



This discussion paper is/has been under review for the journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP). Please refer to the corresponding final paper in ACP if available.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning of organic acids in a ponderosa pine forest using a MOVI-HRTof-CIMS

R. L. N. Yatavelli^{1,2}, H. Stark^{2,3}, S. L. Thompson^{1,2}, J. R. Kimmel^{3,4},
M. J. Cubison⁴, D. A. Day^{1,2}, P. Campuzano-Jost^{1,2}, B. B. Palm^{1,2},
J. A. Thornton⁵, J. T. Jayne³, D. R. Worsnop^{3,6}, and J. L. Jimenez^{1,2}

¹Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

²Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

³Aerodyne Research Inc., Billerica, MA 01821, USA

⁴TOFWERK AG, 3600 Thun, Switzerland

⁵Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105, USA

⁶Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Helsinki 00014, Finland

Received: 8 June 2013 – Accepted: 17 June 2013 – Published: 28 June 2013

Correspondence to: J. L. Jimenez (jose.jimenez@colorado.edu)

Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Abstract

Hundreds of gas and particle phase organic acids were measured in a rural ponderosa pine forest in Colorado, USA, during the Bio-hydro-atmosphere interactions of Energy, Aerosols, Carbon, H₂O, Organics and Nitrogen – Rocky Mountain Biogenic Aerosol Study (BEACHON-RoMBAS). A recently developed Micro-Orifice Volatilization Impactor High-Resolution Time-of-Flight Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometer (MOVI-HRToF-CIMS) using acetate (CH₃C(O)O⁻) as the reagent ion was used to selectively ionize and detect acids semi-continuously from 20–30 August 2011, with a measurement time resolution of ~ 1.5 h. At this site 98 % of the organic acid mass is estimated to be in the gas-phase, with only ~ 2 % in the particle phase. We investigated gas/particle partitioning, quantified as the fraction in the particle phase (F_p), of C₁–C₁₈ alkanolic acids, six known terpenoic acids and total bulk organic acids. Data were compared to the absorptive partitioning model and suggest that bulk organic acids at this site follow absorptive partitioning to the organic aerosol mass. The rapid response (< 1–2 h) of partitioning to temperature changes for bulk acids suggests that kinetic limitations to equilibrium are minor, which is in contrast to conclusions of some recent laboratory and field studies, possibly due to lack of very low ambient relative humidities at this site. Time trends for partitioning of individual and groups of acids were mostly captured by the model, with varying degrees of absolute agreement. Species with predicted substantial fractions in both the gas and particle phases show better absolute agreement, while species with very low predicted fractions in one phase often show agreement on trends, but poor absolute agreement, potentially due to thermal decomposition, inlet adsorption, or other issues. Based on measurement-model comparison we conclude that species carbon number and oxygen content, together with ambient temperature control the volatility of organic acids and are good predictors for partitioning. Partitioning of bulk acids is more consistent with model predictions for hydroxyacids, hydroperoxyacids, or polyacids, and less so for ketoacids.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatawelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



1 Introduction

Organic aerosol (OA) is a substantial fraction of the submicron aerosol mass globally (Murphy et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2007). Recent studies have demonstrated that a major fraction of OA is secondary (SOA), formed from oxidation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the atmosphere (Jimenez et al., 2009). Despite the importance of SOA for urban, regional and global submicron aerosols and thus human health effects and climate forcing, its sources, sinks, and properties in the atmosphere are poorly understood (Hallquist et al., 2009). The diversity of SOA sources and molecular products represent tremendous challenges for both measurements and modeling. Therefore, it is not surprising that there are often major discrepancies between modeled and observed SOA concentrations in the atmosphere (de Gouw et al., 2005; Heald et al., 2005; Volkamer et al., 2006).

Possible explanations for these large discrepancies include the lack of consideration by models of (1) semi-volatile and intermediate volatility organic compounds (S/IVOCs) which can contribute substantially to SOA formation (Robinson et al., 2007), (2) secondary chemistry in the condensed phase (Kalberer et al., 2004), (3) aqueous phase reactions in cloud or fog droplets and aerosol particle water (Ervens et al., 2011), (4) nonequilibrium partitioning due to changes in the phase-state of SOA (Virtanen et al., 2010; Vaden et al., 2011; Perraud et al., 2012), and (5) enhancement of biogenic SOA by anthropogenic pollution (Spracklen et al., 2011). However, when all these sources are combined, models can produce excessive amounts of SOA, indicating that our current ability to distinguish between SOA formed from different sources and its sinks remains insufficient (Hodzic et al., 2010; Heald et al., 2011). Loss of SOA due to fragmentation reactions followed by volatilization may be important and remains poorly characterized (Chacon-Madrid and Donahue, 2011). The difficulty of models to predict both SOA concentrations and degree of oxidation highlights a critical need for improved understanding of the processes and pathways controlling SOA formation and aging.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

particle-phase formic acid concentration than that could be explained by theory. Using measurements collected during the same campaign as this study, Fry et al. (2013) observed that total gas and particle-phase organic nitrates appeared to be distributed according to reversible partitioning. Unlike the above mentioned studies where only a few compounds or bulk classes were measured, Williams et al. (2010) used a semi-continuous thermal desorption aerosol GC/MS (TAG) instrument to show that several different classes of S/IVOCs partition into OA as a function of their vapor pressure and ambient temperature. However, alkanolic acids were the only type of acids analyzed with the TAG, as more oxidized acids are difficult to analyze with gas chromatography. More recently, Zhao et al. (2013), also using the TAG instrument, observed higher than expected concentrations of phthalic acid and pinonaldehyde in the particle-phase, while predicted partitioning of 6,10,14-trimethyl-2-pentadecanone was consistent with measurements. They suggested that reactions between phthalic acid and ammonia could produce low volatility products that partition more readily to the particle-phase, whereas the measured pinonaldehyde is suggested to be a product of thermal decomposition of oligomers during analysis.

Organic acids are ubiquitous in the atmosphere (Chebbi and Carlier, 1996). Over the past three decades researchers have investigated their importance for acid rain in remote atmospheres (Chameides and Davis, 1983), new particle formation (Kavouras et al., 1997), and as tracers for meat cooking and combustion (Kawamura et al., 1985; Rogge et al., 1993). More recently, they have been studied to understand oxidation chemistry of anthropogenic and biogenic VOCs and SOA formation in the atmosphere (Paulot et al., 2011; Sommariva et al., 2011; Veres et al., 2011; Andrews et al., 2012; Vogel et al., 2013). However, their formation mechanisms, gas/particle partitioning and contribution to OA mass are still largely unknown.

Here, we present semi-continuous (1.5 h time resolution) measurements of phase-partitioning of organic acids in a ponderosa pine forest. Phase partitioning is calculated using the measured signal for hundreds of organic acids in the gas and particle phases. The fraction in particle phase (F_p) is investigated as a function of compound carbon

number, oxygen content, estimated saturation mass concentration (C^*) and time. We report results for alkanolic acids (C_1 , formic acid – C_{18} , stearic acid), several terpenic acids, and bulk acids binned by carbon number.

2 Experimental methods

2.1 Study site

This study was part of the Bio-hydro-atmosphere interactions of Energy, Aerosols, Carbon, H_2O , Organics and Nitrogen – Rocky Mountain Biogenic Aerosol Study (BEACHON-RoMBAS, July–August 2011, <http://cires.colorado.edu/jimenez-group/wiki/index.php/BEACHON-RoMBAS>), at the NCAR Manitou Forest Observatory field site near Woodland Park, Colorado, USA (39.10065° N, 105.10250° W, <https://wiki.ucar.edu/display/mfo/Manitou+Forest+Observatory>). The site is a managed ponderosa pine forest at an elevation of 2370 m a.s.l. and is representative of ponderosa pine species that extend from northern New Mexico to southern Wyoming. The canopy is open with an average canopy height of 18 m. Understory is mainly grasses, sage and exposed cryptogammic soils. The surrounding forest contains some Douglas-fir, oak, spruce and aspen vegetation, from which VOC emission probably also impacted the site.

Biogenic volatile organic compound (BVOC) emissions at this site are dominated (based on volume mixing ratios) by 2-methyl-3-butene-2-ol (MBO, 50 %) and monoterpenes (major MT: β -pinene, α -pinene, 3-carene – 33 %) with a small fraction of aromatics and oxygenated terpenes and sesquiterpenes (< 0.5 %) (Kim et al., 2010). During the campaign period, diurnal variations of MBO and MT were anticorrelated, with MBO mixing ratios being highest during the day reaching ~ 1.5 ppbv and MT being highest during early morning at ~ 0.8 ppb and lowest during the day (Fry et al., 2013). Local aerosol formation is thought to be dominated by monoterpenes.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

2.2 Sampling inlet

To minimize losses of gases and aerosol, a specially designed inlet was used (Fig. 1a). The inlet consisted of two parts: (1) a large duct to bring air from above the trailer housing closer to the MOVI-HRTOF-CIMS while minimizing turbulence and wall contact and (2) a smaller diameter Silcosteel-coated tube (Restek Corp., Bellefonte, PA, USA) to sample air from the center of the duct to the instrument.

The large duct inlet was made of galvanized steel with an OD of 15.2 cm. To block debris and rain, a conical stainless steel bowl was installed above the inlet tube. The top opening of the inlet tube was covered with a SilcoNert 2000 (Restek Corp., Bellefonte, PA, USA) coated mesh to protect from insects and debris. This was followed by 114 bundled SilcoNert-coated tubes; each 1.27 cm OD and 6.35 cm long, to break up larger eddies and minimize turbulence down the larger tube. A high flow rate computer fan (Vantech Tornado, model TD9238H), controlled by the Speedfan program (version 4.43, www.almico.com), was installed at the bottom of the duct. In order to maintain laminar flow, the fan speed was adjusted to a flow rate of 327 liters per minute (Lpm) resulting in a flow velocity of $\sim 0.3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, residence time of $\sim 7 \text{ s}$ and a Reynolds number (Re) of 1920. The Silcosteel-coated tubing leading to the instrument was inserted 2 m from the top of the duct inlet, had an OD and ID of 0.95 cm and 0.66 cm, respectively, and was 1 m long. Sample flow rate through the Silcosteel coated tubing was 10 Lpm resulting in a flow velocity of 6.5 ms^{-1} , residence time of $\sim 0.2 \text{ s}$ and a Re of 2050.

