



Universitetet  
i Stavanger

## DET TEKNISK – NATURVITENSKAPELIGE FAKULTET

EKSAMEN I: Miljøkjemi og HMS (KJE100)

DATO: 24112021

VARIGHET: 4 timer

TILLATTE HJELPEMIDDEL: Valgfri kalkulator, Tabell og Formelsamling (kun av Cappelen), og vedlagte formler og tabeller.

FAGANSVARLIG: Emil Lindbäck

TLF.NR.: 45520468

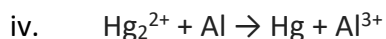
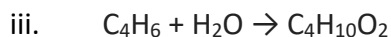
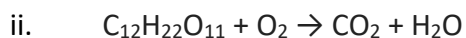
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### Problem 1

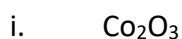
- a. Identifiser det korrekte navnet for hver av de følgende forbindelse (kun ett navn er riktig for hver forbindelse) (4%):

	Forbindelse	Navneforslag
i.	BaCl <sub>2</sub>	bariumklorid, barium(II)klorid og bariumdiklorid?
ii.	CoPO <sub>4</sub>	kobalt(III)fosfat, kobalt(II)fosfat og kobaltfosfat?
iii.	Co <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	kobalt(III)fosfat, kobalt(II)fosfat og kobaltfosfat?
iv.	CsOH	cesiumhydroksid, cesium(I)hydroksid, og mono cesiumhydroksid?

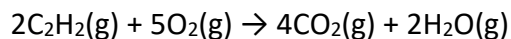
b. Balanser følgende reaksjoner (2%):



c. Identifiser oksidasjonstallet for hvert atom i følgende forbindelser (4%):



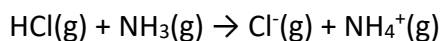
d. Den balanserte reaksjonen mellom acetylen ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ) og  $\text{O}_2$  som danner  $\text{CO}_2$  og vann er:



Hvor mange gram  $\text{CO}_2$  dannes fra 2.00 g acetylene? (2.5%)

## Problem 2

a. Identifiser syren, basen, den korresponderende syren, og den korresponderende basen i den følgende reaksjonen (2%):



b. Forklar om HCl reagerer som en Brønsted-syre og/eller en Arrhenius-syre i reaksjonsligningen i

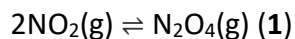
**Problem 2a** (begrunn svaret ditt). (4%)

c. Beregn pH-en ved 25 °C i løsningen du får når 2.50 g  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  løses opp i nok vann til å lage en 1.00 L  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$ -løsning. (2.5%)

- d. Hvor mange gram benzosyre ( $C_6H_5CO_2H$ ) er nødvendig for å lage en 10.0 L  $C_6H_5CO_2H(aq)$ -løsning med  $pH = 3.00$ ? ( $K_a = 6.3 \times 10^{-5}$  for  $C_6H_5CO_2$ ) (4%)

