Vertical Structure of Ozone over the Gulf of Maine Observed during NEAQS 2002: Implications for Air Quality in New England

C. J. Senff, W. L. Eberhard, R. J. Alvarez II, R. D. Marchbanks, J. L. George, B. J. McCarty R. M. Banta, A. B. White, W. M. Angevine, E. J. Williams, K. B. Carpenter

> AGU Fall Meeting 8 - 12 December 2003

### **Science Questions**

- How representative are surface measurements over Gulf of Maine for conditions aloft?
- When are surface and atmosphere aloft coupled or decoupled?
- How do elevated layers of pollutants impact surface air quality?

### NOAA/ETL ozone lidar (OPAL) at NEAQS 2002



### Ronald H. Brown ship track on 4 & 5 AUG 2002



### 4 AUG 2002



How representative are surface measurements for conditions aloft?



# Offshore transport of continental, polluted air



- Stratified atmosphere over ocean
- Layering of pollutants due to wind shear
- Decoupling of layers increases with distance from shore

## Surface ozone vs. ozone aloft (300 - 500 m MSL) for 07/18 – 08/05



# How do elevated layers of pollutants over Gulf of Maine impact coastal air quality in New England?

A. Fumigation



#### B. Horizontal transport to elevated terrain



### 4 AUG 2002







Trajectories end at 15:00 UTC 08/04/02



### 4 AUG 2002: Fumigation of pollution layer aloft



# Summary

- Surface and atmosphere above 300 m MSL over Gulf of Maine were decoupled most of the time.
- Predominantly higher ozone concentrations aloft.
- Surface measurements only representative for marine BL, which can be as shallow as 50 m.
- Vertical distribution of ozone was fairly uniform when wellmixed continental BL was advected over Gulf of Maine.
- Evidence of fumigation as elevated plume of aged pollutants was transported from the Gulf of Maine over coastal New England.