Aerosol Lifecycle IOP at BNL

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ASR Atmospheric System Research

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

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Office of Science U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Outline

- Motivation: Why this IOP came about
  - Scientific
  - Infrastructure
  - GVAX Preparation and Personnel Training
- MAOS Introduction
- The BNL Meteorology (MET) field
- Science Questions
- Activities
- Springston presentation (MAOS)
- Open Discussions

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Motivation

FY09/FY10 ARRA-sponsored procurement of three new Aerosol Observing Systems (AOS) significantly increased DOE's aerosol science capabilities

Two Flavors: 'core' AOS and MAOS (See Springston Poster)

These new platforms need to be tested and, where possible, inter-compared

Proposal was put forth to DOE for an IOP that had three objectives:

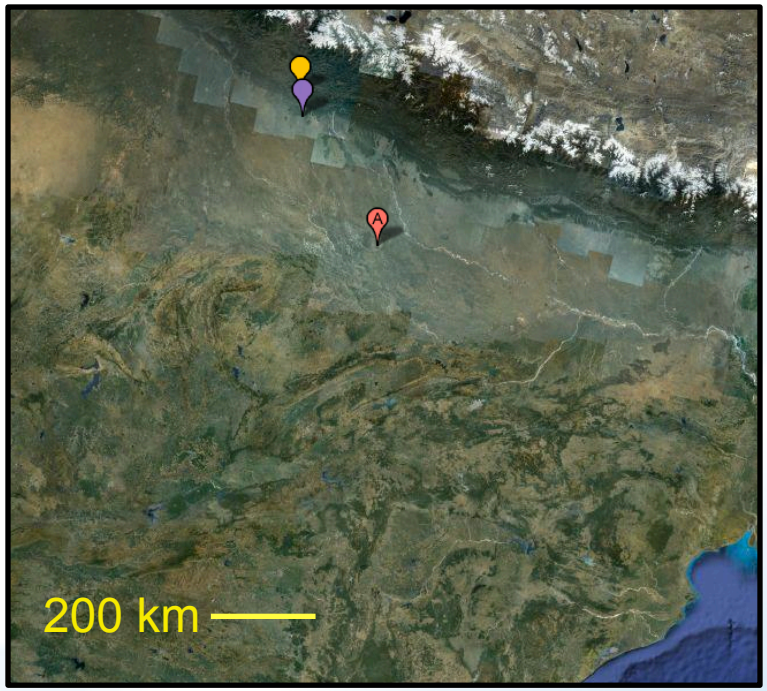
- Develop new measurement strategies that reflect the addition to ACRF of 'research grade' instruments (MAOS)
- Maiden foreign deployment of MAOS will be GVAX, requiring the training of in-field technicians.
- Long Island offers a unique region for intensive aerosol observations

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Infrastructure Motivation

- Research grade instruments require new measurement strategies (*"Think of the MAOS as the G-1 on the ground."* Springston, 2009)
  - Subset of MAOS instruments are operator-intensive (PILS-IC-WSOC & PTR-ToF-MS)
  - Some instruments generate huge data sets (PTR-ToF-MS & SP2)
- Instrument Intercomparisons
  - Nephelometer: (Calculated versus observed scattering)
  - CPC/SMPS/UHSAS: (number conc., size distributions)
  - PSAP/PASS-3/PTI: (absorption intercomparison)
  - PILS/HR-AMS/ACSM: (composition)
  - HR-AMS/ACSM: (intercomparison)
  - CCN+Size distribution+composition ⇒ closure
- Conduct a 'shake out' of the MAOS platform prior to the GVAX

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: GVAX Preparation

- MAOS will be deployed at Lucknow (India) for a 2-month IOP requiring the training of personnel for day-to-day, in-field operation
- Training will leverage the fact that all instrument mentors for *operator-intensive* systems are BNL staff
- Testing of MAOS measurement strategies



Nainital

Pantnagar

Lucknow

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Science Motivation

Opportunity to conduct intensive aerosol observations in a region that offers biogenic, marine, and urban emissions.

