

1. Norsk: En bygning har dimensjoner 5,0 m X 10,0 m X 3,0 m høy. Volumet er $V = 150 \text{ m}^3$.
 Totalt areal på vegger og tak er $A_{\text{vegg}} = 140 \text{ m}^2$. Innnetemperaturen er $T_{\text{inn}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ og
 utetemperaturen er $T_{\text{out}} = 10^\circ\text{C}$ (vi ignorerer varmetapet gjennom vinduer foreløpig)
 Luftens tetthet er: $\rho = 1,29 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Varmekapasiteten ved konstant lufttrykk er: $c_p = 1000 \text{ J / (kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$

Veggene og taket er 3 lag med materiale:

- 1: treverk med $d_w = 2,0 \text{ cm}$ med varmeledningsevne $k_w = 0,08 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)}$
- 2: Isolasjon med $d_i = 20,0 \text{ cm}$ med termisk ledningsevne $k_i = 0,03 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)}$
- 3: treverk med $d_w = 2,0 \text{ cm}$ med varmeledningsevne $k_w = 0,08 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)}$

- a) Beregn R-verdien for vegger og tak.
- b) Beregn varmetapet per tid på grunn av ledning gjennom vegger og tak.
- c) Hvis luften i bygningen skiftes ut hver 2. time, hvor stor er varmetapet per tid på grunn av konveksjon?
- d) Hva er den totale varmetilførselen som trengs for å holde inne temperatur på $t_{\text{inn}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

English: A building has dimensions 5.0 m X 10.0 m X 3.0 m high. The volume is $V = 150 \text{ m}^3$.
 The total area of the walls and ceiling is $A_{\text{vegg}} = 140 \text{ m}^2$. The inside temperature is $T_{\text{in}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 and the outside temperature is $T_{\text{out}} = 10^\circ\text{C}$ (we ignore the heat loss through windows for now)

The density of air is: $\rho = 1.29 \text{ kg/ m}^3$

The heat capacity at constant pressure of air is: $c_p = 1000 \text{ J / (kg } ^\circ\text{C)}$

The walls and ceiling are 3 layers of material:

- 1: wood $d_w = 2.0 \text{ cm}$ with thermal conductivity $k_w = 0.08 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)}$
- 2: Insulation $d_i = 20.0 \text{ cm}$ with thermal conductivity $k_i = 0.03 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)}$
- 3: wood $d_w = 2.0 \text{ cm}$ with thermal conductivity $k_w = 0.08 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)}$

- a) Calculate the R-value for the walls and ceiling.
- b) Calculate the rate of heat loss due to conduction through the walls and ceiling.
- c) If the air in the building is replaced every 2 hours, what is the rate of heat loss due to convection?
- d) What is the total heat input needed to maintain the inside temperature of $T_{\text{in}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Fasit:

- a) The R values are given by: $R = d/k$ and $R_{\text{tot}} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$
 For wood: $R_w = d_w/k_w = 0.02 \text{ m} / 0.08 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)} = 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$
 For insulation: $R_i = d_i/k_i = 0.20 \text{ m} / 0.03 \text{ (J/sm}^\circ\text{C)} = 6.67 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$

The total R value for 3 layers: $R_{\text{tot}} = R_w + R_i + R_w$

$$R_{\text{tot}} = 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W} + 6.67 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W} + 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W} = 7.17 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}$$

$$\text{b) Use } \dot{Q} = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{A \Delta T}{R} = 140 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \frac{15^\circ\text{C}}{7.17 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} / \text{W}} = 293 \text{ Watts}$$

- c) The heat needed to warm the air moved into the house from T_{out} to T_{in}

is given by: $Q = m c \Delta T$

The mass of the air in the house is: $m_{\text{air}} = \rho_{\text{air}} V = 1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 150 \text{ m}^3 = 193.5 \text{ kg}$

We use c_p = heat capacity at constant Pressure

The heat needed to warm the air is

$$Q = m_{\text{air}} c_p \Delta T = 193.5 \text{ kg} \cdot 1000 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot 15^\circ\text{C} = 2.90 \times 10^6 \text{ Joules}$$

The rate of heat loss is:

$$Q/t = 2.90 \times 10^6 \text{ J} / (2.0 \text{ hours} \cdot 60 \text{ minutes/hour} \cdot 60 \text{ seconds/minute})$$

$$Q/t = 403 \text{ joules/second} = 403 \text{ W}$$

d) The total heat loss for conduction and convection is:

$$Q_{\text{tot}} = 293 \text{ W} + 403 \text{ W} = 696 \text{ W}$$

Norsk: En bygning varmes opp med varmtvann som sirkulerer i radiatorer for å levere varme til rommene. Radiatorene har et samlet areal på $A_r = 10,0 \text{ m}^2$ og strålingsemissivitet $e = 0,95$. Vannet i radiatorene varmes opp av en oljefyr som varmer opp vannet til $T_B = 80^\circ\text{C}$. Temperaturen i bygget holdes på $T_{\text{inn}} = 20^\circ\text{C}$.

- a) Hva er varmehastigheten som kan leveres til bygget gjennom radiatorene som varmes opp av oljefyr ($T_B = 80,0^\circ\text{C}$)?
- b) Oljefyren i bygget erstattes med en varmepumpe som varmer opp vannet i radiatorene til $T_{\text{hp}} = 60^\circ\text{C}$. Hva er varmen som kan leveres til huset med varmepumpen som bruker samme radiatorsystem?

English: A building is heated with hot water circulating in radiators to supply heat to the rooms. The radiators have a total area of $A_r = 10.0 \text{ m}^2$ and radiation emissivity $e = 0.95$. The water in the radiators is heated by a boiler which heats the water to $T_B = 80^\circ\text{C}$. The temperature in the building is kept at $T_{\text{in}} = 20^\circ\text{C}$.

- a) What is the rate of heat that can be delivered to the building through the radiators heated by the boiler ($T_B = 80.0^\circ\text{C}$)?
- b) The boiler in the building is replaced with a heat pump which heats the water in the radiators to $T_{\text{hp}} = 60^\circ\text{C}$. What is the rate of heat delivered to the house with the heat pump using the same radiator system?

Fasit: a) The heat radiated by the plates heated by the boiler is given by

$$Q/t = \sigma e A (T_B^4 - T_R^4)$$

$$T_B = \text{Boiler temperature} = 353 \text{ K}$$

$$T_R = \text{Room temperature}$$

$$Q/t = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} (\text{W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4) \cdot 0.95 \cdot 10.0 \text{ m}^2 \cdot ((353\text{K})^4 - (293\text{K})^4)$$

$$Q/t = 4394 \text{ W}$$

- b) The heat radiated by the plates heated by the heat pump is given by

$$Q/t = \sigma e A (T_B^4 - T_R^4)$$

$$T_B = \text{Heat pump temperature} = 333 \text{ K}$$

$$T_R = \text{Room temperature} = 293 \text{ K}$$

$$Q/t = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} (\text{W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4) \cdot 0.95 \cdot 10.0 \text{ m}^2 \cdot ((333\text{K})^4 - (293\text{K})^4)$$

$$Q/t = 2654 \text{ W} = 2.65 \text{ kW}$$