



*Supplement of*

## **Reactive uptake of ammonia to secondary organic aerosols: kinetics of organonitrogen formation**

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## Supporting Information

### OH concentration estimation method.

The OH concentration during the photochemical oxidation of m-xylene were calculated based upon the decay of m-xylene and the known second-order rate constant with respect to OH (Atkinson and Arey, 2003), while it was calculated based upon the difference between the measured decay of  $\alpha$ -pinene and the predicted decay curve due to consumption by  $O_3$  in ozonolysis of  $\alpha$ -pinene experiments. During the ozonolysis of  $\alpha$ -pinene, OH can be formed through decomposition of peroxides in the dark (Zhang and Zhang, 2005). Both  $O_3$  and OH react with  $\alpha$ -pinene. Thus,

$$-\frac{dc_{\text{pin-}O_3}}{dt} = k_{2,\text{pin-}O_3} c_{O_3} c_{\text{pin}} \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$-\frac{dc_{\text{pin-OH}}}{dt} = k_{2,\text{pin-OH}} c_{\text{OH}} c_{\text{pin}} \quad (\text{S2})$$

where  $c_{\text{pin-}O_3}$ ,  $c_{\text{pin-OH}}$  and  $c_{\text{pin}}$  are the concentration  $\alpha$ -pinene consumed by  $O_3$ , OH and the measured concentration of  $\alpha$ -pinene (molecules  $\text{cm}^{-3}$ ), respectively;  $c_{O_3}$  and  $c_{\text{OH}}$  are the concentration of  $O_3$  and OH (molecules  $\text{cm}^{-3}$ );  $k_{2,\text{pin-}O_3}$  and  $k_{2,\text{pin-OH}}$  are the second-order rate constant for  $O_3$  and OH with respect to  $\alpha$ -pinene ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ), respectively. Using the measured concentration of  $O_3$  and  $\alpha$ -pinene, we can predict the concentration of  $\alpha$ -pinene consumed by  $O_3$ . Namely,

$$\Delta c_{\text{pin-}O_3,t_i} = k_{2,\text{pin-}O_3} c_{O_3,t_i} c_{\text{pin},t_i} \Delta t \quad (\text{S3})$$

where,  $t_i$  is the time.

If we assume that alpha-pinene decreases only due to reaction with O<sub>3</sub> or OH, then

$$c_{\text{pin}_{\text{OH},t_i}} = c_{\text{pin},t_i} - c_{\text{pin}_{\text{O}_3,t_i}} \quad (\text{S4})$$

The results using this estimation method are shown in Figure S1 .

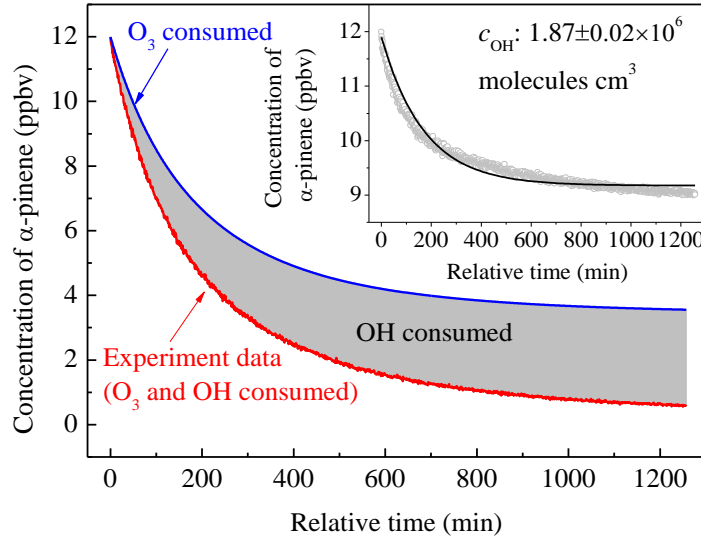


Figure S1. Demonstration of the OH concentration calculation in an ozonolysis of  $\alpha$ -pinene experiment (Exp. P8). The inset graph shows the curve fitting with exponential decay of  $\alpha$ -pinene consumed by OH.

