Aqueous Atmospheric Chemistry of Mercury.

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Abstract:

TD3: The mobility of mercury in the atmosphere is studied. Its mobility is dependent on the chemical form in which it is present. The predominant vapor species can be transported over long distances due to its volatility. Oxidation experiments on mercury are described. Photochemically induced reduction of divalent mercury is studied. Results of these experiments indicate that monovalent mercury, if formed in cloud or rain water, will be rapidly oxidized by ozone or radicals. Experimental results confirm the presence of a very fast reaction between elemental mercury and ozone. In Stockholm Univ., Nordic Symposium on Atmospheric Chemistry 4 p (See N90-26403 20-45).