

• Activation Energy

The minimum amount of energy that required by molecules of The reactants to overcome The barriers between reactants and products

• Acid

- A substance which dissolved in water
- dissociates into +ve H^+ ions (Protons)
- And it turns a litmus Paper into red and also turns a Ph. Ph into red color Phenol Phthalein (✓)

• An acid has a PH smaller than 7

• Anions → negatively charged ions [acidic radical]

• Cations → Positively charged ions [basic radicals]

• Anode → homework

• Cathode →

• Hydrogen ion Concentration

$$PH \quad PH = -\log [H^+]$$

• It represents the very low conc. of H^+ ions $= \frac{1}{\log [H]}$

• Actual yield

↳ Amount of Pure Product Produced in an experiment it's always smaller than the theoretical yield

- Avogadro's law

→ At Constant Pressure and Temp. The volume of the gas is directly proportional to its amount (no. of moles)

- Avogadro's number (N_A)

it represents the no. of particles (atoms, or ions or molecules, ... exists in one mole of the substance

$$N_A \rightarrow 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ Particle / mole}$$

- Addition Reaction

This is the reaction in which H_2 (for example) is added to unsaturated hydrocarbons

- Air Pollution

This is the condition in which the air contains higher concentration of harmful chemicals to humans, animals and plants

• Addition Polymerization → home work ☺