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## Gas-phase kinetics and theoretical calculations to investigate the effects of substitution on the reactivity of unsaturated Volatile Organic Compounds.



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#### INTRODUCTION

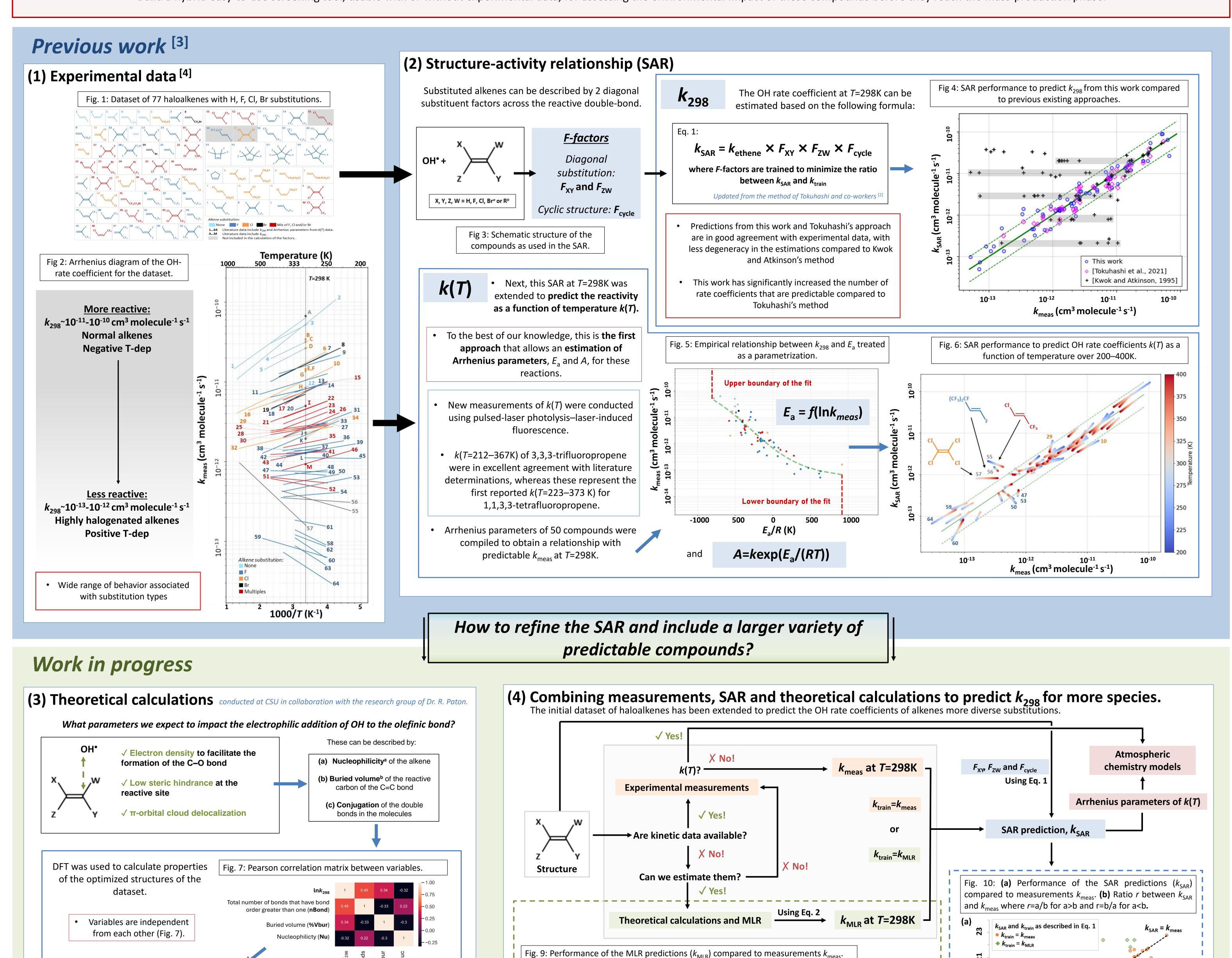
- Gas-phase electrophilic addition of OH represents the primary sink for alkenes in the atmosphere, where the degree and type of substitution strongly affects their chemical reactivity. • This leads to a diversity of behavior that has presented a challenge for structure-activity relationships (SARs).
- Here, we investigate and extend the potential of existing SARs to estimate temperature-dependent OH rate coefficients, k(T), of a large range of alkenes under atmospheric conditions.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

1. We considered two different techniques: the group-additivity approach of Atkinson and co-workers [1]; and the recent method of Tokuhashi and co-workers [2] to estimate  $k_{298}$ . 2. The latter was found to make superior predictions for halogenated olefins. This SAR was extended to include more species, and to predict temperature dependences.

#### MAIN OBJECTIVE

Build a hybrid easy-to-use screening tool, usable with or without experimental data, for assessing the environmental impact of these compounds before they reach the mass-production phase.



## CONCLUSION

Ink<sub>meas</sub>

Coupling all the methods, a good prediction of  $k_{298}$  for a variety of alkenes, including halogenated,

carbonyls, nitrates and other functional groups is possible, even when kinetic data is not available based

on theoretical calculations of some parameters (%Vbur, Nu and nBonds).

Halogenated

Carbonyl nitrates

Carbonyl acids

 $\checkmark$  Using only the strucure, we are able to predict temperature-dependent OH rate coefficients for 77 haloalkenes over T=200-400K ✓ Good SAR performance to predict  $k_{298}$  and k(T) compared to previous existing approaches [1],[2] and experimental data ✓ First method to predict Arrhenius parameters of the OH-reaction rate coefficient with haloalkenes

## **IN PROGRESS**

radius 3.5 Å centered on C.

7

Fig. 8: MLR predictions ( $k_{\rm MLR}$ ) of  $k_{298}$  as a function of buried volume (%Vbur),

9.12x10<sup>-1</sup> x Nu - 6.61x10<sup>-1</sup> x %Vbur

Relative nucleophilic strength of the  $\pi$ -orbital of the reactive double-bond. <sup>b</sup> Measurement of the bulk of the substituents coordinated to the C in a sphere of

nucleophilicity (Nu) and presence of conjugated bonds (nBond).

Train  $R^2 = 0.61$ 

Test MAE = 0.94

✓ SAR prediction at T=298K has been extended to more types of substitutions (with 17 additional compounds) with new functional groups (=0, -0-, -0H, -0NO<sub>2</sub>,-(=0)OH, or =N)  $\checkmark$  Development of a hybrid tool that combines SAR, theoretical calculations and experimental measurements to predict  $k_{298}$  only based on the structure of the alkene

Multivariate linear regression

(MLR) including the 3

parameters allows a good

prediction of the experimental

 $k_{298}$  within an extended

dataset of 94 compounds.

 $k_{MLR} = f(\%Vbur, Nu, nBond)$ 

where %Vbur, Nu, and nBond are

as defined in Fig. 7 are calculated

using theoretical calculations

Eq. 2:

## **PERSPECTIVES**

MLR predictions  $k_{MLR}$  over

the extended dataset of

94 compounds with

various substitutions are

in fair agreement with the

measurements

 $k_{\rm MLR}$  be used as an

alternative to estimate

the reactivity when

measurements are

unavailable.

- Extend this tool to predict Arrhenius parameters
- ? Include a larger diversity of compounds relevant for atmospheric chemistry

•  $k_{SAR}$  can be well estimated in a hybrid way: using

experimental measurements or using an estimation

based on calculations of 3 parameters (Eq. 2, Fig. 8).