- Urban emission predominately from the west and southwest
- Biogenic emission predominately from the north and northeast
- Clean marine atmosphere from the south
- Atmospheric transport time of hours to days
- Absent strong synoptic forcing, a sea breeze develops in the afternoon
- Haze events (pollution alerts) can be expected
- Good chance of catching an intense but distant biomass burning event

Examples of previous northeast corridor studies:

- 2004: New England Air Quality Study (NEAQS)
- 1998-2002: Northeast Oxidant and Particle Study (NE-OPS)
- 2000: North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone (NARSTO)
- 1999/2000: Maryland Aerosol Research and CHaracterization (MARCH-Atlantic)
- 1998: Tropospheric Aerosol Radiative Forcing Observational Experiment (TARFOX)

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: MAOS Introduction

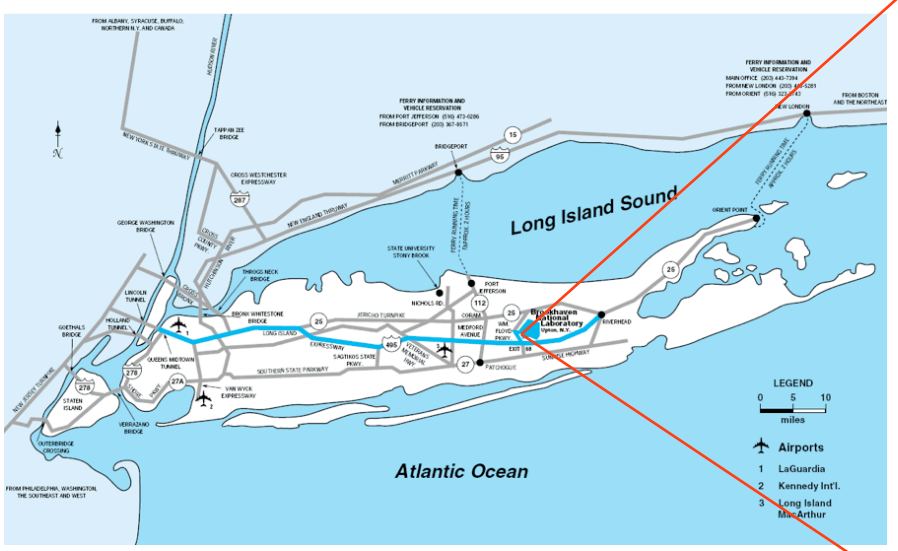
MAOS is composed of two 20' SeaTainers (MAOS-A & MAOS-C)

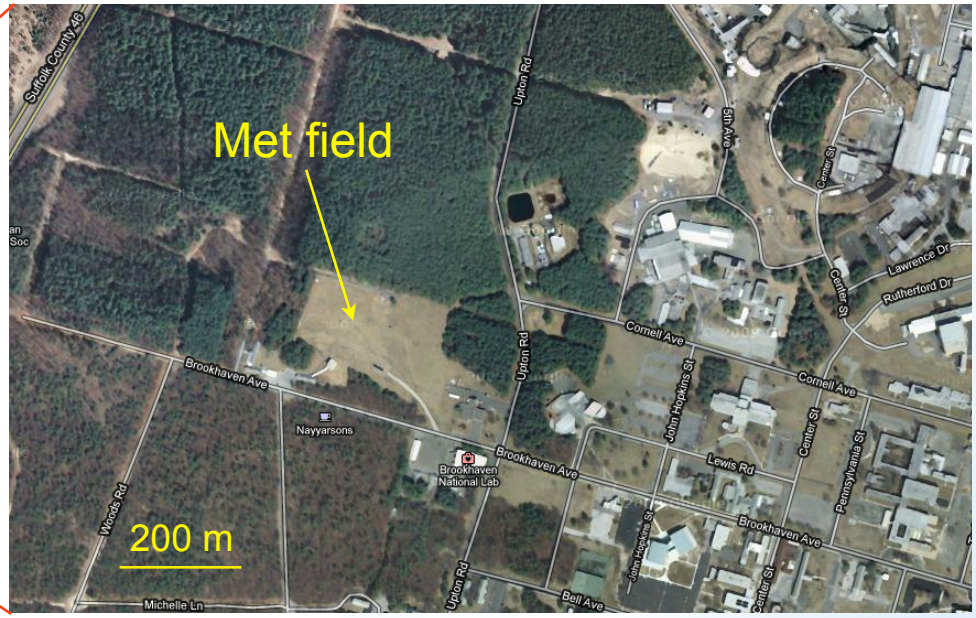
ACSM	Ozone
CCN-200	PSAP
CPC (> 10 nm)	PASS-3
CPC (> 2.5 nm)	PILS
CO	PTRMS
f(RH)	SMPS
HTDMA	SO_2
MET station	SODAR
Neph	SP2
NO, NO_2, NO_y	UHSAS
Radar Wind Profiler	

