

Prolećni semestar školske 2024/2025. godine

Termin: 25. jun 2025, od 12:30 do 14 časova

# Kiselo-bazna homogena kataliza

Ažurirano i dopunjeno predavanje prof. dr Dragomira  
Stanisavljeva

Dr Itana Nuša Bujanja

# Kiselo-bazna homogena kataliza

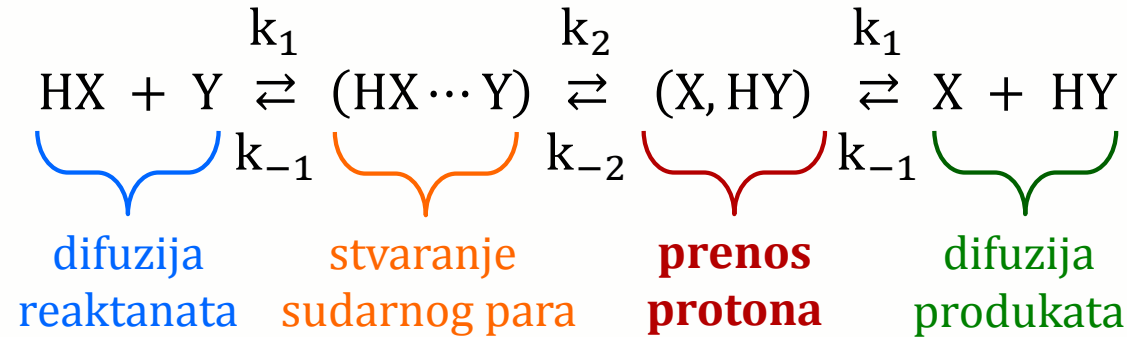
Najrasprostranjeniji proces u **homogenoj katalizi** je upravo **kiselo-bazna kataliza**, kod koje je **prvi stupanj prenos protona ( $\text{H}^+$ )** ili hidroksi anjona ( $\text{OH}^-$ ).

Specifičnosti protona kao katjona:

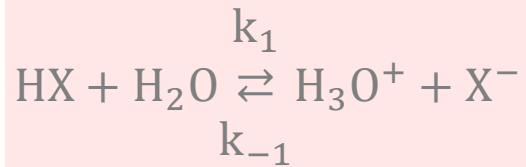
- nema elektronski omotač pa je  $10^5$  puta manji od drugih katjona (lako se ugrađuje u molekulske strukture)
- zahvaljujući malim dimenzijama lako se kreće kroz rastvor odnosno veoma je mobilan
- zbog malog radijusa pravi jako električno polje te je proton jak polarišući agens
- U vodi je uvek solvatisan i prisutan kao hidronijum jon  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  (oznaka  $\text{H}^+$  se koristi iz praktičnih razloga)

# Kiselo-bazna homogena kataliza

Mehanizam prenosa protona sa kiseline HX na bazu Y, konceptualno se može predstaviti:



Podsetnik:



$$\text{HX} \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} \text{H}^+ + \text{X}^-$$
$$K_{\text{HX}} = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{X}^-]}{[\text{HX}]}$$
$$\boxed{-\log K_{\text{HX}}} = -\log \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{X}^-]}{[\text{HX}]}$$

**pK<sub>HX</sub>**



Efikasnost prenosa protona zavisi od **jačine kiselina HX i HY**, odnosno vrednosti **kiselinskih konstanti, pK<sub>HX</sub> i pK<sub>HY</sub>**

merilo efikasnosti  
prenosa protona

$$\Delta \text{pK} = \text{pK}_{\text{HY}} - \text{pK}_{\text{HX}}$$

$\Delta \text{pK} > 0$  reakcija je spontana i brza

$\Delta \text{pK} < 0$  spora reakcija

# Kiselo-bazna homogena kataliza

U opštem slučaju brzina kiselo-bazno katalisanih reakcija (katalisanih  $\text{H}^+$  i  $\text{OH}^-$  jonima, nedisosovanom kiselinom HA i odgovarajućom bazom,  $\text{A}^-$ ) se može predstaviti izrazom:

Opšta ili generalna kataliza:

$$v = (k_0 + k_{\text{H}^+} \cdot [\text{H}^+] + k_{\text{OH}^-} \cdot [\text{OH}^-] + k_{\text{HA}} \cdot [\text{HA}] + k_{\text{A}^-} \cdot [\text{A}^-]) \cdot [\text{S}]$$

supstrat

prividna konstanta brzine

pored kinetičkih konstanti sadrži i koncentracije  
komponenta koje mogu ubrzati reakciju

Ukoliko je kataliza omogućena samo  $\text{H}^+$  i  $\text{OH}^-$  jonima to je specifična kataliza:

Specifična kataliza:

$$v = (k_0 + k_{\text{H}^+} \cdot [\text{H}^+] + k_{\text{OH}^-} \cdot [\text{OH}^-]) \cdot [\text{S}]$$

Na niskim pH vrednostima:  $v = (k_0 + k_{\text{H}^+} \cdot [\text{H}^+]) \cdot [\text{S}]$

Na visokim pH vrednostima:  $v = (k_0 + k_{\text{OH}^-} \cdot [\text{OH}^-]) \cdot [\text{S}]$

# Specifična kiselo-bazna homogena kataliza

Ukoliko je kataliza omogućena samo  $H^+$  i  $OH^-$  jonima to je specifična kataliza:

$$v = (k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot [OH^-]) \cdot [S]$$

prividna konstanta brzine u slučaju  
specifične kiselo-bazne katalize

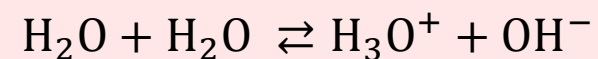
Kataliza se opisuje konstantom brzine **pseudo prvog reda**:

$$k_\psi = \frac{v}{[S]_T} \quad \text{ukupna koncentracija supstrata}$$

$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot [OH^-]$$

$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot \frac{K_w}{[H^+]}$$

Podsetnik:



$$K_c = \frac{[H_3O^+] \cdot [OH^-]}{[H_2O]^2}$$

$$K_w = K_c \cdot [H_2O]^2 = [H_3O^+] \cdot [OH^-]$$

konstanta jonskog  
proizvoda vode

$$K_w = 10^{-14}$$

# Kako se može odrediti $k_\psi$ u slučaju specifične kiselo-bazne homogene katalize?

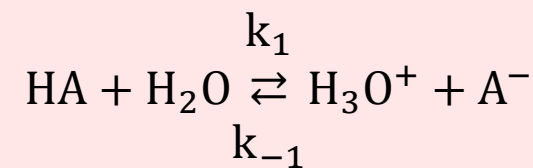
Prividna konstanta,  $k_\psi$ :

$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot \frac{K_w}{[H^+]}$$

se može odrediti pri:

- pH = const (reakcija se sprovodi u puferu)
- I = const (dodatak inertnog elektrolita)

*Puferi se koriste da bi smanjili uticaj dodatka kiseline ili baze na pH vrednost rastvora i zbog moraju da sadrže komponentne koje mogu da se ponašaju i kao kiseline i kao baze. To konkretno znači da pufer sadrži kiselinu i njenu konjugovanu bazu ili obratno.*



$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+] \cdot [A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$-\log K_a = -\log[H_3O^+] - \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$pK_a = pH - \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

*Henderson-Hasselbalch-ova jednačina*

# Kako se može odrediti $k_\psi$ u slučaju specifične kiselo-bazne homogene katalize?

Prividna konstanta,  $k_\psi$ :

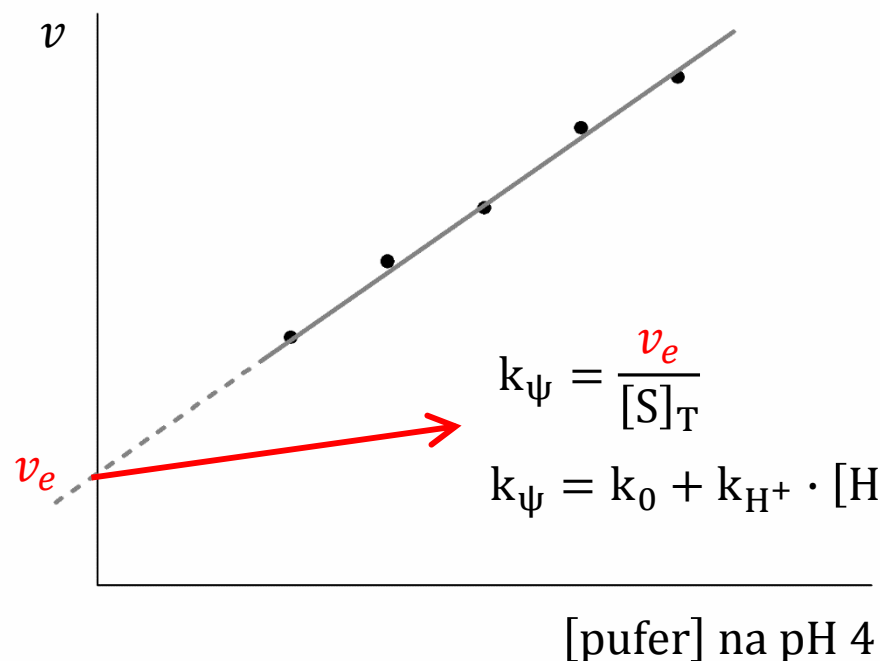
$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot \frac{K_w}{[H^+]}$$

se može odrediti pri konstantnoj pH i jonskoj jačini.

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

Duplim razblaženjem:

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{\frac{[A^-]}{2}}{\frac{[HA]}{2}}$$

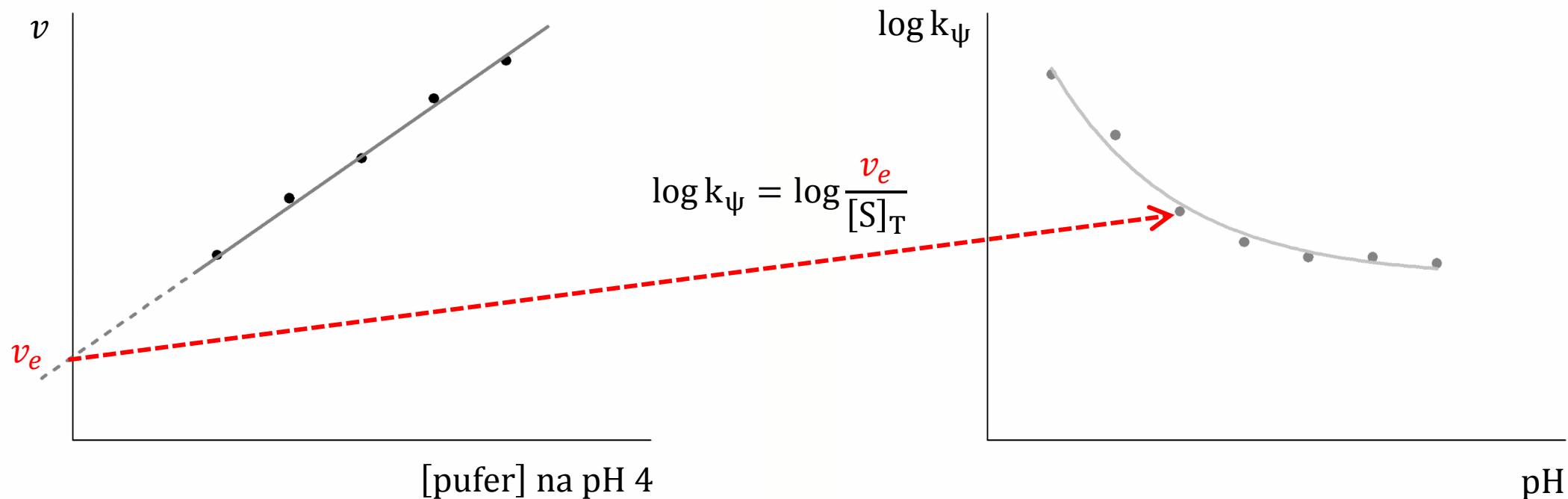


# Kako se može odrediti $k_\psi$ u slučaju specifične kiselo-bazne homogene katalize?

Prividna konstanta,  $k_\psi$ :

$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot \frac{K_w}{[H^+]}$$

se može odrediti pri konstantnoj pH i jonskoj jačini.



# Zavisnost konstante $k_\psi$ od pH

Prividna konstanta  $k_\psi$  određena je sa  $k_0$ ,  $k_{H^+}$  i  $k_{OH^-}$ :

$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot [OH^-]$$

I slučaj:

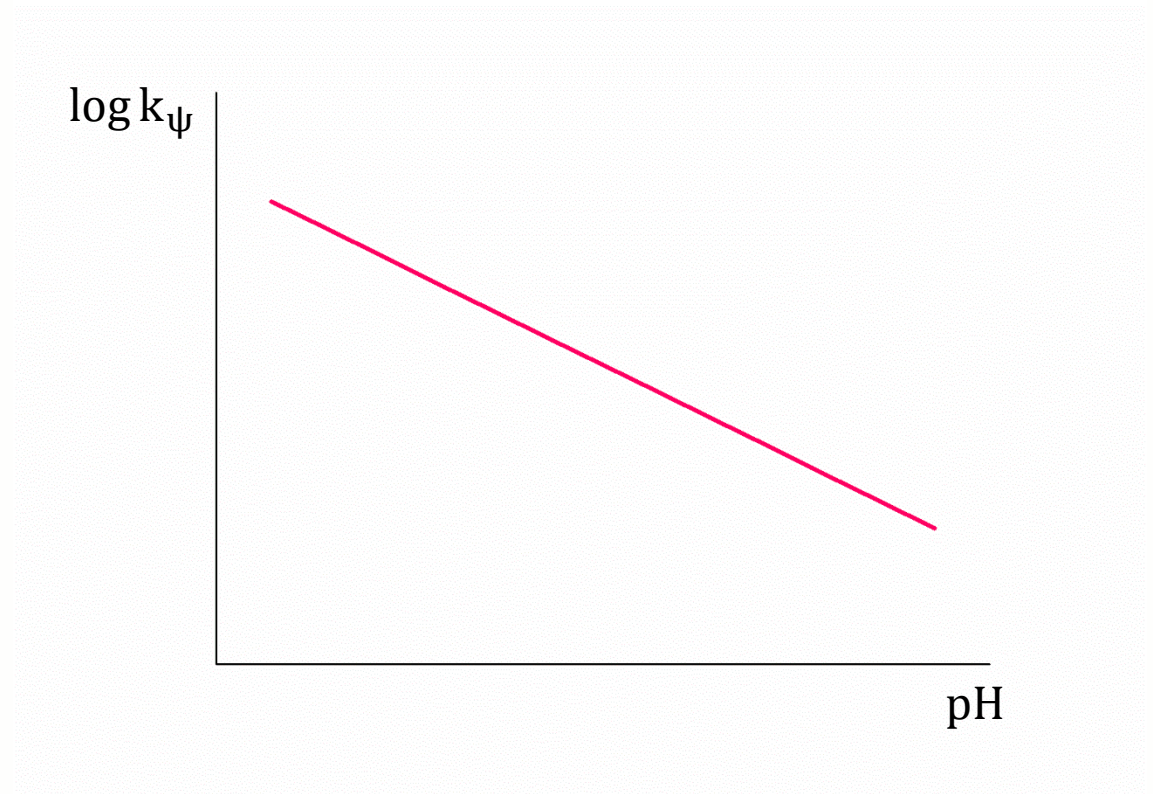
Pri **niskim pH** vrednostima:

$$k_\psi = k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+]$$

$$\log k_\psi = \log k_{H^+} + \log[H^+]$$

$$\log k_\psi = \log k_{H^+} - \text{pH}$$

**negativna pH zavisnost**



# Zavisnost konstante $k_\psi$ od pH

Prividna konstanta  $k_\psi$  određena je sa  $k_0$ ,  $k_{H^+}$  i  $k_{OH^-}$ :

$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot [OH^-]$$

II slučaj:

Pri visokim pH vrednostima:

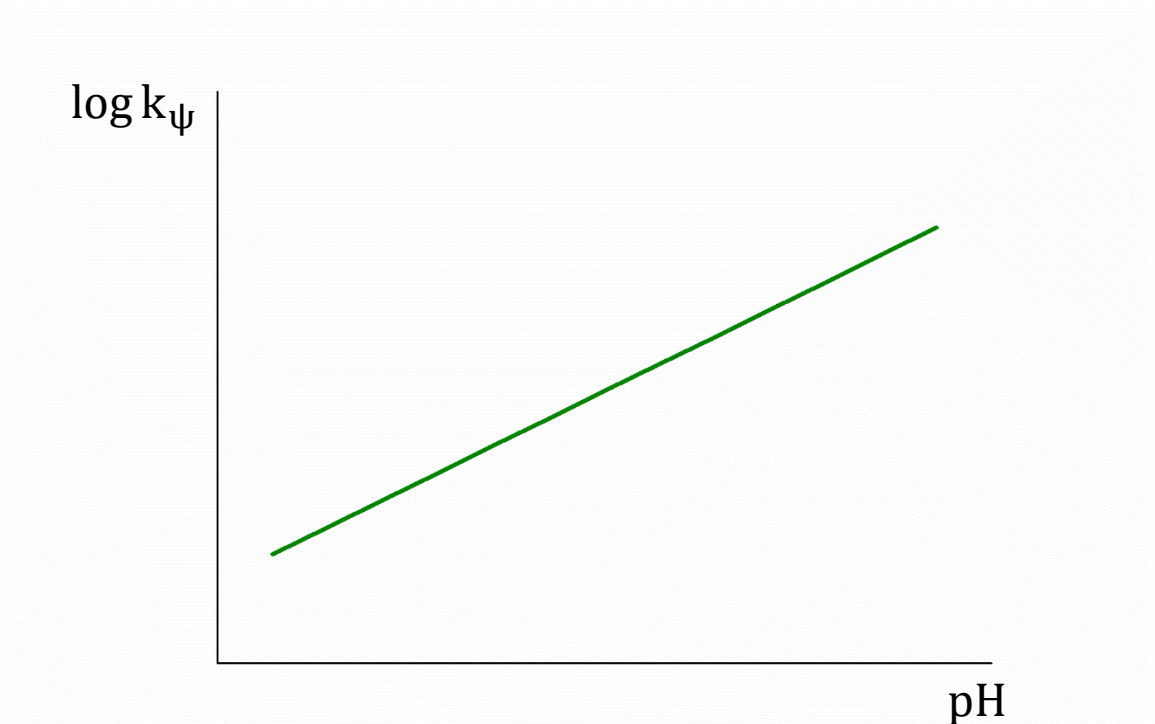
$$k_\psi = k_{OH^-} \cdot [OH^-]$$

$$k_\psi = k_{OH^-} \cdot \frac{K_w}{[H^+]}$$

$$\log k_\psi = \log k_{H^+} + \log K_w - \log[H^+]$$

$$\log k_\psi = \log k_{H^+} + \log K_w + \text{pH}$$

pozitivna pH zavisnost



# Zavisnost konstante $k_\psi$ od pH

Prividna konstanta  $k_\psi$  određena je sa  $k_0$ ,  $k_{H^+}$  i  $k_{OH^-}$ :

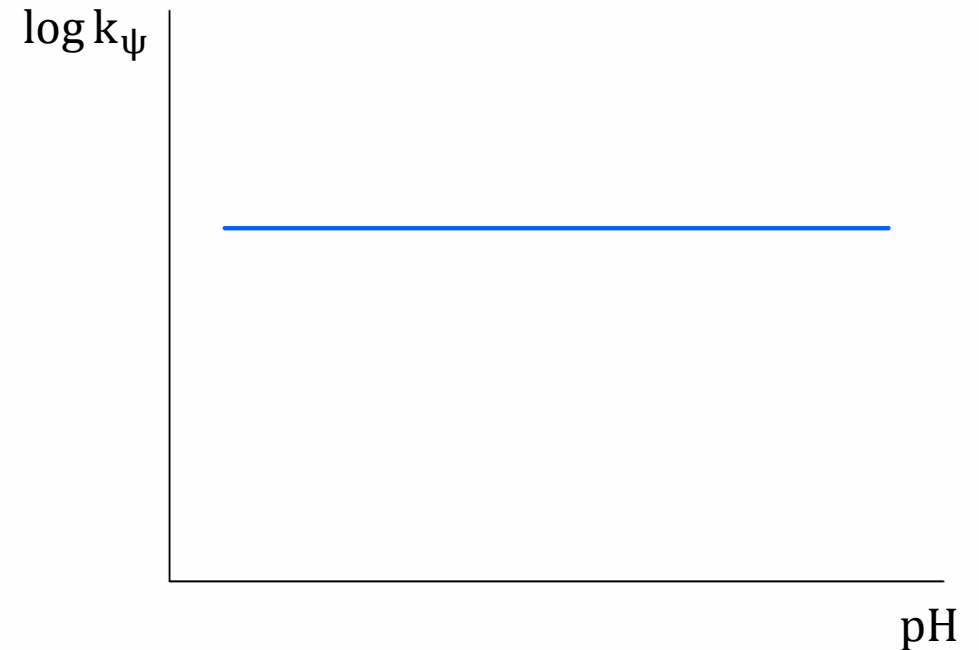
$$k_\psi = k_0 + k_{H^+} \cdot [H^+] + k_{OH^-} \cdot [OH^-]$$

III slučaj:

Brzina reakcije je nezavisna od pH:

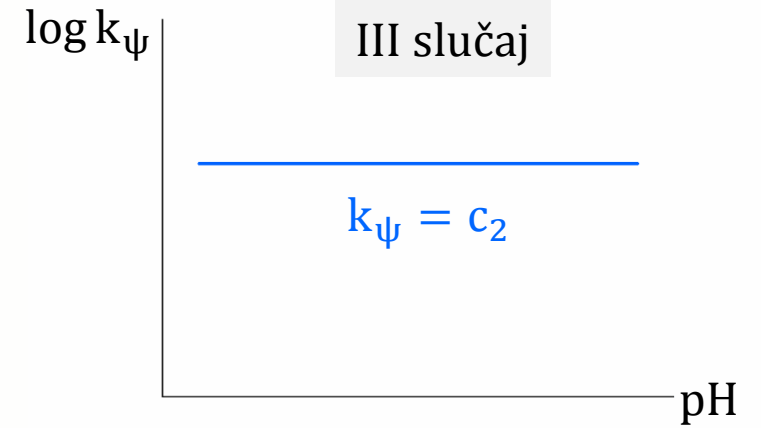
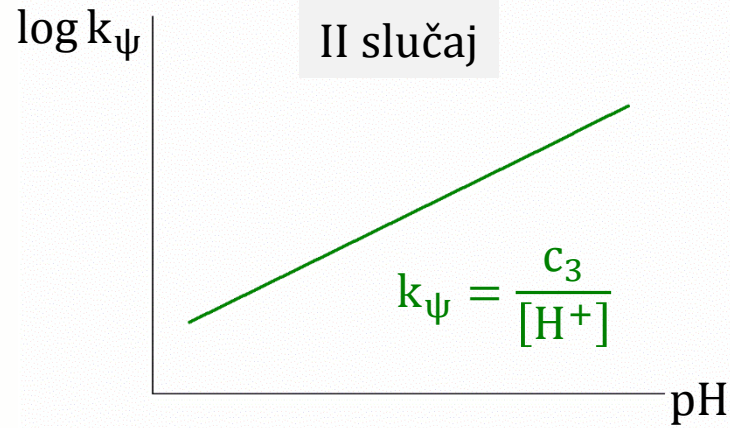
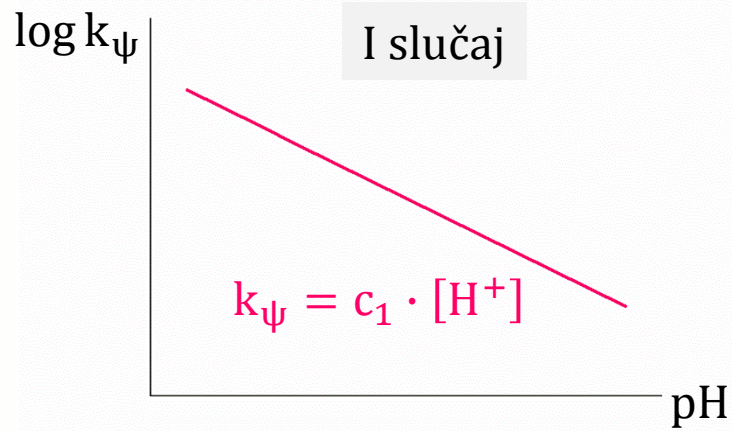
$$k_\psi = k_0$$

$$\log k_\psi = \log k_0$$

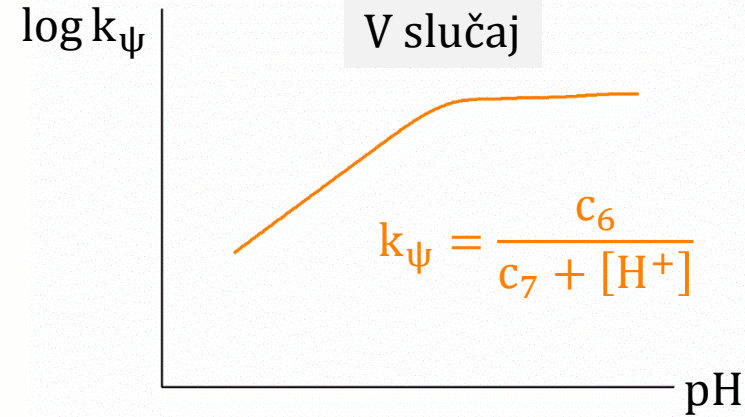
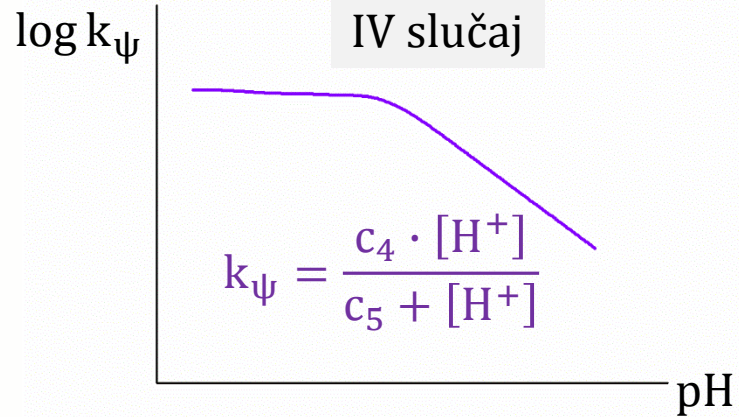


# Zavisnost konstante $k_\psi$ od pH

Pored navedenih jednostavnih funkcionalnih zavisnosti  $k_\psi$  od pH:

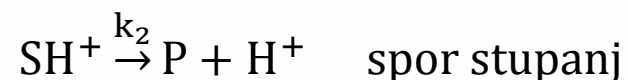
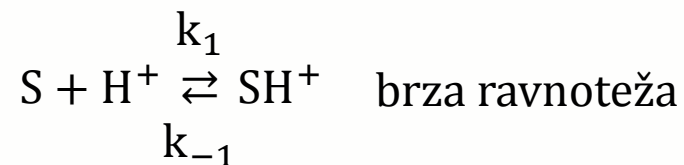


mogu se javiti i daleko kompleksnije:



## IV slučaj: kisela kataliza gde se protonovani supstrat prevodi u produkt

Može se predstaviti sledećim mehanizmom:



Brzina procesa je tada jednaka:

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot [SH^+] \quad [SH^+] = f_{SH^+} \cdot [S]_T$$

Dok iz brze ravnoteže sledi:

$$k_1 \cdot [S] \cdot [H^+] = k_{-1} \cdot [SH^+]$$

$$\frac{k_{-1}}{k_1} = \frac{[S] \cdot [H^+]}{[SH^+]} = K_a \quad \boxed{\frac{[S]}{[SH^+]} = \frac{K_a}{[H^+]}}$$

Ako se koncentracija  $SH^+$  predstavi kao udeo u ukupnoj koncentraciji supstrata:

$$f_{SH^+} = \frac{[SH^+]}{[S]_T} = \frac{[SH^+]}{[S] + [SH^+]}$$

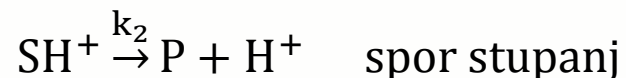
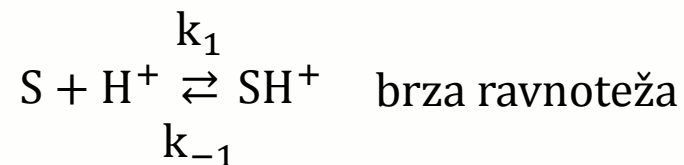
$$f_{SH^+} = \frac{\frac{[SH^+]}{[SH^+]}}{\boxed{\frac{[S]}{[SH^+]}} + \frac{[SH^+]}{[SH^+]}}$$

$$f_{SH^+} = \frac{1}{\frac{K_a}{[H^+]} + 1}$$

$$f_{SH^+} = \frac{[H^+]}{K_a + [H^+]}$$

## IV slučaj: kisela kataliza gde se protonovani supstrat prevodi u produkt

Može se predstaviti sledećim mehanizmom:



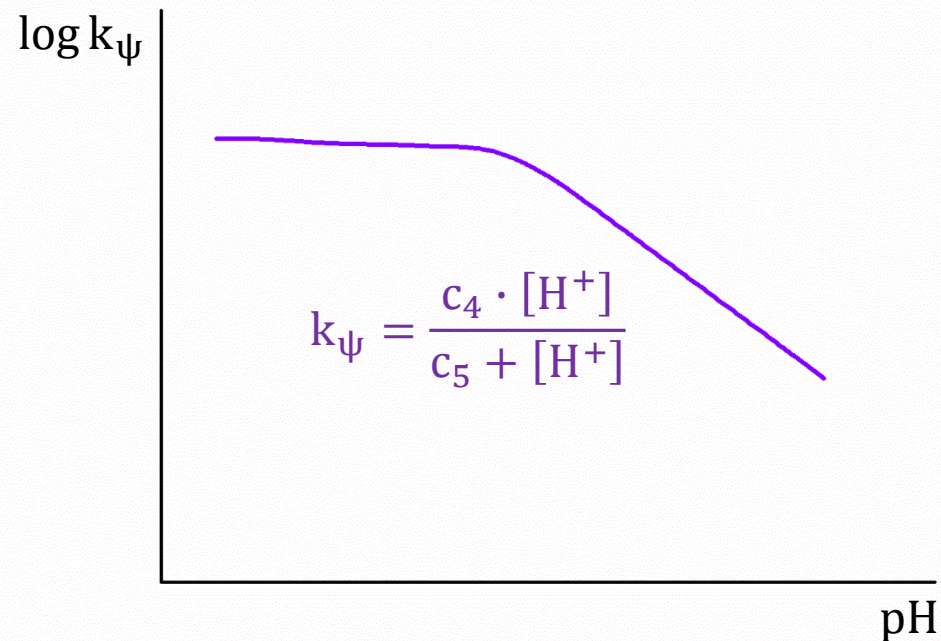
Brzina procesa je tada jednaka:

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot f_{SH^+} \cdot [S]_T$$

$$f_{SH^+} = \frac{[H^+]}{K_a + [H^+]}$$

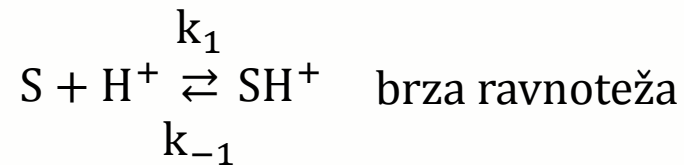
$$v = \boxed{k_2 \cdot \frac{[H^+]}{K_a + [H^+]}} \cdot [S]_T \quad k_\psi$$

$$k_\psi = k_2 \cdot \frac{[H^+]}{K_a + [H^+]}$$



## V slučaju: bazna kataliza deprotonovani supstrat se prevodi u produkt

Može se predstaviti sledećim mehanizmom:



Brzina procesa je tada jednaka:

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot [S] \quad [S] = f_S \cdot [S]_T$$

Dok iz brze ravnoteže sledi:

$$k_1 \cdot [S] \cdot [H^+] = k_{-1} \cdot [SH^+]$$

$$\frac{k_{-1}}{k_1} = \frac{[S] \cdot [H^+]}{[SH^+]} = K_a \quad \boxed{\frac{[S]}{[SH^+]} = \frac{K_a}{[H^+]}}$$

Ako se koncentracija S predstavi kao udeo u ukupnoj koncentraciji supstrata:

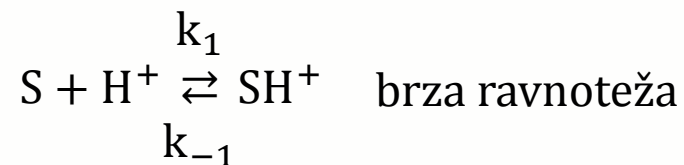
$$f_S = \frac{[S]}{[S]_T} = \frac{[S]}{[S] + [SH^+]} = \frac{\frac{[S]}{[SH^+]}}{\frac{[S]}{[SH^+]} + \frac{[SH^+]}{[SH^+]}}$$

$$f_S = \frac{\frac{K_a}{[H^+]}}{\frac{K_a}{[H^+]} + 1}$$

$$f_S = \frac{K_a}{K_a + [H^+]}$$

## V slučaju: bazna kataliza deprotonovani supstrat se prevodi u produkt

Može se predstaviti sledećim mehanizmom:



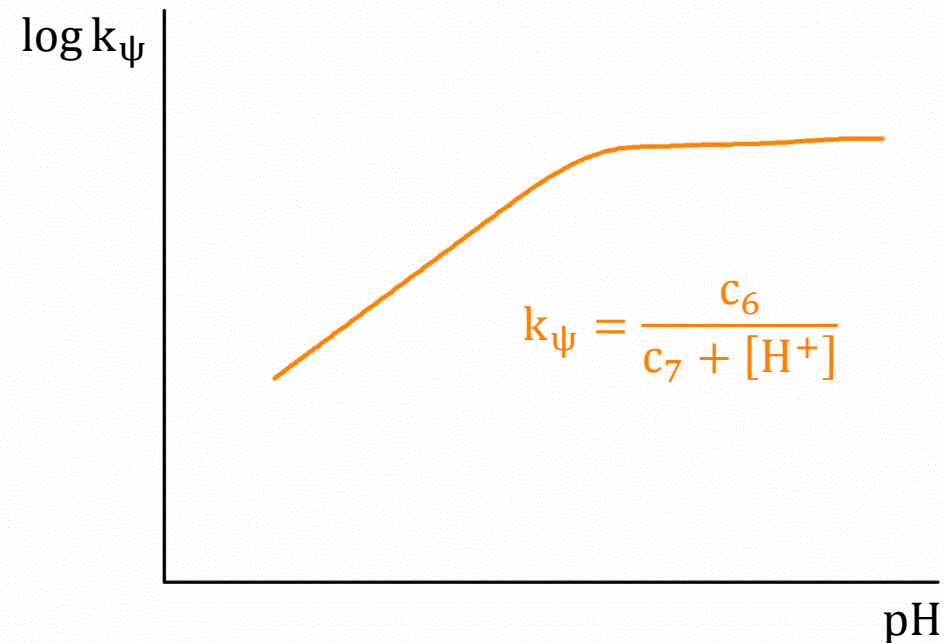
Brzina procesa je tada jednaka:

$$v = k_2 \cdot f_S \cdot [S]_T$$

$$f_S = \frac{K_a}{K_a + [H^+]}$$

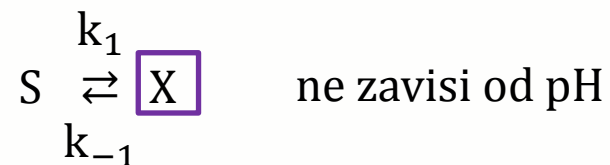
$$v = k_2 \cdot \frac{K_a}{K_a + [H^+]} \cdot [S]_T \quad k_\psi$$

$$k_\psi = k_2 \cdot \frac{K_a}{K_a + [H^+]}$$

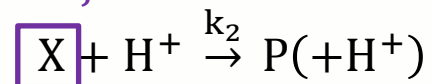


# Alternativni mehanizam za **IV slučaj** kod koga dolazi do promene odlučujućeg stupnja u mehanizmu

Može se predstaviti sledećim mehanizmom:



Van't Hoff-ov intermedijer



Brzina procesa je tada jednaka:

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot [X] \cdot [H^+]$$

Nakon smene izraz za brzinu dobija oblik:

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [H^+]} \cdot [S] \cdot [H^+]$$

Za Van't Hoff-ov intermedijer važi:

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

$$k_1 \cdot [S] - k_{-1} \cdot [X] - k_2 \cdot [X] \cdot [H^+] = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot [S] = k_{-1} \cdot [X] + k_2 \cdot [X] \cdot [H^+]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [S] = (k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [H^+]) \cdot [X]$$

$$[X] = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [H^+]} \cdot [S]$$

# Alternativni mehanizam za **IV slučaj** kod koga dolazi do promene odlučujućeg stupnja u mehanizmu

Odnosno:

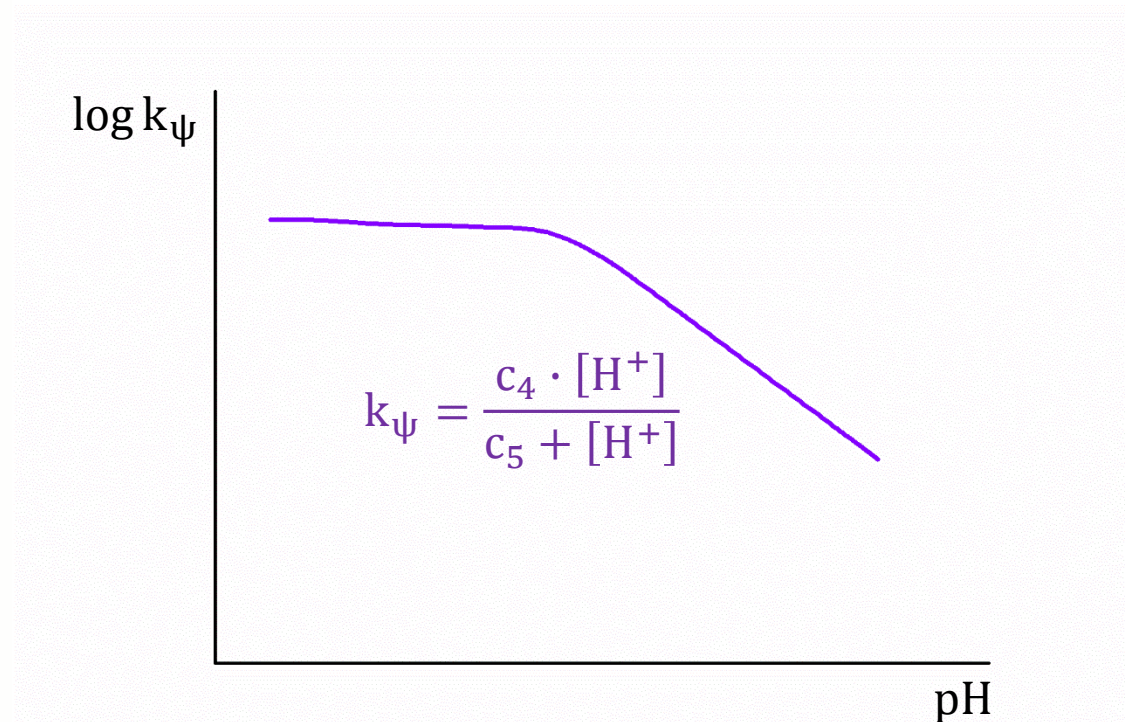
$$v = \boxed{\frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [H^+]}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [H^+]}} \cdot [S] \quad \mathbf{k_\psi}$$

Sledi da je prividna konstanta brzine:

$$k_\psi = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [H^+]}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [H^+]}$$

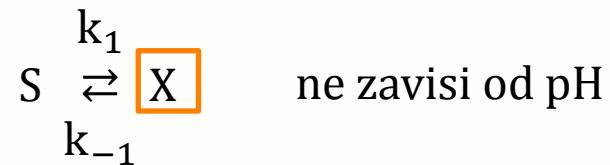
$$k_\psi = \frac{\frac{k_1 \cdot k_2}{k_2} \cdot [H^+]}{\frac{k_{-1}}{k_2} + [H^+]}$$

$$\boxed{k_\psi = \frac{k_1 \cdot [H^+]}{\frac{k_{-1}}{k_2} + [H^+]}}$$

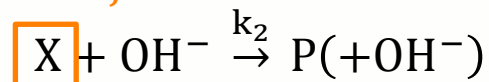


# Alternativni mehanizam za **V slučaj** kod koga dolazi do promene odlučujućeg stupnja u mehanizmu

Može se predstaviti sledećim mehanizmom:



Van't Hoff-ov intermedijer



Brzina procesa je tada jednaka:

$$v = \frac{d[\text{P}]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot [\text{X}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$$

Nakon smene izraz za brzinu dobija oblik:

$$v = \frac{d[\text{P}]}{dt} = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [\text{OH}^-]} \cdot [\text{S}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$$

Za Van't Hoff-ov intermedijer važi:

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

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{S}] - k_{-1} \cdot [\text{X}] - k_2 \cdot [\text{X}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{S}] = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{X}] + k_2 \cdot [\text{X}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{S}] = (k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [\text{OH}^-]) \cdot [\text{X}]$$

$$[\text{X}] = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [\text{OH}^-]} \cdot [\text{S}]$$

# Alternativni mehanizam za **V slučaj** kod koga dolazi do promene odlučujućeg stupnja u mehanizmu

Odnosno:

$$v = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot [\text{OH}^-]} \cdot [\text{S}]$$

$k_\psi$

$$K_w = [\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$$

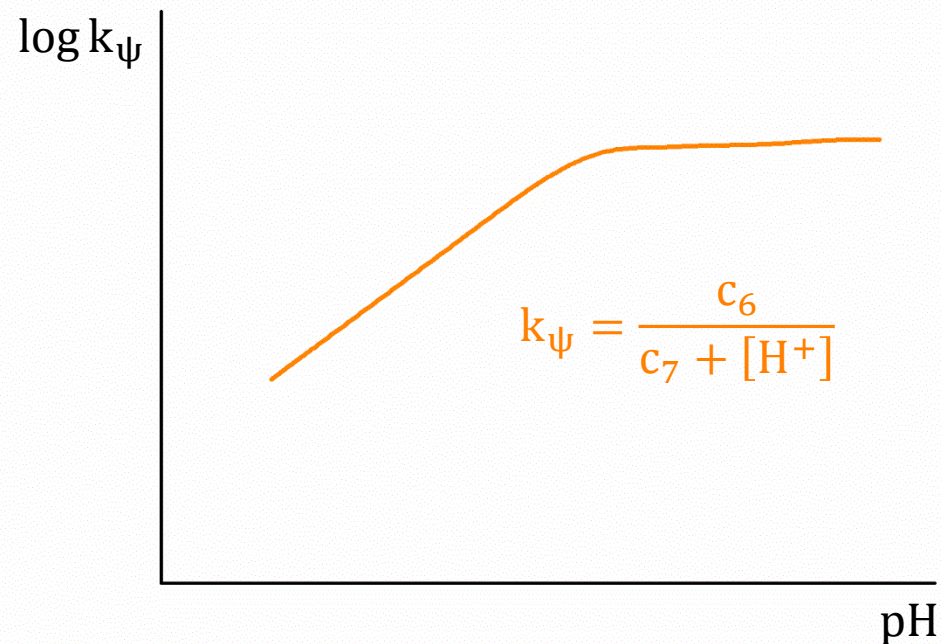
$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

Sledi da je prividna konstanta brzine:

$$k_\psi = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}}{k_{-1} + k_2 \cdot \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}}$$

$$k_\psi = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot K_w}{k_{-1} \cdot [\text{H}^+] + k_2 \cdot K_w}$$

$$k_\psi = \frac{\frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot K_w}{k_{-1}}}{[\text{H}^+] + \frac{k_2 \cdot K_w}{k_{-1}}}$$



# Generalni i specifični mehanizmi kisele katalize

Detaljnije razmatranje mehanizama generalne i specifične katalize:

1. PROTONOVANI SUPSTRAT DAJE PROTON RASTVARAČU
2. PROTONOVANI SUPSTRAT DAJE PROTON BAZI

U okviru svakog mehanizma, a na osnovu vrednosti konstanti brzina, mogu se razlikovati dva podslučaja u kojima se protonovani supstrat javlja kao:

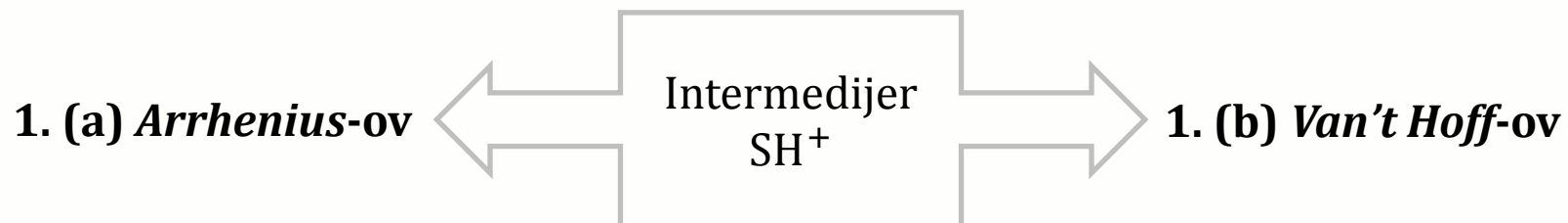
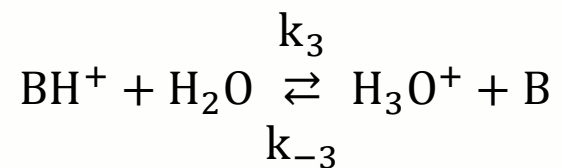
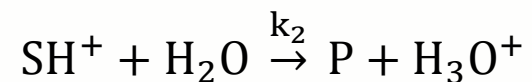
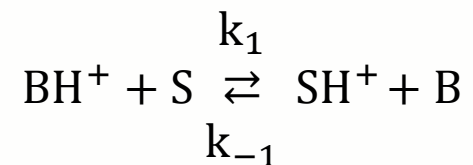
- *Arrhenius*-ov intermedijer

ili

- *Van't Hoff*-ov intermedijer

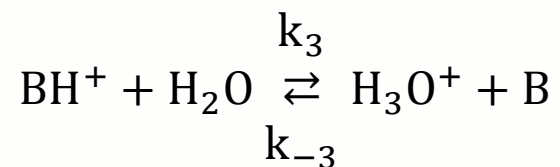
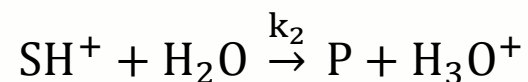
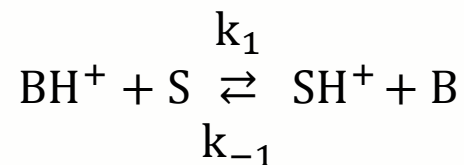
# 1. PROTONOVANI SUPSTRAT DAJE PROTON RASTVARAČU

Mehanizam ovog procesa može se predstaviti na sledeći način:



# 1. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Arrhenius* intermedijer) daje proton rastvaraču

Mehanizam procesa:



$\text{SH}^+$  je intermedijer *Arrhenius*-ovog tipa ako je:

$$k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] \gg k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

Tako da za prvi stupanj mehanizma važi:

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}] = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}]}$$

$$K_I = \frac{[\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}]}$$

Potrebno je uvesti sledeće aproksimacije:

$$[\text{BH}^+]_0 = [\text{BH}^+] + [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{S}]_0 = [\text{S}] + [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{BH}^+] \gg [\text{S}]$$

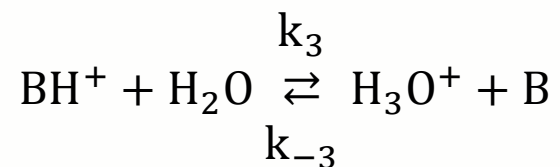
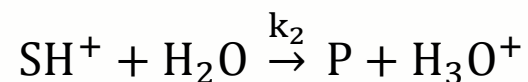
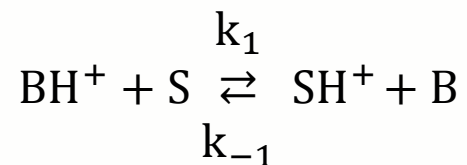
Za trenutne koncentracije  $\text{BH}^+$  i  $\text{S}$  važi:

$$[\text{BH}^+] = [\text{BH}^+]_0 - [\text{SH}^+] \approx [\text{BH}^+]_0$$

$$[\text{S}] = [\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]$$

# 1. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (Arrhenius intermedijer) daje proton rastvaraču

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

Zamenom u izraz za  $K_I$  dobija se:

$$K_I = \frac{[\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+])}$$

Iz gore navedenog izraza možemo izraziti koncentraciju protonovanog supstrata:

$$K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]) = [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

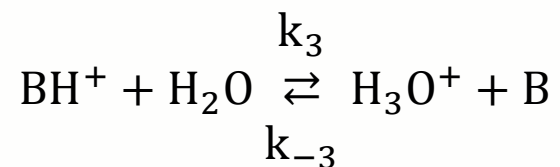
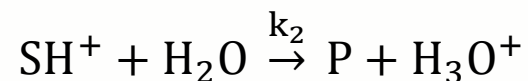
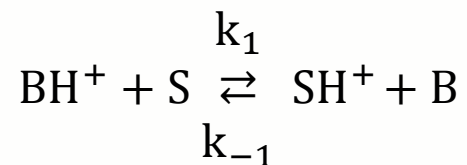
$$K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 - K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] = [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 = (K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + [\text{B}]) \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + [\text{B}]}$$

# 1. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (Arrhenius intermedijer) daje proton rastvaraču

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + [\text{B}]}$$

Iz trećeg stupnja:

$$k_3 \cdot [\text{BH}^+] = k_{-3} \cdot [\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$\frac{k_3}{k_{-3}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]}$$

$$K_{\text{III}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]}$$

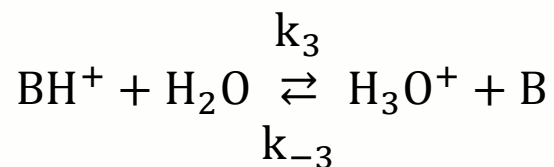
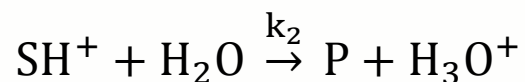
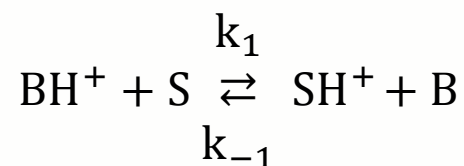
$$[\text{B}] = K_{\text{III}} \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]}{[\text{H}^+]} = K_{\text{III}} \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]_0}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

Nakon zamene:

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{K_I \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + K_{\text{III}} \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]_0}{[\text{H}^+]}}$$

# 1. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (Arrhenius intermedijer) daje proton rastvaraču

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$[\text{H}^+] \uparrow$   
Brzina raste do:  
 $v_{\text{max}} = k_2 \cdot [\text{S}]_0$

$$v = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot [\text{H}^+]}{k_1 \cdot [\text{H}^+] + K_{\text{III}} \cdot k_{-1}}$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{K_{\text{I}} \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{K_{\text{I}} + \frac{K_{\text{III}}}{[\text{H}^+]}}$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{K_{\text{I}} \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot [\text{H}^+]}{K_{\text{I}} \cdot [\text{H}^+] + K_{\text{III}}}$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot [\text{H}^+]}{\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} \cdot [\text{H}^+] + K_{\text{III}}}$$

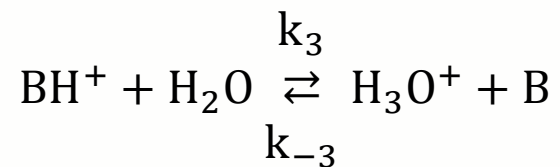
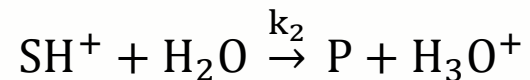
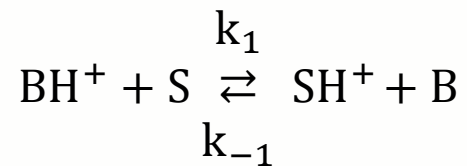
$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot [\text{H}^+]}{k_1 \cdot [\text{H}^+] + K_{\text{III}} \cdot k_{-1}}$$

Primer **specifične katalize**

Brzina zavisi samo od koncentracije  $\text{H}^+$  jona

# 1. (b) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Van't Hoff* intermedijer) daje proton rastvaraču

Mehanizam procesa:



$\text{SH}^+$  je intermedijer *Van't Hoff*-ovog tipa ako je:

$$k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \gg k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

Sledi da je:

$$\frac{d[\text{SH}^+]}{dt} = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}] - k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] - k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]) - k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] - k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] = 0$$

Potrebno je uvesti sledeće aproksimacije:

$$[\text{BH}^+]_0 = [\text{BH}^+] + [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{S}]_0 = [\text{S}] + [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{BH}^+] \gg [\text{S}]$$

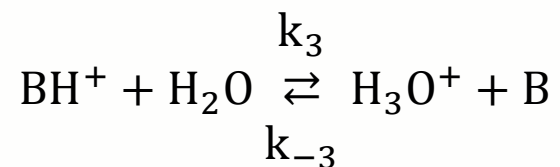
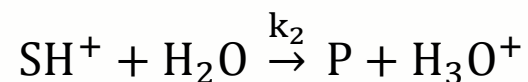
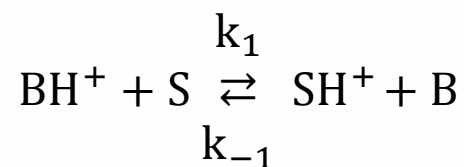
Trenutne koncentracije  $\text{BH}^+$  i  $\text{S}$  su:

$$[\text{BH}^+] = [\text{BH}^+]_0 - [\text{SH}^+] \approx [\text{BH}^+]_0$$

$$[\text{S}] = [\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]$$

# 1. (b) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Van't Hoff* intermedijer) daje proton rastvaraču

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]) = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] + k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 - k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] + k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 = (k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + k_{-1} \cdot [\text{B}] + k_2) \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + \underbrace{k_{-1} \cdot [\text{B}] + k_2}_{k_2 \gg k_{-1} \cdot [\text{B}]}}$$

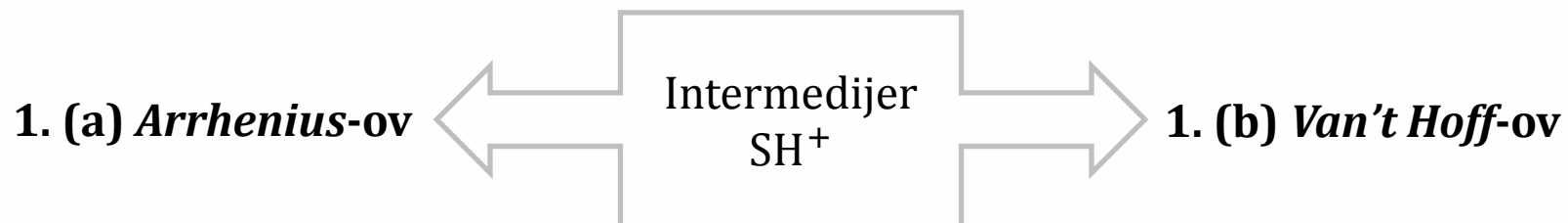
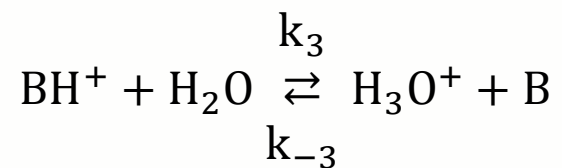
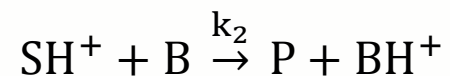
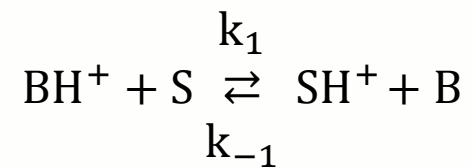
$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + k_2}$$

$$v = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + k_2}$$

Primer **opšte katalize**  
Brzina zavisi od  $[\text{BH}^+]_0$

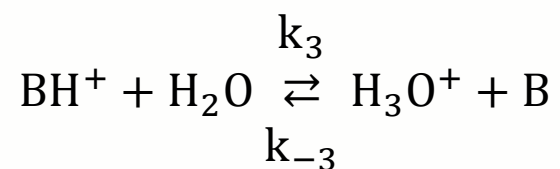
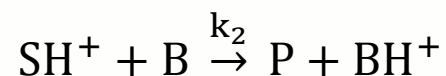
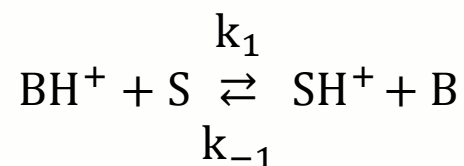
## 2. PROTONOVANI SUPSTRAT DAJE PROTON BAZI

Mehanizam ovog procesa može se predstaviti na sledeći način:



## 2. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Arrhenius* intermedijer) daje proton bazi

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$\text{SH}^+$  je intermedijer *Arrhenius*-ovog tipa ako je:

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

Tako da za prvi stupanj mehanizma važi:

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}] = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}]}$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}] = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

