

# The detection and identification of extremely low-volatility organic species during SOAS and FIXCITCIT using an $\text{NO}_3^-$ -CIMS

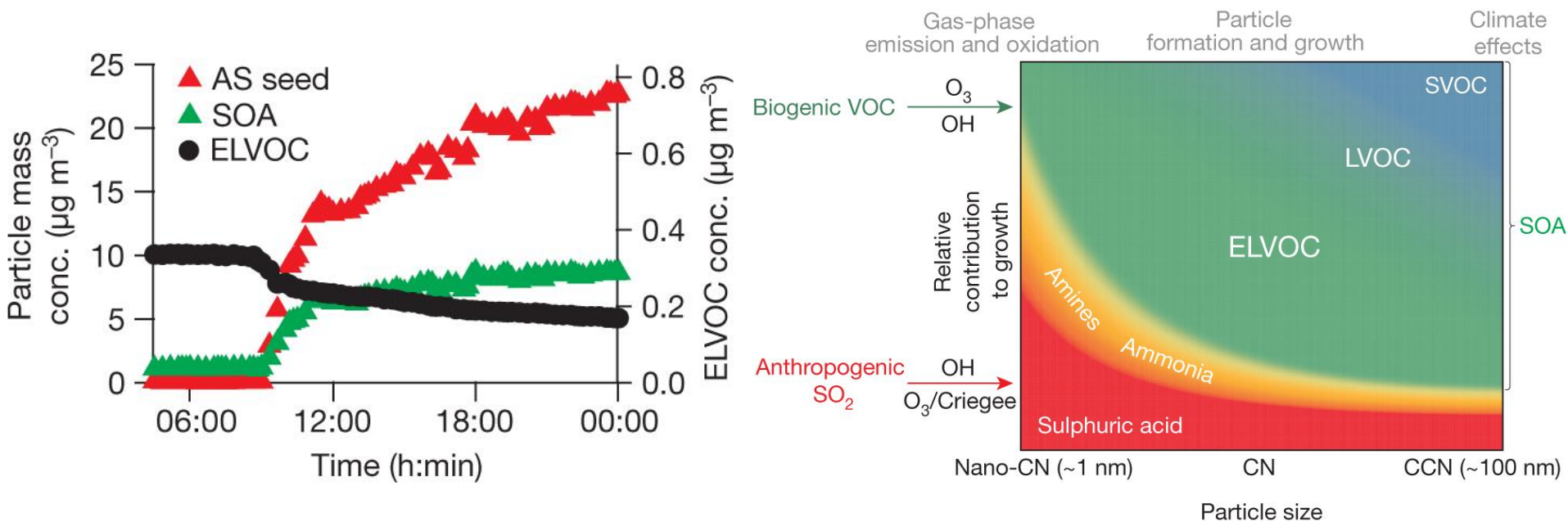
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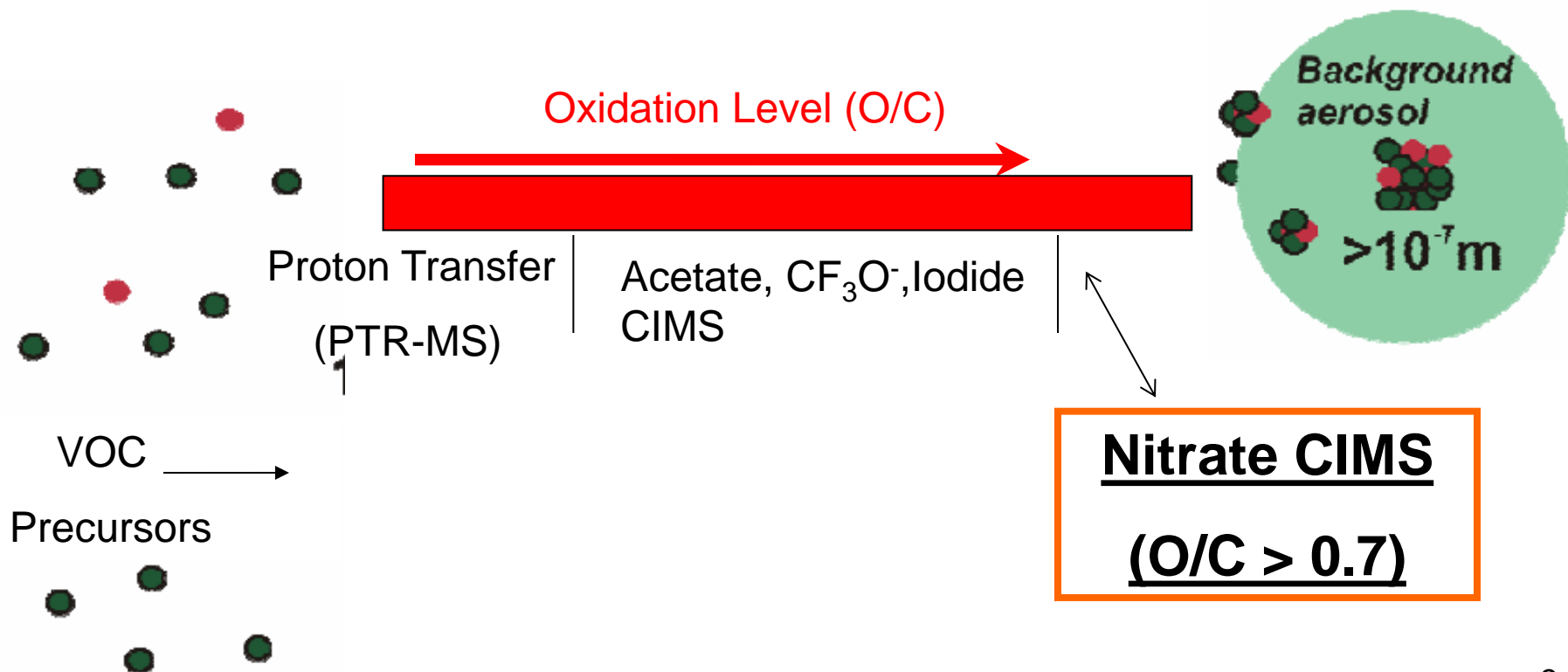
# Motivation: Extremely Low Volatility Organic Compounds (ELVOCs) are important for new particle growth in $\alpha$ -Pinene dominated environments



From: Ehn, M. *et al.* A large source of low-volatility secondary organic aerosol. *Nature* **506**, 476–479 (2014). <sub>2</sub>

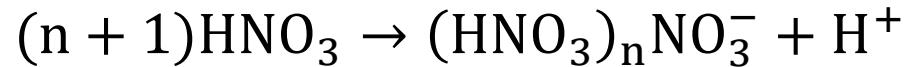
# METHOD: Detection of Oxidized Organics in the gas phase via Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry (CIMS)

- Selective method via specific ionization schemes
- Molecular identification via high resolution mass spectrometry

