

GDH

Geschwindigkeitsgesetze 0./1./2. Ordnung
Halbwertszeiten

(Reversible Reaktionen)



$$C_A = C_{A,0} \cdot \frac{k_{-1} + k_1 e^{-(k_1 + k_{-1})t}}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

$$C'_A(t) = \underbrace{-k_1 \cdot C_A}_{\text{Verbrauch}} + \underbrace{k_{-1} \cdot C_P}_{\text{Bildung}}$$

$$C_P = C_{A,0} \cdot \frac{k_1 + k_{-1} e^{-(k_1 + k_{-1})t}}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

⇒ "t → ∞": chem. GG

$$C_A(t \rightarrow \infty) = C_{A,eq} = C_{A,0} \cdot \frac{k_{-1}}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

$$C_{P,eq} = C_{A,0} \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_{-1}}$$

ID: $K = \frac{[P]_{eq}}{[A]_{eq}} = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}$ ← Kinetic!

(ΔG = -RT ln K...)

⇒ GG sind dynamisch:

$$v_1 = - \frac{dc_A}{dt} = k_1 \cdot C_A$$

$$v_{-1} = + \frac{dc_A}{dt} = k_{-1} \cdot C_P$$

Bestimmung k_1/k_{-1} (experimentell)

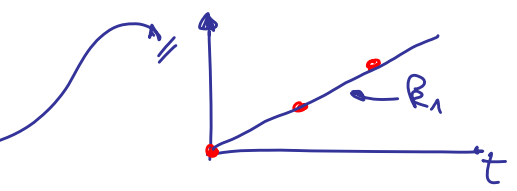
$$C'_A(t) = -k_1 C_A + k_{-1} C_P$$

$$-x'(t) = -k_1(C_{A,0} - x) + \underline{k_{-1}} \cdot x$$

$$C_A = C_{A,0} - x \quad \left| \quad \frac{dc_A}{dx} = -1 \right.$$

im GG: $0 = -k_1(C_{A,0} - x_{eq}) + \underline{k_{-1}} \cdot x_{eq}$

$$\rightarrow k_1 t = \frac{x_{eq}}{C_{A,0}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{x_{eq}}{x_{eq} - x(t)} \right)$$



Relaxationskinetik

van't Hoff:

$$\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta_R H}{RT^2}$$

$$\Delta_R H = +20 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta T = 10 \text{ K}$$

$$T = 300 \text{ K}$$

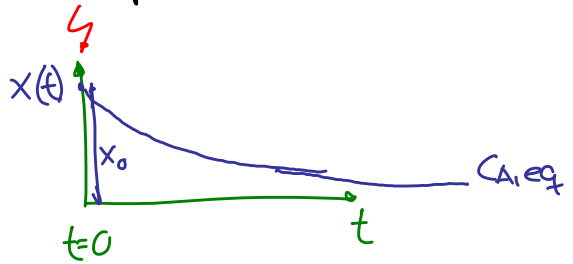
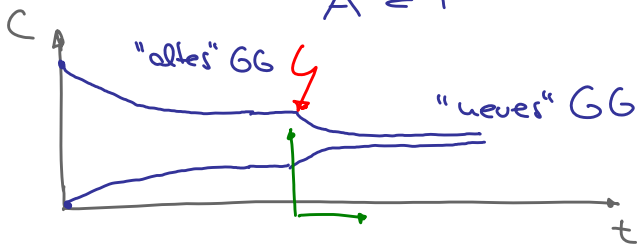
$$d \ln K = \frac{dK}{K}$$

$$\frac{\Delta K}{K} = \Delta T \cdot \frac{\Delta_R H}{T \cdot RT} = 10 \text{ K} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ kJ/mol}}{750 \text{ kJ/mol}} = 0.4 \iff \underline{40\%}$$

$$RT_{(300\text{K})} = 2.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

T-Sprung: Kondensator, Laserpuls $\Rightarrow 10 \mu\text{s}$, $\Delta T = 10 \text{ K}$

$$A \rightleftharpoons P$$



$$C_A' = -R_1 C_A + R_{-1} C_P \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} C_A = C_{A,eq} + x(t) \\ C_P = C_{P,eq} - x(t) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hookrightarrow x'(t) = \underbrace{-R_1}_{v_{1,eq}} \cdot (C_{A,eq} + x) + \underbrace{R_{-1}}_{v_{-1,eq}} \cdot (C_{P,eq} - x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow x'(t) = -x \cdot (R_1 + R_{-1})$$

