

2004 第 36 屆國際化學奧林匹亞競賽試題

參考題解與評分標準 (續)

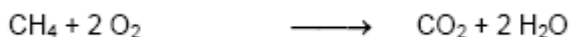
方泰山 邱愛菁
國立臺灣師範大學 化學系

理論部份：

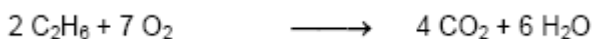
理論題 1：熱力學

1.1 化學方程式：〈2分〉

a) 甲烷：



b) 乙烷：



方程式的熱力學數據：〈4分〉

$$\Delta H^0 = [2 \cdot (-241.8) - 393.5 - (-74.6)] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} = -802.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^0 = [2 \cdot (188.8) + 213.8 - 186.3 - 2 \cdot 205.2] \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} = -5.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^0 = -802.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - 298.15 \text{ K} \cdot (-5.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) = -800.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

甲烷

$$\Delta H^0 = -802.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta S^0 = -5.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad \Delta G^0 = -800.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^0 = [6 \cdot (-241.8) - 4 \cdot 393.5 - 2 \cdot (-84.0)] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} = -2856.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^0 = [6 \cdot 188.8 + 4 \cdot 213.8 - 2 \cdot 229.2 - 7 \cdot 205.2] \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} = +93.2 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^0 = -2856.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - 298.15 \text{ K} \cdot (93.2 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) = -2884.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

乙烷

$$\Delta H^0 = -2856.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta S^0 = +93.2 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \quad \Delta G^0 = -2884.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

1.2a) 1 立方公尺天然氣中甲烷與乙烷的莫耳數：〈7分〉

〈概念 2分〉

$$m = \rho \cdot V = 0.740 \text{ g L}^{-1} \cdot 1000 \text{ L} = 740 \text{ g}$$

〈1分〉

$$M_{\text{av}} = \sum_i x(i)M(i) = 0.0024 \cdot 44.01 \text{ g mol}^{-1} + 0.0134 \cdot 28.02 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\ + 0.9732 \cdot 16.05 \text{ g mol}^{-1} + 0.011 \cdot 30.08 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$= 16.43 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad \langle 2 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$n_{\text{tot}} = m (M_{\text{av}})^{-1} = 740 \text{ g} \cdot (16.43 \text{ g/mol})^{-1} = 45.04 \text{ mol} \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} n(i) = x(i) \cdot n_{\text{tot}} \quad n(\text{CH}_4) &= x(\text{CH}_4) \cdot n_{\text{tot}} = 0.9732 \cdot 45.04 \text{ mol} = 43.83 \text{ mol} \\ n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) &= x(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6) \cdot n_{\text{tot}} = 0.0110 \cdot 45.04 \text{ mol} = 0.495 \text{ mol} \end{aligned} \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

1.2b) 燃燒能的相對偏差：〈2分〉

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{comb.}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}))} &= \sum_i n(i) \Delta_c H^\circ(i) = 43.83 \text{ mol} \cdot (-802.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) + \\ &\quad 0.495 \text{ mol} \cdot 0.5 \cdot (-2856.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}) \\ &= -35881 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{comb.}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}))} = -35881 \text{ kJ} \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

PUC 的相對偏差

$$E_{\text{PUC}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}))} = 9.981 \text{ kWh m}^{-3} \cdot 1 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 3600 \text{ kJ (kWh)}^{-1} = 35932 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{deviation} \Delta E &= (E_{\text{comb.}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}))} - E_{\text{PUC}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}))}) \cdot 100\% \cdot [E_{\text{comb.}(\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}))}]^{-1} \\ &= (35881 \text{ kJ} - 35932 \text{ kJ}) \cdot 100\% \cdot (35881 \text{ kJ})^{-1} = -0.14\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{相對偏差} = -0.14\% \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

1.3 水加熱所須能量：〈4分〉

$$\text{水的體積： } V_{\text{water}} = 22.5 \text{ m}^3 \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{water}} &= V_{\text{water}} \rho_{\text{water}} (M_{\text{water}})^{-1} = 22.5 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ g m}^{-3} \cdot (18.02 \text{ g mol}^{-1})^{-1} \\ &= 1.249 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mol} \end{aligned} \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$E_{\text{water}} = n_{\text{water}} \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 1.249 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mol} \cdot 75.30 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 14 \text{ K} = 1316 \text{ MJ} \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$E_{\text{water}} = 1316 \text{ MJ} \quad \langle 1.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

