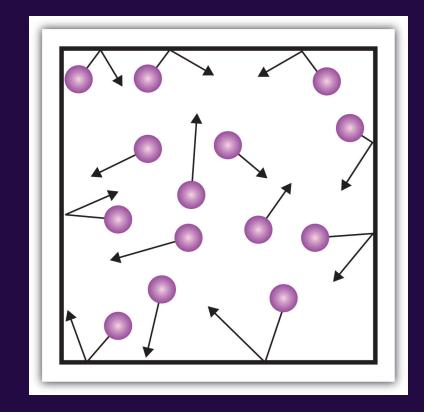
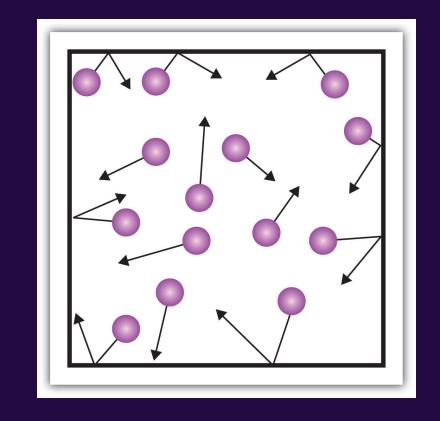
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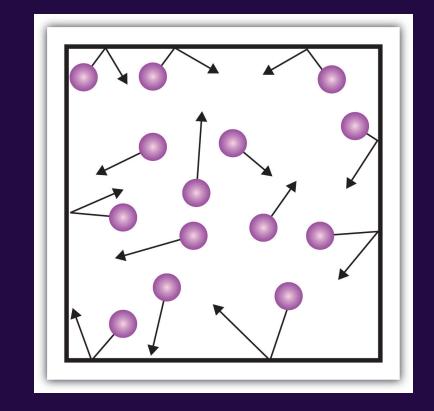


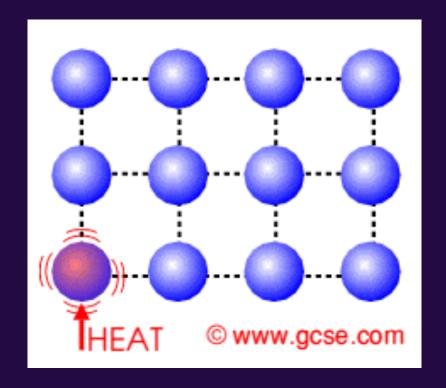
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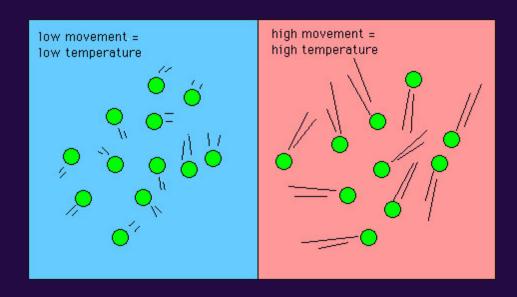
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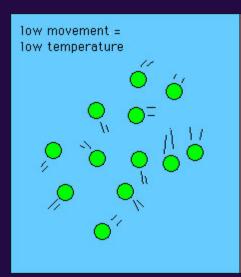
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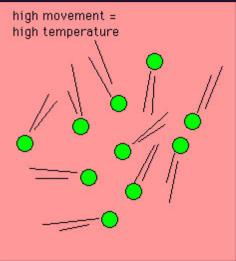


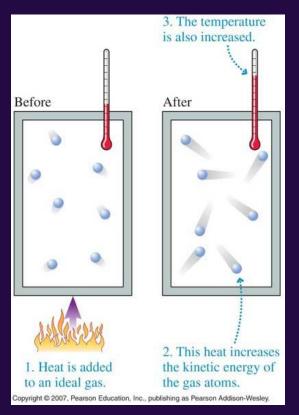


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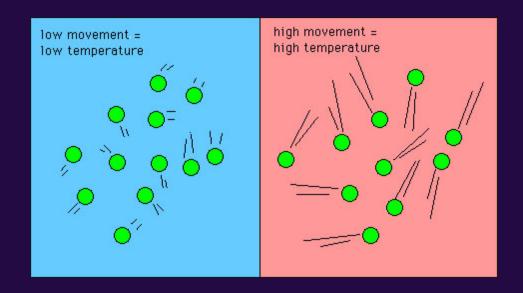


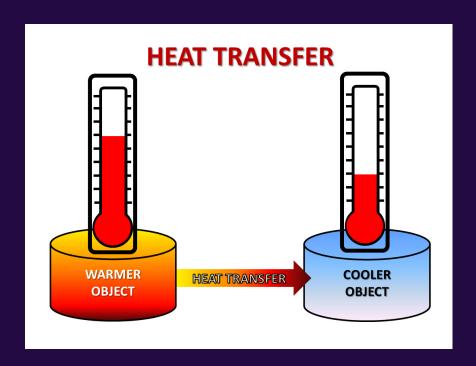






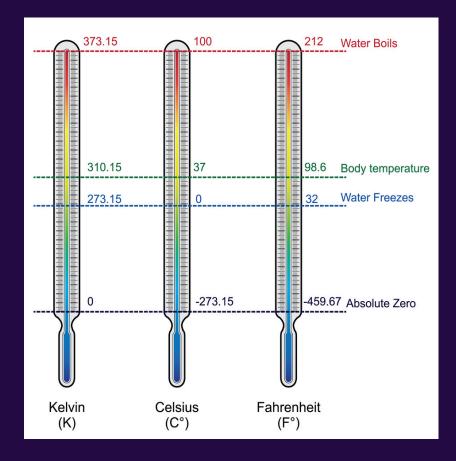
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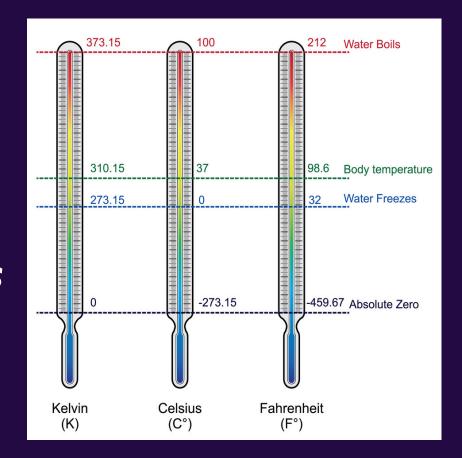


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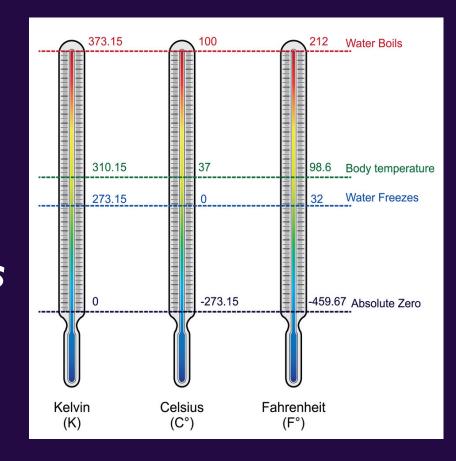
~ Heat is the transfer of energy into/out of an object because of temperature differences between it and its surroundings.



