

## Physical Chemistry 2 Exam #2 Solutions

1.

$$\frac{d[C_2H_6]}{dt} = k_3[C_2H_5][H_2] \rightarrow [C_2H_5] \text{ 항을 측정가능한 항으로 바꾸어야 한다.}$$

반응중간물에 대해 Steady-state approximation을 적용하면,

$$\frac{d[H]}{dt} = 2k_1[Hg][H_2] - k_2[H][C_2H_4] + k_3[C_2H_5][H_2] - 2k_4[H]^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{d[C_2H_5]}{dt} = k_2[H][C_2H_4] - k_3[C_2H_5][H_2] = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

①과 ②로부터  $2k_1[Hg][H_2] - 2k_4[H]^2 = 0$

$$\therefore [H] = \left( \frac{k_1[Hg][H_2]}{k_4} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

③식을 다시 ②식에 대입하여 전개하면,  $[C_2H_5] = \frac{k_2[C_2H_4]}{k_3[H_2]} \left( \frac{k_1[Hg][H_2]}{k_4} \right)^{1/2}$

$$\therefore \frac{d[C_2H_6]}{dt} = k_3[C_2H_5][H_2] = k_3 \frac{k_2[C_2H_4]}{k_3[H_2]} \left( \frac{k_1[Hg][H_2]}{k_4} \right)^{1/2} [H_2]$$

$$\therefore \frac{d[C_2H_6]}{dt} = k_2[C_2H_4] \left( \frac{k_1[Hg][H_2]}{k_4} \right)^{1/2}$$

2. 1) 반응분자 A는 다른 A분자와 충돌하여 에너지 면에서 들뜨게 된다. ( $A + A \xrightarrow{k_a} A^* + A$ )

이 들뜬 분자는 다른 A분자와 충돌하여 진정되거나 ( $A^* + A \xrightarrow{k'_a} A + A$ )

1분자반응에 따라 혼자 붕괴되어 생성물 P를 만들 수도 있다. ( $A^* \xrightarrow{k_b} P$ )

2) 활성화 단계의 속도상수: 1)에 의해  $k_a$

유효속도상수  $k$ 는 다음과 같이 표현될 수 있다.

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{k'_a}{k_a k_b} + \frac{1}{k_a p_A} \quad \left( \text{by, } k = \frac{k_a k_b [A]}{k_b + k'_a [A]} \right)$$

두 압력에 대해서 유효속도상수는 다음의 관계가 성립한다.

$$\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k'} = \frac{1}{k_a} \left( \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p'} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k_a &= \left( \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p'} \right) \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k'} \right)^{-1} = \left( \frac{1}{1.09 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}} - \frac{1}{25 \text{ Pa}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)^{-1} \\ &= 9.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Pa}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\frac{d[\text{HBr}]}{dt} = k_2[\text{Br} \cdot][\text{H}_2] + k_3[\text{H} \cdot][\text{Br}_2] - k_2'[\text{HBr}][\text{H} \cdot] \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

$$\frac{d[\text{H} \cdot]}{dt} = k_2[\text{Br} \cdot][\text{H}_2] - k_2'[\text{HBr}][\text{H} \cdot] - k_3[\text{H} \cdot][\text{Br}_2] \quad \text{-----(2)}$$

$$\frac{d[\text{Br} \cdot]}{dt} = 2k_1[\text{Br}_2] + k_3[\text{H} \cdot][\text{Br}_2] + k_2'[\text{HBr}][\text{H} \cdot] - k_2[\text{Br} \cdot][\text{H}_2] - 2k_1'[\text{Br}]^2 \quad \text{(3)}$$

