

Those devices funnel atmospheric samples inside, where researcherscientists such as Mike Alexander and Tom Jobson, of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Washington, run the air through devices that include mass spectrometers.

"This is one of the first ones that has ever flown on an airplane," Alexander said of a particle analyzer -- a complex system of dials, switches and lights on panels mounted over circuits and wires connected to laptop computers.

Hoses and valves channel air into the machines, which determine size, density and composition of air molecules as the plane flies at various altitudes. Other devices track navigational data "so we know where all the readings came from," Daum added.

The sensitive equipment stands up well to normal and even bumpy flight conditions.

"We've been lucky so far," Jobson said. "We haven't had any hard landings."

The team has a study range of about four hours or 400 miles, Daum said.

It is commonly flown at lower levels of about 1,500 feet because of the "boundary layer" created by temperature inversions that hold the particles the scientists are seeking -- aerosol -- beneath a 3,000- to 5,000-foot ceiling.

Aerosol particles, such as sulfur compounds, are the result of emissions from cities and fossil-fuel-burning power plants and increase the amount of sunlight that clouds reflect back into space, he said.

"We look at urban areas, like Pittsburgh, starting upwind and flying downwind to see how the properties change. We might do the same thing over a power plant," Daum said. "Whatever's emitted from the surface will be constrained to that layer, like a lid on a pot."

Aerial research teams also are operating out of New Hampshire, New York and Ohio, as well as England, France and Germany, Daum said. A seabased craft is doing similar work along the northern Atlantic coast, and several ground-based collection posts also have been established, including a local site.

Argonne National Laboratory's Environmental Research Division set up monitoring equipment last month on the south campus of Indiana University of Pennsylvania in Indiana County to study the chemical composition of aerosols and ground-level ozone.

The hope is that the colossal study will provide a better picture of how aerosol pollutants from the northeastern United States affect climate and air quality as they spread over the north Atlantic Ocean -- information that would improve the planet's long-range climate forecasts.

But collection of the "very technical" data began last month and has so far yielded no startling air-quality revelations, Daum said.

"Nothing's hit us in the face yet."

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