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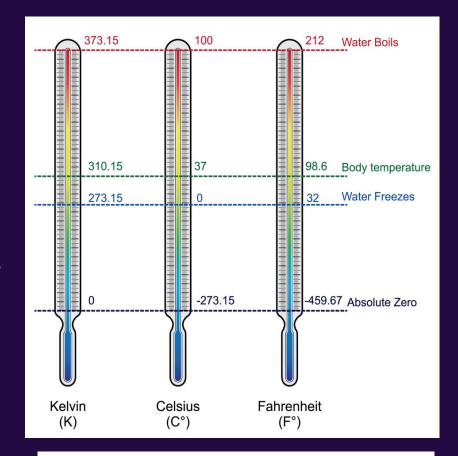
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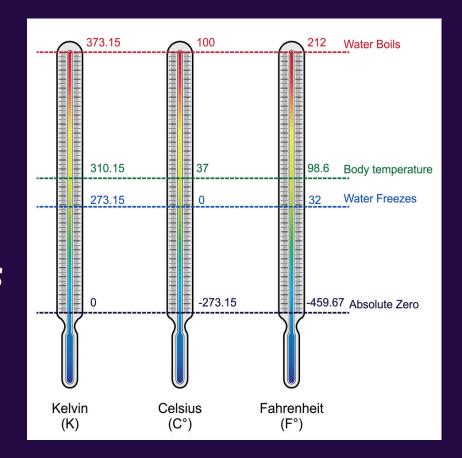
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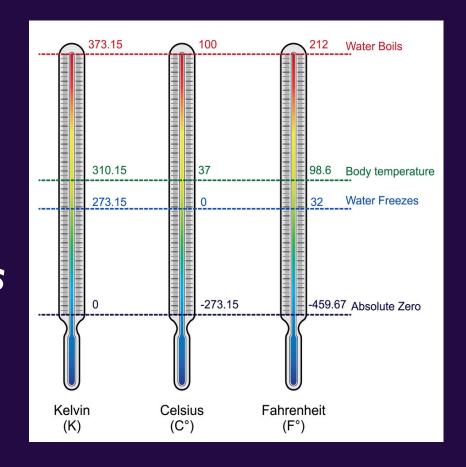


$${}^{\circ}F = \left(1.8 \times {}^{\circ}C\right) + 32^{\circ}$$
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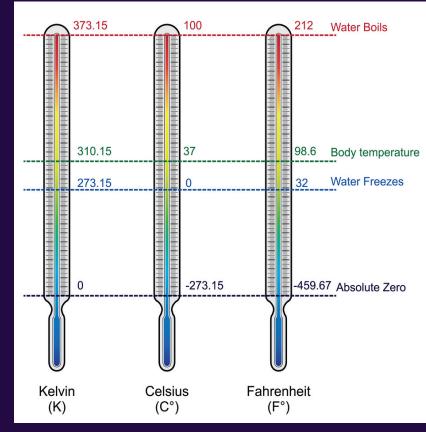


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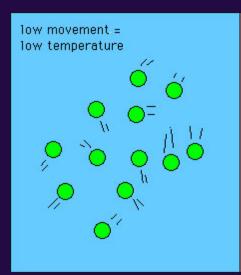
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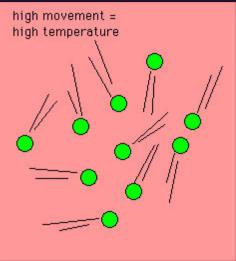
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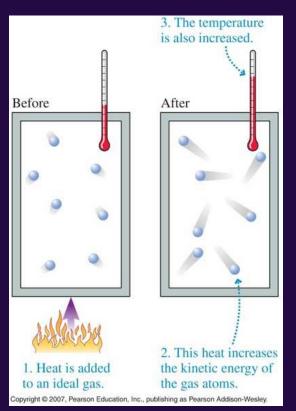


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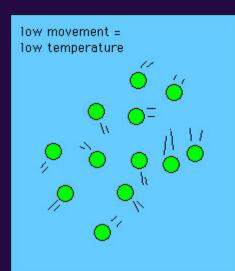


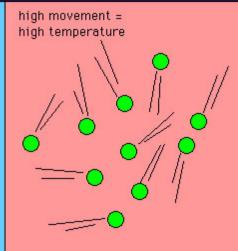


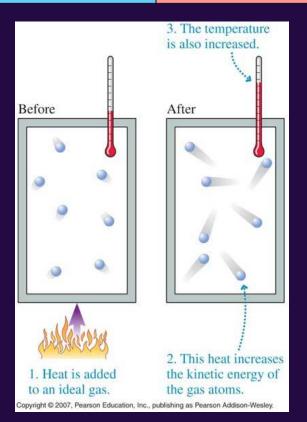




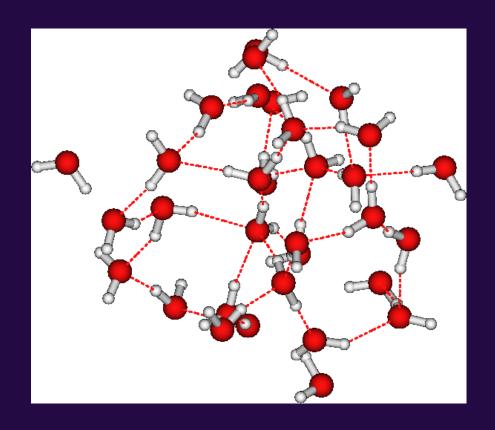
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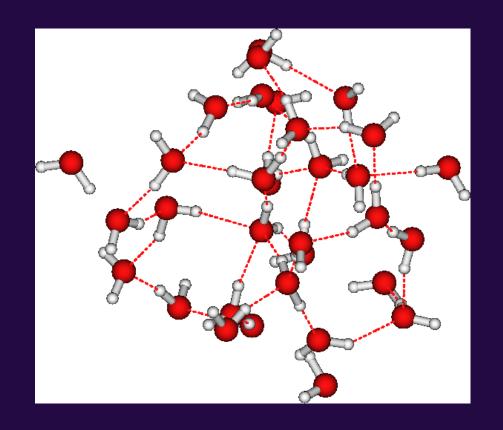




