

Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet O_x_VOC38

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Rate coefficient data

$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Temp./K	Reference	Technique/ Comments
<i>Absolute Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(8.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-18}$	295 ± 2	Richters et al., 2015	S-IR/UVA (b)
<i>Relative Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(1.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-15}$	366 ± 2	Ghalaieny et al., 2012	RR-GC (c)
$(1.57 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-17}$	295 ± 2	Richters et al., 2015	RR-MS (d)
$(7.29 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-18}$	295 ± 2	Richters et al., 2015	RR-MS (e)

Comments

- (1R)-2,2,7,7-tetramethyltricyclo[6.2.1.0^{1,6}]undec-5-ene.
- k determined from the observed pseudo-first order rate of ozone decay (measured by UVA at 254 nm) in the presence of known excess concentrations of isolongifolene (measured by FTIR), in stopped-flow experiments at a total pressure of ~1 bar, with sufficient propane to scavenge >99 % of HO radicals.
- The concentrations of isolongifolene and 2,3-dimethyl-but-2-ene (the reference compound), with excess cyclohexane to scavenge HO radicals, were monitored by GC-FID in a 123 L Teflon-coated chamber at 780 Torr (1040 mbar) pressure of N₂, with repeated injections of O₃/O₂. The measured rate coefficient ratio, $k(\text{O}_3 + \text{isolongifolene})/k(\text{O}_3 + 2,3\text{-dimethyl-but-2-ene}) = 0.87$, is placed on an absolute basis using $k(\text{O}_3 + 2,3\text{-dimethyl-but-2-ene}) = 1.36 \times 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 366 K (Atkinson and Arey, 2003). It is noted that the authors used a much lower value of $k(\text{O}_3 + 2,3\text{-dimethyl-but-2-ene}) = 2.89 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, based on a relative rate measurement reported in the same study, leading to a reported value of $k = (2.5 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 366 K.
- The concentrations of isolongifolene and 2-methyl-but-2-ene (the reference compound), with propane to scavenge HO radicals, were monitored by PTR-MS in a flow tube at atmospheric pressure. The measured rate coefficient ratio, $k(\text{O}_3 + \text{isolongifolene})/k(\text{O}_3 + 2\text{-methyl-but-2-ene}) = (0.040 \pm 0.004)$, is placed on an absolute basis using $k(\text{O}_3 + 2\text{-methyl-but-2-ene}) = 3.92 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 295 K (Atkinson and Arey, 2003).
- The concentrations of isolongifolene and *cis*-but-2-ene (the reference compound), with propane to scavenge HO radicals, were monitored by PTR-MS in a flow tube at atmospheric pressure. The measured rate coefficient ratio, $k(\text{O}_3 + \text{isolongifolene})/k(\text{O}_3 + \textit{cis}\text{-but-2-ene}) = (0.060 \pm 0.004)$, is

placed on an absolute basis using $k(\text{O}_3 + \text{cis-but-2-ene}) = 1.21 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 295 K (IUPAC, current recommendation).

Preferred Values

Parameter	Value	T/K
$k / \text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	1.0×10^{-17}	298
<i>Reliability</i>		
$\Delta \log k$	± 0.3	298

Comments on Preferred Values

The preferred value of the rate coefficient at 298 K is based on a rounded average of the absolute and relative rate determinations of Richters et al. (2015), with an uncertainty that encompasses the range of values. Although Ghalaieny et al. (2012) report a comparable value of k at 366 K (see comment (c)), this was apparently based on use of an anomalously low value of the rate coefficient for the reference reaction of O_3 with 2,3-dimethyl-but-2-ene. The value tabulated above is based on the recommendation of Atkinson and Arey (2003), leading to a value of k (at 366 K) that is two orders of magnitude higher than the preferred value.

The reaction is expected to proceed via addition of O_3 to the C=C bond, with the subsequent mechanism following the general framework outlined in the datasheets for other mono- and sesquiterpenes possessing endocyclic C=C bonds (e.g. α -cedrene). However, there have apparently been no product or mechanistic studies to confirm this.

References

- Atkinson, R. and Arey, J.: Chem. Rev., 103, 4605, 2003.
Ghalaieny, M., Bacak, A., McGillen, M., Martin, D., Knights, A. V., O'Doherty, S., Shallcross, D. E. and Percival, C. J.: Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 14, 6596, 2012.
Richters, S., Herrmann, H. and Berndt, T.: Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 17, 11658, 2015.