Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Instituto de Química
Departamento de Química Inorgânica

IQG – 112

Cinética Química

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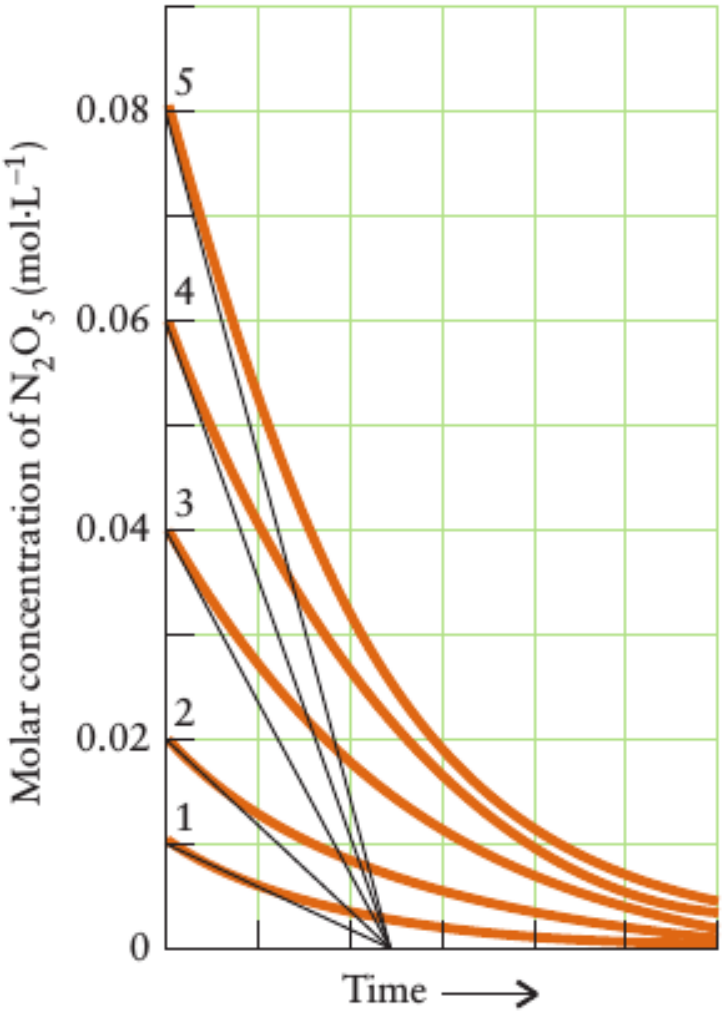
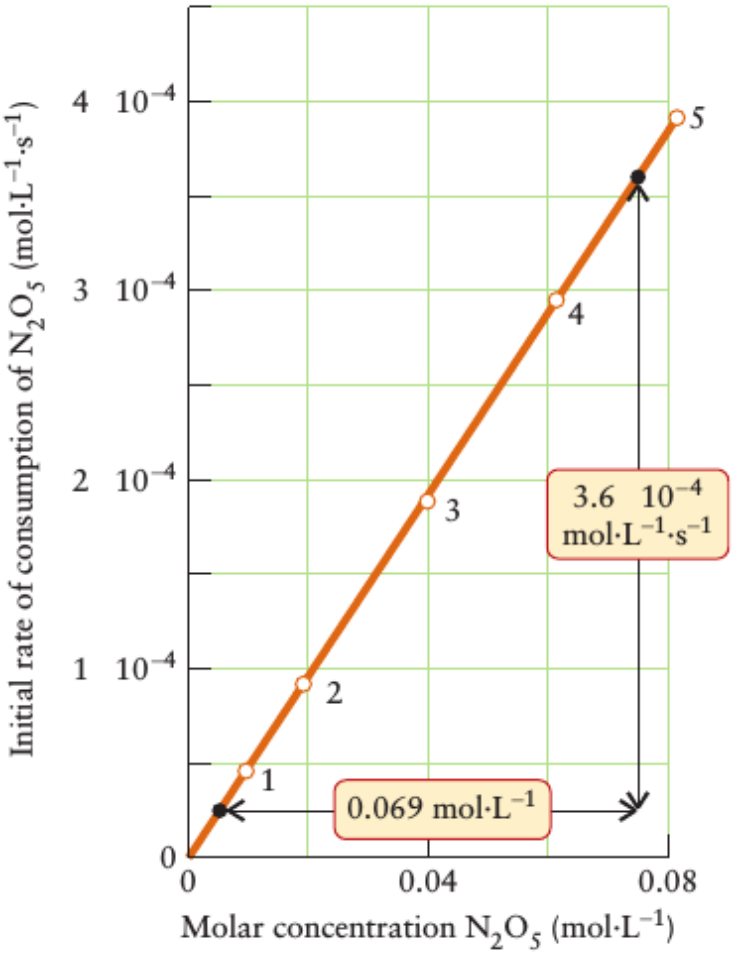
Termodinâmica não nos diz nada sobre a velocidade das reações

