Southeast Atmosphere Study (SAS) Data Meeting March 31 – April 2, 2014



Southeast Atmosphere Study (SAS) Data Meeting

Program Printed version or _____

TalksPlease leave ~5 min for questions

Posters Two different poster sessions



All results are preliminary and not to be quoted outside this room. Informal discussion is encouraged. Please ask questions!

LunchLobby of CG1Three break-out groups during lunch on Monday

Wi-Fi UCAR Guests – password = <u>nenvubgathi</u>

Social hour Tuesday at 7 PM, FATE Brewing Company



Selected Results from the NOAA SENEX Study



J. de Gouw, C. Warneke, M. Trainer, D. Parrish, D. Fahey, D. Murphy, A. Ravishankara R. Ahmadov, K. Aikin, J. Brioude, C. Brock, S. Brown, B. Dube, M. Dumas, P. Edwards, G. Frost, J. Gilman, T. Gordon, M. Graus, J. Holloway, G. Hubler, D. Lack, A. Langford, D. Law, B. Lerner, J. Liao, M. Markovic, S. McKeen, A. Middlebrook, K.-E. Min, A. Neuman, J. Nowak, J. Peischl, I. Pollack, M. Richardson, J. Roberts, T. Ryerson, J. Schwarz, P. Veres, N. Wagner, R. Washenfelder, R. Wommack NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory & CIRES, Univ. of Colorado at Boulder

> K. Bougiatioti, J. Lin, A. Nenes, Georgia Tech G. Wolfe, T. Hanisco, NASA
> B. Lee, F. Lopez-Hilfiker, J. Thornton, University of Washington J. Kaiser, F. Keutsch, University of Wisconsin J. Mao, L. Horowitz, NOAA GFDL
> D. Hughes, A. Jaksich, C. Hatch, Hendrix College A. Welti, ETH









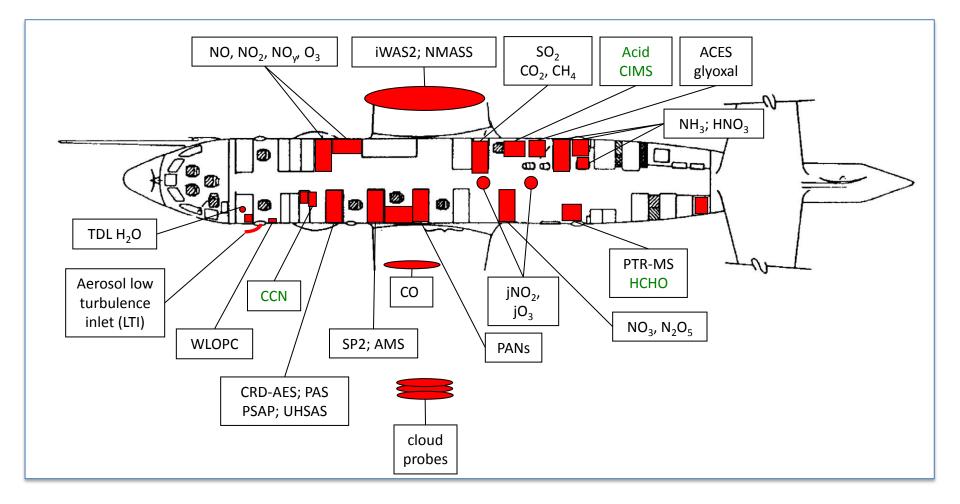


Studying the Interactions Between Natural and Anthropogenic Emissions at the Nexus of Air Quality and Climate Change

SENEX Science Questions:

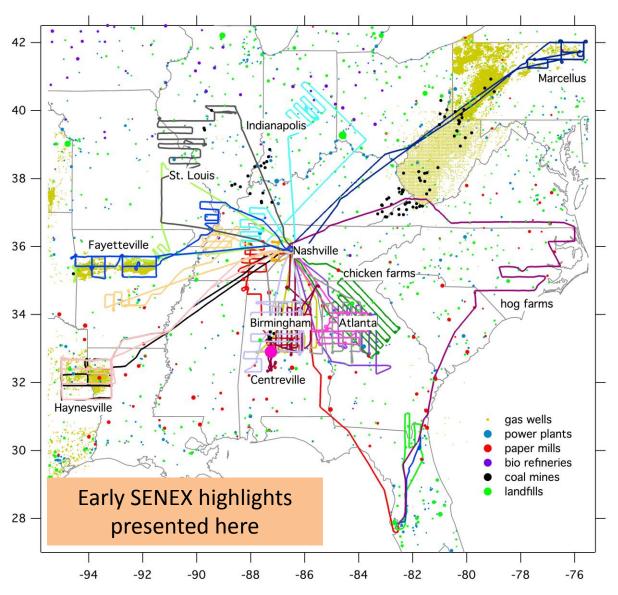
- 1. What are the emissions of aerosol, aerosol precursors and greenhouse gases?
 - Biogenic emissions
 - Anthropogenic emissions (point sources, urban, shale gas extraction)
 - Biomass burning emissions
- 2. What is the composition and distribution of aerosol?
- 3. What are the formation mechanisms of secondary species (ozone, sulfate, organics)?
 - Interaction between biogenic and anthropogenic emissions
 - Net effect of aqueous-phase chemistry
 - Nighttime production
- 4. Which deposition processes are critical for determining atmospheric concentrations of trace gases and aerosol?
- 5. What are the climate-relevant properties of aerosol?
 - Extinction, absorption and CCN properties

SENEX NOAA WP-3 Payload



7900 lbs of scientific equipment for gas- and aerosol phase measurements tailored to answer the SAS/SENEX science questions http://esrl.noaa.gov/csd/projects/senex/

SENEX Science: 18 flights in the SE United States



Urban: Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, St Louis, Indianapolis

Power plants: EC Gaston, Scherer, Johnsonville, ... (coal and gas)

Shale gas: Haynesville, Marcellus, Fayetteville

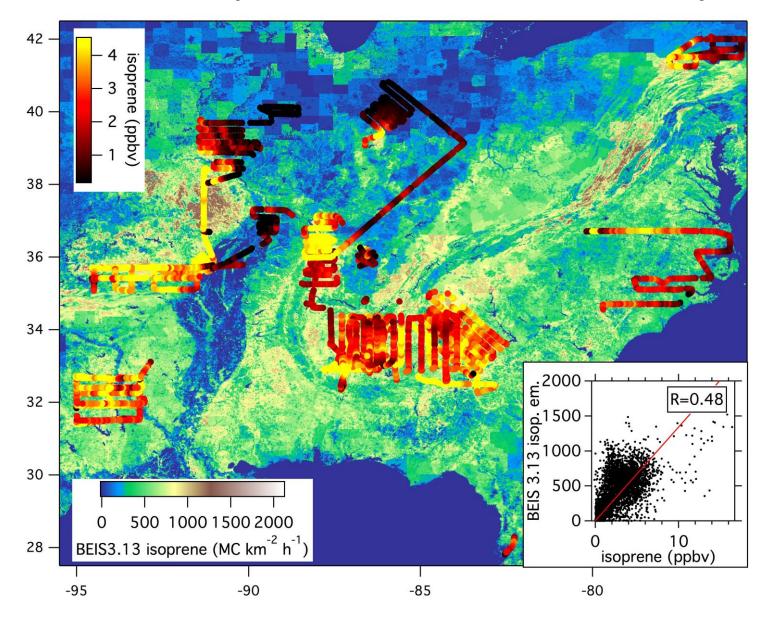
Biogenic: Ozarks, with high NO_x, at night

Night: Atlanta, Birmingham, fire, power plants

Inter-comparison: C-130, Centreville site

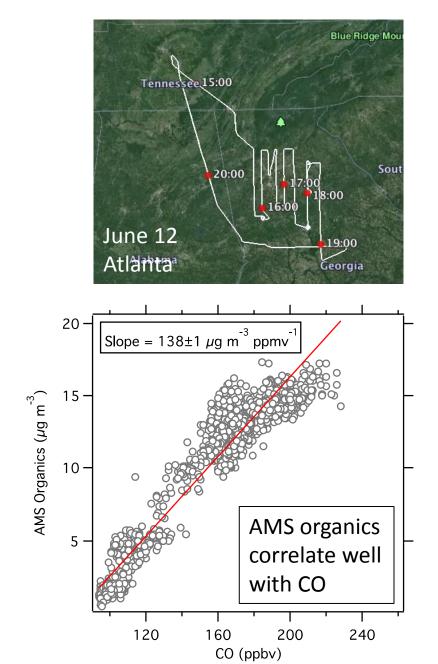
Bio Refineries Paper mills Coal Mines Landfills Chicken and hog farms

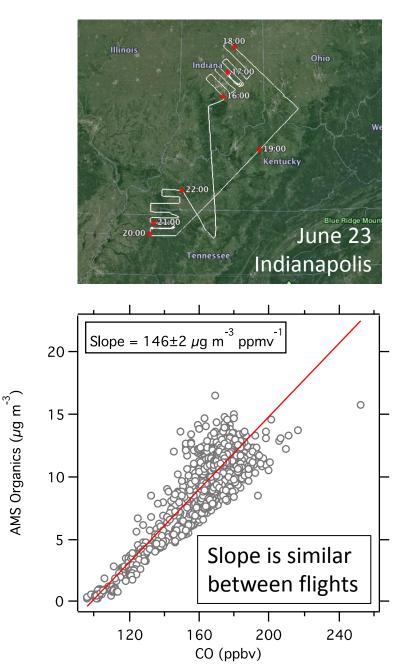
Emissions: Isoprene Measurements and Inventory



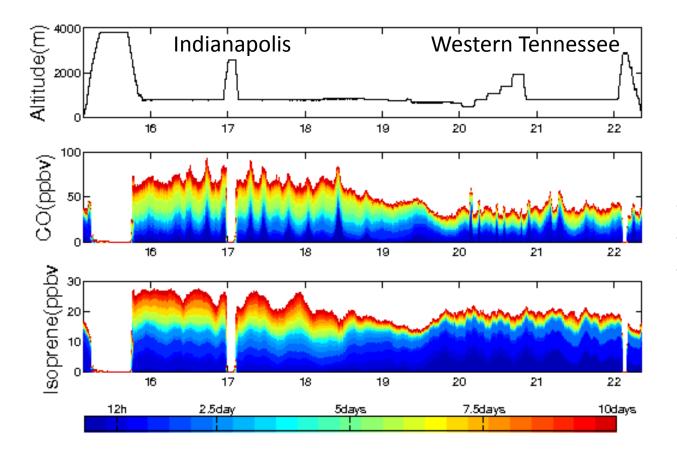
BEIS describes distribution of emissions well (Carsten Warneke)

Organic Aerosol Near Urban Centers (Ann Middlebrook)





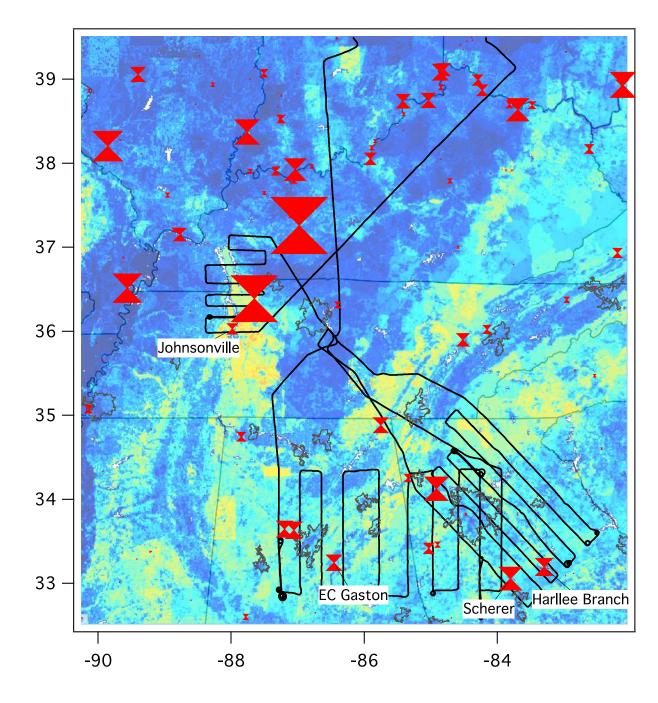
Accumulation of Emissions in the Eastern U.S.



FLEXPART time series for CO and isoprene tracer, color-coded by transport time

Flexpart modeling (Jerome Brioude):

- Urban enhancements come on top of a large regional "background"
- Accumulation of emissions over >10 days needs to be considered
- See Ann Middlebrook's talk



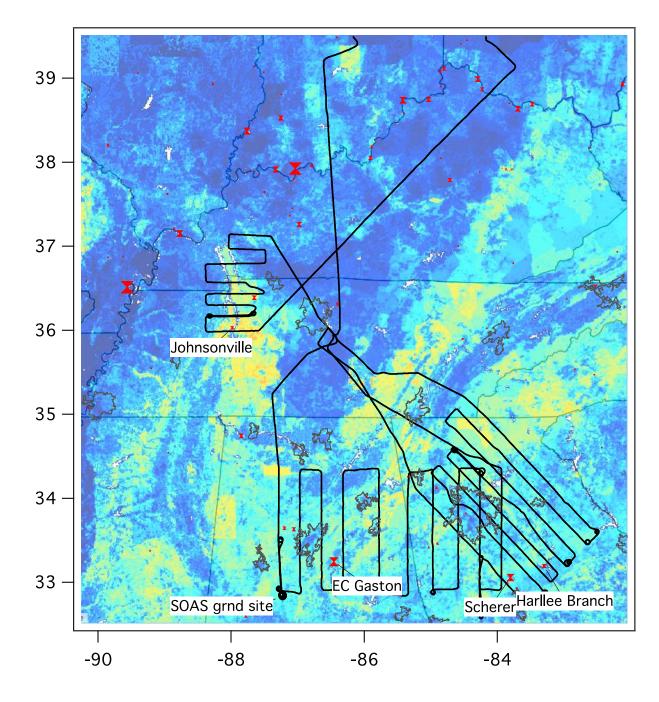
Power plants scaled by **1999** NOx emissions from CEMS

Background colored by isoprene emission

Sample flight tracks from SENEX

Why look at power plants?

- Large emission sources
 - Perturbation experiments: how does system respond to injection of NOx and SO₂?



Power plants scaled by **2013** NOx emissions from CEMS

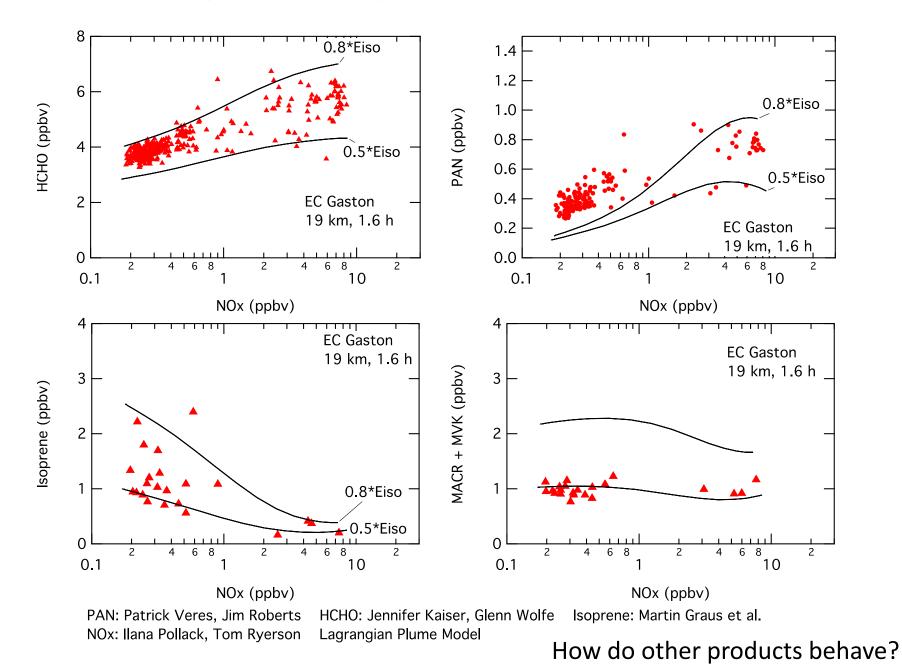
Background colored by isoprene emission

Sample flight tracks from SENEX

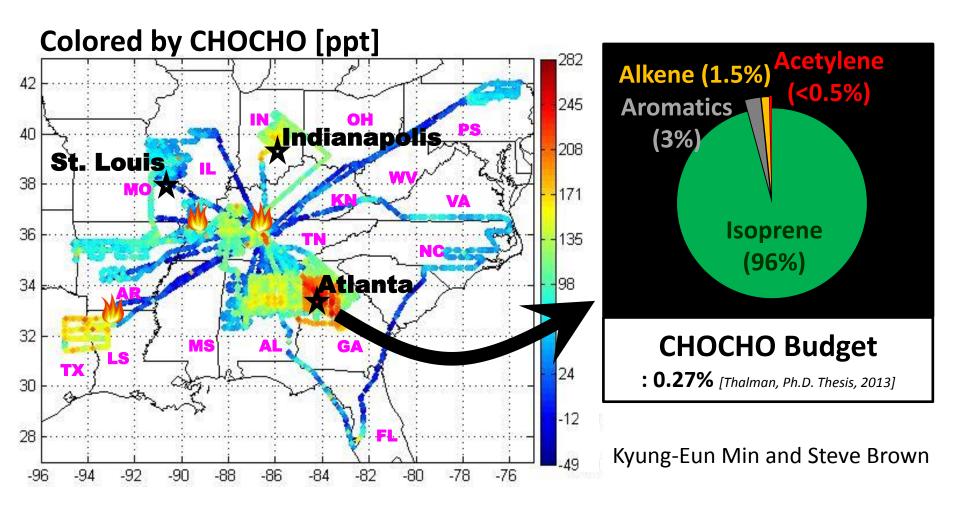
Why look at power plants?

