Specific Heat- Enriched notes

Def :		
•	s a characteristic property. The higher SH a substance has, the lower to lose the heat.	nger it takes to
Formula:		
Variables	Stands for	l lni+

Variables	Stands for	Unit
Q		
m		
С		
Т		
ΔΤ		

Temperature formulas:

Using triangle to isolate:

- To get ΔT:
- To get initial temperature:
- To get final temperature:
- Conversion kg-g x 1 000
- Specific heat of water 4.19 J/g°C
- *Electrical energy can be converted to heat energy. In a closed system
 4 000 J of electrical energy = to 4 000 J of heat energy.
 - Can you have a negative Q?

Specific Heat Practice questions Class

1. The mass of water is 210 g, its initial temperature was 15°C. After heating it for 22 minutes, the water's temperature was 65°C. Calculate the heat energy absorbed.

- 2. There was 200 g of water with an initial temperature of 15°C. The water had absorbed 24 000 J of energy. What was the water's final temperature?
- 3. Oil absorbed 55 000 J of heat and has a specific heat of 2.0 J/g°C. What was oil's temperature if 2.2 kg had a final temperature of 70.0°C?
- 4. What was the mass of water if it absorbed 31 000 J of heat and had an initial temperature of 20.0 °C and a final temperature of 54°C?
- 5. What is vinegar's specific heat if 30.0 g is heated for 18 minutes and has a temperature change of 26°C to produce 50 500 J of heat?

Past exam question

Amelia is preparing a pizza on an aluminum baking pan. She places the pizza in the oven. Ten minutes later she realizes that she forgot to add the cheese. She must take the pizza out of the oven to add the cheese.



The baking pan, which weighs 375 grams, was at room temperature (22.0°C) before it was placed in the oven. It absorbed 9450 J of energy during the ten minutes it was in the oven. The specific heat capacity of aluminum is 0.900 J/g°C.

What is the temperature of the baking pan when it is removed from the oven?

A) 6.00°C

B) 28.0°C

- C) 50.0°C
- D) 66.0°C