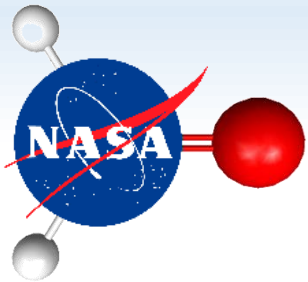


# Source Characterization of WINTER Formaldehyde

Josh DiGangi  
NASA Langley

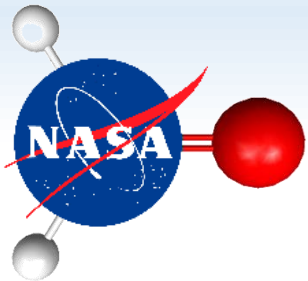
Glenn Wolfe, Jason St. Clair, & Tom Hanisco  
NASA Goddard

WINTER Science Team Meeting  
09/17/2015



# Snow at LaRC (c. 1969)

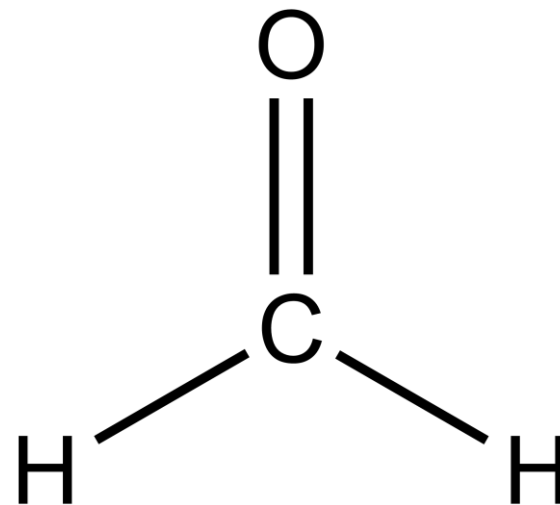


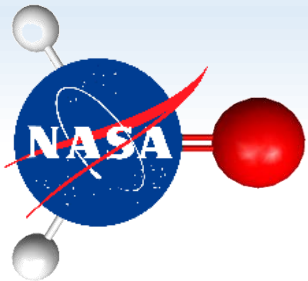


# Formaldehyde (HCHO)



- Formed in oxidation of nearly all VOCs
- Short lifetime (hours)
- Can be used as a local tracer of total VOC oxidation
- Major source is photochemical, but primary emissions can be important in boundary layer

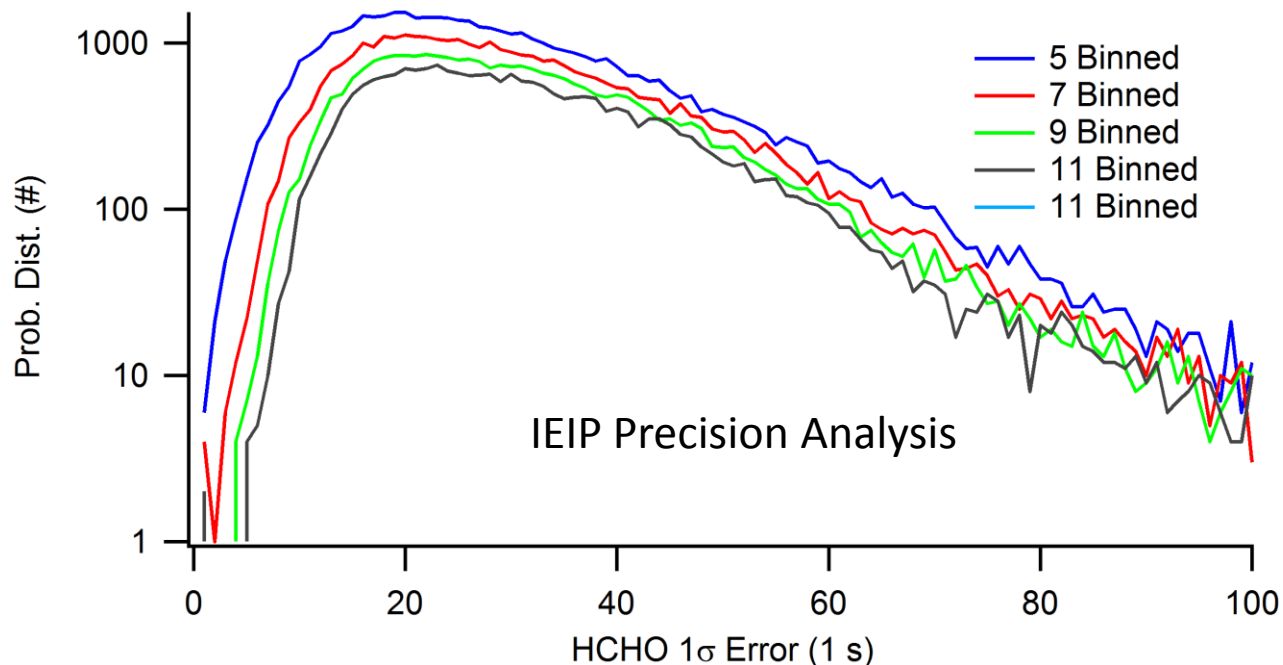




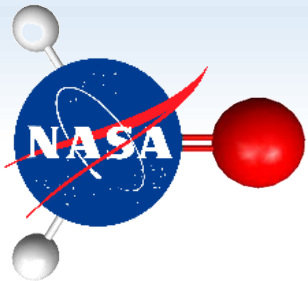
# In Situ Airborne Formaldehyde (ISAF)



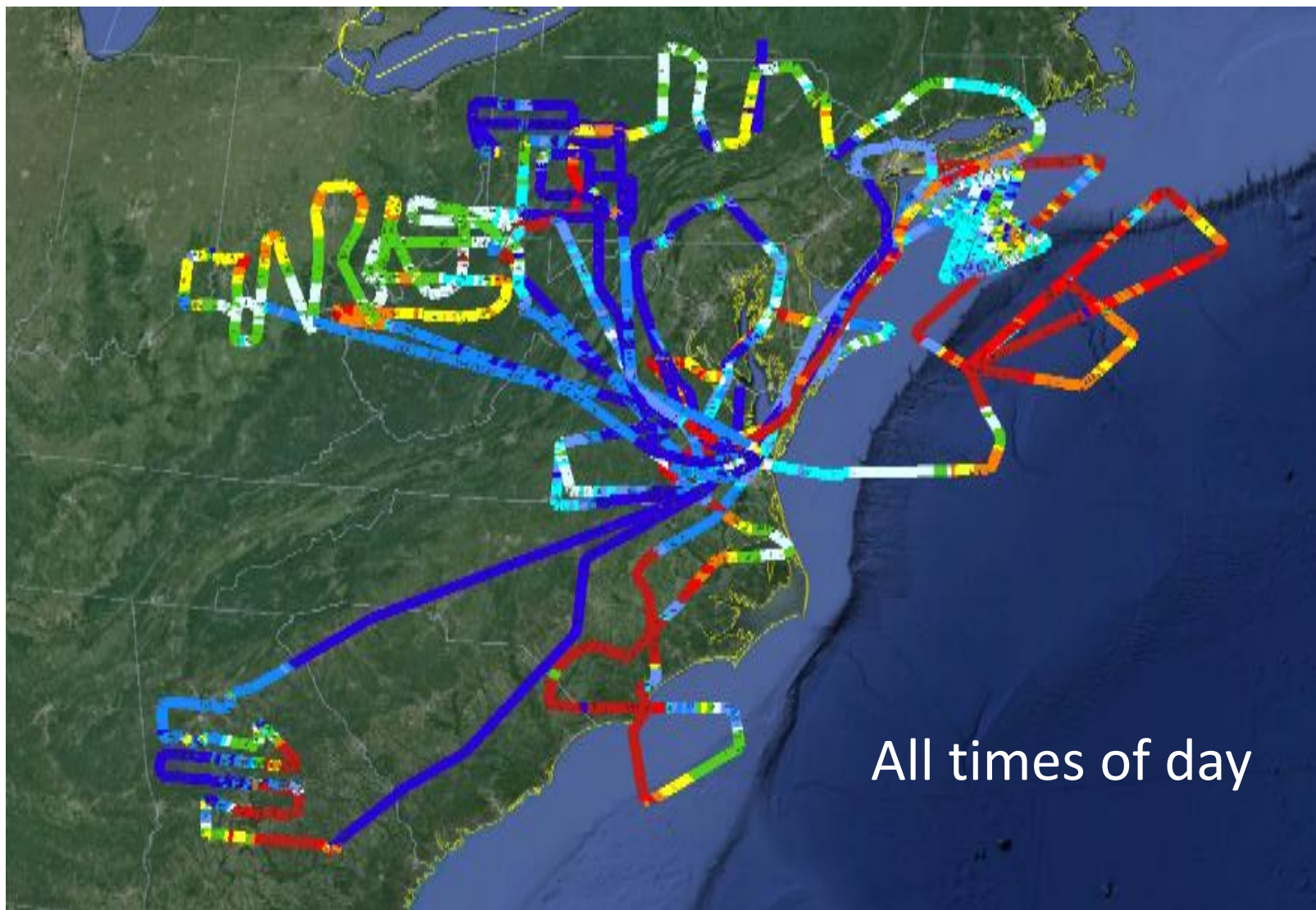
- Laser-induced fluorescence detection



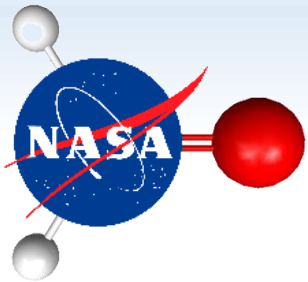
- WINTER instrument stats
  - Accuracy:  $\pm 10\% + 10$  pptv
  - Precision:  $\sim 20$  ppt ( $1\sigma$ )
  - $>90\%$  data coverage



