

1. Norsk: I et rom har vi en temperatur  $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$  og relativ fuktighet  $\phi = 50\%$ .
- (a) Hvor mye vanndamp er det i luften (i  $\text{gram}/\text{m}^3$ )?
  - (b) Hva er partialtrykket til vanndampen i luften?
  - (c) Hvis totaltrykket i rommet er  $1,01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ , hva er partialtrykket til tørrluften i rommet?

English: In a room we have a temperature  $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and relative humidity  $\phi = 50\%$ .

- (a) How much water vapor is in the air (in  $\text{grams}/\text{m}^3$ ) ?
- (b) What is the partial pressure of the water vapor in the air?
- (c) If the total pressure in the room is  $1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ , what is the partial pressure of the dry air in the room?

Fasit:

- (a) Fra tabell 13.6 i boken er metningsdamptettheten  $\rho_s = 23,0 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$   
Og vanndamptettheten er  $\rho_v = \phi \rho_s = 0,50 \times 23,0 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3 = 11,5 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$
- (b) Også fra tabell 13.6 får vi metningsvanndamptrykket:  $P_s = 3,17 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$   
Og partialtrykket til vanndamp er  $P_v = \phi P_s = 0,50 \times 3,17 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa} = 1,59 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$
- (c) Det totale trykket i rommet er trykket av tørr luft pluss trykket av vanndamp  $P_{\text{tot}} = P_{\text{tl}} + P_v$   
Trykket til den tørre luften er  $P_{\text{tl}} = P_{\text{tot}} - P_v = 1,01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} - 0,0159 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 $P_{\text{tl}} = 0,994 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ .

English:

- (a) From the table 13.6 in the book the saturation vapor density is  $\rho_s = 23.0 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$   
And the water vapor density is  $\rho_v = \phi \rho_s = 0.50 \times 23.0 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3 = 11.5 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$
- (b) Also from table 13.6 we get the saturation water vapor pressure:  $P_s = 3.17 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$   
And the partial pressure of water vapor is  $P_v = \phi P_s = 0.50 \times 3.17 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa} = 1.59 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$
- (c) The total pressure in the room is the pressure of dry air plus the pressure of water vapor  
 $P_{\text{tot}} = P_{\text{tl}} + P_v$  The pressure of the dry air is  $P_{\text{tl}} = P_{\text{tot}} - P_v = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} - 0.0159 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 $P_{\text{tl}} = 0.994 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ .

2. Norsk: En blokk på  $0,250 \text{ kg}$  av et rent materiale oppvarmes fra  $20,0^\circ\text{C}$  til  $65,0^\circ\text{C}$  ved å tilføre  $4,35 \text{ kJ}$  energi. Beregn den spesifikke varmekapasiteten  $c$  og identifiser stoffet som det mest sannsynlig er sammensatt av (se tabell 14-1)

English: A block of  $0.250 \text{ kg}$  of a pure material is heated from  $20.0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $65.0^\circ\text{C}$  by adding  $4.35 \text{ kJ}$  of energy. Calculate the specific heat capacity  $c$  and identify the substance of which it is most likely composed (see Table 14-1)

Fasit:

Materialet varmes opp fra  $T = 20,0^\circ\text{C}$  til  $65,0^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\Delta T = T_f - T_i = 65,0^\circ\text{C} - 20,0^\circ\text{C} = 45,0^\circ\text{C}$

Bruk formelen  $Q = m c \Delta T$  og løs den for spesifikke varmekapasiteten  $c$

$$c = \frac{Q}{m\Delta T} = \frac{4.35 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}{0.250 \text{ kg} \cdot 45^\circ\text{C}} = 387 \text{ J}/\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

Se på tabell 14.1 og dette materialet er mest sannsynlig kobber.

English:

The material is heated from  $T = 20.0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $65.0^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\Delta T = T_f - T_i = 65.0^\circ\text{C} - 20.0^\circ\text{C} = 45.0^\circ\text{C}$

Use the formula  $Q = m c \Delta T$  and solve for the specific heat capacity  $c$

$$c = \frac{Q}{m \Delta T} = \frac{4.35 \times 10^3 \text{ J}}{0.250 \text{ kg} \cdot 45^\circ\text{C}} = 387 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

Look at table 14.1 and this material is most likely copper.

3. Norsk: Varme isstykke:

- Hvor stor varmeoverføring er nødvendig for å øke temperaturen på et isstykke på 0,200 kg fra  $-20,0^\circ\text{C}$  til  $130^\circ\text{C}$  inkludert energien som trengs for faseendringer?
- Hvor mye tid kreves for hvert trinn, forutsatt en konstant  $20,0 \text{ kJ/s}$  varmeoverføringshastighet?
- Lag en graf over temperatur kontra tid for denne prosessen.

