Reaction mechanisms

Chemists use reaction mechanisms to show what they think might be happening as molecules interact during chemical reactions.

When drawing reaction mechanisms the chemist usually assumes:

- 1. that the reaction occurs in several distinct steps;
- 2. that each step can be represented as the movement of electrons; and
- 3. that sometimes electrons move as pairs, and sometimes they move individually.

Diagrams showing the steps in reaction mechanisms usually show the molecules and/or ions (shown by + and -) and/or radicals (shown by \bullet) involved, as well as arrows showing the movement of electrons. Two types of arrows are used:



an arrow with a full head (a 'curly arrow') represents a pair of electrons moving



an arrow with a half arrow-head (a 'fishhook') represents the movement of a single electron

curly arrow

fish-hook arrow

There are two questions in this exercise. The questions each consist of a central diagram showing the initial stage in a reaction mechanism, surrounded by a selection of suggestions for the result of that step. Your task in each case is to identify which of the diagrams gives the correct outcome of that reaction step. Draw a large arrow showing which diagram is correct, as in the example below.



Try and explain your reason(s) for selecting the diagram you chose.



Reaction mechanism 1



I selected this diagram because:

RS•C



Reaction mechanism 2





Reaction mechanisms revealed

Reaction mechanism 1

The diagrams below show and explain the correct answer to the question about the ionic reaction mechanism.



Reaction mechanism 2

The diagrams below show and explain the correct answer to the question about the free radical mechanism.



