

Thermal Properties of Matter Class 11 Notes

Physics Chapter 11

- Heat is the form of energy transferred between two (or more) systems or a system and its surroundings by virtue of temperature difference. The SI unit of heat energy transferred is expressed in joule (J).
In CGS system, unit of heat is calorie and kilocalorie (kcal).
 $1 \text{ cal} = 4.186 \text{ J}$ and $1 \text{ kcal} = 1000 \text{ cal} = 4186 \text{ J}$.
- Temperature of a substance is a physical quantity which measures the degree of hotness or coldness of the substance. The SI unit of temperature is kelvin (K) and $^{\circ}\text{C}$ is a commonly used unit of temperature.
- A branch of science which deals with the measurement of temperature of a substance is known as thermometry. A device used to measure the temperature of a body is called thermometer.
- A thermometer calibrated for a temperature scale is used to measure the value of given temperature on that scale. For the measurement of temperature, two fixed reference points are selected. The two convenient fixed reference points are the ice point and the steam point of water at standard pressure, which are known as freezing point and boiling point of water at standard pressure.
- The two familiar temperature scales are the Fahrenheit temperature scale and the Celsius temperature scale. The ice and steam point have values 32°F and 212°F respectively, on the Fahrenheit scale and 0°C and 100°C on the Celsius scale. On the Fahrenheit scale, there are 180 equal intervals between two reference points, and on the Celsius scale, there are 100.
- If t_c and t_f are temperature values of a body on Celsius temperature scale and Fahrenheit temperature scale respectively, then the relationship between Fahrenheit and Celsius temperature is given by

$$\frac{t_c - 0}{100} = \frac{t_f - 32}{180}$$

- An ideal gas obeys the following law. That is $PV = gRT$, where P, V and T are the pressure, volume and temperature of the gas respectively, g is the number of moles in an ideal gas and $R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ is known as universal gas constant. The equation, $PV = gRT$ is known as ideal gas equation.
- The absolute minimum temperature for an ideal gas, inferred by extrapolating the straight line P – T graph is found to be -273.15°C and is designated as absolute zero. Absolute temperature scale (T) and Celsius scale are related by
 $t^{\circ}\text{C} = T - 273.15$

• Thermal Expansion

The increase of size of a body due to the increase in the temperature is called thermal expansion. Three types of expansions can take place in solids viz. linear, superficial and volume expansion,

(i) **Linear Expansion:** The increase in the length of a solid on heating is called linear expansion.

If the temperature of a rod of original length l is raised by a small amount Δt , its length increases by Δl . Then the linear expansion is given by

$$\Delta l = l \alpha \Delta t$$

where α is the coefficient of linear expansion of the given solid. The unit of α is per

degree Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$) in the CGS and per kelvin (K^{-1}) in the SI system.

(ii) **Superficial or Area Expansion:** The increase in surface area of the solid on heating is called superficial expansion.

If A_0 is the area of a solid at 0°C and A_t its area at $t^{\circ}\text{C}$ then $A_t = A_0(1 + \beta t)$

where β is known as the coefficient of superficial expansion. Unit of β is $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ or K^{-1} .

(iii) **Volume Expansion:** The increase in volume of the solid on heating is called volume expansion.

The change in the volume of a solid with a change in temperature Δt is given by $\Delta v = V_0 \gamma \Delta t$

where γ is the coefficient of volume expansion.

• The relation among coefficients of linear expansion (α), superficial expansion (β) and volume expansion (γ) is given as

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{3}$$

• For a given solid, the three coefficients of expansion α , β , γ are not constant. Their values depend on the temperature range.

• Liquids have volume expansion only. If we do not take into account the expansion of solid container, then the expansion of liquid is called apparent expansion. On the other hand, if we take into account the expansion of solid too, it is referred as the real expansion of liquid. It is found that $\gamma_r = \gamma_a + \gamma_g$, where γ_r = real expansion coefficient of liquid, γ_a = apparent expansion coefficient of liquid and γ_g = volume expansion coefficient of container vessel (glass).

