

# Chapter 11

## Rate of Reaction

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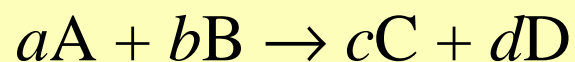
Kinetics :



# 11.1

## (reaction rate)

rate =  $\Delta$ conc. of species /  $\Delta t$



$$\text{rate} = \frac{\Delta[C]}{c\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta[D]}{d\Delta t} = \frac{-\Delta[A]}{a\Delta t} = \frac{-\Delta[B]}{b\Delta t}$$

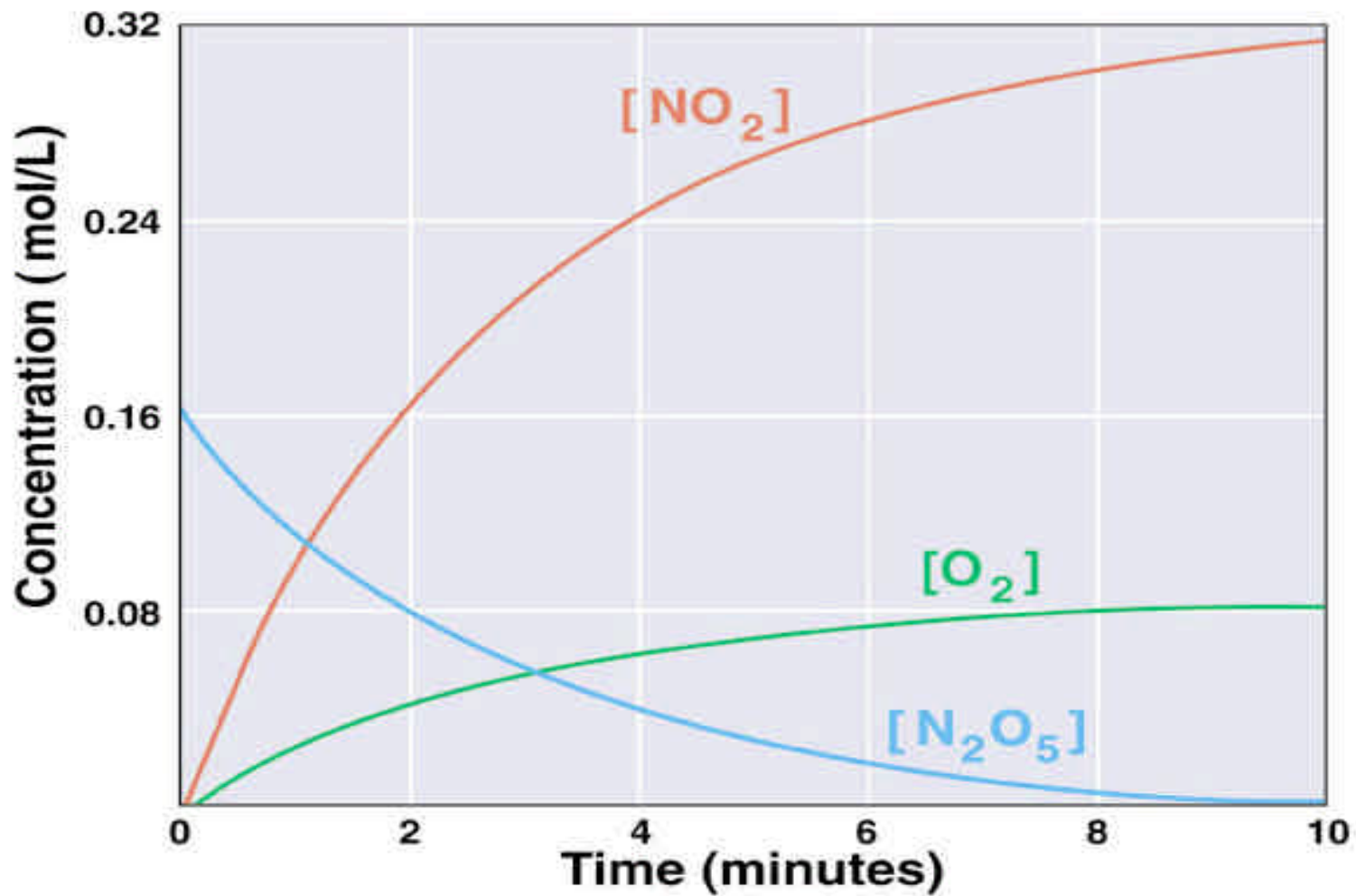