Gas-phase diffusion timescales in the tubing are estimated using diffusion coefficients (D) of nitric acid (HNO_3) and a straight-chain C_{16} hydrocarbon in air. The choice of these two compounds is meant to provide a rough estimate of the range of inlet interactions that can be expected for semi-volatile to low-volatility acids. Using, $D_{\text{HNO}_3} = 1.18 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Durham and Stockburger, 1986) the diffusion time scale ($= L^2/(4 \cdot D)$, where L is the length scale) is estimated to be 480 s and 1 s in the duct inlet and the Silcosteel-coated tubing, respectively. Similarly, if we use

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. YataVELLI et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

During this field study, key modifications were made to the MOVI cycle to minimize and better estimate the gas and aerosol backgrounds. Along with the 3-step MOVI cycle described above, three new steps were included. To measure gas-phase backgrounds, a short 1 min UHP N₂ sample step, called *Blank Sampling*, was added before each *Aerosol Heating* step. An additional thermal desorption step with UHP N₂, called *Blank Heating* was also included after each *Aerosol Heating* step to measure the background during that cycle and minimize carry-over of organic material to the next MOVI cycle. This extra thermal desorption step also required an additional cooling step called *Blank Cooling*, before repeating the MOVI cycle. The *Sampling* step was 45 min, *Aerosol* and *Blank Heating* steps were 8 min each, and *Cooling* steps were 10 min each for a total cycle time of 77 min. During the *Aerosol Heating* step, the MOVI body and post temperatures were linearly ramped from 32 °C to 200 °C resulting in a ramp rate of ~ 20.6 °C min⁻¹. Material used in the MOVI and its coupling to the instrument limited the maximum temperature to 200 °C. Figure S1 in the Supplement shows a schematic of the MOVI cycle along with the MOVI post temperature during different steps.

Acetate ion selectively ionizes acids by abstracting a proton from the carboxyl hydrogen (Veres et al., 2008). Both, organic and inorganic acids are ionized, but here we focus exclusively on organic acids. The ion chemistry with the same ionization region design has been described in the literature (Bertram et al., 2011). Pressures and voltages used in this study are similar to those reported by Yatavelli et al. (2012). The instrument was operated in negative ion mode and ToF mass spectra were acquired at a pulser frequency of 25 kHz resulting in a mass-to-charge ratio (m/Q) range from 7–505 Thomson (Th). Spectra were averaged and saved to disk every 0.5 s (2 Hz), and the data were further averaged to 5 s time resolution before analyses. The HRTofMS was operated in V-mode with a mass resolving power of 3000 Th Th⁻¹ at 50 Th and increasing to 4200 Th Th⁻¹ at 200 Th. Instrument mass accuracy is estimated to be ±20 ppm (Yatavelli et al., 2012). The instrument used here is conceptually similar to that reported by Holzinger et al. (2013), which is also based on impactor collection,

compounds are higher during the *Aerosol Heating* step suggesting that these are increasingly present in the particle phase.

The measured ion peak areas during the *Aerosol Heating* step are corrected using the collection efficiency curves for palmitic acid aerosol given in Yatavelli and Thornton (2010) and SMPS (TSI 3080 DMA with a 3081 classifier and a TSI 3010 CPC, Shoreview, MN, USA) measured aerosol size distribution during the *Sampling* step. The average collection efficiency varied between 0.66–0.77.

2.5 Background subtraction

For all ions in the peak list, final gas- and particle-phase signal is calculated by subtracting their background signal during the *Blank Sampling* and the *Blank Aerosol Heating* steps, respectively. For gas-phase, average of only the last 5 min of the *Sampling* step is considered for the analysis to avoid biasing the signal from inlet equilibration effects. For particle-phase, in order to minimize peak-fitting errors due to limited signal-to-noise (S/N), we averaged the mass spectra for the entire *Aerosol Heating* step (8 min). After multi peak-fitting, each ion peak signal is divided by two factors that account for the fact that aerosol was allowed to accumulate for 45 min and for the lower flow rate (2 Lpm) during the *Aerosol Heating* step compared to the *Sampling* step (10 Lpm). Finally, using the ion elemental compositions, F_p for each compound is binned into carbon number bins and a signal weighted bin-average is calculated. Throughout the rest of this manuscript, this is called “Bulk-averaged F_p ”. Errors reported here are variability due to changes in ambient temperature and OA, and estimated precision calculated using random errors from ion counting, random error due to variation of the single-ion signal intensities and electronic noise.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatarelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

P_v and ΔH_{vap} are from the Reaxys database (2012), Cappa et al. (2008) and Chatopadhyay and Ziemann (2005). Vapor pressures from group contributions methods of Nannoolal (2008) and Myrdal and Yalkowsky (1997) are estimated using the University of Manchester multiphase system online property prediction (UManSysProp, <http://ratty.cas.manchester.ac.uk/informatics/>) tool for a temperature of 298 K.

Vapor pressure values are corrected for ambient temperature using the Clausius–Clapeyron equation. Solid-phase vapor pressures and enthalpies of sublimation values are converted into P_v and ΔH_{vap} (Poling et al., 2001) using the entropy of fusion and melting temperature from the NIST Chemistry WebBook (Linstrom and Mallard, 2005). The corrected values of P_v are used to calculate C^* and estimate F_p of each acid using Eqs. (2) and (3), and C_{OA} , the measured total OA from a collocated high-resolution Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS, Aerodyne Research Inc.) (Fry et al., 2013). For the “campaign average” model calculation, the average OA mass concentration was $1.9 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as measured by the AMS on site and average ambient temperature was 290 K. Tables S1 and S2 in the Supplement list the P_v , C^* , ΔH_{vap} and the corresponding references.

3 Results and discussion

Hundreds of organic acids were measured in the gas and particle-phase during this campaign. Using an average sensitivity (from mono, di-, and tri-acids) we estimate particle-phase organic acid mass concentration to be approximately $1.1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, which is similar to that reported recently at a boreal forest site (Vogel et al., 2013). Using the same estimated sensitivity for all acids, $\sim 98\%$ of the organic acid mass is present in the gas-phase, with only $\sim 2\%$ in the particle phase (Fig. 2).

3.1 Phase partitioning of alkanolic acids

Figure 3 shows the observed phase partitioning and model results for C_1 to C_{18} alkanolic acids. Results are limited to $\leq C_{18}$ because of increasing measurement uncertainties associated with very low gas and particle-phase concentrations and the nonavailability of P_v and ΔH_{vap} values above C_{18} . These acids represent on average 1.3% of the total acid mass (assuming similar sensitivities for all acids). The data shown here is a campaign average for 20–30 August, 2011. Results for individual days are similar (not shown). As expected, acids with higher volatility (lower carbon numbers) are mainly in the gas-phase and as the carbon number increases, the associated C^* decreases (see Table S1 in the Supplement), thereby increasing F_p . Increase in F_p is clearly seen starting with C_{14} alkanolic acid and increasing with carbon number. Reasons for higher F_p at carbon numbers $< C_{14}$ are discussed below.

Modeled F_p with different P_v and ΔH_{vap} datasets span the gray shaded region in Fig. 4. Model results using P_v for the linear acids from Cappa et al. (2008) form the upper limit whereas those using P_v from Myrdal and Yalkowsky (1997) constitute the lower limit. We note that isomers such as branched acids may also be present and cannot be distinguished from the linear acids with this technique. The measurement-model agreement is good with the transition from gas-phase dominance to substantial particle-phase fraction starting at the C_{13} alkanolic acid in both the measurements and the models. Below C_{13} , the model results indicate that alkanolic acids should be mainly in gas phase whereas the observed F_p show low, but non-zero values. Below we discuss possible reasons for this discrepancy. Above C_{13} , F_p rapidly increases for both measurements and model, with good agreement within the combined uncertainties. Therefore, the campaign averaged data indicate that alkanolic acids appear to be close to thermodynamic equilibrium partitioning, within the uncertainties of the measurements and the model. In a recent study by Williams et al. (2010), where similar analysis was conducted for gas- and particle-phase alkanolic acids observed in Riverside, CA, the observed F_p was much higher, even at lower carbon numbers. Their data

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

were closer to model-calculated F_p with $\zeta < 0.1$, which was attributed to incomplete gas-phase collection in their technique.

The higher observed F_p for alkanolic acids of lower carbon numbers, compared to the modeled results, may be due to several reasons. First, here we are assuming that the change of air mass at the site is slower than the gas/particle equilibrium timescales, i.e. we are assuming that we are studying a parcel of air in a Lagrangian manner, but advection of different air masses could play a role in some of the observed changes. Second, adsorption of semi-volatile or polar organic compounds to the walls of the MOVI can result in higher signal during the *Aerosol Heating* step, leading to higher apparent F_p . In order to minimize this positive artifact, backgrounds are subtracted from the gas and aerosol signals as discussed above, however due to the complexity of the sampling and analysis cycle those may not completely capture the true background signal levels. In addition, although the MOVI walls and collection post are coated with inert materials to limit adsorption the inertness of these coatings in terms of limiting adsorption of organic acids has not been tested in detail. Third, with ambient aerosol containing thousands of compounds, a substantial fraction of which are highly oxidized and have multiple functional groups, production of low-molecular weight organic acids by thermal decomposition (Moldoveanu, 2010) may play a role in the higher F_p for the smaller alkanolic acids. For example, higher molecular weight compounds such as oligomers with high F_p could thermally decompose during the *Aerosol Heating* step or fragment after ionization (less likely) to produce low-molecular weight acids, giving the appearance of the presence of small acids with higher than expected F_p (Williams et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2013).

Another possible reason for higher F_p values at lower molecular weights is the possible effects of mechanisms other than adsorption to the OA on partitioning for more volatile acids. A study by Liu et al. (2012) in Los Angeles, CA observed small concentration of formic acid in the particle-phase that was several orders of magnitude higher than could be accounted for by a partitioning model using Henry's law. Keene et al. (2004) also observed higher fractions of formic and acetic acids in the particle-

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatawelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



by their absolute signal levels. Figure 5 shows the measured average F_p (same as in Fig. 4) together with the model results using excess oxygen. Also shown is the signal-weighted excess oxygen calculated for each carbon number bin, which varied between 0–1.9.