• Water exhibits an anomalous behaviour. It contracts on heating between 0°C and 4°C but expands on heating beyond 4°C . Thus, specific volume of water is minimum at 4°C or density of water is maximum at 4°C . This property of water has an important environmental effect.

• Thermal Stress

When a rod is held between two fixed supports and its temperature is increased, the fixed supports do not allow the rod to expand, which results in a stress which is called thermal stress.

Thermal stress in the rod is given by

$$\frac{F}{A} = \text{Thermal stress} = Y \alpha \Delta t$$

where Y is the Young's modulus for the material of the rod, A is the area cross-section of the rod, α is the coefficient of linear expansion and F is the developed force in the rod.

$$F = \frac{Y A \Delta l}{l}$$

• Thermal Capacity

The thermal capacity of a body is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of the whole of the body through a unit degree. It is measured in calorie per $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or joule per K .

If Q be the amount of heat needed to produce a change in temperature (Δt) of the substance, then thermal capacity of the substance is given by

$$S = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$$

Dimensional formula of heat capacity is $[ML^2T^{-2}K^{-1}]$,

• **Specific Heat Capacity**

The specific heat capacity (also referred to as specific heat) of a substance is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of substance through $1^\circ C$. It is measured in $cal\ g^{-1}(\circ C)^{-1}$ or $J\ kg^{-1}\ K^{-1}$.

The specific heat capacity of a substance is given by

$$S = \frac{1}{m} \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$$

where m is mass of substance and Q is the heat required to change its temperature Δt .

• Molar specific heat capacity of a substance is defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 mole of the substance by $1^\circ C$.

It is given by

$$C = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \quad \text{where } \mu \text{ is number of moles of a substance.}$$

The unit of molar specific heat capacity is $J\ mole^{-1}\ K^{-1}$ in SI system and $Cal\ mol^{-1}\ \circ C^{-1}$ in CGS system.

The dimensional formula of molar specific heat capacity is $[ML^2T^{-2}\ K^{-1}\ mole^{-1}]$.

• **Calorimetry**

Calorimetry is concerned with the measurement of heat, the basic apparatus for this purpose being called the calorimeter.

When two bodies at different temperatures are 'mixed', heat 'flows' from the body at a higher temperature to the one at a lower temperature, until a common 'equilibrium' temperature is reached. Assuming this 'heat exchange' to be confined to the two bodies alone (i.e, neglecting any heat loss to the surroundings) we have, from the law of energy conservation:

Heat gained by one body = heat lost by the other.

- Transition of matter from one state (solid, liquid and gas) to another is called a change of state.
- The change of state from solid to liquid is called melting and from liquid to solid is called fusion. It is observed that the temperature remains constant until the entire amount of the solid substance melts i.e., both the solid and liquid states of the substance co-exist in thermal equilibrium during the change of state from solid to liquid.
- The temperature at which a solid melts is called its melting point. The value of melting point of a solid is characteristic of the substance and depends on pressure also.
- Melting of ice under increased pressure and refreezing on reducing the pressure is called regelation.
- The change of state from liquid to vapour (or gas) is called vaporisation. The temperature at which the liquid and vapour states of a substance co-exist is called its boiling point.
- The change from solid state to vapour state without passing through the liquid state is called sublimation.

• **The Basic Heat Formula**

The heat Q required to raise the temperature of a mass m of a substance of specific heat capacity s through t degrees is given by

$$Q = m \times S \times t$$

i.e., Heat required = mass x specific heat x change in temperature

• Latent Heat

Latent heat of a substance is the amount of heat energy required to change the state of unit mass of the substance from solid to liquid or from liquid to gas/vapour without any change in temperature.

• The latent heat of fusion (L_f) is the heat per unit mass required to change a substance from solid into liquid at the same temperature and pressure. The latent heat of vaporisation (L_v) is the heat per unit mass required to change a substance from liquid to vapour state without change in temperature and pressure.

• Heat Transfer

Heat can be transferred from one place to another by three different methods, namely, conduction, convection and radiation. Conduction usually takes place in solids, convection in liquids and gases, and no medium is required for radiation.