Reações espontâneas podem ser rápidas como explosões ou lentas como a corrosão de uma estrutura metálica

Leis de Velocidade

$$2\ N_2O_5(g) \longrightarrow 4\ NO_2(g) + O_2(g)$$





Leis de Velocidade

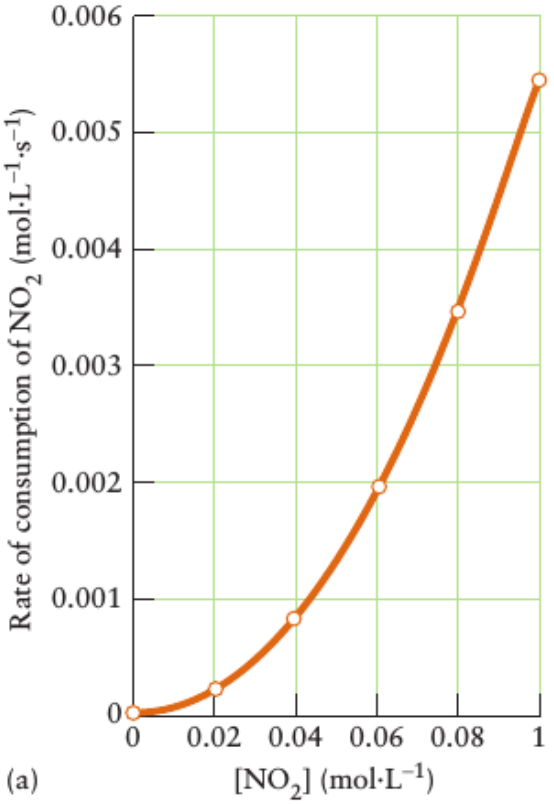
TABLE 15.1 Rate Laws and Rate Constants

Reaction	Rate law*	Temperature (K)†	Rate constant
Gas phase			
$H_2 + I_2 \longrightarrow 2\ HI$	$k[H_2][I_2]$	500	4.3×10^{-7} L·mol^{-1}·s^{-1}
		600	4.4×10^{-4}
		700	6.3×10^{-2}
		800	2.6
$2\ HI \longrightarrow H_2 + I_2$	$k[HI]^2$	500	6.4×10^{-9} L·mol^{-1}·s^{-1}
		600	9.7×10^{-6}
		700	1.8×10^{-3}
		800	9.7×10^{-2}
$2\ N_2O_5 \longrightarrow 4\ NO_2 + O_2$	$k[N_2O_5]$	298	3.7×10^{-5} s^{-1}
		318	5.1×10^{-4}
		328	1.7×10^{-3}
		338	5.2×10^{-3}
$2\ N_2O \longrightarrow 2\ N_2 + O_2$	$k[N_2O]$	1000	0.76 s^{-1}
		1050	3.4
$2\ NO_2 \longrightarrow 2\ NO + O_2$	$k[NO_2]^2$	573	0.54 L·mol^{-1}·s^{-1}
$C_2H_6 \longrightarrow 2\ CH_3$	$k[C_2H_6]$	973	5.5×10^{-4} s^{-1}
cyclopropane $\longrightarrow$ propene	k[cyclopropane]	773	6.7×10^{-4} s^{-1}
Aqueous solution			
$H_3O^+ + OH^- \longrightarrow 2\ H_2O$	$k[H^+][OH^-]$	298	1.5×10^{11} L·mol^{-1}·s^{-1}
$CH_3Br + OH^- \longrightarrow CH_3OH + Br^-$	$k[CH_3Br][OH^-]$	298	2.8×10^{-4} L·mol^{-1}·s^{-1}
$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O \longrightarrow 2\ C_6H_{12}O_6$	$k[C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}][H^+]$	298	1.8×10^{-4} L·mol^{-1}·s^{-1}

