
Лабораторная работа №4

"Измерение температуры нестационарных условиях" Обработка результатов.

Входные данные(U,mV)

```
In[52]:= U = {{273.44, 117.19, 78.125}, {273.44, 117.19, 78.125}, {312.5, 156.25, 117.19},  
             {546.88, 312.5, 351.56}, {664.06, 468.75, 468.76}, {781.25, 546.88, 585.94},  
             {859.38, 664.06, 703.13}, {937.5, 781.25, 781.25}, {1015.6, 859.38, 898.44},  
             {1484.4, 1406.2, 1406.3}, {1718.7, 1679.7, 1640.6}, {1875., 1757.8, 1875.},  
             {1914.1, 1835.9, 1914.1}};  
U = Quantity[U, "Millivolts"];  
MatrixForm[U]
```

Out[54]//MatrixForm=

273.44 mV	117.19 mV	78.125 mV
273.44 mV	117.19 mV	78.125 mV
312.5 mV	156.25 mV	117.19 mV
546.88 mV	312.5 mV	351.56 mV
664.06 mV	468.75 mV	468.76 mV
781.25 mV	546.88 mV	585.94 mV
859.38 mV	664.06 mV	703.13 mV
937.5 mV	781.25 mV	781.25 mV
1015.6 mV	859.38 mV	898.44 mV
1484.4 mV	1406.2 mV	1406.3 mV
1718.7 mV	1679.7 mV	1640.6 mV
1875. mV	1757.8 mV	1875. mV
1914.1 mV	1835.9 mV	1914.1 mV

Среднее значение U по строкам ($U_{\text{mean}_i} = \sum U[[i]]/3$)

```
In[55]:= Umean = Mean[Transpose[U]]; MatrixForm[Umean]
```

```
Out[55]//MatrixForm=
```

```
( 156.25167 mV
 156.25167 mV
 195.31333 mV
 403.64667 mV
 533.85667 mV
 638.02333 mV
 742.19 mV
 833.33333 mV
 924.47333 mV
 1432.3 mV
 1679.6667 mV
 1835.9333 mV
 1888.0333 mV )
```

СКО U по строкам ($\sigma U_i = \frac{\sum (U - U_{\text{mean}})^2}{n-1}$)

```
In[56]:= σU = StandardDeviation[Transpose[U]]; MatrixForm[σU]
```

```
Out[56]//MatrixForm=
```

```
( 103.35061 mV
 103.35061 mV
 103.34872 mV
 125.57174 mV
 112.75939 mV
 125.56604 mV
 103.3525 mV
 90.21098 mV
 81.298665 mV
 45.119951 mV
 39.050011 mV
 67.665452 mV
 45.148791 mV )
```

```
In[57]:= tOuter = Quantity[27, "DegreesCelsius"]; α = Quantity[37,  $\frac{\text{"Microvolts"}}{\text{"Kelvins"}}$ ]; K = 2000;
```

Определение температуры исходя из эффекта Зеебека

```
In[58]:= t = RandomReal[{0, 1}, {12, 3}];
t = tOuter + 
$$\frac{(U - \text{Table}[U[[1, j]], \{i, 1, \text{Length}[U]\}, \{j, 1, \text{Length}[U[[1]]]\}])}{K * \alpha};$$

MatrixForm[t]
```

```
Out[58]//MatrixForm=
```

27. °C	27. °C	27. °C
27. °C	27. °C	27. °C
27.527838 °C	27.527838 °C	27.527905 °C
30.695135 °C	29.639324 °C	30.695068 °C
32.278649 °C	31.750811 °C	32.278851 °C
33.862297 °C	32.806622 °C	33.862365 °C
34.918108 °C	34.390135 °C	35.446014 °C
35.973784 °C	35.973784 °C	36.501689 °C
37.029189 °C	37.029595 °C	38.085338 °C
43.364324 °C	44.419054 °C	44.948311 °C
46.530541 °C	48.115 °C	48.114527 °C
48.642703 °C	49.170405 °C	51.282095 °C
49.171081 °C	50.225811 °C	51.810473 °C

Определение средних значений температуры по строкам

```
In[59]:= tMean = Mean[Transpose[t]]; MatrixForm[tMean]
Out[59]//MatrixForm=
```

