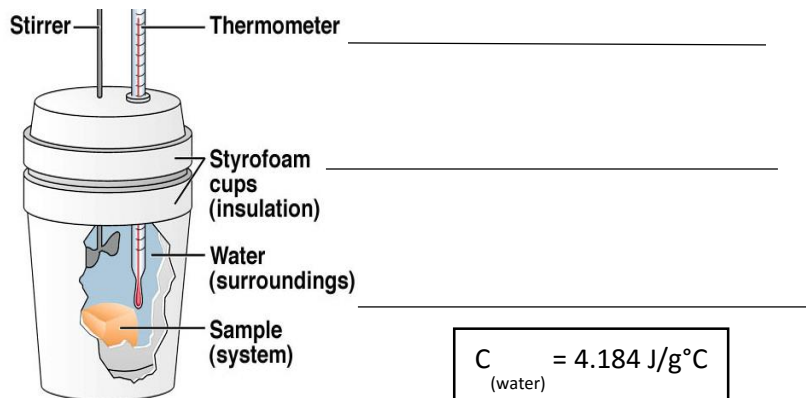


## Calorimetry Notes

### A. Calorimeter

Calorimeters measure \_\_\_\_\_



**Key:** Calorimetry depends of the Law of conservation of \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{Heat lost or gained by the sample} \\ = \text{Heat lost or gained by the water}$$

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$C_{\text{(water)}} = 4.184 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}$

The final temp of the water inside the calorimeter is the \_\_\_\_\_ as the final temp of the sample

### B. Calorimeter Calculations

Example 1: calculating energy change using a calorimeter

A small amount of salt is added to 50.0 grams of water in a Styrofoam calorimeter. The temperature of water changes from an initial temperature of 25.0°C to 32.0°C. Calculate the heat released by the dissolving of this salt.

<u>Given (water)</u>	<u>Given (sample)</u>	<u>Work</u>

Example 2: solving for the specific heat using a calorimeter

A 50.0 g piece of metal is heated to 115.0°C and is placed into a calorimeter with 125 g of water whose initial temperature was 25.6°C. Both the water and the metal have a final temperature of 29.3°C. What is the specific heat of the metal?

<u>Given (water)</u>	<u>Given (metal)</u>	<u>Work</u>
		<p>Step1: calculate the heat gained by the water</p>   <p>Step 2: Heat gained = Heat lost</p>   <p>Step 3: Determine the specific heat of the metal</p>