INITIATION IN H₂/O₂: RATE CONSTANTS FOR H₂ + O₂ → H + HO₂ AT HIGH TEMPERATURE

by

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Abstract

The reaction between H₂ and O₂ has been studied in a reflected shock tube apparatus between 1662-2097 K. O-atom atomic resonance absorption spectrometry (ARAS) was used to observe absolute [O], under conditions of low [H₂]₀ so that most secondary reactions were negligible. Hence, the observed [O]ₐ was the direct result of the rate controlling reaction between H₂ and O₂. Three different reactions were considered, but experimental and ab initio theoretical results both indicated that the process, H₂ + O₂ → H + HO₂, is the only possible reaction. After rapid HO₂ dissociation, O-atoms are then instantaneously produced by H + O₂ → O + OH. Using the ab initio result, conventional transition state theoretical calculations (CTST) with tunneling corrections give the expression: k = 1.228 x 10⁻¹⁸ T².43² exp(-26926 K/T) cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹, applicable between 400 and 2300 K. This theoretical result agrees with the present experimental determinations and those at lower temperature, derived from earlier work on the reverse reaction.
Introduction

The branching chain oxidation of H₂ with O₂ is one of the most studied motions in combustion. It was recognized very early that branching could only occur after some initiation process produces radical chain centers [1]. Over the years, five initiation reactions have been considered:

\[
\begin{align*}
H₂ + O₂ & \rightarrow H + HO₂, \quad (1) \\
H₂ + O₂ & \rightarrow OH + OH, \quad (2) \\
H₂ + O₂ & \rightarrow O + H₂O, \quad (3) \\
H₂ + M & \rightarrow H + H + M, \quad (4) \\
O₂ + M & \rightarrow O + O + M. \quad (5)
\end{align*}
\]

Reactions (1) and (2) have been the preferred initiation processes since reaction (3) requires multiple bond rearrangement and both diatomic dissociation reactions, (4) and (5), require substantially higher energy [2]. Reaction (2) was almost always the choice in shock tube induction delay experiments [3-6] until ~1985, with the value from Ripley and Gardiner [3], \( k₂ = 4.16 \times 10^{-12} \exp(-19605 \text{ K/T}) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \), being typical. However, later flow tube studies at room temperature [7,8] on the reverse of reaction (1), H + HO₂, \( \rightarrow \) H₂ + O₂, gave a rate constant of \( k₁ = 6.7 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \) with at least an error of ±50%,
essentially corroborating earlier values [9,10]. Using Janaf calculated equilibrium constants [11], Warnatz [12] then estimated rate constants for reaction (1) and suggested its importance as an initiation process. With derived 773 K results from Baldwin et al. [13] (i.e., \( k_1 = 4.65 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \)), Tsang and Hampson [14] further refined the estimate, albeit with a large uncertainty, suggesting \( k_1 = 2.4 \times 10^{-10} \exp(-28500 \text{ K/T}) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \) for 300-800 K.

From the above discussion, it is clear that currently used values for initiation with reactions (1), (2), or (3) are based on a relatively small experimental database. In the present work, we have studied the \( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \) reaction with atomic resonance absorption spectrometry (ARAS) under low [\( \text{H}_2 \)] conditions using the reflected shock tube technique. Absolute rates of O-atom formation are measured during the initial stages of reaction under conditions where the rate of initiation is rate controlling and nearly chemically isolated. Previous ARAS studies [6,15,16] did not use a sufficiently high \([\text{O}_2]/[\text{H}_2] \) ratio to allow kinetic isolation of the initiation process. The difficulty in assessing initiation with ignitable quantities of \( \text{H}_2 \) and \( \text{O}_2 \) is well illustrated in the work of Pamidimukkala and Skinner [6] who finally conclude that thermal dissociation of impurities probably initiated the branching chain oxidation in their work. By contrast in the present work, [\( \text{H}_2 \)] is so small and impurity levels are so low that any observed atom formation must derive from a direct bimolecular reaction between \( \text{H}_2 \) and \( \text{O}_2 \).

**Experimental**

The present experiments were performed with previously described equipment [17], and, therefore, only a brief description of the system, along with those features unique to the current experimental procedures, will be presented here.

