

STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS OF ACETYL AND PROPIONYL
PEROXY RADICALS

R. H. BAKHCHADJYAN

CNRS 6516, Université d'Aix-Marseille III, Avenue Escadrille

Normandie-Niemen, 13397 Marseilles, France

Submitted 1 XII 2005

Using *ab initio* quantum mechanical calculations the structural parameters (length of chemical bonds, their angles) and also the volume of acetyl and propionyl peroxy radicals have been obtained. These data may be used for theoretical estimations of structure-activity relationships, macromolecular parameters and etc.

Fig. 1, tab. 3, ref. 8.

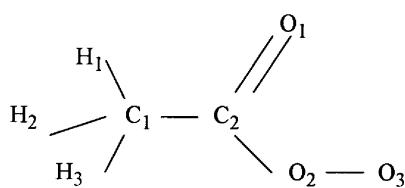
Reactions of organic peroxy radicals $RC(O)OO$, where R is CH_3 , C_2H_5 and etc., are currently the subject of intensive studies. Both acetyl and propionyl peroxy radicals are distinguished by relatively high activity in the gas or liquid phase oxidation reactions of some organic compounds [1]. They are leading active centres of the low temperature oxidation reactions of acetaldehyde and propionaldehyde [2]. They are also formed in atmosphere as reactive intermediates of the photochemical oxidation processes involving in summer smog formation [3]. However, the literature does not contain sufficiently full information about the chemical structure and structural parameters of these radicals. In spite of a great number of articles concerning the reactions of $RC(O)O_2$ radicals, practically there are not experimental values of the geometrical parameters [3-5]. To study the structure-activity relationships, which are important for the reactions of these radicals, the mentioned data are required. These data may be obtained on the basis of the theoretical computational studies.

In this work it has been attempted to determine the structural parameters (length of chemical bonds, their angles), volume and chemical structure of $RC(O)O_2$ radicals by quantum mechanical calculations.

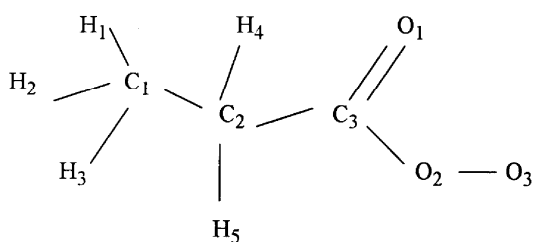
All *ab initio* quantum mechanical calculations have been performed using the computational program GAUSSIAN 98-A9, the optimisation was done at the HF/6-31G(d,p) level [6]. The values of molecular volume also have been obtained by the

application of this program, which requests that the volume be computed, defined as the volume inside a contour of 0.001 *electrons/bohr*³ density. The volume was computed within $\pm 3\%$. The assumption of using of above mentioned program to the determination of structural parameters was proved on the example of acetaldehyde and propionaldehyde. The calculated data were compared with the experimental data of the structural parameters of these molecules.

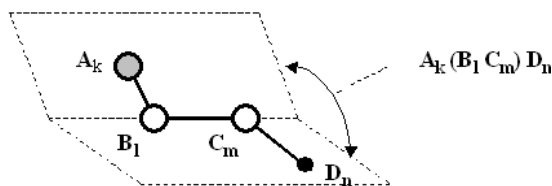
In figure the structural formulas of acetyl and propionyl peroxy radicals and designations of angles are represented. The length of chemical bonds and angles are given in table 1. The data of table 2 show that obtained lengths of chemical bonds and angles between the bonds are in good agreement with the data obtained by spectroscopic investigations of the acetaldehyde molecules [7].



a



b



c

Figure. Structural formulas of acetyl (a) and propionyl peroxy (b) radicals, and designations of angles (c). $A_k (B_l C_m) D_n$ (for example: $O_1(C_3 C_2) H_4$) is the angle between the two plans, where the chemical bonds $A_k - B_l$ (for example: $O_1 - C_3$) and $C_m - D_n$ ($C_2 - H_4$) are located. The line of plans intersection is the axis of the chemical bond $B_l - C_m$ ($C_3 - C_2$). Inferior indexes show the number of atoms given in table1.

