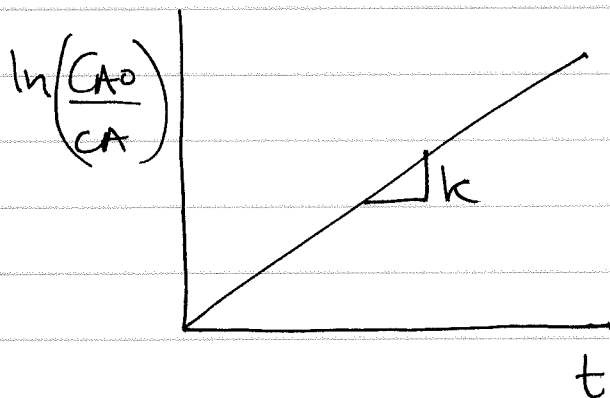


$$\therefore \ln \left(\frac{C_{A0}}{C_A} \right) = kt$$



* How do you use this plot?

If you plot $\ln \left(\frac{C_{A0}}{C_A} \right)$ versus time & get a straight line \Rightarrow the rxn. is 1st order in A

2nd order case:

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -kC_A^2$$

$$\frac{dC_A}{C_A^2} = -k dt$$

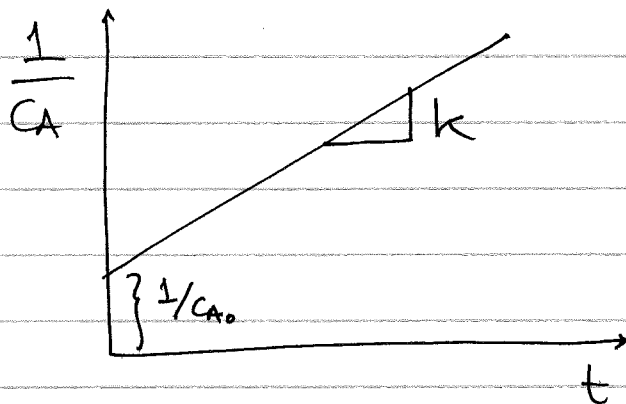
$$\therefore \frac{(C_A^{-2+1})}{(-2+1)} = -kt + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{C_A} = -kt + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{C_{A_0}} = C$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{C_A} = -kt - \frac{1}{C_{A_0}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{C_A} = kt + \frac{1}{C_{A_0}}$$



3rd order rxn. : $\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -kC_A^3$

$$\therefore \frac{dC_A}{C_A^3} = -k dt$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{C_A^{-3+1}}{-3+1} \right) = -kt + C$$

$$\frac{-1}{2C_A^2} = -kt + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{2C_A^2} = -kt - \frac{1}{2C_{A_0}^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2C_A^2} = kt + \frac{1}{2C_{A_0}^2}$$

For an n^{th} order rxn, $n \neq 1$

$$\frac{dC_A}{C_A^n} = -kt$$

$$\therefore \frac{C_A^{-n+1}}{(1-n)} = -kt + C$$

$$\frac{-(n-1)^{-1}}{C_A^{n-1}} = -kt + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{(n-1)^{-1}}{C_A^{n-1}} = kt + \frac{(n-1)^{-1}}{C_{A_0}^{n-1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(n-1)C_A^{n-1}} = kt + \frac{1}{(n-1)C_{A_0}^{n-1}} *$$

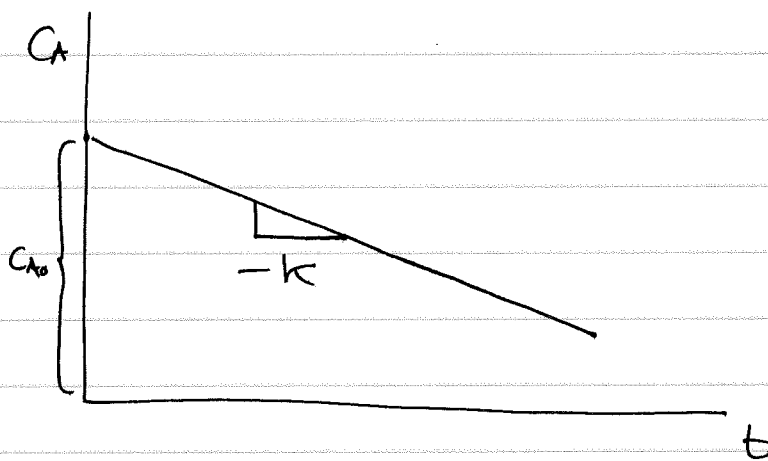
What about 0th order?

