

## IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet NO<sub>x</sub>5

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$$\Delta H^\circ = -356.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

### Low-pressure rate coefficients Rate coefficient data

$k_0/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Temp./K	Reference	Technique/ Comments
<i>Absolute Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(2.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-36} (T/300)^{-0.88}$	220-300	Estupiñán et al., 2002	(a)
<i>Relative Rate Coefficients</i>			
$2.8 \times 10^{-36} [\text{N}_2]$	300	Gaedtke et al., 1973	(b)
$6.5 \times 10^{-37} [\text{N}_2]$	296	Kajimoto and Cvetanovic, 1976	(c)
$(8.8 \pm 3.3) \times 10^{-37} [\text{N}_2]$	298	Maric and Burrows, 1992	(d)

### Comments

- Laser flash photolysis of O<sub>3</sub> generating O(<sup>1</sup>D) and diode laser absorption spectroscopy in a multipass cell detecting N<sub>2</sub>O.
- Steady-state photolysis of O<sub>3</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> mixtures at 260 nm in the presence of 1-200 bar of N<sub>2</sub>. The rate of N<sub>2</sub>O formation was measured relative to O<sub>3</sub> consumption and analyzed in terms of the ratio  $k/k[\text{O}(^1\text{D}) + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{O}_2]$ .
- See comment (b), measurements between 25 and 115 bar.
- Steady-state photolysis of synthetic air at 185 and 254 nm.

### Preferred Values

$$k_0 = 2.8 \times 10^{-36} [\text{N}_2] \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ at } 298 \text{ K.}$$

$$\Delta \log k_0 = \pm 0.5 \text{ at } 298 \text{ K.}$$

#### Comments on Preferred Values

The slow rate of the reaction, in competition with the fast electronic quenching reaction  $\text{O}(^1\text{D}) + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}(^3\text{P}) + \text{N}_2$ , makes the measurement of the N<sub>2</sub>O yield a difficult task. The differences between the four studies<sup>1-4</sup> reflect this experimental problem. Because of the agreement of the results from Estupiñán et al. (2002) and Gaedtke et al. (1973), these are preferred, however, allowing for a large uncertainty. A

theoretical analysis should be made in relation to the thermal decomposition of  $\text{N}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{O}(^3\text{P})$  in the low- and high-pressure ranges.

### References

- Estupiñán, E. G., Nicovich, J. M., Li, J., Cunnold, D.M., and Wine, P. H.: J. Phys. Chem. A 106, 5880, 2002.
- Gaedtke, H., Glänzer, K., Hippler, H., Luther, K., and Troe, J.: Proc. Combust. Inst. 14, 295, 1973.
- Kajimoto, O., and Cvetanovic, R. J.: J. Chem. Phys. 64, 1005, 1976.
- Maric, D., and Burrows, J. P.: J. Photochem. Photobiol. A 66, 291, 1992.