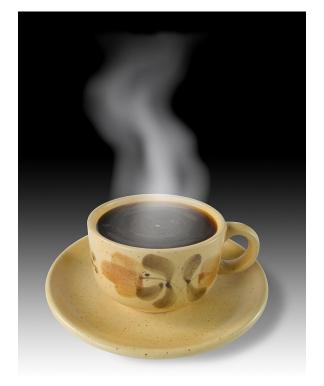
Thermal Energy in Chemical and Physical Processes Picture Vocabulary

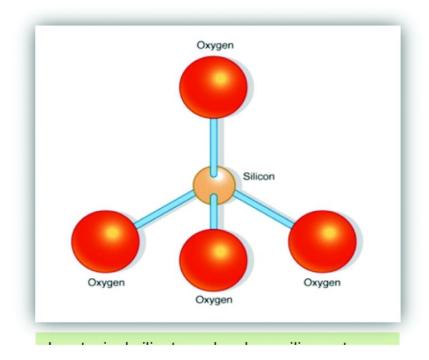
C2G5AB Thermal Energy in Chemical and Physical Processes

Heat



Energy transferred between two objects of different temperatures, moving continually in a predictable pattern from warmer site to cooler site until all sites have reached the same temperature

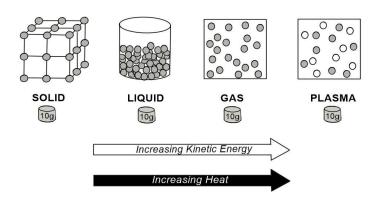
Bond energy



A measure of the strength of chemical bonds; equal to the heat required to break one mole of molecules into their individual atoms

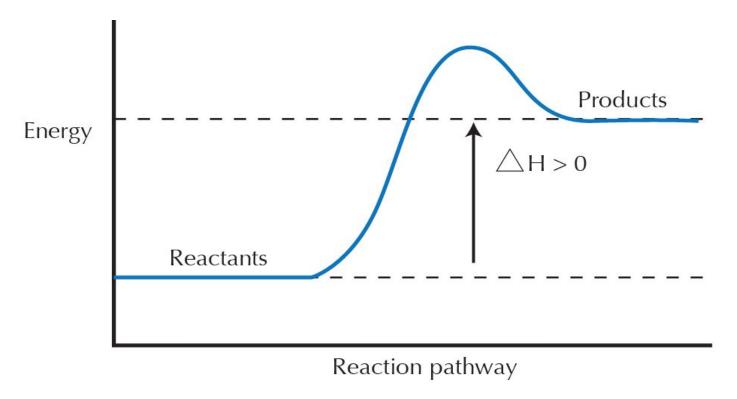
Hess's law

States of Matter



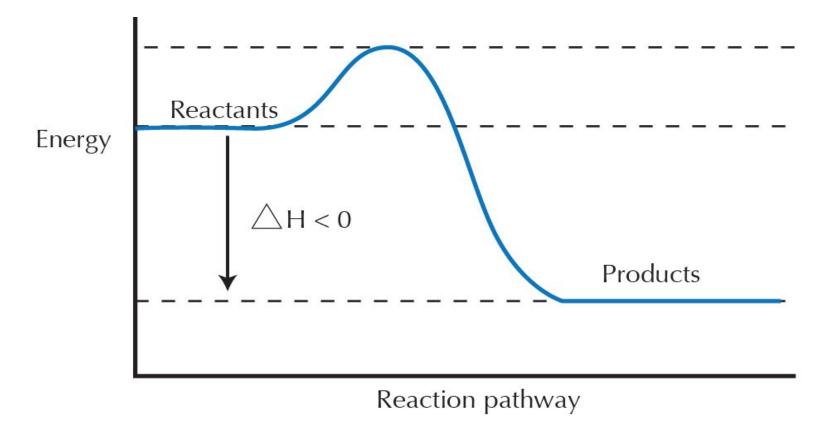
I aw that states that regardless of the various stages/steps of a reaction the total enthalov change for the reaction is the sum of all changes





A process in which heat is absorbed

Exothermic



A process in which heat is released

Enthalpy

$$\Delta H = \Delta H_{products} - \Delta H_{reactants}$$

The heat content of a system plus the product of the pressure and volume of the system

Heat of formation

Substance	S° (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)
Ag(s)	42.55
Al(s)	28.3
$CO_2(g)$	213.6
$CH_4(g)$	186.2
Ca(s)	154.8
$H_2O(I)$	69.96
$K_2SO_4(s)$	176
$NH_2(g)$	192.5
NaOH(s)	64.18
$SO_2(g)$	248.5

The thermal energy gained or released during the formation of one mole of a substance from its constituent elements

Heat of vaporization



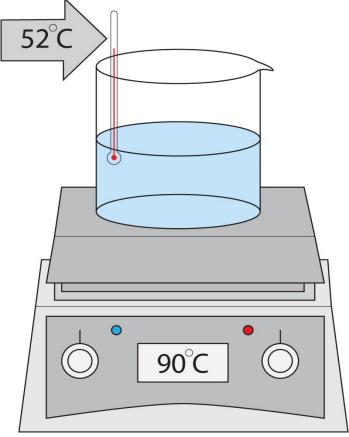
The change in enthalpy required to change a given amount of a substance from a liquid to a vapor at a given pressure

Heat of fusion



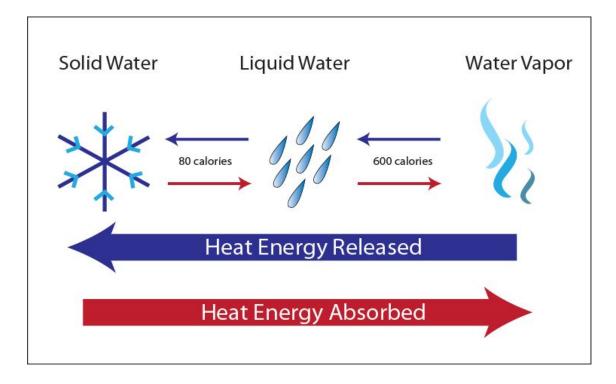
The change in enthalpy required to change a given amount of a substance from a solid to a liquid at the melting point of the substance

Specific heat



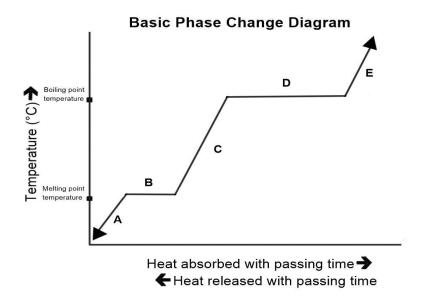
The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of an object by one degree

Phase transition



The transformation of a thermodynamic system from one phase or state of matter to another one by heat transfer

Heating curve



Shows how the temperature changes as a substance is heated up