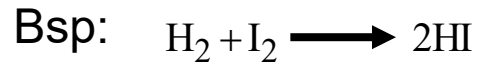


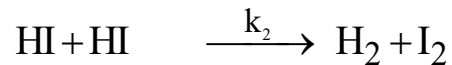
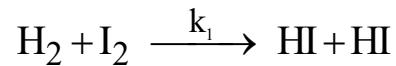
1.3.1 Aufstellen von Geschwindigkeitsgesetzen - Allgemeines Rezept

1) Reaktionsschema identifizieren / Elementarreaktionen auflisten



Reaktion 2. Ordnung mit RR

Schema



2) Ratengleichungen aufstellen für alle Spezies

Annahme unimolek. Schritt – Ordnung 1
bimolek. Schritt Ordnung 2 usw.

$$\frac{d[\text{H}_2]}{dt} = -k_1[\text{H}_2] \cdot [\text{I}_2] + k_2[\text{HI}]^2$$

$$\frac{d[\text{I}_2]}{dt} = -k_1[\text{H}_2] \cdot [\text{I}_2] + k_2[\text{HI}]^2$$

$$\frac{d[\text{HI}]}{2dt} = k_1[\text{H}_2] \cdot [\text{I}_2] - k_2[\text{HI}]^2$$

3) Überprüfen der Stöchiometrie

$$v_i = \frac{d[A_i]}{dt} = \frac{d[\text{HI}]}{2dt} = \frac{d[\text{H}_2]}{-dt} = \frac{d[\text{I}_2]}{-dt}$$

4) Integrieren

1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung



$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -k_1 \cdot [A] \quad \longrightarrow \quad [A] = [A]_0 \cdot e^{-k_1 \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -k_2 \cdot [B] + k_1 \cdot [A] \quad / \quad [A] \text{ einsetzen}$$

$$\frac{d[B]}{dt} + k_2 \cdot [B] = k_1 \cdot [A]_0 \cdot e^{-k_1 \cdot t} \quad / \quad * e^{k_2 \cdot t}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d[B]}{dt} e^{k_2 \cdot t} + k_2 \cdot [B] \cdot e^{k_2 \cdot t}} = k_1 \cdot [A]_0 \cdot e^{(k_2 - k_1) \cdot t} \quad / \text{ Differenzieren, Produktregel}$$

$$\frac{d([B] e^{k_2 \cdot t})}{dt} = \frac{d[B]}{dt} e^{k_2 \cdot t} + [B] \cdot k_2 \cdot e^{k_2 \cdot t}$$

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

/ Variablen trennen

1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung

$$d\left([B]e^{k_2 \cdot t}\right) = k_1 \cdot [A]_0 \cdot e^{(k_2 - k_1) \cdot t} dt$$

/ Integrieren

$$\int_{[B]_0=0}^{[B]} d\left([B]e^{k_2 \cdot t}\right) = k_1 \cdot [A]_0 \cdot \int_0^t e^{(k_2 - k_1) \cdot t} dt$$

Anfangsbedingung $[B]_0 = 0$

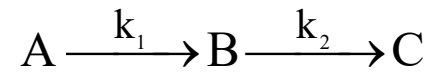
$$\int dx = x \qquad \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$[B]e^{k_2 \cdot t} - 0 = \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \cdot [A]_0 \cdot \left(e^{(k_2 - k_1) \cdot t} - e^0\right)$$

$$[B]e^{k_2 \cdot t} = \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \cdot [A]_0 \cdot \left(e^{(k_2 - k_1) \cdot t} - 1\right) \quad / * e^{-k_2 \cdot t}$$

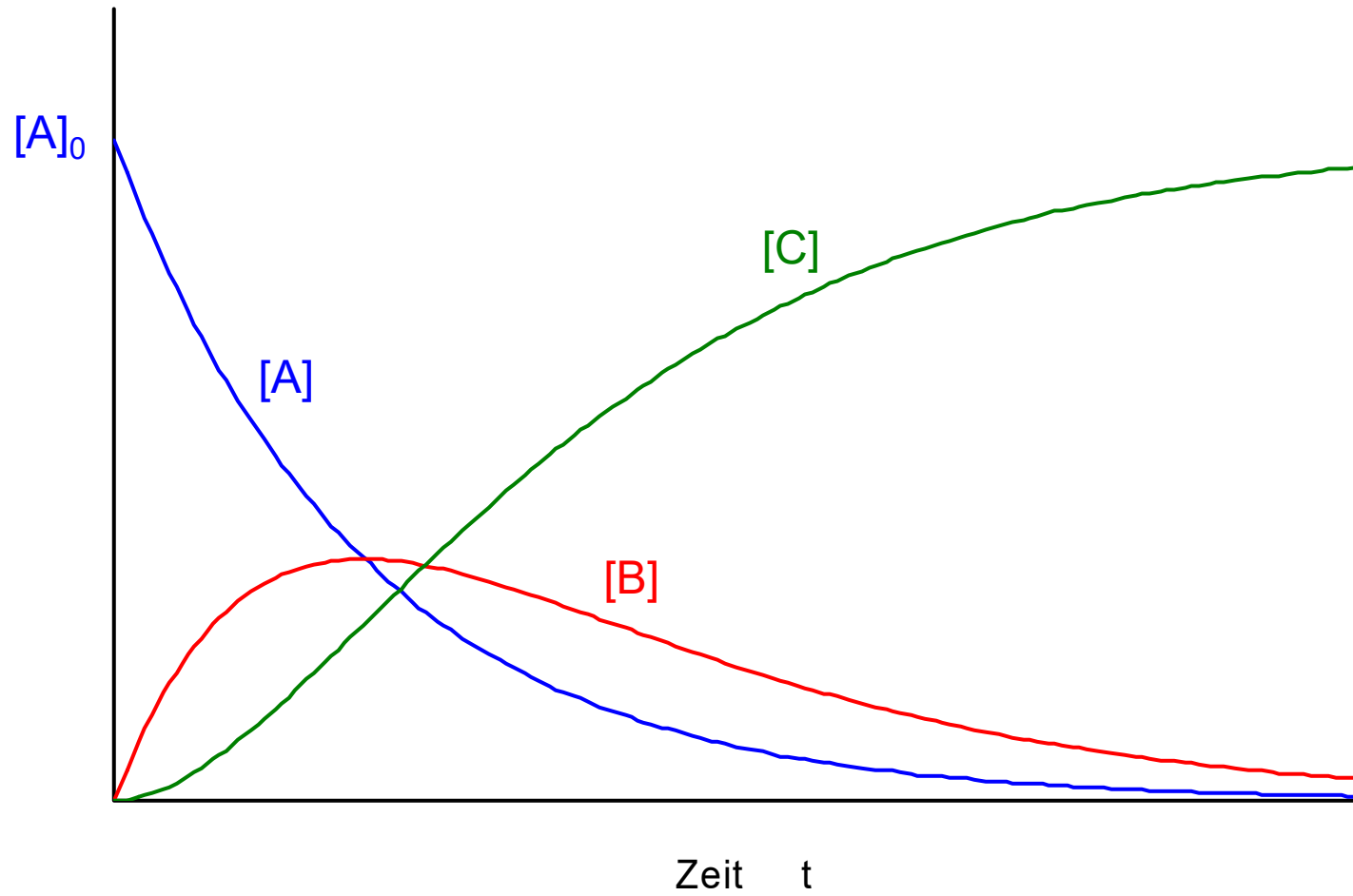
$$[B] = \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \cdot [A]_0 \cdot \left(e^{-k_1 \cdot t} - e^{-k_2 \cdot t}\right)$$

1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung

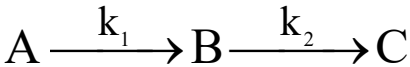


Konzentration
[A], [B], [C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



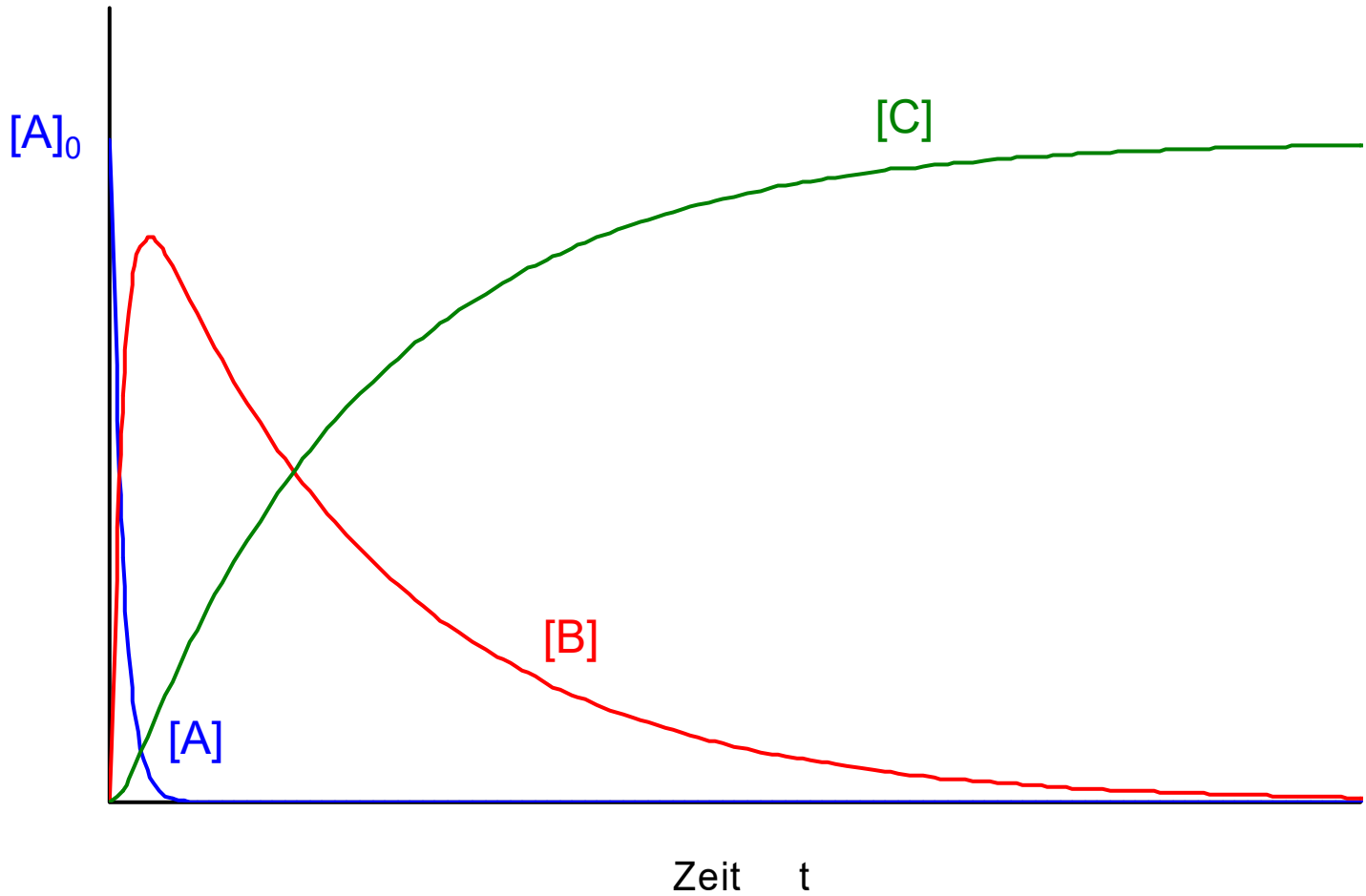
1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung



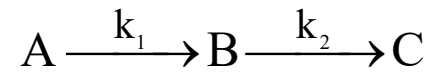
Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]

$$k_1 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

geschwindigkeitsbestimmender
Schritt: $[B] \xrightarrow{k_2} [C]$



1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung

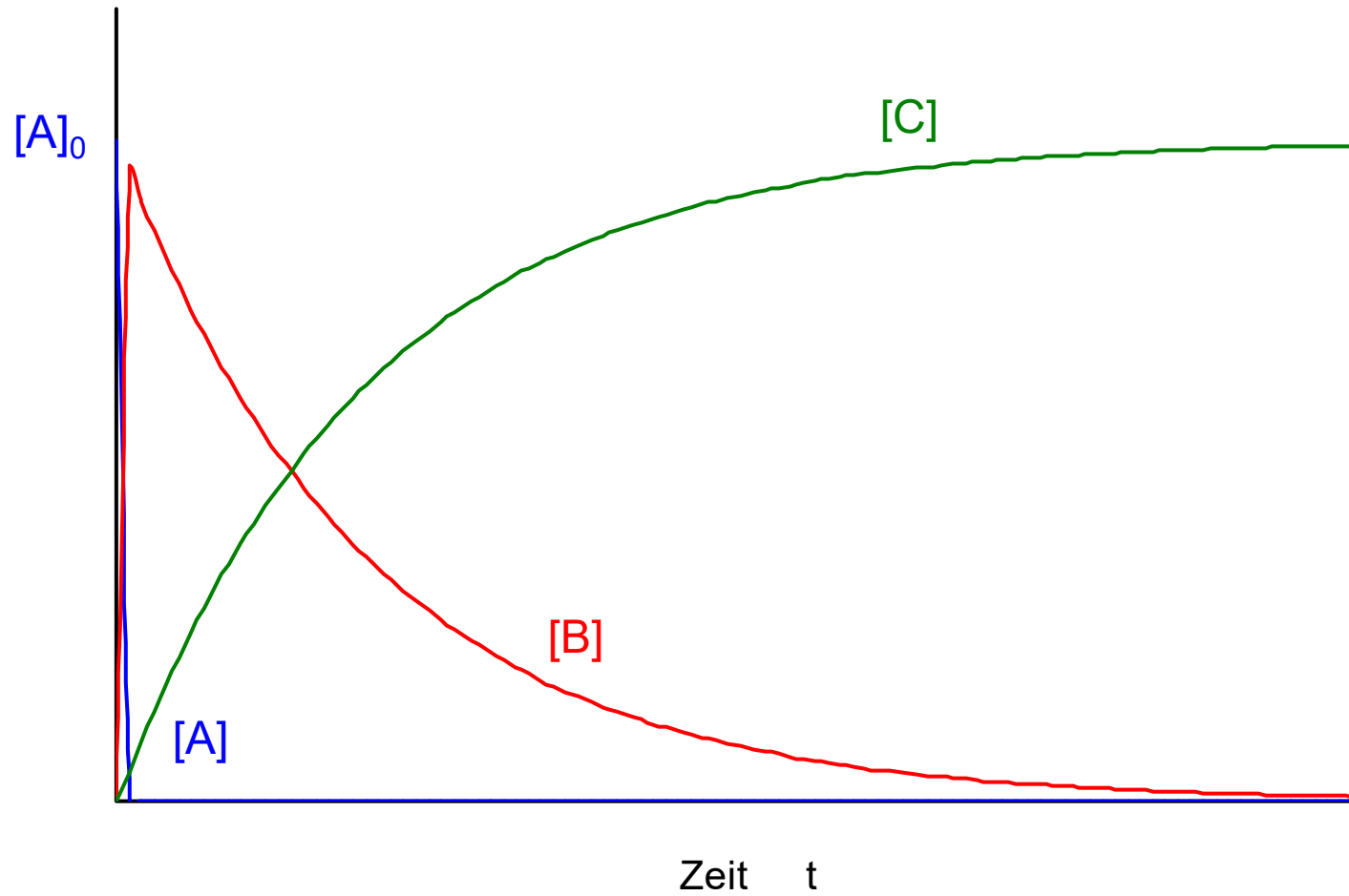
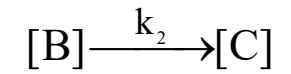


Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]

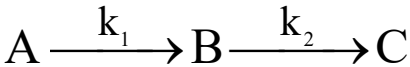
$$k_1 = 200 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

geschwindigkeitsbestimmender

Schritt:



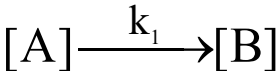
1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung



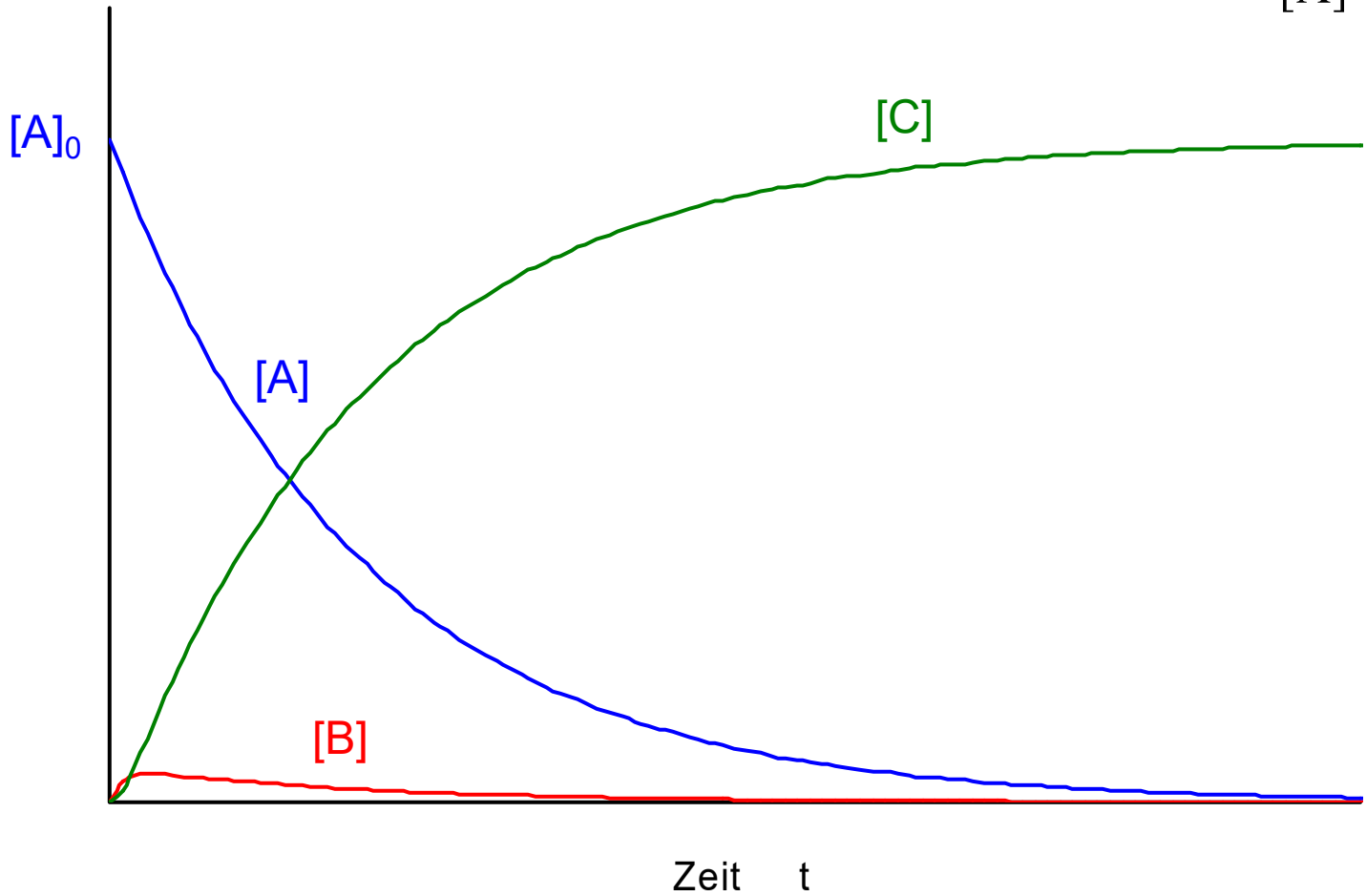
$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

geschwindigkeitsbestimmender

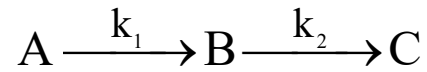
Schritt:



Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]



