熱與氣體

1. Temperature and Thermometers 温度和温度計

- "Must-understand" concepts
- "必須理解"的概念
- Temperature* = measure the degree of hotness + a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in an object
 溫度 * = 測量熱度 + 測量物體中粒子的平均動能
- Temperature scaling & Calibration* Upper fixed point = 100° C /Lower fixed point = 0° C
 温度校準 * 高定點 = 100° C/ 低定點 = 0° C
- Kelvin temperature = Celsius temperature + 273,
 i.e. 0K & -273° C = absolute zero (lowest possible temperature)
 絕對溫度 = 攝氏溫度 + 273, 即 0 K 和 -273° C = 絕對零度(最低溫度)
- Thermometers Thermometric property 溫度計 溫度特性 *
 【= Physical property change with Temperature 物理特性隨溫度變化】

Examples 例子:*

· Liquid-in-glass: Expansion of the liquid 玻璃液體:液體膨脹

· Rotary: Expansion of 2 different metals

旋轉式:擴展兩種不同的金屬

· Resistance: Temperature increase ⇒ resistance of metal increase

電阳: 溫度增加→金屬的電阳增加

· Thermistor: Temperature increase ⇒ resistance of resistor decrease

熱敏電阻:溫度升高⇒電阻降低

· Liquid crystal: Change color according to temperature change

液晶:根據溫度變化而變色

 Infrared sensing: Temperature increase ⇒ increase the release of infrared radiation

紅外感應:溫度升高⇒增加紅外輻射的釋放

Temperature and Thermometers 溫度和溫度計

"Should understand" concepts

"應該理解"的概念

Every matter is made up of atoms (and there are over 100 types of atoms, each type is called an element)
 每個物質都是由原子組成的(有一百多種原子,每種原子稱為元素)

- · 2 or more atoms = molecules (e.g H₂O) 兩個或更多原子 = 分子(例如 H₂O)
- · Physical property of Solid vs Liquid vs Gas (e.g shape / volume / movement / P.E. difference)

 固體 vs 液體 vs 氣體的物理性質(例如形狀 / 體積 / 運動 / 勢能)

"Must know" questions "必須知道"的問題

1. Describe how a liquid-in-glass thermometer can be calibrated. * 描述如何校準玻璃液體溫度計。 *

Ans 答案:

【At standard atmospheric pressure 在標準大氣壓力下】

• Step 1 : Put the thermometer in pure melting ice and mark the liquid level (lower fixed point) as 0° C.

第1步:將溫度計放在純融冰中,並將液位(下固定點)標記為0°C。

• Step 2: Put the thermometer in pure boiling water and mark the liquid level (upper fixed point) as 100° C.

第2步:將溫度計放在純沸水中,並將液位(上固定點)標記為100°C。

• Step 3: Divide the interval between 2 marks into 100 equal divisions.

第3步:將2個標記之間的間隔劃分為100個相等的劃分。

Temperature and Thermometers 溫度和溫度計

"Good to know how to do" questions

"可以嘗試"的問題

1. The advantages & disadvantages of using alcohol & mercury type of liquid-in-glass thermometer.

使用酒精和水銀類型的玻璃液溫度計的優 / 缺點。

Ans 答案:

· Alcohol: Non-toxic / Flammable

酒精:無毒/易燃

· Mercury: Faster response / Toxic

水銀:反應速度更快/有毒

2. Sensitivity of liquid-in-glass thermometer (able to detect small temp. changes) *

玻璃液溫度計的靈敏度(能夠檢測微小的溫度變化)*

Ans 答案:

- · Increase the bulb size. 增加泡的尺寸。
- · Use a narrow capillary tube. 使用狹窄的細管。

Temperature and Thermometers 溫度和溫度計 —

3. Responsiveness of liquid-in-glass thermometer (fast response to temp. change) *

玻璃液溫度計的反應能力(快速反應溫度變化) *

Ans 答案:

- · Use mercury 使用水銀。
- · Use thinner tube wall 使用較薄的管壁。