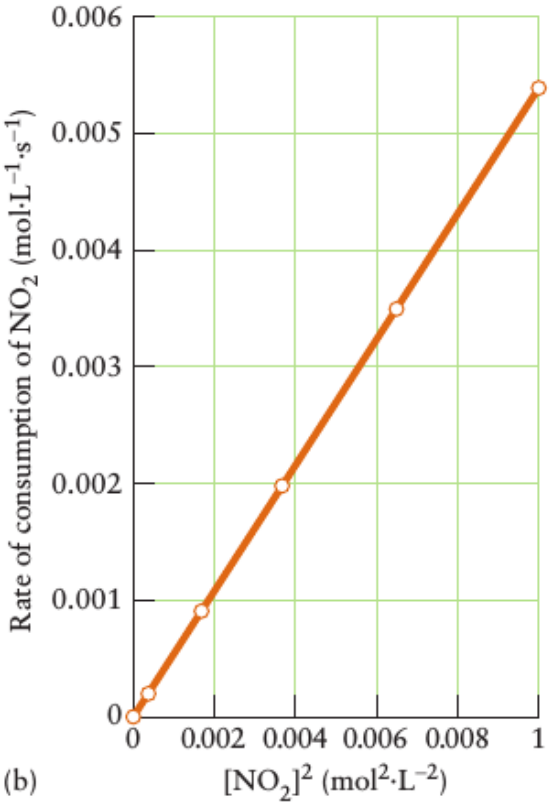
*For the unique instantaneous rate.
†Three significant figures.

Leis de Velocidade

$$2\ NO_2(g) \longrightarrow 2\ NO(g) + O_2(g)$$



(a)

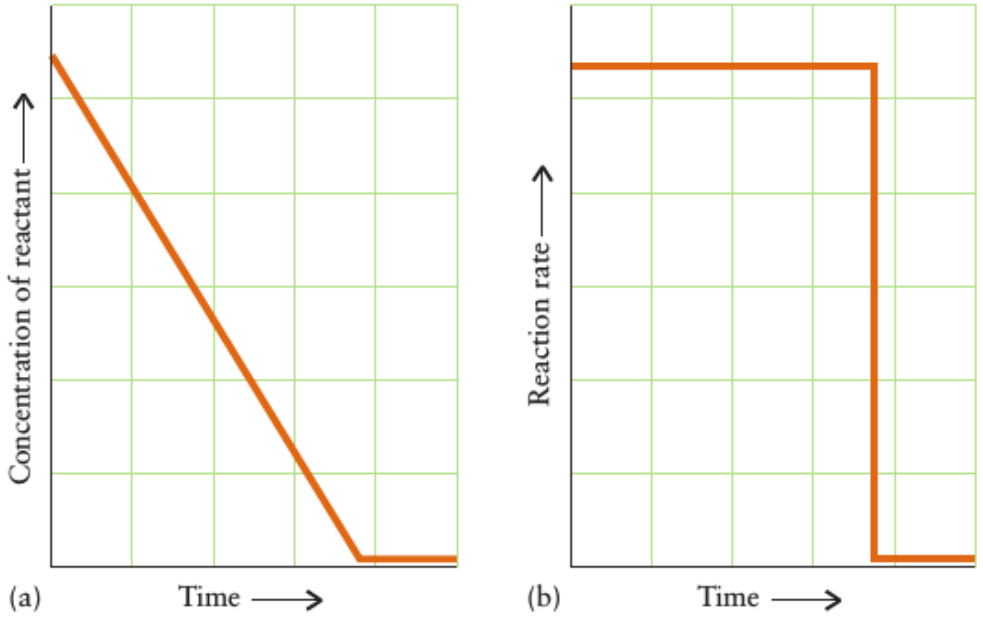


(b)

