# IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet HOx VOC70

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## $HO + (CH_3)_3COH \rightarrow products$

#### Rate coefficient data

k/cm³ molecule <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	T/K	Reference	Technique/ Comments
Absolute Rate Coefficients			
$(3.3 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-12} \exp[-(310 \pm 150)/T]$	240-440	Wallington et al., 1988	FP-RF (a)
$(1.07 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-12}$	298		
$(8.1 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-13}$	298	Saunders et al., 1994	DF-LIF (b)
$(2.66 \pm 0.48) \times 10^{-12} \exp[-(270 \pm 130)/T]$	253-372	Téton et al., 1996	PLP-LIF (c)
$(1.08 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-12}$	298		
Relative Rate Coefficients			
$(1.08 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-12}$	$295 \pm 2$	Wu et al., 2003	RR(d, e)

#### **Comments**

- (a) HO radicals were generated by the vacuum ultraviolet ( $\lambda \ge 165$  nm) photolysis of H<sub>2</sub>O and monitored as function of time under pseudo-first order conditions by resonance fluorescence.
- (b) HO radicals were generated by the H + NO<sub>2</sub> reaction and monitored under pseudo-first order conditions by laser induced fluorescence.
- (c) HO radicals were generated by the photolysis of  $H_2O_2$  and their concentration measured by pulsed laser induced fluorescence.
- (d) HO radicals were generated by the photolysis of  $H_2O_2$  in 1 atmosphere of air at 254 nm. Experiments were carried out in a ~100 liter Teflon chamber, and the concentrations of t-butyl alcohol and propane (the reference organic) were measured by GC-FID. The measured rate coefficient ratio of  $k(HO + (CH_3)_3COH)/k(HO + propane)$  is placed on an absolute basis using  $k(HO + propane) = 1.05 \times 10^{-12}$  cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> at 295 K (Atkinson et al., 2006).
- (e) Relative to HO + propane

### **Preferred Values**

Parameter	Value	T/K
k/molecule <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> k/cm <sup>3</sup> molecule <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	$1.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3$ $1.6 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-121/T)$	298 240-314
Reliability		
$\Delta \log k$	$\pm 0.08$	298
$\Delta \ E/R$	± 75	

## Comments on Preferred Values

The rate coefficient values obtained by Wallington et al. (1988), Téton et al. (1996) and Wu et al. (2003) near 298 K are in very good agreement. The room temperature value of Saunders et al. (1994) is ~25% lower than the others. The Arrhenius plots of the data of Wallington et al. (1988) and Téton et al. (1996) show curvature, fitting the expression  $k = B + C \exp(-D/T)$  to the rate coefficients reported by these authors gives  $k = 9.57 \times 10^{-13} + 5.65 \times 10^{-11} \exp(-1836/T) \text{ cm}^3$  molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> over the temperature range 240-440 K. For atmospheric purposes, a fit to the data below 314 K of Wallington et al., Téton et al., and Wu et al. yields  $k = 1.6 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-121/T)$ , giving  $k = 1.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3$  molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> at 298 K.

The reaction of HO radicals with 2-methyl-2-propanol proceeds mainly by H-atom from CH<sub>3</sub>-group. Under atmospheric conditions and in the presence of NO, the main degradation products expected are formaldehyde and acetone (Japar et al., 1990):

$$(CH_3)_3COH + HO + NO (+O_2) \rightarrow H_2CO + CH_3C(O)CH_3 + HO_2 + NO_2$$

#### References

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