

Article

Hot Sex, Cold Sex, Ambient Sex

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Abstract

The tabulated results of a 2005 study are presented in which thirty individuals, fifteen males and fifteen females, were asked to first give three different definitions, one for 'hot sex', one for 'cold sex', and one for 'ambient sex'; and second, using the finalized list of ninety definitions, to pick the top three best definitions, in their own opinion, said to be best representative of hot, cold, and ambient sex, not including their own definition, per each temperature range. The scored results were then tabulated in ranked descending order from hot-to-ambient-to-cold to yield a verbalized gradient representation of a sexual temperature. Using this verbal scale as a basis, a numerical 'degrees sex' ($^{\circ}\text{S}$) temperature scale was affixed to the verbal scale, using the set point of 0°S as the point of peak ambientness, being the most-favored description of a room-temperature-likeness of the temperature of the sex, below which negative values were assigned, indicative of increasing measures of cold sex, above which positive values were assigned, indicative of increasing measures of hot sex, with a maximum and minimum values of $+30^{\circ}\text{S}$ and -30°S , respectively. Results are discussed in the context of modern human chemical thermodynamics and difficulties on the numerical conversion of degrees Sex into degrees Kelvin are outlined.

Background

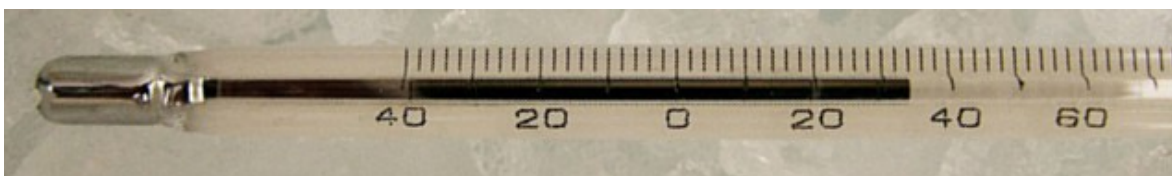
The application of the concept of temperature to the quantitative measurement of the interactions involved in volumetrically expanding and contracting systems of reactive humans is one of the more elusive subjects in human thermodynamics. In simple terms, temperature refers to measurements made by any calibrated body whatsoever, often sealed in

a vessel, called a thermometer or ‘instrument for measuring heat’, in the 1613 words of Italian scientist Gianfrancesco Sagredo, as defined by the zeroth law of thermodynamics, which states that two bodies in thermal equilibrium (having equal exchange of heat) with a third body are also in equilibrium, such that expansion or contraction, according to Boerhaave’s law, which states that all bodies are augmented in their physical dimensions by the addition or removal of heat, of the measuring body, when put in contact with a second body (the temperature in question body), yields a numerical reading of what is called ‘temperature’ meaning ‘degree of heat or cold’, as defined by English chemist Robert Boyle in 1670, on that given scale.

The most famous of all temperature scales is the 1714 mercury in-glass thermometer invented by Polish physicist Daniel Fahrenheit, based on principle that the thin column of mercury, a volatile substance, rises or falls, owing to volumetric expansion or contraction, in glass tube, on which indicator marks are placed: 0 °F (ice in a salt bath), 32 °F (freezing point of water), and 92 °F (armpit temperature). A close-up of the bulb of a typical mercury thermometer is shown below:



In simple terms, when the bulb is put in contact with a hotter body, heat flows from the hot body to the cold body (the bulb) causing the liquid mercury atoms to move farther away in their distance or proximity to each other, whereby subsequently some mercury atoms are forced up the thin aperture of the tube. The greater the expansion the greater the temperature. Conversely, when the bulb is put in contact with a colder body, heat flows from the hot body (the bulb) to the cold body causing the liquid mercury atoms to move closer together in their distance or proximity to each other, whereby subsequently some mercury atoms are forced to come down in their height in the tube, through the aperture, and back into the bulb. The greater the contraction the lower the temperature. The following diagram shows the reading of a mercury thermometer put in contact with ice, showing a reading of 34 °F:



In extrapolating this volumetrically expanding and contracting liquid mercury atom model description of Fahrenheit's 'instrument for measuring heat' to the volumetric expansions and contractions of liquid humans moving about and interacting on the surface of the earth, what is needed is an 'instrument for measuring heat' associated with the heat released, absorbed, or transmitted in the dynamic interactions and movements among associated systems of humans or in human chemical reactions between human molecules.

The first to have outline a theory of 'social heat' was American economist Henry Carey. In his 1859 *Principles of Social Science*, he explained that people are molecules, that heat transmits between bodies of socially-affined human molecules, and that people, as molecules, will remain unmoved in their dynamics, that is until the their mutual chemical affinities are excited, thus causing human chemical reaction, just as the 'power of combination' is excited by the 'introduction of a single atom of carbon' into the a receiver filled with a 'thousand atoms of oxygen', after which at once 'motion will be produced.'³

