

1. For the Dieterici equation ($P=RT[\exp(-a/RTV_m)]/(V_m-b)$), derive the relationship of a and b to the critical volume and temperature. (15%)
2. Describ briefly the following energy systems: (a) fuel cell, (b) the combined cycle, (c) cogeneration, and (d) batteries. (20%)
3. Calculate the adiabatic flame temperature for methane ($\Delta H_f^\circ = -74.81$ kJ/mol) burned at 298 K in the amount of oxygen required to give complete combustion to CO_2 ($\Delta H_f^\circ = -393.51$ kJ/mol) and H_2O ($\Delta H_f^\circ = -241.84$ kJ/mol). Use the following approximate expressions for the heat capacities. $C_{p,m}(\text{CO}_2)$ (J/Kmol) = $44.22 + 0.00879T$; $C_{p,m}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (J/K mol) = $30.54 + 0.0103T$. (20%)
4. One mole of a gas (300 K and 10 atm) is allowed to expand adiabatically against a constant pressure of 4 atm until equilibrium is reached. Assume the gas to be ideal with $C_{p,m}$ (J/K mol) = $28.6 + 0.018T$ and calculate ΔU , ΔH , and ΔS . (15%)
5. Assume that a refrigerator cools to 273 K, discharges heat at 300 K, and operates with 39% efficiency. (a) How much work would be required to freeze 1 kg of water ($\Delta_f H = -6.02$ kJ/mol)? (b) How much heat would be discharged during the process? (15%)
6. Determine the range for the Gibbs energy of mixing for an ideal 50/50 mixture at 300 K. How does this value limit ΔH_{mix} ? (15%)