### Problem 3

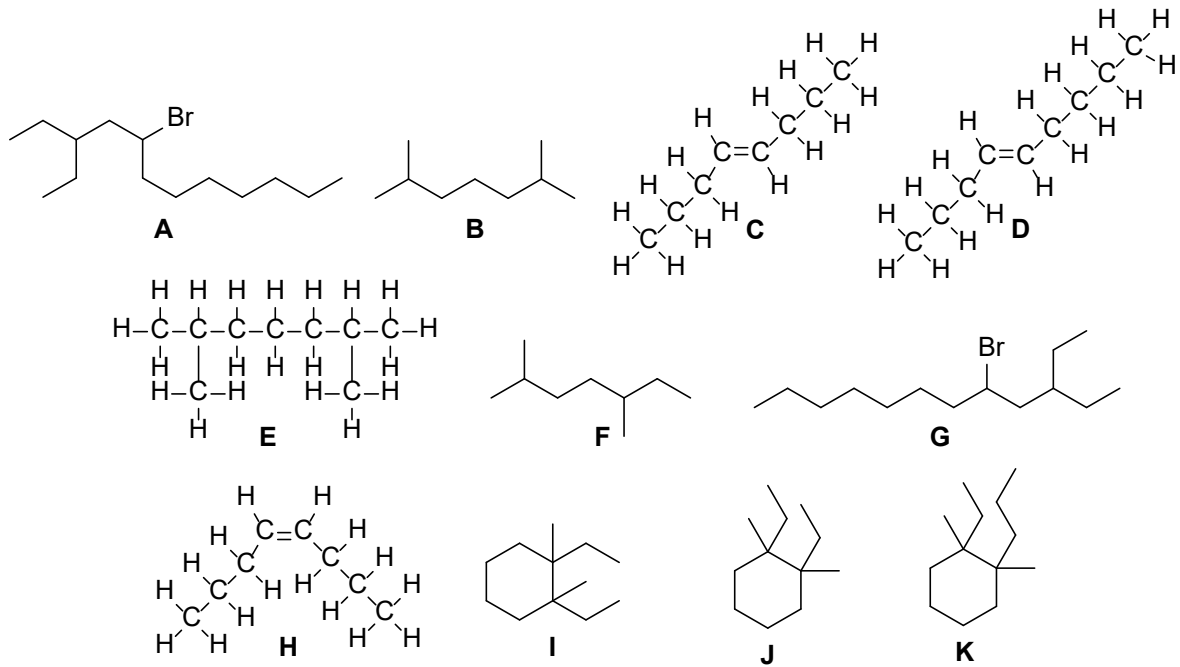
- a. Beregn antall mol  $CH_3CH_2OH$  i en 1.00 L  $CH_3CH_2OH(aq)$ -løsning, som inneholder 20-masse% med  $CH_3CH_2OH$ . Anta at tettheten til en 20-masse%  $CH_3CH_2OH(aq)$ -løsning er lik 0.972 g/mL. (2%)
- b. Beregn de nødvendige volumene av en  $HCO_2H(aq)$ -løsning som inneholder 85.0-masse% med  $HCO_2H$  og vann for å tilberede 4.00 L av en 3.00 M  $HCO_2H(aq)$ -løsning. Tettheten er lik 1.22 g/mL i en 85.0-masse% med  $HCO_2H(aq)$ -løsning. (5%)
- c. Når reaksjon 1 er ved sin første kjemiske likevekt ved 80.0 °C, er trykket 1.00 atm for  $NO_2(g)$  og 5.30 atm for  $N_2O_4(g)$ . Beregn den kjemiske likevektkonstanten ( $K_c$ ) til reaksjonen. (1.5%)



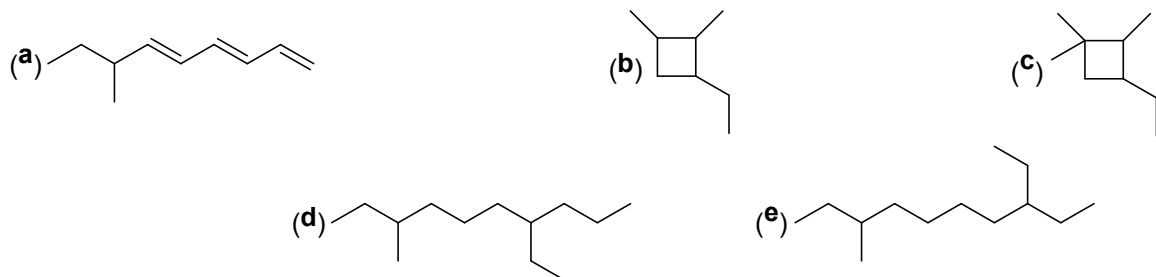
- d. Beregn trykket til  $NO_2$  og  $N_2O_4$  ved den nye likevekten som vil oppstå om reaksjonen blir tvunget bort fra sin første likevekt ved 80.0 °C, i **Problem 3c**, ved å øke trykket til  $NO_2$  til 10.0 atm. (4%)

**Problem 4**

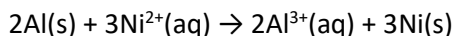
- a. Identifiser hvilke av følgende forbindelse som er identiske, geometriske isomerer, og strukturisomere: (5%)



- b. Navngi følgende forbindelser: (2.5%)



c. En galvanisk celle har følgende cellereaksjon:



- i. Skriv cellediagrammet til den galvaniske cellen. **(2.5%)**
- ii. Tegn den galvaniske cellen, marker anoden **(0.5%)**, og katoden **(0.5%)**, indiker retningen til elektronstrømmen **(0.5%)**, og til hvilken av halvcellene saltbroens anion og kation forflytter seg mot **(1%)**. Anta at saltbroen inneholder  $\text{K}^+$ - og  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ioner.

