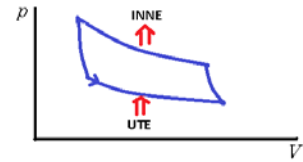


Lösningar Termodynamik för C3/D3 121220



- 1a)  $3,0 = P_{ut}/P_{el} \Rightarrow P_{el} = 3,0 \text{ kW}/3,0 = 1,0 \text{ kW}$   
 b)  $(3,0 \text{ kW} - 1,0 \text{ kW}) \cdot 8 \cdot 30 \cdot 24 \text{ h} \cdot 1 \text{ kr/kWh} = 11520 \text{ kr}$  Svar: 12.000 kr

2a)  $P = A \alpha \Delta T$  och  $Q = m L_f = A h \rho L_f$   
 $t = Q/P = h \rho L_f / \alpha \Delta T = 0,01 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 333 \cdot 10^3 / (10 \cdot 2) \text{ s} = \text{ca } 2 \text{ dygn}$

2b)  $T = 2,898 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ K} \cdot \text{m} / \lambda_{\text{max}} = 3220 \text{ K}$   
 $P = A \epsilon \sigma T^4 = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 1,0 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot (3220)^4 \text{ W} = 610 \text{ W}$

3a)  $F_{\text{lyft}} = \rho_{\text{kall}} V g$ ,  $F_{\text{tyngd}} = \rho_{\text{varm}} V g + m g$ ,  $\rho = p M / R T$  och  $F_{\text{tyngd}} = F_{\text{lyft}}$  ger  
 $V = m / (\rho_{\text{kall}} - \rho_{\text{varm}}) = m R / (p M (1/T_{\text{kall}} - 1/T_{\text{varm}})) \text{ m}^3 = 1050 \text{ m}^3$

3b)  $n = p V / R T$  och  $dQ = n \cdot 7/2 R dT$  ger  $dQ = 7/2 p V dT / T$   
 $Q = 7/2 \cdot 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln 498/293 \text{ J} = 9,4 \text{ kJ}$

4a)  $R_f = \Delta T / P_f = 12 \text{ K} / 600 \text{ W} = 0,02 \text{ K/W}$

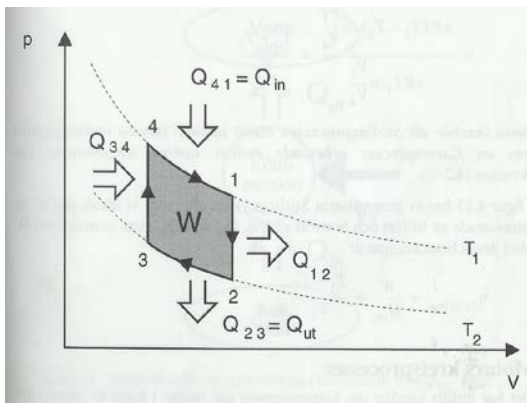
4b)  $R_e = R_f + 0,1 \text{ m} / (0,04 \text{ W/mK} \cdot 120 \text{ m}^2) = 0,0408 \text{ K/W} \Rightarrow P_e = 12 \text{ K} / 0,0408 \text{ K/W} = 294 \text{ W}$

4c) Under 1 sekund avger huset före resp. efter isoleringen 600 J resp. 294 J till omgivningen  
 $\Rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{före}} = Q_{\text{före}} / T_{\text{omg}} = 600 \text{ J} / 281 \text{ K} = 2,14 \text{ J/K}$   $\Delta S_{\text{efter}} = Q_{\text{efter}} / T_{\text{omg}} = 294 \text{ J} / 281 \text{ K} = 1,05 \text{ J/K}$  Svar: 1,09 J/K

5a) Tefyma:  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \text{ --- } 4243 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $0,55 \cdot 4243 \text{ Pa} = 2334 \text{ Pa} \text{ --- ca } 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

5b) Adiatat:  $p_2 = p_1 (T_2/T_1)^{\gamma/\gamma-1} = 1 \text{ atm} (293/303)^{1,4/0,4} = 0,89 \text{ atm}$

5c) In på Barometrisk höjdformeln ger  $h = \ln p/p_0 \cdot RT/Mg =$   
 $= \ln 1/0,89 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 298 / (29 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 9,81) \text{ m} = \text{ca } 1 \text{ km}$



6)  $n = p_4 V_4 / R T_4$ ,  $Q_{in} = W_{41} = n R T_4 \ln (V_1/V_4)$ ,  $\eta = (T_v - T_k) / T_v$   
 och  $W = \eta Q_{in}$  ger,  $Q_{in} = 75,6 \text{ J}$ ,  $W = 43,0 \text{ J}$  och  $Q_{ut} = 32,6 \text{ J}$

b) 43 J

c)  $43 \cdot 1000/60 \text{ W} = 0,72 \text{ kW}$

d) Sterlingmotor:  $\Delta S = Q_{in}/T_v - Q_{ut}/T_k = 0$   
 Omgivning:  $\Delta S = -Q_{in}/T_v + Q_{ut}/T_k = 0$  och totalt = 0 J/K

e)  $\Delta S = Q_{ut}/T_k = 32,6 \text{ J} / 333 \text{ K} = 0,098 \text{ J/K}$  per varv  
 per sekund  $1000/60 \cdot 0,098 \text{ J/K} = 1,63 \text{ J/K}$