

Thermal Energy

Thermal Energy total energy of molecules in a substance

thermal energy is proportional to the no. of molecules

Total Energy the sum of the potential and kinetic energies

Temperature the average kinetic energy of molecules in matter

Thermal equilibrium a state in which two substances have the same temperature

Transmission of Thermal Energy conduction - convection - radiation

Calorimeter an object used to measure the heat of chemical and physical reactions

Intermolecular Forces in Fluids

Intermolecular Forces Forces between molecules

Cohesive Force Attractive forces between molecules of the same type, such as surface tension

Surface Tension the property of the surface of a liquid that allows it to resist external forces

Adhesive Forces Forces of attraction between a liquid and a solid, such as capillarity

Intermolecular Forces in Fluids (cont)

Applications of Capillarity clothes absorbing water, and water moving up stems to leaves

Pascale's Principle states that, in a fluid at rest in a closed container, a pressure change in one part is transmitted without loss to every portion of the fluid and to the walls of the container.

Application of Pascale's Principle Hydraulic Lift

thermo-couple a sensor that detects temperature

Specific Heat

Specific Heat The amount of heat energy required to raise one kg of matter by 1 degree C

Transferred Heat Energy Formula $Q = mc\Delta T$ (c is the specific heat)

latent heat of fusion the amount of heat energy required to melt 1 kg of a substance

latent heat of fusion formula $Q = mH_f$ (H_f = heat of fusion)

Latent Heat Of Vaporization the amount of heat energy required to evaporate 1 kg of a substance

Latent Heat Of Vaporization Formula $Q = mH_v$ (H_v = heat of vaporization)

Buoyant Force and Liquid Pressure

Fluid's Pressure $P = \rho gh$ (ρ = density, $g = 9.8$, h = height)

Archimedes' principle states that a body immersed in a fluid is subjected to an upward force equal to the weight of the displaced fluid

Buoyant Force the force acting on an object opposite to gravity by a fluid in which it is submerged, opposing the weight

Buoyant Force Formula $F = \rho(\text{fluid})Vg$

applications of the buoyant force ships, submarines

Viscosity a measure of an object's resistance to flow

Bernoulli's principle states that in horizontal fluids, the higher the velocity, the lower the pressure

applications of bernoulli's principle spray paint, perfume atomizer

Solid Expansion a change in the length, width, or height of a solid

same depth = same pressure



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Thermodynamics

The First Law
Of Thermo-
dynamics

$$E = Q - W$$

The Second
law Of
Thermodyn-
amics

the law of entropy

Entropy

The measure of a
system's useless thermal
energy, or disorder

Entropy
Formula

$$\Delta S = Q/T$$

Heat Engine

a device that converts
thermal energy into work

Efficiency of a
Heat Engine

$$\text{Eff} = W/Q_h \text{ or } \text{Eff} = (Q_h - Q_c / Q_h)$$

Heat engine
energy
relations

$$Q_h = W + Q_c$$

Density

$$\text{density} = m/V$$

Pressure

$$P = F/A$$



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