

SOM: Problem sheet 4, Answers

1. Consider iceberg of vol V .

Upward force on iceberg (buoyancy) = weight of iceberg

But buoyancy = weight of water displaced

\therefore mass of water displaced = mass of iceberg = $920 \times V$ kg.

\therefore vol of water displaced = $\frac{920 \times V}{1025} = 0.898V$

But this is the vol of the submerged part of the iceberg
i.e. 89.8% is submerged.

2 (a) speed from nozzle (u) given by

$$\pi \times (0.4)^2 \times u = \pi \times (0.8)^2 \times 1.2$$

$$\rightarrow u = 4.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

(b) Vol flow rate = $\pi \times (0.8)^2 \times 1.2 = 2.41 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$\text{Time to fill tank} = \frac{20}{2.41} = 8.29 \text{ s}$$

3 (a) $\frac{4\pi r^3}{3} = b \rightarrow r = 2.49 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

(b) $T_c = \frac{89}{27k_B b} = 128 \text{ K}$ (only 2K out!)

4 (a) $U = 3Nk_B T$ i. dT produces $dU = 3Nk_B dT$

But at const vol $dQ = dU$ & $dQ = C_v dT$

$\rightarrow C_v = 3Nk_B$

(b) $C_v = \text{molar spec ht.} = 3N_A k_B = 3R = 24.9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

5 (a) $\Delta L = 1.17 \times 10^{-5} \times 320 \times (-30) = -0.112 \text{ m}$

i.e. $\sim 11 \text{ cm}$

6 Consider cube of side L_0 , vol $V_0 = L_0^3$

$V_{\text{fin}} = (L_0 + \Delta L)^3 = L_0^3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}\right)^3$

$\approx L_0^3 \left(1 + 3 \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}\right)$ (ignoring higher order terms)

$\Delta V = \frac{L_0^3 \cdot 3 \Delta L}{L_0} \leftarrow \Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$

$= \underbrace{3\alpha}_{\beta} \underbrace{L_0^3}_{V_0} \Delta T$

7 (a) $\frac{5}{2} k_B T = 7.18 \times 10^{-19} \rightarrow T = 2.08 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$

(b) $\frac{3}{2} k_B T = 2.18 \times 10^{-18} \rightarrow T = 1.05 \times 10^5 \text{ K}$

(3)

$$8. (a) U_{e \max} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{n_0^2 e^2 d^2}{\epsilon_0} \\ = \frac{n_0^2 e^2 d^2}{2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$(b) \frac{n_0^2 e^2 d_{\max}^2}{2 \epsilon_0} = \frac{n_0 k_B T}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow d_{\max}^2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 k_B T}{n_0 e^2} \quad (= \lambda_0^2)$$

(c) $\lambda_0 = 6.91 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$ (i.e. much smaller than a fusion plasma in a tokamak, which is several metres across).
