

# In-cloud chemistry of organic species

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**Anne Monod**

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# Tropospheric Clouds



- ☞ **Surface cover : about 60% of the Earth's surface**
- ☞ **Lower troposphere : first 4-6 km altitude**
- ☞ **A small fraction (about 10%) of clouds precipitate (rain)**
- ☞ **Significantly influenced by surface emissions**

**Cloud water droplets** → **Chemical photoreactors**

Monod *et al.*, 2005

Herrmann *et al.*, 2005

Altieri *et al.*, 2007

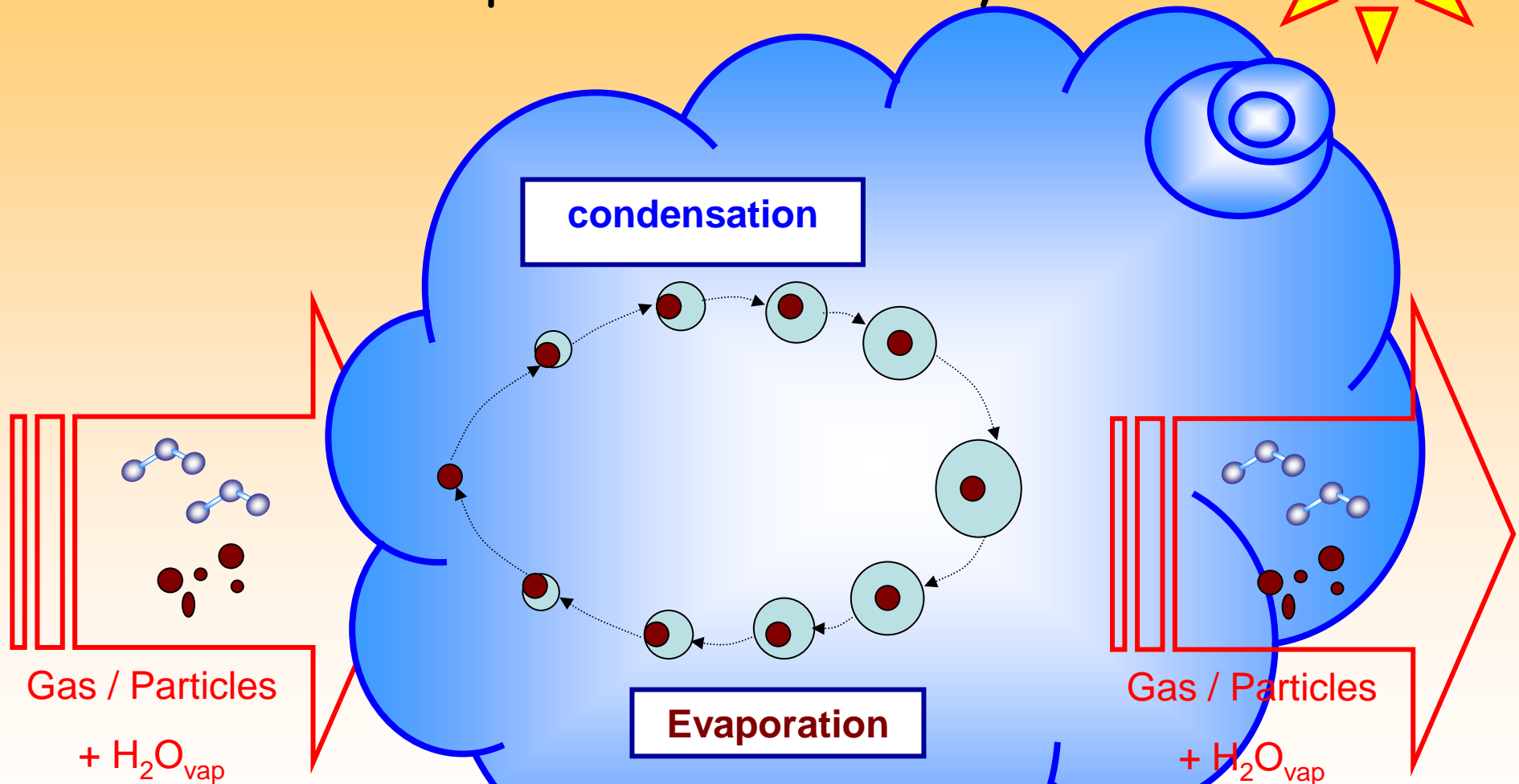
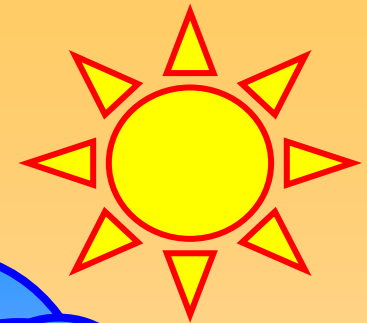
Carlton *et al.*, 2007

Liu *et al.*, 2009

El Haddad *et al.*, 2009...

# Tropospheric Clouds

evaporation/condensation cycles

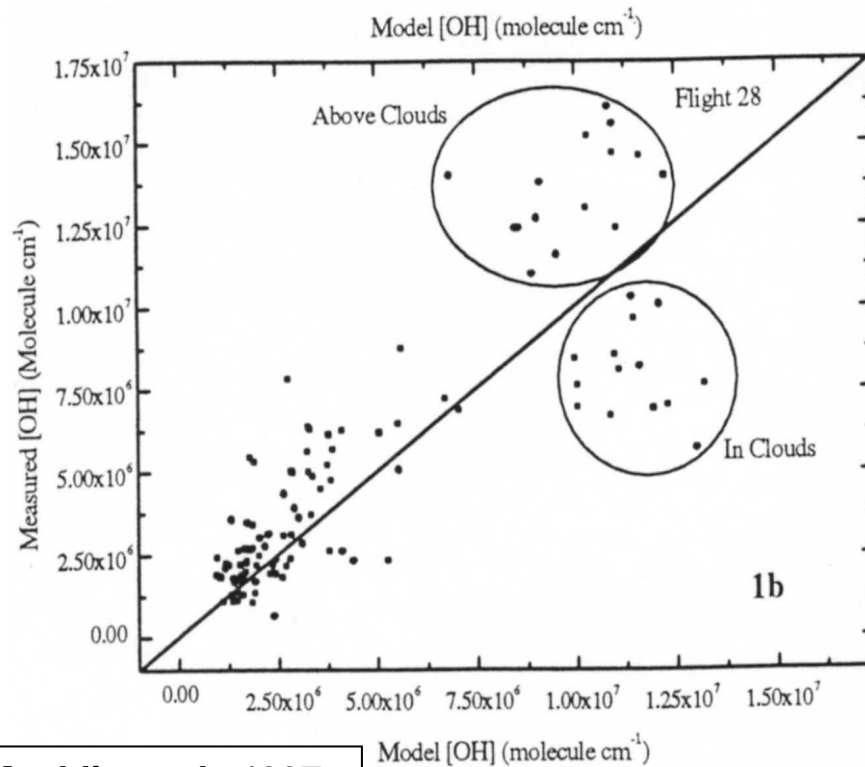


**In-cloud chemistry impacts :**  
**gas phase composition ? Particles ?**

Impact on the gas phase composition ?

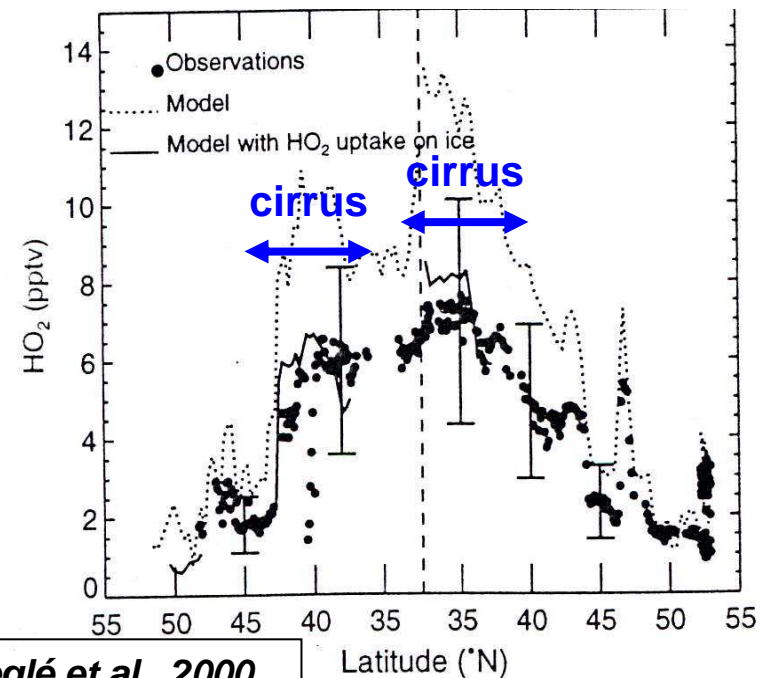
## Field evidence

### OH flight measurements



*Mauldin et al., 1997*

### HO<sub>2</sub> flight measurements



*Jaeglé et al., 2000*



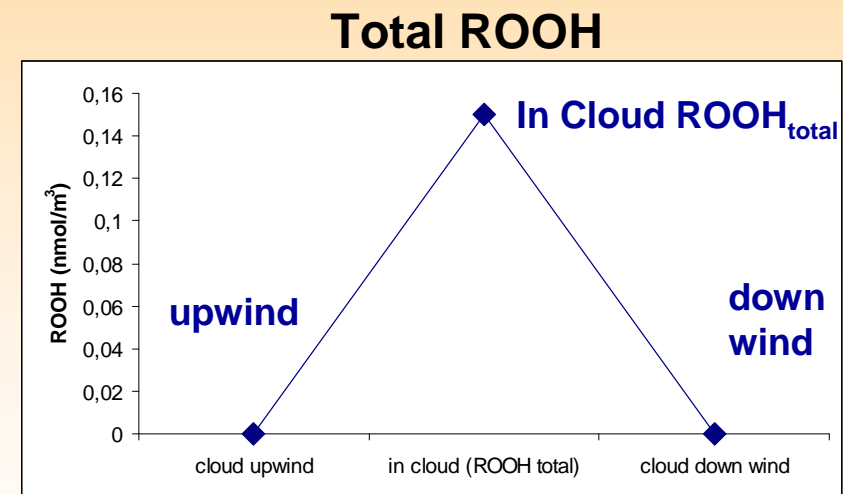
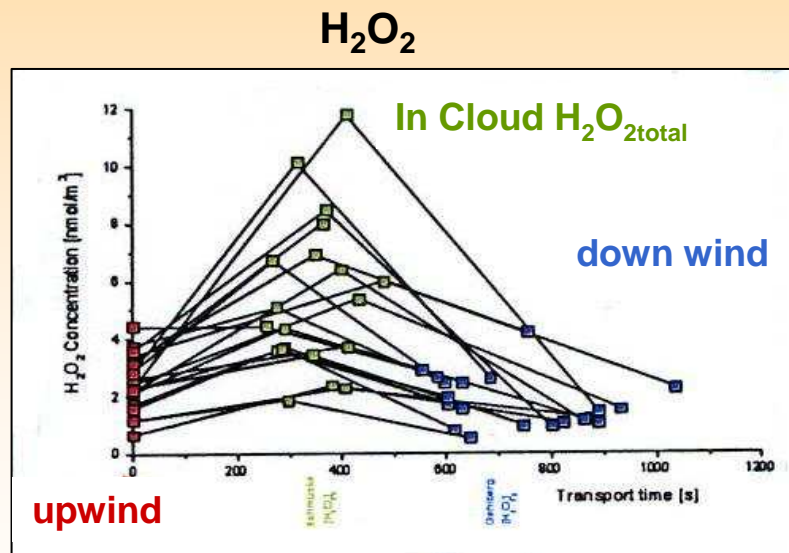
Impact on radical chemistry

Impact on the gas phase composition ?

# Hydroperoxides

# Field evidence

## H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and ROOH formation in an orographic cloud Schmücke mountain (Germany)



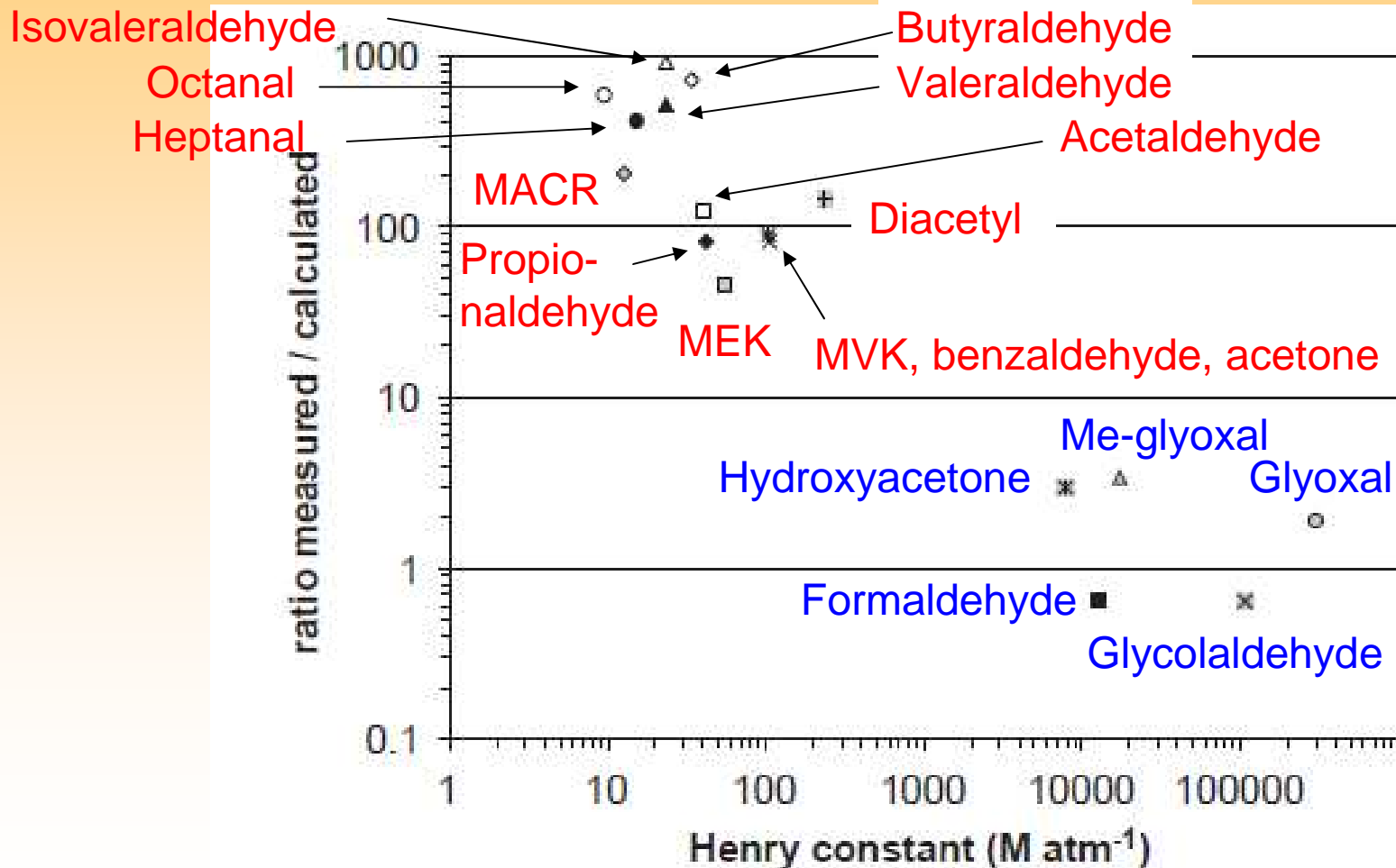
*Jaeschke et al., 2003; Valverde-Canosa, 2005*

Impact on the gas phase composition ?

