

1. Evaluer les Paramètres d'Arrhenius (Ea, k0)

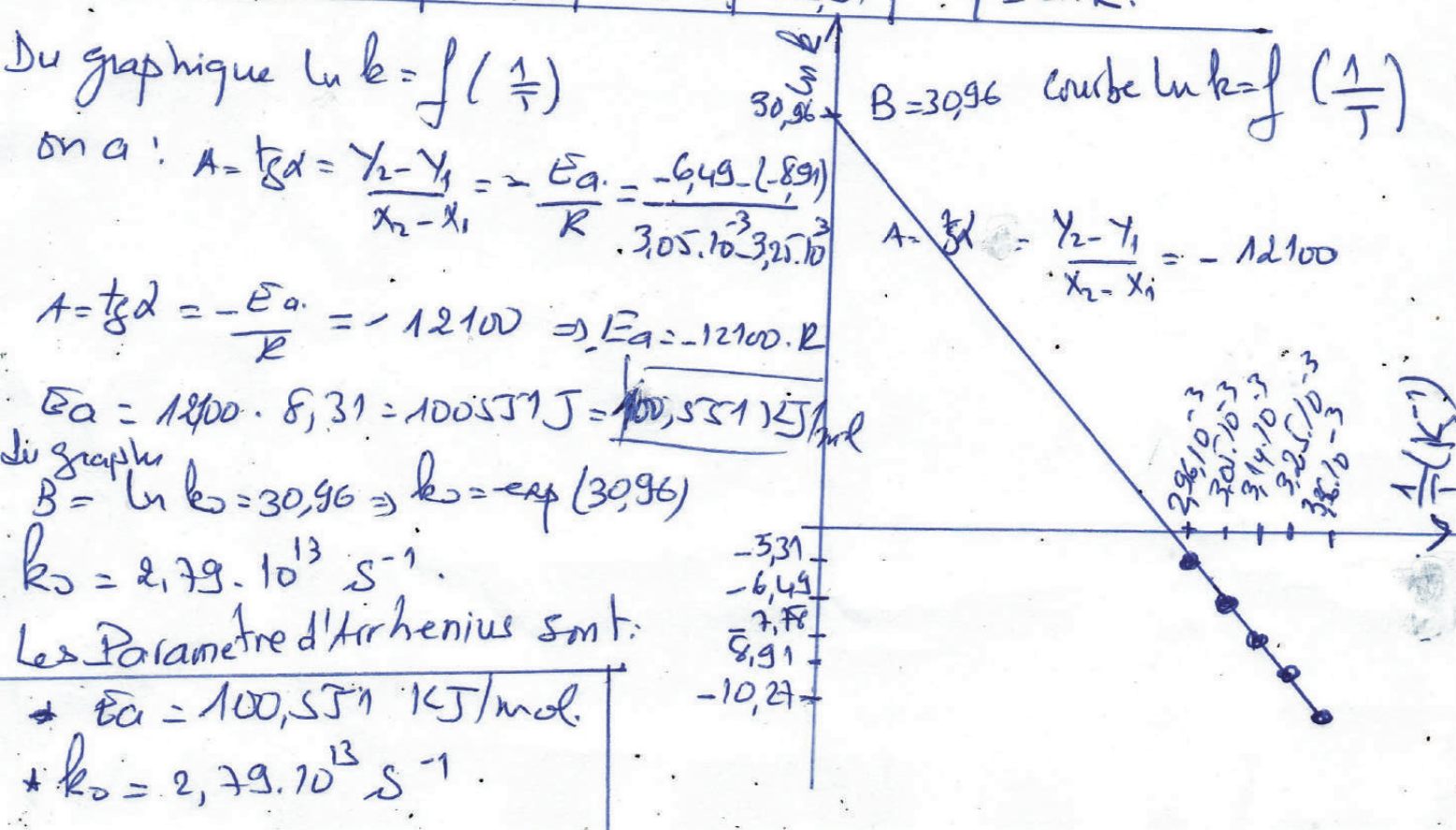
Loi d'Arrhenius $k = k_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{R \cdot T}\right)$.