(i) Conduction: According to Maxwell, conduction is the flow of heat through an unequally heated body from places of higher temperature to those of lower temperature. Rate of heat transfer is given by

$$H = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{KA(T_1 - T_2)}{l}$$

where K is called Thermal Conductivity and A is area of cross-section.

(ii) Convection: Maxwell defines convection as the flow of heat by the motion of the hot body itself carrying its heat with it.

(iii) Radiation: Radiation is the mode of heat transfer in which heat travels directly from one place to another without the agency of any intervening medium.

• Thermal conductivity is defined as heat energy transferred in unit time from unit area having a unit difference in temperature over unit length. It is expressed in $\text{Js}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1} \text{°C}^{-1}$ or $\text{W}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

• Thermal Resistance

The thermal resistance of a body is a measure of its opposition to the flow of heat through it. It is defined as

$$\text{Thermal resistance} = \frac{\text{temperature difference at the two ends}}{\text{rate of flow of heat through it}}$$

$$\text{or Thermal resistance} = \frac{\text{length or thickness of the material}}{\text{thermal conductivity} \times \text{area}} = \frac{l}{KA}$$

• Newton's Law of Cooling

Newton's law of cooling states that the rate of loss of heat of a body is directly proportional to the difference in temperature of the body and the surroundings, provided the difference in temperature is small, not more than 40 °C.

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -K(T - T_s)$$

– ve sign implies that as time passes, temperature T decreases.

When an object at temperature T_1 is placed in a surrounding of temperature T_2 the net energy

radiated per second is,

$$P = eA\sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$

• **Black Body Radiation**

(i) **Emissive Power:** The amount of heat energy radiated per unit area of the surface of a body, per unit time and per unit wavelength range is constant which is called as the 'emissive power' (e_λ) of the given surface, given temperature and wavelength. Its S.I. unit is $\text{Js}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$.

(ii) **Absorptive Power :** When any radiation is incident over a surface of a body, a part of it gets reflected, a part of it gets refracted and the rest of it is absorbed by that surface. Therefore, the 'absorptive power' of a surface at a given temperature and for a given wavelength is the ratio of the heat energy absorbed by a surface to the total energy incident on it at a certain time. It is represented by (a_λ). It has no unit as it is a ratio.

$$a_\lambda = \frac{\text{Amount of heat energy absorbed}}{\text{Total heat energy incident}}$$

(iii) **Perfect Black Body:** A body is said to be a perfect black body if its absorptivity is 1. It neither reflects nor transmits but absorbs all the thermal radiations incident on it irrespective of their wavelengths.

(iv) **Wein's Displacement Law :** This law states that as the temperature increases, the maximum value of the radiant energy emitted by the black body, move towards shorter wavelengths. Wein found that "The product of the peak wavelength (λ_m) and the Kelvin temperature (T) of the black body should remain constant." $\lambda_m \times T = b$ Where b is constant known as Wein's constant. Its value is $2.898 \times 10^{-3} \text{mk}$.

(v) **Stefan's Law :** This law states that the thermal radiations energy emitted per second from the surface of a black body is directly proportional to its surface area A and to the fourth power of its absolute temperature T.

Emission coefficient or degree of blackness of a body is represented by a dimensionless quantity ϵ , $0 < \epsilon < 1$. If $\epsilon = 1$ then the body is perfectly black body. Hence

$$H \propto AT^4$$

$$= \sigma \times AT^4$$

Let us consider an object at absolute temperature T and T_0 be the temperature of the surroundings.

• H_1 = Rate of energy emitted by the body

$$= A\sigma T^4$$

H_2 = Rate of energy absorbed by the body from the surroundings

$$= A\sigma T_0^4$$

H = Net rate of loss of energy

$$= H_1 - H_2$$

$$= A\sigma T^4 - A\sigma T_0^4$$

$$= A\sigma(T^4 - T_0^4)$$

(vi) **The Solar Constant:** The average energy emitted from the surface of the sun, absorbed per unit area, per minute by the earth is constant which is called as solar constant which is represented by S whose value is $8.135 \text{jm}^{-2} \text{min}^{-1}$.

