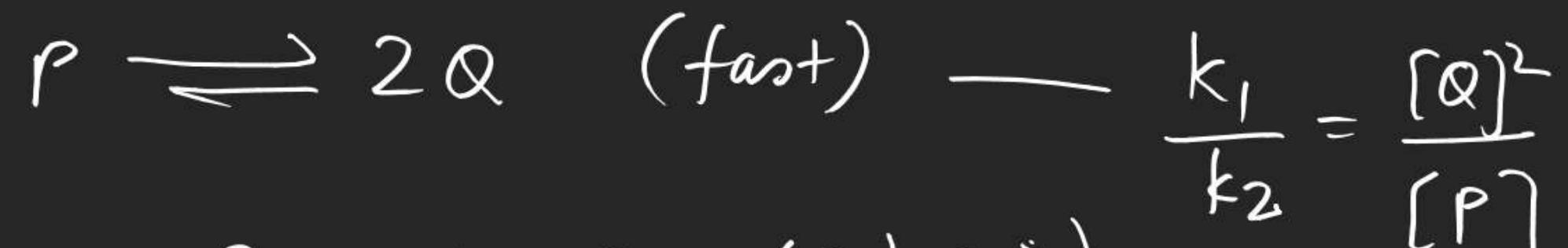


70, 71, 74



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



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

(74)

$$\text{Rate} = k [NO_2][O_3]$$

$$\text{Rate} = k [NO_2][O]$$

$$= \frac{k k_1}{k_{-1}} \times \frac{[NO_2][O_3]}{[O_2]}$$

(52)



$$\frac{k_1}{k_{-1}} = \frac{[O_2][O]}{[O_3]}$$

$$0.16 = \frac{3 \cdot 3 \times 10^{-4}}{k_b}$$

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

Molecularity :-

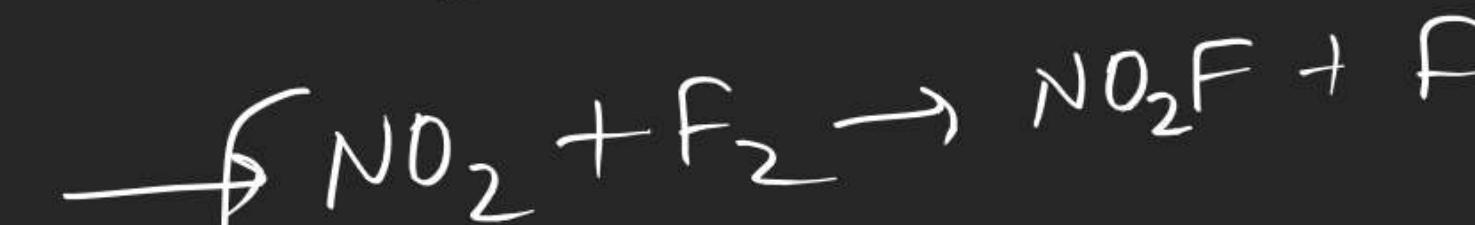
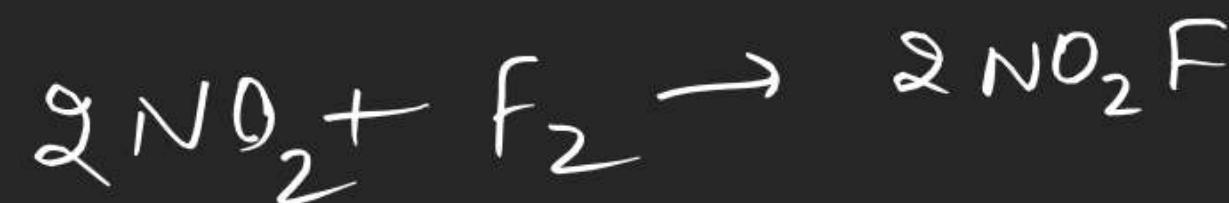
1st definition :- It is equal to the sum of the stoichiometric coefficient of reactants in an elementary rxn

<u>Elementary Rxn</u>	Molecularity
$A \rightarrow P_1$	1 (Uni)
$2A \rightarrow P_2$	2 (bi)
$A + B \rightarrow P_3$	2
$2A + B \rightarrow P_4$	3 (tri or ter)

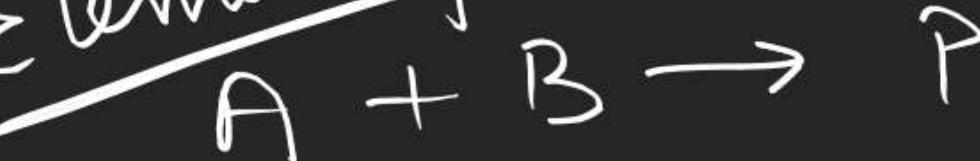
2nd definition :-

If it is equal to the no. of molecules colliding simultaneously.