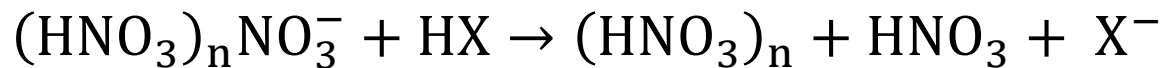


# Nitrate Ion ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) Ionization Scheme for Oxidized Organic Molecules

## **X-rays**

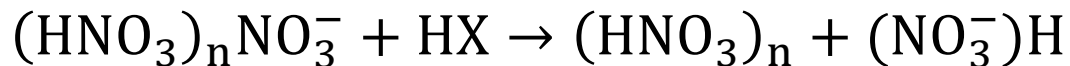


## **Deprotonation:**



**ELVOC  
detection**

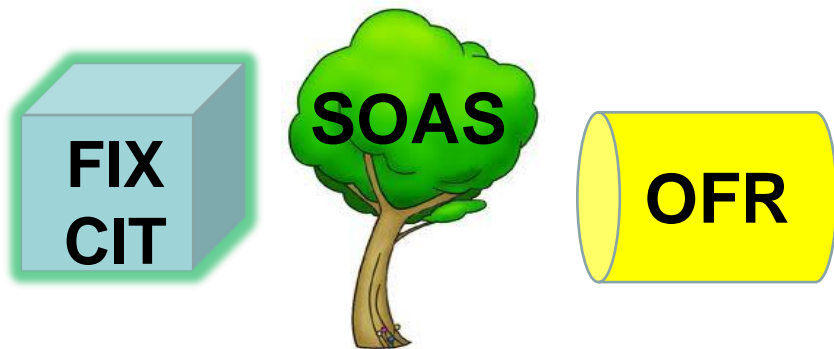
## **Clustering:**



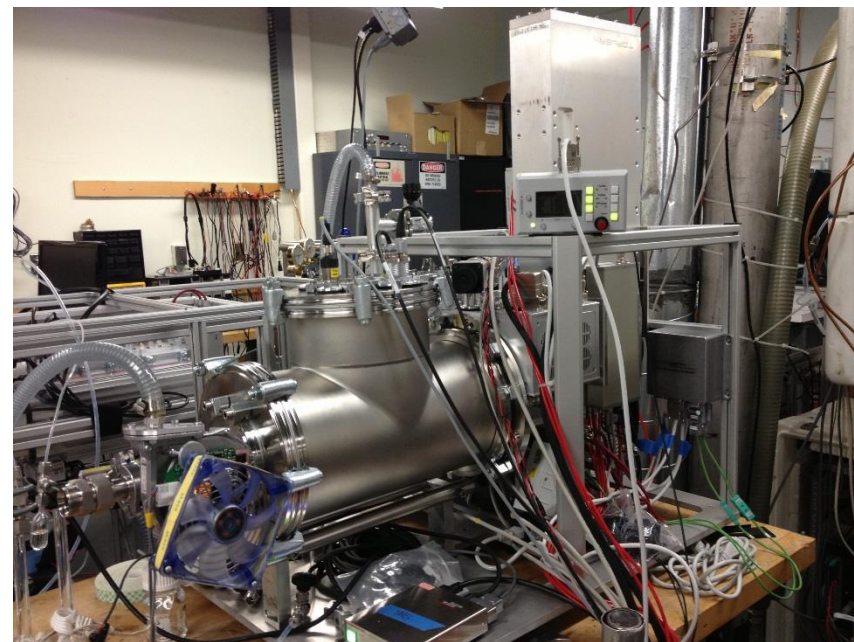
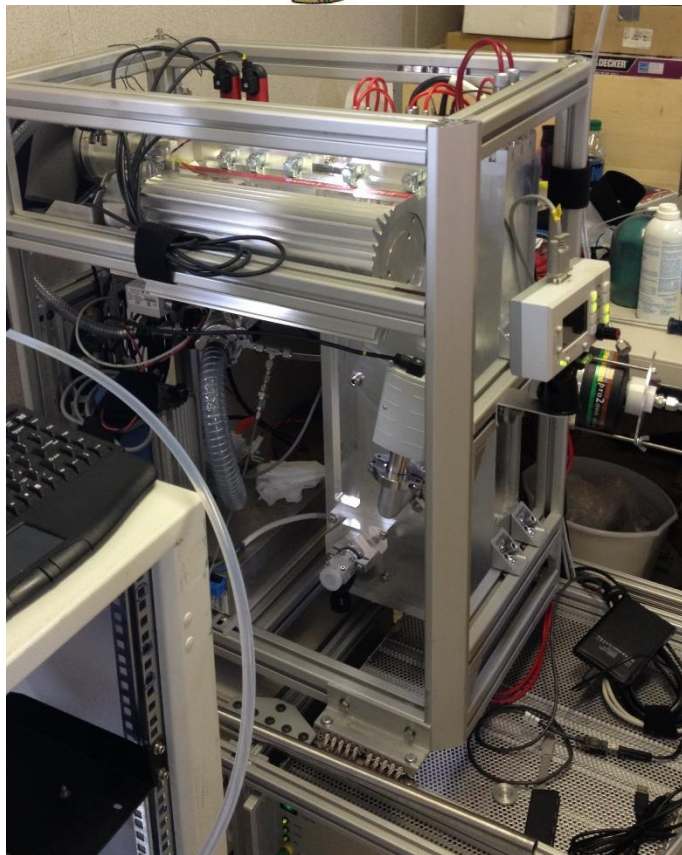
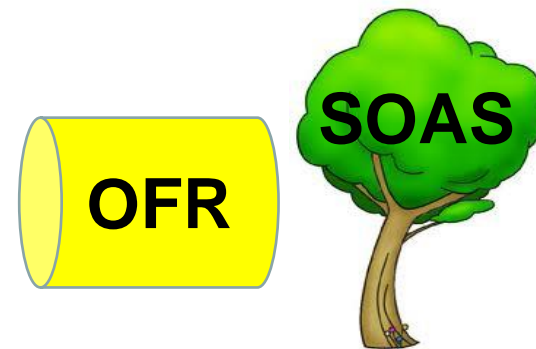
Sensitivity = ppt levels (low background, high S/N)

Calibration = obtained for  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  based on inlet geometry (flows)  
(Mauldin et al., JGR, 1999; Jokinen et al., ACP, 2012)