$$\left| x'(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0 = -R_1 C_{A,eq} + R_{-1} C_{P,eq} \right.$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{-(R_1 + R_{-1})t}} \quad \text{Relaxationszeit } \tau = \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_{-1})} \quad \left(K = \frac{R_1}{R_{-1}} \right)$$

$$A + B \xrightleftharpoons[R_{-1}]{R_1} P \quad \text{im GG: } \boxed{\begin{array}{l} v_1 = R_1 C_A C_B \\ v_{-1} = R_{-1} C_P \end{array}}$$

$$x'(t) = \underbrace{-R_1}_{v_{1,eq}} (C_{A,eq} + x)(C_{B,eq} + x) + \underbrace{R_{-1}}_{v_{-1,eq}} (C_{P,eq} - x)$$

$$= -R_1 x (C_{A,eq} + C_{B,eq}) - \underbrace{R_1 x^2}_{\approx 0} - \underbrace{R_1 C_{A,eq} C_{B,eq}}_{v_{1,eq}} + \underbrace{R_{-1} C_{P,eq}}_{v_{-1,eq}} - R_{-1} x$$

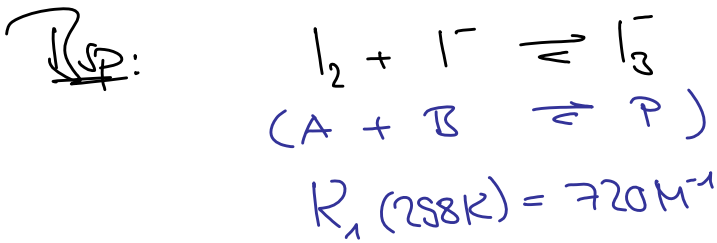
$$\boxed{x'(t) = -x \cdot [(C_{A,eq} + C_{B,eq})R_1 + R_{-1}]} \quad \longrightarrow \quad x(t) = x_0 \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{(C_{A,eq} + C_{B,eq})R_1 + R_{-1}}$$



⇒ Eigen, Namish, Porter NP 1967

Turner dol. 1972, JACS
→ Folien



NMR: $k_1 = 5 \times 10^{10} L/mol \cdot s$
↳ schneller als Diffusion im LM

$I_{2,eq}, I_{3,eq}$

Raman-Laser, 1.4 μm, 20 μs ΔT = 3.4 K (T-Spray)

Absorption, $\lambda_{I_3^-} \sim 350 nm$

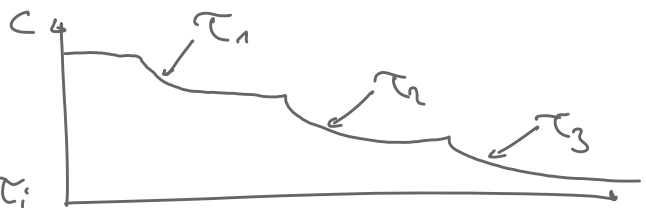
⇒ τ = 30... 70 μs

⇒ $k_1 = 6.2 \cdot 10^9 L/mol \cdot s$

(p-Spray $\frac{\partial R/R}{\partial p} = \dots$)

Zusammengesetzte Reaktion:

$$x = x_0 \sum_i \omega_i \cdot e^{-t/\tau_i}$$



4. Zusammengesetzte Reaktion



$$C_A'(t) = -k_1 C_A - k_2 C_A - (k_1 + k_2) C_A$$

$$\rightarrow C_A(t) = C_{A,0} \cdot e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t}$$

$$C_P' = k_1 \cdot C_{A,0} \cdot e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t}$$

$$\int dC_P = k_1 C_{A,0} \int e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow C_P = \frac{k_1}{k_1 + k_2} \cdot C_{A,0} \cdot (1 - e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t})$$

$$C_Q \sim \frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \cdot C_{A,0} \cdot (1 - e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t})$$

$$\frac{[P]}{[Q]} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \Rightarrow \text{kinetische Reaktionskontrolle}$$