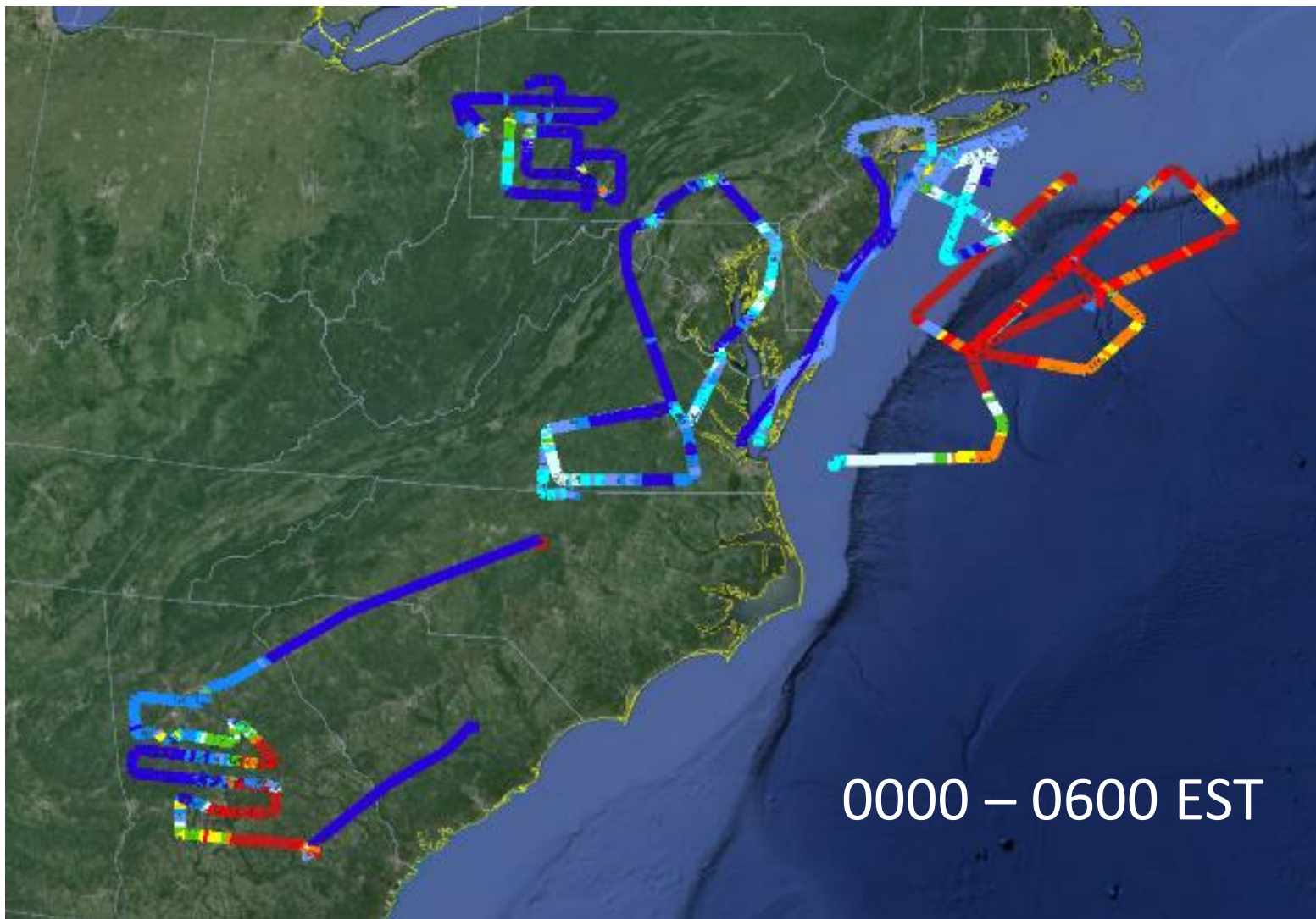
# WINTER HCHO Overview



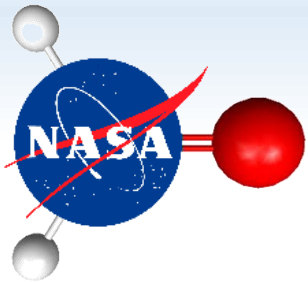
All times of day



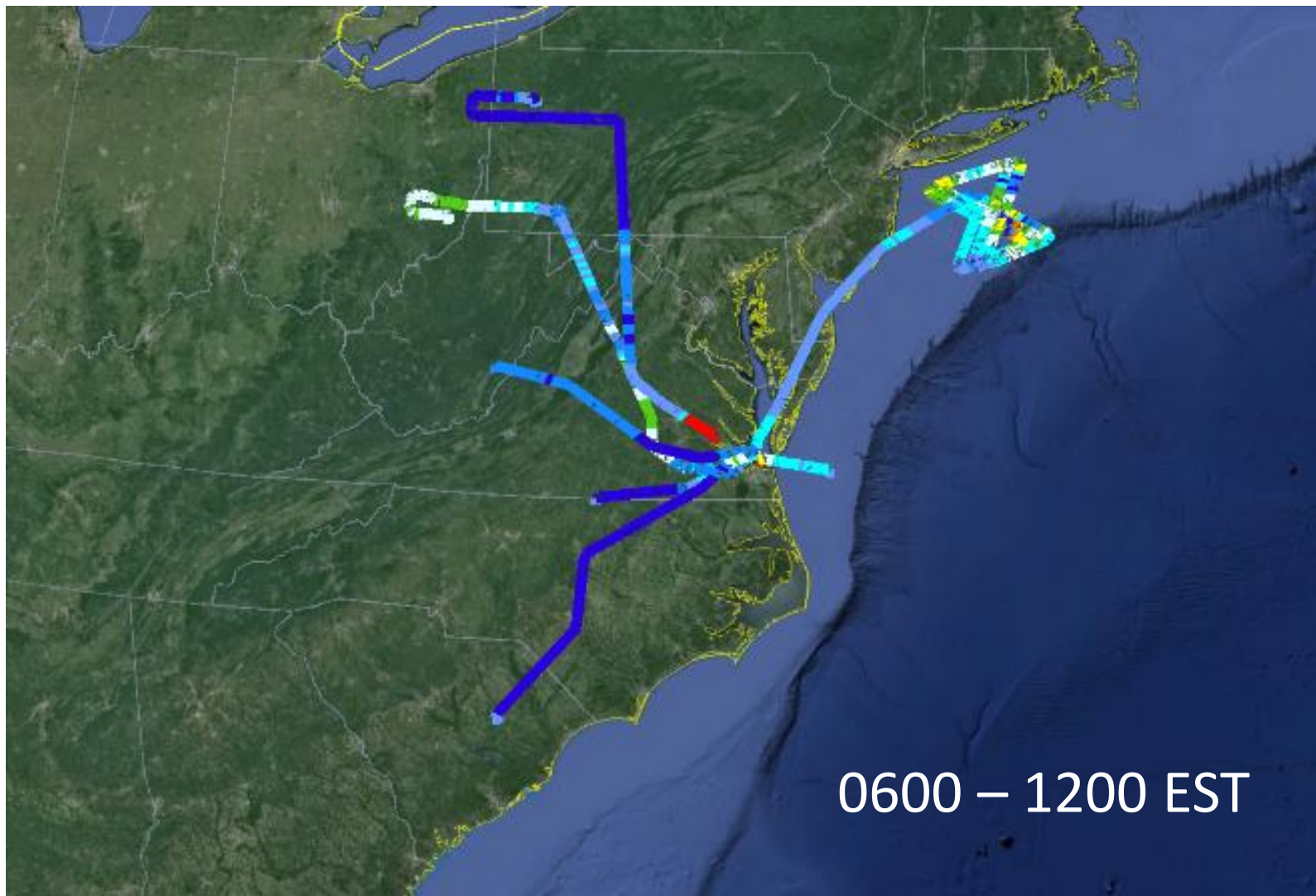
# WINTER HCHO Overview



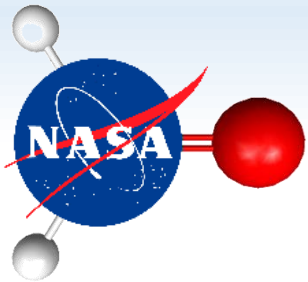
0000 - 0600 EST



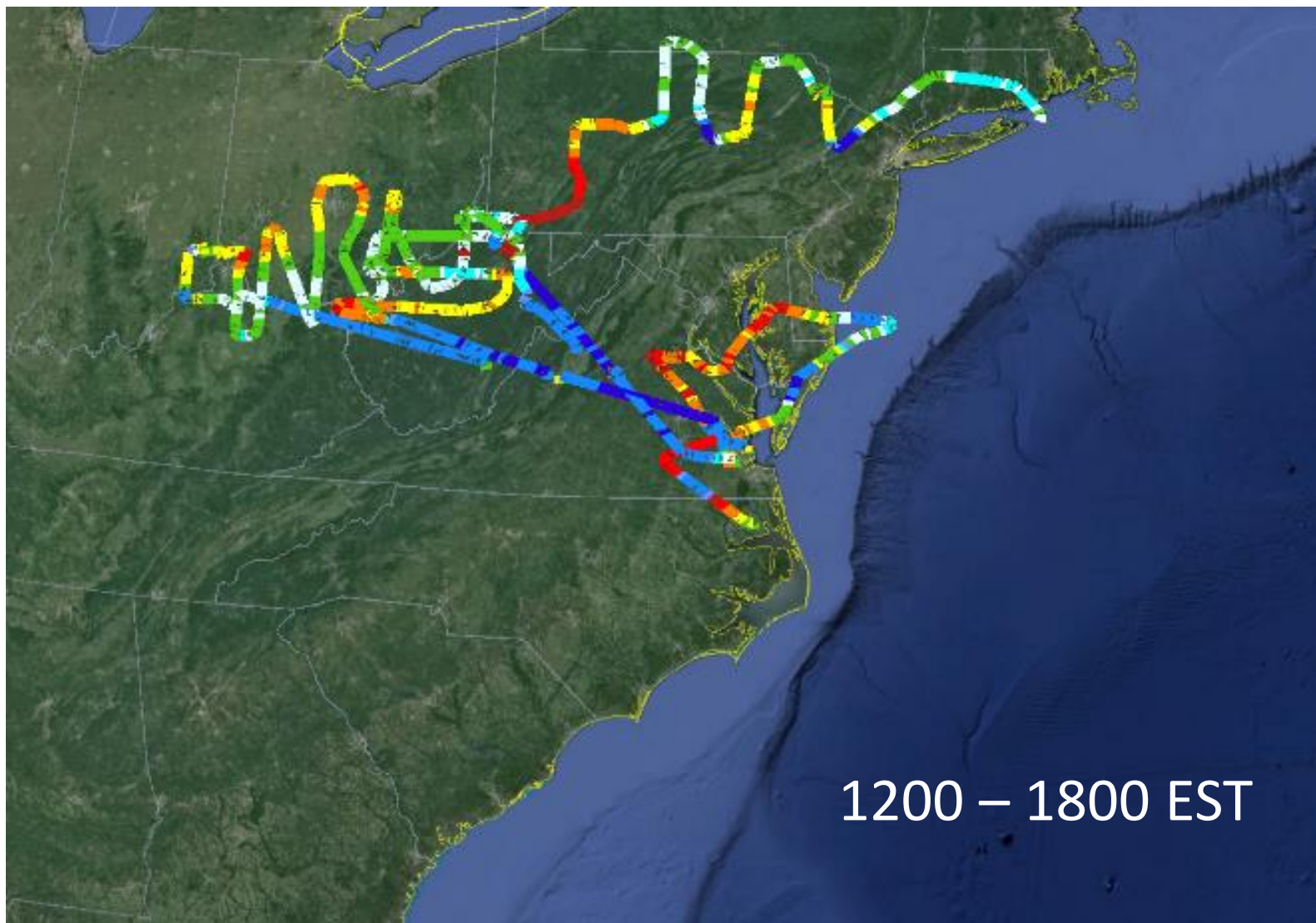
# WINTER HCHO Overview



0600 - 1200 EST

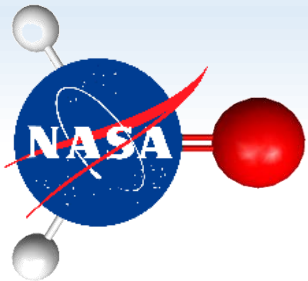


# WINTER HCHO Overview

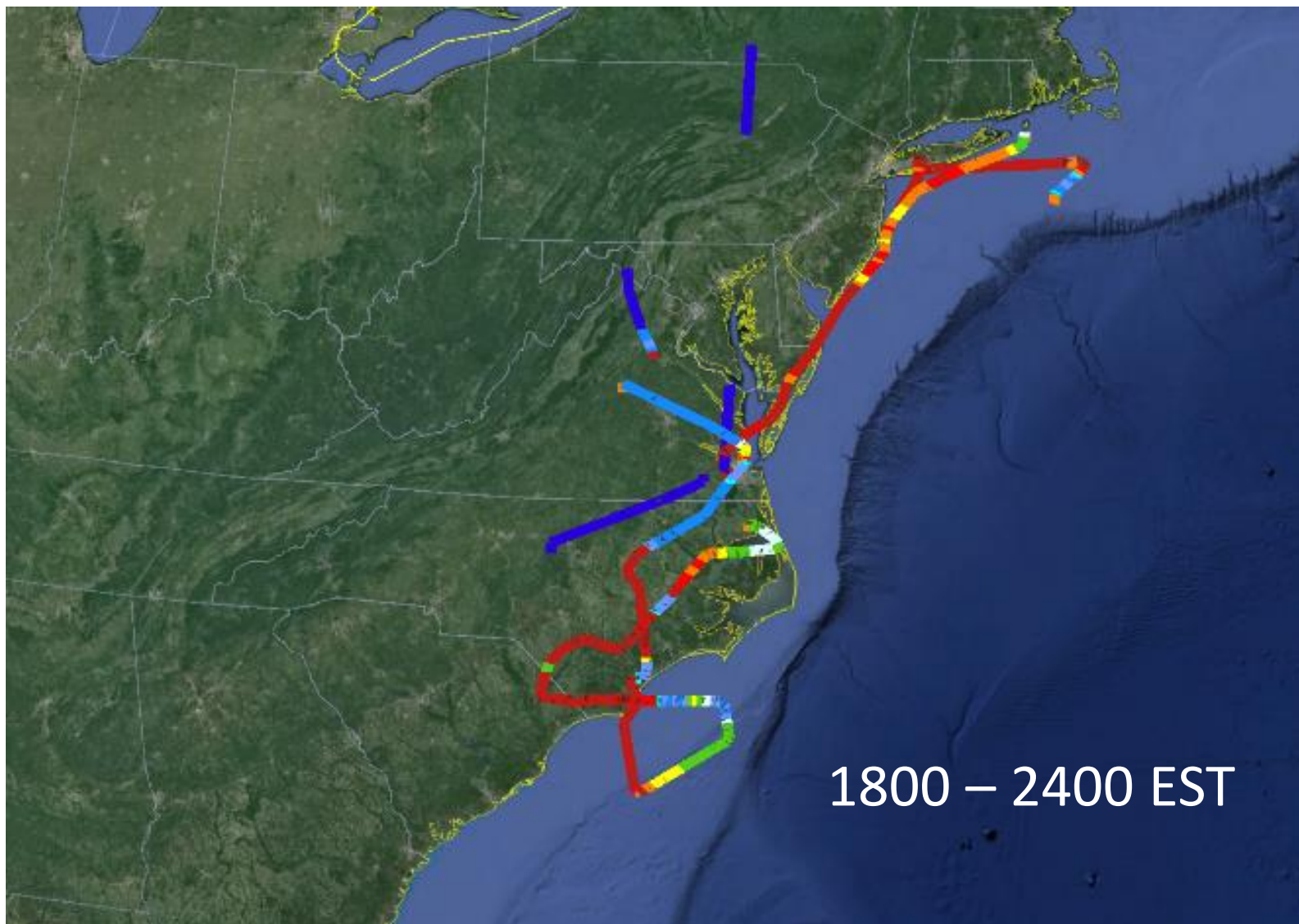


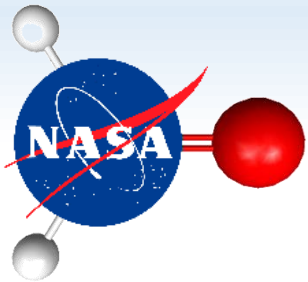