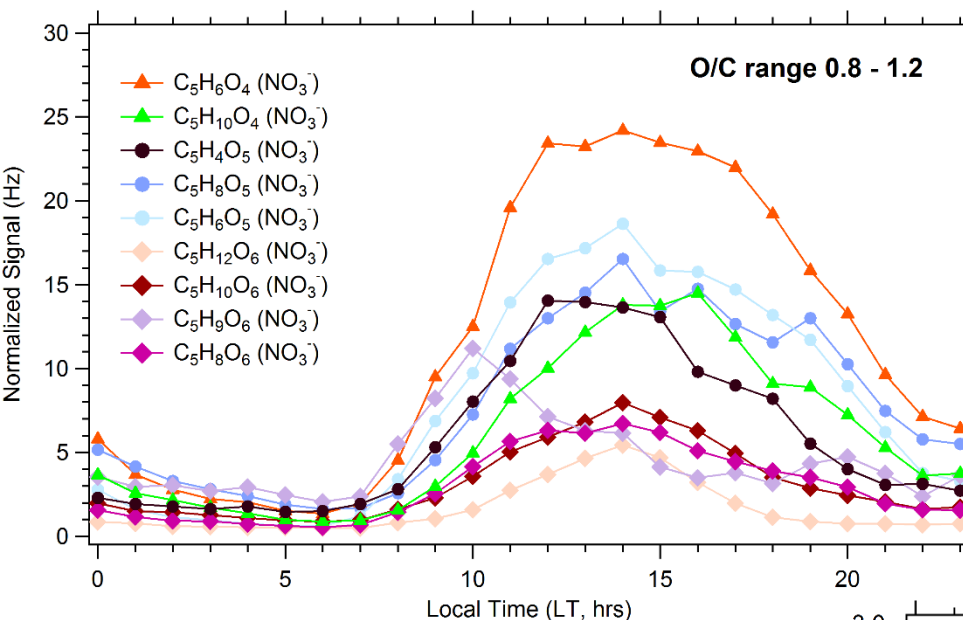
# NO<sub>3</sub>-CIMS



# IMS-TOF



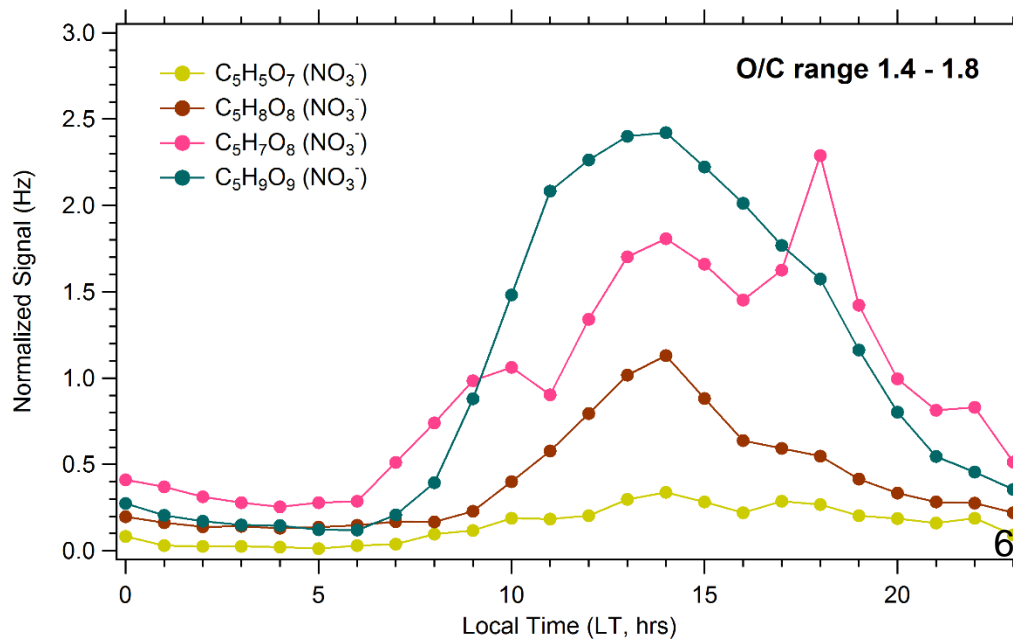
# C<sub>5</sub> compounds observed



- O/C values ranging from of 0.8 to 1.8

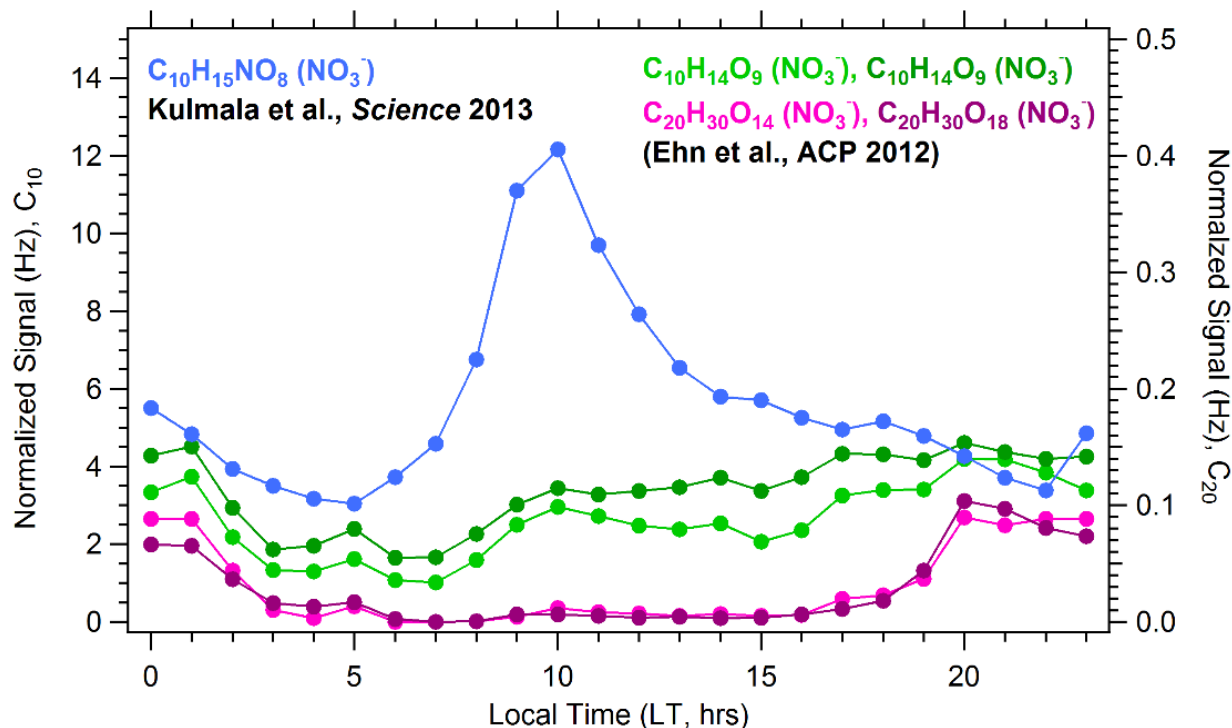
NOTE: A day-to-day variability depending on rain rate and cloudiness is observed for all of these compounds

(Massoli, AGU 2013)





# Diurnal Cycles of $\alpha$ -pinene known oxidation products



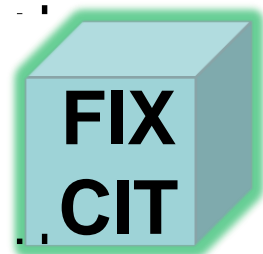
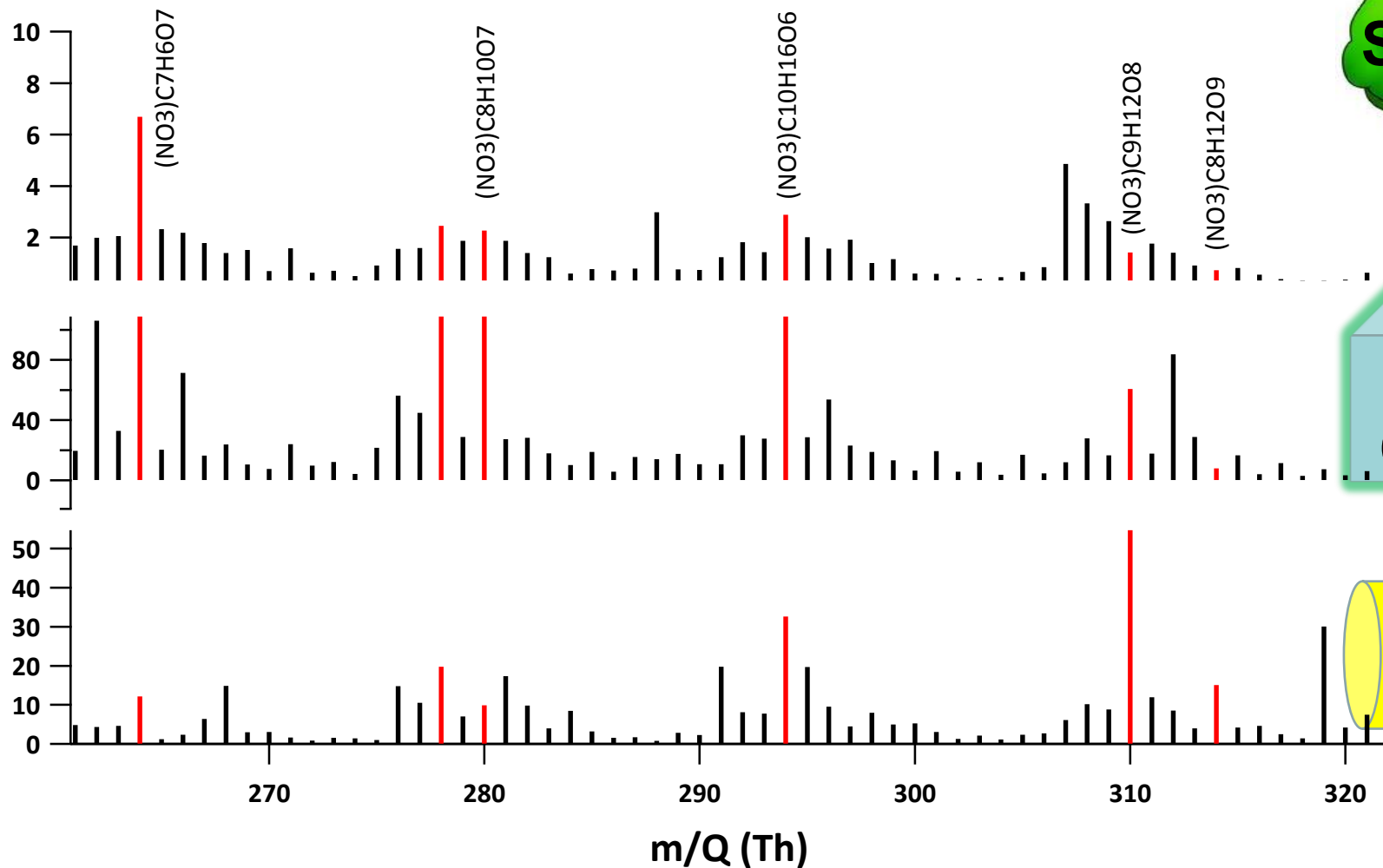
## ➤ $\alpha$ -pinene products ( $C_{10}$ , $C_{20}$ )