1.3.2.1 Folgereaktionen erster Ordnung

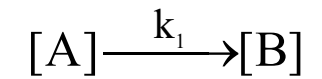


$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

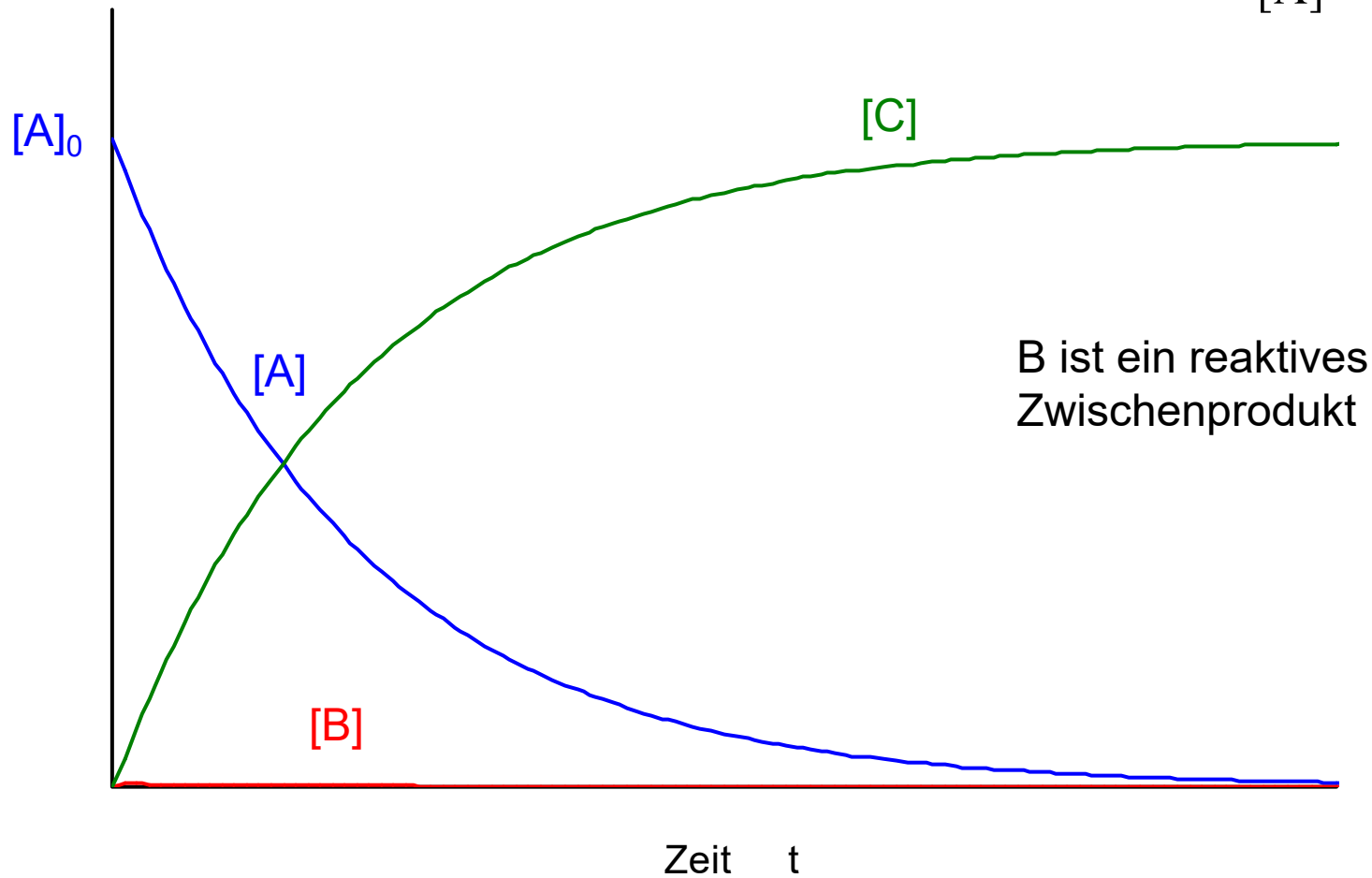
$$k_2 = 200 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

geschwindigkeitsbestimmender

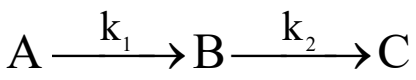
Schritt:



Konzentration
[A], [B], [C]

