

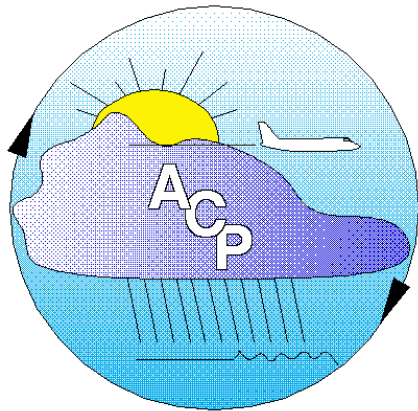
*Nighttime Aerosol, Trace Gas and
Boundary-Layer Measurement from
the Texas 2000 Field Campaign
Preliminary Results from
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and Battelle*

Carl Berkowitz

Atmospheric Sciences Program Meeting

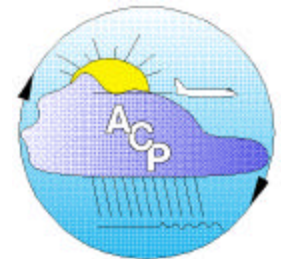
Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Raleigh, North Carolina



Contributors/authors

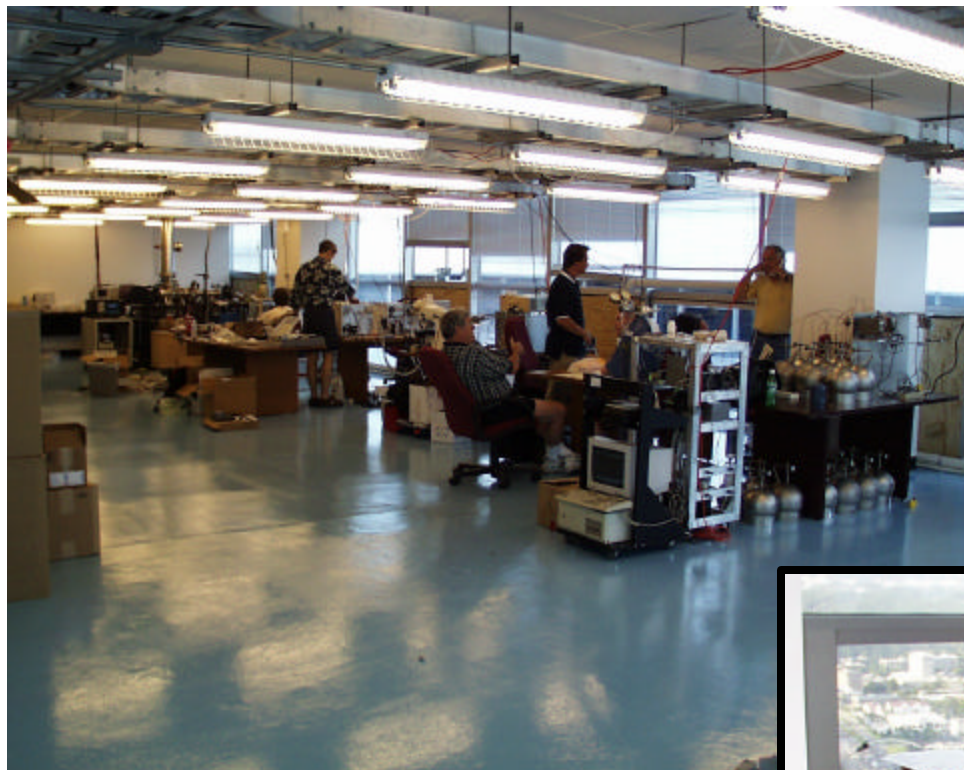
- *Trace-gas Observations: Battelle*
**Chet Spicer*, Darrell Joseph, Raj Mangaraj, Jan Satola,
Andrew Savage**
- *Meteorology/PBL:*
Chris Doran*, John Hubbe, Will Shaw
- *Time-tagged Particle Collection:*
Jim Cowin*, Alex Laskin, Martin Iedema
- *TOFSIMS:*
Dan Gaspar*, Jim Cowin, Rob Disselkamp, Len Barrie
- *Membrane Introduction Ion Trap MS:*
Mike Alexander*, Chris Aardahl
- *Surface chemistry: TNRCC*
Jim Price*, Ken Rozacky



Motivation

- No local sources.
 - measurements representative of average values for the greater Houston area.
- Sampling above and within mixed layer:
 - strong contrast in day/night chemical mix.
- Aloft, at night.
 - measurements of regional scale transport into/out of Houston area.
- West of major NO_x/VOC sources of Houston;
 - will sample processed plume.





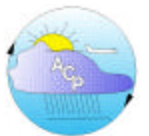
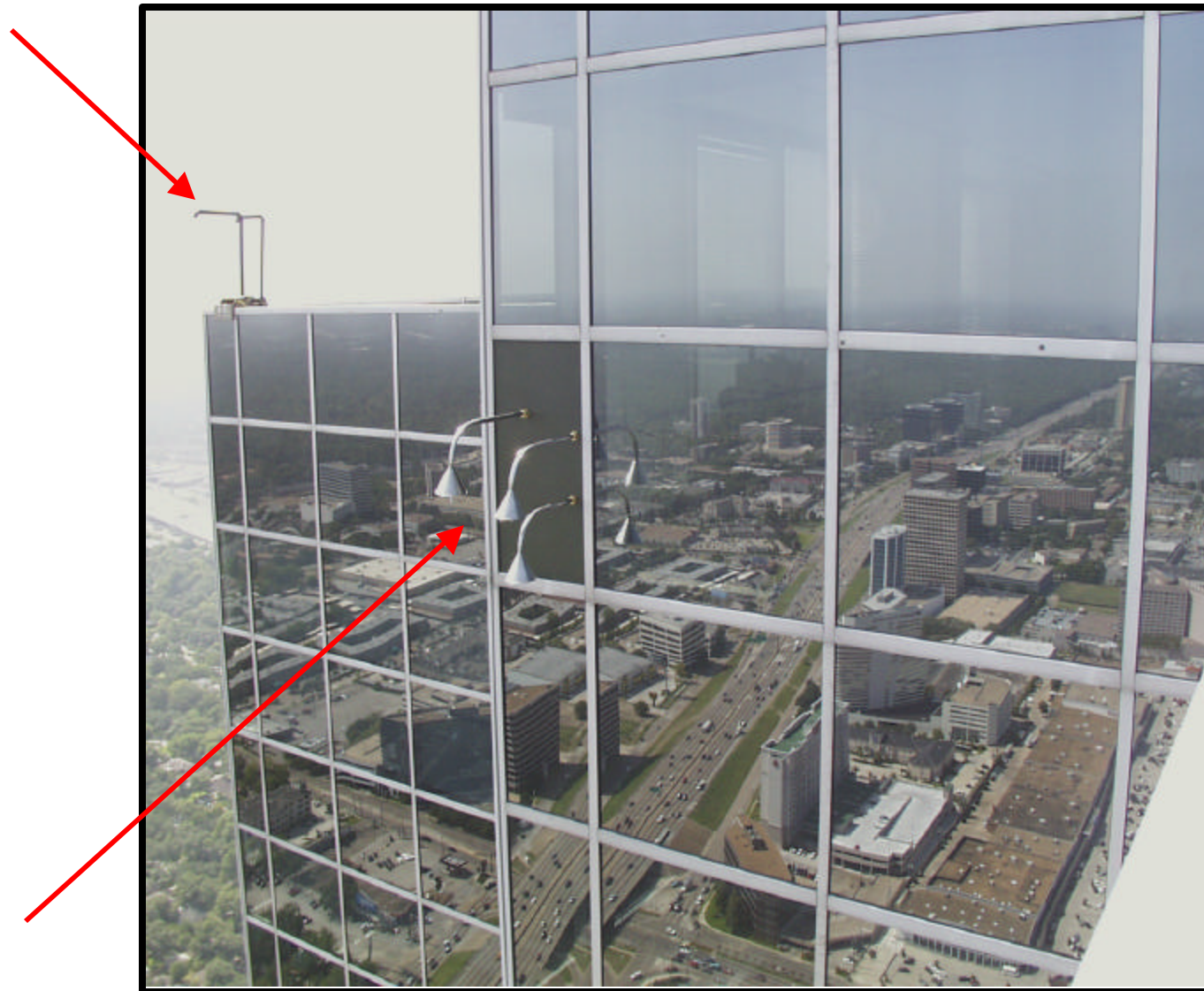
The “Aerosol” Room
Pacific N’west,
Brookhaven, SUNY
Argonne, UC/Davis