Carey goes on to argue that in order for movement to occur, one must 'excite their affinities for each other', referring to the reactants of the social process. A number of concepts are bundled up in this terse statement. One being that mention that the reactants must be excited before reaction will occur, which can be explained in the concepts of activation energy, e.g. that adding heat to a reaction will enable less energetic molecules to surmount the activation energy barrier to reaction, and collision theory, that molecules must collide in time in order for reaction to accrue. These details aside, Carey's mention of affinity leads us to the modern chemical thermodynamics quantitative measurement of chemical affinity A between reacting molecules, human or otherwise, in isothermal isobaric systems, namely that the change in the Gibbs free energy ΔG is a measure of the chemical affinity of the reaction:

$$A = - \Delta G$$

whereby ΔG , referred to as the 'available energy' aspects of the process, is what numerically quantifies whether the reaction will go on its own or work. The work aspects of human relationships, we note, is a dominant descriptor, as in 'our relationship isn't working any more', or conversely 'we have a great working relationship', etc. We can expand this equation as follows, to help us better understand how affinity relates to heat:

$$A = T\Delta S - \Delta H$$

The quantity $T\Delta S$, referred to as entropic energy, is the 'transformation content' of the process and ΔH , referred to as enthalpic energy, is the 'heat content' of the process. Thus, we see that there are three different types of energy, G , S , and H , and one type of force A , involved in the description and understanding of social heat.

Carey concludes, in his reasoned application of chemical affinity of atomic reactions to the social reactions in society, that ‘such being the case in regard to all other matter, it must be so in regard to those combinations in which man is concerned, indicated by the term society.’ To corroborate on this view, in a 1962, Austrian social economist Werner Stark summarized Carey’s theory of social heat as such:⁴

“In the physical universe, heat is engendered by friction. Consequently the case must be the same in the social world. The ‘particles’ must rub together here, as they do there. The rubbing of human molecules, which produces warmth, light, and forward movement, is the interchange of goods, services, and ideas.”

The study results shown herein will make an attempt to extend Carey’s theory of social heat of interactions, interchanges, and rubbing between the human molecules of society to the theory of ‘sexual heat’ as the heat associated with the interactions, interchanges, and rubbing together of two human molecules in the act of sex or in those states of movement, activity, and mechanism leading up to and culminating in the act of sexual intercourse.

Study overview

In 2005, the author conducted a study in which thirty random individuals, fifteen males and fifteen females, were asked to give their best definition of ‘hot sex’. Each person was then asked to give their best definition of ‘cold sex’, and then one for ‘ambient sex’. The resulting answers were then tabulated and grouped respectively. Each list was then re-shown to the same thirty individuals who were asked to pick the top three definitions (not including their own) they deemed to be the best or most representative of hot sex, cold sex, and ambient sex, respectively; answers listed as first best, second best, third best. The results of the second polling were then ranked and ordered from hot-to-ambient-to-cold to yield a verbalized gradient representation of a sexual temperature.

Hot sex

The following is the ranked tabulation of favored descriptions of hot sex. The most-favored definition of hot sex, namely ‘extraordinary amount of chemistry, when you have a lot of foreplay, with increases the chemistry, plus everything leading up to it’, is shown in bolded outline below. A noted top-favored answer is ‘there’s lots of energy’, which gives indication that one or more of the three main types of human chemical reaction energies, G , S , or H , are involved somehow with the process of hot sex:

| # | HOT SEX – Pick the Best Definition: | Votes | Source |
|----|--|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Extraordinary amount of chemistry, when you have a lot of foreplay...which increases the chemistry, plus everything leading up to it. | 1,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3 | Jen R. |
| 2 | Nails, hot, biting, when you lose complete control of yourself—animalistic! | 1,1,2,2,2,2,3,3,3 | Jackie O. |
| 3 | That first lust is super hot, on a first date, diving into uncharted waters, because you never know what to expect, everything is unwinding in front of you. | 1,1,1,2,2,3,3 | Art |
| 4 | When it's filled with passion and longingness; and you fulfill each other's fantasies 100%. | 1,2,2,2,3,3,3 | George |
| 5 | Absolute euphoria being contained within each other; having the feeling that nothing matters but you and her. | 1,1,1,1,1,3 | Rasheed |
| 6 | When you can do it all night, and you think about it all the next day. | 1,2,2,3,3 | Ella |
| 7 | When it crazy, sweaty, and there's lots of energy. | 2,2,2,3 | Tom |
| 8 | Where there's passion, you've spent all day together, dinner, movie, etc., and there was an all day build-up. | 1,3,3,3 | Lexus |
| 9 | When you break up with someone for say two months, and then you get back together again for one day and boom, it's spontaneous—that's hot sex! | 1,1,2 | JP |
| 10 | Newness, freshness, the unfamiliarity of it, exploring someone new. | 1,1,3 | Laura S. |
| 11 | Really being connected—your personalities mesh, you talk well, relate well, there's connection. | 1,2,2 | Nicole |
| 12 | The first three months of a good relationship that you know is going to last for a while. | 1,2,3 | Tim O. |
| 13 | Sex with someone you thought you were never going to see again. | 2,3,3 | Mihaela |
| 14 | You're both into it, there's passion, there's carrying, there's action—it's just clicking. | 3,3,3 | Gary |
| 15 | The first time is the hottest, you don't really know what is going on, but it feels so awesome! | 1,1 | Gabe |
| 16 | With the person you're most attracted to at a time when you most want sex. | 2,2 | Dave |
| 17 | When the foreplay is amazing, there's an artificial cock involved, and the organism is prolonged to the point of simultaneous ecstasy. | 1,3 | Rachelle |
| 18 | Attraction and lust—animalistic! | 1,3 | Tara |
| 19 | When you first meet each other, you don't know each other that well—the first sex is always the best. | 2,3 | Trin |
| 20 | Taking your time, being on the same level, when you're intertwined—and there's chemistry. | 2,3 | Eva |
| 21 | The first two months—that's the hottest; you don't care, everything is good. | 1 | Jeff |
| 22 | Newness, a certain environment, and fresh. | 1 | Scott |
| 23 | When you're comfortable with the person, you've got good chemistry, and you both have experience and knowledge. | 2 | Gina |
| 24 | Passion and intensity. | 2 | Dena |
| 25 | Passion, you're in sync, and there's intensity. | 2 | Kristen |
| 26 | On a warm day, hormones are going, and you both want it—you go crazy! | 3 | Dale |
| 27 | It's crazy you become a different person. | | Sam |
| 28 | First time, hot girl. | | Renee |
| 29 | When the other person is super-duper gorgeous. | | Andy |
| 30 | The first time with someone where the guy is older than the girl, has more experience, and knows what he wants. | | Kimia |

