

Nitric Acid (HNO_3): Colorless liquid, forming in moist air, characteristic choking odor. In the presence of traces of oxides it attacks virtually all base metals (except Al and Cr). Boiling point 83°C . Miscible with water, reacts violently with alcohol, turpentine, charcoal and organic refuse. Used for the manufacture of nitrates and nitro compounds for fertilizers, dye intermediates, explosives, and many organic chemicals.

Nitric Oxide (NO): Colorless gas, rapidly forms NO_2 when in contact with air at high concentration, which is highly poisonous (see NO_2). Boiling point -152°C . Used in the manufacture of nitric acid, bleaching of rayon, and as a stabilizer for propylene, methyl ether, etc.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2): Reddish-brown gas, with irritating odor. Deadly poison. Actually at high concentration in equilibrium with its colorless dimer N_2O_4 (nitrogen tetroxide) and liquid below 21.3°C . Used as intermediate in nitric and sulfuric acid production.

HNO_3 : See nitric acid.

NO : See nitric oxide.

NO_2 : See nitrogen dioxide.

NO_3^- : See nitrate ion.

Non-Linear Model: A model in which processes are not simulated by first-order relationships.

Nucleation: In meteorology, the initiation of either of the phase changes from water vapor to liquid water, or from liquid water to ice.

OH^- : The hydroxyl ion; the negative ion of bases. The concentration of hydroxyl ions in solution determines the alkalinity.