

Lecture 26 - Phys 203

May 11, 2021

CHAPTER 12

HEAT AND TEMPERATURE

Sections: 12.1 - 12.2 - 12.6 - 12.7 - 12.8

Temperature → Heat

$$p = \frac{m}{V}, P \rightarrow T$$

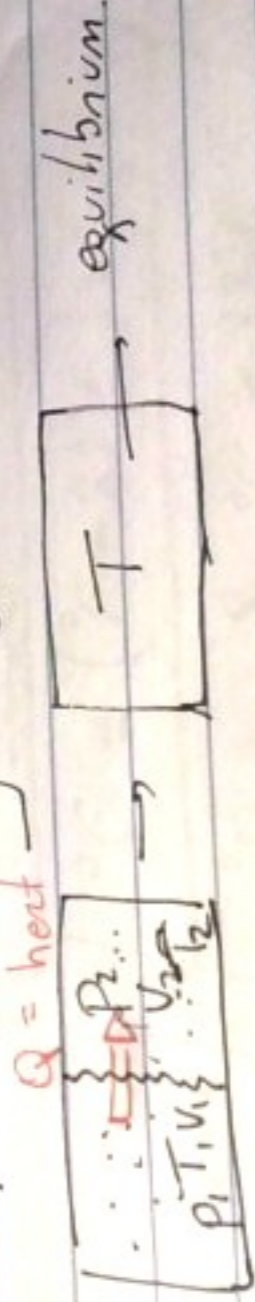
$$V \leftrightarrow N \rightarrow \frac{F}{A} \rightarrow (T, P, V)$$

equation of state of "ideal gas"

thermal equilibrium

Thermodynamics

$$T_1 = T_2 \quad \left[ \text{energy} \rightarrow [Q] = \text{Joules} = J \right]$$



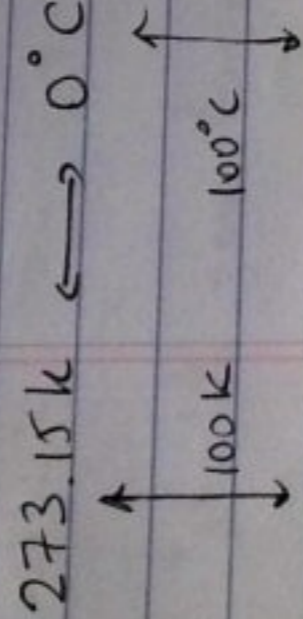
$$T_1 > T_2$$

1. Temperature scale.

Absolute temperature

Kelvin scale

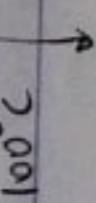
0 Kelvin  $\leftrightarrow$   $-273.15^{\circ}\text{C}$



273.15 k  $\leftrightarrow$   $0^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\leftarrow$  melting point

ice melting

$32^{\circ}\text{F}$



373.15 k  $\leftarrow$   $100^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\leftarrow$  boiling point of water

boiling point

$212^{\circ}\text{F}$

$180^{\circ}\text{F}$

1 dm.

Fahrenheit scale.

$1.8^{\circ}\text{C} = 1^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$T [K] = T_C + 273.15 K \quad ^{\circ}\text{C} = \left( ^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F} \right) \times \frac{100^{\circ}\text{C}}{(212^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F})}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \left( ^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F} \right) \times \frac{100^{\circ}\text{C}}{(212^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F})}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F})}{(212^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F})} \times 100^{\circ}\text{C}$$

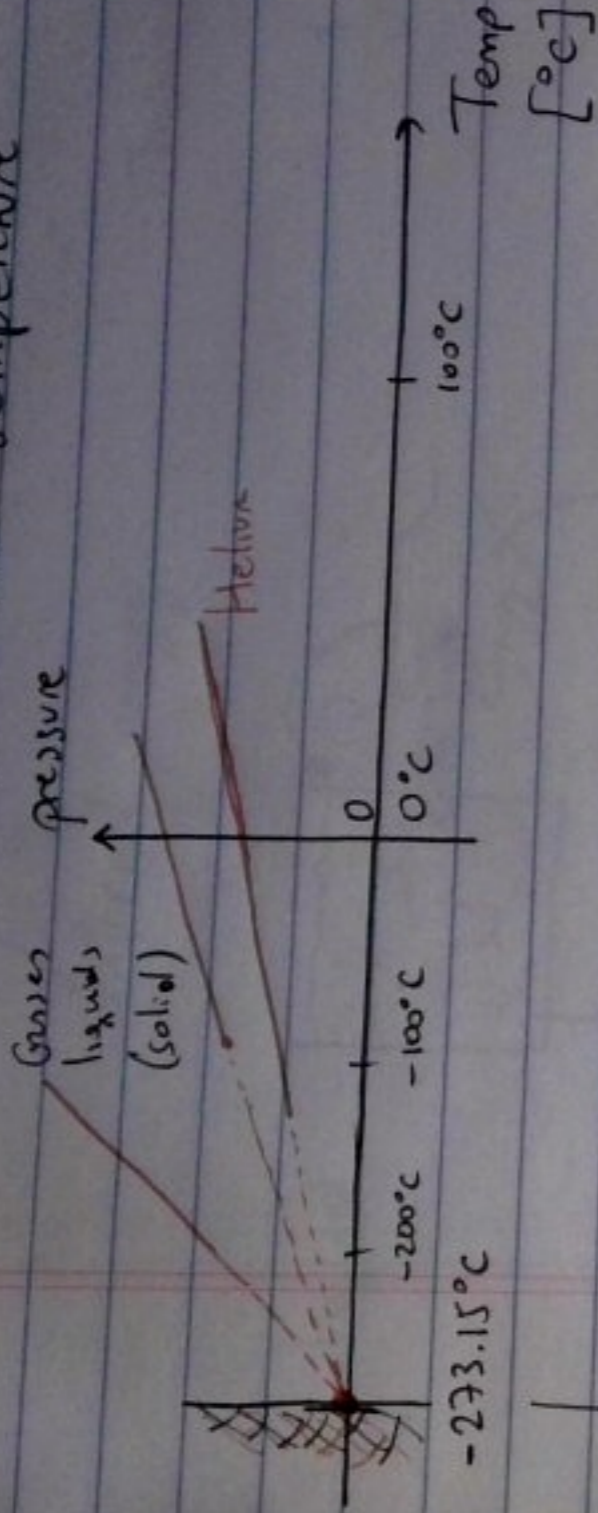
$$T = T_C + 273.15 K$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \left( ^{\circ}\text{F} - 32^{\circ}\text{F} \right) \times \left( \frac{5}{9} \right)$$

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32^{\circ}\text{F}$$

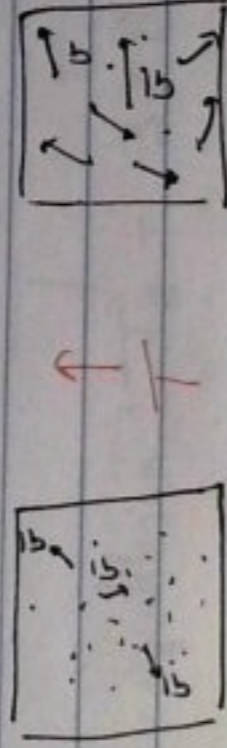
↑ Low Kelvin →

Kelvin → Absolute temperature

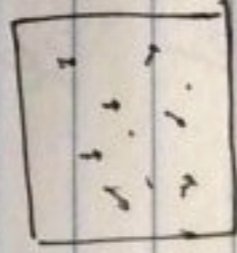


absolute zero - temperature → Kelvin scale

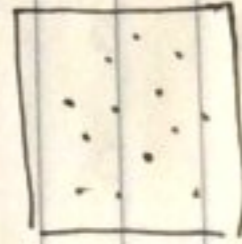
↓ → no motion at  $T = 0\text{ K}$



↓ T ↓



↓ T = 0 Kelvin



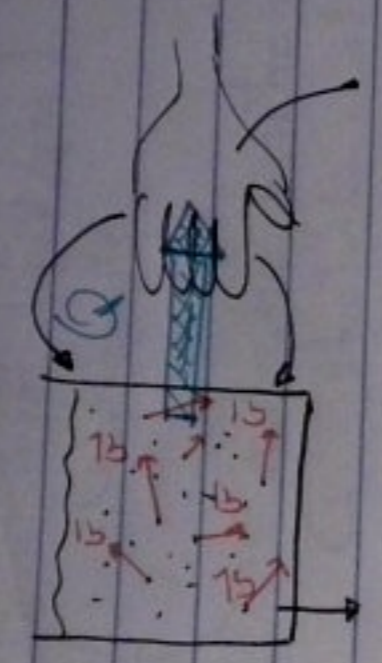
→ no motion of the particles.

# Heat and temperature.

internal energy.

Thermodynamics

Liquid



$f, p, T$   
 $V$

$Q = \text{heat.}$

energy flow

$T_1 = 40^\circ\text{C}$        $T_2 = 37^\circ\text{C}$

$$T_1 > T_2$$

Thermal equilibrium:  $T_c = 37.8^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow$  no more energy flow

Definition of heat: energy that flows

from high- $T$  object to

low- $T$  object because

the difference in  $T$ .

$Q$  is extensive quantity  $\rightarrow$  proportional to the number of

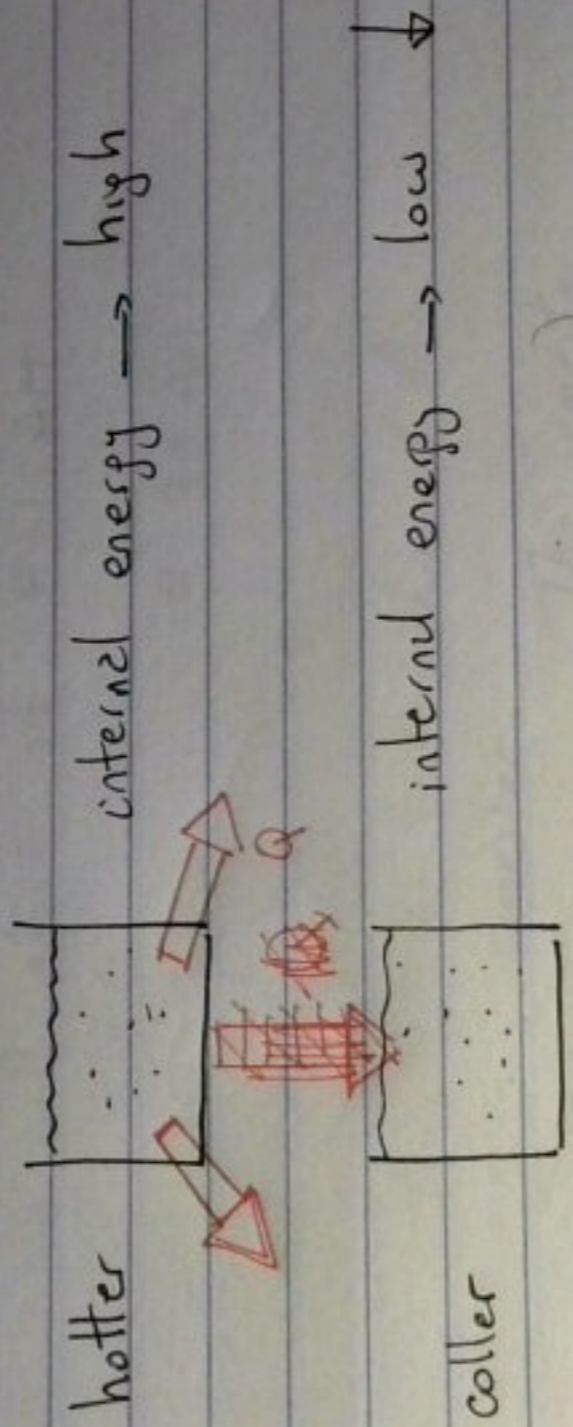
$T$  is intensive quantity  $\rightarrow$  independent  $N$  on particles  $N, V$

Q = heat

T = temperature

↳ internal energy  
(motion of molecules)  
(in liquid/gas)  
↳ example

↳ molecular kinetic energy.  
↳ fluctuations of random velocities of molecules



Review for final

20 questions in ~~15~~

1 hour and 15 minutes.

Chapter 7 → 12.

May 25 at 8:00 AM → be ready.

we will start at 8:15 AM



9:30 AM

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This is the last lecture of the semester.

The semester

ends here →.

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