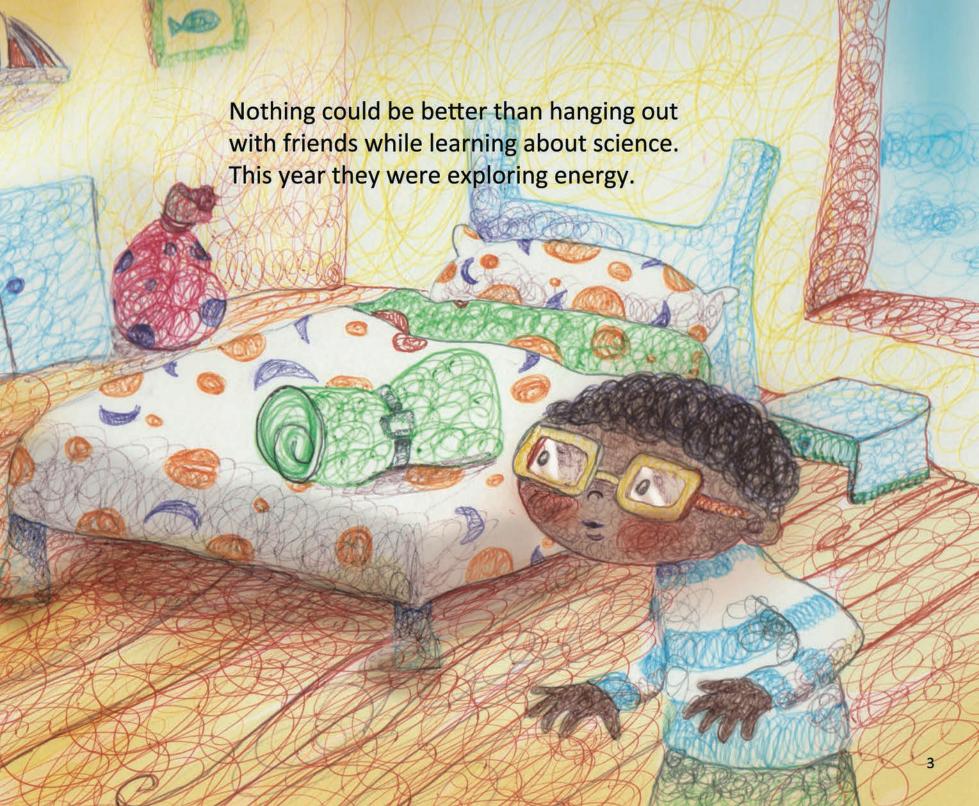
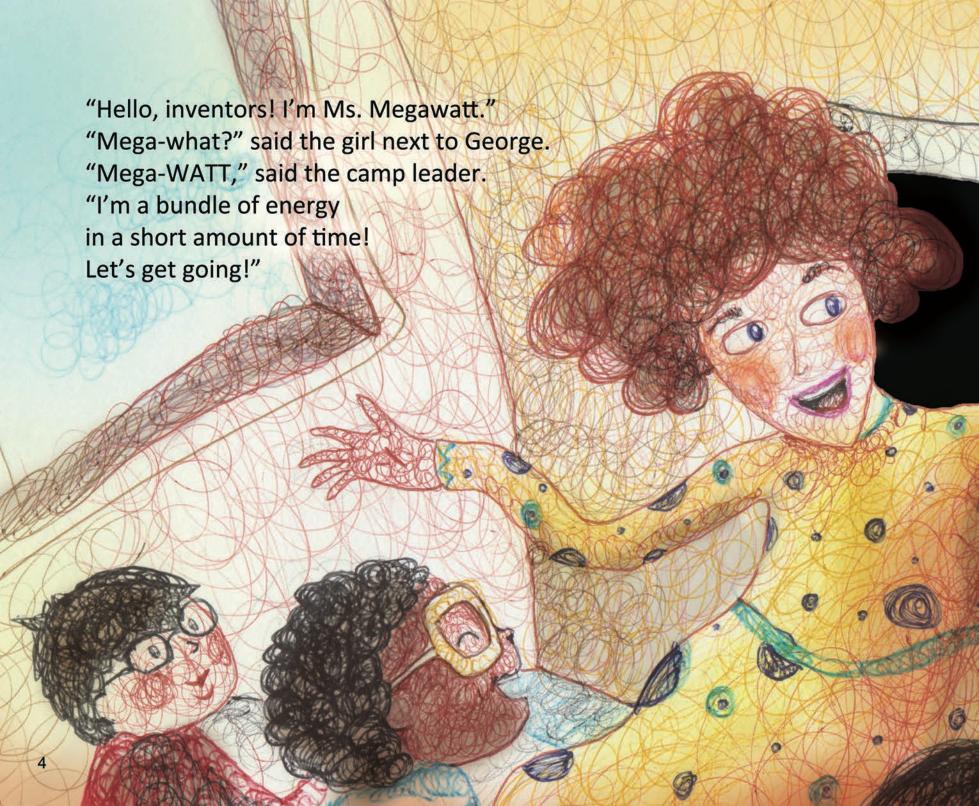
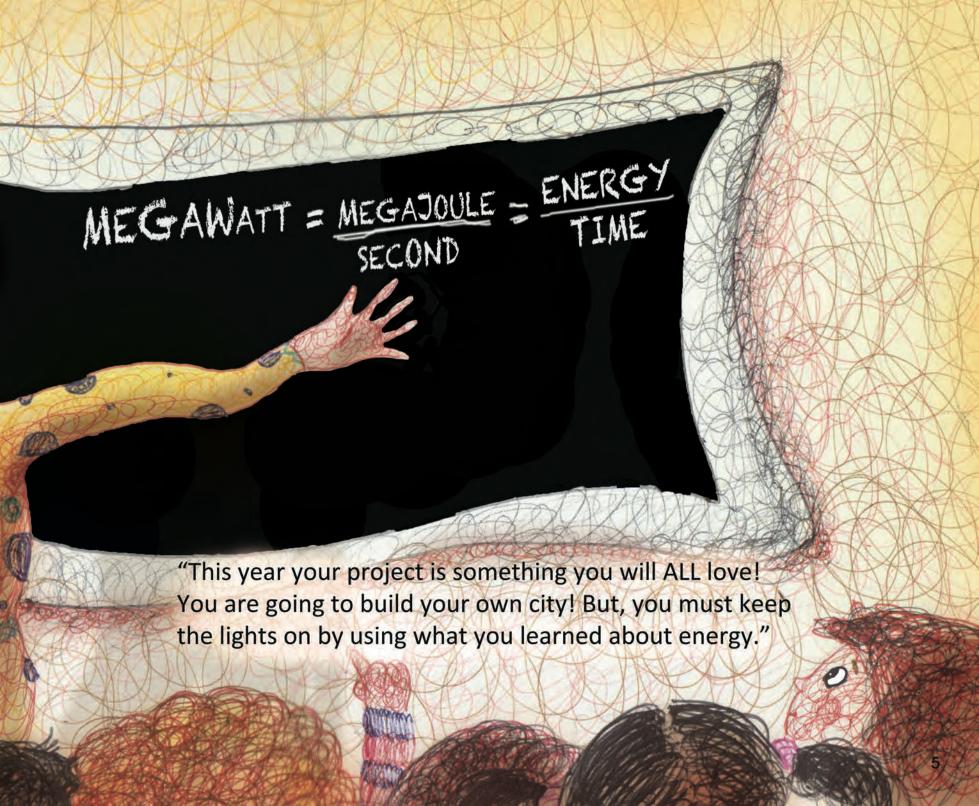
GEORGE'S ENERGY ADVENTURE

