MARINE ORGANIC AEROSOL IN THE REMOTE SOUTHEAST PACIFIC MBL

LELIA HAWKINS¹, L.M. Russell¹, D.S. Covert², P.K. Quinn³, and T.S. Bates³

¹Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD ²Dept. of Atmospheric Sciences, Univ. of Washington ³Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, NOAA

Hawkins et al., 2009, in prep.

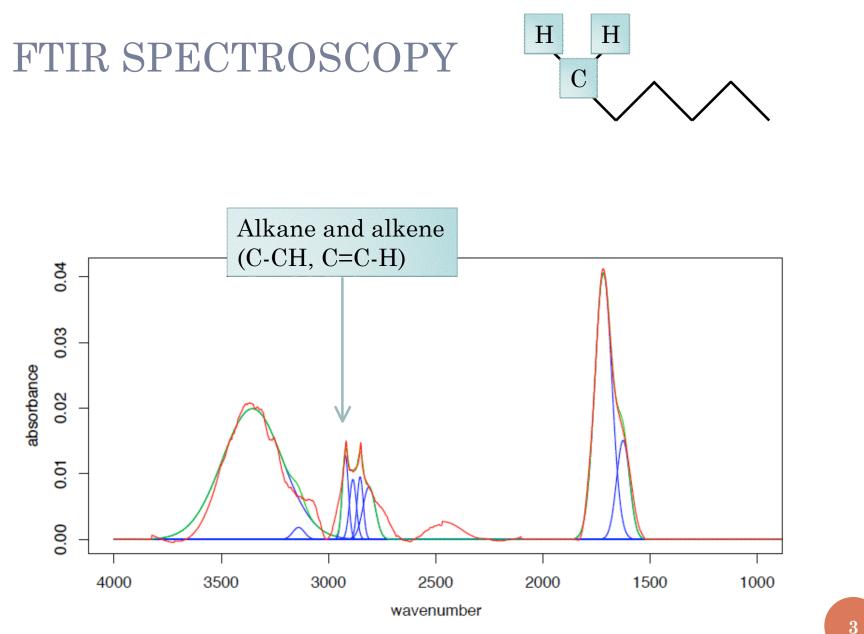
SUBMICRON AEROSOL CHEMISTRY MEASUREMENTS

• Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

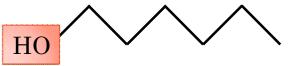
- Organic functional groups (µg m⁻³) from bulk submicron filter analysis
- Carboxylic acid (COOH), alkane (C-CH), alkene (C=CH), aromatic (C=C-H), organic hydroxyl (alcohol, COH), primary amine (CNH₂), organosulfate (COSO₃), and non-acid carbonyl (C=O)
- 12-24 hour resolution
- X-ray Fluorescence (XRF)
 - Elemental concentrations of Na and heavier elements (µg m⁻³) from bulk submicron filter analysis
 - 12-24 hour resolution
- Aerosol Mass Spectrometry (AMS)
 - On-line sulfate (SO₄²⁻), nitrate (NO₃⁻), ammonium (NH₄⁺), and organic mass (OM) in μ g m⁻³.