27. °C
27. °C
27.52786 °C
30.343176 °C
32.10277 °C
33.510428 °C
34.918086 °C
36.149752 °C
37.381374 °C
44.243896 °C
47.586689 °C
49.698401 °C
50.402455 °C

Определение СКО температуры

```
In[60]:=  $\sigma_t = \text{Quantity}\left[\text{QuantityMagnitude}\left[\frac{\sigma_U}{K * \alpha}\right], \text{"DegreesCelsius"}\right]; \text{MatrixForm}[\sigma_t]$ 
```

```
Out[60]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.3966298 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.3966298 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.3966043 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.6969154 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.5237756 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.6968383 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.3966553 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.2190673 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.0986306 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.60972907 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.52770285 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.91439799 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.6101188 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

Определение погрешности измерения температуры с доверительным интервалом 0.9

```
In[61]:= p1 = 0.9; K09 = 2.9; n = 3; p2 = 0.95; K095 = 4.3;
```

```
In[62]:=  $\Delta\theta_9 = K_{09} * \frac{\text{QuantityMagnitude}[\sigma_t]}{\sqrt{n}}; \text{MatrixForm}[\text{Quantity}[\Delta\theta_9, \text{"DegreesCelsius"}]]$ 
```

```
Out[62]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.3383993 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.3383993 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.3383566 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.8411722 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.5512815 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.8410432 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.3384421 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.0411036 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.8394546 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.020879 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.8835412 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.530991 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.0215315 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

Определение погрешности измерения температуры с доверительным интервалом 0.95

```
In[63]:= Δ095 = K095 *  $\frac{\text{QuantityMagnitude}[\sigma t]}{\sqrt{n}}$ ; MatrixForm[Quantity[Δ095, "DegreesCelsius"]]
```

Out[63]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3.4672818 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 3.4672818 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 3.4672184 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 4.2127726 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 3.7829347 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 4.2125813 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 3.4673452 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 3.026464 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.7274671 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.5137171 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.3100783 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.2700901 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.5146847 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем верхний и нижний пределы погрешности для построения доверительного интервала температуры.

В OriginPro погрешность будет обозначаться около каждой экспериментальной точки.

```
In[64]:= UpperBound09 = Quantity[QuantityMagnitude[tMean] + Δ09, "DegreesCelsius"];
MatrixForm[UpperBound09]
```

Out[64]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 29.338399 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 29.338399 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 29.866217 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 33.184348 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 34.654052 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 36.351471 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 37.256528 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 38.190856 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 39.220828 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 45.264775 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 48.47023 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 51.229392 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 51.423986 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
In[65]:= LowerBound09 = UpperBound1 = Quantity[QuantityMagnitude[tMean] - Δ09, "DegreesCelsius"];
MatrixForm[LowerBound09]
```

Out[65]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 24.661601 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 24.661601 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 25.189504 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 27.502003 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 29.551489 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 30.669385 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 32.579644 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 34.108649 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 35.541919 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 43.223017 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 46.703148 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 48.16741 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 49.380923 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем последние элементы верхнего и нижнего коридоров погрешности для нанесения на график при доверительной вероятности

0.9

```
In[66]:= tUpperBound09 = Last[UpperBound09]
```

```
Out[66]=
```

51.423986 °C

```
In[67]:= tLowerBound09 = Last[LowerBound09]
```

```
Out[67]=
```

49.380923 °C

```
In[68]:= tMeanLast = Last[tMean]
```

```
Out[68]=
```

50.402455 °C

Моменты времени в которые проводились измерения

```
In[69]:=  $\tau$  = Quantity[{1.1, 8.7, 18.6, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 47, 110, 180}, "Milliseconds"];  
MatrixForm[ $\tau$ ]
```

```
Out[69]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1 \text{ ms} \\ 8.7 \text{ ms} \\ 18.6 \text{ ms} \\ 21 \text{ ms} \\ 22 \text{ ms} \\ 23 \text{ ms} \\ 24 \text{ ms} \\ 25 \text{ ms} \\ 26 \text{ ms} \\ 35 \text{ ms} \\ 47 \text{ ms} \\ 110 \text{ ms} \\ 180 \text{ ms} \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем верхний и нижний коридоры погрешности

```
In[70]:= UpperBound095 = Quantity[QuantityMagnitude[tMean] + Δ095, "DegreesCelsius"];
MatrixForm[UpperBound095]
```

