

TÉCNICAS EXPERIMENTALES

SOLUCIÓN

1.-

Temperatura T (" 0.1) (K)	Constante cinética k _v (" 0.003) (mol l ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	Temperatura T (" 0.1) (K)	Constante cinética k _v (" 0.003) (mol l ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)
300.0	0.026	360.0	0.100
320.0	0.061	380.0	0.172
340.0	0.080	400.0	0.271

2.-

X = 1/T (K ⁻¹) 10 ³	Y = Ln k _v	X=1/T (K ⁻¹) 10 ³	Y = Ln k _v
3.3333 " 0.0015	-3.65 " 0.15	2.7778 " 0.0008	-2.30 " 0.03
3.1250 " 0.0010	-2.80 " 0.05	2.6316 " 0.0007	-1.76 " 0.02
2.9412 " 0.0009	-2.53 " 0.04	2.5000 " 0.0007	-1.31 " 0.02

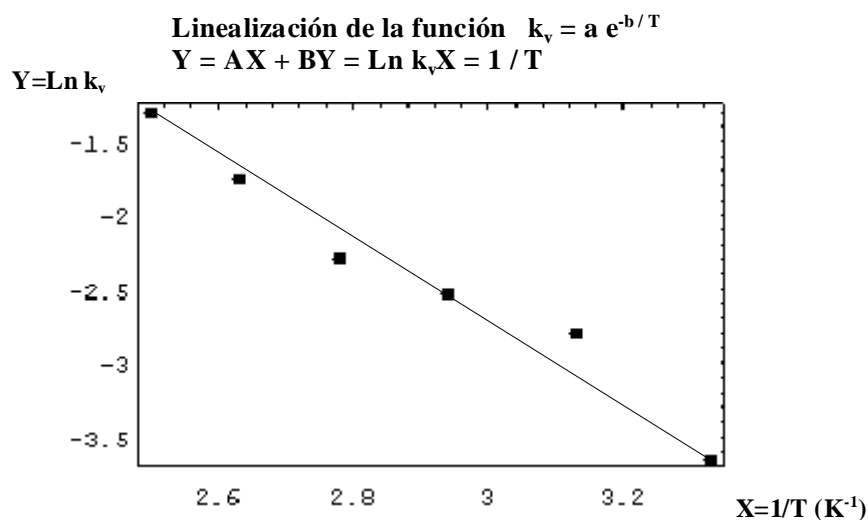
Nuevas variables y constantes

$$Y = AX + B \quad Y = \text{Ln } k_v \quad X = \frac{1}{T} \quad A = -b \quad B = \text{Ln } a$$

Errores

$$dX = -\frac{dT}{T^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta X = \frac{\Delta T}{T^2} \quad dY = \frac{dk_v}{k_v} \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta Y = \frac{\Delta k_v}{k_v}$$

3.-



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4.-

$$k_v = a e^{-b/T} \quad [b] = [1/T] = \theta^{-1} \quad b (K^{-1})$$

5.-

$$B = \ln a \approx 5.07 \quad a = 159.17 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ l h}^{-1}$$

$$A = -b \approx -2585.25 \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$a = 159 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ l h}^{-1} = 159 \left(\frac{\text{dm}^3}{\text{mol h}} \frac{\text{m}^3}{10^3 \text{ dm}^3} \frac{\text{h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \right) = 4.42 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$b = 2585 \text{ K}^{-1}$$