



2. a) Total area out of building with heat losses

$$3. \quad a) \quad T_H = 300K = 473K \\ T_C = 3K$$

$$\eta_{\text{Carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H} = 0.9969 \%$$

$$b) \quad \eta = \frac{W_{\text{out}}}{Q_H} \rightarrow W_{\text{out}} = \eta Q_H \\ = (0.9969)(500 \text{W}) \\ = 498 \text{W}$$

c) Typical power supplies for tower computers (newegg.com) are 400W-1000W so space probe doesn't have much to work with.

2. w total area of building with heat transfer is $(20 \times 20m) \times 5 = 2000 \text{ m}^2$
 each we passes 50 W so total rate
 of energy transferred is $(2000 \text{ m}^2) \times 50 \text{ W/m}^2$
 $= 100000 \text{ W}$.

over an 8 hour day total energy

$$Q_e = (100000 \text{ W}) \times (8 \text{ hours}) \times \frac{3600 \text{ sec}}{\text{hr}} = 2.88 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{If } k = 4 = \frac{Q_e}{W_{in}} \rightarrow W_{in} = \frac{Q_e}{4} = 7.2 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$$

- b) If ice stays at 0°C , all we do with energy changes is freeze/melt ice.
 So how much ice will $2.88 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$ melt?

$$Q = ML \Rightarrow M = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{2.88 \times 10^9 \text{ J}}{3.33 \times 10^5 \text{ J/kg}} = 8.65 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

- c) Same amount of energy (Q_e) and same $\times L = 4$ so same electric energy (W_{in})

- d) If power company bills $\frac{1}{5}$ as much at night, this is a big win in operational cost (5x less \$).