

# La Cinétique chimique

$$M = \frac{m}{M} \qquad M = \frac{V}{V_M}$$

$$\int_{L_{mol}}^{V_{mol}} \int_{L_{mol}}^{V_{mol}} \int_{L_{mol}}^$$

$$m = \frac{m}{\Pi} \Rightarrow \Pi = \frac{me^q}{me}$$
 $g m e^q$ 
 $g m e^q$ 





\* Romarque:

Smf (I) = 0 => I frum moachif himitant  

$$M = (S_2 \circ 3^2) + 0 => S_2 \circ 3^2 - 48$$
 un roachifen exces

\* le réachif limitant dispersation, toholement à la fin de la réaction,





\* Déterminer le mouchet limitent:

=0 I-80 le rédachif limitant.

\* Remarque ?

$$\frac{m_0(I^-)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{m_0(S_2 \circ g^2)}{1}$$

les méachifs sont en proportions shoéchione tripues.





\* la Réaction totale:

An moins l'un des Meachfe

et limitout.

\* la Réaction l'initée:

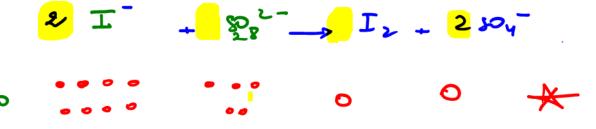
les Jeux neachfe sont en exces

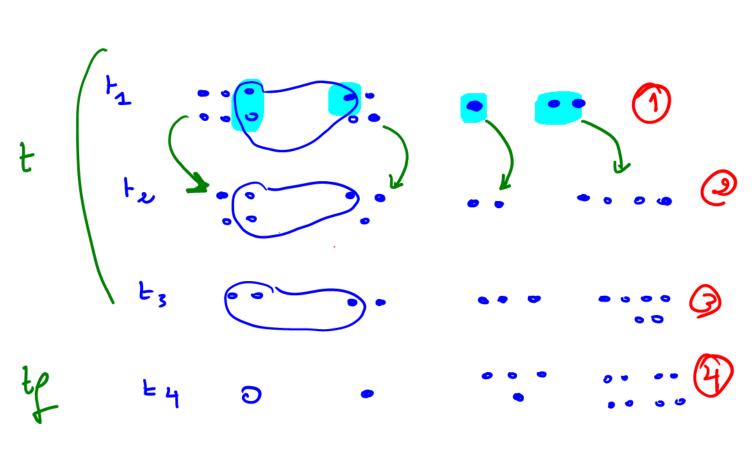




\* L'avancement molaire X J'une Machion chimipue

· c'et le nombre de fois que la Réaction a avancé depuis l'obst l'initiale.









• 
$$X_{1}(1 = b_{1}) = \frac{m(x)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$x^{1}(1) = \frac{1}{m(121082-)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\star_{\gamma}(E_{\gamma}) = \frac{m(\Sigma_{\gamma})}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$X_1(h) = \frac{m(SO_{\nu}^{-})}{2} = \frac{\nu}{2} = 1.$$

• 
$$x_f = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

• 
$$x_1 = \frac{4}{7} = 4$$

• 
$$= \frac{8}{2} = 4$$



#### \*Tablean molaine ?

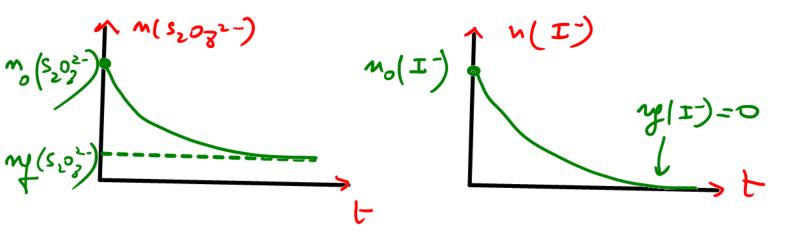
epuetion		S2082-+ 2I> I2 + 2804-				
eld	arance ment	quantité de matière en mole				
	0	M1	Me	٥	0	
۴>>	×	m_1 - X	^2 -2X	×	2×X	
tf	Χρ	M1 - X1	M2-2xg	×f	2/X	

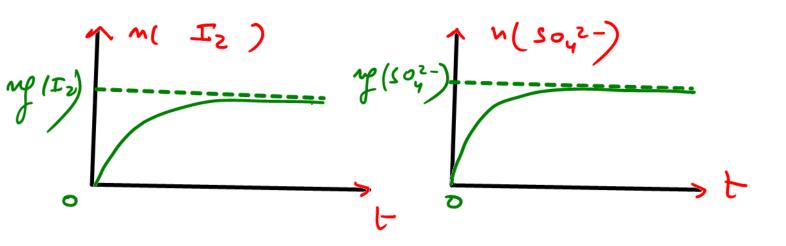
$$\begin{cases} M_{t}(S_{2} \circ 8^{2}) = M_{1} - X \\ M_{t}(I^{-}) = M_{2} - X \\ M_{t}(I^{-}) = X \\ M_{t}(S_{2} \circ 8^{2}) = X \end{cases}$$

