

## 104 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 化工群 專業科目(二) 詳解

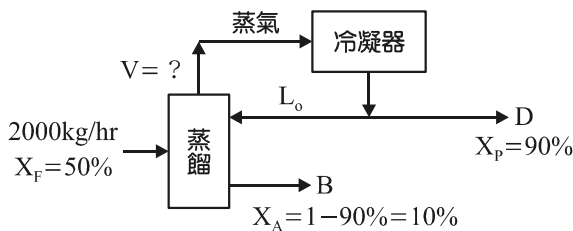
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
D	B	B	D	C	C	D	C	A	C	D	D	D	C	C	C	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	A	B	C	C	D	C	A	C	A	B	B	C	B	C	A	D	C	D	C	D	B	B	C

1. ①質量守恆定律  
②能量守恆定律

2.  $E = mc^2$  ,  $\therefore 4.5 \times 10^{14} = m \cdot (3 \times 10^8)^2$   
 $\therefore m = 0.005 \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ g}$  ,  $5 \div 10 \times 100\% = 50\%$

3. 總質量平衡 :  $2000 = D + B$   
 苯質量平衡 :  $2000 \times 50\% = D \times 90\% + B \times 10\%$   
 $B = 1000$  ,  $D = 1000$  , 回流比  $= \frac{L_0}{D}$  ,  $0.4 = \frac{L_0}{D}$   
 $\therefore L_0 = 400 \text{ kg/hr}$  ,  $V = D + L_0 = 1400 \text{ kg/hr}$



4. 化學惰性物莫耳數不變  
 $\therefore$  輸出  $C_2H_4$  莫耳數  $= 38.47\% \div 7.69\% \times 5 = 25$   
 輸出  $C_2H_5OH$  莫耳數  $= 30.77\% \div 7.69\% \times 5 = 20$   
 輸出  $(C_2H_5)_2O$  莫耳數  $= 7.69\% \div 7.69\% \times 5 = 5$   
 $C_2H_4$  反應莫耳數  $= 55 - 25 = 30$   
 乙醇的反應器產率  $= 20 \div 30 \times 100\% = 66.67\%$   
 乙醇的工廠產率  $= 20 \div 55 \times 100\% = 36.36\%$

5. 設天然氣為  $100 \text{ kmol}$   
 $CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$   
 $C_2H_6 + 3\frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$   
 理論需氧量  $= 80 \times 2 + 20 \times 3.5 = 230$   
 理論需空氣量  $= 230 \div 0.2 = 1150$   
 輸入空氣量  $= 1150 \times 1.2 = 1380$

6. 由能量守恆定律  
 水所吸收的熱量 = 水蒸氣所放出的熱量  
 $m_w \times C_p \times \Delta T = m_s \times \lambda_s$   
 $20 \times 4 \times (t - 20) = 3 \times 2000$  ,  $t = 95^\circ C$
7. 穩定狀態時  $E_{acc} = 0 = \Sigma E_{in} - \Sigma E_{out} + \Sigma E_p - \Sigma E_c$   
 $\Sigma E_{in} - \Sigma E_{out} = \Sigma E_c - \Sigma E_p$

8. 要得到  $80 \text{ mol/hr}$  之 C  
 根據方程式 , 必須消耗  $120 \text{ mol/hr}$  之 B  
 而轉化率  $= \frac{B \text{ 之消耗量}}{B \text{ 之輸入量}}$  ,  $50\% = \frac{120}{B \text{ 之輸入量}}$

B 之輸入量 =  $240 \text{ mol/hr}$

9.  $PV = ZnRT$   
 $\therefore 80 \times V = 1.8 \times 20 \times 0.082 \times 300$  ,  $V = 11.07$

10.  $(P + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2})(V - nb) = nRT$   
 $(P + 2^2 \times \frac{25}{20^2})(20 - 2 \times 0.2) = 2 \times 0.082 \times 400$   
 $\therefore P = 3.10$

11. ①  $Z = \frac{PV}{nRT}$   
 ②  $Z > 1.0$  表示真實氣體比理想氣體難壓縮  
 ③ 理想氣體的 Z 等於 1

12.  $\therefore NH_{3(g)} + HCl_{(g)} \rightarrow NH_4Cl_{(s)}$   
 $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$  ,  $\therefore P = 0$

13. ②  $PV = ZnRT$

15.  $127^\circ C$  完全汽化 ,  $PM = DRT$   
 $\frac{760 \times M}{760} = \frac{10}{8.2} \times 0.082 \times 400$  ,  $M = 40$

16. ② 密度近於液體

③ 無化學反應

17. ① 液體蒸氣壓與液體體積無關

18. ② 增加水的表面張力

③ 水和玻璃板間的接觸角小於水和石蠟間的接觸角

19.  $\frac{T_b}{T_c} = \frac{2}{3}$  ,  $\frac{T_b}{621 \text{ K}} = \frac{2}{3}$  ,  $T_b = 414 \text{ K}$

$\frac{\Delta \bar{H}_v}{T_b} = 21 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot K$

$\Delta \bar{H}_v = 21 \times 414 \div 1000 \text{ kcal/mol} = 8.7 \text{ kcal/mol}$

20. ② 由 A 點降至 B 點所需時間

④ 奧士瓦黏度計須置入恆溫槽中

21.  $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{\rho_1 t_1}{\rho_2 t_2}$  (1—水, 2—某液體)

$\frac{1}{\eta_2} = \frac{1 \times 50}{1.4 \times 150}$  ,  $\eta_2 = 4.2 \text{ c.p.} = 0.042 P$

$v = \frac{\eta}{\rho}$  ,  $v = \frac{0.042}{1.4}$  ,  $v = 0.03 \text{ St}$

22.  $\ln 2 = \frac{\Delta \bar{H}_v}{1.987} \times (\frac{1}{300} - \frac{1}{310})$

$\Delta \bar{H}_v = 12806 \text{ cal/mol} = 12.8 \text{ kcal/mol}$

$$23. \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} = \frac{n_2 \rho_1}{n_1 \rho_2} \quad (1-\text{水}, 2-\text{苯}), \quad \frac{72}{28} = \frac{n_2 \times 1}{56 \times 0.8}, \quad n_2 = 115.2$$

$$24. \gamma = \frac{\rho g h r}{2}, \quad h \propto \frac{1}{r}, \quad \frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$\frac{7.36}{h_2} = \frac{1}{0.2}, \quad h_2 = 1.47 \text{ mm} \approx 0.15 \text{ cm}$$

25. ② CGS 制絕對黏度單位為泊(P)

③ 液體黏度通常隨溫度之升高而降低

⑤ 氣體黏度通常隨溫度之升高而升高

26. ②④⑤是化工單元程序

27. ① SI 制中  $g_c = 1$

② 1 卡 = 4.18 焦耳

28. ② 黏度之因次為  $[ML^{-1}\theta^{-1}]$

④ 功之因次  $[ML^2\theta^{-2}]$

29.  $0.082 \text{ atm} \cdot \text{L}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{mole})(\text{K}) = 1.987 \text{ cal}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{mole})(\text{K})$

$$= 1.987 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g} \cdot \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Btu}}{252 \text{ cal}} \times \frac{454 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}}{1 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ K}}{1.8^\circ \text{R}}$$

$$= 1.987 \text{ Btu}/(\text{lb} \cdot \text{mole})(^\circ \text{R})$$

$$30. \frac{C}{100} = \frac{(F-32)}{180}, \quad C = F = -40$$

31.  $60^\circ \text{C}$  飽和液 150 g,  $15^\circ \text{C}$  飽和液 130 g, 由  $60^\circ \text{C}$  冷至  $15^\circ \text{C}$  析出 20 g  $\text{MgSO}_4$  的結晶

$$\frac{20}{150} = \frac{X}{300}, \quad X = 40 \text{ kg}$$

32. 10.34  $\text{mH}_2\text{O}$

33. ③  $G = V \cdot \rho$

$$34. \Delta P_f = 4f \cdot \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{\rho u^2}{2}$$

②  $f = \frac{16}{Re}$ , 泛寧摩擦係數與雷諾數成反比

④ 泛寧摩擦係數隨雷諾數的增加而降低

$$35. \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \frac{u_2^2 - u_1^2}{2} + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + h = W_s$$

$$P_2 = P_1, \quad \frac{u_2^2 - u_1^2}{2} \text{ 可忽略}$$

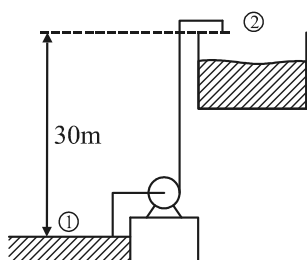
$$9.8 \text{ (m/s}^2) \times 30 \text{ (m)} + 6.0 \text{ (J/kg)} = W_s$$

$$\therefore (\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2) = (\text{J/kg})$$

$$\therefore 294 \text{ (J/kg)} + 6 \text{ (J/kg)} = 300 \text{ (J/kg)} = W_s$$

$$P_f = \dot{m} \cdot (W_s) = 1.0 \text{ (kg/s)} \times 300 \text{ (J/kg)} = 300 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta_p = \frac{P_f}{P_b \times 100\%} = \frac{300}{400 \times 100\%} = 75\%$$



36. 真空度 =  $0.7 \text{ atm} = 0.7 \times 760 \text{ mmHg} = 532 \text{ mmHg}$

37.  $\bar{U} = \sqrt{2gh}$ ,  $h = 5 - 0.1 = 4.9$ ,  $\bar{U} = 9.8 \text{ m/s}$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \times \bar{U} = \frac{3.14 \times 0.1^2}{4} \times 9.8 = 0.077 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 4.62 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$$

38.

種類	管徑倍數	種類	管徑倍數	種類	管徑倍數
45°肘管	15	T形管	40~80	閘閥(全開)	0.7
90°肘管(標準型)	32	管套節(由任)	0	閘閥(3/4開)	10~40
90°肘管(直角型)	75	球閥(全開)	300	閘閥(1/2開)	100~200
十字形管	50	角閥(全開)	170	閘閥(1/4開)	800

39. ③ 旋塞閥高溫時會操作困難

40. ① 閘閥不用考慮流體方向

③ 柱塞閥不用考慮流體方向

41. ① 鋼管

② 管內徑近似值

42. 揮發性流體不適合以離心泵輸送

43. ③ 滑葉真空泵不適合輸送腐蝕性的氣體

⑤ 水蒸氣噴射器屬於中真空泵

44.  $\Delta p = 250 - (-150) \text{ mmHg} = 400 \text{ mmHg}$

45. ③ 浮子流量計是面積式

⑤ 搖擺盤流量計是排量式

46.  $\therefore P_2 - P_1 = (\rho_m - \rho)gh$ ,  $\therefore (10-1)g10 = (4-1)gh$

$$h = 30 = h_s \times \sin 30^\circ, \quad h_s = 60$$

$$48. u = k \sqrt{\frac{2g(\rho_m - \rho)\Delta h}{\rho}}, \quad \frac{u_1}{u_2} = \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{h_2}}$$

$$u_2 = 8 \text{ m/s} = 480 \text{ m/min}$$

49. ② 油類液體

⑤ 苯不適用於電磁流量計；因為油與苯不導電