

Changes in visibility and local radiative forcing in the Southeast U.S. linked to decreased aerosol sulfate mass

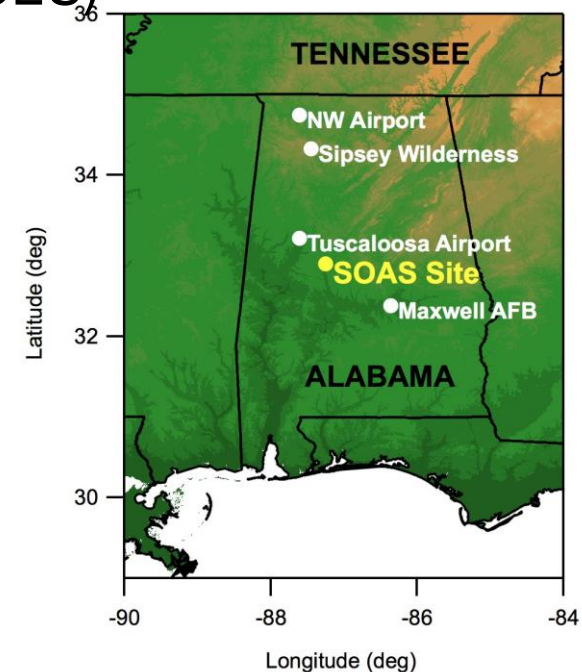
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P. Campuzano-Jost^{1,3}, D.A. Day^{1,3}, B.B. Palm^{1,3}, S.S. de Sa⁴, C. A. Brock², E.S. Edgerton⁵,
K. Baumann⁵, J. L. Jimenez^{1,3}, S.S. Brown²

¹Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, ²National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, ³University of Colorado, Boulder, ⁴Harvard University, ⁵Atmospheric Research and Analysis, Inc

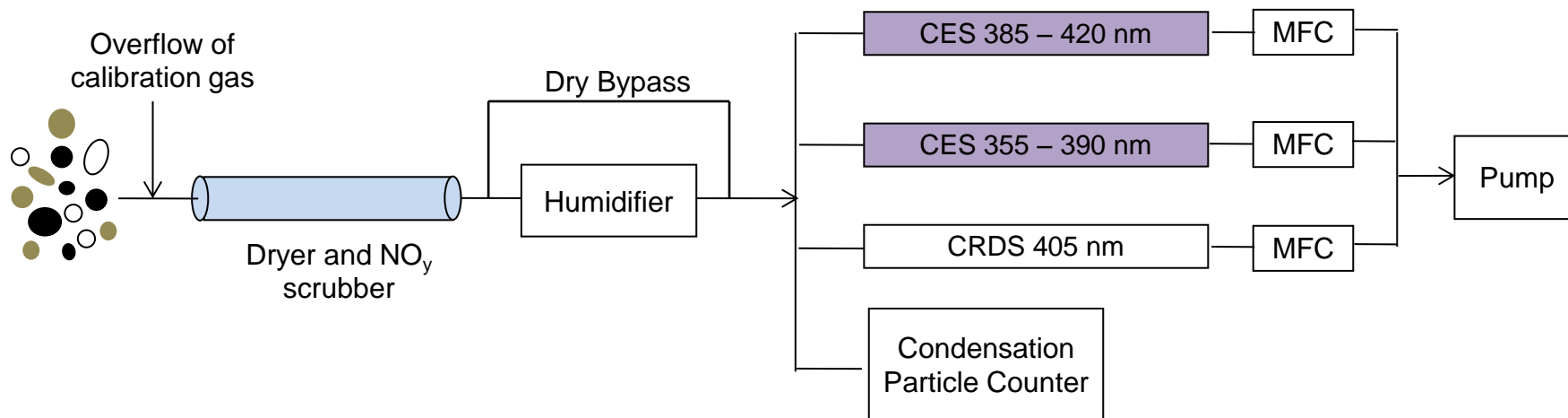
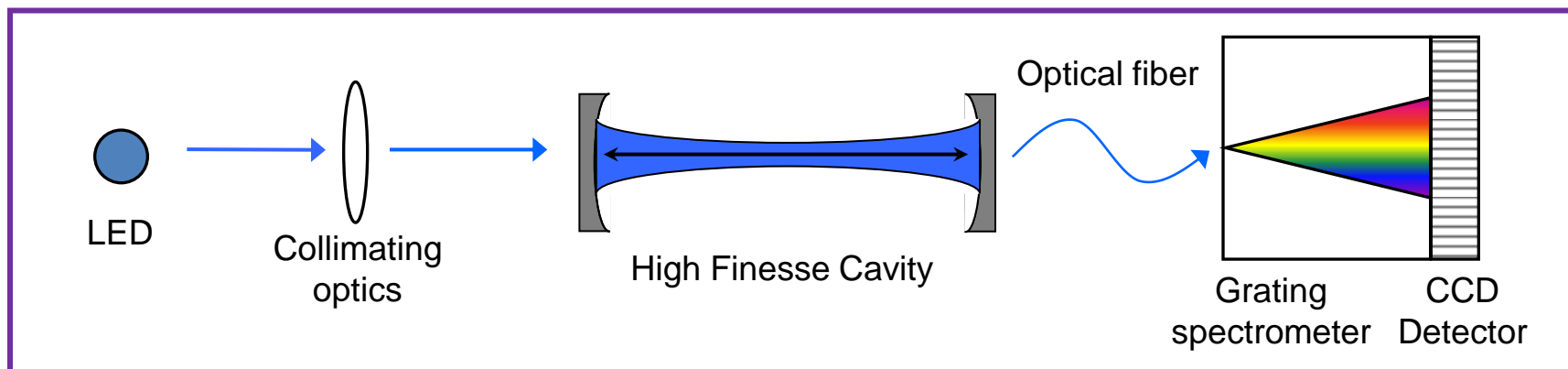


Introduction

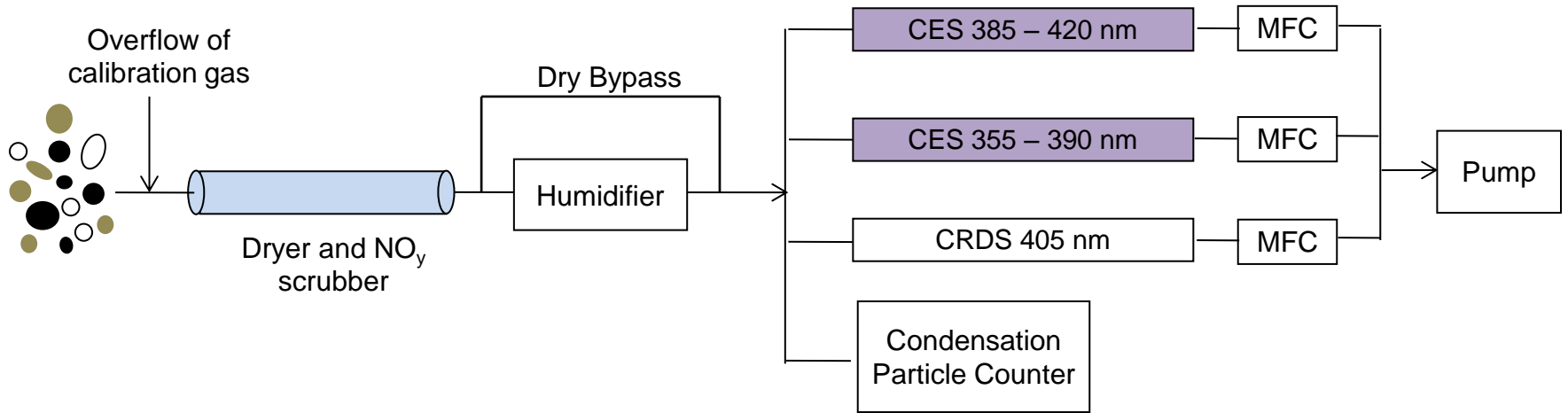
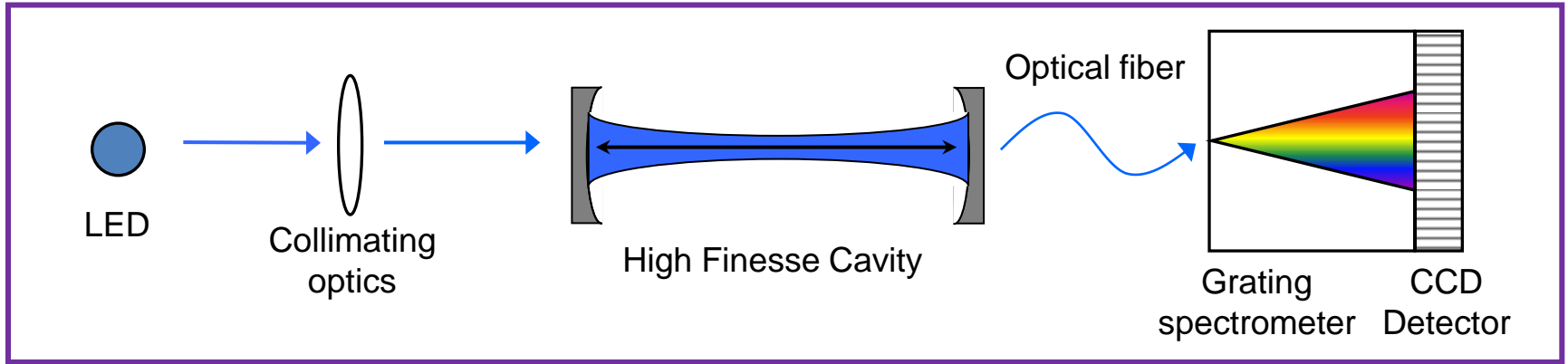
- Sulfate is a major contributor to $PM_{2.5}$ mass in US
 - Very hygroscopic
- Southeastern Oxidant and Aerosol Study (SOAS)
 - Aerosol dominated by ammonium sulfate and organics
 - Humid
- BroadBand Cavity Enhanced Spectrometer (BBCES)
 - Dry and humidified aerosol extinction from 355-420 nm
- Aerosol Mass Spectrometer: CU Boulder
- Historical Data
 - SEARCH: Collocated with SOAS site
 - IMPROVE: Sipsey Wilderness
 - Visibility: Airports



