

國立臺北大學自然資源與環境管理研究所

101 學年度第一學期『環境工程科學概論』

課程講義(五)：環境化學

● INTRODUCTION

- “Chemistry is the study of matter”
- Chemical Kinetics
- Inorganic Chemicals and Organic Chemicals
- Important Elements
 - ⇒ Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulfur, and Phosphorus
 - ⇒ Halogen: Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine
 - ⇒ Heavy Metals: Lead (Pb) 鉛、Arsenic (As) 砷、Cadmium (Cd) 鎘、Mercury (Hg) 汞、Chromium (Cr) 鉻、Other Metals (Atomic Weight > 40)
 - ⇒ Rare Earth Elements (REE) => Epitaxy (GIS); Silicon crystal => Wafer
 - ⇒ Quasicrystals => 2011 諾貝爾化學獎：準晶體 => Emerging Technology

● BASIC CHEMICAL CONCEPTS

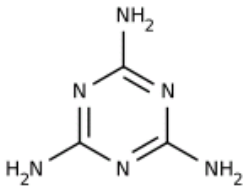
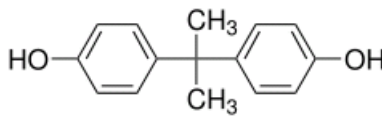
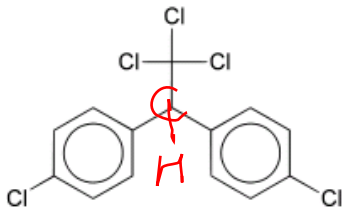
- Atoms, Elements, and the Periodic Table => Isotopes
- Chemical Bond and Intermolecular Forces
- Mole, Molar Units (Molarity), and Activity Units
- Chemical Reactions and Stoichiometry
 - ⇒ Balancing Chemical Reactions
 - ⇒ Types of Chemical Reactions: Precipitation-Dissolution Reaction, Complexation Reaction, Oxidation-Reduction (Redox) Reactions
 - ⇒ Reactions Involving Gases, Aqueous Solution, Dissolution and Precipitation
- Chemical Equilibrium
 - ⇒ Precipitation (K_{sp}), Partial Pressure and Molar Rate (Molarity), and pH
- Reaction Kinetics
 - ⇒ Gas Transfer Across Air-Water Interfaces

● ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- Alkane, Alkene, and Alkynes => 甲烷、乙烯、丙炔
- Aryl (Aromatic) Compounds
 - ⇒ BTX and PAH
 - ⇒ Isomers: *ortho*, *meta*, *para*
 - ⇒ PCB: Polychlorinated biphenyl; PCDDs: Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins
 - ⇒ DDT: di-chloro-diphenyl-tri-chloro-ethane 二氯二苯基三氯乙烷
 - ⇒ Biodegradable, Recalcitrant, and Persistent

□ Phenol：壬基苯酚 (Nonyl Phenol, NP)；雙酚 A (Bisphenol A, BPA)

□ Functional Groups and Class of Compounds

 <p>三聚氰胺 (Melamine) Cyanurotriamine 化學式：$C_3H_6N_6$ 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine</p>	 <p>雙酚A，Bisphenol A (BPA) 化學式：$(CH_3)_2C(C_6H_4OH)_2$ 4,4'-dihydroxy-2,2-diphenylpropane</p>	 <p>滴滴涕，雙對氯苯基三氯乙烷 化學式：$(ClC_6H_4)_2CH(CCl_3)$ Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane</p>
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● WATER CHEMISTRY

□ Physical Properties of Water

□ State of Solution Impurities

⇒ Distillation, Precipitation, Adsorption, and Liquid Extraction => Suspensions

□ Concentration Units in Aqueous Solutions or Suspensions

⇒ ppm vs. mg/L; Normality and Equivalent Weight

□ Buffers => Buffering Capacity

□ Transport and Fate of Water Pollutants

□ Water Purification Techniques => Necessary? => Risk of Emerging Technology

⇒ Physical Techniques: Filtration, UV, RO, etc.

⇒ Chemical Techniques: Ion Exchange, Distillation, O_3 , etc.

⇒ Nano-Techniques: Ultrafiltration, Bio-Film, etc.

● ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY

□ Compressible Fluids vs. Incompressible Fluids

□ Composition of the Atmosphere

□ Ideal Gas Law and Ideal Gas Constant => 22.4 L/mole, 24.5 L/mole

□ Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures and Henry Constant

□ Concentration of Pollutants in Air

⇒ Gaseous vs. Particulate Pollutants => ppm(v) vs. mg/m^3

□ Photochemical Reactions

● HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT #2 (Due 10/23/2012) :

請收集相關資料以定義何謂「環境賀爾蒙 Environmental Hormones」或「內分泌干擾物質 Endocrine Disruptors」，並就現行毒性化學物質管理制度，討論環境賀爾蒙之管理方式。作業書面內容約 2~6 頁 (A4 Size) (E-Mail 電子檔亦可：yml@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)。作業內容建議包括：環境賀爾蒙之定義、環境賀爾蒙特性之毒性化學物質、環境賀爾蒙毒性物質之毒理特性、以及政府部門管理或管制方式等。