VOCs

Field evidence

phase partitioning : liquid phase / interstitial gas phase  
In an orographic cloud at the Schmücke mountain (Germany)

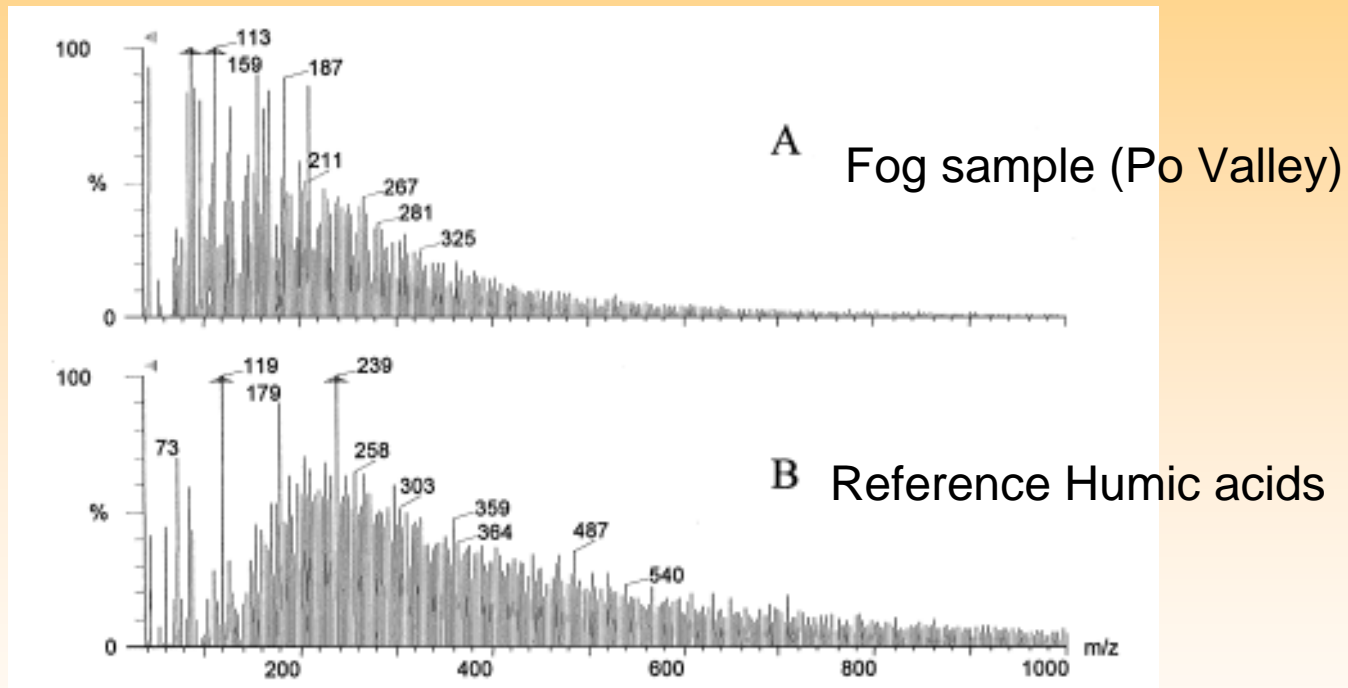


Van Pinxteren et al., 2005

Impact on the particles ?

## Field measurements

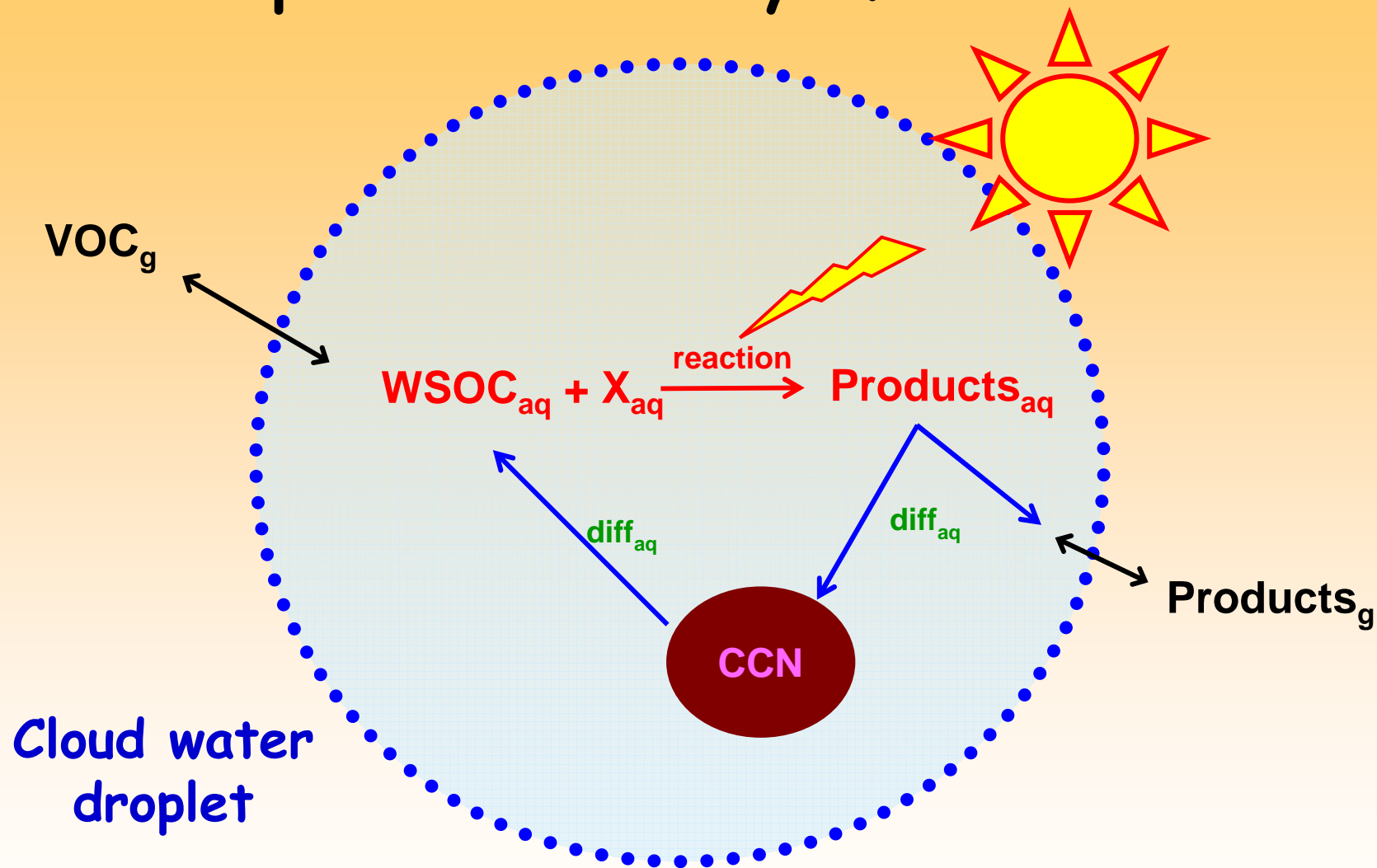
### Humic-like substances in fog



Mass spectrum signal by ESI<sup>-</sup> ionisation

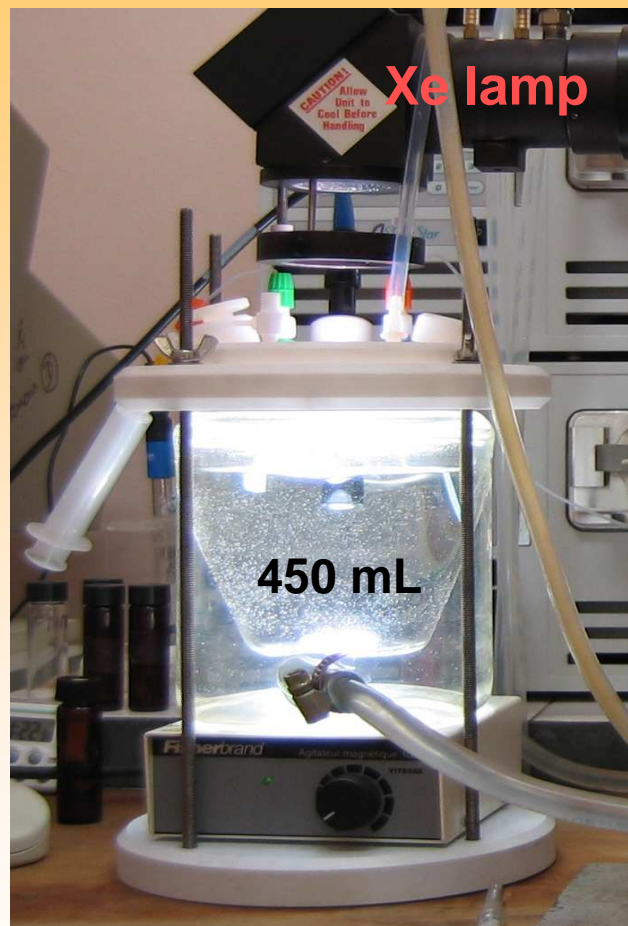
*Krivácsy et al., 2000*

# Multiphase Reactivity of OC in Clouds



**Kinetics and mechanisms of photooxidation of OC in the aqueous phase ?**

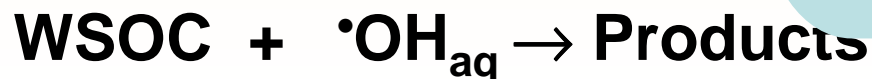
# Aqueous phase simulation chamber



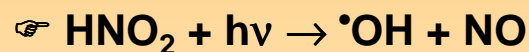
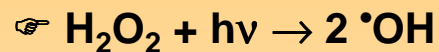
Xe lamp

450 mL

Reaction



## Production of $\cdot\text{OH}_{\text{aq}}$



Fenton

F

Acetaldehyde  
Propionaldehyde  
Butyraldehyde  
Valeraldehyde  
Acetone  
Me-Et-Ketone  
Me-*i*-But-Ketone  
Me-glyoxal

Methacrolein  
Me-Vin-ketone  
Me-hydroperoxyde  
Et-hydroperoxyde  
N-Me-pyrrolidone  
Phenol  
Et-*t*-But-Ether  
n-But-acetate  
Methanol  
Ethanol

# Aqueous phase chemical analyses

**HPLC-UV (2,4-DNPH)**

**carbonyls**

**HPLC - Fluo (POPHA  
+ peroxydase)**

**H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and ROOH**

**GC-FID**

**alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones**

**Ionic chromatography**

**organic acids**

**HPLC-MS/MS**

**Identification of organic compounds**

**APCI-MS/MS**

**High weight organic compounds**

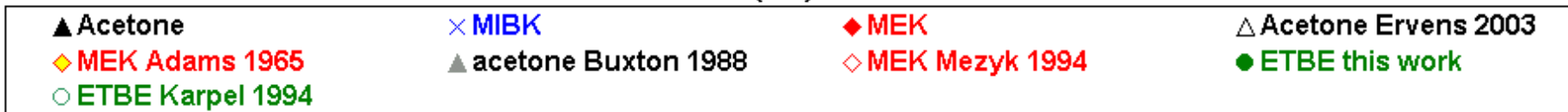
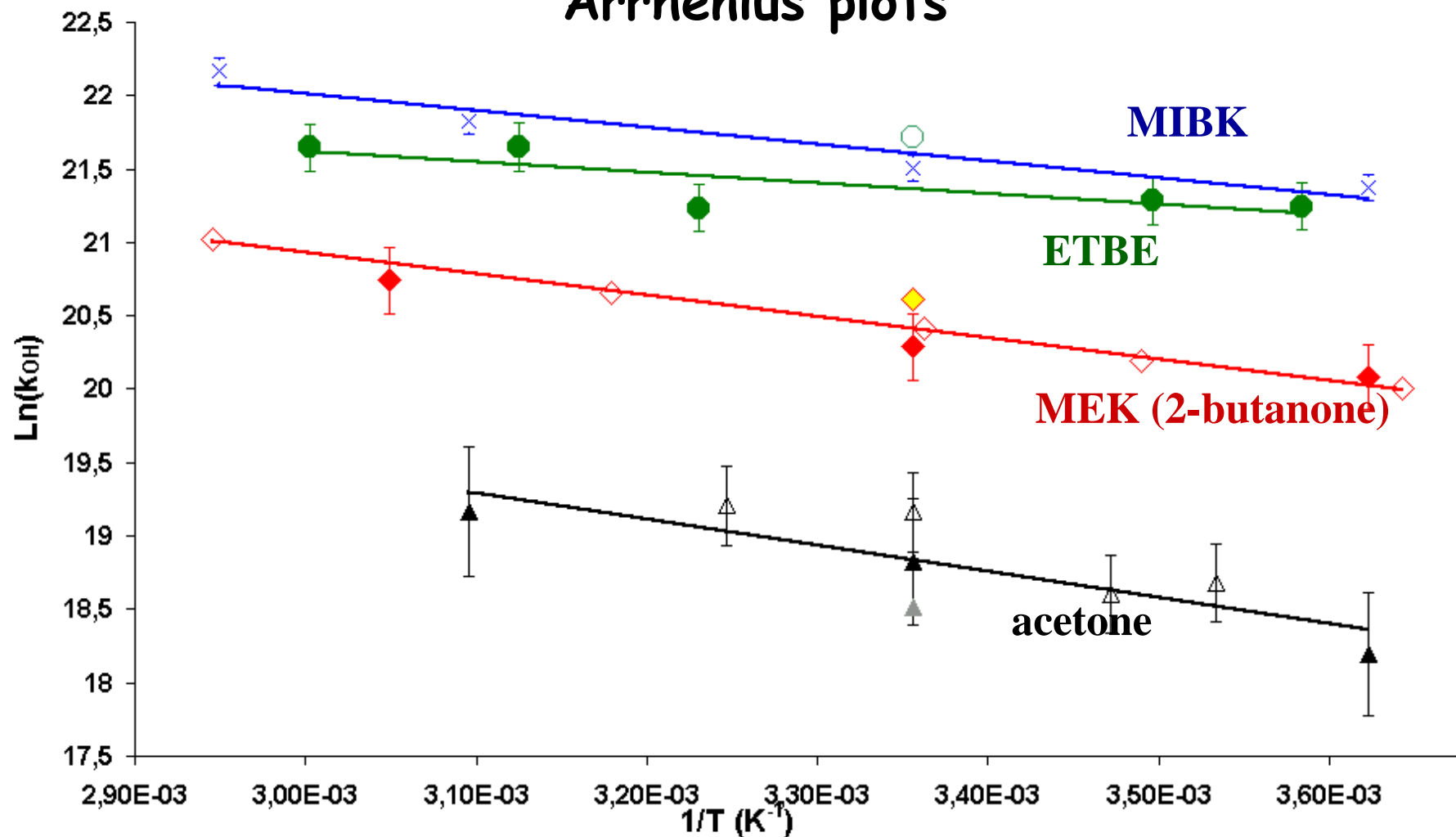
**and ESI-MS/MS**

# RESULTS

## 1) Kinetics

# Relative Kinetics towards OH radicals

## Arrhenius plots



# Aqueous phase SAR

alkanes, alcohols, organic acids, bases and polyfunctionals



Data base: 72 compounds

44 references (Buxton *et al.* (Review) 1988; Ervens *et al.* 2003; George *et al.* 2003; Monod *et al.* 2005...)

