

## Note

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### COMPUTER-DETERMINED KINETIC PARAMETERS FROM TG CURVES. PART XX

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#### INTRODUCTION

For an “ $n$ -order” unimolecular decomposition involving isothermal TG (ITB), we can write [1]

$$\left[ \frac{1 - (1 - \alpha_1)^{1-n}}{1 - (1 - \alpha_2)^{1-n}} \right] - (t_1/t_2) = 0 \quad (1)$$

which can be employed with two different pairs of  $\alpha$ - $t$  data, and where  $n$  is the reaction order,  $\alpha$  is the degree of decomposition and  $t$  is the reaction time.

The aim of this paper is to employ a devised computer procedure which will ascertain the value of  $n$  (and subsequently rate constant  $k$ ) from eqn. (1) and to determine the effect of changes in the number of significant figures of the data upon these values.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Average values (AVG) of the left-hand side (LHS) of eqn. (1) were determined for the various pairs of ITG data for a particular value of  $n$ . Values of  $n$  were then initially incremented by 0.10001 and subsequently by smaller values (after an approximate value of  $n$  had been estimated). This procedure was carried out until a minimum AVG was obtained (which occurred either with a change in sign of the LHS, Tables 1 and 2, or without a sign change, Table 3). The value of  $n$  corresponding to the minimum AVG was considered to be the appropriate value for  $n$ . Once  $n$  had been

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TABLE 1

Results from a computer analysis of eqn. (1) for AVG and  $n$  using theoretical ITG data ( $\alpha - t$ ) [2]

AVG	Reaction order ( $n$ )
$550.59 \times 10^{-4}$	0.100
$464.47 \times 10^{-4}$	0.200
$373.54 \times 10^{-4}$	0.300
$277.71 \times 10^{-4}$	0.400
$176.92 \times 10^{-4}$	0.500
$711.91 \times 10^{-5}$	0.600
$394.32 \times 10^{-5}(-)$	0.700
$711.91 \times 10^{-5}$	0.600
$603.47 \times 10^{-5}$	0.610
$494.55 \times 10^{-5}$	0.620
$385.13 \times 10^{-5}$	0.630
$275.23 \times 10^{-5}$	0.640
$164.84 \times 10^{-5}$	0.650
$539.76 \times 10^{-6}$	0.660
$573.80 \times 10^{-6}(-)$	0.670
$539.76 \times 10^{-4}$	0.660
$428.60 \times 10^{-6}$	0.661
$317.44 \times 10^{-6}$	0.662
$206.19 \times 10^{-6}$	0.663
$948.61 \times 10^{-7}$	0.664
$164.00 \times 10^{-7}(-)$	0.665

Minimum AVG =  $164.00 \times 10^{-7}(-)$  and  $n = 0.665$

Value of  $k = 2.185756 \times 10^{-2}$ .

estimated, an average value of  $k$  was then obtained from the various data pairs using the expression

$$k = \left[ 1 - (1 - \alpha)^{1-n} \right] / (1 - n)t \quad (2)$$

In Tables 1–3, various final values of  $n$  and  $k$  obtained by the preceding computer procedure are shown. In Table 1, the ITG theoretical data [2] gave values of  $n$  and  $k$  of 0.665 and 0.0219 respectively (theoretical values are  $2/3$  and 0.022). When the number of significant figures (s.f.) for  $\alpha$  was reduced to 2, the following values of  $n$  and  $k$  were obtained, respectively 0.648 and 0.0203.

In Tables 2 and 3, derived values of AVG and  $n$  along with their final values, utilizing various data sources, are shown [3,4]. In the former table, when the s.f. for  $\alpha$  was reduced from 3 to 2, values of  $n$  and  $k$  changed to 0.945 and 0.00641 respectively. In the case of the latter table, when the s.f. for  $\alpha$  was 3 or 4, there was no change in the values of  $n$  and  $k$ . However, when the s.f. was reduced to 2, although the value of  $n$  remained as 1.000, the value of  $k$  decreased to 0.007932 ( $\text{dy}^{-1}$ ).

TABLE 2

Results from a computer analysis of eqn. (1) for AVG and  $n$  using isothermal data ( $\alpha - t$ ) [3]

AVG	Reaction order ( $n$ )
$820.21 \times 10^{-4}$	0.100
$734.82 \times 10^{-4}$	0.200
$645.05 \times 10^{-4}$	0.300
$550.83 \times 10^{-4}$	0.400
$452.15 \times 10^{-4}$	0.500
$349.00 \times 10^{-4}$	0.600
$241.46 \times 10^{-4}$	0.700
$129.61 \times 10^{-4}$	0.800
$136.03 \times 10^{-4}$	0.900
$106.03 \times 10^{-4}(-)$	1.000
$136.03 \times 10^{-5}$	0.900
$178.02 \times 10^{-6}$	0.910
$100.80 \times 10^{-5}(-)$	0.920
$178.02 \times 10^{-6}$	0.910
$595.20 \times 10^{-7}$	0.911
$586.56 \times 10^{-7}(-)$	0.912

Minimum AVG =  $586.56 \times 10^{-7}(-)$  and  $n = 0.912$ Value of  $k = 0.0062886$ .

TABLE 3

Results from a computer analysis of eqn. (1) for AVG and  $n$  using isothermal data ( $\alpha - t$ ) [4]

AVG	Reaction order ( $n$ )
$786.46 \times 10^{-5}$	0.100
$730.09 \times 10^{-5}$	0.200
$673.66 \times 10^{-5}$	0.300
$617.25 \times 10^{-5}$	0.400
$560.78 \times 10^{-5}$	0.500
$504.16 \times 10^{-5}$	0.600
$447.70 \times 10^{-5}$	0.700
$391.11 \times 10^{-5}$	0.800
$334.18 \times 10^{-5}$	0.900
0.00	1.000
$221.72 \times 10^{-5}$	1.100
0.00	1.000
$270.15 \times 10^{-5}$	1.010
0.00	1.000
$267.66 \times 10^{-5}$	1.001

Minimum AVG = 0.00 and  $n = 1.000$ Value of  $k = 7.95756 \times 10^{-3}$ .

## REFERENCES

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