The apparatus consists of a 7-m (4-in. o.d.) 304 stainless steel tube separated from the He driver chamber by a 4 mil unscored 1100-H18 aluminum diaphragm. The tube was
routinely pumped between experiments to less than 10^{-8} \text{Torr} by an Edwards Vacuum Products Model CR100P packaged pumping system. The velocity of the shock wave was measured with eight equally spaced pressure transducers (PCB Piezotronics, Inc., Model 113A21) mounted along the downstream part of the test section of the shock tube and recorded with a 4094C Nicolet digital oscilloscope. Temperature and density in the reflected shock wave regime were calculated from this velocity. This procedure, which includes corrections for boundary layer perturbations, has been fully described elsewhere [17,18]. The digital oscilloscope was triggered by pulses derived from the last velocity gauge signal. The photometer system was radially located 6 cm from the endplate. All optics were made from MgF_2. The resonance lamp beam intensity was measured by an EMR G14 solar blind photomultiplier tube and recorded with the oscilloscope.

The technique used for the detection of the transient O-atoms is atomic resonance absorption spectroscopy (ARAS). In earlier work [19], an O-atom curve-of-growth was determined using \(X_{O_2} = 1 \times 10^{-3}\) in 1.8 Torr of purified grade He at 50 watts microwave power to give an effective lamp temperature of 490 K [20]. This curve-of-growth was slightly modified with the inclusion of additional data obtained in a later study [21]. The present experiments were carried out in exactly the same way as in this earlier study [21] except that \(H_2\) was used as the reactant instead of \(CH_4\). Following procedures discussed earlier [21], twenty-eight kinetics experiments were carried out between 1662 and 2097 K under the conditions shown in Table 1.

Gases: High purity He (99.995%), used as the driver gas, was from Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Scientific grade Kr (99.999%), the diluent gas in reactant mixtures, was from Spectra Gases, Inc. In Kr, the \(-10\) ppm impurities (\(N_2 - 2\) ppm, \(O_2 - 0.5\) ppm, \(Ar - 2\) ppm, \(CO_2 - 0.5\) ppm, \(H_2 - 0.5\) ppm, \(CH_4 - 0.5\) ppm, \(H_2O - 0.5\) ppm, \(Xe - 5\) ppm, and \(CF_4 - 0.5\) ppm) are all either inert or in sufficiently low concentration so as to not perturb O-atom profiles. Ultra-high purity grade He (99.999% from AGA Gases) was used for the
resonance lamp. High purity O₂ (99.995%) for the atomic filter was from AGA Gases. Scientific grade O₂ (99.999%) and H₂ (99.9999%) for reaction mixtures, were obtained from MG Industries and were used without additional purification. Test gas mixtures were accurately prepared from pressure measurements using a Baratron capacitance manometer and were stored in an all glass vacuum line.

Results

With the relatively high levels of O₂ used in the present experiments, there is an observable absorption of the resonance light at 130 nm by molecular oxygen. Since this absorption is uniform over the O₂ bandwidth and [O₂] does not significantly change during an experiment, any observed decrease in the transmitted light intensity without reactant H₂ reflects an increase in total density (due to vibrational relaxation of O₂) and/or O-atom formation from O₂ + M → 2O + M at high temperature. Hence, we carried out a limited set of O₂ dissociation experiments with the same [O₂] that was used in the kinetics experiments. Under conditions where O-atom formation was negligible, density relaxation (generally <250 μs at T > 1600 K) was easily determined. The apparent absorbance due to the vibrational relaxation of O₂ was a small correction and was not strongly dependent on temperature. This correction was then point-by-point subtracted from the higher temperature runs where O-atoms were definitely formed from dissociation as reflected in a substantial strong increase in absorption. The corrected absorbance was then converted to [O], with the previously determined curve-of-growth [21]. Using the expression, \( k_4 = \frac{R_o}{2}[O_2][M] \), where \( R_o \) is the rate of formation of O-atoms (i.e., the slope from the experimental [O] against t plots), values for \( k_4 \) were determined. For T > 2200 K the results were within ±40% of those accurately determined previously by Jerig, Thielen, and Roth [24]. Hence, we have adopted their value in the kinetics model for the H₂/O₂ experiments. In the kinetics runs listed in Table 1, we similarly corrected for O₂ density.
relaxation by point-by-point subtraction. In general, the contribution of this correction was 
~20%; i.e., 80% of the signal was due to chemical reaction with reactant H₂. After 
conversion to [O]t using the curve-of-growth [21], O-atom concentration profiles were 
determined, two of which are shown in Fig. 1. These experimental profiles were then 
compared to those generated by numerical integration of the reaction mechanism listed in 
Table 2.

