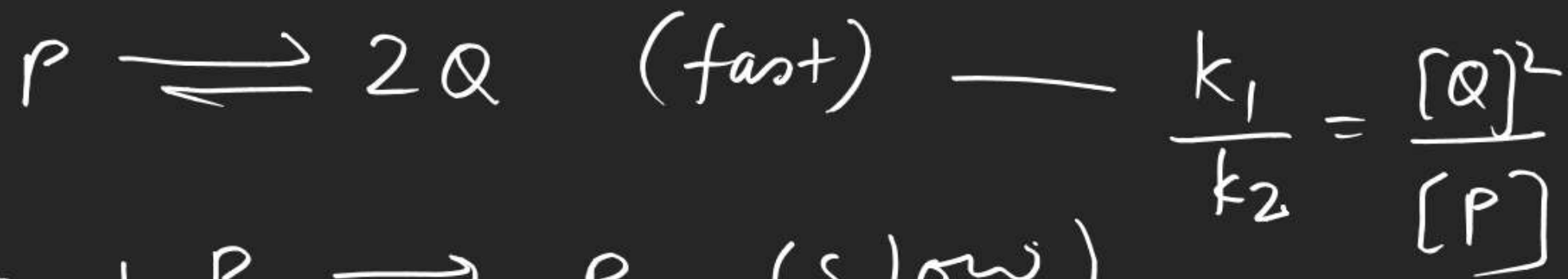


70, 71, 74

 $\begin{bmatrix} 52-55 \\ 42-44 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{d[R]}{dt} = k_3 [Q]^2 [P]$$

(74) $\text{Rate} = k [\text{NO}_2] [\text{O}_3]$

$$\text{Rate} = k [\text{NO}_2] [\text{O}]$$

$$= \frac{k k_1}{k_{-1}} \frac{[\text{NO}_2] [\text{O}_3]}{[\text{O}_2]}$$



$$\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[\text{O}_2] [\text{O}]}{[\text{O}_3]}$$

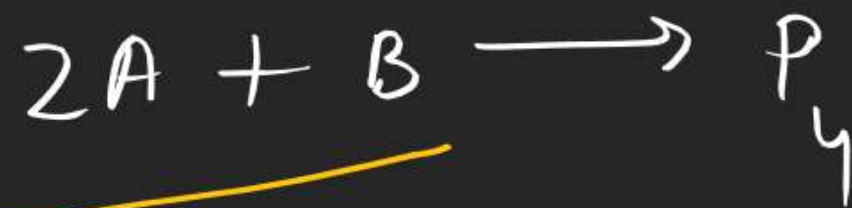
$$0.16 = \frac{3.3 \times 10^{-4}}{k_b}$$

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k_f + k_b}$$

Molecularity : \rightarrow

1st definition : \rightarrow It is equal to the sum of the stoichiometric coefficient of reactants in an elementary rxn

Elementary Rxn



Molecularity

1 (Uni)

2 (bi)

2

3 (tri or ter)

