Unit 1 - Reaction Kinetics

## <u>Chemistry 12</u> Worksheet 1-3 - Reaction Mechanisms

1. It is known that compounds called *chlorof luorocarbons* (C.F.C.s) (eg. CFCl<sub>3</sub>) will break up in the presence of ultraviolet radiation, such as found in the upper atmosphere, forming single chlorine atoms:

$$CFCl_3 \rightarrow CFCl_2 + Cl$$

The Cl atoms then react with Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) as outlined in the following mechanism.

Step 1: 
$$Cl + O_3 \rightarrow ClO + O_2$$

Step 2: 
$$ClO + O \rightarrow Cl + O_2$$
 (single "O" atoms occur naturally in the atmosphere.)

- a) Write the equation for the *overall reaction*. (Using steps 1 and 2)
- b) What is the *catalyst* in this reaction?
- c) Identify an *intermediate* in this reaction
- d) Explain how a *small* amount of chlorofluorocarbons can destroy a *large* amount of ozone.
- e) What breaks the bond in the CFCl<sub>3</sub> and releases the free Cl atom?
- 2. Given the following mechanism, answer the questions below:

Step 1: 
$$O_3 + NO \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2$$
 (slow)

Step 2: 
$$NO_2 + O \rightarrow NO + O_2$$
 (fast)

- a) Give the equation for the *overall reaction*.
- b) What could the *catalyst* be in this mechanism?
- c) What is an *intermediate* in this mechanism?

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d) Given that the **uncatalyzed** overall reaction is a *slow exothermic* reaction, draw a *potential energy graph* which shows the possible shape of the curve for the *uncatalyzed* reaction. On the same graph, show a possible curve for the *catalyzed* reaction.

Potential

Energy

Trugress of Reaction	<b>Progress</b>	of	Reactio	r
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3. Consider the following mechanism:

Step 1: 
$$H_2O_2 + I \rightarrow H_2O + IO \rightarrow (slow)$$

Step 2: 
$$H_2O_2 + IO \rightarrow H_2O + O_2 + I$$
 (fast)

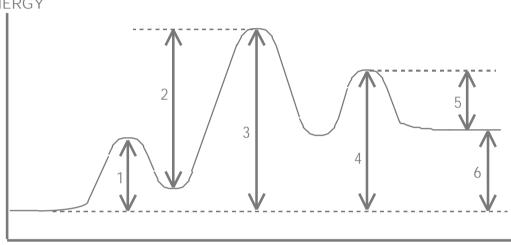
- a) Give the equation for the overall reaction.
- b) What acts as a *catalyst* in this mechanism?
- c) What acts as an *intermediate* in this mechanism?
- 4. What is meant by the *rate determining step* in a reaction mechanism?
- 5. What is meant by a *reaction mechanism*?

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- 6. How are reaction mechanisms determined?
- 7. Given the following *Potential Energy Diagram* for a 3 step reaction, answer the questions below it:

POTENTIAL ENERGY



PROGRESS OF REACTION

a) Which arrow indicates the activation energy for the first step of the reverse reaction?

b) Which arrow indicates the *activation energy* for the *first* step of the forward reaction?

c) Which arrow indicates the *activation energy* for the *second* step of the forward reaction?

d) Which arrow indicates the *enthalpy change* ( $\Delta H$ ) *or "enthalpy change"* for the *overall* **forward** reaction?

e) Which arrow indicates the *enthalpy change* ( $\Delta H$ ) *or "enthalpy change"* for the *overall* reverse reaction?

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f)	Which arrow indicates the activation energy for the overall forward reaction?
g)	Which step would be the <i>rate determining step</i> in the <i>forward</i> reaction?
h)	In a dashed line or another colour sketch a possible curve that would represent the route for the <i>uncatalyzed overall reaction</i> . <u>Label this</u> on the graph.
Gi	ven the reaction:
	$4HBr + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2Br_2$
a)	Would you expect this reaction to take place in a single step?
	Why or why not?
b)	This reaction is thought to take place by means of the following mechanism:
	Step 1: $HBr + O_2 \rightarrow HOOBr$ (slow)
	Step 2: $HBr + HOOBr \rightarrow 2HOBr$ (fast)
	Step 3: $2HBr + 2HOBr \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2Br_2$ (fast)
c)	Identify the two <i>intermediates</i>
d)	A catalyst is discovered which increases the rate of <i>Step 3</i> . How will this affect the rate
	of the overall reaction?
	Explain your answer.
e)	A catalyst is discovered which increases the rate of <i>Step 1</i> . How will this affect the rate
	of the overall reaction?
	Explain your answer.