All items in red represent core AOS instrument suite (AMF-I, AMF-II, & TWP)

See Springston Poster

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP Site: Meteorology Field





Surface: Precipitation

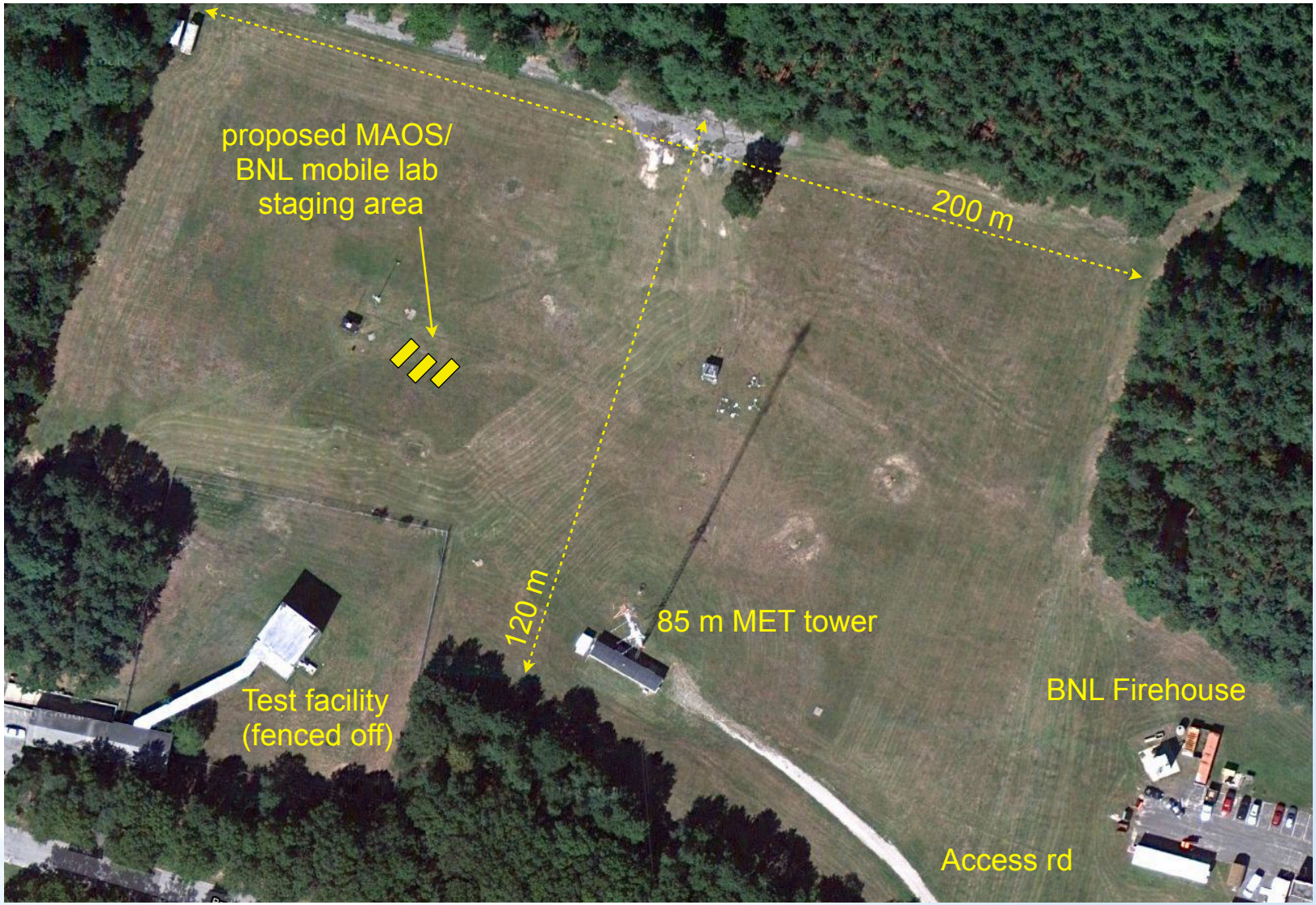
2 meters: Temp, RH, Pressure

10 meters: Temp, Wind Speed, Wind Direction

85 meters: Temp, Wind Speed, Wind Direction

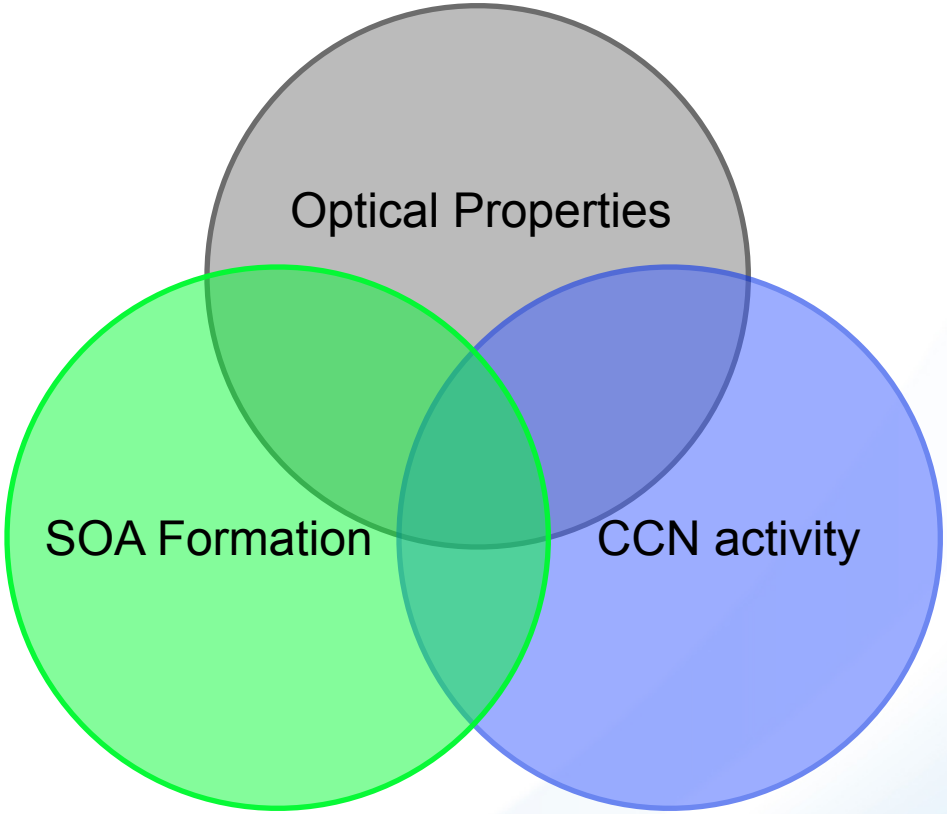
New measurements of T, WS, & WD at 50 meters this summer

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP Site: MET field



Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Science

Three foci of scientific inquiry are envisioned



A key component of these three focus areas is that aerosol properties will be determined as function of atmospheric processing, chemical conditions and source type.

