

## ▶ EXAMPLE Problem 2

**Transferring Heat in a Calorimeter** A calorimeter contains 0.50 kg of water at 15°C. A 0.040-kg block of zinc at 115°C is placed in the water. What is the final temperature of the system?

### 1 Analyze and Sketch the Problem

- Let zinc be sample A and water be sample B.
- Sketch the transfer of heat from the hotter zinc to the cooler water.

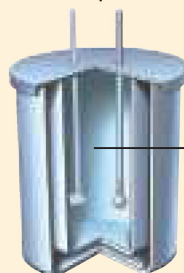
**Known:**

$$\begin{aligned}m_A &= 0.040 \text{ kg} \\C_A &= 388 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C} \\T_A &= 115^\circ\text{C} \\m_B &= 0.50 \text{ kg} \\C_B &= 4180 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C} \\T_B &= 15.0^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

**Unknown:**

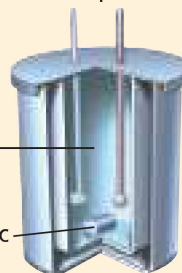
$$T_f = ?$$

Before block of zinc is placed



$$\begin{aligned}m_B &= 0.50 \text{ kg} \\T_B &= 15^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

After block of zinc is placed



$$\begin{aligned}m_A &= 0.040 \text{ kg} \\T_A &= 115^\circ\text{C} \\T_f &= ?\end{aligned}$$

### Math Handbook

Operations with Significant Digits  
pages 835–836

### 2 Solve for the Unknown

Determine the final temperature using the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned}T_f &= \frac{m_A C_A T_A + m_B C_B T_B}{m_A C_A + m_B C_B} \\&= \frac{(0.040 \text{ kg})(388 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})(115^\circ\text{C}) + (0.50 \text{ kg})(4180 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})(15.0^\circ\text{C})}{(0.040 \text{ kg})(388 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}) + (0.50 \text{ kg})(4180 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})} \\&= 16^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

Substitute  $m_A = 0.040 \text{ kg}$ ,  
 $C_A = 388 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_A = 115^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $m_B = 0.50 \text{ kg}$ ,  $C_B = 4180 \text{ J/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$ ,  
 $T_B = 15^\circ\text{C}$

### 3 Evaluate the Answer

- **Are the units correct?** Temperature is measured in Celsius.
- **Is the magnitude realistic?** The answer is between the initial temperatures of the two samples, as is expected when using a calorimeter.

## ▶ PRACTICE Problems

Additional Problems, Appendix B

6. A  $2.00 \times 10^2$ -g sample of water at  $80.0^\circ\text{C}$  is mixed with  $2.00 \times 10^2$  g of water at  $10.0^\circ\text{C}$ . Assume that there is no heat loss to the surroundings. What is the final temperature of the mixture?
7. A  $4.00 \times 10^2$ -g sample of methanol at  $16.0^\circ\text{C}$  is mixed with  $4.00 \times 10^2$  g of water at  $85.0^\circ\text{C}$ . Assume that there is no heat loss to the surroundings. What is the final temperature of the mixture?
8. Three lead fishing weights, each with a mass of  $1.00 \times 10^2$  g and at a temperature of  $100.0^\circ\text{C}$ , are placed in  $1.00 \times 10^2$  g of water at  $35.0^\circ\text{C}$ . The final temperature of the mixture is  $45.0^\circ\text{C}$ . What is the specific heat of the lead in the weights?
9. A  $1.00 \times 10^2$ -g aluminum block at  $100.0^\circ\text{C}$  is placed in  $1.00 \times 10^2$  g of water at  $10.0^\circ\text{C}$ . The final temperature of the mixture is  $25.0^\circ\text{C}$ . What is the specific heat of the aluminum?