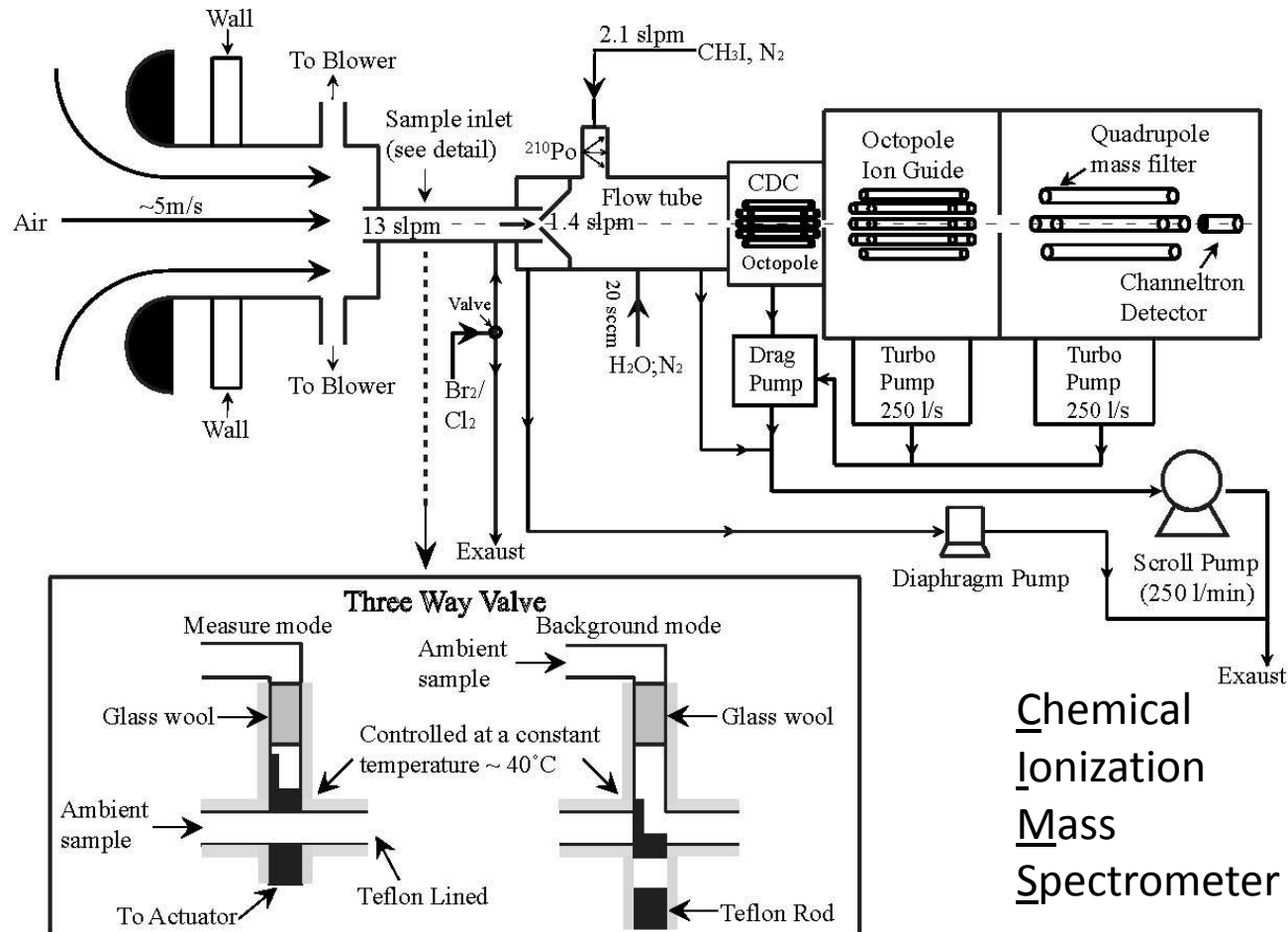


Detection of Halogens by CIMS

Greg Huey, David Tanner, Dexian Chen,
and Jin Liao

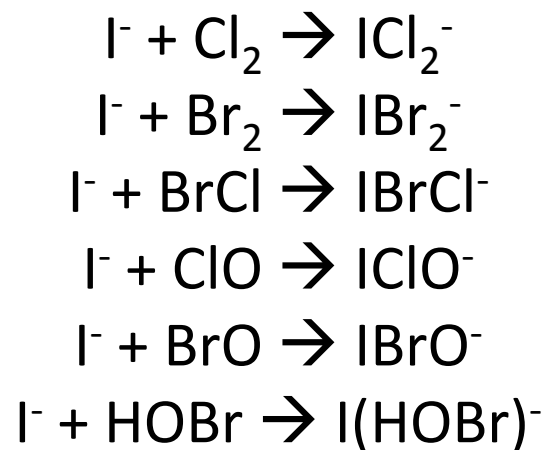
School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
Georgia Institute of Technology