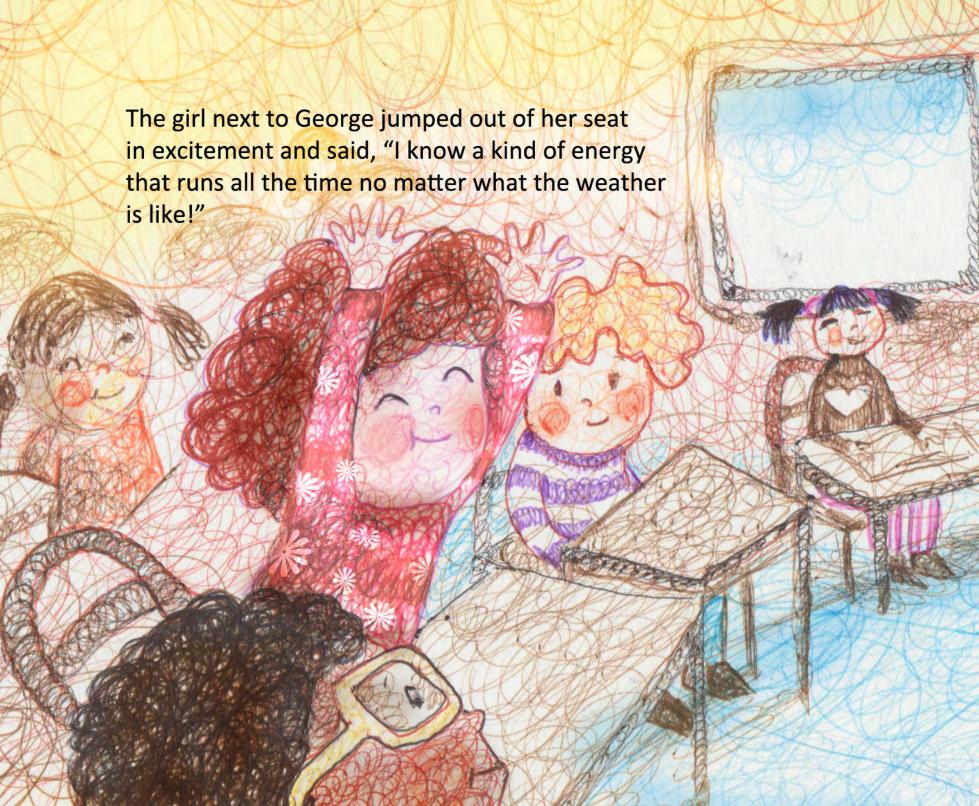






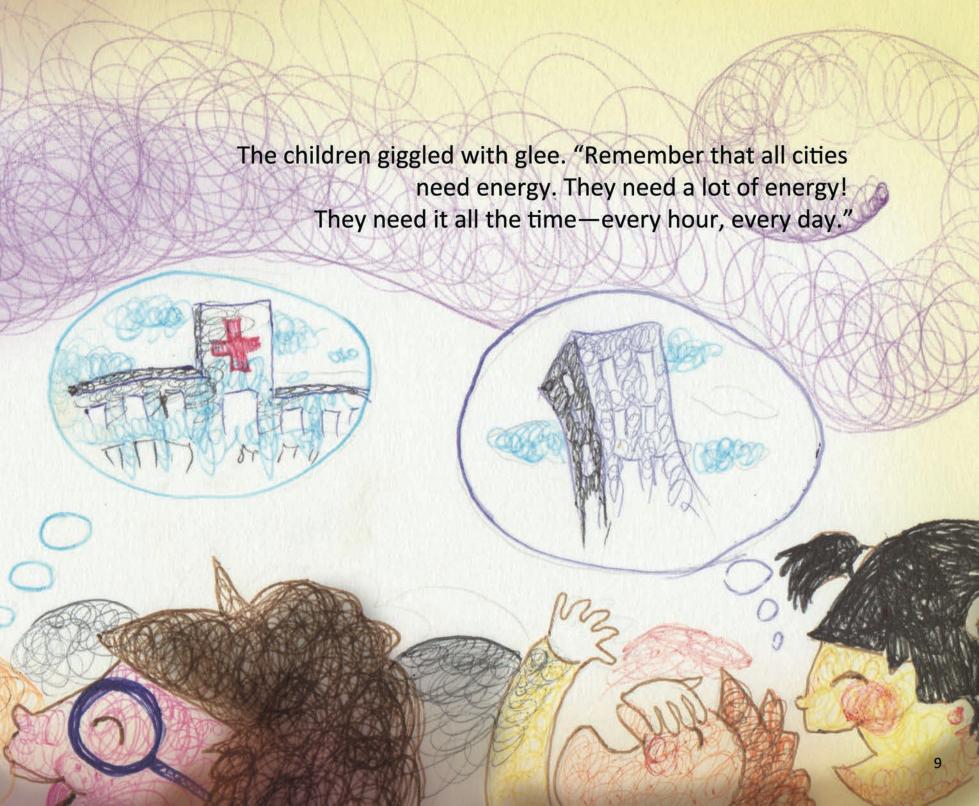


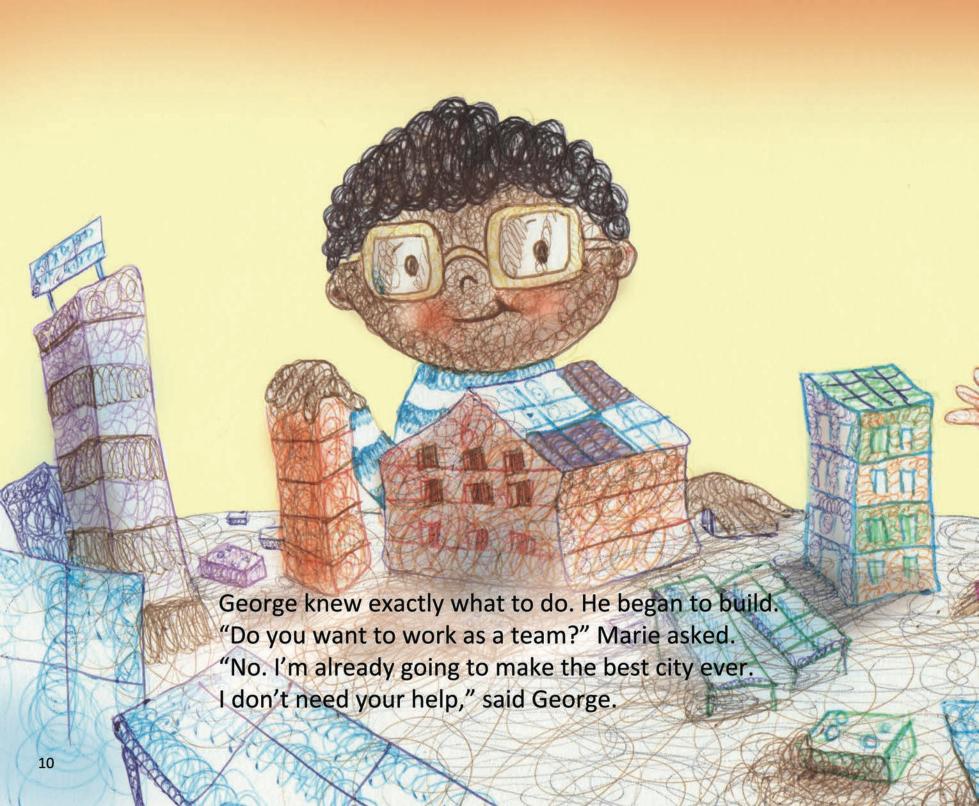


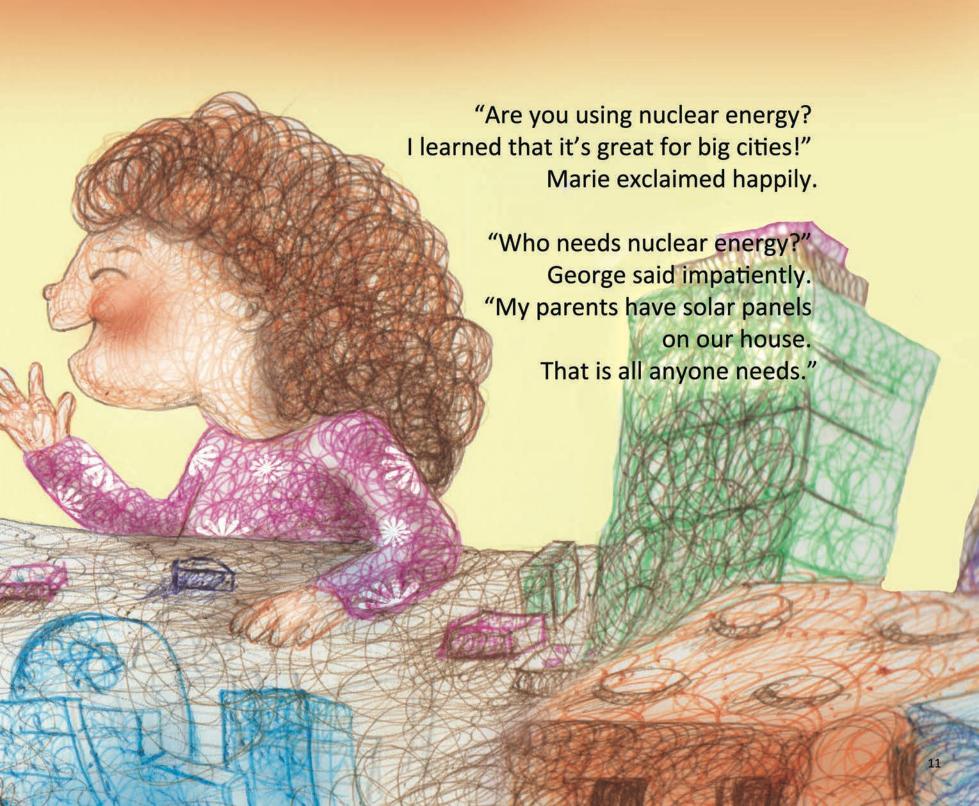


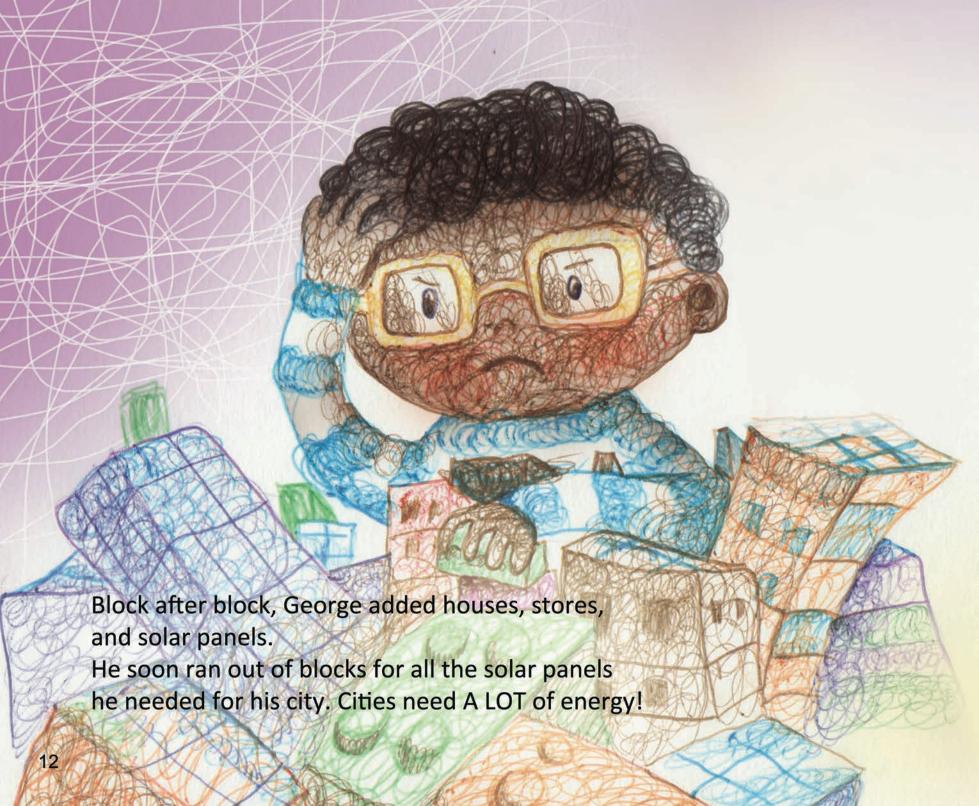


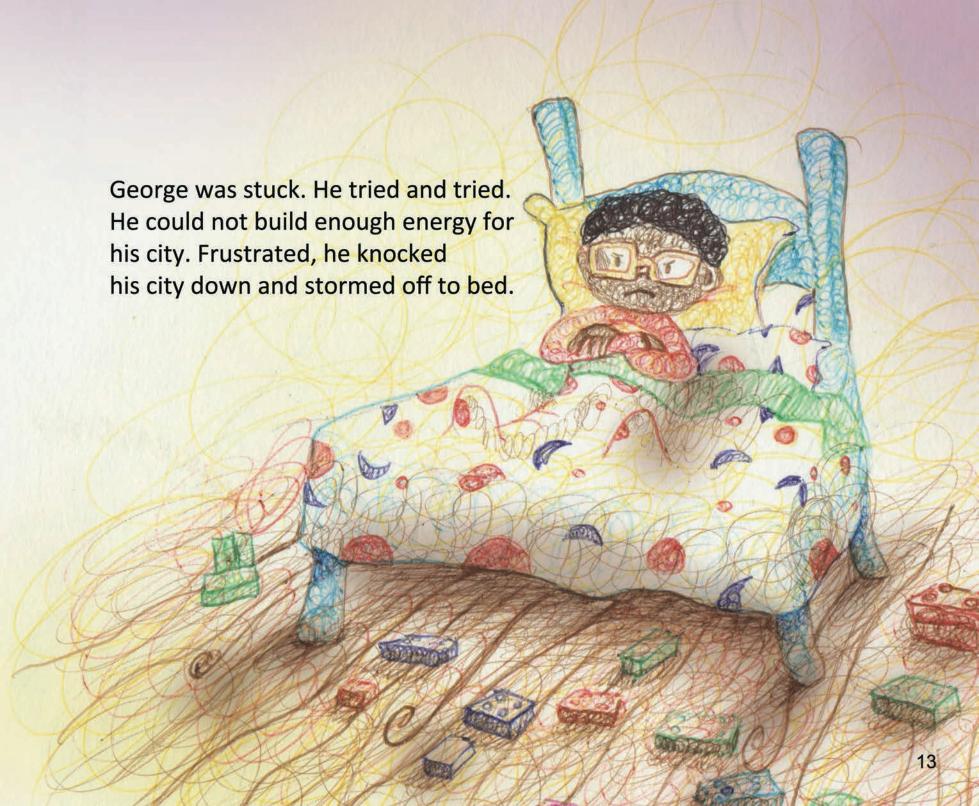


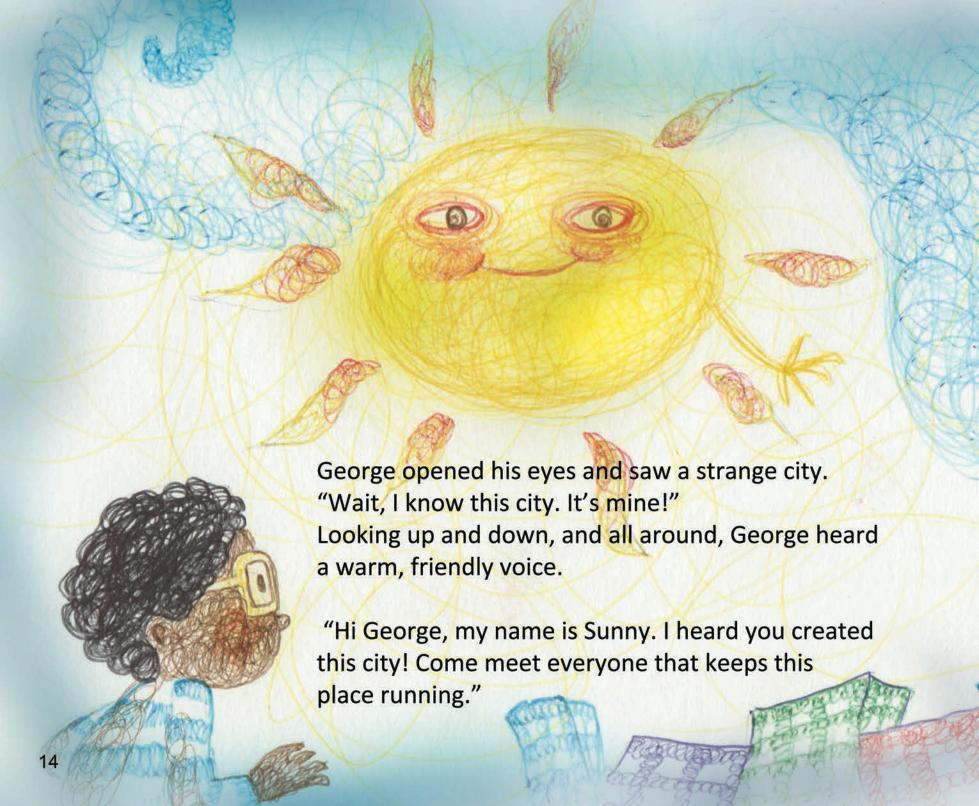


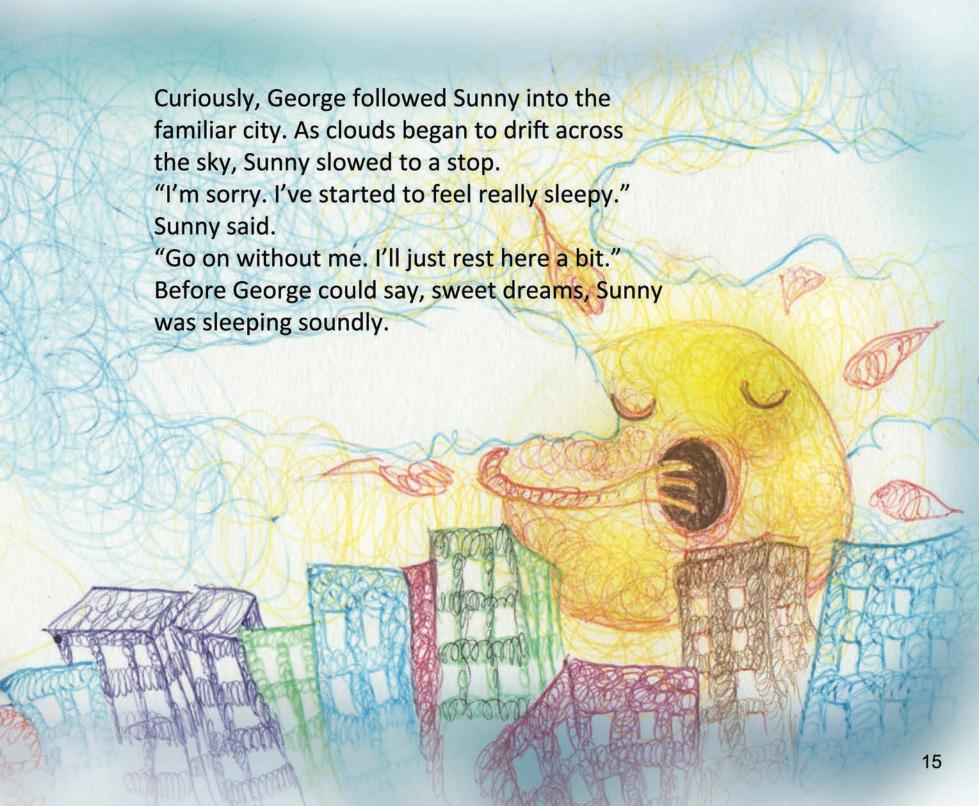


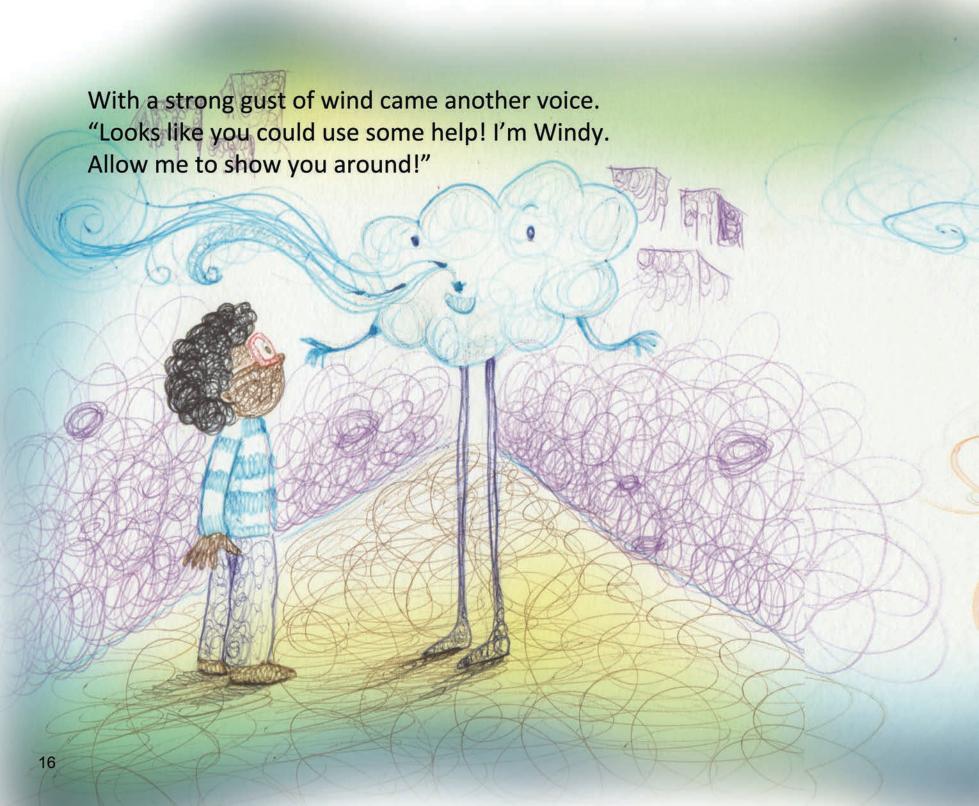


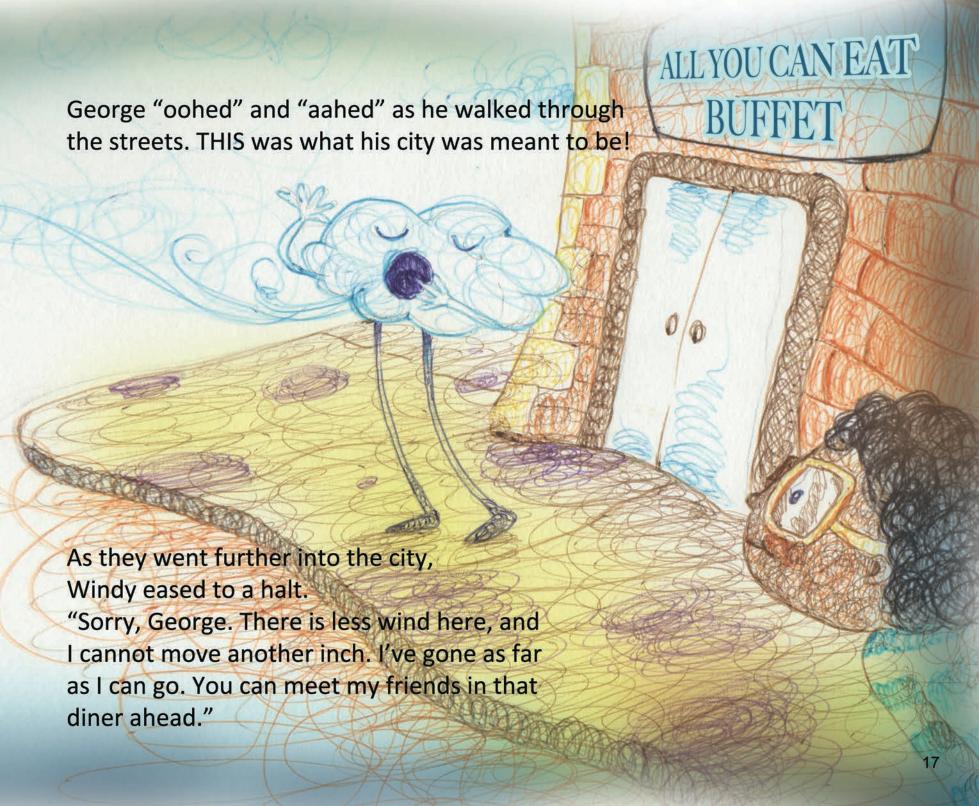




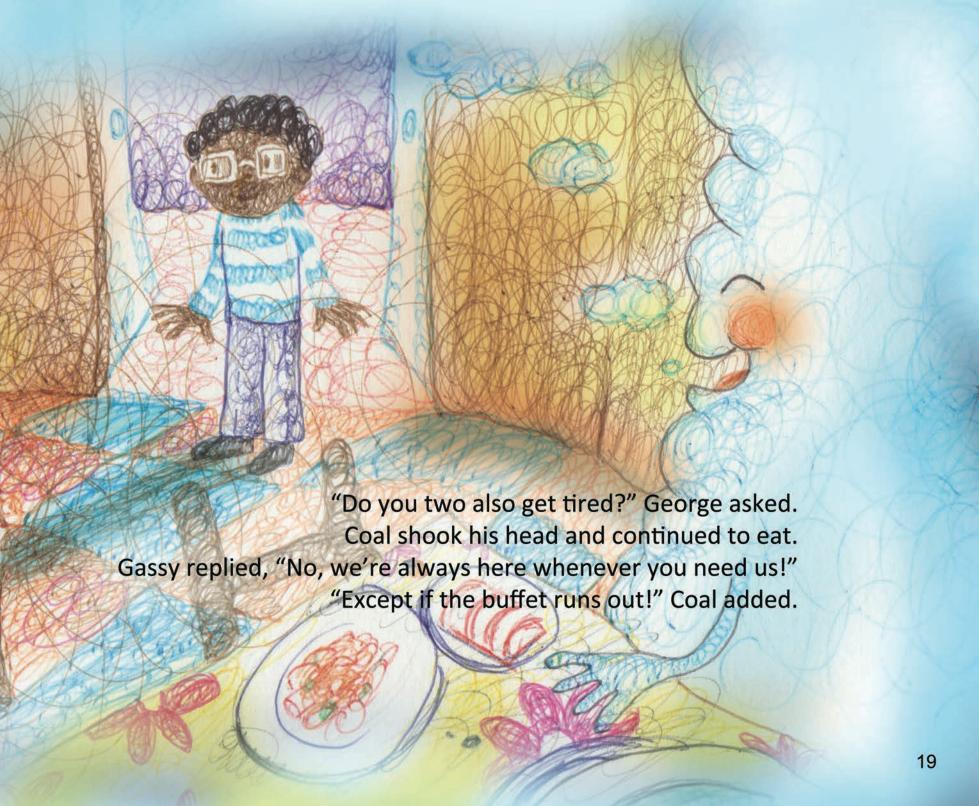


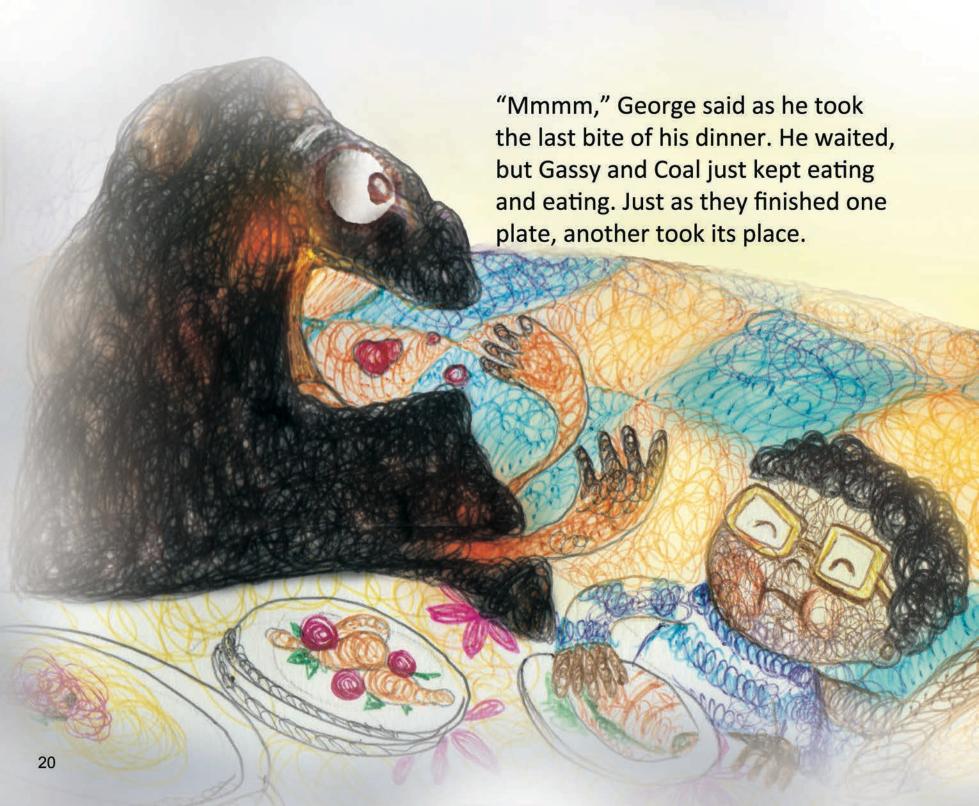


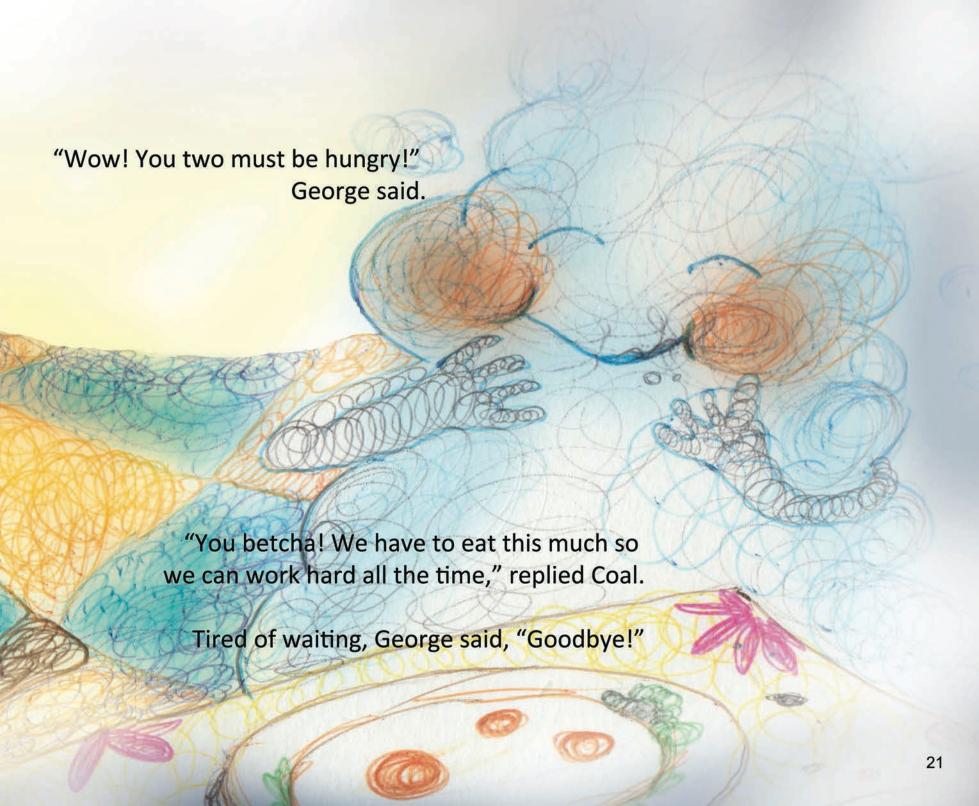


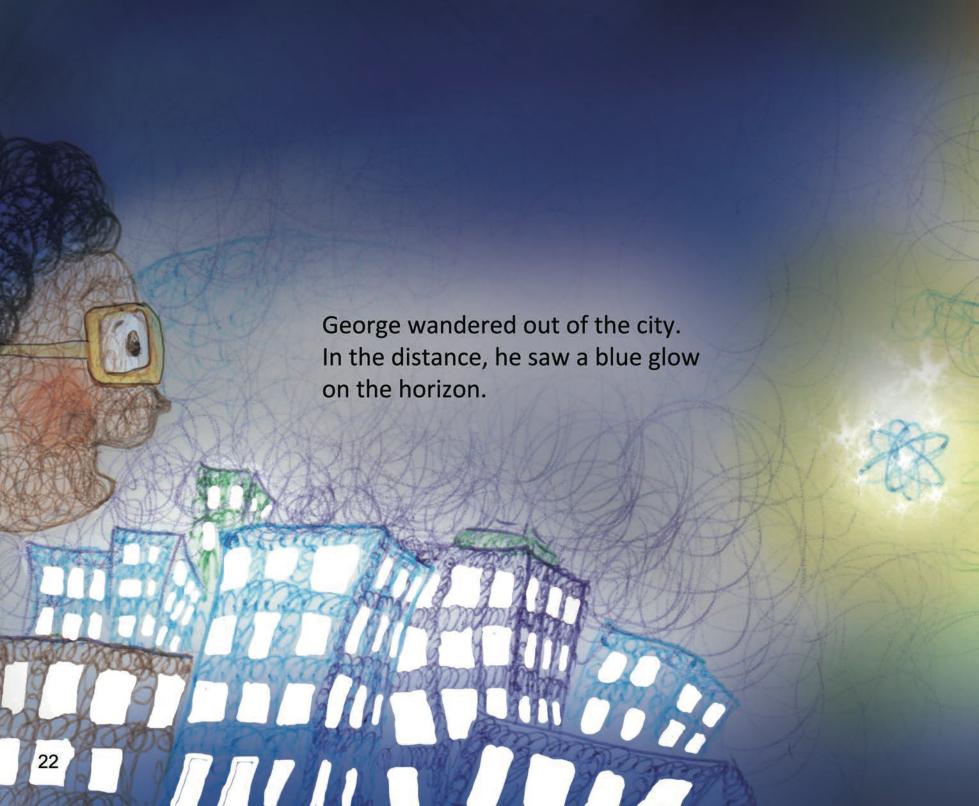


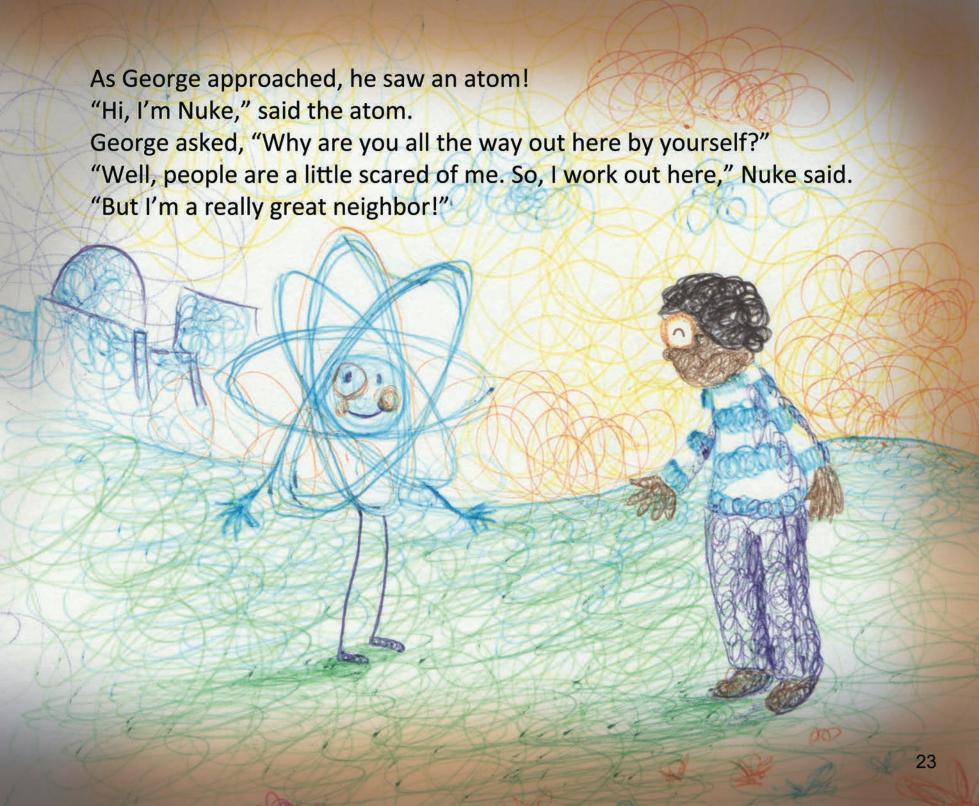






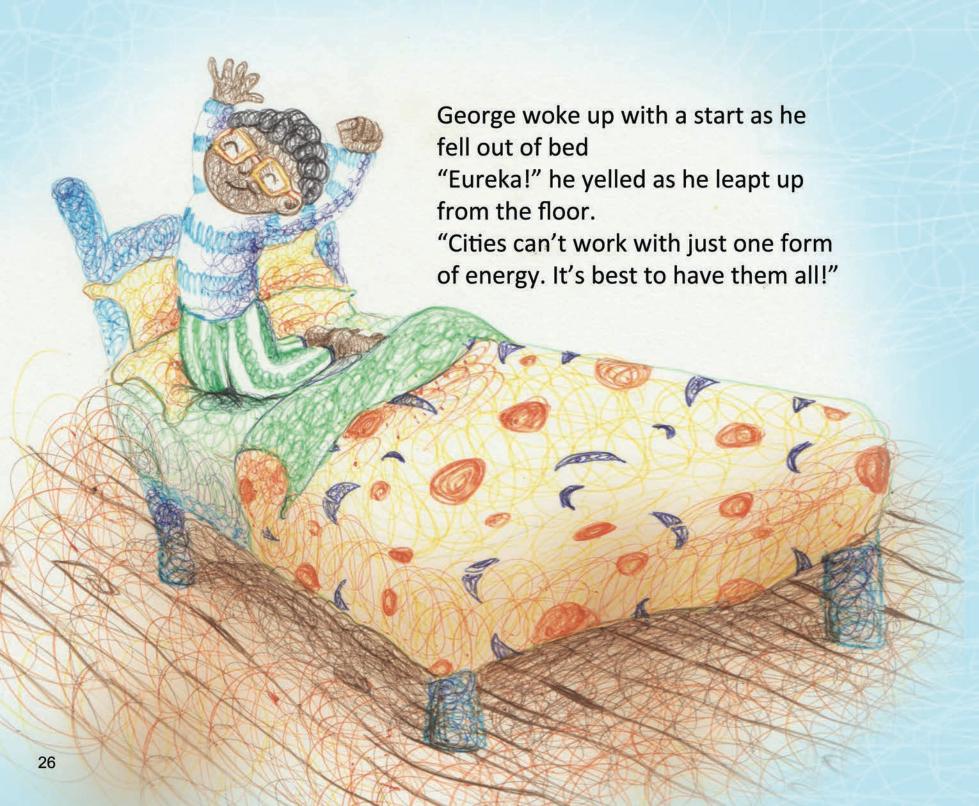


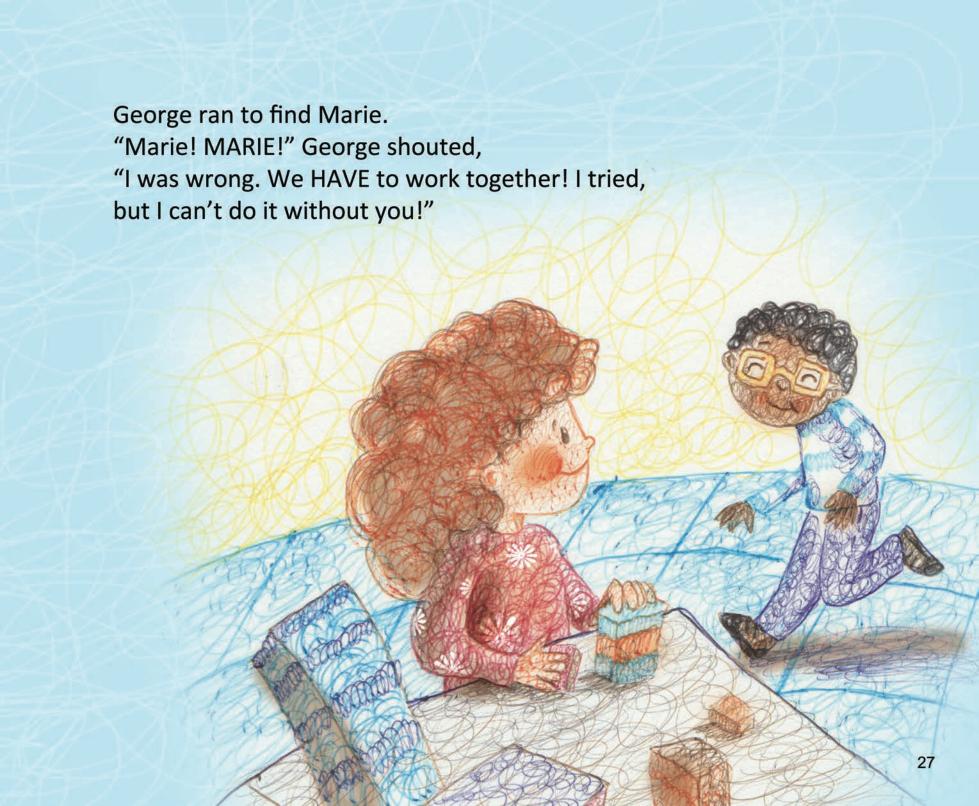






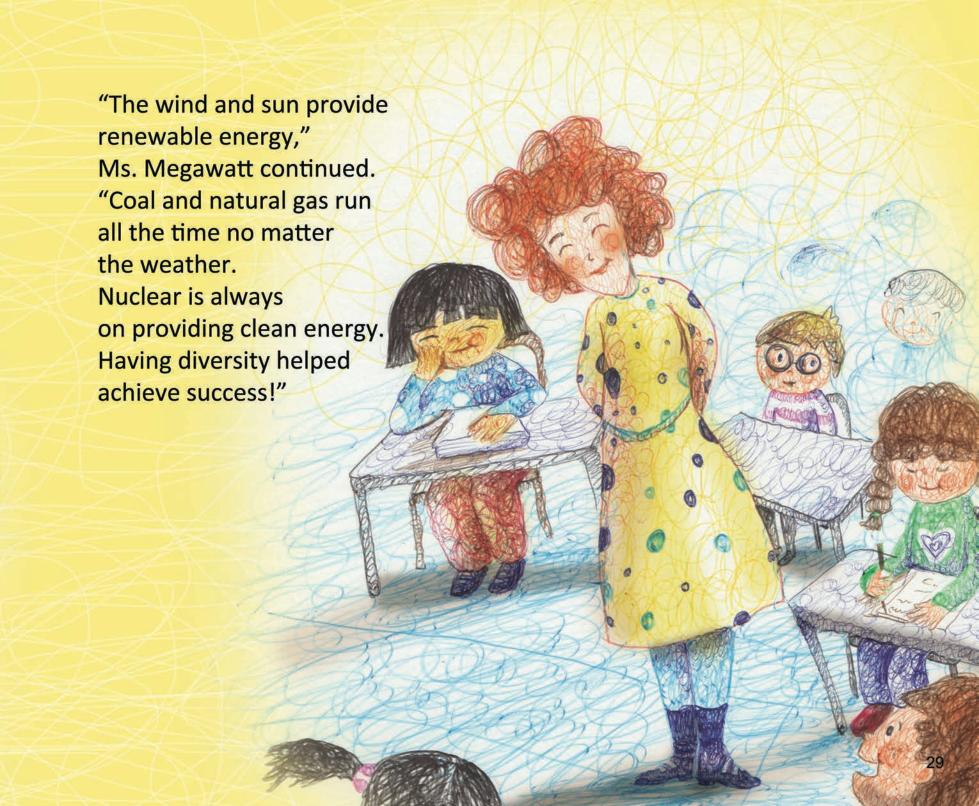






George and Marie worked together to build a bigger, better city. "That's wonderful, children! Your teamwork has empowered you and your city," said Ms. Megawatt.





Glossary

Atoms: the tiny building blocks of matter Chomping: to chew loudly and strongly

Circuit: a closed system especially of wires through which electricity can flow

Diversity: composed of different things

Empowered: to make stronger and more confident

Eureka: a cry of joy when one finds or discovers something

Exclaimed: to say something suddenly and loudly

Glee: great joy or happiness

Horizon: the line where the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet

Impatiently: restless or eager

Megawatt: a unit of energy (equal to 1,000,000 watts)

Twirled: spin quickly and repeatedly

Historical Figures

The characters in this story are named after important scientists in nuclear science history.



George Alcorn is a pioneering physicist and engineer noted for his aerospace and semiconductor inventions. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall Fame for his x-ray imaging spectrometer. This device helps scientists better understand what materials are made of and has been used to search for new planets. George Alcorn also worked as an educator and promoted minorities in science, math, and engineering.



Marie Curie was a physicist and chemist who conducted research on radioactivity which is a term to describe elements that emit strong rays of energy. She was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics and Chemistry for her work in radiation and discovery of the radioactive elements polonium and radium. During World War I, Marie learned that x-rays could help figure out what was wrong with injured soldiers. She realized putting the x-ray machines in trucks to move them around would allow all hospitals access to a machine.

The summer camp George and Marie attend is named after Thomas Edison who is credited with many inventions, including the electric light bulb, and holds over 1,000 US patents in his name.

If you enjoyed George's Energy Adventure, please checkout Marie's Electric Adventure! A story about George's camp friend, Marie, and her dog, Einstein, who head out on an adventure to turn the lights back on! Marie's Electric Adventure is available for free on iTunes.