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g) How many "bumps" will the potential energy diagram for the reaction mechanism have?

h) Which step is called the *rate determining step* in this mechanism?

i) In order to have successful collisions, the colliding particles must have **both** the proper

amount of *energy* and the proper

j) On the set of axes below, draw the shape of the curve you might expect for the reaction in this question. The overall reaction is *exothermic*! Make sure you get the "bumps" the correct relative sizes.

Potential Energy

Progress of Reaction

9. The equation for an *overall* reaction is:

a) The following is a proposed *mechanism* for this reaction. One of the species has been left out. *Determine what that species is and write it in the box*. Make sure the *charge* is correct if it has one!

Step 1: 
$$OCl^- + H_2O \rightarrow HOCl + OH^-$$
 (fast)

Step 2: 
$$I^- + HOCl \rightarrow IOH + Cl^-$$
 (slow)

Step 3: 
$$IOH + OH \rightarrow$$
 +  $H_2O$  (fast)

- b) Which species in the mechanism above acts as a *catalyst*?
- c) Which three species in the mechanism above are *intermediates*?
- d) Step \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the *rate determining step*.

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e) On the set of axes below, draw the shape of the curve you might expect for the reaction in this question. The overall reaction is *endothermic*! Make sure you get the "bumps" the correct relative sizes.



## **Progress of Reaction**

10. Given the following steps for a mechanism:

Step 1: 
$$Br_2 \rightarrow 2Br$$
 (fast)

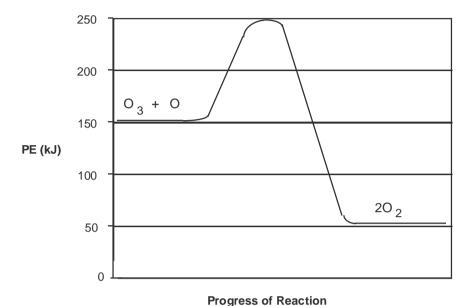
Step 2: 
$$Br + OCl_2 \rightarrow BrOCl + Cl$$
 (slow)

Step 3: 
$$Br + Cl \rightarrow BrCl$$
 (fast)

- a) Write the equation for the *overall reaction*.

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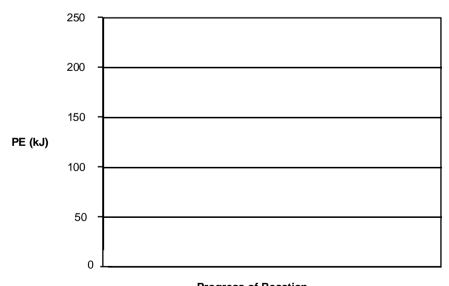
11. The following *potential energy diagram* refers to a very slow one-step reaction of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and oxygen atoms in the upper atmosphere.



On the axis below, draw a potential energy diagram which could represent the *catalyzed mechanism* for the reaction:

Step 1: 
$$O_3 + NO \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2$$
 (slow)

Step 2: 
$$NO_2 + O \rightarrow NO + O_2$$
 (fast)



**Progress of Reaction** 

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12.	A certain chemical can provide a reaction with an alternate mechanism having a greater
	activation energy. What will happen to the rate of the reaction when this chemical is added?

Explain your answer.

13. The following overall reaction is *fast* at room temperature:

$$H^{+} + I^{-} + H_{2}O_{2} \rightarrow H_{2}O + HOI$$

A student proposes the following two-step mechanism for the above reaction:

Step 1: 
$$H^+ + H^+ + H_2O_2 \rightarrow H_4O_2^{2+}$$

Step 2: 
$$H_4O_2^{2+} + I^- \rightarrow H_2O + HOI + H^+$$

Would you *agree* or *disagree* with this proposed mechanism?

Explain your answer

14. Consider the following reaction:

$$CO + NO_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + NO$$

a) The *first step* in each of two proposed reaction mechanisms for the above reaction is listed below. If each proposed reaction mechanism consists of only *two* steps, *determine the second step for each mechanism*.

**Proposed Mechanism One:** 

Step 1: 
$$2NO_2 \rightarrow NO_3 + NO$$
 (slow)

Step 2: \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fast)

Proposed Mechanism Two:

Step 1:  $2NO_2 \rightarrow N_2O_4$  (fast)

Step 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (slow)

b) Experimental data show that the rate of the reaction is not affected by a change in the

[CO]. Which of these two mechanisms would be consistent with these data?

Explain your answer.