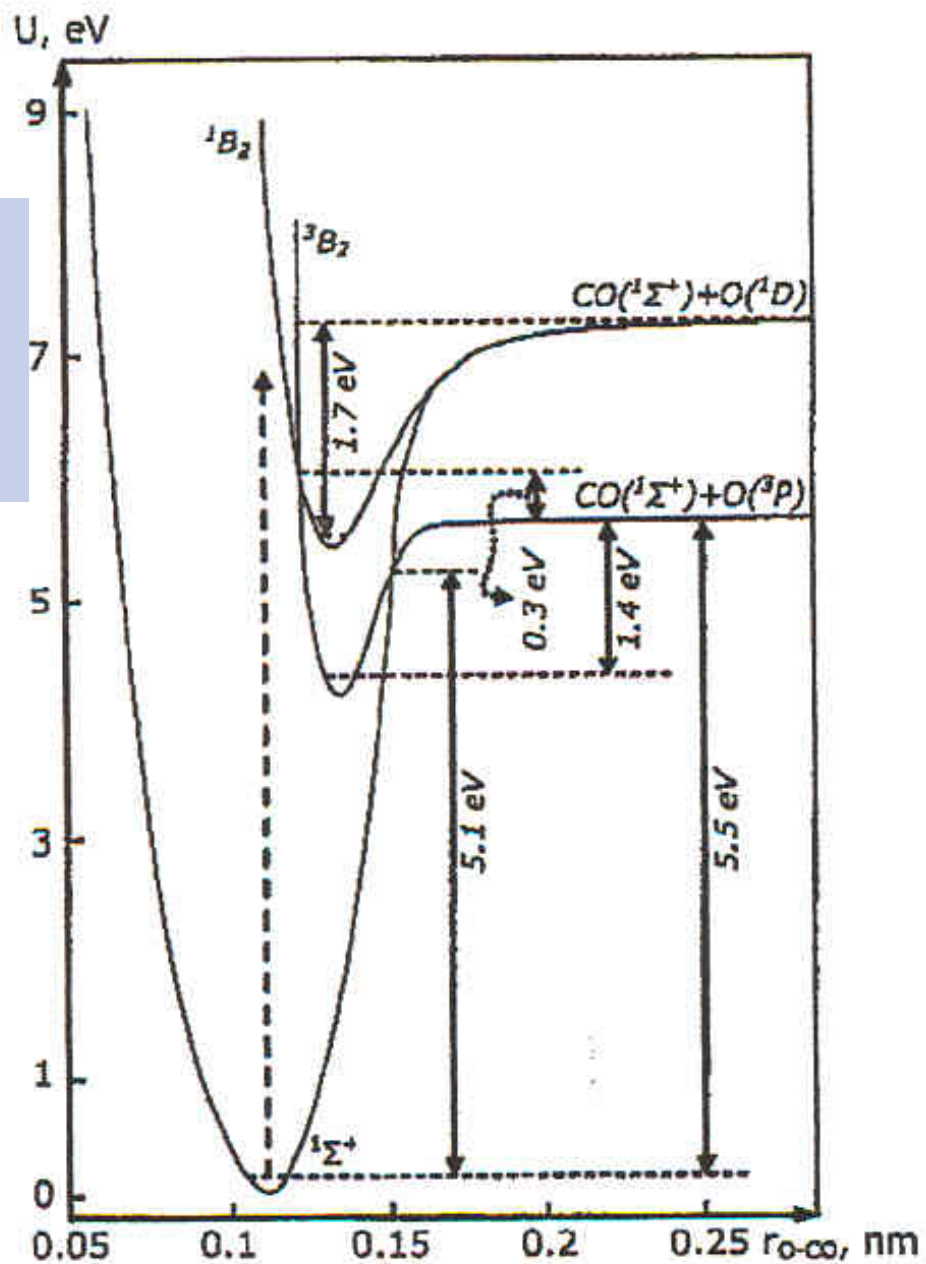


# 6°) carbon dioxide properties



Excited states of  
carbone dioxide  
(energy states versus distance)



