

$$T_{ON} = \frac{1}{k_{ON} C_{A0}(\alpha-1)} \ln \left[\frac{\alpha-x}{\alpha(1-x)} \right]$$

Now conversion = γ

$$r = k_{off} C_A C_B \quad C_{new} = C_{A0}(1-x)$$

$$\left(\frac{dC_A}{dt} \right) = k_{off} C_{A_{new}}(1-\gamma) (C_{B_{new}} - C_{A0}x - C_{A_{new}}\gamma)$$

$$-\frac{dy}{dt} = k_{off} C_{A0}(1-x)(1-y) \left(\frac{C_{B_0} - C_{A0}x}{C_{A0}(1-x)} - y \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{(1-y) \left(\frac{C_{B_0} - C_{A0}x}{C_{A0}(1-x)} - y \right)} = dt (k_{off} C_{A0}(1-x))$$

Integration both sides

& simplifying for T_{off}

$$T_{off} = \frac{1}{(\alpha-1)(C_{A0}(1-x))} \ln \left(\frac{(\alpha-\gamma)(1-x)}{(\alpha-x)(1-y)} \right)$$

$$T_{total} = T_{ON} + T_{off} + T_{ON} + -T_{off}$$

→ using this result we can generalise for ~~other~~ next T_{on} & T_{off}