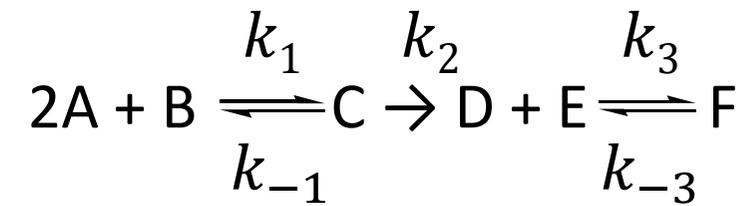


Universidade de São Paulo  
**Instituto de Química**

Prof. Dr. Thiago C. Correra

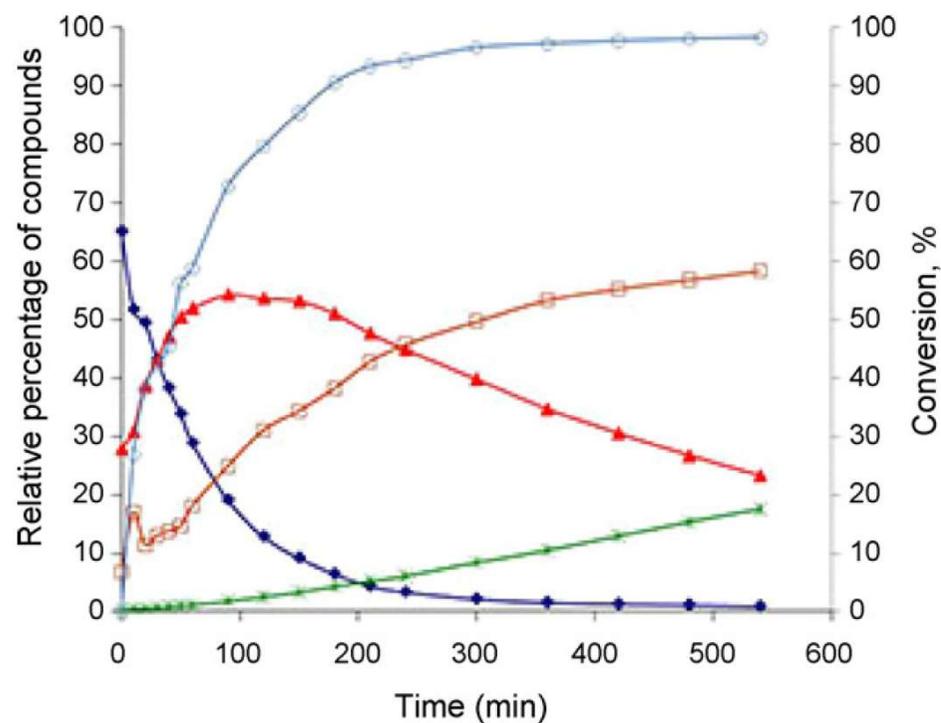
**Mecanismos complexos – aproximações**

Para reações genéricas:

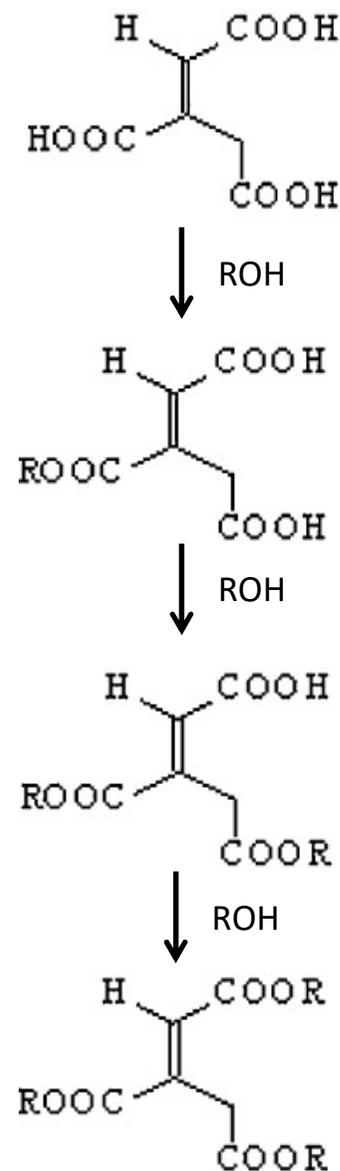


# Intermediário de reação

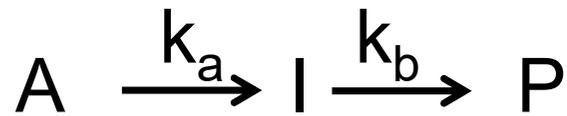
W. Piang-Siong et al. / *Industrial Crops and Products* 35 (2012) 203–210



**Fig. 8.** Esterification of aconitic acid catalyzed by ion-exchange resin, according to method 2 (◆: AA; ▲: MIA; □: DIA; ×: TIA; ○: conversion).



## Intermediário de reação



Considere  $t_0 = 0$  e  
 $[I]_0 = 0$

Encontre  
 $[A](t)$ ,  $[I](t)$  e  $[P](t)$

$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -k_a[A]$$

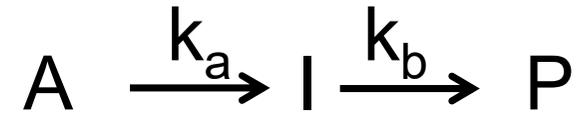
$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = +k_a[A] - k_b[I]$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = +k_b[I]$$

$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -k_a[A] \quad \Rightarrow \quad [A] = [A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$

## Intermediário de reação

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = +k_a[A] - k_b[I]$$



$$[A] = [A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$



$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} + k_b[I] = k_a[A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$

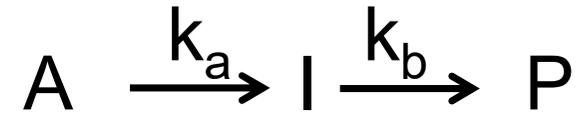
Se  $\frac{dy}{dx} + yf(x) = g(x)$ ,  $y = [I], x = t, f(x) = k_b$  e  $g(x) = k_a[A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$

$$e^{\int f(x)dx} y = \int e^{\int f(x)dx} g(x)dx + C$$

$$e^{\int k_b dt} [I] = \int e^{\int k_b dt} k_a [A]_0 e^{-k_a t} dt + C$$

## Intermediário de reação

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} + k_b[I] = k_a[A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$



$$e^{\int k_b dt} [I] = \int e^{\int k_b dt} k_a [A]_0 e^{-k_a t} dt + C$$

$$[I] e^{k_b t} = \int k_a [A]_0 e^{(k_b - k_a)t} dt + C$$

$$[I] e^{k_b t} = \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} e^{(k_b - k_a)t} + C$$

## Intermediário de reação

$$[I]e^{k_b t} = \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} e^{(k_b - k_a)t} + C \quad A \xrightarrow{k_a} I \xrightarrow{k_b} P$$

$$[I] = \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} e^{-k_a t} + C, \quad C = -\frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} e^{-k_b t}$$

Pois  $[I]_0 = 0$  e  $[I]_t = 0$  se  $k_b = k_a$

$$[I] = \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} e^{-k_a t} - \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} e^{-k_b t}$$

## Intermediário de reação

$$[I] = \frac{k_a[A]_0}{k_b - k_a} (e^{-k_a t} - e^{-k_b t}) \quad A \xrightarrow{k_a} I \xrightarrow{k_b} P$$

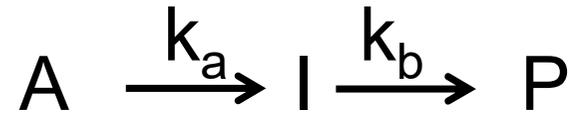
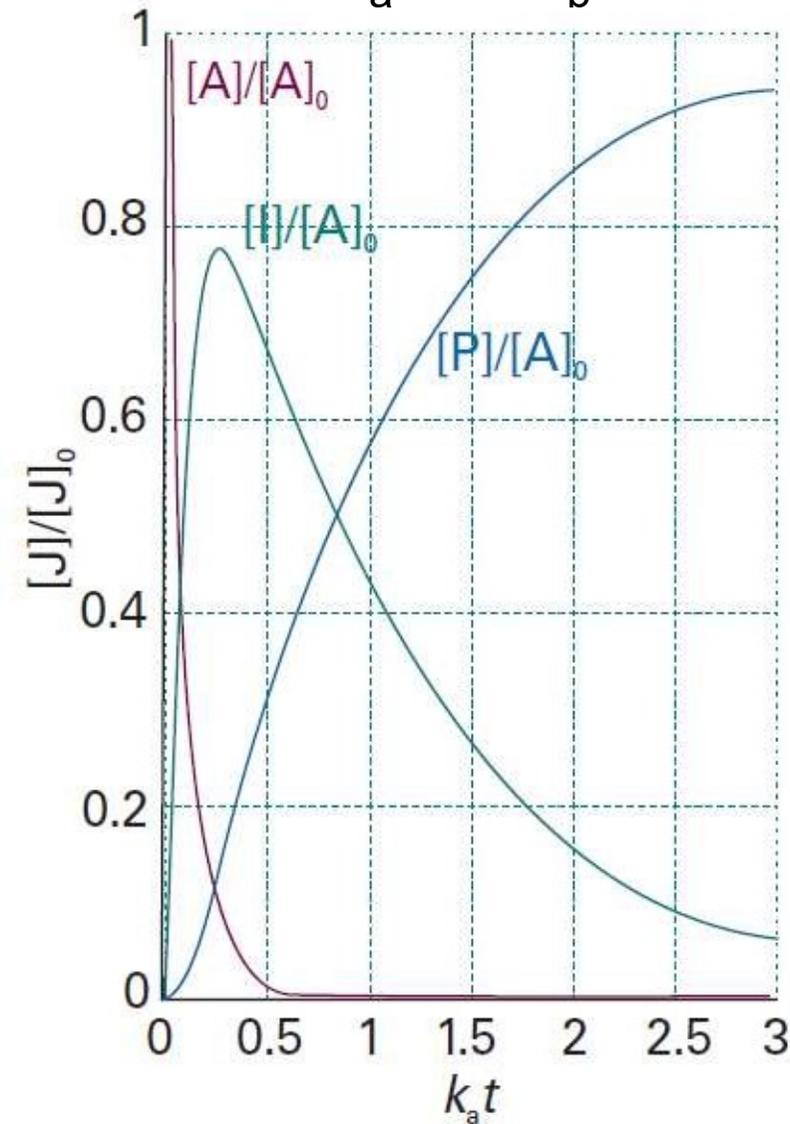
Por balanço de massa  $[A]_0 = [P] + [A] + [I] = 0$

$$[P] = [A]_0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{k_a e^{-k_a t} - k_b e^{-k_b t}}{k_b - k_a} \right\}$$

$$[A] = [A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$

## Intermediário de reação

$$k_a = 10k_b$$



$$[A] = [A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$

$$[I] = \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} (e^{-k_a t} - e^{-k_b t})$$

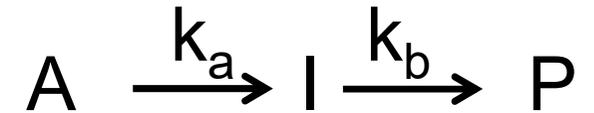
$$[P] = [A]_0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{k_a e^{-k_b t} - k_b e^{-k_a t}}{k_b - k_a} \right\}$$

É possível encontrar

$t_{\max}$  e  $[I]_{\max}$  ?

