



Teacher Eny Yulianti, M.Si

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LIFE IS CHEMISTRY

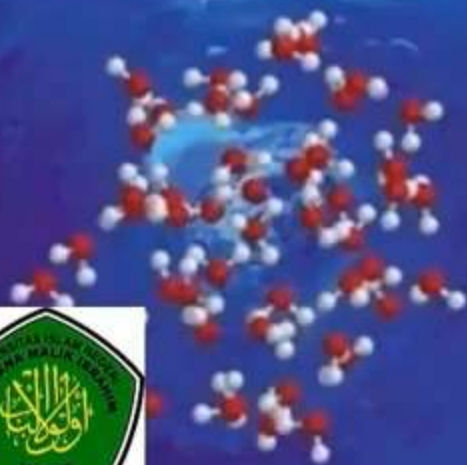


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GENERAL CHEMISTRY

THE ESSENTIAL CONCEPTS

Third Edition



Raymond Chang



MOLEKUL, STRUKTUR, DAN SIFAT-SIFATNYA



INDONESIAN ACADEMIC PUBLISHING

Prof. Effendy, Ph.D.
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PRACTICE

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Termodinamika : membahas tentang apakah reaksi dapat berlangsung

Kinetika Kimia : membahas seberapa cepat reaksi tersebut dapat berlangsung

Et Hayyan
Property



LAMBAT

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CEPAT

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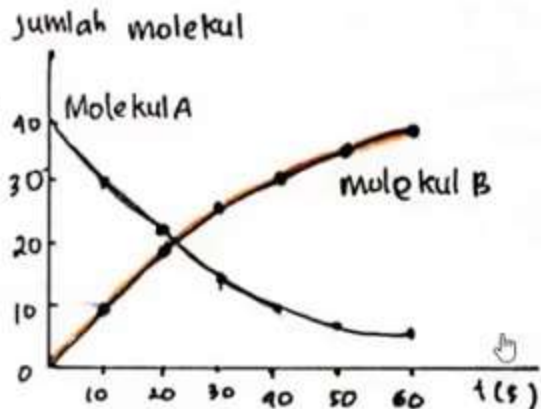
Laju reaksi : mengukur seberapa cepat reaksi dapat berlangsung dalam satuan waktu

biasanya diriyatakan dengan perubahan konsentrasi
tiap satuan waktu

Misalnya, reaksi



$$\text{laju} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} \text{ atau } \text{laju} = \frac{\Delta[B]}{\Delta t}$$



Untuk reaksi
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$$\text{laju} = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{b} \frac{\Delta[B]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\Delta[C]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Delta[D]}{\Delta t}$$



luas kontak

semakin besar luas kontak

maka reaksi akan

berlangsung lebih cepat



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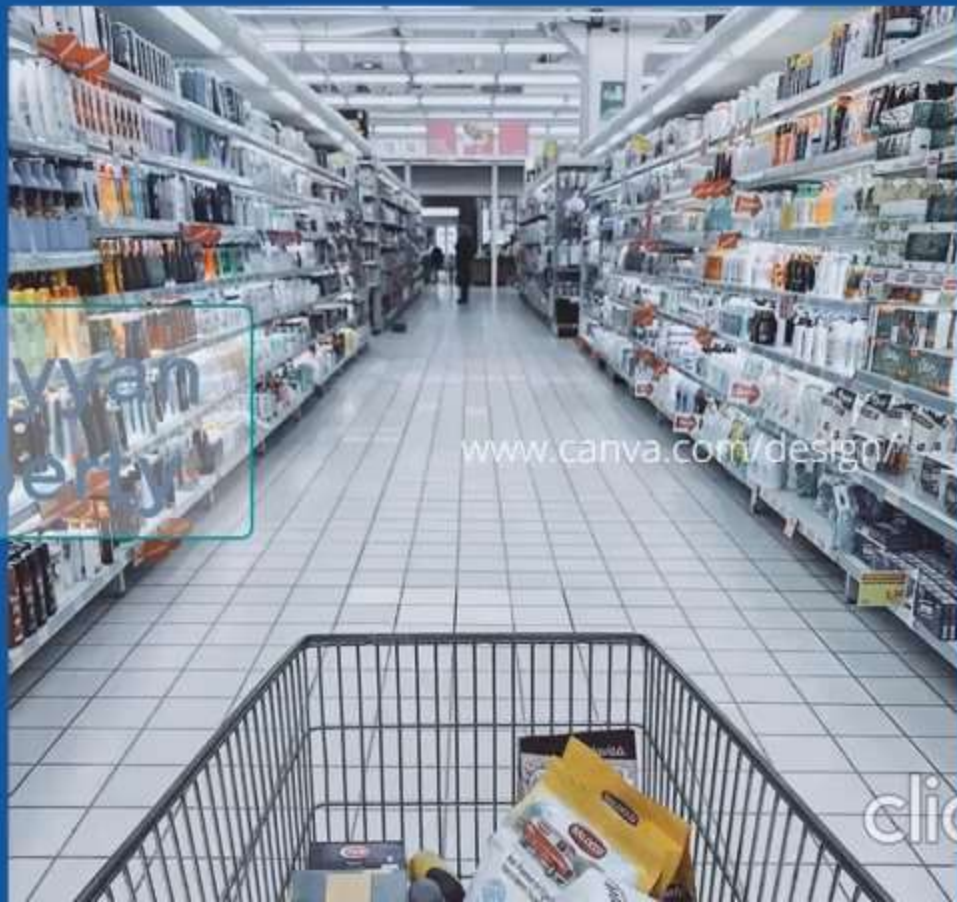
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REPUBLIKA
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jika suhu dinaikkan maka
reaksi endoterm akan
berlangsung lebih cepat