空氣加熱所須能量：

房子的體積：

$$V_{\text{air}} = 15 \text{ m} \cdot 8 \text{ m} \cdot 3 \text{ m} + 0.5 \cdot 15 \text{ m} \cdot 8 \text{ m} \cdot 2 \text{ m} = 480 \text{ m}^3 \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{air}} &= pV \cdot (RT)^{-1} = 1.013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot 480 \text{ m}^3 \cdot (8.314 \text{ J (K mol)}^{-1} \cdot 283.15 \text{ K})^{-1} \\ &= 2.065 \cdot 10^4 \text{ mol} \end{aligned} \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$C_p(\text{air}) = 0.21 \cdot 29.4 \text{ J (K mol)}^{-1} + 0.79 \cdot 29.1 \text{ J (K mol)}^{-1} = 29.16 \text{ J (K mol)}^{-1} \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$E_{\text{air}} = n_{\text{air}} \cdot C_p(\text{air}) \cdot \Delta T = 2.065 \cdot 10^4 \text{ mol} \cdot 29.17 \text{ J (K mol)}^{-1} \cdot 20 \text{ K} = 12.05 \text{ MJ} \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$E_{\text{air}} = 12.05 \text{ MJ} \quad \langle 2.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

1.4 維持室溫所須能量：〈2分〉

房屋表面積：

$$A_{\text{house}} = 3 \text{ m} \cdot 46 \text{ m} + 8 \text{ m} \cdot 2 \text{ m} + ((2 \text{ m})^2 + (4 \text{ m})^2)^{1/2} \cdot 2 \cdot 15 \text{ m} = 288.16 \text{ m}^2 \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

熱導電度：

$$\lambda_{\text{wall}} = 1 \text{ J (s K m)}^{-1}$$

隨溫度升降的熱流量〈牆厚 $d = 0.2 \text{ m}$ 〉

$$J = E_{\text{loss}} (A \cdot \Delta t)^{-1} = \lambda_{\text{wall}} \cdot \Delta T \cdot d^{-1}$$

$$E_{\text{loss}} = 288.16 \text{ m}^2 \cdot (12 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \text{ s}) \cdot 1 \text{ J (s K m)}^{-1} \cdot 25 \text{ K} \cdot (0.2 \text{ m})^{-1} = 1556 \text{ MJ} \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

$$E_{\text{loss}} = 1556 \text{ MJ}$$

1.5 總能量與費用：〈3分〉

總能量：

$$E_{\text{tot}} = E_{\text{water}} + E_{\text{air}} + E_{\text{loss}} = 1316 \text{ MJ} + 12 \text{ MJ} + 1556 \text{ MJ} = 2884 \text{ MJ} \quad \langle 0.5 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

2884 MJ 相當於

$$2.884 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ} \cdot (3600 \text{ s h}^{-1} \cdot 9.981 \text{ kJ s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot 0.9)^{-1} = 89.18 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{氣體體積 } V = 89.18 \text{ m}^3 \quad \langle 1 \text{ 分} \rangle$$

2884 MJ 相當於費用：

$$0.40 \text{ € m}^{-3} \cdot 89.18 \text{ m}^3 = 35.67 \text{ €}$$

設備租金：

$$150.00 \text{ €}$$

熱氣總費用

$$= 185.67 \text{ €} \quad (0.5)$$

2884 MJ 相當於費用：

$$2.884 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kJ} \cdot 0.137 \text{ €} \cdot (3600 \text{ s h}^{-1} \cdot 1 \text{ kJ s}^{-1} \text{ h})^{-1} = 109.75 \text{ €}$$

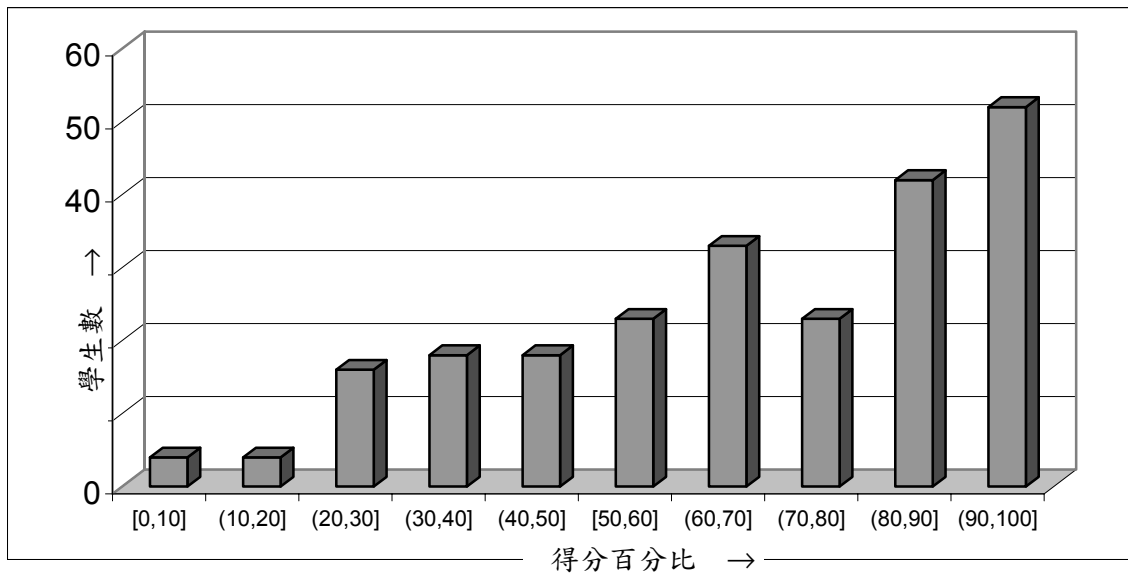
設備租金：

100.00 €

熱氣總費用

= 209.75 € (1)

