

INGURUGIRO TEKNOLOGIA

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GASAK-KONTZENTRAZIO UNITATEAK

- Masa /bolumena: mg/m^3 , $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Bolumena/bolumena: %, ppm, ppb

1% = 1 kutsatzaile bolumen/100 aire bolumen

1 ppm = 1 kutsatzaile bolumen/ 10^6 aire bolumen

1 ppb = 1 kutsatzaile bolumen/ 10^9 aire bolumen

masa/bolumen unitatetatik bolumen/bolumen unitatetara (edo alderantziz) pasatzeko, gas idealen ekuazioa erabiltzen da :

$$P V = n R T$$

1. Ariketa: CO 9 ppm (EEUU-tan airearen kalitate estandarra → mg/m³ (1 atm, 25°C))

$$9 \text{ ppm CO} = 9 \text{ bol CO} / 10^6 \text{ bol aire} = 9 \text{ L CO} / 10^6 \text{ L aire} = 0.009 \text{ L CO} / \text{m}^3 \text{ aire}$$

Gas idealen ekuazioa aplikatuz: $PV = nRT$

$$1 \text{ atm } 0.009 \text{ L} = n 0.082 \text{ atm L K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} 298 \text{ K}$$

$$n = 0.000368 \text{ mol CO} = 10.3 \text{ mg}$$

$$\rightarrow 10.3 \text{ mg/m}^3$$

2. Ariketa: $400 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \text{SO}_2$ (1 atm, 25°C) \rightarrow ppm

$$400 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \text{SO}_2 = 400000 \mu\text{g}/10^6 \text{L}$$

$$400000 \mu\text{g} \text{SO}_2 = 0.4 \text{g} \text{SO}_2 = 0.00625 \text{mol} \text{SO}_2$$

Gas idealen ekuazioa aplikatuz:

$$1 \text{ atm } V = 0.00625 \text{ mol } 0.082 \text{ atm L K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} 298 \text{ K}$$

$$V = 0.153 \text{ L } \text{SO}_2$$

$$0.153 \text{ L } \text{SO}_2 / 10^6 \text{ L} = \mathbf{0.153 \text{ ppm}}$$

3. Ariketa Gas batek hurrengo baldintzetan okupatzen duen bolumen molarra:

a) baldintza normaletan

b) baldintza estandarretan

c) $T=1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ eta 1 atm tako presiopean kalkulatu

a)
$$P V = n R T$$

$$1 \text{ atm } V = 1 \text{ mol } 0,082 \frac{\text{atm L}}{\text{mol K}} 273 \text{ K}$$

$$V=22,4 \text{ L}$$

b)
$$1 \text{ atm } V = 1 \text{ mol } 0,082 \frac{\text{atm L}}{\text{mol K}} 298 \text{ K}$$

$$V=22,5 \text{ L}$$

c)
$$1 \text{ atm } V = 1 \text{ mol } 0,082 \frac{\text{atm L}}{\text{mol K}} 1273 \text{ K}$$

$$V=104,5 \text{ L}$$

4. Ariketa 30°C-tan eta 1 atm-tan ingurumen atmosferikoaren kutsadura neurtzen duen monitore batek eguneko batazbesteko 480 µg/m³-ko neurria neurtzen du. Zein izango da SO₂ kontzentrazioa ppm-tan? Datuak Pisu atomikoak S:32 eta O:16.

$$P V = n R T$$

$$1 \text{ atm } V = \frac{480 \text{ } \mu\text{g}}{64 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{mol}}} \frac{\text{gr}}{10^6 \text{ } \mu\text{g}} 0,082 \frac{\text{atm L}}{\text{mol K}} 303 \text{ K}$$

$$V = 1,86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ L SO}_2$$

$$V = \frac{1,86 \times 10^{-4} \text{ L } 1000 \text{ mL}}{\text{L}} = 0,186 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{SO}_2 \text{ ppm} = \frac{0,186 \text{ mL SO}_2}{\text{m}^3 \text{ aire}} = 0,186 \text{ ppm}$$

5. Ariketa 25 °C eta 750 mm-tako presiopean eguneko batzbesteko NO kontzentrazioa estazio batean 40 µg/m³-ko dela ikusten da. Zein izango da NO kontzentrazioa ppm-tan?

$$P V = n R T$$

$$750 \text{ mmHg} \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} V = \frac{40 \text{ } \mu\text{g}}{30 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{mol}}} \frac{\text{gr}}{10^6 \text{ } \mu\text{g}} 0,082 \frac{\text{atm L}}{\text{mol K}} 298 \text{ K}$$

$$V = 3,30 \times 10^{-5} \text{ L NO}$$

$$V = \frac{3,30 \times 10^{-5} \text{ L} \cdot 1000 \text{ mL}}{\text{L}} = 0,033 \text{ mL NO}$$

$$\text{NO ppm} = \frac{0,033 \text{ mL NO}}{\text{m}^3 \text{ aire}} = 0,033 \text{ ppm}$$