Fun Energy Facts

Why is Nuke glowing blue? I thought something nuclear would be green slime!

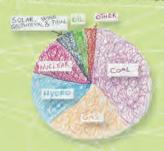


The reason Nuke is glowing blue is because of Cherenkov radiation which is the characteristic underwater blue glow created in a nuclear reactor when a charged particle (such as an electron) passes through the water at a speed greater than the speed of light. There is no green slime produced at a nuclear plant. Fuel goes into the reactor as a solid and comes out as a solid.

Where did the characters from George's dream come from?

Sunny, Windy, Gassy, Coal, and Nuke are nicknames for the diverse energy sources used across the world to provide electricity. Sunny, or solar energy, is produced by converting the sun's rays to energy through the use of photovoltaic cells or solar cells. Windy, or wind energy, uses blades that are turned by the wind and attached to a generator which produces energy. Coal, or coal power plants, burn fossil fuels to produce heat which is converted to steam and turns a generator. Gassy, or natural gas, produces energy by combustion inside an engine, like in your parent's car, and is connected to a generator which produces electricity. Nuke, or nuclear energy, uses the energy from splitting atoms to produce steam and turn a generator.

How diverse is the energy sources used across the world?



A focus on creating a diverse energy portfolio can reduce air pollution sure reliable energy. As of 2016, the world electricity production by source is 38.3% Coal, 23.1% gas, 16.6% hydro, 10.4% Nuclear, 5.6% solar/wind/geothermal/tidal, and 5% other. There is a need for new generating capacity around the world both to replace old fossil fuel units, which emit a lot of carbon dioxide, and to meet increased demand for electricity in many countries.



This book was funded by the North American Young Generation in Nuclear. The book project was organized and written by the following members of NAYGN: Matthew Bradfield, Kevin Burnett, Christine Johnsen, Amanda Lang, Glen Lawson, Nyria Maynard, Adam Reichenbach, Courtney Tampas, Jenny Taylor, and Natalie Wood

For more information about nuclear energy, check out the following resource: https://naygn.org/committees/public-information/public-information-library

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