BBCES



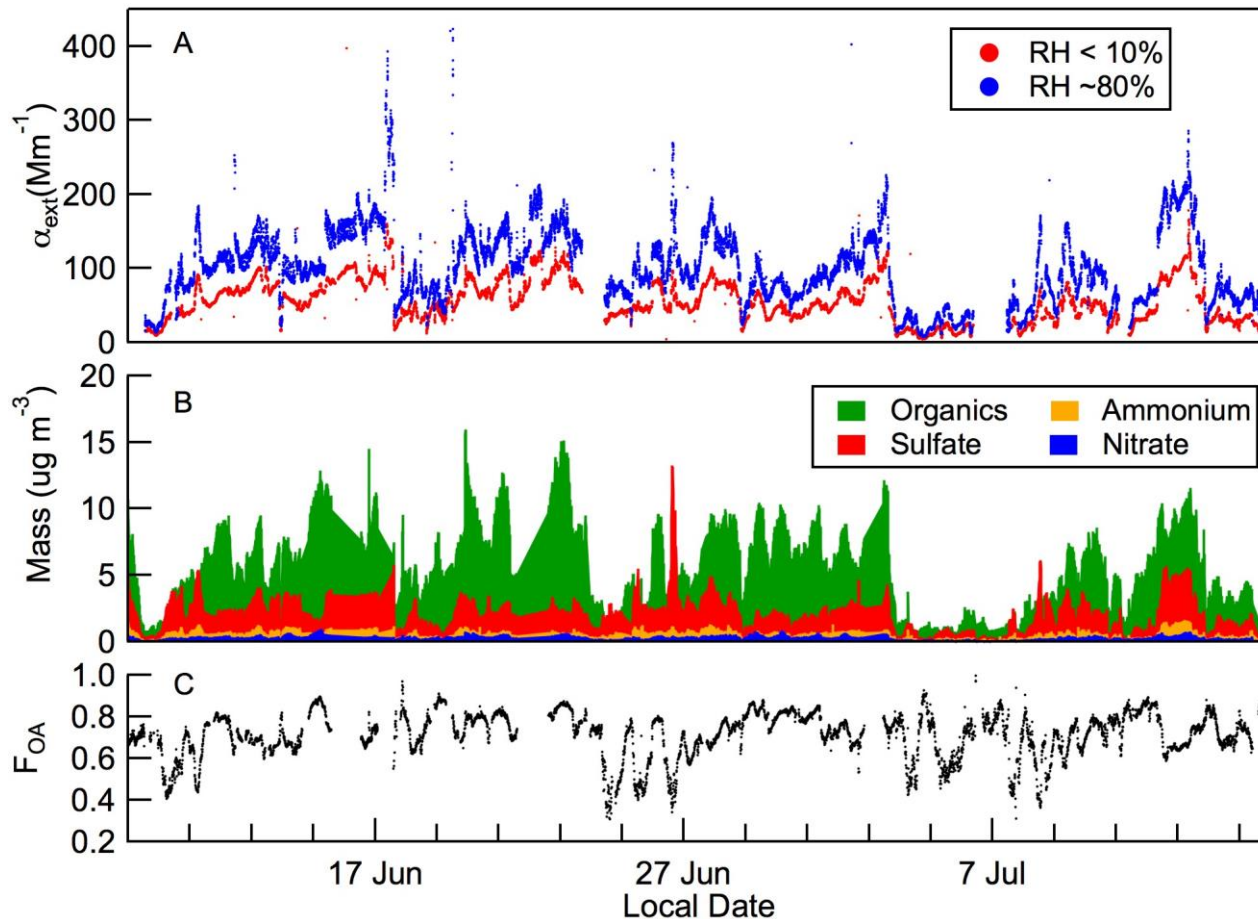
BBCES



Total Extinction (α , cm⁻¹) = Scattering + Absorption

$$a(l) = R_L \frac{c}{e} \frac{\alpha(1 - R(l))}{d} + a_{\text{Rayleigh,ZA}}(l) \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \frac{I_{\text{ZA}}(l) - I(l)}{I(l)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

Aerosol Optical and Chemical Characteristics During SOAS



Variable Extinction

Dominated by
Sulfate and
Organics

$$F_{OA} = \frac{[\text{OrganicAerosol}]}{[\text{OrganicAerosol}] + [\text{Sulfate}]}$$

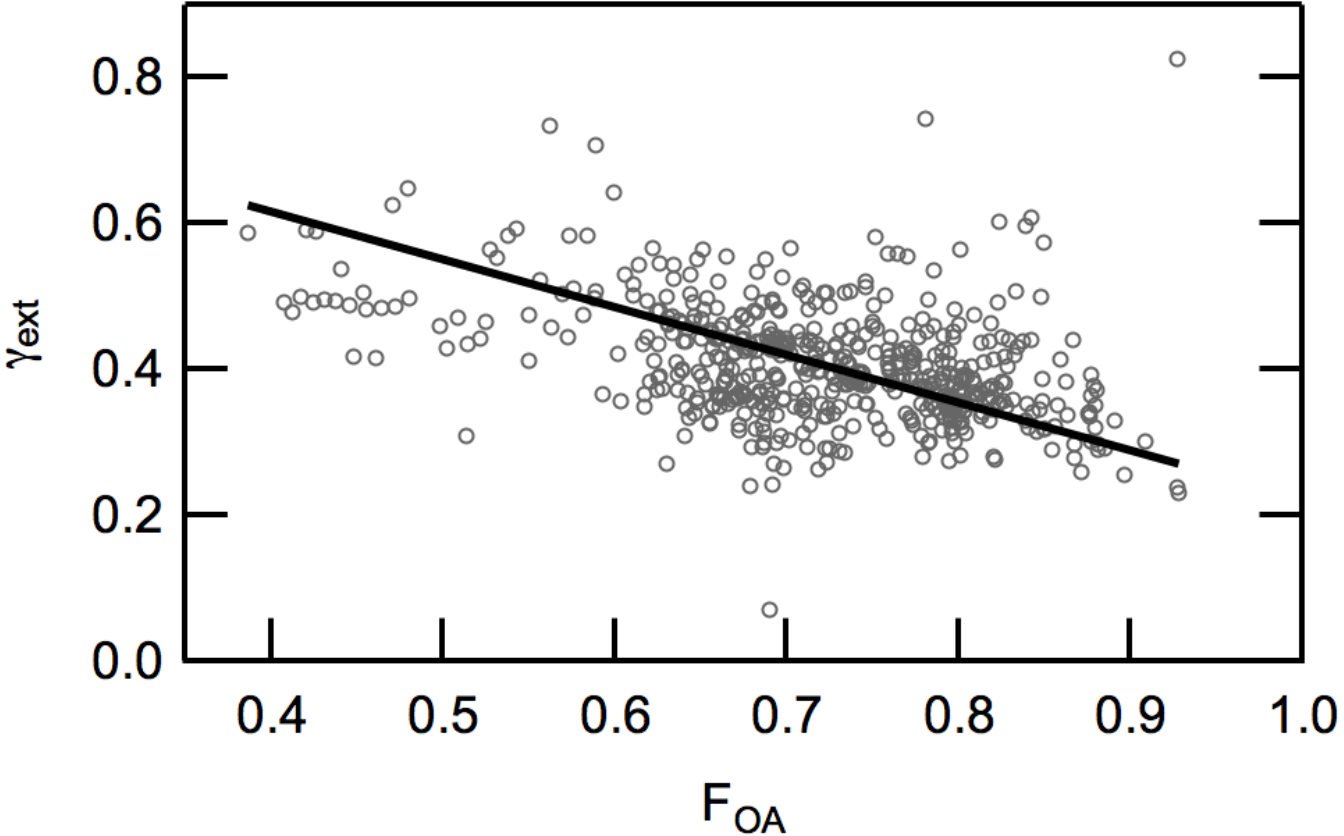
Dependence of Water Uptake on Chemical Composition

$$\frac{a_{ext}(RH)}{a_{ext}(RH_{ref})} = \frac{\hat{e}(100 - RH) \hat{u}^{-g_{ext}}}{\hat{e}(100 - RH_{ref}) \hat{u}}$$