CIMS detection of halogens



Ion Chemistry for Detection of Halogens

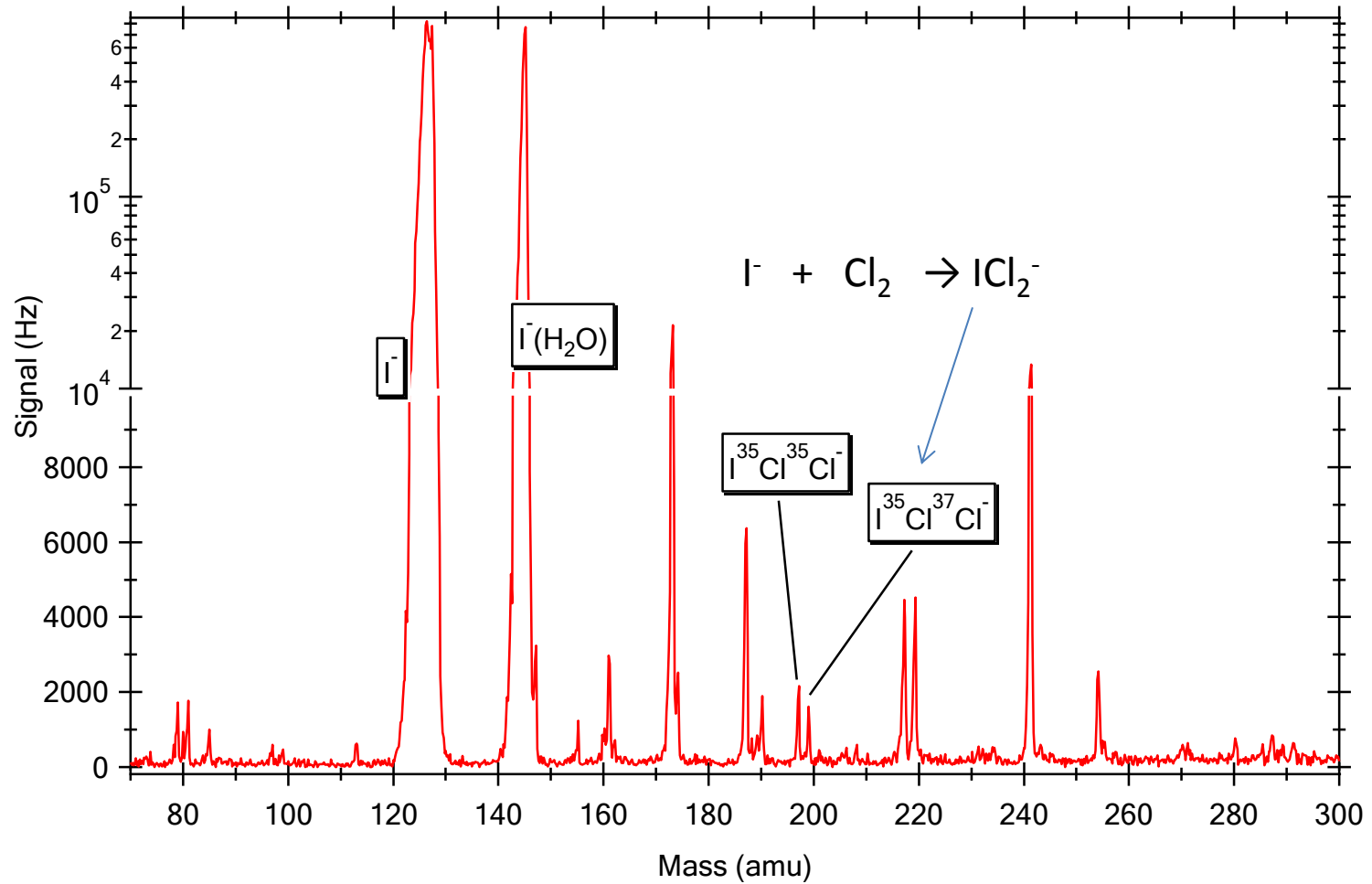
Tri-Halide “type” and/or association reactions



(Neuman et al., JGR, 2010, Liao et al., JGR, 2011, and 2012,
Pratt and Shepson)

All reactions are more efficient at higher water levels.
e.g. dominant channel w/ Cl_2 at low water is Cl^- .

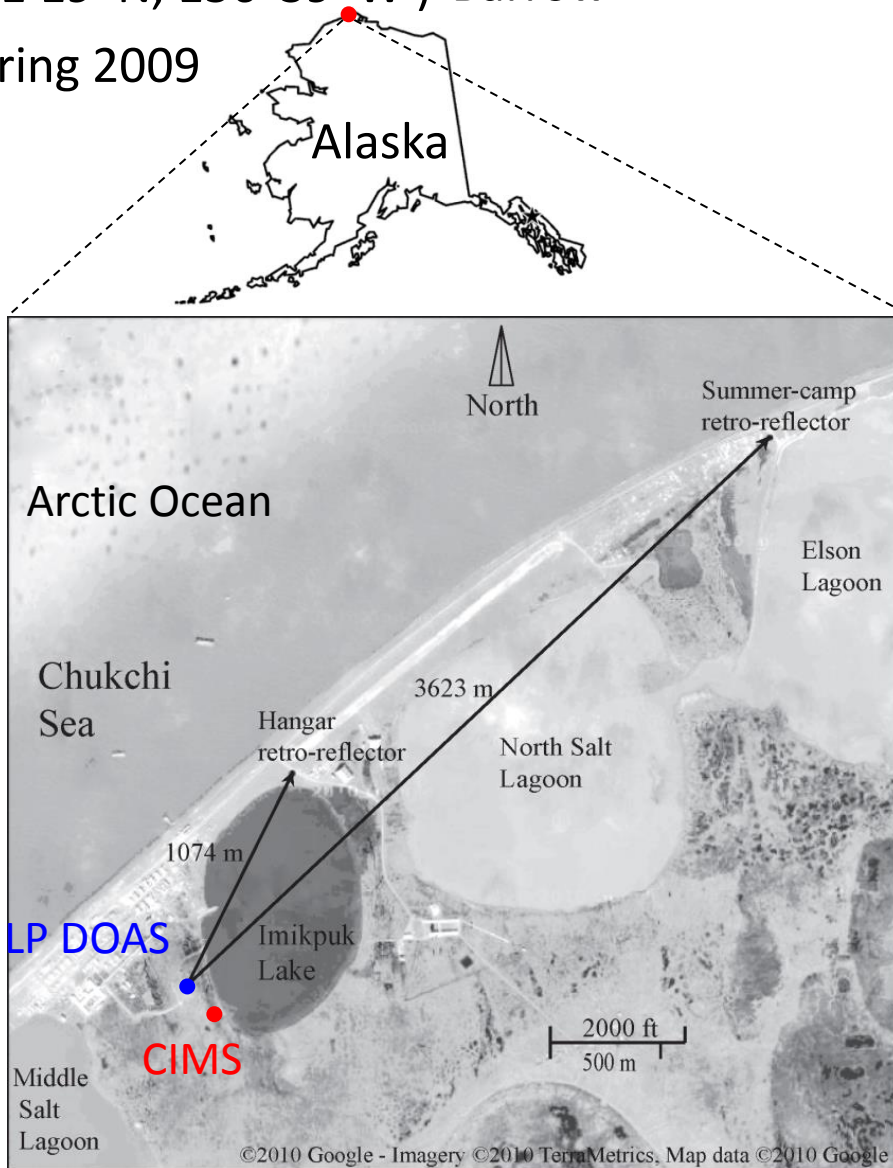
Mass Spectra from Barrow



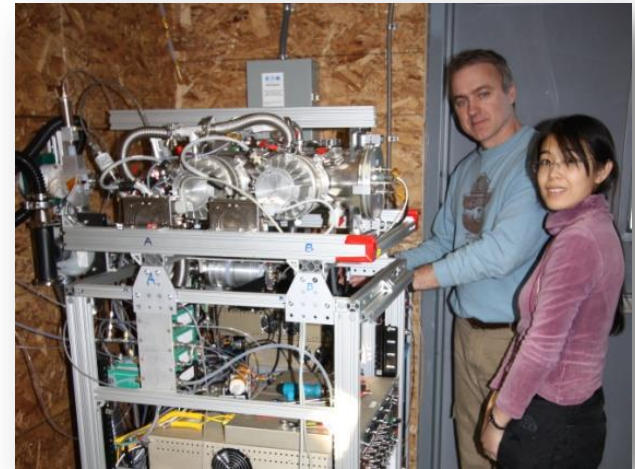
Barrow, AK (OASIS-09)

(71°19' N, 156° 39' W) Barrow

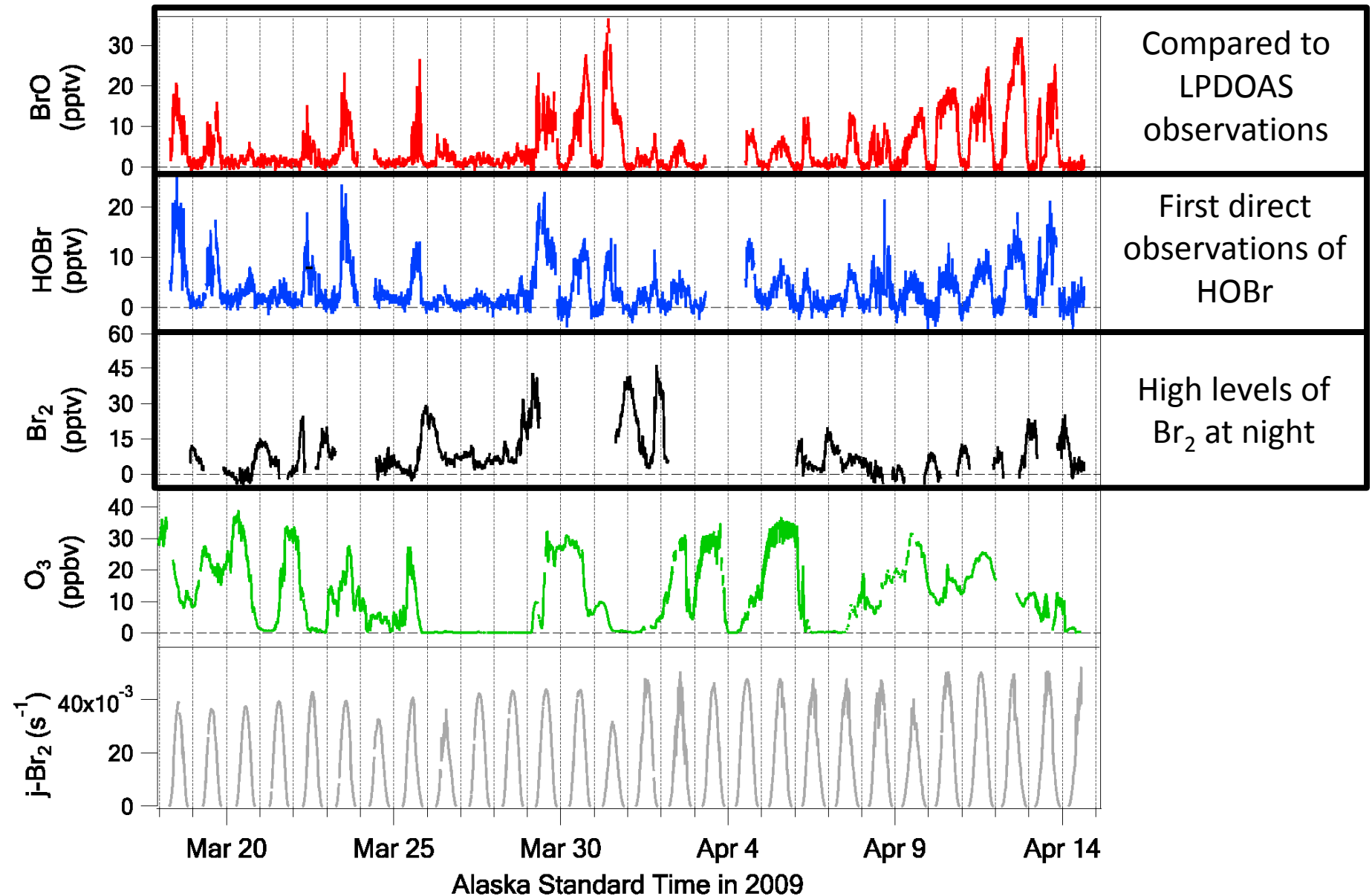
Spring 2009



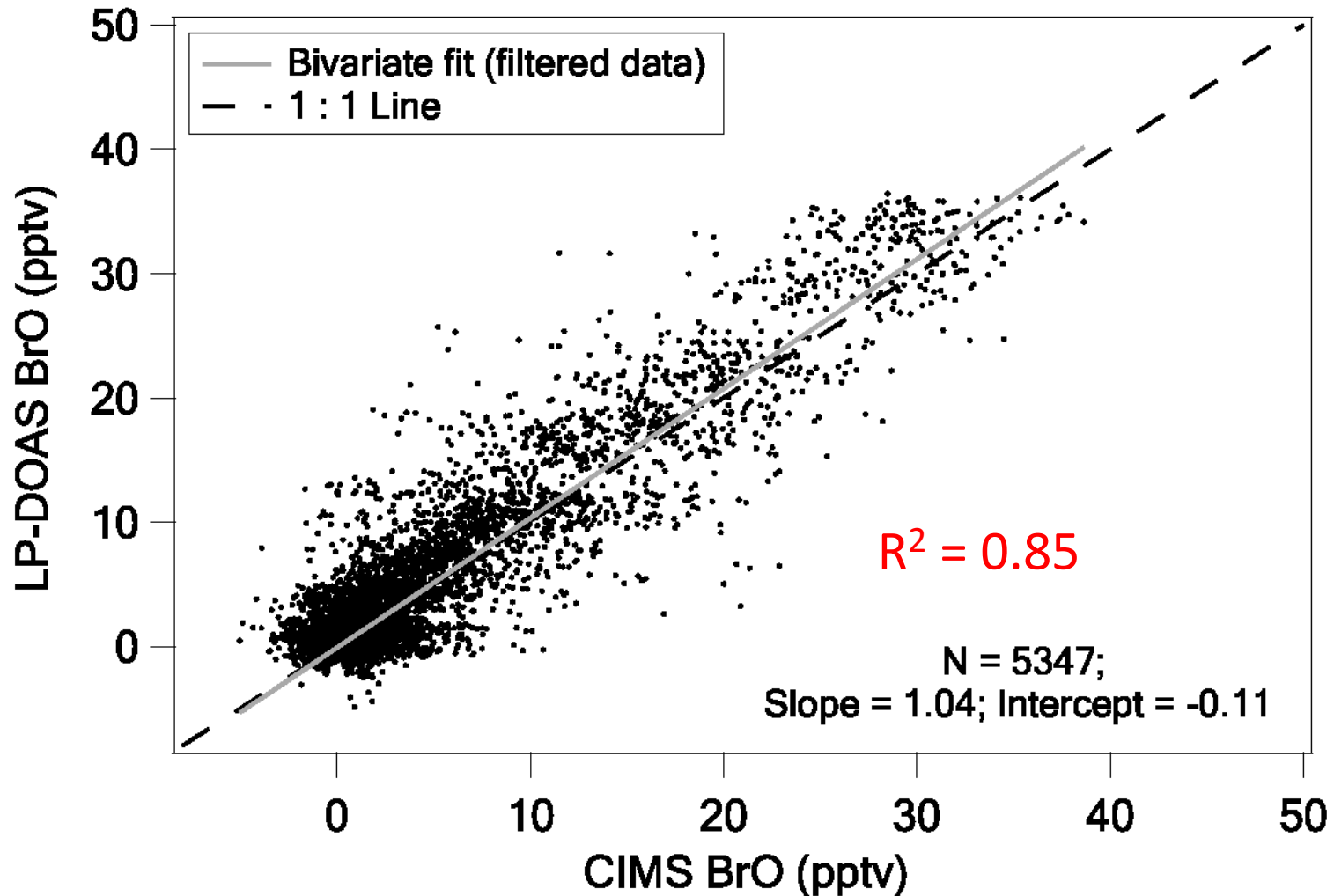
Chemical ionization mass spectrometer



