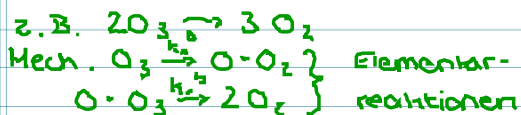


Folgerreaktionen

21.7



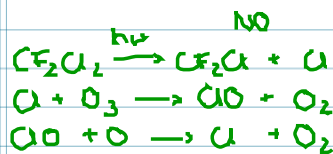
$$\frac{d[O]}{dt} = k_1^a [O_3] - k_1^b [O][O_3] \approx 0 \quad \text{Q.S.}$$

$$\frac{d[O_3]}{dt} = k_1^a [O_3] - k_1^b [O][O_3]$$

$$= 2k_1^a [O_3]$$

Diskussion Folgerxn:  $k_1^a \ll k_1^b$   
 $k_1^a \gg k_1^b$   
 $k_1^a \approx k_1^b$  } Folie

Beeinfluss ? FCKW

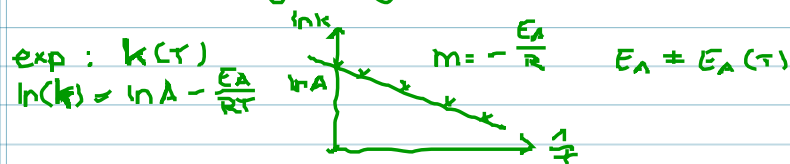


14.4 Temp abh. der Rxn.geschw.

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E_A/RT} \quad \text{Arrheniusgl.}$$

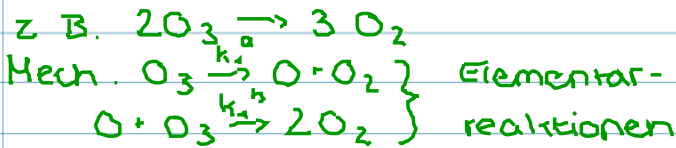
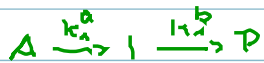
Geschw. konst. Arrhenius-faktor Aktivierungsenergie  $\left[ \frac{J}{mol} \right]$

Best. Aktivierungsenergie



## Folgereaktionen

247



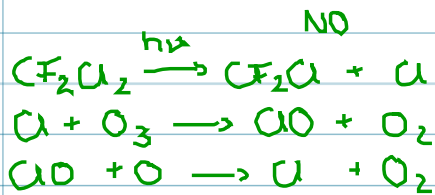
$$\frac{d[O]}{dt} = k_1^a [O_3] - k_1^b [O][O_3] \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \text{Q.S.}$$

$$-\frac{d[O_3]}{dt} = k_1^a [O_3] + k_1^b [O][O_3]$$

$$= 2k_1^a [O_3]$$

Diskussion Folgerexp:  $k_1^a \ll k_1^b$   
 $k_1^a \gg k_1^b$   
 $k_1^a \approx k_1^b$  } Folie

## Beeinfluss. ? FCKW

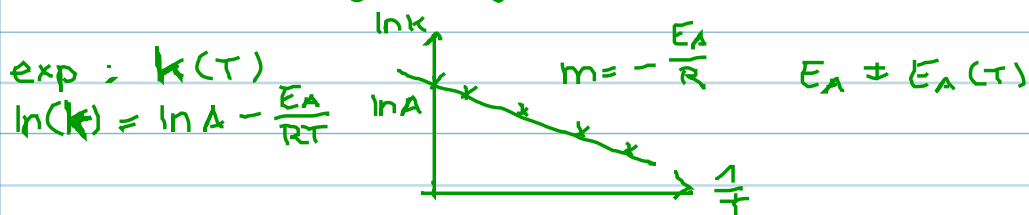


## 14.4. Temp. abh. der Rxn geschw.

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E_A/RT} \quad \text{Arrheniusgl.}$$

Geschw. konst. ↑  
 Arrhenius-faktor ↑  
 Aktivierungsenergie  $[ \frac{J}{mol} ]$  ↑

## Best Aktivierungsenergie

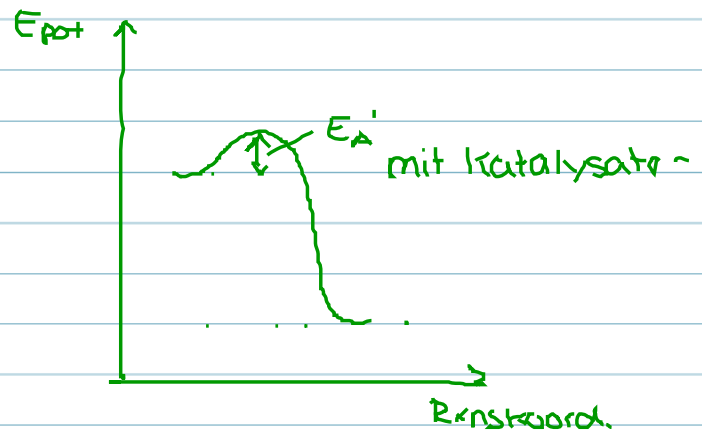
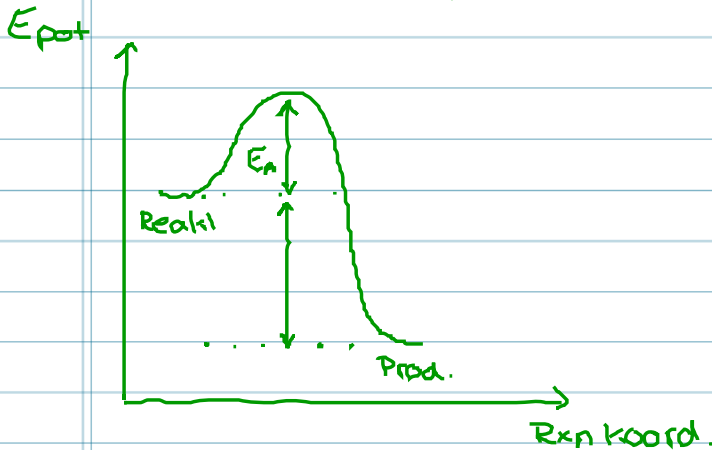


