

Physical and Optical Properties of Black Carbon from Biomass Burning

Allison C. Aiken, Manvendra Dubey, Shang Liu*, Kyle Gorkowski+

Earth Systems Observations (EES-14)

Los Alamos National Laboratory, NM, *now at CU, +now at CMU

Gavin McMeeking, Paul DeMott, Ezra Levin, Sonia Kreidenweis**

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO

**now at Droplet Measurement Technologies, Boulder, CO

Claudio Mazzoleni, Swarup China, Noopur Sharma

Michigan Tech. University

Chris Cappa UC-Davis

Nga Lee Ng, Lu Xu Ga. Tech.

Leah Williams, Doug Worsnop Aerodyne, Billerica, MA

FLAME-IV Team led by Sonia Kreidenweis (CSU), Allen Robinson (CMU), and Bob Yokelson (U. Montana)

March 13, 2014

ASR STM, Bolger Center, Potomac, MD



Operated by Los Alamos National Security, LLC for NNSA



UNCLASSIFIED



Climatic Effects of BC from Biomass Burning

- 2nd most important factor in global warming (Bond et al., 2013) & most uncertain!
- ~50% of BC is from Wildfires/BB, $\sim 0.6 \text{ W/m}^2$, reduced by presence of OC

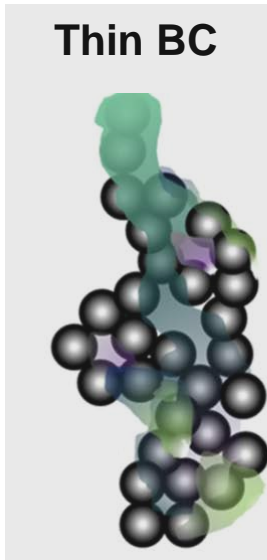
Questions: What is the morphology of BC from Wildfires?
Does it result in enhanced BC absorption?

- 3-4 Types of BC from SEM Images during Las Conchas (China et al., Nature Communications, 2013)

