

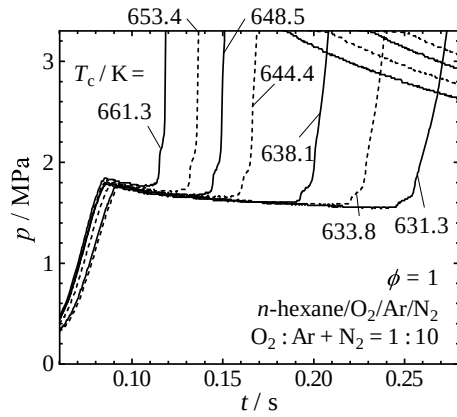


図 0.1: ヘキサン/空気混合気の  
圧縮自着火

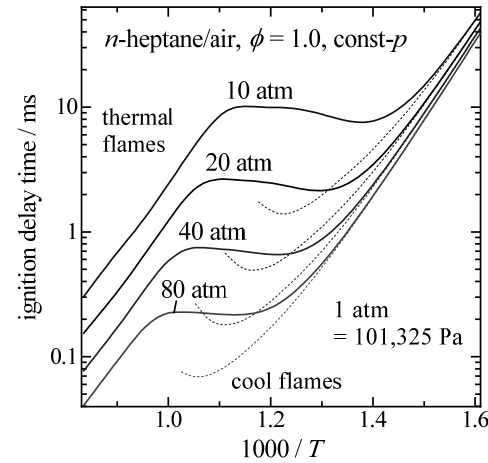


図 0.2: ヘプタン/空気混合気の  
着火遅れ時間の温度依存性

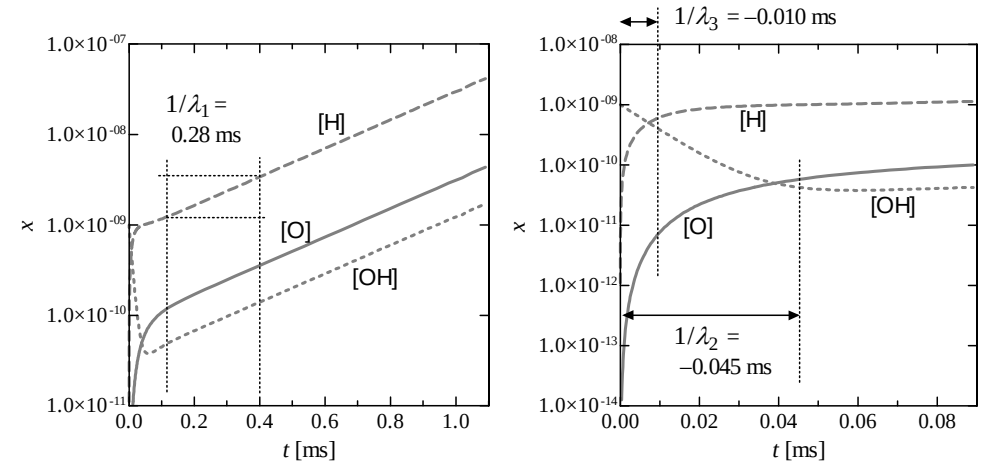


図 1.1: H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> 連鎖反応

[ H<sub>2</sub>:O<sub>2</sub> = 2:1,  $p = 1013.25 \text{ Pa}$  (0.01 atm),  $T = 1000 \text{ K}$ ,  $x(\text{OH})_0 = 1 \times 10^{-9}$  ]

表 1.1: Cl<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub> 連鎖反応系の反応速度定数

| 反応                                                              | $A$<br>[m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ] | $E_a / R$<br>[K] | $k$ (298 K)<br>[m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ] |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) $\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{HCl}$  | $2.2 \times 10^7$                                          | 2300             | $9.8 \times 10^3$                                                  |
| (2) $\text{H} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cl} + \text{HCl}$ | $4.8 \times 10^7$                                          | 416              | $1.2 \times 10^7$                                                  |

