REACTION RATES

Chemical reactions involve **collisions** between reacting particles.

There are **FOUR** ways of speeding up reactions.

1. Increase the concentration of the reactants

The more 'bunched together' the reactants the more often they will collide.



The reaction of Magnesium (Mg) with Hydrochloric acid (HCl) is faster if the concentration of the HCl is increased:



Dilute acid Fewer collisions Slower reaction



Concentrated acid More collisions Faster reaction

In everyday life, we know that charcoal in a barbecue burns much faster when you fan it. This is because a higher concentration of Oxygen in the air is then reacting with the charcoal.

2. Increase the surface area of reactants

The Magnesium in the above reaction can only react with the HCl molecules on its surface.



If we make the Magnesium into a powder, the HCl can get round each little grain in the powder, increasing the number of collisions and therefore speeding up the reaction.



Magnesium block Fewer collisions Slower reaction



Powdered Magnesium More collisions Faster reaction

In everyday life, we know that potatoes will cook quicker if they are cut into small pieces.

3. Increase the temperature of the reaction mixture

The higher the temperature the faster and more violent the collisions. Bonds are more likely to break and reactions are therefore faster.



Magnesium reacts faster with Hydrochloric acid when the temperature of the reaction mixture is increased:



Low temperature Low energy collisions Slower reaction



High temperature High energy collisions Faster reaction

In everyday life, we know that foods are kept in fridges to slow down the decomposition process.

4. Use a catalyst

Catalysts are substances which speed up some reactions. They are not used up by the reactions and can be recovered and used again once the reaction is over.

Example 1



Copper (Cu) speeds up the reaction between Magnesium and Hydrochloric acid:



Catalyst not present Slower reaction



Catalyst present Faster reaction

A Platinum/Rhodium alloy is used in the catalytic converter to speed up the reaction between the exhaust gases in a car e.g.

Carbon	+	Nitrogen	->	Carbon	+	Nitrogen
monoxide		monoxide		dioxide		

Enzymes catalyse the chemical reactions which take place in living things - plants and animals. They find uses in the home and in industry:

- * Biological washing powders contain enzymes which speed up the reaction of protein stains (blood, egg etc) with Water.
- * In the brewing industry, plant enzymes are used to convert Starch into alcohol.