**Parameterisation of each chemical group,  
in the  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - positions** (Atkinson 1987; Kwok and Atkinson 1995)

$$k = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( k(i) \times \prod F(\alpha - \text{group}) \times \prod G(\beta - \text{group}) \right)$$

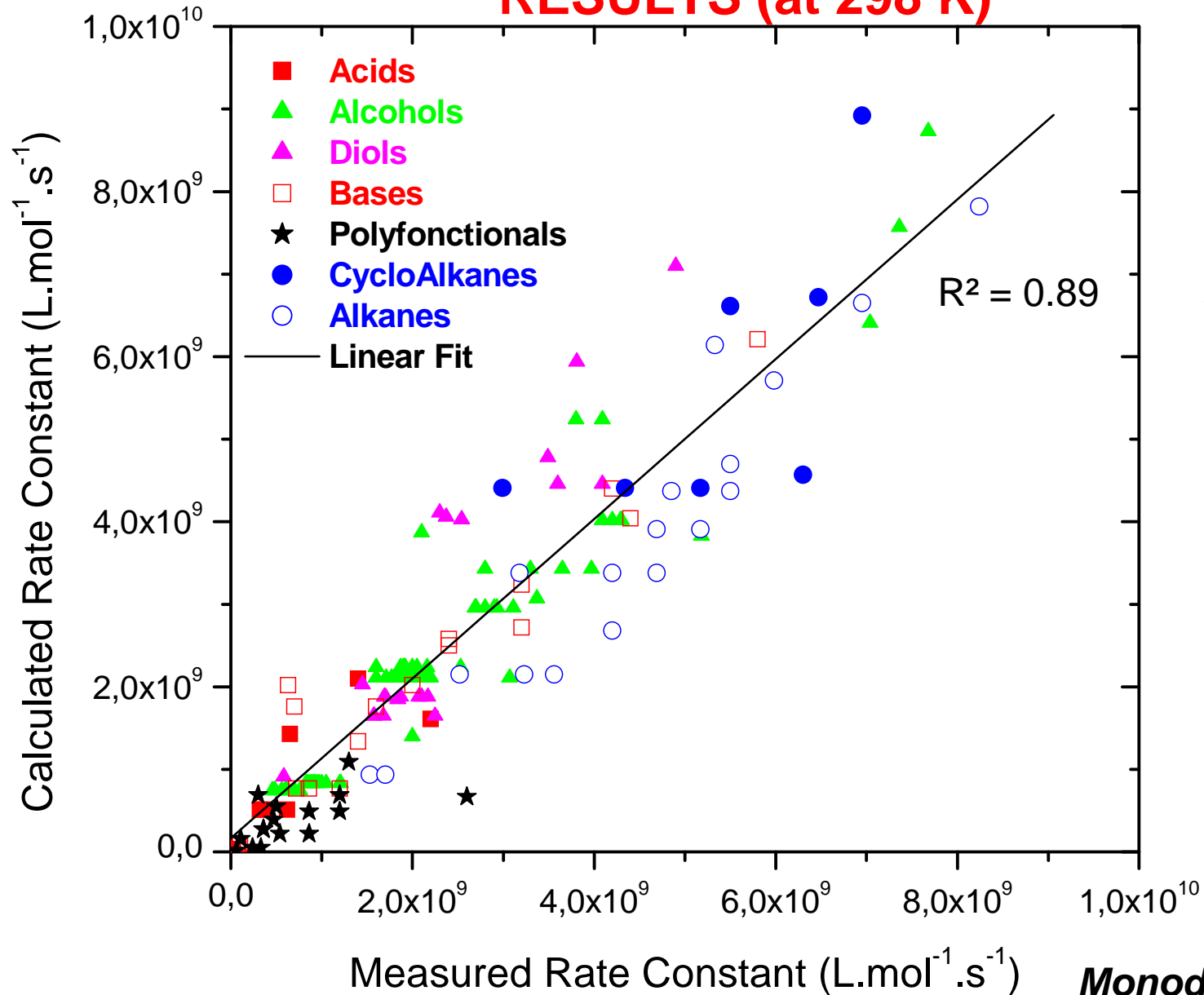
group rate  
constants

substituent  
factors

*Monod and Doussin, 2008*

# Aqueous phase SAR

## RESULTS (at 298 K)



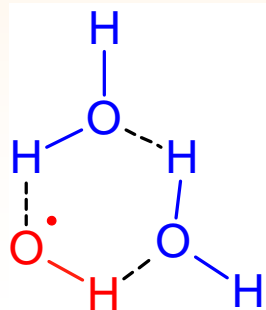
60% of  $k_{\text{est}}$   
values are within  
80% of  $k_{\text{exp}}$

# Aqueous phase SAR

## RESULTS (at 298 K)

### Kinetic rate constants

|                     | Aqueous<br>(L.mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ) | Gas (Kwok and Atkinson, 1995)<br>(cm <sup>3</sup> .molec <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ) |
|---------------------|---|--|
| k(OH)               | 6.9 x 10 <sup>7</sup>                             | 0.14 x 10 <sup>-12</sup>   |
| k(CH <sub>3</sub> ) | 3.5 x 10 <sup>8</sup>                             | 0.14 x 10 <sup>-12</sup>   |
| k(CH <sub>2</sub> ) | 6.5 x 10 <sup>8</sup>                             | 0.93 x 10 <sup>-12</sup>   |
| k(CH)               | 4.7 x 10 <sup>8</sup>                             | 1.9 x 10 <sup>-12</sup>  |



(Rudakov *et al.*, 1981, 1982, 2006)

***Monod and Doussin, 2008***

# Aqueous phase SAR

## RESULTS (at 298 K)

Kinetic rate constants (L.mol<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>)

k(OH)      6.9 x 10<sup>7</sup>

k(CH<sub>3</sub>)      3.5 x 10<sup>8</sup>

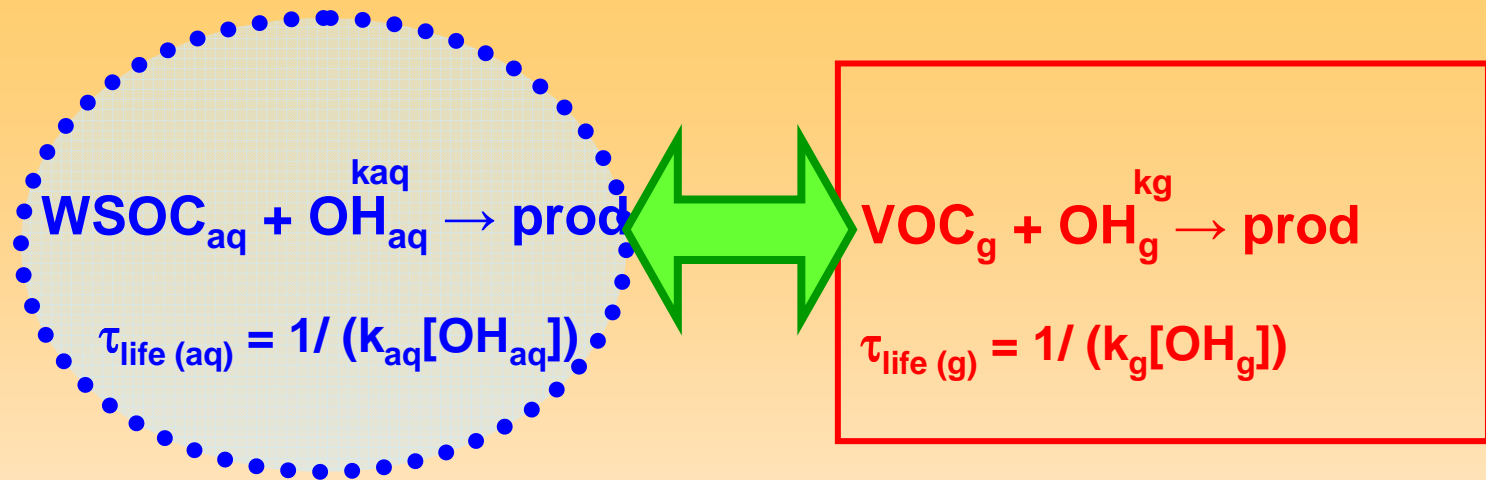
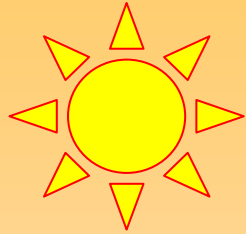
k(CH<sub>2</sub>)      6.5 x 10<sup>8</sup>

k(CH)      4.7 x 10<sup>8</sup>

|                              |      |                   |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| k(OH) / k <sub>Total</sub> = | 7%   | methanol          |
|                              | 4.3% | <i>t</i> -butanol |
|                              | 2.5% | ethanol           |
|                              | < 2% | other alcohols    |

(Asmus *et al.*, 1973)

# Life times



| $\tau_{\text{life}}$ | aqueous phase<br>[OH <sub>aq</sub> ] = 10 <sup>-13</sup> M | gas phase<br>[OH <sub>g</sub> ] = 10 <sup>6</sup> cm <sup>-3</sup> |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Acetone              | 1 day  | 1 month  |
| Formic acid          | 1 day  | 1 month  |
| Methanol             | 3 h  | 15 days  |
| NMP                  | 1 h  | 6 h  |
| ETBE                 | 2 h  | 3.5 days   |

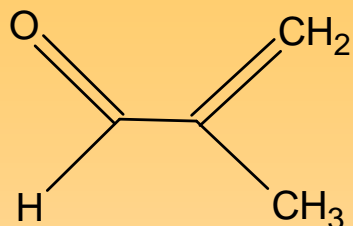


**Drastic reduction in the aqueous phase**

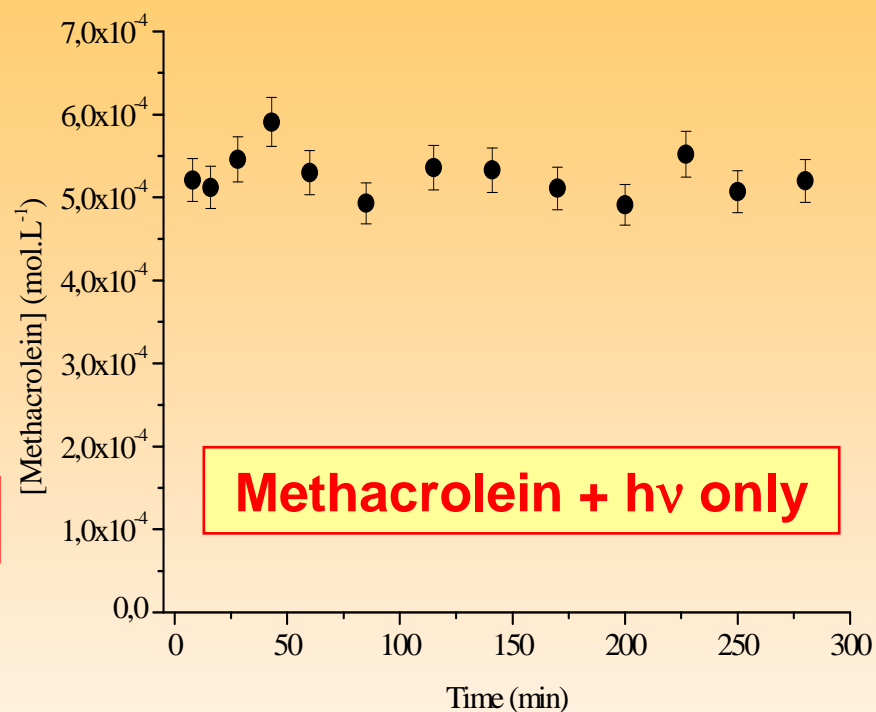
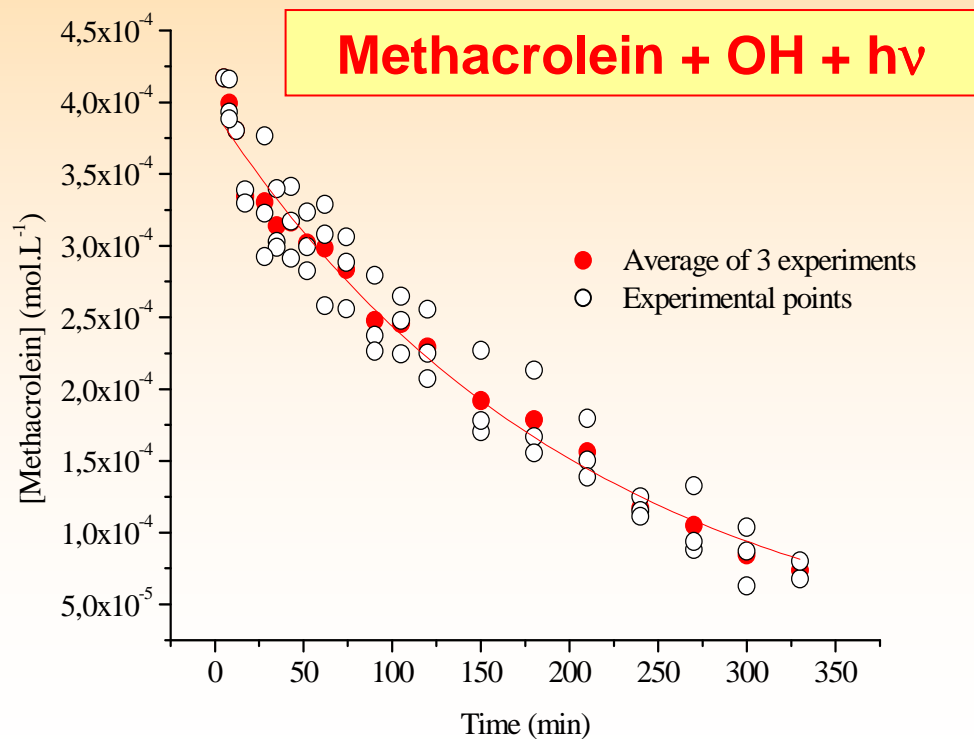
# RESULTS