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -k$$

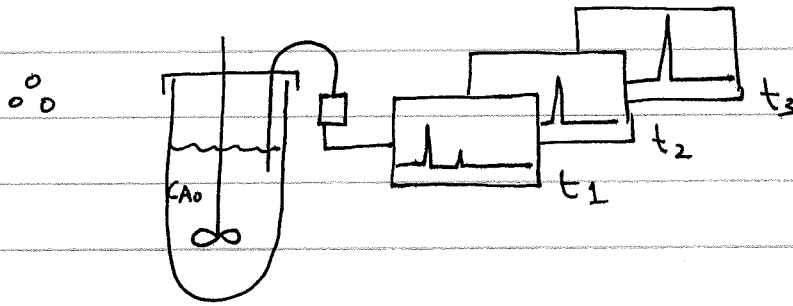
$$\therefore C_A = -kt + C$$

$$\therefore C_A = -kt + C_{A_0}$$

$$\therefore C_A = C_{A_0} - kt$$



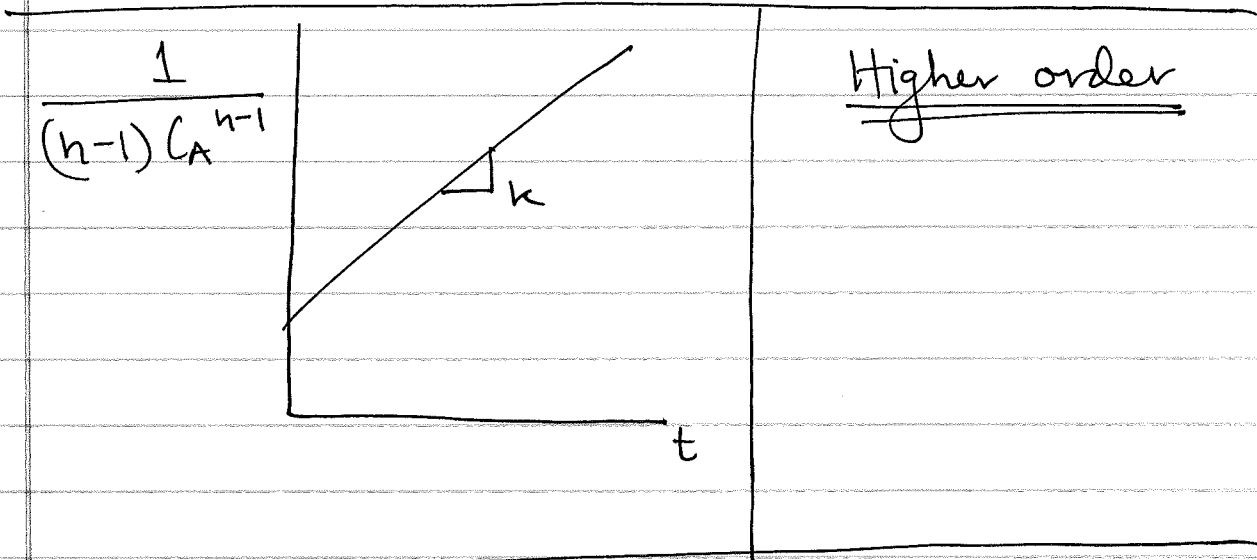
These results show that we can guess the order of the reaction very quickly using Excel.



t	0	-----	time of sample
C_A	C_{A0}	-----	measured conc.

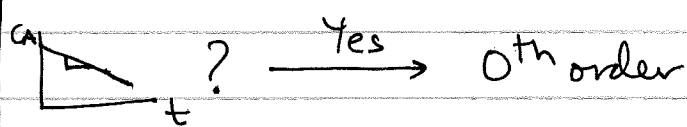
Plot	Order
	0th order
	1st order
	2nd order

Contd.



Algorithm:

Plot C_A vs t



No

Plot $\ln\left(\frac{C_{A0}}{C_A}\right)$ vs t



No

Plot $\frac{1}{C_A}$ vs t

& continue until you find the solution.