

Cinétique chimique

quantité de matière : nombre de mole n .

$S \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C \\ V \end{array} \right.$

$$n = C \cdot V$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L.}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} m \\ M \end{array} \right\}$

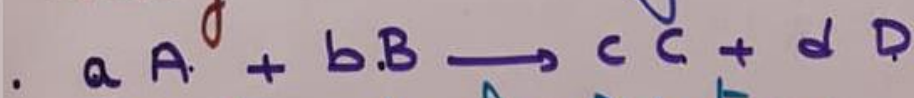
$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} v \\ v_m \end{array} \right\}$

$$n = \frac{v}{v_m}$$

• Réactif limitant (en défaut) : $n_{\text{final}} = 0$.

• Réactif en excès : $n_{\text{final}} > 0$.



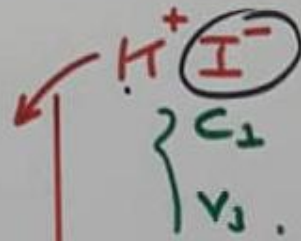
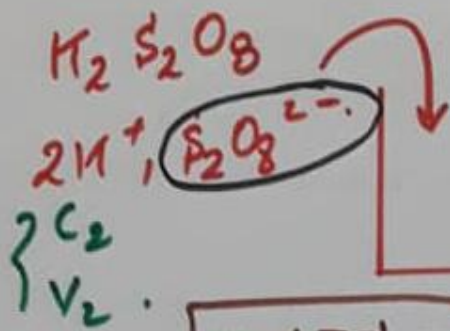
a la fin de la réaction :

• $n(A) = 0$ et $n(B) = 0$: réaction totale

$n(A) = 0$ ou $n(B) = 0$: réaction totale.

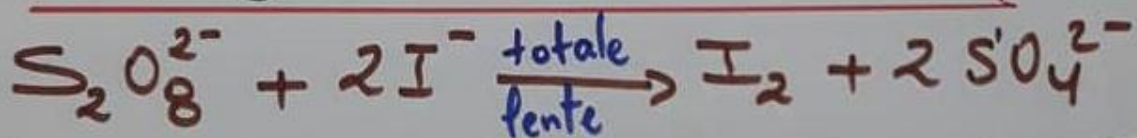
① • $n(A) > 0$ et $n(B) > 0$: réaction limitée





$$\begin{aligned} n_0(I^-) &= C_1 \cdot V_1 \\ n_0(S_2O_8^{2-}) &= C_2 \cdot V_2 \end{aligned}$$

ox + ne⁻ → red



Les couples redox: $I_2 | I^-$; $S_2O_8^{2-} | SO_4^{2-}$

* Réactif limitant:

• $n_0(I^-) = 0,3 \text{ mol}$

• $n_0(S_2O_8^{2-}) = 0,2 \text{ mol}$

$$\frac{n_0(S_2O_8^{2-})}{1} = 0,2 \text{ mol} > \frac{n_0(I^-)}{2} = \frac{0,3}{2} = 0,15 \text{ mol}$$

I^- : réactif limitant.

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Tableau d'avancement:

$$\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} + 2\text{I}^- \xrightarrow{\text{totale}} \text{I}_2 + 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}$$

$t=0$	0,2	0,3	0	0
$t>0$	$0,2-x$	$0,3-2x$	x	$2x$
t_f	$0,2-x_f$	$0,3-2x_f$	x_f	$2x_f$

Reactif limitant et x_{\max} :

$$0,2 - x_1 = 0 \longrightarrow x_1 = 0,2 \text{ mol.}$$

$$0,3 - 2x_2 = 0 \longrightarrow x_2 = 0,15 \text{ mol.}$$

$x_2 < x_1$: I^- : reactif limitant

et $x_{\max} = 0,15 \text{ mol}$

R^0 totale $x_f = x_{\max} = 0,15 \text{ mol.}$

Composition de mélange à t_f .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}) = 0,05 \text{ mol.} \\ n(\text{I}^-) = 0 \text{ mol} \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{3} \left. \begin{array}{l} n(\text{I}_2) = 0,15 \text{ mol} \\ n(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) = 0,3 \text{ mol.} \end{array} \right\}$$



