

# IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet P19

Website: <http://iupac.pole-ether.fr>. See website for latest evaluated data. Data sheets can be downloaded for personal use only and must not be retransmitted or disseminated either electronically or in hard copy without explicit written permission.

This data sheet updated: 16<sup>th</sup> May 2002.

## 2-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ONO<sub>2</sub> + hν → products

### Primary photochemical transitions

| Reaction  | $\Delta H^\circ_{298}/\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ | $\lambda_{\text{threshold}}/\text{nm}$ |
|---|--|--|
| 2-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ONO <sub>2</sub> + hν → 2-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O + NO <sub>2</sub> (1) |  |  |
| → CH <sub>3</sub> COC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> + HONO(2)   |  |  |
| → 2-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ONO + O (3)   |  |  |

### Absorption cross-section data

| Wavelength range/nm | Reference                            | Comments |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 250-320             | Roberts and Fajer, 1989 <sup>1</sup> | (a)      |

### Comments

- (a) Absorption cross-sections were measured in a cell of 10.2 cm pathlength using a single beam spectrophotometer with a photometric accuracy of ±0.5%. The expression for  $\sigma$  as a function of  $\lambda$  was derived from a least-squares fit to the data at  $\lambda \geq 270$  nm.

### Preferred Values Absorption cross-sections at 298 K

| $\lambda/\text{nm}$ | $10^{20} \sigma/\text{cm}^2$ | $\lambda/\text{nm}$ | $10^{20} \sigma/\text{cm}^2$ |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 250                 | 6.5                          | 290                 | 1.8                          |
| 255                 | 5.6                          | 295                 | 1.3                          |
| 260                 | 5.2                          | 300                 | 0.74                         |
| 265                 | 4.8                          | 305                 | 0.50                         |
| 270                 | 4.2                          | 310                 | 0.29                         |
| 275                 | 3.7                          | 315                 | 0.15                         |
| 280                 | 3.1                          | 320                 | 0.08                         |
| 285                 | 2.4                          |                     |                              |

Values at  $\lambda \leq 265$  nm are taken from graphs in ref. 1.

Values at  $\lambda \geq 270$  nm are calculated from the expression given in ref. 1 based on a least-squares fit to the data.

### *Comments on Preferred Values*

The only available measurements of the absorption cross-sections are those of Roberts and Fajer.<sup>1</sup> Their measurements of cross-sections for other alkyl nitrates have agreed well with other studies, and their values are accepted as the preferred values for 2-butyl nitrate.

There are no data on either the products of photodissociation or the quantum yields. However, the quantum yields for the photodissociation of both ethyl and methyl nitrates to form NO<sub>2</sub> have been shown to be unity at 308 nm and 248 nm, respectively (see data sheets in this evaluation). Since the absorption spectra of alkyl nitrates are very similar structureless continua occurring at similar wavelengths, it seems likely that the photodissociation quantum yield for 2-butyl nitrate will also be unity. Further support for this conclusion comes from measurements of the rate of formation of NO<sub>2</sub> from the photolyses of alkyl nitrates in sunlight.<sup>2</sup> Thus the measured rate of formation of NO<sub>2</sub> matched well with the calculated rates of photolyses based on measurement of the absorption cross-sections, solar irradiances, and an assumed value of  $\phi = 1$  throughout the wavelength region 290 nm to 330 nm.<sup>2</sup>

### **References**

- <sup>1</sup> J. M. Roberts and R. W. Fajer, *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **23**, 945 (1989).
- <sup>2</sup> W. T. Luke, R. R. Dickinson, and L. J. Nunnermacker, *J. Geophys. Res.* **94**, 14905 (1989).