

TERMODYNAMIK FYS010, FN1400

Forslag till Lösningar:

1)



$$\text{D} = 1,350 \text{ cm} \quad t = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

Hölet utvärds kallas mycket sann (stort).
(visas i tabell)

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{L} \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta L = \alpha L \Delta t =$$

$$= 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1,350 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot (175 - 20) = 2,35 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

Ny diameter: 1,3523 cm

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = \pi d_2^2 / 4 = 1,436 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$(\text{Jmf: } A_1 = \pi d_1^2 / 4 = 1,431 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2)$$

$$\boxed{\text{Svar: } 1,436 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2}$$

2)

1 student 100 W 45 studenter

$$V = 1600 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P \approx 1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

Ideal gas: $C_p = \frac{7}{2} R$ (ty luft är diatomär) C_p är uttryckt i J/(mol·K)Hur många mol Luft? $PV = nRT \Rightarrow n = \frac{PV}{RT}$

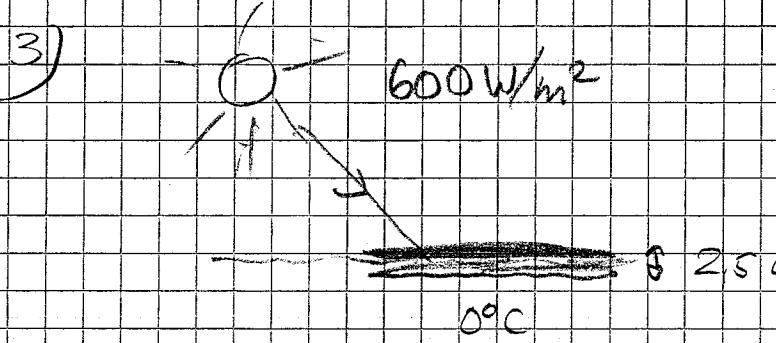
$$\therefore n = \frac{1 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1600}{8,314 \cdot (273 + 20)} \approx 65681 \text{ mol}$$

$$C_p = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} \Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Delta Q}{C_p} = \frac{1}{65681} \cdot \frac{45 \cdot 100}{\frac{7}{2} \cdot 8,314} = 2,35 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ K/s}$$

Per 45 min föreläsning: $45 \cdot 60 \cdot 2,35 \cdot 10^{-3} = 6,4 \text{ K}$

$$\boxed{\text{Svar: } 6^\circ\text{C}}$$

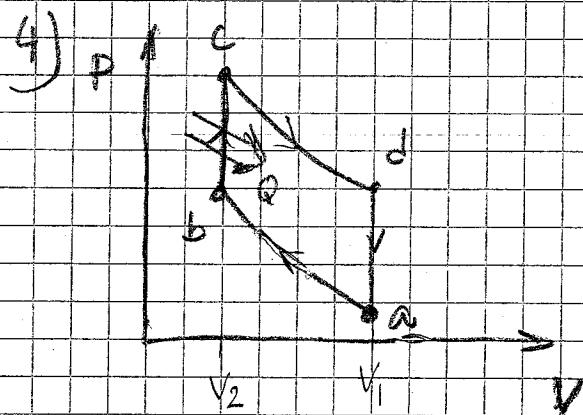
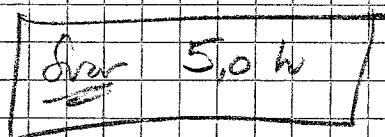
(luften är inlopp luftförlust
luft läcker ut - mycket
är konstant)



Institut: $0,70 \cdot 600 = 420 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad (\text{J/s.m}^2)$

Schwammtyp: $3,33 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 917 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} = 7,63 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J}$
all 15/m²

Fr: $7,63 \cdot 10^6 / 420 = 18,17 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s} = 5,0 \text{ h}$



$$p_i = 0,85 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

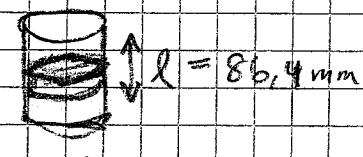
$$t_i = 27^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Gamma = V_1/V_2 = 10,6$$

$$C_V = 20,5 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\gamma = 1,40$$

$$Q = 200 \text{ J}$$



$$V_1 - V_2 = l \cdot \pi \frac{d^2}{4} = 4,619 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = 10,6 \Rightarrow V_1 = 10,6 \cdot V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10,6 \cdot V_2 - V_2 = 4,619 \cdot 10^{-4} \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{4,619 \cdot 10^{-4}}{9,6} =$$

$$= 4,81 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\therefore V_1 = 10,6 \cdot V_2 = 5,10 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3 = 0,51 \text{ l}$$

$$V_2 = 4,81 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 = 0,048 \text{ l}$$

für A3.

