

## IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet CGI\_17

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### CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO (*Z*- and *E*-) + NO<sub>2</sub> → products

#### Rate coefficient data

$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	Temp./K	Reference	Technique/Comments
<i>Absolute Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(2 \pm 1) \times 10^{-12}$	298	Taatjes et al., 2013	PLP-PIMS (a)
$k_{(Z)} = (2.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-12}$	298		
$k_{(E)} = (3.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-12}$	298		
$k_{(Z)} = (1.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-12}$ (20 Torr)	300	Caravan et al., 2017	PLP-PIMS (b)
$k_{(Z)} = (2.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-12}$ (40 Torr)	300		

#### Comments

- (a) CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO was produced by the reaction of CH<sub>3</sub>CHI + O<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>3</sub>CHI was generated by 248 nm laser photolysis of 1,1-diiodoethane, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>, at 298 K and 4 Torr, in a large excess of O<sub>2</sub>. The reacting mixture was monitored by tunable synchrotron photoionization mass spectrometry, which allowed characterisation of the PIMS. Both *Z*- and *E*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO are produced, which could be distinguished by the difference in the ionisation energy of the two conformers. The first order decay plots of *Z*- and *E*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO in the presence of excess known concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> were used to determine the rate constants. The cited values were given by unweighted fits of the data, with uncertainty limits of 95%; returns from weighted fits gave  $k$  values lower by 30% but also indicated a slightly larger value for *E*- conformer. Although a small (statistically significant at 1 $\sigma$  level) conformer dependence was reported, their preferred recommendation is  $k = (2 \pm 1) \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , for both conformers.
- (b) CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO was produced by the reaction of CH<sub>3</sub>CHI + O<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>3</sub>CHI was generated by 248-nm pulsed laser photolysis of 1,1-diiodoethane, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>, at 300 K and pressures of 20 and 40 Torr, in a large excess of O<sub>2</sub>. The reacting mixture was monitored by PIMS at 10.5 eV, which allowed kinetic decay attributed to the *Z*- conformer of CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO to be monitored. The first order decay plots in the presence of excess NO<sub>2</sub> (0 – 6.5 molecule cm<sup>-3</sup>) were used to determine the rate constants. Products were investigated using multiplexed photoionization mass spectrometry.

### Preferred Values

Parameter	Value	T/K
$k_{(Z-)} / \text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-12}$	298
$k_{(E-)} / \text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-12}$	298
<i>Reliability</i>		
$\Delta \log k_{(Z-)}$	$\pm 0.15$	298
$\Delta \log k_{(E-)}$	$\pm 0.3$	298

#### Comments on Preferred Values

The reported measurements on the overall rate coefficient for the reaction of *Z*- and *E*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO with NO<sub>2</sub> from the two studies show good agreement. In the study of Taatjes et al. (2013) a slightly faster reaction with the *E*- conformer (statistically significant at 1 $\sigma$  confidence interval) was reported. However, the experiments suffered from low signal quality, and the conformer dependence was not well defined. The Caravan et al. (2017) kinetic measurements were confined predominantly to the *Z*-conformer of CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO, and reported a barely significant pressure dependence over the range 20–40 Torr.

Earlier efforts to characterize the yield of NO<sub>3</sub> from this and other sCI + NO<sub>2</sub> reactions have been inconclusive. Many studies have failed to detect NO<sub>3</sub>, including Caravan et al. (2017) over a pressure range of 4–40 Torr. However, a temporally resolved and [NO<sub>2</sub>]-dependent signal was observed at the mass of the Criegee-NO<sub>2</sub> adduct for both the CH<sub>2</sub>OO and CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO systems, and the structure of this adduct was explored through *ab initio* calculations. Its origin from a direct CI reaction was demonstrated by observation of its efficient scavenging by SO<sub>2</sub>. It is postulated that this adduct is the major reaction product and, based on the acetaldehyde signal, an upper limit of < 30 % is placed on the NO<sub>3</sub> + acetaldehyde yield. The fate of these Criegee-NO<sub>2</sub> adducts requires further investigation to fully understand the impact of this reaction on tropospheric NO<sub>x</sub>.

### References

- Caravan, R. L., Khan, M. A. H., Rotavera, B., Papajak, E., Antonov, I. O., Chen, M.-W., Au, K., Chao, W., Osborn, D. L., Lin, J. J.-M., Percival, C. J., Shallcross, D. E., and C. A. Taatjes: *Faraday Discuss.*, 200, 313, 2017.
- Taatjes, C. A., Welz, O.; Eskola, A. J., Savee, J. D., Scheer, A. M., Shallcross, D. E., Rotavera, B., Lee, E. P. F., Dyke, J. M., Mok, D. K. W., Osborn, D. L., and Percival, C. J.: *Science*, 340, 171, 2013.