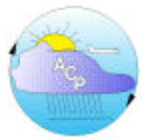
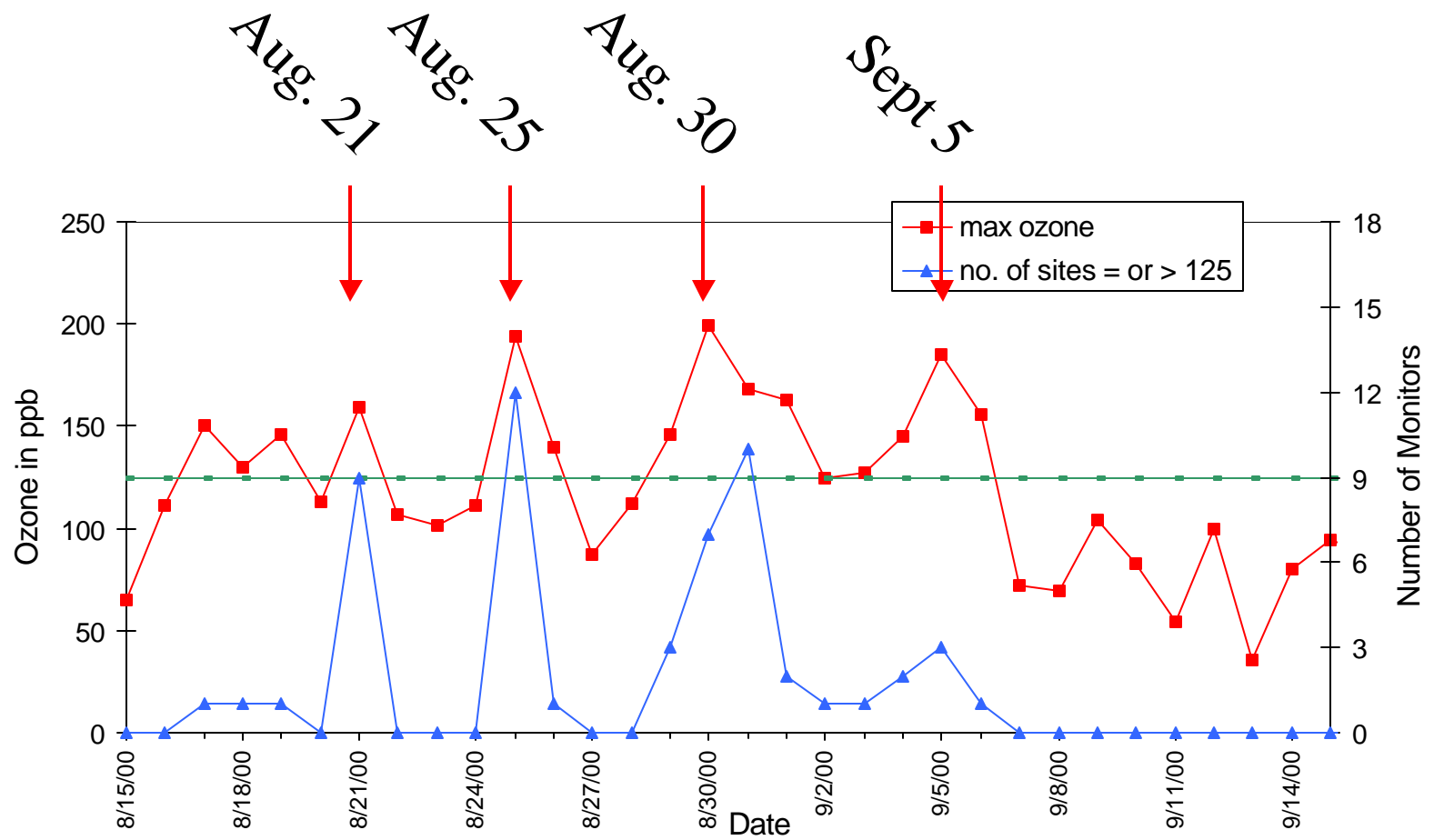
The “Trace-gas” Room
Battelle, Pacific N’west,
Georgia Tech., TNRCC



Outside View of Sampling Lines



High One Hour Houston-Galveston Area Ozone



Summary Statistics

ozone mixing ratio, aloft and at surface

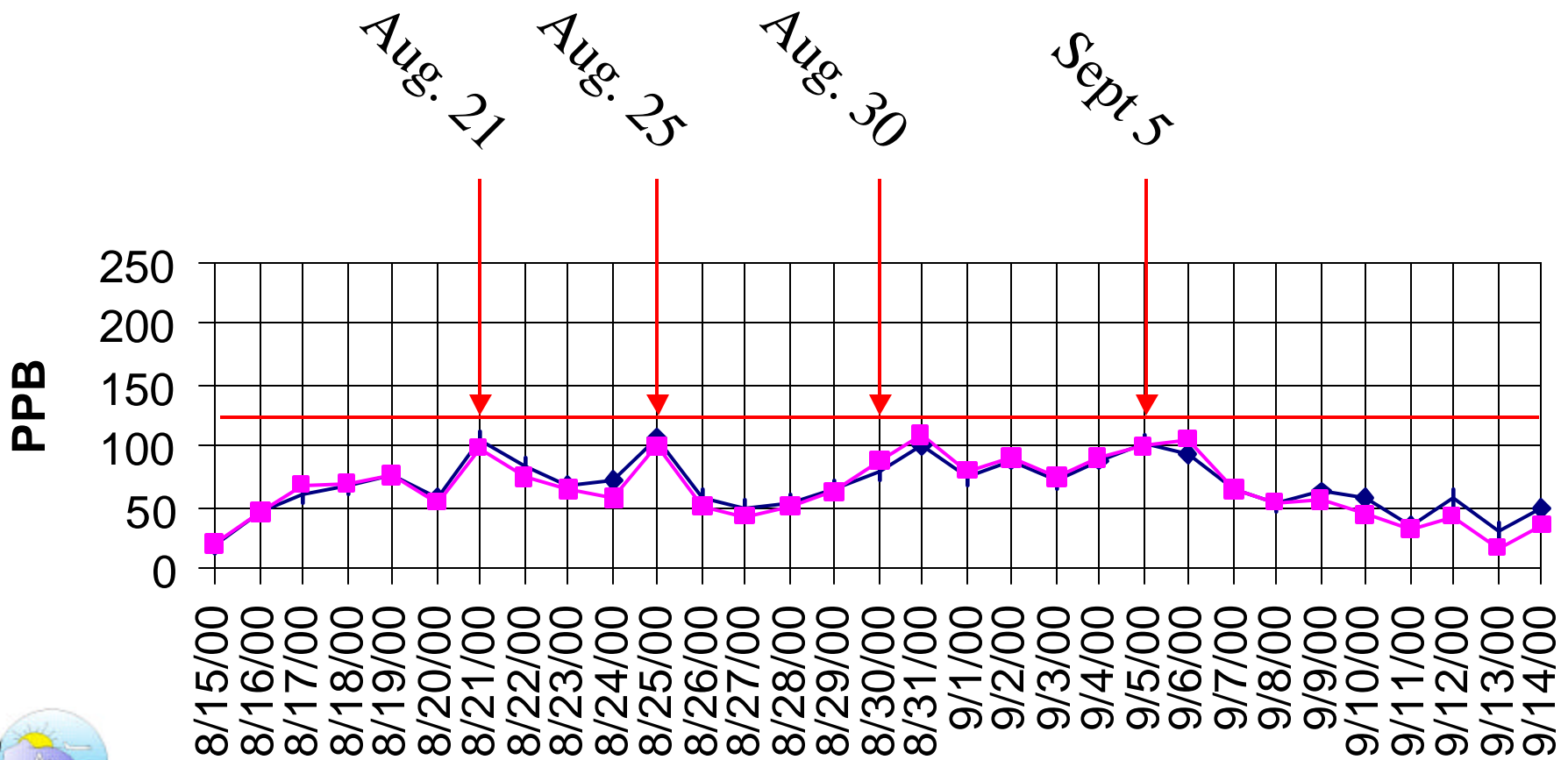
Williams Tower (830 ft AGL)

