Overview of ClearfLo: Study of Aerosol Sources and Processing at a Rural Site Southeast of London

L. R. Williams¹, S. Herndon¹, J. Jayne¹, A. Freedman¹, B. Brooks¹, J. Franklin¹, P. Massoli¹, E. Fortner¹, P. Chhabra¹, M. Zahniser¹, H. Stark¹, T. Onasch¹, D. R. Worsnop¹, F. Lopez-Hilfiker², C. Mohr², J. Thornton², N. L. Ng³, L. Xu³, B. Knighton⁴, M. Dubey⁵, A. Aiken⁵, K. Gorkowski⁵, S. Liu⁵, T. Martin⁶, R. Coulter⁶, S. Visser⁷, M. Furger⁷, P. Zotter⁷, and A. Prévôt⁷

¹Aerodyne Research, Inc., ²University of Washington, Seattle, ³Georgia Institute of Technology, ⁴Montana State University, ⁵Los Alamos National Laboratory, ⁶Argonne National Laboratory, ⁷Paul Scherrer Institute

Acknowledgements:

US Department of Energy Atmospheric System Research Program

UK Natural Environment Research Council

ClearfLo Project

Ashley Williamson (DOE), Amon Haruta (LANL), James Allen, (Manchester) David Green (Kings College London), Roger Moore (Kent Showgrounds)

Why Detling?

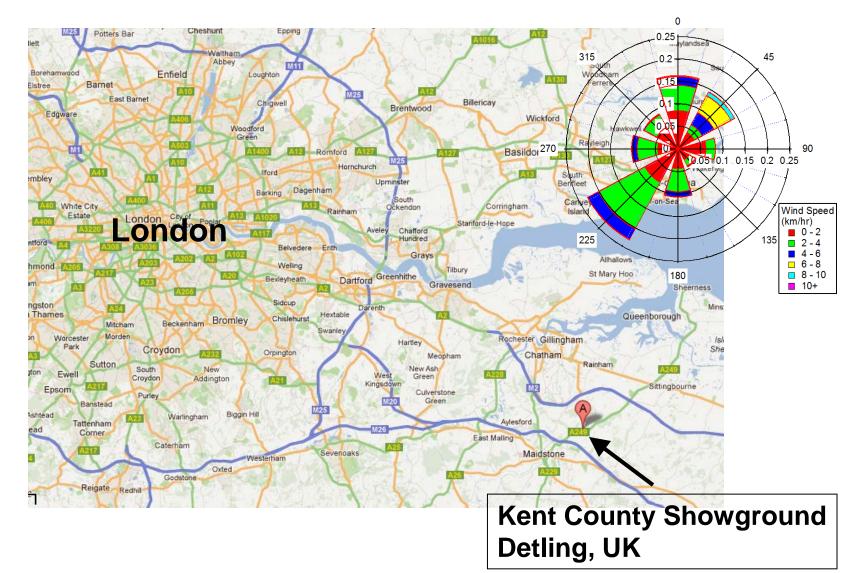
Clean Air for London (ClearfLo)

 Study of London air pollution at an urban street site, an urban background site and rural sites in order to understand transport and aging of the urban plume. Year long measurements plus winter and summer intensives.

