

## 第14章 速率理论

### 习 题 解 答

1. 计算  $\text{H}_2$  在  $25^\circ\text{C}$  时的最概然速率、算术平均速率和均方根速率。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } u_{\text{m}} &= \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}} = \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 8.3145 \times 298.15}{2.016 \times 10^{-3}}} \right] \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\ &= 1.568 \times 10^3 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{u} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}} = 1.128 u_{\text{m}} = 1.769 \times 10^3 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\overline{u^2}^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = 1.224 u_{\text{m}} = 1.919 \times 10^3 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

2. 计算  $\text{N}_2(\text{A})$  在  $25^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $101325 \text{ Pa}$  时的碰撞数与平均自由路程。已知分子直径为  $0.374 \text{ nm}$ ， $M_{\text{A}} = 0.0280 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \frac{N_{\text{A}}}{V} &= \frac{pL}{RT} \\ &= \left( \frac{101325 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}}{8.3145 \times 298.15} \right) \text{m}^{-3} \\ &= 24.61 \times 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_A &= 2\pi d_A^2 N_A^2 \frac{\sqrt{RT/(\pi M_A)}}{V^2} \\
 &= \left[ 2 \times \pi \times (0.374 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times (24.61 \times 10^{24})^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \sqrt{\frac{8.3145 \times 298.15}{\pi \times 0.0280}} \right] \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\
 &= 89.4 \times 10^{33} \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\
 l_A &= \left( \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi d_A^2 N_A}{V} \right)^{-1} = \left[ \sqrt{2} \times \pi \times (0.374 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times 24.61 \times 10^{24} \right]^{-1} \text{m} \\
 &= 6.54 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 将 0.1 g  $\text{O}_2(\text{A})$  和 0.1 g  $\text{H}_2(\text{B})$  于 300 K 时在  $1 \text{ dm}^3$  的容器内混合, 试计算  $\text{O}_2$  与  $\text{H}_2$  分子的碰撞数。设  $\text{O}_2$  和  $\text{H}_2$  为硬球分子, 其直径分别为 0.339 nm 和 0.247 nm。

解:  $d_{AB} = \frac{d_A + d_B}{2} = \frac{(0.339 + 0.247) \times 10^{-9}}{2} \text{m} = 0.293 \times 10^{-9} \text{m}$

$$N_A = L \frac{m_A}{M_A} = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \times \frac{0.1}{32.00} = 1.882 \times 10^{21}$$

$$N_B = L \frac{m_B}{M_B} = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \times \frac{0.1}{2.016} = 29.87 \times 10^{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_M &= \frac{M_A M_B}{M_A + M_B} = \left[ \frac{32.00 \times 2.016}{32.00 + 2.016} \right] \text{g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= 1.897 \times 10^{-3} \text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{AB} &= \pi d_{AB}^2 N_A N_B \frac{\sqrt{8RT/(\pi\mu_M)}}{V^2} \\
 &= \left[ \pi \times (0.293 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times 1.882 \times 10^{21} \times 29.87 \times 10^{21} \right. \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\sqrt{8 \times 8.3145 \times 300 / (\pi \times 1.897 \times 10^{-3})}}{(1 \times 10^{-3})^2} \left. \right] \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\
 &= 27.7 \times 10^{33} \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 某气相双分子反应  $2A \longrightarrow \text{产物}$ ，其活化能为  $100 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ，A 的摩尔质量为  $60 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ，分子直径为  $0.35 \text{ nm}$ 。试用碰撞理论计算在  $27^\circ\text{C}$  时的反应速率常数  $k$  与  $k_A$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } E_c &= E_a - \frac{1}{2} RT = \left( 100 \times 10^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 8.3145 \times 300 \right) \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= 98.8 \times 10^3 \text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 k &= 2 \pi d_A^2 L \sqrt{\frac{RT}{\pi M_A}} \exp\left(-\frac{E_c}{RT}\right) \\
 &= 2 \times \pi \times (0.35 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} \times \sqrt{\frac{8.3145 \times 300}{\pi \times 60 \times 10^{-3}}} \times \\
 &\quad \exp\left(-\frac{98.8 \times 10^3}{8.3145 \times 300}\right) \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\
 &= 3.35 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 3.35 \times 10^{-7} \text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \\
 k_A &= 2k = 6.70 \times 10^{-7} \text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 根据过渡状态理论，双分子气体反应速率常数为：  
 $k = (k_B T / h) K^\ddagger$ ，而阿仑尼乌斯方程给出反应的实验活化能为：

$E_a = RT^2 (\partial \ln\{k\} / \partial T)$ 。试验证下列公式：(1)  $\Delta^\ddagger H_m^\ominus = E_a - 2RT$ ；(2)

$$k = e^2 (k_B T / hc^\ominus) \exp(\Delta^\ddagger S_m^\ominus / R) \exp(-E_a / RT)$$

解: (1)  $\{k\} = \left\{ \frac{k_B T}{h} \right\} K_{\neq} c^{\ominus}$

$$\begin{aligned} E_a &= RT^2 \left( \frac{d \ln \{k\}}{dT} \right) = RT^2 \left[ \frac{d \ln \{T\}}{dT} + \frac{d \ln (K_{\neq} c^{\ominus})}{dT} \right] \\ &= RT^2 \left( \frac{1}{T} + \frac{\Delta^{\neq} U_m^{\ominus}}{RT^2} \right) \\ &= RT + \Delta^{\neq} U_m^{\ominus} \end{aligned}$$

