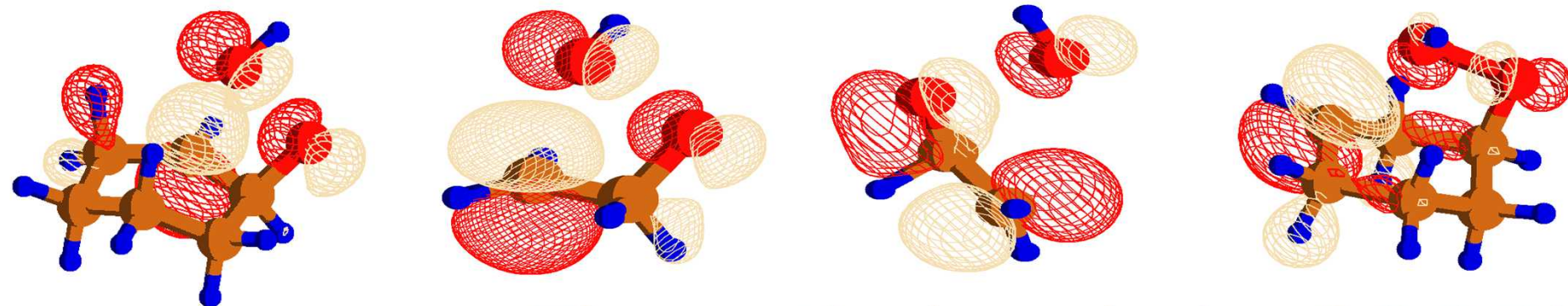


Exceptional service in the national interest



Theoretical analysis of QOOH combustion reaction pathways

Madison Fellows, Judit Zádor

QOOH and autoignition

- QOOH species are hydroperoxyalkyl radicals that are largely responsible for chain propagation in low-temperature hydrocarbon oxidation.
- Chain propagation \rightarrow autoignition

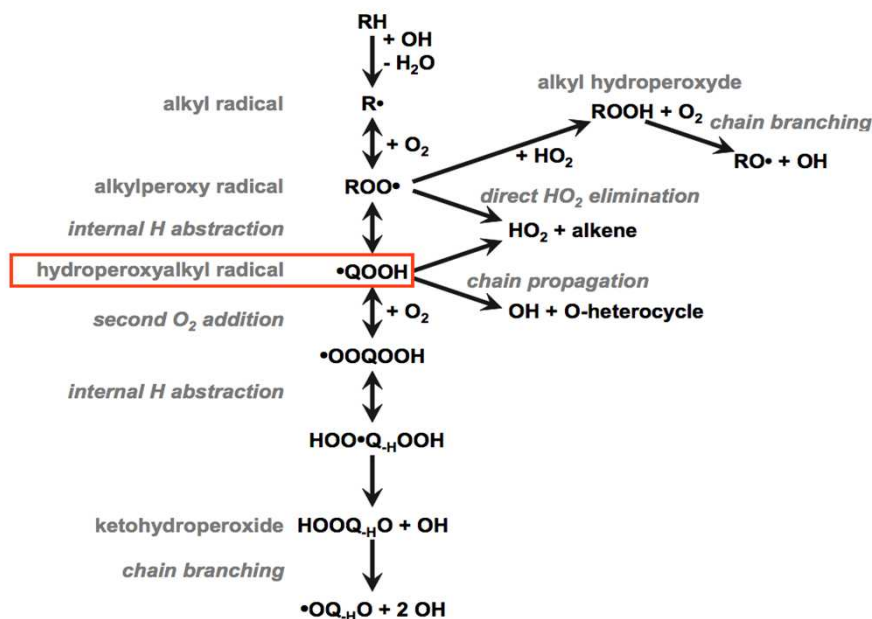
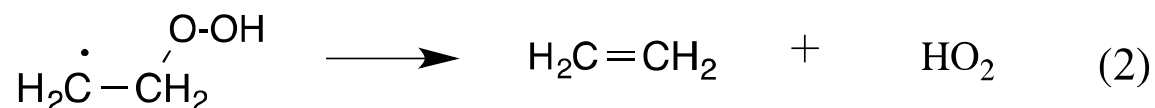
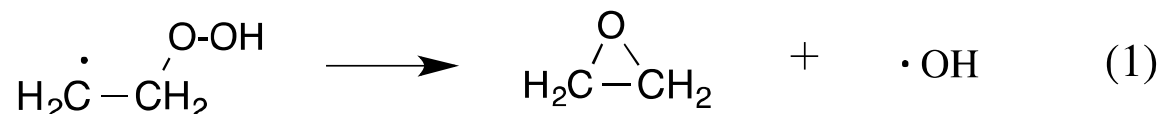


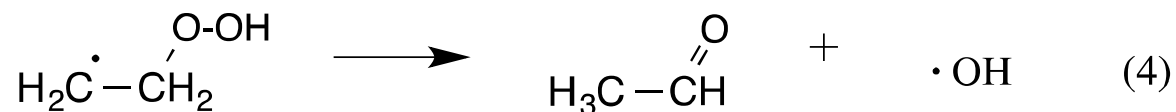
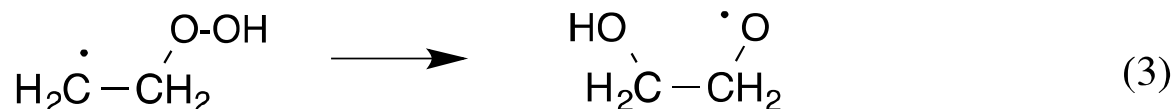
Fig. 1. Schematic mechanism for low-temperature hydrocarbon oxidation and autoignition chemistry.

New QOOH reactions

- Well-known pathways: OH elimination to form a cyclic ether (1) and HO₂ elimination to form an alkene (2).



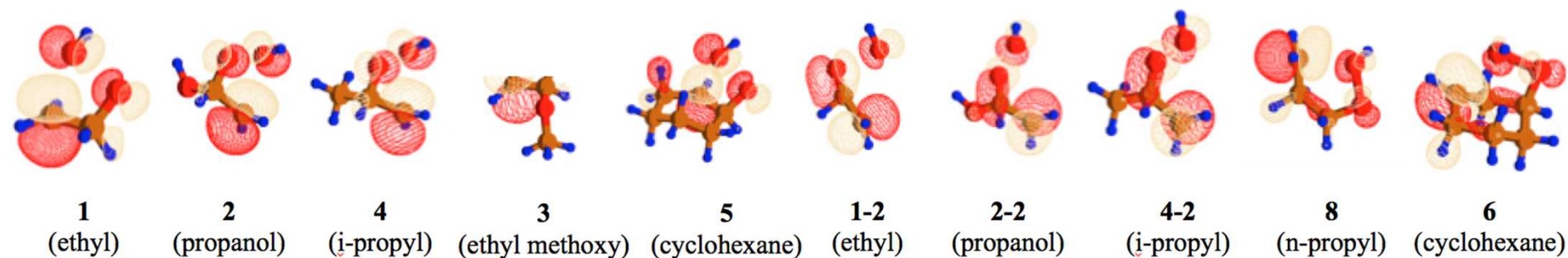
- New pathways: OH transfer (3) and internal H abstraction assisted OH elimination (4).