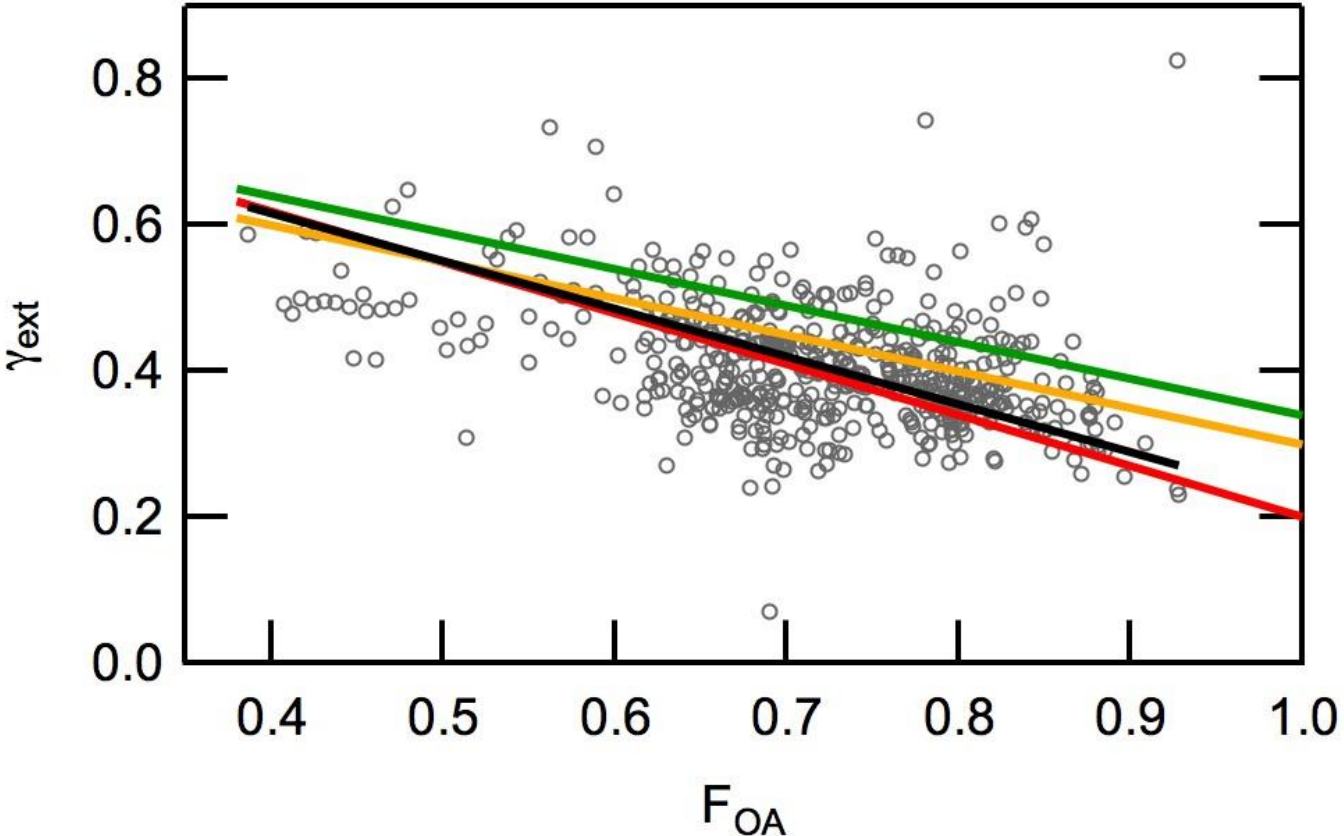
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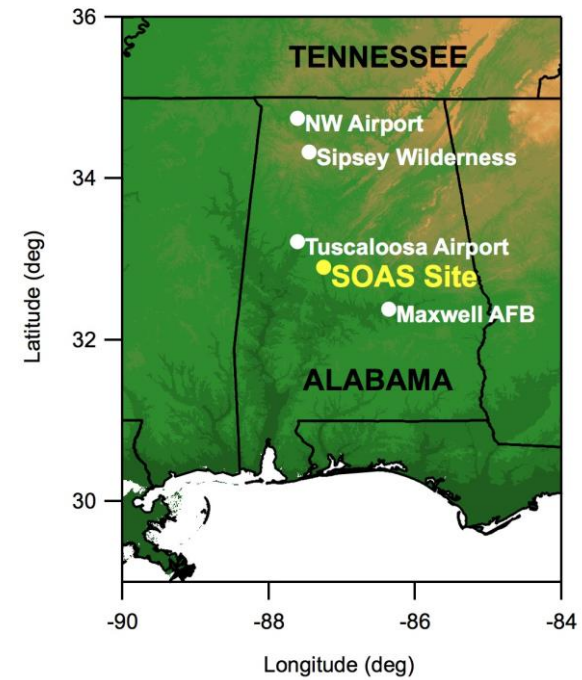
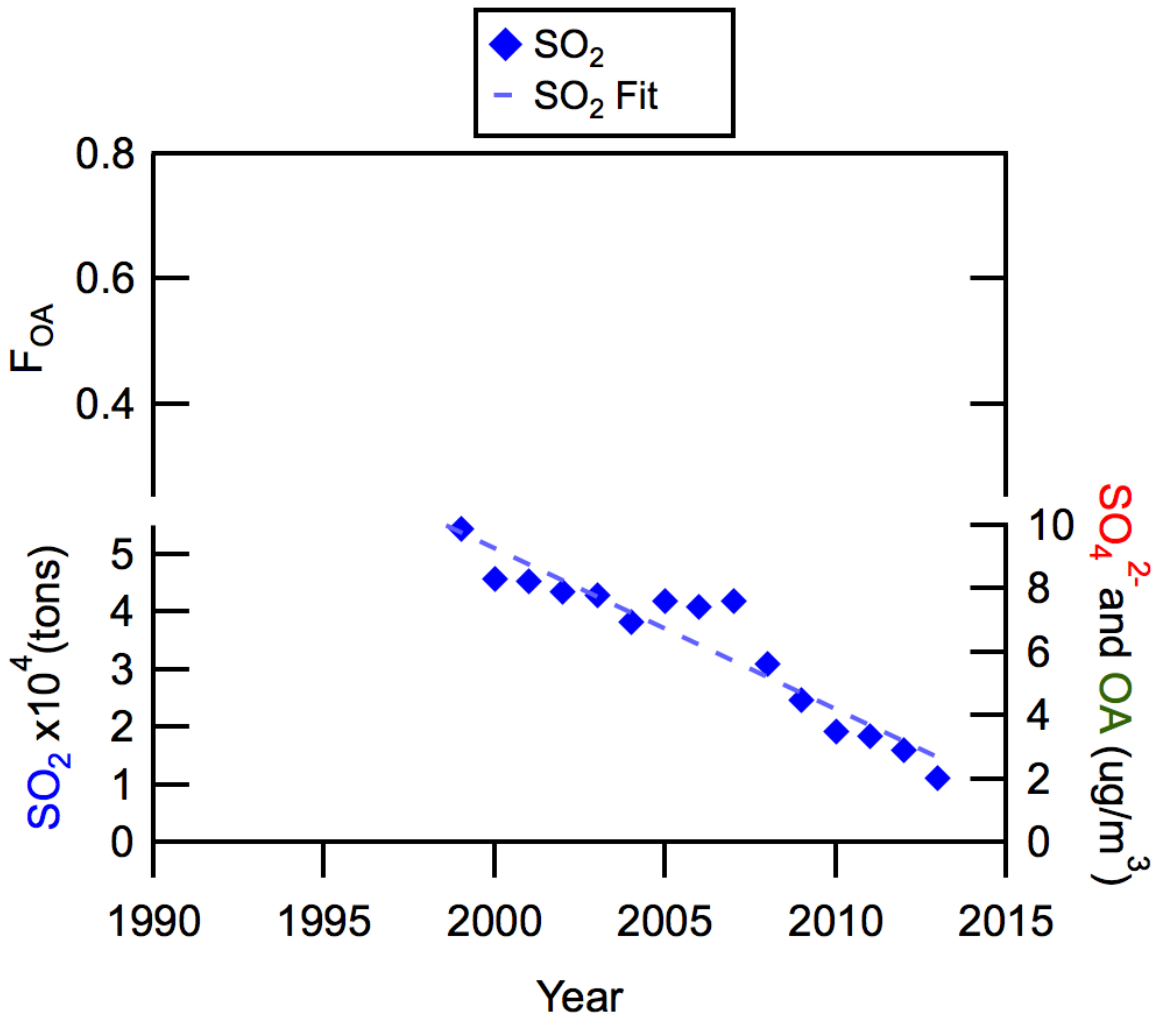
○ Southeast U.S., Summer 2013
Parameterizations:
— Southeast U.S., Summer 2013



Dependence of Water Uptake on Chemical Composition



Historical Data

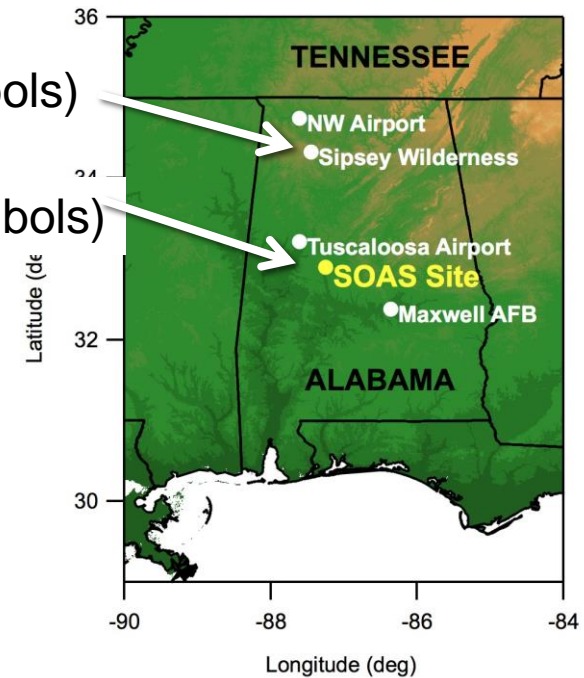
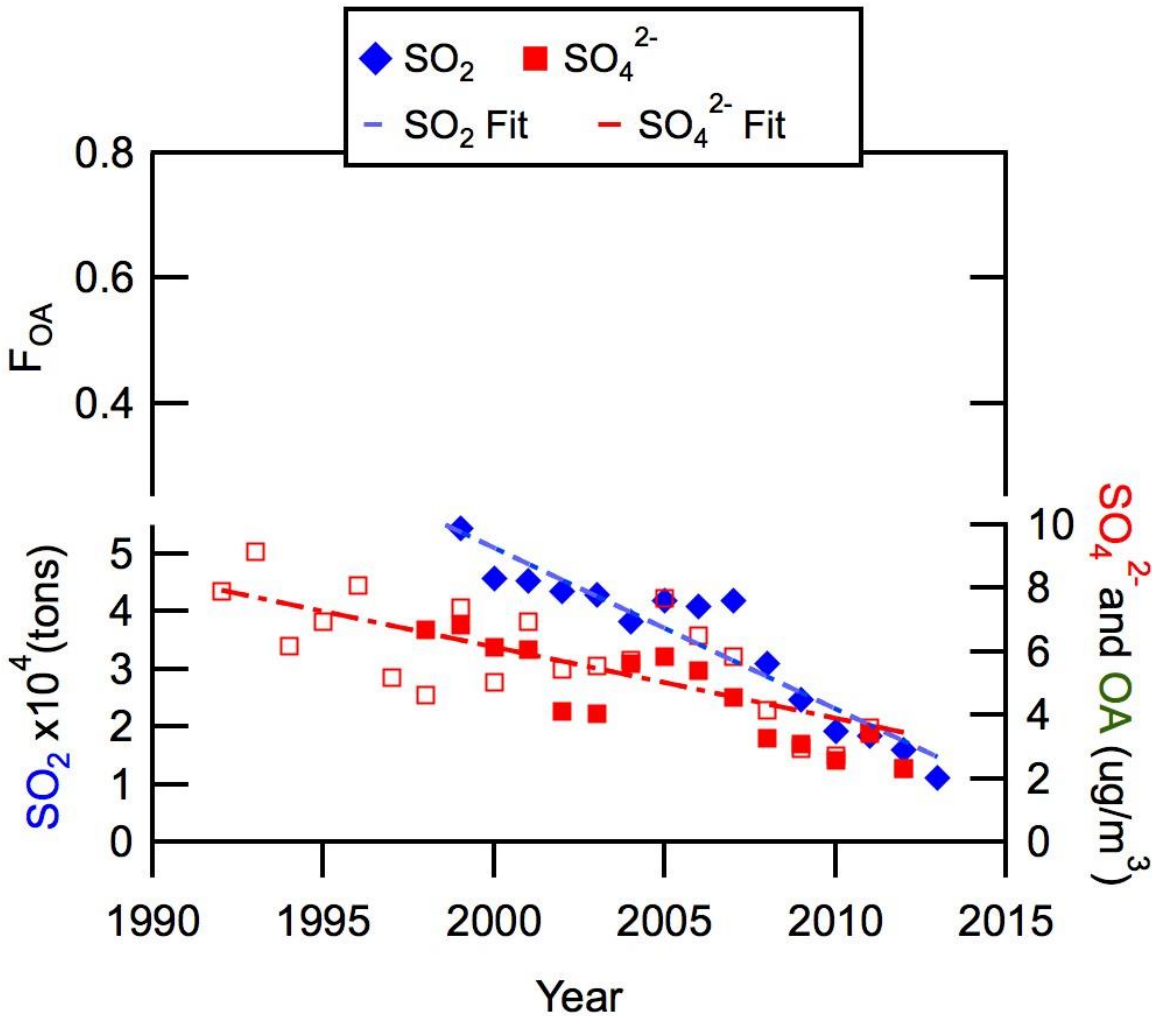


