

1. Calculate  $\Delta E$ (internal energy change) and  $\Delta S$ (entropy change) when 0.5 mole of liquid water at 273 K is mixed with 0.5 mole of liquid water at 373 K and the system is allowed to reach equilibrium in an adiabatic enclosure. Assume  $C_p$  is 77 J/(mole K) from 273 to 373 K  
 (20%)
2. One mole of solid  $Cr_2O_3$  at 2500 K is dissolved in a large volume of a liquid Raoultian solution of  $Al_2O_3$  and  $Cr_2O_3$  in which  $X_{Cr_2O_3}=0.15$  and which is also at 2500 K. Calculate the changes in enthalpy and entropy caused by the addition. The normal melting temperature of  $Cr_2O_3$  is 2538 K. and it can be assumed that the  $\Delta S_{m, Al_2O_3}=\Delta S_{m, Cr_2O_3}$ .  
 (20%)
3. For a given temperature, Please derive the critical value of  $\alpha$  above which phase separation occurs and the corresponding critical temperature in a binary A-B regular solution.  
 (20%)
4. (a) At 900°K, is  $Fe_3C$  a stable compound relative to pure Fe and graphite?  
 (b) In the Fe-C phase diagram, the carbon content of  $\alpha$ -iron in equilibrium with  $Fe_3C$  is 0.0113 wt%  
 what is the solubility of graphite in  $\alpha$ -iron at 900°K?  
 as known data  
 at 900°K  $3Fe + C_{(graphite)} = Fe_3C$   $\Delta G^\circ = +3463$  J  
 (20%)
5. The activity coefficient of zinc in liquid brass is given (in joules) by the following equation for temperatures 1000-1500 K  
 $RT \ln \gamma_{Zn} = -38300 x_{Cu}^2$  where  $x_{Cu}$  is the mole fraction of copper  
 (a) calculate the partial pressure of zinc  $P_{Zn}$  over a solution of 60 mole% copper and 40 mole% zinc at 1200 K  
 (b) derive an equation for the activity coefficient of copper.  
 Data:  
 the vapor pressure of pure zinc is 1.17 atm at 1200 K  
 (20%)