Laser-based Laboratory Studies of Cl-Reactions in Aqueous Solution

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During the last years halogen activation became an often used terminus in atmospheric chemistry (Vogt et al., 1996; Sanders and Crutzen, 1996). Model calculations indicate that halogene-atom chemistry does not only play a role in gas-phase chemistry but also in the chemistry of aerosol particles and cloudwater (Herrmann et al., 1999, 2000). Therefore in this study the absorption spectrum of aqueous chlorine and reactions of $Cl_{(aq)}$ with different organics were investigated.

Chlorine atoms were generated by excimer-laser-photolysis of aqueous solutions containing HOCl as well as aqueous solutions containing chloroacetone as chlorine atom precursor substance at 248 nm according to:

HOCl + hν (λ = 248 nm) → OH + ClCH₃COCH₂Cl + hν (λ = 248 nm) → CH₃COCH₂ + Cl

For the spectroscopic investigations a time resolved laser-photolysis-broadband-diode-arrayabsorption experiment was used. For the kinetic investigations a laser-photolysis-longpathlaser-absorbance (LP-LPA) apparatus was used.

With a number of organic substances the Cl atom reacts via the abstraction of an H-atom, according to:

$$Cl + RH \rightarrow R + HCl$$

A correlation between the strength of the C-H bond and the rate of the H-atom-abstraction reaction was found. This correlation can be used to estimate reaction rates of H-atom-abstraction reactions of Cl atom from extrakinetical data (i.e. BDE).

The results that were obtained in this study can be used in modelling studies and though may be helpful for a better understanding of the tropospheric aqueous phase.

Literature

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