- O/C = 0.8 – 1

- Night time peak ( $O_3$ ) except for  $C_{10}H_{15}NO_8 (NO_3^-)$ , observed during the day ( $O_3$  and OH) as in Hyytiälä (role for NPF and growth)

(Massoli, AGU 2013)

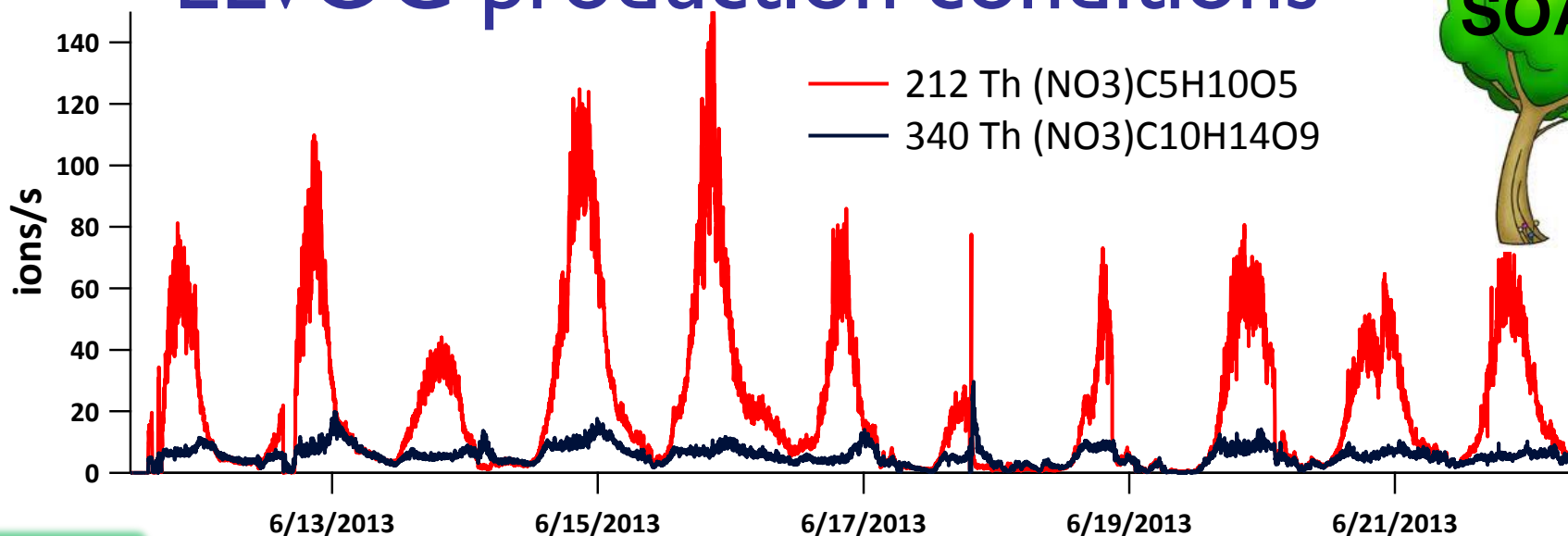
# $\alpha$ -pinene Ions observed during SOAS match ions generated in chamber and flow reactor experiments