# Intermediário de reação

Considere  $k_a \gg k_b$



$$[I] = \frac{k_a [A]_0}{k_b - k_a} (e^{-k_a t} - e^{-k_b t})$$

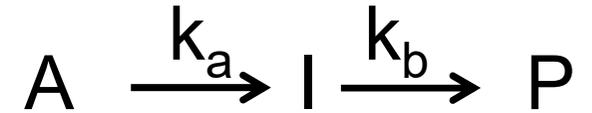
$$\lim_{k_a \rightarrow \infty} [I] = \frac{k_a}{k_b - k_a} [A]_0 (e^{-k_a t} - e^{-k_b t})$$

$\frac{k_a}{-k_a} \quad [I]_0 \quad 0$

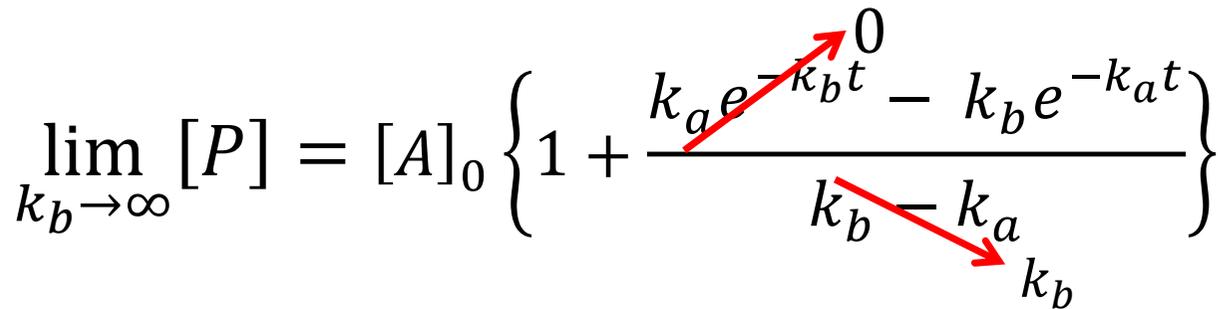
$$\lim_{k_a \rightarrow \infty} [I] = [I]_0 e^{-k_b t}$$

## Intermediário de reação

Considere  $k_b \gg k_a$



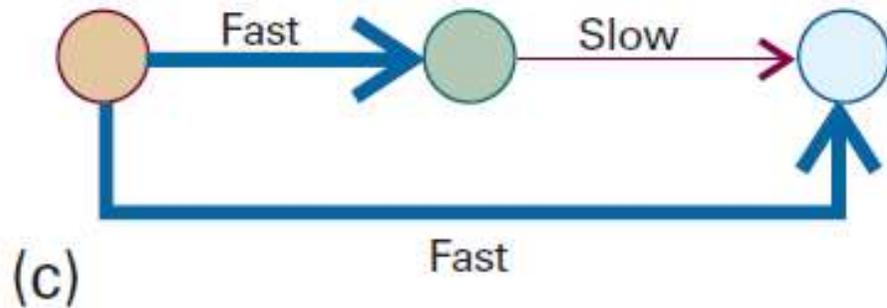
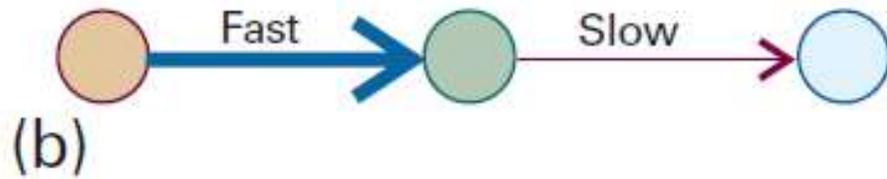
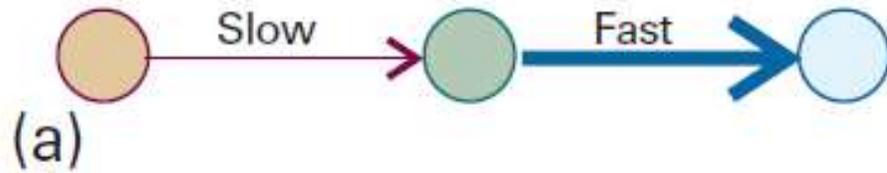
$$[P] = [A]_0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{k_a e^{-k_b t} - k_b e^{-k_a t}}{k_b - k_a} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{k_b \rightarrow \infty} [P] = [A]_0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{k_a e^{-k_b t} - k_b e^{-k_a t}}{k_b - k_a} \right\}$$


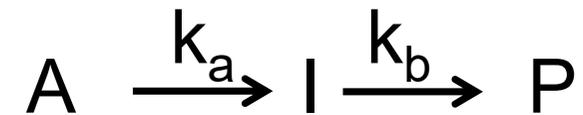
$$\lim_{k_b \rightarrow \infty} [P] = [A]_0 (1 - e^{-k_a t})$$