## 2) Chemical Mechanisms

# Photooxidation of methacrolein in the aqueous phase



No degradation with UV only

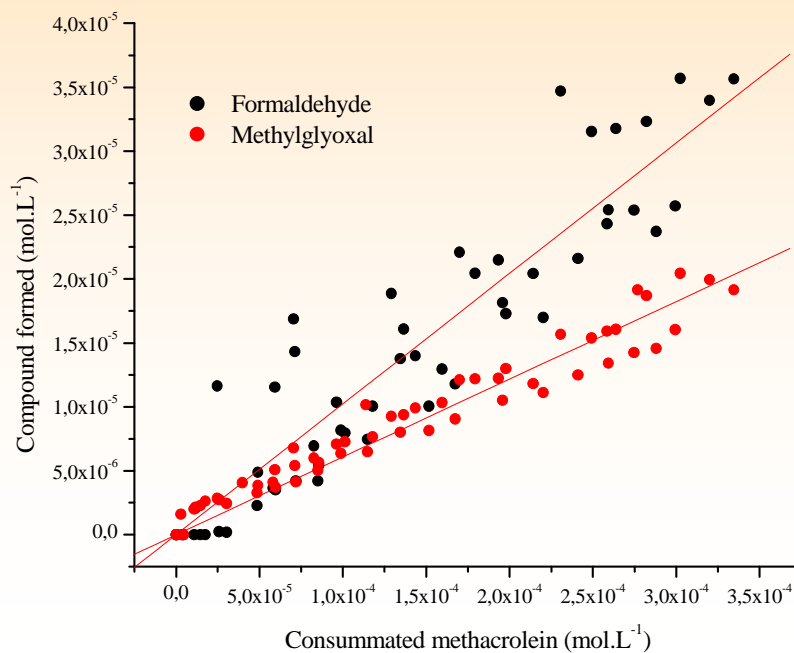
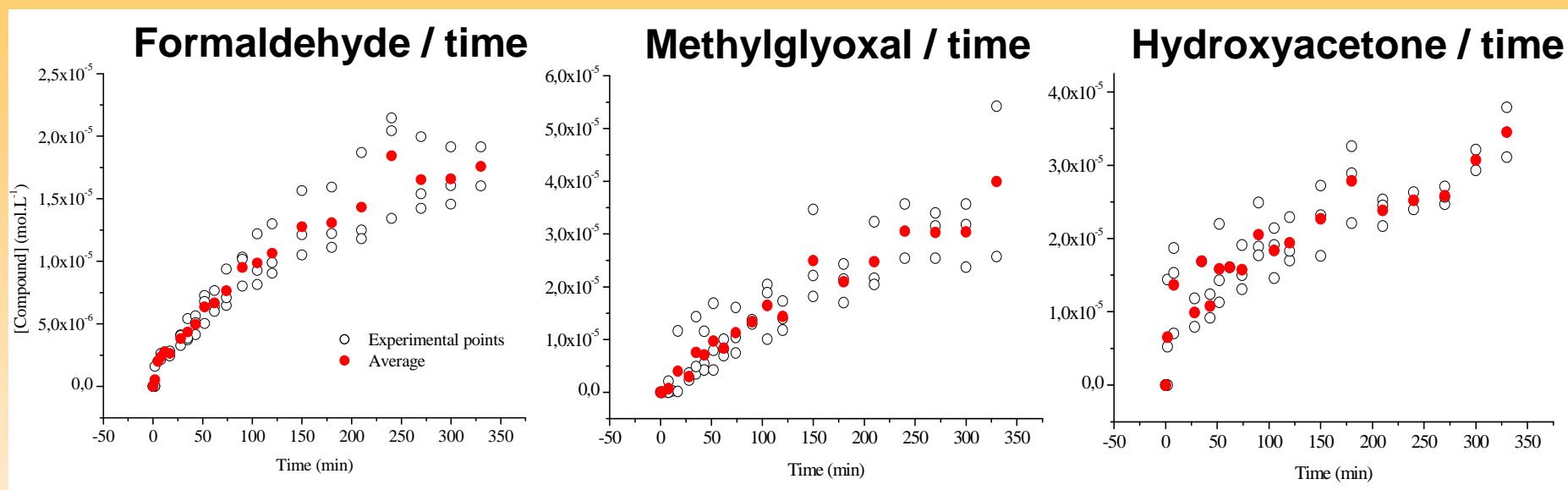


Degradation caused by OH radicals  
Good reproducibility

Initial concentrations :  
[Methacrolein] =  $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$  M  
[H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>] =  $6 \cdot 10^{-2}$  M

*Liu et al., 2009*

# Photooxidation of methacrolein in the aqueous phase

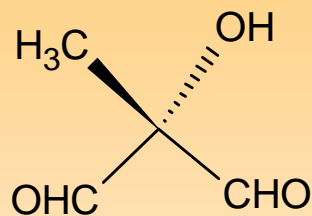


- Formaldehyde /  $\Delta$  MACR
- Methylglyoxal /  $\Delta$  MACR

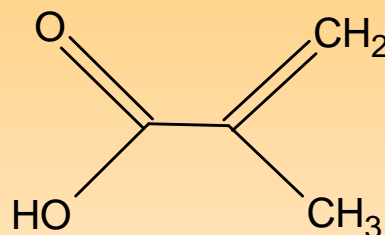
# Photooxidation of methacrolein in the aqueous phase

...And also :

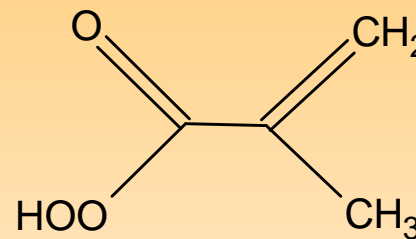
Acetic, Oxalic, Pyruvic, Glyoxalic acids ...



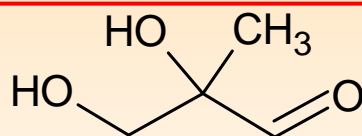
hydroxy(methyl)propanedial



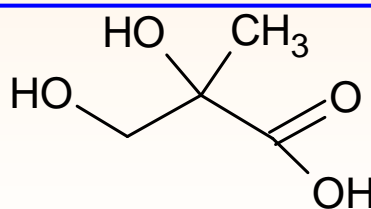
Methacrylic acid



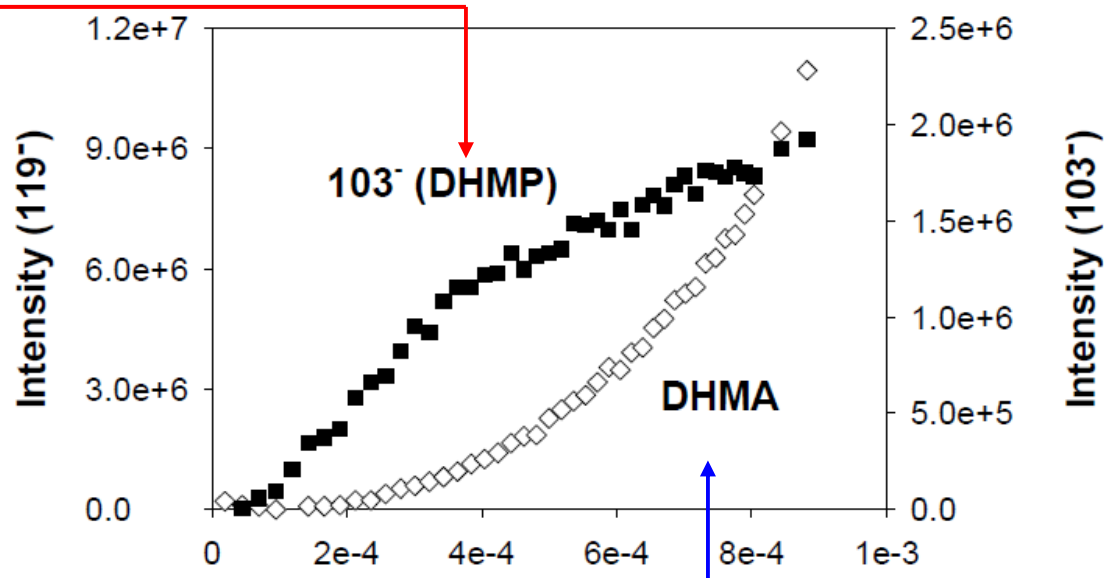
Peroxymethacrylic acid



2,3-dihydroxy-2-methylpropanal



2,3-dihydroxymethacrylic acid

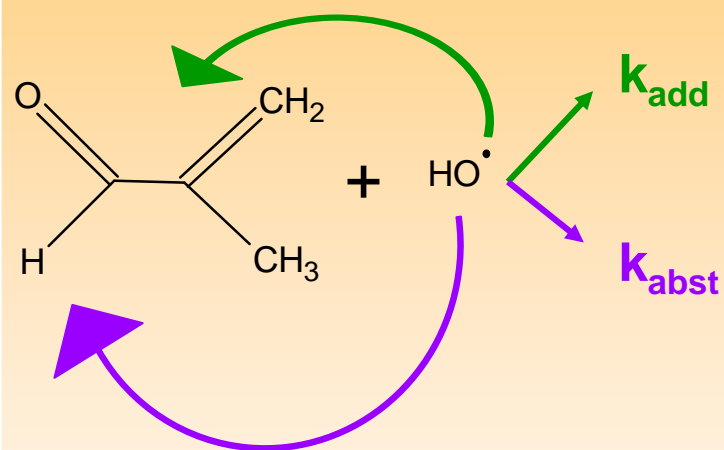


$\Delta$  [methacrolein] (M)

Liu et al., 2009

# Photooxidation of methacrolein

## Mechanism



$k_{\text{abst}} / k_{\text{Total}}$

5 ( $\pm$  3) %

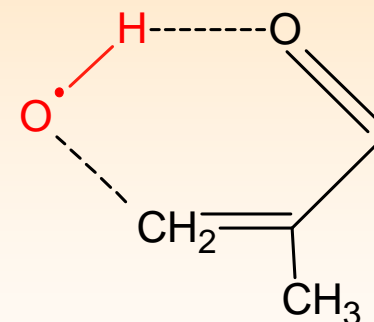
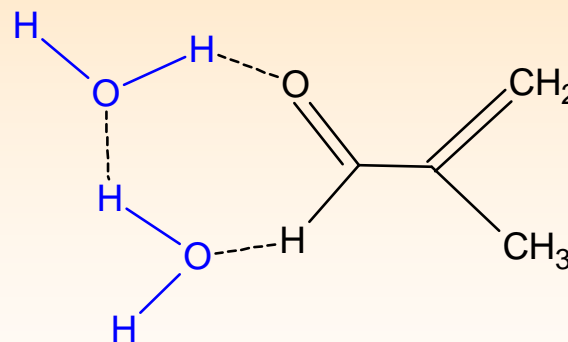
**Aqueous**

This work

40 - 50 %

**Gas**

Pimentel and Arbilla, 1999;  
Orlando *et al.*, 1999;  
Chuong and Stevens, 2004



Mellouki *et al.* (2003) ; Smith  
and Ravishankara (2002);  
H. Sidebottom (today !)

**Liu *et al.*, 2009**

# Photooxidation of methacrolein in the aqueous phase

## Carbon yields

| Reaction product                       | Molar yield %      | Carbon yield % |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Me-glyoxal                             | 9 ( $\pm 2$ )      | 25 - 57        |
| Formaldehyde                           | 12 ( $\pm 2$ )     |                |
| Hydroxyacetone                         | 15 ( $\pm 6$ )     |                |
| Acetic acid                            | 17 ( $\pm 6$ )     |                |
| Methacrylic acid                       | 0.7( $\pm 0.4$ )   |                |
| HMM + DHMP                             | 3 – 11             |                |
| Peroxymethacrylic acid                 | 4 ( $\pm 3$ )      |                |
| DHMA, Pyruvic, Oxalic, Glyoxylic acids | Secondary products |                |

**Other reaction products ?**

# Chemical mechanisms WSOC + OH

## Reaction products chemical analyses

Carbon balance

CH<sub>3</sub>OH + OH > 93%

CH<sub>3</sub>CHO + OH > 90%

Acetone + OH > 95%



CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (MIBK) < 30%

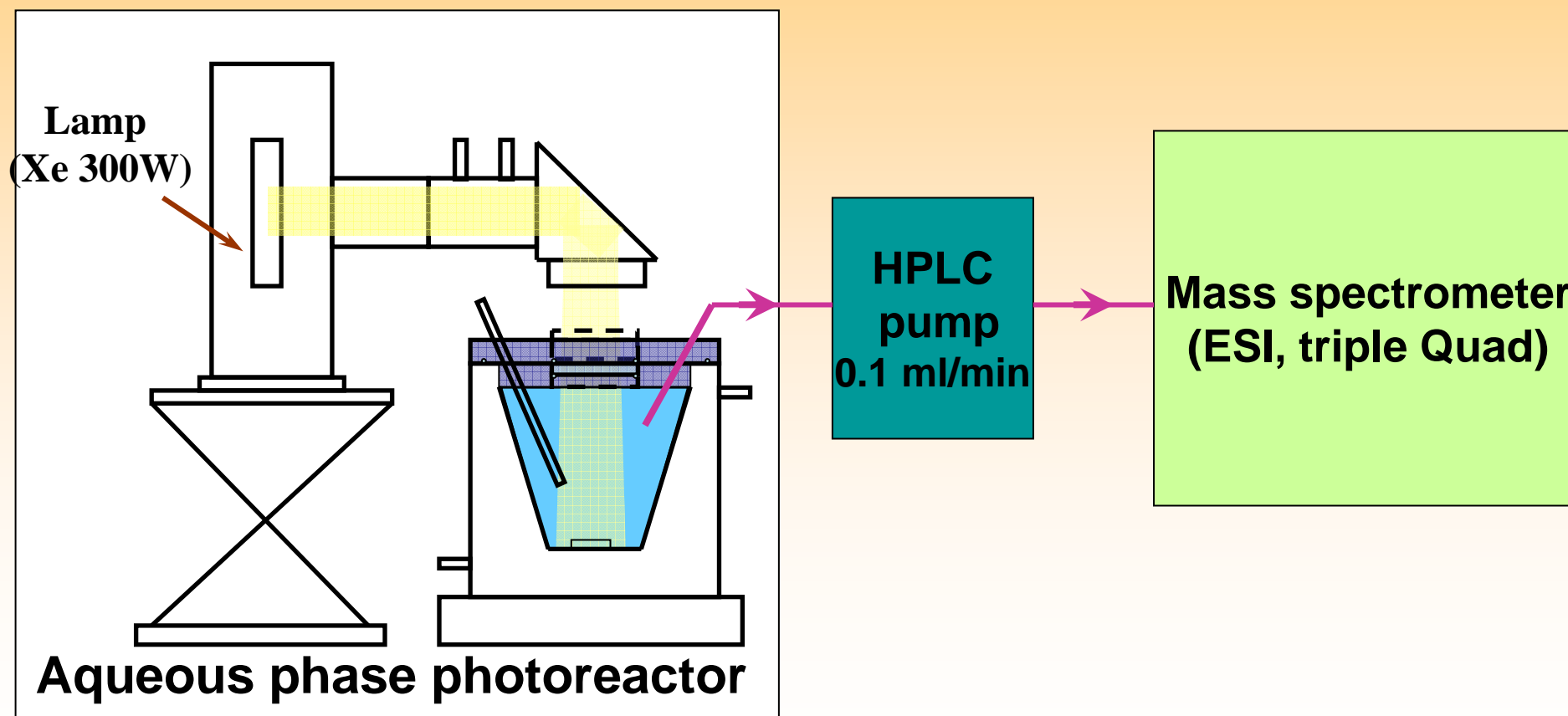
N-Methylpyrrolidone + OH < 55 %

Methacrolein + OH < 57 %



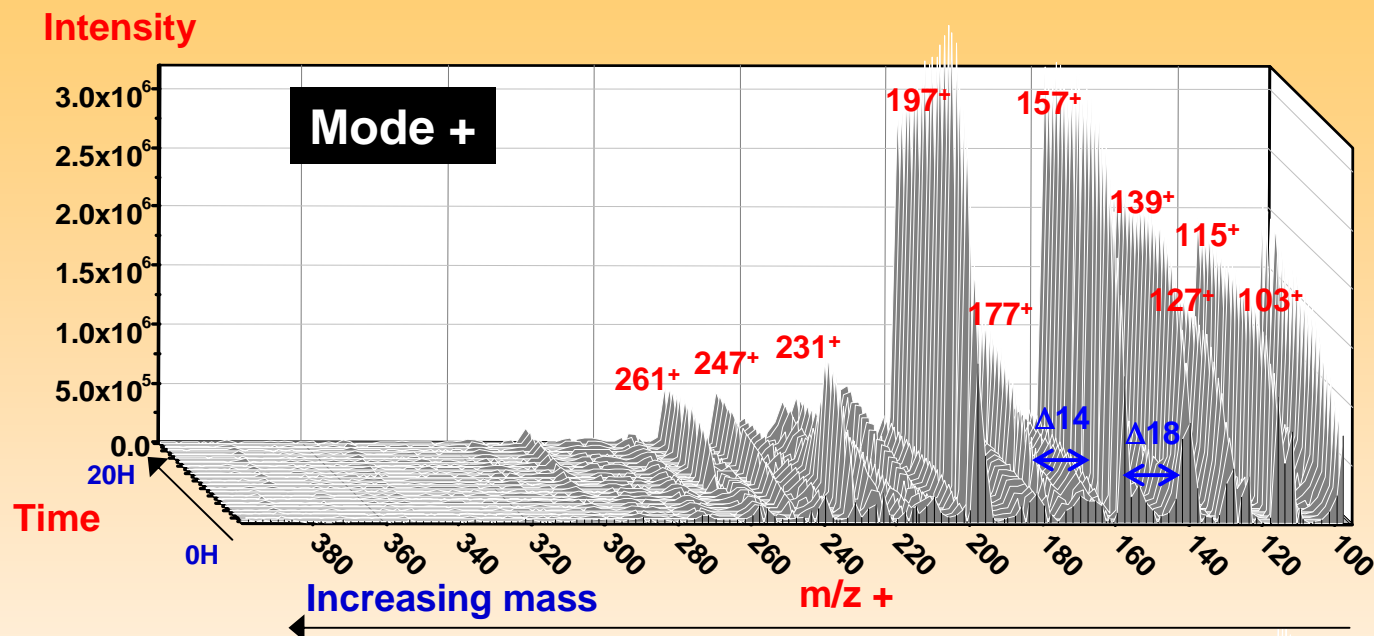
**Other reaction products ?**

# On-line mass spectrometer on the aqueous phase simulation chamber



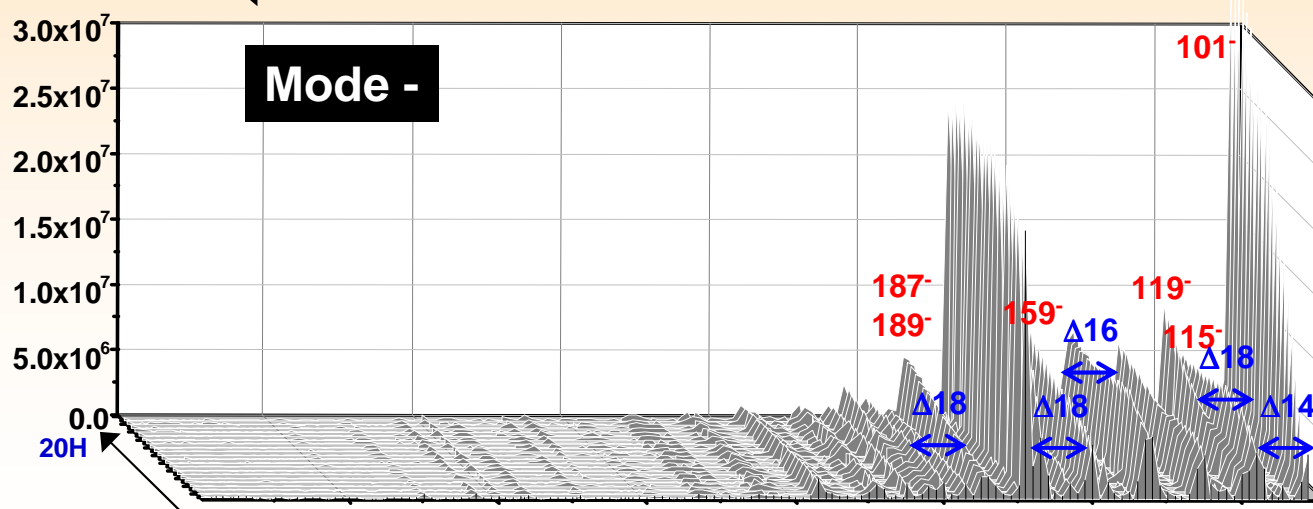
# Photooxidation of methacrolein

## Photoreactor-ESI-MS Results



~ 50 additional  
reaction products!!  
100 – 400 a.m.u.

**ESI-MS / MS  
and HPLC-MS**



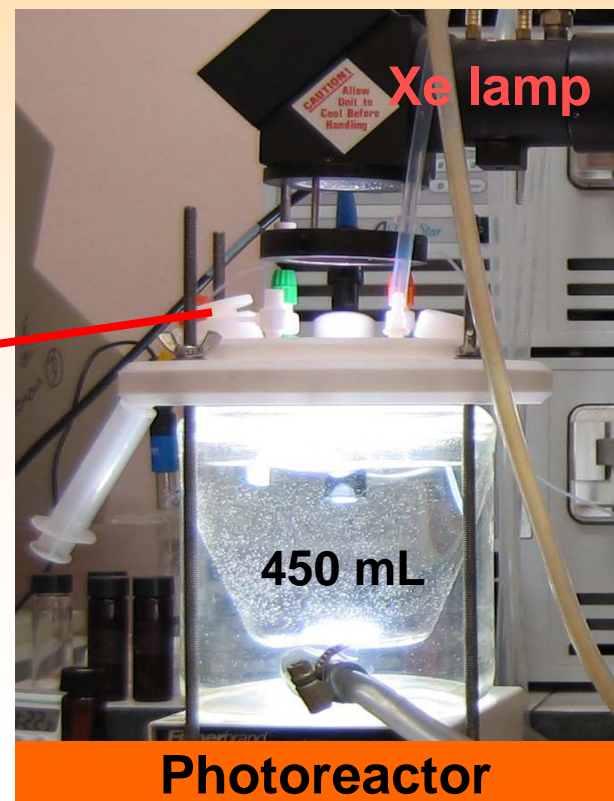
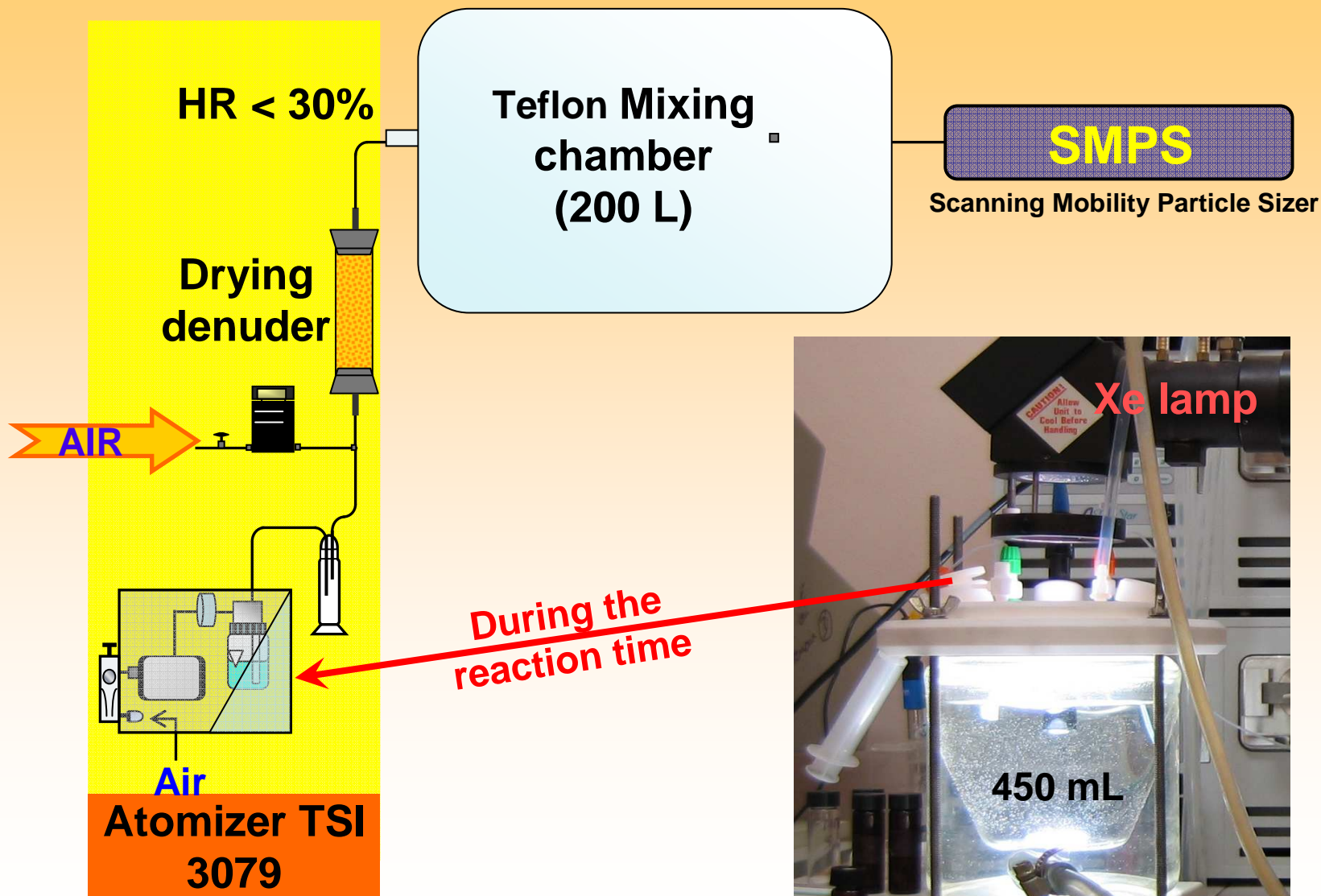
• Multifunctional  
products

• 2 series of  
oligomers

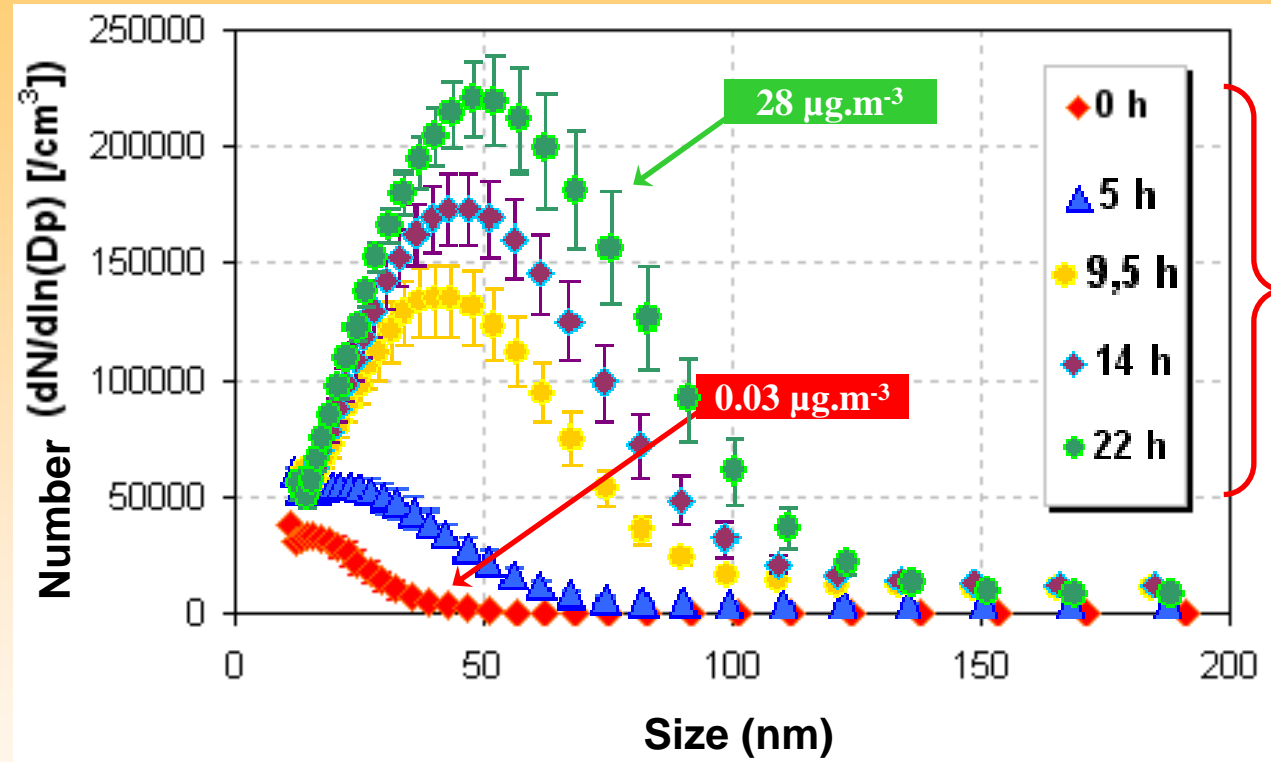
**Formation of SOA when water evaporates ?**