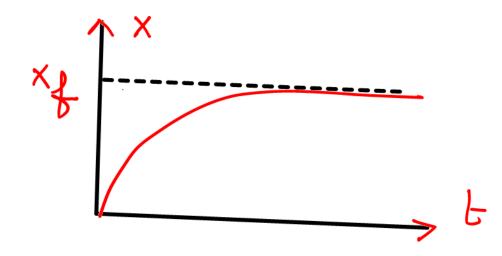
$$\begin{cases} M_{1}(S_{2}\partial S_{2}) = M_{1} - X_{1} \\ M_{1}(S_{2}) = M_{2} - X_{1} \\ M_{1}(S_{2}) = X_{1} \\ M_{1}(S_{2}) = X_{1} \\ M_{2}(S_{2}) = X_{1} \\ M_{3}(S_{2}) = X_{4} \\ M_{4}(S_{2}) = X_{4} \\ M_{5}(S_{2}) = S_{4} \\ M_{5}(S_{2}) = S_{$$



## \* les courbes:



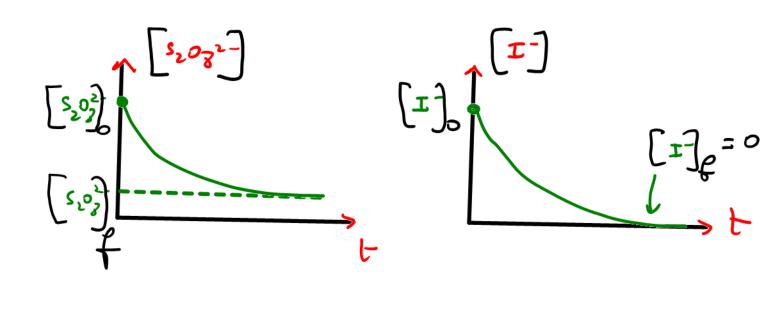


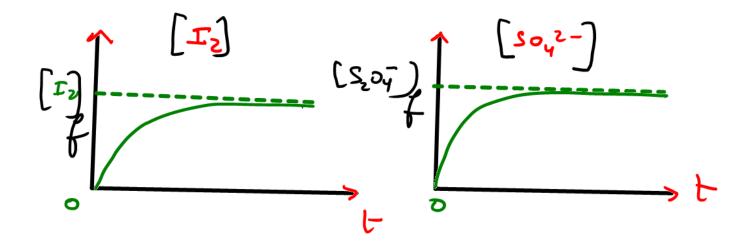




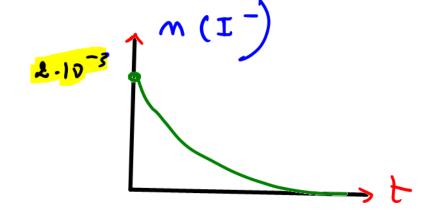


# \* les courbes de la concentration ?





\* Exemple: Determiner X(ty)???







#### Exercice 1 3

1) c'est une réduction leute au elle prend une un leur janne de plus en plus foncée.

$$\frac{M_{1}(S_{2}O_{2}^{2}-)}{1} = 10^{-3} \text{ mod}$$

$$\frac{M_{2}(I^{-})}{2} = \frac{10^{-2}}{2} = 5.10^{-3} \text{ mod}$$

$$\frac{M_{1}(S_{2}O_{2}^{2}-)}{1} < \frac{M_{2}(I^{-})}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{2} 23^{2} - 4 \text{ le ridach'f limithant}$$

)	équo	h'sy	52032-+2I-> I2+2802-			
	Stat	epue	quantité	de mol	rieir en mole	
	ŧ٥	0	<b>~</b>	MZ	0	0
	٥٢٦	X	m1 - 🗙	w 2 - 5×	×	۶X
•	Ef.	X.p	m1-x4	W2-5X	<b>*</b> ‡	2×p





4) a += t, = 15min => m (52222) = 4.10 mol.

$$M_{t_1}(S_2O_8^2) = M_1 - X = 4.10^{-4} \text{mol}$$

$$M = M_1 - 4.10^{-4}$$

 $x = 10^{-3} - 4.10^{-4}$ 

\*  $m(I_z) = n_{t_1} = 6.10^{-4} \text{ m}$ 

5)a) à tf 3 mg (S0,2-) = 2.10-3 mol

m (soy2-) = 2 nf = 2.10-3 mol

 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{2.10^{-3}}{2} = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ 

b) la composition molevne:

The la mole)

\* le composition en molt-17 la voncentration.

