

IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet CGI_9

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CH₂OO + CF₃C(O)CF₃ (HFA) → products

Rate coefficient data

$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Temp /K	Reference	Technique/Comments
Absolute Rate Coefficients			
$(3.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-11}$	293	Taatjes et al., 2012	PLP-PIMS(a)
$(3.33 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-11}$ (51torr)	295	Lui et al., 2014	PLP-LIF(b)

Comments

- (a) CH₂OO (formaldehyde oxide) was produced by the reaction of CH₂I + O₂. CH₂I was generated by 248-nm laser photolysis of diiodomethane, CH₂I₂, at 293 K and 4 torr total pressure in a large excess of O₂. The reacting mixture was monitored by tunable synchrotron photoionization mass spectrometry, which allowed characterisation of the PIMS for CH₂OO and its reaction products over the region 9.5 – 11.5 eV, and time-resolved direct detection of CH₂OO at $m/z = 46$ amu. The measured decay constant of CH₂OO was linearly dependent on known (excess) concentrations of hexafluoroacetone ($0.01 - 1.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$) was used to determine the rate constants. The uncertainty limits are 95% , based on unweighted linear fit to decay lifetime plots.
- (f) CH₂OO molecule generated by 351-nm laser flash photolysis of CH₂I/O₂ mixtures is accompanied by significant amounts of OH, observed by time resolved LIF. At least two different processes formed OH; a second, slower process appeared to be associated with the decay of CH₂OO. Using the OH signals as a proxy for the [CH₂OO] concentration in the presence of excess SO₂ the rate constant for the reaction of SO₂ with CH₂OO could be determined under pseudo first order conditions. k showed no pressure dependence over the range of 50–200 torr, the average value was $(3.33 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Preferred Values

Parameter	Value	T/K
$k / \text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	3.16×10^{-11}	298

Reliability

$\Delta \log k$	± 0.1	298
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Comments on Preferred Values

The rate constants for CH₂OO reaction with CF₃C(O)CF₃ (HFA) appear to be accurately determined. The rate coefficient is larger than was measured for unsubstituted carbonyl compounds using a similar technique and is independent of pressure. Although the temperature dependence has not been investigated it is likely to be close to zero. The recommended temperature and pressure independent value is a simple mean of the values reported by Welz, et al.(2012) and Liu, et al.(2014). The products of this reaction were secondary ozonides, together with the products of ozonide decomposition.

References

Liu, Y., Bayes, K. D. and Sander, S. P., J. Phys. Chem. A 118, 741–747, 2014.

Taatjes, C.A., Welz, O., Eskola, A.K., Savee, J. D., Osborn, D. L., Lee, E.P.F., Dyke, J.M., Mok, D.W.K., Shallcross, D. E., and Percival, C. J., Phys Chem.Chem.Phys., 14, 10391, 2012.