In a very loose sense, G can be thought of as the working energy of the process, S the transformation energy of the process, and H the heat content energy of the process of sex. The second answer, namely 'when you completely lose control of yourself', indicates that hot sex is closely associated with a heightened state of spontaneity, meaning that the act of sex goes on its own spontaneously as an uncontrolled reaction without external intervention or energy input. This aspect is quantified the 'spontaneity criterion', namely that spontaneous reactions are quantified by a negative change in Gibbs free energy:

$$\Delta G < 0$$

Moreover, the greater the magnitude $|\Delta G|$ of the value of the free energy change the greater the level or force of spontaneity. The fourth best-definition, namely 'fulfill each other's

fantasies 100%', indicates that hot sex has connection to an expanded version of the octet rule stability requirement of the carbon atoms of the mind, most of the matter of the brain being comprised of hydrocarbon atoms.⁶

Ambient sex

The following is the ranked tabulation of favored descriptions of ambient sex:

| # | AMBIENT SEX – Pick the Best Definition: | Votes | Source |
|----|--|-----------------|-----------|
| 29 | When it's comfortable. | | Dena |
| 27 | Nice personality, looks medium, skills medium, and a nice person. | 2 | Andy |
| 25 | Someone you live with and it becomes average. | 3 | Mihaela |
| 23 | When it's monotonous, when you've been with the same person, or when you're really, really drunk. | 2 | Laura S. |
| 21 | When it's casual; and lunch quickies are pretty ambient too. | 2,3 | J.P. |
| 19 | When you're lying around, you're bored, and you don't have nothing else to do. | 3,3 | Rachelle |
| 17 | More what you're used to, feelings are mediocre, you've been with someone for five years plus, it's comfortable love. | 1,3 | Tom |
| 15 | When you're looking to kill some time and you're both kind of into it. | 1,2,2 | Dale |
| 13 | When you're comfortable with each other and you've known each other for a while. | 1,1,2 | Trin |
| 11 | When you're in a relationship for a long time and it's routine already. | 2,2,2,3 | Ella |
| 9 | Doing it with someone you've been with for awhile; you know what they like, you know how they want it, etc. | 2,2,3,3 | Rene |
| 7 | When the guy just lays there while the girl does her thing; or when the guy is horny and the girl just goes along with it. | 1,1,1,3,3 | Lexus |
| 5 | Comfortable relationship; i.e. I'm horny, this is the person I'm dating, let's have sex. | 1,2,2,2,2,2 | Jackie O. |
| 3 | You're both tired. | 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 | Rasheed |
| 1 | When it becomes monotonous, i.e. the same thing every time, you know what's coming next. | 1,1,2,2,3,3,3,3 | Tera |
| 2 | A long term relationship that has kind of lost its flame. | 1,1,1,1,2,3,3 | Tim O. |
| 4 | Still passionate, slightly romantic, but ordinary. | 1,1,1,1,2,2 | Scott |
| 6 | Entertaining but nothing out of the ordinary. | 2,2,2,2,3 | Nicole |
| 8 | When you do it just to pass the time. | 1,1,2,2 | George |
| 10 | When you're in a long term relationship, it's not going nowhere or maybe it's starting to fall apart—you try to get the spark going, but it won't go. | 1,1,2,3 | Jeff |
| 12 | When there's that physical attraction but there's no feelings. | 1,3,3 | Gary |
| 14 | Long term relationships or you're kind of into it, but you have other things on your mind. | 3,3,3 | Kristen |
| 16 | Sex with someone you've been with for a long time. | 1,1,3 | Dave |
| 18 | Longer relationships where it's normal or the chemistry is mediocre. | 1,3 | Jen R. |
| 20 | Having sex with your best friend just because you want to. | 1,3 | Sam |
| 22 | When it's with someone you're familiar with, as in a four year plus marriage; there's still passion, you try to heat it up, but sometimes it just doesn't always work. | 3 | Gabe |
| 24 | One's not feeling well and the other's on more of a drive. | 2 | Eva |
| 26 | You're dating, but you're not totally comfortable with them for whatever reason; or maybe they do something that turns you of, e.g. maybe they're not that good. | | Gina |
| 28 | When your wife is over weight, you still love her, but she's lost her attractiveness. | | Art |
| 30 | A combination of lack of experience plus a thirty-pound weight gain. | | Kimia |

The most-favored description with the most votes, namely 'when it becomes monotonous, i.e. the same thing every time, you know what's coming next' (eight votes), is shown in bolded outline and is that to which the set point of *zero degrees sex* ($^{\circ}\text{S}$) is affixed. The definitions directly above and below this answer, 'a long-term relationship that has kind of lost its flame' and 'you're both tired', each with seven votes, could also possibly be

descriptive of the zero degrees set point, on the logic that each answer could emerge as the best answer if polling was more rigorous. Secondly, the ‘lost its flame’ depiction was voted as first choice by four different people. Thirdly, a reaction that has lost its flame and is thus not producing heat anymore correctly compares the human chemical reaction, i.e. a reaction between two human molecules, to a combustion reaction, a reaction between oxygen molecule and a hydrocarbon molecule, albeit one that has burned out or has no more fuel.

