Chemistry is about Chemicals

not signals

Law of Mass Action

is what how chemists describe chemicals

 $A \square \bigoplus_{k_b}^k B$

$$-\frac{d}{dt}[A] = k_f[A]; \qquad -\frac{d}{dt}[B] = k_b[B]$$

k is constant

[A] means the activity or approximately the concentration of species A, i.e., the number density of A

Engineering is about

Signals

not substances

Maxwell's Equations Kirchoff's Current Law

compute

Signals

from Conservation of Charge and Continuity of Current, including displacement current

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Law of Mass Action

is about

Conservation of Mass and Matter

It is not about conservation of charge

$$X \xrightarrow[k_{yx}]{k_{yx}} Y \xrightarrow[k_{zy}]{k_{yz}} Z$$

$$J_{xy}^{net} = J_{xy} - J_{yx}$$
$$= k_{xy} [X] - k_{yx} [Y]$$
$$I_{xy} = z_x F k_{xy} [X] - z_y F k_{yx} [Y]$$

[X] means the concentration, really activity of species Z, i.e., concentration is the number density

'Current-in' does not equal 'Current-out' in Law of Mass Action



but Kirchoff Current Law (i.e., Maxwell Eqns) requires $I_{AB} = I_{DE}$

More specifically



$$I_{AB} = \vec{k}_{AB}[A] - \vec{k}_{AB}[B]$$
$$I_{DE} = \vec{k}_{DE}[D] - \vec{k}_{DE}[E]$$

In general

 $I_{AB} \neq I_{DE}$

The discussion assumes the reactants *A*, *B*, are at different spatial locations.

The discussion assumes reactants are charged, as they almost always are with fixed and/or permanent dipole charges Correlation between Currents 0.999 999 999 999 999 999 999 because Conservation of Charge is exact

Kirchoff Continuity of Current Law

Parameterization is not Possible under more than one condition
Rate constants chosen at one boundary charge or one potential cannot work for different charges or potentials.
Currents in Rate Models
are
Independent of Charge and Potential
but
in the real world
Currents depend on Charge and Potential

Continuity of Current is Exact

even though
Physics of Charge Flow
Varies Profoundly

Maxwell Equations are Special

 'Charge' is an Abstraction with
 VERY different Physics in different systems

Kirchoff Current Law requires $I_{AB} = I_{DE}$ under all conditions **ALWAYS** $\pm 10^{-17}$. or so

Kirchoff Current Law and Maxwell Equations are nearly the same thing

Bhat & Osting (2011). IEEE Trans Antennas and Propagation 59: 3772-3778 Heras. (2007) American Journal of Physics 75: 652-657 Heras (2011) American Journal of Physics 79: 409 Itzykson & Zuber <u>Quantum Field Theory</u> (1990) p. 10

'Charge' is an Abstraction with different Physics in different systems



but Continuity of Current is Exact No matter what carries the current!





*speaking loosely

Mathematics of Continuity in Maxwell equations can Create New Kind of Physics, New Kind of Charge

When we unplug a computer power supply, we often CREATE SPARKS, i.e., a PLASMA,

a NEW KIND of current flow



Maxwell Equations are Special

Continuity of Current is Exact

no matter what carries the current

even though

Physics of Charge Flow Varies Profoundly even Creating Plasmas!



'Charge' is an Abstraction with VERY different Physics in different systems

Replacement of "Law of Mass Action" is **Feasible for Ionic Solutions** using the **All Spheres** (primitive = implicit solvent model of ionic solutions) and

Theory of Complex Fluids

It is not surprising that Inconsistent Treatments of ionic solutions have been so

Unsuccessful

despite more than a century of work by fine scientists and mathematicians



Werner Kunz: "It is still a fact that over the last decades, it was easier to fly to the moon than to describe the free energy of even the simplest salt solutions

beyond a concentration of 0.1M or so." Kunz, W. "Specific Ion Effects" World Scientific Singapore, 2009; p 11. Reconciling Mass Action and Maxwell/Kirchoff

will no doubt be a

Long Journey

"Journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step"

in the right direction, I beg to add to this Chinese saying

That direction needs to include the electric field, calculated and calibrated, global and local

if the journey is ever to end, in my view.