Thickly Coated BC



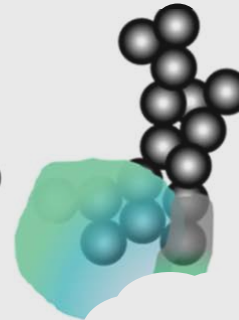
Thin BC



Bare BC



BC Inclusion

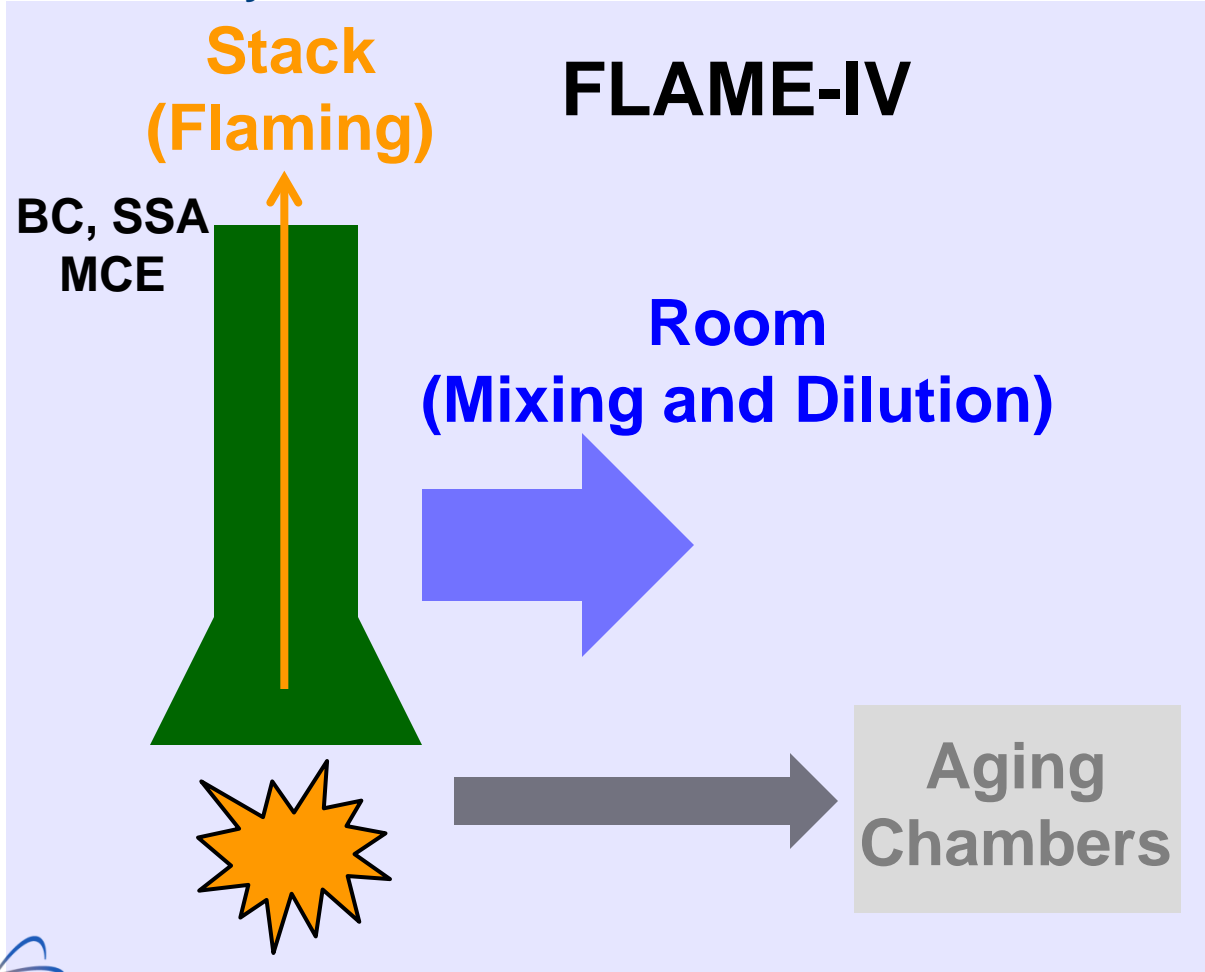


- 2 main instruments (direct/online): SP2 (BC) and PASS-3 (Absorption)

BC Coatings and Enhancements – Detling/ClearfLo

- Winter measurements – wood burning from heating and diesel emissions from the region and continental Europe
- S. Liu, A.C. Aiken, K. Gorkowski, M. Dubey et al., in prep.

Biomass Burning Aging Studies – Bridging the Gap



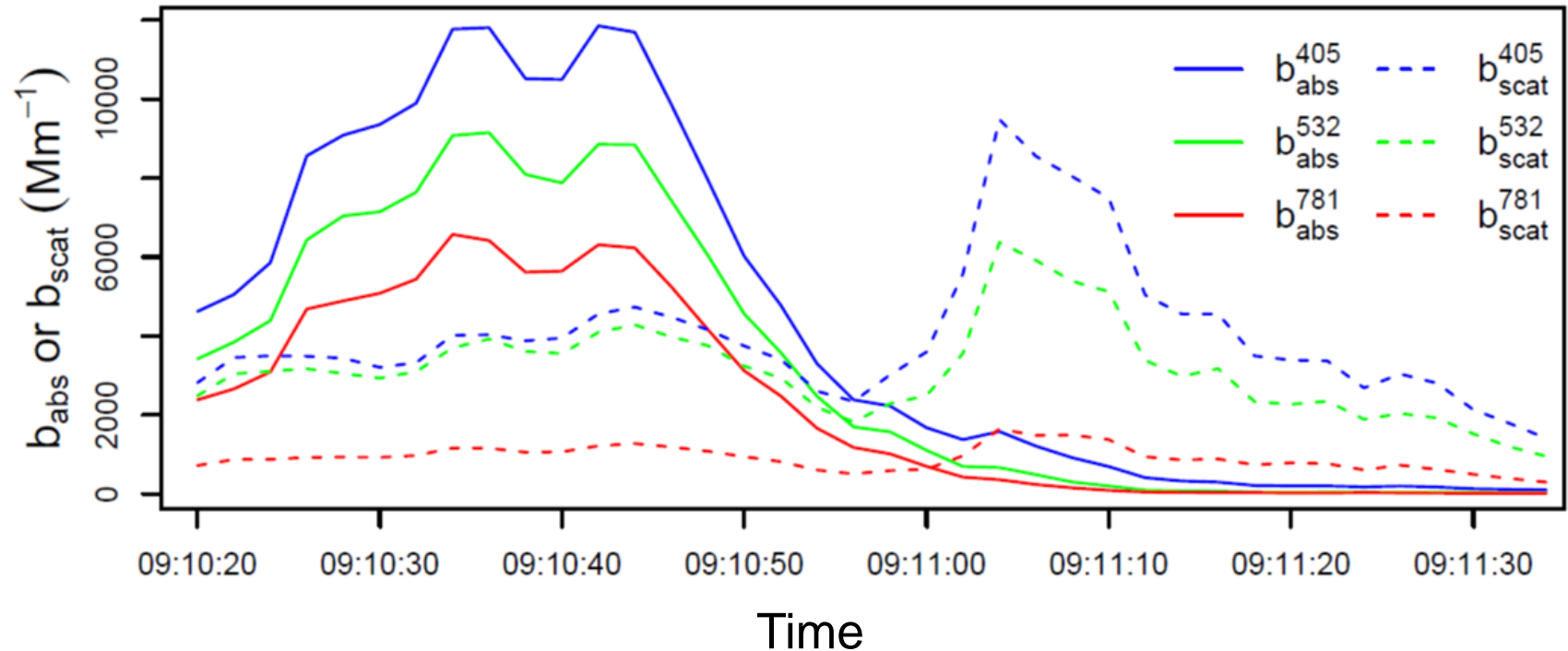
Ambient Wildfires

Las Conchas
(1-3 hrs)
2011

Whitewater Baldy
(9-20 hrs)
2012

Slide 4

FLAME-IV Fresh Stack Experiment



- Fresh stack emissions: Burn proceeds from flaming → smoldering
- Characterized by MCE

