

Climate Cooling by Interaction of Natural (A) or Artificial (B) Loess Dust with Tropospheric Methane

commercial correspondence to
Ernst Ries
Ries Consulting GmbH & Co. Betriebs KG
Juliusstraße 12
D 36154 Hosenfeld
e-mail: info@ries-consulting.de
Telefax: 0049-6650-634

Franz D. Oeste*
gM-Ingenieurbüro, Tannenweg 2, 35274 Marburg

Poster presented at the GeoLeipzig 2004, Joint Conference of the German Geological Society (DGG)
and the Society for Geo-Sciences (GGW), 29th September -1st October 2004, Leipzig, Germany

* scientific correspondence to
gM-Ingenieurbüro
Tannenweg 2
D 35274 Kirchhain
e-mail: oeste@gaiamimetics.de
Telefax: 0049-6422-922724

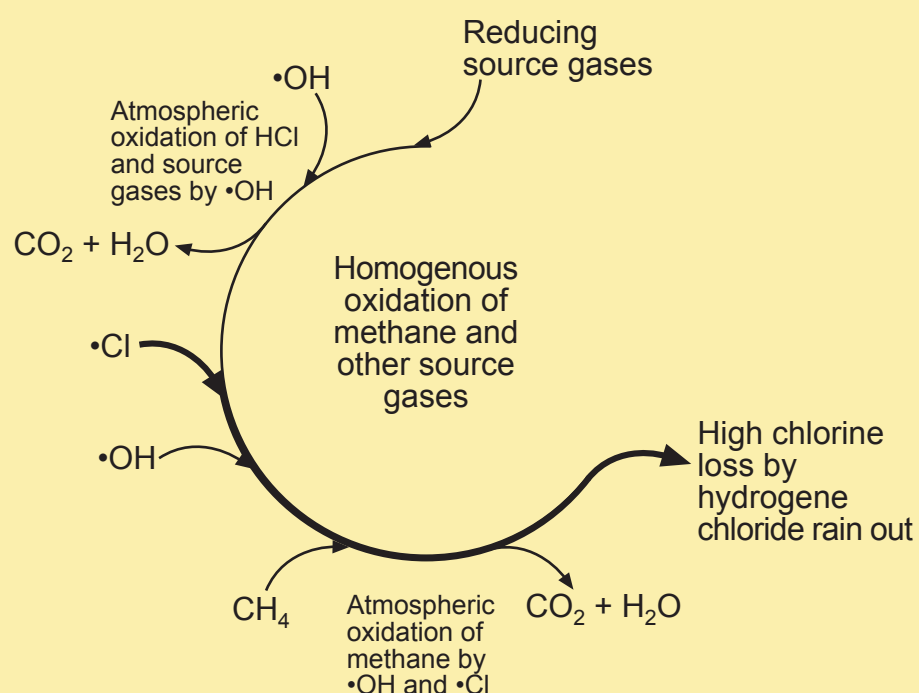
- Modelling the surface reactivity of loess dust (LD) particles: The experimental results disclose the photo-decomposition of ferric salts □ by sunlight radiation to ferro compounds and oxidants. □
- The oxidant products of the chloro- and nitrate-salt photo decomposition are chlorine- and NO_x - radicals.□
- The whole course of tropospheric chemical reactions (List 1) designate LD as a strong oxidation catalyst.□
- Deducing from this findings and the now wellknown changes of tropospheric compositions during the last glacial, the tropospheric □ oxidant-methane interactions taking place may be divided into two principal conditions: The low LD content interglacial □ oxidant-methane interaction (Picture 1) and the high LD content glacial oxidant-methane interaction (Picture 2). □
- Artificial LD, generated by metal organyl additives to ship- and aircraft fuel may be some orders more active than natural LD (Picture 3).