Let the earth be moving in a circular path of radius r taking sun as its centre. Taking sun as perfectly black body, the energy radiated per unit time from the surface of the sun is given by

$$H = A\sigma T^4$$

Where A is the surface area of the sun and T its absolute temperature

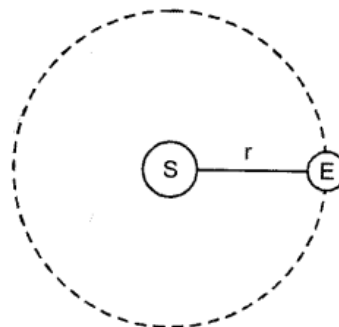
$$\therefore H = (4\pi R^2) \times \sigma T^4 \quad (R = \text{radius of the sun})$$

Now the energy absorbed by unit area per second by the earth

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{H}{4\pi r^2} \\ &= \frac{(4\pi R^2)\sigma T^4}{4\pi r^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^2 \cdot \sigma T^4 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the solar constant

$$S = \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^2 \cdot \sigma T^4 \times 60$$



• IMPORTANT TABLES

TABLE 11.1 Coefficient of linear expansion (α) for some materials.

Materials	α (10^{-5} K^{-1})
Aluminium	2.5
Brass	1.8
Iron	1.2
Copper	1.7
Silver	1.9
Gold	1.4
Pyrex glass	0.32
Lead	0.29

TABLE 11.2 Values of coefficient of volume expansion for some substances

Materials	$\alpha_v (\text{K}^{-1})$
Aluminium	7×10^{-5}
Brass	6×10^{-5}
Iron	3.55×10^{-5}
Paraffin	58.8×10^{-5}
Glass (ordinary)	2.5×10^{-5}
Glass (pyrex)	1×10^{-5}
Hard rubber	2.4×10^{-4}
Invar	2×10^{-6}
Mercury	18.2×10^{-5}
Water	20.7×10^{-5}
Alcohol (ethyl)	110×10^{-5}

TABLE 11.3 Specific heat capacity of some substances at room temperature and atmospheric pressure

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Specific heat capacity (J kg⁻¹ K⁻¹)</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Specific heat capacity (J kg⁻¹ K⁻¹)</i>
Aluminium	900.0	Ice	2060
Carbon	506.5	Glass	840
Copper	386.4	Iron	450
Lead	127.7	Kerosene	2118
Silver	236.1	Edible oil	1965
Tungsten	134.4	Mercury	140
Water	4186.0		

TABLE 11.4 Molar specific heat capacities of some gases

<i>Gas</i>	<i>C_p (J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹)</i>	<i>C_v (J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹)</i>
He	20.8	12.5
H ₂	28.8	20.4
N ₂	29.1	20.8
O ₂	29.4	21.1
CO ₂	37.0	28.5

TABLE 11.5 Temperatures of the change of state and latent heats for various substances at 1 atm pressure

Substance	Melting Point (°C)	L_f (10^5 J kg^{-1})	Boiling Point (°C)	L_v (10^5 J kg^{-1})
Ethyl alcohol	-114	1.0	78	8.5
Gold	1063	0.645	2660	15.8
Lead	328	0.25	1744	8.67
Mercury	-39	0.12	357	2.7
Nitrogen	-210	0.26	-196	2.0
Oxygen	-219	0.14	-183	2.1
Water	0	3.33	100	22.6

TABLE 11.6 Thermal conductivities of some materials

Materials	Thermal conductivity ($\text{J s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$)
Metals	
Silver	406
Copper	385
Aluminium	205
Brass	109
Steel	50.2
Lead	34.7
Mercury	8.3
Non-metals	
Insulating brick	0.15
Concrete	0.8
Body fat	0.20
Felt	0.04
Glass	0.8
Ice	1.6
Glass wool	0.04
Wood	0.12
Water	0.8
Gases	
Air	0.024
Argon	0.016
Hydrogen	0.14