1200 - 1800 EST



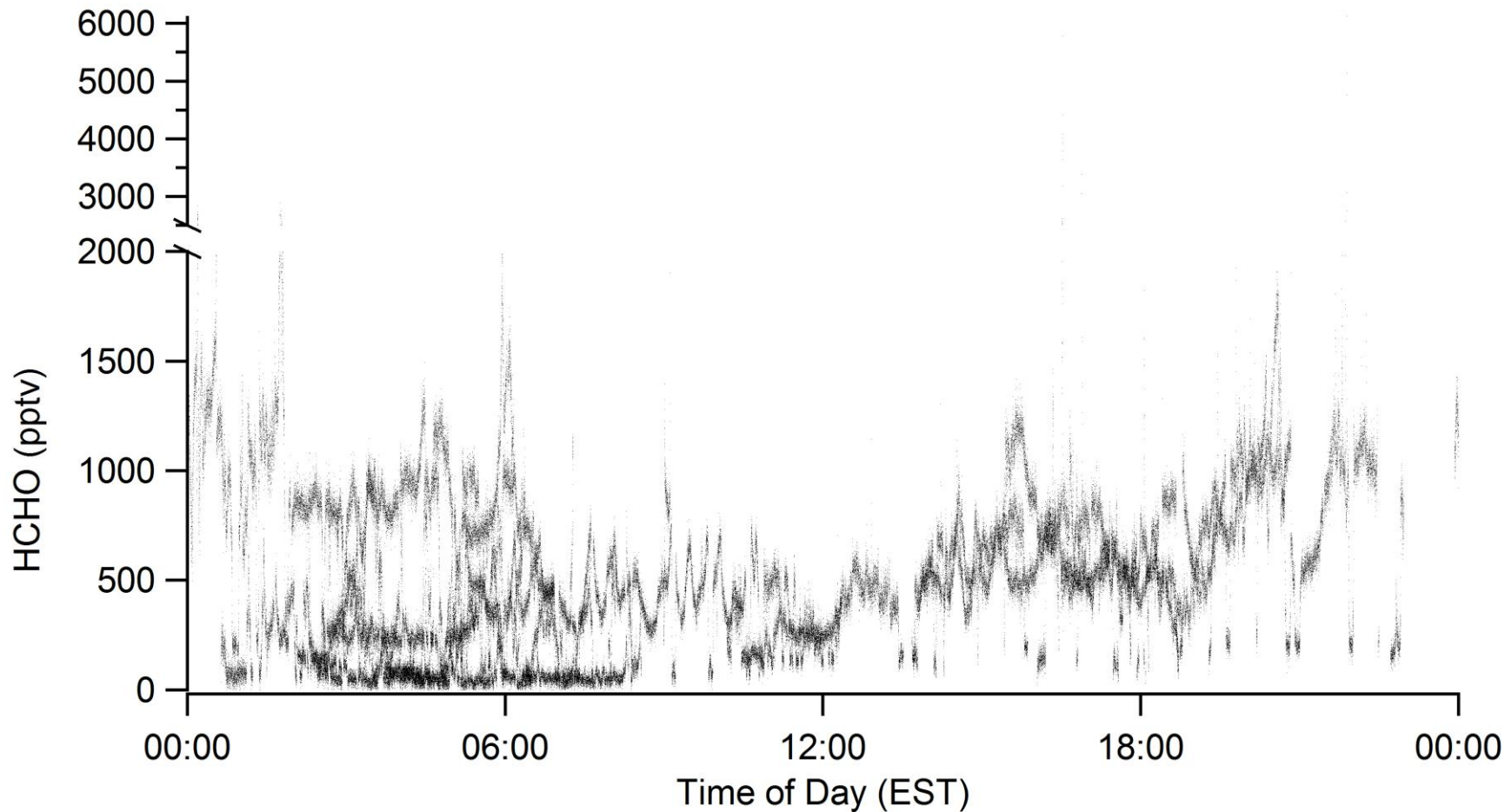


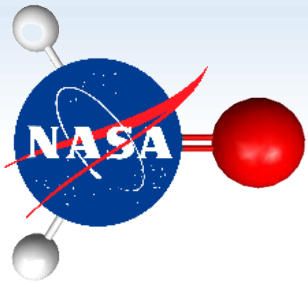
# WINTER HCHO Overview



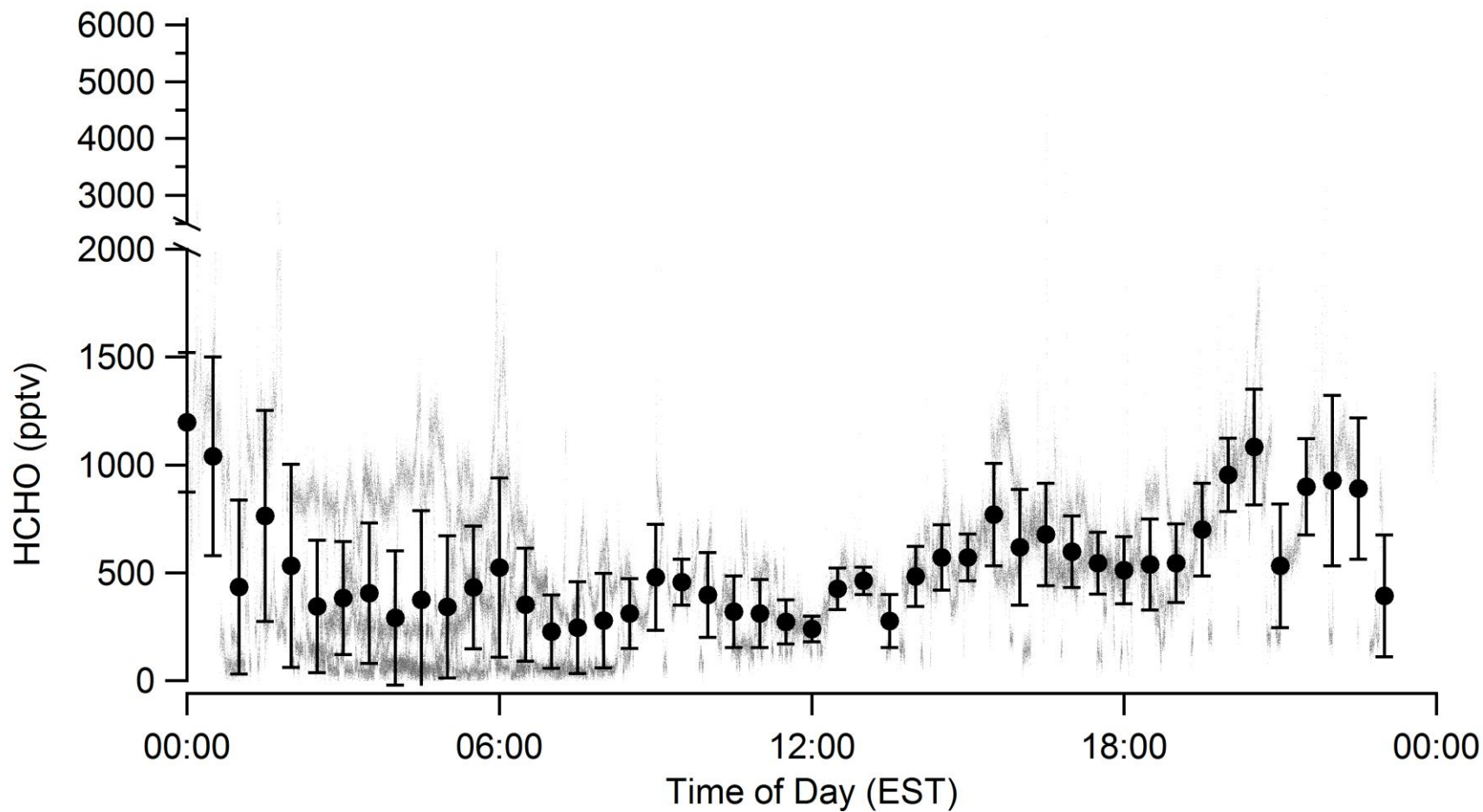


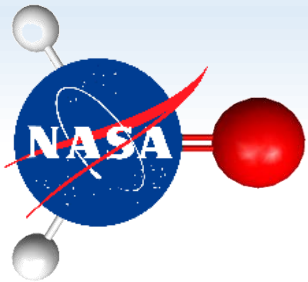
# HCHO Diurnal Variability < 2 km



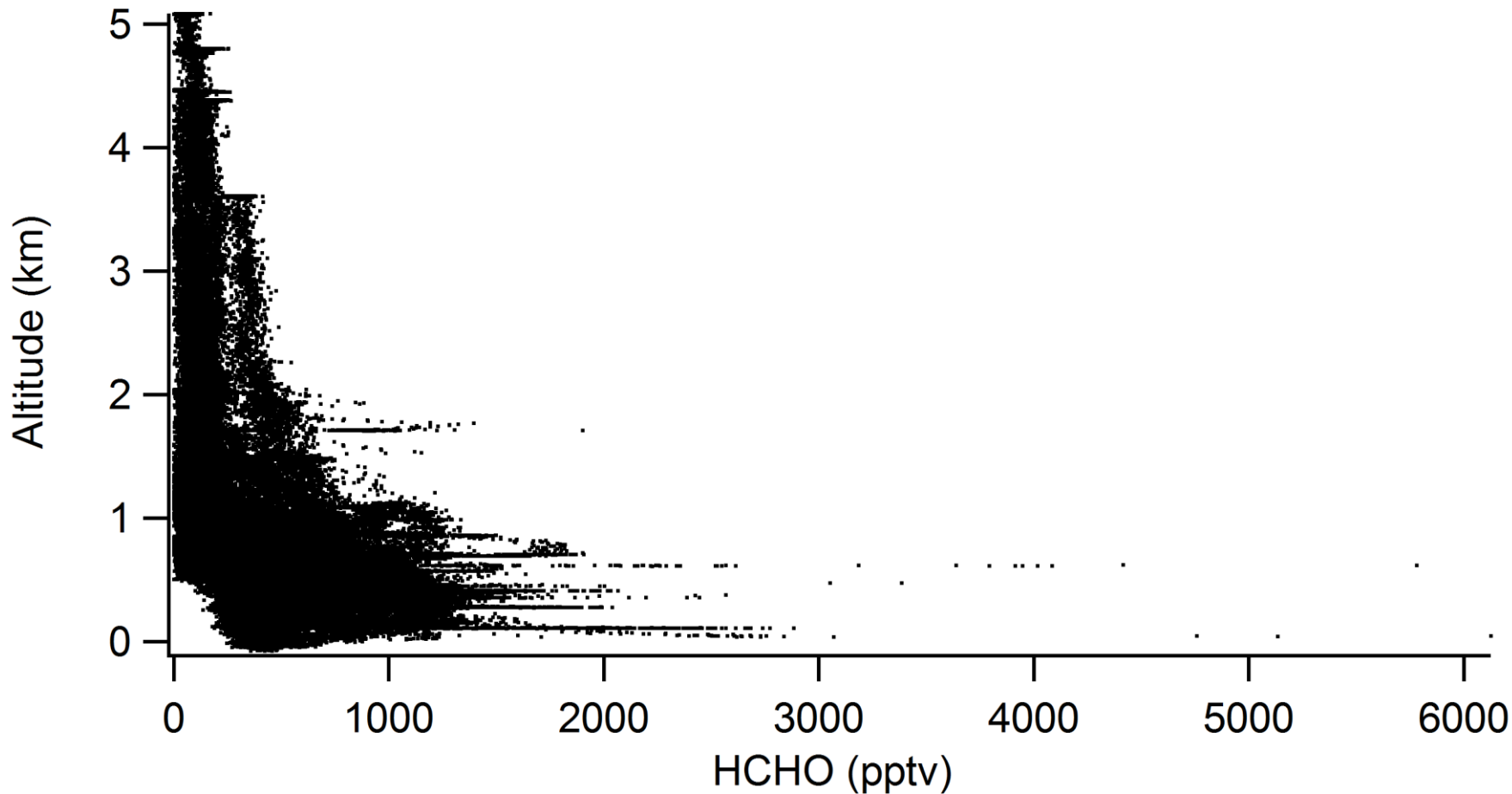


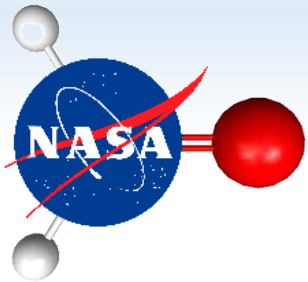
# HCHO Diurnal Variability < 2 km



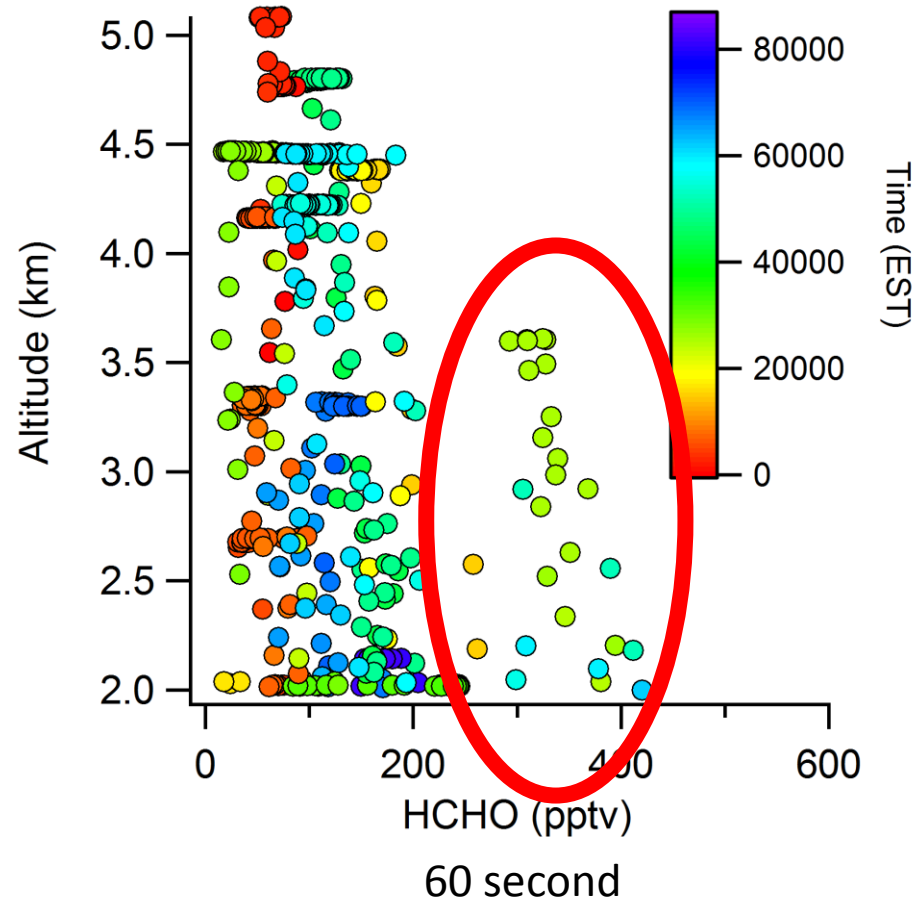
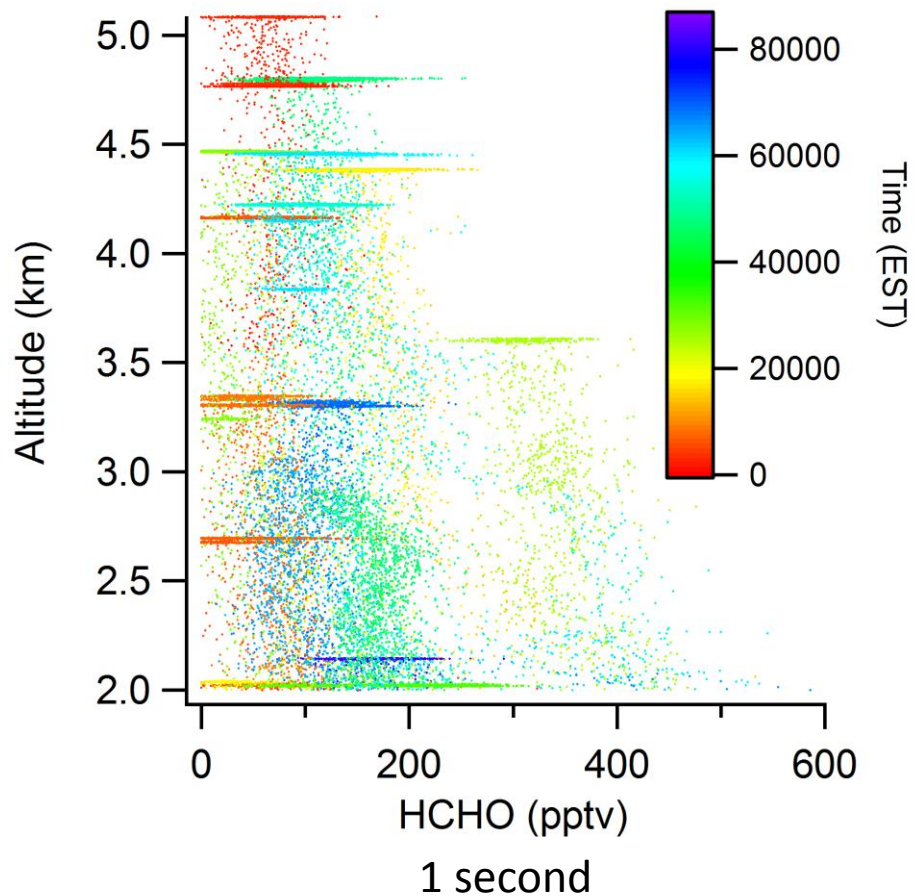