# Etapa determinante da reação

Reactants Products

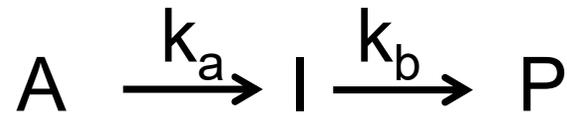


$$k_b \gg k_a$$



$$\lim_{k_a \rightarrow \infty} [P] = [A]_0 (1 - e^{-k_b t})$$

## Estado estacionário



Considere  $t_0 = 0$  e  $[I]_0 = 0$

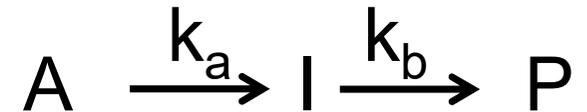
Encontre  $[A](t)$ ,  $[I](t)$  e  $[P](t)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d[A]}{dt} = -k_a[A] \\ \frac{d[I]}{dt} = +k_a[A] - k_b[I] \\ \frac{d[P]}{dt} = +k_b[I] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d[I]}{dt} = 0} = +k_a[A] - k_b[I]$$

## Estado estacionário

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = 0 = +k_a[A] - k_b[I]$$



$$k_a[A] = k_b[I] \Rightarrow [I] = \frac{k_a[A]}{k_b}$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = +k_b[I] = k_b \frac{k_a[A]}{k_b}$$

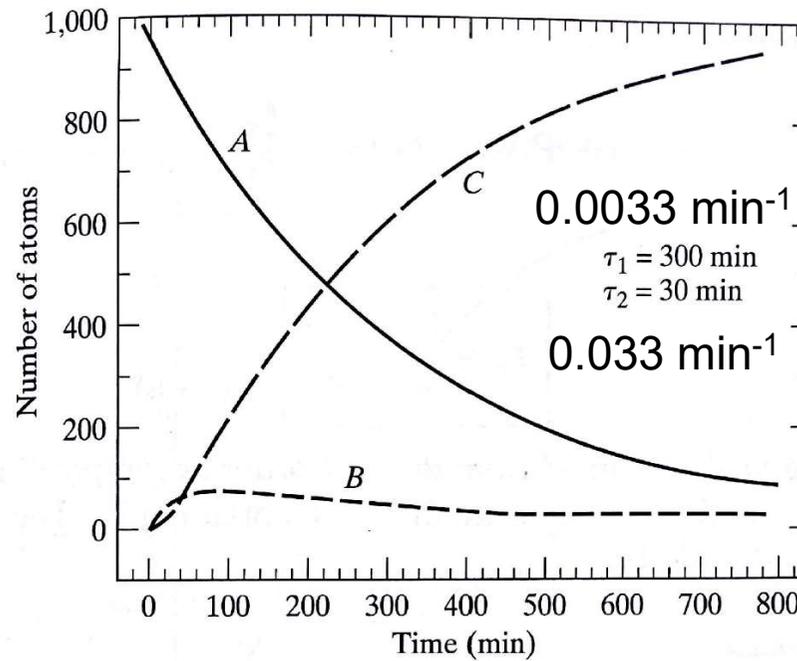
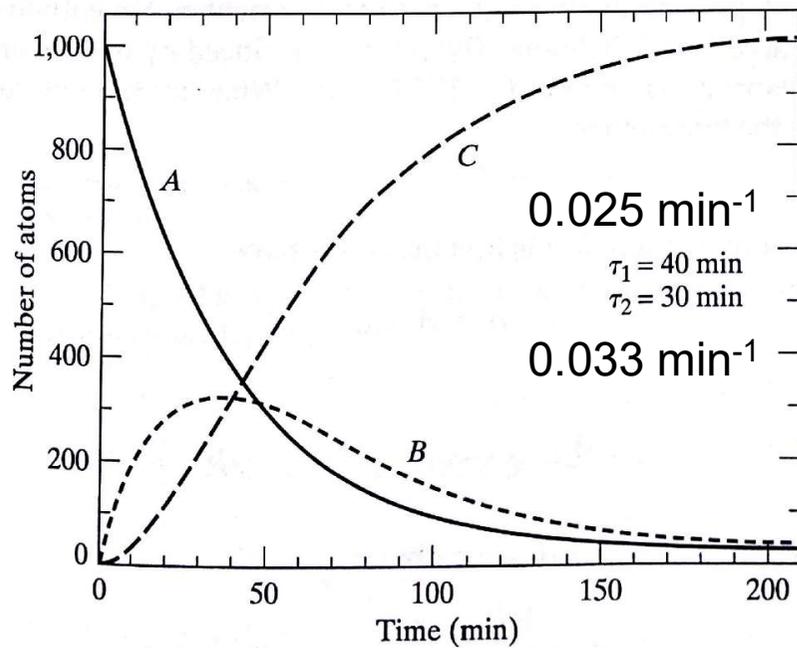
↓