English: Heating a piece of ice:

- How much heat is required to raise the temperature of a  $0.200 \text{ kg}$  block of ice from  $-20.0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $130^\circ\text{C}$  including the energy needed for phase changes?
- How much time is required for each step, assuming a constant  $20.0 \text{ kJ/s}$  heat transfer rate?
- Make a graph of temperature versus time for this process.

Fasit:

There are 5 steps in the heating process which must be calculated separately:

- Heat the ice from  $T_i = -20.0^\circ\text{C}$  to the melting point  $T = 0.0^\circ\text{C}$
- Melt the ice to water
- Heat the water from  $T = 0.0^\circ\text{C}$  to the boiling temperature  $T = 100.0^\circ\text{C}$
- Evaporate the water from liquid to vapor
- Heat the vapor from  $T = 100.0^\circ\text{C}$  to the final temperature  $T_f = 130^\circ\text{C}$

The heat calculations:

- Heat up the ice: use heat capacity of ice  $c_{is} = 2090 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$   
Varme isen: bruke varmekapasiteten til is  $c_{is} = 2090 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q_{ice} = m c_{is} \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i = 0.0^\circ\text{C} - (-20.0^\circ\text{C}) = 20.0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{ice} = 0.200 \text{ kg} \cdot 2090 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot 20.0^\circ\text{C} = 8.36 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

- Melt the ice: use latent heat of fusion for water (energy to melt the ice to water)

Smelt isen: bruk latent fusjonsvarme for vann (energi for å smelte isen til vann)

$$L_f = 334 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$Q_{melt} = m L_f = 0.200 \text{ kg} \cdot 334 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg} = 6.68 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

- Heat up the melted ice: use heat capacity of water  $c_w = 4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

Varm opp den smeltede isen: bruk varmekapasiteten til vannet  $c_w = 4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q_{water} = m c_w \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i = 100.0^\circ\text{C} - 0.0^\circ\text{C} = 100.0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{water} = m c_w \Delta T = 0.200 \text{ kg} \cdot 4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot 100.0^\circ\text{C} = 83.7 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

- 4) Evaporate the water: use latent heat of vaporization for water  $L_v = 2256 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$   
 Fordamp vannet: bruk latent fordampningsvarme for vann  $L_v = 2256 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg}$   
 $Q_{\text{vap}} = m L_v = 0.200 \text{ kg} \cdot 2256 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg} = 451 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

- 5) Heat the water vapor: use heat capacity of steam  $c_{\text{steam}} = 2020 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$   
 Here we will assume constant pressure  $P = 1 \text{ atm}$   
 Varm opp vanndampen: bruk varmekapasiteten til damp  $c_{\text{steam}} = 2020 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$   
 Her vil vi anta konstant trykk  $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i = 130.0^\circ\text{C} - 100.0^\circ\text{C} = 30.0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = m c_{\text{steam}} \Delta T = 0.200 \text{ kg} \cdot 2020 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot 30.0^\circ\text{C} = 12.1 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

Total heat for the whole process / Varmen for hele processen:

$$Q_{\text{tot}} = Q_{\text{ice}} + Q_{\text{melt}} + Q_{\text{water}} + Q_{\text{vap}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = 622 \times 10^3 \text{ J} = 622 \text{ kJ}$$

- b) Time for each step: Tid for hvert trinn  $\dot{Q} = 20.0 \text{ kJ/s}$

$$Q = \dot{Q} \cdot t$$

$$t = \frac{Q}{\dot{Q}}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{8.36 \text{ kJ}}{20.0 \text{ kJ/s}} = 0.42 \text{ s} \quad \text{heat ice / opvarm is}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{66.8 \text{ kJ}}{20.0 \text{ kJ/s}} = 3.3 \text{ s} \quad \text{melt ice / smelter is}$$

$$t_3 = \frac{83.7 \text{ kJ}}{20.0 \text{ kJ/s}} = 4.2 \text{ s} \quad \text{heat water / opvarm vann}$$

$$t_4 = \frac{451 \text{ kJ}}{20.0 \text{ kJ/s}} = 22.6 \text{ s} \quad \text{evaporate water / fordamper vann}$$

$$t_5 = \frac{12.1 \text{ kJ}}{20.0 \text{ kJ/s}} = 0.6 \text{ s} \quad \text{heat water vapor / opvarm vanndamp}$$

Total time / total tid: 31.2 Seconds

