

Heat & Temperature

Heat: Heat is a form of energy which ^{always} transfers from hotter body to colder body (then) if there is temperature difference. Its SI unit is Joule & CGS unit is calorie.

$$1 \text{ calorie} = 4.2 \text{ J}$$

→ Measured by calorimeter.

→ It is cause.

Temperature: The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is called temperature. Its SI unit is Kelvin.

→ Measured by thermometer.

→ It is effect.

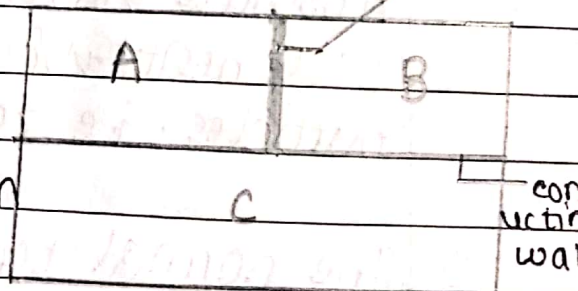
(substances)

Thermal Equilibrium: Two systems, are said to be at thermal equilibrium if they have same temperature.

Zero law of Thermodynamics: Zero law of thermodynamics states that "if two systems are at thermal equilibrium with third system separately, then these two system must be at thermal equilibrium with each other."

insulating wall

Here, systems A & B are at thermal equilibrium with system C separately. Then system A & B are also in thermal equilibrium.



Thermometer
Centigrade (system) scale.
Upper fixed point = 100°C [boiling point of water]
Lower fixed point = 0°C [freezing point of water]
 \therefore 100 equal divisions between V.F.P & L.F.P.

Fahrenheit scale

V.F.P = 212°F

L.F.P = 32°F

\rightarrow 180 equal divisions.

Kelvin scale:

V.F.P = 373 K

L.F.P = 273 K

\rightarrow 100 equal division.

Reaumur scale.

V.F.P = 80 R

L.F.P = 0 R

\rightarrow 80 equal division.

Absolute zero (ok): Theoretically lowest possible value of \uparrow heat where is no molecular motion of the particles. i.e zero kelvin or -273°C .

Q. The normal temperature of human body is 98.6°F .
Convert it into centigrade scale.

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

$$\text{or, } \frac{C}{100} = \frac{F - 32}{180}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{C}{100} = \frac{98.6 - 32}{180}$$

$$\text{or, } C = \frac{100(98.6 - 32)}{180}$$

$$\therefore C = 37^{\circ}$$

2) At what temperature do the Fahrenheit scale & Celsius scale coincide each other?

Let, $C = F = x$

$$\frac{C}{100} = \frac{F - 32}{180}$$

$$\frac{x}{100} = \frac{x - 32}{180}$$

$$180x = 100(x - 32) \quad x = \frac{100x - 3200}{180}$$

$$180x - 100x = -3200$$

$$80x = -3200$$

$$\therefore x = -40^{\circ}$$

\therefore At -40° Celsius scale & Fahrenheit scale coincide each other.

3) At what temperature does Kelvin scale lead coincide with Fahrenheit scale?

Let, $K = F = x$

$$\frac{K - 273}{100} = \frac{F - 32}{180}$$

$$\frac{x - 273}{100} = \frac{x - 32}{180}$$

$$180x - 100x = -3200 + 49140$$

$$80x = 45940$$

$$\therefore x = 574.25^{\circ}$$

\therefore At 574.25° , Kelvin scale leading coincide with Fahrenheit scale.

$$180x - 49140 = 100x - 3200$$

4. A faulty thermometer measures the temperature of an object as 28.2°C . A upper & lower fixed points of the thermometer are 98.4°C & -1.2°C respectively. What is the correct temperature of the object?

Given,

$$C_{in} = 28.2^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$U.F.in = 98.4^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$L.F.in = -1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$$

($C_{correct}$) \times Let C be the correct temp,

$$\text{or, } \frac{C-0}{100} = \frac{C_{in}-(-1.2)}{98.4-(-1.2)}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{C-0}{100} = \frac{28.2+1.2}{98.4+1.2}$$

$$\text{or, } C = \frac{100 \times 29.4}{99.6}$$

$$\therefore C = 29.52^{\circ}$$

5. A faulty thermometer has its fixed points marked 2°C & 98°C . Temperature of a body as measured by the faulty thermometer is 64°C . Find the correct temperature of the body?

Given,

$$C_{in} = 64^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$U.F.in = 98^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$L.F.in = 2^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Let C be the correct temp,

$$\text{or, } \frac{C-0}{100} = \frac{C_{in}-2}{98-2}$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{C}{100} = \frac{64-2}{98-2}$$

$$\text{or, } C = \frac{100 \times 62}{96}$$

$$\therefore C = 64.58^{\circ}$$