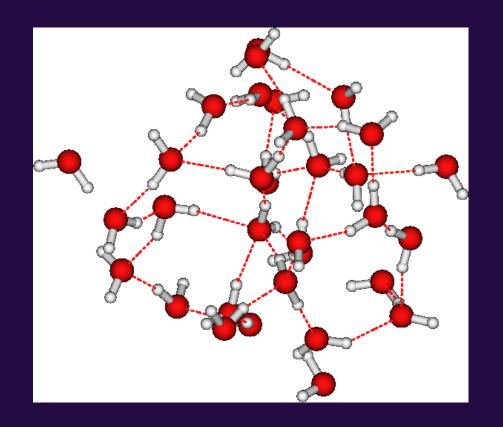


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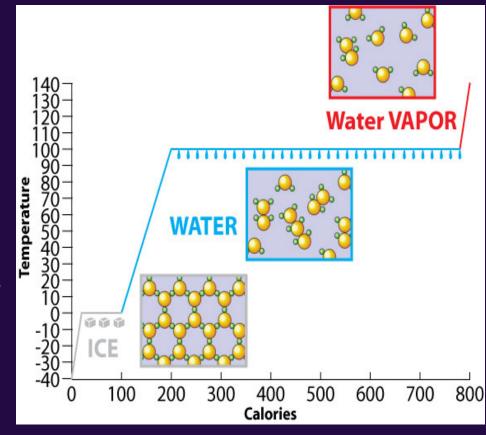




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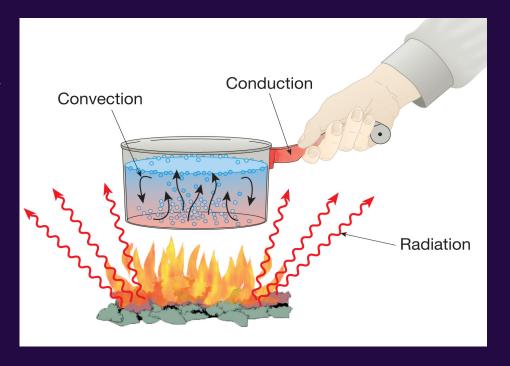


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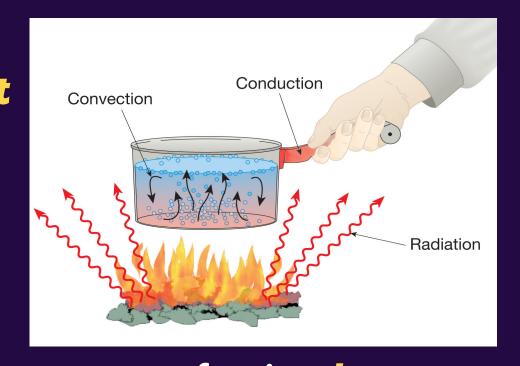
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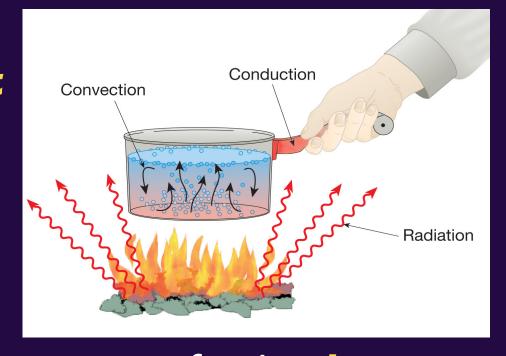
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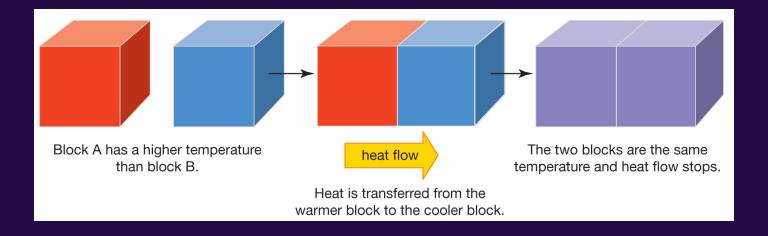
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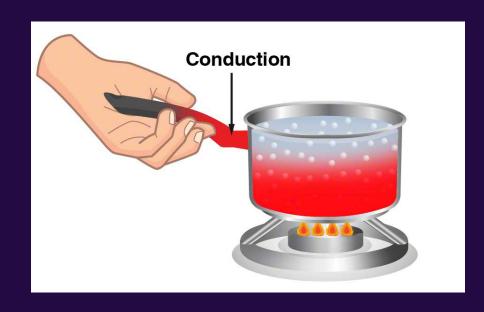