4)

$$\text{Satz: Anteil mol: } n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{0,85 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 5,10 \cdot 10^{-4}}{8314 \cdot 300} = 1,74 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$$

Adiabat: $PV^\gamma = \text{konst}$

$$\textcircled{a \rightarrow b:} \quad PV^\gamma = P_1 V_1^\gamma = 0,85 \cdot 10^5 \cdot (5,10 \cdot 10^{-4})^{1,174} = 2,09 = P_2 V_2^\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{2,09}{V_2^\gamma} = 2,32 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\therefore T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{n R} = \frac{2,32 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 4,81 \cdot 10^{-5}}{1,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 8314} = 771 \text{ K} = 497^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\textcircled{b \rightarrow c:} \quad C_V = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta T = \frac{1}{n} \frac{Q}{C_V} = \frac{1}{1,74 \cdot 10^{-3}} \cdot \frac{200}{20,5} = 561 \text{ K}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_3 = 561 + 771 = 1332 \text{ K} (= 1059^\circ \text{C})$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad P_3 = \frac{n R T_3}{V_2} = \frac{1,74 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 8314 \cdot 1332}{4,81 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 4,01 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\textcircled{c \rightarrow d:} \quad PV^\gamma = \text{konst} \Rightarrow$$

$$P_3 V_2^\gamma = P_4 V_1^\gamma \Rightarrow P_4 = P_3 \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)^\gamma = 1,17 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\textcircled{T_4} \quad T_4 = \frac{P_4 V_1}{n R} = 518 \text{ K} = 245^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Satz: } P_C = 4,0 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_D = 1,17 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$V_C = 0,048 \text{ l}$$

$$V_D = 0,51 \text{ l}$$

$$T_C = 1059^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_D = 245^\circ \text{C}$$

$$P_B = 2,3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_A = 0,85 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

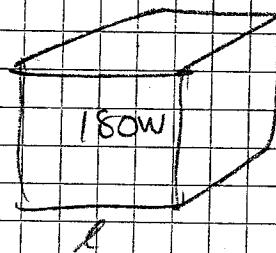
$$V_B = 0,048 \text{ l}$$

$$V_A = 0,5 \text{ l}$$

$$T_B = 497^\circ \text{C}$$

$$T_A = 27^\circ \text{C}$$

5)



$$\Delta T = 65 \text{ K}$$

$$A = l^2 \cdot b = (0,6)^2 \cdot 6$$

$$\Delta x = 3.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$k = ?$$

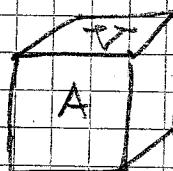
$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} = k \cdot A \cdot \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$$

$$k = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{A \cdot \Delta T} = 180 \cdot \frac{3.9 \cdot 10^{-2}}{6 \cdot (0.6)^2 \cdot 65} = 495 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$$

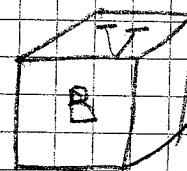
ETT nötförvara värmelösningsmaterial.

$$\boxed{k_{\text{vär}} = 4,9 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}}$$

6)



$$50^\circ\text{C}$$



$$10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_A > T_B$$

$$V_A = V_B = V$$

a) Fler molekyler i A än i B: kann vara samma

$$T_A > T_B: T_A = \frac{P_A V}{n_A R}, T_B = \frac{P_B V}{n_B R} \Rightarrow P_A > \frac{n_A}{n_B} P_B \quad \text{om detta villkor är uppfyllt är fästningen samma, annars inte}$$

b) Molekylen i A har i medeldistal högre

kinetisk energi i medeldistal än i B:

$$\boxed{\text{Minsta värde samt } \langle E_k \rangle = \frac{3}{2} k T \text{ enbart } T\text{-beroende}}$$

\Rightarrow påståddet minsta värde samt (alltid)

c) Molekylen i A rör sig snabbare än i B:

$$\boxed{\text{kann vara samma: } v_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \text{ molmassen}}$$

$$v_A = \sqrt{\frac{3RT_A}{M_A}} > \sqrt{\frac{3RT_B}{M_B}} = v_B \Rightarrow M_A < M_B \frac{T_A}{T_B}$$

om detta villkor är uppfyllt är fästningen samma, annars inte