### Details of the uptake model.

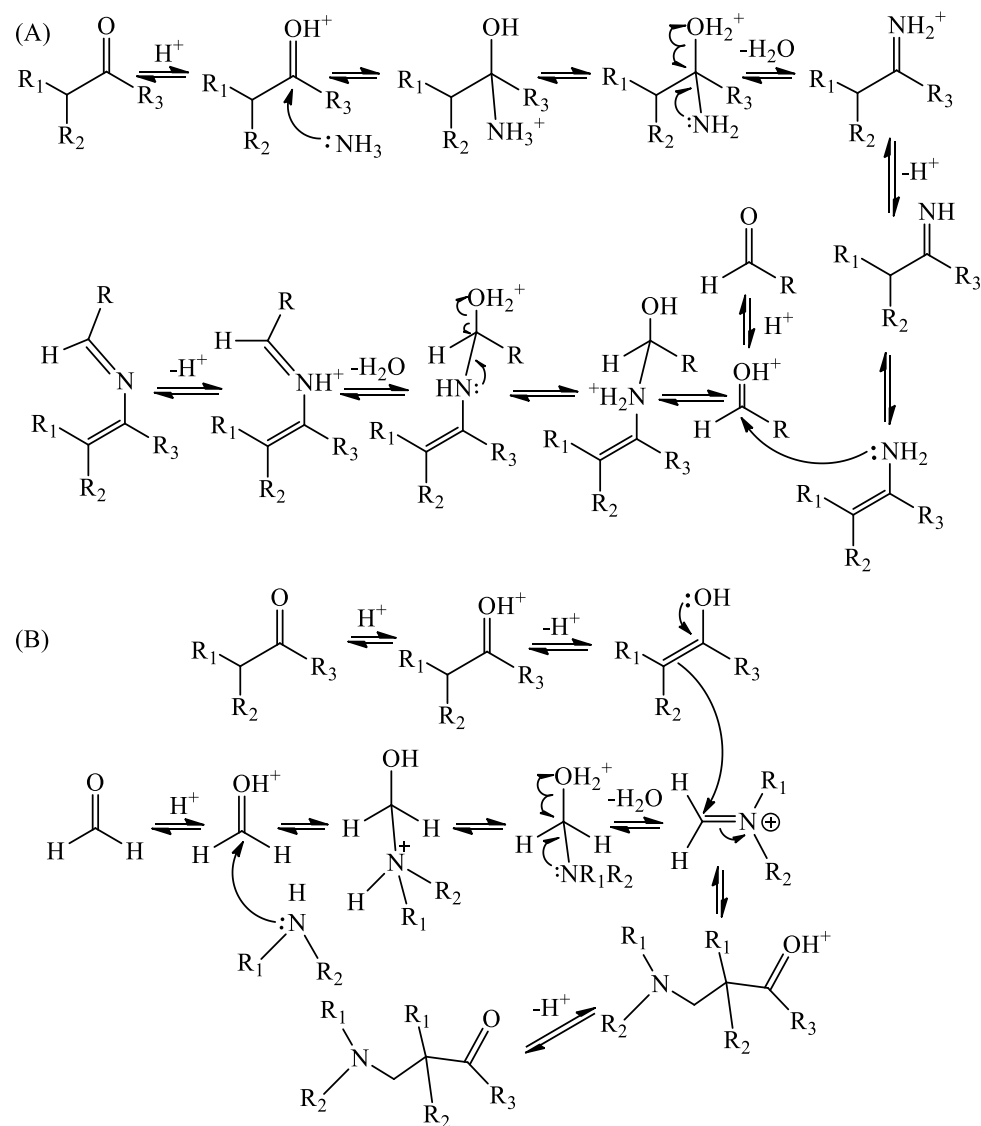
The aerosol radius can be written in terms of  $m_{\text{NOC}}$

