**PHYSICS 2021 - 22 January 21, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 92)**

1. HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

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1. HOMEWORK CHECK:

 🡪 Chapter 20 & 21 Vocabulary

 🡪 Lab: Soda Can Calorimetry

1. CLASS ACTIVITY

🡪BEGIN: Chapter 21

1. Section 21.1 – Measuring Electric Fields
2. Section 21.2 – Application of Electric Fields

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Chapter 21 – Electric Field
* STUDY: Chapter 21 Test

<http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0078807220/student_view0/self-check_quizzes.html>

Ch 20 – Static Electricity

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Electrostatics | Neutral | Insulator | Conductor |
| Electroscope | Charging by conduction | Charging by induction | Grounding  |
| Coulomb’s law | Coulomb | Elementary charge |  |

Ch 21 – Electric Field

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Electric field | Electric field line | Electric potential difference | Volt |
| Equipotential | Capacitor | capacitance |  |

REMINDERS:

* **QUIZ: Ch 20 & 21 Vocabulary – Jan. 25**
* TEST: Chapter 21 🡪 Jan. 27

**PHYSICS 2021 - 22 SECTION REVIEW**

**CH 21 PRACTICE PROBLEMS**

Section 21.1 – Measuring Electric Fields

1. A positive test charge of 5.0×10−6 C is in an electric field that exerts a force of 2.0×10−4 N on it. What is the magnitude of the electric field at the location of the test charge?
2. A negative charge of 2.0×10−8 C experiences a force of 0.060 N to the right in an electric field. What are the field’s magnitude and direction at that location?
3. Suppose that you place a 2.1×10−3-N pith ball in a 6.5×104 N/C downward electric field. What net charge (magnitude and sign) must you place on the pith ball so that the electrostatic force acting on that pith ball will suspend it against the gravitational force?
4. Complete Table 2 using your understanding of electric fields.



1. A positive charge of 3.0×10−7 C is located in a field of 27 N/C directed toward the south. What is the force acting on the charge?
2. A negative test charge is placed in an electric field as shown in Figure 3. It experiences the force shown. What is the magnitude of the electric field at the location of the charge?



1. You are probing the electric field of a charge of unknown magnitude and sign. You first map the field with a 1.0×10−6-C test charge, then repeat your work with a 2.0×10−6-C test charge.

a) Would you measure the same forces at the same place with the two test charges? Explain.

b) Would you find the same field strengths? Explain

1. What is the magnitude of the electric field at a position that is 1.2 m from a 4.2×10−6-C point charge?
2. What is the magnitude of the electric field at a distance twice as far from the point charge in the previous problem?
3. The electric field that is 0.25 m from a small sphere is 450 N/C toward the sphere. What is the net charge on the  sphere?
4. How far from a point charge of +2.4×10−6 C must you place a test charge in order to measure a field magnitude of 360 N/C?
5. Explain why the strength of the electric field exerted on charge q′ by the charged body q is independent of the charge on q′. Hint: Use mathematics to prove your point.

Section 21.2 – Applications of Electric Fields

1. The electric field intensity between two large, charged parallel metal plates is 6000 N/C. The plates are 0.05 m  apart. What is the electric potential difference between them?
2. A voltmeter reads 400 V across two charged, parallel plates that are 0.020 m apart. What is the magnitude of

the electric field between them?

1. What electric potential difference is between two metal plates that are 0.200 m apart if the electric field between those plates is 2.50×103 N/C?
2. When you apply a potential difference of 125 V between two parallel plates, the field between them is 4.25×103 N/C. How far apart are the plates?
3. You apply a potential difference of 275 V between two parallel plates that are 0.35 cm apart. How large is the electric field between the plates?
4. What work is done on a 3.0-C charge when you move that charge through a 1.5-V electric potential difference?
5. What is the magnitude of the electric field between the two plates shown in Figure 12?



1. An electron in an old television picture tube passes through a potential difference of 18,000 V. How much work is done on the electron as it passes through that potential difference?
2. The electric field in a particle accelerator has a magnitude of 4.5×105 N/C. How much work is done to move a proton 25 cm through that field?
3. A drop is falling in a Millikan oil-drop apparatus with no electric field. What forces are acting on the oil drop, regardless of its acceleration? If the drop is falling at a constant velocity, describe the forces acting on it.
4. An oil drop weighs 1.9×10−15 N. You suspend it in an electric field of 6.0×103 N/C. What is the net charge on the drop? How many excess electrons does it carry?
5. An oil drop carries one excess electron and weighs 6.4×10−15 N. What electric field strength do you need to suspend the drop so it is motionless?
6. Suppose that you apply an electric potential difference of 6.0 V across a 2.2-μF capacitor. What does the magnitude of the net charge on one plate need to be to increase the electric potential difference to 15.0 V?
7. A sphere is charged by a 12-V battery and suspended above Earth as shown in Figure 17. What is the net charge on the sphere?



