Heat Transfer Notes Week 15 complete



What is heat?

Heat IS energy. Energy is the ability to cause change... Change position Change shape Change state



Heat moves: Higher to lower

Heat ALWAYS moves from high heat energy to low heat energy Example: <u>From a hot drink cup</u> to your hand

Heat Moves: 3 ways C-notes

Heat is FLOW (MOVEMENT) of kinetic energy Heat moves three ways: Conduction Radiation Convection

How does each form of heat transfer "work"?

Conduction The molecules bump into the other molecules and

makes them move.

Diagram:



How does each form of heat transfer "work"?

Convection

The molecules move to another part of the substance taking the kinetic energy with them Diagram:



How does each form of heat transfer "work"?

Radiation

EM energy goes into a substance (absorbed) and that makes the molecules move faster

Diagram:



How does a lava lamp work?

- 1. Electrical energy is turned into light and heat (BULB)
- 2. Heat from bulb heats glass
- 3. Heat from glass heats wax
- 4. Warm wax becomes lighter and floats
- 5. As the warm wax floats to the top it loses heat and falls...

#4 and #5-CONVECTION

#2 and #3-CONDUCTION

#1RADIATION FROM BULB

How does the sun heat the atmosphere?

#3 CONVECTION Heated air rises and cools off

RADIATION

#2 CONDUCTION Air next to surface is heated

#1- SURFACE ABSORBS THE SUN'S RADIATION. Surface is heated.

Uneven Heating



Latitude: depending on the latitude you would get rays at different angles. **Example:** near equator direct rays heat more

C-notes Uneven Heating







"Direct Rays" heat the ground and water more.

C-notes Uneven Heating







"Indirect Rays" heat the ground and water LESS.



Uneven Heating



**Except for tropics!!! They do not have seasons because the sun's rays are always "direct"

C-notes Uneven Heating





Uneven Heating



Surface: different materials absorb and reflect heat energy differently Water absorbs heat slower but loses it slower Soil absorbs heat faster but loses heat faster