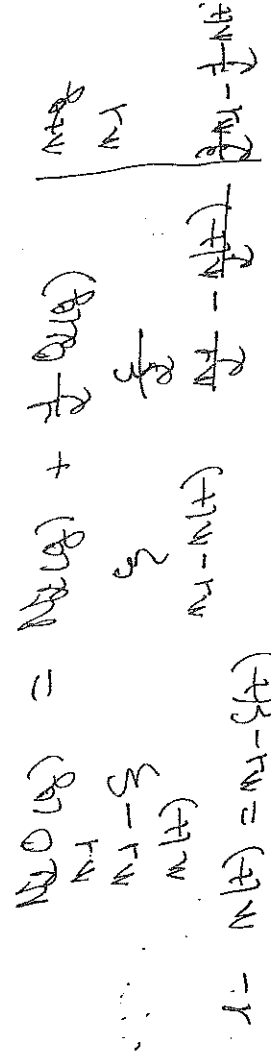


(1)

Extrait CCINP HP vol 1

- Aspect cinétique de la décomposition de N_2O :



$$f(t) = n_1 - n(t)$$

$$n(t) = \frac{1}{2} n_1 - \frac{1}{2} n(t)$$

$$p(t) = n(t) \frac{RT}{V} \quad p_1 = n_1 \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} p_1 - \frac{n(t) RT}{2V}$$

$$p(t) - \frac{1}{2} p_1 = - \frac{n(t) RT}{2V}$$

$$2 - \quad v = - \frac{1}{V} \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{dp}{dt}$$

$$3 - \quad v = k[N_2O]$$

$$v = k \frac{n(t)}{V} = - \frac{dp}{dt} \left(p(t) - \frac{1}{2} p_1 \right)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = - k \left(p(t) - \frac{1}{2} p_1 \right)$$

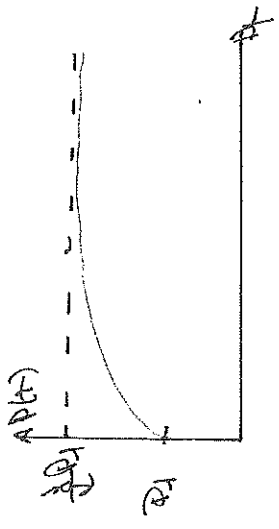
$$\frac{dp}{dt} + k p(t) = \frac{1}{2} k p_1$$

(2)

$$4 - \quad p(t) = \frac{1}{2} p_1 + A e^{-kt}$$

$$t=0 \quad p = p_1 = \frac{1}{2} p_1 + A \Rightarrow A = - \frac{1}{2} p_1$$

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{2} p_1 (1 - e^{-kt})$$



$$5 - \quad \frac{dp(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} p_1 - p_1 e^{-kt}$$

$$p_1 e^{-kt} = \frac{1}{2} p_1 - \frac{dp(t)}{dt}$$

$$e^{-kt} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{p_1} \frac{dp(t)}{dt}$$

$$-kt = \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{p_1} \frac{dp(t)}{dt} \right)$$

la courbe $\ln \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{p_1} \frac{dp(t)}{dt} \right) = f(t)$ est donc une droite de pente $-k$.

$$-k = - \frac{1}{90} \quad k = 0,011 s^{-1} \Rightarrow 879 K$$

$$6 - \quad T_M = 600$$

$$7 - \quad k = A \exp \left(- \frac{E_a}{RT} \right)$$

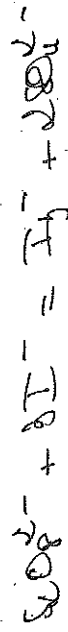
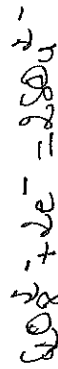
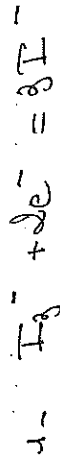
$$T_1 = 879 K \quad \frac{k(T_2)}{k(T_1)} = \exp \left(- \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) \right)$$

$$k(T_2) = 406 s^{-1}$$

$$T_M(T_2) = 1,7 m s$$

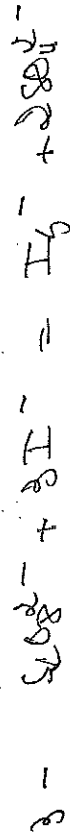
Ex: Suivi spectrophotométrique d'une réaction d'oxydo-réduction:

Solution KI $C_1 = 1 \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$ $v_1 = 3 \text{ ml}$
 Solution SnO_4^{2-} $C_2 = 10^{-3} \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$ $v_2 = 1 \text{ ml}$



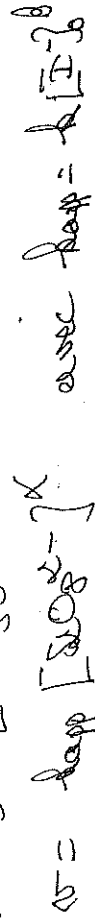
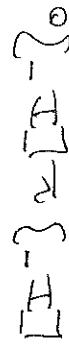
2- $n_1 = 3 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ mol de I}^-$
 $n_2 = 10^{-6} \text{ mol de SnO}_4^{2-}$

$n_1 > n_2$, on peut donc considérer qu'au cours des temps $[\text{I}^-]$ ne varie quasiment pas:



n_1

$n_2 = 3 \quad n_1 = 3 \quad 2 \quad 2$



$x = \frac{2}{3}$ avec $V = 4 \text{ ml}$.

$$v = \frac{d[\text{I}_2^-]}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} = k_{\text{app}} \left(\frac{V_2}{V} - x \right)^x (1)$$

5- $A = \epsilon l [I_2^-]$

$A = \epsilon l x$

l'après la relation 1.

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = k_{\text{app}} \left(\frac{V_2}{V} - \frac{A}{\epsilon l} \right)^x$$

$A_{\infty} = \epsilon l x_{\text{final}} \quad \epsilon l = V_2 \quad x_{\text{final}} = \frac{V_2}{V}$

D'où $\frac{dA}{dt} = k_{\text{app}} \epsilon l \left(\frac{A_{\infty} - A}{\epsilon l} \right)^x$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = k_{\text{app}} (\epsilon l)^{1-x} (A_{\infty} - A)^x$$

D'où $\ln \left(\frac{dA}{dt} \right) = \ln (k_{\text{app}} (\epsilon l)^{1-x}) + x \ln (A_{\infty} - A)$

Donc $\ln \left(\frac{dA}{dt} \right)$ est une fonction affine de $\ln (A_{\infty} - A)$ avec une pente égale à x .

6- $x \approx 1$ d'après la courbe.

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = k_{\text{app}} \left(\frac{V_2}{V} - x \right)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} + k_{\text{app}} x = k_{\text{app}} \frac{V_2}{V}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{V_2}{V} (1 - \exp(-k_{\text{app}} t))$$

$$A(t) = \frac{V_2}{V} \epsilon l (1 - \exp(-k_{\text{app}} t))$$

$$A(t) = A_{\infty} (1 - \exp(-k_{\text{app}} t))$$

7- $t_{1/2} = 0.693 / k_{\text{app}} = 0.411$

$t_{1/2} = 0.693 / k_{\text{app}}$

$$1 - \exp(-k_{\text{app}} t_{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \exp(-k_{\text{app}} t_{1/2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln 2 = \frac{k_{\text{app}} t_{1/2}}{k_{\text{app}}} \quad k_{\text{app}} = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} = \frac{0.693}{0.411} = 1.686$$