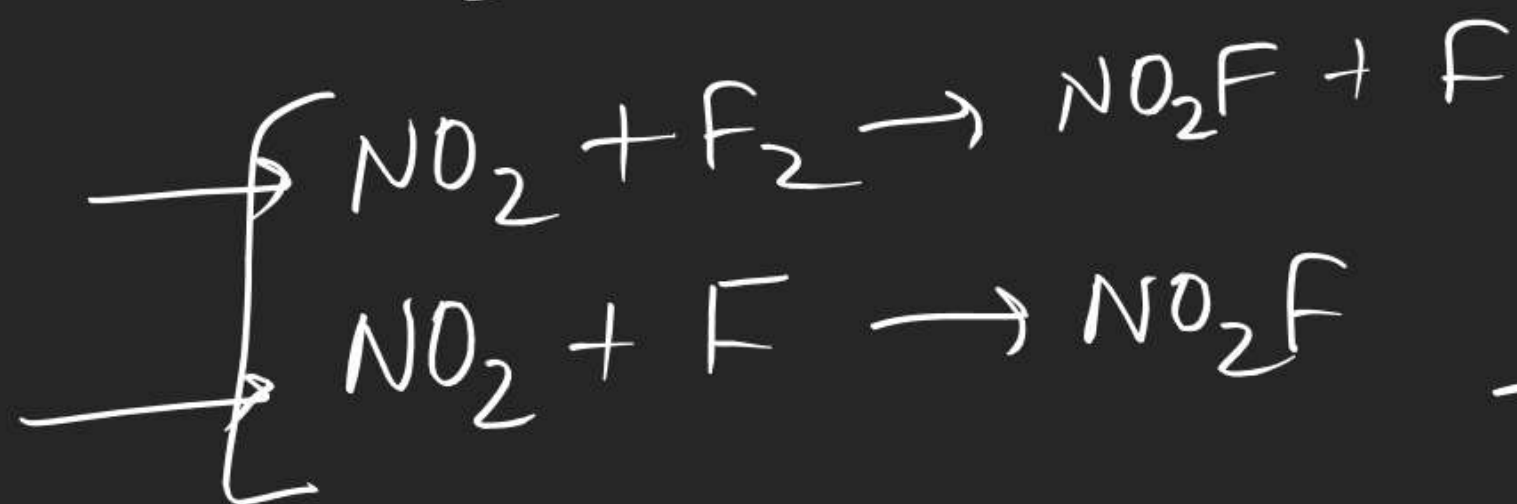
2nd definition : \rightarrow

It is equal to the no. of molecules colliding simultaneously.

1) Molecularity can^{not} be zero, fraction or negative.

2) Molecularity greater than 3 is rare

3) for complex Rxn molecularity has no meaning.



Elementary



Balanced

⑤ for elementary rxn order = molecularity

In O.C molecularity of complex rxn = Molecularity
of RDS

Collision theory of Rxn : \rightarrow



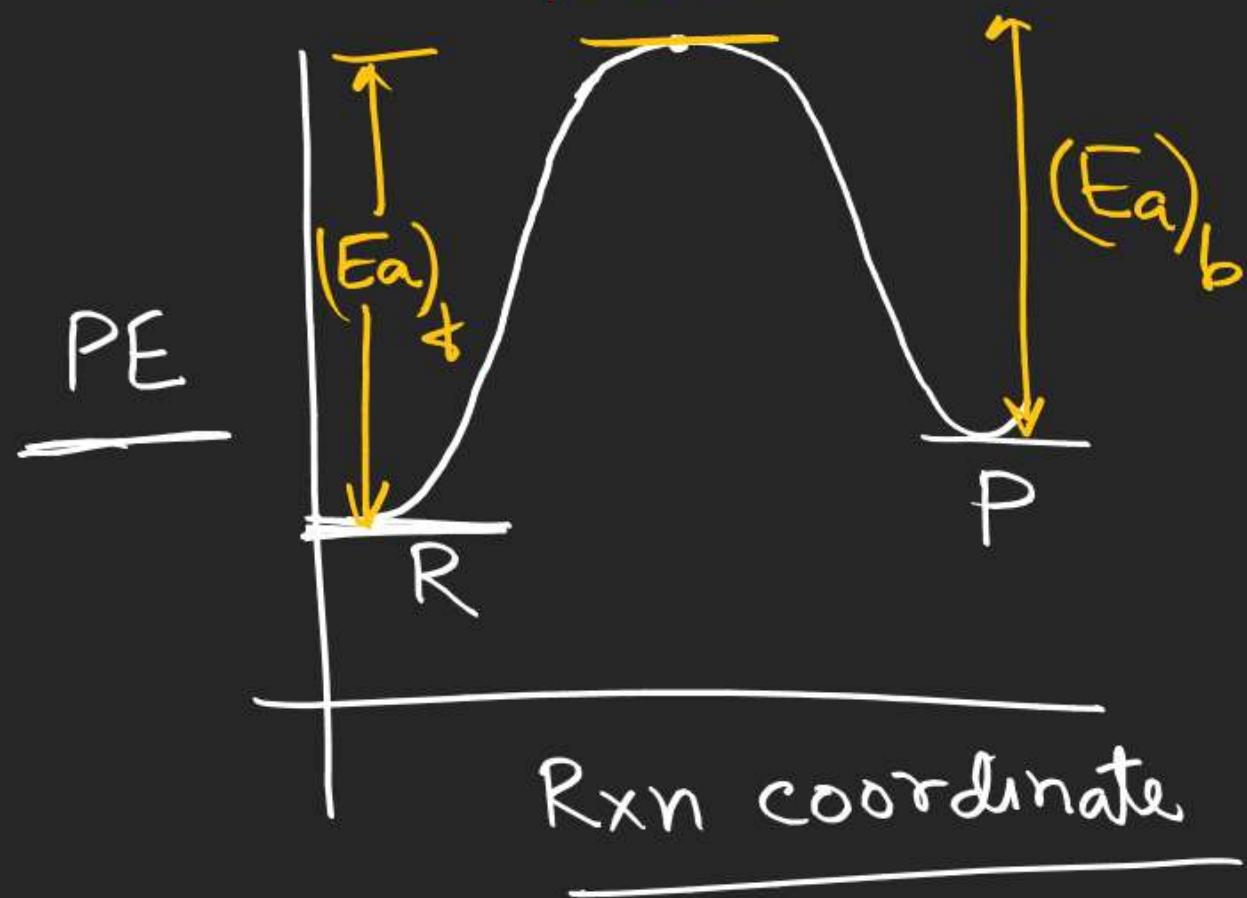
Acc to collision theory reactant molecules must collide with each other to form products

$$\text{Rate} = Z_{AB}$$

Collision frequency (no. of collision betn A & B per second per unit volume)

the theoretical rate calculated above was found to be much higher than the experimental rate therefore it was concluded that not all the collisions result in product formation To form product collision must be effective for that following two barrier must be overcome.

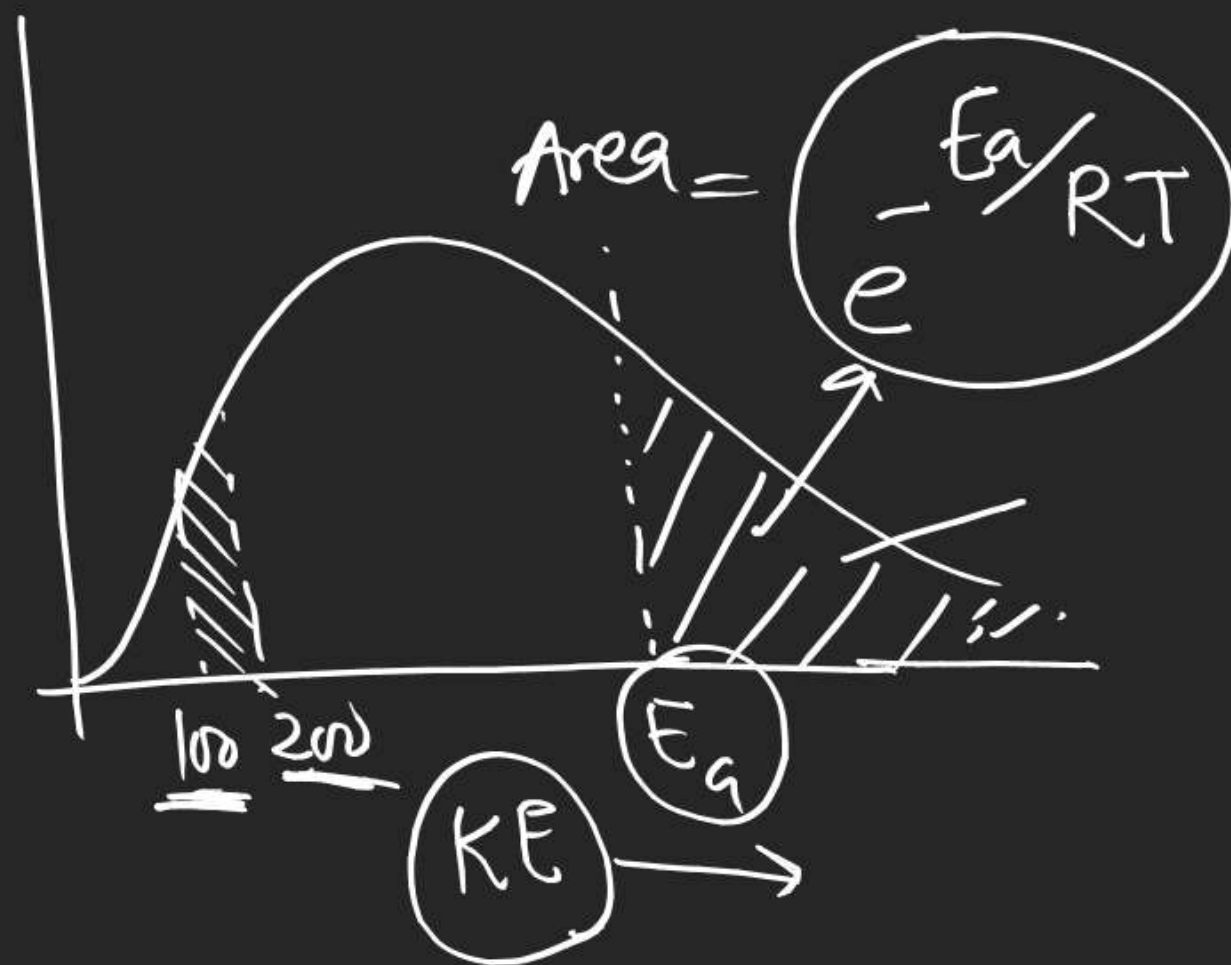
Energy barrier \rightarrow
Transition state/activated complex



Area = $e^{-E_a/RT}$ = fraction of molecules having KE greater than E_a

Activation Energy \therefore

Minimum Kinetic energy which must be possessed by reactants to form product



J-Main

J-Adv 2, 5, 6, 7
12, 13, 14