Avancement d'une réaction:

nombre de fois que la réaction a marché depuis son état initial

$$C = \frac{n}{V} \longrightarrow n = C \cdot V.$$

$$x = \gamma \cdot V_{\text{totale}}$$

Taux d'avancement final:

$$\xi_f = \frac{x_f}{x_{\text{max}}}$$

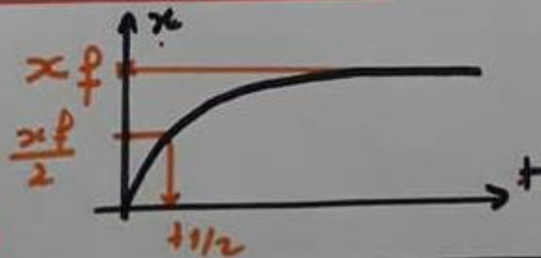
R° totale : $\xi_f = 1$. ($x_f = x_{\text{max}}$)

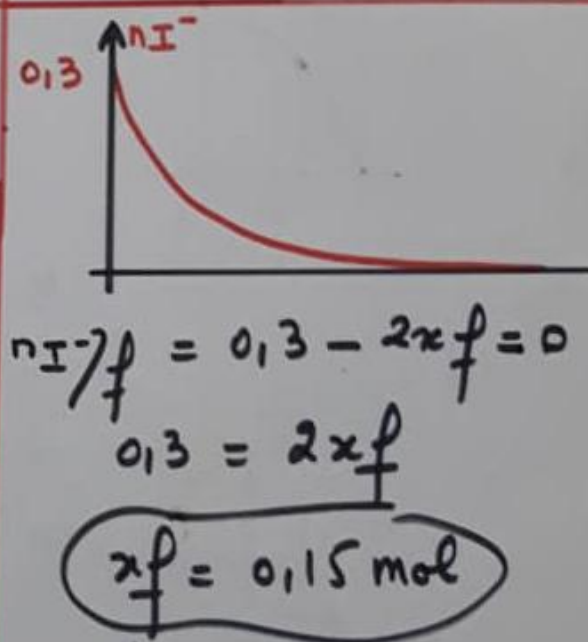
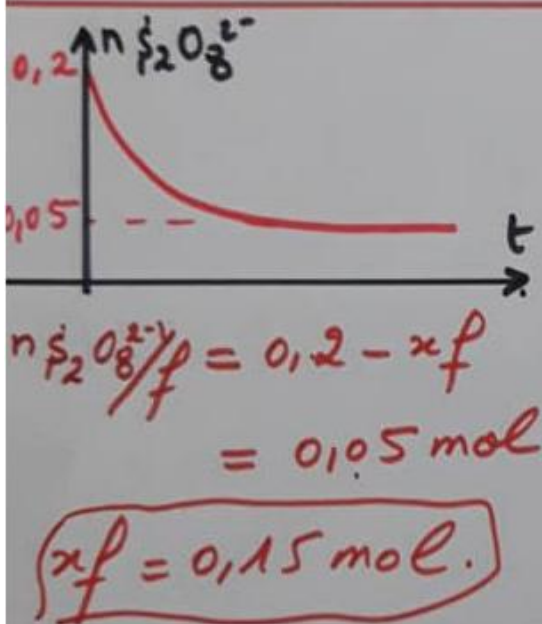
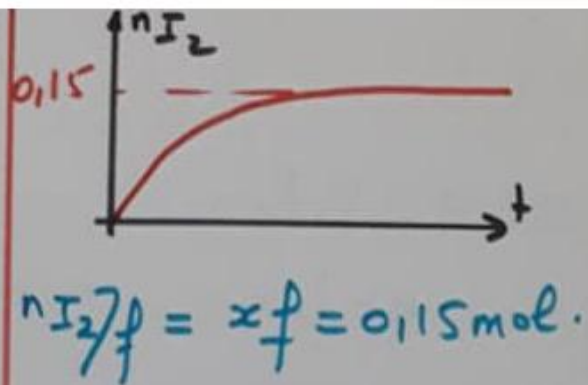
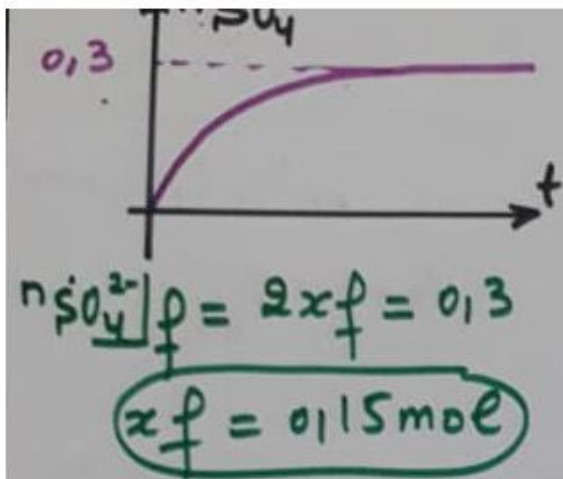
R° limitée : $\xi_f < 1$. ($x_f < x_{\text{max}}$)

