

- 4 (a) Define *specific heat capacity*.

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 .....[1]

- (b) A container of volume  $V$  contains  $N$  molecules, each of mass  $m$ , of an ideal gas at pressure  $p$ . Each molecule travels with a mean-square speed  $\langle c^2 \rangle$ .

The pressure  $p$  of an ideal gas is given by

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Nm}{V} \langle c^2 \rangle .$$

- (i) Show that the mean kinetic energy  $\langle E_K \rangle$  of a molecule is given by:

$$\langle E_K \rangle = \frac{3}{2} kT .$$

where  $k$  is the Boltzmann constant and  $T$  is the thermodynamic temperature.

[2]

- (ii) Explain why the internal energy of the gas is equal to the total kinetic energy of the molecules.

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- (c) The mass of a hydrogen molecule is  $3.34 \times 10^{-27}$  kg.

Use the expression in (b)(i) to determine the root-mean-square (r.m.s) speed of a molecule of hydrogen gas at 25°C.

r.m.s. speed = ..... m s<sup>-1</sup> [2]

- (d) Use the first law of thermodynamics to explain the following observations:

- (i) The specific heat capacity of an ideal gas measured at constant volume is lower than the specific heat capacity when measured at constant pressure.

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- (ii) The internal energy of the water in an ice cube increases when the ice melts, at atmospheric pressure, to form a liquid without any change of temperature.

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[Total: 11]