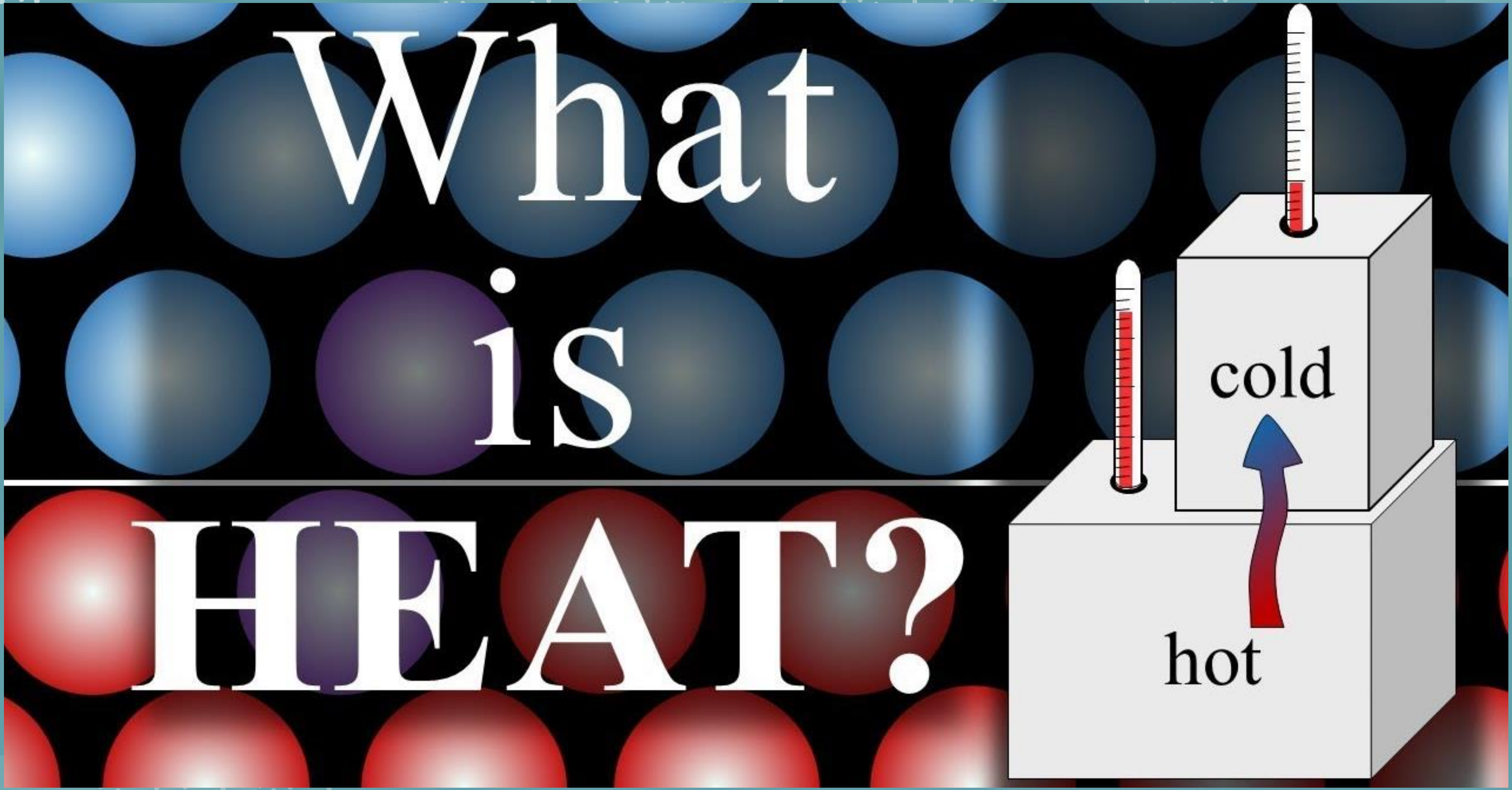
Heat and Thermodynamics


What
is
HEAT?
cold
hot

At a steelworks, molten iron is heated to 1500^0 Celsius to remove impurities.
Is it accurate to say that the molten iron contains heat?


