



Investigating Amine Oxidation with Computational Chemistry and Photoionization Mass Spectrometry: Insight into the Reactivity of C-centered and N-centered Radicals

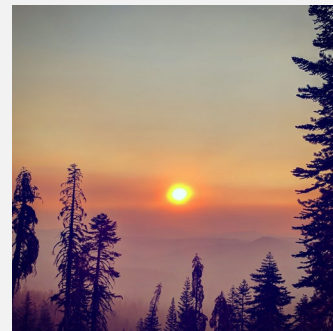
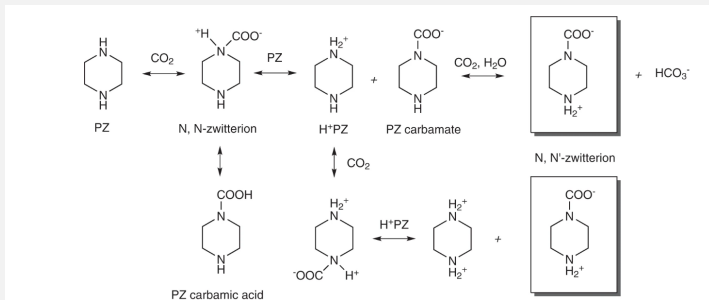
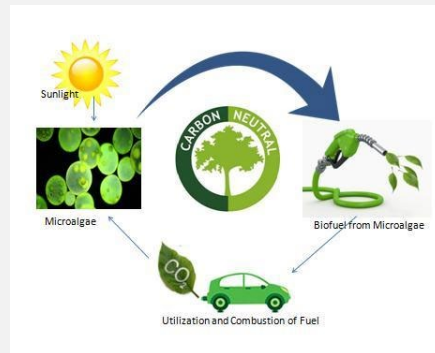
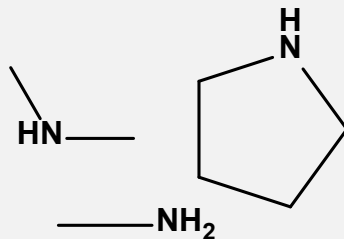
Sommer L. Johansen¹, Arkke Eskola², Kendrew Au¹, Judit Zádor¹, Leonid Sheps¹

1. Gas Phase Chemical Physics, Combustion Research Facility, Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, CA
2. Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Atmospheric and Combustion Chemistry

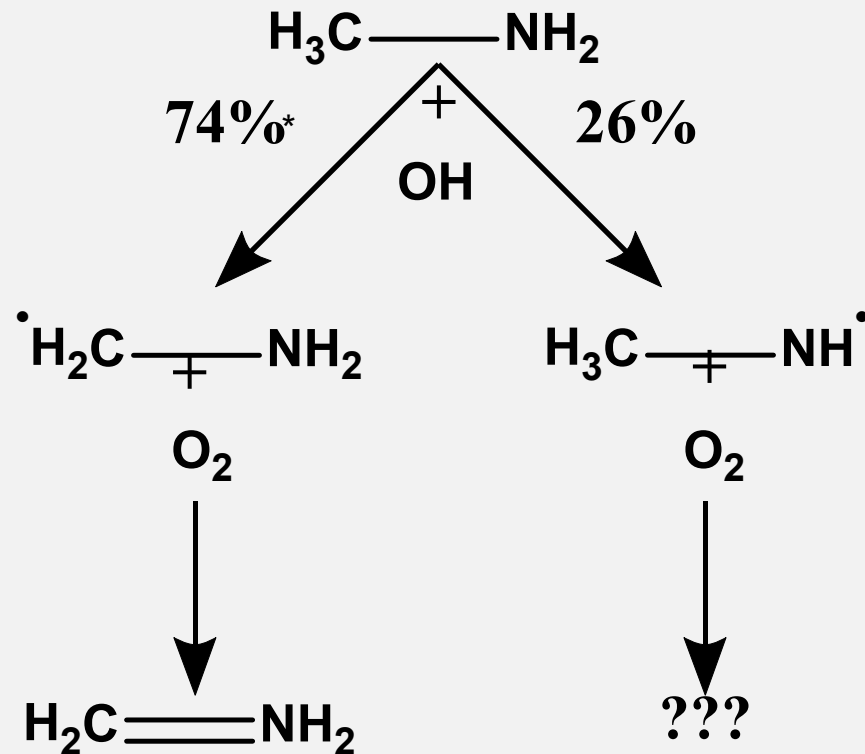
Amines are released in combustion of biomass and industrial processes:

- Biofuels
- Wildfires
- Carbon capture agents



Methylamine Oxidation

- Methylamine is common degradation product of amines used for CCS
- Byproduct of NH_3 /methane combustion
- Limited experimental work on reactions of radicals with O_2

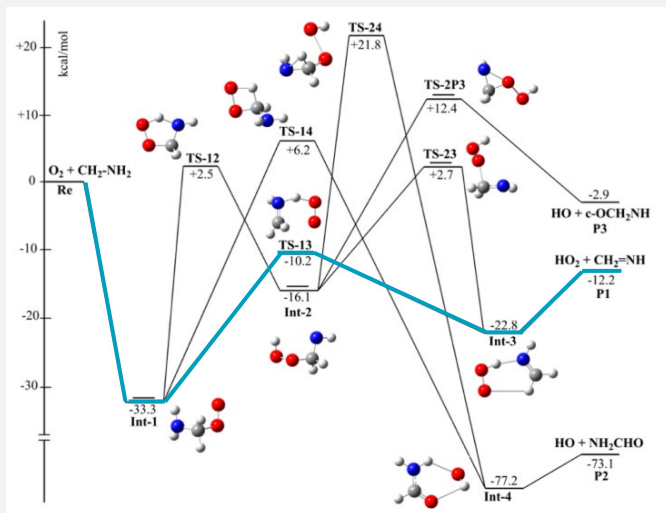


*Butkovskaya, N. I., & Setser, D. W. (2016). Branching Ratios and Vibrational Distributions in Water-Forming Reactions of OH and OD Radicals with Methylamines. *Journal of Physical Chemistry A*, 120(34), 6698–6711.

* Onel, L., Blitz, M., Dryden, M., Thonger, L., & Seakins, P. (2014). Branching ratios in reactions of OH radicals with methylamine, dimethylamine, and ethylamine. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 48(16), 9935–9942.

Methylamine Oxidation

- Previous work has produced rate constant for $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$
- CH_2NH_2 produced in $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ photolysis



$\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CHNH}_2 + \text{O}_2$ Reaction Kinetics: Photoionization Mass Spectrometry Experiments and Master Equation Calculations

Matti P. Rissanen,^{†,‡} Arkke J. Eskola,^{†,‡} Thanh Lam Nguyen,[§] John R. Barker,[§] Jingjing Liu,[⊥] Jingyao Liu,[⊥] Erkki Halme,[†] and Raimo S. Timonen^{*,†}

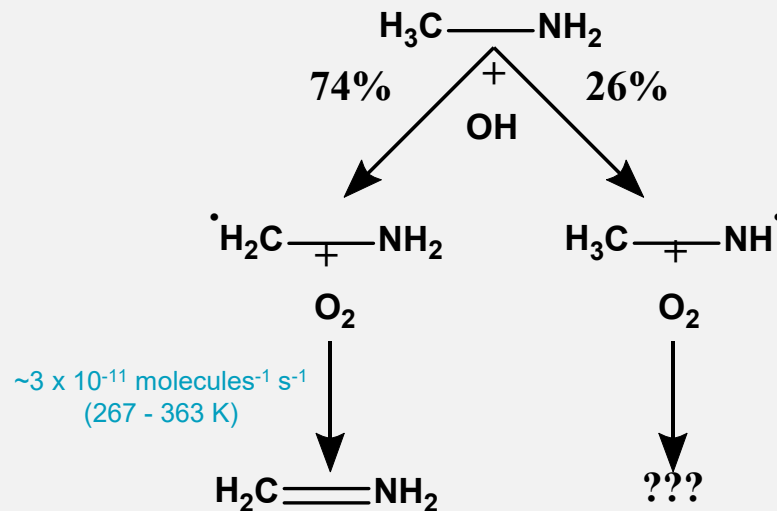
[†]Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 55, FIN-00014 Helsinki, Finland

[‡]Division of Atmospheric Sciences, Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 64, FIN-00014 Helsinki, Finland

[§]Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas 78712-0165, United States

[⊥]Department of Atmospheric, Oceanic, and Space Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2143, United States

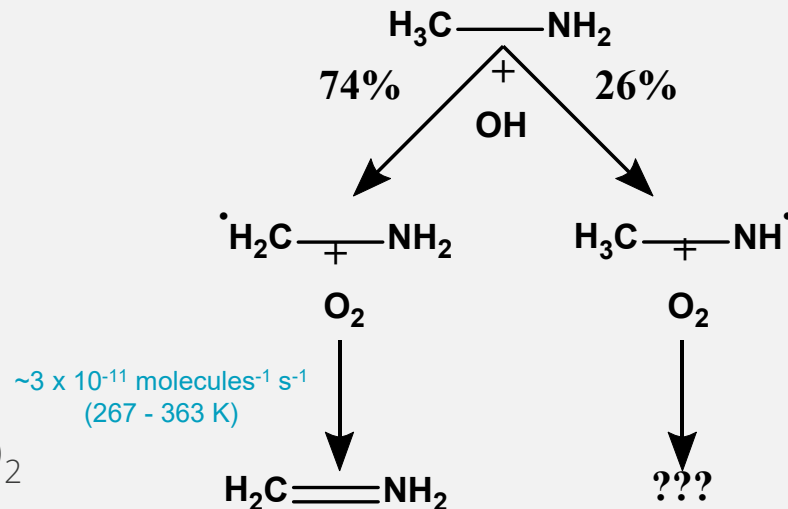
[⊥]Institute of Theoretical Chemistry, State Key Laboratory of Theoretical and Computational Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130023, China



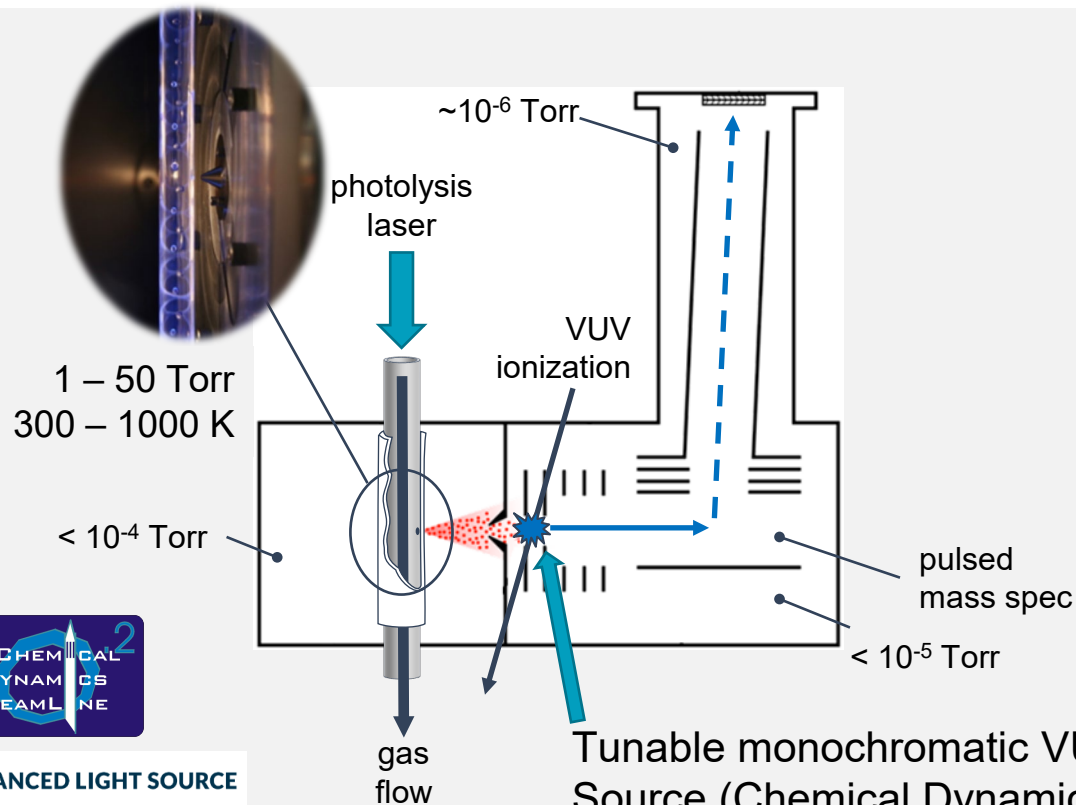
Methylamine Oxidation

Objectives:

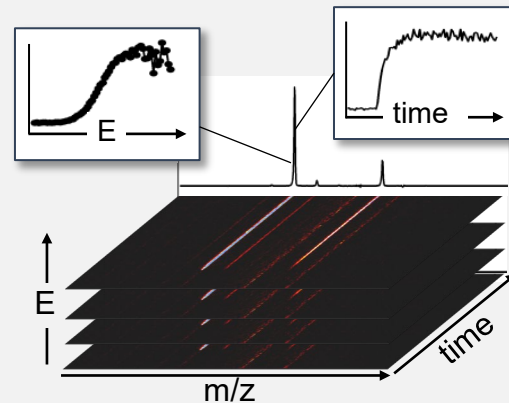
- Remeasure k for $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$
- Determine products of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$
- Measure k for $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$
 - ✧ First experimental study of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$



Methodology: Multiplexed VUV Photoionization Mass Spectrometer

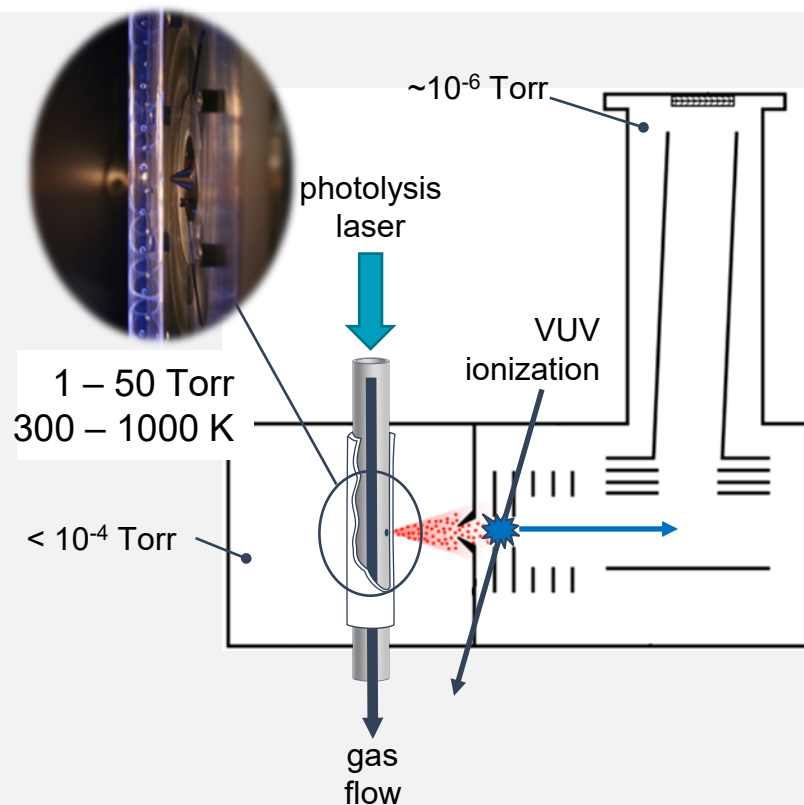


time- and E-resolved mass spectrum



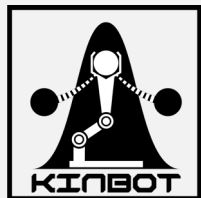
Methodology: Multiplexed VUV Photoionization Mass Spectrometer

- 300 K, 4 Torr
- Methylamine + H₂O₂ + O₂
- d3-Methylamine + H₂O₂ + O₂

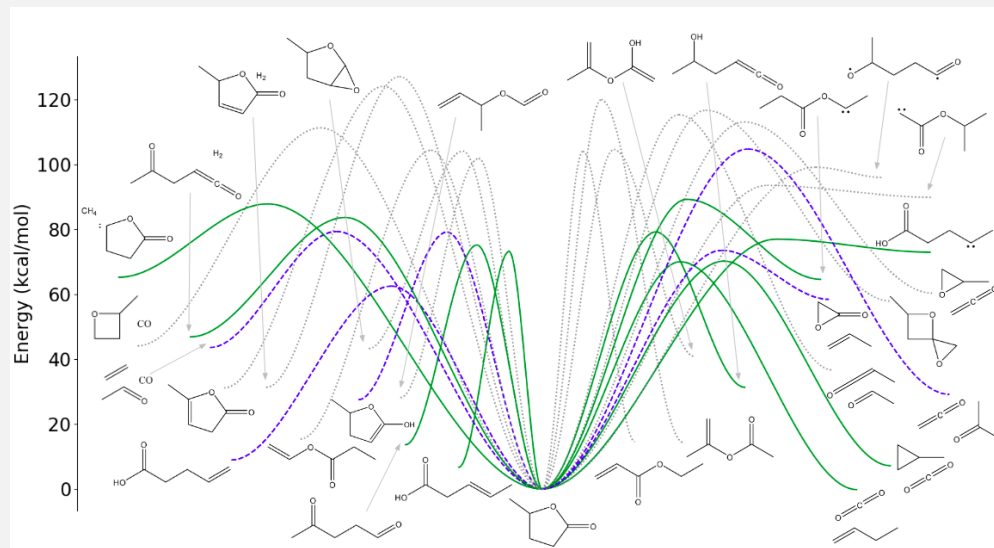


Methodology: KinBot

Automatically searches for reaction paths starting from a parent compound, continuing over multiple wells.



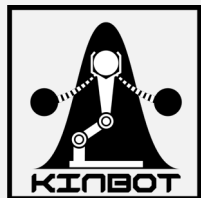
<https://github.com/zadorlab/KinBot/>



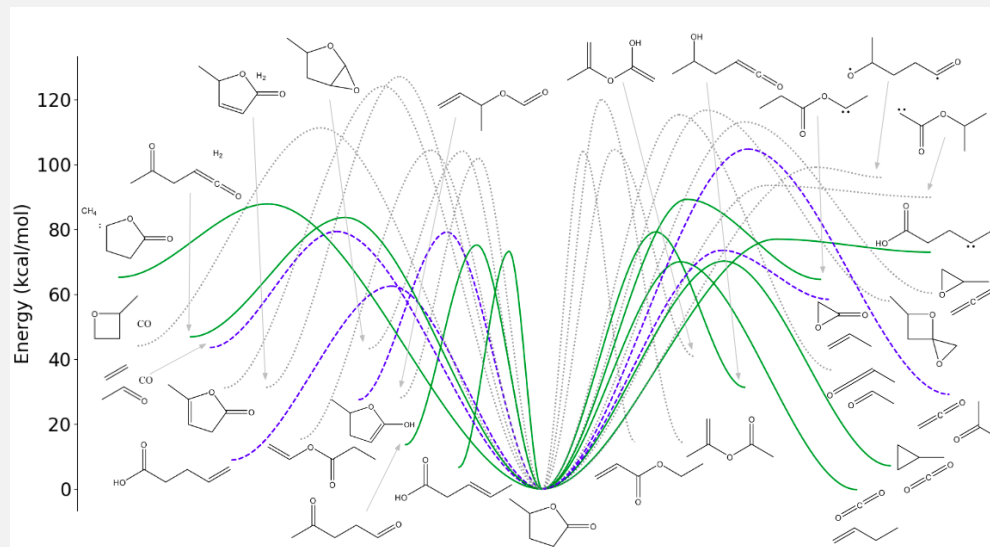
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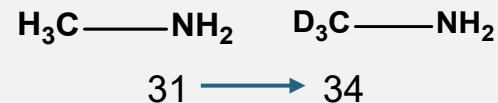
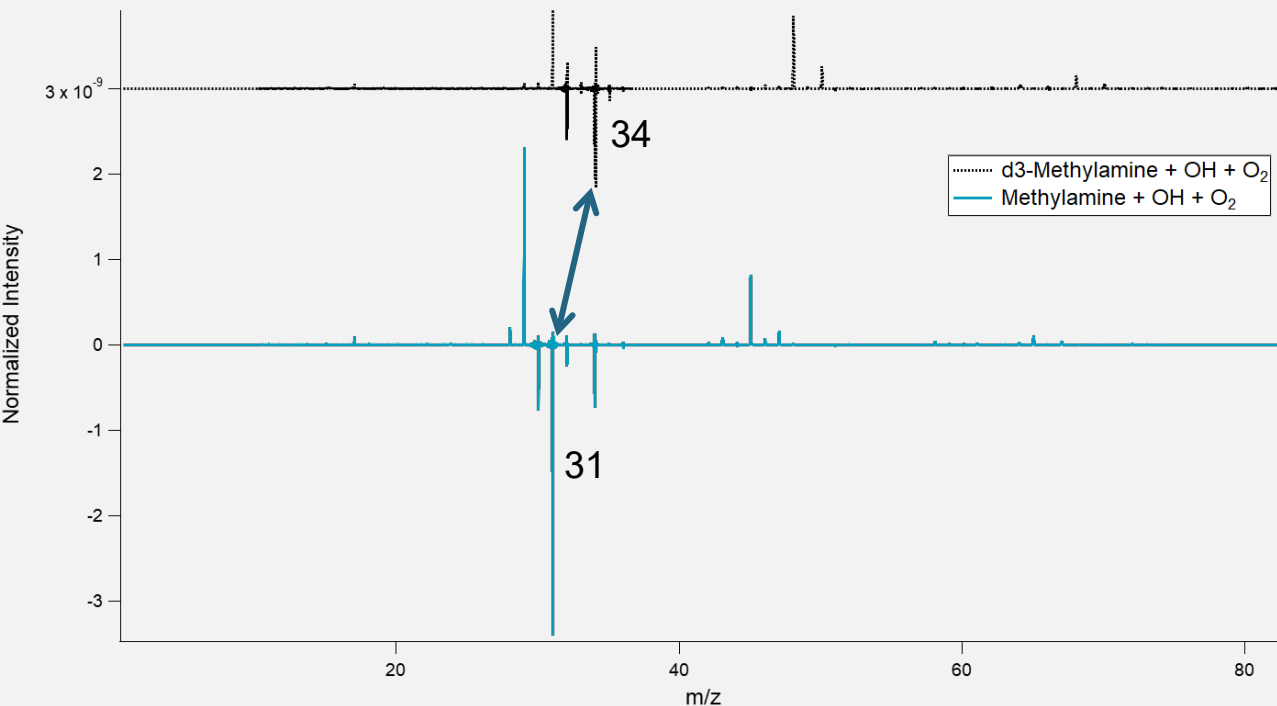
Reaction templates are used to find transitions states, intermediates, and products.



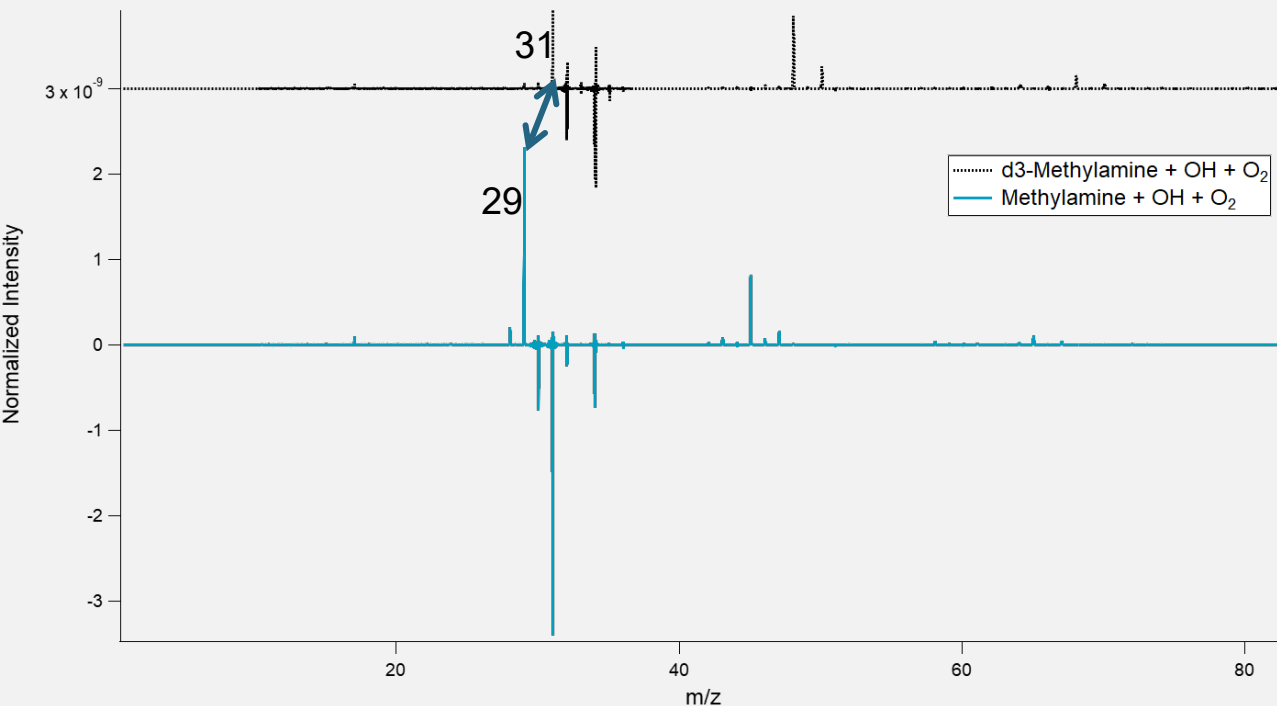
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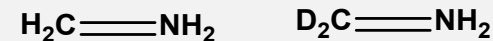
Methylamine Oxidation



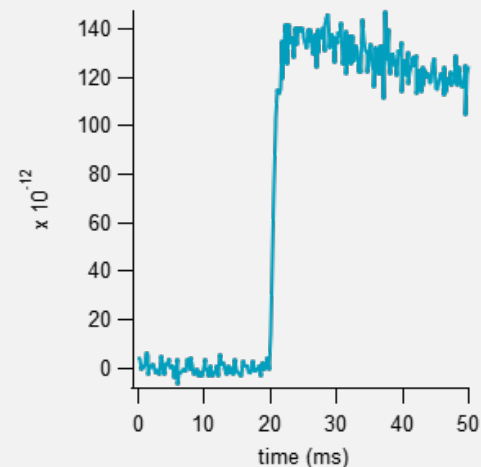
Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$



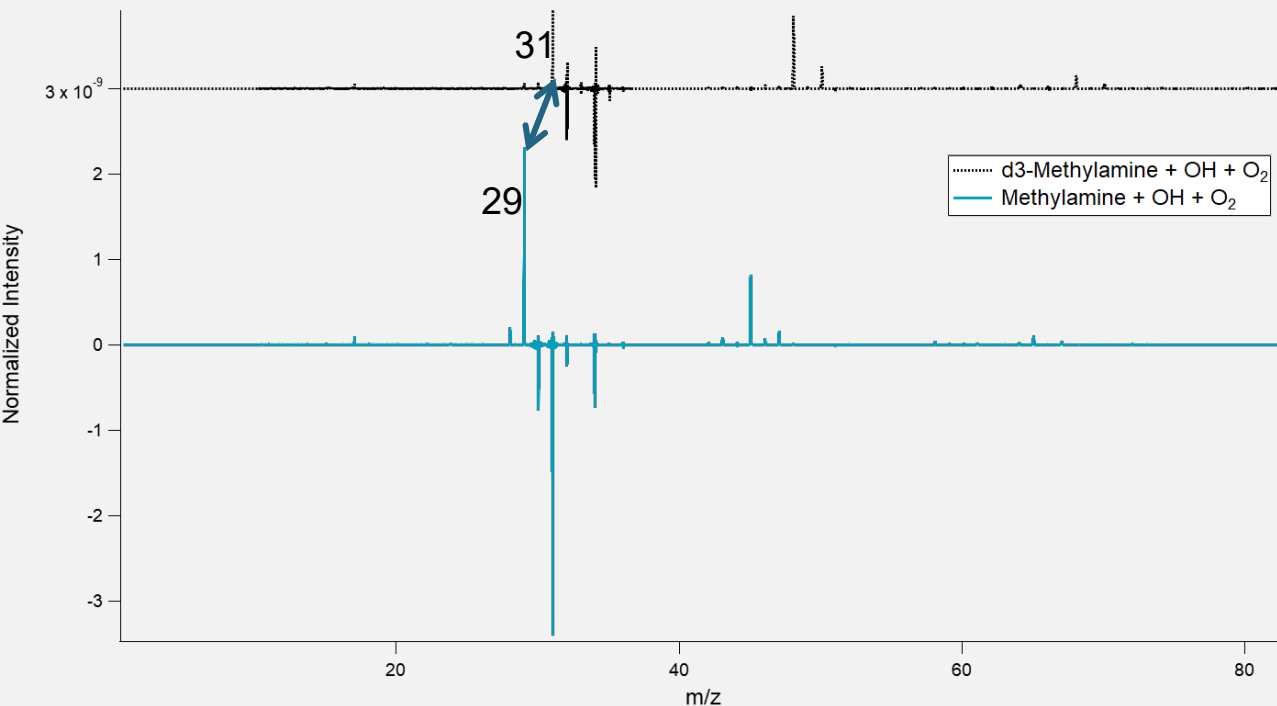
Too short-lived to see



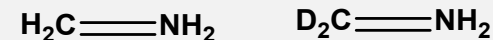
29 $\longrightarrow$ 31



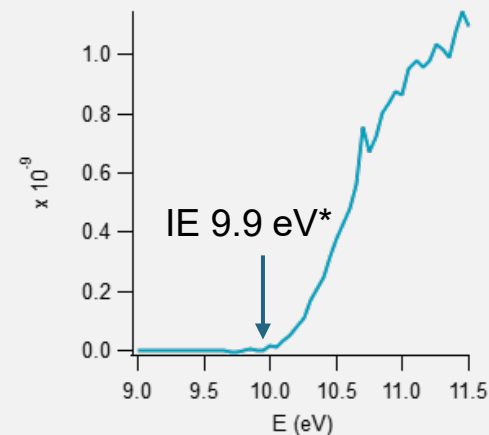
Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$



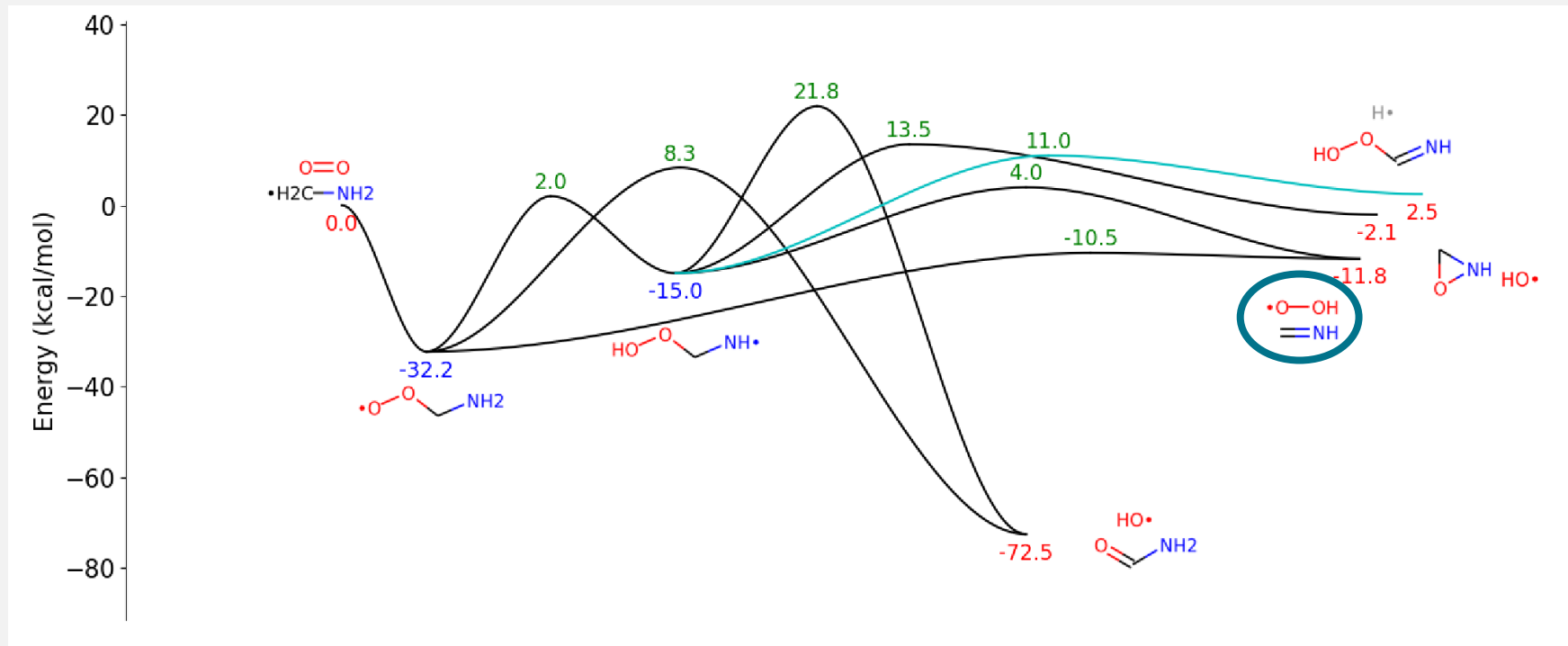
Too short-lived to see



29 $\longrightarrow$ 31



Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$

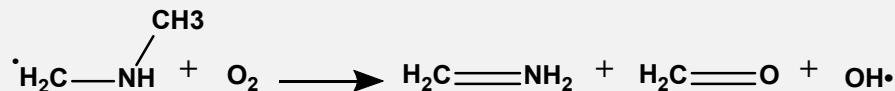
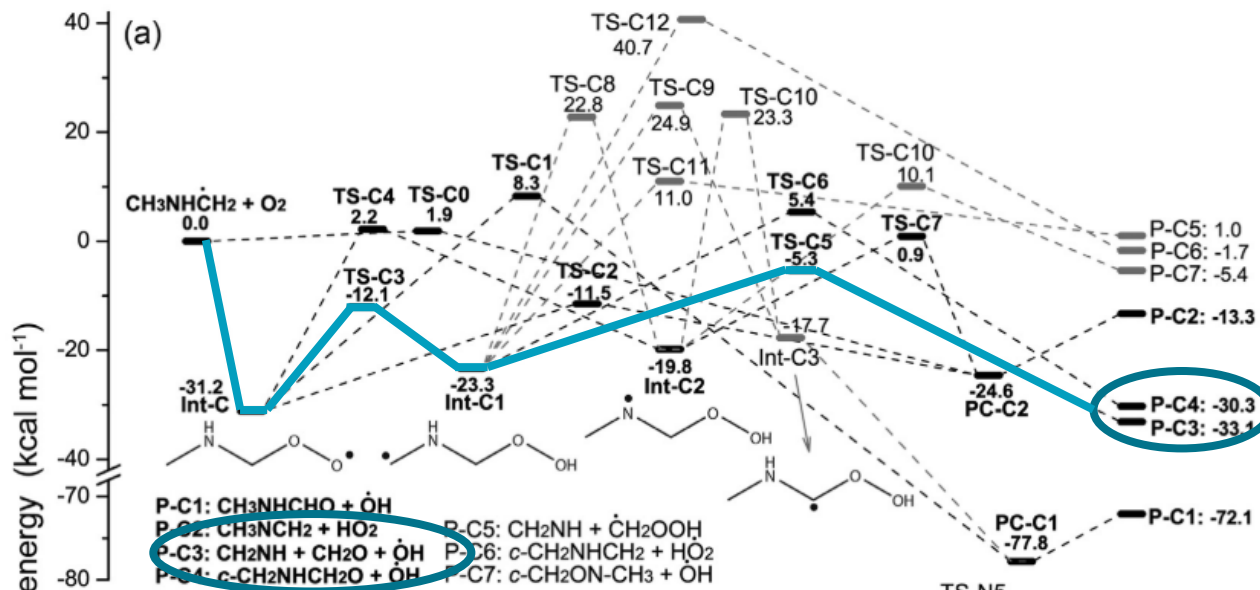


CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVDZ-f12a// wB97X-D/6-311++G**

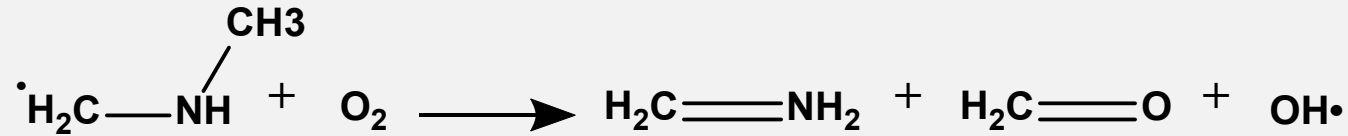
Methylamine Oxidation: CH₂NH XS from DMA

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Y. Shang, H. Ning and J. Shi et al. / *Proceedings of the Combustion Institute* 38 (2021) 853–860



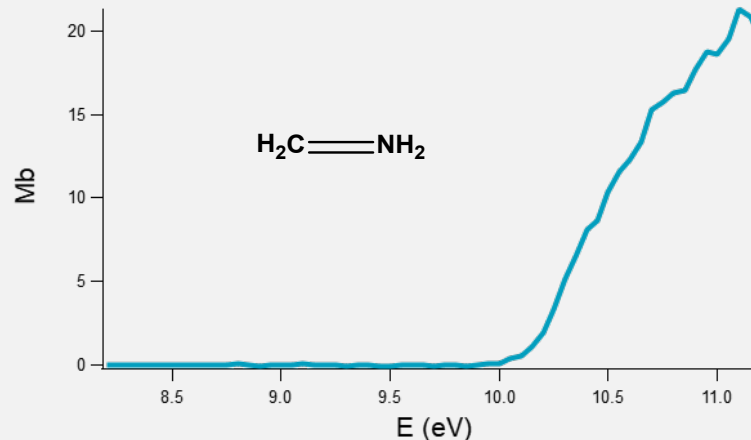
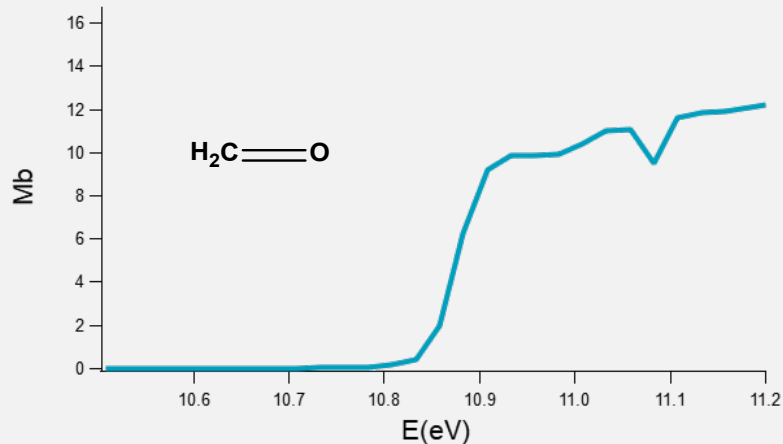
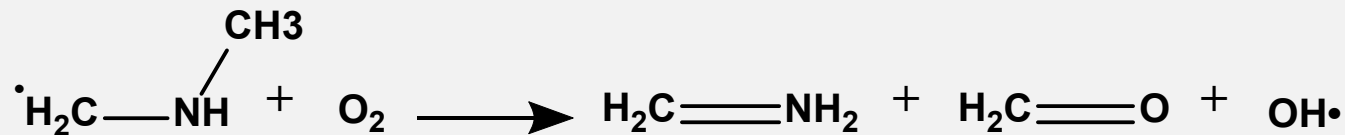
Methylamine Oxidation: CH₂NH XS from DMA



- CH₂NH is produced in 1:1 ratio with CH₂O
- CH₂O has known photoionization cross section

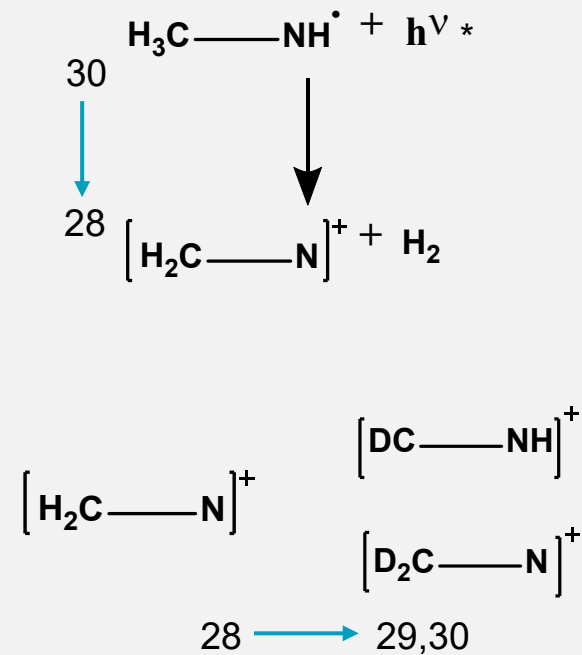
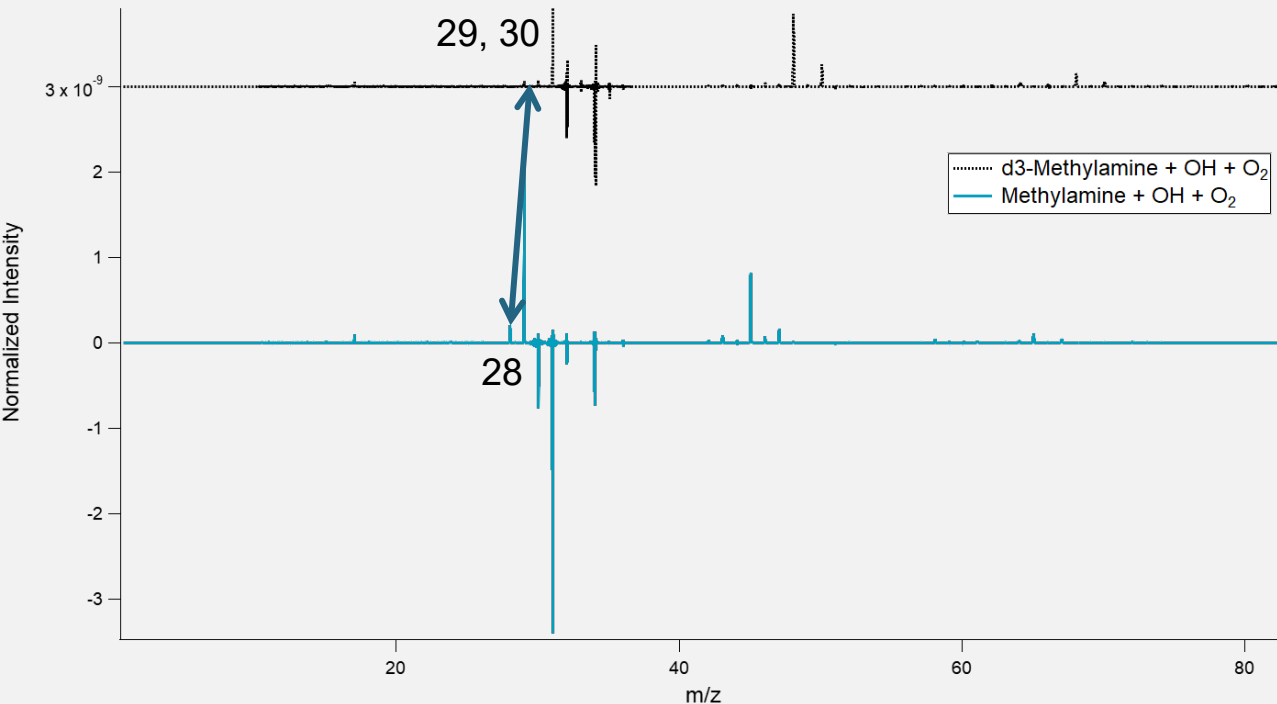
$$S_M \frac{\sigma_F}{S_F} = \sigma_M$$

Methylamine Oxidation: CH₂NH XS from DMA

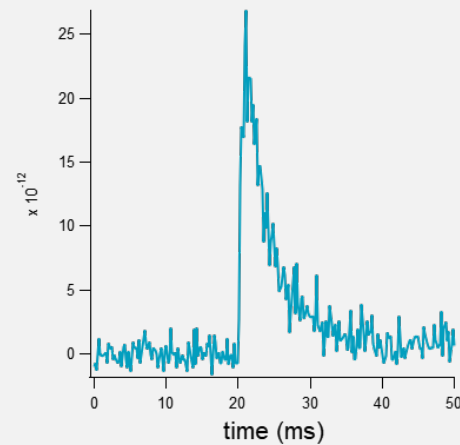
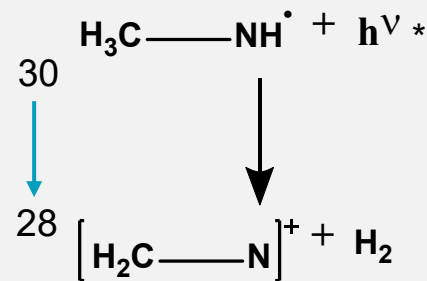
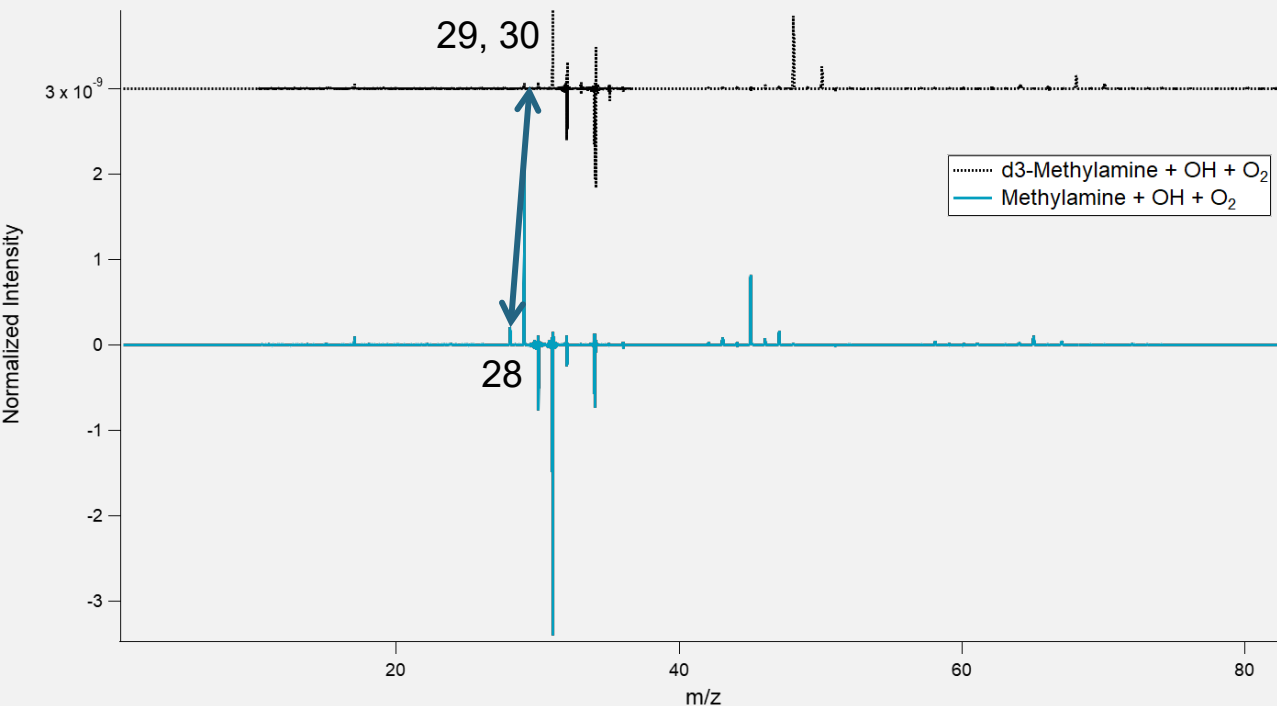


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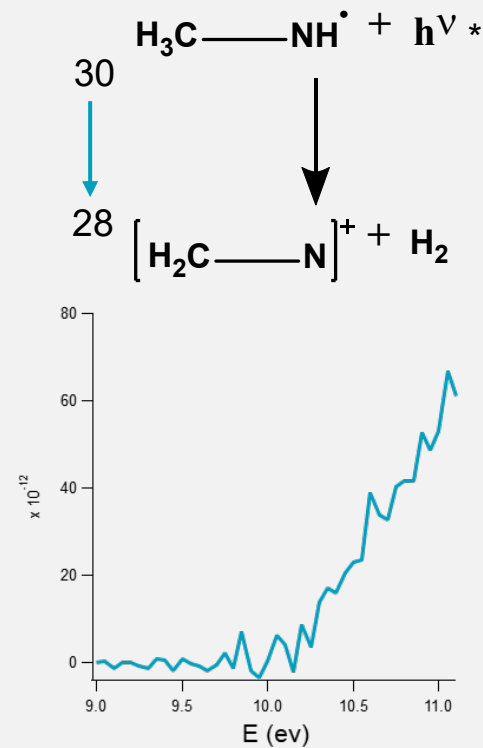
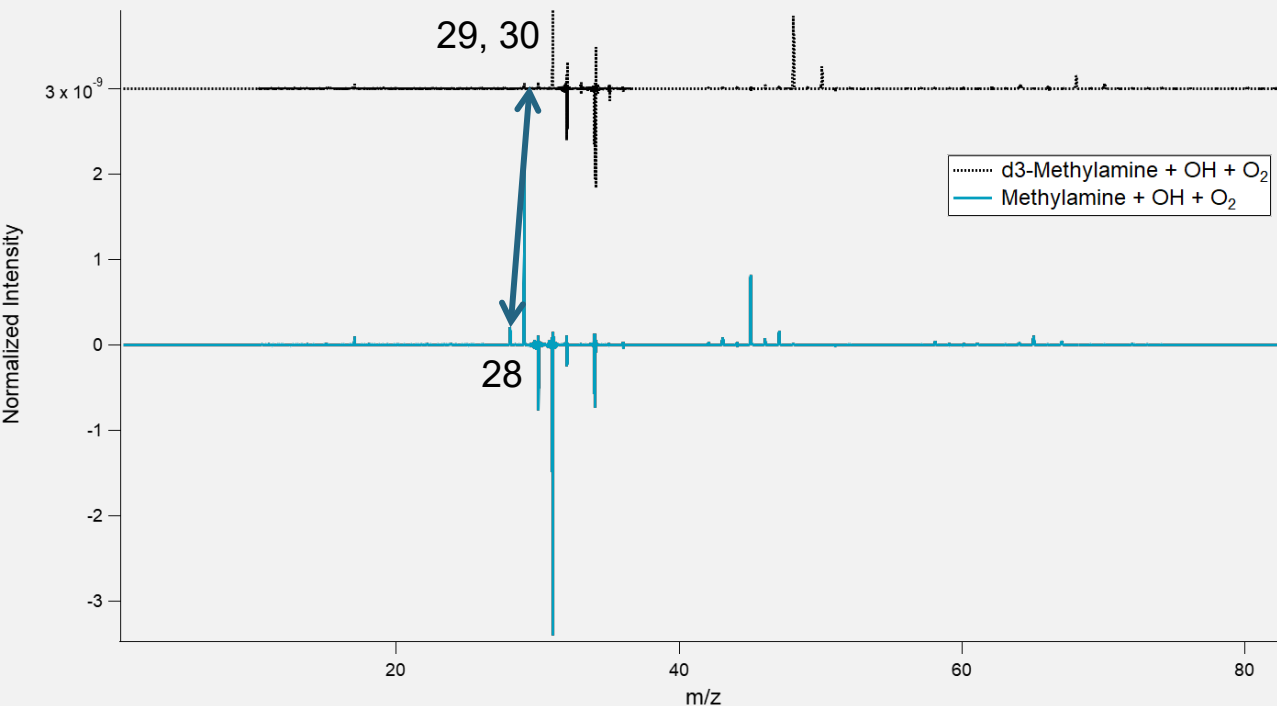
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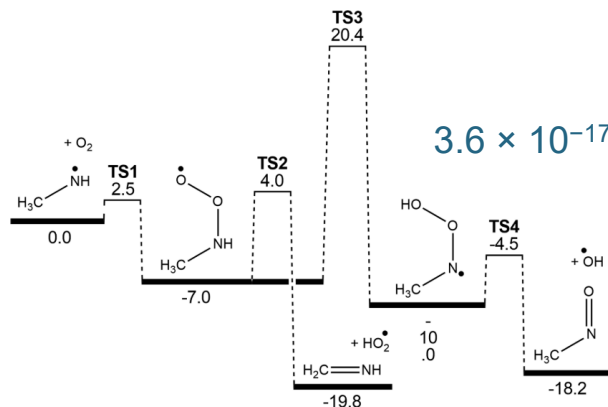
Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$

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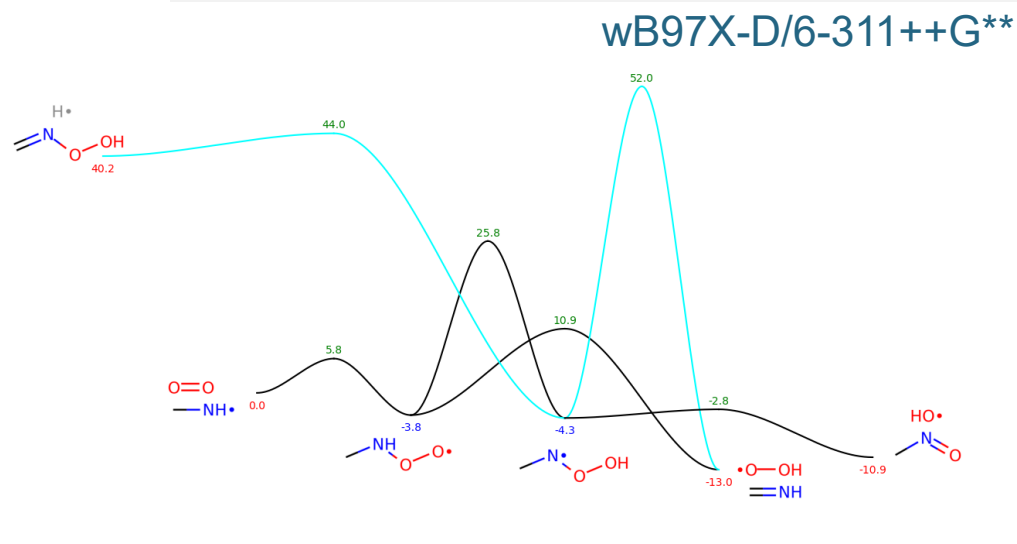
ALAM ET AL.