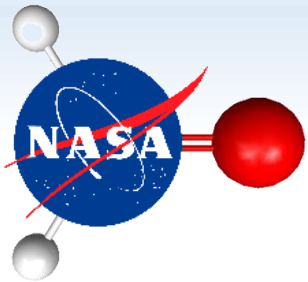
# HCHO Vertical Variability



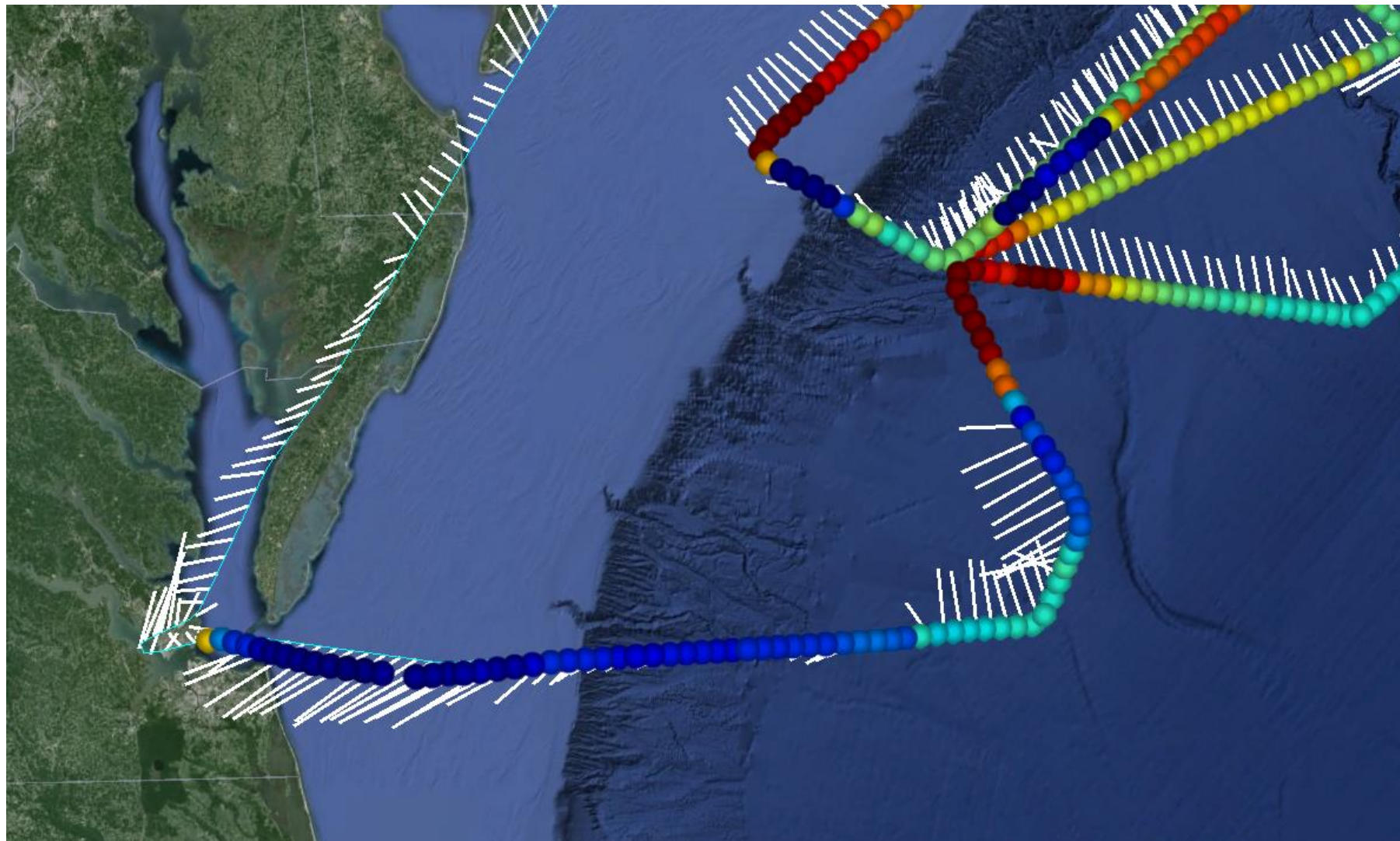


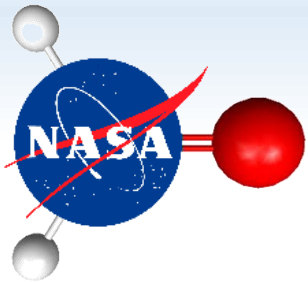
# HCHO Vertical Variability



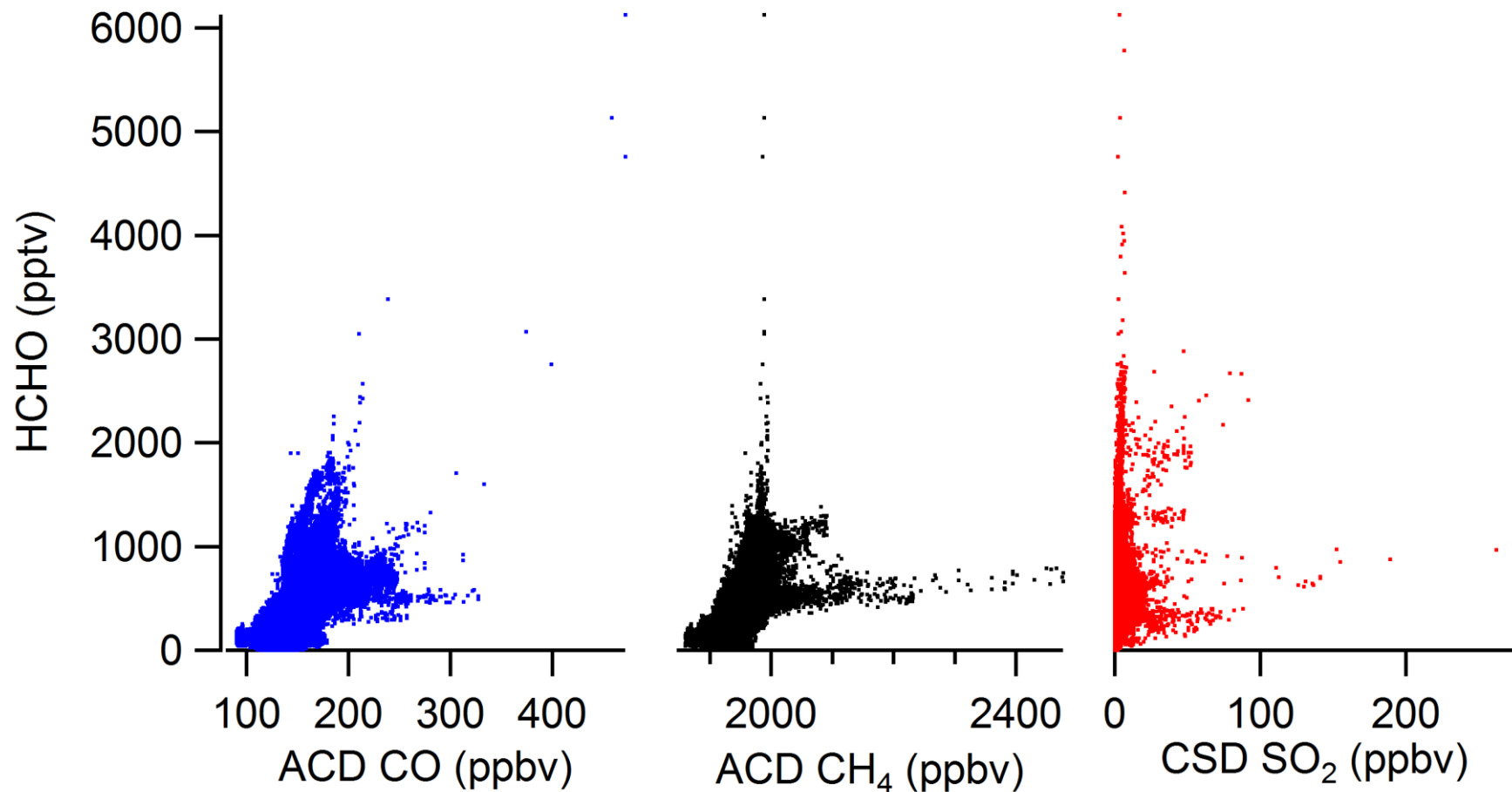


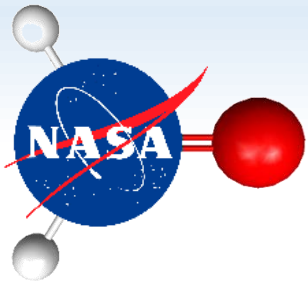
# HCHO Vertical Variability



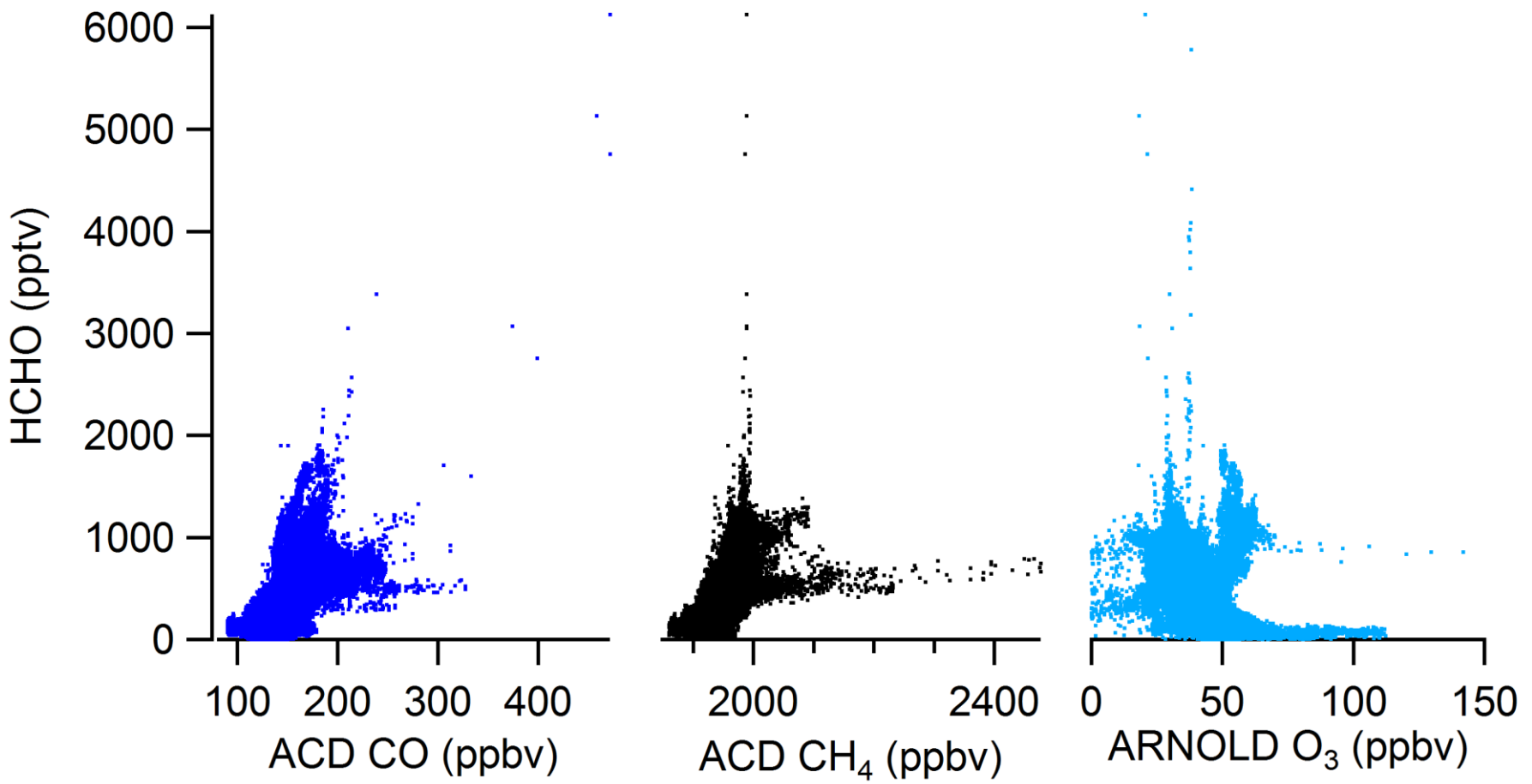