Boiled Water
Cooksinfo.com

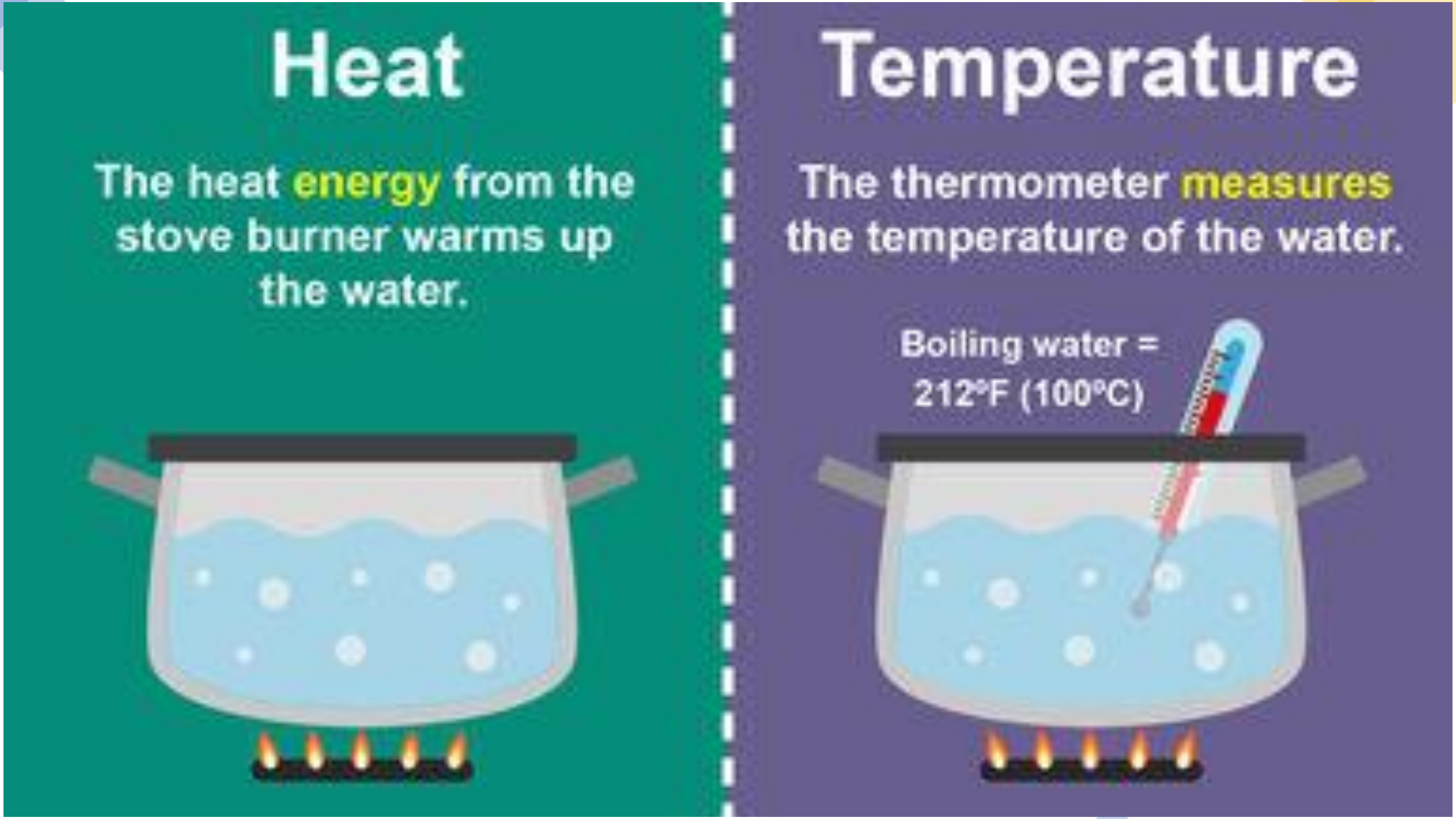
What is heat?

Heat is a type of energy.

Heat is the name for the type of **kinetic energy** possessed by particles.

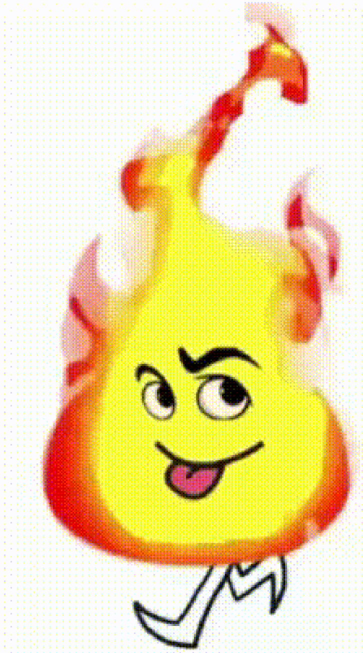
Heat energy is measured in **joules** (**J**).

If something gains a lot of heat energy, it becomes **hot** – so what is **temperature**?


Heat
The heat energy from the stove burner warms up the water.
Temperature
The thermometer measures the temperature of the water.
Boiling water = 212°F (100°C)

The concept of **temperature** is rooted in qualitative ideas of “hot” and “cold” based on our sense of touch. A body that feels hot usually has a higher temperature than a similar body that feels cold.

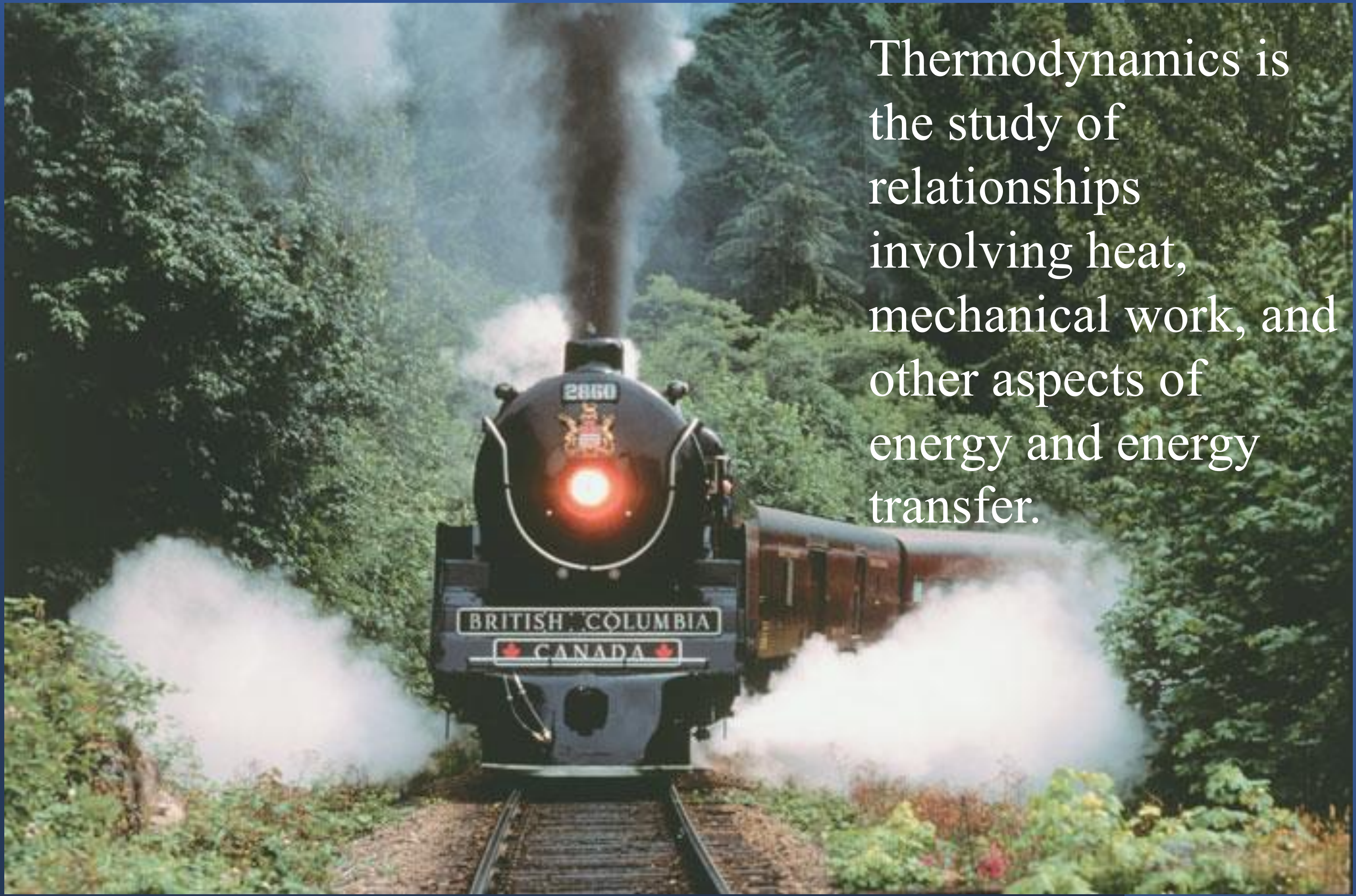
What is Thermodynamics? (Definition + Examples)



Thermodynamics = Thermo + Dynamics
(Heat) (Motion)

Definition: *Thermodynamics is a science that describes how thermal energy is converted from one form to the other and how it affects the matter.*

Every time you drive a car, turn on an air conditioner, or cook a meal, you reap the practical benefits of *thermodynamics*



Thermodynamics is the study of relationships involving heat, mechanical work, and other aspects of energy and energy transfer.

