

# 107 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試

## 化工群 專業科目(二) 詳解

107-3-05-5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A	A	B	A	C	D	D	B	C	A	A	B	A	B	B	D	C	B	C	B	D	C	B	C	C
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	C	B	A	C	D	A	A	B	B	D	A	D	C	D	A	B	D	A	D	A	D	B	D

### 第一部分：基礎化工

1. 核反應放出的熱 = 燃燒煤放出的熱

$$mc^2 = n \times \Delta H$$

$$0.001 \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 \times \frac{1 \text{ cal}}{4.184 \text{ J}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kcal}}{1000 \text{ cal}} = n \times 94$$

$n = 2.29 \times 10^8 \text{ mol}$ ，C 的 mol 數 =  $\text{CO}_2$  的 mol 數

$$W = 2.29 \times 10^8 \times 44 = 10^{10} \text{ 克} = 10^7 \text{ kg} = 10^4 \text{ 公噸}$$

2. (1) 全塔質量平衡

$$\text{總質量：} 3000 = D + B$$

$$\text{苯：} 3000 \times 0.4 = 0.8D + 0.2B$$

$$\text{解之得 } D = 1000 \text{ kg/h}，B = 2000 \text{ kg/h}$$

- (2) 進料中的苯由塔頂餾出%

$$= \frac{1000 \times 0.8}{3000 \times 0.4} \times 100\% = 66.7\%$$

3. 電能 = 熱能  $\times 0.4$

$$1 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{h} \times \frac{1 \text{ J/s}}{1 \text{ W}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cal}}{4.184 \text{ J}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} = n \times 212.8 \times 0.4$$

$$n = 10.1 \text{ mol}$$

4.  $\frac{V}{n} = \frac{RT}{P}$ ，氣體莫耳體積( $\frac{V}{n}$ )越大，即( $\frac{T}{P}$ )越大，越

接近理想氣體

$$(A) \frac{T}{P} = \frac{300}{1} = 300$$

$$(B) \frac{T}{P} = \frac{400}{2} = 200$$

$$(C) \frac{T}{P} = \frac{500}{3} = 167$$

$$(D) \frac{T}{P} = \frac{600}{4} = 150$$

5. (C) 凡得瓦常數  $a$ 、 $b$  值隨氣體的種類而改變，與溫度、壓力無關

$$6. PVM = ZWRT，\frac{P_2 V_2}{P_1 V_1} = \frac{Z_2 W_2 T_2}{Z_1 W_1 T_1}$$

$$\frac{300 \times V_2}{100 \times 20} = \frac{0.9 \times 200 \times 400}{0.8 \times 100 \times 300}，V_2 = 20 \text{ 升}$$

7. 莫耳汽化熱( $\Delta H_v$ ) =  $200 \times 60 = 12000 \text{ cal/mol}$

$$\text{曲吞定則：}\frac{\Delta H_v}{T_b} = 20 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K}，T_b = \frac{12000}{20} = 600 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{沸點定則：}\frac{T_b}{T_c} = \frac{2}{3}，T_c = 600 \times \frac{3}{2} = 900 \text{ K}$$

$$8. \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{\Delta H_v}{R} \left( \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2 T_1} \right)，\ln \frac{2}{1} = \frac{\Delta H_v}{8.314} \left( \frac{400 - 300}{400 \times 300} \right)$$

$$\Delta H_v = 6914 \text{ J/mol} = 6.914 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$9. \eta = \frac{2r^2(\rho_s - \rho)g}{9u_t}，u_t \propto r^2(\rho_s - \rho)$$

$$\frac{u_2}{u_1} = \left( \frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{\rho_{s2} - \rho}{\rho_{s1} - \rho}$$

$$\frac{u_2}{120} = \left( \frac{0.4}{0.2} \right)^2 \times \frac{6 - 2}{8 - 2}，u_2 = 320 \text{ cm/s}$$

10. 體心立方： $\sqrt{3}a = 4r$

$$\text{面心立方：}\sqrt{2}a_2 = 4r$$

$$\sqrt{2}a_2 = \sqrt{3}a，a_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}a$$

$$11. 1.6 = \frac{n \times 120}{(5 \times 10^{-8})^3}，n = 1 \text{ (簡單立方)}$$

12. (B) 斜方晶系所具有的空間格子的種類最多(4種：簡單斜方、體心斜方、面心斜方、底心斜方)，立方晶系僅有3種空間格子(簡單立方、體心立方、面心立方)

$$13. \text{HLB} = \frac{\text{親水基分子量}}{\text{界面活性劑分子量}} \times 20$$

$$= \frac{\text{COONa}}{\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COONa}} \times 20 = \frac{67}{306} \times 20 = 4.4$$

