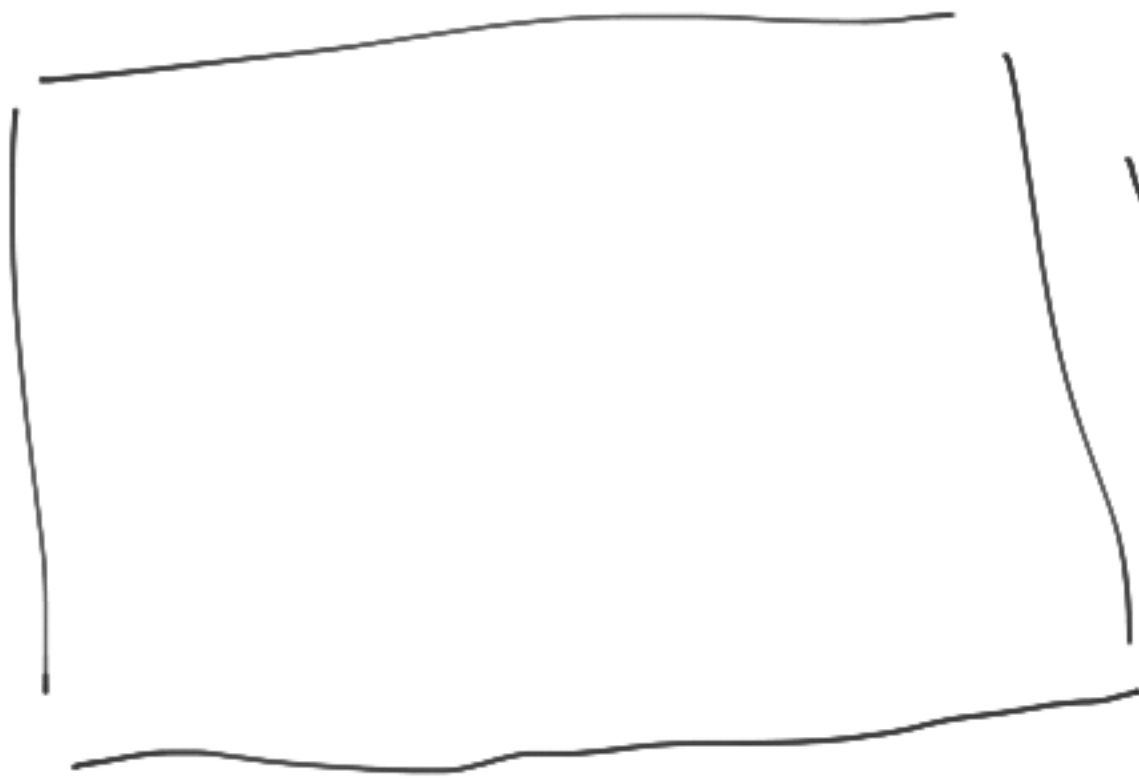


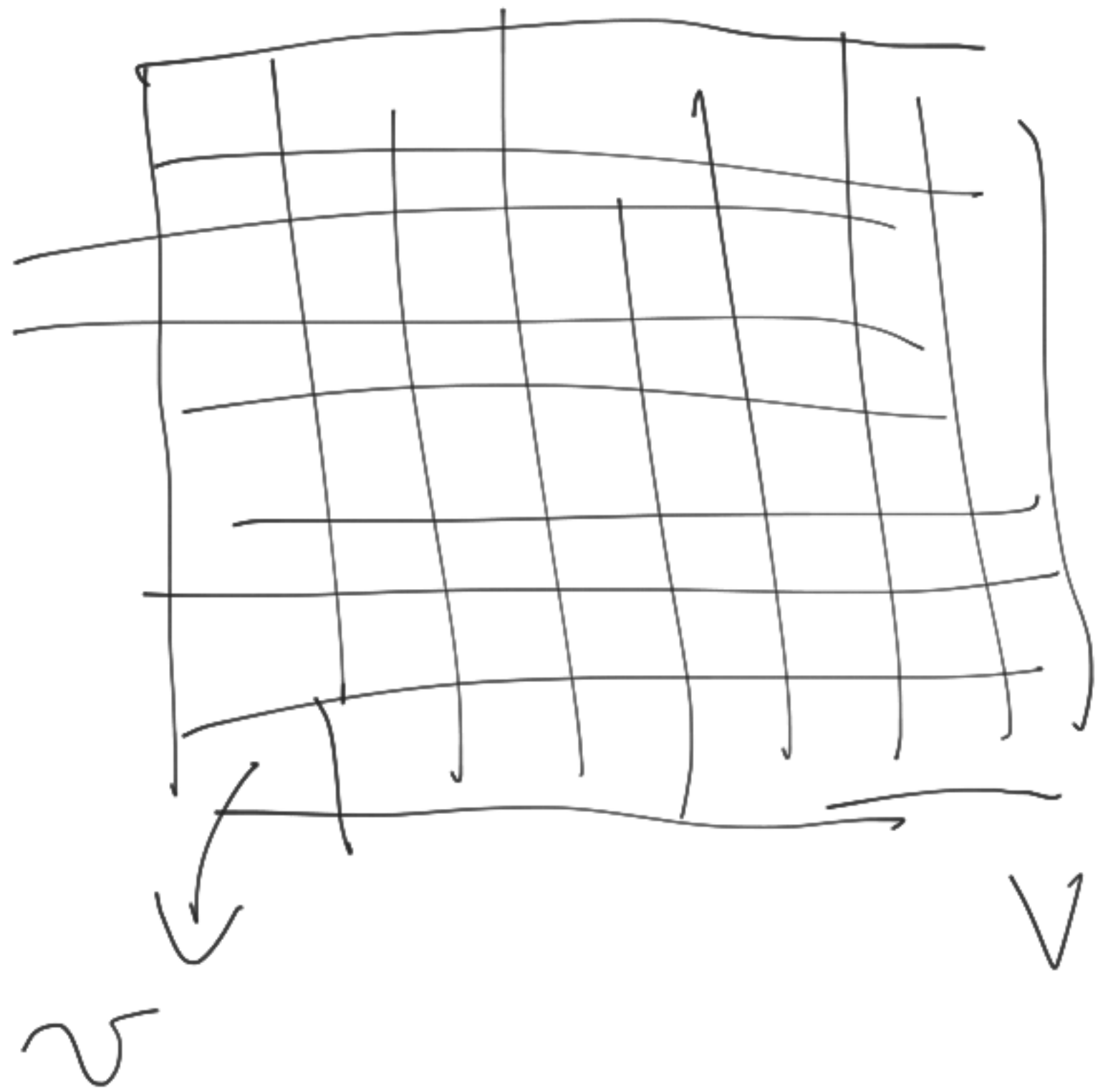
Dinamic de la Concentraciune
de 2 esplanuri pentru reacționare



$V =$ volumul
sistemului
de reacție

Para que A y B se puedan
unir y formar C tienen que
estar dentro de la misma
distancia

v = Volumen
de A y una de B tal que si 1 molécula
Se "ven" tienen entonces ahí densidad
de reacciones - prob no nula



E_{mV} tengo $\frac{V}{\nu}$
 Volumen de los
 Superficies que
 tengo N_A moléculas
 de A en V y N_B de

