NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ EVERYDAY CHEMISTRY: UNIT 1:

INTRO / MATTER AND ENERGY (Part 2)

I-V) See Basics of Matter and Energy (Part 1)

VI) Energy: \* The ability to create a change or to do work

on Earth, it is described as:

Mechanical Energy (sum of Potential Energy and Kinetic Energy)

can be divided into 2 really big categories

Potential Energy can be converted to Kinetic Energy

defined as defined as

energy of position of energy of motion (some of the energy possessed by

between species relative an object in motion)

to an assumed standard

examples of kinetic energy

examples of potential energy

Electromagnetic Spectrum [Light, Thermal, Microwave];

P.E. is associated with the energy found in bonds.

Bonds have a *length or distance* and thus are their energies are associated closely with potential energy … called chemical energy

and then there is/are: Sound energy, Moving objects ....

Chemical

Bond Energy

A) Work: W = (force)(distance) where force = (mass)(acceleration)

B) POtential Energy = Energy of \* POsition (or distance between objects, if you wish...)

POtential Energy is essentially due to a POsition of objects: It is the energy (ability to do work) possessed by an object, due to its position relative to some standard (assumed) second position.

This is intimately linked to changes in chemical bond energies, phase changes, the production of light, and intermolecular forces of attraction(s)

This applies to bond theory, because as a bond is made, the POsition between the atoms, that will bond, must decrease (they must get closer to each other). This “getting closer” must occur, if the positive nuclear forces of one atom are to attract the electron(s) of the other atom. As this POsition (POtential) decreases, the LCME states that the energy must go somewhere …. Often it is converted into thermal energy and it is released.

Vs.

Try a bow and arrow as a metaphor for learning …some neat connections are about to be made!

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<http://clipart.usscouts.org/library/BSA_Cub_Scouts/Cartoons>

/



Vs.

A person drinking from a bottle

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<https://www.britannica.com/sports/boxing/Weight-divisions>

C) Review: Law of the Conservation of Matter and Energy: Matter and Energy can NOT be created nor

destroyed by ordinary chemical means … **BUT, energy can be converted into various**

**forms of energy and/or energy can be transferred.**

1) As the potential energy between objects decreases, \* it cannot just disappear

potential energy is often **converted into some form of kinetic energy**



**ANIMATION**:  [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hx0tSiCQWDc**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hx0tSiCQWDc) (Begin at minute 6 and watch to minute 8)

a) translation : Moving from place to place

b) rotation : Tumbling

c) vibration : Bending/Stretching of bonds (This one is insanely important !)

2) Auto-ignition of gasoline:

A picture containing timeline

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<https://www.britannica.com/technology/four-stroke-cycle>

D) Kinetic Energy: The ability to create a change or to do work, due to motion (Energy of motion)

1) Generally, the examples o f energy with which we are familiar are forms of K.E :(each due

to the "motion" or change in position of particles … light, radio waves, thermal energy… )

2) When 2 particles collide the K.E. can be transferred (think of a game of pool…)



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3) **Thermal Energy**: unit: joules (J) and kilojoules (kJ)

a) 1 calorie: The energy required to raise 1 gram of water by 1ºC

b) 1 calorie is equal to 4.18 Joules (SI Unit)

c) Heat: (Latin: ***calor***) effectively the physical equivalent of work: James Prescott Joule

demonstrated that mechanical work, electrical work and chemical work all

produce a **transfer of energy**. In Joule’s own words: “The amount of heat

produced by friction is proportional to the work done and independent of the

nature of the rubbing surfaces” (The Extraordinary Chemistry of Ordinary Things Snyder 4th ed. p 179)

i) Heat is the **process** re: the ***transfer of energy*** between two areas of different

energy content. (e.g... We need to "heat up" a cup of cold coffee. It’s a

transfer of thermal energy really ....)

ii) the transfer occurs naturally from areas of \* high energy to

areas of \* relatively lower energy or from *source to sink: hot to colder*

iii) And while we’re at it…**there is no such thing as cold energy**

 **Now, listen very carefully ….**

4) **Temperature ≠ Thermal Energy (or heat, if you insist...)**

a) When I say, **temperature**, you think: \* average kinetic energy (& vice versa)

i) Think about the idea that temperature **≠** thermal energy

What is/are the unit(s) for measurements of temperature? \* K , °C

What is the unit for the measurement of energy, in our course? \*joules

Conclusion? \*They have different units thus they are different concepts.

ii) temperature measures how frequently and/or how intensely the energy of the

average molecule(s) of the measured medium affects the energy of the

molecules of the liquid inside the bulb of a thermometer…

or, more precisely….

"Temperature reflects the average total kinetic energy of particles in matter. *Heat* is the transfer of thermal energy; it flows from regions of high temperature to regionsof low temperature. Thermal energy is stored as [kinetic energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinetic_energy) in the random modesof translation in monatomic substances, and translations and rotations of polyatomic molecules in gases. Additionally, some thermal energy may be stored as the potential energy associated with higher-energy-modes of vibration, whenever they occur ininteratomic bonds in any substance. Translation, rotation, and the two types of energyin vibration (kinetic and potential) represent the [degrees of freedom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Degrees_of_freedom_(physics_and_chemistry)) of motion whichclassically contribute to the heat capacity of a thermodynamic system." <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heat_capacity>



**TRY THIS**: When you feel a "draft" in your house, which starts the process?

Is it due to: *cold air moving into the house*, or *warm air moving out of the house*?

