

Nitrogen Containing Organic Compounds and Oligomers in Isoprene Photooxidation Secondary Organic Aerosol

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mass spectrometry; MS/MS; MSⁿ; organic nitrates

Supplementary Material

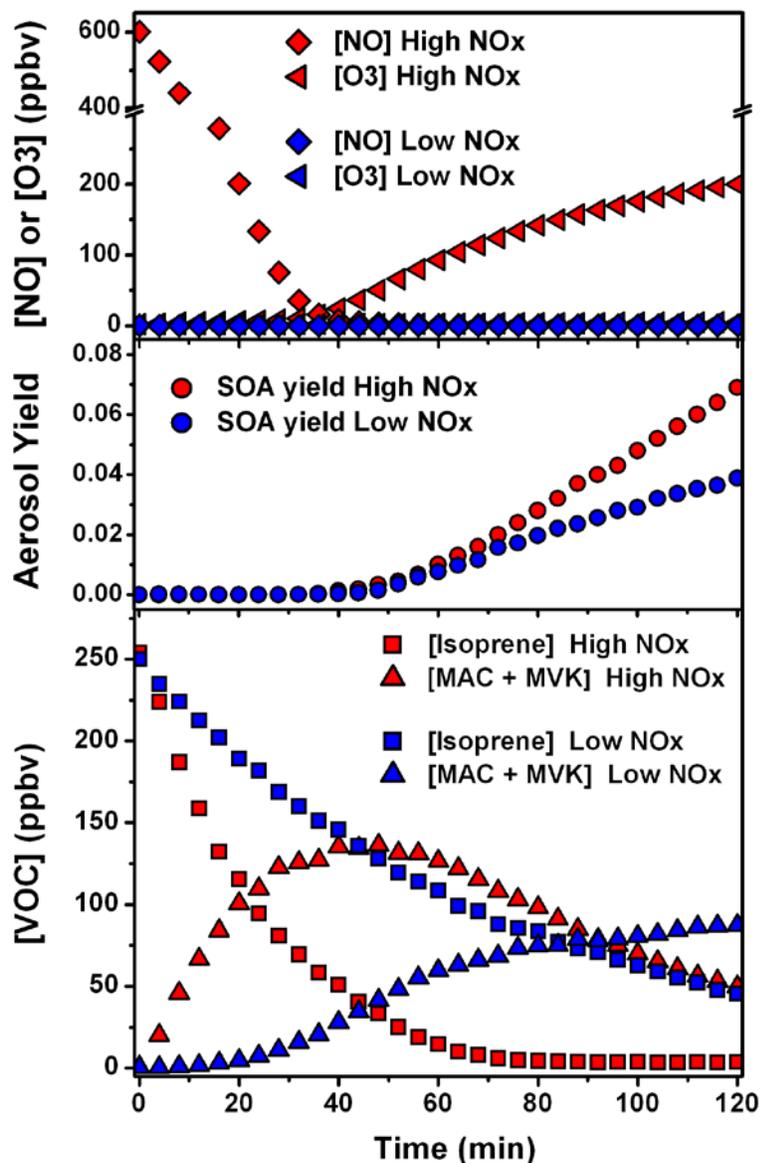


Figure S1: Representative time dependences of different species in the chamber under high- and low-NO_x conditions. On the horizontal axis, $t=0$ corresponds to the photooxidation start time. (a) Nitric oxide and ozone; (b) the time-dependent SOA yield; (c) PTR-ToF-MS measurements of isoprene and its first-generation products methacrolein (MAC) and methylvinylketone (MVK), observed as isobaric species. The reaction rate is increased by a factor of ~ 2 under high-NO_x conditions, and more SOA is formed from the oxidation of first-generation species.