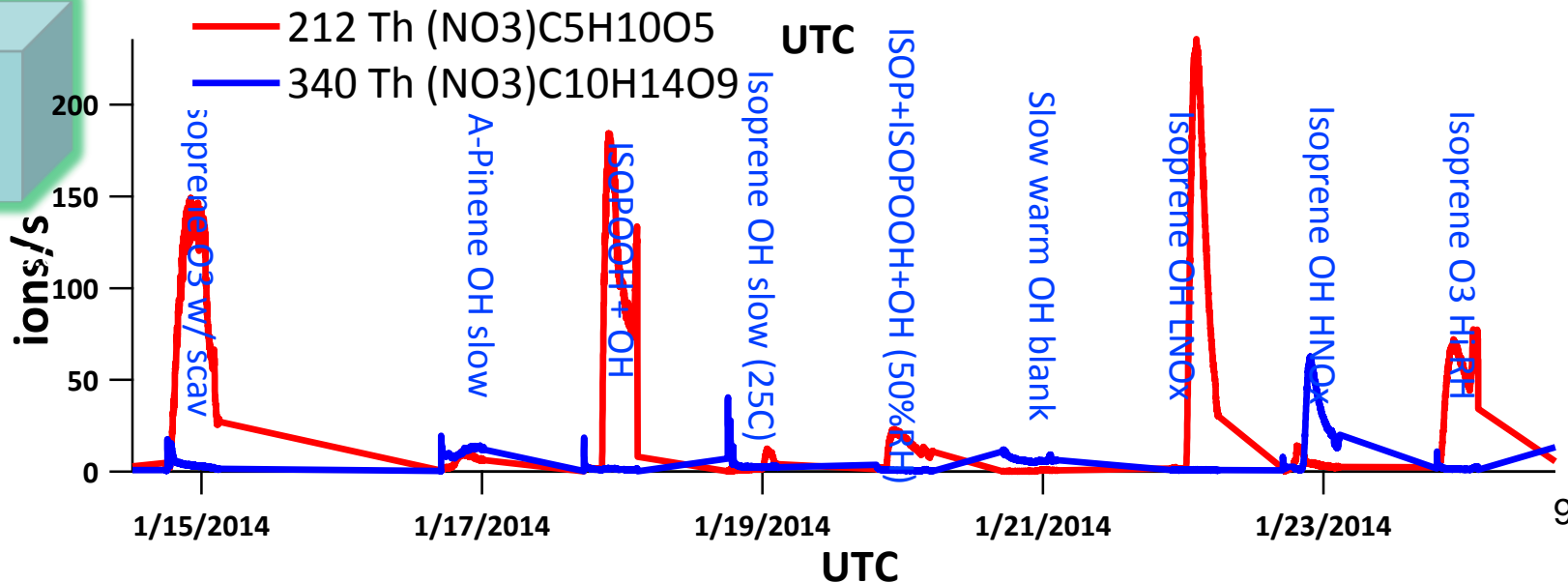


# Use FIXCIT NO<sub>3</sub>-CIMS to identify SOAS

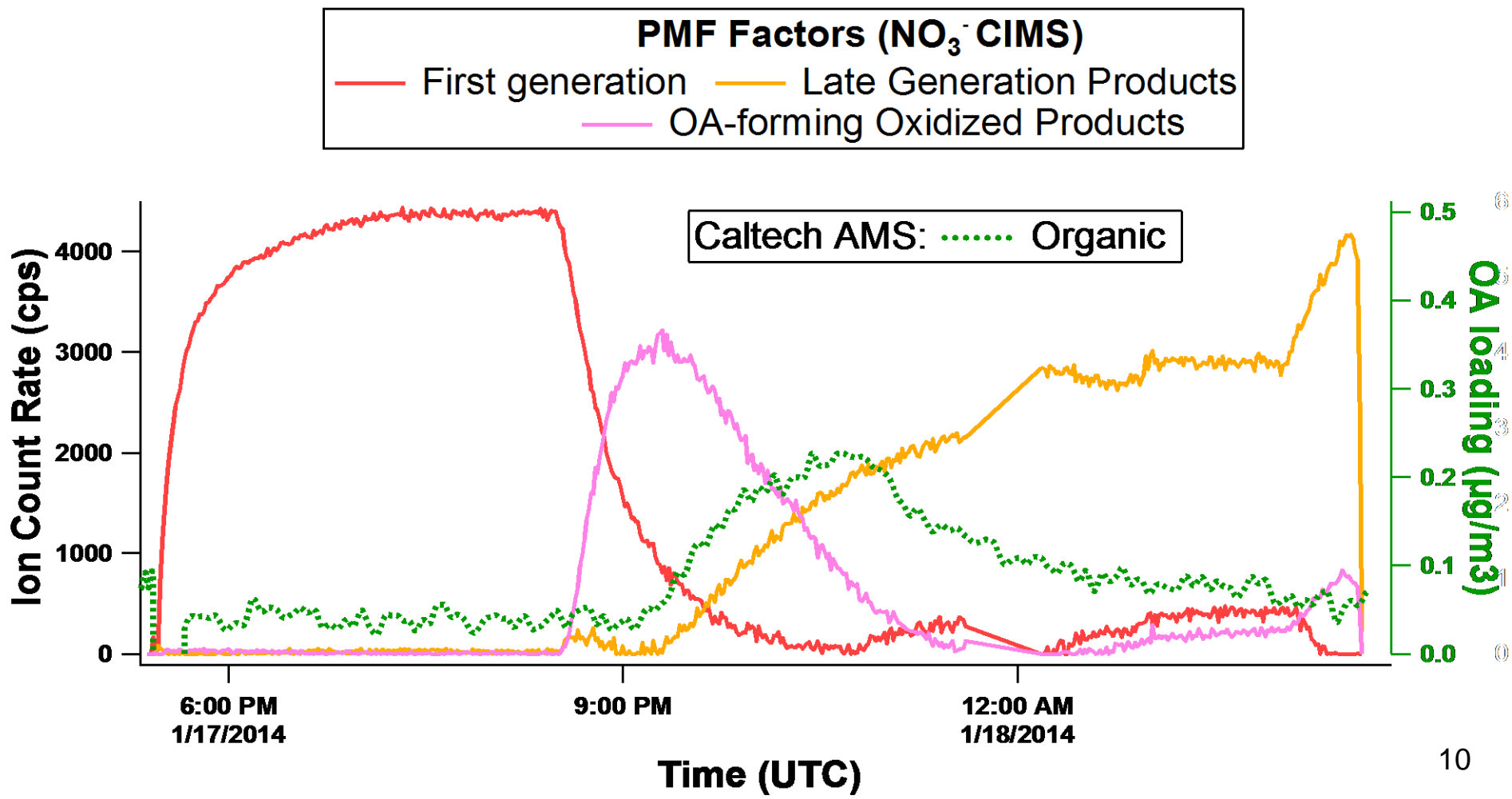
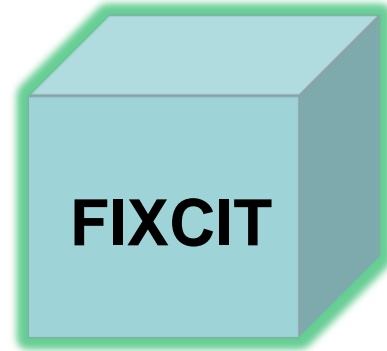
## ELVOC production conditions



**FIX  
CIT**

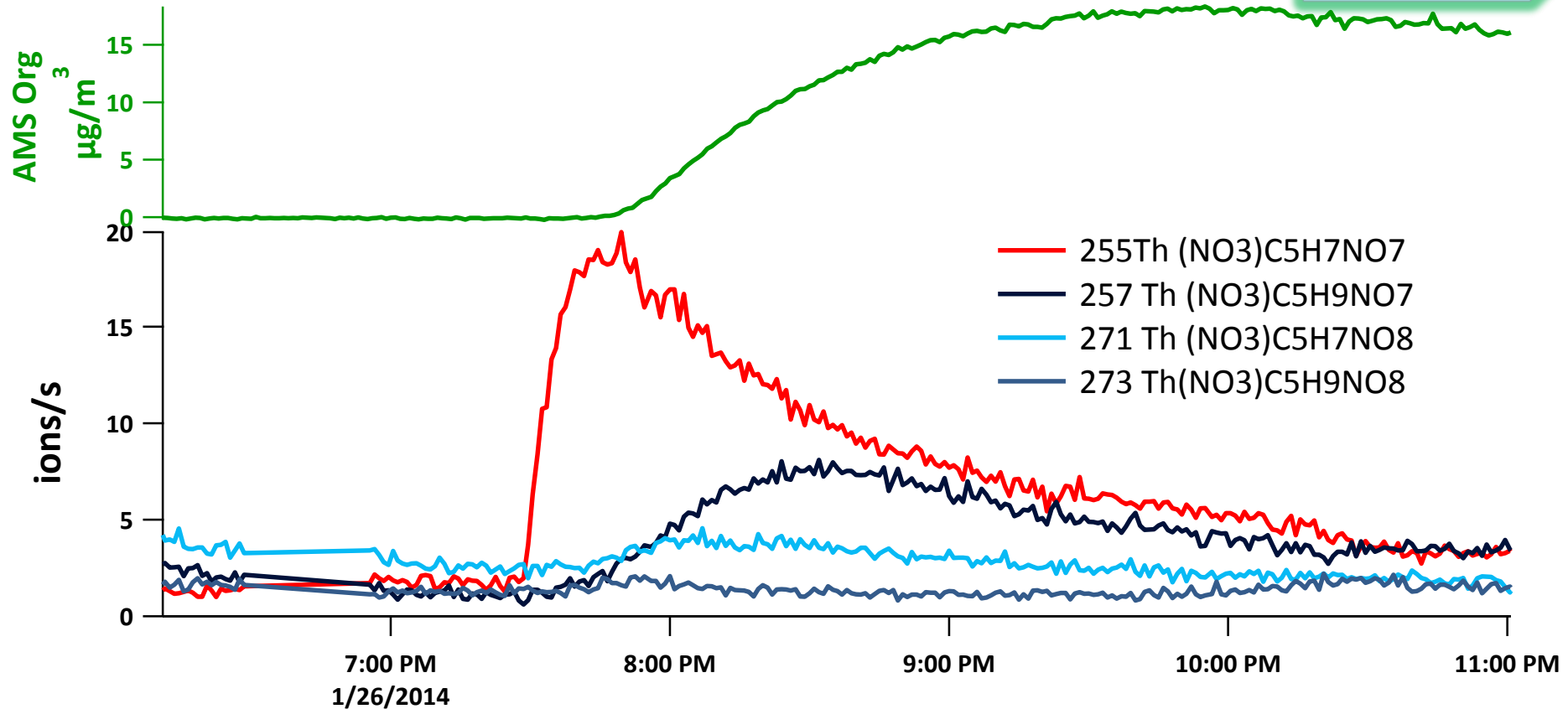


# Isoprene ELVOCs correlate w/ OA growth and formation in chamber



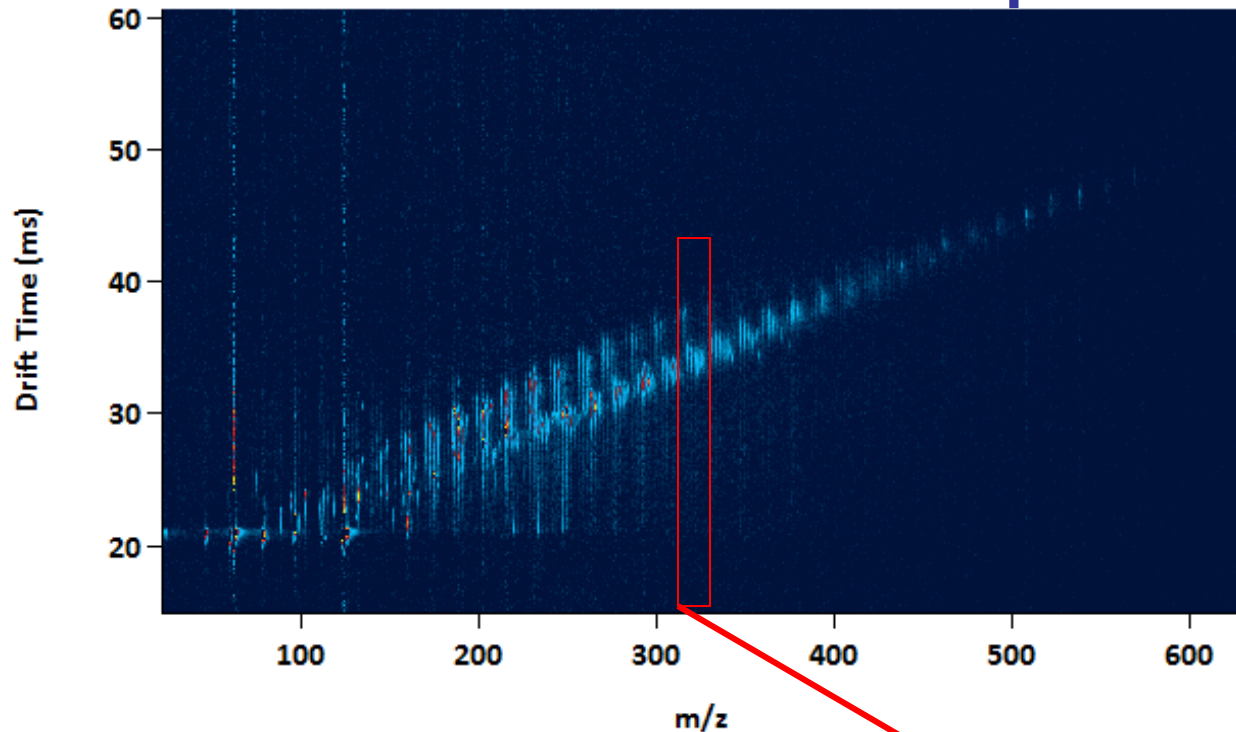
# N-containing species also condense onto seed aerosol