Cold sex

The following is the ranked tabulation of favored descriptions of cold sex:

| # | COLD SEX – Pick the Best Definition: | Votes | Source |
|----|---|---------------|-----------|
| 30 | When the guy is younger than girl, less experienced, and he doesn't really know if he wants a girlfriend. | | Kimia |
| 29 | When you're stupid drunk, you're having sex with someone you know you don't want, and you just go through the motions. | | Sam |
| 28 | When you've found out they've been seeing another person and you try to have sex; and the key thing is that you are still in love with them. | | J.P. |
| 27 | Sex on the day when you realize you don't love the person anymore. | 3 | Mihaela |
| 26 | Boring, there's null energy...it's there, but it's not—something that shouldn't be happening, i.e. normally it wouldn't but for some reason it does, like when best friends have sex—it always ends up being weird? | 2 | Tom |
| 25 | Where you're outside and there's fear involved. | 1 | Lexus |
| 24 | When you're doing it in the high school ladies room with a girl you're kind of going out with and you're worried about getting caught. | 1 | Gabe |
| 23 | Weren't in the mood in the first place, you're tired drunk, and there's no emotional connection. | 2,3 | Kristen |
| 22 | Going through the motions. | 1,3 | Scott |
| 21 | Because of lack of knowledge of the other person, as in a one-night stand. | 1,2 | Tim O. |
| 20 | When there's no emotional attachment, you're just doing it because you're there. | 1,1 | Dave |
| 19 | No attraction. | 3,3,3 | Eva |
| 18 | A one night stand with someone you don't know, and there's no strings attached. | 2,3,3 | Rene |
| 17 | When you just want to get it over with. | 2,3,3 | Ella |
| 16 | When you're doing it with someone you don't really like but you're doing it because you're desperate. | 2,3,3 | Art |
| 15 | Decent looks, but no skills. | 1,3,3 | Andy |
| 14 | When you just don't want that person anymore. | 1,2,3 | Dena |
| 13 | Going through the motions and not being really interested in what's going on. | 2,3,3,3 | Tera |
| 12 | No response, very mechanical, you're just doing it for the finish—and even then it's not all it's cracked up to be; the orgasm is not that satisfying—it leaves you with a bad taste in your mouth. | 2,2,3,3 | Gary |
| 11 | When you're fighting with your boyfriend; it's like take your pants off, stick it in, and he's talking shit to you and being mean the whole time. | 2,2,3,3 | Rachelle |
| 10 | When you feel some duty to have sex out of obligation, as in at the end of a relationship; also bad hygiene. | 2,2,2,3 | Gina |
| 9 | No touching, no foreplay, just right to the intercourse. | 1,2,2,3 | Trin |
| 8 | Not carrying what the other wants. | 1,2,2,3 | Rasheed |
| 7 | When you do it because you have to; i.e. when you're trying to break up with someone but you can't because you're a coward. | 1,1,1,2 | George. |
| 6 | Un-enjoyable, regrettable, mandatory, and generally unwanted. | 1,1,2,2,3 | Jackie O. |
| 5 | When the passion has gone, and maybe you've grown to resent that person. | 1,1,2,2,3 | Laura S. |
| 4 | A relationship that is kind of falling apart; the other person is really into you, but you are faking how much you are into them. | 1,1,2,2,3 | Nicole |
| 3 | No chemistry at all—you don't even want the foreplay. | 1,1,1,2,3 | Jen R. |
| 2 | When you're getting raped—that'd be a blizzard! | 1,1,1,1,2 | Jeff |
| 1 | When it doesn't feel right; you just want it to be over; there's no heat. | 1,1,1,1,2,2,3 | Dale |

The most-favored definition of cold sex, namely ‘when it doesn’t feel right; you just want it to be over with; there’s no heat’, is shown in bolded outline. We also note in the third best definition of cold sex, i.e. ‘no chemistry at all—you don’t even want the foreplay’, that we find a polar opposite to the most-favored hot sex definition, namely ‘extraordinary amount of chemistry’, which can be explained in extended discussion on concepts of human chemical bonding, thermochemistry, activation energy, collision theory, human molecular orbital theory, among other topics in human chemistry.

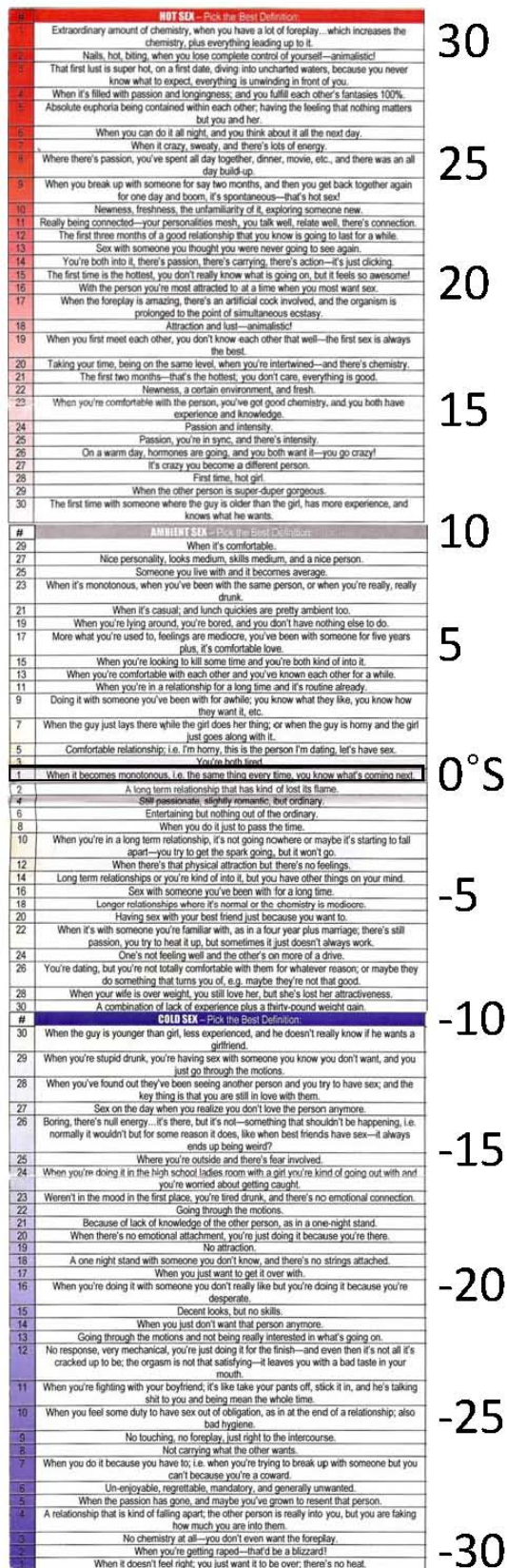
Sexual thermometer

The three verbal sexual temperature scales are shown in ranked descending temperature order to which a numerical ‘degrees sex’ (°S) temperature scale is affixed. A large jpg of the sex thermometer (right) is available online, for better reading.¹

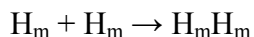
The set point of zero degrees sex (0 °S) is assigned as the point of peak ambientness, being most-favored description of a room-temperature-likeness of the temperature of the sex, below which negative values are assigned, indicative of increasing measures of cold sex, above which positive values are assigned, indicative of increasing measures of hot sex, with a maximum and minimum values of +30 °S and -30 °S, respectively.

Positive values of degrees sex are assigned to top half descriptions on the basis that those nearer to the top tend to be describing either an exergonic ($\Delta G < 0$) or exothermic ($\Delta H > 0$) reactions. In short, in some way or

Sexual Thermometer

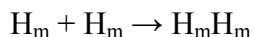


another, positive degrees sex seem to correlated generally to an endergonic combination reaction between two human molecules, H_m :



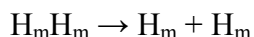
Namely, one in which work energy is being released, i.e. relationships that seem to be working, as captured in the description ‘the first three months of a good relationship’. In other cases, some top-half descriptions seem to define purely an exothermic or heat content releasing reaction, as in a ‘super hot first date’, but one that may not work in the long run. This aspect of dating and sex, namely that relationships are not all about physical heat, is explained in the thirty-year history of the debacle of the Berthelot-Thomsen principle, which argued that the measure of heat is the only driving aspect of chemical reactions, whereas the modern view acknowledges that a second type of energy, namely $T\Delta S$, or enthalpic energy defining both the transformational content and the organizational content of the sex also comes into play.

Negative values of degrees sex are assigned to the bottom half descriptions on the basis that those nearer to the top tend to be describing either an endergonic ($\Delta G > 0$) or endothermic reaction ($\Delta H < 0$). In short, in some way or another, negative degrees sex seem to correlated generally to an endergonic combination reaction between two human molecules, H_m , i.e. one in which a ‘forced’ chemical bond is formed, sort of like a forced relationship:



These types of unnatural reactions require that system work energy be absorbed from the surroundings, i.e. they are ones that seem not to be working, as captured in the description of doing it with someone ‘you know you don’t want’. In other cases, some bottom-half descriptions seem to define purely an endothermic or heat content absorbing reaction, as captured in the descriptions of the cold ‘fear’ of being caught, or types of relationships that may not tend to work in the long run.

In another sense, cold sexual temperatures also seem to capture the logic, for certain situations, that a relationship is at the breaking point, which would be defined chemically as a debonding reaction:

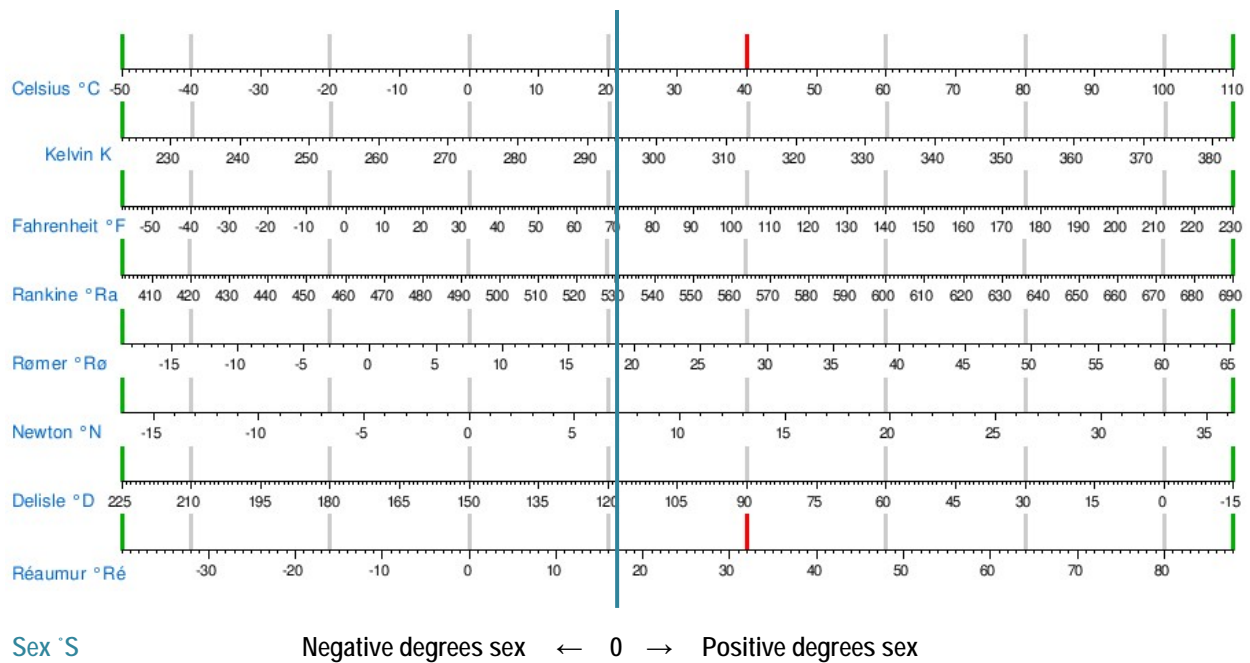


or one in which two previously united human molecules are forced to separate in such way that energy is being absorbed from the surrounding universe and used to break the bond of attachment, which explains the coldness aspects of the sex.

Kelvin scale

In order for a sexual temperature scale, such as introduced herein, to be functional in human thermodynamic calculations, it must be able to be converted into degrees Kelvin, the degrees of scale of absolute temperature, which are standard SI units used in science. It is difficult to say how or even if this can be done. To get our feet wet in attempting this subject, the following conversion chart shows the various temperature scales, arranged in respect to each other. Thus, for example, 40 °C equals 313 K which equals 104 °F which equals 563 °R which equals 28.5 °Rø which equals 13.2 °N which equals 32 °Re.

The essential problem here, speaking loosely, is that one cannot simply dangle a mercury thermometer into a room in which two people are having sex and expect to get a gauge of ‘sexual heat’. The air molecules are inert system components in respect to the strong sexual reaction occurring between the two human molecules and a simple thermometer will not directly register this heat. Some, such as Russian physical chemist Georgi Gladyshev, have commented that one could affix thermometers to people as they have sex, such as captured in the work of American biopsychologist Mark Blumberg and his animal heat studies, as discussed in this 2002 book *Body Heat*, but this method does not seem to capture the density volume-displacement aspects of thermometry. Moreover, the processes leading up to the act of one instance of sex can involve many hours, days, months, if not years. A more involved definition of sexual heat may be requisite in this respect.

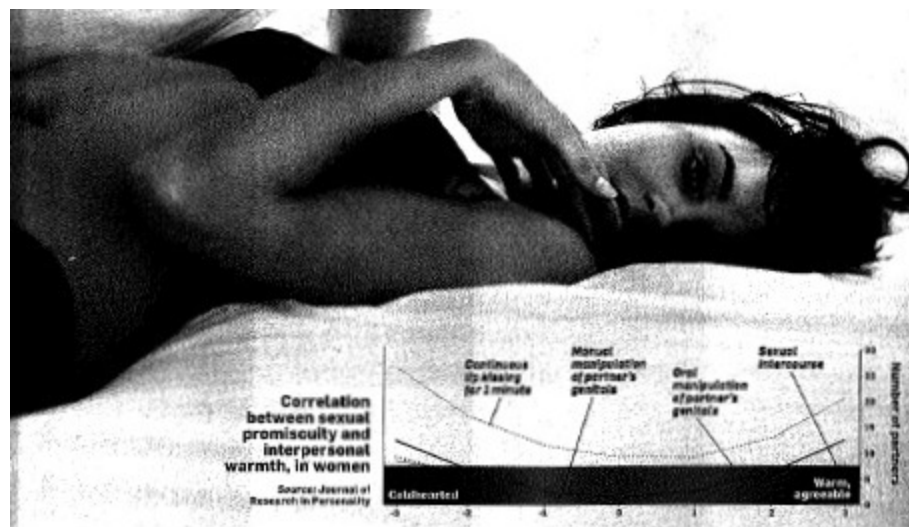


In any event, a first approximation, using essentially intuitive means, at an attempt to affix 'degrees sex' to 'degrees kelvin' would be to assign 0 °S to be equal to room temperature or 72 °F which converts to 295 K, based on the assumption that hot sex excites the system in which the person is reacting above ambient temperature, whereas cold sex deactivates the system in which the person is reacting below ambient temperature.