本大題總藍分：24 (100%)，平均得分：16.1 (67.1%)，成績分佈圖：



理論題 2：催化劑表面之動力學

2.1 反應式：〈3分〉



2.2 有關 探頭的問題：〈3分〉

	正確	錯誤	無法判定
若 λ 值在 λ 變化範圍內，於三元催化轉化器中(three-way catalytic converter)，一氧化碳與碳氫化合物能被氧化	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$\lambda > 1$ ，於三元催化轉化器中，一氧化碳與碳氫化合物能被氧化	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
< 0.975 ，氮氧化物 (nitrogen oxides) 不易被還原	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.3a) 表面佔據率：〈1分〉

$$\theta = \frac{0.85 \text{ kPa}^{-1} \cdot 0.65 \text{ kPa}}{1 + 0.85 \cdot 0.65}$$

$$\theta = 0.356 \text{ or } 35.6 \%$$

2.3b) 15%表面佔據率之壓力：〈2分〉

$$\theta = \frac{K \cdot p}{1 + K \cdot p} \Leftrightarrow K \cdot p = \theta + \theta \cdot K \cdot p \Leftrightarrow p \cdot (K - \theta \cdot K) = \theta \Leftrightarrow p = \frac{\theta}{K - \theta \cdot K}$$

〈1分〉

$$\theta = 0.15$$

$$p = 0.21 \text{ kPa}$$

〈1分〉

2.3c) 分解反應級數(orders of decomposition)：〈3分〉

低氣體壓力下之分解反應級數 1 〈1.5分〉

高氣體壓力下之分解反應級數 0 〈1.5分〉

提示：

$$r = k \cdot \theta = k \cdot \frac{K \cdot p}{1 + K \cdot p}, \quad p \text{ low} \Rightarrow p \ll \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow r = k \cdot K \cdot p \quad \text{reaction order 1.}$$

$$p \text{ high} \Rightarrow p \gg \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow r = k \quad \text{reaction order 0.}$$

2.3d) 氣體體積 $V_{a,\max}$ 與產物 $K \cdot V_{a,\max}$ ：〈4分〉

$$\frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{K \cdot p} + 1 = \frac{V_{a,\max}}{V_a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{K \cdot V_{a,\max}} + \frac{p}{V_{a,\max}} = \frac{p}{V_a} \quad (2)$$

斜率(slope)：

$$\frac{1}{V_{a,\max}} = 1.9 \text{ cm}^{-3} \Rightarrow V_{a,\max} = 0.53 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (1)$$

截距(intercept)：

$$\frac{1}{K \cdot V_{a,\max}} = 6 \cdot 10^2 \text{ Pa cm}^{-3} \Rightarrow K \cdot V_{a,\max} = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}^{-1} \text{ cm}^3 \quad (1)$$

2.4 反應速率方程式：〈7分〉

由題目能直接導出

$$r = k_2 \cdot \theta_{CO_2} \quad (2)$$

The law of mass action 對反應機制的第一步驟

$$\theta_{CO_2} = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} \cdot \theta_{CO} \cdot \theta_{O_2}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (2) \Rightarrow r = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} \cdot \theta_{CO} \cdot \theta_{O_2}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (1)$$

