**Supplemental Material:**

**Experimental and Kinetic Modeling Study of the Pyrolysis and Oxidation of 1,5-Hexadiene: The Reactivity of Allylic Radicals and Their Role in the Formation of Aromatics**

Florence H. Vermeirea , Ruben De Bruyckera, Olivier Herbinetb, Hans-Heinrich Carstensena, Frédérique Battin-Leclercb, Guy B. Marina, Kevin M. Van Geema,\*

a Laboratory for Chemical Technology, Ghent University, Technologiepark 914, 9052 Gent, Belgium

b Laboratoire Réactions et Génie des Procédés, CNRS, Universite de Lorraine, Nancy, France

Fuel

**Reaction families and rate rules considered in Genesys for this work**

Table S 1 k [bimolecular - m³ mol-1 s-1; unimolecular - s-1] = A Tn exp(-Ea/RT) where R = 8.314 10-3 kJ K-1 mol -1

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reaction family** |  | **Comment** | **Kinetic parameters** | **Ref** |
|  |  |  | ***A*** | ***n*** | ***Ea*** |  |
| **Hydrogen abstraction** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Intermolecular* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| by C• from C-H |  |  | Group additivity | [[1](#_ENREF_1), [2](#_ENREF_2)] |
| H abstr from C(=O)-**H** by CH3 | 2.5e-6 | 3.6 | 18.1 | [[3](#_ENREF_3)] |
| by H• from C-H |  |  | Group additivity | [[4](#_ENREF_4)] |
| H abstr from C(=O)-**H** | 7.15e-1 | 2.4 | 6.6 | [[3](#_ENREF_3)] |
| by •OH from C-H |  | R1, R2, R3 alkyl chains or H atoms | Rate rules for alkanes | [[5](#_ENREF_5), [6](#_ENREF_6)] |
| R1, R2 H atomsR3 C=C | 7.80e-1 | 2.3 | -5.7 | [[7](#_ENREF_7)] |
| R1 H atomR2 alkyl chainR3 C=C | 7.50e-2 | 2.4 | -3.9 | [[7](#_ENREF_7)] |
| R1 H atomR2 OHR3 alkyl chain | 1.15e-2 | 2.6 | -8.7 | [[7](#_ENREF_7)] |
| R1 H atomR2 OHR3 C=C | 2.55e-2 | 2.6 | -13.3 | [[7](#_ENREF_7)] |
| H abstr from C(=O)-**H** | 6.13e-2 | 2.7 | -19.2 | [[3](#_ENREF_3)] |
| by HO2• from C-H |  | R1, R2, R3 alkyl chains or H atoms | Rate rules for alkanes | [[8](#_ENREF_8)] |
| R1, R2 or R3 OH | 1.23e-11 | 5.26 | 31.3 | [[9](#_ENREF_9)] |
| R1, R2 or R3 C=C | 7.68e-2 | 4.4 | 56.7 | [[10](#_ENREF_10)] |
| H abstr from C(=O)-**H** | 1.18e-10 | 4.9 | 15.4 | [[3](#_ENREF_3)] |
| by O2 from C-H |  |  | 1.00e7 | 0.0 | ΔHr | [[11](#_ENREF_11), [12](#_ENREF_12)] |
| *Intramolecular* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| by C• from C-H |  |  | Group additivity + rate ruleA = function of # hindered rotors in TSEa = ring strain in TS + activation energy analogous bimolecular reaction | [[1](#_ENREF_1), [2](#_ENREF_2), [13](#_ENREF_13), [14](#_ENREF_14)] |
| by R-O-O• from C-H |  | Formation of an alkyl radical | Rate rules for alkanes | [[15](#_ENREF_15)] |
| Formation of an allylic radical | 2.24e6 | 1.29 | 59.6 | [[16](#_ENREF_16)] |
| by R-O-O• from O-H |  | Analogy with 2-peroxy-2-methyl-propan-1-ol | 2.91e12 | -0.23 | 93.3 | [[17](#_ENREF_17)] |
| by cyclopentadienyl from C-H through 3-membered transition state |  | Analogy with methyl-cyclopentadienyl | 2.20e-3 | 4.91 | 169.0 | [[18](#_ENREF_18)] |
| **β-scission / radical addition** |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Intermolecular* |  |  |  |  |  |
| •C-C-C ⇄ C=C + •C |  |  | Group additivity | [[19](#_ENREF_19)] |
| •C-C-H ⇄ C=C + •H |  |  | Group additivity | [[20](#_ENREF_20)] |
| •C-C-OH ⇄ C=C+ •OH |  | Analogy with2-hydroxy-ethyl to ethene plus OH | 3.00e13 | 0.0 | 112.1 | a |
| •C-O-H ⇄ C=O+ •H |  | Analogy with acetaldehyde plus H to 1-hydroxy-ethyl | 1.10e8 | 0.0 | 44.7 | a |
| •C-C-O-O-H ⇄ C=C+ HO2• |  |  | Rate rules for alkanes | [[15](#_ENREF_15)] |
| •O-C-C ⇄ C=O+ •C |  | R1 alkylAnalogy with 2-oxy-propane | 6.00e13 | 0.22 | 59.0 | a |
| R1 C=CAnalogy with allyloxy | 2.70e14 | 0.00 | 100.0 | [[21](#_ENREF_21)] |
| •O-C-H ⇄ C=O+ •H |  | R1 or R2 C=C.Analogy with allyloxy | 1.17e10 | 1.00 | 77.6 | [[21](#_ENREF_21)] |
| *Intramolecular* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| exo-addition |  |  | Group additivity + rate ruleA = function of # hindered rotors in TSEa = ring strain in TS + activation energy analogous bimolecular reaction | [[13](#_ENREF_13), [19](#_ENREF_19)] |
| endo-addition |  |  | Group additivity + rate ruleA = function of # hindered rotors in TSEa = ring strain in TS + activation energy analogous bimolecular reaction | [[13](#_ENREF_13), [19](#_ENREF_19)] |
| endo-addition forming bicyclic species |  | Analogy with methyl-cyclopentadienyl | 3.20e11 | 0.17 | 18.4 | [[18](#_ENREF_18)] |
| ring-enlargement |  | Analogy with hexadienyl | 8.50e11 | 0.41 | 69.9 | [[18](#_ENREF_18)] |
| **α-scission** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-C(=O)• ⇄ C• + CO |  | Analogy with acetyl radical | 3.30e12 | 0.62 | 72.4 | a |
| **Concerted reactions** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| •O-O-C-C-H ⇄ HO2• + C=C |  |  | Rate rules for alkanes | [[15](#_ENREF_15)] |
| Formation of cyclic ethers from hydoperoxyl-alkyl radicals |  |  | Rate rules for alkanes | [[15](#_ENREF_15)] |
| •O-O-C-OH ⇄ HO2• + C=O |  | Analogy with alpha-hydroxy-ethylperoxy | 2.60e8 | 1.13 | 44.5 | [[22](#_ENREF_22)] |
| Sigmatropic hydrogen shift of 5-alkyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene to 1-alkyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene |  | Analogy with methyl-cyclopentadiene | 7.03e8 | 1.20 | 103.8 | [[23](#_ENREF_23)] |
| Sigmatropic hydrogen shift of 1-alkyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene to 2-alkyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene |  | Analogy with methyl-cyclopentadiene | 1.65e7 | 2.10 | 105.0 | [[23](#_ENREF_23)] |
| **Oxygen addition on carbon-centered radicals** |  |  |  |  |  |
| C• + O2 ⇄ C-O-O• |  | R1, R2, R3 alkyl chains or H atoms | Rate rules for alkanes | [[15](#_ENREF_15)] |
| R1 C=C | 5.78e1 | 1.59 | 4.5 | [[24](#_ENREF_24)] |
| R1 OH | 4.05e7 | -0.31 | -1.4 | [[9](#_ENREF_9)] |
| **Recombination / scission** |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-O-O-H ⇄ CO• + •OH |  | Analogy with allylhydroperoxide | 3.35e10 | 0.60 | -8.8 | [[21](#_ENREF_21)] |
| C• + HO2• ⇄ C-O-O-H  |  | Analogy with allylhydroperoxide | 1.59e20 | -1.50 | 179.3 | [[21](#_ENREF_21)] |
| Recombination of cyclopentadienyl with carbon-centered radicals |  | Analogy with cyclopentadienyl plus methyl | 8.34e9 | -0.70 | -2.1 | [[23](#_ENREF_23)] |
|  | a CBS-QB3 calculations |  |  |  |  |  |

**Sensitivity analysis with respect to the allyl radical**

Supplementary to 1,5-hexadiene, benzene and 1,3-cyclopentadiene, a sensitivity analysis with respect to the allyl radical mole fraction has been performed. The results at fuel-rich oxidation conditions (ϕ=2.0) at 850K, 950K and 1050K are presented in Figure S 1. Similar to the 1,5-hexadiene mole fraction sensitivity analysis, the allyl radical mole fraction is sensitive to reactions occurring during the initial decomposition of 1,5-hexadiene at low temperatures and to reactions part of the secondary chemistry at higher temperatures. A positive sensitivity coefficient for the addition of a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl radical to 1,5-hexadiene with the formation of a secondary radical is caused by the subsequent formation of an allyl radical through C-C β-scission. The competing hydrogen addition to 1,5-hexadiene with the formation of a primary radical has a negative sensitivity coefficient as no allyl radical is formed in further reactions. In oxidation conditions, the primary consumption pathways of the allyl radicals involve reaction with hydroperoxy radicals. Pathways in which hydroperoxy radicals are consumed hence have a positive sensitivity coefficient with respect to the allyl radical mole fraction.



Figure S 1 Sensitivity coefficients for allyl radical mole fraction in 1,5-hexadiene oxidation (ϕ=2.0). Operating conditions correspond to P=0.107 MPa, FV=4.06 10-5 m3 s-1, x1,5-hexadiene,0=0.008, T = 800K (black), 900K (blue), and 1000K (red).

**Comparison to the propene pyrolysis model by Wang et al.**

The model performance of the kinetic model developed for the pyrolysis of propene by Wang et al. [[25](#_ENREF_25)] (CSM model) has been compared to the model performance of the kinetic model developed in this work for the pyrolysis of 1,5-hexadiene. The results are shown in Figure S 2. Although the model is developed for the pyrolysis of propene, it can well describe the pyrolysis products of 1,5-hexadiene. In general, the main product yields of the small products are well described by both models. The performance of the kinetic model in this work is better for hydrogen gas, propene, propadiene and 1-butene mole fractions. However, the CSM model seems to perform better to predict the ethane, ethyne and 2-butene mole fractions.The ethyne mole fraction in this work can be improved by re-evaluation of the reaction from a vinyl radical to ethyne and a hydrogen atom. Towards the performance for the mole fractions of the cyclic products and aromatics formed from 1,5-hexadiene, our kinetic model clearly demonstrates improved performance. The mole fraction trends as a function of temperature are better reproduced by this kinetic model compared to the CSM model. The mole fractions of cyclic C6 species, like cyclohexene and 1,3-cyclohexadiene, are clearly under predicted by the CSM model, while a quantitative agreement is obtained with our model. The CSM model predicts the trend of the benzene mole fraction quite good, but a better agreement is obtained with the model developed in this work. Furthermore, the mole fractions of all heavier aromatics, like toluene, ethyl-benzene, styrene and naphthalene, are under predicted by the CSM model.

To conclude, although the CSM model was developed for the pyrolysis of propene, it leads to good predictions of the mole fractions of the small products of 1,5-hexadiene pyrolysis. However, the model performance of the kinetic model developed in this work, more accurately predicts the mole fractions of heavier, cyclic and aromatic products.”



Figure S 2. Comparison of the simulated mole fractions of the main species during 1,5-hexadiene pyrolysis with experimental data (dots). Kinetic models used for simulations are the new kinetic model (black full lines) and the CSM model by Wang et al. (red dashed lines)

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