The general observation that the summer months, where temperatures tend to be above room temperature, tend to make cities come alive wherein the people come out of their homes and bustle about the landscape, whereas in the colder summer months, where temperatures tend to be below room temperature, people tend to close up in their activity orbitals, staying home over venturing outdoors for continued activity, i.e. volume expansion, may help to corroborate this logic. The degree to which each unit of degrees sex, in fractional or proportional ratio, aligns to degrees kelvin remains to be discerned.

Markey's sexual warmth study

A recent study of 'sexual temperature' that made the headlines of the 2009 July/Aug issue of Men's Health, as shown below, are the results of a study done by American psychologist Patrick Markey, concerning the interpersonal 'warmth' aspects of sex in the context of sexual promiscuity.⁷

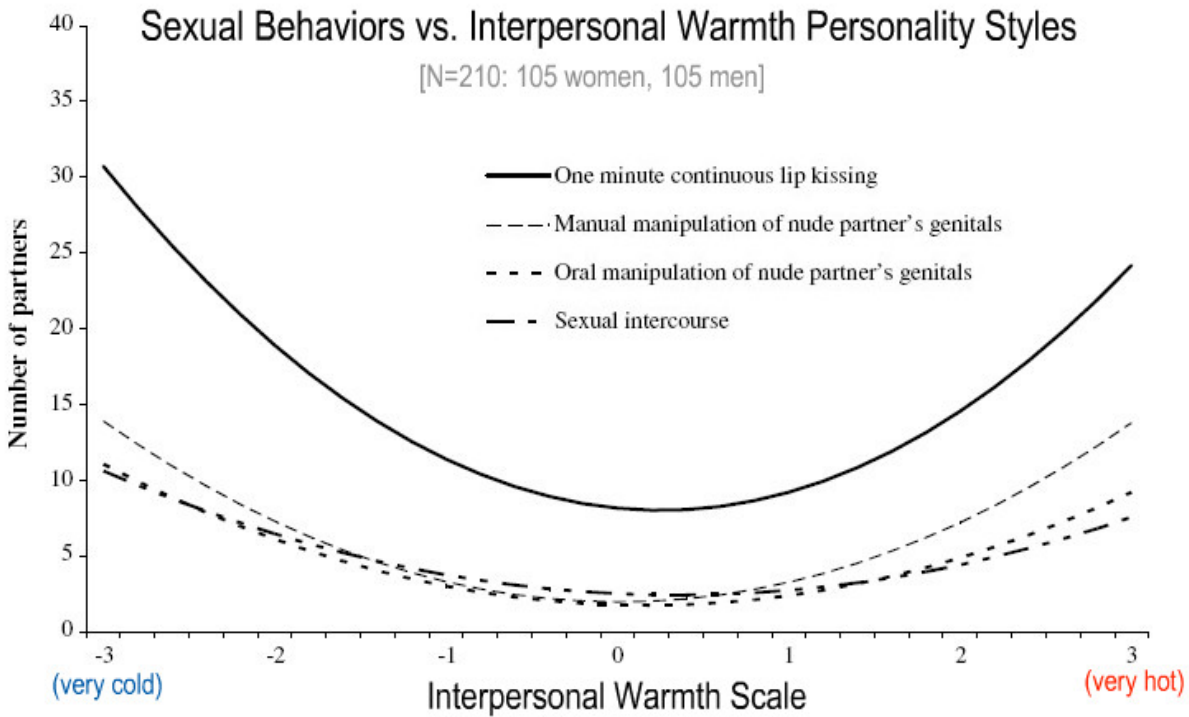


Her Sexual Temperature

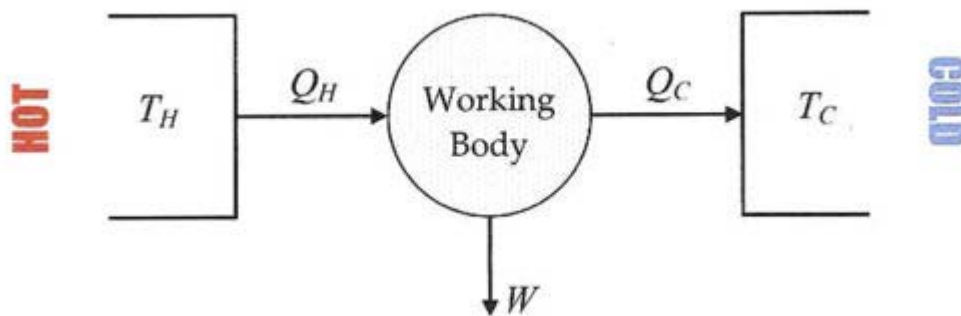
Women whose personalities are very warm or very cold—and also dominant—tend to have more sexual partners, a recent study found. Warm women may seek emotional connections through sex, says study author Patrick Markey, Ph.D., a psychologist at Villanova University. Colder women often don't pursue affection, so they may seek more partners and less commitment.

Markey found, through interview of 210 people, that both "cold personality" (and dominant) women and "hot personality" (warm and agreeable) women tend to have more sexual

partners than those on the neutral range of sexual temperament. His findings are graphically depicted below, wherein he uses a six degree ‘warmth temperature scale’, from -3 (very cold) to 0 (neutral) to +3 (very warm), which found that, for both men and women, a curvilinear relationship existed between interpersonal warmth and the number of partners a person had for each type of sexual activity:⁸



Markey concludes: ‘It is equally possible that warmth has a quadratic relation to sexual promiscuity (i.e., both extremely warm individuals and extremely cold individuals tend to be more sexually promiscuous than moderately warm individuals).’ In other words, according to Markey, heat Q is in some way quadratically related to sex. The results of this study are very interesting in that it leads one to wonder if, in terms of interpersonal heat flow, in the Carnot heat engine scheme of work efficiency being purely a function of the difference in temperature between the hot body and the cold body:



if relationships are maximized best when hot personality styles react with cold personality styles, as compared to either cold-cold or warm-warm interactions or reactions?

