

95 學年度 生醫工程與環境科學 系(所) 環境分子科學 組碩士班入學考試

科目 分析化學 科目代碼 3103 共 3 頁第 1 頁 *請在答案卷內作答

1. (20%) Please define following terms and explain the difference
 - (a) Sensitivity and detection limit
 - (b) Differentiating solvent and leveling solvent for revealing the strength of acidity of different acids
 - (c) Activity and activity coefficient
 - (d) Gravimetric precipitation method and gravimetric volatilization method
 - (e) Formation constant and conditional formation constant.
 - (f) Electrode potential and formal potential.
 - (g) Junction potential and boundary potential.
 - (h) Conventional and diode-array spectrophotometers.
 - (i) Resonance fluorescence and stock shift
 - (j) Ionization suppressor and releasing agent for atomic absorption spectroscopy.

2. (10%) What volume of 0.200 M HCl must be added to 250.0 mL of 0.300 M sodium mandelate to produce a buffer solution with a pH of 3.37? (K_a mandelic acid = 4×10^{-4})

3. (5%) A 0.2121-g sample of an organic compound was burned in a stream of oxygen, and the CO_2 produced was collected in a solution of barium hydroxide. Calculate the percentage of carbon in the sample if 0.6006 g of BaCO_3 was performed. (MW of BaCO_3 = 197.34 g/mol)

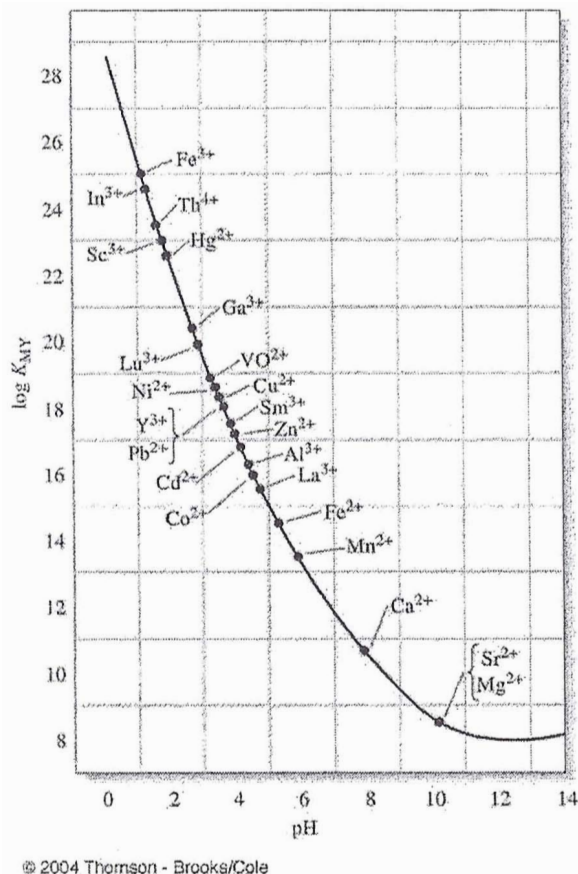
4. (5%) A solution of HClO_4 was standardized by dissolving 0.4125 g of primary-standard-grade HgO in a solution of KCl :

$$\text{HgO}_{(s)} + 4\text{Br}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HgBr}_4^{2-} + 2\text{OH}^-$$

The liberated OH^- consumed 46.51 mL of the acid. Calculate the molarity of the HClO_4 .
(MW of HgO = 216.59 g/mol)

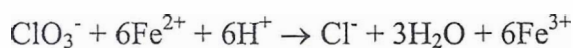
5. (10%) Calculate the pH after addition of 0.00, 25.00, 50.00 and 60.00 mL of 0.1000 M NaOH in the titration of 50.00 mL of 0.1000 M lactic acid. (K_a , Lactic Acid = 1.38×10^{-4})

6. (10%) A 50.00 mL aliquot of a solution containing Fe(II) and Fe(III) required 13.73 mL of .01200 M EDTA when titrated at pH 2.0 and 29.62 mL when titrated at pH 6.0. Express the concentration of the solution in terms of the parts per million of each solute. (Atomic weight of Fe=55.85 g/mol)



Minimum pH needed for satisfactory titration of various cations with EDTA.

7. (10%) The KClO_3 in a 0.1279-g sample of an explosive was determined by reaction with 50.00 mL of 0.08930 M Fe^{2+} :



When the reaction was complete, the excess Fe^{2+} was back-titrated with 14.93 mL of 0.083610 M Ce^{4+} . Calculate the percentage of KClO_3 in the sample. (MW of $\text{KClO}_3 = 122.549$ g/mol)

8. (5%) The molar absorptivity for aqueous solutions of phenol at 211 nm is $6.17 \times 10^3 \text{ L cm}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. Calculate the permissible range of phenol concentrations that can be used if the transmittance is to be less than 80% and greater than 5% when the measurements are made in 1.00-cm cells.

9. (10%) (a) Describe the characteristics of organic compounds that fluoresce.
 (b) Explain why molecular fluorescence often occurs at a longer wavelength than the exciting radiation.
 (c) Describe the components of a fluorometer.

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10. (5%) Please state the sources of nonlinearity in atomic emission and atomic absorption spectrometer.

11. (10%) The following data are for a liquid chromatographic column:

Length of Packing	24.7 cm
Flow rate	0.313 mL/min
V_M	1.37 mL
V_S	0.164 mL

A chromatogram of a mixture of species A, B, C, and D provided the following data:

	Retention time, min	Width of peak base(W), mm
Noretained	3.1	--
A	5.4	0.41
B	13.3	1.07
C	14.1	1.16
D	21.6	1.72

Calculate

- the number of plates from each peak.
- the plate height for the column.
- the resolution for species C and D.
- the length of column necessary to separate species B and C with a resolution of 1.5.

(Hints: the length of column=24.7 cm ; $N = 16(t_R / W)^2$; $R_S = 2[(t_R)_C - (t_R)_B] / (W_B + W_C)$; $\frac{(R_S)_1}{(R_S)_2} = \frac{\sqrt{N_1}}{\sqrt{N_2}}$)

---- The end ----