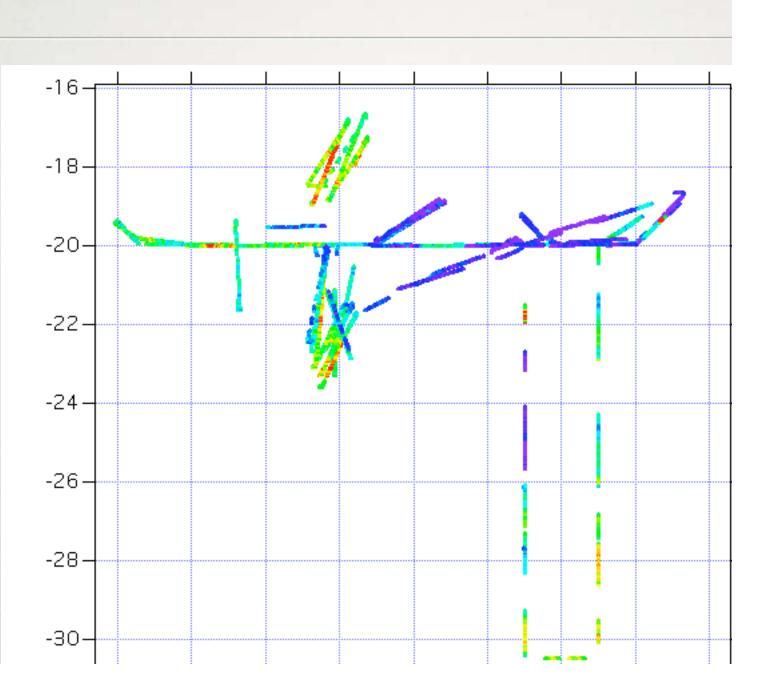
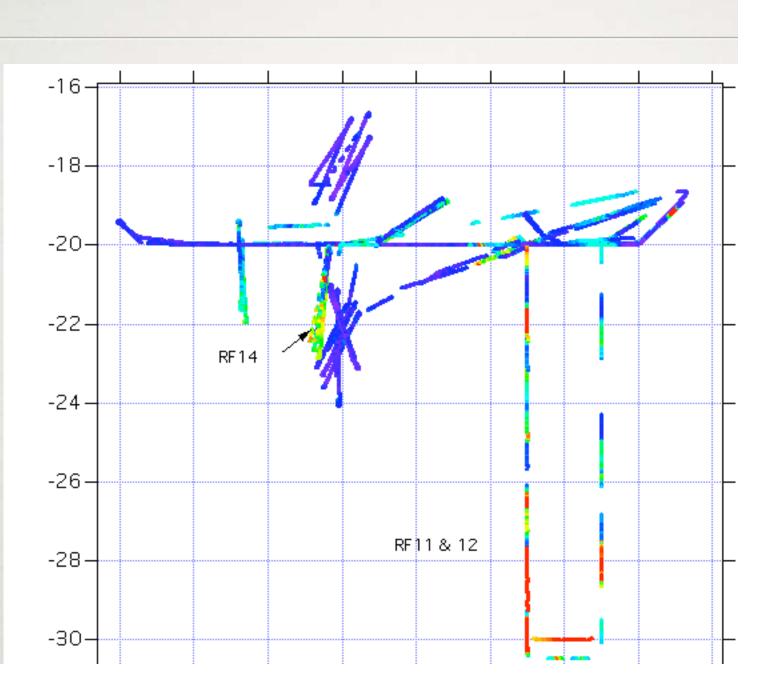
C-130 SO₂ A DMS OVERVI