Other human temperature theories

Other historical precedents include: the 1870 verbal statements of ‘social temperature’ by American pastor Summer Ellis, loosely related to the happiness level of the community, the 1915 conception of ‘economic temperature’ of Italian economist Emanuele Sella, which he says depends on the means which it possess or its weath; the 1930 conception of ‘moral temperature’ by French philosopher Maurcie Halbowachs, of which he says the number of suicides in a given region can be considered as sort of thermometric indicator; the 2009 formulaic concept of social temperature theory by Chinese physicist Yi-Fang Chang, who defined social temperature

$$T_s = cK(t)$$

where c is a constant and $K(t)$ is the average value of social kinetic energy; to the 2009 idea of ‘degrees Greenspan’ ($^{\circ}G$) by Americans engineer Arthur Jonath and psychologist Richard Goldwater. Physics extrapolations aside, nearly everyone is familiar with the 1-10 scale of beauty or physical hotness. The popular rating site HotorNot.com, launched in 2001, wherein users can have their photo rated on a scale of 1 (not hot) to 10 (hot), is a prime example of this. It would seem to be even more difficult, however, to convert the 1-10 degree scale into units of degrees Kelvin.

Hot human molecules and density decrease

In unison with the concept of a sexual thermometer, we point that it is a quantitative fact that studies have shown that hot individuals, supermodels in particular, when walking though a crowd of people will be given more personal space, that is their presence will cause a ‘volume expansion’ in the crowd of human molecules.⁵ Owing to the existence of this observed physical phenomenon, a resultant repercussion is that in crowds of human molecules, when a hot body is put in contact with the body of the crowd, some human molecules at the outskirts or periphery of the crowd may be forced into exits or side outlets, just as are the periphery mercury atoms forced up the aperture of the glass column when a hot body is put in contact with the bulk crowd of atoms in mercury bulb.⁵

In a very rudimentary way, just as Fahrenheit put markings on the his glass column so as to indicate how far the mercury atoms moved up the column during a contact process, a suggestive study would be to but put markings on a glass enclosed exit hallway to a crowded room, put the crowded room in contact with various hot bodies, differing in temperature to

various degrees, and measure how far the exiting or forced out human molecules moved into the glass exit hallway, owing to heat induced volume expansion or density decrease.

Objections to sexual heat

Beyond technical difficulties, there are many scientists, as the author has encountered, who will outright laugh at the idea that there exists such a thing as ‘sexual heat’ that can be quantified in pure physics terms. Some will argue that concepts of sexual heat and a sexual temperature are purely metaphors and that sexual heat cannot be defined in the context of either physics or thermodynamics.

To cite one example of this view, as commented in a 2009 debate on whether or not it is possible to quantitatively assign a thermodynamic entropy to a group of students in a field, in a cluster arrangement verses a dispersed arrangement, Irish thermal physicist Philip Moriarty commented: “the idea that you can equate a thermodynamic temperature with a so-called ‘sexual temperature’ just...simply...beggars...belief. I am confident that students will be smart enough to realize that what you're lecturing is nonsense. What I can't understand is why a university has invited you to deliver a course on this baloney.’ Moriarty further comments: “you can make whatever childish analogy you want between ‘sexual’ and ‘thermodynamic’ temperature but that's all it is—an analogy (and an extremely poor one).” This tasteless statement is nearly equivalent, by no coincidence, to writer Christoph Wieland telling philologist Karl Bottiger, in an 1810 letter which he said should be burned after reading, that ‘the use of chemical theory’ in German polymath Johann Goethe’s 1809 treatise *Elective Affinities*, wherein chemical affinity theory is applied to the modeling and explication of the passions and heats of human relationships (modeled as pure chemical reactions), is ‘nonsense and childish fooling around.’ One may very well wonder how many more centuries we must wait before the application of chemical theory to the study of human movement is no longer deemed a childish activity?

In any event, these types of objection-because-it-is-an-analogy arguments are as old and worn out as is the science of thermodynamics itself. On a related note, some even continue to deny that they are a molecule, on the premise that the label ‘human molecule’ is a metaphor, in spite of the fact that it has been nearly a decade now since the first definitive calculation of the molecular formula for a human was made by American limnologists Robert Sterner and James Elser. The prevalence of this type of uneducated perspective is endemic in the hard science community. Heat is a universal fact. To claim that the heat involved in the reaction of sex between two molecules is in some way an imaginary quantity, or nonexistent, or in way different than say, for instance, the heat involved in the reaction between an oxygen molecule and a methane molecule, in the reaction of combustion, is surely a sign of mental deficiency and closed mindedness. The laws of thermodynamics govern the heat and work dynamics of

all material bodies of the universe. It is not a question that there is such a thing as sexual heat, the difficulty lies in its quantitative measurement.

Conclusion

Herein we have introduced a rudimentary conception of a sexual thermometer able to gauge aspects of sexual heat in the context of sexual reactions between human molecules, based on actual descriptions of what exactly constitutes hot and cold sex.

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