#### Problem 5

- a. **Drivhuseffekten:** Gi et eksempel på en gruppe drivhusgasser i atmosfæren som ikke har naturlig opphav. **(3%)**
- b. **Drivhuseffekten:** Forklar positive og negative tilbakekoblinger ift global oppvarming, og beskriv kort ett eksempel på hver! Hvorfor er vi mer bekymret over positive enn over negative tilbakekoblinger i den globale oppvarmingen? **(7%)**
- c. **Ozonlaget:** I hvilket atmosfærisk lag finner vi (det "gode") ozonlaget? Av 10 millioner luftmolekyler er omtrent 2 millioner  $\text{O}_2$ -molekyler. Hvor mange  $\text{O}_3$ -molekyler er det tilsvarende? Hvor mange prosent av UV-B -og av UV-C-ståling fra sola mot jorda absorberer det? **(6%)**

#### Problem 6

- a. Beskriv (kort) en metode for gassrensing av partikler. **(7%)**
- b. Hvordan fjernes  $\text{NO}_x$  og VOC (flyktige organiske komponenter) fra eksosen til bensinbiler? (Skriv reaksjonsligningene) **(6%)**
- c. Hvilket verdifullt produkt kan  $\text{SO}_2$  (g) omdannes til ved gassrensing? **(3%)**

## Problem 7

Selv om miljø, bærekraftighet og grønn omstilling i samfunnsdebatten har oppmerksomheten rettet mot klimasaken er likevel vannforurensing og behandling det viktigste miljøområdet for ingeniørers virke.

Dette er nok knyttet til at tekniske krav og standarder er definert for mange vannkvalitetsparametre og at teknologi er utviklet for å motvirke miljøkonsekvenser av utslipp.

- a. Nevn minst tre viktige miljøproblemer som negativt påvirker det akvatisk miljø og forklar kort hva som forårsaker disse (kilder og effekt). **(6%)**

Selv om man i Norge har god tilgang på rent drikkevann vil de fleste tilknyttet et kommunalt drikkevannsanlegg motta vann som har gjennomgått flere behandlingstrinn.

- b. Nevn to enhetsprosesser som er vanlig i norske drikkevanns renseanlegg, og indiker hvilke vannkvalitets parametre disse endrer. **(6%)**

Avløpsnettets samler forbrukt vann fra husholdninger og industri. I tillegg samles overflatevann (drensvann) for å forhindre oversvømmelser og vannskader på konstruksjoner. I eldre deler av avløpsnettets kombineres avløps- og dreneringsvann, mens ved nybygging (og renovering ) legger såkalte separate system.

- c. Forklar forskjellen mellom separate og kombinerte avløpsnett, og forklar hvorfor man ønsker å gå over til separate anlegg. **(6%)**





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## FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUBJECT: Environmental Chemistry and HES (KJE100)

DATE: 24112021

TIME: 4 hours

AID: optional calculator, Tabeller og formelsamling (P. T. Capellen *et al.*), and enclosed tables and formulas

COURSE RESPONSIBLE: Emil Lindbäck

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 45520468

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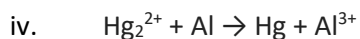
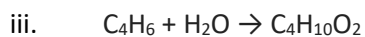
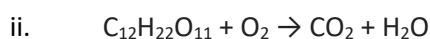
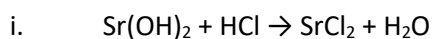
### Problem 1

- a. Identify the correct name for each of the following compounds (only one name is correct for each compound) (4%):

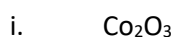
	Compound	Suggested names
i.	BaCl <sub>2</sub>	barium chloride, barium(II) chloride, or barium dichloride?
ii.	CoPO <sub>4</sub>	cobalt(III) phosphate, cobalt(II) phosphate, or cobalt phosphate?
iii.	Co <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	cobalt(III) phosphate, cobalt(II) phosphate, or cobalt phosphate?
iv.	CsOH	cesium hydroxide, cesium(I) hydroxide, or monocesium hydroxide?



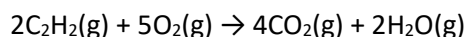
b. Balance the following reactions (2%):



c. Identify the oxidation number for each atom in the following compounds (4%):



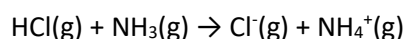
d. The balanced reaction between acetylene ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ) and  $\text{O}_2$  to form  $\text{CO}_2$  and water is:



How many grams of  $\text{CO}_2$  is formed from 2.00 g of acetylene? (2.5%)

## Problem 2

a. Identify the acid, base, conjugate acid, and conjugate base in the following reaction (2%):