$$a = \left( \frac{3m_{\text{NOC}}}{4\pi\rho} + a_0^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (\text{S5})$$

where  $a_0$  and  $\rho$  represent the initial seed particle radius and the density of the organic mass. Equation (S6) can then be derived by substituting Eq. (1) with Eq. (S5),

$$\int_{m_0}^m (bm_{\text{NOC}} + d)^{-2/3} dm_{\text{NOC}} = \int_{t_0}^t \gamma_{\text{obs}} \pi c_{\text{NH}_3} \langle c \rangle F_h dt \quad (\text{S6})$$

Where,  $b = \frac{3}{4\pi\rho}$ ,  $d = a_0^3$ . The initial seed particle radii were measured in each experiment and the density of the organic mass was assumed to be  $1.4 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$



Scheme 1. Generic (A) Schiff-base and (B) Mannich reaction mechanisms for reactions between carbonyl compounds and ammonia/ammonium.

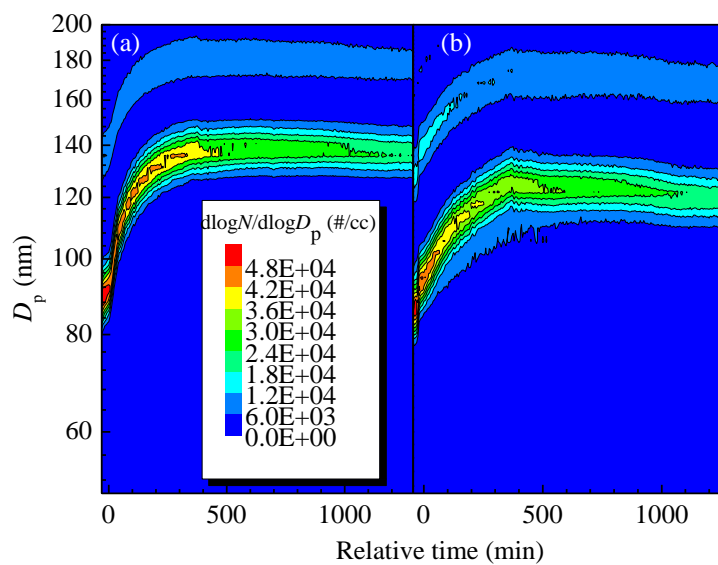


Figure S2. Changes of particle size as a function of time during (a) the ozonolysis of  $\alpha$ -pinene (Exp. P6) and (b) UV- $H_2O_2$  oxidation of m-xylene (Exp. M16).

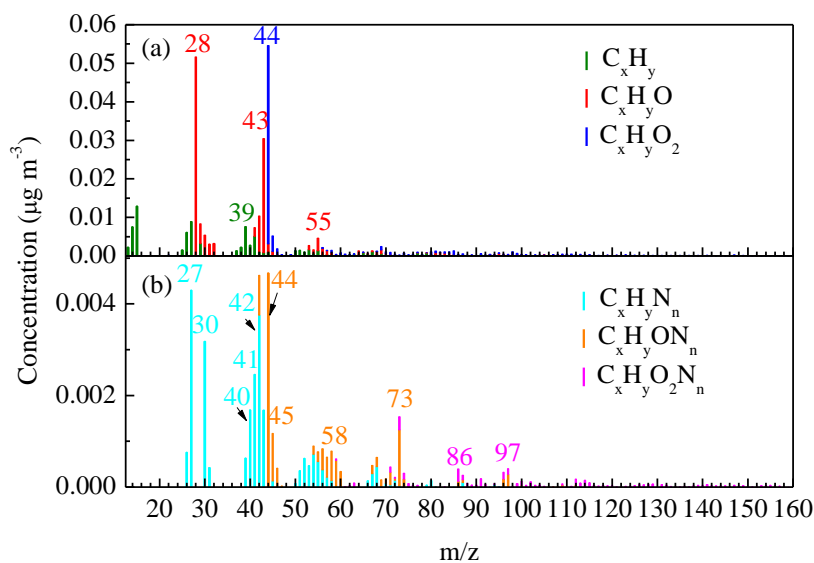


Figure S3. Mass spectra of (a) non-N-containing species fragments and (b) N-containing species fragments in the SOA formed by OH oxidation of m-xylene in the presence of 66 ppbv  $\text{NH}_3$  (Exp. M16).