FIGURE 1 Potential energy surface for the $\text{CH}_3\text{N}^\bullet\text{H} + \text{O}_2$ reaction. Energies are 0 K enthalpies in kcal mol^{-1} , at the G3X-K level of theory

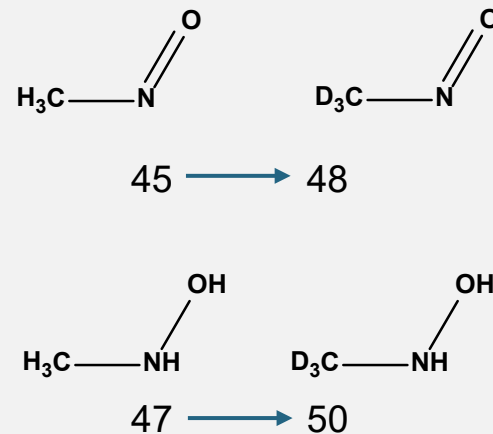
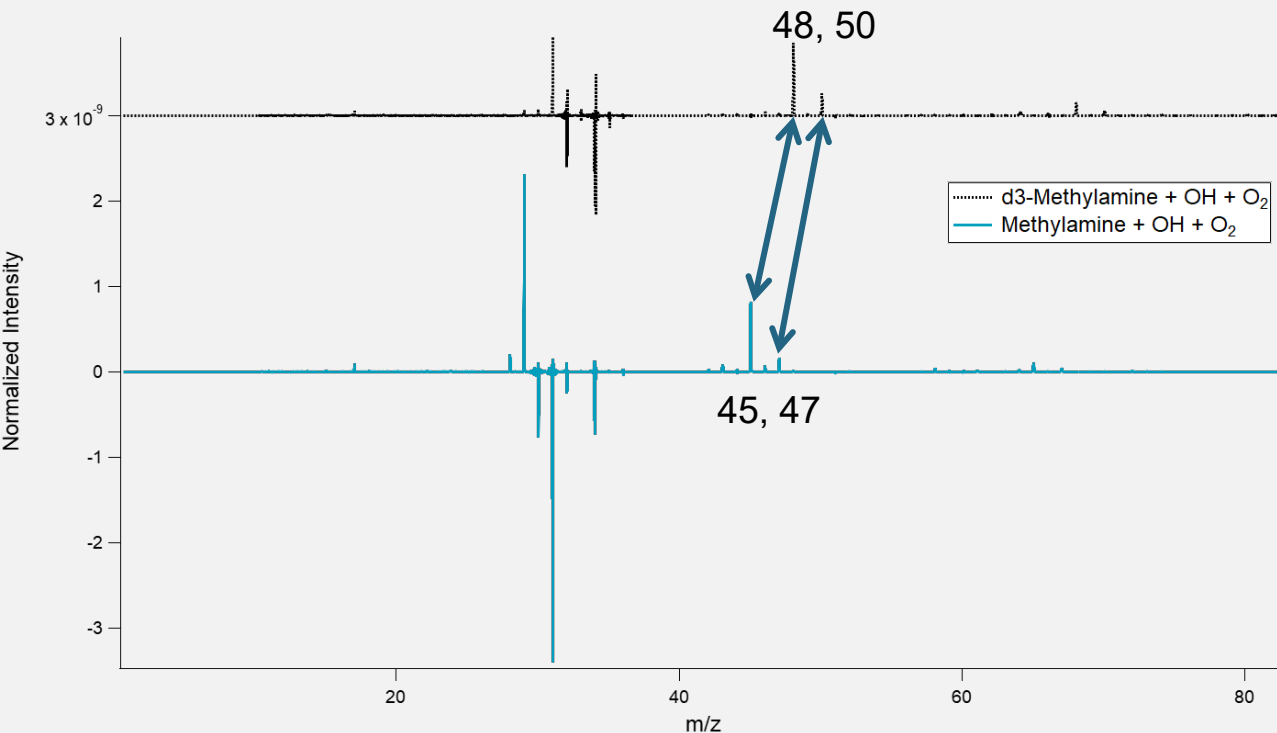
$$3.6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



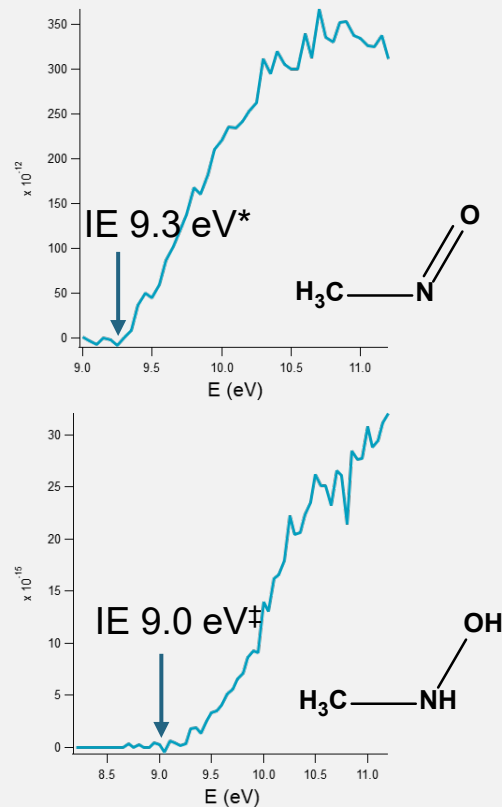
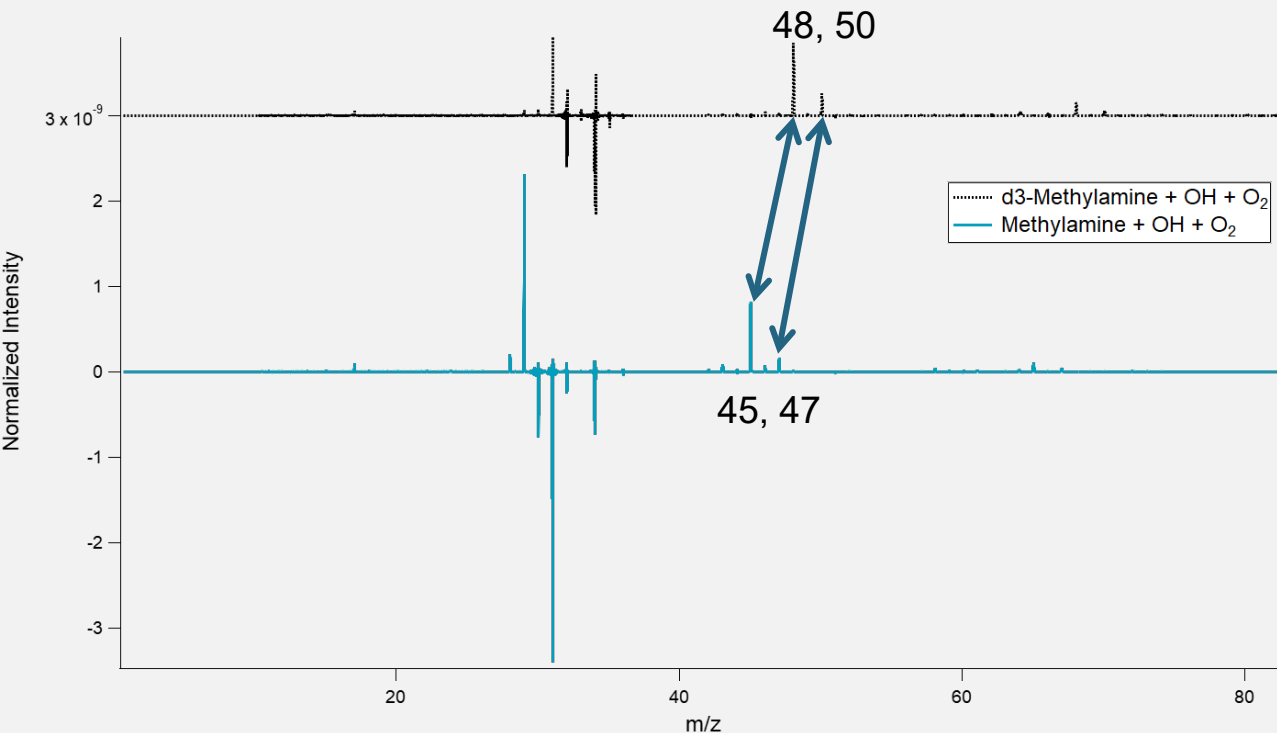
Energy (kcal/mol)



Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$



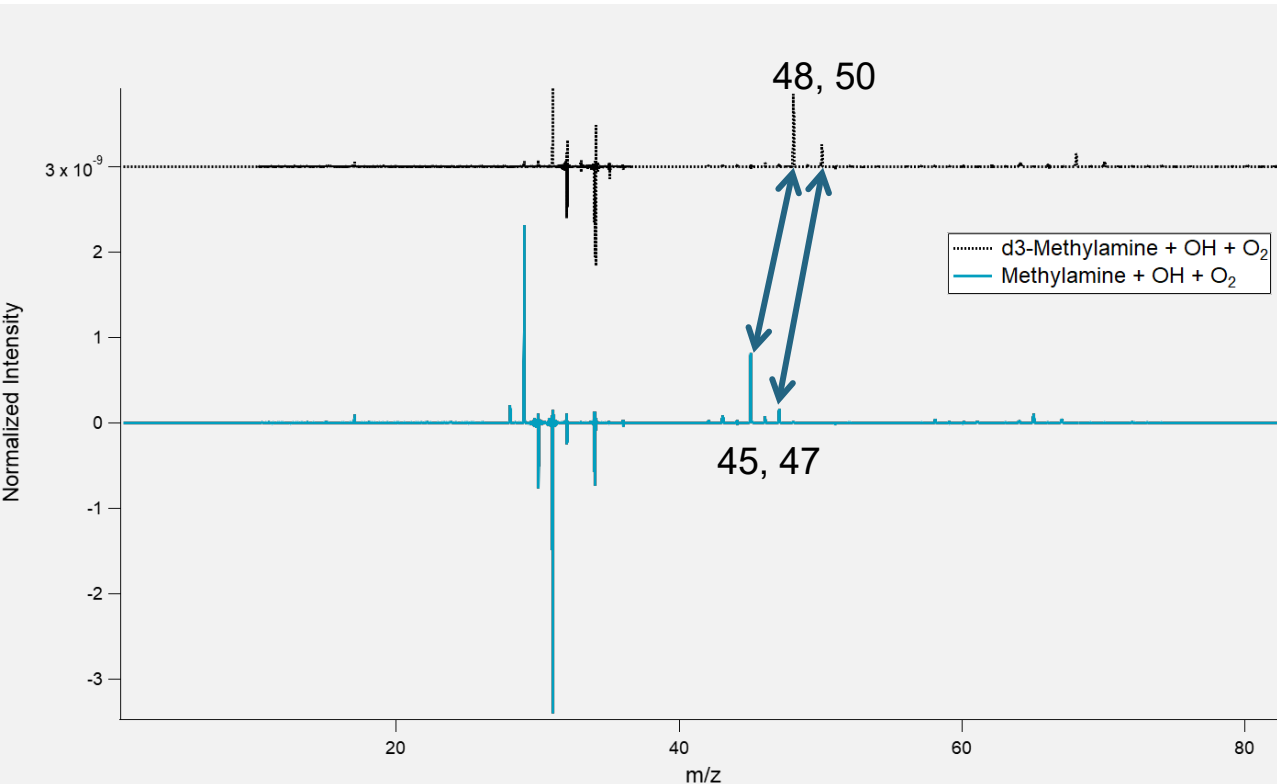
Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$



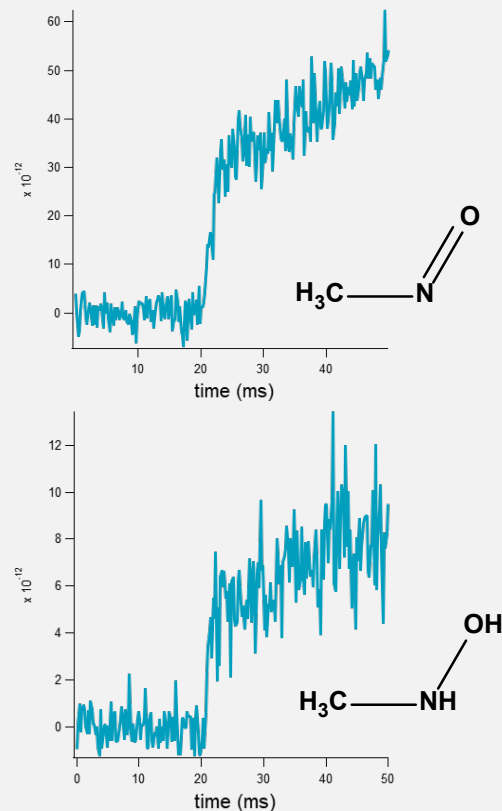
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†Rademacher, P., & Freckmann, B. (1980). Photoelektronenspektren und konformationsverhalten von hydroxylamin und methylhydroxylaminen. *Journal of Electron Spectroscopy and Related Phenomena*, 19(2), 251–259.

Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_3\text{NH} + \text{O}_2$

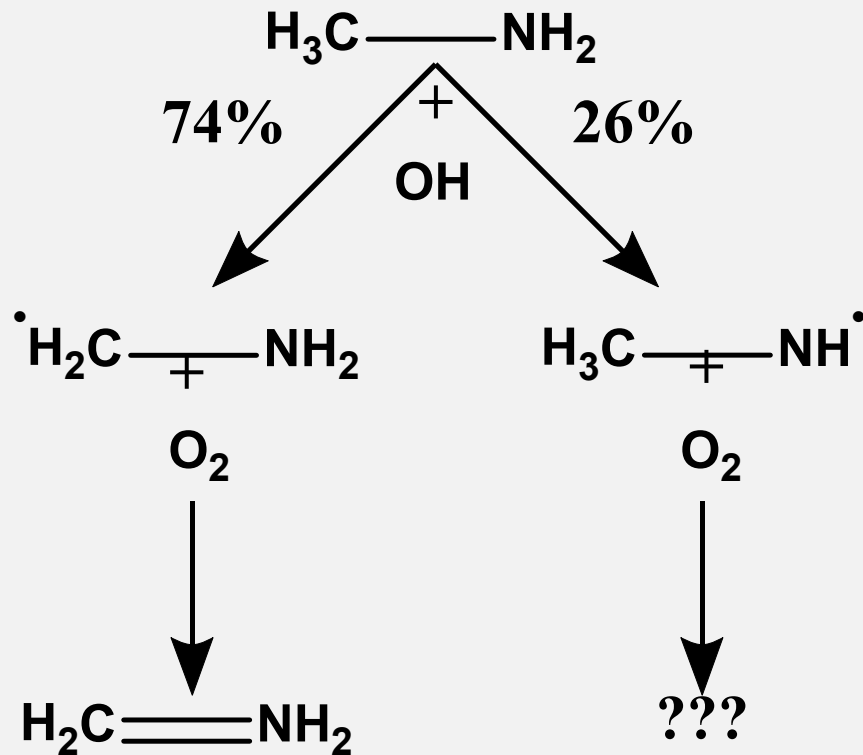


[OH] variation shows these species have faster rise time than methanimine, suggesting bimolecular pathways



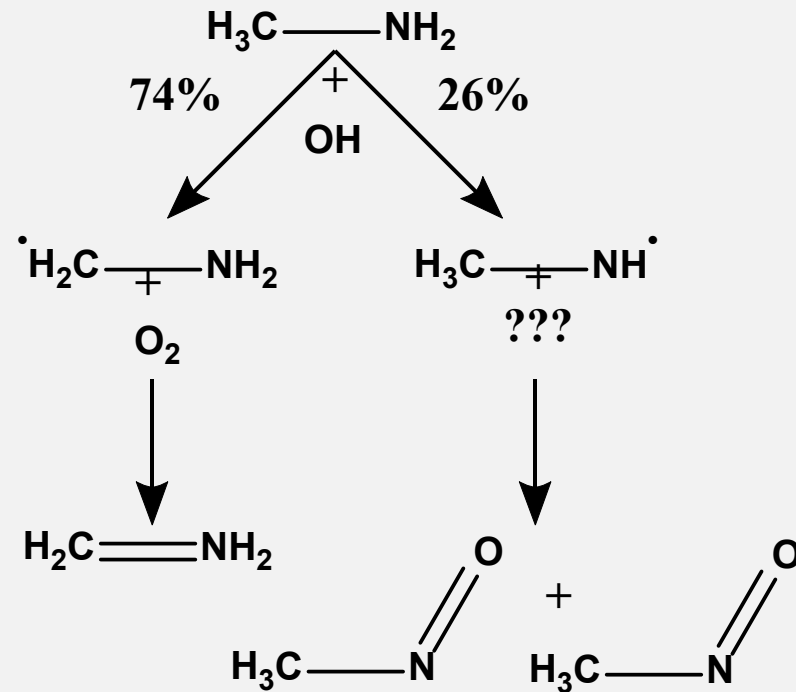
Conclusions

- $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$ rapidly forms CH_2NH
- Measured CH_2NH photoionization cross section
- First experimental detection of CH_3NH
- CH_3NH undergoes bimolecular reactions



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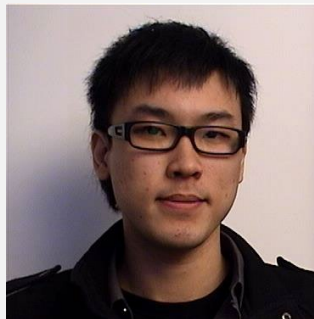
Future Work

- Theory – what is CH_3NH reacting with?
- High pressure experiments
- Temperature scans
- Cl initiated chemistry, change $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2:\text{CH}_3\text{NH}$ ratio

Acknowledgements



Lenny Sheps



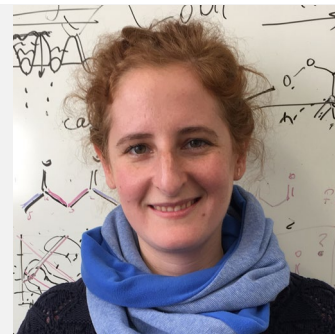
Kendrew Au



Jill Hruby Fellowship

This work was supported by the Laboratory Directed Research and Development program at Sandia National Laboratories, a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc. for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

This research used resources of the Advanced Light Source, a U.S. DOE Office of Science User Facility under contract no. DE-AC02-05CH11231.



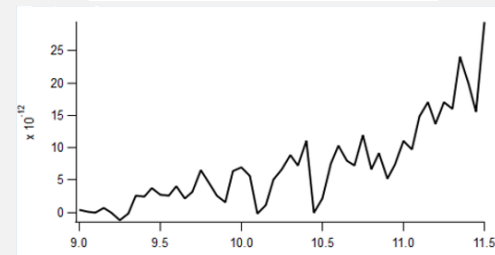
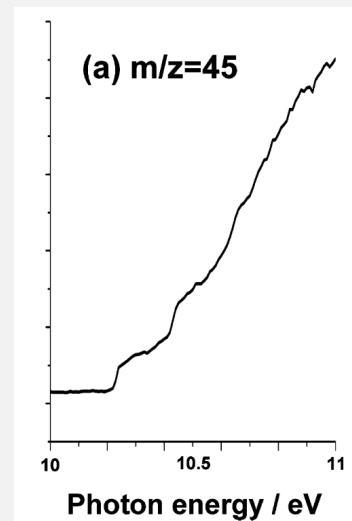
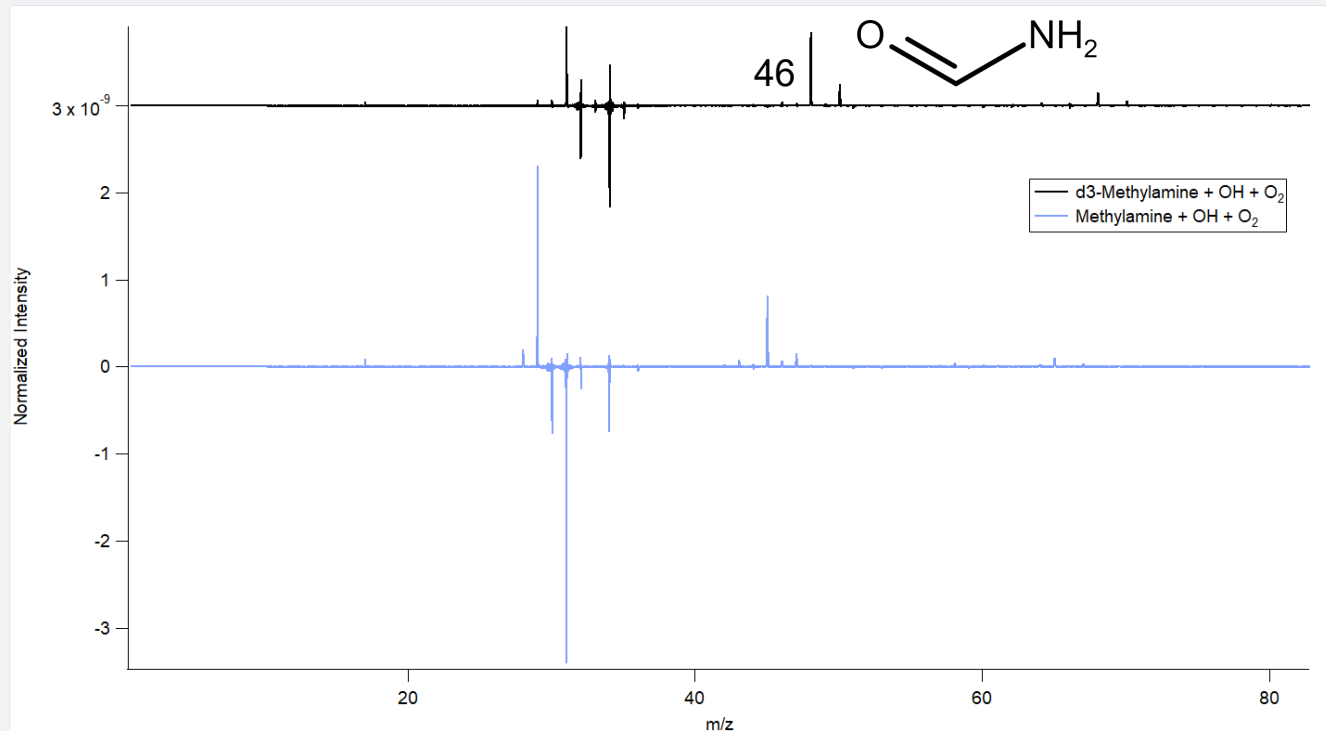
Judit Zádor



