Kelvin = unit of temperature

ABSOLUTE ZERO

- No molecular movement
- 0 K
- Never gotten to zero K

$$K = C + 273$$

We use CELSIUS for thermochemistry!



How much heat can something absorb?

The amount of energy it takes to raise the temperature of 1 gram of something by 1 °C

Units:

$$Q = mC\Delta T$$

Q = energy lost or gained

m = mass

C = specific heat

 ΔT = "delta" T or change in temp

$$Q = m \times C \times (T_{final} - T_{starting})$$

Positive or Negative?

Gaining E Heat	Endothermic	$\Delta T = +$	Q = +
Losing Heat	Exothermic	ΔT = -	Q = -

Chart from perspective of the SYSTEM

Showing work...

Couple of choices...

UNITS:

- $5 J = (10g)(0.5 J/g^{\circ}C)(\Delta T)$
- Put units IN the math equation
- Make a list of variables and put the units there instead of in the math equation (what Mrs. Farmer likes to do)

ALGEBRA

- Show rearranging your problem once the numbers are in (what Mrs. Farmer likes to do)
- Or show rearranging your equation before you put the numbers in

Q = 5 J m = 10g C = 0.5 J/g°C ΔT = ? 5=(10)(0.5)(ΔT)

 $\Delta T = \frac{Q}{mc}$

 $Q = mC\Delta T$

How much heat is needed to raise the temperature of 10 grams of a substance from 40 °C to 60 °C if the specific heat is 3.8 J/g °C?

Q = (10g) (3.8
$$\frac{J}{g^{\circ}C}$$
) (60-40°C)
Q = (10*3.8*20) = **760 J**

Positive because it is heating up! It is ENDOthermic!

Q = (10g) (3.8
$$\frac{J}{g^{\circ}c}$$
) (60-40°¢)

$$Q = (10*3.8*20) = 760 J$$

Positive because it is heating up! It is ENDOthermic!

$Q = mC\Delta T$

A 50 gram piece of hot metal is put into cold water. The metal transfers 5000 J of energy to the cold water. The specific heat of the metal is 6 J/g °C. What is the change in temperature of the metal?

Negative because it is cooling down! It is EXOthermic!

$$\frac{-5000 \text{ J}}{(50g) (6 \frac{J}{g \circ c})} = (50g) (6 \frac{J}{g \circ c}) (\Delta T)$$

$$\frac{J}{(50g) (6 \frac{J}{g \circ c})}$$

$$(-5000)/(50*6) = \Delta T$$

$$= -16.7^{\circ}C$$

Negative because it is cooling down! It is EXOthermic!

$$-5000 J = (50g) (6 \frac{J}{g \circ c}) (\Delta T)$$

$$(50g) (6 \frac{J}{g \circ c})$$

$$(50g) (6 \frac{J}{g \circ c})$$

$$(-5000)/(50*6) = \Delta T$$

Specific Heat Q = mCDT

A 2 gram sample of a metal was heated from 260 K to 300 K. It absorbed 52 J of energy. What's the specific heat?

$$260K - 273 = -13^{\circ}C$$

 $300K - 273 = 27^{\circ}C$



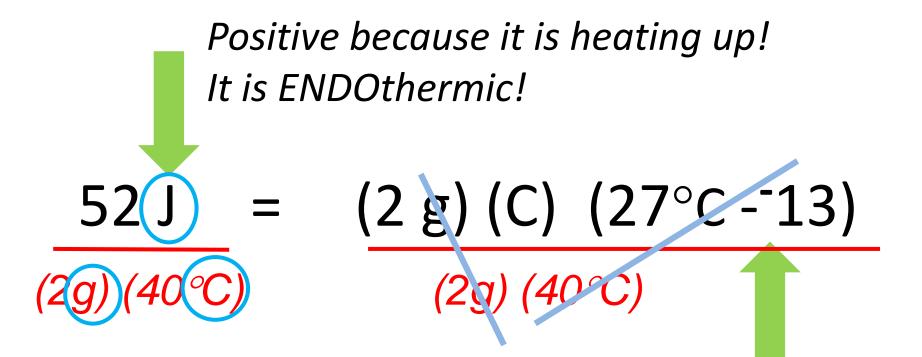
Positive because it is heating up!
It is ENDOthermic!

$$(2 g) (C) (27^{\circ}C - 13)$$

$$(52)/(2*40) = C$$

$$= 0.65 \frac{J}{g^{\circ}C}$$

Careful with the double negative!



$$(52)/(2*40) = C$$

$$= 0.65 \frac{J}{g^{\circ}C}$$

Careful with the double negative!