Attachments

Picture 1

Characteristic data of troposphere with low LD content

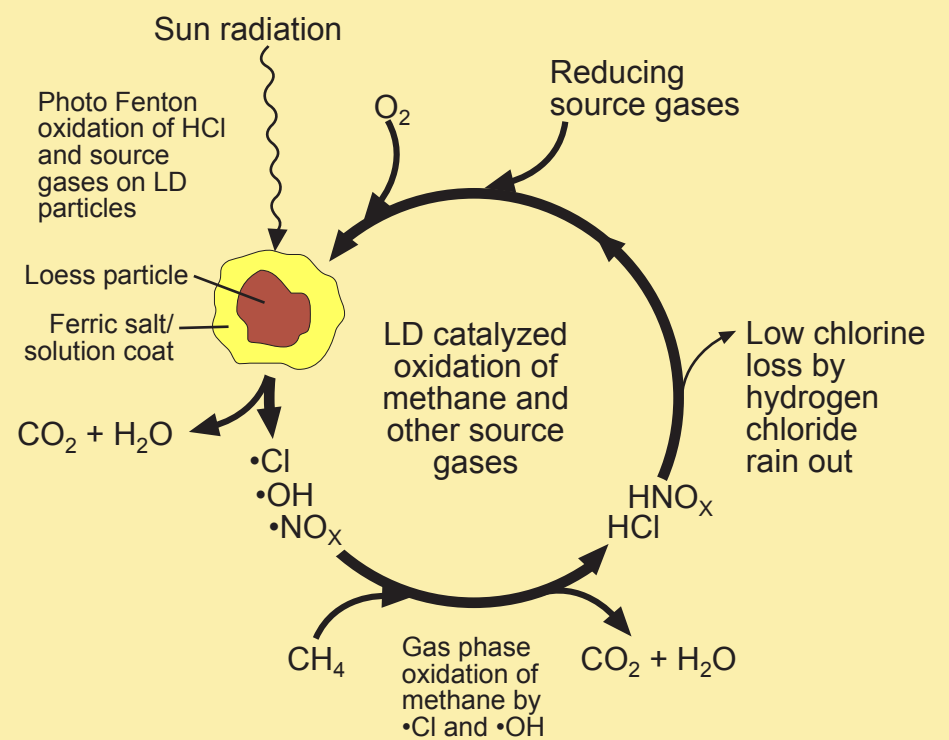
- low •Cl content
- low •OH content
- high methane content
- high content of reducing source gases
- high CO_2 content
- high temperature



Picture 2

Characteristic data of troposphere with high LD content

- elevated •Cl content
- elevated •OH content
- low methane content
- low content of reducing source gases
- low CO_2 content
- low temperature



