

Chemical Principles EMI course

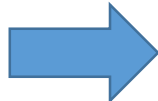
普通化學EMI英語教學

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What is chemistry?

Dalton's Atomic Theory:
Each element is made up of tiny particles called *atoms*

creates



The Period Table

Teaching of chemical experiments

Boyle's law: $V = \frac{k}{P}$ (at constant T and n)

Charles's law: $V = bT$ (at constant P and n)

Avogadro's law: $V = an$ (at constant T and P)

From experiments

$$PV = nRT$$

Explanation of chemical equations

Derivation of $PV = nRT$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{nN_A \left(\frac{1}{2} m \overline{u^2} \right)}{V} \right]$$

From theory

$$\frac{PV}{n} = \frac{2}{3} (\text{KE})_{\text{avg}} \propto T$$

Grading

- Midterm exam*2 25% each
- Final exam*1 30%
- Quiz*7 20% in total

Historical examples for the meaning of difficult equations

Heisenberg uncertainty principle

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Example: How does our sun shine?

Nuclear fusion proposed (1920)

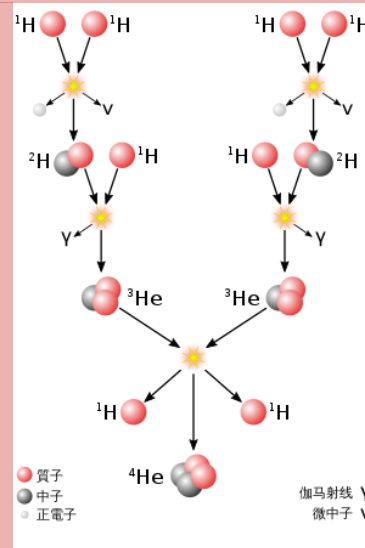
opposition

Not enough heat

Heisenberg uncertainty principle proposed (1933)

explained

Nuclear fusion of sun through Quantum tunneling effect



Alternatives

- Coursera online English course also available