



# An Investigation of Convective Transport Efficiency Using TOGA data and other species observed during DC3



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## Trace Organic Gas Analyzer (TOGA)

- Fast online GC/MS VOC measurement
- Up to 53 different VOCs
- High sensitivity: detection limits of NMHCs & OVOCs to ppt, many halocarbons to sub-ppt
- 35-s integrated measurements every 2 min
- Altitude independent 0 - 50,000 feet

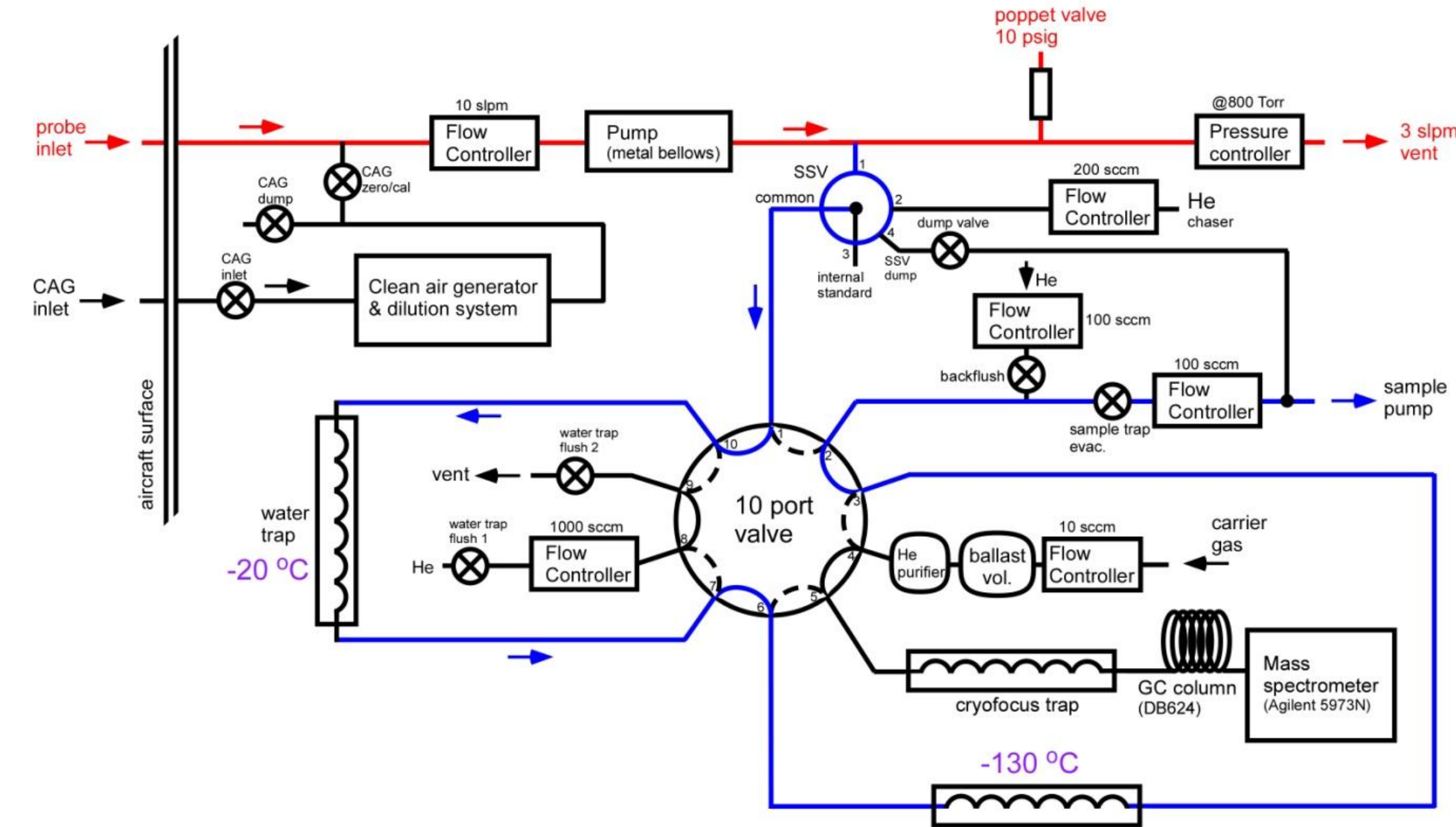


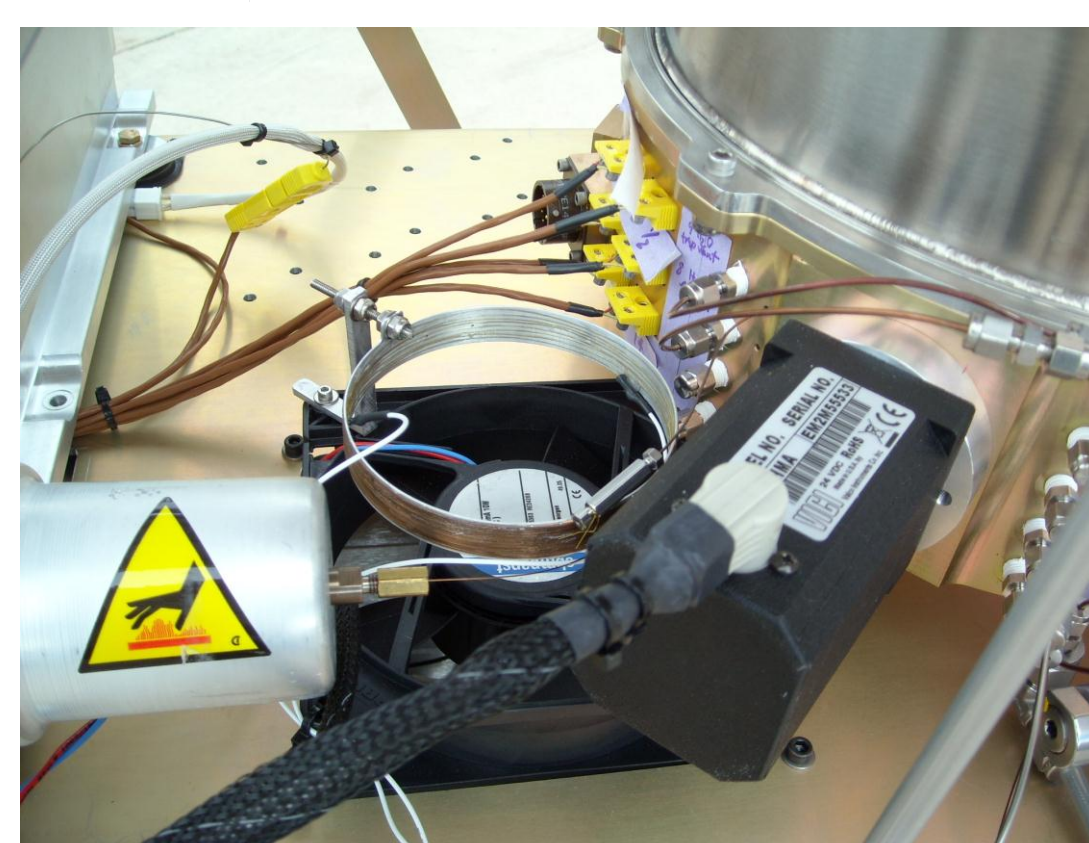
Fig. 1. Simplified schematic of the TOGA.

## DC3 Targeted Compounds

- |                              |                             |                                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>NMHC</b>                  | <b>OVOCs</b>                | <b>HVOCs</b>                    |
| i-butane                     | formaldehyde                | CH <sub>3</sub> Cl              |
| n-butane                     | acetaldehyde                | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> |
| i-pentane                    | propanal                    | CHCl <sub>3</sub>               |
| n-pentane                    | butanal                     | CCl <sub>4</sub>                |
| 2-methylpentane              | pentanal                    | CH <sub>3</sub> Br              |
| n-hexane                     | 2-pentanone                 | CH <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> |
| n-heptane                    | acrolein                    | CHBr <sub>3</sub>               |
| propene                      | methacrolein                | CHBr <sub>2</sub> Cl            |
| i-butene                     | methanol                    | CH <sub>2</sub> ClI             |
| 1,2-butadiene                | ethanol                     | CH <sub>2</sub> I <sub>2</sub>  |
| isoprene                     | acetone                     |                                 |
| a-pinene                     | methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)   |                                 |
| b-pinene                     | methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE) |                                 |
| camphene                     | methyl vinyl ketone (MVK)   |                                 |
| limonene                     |                             |                                 |
| benzene                      | <b>Other</b>                |                                 |
| toluene                      | HCN                         |                                 |
| ethylbenzene+m-/p-xylene     | CH <sub>3</sub> CN          |                                 |
| o-xylene                     | dimethyl sulfide (DMS)      |                                 |
| 2-methyl-3-butene-2-ol (MBO) |                             |                                 |



Installed on the GV



GC Oven

## Case Study 1: 29-May, Oklahoma Convection

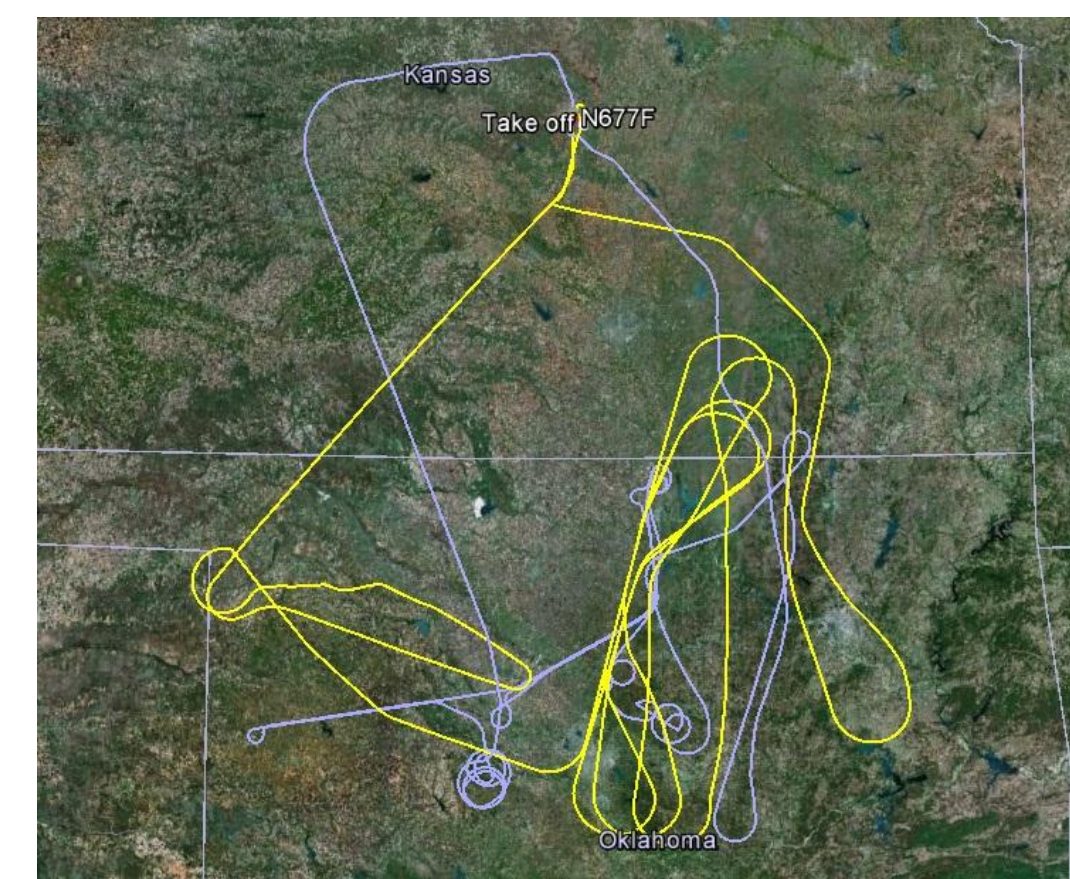


Fig. 2. GV (yellow) and DC-8 (mauve) flight tracks.

