

#### OCR (A) Chemistry A-level Topic 3.2.2- Reaction rates

#### Flashcards

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# What is the equation used to calculate rate?







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#### Rate = change in concentration / time







## What is the unit for rate of reaction?







What is the unit for rate of reaction?

#### mol dm<sup>-3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>







## What must particles do in order to react?







What must particles do in order to react?

## Collide with sufficient energy (activation energy) and the correct orientation







# Do most collisions result in a reaction?







#### Do most collisions result in a reaction?

No







# What are the factors that affect rate of reaction?







What are the factors that affect rate of reaction?

- Temperature
- Pressure
- Concentration
- Surface area
- Catalyst







# What is the effect of increasing temperature on rate of reaction? why?

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What is the effect of increasing temperature on rate of reaction and why?

Increasing temperature  $\rightarrow$  increased rate of reaction Much higher proportion of particles have energy greater than the activation energy  $\rightarrow$  many more successful collisions per second  $\rightarrow$ increased rate







# What is the effect of increasing concentration/pressure on rate of reaction and why?

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What is the effect of increasing concentration/pressure on rate of reaction and why?

Increased concentration/pressure  $\rightarrow$  increased rate of

reaction

There are more particles in a given volume  $\rightarrow$  more frequent successful collisions  $\rightarrow$  increased rate







## What are the variables in an experiment that can be monitored to calculate the rate of reaction?







What are the variables in an experiment that can be monitored to calculate the rate of reaction?

- Concentration of reactant or product
- Gas volume of products
- Mass of substances formed





# How to calculate rate from a concentration time graph?







How to calculate rate from a concentration time graph?

#### Draw a tangent

Work out the gradient of the tangent using the equation

Gradient = change in y / change in x







## What is a catalyst?







What is a catalyst?

# A substance which increases the rate of reaction but is not used up in the reaction







## How do catalysts work and how do they increase the rate of reaction?







How do catalysts work and how do they increase the rate of reaction?

They provide an alternate reaction pathway (with a lower activation energy)

Due to lower activation energy, more particles have

energy > activation energy, so more frequent

successful collisions, so increased reaction rate







# What does homogeneous catalyst mean?







What does homogeneous catalyst mean?

## A catalyst that is in the same phase as the reactants.

Eg. liquid catalyst mixed with liquid reactants







# What does heterogeneous catalyst mean?







What does heterogeneous catalyst mean?

## Catalyst used in the reaction is in different phase to the reactants

Eg. gaseous reactants passed over solid catalyst







## What are catalytic convertors?







What are catalytic convertors?

## They are present in vehicles to reduce toxic emission and prevent photochemical smog







### Define activation energy







#### Define activation energy

## The minimum energy that particles must collide with for a reaction to occur







## Name some important features of Boltzmann distribution (5)







Name some important features of Boltzmann distribution

- Area under the curve = total number of molecules
- Area under the curve does not change when conditions alter
- The curve starts at the origin
- Curve does not touch or cross the energy axis
- Only the molecules with energy greater than activation energy can react







## What are the axis in a Boltzmann distribution?







What are the axis in a Boltzmann distribution?

#### X axis - energy

## Y axis - number of molecules with a given energy







Draw a labelled Boltzmann Curve with labels of average energy, activation energy and most probable energy. Draw in a different colour the effect of increasing temperature







Draw a labelled Boltzmann Curve with labels of average energy, activation energy and most probable energy. Draw in a different colour the effect of increasing temperature





## Draw a labelled Boltzmann Curve showing the effect of catalyst of rate of reaction

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Draw a labelled Boltzmann Curve showing the effect of catalyst of rate of reaction

