

- 3** A sealed steel canister is being used to store neon gas (atomic mass = 20.2 u). The mass of the steel canister alone is 12.0 kg, and it has an interior volume of 8.0 litres ( $8.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ ). There are 4.50 moles of neon gas in the canister, and the temperature of the entire system is 300 K.

Reference information:

$$\text{Specific heat capacity of steel } c_s = 448 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Molar heat capacity of neon} = C_n = 12.5 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Specific heat capacity of water } c_w = 4186 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Specific latent heat of fusion of water } l_f = 3.33 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Density of water } \rho_w = 1.00 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$\text{Density of ice } \rho_i = 917 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

- (a)** Determine the pressure within the canister.

$$\text{Pressure} = \dots \text{ N m}^{-2} [3]$$

The sealed canister is now placed in a large tank containing a mixture of ice and water at 273 K. You may neglect any change in the volume of the canister.

- (b)** Determine the pressure of the neon gas after the cylinder and its contents have reached thermal equilibrium with the ice-water mixture.

$$P = \dots \text{ N m}^{-2} [3]$$

- (c) Determine the mass of ice that melts during the equilibration of the canister.  
Explain clearly how you arrived at your answer.

$$M = \dots \text{ kg} [4]$$