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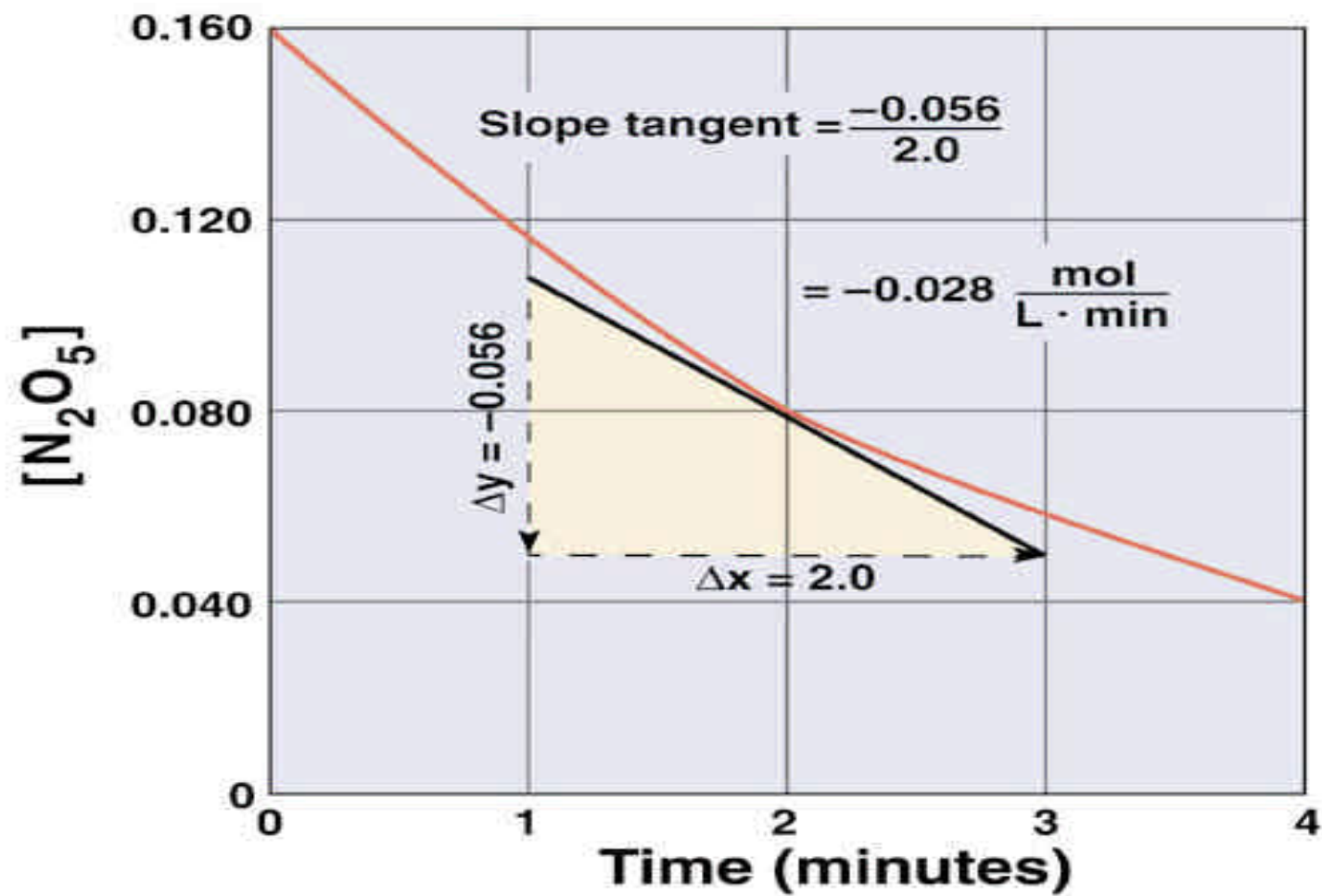
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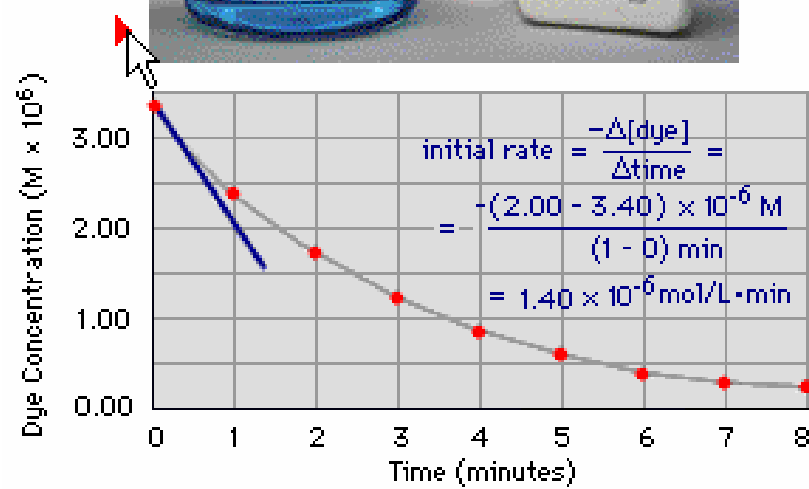
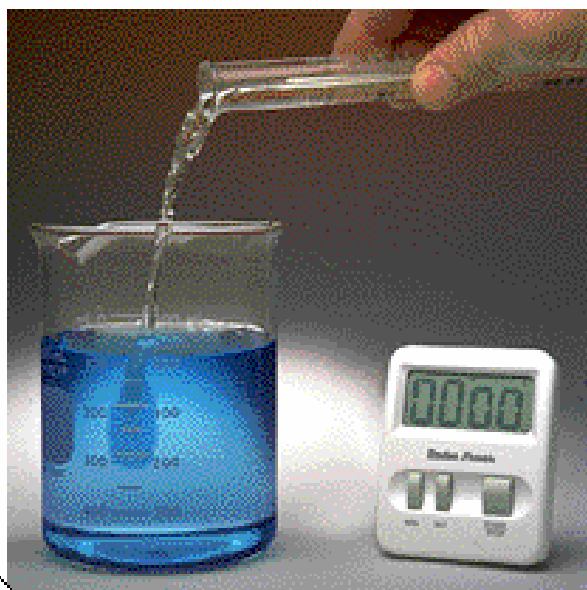
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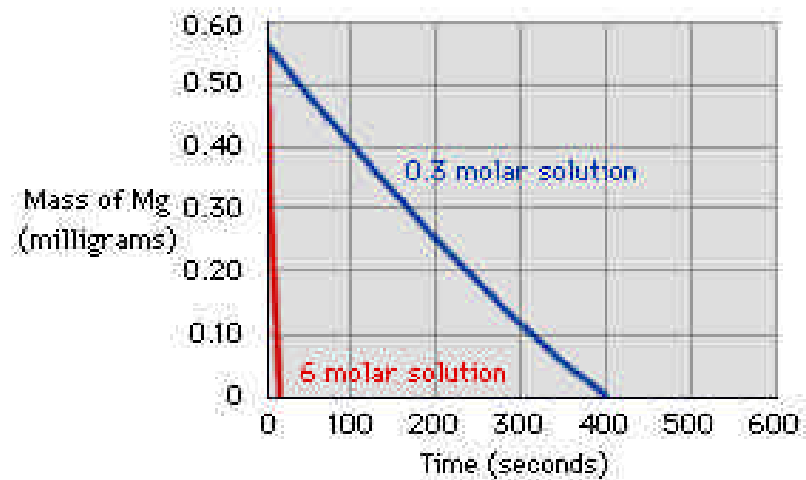
# Concentration of $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ , $2\text{NO}_2$ , and $1/2 \text{O}_2$ over time







