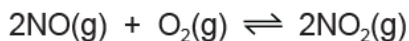


## Reaction Kinetics - 2021

### 1. Nov/2020/Paper\_41/No.1

Nitrogen monoxide, NO, reacts with oxygen to form nitrogen dioxide, NO<sub>2</sub>.



The rate equation for the forward reaction is shown.

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{NO}]^2[\text{O}_2]$$

(a) Complete the following table.

the order of reaction with respect to [NO]	
the order of reaction with respect to [O <sub>2</sub> ]	
the overall order of reaction	

[1]

(b) Two separate experiments are carried out at 30 °C to determine the rate of the forward reaction.

experiment	[NO]/mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	[O <sub>2</sub> ]/mol dm <sup>-3</sup>	rate/mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
1	0.00300	0.00200	1.51 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>
2		0.00500	6.05 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>

(i) Use the data for experiment 1 to calculate the value of the rate constant, *k*. State the units of *k*.



*k* = ..... units = ..... [2]

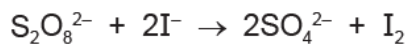
(ii) Calculate the value of [NO] in experiment 2.

[NO] = ..... mol dm<sup>-3</sup> [1]

(c) Define the term *rate-determining step*.

..... [1]

(d) Peroxodisulfate ions,  $S_2O_8^{2-}$ , react with iodide ions,  $I^-$ .



The rate equation for the reaction in the absence of any catalyst is shown.

$$\text{rate} = k[S_2O_8^{2-}][I^-]$$

(i) Suggest equations for a two-step mechanism for this reaction, stating which of the two steps is the rate-determining step.

step 1 .....

step 2 .....

rate-determining step = .....

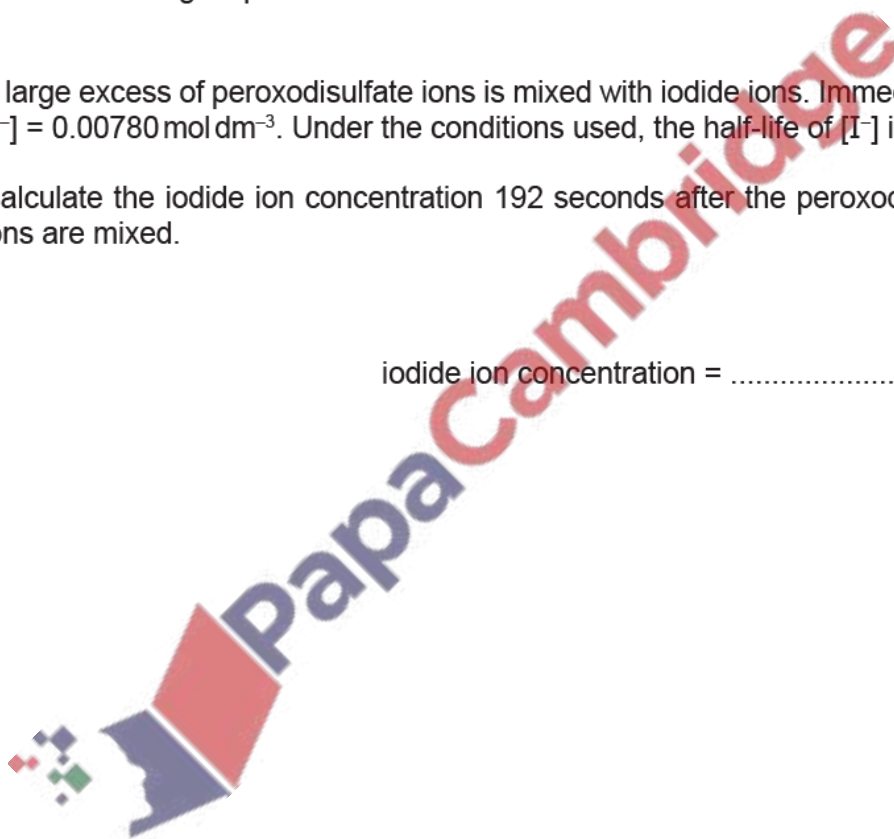
[2]

(ii) A large excess of peroxodisulfate ions is mixed with iodide ions. Immediately after mixing,  $[I^-] = 0.00780 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ . Under the conditions used, the half-life of  $[I^-]$  is 48 seconds.

Calculate the iodide ion concentration 192 seconds after the peroxodisulfate and iodide ions are mixed.

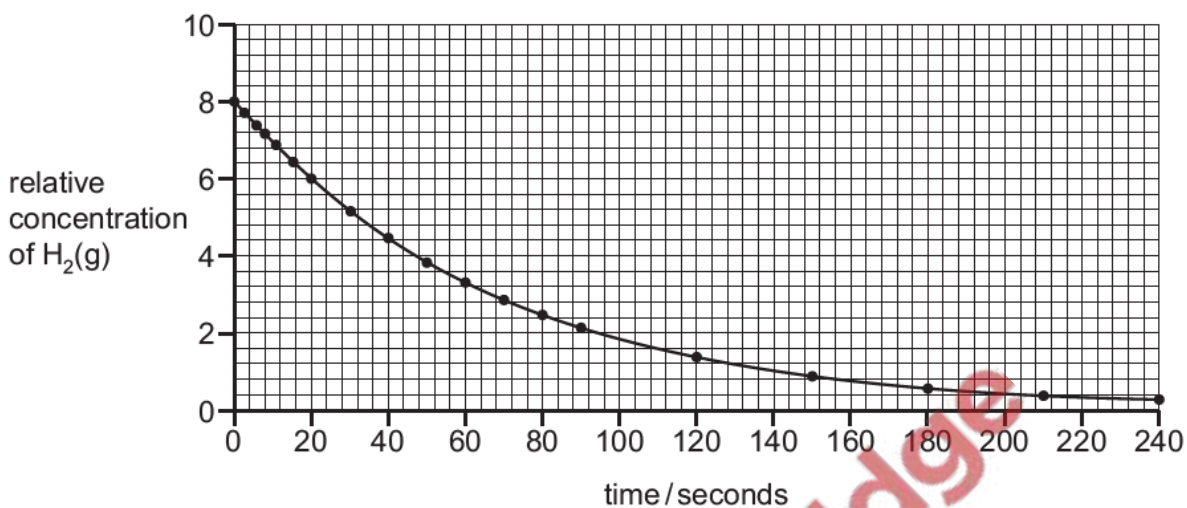
iodide ion concentration = .....  $\text{mol dm}^{-3}$  [1]

[Total: 8]



The rate of the reaction  $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{I}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}(\text{g})$  is studied.

- (a) A small amount of  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$  is mixed with a large excess of  $\text{I}_2(\text{g})$  at a temperature of 400 K and the reaction is monitored. The graph obtained is shown.



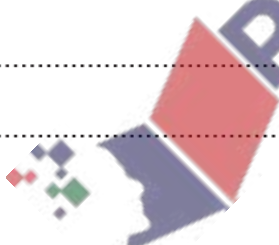
- (i) Suggest why a large excess of  $\text{I}_2(\text{g})$  is used in this experiment.

..... [1]

- (ii) The reaction is first order with respect to  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ .

Use data from the graph to confirm this statement.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]



- (b) Three separate experiments were carried out at 400 K with different starting concentrations of  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$  and  $\text{I}_2(\text{g})$ . The results are shown in the table.

experiment	$[\text{H}_2(\text{g})]/\text{mol dm}^{-3}$	$[\text{I}_2(\text{g})]/\text{mol dm}^{-3}$	rate of reaction / $\text{mol dm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$
1	$1.0 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-17}$
2	$1.0 \times 10^{-1}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-1}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-15}$
3	$5.0 \times 10^{-1}$	$5.0 \times 10^{-1}$	$5.0 \times 10^{-14}$

- (i) Use the data, and the order of reaction with respect to  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$  given in (a)(ii), to deduce the order of reaction with respect to  $\text{I}_2(\text{g})$ .

Explain your answer, giving data in support of your explanation.

.....

.....

.....

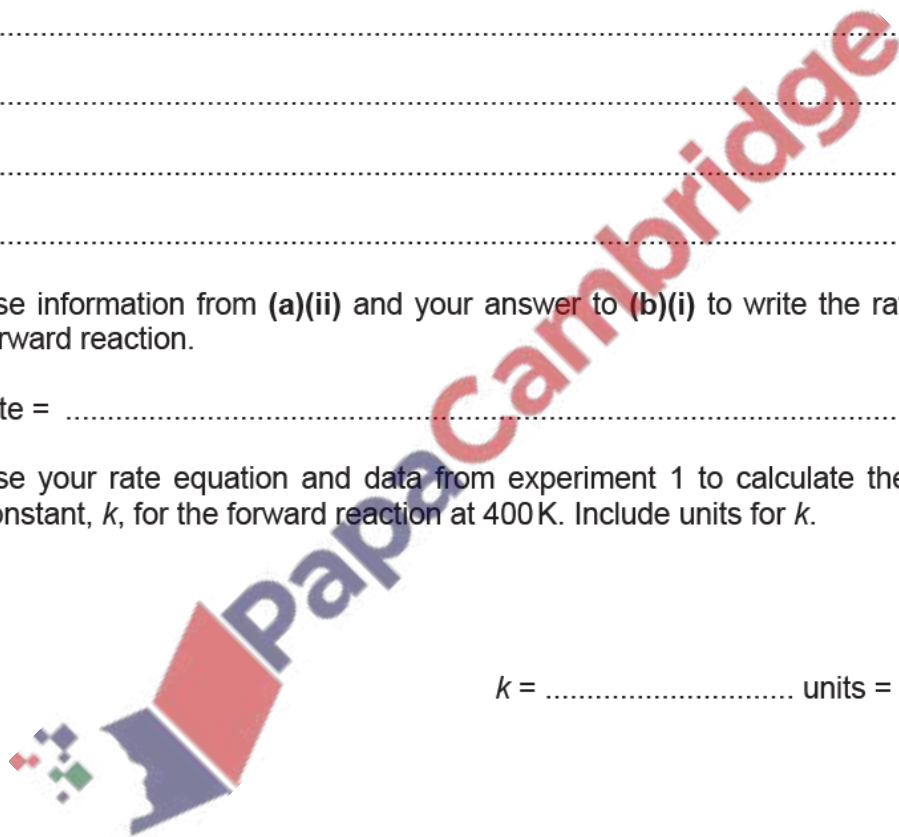
..... [3]

- (ii) Use information from (a)(ii) and your answer to (b)(i) to write the rate equation for the forward reaction.

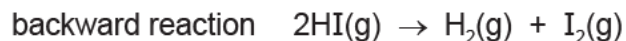
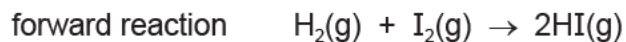
rate = ..... [1]

- (iii) Use your rate equation and data from experiment 1 to calculate the value of the rate constant,  $k$ , for the forward reaction at 400 K. Include units for  $k$ .

$k = \dots\dots\dots$  units = ..... [2]



(c) At 400K the rate constant for the forward reaction is approximately 1000 times greater than the rate constant for the backward reaction. The overall orders of the forward and backward reactions are the same.



(i) Use this information to explain what will happen if equal concentrations of HI(g), H<sub>2</sub>(g) and I<sub>2</sub>(g) are mixed at 400K.

You should comment on:

- the relative initial rates of the forward and backward reactions
- the position of the equilibrium reached.

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

(ii) At 700K the rate constant for the forward reaction is approximately 50 times greater than the rate constant for the backward reaction.

Use this information and the information in (c)(i) to deduce the signs of the  $\Delta H$  values of the forward and backward reactions. Explain your answer.

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

[Total: 12]