k: cte de vitesse ; k0: facteur pré-exponentiel ; T: temperature
 Ea: Energie d'Activation, R: cte des gaz parfait

$k = k_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{R \cdot T}\right) \Rightarrow \ln k = \ln k_0 - \frac{E_a}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{T}$ — (1)

A partir du tableau, on trace la courbe $\ln k = f\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$
 de type $Y = B + A \cdot X$.
 avec $Y: \ln k$; $B = \ln k_0$; $A = -\frac{E_a}{R} = -\frac{1}{T} \alpha$.

T (s)	24,5	34,5	45,3	54,7	64,7	T (s)
k (s ⁻¹)	3,45 · 10 ⁴	1,35 · 10 ⁴	4,17 · 10 ⁴	1,51 · 10 ³	4,90 · 10 ³	k (s ⁻¹)
$\frac{1}{T} (K^{-1})$	3,36 · 10 ⁻³	3,25 · 10 ⁻³	3,14 · 10 ⁻³	3,05 · 10 ⁻³	2,96 · 10 ⁻³	$x = \frac{1}{T} (K^{-1})$
Y = ln k	-10,27	-8,91	-7,78	-6,49	-5,31	Y = ln k



2. La valeur de la cte de vitesse à $T=15^{\circ}\text{C}$.

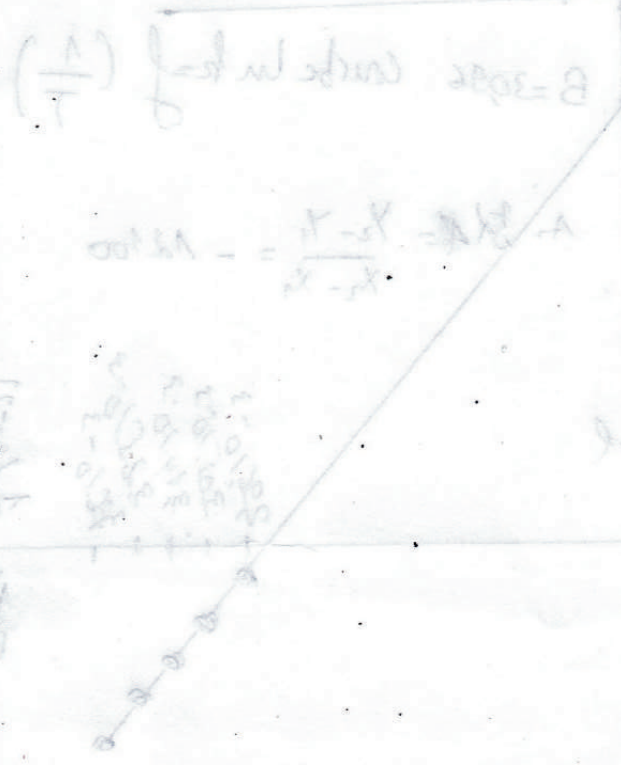
$$T = 15 + 273 = 288 \text{ K} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = 0.00347 \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$k = k_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT}\right)$, on remplace k_0 , E_a , R et T , par leurs valeurs respectives

$$k = 2,79 \cdot 10^{13} \exp\left(\frac{-100571}{8,31 \cdot 288}\right) = 1,58 \cdot 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

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T (K)	$\frac{1}{T}$ (K ⁻¹)	$\ln k$	k (s ⁻¹)
288	0.00347	11.27	1.58 · 10 ⁵
300	0.00333	11.67	2.79 · 10 ¹³
310	0.00323	11.87	3.00 · 10 ¹³
320	0.00313	12.07	3.14 · 10 ¹³
330	0.00303	12.27	3.28 · 10 ¹³



$\ln k = \ln k_0 - \frac{E_a}{RT}$
 $\ln k = \ln k_0 - \frac{E_a}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{T}$
 This is a linear equation of the form $y = mx + b$ where $y = \ln k$, $x = \frac{1}{T}$, $m = -\frac{E_a}{R}$, and $b = \ln k_0$.

