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1 **Secondary organic aerosol formation from the gas-phase reaction of guaiacol (2-**
2 **methoxyphenol) with NO₃ radicals**

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4 Lingshuo MENG^(1,2), Cécile COEUR^{(1)*}, Layal FAYAD⁽¹⁾, Nicolas HOUZEL⁽¹⁾, Paul
5 GENEVRAY⁽³⁾, Hichem BOUZIDI⁽¹⁾, Alexandre TOMAS⁽²³⁾, Weidong CHEN⁽¹⁾

6

7 ⁽¹⁾Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie de l'Atmosphère, Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale,
8 Dunkerque 59140, France

9 ⁽²⁾IMT Lille Douai, Univ. Lille, SAGE – Sciences de l'Atmosphère et Génie de
10 l'Environnement, 59000 Lille, France

11 ⁽³⁾Centre Commun de Mesures, Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale, Dunkerque 59140, France

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17 *Corresponding author. Tel.: +33 328 23 76 42.

18 Address: Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale, Bâtiment IREnE, 189A, Avenue Maurice
19 Schumann, 59140 DUNKERQUE - FRANCE

20 Email address: coeur@univ-littoral.fr (C. Coeur).

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26 **Abstract**

27 Methoxyphenols are oxygenated aromatic compounds emitted by wood combustion
28 (consequently to the pyrolysis of lignin). The atmospheric reaction of nitrate radical (NO_3)
29 with guaiacol (2-methoxyphenol), one of the principal representatives of this class of
30 compounds has been investigated in the dark at (294 ± 2) K, atmospheric pressure and low
31 relative humidity ($\text{RH} < 2\%$). The formation of secondary organic aerosols (SOAs) has been
32 studied in two simulation chambers. The concentrations time profiles of guaiacol were
33 followed with a PTR-ToF-MS (Proton Transfer Mass Reaction – Time of Flight – Mass
34 Spectrometer) and those of SOAs by an SMPS (Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer). Aerosol
35 yields (Y) were calculated from the ratio of the suspended aerosol mass concentration
36 corrected for wall losses (M_0), to the total reacted guaiacol concentration assuming a particle
37 density of 1.4 g cm^{-3} . The aerosol yield increases as the initial guaiacol concentration rises,
38 leading to yield values ranging from 0.01 to 0.21. A very good agreement was observed
39 between the experiments performed in both chambers which gives confidence in the data
40 obtained in this study. The organic aerosol formation can be represented by a one-product
41 gas/particle partitioning absorption model with a stoichiometric coefficient $\alpha = 0.32 \pm 0.04$
42 and an equilibrium constant $K = (4.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \mu\text{g}^{-1}$. The chemical composition of the
43 aerosols formed was studied after sampling on quartz fiber filter, ultrasonic extraction and
44 analysis by ESI-LC-QToF-MS-MS (ElectroSpray Ionization - Liquid Chromatography -
45 Quadrupole - Time of Flight – Tandem Mass Spectrometry). The oxidation products observed
46 in the condensed phase are mostly nitro-aromatics; they display chemical structures with one,
47 two and three aromatic rings. A reaction mechanism leading to these products has been
48 proposed. To our knowledge, this work represents the first study on the SOAs formation from
49 the reaction of guaiacol with NO_3 radicals.

50

51 **1. Introduction**

52 During the last decades, air pollution has been a major issue and environmental policies have
53 been developed to reduce its impacts on climate and air quality (Gurjar et al. 2010). Some
54 field campaigns have shown that aromatic compounds represent about 20% of non-methane
55 hydrocarbons in urban areas. These volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contribute to the
56 formation of photo-oxidants (Derwent et al., 1996; Derwent et al., 1998) and Secondary
57 Organic Aerosols (SOAs) (Calvert et al., 2002; Hallquist et al., 2009) and may involve risks
58 for human health (Hanson et al., 1996).

59 The use of renewable energy is encouraged by environmental policies to help to decrease the
60 dependence to fossil fuels. Biomass burning is one of the major alternative energy sources;
61 nevertheless, it is well recognized that it also contributes to important emissions of
62 atmospheric aerosols (Fourtziou et al., 2017), VOCs (Bruns et al., 2017) and have significant
63 impacts on human health (Lighty et al., 2000; Sarigiannis 2015), regional and global air
64 quality (Lelieveld et al., 2001) and climate (Chen et al., 2010; Langmann et al., 2009). Natural
65 fires, human-initiated burning of vegetation and residential wood combustion are included in
66 the term of “biomass burning” (Hays et al., 2002; Mazzoleni et al., 2007; McDonald et al.,
67 2000; Schauer et al., 2001; Simpson et al., 2005).

68 The pyrolysis of lignin, one of the major components of wood, produces methoxyphenols.
69 The principal atmospheric representatives of this class of compounds are guaiacol (2-
70 methoxyphenol), syringol (2,6-dimethoxyphenol) and their derivatives (Hays et al., 2002;
71 Mazzoleni et al., 2007; McDonald et al., 2000; Schauer et al., 2001; Simpson et al., 2005).
72 They are semi-volatile compounds with high molecular weight and are distributed between
73 gas- and particle- phases.

74 The reactivity of methoxyphenols toward hydroxyl radicals (Coeur-Tourneur et al., 2010a;
75 Lauraguais et al., 2012, 2014a, 2015), chlorine atoms (Lauraguais et al., 2014b), ozone (El

76 Zein et al., 2015) and nitrate radicals (Lauraguais et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2016; Zang et al.,
77 2016) has been investigated. The determination of the rate coefficients for these reactions has
78 demonstrated their high reactivity toward OH, Cl and NO₃ and their low reactivity with O₃.
79 The corresponding atmospheric lifetimes are about 2 h (OH), 20 h (Cl), 1 min (NO₃) and 12
80 days (O₃), respectively. Therefore, under atmospheric conditions, the main degradation
81 pathways for the methoxyphenols are their reactions with hydroxyl radicals in the daytime
82 and with NO₃ radicals, during the night.

83 The formation of secondary organic aerosols from guaiacol and syringol with respect to their
84 reaction with OH has also been investigated (Lauraguais et al., 2012; Lauraguais et al.,
85 2014a). In most environments, atmospheric aerosol concentrations of around 5 µg m⁻³ can be
86 found and in these atmospheric conditions the OH reactions of guaiacol and syringol
87 contribute for a minor part to SOAs production.