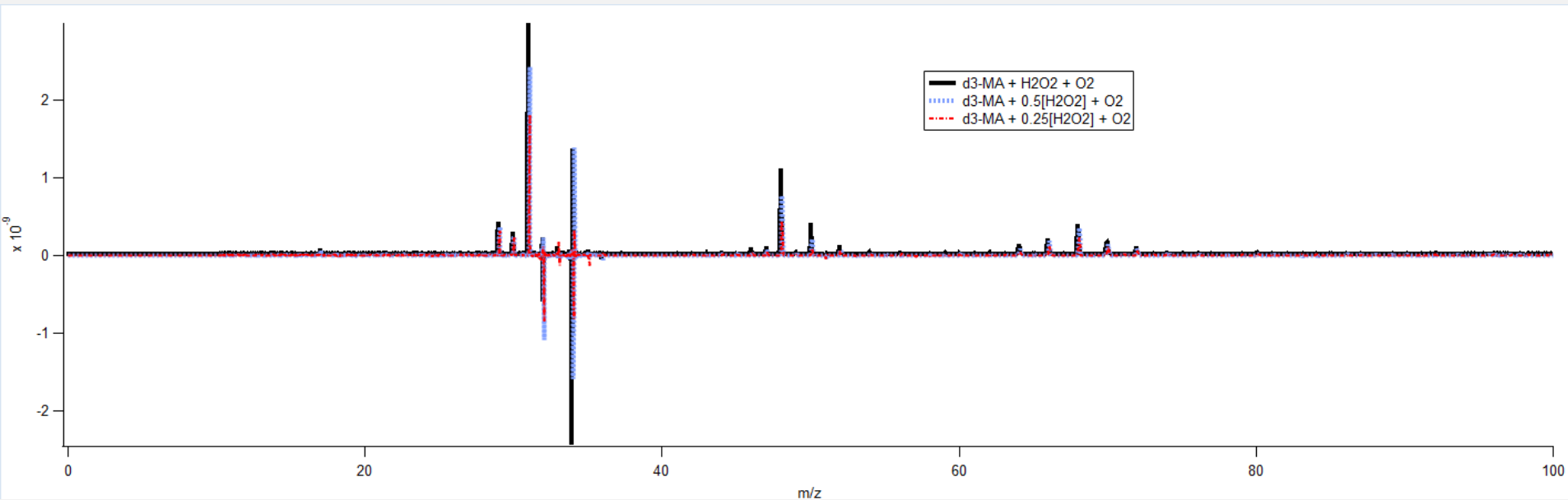
Arkke Eskola

Bonus Material

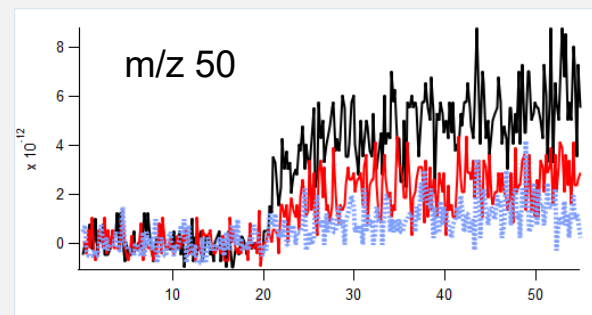
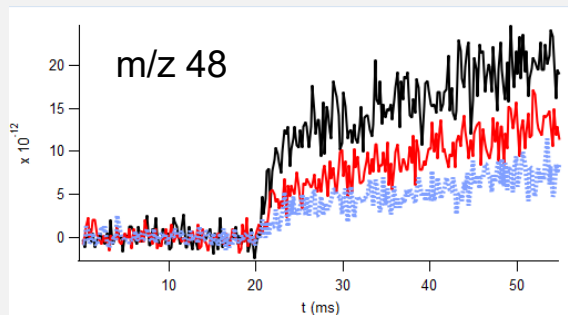
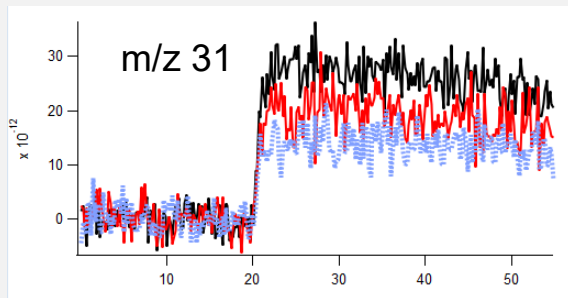
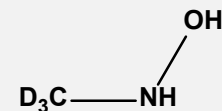
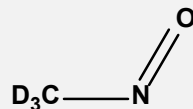
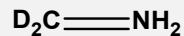
Methylamine Oxidation: $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{O}_2$



Methylamine Oxidation

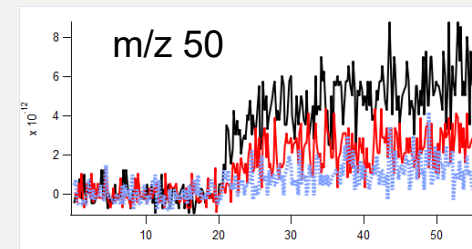
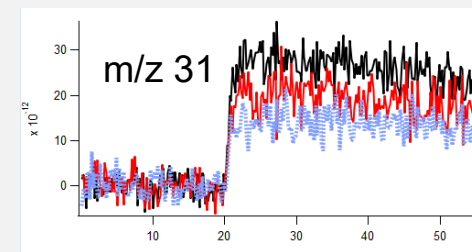
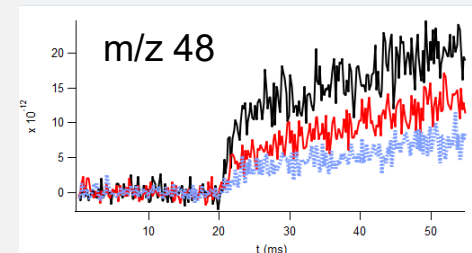
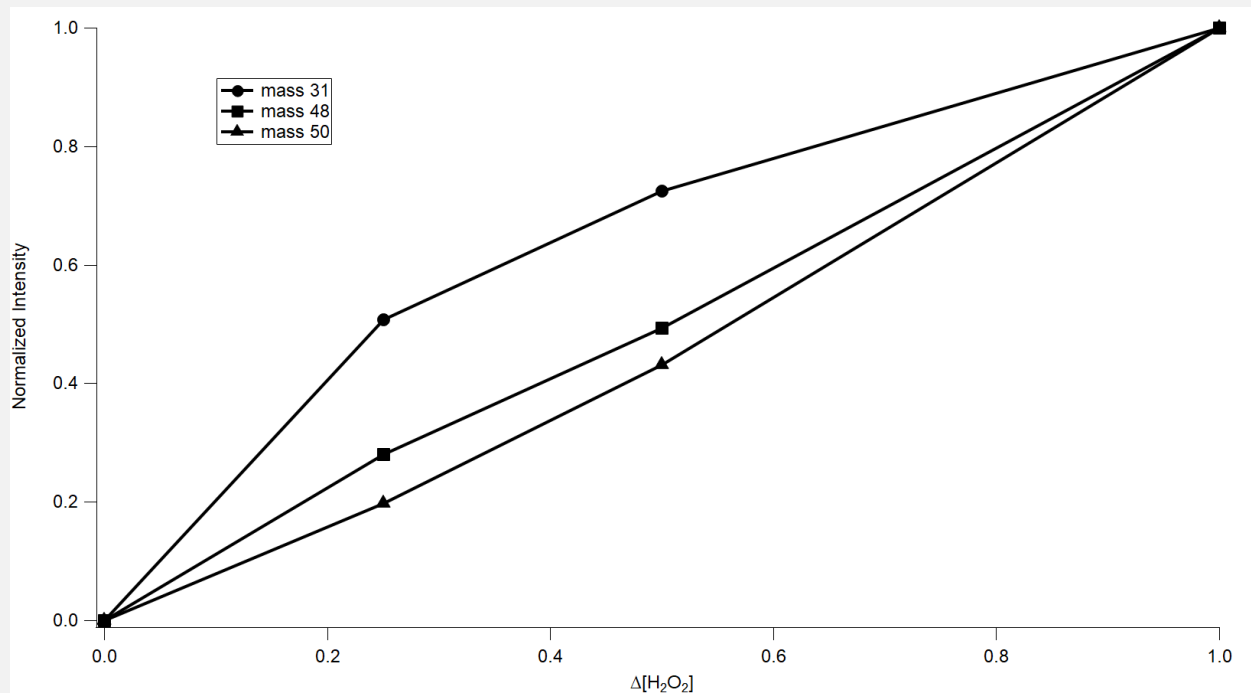


Methylamine Oxidation

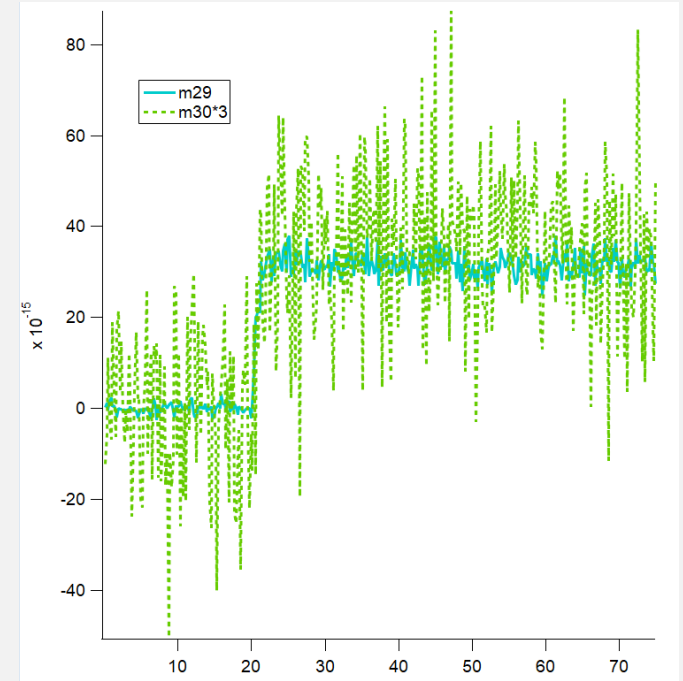


— d3-MA + O₂ + H₂O₂
— d3-MA + O₂ + 0.5 H₂O₂
..... d3-MA + O₂ + 0.25 H₂O₂

Methylamine Oxidation



DMA Oxidation



CH₃NH + O₂

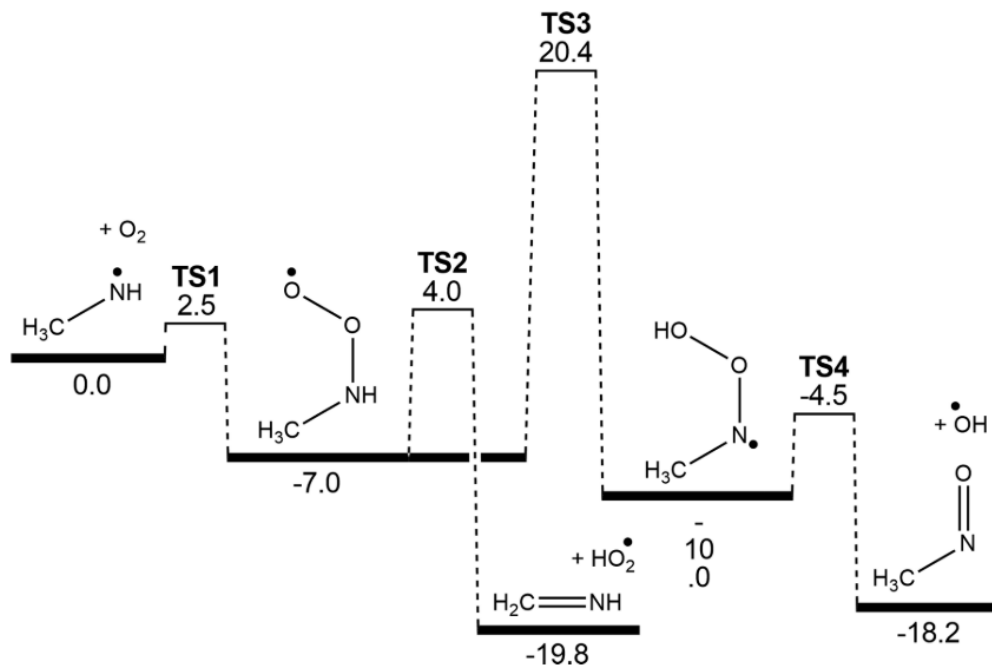


FIGURE 1 Potential energy surface for the CH₃N•H + O₂ reaction. Energies are 0 K enthalpies in kcal mol⁻¹, at the G3X-K level of theory