Table 1

Results of quantum mechanical calculations for acetyl and propionyl peroxy radicals

Chemical Bond	Distance [nm]	Angle between the bonds	Value of angle [degree]
CH₃C(O)OO			
C ₁ -H ₁	0.1079	H ₁ C ₁ H ₂	110.21
C ₁ -H ₂	0.1083	H ₁ C ₁ H ₃	110.21
C ₁ -H ₃	0.1083	H ₁ C ₁ H ₃	107.87
		H ₁ C ₁ C ₂	108.92
C ₁ -C ₂	0.1510	H ₂ C ₁ C ₂	109.79
		H ₃ C ₁ C ₂	109.79
C ₂ -O ₁	0.1190	O ₁ C ₂ C ₁	127.98
		O ₂ C ₂ C ₁	108.80
C ₂ -O ₂	0.1378	O ₁ C ₂ O ₂	123.29
O ₂ -O ₃	0.1314	C ₂ O ₂ O ₃	113.64
		H ₁ (C ₁ C ₂)O ₁	0.0
		H ₂ (C ₁ C ₂)O ₁	120.77
		H ₃ (C ₁ C ₂)O ₁	-120.77
		H ₁ (C ₁ C ₂)O ₂	-179.99
		H ₂ (C ₁ C ₂)O ₂	-59.22
		H ₃ (C ₁ C ₂)O ₂	59.23
		C ₁ (C ₂ O ₂)O ₃	179.99
		O ₁ (C ₂ O ₂)O ₃	0.0
C₂H₅C(O)OO			
C ₁ -H ₁	0.1083	H ₁ C ₁ H ₂	108.44
C ₁ -H ₂	0.1084	H ₁ C ₁ H ₃	107.82
C ₁ -H ₃	0.1083	H ₂ C ₁ H ₃	108.44
C ₁ -C ₂	0.1504	H ₁ C ₁ C ₂	111.06
C ₂ -C ₃	0.1523	H ₂ C ₁ C ₂	109.89
C ₃ -O ₂	0.1378	H ₃ C ₁ C ₂	111.06
C ₃ -O ₁	0.1196	H ₄ C ₂ H ₅	106.01
O ₂ -O ₃	0.1318	H ₄ C ₂ C ₁	111.55
C ₂ -H ₄	0.1086	H ₅ C ₂ C ₁	111.55
C ₂ -H ₅	0.1086	H ₄ C ₂ C ₃	107.47
		H ₅ C ₂ C ₃	107.47
		C ₁ C ₂ C ₃	112.47
		C ₂ C ₃ O ₁	128.08
		C ₂ C ₃ O ₂	108.75
		O ₁ C ₃ O ₂	123.15
		C ₃ O ₂ O ₃	113.68
		O ₁ (C ₃ C ₂)H ₅	-123.14
		O ₁ (C ₃ C ₂)H ₄	123.13
		O ₂ (C ₃ C ₂)C ₁	179.99
		H ₅ (C ₂ C ₃)O ₂	56.85
		H ₄ (C ₂ C ₃)O ₂	-56.85
		C ₂ (C ₃ O ₂)O ₃	180.
		C ₃ (C ₂ C ₁)H ₃	59.99
		C ₃ (C ₂ C ₁)H ₂	-180.
		C ₃ (C ₂ C ₁)H	59.99
		H ₃ (C ₁ C ₂)H	60.80
		H ₂ (C ₁ C ₂)H	-59.18
		H ₁ (C ₁ C ₂)H	-179.18
		H ₃ (C ₃ C ₂)H	179.18
		H ₂ (C ₃ C ₂)H	59.18
		H ₁ (C ₁ C ₂)H	-60.81
		O ₁ (C ₃ C ₂)O ₃	0.0
		O ₁ (C ₃ C ₂)C ₁	0.0

The negative sign (-) before the values of angles in table 1 means a left-turned angle.

Table 2

Results of quantum mechanical calculations of acetaldehyde $\text{H}_3\text{C}_{(a)}\text{C}_{(b)}\text{HO}$ parameters compared with experimental data [7]

Chemical bond	Calculated value of length [nm]	Experimental value of length [nm]	Angle	Calculated value of angle [degree]	Experimental value of angle [degree]
$\text{HC}_{(a)}$	0.1107	0.1108	$\text{HC}_{(a)}\text{H}$	109.9	109.9
$\text{HC}_{(b)}$	0.1119	0.1128	$\text{HC}_{(b)}\text{C}_{(a)}$	115.2	115.2
$\text{C}_{(a)}\text{C}_{(b)}$	0.1510	0.1515	$\text{OC}_{(b)}\text{C}_{(a)}$	124.3	124.3
$\text{OC}_{(b)}$	0.1197	0.1210			

Some of obtained results have been compared with the structural parameters reported for RCO radicals in [8]. In this work the following values of bond length for CH_3CO radicals have been obtained: C=O and C-C are 0.1196 nm and 0.1513 nm, respectively. In the case of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}$ radical they are 0.1198 nm and 0.1517 nm, respectively. The authors made a general observation that the distance of C-O is not affected by nature of R group. In the present work the corresponding values are: 0.1190 nm (C=O), 0.1510 nm (C-C) for CH_3CO_3 radical, and 0.1196 nm (C=O), 0.1523nm (C-C(=O)) for $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_3$ radical. Really, in the case of RC(O)OO radical the bond length not only of C=O, but also of O-O, is not much affected by nature of R. On the other hand, the length of C-C(=O) bond is relatively longer in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_3$ radical, than in CH_3CO_3 radical.