Temps de demi-réaction

$$t = t_{1/2}$$

$$x = \frac{x_f}{2}$$

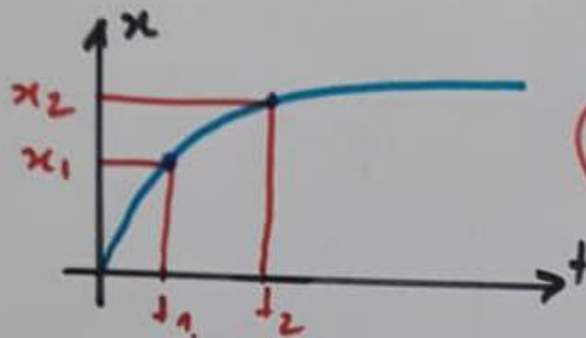




Vitesse d'une réaction chimique:

1 - Vitesse moyenne: entre $t_1 = \dots$ min et $t_2 = \dots$ min.

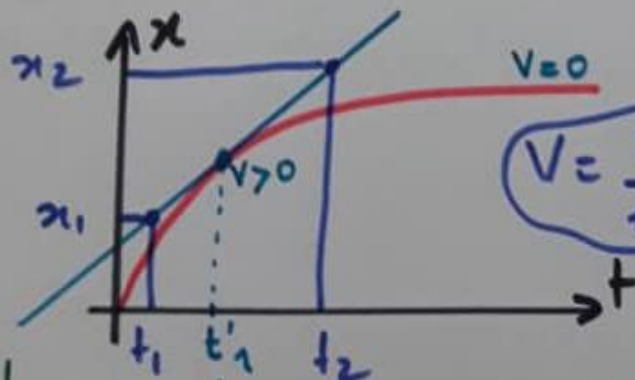
$$V_{\text{moy}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$



$$V = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

2 - Vitesse instantanée: à l'instant $t_1 \dots$

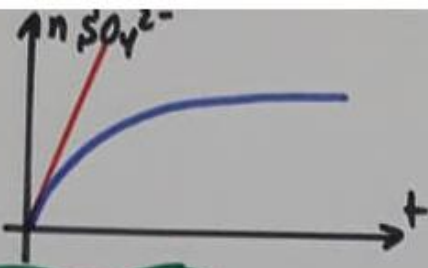
$$V = \frac{dx}{dt} = \text{pente de la tg.}$$



$$V = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

La vitesse diminue au cours de temps
facteur: \downarrow concentration des réactifs.
La vitesse est maximale à $t = 0$. ⑥





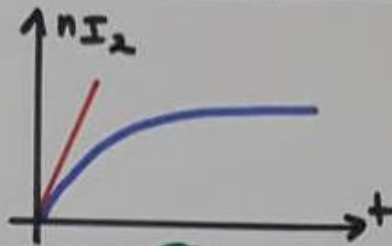
$$V = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$t > 0 : n \text{SO}_4^{2-} = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot n \text{SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dn \text{SO}_4^{2-}}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{pente de tg.}$$