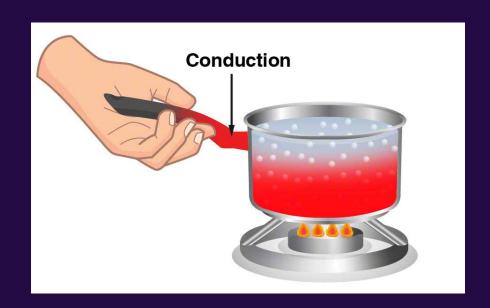
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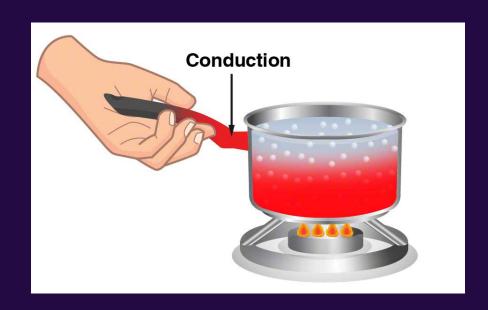
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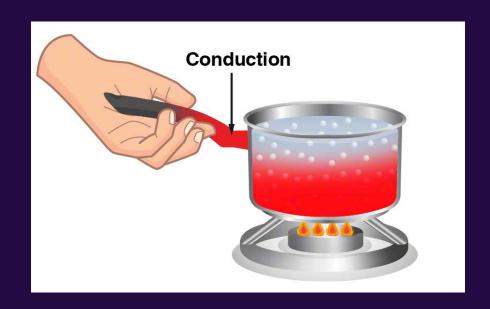
Material	Thermal conductivity
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Copper (pure)	399
Gold (pure)	317
Aluminum (pure)	237
Iron (pure)	80.2
Carbon steel (1 %)	43
Stainless Steel (18/8)	15.1
Glass	0.81
Plastics	0.2 - 0.3
Wood (shredded/cemented)	0.087
Cork	0.039
Water (liquid)	0.6
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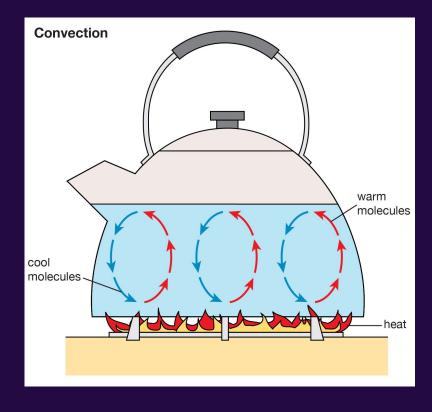
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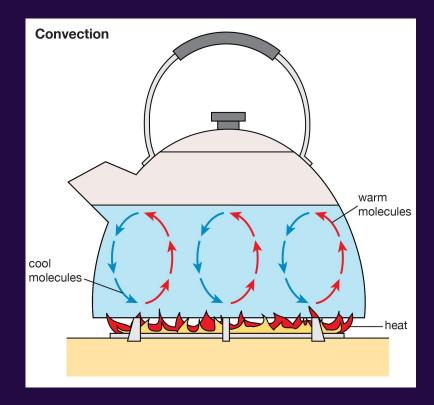
~ Air, plastic, glass, and wood are poor conductors, called insulators.

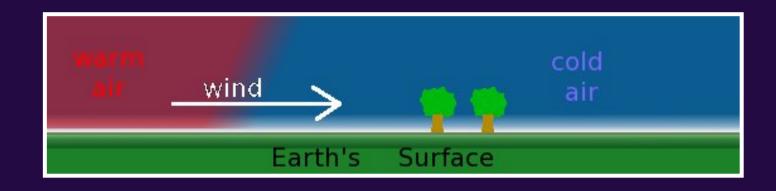
~ Since air is a very poor conductor, conduction is only important for the air right next to the surface and can largely be ignored.

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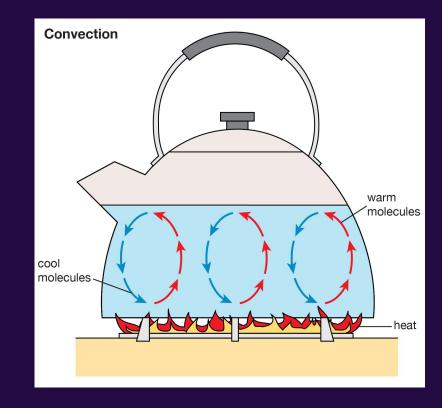






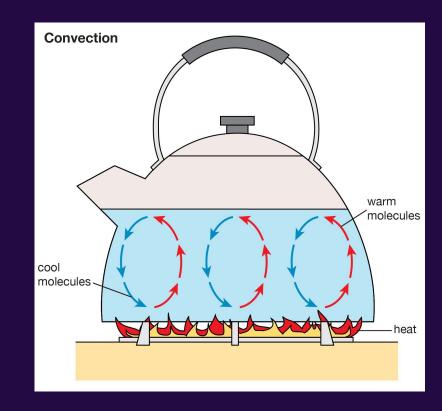


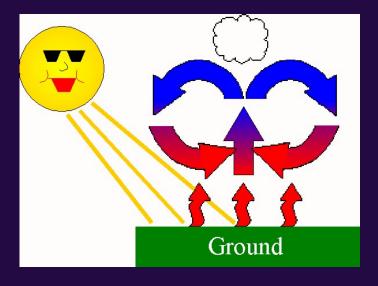


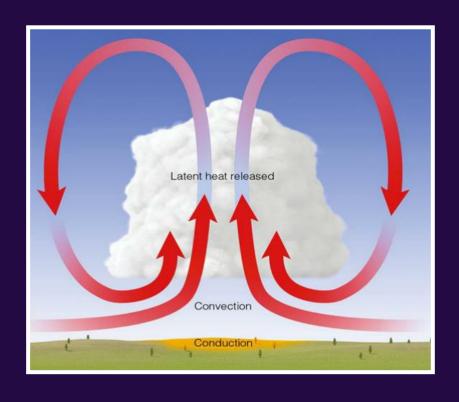


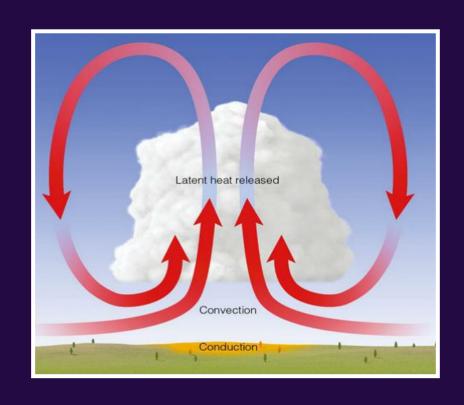


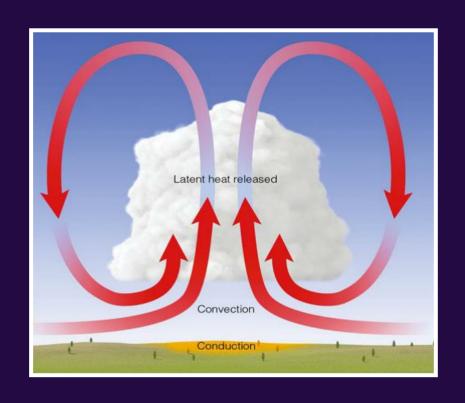
~ Convection takes place in substances that can flow (like air and water) and involves the movement or circulation of atoms.