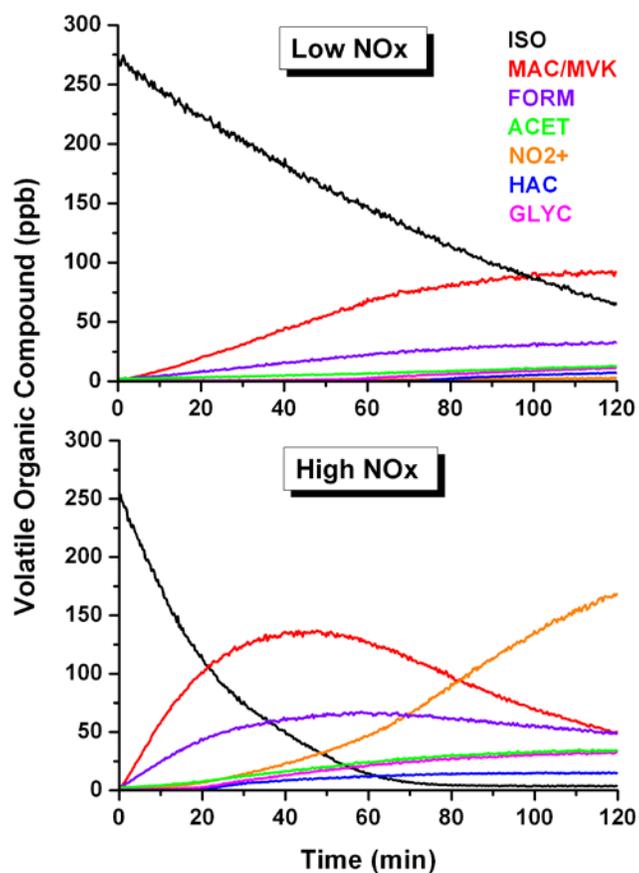


Figure S2: Time-dependent traces of VOC detected by PTR-ToF-MS in the low-NO_x (top panel) and high-NO_x photooxidation of isoprene. Note the faster disappearance of isoprene in the high NO_x case. The signal at the mass corresponding to NO₂⁺ does not come from NO₂ itself, rather it is a product of decomposition of protonated organic nitrates and of nitric acid. The SOA collection started at 120 min, when the first generation products such as MVK and MAC were still present in significant concentrations.