Elisya
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<http://mengapa-bisa-cuy.blogspot.com>

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Save



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An aerial photograph of a winding asphalt road in a desert canyon. The road is paved and has a white curb, curving through the rocky, brownish-yellow terrain. A white truck is visible on the road. The canyon walls are steep and rocky, with some sparse vegetation. The sky is not visible.

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blogunik.com/jalan-jalan-berliku-yang-unik-di-dunia

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Hukum laju

: pengukuran laju secara percobaan menghasilkan hukum laju yang menyatakan laju dalam konstanta laju dan konsentrasi reaktan

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$$\text{Laju} = k [A]^x [B]^y$$

Persamaan ini disebut hukum laju

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<u>Percobaan</u>	<u>[NO]</u>	<u>[H₂]</u>	<u>Laju Awal</u>
1	$5,0 \times 10^{-3}$	$2,0 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,3 \times 10^{-5}$
2	$10,0 \times 10^{-3}$	$2,0 \times 10^{-3}$	$5,0 \times 10^{-5}$
3	$10,0 \times 10^{-3}$	$4,0 \times 10^{-3}$	$10,0 \times 10^{-5}$

Orde reaksi untuk $[H_2]$ = 1

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Property

$$\text{Laju} = k [\text{NO}]^2 [\text{H}_2]$$

orde reaksi
total = 3

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Property

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Percobaan

1

$$\frac{[\text{NO}]}{5,0 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$[\text{H}_2]$

$$2,0 \times 10^{-3}$$

Laju Awal

$$1,3 \times 10^{-5}$$

2

$$10,0 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$2,0 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$5,0 \times 10^{-5}$$

3

$$10,0 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$4,0 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$10,0 \times 10^{-5}$$

Orde reaksi untuk
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Property

$$[\text{NO}] = 2$$

Konstanta laju (k)

$$k = \frac{\text{laju}}{[\text{NO}]^2 [\text{H}_2]}$$

$$k = \frac{5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M/s}}{(10,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M})^2 (2,0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M})}$$
$$= 2,5 \times 10^2 / \text{M}^2 \cdot \text{detik}$$

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Property

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INGAT

nilai konstanta laju dan orde reaksi yaitu x dan y ,
hanya dapat diperoleh dari percobaan

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PERSAMAAN LAJU ORDE NOL

A → produk

$$\text{Laju} = - \frac{\Delta [A]}{\Delta t} \quad (1)$$

Orde Nol maka $\text{laju} = k [A]^0$

$$(1) = (2)$$

$$- \frac{\Delta [A]}{\Delta t} = k [A]^0$$

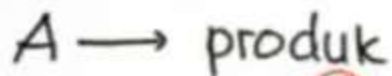
$$\frac{\Delta [A]}{[A]^0} = -k \Delta t$$

$$\int_{A_0}^A \frac{d[A]}{[A]} = \int_0^t k \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\begin{aligned} [A] - [A]_0 &= -k t \\ \downarrow & \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ y & \quad m \quad x \end{aligned}$$