- 1) Molecularity can't 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 OC Molecularity of complex Rxn = Molecularity
of RDS

Collision theory of Rxn : →



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

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

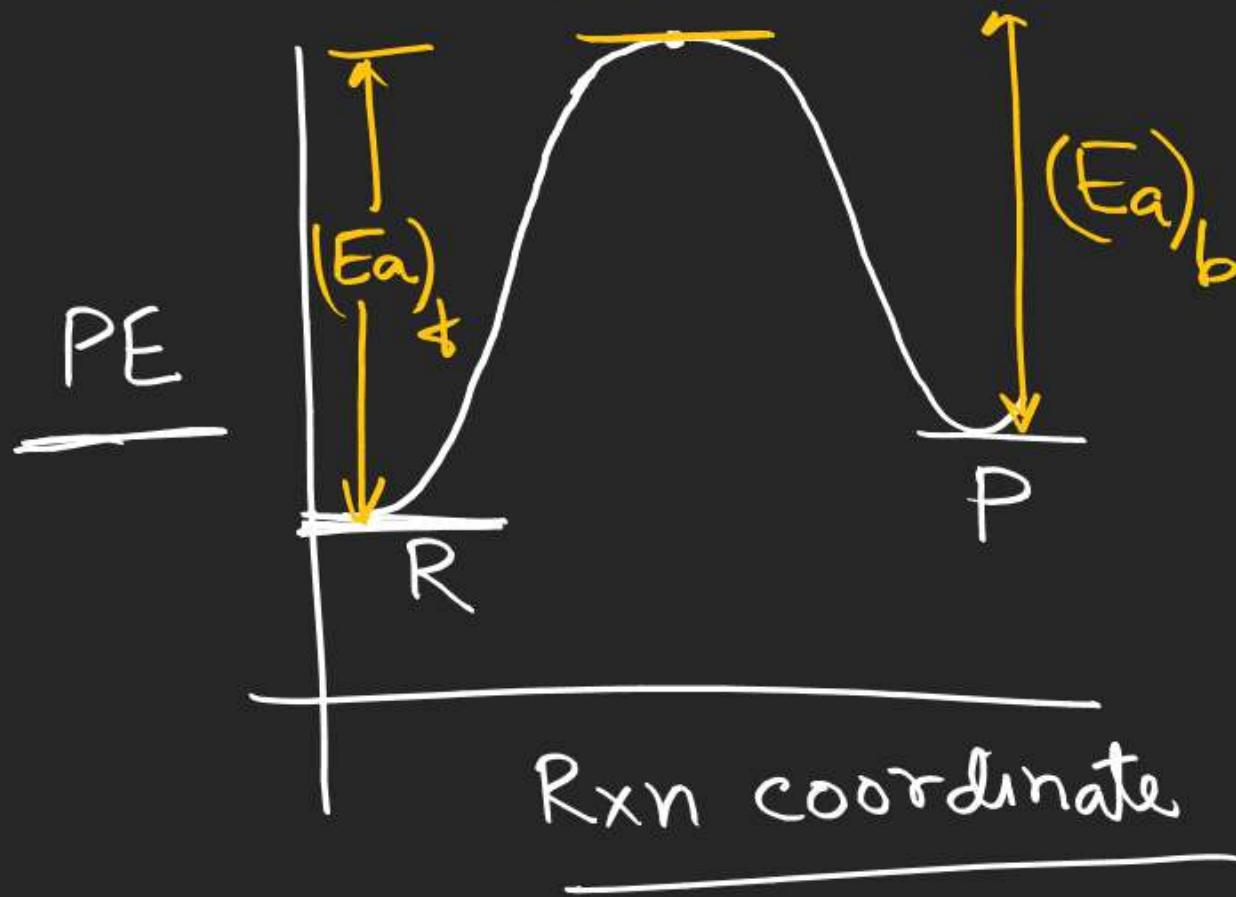
↑
Collision frequency (no. of collision
betn A & B per second per unit volume)