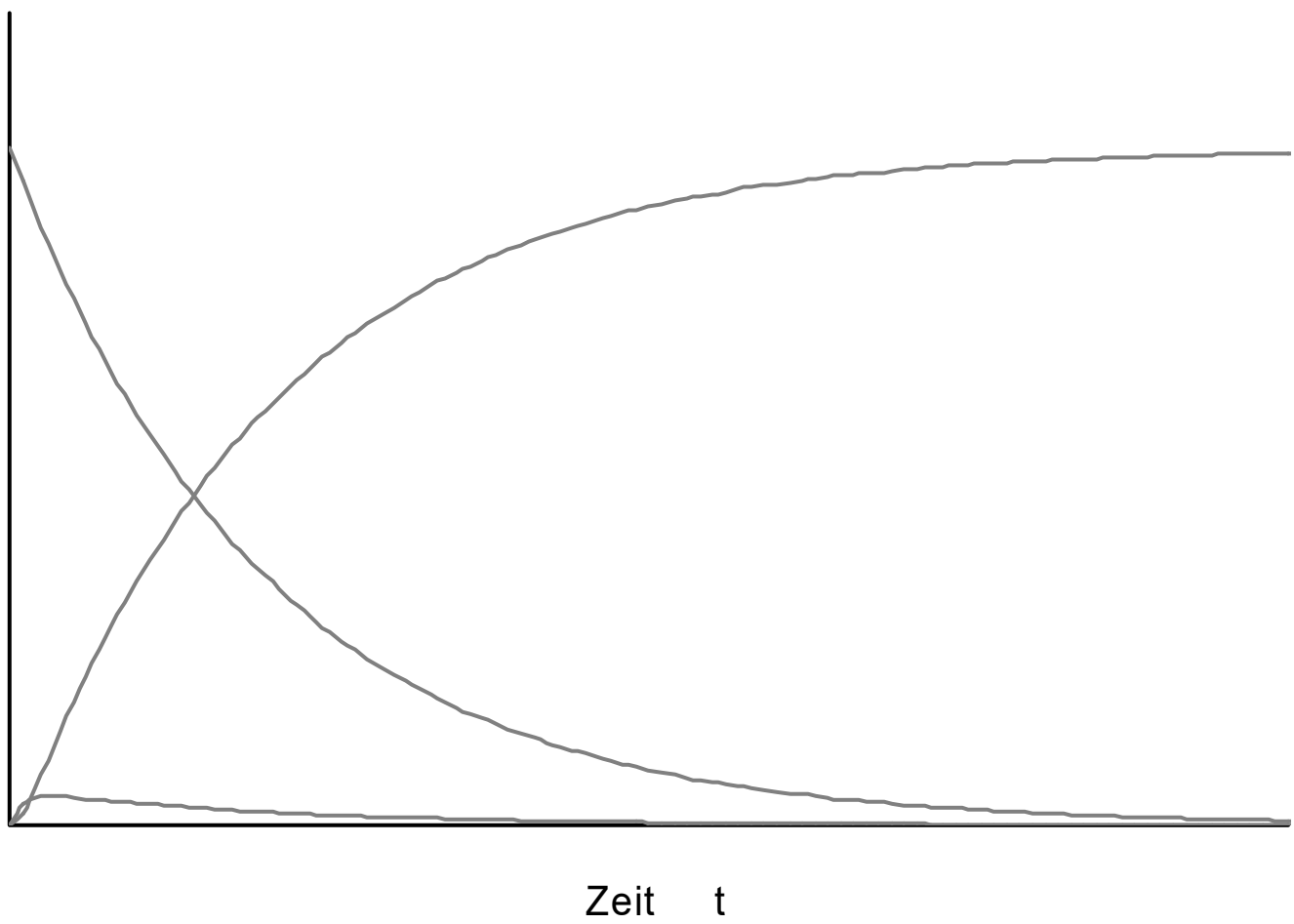


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip

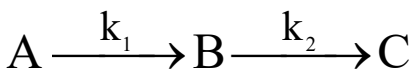


Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

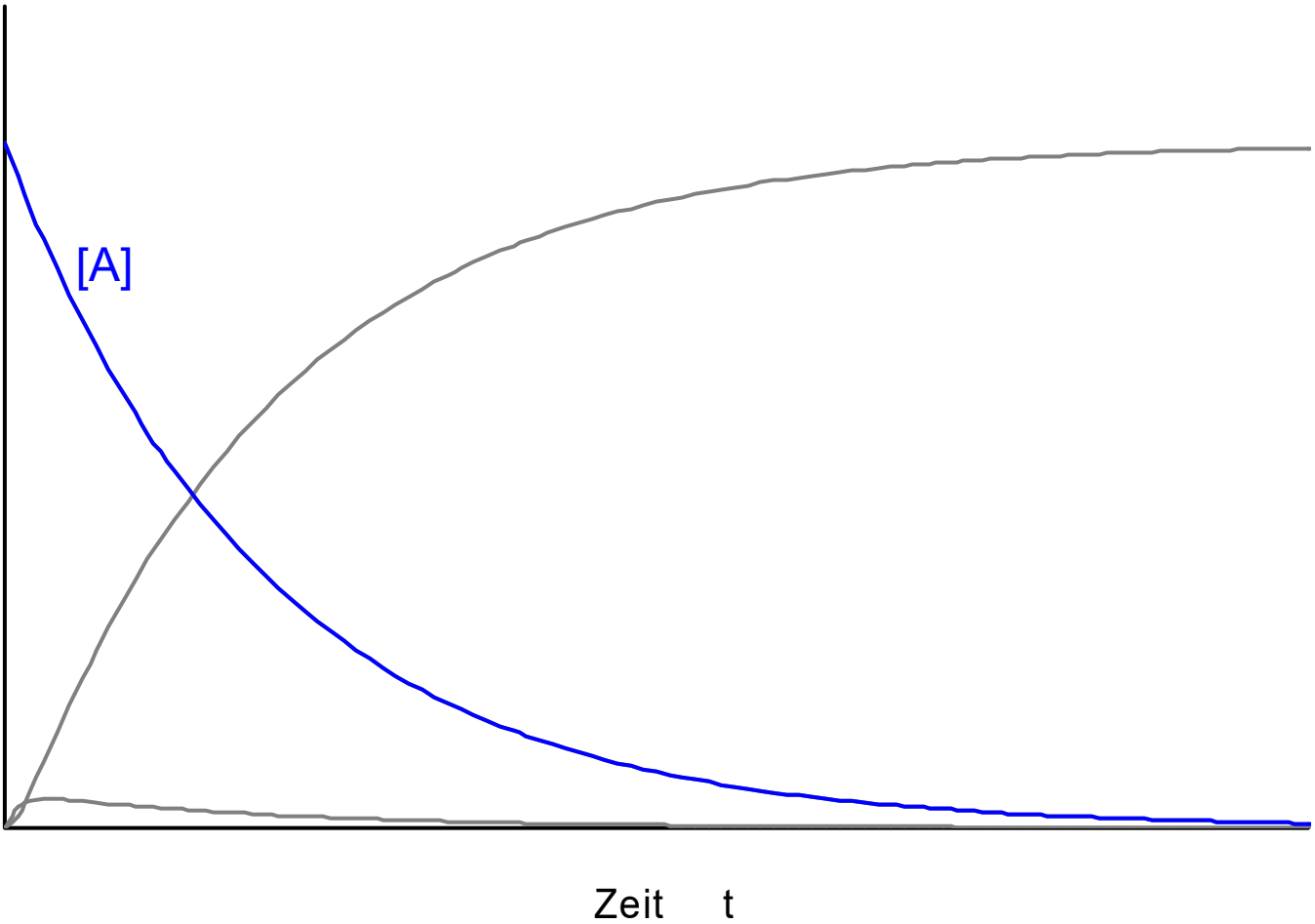


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip

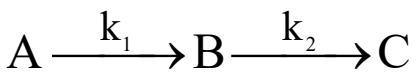


Konzentration
[A], [B], [C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

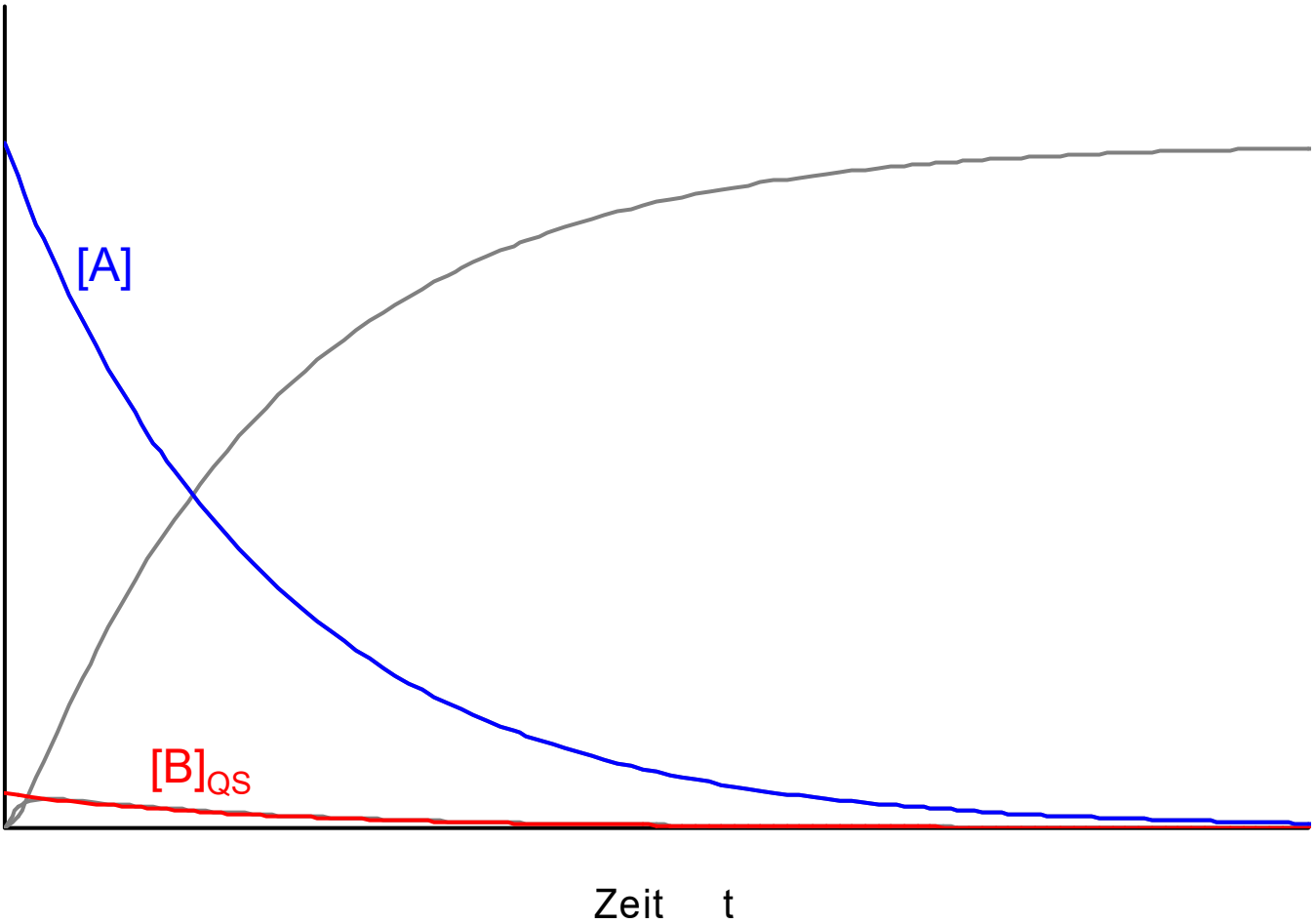


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip

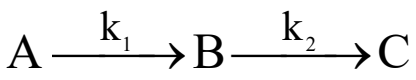


Konzentration
[A], [B], [C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

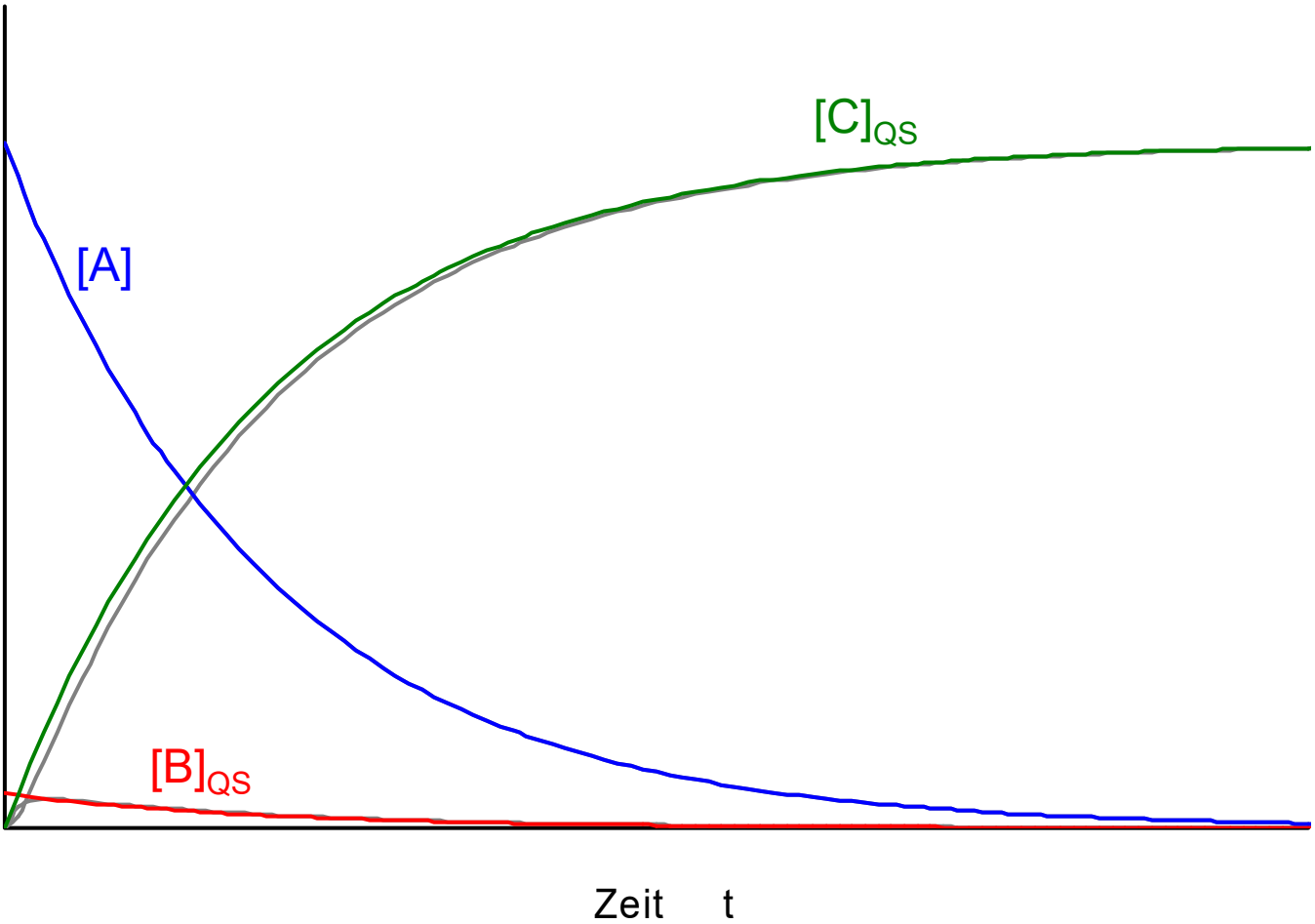


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip

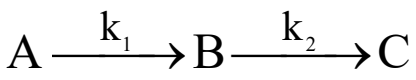


Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

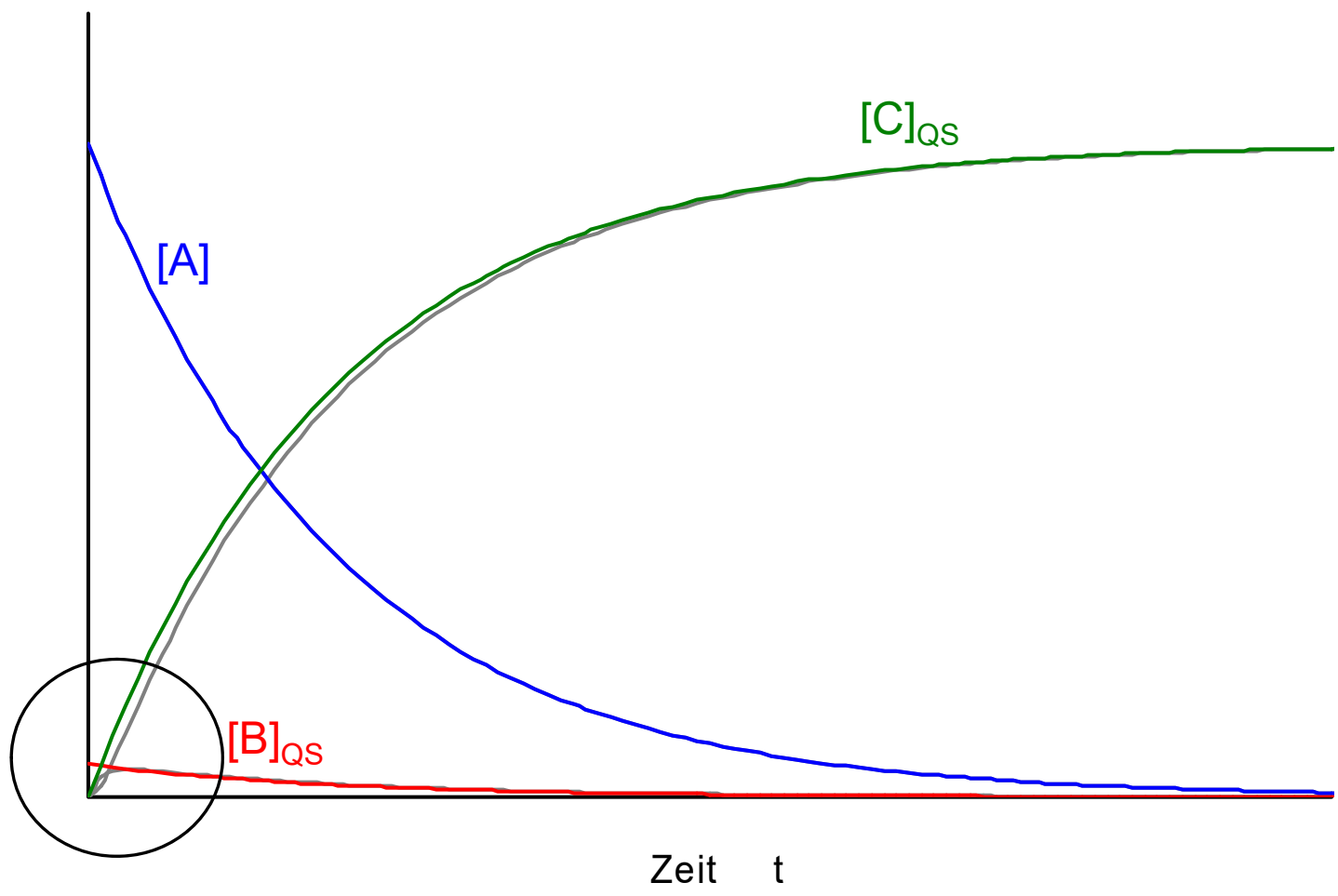


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip

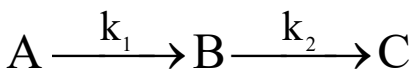


Konzentration
[A], [B], [C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

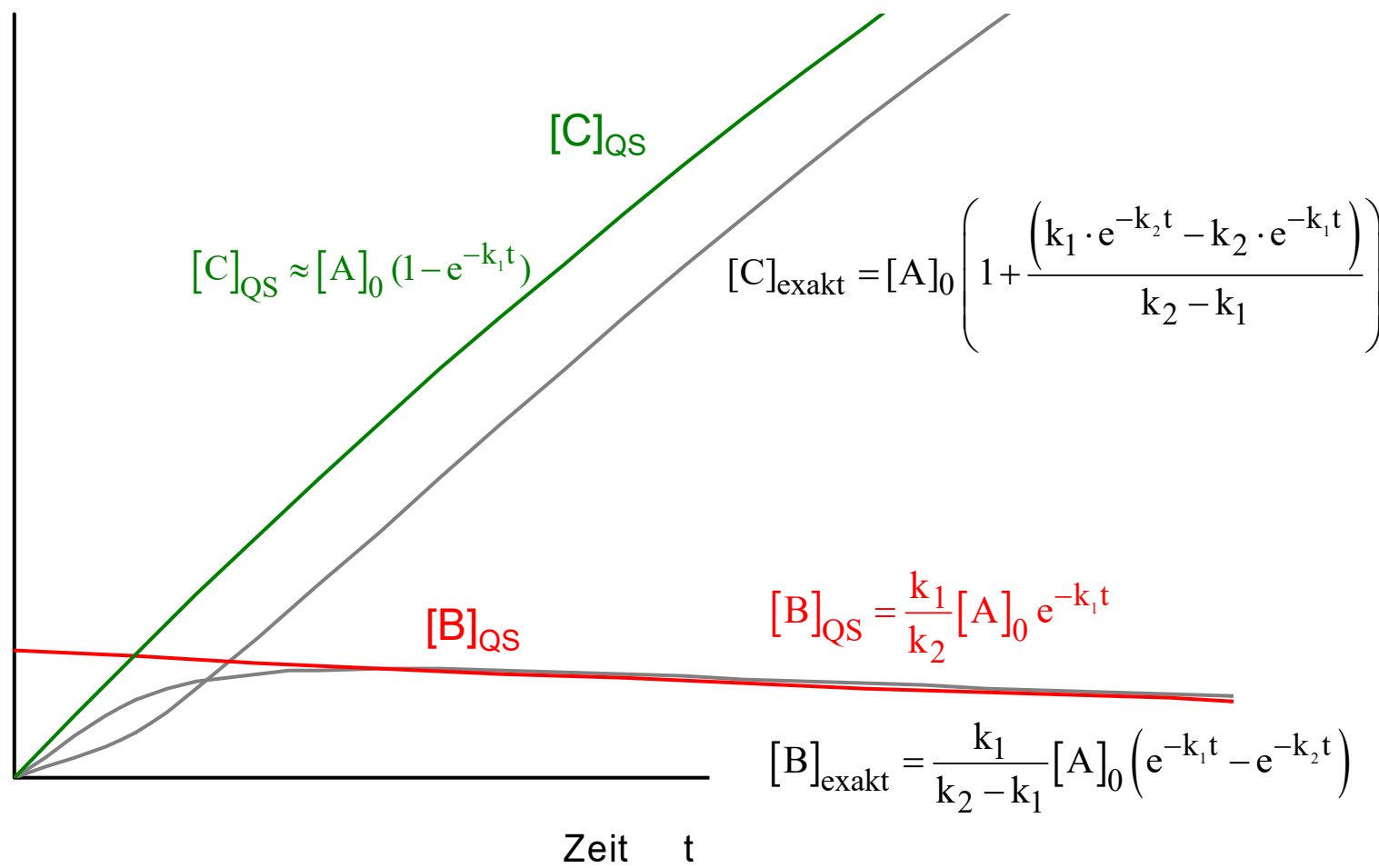


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip

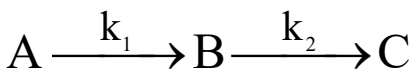


Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

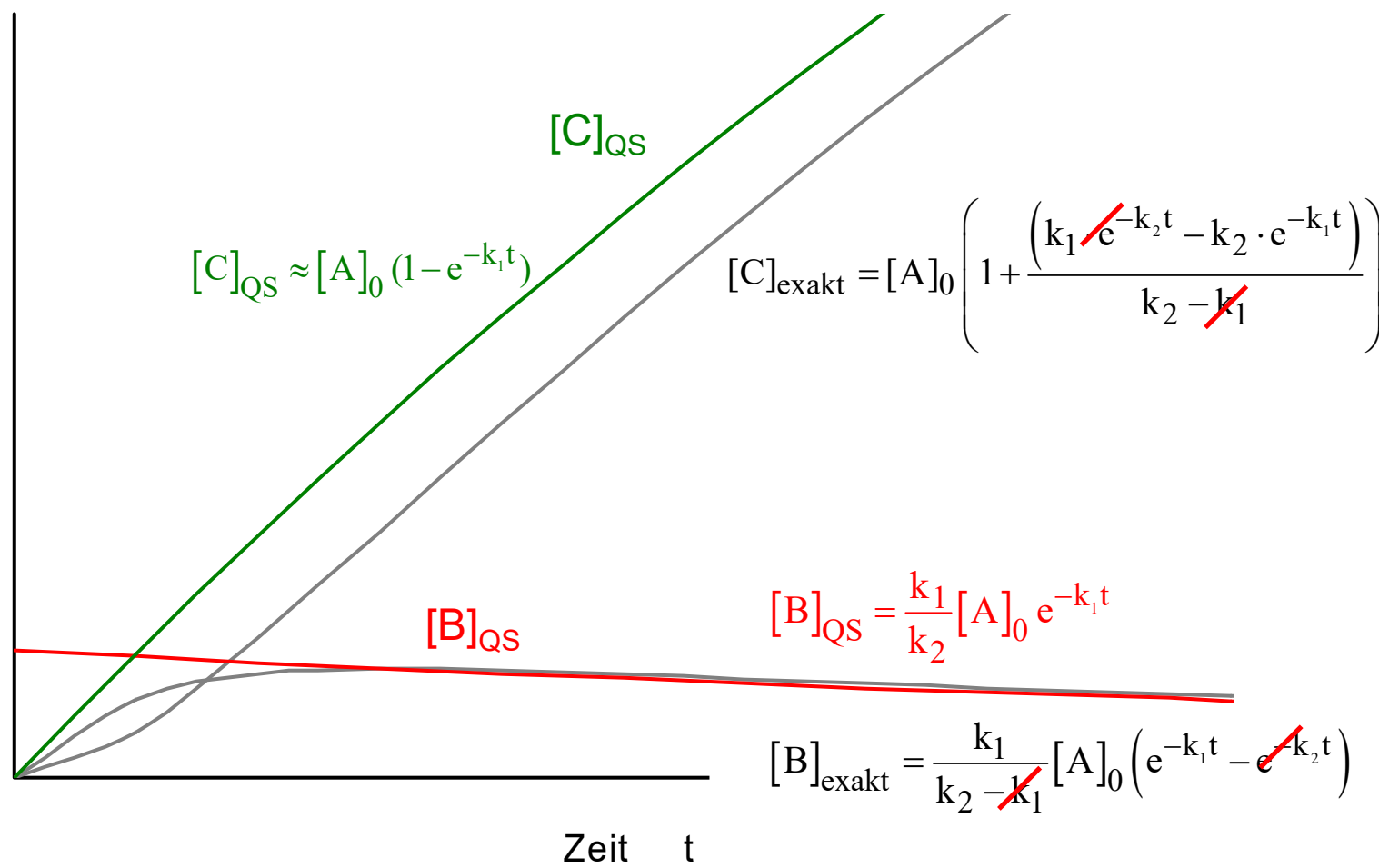


1.3.2.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip



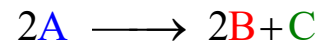
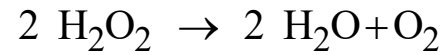
Konzentration
[A], [B],[C]