- Mean Value (day + night) = 47ppb
- Max = 205ppb
- Mean Value, afternoon = 69ppb
- Mean Value, pre-dawn = 36ppb

Bayland Park (surface site)

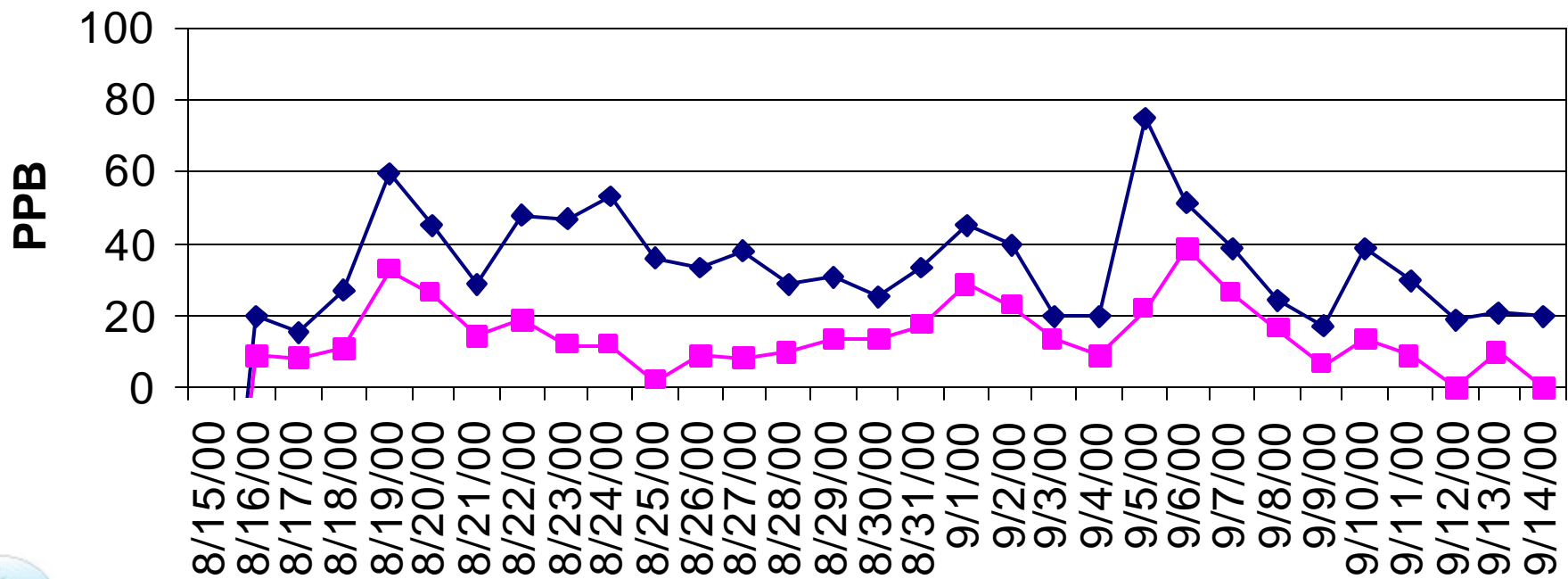
- Mean Value (day + night) = 34ppb
- Max = 164ppb
- Mean Value, afternoon = 67ppb
- Mean Value, pre-dawn = 14ppb

Ozone:
mean afternoon values
(12PM to 6PM LST)
aloft \approx surface



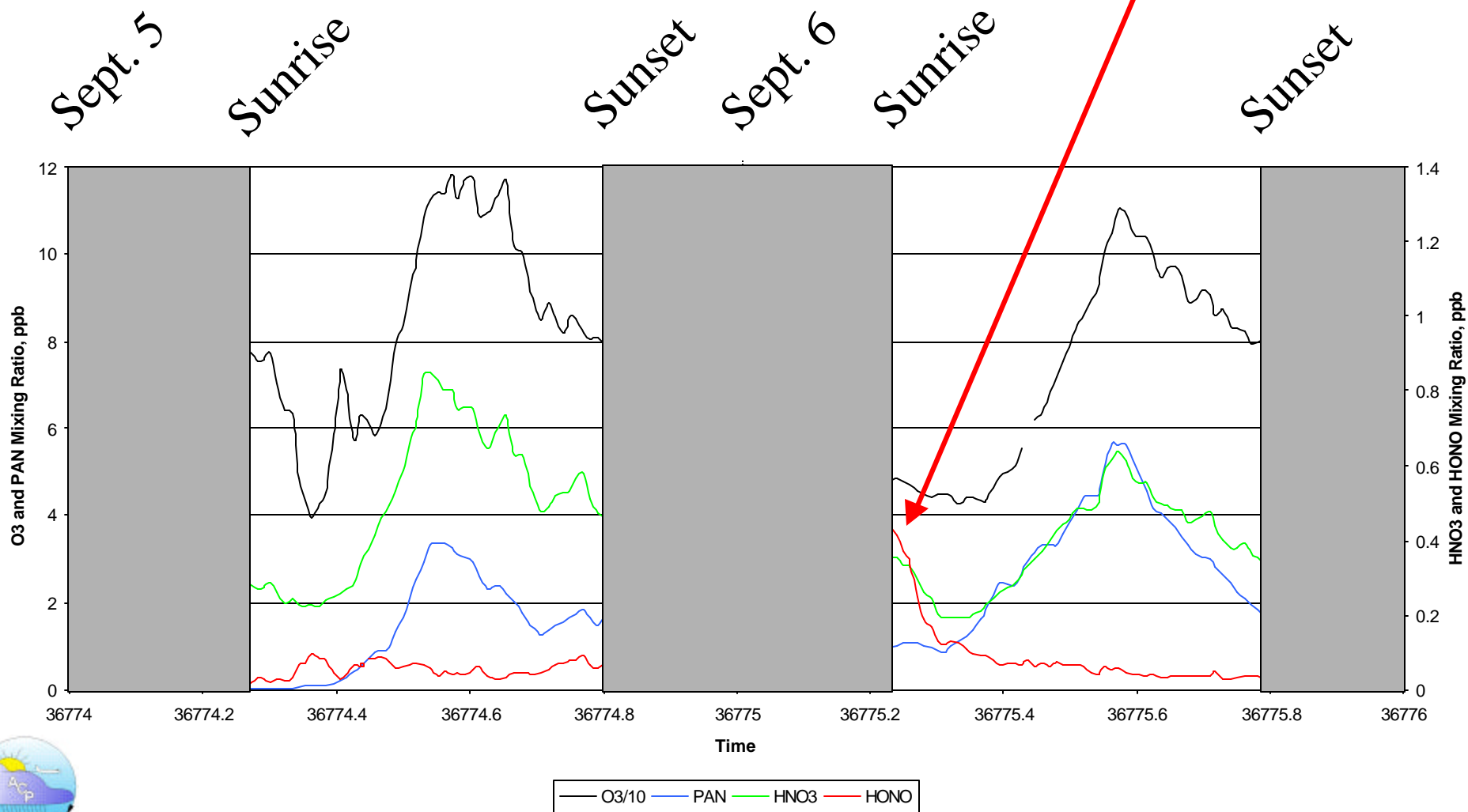
*Ozone:
mean pre-dawn values
aloft \approx surface + 22pb*

