Kinetics of Cations with C₂ Hydrofluorocarbon Radicals

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Supporting Information

The fits to the data shown in Figures 2 and 3 to determine the rate coefficients and product branching of $O_2^+ + C_2F_5$ and $O_2^+ + C_2F_5I$ may be reproduced by standard modeling of the kinetics occurring in the afterglow assuming the set of reactions shown in Table 1. Both experiments had a reaction time of 8.1 ms, an ambipolar diffusion rate of 275 s⁻¹, and an initial O_2 concentration of 3.1×10^{13} cm⁻³. The VENDAMS data in Figure 2 was taken with an initial C_2F_5I concentration of 8×10^{10} cm⁻³. The data in Figure 3 was taken with an initial electron concentration of 10^9 cm⁻³.

Reactants		Products ^a	k (×10 ⁻¹⁰ cm ³ s ⁻¹)
$Ar^+ + O_2$	\rightarrow	$O_2^+ + Ar$	0.46
$O_2^{+} + C_2 F_5 I$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5I^+ + O_2$	10
	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5^+ + O_2 + I$	3.5
$O_2 + C_2F_5$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5^+ + O_2$	8
	\rightarrow	$CF_3^+ + CF_2 + O_2$	2
$C_2F_5I^+ + C_2F_5I$	\rightarrow	$C_{3}F_{5}^{+} + CF_{4} + I_{2} + F$	1.5
$CF_3^+ + C_2F_5I$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_4I^+ + CF_4$	6
$Ar^+ + C_2F_5I$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_4I^+ + F + Ar$	6
	\rightarrow	$CF_3^+ + CF_2I + Ar$	2
	\rightarrow	$I^+ + C_2F_5 + Ar$	1
$Ar^+ + C_2F_5$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_4^+ + F + Ar$	7
	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5^+ + Ar$	2
	\rightarrow	$CF^+ + CF_4 + Ar$	1
$O_2^+ + e^-$	\rightarrow	O + O	1900
$C_2F_5I + e^{-1}$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5 + \Gamma$	1500
$Ar^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	Ar + I	170
	\rightarrow	$Ar + I^+ + e^-$	20
$CF_3^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	$CF_3 + I$	100
$C_2F_3^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_3 + I$	450
$C_2F_5^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5 + I$ 300	
$C_2F_5I^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_5I + I 400$	

Table S1. Reaction scheme used for modeling data shown in Figures 2 and 3.

$C_2F_4I^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	$C_2F_4I + I$	350
$C_3F_5^+ + I^-$	\rightarrow	$C_3F_5 + I$	400
$O_2^+ + \Gamma$	\rightarrow	$O_2 + I$	200

^a Neutral products are inferred based on thermochemistry, not observed. In some cases, particularly mutual neutralization reactions, multiple sets of neutral co-products in addition to those shown are energetically accessible.

At the thermal energies of these experiments, reactions that are endothermic to any significant extent will not occur. Identifying which reaction channels are endo- or exothermic aids interpretation of the VENDAMS data. Unfortunately, no experimental or calculated thermochemistry exists for many of the fluoro- and iodo-containing radicals and ions relevant to these systems. Because the number of species with undetermined thermochemistry is large and only coarse accuracy is required in most cases to determine whether a channel is energetically accessible or not, we calculate the needed enthalpies of formation using density functional theory. Zero-point corrected 298 K atomization enthalpies were calculated at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory. 298 K enthalpies of formation $(\Delta H_{f,298K}^0)$ were derived from the atomization enthalpies of the unknown species relative to those for species with welldetermined literature enthalpies of formation through isodesmic reaction schemes where possible, or through bond-dissociation schemes where not possible. The uncertainty (indicating 2σ) in the calculated atomization enthalpies is approximately ± 35 kJ mol^{-1,1,2} The resulting uncertainty in enthalpies of formation derived from bond-dissociation processes is estimated at $\pm 60 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. For those derived from isodesmic reactions, errors in the atomization enthalpies are assumed to cancel to a large degree and the uncertainty in the enthalpies of formation are estimated at ± 50 kJ mol⁻¹. Calculated values are reported in Table 2. Ancillary values used in those calculations are reported in Table 3.

Species	$\Delta H^0_{f,298K}$	E+ZPE+H _{298 K}	Reaction Scheme
	$(kJ mol^{-1})$	(Hartree)	
CHF^+	1126	-138.065979	$CHF^{+} + CH_4 \rightarrow CH_2^{+} + CH_3F$
CFH ₂ ⁺	862	-138.751078	$CFH_2^+ + e^- \rightarrow CFH_2$
CF_2H^+	626	-238.040868	$CF_2H^+ + e^- \rightarrow CF_2H$
$CF_2CH_2^+$	645	-276.739157	$CF_2CH_2^+ + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_4 + CH_2F_2$
C ₂ F ₃	-233	-375.688449	$C_2F_3 + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_3 + CF_3H$
$C_2F_3^+$	751	-375.309631	$C_2F_3^+ + e^- \rightarrow C_2F_3$
$C_2F_3H^+$	482	-376.002771	$C_2F_3H^+ + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_4^+ + CF_3H$
CH ₂ FCF ₂	-467	-376.942612	$CH_2FCF_2 + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_5 + CF_3H$
$CH_2FCF_2^+$	359	-376.627908	$CH_2FCF_2^+ + e^- \rightarrow CH_2FCF_2$
CF_3CO^+	227	-450.675746	$CF_3CO^+ \rightarrow CF_3^+ + CO$
CHF ₂ CF ₂	-685	-476.220082	$CHF_2CF_2 + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_5 + CF_4$
$CHF_2CF_2^+$	209	-475.879668	$CHF_2CF_2^+ \rightarrow CHF_2CF_2$
$C_2F_5^+$	37	-575.150915	$C_2F_5^+ + e^- \rightarrow C_2F_5$

Table S2. Enthalpies of formation $(\Delta H^0_{f,298K})$ at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level determined by isodesmic reaction where possible.

