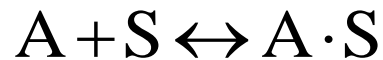


10. Catalysis & Catalytic Reaction

- **Basic Define**
 - **Catalyst, catalytic mechanism, rate limit step.**
- **Catalytic Mechanism**
 - **Describe the steps**
 - **Derive a rate law and a mechanism and rate limiting step consistent with the experimental data**
- **Use Regression to discriminate between reaction rate laws and mechanisms**

2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction X

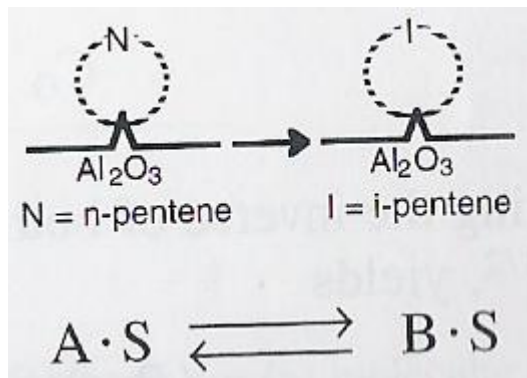
- **Step 4 : Surface Reaction 1**
- **Rate of adsorption of species A onto a solid surface**



$$r_{AD} = k_A \left(P_{CO} C_v - \frac{C_{CO \cdot S}}{K_A} \right)$$

- **Single site**

- **Only the site on which the reactant is adsorbed is involved in the reaction**

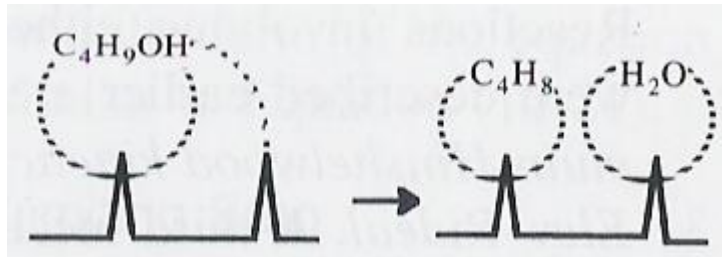


$$r_S = k_S \left(C_{A \cdot S} - \frac{C_{B \cdot S}}{K_S} \right)$$

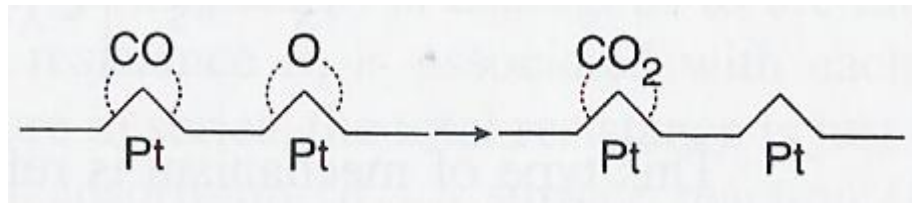
2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XI

○ Dual site

- The adsorbed reactant interacts with another site (either occupied or unoccupied)



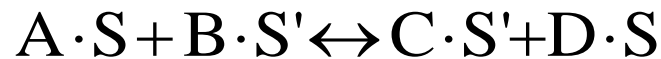
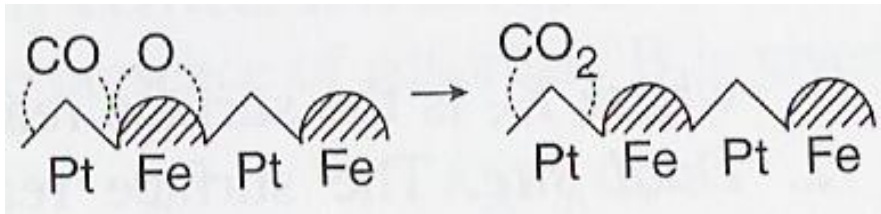
$$r_S = k_S \left(C_{A \cdot S} C_v - \frac{C_{B \cdot S} C_v}{K_S} \right)$$



$$r_S = k_S \left(C_{A \cdot S} C_{B \cdot S} - \frac{C_{C \cdot S} C_{D \cdot S}}{K_S} \right)$$

2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XII

○ Dual site 2



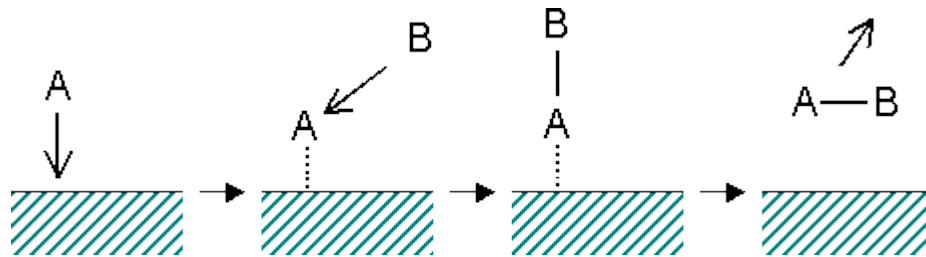
$$r_S = k_S \left(C_{A \cdot S} C_{B \cdot S'} - \frac{C_{C \cdot S'} C_{D \cdot S}}{K_S} \right)$$

- ☞ **Langmuir-Hinshelwood Mechanism**
- **Single or dual site mechanism reaction**

2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XIII

○ Eley-Rideal

- Reaction between an adsorbed molecule and a molecule in the gas phase







$$r_S = k_S \left(C_{A \cdot S} P_B - \frac{C_{C \cdot S}}{K_S} \right)$$



2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XIV

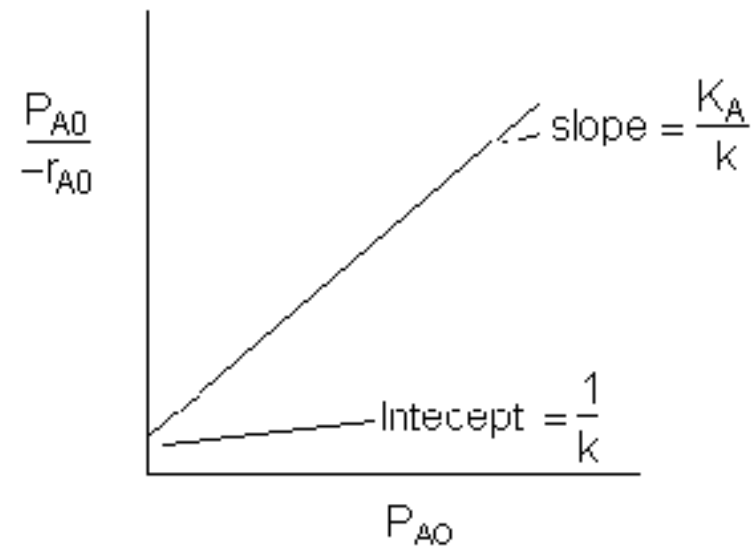
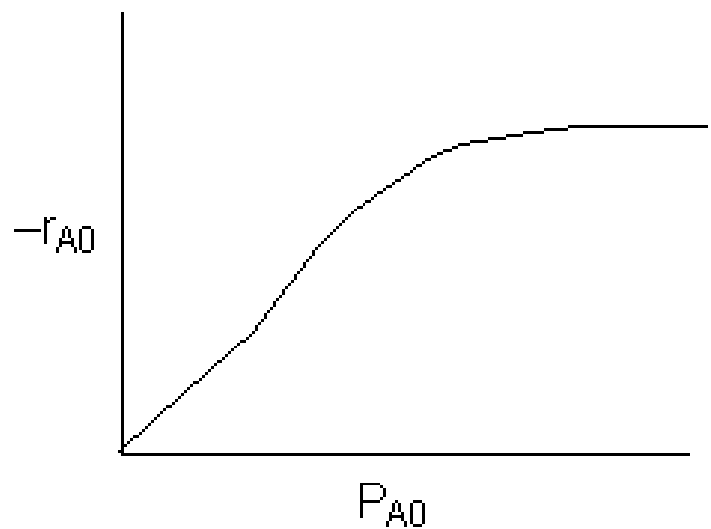
○ Summary

Single site			
a	$A + S \leftrightarrow A \cdot S$	$-r'_A = \frac{kP_A}{1 + K_A P_A + K_B P_B}$	
Dual site			
b	$A \cdot S + S \leftrightarrow B \cdot S + S$	$-r'_A = \frac{kP_A}{(1 + K_A P_A + K_B P_B)^2}$	
c	$A \cdot S + B \cdot S' \leftrightarrow C \cdot S' + D \cdot S$	$-r'_A = \frac{kP_A P_B}{(1 + K_A P_A + K_B P_B + K_C P_C)^2}$	
Eley-Rideal			
d	$A \cdot S + B(g) \leftrightarrow C \cdot S$	$-r'_A = \frac{kP_A P_B}{1 + K_A P_A + K_C P_C}$	

2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XV

○ Plot 1

$$-r_A = \frac{kP_A}{1 + K_A P_A + K_B P_B}, \quad -r_{A0} = \frac{kP_{A0}}{1 + K_A P_{A0}}$$

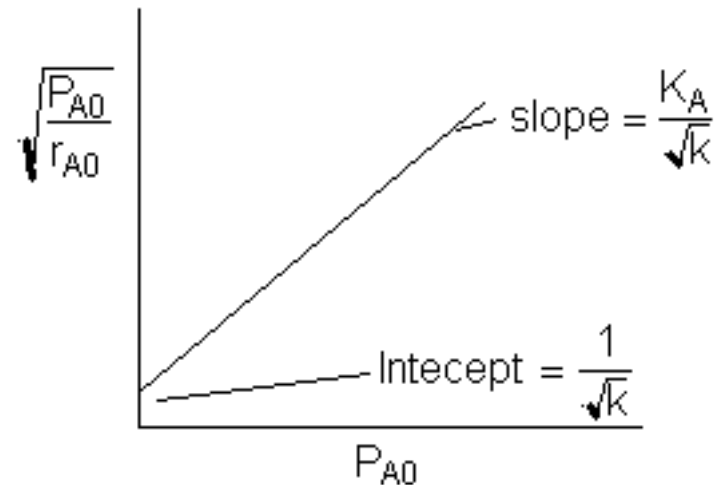
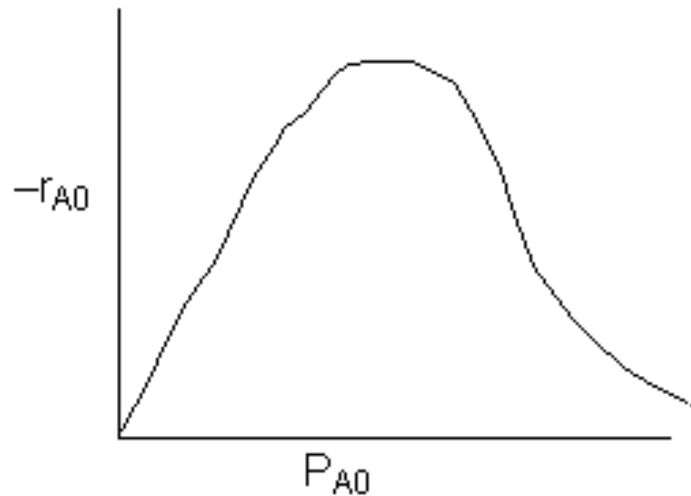


2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XVI

○ Plot 2

$$-r_A = \frac{kP_A}{(1 + K_A P_A + K_B P_B)^2}$$

$$-r_{A0} = \frac{kP_{A0}}{(1 + K_A P_{A0})^2}$$

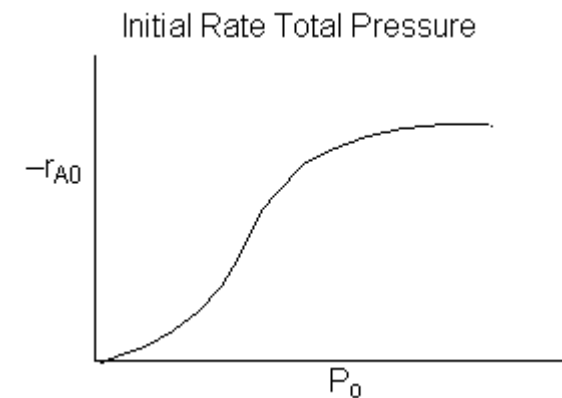
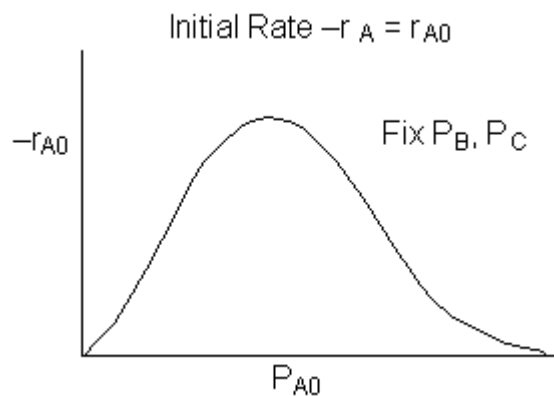
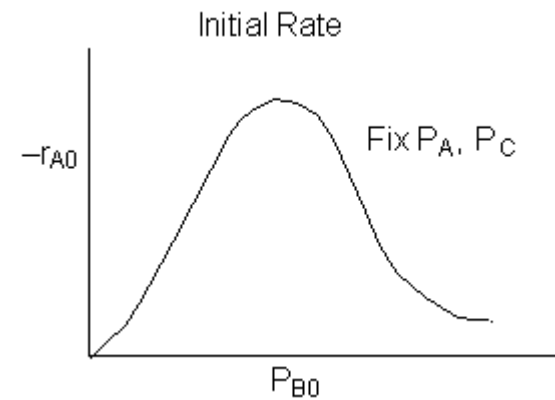
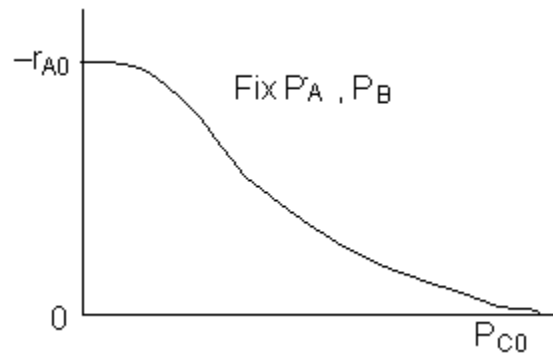


2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XVII

○ Plot 3

$$-r_A = \frac{kP_A P_B}{(1 + K_A P_A + K_B P_B + K_C P_C)^2}$$

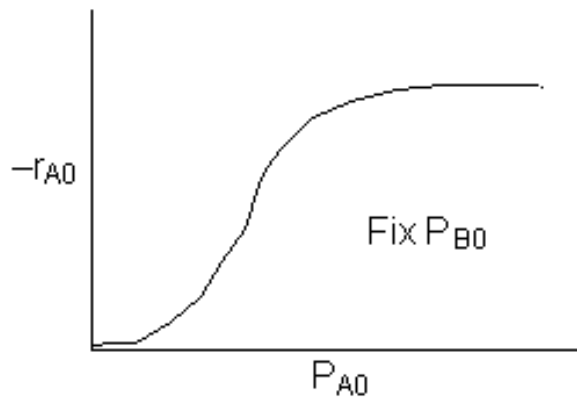
$$-r_{A0} = \frac{kP_{A0} P_{B0}}{(1 + K_A P_{A0} + K_B P_{B0} + K_C P_{C0})^2}$$



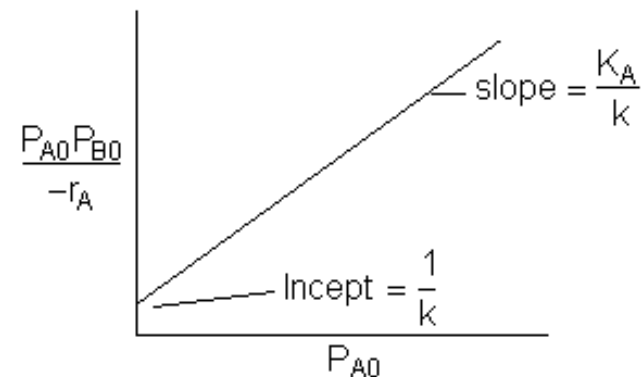
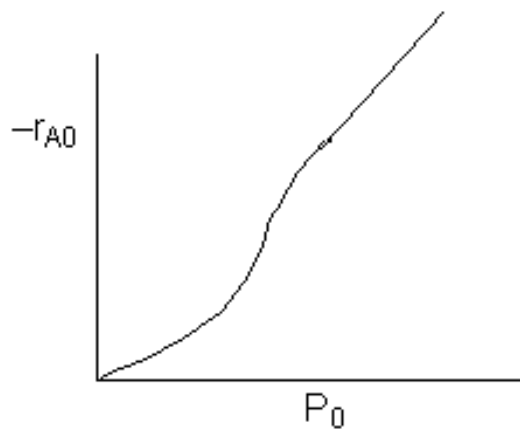
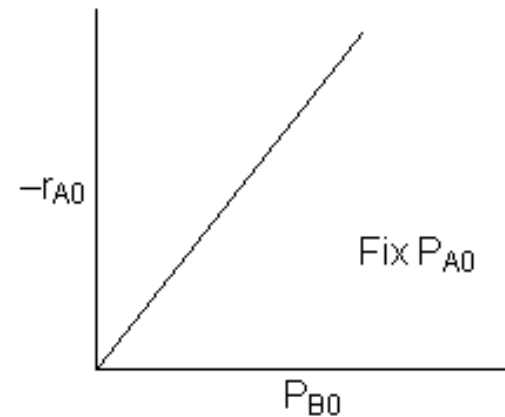
2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XIIIIV

○ Plot 4

$$-r_A = \frac{kP_A P_B}{1 + K_A P_A + K_C P_C}$$



$$-r_{A0} = \frac{kP_{A0}P_{B0}}{1 + K_A P_{A0}}$$



2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XIX

○ Desorption



$$r_{DC} = k_D \left(C_{C \cdot S} - \frac{P_C C_v}{K_{DC}} \right)$$

- Desorption rate constant for C is just reverse of the adsorption step, $r_{DC} = -r_{ADC}$
- Desorption equilibrium constant for C is just reciprocal of the adsorption equilibrium constant

$$K_{DC} = \frac{1}{K_C}$$

$$r_{DC} = k_D \left(C_{C \cdot S} - K_C P_C C_v \right)$$

2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XX

○ Rate-Limiting Step

- At steady state

$$-r_A' = r_{AD} = r_S = r_D$$

- One particular step in the series is found to be rate-limiting or rate-controlling

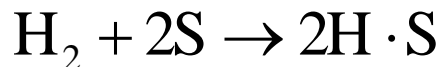
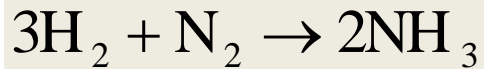
☞ Studied by Langmuir-Hinshelwood approach

- adsorption-limited reaction
- surface-limited reaction
- desorption-limited reaction

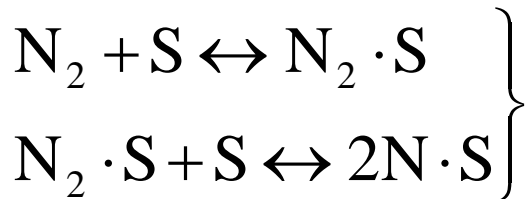
2. Steps in a Catalytic Reaction XXI

○ Rate-Limiting Step 2

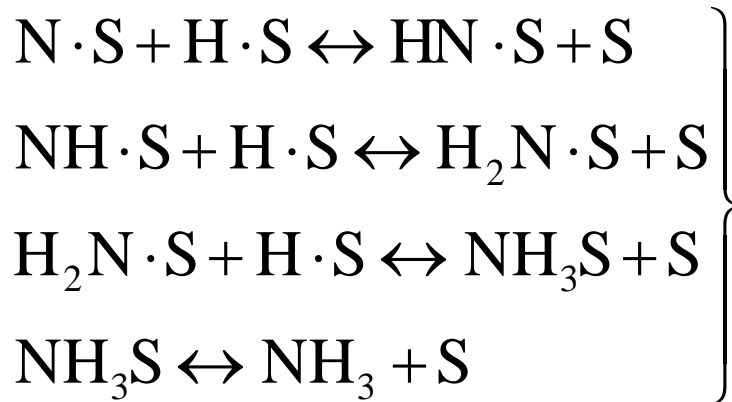
- Example of adsorption-limited reaction



Rapid



Rate – limiting



Rapid

3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS I

○ Modeling Reaction

- Decomposition of cumene to benzene and propylene

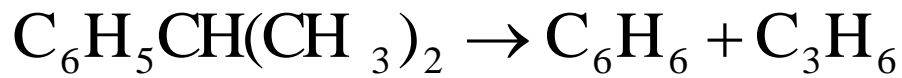
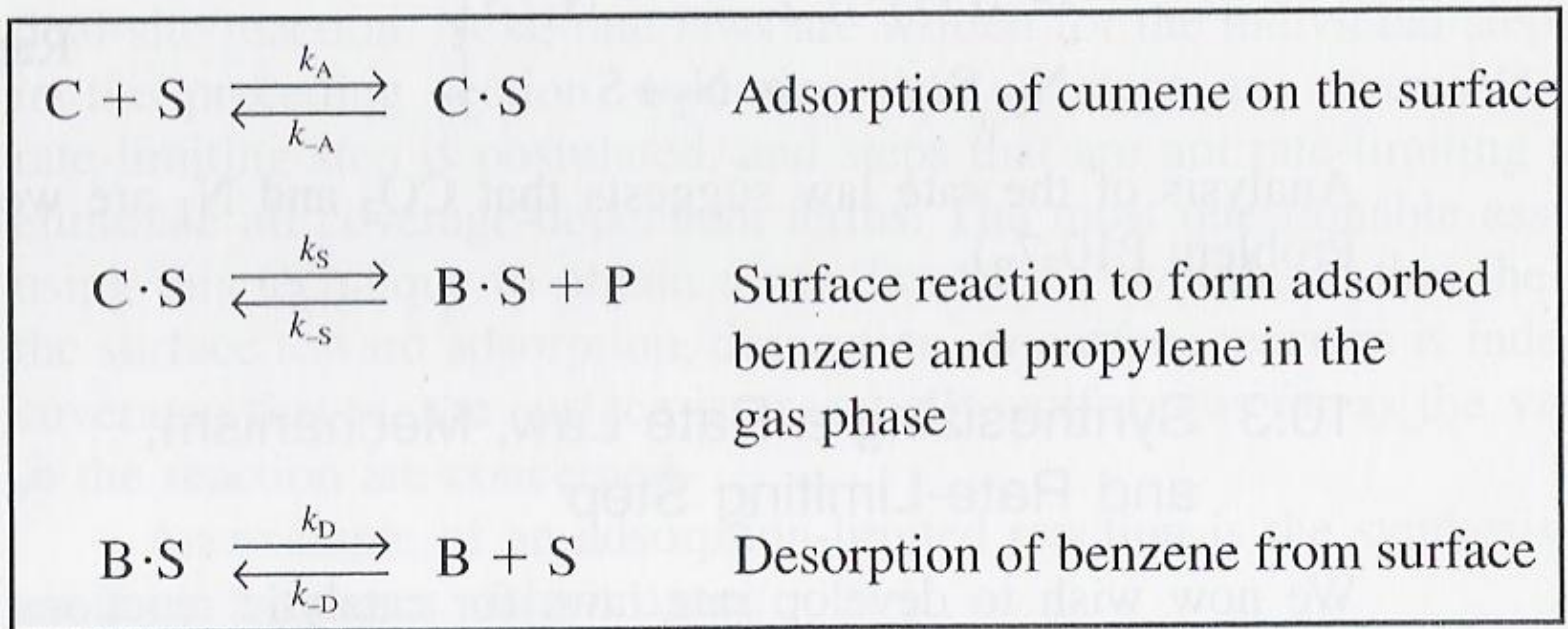


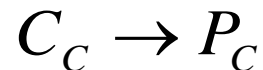
TABLE 10-3. STEPS IN A LANGMUIR-HINSHELWOOD KINETIC MECHANISM



3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS II

○ Modeling Reaction 2

- Treat each step as an elementary reaction
- The species concentrations in the gas phase are replaced by their respective partial pressures



- Adsorption of cumene

$$r_{AD} = k_A P_C C_v - k_{-A} C_{C.S}$$

$$\text{Adsorption: } r_{AD} = k_A \left(P_C C_v - \frac{C_{C.S}}{K_C} \right)$$

3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS III

○ Modeling Reaction 3

- Surface reaction

$$r_S = k_S C_{C.S} - k_{-S} P_P C_{B.S}$$

$$\text{Surfacereaction: } r_S = k_S \left(C_{C.S} - \frac{P_P C_{B.S}}{K_S} \right)$$

- Desorption

• Propylene is not adsorbed on the surface

$$C_{P.S} = 0 \quad r_D = k_D C_{B.S} - k_{-D} P_B C_v$$

$$\text{Desorption: } r_D = k_D \left(C_{B.S} - \frac{P_B C_v}{K_{DB}} \right)$$

3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS IV

○ Modeling Reaction 4

- Desorption 2

$$K_B = \frac{1}{K_{DB}}$$

$$\text{Desorption : } r_D = k_D \left(C_{B \cdot S} - K_B P_B C_v \right)$$

- No accumulation of reacting species on the surface

$$-r'_C = r_{AD} = r_S = r_D$$

3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS V

○ Modeling Reaction 5

- Adsorption is RLS?

$$-r'_C = r_{AD} = k_A \left(P_C C_v - \frac{C_{C.S}}{K_C} \right)$$

• surface reaction rate is

$$r_S = k_S \left(C_{C.S} - \frac{C_{B.S} P_P}{K_S} \right)$$

• surface specific reaction rate is large by comparison

$$\frac{r_S}{k_S} \cong 0$$

3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS VI

○ Modeling Reaction 5

- Adsorption is RLS? 2

- solving for $C_{C.S}$
$$C_{C.S} = \frac{C_{B.S} P_P}{K_S}$$

- to obtain $C_{B.S}$
$$r_D = k_D (C_{B.S} - K_B P_B C_v)$$

- desorption rate constant is large by comparison

- solving for $C_{B.S}$
$$C_{B.S} = K_B P_B C_v \quad \frac{r_D}{k_D} \cong 0$$

- solving for $C_{C.S}$
$$C_{C.S} = K_B \frac{P_B P_P}{K_S} C_v$$



3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS VII

○ Modeling Reaction 6

- Adsorption is RLS? 3

- replacing $C_{C.S}$

$$r_{AD} = k_A \left(P_C - \frac{K_B P_B P_P}{K_S K_C} \right) C_v = k_A \left(P_C - \frac{P_B P_P}{K_P} \right) C_v$$

- let $\frac{K_S K_C}{K_B} = K_P$

- total site $C_t = C_v + C_{C.S} + C_{B.S}$

- substituting

$$C_v = \frac{C_t}{1 + P_B P_P K_B / K_S + K_B P_B}$$



3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS VIII

○ Modeling Reaction 7

- Adsorption is RLS? 4

- reaction rate = rate of adsorption

$$-r'_C = r_{AD} = k_A \left(P_C C_v - \frac{C_{C.S}}{K_C} \right)$$

$$C_{C.S} = \frac{C_{B.S} P_P}{K_S} = K_B \frac{P_B P_P}{K_S} C_v \quad C_{B.S} = K_B P_B C_v$$

$$C_v = \frac{C_t}{1 + P_B P_P K_B / K_S + K_B P_B}$$

- substituting

$$-r'_C = r_{AD} = \frac{C_t k_A \left(P_C - P_P P_B / K_P \right)}{1 + K_B P_B P_P / K_S + K_B P_B}$$

3. Rate Law, Mechanism, and RLS IX

○ Modeling Reaction 8

- Surface Reaction is RLS?

- reaction rate = rate of surface reaction

$$-r'_C = r_S = \frac{\overbrace{k_S C_t K_C}^k (P_C - P_P P_B / K_P)}{1 + P_B K_B + K_C P_C}$$

- Desorption is RLS?

- reaction rate = rate of desorption

$$-r'_C = r_D = \frac{\overbrace{k_D C_t K_S K_C}^k (P_C - P_B P_P / K_P)}{P_P + P_C K_C K_S + K_C P_P P_C}$$