Leis de Velocidade

$2\ NH_3(g) \longrightarrow N_2(g) + 3\ H_2(g)$

Rate of consumption of $NH_3 = k$



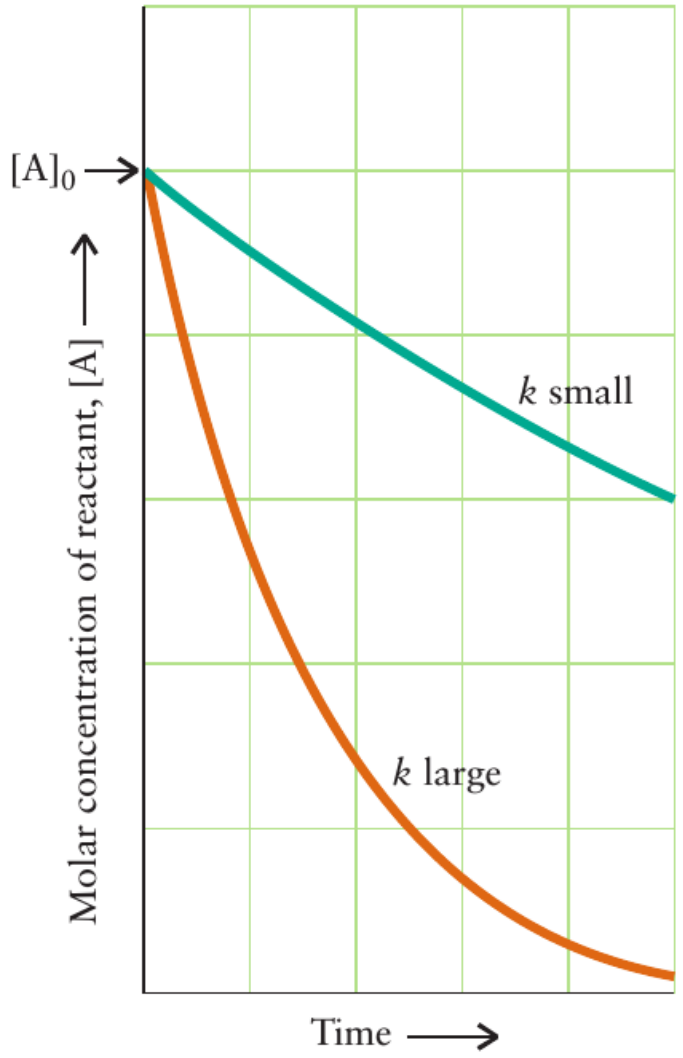
Leis de Velocidade

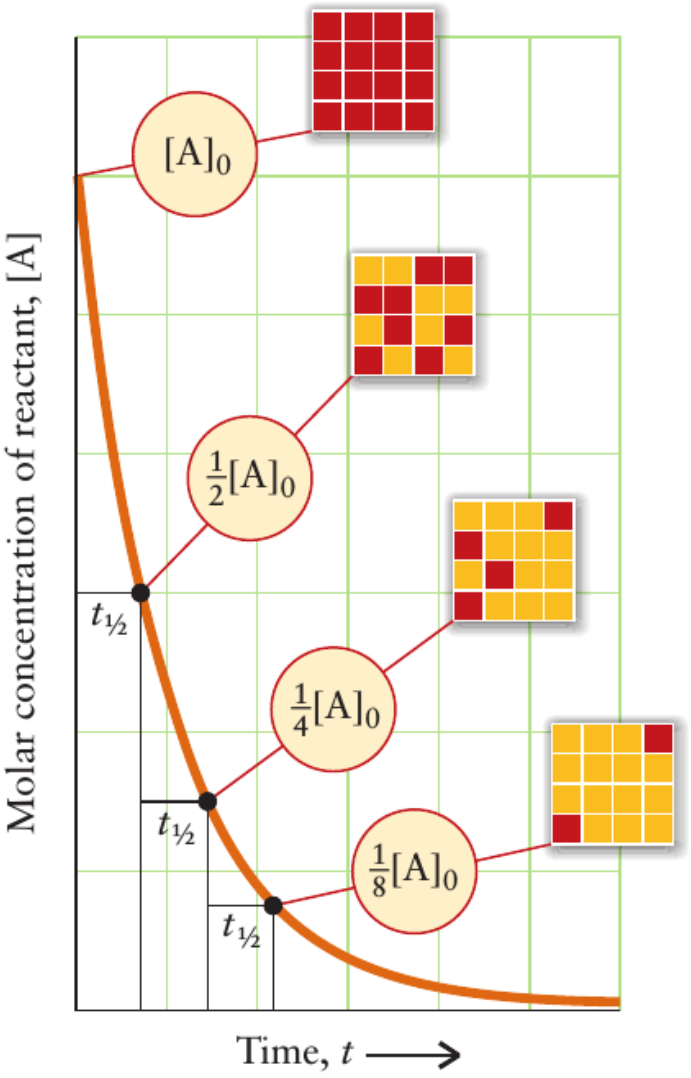
$$BrO_3^-(aq) + 5\,Br^-(aq) + 6\,H_3O^+(aq) \longrightarrow 3\,Br_2(aq) + 9\,H_2O(l)$$

Experiment	Initial concentration ($mol \cdot L^{-1}$)			Initial