Steady-state approximation을 하면

$$\frac{d[\text{H} \cdot]}{dt} = k_2[\text{Br} \cdot][\text{H}_2] - k_2'[\text{HBr}][\text{H} \cdot] - k_3[\text{H} \cdot][\text{Br}_2] = 0 \quad \text{-----(4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[\text{Br} \cdot]}{dt} &= 2k_1[\text{Br}_2] + k_3[\text{H} \cdot][\text{Br}_2] + k_2'[\text{HBr}][\text{H} \cdot] - k_2[\text{Br} \cdot][\text{H}_2] - 2k_1'[\text{Br} \cdot]^2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{-----(5)}$$

(4)식과 (5)식을 더하면

$$2k_1[\text{Br}_2] - 2k_1'[\text{Br} \cdot]^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore [\text{Br} \cdot] = \left( \frac{k_1}{k_1'} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} [\text{Br}_2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{-----(6)}$$

(6)식을 (4)식에 대입하면

$$[\text{H} \cdot] = \frac{k_2[\text{Br} \cdot][\text{H}_2]}{k_2'[\text{HBr}] + k_3[\text{Br}_2]} = \frac{k_2 \left( \frac{k_1}{k_1'} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} [\text{Br}_2]^{\frac{1}{2}} [\text{H}_2]}{(k_2'[\text{HBr}] + k_3[\text{Br}_2])} \quad \text{-----(7)}$$

(1)식에서 (4)식을 뺀 후 (7)식을 대입하면

$$\frac{d[\text{HBr}]}{dt} = 2k_3[\text{H} \cdot][\text{Br}_2] \left( \frac{k_1}{k_1'} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots \frac{3}{8} \dots$$

4.

1)

반응 중간 생성물인 ES에 대해 Steady-state approximation을 쓰면

$$\frac{d[\text{ES}]}{dt} = k_a[\text{E}][\text{S}] - k_a'[\text{S}] - k_b[\text{ES}] = 0$$

$$[\text{ES}] = \frac{k_a}{k_a' + k_b} [\text{E}][\text{S}]$$

$[\text{E}]_0 = [\text{E}] + [\text{ES}]$ , E의 농도에 비해 S의 농도가 월등히 크므로  $[\text{S}] = [\text{S}]_{\text{total}}$

$$[\text{ES}] = \frac{k_a([\text{E}]_0 - [\text{ES}])[\text{S}]}{k_a' + k_b}$$

정리하면

$$[\text{ES}] = \frac{k_a[\text{E}]_0[\text{S}]}{k_a' + k_b + k_a[\text{S}]}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = k_b[ES] = \frac{k_a k_b [E]_0 [S]}{k_a' + k_b + k_a [S]}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{k_b [E]_0 [S]}{K_M + [S]} \quad \left( K_M = \frac{k_a' + k_b}{k_a} \right)$$

2)

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{k_b [E]_0} + \frac{K_M}{k_b [E]_0} \times \frac{1}{[S]}$$

$\frac{1}{[S]} (\text{M}^{-1})$	20	58.8	100	200	500
$\frac{1}{v} (\text{mm}^{-3} \text{min})$	0.0602	0.0806	0.0990	0.1515	0.3030

기울기:  $\frac{K_M}{k_b [E]_0} = 5.06 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}^{-3} \text{ min M}$

절편:  $\frac{1}{k_b [E]_0} = 4.99 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm}^{-3} \text{ min}$

$$\therefore K_M = 0.01 \text{ M}$$

5.

313nm photon 1개의 에너지를 구하면

$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}}{313 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 6.35 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

1초당  $8.52 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$ 의 빛이 흡수되었으므로

$$1\text{초당 흡수된 photon의 수} = \frac{8.52 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J s}^{-1}}{6.35 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 1.34 \times 10^{16} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{반응시간동안 흡수된 photon의 총 수} = 1.34 \times 10^{16} \text{ s}^{-1} \times 400 \times 60 \text{ s} = 3.22 \times 10^{20}$$

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{\text{number of molecules decomposed}}{\text{number of photons absorbed}} = \frac{5.23 \times 10^{19}}{3.22 \times 10^{20}} = 0.16$$