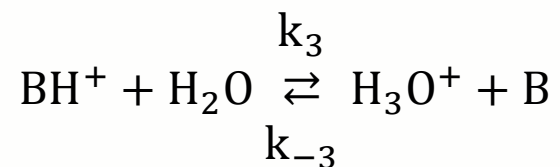
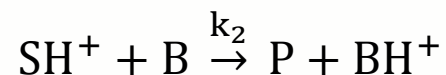
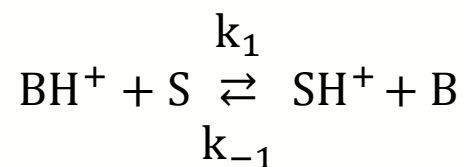
Trenutne koncentracije  $\text{BH}^+$  i  $\text{S}$  su:

$$[\text{BH}^+] = [\text{BH}^+]_0 - [\text{SH}^+] \approx [\text{BH}^+]_0$$

$$[\text{S}] = [\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]$$

## 2. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Arrhenius* intermedijer) daje proton bazi

Mehanizam procesa:



$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]) = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 - k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] = k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 = k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] + k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 = k_1 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] + k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]_0}$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 = \left( k_1 + k_{-1} \cdot \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]_0} \right) \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

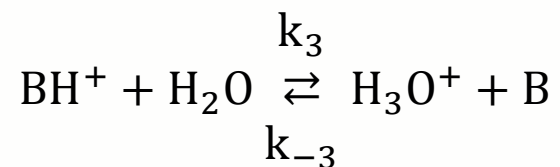
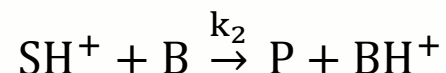
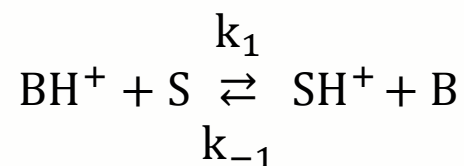
Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 + k_{-1} \cdot \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]_0}}$$

## 2. (a) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Arrhenius* intermedijer) daje proton bazi

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$v = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 + k_{-1} \cdot \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{BH}^+]_0}} \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$[\text{B}] = K_{\text{III}} \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]_0}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

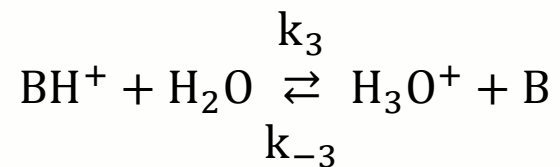
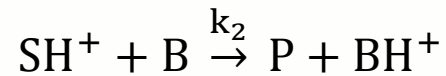
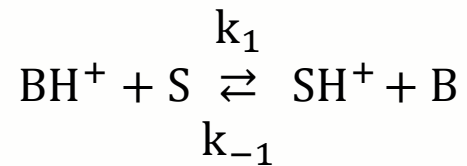
$$v = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot K_{\text{III}} \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]_0}{[\text{H}^+]}}{k_1 + k_{-1} \cdot \frac{K_{\text{III}}}{[\text{H}^+]}}$$

$$v = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0}{k_1 \cdot \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{K_{\text{III}}} + k_{-1}}$$

Primer **opšte katalize** jer brzina zavisi  
i od  $[\text{H}^+]$  i od  $[\text{BH}^+]_0$

## 2. (b) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Van't Hoff* intermedijer) daje proton bazi

Mehanizam procesa:



$\text{SH}^+$  je intermedijer *Van't Hoff*-ovog tipa ako je:

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

Sledi da je:

$$\frac{d[\text{SH}^+]}{dt} = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+] \cdot [\text{S}] - k_{-1} \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] - k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}] = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]) = (k_{-1} + k_2) [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

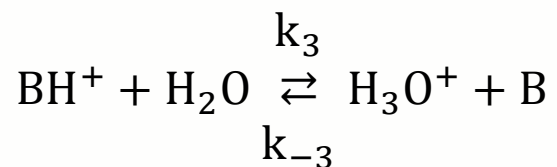
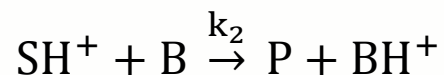
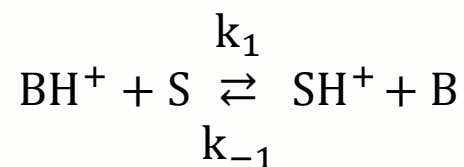
Trenutne koncentracije  $\text{BH}^+$  i  $\text{S}$  su:

$$[\text{BH}^+] = [\text{BH}^+]_0 - [\text{SH}^+] \approx [\text{BH}^+]_0$$

$$[\text{S}] = [\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]$$

## 2. (b) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Van't Hoff* intermedijer) daje proton bazi

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot ([\text{S}]_0 - [\text{SH}^+]) = (k_{-1} + k_2) \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 - k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] = (k_{-1} + k_2) \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

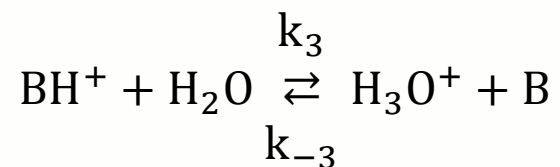
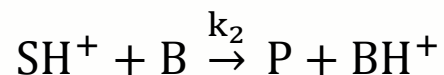
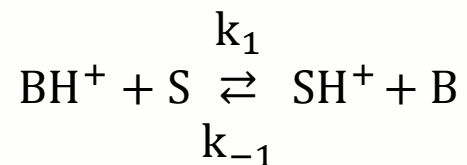
$$k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 = (k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + (k_{-1} + k_2) \cdot [\text{B}]) \cdot [\text{SH}^+]$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + \underbrace{(k_{-1} + k_2) \cdot [\text{B}]}_{k_2 \gg k_{-1}}}$$

$$[\text{SH}^+] = \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + k_2 \cdot [\text{B}]}$$

## 2. (b) $\text{SH}^+$ (*Van't Hoff* intermedijer) daje proton bazi

Mehanizam procesa:



Brzina procesa:

$$v = k_2 \cdot [\text{SH}^+] \cdot [\text{B}]$$

$$v = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0 \cdot [\text{B}]}{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 + k_2 \cdot [\text{B}]}$$

$$v = k_2 \cdot \frac{k_1 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]_0}{[\text{B}]} + k_2}$$

$$[\text{B}] = K_{\text{III}} \cdot \frac{[\text{BH}^+]_0}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

$$v = \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot [\text{BH}^+]_0 \cdot [\text{S}]_0}{k_1 \cdot \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{K_{\text{III}}} + k_2}$$

Primer **opšte katalize** jer brzina zavisi i od  $[\text{H}^+]$  i od  $[\text{BH}^+]_0$

# Mehanizmi kisele katalize

|                                                      | Mehanizam                                                                                                                                                             | Intermedijer      | Tip katalize |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| PROTONOVANI<br>SUPSTRAT DAJE<br>PROTON<br>RASTVARAČU | $\text{BH}^+ + \text{S} \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} \text{SH}^+ + \text{B}$ $\text{SH}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{k_2} \text{P} + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ | <i>Arrhenius</i>  | specifična   |
|                                                      | $\text{BH}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-3}]{k_3} \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{B}$                                                                   | <i>Van't Hoff</i> | opšta        |
| PROTONOVANI<br>SUPSTRAT DAJE<br>PROTON BAZI          | $\text{BH}^+ + \text{S} \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1} \text{SH}^+ + \text{B}$ $\text{SH}^+ + \text{B} \xrightarrow{k_2} \text{P} + \text{BH}^+$                    | <i>Arrhenius</i>  | opšta        |
|                                                      | $\text{BH}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-3}]{k_3} \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{B}$                                                                   | <i>Van't Hoff</i> | opšta        |

# Mehanizmi katalize bazama

|                                           | Mehanizam                                                                                                                                                                                 | Intermedijer      | Tip katalize |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| SUPSTRAT UZIMA<br>PROTON OD<br>RASTVARAČA | $\begin{array}{c} k_1 \\ B + SH \rightleftharpoons S^- + BH^+ \\ k_{-1} \\ S^- + H_2O \xrightarrow{k_2} P + OH^- \\ k_3 \\ B + H_2O \rightleftharpoons BH^+ + OH^- \\ k_{-3} \end{array}$ | <i>Arrhenius</i>  | specifična   |
|                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                           | <i>Van't Hoff</i> | opšta        |
| SUPSTRAT UZIMA<br>PROTON OD<br>KISELINE   | $\begin{array}{c} k_1 \\ B + SH \rightleftharpoons S^- + BH^+ \\ k_{-1} \\ S^- + BH^+ \xrightarrow{k_2} P + B \\ k_3 \\ B + H_2O \rightleftharpoons BH^+ + OH^- \\ k_{-3} \end{array}$    | <i>Arrhenius</i>  | opšta        |
|                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                           | <i>Van't Hoff</i> | opšta        |