Detling Site

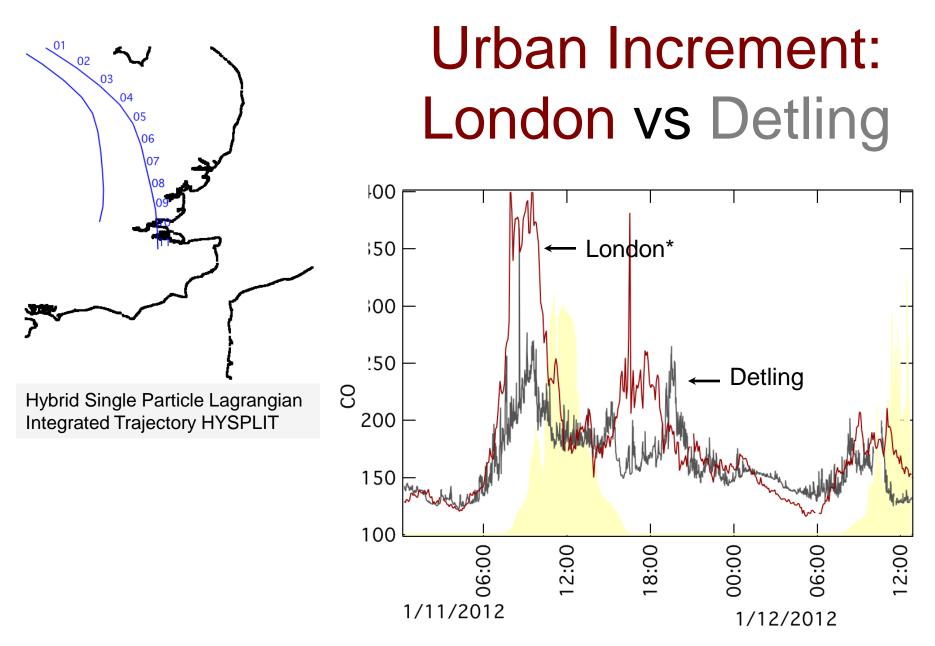
- Understand air mass sources and aging, and correlations with London urban measurements.
- Closure between optical properties and chemical composition including black carbon. Absorption enhancement by coatings on black carbon?
- Thermal denuder to study volatility, effects of coatings.

Clean Air for London (ClearfLo) Winter Intensive Detling Site (Jan-Feb 2012)



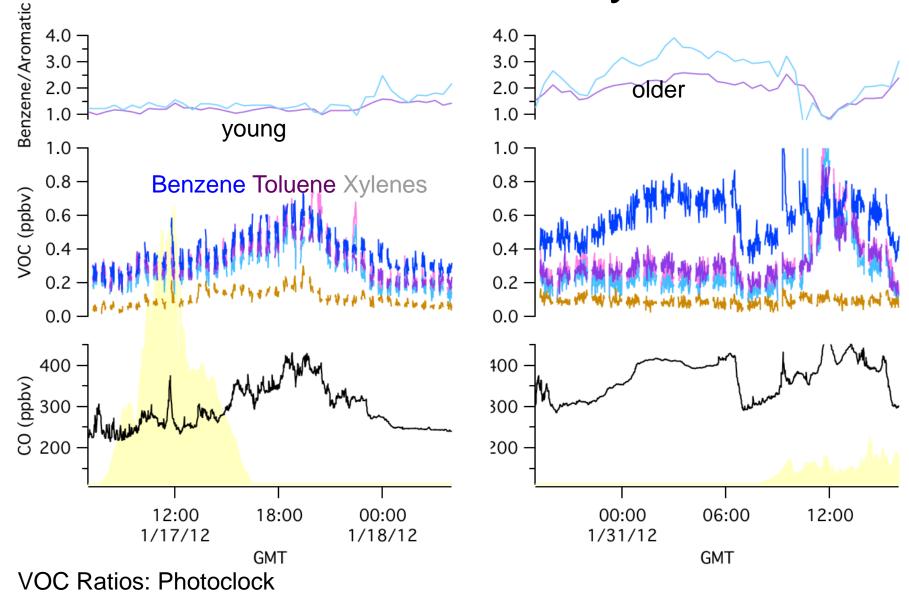
Instruments at Detling

- Gas-Phase Measurements: ARI, MSU
 - NO, NO2, NOx, O3, N2O, CO2, CO, NH3, HCHO
 - PTR-MS and GC/FID: VOC's
 - MOVI-CI-ToF: oxygenated HC's
- Particle Measurements: Ga Tech, U Wash., LANL
 - HR-ToF-AMS
 - MOVI-CI-ToF: organic acids
 - SMPS, LAS
 - Thermal Denuder
- Particle Black Carbon/Optical Measurements: ARI, LANL, PSI
 - SP-AMS, MAAP, SP2, aethalometer
 - CAPS PMex (red and blue), PASS-3, PASS-UV
- Bulk Particle Measurements: PSI, LANL
 - High volume filter sampler, rotating drum impactor, SEM filter collector
- Remote Sensing: ANL
 - Micro Pulse LIDAR
 - Radiometer
 - SODAR Wind Profiler
 - Surface met