Discussion

Experiment: [O]t profiles (0 to 1 ms) of the twenty-eight experiments in Table 1 were 
generally simulated over the concentration range, 0 to ~1 x 10¹³ atoms cm⁻³, using the 
mechanism of Table 2. For the conditions shown, the only important reactions in the table 
are (1), (2), or (3), possibly followed by (6) through (9). In the initial stages of reaction, all 
radical-radical processes are negligibly slow as are the reactions, H and/or O + H₂O, both 
of which have high activation energies. H₂ dissociation, reaction (4), is also too slow for the 
small [H₂] employed. However, O₂ dissociation [24] can significantly contribute to O-atom 
formation at T > 2100 K, and therefore, no experiments above this temperature were 
included in the database. Under all experimental conditions, reactions (6) and (7) are 
effectively instantaneous leaving only reactions (8) and (9) contributing to the time 
dependence of [O]t. Hence, fitting is dependent only on the values of the rate constants for 
(1), (2), or (3) and by (8) and (9), both of which are well known over the present T-range 
[25].

Even though most of the reactions are relatively unimportant, the entire set of 
reactions in Table 2 was used to simulate [O]t. Figure 1 shows two such profiles. The 
solid or dashed lines are simulations under the separate assumptions that either reaction (1) 
or (2) initiates the reaction. In both cases, the values resulted from iterative fits, and
doubling or halving the rate constants for either process results in values of $[O]_t$ at 1 ms that are about twice or one-half of those from the best fits. Given the substantial experimental error in absolute $[O]$ (i.e., $\pm 15\%$)[21], the fits give rate constant values with an estimated accuracy of $\pm 20\%$. Inspection of Fig. 1 shows that either (1) or (2) (or possibly both) could account for the results, and, therefore, we determined rate constant values for the entire set of experiments in Table 1 using either reaction as the initiation process. If reaction (2) is presumed to be the initiation process then the derived rate constants follow the Arrhenius expression: $k_2 = 1.01 \times 10^{-8} \exp(-33056 \text{ K}/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ whereas, with reaction (1), the value is:

$$k_1 = 1.50 \times 10^{-11} \exp(-22905 \text{ K}/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}. \quad (6)$$

for $1662 \leq T \leq 2097$ K. Since the data are obtainable over such a limited $T$-range, deciding between (1) and (2) is impossible from just these results alone. Considering reaction (3), if this were the initiation process then the only important reaction would be (3) alone, and, in this case the values for $k_3$ would be $\sim 2$ times Eq. 6. A choice might be possible by examining A-factors and activation energies from the three analyses. If (2) or (3) were operative then one would expect low A-factors (i.e., $\sim 10^{-12}$ cm$^3$ molecule$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$) for four-center or tight transition states, respectively [27], but much higher values, $A_2 \sim 1 \times 10^{-8}$ or $A_3 \sim 3 \times 10^{-11}$ cm$^3$ molecule$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$, are required to explain the data. Moreover, it is also worth noting that reaction (2) violates Woodward-Hoffman rules. Hence, from the experimental evidence, we consider reaction (1), summarized in Eq. 6, as the most likely initiation process. Eq. 6 gives values that agree well within a factor of 2 with those of Tsang and Hampson [14] over the experimental $T$-range, 1600-2100 K. The values from Koike [16] range from 3 to 20 times higher, and those from Skinner et al. [28] are substantially lower than those calculated from Eq. 6. Hence, it is our considered conclusion that reaction (1) is the only viable process responsible for initiation in the H$_2$/O$_2$ system. In the theoretical
discussion to follow, this conclusion will be further assessed in terms of \textit{ab initio} determinations of potential energy surfaces for both processes. Subsequently conventional transition state theoretical (CTST) estimates of the thermal rate behavior will be presented and compared with experiment.