88 The objective of this work was to study the reaction of guaiacol, a wood burning emitted
89 compound, with NO₃ radicals in order to investigate its potential to form SOAs. The
90 experiments were performed in the dark, in two simulation chambers at (294 ± 2) K,
91 atmospheric pressure and low relative humidity (RH < 2 %). The SOA yields were measured
92 and the data analyzed according to the absorptive gas-particle partitioning model developed
93 by Pankow (1994a,b) and Odum et al. (1996). The oxidation products formed in the aerosols
94 were analyzed by ESI-LC-QToF-MS-MS (ElectroSpray Ionization - Liquid Chromatography
95 - Quadrupole - Time of Flight - Tandem Mass Spectrometry). The atmospheric implications
96 of the reaction of guaiacol with NO₃ radicals were also discussed. To our knowledge, this
97 work represents the first study on the formation of SOAs from the reaction of guaiacol with
98 nitrate radicals.

99

100 **2. Materials and methods**

101 The experiments were performed in the dark in two simulation chambers, LPCA-ONE and
102 CHARME at room temperature (294 ± 2 K), atmospheric pressure and low relative humidity
103 ($RH < 2\%$).

104 LPCA-ONE is an 8.0 m^3 ($2 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}$) PMMA (PolyMethyl Methacrylate) cubic reactor
105 stirred by a Teflon fan (diameter 30 cm) located in the center of the lower face. A detailed
106 description of the chamber is available in Lauraguais et al. (2012). CHARME (Chamber for
107 the Atmospheric Reactivity and the Metrology of the Environment) is a 9.2 m^3 evacuable
108 cylinder (diameter $\approx 1.7 \text{ m}$ and length $\approx 4.0 \text{ m}$) made in stainless steel (304 L) and
109 electropolished. Four fans (in stainless steel; diameter 50 cm) located in the bottom assure a
110 fast homogenization of the reactive mixture.

111 Purified and dried air was introduced into both chambers using a generator (Parker Zander
112 KA-MT 1-8) connected to a compressor (SLM-S 7.5 - Renner SCROLLLine). LPCA-ONE
113 was flushed for a minimum of 12 h before each experiment and CHARME is coupled to a
114 vacuum pump (Cobra NC0100-0300B), which allows to reduce the pressure down to 0.4
115 mbar. The time required to evacuate and fill this latter reactor was around 1 h. After cleaning
116 the chambers, satisfactory background particle number concentrations below $10 \text{ particles cm}^{-3}$
117 could be detected by a Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS TSI, CPC 3775 / DMA 3081).
118 Guaiacol was introduced into the simulation chambers using an inlet system in which
119 measured amounts of the substances were gently heated in a small flow of purified air.

120 Nitrate radicals were generated using two methods:

121 - (i) in situ formation of NO_3 from reactions (1):

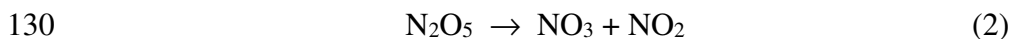


123 NO_2 was injected first with a gas syringe and O_3 was then introduced using an ozone
124 generator (by Corona discharge in O_2 , Model C-Lasky, C-010-DTI). The injection of both
125 gases were performed in a few seconds. The nitrogen dioxide and ozone concentrations were

126 measured with a chemiluminescence NO_x analyzer (Thermo Scientific, 42i) and a photometric
127 ozone analyzer (Thermo Scientific, 49i), respectively.

128

129 - (ii) thermal decomposition of dinitrogen pentoxide (N₂O₅) (Atkinson et al., 1984):



131 N₂O₅ was first synthesized in a vacuum line through the reaction of NO₂ with an excess of O₃
132 according to reaction (1) followed by reaction (-2):



134 The first phase of the synthesis consisted in trapping NO₂ (in the form of N₂O₄ crystals) at
135 193 K in a cold tube. In a second phase, the tube was flushed with ozone (C-Lasky C-010-
136 DTI) to form N₂O₅. Dinitrogen pentoxide crystals were gathered in a second cold trap and
137 kept for several weeks at 188 K.

138 The experiments were performed with guaiacol initial concentrations in the range (84 - 537
139 ppb). After allowing a few minutes for guaiacol mixing, NO₂ (500 - 1500 ppb) and O₃ (500 -
140 1000 ppb) or N₂O₅ were then introduced (in a few seconds) into the chambers. The
141 concentration of guaiacol was monitored every 10 s with a Proton Transfer Reaction - Time of
142 Flight - Mass Spectrometer (PTR-ToF-MS 1000, Ionicon Analytik GmbH). The air samples
143 were collected through a heated (333 K) peek inlet tube with a flow of 50 mL min⁻¹ into the
144 PTR-ToF-MS drift tube and guaiacol was monitored from the peak at m/z 125.

145 The aerosol formation was followed with a SMPS using a 2 min scan time and a 16 s delay
146 between samples, providing a size distribution from 15 to 661 nm. The aerosol mass
147 concentration M₀ was calculated assuming a density of 1.4 for the organic aerosol
148 (recommended value, Hallquist et al., 2009).

149 Preliminary experiments were performed to verify that the guaiacol ozonolysis was negligible
150 in the experiments where NO₃ was formed in-situ from NO₂ + O₃ (this was expected as the

151 rate constant for the ozone reaction with guaiacol is low ($k_{(\text{guaiacol}+\text{O}_3)} = 4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1}$
152 s^{-1} , El Zein et al., 2015)).

153 Background aerosol formation could occur from the reaction of nitrate radicals with
154 impurities in the purified air and/or with offgasing of compounds from the reactor walls. To
155 characterize this particle formation, purified air was left in the dark in the presence of NO_3 for
156 ≈ 1 h. These test experiments yielded aerosol mass concentrations of $0.2 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, which is
157 negligible compared to the SOAs mass concentrations observed from the reaction of NO_3 with
158 guaiacol (between 7 and $547 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$).

159 The SOAs wall loss rates were determined by monitoring the aerosol mass concentrations
160 over a period of ≈ 1 h at the end of each experiment. SOA wall losses are described by a first
161 order law, with a dependence on the aerosol size. They were obtained from the plot of
162 $\ln[M]_0/\ln[M]_t$ versus the time, where M is the aerosol mass concentration (in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) and the
163 subscripts 0 and t indicate concentrations after aerosol chemical production has stopped and at
164 a time t , respectively.

165 The decay rates estimated in this study were in the range 5 - 44 % h^{-1} . These values are within
166 the range reported for other chamber experiments (Coeur-Tourneur et al., 2009, 2010b; Henry
167 et al., 2008; Hurley et al., 2001; Lauraguais et al., 2012, 2014a; Takekawa et al., 2003).

168 To determine the chemical composition of SOAs, quartz fiber filters were sampled at 7.5 L
169 min^{-1} during 3 h (47 mm diameter Whatman 1851-047 QMA). Before the sample collection,
170 filters were fired at $500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 12 h, and were then stored in an aluminum foil below 4°C until
171 analysis. For these experiments performed with higher initial concentrations of guaiacol (2
172 ppm), SOA masses and yields were not determined because a high fraction of the particles
173 was outside the measurement range of the SMPS.

