Midterm 1 for Calculus-Based Physics: Electricity, Magnetism, and Thermodynamics

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1. **Thermal expansion of materials.** Recall that the *thermal expansion coefficient*, α, relates the linear expansion of an object of length L_0 to the change in length ΔL and the change in temperature ΔT by $\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$.

   (a) The coefficient values for aluminum, brass, and copper are 25×10^{-6} 1/$^\circ$C, 19×10^{-6} 1/$^\circ$C, and 17×10^{-6} 1/$^\circ$C, respectively. If a needle is made of one of the three materials, describe an experiment in which we can determine α and therefore the nature of the material.

   (b) If the temperature of the needle is changed by 100 degrees Celsius, and it happens to be made of aluminum, and it is originally 2 cm long, what will be the change in the length due to thermal expansion?

   (c) Recall that the volumetric expansion coefficient of water is 210×10^{-6} 1/$^\circ$C. What would be the change in sea level if the sea is warmed by 10 degrees Celsius, if the depth of the sea is on average 10 km?

2. **Specific Heat Capacity and Latent Heat of Fusion.** Recall that the specific heat capacity c relates the heat Q required to warm a solid substance with mass m by a temperature change ΔT like $Q = mc\Delta T$. Recall also that the latent heat of fusion L_{f} required to melt a substance of mass m by introducing a total heat Q is $Q = mL_{\mathrm{f}}$.

   (a) The specific heat capacity of water is 1 *calorie*/gram/degree Celsius, and the latent heat of water is 80 *calories*/gram. Suppose we have a 100 gram block of solid ice. What is the heat required to turn it into 100 grams of water at 100 degrees Celsius?

   (b) Recall our JITT discussions, and in-class discussions. In your own words, describe the class of materials that have low heat capcities relative to that of water, and list some reasons why.

3. **Error analysis.** Suppose two temperatures are measured to be $T_1 = 100 \pm 5$ degrees Celsius, and $T_2 = 125 \pm 15$ degrees Celsius (accounting for random statistical errors). What is the temperature difference $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$, accounting for random statistical errors?

4. **Kinetic Theory of Gases.** Recall that the internal energy of an ideal gas is $E_{\text{int}} = \frac{3}{2}nRT$, and $R = 8.31$ J/mol/K. Recall also that the *ideal gas law* states that $pV = nRT$, where p is the pressure in Pascals, V is the volume in m^3, T is the temperature in degrees Kelvin, and n is the number of moles.

   (a) If a container with an ideal gas inside has a volume of 1.0 L, a temperature of 300 K, and a pressure of 1.0 atm (10^5 Pascals), how many moles are inside?

   (b) What is the internal energy of the ideal gas?

   (c) Recall that the *specific heat at constant volume* of an ideal gas, c_{V} is related to the heat added Q, the number of moles n, and the corresponding temperature rise ΔT by $Q = nc_{\text{V}}\Delta T$. How much heat will be required to raise the temperature of the container by 10 degrees?

5. **The First Law of Thermodynamics, and pV phase-space diagrams.** Recall that an *isothermic process* is a quasi-static process in phase-space, and that on a pV diagram, $p \propto V^{-1}$ for an ideal gas. Recall also the First Law of Thermodynamics: $\Delta E_{\text{int}} = Q - W$.

   (a) Draw a pV phase-space diagram, labeling the axes with volume units of liters and pressure units of atmospheres. Add to it an isothermic process that begins from (1.0 L, 7.0 atm) and ends at (3.0 L, 2.0 atm).

   (b) If the process involves 4 moles of ideal gas, to what temperature does this isothermic process correspond? (*Hint: use the ideal gas law*).

   (c) How much work is performed by the process? (*Hint: recall the formula for the work done by an isothermic process $W = nRT\ln(V_f/V_i)$*).

(d) How much heat is required to perform this work, according to the First Law? Is the work positive or negative?

6. **Heat Capacities of an Ideal Gas.** Recall that $c_{\mathrm{V}} = \frac{d}{2}R$ for an ideal gas with d degrees of freedom on the molecular level, and that c_{P}, the heat capacity of a gas at constant pressure is $c_{\mathrm{P}} = c_{\mathrm{V}} + R$. Suppose a gas at constant pressure is heated, and it requires 10 kJ for 1 mole to rise 500 degrees in temperature ($R = 8.31$ J/mol/K). How many degrees of freedom does this gas have? Is it monatomic or diatomic?

7. **The Second Law of Thermodynamics, and the Carnot Cycle.** Recall that the efficiency of the Carnot cycle is $e = W/Q_{\mathrm{h}}$, where W is the work performed and Q_{h} is the heat required. Q_{c} is the heat required to return the engine to the original state (exhaust heat). It may be shown that $e = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h}$, where T_h and T_c are the temperatures of Q_h and Q_c.

(a) What is the efficiency of an engine that operates with $T_h = 1000$ K and $T_c = 500$ K?

(b) What is the work output if the heat input is 1 kJ?

(c) What is the change in *entropy* for the cycle?

(d) Draw a diagram of this engine's 4 proceses in pV phase-space. Label all axes, temperatures, and heats, and indicate which processes are adiabatic and which are isothermal.

(e) What are the entropies of the two isothermal processes? (Recall that entropy is $S = \frac{Q}{T}$ for an isothermal process).