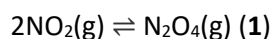
b. Explain whether HCl reacts as a Brønsted acid and/or an Arrhenius acid in the reaction equation in **Problem 2a** (motivate your answer). (4%)

c. Calculate the pH at 25.0 °C of the solution obtained when 2.50 g  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  is dissolved in enough water to prepare a 1.00 L  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$  solution. (2.5%)

d. How many grams of benzoic acid ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ) is required to prepare 10.0 L of a  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}(\text{aq})$  solution of pH = 3.00? ( $K_a = 6.3 \times 10^{-5}$  for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ) (4%)

### Problem 3

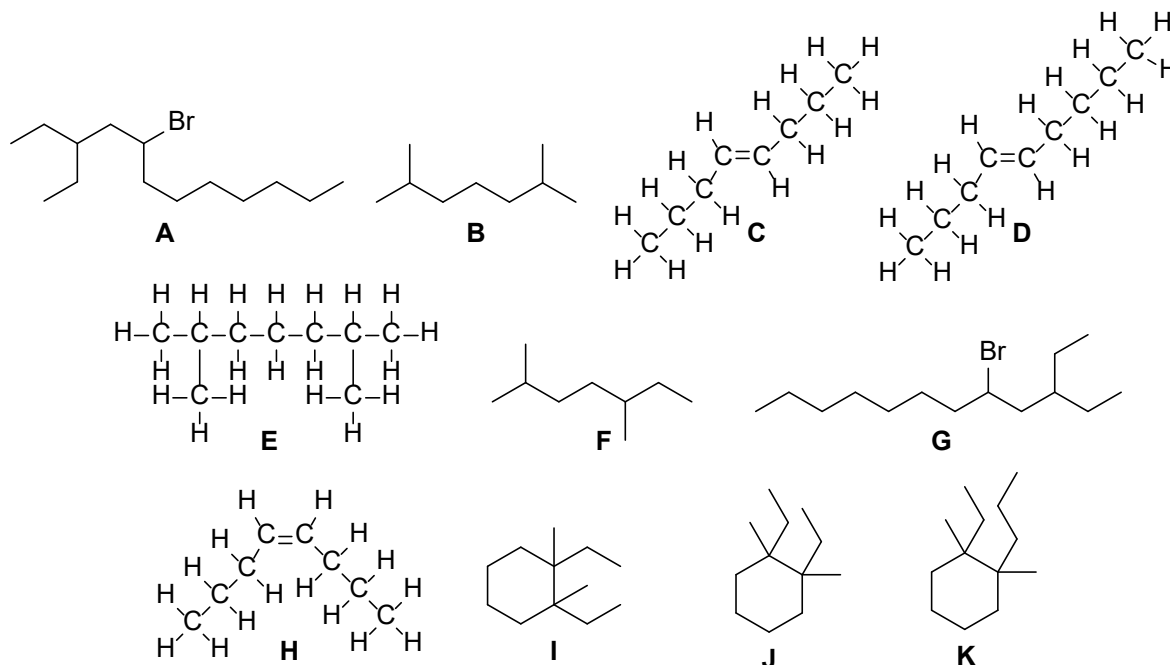
- a. Calculate the number of moles  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  present in 1.00 L of a  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}(\text{aq})$  solution, which contains 20.0-mass% of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ . Assume the density to be 0.972 g/mL for a 20-mass%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}(\text{aq})$  solution. **(2%)**
- b. Calculate the volumes required of a  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}(\text{aq})$  solution that contains 85.0-mass% of  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}$  and water to prepare 4.00 L of a 3.00 M  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}(\text{aq})$  solution. The density is 1.22 g/mL for an 85.0-mass%  $\text{HCO}_2\text{H}(\text{aq})$  solution. **(5%)**
- c. When reaction **1** is at its first chemical equilibrium at 80.0 °C the pressure is 1.00 atm for  $\text{NO}_2$  and 5.30 for  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})$ . Calculate the chemical equilibrium constant ( $K_c$ ) for the reaction. **(1.5%)**



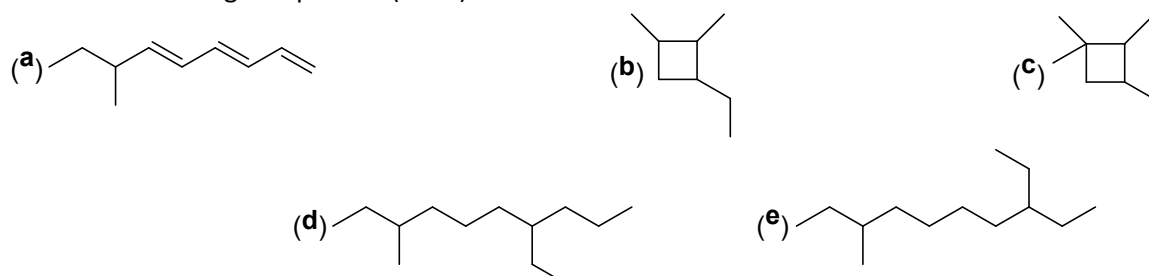
- d. Calculate the pressure of  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  at the new equilibrium if the reaction is forced away from its first equilibrium at 80.0 °C, in **Problem 3c**, by increasing the pressure of  $\text{NO}_2$  to 10.0 atm. **(4%)**

### Problem 4

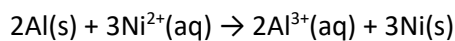
- a. Identify which of the following compounds that are identical, geometric isomers, and constitutional isomers (5%):



- b. Name the following compounds (2.5%):



- c. A galvanic cell uses the following cell reaction:



- Write the cell-diagram of the galvanic cell. (2.5%)
- Sketch the galvanic cell, label the anode (0.5%) and cathode (0.5%), indicate the direction of electron flow (0.5%), and to which half-cell the salt bridge's anion and cations migrate towards (1%). Assume the salt bridge to contain  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ions.

### Problem 5

- a. **Greenhouse effect:** Give an example of a group of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that has no natural sources. **(3%)**
- b. **Greenhouse effect:** Explain positive and negative feedbacks in relation to global warming and describe shortly one example of each! Why are we more concerned about positive than about negative feedback effects regarding the global warming? **(7%)**
- c. **Ozone layer:** In which atmospheric layer do we find (the "good") ozone layer? Of 10 million air molecules are approximately 2 millions  $O_2$  molecules. How many  $O_3$  molecules are there respectively? How large percentages of UV-B and of UV-C radiation from the sun towards the earth does it absorb? **(6%)**

### Problem 6

- a. Describe (in short) a method for gas purification of particles. **(7%)**
- b. How is  $NO_x$  and VOC (volatile organic compounds) removed from the exhaust of a petrol car? (Include the reaction equations) **(6%)**
- c. Which valuable product can  $SO_2(g)$  be converted to by gas purification? **(3%)**

### Problem 7

Even though the public environmental discussion and attention today is focused on global warming/climate change, most environmental engineers (and other engineering disciplines) daily environmental work is aimed at the aquatic environment and water/wastewater treatment. This might be due to the numerous technical requirements and quality parameters defined for water quality and the availability of technical unit processes for treatment.

- a. List at least three environmental problems that deteriorate the aquatic environment and name their main/typical sources. **(6%)**

In Norway we have good access to good quality potable water sources, but still most inhabitants receive drinking/potable water that has undergone treatment.

- b. Present at least two typical unit processes commonly applied in Norwegian (any modern) water treatment plants, and indicate which water quality parameters these address. **(6%)**

The sewer system collects water consumed in households and industrial facilities. In addition, drainage and storm water is collected in order to avoid water damage to installations and structures. Historic sewer systems combined household wastewaters and drainage water, while modern sewers are designed with separate systems.

- c. Describe the difference between the two types of sewer systems and explain why new and retrofitted systems are preferred? (6%)

## Formulas

Avogadro's law:	$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2}$
°C to K:	$T_K = T_{°C} + 273.15$
Density:	$d = \frac{m}{V}$
Molar concentration:	$c = \frac{n}{V}$
Number of moles:	$n = \frac{m}{M}$
The ideal gas law:	$PV = nRT$
Expression for pH:	$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$
Expression for pOH:	$\text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]$
Relationship between $K_a$ and $K_b$	$K_a \times K_b = K_w$
Expression for the autoprotolysis constant of $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ :	$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$
Standard cell potential:	$E_{\text{cell}}^\circ = E_{\text{ox}}^\circ + E_{\text{red}}^\circ$
Nernst equation:	$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^\circ - \frac{0.059}{n} \log Q$

## Fundamental constants

Name	Symbol	Value
Atomic mass unit:	u	$1.66054 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$
Avogadro constant:	$N_A$	$6.02214086 \times 10^{23} / \text{mol}$
Boltzmann constant:	k	$1.38066 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
Elementary charge:	e	$1.60218 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Faraday constant:	F	96485.3 C/mol
Gas constant:	R	8.31451 J/K mol
		8.31451 L kPa/K mol
		0.0820578 L atm/K mol
		62.3639 L Torr/K mol
		0.0831451 L bar/K mol
Autoprotolysis constant for water at 25 °C	$K_w$	$1.00 \times 10^{-14}$