174 The collected aerosols were analyzed by ESI-LC-QToF-MS/MS (Agilent LC 1100 - MS
175 6540) using the negative ionization mode (proton abstraction). The chromatographic column

176 used was a ZORBAX Extend-C18 (50 mm long \times 2.1 mm i.d., 1.8 μ m pore size) thermostated
177 at 40 °C. The MS analyses allow to access the molar mass of the identified products and the
178 MS/MS analyses, performed at three different energies (10 eV, 20 eV and 40 eV) permit to
179 identify the functional groups of the compounds and to propose chemical structures.

180 The filters were ultrasonically extracted twice during 30 min in 5 mL of methanol. The
181 solution was then filtered (pore sizes 0.45 μ m; PTFE Membrane, Whatman) and the volume
182 was gently reduced to 100 μ L under a flow of gaseous nitrogen. Finally, the volume was
183 diluted to 1 mL with ultrapure water in order to improve the separation of the compounds
184 during the chromatographic analysis. The mobile phase used is a mixture of water (+0.1 %
185 formic acid) and acetonitrile (+5 mM ammonium formate); the gradient varied from 90 %
186 water / 10 % acetonitrile at the beginning of the analysis to 100 % acetonitrile at the end.

187 4-nitroguaiacol and 5-nitroguaiacol were both commercially available, so their identification
188 was confirmed by the correlation of the LC retention times and the mass spectra recorded
189 under the same chromatographic conditions.

190 The compounds used in this study, their manufacturer and stated purity were: guaiacol (Alpha
191 Aesar, 98 %), 4-nitroguaiacol (Acros Organics, 97 %), 5-nitroguaiacol (TCI, 97 %), methanol
192 (Aldrich, 99.9%), acetonitrile (VWR, > 99.9 %), water (VWR, > 99.9 %), sodium formate
193 (VWR, > 99 %), formic acid (Acros Organics, 99 %), dioxygene (Praxair, 99.5 %) and
194 nitrogen dioxide (Praxair, 99 %).

195

196 **3. Results and Discussion**

197 3.1. SOA yields

198 A series of guaiacol/NO₃ experiments were carried out in the dark, at atmospheric pressure,
199 room temperature (294 \pm 2) K and low relative humidity (< 2 %). The initial concentrations of
200 NO₂ ([NO₂]₀), O₃ ([O₃]₀) and guaiacol ([guaiacol]₀), the guaiacol reacted concentrations

201 corrected for wall losses ($\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$), the organic aerosol mass concentrations corrected for
202 wall losses (M_0) and the overall SOA yields (Y defined below) are summarized in Table 1.
203 Guaiacol was totally consumed (within 15-60 min) in all experiments, so the reacted
204 concentrations $\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$ correspond to $[\text{guaiacol}]_0$.

205 All experiments investigating SOA yields were achieved without inorganic seed aerosol and
206 were conducted until the suspended aerosol mass (corrected for wall losses) M_0 was stable.

207 Typical time profiles of guaiacol and SOA mass concentrations are presented in Fig. 1
208 together with time-dependent aerosol size distributions (experiment guaiacol #10; initial
209 conditions: guaiacol (276 ppb; $1429 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$); NO_2 (750 ppb) and O_3 (500 ppb). The formation
210 of particles started after about 45 min when almost all guaiacol has reacted. The first aerosol
211 size distributions were centered on a few tens of nm. Then, particle number concentrations as
212 well as SOA mass rapidly increased to reach a plateau after $\sim 2\text{h}$ reaction time, consistent
213 with a slower reaction rate due to the total consumption of the organic precursor. These
214 observations suggest that the aerosol formation is due to the NO_3 reaction with guaiacol as
215 well as with its first and second (or even further) generation products. The organic aerosol
216 yield Y was experimentally determined as the ratio of the SOA formed (M_0 in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) to the
217 reacted guaiacol concentration ($\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$ in $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) at the end of each experiment:

$$218 \quad Y = \frac{M_0}{\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]} \quad (\text{I})$$

219 The uncertainty on the SOA yield values can be estimated at about 30%, due to statistical and
220 possible systematic errors on M_0 and $\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$. The results reported in Table 1 indicate that
221 the initial concentration of guaiacol influenced the aerosol mass concentration formed: a
222 higher guaiacol initial concentration led to higher SOA yields. Furthermore, as the organic
223 aerosol mass directly affects the gas/particle partitioning by acting as the medium into which
224 oxidation products can be absorbed, higher SOA mass leads to higher SOA yields.

225 The aerosol growth curve, represented by a plot of M_0 versus $\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$ at the end of the
 226 experiments is shown in Fig. 2. Each experiment is represented by a single data point. The
 227 figure displays a linear correlation ($R^2 = 0.92$), with a slope of 0.25. This latter value can be
 228 compared with the highest SOA yields determined for the reaction of guaiacol with NO_3 ($Y =$
 229 0.21 ; see Table 1) and seems to represent the high-limit aerosol yield for this reaction.
 230 Extrapolation of the data shown in Fig. 2 suggests that the SOA production would be
 231 negligible for guaiacol reacted concentrations lower than $\approx 550 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ (≈ 110 ppb). This
 232 observation is corroborated by the results obtained for the less concentrated experiments
 233 (guaiacol #1 and guaiacol #7 with initial guaiacol concentrations of $436 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and $604 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$,
 234 respectively) in which the aerosol mass concentrations M_0 was low (around $10 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$).
 235 A widely-used semi-empirical model based on absorptive gas-particle partitioning of semi-
 236 volatile products (Odum et al., 1996; Pankow, 1994a,b) allows to describe the SOA yields. In
 237 this model, the SOA yield (Y) of a particular hydrocarbon (i) is given by:

$$238 \quad Y = \sum_i M_0 \frac{\alpha_i K_{om,i}}{1 + K_{om,i} M_0} \quad (\text{II})$$

239 where α_i is the mass-based stoichiometric coefficient of the semi-volatile product i and $K_{om,i}$
 240 is the gas-particle partitioning equilibrium constant. In this study, since no organic aerosol
 241 seed was used, the total aerosol mass is equal to the mass of the SOAs formed. Eq. II can be
 242 fitted to the guaiacol experimental data to determine the values for α_i and $K_{om,i}$ (see Fig. 3).
 243 The simulation of Y versus M_0 with the one-product model is able to satisfactorily reproduce
 244 the experimental data ($R^2 = 0.94$). The two-products model was not retained as it leads to high
 245 uncertainties on the values of α_i and $K_{om,i}$ (sometimes more than 100% error). The fitting
 246 parameters α and K_{om} corresponding to the one-product semi-empirical model are 0.32 ± 0.04
 247 and $(4.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. Many studies on SOAs yields from aromatic
 248 compounds have reported that the aerosol yields data should be fitted assuming two

249 hypothetical products (Odum et al., 1997; Song et al., 2005). However, a number of recent
250 works have shown that the organic aerosol yields formed in aromatic photo-oxidation systems
251 could be well described by assuming only one hypothetical product (Coeur-Tourneur et al.,
252 2009, 2010a; Henry et al., 2008; Lauraguais et al., 2012, 2014a; Olariu et al., 2003; Takekawa
253 et al., 2003). Although the organic aerosol-phase is often composed of many oxidation
254 products, the present simulation with the one-product model indicates either that one semi-
255 volatile organic compound is the major component of the condensed phase or that the few
256 organics present in SOAs have similar α_i and $K_{om,i}$ values. In this latter case, the obtained
257 constants α_i and $K_{om,i}$ would not have any intrinsic physical meaning but would rather
258 represent mean values.

259 In their study on the reaction of guaiacol with OH performed under high NO_x conditions,
260 Lauraguais et al. (2014a) reported a gas-particle partitioning equilibrium constant K_{om} of $(4.7$
261 $\pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \mu\text{g}^{-1}$, which is very close to the value determined in the present study for the
262 reaction of guaiacol with NO_3 . So, it can be assumed that the products formed in the particle
263 phase from the gas-phase oxidation of guaiacol with both oxidants have probably similar
264 chemical compositions, including nitrate compounds. In contrast, the mass-based
265 stoichiometric coefficient determined for the semi-volatile products formed from the reaction
266 of guaiacol with OH ($\alpha = 0.83$) is more than twice the value of α obtained for the reaction
267 with NO_3 . This suggests that the reaction products from guaiacol + OH are less volatile in
268 general compared to those from guaiacol + NO_3 . This lower volatility makes them prone to go
269 readily into the condensed phase.

270 It is interesting to compare α (0.32) to the slope in Fig. 2 (0.25). α represents the total amount
271 of the semi-volatile products formed both in the gas- and aerosol- phases, whereas Y
272 corresponds to the semi-volatile products that have been formed in the particle phase only. So,

273 this suggests that about 80% of the low-volatile compounds formed in the guaiacol reaction
274 with NO₃ radicals are transferred into the particle-phase.

275

276 3.2. SOA chemical composition

277 ESI-LC-QTOF-MS/MS analyses were performed to characterize the composition of the SOAs
278 formed from the gas-phase reaction of NO₃ with guaiacol. A typical chromatogram is
279 presented in Fig. 4. Once the molar mass of one product is determined (by LC-QTOF-MS),
280 the corresponding peak is fragmented using three energy values (10 eV, 20 eV and 30 eV;
281 MS/MS analysis). A higher energy value leads to a greater fragmentation of the molecules
282 which allows to identify the functional groups and thus to assess the chemical structures of the
283 compounds.

284 The compounds detected in the SOAs are listed in Table 2 (major compounds, relative
285 abundance > 4 %) and Table S1 (minor compounds, relative abundance ≤ 2 %); the indicated
286 masses correspond to the [M–H] product ions. The relative abundances (expressed in %) were
287 calculated from the ratio of the sum of the chromatographic peak areas of the different
288 isomers to the total chromatographic peak area of all the peaks. This approach assumes that
289 the mass spectrometer has the same response for every detected chemical compound. The
290 main compounds observed in the SOAs are nitrated aromatic compounds (see Table 2):
291 nitromethoxybenzenes (m/z = 152, 2 isomers, 9.3%); nitrocatechol(s) (m/z = 154, 1 or 2
292 isomers (the peak width suggests the presence of two isomers, but this hypothesis could not
293 be confirmed), 18.0%); nitroguaiacols (m/z = 168, 4 isomers, 11.7%); dinitromethoxybenzene
294 (m/z = 197, 2 isomers, 7.6%); dinitrocatechols (m/z = 199, 3 isomers, 4.7%); dinitroguaiacols
295 (m/z = 213, 6 isomers, 9.0%); dimeric compounds formed via the association of 1
296 nitroguaiacol and 1 nitrocatechol (m/z = 321, 12 isomers, 5.4%) or via the association of 2
297 nitroguaiacols (m/z = 335, 5 isomers, 18.1 %), and 2 unidentified compounds (m/z = 531,

298 8.2% and $m/z = 584$, 4.3%). So, this confirms that the oxidation products formed in the
299 aerosols from the reaction of NO_3 radicals with guaiacol are both first and second generation
300 products, as suggested by the data shown in Fig. 1. However, as more than $\approx 75\%$ of the SOA
301 mass is generated after complete depletion of guaiacol, it is highly probable that the aerosol
302 products are formed through reactions in the gas-phase and/or in the condensed phase (in the
303 chamber or on the filter during the sampling). Additional experiments using lower initial
304 guaiacol concentrations would probably reduce potential reactions occurring in the condensed
305 phase. Figures S1-S8 (see supporting information) display $[\text{M-H}]^+$ product ions MS/MS
306 spectra obtained at 20 eV for the major compounds identified in the SOAs ($m/z = 152$, Fig.
307 S1; $m/z = 154$, Fig. S2; $m/z = 168$, Fig. S3; $m/z = 197$, Fig. S4; $m/z = 199$, Fig. S5; $m/z =$
308 213 , Fig. S6; $m/z = 321$, Fig. S7 and $m/z = 335$, Fig. S8). The different fragments allowed to
309 propose consistent chemical structures for the oxidation products of $\text{NO}_3 +$ guaiacol found in
310 the particle phase.

311 The minor compounds detected in the aerosols are shown in Table S1.

312 Among the major reaction products, 4-nitroguaiacol and 5-nitroguaiacol were clearly
313 identified by comparing their chromatographic retention times and their MS-MS spectra to
314 those of standards commercially available. The most abundant nitroguaiacol formed in the
315 particle phase was 4-nitroguaiacol (91.5%), in large excess compared to 5-nitroguaiacol
316 (5.4%) and 3-nitroguaiacol and/or 6-nitroguaiacol (3.1% for both; the standards of these two
317 isomers do not exist, so it was not possible to distinguish them).

318 The mechanism leading to the main oxidation products identified in the SOAs is proposed in
319 Fig. 5. It has been postulated by Atkinson et al., (1992), that the NO_3 radical initiated reaction
320 of aromatic compounds may first proceed by an ipso-addition to the OH substituent which
321 forms a six-membered transition state intermediacy. A second mechanism starts with the
322 electrophilic addition of the nitrate radical on the aromatic ring. These two ways lead to the

323 formation of nitric acid and a phenoxy radical, which then react with NO₂ to produce
324 nitroguaiacol isomers. Similarly, the formation of dinitroguaiacols and trinitroguaiacol can be
325 explained by the reaction of nitroguaiacols with NO₃ and NO₂.