# HCHO Relationships

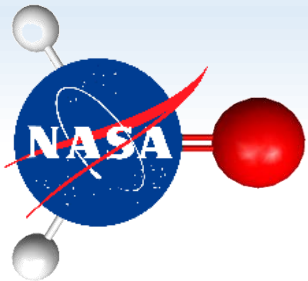




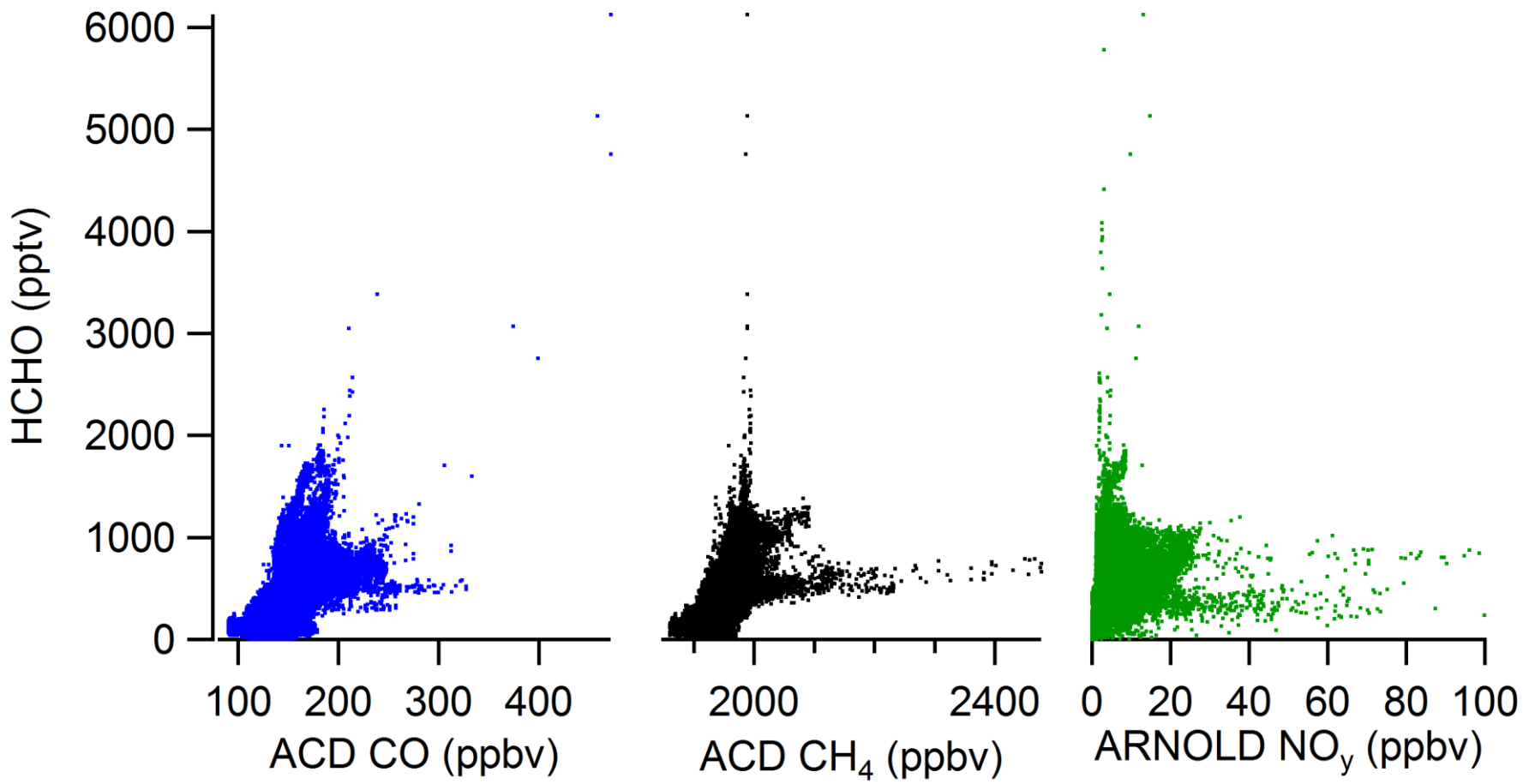
# HCHO Relationships

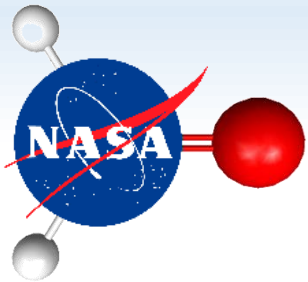




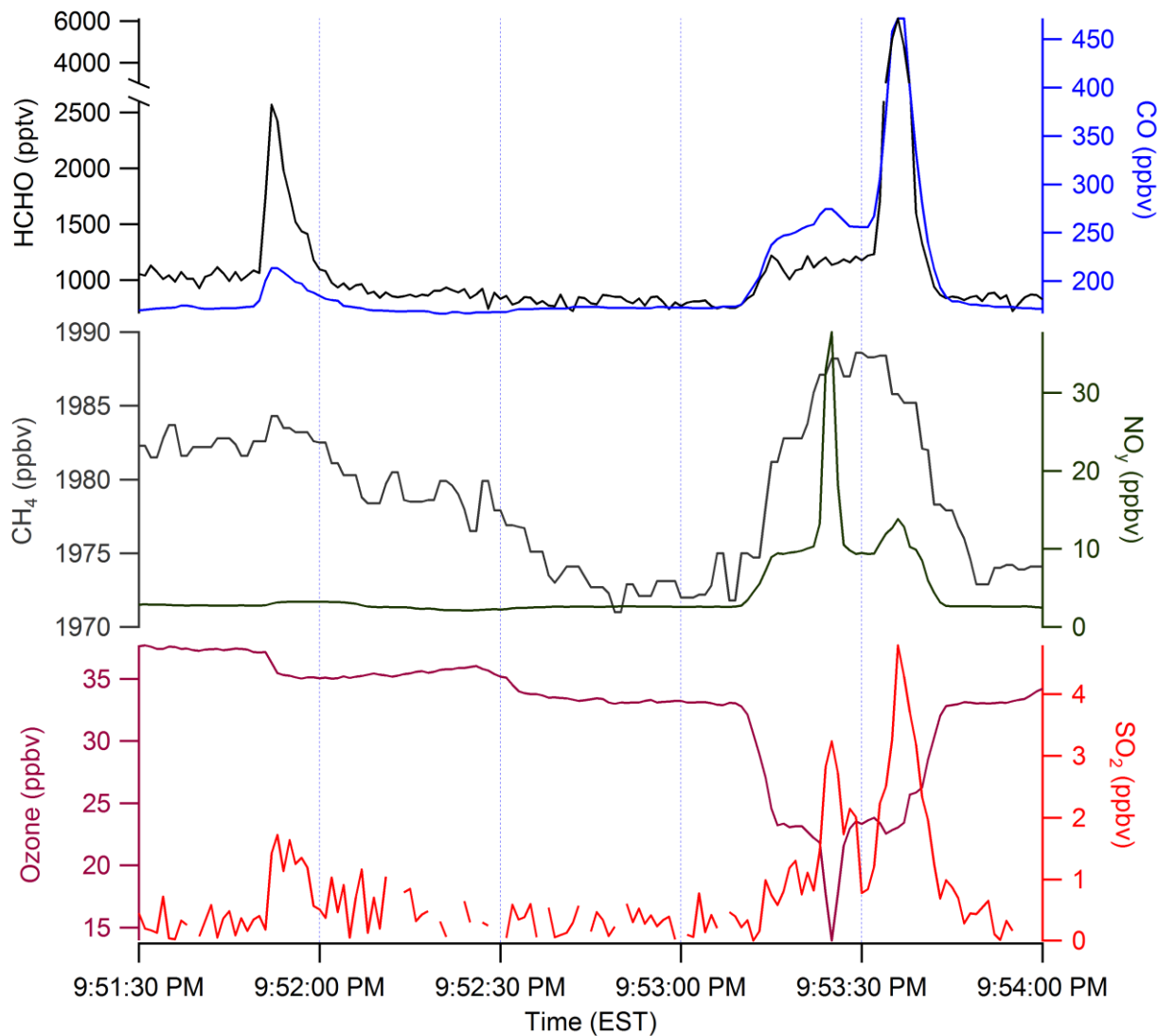
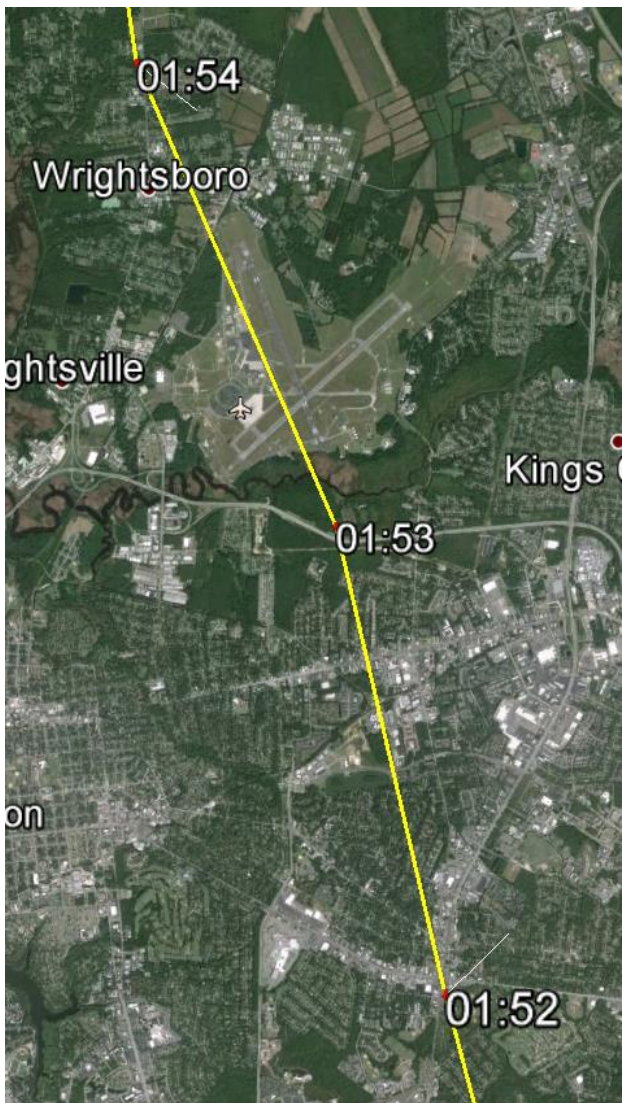
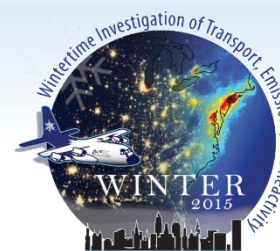


