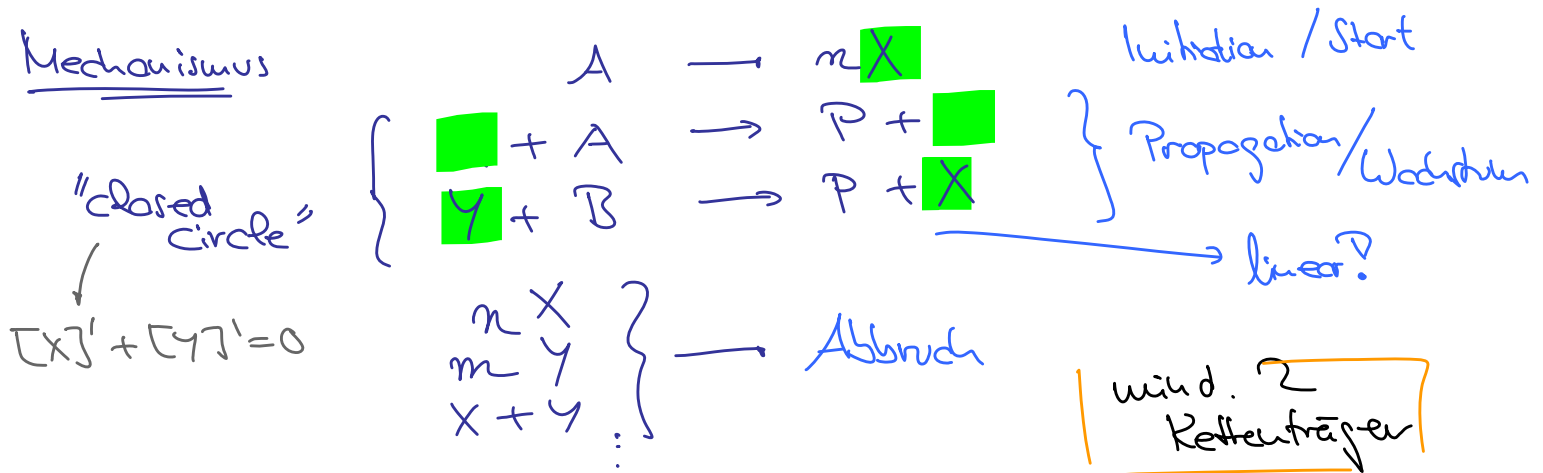


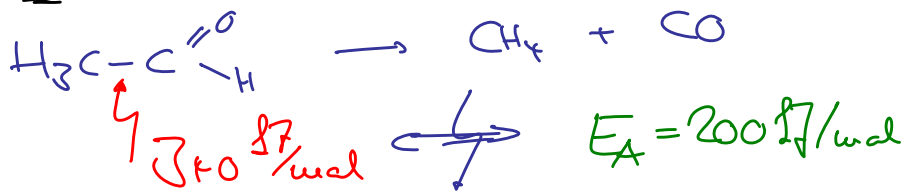
8. Kettenreaktionen

- häufig (g), (l)
- reaktive Reaktionsintermediate (Radikale, Ionen ...)

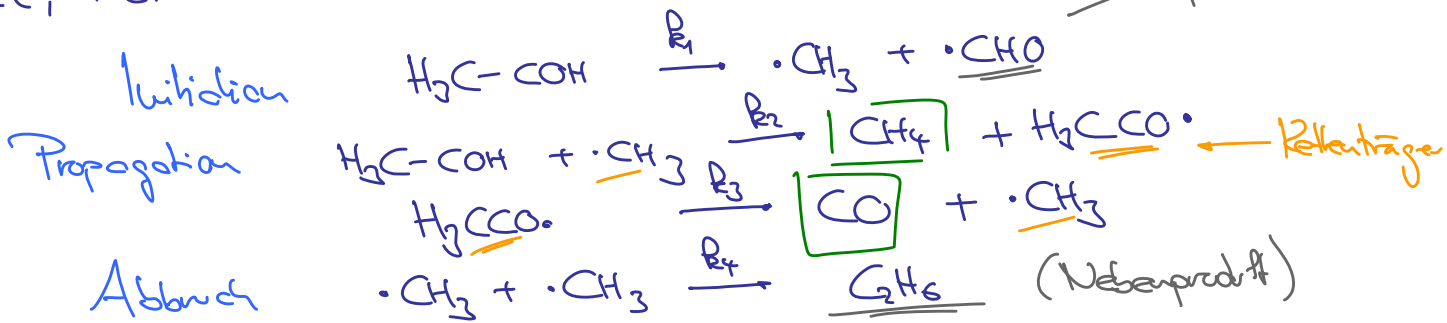
Mechanismus



A. Pyrolyse (Gaphane)



RICE, HERZFELD: Radikale als Intermediate



QS: $[CH_3]' \approx 0, [H_3CCO\cdot]' \approx 0$

Ausatz: $[CH_3]' + [H_3CCO\cdot]' \approx 0$
 $= R_1 \cdot [H_3C-COH] - 2R_4 [CH_3]^2 \approx 0$
 $\Rightarrow [CH_3] = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{2R_4}} \cdot [H_3C-COH]^{1/2}$

$$\Rightarrow [CH_4]' = R_2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{2R_4}} \cdot [H_3C-COH]^{3/2}$$

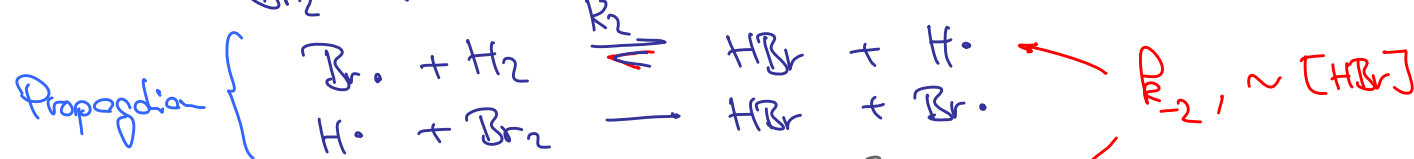
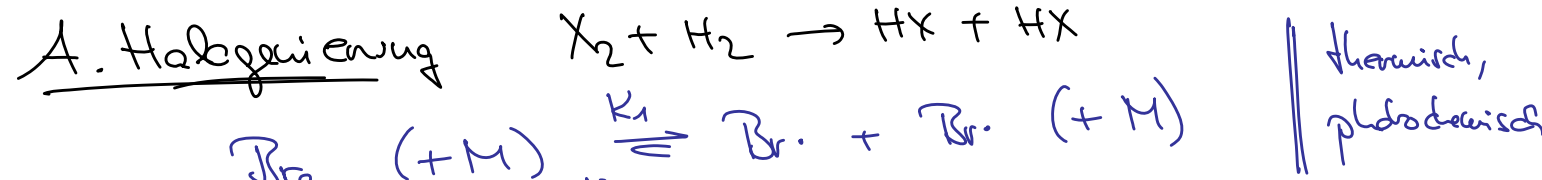
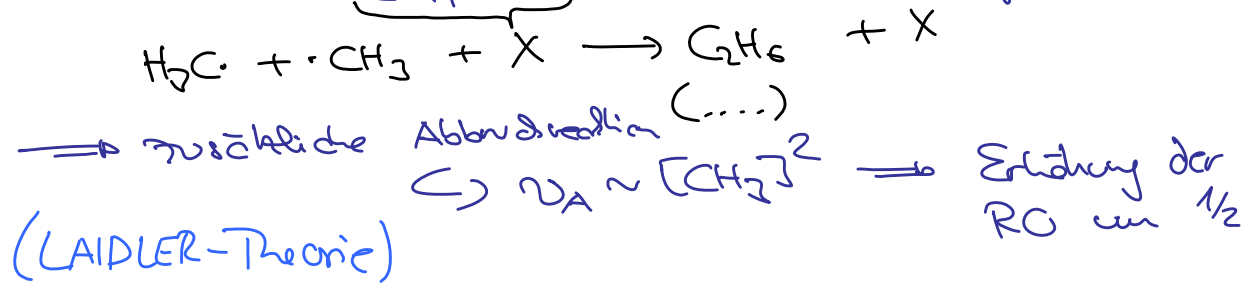
R_{obs}

- R_4 inhibiert
- $\neq R_3$

Aktivierungsenergie $R_{\text{des}} \Rightarrow E_A = E_2 + \frac{1}{2}(E_1 - E_4) \approx \underline{\underline{205 \text{ kJ/mol}}}$
 $\sim 355 \text{ kJ/mol}$ $\sim 340 \text{ kJ/mol}$ $\sim 0 \text{ kJ/mol}$

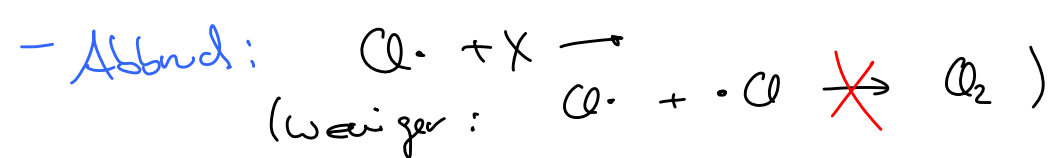
Kettenlänge $\gamma = \frac{v_{\text{ges}}}{v_{\text{ini}}} = R_2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2R_3R_4}} [\text{CH}_3\text{COH}]^{1/2} \sim 10^3 - 10^6$

Nebenreaktionen Bed: $v_0 \sim [\text{H}_2\text{COH}]^{3/2} \rightsquigarrow v_{(t)} \sim [\text{H}_2\text{COH}]^2$
 (LAIDLER, Norrish) $\hookrightarrow \text{CH}_4, \text{CO}$ (ebenso Fremdgase N_2, CO_2)



\Rightarrow (\rightarrow Ü#6) $[\text{HBr}]' = \frac{2R_2[\text{H}_2] \sqrt{K_1} [\text{Br}_2]^{3/2}}{[\text{Br}_2] + \frac{(R-2)}{R_3} [\text{HBr}]}$
 \rightarrow zu $t=0$: $[\text{HBr}]' = 2R_2 \sqrt{K_1} [\text{H}_2] [\text{Br}_2]^{1/2}$ $\gamma \sim 10^3$ (700K)

$[\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2]$ - R_{-2} sehr klein



\Rightarrow $[\text{HO}_2] \sim [\text{H}_2][\text{O}_2]^{1/2}$ $\gamma \sim 10^6 - 10^8$

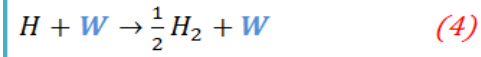
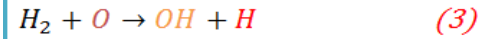
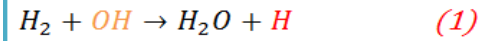
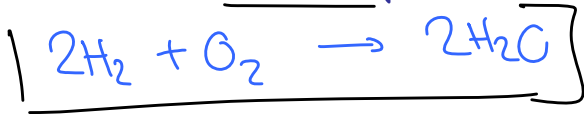
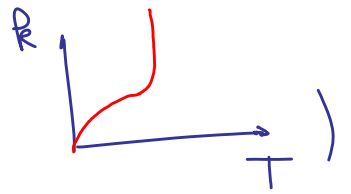
$[\text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2]$ bimolekular! (bei $T \uparrow$ auch Kettenreaktion)

VERGLEICH: $\gamma_{\text{O}_2} > \gamma_{\text{Br}_2} (> \gamma_{\text{I}_2})$; Inhibition;

$\text{H}_2 + \text{O}\cdot$	4.4 kJ/mol
$\text{Br}\cdot$	70 ''
$\text{I}\cdot$	138 ''

C. Explosion

(Kettenreaktion mit Verzweigung; $T \uparrow \rightarrow$ thermisch)



(Abbruch, Wandreaktion, linear)



(Abbruch, Gasphasenreaktion)

KINETIK

$$[\text{H}\cdot]' = \nu_s + R_1[\text{H}_2][\text{OH}] + R_3[\text{H}_2][\text{O}] - R_2[\text{O}_2][\text{H}] - R_4[\text{H}] - R_5[\text{H}][\text{O}_2][\text{M}]$$

$$[\text{OH}]' = +R_2[\text{O}_2][\text{H}] + R_3[\text{H}_2][\text{O}] - R_1[\text{H}_2][\text{OH}]$$

$$[\text{O}]' = R_2[\text{O}_2][\text{H}] - R_3[\text{H}_2][\text{O}] \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \underbrace{([\text{H}\cdot]' + [\text{OH}\cdot]' + 2 \cdot [\text{O}]')}_{C_n'} = \nu_s + \underbrace{(2R_2[\text{O}_2] - R_4 - R_5[\text{H}][\text{O}_2])}_{\text{Verzweigung}} \underbrace{[\text{H}\cdot]}_{\text{Abbruch}} = \nu_s + (f - g) \cdot C_n$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n' = \nu_s + (f - g) \cdot C_n$$