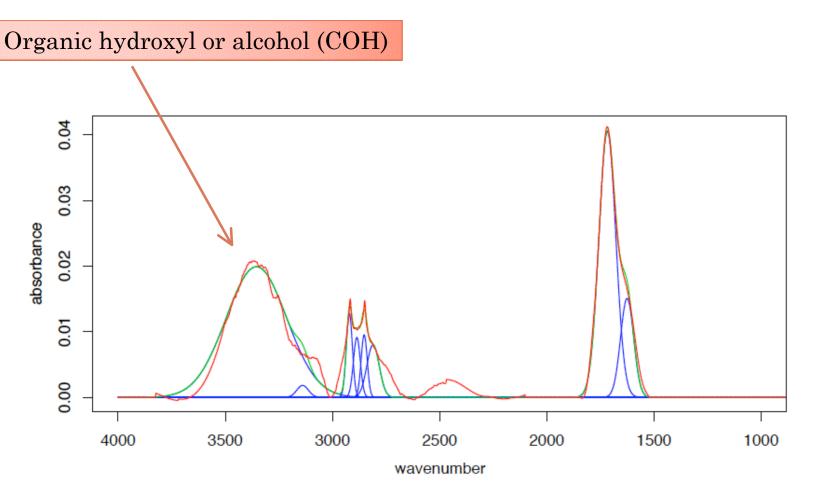
2

• 5-minute resolution

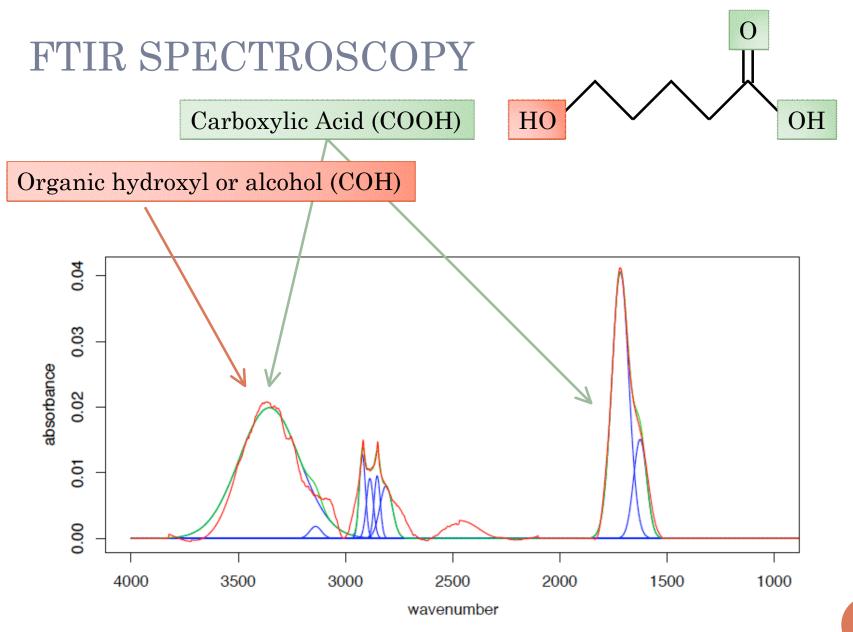


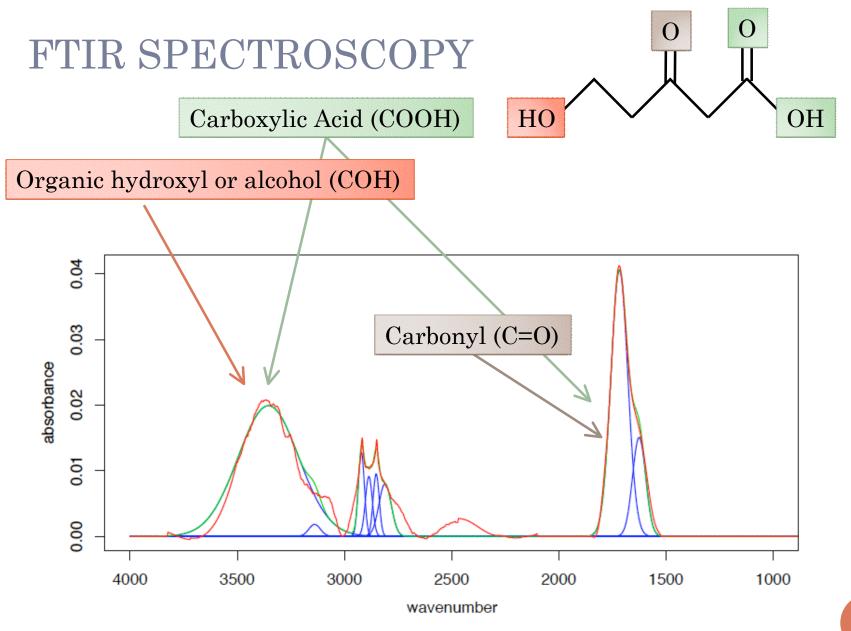
FTIR SPECTROSCOPY



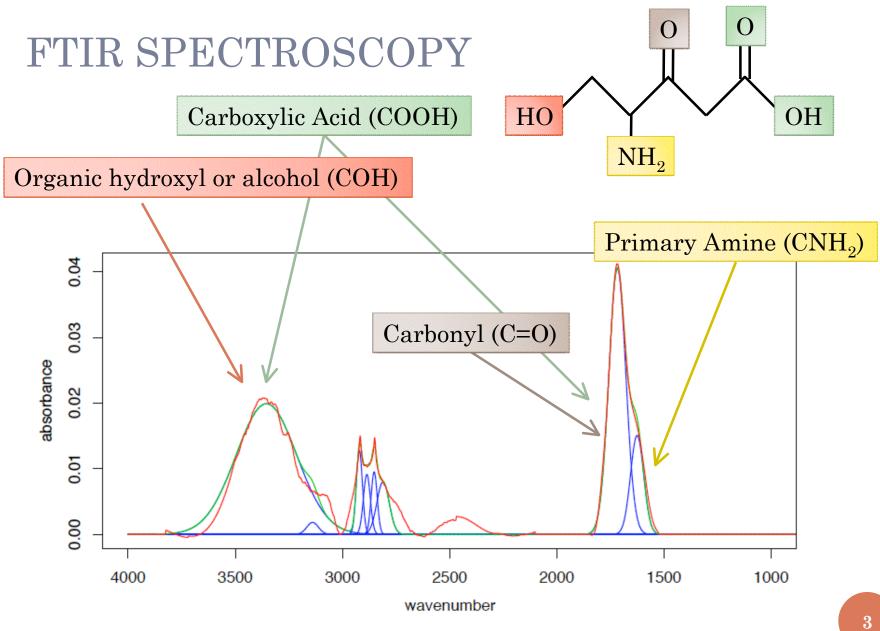


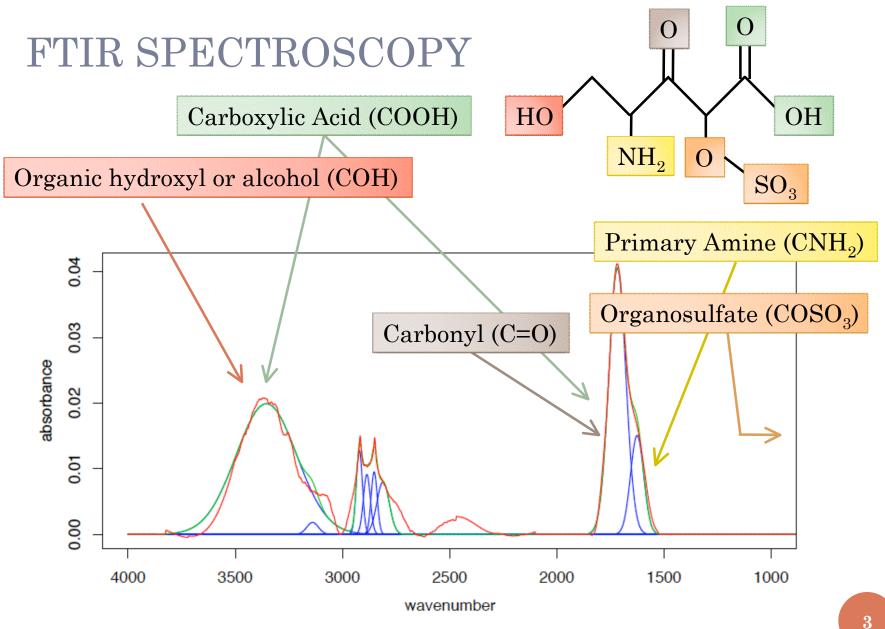
•Peak area is proportional to the moles of bond on the sample filter.