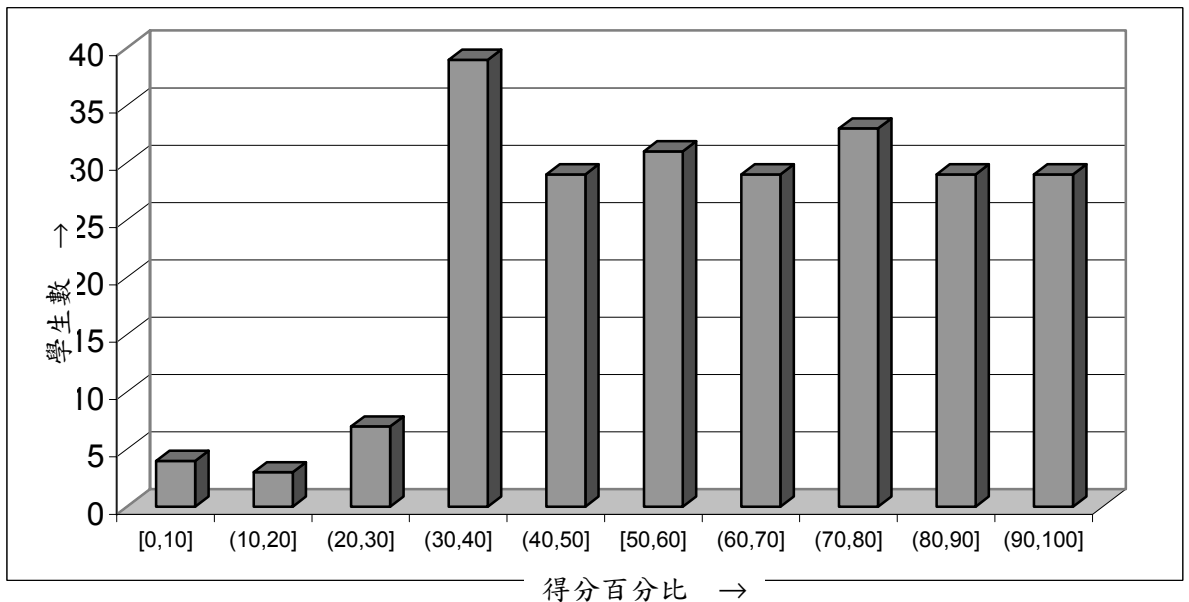
由 Langmuir 等溫線得：

$$\theta_{CO} = \frac{K_{CO} \cdot p_{CO}}{1 + K_{CO_2} \cdot p_{CO_2} + K_{CO} \cdot p_{CO} + K_{O_2} \cdot p_{O_2}} \text{ and}$$

$$\theta_{O_2} = \frac{K_{O_2} \cdot p_{O_2}}{1 + K_{CO_2} \cdot p_{CO_2} + K_{CO} \cdot p_{CO} + K_{O_2} \cdot p_{O_2}} \quad (1.5)$$

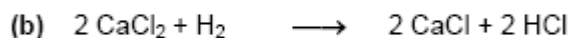
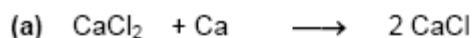
$$r = k_2 \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} \frac{K_{CO} \cdot p_{CO} \cdot (K_{O_2} \cdot p_{O_2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + K_{CO_2} \cdot p_{CO_2} + K_{CO} \cdot p_{CO} + K_{O_2} \cdot p_{O_2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \quad (0.5)$$

本大題總藍分：23 (100%)，平均得分：14.0 (61.0%)，成績分佈圖：



理論題 3：單價鹼土金屬化合物

3.1 化學反應式：〈3分〉



3.2 〈2分〉

銀色金屬顆粒：Ca

無色晶體：CaCl₂提示：Ca 與 CaCl₂ 無法以傳統的固相方式反應出 CaCl。

3.3 實驗式(Empirical formula)：〈4分〉

$$\begin{aligned} 100\% - (m/m\% \text{Ca} + m/m\% \text{Cl}) &= m/m\% \text{X} \\ 100\% - (52.36\% + 46.32\%) &= 1.32\% \text{X} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol\% of Ca} &= 52.36 \text{ m/m\%} / M(\text{Ca}) \\ &= 52.36 \text{ m/m\%} / 40.08 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\ &= 1.31 \text{ mol\%} \end{aligned} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol\% of Cl} &= 46.32 \text{ m/m\%} / M(\text{Cl}) \\ &= 46.32 \text{ m/m\%} / 35.45 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\ &= 1.31 \text{ mol\%} \end{aligned} \quad (0.5)$$

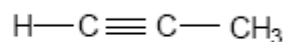
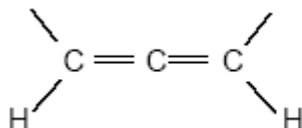
$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol\% of X} &= 1.32\% \text{X} / M(\text{H}) \\ &= 1.32\% \text{X} / 1.01 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\ &= 1.31 \text{ mol\%} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$n(\text{Ca}) : n(\text{Cl}) : n(\text{H}) = 1 : 1 : 1$$

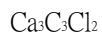
實驗式 CaClH

提示：CaCl₂ 與氫無法反應出 CaCl，代之反應出 CaClH。此化合物結構已由不適於分析如氫般之輕元素位置的 X 光結構分析確定。因此，許久以來存在之氫一直被忽略而將 CaClH 視為 CaCl。

3.4a) 結構：〈2分〉



3.4b) 產物實驗式：〈2分〉



提示：若給予 $n(\text{Ca}) : n(\text{Cl}) = 1.5 : 1$ (或更適以 $3 : 2$ 來重寫 $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{Ca}^{2+} = \text{Ca}_3\text{Cl}_2^{4+}$) 與還原產物含有須兩 Ca^{2+} 中和電荷的 C_3^{4-} 陰離子的條件，則 $\text{Ca}_3\text{C}_3\text{Cl}_2$ 隨之而得。