13

Prob de qum 1 molecule de A
 carga em 1 dado volume v

t

$$\frac{v}{V}$$

V

$$\frac{v}{V} \ll 1$$

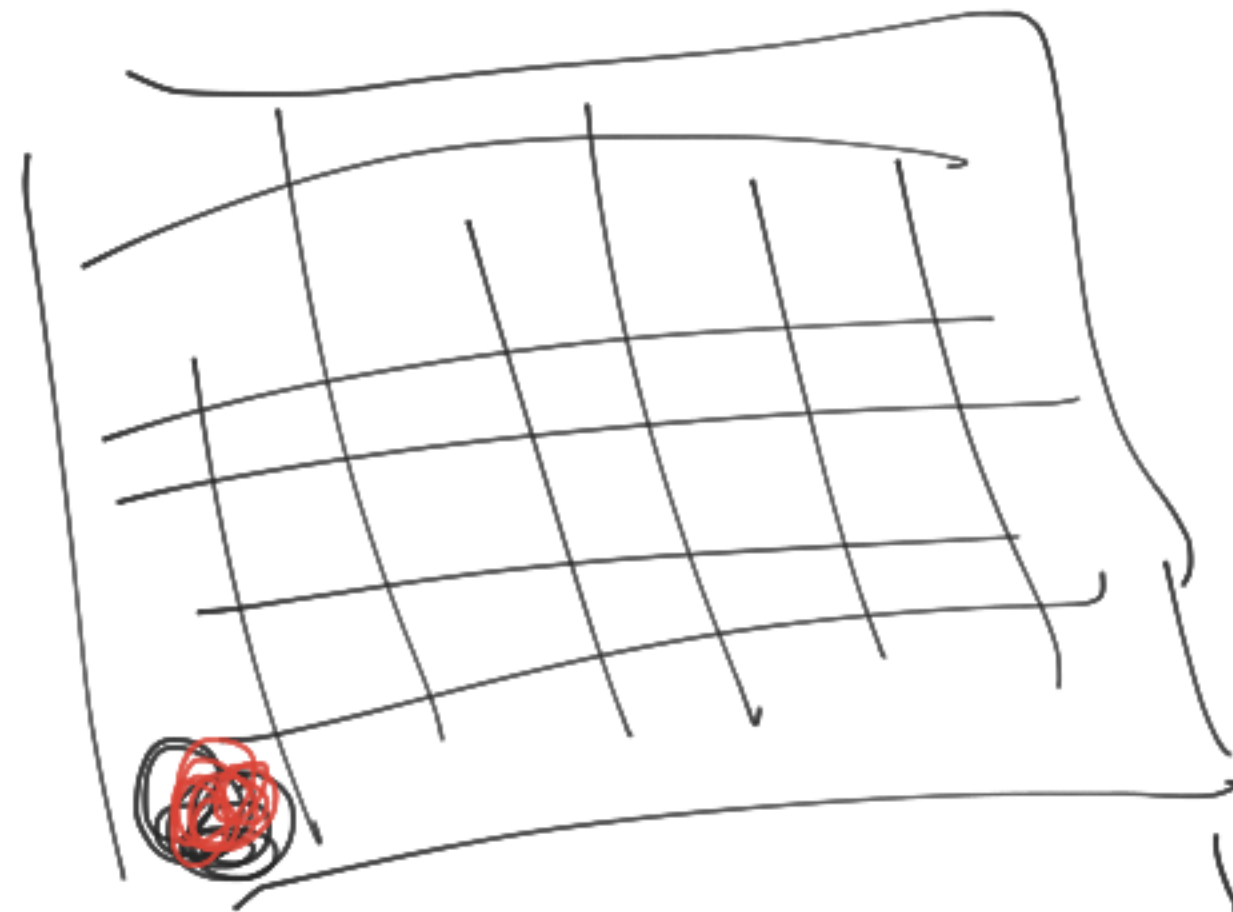
V

$$N_A \frac{v}{V} < 1$$

$$N_B \frac{v}{V}$$

→ prob

de 1 molecule de A em v
 de 1 molecule de B em v



$\langle N_{Av} \rangle =$ número medio de
moléculas de A en el volumen

$v = 0$, prob de tener + 1 moléculas en
de tener $1/v$

+ 2 prob de tener 2 + ... -

$\langle N_{Av} \rangle =$ prob de tener 1 molécula
de A en v

prob de encontro em \sqrt{v} entre
1 molécula de A e 1 de B

$$N_A \frac{v}{V}$$

$$\cdot \frac{N_B v}{V}$$

6
; as d'altas
em V ?

encontros

ou min

$$\langle \text{Number of molecules} \rangle = 1 P_{\text{v}} + 1 P_{\text{v}} +$$

$$\dots = \frac{V}{v} N_A \frac{v}{V} N_B \frac{v}{V}$$

$$N_A(t + \Delta t) - N_A(t) =$$

$$= - \text{molecules de calcium } A+B \rightarrow C \text{ qui ont réagi en } \Delta t$$

Prob de que ocurra la
reacción durante Δt dado
que 1 molécula de A y 1 de
B se encuentran en un V
 $= \alpha \Delta t$

N_A und N_B in mol/l
O₂ in mol/l
t, Δt in s
V in l

$$= \frac{N_A}{V} - \frac{N_B}{V} \propto \Delta t$$

$$\frac{N_A(t + \Delta t) - N_A(t)}{V} = - \frac{N_B}{V} \Delta t$$

$$[A](t) = \frac{N_A(t)}{V} \quad \left\{ \quad \frac{\Delta [A]}{\Delta t} = - [A][B] \alpha \nu \right.$$

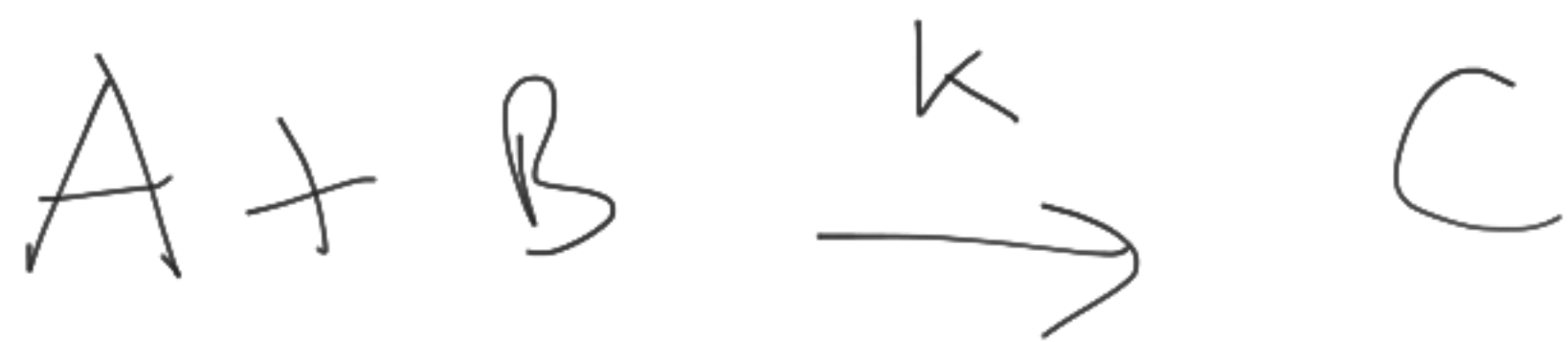
$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\alpha v [A][B]$$

$\alpha \Delta t =$ prob $\rightarrow [\alpha \Delta t] =$ no. von
 unidades

$$[\alpha] = \frac{1}{(\text{tempo})}$$

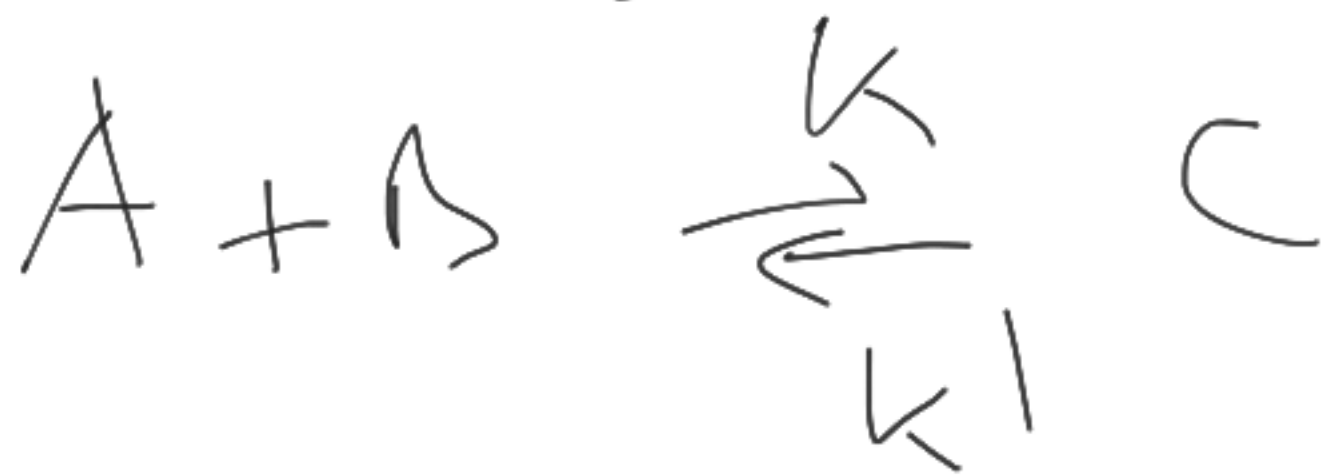
$$[\alpha v] = \frac{[v]}{(\text{tempo})} =$$