Lecture 1
Chapter 18: Temperature, heat and the first law of thermodynamics

18.1 Thermodynamics :

One of the principal branches of physics and engineering is thermodynamics, which is the study and application of the thermal energy (often called the internal energy) of systems. One of the central concepts of thermodynamics is temperature.

Temperature :

Temperature is an SI base quantity related to our sense of hot and cold.

It is measured with a thermometer, which contains a working substance with a measurable property, such as length or pressure, that changes in a regular way as the substance becomes hotter or colder.

Thermodynamic System

The *state* of the popcorn changes in this process, since the volume, temperature, and pressure of the popcorn all change as it pops. A process such as this one, in which there are changes in the state of a thermodynamic system, is called a **thermodynamic process.**

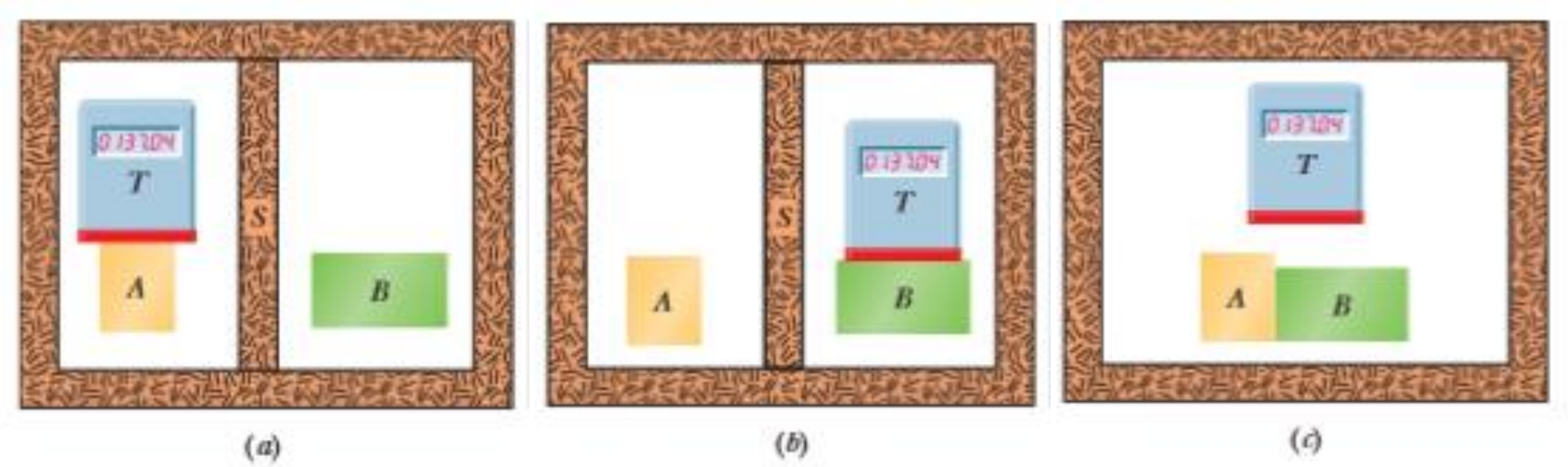
In our popcorn example we defined the system to include the popcorn but not the pot, lid, or stove. The stove is the heat source and the pot and the lid is called the "Surroundings" or the "Environment".

Thermodynamics has its roots in many practical problems such as the gasoline engine in an automobile, the jet engines in an airplane, and the rocket engines in a launch vehicle use the heat of combustion of their fuel to perform mechanical work in propelling the vehicle. Muscle tissue in living organisms metabolizes chemical energy in food and performs mechanical work on the organism's surroundings. A steam engine or steam turbine uses the heat of combustion of coal or other fuel to perform mechanical work such as driving an electric generator or pulling a train.

Let’s see What are the Laws of Thermodynamics?