$$[A] = [A]_0 e^{-k_a t}$$

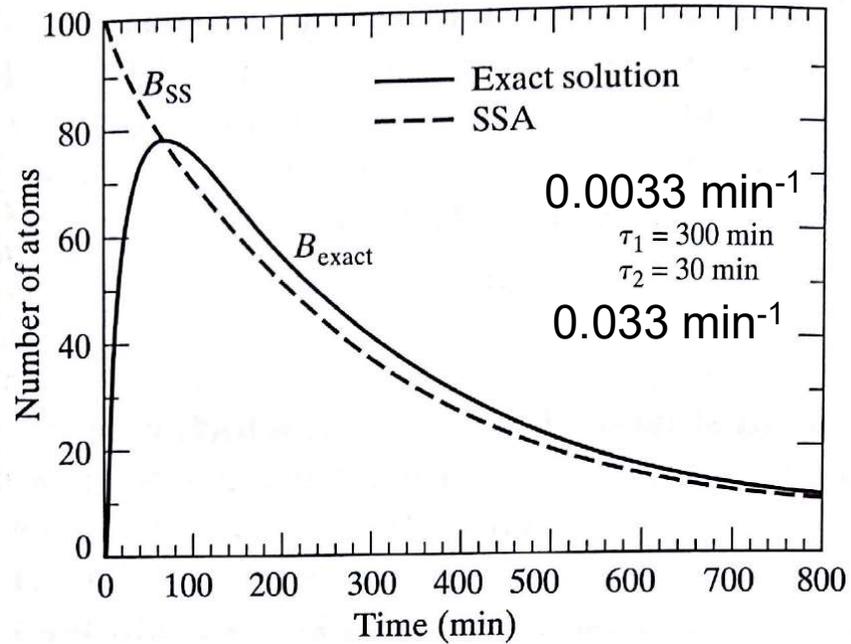
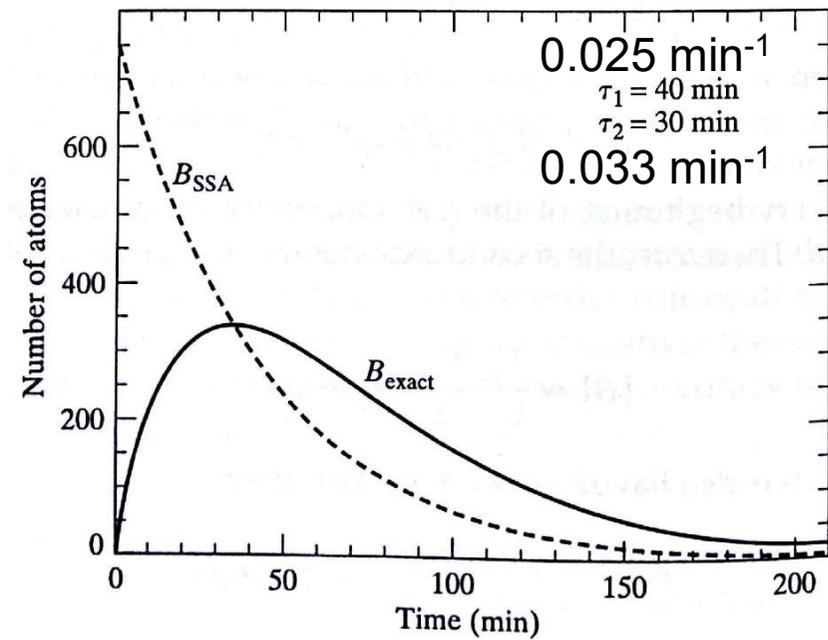
$$[P] = [A]_0 (1 - e^{-k_a t})$$

Vale para  $k_b$  grande: formação = consumo

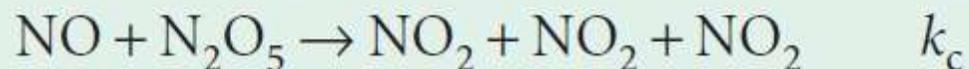
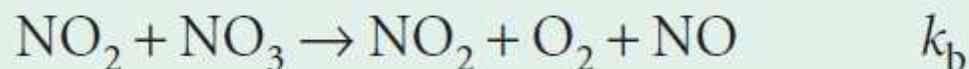
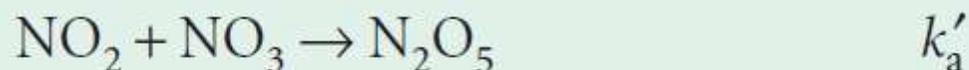
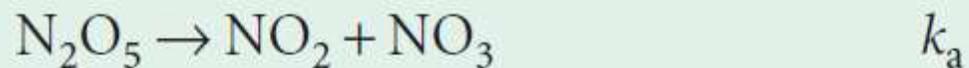
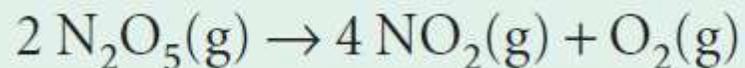
# Estado estacionário - teste



# Estado estacionário - teste



## Decomposição do $N_2O_5$



$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = ?$$

$$\frac{d[NO_3]}{dt} = + k_a[N_2O_5] - k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] - k_b[NO_2][NO_3] \approx 0 \quad I$$

$$\frac{d[NO]}{dt} = + k_b[NO_2][NO_3] - k_c[NO][N_2O_5] \approx 0 \quad II$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k_a[N_2O_5] - k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] - k_c[NO][N_2O_5]$$

## Decomposição do $N_2O_5$

$$I \quad k_a[N_2O_5] - k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] - kb[NO_2][NO_3] = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -kb[NO_2][NO_3] = -k_a[N_2O_5] + k'_a[NO_2][NO_3]$$

$$II \quad kb[NO_2][NO_3] - kc[NO][N_2O_5] = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad kb[NO_2][NO_3] = kc[NO][N_2O_5]$$

