

# Determination of Pathways in Chemical Reaction Systems:

## An Algorithm and its Application to Atmospheric Chemistry

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# Contents:

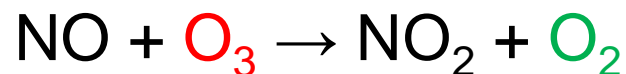
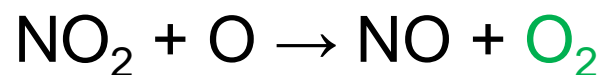
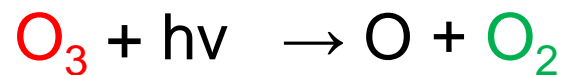
Algorithm for the automatic determination of  
pathways  
in chemical reaction systems:

- Motivation
- Algorithm
- Applications



Motivation: Stratospheric ozone chemistry

# Motivation: Catalytic ozone destruction



Pathway = set of reactions:

Reactant(s)



Intermediate species:

No net production



Product(s)



# Motivation

Reaction system (list of  $\approx 150$  reactions):

List of all catalytic ozone destruction cycles?

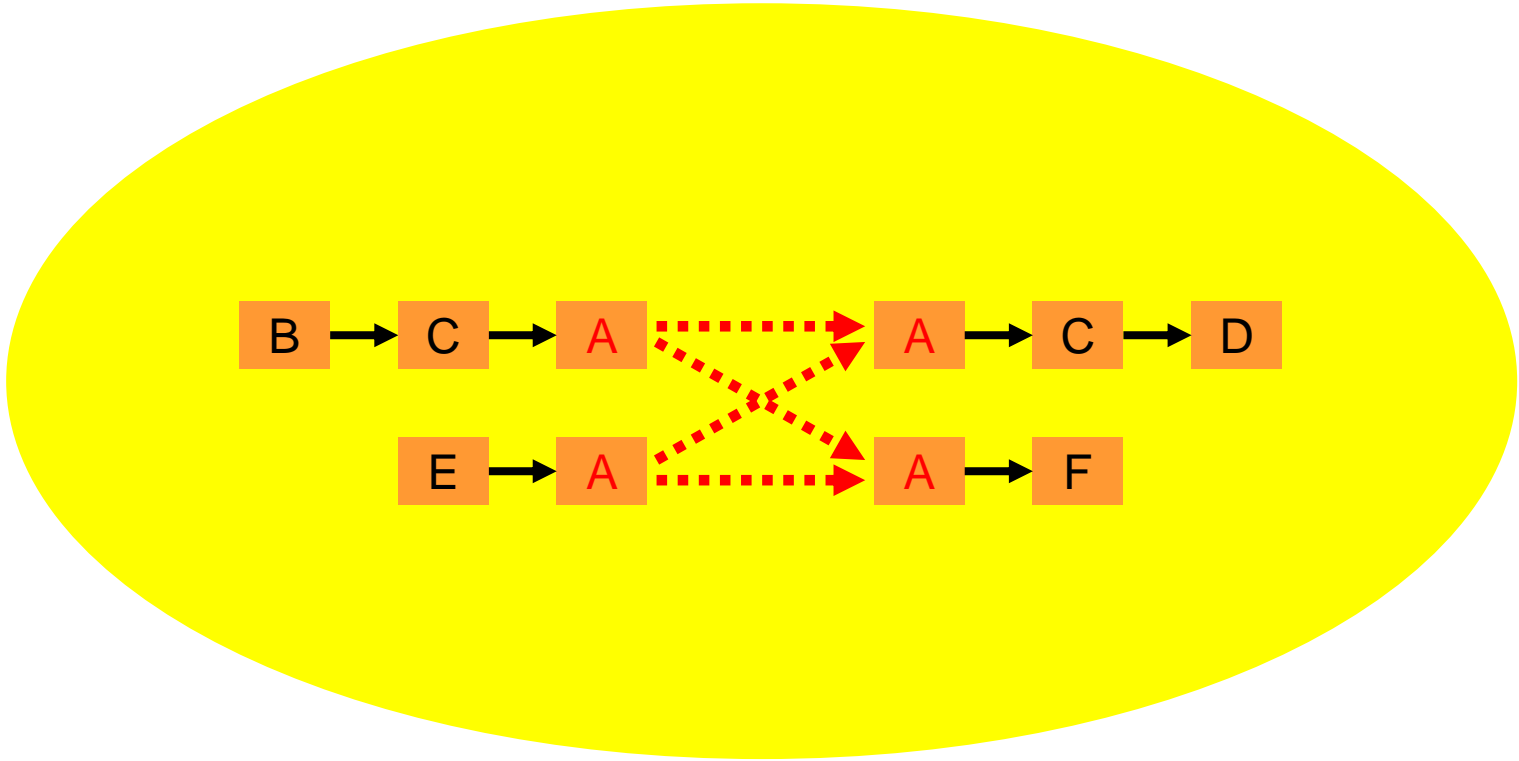
No! (Too many  $\leftarrow$  very small rates)

Reaction rates

List of important cycles?

Algorithm

Pathways that produce / destroy  
an arbitrary species of interest



# Algorithm: Overview

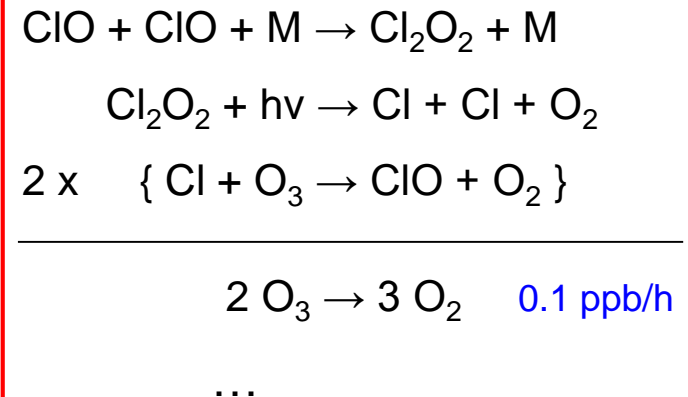
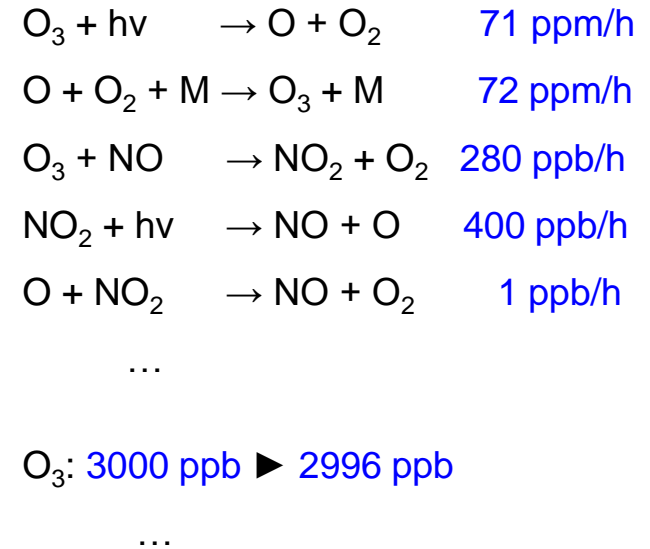
# What does the algorithm yield?

## Input:

- **Reaction system**
- Reaction rates  
(averaged over time interval [0,T])
- Concentrations  
(at times 0 and T & mean)

## Output:

- **All significant pathways**  
(e.g. catalytic ozone destruction cycles,  
CH<sub>4</sub> oxidation pathways)
- Rates

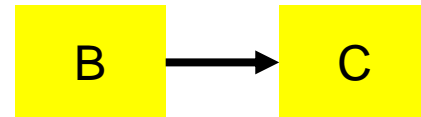




# How does the algorithm work?

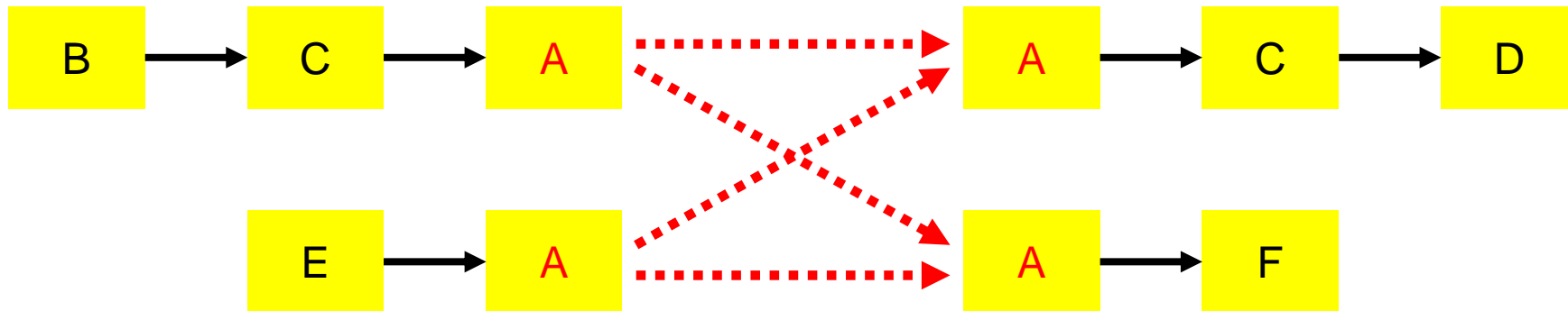
## Construction of the pathways

- Start: Pathways := individual reactions



For each intermediate species  $A$  (beginning with short-lived ones):

- Connect all pathways  $P_i^+$  forming  $A$  with all pathways  $P_k^-$  consuming  $A$



Rate of new pathway

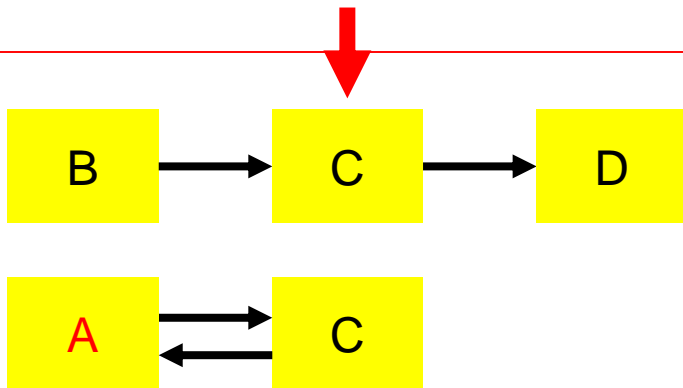
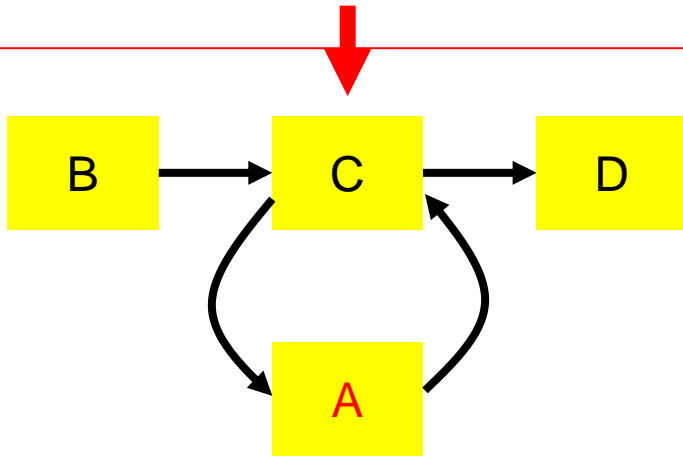
$$= \text{Rate of } P_i^+ \cdot \text{probability of consumption of } A \text{ by } P_k^-$$

$$= \text{Rate of } P_i^+ \cdot \text{Rate of } P_k^- / \text{total consumption of } A$$

- Take stoichiometric coefficients into account!

# Splitting into sub-pathways

- Determine sub-pathways (e.g. zero cycles);  
Split pathways into their sub-pathways (if existent):

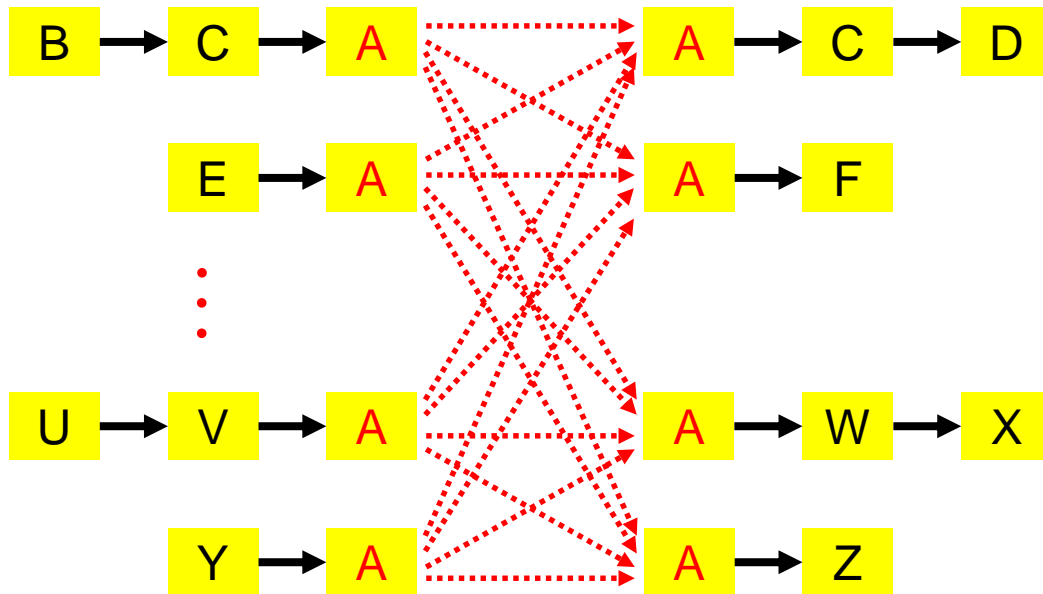


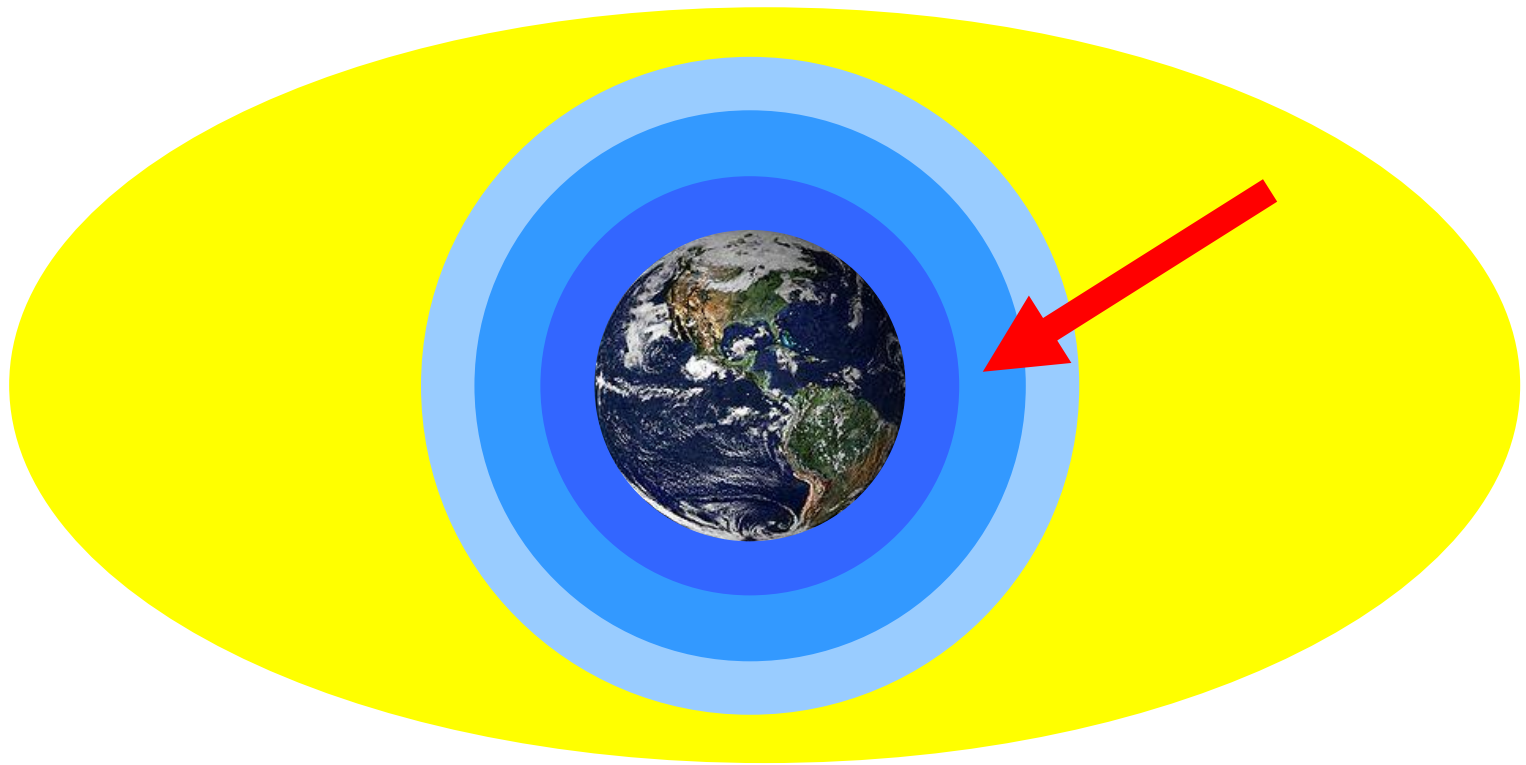
- Splitting into sub-pathways is not always unique!