Out[70]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 30.467282 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 30.467282 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 30.995079 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 34.555948 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 35.885705 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 37.723009 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 38.385431 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 39.176216 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 40.108841 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 45.757614 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 48.896768 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 51.968491 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 51.91714 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
In[71]:= LowerBound095 = Quantity[QuantityMagnitude[tMean] - Δ095, "DegreesCelsius"];
MatrixForm[LowerBound095]
```

Out[71]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 23.532718 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 23.532718 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 24.060642 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 26.130403 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 28.319836 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 29.297847 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 31.45074 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 33.123288 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 34.653907 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 42.730179 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 46.276611 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 47.428311 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 48.88777 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем последние элементы верхнего и нижнего коридоров погрешности для нанесения на график при доверительной вероятности 0.95

```
In[72]:= tUpperBound095 = Last [UpperBound095]
```

```
Out[72]=  
51.91714 °C
```

```
In[73]:= tLowerBound095 = Last [LowerBound095]
```

```
Out[73]=  
48.88777 °C
```

Графики построим в CAS OriginPro(см. другие листы). Ниже определим скорость движения термодпары в жидкости и обработаем погрешности. Конец интервала инерционности термодпары(τ_1)=101.15 ms), начало(τ_0)=1.1 ms

```
In[74]:= Δτ = Quantity [101.15, "Milliseconds"] - First [τ]
```

```
Out[74]=  
100.05 ms
```

```
In[75]:= L = Quantity [15, "Millimeters"]; v = Quantity [QuantityMagnitude [  $\frac{L}{\Delta\tau}$  ],  $\frac{\text{"Meters"}}{\text{"Seconds"}}$  ]
```

```
Out[75]=  
0.14992504 m/s
```

Определим всевозможные погрешности

```
In[76]:= δU = 0.03; ΔUmean = δU * Umean * 10-3; MatrixForm [ΔUmean]
```

```
Out[76]//MatrixForm=  

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.00468755 \text{ mV} \\ 0.00468755 \text{ mV} \\ 0.0058594 \text{ mV} \\ 0.0121094 \text{ mV} \\ 0.0160157 \text{ mV} \\ 0.0191407 \text{ mV} \\ 0.0222657 \text{ mV} \\ 0.025 \text{ mV} \\ 0.0277342 \text{ mV} \\ 0.042969 \text{ mV} \\ 0.05039 \text{ mV} \\ 0.055078 \text{ mV} \\ 0.056641 \text{ mV} \end{pmatrix}$$

```

```
In[77]:=  $\delta\alpha = 0.02$ ;  $\Delta\alpha = \delta\alpha * \alpha$ 
```

```
Out[77]=  
 $0.74 \mu\text{V} / \text{K}$ 
```

```
In[78]:=  $\delta K = 0.5 * 10^{-2}$ ;  $\Delta K = \delta K * K$ 
```

```
Out[78]=  
10.
```

```
In[79]:=  $U_v = \text{Min}[U_{\text{mean}}]$ 
```

```
Out[79]=  
156.25167 mV
```

```
In[80]:=  $\Delta U_v = \delta U * U_v$ 
```

```
Out[80]=  
4.68755 mV
```

```
In[95]:=  $\Delta_{\text{inevitable}} = 0.5$ ;  
 $\text{MatrixForm}[\text{Transpose}[\{\text{tMean}, U_{\text{mean}}\}]]$ 
```

```
Out[96]//MatrixForm=  

$$\begin{pmatrix} 27. \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 156.25167 \text{ mV} \\ 27. \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 156.25167 \text{ mV} \\ 27.52786 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 195.31333 \text{ mV} \\ 30.343176 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 403.64667 \text{ mV} \\ 32.10277 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 533.85667 \text{ mV} \\ 33.510428 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 638.02333 \text{ mV} \\ 34.918086 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 742.19 \text{ mV} \\ 36.149752 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 833.33333 \text{ mV} \\ 37.381374 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 924.47333 \text{ mV} \\ 44.243896 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 1432.3 \text{ mV} \\ 47.586689 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 1679.6667 \text{ mV} \\ 49.698401 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 1835.9333 \text{ mV} \\ 50.402455 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} & 1888.0333 \text{ mV} \end{pmatrix}$$

```

Переменные оканчивающиеся на -TEMP созданы для обхода ограничений, накладываемых на переменные с указанными единицами измерения

