

## low temperature - no antioxident

$$\frac{dC_{I}}{dt} = r_{I} = 2k_{0}C_{I} - k_{i}C_{I}C_{RH} - C$$

From

$$C_{I.} = \frac{2k_0C_{I2}}{k_iC_{RH}}$$

From 1

> still need to eliminate CRO.

From 3

0 = kp, Cp. Co2 - kp2 CRO2. CRH - Kt CRO2.

2ko CI2 + kp2 CRO2. CRH - kp3 CRO2. CRH -kt CRO2. = 0

$$\Rightarrow C_{RO_2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 k_0 C_{I2}}{k_t}} - \boxed{7}$$

substitute in eq. @

$$- \frac{dC_{RH}}{dt} = \frac{2k_0C_{I_2}}{t_2} + \frac{2k_{P_2}^2k_0}{k_t} C_{I_2}^{1/2} C_{RH} - 8$$

## b) Low temperature with antioxident

 $dG_R$ .  $\Rightarrow$  same as eq.  $\oplus$ 

dCA. = kAI CAH CRO2. - KA2 CA. CRO2. - 9

dCRH = -k; CI. CRH - kp2 CRO2. CRH same as eq. (2)

PSSH >

 $\frac{dG}{dt} = 0$ 

> G. > eq 5

dCA. = 0

F CA. = KA, CAH

CR. > eq. 6

4

dCRO2. = 2KoI2 - kt CRQ. - 2KAI CAHCRO2.