◆ Williams Tower ■ Bayland Park



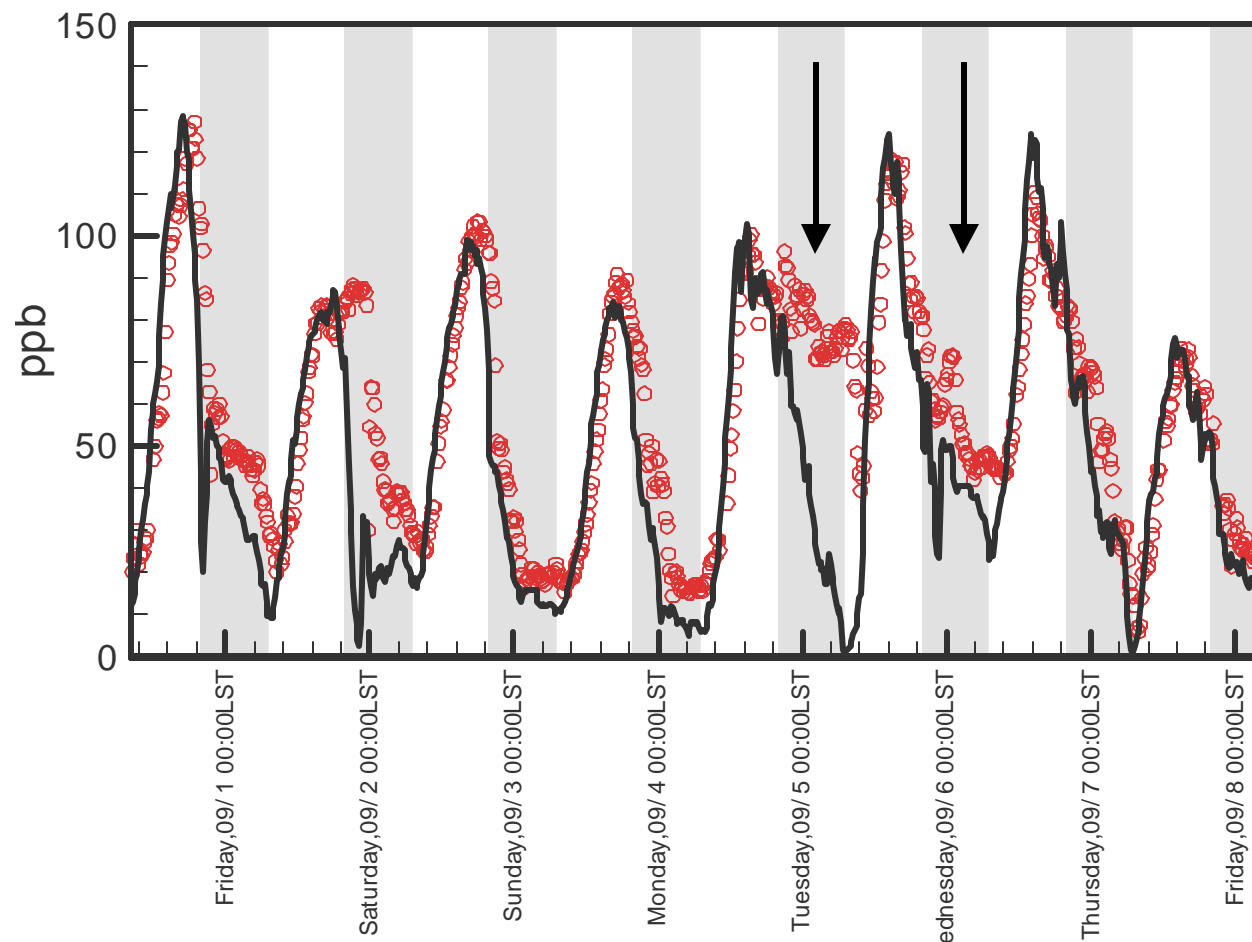
*Greatest HONO usually observed
pre-dawn, ~ 1/2 ppb.*

(O3/10, PAN, HNO3, HONO)



Frequently a well defined chemical signature of Convective Boundary Layer

Williams Tower (o) & Bayland Park (---)

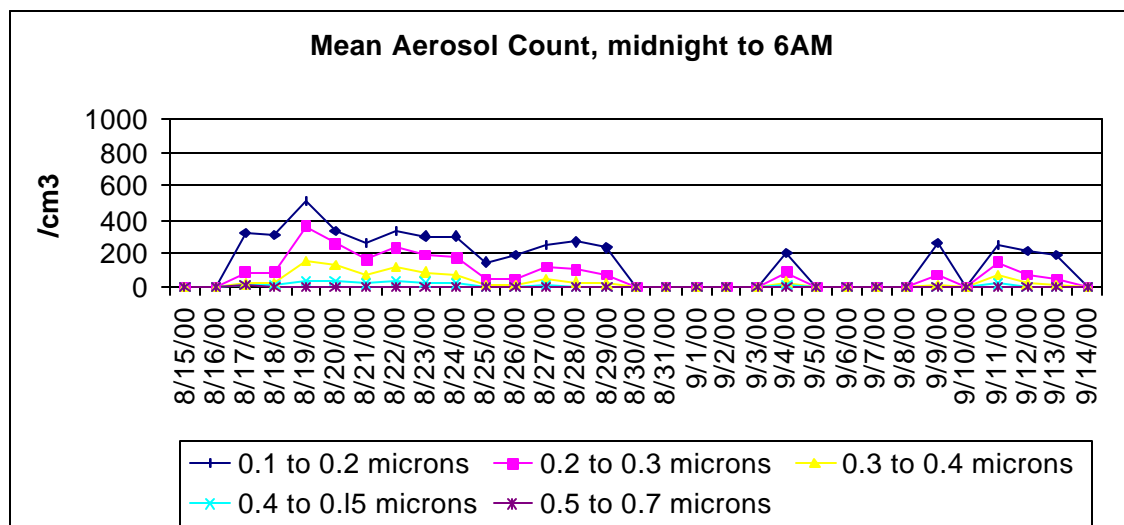
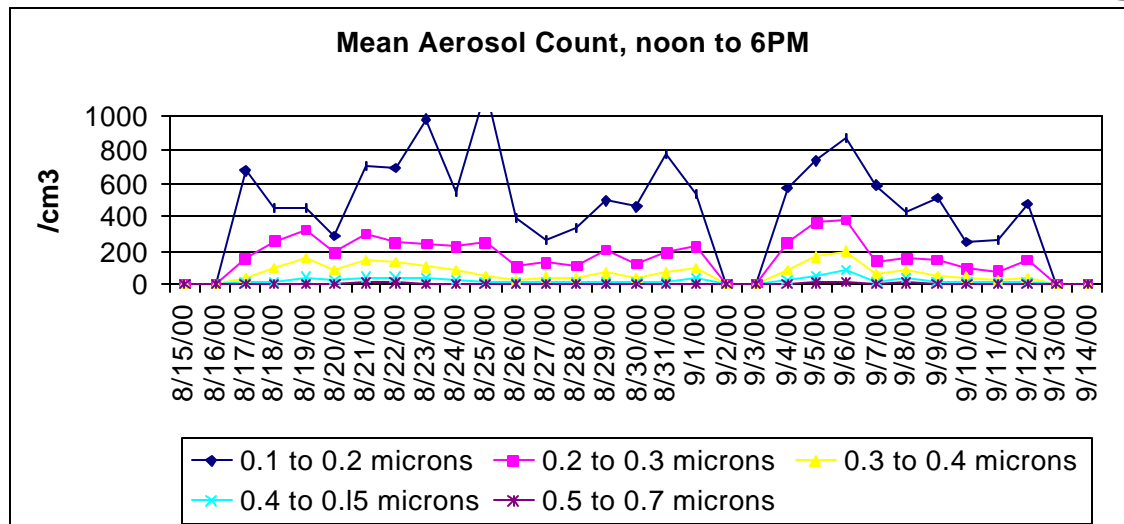


Subtle variations in thermal stability associated with observed decoupling

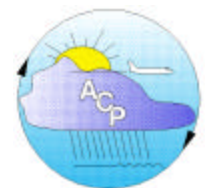
- August 19th: Weakly stable all the way up, with slightly stronger stability within bottom 25 meters.
- August 25th: More stable than on the 19th above 65 m, and neutral below 65 m.
- September 6th: roughly neutral, or weakly stable, throughout the layer.



0.1 to 0.2 micron aerosols predominate during day; less significant domination at night.



Observations
courtesy of
Alex Laskin/PNNL



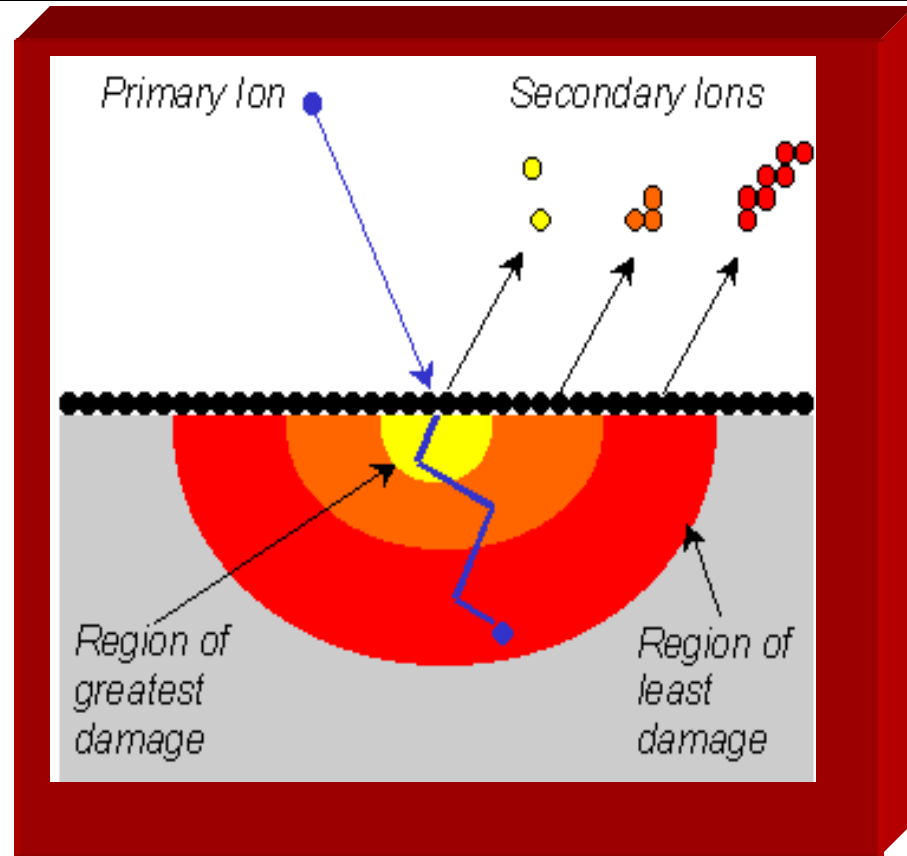
TOFSIMS (Time of Flight Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry)

Imaging 3D analysis of single particles (Dan Gaspar)

Rastered primary ion beam impacts surface, ejects pieces of surface molecules (secondary ions), mass-selected by Time-of Flight

Spatial Resolution: 0.2μ
Mass Resolution: 0.002 amu

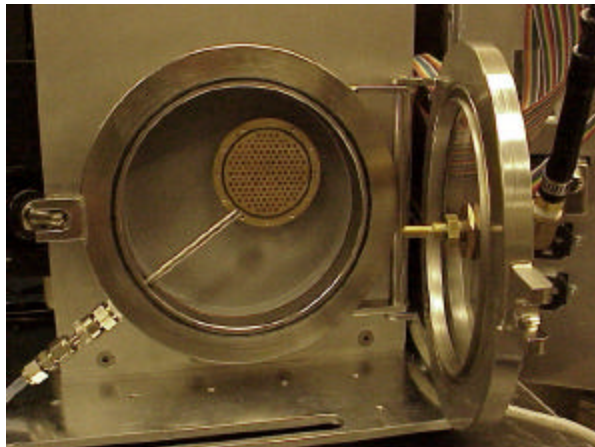
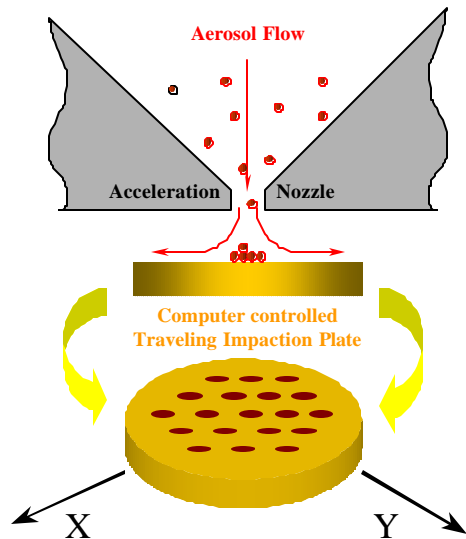
Can Depth Profile Particles



Drawing courtesy of Physical Electronics

Automated Time-Resolved Collector of Field Aerosols

- 3000 individual samples with the time resolution of 10 minutes

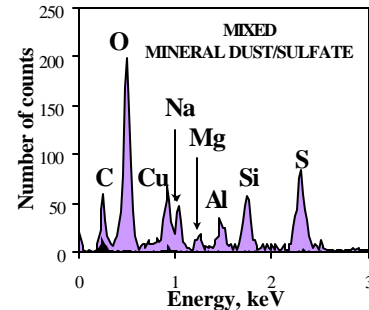
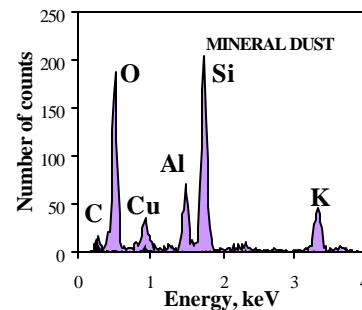
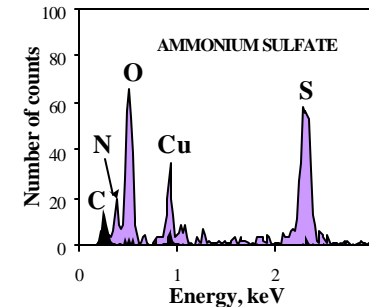
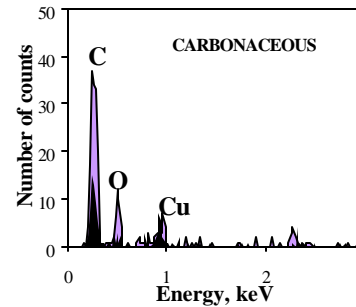
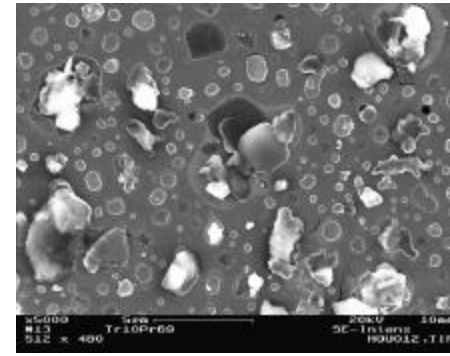


