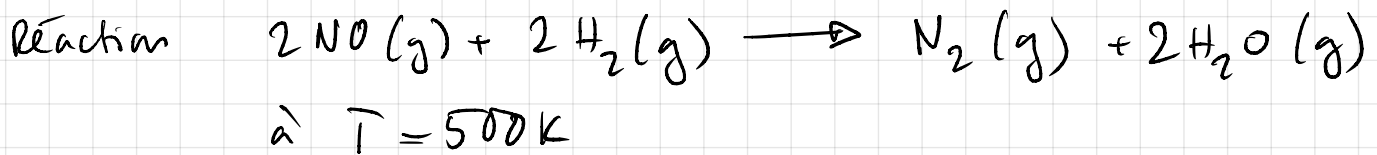


Exemple 1



Expériences :

	$p(\text{NO}_2) [\text{kPa}]$	$p(\text{H}_2) [\text{kPa}]$	$\frac{dp(\text{N}_2)}{dt} [\text{kPa} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}]$	
1	50	50	1.5	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 4.5 \end{array} \right\} v(\text{N}_2) \propto p(\text{H}_2)$
2	50	100 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \times 2 \\ \times 3 \end{array} \right\}$	3.0 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \times 2 \\ \times 3 \end{array} \right\}$	
3	50	150	4.5 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \times 3 \end{array} \right\}$	
4	100 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \times 2 \\ \times 3 \end{array} \right\}$	150	18.0 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \times 1 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 18.0 \\ 40.5 \end{array} \right\} v(\text{N}_2) \propto p(\text{NO})^2$
5	150	150	40.5	

a) loi de vitesse ? $v(\text{N}_2) = k p(\text{NO})^2 \cdot p(\text{H}_2)$

ordre globale de la réaction : $2 + 1 = \underline{3}$

b) valeur de k ?

$$p(\text{NO}) = 50 \text{ kPa}$$

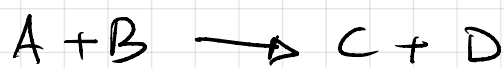
$$p(\text{H}_2) = 50 \text{ kPa}$$

$$v(\text{N}_2) = 1.5 \text{ kPa s}^{-1}$$

$$v = k \cdot p(\text{NO})^2 \cdot p(\text{H}_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow k &= \frac{v(\text{N}_2)}{p(\text{NO})^2 \cdot p(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{1.5 \text{ kPa s}^{-1}}{(50)^2 \cdot 50 (\text{kPa})^3} \\ &= \underline{1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} (\text{kPa})^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

Exemple 2



t/s	$[B]/M$	$\Delta[B]/\Delta t$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	$\ln[B]/c^0$	$\Delta \ln/\Delta t$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)
0	1.0		0	
27.8	0.9	-3.6	-0.11	-4
62.5	0.8	-2.9	-0.22	-3.2
125	0.67	-2.1	-0.4	-2.9
250	0.5	-1.4	-0.69	-2.3
750	0.25	-5	-1.39	-1.4
1750	0.125	-1.3	-2.08	-2

