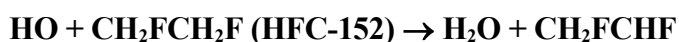


IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet oFOx17

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This datasheet last evaluated: June 2015; last change in preferred values: March 2005.



$$\Delta H^\circ = -69.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Rate coefficient data

$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Temp./K	Reference	Technique/Comments
$(1.12 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-13}$	298	Martin and Paraskevopoulos, 1983	FP-RA
$5.11 \times 10^{-12} \exp[-(1190 \pm 106)/T]$	298-480	Kozlov et al., 2003	FP-RF
$1.02 \times 10^{-12} \exp[-(706 \pm 70)/T]$	210-298		
$(9.92 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-14}$	298		
<i>Relative Rate Coefficients-</i>			
$4.77 \times 10^{-18} T^2 \exp[-(454 \pm 23)/T]$	293-397	Wilson et al., 2003	RR (a,b)
9.23×10^{-14}	298		
$2.15 \times 10^{-18} T^2 \exp[-(188 \pm 29)/T]$	287-409	Wilson et al., 2003	RR (a,c)
1.02×10^{-13}	298		
$4.68 \times 10^{-18} T^2 \exp[-(441 \pm 16)/T]$	292-393	Wilson et al., 2003	RR (a,d)
9.46×10^{-14}	298		

Comments

- Relative rate method. HO radicals were generated by photolyzing H₂O vapour at 185 nm. Reactant and reference compound concentrations were monitored by GC/MS.
- Relative to C₂H₆. An Arrhenius plot of the data gives the temperature dependence of the measured ratios as $(0.32 \pm 0.02) \exp[(45 \pm 23)/T]$, which is placed on an absolute basis using a rate coefficient of $k(\text{HO} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_6) = 1.49 \times 10^{-17} T^2 \exp(-499/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (IUPAC, current recommendation).
- Relative to cyclopropane. An Arrhenius plot of the data gives the temperature dependence of the measured ratios as $(0.51 \pm 0.04) \exp[(266 \pm 29)/T]$, which is placed on an absolute basis using a rate coefficient of $k(\text{HO} + \text{cyclopropane}) = 4.21 \times 10^{-18} T^2 \exp(-454/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Atkinson, 2003).
- Relative to CH₃CHF₂. An Arrhenius plot of the data gives the temperature dependence of the measured ratios as $(1.67 \pm 0.08) \exp[(139 \pm 16)/T]$, which is placed on an absolute basis using a rate coefficient of $k(\text{HO} + \text{CH}_3\text{CHF}_2) = 2.80 \times 10^{-18} T^2 \exp(-580/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (IUPAC, current recommendation).

Preferred Values

$$k = 1.0 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ at } 298 \text{ K.}$$

$$k = 1.5 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-800/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ over the temperature range } 210\text{-}300 \text{ K.}$$

Reliability

$$\Delta \log k = \pm 0.3 \text{ at } 298 \text{ K.}$$

$$\Delta(E/R) = \pm 200 \text{ K.}$$

Comments on Preferred Values

The absolute rate coefficients of Kozlov et al. (2003) and the relative rate coefficients of Wilson et al. (2003) (relative to C₂H₆ and CH₂FCH₂F) are in good agreement over the temperature range (298–380 K). The absolute rate coefficient of Martin and Paraskevopoulos (1983) at 298 K agrees to within 20% or better to the data of Kozlov et al. (2003) and Wilson et al. (2003) (relative to C₂H₆ and CH₃CHF₂). The rate coefficients of Wilson et al. (2003) relative to cyclopropane exhibit a lower temperature dependence compared with the data of Kozlov et al. (2003) and the two other relative rate studies performed by Wilson et al. (2003). This may be due to the literature rate coefficient for HO + cyclopropane being not well established because of substantial scatter in the literature data. Therefore, the rate coefficients of Wilson et al. (2003) relative to cyclopropane were not used in the evaluation.

The absolute rate coefficients of Kozlov et al. (2003) and Martin and Paraskevopoulos (1983), and the relative rate coefficients of Wilson et al. (2003) relative to C₂H₆ and CH₃CHF₂ have been fitted to the three parameter equation $k = CT^2 \exp(-D/T)$ resulting in $k = 3.39 \times 10^{-18} T^2 \exp(-312/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ over the temperature range 210–480 K. The preferred Arrhenius expression, $k = A \exp(-B/T)$, is centered at 245 K and is derived from the three-parameter equation with $A = C e^2 T^2$ and $B = D + 2T$.

References

- Atkinson, R.: Atmos. Chem. Phys. 3, 2233, 2003.
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- ▲ Martin and Paraskevopoulos (1983)
- Kozlov et al. (2003)
- Wilson et al. (2003) relative to C_2H_6
- ◆ Wilson et al. (2003) relative to $c-C_3H_6$
- Wilson et al. (2003) relative to CH_3CHF_2
- IUPAC three parameter fit
- Recommendation