\textit{Theory:} The electronic structure calculations focus on locating transition states for reactions (1) to (3). Hence, preliminary searches were made by employing low-levels of theory which allow large volumes of configuration space to be explored, and then, when a given transition state is located, the structure is re-optimized at higher and more accurate levels of theory. All calculations employ the Dunning [29-31] correlation-consistent basis sets. The preliminary searches were made using the polarized valence double zeta basis set (cc-pvdz) and the critical stationary points were re-examined using the polarized quadruple zeta (cc-pvqz) basis set. Searches were carried out with both coupled cluster, CCSD(T) [32], and complete active space, self-consistent field, CASSCF [33,34] calculations. The CCSD(T) method is the most accurate, single-reference, \textit{ab initio} method currently available. The CASSCF calculations were done to check on the possibility of transition state structures located in regions not well described by single-reference wavefunctions. In the CASSCF calculations reported here, all valence electrons were taken as active except the oxygen 2s electrons. The active space thus consists of 8 orbitals and 10 electrons (1512 configuration state functions). All calculations were carried out using the MOLPRO package of codes [35].

A transition state for reaction (1) was readily located. At the highest level of theory used (i.e., CCSD(T)/cc-pvqz), the structure is as follows: \( R_{OO} = 1.30 \text{Å}, \ R_{OHa} = 1.05 \text{Å}, \ R_{OHB} = 2.24 \text{Å}, \ \text{HaOO} \angle = 107.1^\circ, \) and \( \text{HbOO} \angle = 107.7^\circ. \) As expected for an endothermic reaction, the transition state is very "late" with an OH bond extension of only 0.08Å, relative to HO\(_2\) and an HH bond extension of 0.45Å, relative to H\(_2\). The calculated, in-plane, harmonic frequencies are 1717, 1374, 1169, 321, and 1825i cm\(^{-1}\). These can be compared to calculated frequencies for H\(_2\)+ O\(_2\) of 4403 and 1600 cm\(^{-1}\) and, for HO\(_2\), of 3672, 1441, and
1142 cm\(^{-1}\). For the out-of-plane bending mode of the transition state it was not possible to
do calculations at the CCSD(T)/cc-pvqz level. For this mode we use the result of a
CCSD(T)/cc-pvdz calculation, namely, 681 cm\(^{-1}\).

The calculated barrier, without zero point corrections, is 57.8 kcal mole\(^{-1}\). For
comparison, calculations with cc-pvdz and cc-pvtz basis sets give barriers of 60.2 and 58.3
kcal mole\(^{-1}\). Most of the decrease in barrier height with increasing basis set size correlates
with a decreasing endothermicity; i.e., the small reverse barrier is less sensitive to the level
of theory. The calculated reverse barriers are 2.9, 2.6, and 2.7 kcal mole\(^{-1}\) using cc-pvdz, cc-
pvtz and cc-pvqz basis sets, respectively.

Regarding the cc-pvqz zero point corrected endothermicity for reaction (1), 55.4 kcal
mole\(^{-1}\) is obtained, and this value is in excellent agreement with recent measurements by
Litorja and Ruscic [36], 55.7±0.8 kcal mole\(^{-1}\). This new endothermicity [36] is 2.8 kcal
mole\(^{-1}\) higher than used by Janaf [11], and therefore the Janaf estimated equilibrium
constants are ~1.64 to100 times larger than implied by Litorja and Ruscic from 2500 down
to 300 K. With the harmonic oscillator approximation, \(K_{eq}\) for reaction (1) can be
calculated using these experimental results [36], giving to within ±3%,

\[
K_{eq} = 0.2021 \, T^{0.3455} \, \exp(-27656 \, K/T),
\]

between 300 and 2500 K. \(K_{eq}\) can also be calculated from the present theory, and there is
only a few percent difference between theory and experiment, corroborating the accuracy of
the present \textit{ab initio} results.

Extensive searches (i.e., \(\sim 10^5\) points) were also made for the transition states of
reactions (2) and (3). The searches were carried out at both the CCSD(T)/cc-pvdz and
CASSCF/cc-pvdz levels. No transition state for either reaction could be found. While the
existence of a transition state connecting any two minima on a multi-dimensional potential
surface is guaranteed, the existence of a \textit{direct} transition state is not. Previous calculations
have shown the existence of indirect pathways for both reactions (2) and (3); i.e., \( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{OH} \). In symmetry restricted searches where only geometries possessing a plane (or more) of symmetry are considered, high lying “saddle points” can be located for both reactions (2) and (3). However, when the symmetry restriction is relaxed it is found that these are not true saddle points because they have two or more imaginary normal mode frequencies. The mode corresponding to one of the imaginary frequencies can be identified with reaction coordinates for reactions (2) or (3). The mode corresponding to one of the other imaginary frequency leads down to the transition state for (1). This suggests a potential energy landscape in which the \( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \) minimum is surrounded by a multi-dimensional ridge, the low point of which is the transition state for reaction (1). Thus, the picture that emerges from these calculations is that the lowest energy pathways for reactions (2) and (3) are step-wise processes in which the first step is reaction (1).