•Proportionality constant varies with each functional group and is calibrated.





3

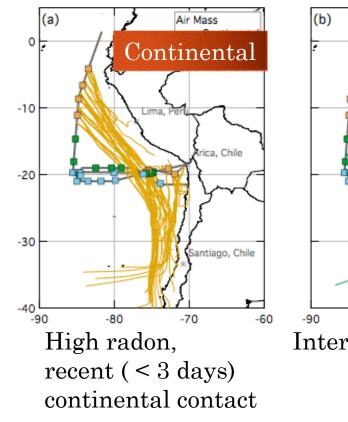


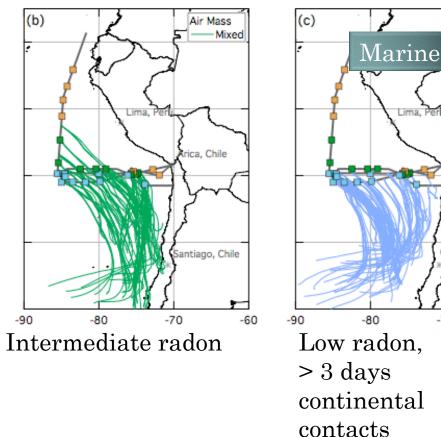


RONALD H. BROWN AIR MASS SECTORS BY RADON

-80

HYSPLIT 3-day back trajectories (50 masl, 100 masl, and 500 masl)





Air Mass

ica. Chile

Santiago, Chile

-60

4

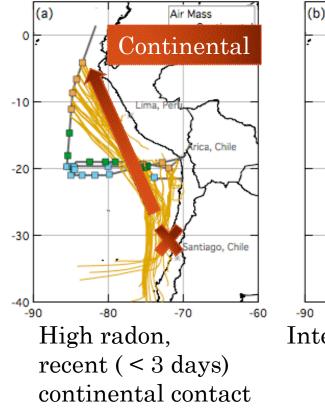
-70

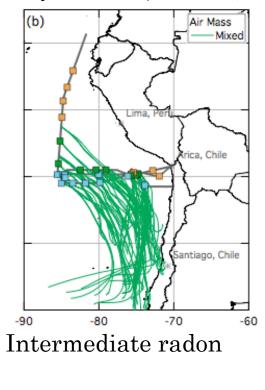
Marine

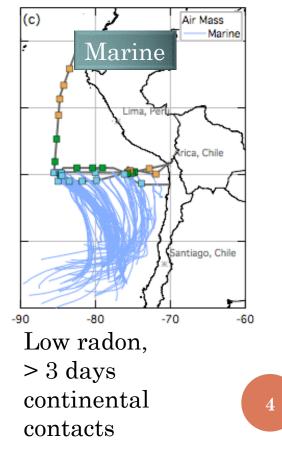
For radon, see Bates et al., 2008 and references therein

RONALD H. BROWN AIR MASS SECTORS BY RADON

HYSPLIT 3-day back trajectories (50 masl, 100 masl, and 500 masl)



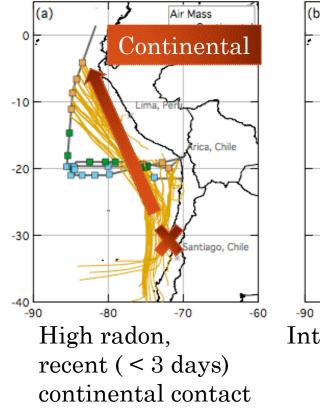


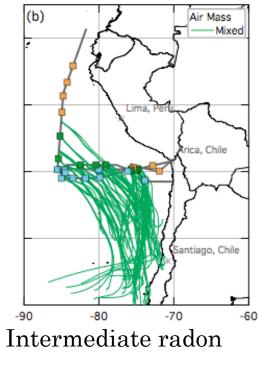


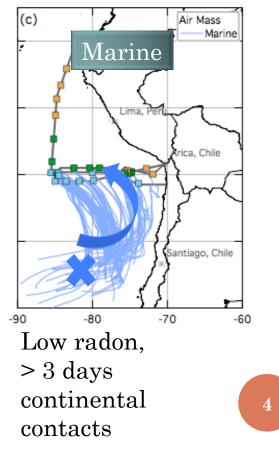
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RONALD H. BROWN AIR MASS SECTORS BY RADON

HYSPLIT 3-day back trajectories (50 masl, 100 masl, and 500 masl)