# Deletion of minor pathways

- Delete all pathways with small rates ( $< f_{\min}$ )  
( $f_{\min}$  = prescribed parameter)

Otherwise: “Combinatorial explosion”:

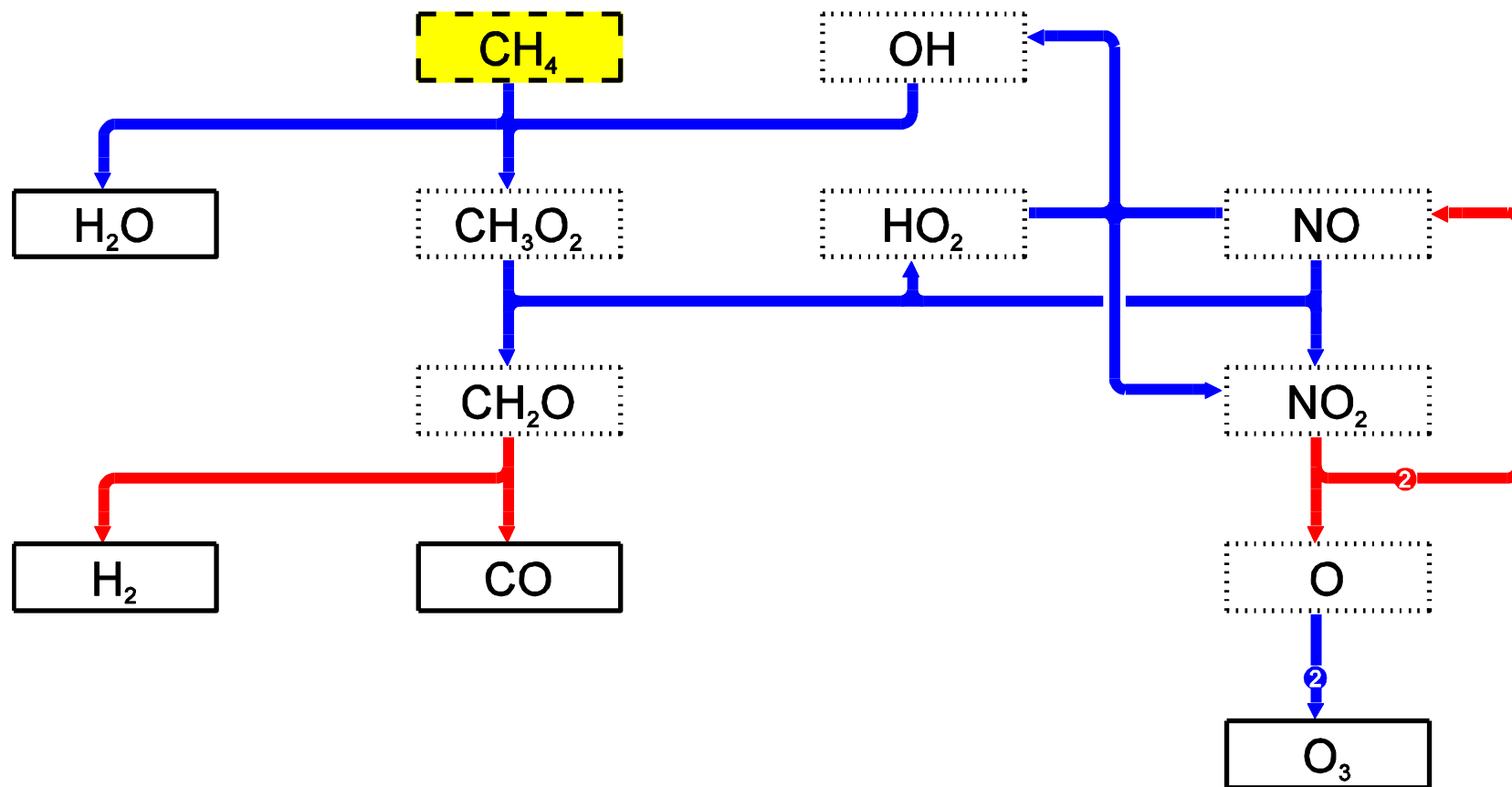




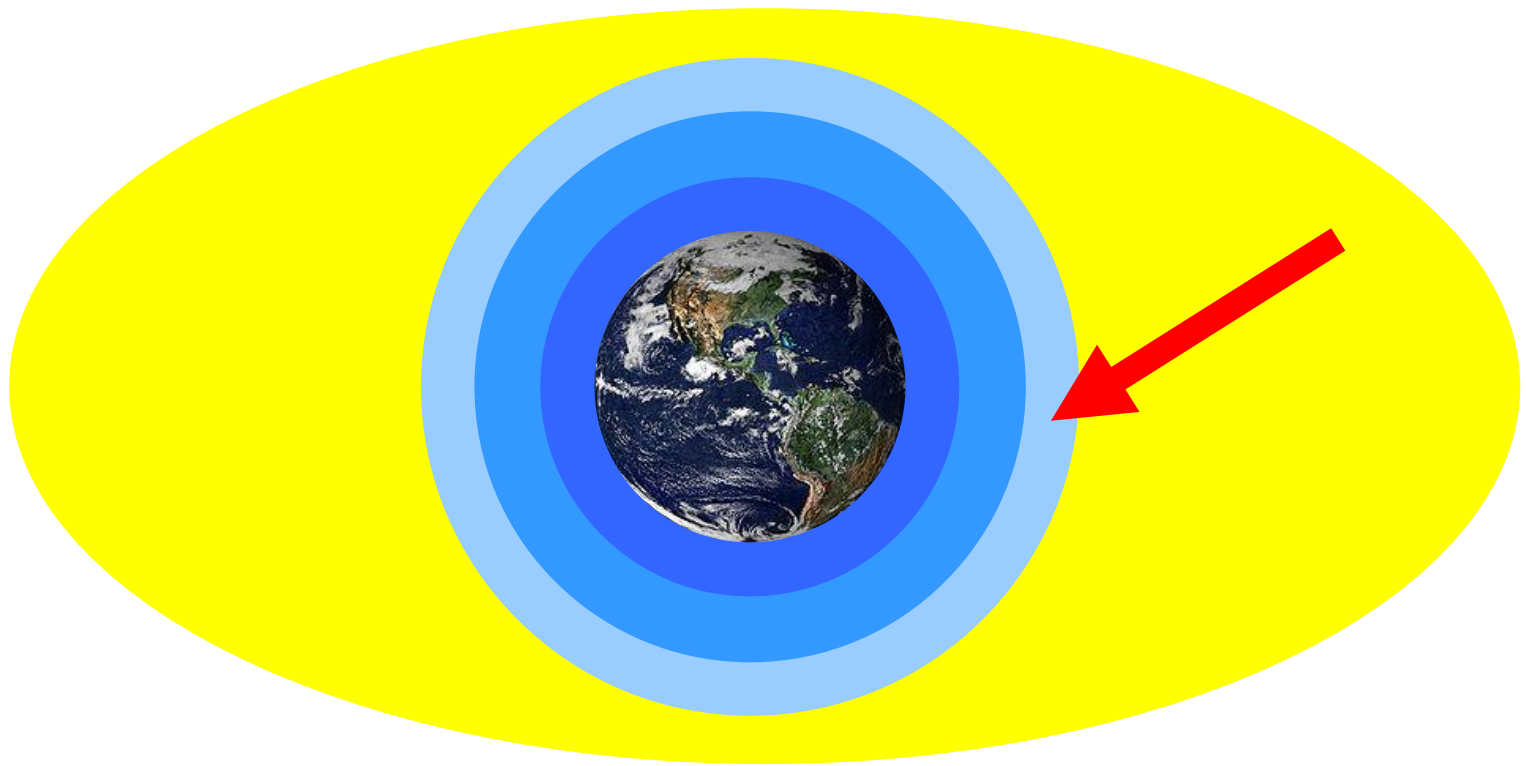
Stratospheric chemistry

# Methane photo-oxidation

(67° N, 75 hPa, July)



(Lehmann, J. Atmos. Chem., 2004)

