

OBECNÁ CHEMIE 3.5.2022

REAKČNÍ KINETIKA

reakční rychlost = časový úbytek / přírůstek
látkového množství reaktantů /
produktů



$$v = \frac{1}{a} \underbrace{\frac{d[A]}{dt}}_{=v_A} = - \frac{1}{c} \underbrace{\frac{d[C]}{dt}}_{=v_C}$$

molekularita reakce = počet srážejících se
molekul (částic)

řád reakce = součet exponentů (formální veličina)

→ izolované reakce:



→ reakce simultánní

→ vrátne

→ následné

→ boční

Arrheniova rovnice $k = A e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT}}$

① pyrolyza dimethyletheru: (1. řád $k = 4 \cdot 10^4 s^{-1}$)



→ kinetika 1. řádu:

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]$$

$$\int_{[A]_0}^{[A]} \frac{1}{[A]} d[A] = -k \int_{t=0}^t dt$$

$$\underline{\underline{[A](t) = [A]_0 e^{-kt}}}$$

a) koncentrace v čase ($t = 30 \text{ min} = 1800 \text{ s}$)

$$[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}](t) = \underbrace{[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}]_0}_{c} e^{-kt} = \frac{p_0}{RT} e^{-kt}$$

$$c = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{p}{RT}$$

IP: $pV = nRT$

$$[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}](t) = \frac{p_0}{81314,773} e^{-4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 1800} = \underline{\underline{6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/dm}^3}}$$

parciální tlak v čase:

$$p(t) = p_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$p(1800 \text{ s}) = 80 \cdot e^{-4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 1800} = \underline{\underline{38,9 \text{ kPa}}}$$

b) polovina reakce:

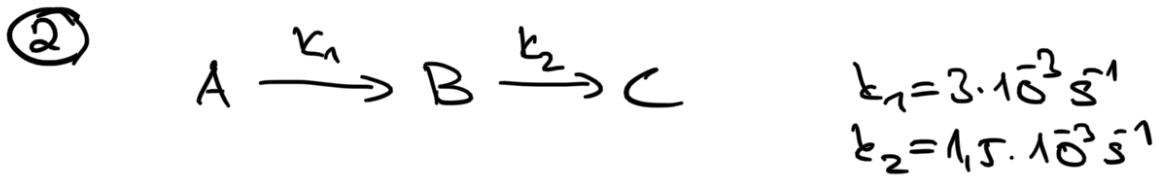
$$[A](\tau) = [A]_0 e^{-k\tau} = \frac{1}{2} [A]_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{\ln 2}{k} = \underline{\underline{1733 \text{ s} \sim 29 \text{ min}}}$$

c) celkový tlak:

$$p(t) = p((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}) + p(\text{CH}_4) + p(\text{H}_2) + p(\text{CO})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= p[(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{O}] + 3(p_0[(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{O}] - p[(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{O}]) \\
&= 3p_0 - 2p_0 e^{-k_1 t} \\
\Rightarrow t &= -\frac{1}{k_1} \ln\left(\frac{3p_0 - p(t)}{2p_0}\right) = \underline{\underline{3466 \text{ s } (57,8 \text{ min})}}
\end{aligned}$$



- $-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k_1[A] \Rightarrow [A] = [A]_0 e^{-k_1 t}$
- $\frac{d[B]}{dt} = k_1[A] - k_2[B] = k_1[A]_0 e^{-k_1 t} - k_2[B]$
- $\frac{d[C]}{dt} = k_2[B]$

$\frac{d[B]}{dt} + k_2[B] = k_1[A]_0 e^{-k_1 t} \rightarrow \text{dif. rovnice s pravou stranou}$

1) homogenní rovnice: $\frac{d[B]}{dt} + k_2[B] = 0$

$$\Rightarrow [B] = K \cdot e^{-k_2 t}$$

2) $\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -k_2 \cdot K \cdot e^{-k_2 t} + \frac{dK}{dt} e^{-k_2 t}$ a dosadíme

$$\underline{-k_2 \cdot K \cdot e^{-k_2 t} + \frac{dK}{dt} e^{-k_2 t} = k_1[A]_0 e^{-k_1 t} - k_2 \cdot K \cdot e^{-k_2 t}}$$

$$\frac{dK}{dt} = k_1[A]_0 e^{-(k_1 - k_2)t}$$

$$K = K_0 + \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} [A]_0 e^{-(k_1 - k_2)t}$$