$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$ $k_2 = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$

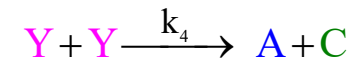
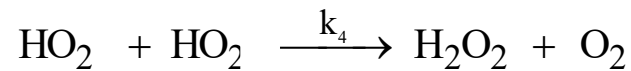
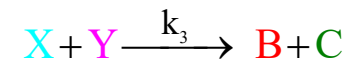
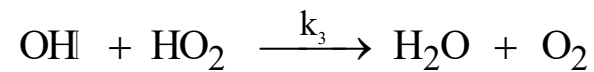
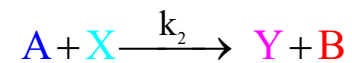
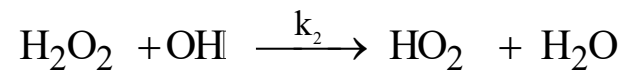
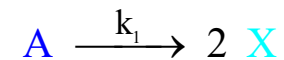
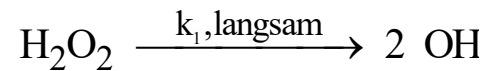


1.3.2.3 Beispiel: Zerfall von H₂O₂

(1.3.2 Quasistationaritätsprinzip)



Mechanismus/ Elementarreaktionen



Ratengleichungen

$$(a) \quad \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 : \quad \frac{d[\text{A}]}{dt} = -k_1 \cdot [\text{A}] - k_2 [\text{A}][\text{X}] + k_4 [\text{Y}]^2$$

$$(b) \quad \text{OH}\bullet : \quad \frac{d[\text{X}]}{dt} = 2k_1 \cdot [\text{A}] - k_2 [\text{A}][\text{X}] - k_3 [\text{X}][\text{Y}]$$

$$(c) \quad \text{HO}_2\bullet : \quad \frac{d[\text{Y}]}{dt} = k_2 [\text{A}][\text{X}] - k_3 [\text{X}][\text{Y}] - 2k_4 [\text{Y}]^2$$

$$(d) \quad \text{H}_2\text{O} : \quad \frac{d[\text{B}]}{dt} = k_2 [\text{A}][\text{X}] + k_3 [\text{X}][\text{Y}]$$

Kompliziertes System gekoppelter
Differentialgleichungen

Näherung

$$(e) \quad \text{O}_2 : \quad \frac{d[\text{C}]}{dt} = k_3 [\text{X}][\text{Y}] + k_4 [\text{Y}]^2$$

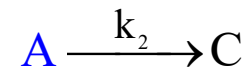
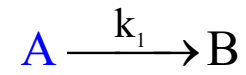
Lösen von (a), d.h. $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2](t)$ – Problem: (a) gekoppelt mit (b) und (c) !!!

Quasistationarität: $\frac{d[\text{X}]}{dt} = \frac{d[\text{Y}]}{dt} = 0$

Lösung:

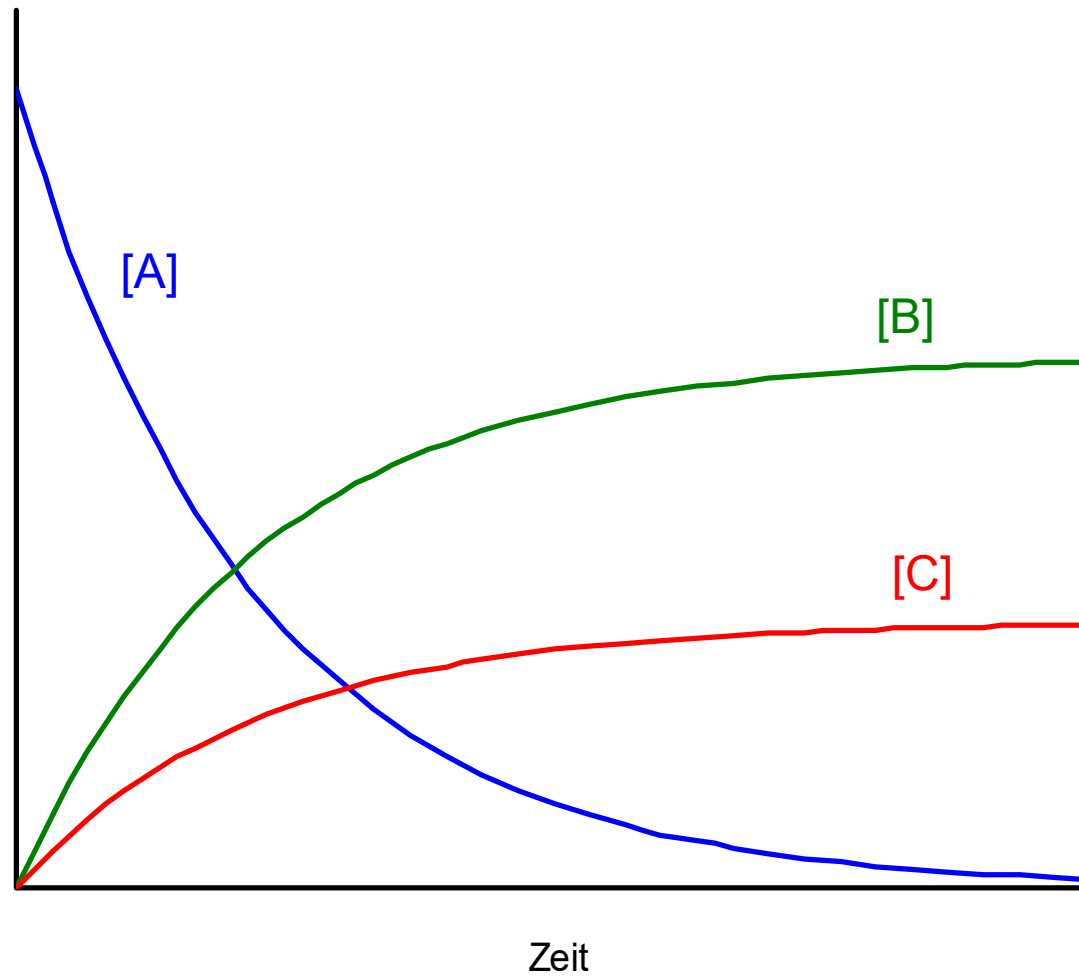
$$[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = [\text{H}_2\text{O}_2]_0 \cdot e^{-2k_1 \cdot t}$$

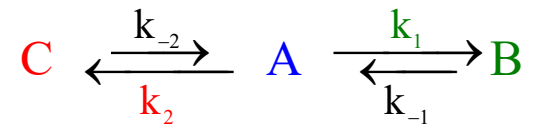
1.3.3.1 Parallelreaktionen ohne RR



$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad k_2 = 0.5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Konzentration
[A],[B],[C]





konkretes Beispiel:

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

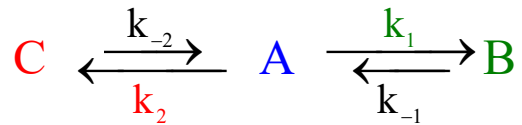
$$k_{-1} = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-2} = 0.0001 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

kurze Zeiten (Rückreaktion vernachlässigbar)

1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR



konkretes Beispiel:

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-1} = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-2} = 0.0001 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

kurze Zeiten (Rückreaktion vernachlässigbar)

$$\frac{[B]_{\text{früh}}}{[C]_{\text{früh}}} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 10$$

„kinetische Kontrolle“

$$[A]_{\text{früh}} = [A]_0 \cdot e^{-(k_1+k_2)t}$$

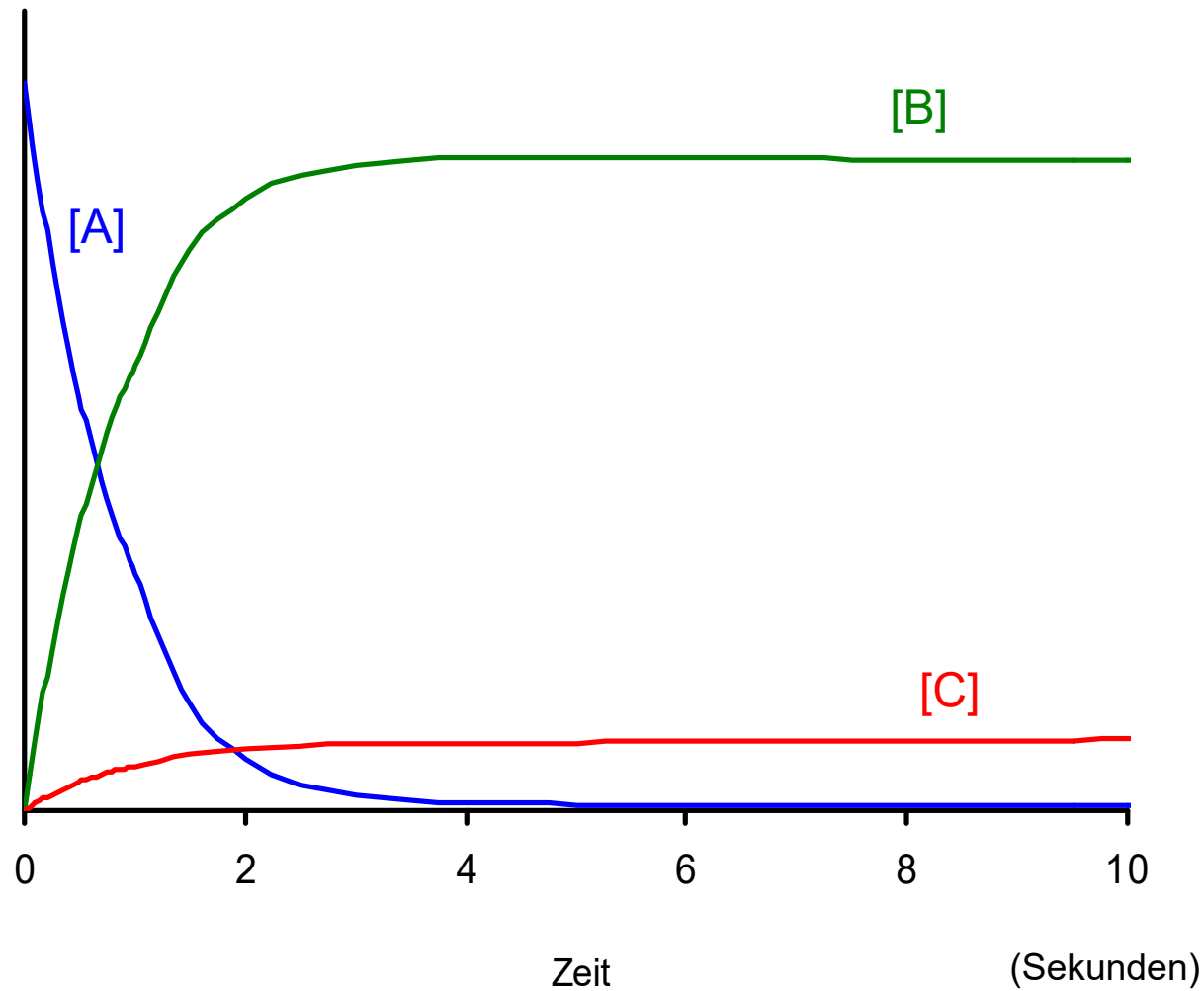
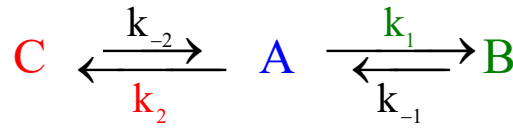
$$[B]_{\text{früh}} = \frac{k_1}{k_1+k_2} \cdot [A]_0 \cdot (1 - e^{-(k_1+k_2)t})$$