表 1.2: H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> 連鎖反応系の反応速度定数

| 反応                                                                          | $A$<br>[m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ] | $b$  | $E_a / R$<br>[K] | $k$ (1000 K)<br>[m <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ] |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) $\text{H} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{O}$                | $9.8 \times 10^7$                                          | 0    | 7470             | $5.6 \times 10^4$                                                   |
| (2) $\text{O} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{H}$                | $5.1 \times 10^{-2}$                                       | 2.67 | 3160             | $2.2 \times 10^5$                                                   |
| (3) $\text{OH} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}$      | $1.0 \times 10^2$                                          | 1.6  | 1660             | $1.2 \times 10^6$                                                   |
| * (4) $\text{H} + \text{O}_2 + \text{M} \rightarrow \text{HO}_2 + \text{M}$ | $1.7 \times 10^6$                                          | -0.8 | 0                | $6.8 \times 10^3$                                                   |

\* (4) のみ  $A$  と  $k$  (1000K) の単位: cm<sup>6</sup> mol<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>

[H<sub>2</sub>]:[O<sub>2</sub>] = 2:1,  $p = 1013.25 \text{ Pa}$  (0.01 atm),  $T = 1000 \text{ K}$  で

[H<sub>2</sub>] =  $8.12 \times 10^{-2}$ , [O<sub>2</sub>] =  $4.06 \times 10^{-2}$ , [M] = [H<sub>2</sub>] + [O<sub>2</sub>] =  $1.22 \times 10^{-1}$  (mol m<sup>-3</sup>)

$r_1 = k_1[\text{O}_2] = 2.3 \times 10^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$r_2 = k_2[\text{H}_2] = 1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$r_3 = k_3[\text{H}_2] = 9.7 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$r_4 = k_4[\text{O}_2][\text{M}] = 3.4 \times 10^1 \text{ s}^{-1}$

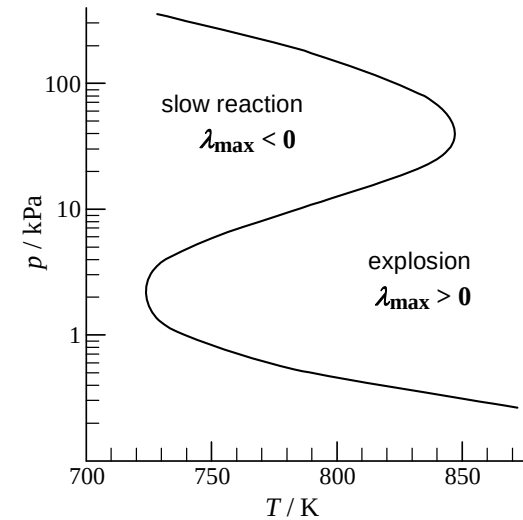


図 4.1: H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> 自着火限界 (爆発限界)

800 K 付近を見たときに限界曲線を下から (低圧から) 順に、  
第一限界、第二限界、第三限界と呼ぶ。

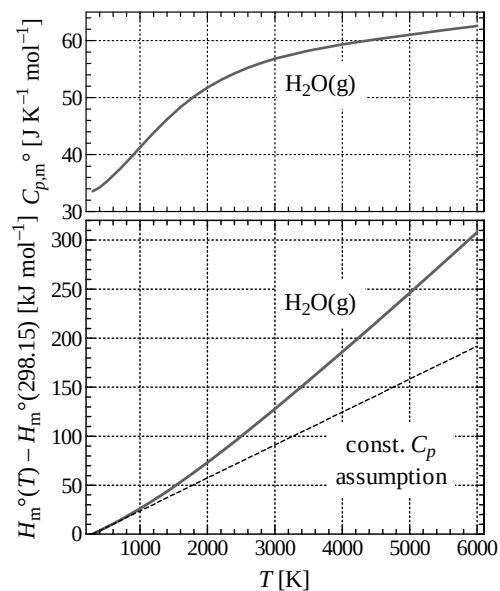
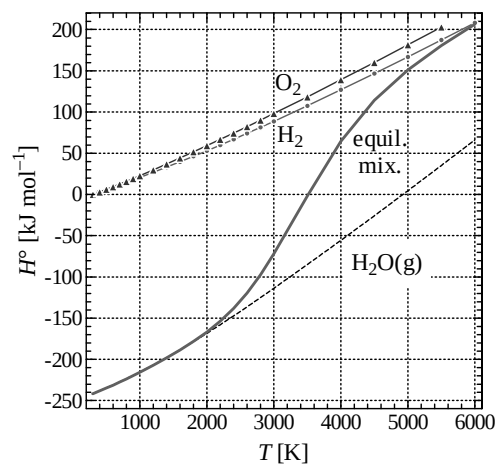
図 5.1: 水蒸気  $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$  のモル定圧熱容量