Observations of BrO, HOBr and Br₂ by CIMS

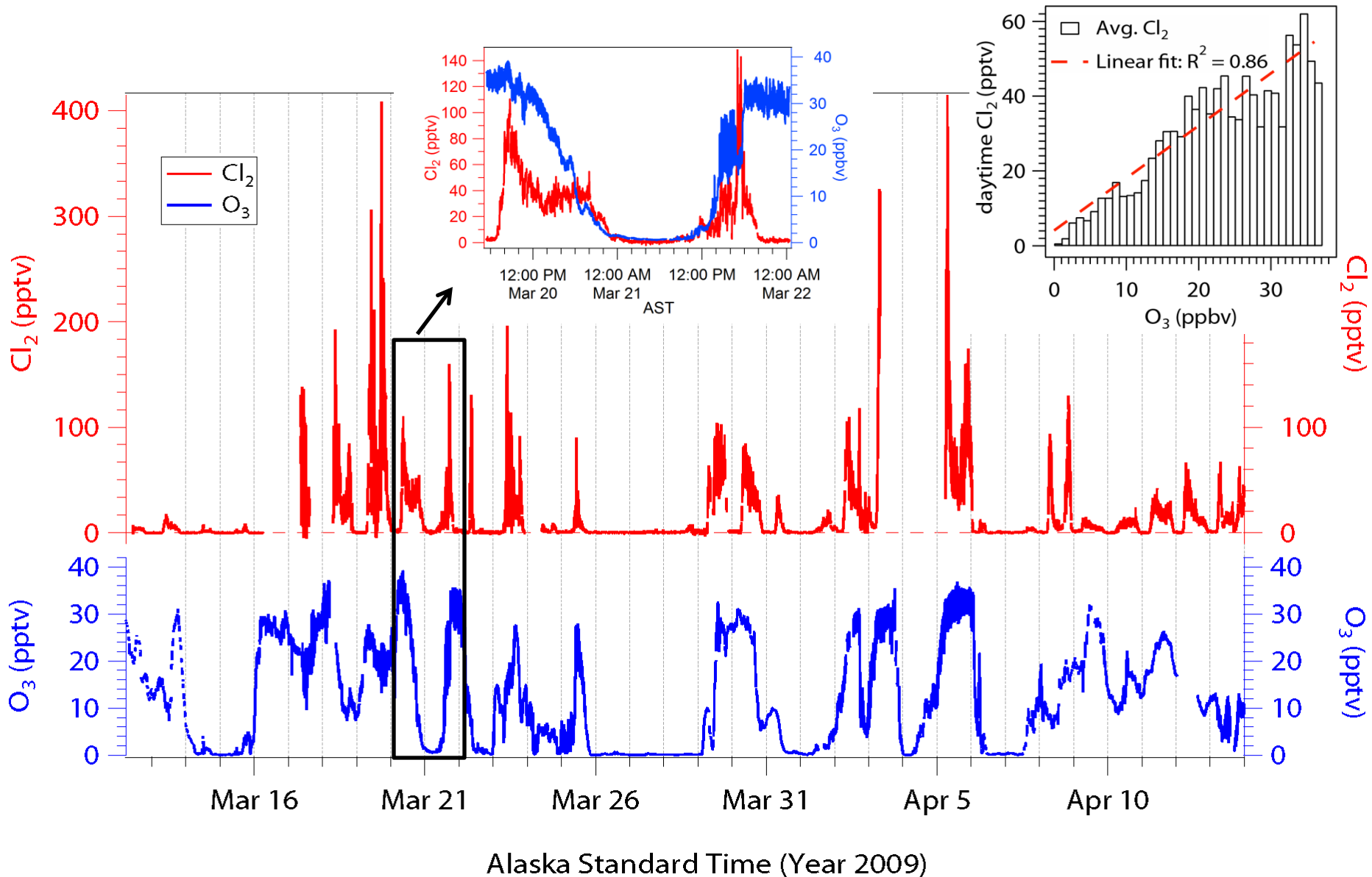


BrO measurement comparison



BrO measurements from the CIMS were in excellent agreement with a nearly co-located LP-DOAS, especially at moderate wind speeds ($3 \text{ m/s} < w_s < 8 \text{ m/s}$) and low NO ($\text{NO} < 100 \text{ pptv}$) conditions. [*Liao et al.*, 2011]

