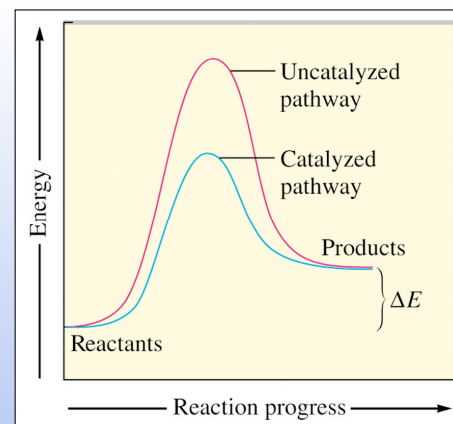
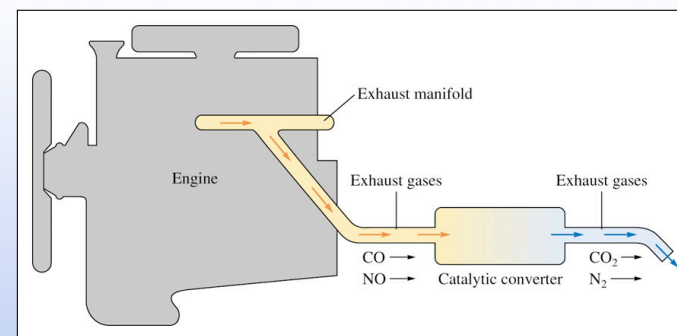
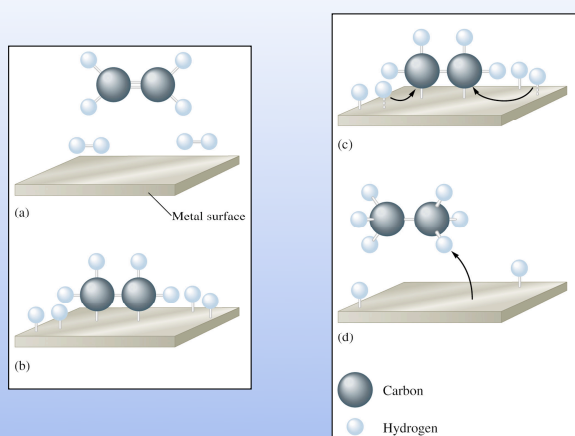


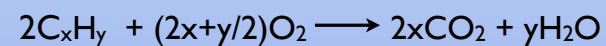
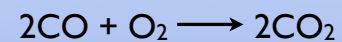
Today  
Catalysis



quick note on transition state theory. Once you get to the transition state you are equally likely to go either direction (to reactants or products)

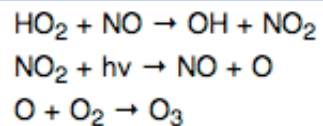
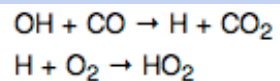


Catalyzes three chemical reactions



Smog = smoke + SO<sub>2</sub> + water  
 Sun + NO<sub>x</sub> + VOC = photochemical smog

Volatile Organic Compound  
 (uncombusted fuel for example)



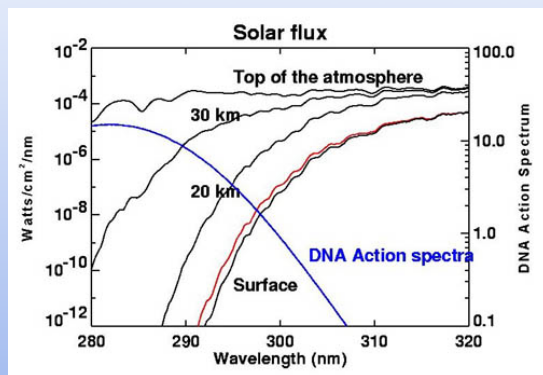
## Great Smoky Mountains



VOC released from the trees lead to a sort of "natural smog"  
 Greatly enhance by adding NO<sub>x</sub>

## Ozone O<sub>3</sub>

Great in the upper atmosphere



## Ozone O<sub>3</sub>

Bad down here

O<sub>3</sub> is a great oxidizing agent

O<sub>3</sub> + lungs = reacted lung tissue

AQI	Air Quality	Color
0 - 50	Good	Green
51 - 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 - 150	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	Orange
151 - 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy	Dark Red
301 +	Hazardous	Maroon

Metropolitan Area	Ozone Forecast* for April 10, 2008	April 10, 2008 as of 8:10 am CDT		
		Peak Ozone Concentrations		Ozone AQI Rating
		One-Hour	Eight-Hour	
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria <sup>1</sup>	No	22 ppb	++	**
Beaumont-Port Arthur	Season Begins 05/01/2008	23 ppb	++	**
Dallas-Fort Worth	Season Begins 05/01/2008	51 ppb	++	**
Tyler-Longview-Marshall	Season Begins 05/01/2008	40 ppb	++	**
Austin	No	47 ppb	++	**
San Antonio	No	37 ppb	++	**
Corpus Christi	No	30 ppb	++	**
Victoria	Season Begins 05/01/2008	21 ppb	++	**
El Paso-Juarez <sup>1</sup>	Season Begins 05/01/2008	59 ppb	++	**