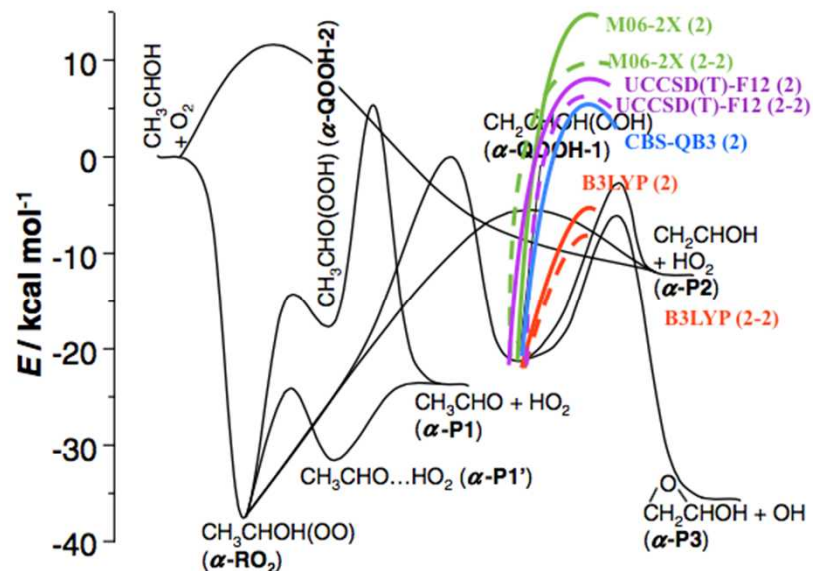
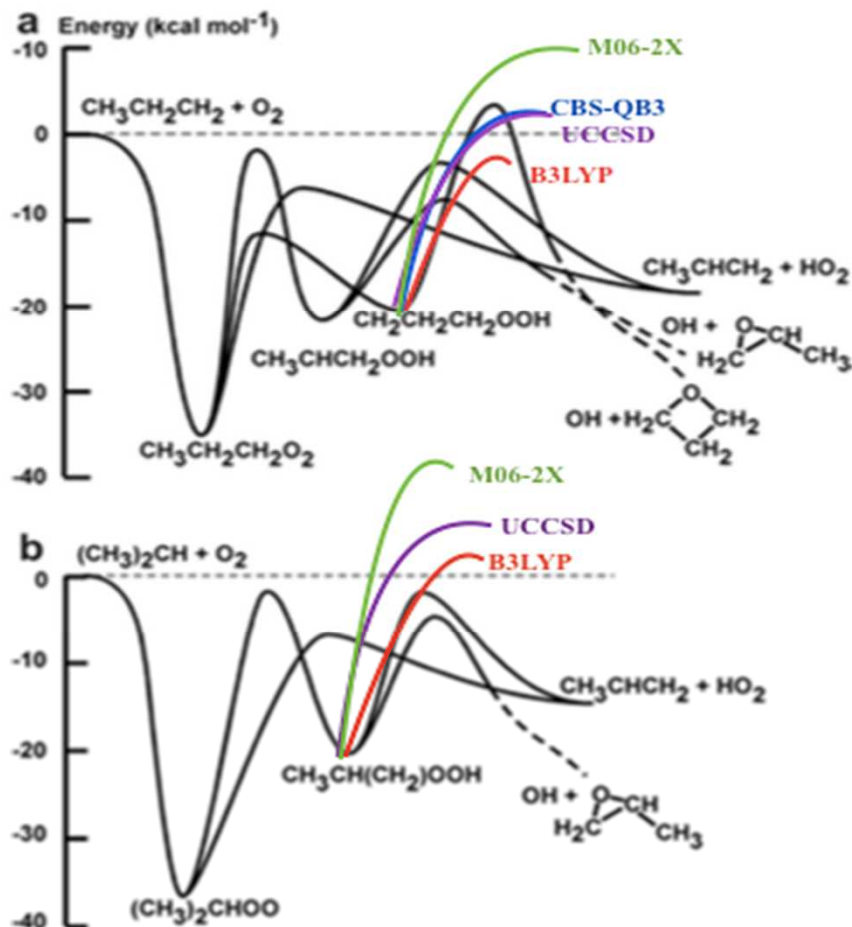
The test

QOOH species with the following substitutions:

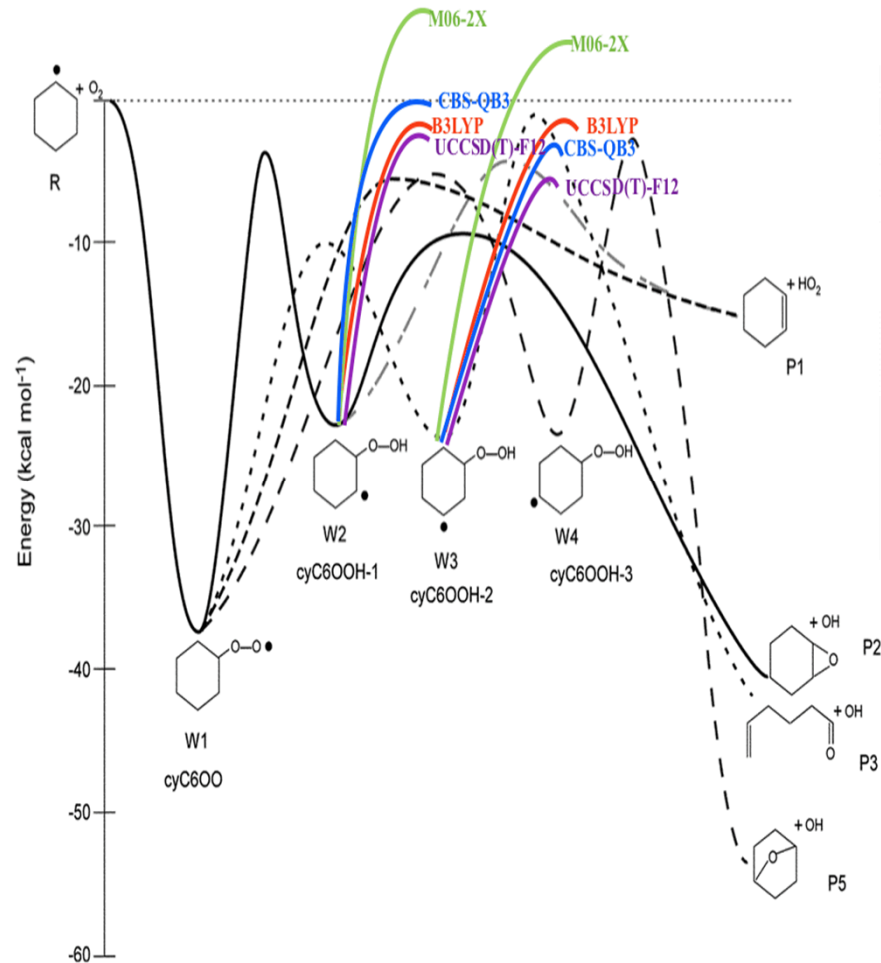
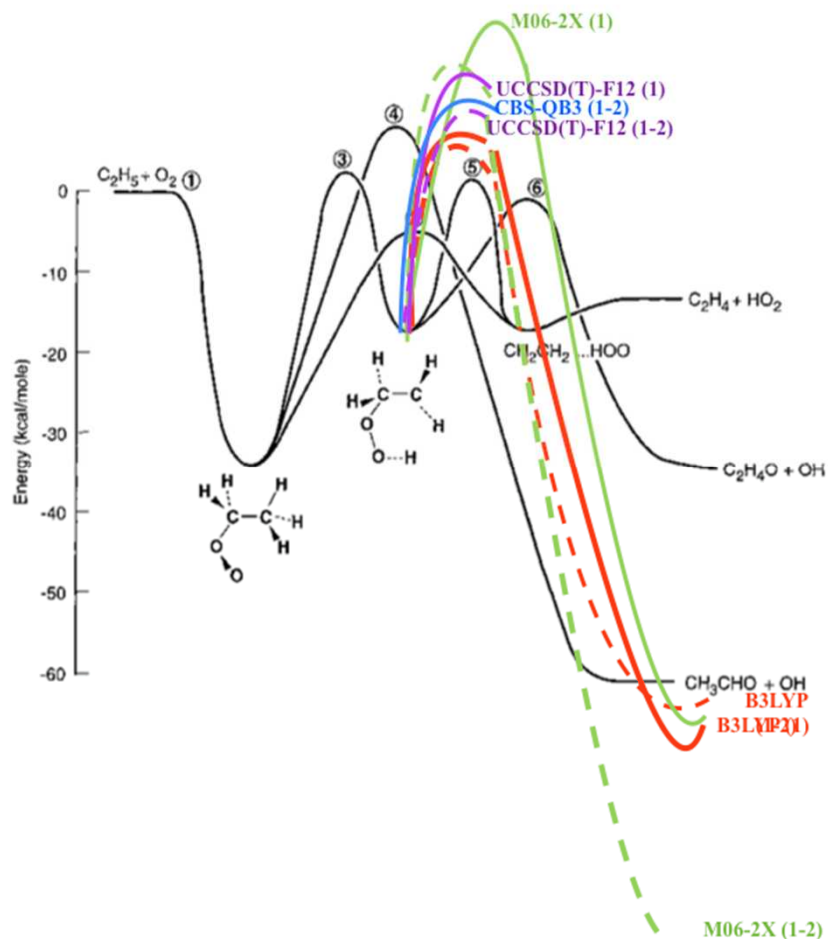
- CH_3 to investigate electron donating via inductive effects
- OCH_3 and OH to investigate electron donating via resonance effects
- Propyl and ethyl radical to investigate radical position
- Cyclohexane with ortho and meta radicals to investigate effects of radical position and ring strain



Propyl and ethanol systems



Ethyl and cyclohexane systems



Future studies

- Rate coefficients
- Branching fractions

References

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- Miller, J.A.; Klippenstein, S.J.; Roberston, S.H. A theoretical analysis of the reaction between ethyl and molecular oxygen. *Combustion Institute* 2000, 28, 1479-1486.
- Zádor, J.; Fernandes, R.X.; Georgievskii, Y.; Meloni, G.; Taatjes, C.A.; Miller, J.A. The reaction of hydroxyethyl radical with O₂: A theoretical analysis and experimental study. *Combustion Institute* 2009, 32, 271-277.