# Warm Up

- 1. How much force needed to move a gear a distance of 25.6 m if 450. W of power is generated in a time of 8.55 sec?
- What is the velocity of a 85.2 kg person who is generating 2,345 J of energy?
- 3. What is the initial height of a tennis ball if it hits the ground with a velocity of 5.57 m/s?
- 4. What is the upward velocity of tennis ball if it was fired out of a catapult and stayed in the air for a time of 18.2 sec?
- 5. What is the height that the tennis ball achieved if it was in the air for 18.9 sec and landed 50.5 m from the catapult?

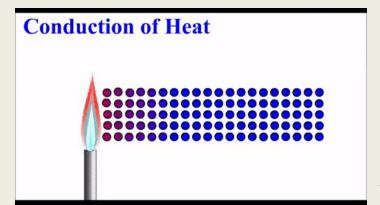
#### Targets

I can identify the ways that heat flows.
I can explain the three laws of thermodynamics.

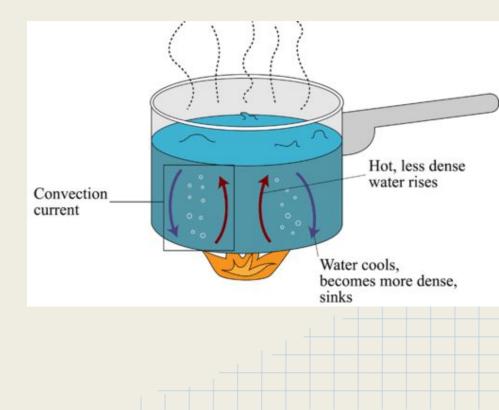
## Thermodynamics

#### Heat Transfer

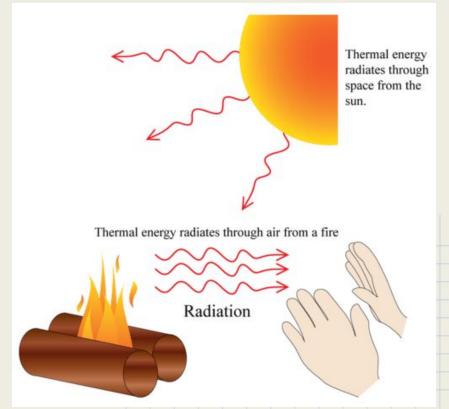
Heat can be transferred from one object/place to another in three ways.
Conduction is the transfer of heat when two objects are in contact with each other.



 Convection is the transfer of heat through the motion of fluids.



 Radiation is the transfer of heat through space. • No medium is required for radiation.



# Phase Changes

- For a substance to change states of matter, a certain amount of heat is required.
- The heat of fusion is the amount of heat required to melt 1 kg of a substance.
- $Q = mH_{f}$
- The heat of vaporization is the amount of heat required to vaporize 1 kg of a liquid.
- $Q = mH_v$

#### Heats of Fusion and Vaporization

Material	Heat of Fusion H <sub>f</sub> (J/kg)	Heat of Vaporization $H_v$ (J/kg)
Copper	2.05 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.07 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Mercury	1.15 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	2.72 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Gold	6.30 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	1.64 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Methanol	1.09 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	8.78 x 10⁵
Iron	2.66 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	6.29 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Silver	1.04 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.36 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Lead	2.04 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	8.64 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
Water (Ice)	3.34 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.26 x 10 <sup>6</sup>

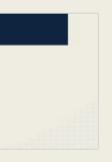
#### Thermodynamics

- There are three laws that thermal energy follows.
- The first law states that energy cannot be created nor destroyed.
- Work in a system that is missing is lost in the form of heat.

- The second law states that heat can flow from cold to hot objects but only if work is done.
- It also involves heat lose and entropy.
- Entropy is a measure of the disorder of the universe in relation to energy.

 The third law states that entropy reaches a constant value as you approach absolute zero.

## Assignment



### Summary

- Heat can flow because of conduction, convection, and radiation.
- Heat of fusion and vaporization are used to determine the heat needed to cause a material to change phase.
- Thermodynamics describe the behavior of heat.