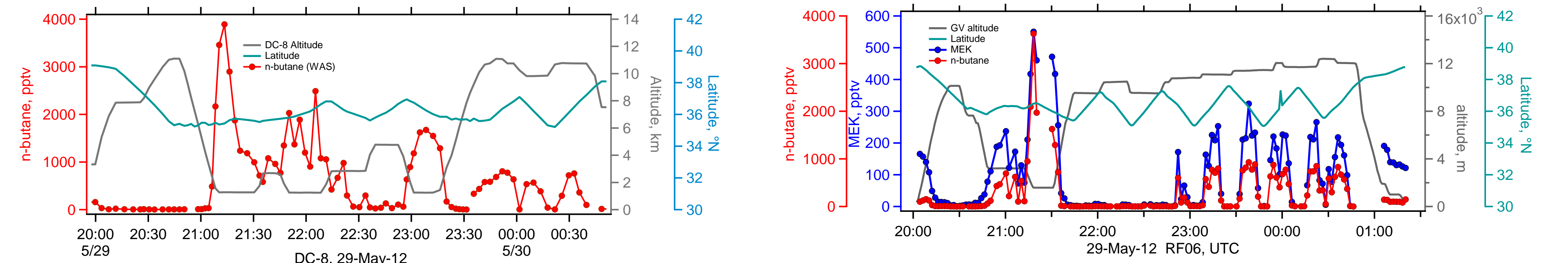
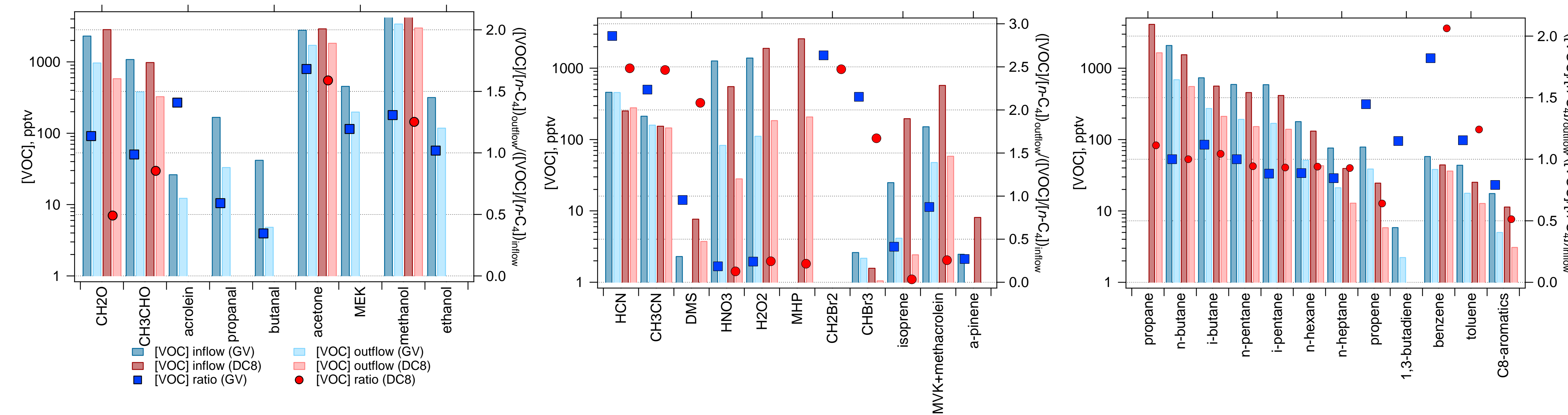


Fig. 3. Time series for n-butane from DC-8 (left) and GV (right) flights. Inflow periods and outflow periods were determined using elevated butane.

Fig. 4. Plots of average inflow and outflow mixing ratios for a number of observed species. (bars), and ratios of species to n-butane in outflow vs. inflow.



