

What is **HEAT**?



- It's the flow of energy due to a difference in temperature.
 - From a higher temperature (higher kinetic energy) to a lower temperature (less kinetic energy)

- **THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS COLD!**
 - It's just the absence of heat!

- What is **temperature**?
 - It's the average amount of kinetic energy a substance has from its moving atoms/ molecules
 - Kinetic energy is the energy of motion!



Equation

$$q = mC\Delta T$$

heat energy
– measured
in joules (J)

mass -
measured in
grams (g)

heat capacity – how much
heat a substance can hold,
measured in
joules/gram•degrees Celsius

$J/g^{\circ}C$

change in
temperature,
measured in $^{\circ}C$
 $\Delta T = T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}$

q is negative - it's exothermic (released heat)
 q is positive - it's endothermic (absorbed heat)

- Unit for Heat (q)

Joules (J) or calories (cal) or kilocalories (Cal)

$$4184 \text{ J} = 1000 \text{ cal} = 1 \text{ Cal}_{\text{kcal}}$$

(Ex) Fruit Loops 110 Cal. Convert to cal & J.

$$\frac{110 \text{ Cal}}{1 \text{ Cal}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ cal}}{1 \text{ Cal}} = 110,000 \text{ cal}$$

$$\frac{110 \text{ Cal}}{1 \text{ Cal}} \times \frac{4184 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ Cal}} = 460,240 \text{ J}$$

(Ex) Hot Chertos 160 Cal. Convert to Joules

$$\frac{160 \text{ Cal}}{1 \text{ Cal}} \times \frac{4184 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ Cal}} = 669,440 \text{ J}$$

- Temperature Conversions

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = 1.8(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32^{\circ}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ})}{1.8}$$

(Ex) convert 37°C to $^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = 1.8(37^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32^{\circ}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = 98.6^{\circ}\text{F}$$

(Ex) convert -40°F to $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{(-40^{\circ} - 32^{\circ})}{1.8} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$q = mc\Delta T$$

Ex (1) How much heat is needed to raise the temperature of 10.0g of aluminum from 22.2°C to 55.5°C. The heat capacity of aluminum is .900 J/g°C

$$\begin{aligned} q &= ? \\ m &= 10.0\text{g} \\ c &= .900\text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C} \\ \Delta T &= \frac{55.5^\circ\text{C} - 22.2^\circ\text{C}}{33.3^\circ\text{C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$q = (10.0\text{g})(.900\text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C})(33.3^\circ\text{C})$$
$$q = 300.\text{ J}$$

Endothermic

(2) A 15.75g piece of iron released 1086.75J of energy (heat) as its temperature lowered from 175.0°C to 25.00°C. Calculate the heat capacity of iron. $q = mc\Delta T$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= -1086.75\text{ J} \\ m &= 15.75\text{ g} \\ c &= ? \\ \Delta T &= \frac{25.00^\circ\text{C} - 175.0^\circ\text{C}}{-150.0^\circ\text{C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$-1086.75\text{ J} = (15.75\text{ g}) C (-150.0^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\frac{-1086.75\text{ J}}{-2362.5\text{ g}^\circ\text{C}} = \frac{(-2362.5\text{ g}^\circ\text{C}) C}{-2362.5\text{ g}^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$.4600\text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C} = C$$