

Big Idea #4

Chemical Reactions and Their Rates

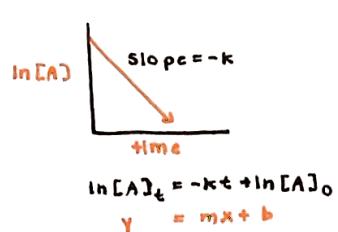
rate laws

$$\text{rate} = k[A]^x[B]^y[C]^z$$

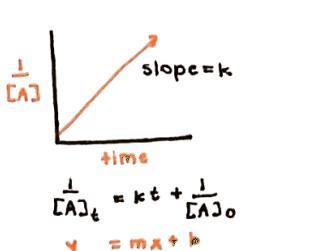
zero-order rate = k



first-order rate = $k[A]$



second-order rate = $k[A]^2$



half-life the time it takes for half of a substance to react

↳ remains constant for a first-order reactant

$$\text{half-life} = \frac{\ln(2)}{k}$$

only applies to first-order
(find k using rate law)

↳ varies for zero- and second-order reactant
 k remains constant w/ changes in temp

radioactive decay:
prot. $X \rightarrow$ prot. $Y + {}^0_{-1}e^-$
mass + 1

collision theory

- ↳ when reactants collide with sufficient energy (activation energy) a reaction occurs
- ↳ for aqueous & gaseous reactants, increased concentration increases rate of reaction (more molecules = more collisions)
- ↳ for solid reactants, reactions proceed faster with higher surface area (more "available" atoms)
- ↳ stirring increases the reaction rate in a heterogeneous mixture (increased likelihood of collisions)
- ↳ reaction rates increase with increased temperature due to higher KE (more molecules have sufficient E_a)
- ↳ reactions only happen with collisions in the correct orientation

Beer's Law

$$A = Ecl$$

A = absorbance

E = molar absorptivity

l = path length

C = concentration of solution

most effective with solutions that visibly change color over time
spectrophotometer measures the amount of light at a specific wavelength that is absorbed by a solution

reaction mechanisms

reactions happen as sum of elementary steps

intermediates produced but fully consumed in a next step

unimolecular elementary step with one reactant

bimolecular elementary step with two reactants

rate-determining step the slowest step in a reaction

must do substitution w/ previous step if intermediate appears in rate law

catalyst consumed then re-made by overall reaction process

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