Models using excess oxygen reproduces the trend in the observed F_p reasonably well indicating that the number of oxygens in ambient multifunctional acids is a controlling factor for their volatility. The models using hydroxyl or acid groups for the excess O reproduce the observed values better. The presence of abundant acid and hydroxyl functionalities is consistent with a recent study on aging of OA by Ng et al. (2011). These authors used high resolution AMS PMF factors from multiple studies to show that OA ages in a way that is consistent with the addition of both acid and hydroxyl/hydroperoxides groups without fragmentation or the addition of an acid with fragmentation. The models with hydroxyl or acid groups also capture the decrease in F_p at 12 and 15 carbons, indicating that those decreases are a result of the decrease in oxygen-containing functional groups in these bins. In fact, a larger fraction of the signal in these bins is from acids with only 2 oxygens (no excess O), which have a higher volatility compared to more functionalized acids, resulting in a decrease in the bulk average F_p . The feature is strongest at 12 carbons where $\sim 60\%$ of the signal in gas-phase is contributed by the alkanolic acid (Dodecanoic acid, $C_{12}H_{23}O_2^-$) (see Fig. S6 in the Supplement for the gas and particle phase signals for various ions in the C_{12} bin on 26 August 2011).

Above C_{15} , all the models converge indicating that the identity of the functional group becomes small compared to the decrease in C^* due to the increasing carbon number. Between C_4 and C_{15} , the differential effect of specific functionalities is substantial. As above, Henry's law partitioning to the aqueous phase predicts F_p that have the opposite trend with carbon number as our measurements. For the smaller acids, Henry's law would predict higher partitioning than is observed here. Overall, we conclude that carbon number and oxygen content appear to control the volatility of organic acids and explain the observed trends in the bulk acid observations.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatawelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



3.3 Time series of observed and predicted F_p

Data from each MOVI cycle along with Eq. (1) are used to calculate time series of phase partitioning, diurnal variation and correlation coefficients of observed and predicted F_p , as shown in Figs. 6–14. The measured F_p is then compared to the absorptive partitioning model using ambient temperatures and the AMS-measured OA mass concentrations. Below, measured and modeled F_p vs. time are shown for (1) bulk-averaged acids (Figs. 6–8), (2) alkanolic acids (Fig. 9–11) and (3) six organic acids that are consistent with known monoterpene oxidation products (and their isomers) (Figs. 12–14). Along with a long time series from 20–30 August, a closer analysis of one day, 26 August 2011, is presented for a larger number of species. 26 August was typical of other days but was chosen because of complete data collection. Meteorological parameters and OA for 26 August are shown in Fig. S7.

3.3.1 Bulk-averaged acids

Figures 6 and 7 shows the time series, diurnal average and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for the C_7 – C_9 and C_{10} – C_{12} bulk acids, respectively, while Figs. S8–S11 show results for C_1 – C_3 , C_4 – C_6 , C_{13} – C_{15} and C_{16} – C_{18} , and Fig. 8 shows the time series on 26 August from C_1 – C_{18} . F_p for bulk-averaged acids shows a clear diurnal cycle anticorrelated with ambient temperature. In the model, C^* for each carbon number is calculated using the C^* for the alkanolic acid with a decrease calculated using the measured average excess oxygen added as hydroxyl functionality (per Fig. 5). In Fig. 8, the trends with carbon number and time of day are generally captured by the model, with the absolute values being well captured for the intermediate carbon numbers. This indicates that the compounds in these bins are semi-volatile and appear to follow equilibrium partitioning between gas and particle phases without much delay after ambient temperature changes. The rapid response of partitioning of bulk acids to temperature changes suggests that kinetic limitations to equilibrium are minor at this site. The particle-phase fractions of acids with low and high carbon numbers are

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



over and under-predicted, respectively, by the model. Besides the reasons discussed above, it is also possible that variations in the detailed speciation of the acids during the day lead to difference in partitioning, as these results are calculated with the excess O added in the form of hydroxyl groups.

3.3.2 Alkanoic acids

Figure 9 shows the time series, diurnal average and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for the C_{12} alkanic acid (Dodecanoic acid and isomers). Measured F_p varied between 0.02–0.14 during the 10 day time period. These values are a factor of 2–10 higher than those predicted by the absorptive partitioning model for the same carbon number. Several potential reasons for the higher measured F_p , compared to that modeled, have been discussed earlier in Sect. 3.1. In addition, the data shows weak diurnal variation than seen in the model. In contrast, the measured F_p for C_{16} alkanic acid (Palmitic acid) shown in Fig. 10 is within a factor of 2 compared to the model results. This acid does show a substantial diurnal variation, although not as pronounced as the model. Despite a diurnal cycle, low correlation between measured and modeled F_p indicates factors other than ambient temperature are affecting the phase partitioning or the F_p measurement of alkanic acids.

A closer view of the phase partitioning of C_1 – C_{18} alkanic acids is shown for 26 August 2011 in Fig. 11. Data and model results are averaged for 3 carbon numbers to improve S/N ratio. Measured F_p for C_1 – C_{12} alkanic acids vary between 0.01–0.1, respectively. These values are several orders of magnitude higher than those predicted by the absorptive partitioning model for the same carbon number range, suggesting that there should be very little particle-phase concentration of these acids. In addition, the model also indicates a pronounced diurnal cycle for C_1 – C_9 alkanic acids, which is not observed in the morning. However, the observed increase in F_p for C_1 – C_9 acids during the afternoon, when ambient temperature dropped by 15 °C within 2 h, is also seen in the model results. For C_{13} – C_{15} alkanic acids, the observed and modeled profiles show similar F_p values during the night, but the measured data shows a less

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Measured F_p shows a clear diurnal cycle and is always lower than the modeled F_p , which is ~ 1 .

Time series of F_p for the six terpenic acids on 26 August are shown in Fig. 14. As expected, the observed F_p increases with decreasing C^* . For pinonic acid, C^* is estimated to be $\sim 10^3 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, suggesting that it is an intermediate-volatility organic compound (IVOC, $300 < C^* < 3 \times 10^6 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, Donahue et al., 2012a) that should mainly be in gas-phase. The observed F_p of pinonic acid is between 0.1–0.3, a substantially larger particle-phase fraction than that predicted using its C^* . On the other hand, MBTCA is estimated to have a C^* of $\sim 10^{-3} \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ making it a low-volatility organic compound (LVOC, $3 \times 10^{-4} < C^* < 0.3 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) and therefore should be completely present in the particle phase, while a high but lower F_p of 0.7–0.95 is observed. Other terpenic acids shown here have C^* values in between those of pinonic acid and MBTCA and they are observed to partition proportionally more to the particle phase according to the relative trend predicted by the model.

On 26 August 2011, most of the terpenic acids show a stronger response of F_p to changing ambient temperature in the afternoon, with a minimum F_p observed at the highest ambient temperatures. This is clearly seen for the semi-volatile acids: hydroxyglutaric, terpenylic, pinic and hydroxy-pinonic acids, suggesting that these acids are evaporating from the particle phase to re-establish the gas-particle equilibrium as ambient temperature changes. Especially interesting are the changes in F_p around 3 p.m. (local time) when a sudden decrease in ambient temperature coincides with a sudden increase in partitioning to the particle phase, and a smaller change in F_p around 6 p.m. when a brief increase in ambient temperatures corresponds to decrease in F_p for these compounds. To investigate the effect of changing ambient temperature and OA on phase partitioning of organic acid we performed two simulations in which either the ambient temperature or ambient OA were held constant (Fig. S12 in the Supplement). These results clearly indicate that temperature is expected to be the major driver of phase partitioning at this site with variations in OA playing a much smaller role.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[⏪](#)[⏩](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

gas-particle partitioning leading to irreversible uptake of semi-volatile compounds and extremely slow equilibration (Vaden et al., 2011; Perraud et al., 2012). Renbaum-Wolff et al., (2013) suggest that kinetic limitations to evaporation of α -pinene SOA should be observed mostly below 30 % RH, and thus the typically higher humidities observed at our site may be the reason for the lack of strong limitations.

5 Conclusions

Phase-partitioning of organic acids was measured during the BEACHON-RoMBAS field study in a ponderosa pine forest using the recently developed MOVI-HRToF-CIMS technique with acetate as the reagent ion. Hundreds of organic acids were measured both in gas and particle phases, with about 98 % of the total acid mass being present in the gas phase. The observed fractions in the particle phase, F_p , were calculated for C₁-C₁₈ alkanolic acids, six known terpenoic acids and bulk-averaged acids. Data were compared to equilibrium absorptive partitioning model and good agreement was observed for the trends with carbon number in all cases, and for absolute values for several cases. Acids with predicted extreme low and high values of F_p tend to show larger disagreements. Possible reasons for model-measurement discrepancies in some cases are effects of advection and boundary layer mixing or change of air masses, adsorption in the MOVI and inlet, thermal decomposition and/or ion fragmentation of oligomers and large acids to smaller acids, uncertainties in vapor pressures and enthalpies of vaporization, presence of different isomers at each composition than those assumed in our calculations, and possibly the impact of other partitioning mechanisms. Henry's Law partitioning to the aqueous aerosol phase would predict the opposite trend with carbon number than that observed, and does not seem to play a significant role for bulk acid partitioning at this site. Despite these uncertainties, this study confirms that absorptive partitioning to the OA, driven mainly by changes in ambient temperature is the major driver of phase-partitioning of organic acids at this site. Carbon number and excess oxygen content of organic acids are the controlling param-

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatawelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



eters of C^* . Comparison of the measurements to the absorptive partitioning model suggests that reversible gas-particle equilibrium occurs on a timescale of 1–2 h, contrary to several recent studies suggesting irreversible kinetically limited uptake or equilibration timescales of weeks to days, possibly due to the fact that RH is > 30 % most of the time at this site.

Supplementary material related to this article is available online at:
**[http://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/13/17327/2013/
acpd-13-17327-2013-supplement.pdf](http://www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/13/17327/2013/acpd-13-17327-2013-supplement.pdf)**

Acknowledgements. We thank Andrew Turnipseed of NCAR for providing meteorological data and Alex Guenther and Jim Smith of NCAR as co-organizers of the BEACHON-RoMBAS campaign. We also thank Nathan Kreisberg of Aerosol Dynamics Inc., Arthur Chan of University of California, Berkeley and Bill Dube of NOAA for useful discussions on inlet design. This study was partially supported by the National Science Foundation (ATM-0919189 and AGS-1243354), Department of Energy SBIR and BER/ASR (DE-SC0006035) and University of Colorado Innovative Seed Grant.

References

- Andrews, D. U., Haeazlewood, B. R., Maccarone, A. T., Conroy, T., Payne, R. J., Jordan, M. J. T., and Kable, S. H.: Photo-tautomerization of acetaldehyde to vinyl alcohol: a potential route to tropospheric acids, *Science*, 337, 1203–1206, 2012.
- Aumont, B., Valorso, R., Mouchel-Vallon, C., Camredon, M., Lee-Taylor, J., and Madronich, S.: Modeling SOA formation from the oxidation of intermediate volatility *n*-alkanes, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 12, 7577–7589, doi:10.5194/acp-12-7577-2012, 2012.
- Bao, L., Matsumoto, M., Kubota, T., Sekiguchi, K., Wang, Q., and Sakamoto, K.: Gas/particle partitioning of low-molecular-weight dicarboxylic acids at a suburban site in Saitama, Japan, *Atmos. Environ.*, 47, 546–553, 2012.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



- Baron, P. A. and Willeke, K.: Aerosol Measurement: Principles, Techniques, and Applications, 2nd edn., John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY, USA, 2001.
- Linstrom, P. J. and Mallard, W. G. (Eds.): Entropy and heat capacity data, in: NIST chemistry webbook, NIST standard reference database number 69, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 2005.
- Bertram, T. H., Kimmel, J. R., Crisp, T. A., Ryder, O. S., Yatavelli, R. L. N., Thornton, J. A., Cubison, M. J., Gonin, M., and Worsnop, D. R.: A field-deployable, chemical ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometer, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 4, 1471–1479, doi:10.5194/amt-4-1471-2011, 2011.
- Bilde, M. and Pandis, S. N.: Evaporation rates and vapor pressures of individual aerosol species formed in the atmospheric oxidation of α - and β -pinene, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 35, 3344–3349, 2001.
- Capouet, M., Muller, J.-F., Ceulemans, K., Compernelle, S., Vereecken, L., and Peeters, J.: Modeling aerosol formation in alpha-pinene photo-oxidation experiments, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 113, D02308, doi:10.1029/2007JD008995, 2008.
- Cappa, C. D., Loverjoy, E. R., and Ravishankara, A. R.: Evaporation rates and vapor pressures of the even-numbered C_8 – C_{18} monocarboxylic acids, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 112, 3959–3964, 2008.
- Chacon-Madrid, H. J. and Donahue, N. M.: Fragmentation vs. functionalization: chemical aging and organic aerosol formation, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 10553–10563, doi:10.5194/acp-11-10553-2011, 2011.
- Chameides, W. L. and Davis, D. D.: Aqueous-phase source of formic acid in clouds, *Nature*, 304, 427–429, 1983.
- Chattopadhyay, S. and Ziemann, P. J.: Vapor pressures of substituted and unsubstituted monocarboxylic and dicarboxylic acids measured using an improved thermal desorption particle beam mass spectrometry method, *Aerosol Sci. Tech.*, 39, 1085–1100, 2005.
- Chebbi, A. and Carlier, P.: Carboxylic acids in the troposphere, occurrence, sources, and sinks: a review, *Atmos. Environ.*, 30, 4233–4249, 1996.
- Clegg, S. L., Brimblecombe, P., and Wexler, A. S.: A thermodynamic model of the system $H^+ - NH_4^+ - SO_4^{2-} - NO_3^- - H_2O$ at tropospheric temperatures, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 102, 2137–2154, 1998.
- de Gouw, J. A., Middlebrook, A. M., Warneke, C., Goldan, P. D., Kuster, W. C., Roberts, J. M., Fehsenfeld, F. C., Worsnop, D. R., Canagaratna, M. R., Pszenny, A. A. P., Keene, W. C.,

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatarelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Marchewka, M., Bertman, S. B., and Bates, T. S.: Budget of organic carbon in a polluted atmosphere: results from the new england air quality study in 2002, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 110, D16305, doi:10.1029/2004JD005623, 2005.

DeCarlo, P. F., Kimmel, J. R., Trimborn, A., Northway, M., Jayne, J. T., Aiken, A. C., Gonin, M., Fuhrer, K., Horvath, T., Docherty, K. S., Worsnop, D. R., and Jimenez, J. L.: Field-deployable, high-resolution, time-of-flight aerosol mass spectrometer, *Anal. Chem.*, 78, 8281–8289, 2006.

Donahue, N. M., Kroll, J. H., Pandis, S. N., and Robinson, A. L.: A two-dimensional volatility basis set – Part 2: Diagnostics of organic-aerosol evolution, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 12, 615–634, doi:10.5194/acp-12-615-2012, 2012a.

Donahue, N. M., Robinson, A. L., Stanier, C. O., and Pandis, S. N.: Coupled partitioning, dilution and chemical aging of semivolatile organics, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 40, 2635–2643, 2006.

Donahue, N. M., Robinson, A. L., Trump, E. R., Riipinen, I., and Kroll, J. H.: Volatility and aging of atmospheric organic aerosol, *Top. Curr. Chem.*, doi:10.1007/128_2012_355, 2012b.

Durham, J. L. and Stockburger, L.: Nitric acid-air diffusion coefficient: experimental determination, *Atmos. Environ.*, 20, 559–563, 1986.

E-AIM: Extended Aerosol Inorganic Model II, available at: <http://www.aim.env.uea.ac.uk/aim/aim.php> (last access: 12 July 2012), 2012.

Epstein, S. A., Riipinen, I., and Donahue, N. M.: A semiempirical correlation between enthalpy of vaporization and saturation concentration for organic aerosol, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 44, 743–748, 2010.

Ervens, B., Turpin, B. J., and Weber, R. J.: Secondary organic aerosol formation in cloud droplets and aqueous particles (aqSOA): a review of laboratory, field and model studies, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 11069–11102, doi:10.5194/acp-11-11069-2011, 2011.

Fisseha, R., Dommen, J., Gaeggeler, K., Weingartner, E., Samburova, V., Kalberer, M., and Baltensperger, U.: Online gas and aerosol measurement of water soluble carboxylic acids in Zurich, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 111, D12316, doi:10.1029/2005JD006782, 2006.

Fry, J. L., Draper, D. C., Zarzana, K. J., Campuzano-Jost, P., Day, D. A., Jimenez, J. L., Brown, S. S., Cohen, R. C., Kaser, L., Hansel, A., Cappellin, L., Karl, T., Hodzic Roux, A., Turnipseed, A., Cantrell, C., Lefer, B. L., and Grossberg, N.: Observations of gas- and aerosol-phase organic nitrates at BEACHON-RoMBAS 2011, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, 13, 1979–2034, doi:10.5194/acpd-13-1979-2013, 2013.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatarelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

- Furukawa, T. and Takahashi, Y.: Oxalate metal complexes in aerosol particles: implications for the hygroscopicity of oxalate-containing particles, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 4289–4301, doi:10.5194/acp-11-4289-2011, 2011.
- Hallquist, M., Wenger, J. C., Baltensperger, U., Rudich, Y., Simpson, D., Claeys, M., Dommen, J., Donahue, N. M., George, C., Goldstein, A. H., Hamilton, J. F., Herrmann, H., Hoffmann, T., Iinuma, Y., Jang, M., Jenkin, M. E., Jimenez, J. L., Kiendler-Scharr, A., Maenhaut, W., McFiggans, G., Mentel, Th. F., Monod, A., Prévôt, A. S. H., Seinfeld, J. H., Surratt, J. D., Szmigielski, R., and Wildt, J.: The formation, properties and impact of secondary organic aerosol: current and emerging issues, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 9, 5155–5236, doi:10.5194/acp-9-5155-2009, 2009.
- Heald, C. L., Jacob, D. J., Park, R. J., Russell, L. M., Huebert, B. J., Seinfeld, J. H., Liao, H., and Weber, R. J.: A large organic aerosol source in the free troposphere missing from current models, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 32, L18809, doi:10.1029/2005GL023831, 2005.
- Heald, C. L., Coe, H., Jimenez, J. L., Weber, R. J., Bahreini, R., Middlebrook, A. M., Russell, L. M., Jolleys, M., Fu, T.-M., Allan, J. D., Bower, K. N., Capes, G., Crosier, J., Morgan, W. T., Robinson, N. H., Williams, P. I., Cubison, M. J., DeCarlo, P. F., and Dunlea, E. J.: Exploring the vertical profile of atmospheric organic aerosol: comparing 17 aircraft field campaigns with a global model, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 12673–12696, doi:10.5194/acp-11-12673-2011, 2011.
- Hennigan, C. J., Bergin, M. H., Russell, A. G., Nenes, A., and Weber, R. J.: Gas/particle partitioning of water-soluble organic aerosol in Atlanta, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 9, 3613–3628, doi:10.5194/acp-9-3613-2009, 2009.
- Hilal, S. H., Karickhoff, S. W., and Carreira, L. A.: Prediction of the vapor pressure boiling point, heat of vaporization and diffusion coefficient of organic compounds, *QSAR Comb. Sci.*, 22, 565–574, 2003.
- Hodzic, A., Jimenez, J. L., Madronich, S., Canagaratna, M. R., DeCarlo, P. F., Kleinman, L., and Fast, J.: Modeling organic aerosols in a megacity: potential contribution of semi-volatile and intermediate volatility primary organic compounds to secondary organic aerosol formation, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 10, 5491–5514, doi:10.5194/acp-10-5491-2010, 2010.
- Holzinger, R., Goldstein, A. H., Hayes, P. L., Jimenez, J. L., and Timkovsky, J.: Chemical evolution of organic aerosol in Los Angeles during the CalNex 2010 study, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, 13, 12867–12911, doi:10.5194/acpd-13-12867-2013, 2013.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Jaoui, M. and Kamens, R. M.: Gaseous and particulate oxidation products analysis of a mixture of α -pinene + β -pinene/ O_3 /air in the absence of light and α -pinene + β -pinene/ NO_x /air in the presence of natural sunlight, *J. Atmos. Chem.*, 44, 259–297, 2003.

Jimenez, J. L., Canagaratna, M. R., Donahue, N. M., Prevot, A. S. H., Zhang, Q., Kroll, J. H., DeCarlo, P. F., Allan, J. D., Coe, H., Ng, N. L., Aiken, A. C., Docherty, K. S., Ulbrich, I. M., Grieshop, A. P., Robinson, A. L., Duplissy, J., Smith, J. D., Wilson, K. R., Lanz, V. A., Hueglin, C., Sun, Y. L., Tian, J., Laaksonen, A., Raatikainen, T., Rautiainen, J., Vaattovaara, P., Ehn, M., Kulmala, M., Tomlinson, J. M., Collins, D. R., Cubison, M. J., Dunlea, E. J., Huffman, J. A., Onasch, T. B., Alfarra, M. R., Williams, P. I., Bower, K., Kondo, Y., Schneider, J., Drewnick, F., Borrmann, S., Weimer, S., Demerjian, K., Salcedo, D., Cottrell, L., Griffin, R., Takami, A., Miyoshi, T., Hatakeyama, S., Shimono, A., Sun, J. Y., Zhang, Y. M., Dzepina, K., Kimmel, J. R., Sueper, D., Jayne, J. T., Herndon, S. C., Trimborn, A. M., Williams, L. R., Wood, E. C., Middlebrook, A. M., Kolb, C. E., Baltensperger, U., and Worsnop, D. R.: Evolution of organic aerosols in the atmosphere, *Science*, 326, 1525–1529, 2009.

Kalberer, M., Paulsen, D., Sax, M., Steinbacher, M., Dommen, J., Prevot, A. S. H., Fisseha, R., Weingartner, E., Frankevich, V., Zenobi, R., and Baltensperger, U.: Identification of polymers as major components of atmospheric organic aerosols, *Science*, 303, 1659–1662, 2004.

Kavouras, I. G., Mihalopoulos, N., and Stephanou, E. G.: Formation of atmospheric particles from organic acids produced by forests, *Nature*, 395, 683–686, 1997.

Kawamura, K., Ng, L. L., and Kaplan, I. R.: Determination of organic acids (C1–C10) in the atmosphere, motor exhausts, and engine oils, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 19, 1082–1086, 1985.

Keene, W. C., Pszenny, A. A. P., Maben, J. R., Stevenson, E., and Wall, A.: Closure evaluation of size-resolved aerosol pH in the new england coastal atmosphere during summer, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109, D23307, doi:10.1029/2004JD004801, 2004.

Kim, S., Karl, T., Guenther, A., Tyndall, G., Orlando, J., Harley, P., Rasmussen, R., and Apel, E.: Emissions and ambient distributions of Biogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (BVOC) in a ponderosa pine ecosystem: interpretation of PTR-MS mass spectra, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 10, 1759–1771, doi:10.5194/acp-10-1759-2010, 2010.

Linstrom, P. J. and Mallard, W. G. (Eds.): Entropy and heat capacity data, in: NIST chemistry webbook, NIST standard reference database number 69, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, 2005.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

- Liu, J., Zhang, X., Parker, E. T., Veres, P. R., Roberts, J. M., de Gouw, J. A., Hayes, P. L., Jimenez, J. L., Murphy, J. G., Ellis, R. A., Huey, G. L., and Weber, R. J.: On the gas-particle partitioning of soluble organic aerosol in two urban atmospheres with contrasting emissions: 2. Gas and particle phase formic acid, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 117, D00V21, doi:10.1029/2012JD017912, 2012.
- Matsunaga, S. N., Kato, S., Yoshino, A., Greenberg, J. P., Kajii, Y., and Guenther, A. B.: Gas-aerosol partitioning of semi volatile carbonyls in polluted atmosphere in Hachioji, Tokyo, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 32, L11805, doi:10.1029/2004GL021893, 2005.
- Moldoveanu, S. C.: Pyrolysis of carboxylic acids, in: *Pyrolysis of Organic Molecules with Applications to Health and Environmental Issues*, edited by: Moldoveanu, S. C., Elsevier, Amsterdam, 471–526, 2010.
- Müller, L., Reinnig, M.-C., Naumann, K. H., Saathoff, H., Mentel, T. F., Donahue, N. M., and Hoffmann, T.: Formation of 3-methyl-1,2,3-butanetricarboxylic acid via gas phase oxidation of pinonic acid – a mass spectrometric study of SOA aging, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 12, 1483–1496, doi:10.5194/acp-12-1483-2012, 2012.
- Murphy, D. M., Cziczo, D. J., Froyd, K. D., Hudson, P. K., Matthew, B. M., Middlebrook, A. M., Peltier, R. E., Sullivan, A., Thomson, D. S., and Weber, R. J.: Single-particle mass spectrometry of tropospheric aerosol particles, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 111, D23S32, doi:10.1029/2006JD007340, 2006.
- Myrdal, P. B. and Yalkowsky, S. H.: Estimating pure component vapor pressures of complex organic molecules, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 36, 2494–2499, 1997.
- Nannoolal, Y., Rarey, J., and Ramjugernath, D.: Estimation of pure component properties Part 3. Estimation of the vapor pressure of non-electrolyte organic compounds via group contributions and group interactions, *Fluid Phase Equilibr.*, 269, 117–133, 2008.
- Ng, N. L., Canagaratna, M. R., Jimenez, J. L., Chhabra, P. S., Seinfeld, J. H., and Worsnop, D. R.: Changes in organic aerosol composition with aging inferred from aerosol mass spectra, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 6465–6474, doi:10.5194/acp-11-6465-2011, 2011.
- Odum, J. R., Hoffmann, T., Bowman, F., Collins, D., Flagan, R. C., and Seinfeld, J. H.: Gas/particle partitioning and secondary organic aerosol yields, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 30, 2580–2585, 1996.
- Pankow, J. F.: An absorption model of gas/particle partitioning of organic compounds in the atmosphere, *Atmos. Environ.*, 28, 185–188, 1994.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatarelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

⏪

⏩

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

- Pankow, J. F. and Asher, W. E.: SIMPOL.1: a simple group contribution method for predicting vapor pressures and enthalpies of vaporization of multifunctional organic compounds, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 8, 2773–2796, doi:10.5194/acp-8-2773-2008, 2008.
- Paulot, F., Wunch, D., Crounse, J. D., Toon, G. C., Millet, D. B., DeCarlo, P. F., Vigouroux, C.,
5 Deutscher, N. M., González Abad, G., Notholt, J., Warneke, T., Hannigan, J. W., Warneke, C., de Gouw, J. A., Dunlea, E. J., De Mazière, M., Griffith, D. W. T., Bernath, P., Jimenez, J. L., and Wennberg, P. O.: Importance of secondary sources in the atmospheric budgets of formic and acetic acids, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 1989–2013, doi:10.5194/acp-11-1989-2011, 2011.
- 10 Perraud, V., Burns, E. A., Ezell, M., Johnson, S. N., Yu, Y., Alexander, M. L., Zelenyuk, A., Imre, D., Chang, W. L., Dabdub, D., Pankow, J. F., and Finlayson-Pitts, B. J.: Nonequilibrium atmospheric secondary organic aerosol formation and growth, *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 109, 2836–2841, 2012.
- Poling, B. E., Prausnitz, J. M., and O'Connell, J. P.: *The Properties of Gases and Liquids*, 5th edn., McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 2001.
- 15 Reaxys database: Reed Elsevier Properties SA, available at: <https://www.reaxys.com/reaxys/secured/start.do> (last access: 12 July 2012), 2012.
- Renbaum-Wolff, L., Grayson, J. W., Bateman, A. P., Kuwata, M., Sellier, M., Murry, B. J., Shilling, J. E., Martin, S. T., and Bertram, A. K.: Viscosity of α -pinene secondary organic material and implications for particle growth and reactivity, *PNAS*, 110, 8014–8019, 2013.
- 20 Robinson, A. L., Donahue, N. M., Shrivastava, M. K., Weitkamp, E. A., Sage, A. M., Grieshop, A. P., Iane, T. E., Pierce, J. R., and Pandis, S. P.: Rethinking organic aerosols: semivolatile emissions and photochemical aging, *Science*, 315, 1259–1262, 2007.
- Rogge, W. F., Mazurek, M. A., Hildemann, L. M., and Cass, G. R.: Quantification of urban organic aerosols at a molecular level: identification, abundance and seasonal variation, *Atmos. Environ.*, 27, 1309–1330, 1993.
- 25 Saleh, R., Donahue, N. M., and Robinson, A. L.: Time scales for gas-particle partitioning equilibration of secondary organic aerosol formed from α -pinene ozonolysis, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 47, 5588–5594, 2013.
- 30 Salo, K., Jonsson, A. M., Andersson, P. U., and Hallquist, M.: Aerosol volatility and enthalpy of sublimation of carboxylic acids, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 114, 4586–4594, 2010.
- Shiraiwa, M. and Seinfeld, J. H.: Equilibration timescale of atmospheric secondary organic aerosol partitioning, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 39, L24801, doi:10.1029/2012GL054008, 2012.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatarelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

- Sommariva, R., de Gouw, J. A., Trainer, M., Atlas, E., Goldan, P. D., Kuster, W. C., Warneke, C., and Fehsenfeld, F. C.: Emissions and photochemistry of oxygenated VOCs in urban plumes in the Northeastern United States, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 7081–7096, doi:10.5194/acp-11-7081-2011, 2011.
- 5 Spracklen, D. V., Jimenez, J. L., Carslaw, K. S., Worsnop, D. R., Evans, M. J., Mann, G. W., Zhang, Q., Canagaratna, M. R., Allan, J., Coe, H., McFiggans, G., Rap, A., and Forster, P.: Aerosol mass spectrometer constraint on the global secondary organic aerosol budget, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 12109–12136, doi:10.5194/acp-11-12109-2011, 2011.
- 10 Szmigielski, R., Surratt, J. D., Gomez-Gonzalez, Y., Van der Verken, P., Kourtchev, I., Vermeylen, R., Blockhuys, F., Jaoui, M., Kleindienst, T. E., Lewandowski, M., Offenberg, J. H., Edney, E. O., Seinfeld, J. H., Maenhaut, W., and Claeys, M.: 3-methyl-1,2,3-butanetricarboxylic acid: an atmospheric tracer for terpene secondary organic aerosol, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 34, L24811, doi:10.1029/2007GL031338, 2007.
- 15 Terzi, E. and Samara, C.: Gas-particle partitioning of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in urban, adjacent coastal, and continental background sites of western Greece, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 38, 4973–4978, 2004.
- UMansSysProp: University of Manchester multiphase system online property prediction, available at: <http://ratty.cas.manchester.ac.uk/informatics/> (last access 12 July 2012), 2012.
- 20 Vaden, T. D., Imre, D., Beranek, J., Shrivastava, M. K., and Zelenyuk, A.: Evaporation kinetics and phase of laboratory and ambient secondary organic aerosol, *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 108, 2190–2195, 2011.
- Veres, P., Roberts, J. M., Warneke, C., Welsh-Bon, D., Zahniser, M., Herndon, S., Fall, R., and De Gouw, J. A.: Development of negative-ion proton-transfer chemical-ionization mass spectrometry (NI-PT-CIMS) for the measurement of gas-phase organic acids in the atmosphere, *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.*, 274, 48–55, 2008.
- 25 Veres, P. R., Roberts, J. M., Cochran, A. K., Gilman, J. B., Kuster, W. C., Holloway, J. S., Graus, M., Flynn, J., Lefer, B. L., Warneke, C., and de Gouw, J. A.: Evidence of rapid production of organic acids in an urban air mass, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 38, L17807, doi:10.1029/2011GL048420, 2011.
- 30 Virtanen, A., Joutsensaari, J., Koop, T., Kannosto, J., Yli-Pirila, P., Leskinen, J., Makela, J. M., Holopainen, J. K., Poschl, U., Kulmala, M., Worsnop, D. R., and Laaksonen, A.: An amorphous solid state of biogenic secondary organic aerosol particles, *Nature*, 467, 824–827, 2010.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Vogel, A. L., Äijälä, M., Brüggemann, M., Ehn, M., Junninen, H., Petäjä, T., Worsnop, D. R., Kulmala, M., Williams, J., and Hoffmann, T.: Online atmospheric pressure chemical ionization ion trap mass spectrometry (APCI-IT-MSⁿ) for measuring organic acids in concentrated bulk aerosol – a laboratory and field study, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 6, 431–443, doi:10.5194/amt-6-431-2013, 2013.

Volkamer, R., Jimenez, J. L., Martini, F. S., Dzepina, K., Zhang, Q., Salcedo, D., Molina, L. T., Worsnop, D. R., and Molina, M. J.: Secondary organic aerosol formation from anthropogenic air pollution: rapid and higher than expected, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 33, L17811, doi:10.1029/2006GL026899, 2006.

Williams, B. J., Goldstein, A. H., Millet, D. B., Holzinger, R., Kreisberg, N. M., Hering, S. V., Allan, J. D., Worsnop, D. R., Jimenez, J. L., and White, A. B.: Chemical speciation of organic aerosol during ICARTT 2004: results from in-situ measurements, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 112, D10S26, doi:10.1029/2006JD007601, 2007.

Williams, B. J., Goldstein, A. H., Kreisberg, N. M., and Hering, S. V.: In situ measurements of gas/particle-phase transitions for atmospheric semivolatile organic compounds, *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 107, 6676–6681, doi:10.1073/pnas.0911858107, 2010.

Xing, L., Fu, T.-M., Cao, J. J., Lee, S. C., Wang, G. H., Ho, K. F., Cheng, M.-C., You, C.-F., and Wang, T. J.: Seasonal and spatial variability of the OM/OC mass ratios and high regional correlation between oxalic acid and zinc in Chinese urban organic aerosols, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 13, 4307–4318, doi:10.5194/acp-13-4307-2013, 2013.

Yasmeen, F., Szmigielski, R., Vermeylen, R., Gomez-Gonzalez, Y., Surratt, J. D., Chan, A. W. H., Seinfeld, J. H., Maenhaut, W., and Claeys, M.: Mass spectrometric characterization of isomeric terpenic acids from the oxidation of α -pinene, β -pinene, *d*-limonene, and Δ^3 -carene in fine forest aerosol, *J. Mass Spectrom.*, 46, 425–442, 2011.

Yatavelli, R. L. N. and Thornton, J. A.: Particulate organic matter detection using a micro-orifice volatilization impactor coupled to a chemical ionization mass spectrometer (MOVI-CIMS), *Aerosol Sci. Tech.*, 44, 61–74, 2010.

Yatavelli, R. L. N., Hilfiker, F. L., Wargo, J. D., Kimmel, J. R., Cubison, M. J., Bertram, T. H., Jimenez, J. L., Gonin, M., Worsnop, D. R., and Thornton, J. A.: A chemical ionization high-resolution time-of-flight mass spectrometer coupled to a micro orifice volatilization impactor (MOVI-HRToF-CIMS) for analysis of gas and particle-phase organic species, *Aerosol Sci. Technol.*, 46, 1313–1327, 2012.

**Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning**

R. L. N. Yatawelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Zhang, Q., Jimenez, J. L., Canagaratna, M. R., Allan, J. D., Coe, H., Ulbrich, I., Alfarra, M. R., Takami, A., Middlebrook, A. M., Sun, Y. L., Dzepina, K., Dunlea, E., Docherty, K., DeCarlo, P. F., Salcedo, D., Onasch, T., Jayne, J. T., Miyoshi, T., Shimojo, A., Hatakeyama, S., Takegawa, N., Kondo, Y., Schneider, J., Drewnick, F., Borrmann, S., Weimer, S., Demerjian, K., Williams, P., Bower, K., Bahreini, R., Cottrell, L., Griffin, R. J., Rautiainen, J., Sun, J. Y., Zhang, Y. M., and Worsnop, D. R.: Ubiquity and dominance of oxygenated species in organic aerosols in anthropogenically-influenced Northern Hemisphere midlatitudes, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 34, L13801, doi:10.1029/2007GL029979, 2007.

Zhang, X., Liu, J., Parker, E. T., Hayes, P. L., Jimenez, J. L., de Gouw, J. A., Flynn, J. H., Grossberg, N., Lefer, B. L., and Weber, R. J.: On the gas-particle partitioning of soluble organic aerosol in two urban atmospheres with contrasting emissions: 1. Bulk water-soluble organic carbon, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 117, D00V16, doi:10.1029/2012JD017908, 2012.

Zhao, Y., Kreisberg, N. M., Worton, D. R., Isaacman, G., Weber, R. J., Liu, S., Day, D. D., Russell, L. M., Markovic, M. Z., Vandenboer, T. C., Murphy, J. G., Hering, S. V., and Goldstein, A. H.: Insights into secondary organic aerosol formation mechanisms from measured gas/particle partitioning of specific organic tracer compounds, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 47, 3781–3787, 2013.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

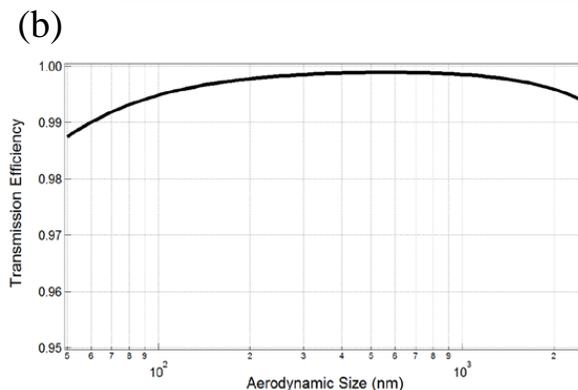
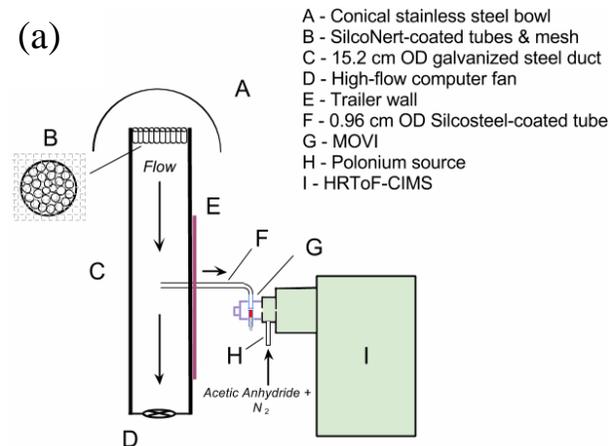


Fig. 1. (a) Schematic of the sampling inlet used during the BEACHON-RoMBAS study, **(b)** calculated aerosol transmission efficiency of the complete inlet vs. aerodynamic diameter.

Title Page

Abstract Introduction

Conclusions References

Tables Figures

⏪ ⏩

⏴ ⏵

Back Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion



Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

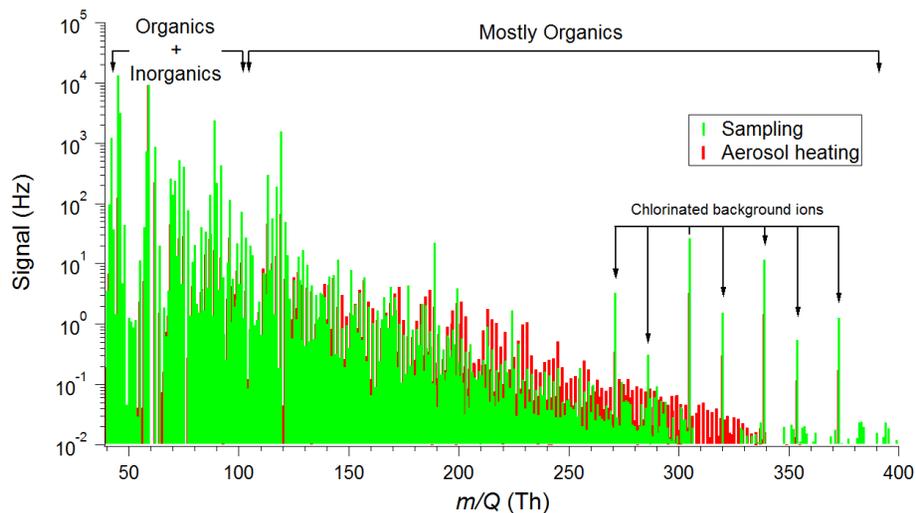


Fig. 2. Mass spectrum showing organic acids measured during the *Sampling* and *Aerosol Heating* steps. Signal shown here is background corrected, and is scaled appropriately for the higher sampling rate of the MOVI.

