國立中央大學八十六學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別: 化學工程研究所 不分組 科目: 化工熱力學及化學反應工程 共 2 頁 第 / 頁

A 化工熱力學 (5%)

Al Explain the first law of thermodynamics in words. (4%)

A2 Explain the important concepts of the second law of their odynamics. (6%)

A3 The Redlich-Knoong equation of state is

 $P = \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{T^{\frac{1}{2}}V(V+b)}$

a) How do you obtain parameters a and b of a pure component? (3%)

b) Explain why you can use above mathematical relations. (3%)

At given the thermodynamic relationship d4 = - Sat + Vdp, please

a) define fugacity from this equation and explain why. (6%)

b) what is the role of fugacity in phase equilibria? (3%)

A5 我述一儿学生说之"equilibrium"而"reversible process"及其成立之通则。(5%)

A6 Ideal gas temp. To thermodynamic temp. 女儿何是兼《两春為何相等? (5%)

AT 截述等致一条统"entropy"增加之各种因素。(5%)

A8 对於一密闭条统,則分學《O,試証之。(6%)

A9 儘量學出来得 fugacity coefficient 有 activity coefficient 之方法。(4%)

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- B. Chemical Reaction Engineering (50%):
- (B1) The irreversible isomerization A -> B was carried out in a batch reactor and the following concentration-time data were obtained:

t (min) 0 5 8 10 12 15 17.5 20
$$C_{A}$$
 (mol/dm³) 4.0 2.25 1.45 1.0 0.65 0.25 0.06 0.08

Determine the reaction order and the specific reaction rate. (12%)

(B2) An irreversible reaction A \longrightarrow R was carried out in a plug flow reactor. The rate equation is

$$- r_A = c_A/(1 + c_A)^2$$

The flow rate of feed is $0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$. The concentration of A in the feed is 10 kmol/m^3 . What is the reactor volume to get the 99 % conversion of A?

$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{(a+bx)^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} \left[\ln(a+bx) + \frac{a}{a+bx} \right]$$
 (13%)

(B3) Given the reactions

$$2A \longrightarrow R_{desired}$$
, $r_R = C_A^2$
 $A \longrightarrow S$, $r_S = 2C_A$

- (a) What is the fractional yield expression $\mathcal{L}(R/A)$ for this system?
- (b) In what type of single reactor, plug or mixed, would you expect to find the $C_{R,max}$? (12%)
- (B4) Determine the conditions such as T, C_A (high, low, intermediate, rising, falling, etc.) and reactor type (plug, mixed) which will favor the formation of the desired product indicated. Also, give the reasons.

A
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 R $\frac{2}{3}$ Sdesired $\frac{n_1, E_1}{1, 25}$ $\frac{n_2, E_2}{2, 35}$ $\frac{n_3, E_3}{0, 45}$

where n_i : reaction order of ith step E_i : activation energy of ith step