14. ②兩液體界面張力相差越大，界面張力不一定大，還要考慮兩液體的相互溶解度

④若 A 液體在 B 液體上的擴展係數( $S_{AB}$ )大於零，則 B 液體在 A 液體上的擴展係數( $S_{BA}$ )不一定會大於零

15. ②化學吸附選擇性較高

④物理吸附與化學吸附均為放熱，故其飽和吸附量均隨溫度升高而降低

16. (D) 單成份物系最大自由度為 2

17. 加入酚要讓其變成單相溶液，即變成酚相溶液(含 80%酚)

$$\text{酚平衡：} 80 \times 0.6 + w = (80 + w) \times 0.8，w = 80 \text{ 克}$$

18. ②水在酚中的溶解度隨溫度增加而增加

④在 66°C 以下酚與水可能部分互溶，也可能完全互溶

19. (A) 莫耳汽化熱( $q$ ) =  $20 \times 300 = 6000 \text{ cal} = \Delta H$

$$\text{比汽化熱} = \frac{6000}{50} = 120 \text{ cal/g}$$

$$(B) -w = P_{\text{ex}}(V_2 - V_1) = nRT = 1 \times 2 \times 300 = 600 \text{ cal}$$

- (C)  $\Delta U = q + w = 6000 + (-600) = 5400 \text{ cal}$
- (D)  $\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H}{T} = \frac{6000}{300} = 20 \text{ cal/K}$
20. ①②對著真空進行絕熱膨脹,  $q = 0$ ,  $w = 0$ , 故  $\Delta U = 0$   
 因  $\Delta U = 0$ , 故溫度不變( $T_1 = T_2$ ),  $\Delta H = 0$   
 ③因溫度不變, 故  $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$   
 ④因體積膨脹, 故  $P_1 > P_2$
21. (A)  $-w = nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 1 \times 1.987 \times 300 \times \ln \frac{20}{10} = 413 \text{ cal}$   
 (B)(C) 因恆溫  $\Delta U = 0$ ,  $q = -w = 413 \text{ cal}$   
 (D) 熵變化( $\Delta S$ ) =  $nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$   
 $= 1 \times 1.987 \times \ln \frac{20}{10} = 1.38 \text{ cal/K}$
22. (A) 熱機效率 =  $\frac{500 - 300}{500} \times 100\% = 40\%$   
 (B) 每一循環向低溫端放出熱量( $-q_2$ )  
 $\frac{-q_2}{300} = \frac{2000}{500}$ ,  $-q_2 = 1200 \text{ cal}$   
 (C) 每一循環外界作淨功( $-w_{\text{net}}$ )  
 $\frac{-w_{\text{net}}}{500 - 300} = \frac{2000}{500}$ ,  $-w_{\text{net}} = 800 \text{ cal}$   
 (D) 若將高溫端升高為  $327^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\frac{-w_{\text{net}}}{600 - 300} = \frac{2000}{600}$ ,  $-w_{\text{net}} = 1000 \text{ cal}$
23. 可逆恆容過程  $\Delta S = n\bar{C}_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = n(\bar{C}_P - R) \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$   
 $= 1 \times (5 - 1.987) \ln \frac{600}{300} = 2.09 \text{ cal/K}$
24. (1) 假設  $n$  級:  $-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]^n$   
 比較單位:  $\frac{M}{\text{min}} = \frac{1}{\text{min}}(M)^n$ ,  $n = 1$   
 (2) A 分解 25%, 即剩下 75%  
 $\ln \frac{[A]_0}{[A]} = kt$ ,  $\ln \frac{[A]_0}{0.75[A]_0} = \ln 1.33 = 0.288 = 0.144t$   
 $t = 2 \text{ min} = 120 \text{ 秒}$
25. (A) 反應速率定律式為  $R = k[A_2][B_2]$   
 (B) 反應速率常數( $k$ ) =  $20 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$   
 $k = \frac{R}{[A_2][B_2]} = \frac{0.4 \text{ M/min}}{(0.1 \text{ M})(0.2 \text{ M})} = 20 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$ , 單位錯了  
 (C)  $AB_3$  生成速率 =  $20(0.2)(0.1) = 0.4 \text{ M/min}$   
 $A_2$  消失速率 =  $0.2 \text{ M/min}$   
 (D)  $k$  值與濃度無關

## 第二部分：化工裝置

26. ②公克、③伏特、④牛頓、⑥焦耳不是 SI 制的基本單位
27. (A)(B)(D) 是功

(C) 是功率

$$28. R_{e, \text{max}} = \frac{Du_{\text{max}}\rho}{\mu} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.2 \times 500}{5 \times 10^{-3}} = 2000 < 4200 \text{ (層流)}$$

(注意: 50 mm 是半徑)

$$\text{層流時 } u = \frac{1}{2} u_{\text{max}} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho \times u \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 = 500 \times 0.1 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (0.1)^2 = 0.4 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$29. h_f = 4f \times \frac{L}{D} \times \frac{u^2}{2g_c}$$

$$0.8 = 4f \times \frac{1}{0.05} \times \frac{1^2}{2 \times 1}, f = 0.02$$

30. (1) 求液面壓力( $P_1$ )

$$1 \text{ atm} = P_1 + 19 \text{ cmHg} (0.25 \text{ atm}), P_1 = 0.75 \text{ atm}$$