SO₂ data: JJA
Averages in Alabama
from NEI

Historical Data

IMPROVE (open symbols)

SEARCH (closed symbols)

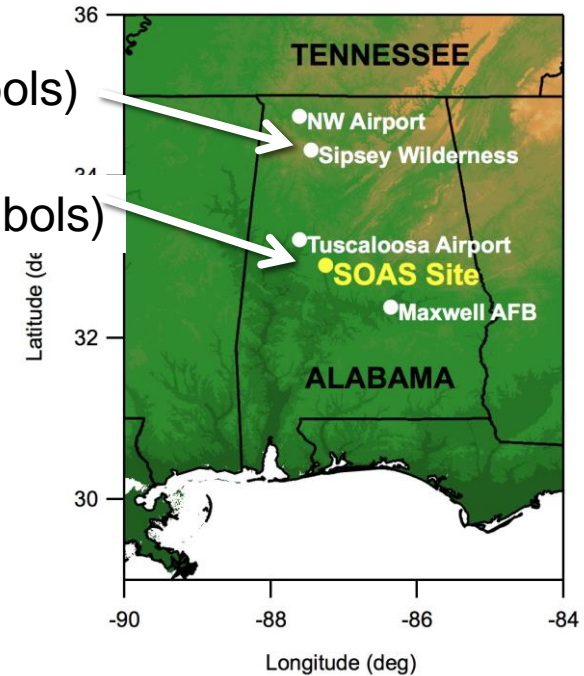
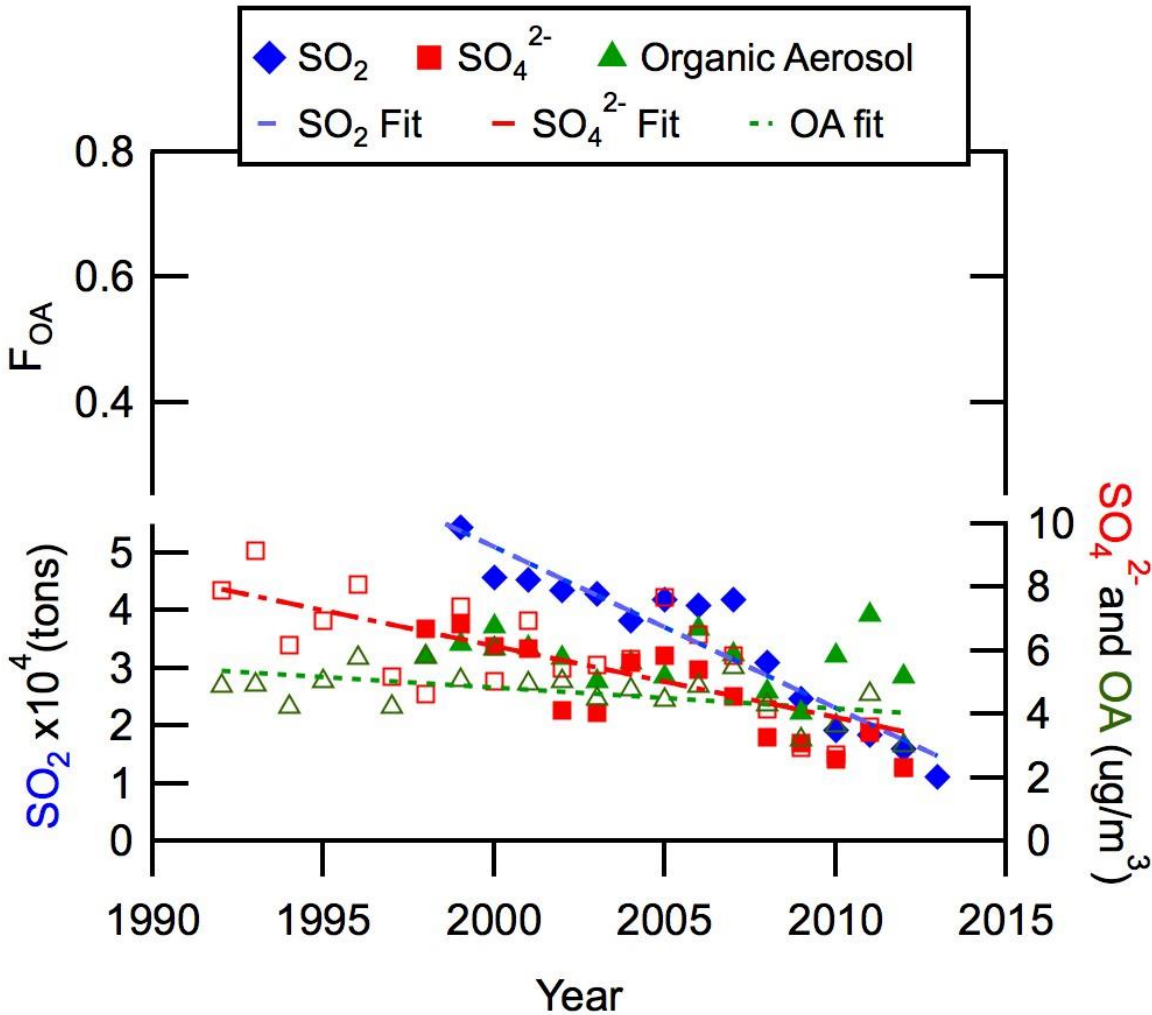


SO_2 data: JJA
Averages in Alabama
from NEI

Historical Data

IMPROVE (open symbols)

SEARCH (closed symbols)

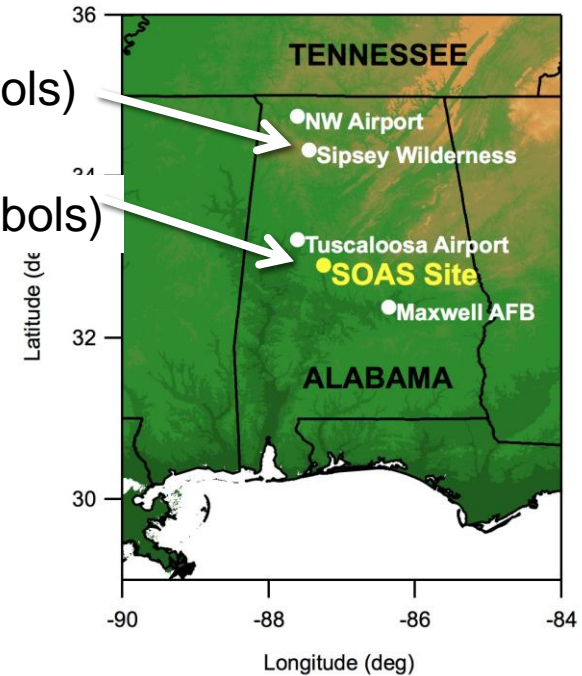
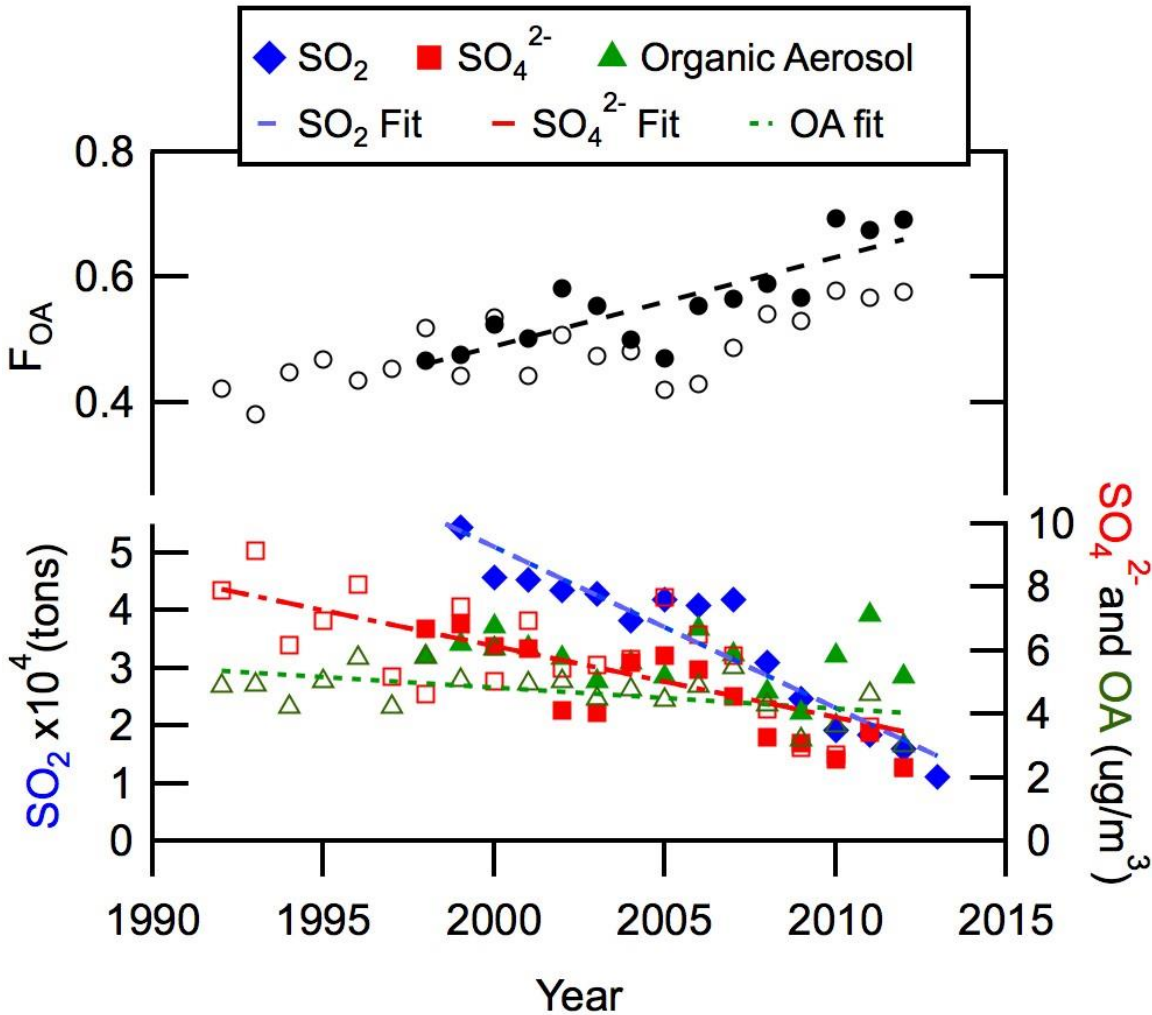


