



## **Observation of NO<sub>3</sub> radicals by LP-DOAS during CAREBEIJING 2014**

Xue Lu (1,2), Min Qin (1), Pinhua Xie (1,3), Jun Duan (1), Wu Fang (1), Jianguo Liu (1,3), Wenqing Liu (1,3)

(1) Key Lab. of Environmental Optics and Technology, Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China; (2) Science Island Branch of Graduate School, University of Science and Technology of China, (3) School of Environmental Science and Optoelectronic Technology, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

NO<sub>3</sub> radical is a significant species during night, affecting the formation of secondary organic aerosol (SOA) in night. It is also the most pivotal oxidation in night, involved in the removal process of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs, which is directly related to atmosphere cleanliness. During the CAREBEIJING field campaign (June 5 - July 10, 2014), NO<sub>3</sub> radical was measured with a long path differential optical absorption spectroscopy (LP-DOAS) at Wangdu Site (38.68°N; 115.18°E) in the north of China. In this poster, the principle and fitting analyses of LPDOAS were presented; a retrieval example and a time series of NO<sub>3</sub> radicals' concentration with good continuity were showed. The detection limit ( $1\sigma$ ) of NO<sub>3</sub> with 3.4km optical path is 3.4ppt. The observed mean NO<sub>3</sub> mixing ratios were 21 ppt. Under the assumption of steady state, the NO<sub>3</sub> production rates were calculated averaging at 1.013ppb/h. The calculated NO<sub>3</sub> lifetime has an average of 102.6 s. The correlation between the NO<sub>3</sub> mixing ratio and its production rates is about 0.78, which indicates the importance of direct sinks. However, the slope of the logarithmic correlation between NO<sub>3</sub> lifetime and NO<sub>2</sub> mixing ratio is -0.44, revealing the removal of NO<sub>3</sub> is not strongly dependent on the indirect loss process herein.