图学年度 图立成功大學 医工产介 (己)所 物理从浴室 战题 共 / 页

- 1, (10 %) Describe or explain the following terms.
- (1) fcc lattice, (2) Fermi level, (3) Boltzmann distribution law,
- (4) p-type semiconductor, (5) van der Weals forces.
- 2. (10 %) $\Delta G=\Delta H-T\Delta S$ is an equation of the second thermodynamics. Please describe the relationship between this equation and chemical reaction.
- 3. (10 %) (i) What does the five letters of *laser* stand for <u>in_English</u>? (ii) Brief describe how lasers are produced and the characteristics of the laser light.
- 4. (10 %) Derive the expression for the half-life of a reaction with the rate law:

$$-d[A]/dt = k[A]1/2$$

- 5. (10 %) (i) State the Arrhenius law. (ii) A second-order reaction in solution has a rate constant (k) of 5.7 x 10-5 dm³ mol-1 s-1 at 25 oC and of 16.4 x 10-5 dm³ mol-1 s-1 at 40 oC. Calculate the activation energy (E) and the preexponential factor (A), assuming the Arrhenius law to apply. (R is the gas constant, equal to 8.314 J K-1 mol-1)
- 6, (10 %) Othe electromotive force of the cell

 $Pd_{(s)}$ | PdSO_{4(s)} | Na₂SO₄ -10 H₂O_(sat) | Hg₂SO_{4(s)} | Hg_(l) is 0.9647 V at 25°C. The temperature coefficient is 1.74 x 10-4 VK $^{\prime}$.

- (1) What is the cell reaction?
- (2) What are values of A,G, A,H?
- 7. (20 %) An enzymatic reaction is represented as

The concentration of enzyme-substrate complex [ES] is assumed to maintain at a constant value throughout the reaction. Please derive an equation to express the reaction rate.

8. (20 %) What is X-ray? How can X-ray be produced by electronic transition between shells? Derive Bragg's law and explain how X-ray diffraction can be used to determine the interplanar spacing in crystals.