[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[⏪](#)[⏩](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

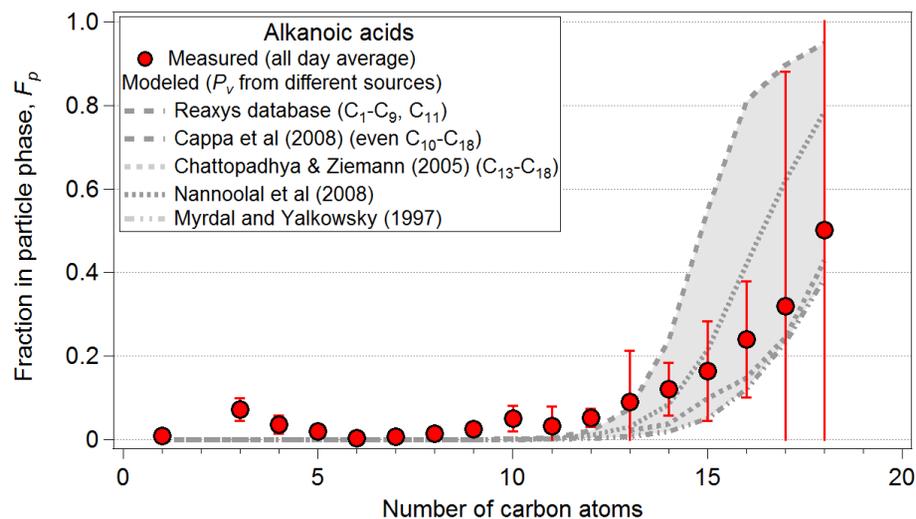


Fig. 3. Measured and modeled F_p as a function of carbon number for alkanolic acids. Error bars represent measurement precision and variability due to ambient temperature and OA changes.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatawelli et al.

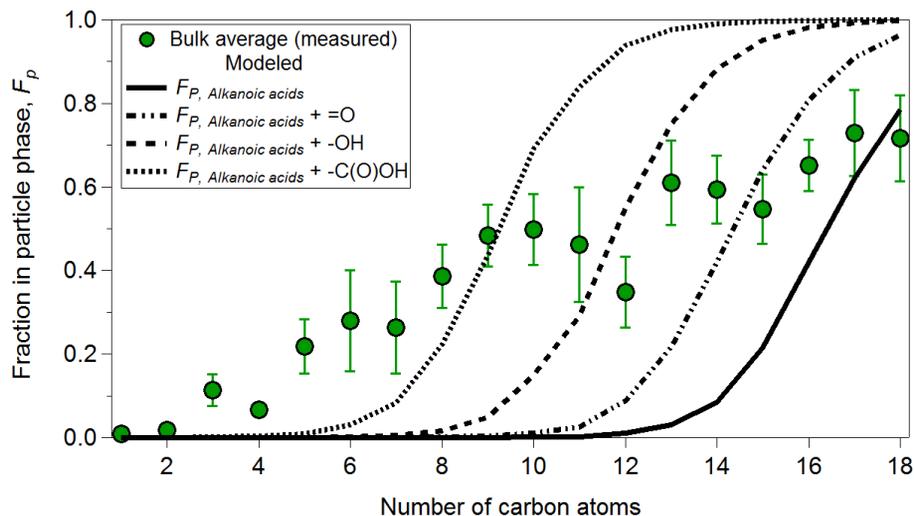


Fig. 4. Campaign average of F_p for bulk averaged data binned into carbon number bins. Also shown is F_p calculated from gas-particle partitioning theory for (right to left) alkanic acids and alkanic acids with the addition of a carbonyl, hydroxyl or a carboxyl group. Error bars represent measurement precision and variability due to ambient temperature and OA changes.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

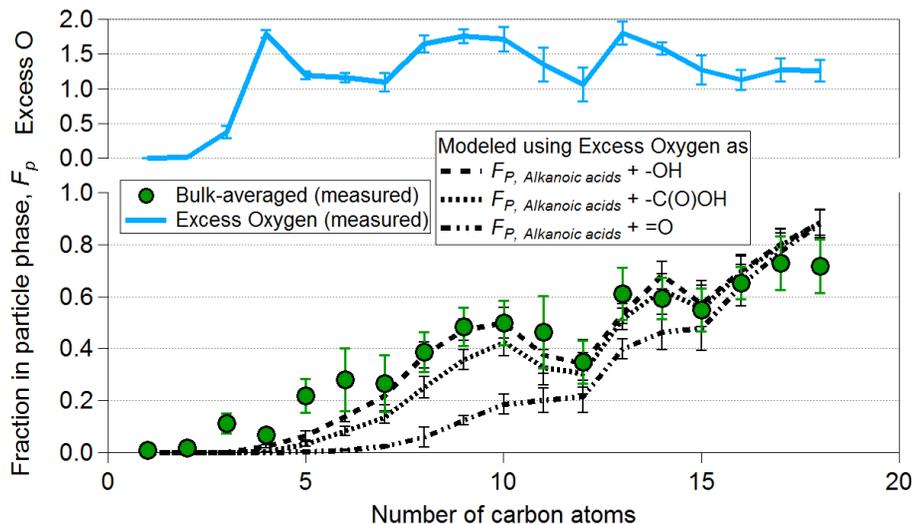


Fig. 5. Campaign average of (bottom) F_p for bulk-averaged data binned into carbon number bins and the (top) excess oxygen (above the 2 O's needed for alkanolic acids). Also shown is F_p calculated using excess oxygen with its effect on C^* calculated as carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl groups. Error bars for measured data represent measurement precision and variability due to ambient temperature and OA changes. Error bars for modeled data are from the ambient temperature and OA variability.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures

◀

▶

◀

▶

Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

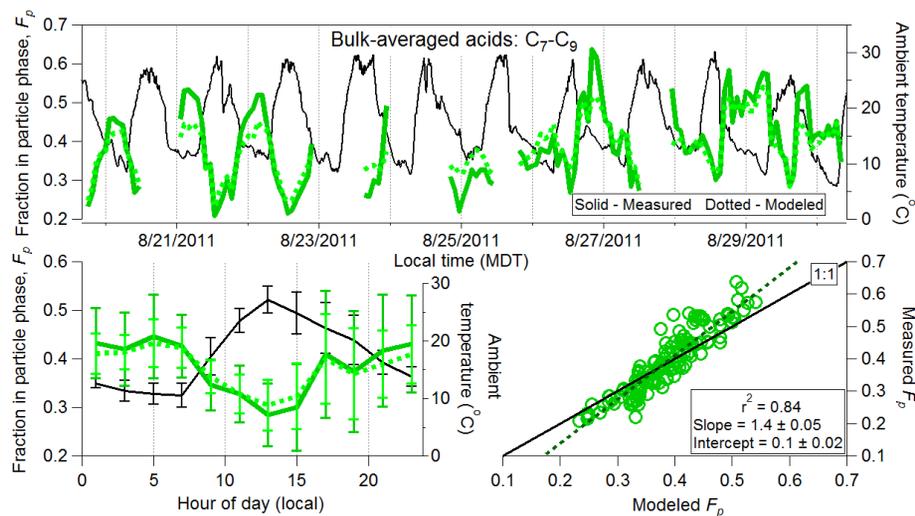


Fig. 6. Time series, diurnal cycle and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for C_7-C_9 averaged bulk acids. Model uses excess oxygen as a hydroxyl group.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

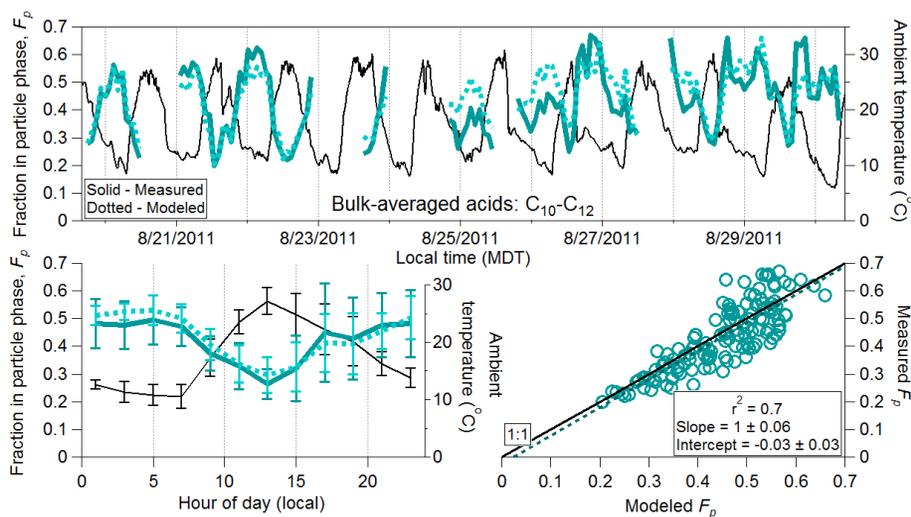


Fig. 7. Time series, diurnal cycle and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for C_{10} – C_{12} averaged bulk acids. Model uses excess oxygen as a hydroxyl group.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

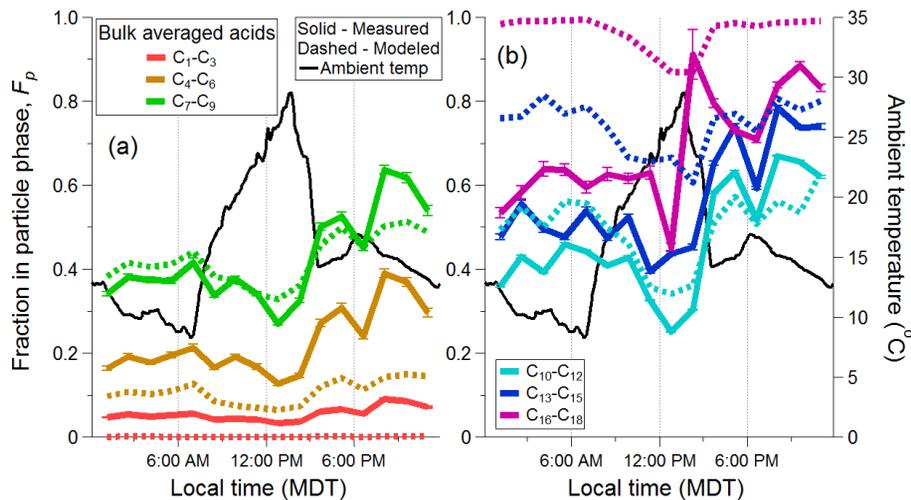


Fig. 8. Time series of F_p for $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ bulk-averaged acids on 26 August 2011. Also shown are model results where excess oxygen is added as a hydroxyl group. Data and model results are further averaged into different carbon number bins.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

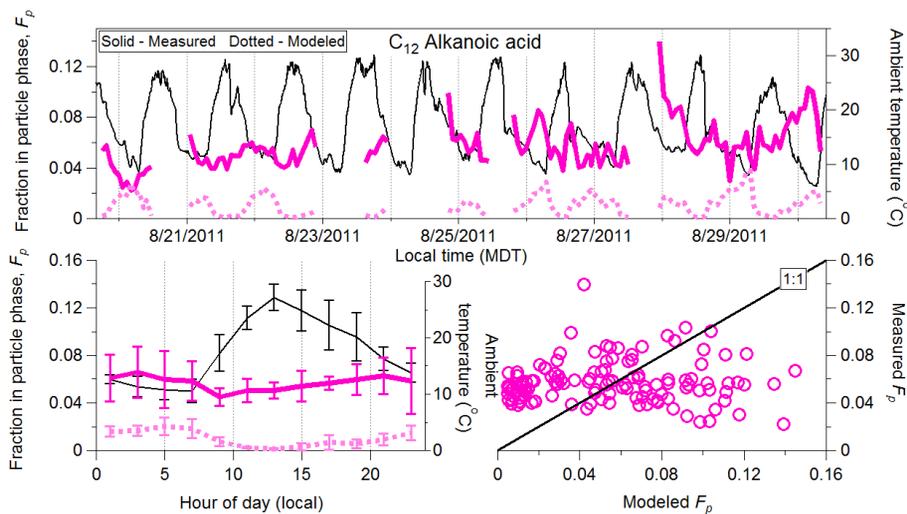


Fig. 9. Time series, diurnal cycle and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for C_{12} alkanolic acid.