\* la molerité





\* 
$$m_{1}(I^{-}) = m_{2} - 2xf = 10^{-2} \cdot 2.10^{-3} = 8.10^{3} \text{min}$$
  
\*  $m_{1}(S_{2}) = m_{1} - xf = 10^{-3} - 10^{-3} = 0$   
(liminant)  
\*  $m_{1}(I_{2}) = xf = 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$   
\*  $m_{1}(S_{2}) = xf = 2.10^{-3} \text{ mol}$ 

égvo	h'ou	52032-+21- 12+2802-			
Etat	epue	quantité de motien en male			
۲۰	0	Y	MZ	0	0
ه (ا	×	m1 - X	w 2 - 5X	X	<u>۶</u> X
L.C	X.f	m1-x4	Ws-5x	×4	2×f





# \* L'avancement maximale : Xm

· pour une roaction tohale:

· pour une rélaction lu mi ble :

\* Celail de Xmax:

· pour une roachion tohale.

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\times$   $m = M_1 = 10^{-3}$  mole

· pour une reachion limitée: on suppose que la R= et hotale: of (szozi) = 0 on my (I) = 0





$$M_1 - X_M = 0$$
 By  $M_2 - 2 I_M = 0$ 

$$x_{m}=m_{1}=10^{-3}$$
 mol oy  $x_{m}=\frac{m_{2}}{2}=5.10^{-3}$  mole

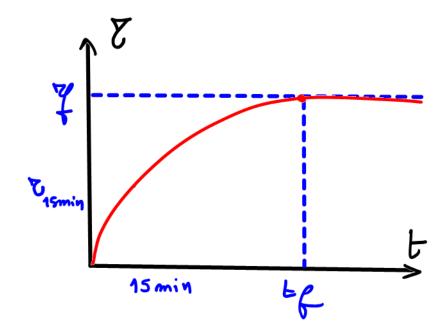
$$= x_{m} = m_{1} = 10^{-3} \text{mol}$$

6) 6) le tanx d'avancement final Eq:





\* Exemple: 
$$E(t=15min) = \frac{X(t=16min)}{XM}$$



c) 
$$\frac{7}{7} = \frac{x_0^2}{x_m} = \frac{10^{-3}}{10^{-3}} = 1$$

=> la Roaction et Bhole





## Exercice &:

leguo	h'sy	3H2 + N2 = 2N43			
State	epue	quantité de motien en male			
٤٥	0	0,6	0,5	0	
ا ا	×	0,6-3x	0,5 - X	2X	
E¢.	X.f	0,6-3×f	0,5-X	2×1	

$$\mathcal{N}_{\nu} = (N_{\nu})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x_{m} = \frac{0.6}{3} = 92 \text{ mol}$$
 on  $x_{m} = 95 \text{ mol}$ 

$$M(H_2) = M_0(N_2) \times 0.25 = 0.5 \times 0.25 = 0.125 mol$$



$$M_{1}(N_{2}) = 0,5 - 0,125 = 0,375 \text{ mol}$$



· ou bien \*

$$Y(N_2) = 0,5 \times 0.75 = 0,375$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{N_2}{N_2} \right) = 0.5 - x f = 0.345$$

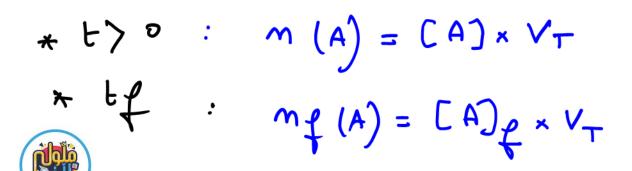
$$= 0.5 - 0.345 = 0.125 \text{ mol}.$$



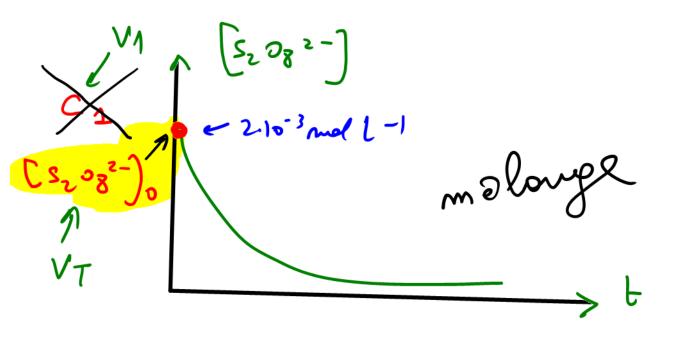


$$M_{\Delta}(A) = C_{\Lambda}V_{\Lambda} = [A]_{0} \times V_{T}$$

$$M_{R}(B) = C_{2}V_{2} = [B]_{0} \times V_{T}$$







Determiner 
$$C_1 = ??$$

$$C_1 = 210^{3} \text{moll-1}$$

$$M_1 = C_1 V_1 = \left[ S_2 O_7^2 - \right]_0 \times V_T$$

$$C_1 = \frac{C_1 V_1}{V}$$