図 5.2: エンタルピーの温度変化

表 5.1: 断熱定圧平衡  
( $\text{H}_2:\text{O}_2=2:1$ , 101.325  
kPa [1 atm])

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| 温度 [K]               | 3075  |
| モル分率 [%]             |       |
| $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 58.16 |
| $\text{H}_2$         | 14.89 |
| $\text{OH}$          | 11.25 |
| $\text{H}$           | 7.58  |
| $\text{O}_2$         | 4.92  |
| $\text{O}$           | 3.20  |

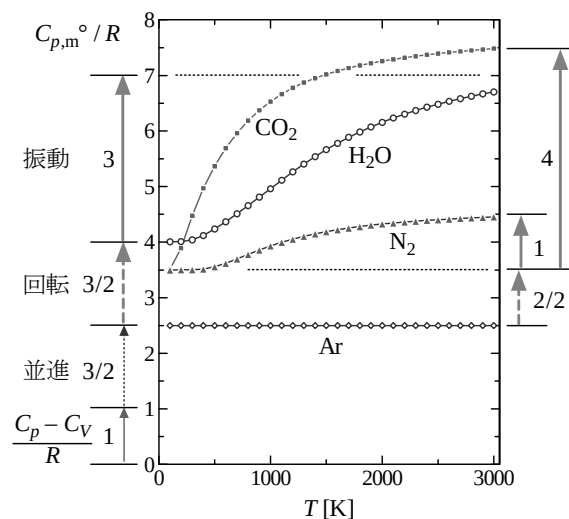


図 6.1: 定圧モル熱容量への分子運動の寄与

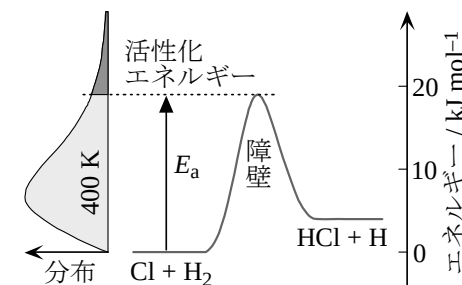


図 7.1: 反応障壁と活性化エネルギー

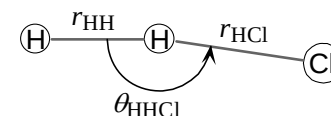


図 7.2: 反応に関わる分子座標

表 5.2: 熱力学関数の近似式 (NASA 多項式)

$$\frac{C_{p,m}^\circ}{R} = a_1 + a_2 T + a_3 T^2 + a_4 T^3 + a_5 T^4$$

$$\frac{H_m^\circ}{RT} = \frac{1}{T} \int \frac{C_{p,m}^\circ}{R} dT$$

$$= a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} T + \frac{a_3}{3} T^2 + \frac{a_4}{4} T^3 + \frac{a_5}{5} T^4 + \frac{a_6}{T}$$

$$\frac{S_m^\circ}{R} = \int \frac{C_{p,m}^\circ}{RT} dT$$

$$= a_1 \ln T + a_2 T + \frac{a_3}{2} T^2 + \frac{a_4}{3} T^3 + \frac{a_5}{4} T^4 + a_7$$

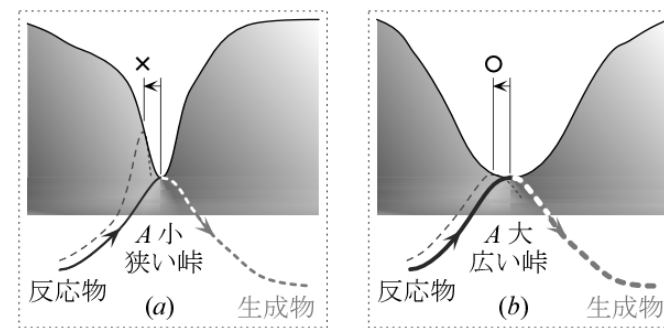


図 7.3: 前指数因子と遷移状態の性質