

EPEI ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

# (Some!) Outstanding Questions in Organic Aerosols

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> SAS Data Workshop April 1, 2014

### Whither SOA?

- Interaction of biogenic and anthropogenic precursors can synergistically increase OM. (e.g. de Gouw et al., 2005; Volkamer et al., 2006; Weber et al., 2007;Surratt et al., 2007; Goldstein et al., 2009; Schilling et al., 2012...) OM >50% of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the Southeast
- When, where, how and by how much?
- Different campaigns indicate different drivers
- Molecular tracers and bulk composition can inform us



## What Was Learned Recently Elsewhere?

#### **Regional differences in SOA formation drivers**

- New York (summer 2009) (Sun et al., 2012) many types of OA with different drivers when include inorganics in PMF
- CARES campaign (Sacramento; summer 2010)
  - Anthropogenic NOx enhanced isoprene SOA formation; mechanism unclear (Schilling et al., 2012)
- One CalNex assessment (Los Angeles basin; summer 2010) suggests major knowledge gaps (Ensberg et al., 2013)
  - Either vehicular emissions not dominant source of anthropogenic fossil SOA or ambient SOA yields substantially higher than those derived in lab chambers
  - Missing IVOC precursors (vehicular, biogenic (Chan et al., 2013 IAMA; Goldstein et al., 2009), other...) and their SOA yields?
  - Other anthropogenic VOC emissions?



## **SOA Formation in the Southeast (pre-SAS)**

- Link △OC to ambient particle acidity was very weak to unmeasurable even with subdaily lags (*Tanner et al., 2009*)
- Isoprene SOA tracer links to acidity (*Surratt et al., various*) could be weak, even when conditionally-sampling time periods when clear ground level power plant plumes with SO4 captured (*Lin et al., 2013*)... perhaps reflecting difficulty of estimating acidity?
- Some link of organosulfate tracer (by single particle MS) to NOx ? (*Hatch et al., 2011*)
- ACSM in Atlanta and Look Rock found IEPOX-OA factors with better correlations to SO4 (*Budisulistiorini et al., 2013 and in prep*)



# **SOA Formation in the Southeast (pre-SAS)**

- Proposed direct role of SO4 as a nucleophile; importance of LWC particularly appropriate in the Southeast (*Nguyen et al., 2013* ACPD)
- Other SOAS results suggest non-AMS indicators of biogenic SOA do not correlate with SO4? (Carlton talk)

OM fraction from isoprene SOA on order of 20%(?) leaving 80%(?) from other processes (*other biogenic precursors, biomass burning, mobile...*)



### **Empirical Estimates of POC and SOC**

Daily predicted POC = f(EC, CO, non-soil K)

"combustion OA", fresh and aged

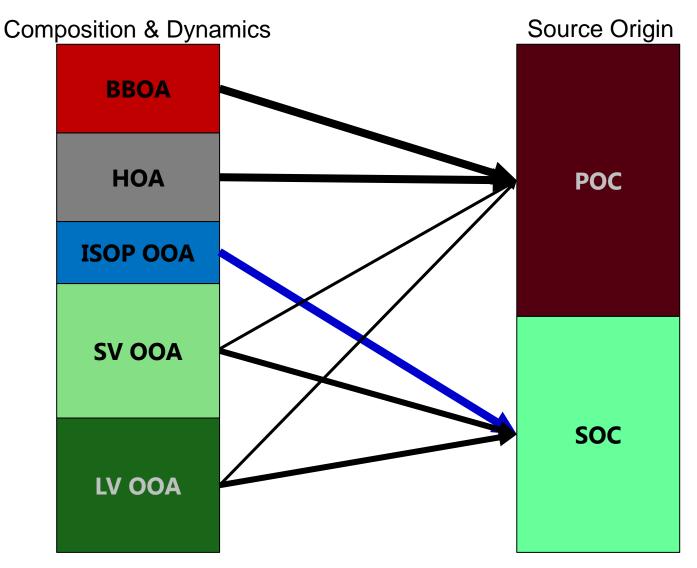
Daily predicted SOC =  $g(O_3, SO_4)$ 

"non-combustion" secondary OA



Blanchard et al. 2008. Atmos Environ.; Pachon et al. 2010. Atmos Environ.