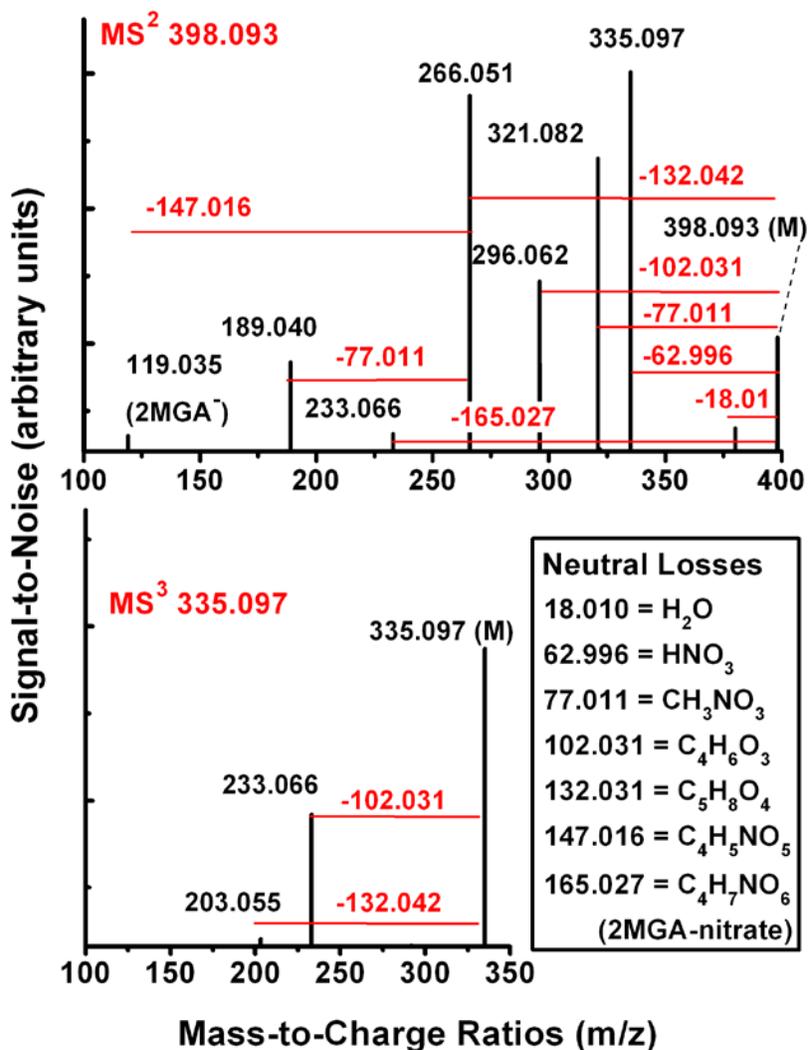


Figure S3: Representative MS² spectrum of m/z 398.093 (C₁₃H₂₀NO₁₃⁻) and MS³ spectrum of its largest ionic fragment m/z 335.097 (C₁₃H₁₉O₁₀⁻). Neutral loss masses are shown in red. The corresponding neutral fragment formulas shown in the legend are the most abundant neutral losses observed in CID of all oligomeric NOC studied in this work. These data are also shown in a tabular form in table S2.

Table S1: Abundant monomer units in isoprene photooxidation SOA ranked by the total frequency of their occurrence in high-NO_x mass spectra. Literature references refer to observation of these monomers amongst products of isoprene photooxidation.

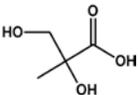
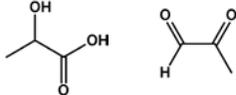
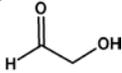
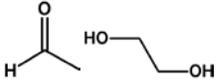
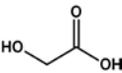
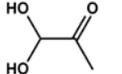
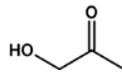
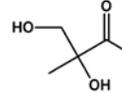
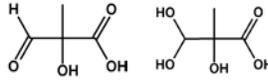
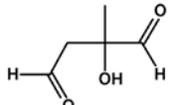
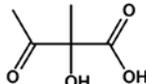
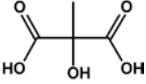
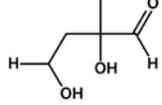
Repeating Units	Repetition Frequency	Corresponding Monomer	Monomer Name	Proposed Structure	Literature References
C ₄ H ₆ O ₃ and C ₄ H ₈ O ₄	571	C ₄ H ₈ O ₄	2-methylglyceric acid (2MGA)		[6, 20, 57]
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	546	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ or C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	lactic acid or methylglyoxal		[63, 80-82]
C ₂ H ₂ O and C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	523	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂	glycolaldehyde		[75, 77, 82]
C ₂ H ₄ O	510	C ₂ H ₆ O ₂ or C ₂ H ₄ O	acetaldehyde or ethylene glycol		[this work]
C ₂ H ₂ O ₂	506	C ₂ H ₄ O ₃	hydroxyacetic acid		[this work]
C ₃ H ₄ O ₃ and C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	495	C ₃ H ₆ O ₃	hydrolyzed methylglyoxal		[64, 80]
C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	462	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂	hydroxyacetone		[20, 80, 82]
C ₄ H ₆ O ₂ & C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	462	C ₄ H ₈ O ₃	2-methyl-glyceraldehyde		[this work]
C ₄ H ₆ O ₄ & C ₄ H ₄ O ₃	459	C ₄ H ₆ O ₄ or C ₄ H ₈ O ₅	oxo-acid of 2MGA or 3-hydroxy, 2MGA		[this work]
C ₅ H ₈ O ₃	449	C ₅ H ₈ O ₃	2-hydroxy-2-methylbutanedial		[this work]
C ₅ H ₆ O ₃	396	C ₅ H ₈ O ₄	2-hydroxy-2-methyl-3-oxobutanoic acid		[this work]
C ₄ H ₄ O ₄ & C ₄ H ₂ O ₃	344	C ₄ H ₆ O ₅	hydroxy(methyl) propanedioic acid		[this work]
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₃	309	C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₃	2,4-dihydroxy-2-methylbutanal		[this work]

