## Nonadiabatic Reactions on Three Coupled PESs of CH<sub>2</sub> and ON<sub>2</sub>

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We present the nonadiabatic collision dynamics and gas kinetics of the combustion and atmospheric reactions  $C({}^{1}D) + H_{2}(X {}^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}) \rightarrow C({}^{3}P) + H_{2}(X {}^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}) / CH(X {}^{2}\Pi) + H({}^{2}S)$  and  $O({}^{1}D) + N_{2}(X {}^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}) \rightarrow O({}^{3}P) + N_{2}(X {}^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+})$ . We use our quantum theory of nonadiabatic effects in triatomics (1,2), the quantum real wavepacket method (3,4), and configuration-interaction PESs, Renner-Teller (RT), and spin-orbit (SO) couplings between the three lowest electronic states of CH<sub>2</sub> and ON<sub>2</sub>. We discuss the effects of permutation-inversion symmetry rules and of Coriolis, RT, and SO couplings on reaction probabilities, cross sections, and rate constants. As an example, the figure presents the  $O({}^{1}D) + N_{2}(X {}^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+})$  SO+RT cross sections versus the collision energy, resolved on two N<sub>2</sub> rotational states. We see a resonance-dominated barrierless collision, reflecting the  $\tilde{X} {}^{1}A'$  deep potential well, and rotational and Coriolis reactivity enhancements, both due to

 $\tilde{X}^{'}A'$  deep potential well, and rotational and Coriolis reactivity enhancements, both due to symmetry selection rules. The nonadiabatic interactions play different roles on the quenching dynamics, because the singlet-triplet SO effects are by far more important than the RT triplet ones.

## References

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