

- According to definition  $\ln(K_2/K_1) = (E_a/R)\{(1/T_1)-(1/T_2)\}$
- Rate constant  $K_1$  at temperature  $T_1$
- Rate constant  $K_2$  at temperature  $T_2$
- $E_a$  is the activation barrier.  $R$  is the Universal gas constant
- Here it is given that  $K_1 = 0.0132/s$ ,  $K_2 = 0.684/s$ ,  $T_1 = 400K$ ,  $T_2 = 450K$
- Through Calculation The activation energy will be  $118.158\text{ KJ}$
- Thus rate constant at  $425\text{ K}$  we can determine from the same equation.
- Let take  $K_1 = 0.0132/s$  at  $T_1 = 400K$
- Thus rate constant  $K_3$  at  $425\text{ K}(T_3)$
- $K_3 = 0.10672/s$

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