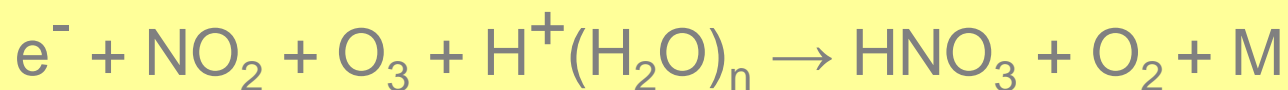
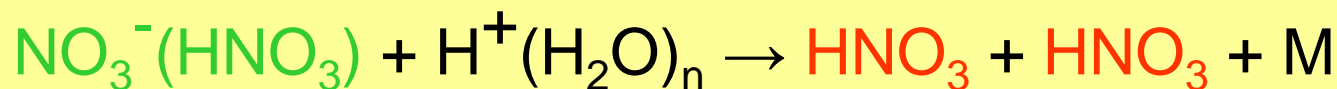
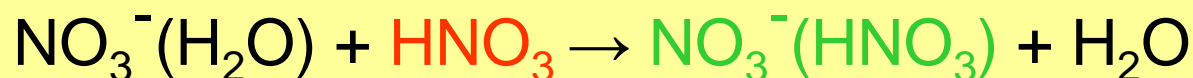
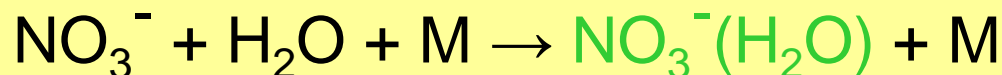
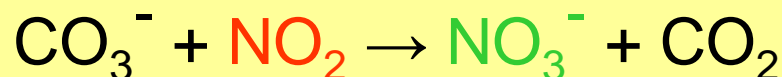
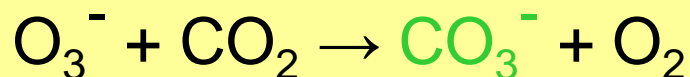
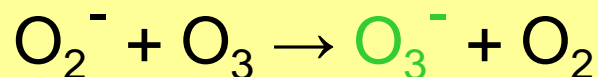
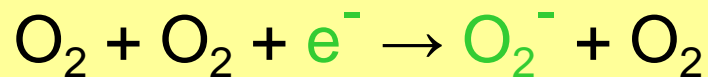


