Physics 173, Physics of Sustainable Energy Homework 2

Due: 1pm Tues Sept 10th, 2024

Please upload your answers at the Canvas website as a PDF file. You can easily convert JPEG photos to PDF using online tools. When doing so, please ensure that in the PDF your photos are in the proper orientation.

Regular question

When you write out your response, please <u>circle</u> or <u>underline</u> the final answer to each part of the question. This will make it clearly visible to the grader. Remember to give justification for all your answers, and whenever the answer is a number always show the units, e.g. "200 J", "0.5 kg".

- 1. In this question we will step through the process of calculating how much it costs to heat the water in a traditional Japanese *ofuro* bathtub. You can search online if you want to see what these tubs look like.
 - (a) An *ofuro* bathtub is a vertical-sided circular tub with a diameter (distance across the inside) of 43 inches. Suppose you fill it with water to a depth of 30 inches. What volume of water (in liters) is used to fill the tub?
 - (b) How much energy, in Calories, is needed to heat one liter of water from 10° C (cold water from a faucet) to 40° C (typical *ofuro* temperature)?
 - (c) How much energy, in Calories, would it take to heat all the water in the bathtub from cold to the typical *ofuro* temperature?
 - (d) How much is that in kiloWatt-hours ("kWh")?
 - (e) How much (in dollars or cents) would this much energy cost, if it was obtained by burning natural gas at a cost of 3¢ per kiloWatt-hour?
 - (f) Roughly how much would it cost if the heater was electrical?
 - (g) How does the cost of an *ofuro* bath compare to the cost of a 10 minute shower? Explain why one costs more than the other.

{14 points}

Multiple choice questions

{2 points each}

Each question has one correct answer, unless the question specifies otherwise. You do not have to show your working, but it may help the grader. You may look up online any quantities that are needed but not supplied in the question or in lecture materials. If you hand-write your answers please use capital letters.

- 1. To within 20% accuracy,
 - (A) a Calorie is the same as a Watt-hour
 - (B) a British Thermal Unit is the same as a kiloWatt-hour
 - (C) a Watt-hour is the same as a British Thermal Unit
 - (D) a kiloJoule is the same as a kiloWatt-hour

| | (B) they provide thermal energy which is convenient to use(C) they have a high energy density compared to food or fuel(D) they have a low energy density compared to food or fuel |
|----|---|
| 4. | When someone says "the energy density of gasoline is about 10 Calories per gram", what they mean is (A) when a gram of gasoline is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, it gives out 10 Cal of energy (B) it takes 10 Cal of energy to extract a gram of gasoline from crude oil (C) when a gram of gasoline evaporates, it gives out 10 Cal of energy (D) in order for a gram of gasoline to evaporate, it must absorb 10 Cal of energy |
| 5. | A cup of water cools from an unknown initial temperature to room temperature (20 C), losing 15 Cal of thermal energy in the process. What was its initial temperature? (A) $50 \mathrm{C}$ (B) $60 \mathrm{C}$ (C) $80 \mathrm{C}$ (D) $90 \mathrm{C}$ |
| 6. | An iPad battery can store about 40 Watt-hours (Wh) of energy. How much gasoline would store about the same amount of energy as an iPad battery? (A) 3 kg (B) 50 g (C) 860 g (D) 3 g |
| 7. | Which of the following is a major advantage of electric cars compared to gasoline cars? (A) batteries have a lower energy density than gasoline (B) electric motors are more efficient than gasoline engines (C) electric energy cannot easily be converted to kinetic energy (D) in terms of price per kWh, electrical energy is much cheaper than gasoline |
| 8. | The current price of gasoline in China is about \$1.20 per liter. How much are Chinese motorists paying for each kiloWatt-hour of chemical energy when they buy gasoline? (A) \$2/kWh (B) 4¢/kWh (C) 40¢/kWh (D) 14¢/kWh |
| | |

2. Which of the following is a true statement about ways to store energy:

(D) coal has about the same energy density (to within 20%) as an explosive like

(A) batteries have a higher energy density than butter(B) alcohol has a higher energy density than hydrogen(C) gasoline has a higher energy density than batteries

3. Batteries are a popular way to store energy because

(A) they provide electrical energy which is convenient to use

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