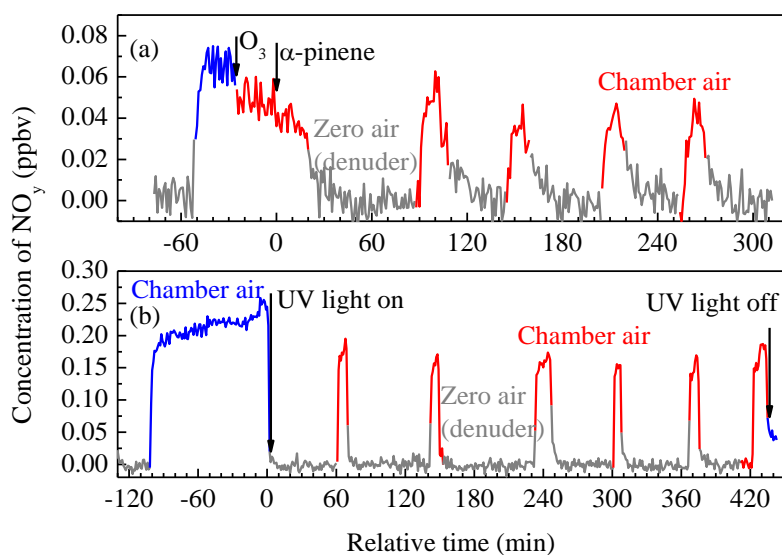


Figure S4.

Gaseous  $\text{NO}_y$  concentration in the chamber for (a)  $\text{O}_3$  oxidation of  $\alpha$ -pinene (Exp. P13) and (b) OH oxidation of m-xylene (Exp. M20).