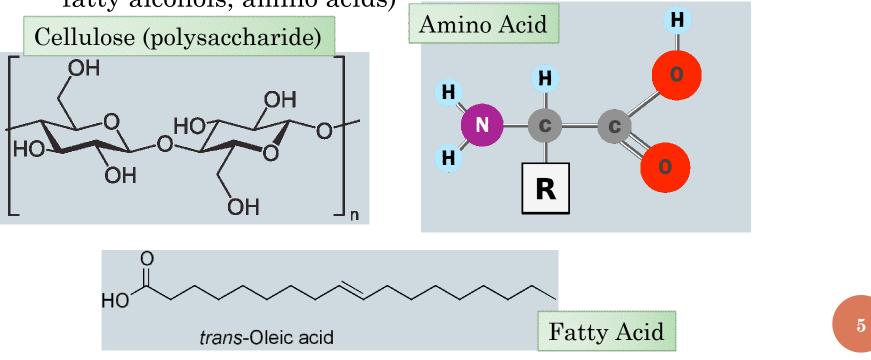




For radon, see Bates et al., 2008 and references therein

OCEAN-DERIVED PARTICLE COMPONENTS

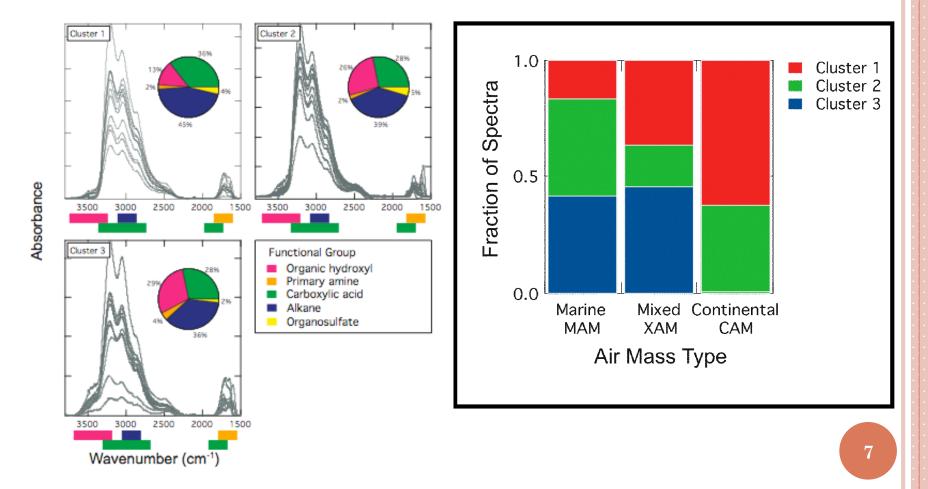
- Seasalt ions (Na⁺, Cl⁻, Ca²⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, SO₄²⁻)
- Non Seasalt SO_4^{2-} (from DMS oxidation)
- Marine organic compounds (polysaccharides, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, amino acids)



Aluwihare et al., 1997; Mochida et al., 2002, O'Dowd et al., 2004; Cavalli et al., 2004; Leck and Bigg, 2005

FTIR SPECTRA CLUSTERING AND FACTOR ANALYSES

AMBIENT SPECTRA WARD CLUSTER ANALYSIS



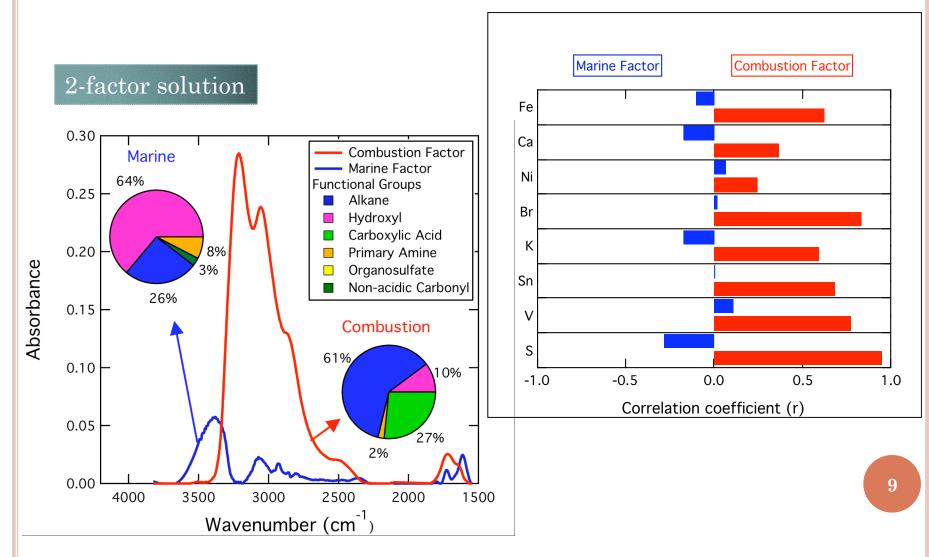
Ward, 1963

POSITIVE MATRIX FACTORIZATION

From functional group composition and

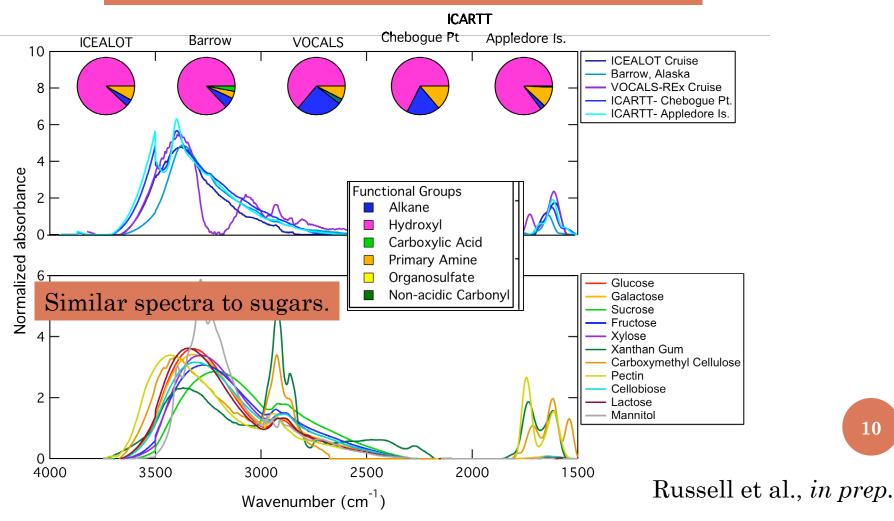
correlations to other variables.... **Biomass burning** Factor 1 (K, levoglucosan) Observed variable and **Factor 2** Dust uncertainty (Ca, Si, Fe, Al) PMF e.g. Absorbance **Factor 3 Oil combustion** spectrum representing (V, Ni, Fe, S)organic functional groups