Table S2: MS² and MS³ tables of select ON oligomers. MS² product ions (a,b,c, etc.) are observed after CID of the parent ion (M). MS³ ions (I, II, III, etc.) are the CID products of selected high-abundance MS² ions. Relative abundances are normalized to the most abundant ion observed within a certain level of CID. Losses are observed as neutral molecules. HNO₃ and CH₃NO₃ losses are characteristic of organic nitrates.

MS ²	m/z = 266.051 (M)		Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Fragment	
			m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula
	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₉ ⁻						
		a	189.040	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆	100.0	M - 77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃
		b	119.035	C ₄ H ₇ O ₄	2.9	M - 147.016	C ₄ H ₅ NO ₅
		c	164.020	C ₄ H ₆ NO ₆	1.2	M - 102.031	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		d	203.056	C ₈ H ₁₁ O ₆	1.0	M - 62.995	HNO ₃
MS ³	m/z = 189.040 (a)	I	87.009	C ₃ H ₃ O ₃	100.0	102.031	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
MS ²	m/z = 368.083 (M)		Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Product	
			m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula
	C ₁₂ H ₁₈ NO ₁₂ ⁻						
		a	291.072	C ₁₁ H ₁₅ O ₉	100.0	M-77.012	CH ₃ NO ₃
		b	305.088	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ O ₉	99.6	M-62.996	HNO ₃
		c	266.051	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₉	55.2	M-102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		d	292.079	C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₉	14.2	M-76.004	CH ₂ NO ₃
MS ³	m/z = 291.072 (a)	I	159.066	C ₇ H ₁₁ O ₄	100.0	a - 132.006	C ₄ H ₄ O ₅
		II	119.035	C ₄ H ₇ O ₄	97.0	a - 172.037	C ₇ H ₈ O ₅
		III	189.040	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆	39.6	a - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		IV	203.056	C ₈ H ₁₁ O ₆	35.2	a - 88.016	C ₃ H ₄ O ₃
		V	192.027	C ₆ H ₈ O ₇	20.1	a - 99.045	C ₅ H ₇ O ₂
MS ³	m/z = 305.088 (b)	I	203.056	C ₈ H ₁₁ O ₆	100.0	b - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		II	101.024	C ₄ H ₅ O ₃	12.6	I - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
MS ⁴	m/z = 189.040 (aIII)	a	87.009	C ₃ H ₃ O ₃	100.0	c - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆ ⁻						
MS ²	m/z = 384.114 (M)		Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Product	
			m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula
	A C ₁₃ H ₂₂ NO ₁₂ ⁻						
		a	321.119	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ O ₉	100.0	M - 62.996	HNO ₃
		b	282.082	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO ₉	10.7	M - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		c	119.035	C ₄ H ₇ O ₄	4.3	b - 163.047	C ₃ H ₉ NO ₅
MS ³	m/z = 321.119 (a)	I	219.087	C ₉ H ₁₅ O ₆	100.0	a - 102.031	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		II	189.076	C ₈ H ₁₃ O ₅	9.8	I - 30.011	CH ₂ O

MS ² B	m/z = 384.114 (M) C ₁₃ H ₂₂ NO ₁₂ ⁻	Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Product		
		m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula	
		a	307.066	C ₁₁ H ₁₅ O ₁₀	100.0	M - 77.048	C ₂ H ₇ NO ₂
		b	263.077	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ O ₈	83.1	a - 43.990	CO ₂

