

## IUPAC Task Group on Atmospheric Chemical Kinetic Data Evaluation – Data Sheet HO<sub>x</sub>\_VOC76

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This data sheet last evaluated: June 2016; last change in preferred values: June 2016.



### Rate coefficient data

$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$T/\text{K}$	Reference	Technique/ Comments
<i>Relative Rate Coefficients</i>			
$(2.37 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-11}$	$296 \pm 2$	Baker et al., 2004	RR-GC (a, b)

### Comments

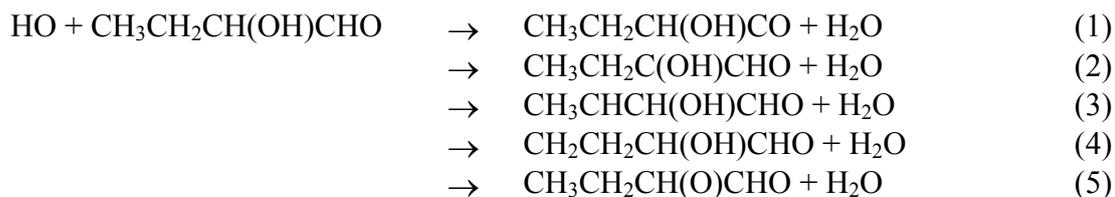
- (a) HO radicals were generated by the photolysis of CH<sub>3</sub>ONO-NO-air mixtures at 986 mbar (740 Torr) total pressure of purified air at > 300 nm. Experiments were carried out in a 7500 liter Teflon chamber. 2-hydroxybutanal was generated in situ from the OH radical-initiated reaction of 1,2-butanediol. The concentrations of 2-hydroxybutanal and its precursor, 1,2-butanediol, were measured by gas chromatography. From comparison of the measured time-concentration behaviour of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH(OH)CHO and its precursor with calculations a rate coefficient ratio of  $k(\text{HO} + 2\text{-hydroxybutanal})/k(\text{HO} + 1,2\text{-butanediol}) = 0.944 \pm 0.074$  was derived. This rate coefficient ratio is placed on an absolute basis using  $k(\text{HO} + 1,2\text{-butanediol}) = 2.51 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (Calvert et al., 2011).
- (b) Relative to HO + 1,2-butanediol.

### Preferred Values

Parameter	Value	$T/\text{K}$
$k/\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$2.4 \times 10^{-11}$	298
<i>Reliability</i>		
$\Delta \log k$	$\pm 0.1$	298

#### Comments on Preferred Value

The recommendation is based upon the relative study by Baker et al. (2004). The possible channels for reaction of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH(OH)CHO with OH are:



The channels (3), (4) and (5) are expected to be of minor importance compared to the channels (1) and (2). Hence, the reaction is expected to proceed mainly via abstraction of the aldehydic hydrogen to give  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}$  radicals (channel (1)) and through the H-atom abstraction from the  $>\text{CH}$ - group in the  $\alpha$ -position to the hydroxyl group leading to  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$  radicals (channel (2)) similarly to the reaction of OH with hydroxyacetaldehyde ( $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CHO}$ ).

### References

- Baker, J., Arey, J., and Atkinson, R.: *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 108, 7032, 2004.  
 Calvert, J. G., Mellouki, A., Orlando, J. J., Pilling, M. J., and Wallington T. J.: *The Mechanisms of Atmospheric Oxidation of the Oxygenates*, Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 2011.