

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Physics 123 Quiz #3, October 25, 2006

1. Wikipedia defines a **Keerator** as a home made beer dispensing device. A keg, typically of beer, is stored in a refrigerated container in order to keep the keg chilled. The user is able to maintain a tapped keg in such a device for extended periods of time, usually a couple of months, without losing any quality in the taste of the beer. Normally they are made from a refrigerator or a freezer with special equipment. The term "Keerator" is a portmanteau combining the words keg and refrigerator. Suppose that you want to keep your favorite beer cold inside at a temperature of  $T_c = 4.4^\circ\text{C}$  and that your keerator has a coefficient of performance of 16, what is the temperature of the room? (2 points)

$$K = \frac{T_c}{T_H - T_c} \rightarrow \frac{1}{K} = \frac{T_H - T_c}{T_c} \rightarrow \frac{1}{16} = \frac{T_H - 277.4\text{K}}{277.4\text{K}} \rightarrow T_H = 294.7\text{K} = 21.7^\circ\text{C}$$

2. Imagine we have a pond full of water at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and a 1kg stone, initially at  $95^\circ\text{C}$ , is thrown into the pond. What is the entropy change of the water if stone has a specific heat,  $c_{\text{granite}} = 760 \text{ J/kgK}$ ? (2 points)

$$\Delta S_{\text{water}} = \frac{\Delta Q_{\text{water}}}{T_{\text{water}}} = -\frac{\Delta Q_{\text{rock}}}{T_{\text{water}}} = -\frac{(m_{\text{rock}} c_{\text{rock}} \Delta T_{\text{rock}})}{T_{\text{water}}} = -\frac{(1\text{kg} \times 760 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} \times (20 - 95)\text{K})}{293\text{K}} = 194.5 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$$

3. Imagine you design a power plant (a sophisticated heat engine) to exploit the temperature difference between the ocean's surface (at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ) and floor (at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ ). How much waste energy would you have to dump into the cold ocean water if your plant produces 1000 MW of power? (6 points)

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{277\text{K}}{303\text{K}} = 0.086 = \frac{W_{\text{done}}/\Delta t}{E_{\text{input}}/\Delta t} = \frac{W_{\text{done}}/\Delta t}{P_{\text{input}}}$$

$$P_{\text{input}} = \frac{W_{\text{done}}/\Delta t}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1000\text{MW}}{0.086} = 1.2 \times 10^{10}\text{W} = 12,000\text{MW}$$

$$P_{\text{output}} = P_{\text{input}} - \left( \frac{W_{\text{done}}}{\Delta t} \right) = 12000\text{MW} - 1000\text{MW} = 11000\text{MW}$$