Excited states of  
Carbone monoxide  
molecule

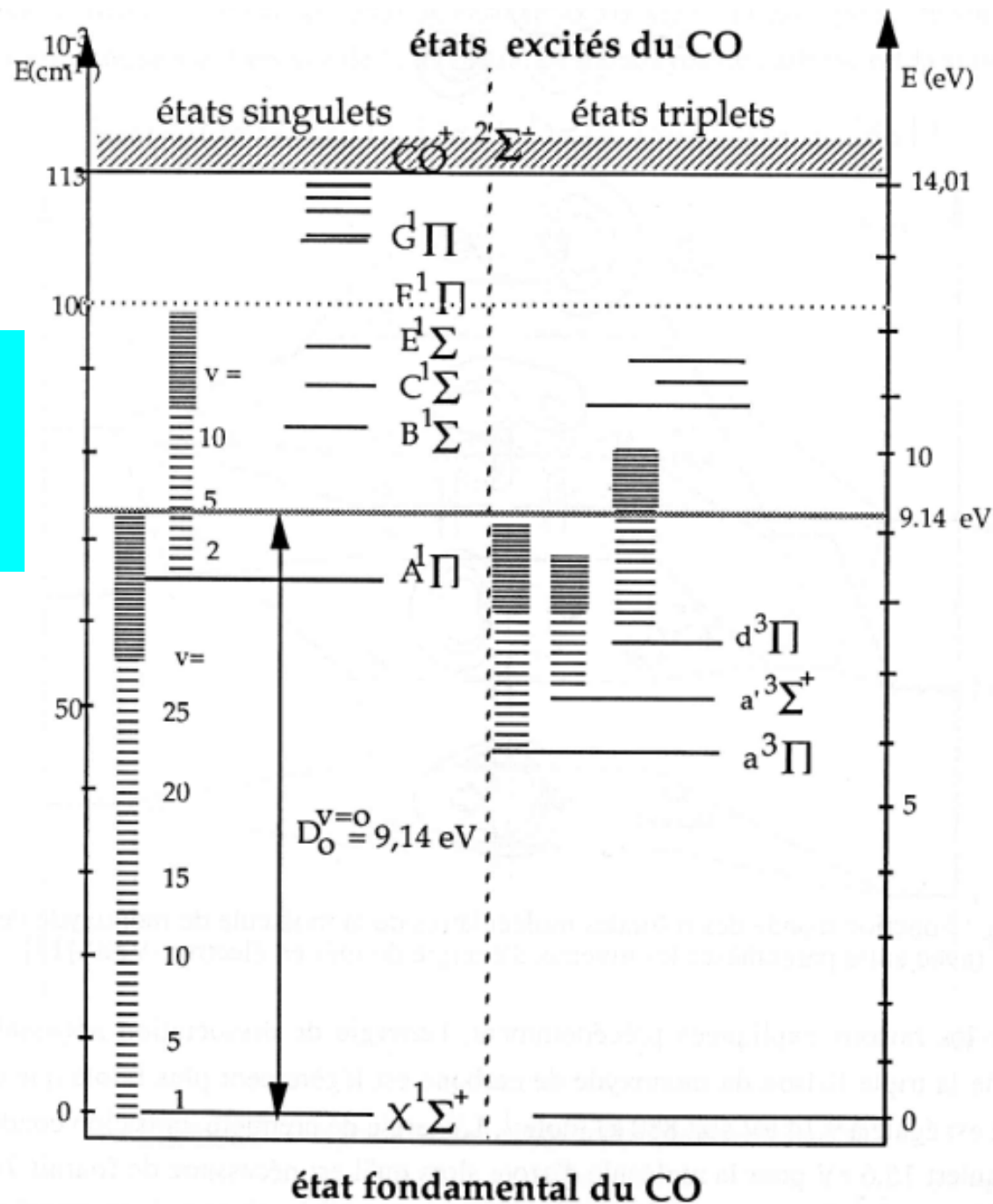
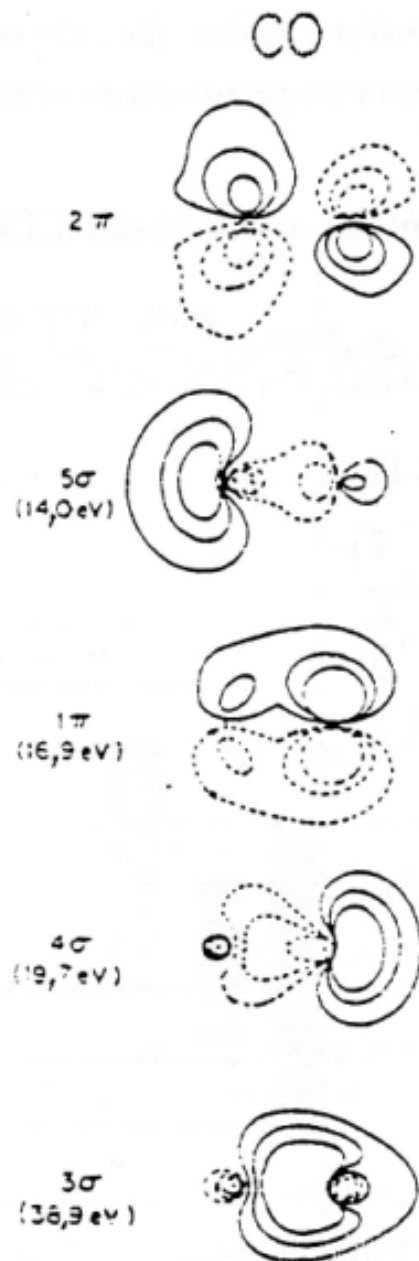


Figure 22 : Diagramme simplifié des différents états électroniques et vibrationnels du monoxyde de carbone en fonction de l'énergie potentielle de la molécule [14][15]

# Molecular shapes of carbone monoxide molecule



Excited state 2  
Lumo orbital

Very strong polar  
Homo orbital

Figure 21 : Fonction d'onde des orbitales moléculaires de la molécule de monoxyde de carbone (avec entre parenthèses les niveaux d'énergie donnés en électron-Volt).[13]

# Main mechanisms during plasma excitation of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules

## 1 – Electron impact

- $e + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^-$
- $e + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^+ + 2 e$
- $e + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + e$

## 2 – Dissociatif attachment

- $\text{CO}_2 + e \rightarrow \text{CO}^+ + \text{O} + 2 e$
- $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{O} + 2 e$
- $e + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^+ + 2 e$
- $e + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + e$

## 3 – Molecular reaction

- $\text{CO}_2^+ + \text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{O}_4^+ + \text{CO}_2$
- $\text{C}_2\text{O}_2^- + \text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_3\text{O}_4^- + \text{CO}_2$   
cluster formation
- $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^+ + e \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{CO} + \text{O}_2$
- $\text{CO}_2^- + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{O}_4^-$
- $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^- \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{O}^-$
- $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^- + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{O}_3^- + \text{CO}_2$

## 4 – Carbon monoxide reaction

- $\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{CO}^+ + e^-$
- $\text{CO} + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_4^+\text{O}_4 + e$
- $\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{O} + \text{O} + e$

# CO<sub>2</sub> dissociation

## 1 – Vibrational state

- $\text{CO}_2^*(^1\Sigma^+) \rightarrow \text{CO}(^1\Sigma^+) + \text{O}(^1\text{D})$      $E \# 7 \text{ eV/mol}$
- $\text{CO}_2^*(^1\Sigma^+) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^*(^3\text{B}_2) \rightarrow \text{CO}(^1\Sigma^+) + \text{O}(^3\text{P})$   
 $E = 5.5 \text{ eV/mol}$
- $\text{O} + \text{CO}_2^* \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{O}_2$      $E \# 0.5 - 1 \text{ eV/mol}$

## 2 – Direct electronic impact

- $e + \text{CO}_2(^1\Sigma^+) \rightarrow \text{CO}(a^3\Pi) + \text{O}(^3\text{P})$
- $e + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{O}^-$