EX04 $2A \rightarrow 2B + C$, réaction d'ordre 2 ($n=2$)

$T = 1015K$, $V = 5L$ (cte) et A est pur en 4 gaz.

1. Montrer que $t_{1/2} = \frac{RT}{K \cdot P_0}$

La vitesse de réaction d'ordre 2: $r = k C_A^n$, $n=2 \Rightarrow r = k C_A^2$

$$r = \frac{\Gamma_A}{V_A} \Rightarrow \Gamma_A = V_A r = V_A \cdot k C_A^2 = -2k C_A^2 \text{ car } V_A = -2$$

$$\text{on pose } \boxed{2k = K} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Gamma_A = -K C_A^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{B.M. } \frac{dn_A}{dt} = \Gamma_A \cdot V \Rightarrow \frac{dn_A}{V dt} = \Gamma_A \quad ; \quad V = \text{cte} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \Gamma_A = -K C_A^2 \Rightarrow -\frac{dC_A}{C_A^2} = K dt$$

on intègre C_A entre C_{A0} et C_A et le temps entre 0 et t .

$$\Rightarrow -\int_{C_{A0}}^{C_A} \frac{dC_A}{C_A^2} = K \int_0^t dt \Rightarrow \left. \frac{1}{C_A} \right|_{C_{A0}}^{C_A} = \left[Kt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_A} - \frac{1}{C_{A0}} = Kt \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Phase gaz} \Rightarrow P_A \cdot V = n_A \cdot RT \Rightarrow \frac{n_A}{V} = \frac{P_A}{RT} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_A = \frac{P_A}{RT}} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{On remplace (3) dans (2)} \Rightarrow \boxed{Kt = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_A}{RT}\right)} - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_{A0}}{RT}\right)}} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{à } t_{1/2}: \left. \begin{array}{l} C_A = C_{A0}/2 \\ n_A = n_{A0}/2 \\ P_A = P_{A0}/2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Kt_{1/2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_{A0}}{2RT}\right)} - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P_{A0}}{RT}\right)} \Rightarrow Kt_{1/2} = \frac{2RT}{P_{A0}} - \frac{RT}{P_{A0}}$$

$$Kt_{1/2} = \frac{RT}{P_{A0}} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_{1/2} = \frac{RT}{K \cdot P_{A0}}} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Mais le reactif A est pur: à } t=0 \left. \begin{array}{l} n_0 = n_{A0} \\ P_0 = P_{A0} \\ C_0 = C_{A0} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_{1/2} = \frac{RT}{K \cdot P_0}} \quad (6)$$

2. Détermination de la cte de vitesse k

EX04 (suite)

$y = t_{1/2} (s)$	1060	500	344	209
P_0 atm	0,135	0,286	0,416	0,683
$x = \frac{1}{P_0}$ (atm ⁻¹)	7,41	3,50	2,4	1,46

on a $t_{1/2} = \frac{RT}{kP_0}$; on trace $t_{1/2} = f\left(\frac{1}{P_0}\right)$.

car l'équation : $t_{1/2} = \frac{RT}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{P_0}\right)$

avec $y = t_{1/2}$; $x = \frac{1}{P_0}$ et $A = \text{tg} \alpha = \frac{RT}{k}$.

du graphe $A = \text{tg} \alpha = \frac{RT}{k} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

$$A = \text{tg} \alpha = \frac{RT}{k} = \frac{500 - 344}{3,50 - 2,4} = \frac{156}{1,1} = 141,81$$

$$A = \text{tg} \alpha = \frac{RT}{k} = 141,81 \Rightarrow k = \frac{RT}{A} = \frac{0,082 \cdot 10^5}{141,81}$$

$$k = 0,587 \text{ l/mol.s}$$

