

八十八學年度 材料科學工程研究所(系) 系(所) 一乙 組碩士班研究生招生考試

冶金熱力學

科號 1602 / 1702 共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

- (10%) 1. A piece of metal is compressed slowly and reversibly from $P_1=0$ atm, $T_1 = 298^\circ\text{K}$ to $P_2 = 500$ atm, $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$. Evaluate the change of entropy ΔS for this process in the unit of $\text{cal}/^\circ\text{K}\cdot\text{mole}$. List any assumptions you make.

Given $C_p = 6 \text{ cal}/^\circ\text{K}\cdot\text{mole}$
 $\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-5}/^\circ\text{K}$
 density = $9 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$
 atomic weight = $63 \text{ g}/\text{mole}$
 $\beta = 7 \times 10^{-7}/\text{atm}$
 and $1 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{cm}^3 = 0.024 \text{ cal}$

- (10%) 2. In a wire drawing operation a metal wire is pulled rapidly through the die by a force of 150 kg. Estimate the temperature rise of the wire as it passes through the die if the finished diameter is 2.5 mm. List assumptions if any.

Given $C_v = 6 \text{ cal}/^\circ\text{K}\cdot\text{mole}$
 molar volume = $6 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mole}$

- (10%) 3. Evaluate the entropy change of mixing 1 mole of gas A at $P = 1$ atm with 2 moles of A at $P = 2$ atm if the mixing is carried out at constant total volume.

- (10%) 4. Consider the gas reaction



at 1000°C and $P_{\text{total}} = 1$ atm.

The volume ratio of A:B:C:D = 4:3:2:1 before reaction occurs.

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- 1) Write down the expression for equilibrium constant at fixed pressure K_p in terms of partial pressure of A, i.e. p_A . (8%)
- 2) Discuss the effect of total pressure on p_A . (2%)

(10%) 5. Consider the reversible expansion process by a working substance of 1 mole of an ideal diatomic gas from state I to state II in which $P_I = 1$ atm, $P_{II} = 2$ atm, and $T_I = 300^\circ\text{K}$. Assume that pressure is proportional to volume during the process.

- 1) Show that $T_I/T_{II} = (V_I/V_{II})^2$ (4%)
- 2) Evaluate T_{II} (3%)
- 3) Find the work for this process in calories. (3%)

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6. Consider the case that a miscibility gap forms in a binary phase diagram.
- Draw a schematic $\Delta G_{\text{mix}} - X_2$ curve at a temperature below the critical temperature.
 - How to define the spinodal region and the two-phase region?
 - Explain the difference in diffusion behavior, when the alloy composition lies inside or outside the spinodal region. (2%, 4%, 4%)

7. Consider the oxidation of some metal, $M + O_2 = MO_2$. The following information is known:

Heat of formation of $MO_2(s)$, $\Delta H_f = -300 \text{ kJ/mole}$.

Entropies: $S_{298}^0(MO_2) = 65 \text{ J/mole-K}$, $S_{298}^0(O_2) = 205 \text{ J/mole-K}$, $S_{298}^0(M) = 40 \text{ J/mole-K}$,

Melting temperature: $T_m(M) = 600 \text{ K}$, $T_m(MO_2) = 1000 \text{ K}$

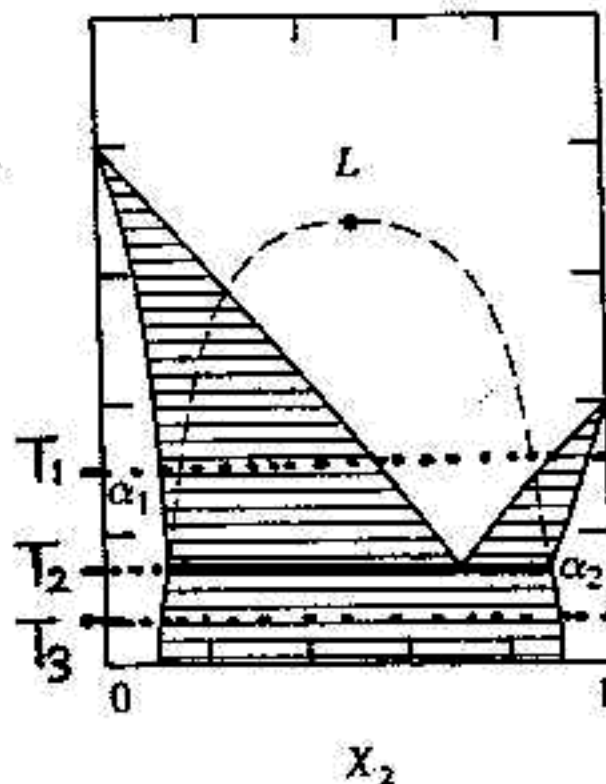
Entropy of melting: $\Delta S_m(M) = 10 \text{ J/mole-K}$, $\Delta S_m(MO_2) = 20 \text{ J/mole-K}$

Boiling temperature: $T_b(M) = 1400 \text{ K}$, $T_b(MO_2) = 1800 \text{ K}$,

Entropy of vaporization: $\Delta S_b(M) = 100 \text{ J/mole-K}$, $\Delta S_b(MO_2) = 120 \text{ J/mole-K}$.

Calculate (a) the value of ΔG° at $T = 0 \text{ K}$; and (b) the slope of every part of the line; then draw the Ellingham line (ΔG° versus T diagram) for the oxidation reaction in the temperature range $0 \sim 1750 \text{ K}$. (15%)

8. Given the phase diagram below. Sketch the $\Delta G - X_2$ diagrams at temperatures T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 . You should use the same reference states, i.e. $G_1^{0\alpha}$, G_2^{0L} . (10%)



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- Use Richardson-Ellingham chart for oxides to answer the following questions: (15%)
- What is the dissociation pressure of CoO at 1000 °C ?
 - What is the ratio of a H_2/H_2O gas mixture that can prevent the oxidation of Cr at 1000 °C ?
 - What is the composition of the H_2/H_2O gas mixture that has the same oxygen potential as the CO/CO_2 gas mixture with a ratio of 10^3 at 900 °C.
 - What is the oxygen potential in (c) ?
 - List the stability sequence of the oxides at 200 °C: CoO, Al_2O_3 , ZnO, TiO_2 , NiO.