Substituindo I e II na expressão de

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -ka[N_2O_5] - k'_a[NO_2][NO_3] - kc[NO][N_2O_5]$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -2k_c[NO][N_2O_5]$$

$$I \quad -kb[NO_2][NO_3] = -k_a[N_2O_5] + k'_a[NO_2][NO_3]$$

$$+k_a[N_2O_5] = +kb[NO_2][NO_3] + k'_a[NO_2][NO_3]$$

$$k_a[N_2O_5] = (k_b + k'_a)[NO_2][NO_3] \quad \rightarrow \quad [NO_2][NO_3] = \frac{k_a}{(k_b + k'_a)} [N_2O_5]$$

$$II \quad kb[NO_2][NO_3] = kc[NO][N_2O_5]$$

$$-k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = -ka[N_2O_5] + k'_a[NO_2][NO_3]$$

$$-k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = -ka[N_2O_5] + k'_a \frac{k_a}{(k_b + k'_a)} [N_2O_5]$$

$$-k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = -ka[N_2O_5] + k'_a \frac{k_a}{(k_b+k'_a)} [N_2O_5]$$

$$-k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = \left( -ka + \frac{k'_a k_a}{(k_b+k'_a)} \right) [N_2O_5]$$

$$-k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = \left( \frac{-ka(k_b+k'_a)}{(k_b+k'_a)} + \frac{k'_a k_a}{(k_b+k'_a)} \right) [N_2O_5]$$

$$-k_c[NO][N_2O_5] = \left( -\frac{k_a k_b}{(k_b+k'_a)} - \frac{k'_a k_a}{(k_b+k'_a)} + \frac{k'_a k_a}{(k_b+k'_a)} \right) [N_2O_5]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -k_c[NO][N_2O_5] &= \left( -\frac{k_a k_b}{(k_b+k'_a)} \right) [N_2O_5] \\ \frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} &= -2k_c[NO][N_2O_5] \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -2 \left( \frac{k_a k_b}{(k_b+k'_a)} \right) [N_2O_5]$$

# Decomposição do $N_2O_5$

353 K  $2N_2O_5(g) \rightarrow 4NO_2(g) + O_2(g)$

Time (s)	Concentration (M)		
	$N_2O_5$	$NO_2$	$O_2$
0	0.0200	0	0
100	0.0169	0.0063	0.0016
200	0.0142	0.0115	0.0029
300	0.0120	0.0160	0.0040
400	0.0101	0.0197	0.0049
500	0.0086	0.0229	0.0057
600	0.0072	0.0256	0.0064
700	0.0061	0.0278	0.0070

Chemistry - McMurray & Fay

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -2 \left( \frac{ka kb}{ka' + kb} \right) [N_2O_5]$$

$$\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = -k^* [N_2O_5]$$

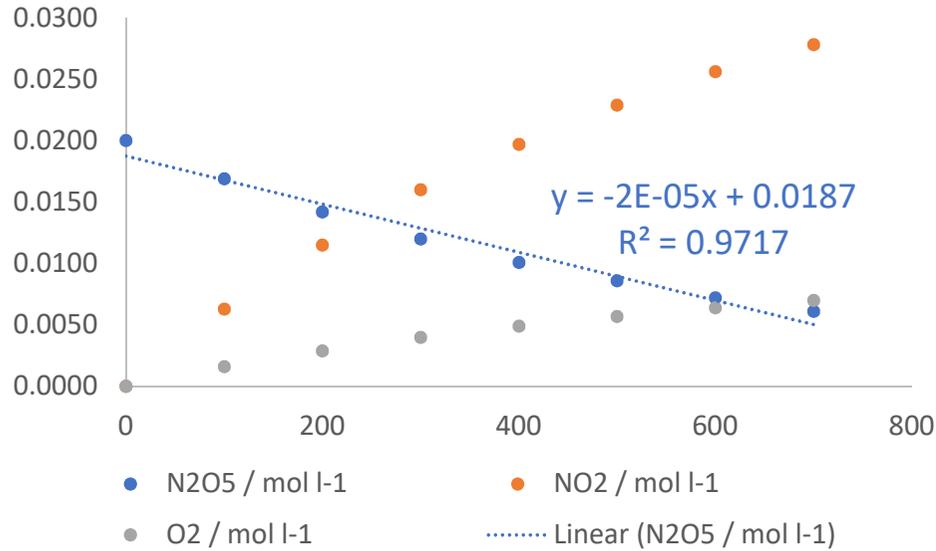


Como verificar validade?

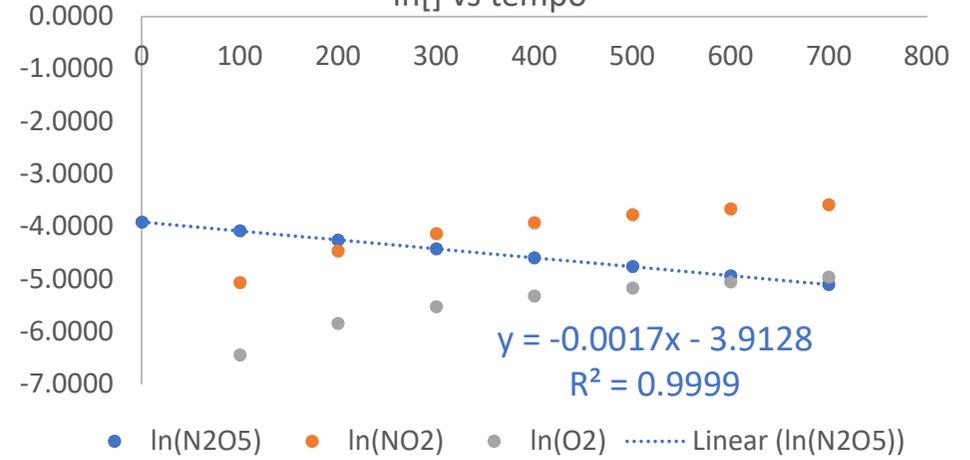
- Diversos experimentos
- Concentrações iniciais diferentes
- Temperaturas diferentes
- Avaliar reações elementares separadamente

