

Production of molecular iodine from the heterogeneous reaction of nitrogen dioxide with solid potassium iodide

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[1] Molecular iodine impacts tropospheric chemistry, especially in coastal regions of the marine boundary layer where iodine bursts correlate with ultrafine particle formation. Although biogenic sources dominate coastal I₂ release, inorganic heterogeneous chemistry may also contribute to the global iodine budget. We investigated the heterogeneous chemistry of NO₂/N₂O₄ with solid KI, a component of dehydrated sea salt aerosol, and identified I₂(g) as the major gaseous product. Diffuse reflectance infrared spectroscopy and ion chromatography identified nitrite as the major condensed-phase product for the reaction of KI(s) + NO₂(g) (5.4×10^{13} to 2.0×10^{15} molecules cm⁻³) at relative humidities between 2% and 30%. The reaction was second order with respect to NO₂, suggesting that N₂O₄ was the reactive species. Reactive uptake coefficients, calculated with respect to [N₂O₄], were independent of relative humidity with an average value of $\gamma_{\text{BET}} = (6.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$. Concurrent gas phase UV-visible spectroscopy identified I₂(g) production with near stoichiometric release corresponding to $2 \text{ KI}(s) + \text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{ads}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ KNO}_2(s) + \text{I}_2(g)$. Condensed-phase nitrate was also identified at high [N₂O₄] and low RH, which was attributed to the oxidation of product KNO₂ by gaseous NO₂/N₂O₄. The heterogeneous chemistry of ozone with aqueous iodide has previously been considered as a source of molecular iodine in the marine boundary layer. These results suggest that the heterogeneous chemistry between NO₂/N₂O₄ and iodide deserves further consideration as a nonbiogenic source of molecular iodine.

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