The data regarding to the molecular volume of aldehydes and peroxy radicals have been represented in table 3. These data have been obtained for the first time. It is seen, that the rise of the volume by transferring from acetaldehyde to propionaldehyde is not proportional to the corresponding rise for RC(O)OO radicals. The $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_3$ radical is more compact, than it may be expected by the simple addition of CH_2 group. This result may be explained by consideration of various intermolecular interactions between the different groups of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}_3$ radical.

Table 3

Volume of aldehydes and peroxy radicals

Chemical formula	Volume $V_m \times 10^{23} [\text{cm}^3]$
CH_3CHO	6.2
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$	9.5
$\text{CH}_3\text{C(O)OO}$	8.6
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C(O)OO}$	10.6

Generally the obtained data are in agreement with the well known theoretical representations of various chemical structures. The obtained structural parameters can be considered as a first approximation and supplementary studies will be required for their final determination.

Acknowledgement

The author thanks Dr. A. Pellegatti for his help in quantum mechanical calculations.

**ԱՑԵՏԻԼ ԵՎ ՊՐՈՊԻՈՆԻԼ ԳԵՐՕՔՍԻԴԱՅԻՆ ՌԱԴԻԿԱԼՆԵՐԻ
ԿԱՌՈՒՑՎԱԾՔԱՅԻՆ ՊԱՐԱՄԵՏՐԵՐԸ**

Ռ. Հ. ԲԱԽՉԱԶՅԱՆ

Այս հետազոտության մեջ փորձ է արված քվանտաքիմիական հաշվարկի միջոցով ստանալ ագետիլ և պրոպիոնիլ գերօքսիդային ռադիկալների կառուցվածքային պարամետրերը: *Ab initio* հաշվարկներն իրականացված են GAUSSIAN 98-A9 հաշվարկային ծրագրի օգնությամբ: Ներկայացված են այդ ռադիկալներում միջատոմական հեռավորությունների և քիմիական կապերի միջև ընկած անկյունների թվային արժեքները: Ցույց է տրված, որ $RC(O)OO$ (որտեղ՝ R-ը CH_3 կամ C_2H_5 է) ռադիկալների դեպքում՝ $C=O$ և $O-O$ քիմիական կապերի երկարությունները խիստ կախված չեն R-ի բնույթից: Նույն ծրագրի կիրառմամբ ստացված են ագետալդեհիդի, պրոպիոնալդեհիդի և $RC(O)OO$ ռադիկալների մոլեկուլային ծավալների արժեքները: Ստացված տվյալները կարող են կիրառվել որոշ քիմիական միացությունների մակրոկինետիկական պարամետրերի գնահատման և նրանց կառուցվածքի ու ակտիվության փոխադարձ կապի բացահայտման համար:

**СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ПАРАМЕТРЫ АЦЕТИЛЬНЫХ И ПРОПИОНИЛЬНЫХ
ПЕРОКСИДНЫХ РАДИКАЛОВ**

Р. А. БАХЧАДЖЯН

В настоящей работе методом квантовомеханических расчетов определены структурные параметры ацетильных и пропионильных пероксидных радикалов. *Ab initio* расчеты проведены с использованием программы GAUSSIAN 98-A9. Показано, что в радикалах $RC(O)OO$ (где $R-CH_3$; C_2H_5) межатомные расстояния $C=O$ и $O-O$ слабо зависят от природы R. Представлены расчетные данные молекулярных объемов ацетальдегида, пропионового альдегида и $RC(O)OO$ радикалов. Эти данные могут быть использованы с целью оценки различных макрокинетических параметров химических соединений и выявления взаимосвязи их структуры с химической активностью.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lewis B., Von Elbe G. Combustion, Flames and Explosions of Gases. 3-rd edition, Acad. Press., N.Y., 1987.
- [2] Bakhchadjyan R.H., Vardanyan I.A. // Int. J. Chem. Kin., 1994, v. 26, p. 595.
- [3] Tyndall G.S., Cox R.A., Granier C., Lesclaux R., Moortgat G.K., Pilling M.J., Ravishankara A.R., Wallington T.J. // J. Geophys. Res., 2001, D 106, p. 12157.
- [4] Roehl C.M., Bauer D., Moortgat G.K. // J. Phys. Chem., 1996, v. 100, p. 4038.
- [5] Maricq M., Sente J.J. // J. Phys. Chem., 1996, v. 100, p. 4507.
- [6] GAUSSIAN-98. Gaussian Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, 1998, p. 10
- [7] CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 76-th edition. CRC Press, 1995-96, part 9, 24.
- [8] Mereau R., Rayez M.T., Rayez J.C., Caralp F., Lesclaux R. // Phys Chem. Chem. Phys., 2001, v. 3, p. 4712.