The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics:

Suppose that, as in following Fig (a) , we put a thermoscope (which we shall call body T) into intimate contact with another body (body A).The entire system is confined within a thick-walled insulating box.



(a) (b) (c)

"If bodies A and B are each in thermal equilibrium with a third body T, then A and B are in thermal equilibrium with each other."

In less formal language, the message of the zeroth law is: "Every body has a property called temperature. When two bodies are in thermal equilibrium, their temperatures are equal. And vice versa."

18.4 ABSORPTION OF HEAT :

Temperature and Heat

A change in temperature is due to a change in the thermal energy of the system because of a transfer of energy between the system and the system's environment. The transferred energy is called '***HEAT***' and is symbolized Q.

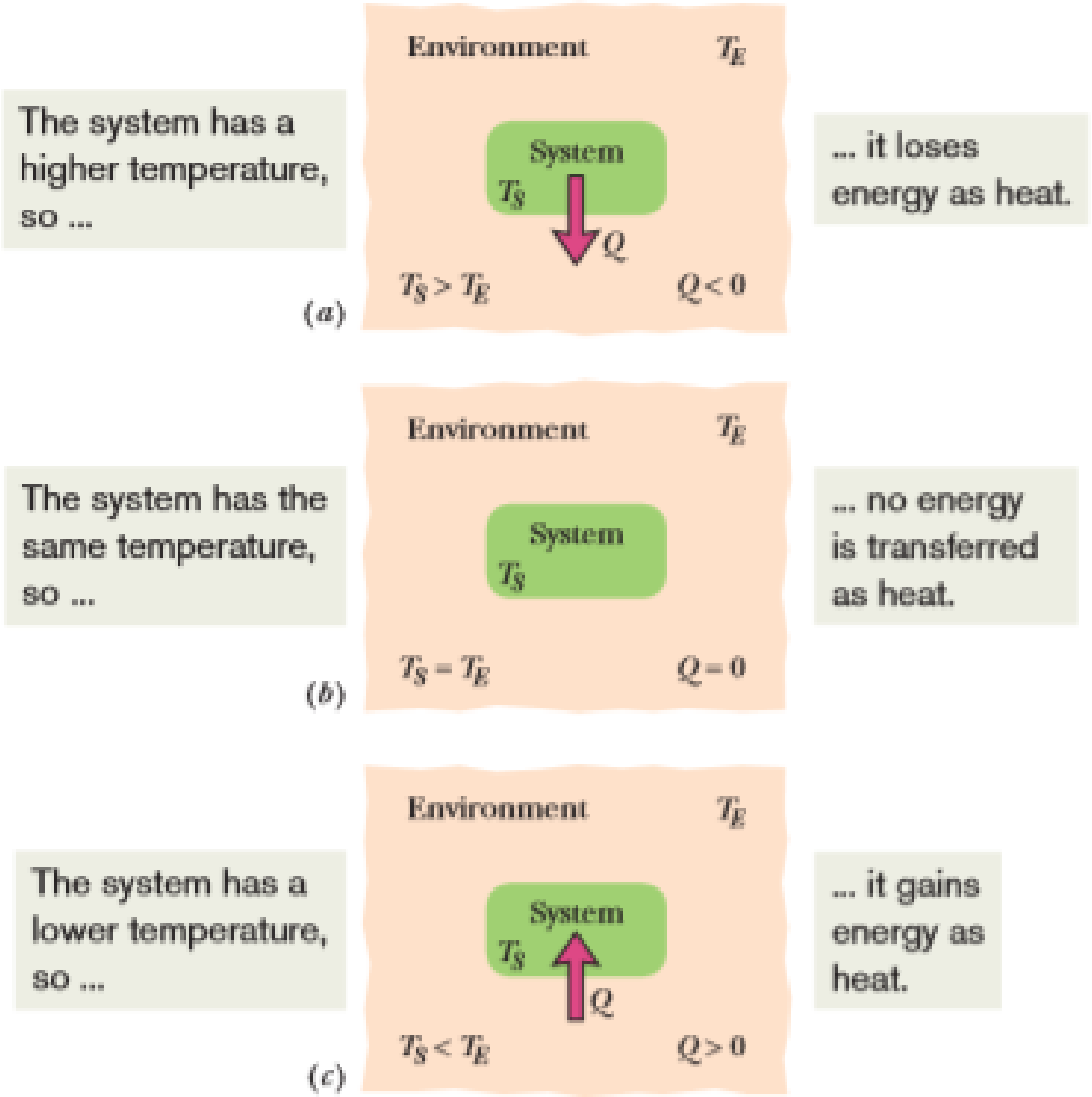
Heat is positive when energy is transferred to a system's thermal energy from its environment (we say that heat is absorbed by the system).