Courtesy Alex Laskin/PNNL



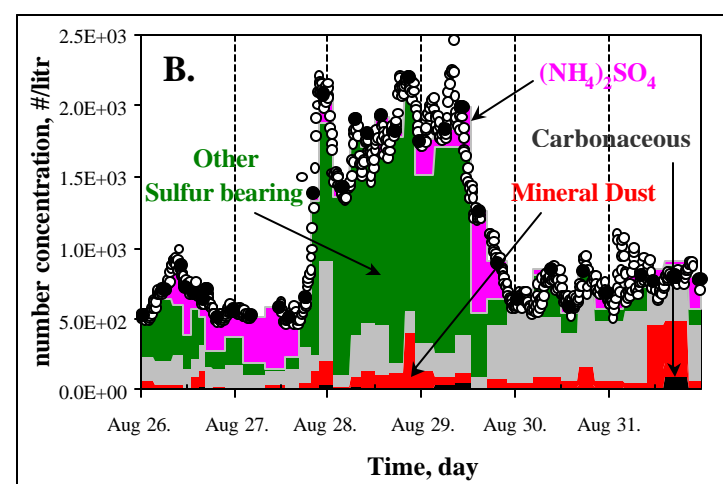
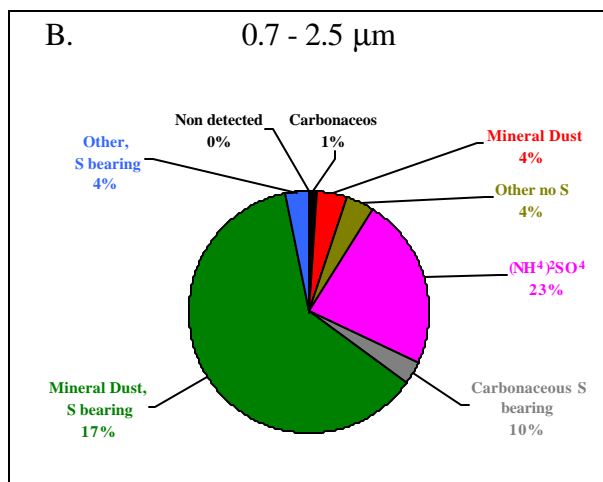
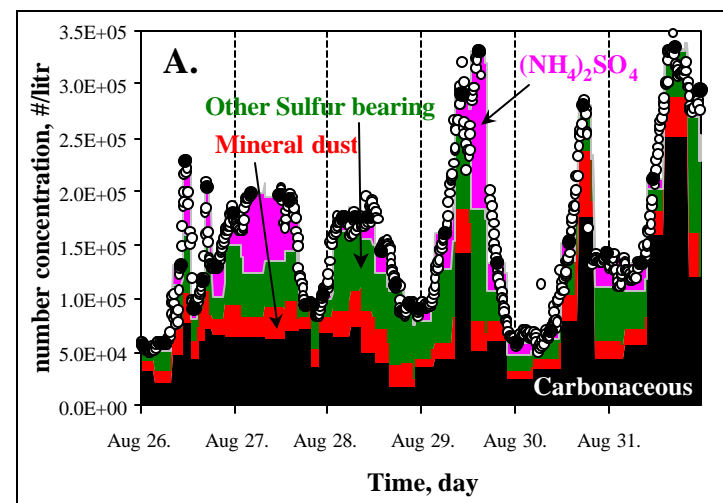
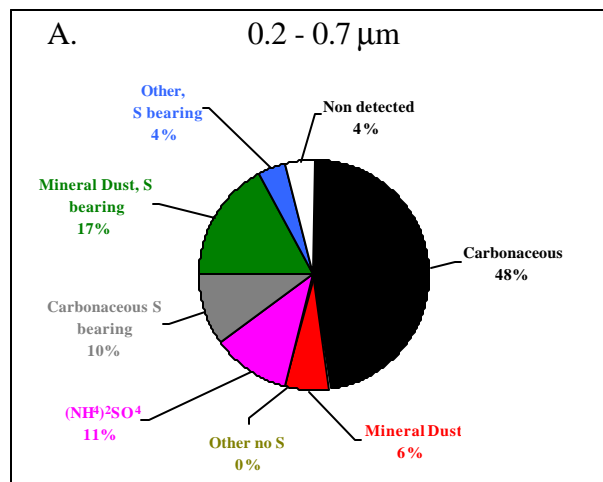
Automated SEM/EDX Single Particle Laboratory Analysis

- analysis down to 0.1µm particles
- analysis speed of 2000 particles/hour
- quantitative detection of low-Z elements: C, O, N



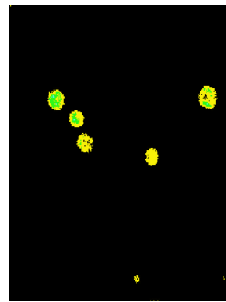
Particle-type Classification of Representative Aerosol Samples

Time-Resolved Particle-Type Characterization of Aerosols

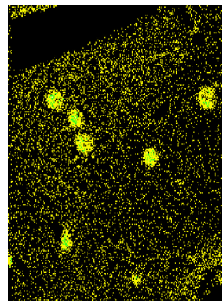


Changes in aerosol composition, day/night (TOF secondary aerosol MS)

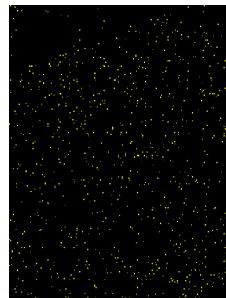
Night-time Aug 17



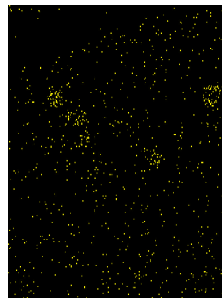
Cl⁻



OH⁻



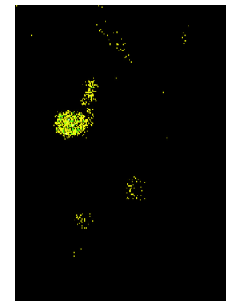
NO₃⁻



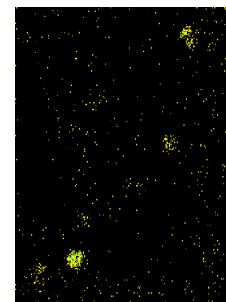
ClO⁻

Salt particles: Much Cl, OH,
No nitrate, Some hypochlorite(!)