$CF_2CFCF_2^+$	81	-613.274749	$C_3F_5^+ + C_2H_6 \rightarrow C_3H_5^+ + C_2F_5H$
CI ⁺	1364	-6957.14929	$CI^+ + CH_4 \rightarrow CH^+ + CH_3I$
CHI^+	1272	-6957.773759	$\operatorname{CHI}^{+} + \operatorname{CH}_{4} \rightarrow \operatorname{CH}_{2}^{+} + \operatorname{CH}_{3}\operatorname{I}$
CH_2I^+	1028	-6958.446592	$CH_2I^+ + CH_4 \rightarrow CH_3^+ + CH_3I$
$C_2H_5I^+$	911	-6998.362203	$C_2H_5I^+ + e^- \rightarrow C_2H_5I$
CFI	142	-7057.398647	$CFI + CF_2H_2 \rightarrow CH_2 + CF_3I$
CFI^+	1050	-7057.05278	$CFI^+ + CF_2H_2 \rightarrow CH_2^+ + CF_3I$
C_2FI^+	1128	-7095.147211	$C_2FI^+ + CH_2F_2 \rightarrow C_2H_2^+ + CF_3I$
CF_2I^+	-118	-7156.99807	$CF_2I^+ + CH_3F \rightarrow CH_3^+ + CF_3I$
$C_2F_2I^+$	830	-7195.035726	$C_2F_2I^+ + CFH_3 \rightarrow C_2H_3^+ + CF_3I$
$C_2H_2F_2I^+$	529	-7196.319028	$CH_2CF_2I^+ + CH_3F \rightarrow C_2H_5^+ + CF_3I$
C ₂ F ₃ I	-400	-7295.296865	$C_2F_3I + CH_3F \rightarrow C_2F_4 + CH_3I$
$C_2F_3I^+$	497	-7294.95506	$C_2F_3I^+ \rightarrow C_2F_3I$
CF_2ICHF^+	406	-7295.566885	$C_2F_3HI^+ + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_5^+ + CF_3I$
CF ₃ CH ₂ I	-649	-7296.551705	$C_2F_3H_2I + CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_6 + CF_3I$
$CF_3CH_2I^+$	317	-7296.176019	$C_2F_3H_2I^+ + e^- \rightarrow C_2F_3H_2I$
CF ₃ CFI	-610	-7395.160610	$C_2F_4I + CH_3F \rightarrow C_2F_5 + CH_3I$
CF ₃ CFI ⁺	242	-7394.836016	$C_2F_4I^+ \rightarrow C_2F_4I$
CHF ₂ CF ₂ I	-805	-7395.81219	$C_2F_4HI + CH_4 \rightarrow CFH_2CH_3 + CF_3I$
$CHF_2CF_2I^+$	201	-7395.42899	$C_2F_4HI^+ + e^- \rightarrow C_2F_4HI$
C_2F_5I	-1000	-7495.085748	$C_2F_5I + CH_4 \rightarrow CHF_2CH_3 + CF_3I$
$C_2F_5I^+$	22	-7494.696159	$C_2F_5I^+ + e^- \rightarrow C_2F_5I$

Table S3. Ancillary 298 K enthalpies of formation and 298 K enthalpies calculated at B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) of species used in the determination of values reported in Table 2.

Species	$\Delta H^0_{f,298K}$	E+ZPE+H _{298 K}	Ref.
	$(kJ mol^{-1})$	(Hartree)	
CH ₄	-74.520 ± 0.057	-40.485591	a
CH ₃ F	-235.80 ± 0.23	-139.748509	a
CH_2F_2	-450.73 ± 0.36	-239.029669	a
CHF ₃	-695.87 ± 0.43	-338.319839	a
CF ₄	-933.39 ± 0.25	-437.604837	a
CF ₃ I	-589.87 ± 0.54	-7257.240914	a
CH ₃ I	14.94 ± 0.17	-6959.4157	a
$C_2H_2^+$	1328.18 ± 0.14	-76.912305	a
C_2H_3	296.91 ± 0.33	-77.888642	a
$C_2H_3^+$	1115.75 ± 0.57	-77.569092	a
C_2H_4	52.45 ± 0.13	-78.564763	a
$C_2H_4^+$	1068.07 ± 0.13	-78.181495	a
C_2H_5	119.86 ± 0.28	-79.121146	a
$C_2H_5^+$	902.95 ± 0.32	-78.819106	a
C_2H_6	-83.91 ± 0.14	-79.777846	a
C_2F_4	-674.93 ± 0.57	-475.638403	a
C_2F_5H	-1110.6 ± 3.2	-576.182226	b
C_2H_5F	-272.16 ± 0.37	-179.050978	a
C ₂ H ₅ I	-7.16 ± 0.49	-6998.712196	a
CF_3^+	405.93 ± 0.51	-337.309033	a

СО	-110.523 ± 0.026	-113.340707	a
CH^+	1623.102 ± 0.057	-38.080041	a
CH_2^+	1393.95 ± 0.13	-38.762966	a
CFH ₂	-31.2 ± 1.6	-139.091193	с
C_2F_5	-894.4 ± 2.8	-575.504411	d

^a ref. 3 ^b ref. 4 ^c ref. 5 ^d ref. 6

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