Direct evidence for a substantive reaction between the Criegee intermediate, CH$_2$OO, and the water vapour dimer

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The C1 Criegee intermediate, CH$_2$OO, reaction with water vapour has been studied. The removal rate constant shows a quadratic dependence on [H$_2$O], implying reaction with the water dimer, (H$_2$O)$_2$. The rate constant, $k_{CH2OO+H2O2} = (4.0 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-12}$ cm$^3$ molecule$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$, is such that this is the major atmospheric sink for CH$_2$OO.

The Criegee intermediate is the long postulated intermediate formed in the ozonolysis of alkenes.$^3$ Even though much effort had gone into its direct observation from ozonolysis reactions, it has only recently been directly observed at low pressures via production in the reaction:

\[
CH_2I + O_2 \rightarrow CH_2OO + I \quad (R1a)
\]

This reaction is only just exothermic and is the near exclusive channel at low pressure.$^3$ As the total pressure is increased the mechanism for this reaction switches to an association process:

\[
CH_2I + O_2(+M) \rightarrow CH_2IO_2 \quad (R1b)
\]

where at atmospheric pressure the CH$_2$OO yield is 0.18.$^3$ Therefore this reaction and analogues using larger organic di-iodides are convenient sources of Criegee intermediates over a wide range of pressures, and in the last few years there has been a plethora of studies$^{4-7}$ that have used this type of reaction to determine direct properties of the Criegee intermediate, including the C2 species CH$_2$CHO.$^8$

Many of these new direct kinetic measurements on Criegee intermediates have determined rate constants significantly higher than older, indirect studies and their importance in atmospheric chemistry has been re-evaluated, in particular its reaction with SO$_2$ in competition with unimolecular decomposition$^9$ and photolysis.$^{4,10}$ The importance of these latter processes remains uncertain. An intriguing result of this new work on the Criegee intermediate is its reaction with H$_2$O:$^{11}$

\[
CH_2OO + H_2O \rightarrow \text{Products (HO–CH$_2$OOH)} \quad (R2)
\]

Only upper limits have been placed on this reaction rate constant (cm$^3$ molecule$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$): $k_{2} < 4 \times 10^{-15}$ from Welz et al.$^2$ via direct detection; $<9 \times 10^{-17}$ from Stone et al.$^{12}$ via direct detection of the CH$_2$O product, and $<2 \times 10^{-17}$ from Ouyang et al.$^{13}$ via detection of NO$_3$. In contrast to these results, end product analysis studies of ethylene ozonolysis, which exclusively generates only the C1 Criegee intermediate, have observed reaction with added water, with implied rate constants of $9 \times 10^{-15}$ from Suto et al.$^{14}$ and $3 \times 10^{-14}$ cm$^3$ molecule$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ from Becker et al.$^{15}$ Most recently Berndt et al.$^{16}$ used ethylene ozonolysis to show that CH$_2$OO removal has a quadratic dependence on water vapour, which implies that it is water dimer that is reacting. Ozonolysis generates the Criegee intermediate via a highly exothermic reaction while reaction (R1) is only just exothermic, so there is the possibility that the lack of reactivity of CH$_2$OO with H$_2$O in direct time-resolved experiments might be a consequence of its method of preparation: “hot” CH$_2$OO from ozonolysis might intercept H$_2$O but via R1 H$_2$O only encounters “cold” CH$_2$OO. This effect is known as non-thermal kinetics and it has recently been demonstrated for the reaction of between OH and C$_2$H$_2$ in the presence of O$_3$.$^{17}$

In this communication we demonstrate that by generating the Criegee intermediate using reaction (R1) and directly following it in time via UV/Vis spectroscopy, reaction is observed with H$_2$O vapour that is described by a quadratic dependence on [H$_2$O]. This observation confirms reaction of the Criegee intermediate with the water dimer and that there is no significant difference in Criegee intermediate chemistry whether the intermediate is generated via reaction (R1) or by ozonolysis.

The experiments were carried out using our newly constructed multiplexing absorption kinetics spectrometer coupled to laser flash photolysis. Full details about the setup will be described in a forthcoming publication. The essential details are as follows: the output from a xenon lamp was multi-passed 14 times through the

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1.5 metre reaction cell and configured such that this probe beam was overlapped on the majority of this distance with the 248 nm excimer laser that passed along the length of the reactor. This probe beam was then directed via a fibre optic into a spectrograph (Jobin Yvon CP140-103) where the wavelengths 250–850 nm were simultaneously measured using a CCD image sensor (Hamamatsu S7031, back-thinned FFT-CCD). All the wavelengths were recorded for 1 millisecond intervals for a total of 200 milliseconds and transferred to a PC via a PCI interface board. All these data were processed by the PC using a custom built LabView program before the next photolysis laser pulse; the excimer laser was fired between 1–0.2 Hz. At each wavelength (λ), the 50 points before the excimer laser pulse were averaged and assigned to I0(λ) (intensity of the probe light), and all these I0(λ) were compared to all the wavelength time points after the excimer laser fired, I(λ). The program calculated ΔI/Δt0 for each wavelength versus time, the time-resolved differential absorption signal for each wavelength.

An example of a spectrum at early time after photolysis is shown in Fig. 1, where it can be seen that the spectrum between 300–400 nm is dominated by the C1 Criegee intermediate. At longer wavelengths absorption by the IO radical is also observable (CH2I2 photolysis produces a small amount of CH2), with O2 to produce O(3P)18 which reacts with the precursor to produce IO19). The IO is removed from the system much more rapidly and the total pressure was varied between 50–400 Torr, where N2 was the main buffer gas. At each pressure the kinetics of slow and it will be pseudo-first-order, reaction with H2O vapour is slow but it will be pseudo-first-order, and reaction of the Criegee intermediate with water vapour is only significant at the higher total pressures, where more water vapour can be added. Therefore it is reasonable to describe the Criegee intermediate loss as a first-order process:

\[ \text{CH}_2\text{OO} \rightarrow \text{products} \quad (R3) \]

It should be emphasised that experiments were always carried out in the absence of water vapour and then in the presence of water vapour, and therefore the difference between the pseudo-first-order decays can be attributed to the presence of water. The reaction with H2O vapour is slow but it will be pseudo-first-order, and reaction of the Criegee intermediate with water vapour is only significant at the higher total pressures, where more water vapour can be added. Therefore it is reasonable to describe the Criegee intermediate loss as a first-order process:

\[ [\text{CH}_2\text{OO}] = [\text{CH}_2\text{OO}]_0 \exp(-k_{\text{obs}}t) \quad (E1) \]

where \( k_{\text{obs}} = k_2 \) \( + k_3 \), where \( k_2 = k_2[\text{H}_2\text{O}] \) and \( k_3 \) is the first-order rate constant for CH2OO removal other than H2O and was typically \( \sim 200 \text{ s}^{-1} \). It is noted that in the study by Sheps21 using similar concentrations (\( \sim 5 \times 10^{11} \text{ molecule cm}^{-3} \)) the loss of CH2OO was observed to be reasonably described by single exponential behaviour and \( k_{\text{obs}} \) was comparable (180 s\(^{-1}\)) to this study. Second-order CH2OO loss rate constants have been measured in studies\(^{20,24}\) that have used much higher concentrations than used in the present study.
The early-time spectrum in Fig. 1 shows that both CH₂OO and IO are present and from Fig. 2 it can be seen that the CH₂OO is removed much faster than IO under all conditions, especially at high water vapour concentrations. The data were analysed at five different wavelengths, 353, 350, 346, 344 and 341 nm, using the equation:

$$[\text{CH}_2\text{OO}] = [\text{CH}_2\text{OO}]_0 \exp(-k_{\text{obs}}t) + [B]_0 \exp(-k_Bt) + C \quad \text{(E2)}$$

where $[B]_0 \exp(-k_Bt)$ takes into account the small but significant contribution to the absorption from IO, $k_b$ is the rate constant for IO loss, and $C$ takes into account CH₂IJ₂ photolysis, which is significant up to 400 nm. In this analysis all the data at the five wavelengths were fitted simultaneously using eqn (E2), where $k_{\text{obs}}$ was treated as a global parameter and all the other parameters were local. At each total pressure the $k_{\text{obs}}$ was determined in the presence, $k_s' + k_s$, and absence of H₂O, $k_s$. Therefore subtracting $k_{\text{obs}}$ with and without H₂O gives $k_s'$. As can be seen in Fig. 2, the fits to the data were good and $k_{\text{obs}}$ was defined with errors always less than 10%. The validity of using eqn (E2) is that $k_{\text{obs}}$ and not $k_b$ is significantly changing as [H₂O] is added to the system, and therefore $k_{\text{obs}}$ vs. [H₂O] is a good measure of reaction (R2).

In Fig. 3 $k_s'$ is plotted versus the H₂O vapour concentration, and from this figure it is clear that at the highest concentrations the Criegee intermediate is reacting with water. However, closer inspection of this plot indicates that its dependence on H₂O concentration is better described by a quadratic rather than a linear dependence. The data are better described by a quadratic function based on the value of $\chi^2$. Also shown in Fig. 3 are linear least squares fits to the data over the full range and [H₂O] < 7.5 × 10⁶ molecule cm⁻³, 13 points, where it can be observed that there is a factor two increase in the slope.

These observations, together with visual inspection, highlight the curvature in the data. This observation is in agreement with the recent paper by Berndt et al. where, from ozonolysis of ethylene, the removal of the Criegee intermediate (versus reaction with SO₂) was shown to have a quadratic dependence on [H₂O]. In Fig. 4, $k_s'$ is plotted versus [(H₂O)₂] and it can be seen that the data are now better described by a linear relationship; good evidence that the Criegee intermediate is reacting predominantly with the dimer. The [(H₂O)₂] was calculated using the parameterisation of Scriban et al. which is the same calculation as used by Berndt et al. Therefore the results from this study can be directly compared to Berndt et al. even though there is an estimated 20% error in the water dimer concentration.

The slope of Fig. 4 is equal to the rate constant for the bimolecular reaction:

$$\text{CH}_2\text{OO} + (\text{H}_2\text{O})_2 \rightarrow \text{HO–CH}_2\text{OOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{(R4)}$$

The rate constant for reaction $k_4$ is equal to $(4.0 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-12}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ and includes uncertainty due to [H₂O] (10%) and [H₂O]² (20%). In the ab initio calculations by Ryzhkov et al., the channel to HO–CH₂OOH (HMHP) was observed to be the lowest energy for both H₂O (R2) and (H₂O)₂ (R4), with the dimer reacting to a greater extent under atmospheric conditions. It is noted that the present data could have a contribution from reaction (R2), and therefore $k_4$ should be regarded as an upper limit. However, in the ab initio study by Ryzhkov et al. the calculated ratio of rate constants ($k_4/k_1$) is $3 \times 10^{-5}$. At [H₂O] = 2 × 10¹⁷ molecule cm⁻³ the concentration of [H₂O]₂ is $9 \times 10^{13}$ molecule cm⁻³, therefore the contribution from R2 is 0.07, and is only has a minor contribution in the present measurements.
In the ESI we report analysis of the data where both \( k_2 \) and \( k_4 \) are considered, and it is concluded that \( k_4 \) is overestimated by no more than 20%.

The value reported by Berndt et al. was \( k_4 = 1.01 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{-11} \text{cm}^{-3} \text{molecule}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \), which is about a factor of two larger than our present value. So while both studies are in broad agreement in that reaction (R4) is operating, there is a significant discrepancy in the magnitude of the rate constant. In the present work, the rate constant \( k_4 \) is extracted from the change in \( k_{obs} \) on addition of water vapour, where \( k_2/k_3 < 10 \) and hence leads to larger than usual error in the bimolecular rate constant, see Fig. 4, but not as high as a factor of two. \([\text{H}_2\text{O}]\) was determined from measuring the temperature and pressure of the bubbler and it was assumed that the entire \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) equilibrium vapour pressure was delivered to the reactor. This is normally a reliable method to estimate the concentration of species introduced \( \text{via} \) a bubbler; previous work using a bubbler to deliver amines to a kinetic experiment has shown good agreement between calculated concentrations and values measured directly in the cell \( \text{via} \) UV absorption. However, it is acknowledged that there is a potential to overestimate the water vapour concentration. Alternatively, there may be another reason for this discrepancy. The experiments from Berndt et al. used an atmospheric pressure time-of-flight mass spectrometer, where gas was sampled \( \text{via} \) a small aperture into the low pressure environment of the mass spectrometer. This gas expansion promotes cooling, which promotes dimer formation, and if dimer formation is promoted more rapidly than the reduction in pressure, then Criegee intermediate loss inside the mass spectrometer increases. While this is speculative, there are examples of promoted chemistry inside this type of mass spectrometer. At the moment the source of this difference in the rate constant is unclear but it is clear that the Criegee intermediate generated \( \text{via} \) reaction (R1) or \( \text{via} \) ozonolysis produces essentially the same chemistry, \( \text{i.e.} \) there is no non-thermal kinetics.