326 The initial oxidation steps starting from guaiacol and going to nitromethoxybenzenes and
327 nitrocatechols are not known, as indicated in Figure 5. Since the present gas-phase chemistry
328 knowledge of aromatic compounds is not able to address these issues, we suggest that an
329 oxidation chemistry could take place in the condensed phase and produce the observed
330 nitromethoxybenzenes and nitrocatechols. Investigations of the liquid-phase guaiacol
331 oxidation would be very useful to support this assumption. In their study on gas-phase
332 reaction products of NO₃ + guaiacol, Yang et al. (2016) also reported the presence of
333 nitroguaiacols (4-nitroguaiacol and 6-nitroguaiacol; 4-nitroguaiacol being the most abundant),
334 dinitroguaiacol (4,6-dinitroguaiacol), catechol (1,2-dihydroxybenzene) and
335 nitromethoxybenzene in the products formed from the gas-phase of NO₃ reaction guaiacol.
336 They also identified catechols from the oxidation of creosol (4-methyl-guaiacol) and syringol
337 (6-methoxy-guaiacol). The formation of catechols was reported by Zhang et al. (2016) as
338 well, who studied the reaction of eugenol (4-allyl-guaiacol) and ethyl-guaiacol with NO₃
339 radicals. The mechanism leading to catechols from guaiacol and its derivatives was not
340 explained in both previous articles.

341 The formation of nitrocatechols and dinitrocatechols can then result from the reaction of NO₃
342 and NO₂ with catechol and nitrocatechols, respectively. The compounds with high molecular
343 masses ($m/z > 300$) display 2 to 3 aromatic cycles; they can be produced from the
344 combination of phenoxy radicals formed from nitroguaiacol(s) and/or nitrocatechol(s).

345 For the main identified products, one isomer was always more abundant than the others (the
346 corresponding relative abundances vary from 85 % to 99 %; see table S2).

347 The oxidation products formed in the aerosols from the gas-phase reaction of guaiacol with
348 nitrate radicals can also be compared to those identified for the reaction of guaiacol with
349 hydroxyl radicals under high NO_x conditions (Ahmad et al., 2017). The ATR-FTIR analyses
350 performed by Ahmad et al., (2017) also reveal the presence of 4-nitroguaiacol in the SOAs.
351 So, this observation suggests that the oxidation products generated in the particulate phase,
352 via the oxidation of guaiacol by NO₃ or OH/NO_x reaction, are probably similar as it has been
353 previously postulated from the comparison of the gas-particle partitioning equilibrium
354 constants ($K_{om,i}$) obtained with both oxidants.

355

356 **4. Conclusions**

357 The formation of secondary organic aerosols from the reaction of guaiacol (2-methoxyphenol)
358 with nitrate radicals has been studied in two simulation chambers. The SOAs yields have been
359 shown to be influenced by the initial guaiacol concentration, which leads to aerosol yields
360 ranging from 0.01 to 0.21. A very good agreement was observed between the experiments
361 performed in both chambers which gives confidence in the data obtained in this study. The
362 aerosols data have been fitted with the absorptive gas-particle partitioning model developed
363 by Pankow (1994a,b) and Odum et al. (1996) using the one-product model.

364 Aerosol organic carbon concentration is typically 5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in many environments, though it
365 can occasionally rise to 50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ or more in highly polluted areas. Extrapolating to a particle
366 loading of 5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ from the yield data (Fig. 3) gives a 2% SOA yield. Based on this result,
367 one can infer that the contribution of the reaction between guaiacol and NO₃ radicals to SOAs
368 production under atmospheric conditions is probably relatively minor. However, in polluted
369 areas this reaction can be an important source of secondary aerosols.

370 ESI-LC-QToF-MS/MS analyses were performed to characterize the chemical composition of
371 the aerosols. Nitro-aromatics compounds were identified as the main oxidation products,

372 confirming previous studies (Yang et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2016) on the products formed
373 from the gas-phase reaction of NO₃ radicals with guaiacol derivatives.

374 A well-established tracer for primary biomass burning aerosols (BBA) is levoglucosan (1,6-
375 anhydro-β-anhydroglucose), which originates from the pyrolysis of cellulose or
376 hemicelluloses (Simoneit et al., 2002). Several nitro-aromatic compounds were detected in
377 urban aerosols, and nitrocatechols as well as nitroguaiacols are recognized to be suitable
378 tracers for secondary BBA (Iinuma et al., 2010; Kitanovsky et al., 2012). Further research
379 efforts on the reactivity of these compounds would allow to measure their rate constants with
380 the main oxidants and to determine the corresponding lifetimes. To our knowledge, only a
381 few data are available in the literature concerning the atmospheric reactivity of nitro-
382 aromatics (Bejan et al., 2007; 2015).

383

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386 Atmosphere) funded by the French National Research Agency (ANR-11-LABX-0005-01) and
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388 Ministry of Higher Education and Research and the European Regional Development Fund.

389

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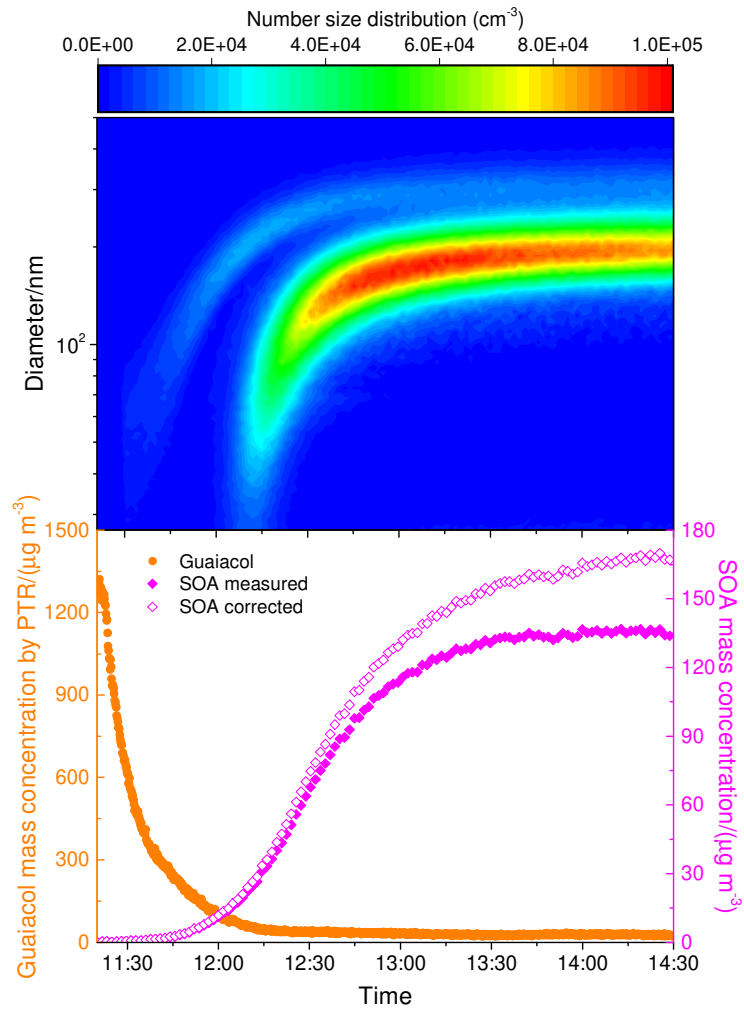
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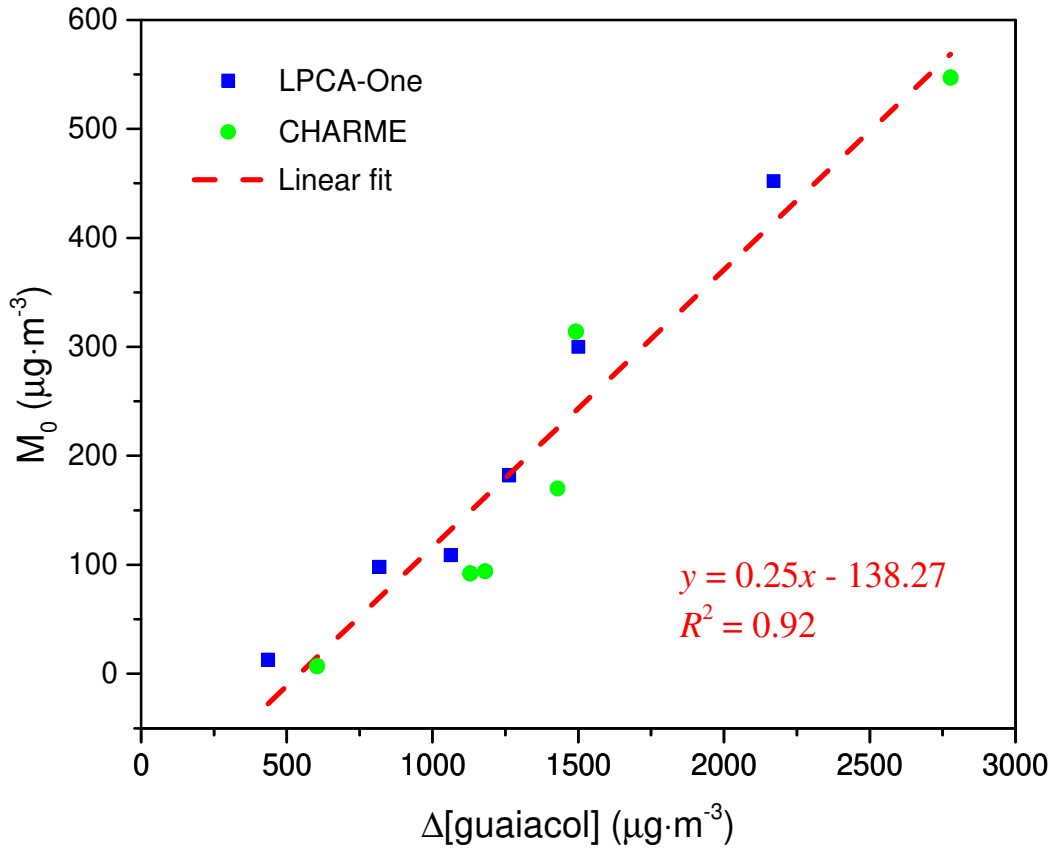
1 Fig. 1. Typical concentration-time profiles obtained for guaiacol (PTR-ToF-MS) and SOAs
2 (SMPS; measured and corrected for wall losses). Experiment guaiacol #10 (initial mixing
3 ratios: guaiacol (276 ppb; $1429 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$); NO_2 (750 ppb) and O_3 (500 ppb).



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7 Fig. 2. Aerosol growth curve: SOA mass concentration (M_0) against the reacted guaiacol
8 concentration ($\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$) measured at the end of the experiments. Each data point
9 represents a separate experiment.

