

國立臺北科技大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：3300 材料科學與工程研究所

第一節 普通熱力學 試題

第 1 頁 共 1 頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共 10 題，每題 10 分，共 100 分。
2. 不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答案卷上。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

Determine it's true or false and please **explain the reason** for the following 6 questions:

1. Helmholtz free energy of any material decreases with increasing temperature at constant volume. (10%)
2. Specific heat is an extensive property. (10%)
3. Entropy of material usually increases with pressure. (10%)
4. Oxidation of carbon is exothermic, therefore by increasing temperature, the more the carbon oxidizes. (10%)
5. Ice can sublime into vapor in refrigerator. (10%)
6. Spinodal decomposition is a manifest of negative enthalpy and positive configurational entropy. (10%)
7. For a binary regular solution of $\Delta H_{\text{mix}} = 20004 X_A X_B \text{ J}$ that demonstrates miscibility gap in solid, which of the followings is or are correct? (10%)
 - (1) The regular solution has a critical temperature at 930°C .
 - (2) Activity coefficients must be between 0 and 1.
 - (3) Activity of A is 0.5689 at $T=1200^\circ \text{C}$ and $X_B=0.8$.
 - (4) The two solid phases under miscibility gap have the same type of crystal structures.
 - (5) None of the above is correct.

8. Given that density of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$ is 1 g/cm^3 and of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(s)}$ is 0.91 g/cm^3 , and $\Delta H_m=6008 \text{ J}$ if not considering the difference of c_p for water and ice. Among the following equations, which might best describe the relation of ice melting temperature with pressure? (10%)

- (1) $P \text{ (atm)} = 33308 \ln(T \text{ [K]}) - 186857.6$
- (2) $P \text{ (atm)} = -T \text{ (K)} + 1$
- (3) $P \text{ (atm)} = -T \text{ (K)} + 272.15$
- (4) $P \text{ (atm)} = -122 T \text{ (K)} + 33325.3$
- (5) $P \text{ (atm)} = 122 T \text{ (K)} - 33323.3$

9. Calculate the change of enthalpy for 1 mole of Fe from 1 atm and 298 K to 100 atm and

500 K given that: $c_{p,\text{Fe}(\alpha)} = 37.12 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K-mole}}$, $\alpha = 35 \frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{K}}$,

$$\rho = 7.85 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}, \text{ Atomic weight} = 55.85. (10\%)$$

10. What is the condition for pressure of CO_2 to be captured by CaO and form CaCO_3 at room temperature (25°C)? Do you expect higher or lower pressure is required if capturing at higher temperatures? (10%)

$$\Delta G_{f,\text{CaO}} = -634171 + 103.375 T \text{ (J/mole)}$$

$$\Delta G_{f,\text{CO}_2} = -394100 - 0.84 T \text{ (J/mole)}$$

$$\Delta G_{f,\text{CaCO}_3} = -1203083 + 252.851 T \text{ (J/mole)}$$