The final part of this theoretical treatment is a CTST calculation of the rate of reaction (1) using the unadjusted \textit{ab initio} barrier height, structures, and frequencies given above. These calculations were carried out using the VARIFLEX program [38], within a rigid-rotor, harmonic oscillator approximation. Tunneling estimates were made using both Wigner and Eckart methods. The Wigner and Eckart tunneling estimates are found to be very similar, increasing the rate at 300°K by a factor of 3, while contributing only 10% at 1000°K and less than 1% at 2000°K. Both the experimental (points) and the theoretical (line) results of the present study are shown in Fig. 2 as an Arrhenius plot. The theoretical line in the figure can be expressed to within ±2% by the three-parameter equation:

\[
\kappa_{\text{th}} = 1.228 \times 10^{-18} T^{2.4328} \exp(-26926 \text{K/T}) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}, \quad (8)
\]

over the temperature range, 400-2300 K. Experimental data from previous work [7-10,13] on the reverse reaction (-1) have been transformed from \( \kappa_{-1} \) to \( \kappa_{1} \) using the revised \( \kappa_{\text{eq}} \), Eq.
7. The completely *ab initio* result summarized by Eq. 8 is in excellent agreement with experiment over the entire T-range.

**Conclusion:** On both experimental and theoretical grounds, we therefore conclude that reactions (2) and (3) can be ignored and that only reaction (1) initiates chain branching in the H₂/O₂ system. The theoretical prediction of the rate behavior derived from first principles is in excellent agreement with experiment. We therefore recommend that the theoretical result, Eq. 8, should be exclusively used in modeling the branching chain oxidation of H₂. The remaining question to be answered is then whether this k₁ value can supply sufficient O-atom rates for the branching chain oxidation to occur. As is well known, ignition delay type experiments have traditionally monitored OH-radical production [22,39-48]. Using the mechanism of Table 2 along with Eq. 8, we simulated typical oxidation experiments at three temperatures. These simulations are shown in Fig. 3, and, in all cases, chain branching was clearly demonstrated. The experimental conditions for the 1927 K simulation are from this laboratory [48], and it is worth noting that the present simulation reproduces the experimental data shown in Fig. 4 of this earlier study. Even at 1300 K, rates of H and HO₂ formation calculated from Eq. 8 are large enough to initiate branching chain oxidation, although requiring a considerably longer induction time. Hence, we conclude that reaction (1) is the only important initiation process needed to explain H₂ oxidation by O₂.

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References


### Table 1: High Temperature Rate Data for H₂ + O₂

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\(X_{H₂} = 2.494 \times 10^{-5}\) \(X_{O₂} = 6.123 \times 10^{-2}\)

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\(X_{H₂} = 5.023 \times 10^{-5}\) \(X_{O₂} = 6.177 \times 10^{-2}\)

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<td>2.803</td>
<td>2.456</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>9.0(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>2.678</td>
<td>2.368</td>
<td>1698</td>
<td>1.5(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>2.798</td>
<td>2.455</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>4.2(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.89</td>
<td>2.782</td>
<td>2.436</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>2.6(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>2.753</td>
<td>2.421</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>2.0(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2.647</td>
<td>2.331</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>1.6(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2.684</td>
<td>2.362</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>1.5(-17)</td>
</tr>
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<td>10.88</td>
<td>2.896</td>
<td>2.529</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>9.0(-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>2.785</td>
<td>2.447</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>4.0(-17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(X_{H₂} = 7.468 \times 10^{-5}\) \(X_{O₂} = 6.122 \times 10^{-2}\)

\(^a\)The error in measuring the Mach number, Mₛ, is typically 0.5-1.0 % at the one standard deviation level. \(^b\)Quantities with the subscript 5 refer to the thermodynamic state of the gas in the reflected shock region. \(^c\)Fitted rate constants for reaction (1) (see text). \(^d\)Parentheses denotes the power of 10.
Table 2: Mechanism used for fitting \( [O] \) profiles from \( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \),\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{HO}_2 )</td>
<td>( k_1 = \text{fitted} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{OH} )</td>
<td>( k_2 = 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} )</td>
<td>( k_3 = 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>( \text{H}_2 + \text{Kr} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{H} + \text{Kr} )</td>
<td>( k_4 = 8.86 \times 10^{-10} \exp(-48321 \text{ K/T}) ) (^b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>( \text{O}_2 + \text{Kr} \rightarrow \text{O} + \text{O} + \text{Kr} )</td>
<td>( k_5 = 2.66 \times 10^{-6} \text{T}^{-1} \exp(-59380 \text{ K/T}) ) (^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>( \text{H} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{O} )</td>
<td>( k_6 = 1.62 \times 10^{-10} \exp(-7474 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>( \text{HO}_2 + \text{Kr} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{O}_2 + \text{Kr} )</td>
<td>( k_7 = 2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{T}^{-1.18} \exp(-24363 \text{ K/T}) ) (^e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>( \text{OH} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H} )</td>
<td>( k_8 = 3.56 \times 10^{-16} \text{T}^{1.52} \exp(-1736 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>( \text{O} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{H} )</td>
<td>( k_9 = 8.44 \times 10^{-20} \text{T}^{2.67} \exp(-3167 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>( \text{OH} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} )</td>
<td>( k_{10} = 7.19 \times 10^{-21} \text{T}^{2.7} \exp(1251 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>( \text{OH} + \text{O} \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + \text{H} )</td>
<td>( k_{11} = 5.42 \times 10^{-13} \text{T}^{0.375} \exp(1112 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>( \text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{H}_2 )</td>
<td>( k_{12} = 1.56 \times 10^{-15} \text{T}^{1.52} \exp(-9249 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>( \text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{OH} )</td>
<td>( k_{13} = 7.48 \times 10^{-20} \text{T}^{2.7} \exp(-7323 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>( \text{H} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 )</td>
<td>( k_{14} = k_1/K_{eq} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>( \text{H} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 )</td>
<td>( k_{15} = 3.78 \times 10^{-20} \text{T}^{2.67} \exp(-2226 \text{ K/T}) ) (^d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)All rate constants are in cm\(^3\) molecule\(^{-1}\) s\(^{-1}\). \(^b\)Refs. 22, 23. \(^c\)Ref. 24. \(^d\)Ref. 25. \(^e\)Refs. 14, 26. \(^f\)Calculated from Eq. 7.
Figure Captions

Fig. 1 Comparison of measured and simulated O-atom profiles for initiation by reaction (1), ---, or reaction (2), -- -. Top panel: P_i = 10.94 Torr, M_s = 2.915, \rho_s = 2.549 \times 10^{18}, T_s = 1981 K, [H_2] = 6.357 \times 10^{13}, and [O_2] = 1.561 \times 10^{17}, all in molecules cm^{-3}, k_1 = 1.6 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} or k_2 = 7.3 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}. Bottom panel: P_i = 10.94 Torr, M_s = 2.775, \rho_s = 2.442 \times 10^{18}, T_s = 1810 K, [H_2] = 1.227 \times 10^{14}, and [O_2] = 1.508 \times 10^{17}, all in molecules cm^{-3}, k_1 = 8.0 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} or k_2 = 2.25 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}.

Fig. 2 Arrhenius plot of the data for k_1. ○ — data from Table 1. The line is the ab initio theoretical calculation summarized by the three parameter expression, Eq. 8. ■ — data of ref. 13 and ● — data of refs. 7-10, both transformed using Eq. 7. Insert: ○ — data from Table 1. The line is the theoretical calculation summarized by Eq. 8.

Fig. 3 A simulation of OH profiles at three temperatures (from left to right, 1927, 1700, and 1390 K, respectively), using the mechanism of Table 2 with the theoretical value for k_i as given by Eq. 8. [H_2] = 6.524 \times 10^{16} \text{ and } [O_2] = 6.522 \times 10^{15}, both in molecules cm^{-3} for all three simulations. The simulation at 1927 K reproduces the experimental data reported in ref. 48.