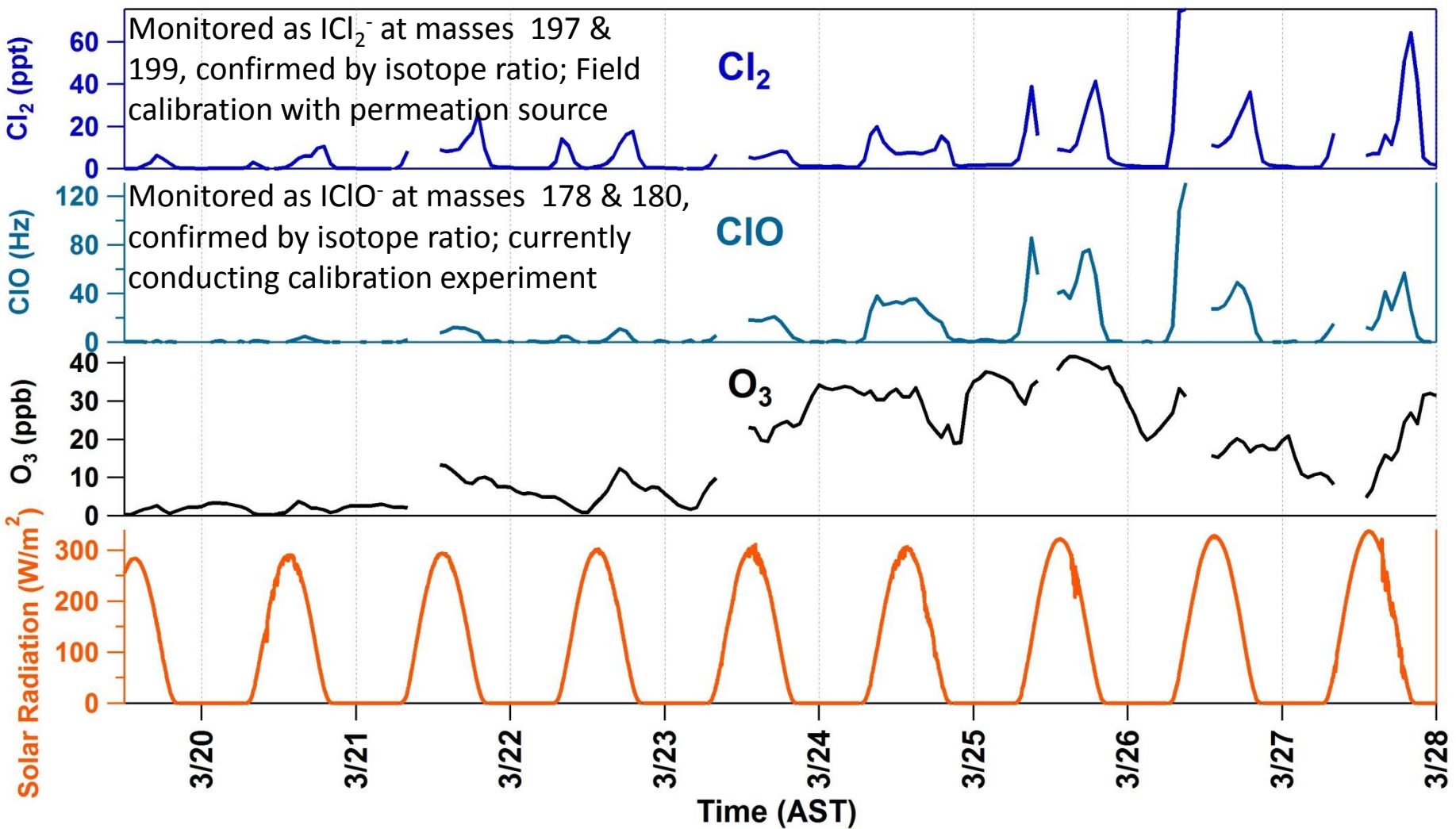
High levels of Cl₂ observed in presence of Ozone and Sunlight



Bromine, Ozone, and Mercury EXperiment (BROMEX)

CIMS Deployment to Barrow, Alaska, March 2012

$I(H_2O)_n^-$ as reagent ion



- Cl_2 correlated with solar radiation and ozone similar to Liao et al. observations

Halogens by CIMS for CONTRAST

- We can detect a wide variety of inorganic halogens – BrO, ClO, etc.
- CONTRAST environment for BrO will be challenging due to bromine partitioning (i.e. low O₃ favoring Br atoms). We will focus on high altitude measurements.
- GV inlet will convert HOBr to Br₂. We will take advantage of this impact to detect the sum of these species during night time flights to take best shot at inorganic bromine .
- Other molecules available with this ion chemistry – HO₂NO₂, formic and acetic acid.