

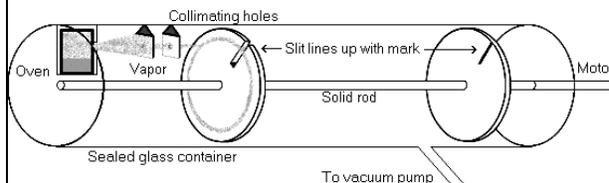
The Collision Theory and Activation Energy

Explaining how and why factors affect reaction rates



The Maxwell-Boltzmann apparatus

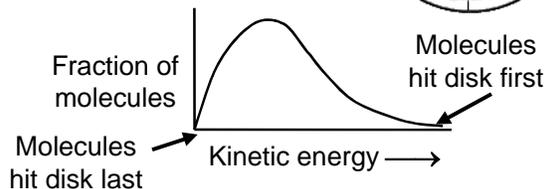
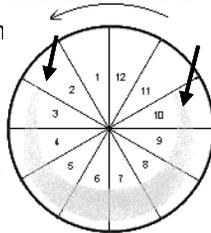
- Maxwell and Boltzmann performed an experiment to determine the kinetic energy distribution of atoms
- Because all atoms of an element have roughly the same mass, the kinetic energy of identical atoms is determined by velocity ($KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$)



The Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution

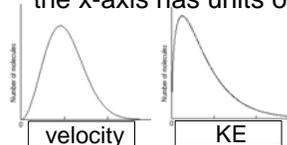
- The resulting disk looks like th

Basically, if we plot the intensity of the dots on a graph we get a graph of fraction of atoms/molecules vs. kinetic energy:



Why is the graph skewed?

- This curve is characteristic of all molecules
- The curve is elongated due to how atoms collide, and to the units of the graph
- Recall all particles are in motion. An average speed will be reached.
- The graph is skewed because 0 is the lower limit, but theoretically there is no upper limit
- More than that the graph is skewed because the x-axis has units of energy not velocity



Same data, different axes. E.g. $v=1$, $KE=1$
 $v=2$, $KE=4$
 $v=3$, $KE=9$

Temperature and reaction rate

- By understanding the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution, we can begin to understand the two reasons why an increase in temperature causes an increase in reaction rate
 - Read pg. 754 - 755 (starting at 18.7), answer questions 18.61 - 18.64 on pg. 773 and ...
- Q- Look back at the five factors that affect reaction rates. Three of these factors can be (at least in part) explained by the collision theory. Identify the 3 factors and explain how the affect of each can be explained with reference to the collision theory

Temperature and reaction rate

- Demonstrations: $Mg + O_2$, $H_2 + O_2$
- By increasing the temperature, a small number of molecules reach E_a . The reaction is exothermic, further increasing temperature and causing more molecules to reach E_a , etc.
- Draw the M-B distribution for $H_2 + O_2$ before heat was applied. Show how heat affects the diagram.

Transition state theory

- Read remainder of 18.7