This brings into question the failure of previous studies to observe any reaction of \( \text{CH}_2\text{OO} \) with \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) vapour. In the experiments by Welz et al. the Criegee intermediate was directly monitored and the highest amount of \([\text{H}_2\text{O}]\) added was \( 3 \times 10^{16} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \) (corresponding to \( 2 \times 10^{12} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \) dimer). This amount of \([\text{H}_2\text{O}]\) increases the rate constant by no more than 20 s\(^{-1}\), which in the experiments of Welz et al. is too small to observe. In the experiments by Stone et al. \( \text{CH}_2\text{O} \) was used to follow the Criegee kinetics in time and up to \([\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 1.7 \times 10^{13} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \) (corresponding to \( 6 \times 10^{13} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \) dimer) was added to the system. The calculated increase in the Criegee intermediate removal rate constant is between 250–600 s\(^{-1}\) and should be measurable. However, this method relies on \( \text{CH}_2\text{O} \) only coming from characterised \( \text{CH}_2\text{OO} \) and \( \text{CH}_3\text{IO}_2 \) chemistry. If the products of reaction (R4) bring about new chemistry that forms \( \text{CH}_2\text{O} \) then it could mask any reaction with \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) vapour. This new chemistry would be from radical-radical reactions. Therefore in the experiments of Stone et al. where the radical densities are a few \( 10^{12} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \), \( \text{CH}_2\text{O} \) could be formed on a timescale not incompatible with this possible explanation. In the experiments of Ouyang et al. Criegee intermediate kinetics with \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) were determined in competition with \( \text{NO}_2 \) by following the \( \text{NO}_3 \) formed from \( \text{CH}_2\text{OO} + \text{NO}_2 \). In these experiments up to \( 6 \times 10^{17} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \) of \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) (corresponding to \( 8 \times 10^{13} \text{molecule cm}^{-3} \) dimer) was added to the system, therefore the Criegee intermediate removal rate constant should have been \( >3000 \text{ s}^{-1} \), but no removal was observed. However, this method is dependent on Criegee intermediate + \( \text{NO}_2 \) reacting to make \( \text{NO}_3 \). The experiments by Ouyang et al. were not time-resolved; the contents of the reactor flowed into a cavity spectrometer and therefore it is possible that other secondary chemistry was responsible for \( \text{NO}_3 \) production. In a forthcoming paper it will be demonstrated using the current flash photolysis/UV/Vis absorption setup that \( \text{NO}_3 \) is not significantly made by reaction of Criegee with \( \text{NO}_2 \) and the small amount of observed \( \text{NO}_3 \) is consistent with the iodine chemistry, \( \text{INO}_2 + \text{IONO}_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_3 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{I}_2 \). Therefore the lack of change in the \( \text{NO}_3 \) signal \( \text{versus} \) added \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) indicates a lack of reactivity in iodine chemistry and not Criegee intermediate chemistry.

**Conclusions**

The Criegee intermediate, \( \text{CH}_2\text{OO} \), has been observed to react in the presence of water vapour. This is the first direct measurement to show that this reaction is occurring and its kinetics implies that the reaction is predominantly with the water dimer, \([\text{H}_2\text{O}]_2\), where \( k_4 = (4.2 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-12} \text{cm}^{-3} \text{molecule}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \). This result is in support of the recent indirect measurements by Berndt et al. and indicates that Criegee intermediate chemistry is essentially independent of the method of generation \( \text{via} \) either ozonolysis or iodo-alkyl radical + \( \text{O}_2 \). The observed loss contrasts with other previous studies, but we believe the discrepancies can be explained by either the use of relatively low concentrations of water (limiting dimer formation) or \( \text{via} \) secondary chemistry in more indirect studies monitoring products. The direct observation of Criegee intermediates as used in this study will be less susceptible to such systematic errors.
Using the representative range in \((\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\) concentrations (molecule cm\(^{-3}\)) reported by Vereecken et al.,\(^{29}\) \(8.5 \times 10^{13}\) (mega city) to \(5.5 \times 10^{14}\) (tropical forest), results in first-order loss rate for \(C_1\) Criegee intermediate ranging from 357–2310 s\(^{-1}\). This is significantly greater than first order loss rates with other trace gases. In the atmospheric implications from Vereecken et al.,\(^{29}\) reaction (R4) was included, using a theoretical estimate of the rate constant, and it was concluded that water vapour was the dominant removal process. This assessment provides a better representation of Criegee chemistry compared to modelling studies that have not included reaction (R4).\(^{30}\) Given the importance of Criegee intermediates, further studies of the reaction with water dimer are required to confirm the fast kinetics reported in this work and to identify the products of the reaction.

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References