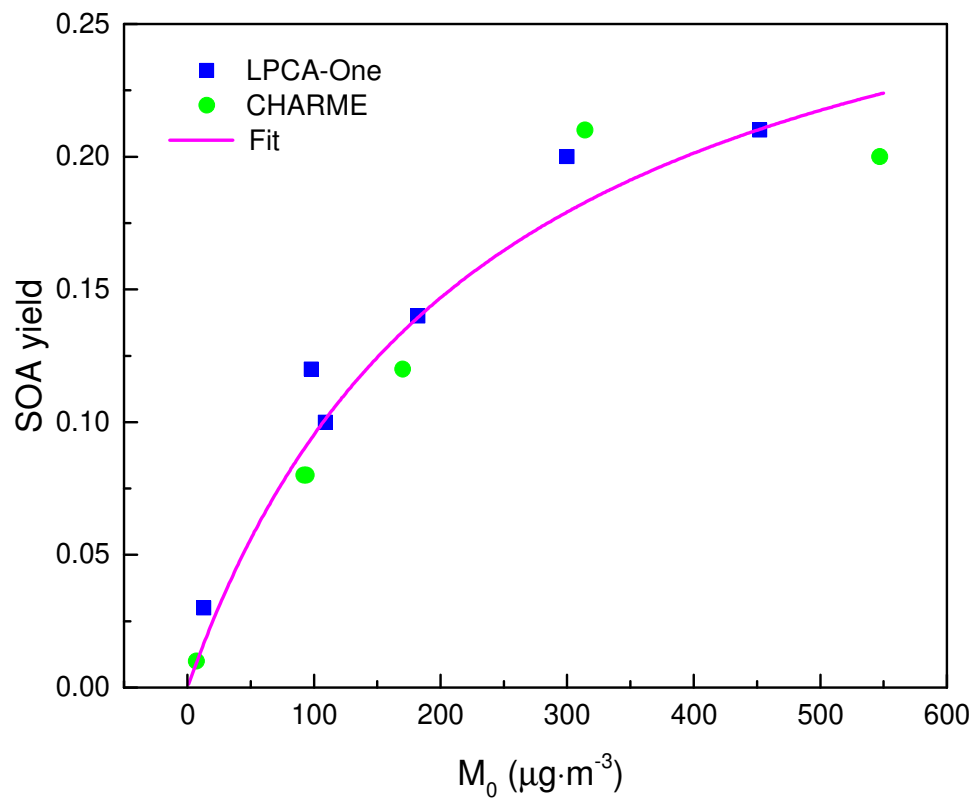
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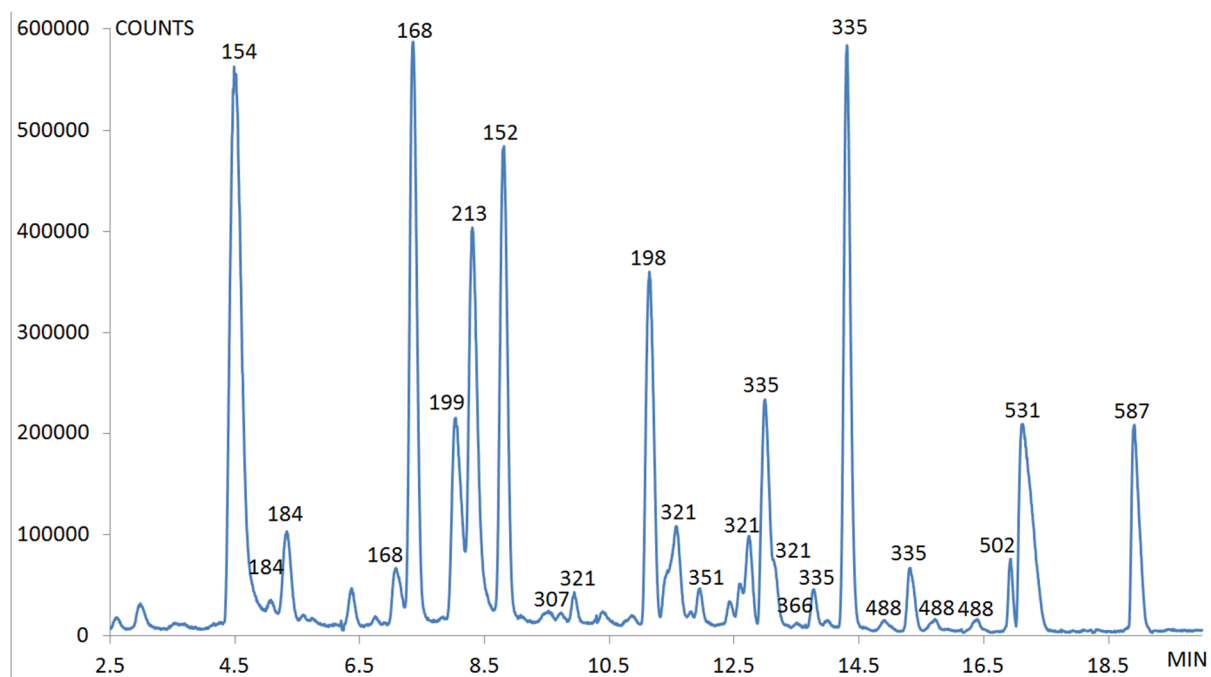
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13 Fig. 3. Yield curve (SOA yield Y versus the organic aerosol mass formed M_0) for
14 guaiacol/ NO_3 experiments in LPCA-One (blue squares) and in CHARME (green circles). The
15 line represents the best fit to the data considering one semi-volatile major product. The fitting
16 parameters used are $\alpha = 0.32 \pm 0.04$ and $K_{\text{om}} = (4.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \mu\text{g}^{-1}$.
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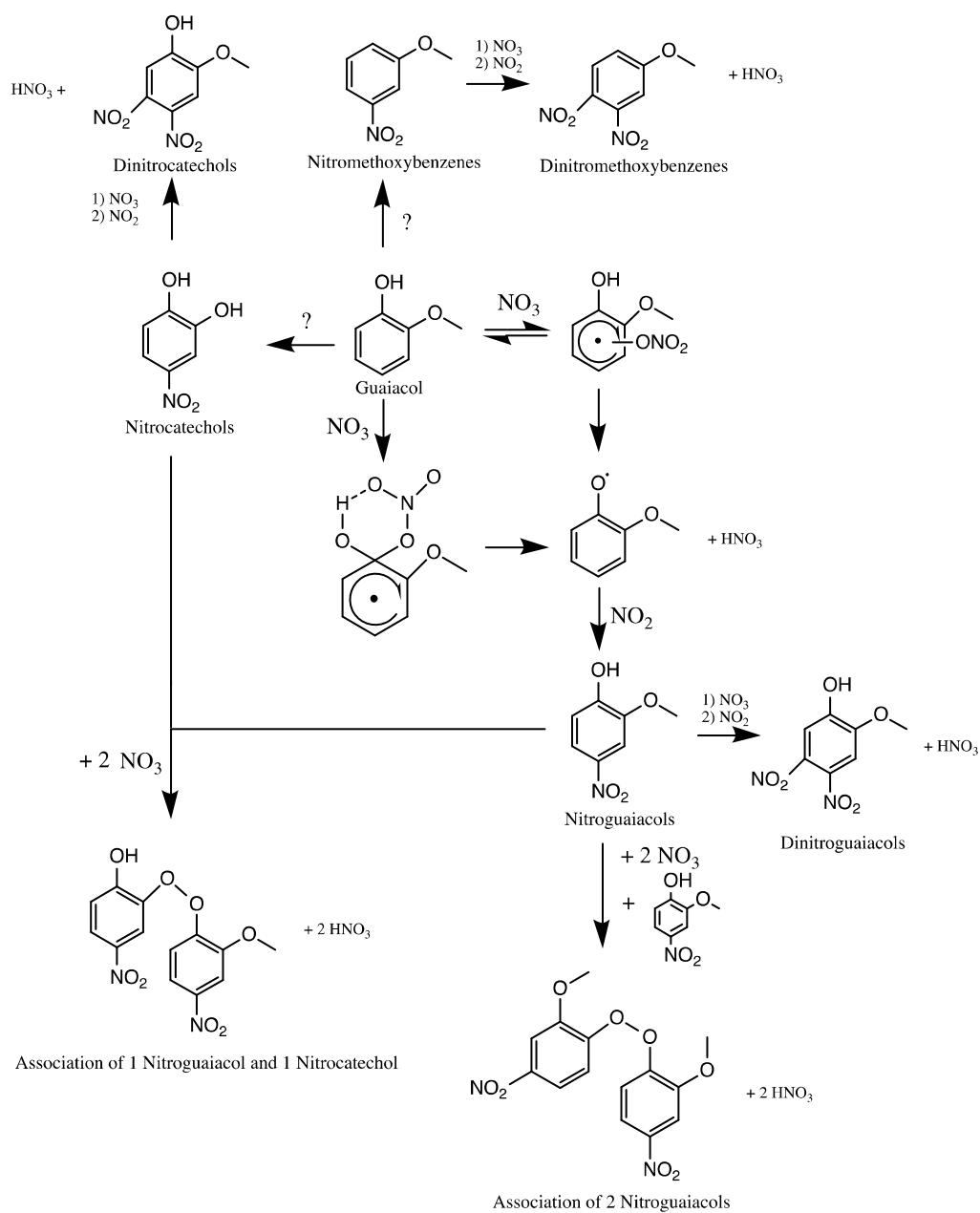
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19 Fig. 4. Chromatogram (ESI-LC-QToF-MS/MS analysis) of the SOAs formed from the gas-
20 phase reaction of guaiacol (2-methoxyphenol) with NO₃ radicals. The compounds
21 corresponding to the labelled peaks are displayed in table 2. The indicated masses correspond
22 to the [M-H]⁺ product ions.



23
24
25

26 Fig.5. Detailed mechanism leading to the main products observed in the SOAs formed from
 27 the gas-phase reaction of guaiacol (2-methoxyphenol) with NO_3 radicals.



28

1 **Table 1.** Experimental conditions and results.

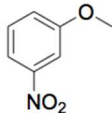
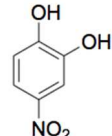
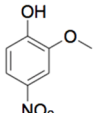
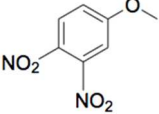
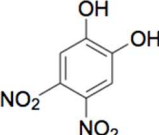
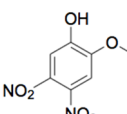
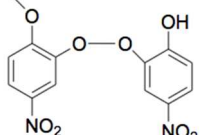
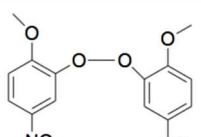
Expt.	[guaiacol] ₀ ^a (ppb)	NO ₃ formation		Δ[guaiacol] ^b (μg m ⁻³)	M ₀ ^c (μg m ⁻³)	Y ^d
		[NO ₂] ₀	[O ₃] ₀			
		(ppb)	(ppb)			
In LPCA-ONE						
guaiacol #1	84	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		436	13	0.03
guaiacol #2	158	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		818	98	0.12
guaiacol #3	206	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		1063	109	0.10
guaiacol #4	244	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		1263	182	0.14
guaiacol #5	290	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		1501	300	0.20
guaiacol #6	420	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		2171	452	0.21
In CHARME						
guaiacol #7	117	N ₂ O ₅ decomposition		604	7	0.01
guaiacol #8	218	785 ^e	896 ^f	1130	92	0.08
guaiacol #9	228	535 ^e	620 ^f	1181	94	0.08
guaiacol #10	276	750 ^g	500 ^h	1429	170	0.12
guaiacol #11	288	1239 ^e	798 ^f	1492	314	0.21
guaiacol #12	537	1500 ^g	1000 ^h	2778	547	0.20

2

3 ^aInitial guaiacol volume ratio.

- 4 ^dReacted guaiacol concentration (guaiacol was totally consumed in all experiments, so the reacted
5 concentrations $\Delta[\text{guaiacol}]$ correspond to $[\text{guaiacol}]_0$).
- 6 ^eOrganic aerosol mass concentration (corrected for wall losses and assuming a particle density of 1.4).
- 7 ^dOverall SOA yield (Y) calculated as the ratio of M_0 to the total reacted guaiacol concentration.
- 8 ^eInitial NO_2 volume ratio measured in the chamber (chemiluminescence NO_x analyser).
- 9 ^fInitial O_3 volume ratio measured in the chamber (photometric O_3 analyser).
- 10 ^gInitial injected NO_2 volume ratio.
- 11 ^hInitial injected O_3 volume ratio.
- 12

13 **Table 2.** Major compounds observed in the SOAs (ESI-LC-QToF-MS/MS analyses) formed
 14 from the gas-phase reaction of guaiacol (2-methoxyphenol) with NO₃ radicals. The main
 15 fragments obtained by MS/MS analyses (see Fig. S1-S8 in supporting information) and the
 16 relative abundances (R, in %) are also indicated.

Molecular ion ^a	Main fragments	Brut Formula	Name ^e	Structure ^f	R (%) ^g
152	46 [NO ₂] ⁻ 93 [C ₆ H ₅ O] ⁻ 122 [C ₇ H ₆ O ₂] ⁻	C ₇ H ₆ NO ₃ ^d	Nitromethoxybenzene ²		9.3
154	69 [C ₃ HO ₂] ⁻ 95 [C ₅ H ₃ O ₂] ⁻ 123 [C ₆ H ₃ O ₃] ⁻	C ₆ H ₄ NO ₄ ^d	Nitrocatechol ¹⁻²		18.0
168	95 [C ₅ H ₃ O ₂] ⁻ 123 [C ₆ H ₃ O ₃] ⁻ 153 [C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄] ⁻	C ₇ H ₆ NO ₄ ^b	Nitroguaiacol ⁴		11.7
197	76 [C ₅ H ₂ N] ⁻ 109 [CH ₅ N ₂ O ₄] ⁻ 123 [C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂] ⁻	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O ₅ ^c	Dinitromethoxybenzene ²		7.6
199	67 [C ₄ H ₃ O] ⁻ 95 [C ₅ H ₃ O ₂] ⁻ 153 [C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄] ⁻	C ₆ H ₃ N ₂ O ₆ ^b	Dinitrocatechol ³		4.7
213	66 [C ₃ NO] ⁻ 78 [C ₅ H ₂ O] ⁻ 198 [C ₆ H ₂ N ₂ O ₆] ⁻	C ₇ H ₅ N ₂ O ₆ ^b	Dinitroguaiacol ⁶		9.0
321	153 [C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄] ⁻ 168 [C ₇ H ₆ NO ₄] ⁻ 306 [C ₁₂ H ₆ N ₂ O ₈] ⁻	C ₁₃ H ₉ N ₂ O ₈ ^b	Association of 1 nitroguaiacol and 1 nitrocatechol ¹²		5.4
335	153 [C ₆ H ₃ NO ₄] ⁻ 168 [C ₇ H ₆ NO ₄] ⁻ 320 [C ₁₆ H ₆ N ₃ O ₅] ⁻	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N ₂ O ₈ ^b	Association of 2 nitroguaiacols ⁵		18.1

531	-	-	-	-	8.2
587	-	-	-	-	4.3

18 ^aThe indicated masses correspond to the [M–H] product ions.

19 ^bProbability given by the software between 98 and 100 %.

20 ^cProbability given by the software between 90 and 97 %.

21 ^dProbability given by the software between 70 and 89%.

22 ^eNumber of detected isomers.

23 ^fThe drawn structure correspond to one isomer only.

24 ^gThe relative abundances (in %) were calculated from the ratio of the sum of the chromatographic

25 areas of the different isomers to the total chromatographic area of all the peaks.