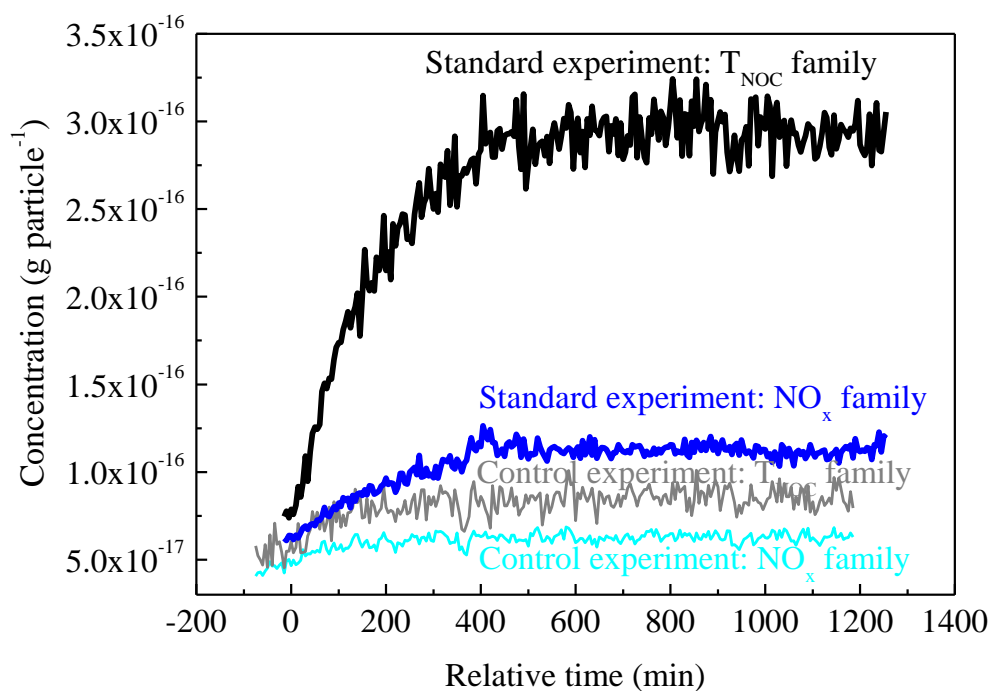


Figure S5. Comparison of the NO<sub>x</sub> fragment family and T<sub>NOC</sub> (total nitrogen) concentrations in typical (Exp. P8) and control experiments (Exp. B7). The experimental conditions in the control experiment are the same as that in standard experiment with the exception of 0 ppbv of  $\alpha$ -pinene.

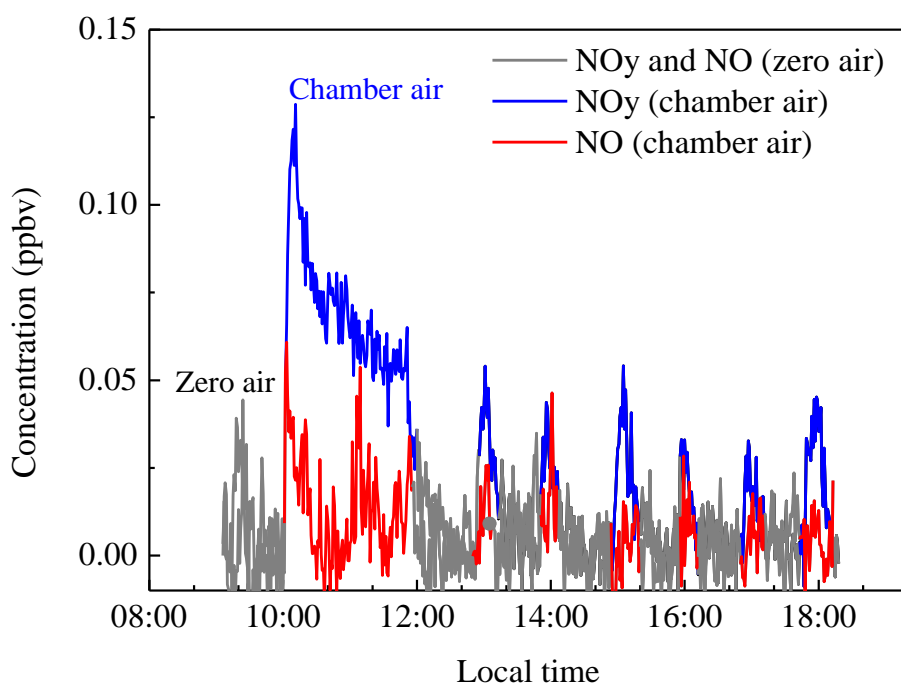


Figure S6. Typical concentration of NO in the chamber (Exp. P14).

