Formaldehyde during WINTER

Glenn Wolfe, NASA GSFC

- Background
- Questions
- Other neat ideas
- Instrument summary





Formaldehyde (HCHO)





0.56



VIRGINIA

Newport News

0.56

How does Chemistry Change when Trees Sleep?



During SENEX 2013, isoprene chemistry *alone* accounts for ~83% of observed HCHO.

Wintertime HCHO precursors expected to be primarily anthropogenic alkenes



What can HCHO tell us about Nocturnal Processes?

 Halogen-enhanced VOC oxidation should increase HCHO production



• HCHO *might* be a tracer for NO₃ oxidation of VOC



Fluxes



- Surface-atmosphere exchange is an important, but often poorly quantified, source/sink for trace gases
- Wavelet transforms offer a spatially-resolved advantage over traditional eddy covariance



Kim, Farmer and Bertram, PNAS (2014)



- OMI
 - HCHO
 - $-NO_2$
 - $-SO_2$
- TES
 - $-NH_3$
 - $-CH_3OH$
 - HCOOH





Agricultural Emissions?



Is the wintertime maximum in OMI NO_2 due to emissions (e.g. from winter wheat) or a retrieval artifact?

Laser-Induced Fluorescence (LIF)

The laser is continuously tuned between a large formaldehyde rotational transition and a nonresonant wavelength.

 $\Delta\lambda = 0.005 \text{ nm}$

The concentration of formaldehyde is proportional to the difference between the online and the offline signals.



Det. Limit: 36 ppt/s Accuracy: ±10%

In Situ Airborne Formaldehyde (ISAF)







Team HCHO



SUPPORT:







How does Chemistry Change when Trees Hibernate?



Wintertime HCHO precursors expected to be primarily anthropogenic alkenes