

Chebogue Point 2004 Aerosol Measurements

Aerodyne Research Inc.
University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Manchester (UK)

Boston College
University of Essex (UK)
Environment Canada

Quick tour of the trailer...



Aerosol Mass Spectrometer

- Size-resolved non-refractory composition at a high time resolution
- Had a light scattering probe in the chamber
 - Additional counting and sizing
 - Scattering properties
- Thermal denuder
 - On an automated switching valve system, alternating between ambient and a user-defined temperature, upstream of an activated charcoal denuder



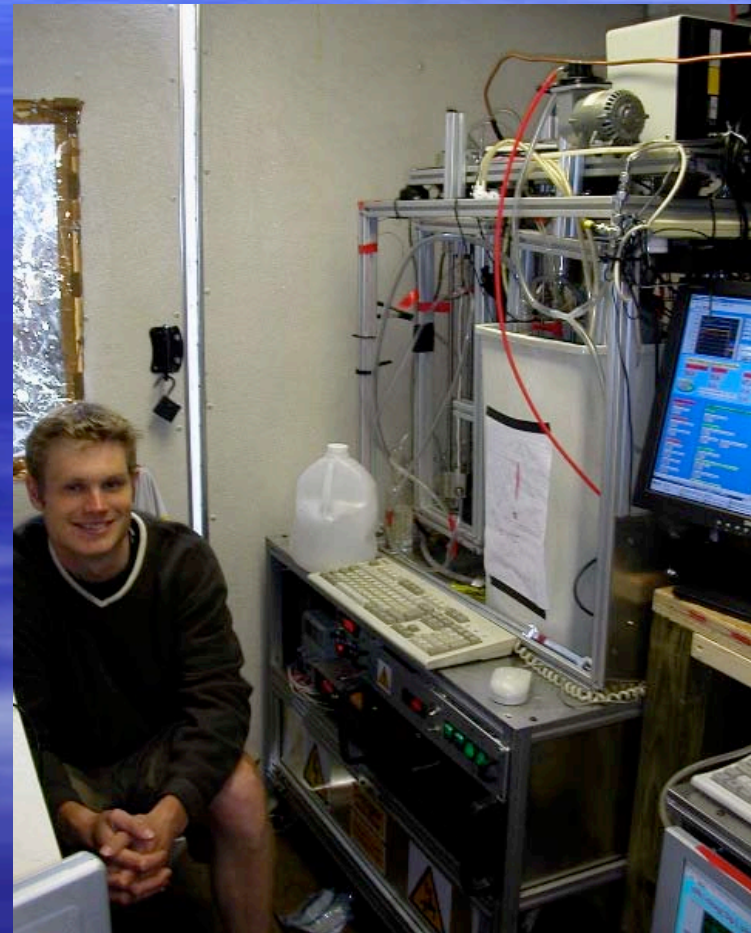
Differential Mobility Particle Sizer & Volatility Tandem DMA

- VTDMA
 - Measured size distributions from a single mobility size cut (170 nm), after exposure to three temperatures (cabin, 130 & 300 °C)
 - The particle volume is classified as volatile, semi-volatile or refractory based on these measurements
- DMPS
 - Two DMAs, operated on a stepping programme
 - Size-resolved number concentrations from mobility diameter 3 to 800 nm



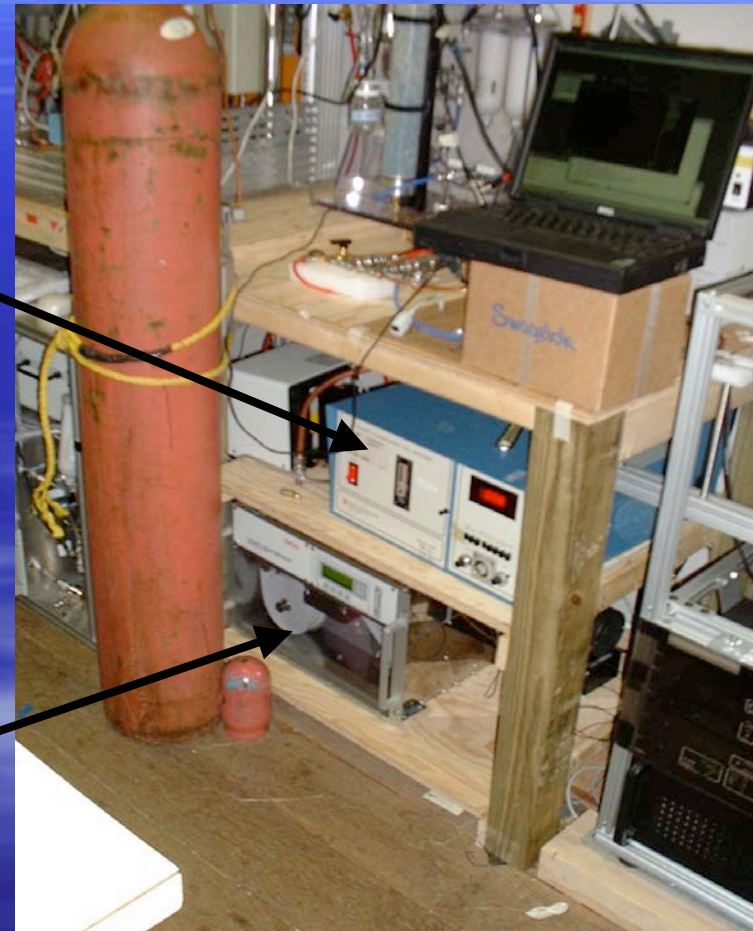
Hygroscopicity Tandem DMA

- Measured growth factor spectra at 90 % RH
- Used 3 dry mobility diameters for this project (40, 89 & 217 nm)
- Also recorded humidograms
- OEM retrieval used during data analysis



Multi Angle Absorption Photometer & SO₂

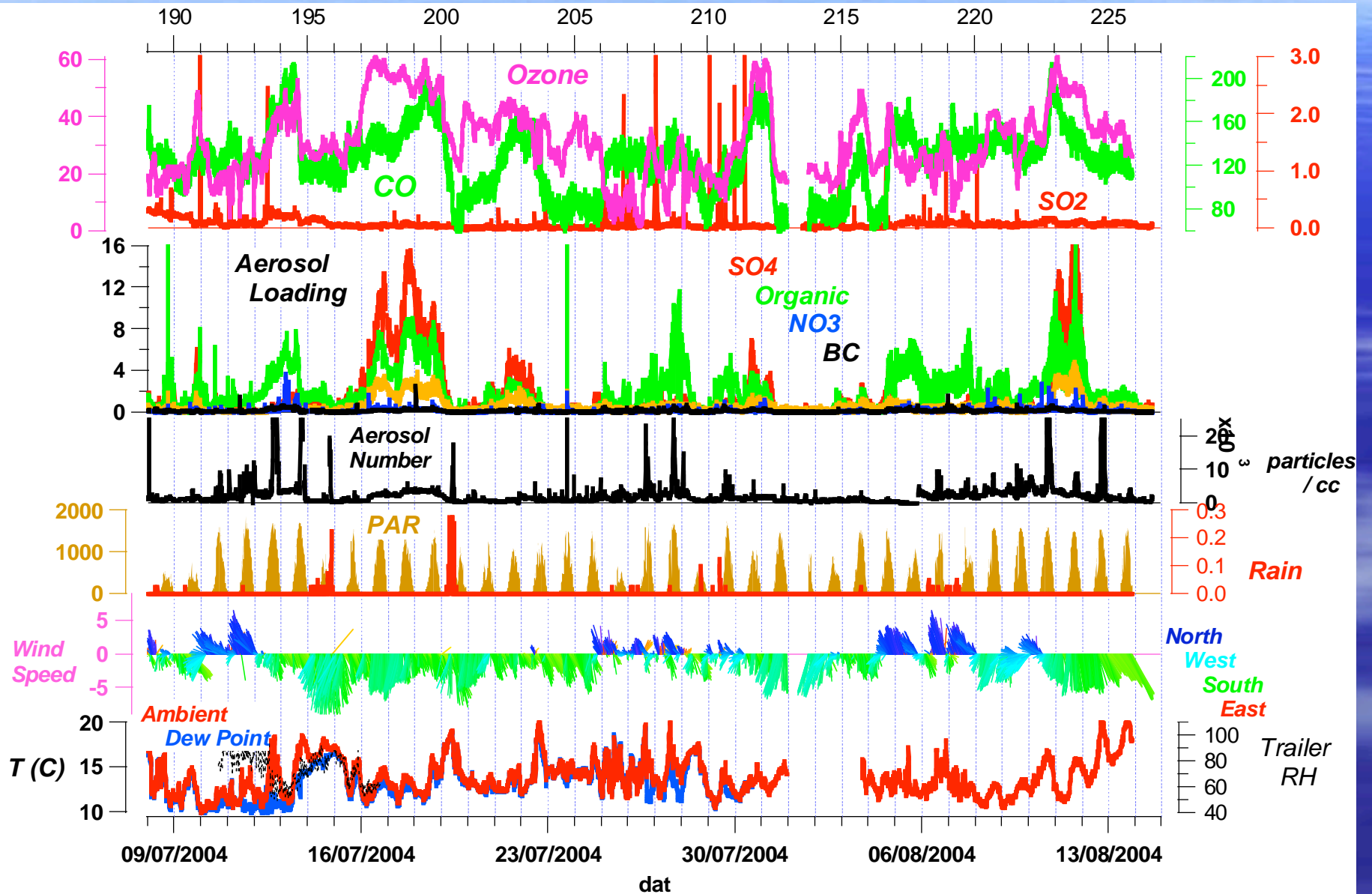
- SO₂
 - Thermo Electron model, as used in automated stations worldwide
- MAAP
 - Measures mass concentration of black carbon
 - Eliminates artefacts caused by scattering from sample or matrix



Data Status

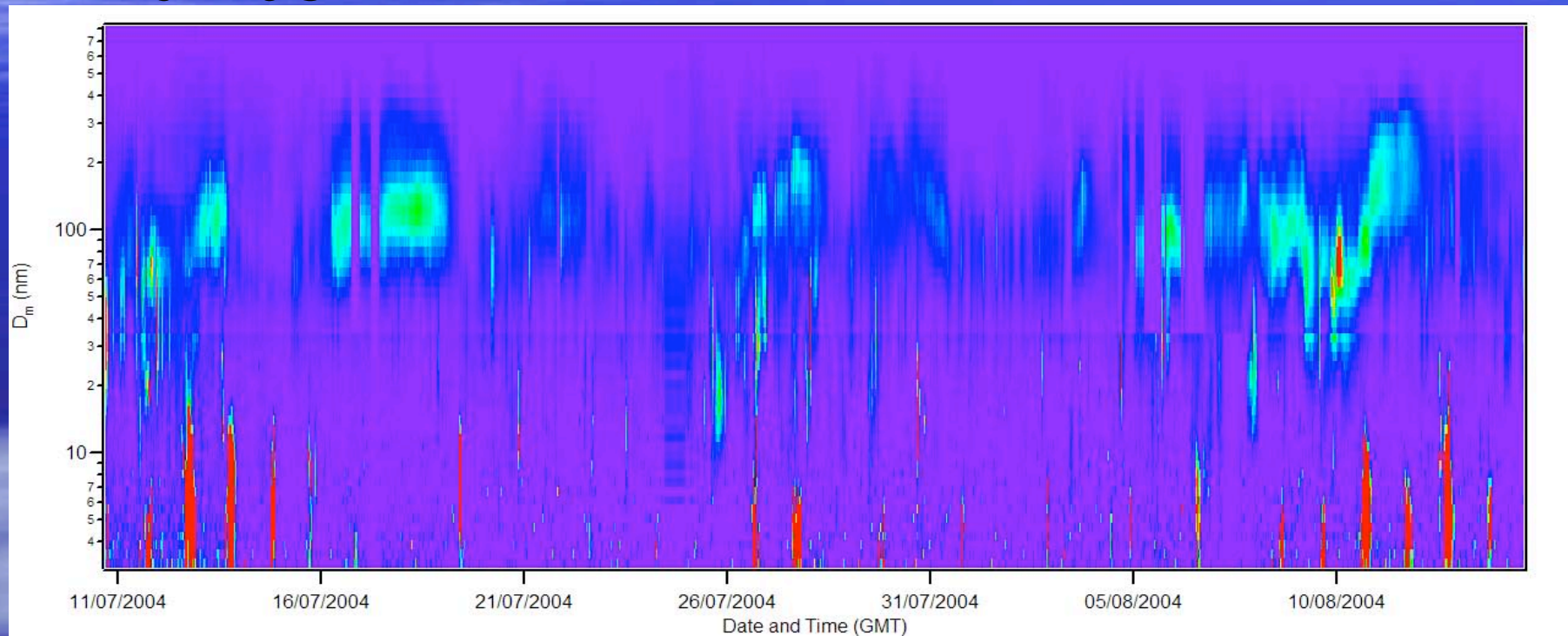
- Everything is ready to roll, except for the NH_4 and SO_2 , which need a little tweaking.
- Everything currently on the NOAA ftp site is pretty much valid

Measurement Overview

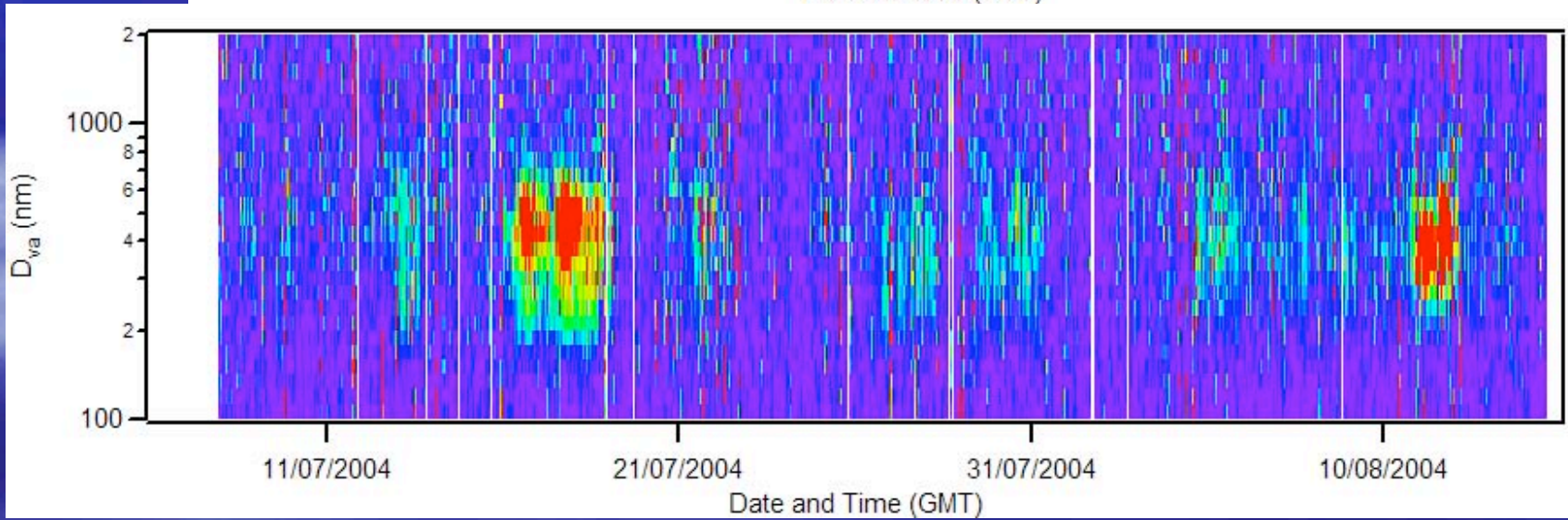
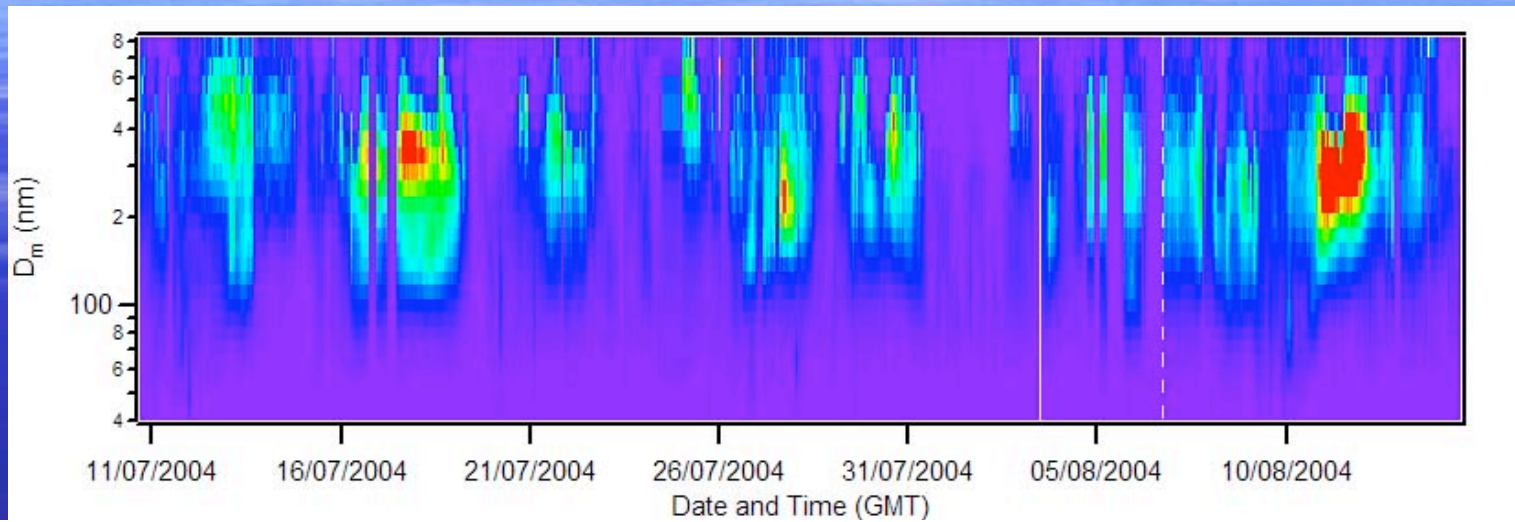


Size distributions

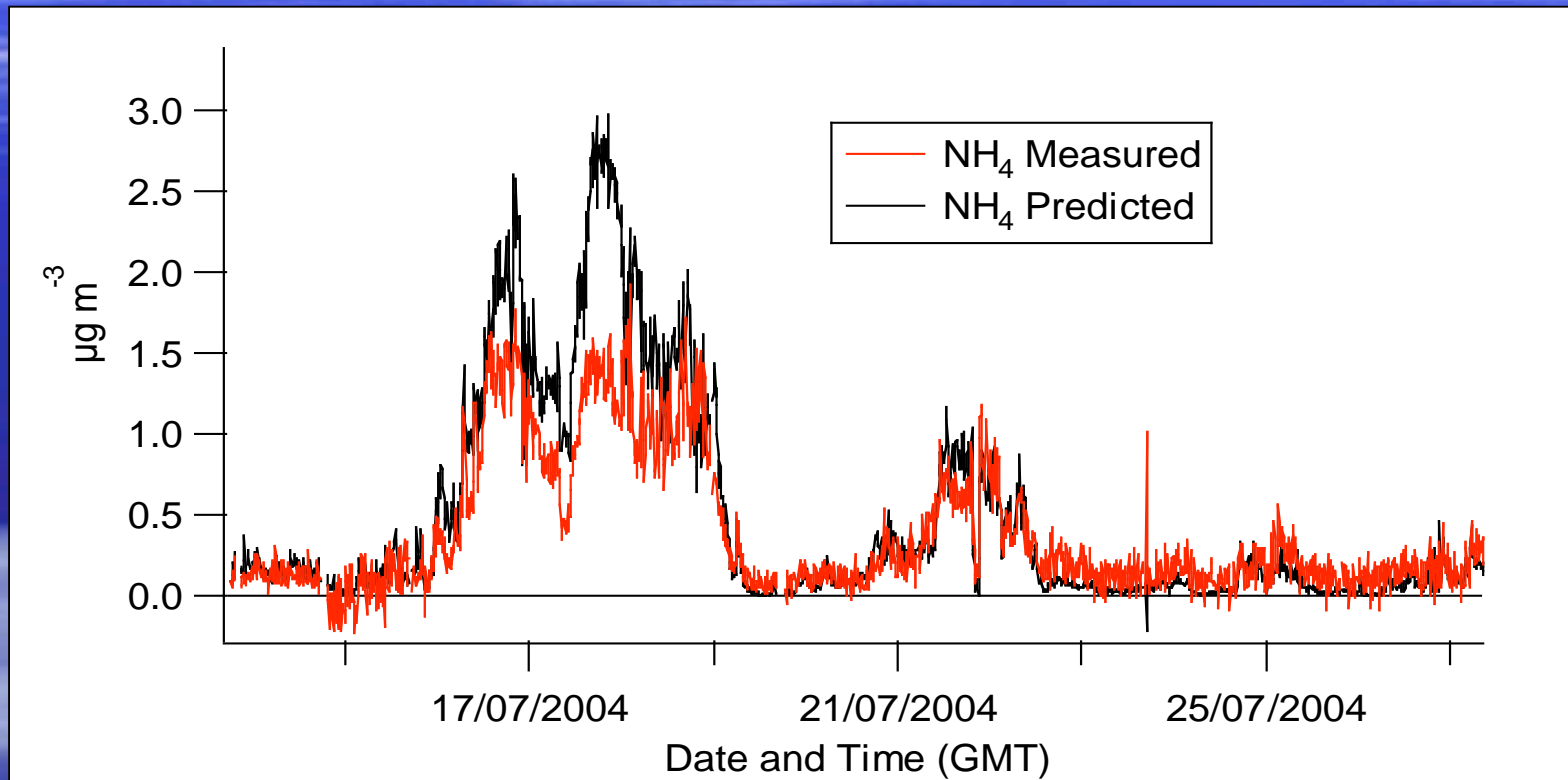
- Number



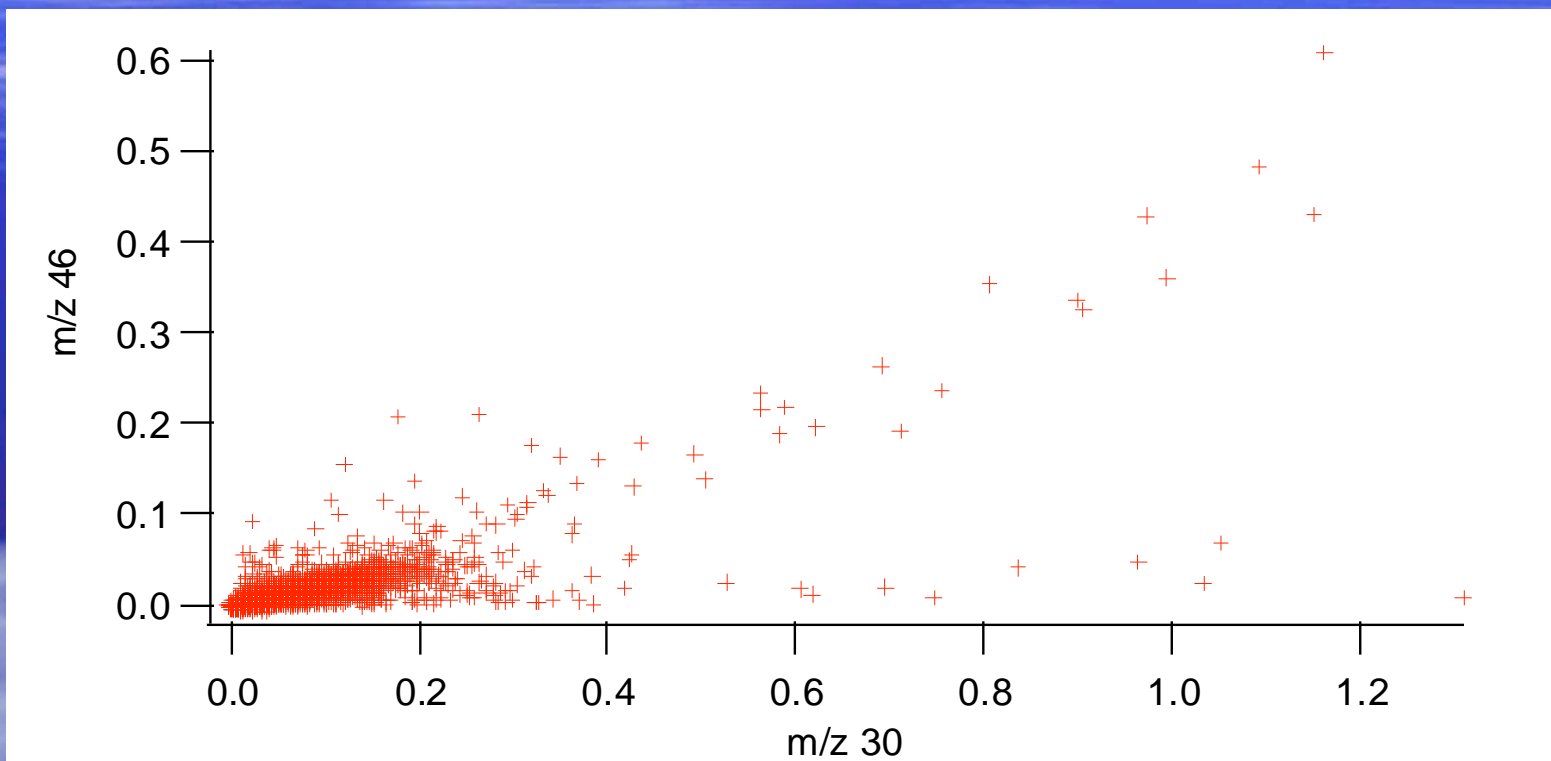
Volume & mass



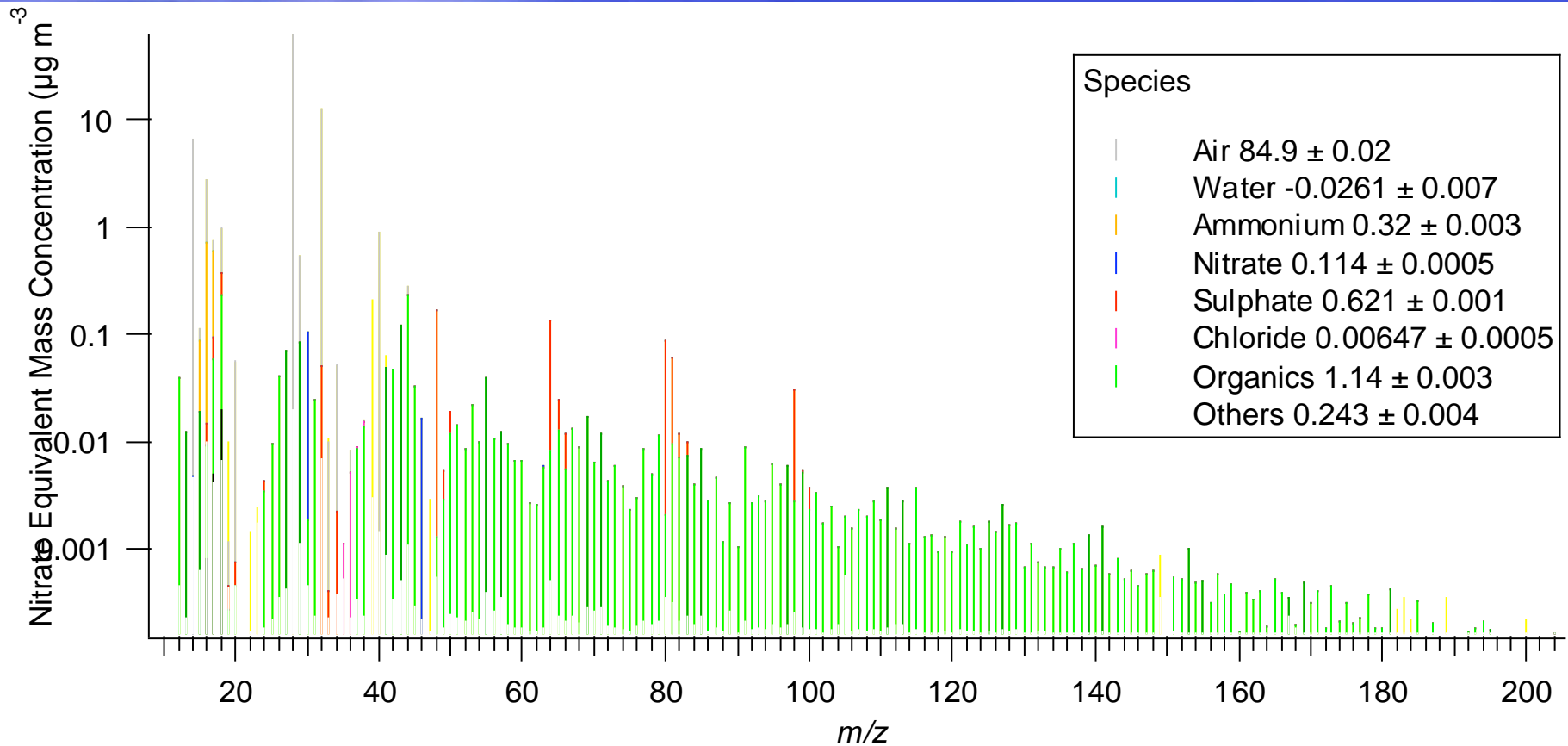
Particle acidity



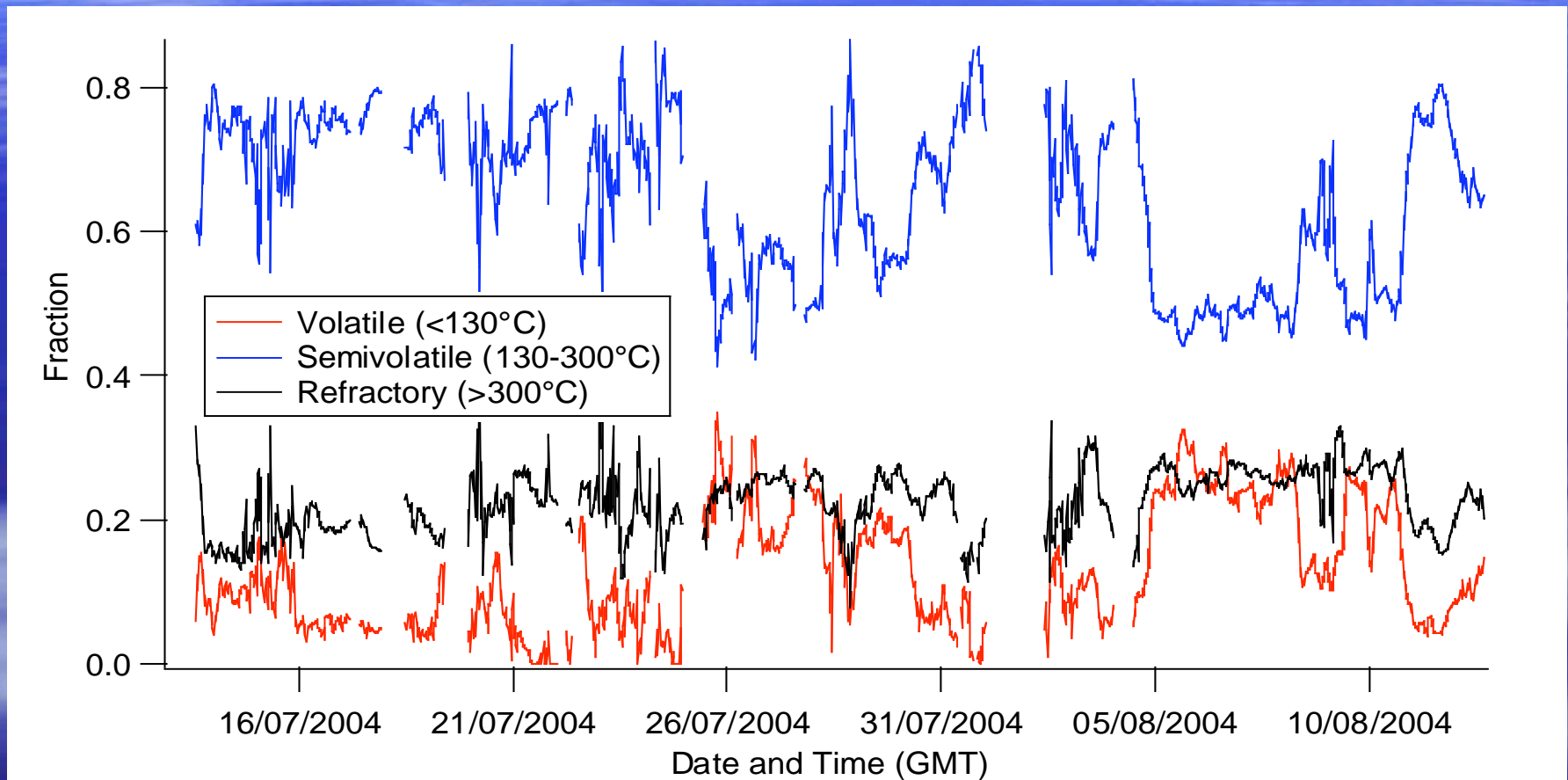
Nitrates



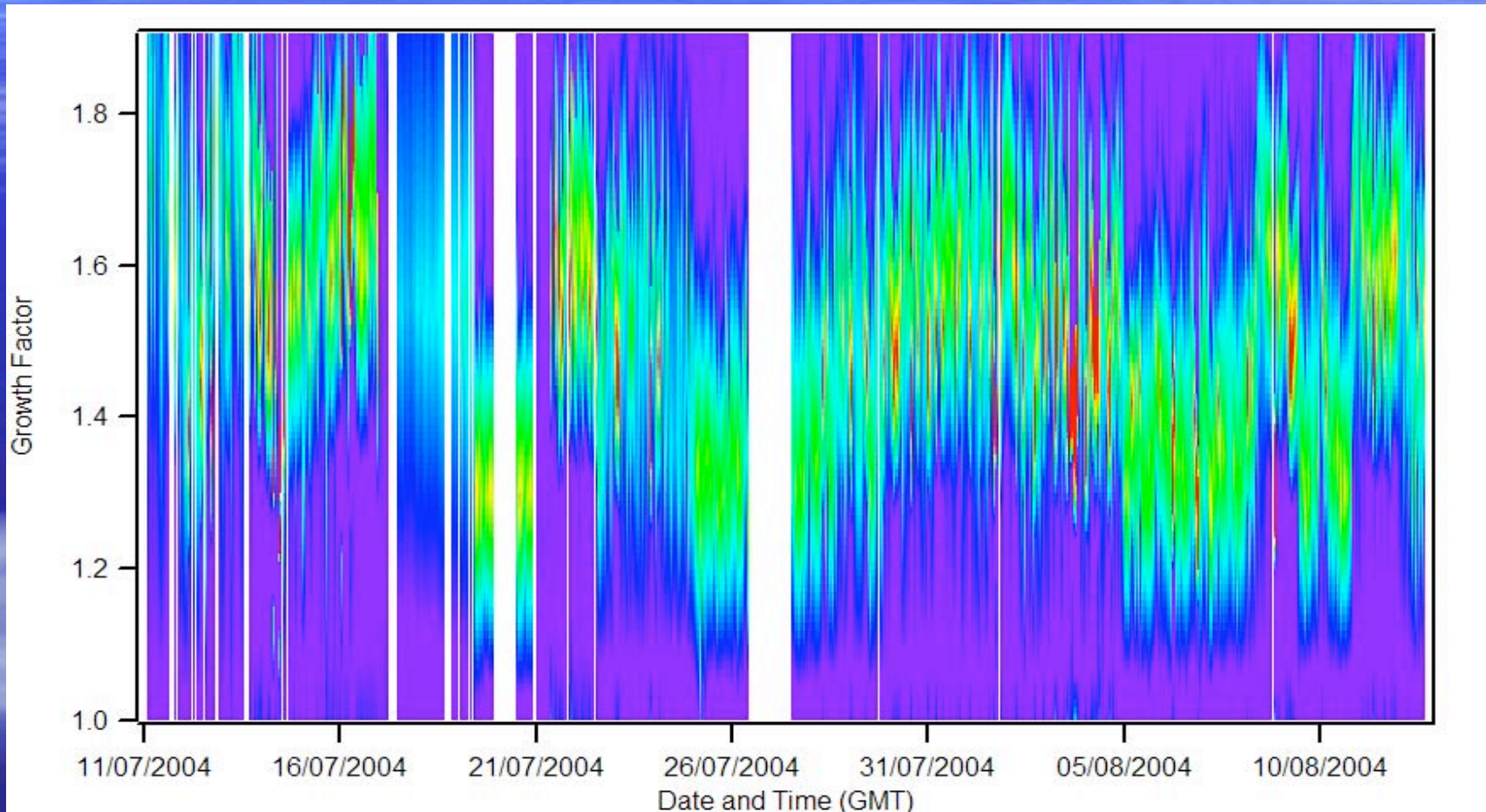
Mass Spectrum



Volatility



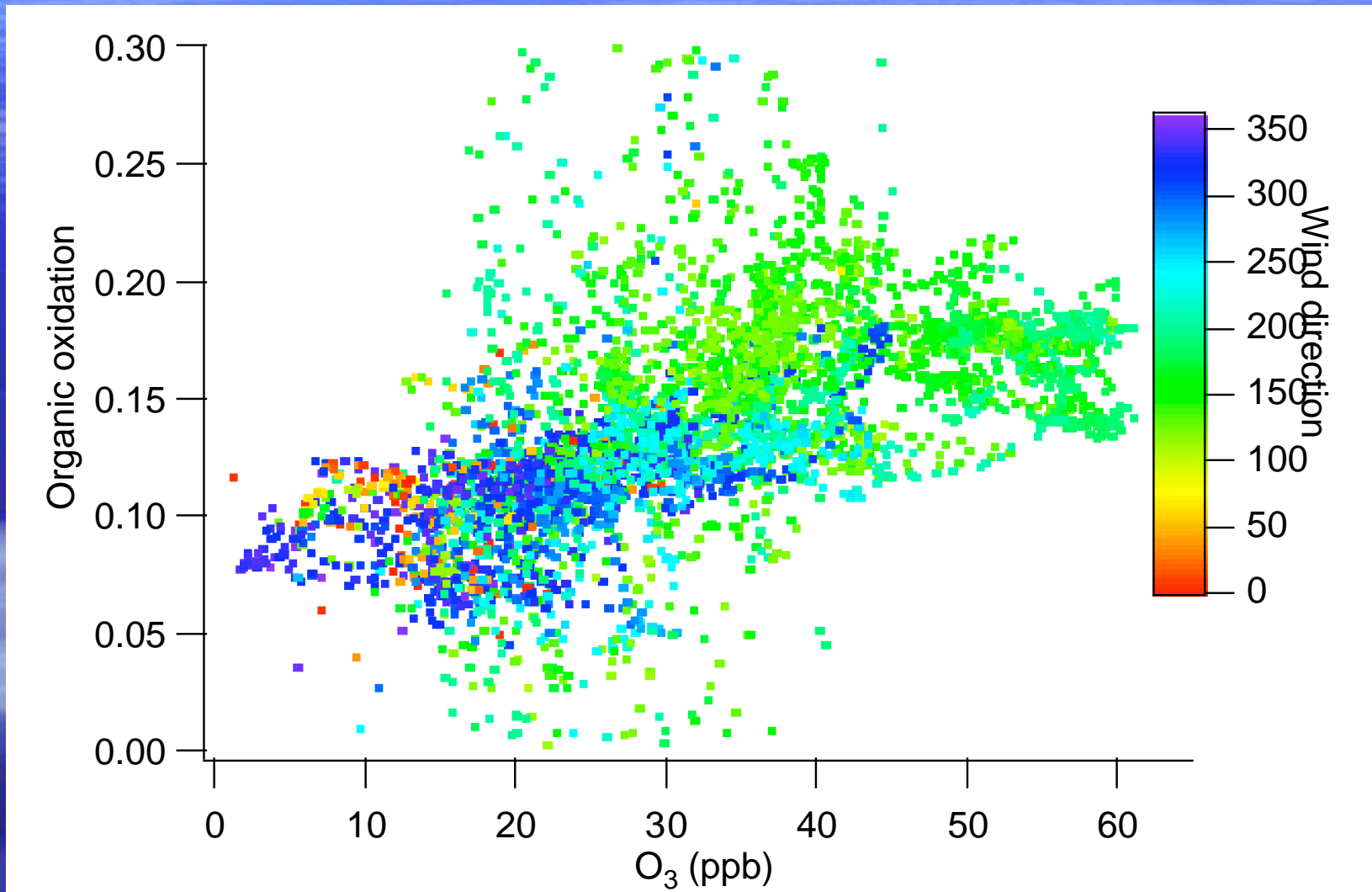
Hygroscopicity



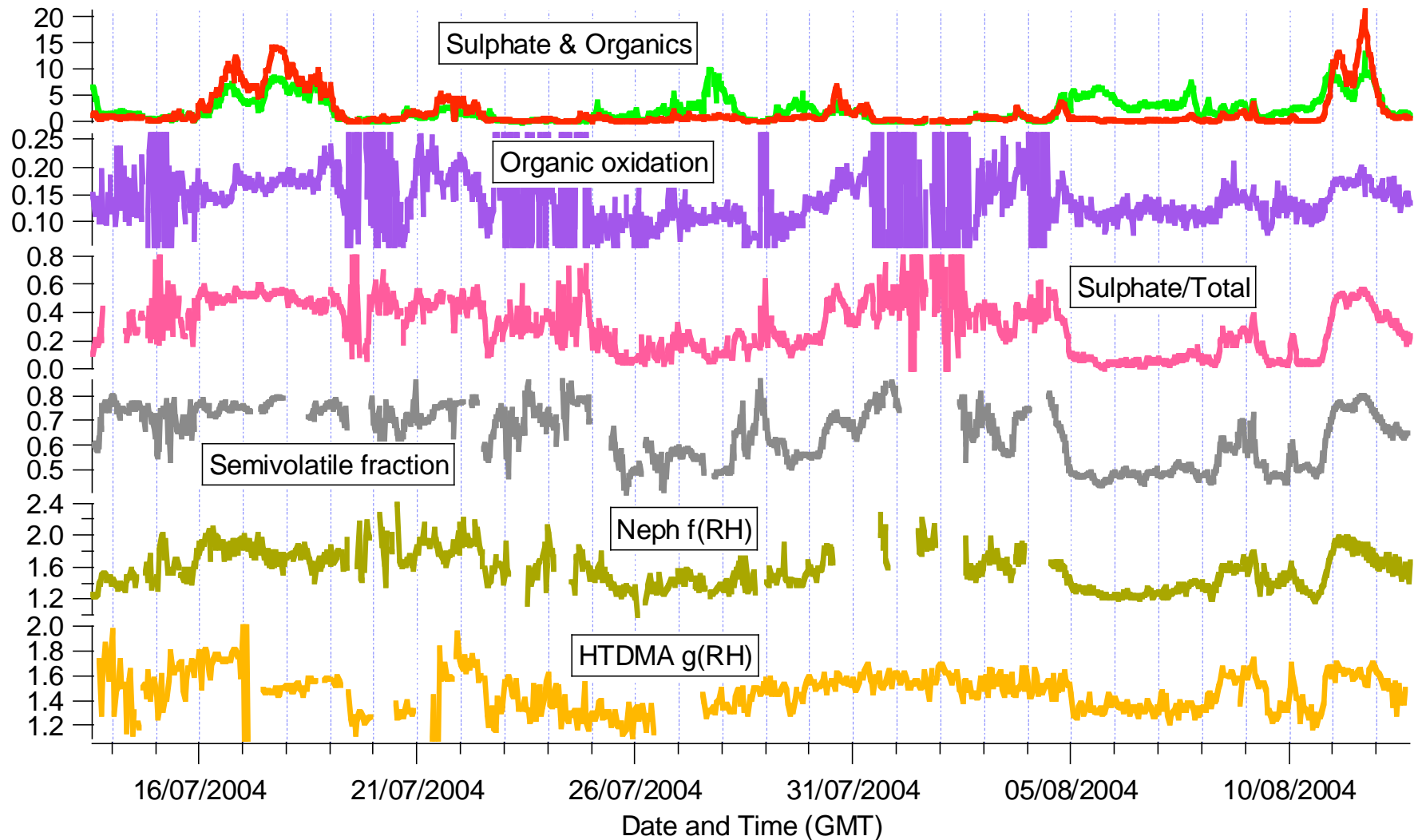
Two Types of Conditions

- Stop me if you've heard this one...
- Type A:
 - Particles mainly sulphate & organics
 - Low SO₂
 - Often from the eastern seaboard
 - Typically accompanied by a shallow fog layer
- Type B:
 - Mainly organics, no sulphate
 - Often from north Canada
 - No fog

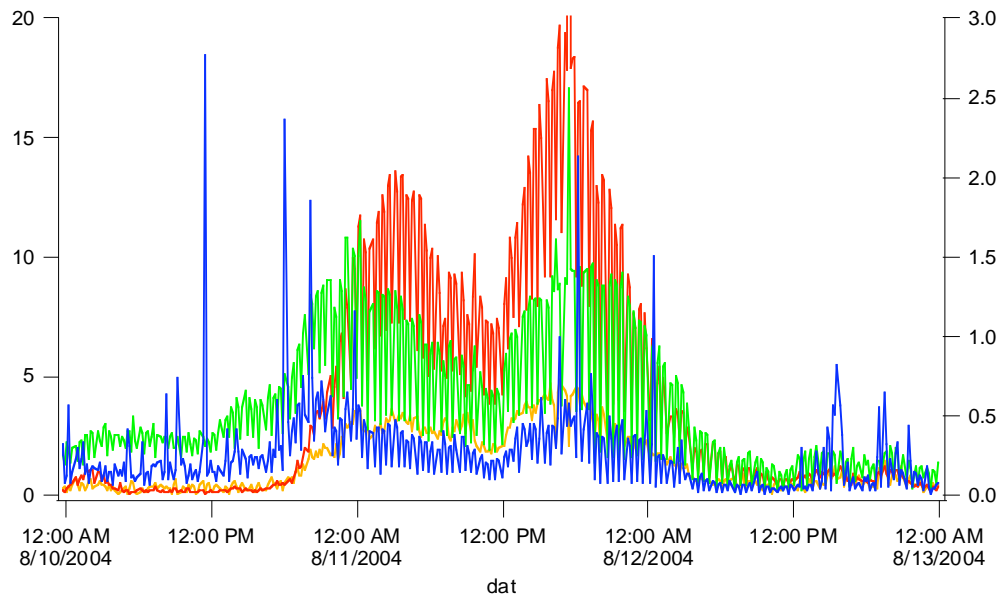
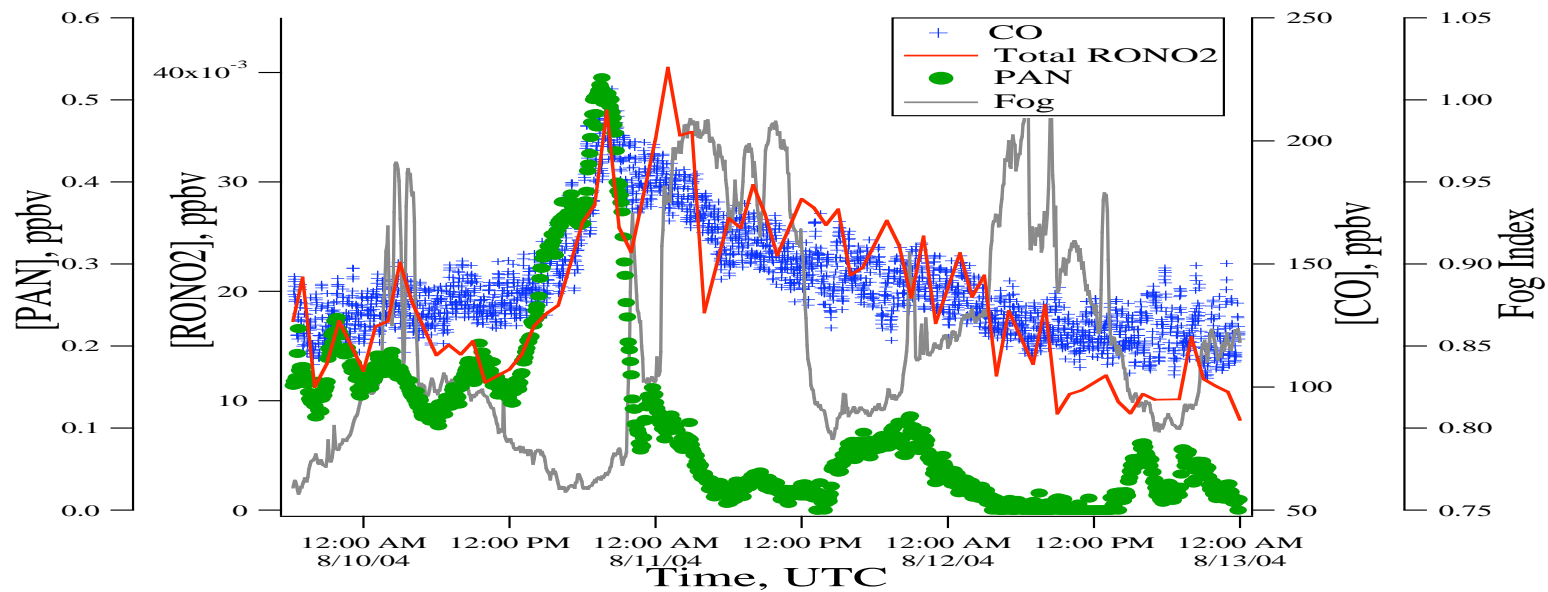
Link with ozone



Bringing it together

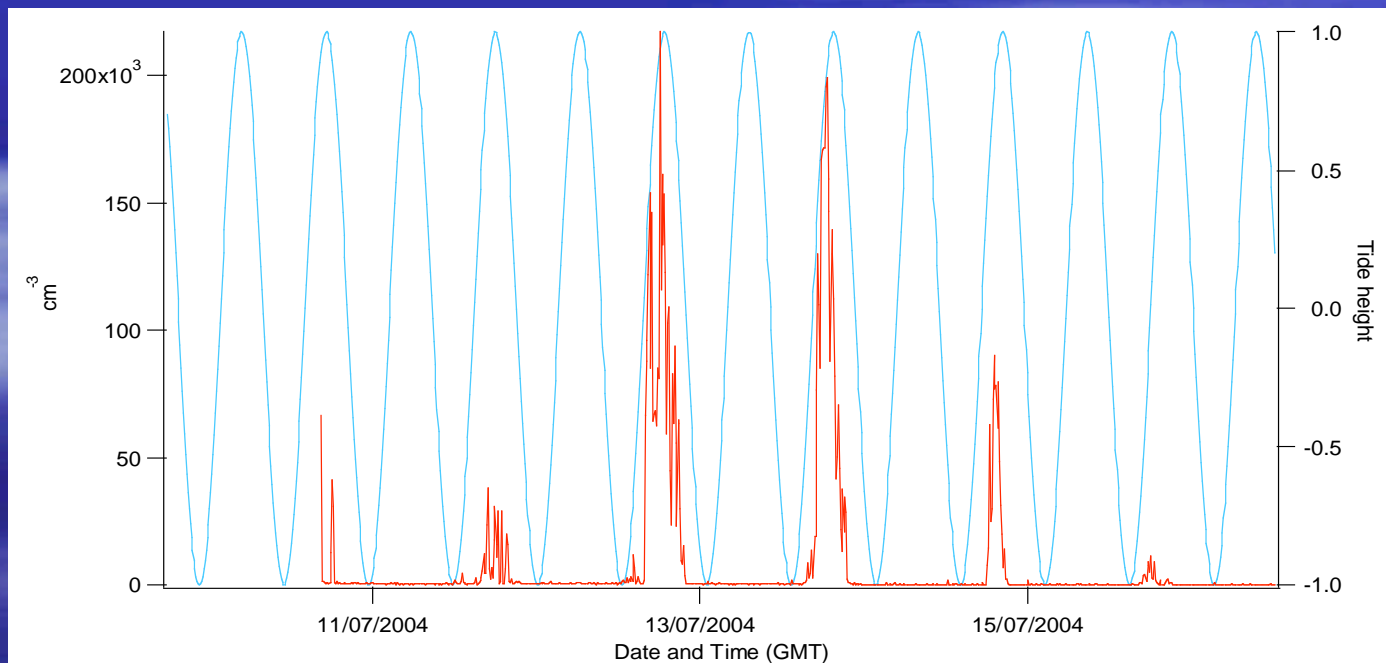


Transition?



Nucleation?

- Occurred in discrete bursts, always during daytime
- Would be able to draw comparisons with Mace Head...
- ...if it wasn't for the fact they occur at HIGH tide



Modelling work

- Colorado:
 - Number/mass closure
 - CCN closure
 - Scattering closure
 - Hygroscopicity?
- Manchester
 - Hygroscopicity
 - Activation properties

Contacts:

- PI: Doug Worsnop (ARI)
 - Other bosses: Jose Jimenez (Colorado), Hugh Coe (Manchester)
 - AMS/DMPS: James Allan (Manchester)
 - Light scattering: Eben Cross (ARI/BC)
 - Thermal Denuder: Alex Huffman (Colorado)
 - HTDMA: Mike 'turncoat' Cubison (Manchester/Colorado)
 - VTDMA: Guy Coulson (Essex)
 - Number/CCN modelling: Peter DeCarlo (Colorado)
 - Hygroscopicity Modelling: David Topping (Manchester)
 - Further organic analysis: Qi Zhang (Colorado)
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- Thanks to Betsy Andrews & co. for the neph data and Allen Goldstein for the ozone & met data. Also to Brent Williams and Dylan Millet for the helpful discussions.