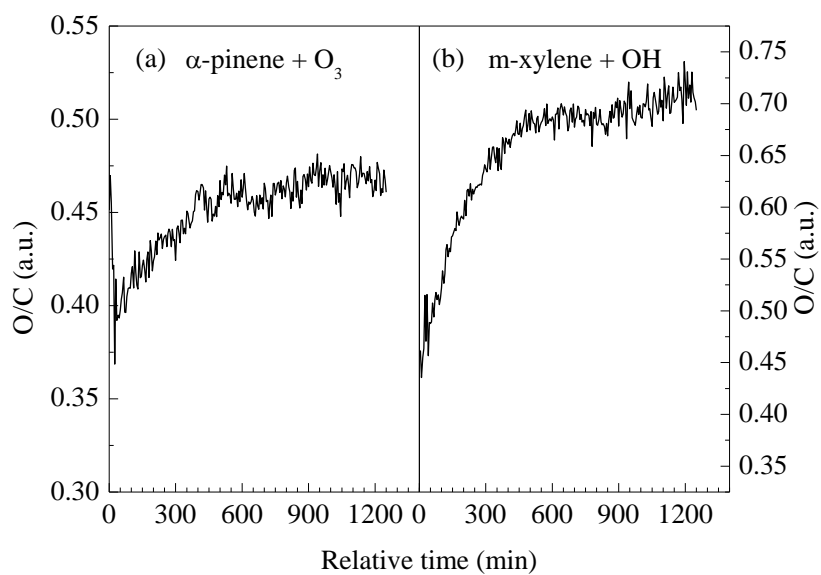


Figure S7. Typical O/C evolution for (A) ozonolysis of  $\alpha$ -pinene (Exp. P13) and (B) OH oxidation of m-xylene (Exp. M15).

Table S1. Assignment of IR bands.

Wavenumber of observed	Assignment	Ranges reported in
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IR bands (cm <sup>-1</sup> )		literatures (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
3490	NH <sub>2</sub> asymmetric stretching (Simons, 1978)	~3500
3240	NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> asymmetric stretching (Simons, 1978) Secondary amide N-H stretching (Stuart, July 2004)	3200-2800 3300-3250
3060	Ar-H Stretching (Simons, 1978) Secondary amide amide II overtone	3100-3000 3100-2060
2962	CH <sub>3</sub> symmetric stretching (Simons, 1978;Stuart, July 2004)	2972-2952
2860	CH <sub>3</sub> asymmetric stretching or CH <sub>2</sub> stretching (Simons, 1978;Stuart, July 2004)	2882-2862 or 863-2843
2675, 2630	Combination bands of -NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> and -NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> deformation vibration or -NH <sup>+</sup> stretching (Simons, 1978)	2800-2400 (1 °) 2700-2300 (2 °) 2700-2330 (3 °)
2195	C≡N stretching in C=C-C≡N (Simons, 1978) N=C=N stretching (Simons, 1978)	2195 2170-2100
1725	C=O stretching (Schwartz et al., 2010;Stuart, July 2004)	1725-1700
1660	C=N stretching (Nguyen et al., 2013;Lin-Vien et al., 1991;Bruns et al., 2010) Oxime C=N-OH stretching (Stuart, July 2004) Nitrite N=O stretching (Stuart, July 2004)	1650-1590 1690-1620 1680-1650
1640	NH <sub>2</sub> bending (Simons, 1978;Stuart, July 2004) C=N stretching (Bruns et al., 2010) NO <sub>2</sub> asymmetric stretching in RONO <sub>2</sub> (Bruns et al., 2010;Stuart, July 2004)	1627-1590;1638-1602 1690-1620 1660-1620
1563	NH <sub>2</sub> bending (Nguyen et al., 2013) Secondary amide N-H bending, C-N stretching (Stuart, July 2004) C=C stretching (Stuart, July 2004)	1563 1560-1530 1600-1430
1423	C-H bending (Bruns et al., 2010) C-O-H bending (in-plane) C-N stretching (Lin-Vien et al., 1991)	1485-1430 1430 1430-1390
1315	C-N stretching (Simons, 1978;Stuart, July 2004) NO <sub>2</sub> symmetric stretching in RONO <sub>2</sub> (Bruns et al., 2010)	1360-1250 1280
1120	SO symmetric stretching in Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (Stuart, July 2004;Miller and Wilkins, 1952)	1120
1050	C-O-C stretching (Simons, 1978) C-N-C asymmetric stretching (Lin-Vien et al., 1991)	1050-1010 1058
950	O-H deformation vibration (Simons, 1978) Oxime N-O stretching (Stuart, July 2004)	950-900 965-930