```
In[83]:=  $\Delta U_{\text{meanTEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[\Delta U_{\text{mean}}]$ ;  $\alpha_{\text{TEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[\alpha]$ ;  
 $\Delta\alpha_{\text{TEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[\Delta\alpha]$ ;  
 $\Delta U_v_{\text{TEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[\Delta U_v]$ ;  
 $\Delta K_{\text{TEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[\Delta K]$ ;  
 $U_{\text{meanTEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[U_{\text{mean}}]$ ;  
 $U_v_{\text{TEMP}} = \text{QuantityMagnitude}[U_v]$ ;
```

```
In[86]:= Δt = 
$$\sqrt{\left( (\Delta U_{\text{meanTEMP}} * 10^{-3})^2 * \left( \frac{1}{K * \alpha_{\text{TEMP}} * 10^{-6}} \right)^2 + \right.}$$


$$\left. (\Delta U_{\text{vTEMP}} * 10^{-3})^2 * \left( \frac{1}{K * \alpha_{\text{TEMP}} * 10^{-6}} \right)^2 + \Delta K_{\text{TEMP}}^2 * \left( \frac{U_{\text{meanTEMP}} * 10^{-3} - U_{\text{vTEMP}} * 10^{-3}}{K^2 * \alpha_{\text{TEMP}} * 10^{-6}} \right)^2 + \right.}$$


$$\left. (\Delta \alpha_{\text{TEMP}} * 10^{-6})^2 * \left( \frac{U_{\text{meanTEMP}} * 10^{-3} - U_{\text{vTEMP}} * 10^{-3}}{K * (\alpha_{\text{TEMP}} * 10^{-6})^2} \right) + \Delta_{\text{inevitable}} \right);$$

Δt = Quantity[Δt, "DegreesCelsius"];
MatrixForm[Δt]
```

Out[86]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.70993847 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.70993847 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.70994338 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71013528 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71039686 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71068448 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71104165 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71141115 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71183372 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71515524 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71736231 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.71895337 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 0.7195175 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

In[87]:=

Относительная погрешность измерения температуры: (ниже в формате δt --t)

```
In[89]:= δt = 
$$\frac{\text{QuantityMagnitude}[\Delta t]}{\text{QuantityMagnitude}[t_{\text{Mean}}]}$$
; MatrixForm[δt]
```

Out[89]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.026294017 \\ 0.026294017 \\ 0.025789995 \\ 0.023403459 \\ 0.022128834 \\ 0.02120786 \\ 0.020363134 \\ 0.019679558 \\ 0.019042471 \\ 0.01616393 \\ 0.015074852 \\ 0.014466328 \\ 0.014275445 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
In[90]:= Transpose[{ $\delta t$  * 100, tMean}] // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[90]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.6294017 & 27. \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.6294017 & 27. \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.5789995 & 27.52786 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.3403459 & 30.343176 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.2128834 & 32.10277 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.120786 & 33.510428 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 2.0363134 & 34.918086 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.9679558 & 36.149752 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.9042471 & 37.381374 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.616393 & 44.243896 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.5074852 & 47.586689 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.4466328 & 49.698401 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 1.4275445 & 50.402455 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

Вывод: В ходе данной работы был изучен метод измерения температуры в нестационарных условиях с помощью термопары. Рассчитаны всевозможные погрешности. С их учетом запишем таблицу τ - t - Δt :

```
In[97]:= Transpose[{ $\tau$ , tMean,  $\Delta t$ }] // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[97]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.1 \text{ ms} & 27. \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.70993847 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 8.7 \text{ ms} & 27. \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.70993847 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 18.6 \text{ ms} & 27.52786 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.70994338 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 21 \text{ ms} & 30.343176 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71013528 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 22 \text{ ms} & 32.10277 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71039686 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 23 \text{ ms} & 33.510428 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71068448 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 24 \text{ ms} & 34.918086 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71104165 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 25 \text{ ms} & 36.149752 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71141115 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 26 \text{ ms} & 37.381374 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71183372 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 35 \text{ ms} & 44.243896 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71515524 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 47 \text{ ms} & 47.586689 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71736231 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 110 \text{ ms} & 49.698401 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.71895337 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ 180 \text{ ms} & 50.402455 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} & 0.7195175 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{pmatrix}$$