## Deutung Arrheniusgl

$$k = A \cdot e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT}}$$

Häufigkeitsfaktor    Aktivierungsfaktor

= Anzahl Stöße pro Zeit  $\times$  Anteil Stöße mit Rxn  
( $E_A$  = Mindesten. für Rxn)

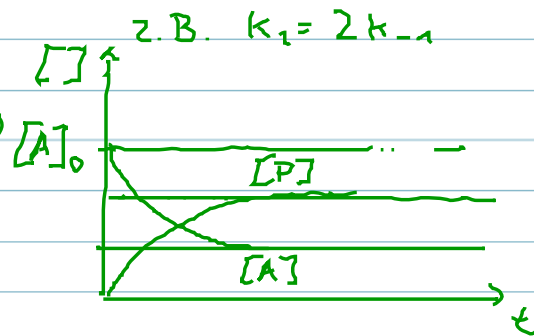


## Gleichgewicht: Rxn 1. Ordnung

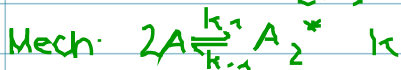
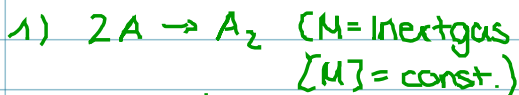


$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k_1[A] - k_{-1}[P] \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{[P]_{gl}}{[A]_{gl}} = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}} \quad \text{MWG}$$



Kin:



Geschw.gesetz 2. Ordn in [A]?

d.h.  $\frac{d[A_2]}{dt} = k_2' [A]^2$

$$\frac{d[A_2]}{dt} = k_2 [A_2^*] [M]$$

$$k = \frac{[A_2^*]}{[A]^2} \rightarrow [A_2^*] = k [A]^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{d[A_2]}{dt} = \underbrace{k_2 [M] k}_{k_2'} [A]^2$$

2) Faustformel in Org-Lehrbuch:  $R_G \times 2$

$$E_A = ?$$

$$300K \rightarrow 310K$$

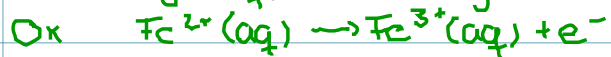
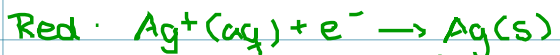
$$k = A e^{-\frac{E_A}{RT}}$$

$$2 = \frac{k_{310}}{k_{300}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_A}{R \cdot 310K}}}{e^{-\frac{E_A}{R \cdot 300K}}} \quad \text{---} \quad E_A = 54 \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

EC.

Galvanische Zelle (25°C), Lsg ideal

Pt | 0,1 M FeCl<sub>2</sub>; 0,2 M FeCl<sub>3</sub> || 0,1 M AgNO<sub>3</sub> | Ag



Zellsp?

$$E^\ominus(Ag^+, Ag) = 0,8V; \quad E^\ominus(Fe^{2+}, Fe^{3+}) = 0,77V; \quad E^\ominus(Fe^{2+}, Fe) = -0,44V$$

$$E^\ominus = E^\ominus(\text{rechts}) - E^\ominus(\text{links})$$

$$= 0,80V - 0,77V = 0,03V$$

$$\text{Nernst, } E = E^\ominus - \frac{RT}{zF} \ln Q = 0,03V - \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{a(Ag) a(Fe^{3+})}{a(Ag^+) a(Fe^{2+})}$$

$$a(Fe^{3+}) = \frac{c(Fe^{3+})}{c^\ominus} = 0,2$$

$$\hookrightarrow E = 0,03V - \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left( \frac{0,2}{0,1 \cdot 0,1} \right) = \underline{\underline{-0,047V}}$$

TD

$$\text{Kirchhoff: } \Delta_{RH}(T_2) = \Delta_{RH}(T_1) + \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \Delta C_{p,m} dT$$

$$\Delta C_{p,m} = \sum_i \nu_i C_{p,m}$$

Wärmekap: Atome?  $C_{v,m} = \frac{3}{2} R$

Oswald  
Zurück

Festkörper schwingt

Schwingung  $kT$

$$E = E_{\text{pot}} + E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