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Reaksi Orde satu



$$\text{Laju} = -\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Laju} = k[A] \quad (2)$$

$$-\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k[A]$$

$$k = -\frac{\Delta[A]}{[A]} \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{satuan } k = \frac{M}{M \text{ det}} = \frac{1}{\text{det}} = \text{det}^{-1}$$

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$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]$$

$$-\frac{d[A]}{[A]} = -k dt$$

$$-\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k[A]$$

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dengan mengintegrasikan $t=0$ dan $t=t$

$$\int_{[A]_0}^{[A]} \frac{d[A]}{[A]} = -k \int_0^t dt$$

$$\ln [A] - \ln [A]_0 = -kt \text{ atau}$$

$$\ln \frac{[A]}{[A]_0} = -kt$$

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$$\ln \frac{[A]}{[A]_0} = -kt \quad \ln A = C$$

$$\ln A - \ln B = C$$

$$\ln [A] - \ln [A]_0 = -kt$$

$$\ln [A] = -kt + \ln [A]_0$$

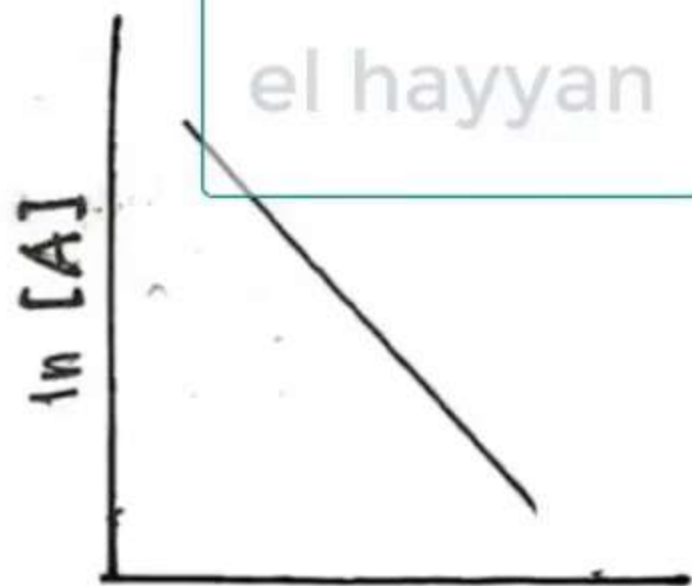
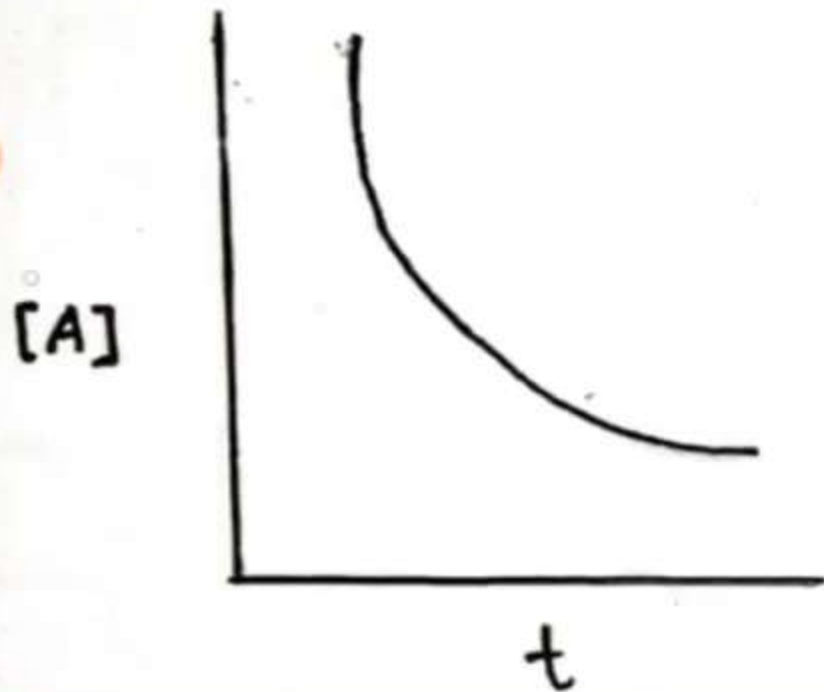
$$\ln [A] = (-k)(t) + \ln [A]_0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\ y & = & m & x & + & b & & & \end{array}$$