Semi-continuous
measurements of
gas/particle
partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

Title Page

Abstract

Introduction

Conclusions

References

Tables

Figures



Back

Close

Full Screen / Esc

Printer-friendly Version

Interactive Discussion

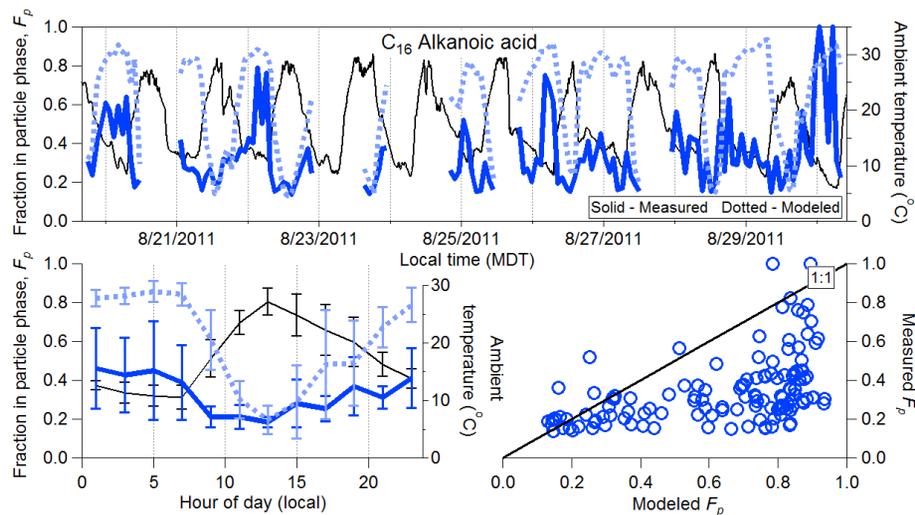


Fig. 10. Time series, diurnal cycle and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for C_{16} alkanic acid.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

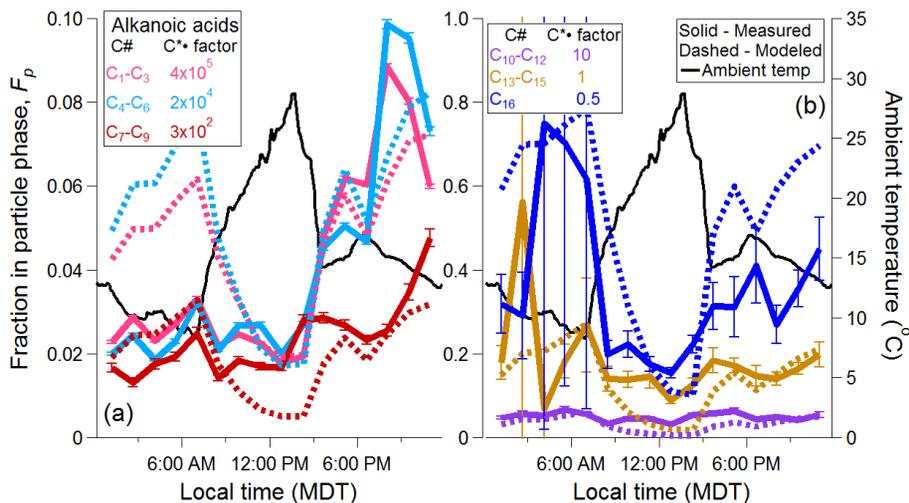


Fig. 11. Time series of measured (solid) and modeled (dashed) F_p for alkanolic acids on 26 August 2011 averaged into different carbon number bins. Multiplicative factors used to increase or decrease the C^* for model results to allow comparison of relative trends with the data are also shown in the legend. Note the change in y-axis scale for the left and right panels.

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

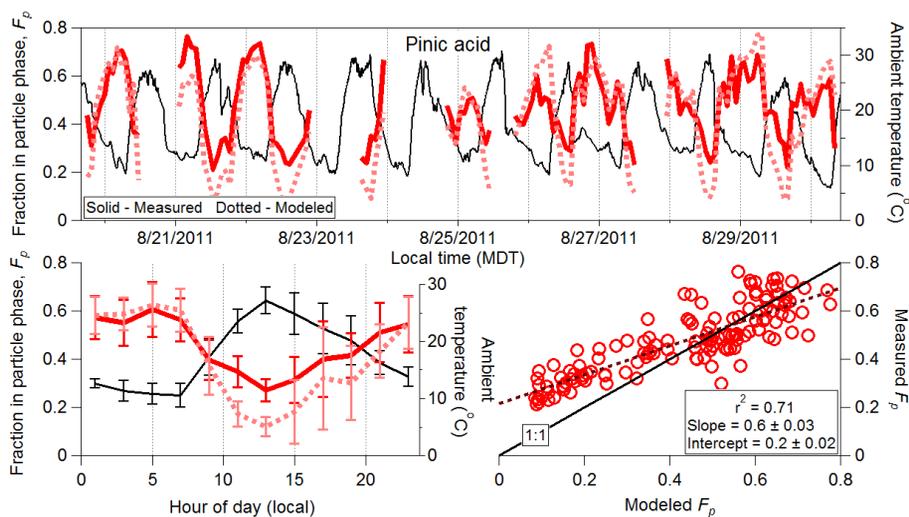


Fig. 12. Time series, diurnal cycle and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for $C_9H_{13}O_4^-$ (pinic acid).

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

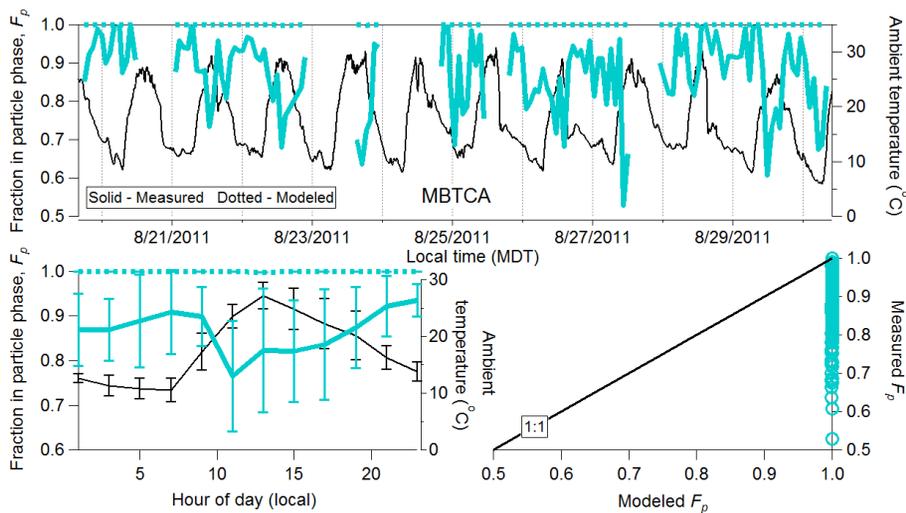


Fig. 13. Time series, diurnal cycle and scatter plot of measured and modeled F_p for $C_8H_{11}O_6^-$ (3-methyl-1,2,3-butanetricarboxylic acid, MBTCA).

Semi-continuous measurements of gas/particle partitioning

R. L. N. Yatavelli et al.

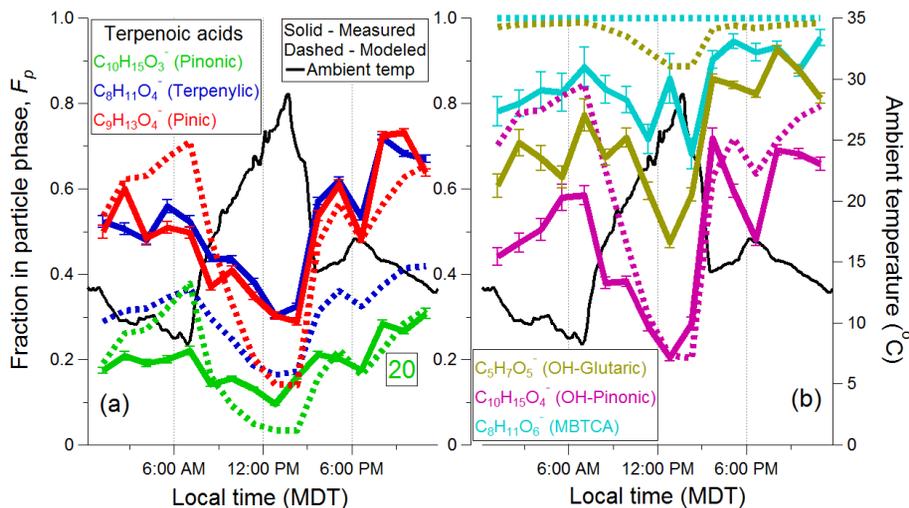


Fig. 14. Time series of F_p for six known terpenic acids (including isomers) measured on 26 August 2011. Also shown are model results of F_p . Pinonic acid model result is multiplied by a factor of 20 to allow comparison of relative trend with the data and is shown in the same color.