# 11.2



, A:  
rate =  $k[A]^m$ ;  $k =$  ,  $m =$  (order)

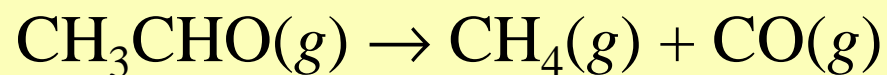
, (A, B):  
rate =  $k[A]^m[B]^n$  =  $m+n$

,  $m$   $n$  (1, 2, 3, 0, 1/2.....)  
( )

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-  $m$   $k$  :



rate	2.0 M/s	0.50 M/s	0.080 M/s
[CH <sub>3</sub> CHO]	1.0 M	0.50 M	0.20 M

$$2.0 / 0.50 = (1.0 / 0.50)^m \quad m = 2 \quad , \text{ rate} = k[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]^2$$

$$k = \text{rate}/[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}]^2 = \frac{2.0 \text{ M/s}}{(1.0 \text{ M})^2} = 2.0(\text{M}\cdot\text{s})^{-1}$$

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## 11.3

### 1 (First order reaction)

$$\ln [A]_0/[A] = kt; \quad [A]_0 = \quad A$$
$$[A] = \quad t \quad A$$

1)  $k = 0.250 \text{ /s}$ ,  $[A]_0 = 1.00 \text{ M}$  ,  $10.0 \text{ s}$   $A$  ?

$$\ln [A]_0 / [A] = 0.250 \times 10.0 = 2.50$$

$$[A]_0 / [A] = e^{2.50} = 12.2$$

$$[A] = 1.00 \text{ M} / 12.2 = 0.0819 \text{ M}$$

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( )?

$$[A] = [A]_0/2; \quad [A]_0/[A] = 2$$
$$\ln 2 = kt; \quad t_{1/2} = \ln 2/k = 0.693/k = 2.77 \text{ s}$$

---

1

:

$-t_{1/2}$

$2.0 M$

$1.0 M$ .

$1.0 M$

$0.50 M$

.

$-t_{1/2}$

가

$k$

$k$  가

. If  $t_{1/2}$

.

,  $k$  가

,

$t_{1/2}$



0

2

0

:

$$\text{rate} = k; [A] = [A]_0 - kt;$$

plot of  $[A]$  vs.  $t$  is linear

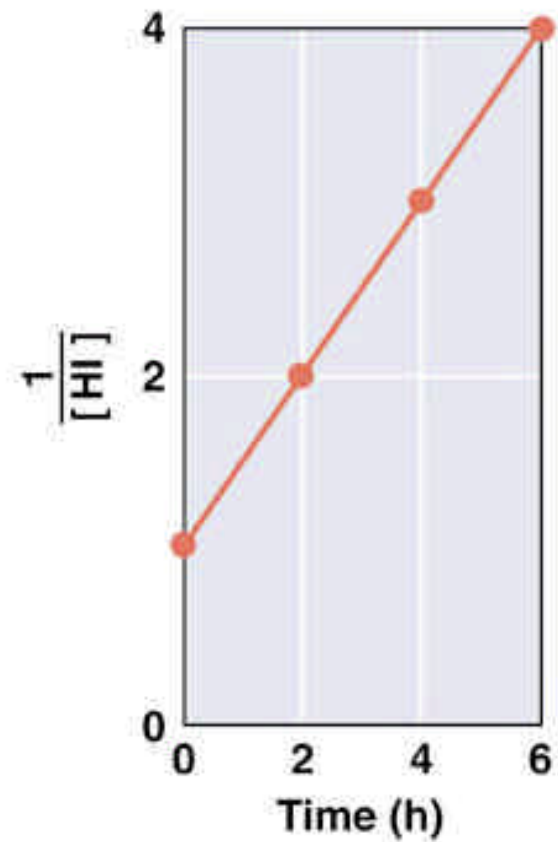
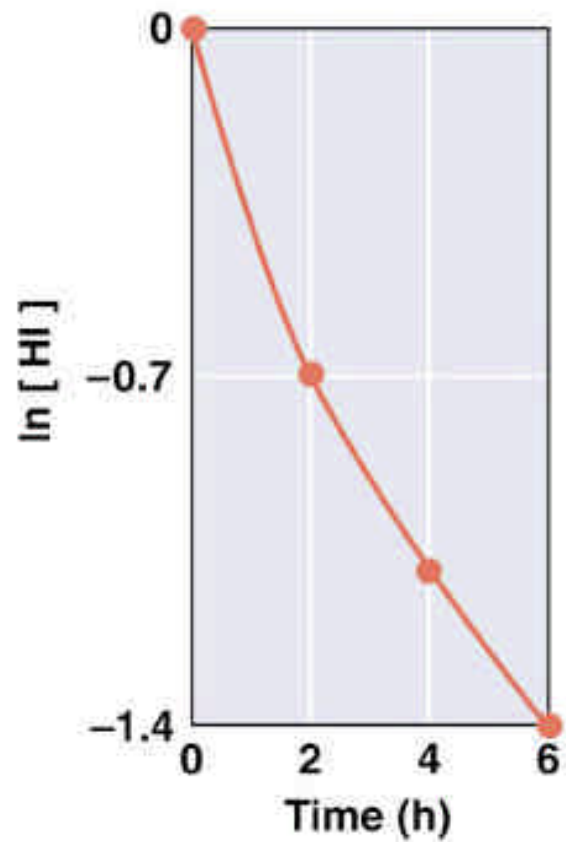
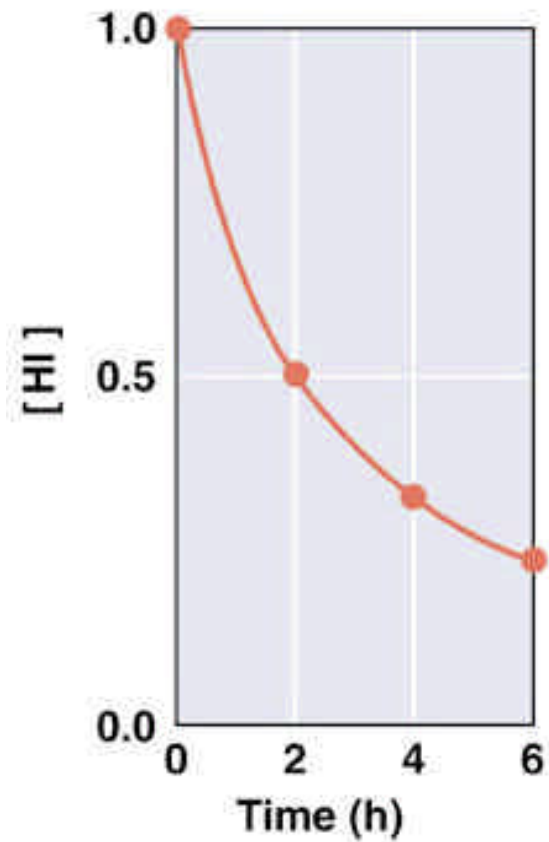
2

:

$$\text{rate} = k[A]^2; 1/[A] - 1/[A]_0 = kt$$

plot of  $1/[A]$  vs.  $t$  is linear

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# Late Law

## Zero Order

$$\text{rate} = -\frac{\Delta[R]}{\Delta t} = k[R]^0 = k$$

$$[R]_0 - [R]_t = kt$$

## First Order

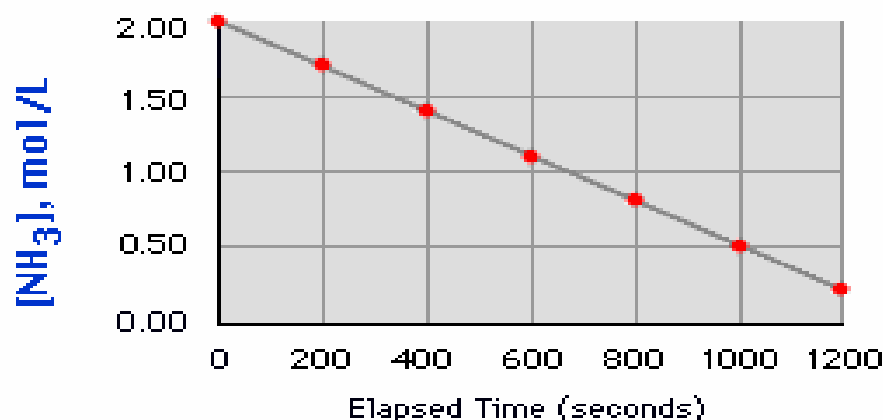
$$\text{rate} = -\frac{\Delta[R]}{\Delta t} = k[R]$$