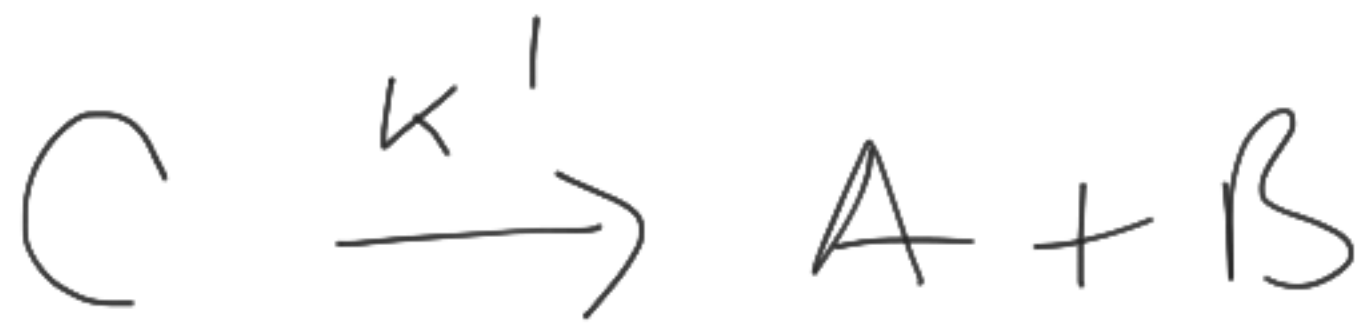
$$= \frac{1}{(\text{tempo}) [\text{concentração}]}$$



$$\alpha \sqrt{\quad} = k$$

$$\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -k[A][B]$$





$$N_C(t + \Delta t) - N_C(t) = -\alpha' N_C(t) \Delta t$$

1 molécula de C sufre una

decaída con prob $\alpha' \Delta t$
 en A y B durante Δt

Número de moléculas de C que decaen
 en A y B separadas en $N_C \alpha' \Delta t$

$$\frac{\Delta N_C}{\Delta t} = -\alpha' N_C$$

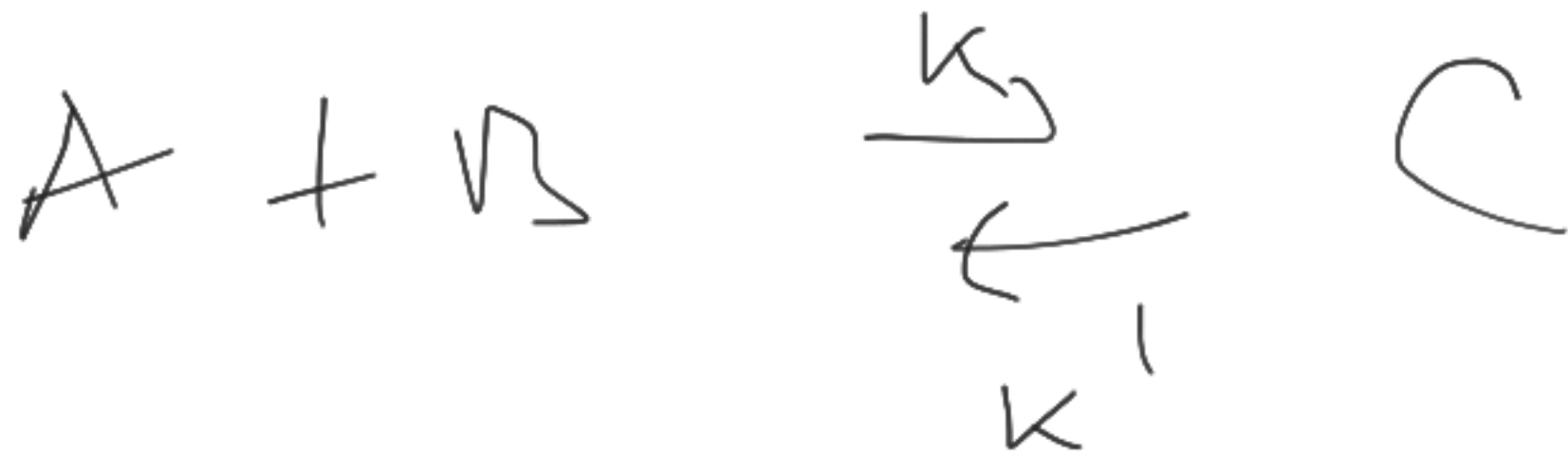
$$\frac{\Delta N_C/V}{\Delta t} = -\alpha' \frac{N_C}{V}$$