$$[C]_{\text{früh}} = \frac{k_2}{k_1+k_2} \cdot [A]_0 \cdot (1 - e^{-(k_1+k_2)t})$$

s. 1.3.3

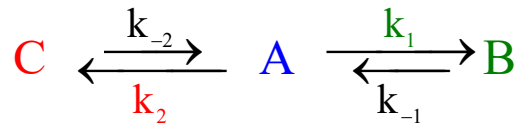
1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR

Konzentration
[A],[B],[C]



$$\frac{[B]_{\text{früh}}}{[C]_{\text{früh}}} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 10$$

1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR



konkretes Beispiel:

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-1} = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-2} = 0.0001 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

kurze Zeiten

$$\frac{[B]_{\text{früh}}}{[C]_{\text{früh}}} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 10$$

„kinetische Kontrolle“

lange Zeiten (Gleichgewicht)

$$K_1^e = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = 100$$

$$K_2^e = \frac{k_2}{k_{-2}} = 1000$$

$$\frac{[B]_{\infty}}{[C]_{\infty}} = \frac{K_1^e}{K_2^e} = 0.1$$

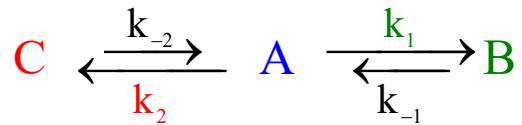
„thermodynamische
Kontrolle“

$$[A]_{\infty} = \frac{[A]_0}{1101} \approx 0.1\% [A]_0$$

$$[B]_{\infty} = \frac{100 [A]_0}{1101} \approx 9.1\% [A]_0$$

$$[C]_{\infty} = \frac{1000 [A]_0}{1101} \approx 90.8\% [A]_0$$

1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR



konkretes Beispiel:

$$k_1 = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-1} = 0.01 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = 0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k_{-2} = 0.0001 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

kurze Zeiten

$$\frac{[B]_{\text{früh}}}{[C]_{\text{früh}}} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} = 10$$

„kinetische Kontrolle“

lange Zeiten (Gleichgewicht)

$$K_1^e = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = 100$$

$$K_2^e = \frac{k_2}{k_{-2}} = 1000$$

$$\frac{[B]_{\infty}}{[C]_{\infty}} = \frac{K_1^e}{K_2^e} = 0.1$$

„thermodynamische
Kontrolle“

$$[A]_{\infty} = \frac{[A]_0}{1101} \approx 0.1\% [A]_0$$

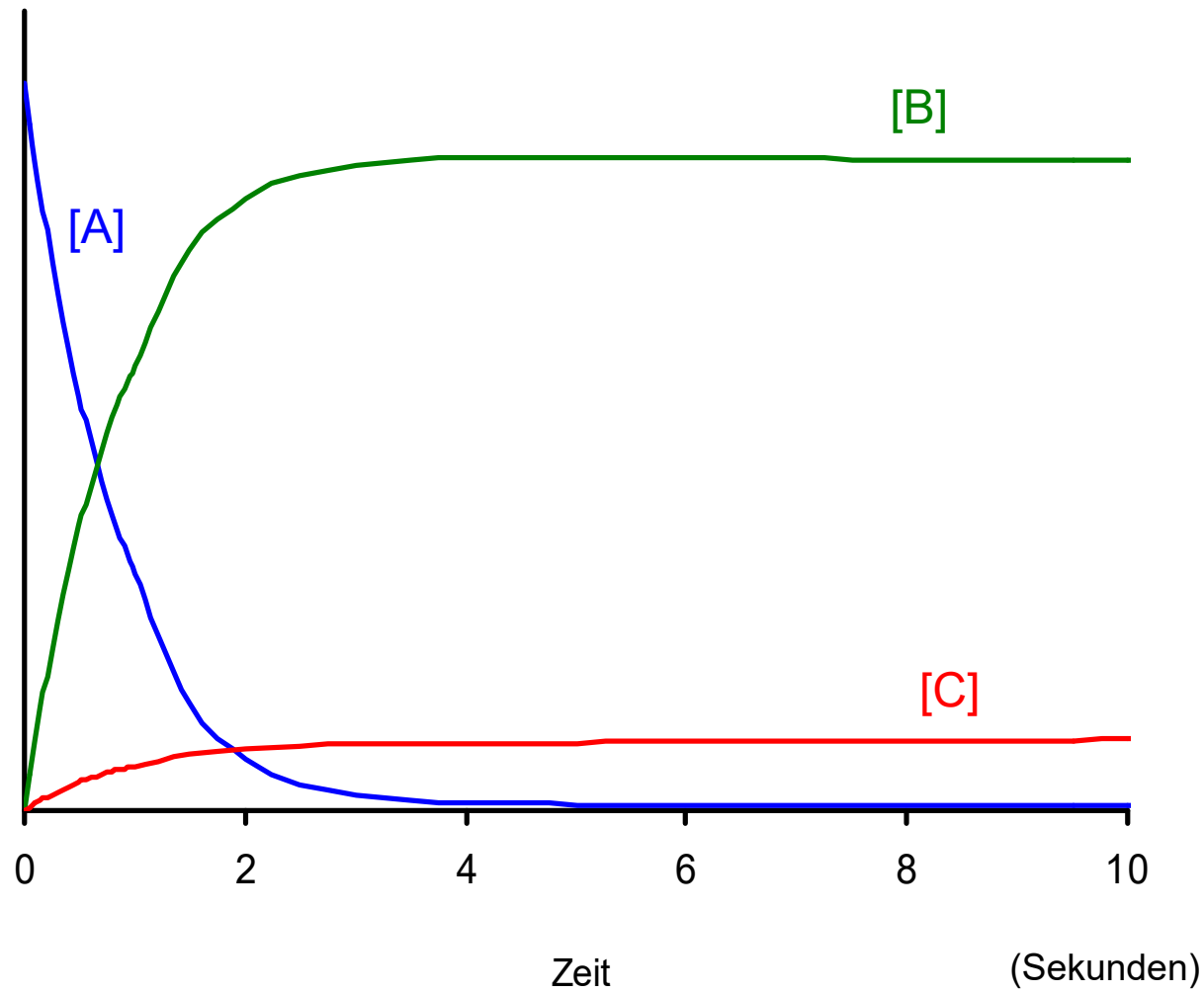
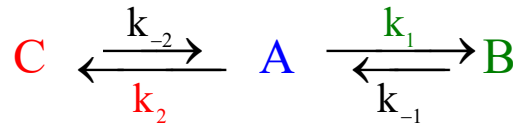
$$[B]_{\infty} = \frac{100 [A]_0}{1101} \approx 9.1\% [A]_0$$