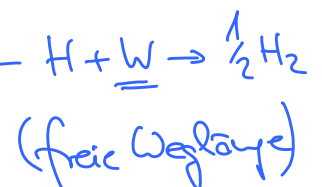
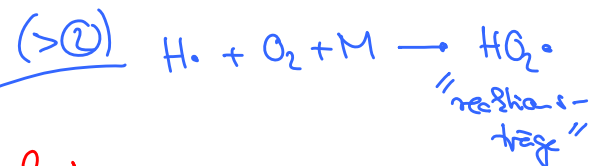
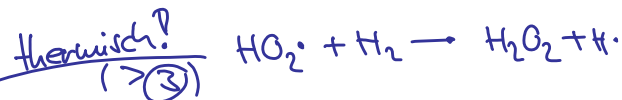
$$\Rightarrow C_n(t) = \frac{\nu_s}{g - f} (1 - e^{(f - g)t}) \quad (\text{allg. Anwandy})$$

UND: $\nu = \tilde{R} \cdot C_n$



$$g > f \quad t \rightarrow \infty \quad \tilde{R} \cdot C_n \approx \frac{\tilde{R} \nu_s}{g - f} = \text{const}$$

$$\nu = \tilde{R} C_n \approx \tilde{R} \cdot \frac{\nu_s}{f - g} \cdot (e^{(f - g)t})$$



P, T-Diagramm

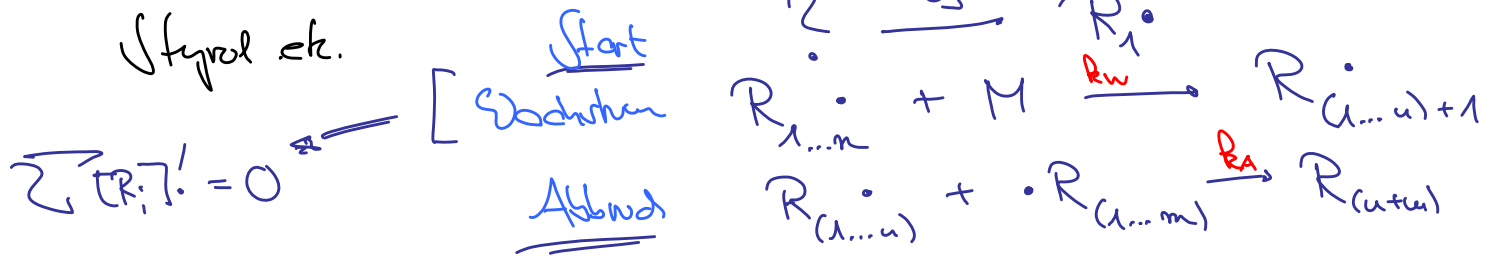
Kettenverzweigung



700 900K

D. Kettenpolymerisationen

Styrol etc.



Qs.
 (für alle $[R_i \cdot]$)

$$v_p = R_A (\sum [R_i \cdot])^2$$

$$v_w = -[M]' = R_w \sum_{i=1}^n [R_i \cdot] [M] = R_w \left(\frac{v_p}{R_A}\right)^{1/2} [M]$$

Startreaktion: (1) $M + M \xrightarrow{R_1} R_1 \cdot + \cdot R_1$ (Styrol)

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{2} [R_1 \cdot]' = R_1 [M]^2 \Rightarrow v_p = [R_1 \cdot]' = 2R_1 [M]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_w = R_w \cdot \left(\frac{2R_1}{R_A}\right)^{1/2} [M]^2$$

(2) mit Licht: $M \xrightarrow{I} R_1 \cdot$ $[I] = \frac{\text{Einheit}}{L \cdot s}$

(Ether, $\lambda = 180 \text{ nm}$) $v_1 = v_p = I$

$$\Rightarrow v_w = R_w \left(\frac{I}{R_A}\right)^{1/2} [M]$$