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## Vapor pressures of substituted naphthalenes derived from diffusion-controlled evaporation rates of single particles levitated in an electrodynamic balance.

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The partitioning of compounds between the aerosol and gas phase is essential for the formation and fate of secondary organic aerosol. To predict atmospheric partitioning based on explicit models for gas phase chemistry, saturation vapor pressures of the relevant compounds need to be estimated. The further development of such models requires reliable data sets of saturation vapor pressures. Often, vapor pressures of semi-volatile and low volatile compounds reported in the literature differ by several orders of magnitude between measurement techniques [1,2].

Recently, a debate evolved concerning the saturation vapor pressures of substituted naphthalenes with differences in saturation vapor pressure of up to 4 orders of magnitude between measurements using a Knudsen effusion mass spectrometer setup and predictions using quantum chemistry calculations (COSMOtherm) [3-5]. Here, we will report and discuss pure compound saturation vapor pressures and enthalpies of vaporization for 2-naphtol, 1,3-dihydroxynaphthalene and 2,3-dihydroxynaphtalene derived from measuring diffusion-controlled evaporation rates of single particles levitated in an electrodynamic balance.

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