**PHYSICS 2021-22 Lab Activity**

Soda Can Calorimeter

**SCIENTIFIC**

***FAX!***

***SCIENCE***

Energy Content of Food

# Introduction

Have you ever noticed the nutrition label located on the packaging of the food you buy? One of the first things listed on the label are the calories per serving. How is the calorie content of food determined? This activity will introduce the concept of calorimetry and investigate the caloric content of snack foods.

**Concepts**

 •Calorimetry • Conservation of energy • First law of thermodynamics

# Background

The law of conservation of energy states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only converted from one form to another. This fundamental law was used by scientists to derive new laws in the field of *thermodynamics—*the study of heat energy, temperature, and heat transfer. The *First Law of Thermodynamics* states that the heat energy lost by one body is gained by another body. Heat is the energy that is transferred between objects when there is a difference in temperature. Objects contain heat as a result of the small, rapid motion (vibrations, rotational motion, electron spin, etc.) that all atoms experience. The temperature of an object is an indirect measurement of its heat. Particles in a hot object exhibit more rapid motion than particles in a colder object. When a hot and cold object are placed in contact with one another, the faster moving particles in the hot object will begin to bump into the slower moving particles in the colder object making them move faster (vice versa, the faster particles will then move slower). Eventually, the two objects will reach the same equilibrium temperature—the initially cold object will now be warmer, and the initially hot object will now be cooler. This principle is the basis for *calorimetry,* or the measurement of heat transfer.

In the 1770s, Joseph Black (1728–1799) was one of the first scientists to conduct calorimetry experiments with different materials. He discovered that not all materials are equal when it comes to heat transfer. He concluded that different materials have their own unique ability to retain heat energy. Some materials, like water, can gain a large amount of heat energy without a significant change in temperature, while other materials, such as metals, will have a more dramatic temperature change for the same amount of heat energy gained. This property is based mainly on the structure of the material, the size of the atoms and molecules, and the interactions between them. This is known as the *specific heat* of the substance. The specific heat is defined as the heat energy required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one degree Celsius. The unit of energy commonly associated with heat is called a *calorie*. Water has a defined specific heat of 1 cal/g °C so it takes one calorie of energy to raise the temperature of one gram of water by one degree Celsius. (The reverse is also true, remove one calorie of heat from one gram of water, and the temperature will decrease by one degree Celsius.) With the specific heat of a substance known, the amount of heat energy gained or lost by a substance can then be calculated if the temperature change is measured.

In this experiment, the specific heat of water and its change in temperature will be used to determine the caloric content of a food sample. The normal unit for measuring the energy content in food is called a Calorie (with an uppercase C). A Calorie is really a kilocalorie, or 1000 calories (lowercase c). During calorimetry, food burns and its stored energy is quickly converted into heat energy and products of combustion (carbon dioxide and water). The heat energy that is released is then transferred into the water above it in the calorimeter. The temperature change in the water is then measured and used to calculate the amount of heat energy released from the burning food. The heat energy is calculated using Equation 1.

 Q = mC∆T *Equation 1* where

Q = heat energy m = mass of the water C = specific heat of the water

∆T = change in water temperature, Tfinal – Tinitial

(“∆” is the Greek letter Delta which means “change in”)

# Materials

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Balance (0.01-g precision)  | Snack foods (cheese puffs, popcorn, marshmallows, etc.) |
| Cork stopper  | Soda can, empty and clean |
| Butane safety lighter  | Stirring rod, glass |
| Graduated cylinder, 50-mL  | Support stand |
| Metal ring with clamp  | Thermometer |
| Pin, large straight Ruler, metric | Water, distilled or tap, 50 mL |

## *Safety Precautions*

*Wear safety glasses when performing this or any lab that uses chemicals, heat or glassware. Care should be taken when handling or placing food onto the pin point. Allow the food sample to cool before touching or discarding it. Use a glass stirring rod to stir the liquid; never stir with a thermometer. Students should not be allowed to eat the snack foods once they are brought into the lab. This lab should be performed in a well-ventilated room. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before leaving the laboratory.*