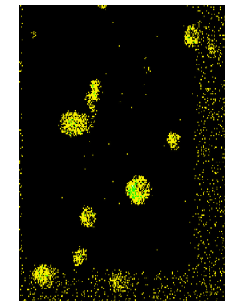
Day-time Aug 17
10 microns



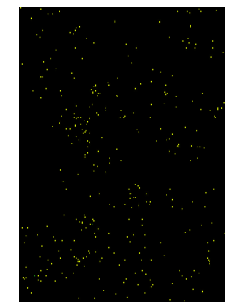
Cl⁻



NO₃⁻



OH⁻



ClO⁻

Processed salt: Little Cl, much OH,
Some nitrate, No hypochlorite

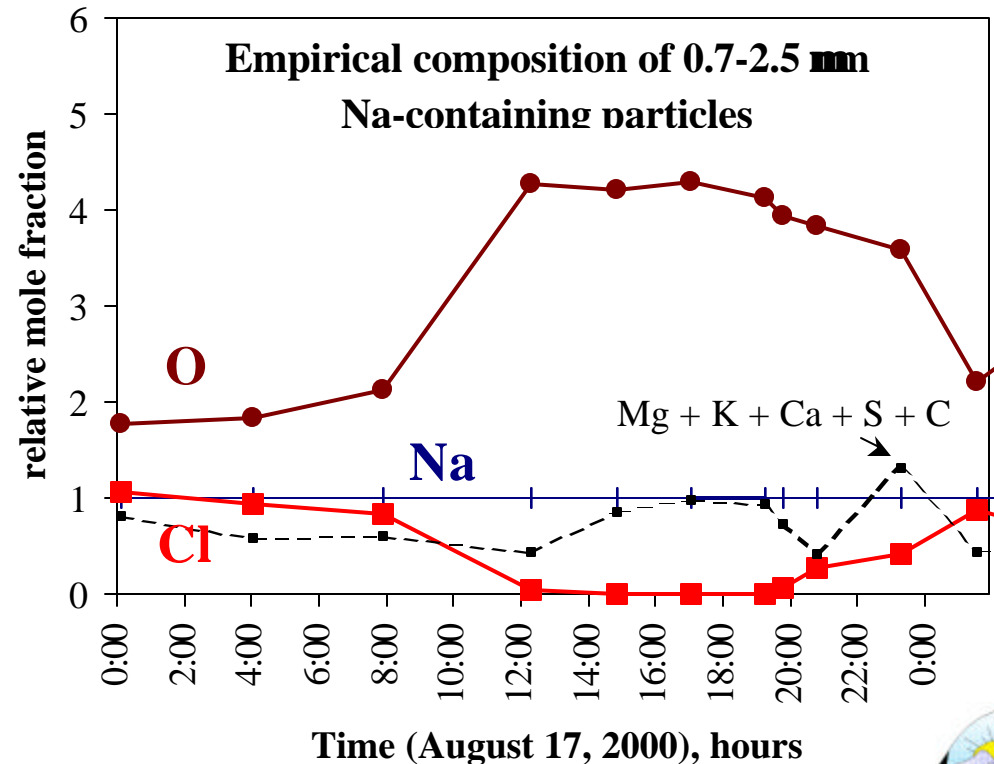
Courtesy
Jim Cowin/PNNL



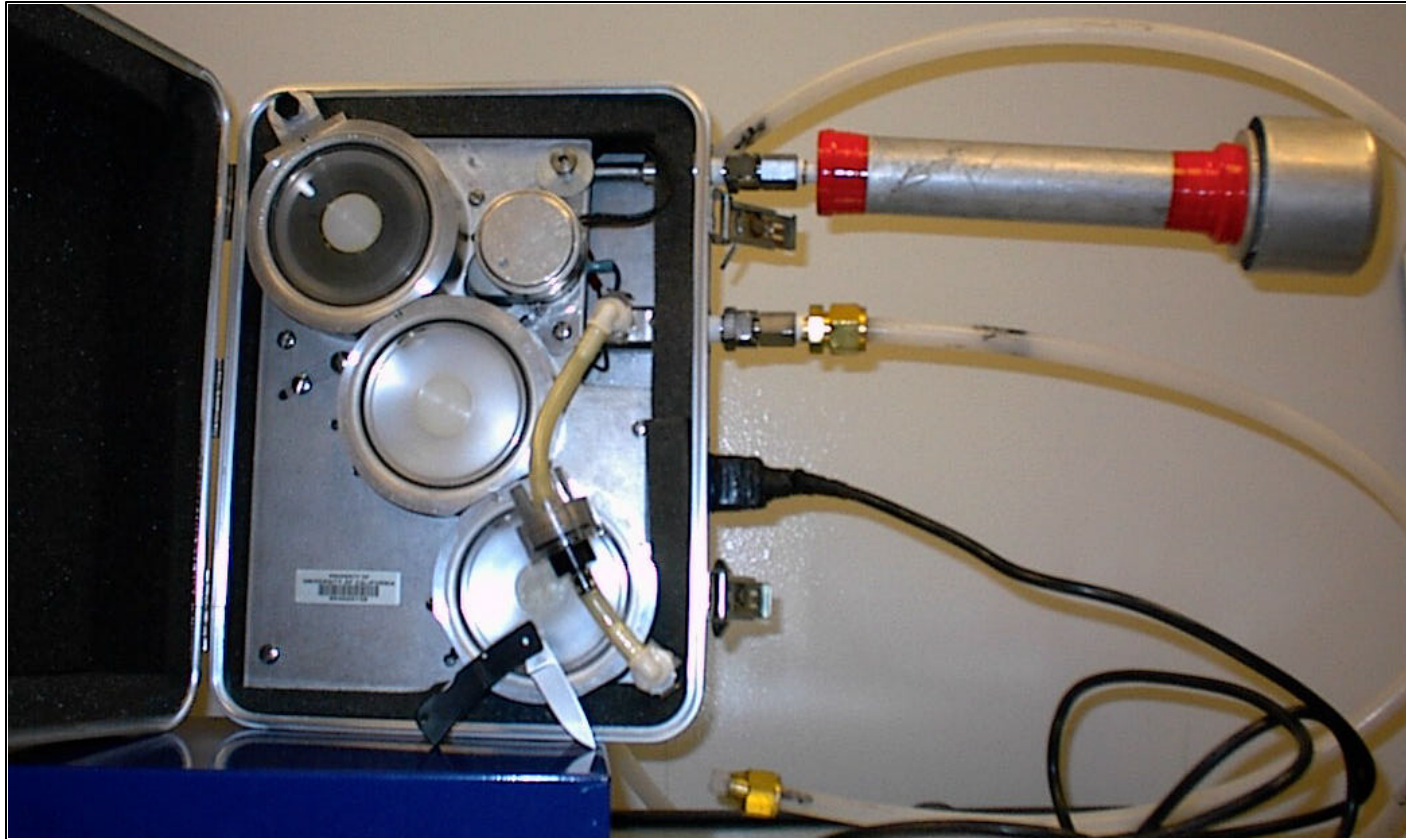
Chlorine Depletion from Sea Salt Particles ?

August 17, 2000

- steady wind from Mexican Gulf
- 50-70% of 0.7-2.5 μm particles are Na-containing particles
- absolute conversion of NaCl to NaNO_3 after the sunrise
- termination of the process after the sunset