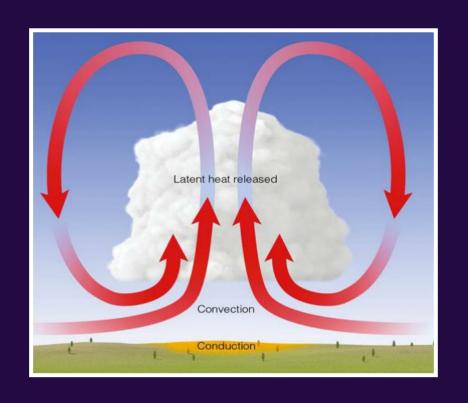


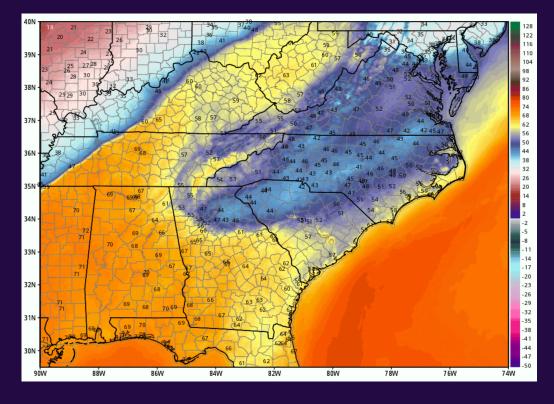


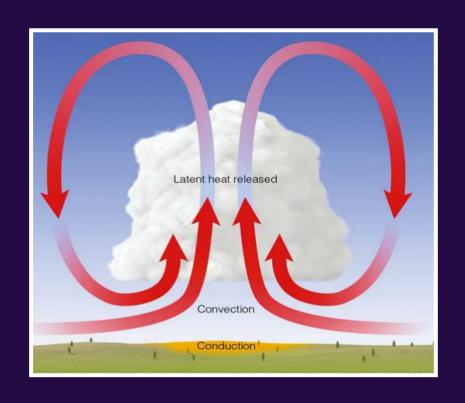




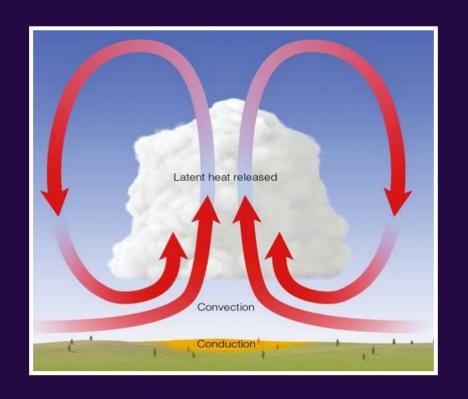






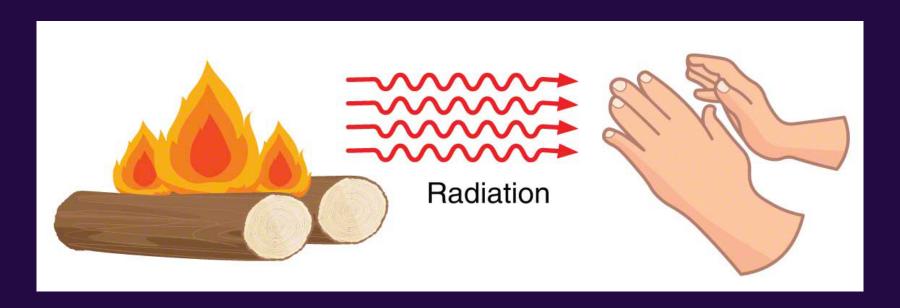








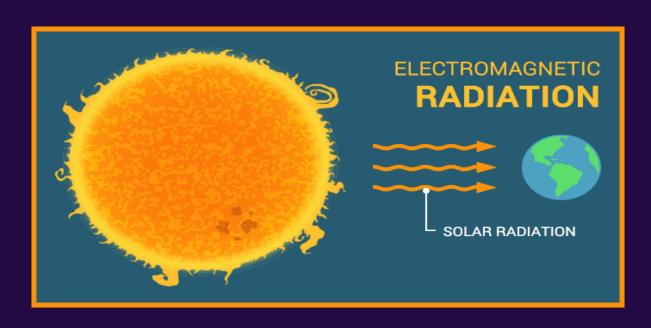
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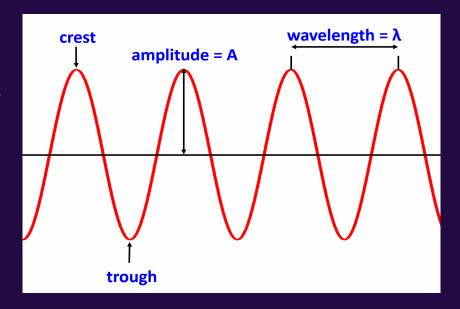
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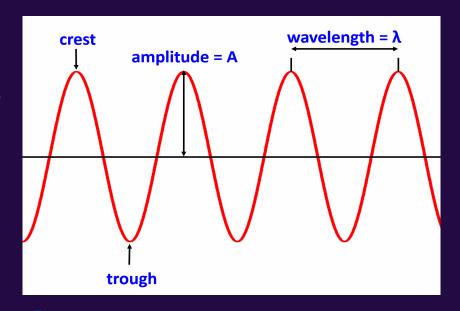
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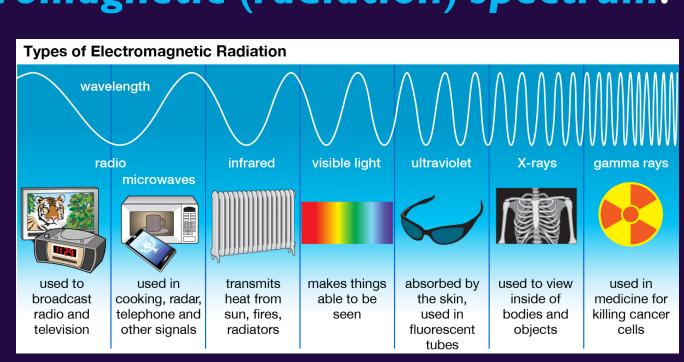