CO (and NOx, CO2 and selected VOC) indicate urban increment. *North Kensington London CO data from James Lee, York

Air Mass Age: Benzene to Toluene, CO Variability



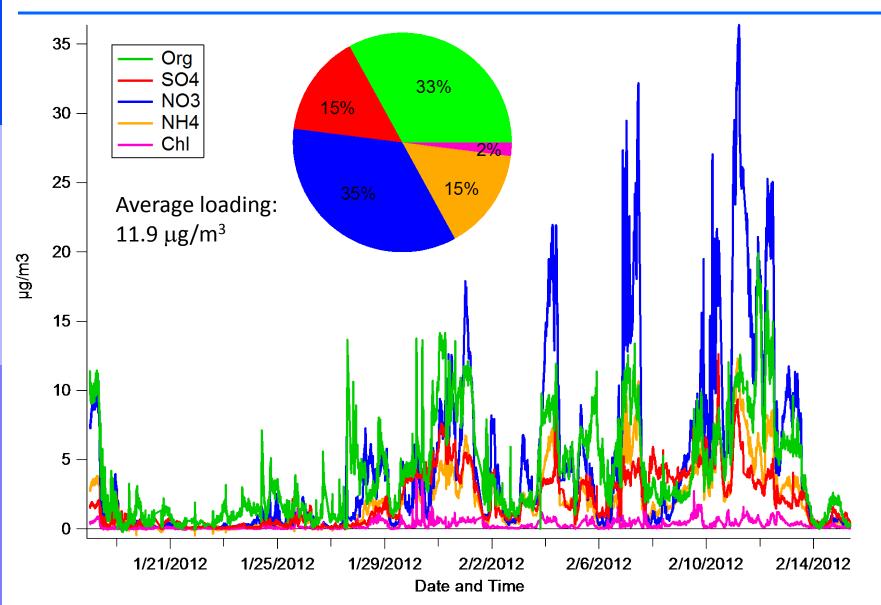
Particle Size and Composition

- HR-AMS (Sally Ng, Ga Tech) high resolution mass spectra of non-refractory PM1, size distributions
- SP-AMS (Aerodyne) same as HR-AMS PLUS black carbon!
- MOVI-CI-TOFMS (Claudia Mohr, University of Washington, Seattle) – chemical ionization of BOTH gas-phase and particle-phase organics
- Thermal denuder volatility of PM