- Large emission sources
 - Perturbation experiments: how does system respond to injection of NOx and SO₂?

Modulation of Isoprene Chemistry in Plume from EC Gaston (Michael Trainer)

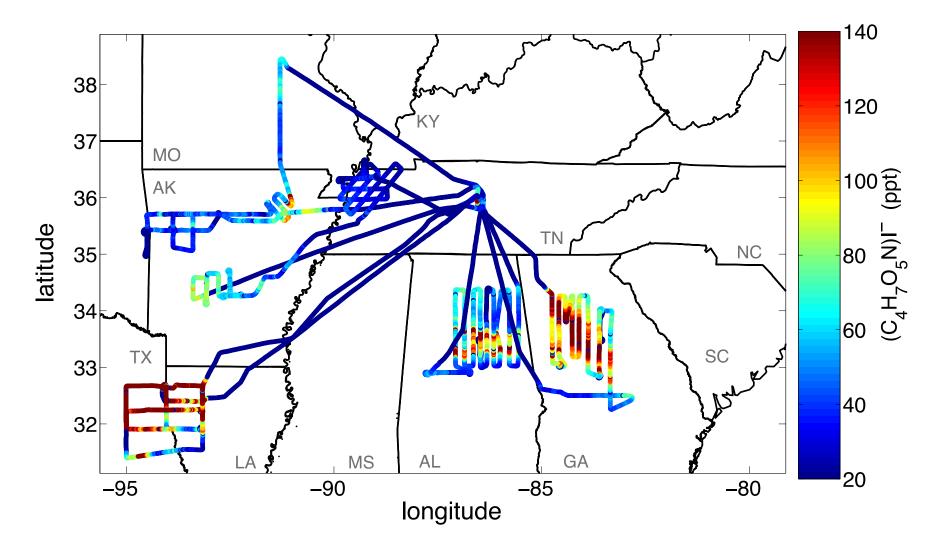


New Measurements: Glyoxal (Kueng-Eun Min)



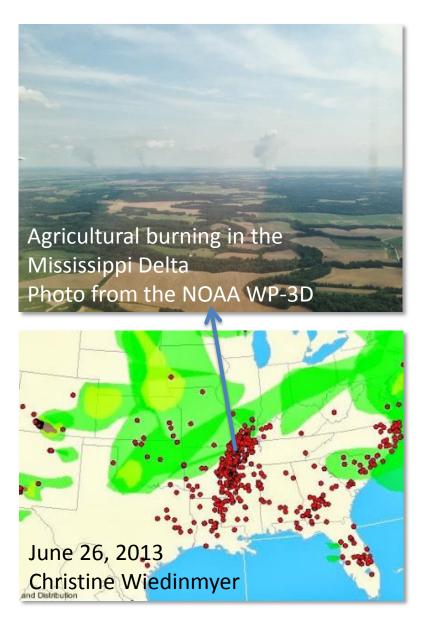
[Glyoxal] : 0-300ppt within boundary layer Glyoxal enhancements observed over fire/power plant & urban plumes Glyoxal over Atlanta (June 12th) is mainly from isoprene oxidation

New Measurements: I⁻ CIMS (Lee, Hilfiker-Lopez, Thornton)

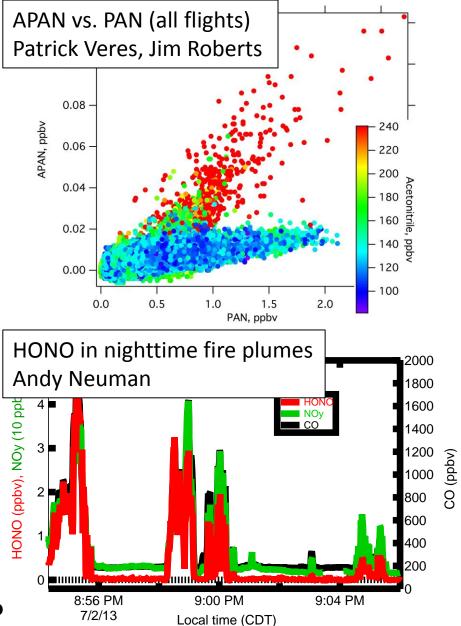


I⁻ CIMS allows measurements of a series of high- and low-NOx oxidation products from biogenic and anthropogenic hydrocarbons

Emissions: Biomass Burning

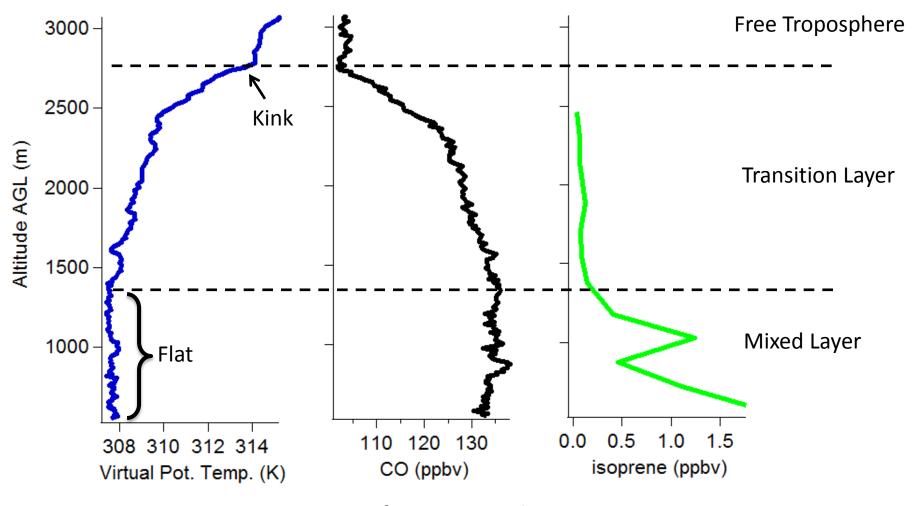


How important is biomass burning?



Vertical Distribution Of Trace Gases and Aerosol

• Southeast of Birmingham, AL at 3:20 pm local time, June 11th



CO Lifetime = months Isoprene Lifetime < 1 hour

Vertical Distribution Of Trace Gases and Aerosol

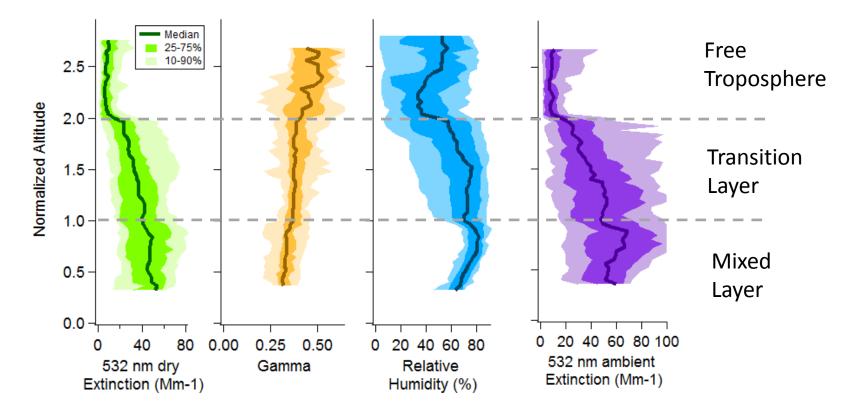
Extinction:

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- Proxy for submicron aerosol mass.
- Optical property comparable to satellite-based measurements.

Hygroscopic growth model: used to interpolate or extrapolate to ambient conditions.

•
$$b_{ext}(RH) = b_{ext}(dry) \cdot \left(\frac{100}{100 - RH}\right)^2$$





SENEX Contributions at this meeting:

- 1. Andy Neuman
- 2. Patrick Veres
- 3. Jeff Peischl
- 4. Jessica Gilman
- 5. Ann Middlebrook
- 6. Steve Brown
- 7. Ben Lee
- 8. Jingqiu Mao
- 9. Wayne Angevine
- 10. Chuck Brock
- 11. Milos Markovic

HONO sources and distribution
APAN in biomass burning plumes
Methane from shale gas production
VOCs from shale gas production
Aerosol composition and formation
Nighttime oxidation of biogenic VOCs
NO3-driven alkyl nitrate formation
Nighttime chemistry and daytime ozone
Meteorology
Particles in nighttime power plant plumes
Aging of black carbon

+9 posters