rate ($(mmol\ BrO_3^-) \cdot L^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$)
	BrO_3^-	Br^-	H_3O^+	
1	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.2
2	0.20	0.10	0.10	2.4
3	0.10	0.30	0.10	3.5
4	0.20	0.10	0.15	5.5

Concentração e tempo

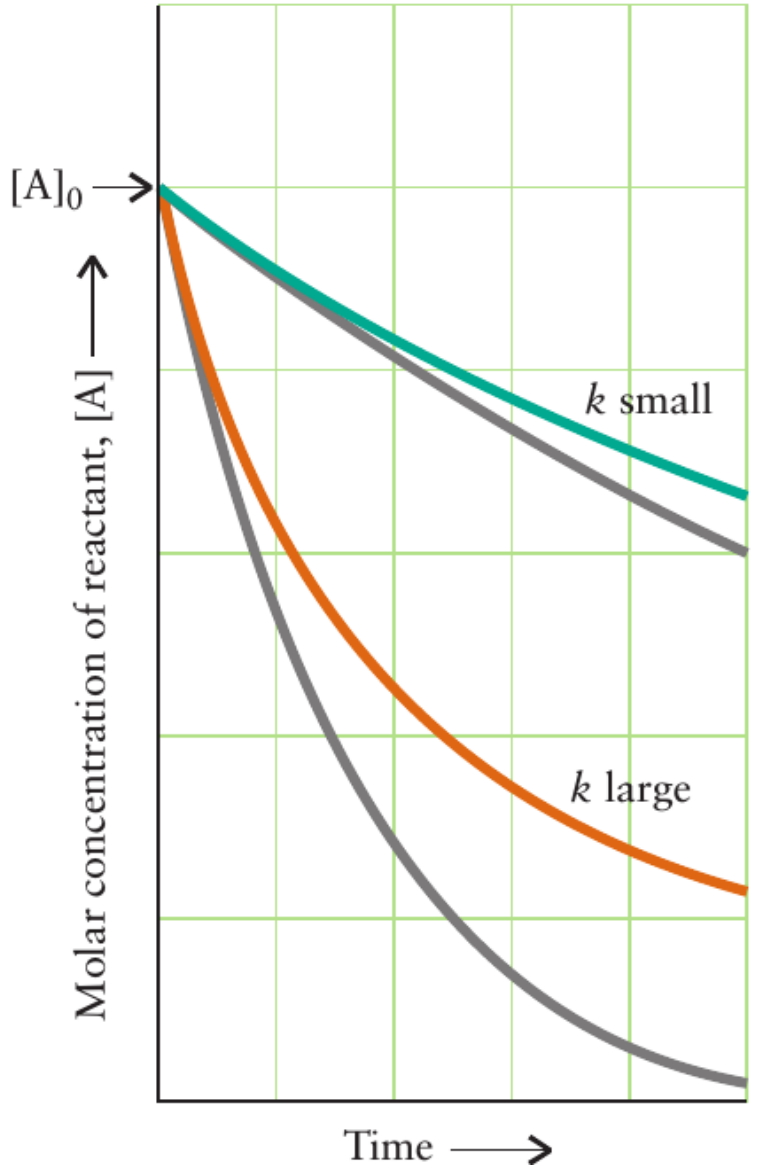
Lei de Velocidades Integradas → Reações de Primeira Ordem