$$\ln \frac{[R]_t}{[R]_0} = -kt$$

## Second Order

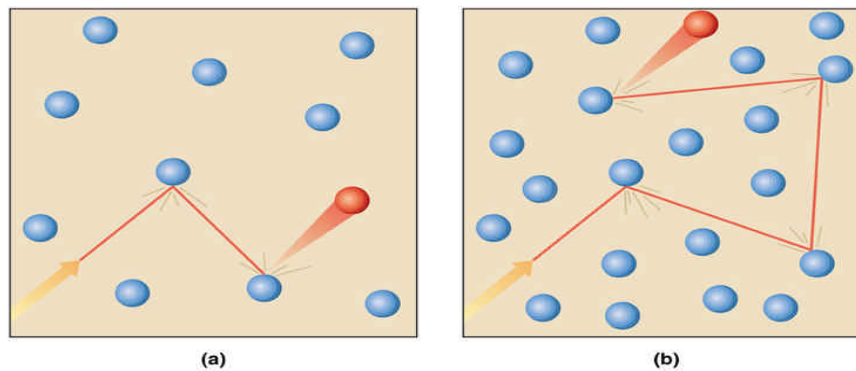
$$\text{rate} = -\frac{\Delta[R]}{\Delta t} = k[R]^2$$

$$\frac{1}{[R]_t} - \frac{1}{[R]_0} = kt$$



# 11.4

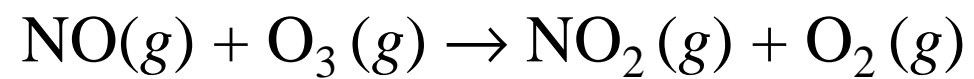
Masterton/Hurley, Chemistry: Principles and Reactions, 4/e  
Figure 11.6



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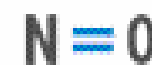
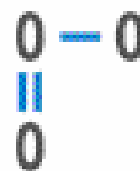


1. Contact/Collision

1.

2.

3.

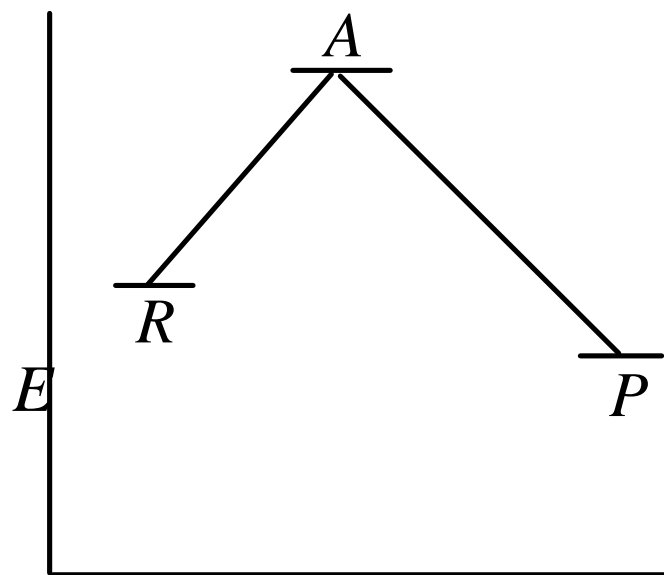


## (Collision model)

$$\text{rate} = p \times Z \times f,$$

$p$ ,  $Z$ ,  $f$        $f = e^{-E_a/RT}$ .

,  $(E_a)$       가 .

