(25%)

## 淡江大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別:化學工程與材料工程學系 科目:物 理 化 學

考試日期:2月26日(星期日)第3節

本試題共 五 大題, 2 頁,第1頁

Gas constant  $R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ 

- 1. A Carnot cycle uses 1 mol of an ideal gas for which  $C_p = 30 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$  and  $C_v = 20 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ , as the working substance and operates from a most compressed state of a 20-bar pressure and 800 K. It expands isothermally to a pressure of 2 bar (step1) and then adiabatically to a temperature of 400 K (step 2). This expansion is followed by an isothermal compression (step 3), and then an adiabatic compression back to the initial state (step 4). (20 pts)
- (a) Plot the changes of pressure (y-axis) with volume (x-axis) for the Carnot cycle. (Indicate step 1 to step 4 on the graph)
- (b) Plot the Carnot cycle on a graph of S (y-axis) versus T (x-axis). (Indicate step 1 to step 4 on the graph)
- (c) Calculate the total Q, total W,  $\Delta U$ ,  $\Delta H$ ,  $\Delta S$  for the whole cycle.
- (d) Calculate the efficiency of the cycle.
- 2. For the reaction,  $A_{(g,)} + 2B_{(g)} \leftrightarrow + C_{(g)} + 2D_{(g)}$  at 25°C

	A	В	C	D
ΔH <sup>o</sup> f kJ/mole	-200.0	-100.0	-250.0	-150
ΔG <sup>o</sup> f kJ/mole	-180.0	-120.0	-200.0	-100

- (a) Calculate the standard reaction enthalpy  $\Delta H_{rxn}$  at 25°C.
- (b) Calculate the reaction Gibbs energy  $\Delta G_{rxn}$  at 25°C.
- (c) Estimate the equilibrium constant at 25°C.
- (d) When 1 mol of gas A and 2 mol of gas B are reacted to form C and D according to the above reaction at 25°C and the reaction reaches equilibrium at a total pressure of 2 bar, calculate the partial pressure (bar) of gas A at equilibrium. All gases are ideal.
- (e) Assume a constant  $\Delta H_{rxn}$  value, estimate the equilibrium constant at 50°C by using the van't Hoff equation.

## 淡江大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題 3/-2



系別: 化學工程與材料工程學系 科目: 物 理 化 學

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3. (a) Write down the Nernst equation. (b) Devise a cell in which the following is the reaction and then calculate the standard emf. (c) Calculate the equilibrium constant at 25°C.

$$Zn(s) + CuSO_4(aq) \Leftrightarrow Cu(s) + ZnSO_4(aq)$$

$$(Cu^{+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Cu \quad E^{0} = +0.52 \text{ V}; \quad Cu^{2+} + 2 e^{-} \rightarrow Cu \quad E^{0} = +0.34 \text{ V};$$

$$Cu^{2+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Cu^{+} \quad E^{0} = +0.16 \text{ V}; \quad Zn^{2+} + 2 e^{-} \rightarrow Zn \quad E^{0} = -0.76 \text{ V})$$
(15pts)

4. (a) Derive the Clausius-Clapeyron equation for the variation of vapor pressure with temperature. If the vapor pressure of the liquid A is 650 Torr at 350 K and 700 Torr at 375 K. use the Clausius-Clapeyron equation to calculate (b) the enthalpy of vaporization  $\Delta H_{vap}$ (kJ/mol), (c) the normal boiling point (K), (d) the entropy of vaporization  $\Delta S_{vap}$  (J/K) at the normal boiling point. (Assume the  $\Delta H_{vap}$  is a constant over the temperature range)

(20pts)

5. The following data were obtained for the irreversible reaction  $A \rightarrow B + C$ ; and the reaction was found to be a first-order reaction. (20 pts)

At 300 K		At 350 K		
Time (h)	A (mol/L)	Time (h)	A (mol/L)	
0	0.1052	0	0.1080	
5.0	0.0803	0.25	0.0885	
10.0	0.0612	0.50	0.0727	
15.0	0.0467	1.00	0.0491	
30.0	0.0208	2.00	0.0224	

- (a) Derive the integrated rate law for the first-order reaction.
- (b) Calculate the rate constant value (1/h) at 300 K. (Use least square method to calculate the slope of a linear equation)
- (c) Calculate the rate constant value (1/h) and the half-life time (h) of A at 350 K. (Use least square method to calculate the slope of a linear equation)
- (d) Estimate the activation energy (kJ/mol).