

Lecture 31/36

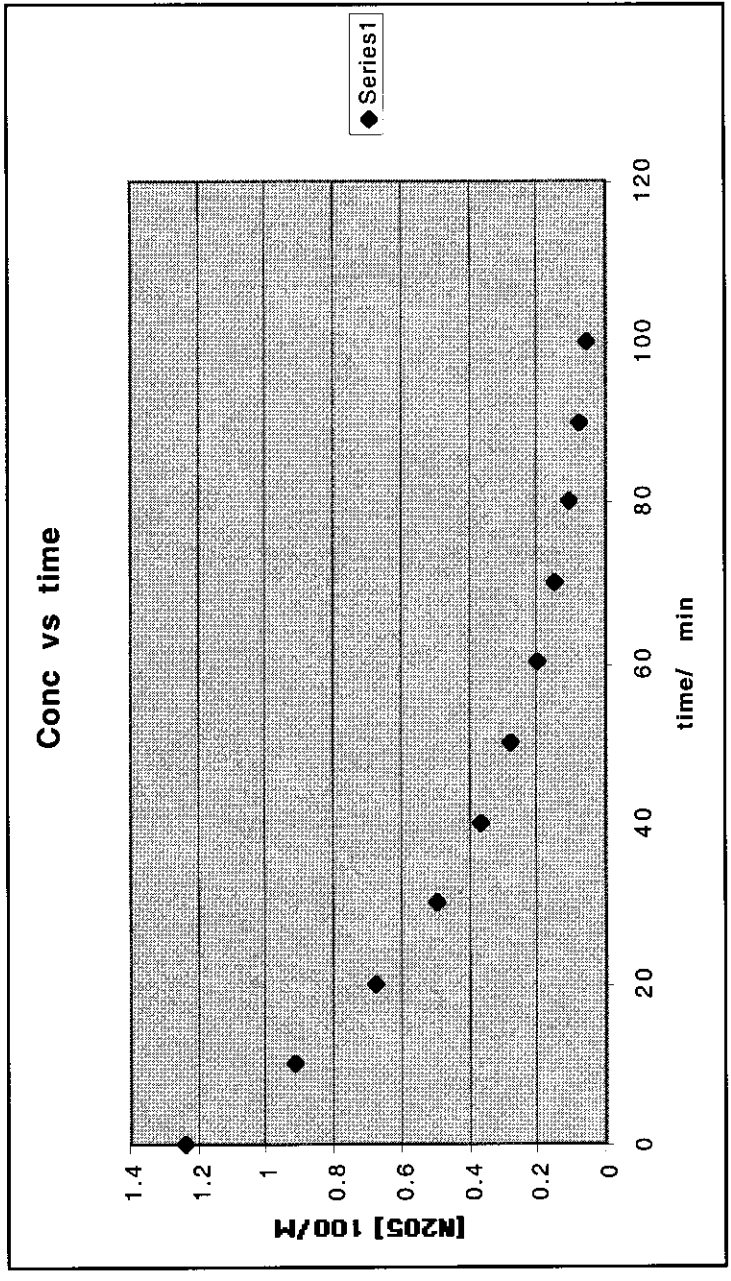
Integrated rate laws



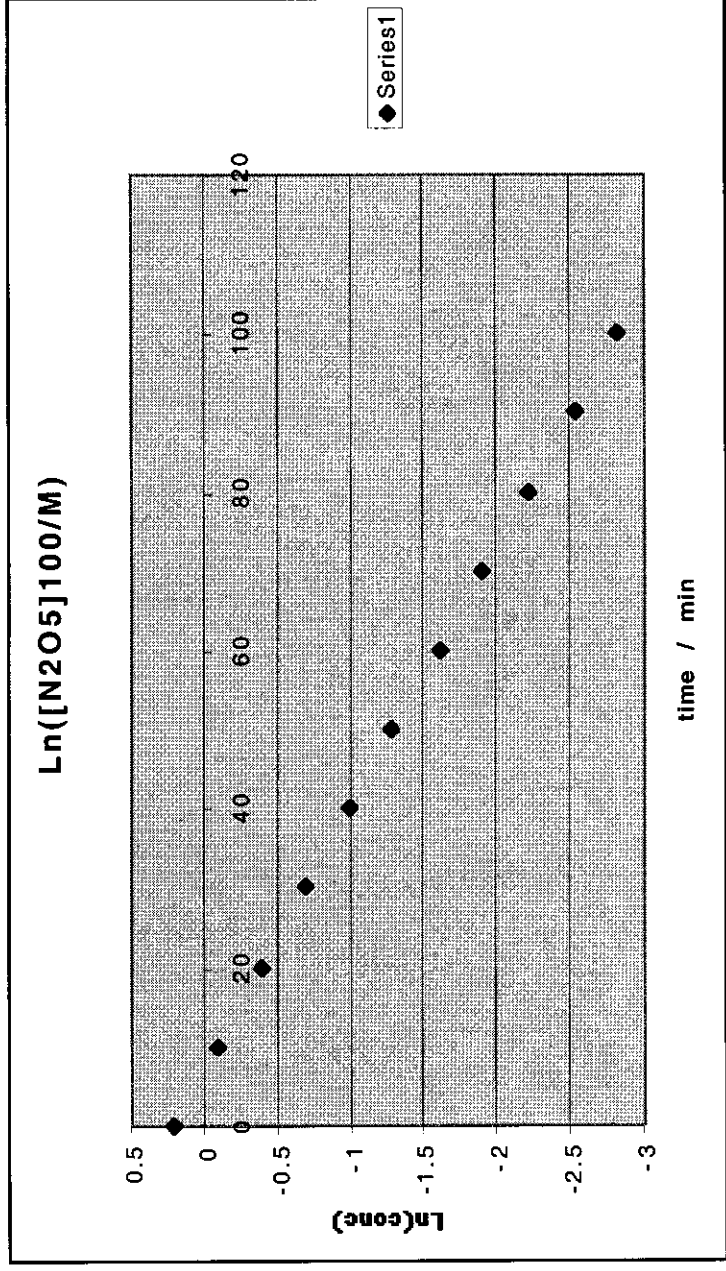
Rate laws

Mechanisms

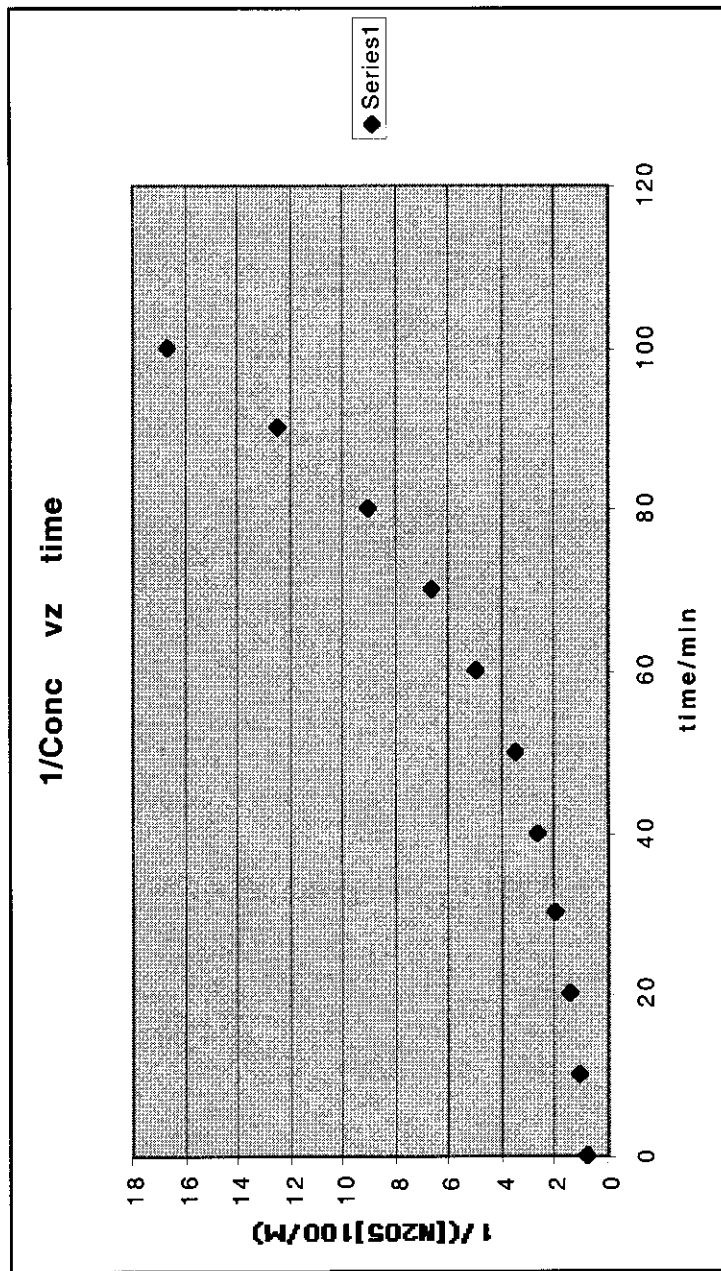
Zeroth Order



First Order



Second Order

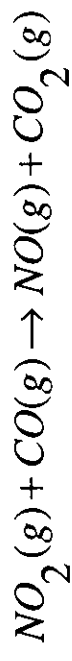


From data

- The reaction is first order

$$r = k [N_2O_5]$$

Second Order



$$r = k[\text{NO}_2]^2$$

Zeroth Order Rate Law



$$\text{rate} = k$$

- Typical of catalytic processes

First Order Rate Law



$$rate = k[N_2O_5]$$

- Mechanism

Complex Rate Law



$$\text{rate} = k[\text{CH}_3\text{COH}]^{3/2}$$

- Order is not necessary an integer

Second Order Rate Law



$$rate = k[H_2][I_2]$$

- This is not a simple bimolecular process

Complex Rate Law



$$rate = \frac{k[H_2][Br_2]^{1/2}}{1 + k'[HBr][Br_2]^{-1}}$$

- Mechanism

Complex Rate Law

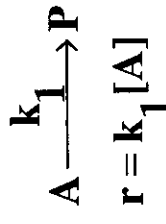


$$\text{rate} = k[\text{BrO}_3^-][\text{Br}^-][\text{H}^+]^2$$

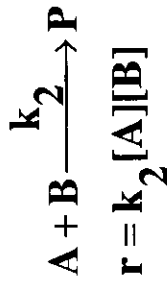
- From the B-Z reaction

Elementary Processes

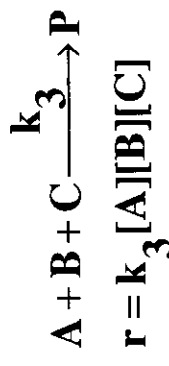
- First Order Process



- Second Order Process



- Third Order Process



Mechanism

- Overall reaction



$$r_{\text{exp}} = k^{\text{obs}} [\text{NO}_2]^2$$

- Mechanism



$$r_1 = k_1 [\text{NO}_2]^2$$



$$r_2 = k_2 [\text{NO}_3][\text{CO}]$$

Mechanism

- Overall reaction



$$r_{\text{exp}} = k^{\text{obs}} [\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]$$

- Mechanism

