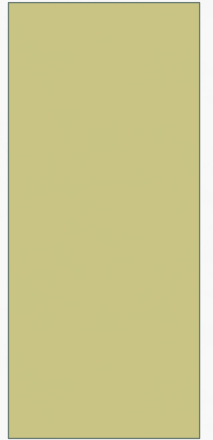


TEMPERATURE AND THERMAL EQUILIBRIUM



TEMPERATURE AND HEAT

- Kinetic energy is the energy of motion.
- Temperature is the measure of the average kinetic energy of an object.

TEMPERATURE

- Adding or removing energy usually changes temperature.
- Temperature is proportional to the kinetic energy of atoms and molecules.
- Temperature is meaningful only when it is stable.
 - Thermal equilibrium – when temperature remains unchanged.

SAMPLE QUESTION 1

- If two cups of hot chocolate, one at 50°C and the other at 60°C , are poured together in a large container, will the final temperature of the double batch be
 - A) less than 50°C
 - B) between 50°C and 60°C
 - C) greater than 60°C

SAMPLE QUESTION 2

- A cup of hot tea is poured from a teapot, and a swimming pool is filled with cold water.
- Which one has a higher total internal energy? Which has a higher average kinetic energy?

THERMAL EXPANSION

- Matter expands as its temperature increases.
- Concrete roadway segments of a bridge are separated by gaps several centimeters wide.



THERMOMETER

- A instrument used to measure temperature.
- Thermometers commonly have alcohol (with dye) or mercury.
- Digital thermometers have replaced older ones.

CELSIUS SCALE

- Celsius is the metric scale for measuring temperature.
- Water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C .

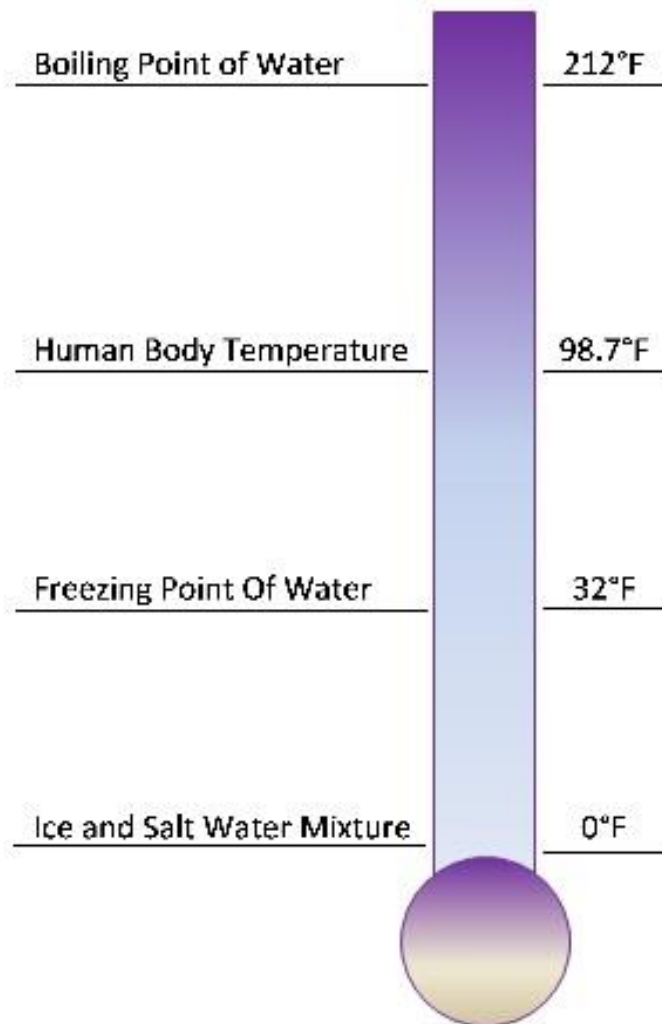
FAHRENHEIT SCALE

- The Fahrenheit scale is one proposed in 1724 by Daniel Fahrenheit. By the end of the 20th century, most countries used the Celsius scale rather than the Fahrenheit scale.
- Water freezes at 32 degrees and boils at 212 degrees.

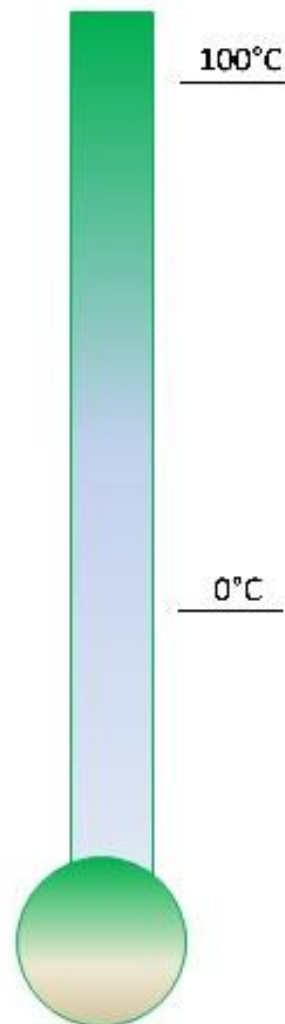
KELVIN SCALE

- The Kelvin scale is a metric temperature scale measured in Kelvin units (K).
- This scale is used by scientists who study what happens to things when they become very, very cold.
- Only on the Kelvin temperature scale does absolute zero actually fall at 0 K.

Fahrenheit Scale



Celsius Scale



Kelvin Scale

