

9. CHEMICAL KINETICS AND NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY

11. For a general chemical transformation

$nA + mB \rightarrow pC + qD$

$$\text{Rate} = -\frac{1}{n} \frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{m} \frac{d[B]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{p} \frac{d[C]}{dt} = +\frac{1}{q} \frac{d[D]}{dt}$$

2. For elementary chemical reaction

$mA + nB \rightarrow \text{Products}$

$$\text{Theoretical rate} = \frac{dx}{dt} = k[A]^m[B]^n$$

3. For a general reaction ; m & n are the orders of reaction with respect to A and B respectively. Products

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{dx}{dt} = k[A]^m[B]^n$$

Order of reaction w.r.t. A = m overall order of reaction = $(m + n)$

Order of reaction w.r.t. B = n

4. Unit of rate constant = $\text{molar (litre)}^n \text{time}^{-1}$

Where, n = order of reaction

5. For a zero order reaction ; $A \rightarrow \text{Products}$

$$\text{Rate} = -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k$$

$$= \frac{A_0 - A}{t}$$

6. For a first order reaction ; $A \rightarrow \text{Products}$

$$\text{Rate} = -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]$$

$$k = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{A_0}{A_0 - x}$$

7. For a zero order reaction, $t_{1/2} = \frac{A_0}{2k}$

For a first order reaction, $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$

8. For an n^{th} order reaction, $t_{1/2} \propto \frac{1}{[A]^{n-1}}$ for $n > 1$

9. For a parallel reaction

A

Ka

$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k_1[A] + k_2[A]^2$$

For a first order reaction: $A \xrightarrow{k} P$, a reagent reacts with all A, B and C

$$k = \frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{[A]_0}{[A]_t} \quad \{V \propto \text{vol. of reagent}\}$$

{101. Temperature coefficient = $\frac{E_a}{RT^2}$

Arrhenius Equation, $k = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$

$$\ln k_2 - \ln k_1 = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\log_{10} k = \log A - \frac{E_a}{2.303 RT}$$

A = Arrhenius's constant
E_a = Activation energy

$$\ln k = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{RT}$$

{12}. Binding energy, B.E. = $m \times 931.5 \text{ MeV}$

Δm = mass defect = calculated At. Mass - observed At. Mass

$$\text{B.E. per nucleon} = \frac{\text{B.E. (total)}}{\text{mass number}}$$

$$1 \text{ MeV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ Joule}$$

$$\{13\}. \text{ Packing fraction } P.F. = \frac{\text{Isotopic atomic mass} - \text{mass number}}{\text{mass number}} \times 10^6$$

{14}. In a first order decay, $N_t = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$

Amount of radioactive substance after t periods

UOISSIIPV MOSUOV

{15}. Activity, $A_t = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$