FIXCIT



Shown here during MACR<sup>UTC</sup> oxidation under high NO<sub>x</sub> conditions

# SOAS 2013: IMS-TOF Spectra



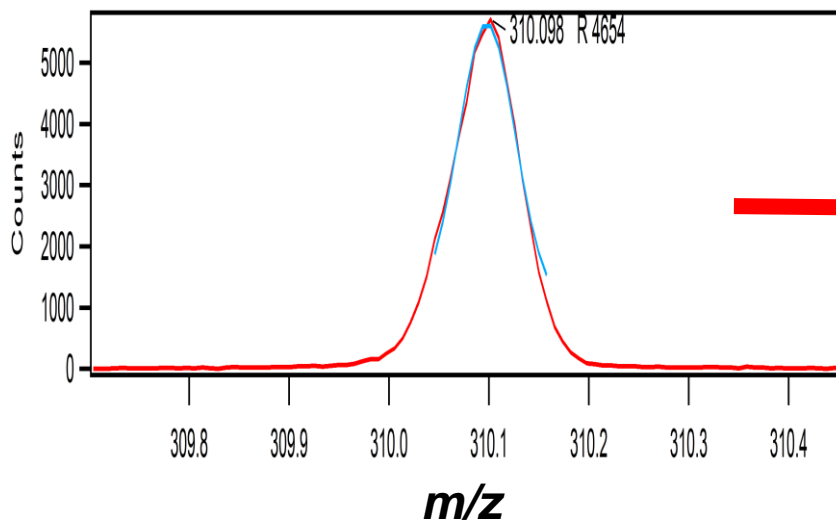
2-D Data  
every 5  
minutes

IMS

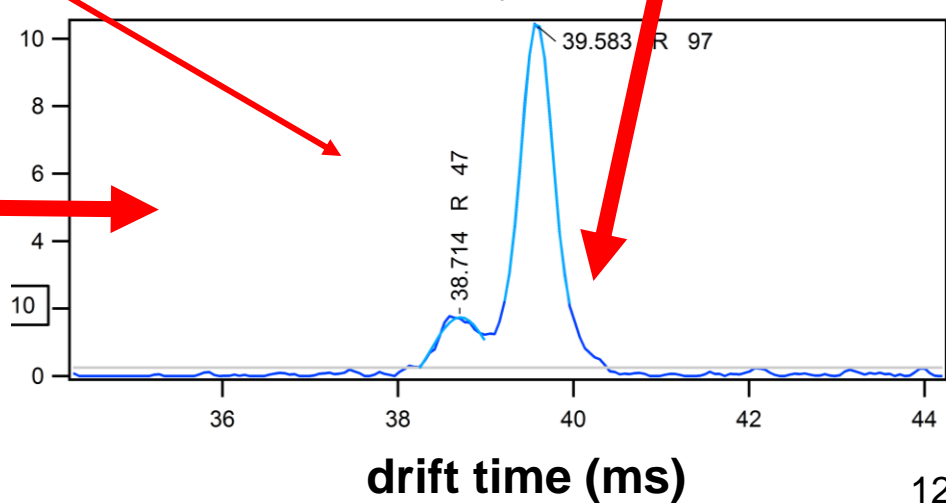
Two distinct species

$C_9H_{12}O_8$  and  $C_{10}H_{16}O_7$

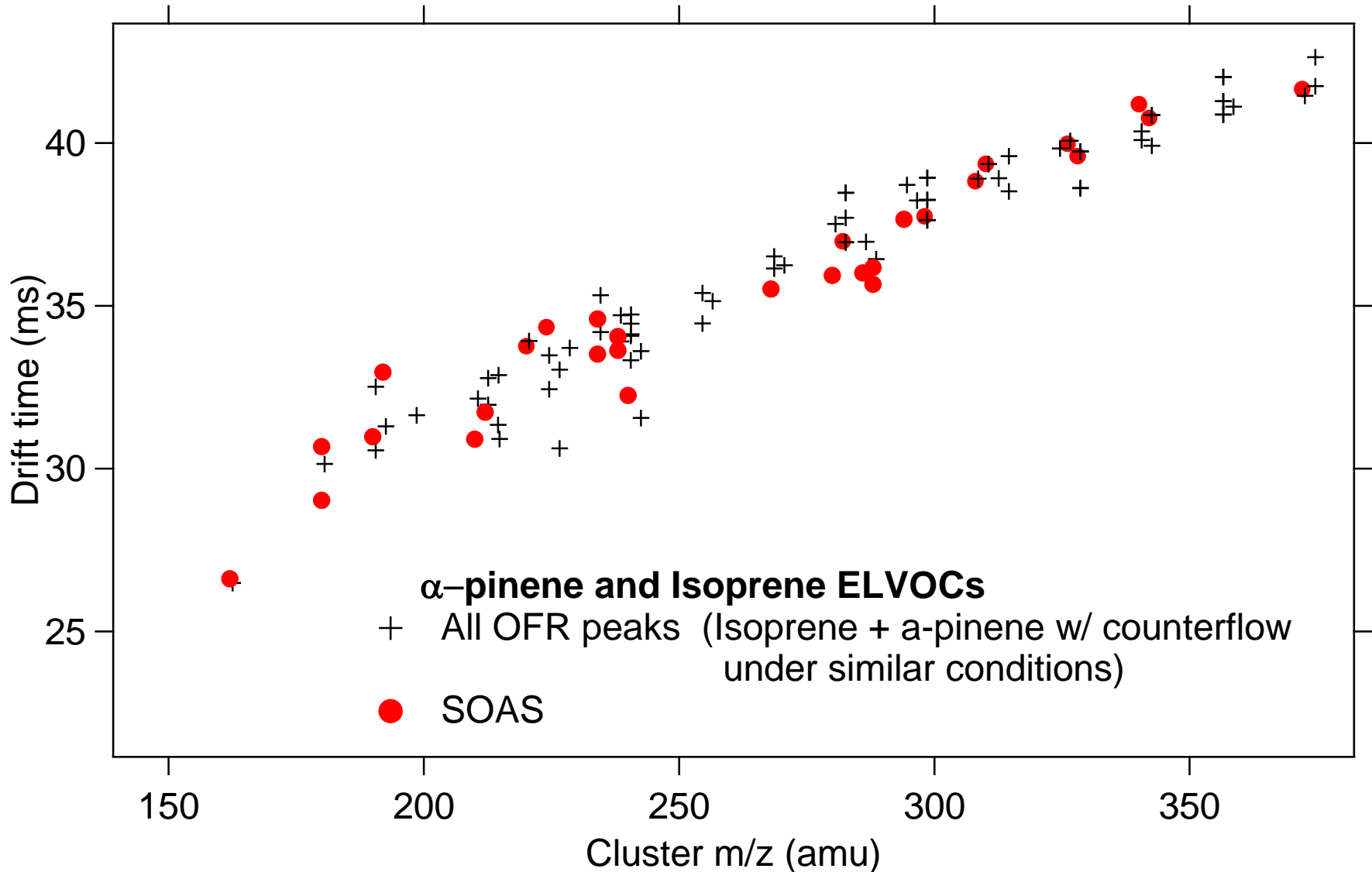
Dimension 1: HR- TOF-MS



Dimension 2: Ion Mobility Separation of Isobars



# Lab and field IMS measurements for $\alpha$ -pinene-O<sub>3</sub> monomers agree well



# Initial Conclusions & Future Work

- We see isoprene and  $\alpha$ -pinene ELVOCs throughout SOAS
- We can produce ELVOCs in chamber and laboratory
- Isoprene ELVOCs correlate with aerosol growth in lab experiments
- Quantitation of Isoprene ELVOCs
- Confirm molecular assignments (with IMS)
- Finalizing Isoprene peak list
- Application to SOAS organic aerosol growth: Is condensation of isoprene ELVOCs atmospherically relevant?