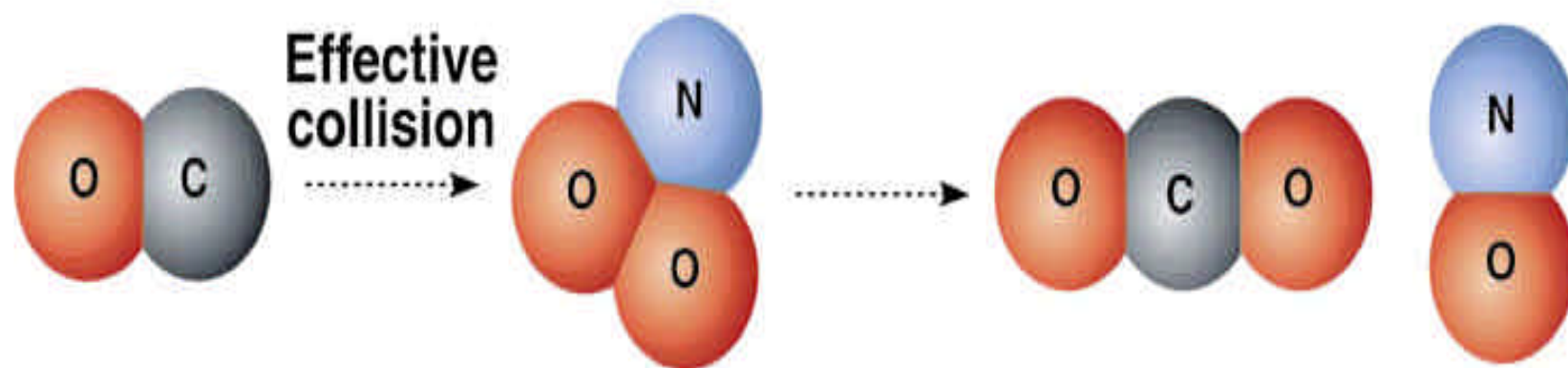


$R$ = Reactants

$A$ = Activated Complex

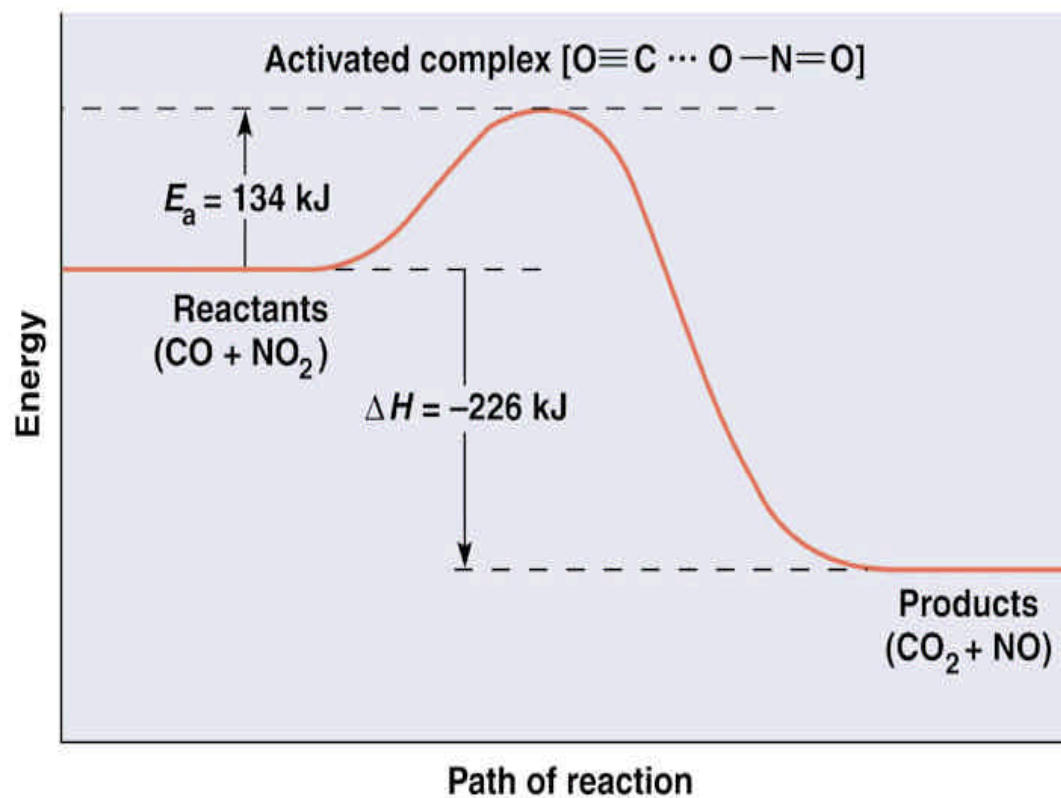
$P$ = Products

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# (Activated complex)

:



## 11.5

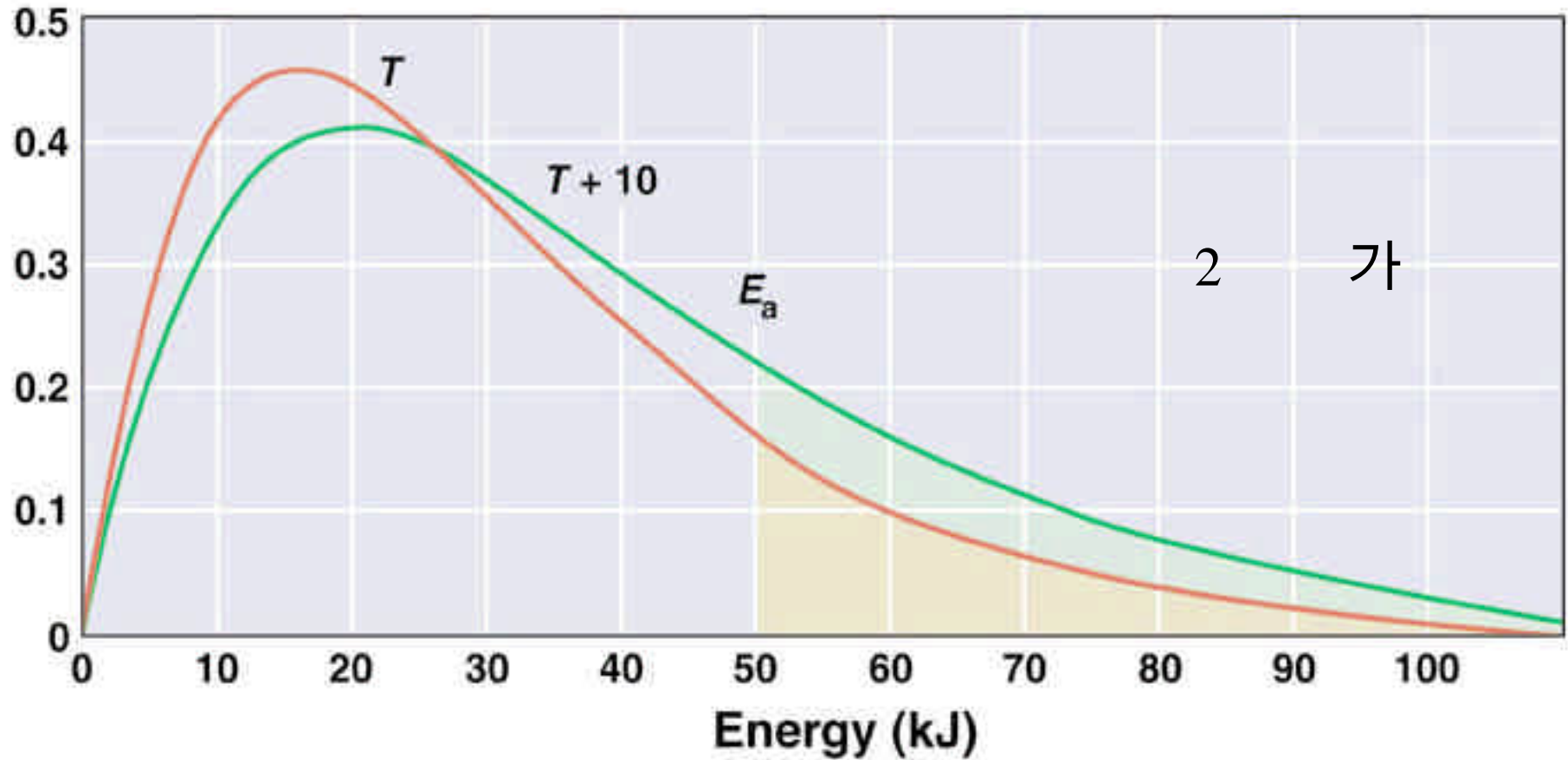
가                      가      $T \uparrow$   $k \uparrow$