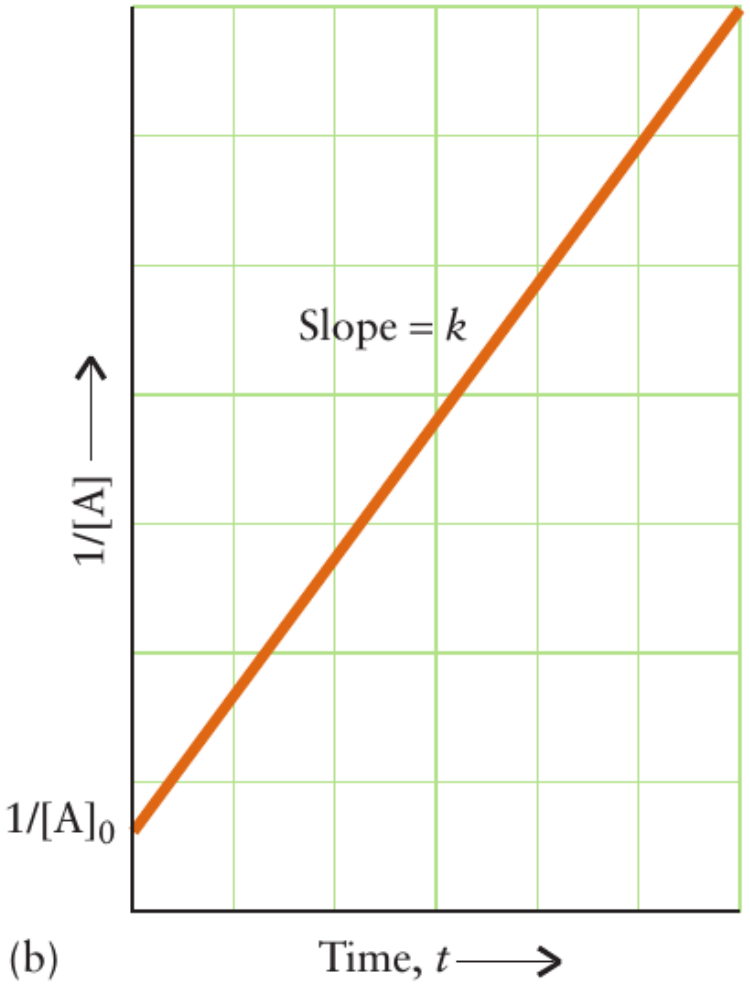




Concentração e tempo

Lei de Velocidades Integradas → Reações de Segunda Ordem

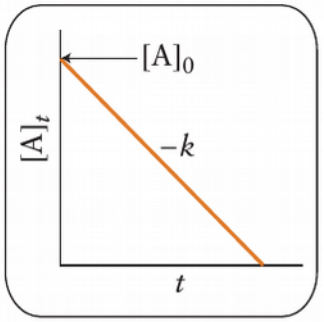
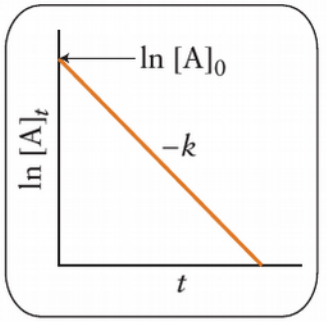
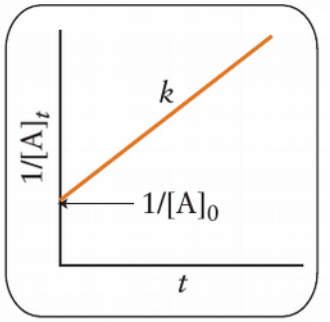




Concentração e tempo

Lei de Velocidades Integradas

TABLE 15.2 Rate Law Summary

	Order of reaction		
	0	1	2
Rate law	Rate $= k$	Rate $= k[\mathrm{A}]$	Rate $= k[\mathrm{A}]^2$
Integrated rate law	$[\mathrm{A}]_t = -kt + [\mathrm{A}]_0$	$[\mathrm{A}]_t = [\mathrm{A}]_0 e^{-kt}$	$[\mathrm{A}]_t = \dfrac{[\mathrm{A}]_0}{1 + kt[\mathrm{A}]_0}$ $\dfrac{1}{[\mathrm{A}]_t} = \dfrac{1}{[\mathrm{A}]_0} + kt$
Plot to determine order			
Slope of the line plotted	$-k$	$-k$	k
Half-life	$t_{1/2} = \dfrac{[\mathrm{A}]_0}{2k}$ (not used)	$t_{1/2} = \dfrac{\ln 2}{k} \approx \dfrac{0.693}{k}$	$t_{1/2} = \dfrac{1}{k[\mathrm{A}]_0}$ (not used)

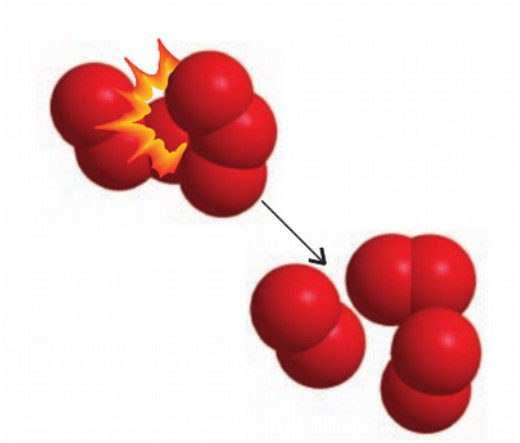
Mecanismos de Reação

Reações elementares

$$2\ O_3(g) \longrightarrow 3\ O_2(g)$$

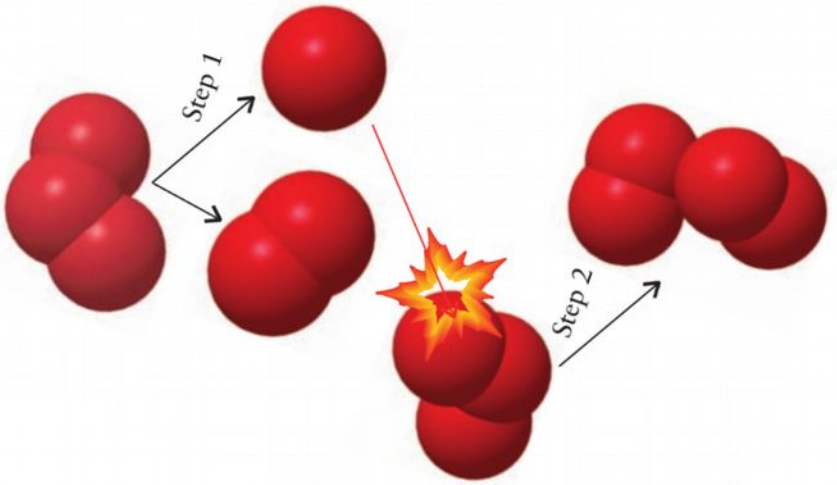
Dois caminhos possíveis → 2 Mecanismo diferentes