## **AMS Factors vs. POC & SOC Analysis**

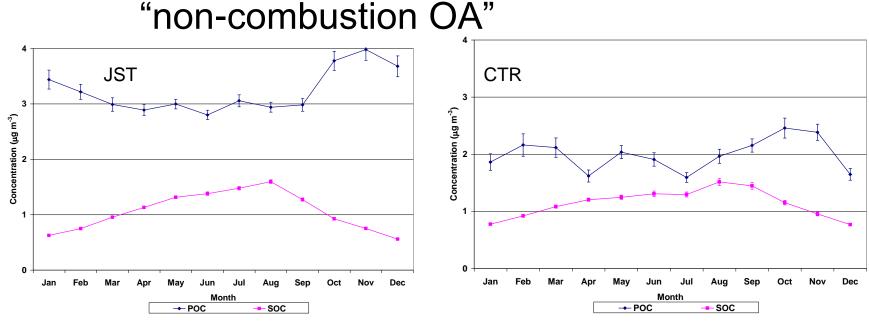


### **Empirical Estimates of POC and SOC**

Daily predicted POC = f(EC, CO, non-soil K)

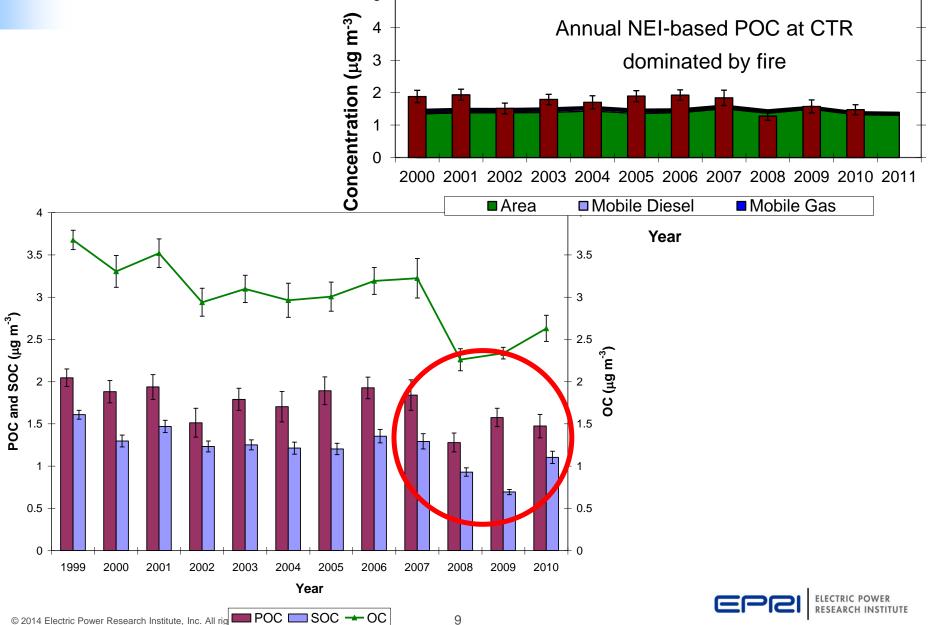
"combustion OA", fresh and aged

Daily predicted SOC =  $g(O_3, SO_4)$ 

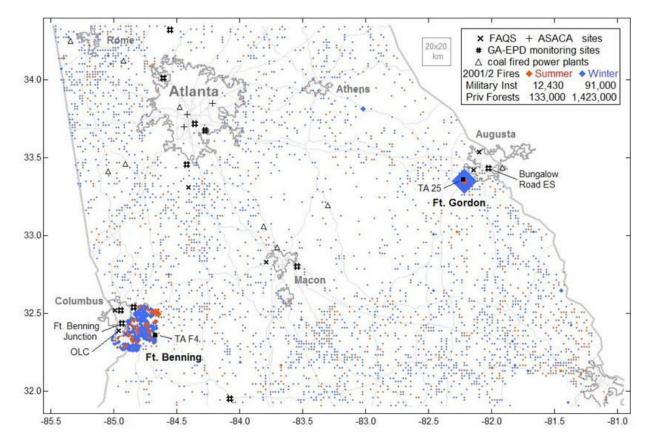


Site-specific, reasonable SOC seasonality, compares well to seasonal mass fraction method (*Kleindienst 2010*)