$$\frac{\Delta [C]}{\Delta t} = \frac{d[C]}{dt} = -\alpha' [C]$$

α'
↓
 k'

$$\frac{\Delta N_A}{\Delta t} = \alpha' N_C$$

$$\Delta N_A = \alpha' N_C \Delta t$$



$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -k[A][B] + k'[C]$$

~~$$\frac{\Delta N_A}{\Delta t} = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{N_A N_B}}{V} \Delta N_A = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{N_A N_B}}{V} \Delta t$$~~

$$\Delta N_C = \frac{\alpha \sqrt{N_A N_B}}{V} \Delta t$$

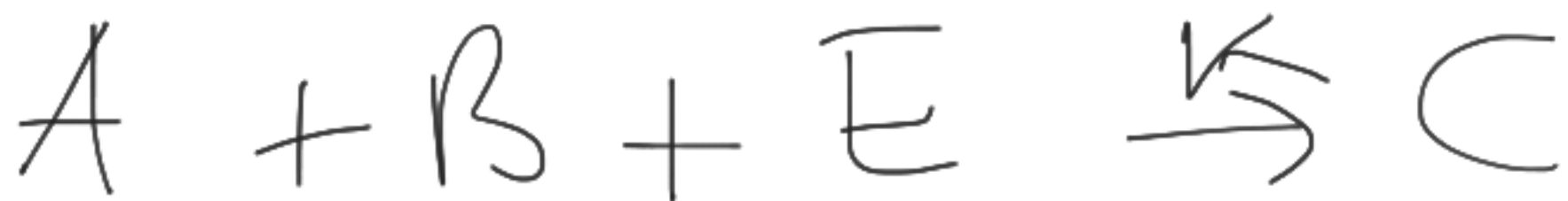
$$\frac{d[c]}{dt} = k[A][B] - k'[c]$$

Amplitude de acțiune de masan

ley de acțiune de masan

$$\frac{d}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow k[A][B] = k'[c]$$