$$O_3 + O_3 \longrightarrow O_2 + O_2 + O_2$$



Step 1 $O_3 \longrightarrow O_2 + O$

Step 2 $O + O_3 \longrightarrow O_2 + O_2$

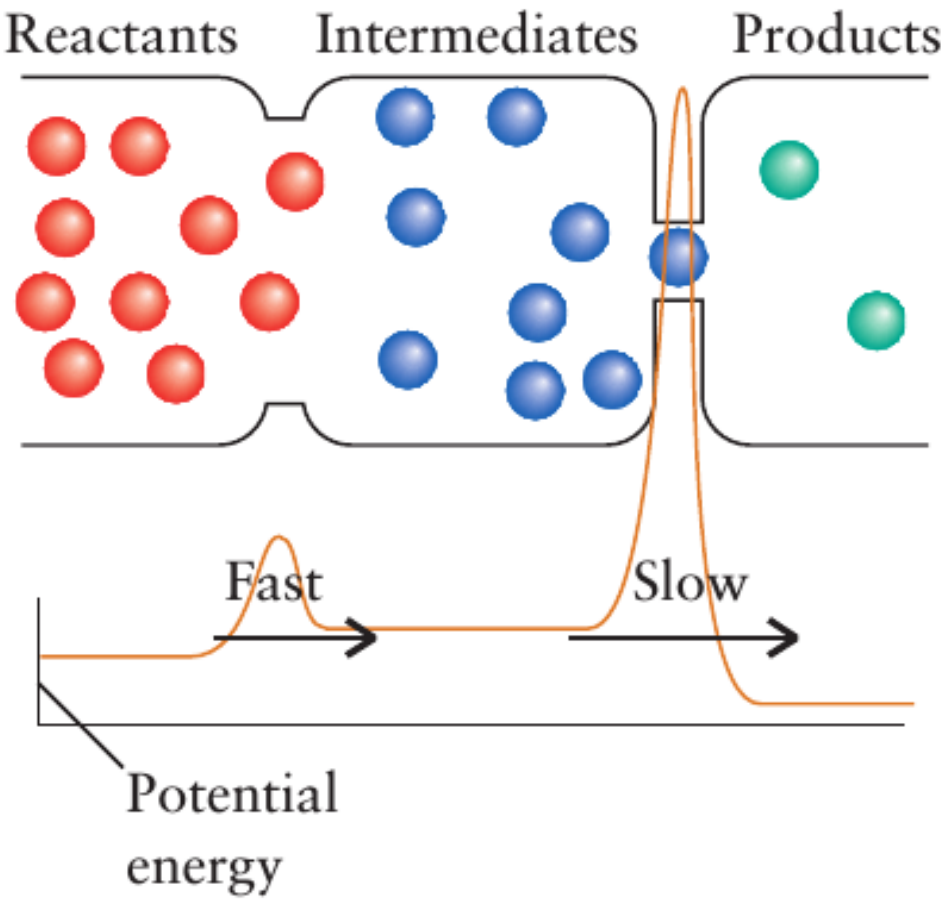


Mecanismos de Reação

TABLE 15.3 Rate Laws of Elementary Reactions

Molecularity	Elementary reaction	Rate law
1	$A \longrightarrow$ products	rate $= k[A]$
2	$A + B \longrightarrow$ products	rate $= k[A][B]$
	$A + A \longrightarrow$ products	rate $= k[A]^2$
3	$A + B + C \longrightarrow$ products	rate $= k[A][B][C]$
	$A + A + B \longrightarrow$ products	rate $= k[A]^2[B]$
	$A + A + A \longrightarrow$ products	rate $= k[A]^3$

Etapa determinante da velocidade



Exercício

Derive a lei de velocidades integrada para uma reação

$$A + B \rightarrow P$$

sabendo que a reação é de primeira ordem em A e B.

Dica: A variação da concentração de A e B são iguais.