2.025 Applications of total ozone reactivity analyzer to a trial observation in the ambient air and to a further experiment on kinetics of terpene-ozone reactions.

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Abstract:

Biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs) have been focused on as precursors of tropospheric ozone (O₃) and secondary organic aerosols. Various species of BVOCs have C=C double bonds and can react with O₃. To capture BVOCs comprehensively, a total ozone reactivity (R_{O3} , the sum of k_i [VOC_i]) analyzer has been developed [1-4]. R_{O3} of sample BVOCs can be determined when decrease of O_3 due to BVOCs+ O_3 is precisely monitored. In our previous studies, the detection limit of the analyzer reached $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (S/N=3, 60-s average, 50-s reaction) [4]. To demonstrate the validity and usefulness of the analyzer, measurement tests of R_{O3} in the ambient air were conducted in this study. The observation was conducted at a suburban site in Japan (Tokorozawa campus, Waseda University) on July 6 and 7, 2016, and April 30, May 3, July 19, 20 and 21, August 9, 2017. Contribution of ambient NO on R_{O3} was corrected with observed NO concentration and correction factor considered [5]. As a result, R_{O3} was significantly captured when the temperature was high during daytime in summer. It was suggested that observed R_{O3} could be explained roughly by temperature dependence of BVOCs emission from plants. Meanwhile, as another application of the sensitive analyzer, temperature dependence of rate constant, k(T), for gas-phase reactions of BVOCs with ozone were explored experimentally. Consequently, k(T) of beta-caryophyllene+O₃ reaction decreased by 11 % and increased by 9 % when the temperature changed from 299 K to 323 K and to 283 K, respectively.

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