2004)		
870	NH <sub>2</sub> wag(out-of-plane) (Simons, 1978)	900-650
	C-H bending (out-of-plane) (Stuart, July 2004)	900-690
	NO symmetric stretching in RONO <sub>2</sub> (Bruns et al., 2010)	860
785	NH <sub>2</sub> wag(out-of-plane) (Simons, 1978)	900-650
	C-N-C symmetric stretching (Lin-Vien et al., 1991)	762
	C-H bending (out-of-plane) (Stuart, July 2004)	900-690
740	NH <sub>2</sub> wag(out-of-plane) (Simons, 1978)	900-650
	C-H bending (out-of-plane) (Stuart, July 2004)	900-690

Table S2. Reactive uptake coefficients to form NOC and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>

Exp No <sup>a</sup> .	( $\gamma_{t,ini}$ ) <sup>b</sup>	( $\gamma_{NH_4}$ ) <sup>c</sup>	( $\gamma_{t,final}$ ) <sup>d</sup>
P1	$7.15 \pm 0.30 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.20 \pm 0.28 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.87 \pm 0.27 \times 10^{-5}$
P2	$9.87 \pm 0.33 \times 10^{-3}$	$8.96 \pm 0.31 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.04 \pm 0.25 \times 10^{-5}$
P3	$2.02 \pm 0.10 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.78 \pm 0.09 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.74 \pm 0.31 \times 10^{-5}$
4P	$1.36 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.14 \pm 0.04 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.16 \pm 0.40 \times 10^{-5}$
P5	$5.57 \pm 0.09 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.45 \pm 0.06 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.20 \pm 0.16 \times 10^{-5}$
P6	$1.15 \pm 0.04 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.01 \pm 0.04 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.06 \pm 0.32 \times 10^{-5}$
B7	-	-	-
P8	$1.12 \pm 0.07 \times 10^{-2}$	$9.61 \pm 0.62 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.10 \pm 0.47 \times 10^{-5}$
P9	$9.05 \pm 1.14 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.94 \pm 1.09 \times 10^{-3}$	$0 \pm 0.46 \times 10^{-5}$
P10	$9.11 \pm 0.46 \times 10^{-3}$	$8.41 \pm 0.45 \times 10^{-3}$	-
P11	$7.41 \pm 0.48 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.82 \pm 0.45 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.09 \pm 0.33 \times 10^{-5}$
P12	$6.55 \pm 0.40 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.00 \pm 0.37 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.62 \pm 0.29 \times 10^{-5}$
P13	$7.03 \pm 0.40 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.57 \pm 0.39 \times 10^{-3}$	-
P14	$7.39 \pm 0.37 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.69 \pm 0.36 \times 10^{-3}$	-
M15	$1.03 \pm 0.05 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.40 \pm 0.46 \times 10^{-3}$	$0 \pm 2.53 \times 10^{-5}$
M16	$5.92 \pm 0.31 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.30 \pm 0.23 \times 10^{-3}$	$0 \pm 2.12 \times 10^{-5}$
M17	$5.43 \pm 0.22 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.98 \pm 0.22 \times 10^{-3}$	-
M18	$3.29 \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.62 \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-4}$	$0 \pm 3.00 \times 10^{-5}$
M19	$3.44 \pm 0.19 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.15 \pm 0.14 \times 10^{-4}$	$0 \pm 2.64 \times 10^{-5}$
M20	$3.67 \pm 0.13 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.37 \pm 0.08 \times 10^{-4}$	-

<sup>a</sup>. P, B and M represent  $\alpha$ -pinene, blank and m-xylene experiments, respectively. <sup>b</sup>. Uptake coefficient leading to NOC including NH<sub>x</sub> fragments in the derivation from 0 to 150 min. <sup>c</sup>. Uptake coefficient for NH<sub>3</sub> leading to inorganic ammonium (ie: using NH<sub>x</sub> fragments only). <sup>d</sup>. Uptake coefficient leading to NOC including NH<sub>x</sub> fragments in the derivation from 400 to 1200 min.

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