$10^\circ\text{C}$      가                      2     가.  
           가                      가             :

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# Temperature effect on energy

Number of molecules with energy  $E$  (relative)



2 가

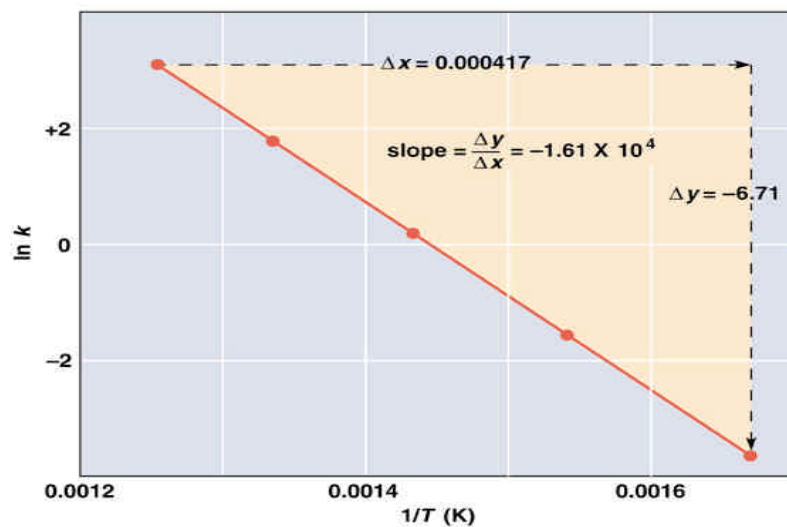
Arrhenius :  $\text{rate} = p \times Z \times e^{-E_a/RT}$

$$\ln k = \ln A - E_a/RT; \quad R = 8.31 \text{ J/K}, E_a \text{ in joules}$$

$\ln k$  vs.  $1/T$

가  $-E_a/R$

Masterton/Hurley, Chemistry: Principles and Reactions, 4/e  
Figure 11.10



$T_1, T_2$

$$\ln k_1 = \ln A - E_a/RT_1$$

$$\ln k_2 = \ln A - E_a/RT_2$$

$$\ln k_2 - \ln k_1 = -(E_a/RT_2 - E_a/RT_1)$$

⋮

$$\ln k_2/k_1 = E_a[1/T_1 - 1/T_2]/R$$

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가 25 35°C 가 가 2 가 ,  $E_a$ ?

$$\ln k_2/k_1 = \ln 2 = 0.693 = E_a[1/298 - 1/308]/8.31$$

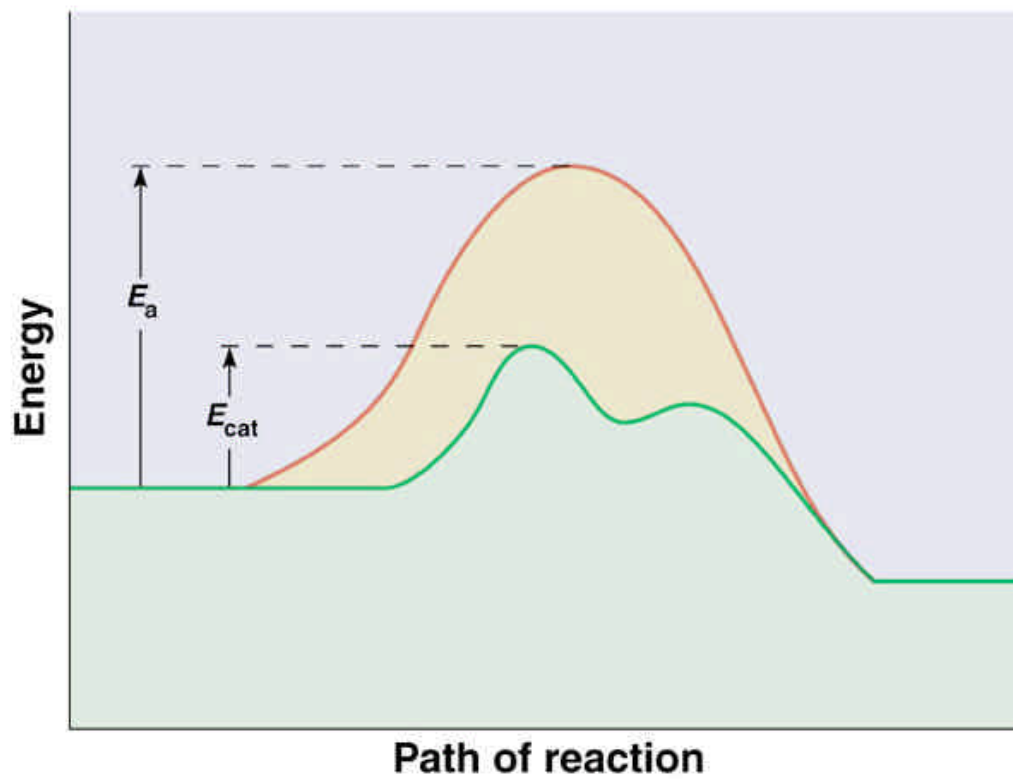
$$E_a = 5.3 \times 10^4 \text{ J} = 53 \text{ kJ}$$

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# 11.6

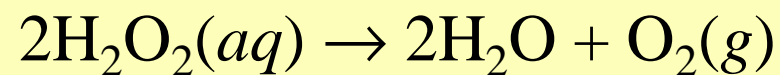
# (Catalysis)

가 .



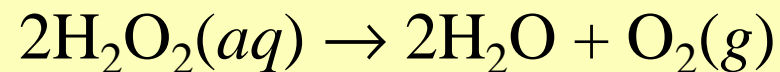
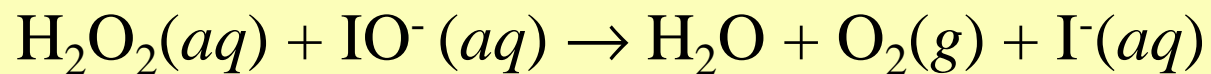
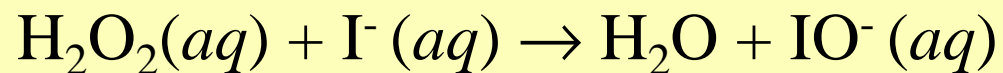
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Homogeneous catalyst



$: E_a$

:



$E_a$

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# Catalytic converter

## Catalytic Converters

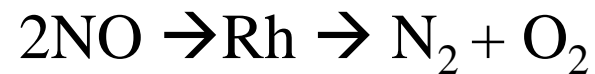
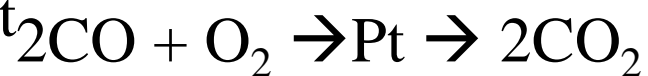


- Catalytic converters in automobiles work by speeding up the decomposition of NO.
- Catalysts are not "used up" in chemical reactions, so catalytic converters do not require replenishment.



Heterogeneous catalyst

Pt and Rh





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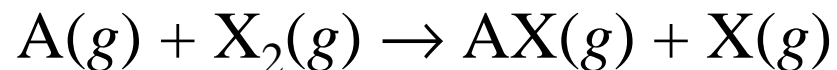
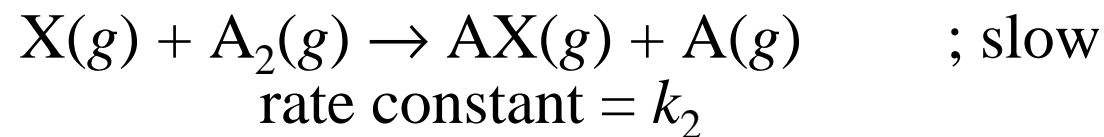
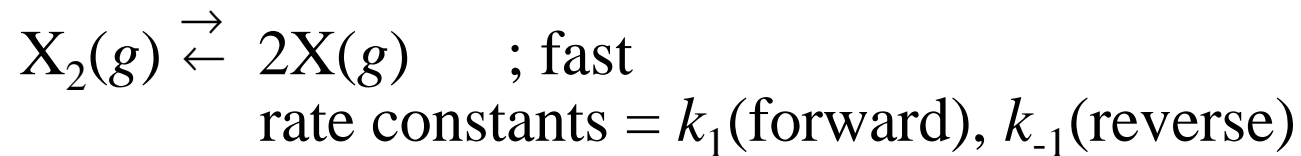
- 가       가?;  
slow step = overall rate

- rate determining step;       가

- intermediate (       )       .



$X_2 + A_2 \rightleftharpoons 3X + A_2$  .  
First,  $X_2$  dissociates :



$$\text{rate of reaction} = \text{rate slow step} = k_2[X] \times [A_2]$$

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## Reaction Mechanism example

rate of reaction = rate slow step =  $k_2[X] \times [A_2]$

To eliminate X, an unstable intermediate, note that:

$$k_1[X_2] = k_{-1}[X]^2$$

Solving this equation for [X] and substituting in the rate expression:

$$\text{rate} = \frac{k_2(k_1)^{1/2}}{(k_{-1})^{1/2}} \times [X_2]^{1/2} \times [A_2]$$

reaction should be 1st order in  $A_2$ , 1/2 order in  $X_2$

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