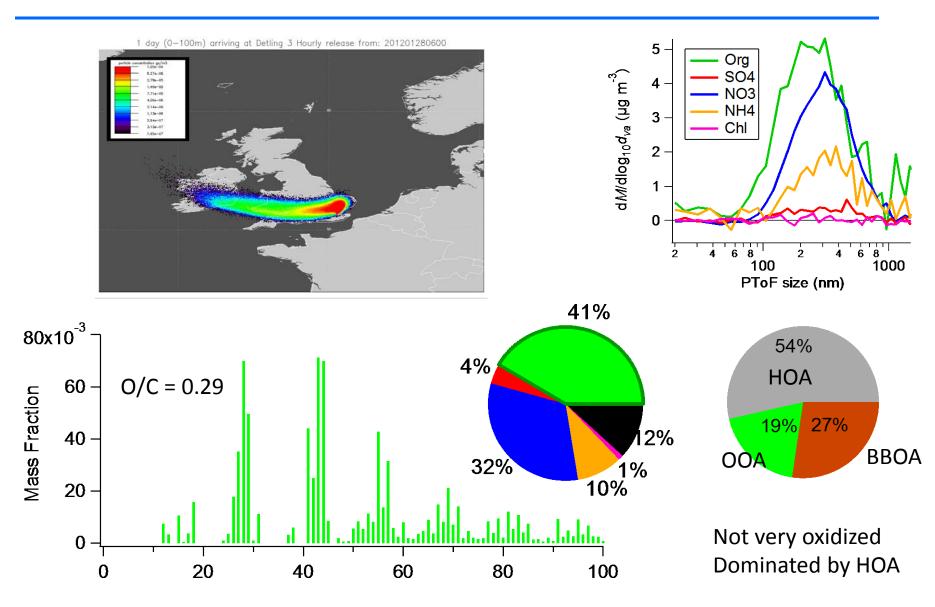
PM1 Sources

- HR-AMS thermal vaporization, electron impact ionization, high resolution mass spectrometry
 - Measures non-refractory (vaporizes at < 600 C)
- Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) covariance of mass spectral features
 - Organic MS
 - Distinct factors
- Identify sources with:
 - PMF factor
 - air mass source (Hysplit and NAME back trajectories)
 - local wind direction (local sources)

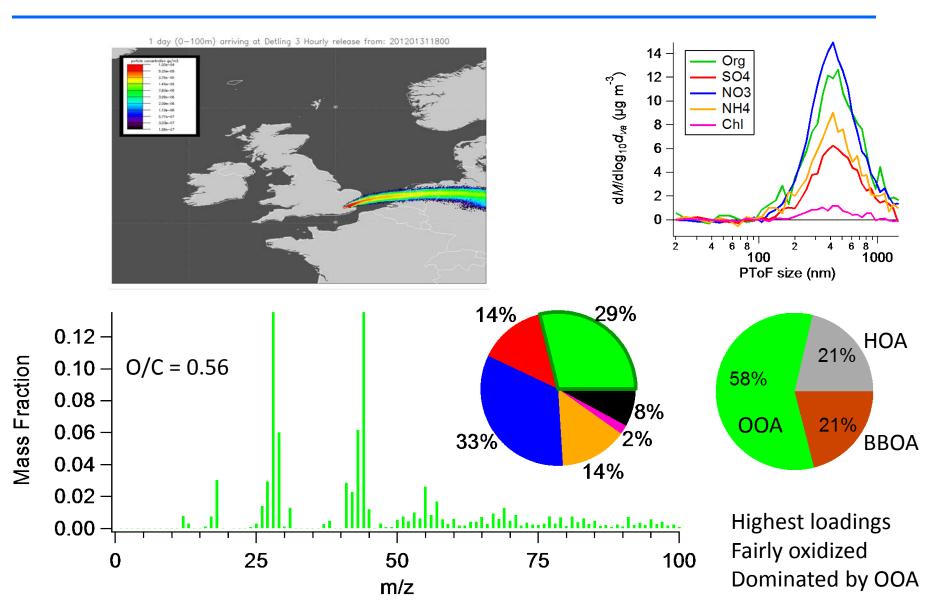
Ga Tech HR-AMS: Chemically speciated PM1



NAME backtrajectories: Air mass from London



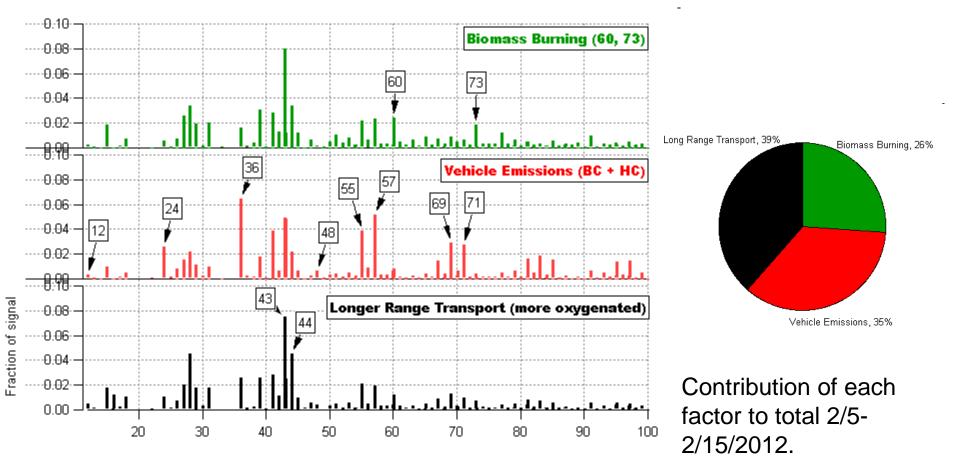
NAME backtrajectories: Air Mass from Benelux



Black Carbon Sources

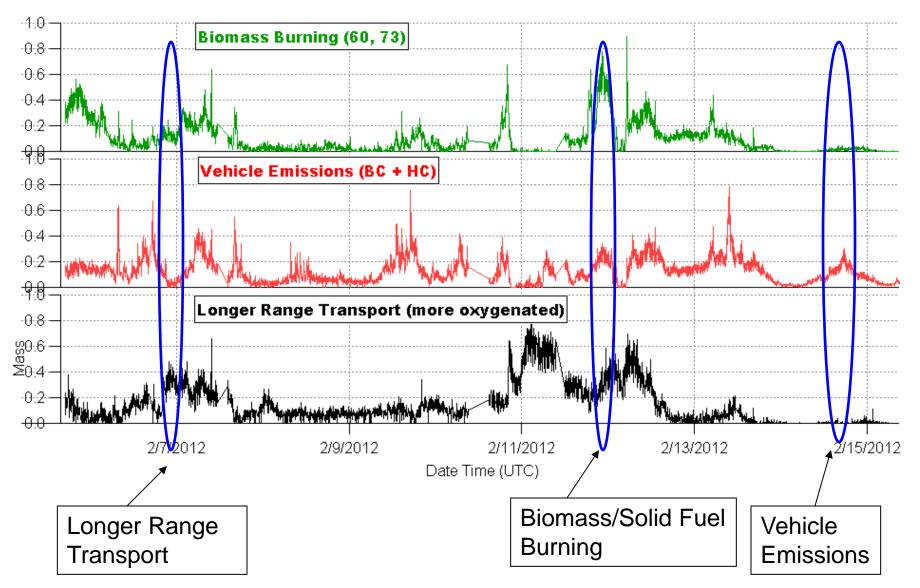
- SP-AMS with laser vaporization only (2/5 2/15/2012)
 - Measures black carbon containing particles only
 - Plus non-refractory coatings, ~30% of total NR
- Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF)
 - Organic MS + BC
 - Distinct factors
- Identify sources with:
 - PMF factor
 - air mass source (Hysplit and NAME back trajectories)
 - local wind direction (local sources)

3 Factor Solution

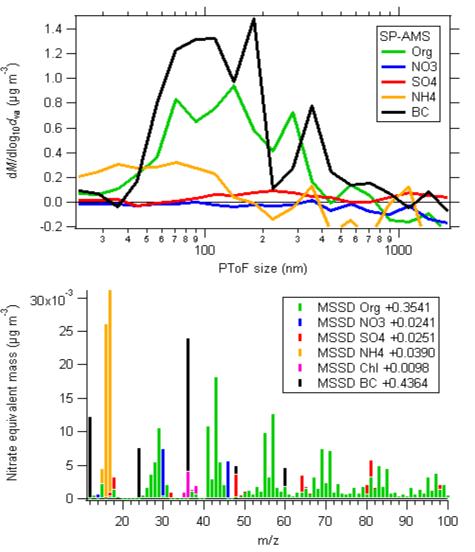


Mass spectra of 3 factors for BC + organic coatings.

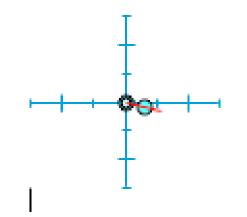
Compare Hysplit back trajectories, local wind direction and PMF factors to identify BC sources.



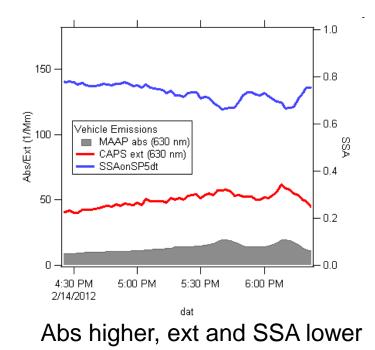
Vehicle Emissions



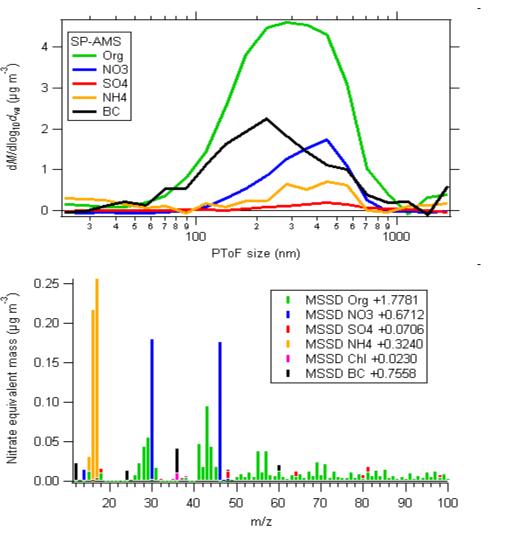
SP-AMS BC + coatings size distribution. Smaller size mode, less coating on BC, hydrocarbon like coating.



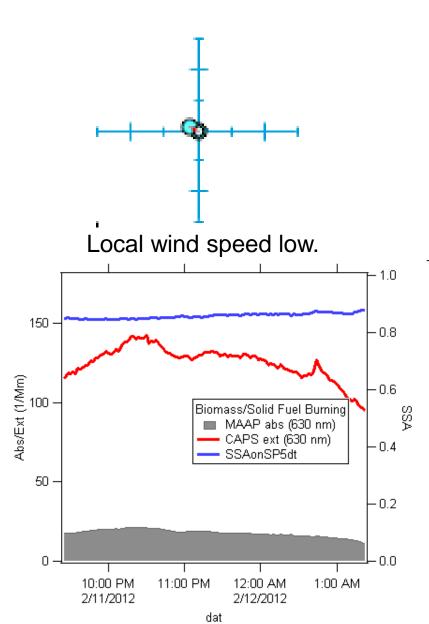
Local wind from roadway to SE



Biomass/Solid Fuel Burning

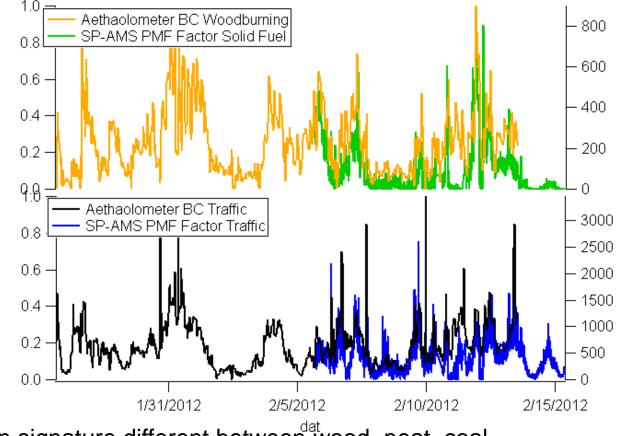


SP-AMS BC + coatings size distribution and MS. Larger size than vehicle emissions.



Compare BC coating factors with aethalometer

• Winter Seasonal Source: BC from solid fuel burning for home heating.vs BC from traffic.



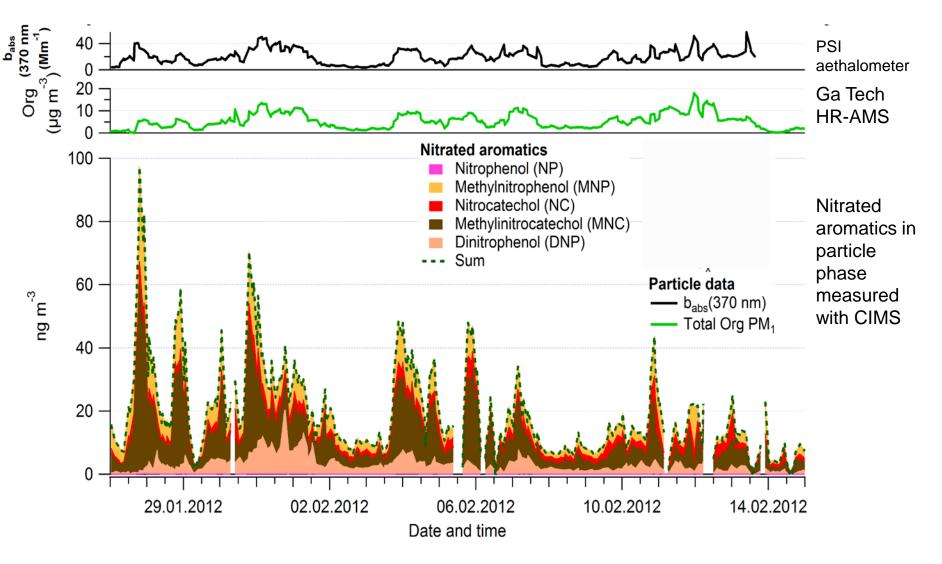
• Carbon signature different between wood, peat, coal.

Aethalometer data from Peter Zotter, PSI

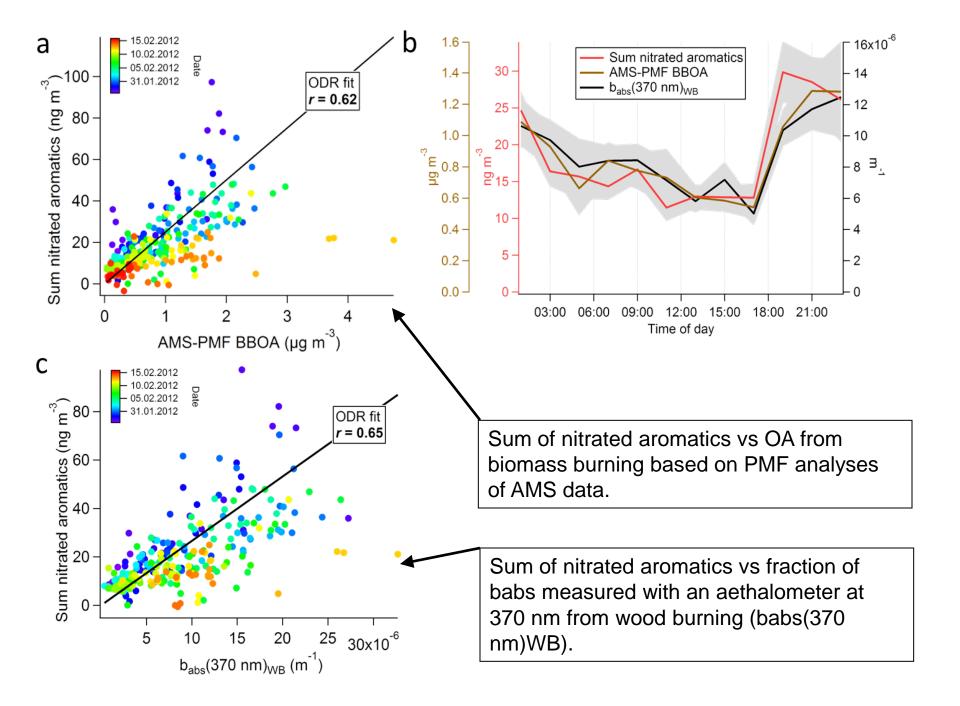
Nitrated Aromatics in Particle Phase

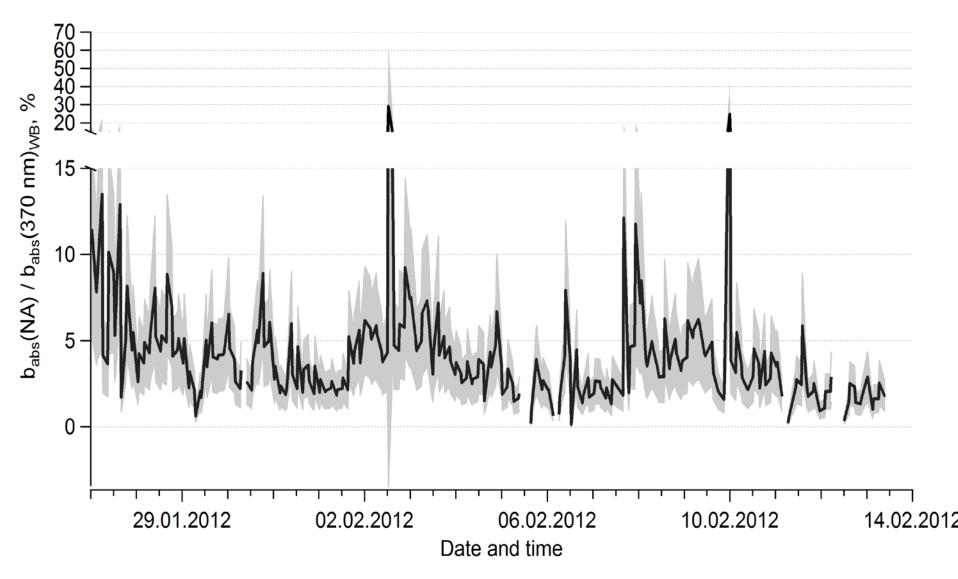
- MOVI-CI-TOFMS chemical ionization to measure organics
- Alternates between
 - Gas-phase measurement
 - Collecting and desorbing particles
- High resolution mass spectrometer
- Different reagent ions target different chemical classes.
- Analysis in progress 100's of species to investigate.

Nitrated aromatics in particle phase: solid fuel burning aerosol



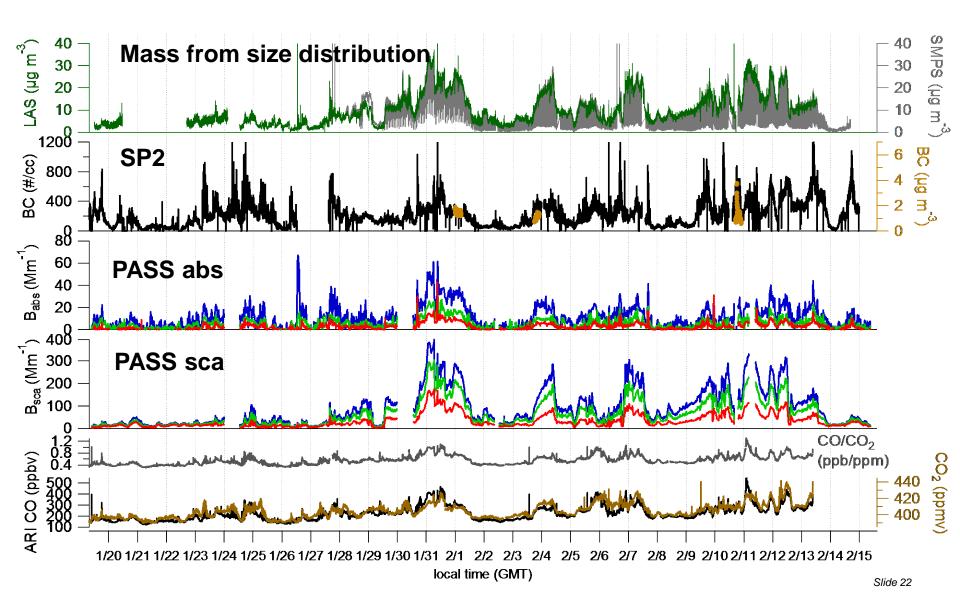
"Contribution of nitrated aromatics to wood burning brown carbon light absorption in Detling, UK during winter time," Mohr et al., ES&T, 2013.





Absorption at 370 nm by nitrated aromatics (from literature values) relative to absorption by woodburning organics (derived from aethaolmeter data)

Los Alamos National Lab: Optical Properties



Argonne National Lab: Feb 03-04, 2012

