

[Home](#)[Online Library ACP](#)[Recent Final Revised Papers](#)[Volumes and Issues](#)[Special Issues](#)[Library Search](#)[Title and Author Search](#)[Online Library ACPD](#)[Alerts & RSS Feeds](#)[General Information](#)[Submission](#)[Review](#)[Production](#)[Subscription](#)[Comment on a Paper](#)

Impact
Factor
4.865

ISI
indexed

[Volumes and Issues](#) [Contents of Issue 3](#)

Atmos. Chem. Phys., 3, 469-474, 2003

www.atmos-chem-phys.net/3/469/2003/

© Author(s) 2003. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons License.

Heterogeneous conversion of NO₂ on secondary organic aerosol surfaces: A possible source of nitrous acid (HONO) in the atmosphere?

R. Bröske, J. Kleffmann, and P. Wiesen

Physikalische Chemie/FB 9, Bergische Universität, Gesamthochschule Wuppertal (BUGHW), D-42097 Wuppertal, Germany

Abstract. The heterogeneous conversion of NO₂ on different secondary organic aerosols (SOA) was investigated with the focus on a possible formation of nitrous acid (HONO). In one set of experiments different organic aerosols were produced in the reactions of O₃ with alpha-pinene, limonene or catechol and OH radicals with toluene or limonene, respectively. The aerosols were sampled on filters and exposed to humidified NO₂ mixtures under atmospheric conditions. The estimated upper limits for the uptake coefficients of NO₂ and the reactive uptake coefficients NO₂ → HONO are in the range of 10⁻⁶ and 10⁻⁷, respectively. The integrated HONO formation for 1 h reaction time was <10¹³ cm⁻² geometrical surface and <10¹⁷ g⁻¹ particle mass. In a second set of experiments the conversion of NO₂ into HONO in the presence of organic particles was carried out in an aerosol flow tube under atmospheric conditions. In this case the aerosols were produced in the reaction of O₃ with beta-pinene, limonene or catechol, respectively. The upper limits for the reactive uptake coefficients NO₂ → HONO were in the range of 7 × 10⁻⁷ - 9 × 10⁻⁶. The results from the present study show that heterogeneous formation of nitrous acid on secondary organic aerosols (SOA) is unimportant for the atmosphere.

[Final Revised Paper](#) (PDF, 284 KB) [Discussion Paper](#) (ACPD)

Citation: Bröske, R., Kleffmann, J., and Wiesen, P.: Heterogeneous conversion of NO₂ on secondary organic aerosol surfaces: A possible source of nitrous acid (HONO) in the atmosphere?, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 3, 469-474, 2003. [Bibtex](#) [EndNote](#) [Reference Manager](#)

[Search ACP](#)

Library Search

Author Search

[News](#)

- [Sister Journals AMT & GMD](#)
- [Financial Support for Authors](#)
- [Journal Impact Factor](#)
- [Public Relations & Background Information](#)

[Recent Papers](#)

01 | ACP, 11 Mar 2009: Measurements of Pollution In The Troposphere (MOPITT) validation through 2006

02 | ACPD, 10 Mar 2009: Regional differences in organic composition of submicron and single particles during INTEX-B 2006

03 | ACPD, 10 Mar 2009: First steps towards the assimilation of IASI ozone data into the MOCAGE-PALM system

04 | ACPD, 10 Mar 2009: