

## 5.6 Reading an Energy Profile

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 11 marks

**KEY WORDS** energy profile 能量图 • exothermic 放热 • endothermic 吸热  
• transition state 过渡态 • activation energy 活化能

### Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **reading an energy profile** (reaction coordinate diagram).

You must be able to:

- read reactant and product energies and the **activation energy**  $E_a$
- find  $\Delta H$  from the diagram
- classify the reaction as **exothermic** 放热 or **endothermic** 吸热

### 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

#### ■ The energy profile

The graph plots energy (y) against reaction progress (x): reactants on the left, a peak (the **transition state**), then products on the right.

#### ■ Activation energy from the diagram

$E_a$  is the height from the **reactants** up to the **peak**. A higher barrier means a slower reaction.

#### ■ Enthalpy change

$\Delta H$  is the energy of **products minus reactants**:

- products **lower** than reactants  $\rightarrow \Delta H < 0$ , **exothermic** (releases energy);
- products **higher**  $\rightarrow \Delta H > 0$ , **endothermic**.

#### ■ A worked reading

If reactants sit at 50 kJ, the peak at 120 kJ, and products at 30 kJ:  $E_a = 120 - 50 = 70$  kJ;  $\Delta H = 30 - 50 = -20$  kJ (exothermic).

## 2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

**2.1** On an energy profile, where is the activation energy measured from and to? [1]

**2.2** Reactants at 60 kJ, products at 40 kJ. Find  $\Delta H$  and classify it. [2]

**2.3** What does the peak of an energy profile represent? [1]

## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** An exothermic reaction has products that are [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

**A** higher in energy than reactants

**B** lower in energy than reactants

**C** equal to reactants

**D** at the peak

**3.2** An energy profile shows reactants at 80 kJ, the peak at 150 kJ, products at 110 kJ.

(a) Find the activation energy. [2]

(b) Find  $\Delta H$  and state whether the reaction is exo- or endothermic. [2]

**3.3** Sketch-describe how the energy profile changes when a catalyst is added, and state which quantity is unaffected. [2]