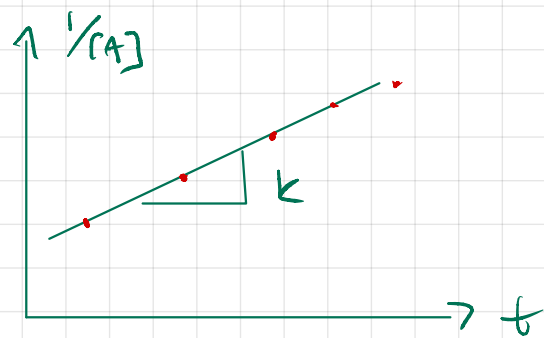
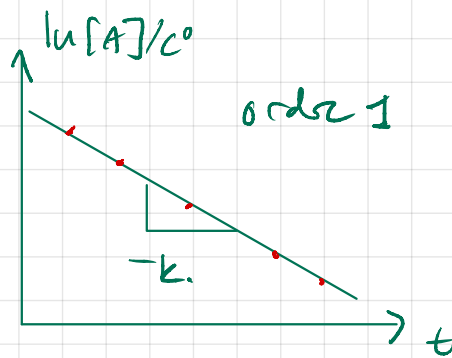
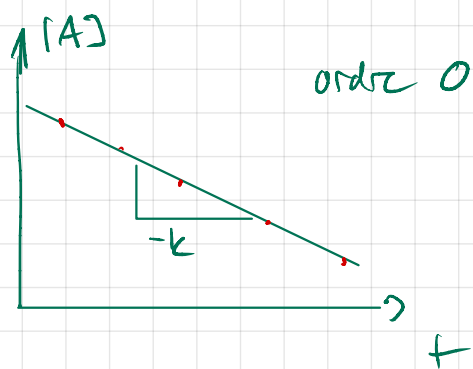
fonction lineaire? $\rightarrow$ graphique?

t/s	$[B]/M$	$1/[B]/M^{-1}$	$\Delta' [B]/\Delta t$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)
0	1.0	1	
27.8	0.9	1.11	4.0
62.5	0.8	1.25	4.0
125	0.67	1.49	3.8
250	0.5	2.0	4.1
750	0.25	4.0	4.0
∞	0.12	8.0	4.0

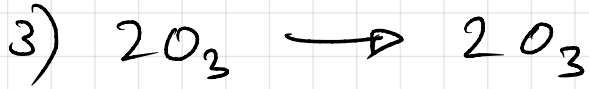
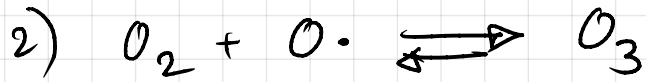
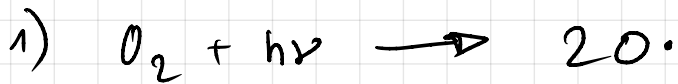
pente constante $1/[B] \propto t$, 2^{ème} ordre

pente $k = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} M^{-1} s^{-1}$

Données $\rightarrow$ déterminer ordre

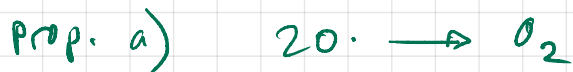
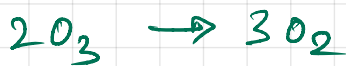
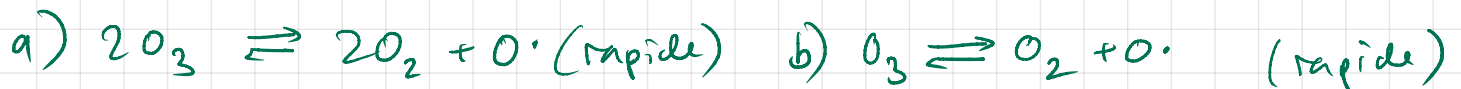


Exemple 3



loi de vitesse $v = k' p(O_3)^2 / p(O_2)$

→ mécanisme en deux étapes!



loi de vitesse $v = k \cdot p(O\cdot)^2$

Equilibre rapide

$2O_3 \rightleftharpoons 2O_2 + 2O\cdot \Rightarrow K = \frac{p(O_2)^2 \cdot p(O\cdot)^2}{p(O_3)^2}$

$\Rightarrow p(O\cdot)^2 = \frac{K p(O_3)^2}{p(O_2)^2}$

loi de vitesse: $v = k \cdot K p(O_3)^2 / p(O_2)^2$

→ pas correcte

prop b)



loi de vitesse $v = k p(\text{O}_3) \cdot p(\text{O})$

Éq. rapide



$$\Rightarrow p(\text{O}) = \frac{k p(\text{O}_3)}{p(\text{O}_2)}$$

loi de vitesse :

$$v = \underbrace{k \cdot k}_{k'} \cdot p(\text{O}_3)^2 / p(\text{O}_2)$$

→ correcte