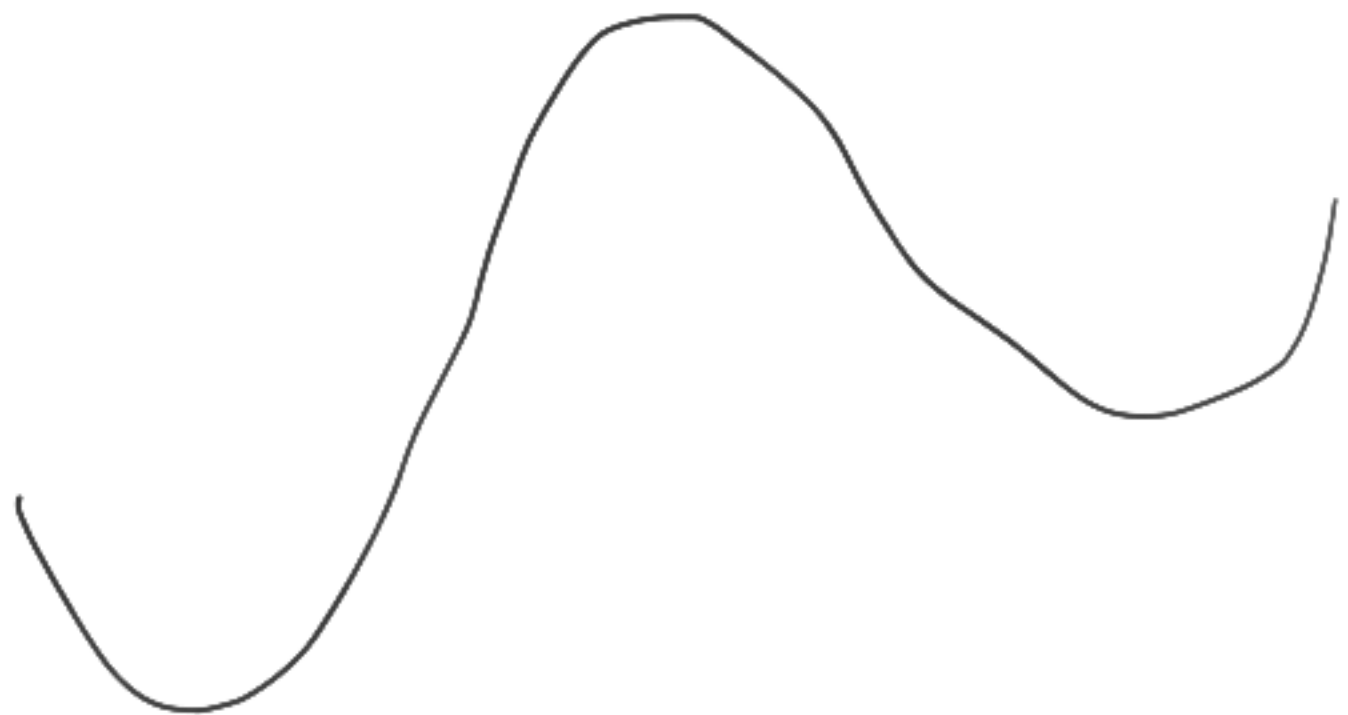
$$\frac{[A][B]}{[c]} = \frac{k'}{k} \text{ funcțiune de } T$$

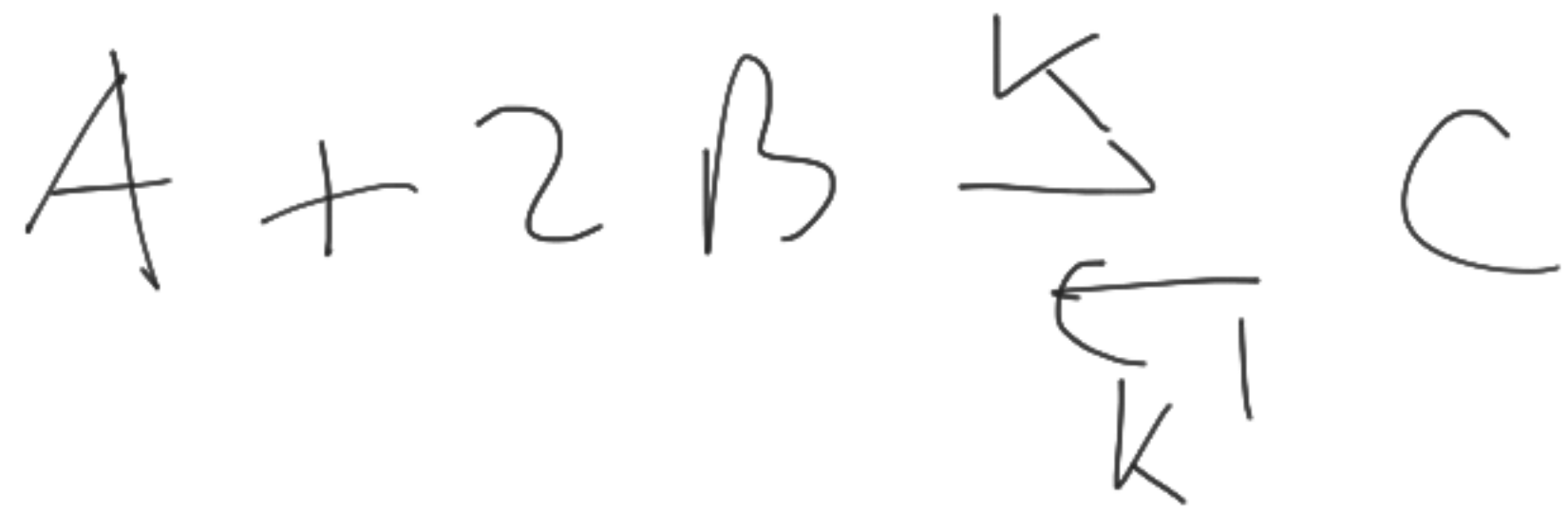


$$\Delta N_A = - \left(\begin{array}{c} N_A \\ V \end{array} \right) \nu - \left(\begin{array}{c} N_B \\ V \end{array} \right) \nu - \left(\begin{array}{c} N_E \\ V \end{array} \right) \nu \approx \delta t \cdot \frac{V}{\nu}$$

$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -k [A][B][C]$$

$$[k] = \frac{[\text{Vol}]^2}{[\text{time}]^2} = \frac{1}{[\text{time}]^2 [\text{conc}]^2}$$

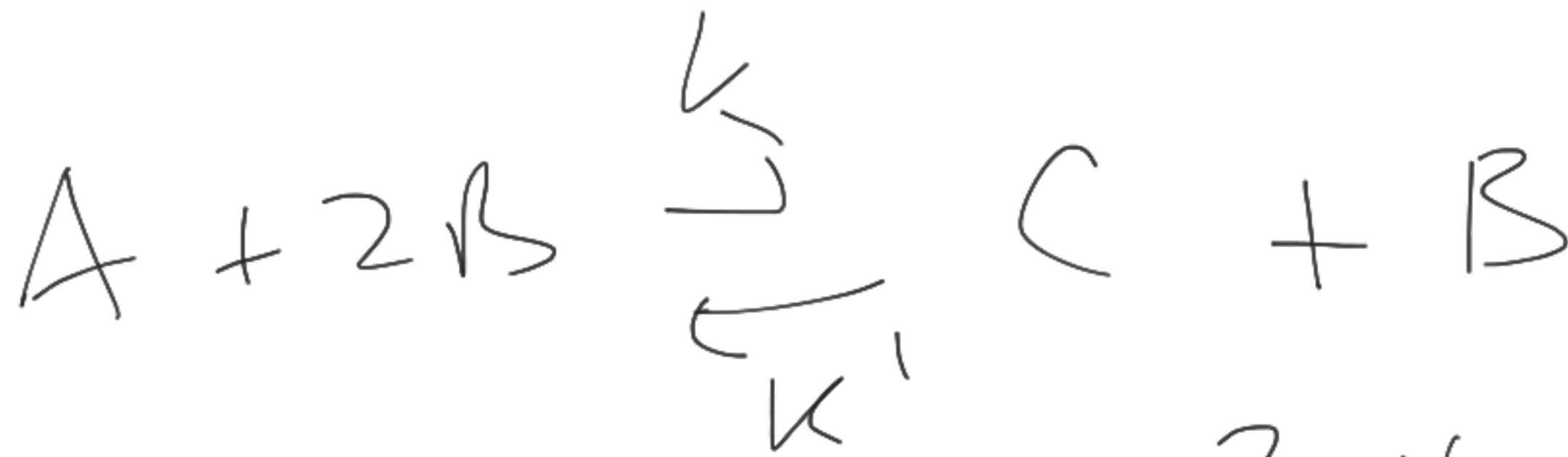




$$\frac{\Delta N_A}{\Delta t} = -k \frac{N_A}{V} + k' \frac{N_C}{V}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N_B}{\Delta t} = -2k \frac{N_A}{V} + 2k' \frac{N_C}{V}$$

$$\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -2k[A][B]^2 + 2k'(C)$$



$$\Delta N_B = - \alpha N_A \frac{v}{V} \left(\frac{N_B v}{V} \right)^2 \frac{V}{v} \Delta t$$