



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

$$T_h = 300 \text{ K} = 973 \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = 3 \text{ K}$$

$$\eta_{\text{Carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_h} = 0.9969$$

$$\text{b) } \eta = \frac{W_{\text{out}}}{Q_H} \rightarrow W_{\text{out}} = \eta Q_H$$

$$= (0.9969)(500 \text{ W})$$

$$\approx 498 \text{ W}$$

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

2. a) Total area of building with heat transfer is $(20 \times 20m) \times 5 = 2000 \text{ m}^2$
 Each m^2 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?

$$Q = ML \Rightarrow M = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{2.88 \times 10^9 \text{ J}}{3.33 \times 10^5 \text{ J/kg}} = 8.63 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

c) Same amount of energy (Q_e) and same $k (k=4)$ 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 \$).