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Consecutive Reactions Formulas

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List of 9 Consecutive Reactions Formulas

Consecutive Reactions 1) Conc. of Intermediate B provided Reactant A Conc. at time t given k2 much greater than k1

$$\text{fx } [B] = A \cdot \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \right)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.064386 \text{ mol/L} = 101 \text{ mol/L} \cdot \left(\frac{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}}{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} - 0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)$$

2) Concentration of Intermediate B in First Order Consecutive Reaction

$$\text{fx } [B] = A_0 \cdot \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \right) \cdot (\exp(-k_1 \cdot t) - \exp(-k_2 \cdot t))$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.06246 \text{ mol/L} = 100 \text{ mol/L} \cdot \left(\frac{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}}{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} - 0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}} \right) \cdot (\exp(-0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}) - \exp(-0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}))$$

3) Concentration of Product C in First Order Consecutive Reaction

$$\text{fx } [C] = A_0 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{k_2 - k_1} \cdot (k_2 \cdot (\exp(-k_1 \cdot t) - \exp(-k_2 \cdot t))) \right) \right)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 1.958048 \text{ mol/L} = 100 \text{ mol/L} \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} - 0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}} \cdot (0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot (\exp(-0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}) - \exp(-0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}))) \right) \right)$$

4) Concentration of Product C when k2 much greater than k1 in 1st Order Consecutive Reaction

$$\text{fx } [C] = A_0 \cdot (1 - \exp(-k_1 \cdot t))$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 2.020509 \text{ mol/L} = 100 \text{ mol/L} \cdot (1 - \exp(-0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 3600 \text{ s}))$$

5) Concentration of Reactant A in First Order Consecutive Reaction

$$\text{fx } A = A_0 \cdot \exp(-k_1 \cdot t)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 97.97949 \text{ mol/L} = 100 \text{ mol/L} \cdot \exp(-0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot 3600 \text{ s})$$



6) Maximum Concentration of Intermediate B in First Order Consecutive Reaction

$$\text{fx } [B] = A_0 \cdot \left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \right)^{\frac{k_2}{k_1 - k_2}}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.06341 \text{ mol/L} = 100 \text{ mol/L} \cdot \left(\frac{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1}}{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)^{\frac{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1}}{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1} - 0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1}}}$$

7) Secular Eqm- Ratio of Conc. of A to B given of half-lives provided k2 much greater than k1

$$\text{fx } R_{A:B} = \frac{t_{1/2,B}}{t_{1/2,A}}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.8 = \frac{800 \text{ s}}{1000 \text{ s}}$$

8) Time required to form Maximum Concentration of Intermediate B in First Order Consecutive Reaction

$$\text{fx } t_{\max B} = \frac{1}{k_1 - k_2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 827.338 \text{ s} = \frac{1}{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1} - 0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}}{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1}} \right)$$

9) Transient Eqm- Ratio of B by A when k2 much greater than k1 for 1st Order Consecutive Rxn

$$\text{fx } R_{B:A} = \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.000637 = \frac{0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}}{0.0089 \text{ s}^{-1} - 0.00000567 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$



Variables Used

- **[B]** Concentration of B at Time t (Mole per Liter)
- **[C]** Concentration of C at Time t (Mole per Liter)
- **A** Concentration of A at Time t (Mole per Liter)
- **A₀** Initial Concentration of Reactant A (Mole per Liter)
- **k₁** Reaction Rate Constant 1 (1 Per Second)
- **k₂** Rate Constant of Reaction 2 (1 Per Second)
- **R_{A:B}** A to B Ratio
- **R_{B:A}** B to A Ratio
- **t** Time (Second)
- **t_{1/2,A}** Half life of A (Second)
- **t_{1/2,B}** Half life of B (Second)
- **t_{maxB}** Time at maxB (Second)



Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Function:** **exp**, $\exp(\text{Number})$
Exponential function
- **Function:** **ln**, $\ln(\text{Number})$
Natural logarithm function (base e)
- **Measurement:** **Time** in Second (s)
Time Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement:** **Molar Concentration** in Mole per Liter (mol/L)
Molar Concentration Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement:** **First Order Reaction Rate Constant** in 1 Per Second (s^{-1})
First Order Reaction Rate Constant Unit Conversion 



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