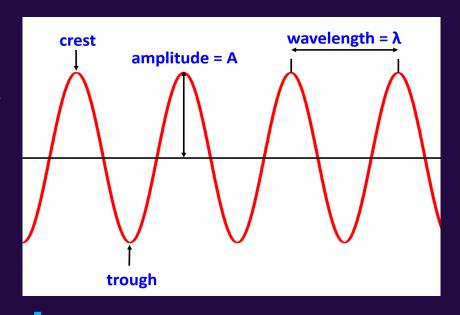
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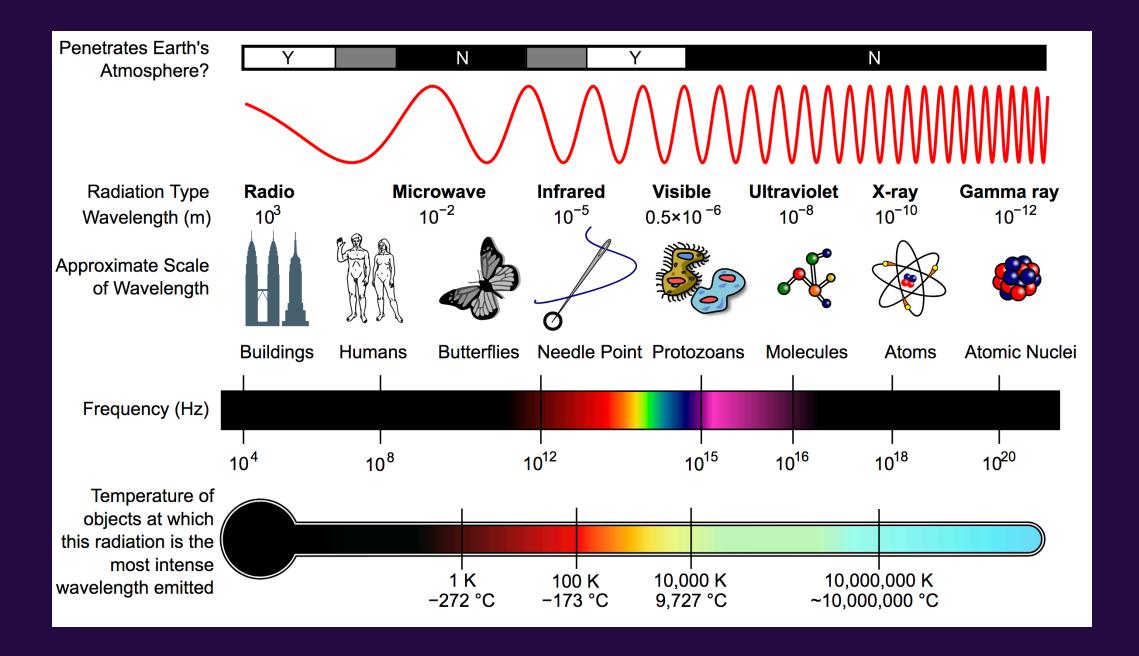
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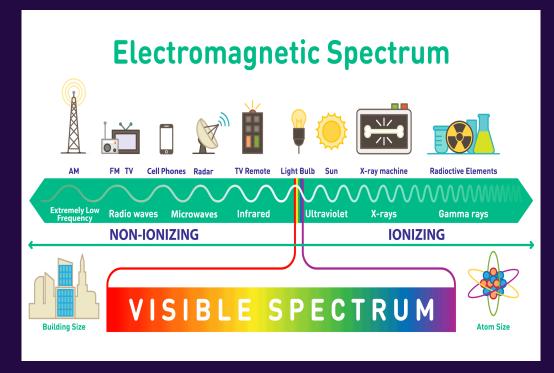




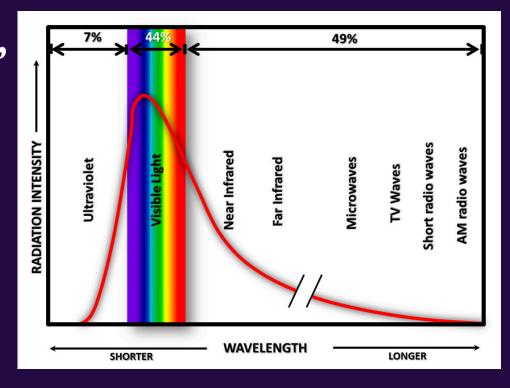
~ Different wavelengths of radiation contain different amounts of energy: shorter wavelengths are more energetic and can cause damage to us.



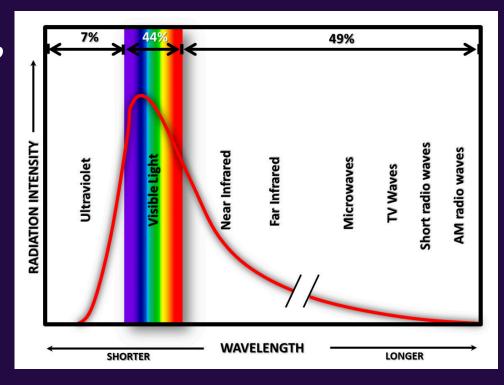
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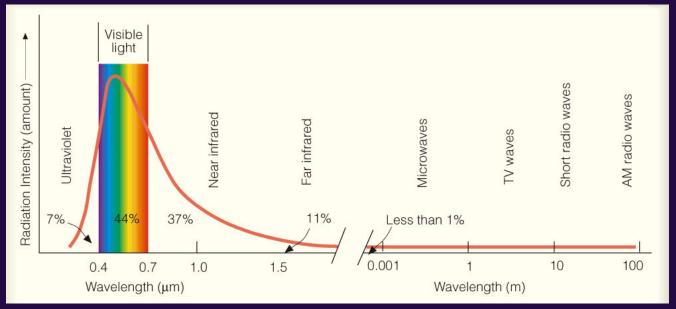


~ The Sun emits over all wavelengths, concentrated in the visible (radiation our eyes detect), infrared (slightly longer wavelengths we feel as heat), and ultraviolet (shorter wavelengths that cause damage to cells) bands.