## 3 – Intermolecular collision

- $\text{CO}_2(^1\Sigma^+) + \text{CO}(a^3\Pi) \rightarrow \text{CO}(^1\Sigma^+) + \text{CO}(^1\Sigma^+) + \text{O}(^3\text{P})$

## 4 – Vibrational excitation of CO

- $\text{CO}(X'\Sigma^+, V) + e \rightarrow \text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, W) + e$

## 5 – Electronic excitation

- $\text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, V) + e \rightarrow \text{CO}(Y, W) + e$

## 6 – Ionisation

- $\text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, V) + e \rightarrow \text{CO}^+(X^2\Sigma^+, W) + 2 e$

## 7 – Dissociation

- $\text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, V) + e \rightarrow \text{C}(^3\text{P}) + \text{O}(Y) + e$
- $\phantom{\text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, V) + e} \rightarrow \text{C}(Y) + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) + \text{O}(Y) + e$

## 8 – Vibrational relaxation

- $\text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, V) + \text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, W) \rightarrow \text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, V-1) + \text{CO}(X^1\Sigma^+, W+1)$

## 9 – Electronic energy emission

- $\text{CO}(B'Z^+ v) \rightarrow \text{CO}(A'\Pi, W) + hu$

## 10 – Recombinaison

- 10.1.  $\text{C}(^3\text{P}) + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) + \text{wall} \rightarrow \text{CO}(Y, V) + \text{paroi}$
- 10.2.  $\text{C}(^3\text{P}) + \text{wall} \rightarrow \text{deposit } C_s$
- 10.3.  $\text{O}(^3\text{P}) + \text{wall} \rightarrow \text{Oads} \rightarrow \text{O}_{2g} + \text{wall}$

## 11 – Dismutation

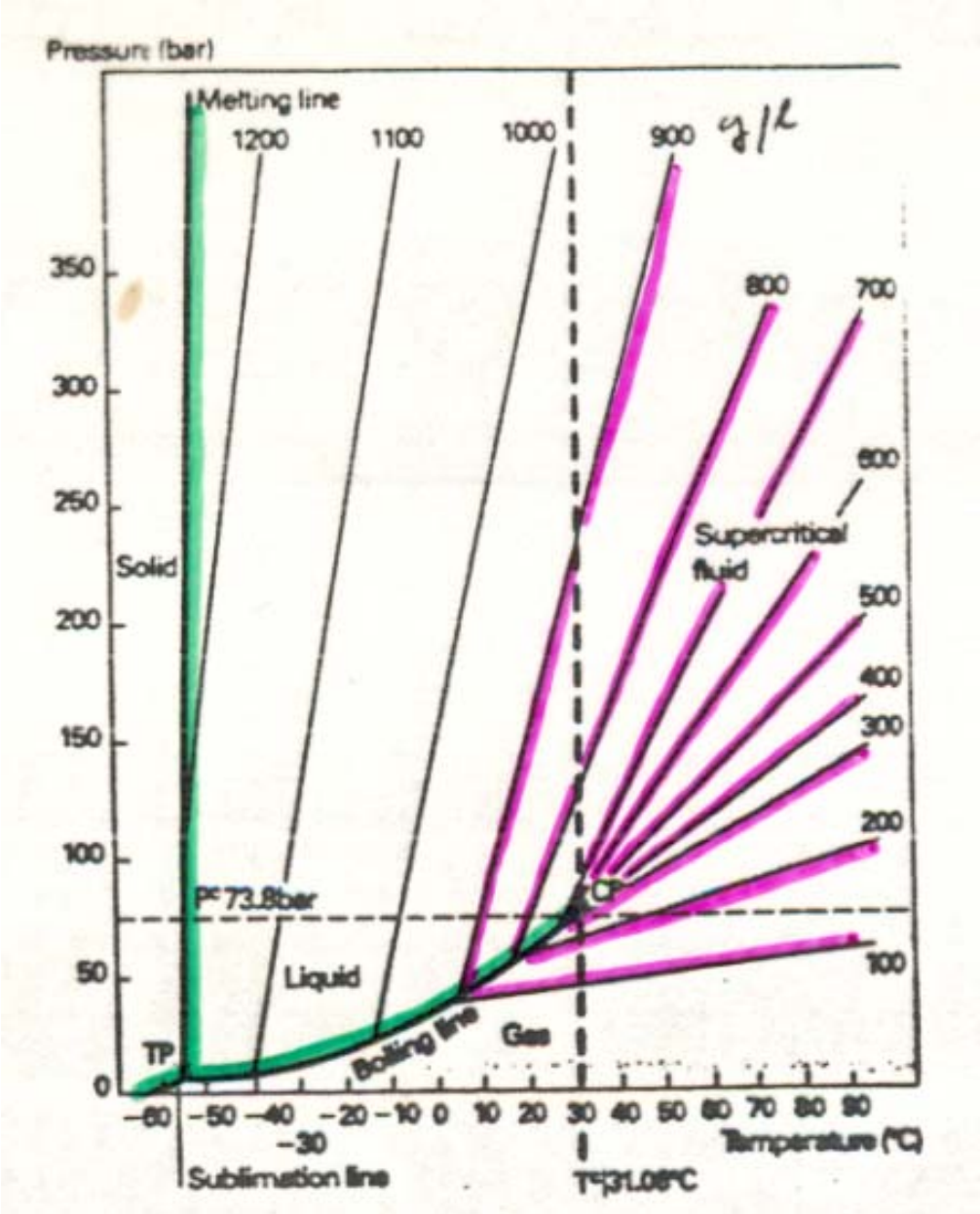
- $\text{CO}(a^3\Pi) + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{C}$  wall transfert or catalysis
- $\text{CO}(Y, V) + \text{O}(^3\text{P}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + \text{energy on wall}$

