

# Newton's law of cooling

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## Introduction to Newton's law of cooling

Newton's law of cooling states that a body's rate of loss of [heat](#) is directly proportional to the temperature difference between the body and its surroundings. When a hot body is placed at a lower [temperature](#), the hot body slowly cools down by losing heat energy to its surroundings.

Isaac Newton found that the temperature of a hot object decreases at a rate proportional to the difference between it and the surrounding temperature. Obversely, an object colder than its surroundings warms at a rate proportional to the same difference.

## Equation of Newton's law of Cooling

The formula governing the law is  $dQ/dt = c (T - S)$  (1)

where T is the object's temperature, S is the surrounding temperature, dQ is the quantity of heat lost in time dt, and c is a constant of proportionality.

## Derivation of Equation

For a small temperature difference between a body and its surroundings, the body's rate of cooling is directly proportional to the temperature difference. If a body of temperature T and surface area A is kept in a surrounding temperature  $T_0$  ( $T_0 < T$ ), then net loss of thermal energy per unit time amounts to:

$$dQ/dt = A(T^4 - T_0^4)$$

If the temperature difference is small, then:

$$T = T_0 + \Delta T$$

$$\Rightarrow A[(T_0 + \Delta T)^4] = A[T_0^4 (1 + \Delta T/T_0)^4 - T_0^4]$$

$$\Rightarrow AT_0^4 [1 + 4 \Delta T/T_0 + \text{higher powers of } \Delta T/T_0 - 1]$$

$$= 4AT_0^3 \Delta T$$

Now, the rate of loss of heat at temperature T is:

$$dQ/dt = -mc dT/dt$$

$$mc dT/dt = -4\pi^2 AT_0^3 [T - T_0]$$

$$dT/dt = -K [T - T_0]$$

$$K = 4\pi^2 AT_0^3 / mc$$

$$dT/dt = -K (T - T_0)$$

We know that the heat that a body loses depends on its heat capacity. If  $m$  is the mass of the body and  $s$  is the [specific heat](#), then

$$dQ/dt = m s dT/dt$$

With Newton's law (eq. 1), this equation can be used to find the specific heat capacity of the liquid.

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## Reference links:

- <http://www.hyperphysics.phy-str.gsu.edu/hbase/thermo/spht.html>
- <http://www.physics.about.com/od/energyworkpower/f/KineticEnergy.htm>
- <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/heat>

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