# Decomposição do N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

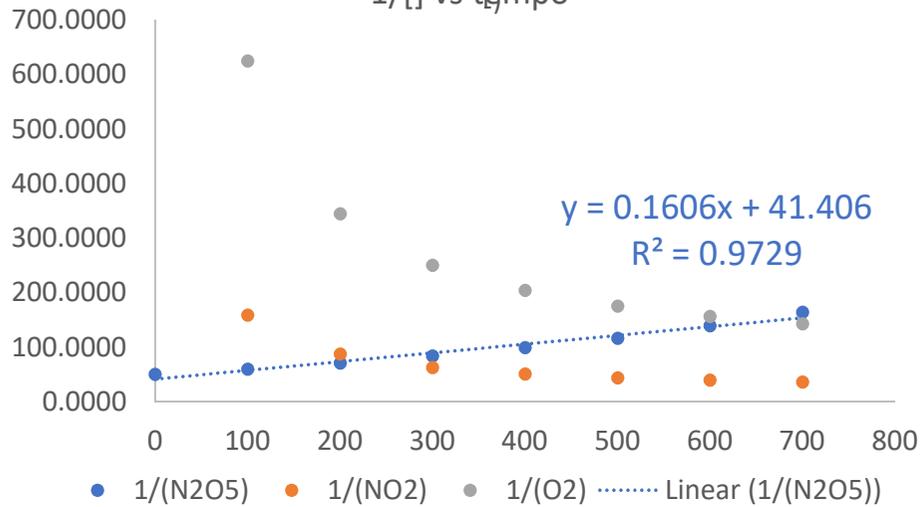
[ ] vs tempo



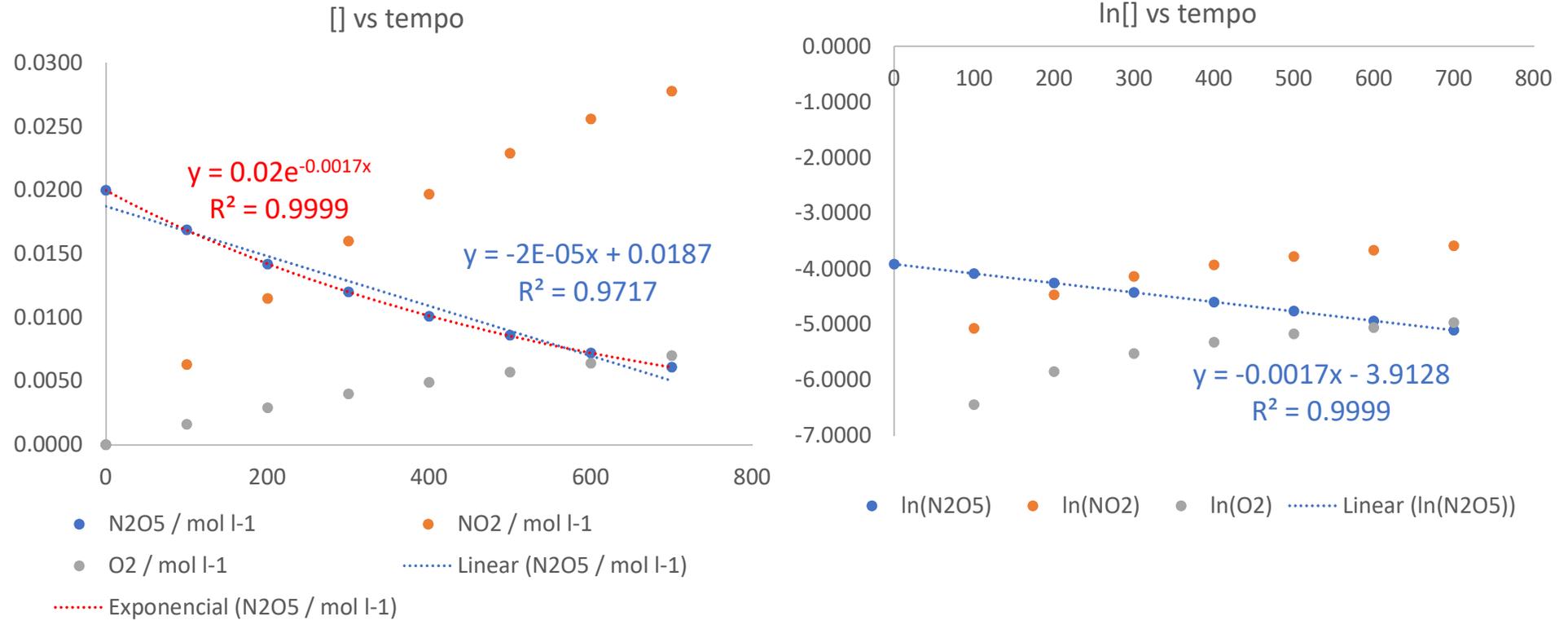
ln[ ] vs tempo



1/[ ] vs tempo



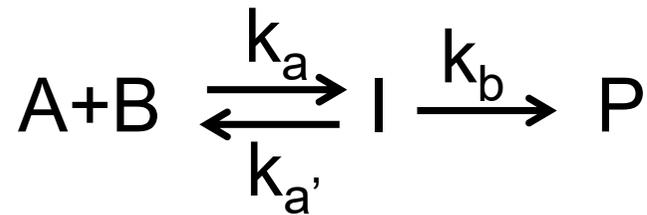
# Decomposição do N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>



$$2 (ka kb/ka' + kb) = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$298 \text{ K} \quad \text{exp} = 3,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

