

1. Skozi mešalno celico pretočnega kalorimetra teče voda z masnim tokom $1\text{g}/\text{min}$ in s temperaturo 25°C . V celici je nameščen električni grelec upora 50Ω . Pri električni kalibraciji kalorimetra teče skozi grelo električni tok jakosti 10mA . Izpeljite enačbo, ki opiše časovni potek temperature iztekajoče vode med električno kalibracijo kalorimetra in funkcijo skicirajte. Kolika je temperatura iztekajoče vode, ko se ustali? (Specifična toplota vode $c_p=4200\text{J}/\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}$).
2. Temperaturno razliko $0,0714^\circ\text{C}$ med vstopno in izstopno temperaturo vode v pretočnem kalorimetru merimo s termobaterijo, ki jo sestavlja 25 termočlenov Pt/Pt Rh. Temperaturni koeficient termonapetosti termočlena Pt/Pt Rh je $13\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$. Predvidite dvostopenjski operacijski ojačevalc za ojačanje termonapetosti pri električni kalibraciji kalorimetra, če naj krivulja na rekorderju sega čez polovico širine papirja, ko je območje rekorderja 100mV (najmanj 50mV). Koliko naj bo faktor ojačanja posameznega ojačevalca? Narišite shemo vezave.
3. Neko svetilo oddaja svetlobo valovnih dolžin $\lambda_1=430\text{nm}$ in $\lambda_2=510\text{nm}$. To svetlobo pošljemo skozi dve reži, ki sta med seboj oddaljeni $0,025\text{mm}$, na $1,5\text{m}$ oddaljen zaslon. Kolika je razdalja med svetlima pegama 3. reda obeh valovnih dolžin? Kje leži na zaslonu mesto, kjer se svetli pegin uklonjenih žarkov obeh valovnih dolžin prekrivata?
4. Shematsko prikažite glavne dele aparature ******, ki jo uporavljamo za analizo, ki jo opisuje spodnji sestavek.

Chemistry of breathalyzers

Half the automobile fatalities in this country are alcohol related. Brethalyzer utilizes the color change associated with the reaction between ethanol and acidic potassium dichromate solution. The equipment employed is the ***** available in many high school laboratories. To simulate breath alcohol, the air above five different concentrations of ethanol was collected separately and bubbled through equal amounts of yellow acidic potassium dichromate solution. As the ethanol concentration increased the solution gradually changed from yellow to blue. The absorption of the samples was then measured using the colorimeter and values of absorbance versus concentration were obtained. Students see the correlation between the blood alcohol and the measured breath alcohol, as shown by Henry's law. Calculations are also performed to see how much wine the student must drink before they are legally drunk. This describes mentoring techniques employed and presents the lab and sample student results.