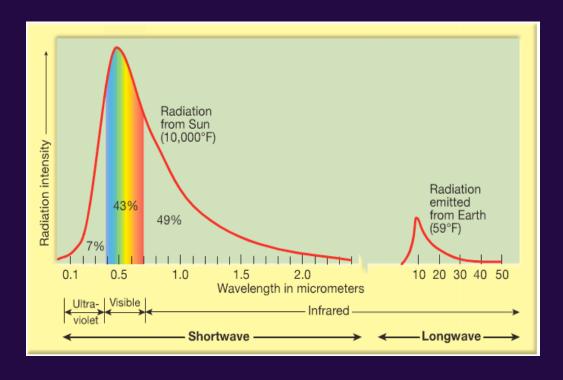


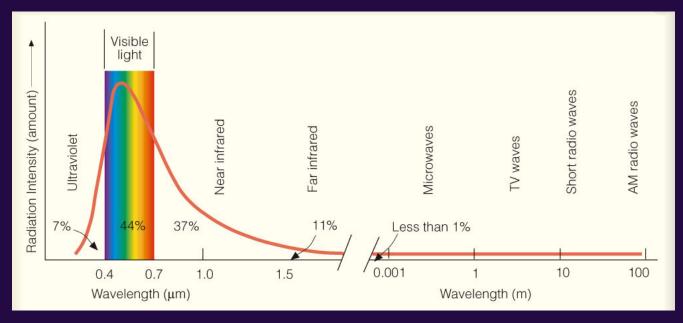
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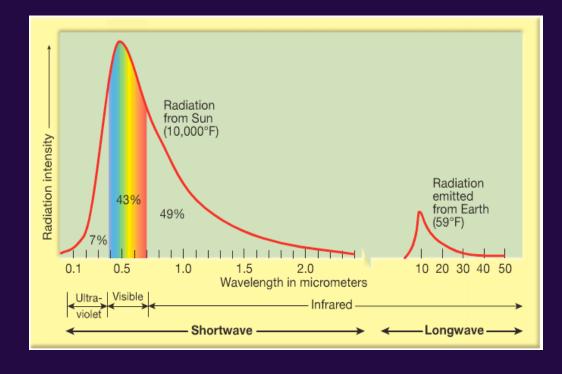


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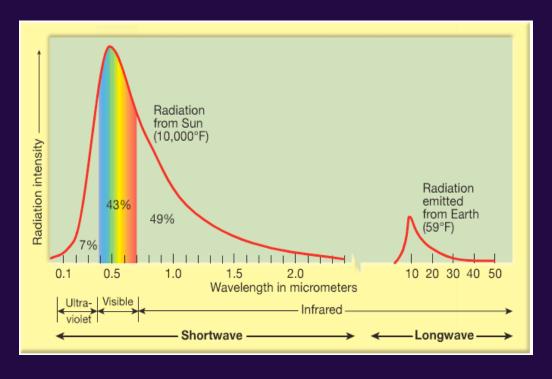
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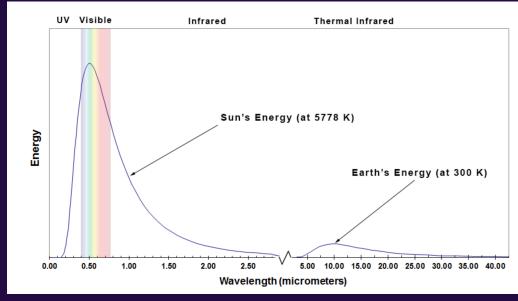


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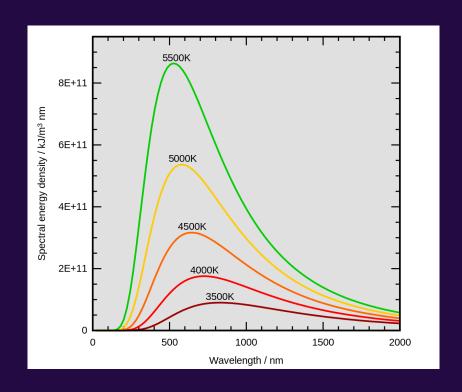




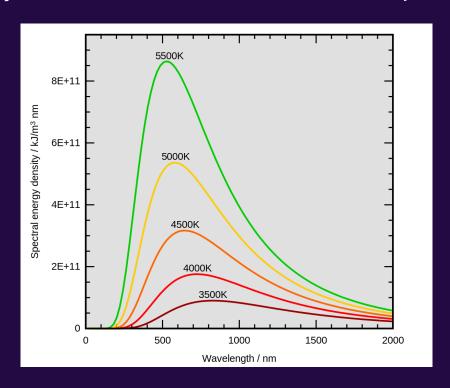
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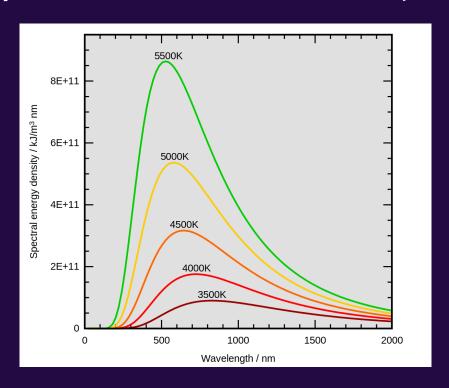
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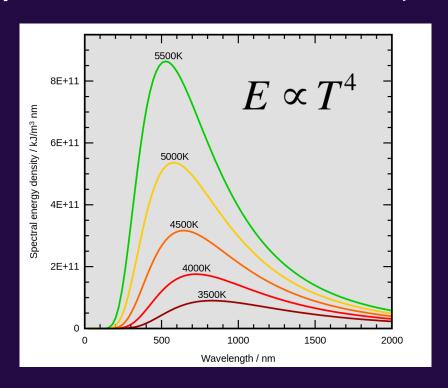