## Pré-equilíbrio



$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = +k_b[I]$$

Se  $k_a$  e  $k_{a'} \gg k_b$ ,  
[I] praticamente não é  
consumido por  $k_b$

Condição de  
pré-equilíbrio

$$K = \frac{[I]}{[A][B]} = \frac{k_a}{k_{a'}}$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = \frac{k_a k_b}{k_{a'}} [A][B]$$

Pode ser feito pelo estado estacionário?

## Pré-equilíbrio por estado estacionário



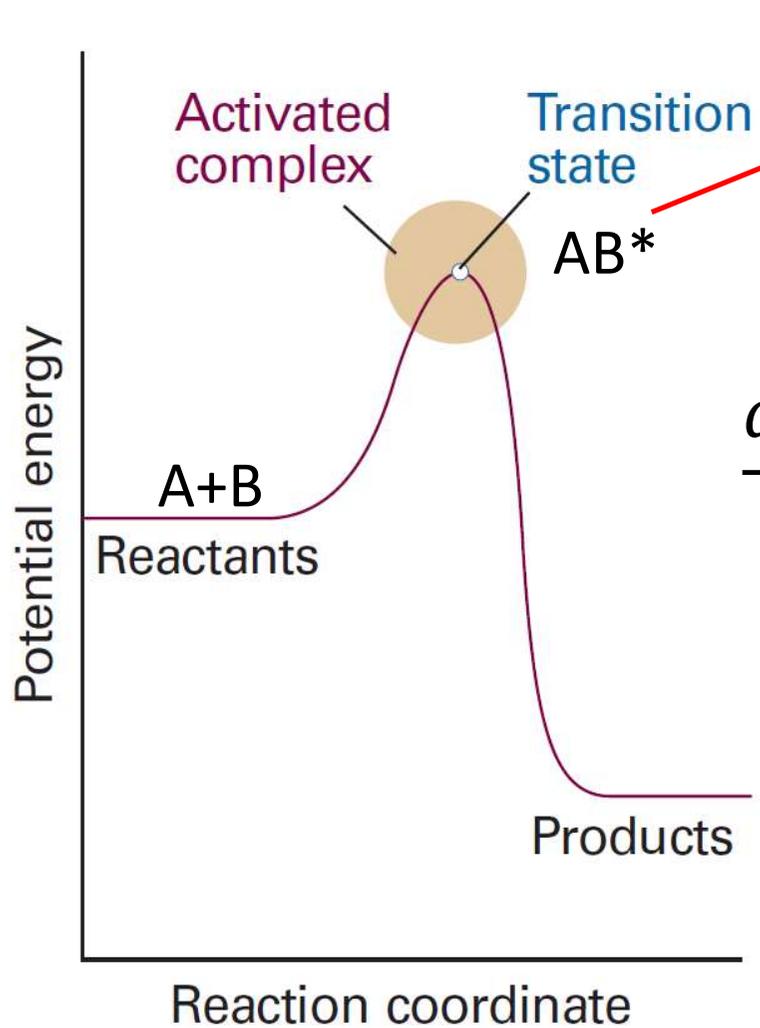
$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = 0 = k_a[A][B] - k_{a'}[I] - k_b[I]$$

$$[I] = \frac{k_a[A][B]}{k_{a'} + k_b}$$

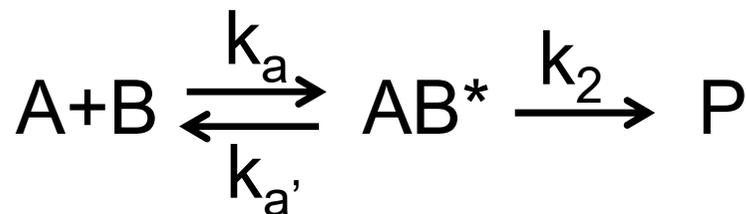
$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = \frac{k_a k_b}{k_{a'} + k_b} [A][B]$$

$$\text{Se } k_a \text{ e } k_{a'} \gg k_b \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d[P]}{dt} = \frac{k_a k_b}{k_{a'}} [A][B]$$

# Como acontece uma reação química?



Formação de um complexo ativado



$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 [AB^*] \quad [AB^*] = \frac{k_a}{k_{a'}} [A][B]$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2 \frac{k_a}{k_{a'}} [A][B]$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_{exp} [A][B]$$

# Mecanismos complexos

- Intermediário
- Estado estacionário
- Pré-equilíbrio
- Ver outros tipos:
  - Catálise enzimática
  - Reações em cadeia
  - Explosões
  - Polimerização
  - Reações oscilantes
  - Catálise



Cap. 23 – Atkins  
Seção 16.13. 16.16  
e 16.17 - Levine