

CONCEPT: COLLISION THEORY

- According to **Collision Theory**, a chemical reaction is successful when two _____ reactants successfully collide.
 - *Successful collision*: reacting molecules must collide with enough _____ and with proper _____.

Factors Influencing Collisions

- ① Temperature: ____ Temp, ____ energetic collisions
- ② Activation Energy: ____ Ea, ____ reaction rate.
- ③ [Reactants]: ____ [reactants], ____ frequency of collisions
- ④ Orientation: molecules must collide with proper _____ = successful collision.
- determined by _____ of molecules

- The *rate of a reaction* is influenced by molecular collisions: ____ collisions, ____ rate of reaction.

EXAMPLE: For a chemical reaction to occur, all of the following must happen *except*.

- a) A large enough number of collisions must occur

d) Reactant molecules must collide with enough energy

b) Chemical bonds in the reactants must break

e) None of the above

c) Reactant molecules must collide with correct orientation

Intro to Arrhenius Equation

- Illustrates how the *rate of reaction* is affected by different variables.
 - Faster reaction rate = ____ k, ____ A, ____ Ea, ____ Temp.

Arrhenius Equation

$$k = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}{RT}}$$

____ the k, ____ the rate of reaction

- ____ = Rate Constant
- ____ = Frequency Factor
- ____ = Activation Energy
- ____ = Gas Constant as ____ $\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mole K}}$
- ____ = Temperature in ____

- **Frequency Factor (A)** can be split into 2 variables: *orientation factor (p)* and *collision frequency (z)*.

- ① **Orientation factor (p)**: a number that represents the fraction of collisions with correct orientation.
- _____ the reactant, _____ the orientation factor, _____ successful collisions.

- ② **Collision Frequency (z)**: frequency of molecule collisions.

EXAMPLE: Determine which of the following reactions has the smallest orientation factor (p).

- a) $\text{I} + \text{HI} \longrightarrow \text{I}_2 + \text{H}$

b) $\text{H} + \text{H} \longrightarrow \text{H}_2$

c) $\text{Br}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{BrC}-\text{CBrH}_2$

d) All of these reactions should have same orientation factors.