Chemistry 12 **REACTION MECHANISMS**

1. It is known that compounds called *chlorofluorocarbons* (C.F.C.s) (eg. CFCl₃) 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 (O3) 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 CFCl3 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?

d)	Given that the	uncatalyz	ed overall reaction is a slow exothermic reaction, draw a
	potential ener	gy graph w	hich 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

Progress of Reaction

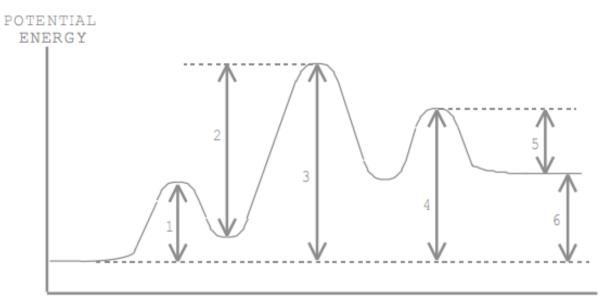
3. Consider the following mechanism:

Step 1:
$$H_2O_2 + I^- \rightarrow H_2O + IO^-$$
 (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*?

6. Given the following *Potential Energy Diagram* for a 3 step reaction, answer the questions below it:



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* (ΔH) *or "enthalpy change"* for the *overall* **forward** reaction?
- e) Which arrow indicates the *enthalpy change* (ΔH) *or "enthalpy change"* for the *overall* **reverse** reaction?
- f) Which arrow indicates the activation energy for the overall forward reaction?
- g) Which step would be the *rate determining step* in the *forward* reaction?
- h) In a dashed line or another colour sketch a possible curve that would represent the route for the *uncatalyzed* overall reaction. <u>Label this</u> on the graph.

(slow)

_	~:			
1	(÷1370n 1	⊦h⊿	reaction	
/ .	GIVCH	ш	reaction	٠

$$4HBr + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2Br_2$$

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: $HBr + O_2 \rightarrow HOOBr$

Step 2: $HBr + HOOBr \rightarrow 2HOBr$ (fast)

Step 3: $2HBr + 2HOBr \rightarrow 2H_2O + 2Br_2$ (fast)

- c) Identify the two *intermediates*
- d) A catalyst is discovered which increases the rate of *Step 3*. How will this affect the rate of the *overall reaction*?

 Explain your answer.

e) A catalyst is discovered which increases the rate of *Step 1*. How will this affect the rate of the *overall reaction*?

Explain your answer.

- f) Which step has the greatest *activation energy*?
- 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

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

I- + OCl- → IO- + Cl-

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*.

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 <i>endothermic</i> ! Make sure you get the						
	"bumps" the correct relative sizes.						



Progress of Reaction

9. Given the following steps for a mechanism:

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

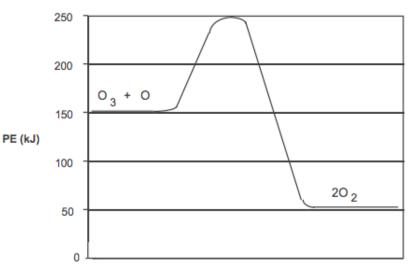
Step 2:
$$Br + OCl_2 \rightarrow BrOCl + Cl$$
 (slow)

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

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

b)	A substance is added that <i>decreases</i> the <i>activation energy</i> for step 1. Will this speed					
	up, slow down, or have no effect on the rate of the overall reaction?					
	Give a reason for your answer.					
c)	Is there a <i>catalyst</i> in this mechanism? If so, what is it?					
d)	Is there an <i>intermediate</i> in this mechanism? If so, what is it?					

10. The following *potential energy diagram* refers to a very slow one-step reaction of ozone (O3) and oxygen atoms in the upper atmosphere.

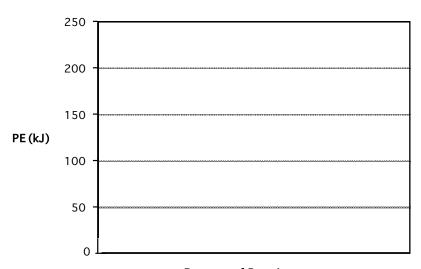


Progress of Reaction

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

11. 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.		