则  $\Delta^{\neq} U_m^{\ominus} = E_a - RT$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta^{\neq} H_m^{\ominus} &= \Delta^{\neq} U_m^{\ominus} + \Delta(pV) = \Delta^{\neq} U_m^{\ominus} + \sum_B \nu_B RT \\ &= \Delta^{\neq} U_m^{\ominus} - RT \\ &= E_a - 2RT \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由  $\Delta^{\neq} G_m^{\ominus} = -RT \ln(K_{\neq} c^{\ominus})$  及  $\Delta^{\neq} G_m^{\ominus} = \Delta^{\neq} H_m^{\ominus} - T\Delta^{\neq} S_m^{\ominus}$  得

$$K_{\neq} c^{\ominus} = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta^{\neq} G_m^{\ominus}}{RT}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta^{\neq} H_m^{\ominus}}{RT} + \frac{\Delta^{\neq} S_m^{\ominus}}{R}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k &= \left( \frac{k_B T}{h} \right) K_{\neq} \\ &= \frac{k_B T}{hc^{\ominus}} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^{\neq} S_m^{\ominus}}{R}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{E_a - 2RT}{RT}\right) \\ &= e^2 \frac{k_B T}{hc^{\ominus}} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^{\neq} S_m^{\ominus}}{R}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT}\right) \end{aligned}$$

6. 丁二烯的二聚反应  $2C_4H_6 \longrightarrow C_8H_{12}$  是一个双分子反应。已

知该反应在440~660 K温度范围内的活化能  $E_a = 99.12 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , 指前

因子  $A = 9.2 \times 10^6 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , 试计算600 K时反应的标准摩尔活化焓

$\Delta^\ddagger H_m^\ominus$  和标准摩尔活化熵  $\Delta^\ddagger S_m^\ominus$  (利用第5题的结果)。

解:  $\Delta^\ddagger H_m^\ominus = E_a - 2RT$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [99.12 \times 10^3 - 2 \times 8.3145 \times 600] \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ &= 89.14 \times 10^3 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ &= 89.14 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{k_B T}{hc^\ominus} e^2 \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^\ddagger S_m^\ominus}{R}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^\ddagger S_m^\ominus}{R}\right) &= \frac{A h c^\ominus}{k_B T e^2} \\ &= \frac{9.2 \times 10^6 \times 0.6626 \times 10^{-33} \times 1}{13.81 \times 10^{-24} \times 600 \times e^2} \\ &= 1.00 \times 10^{-7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^\ddagger S_m^\ominus = -134 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

7. 在298 K时有两个双分子基元反应(1)与(2), 其标准摩尔活化焓相同, 速率常数  $k_1 = 10k_2$ , 求两个反应的标准摩尔活化熵相差多少。

解:  $k_1 = \frac{k_B T}{hc^\ominus} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^\ddagger S_{m,1}^\ominus}{R}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta^\ddagger H_{m,1}^\ominus}{RT}\right)$

$$k_2 = \frac{k_B T}{hc^\ominus} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^\ddagger S_{m,2}^\ominus}{R}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta^\ddagger H_{m,2}^\ominus}{RT}\right)$$

$$\because \Delta^\ddagger H_{m,1}^\ominus = \Delta^\ddagger H_{m,2}^\ominus$$

$$\therefore \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{\exp(\Delta^\ddagger S_{m,1}^\ominus/R)}{\exp(\Delta^\ddagger S_{m,2}^\ominus/R)} = 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta^\ddagger S_{\text{m},1}^\ominus - \Delta^\ddagger S_{\text{m},2}^\ominus &= R \ln 10 \\
 &= (8.3145 \times \ln 10) \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= 19.14 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 一单分子重排反应  $\text{A} \longrightarrow \text{P}$ ，实验测得在403 K时的速率常数为  $9.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ，活化能  $E_a = 108.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ，试计算该基元反应的标准摩尔活化焓  $\Delta^\ddagger H_{\text{m}}^\ominus$  和标准摩尔活化熵  $\Delta^\ddagger S_{\text{m}}^\ominus$  (参考第5题的结果)。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \Delta^\ddagger H_{\text{m}}^\ominus &= \Delta^\ddagger U_{\text{m}}^\ominus + \sum_{\text{B}} \nu_{\text{B}} RT = \Delta^\ddagger U_{\text{m}}^\ominus = E_a - RT \\
 &= [108.4 - 8.3145 \times 403 \times 10^{-3}] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\
 &= 105.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \frac{k_{\text{B}} T}{h} K^\ddagger = \frac{k_{\text{B}} T}{h} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta^\ddagger S_{\text{m}}^\ominus}{R}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta^\ddagger H_{\text{m}}^\ominus}{RT}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\Delta^\ddagger S_{\text{m}}^\ominus}{R} &= \ln \frac{kh}{k_{\text{B}} T} + \frac{\Delta^\ddagger H_{\text{m}}^\ominus}{RT} \\
 &= \ln \left( \frac{9.12 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.6626 \times 10^{-33}}{13.81 \times 10^{-24} \times 403} \right) + \frac{105.0 \times 10^3}{8.3145 \times 403} \\
 &= -5.423
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^\ddagger S_{\text{m}}^\ominus = -45.1 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$