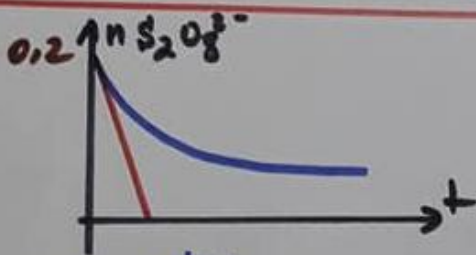


$$V = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$t > 0 : n \text{I}_2 = x.$$

$$V = \frac{dn \text{I}_2}{dt}$$

$$= \text{pente de tg.}$$



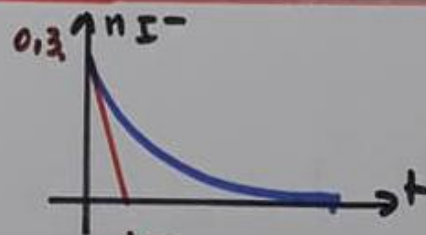
$$V = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$t > 0 : n \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} = 0,2 - x$$

$$x = 0,2 - n \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$$

$$V = - \frac{dn \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}}{dt}$$

$$= - \text{pente de tg.}$$



$$V = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$t > 0 : n \text{I}^- = 0,3 - 2x.$$

$$x = 0,15 - \frac{1}{2} n \text{I}^-$$

$$V = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dn \text{I}^-}{dt}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{pente de tg.}$$

⑦



Remarque

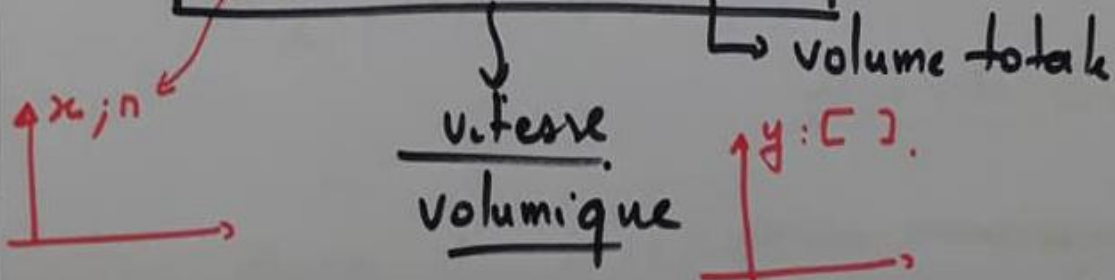
$$C = \frac{n}{V}$$

$$n = C \cdot V$$

$$x = y \cdot V_{tot}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot V_{tot}$$

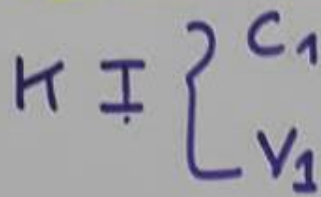
$$V_{inst} = V_{vol} \cdot V_{tot}$$



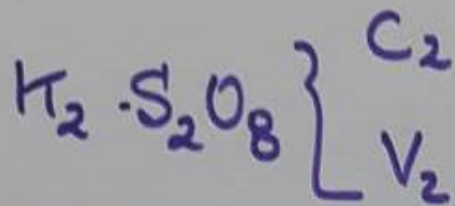
⑧



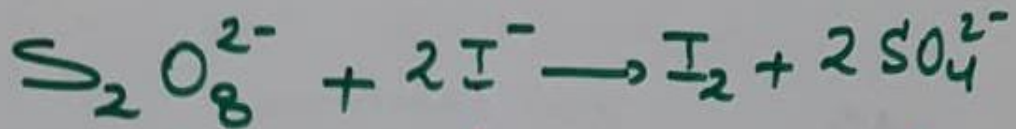
Tableau d'avancement volumique:



$$[\text{I}^-] = C'_1 = \frac{C_1 \cdot V_1}{V_1 + V_2}$$



$$[\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}] = C'_2 = \frac{C_2 \cdot V_2}{V_1 + V_2}$$



$t=0$	C'_2	C'_1	0	0
$t>0$	$C'_2 - y$	$C'_1 - 2y$	y	$2y$
t_f	$C'_2 - y_f$	$C'_1 - 2y_f$	y_f	$2y_f$

(9)

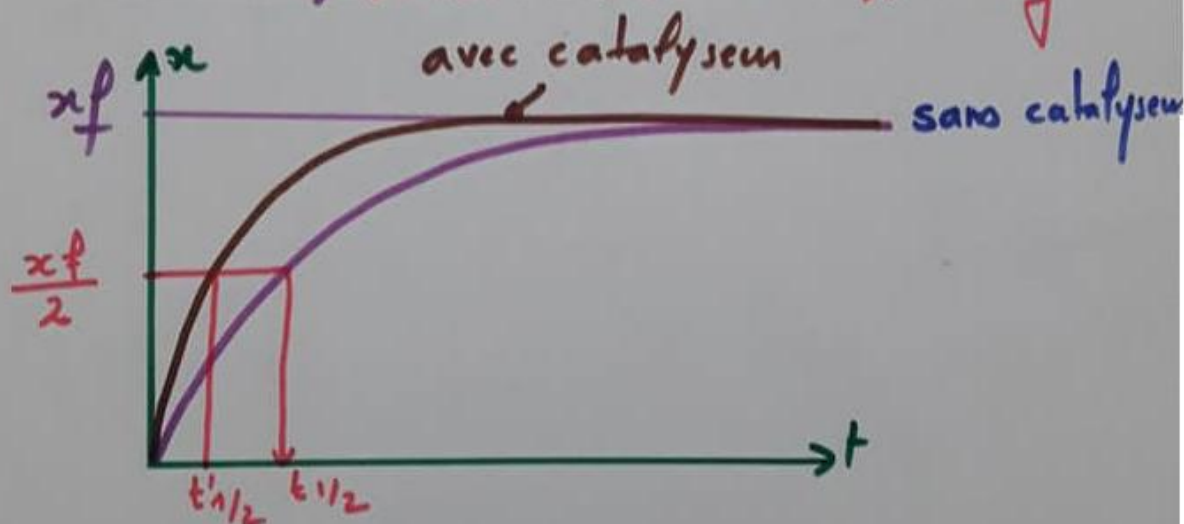


Les facteurs cinétiques:

→ Catalyseur.

→ Temperature.

→ Concentration des réactifs

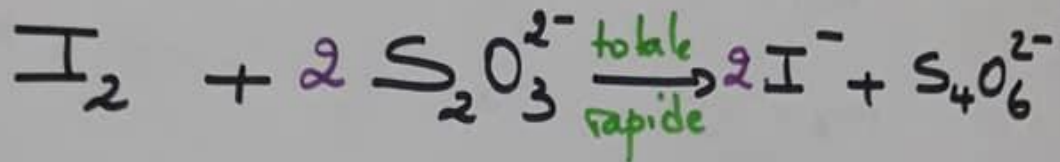


La vitesse \uparrow et $t_{1/2} \downarrow$.

(10)



Equation de dosage.

