

Asking a question is not the end of a thing,
One can assume it to be a humble beginning,
If explored earnestly without bothering,
One can definitely have a happy ending.



-Dr. D.P. Mishra

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Module 4: Chemistry of combustion

Lecture 18: Introduction

The Lecture Contains:

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-  [Basic Reaction Kinetics](#)

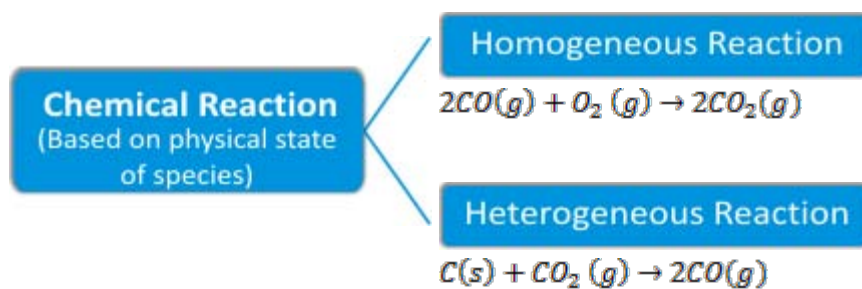
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Chemistry of combustion

Introduction

Chemical kinetics:

The specialized branch of physical chemistry dealing with the study of chemical reactions and their governing factors.

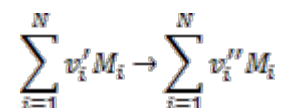


Basic Reaction Kinetics

Reaction rate:

Rate of decrease of reactant concentration or rate of increase of product concentration. Expressed in terms of **mole/m³s**

Compact expression for chemical reaction:



Where, ν_i' and ν_i'' are stoichiometric coefficients of reactants and products.

N is the total number of species

M is the arbitrary specification of all chemical species

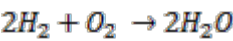
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Expressing the reaction using index notation:

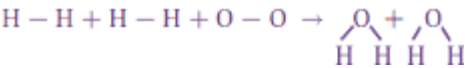
$3H \rightarrow H_2 + H$	$H + O_2 \rightarrow HO_2$
Here, N=2	Here, N=3
$M_1 = H$ $M_2 = H_2$	$M_1 = H$ $M_2 = O_2$ $M_3 = HO_2$
$v_1' = 3$ $v_2' = 0$	$v_1' = 1$ $v_2' = 0$ $v_3' = 0$
$v_1'' = 1$ $v_2'' = 1$	$v_1'' = 0$ $v_2'' = 0$ $v_3'' = 1$

Note: The above reactions are elementary in nature

Global reactions,



3 bonds have to be broken,
4 bonds have to be formed

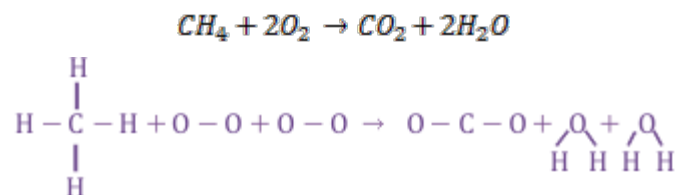


Unlikely to occur!!

Module 4: Chemistry of combustion

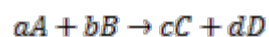
Lecture 18: Introduction

Global reactions,



Bimolecular reactions

Reaction between two molecules,



$$RR = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{dC_A}{dt} = -\frac{1}{b} \frac{dC_B}{dt} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{dC_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{dC_D}{dt}$$



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