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 :-

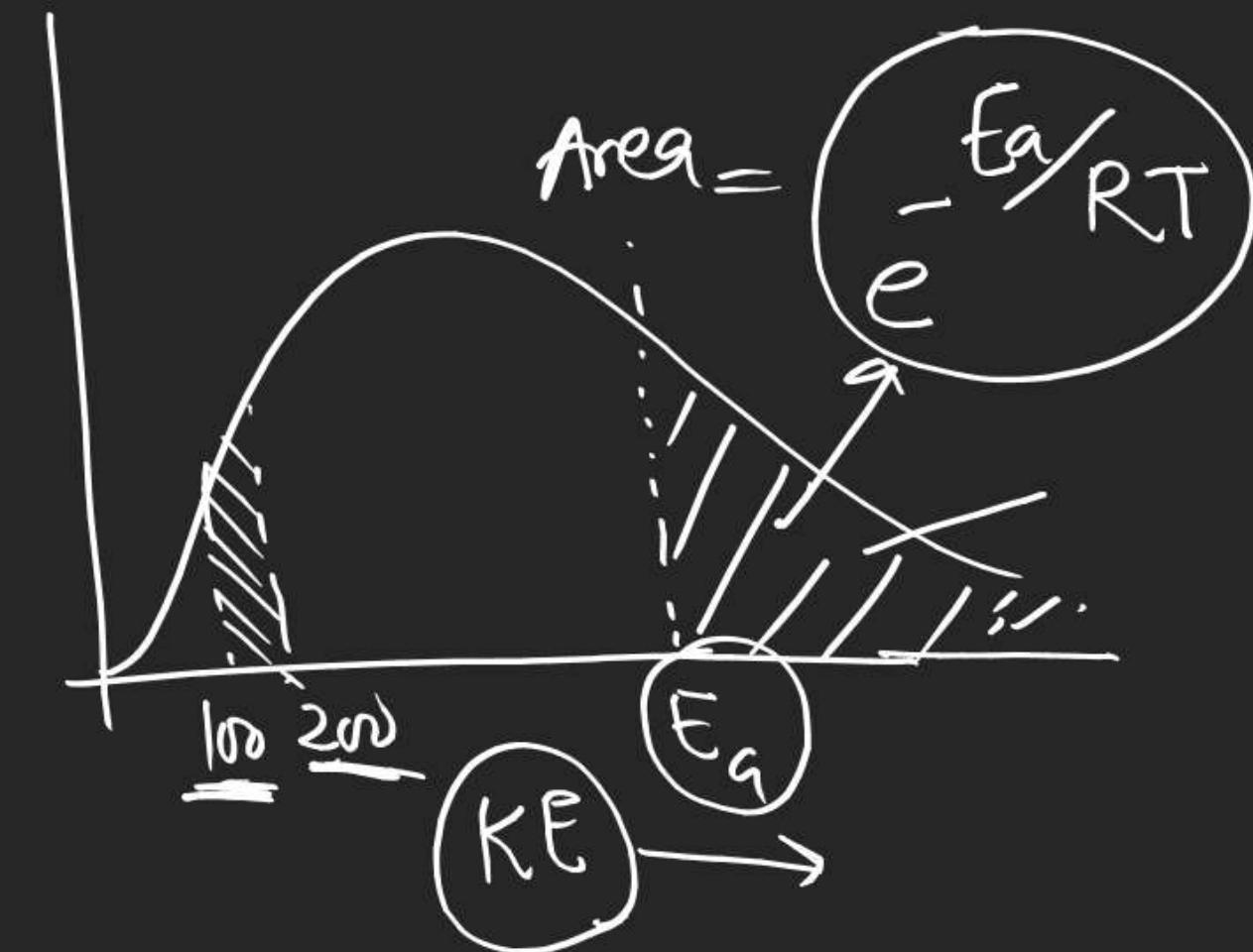
Transition state / activated complex

Activation Energy :-



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

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



J- Main

J- Adv 2, 5, 6, 7

12, 13, 14