### **POC and SOC Trends at CTR**

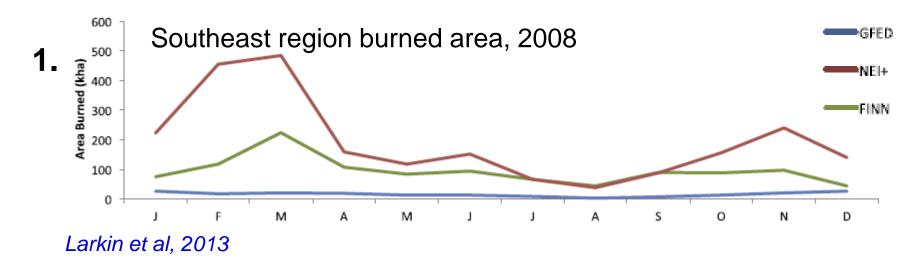


## **Prescribed Burning in the Southeast**



- Many small, low intensity fires, can be simultaneous
- Satellites see only 25% of actual fires in SE as they are subcanopy (*Raffuse, pers. comm.*)

#### Various indicators suggest some fire influence year-round

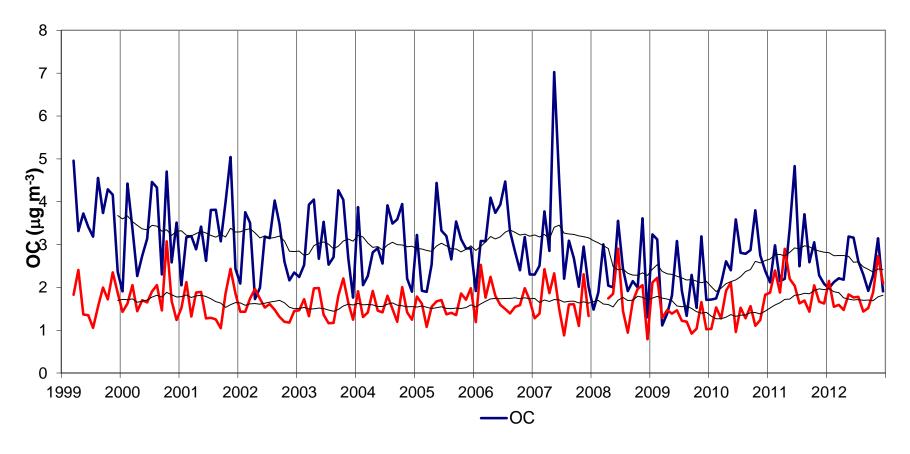


#### **2.** Preliminary SAS observations?



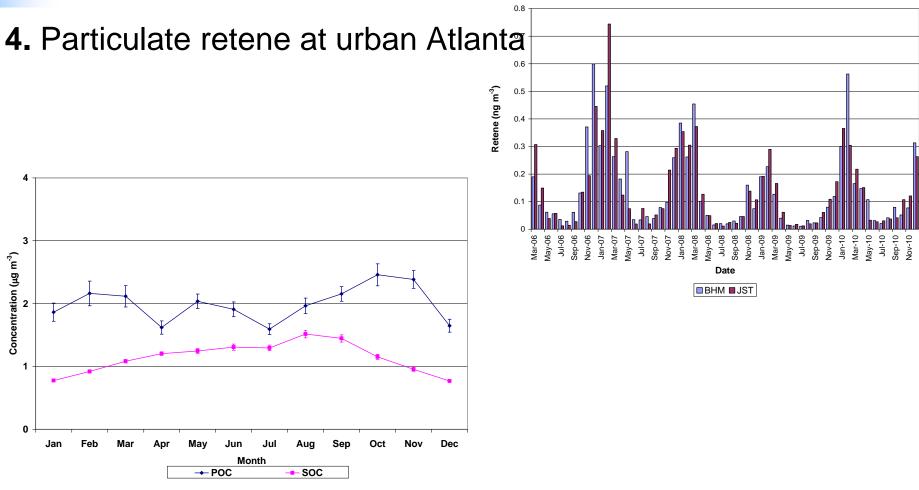
#### Talk to Blanchard, Edgerton, & Baumann

