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Calculation of High Pressure Effects in Reactions of Hydrogen Transfer from Substituted Toluenes to Bromine Atom BRANDON WIEBE, University of the Fraser Valley, JACOB SPOONER, Simon Fraser University, NO-HAM WEINBERG, University of the Fraser Valley; Simon Fraser University — A given reaction may proceed through several different mechanisms, each with its own transition state (TS). These TSs may have similar energies but different geometries and, as a result, different volumes. According to transition state theory, the activation volume (ΔV^{\neq}) is the difference between the volume of the TS and the reactants. Experimentally, activation volumes can be obtained from the pressure dependences of the rate constants:

 $-\mathrm{RT}(\partial \mathrm{ln} \ \mathrm{k}/\partial \mathrm{P})_T = \Delta \mathrm{V}^{\neq} = \mathrm{V}^{\neq} - \mathrm{V}^R$

By comparing the calculated and experimental activation volumes, one can pick a TS of the right "size" and thus elucidate the reaction mechanism by identifying the most likely reaction pathway. It has recently been shown by our research group that molecular dynamics simulations provide a suitable tool for theoretical calculations of activation volumes. In this project we focus on the calculation of the activation volumes for a series of reactions in which an alpha-hydrogen is abstracted from a substituted aromatic hydrocarbon by bromine radical.

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