Heat is negative when energy is transferred from a system's thermal energy to its environment (we say that heat is released or lost by the system).

Heat:

Heat is the energy transferred between a system and its environment because of a temperature difference that exists between them.

1 cal = 3.968 × 10^{-3} Btu = 4.1868 J.



The Absorption of Heat by Solids and Liquids

Heat Capacity

The heat capacity, C of an object is the proportionality constant between the **heat Q** that the object absorbs or loses and the resulting **temperature change ΔT** of the object; that is,

$$Q \propto \Delta T \qquad Q = C\,\Delta T = C\,(T_S - T_E)$$

$$C = Q/\Delta T$$

in which T_S and T_E are the initial (system) and final (environment) temperatures of the object.

Unit : *cal/ C°* *[J/K]*

Specific Heat Capacity

Two objects made of the same material—say, marble—will have heat capacities proportional to their masses. It is therefore convenient to define a "heat capacity per unit mass" or specific heat c that refers not to an object but to a unit mass of the material of which the object is made.

$$c = C/m$$

$$C = mc$$

$$Q = C\,\Delta T = mc\Delta T$$

$$c = Q/m\Delta T$$

Unit : *specific heat of water, c = 1 cal/gm-C°* *[4187J/kg-K]*

[1 cal = 4.187 J]

Molar Specific Heat

In many instances the most convenient unit for specifying the amount of a substance is the mole (mol), where 1 mole = $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ elementary units of any substance.

The molar specific heat of a material is the heat capacity per mole, which means per 6.02×10^{23} elementary units of the material.

Thus 1 mol of aluminum means 6.02×10^{23} atoms (the atom is the elementary unit), and 1 mol of aluminum oxide means 6.02×10^{23} molecules (the molecule is the elementary unit of the compound).

When quantities are expressed in moles, specific heats must also involve moles (rather than a mass unit); they are then called molar specific heats.

The molar specific heat, c_m of a material is the heat capacity per mole.

$Q = nc_m \Delta T$

$c_m = Q/n\Delta T$

Unit : *cal/mol-C°* *[J/ mol-K]*

Problem 22 : *A small electric immersion heater is used to heat 100 g of water for a cup of instant coffee. The heater is labeled "200 watts" (it converts electrical energy to thermal energy at this rate). Calculate the time required to bring all this water from 23°C to 100°C, ignoring any heat losses.*

Solution:

m = 0.100 kg

P = 200 W = 200 J/s

T_i = 23°C = 23+273 = 296 K

T_f = 100°C = 100 +273 K= 373 K

ΔT = Tf –Ti = 373 – 296 K=77 K [ΔT = Tf –Ti = 100 – 23 =77 C°]

c = 4190 J/kg-K = 4190 J/kg-C°

P = W/t

P = Q/t ***[Q = cm*** ΔT]

$$t = \frac{Q}{P} = \frac{mc\Delta T}{P} = \frac{0.100(4190)(77)}{200} = 160 \text{ sec} \quad \textbf{(Ans)}$$

Problem 24 *: A certain substance has a mass per mole of 50.0 g/mol. When 314 J is added as heat to a 30.0 g sample, the sample's temperature rises from 25.0℃ to 45.0℃. What are the (a) specific heat and (b) molar specific heat of this substance? (c) How many moles are in the sample?*

Solution :

Molar mass, M = 50 g =50 × 10 $^{-3}$ kg ; Q = 314 J ; mass of sample, m = M_{sam} = 30 g = 30 × 10 $^{-3}$ kg

T_i = 25°C; T_f = 45°C ; ΔT = (45 + 273)K – (25+273)K = (45 -25)K = 20 K

(a) Q = mcΔT

$$c = \frac{Q}{m\,\Delta T} = \frac{314}{30 \times 10^{-3} \times 20} = 523 \text{ J/kg-K}$$

(c)

M_{sam} = nM

$$n = \frac{Msam}{M} = \frac{30 \times 10^{-3}}{50 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.600 \text{ mol}$$ [50 gm = 1 mol]

(b) Q = $nc_m\Delta T$

$$c_m = \frac{Q}{n\,\Delta T} = \frac{314}{0.600 \times 20} = 26.2 \text{ J/mol-K}$$