

2019

A6

$$v_D = k_D \theta$$

$$v_A = k_A P (1 - \theta)$$

$$v_A = v_D \text{ 时}$$

$$\theta = \frac{k_A P}{k_A P + k_D} = \frac{\frac{k_A}{k_D} P}{\frac{k_A}{k_D} P + 1}$$

触媒反応

濃度

Langmuir 1-2 着目成分の気体の分圧が極めて小さい場合

$$p \ll 1 \text{ 时 } \theta = \frac{k_A P}{k_A P + k_D} \approx \frac{k_A}{k_D} P$$

よって) 分圧に一次に比例する。

BET式は固体の比表面積を算出する手法。

A7

$$W = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dV$$

$$pV = nRT = (1.4 \times 10^6 \times 3.0 \times 10^{-2}) = 4.2 \times 10^4 \text{ J} = (\text{一定})$$

$$p = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{4.2 \times 10^4}{V} \text{ 时}$$

$$W = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{4.2 \times 10^4}{V} dV = 4.2 \times 10^4 \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} = 4.2 \times 10^4 \ln 2 = 2.91 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2 \text{ 时 } p_2 = \frac{1}{2} p_1 = 0.7 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$W = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p \, dV = p_2 V = 0.7 \times 10^6 \times 3.0 \times 10^{-2} = 2.1 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2.1}{2.91} \times 100 = 72 \%$$