BYRON BLOMQUIST, UNIV. HAV ALAN BANDY, DREXEL UNIVERS NENAD ZAGROAC, UC DAVIS

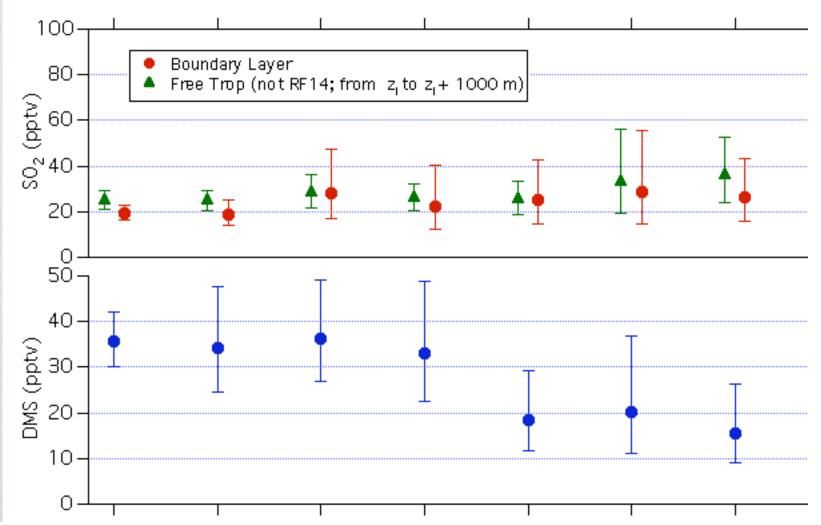
FINAL DATA SET: C-

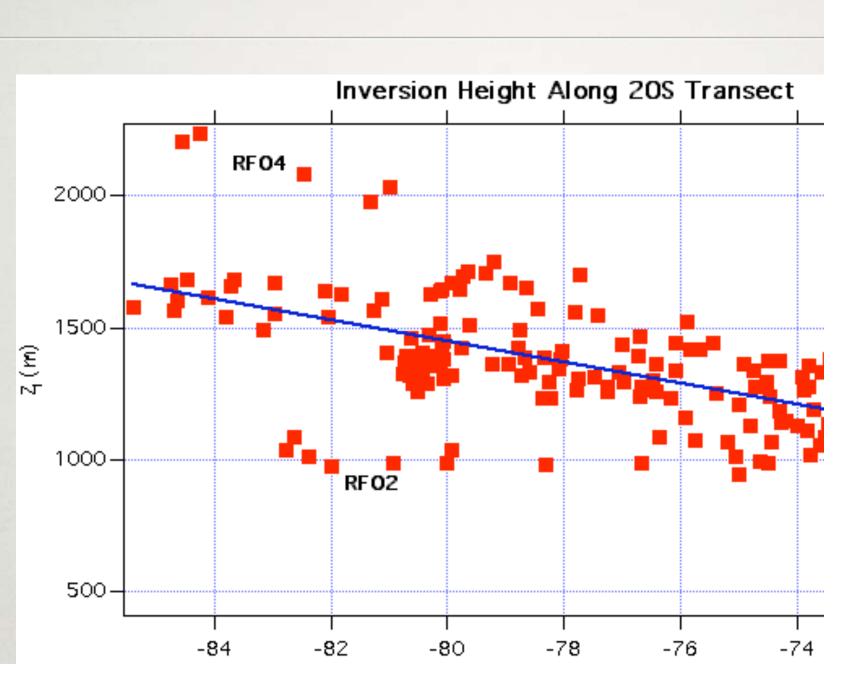
- SO₂: RF01-RF14 @ 1 Hz
- DMS: RF02-RF14 @ 10 sec
- Following post-mission calibration concentrations revised upward initial field-computed values.

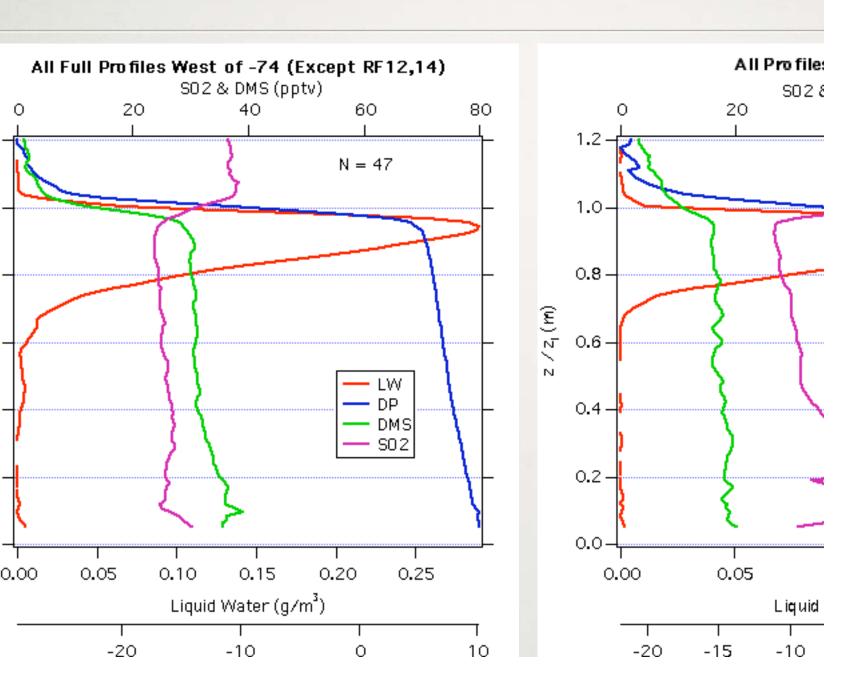


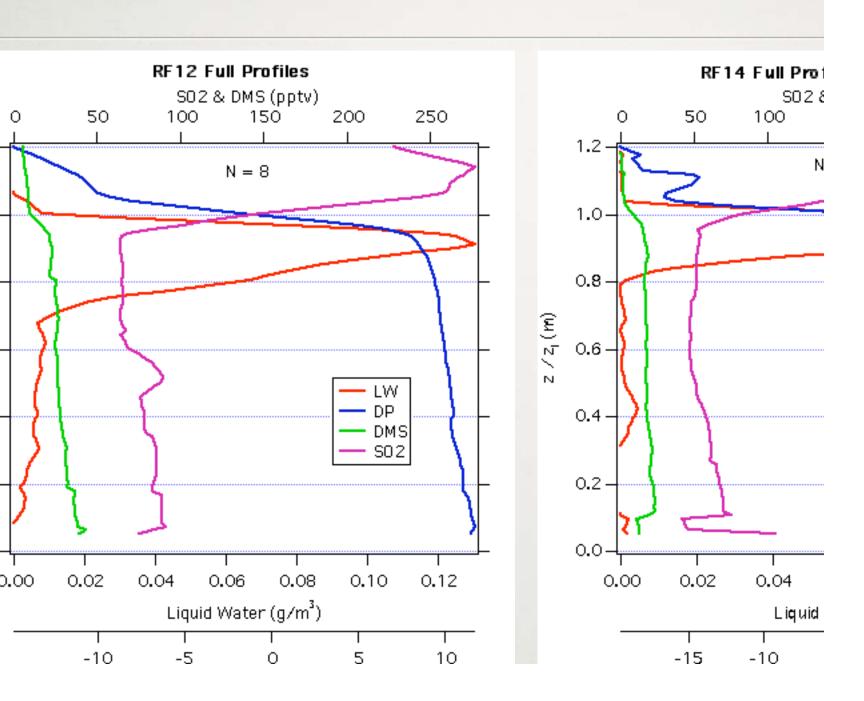


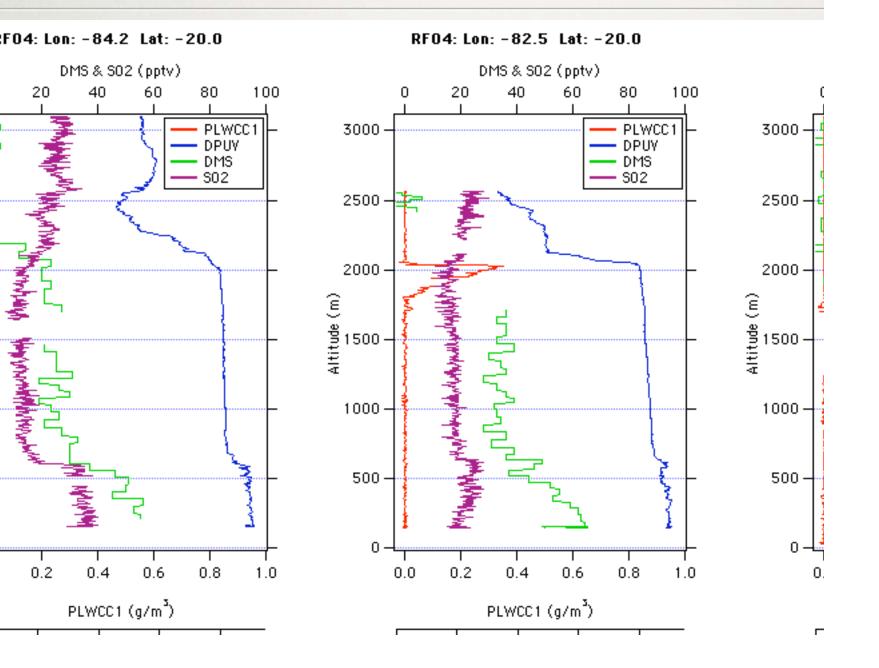
Log Normal Mean S02 and DMS Along 20S

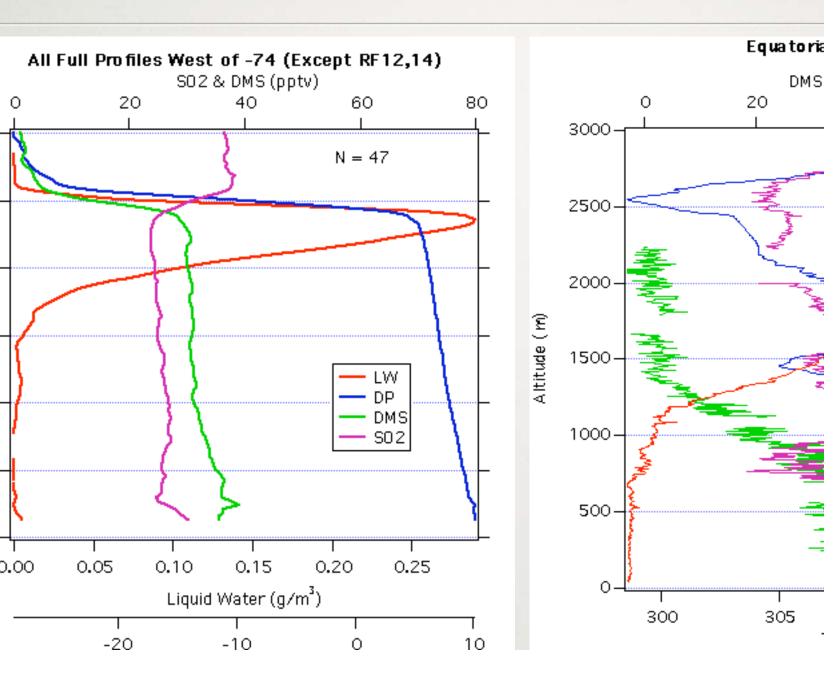


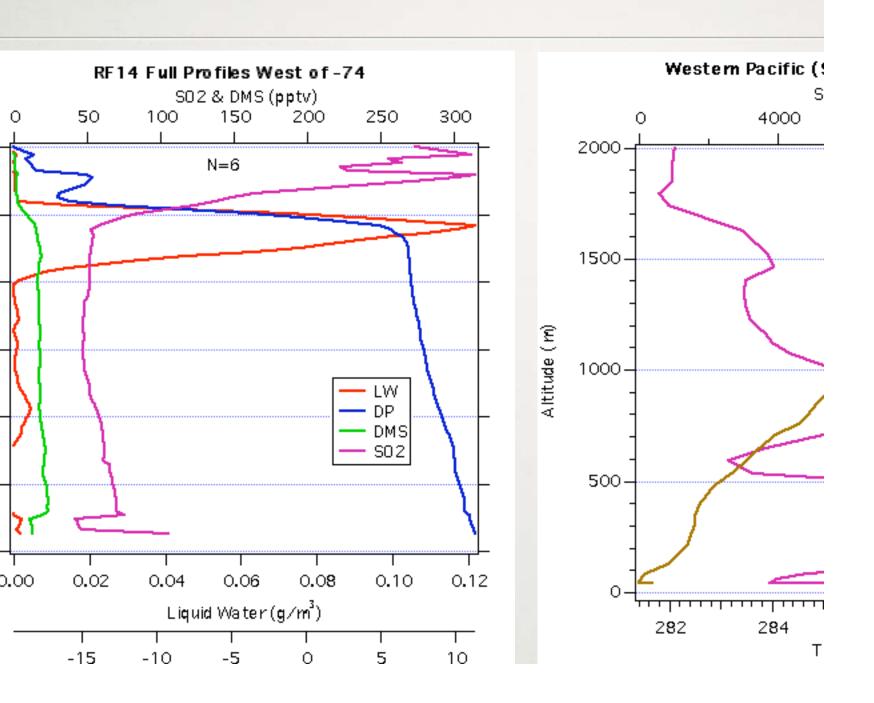












CONCLUSIONS

- DMS mixing ratio in the MBL decreases toward the c wind speed also decrease. Net flux of DMS to MBL i somewhat lower near the coast (ship measurements t Mean DMS mixing ratios are otherwise similar to equ levels.
- SO₂ mixing ratio in the MBL and FT increases near th influence of anthropogenic & volcanic emissions. Po just above the inversion may travel quite far offshore RF14). In general, however, SO₂ concentrations in the west of -74 are similar to remote equatorial Pacific levels

HYPOTHESIS:

- **Coupled Ocean-Atmosphere-Land Hypothesis #2:** By physical and chemical properties of the upper ocean, upwell systematic and noticeable effect on aerosol precursor gases size distribution over the SEP.
- Synthesis: DMS concentrations were not strongly eler coastal upwelling zone. However, photochemical de seems to be dominant source of new sulfate far offsho SO₂ entrainment from the free troposphere.
- Synthesis assessment still seems valid, but a careful a two pollution events observed on RF12 and RF14 ma

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- NCAR EOL Field Project Servi