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Thermodynamic Data

$$\Delta H_{298}^\circ(1) = -54.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}; -45.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Thermochemical data are taken from ref. (*)

Rate Coefficient Data *k*

<i>k</i> / cm ³ molecule ⁻¹ s ⁻¹	<i>T</i> / K	Reference	Comments
<i>Rate Coefficient Measurements</i>			
No records in the NIST data base			
<i>Reviews and Evaluations</i>			
No information	Baulch <i>et al.</i> , 2005	(*)	
1.0 × 10 ⁻¹³	10 – 300	UMIST database	
1.0 × 10 ⁻¹³	no <i>T</i> -dependence	OSU website	

Comments

This radical-radical reaction is exothermic. Reaction to the ground (¹Σ_g⁺) state of C₂ is spin-forbidden. However, reaction to C₂(³Π) is exothermic and spin-allowed. On the other hand, N(⁴S) atoms are generally not reactive to other species in singlet states and C₃ is also not very reactive, even to other radicals such as NO and O₂ (Baulch *et al.* (*)).

If we consider C₃ to be an ‘honorary’ unsaturated hydrocarbon, then by the ‘rules’ proposed by Smith *et al.* (a), this reaction would be slow (N atoms have a negative electron affinity). In agreement with this conclusion, preliminary *ab initio* calculations (b) suggest that there is barrier of *ca.* 1 eV preventing the addition of N(⁴S) to C₃(¹Σ_g⁺).

It seems that this reaction is probably slow at 298 K and very slow indeed at 10 K. The origin of the values of *k(T)* in the UMIST and OSU data bases is unknown.

Preferred Values

$$k(298 \text{ K}) \leq 1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$k(10 \text{ K}) = 0$$

Comments on Preferred Values

We adopt the rate coefficient at 298 K given in previous databases as an upper limit. At 10 K, it seems safe to assume that the reaction has a negligible rate.

References

- (*) D. L. Baulch *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **34**, 575 (2005).
- (a) I. W. M. Smith *et al.* *Faraday Discuss.*, **133**, 137 (2006).
- (b) J.-C. Loison, unpublished.

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