

## Semi-Classical TST Calculations of Thermal Rates and KIEs for H + H<sub>2</sub>, H + CH<sub>4</sub> and CN + H<sub>2</sub> Reactions

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Semi-classical transition state theory (SCTST) was developed by W. H. Miller<sup>1</sup> and recently implemented by us using a new algorithm for polyatomic reactions.<sup>2</sup> SCTST in combination with second-order vibrational perturbation theory (VPT2)<sup>3</sup> intrinsically includes fully coupled-anharmonic vibration modes as well as multi-dimensional quantum mechanical tunneling. It has been used to calculate, from first principles, highly accurate thermal rate constants and kinetic isotopic effects (KIE).<sup>4</sup> However, tests on additional reactions are needed to explore its capabilities.

In this work, the microcanonical version of SCTST as implemented in MULTIWELL<sup>5</sup> is used to compute thermal rate constants and KIEs for three reactions, including H + H<sub>2</sub>, H + CH<sub>4</sub>, and CN + H<sub>2</sub>. Potential energy surfaces for these reactions are constructed using the highly accurate HEAT<sup>6</sup> protocol, while rovibrational parameters and anharmonic constants are obtained at CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ and CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVQZ levels of theory. The *ab initio* calculated results obtained with no adjustments are in excellent agreement with experimental data and with fully quantum dynamic calculations.

### References

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