## Aim: What is temperature and how is it measured?

"I'm not feeling well. Can you take my heat ? temperature"

- 1) Temperature and heat are related, but they are not the same thing.
- 2a) According to the Kinetic Molecular Theory, everything around us and within us is in constant motion.

How do we know this? Because everything has a temperature.



**b)** When a thermometer is plunged into hot water, the water molecules **collide** with the mercury atoms within the bulb and, thereby, **transfer** their energy to them. As a result, the mercury rises (expands). (See demo for Newton's Cradle.)

c) Temperature- is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles that makeup an object. We say average because all the particles are not moving at the same speed. A thermometer is like a "molecular speedometer".

Which of the following beakers of water has a higher average KE? Answer: A



3a) Temperature doesn't depend on the amount of matter.

3b) Hotter objects have a higher average KE. This means their particles are moving faster.

In which direction will heat flow when the objects below touch each other? How could you prove this?



4a) Heat flows from higher to lower temperature objects.

**4b)** Usually, when heat **enters** an object, its temperature **increases**; the opposite occurs when heat leaves an object.

Refer to Today's Handout

## 5. Thermometers

To build a thermometer you need two fixed points of reference.



Note: Since the number of divisions between the FP and BP of water on both scales is the same, the change in temperature ( $\Delta$ T) for °C and K is the same.

So, if the temperature changes by 10 in °C, it will change by about 20 in °F, and exactly 10 in K.

We **don't** use a degree symbol with K because it's an absolute unit – where zero really means zero KE; C and F are relative units – where zero means something else.

6. Converting between temperature scales

