Highly oxygenated organic molecules (HOM) formation in the isoprene oxidation by NO₃ radical

Defeng Zhao¹,²,³, Iida Pullinen²,³, Hendrik Fuchs², Stephanie Schrade³, Rongrong Wu², Ismail-Hakki Acir², Ralf Tillmann², Franz Rohrer², Jürgen Wildt², Yindong Guo¹, Astrid Kiendler-Scharr², Andreas Wahner², Sungah Kang², Luc Vereecken², Thomas F. Mentel⁵

¹Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences & Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200438, China; ²Institute of Energy and Climate Research, IEK-8: Troposphere, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 52425, Jülich, Germany ³Big Data Institute for Carbon Emission and Environmental Pollution, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200438, China aNow at: Department of Applied Physics, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, 7021, Finland. ²Now at: Institute of Nutrition and Food Sciences, University of Bonn, Bonn, 53115, Germany; ⁵Correspondence to: Thomas F. Mentel (t.mentel@fz-juelich.de), Defeng Zhao (dfzhao@fudan.edu.cn)

Abstract

Highly oxygenated organic molecules (HOM) are found to play an important role in the formation and growth of secondary organic aerosol (SOA). SOA is an important type of aerosol with significant impact on air quality and climate. Compared with the oxidation of volatile organic compounds by O₃ and OH, HOM formation in the oxidation by NO₃ radical, an important oxidant at night-time and dawn, has received less attention. In this study, HOM formation in the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ was investigated in the SAPHIR chamber (Simulation of Atmospheric PHotochemistry In a large Reaction chamber). A large number of HOM including monomers (C₅), dimers (C₁₀), and trimers (C₁₅), both closed-shell compounds and open-shell peroxy radicals, were identified and were classified into various series according to their formula. Their formation pathways were proposed based on the peroxy radicals observed and known mechanisms in the literature, which were further constrained by the time profiles of HOM after sequential isoprene addition to differentiate first- and second-generation products. HOM monomers containing one to three N atoms (1-3N monomers) were formed, starting with NO₃ addition to carbon double bond, forming peroxy radicals (RO₂), followed by autoxidation. 1N monomers were formed by both the direct reaction of NO₃ with isoprene and of NO₃ with first-generation products. 2N-monomers (e.g. C₅H₈N₂On (n=7-13), C₅H₁₀N₂On (n=8-14)) were likely the termination products of C₅H₉N₂On•, which was formed by the addition of NO₃ to C₅-hydroxynitrate (C₅H₅NO₄), a first-generation product containing one carbon double bond. 2N-monomers, which were second-generation products, dominated in monomers and accounted for ~34% of all HOM, indicating the important role of second-generation oxidation in HOM formation in the isoprene+NO₃ reaction under our experimental conditions. H-shift of alkoxy radicals to form peroxy radicals and subsequent autoxidation (“alkoxy peroxy” pathway) was found to be an important pathway of HOM formation. HOM dimers were mostly formed by the accretion reaction of various HOM monomer RO₂ and via the termination reactions of dimer RO₂ formed by further reaction of closed-shell dimers with NO₃ and possibly by the reaction of C₅-RO₂ with isoprene. HOM trimers were likely formed by the accretion reaction of dimer RO₂ with monomer RO₂. The concentrations of different HOM showed distinct time profiles during the reaction, which was linked to their formation pathway. HOM concentrations either showed a typical time profile of first-generation products, or of second-generation products, or a combination of both, indicating multiple formation pathways and/or multiple isomers. Total HOM molar yield was estimated to be 1.2% ±1.3%-0.7%, which corresponded to a SOA yield of ~3.6% assuming the molecular weight of C₅H₉NO₆ as the lower limit.
This yield suggests that HOM may contribute a significant fraction to SOA yield in the reaction of isoprene with NO$_3$. 
1 Introduction

Highly oxygenated organic molecules (HOM) are an important class of compounds formed in the oxidation of volatile of organic compounds (VOC) including biogenic VOC (BVOC) and anthropogenic VOC (Crounse et al., 2013; Ehn et al., 2014; Jokinen et al., 2014; Rissanen et al., 2014; Jokinen et al., 2015; Krechmer et al., 2015; Mentel et al., 2015; Rissanen et al., 2015; Kenseth et al., 2018; Molteni et al., 2018; Garmash et al., 2019; McFiggans et al., 2019; Molteni et al., 2019; Quelever et al., 2019). A number of recent studies have demonstrated that HOM play a pivotal role in both nucleation and also particle growth of pre-existing particles, thus contributing to secondary organic aerosol (SOA) (Ehn et al., 2014; Kirkby et al., 2016; Tröstl et al., 2016). Particularly, in the early stage of aerosol growth, HOM may contribute a significant fraction of SOA mass (Tröstl et al., 2016).

HOM are formed by the autoxidation of peroxy radicals (RO$_2$), which means they undergo intramolecular H-shift forming alky radicals, followed by O$_2$ addition leading to formation of new RO$_2$ as shown below (Vereecken et al., 2007; Crounse et al., 2013; Ehn et al., 2017; Bianchi et al., 2019; Møller et al., 2019; Nozière and Vereecken, 2019; Vereecken and Nozière, 2020).

Besides autoxidation, the RO$_2$ can also react with HO$_2$, RO$_2$ and NO$_3$, either forming a series of termination products (R1-3), including organic hydroxyperoxide, alcohol, and carbonyl, or forming alkoxy radicals (RO, R4-5) via the following reactions.

\[
\begin{align*}
    \text{RO}_2 + \text{R'OH} & \rightarrow \text{ROH} + \text{R'O} \\
    \text{RO}_2 + \text{HO}_2 & \rightarrow \text{ROOH} \\
    \text{RO}_2 + \text{R'O}_2 & \rightarrow \text{RO} + \text{R'O} + \text{O}_2 \\
    \text{RO}_2 + \text{NO}_3 & \rightarrow \text{RO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \\
    \text{RO}_2 + \text{R'O}_2 & \rightarrow \text{ROOR'} + \text{O}_2
\end{align*}
\]

The termination products are detected in the mass spectra at masses M+1, M-15, M-17 respectively with M being the molecular mass of the parent RO$_2$ (Ehn et al., 2014; Mentel et al., 2015). In case that RO$_2$ is an acyl peroxy radical, percarboxylic acids and carboxylic acids are formed instead of hydroperoxides and alcohols in R3 and R1, respectively (Atkinson et al., 2006; Mentel et al., 2015). RO$_2$ can also form HOM dimers by the accretion reaction of two RO$_2$ (R6) (Berndt et al., 2018a; Berndt et al., 2018b; Valiev et al., 2019). Additionally, HOM can be formed via H-shift in RO followed by O$_2$ addition (referred to as “alkoxy-proxy” pathway) (Finlayson-Pitts and Pitts, 2000; Vereecken and Peeters, 2010; Vereecken and Francisco, 2012; Mentel et al., 2015). These pathways are summarized in a recent comprehensive review (Bianchi et al., 2019), which also further clarifies HOM definition.
Currently, most laboratory studies of HOM formation focus on the VOC oxidation by OH and O₃ (Crounse et al., 2013; Ehn et al., 2014; Jokinen et al., 2014; Rissanen et al., 2014; Jokinen et al., 2015; Krechmer et al., 2015; Mentel et al., 2015; Rissanen et al., 2015; Kirkby et al., 2016; Tröstl et al., 2016; Kenseth et al., 2018; Molteni et al., 2018; Garmash et al., 2019; McFiggans et al., 2019; Molteni et al., 2019; Quelever et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2020; Yan et al., 2020). HOM formation in the oxidation of VOC with NO₃ has received much less attention. NO₃ is another important oxidant of VOC mainly operating during nighttime. Particularly, NO₃ has high reactivity with unsaturated BVOC such as monoterpene and isoprene. It is often the dominant oxidant of these compounds at night, especially in regions where biogenic and anthropogenic emissions mix (Geyer et al., 2001; Brown et al., 2009; Brown et al., 2011). The reaction products contribute to SOA formation (Xu et al., 2015; Lee et al., 2016). Also, the organic nitrates produced in these reactions play an important role in nitrogen chemistry by altering NOₓ concentration, which further influences photochemical recycling and ozone formation in the next day. Among these reaction products, HOM can also be formed (Xu et al., 2015; Lee et al., 2016; Yan et al., 2016). Despite the potential importance, studies of HOM formation in the oxidation of BVOC by NO₃ are still limited compared with the HOM formation via oxidation by O₃ and OH. Although a number of laboratory studies have investigated the reaction of NO₃ with BVOC (Ng et al., 2008; Fry et al., 2009; Rollins et al., 2009; Fry et al., 2011; Kwan et al., 2012; Fry et al., 2014; Boyd et al., 2015; Schwantes et al., 2015; Nah et al., 2016; Boyd et al., 2017; Claflin and Ziemann, 2018; Faxon et al., 2018; Draper et al., 2019; Takeuchi and Ng, 2019; Novelli et al., 2021; Vereecken et al., 2021), these studies mostly focus on either SOA yield and composition, or on the gas-phase chemistry mechanism mainly for “traditional” oxidation products that stem from few oxidation steps.

Importantly, HOM formation in the reaction of NO₃ with isoprene, the most abundant BVOC accounting for more than half of the global BVOC emissions, has not been explicitly addressed yet, to the best of our knowledge. Although isoprene from plants are mainly emitted under light conditions, i.e., in the daytime, isoprene can remain high after sunset in significant concentrations (Starn et al., 1998; Stroud et al., 2002; Brown et al., 2009) because of the reduced consumption by OH and is found to decay rapidly. A substantial fraction of isoprene can then be oxidized by NO₃ (Brown et al., 2009). Regarding the budget of NO₃, the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ can contribute to a significant or even dominant fraction of NO₃ loss at night in regions where VOC is dominated by isoprene such as Northeast US (Brown et al., 2009). Under some circumstances, the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ can contribute to a significant fraction during the afternoon and afterwards (Ayres et al., 2015; Hamilton et al., 2021). The reaction of isoprene with NO₃ is the subject of a number of studies (Ng et al., 2008; Perring et al., 2009; Rollins et al., 2009; Kwan et al., 2012; Schwantes et al., 2015; Vereecken et al., 2021). These studies focus on the oxidation mechanism and “traditional” oxidation products, as well as SOA yields. The initial step is the NO₃ addition to one of the C=C double bounds, preferentially to the carbon C1 (Schwantes et al., 2015), followed by O₂ addition forming a nitrooxyalkyl peroxy radical (RO₂). This RO₂ can undergo the reactions described above, forming a series of products such as C₅-nitrooxyhydroperoxide, C₅-nitrooxycarbonyl, and C₅-hydroxynitrate (Ng et al., 2008; Kwan et al., 2012), as well as methyl vinyl ketone (MVK), potentially methacrolein (MACR), formaldehyde, OH radical, and NO₂ as minor products (Schwantes et al., 2015). A high
nitrates yield (57-95%) was found (Perring et al., 2009; Rollins et al., 2009; Kwan et al., 2012; Schwantes et al., 2015). Products in the particle phase such as $C_{10}$ dimers were also detected (Ng et al., 2008; Kwan et al., 2012; Schwantes et al., 2015). The SOA yield varies from 2% to 23.8% depending on the organic aerosol concentration (Ng et al., 2008; Rollins et al., 2009). These studies have provided valuable insights in oxidation mechanism, particle yield and composition. However, because HOM formation was not the focus of these studies, only a limited number of products, mainly moderately oxygenated ones (oxygen number ≤2 in addition to NO$_3$ functional groups), were detected in the gas phase. The detailed mechanism of HOM formation and their yields in the reaction of BVOC+NO$_3$ are still unclear.

In this study, we investigated the HOM formation in the oxidation of isoprene by NO$_3$. We report the identification of HOM, including HOM monomers, dimers, and trimers. According to the reaction products and literature, we discuss the formation mechanism of these HOM. The formation mechanism of various HOM is further constrained with time series of HOM upon repeated isoprene additions. We also provide an estimate of HOM yield in the isoprene+NO$_3$ reaction and assess their roles in SOA formation.

2 Experimental

2.1 Chamber setup and experiments

Experiments investigating the reaction of isoprene with NO$_3$ were conducted in the SAPHIR chamber (Simulation of Atmospheric PHotochemistry In a large Reaction chamber) at Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany. The details of the chamber have been described before (Rohrer et al., 2005; Zhao et al., 2015a; Zhao et al., 2015b; Zhao et al., 2018). Briefly, SAPHIR is a Teflon chamber with a volume of 270 m$^3$. It can utilize natural sunlight for illumination and is equipped with a louvre system to switch between light and dark conditions. In this study, the experiments were conducted in the dark with the louvres closed.

Temperature and relative humidity were continuously measured. Gas and particle phase species were characterized using a comprehensive set of instruments with the details described before (Zhao et al., 2015b). VOC were characterized using a Proton Transfer Reaction Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer (PTR-ToF-MS, Ionicon Analytik, Austria). NO$_x$ and O$_3$ concentrations were measured using a chemiluminescence NO$_x$ analyzer (ECO PHYSICS TR480) and an UV photometer O$_3$ analyzer (ANSYCO, model O341M), respectively. OH, HO$_2$ and RO$_2$ concentrations were measured using a laser induced fluorescence system (LIF) (Fuchs et al., 2012). NO$_3$ and N$_2$O$_5$ were detected by a custom-built instrument based on cavity ring-down spectroscopy. The design of the instrument is similar to that described by Wagner et al. (2011). NO$_3$ was directly detected in one cavity by its absorption at 662 nm and the sum of NO$_3$ and N$_2$O$_5$ in a second, heated cavity, which had a heated inlet to thermally decompose N$_2$O$_5$ to NO$_3$. The sampling flow rate was 3 to 4 liters per minute. The detection by cavity ring-down spectroscopy was achieved by a diode laser that was periodically switched on and off with a repetition rate of 200 Hz. Ring-down events were observed by a digital oscilloscope PC card during the time when the laser was switched off and were averaged over 1s. The zero-decay time that is needed to calculate the concentration of NO$_3$ was measured every 20 s by chemically removing NO$_3$ in the reaction with excess nitric
The accuracy of measurements was limited by the uncertainty in the correction for inlet losses of NO3 and N2O5. In the case of N2O5 a transmission of (85±10) % was achieved and in the case of NO3 of (50±30) %.

Before an experiment, the chamber was flushed with high purity synthetic air (purity>99.9999% O2 and N2). Experiments were conducted under dry condition (RH<2 %) and temperature was at 302±3 K. NO2 and O3 were added to the chamber first to form N2O5 and NO3, reaching concentrations of ~60 ppb for NO2 and ~100 ppb for O3. After around half an hour, isoprene was sequentially added into the chamber for three times at intervals of ~1 h. Around 40 min after the third isoprene injection, NO2 was added to compensate the loss of NO3 and N2O5. Afterwards, three isoprene additions were repeated in the same way as before. O3 was added before the fifth and the sixth isoprene addition to compensate for its loss by reaction. The schematic for the experimental procedure is shown in Fig. S1.

Experiments were designed such that the chemical system was dominated by the reaction of isoprene with NO3 and the reaction of isoprene with O3 did not play a major role (<3% of the isoprene consumption). Figure S2 shows the relative contributions of the reaction of O3 and NO3 with isoprene to the total chemical loss of isoprene using the NO3 and O3 concentrations measured. The reaction with NO3 accounted for >95% of the isoprene consumption for the whole experiments. The contribution of the reaction of isoprene with trace amount of OH, mainly produced in the reaction of isoprene+O3 via Criegee intermediates (Nguyen et al., 2016), is negligible as the OH yield is less than one (Malkin et al., 2010) and thus its contribution is less than that of isoprene+O3. This is consistent with the contribution determined using measured OH concentration, despite some uncertainty in measured OH concentration due to the interference from NO3. In these experiments, RO2 fate is estimated to be dominated by its reaction with NO3 according to the measured NO3, RO2, and HO2 concentration and their rate constants for the reactions with RO2 (Jenkin et al., 1997; Jenkin et al., 2003; Saunders et al., 2003; Jenkin et al., 2015), via website: http://mcm.leeds.ac.uk/MCM) despite uncertainties of the measured RO2 and HO2 concentration due to interference from NO3. As a large portion of RO2 is not measured by LIF (Vereecken et al., 2021) and thus RO2 is underestimated, we expected the reaction of RO2+RO2 to be also important. Overall, we estimate that he RO2 fate is dominated the reaction RO2+NO3 with significant contribution of RO2+RO2.

2.2 Characterization of HOM

In this study we refer to similar definition for HOM by Bianchi et al. (2019), i.e., HOM typically contain six or more oxygen atoms formed via autoxidation and related chemistry of peroxy radicals. HOM were detected using a Chemical Ionization time-of-flight Mass Spectrometer (Aerodyne Research Inc., USA) with nitrate as the reagent ion (CIMS) (Eisele and Tanner, 1993; Jokinen et al., 2012). 15N nitric acid was used to produce 15NO3− in order to distinguish the NO3 group in target molecules formed in the reaction from the reagent ion. The details of the instrument are described in our previous publications (Ehn et al., 2014; Mentel et al., 2015; Pullinen et al., 2020). The CIMS has a mass resolution of ~4000 (m/dm). Examples of peak fitting are shown in Fig. S3. HOM concentrations were estimated using the calibration coefficient of H2SO4 as described by Pullinen et al. (2020) because the charge efficiency of HOM and H2SO4 can be assumed to be equal and close to the collision limit (Ehn et al., 2014; Pullinen et al., 2020). The details of the calibration with H2SO4 are provided in the supplement S1. Since HOM contain more than six oxygen atoms and their clusters with nitrate ions are quite stable (Ehn et al., 2014), the
charge efficiency of HOM is thus assumed to be equal to that of H$_2$SO$_4$, which is close to the collision limit (Viggiano et al., 1997). If HOM do not charge with nitrate ions at their collision limit or the clusters formed break during the short residence time in the charger, its concentration would be underestimated as pointed by Ehn et al. (2014). Thus, our assumption provides a lower limit of the HOM concentration. The HOM yield was derived using the concentration of the HOM produced, divided by the concentration of isoprene that was consumed by NO$_3$. The uncertainty of HOM yield was estimated to -55%/+103%. The loss of HOM to the chamber was corrected using a wall loss rate of 6×10$^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$ as quantified previously (Zhao et al., 2018). HOM concentrations were also corrected for dilution due to the replenishment flow needed to maintain a constant overpressure of the chamber (loss rate $\sim$1×10$^{-6}$ s$^{-1}$) (Zhao et al., 2015b). The influence of wall loss correction and dilution correction on HOM yield was ~12% and <1%, respectively. Although the wall loss rate of vapors in this study might not be exactly the same as in our previous photo-oxidation experiments (Zhao et al., 2018), HOM yield is not sensitive to the vapor wall loss rate. An increase of wall loss rate by 100% or a decrease by 50% only changes the HOM yield by 11% and -6%, respectively.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Overview of HOM

The mass spectra of HOM in the gas phase formed in the oxidation of isoprene by NO$_3$ are shown in Fig. 1. A large number of HOM were detected. Almost all peaks are assigned HOM containing nitrogen atoms with possibly few exceptions such as C$_5$H$_9$O$_n$ and C$_5$H$_8$O$_{11}$ with very minor peaks (<1% of the maximum peak). The reaction products can be roughly divided into three classes: monomers (C$_5$, ~200-400 Th), dimers (C$_{10}$, ~400-600 Th), and trimers (C$_{15}$, ~>600 Th), according to their mass to charge ratio (m/z). The detailed peak assignment of monomers, dimers, and trimers is discussed in the following sections.

3.2 HOM monomers and their formation

3.2.1 Overview of HOM monomers

HOM monomers showed a roughly repeating pattern in the mass spectrum at every 16 Th (corresponding to the mass of oxygen) (Fig. 1a). Here a number of series of HOM monomers with continuously increasing oxygenation were found, such as C$_5$H$_9$NO$_n$, C$_5$H$_7$NO$_n$, C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_n$, C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_n$ (Table 1, Table S1-2 and Fig. 2). These monomers included both stable closed-shell molecules and open-shell radicals, such as C$_5$H$_8$NO$_n$• and C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_n$•. The open-shell molecules were likely RO$_2$ radicals because of their much longer life time and hence higher concentrations compared with alkoxy radicals (RO) and alkyl radicals (R). Since the observed stable products were mostly termination products of RO$_2$ reactions, we describe the stable products in a RO$_2$-oriented approach. It is worth noting that some of the termination products may contain multiple isomers formed from different pathways.
Figure 1. Mass spectrum of the HOM formed in the oxidation of isoprene by NO₃. HOM are detected as clusters with the reagent ion $^{15}$NO₃⁻, which is not shown in the molecular formula in the figure for simplicity. Panel a and b show the average spectrum during the first isoprene addition period (P1) and for the whole period of six isoprene additions (P1-6), respectively. The insets show the contributions of different classes of HOM. 1-3N-monomer refers to the monomers containing 1-3 nitrogen atoms in the molecular formula.

HOM monomers were classified into 1N-, 2N-, and 3N-monomers according to the number of nitrogen atoms that they contain. HOM without nitrogen atoms were barely observed except for very minor peaks (<~1% of the maximum peak) possibly assigned to C₅H₁₀O₈ and C₅H₈O₁₁. The contribution of 2N-monomers such as C₅H₁₀N₂O₈ and C₅H₈N₂O₈ was higher than that of the 1N-HOM monomers, and that of 3N-monomers was the least (Fig. 1, inset). The most abundant monomers were C₅H₁₀N₂O₈, C₅H₁₀N₂O₉, and C₅H₈N₂O₈. The termination products of C₅H₉NO₈, C₅H₉NO₉, and C₅H₇NO₈ also showed relatively high abundance. These limited number of compounds dominated the HOM monomers. Since 2N-monomers were second-generation products as discussed below, the higher abundance 2N-monomers indicate that the second-generation HOM play an important role in the reaction of NO₃ with isoprene in the reaction conditions of our study, as also seen by Wu et al. (2020). This is more evident for the mass spectrum averaged over six isoprene addition periods (Fig. 1b), where the abundance of C₅H₁₀N₂O₈ and C₅H₈N₂O₈ were more dominant. This observation is in contrast with the finding for the reaction of O₃ with BVOC which contains only one double bond such as α-pinene (Ehn et al., 2014), where HOM are mainly first-generation products formed via autoxidation. The higher abundance of HOM 2N-monomers than 1N-monomers is likely because HOM production rate via the autoxidation of 1N-monomer RO₂ following the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ may be slower than that of the reaction of 1N-monomers (including both HOM and non-HOM monomers) with NO₃. We would like to note that some less oxygenated 1N-monomers such as C₅H₆NO₄/5 and C₅H₅NO₄ may have high abundance but are not detected by NO₃-CIMS and are not HOM and thus not included in HOM 1N-monomers.
Figure 2. Kendrick mass defect plot for O of HOM monomers. The m/z in the molecular formula include the reagent ion $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$, which is not shown for simplicity. The size (area) of circles is set to be proportional to the average peak intensity of each molecular formula during the first isoprene addition period (P1). The species at m/z 351 and 353 (labelled in grey) are the adducts of C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_8$ and C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_8$ with H[$^{15}\text{N}$]$_2$O$_6^-$, respectively. The blue dashed lines with arrows indicate the termination product hydroperoxide (M+H), alcohol (M-O+H), and ketone (M-O-H) with M the molecular formula of a HOM RO$_2$.

### 3.2.2 1N-monomers

In our experiments we observed a C$_5$H$_{8n}$NOn$^•$ (n=7-12) series (series M1), as well as its corresponding termination products C$_5$H$_7$NOn$^-$1, C$_5$H$_{9n}$On$^-$1, and C$_5$H$_{9n}$On via the reactions with RO$_2$ and HO$_2$, which contain carbonyl, hydroxyl, and hydroperoxy group, respectively. Overall, the peak intensities of C$_5$H$_7$NO$_n$ and C$_5$H$_9$NO$_n$ series first increased and then decreased as oxygen number increased (Fig. 2), with the peak intensity of C$_5$H$_7$NO$_8$ and C$_5$H$_9$NO$_8$ being the highest within their respective series when averaged over the whole experiment period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series Number</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Pathway of RO$_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1a/b</td>
<td>C$_5$H$_8$NO$_n$ (n=7-11)</td>
<td>RO$_2$</td>
<td>Isoprene+NO$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C$_5$H$_9$NO$_n$ (n=6-11)</td>
<td>ROOH/ROH</td>
<td>Isoprene+NO$_3$+NO$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C$_5$H$_7$NO$_n$ (n=6-10)</td>
<td>R=O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2a/b</td>
<td>C$<em>5$H$</em>{10}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=8-11,13,14)</td>
<td>RO$_2$</td>
<td>Isoprene +NO$_3$+NO$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C$<em>5$H$</em>{11}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=8-11,13,14)</td>
<td>ROOH/ROH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=7-11)</td>
<td>R=O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C5H9N3On (n=9-16)  RO2NO2
C5H9N3On (n=9)  RO2
C5H9N3On (n=8, 9)  ROOH
C5H9N3On (n=8)  R=O

M3

C5H10NO2n (n=8-9)  RO2
C5H11NO2n (n=7-9)  ROOH/ROH
C5H9NO2n (n=7-8)  R=O

M4

\( ^a \): RO2 denotes peroxy radical and ROOH, ROH, R=O, and RO2NO2 denote the termination products containing hydroperoxy, hydroxyl, carbonyl group, and peroxynitrate, respectively.

\( ^b \): Peak assignment of compounds with n=13,14 may be subject to uncertainties.

\[ \text{Scheme 1. The example pathways to form HOM RO2C5H8NOn• (n=7, 9, 11) series (a) and C5H8NOn• (n=8, 10) series (b) in the reaction of isoprene with NO3. The detected products are in bold.} \]

\( \text{C5H8NO}_{2n}\cdot \) with odd number oxygen atoms (n=7, 9, 11, series M1a) were possibly formed by the attack of NO3 to one double bond (preferentially to C1 according to previous studies (Skov et al., 1992; Berndt and Böge, 1997; Schwantes et al., 2015) and followed by autoxidation (Scheme 1a). We would like to note that NO3-CIMS only observed HOM with oxygen numbers \( \geq 6 \) in this study due to its selectivity of detection.

\( \text{C5H8NO}_{2n}\cdot \) with even number oxygen atoms (n=8, 10, series M1b in Table 1) were possibly formed after H-shift of an alkoxy radical formed in reaction R4 or R5 and subsequent O2 addition (“alkoxy-peroxy” channel) (Scheme 1b), where the alkoxy radicals can be formed both from the RO2+NO3 and RO2+RO2 reactions. The hydroxyRO2 formed can undergo further autoxidation adding two oxygen atoms after each H-shift. We would like to note that the scheme and other schemes in this study only show example isomers and pathways to form these.
molecules. It is likely that many of the reactions occurring are not the dominant channels as otherwise there would be much higher HOM yield as discussed below.

Some HOM monomers may contain multiple isomers and be formed via different pathways. For example, C₅H₉NO₉ can contain alcohols derived from RO₂ C₅H₈NO₉•, hydroperoxides derived from RO₂ C₅H₈NO₉• or the ketones from RO₂ C₅H₁₀NO₉•. Some RO₂ C₅H₈NO₉• may be formed via the reaction of first-generation products with NO₃ in addition to direct reaction of isoprene with NO₃. For example, C₅H₈NO₇• can be formed by the reaction of NO₃ with C₅H₈O₂, which is a first-generation product observed previously in the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ or OH (Scheme S1b) (Kwan et al., 2012). Moreover, RO₂ C₅H₈NO₉• can be formed from C₅-carbonylnitrate, a first-generation product, with OH (Scheme S1a). Trace amount of OH can be produced in the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ (Kwan et al., 2012; Wennberg et al., 2018). OH can also be formed via Criegee intermediates formed in the isoprene+O₃ reaction (Nguyen et al., 2016), but this OH source was likely minor because the contribution of the isoprene+O₃ reaction to total isoprene loss was negligible (<5%, Fig. S2). In addition, C₅H₈NO₈• may also be formed by the reaction of NO₃ with C₅H₈O₂, which is a first-generation product observed in the reaction of isoprene with OH (Kwan et al., 2012). The C₅H₈NO₈• formed via direct reaction of isoprene with NO₃ is a first-generation RO₂ while that formed via other indirect pathways is a second-generation RO₂. The time profile of the isomers from these two pathways, however, are expected to be different as will be discussed below.

Time series of HOM can shed light on their formation mechanisms. It is expected that first-generation products increase fast with isoprene addition and reach a maximum earlier in the presence of wall loss of organic vapour, while second-generation products reach a maximum in the later stage or increase continuously if the production rate is higher than the loss rate. As a reference to analyze the time profiles of HOM, the times profile of isoprene, NO₃, and N₂O₅ are also shown (Fig. S4). After isoprene was added in each period, NO₃ and N₂O₅ dropped dramatically and then gradually increased. We found that termination products within the same M₁ series showed different time profiles. For example, in C₅H₉NO₇ series, C₅H₉NO₇ clearly increased instantaneously with isoprene addition, and decreased fast afterwards (Fig. 3a), indicating that it was a first-generation product, which was expected according to the mechanism Scheme 1. C₅H₉NO₈ and C₅H₉NO₁₀ had a general increasing trend with time. While C₅H₉NO₆ increased continuously with time, C₅H₉NO₁₀ reached maximum intensity in the late phase of each isoprene addition period and then decreased naturally or after isoprene addition. The faster loss of C₅H₉NO₁₀ than C₅H₉NO₆ may result from the faster wall loss due to its lower volatility. C₅H₉NO₇ and C₅H₉NO₉ showed a mixing time profile with features of the former two kinds of time profiles, increasing almost instantaneously with isoprene additions, especially in the first two periods, while increasing continuously or decreasing first with isoprene additions and then increasing later in each period. This kind of time series indicates that there were significant contributions from both first- and second-generation products.

The second-generation products may be different isomers formed in pathways other than shown in Scheme 1. Second-generation C₅H₉NO₆ can be formed via C₅H₉NO₇•, which can also be formed by the reaction of NO₃ and O₂ with C₅H₉O₂ as mentioned above (Scheme S2b), or by the reaction of OH with C₅H₉NO₄ (Scheme
The time profiles of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{7}\cdot \) did show more contribution of second-generation processes because it continuously increased with time in general. If the pathways via the reaction of \( \text{NO}_3 \) and \( \text{O}_2 \) with \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{O}_{2} \) and the reaction of \( \text{OH} \) with \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{7}\text{NO}_{4} \) contribute most to \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{6} \), \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{6} \) would show mostly a time profile of second-generation products. Similarly, second-generation \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{7} \) can be formed via \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{7}\cdot \) or \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{8}\cdot \). The time series of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{8}\cdot \) did show the contribution of both the first- and second-generation processes, which generally increased with time while also responding to isoprene addition (Fig. S5). Similar to \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{6} \), the second-generation pathway for \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{7} \), \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{9} \), and \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{10} \) are shown in Scheme S1, S3, S4. For the \( \text{RO}_2 \) in \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NOn}\cdot \) series other than \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{7/8}\cdot \), the peak of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{9}\cdot \) overlaps with \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{6} \) in the mass spectra, which is a much larger peak, and thus cannot be differentiated from \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{6} \). Therefore, it is not possible to obtain reliable separate time profiles in order to differentiate their major sources. It is worth noting that nitrate CIMS may not be able to detect all isomers of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{6} \) due to the sensitivity limitation. Therefore, we cannot exclude the possibility that the absence of some first-generation isomers of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_{6} \) was due to the low sensitivity of these isomers.
(b) 325

Figure 3. Time series of peak intensity of several HOM monomers of C₅H₉NOn series (a) and of C₅H₁₀N₂On series (b). They are likely the termination products of RO₂ C₅H₈NOn• and C₅H₉N₂On•, respectively. The dashed lines indicate the time of isoprene additions. The long-dashed arrow indicates the time of NO₂ addition. The dash-dotted arrows indicate the time of O₃ additions.

Among the termination products of the 1N-monomer RO₂, carbonyl and hydroxyl/hydroperoxide species had comparable abundance in general (Table S1), suggesting that disproportionation reactions between RO₂ and RO₂ forming hydroxy and carbonyl species (R1-2) was likely an important RO₂ termination pathway. However, dependence of the exact ratio of carbonyl species to hydroxyl/hydroperoxide species on the number of oxygen atoms did not show a clear trend (Table S1), suggesting that the reactions of HOM RO₂ depended on their specific structure. There was no clear difference in the abundance between the termination products from C₅H₈NO₈• with odd and even number of oxygen atom in general, although the most abundant termination product of C₅H₈NO₉•, i.e. C₅H₇NO₈, was likely formed from C₅H₈NO₉• in series M1a. This fact indicates that both the peroxy pathway and alkoxy-peroxy pathway were important for the HOM formation in the isoprene+NO₃ reaction under our conditions, in agreement with the significant formation of alkoxy radicals from the reaction of RO₂ with NO₃ and RO₂.

In addition to the termination products of RO₂ M1, minor peaks of the RO₂ series C₅H₁₀NOn• (n=8-9) (M4, Table 1) and their corresponding termination products including hydroperoxide, alcohol and carbonyl species were detected (Table S3). C₅H₁₀NO₈ were likely formed by sequential addition of NO₂ and OH to two double bonds of isoprene (Scheme S5). OH can react fast with isoprene or with the first-generation products of the reaction of isoprene
with NO\textsubscript{3}, thus forming C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}NO\textsubscript{6}\textsuperscript{•}. In addition, a few very minor but noticeable peaks of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}O\textsubscript{5}\textsuperscript{•} and their corresponding termination products C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{6} and C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{7} were also observed. These HOM may be formed by the reactions of isoprene with trace amount of OH and with O\textsubscript{3}, although their contributions to reacted isoprene were negligible. These HOM were also observed in the reaction of isoprene with O\textsubscript{3} with and without OH scavengers (Jokinen et al., 2015).

Among 1N-monomer HOM, C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}NO\textsubscript{7} has been observed in the particle phase using ESI-TOFMS by Ng et al. (2008) while others have not been observed in previous laboratory studies of the reaction of isoprene with NO\textsubscript{3}, to our knowledge. A number of C\textsubscript{5} organic nitrates have been observed in field studies. For example, C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{7,11}NO\textsubscript{4,9} have been observed in aerosol particles during the Southern Oxidant and Aerosol Study in rural Alabama, US, where isoprene is abundant (Lee et al., 2016). Those compounds were also observed in chamber experiments of the reaction of isoprene with OH in the presence of NO\textsubscript{x} (Lee et al., 2016). C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}NO\textsubscript{4,9} and C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}NO\textsubscript{4,10} have been observed in the gas phase and particle, respectively, in a rural area in southwest Germany (Huang et al., 2019).

### 3.2.3 2N-mononmers

The 2N-monomer RO\textsubscript{2} series C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•}(n=8-14), were observed, as well as its likely termination products, C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{5} and C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}, which contain a carbonyl and hydroxyl or hydroperoxide functional group, respectively. The RO\textsubscript{2} series C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•} with odd number of oxygen atoms (n=9, 11) (M2a in Table 1) were likely formed from the first-generation product C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}NO\textsubscript{4} (C5-hydroxynitrate) by adding NO\textsubscript{3} to the remaining double bond, forming C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{9}\textsuperscript{•}, followed by autoxidation (Scheme 2a). This RO\textsubscript{2} series can also be formed by the addition of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}NO\textsubscript{3} to the double bond of first-generation products (e.g. C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}NO\textsubscript{5}, C5-nitrooxyhydroperoxide) and a subsequent alkoxy-peroxy step (Scheme 2b). C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•} with even number of oxygen atoms (n=8, 10, 12) (M2b in Table 1), can be formed by the addition of NO\textsubscript{3} to the double bond of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}NO\textsubscript{5} followed by autoxidation (Scheme 3a), or of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}NO\textsubscript{4} followed by an alkoxy-peroxy step (Scheme 3b). The formation pathways of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{13/14}\textsuperscript{•} and C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•} cannot be well explained, as they contain too many or too few oxygen atoms to be formed via the pathways in Scheme 2 or 3. In Scheme 2 and 3, we show the reactions starting from 1-NO\textsubscript{3}-isoprene-4-OO as an example. In the supplement, we have also shown the pathways starting from 1-NO\textsubscript{3}-isoprene-2-OO peroxy radicals, which is indicated in a recent study by Vereecken et al. (2021) to be the dominant RO\textsubscript{2} in the reaction of isoprene with NO\textsubscript{3}.

Formation through either Scheme 2 or 3 means that C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n} and C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n} were second-generation products. The time series of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n} species clearly indicates that they were indeed second-generation products. C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n} species generally did not increase immediately with isoprene addition (Fig. 3b), but increased gradually with time and reached its maximum in the later stage of each period before decreasing with time (in the period 1 and 6), or decreasing after the next isoprene addition (periods 2-5). This time profile can be explained by the time series of the precursor of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}, C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•} (RO\textsubscript{2}) (Fig. S6). The changing rate (production rate minus destruction rate) of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{10}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n} concentration was dictated by the concentration of C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•} and the wall loss rate. During periods 2 to 5, C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{9}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{n}\textsuperscript{•} gradually increased but decreased sharply
after the isoprene additions, resulted from chemical reactions of C$_2$H$_9$N$_2$O$_n$• and additionally from wall loss. When the rate of change of the C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_n$ concentration was positive, the concentration of C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_n$ increased with time. After isoprene additions, the rate of change of the C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_n$ concentration decreased dramatically to even negative, leading to decreasing concentrations. Similar to C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_n$, the C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_n$ series did not respond immediately to isoprene additions (Fig. S7), which is expected for second-generation products according to the mechanism discussed above (Scheme 2-3). Particularly, the continuing increase of C$_5$H$_9$N$_2$O$_n$ even after isoprene was completely depleted (at ~21:40, Fig. S7) clearly indicates that these compounds were second-generation products, although in the end they decreased due to wall loss.

![Scheme 2](image-url)  
**Scheme 2.** The example pathways to form C$_5$H$_9$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=9, 11) HOM RO$_2$ series by RO$_2$ channel (a) and alkoxy-peroxy channel. The detected products are in bold.

![Scheme 3](image-url)  
**Scheme 3.** The example pathways to form C$_5$H$_9$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=10, 12) HOM RO$_2$ series by RO$_2$ channel (a) and alkoxy-peroxy channel (b). The detected products are in bold.
According to the finding of Ng et al. (2008), C5-hydroxynitrate decays much faster than C5-nitrooxyhydroperoxides. Additionally, C5-hydroxynitrate concentration is expected to be higher than that of nitrooxyhydroperoxides because RO₂⁺RO₂ forming alcohol is likely more important than RO₂⁺HO₂ forming hydroperoxide in this study. Therefore, it is likely that C₅H₉N₂O₈• M2a series was mainly formed from C₅H₈NO₄ instead of C₅H₉NO₅, while C₅H₉N₂O₉• M2b were formed from C₅H₈NO₄ followed by an alkoxy-peroxy step. That is, Scheme 2a and 3b appear more likely.

Similar to C₅H₈N₂On•, the intensity of carbonyl species from C₅H₉N₂O₈• was also comparable with that of hydroxyl/hydroperoxide species, suggesting that RO₂⁺RO₂ reaction forming ketone and alcohol was likely an important pathway of HOM formation in the isoprene+NO₃ reaction. In general, the intensity of the termination products from C₅H₉N₂O₈• with both even and odd oxygen numbers were comparable. This again suggests that both peroxy and alkoxy-peroxy pathways were important for HOM formation in the isoprene+NO₃ reaction. The intensity of C₅H₉N₂O₉ first increased and then decreased with oxygen number while C₅H₁₀N₂O₈ decreased with oxygen number, with C₅H₁₀N₂O₈ and C₅H₈N₂O₈ being the most abundant within their respective series.

Some 2N-monomers have been detected in previous studies of the reaction of isoprene with NO₃. C₅H₁₀N₂O₈ has been detected in the particle phase by Ng et al. (2008) and C₅H₈N₂O₇ was detected in the gas phase by Kwan et al. (2012). C₅H₈N₂O₇• has been proposed to be formed via the pathway as in Scheme 2a (Ng et al., 2008), and it was directly detected in our study. C₅H₈N₂O₇ species has been proposed to be a dinitrooxy epoxide formed by the oxidation of nitrooxyhydroperoxide (Kwan et al., 2012), instead of being a dinitrooxy ketone proposed in our study, a termination product of C₅H₉N₂O₈•. Admittedly, C₅H₈N₂O₇ may contain both isomers. In addition, Ng et al. (2008) detected C₅H₈N₂O₆ in the gas phase, which was not detected in this study likely due to the selectivity of NO₃--CIMS.

One could suppose that C₅H₇N₂On• should also be formed since C₅-nitrooxycarbonyl (C₅H₇NO₄) also contains one double bond that can be attacked by NO₃ in a second oxidation step. However, concentrations of C₅H₇N₂On were too low to assign molecular formulas with confidence except for C₅H₇N₂O₉•, clearly showing that C₅H₇N₂O₉• was not important. This fact is consistent with the finding of Ng et al. (2008) that C₅-nitrooxycarbonyls react slowly with NO₃. Additionally, the peroxy radical formed in the reaction of C₅-nitrooxycarbonyls with NO₃ likely leads to more fragmentation in H-shift as found in the OH oxidation of methacrolein (Crounse et al., 2012), which may also contribute to the low abundance of C₅H₇N₂O₈. The presence of HOM containing two N atoms is in line with the finding by Faxon et al. (2018) who detected products containing two N atoms in the reaction of NO₃ with limonene, which also contain two carbon double bonds. It is anticipated that for VOC with more than one double bond, NO₃ can add to all the double bonds as for isoprene and limonene.

3.2.4 3N-monomers

HOM containing three nitrogen atoms, C₅H₉N₃Oₙ (n=9-16), were observed. These compounds were possibly peroxynitrates formed by the reaction of RO₂ (C₅H₈N₂Oₙ•) with NO₂. The time series of C₅H₉N₃Oₙ was examined to check whether they match such a mechanism. If C₅H₈N₃Oₙ were formed by the reaction of
C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n-2}$• with NO$_{2}$, the concentration would be a function of the concentrations of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n-2}$• and NO$_{2}$ as follows:

$$\frac{d[C_{5}H_{9}N_{2}O_{n-2}\cdot]}{dt} = k[C_{5}H_{9}N_{2}O_{n-2}\cdot][NO_{2}] - k_{wall}[C_{5}H_{9}N_{3}O_{n}]$$

where [C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{n}$], [C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n-2}$•], and [NO$_{2}$] are the concentration of these species, $k$ is the rate constant and $k_{wall}$ is the wall loss rate. Because the products of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n-2}$• and NO$_{2}$ were at their maximum at the end of each period and decreased rapidly after isoprene addition (Fig. S8), the concentration should have its maximum increasing rate at the end of each isoprene addition period. However, we found that only C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{12}$, 15, 16 showed such a time profile (Fig. S9), while C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{9}$, 10, 11, 13, 14 generally increased with time, different from what one would expect based on the proposed pathway. Therefore, it is likely that C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{12}$, 15, 16 were mainly formed via the reaction of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$• with NO$_{2}$, whereas C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{9}$,10,11,13,14 were not. Moreover, C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{9}$ cannot be explained by the reaction C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$• (n≥9) with NO$_{2}$ or NO$_{3}$, because these reactions would add at least one more oxygen atom. One possible pathway to form C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{9}$ was the direct addition of N$_{2}$O$_{5}$ to the carbon double bond of C5-hydroxynitrate, forming a nitronate. Such a mechanism has been proposed previously in the heterogeneous reaction of N$_{2}$O$_{5}$ with 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POPC) because -NO$_{2}$ and -NO$_{3}$ groups were detected (Lai and Finlayson-Pitts, 1991). This pathway generally matched the time series of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{9}$,10,11,13,14 typical of second-generation products since C5-hydroxynitrate was a first-generation product. It is possible that the main pathway of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{9}$,10,11,13,14 was the reaction of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$NO$_{4,5,6}$ with N$_{2}$O$_{5}$, although the reaction of N$_{2}$O$_{5}$ with C=C double bonds in common alkenes and unsaturated alcohols are believed to be not important (Japar and Niki, 1975; Pfrang et al., 2006).

3N-monomers, C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{10}$, has been observed in the particles formed in the isoprene+NO$_{3}$ reaction by Ng et al. (2008). Here a complete series of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{n}$ were observed. C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{10}$ was previously proposed to be formed by another pathway, i.e. the reaction of RO$_{2}$ (C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$•) and NO$_{3}$ (Ng et al., 2008). We further examined the possibility of such a pathway in our study. Similar to NO$_{2}$, if C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$ were formed by the reaction of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$• with NO$_{3}$, the concentration would have its maximum increasing rate at the end of each isoprene addition period. Among C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$•, the precursors of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{n}$, C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{10}$, 10, 13, 14• showed a maximum increasing rate and a subsequent decrease after isoprene addition. The difference in oxygen number between C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{12}$, 15, 16, the termination products, and C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{9}$, 10, 13, 14•, the corresponding RO$_{2}$ with the consistent time profile is mostly two. Since the reaction of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$ with NO$_{2}$ and NO$_{3}$ result an increased oxygen number by two and by one, respectively, we infer that it is more likely that C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{3}$O$_{12}$, 15, 16 were formed by the reaction of C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{10}$, 13, 14• with NO$_{2}$ rather than NO$_{3}$, and thus they were likely peroxynitrates rather than nitrates formed by the reaction of RO$_{2}$ with NO$_{3}$. Since alkyl peroxynitrates decompose rapidly (Finlayson-Pitts and Pitts, 2000; Ziemann and Atkinson, 2012), it is possible that these compounds contained peroxyacynitrates.

Little attention has been paid to the RO$_{2}$+NO$_{2}$ pathway in nighttime chemistry of isoprene in the literature (Wennberg et al., 2018), which is likely due to the instability of the products. According to this pathway, C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$, which was proposed to be a ketone formed via C$_{5}$H$_{9}$N$_{2}$O$_{n}$• in the M2 series (Table 1) as
discussed above, can also comprise peroxynitrate formed by the reaction of C$_5$H$_8$NO$_n$• (M1a RO$_2$) with NO$_2$. 474 3N dimer such as C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_3$O$_{10}$ as well as 2N-monomers such as C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_8$ and C$_5$H$_8$N$_2$O$_{10}$ have been observed 476 in a recent field study in polluted cities in east China (Xu et al., 2021).

### 3.3 HOM dimers and their formation

Table 2. HOM dimers and trimers formed in the oxidation of isoprene by NO$_3$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series Number</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Pathway of RO$_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 1</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{16}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=10-17)</td>
<td>ROOR$^a$</td>
<td>M1$^b$ + M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 2</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{17}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=11-19)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>M1 + M2/M3 + M4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 3</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{18}$N$_4$O$_n$ (n=15-18)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>M2 + M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 4</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{18}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=10-16)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>M1 + M4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 5</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{15}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=13-17)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>M1 + M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 6</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{19}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=14-15)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>M2 + M4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 7</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{14}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=10-16)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 8</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{15}$NO$_n$ (n=9-12)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{16}$NO$_n$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer 9</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{17}$NO$_n$ (n=9-15)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{16}$NO$_n$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer R1</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{16}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=12-15)</td>
<td>RO$_2$</td>
<td>Dimer 1 + NO$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer R2</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{17}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=11-12)</td>
<td>RO$_2$</td>
<td>Dimer 1 + OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer R3</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{17}$N$_4$O$_n$ (n=16-18)</td>
<td>RO$_2$</td>
<td>Dimer 2 + NO$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimer R4</td>
<td>C$<em>{10}$H$</em>{16}$NO$_n$ (n=10-14)</td>
<td>RO$_2$</td>
<td>M1 + C$_5$H$_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimer 1</td>
<td>C$<em>{15}$H$</em>{24}$N$_4$O$_n$ (n=17-22)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>Dimer R1 + M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimer 2</td>
<td>C$<em>{15}$H$</em>{25}$N$_5$O$_n$ (n=20-22)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>Dimer R3 + M1; Dimer R1 + M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimer 3</td>
<td>C$<em>{15}$H$</em>{25}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=13-20)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>Dimer R2 + M1; Dimer R4 + M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimer 4</td>
<td>C$<em>{15}$H$</em>{26}$N$_4$O$_n$ (n=17-21)</td>
<td>ROOR</td>
<td>Dimer R2 + M2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$: ROOR denotes for organic peroxide.

$^b$: The numbering is referred to Table 1.

A number of HOM dimer series were observed, including C$_{10}$H$_{16}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=10-17), C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=11-19), and C$_{10}$H$_{18}$N$_4$O$_n$ (n=15-18), C$_{10}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=10-16), C$_{10}$H$_{19}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=13-17), and C$_{10}$H$_{19}$N$_2$O$_n$ (n=14-15) series (Table 2, Table S3). C$_{10}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_n$ series (dimer 1, Table 2) was likely formed by the accretion reaction of two monomer RO$_2$ of M1a/b (Reaction R7).

$$C_5H_8NO_{n1}• + C_5H_8NO_{n2}• \rightarrow C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_{n1+n2-2} + O_2$$  

Similarly, C$_{10}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_n$ series (dimer 2, Table 2) were likely formed by the accretion reaction of two monomer RO$_2$ of M2 (Reaction R8). As n1 and n2 are $\geq 9$, the number of oxygen in C$_{10}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_n$ is expected to be $\geq 16$. This is consistent with our observation that only C$_{10}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_n$ with n$\geq 16$ had significant concentrations.

$$C_5H_9N_2O_{n1}• + C_5H_9N_2O_{n2}• \rightarrow C_{10}H_{18}N_4O_{n1+n2-2} + O_2$$  

C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_3$O$_n$ series (dimer 3, Table 2) were likely formed by the cross accretion reaction of one M1 RO$_2$ and one M2 RO$_2$ (reaction R9). Since n1 is $\geq 5$ and n2 is $\geq 9$, the number of oxygen atoms in C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_3$O$_n$ is expected to be $\geq 12$, which is also roughly consistent with our observation that only C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_3$O$_n$ with n$\geq 11$ were detected.

$$C_5H_8NO_{n1}• + C_5H_8N_2O_{n2}• \rightarrow C_{10}H_{17}N_3O_{n1+n2-2} + O_2$$  

$^*$
Similarly, C_{10}H_{18}N_{2}O_{n} (n=10-16) and C_{10}H_{15}N_{3}O_{n} (n=13-17) series (dimer 4, dimer 5, Table 2) were likely formed from the accretion reaction between one M1 RO2 and one M4 RO2, and between one M1 RO2 and one M3 RO2 (C_{3}H_{7}N_{2}O_{9}•). Other dimer series than dimer 1-5 were also present. However, they had quite low intensity (Fig. 4), which was consistent with the low abundance of their parent monomer RO2. They can be formed from various accretion reactions of monomer RO2. For example, C_{10}H_{19}N_{3}O_{n} can be formed by the accretion reaction of C_{3}H_{8}N_{2}O_{9}• and C_{3}H_{10}NO_{4}• (Table 2).

Similar to monomers, a few species dominated in HOM dimers spectrum. The dominant dimer series were C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{x} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{x} series, with C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{12-14} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{12-14} showing highest intensity among each series (Fig. 4). In addition, the O/C ratio or oxidation state of HOM dimers were generally lower than that of monomers (Fig. 2, Fig. 4), which resulted from the loss of two oxygen atoms in the accretion reaction of two monomer RO2.

Figure 4. Kendrick mass defect plot for O of HOM dimers formed in the isoprene+NO3 reaction. The size (area) of circles is set to be proportional to the average peak intensity of each molecular formula during the first isoprene addition period (P1). The molecular formula include the reagent ion 15NO3-, which is not shown for simplicity. The species labelled in grey (C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{12-14} H[15N]_{2}O_{6}−) are the adducts of C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{12-14} with H[15N]_{2}O_{6}−.  

According to the mechanism above (R7-9), we attempt to explain the relative intensities of the dimers using the signal intensities of monomer RO2. Assuming that the rate constant for each of HOM-RO2+ HOM-RO2 reaction forming dimers is the same considering that all HOM-RO2 are highly oxygenated with a number of functional groups, it is expected that the dimer formed by the recombination between the most abundant RO2 has the highest intensity. The most abundant monomer RO2 were C_{5}H_{9}N_{2}O_{9}• and C_{5}H_{9}N_{2}O_{10}• and thus the most abundant dimers are expected to be C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{16}, C_{10}H_{16}N_{4}O_{17}, and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{18}. This expected result is in contrast with our observation showing that the most abundant dimers were C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{12-14} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{12-14} (Fig. 4). The discrepancy is possibly
attributed to the presence of less oxygenated RO2 (with O≤5) that have a low detection sensitivity in the NO3-CIMS (Riva et al., 2019) due to their lower oxygenation compared with other HOM RO2 shown above. These RO2 may react with C5H6NO5• and C5H8N2O10•. For example, C5H8NO5• (RO2) is proposed to be an important first-generation RO2 in the oxidation of isoprene by NO3 (Ng et al., 2008; Rollins et al., 2009; Kwan et al., 2012; Schwantes et al., 2015). Although C5H6NO5• showed very low signal in our mass spectra, it was likely to have high abundance since it was the first RO2 formed in the reaction of isoprene with NO3. Indeed, we found that the termination products of C5H6NO5• such as C5H6NO5, C5H6NO4, and C5H6NO3 had high abundance in another study, indicating the high abundance of C5H6NO5•. The accretion reaction of C5H6NO5• with C5H9N2O9•-10• and C5H8NO9• can explain the high abundance of C10H17N3O12-14 and C10H16N2O12-14 among all dimers.

Provided that C5H8NO5• is abundant, we still cannot explain the relative intensity of C10H17N3O12, C10H17N3O13, and C10H17N3O14 that were all formed by the accretion reaction with C5H8NO5•. C10H17N3O12 should have the highest intensity among C10H17N3O12-14 as its precursor RO2, C5H9N2O9•, is the most abundant. This suggests that accretion reactions other than those of C5H8NO5• with C5H9N2O9•-10• also contributed to C10H17N3O12-14. Admittedly, the assumption of different RO2 having similar rate constants in accretion reactions may not be valid. For example, self-reaction of tertiary RO2 is slower than secondary and primary RO2 (Jenkin et al., 1998; Finlayson-Pitts and Pitts, 2000). Different rate constants may also lead to the observation that the most abundant dimers could not be explained the most abundant RO2.

Figure 5. Time series of peak intensity of several HOM dimers of C10H16N2On series. The dashed lines indicate the time of isoprene additions. The long-dashed arrow indicates the time of NO2 addition. The dash-dotted arrows indicate the time of O3 additions. The horizontal arrows indicate y-axis scales for different markers.
The time profiles of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \) indicate contributions of both the first- and second-generation products. The dominance of the first- or second-generation products depended on the specific compounds. Most \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \) compounds increased instantaneously after isoprene additions, indicating significant contributions of first-generation products. Since the formation of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \) likely involved \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO} \) as discussed above, the instantaneous increase may result from the increase of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO} \) as well as other first-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \). After the initial increase, \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{10-12} \) then decayed with time (Fig. 5) while \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{13-15} \) increased again in the later phase of a period and when \( \text{NO}_2 \) and \( \text{O}_3 \) were added. The second increase indicated that \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{13-15} \) may contain more than one isomer, which had different production pathways. As discussed above, \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO} \) can be either a first-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \) formed directly via the reaction of isoprene with \( \text{NO}_3 \) and autoxidation, or a second-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \), e.g. formed via the reaction of with \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{O}_2 \) with \( \text{NO}_3 \). Therefore the second increase of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{13-15} \) may result from the reaction of two first-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \) and of two second-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \) or between one first-generation and one second-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \). The increase of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{14-15} \) after isoprene addition was not large, indicating the larger contributions from second-generation products compared with other \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \). Overall, as the number of oxygen increased, the contribution of second-generation products to \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \) increased.

In contrast to \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \) series, \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{n} \) increased gradually after each isoprene addition and then decreased afterward (Fig. 6), either naturally or after isoprene additions, which is typical for second-generation products. Since \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{n} \) was likely formed by the accretion reaction of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_n \) (\( \text{RO}_2 \)), the time profile of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{n} \) was as expected since \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_n \) was formed via the reaction of \( \text{NO}_3 \) with first-generation products \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{NO}_2 \). The \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{n} \) concentration depended on the product of the concentrations of two \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_n \). Taking \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16} \) as an example, its concentration can be expressed as follows:

\[
\frac{d[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16}]}{dt} = k[C_5\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_9][C_5\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_9] - k_{\text{w}1}[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16}]
\]

When the concentration of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_n \) increased, the changing rate of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16} \) was positive and increased and thus the concentration of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16} \) increased. When the concentration \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{9}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_n \) decreased sharply after isoprene additions, the changing rate of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16} \) decreased and even became negative values, and thus the concentration of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{16} \) decreased after isoprene addition.

Similar to the \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n} \) series, while \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{n} \) first increased instantaneously with isoprene addition, it increased again during the later stage of each period (Fig. S10), showing a mixed behavior of the first-generation products and second-generation products. The time series of \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{n} \) was as expected in general because \( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{n} \) was likely formed via the accretion reaction of \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_2 \) (\( \text{M1 RO}_2 \)) and \( \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_n \) (\( \text{M2 RO}_2 \)), which were first- or second-generation, and second-generation \( \text{RO}_2 \), respectively,
Figure 6. Time series of peak intensity of several HOM dimers of C10H18N4On series. The dashed lines indicate the time of isoprene additions. The long-dashed arrow indicates the time of NO2 addition. The dash-dotted arrows indicate the time of O3 additions. The horizontal arrows indicate y-axis scales for different markers.

Some dimers that cannot be explained by accretion reactions such as C10H16N3On (n=12-15)*, C10H17N2On (n=11-12)*, C10H16NO(n=10-14)*, C10H18N4On (n=9-12), C10H17NO(n=9-15) were also observed. These dimers had low abundance. We note that due to their low signals in the mass spectra, their assignment and thus range of n may be subject to uncertainties. Since C10H16NO (n=10-16)*, C10H16N3On (n=12-15)*, and C10H17N2On* contain unpaired electrons, they cannot be formed via the direct accretion reaction of two RO2. Instead, C10H16N3On (n=12-15) * (dimer R1) and C10H17N2On* (dimer R2) were likely RO2 formed by the reaction of HOM dimers containing a double bond (dimer 1) with NO3 and with OH, respectively, followed by the reaction with O2. 

\[
\text{C10H16N2On} + \text{NO3} + \text{O2} \rightarrow \text{C10H16N3On} \quad \text{(R10)}
\]

\[
\text{C10H16N2On} + \text{OH} + \text{O2} \rightarrow \text{C10H17N2On} \quad \text{(R11)}
\]

The corresponding termination products of C10H16N3On• RO2 series such as C10H15N3On (ketone), C10H17N3On (hydroperoxide/alcohol) were also observed, although these compounds can also be formed via reactions between two RO2 radicals (R9 and R11). Among the termination products, C10H15N3On had low intensity. Reaction R13 and the termination reaction of C10H17N2On• with HO2 provided an additional pathway to C10H17N3On besides the R9 pathway discussed above. Similarly, other dimers may also be formed by the termination reactions of dimer RO2 with RO2 or HO2. E.g., C10H18N4On can be formed via termination reaction of C10H17N4On• with another RO2 wherein C10H17N4On• can be formed as follows:

\[
\text{C10H17N3On} + \text{NO3} + \text{O2} \rightarrow \text{C10H17N4On} \quad \text{(R12)}
\]

C10H16NO(n=10-14)* could be explained by the reaction of monomer RO2 with isoprene.

\[
\text{C3H5NO} + \text{C3H5} + \text{O2} \rightarrow \text{C10H16NO} \quad \text{(R13)}
\]
Only C_{10}H_{16}NO_{n}• with n ≥ 10 were detected, while according to the mechanism of self-reaction between C_{5}H_{8}NO_{n}•, the n range of C_{10}H_{16}NO_{n}• is expected to be 7-14. The absence of C_{10}H_{16}NO_{n<10}• is likely attributed to their low abundance, which might result from low precursor concentrations, low reaction rates with isoprene, and/or faster reactive losses with other radicals. Such a reaction of RO_{2} with isoprene has been proposed by Ng et al. (2008) and Kwan et al. (2012). The corresponding termination products of C_{10}H_{16}NO_{n}• are C_{10}H_{15}NO_{n} (ketone) and C_{10}H_{17}NO_{n} species (hydroperoxide/alcohol). C_{10}H_{17}NO_{n} species showed a time profile of typical first-generation products (Fig. S11), i.e. increasing immediately with isoprene addition and then decaying with time. This behaviour further supports the possibility of reaction R13. Yet, the reaction rate of alkene with RO_{2} is likely low due to the high activation energy (Stark, 1997, 2000). It is worth noting that to our knowledge no experimental kinetic data on the addition of RO_{2} to alkenes in the gas phase in atmospheric relevant conditions are available, though fast, low-barrier ring closure reactions in unsaturated RO_{2} radicals have been reported (Vereecken and Peeters, 2004, 2012; Kaminski et al., 2017; Richters et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2021). We would like to note that there is unlikely interference to C_{10}-HOM from monoterpenes, which has been reported previously (Bernhammer et al., 2018), as the concentration of monoterpenes in the chamber during this study was below the limit of detection, which was ~50 ppt (3σ). Some of the dimers discussed above have been observed in previous studies. Ng et al. (2008) found C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{8} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{9} in the gas phase and C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{12}, C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{13}, C_{10}H_{18}N_{4}O_{16}, and C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{18} in the particle phase. C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{8} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{9} were also observed in our study, but their intensity in the MS was too low to assign molecular formulas with high confidence. The low intensity may be due to the low sensitivity of C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{8}, 9 in NO_{3}--CIMS. According to modelling results of the products formed in cyclohexene ozonolysis by Hyttinen et al. (2015), at least two hydrogen bond donor functional groups are needed for a compound to be detected in a nitrate CIMS. As C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{8} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{9} have no and only one H-bond donor function groups, respectively, they are expected to have low sensitivity in NO_{3}--CIMS. Moreover, the low intensity can be partly attributed to the much lower isoprene concentrations used in this study compared to previous studies, leading to the low concentration of C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{8} and C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{9} (Ng et al., 2008). C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{12}, C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{13}, C_{10}H_{18}N_{4}O_{16}, and C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{18} were all observed in the gas phase in this study, wherein the concentration of C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{18} was very low. The formation pathways of C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{12}, C_{10}H_{17}N_{3}O_{13}, and C_{10}H_{18}N_{4}O_{16} (R8) were generally similar to those proposed by Ng et al. (2008) except that the products from H-shift of RO_{2} were involved in the formation of C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{13}. Among the two pathways of C_{10}H_{18}N_{4}O_{16} formation (R8 and via R12), our results indicate that R8 was the main pathway, based on the low concentrations of C_{10}H_{17}N_{2}O_{16/17•} and other termination product of them, C_{10}H_{18}N_{2}O_{15/16}. That the time profile of C_{10}H_{18}N_{4}O_{16} was consistent with what is expected from R8 as discussed above offers additional evidence to that conclusion.

### 3.4 HOM trimers and their formation

A series of HOM trimers were observed, such as C_{15}H_{24}N_{2}O_{n} (n=17-22), C_{15}H_{25}N_{2}O_{n} (n=20-22), C_{15}H_{25}N_{3}O_{n} (n=13-20), C_{15}H_{26}N_{4}O_{n} (n=17-21), and C_{15}H_{24}N_{2}O_{n} (n=12-16). Among the trimers, C_{15}H_{24}N_{2}O_{n} was the most abundant series (Fig. S12). The C_{15}H_{24}N_{2}O_{n} series can be explained by the accretion reaction of one monomer HOM RO_{2} and one dimer HOM RO_{2}.

\[ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n1•} + \text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{8}\text{NO}_{n2•} \rightarrow \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{n1+n2+2}\text{O}_{2} \quad \text{R14} \]
The formation pathways of dimer RO$_2$ C$_{10}$H$_{16}$N$_3$O$_n$ (n=12-15) and C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_2$O$_n$ are shown above (reaction R10 and R11).

The other trimers were likely formed via similar pathways (Table 2 and Supplement S2). Since NO$_3$-CIMS cannot provide the structural information of these HOM trimers, we cannot elucidate the major pathways. However, in all these pathways, dimer-RO$_2$ is necessary to form a trimer, and most of the dimer-RO$_2$ formation pathways require at least one double bond in the dimer molecule except for the reaction of RO$_2$ with isoprene. Since one double bond has already reacted in the monomer-RO$_2$ formation, we anticipate that in the reaction with NO$_3$ it is more favourable for precursors (VOC) containing more than one double bonds to form trimer molecules than precursors containing only one double bond, as it is easier to generate new RO$_2$ radicals from these dimers by attack on the remaining double bond(s).

The time profile of C$_{15}$H$_{24}$N$_4$O$_n$ showed the mixed behavior of first- and second-generation products (Fig. S13), consistent with the mechanism discussed above since C$_5$H$_8$NO$_n$• and C$_{10}$H$_{16}$N$_3$O$_n$• were of first- or second-generation and second-generation, respectively. The contributions of the second-generation products became larger as the number of oxygen atoms increased. In contrast, C$_{15}$H$_{25}$N$_3$O$_n$ showed instantaneous increase with isoprene addition (Fig. S14), which was typical for time profiles of first-generation products. Both proposed formation pathways of C$_{15}$H$_{25}$N$_3$O$_n$ (RS6 and RS7) contained a second-generation RO$_2$, which was not in line with the time profile observed. The observation cannot be well explained, unless we assume molecular adducts of a dimer with one monomer. It is also possible that some C$_{10}$H$_{17}$N$_2$O$_n$• were formed very fast or that there were other formation pathways of C$_{15}$H$_{25}$N$_3$O$_n$ not accounted for here.

### Contributions of monomers, dimer, and trimers to HOM

The concentration (represented by peak intensity) of monomers was higher than that of dimers, but overall their concentrations remained of the same order of magnitude (Fig 1a, inset). The concentration of trimers was much lower than that of monomers and dimers. The relative contributions of monomers, dimers, and trimers evolved in time due to the changing concentration of each HOM species. Comparing the contributions of various classes of HOM in period 1 with those in periods 1-6 reveals that the relative contribution of monomers increased with time, especially that of 2N-monomers, while the contribution of dimers decreased. This trend is attributed to the larger wall loss of dimers compared to monomers because of their lower volatility and also to the continuous formation of second-generation monomers, mostly 2N-monomers. Overall, the relative contribution of total HOM monomers decreased immediately after isoprene addition while the contribution of HOM dimers increased rapidly (Fig. S15), which was attributed to the faster increase of dimers intensity due to their rapid formation. Afterwards, the contribution of monomers to total HOM gradually increased and that of dimers decreased, which was partly due to the faster wall loss rate of dimers and to the continuous formation of second-generation monomers.

### Yield of HOM

The HOM yield in the oxidation of isoprene by NO$_3$ was estimated using the sensitivity of H$_2$SO$_4$. It was derived for the first isoprene addition period to minimize the contribution of multi-generation products and to better compare with the data in literature, thus denoted as primary HOM yield (Pullinen et al., 2020) and was estimated to
be 1.2%^{\pm}1.7%. The uncertainty was estimated as shown in the Supplement S1. Despite the uncertainty, the primary HOM yield here was much higher than the HOM yield from the ozonolysis and photooxidation of isoprene (Jokinen et al., 2015). The difference may be attributed to the more efficient oxygenation in the addition of NO₃ to carbon double bonds. Compared with the reaction with O₃ or OH, the initial peroxy radicals contains 5 oxygen atoms when isoprene reacts with NO₃, while the initial peroxy radicals contains only 3 oxygen atoms when reacting with OH, and the ozonide contains 3 oxygen atoms in the case of O₃.

4 Conclusion and implications

HOM formation in the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ was investigated in the SAPHIR chamber. A number of HOM monomers, dimers, and trimers containing one to five nitrogen atoms were detected, and their time-dependent concentration profiles were tracked throughout the experiment. Some formation mechanisms for various HOM were proposed according to the molecular formula identified, and the available literature. HOM showed a variety of time profiles with multiple isoprene additions during the reaction. First-generation HOM increased instantaneously after isoprene addition and then decreased while second-generation HOM increased gradually and then decreased with time, reaching a maximum concentration at the later stage of each period. The time profiles provide additional constraints on their formation mechanism beside the molecular formula, suggesting whether they were first-generation products or second-generation products or a combination of both. 1N-monomers (mostly C₅) were likely formed by NO₃ addition to a double bond of isoprene, forming monomer RO₂, followed by autoxidation and termination via the reaction with HO₂, RO₂, and NO₃. Time series suggest that some 1N-monomer could also be formed by the reaction of first-generation products with NO₃, and thus be of second-generation. 2N-monomers were likely formed via the reaction of first-generation products such as C₅-hydroxynitrate with NO₃ and thus second-generation products. 3N-monomers likely comprised peroxy/peroxyacyl nitrates formed by the reaction of 2N-monomer RO₂ with NO₂, and possibly nitronitrates formed via the direct addition of N₂O₅ to the first-generation products. HOM dimers were mostly formed by the accretion reactions between various HOM monomer RO₂, either first-generation or second-generation or with the contributions of both, and thus showed time profiles typical of either first-generation products, or second-generation products, or a combination of both. Additionally, some dimers peroxy radicals (dimer RO₂) were formed by the reaction of NO₃ with dimers containing a C=C double bond. HOM trimers were proposed to be formed by accretion reactions between the monomer RO₂ and dimer RO₂.

Overall, both HOM monomers and dimers contribute significantly to total HOM while trimers only contributed a minor fraction. Within both the monomer and dimer compounds, a limited set of compounds dominated the abundance, such as C₅H₆N₂O₅, C₅H₁₀N₂O₅, C₁₀H₁₇N₃O₃n, and C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₄n series. 2N-monomers, which were second-generation products, dominated in monomers and accounted for ~34% of all HOM, indicating the important role of second-generation oxidation in HOM formation in the isoprene+NO₃ reaction. Both RO₂ autoxidation and “alkoxy-peroxy” pathways were found to be important for 1N- and 2N-HOM formation. In total, the yield of HOM monomers, dimers, and trimers accounted for 1.3%^{\pm}1.7% of the isoprene reacted, which was much higher than the HOM yield in the oxidation of isoprene by OH and O₃ reported in the literature (Jokinen et al., 2015). This means that the reaction of isoprene with NO₃ is a competitive pathway of HOM formation from isoprene.
The HOM in the reaction of isoprene with NO$_3$ may account for a significant fraction of SOA. If all the HOM condense on particles, using the molecular weight of the HOM with the least molecular weight observed in this study (C$_{5}$H$_{9}$NO$_{6}$), the HOM yield corresponds to a SOA yield of 3.6%. Although SOA concentrations were not measured in this study, Ng et al. (2008) reported a SOA yield of the isoprene+NO$_3$ reaction of 4.3%-23.8%. Rollins et al. (2009) reported a SOA yield of 2% at low organic aerosol loading (~0.52 μg m$^{-3}$) and 14% if the further oxidation of the first-generation products are considered in the isoprene+NO$_3$ reaction. Comparing the potential SOA yield produced by HOM with SOA yields in the literature suggests that HOM may play an important role in the SOA formation in the isoprene+NO$_3$ reaction.

The RO$_2$ lifetime is approximately 20-50 s in our experiments, which is generally comparable or shorter than the lifetime of RO$_2$ in the ambient atmosphere at night, varying from several 10 s to several 100 s (Fry et al., 2018), depending on the NO$_3$, HO$_2$, and RO$_2$ concentrations. Assuming a HO$_2$, RO$_2$, and NO$_3$ concentration of 5 ppt, 5 ppt (Tan et al., 2019), and 300 ppt (Brown and Stutz, 2012) respectively, the RO$_2$ lifetime in our study is comparable to the nighttime RO$_2$ lifetime (50 s) found in urban locations and areas influenced by urban plume. In areas with longer RO$_2$ lifetime such as remote areas, the autoxidation is expected to be more important relative to bimolecular reactions. This may enhance HOM yield and thus enhance SOA yield. However, on the other hand, at lower RO$_2$ concentration and thus longer RO$_2$ lifetime, reduced rates of RO$_2$+RO$_2$ reactions producing low-volatility dimers can reduce the SOA yield via reducing dimer yield (McFiggans et al., 2019; Pullinen et al., 2020). The RO$_2$ fate in our experiments is dominated the reaction RO$_2$+NO$_3$ with significant contribution of RO$_2$+RO$_2$, which can also represent the RO$_2$ fate in the urban areas and areas influenced by urban plume. Our experiment condition cannot represent the chemistry in HO$_2$-dominated regions such as clean forest environment (Schwantes et al., 2015).

We observed the second-generation products formed by the reaction of first-generation products. The lifetime of first-generation nitrates in the ambient atmosphere, according their rate constants with OH and NO$_3$ (Wennberg et al., 2018), are ~5 h and ~1.3-4 h, respectively, with respect to the reaction with OH and NO$_3$ assuming a typical OH concentration of 2×10$^6$ molecules cm$^{-3}$ (Lu et al., 2014; Tan et al., 2019) and NO$_3$ concentration of 100-300 ppt in urban areas (Brown and Stutz, 2012). Therefore, they have the chance to react further with OH and NO$_3$ at dawn. In our experiments, the lifetimes of these first-generation nitrates with respect to OH and NO$_3$ are comparable to the aforementioned lifetime due to comparable OH and NO$_3$ concentrations with these ambient conditions. Therefore, our findings on the second-generation products are relevant to the ambient urban atmosphere and areas influenced by urban plumes. Some of these products such as C$_5$H$_{10}$N$_2$O$_8$ and multi-generation nitrooxyorganosulfates have been observed in recent field studies in polluted megacities in east China (Hamilton et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2021).

Data availability

All the data in the figures of this study are available upon request to the corresponding author (t.mentel@fz-juelich.de or dfzhao@fudan.edu.cn).
Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Author contribution
TFM, HF, SS, DZ, IP, AW, and AKS designed the experiments. Instrument deployment and operation were carried out by IP, HF, SS, IA, RT, FR, DZ, and RW. Data analysis was done by DZ, HF, SS, RW, IA, RT, FR, YG, SK. DZ, TFM, RW, JW, SK, and LV interpreted the compiled data set. DZ and TFM wrote the paper. All co-authors discussed the results and commented on the paper.

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