$$[C]_{\infty} = \frac{1000 [A]_0}{1101} \approx 90.8\% [A]_0$$

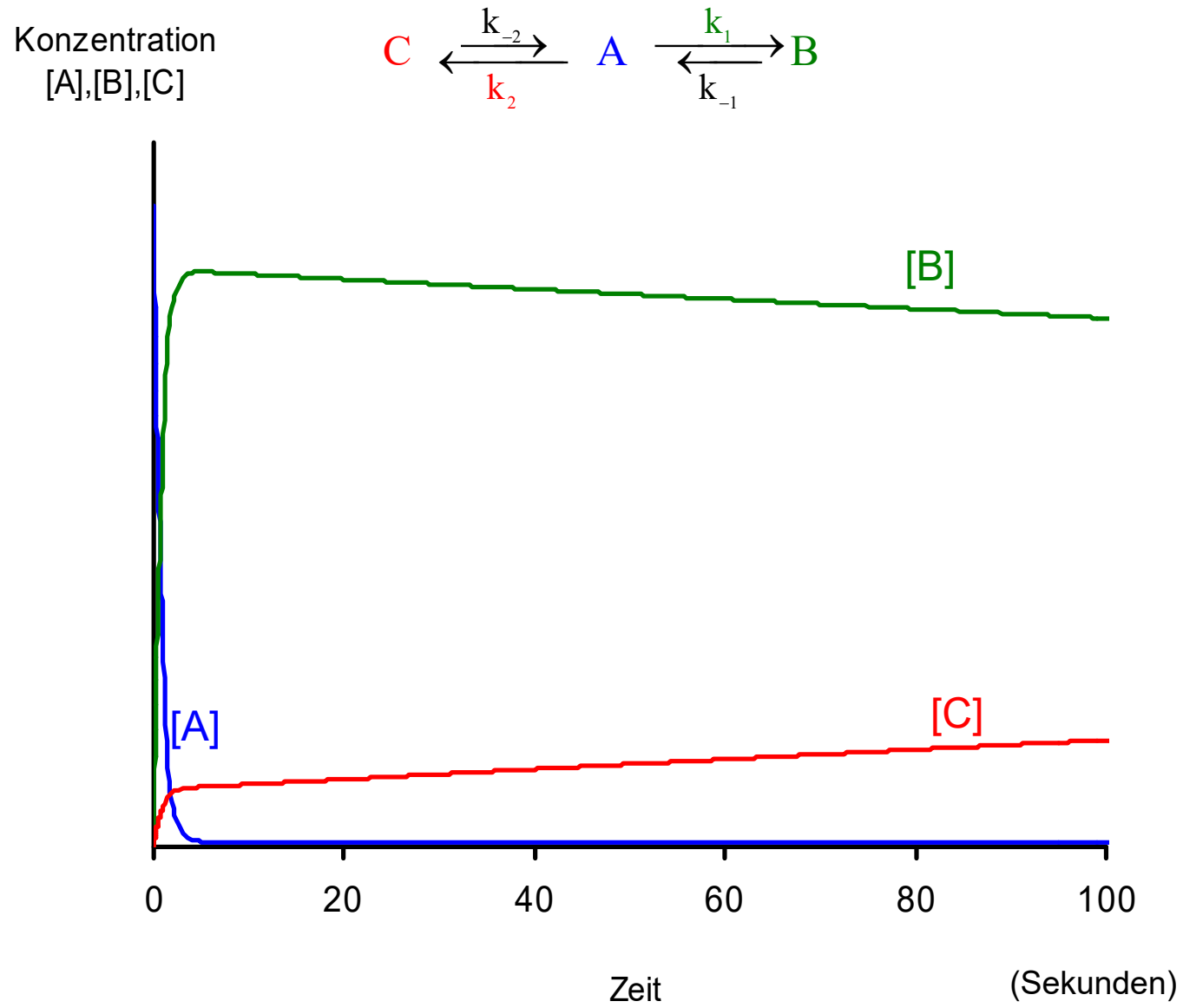
Wie passt das zusammen ?

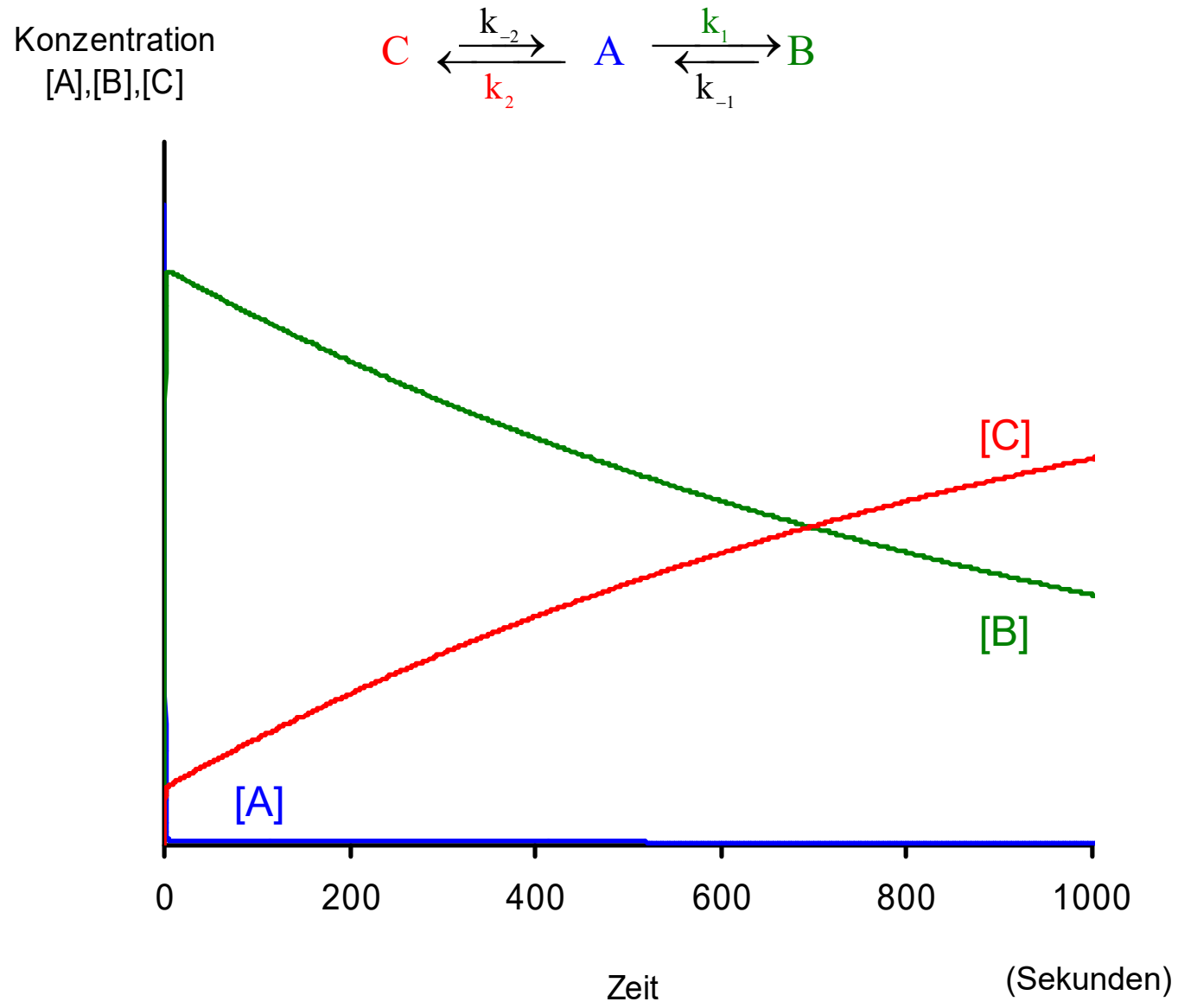
1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR

Konzentration
[A],[B],[C]



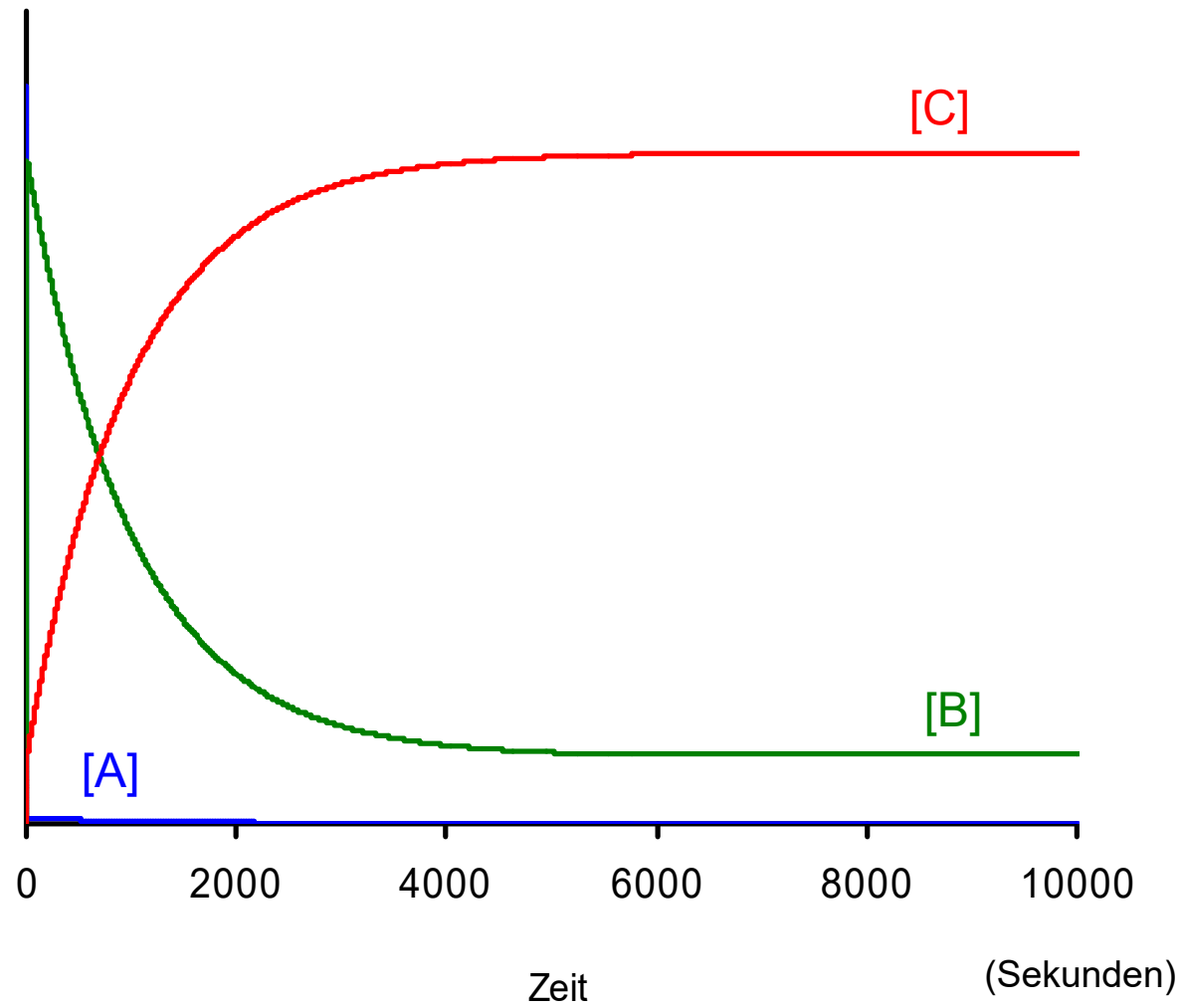
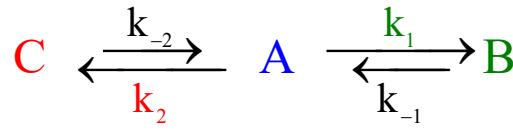
1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR





1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR

Konzentration
[A],[B],[C]



$$\frac{[B]_{\infty}}{[C]_{\infty}} = \frac{K_1^e}{K_2^e} = 0.1$$

1.3.3.2 Parallelreaktionen mit RR