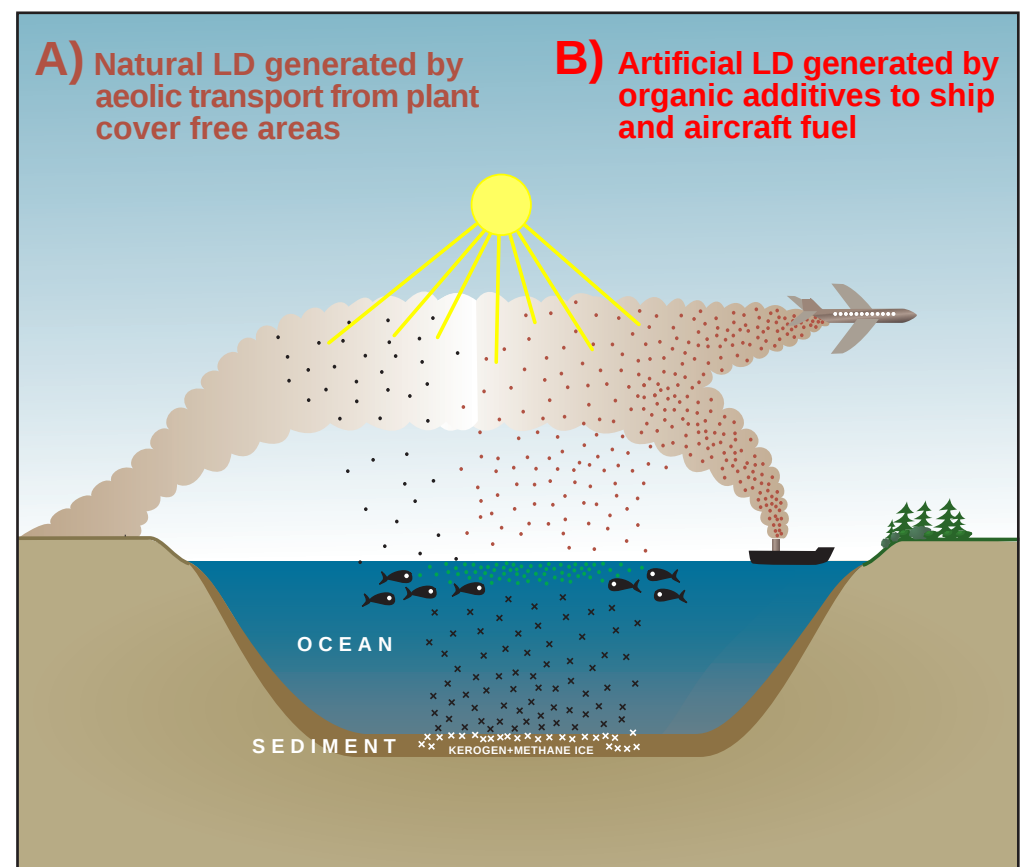
List 1

Possible Chemical Reactions within the Photo Fenton Process on Tropospheric LD Particles

Reactions 3 - 7 and 12 to 17 are deduced from the experimental results;
Reactions 1, 2 and 8 - 11 are well known from literature

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| 1) □ $\text{HNO}_{x(\text{gas})} + \text{nH}_2\text{O}_{(\text{LD})}$ □ | night only → | $\text{NO}_x^-(\text{Aerosol}) + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{LD})$ |
| 2) □ $\text{HHal}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{nH}_2\text{O}_{(\text{LD})}$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Hal}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{LD})$ |
| 3) □ $\text{Fe(III)}^+(\text{LD}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{LD})$ □ | day only → | $\text{Fe(II)}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{Cl-Radical}_{(\text{gas})}$ |
| 4) □ $\text{Fe(III)}^+(\text{LD}) + \text{Br}^-(\text{LD})$ □ | day only → | $\text{Fe(II)}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{Br-Radical}_{(\text{gas})}$ |
| 5) □ $\text{Fe(III)}^+(\text{LD}) + \text{NO}_3^-(\text{LD})$ □ | day only → | $\text{Fe(II)}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{NO}_x\text{-Radical}_{(\text{gas})}$ |
| 6) □ $\text{Fe(III)}^+(\text{LD}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{LD})$ □ | day only → | $\text{Fe(II)}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{HSO}_4\text{-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} (??)$ |
| 7) □ $\text{Fe(III)}^+(\text{LD}) + \text{F}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ □ | day only → | $\text{Fe(II)}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{HF} + \text{OH-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} (??)$ |
| 8) □ $\text{O}_{2(\text{gas})} + \text{Hydroquinone}_{(\text{LD})}$ □ | night or day → | $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{LD}) + \text{Quinone}_{(\text{LD})}$ |
| 9) □ $\text{Quinone}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{LD}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{LD})}$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Hydroquinone}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{LD})$ |
| 10) □ $\text{O}_2 + \text{TiO}_2(\text{LD}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ □ | day only → | $\text{TiO}_2(\text{LD}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{LD})$ |
| 11) □ $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{LD}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{LD})$ (the classic Fenton reaction) | night or day → | $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{LD}) + \text{OH-Rad.}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{OH}^-(\text{LD})$ □ |
| 12) □ $\text{Cl}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{OH-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{H}^+(\text{LD})$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Cl-Radical}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{LD})}$ |
| 13) □ $\text{Br}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{OH-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{H}^+(\text{LD})$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Br-Radical}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{LD})}$ |
| 14) □ $\text{Cl}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{NO}_x\text{-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{H}^+(\text{LD})$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Cl-Radical}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{HNO}_x(\text{LD})$ |
| 15) □ $\text{Br}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{NO}_x\text{-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{H}^+(\text{LD})$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Br-Radical}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{HNO}_x(\text{LD})$ |
| 16) □ $\text{Cl}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{HSO}_4\text{-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{H}^+(\text{LD})$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Cl-Radical}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{LD}) (??)$ |
| 17) □ $\text{Br}^-(\text{LD}) + \text{HSO}_4\text{-Radical}_{(\text{LD})} + \text{H}^+(\text{LD})$ □ | night or day → | $\text{Br-Radical}_{(\text{gas})} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{LD}) (??)$ |

Picture 3



Design by byteBAU® www.bytebau.de