SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

GENERAL CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

4

5. Type of course:

(•) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

No prerequisites

7. Class restrictions:

No class restrictions

8. Duration / semester:

1 8

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures:	3
9.2. Seminars:	0
9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes:	0

10. Faculty:

Faculty of Technology

11. Department/study program:

Environmental protection engineering

12. Lecturer:

Mustafa Burgić, full professor

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

mustafaburgic@yahoo.com

14. Web site:

www.tf.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

The goal of the course is for students to master the basic technological processes of the chemical industry from organic and inorganic processes and products. The product obtained in the chemical industry is often used as a raw material for further processing in order to obtain a new, more valuable product. That is why the concept of raw material, as well as the concept of end product, relates to a specific technological process. What a product of one process can be the raw material of another, and so on. As the course covers the Department of Environmental Protection, the goal is to master the problems that are present in certain technologies.

16. Learning outcomes:

For the implementation of these processes and the rational production of inorganic salts and organic pure compounds it is necessary to know the basic chemical reactions and mechanisms and kinetics of the basic chemical processes that these reactions lead to the creation of equilibrium states.

17. Course content:

In this course, the aim is to study the basic technological principles and relationships of chemical production processes on selected examples of chemical technology products of organic and inorganic industrial processes. The ultimate goal is to try to bring theoretical knowledge into production processes that are economically justified.

18. Learning methods:

Auditorial lectures, using multimedia resouces (power point presentations), favoring the active participation and discussion of students.
Practical work on the preparation and public presentation of individual and group seminar papers.

19. Assessment methods:

Knowledge and skills are continually evaluated throughout the semester, through: partial exams - tests - T1 and T2, and final exam. Students are obliged to approach all forms of knowledge checking during the semester.
Partial exam I includes knowledge checking after the first seven teaching units, adopted through lectures.
Partial exam II includes knowledge checking, adopted through lectures (teaching units from 8 to 15).
Partial exams I and II are in written form and each consists of 10 questions. At each partial exam, the student can win a maximum of 20 points.
As part of the prerequisites, the student can prepare a seminar work on the topics of the course content, which he submits in written form for review and assessment and can achieve a maximum of 5 points.
The presence at lectures is evaluated with a maximum of 5 points (lectures are mandatory). The student can earn up to 50 points on pre-exam activities.
The final exam covers the entire course. At the final exam, the student can win a maximum of 50 points.

20. Assessment components:

The rating on the exam is based on the total number of points the student has achieved by fulfilling the prerequisites and completing the final exam, and it contains a maximum of 100 points and is determined according to the following scale: Attendance at the lectures 5 points; Seminar work 5 points; Partial test I and II -40 points. Prerequisites total 50 points and final exam total 50 points.

21. Required reading list:

R.Krstulović, Tehnološki procesi anorganske industrije,Sveučilište Split, Tehnološki fakultet u Splitu, Split, 1986.
J. Sadadinović. Organska tehnologija, Tehnološki fakultet Tuzla 2002.

22. Web sources:

http://www.unep.fr/scp/cp/publications/ (10.04.2015)

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2015-16

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session: