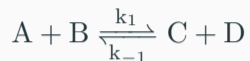


Lecture 36: Detailed Balance

Detailed Balance, Relating k to K_c

Detailed Balance



Forward and reverse rates are equal at equilibrium (detailed balance):

$$v_1(t) = v_{-1}(t)$$
$$k_1[A]_{\text{eq}}[B]_{\text{eq}} = k_{-1}[C]_{\text{eq}}[D]_{\text{eq}}$$

Rearrange:

$$\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[C]_{\text{eq}}[D]_{\text{eq}}}{[A]_{\text{eq}}[B]_{\text{eq}}} = K_c$$

Detailed Balance, multiple steps



Detailed balance for each elementary equilibrium:

$$K_{c,1} = \frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[I]_{\text{eq}}}{[A]_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$K_{c,2} = \frac{k_2}{k_{-2}} = \frac{[P]_{\text{eq}}}{[I]_{\text{eq}}}$$

Multiplying gives overall equilibrium:

$$K_{c,\text{overall}} = K_{c,1}K_{c,2} = \frac{[P]_{\text{eq}}}{[A]_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$K_c = \frac{k_1k_2}{k_{-1}k_{-2}}$$

Example: Detailed Balance

Overall Reaction:



Proposed mechanism:



Reactant: CO, Cl₂. Product: Cl₂CO. Catalyst: none. Intermediate: Cl, ClCO

Example: Detailed Balance



Fast step after slow equilibrium makes equilibrium one-directional

$$v(t) = k_2[\text{Cl}][\text{CO}]$$

$$k_1[\text{Cl}_2] = k_{-1}[\text{Cl}]^2$$

$$[\text{Cl}] = \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}[\text{Cl}_2]}$$

$$v(t) = k_2 \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}}[\text{Cl}_2]} [\text{CO}]$$

Fast equilibrium before the slow step:

$$K_{c,1} = \frac{[\text{Cl}]^2}{[\text{Cl}_2]}$$

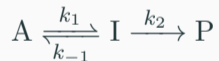
$$[\text{Cl}] = \sqrt{K_{c,1}[\text{Cl}_2]}$$

$$v(t) = k_2 \sqrt{K_{c,1}[\text{Cl}_2]} [\text{CO}]$$

Calculus derivation of one-directional equilibrium

Fast step after slow equilibrium makes equilibrium one-directional

Pathway 1:



Pathway 2:





Concentrations as function of time:

$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -k_1[A] \implies [A]_t = [A]_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} = k_1[A] - k_2[I]$$

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = k_2[I]$$

Substitute $[A]_t = [A]_0 e^{-k_1 t}$, rearrange:

$$\frac{d[I]}{dt} + k_2[I] = k_1[A]_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$

Inverse product rule:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left([I] e^{k_2 t} \right) = k_1 [A]_0 e^{(k_2 - k_1)t}$$

$$[I] e^{k_2 t} = k_1 [A]_0 \int e^{(k_2 - k_1)t} dt$$

$$[I] e^{k_2 t} = \frac{k_1 [A]_0}{k_2 - k_1} e^{(k_2 - k_1)t} + C$$

$$[I]_0 = 0 \implies C = -\frac{k_1 [A]_0}{k_2 - k_1}, \text{ divide by } e^{k_2 t}$$

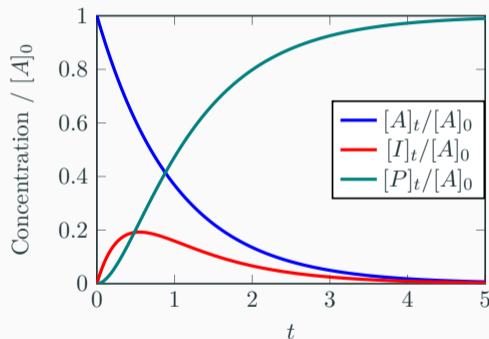
Analytical Solutions

Concentrations as function of time:

$$[A]_t = [A]_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$[I]_t = \frac{k_1 [A]_0}{k_2 - k_1} \left(e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t} \right)$$

$$[P]_t = [A]_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \left(k_2 e^{-k_1 t} - k_1 e^{-k_2 t} \right) \right]$$



Derivation of $[P]_t$

Conservation of Mass:

$$[A]_0 = [A]_t + [I]_t + [P]_t \implies [P]_t = [A]_0 - [A]_t - [I]_t$$

Substitute and simplify:

$$\begin{aligned} [P]_t &= [A]_0 - [A]_0 e^{-k_1 t} - \frac{k_1 [A]_0}{k_2 - k_1} (e^{-k_1 t} - e^{-k_2 t}) \\ &= [A]_0 \left[1 - e^{-k_1 t} - \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} e^{-k_1 t} + \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} e^{-k_2 t} \right] \\ &= [A]_0 \left[1 - \frac{k_2}{k_2 - k_1} e^{-k_1 t} + \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} e^{-k_2 t} \right] \\ &= [A]_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} (k_2 e^{-k_1 t} - k_1 e^{-k_2 t}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

What if $k_2 \gg k_1$?

$$[P]_t = [A]_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \left(k_2 e^{-k_1 t} - k_1 e^{-k_2 t} \right) \right]$$

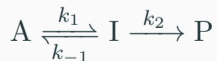
$$k_1 - k_2 \approx -k_2$$

$$k_2 e^{-k_1 t} \gg k_1 e^{-k_2 t}$$

$$[P]_t \approx [A]_0 \left(1 - e^{-k_1 t} \right)$$

Fast step after slow equilibrium makes equilibrium one-directional

Pathway 1:



Pathway 2:

