科目:分析化學

適用系所: 化學系

注意:1.本試題共4頁,請依序在答案卷上作答,並標明題號,不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內,否則依規定扣分。

I. Questions and Answers

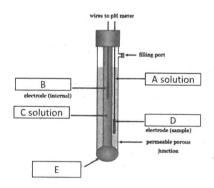
1. Complete the following reactions: (12 points)

A.
$$C_2H_5NHSO_3H + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + Ba^{2+} \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (solid) + N_2 + 2H^+$$

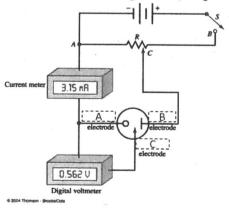
B. $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} C_2H_5OH + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 16H^+ \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 11H_2O$

(Please re-write the whole reaction equations on your answer sheet!)

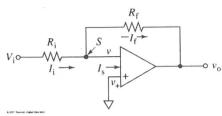
- When AgCl is added to a 0.02 M NaCl solution, only a very small fraction of solid will be dissolved. List all possible reactions that occur in this aqueous solution. (10 points)
- 3. Fill the blanks in following diagram: (Write A \sim E = ?) (10 points)



4. Gives the names and functions of these electrodes (A ~C) according to their position in this voltammetry instrument diagram. (12 points)



5. See below diagram, if Ri = 1 k Ω , Rf = 20 k Ω , v_0 = 3V. Please show your calculation (or reason) and answer Vi = ?V(4pt), the voltage at S point = ?V(2 points)



- II. Multiple-choice question (Choose the best answer for each question)(單選題) (4 points each)
- 1. Which of a typical quantitative analysis step is frequently the most difficult step and the source of greatest error?
 - (A) acquiring the sample
- (B) choosing an analytical method
- (C) processing the sample (D) eliminating interferences
- (E) calibrating and measuring concentration
- 2. The vibrational changes in atoms and molecule is mainly associated with which of the following bands of radiation

- (A) NMR (B) Microwave (C) Infrared (D) Ultraviolet (E) X/Gamma rays
- 3. Which of the following material is **not** suitable as sample container for Ultraviolet spectrometric analysis?

 - (A) LiF (B) Fused Silica (C) Quartz (D) Glass (E) NaCl

- 4. The process between the lower vibrational levels of an excited electronic state and the higher vibrational levels of another electronic state is known as
 - (A) absorption
- (B) internal conversion (C) intersystem crossing
- (D) fluorescence
- (E) phosphorescence
- 5. Which of the following is the most direct and rapid instrumental method for the identifying inorganic species?
 - (A) microwave spectroscopy
- (B) infrared spectroscopy
- (C) absorption spectroscopy
- (D) emission spectroscopy
- (E) inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry

- 6. Detector are often used in conjunction with Liquid Chromatography. Among the following popular detectors, which one is generally most sensitive?
 - (A) thermal conductivity (B) electrochemical (C) absorption
 - (D) fluorescence (E) mass spectrometry
- 7. Which of the following is not a method of separation?
 - (A) distillation (B) hydrolysis (C) extraction (D) chromatography
 - (E) electrophoresis
- 8. Which of the following term is unrelated to van Deemter equation (For evaluation of resolving power of the column)?
 - (A) polarity of mobile phase
- (B) Eddy-diffusion (C) diffusion coefficient
- (D) mass transfer coefficient (E) flow rate of mobile phase
- 9. Which of the following is **not** a component of Liquid Chromatography?
- (A) Monochromator (B) Pump (C) Injector/Autosampler (D) Column

- (E) Detector
- 10. Which of the following is not a mass analyzer of a mass spectrometer?
 - (A) Magnetic sector (B) Time-of-flight (C) Quadrupole (D) Ion trap

(E) Electrospray

III. Calculation questions (5 points each)

1. The method of one-point standard addition was used to determine phosphate by molybdenum blue method. A 5.00-mL urine sample was treated with molybdenum blue reagents to produce a species absorbing at 820 nm, after which sample was diluted to 100.00 mL. A 10.00-mL aliquot gave an absorbance of 0.222. Addition of 1.00 mL of solution of 0.05 mg of phosphate to a second 10.00 mL aliquot gave an absorbance of 0.339. Use these data to calculate the concentration of phosphate in mg/mL, assuming a linear relationship between absorbance and concentration and a blank measurement has been made.

- 2. Substances A and B have retention times of 10.10 and 11.45 min, respectively, on a 10.0-cm column. An unretained species passes through the column in 1.01 min. The peak widths (at base) for A and B are 0.66 and 0.79 min, respectively. Calculate
 - A. the column resolution
 - B. the average number of plates in the column