# Particle generation

## Nebulization of reacting solutions



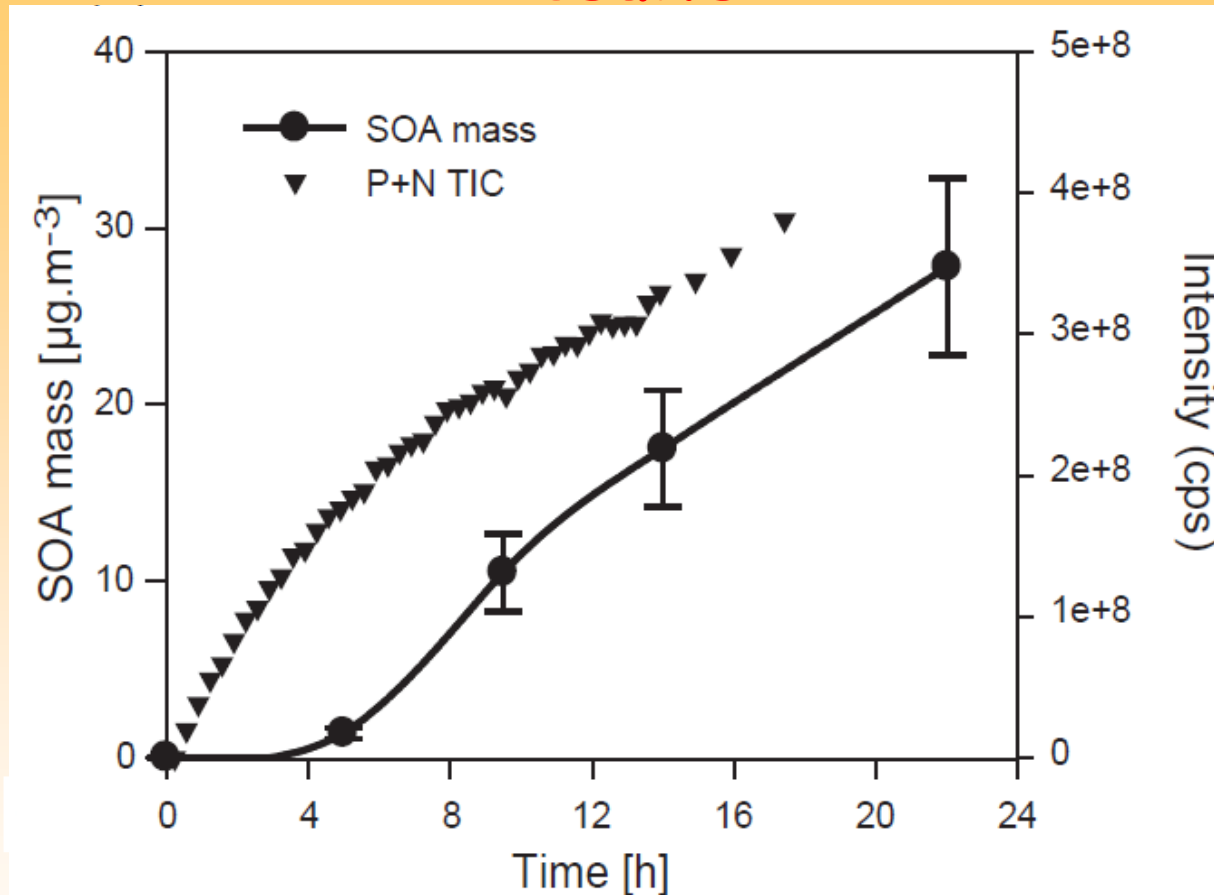
# Particle generation Results



Aqueous phase  
reaction time

Aerosol: nb and size significantly increase with reaction time

# Particle generation Results

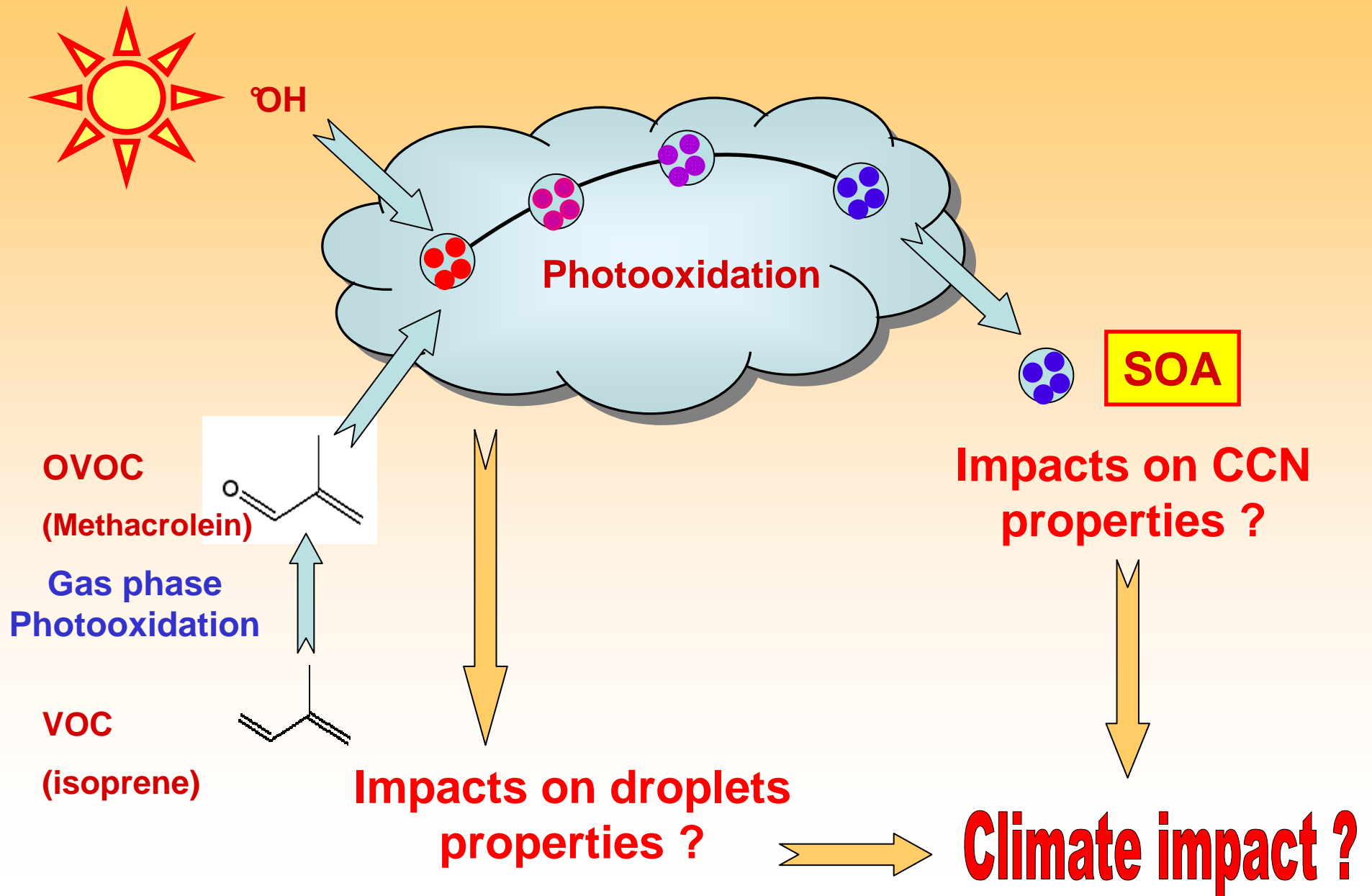


Correlation with the production of HW molecules in the solution

SOA yield : 2 – 12% >> 1-4 % isoprene<sub>gas</sub> photooxidation

El Haddad *et al.*, 2009; Michaud *et al.*, 2009

# CONCLUSIONS



# Aknowledgements

## Students

Yao Liu

Imad El Haddad

Laurent Poulain

Sindie Grubert

Frédéric Bruni

Emmanuel Chevallier

Michaël Scarfogliero

INSU LEFE-CHAT

Région PACA

MOST (Europe 5<sup>th</sup> PCRDT)