Characterization of Secondary Organic Aerosol Formation (Lee)

- How good are the agreements between different SOA proxies: Δorg (over POA), OOA (PMF), and WSOC (PILS)?
- Does SOA formation rate depend on emission source types (anthropogenic vs natural)?
- Are there synergistic effects in SOA formation due to fast reacting biogenic organics?
- Is it possible to link SOA formation to cloud processing?
- Is it possible to identify oxygenated compounds (e.g., SVOC from HR-PTR-MS) that are responsible for SOA formation?

Cloud-Activation Properties of Aerosol Particles (Wang)

- What are the influences of size distribution, chemical composition, and mixing state on aerosol CCN spectrum?
- What are the CCN properties of organic species as functions of O:C ratios and photochemical age?
- Derive particle hygroscopicity (κ) from size-resolved measurements of CCN activation spectra.
- Derive/constrain the hygroscopicities of major organic classes (e.g. HOA, OOA, etc) by combining size-resolved CCN and composition measurements.

Aerosol Light Absorption (Sedlacek)

- How does the aerosol mass absorption coefficient (absorption per unit mass of Black Carbon) vary with black carbon (BC) mixing state?
- How well do observations agree with the shell-core model when BC coating thickness estimates incorporate UHSAS, CPC, SP2, and AMS data?
- What is the relation between mixing state (age) & CCN activity? Measurement will utilize NO_x - NO_y as a proxy for age.
- What degree of morphological changes in BC take place as a function of air mass (marine, rural and urban)? Utilize BNL nanoscience TEM/SEM facilities.

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Activities

Q. Zhang (U. Davis): *High-Resolution Time-of-Flight AMS (HR-ToF-AMS)*:

- ACSM intercomparison
- SOA science: size resolved aerosol chemical composition and unambiguous elemental composition of organic mass fragments

D. Cziczo (MIT): *Hygroscopicity Measurements During Aerosol Lifecycle IOP at BNL*

- CCN science: conduct experiments that both complement and extend the super-saturated regime measurements proposed by J. Wang

V. A. Cassella (Kipp & Zonen) & **M. J. Bartholomew** (BNL):

- Microwave Temperature Profiler 5 (MTP-5) temperature profiles in the lowest 600-1000m at a resolution of 50 meters
- Large Aperture Scintillometer (LAS): path-averaged structure parameter of the refractive index of air over horizontal path lengths from 250 m to 4.5 km (Surface sensible heat flux)
- Net (SW and LW) radiometer (CNR-4)

R. Wagener & L. Gregory (BNL)

- Cimel sunphotometer: a multi-channel, scanning radiometer that measures the direct solar irradiance and sky radiance at 7 wavelengths (340, 380, 440, 500, 675, 870 and 1020 nm)

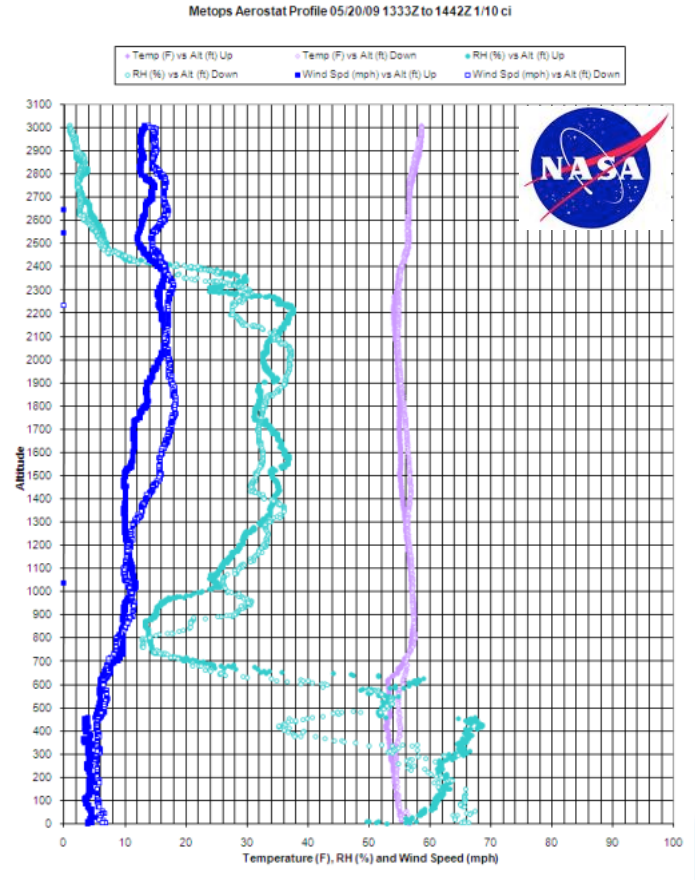
S. Smith (BNL)

- Multifilter Rotating Shadowband Radiometer: multi-channel scanning radiometer that measures total, diffuse, and direct irradiance at six wavelengths (415, 500, 615, 673, 870, and 940 nm) and includes one unfiltered broad-band silicon pyranometer.

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Activities

G. Bland (NASA-GSFC-WFF): *Boundary Layer Profiling* (1 week deployment in August)

- Tethered blimps ("Aerostats") and kite-based measurements of T, RH and WS



Aerosol Lifecycle IOP: Activities

GVAX Preparation:

A. Aiken and B. Flowers and C. Dvonch (LANL; *GVAX campaign*)

- Training of technicians as part of the GVAX campaign

Lucknow MAOS Operations Personnel: *(GVAX campaign)*

- Training of technicians as part of the GVAX campaign

  Dr. Umesh Chandra Dumka, ARIES, Nainital
  Dr. Vimalesh Pant, ARIES, Nainital
  Mr. Anil Ravi, IISc, Bangalore
  Mr. Ajay S. Nair, IISc, Bangalore
  Mr. Arun Kumar V. H., VSSC, ISRO, Trivandrum
  Mr. Prijith S.S., VSSC, ISRO, Trivandrum
  Dr. Biswadip Gharai, NRSC, ISRO, Hyderabad

Educational Programs:

FaST (Faculty and Students Teams): **Dr. Viviana Vladutescu** (CUNY) & 2 students

- Aerosol optical properties; work with PIs on specific measurement efforts

SULI (Science Undergraduate Laboratory Internship: 2 Students)

- Day-to-day MAOS operation; work with PIs on specific measurement efforts

ACTS (Academies Creating Teacher Scientists): 1 HS teacher/1 student

- Daily summary webpage of all IOP data; work with PIs on specific measurement efforts

Logistics

- Housing/Transportation:
  - BNL offers on-site housing (dorms, 3/4 bed-apartments). Competition from summer intern program will impact availability (nwarren@bnl.gov)
  - Onsite Courtesy Shuttle, Shopping Shuttle. Rental car strongly encouraged if you want explore LI.
- Guest Registration/Security:
  - Prerequisite to onsite access. Contact Nancy Warren (nwarren@bnl.gov)
- Safety Training:
  - Prerequisite before access to AOS site can be granted. Guidelines for those participating can be found at the IOP website. (http://www.ecd.bnl.gov/IOP.html)
- MAOS Training and Access: (SRS@bnl.gov)
  - Overview of MAOS Container, Training and Expectations
- Guest Instrument Preparation: (SRS@bnl.gov)
  - Safety, Power, Size, Consumables, Sampling requirements, Communications

IOP dates: June 15, 2011- August 15, 2011

Aerosol Lifecycle IOP Site

- IOP dates: June 15, 2011- August 15, 2011
- If you are participating, get registered!
- Presentations given today can be found at the BNL IOP webpage: http://www.ecd.bnl.gov/IOP.html
- MAOS Platform
- BNL mobile laboratory (available for guest instruments)
- AMF2-AOS Platform (@ StormVEx): intercomparisons

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