

Föreläsning 11 lösningar

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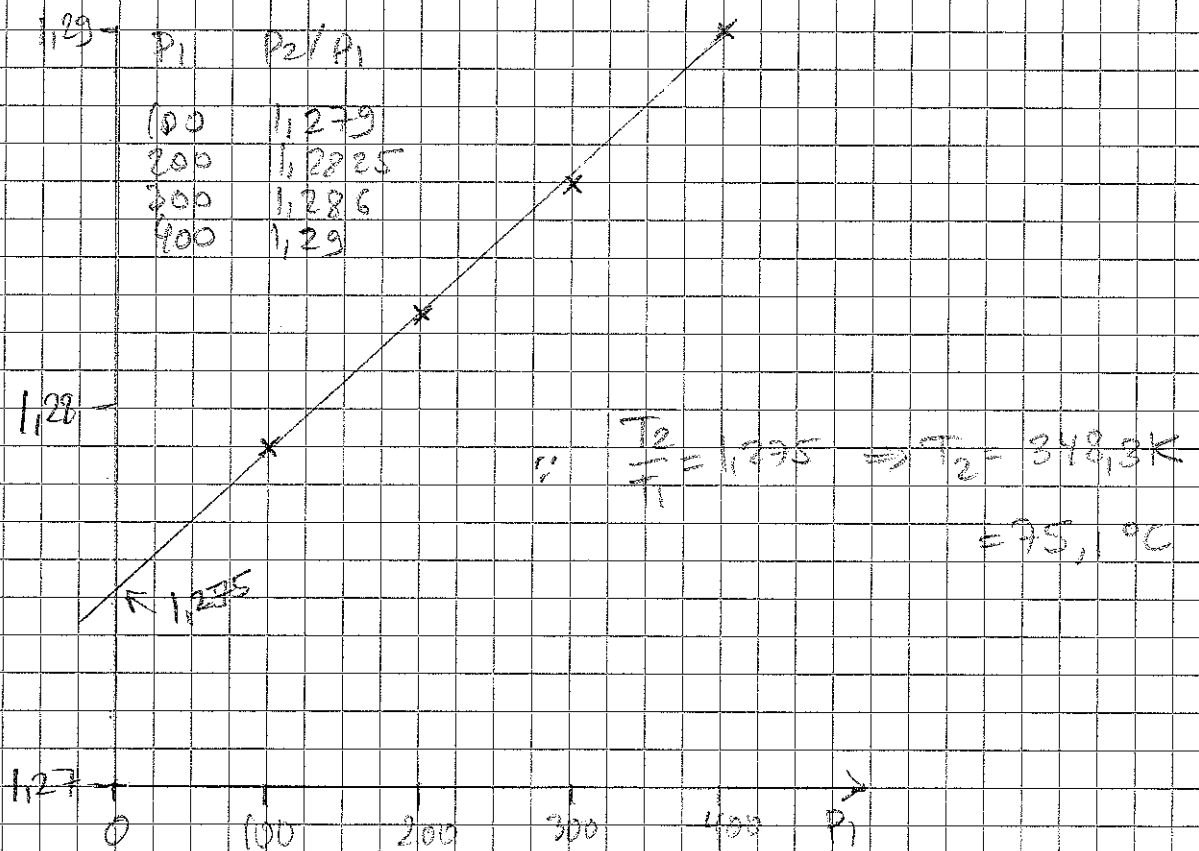
Gasttermometer: $PV = nRT$ om ideal gas

dvs: $P_1 V = nRT_1$

$P_2 V = nRT_2$

dvsr $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_1}$

När jämför man värdena för de olika förhållena varierar P_2/P_1 något, det är lägre för lägre tryck. Det beror på att idealgaslagen stämmer bäst vid lägre tryck.



Svar 348,3 K

②

1 kg is 0°C

$$\text{Enthalpy} = 333 \cdot 10^5 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{3,33 \cdot 10^5}{273} = 1220 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\text{Vapörvärme: } C_p = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{dQ}{dT} \right)_p$$

$$\Rightarrow dQ = m C_p dT$$

$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{m C_p dT}{T}$$

$$\Delta S = m C_p \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dT}{T} = m C_p \ln \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} \right)$$

$$\text{Järn: } \Delta S = 4,15 \cdot 10^3 \ln \frac{373}{273} = 1308 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\text{Förångning: } 2,26 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{2,26 \cdot 10^6}{273} = 8282 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\text{Totalt: } 8,59 \text{ kJ/K}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Svar } 8,6 \text{ kJ/K}}$$

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$$d = 0,15 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

10 H₂ molekyul

$$v_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} (525^2 + 1020^2 + 1130^2 + 850^2 + 1210^2 + 1040^2 + 980^2 + 1270^2 + 1160^2 + 1080^2)}$$

$$v_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{M v_{\text{rms}}^2}{3R}$$

$$T = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot v_{\text{rms}}^2}{3 \cdot 8,314} = 93 \text{ K}$$

$$PV = nRT = NkT \Rightarrow P = \frac{NkT}{V}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{10 \cdot 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 93}{(0,15 \cdot 10^{-6})^3} = 3,5 \text{ Pa}$$

Sum 93 K, 3,5 Pa

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Se bolcan

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$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{VÄGG} \\ \hline 20\text{m} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 3\text{m} \quad \times 4 = 240\text{m}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{BOLV} \\ \hline \text{TAK} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \times 2 = 800\text{m}^2$$

Termisk resistans: $R = \frac{\Delta x}{k}$

$$R = \frac{0,2}{0,6} + \frac{0,2}{0,03} = 7,0$$

↓ ↓
betong isolering

$$\frac{Q}{t} = kA \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} = \frac{A \Delta T}{R} = \frac{1040 \cdot 28}{7,0} = 4160 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}$$

Carnot: $\text{COP} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{(-28 + 273)}{28 + 31} = 4,15$

∴ Effekten: $\frac{4160}{4,15} = 1,0 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W}$

Sum 1,0 kW

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$$\frac{n_i}{n_j} = \frac{g_i}{g_j} e^{-\frac{E_i - E_j}{kT}}$$

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$g_1 = 1$$

$$T = 100 \text{ K}$$

$$E_2 = 100 \text{ k}$$

$$g_2 = 3$$

$$E_3 = 200 \text{ k}$$

$$g_3 = 5$$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{1}{3} e^{+\frac{100 \text{ k}}{kT}} = \frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{100}{100}} = \frac{1}{3} e = 0,906$$

$$\frac{n_2}{n_3} = \frac{3}{5} e^{+\frac{100 \text{ k}}{100 \text{ k}}} = \frac{3}{5} e = 1,631$$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_3} = \frac{1}{5} e^{\frac{200 \text{ k}}{100 \text{ k}}} = \frac{1}{5} e^2 = 1,478$$

$$\text{Oder } n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = 1,0 \quad (100\%)$$

$$n_1 + \frac{3n_1}{e} + \frac{5n_1}{e^2} = 1$$

$$n_1 \left(1 + \frac{3}{e} + \frac{5}{e^2} \right) = 1$$

$$n_1 = 0,36$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 = 0,40$$

$$\Rightarrow n_3 = 0,24$$

Antwort Verteilung der Werte 1, 2, 3 ist 36%, 40%, 24%