Réseau ERICHE



## Colleagues

Etienne Quivet

Brice Temime

Nicolas Marchand

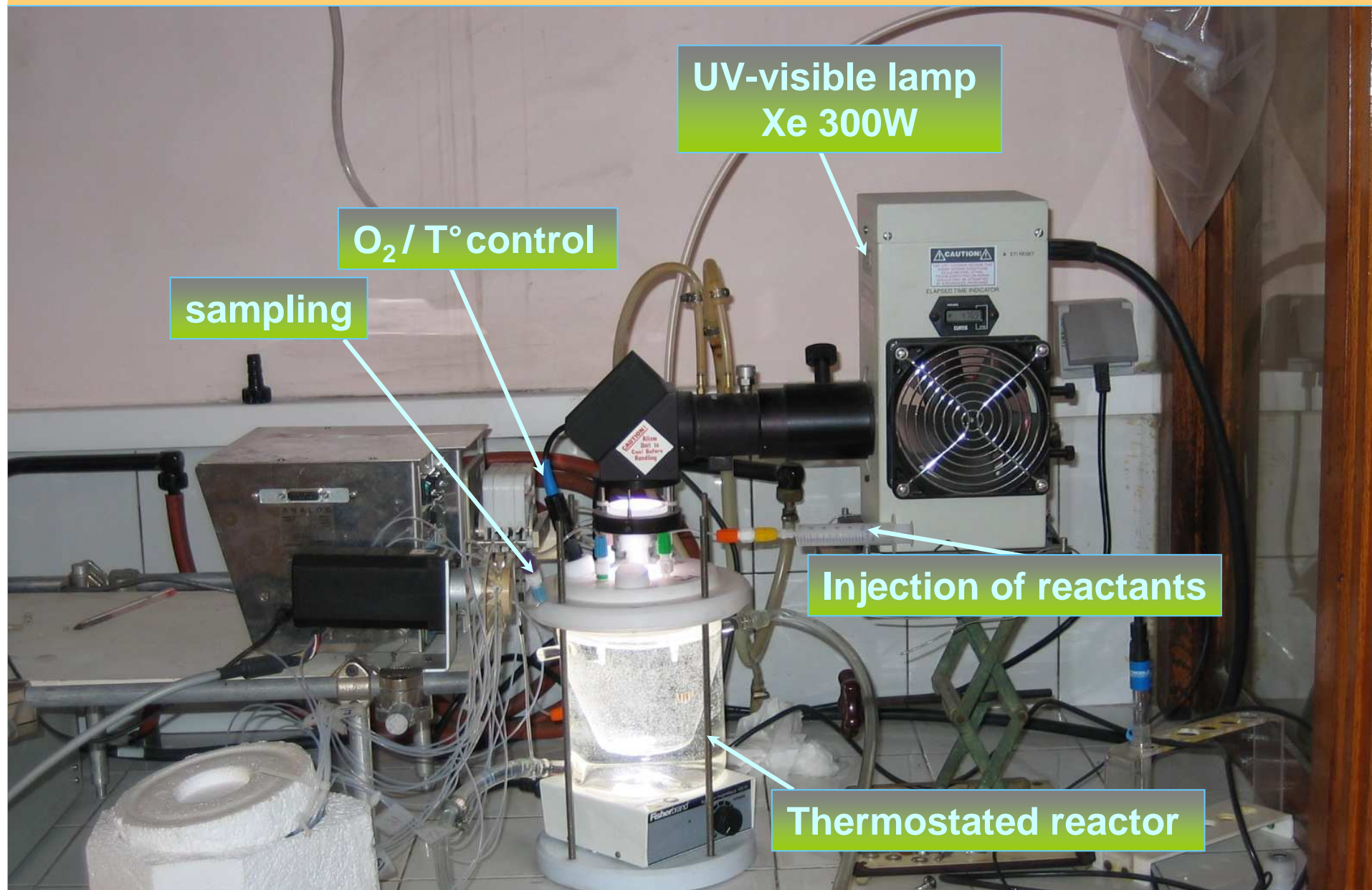
Henri Wortham

Jean-François Doussin

Bénédicte Picquet-Varrault

Didier Voisin

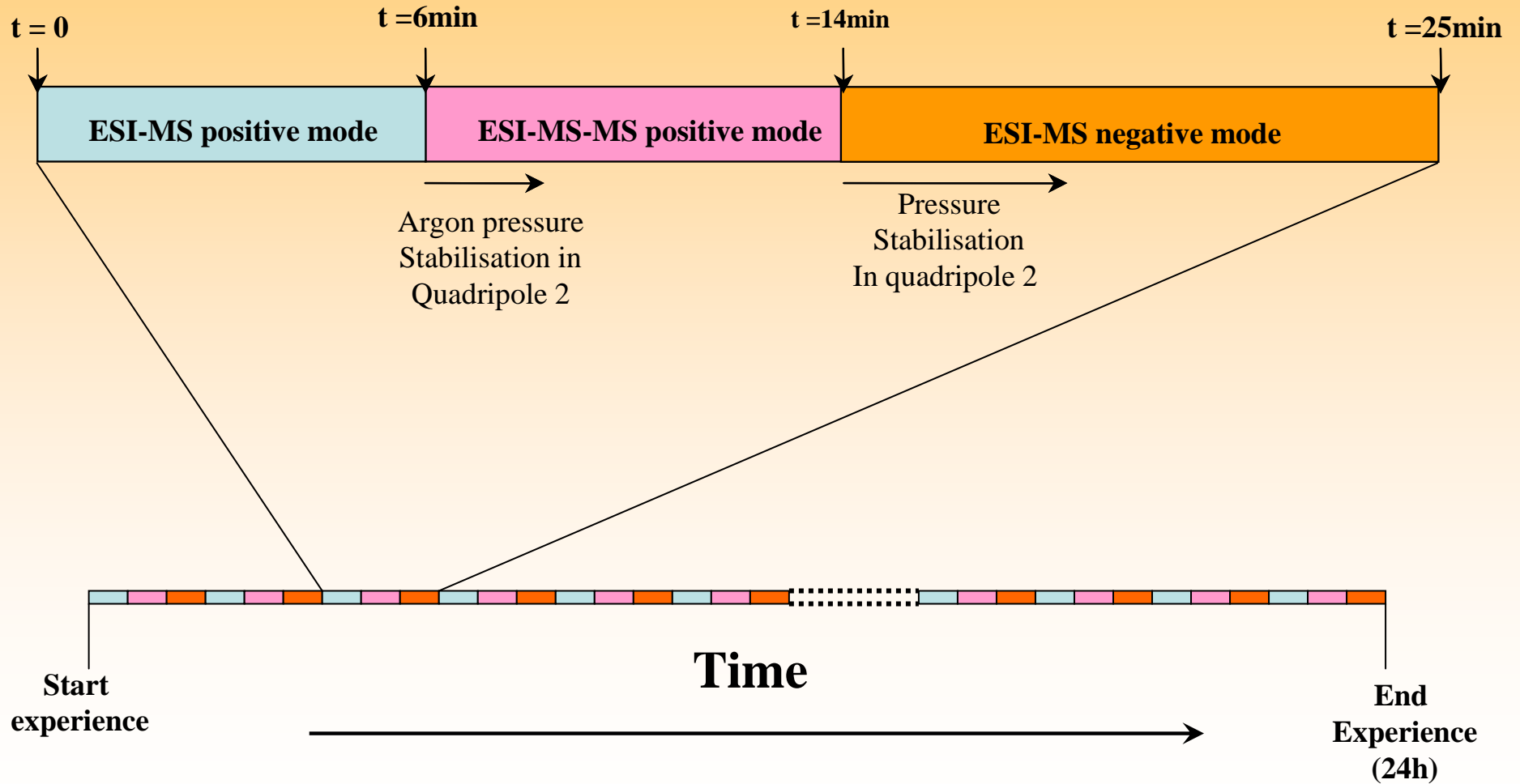
# Aqueous phase simulation chamber



Oxidizing capacity of the troposphere

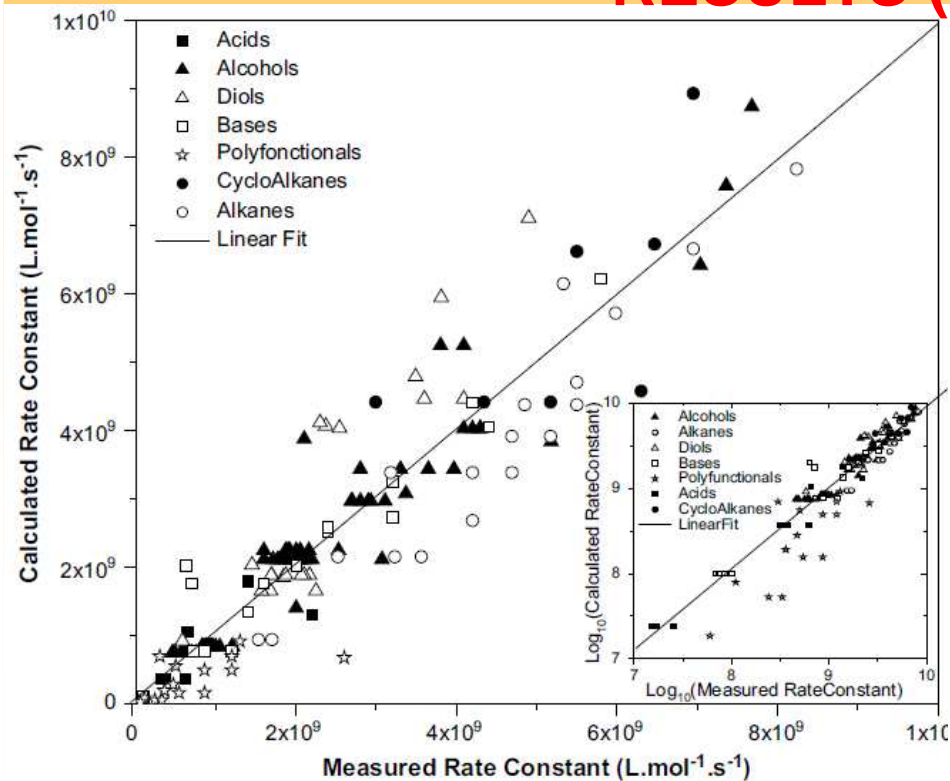
# MS conditions

scan range :20-1000 mass units



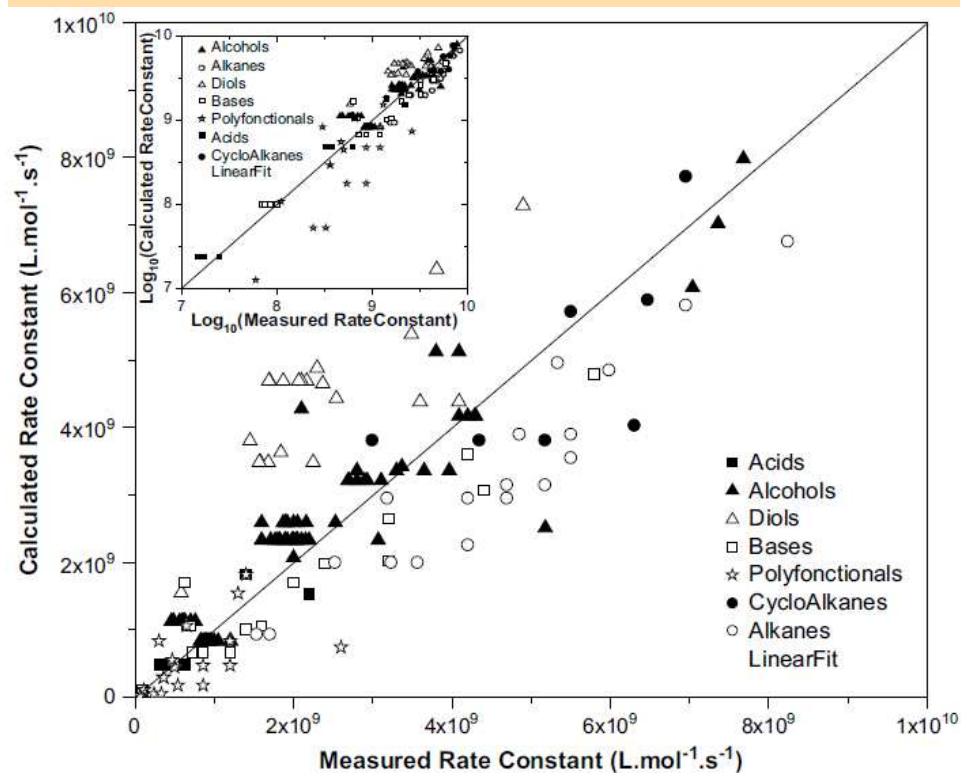
# Aqueous phase SAR

RESULTS (at 298 K)



$\beta$ -effect

no  $\beta$ -effect



*Monod and Doussin, 2008*

# Aqueous phase SAR

## RESULTS (at 298 K)

### Kinetic rate constant

| Parameter        | Value             | Units                            |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| $k(\text{OH})$   | $6.9 \times 10^7$ | $\text{Lmol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ |
| $k(\text{CH}_3)$ | $3.5 \times 10^8$ | $\text{Lmol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ |
| $k(\text{CH}_2)$ | $6.5 \times 10^8$ | $\text{Lmol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ |
| $k(\text{CH})$   | $4.7 \times 10^8$ | $\text{Lmol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ |

### Neighbouring effect parameters

| Parameter ( $\alpha$ -position) | Value | Parameter ( $\beta$ -position) | Value |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| $F(-\text{CH}_3)$               | 1.33  | $G(-\text{CH}_3)$              | 1.17  |
| $F(-\text{CH}_2)$               | 1.21  | $G(-\text{CH}_2)$              | 1.1   |
| $F(-\text{CH}-)$                | 1.11  | $G(-\text{CH}-)$               | 1.05  |
| $F(-\text{C}-)$                 | 1     | $G(-\text{C}-)$                | 1     |
| $F(-\text{OH})$                 | 2.1   | $G(-\text{OH})$                | 0.44  |
| $F(-\text{COOH})$               | 0.07  | $G(-\text{COOH})$              | 0.7   |
| $F(-\text{COO}^-)$              | 0.24  | $G(-\text{COO}^-)$             | 1.23  |
| $C(\text{C4})$                  | 0.6   | $C(\text{C6})$                 | 1     |
| $C(\text{C5})$                  | 0.8   | $C(\text{C7})$                 | 0.9   |

# Aqueous phase SAR

## RESULTS (at 298 K)

| Parameter<br>( $\alpha$ -position) | Value | Parameter<br>( $\beta$ -position) | Value |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| F(-CH <sub>3</sub> )               | 1.33  | G(-CH <sub>3</sub> )              | 1.17  |
| F(-CH <sub>2</sub> -)              | 1.21  | G(-CH <sub>2</sub> -)             | 1.1   |
| F(-CH-)                            | 1.11  | G(-CH-)                           | 1.05  |
| F(-C-)                             | 1     | G(-C-)                            | 1     |
| F(-OH)                             | 2.1   | G(-OH)                            | 0.44  |
| F(-COOH)                           | 0.07  | G(-COOH)                          | 0.7   |
| F(-COO <sup>-</sup> )              | 0.24  | G(-COO <sup>-</sup> )             | 1.23  |
| C(C4)                              | 0.6   | C(C6)                             | 1     |
| C(C5)                              | 0.8   | C(C7)                             | 0.9   |

Inductive electron donors

| <i>Group</i>     | <i>R</i> | <i>F</i> |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| OH               | -1.89    | +0.46    |
| COOH             | +0.66    | +0.44    |
| COO <sup>-</sup> | +0.40    | -0.27    |

**Resonance (*R*) and Field (*F*) values as defined by Swain and Lupton (1968) .**

*Monod and Doussin, 2008*

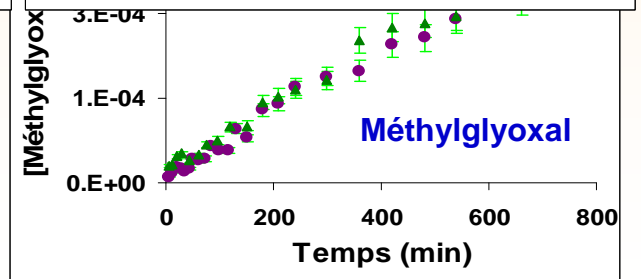
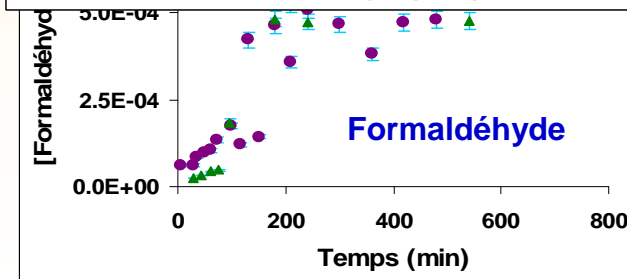
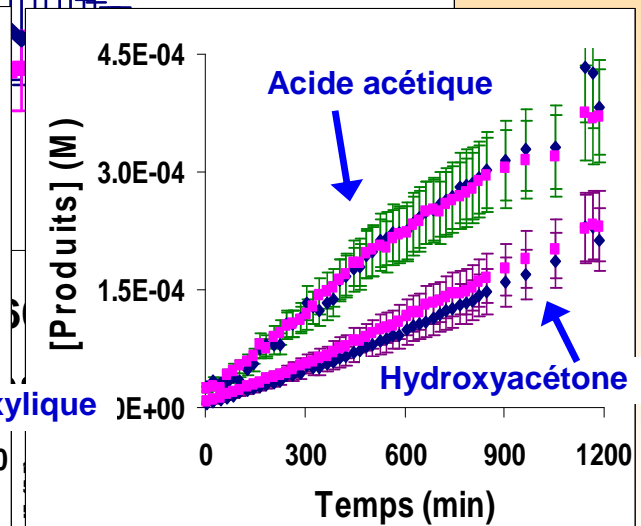
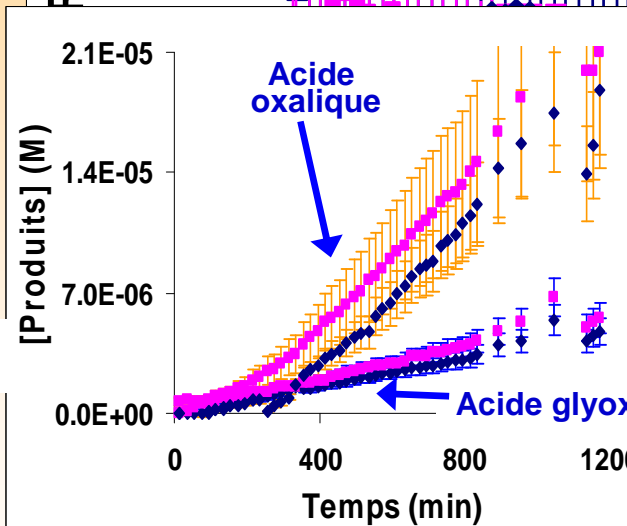
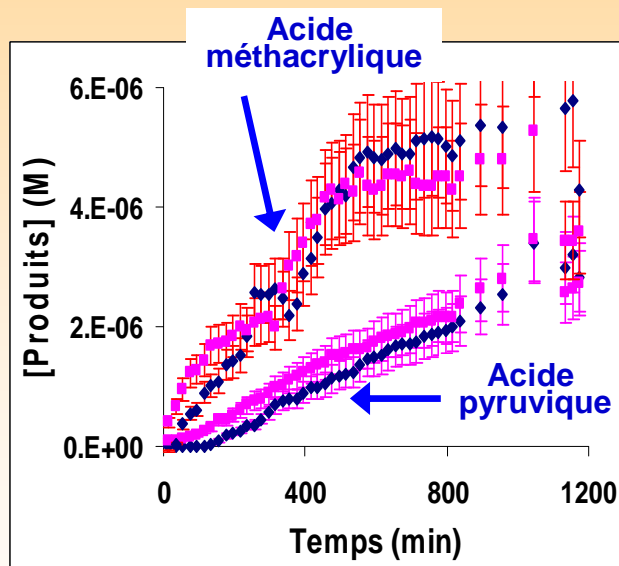
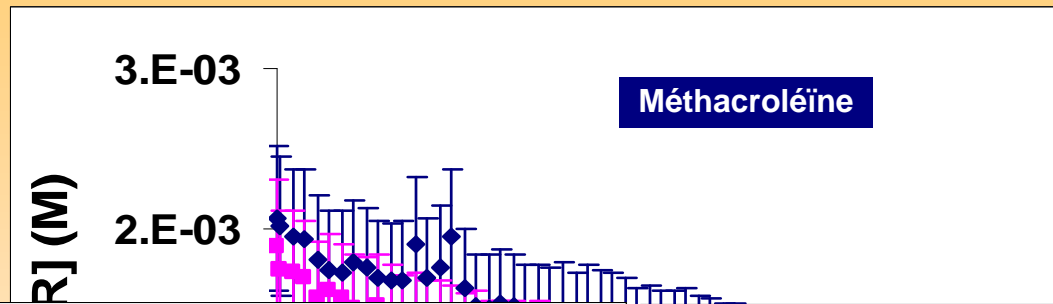
# Phase aqueuse

## ★ Suivi de l'évolution de méthacroléine et des produits formés

Expérience à pH libre

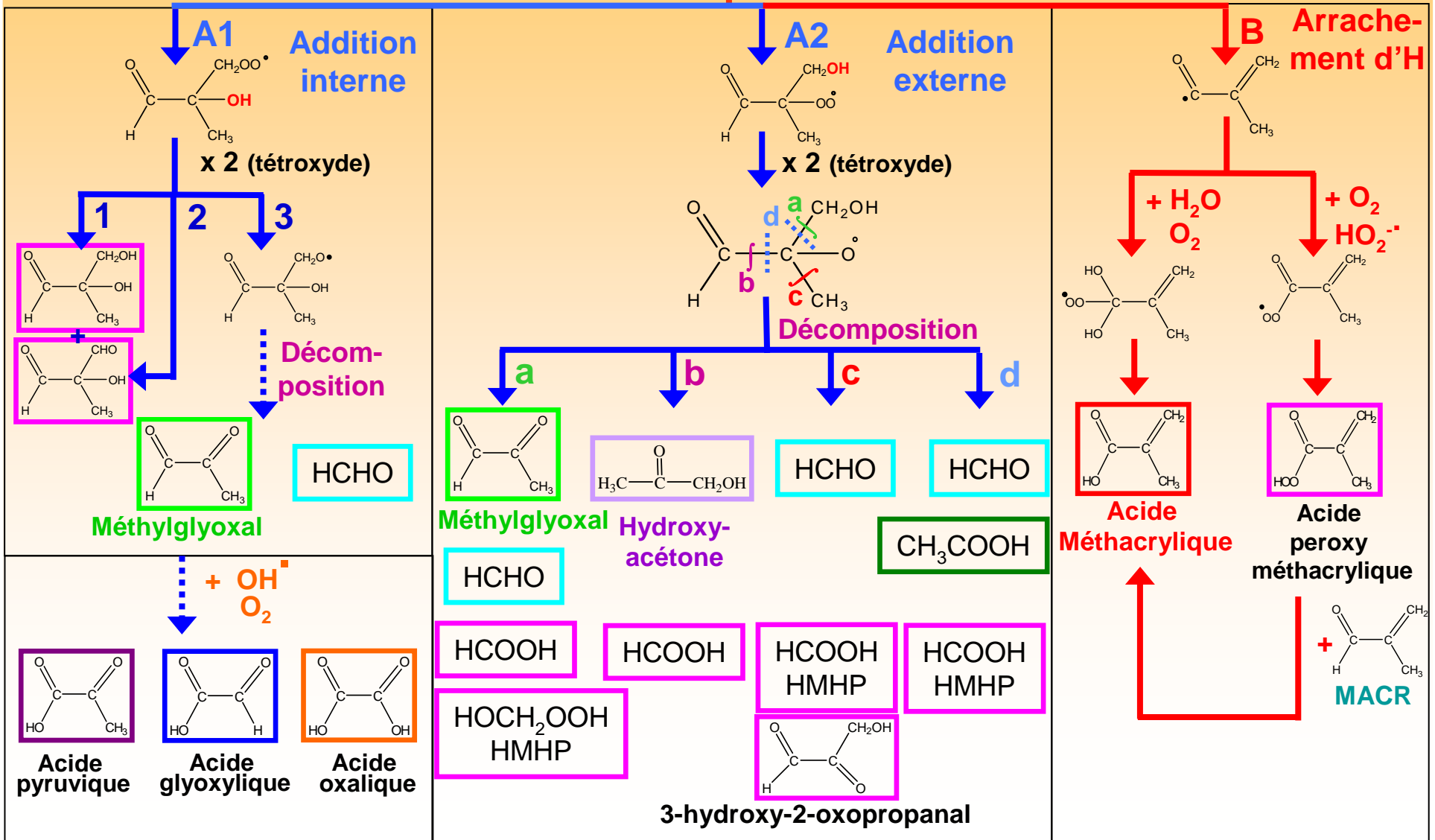
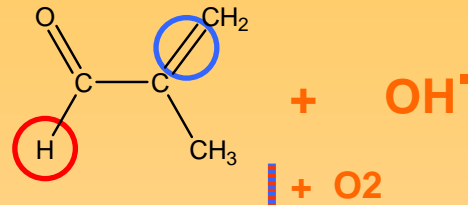
○ Analyses par ESI-MS

Méthacroléine



# Phase aqueuse

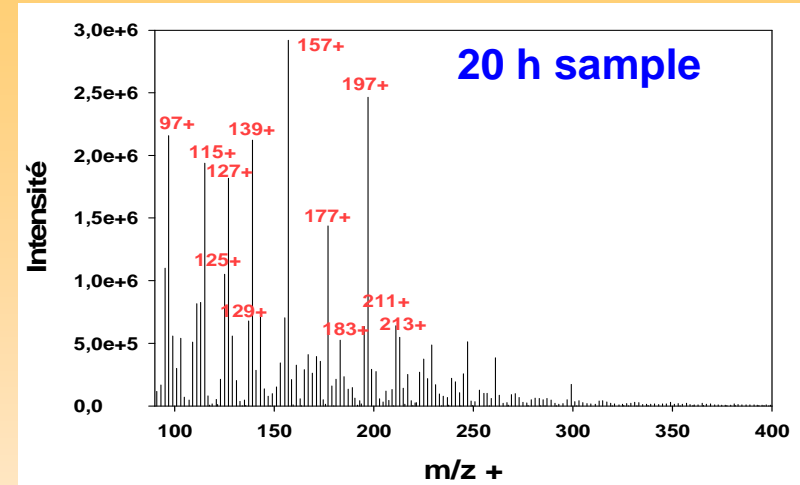
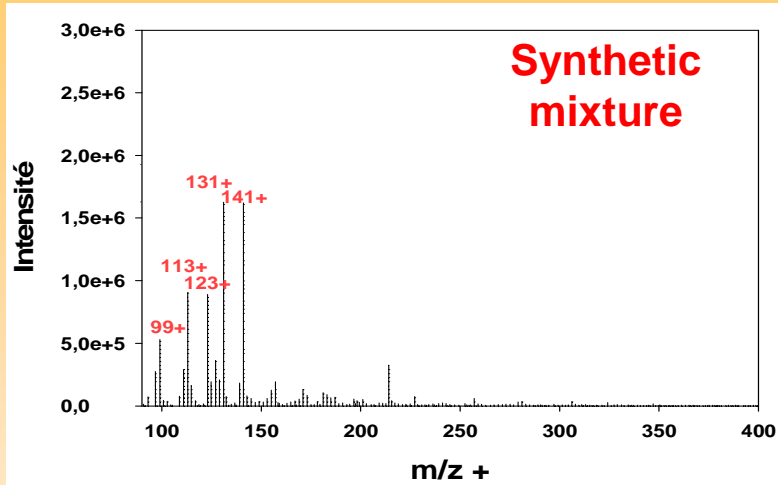
## Mechanisms



# Photooxidation of methacrolein

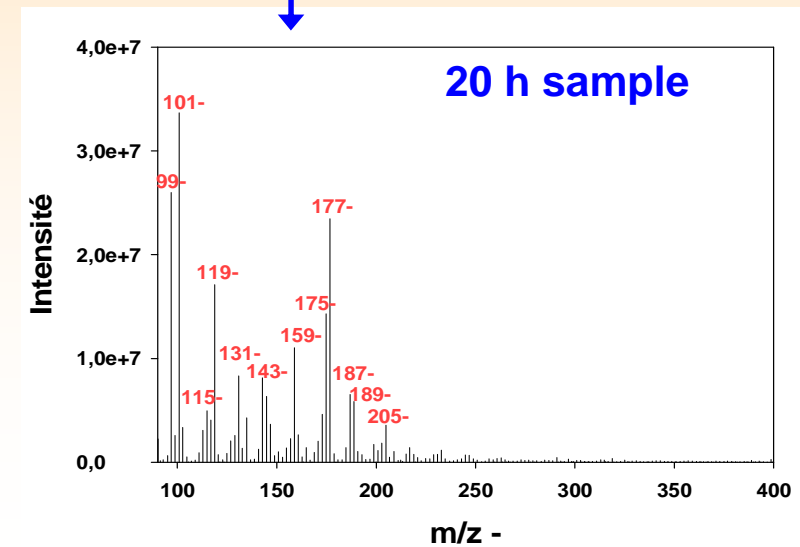
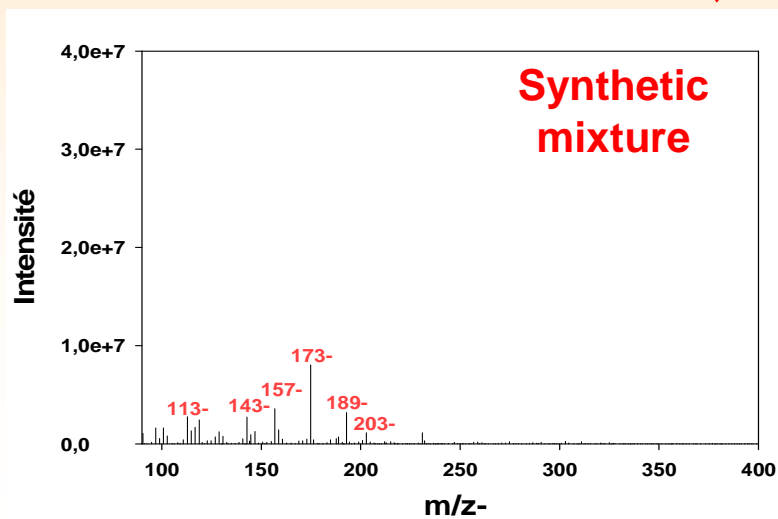
## Comparison with synthetic mixtures

Mode +



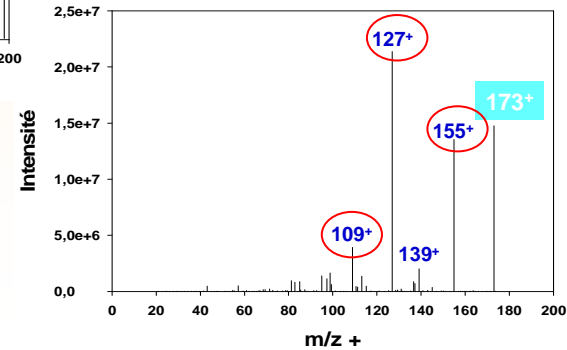
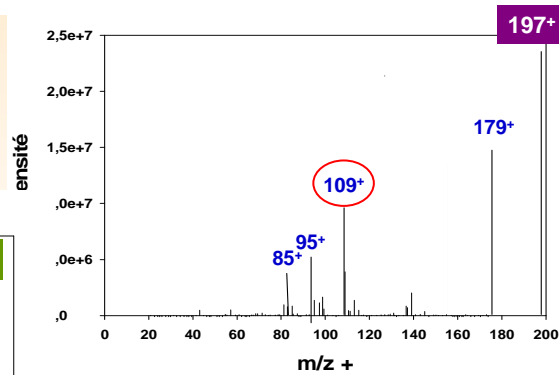
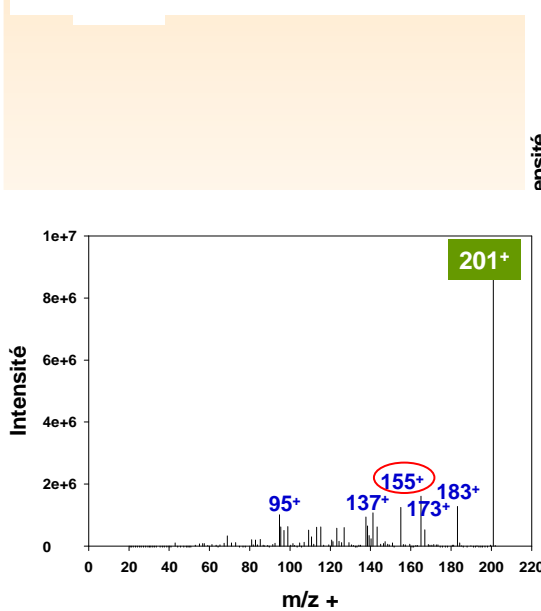
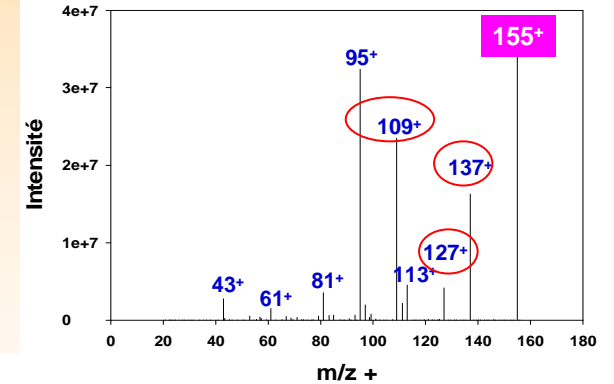
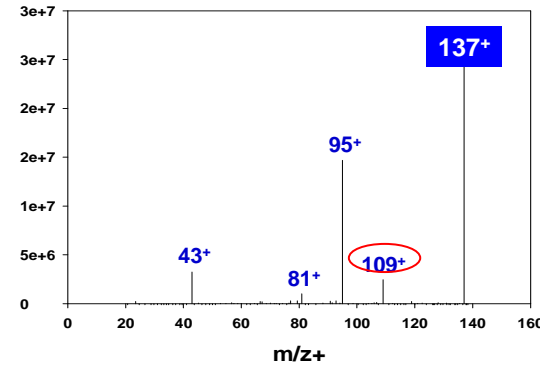
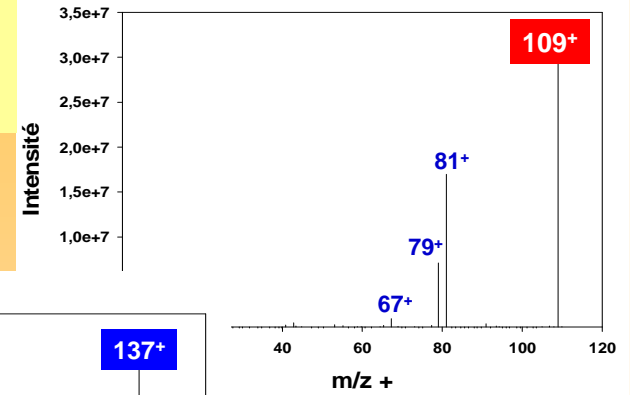
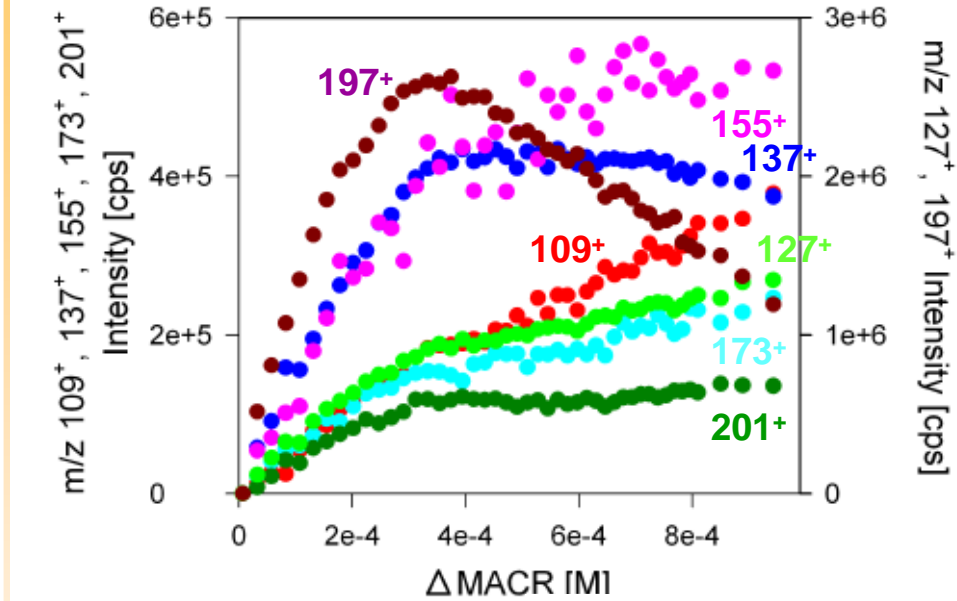
$3 \times 10^{-3}$  M : MACR  
 $6 \times 10^{-4}$  M : formaldehyde, methylglyoxal, AcOH  
 formic, acetic acids  
 $3 \times 10^{-5}$  M : pyruvic, oxalic, glyoxylic, methacrylic

Mode -



# Photooxidation of methacrolein

## Oligomer series



# Photooxidation of methacrolein Oligomer series