(think source to sink)

\* Most probably it is due to warm air moving out of the house, *first*, then being replaced by cold

air moving into the house. This is most likely due to the rising of warm air, and its lost through

a roof or cooling up against uninsulated walls or windows.

**TRY THIS**: A cold pack is placed on an injured leg. Identify the direction of the flow of energy

between the leg and the cold pack. Does the energy flow from your leg to the cold pack or

does the energy flow from the cold pack to your leg?

\*leg to cold pack …. area of higher temperature to area of lower temperature

Describe how the Law of Conservation of Energy applies to the energy exchange that occurs

between the cold pack and injured leg.

\*There is an equivalence between the energy lost by the leg and the energy absorbed by the

cold pack … which is one reason why the the cold pack gets warmer.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceVII) Visible Light Energy and Thermal Energy are both forms of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

<http://www.colourtherapyhealing.com/colour/electromagnetic_spectrum.php>

A) The electromagnetic spectrum represents several different types of radiation …but each related

to the \*movement of electrons relative to a nucleus

1) Radiation is and energy which is emitted and/or travels in the form of waves or particles

("particles" of light are called photons)

Please understand that light is a form of radiation. Most people think of radiation as *nuclear radiation* only.

For the most part, nuclear radiation is a limited part of the electromagnetic spectrum (e.g. gamma radiation).

B) So, What Do We Mean By Light?

With the work of scientists such as Albert Einstein and Prince Louis de Broglie, it is fairly

common to consider energy and matter to have both wave-like properties and particle-like

properties.

Einstein called a light particle, **a photon.** A photon comes in little discrete packages of energy

called **quanta**. A **quantum** of energy is the amount of energy required to move an electron from

one energy level to another energy level … The electron’s energy is said to be quantized.

1) ***Visible*** Light is just one form of electromagnetic energy. We “see” only visible light, but

other animals can see other forms of electromagnetic energy.

2) Visible (as a whole) or White Light is a combination of ROYGBIV

a) Visible Light is only ONE portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. Other examples

are: Microwaves, Radio Waves (NOT sound waves), X-Rays, Infrared Waves

3) Two terms become important: **Wavelength and Frequency**

Wavelength: The "size" or distance from crest to crest

Frequency: The number of waves that pass a certain point, in 1 second (unit: Hertz)

Diagram, text

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a) shorter wavelength, thus: greater frequency

b) longer wavelength, thus: lower frequency

<http://www.qrg.northwestern.edu/projects/vss/docs/Communications/1-what-is-wavelength.html>



**Check Out:** [**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ve8iqkgAl9s&t=53s**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ve8iqkgAl9s&t=53s) **Wavelength vs. Frequency (Not Bad!)**

**Relative Wavelengths of Visible Light**

Background pattern

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**longest wavelength, thus lowest frequency**

**shortest wavelength, thus, greatest frequency**

<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/kids/imagers/ems/visible.html>

c) Inference: Study the diagram of visible wavelengths (above). Compare Red to Blue.

Which has the shorter wavelength? \*Blue

This means that \*blue light has a greater / lower frequency.

(Choose 1)

**Thus, we may conclude that \*blue light transfers \*more energy**

5) **Application**: Subtractive color: The electrons of dyes and pigments (e.g. lake pigments and

other organic compounds such as chlorophyll) absorb certain frequencies of visible light

(\*ROYGBIV ). The energy NOT absorbed by the electrons is \*reflected.

That \*reflected light energy is what we see as color. Color is essentially

our interpretation of the energy which has been \*subtracted from ROYGBIV

a) e.g. The electrons of the molecules of the pigments found in something like a

yellow banana \*absorb all of ROYGBIV, *except* for the yellow! Yellow wavelengths

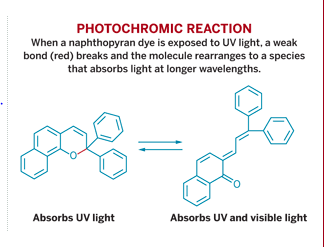
(somewhere close to 570 to 580 nm wavelengths) are reflected.



So here is a wonderful application <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X96d1YEN_fQ>

**(Sci Show: Why are plants green? an example of subtractive color)**

6) **Application:** Photochromic Lenses (e.g. Transition Lenses)



Citation: What’s That Stuff? Self-Darkening Eyeglasses C&EN 6 April 2009 Volume 87 Issue 15 by Britt E. Erickson

a) Plastic photochromic lenses work differently than glass photochromic lenses.

But we will focus just on only the plastic lenses which change color as you

enter or leave sunlight.

b) According to Chris Baldy in “What’s that Stuff? when photochromic

dye (layered into/onto/between) plastic, is exposed to UV radiation (like the UV

rays which cause us to tan…) , the dye absorbs that UV radiation, and a bond is

broken, in the dye. (See the reddish line representing a covalent bond)

c) This opens the dye molecule and changes the absorption of the molecule. It

absorbs at the *longer wavelengths of visible light.* This means that the lens will

darken (When light is absorbed, but not released, the color is “black” or at least

darker) What’s That Stuff? Self-Darkening Eyeglasses C&EN 6 April 2009 Volume 87 Issue 15 by Britt E. Erickson



Check out: Color Change in Leaves: <file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Chemistry-of-Autumn-Leaves-2018.pdf>



**Fun Fact**☺ Check Out: **Why is the sky blue?** <http://www.sciencemadesimple.com/sky_blue.html>



How CO2(g) affects Climate Change:

<https://scied.ucar.edu/carbon-dioxide-absorbs-and-re-emits-infrared-radiation>

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By A loose necktie - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=80356809>