#### 3. New Kb tracer method at CTR

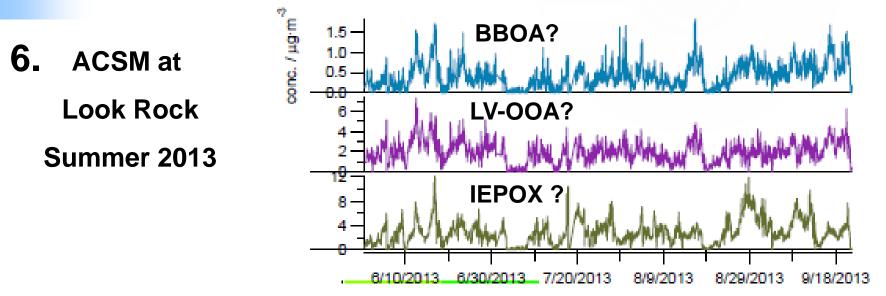


Running 12mo average

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**5.** POC estimate (dominated by fires in rural Southeast) not very variable year round at CTR



- Similar results in spring, fall, winter 2013 with ME-2. Factor present, but small, in all seasons. No BB tracer data yet to compare.
- Minimal to no diurnal cycle. Suggestive of BBOA?
- No correlation of CO with BBOA. Is it aged, not fresh, burning?
- Do similar trends suggest aged burning signal in LV-OOA too, depending on factor analysis method?

Budisulistiorini et al.



#### PRELIMINARY <sup>14</sup>C Analyses of TC, OC & EC See Edgerton poster

- 8 June SOAS samples suggest overall similar Fmodern in TC during SOAS (≥0.85) to 2004/2005 time frame (≥0.80)
  - Suggests large anthropogenic reductions in OC did not drastically change modern-fossil split at CTR

**NOSAMS** facility

- Only 2 combined samples as yet, suggest Fmodern of EC was >0.69 during SOAS – likely biomass burning.
  - Composited samples from 3 day period with no clear biomass burning plume (based on CO/NOy, etc.)
  - Was possible to measure despite low [EC]
  - What does this imply for OC from biomass burning? 2013 and other years

Prevot, Szidat et al.



## What Do We Need To Know?

- Annual and subannual trend data in biomass burning tracers
  - Recognizing undercanopy burns can be dominant
  - Tracers of very aged biomass burning from laboratory
  - How much AMS LV-OOA is from biomass burning?
- <sup>14</sup>C data on OC and EC fractions
- Any impact of anthropogenic SOA at CTR during SOAS?
- Trend estimates of vehicular SOA and isoprene SOA
- Ambient IVOC composition and subsequent SOA yields
- Role of SOA formation in power plant plumes
- What can and cannot be extrapolated to other seasons



### **Together...Shaping the Future of Electricity**



### **Role of Anthropogenic Source Changes in OC Trends?**

- Mobile emissions trends suggest substantial fraction of OC drop in Southeast region is from fuel and tailpipe regulations (*Blanchard et al. talk yesterday*)
- Could anthropogenic sources impact CTR? Is it bigger than a breadbox?
  - Suggestions of aged urban 20-30hrs from BHM and Tuscaloosa during SOAS; includes aromatics (Koss et al.)
  - HOA not a dominant HR-AMS factor summer 2013? Would aged primary OC still look like HOA after a day?
  - Early <sup>14</sup>C data suggest role for fossil C (*Prevot, Szidat, et al.*)