## Haber Process (Fritz Haber Nobel 1918) Formation of Ammonia

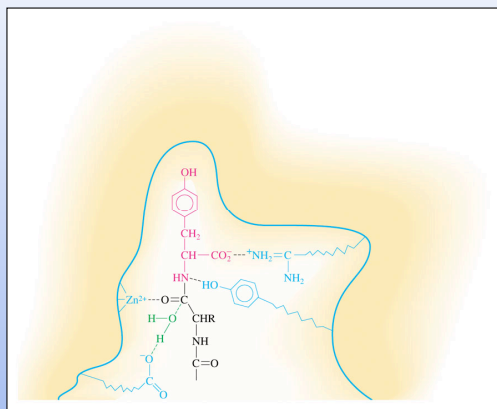
1.  $N_2(g) \rightarrow N_2(\text{adsorbed})$
2.  $N_2(\text{adsorbed}) \rightarrow 2N(\text{adsorbed})$
3.  $H_2(g) \rightarrow H_2(\text{adsorbed})$
4.  $H_2(\text{adsorbed}) \rightarrow 2H(\text{adsorbed})$
5.  $N(\text{adsorbed}) + 3H(\text{adsorbed}) \rightarrow NH_3(\text{adsorbed})$
6.  $NH_3(\text{adsorbed}) \rightarrow NH_3(g)$

originally osmium and uranium

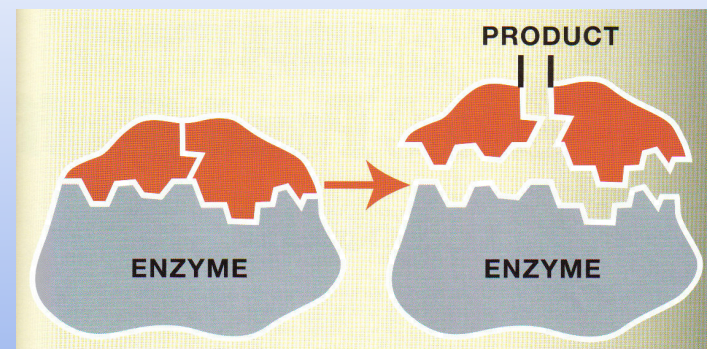
Now iron (keep out the  $O_2$ )

Ertl Nobel Prize 2008

## Enzymes Biological Catalysts



Substrate + Enzyme = Complex = Product + Enzyme



Enzyme Name = Function

Glucose Oxidase  
Oxidizes Glucose

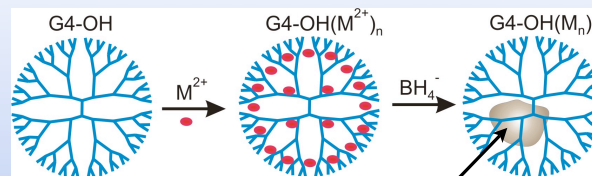
Aromatic Amine Dehydrogenase  
removes Hydrogen from an aromatic amine

Hydrolase Hydrolyze reactions

Isomerase Isomerize molecules

Transferase Transfers functional groups

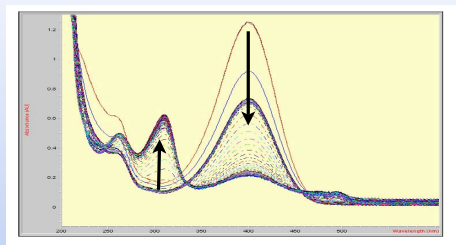
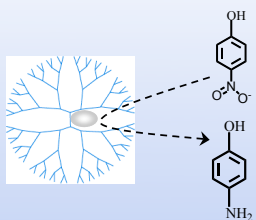
## Freshman Research Initiative Project Nanomaterials



Dendrimer encapsulated nanoparticle

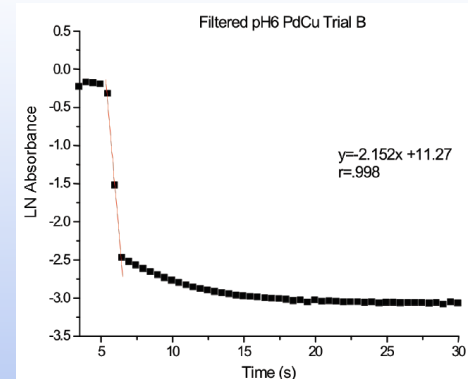
small metal particle  
can be made of a variety of materials  
(Au, Ag, Pd, Pt, Cu, Pt/Cu, Pd/Cu,....)

How good is the catalyst? Measure the kinetics



Measure the concentration as a function of time.

Kinetics are first order in reactant  
plot  $\ln[\text{concentration}]$  vs time slope =  $-k$



Kinetics Wenly Ruan, Alex Guevara 2007

$$[A] = [A]_0 - akt \quad t_{1/2} = [A]_0/2k$$

$$\ln[A] = \ln[A]_0 - akt \quad t_{1/2} = 0.693/k$$

$$1/[A] = 1/[A]_0 + akt \quad t_{1/2} = 1/k[A]_0$$

$$k = A e^{-E_a/RT} \quad \ln(k_2/k_1) = \frac{-E_a}{R} \left[ \frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right]$$