## 12 – Decomposition

- $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{CO}$

Property/Molecule	<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>
Molecular weight	44	16
Boiling point (deg C)	-78.4 C	-161.5 C
Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	775.3	424.0
Volume expansion factor	556.0	636.5
Moles/m <sup>3</sup> (liquid)	17,620.5	26,500.8
Critical Point (T/P)	30.5 C ; 73.52 bar	-82.1 C ; 46.41 bar

# CO2 a supercritic liquid



Isodensity diagram in g/l



# Carbon dioxide

The **solvating power** can be tuned and controlled.



Adjust the **temperature** and **pressure**

Above its critical point (31.7°C and 73.8 atmospheres), the distinction between a liquid and a gas disappears.

CARBON DIOXIDE FOR GREEN CHEMISTRY

Nidwaree Wanna G 5136122  
[Chemw.sc.mahidol.ac.th/html/scess/2008-scch503/CO2.ppt](http://Chemw.sc.mahidol.ac.th/html/scess/2008-scch503/CO2.ppt)

EMRS FALL  
MEETING

Verona, 12-15 sept 2010

# Carbon dioxide

- **Nontoxic**
- **Nonflammable**
- **Abundant**
- **Cheap**

**a substitute for  
hazardous  
organic solvents  
which are  
usually  
carcinogens.**

## CARBON DIOXIDE FOR GREEN CHEMISTRY

**Nidwaree Wanna G 5136122**

**[Chemw.sc.mahidol.ac.th/html/scess/2008-scch503/CO2.ppt](http://Chemw.sc.mahidol.ac.th/html/scess/2008-scch503/CO2.ppt)**

# carbon dioxide for oil recovery because **of its solvent properties**

- one ton of CO<sub>2</sub> gives 1.5 ton of oil
- **business plan:**
- 50euros CO<sub>2</sub> → 900 euros of oil
- (average value)
- It needs for that an **European pipe for CO<sub>2</sub> to the oil field of Scotland or Norway**
- ref Energy and environmental Science vol3,N°1,Jan 2010 p43-81, M.MikkelsenM.Jorgensen,F.C.Krebs