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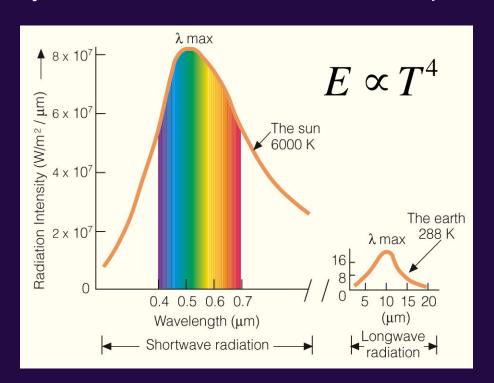
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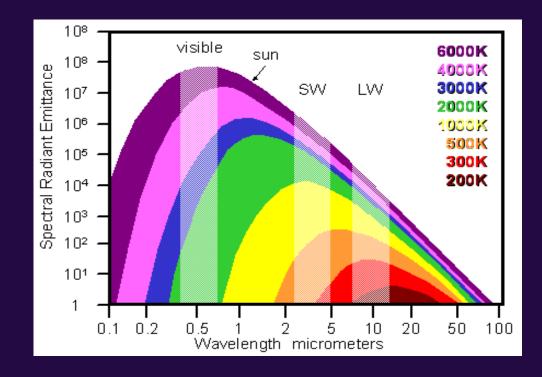
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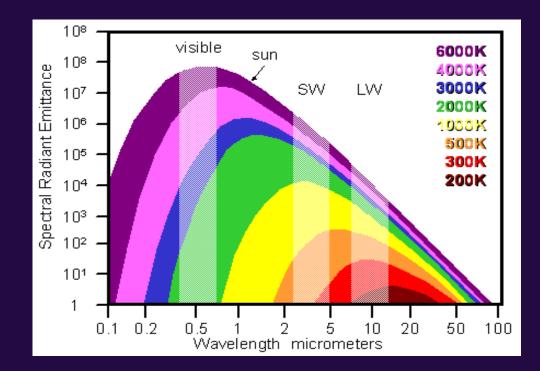
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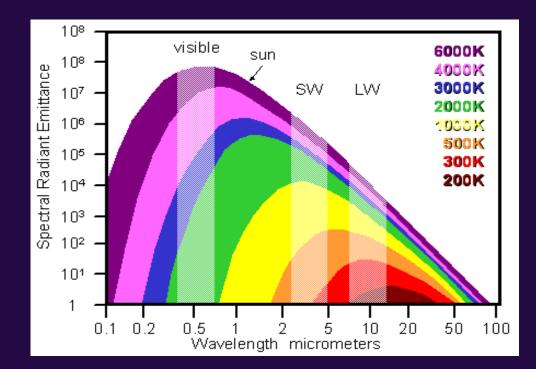
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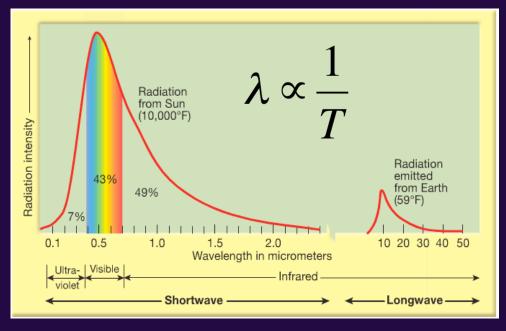


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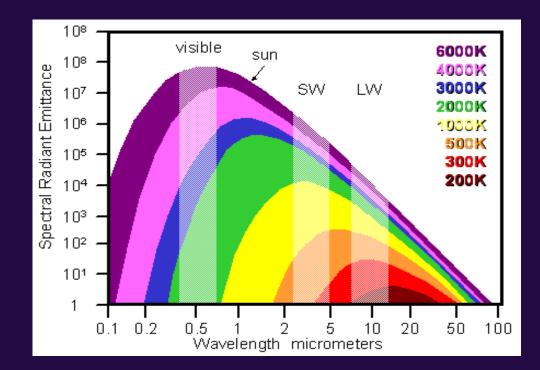


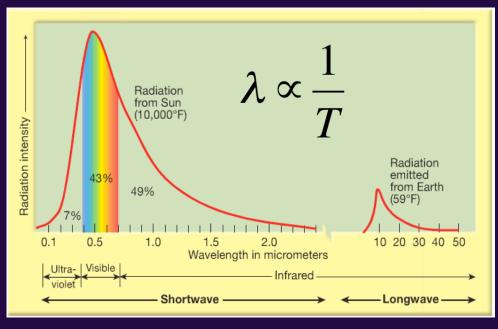
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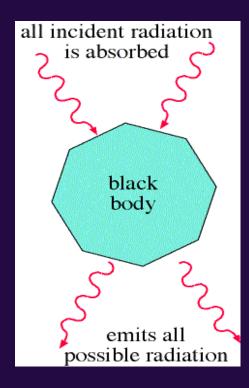


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- ~ This gives us a wavelength of .483 μ m (10⁻⁶ m; green) for the Sun and 9.66 μ m (infrared) for the Earth.

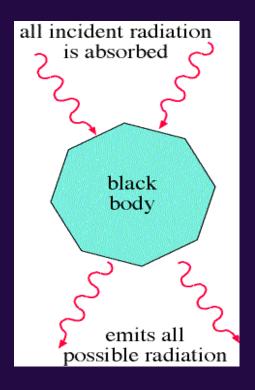




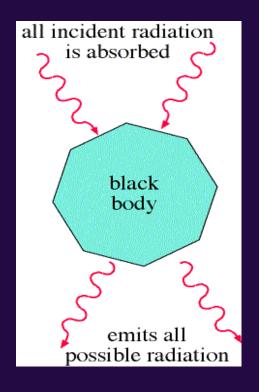
4) Objects that are **good emitters** of radiation are also **good absorbers** of radiation.



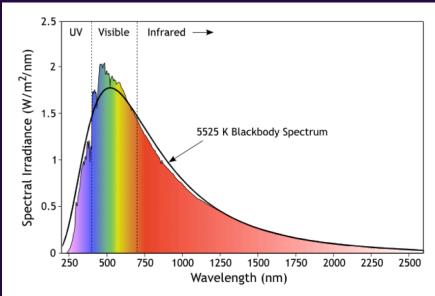
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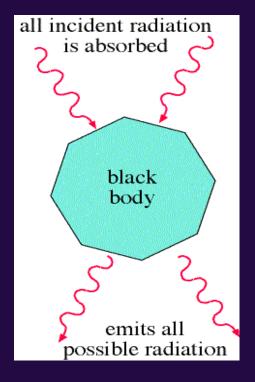


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- ~ A perfect absorber (and emitter) is called a black body (although it needn't be black!), and absorbs and emits all possible wavelengths for its temperature.

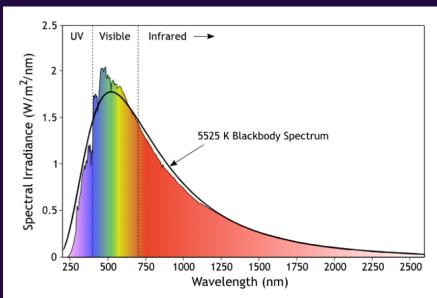


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~ The Earth and Sun are nearly black bodies, but the gases that make up our atmosphere are not: They do not absorb some wavelengths and readily absorb others.