

Principles of Technology 2 (9812)

UNIT 8: MOMENTUM PT2.1

- 1 Define linear momentum. PT2.1.1

- 3 Define the law of conservation of momentum. PT2.1.3

- 2 Define angular momentum. PT2.1.2

- 4 Predict the relationship of impulse to change in momentum. PT2.1.4

- 5 Research examples of how momentum affects mechanical and fluid systems. PT2.1.5

UNIT 9: WAVES and VIBRATIONS PT2.2

- 1 Explain wave motion. PT2.2.1

- 2 Describe how waves transmit (move) energy. PT2.2.2

- 3 Identify the characteristics that are used to describe a wave. PT2.2.3

- 4 Demonstrate how waves transmit energy. PT2.2.4

- 5 Distinguish between longitudinal and transverse waves. PT2.2.5

- 6 Research workplace applications where waves and vibrations are found. PT2.2.6

UNIT 10: ENERGY CONVERTERS PT2.3

- 1 Define energy converter. PT2.3.1

- 2 Describe what is meant by the efficiency of an energy converter. PT2.3.2

- 3 Research converters that change mechanical energy to fluid energy or electrical energy. PT2.3.3

- 4 Research converters that change fluid energy to mechanical energy. PT2.3.4

- 5 Research converters that change electrical to mechanical or thermal energy. PT2.3.5

- 6 Research converters that change thermal to mechanical, fluid, or electrical energy. PT2.3.6

- 7 Construct a system that demonstrates energy conversion. PT2.3.7

UNIT 11:
TRANSDUCERS PT2.4

- 1 Distinguish between a transducer and a sensor.** PT2.4.1
- 2 Distinguish between an energy converter and a transducer.** PT2.4.2
- 3 Identify transducers that change mechanical signals into electrical signals.** PT2.4.3
- 4 Identify transducers that change fluid signals into mechanical or electrical signals.** PT2.4.4
- 5 Identify transducers that change electrical signals into mechanical or thermal information.** PT2.4.5
- 6 Identify transducers that change thermal signals into mechanical, fluid, or electrical information.** PT2.4.6

UNIT 12:
RADIATION PT2.5

- 1 Define radiant energy.** PT2.5.1
- 2 Define electromagnetic radiation.** PT2.5.2
- 3 Define nuclear radiation.** PT2.5.3
- 4 Explain physical relativity phenomena that occur at low speeds and that occur as the speed of light is approached.** PT2.5.4
- 5 Research workplace applications where technicians measure or control radiation.** PT2.5.5
- 6 Explain physical phenomena at the quantum-mechanical level.** PT2.5.6

UNIT 13: LIGHT and
OPTICAL SYSTEMS PT2.6

- 1 Describe how light can be represented by light rays.** PT2.6.1
- 2 Describe how light can be represented by waves.** PT2.6.2
- 3 Identify the characteristics of laser light.** PT2.6.3
- 4 Identify several optical systems that “process” light.** PT2.6.4
- 5 Research workplace applications where technicians measure and control light.** PT2.6.5
- 6 Demonstrate how sound can be transmitted by light.** PT2.6.6

UNIT 14: TIME
CONSTANTS PT2.7

- 1 Define the term time constant.** PT2.7.1
- 2 Distinguish between uniform and nonuniform change.** PT2.7.2

3 Research systems where time constants are needed to describe system behavior. [PT2.7.3](#)

4 Define three time constants. [PT2.7.4](#)

5 Research examples of time constants in mechanical, fluid, electrical, and thermal energy systems. [PT2.7.5](#)

6 Research workplace applications where technicians measure and control time constants. [PT2.7.6](#)