3.5a) CaCl 結構：〈1分〉

$$r(\text{Ca}^+)/r(\text{Cl}^-) = 120 \text{ pm}/167 \text{ pm} = 0.719$$

NaCl

CsCl

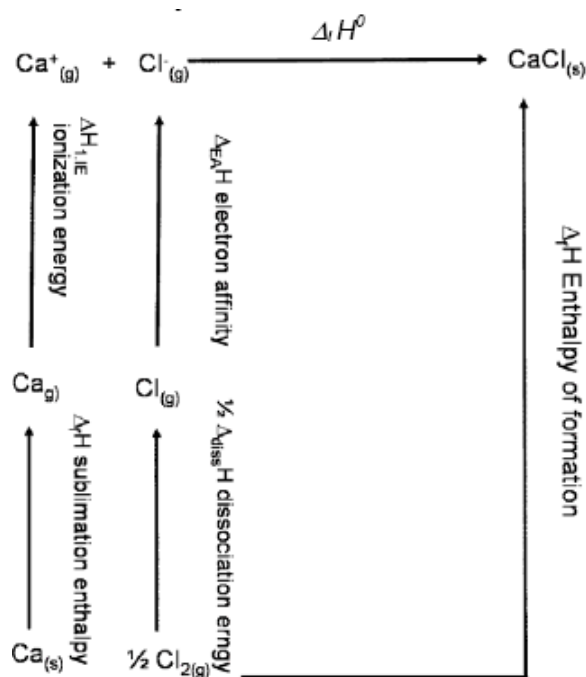
ZnS

BN

無法判定



3.5b) 以 Born-Harber-cycle 計算出 $\Delta_f H^0(\text{CaCl})$ ：〈5分〉

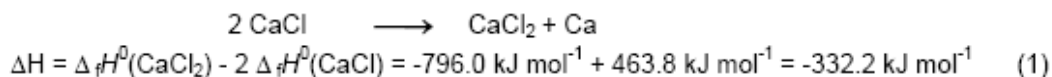


總計 Born-Harber-cycle 的所有反應步驟

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f H^0(\text{CaCl}) &= \Delta_{\text{sub}} H^0(\text{Ca}) + \Delta_{\text{IE}} H(\text{Ca}) + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\text{diss}} H(\text{Cl}_2) + \Delta_{\text{EA}} H(\text{Cl}) + \Delta_f H(\text{CaCl}) \\ &= (159.3 \quad + 589.7 \quad + 120 \quad - 349.0 \quad - 751.9) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \\ &\quad (1) \quad (0.5) \quad (1) \quad (0.5) \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_f H^0(\text{CaCl}) = -231.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (1)$$

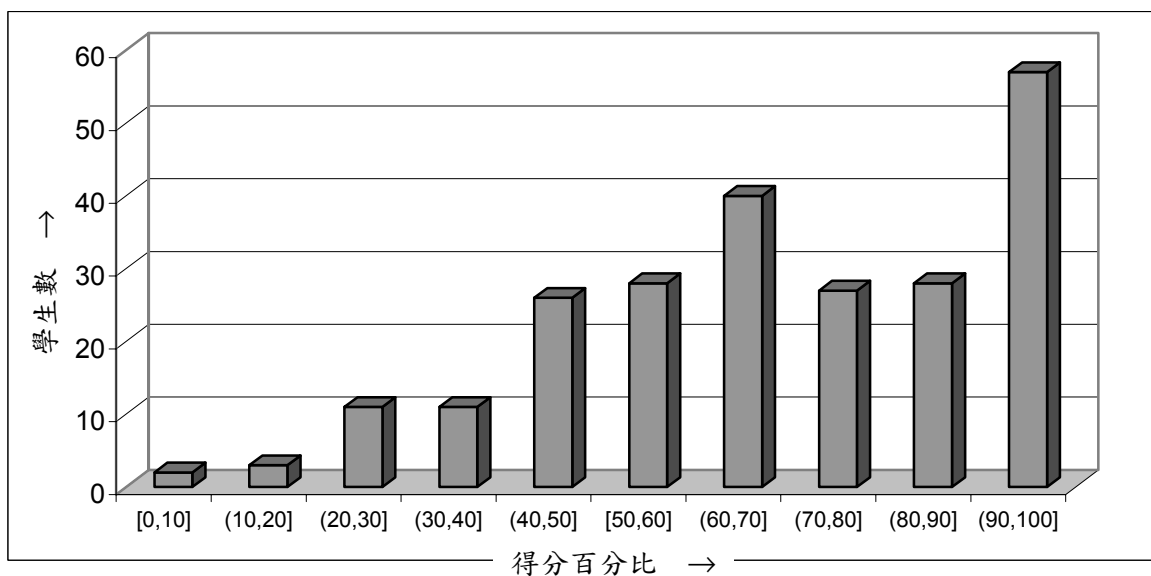
3.6 從穩定至自身氧化還原反應(disproportionation)：〈2分〉



自身氧化還原反應 是 否 無法判定，須更多資料

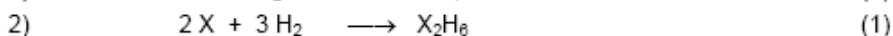
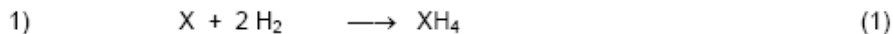
 (1)

本大題總藍分：21 (100%)，平均得分：14.4 (68.6%)，成績分佈圖：



理論題 4：原子量

4.1 X 的原子量、元素符號、結構 〈7分〉



I) $5.0 \text{ g} = [n_1(\text{X}) + n_2(\text{X})] \cdot M(\text{X})$

II) $5.628 \text{ g} = n_1(\text{XH}_4) \cdot [M(\text{X}) + 4 \cdot 1.01 \text{ g mol}^{-1}] + n_2(\text{X}_2\text{H}_6) \cdot [2M(\text{X}) + 6 \cdot 1.01 \text{ g mol}^{-1}]$

III) $n_1(\text{XH}_4) = 2n_2(\text{X}_2\text{H}_6)$ (2)

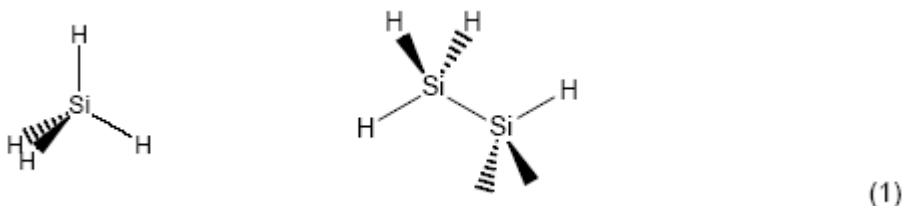
III,I) → I') $2n_1(\text{X}) \cdot M(\text{X}) = 5.0 \text{ g}$

III,II) → II') $n_1(\text{X}) \cdot [2M(\text{X}) + 7.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1}] = 5.628 \text{ g}$

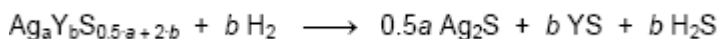
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{I',II'} \rightarrow \text{VI)} \quad & (5.0 \text{ g}) \cdot [2M(\text{X})]^{-1} = (5.628 \text{ g}) \cdot [2M(\text{X}) + 7.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1}]^{-1} \quad (1) \\
 & M(\text{X}) = 3.535 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot (5.628 \text{ g})^{-1} \cdot [(5.0 \text{ g})^{-1} \cdot (5.628 \text{ g})^{-1}]^{-1} \\
 & M(\text{X}) = 28.14 \text{ g mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

X 的原子量 $M(\text{X}) = 28.14 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ X 元素符號：Si
(1)

兩產物的立體結構：



4.2 Y 的原子量與礦石的實驗式 (empirical formula of Argyrodite) 〈9 分〉



$$\text{I)} \quad 10 \text{ g} = n(\text{Ag}_a\text{Y}_b\text{S}_{0.5a+2b}) \cdot [a \cdot 107.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1} + b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + (0.5 \cdot a + 2 \cdot b) \cdot 32.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1}] \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II)} \quad n(\text{H}_2) &= \frac{p \cdot V(\text{H}_2)}{RT} & n(\text{H}_2) &= \frac{100 \text{ kPa} \cdot 0.295 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot 400 \text{ K}} \\
 n(\text{H}_2) &= 8.871 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} & n(\text{Ag}_a\text{Y}_b\text{S}_{0.5a+2b}) &= b^{-1} \cdot 8.871 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III)} \quad 11.88 = \frac{a \cdot 107.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{b \cdot M(\text{Y})} \quad a \cdot 107.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 11.88 \cdot b \cdot M(\text{Y}) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II,I)} \rightarrow \text{II')} \quad & b \cdot 10 \text{ g} \cdot (8.871 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol})^{-1} = a \cdot 107.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1} + b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + (0.5 \cdot a + 2b) \cdot 32.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\
 & b \cdot 1127 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = a \cdot 107.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1} + b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + (0.5 \cdot a + 2b) \cdot 32.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{III,II')} \rightarrow \text{IV)} \quad & b \cdot 1127 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 11.88 \cdot b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + (0.5 \cdot a + 2b) \cdot 32.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\
 & b \cdot 1127 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 11.88 \cdot b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + b \cdot M(\text{Y}) + (0.5 \cdot \frac{11.88 \cdot b \cdot M(\text{Y})}{107.87 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} + 2b) \cdot 32.07 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \\
 & M(\text{Y}) = 72.57 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Y 的原子量 $M(\text{Y}) = 72.57 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ (1)

$$M(\text{Y}) = 72.57 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \rightarrow \text{III} \quad a:b = 8:1 \quad (1)$$

