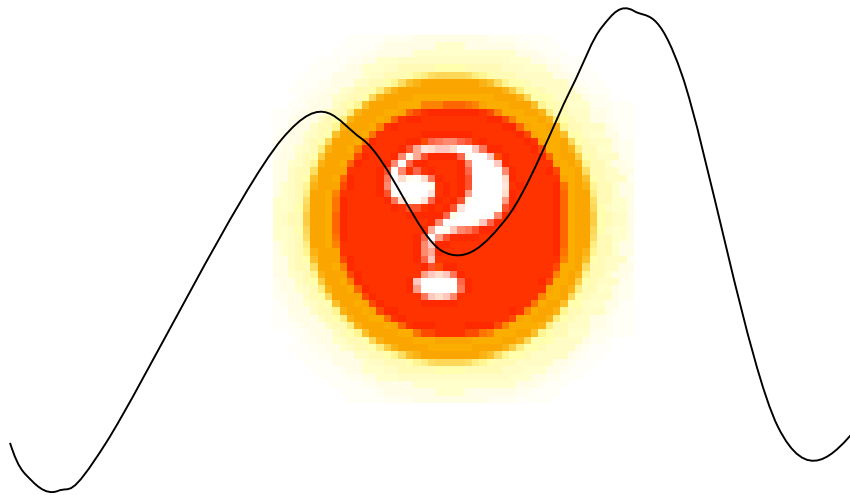




SLOŽENI SISTEMI I INTERMEDIJERNE VRSTE



Intermedijeri su nestabilne vrste, sa različitim vremenima poluživota, koji mogu da se kreću od 10^{-3}s do 10^{-12}s . U principu te vrste su radikali, jon-radikali, joni ili nestabilni kompleksi.

Elementarna je ona reakcija u kojoj se gradi samo jedan aktivirani kompleks.

Svaka reakcija u kojoj nastaje više aktiviranih kompleksa je složena.

Granične vrednosti konsekvativnih reakcija

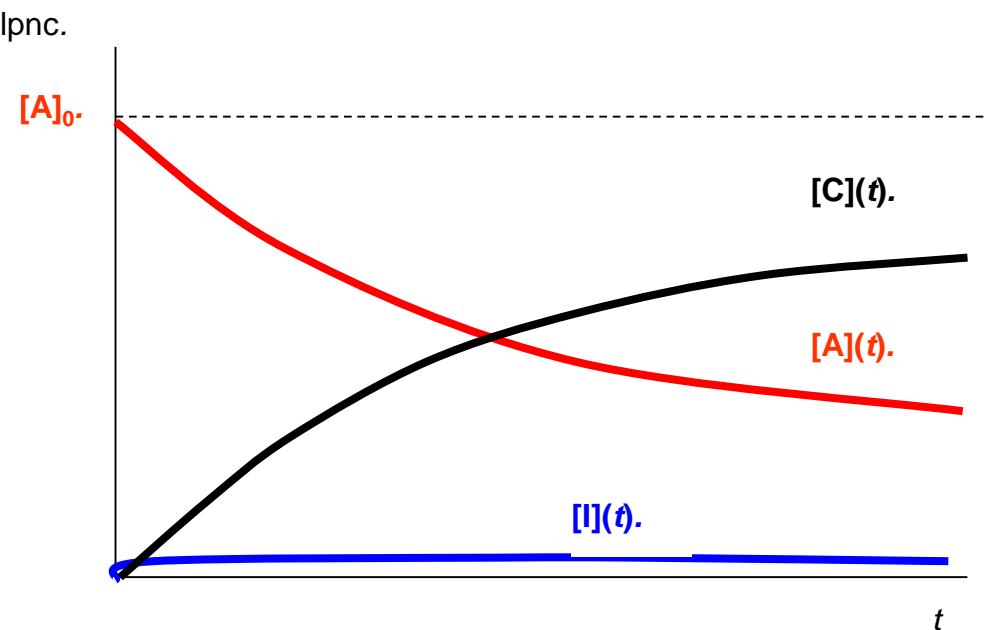


$$I = A_0 \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t})$$

Ako je
 $k_2 \gg k_1$



$$I = A_0 \frac{k_1}{k_2} (e^{-k_1 t})$$



$$I = A \frac{k_1}{k_2} \Rightarrow I \ll A_0$$



$$\frac{dI}{dt} \approx 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$



Ustaljeno ili stacionarno stanje

Glavne karakteristike sistema u SS

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$



Intermedijer se sporo stvara
brzo troši

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = k_1 A - k_2 I = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad I = \frac{k_1}{k_2} A$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = k_2 I \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{dC}{dt} = k_1 A$$

Brzina po C je
odredjena brzinom
prviog stupnja

$$\text{za } C_o = 0$$

$$C = A_o - A - I$$

Jos jedan pristup za posmatranje
sistema u stac. Stanju.

$$\longrightarrow \frac{dC}{dt} = -\frac{dA}{dt} = k_1 A$$

$$C = A_o - A$$

**C se stvara brzinom kojom se A gubi-
Reakcija prvog reda**

Ustaljeno ili stacionarno stanje

Suma brzina
stvaranja I

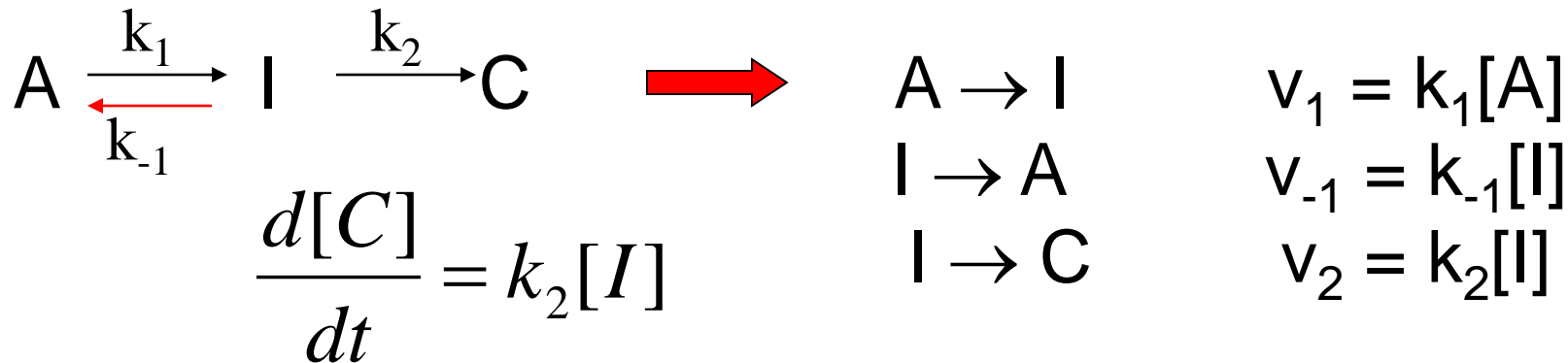
Suma brzina
razgradnje I

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \sum \overset{\uparrow}{V}_I - \sum \overset{\uparrow}{V}_{-I} = 0$$

U sistemu u kome postoji više intermedijera:

$$\frac{dI_i}{dt} = \sum V_{I_i} - \sum V_{-I_i} = 0$$

Reakcije u koje uključuju povratne stupnjeve (u stacionarnom stanju)



$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = k_1[A] - k_2[I] - k_{-1}[I]$$

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1[A] - k_2[I] - k_{-1}[I] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [I] = \frac{k_1}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A]$$

Ako je I reaktivno, i važi

$$k_1 \ll k_{-1}, k_2$$

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A]$$

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = k_{\text{exp}} [A]$$



$$C = A_0 - A - I$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -\frac{dA}{dt} = k_2[I]$$

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A]$$

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

Reakcija se svodi na reakciju prvog reda

Intermedijer se sporo stvara brzo troši-Van't hoff-ov intermedijer

$$k_1 \ll k_{-1}, k_2$$

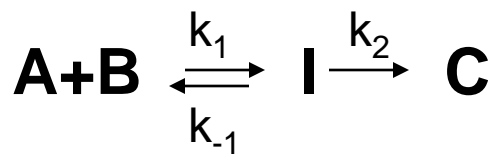
Ako je $k_2 \gg k_{-1}$:

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} \approx \frac{k_2 k_1 [A]}{k_2} = k_1 [A]$$

Prvi stupanj je odlučujući stupanj ovog procesa

Ako je $k_{-1} \gg k_2$:

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} \approx \frac{k_2 k_1 [A]}{k_{-1}} = k_{eksp} [A]$$



Van' t Hoffov intermedijer-primeri

(Sporo stvaranje intermedijera) $k_1 \ll (k_{-1}, k_2)$

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = -\frac{d[A]}{dt} k_2 [I]$$

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = k_1 [A][B] - k_2 [I] - k_{-1} [I]$$

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 [A][B] - k_2 [I] - k_{-1} [I] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [I] = \frac{k_1}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A][B]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d[C]}{dt} = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A][B]$$

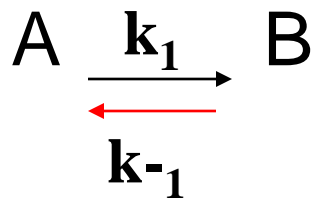
$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A][B]$$

$k_2 \gg k_{-1}$:

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_2} [A][B] = k_1 [A][B]$$

$k_2 \ll k_{-1}$

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_{-1}} [A][B]$$



$$\frac{dA}{dt} = -k_1 A + k_{-1} B$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = k_2 BC$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = k_1 A - (k_{-1} + k_2 C) B$$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = 0$$

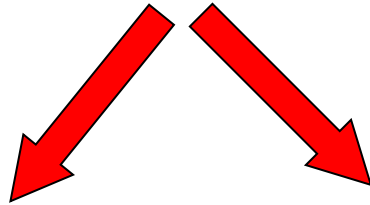
$$0 = k_1 A - (k_{-1} + k_2 C) B$$

$$B = \frac{k_1 A}{k_{-1} + k_2 C}$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2 AC}{k_{-1} + k_2 C}$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2 AC}{k_{-1} + k_2 C}$$

$$k_{-1} \gg k_2 C$$



$$k_2 C \gg k_{-1}$$

Reakcija je drugog reda

Reakcija je prvog reda

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2 AC}{k_{-1}}$$

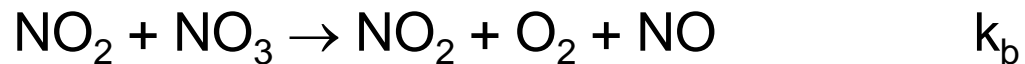
$$\frac{dD}{dt} = k_1 A$$

Primer : razlaganje N_2O_5 :



$$v = k[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5] \quad \text{Eksperimentalno najdeno}$$

Mehanizam je sledeci :



$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] + k_{-a}[[NO_2][NO_3] - k_c[[NO][N_2O_5]$$

$$\frac{d[NO_3]}{dt} = k_a[N_2O_5] - k_{-a}[NO_2][NO_3] - k_b[NO_2][NO_3] = 0 \quad \text{Eqn.1}$$

$$\frac{d[NO]}{dt} = k_b[NO_2][NO_3] - k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = 0 \quad \text{Eqn.2}$$

$$[NO_3] = \frac{k_a[N_2O_5]}{k_{-a}[NO_2] + k_b[NO_2]}$$

$$[NO] = \frac{k_b[NO_2][NO_3]}{k_c[N_2O_5]} = \frac{k_a k_b [NO_2]}{k_c (k_{-a}[NO_2] + k_b[NO_2])}$$

$$\frac{d[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]}{dt} = -k_a[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5] + k_{-a}[[\text{NO}_2][\text{NO}_3] - k_c[[\text{NO}][\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]$$

$$\frac{d[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]}{dt} = -\frac{2k_a k_b}{k_{-a} + k_b}[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]$$

$$v = -k[\text{N}_2\text{O}_5]$$

gde je $k = \frac{k_a k_b}{k_{-a} + k_b}$

Detaljno izvodjenje razlaganja N_2O_5

$$\frac{d[NO]}{dt} = k_b[NO_2][NO_3] - k_c[NO][N_2O_5] \approx 0$$

$$[NO] = \frac{k_b[NO_2][NO_3]}{k_c[N_2O_5]}$$

$$\frac{d[NO_3]}{dt} = k_a[N_2O_5] - k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] - k_b[NO_2][NO_3] \approx 0$$

$$k_a[N_2O_5] = k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] + k_b[NO_2][NO_3]$$

$$[NO_3] = \frac{k_a[N_2O_5]}{k'_a[NO_2] + k_b[NO_2]}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] + k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] - k_c[NO][N_2O_5]$$

Ponovljen
izraz za
 $V_{\text{reaktanta}}$

$$[NO] = \frac{k_b[NO_2][NO_3]}{k_c[N_2O_5]} \quad [NO_3] = \frac{k_a[N_2O_5]}{k'_a[NO_2] + k_b[NO_2]}$$

Dobijeno na
prethodnoj strani

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a[NO_2]k_a[N_2O_5]}{k'_a[NO_2] + k_b[NO_2]} - \frac{k_c k_b [NO_2][NO_3][N_2O_5]}{k_c[N_2O_5]}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a \cancel{[NO_2]} k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b) \cancel{[NO_2]}} - \frac{\cancel{k_c} \cancel{k_b} [NO_2][NO_3][N_2O_5]}{\cancel{k_c} [N_2O_5]}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)} - k_b [NO_2][NO_3]$$

$$[NO_3] = \frac{k_a [N_2O_5]}{k'_a [NO_2] + k_b [NO_2]}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a [N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)} - \frac{k_b [NO_2] k_a [N_2O_5]}{k'_a [NO_2] + k_b [NO_2]}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a [N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)} - \frac{k_b \cancel{[NO_2]} k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b) \cancel{[NO_2]}}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a [N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)} - \frac{k_b k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)}$$

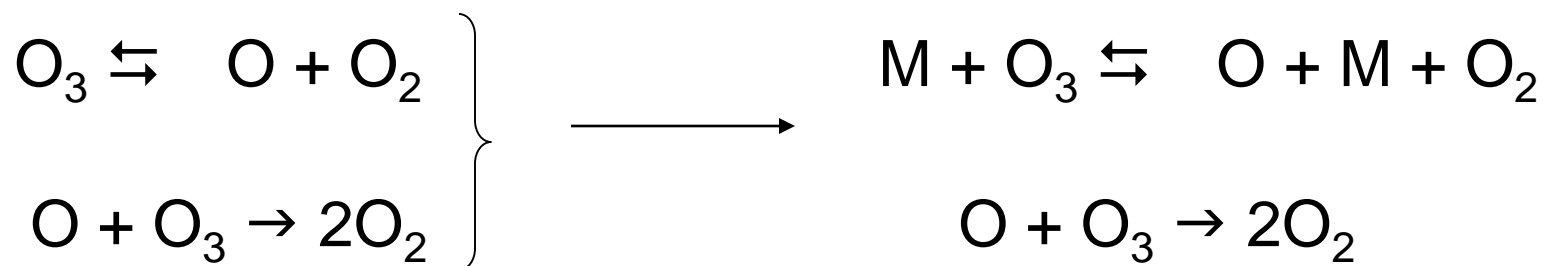
$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] + \frac{k'_a k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)} - \frac{k_b k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = \frac{-\cancel{(k'_a k_a)} + k_a k_b}{(k'_a + k_b)} [N_2O_5] + \frac{\cancel{k'_a k_a} [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)} - \frac{k_b k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -\frac{2k_b k_a [N_2O_5]}{(k'_a + k_b)}$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k' [N_2O_5]$$

RAZLAGANJE OZONA



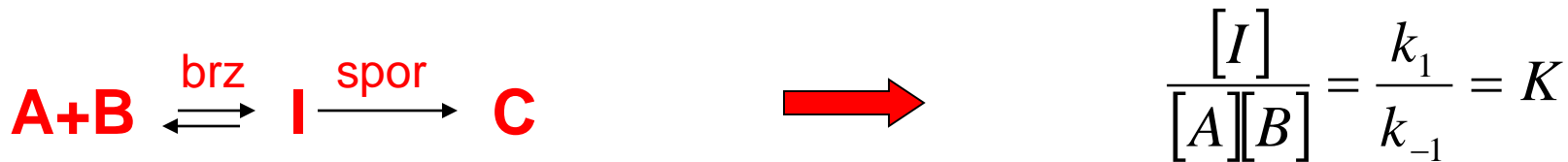
$$k_1[M][\text{O}_3] - k_{-1}[M][\text{O}_2][\text{O}] - k_2[\text{O}][\text{O}_3] = 0$$

$$[\text{O}] = \frac{k_1[M][\text{O}_3]}{k_{-1}[M][\text{O}_2] + k_2[\text{O}_3]}$$

$$-\frac{d[\text{O}_3]}{dt} = k_1[M][\text{O}_3] - k_{-1}[M][\text{O}_2][\text{O}] + k_2[\text{O}_3][\text{O}]$$

$$-\frac{d[\text{O}_3]}{dt} = \frac{2k_1k_2[M][\text{O}_3]^2}{k_{-1}[M][\text{O}_2] + k_2[\text{O}_3]}$$

$A+B \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} I \xrightarrow{k_2} C$ **Arenijusov intermedijer-brzo se Stvara a sporo troši**



odlučujući stupanj je spori drugi stupanj, sa konstantom k_2

$$[I] = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} [A][B]$$

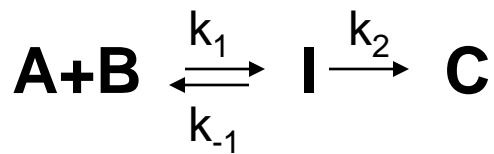
$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = k_2 \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} [A][B] = k_2 K [A][B]$$

$$\frac{A_2 A_1}{A_{-1}} e^{-\frac{E_1 + E_2 - E_{-1}}{RT}} = k_{eksp}$$

$$\frac{k_2 k_1}{k_{-1}} = k_{eksp}$$



$$E_a = E_1 + E_2 - E_{-1}$$



Intermedijeri mogu u složenom sistemu:

Da se sporo stvaraju i brzo troše
koncentracija veoma mala

Van' t Hoffov intermedijer

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = \frac{k_2 k_1}{k_2 + k_{-1}} [A][B]$$

Da se brzo stvaraju a sporo troše
koncentracija visoka

Arenijusov intermedijer

$$\frac{d[C]}{dt} = k_2 \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} [A][B] = k_2 K [A][B]$$

Primeri za AR intermedijer:



$$\frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = k_2 [\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^+] [\text{Br}^-]$$

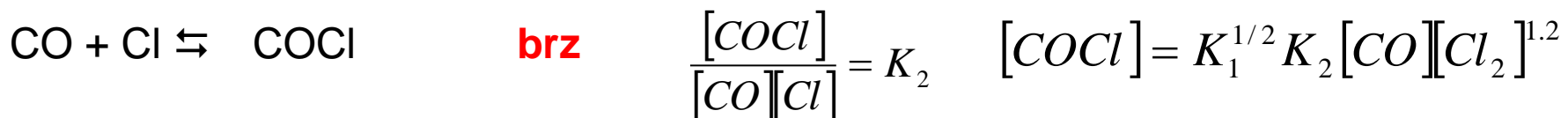
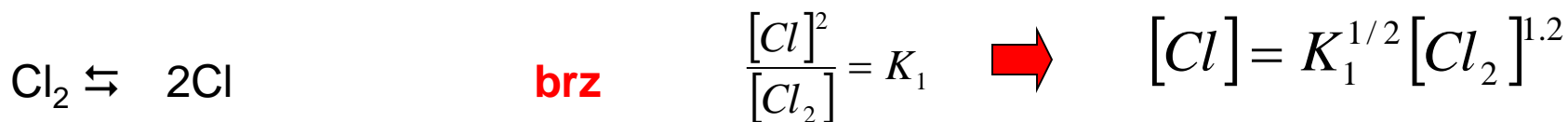
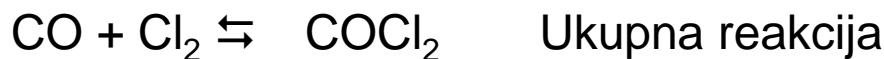
Pošto je ravnoteža brza:

$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^+]}{[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^+] = K_1 [\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

Ovo je reakcija trećeg reda

$$\frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = k_2 K_1 [\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] [\text{Br}^-]$$

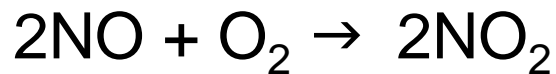


$$\frac{d[\text{COCl}_2]}{dt} = k_3 [\text{COCl}][\text{Cl}_2]$$

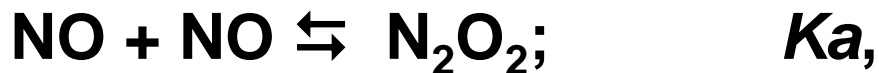
$$\frac{d[\text{COCl}_2]}{dt} = k_3 K_1^{1/2} K_2 [\text{CO}][\text{Cl}_2]^{3/2}$$

Necelobrojan red reakcije potiče od stupnjeva u kojima dolazi do disocijacije molekula.

Dva moguća mehanizma sa istom brzinom procesa:



1. mehanizam



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2]}{[\text{NO}]^2} \quad - \frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = k_2[\text{N}_2\text{O}_2][\text{O}_2]$$

2. Mehanizam



Brzina sporog stupnja

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{OONO}]}{[\text{NO}][\text{O}_2]} \quad - \frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = k_2[\text{OONO}][\text{NO}]$$

Intermedijer N_2O_2

brza revnoteža

spor stupanj

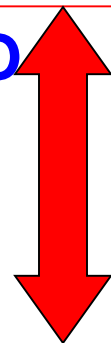
$$- \frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = k_2 K_a [\text{NO}]^2 [\text{O}_2]$$

Intermedijer OONO

brza revnoteža

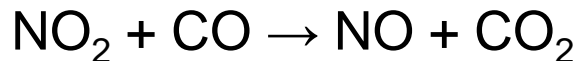
spor stupanj

$$- \frac{d[\text{O}_2]}{dt} = k_2 K_b [\text{NO}]^2 [\text{O}_2]$$



Spektroskopski detektovano postojanje samo intermedijera OONO ,
reakcija se odvija po drugom mehanizmu.

Reakcija između NO_2 i CO se odvija po sledećoj stehiometrijskoj jednačini:

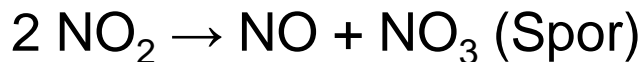


Eksperimentalno je nađeno da je brzina ove reakcije: $v = k[\text{NO}_2]^2$

Brzina pokazuje da reakcija uključuje spori stupanj u kome reaguju dva molekula NO_2 .



NO_3 je visoko reaktivni intermedijer sposoban da prenese kiseonik molekulu CO . Znači da se reakcija odvija preko sledeća dva stupnja:



$$\frac{d[\text{NO}_3]}{dt} = k_1[\text{NO}_2]^2 - k_2[\text{CO}][\text{NO}_3] = 0 \quad [\text{NO}_3] = \frac{k_1[\text{NO}_2]^2}{k_2[\text{CO}]}$$

$$\frac{d[\text{CO}_2]}{dt} = k_2[\text{NO}_3][\text{CO}] = k_1[\text{NO}_2]^2$$

Spori proces je odlučujući za kinetiku reakcije.