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Reaksi Orde satu



Menghitung Waktu Paruh

Reaksi Orde satu

$$k \ln \frac{[A]}{[A]_0} = -kt$$

$$t = \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{[A]_0}{[A]}$$

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$$t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{k} \ln 2 = \frac{0,693}{k}$$

waktu paruh Orde satu tidak pernah bergantung pada konsentrasi reaktan, besarnya selalu konstan

nilainya berbanding terbalik dengan konstanta laju

Contoh Soal

- ① Reaksi $2A \rightarrow B$ adalah orde 1 dengan konstanta laju sebesar $3,2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ detik}^{-1}$ pada 60°C .
Berapa waktu yang dibutuhkan agar A berkurang dari $0,9 \text{ M}$ menjadi $0,15 \text{ M}$.

Diketahui :



$$k = 3,2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ detik}^{-1}$$

$$[A]_0 = 0,9 \text{ M}$$

$$[A] = 0,15 \text{ M}$$

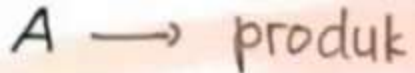
Orde reaksi sebesar 1

Pertanyaan : t ?

Jawab

$$\text{Laju} = \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k[A]^1$$

satuan
konstanta
laju orde 2



$$\text{laju} = -\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{laju} = k[A]^2$$

Satuan k

$$k = \frac{\text{laju}}{[A]^2} = \frac{M/\text{detik}}{M^2} = 1/M \cdot \text{detik}$$

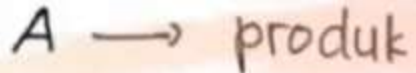


$$\text{laju} = k[A][B]$$

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satuan
konstanta
laju orde 2



$$\text{laju} = - \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{laju} = k [A]^2$$

Satuan k

$$k = \frac{\text{laju}}{[A]^2} = \frac{\text{M/detik}}{\text{M}^2} = 1/\text{M} \cdot \text{detik}$$



$$\text{laju} = k [A][B]$$

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$A \rightarrow$ produk

$$\text{Laju} = -\frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{Laju} = k[A]^2$$

Dengan menggunakan kalkulus

$$\frac{1}{[A]} = \frac{1}{[A]_0} + kt$$

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RINGKASAN

Orde

Hukum Laju

Persamaan
Konsentrasi-Waktu

Waktu Paruh

0

$$\text{Laju} = k$$

$$[A] - [A]_0 = -kt$$

$$\frac{[A]_0}{2k}$$

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$$\frac{1}{[A]_0/2} = \frac{1}{[A]_0} + kt/2$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}[A]_0} - \frac{1}{[A]_0} = kt/2$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}[A]_0} = kt/2$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}[A]_0} = kt/2$$

$$\frac{1}{[A]_0} = kt/2$$

$$t/2 = \frac{1}{[A]_0} \cdot \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{[A]_0 \cdot k}$$

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RINGKASAN

Orde

Hukum Laju

Persamaan
Konsentrasi-Waktu

Waktu Paruh

0

$$\text{Laju} = k$$

$$[A] - [A]_0 = -kt$$

$$\frac{[A]_0}{2k}$$

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orde 0

$[A] - [A]_0$



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Reaksi $2A \rightarrow B$ adalah orde kedua dengan konstanta laju $40 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ menit}^{-1}$ pada 25°C

- a) Jika konsentrasi A dimulai semula sebesar $8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$. Berapa waktu yang dibutuhkan agar konsentrasi A menjadi $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$.
- b) Hitunglah waktu paruh reaksi

Diketahui

Reaksi $2A \longrightarrow B$ orde 2

✓ $k = 40 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ menit}^{-1}$

menit harus diubah dulu menjadi detik
 $40 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ menit}^{-1}$

$$= 40 (60 \text{ detik}^{-1}) \text{ M}^{-1}$$

$$= 2400 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ detik}^{-1}$$

✓ $[A]_0 = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

$[A] = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$

Ditanyakan = a) t
b) $t^{1/2}$

$$\text{Laju} = \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t} = k [A]^2$$

a) Persamaan laju Orde 2.

$$\frac{1}{[A]} = \frac{1}{[A]_0} + kt$$