Y 元素符號：Ge 礦石的實驗式：Ag₈GeS₆

4.3 C-H 鍵的力常數 〈1 分〉

$$k(\text{C-H}) = [2\pi \cdot c \cdot \tilde{\nu}(\text{C-H})]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{N_A} \cdot \frac{3M(\text{C}) \cdot M(\text{H})}{3M(\text{C}) + 4M(\text{H})}$$

$$= [2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot 3030 \text{ cm}^{-1}]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 12.01 \cdot 1.01}{3 \cdot 12.01 + 4 \cdot 1.01} \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$k(\text{C-H}) = 491.94 \text{ N m}^{-1}$$

Z-H 鍵的力常數 〈1 分〉

$$k(\text{Z-H}) = k(\text{C-H}) \cdot \frac{\Delta_b H(\text{Z-H})}{\Delta_b H(\text{C-H})}$$

$$= 491.94 \text{ N m}^{-1} \cdot 450.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \cdot [438.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}]^{-1}$$

$$k(\text{Z-H}) = 505.18 \text{ N m}^{-1}$$

Z 的原子量、元素符號 〈2 分〉

$$\frac{3M(\text{Z}) \cdot M(\text{H})}{3M(\text{Z}) + 4M(\text{H})} = \frac{k(\text{Z-H}) \cdot N_A}{[2\pi \cdot c \cdot \tilde{\nu}(\text{Z-H})]^2}$$

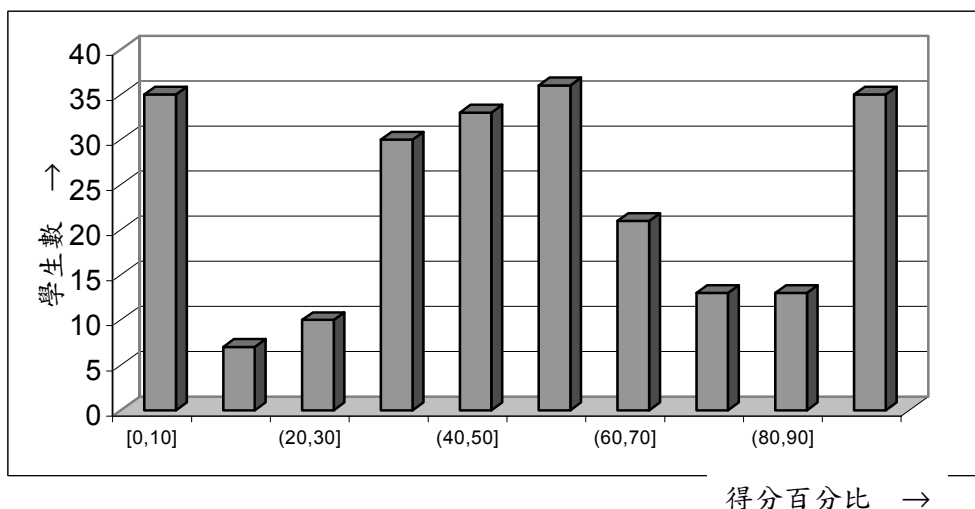
$$M(\text{Z}) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{[2\pi \cdot c \cdot \tilde{\nu}(\text{Z-H})]^2}{k(\text{Z-H}) \cdot N_A} - \frac{1}{M(\text{H})} \right)^{-1}$$

$$M(\text{Z}) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{[2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 2938.45]^2}{505180 \cdot 6.022 \cdot 10^{23}} - \frac{1}{1.01} \right)^{-1} \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Z 的原子量 $M(\text{Z}) = 72.68 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Z 元素符號：Ge

本大題總藍分：20 (100%)，平均得分：10.4 (51.8%)，成績分佈圖：



理論題 5：生化中的熱力學

5.1 反應式(1)的實際值 $\Delta G'$ (2分)

$$\Delta G' = \Delta G^{\circ'} + RT \ln \frac{c(\text{ADP}^{3-})/(1 \text{ mol L}^{-1}) \cdot c(\text{HPO}_4^{2-})/(1 \text{ mol L}^{-1})}{c(\text{ATP}^{4-})/(1 \text{ mol L}^{-1})} \quad (0.5)$$

$$= -30500 \text{ J mol}^{-1} + 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \cdot 298.15 \text{ K} \cdot \ln (0.00025 \cdot 0.00165 / 0.00225) \quad (1)$$

$$= -30.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} - 21.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$= -51.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

5.2 反應式(2)的平衡常數 K' ，[葡萄糖 6-磷酸] (glucose 6-phosphate) 與[葡萄糖] (glucose) 的濃度比值 (3分)

$$\Delta G^{\circ'} = -RT \cdot \ln K' \quad (0.5)$$

$$K' = e^{-\Delta G^{\circ'}/RT} \quad (0.5)$$

$$= e^{-13800 \text{ J/mol} / (8.314 \text{ J/(mol K)} \cdot 298.15 \text{ K})}$$