$$(2) \text{點 1: 液面} \begin{cases} u_1 : 0 \text{ m/s} \\ P_1 : 0.75 \text{ atm} \\ Z_1 : 10 \text{ m} \end{cases} \quad \text{點 2: 出口} \begin{cases} u_2 : 10 \text{ m/s} \\ P_2 : 1 \text{ atm} \\ Z_2 : 0 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{u_2^2 - u_1^2}{2g_c} + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \frac{g}{g_c}(Z_2 - Z_1) + \Sigma h_f = \eta_p W_p$$

$$\frac{(10)^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1} + \frac{(1 - 0.75)}{1000} \times 10^5 + \frac{10}{1}(0 - 10) + \Sigma h_f = 0$$

$$\Sigma h_f = 25 \text{ J/kg}$$

31. 鋼管之公稱管徑為管徑近似值, 相同公稱管徑之鋼管, 管號愈大, 外徑相同, 管壁愈厚

33. 堰:  $u = \sqrt{2gh}$ , 是利用白努利定律推導出來的, 但測量流量時不用測量差壓, 故不屬於差壓式流量計

$$34. R_1 = \frac{\Delta x}{kA} = \frac{0.2}{1 \times 1} = 0.2$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{hA} = \frac{1}{20 \times 1} = 0.05$$

$$\text{熱損失 } \frac{\Delta T}{\Sigma R} = \frac{1300 - 50}{0.2 + 0.05} = 5000 \text{ W}$$

加入絕熱磚後, 熱損失 = 1000 W

$$1000 = \frac{\Delta T}{\Sigma R} = \frac{1300 - 50}{0.2 + R + 0.05}, R = 1.0$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta x}{kA}, 1.0 = \frac{\Delta x}{0.1 \times 1}, \Delta x = 0.1 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$35. 1000 = \frac{1300 - T}{0.2}, T = 1100^\circ\text{C}$$

36. (1) 水蒸汽放出的熱量 = 冷流體吸收的熱量  
 $1.6 \times 2250 = 45 \times 4 \times (t - 40)$ ,  $t = 60^\circ\text{C}$

$$(2) \Delta T_1 = 100 - 60 = 40^\circ\text{C}, \Delta T_2 = 100 - 40 = 60^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{lm}} = \frac{60 - 40}{\ln \frac{60}{40}}$$

37. (D) 殼管式熱交換器兩流體以兼具順流與逆流的方式來傳熱, 故熱傳效率比「逆流」雙套管熱交換器低

38. (A) 平管式蒸發器因對流方向有加熱管阻擋, 因此傳熱效率較豎管式蒸發器低

40. (C) 食鹽的溶解度隨溫度之變化小, 宜選用蒸發法

41. 750 mmHg 下沸點為 95°C，表示該溶液在 95°C 時蒸氣壓為 750 mmHg

$$750 = 1000x_A + 375(1 - x_A), \quad x_A = 0.6$$

$$y_A = \frac{1000 \times 0.6}{750} = 0.8$$

42. (A) 精餾塔之裝置費隨回流比之增加而先降低後增加

43. 若回流比為  $R_D$

$$\text{則回流量} = \text{精餾段中液體流率}(L) = D \times R_D$$

$$\text{精餾段中蒸氣流率}(V) = \text{塔頂蒸氣流率} = D \times R_D + D$$

餾段中液體流率(L)與蒸氣流率(V)比值

$$= \frac{D \times R_D}{D \times R_D + D} = \frac{R_D}{R_D + 1}, \quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{R_D}{R_D + 1}, \quad R_D = 2$$

45. (1)  $P_A = H_A \cdot x_A$ ,  $101.3 \times 0.21 = 4 \times 10^6 \cdot x_A$

$$x_A = 5.32 \times 10^{-6}$$

- (2)  $x_A = 5.32 \times 10^{-6}$  表示 1 mol 溶液中含  $O_2$

$$5.32 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol (含水 } 1 - 5.32 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol} \approx 1 \text{ mol} = 18 \text{ 克} \\ = 18 \text{ ml} = 0.018 \text{ L})$$

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{W(\text{mg})}{V(\text{L})} = \frac{(5.32 \times 10^{-6}) \times 32 \times 10^3}{0.018} = 9.5 (\text{ppm})$$

46. (1) 兩次萃取：求分配係數(K)

$$\text{萃取率} = 1 - \left( \frac{L}{KV + L} \right)^2$$

$$0.75 = 1 - \left( \frac{500}{K \times 100 + 500} \right)^2, \quad K = 5$$

- (2) 單次萃取：

$$\text{萃取率} = \frac{KV}{KV + L} = \frac{5 \times 200}{5 \times 200 + 500} = 0.667$$

47. (A) 相對濕度

48. (D) 利用濕比容與乾球溫度才能求出濕度

$$V_H = 22.4 \left( \frac{1}{29} + \frac{H}{18} \right) \frac{T}{273}$$

49. (B) 減速期終了時之含水率稱為平衡含水率

$$50. \text{含水率(乾基)} = \frac{\text{水重}}{\text{乾物料重}} = \frac{1000 - 400}{400}$$

$$= 1.5 [\text{kg H}_2\text{O}/\text{kg 乾固體}]$$