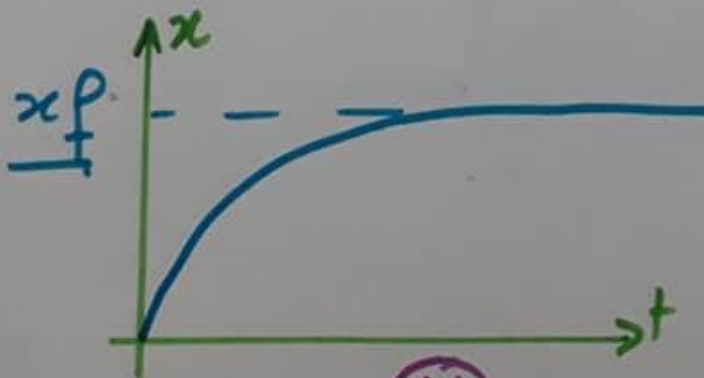


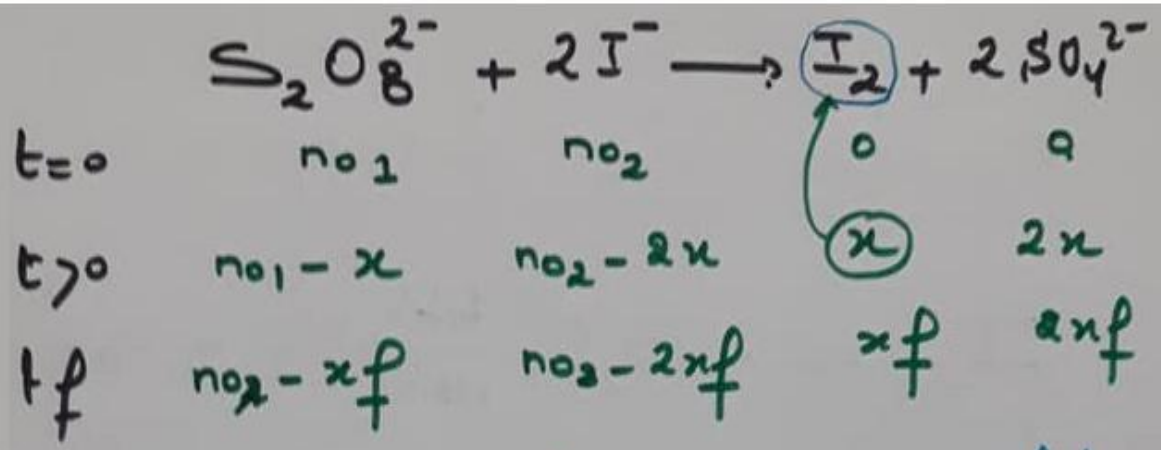
Equivalence d'oxydo-réduction:

$$\frac{n(\text{I}_2)}{1} = \frac{n \text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}}{2}$$

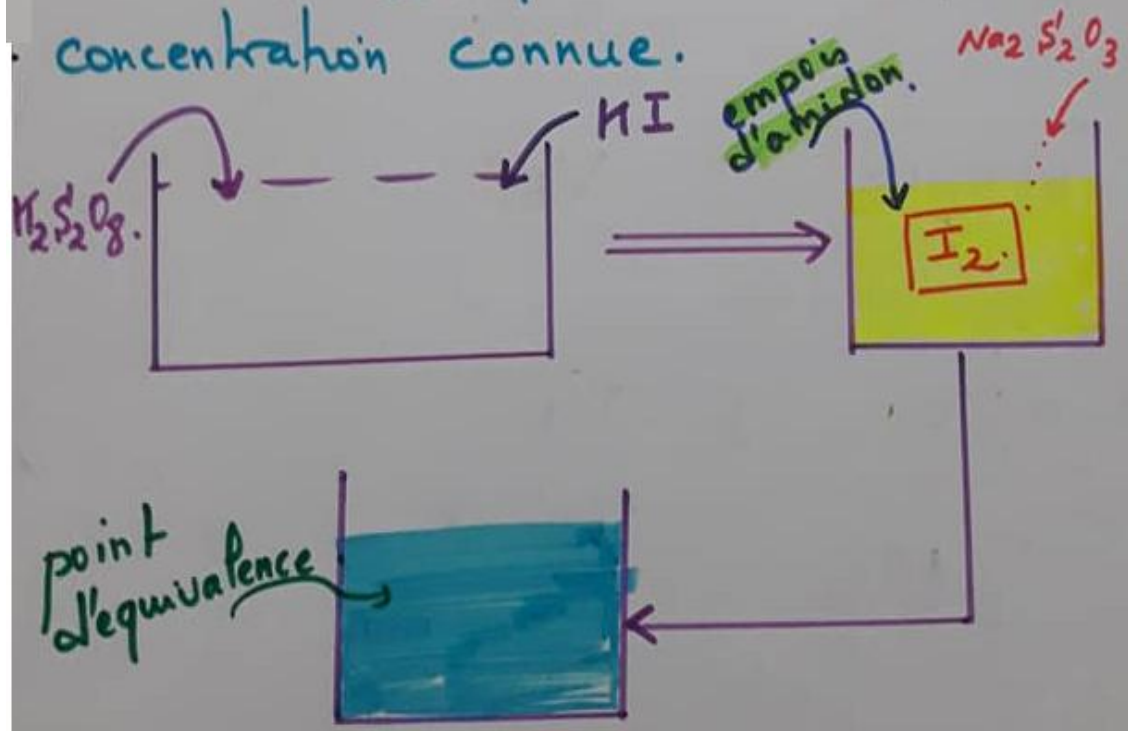
$$n(\text{I}_2) = \frac{C \cdot VE}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow X = \frac{C \cdot VE}{2}$$





dosage de I_2 formé par une solution de $Na_2 S_2O_3$ ($2Na^+$, $S_2O_3^{2-}$) de concentration connue.



$$V_{S_2O_3^{2-}} =$$

(12)

