FINAL REPORT

Brown University

DA Project No. 20010501B700

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Contract No. DA-31-124-ARO(D)-163

Detailed Studies of Chemical Reaction Kinetics

8 October 1067

by '

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The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position, unless so designated by other authorized documents. For the past four years at Brown University the Advanced Research Projects Agency has been supporting research directed toward providing a clearer understanding of the details of the kinetics of chemical reactions. The purpose of this research has been to find out more exactly how chemical reactions occur. The work has been both theoretical and experimental, involving molecular beam and shock wave techniques.

The major part of the experimental work has been directed to measuring the scattering of velocity selected beams of alkali metal atoms by crossed beams of various target molecules, both reactive and non-reactive ones. The direct, experimental results are difi rential cross sections for non-reactive scattering which can be interpreted to yield: (for all systems studied) 1) Numerical values of parameters in an assumed form of the interaction potential for the reactants; and (for the reactive systems) 2) the probability of reaction as it varies with impact parameter or the potential energy at the distance of closest approach during a collision; 3) the magnitude and energy dependence of the total reaction cross section; 4) threshold energies for reaction and the maximum distance of separation of the reactants for which reaction can occur. These results have been obtained from studies of potassium scattered by HCl, HBr, DBr, HI, CH3Br, CH3I, CCl4, CBr4, SiCl4, $SnCl_4$, SF_6 , $C(CH_3)_4$, $(CH_3)_2C=C(CH_3)_2$, benzene, and cyclohexare, Br₂, adamantane, $(CH_3)_3CBr$, \emptyset_3CBr , and $(NC)_2C=C(CN)_2$ and of Cs scattered by HBr. The more reactive systems such as $K + SnCl_4$ or SF₆ have reaction cross sections of the order of 10^2 Å². These remarkably large values show that chemical reaction can not always be considered a small perturbation on elastic scattering.

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Other experiments have been carried out with an Ar atom beam in a higher energy range (20-200eV). The fast beam is produced by ionization of Ar followed by acceleration and then neutralization of the ions. This beam has been used for studies of the reaction $Ar + CsF \rightarrow Ar + Cs + F$ (for which no products were detected above the noise level) and $Ar + Ar \rightarrow Ar^+ + Ar + e$. Results from this kind of experiment help to clarify the nature of the interactions of atoms at these higher energies.

An apparatus has been built for the study cross sections for inelastic transitions. An alkali beam passes through a velocity selector, is scattered by a cross beam, and is velocity analyzed before detection. Clear cut measurements of energy transfer between translation and internal energy on collision should soon become possible.

An experiment with similar objectives was carried out in a shock tube with the system HT diluted with Ar. The rate of energy transfer from translation to the three lowest vibrational quantum states of HI was measured. The exchange of vibrational quanta between HI molecules apparently occurs with a high probability. Other shock tube experiments have helped to show how two Br atoms, projuced from heating Br_2 or HBr, may recombine on collision with the emission of a photon.

The theoretical work has also been directed toward providing a clearer understanding of the nature of inelastic and chemically reactive collisions. Particular results have been 1) a theoretical justification of the empirical method used for interpreting the

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data from the nonreactive scattering experiments, 2) a semiclassical theory for the rotational excitation of a diatomic melecule by an atom, 3) a quantum mechanical calculation of a reaction cross section for K + HBr, 4) an application of R-matrix theory for the derivation of both an activated complex theory and a statistical theory of chemical reaction rates, and to resonances expected in low energy elastic scattering, 5) evaluation of scattering cross sections in the optical model. These results help not only in understanding the experimental results but also in showing what new experiments may be useful.

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- 3. C.H. Williams, Jr., "The dissociation of a cesium fluoride molecule by impact with a fast argon atom", July 1964.
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- 5. B.C. Eu, "R-matrix theory for elastic and reactive molecular scattering", June 1966.

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(Security classification of the	ie, body of abstract and index	ing annotation must be entered when	a the overell is port is classified)
ORIGINATIN & ACTIVITY (Corpo	wate author)	24. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	
		Un	clessified
Brown University		25 GRO	UP
		NA	
REPORT TITLE			
DETAILED STULIES	5 OF CHEMICAL REAC	TION KINETICS	
DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Time of	tenest and inclusive dates)		
Final Report			
AUTHOR(S) (Last nome, first not	ne. initial)	••••	
Greene, E. F.			
Ross. J.			
REPORT DATE		74. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	76. NO. OF REFS
8 Oct 67		5	
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DA-31-124-ARO(D))-163		
B PROJECT NO.		•	
ARPA ORDER NO.	501		7
B.		95. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
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Distribution	of this report is	unlimited.	
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