SO₂ data: JJA
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from NEI

Historical Data

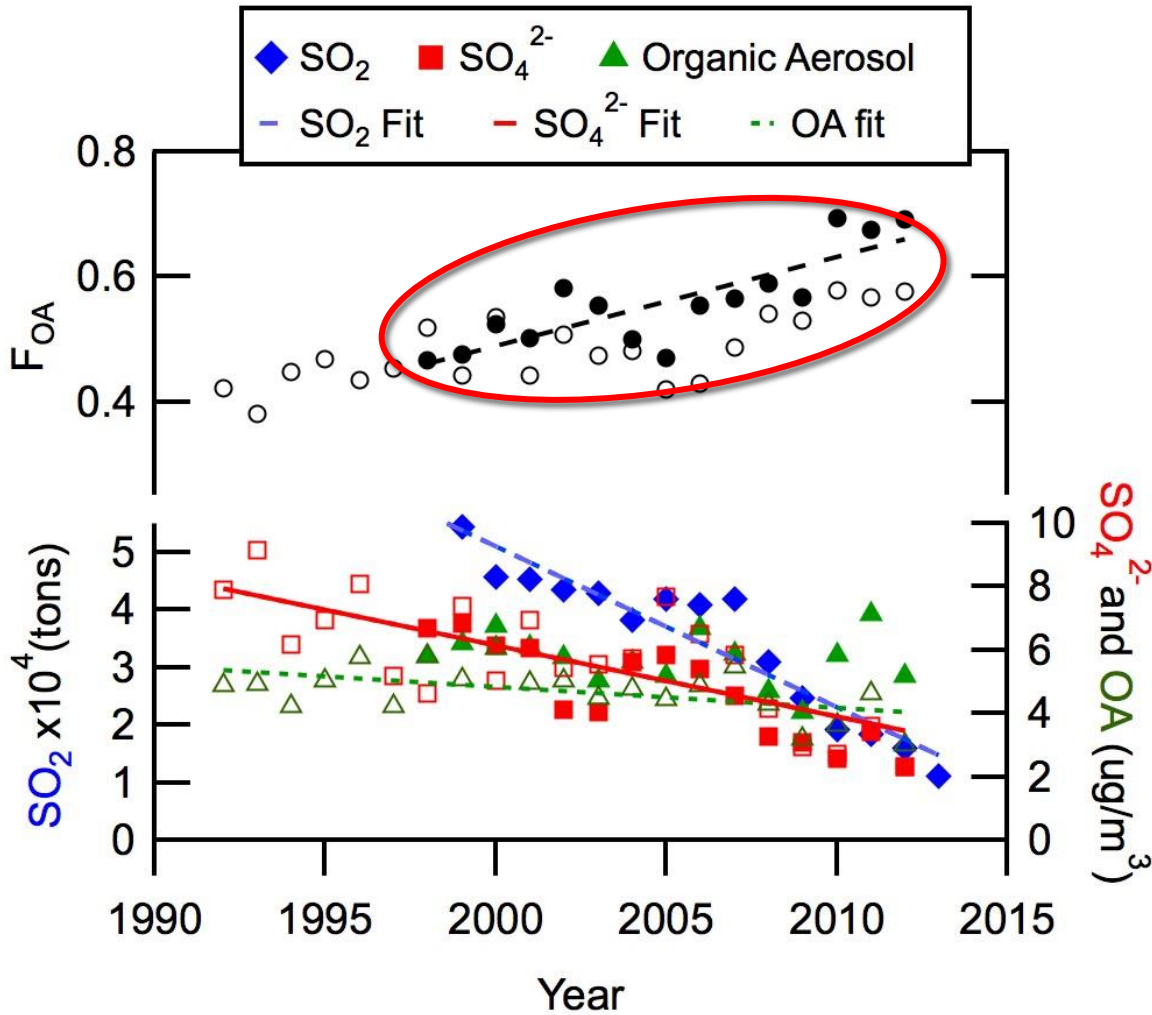
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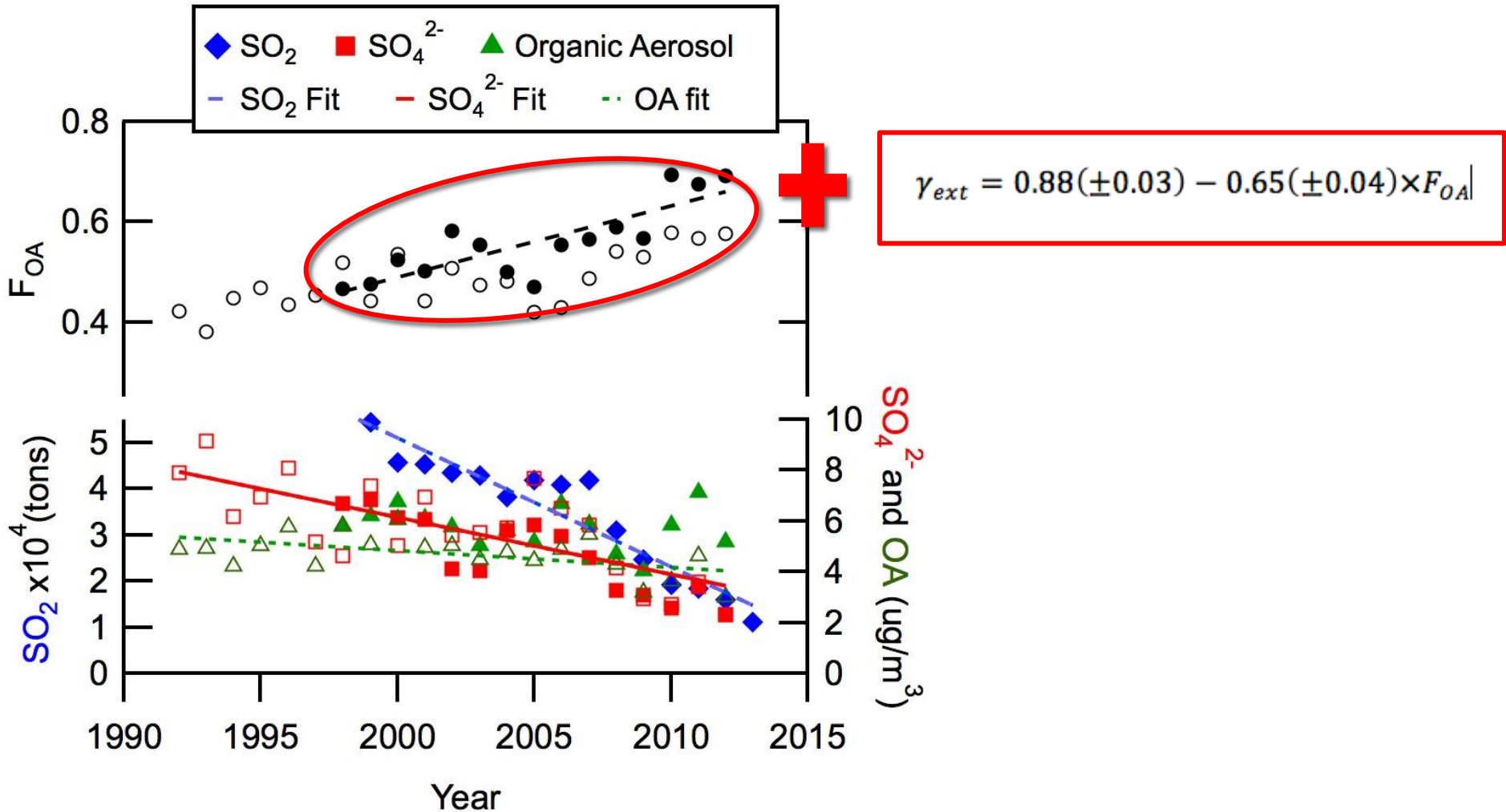