**Figure 1.**

# Procedure

1. Push the pin through the cork so that the pin head is flush with the cork. If the pin is large enough, try to go through the center. If this is hard to do, try to insert the pin at an angle through the side and top of the cork (see Figure 1). *Note:* This setup will now be referred to as the “Food Holder.”
2. Place a food sample on the food holder. Measure and record the combined mass of the food holder and sample. Place the food holder on the base of a support stand.
3. Using a graduated cylinder, measure and add 50.0 mL of water to an empty, clean soda can.
4. Bend the tab on the soda can and slide a glass stirring rod through the hole. Suspend the can on a support stand using a metal ring (see Figure 2). Adjust the height of the can so that it is about 2.5 cm above the food holder.
5. Insert a thermometer into the can. Measure and record the initial temperature of the water.
6. Light the food sample and center it under the soda can. Allow the water to be heated until the food sample stops burning. Record the maximum (final) temperature of the water in the can.
7. Measure and record the final mass of the food holder and sample.
8. Allow the can and pin to cool, and then clean the bottom of the can and remove any food residue from the food holder. **Figure 2.**
9. Repeat steps 1–8 two more times with two different snack food samples.

# Disposal

Please consult your current *Flinn Scientific Catalog/Reference Manual* for general guidelines and specific procedures, and review all federal, state and local regulations that may apply, before proceeding. Burned food samples should be allowed to cool and may be disposed of in the trash according to Flinn Suggested Disposal Method #26a.

**Sample Data Table** *(Student data may vary.)*

# Data Table — The Experiment (Sample)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Food Sample** | **Initial Mass (food sample and holder), g** | **Final Mass (food sample and holder), g** | **Initial Temperature of Water, °C** | **Final Temperature of Water, °C** |
| *Cheese Puff* | *4.18 g* | *4.08 g* | *21.8 °C* | *27.1 °C* |
| *Marshmallow* | *6.08 g* | *6.00 g* | *22.0 °C* | *23.6 °C* |
| *Onion Ring* | *4.87 g* | *4.74 g* | *23.0 °C* | *30.1 °C* |

**Analysis and Calculations** *(The sample calculations are for a cheese puff.)*

1. Determine the change in temperature of the water by subtracting the initial water temperature from the final water temperature.

∆*T = Tfinal – Tinital = 27.1 °C – 21.8 °C = 5.3 °C*

1. Calculate the heat gained by the water using Equation 1 from the Background section. The mass of water used is 50.0 g and the specific heat of water (C) is 1.0 cal/g °C. These values will give you the heat gained in calories.  *Q = m* × *C* ×*T = 50.0 g* × *1.0 cal/g°C* × *5.3 °C = 265 cal.*
2. Convert the heat gained from calories to food Calories (kilocalories) by dividing the answer above by 1000.

 *265 cal. ÷ 1000 = 0.265 Cal.*

1. Determine how much of the food burned by subtracting the final mass of the cork/pin/food assembly from the initial mass.

 *4.18 g – 4.08 g = 0.10 g*

1. Calculate the energy content per gram of the food sample. This is done by dividing the heat gain of the water (in Calories), by the change in mass of the food sample.

 *0.265 Cal. ÷ 0.1 g = 2.65 Cal./g*

# Tips

* A butane safety lighter (Flinn Catalog No. AP8960) is recommended instead of matches because it may take about 10 seconds for the food to ignite.
* For further concept development, try the Flinn Scientific “Calorimetry Basics—Specific Heat Laboratory Kit” (Catalog

 No. AP5952).

* Have students pin the food piece at one of the ends so that the piece “points up” and the length is parallel to the pin.
* It may take about 10 seconds to get the food ignited, so some heat related to the burning food will be lost during this process. A small flame on the food will spread and engulf it over time.
* Be sure that when the food sample burns, it is close to but not touching the soda can. If it is too close to the bottom of the can, it may extinguish too early due to a lack of oxygen.
* Black carbon soot will deposit on the bottom of the can when the food burns. For best results, this soot should be wiped off with a little water and a paper towel between trials.
* Have students try different samples of food to compare the caloric contents of different foods. *Note:* Avoid sugar cookies, pretzels, soda crackers or other food samples with a high sugar content. They tend to get soft as they burn and may fall off the pin. Walnuts, pecans, popped corn, and Cheetos® (or other puffed snacks) are good choices.
* Good ventilation is required since burning food can generate a large amount of smoke. Allow some time between trials so that the smoke has time to dissipate.