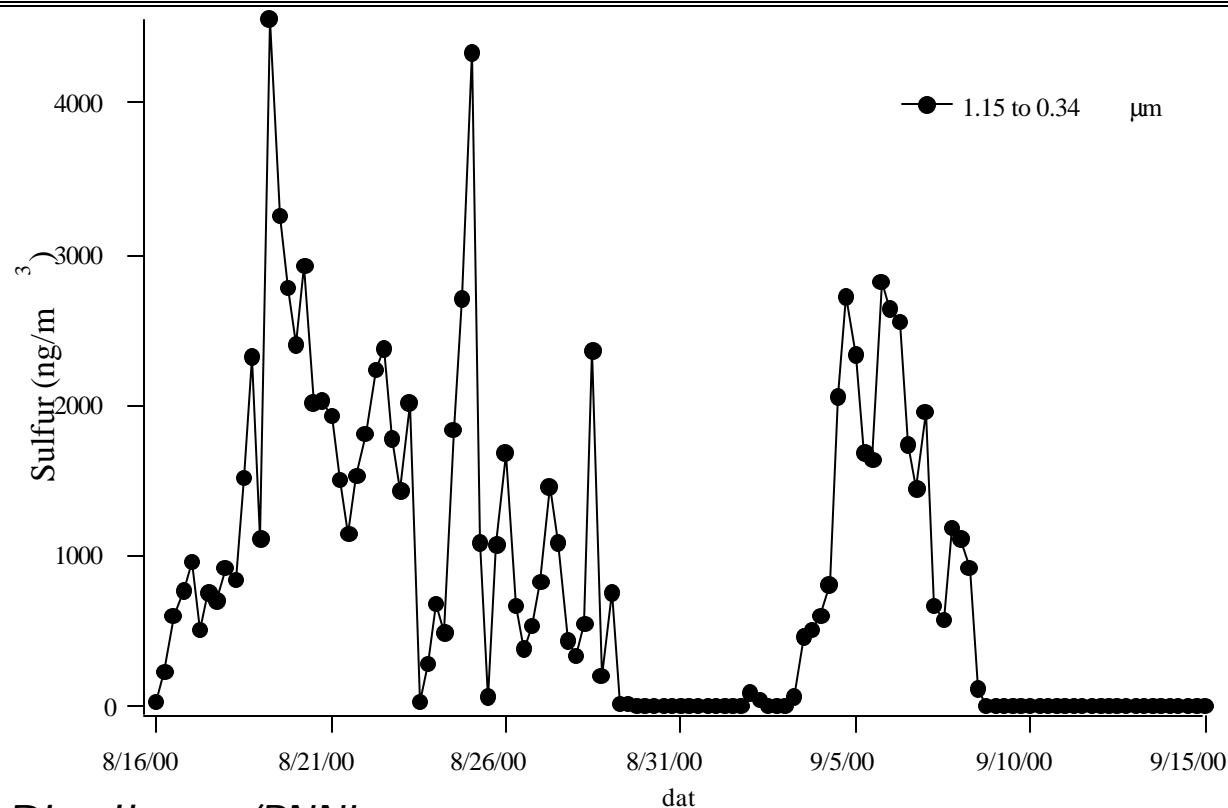
3-stage rotating drum cascade impactor



PIXIE/PESA/STIM analysis of deposited aerosol yields
elemental (Na-Ga), hydrogen, and total aerosol loading in atmosphere

Courtesy Rob Disselkamp/PNNL

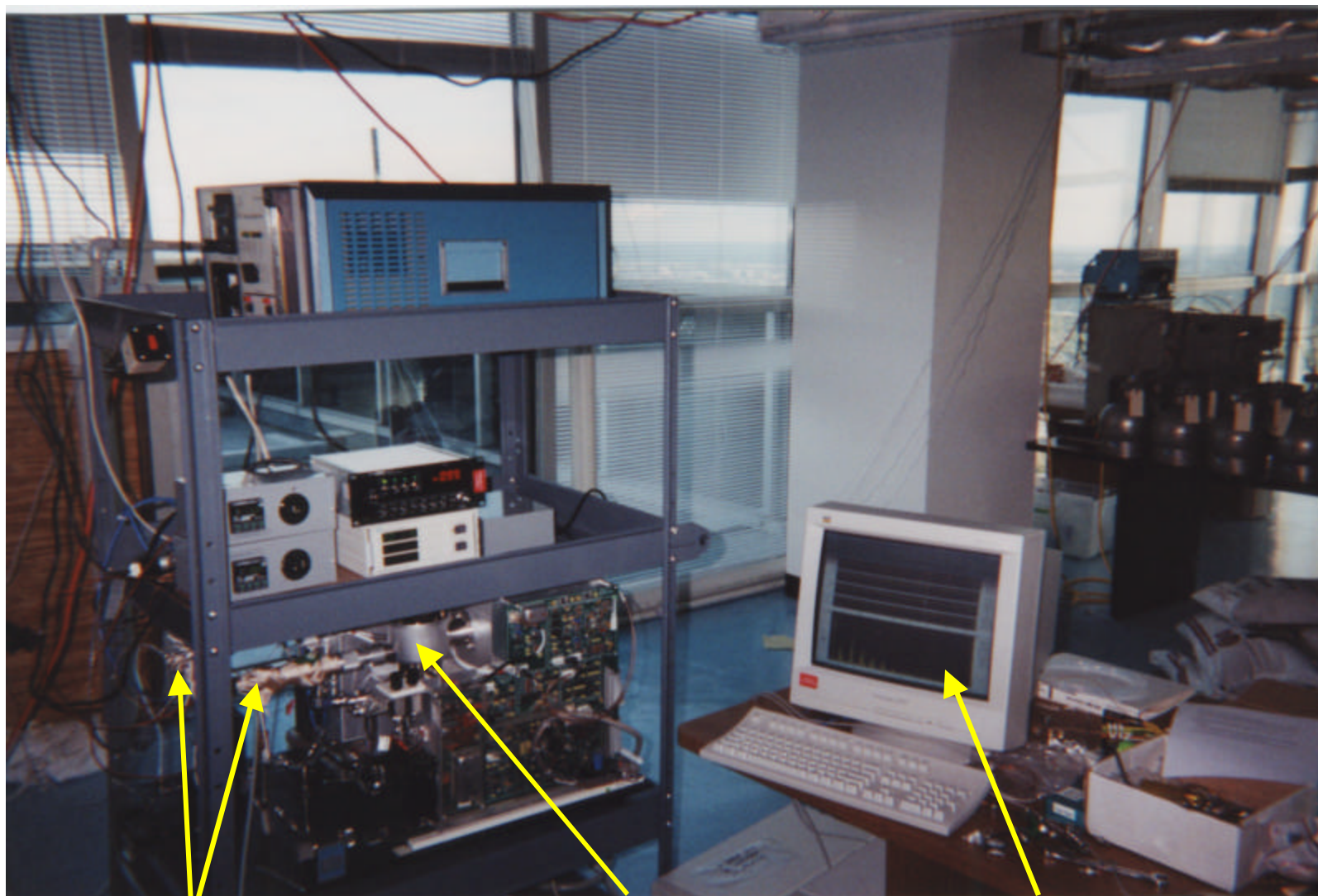
*Trends and diurnal variation
observed in sulfur loading
(3-stage rotating drum cascade impactor
PIXIE/PESA/STIM analysis of deposited
aerosol)*



Courtesy Rob Disselkamp/PNNL



Membrane Introduction Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer



Membrane Introduction Interface

Ion Trap Mass Spec.

Real-time Data Output

Courtesy Mike Alexander/PNNL

Still to Come...Aerosol Sampling with Simultaneous VOC Measurements

- Aerosols ≤ 2.5 microns collected on Quartz and Teflon filters (4 hour integrated samples).
- Simultaneous real-time VOC monitor using Membrane Introduction Ion Trap Mass spectrometer.
- Aerosol Filter samples being analyzed for semi- and involatile organic compounds.
- Analysis in Progress (VOC data).
 - VOC observations being correlated with aerosol data.



Near-term goals at PNNL for TX2000 observations:

1. Chemical Characterization of aerosols.

- relation of organic gas phase species and aerosol composition.
- To statistically characterize the diurnal cycle in size-segregated aerosol composition.
- Evidence of interactions of aerosol compounds with gas phase species.
- Use analytical results to develop aerosol chemistry modules for incorporation into air quality models.

2. PBL/Chemistry Observations.

- Growth of mixed layer: observations vs. model, under various synoptic conditions, and effect on trace gas species.
- Feedback mechanisms between aerosols/radiation/meteorology.
- Evidence of bay/sea breeze recirculation on pollutant distribution (day and night, surface and aloft).

3. Trace-gas measurements.

- NO_y budget at night vs day.
- Chemical evidence of long range transport: consistency with meteorology.

