Notes of Advanced Physical Chemistry II

hebrewsnabla

January 11, 2020

Contents

25		2
	25.1	
		2
	25.3 Maxwell Distribution	2
	25.4 The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall	2
	25.5	2
	25.6 Inter-collision and MFP	2
26	Chemical Kinetics I: Rate Laws	2
	26.8 Reaction Rate Constants	2
27	8	3
28	Gas Phase Reaction Dynamics	3
	28.1 Hard-sphere Collision Theory	3
	28.2 Reaction Cross Section Depending on the Impact Parameter	3
	line-of-centers model	3
	Example 28-3	3
	28.3	3
	28.4 The Internal Energy of the Reactants	3
	28.5 CoM Coordinate System	3
	28.6	4
	28.7 Vibrationally Excited Products	1
	28.8 Velocity and Angular Distribution	1
	28.9	1
	28.10	1
29	Solids and Surface Chemistry	4
	29.1	1
	29.2 Miller Indices	1
	29.3 XRD	1
		1

25 The Kinetic Theory of Gases

25.1

25.2 Speed Distribution

$$f(u_x) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi k_{\rm B}T}} e^{-mu_x^2/2k_{\rm B}T}$$
 (25.1)

$$\langle u_x^2 \rangle = \frac{k_{\rm B}T}{m} = \frac{RT}{M} \tag{25.2}$$

25.3 Maxwell Distribution

$$F(u) = 4\pi u^2 \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_{\rm B}T}\right)^{3/2} e^{-mu^2/2k_{\rm B}T}$$
(25.3)

$$\langle u \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{8k_{\rm B}T}{\pi m}} \tag{25.4}$$

$$\langle u^2 \rangle = \frac{3k_{\rm B}T}{m} \tag{25.5}$$

$$u_{mp} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_{\rm B}T}{m}} \tag{25.6}$$

$$F(\varepsilon) = \frac{2\pi}{(\pi k_{\rm B} T)^{3/2}} \varepsilon^{1/2} e^{-\varepsilon/k_{\rm B} T}$$
 (25.7)

$$\langle \varepsilon \rangle = \frac{3}{2} k_{\rm B} T \tag{25.8}$$

25.4 The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall

$$dz = \frac{1}{A} \frac{dN}{dt} \tag{25.9}$$

freq per area

$$z = \frac{\rho}{4} \langle u \rangle \tag{25.10}$$

25.5

25.6 Inter-collision and MFP

$$z_A = \rho \sigma \langle u_r \rangle = \rho \sigma \sqrt{2} \langle u \rangle \tag{25.11}$$

$$l = \frac{u}{z_A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\rho\sigma}} \tag{25.12}$$

$$p(x)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{l} e^{-x/l} \,\mathrm{d}x \tag{25.13}$$

26 Chemical Kinetics I: Rate Laws

26.8 Reaction Rate Constants

$$k(T) = \frac{k_{\rm B}T}{hc^{\circ}} \,\mathrm{e}^{-\Delta^{\ddagger}G^{\circ}/RT} \tag{26.1}$$

28 Gas Phase Reaction Dynamics

28.1 Hard-sphere Collision Theory

Naïve hard-sphere rate cons.

$$k = \sigma_{AB} N_{\mathcal{A}} \langle u_r \rangle \quad (\mathrm{dm}^3 \,\mathrm{mol}^{-1} \,\mathrm{s}^{-1}) \tag{28.1}$$

experimental

$$k = A e^{-E_a/RT} (28.2)$$

Taking into account the dependence of the rate on $\langle u_r \rangle$

$$\sigma_r(E_r) = \begin{cases} 0 & E_r < E_0 \\ \pi d_{AB}^2 & E_r \ge E_0 \end{cases}$$
 (28.3)

...

$$k = \sigma_{AB} N_{\rm A} \langle u_r \rangle e^{-E_0/k_{\rm B}T} \left(1 + \frac{E_0}{k_{\rm B}T} \right)$$
 (28.4)

28.2 Reaction Cross Section Depending on the Impact Parameter

line-of-centers model

energy dependence of the reaction CS

$$\sigma_r(E_r) = \begin{cases} 0 & E_r < E_0 \\ \pi d_{AB}^2 \left(1 - \frac{E_0}{E_r} \right) & E_r \ge E_0 \end{cases}$$
 (28.5)

$$k = \sigma_{AB} N_{\rm A} \langle u_r \rangle e^{-E_0/k_{\rm B}T}$$
(28.6)

Example 28-3

$$k = A e^{-E_a/k_B T} \Rightarrow E_a = k_B T^2 \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln k}{\mathrm{d} T}$$
 (28.7)

...

$$E_a = E_0 + \frac{1}{2}k_{\rm B}T\tag{28.8}$$

with (28.6),

$$\sigma_{AB}N_{A}\langle u_{r}\rangle = A e^{-1/2} \Rightarrow A = \sigma_{AB}N_{A}\langle u_{r}\rangle e^{1/2}$$
 (28.9)

28.3

28.4 The Internal Energy of the Reactants

28.5 CoM Coordinate System

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}m_A u_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_B u_B^2 = \frac{1}{2}Mu_{CoM}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu u_r^2$$
 (28.10)

Since u_{CoM} is conserved,

$$U(R) + \frac{1}{2}\mu u_r^2(R) = U(P) + \frac{1}{2}\mu u_r^2(P)$$
 (28.11)

28.6

28.7 Vibrationally Excited Products

$$E_{tot} = E_{trans} + E_{vib} + E_{elec} (28.12)$$

$$E_{vib} = \tilde{\nu}_e(v + 1/2) - \tilde{\nu}_e \tilde{x}_e(v + 1/2)^2$$
(28.13)

$$E_{rot} = [\tilde{B}_e - \tilde{\alpha}_e(v + 1/2)]J(J+1)$$
(28.14)

- 28.8 Velocity and Angular Distribution
- 28.9
- 28.10
- 29 Solids and Surface Chemistry
- 29.1
- 29.2 Miller Indices

$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}{a^2} \tag{29.1}$$

- 29.3 XRD
- 29.4 Intensity