

P12-13: Particle model, forces and matter Knowledge Organiser

Lesson sequence

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3. Energy and state changes
4. Energy calculations
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9. Extension and energy transfers

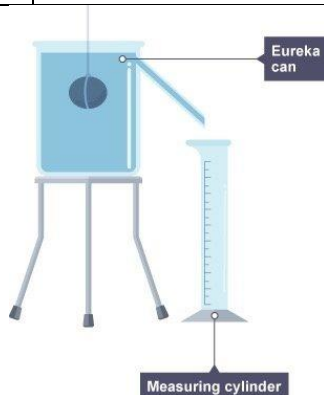
1. Particles and density

*State of matter	Solid, liquid or gas.
*Changes of state	Melting: solid → liquid Freezing: liquid → solid Evaporation: liquid → gas Condensation: gas → liquid Sublimation: solid → gas Deposition: gas → solid
*Solid	Particles touching, neatly ordered, vibrating around a fixed point.
*Liquid	Particles touching, random order, moving slowly.
*Gas	Particles widely spaced, random order, moving fast.
**Forces of attraction	Forces holding particles close to each other: strong in solids, weak in liquids, gone in gases.
**Changing state	Increasing temperature gives particles more (kinetic) energy, allowing them to break the forces of attraction.
*Density	The mass of 1 cm ³ of a substance. Units = kg / m ³
*Density and state	Solid > liquid > gas, due to particles being closer together.

*Density calculations	Density = mass / volume $\rho = m / v$ Density = kilograms per cubic metre Mass = kilograms Volume = metres cubed
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2. Core practical – investigating densities (CP16)

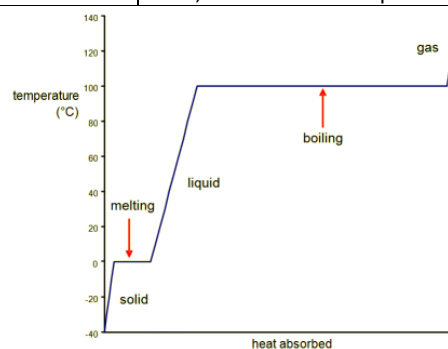
*CP16 - Aim	To measure the density of some solids and liquids
*CP16 – Density of liquids	Place a measuring cylinder on a balance and zero it. Add some liquid and record the mass and volume, Repeat with different liquids.
*CP16 – Density of solids	Record the mass of a solid object. Fill a displacement can and place the object in it, catching the water in a measuring cylinder. Record the volume collected.
*CP16 – Density calculations	Divide the mass by the volume.



3. Energy and changes of state

**Thermal energy and motion	The hotter an object is, the faster its particles are moving.
**Temperature	A measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles.
**Temperature vs thermal energy	A very small hot object has less thermal energy than a very large cold object, because thermal energy is the energy of all the particles added up.

**Thermal energy depends on...	Temperature, mass, material.
**Specific heat capacity, Q	The amount of energy required to increase the temperature of 1 kg of a substance by 1 °C.
**Specific latent heat of evaporation	The amount of energy required to change 1 kg of a substance (at its boiling point) from liquid to gas.
**Specific latent heat of melting	The amount of energy required to change 1 kg of a substance (at its melting point) from solid to liquid.
**Heating curve	As you heat a substance, the temperature rises steadily, with flat sections on the graph first as it melts, and later as it evaporates.



4. Energy calculations

**Temperature change calculations	Thermal energy change = mass x specific heat capacity x temperature change $\Delta Q = m \times c \times \Delta T$ Thermal energy change = J Mass = kg Specific heat capacity = J / kg Temp change = °C
**State change calculations	Thermal energy = mass x specific latent heat $Q = m \times L$ Thermal energy = J Mass = kg Specific latent heat = J / kg

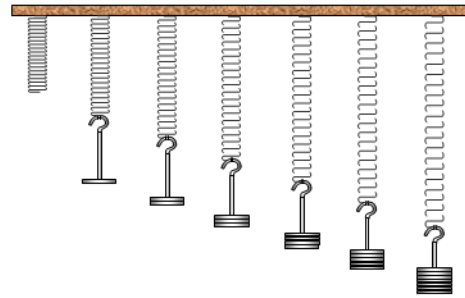
5. Core practical – investigating water (CP17)

*CP17 - Aim	To investigate the temperature change as ice melts, and measure specific heat capacity of water.
*CP17 – Melting ice	Place some ice in a boiling tube, measure the temperature then place the tube in a beaker of hot water from a kettle, kept warm by Bunsen, and measure temperature every 60s until fully melted.
*CP17 – Melting ice results	Temperature rises steadily at first but levels out during melting.
*CP17 - SHC	Place a polystyrene cup on a balance, zero it, mostly fill with water then measure the mass. Measure the temp. Use an immersion heater connected to a joulemeter to warm the water for 5 minutes and measure the temperature again.
*CP17 – SHC calculations	SHC = energy used / (mass x temp change)

6. Gas temperature and pressure

**Temperature	A measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles.
**Gas pressure	Every time a gas particle hits a surface it pushes with a small force; gas pressure is the sum of these forces.
**Increasing gas pressure	Gas pressure increases with temperature and number of particles.
**Pascals, Pa	The unit of pressure: 1 Pa = 1 N / m ²
**Absolute zero, 0K	The coldest possible temperature when particles completely stop moving.
**Kelvins	Measures temperatures relative to absolute zero: 0 K = absolute zero.
**Kelvins and degrees Celsius	A kelvin is the same size as a degree Celsius, but 0 K = -273°C, 273 K = 0 °C
**Converting K to °C	Subtract 273

**Converting °C to K	Add 273
**Gas pressure and Kelvins	Gas pressure is directly proportional to temperature in K.
**Absolute zero and gas pressure	Pressure is 0 Pa at 0 K because the particles are not moving.



7. Bending and stretching	
*Elastic	When something returns to its original shape after force is applied.
*Inelastic	When something doesn't return to its original shape after force is applied.
**Elasticity and force size	Some objects are elastic when a small force is applied, but inelastic when a large force is applied.
*Extension	The increase in length of a spring when a force is applied.
**Direct proportion	Doubling A doubles B, a graph of B vs A goes through the origin.
**Metal spring extension	The relationship between force and extension is linear and directly proportional, but becomes non-linear with large forces.
**Rubber band extension	The relationship between force and extension is non-linear.

8. Core practical – investigating springs (CP18)	
*CP18 - Aim	To explore how increasing the force affects the extension of a spring.
*CP18 - Setup	Suspend a spring or rubber band from a clamp stand and fix a metre ruler in place so the '0' is level with the bottom of the spring/band.
*CP18 – Measurements	Hang a 100 g (1 N) mass from the rubber band / spring, and measure the extensions. Repeat up to 1 kg.
*CP18 - Variations	Repeat with different springs.
*CP18 - Calculations	Calculate spring constant as: Spring constant = force / extension

9. Extensions and energy transfers	
*Spring constant	A measure of the strength of a spring: units = N/m
**Spring constant and graphs	The spring constant is the gradient of a graph of force vs extension.
*Force and extension calculations	Force = spring constant x extension $F = k \times X$ Force = N Spring constant = N/m Extension = m
*Extension is greater when...	Force is higher, spring constant is lower
*Work done	The energy transferred by a force.
**Spring energy calculations	Energy transferred in stretching = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ spring constant x extension ² $E = \frac{1}{2} \times k \times X^2$ Energy = J Spring constant = N / m Extension = m