

TY Btech Bioengineering

[10 Marks]

Ques) The following table shows how the concentration of reactant A varied with time in a particular experiment.

| Time (min)<br>x-axis | Concentration of A (mol/l)<br>y-axis |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0                    | $2.77 \times 10^{-4}$                |
| 18                   | $2.32 \times 10^{-4}$                |
| 31                   | $2.05 \times 10^{-4}$                |
| 55                   | $1.59 \times 10^{-4}$                |
| 79                   | $1.26 \times 10^{-4}$                |
| 157                  | $0.58 \times 10^{-4}$                |
| $\infty$             | 0.00                                 |

- Plot a graph of concentration of A against time
- Draw tangents to the curves at 10, 50, 100 and 150 minutes and calculate the slopes.
- Plot a graph of rate of reaction against concentration of A.

- Find if the line passes through origin. Explain
- With the help of a graph, state the relationship b/w the rate of a reaction and concentration of reactant both in words and mathematically.
- Find the values of rate constant from graph
- What is the order of reaction.

### → Calculations

Slopes:

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} =$$

(a) Slopes =  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$  =  $\frac{2.77 \times 10^{-4} - 2.49 \times 10^{-4}}{10 - 0}$  =  $0.028 \times 10^{-4}$

(b) Slopes =  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$  =  $\frac{1.64 - 2.49}{50 - 10} \times 10^{-4}$

(c) Slopes =  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$  =  $0.013 \times 10^{-4}$

(d)  $\frac{0.58 - 0.99}{150 - 100} = \frac{8.2 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{-4}}{0.82 \times 10^{-6}}$

| Time (min) | Slope (rate constant) | Concentration         |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10         | $2.8 \times 10^{-6}$  | $2.49 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 50         | $2.1 \times 10^{-6}$  | $1.64 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 100        | $1.3 \times 10^{-6}$  | $0.99 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| 150        | $0.82 \times 10^{-6}$ | $0.58 \times 10^{-4}$ |

$R \propto CA$

→ Rate of reaction =  $KCA$

• rate of reaction is proportional to concentration of the reactant

→ At the origin, rate of reaction is zero as the concentration of reactant is also zero.

→ Rate Constant :

$$K = \text{slope} = \frac{\Delta \text{rate}}{\Delta \text{concentration}}$$

$$= \frac{2.8 \times 10^{-6}}{2.49 \times 10^{-4}} = 11.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$$

→ Order of the reaction :

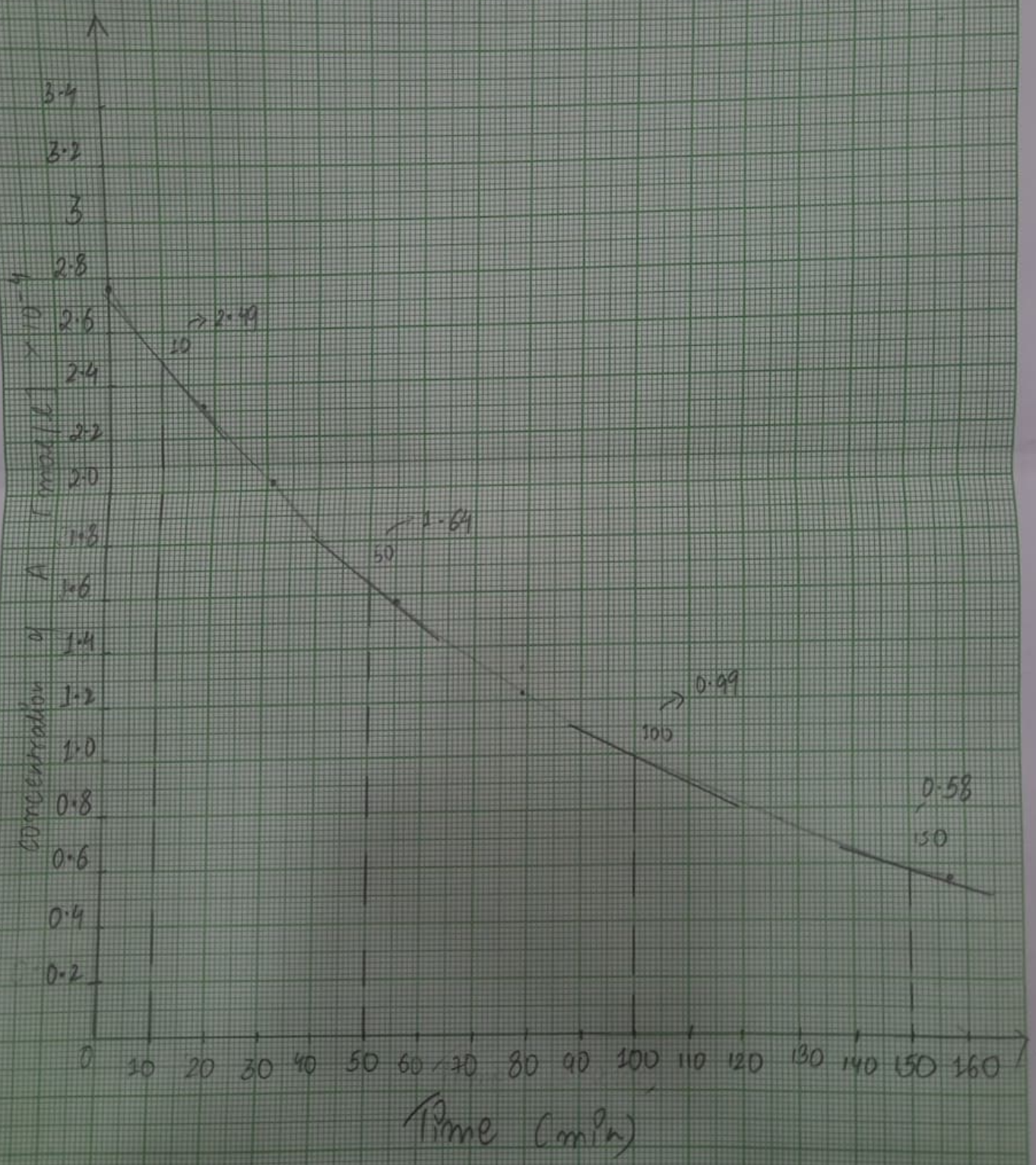
The reaction is first order with respect to A, as the rate is proportional to the first power of concentration of A.



Scale

x axis : 1 unit = 10 mins

y axis : 1 unit =  $0.2 \text{ mol/l} \times 10^{-4}$





# Rate vs concentration of A

Scale:

x axis - 1 unit = 0.2  
mol/l

y axis - 1 unit = 0.2  
mol/(l min)