Mesospheric chemistry



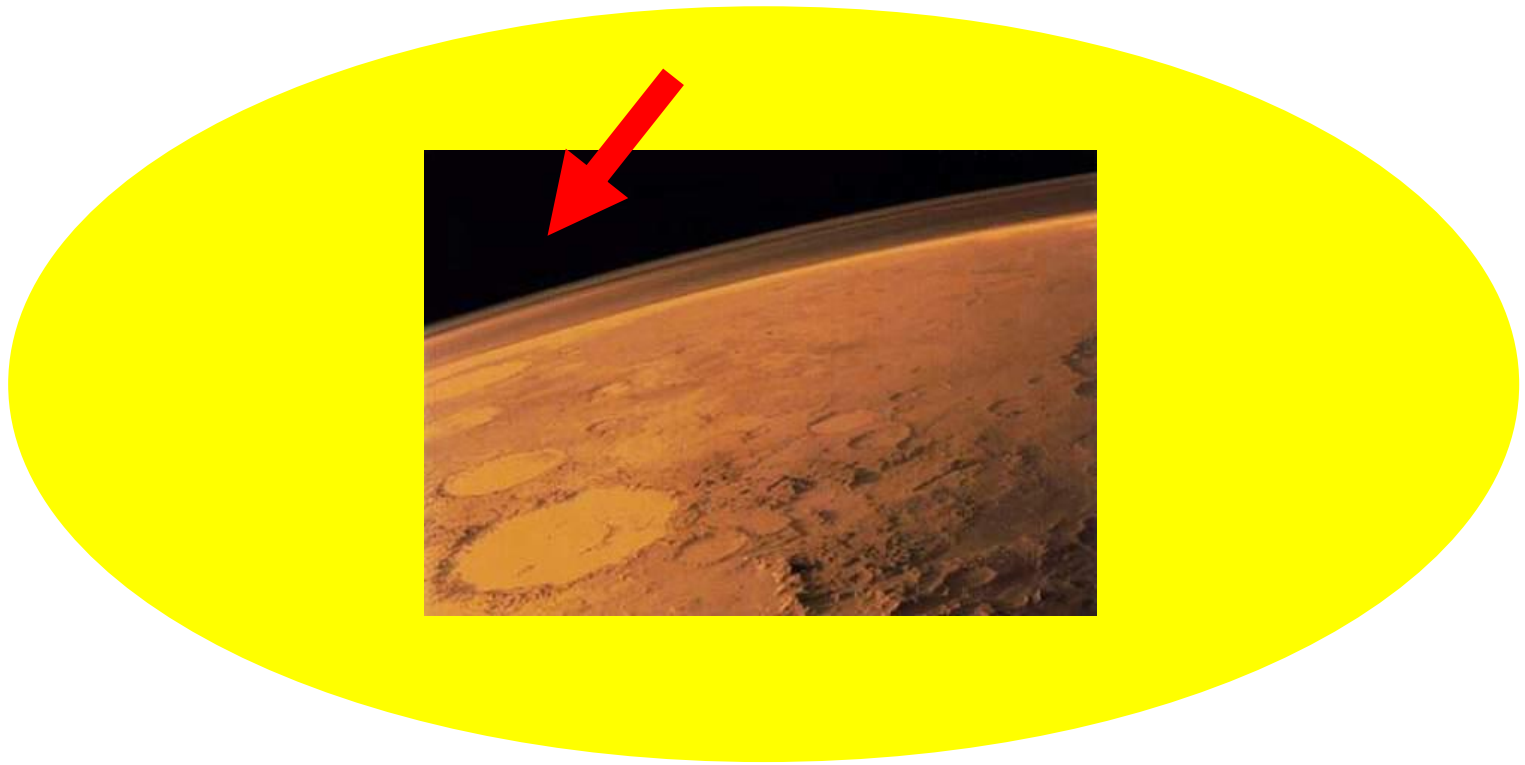
# HNO<sub>3</sub> formation

40 km:



6.6%

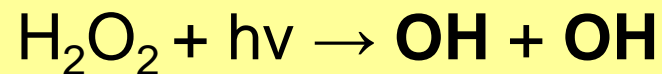
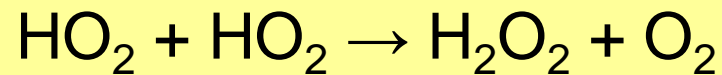
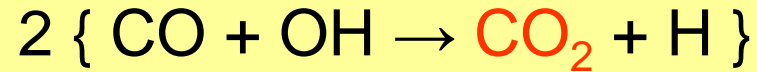




Atmospheric chemistry of Mars

# CO<sub>2</sub> production

Near the surface of Mars:

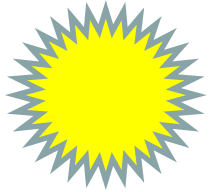


13%

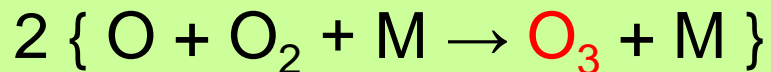
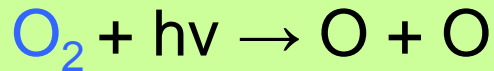


Atmospheric chemistry of  
extra-solar planets

# O<sub>3</sub> production in (Earth-like) planetary atmospheres

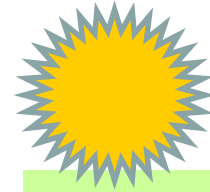


Near sun-like stars:

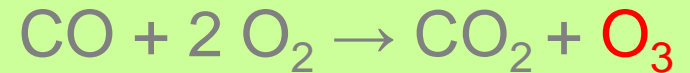
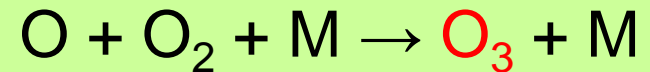
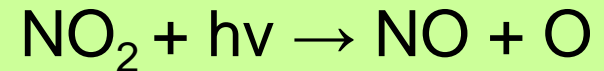
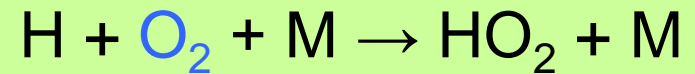
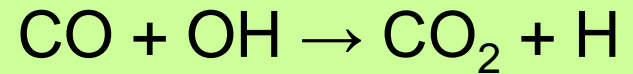


“Chapman cycle”

(Earth’s **stratosphere**)



Near cool dwarfs:



“Smog cycle”

(Earth’s **troposphere**)

(Grenfell et al., *Astrobiology*, 2013)

# Summary

Algorithm for the automatic determination of **pathways** in complex reaction systems:

