

Direct Detection of Atmospheric Atomic Bromine Leading to Mercury & Ozone Depletion

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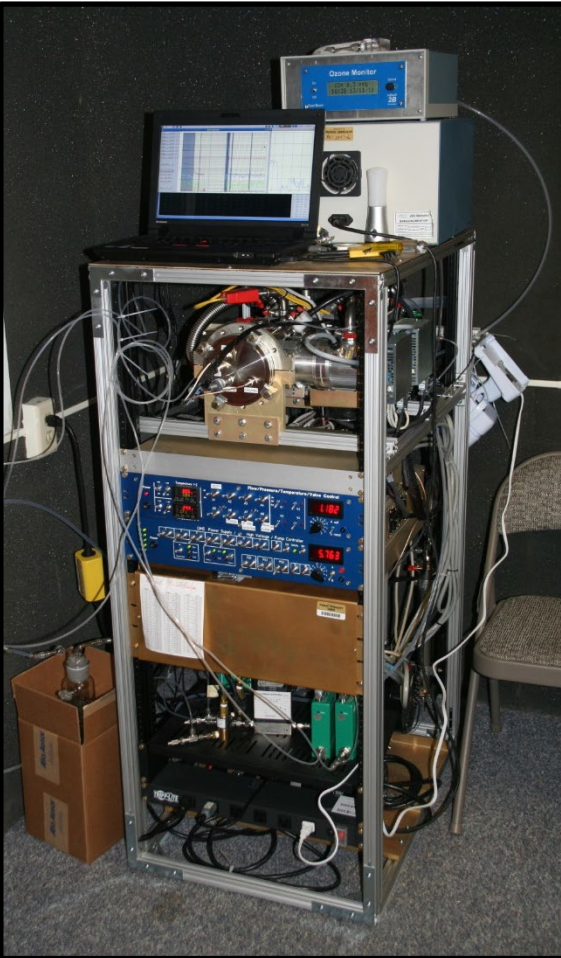
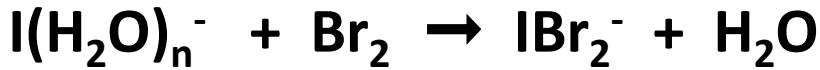
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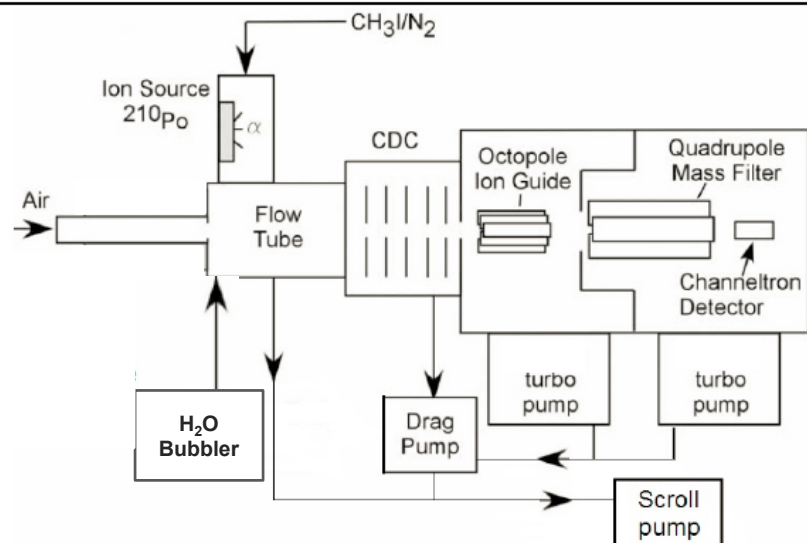
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Sub-sample center of high-flow inlet designed to minimize wall losses



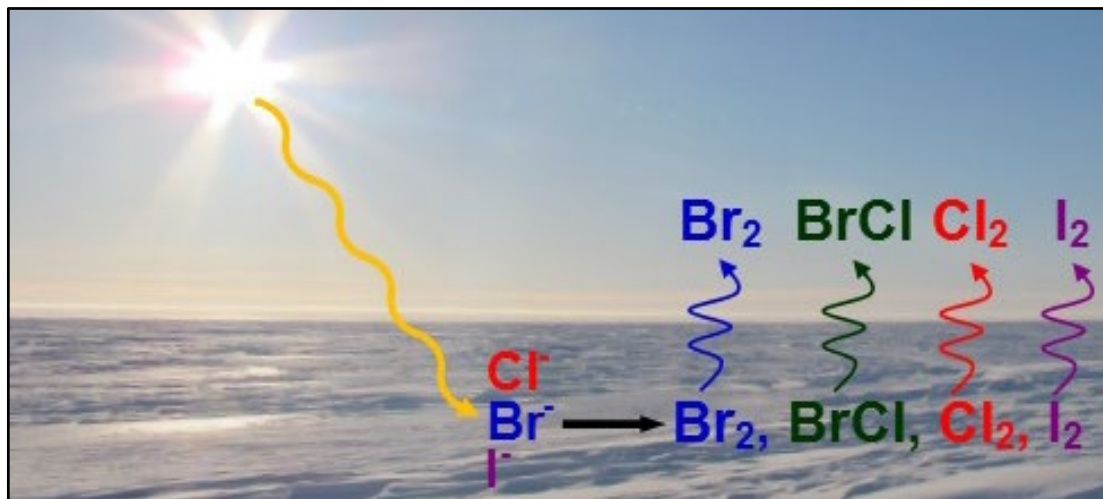
- **<1 ppt** limits of detection (LOD) for Br_2 , BrO^\bullet , HOBr , Cl_2 , BrCl , ClNO_2 , N_2O_5 , HO_2NO_2 , **ClO^\bullet , Br^\bullet**
 - **<1 ppt** LOD for **I_2** using SF_6^-
 - Isotope ratios used to confirm ion identity, when possible
- A schematic diagram of a mass spectrometer. It shows a horizontal section with a 'Quadrupole Mass Filter' consisting of four parallel rods. To the right of the filter is a 'Channeltron Detector' represented by a small rectangle. An arrow points from the detector back towards the filter. The entire diagram is enclosed in a rectangular box.
- Automated field calibration using Br_2 , Cl_2 , and I_2 permeation sources

Arctic Measurements: Snowpack

Photochemical Production of Br_2 , BrCl , Cl_2 , & I_2

Both natural sunlight & artificial light (solar simulator) snowpack experiments

Utqiagvik, AK
Feb. 2014



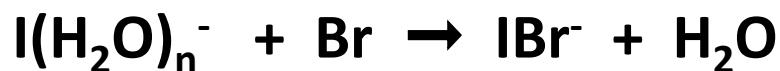
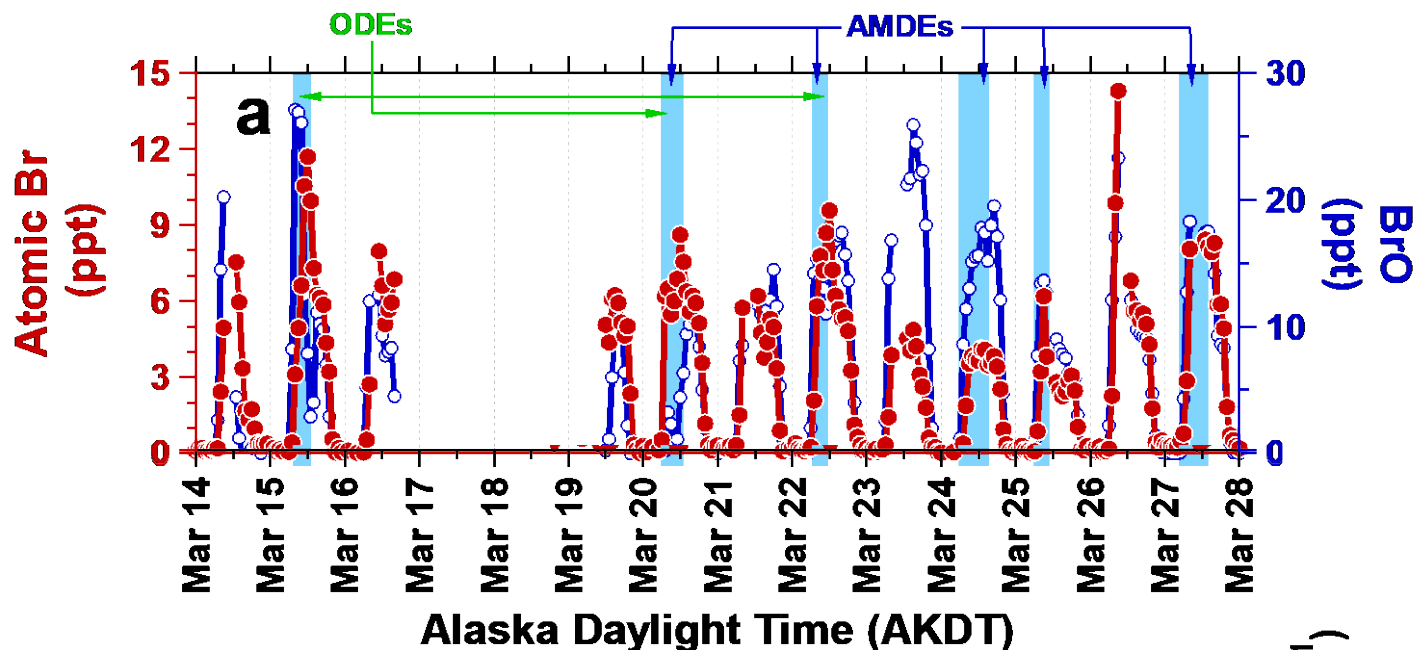
- **Upon irradiation, Arctic snowpack produces molecular halogens (Br_2 , BrCl , Cl_2 , and I_2)**
 - Consistent with previous Br_2 observations (Pratt et al., 2013, *Nature Geosc.*) and lab-based ice flow tube experiments (Halfacre et al., 2019, *ACP*)
- **Quantitation of Br_2 and Cl_2 snowpack production rates** (for model inputs) via above-snowpack, natural sunlight vertical profile measurements

Custard, Raso, Shepson, Staebler, & Pratt*. 2017, *ACS Earth & Space Chem.*, 1(3), 142-151,
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsearthspacechem.7b00014>

Raso, Custard, May, Tanner, Newburn, Walker, Moore, Huey, Alexander, Shepson, & Pratt*. 2017, *Proceed. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 114(38), 10053-10058, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1702803114>

Direct Measurement of Ambient Atomic Br! **M**

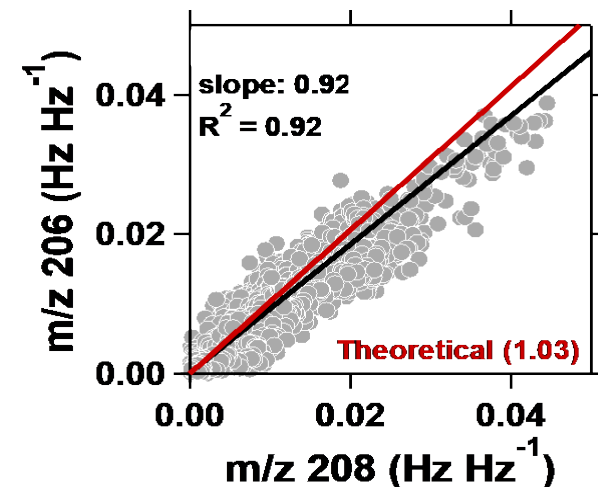
Utqiagvik, AK, Mar. 2012



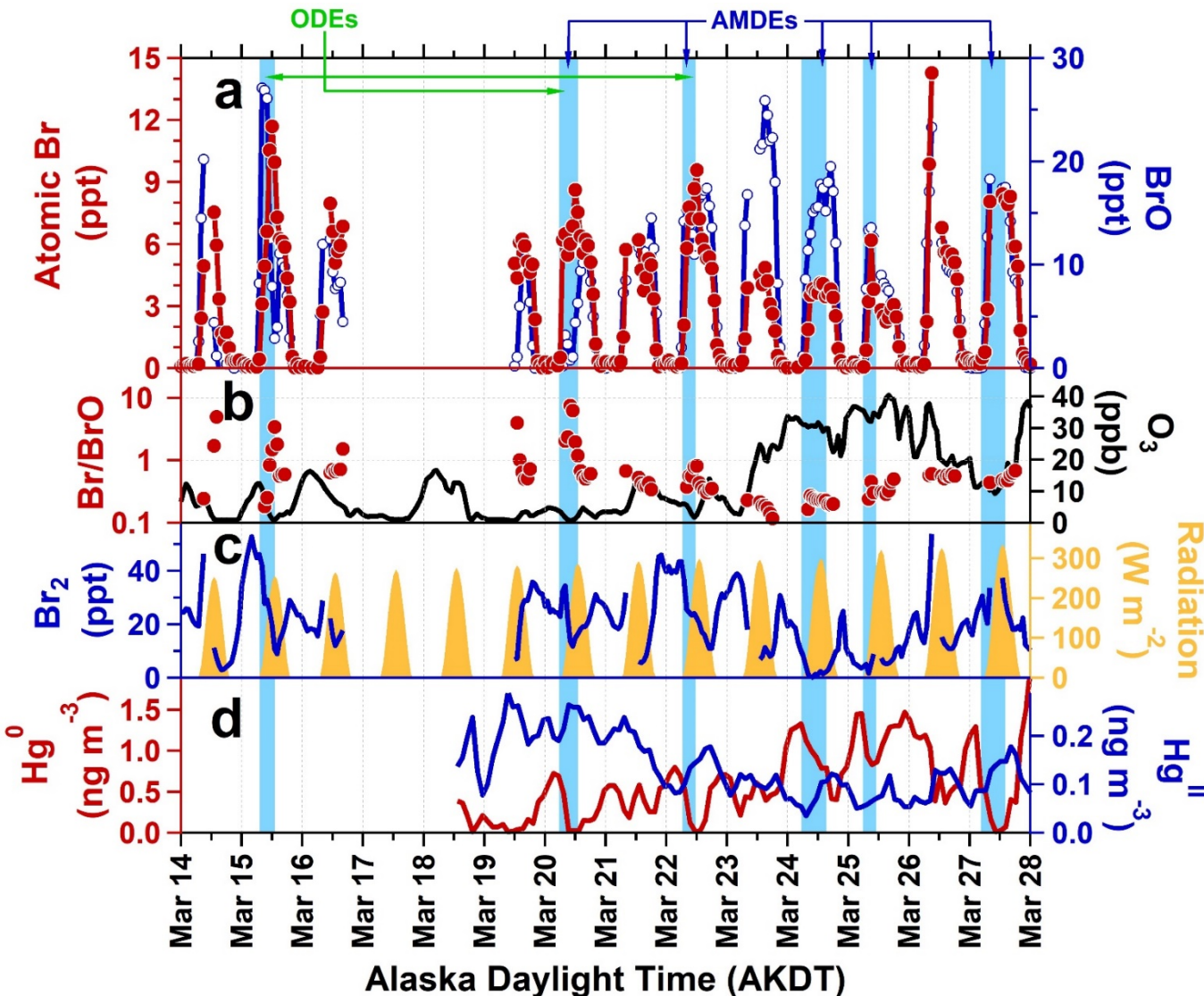
First CIMS measurement of Br,
monitored at m/z 206 (I^{79}Br^-):

3σ LOD 2.5 ppt (1 min), 0.8 ppt (10 min)

Detailed calibrations
& interference checks



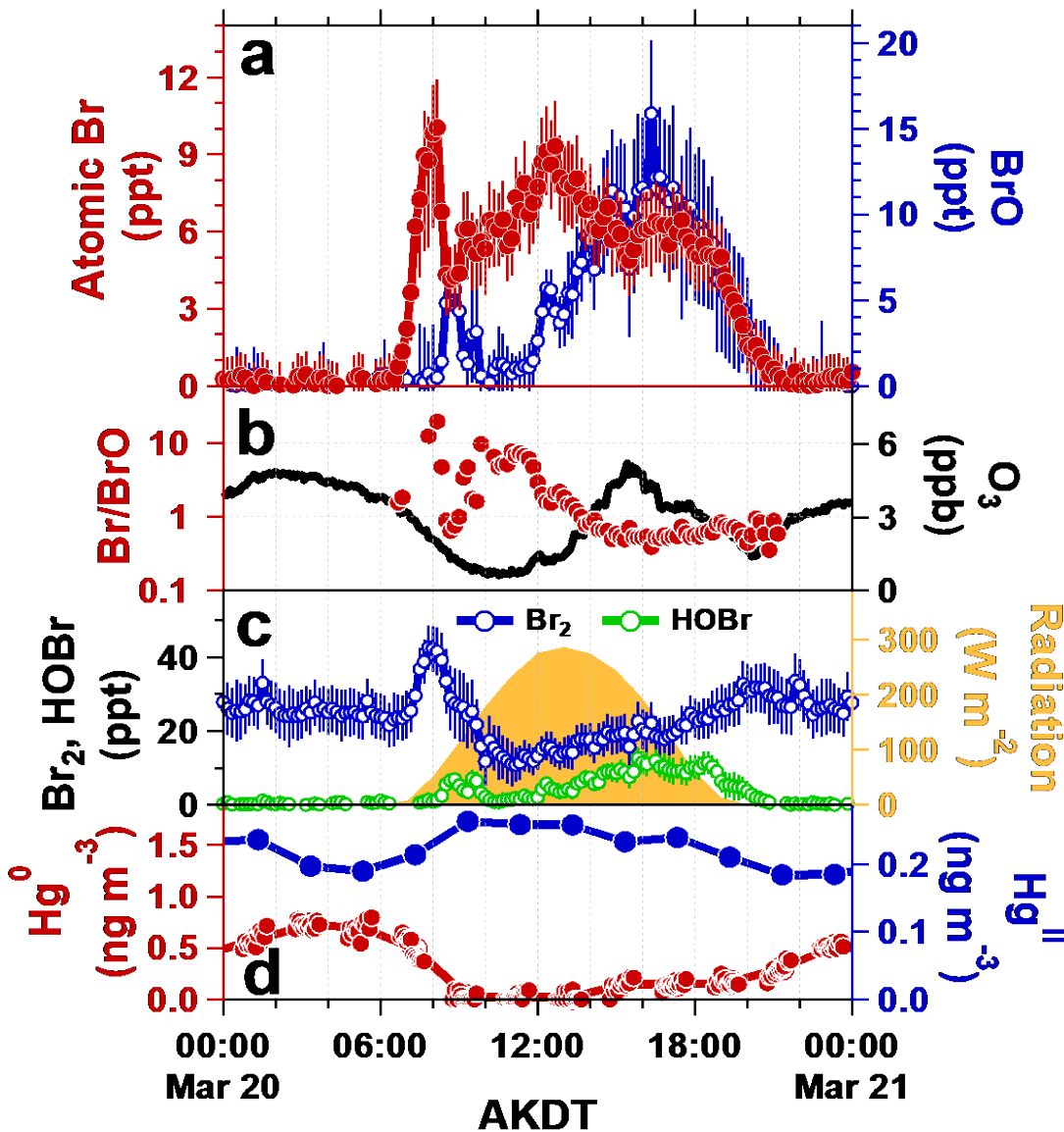
Comprehensive Suite of Bromine Measurements with Mercury and Ozone



Br/BrO observed from 0.1-7.5, varying with [O₃]

Hg⁰ depletion coincident with Hg^{II} production

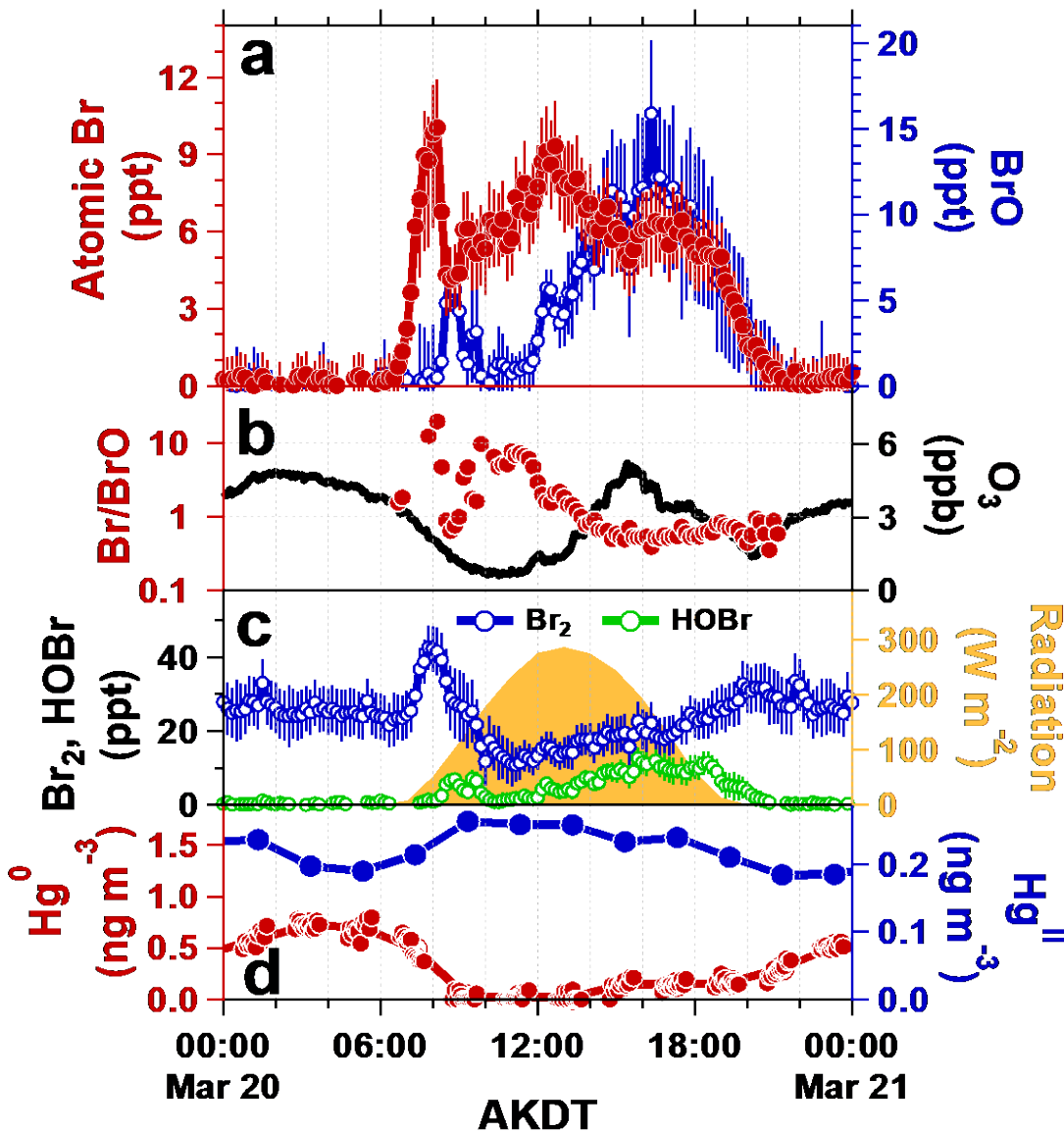
Transition from Br \rightarrow BrO



Diurnal profile of bromine chemistry:

- Snowpack Br₂ production upon sunrise
- Br₂ photolysis produces Br[•], resulting in ↓Hg⁰ and ↑Hg^{II}
- Increasing solar radiation reduces [Br₂] via photolysis, despite ongoing snowpack production
- Afternoon mixing event increases [O₃] and therefore ↑BrO and ↑HOBr

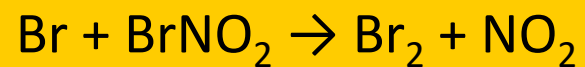
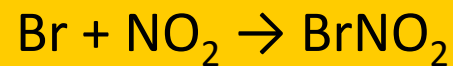
Transition from Br → BrO



Transition from Br → BrO with increase in O₃, due to increased vertical mixing in afternoon

Explanation of previous observation of Hg⁰ depletion without BrO:

Br₂ recycling through BrNO₂ (rather than BrO & HOBr) from snowpack NO₂ emissions:



Quantitative Loss of O_3 and Hg^0



- Measured O_3 loss rate and Hg^0 lifetime in agreement with calculations using measured $[\text{Br}^\cdot]$, proving Br^\cdot as the main oxidant
- Snowpack Br_2 is needed for near-surface Br^\cdot production; Br^\cdot cannot be predicted based on BrO^\cdot alone.
- Provides support for current laboratory-based knowledge of Hg^0 oxidation kinetics and global Hg modeling