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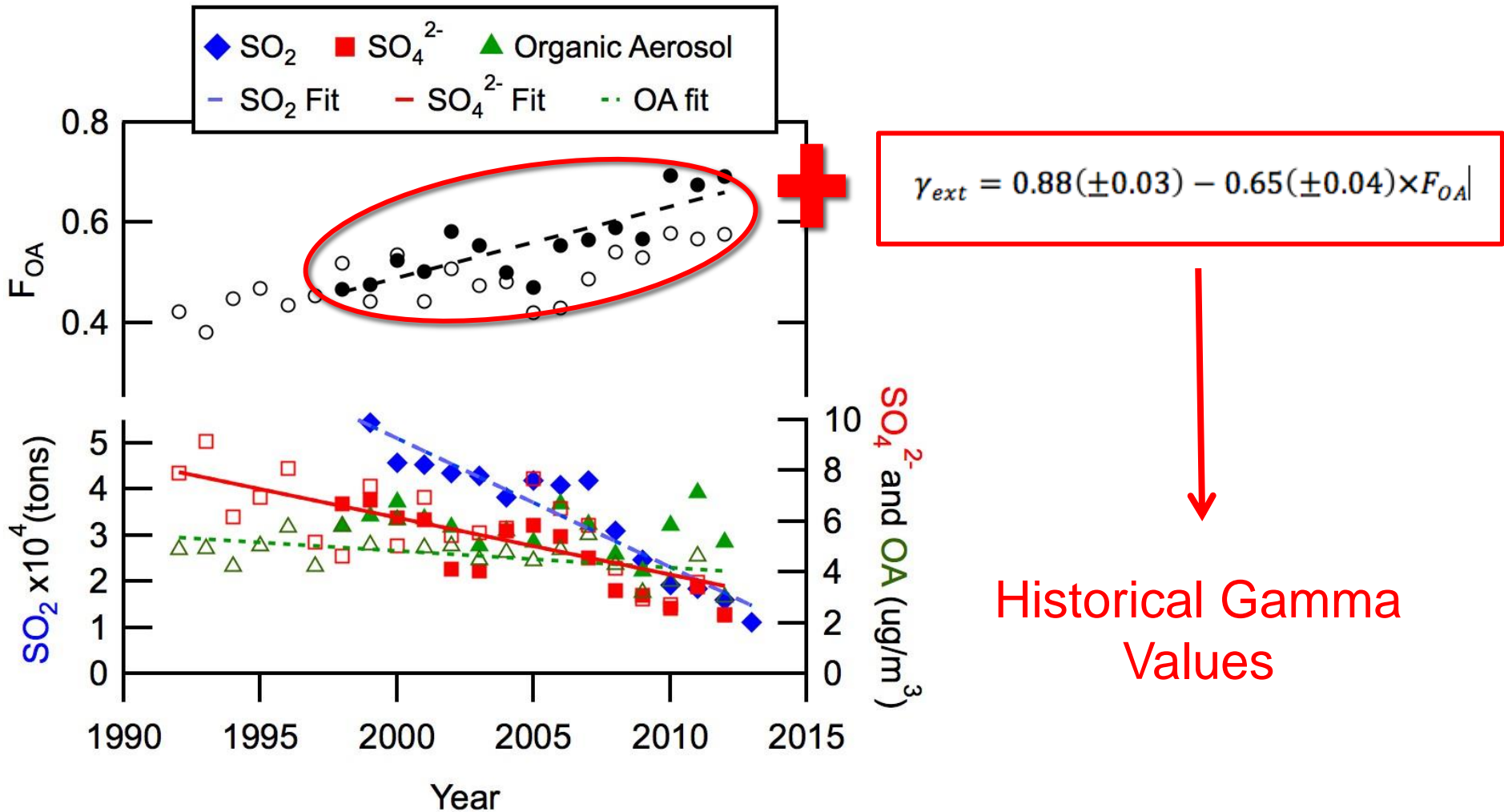
Historical Data



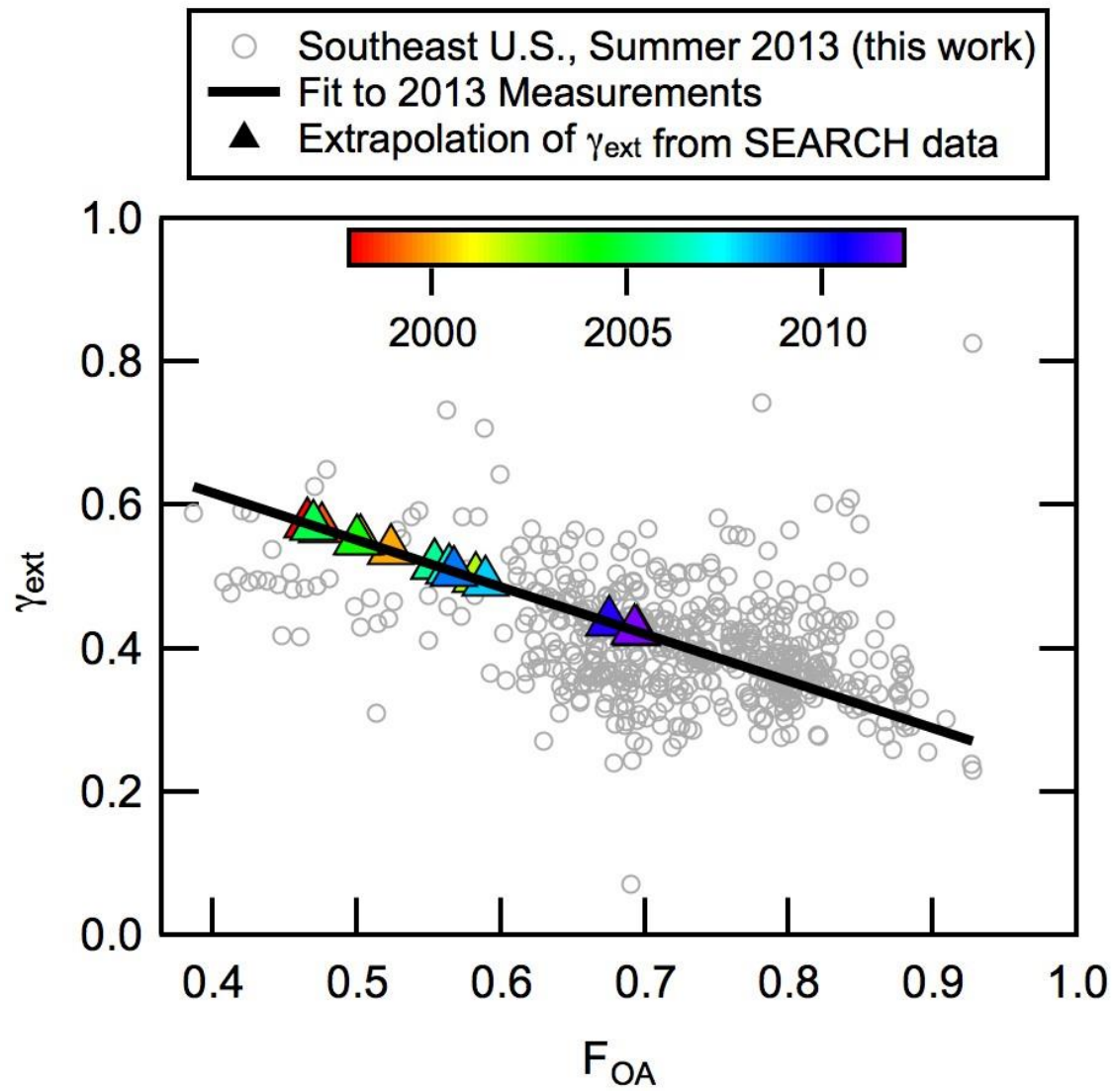
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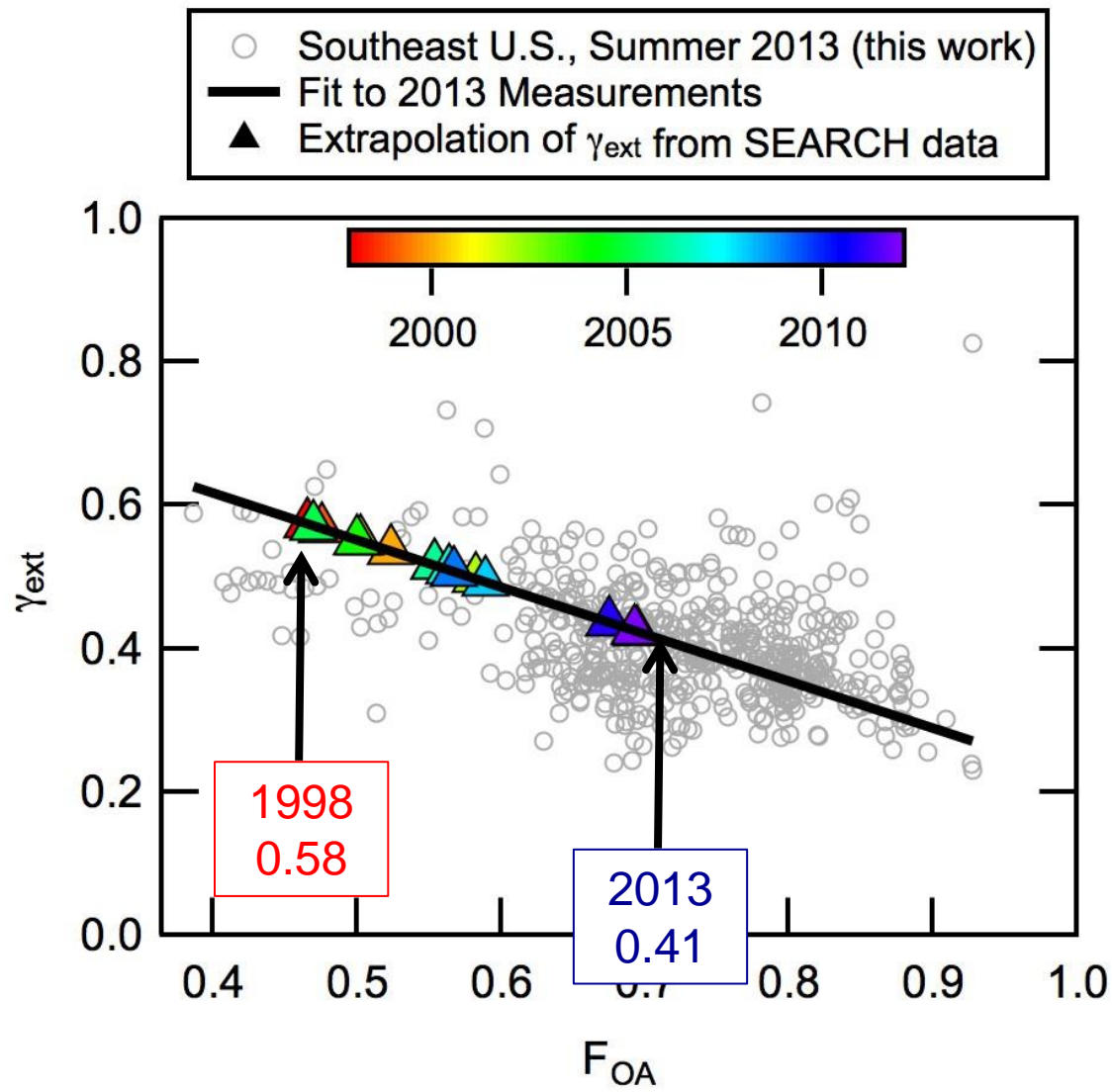
Historical Data



Decreased Extinction due to Decreased Hygroscopicity

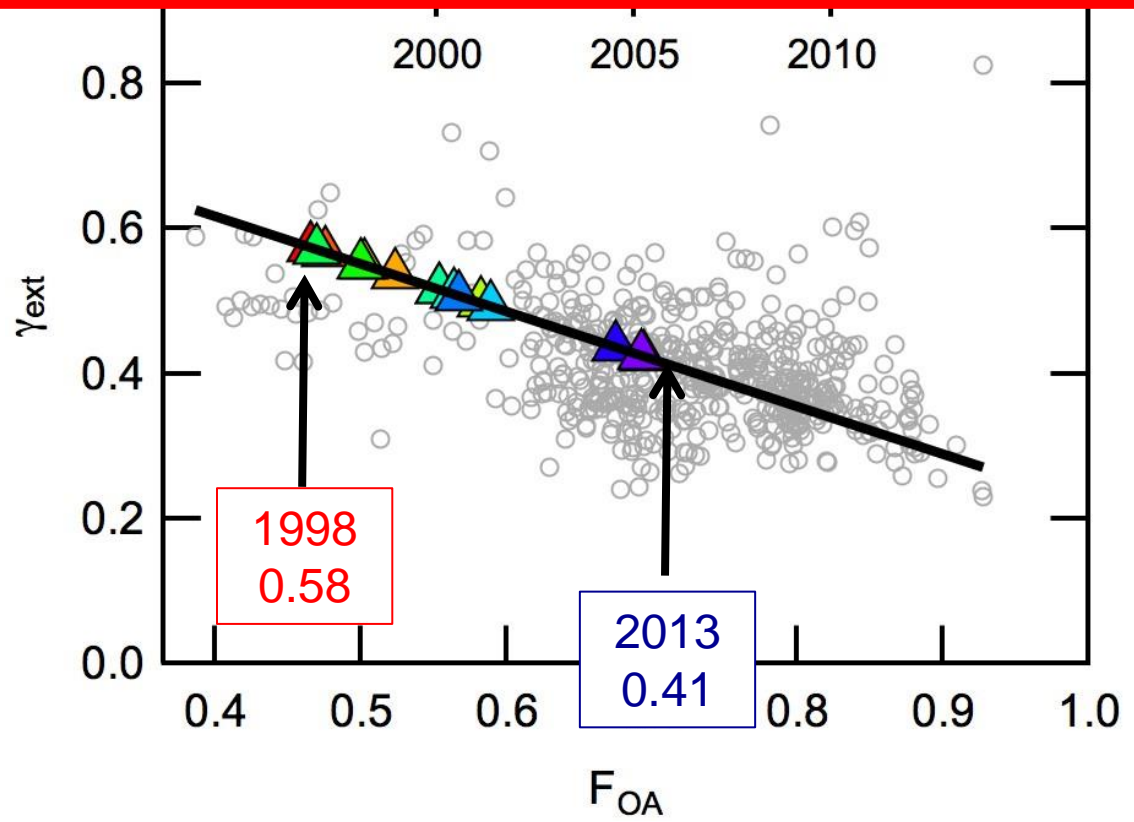


Decreased Extinction due to Decreased Hygroscopicity



Decreased Extinction due to Decreased Hygroscopicity

-1.6(\pm 0.3)% yr⁻¹ decrease in the ambient extinction from 1998 to 2013 due to reduced hygroscopicity (sulfate)



Decreased Extinction due to Decreased Aerosol Mass Calculated from SEARCH Filter Data

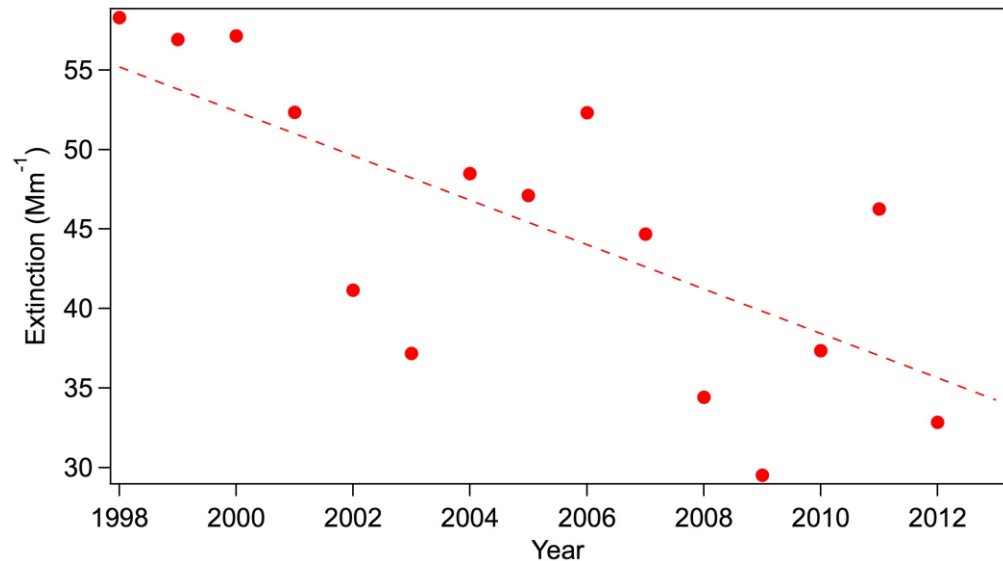
$$b_{\text{ext}} = 2.2 \times [\text{Small } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4] + \\ 4.8 \times [\text{Large } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4] + \\ 2.4 \times [\text{Small } (\text{NH}_4)\text{NO}_3] + \\ 5.1 \times [\text{Large } (\text{NH}_4)\text{NO}_3] + \\ 2.8 \times [\text{Small } \text{POM}] + \\ 6.1 \times [\text{Large } \text{POM}] + \\ 10 \times [\text{LAC}] + \\ 1 \times [\text{Soil}] + \\ 1.7 \times [\text{Sea Salt}] + \\ 0.6 \times [\text{Coarse Mass}] +$$

$$\text{For } [\text{Total}] < 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \begin{cases} [\text{Large}] = \frac{[\text{Total}]}{20} \times [\text{Total}] \\ [\text{Small}] = [\text{Total}] - [\text{Large}] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{For } [\text{Total}] \geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3, [\text{Large}] = [\text{Total}]$$

Decreased Extinction due to Decreased Aerosol Mass Calculated from SEARCH Filter Data

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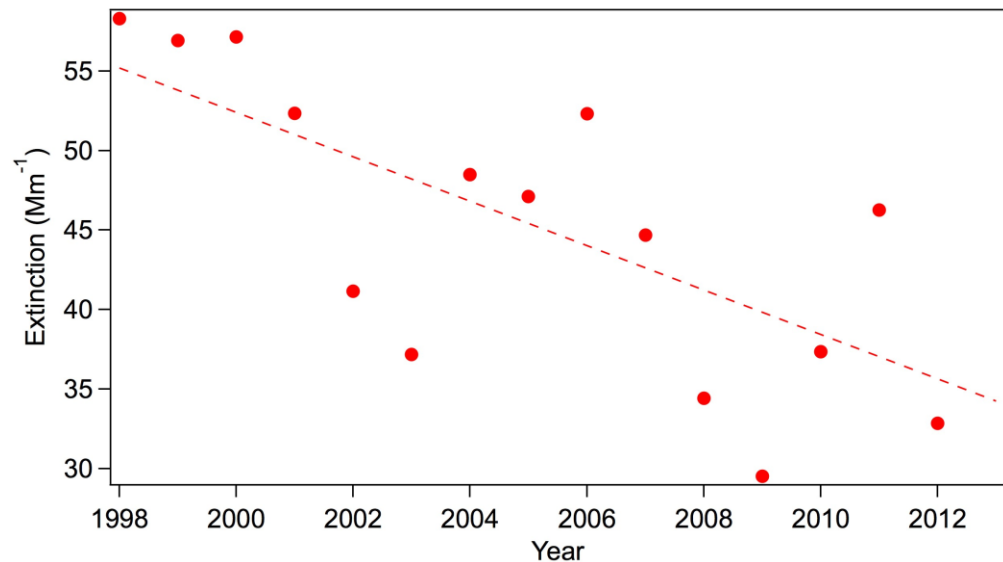


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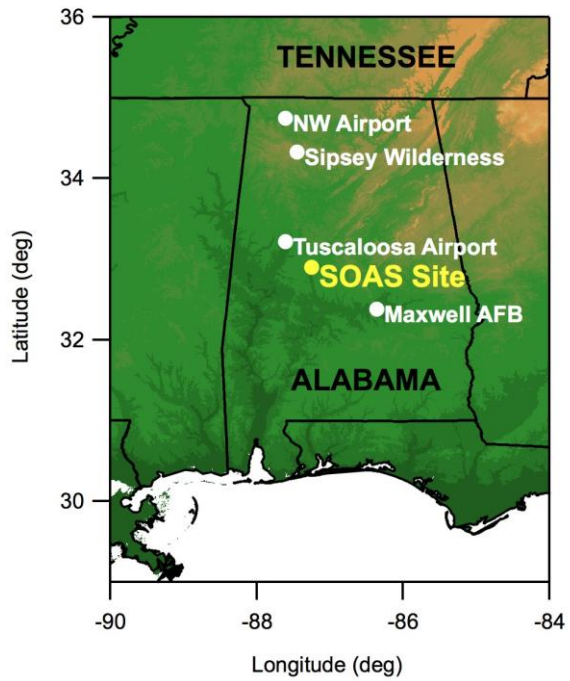


$$\text{For } [\text{Total}] < 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \left\{ [\text{Large}] = \frac{[\text{Total}]}{20} \times [\text{Total}] \right.$$

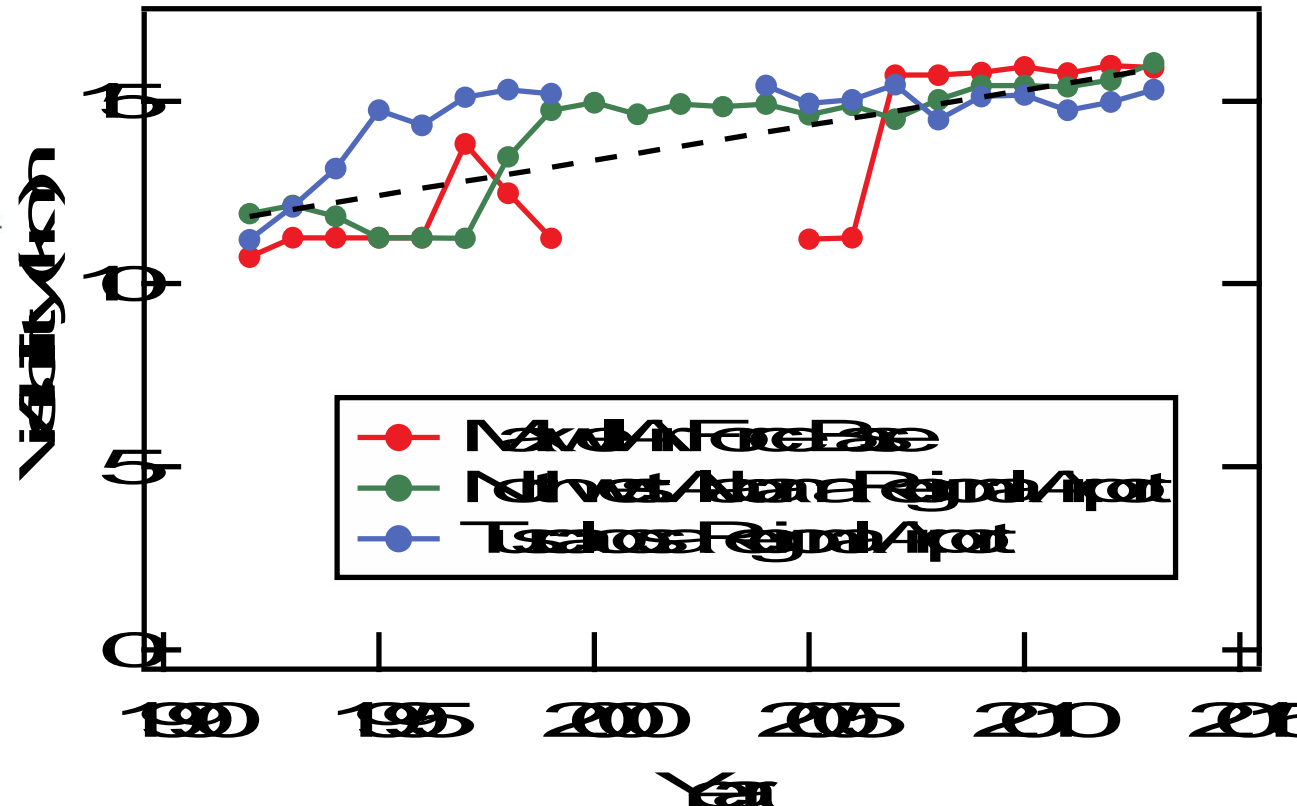
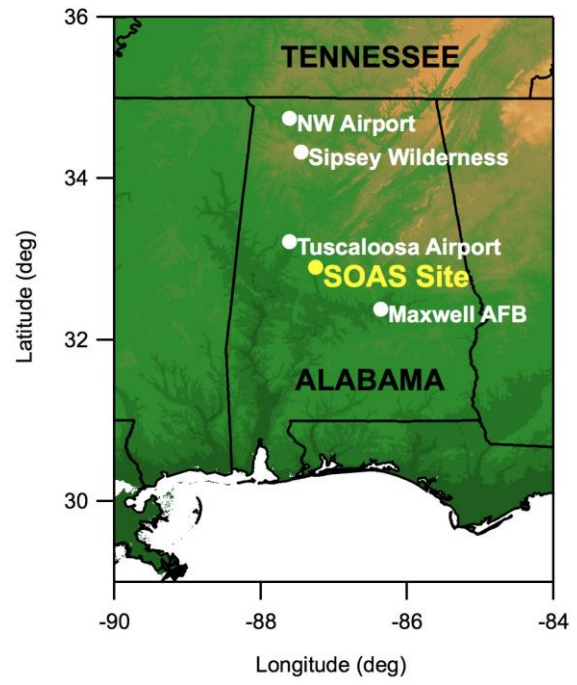
For

-3.1 (± 0.8)% yr⁻¹ decrease in the ambient extinction from 1998 to 2013 due to decreased aerosol mass

Historical Trends in Visibility

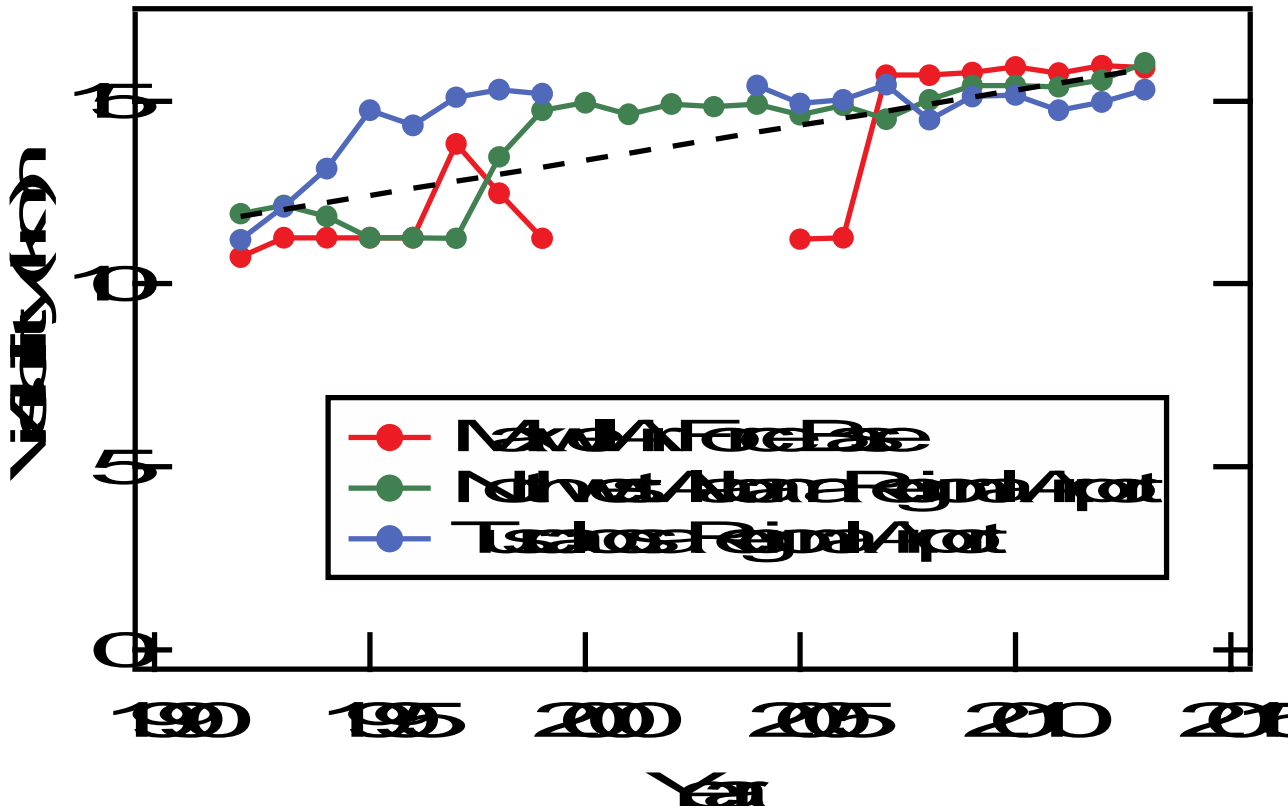
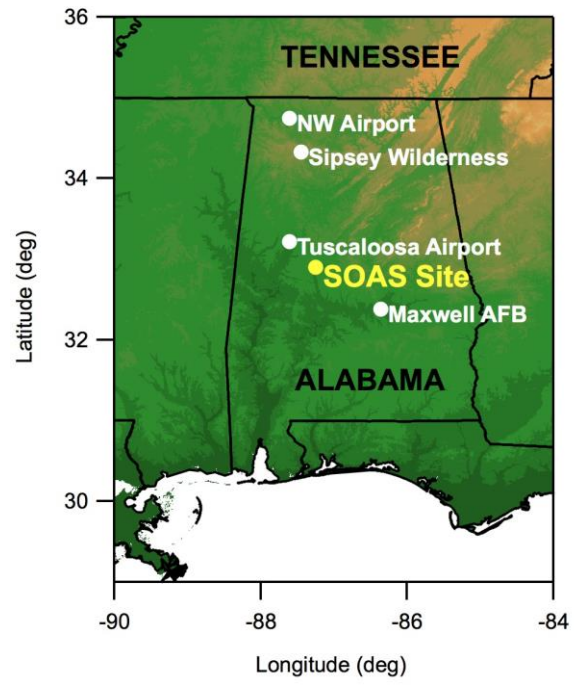


Historical Trends in Visibility



Historical Trends in Visibility

- 1.0(±0.2)% yr⁻¹ improvement in visibility
- Visibility only reported up to 16 km



Conclusions

- Measurements of RH, aerosol extinction and F_{OA} from SOAS applied to historical aerosol composition data
- Trend of decreasing γ_{ext} with increasing F_{OA} observed
- Trend analysis from 1998-2013 of aerosol sulfate and organics:
 - $-1.6(\pm 0.3)\% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ decrease due to decreased hygroscopicity
 - $-3.1(\pm 0.8)\% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ decrease due to decreased aerosol mass
 - $>1.0(\pm 0.2)\% \text{ yr}^{-1}$ improvement in visibility
- Radiative forcing calculations underway

Conclusions

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Acknowledgements

- Lead investigators for the SOAS campaign; AnnMarie Carlton, Allen Goldstein and Jose Jimenez
- SEARCH monitoring network
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