The effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction

Review

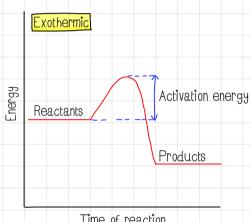


Chemical reactions can only take place when the reacting particles collide with each other. The collisions must also have sufficient energy for the reaction to take place.



The rate of a chemical reaction is determined by the frequency of successful collisions (collisions per second).

Activation energy



The activation energy is the minimum amount of energy that particles must have in order to react.

Time of reaction

Catalysts



Catalysts increase the rate of the reaction but are not used up in the reaction



Catalysts allow reactions to be carried out quickly without needing to increase the temperature or pressure. This saves money during chemical production.



Because catalysts are not used up during a reaction they can be used again and again.

Activation energy and catalysts)



The rate of reaction depends on the number of particles that have enough energy to cross the activation energy barrier and collide successfully.



Catalysts can increase the rate of reaction by lowering the activation energy required for a successful collision to take place.

The effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction... Exothermic Activation energy Reactants Activation energy with catalyst Products Time of reaction When a catalyst is present the particles require less energy to cross the activation energy barrier. This means that more particles can successfully collide per second. As a result the rate of reaction will increase. Catalysts and reactions vanadium oxide \longrightarrow sulfur trioxide sulfur dioxide + oxygen Catalysts are not included in the chemical equation for the reaction because they are not used up. They may be placed over the arrow to show that they are present. Different reactions require different catalysts. Enzymes act as catalysts in living organisms. They allow a wide range of reactions to occur at body temperature. Industrial uses of catalysts Removal of combustion pollutants from car exhausts (platinum) Cracking of hydrocarbons (Zeolites) Production of ammonia (iron)

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