Thanks for your attention!

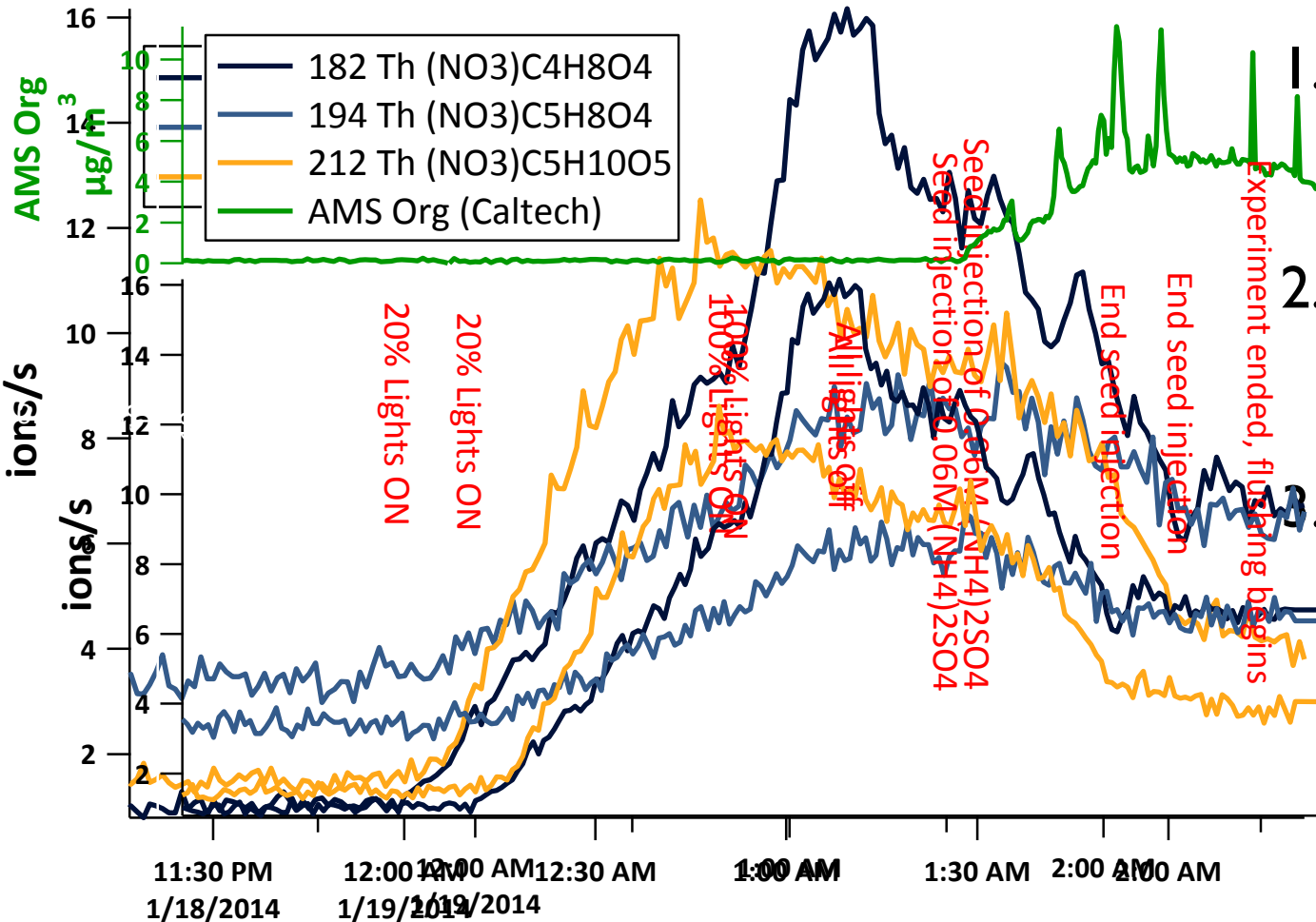


# OSc vs C# and map isoprene, a-pinene, and organonitrate

# Many of these oxidized organics condense on $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ seed

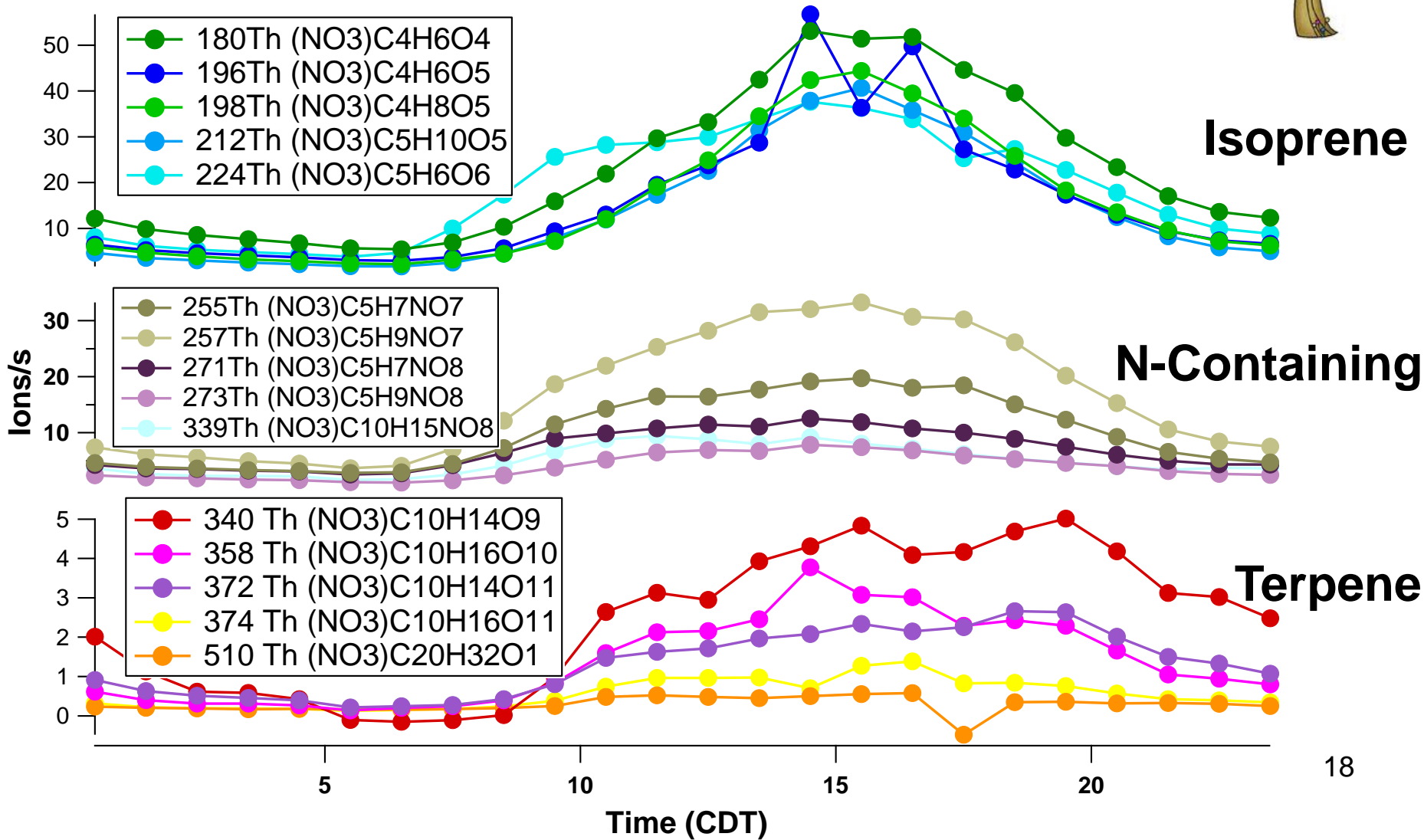
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From Isoprene OH oxidation:

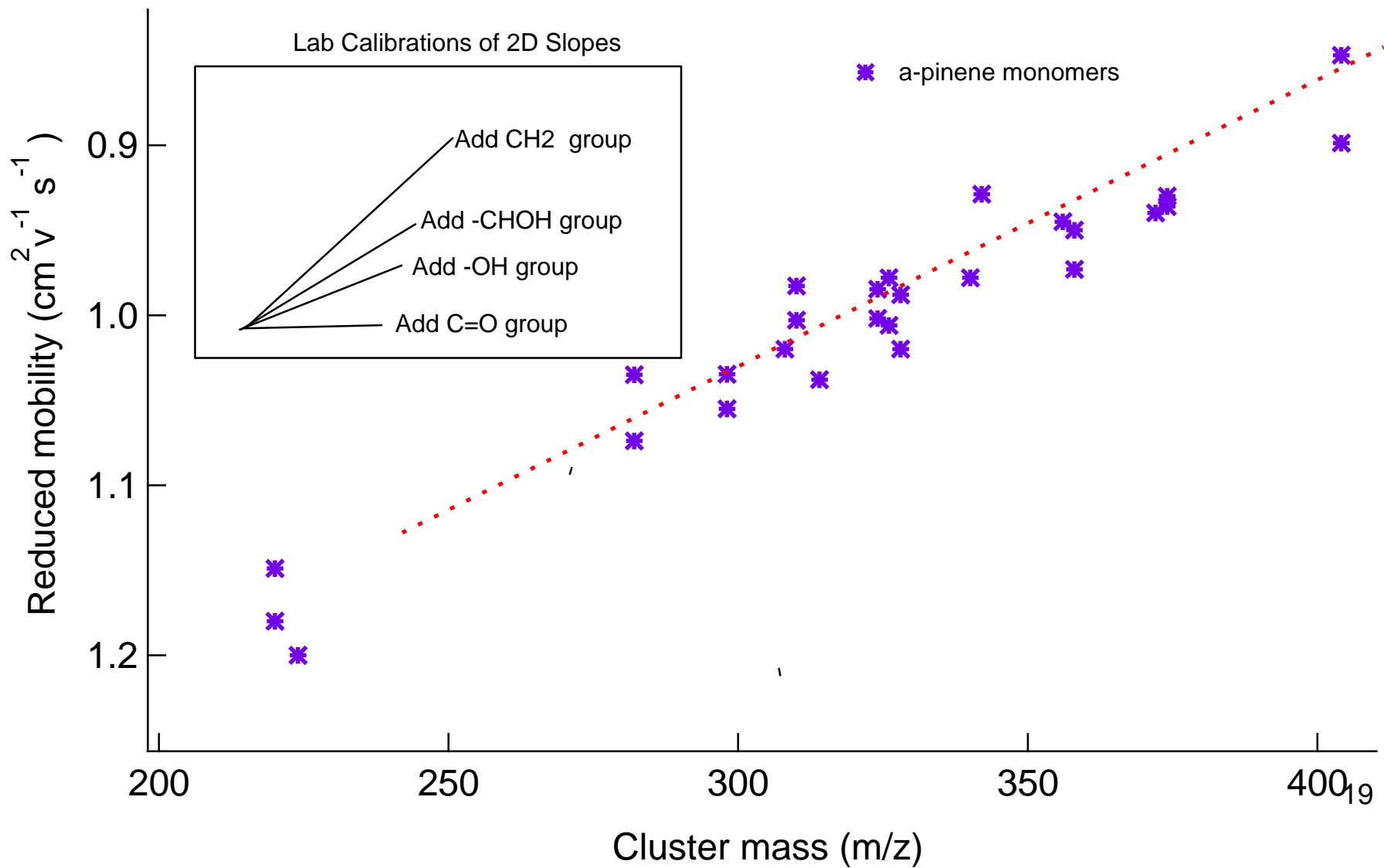


1. Isoprene ELVOCs are produced rapidly
2. Ammonium sulfate is injected into the chamber
3. ELVOC concentration declines and organic aerosol increases

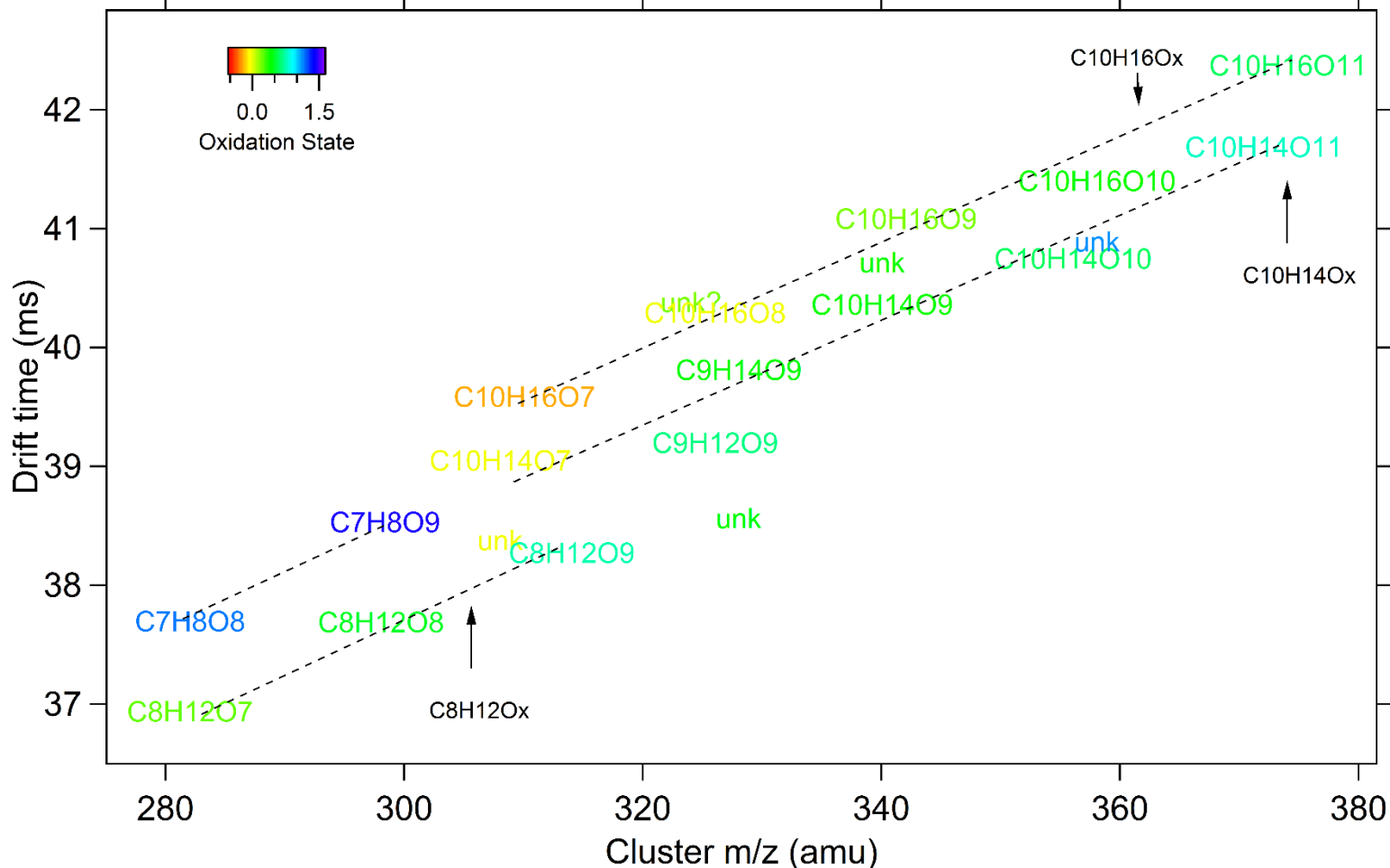
# During SOAS we see three broad categories:



# Ambient $\alpha$ -pinene trend lines



# Ion Mobilities of Ehn et al. monomer ions



Different ion series clearly separated according to drift times

Similar slopes indicate that species have similar chemical functionalities across all ion series]

# All $\alpha$ -pinene peaks from Mikael

