

IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation - Data Sheet of FOx97; VII.A5.16

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The citation for the preferred values in this data sheet is: IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation, <http://iupac.pole-ether.fr>.

This datasheet last evaluated: June 2015; last change in preferred values: June 2009.



Rate coefficient data ($k = k_1 + k_2$)

$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	T/K	Reference	Technique/ Comments
<i>Absolute Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(1.7 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-12}$	298	Scollard et al. (1993)	PLP-RF (a)
<i>Relative Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(1.32 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-12}$	298	Scollard et al. (1993)	RR (b)
$(1.79 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-12}$	298	Sellevåg et al. (2005)	RR (c)

Comments

- (a) HO radicals were generated by the photolysis of nitric acid in argon at 15-100 Torr (20 - 133 mbar) pressure.
- (b) HO radicals were generated by the photolysis of CH_3ONO (or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONO}$) in CH_3ONO (or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONO}$)-NO- CHF_2CHO -toluene-air mixtures at 730-750 Torr (973 - 1000 mbar) pressure. The concentrations of CHF_2CHO and toluene were measured by GC and/or FTIR spectroscopy. Scollard et al. (1993) did not report a value for the rate coefficient ratio $k(\text{HO} + \text{CHF}_2\text{CHO})/k(\text{HO} + \text{toluene})$. Dividing the reported value of $k(\text{HO} + \text{CHF}_2\text{CHO})$ by the value of $k(\text{HO} + \text{toluene})$ used by Scollard et al. (1993) gives $k(\text{HO} + \text{CHF}_2\text{CHO})/k(\text{HO} + \text{toluene}) = 0.235 \pm 0.005$ which is placed on an absolute basis in the table above using $k(\text{HO} + \text{toluene}) = 5.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 298 K (IUPAC, 2010).
- (c) HO radicals were generated by the photolysis of O_3 in the presence of H_2 in 1013 mbar of air diluent. Propane was used as the reference compound. The concentrations of CHF_2CHO and propane were measured by FTIR spectroscopy and a rate coefficient ratio of $k(\text{HO} + \text{CHF}_2\text{CHO})/k(\text{HO} + \text{propane}) = 1.626 \pm 0.042$ was reported. Placing this result on an absolute basis using $k(\text{HO} + \text{propane}) = 1.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Atkinson et al., 2006) gives $k(\text{HO} + \text{CHF}_2\text{CHO}) = (1.79 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Preferred Values

Parameter	Value	T/K
$k / \text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	1.6×10^{-12}	298
<i>Reliability</i>		
$\Delta \log k$	0.15	298

Comments on Preferred Values

The results from the relative and absolute rate studies by Scollard et al. (1993) and Sellevåg et al. (2005) are in agreement within the likely combined experimental uncertainties. An average

of the results from Scollard et al. (1993) and Sellevåg et al. (2005) gives the recommended value of $k(\text{OH}+\text{CHF}_2\text{CHO}) = 1.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 298 K. The reaction probably proceeds predominately via abstraction of the aldehydic hydrogen (channel 1) to give $\text{CHF}_2\text{C}(\text{O})$ radicals.

References

- Atkinson, R., Baulch, D. L., Cox, R. A., Crowley, J. N., Hampson, R. F., Hynes, R. G., Jenkin, M. E., Rossi, M. J., and Troe, J.: Atmos. Chem. Phys., 6, 3625, 2006; IUPAC Subcommittee for Gas Kinetic Data Evaluation, <http://iupac.pole-ether.fr>.
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Scollard, D. J., Treacy, J. J., Sidebottom, H. W., Balestra-Garcia, C., Laverdet, G., Le Bras, G., MacLeod, H., and Téton, S.: J. Phys. Chem., 97, 4683, 1993.
Sellevåg, S.R., Stenstrøm, V., Helgaker, T., and Nielsen, C.J.: J. Phys. Chem. A 109, 3652, 2005.