POSITIVE MATRIX FACTORIZATION OF VOCALS AMBIENT FTIR SPECTRA

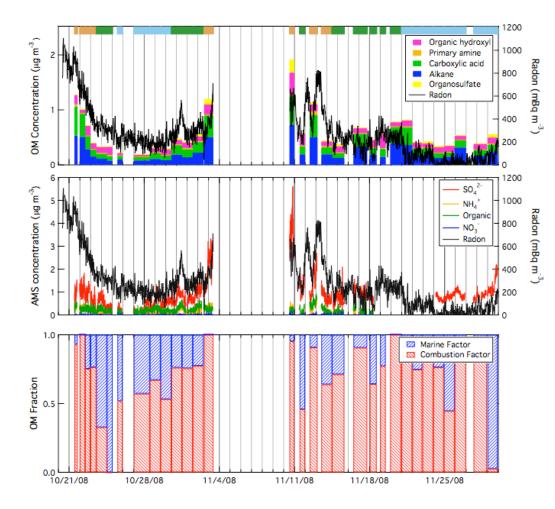


PMF MARINE FACTOR INTER-PROJECT COMPARISONS

Large hydroxyl (COH) fraction in all marine factors.



SUBMICRON PARTICLE COMPOSITION

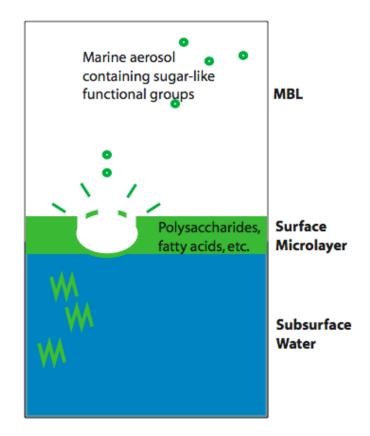


"Combustion" factor
dominates OM in high radon
time periods
"Marine" factor dominates
in low radon time periods

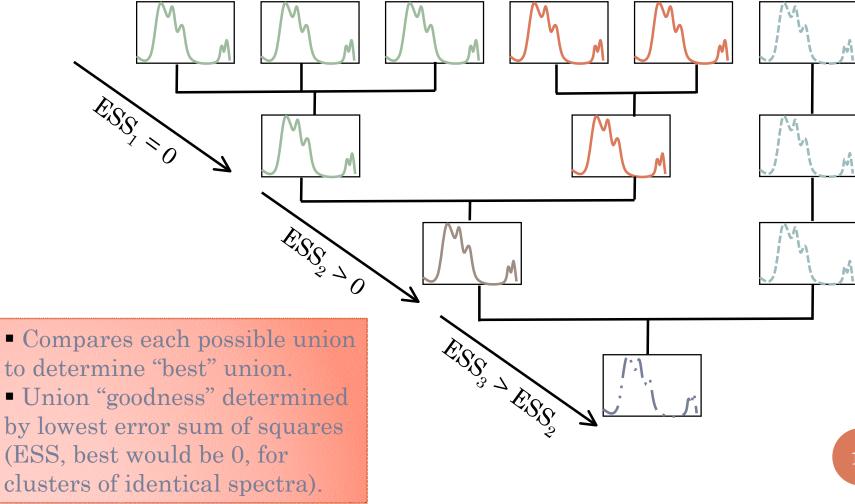


CONCLUSIONS

- Continental and marine aerosol can be separated mathematically.
- Observed marine organic aerosol has similar composition to sugar (polysaccharides).
- For regions/times with little continental influence, "Marine" OM composed more than 50% of total submicron OM.



WARD HIERARCHICAL CLUSTER ANALYSIS



Ward, 1963