Reaction Mechanisms

- A reaction mechanism is a step-by-step process that reactant molecules undergo to produce the eventual products.
- Any reaction that has more than 2 reactant molecules will have a reaction mechanism involving more than one step.
- This is because the probability of several molecules colliding simultaneously with sufficient energy and proper geometry to overcome the activation energy is infinitesimally small.
- Instead, we set up a series of steps, each involving only two molecules.

Example: $4 \text{ HBr} + O_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{ Br}_2$

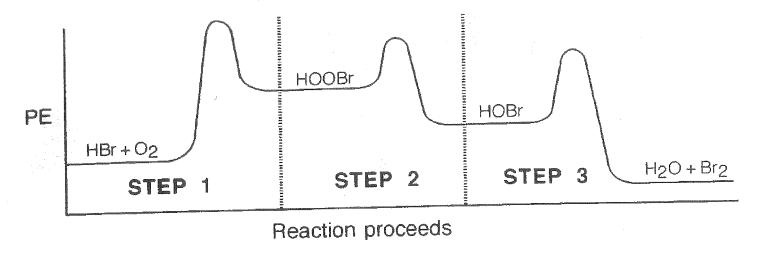
HBr +
$$O_2 \rightarrow$$
 HOOBr (slow)
HOOBr + HBr \rightarrow 2 HOBr (fast)

HOBr + HBr \rightarrow H₂O + Br₂ (fast) x 2

The Finding of missing step

Multi-step Reactions

- 1) Each step in the reaction has its own peak on the potential energy diagram.
- 2) The higher the peak is from the original energy of the reactants, the slower that step is.
- 3) The activation energy for the overall reaction is that for the highest peak.
- 4) The slowest step is called the RATE DETERMINING STEP.
- 5) ΔH is the difference between the initial reactants and the final products.



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