MS ²	m/z = 398.093 (M) C ₁₃ H ₂₀ NO ₁₃ ⁻	Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Product		
		m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula	
		a	335.097	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ O ₁₀	100.0	M-62.996	HNO ₃
		b	266.051	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₉	95.5	M-132.042	C ₅ H ₈ O ₄
		c	321.082	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ O ₁₀	78.7	M-77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃
		d	296.062	C ₉ H ₁₄ NO ₁₀	48.4	M-102.031	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		e	189.040	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆	28.5	b - 77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃
		f	380.083	C ₉ H ₁₈ NO ₁₂	12.3	M-18.010	H ₂ O
		g	233.066	C ₉ H ₁₃ O ₇	10.9	M-165.027	C ₄ H ₇ NO ₆
		h	119.035	C ₄ H ₇ O ₄	9.6	b - 147.016	C ₄ H ₅ NO ₅

MS ³	m/z = 335.097 (a)	I	233.066	C ₉ H ₁₃ O ₇	100.0	a - 102.031	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ O ₁₀ ⁻	II	203.055	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆	22.2	a - 132.042	C ₅ H ₈ O ₄
MS ³	m/z = 266.051 (b)	I	189.040	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆	100.0	b - 77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃
	C ₈ H ₁₂ NO ₉ ⁻						

MS ²	m/z = 400.109 (M) C ₁₃ H ₂₂ NO ₁₃ ⁻	Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Product		
		m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula	
		a	298.077	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO ₁₀	100.0	M - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		b	337.113	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ O ₁₀	94.9	M - 62.996	HNO ₃
		c	263.077	C ₁₀ H ₁₅ O ₈	73.5	M - 137.032	C ₃ H ₆ O ₂
		d	161.045	C ₆ H ₉ O ₅	28.3	c - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		e	323.098	C ₁₂ H ₁₉ O ₁₀	15.2	M - 77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃
		g	119.035	C ₄ H ₇ O ₄	13.7	c - 144.042	C ₆ H ₈ O ₄

MS ³	m/z = 298.077 (a)	I	235.082	C ₉ H ₁₅ O ₇	100.0	a - 62.996	HNO ₃
	C ₉ H ₁₆ NO ₁₀ ⁻						

MS ²	m/z = 410.0935 (M) C ₁₄ H ₂₀ NO ₁₃ ⁻	Ionic Product		Abundance	Neutral Product		
		m/z	Formula	(%)	Mass	Formula	
		a	308.062	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ NO ₁₀	100.0	M - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		b	347.098	C ₁₄ H ₁₉ O ₁₀	31.2	M - 62.996	HNO ₃
		c	307.067	C ₁₁ H ₁₅ O ₁₀	14.8	M - 103.027	C ₃ H ₅ NO ₃
		d	333.082	C ₁₃ H ₁₇ O ₁₀	11.0	M - 77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃

MS ²	m/z = 470.115 (M) C ₁₆ H ₂₄ NO ₁₅ ⁻	Ionic Product		Abundance (%)	Neutral Product		
		m/z	Formula		Mass	Formula	
	a	393.104	C ₁₅ H ₂₁ O ₁₂	100.0	M - 77.011	CH ₃ NO ₃	
	b	368.083	C ₁₂ H ₁₆ NO ₁₂	9.7	M - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃	
	c	407.119	C ₁₆ H ₂₃ O ₁₂	8.3	M - 62.996	HNO ₃	
MS ³	m/z = 393.104 (a) C ₁₅ H ₂₁ O ₁₂ ⁻	I	291.072	C ₁₁ H ₁₅ O ₉	100.0	a - 102.032	C ₄ H ₆ O ₃
		II	221.067	C ₈ H ₁₃ O ₇	50.0	a - 172.037	C ₇ H ₈ O ₅
		III	189.041	C ₇ H ₉ O ₆	35.3	II- 32.026	CH ₃ OH
		IV	273.061	C ₁₁ H ₁₃ O ₈	8.7	I - 18.011	H ₂ O
		V	305.088	C ₁₂ H ₁₇ O ₉	7.0	a - 88.016	C ₃ H ₄ O ₃
		VI	261.098	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ O ₇	5.8	V - 43.990	CO ₂