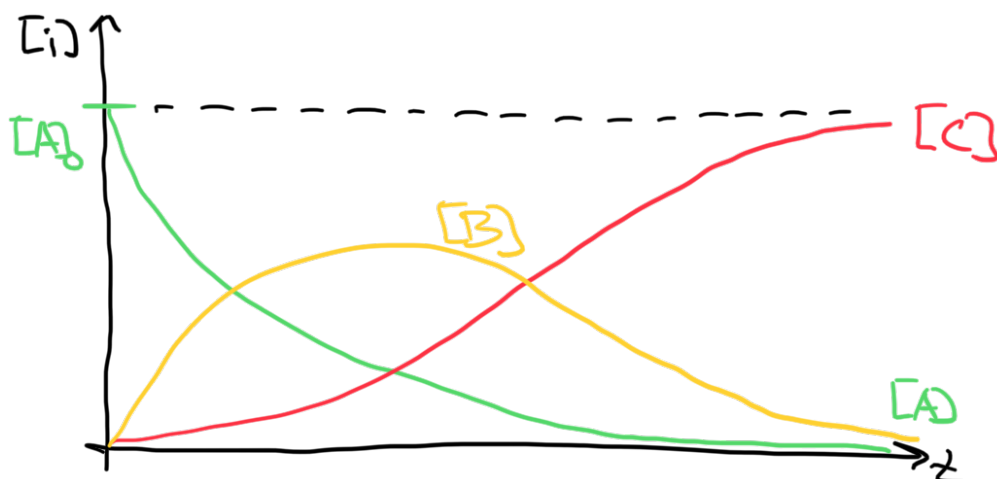
$$\Rightarrow [B] = K_0 e^{-k_2 t} + \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} [A]_0 e^{-(k_1 - k_2)t} e^{-k_2 t}$$

$$[B](t=0) = K_0 + \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} [A]_0$$

$$\Rightarrow K_0 = -\frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} [A]_0$$

$$\Rightarrow [B](t) = \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} [A]_0 (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t})$$

$$[C] = [A]_0 - [A] - [B]$$



a) složení rx směsi po 15 min $t = 900 \text{ s}$

$$x_A = \frac{[A]}{[A]_0} = e^{-k_1 t} \doteq \underline{\underline{0,0672}} \quad (6,72\%)$$

$$x_B = \frac{[B]}{[A]_0} = \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) \doteq \underline{\underline{0,384}} \quad (38,4\%)$$

$$x_C = 1 - x_A - x_B \doteq \underline{\underline{0,549}} \quad (54,9\%)$$

b) maximální koncentrace meziproductu B:

$$\rightarrow \text{maximum} \Rightarrow \frac{d[B]}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} [A]_0 (-k_1 e^{-k_1 t} + k_2 e^{-k_2 t}) = 0$$

$$e^{-(k_1 - k_2)t} = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$

$$t_{\max} = \frac{1}{k_2 - k_1} \ln \frac{k_2}{k_1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= 462 \text{ s} = 7.7 \text{ min}}}$$

$$[B]_{\max} = \frac{k_1}{k_2 + k_1} [A]_0 (e^{-k_1 t_{\max}} - e^{-k_2 t_{\max}}) = \frac{1}{2} [A]_0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_{B, \max} = 0.5}}$$

③ aktivaci' energie? $\rightarrow$ Arrhenius $v = A e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT}}$

$$\alpha = 20\% \text{ za } 12.6 \text{ min } T = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{za } 2.20 \text{ min } T = 340 \text{ K}$$

$$k_1 = A e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT_1}} \quad k_2 = A e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT_2}}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = e^{-\frac{E_A}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)}$$

$$\rightarrow E_A = R \ln \frac{k_1}{k_2} \left(\frac{T_1 T_2}{T_1 - T_2} \right) \approx \underline{\underline{29 \text{ kJ}}}$$

$$[A] = [A]_0 e^{-kt} \Rightarrow 0.80 = \frac{[A]}{[A]_0} = e^{-kt}$$

$$e^{-k_1 t_1} = e^{-k_2 t_2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{t_2}{t_1}}}$$