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# The Adsorption of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> on Ice

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Nitrogen peroxides, such as peroxyntic acid (HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>) act as reservoir for atmospheric NO<sub>x</sub> and HO<sub>x</sub> species and thus impact the oxidative capacity of the atmosphere. Mixing ratios of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> in the range of 76 pptV have been measured in the upper troposphere. The presence of ice in cirrus clouds there may represent a major sink for HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, yet little is known about the partitioning to ice particles of this trace gas. In this study, the partitioning of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> between the atmosphere and ice was investigated by coated wall flow tube experiments in the temperature range of -45 °C to -20 °C. The detection was done with a chemical ionization mass spectrometer, using SF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> as ionizing species, allowing for mixing ratios of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> of around 2-3 ppbV during the experiments.

The temperature dependence of the equilibrium partitioning constant of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> between air and ice was determined. The partitioning of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> between air and ice is compared to the IUPAC recommendations for HNO<sub>3</sub>; the partitioning coefficients of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> were found to be orders of magnitude lower than the ones for HNO<sub>3</sub>. The adsorption of HO<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> on ice proved to be fully reversible, as determined by desorption experiments. Further, the atmospheric implications are discussed.

## Please list some keywords

HNO<sub>4</sub>

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