$$= 0.0038 \quad (0.5)$$

$$K' = \frac{c(\text{glucose 6-phosphate})/(1 \text{ mol L}^{-1})}{c(\text{glucose})/(1 \text{ mol L}^{-1}) \cdot c(\text{HPO}_4^{2-})/(1 \text{ mol L}^{-1})} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\frac{(\text{glucose 6-phosphate})}{(\text{glucose})} = K' \cdot c(\text{HPO}_4^{2-}) \cdot (1 \text{ mol L}^{-1})^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

$$= 0.0038 \cdot 0.00165$$

$$= 6.3 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad (0.5)$$

$$K' = 0.0038 \quad \frac{c(\text{glucose 6-phosphate})}{c(\text{glucose})} = 6.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$(\Sigma 1.5)$$

$$(\Sigma 1.5)$$

5.3 反應式(3)的 $\Delta G^{\circ'}$ 與 K' ，[葡萄糖 6-磷酸]與[葡萄糖]的濃度比值 (4分)

$$\Delta G^{\circ'}(3) = \Delta G^{\circ'}(1) + \Delta G^{\circ'}(2) \quad (0.5)$$

$$= -30.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} + 13.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$= -16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ''} = -RT \cdot \ln K' \quad (0.5)$$

$$K' = e^{-\Delta G^{\circ''}/RT}$$

$$= e^{16700 \text{ J/mol} / (8.314 \text{ J/(mol K)} \cdot 298.15 \text{ K})} \quad (0.5)$$

$$= 843 \quad (0.5)$$

$$K' = \frac{c(\text{glucose 6-phosphate})c(\text{ADP}^{3-})}{c(\text{glucose})c(\text{ATP}^{4-})} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\frac{c(\text{glucose 6-phosphate})}{c(\text{glucose})} = K' \cdot \frac{c(\text{ATP}^{4-})}{c(\text{ADP}^{3-})} \quad (0.5)$$

$$= 843 \cdot 2.25 \text{ mmol L}^{-1} / 0.25 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$$

$$= 7587 \quad (0.5)$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ} = -16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (\Sigma 1) \quad K' = 843 \quad (\Sigma 1.5) \quad \frac{c(\text{glucose 6-phosphate})}{c(\text{glucose})} = 7587 \quad (\Sigma 1.5)$$

5.4a) 每天 ATP 的製造量 (Mass of ATP) 〈2 分〉

$$\text{提供合成 ATP 的能量} : 8000 \text{ kJ day}^{-1} \cdot 0.5 = 4000 \text{ kJ day}^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\text{合成 ATP 的能量需求} : 52 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{ATP 產量 (Amount of ATP)} : 4000 \text{ kJ day}^{-1} / 52 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} = 76.9 \text{ mol day}^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\text{ATP 的製造量 (Mass of ATP)} : 76.9 \text{ mol day}^{-1} \cdot 503 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 38700 \text{ g day}^{-1} = 38.7 \text{ kg day}^{-1} (1)$$

$$m_{\text{day}^{-1}} = 38.7 \text{ kg day}^{-1}$$

5.4b) 人體 ATP 的重量 (Mass of ATP) 〈1 分〉

$$\text{平均水解速率} : 1 \text{ day} = 1440 \text{ min} \quad 1 \text{ min} = 1440^{-1} \text{ day} \quad (0.5)$$

$$\text{人體 ATP 的重量} : 38.7 \text{ kg day}^{-1} / (1440^{-1} \text{ day}) \cdot 1 \text{ min} = 26.9 \text{ g} \quad (0.5)$$

$$m_{\text{body}} = 26.9 \text{ g}$$

5.4c) 其餘自由能的去處為何？擇一正確答案：〈2 分〉

用於降低體內的亂度 (entropy)

以水的 O-H 鍵與二氧化碳的 C=O 鍵形式釋出人體

催化製造 ATP 的酵素再生

維持體熱

5.5a) pH = 7 下，直徑 1 μm 的球狀粒線體的質子含量？〈2 分〉

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi (0.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m})^3$$

$$= 5.2 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ m}^3 = 5.2 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ L} \quad (0.5)$$

$$c = 10^{-7} \text{ mol L}^{-1} \quad (0.5)$$

$$n = V \cdot c \cdot N_A \quad (0.5)$$

$$= 5.2 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ L} \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol L}^{-1} \cdot 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 31 \quad (0.5)$$

$$n = 31$$

5.5b) 須多少質子進入單一粒線體？〈2 分〉

ATP 分子數目：

$$n(\text{ATP}) = \frac{m(\text{ATP}) \cdot N_A}{M(\text{ATP})} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ g} \cdot 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{503 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 239400 \quad (1)$$

每一細胞的 H⁺ 數目：

$$n(H^+_{\text{per cell}}) = n(\text{ATP}) \cdot 3 = 718300 \quad (0.5)$$

每一粒線體的 H⁺ 數目：

$$n(H^+_{\text{mit}}) = n(H^+_{\text{per cell}}) / 1000 = 718 \quad (0.5)$$

$$n(H^+_{\text{mit}}) = 718$$

本大題總藍分：18 (100%)，平均得分：11.8(65.7%)，成績分佈圖：