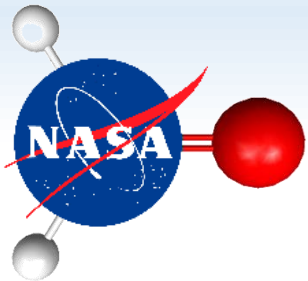
# HCHO Relationships



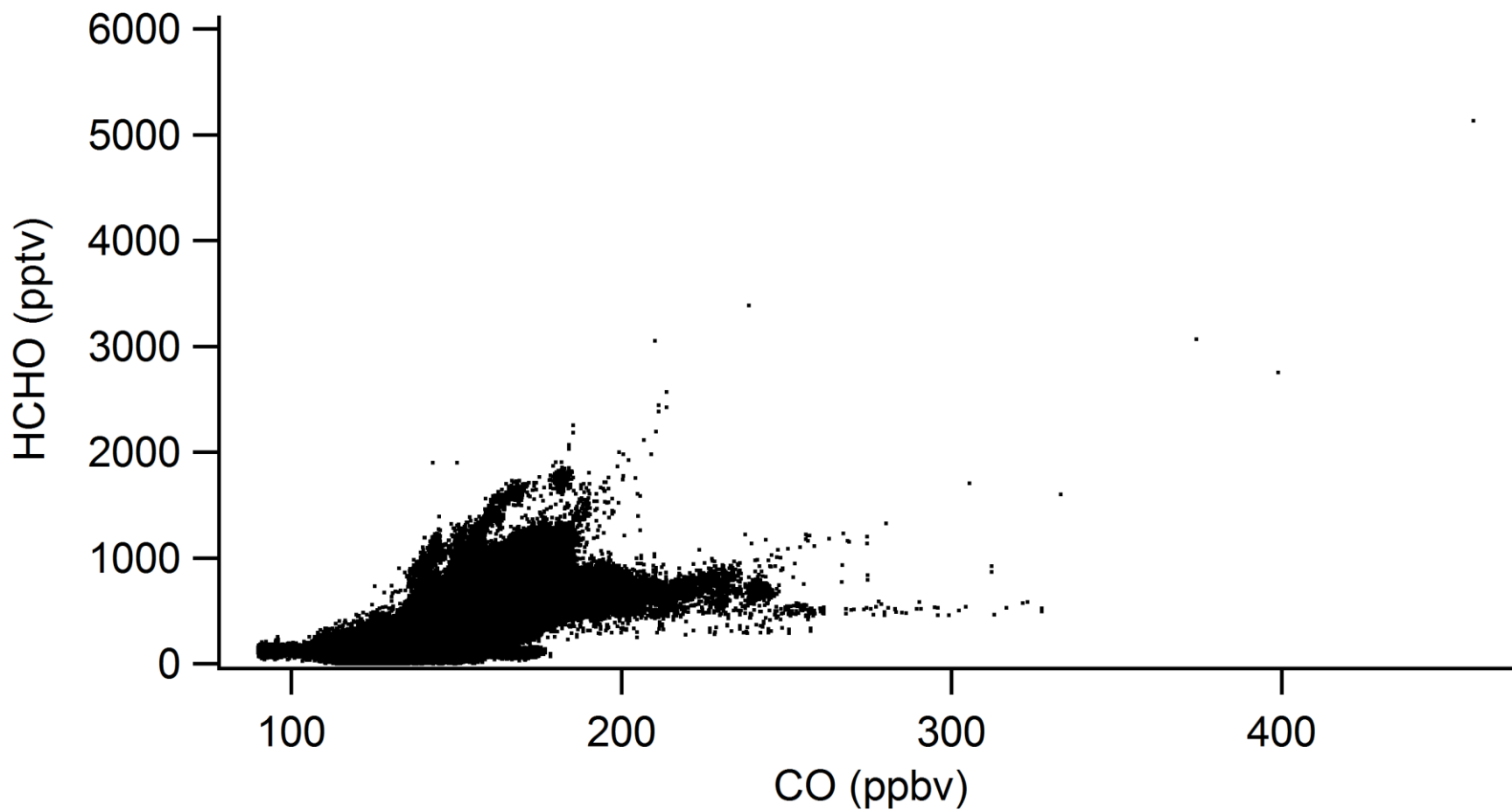


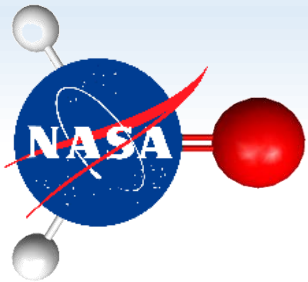
# RF04 Over Wilmington, NC



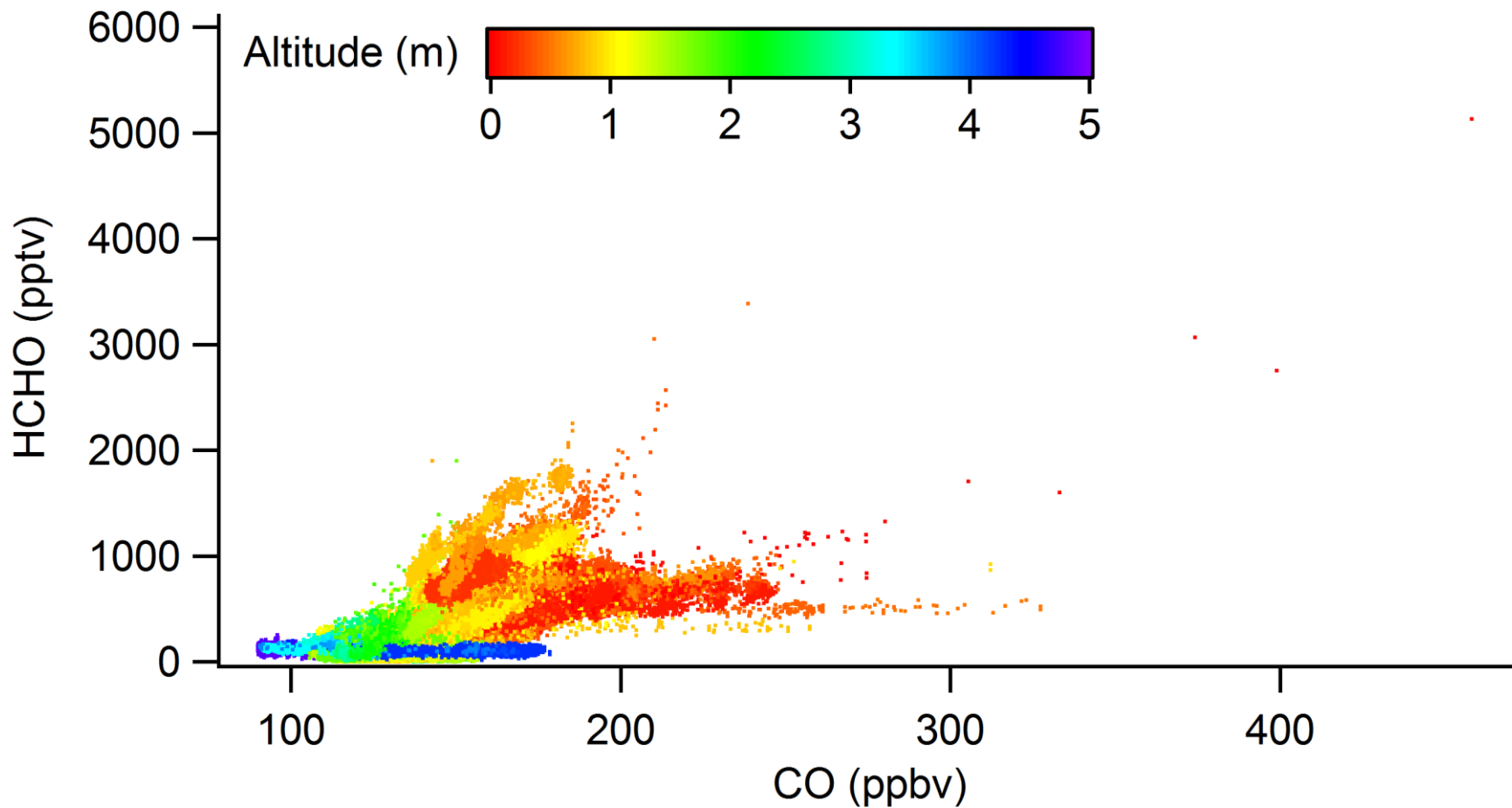


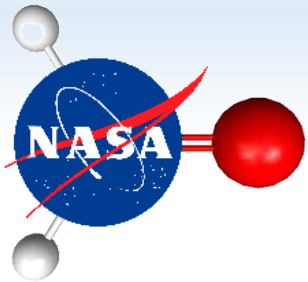
# WINTER HCHO vs CO



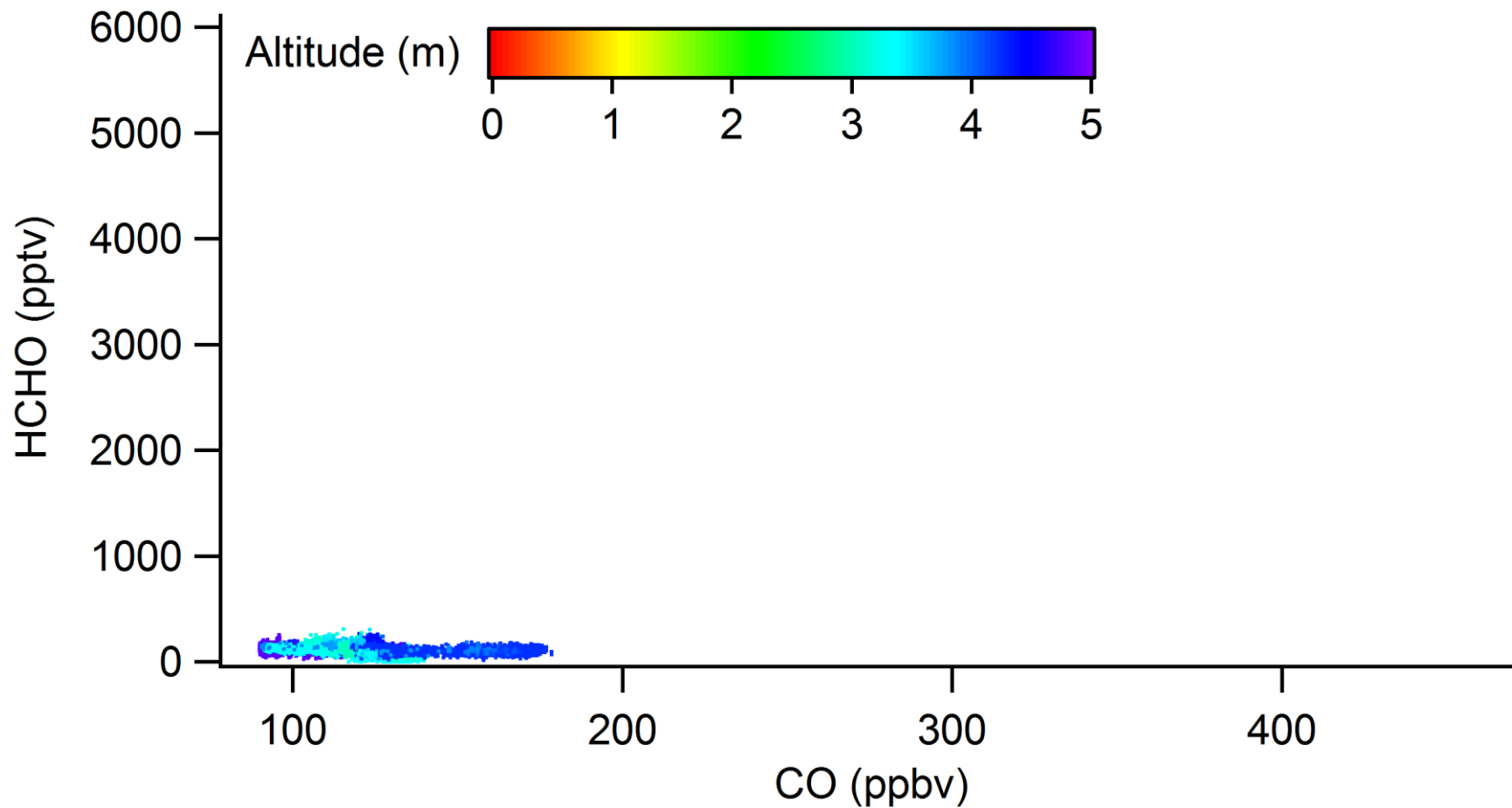


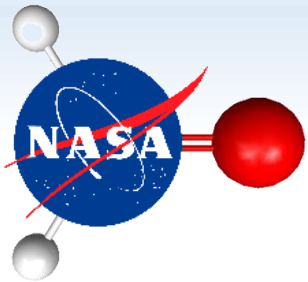
# WINTER HCHO vs CO



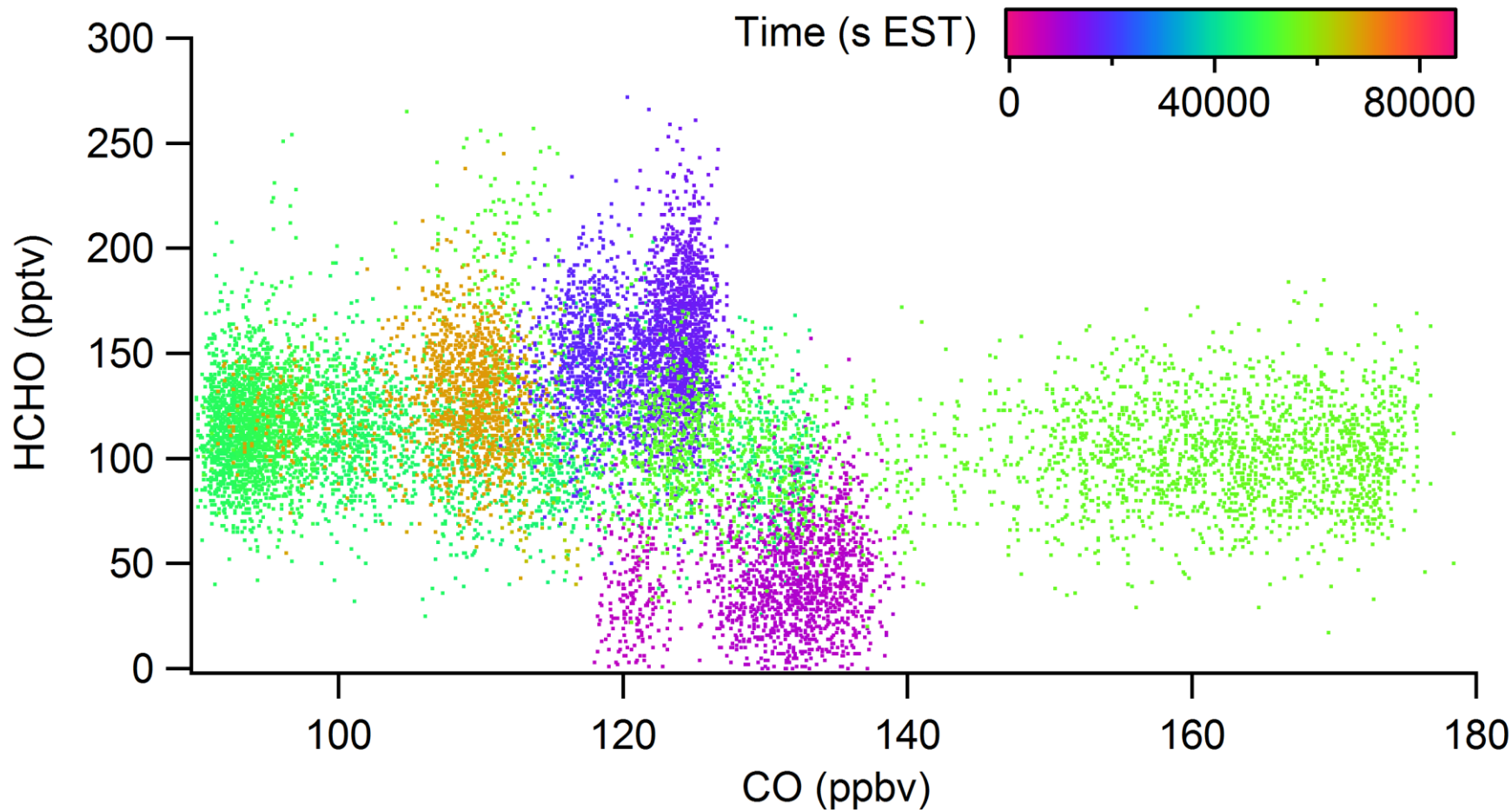


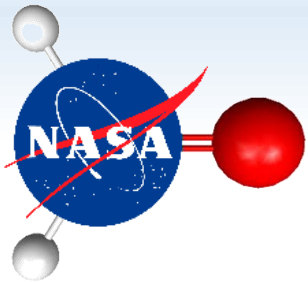
# WINTER Alt > 3 km



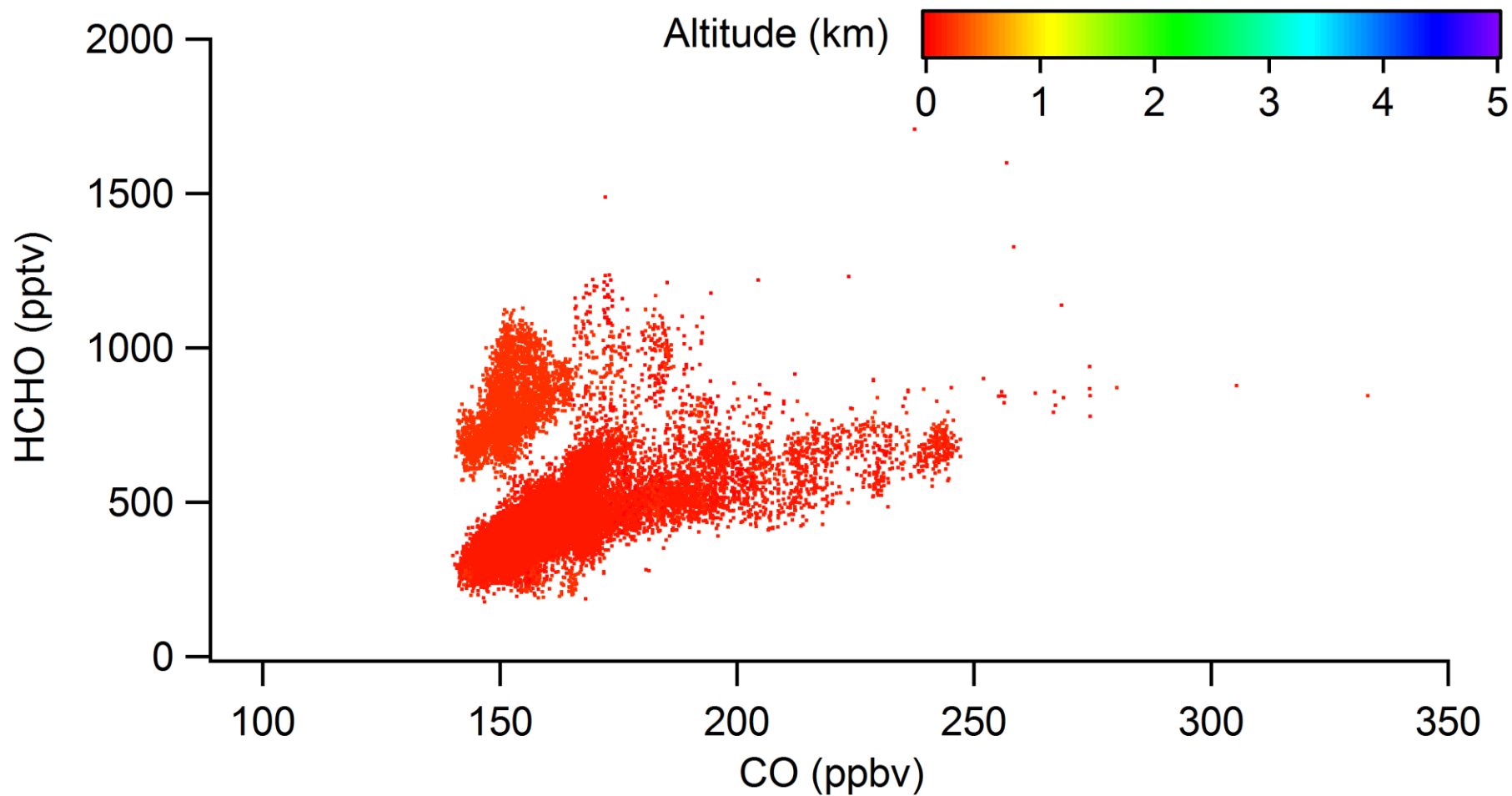


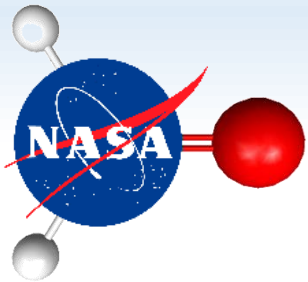
# WINTER Alt > 3 km



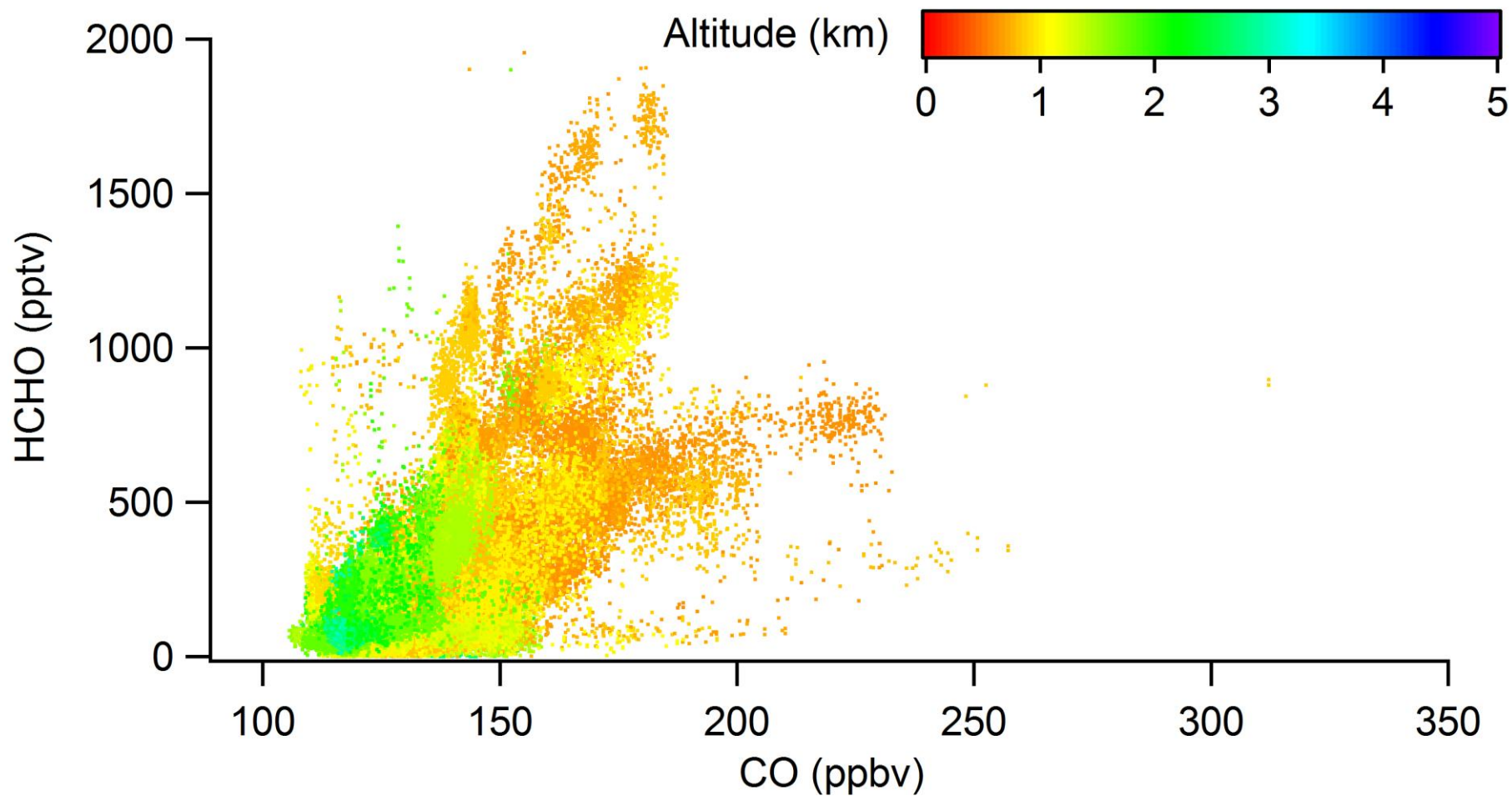


# WINTER Alt < 0.5 km

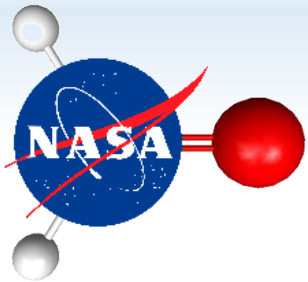




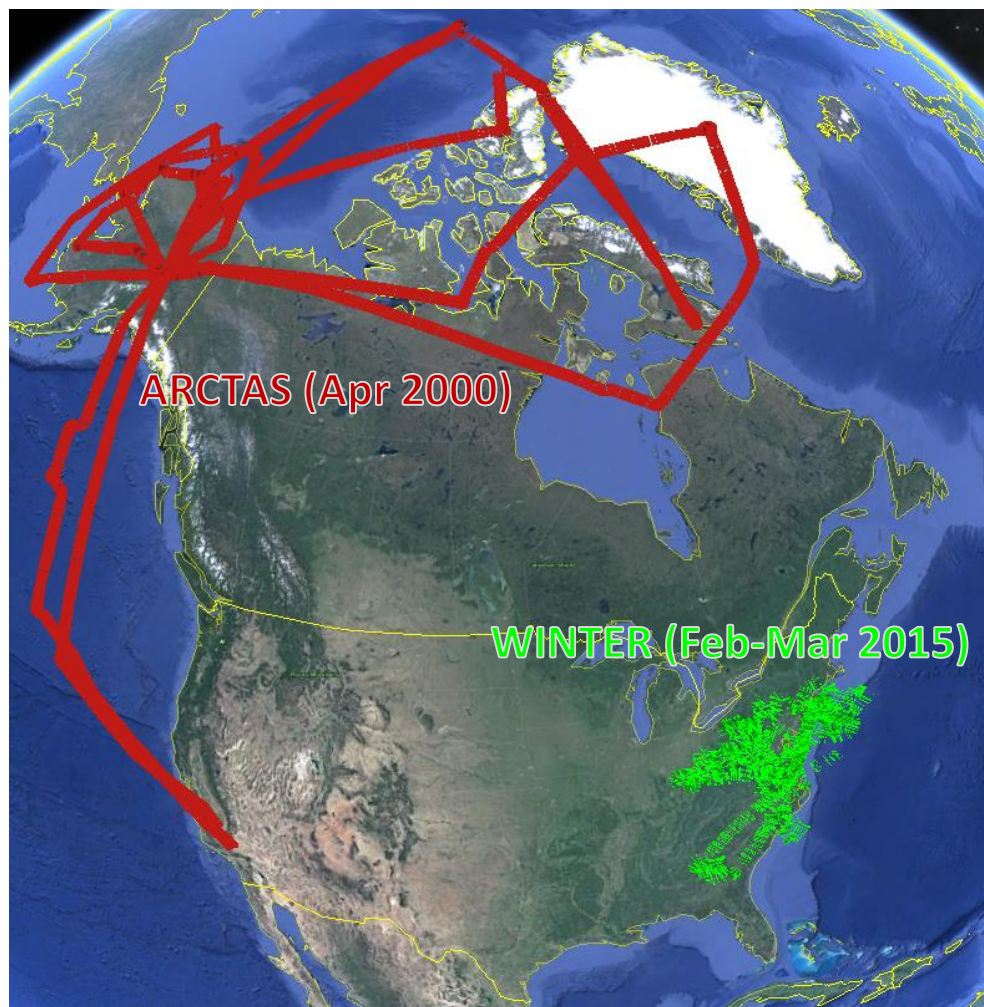
# WINTER Alt 0.5-3 km

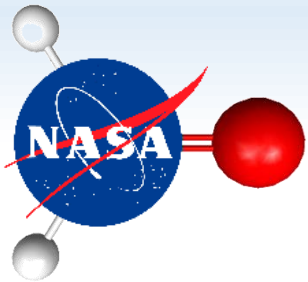




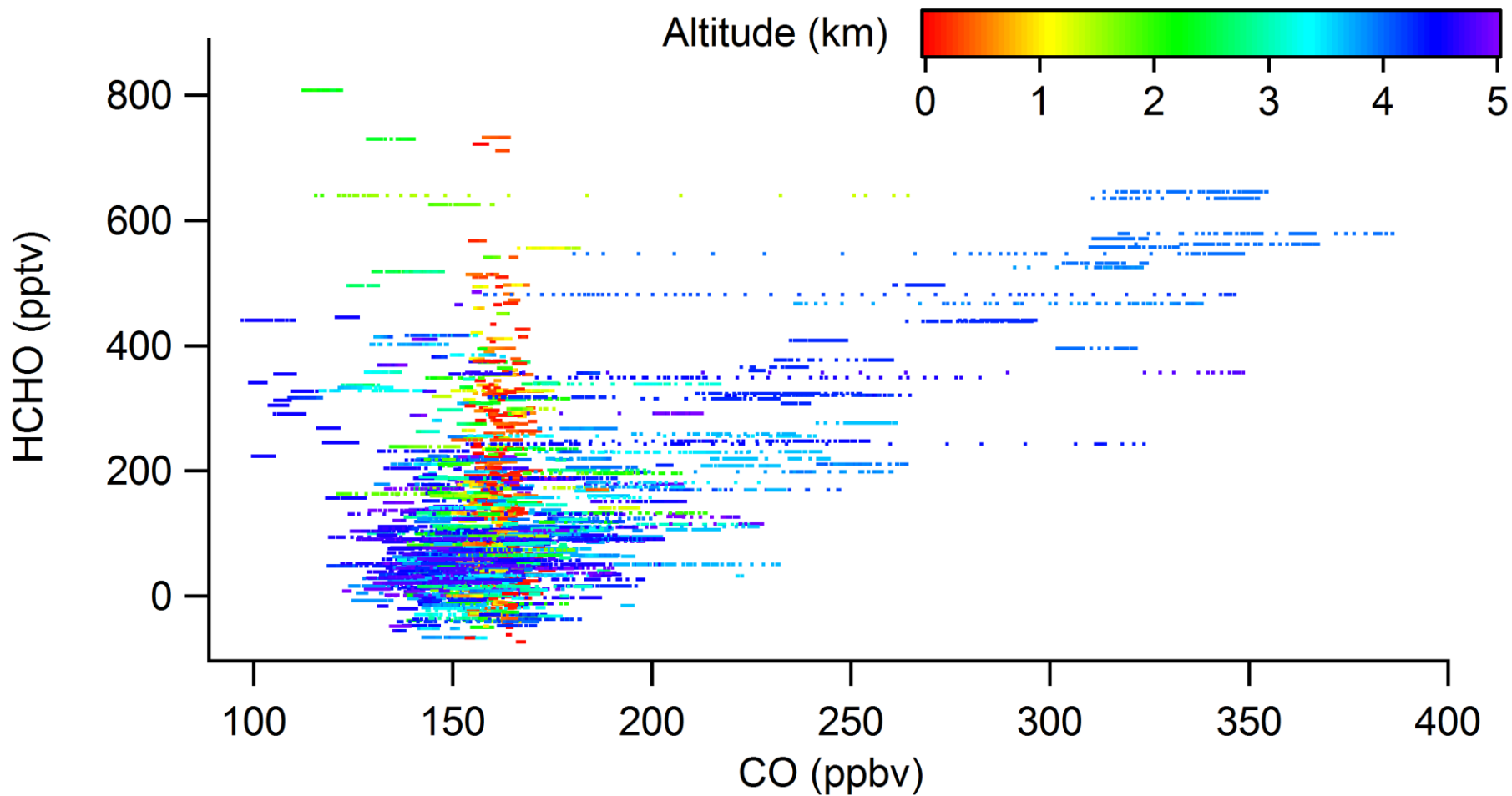


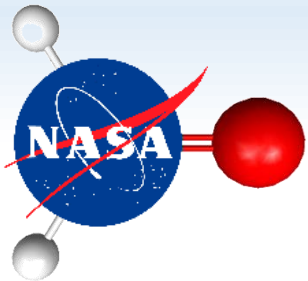
# ARCTAS Campaign



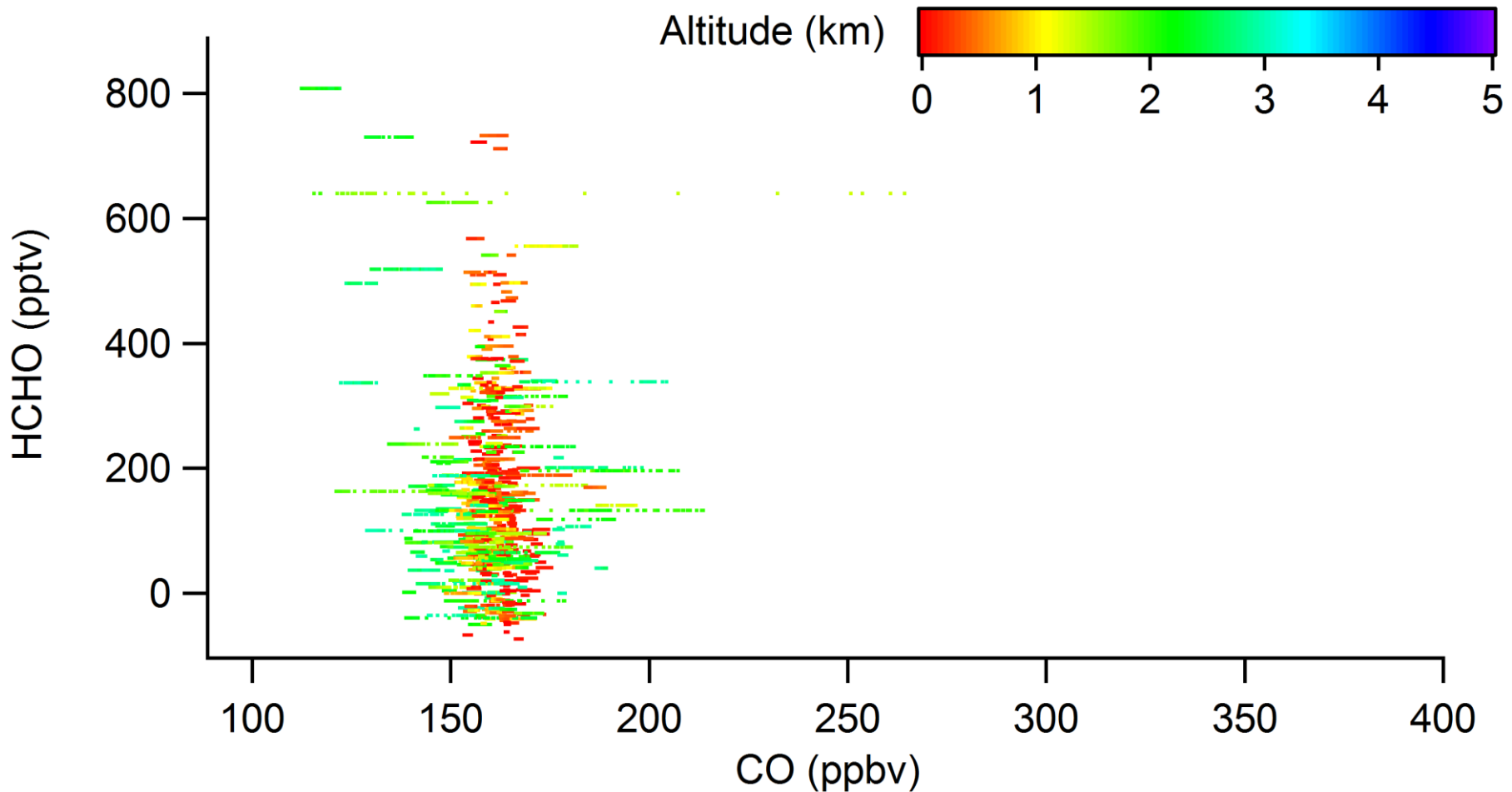


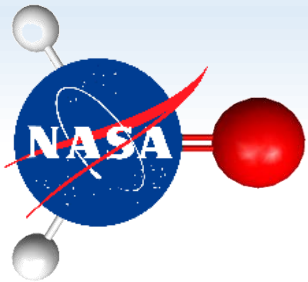
# ARCTAS HCHO vs CO



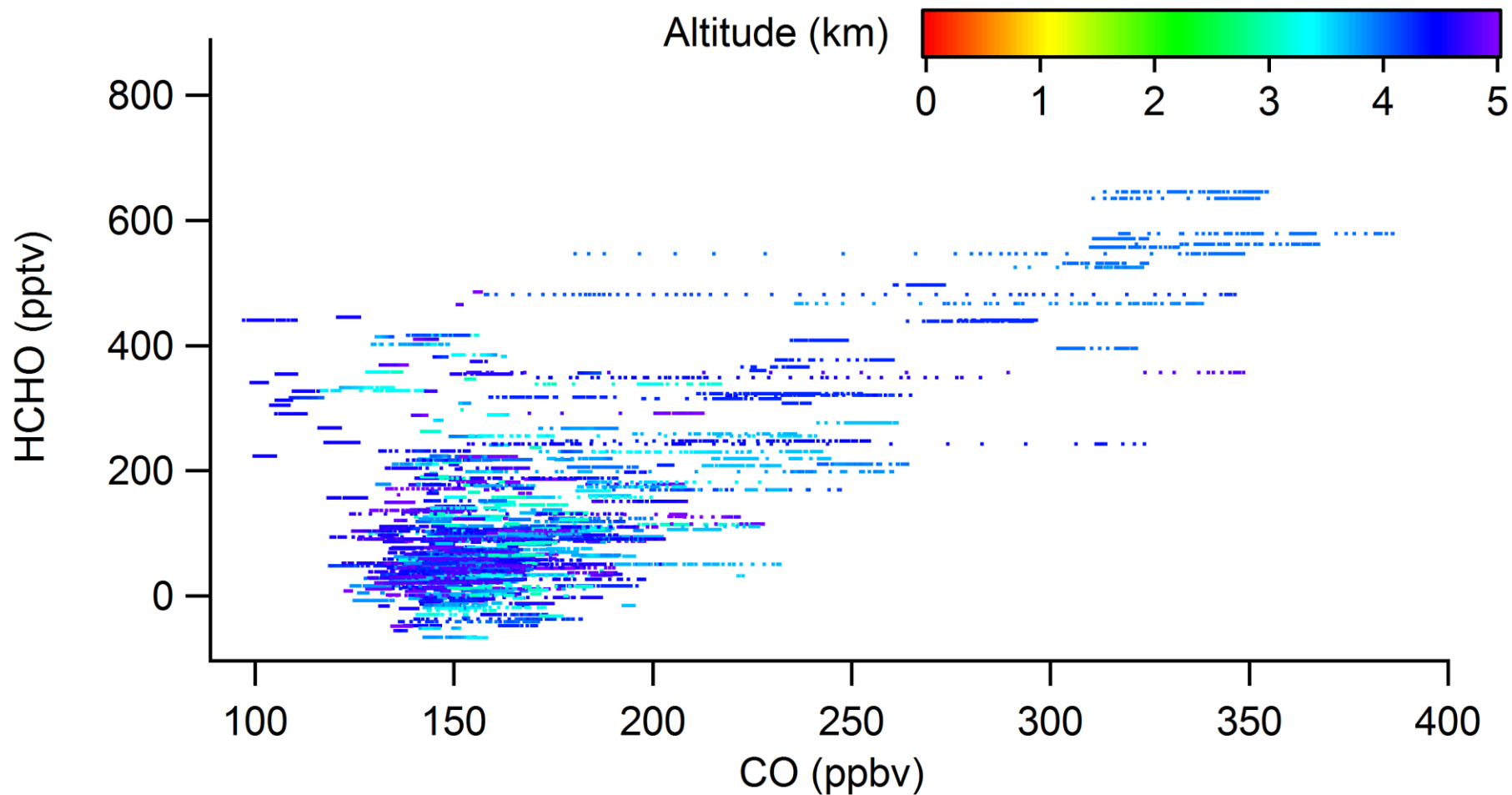


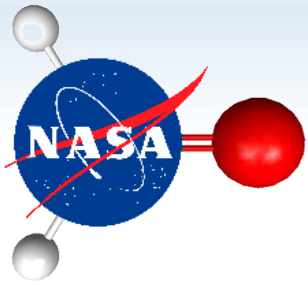
# Altitude < 3 km





# Altitude > 3 km





# Conclusions



- Little diurnal variability in HCHO, mostly regional
- Free troposphere HCHO concentrations typically very constant (and low)
  - Exception midmorning offshore Hampton Roads: higher marine BL or other process?
- CO shows variable correlation with HCHO
  - Upper/lower boundary layer contrast suggests secondary HCHO formation
  - Different correlative behavior than observed during ARCTAS
- Next steps are examining more case studies for insight into emission contributions