## Case Study 2: 22-June, Colorado Convection + High Park fire

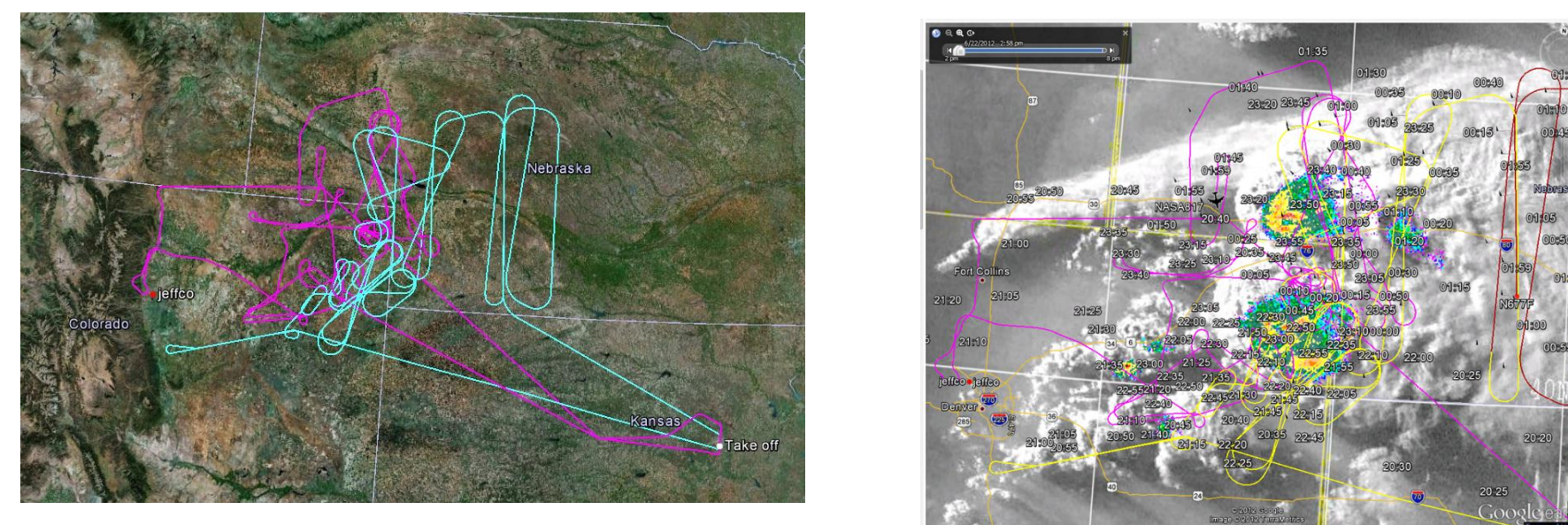


Fig. 5. Above, GV (cyan) and DC-8 (pink) flight tracks, and (right) smoke entrained into convection from High Park fire.

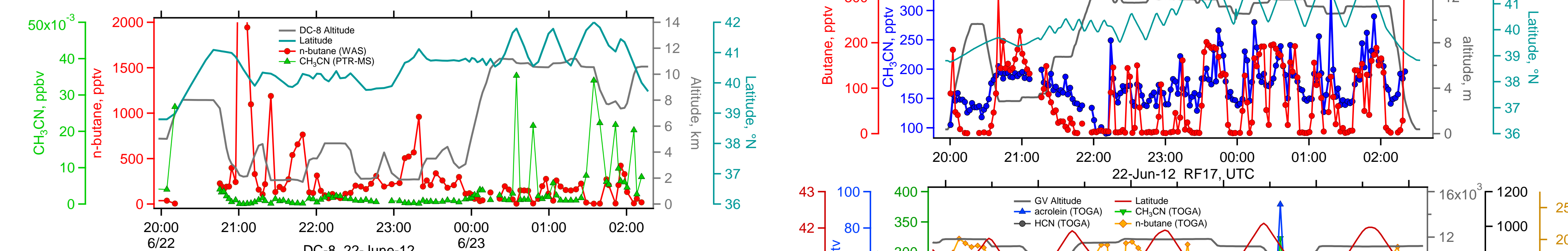


Fig. 6. Time series for n-butane and CH<sub>3</sub>CN from DC-8 (above) and GV (right) flights. Inflow periods and outflow periods were determined using elevated butane from two convection events between 22:00 and 23:00 (a), and between 23:30 and 02:00, (b) with and (c) without elevated fire-tracer acrolein.

Fig. 7. Plots of average inflow and outflow mixing ratios for a number of observed species. (bars), and ratios of species to n-butane in outflows vs. inflow.