MCE = Modified Combustion Efficiency

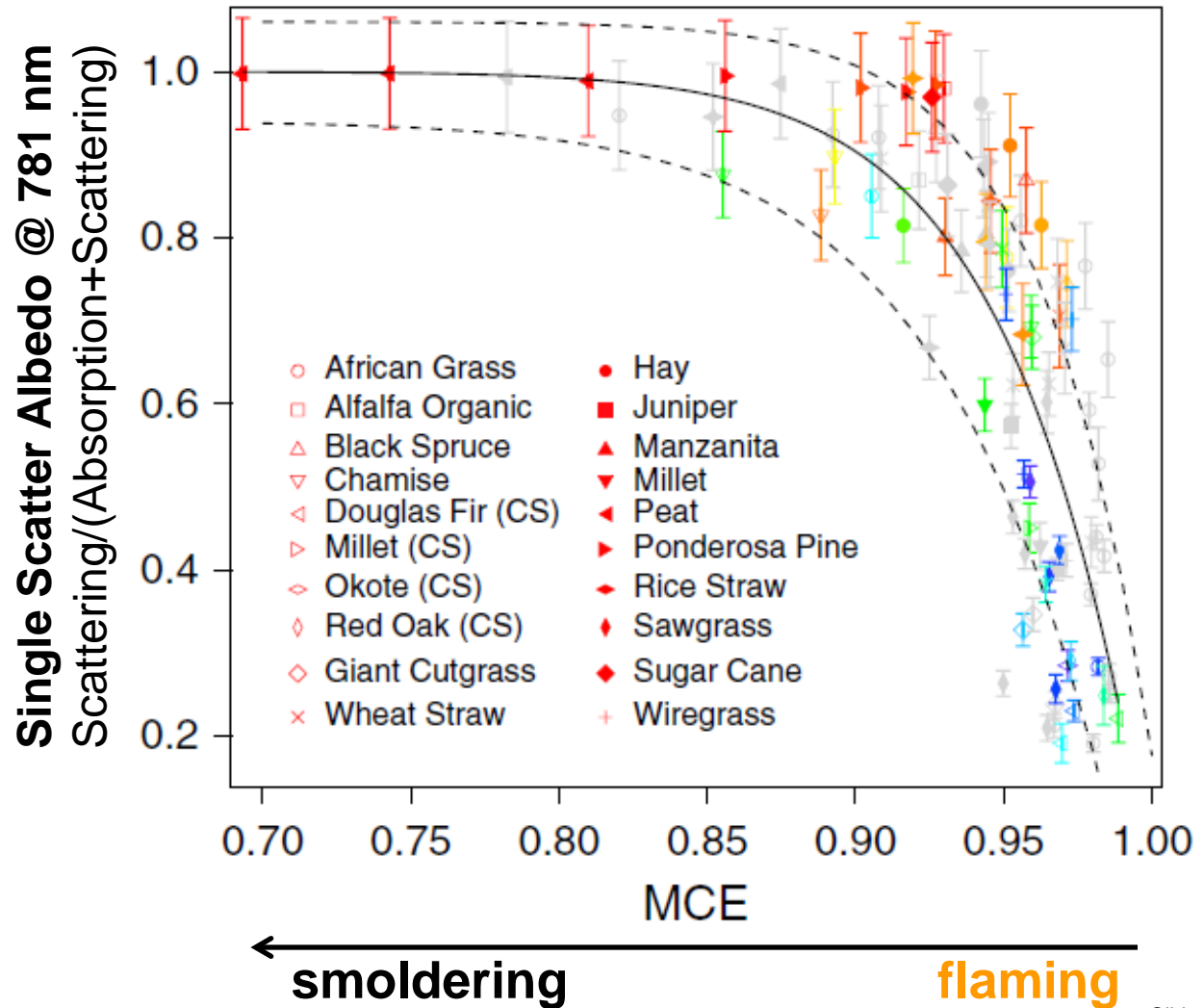
$$\frac{\Delta \text{CO}_2}{(\Delta \text{CO} + \Delta \text{CO}_2)}$$

Slide 5

SSA Parameterized by Fire-Integrated MCE

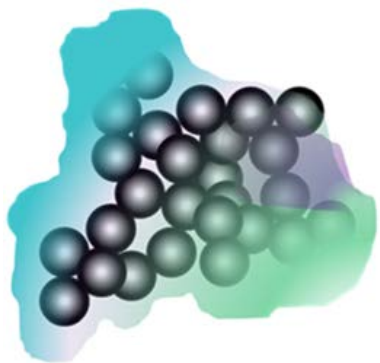
- FLAME-IV Lab data
- Parameterization for models to determine SSA from MCE
- **Whitewater Baldy falls within the lab results**

S. Liu, A.C. Aiken, C. Arata, M. Dubey et al., 2014, GRL, 41, 742-748.

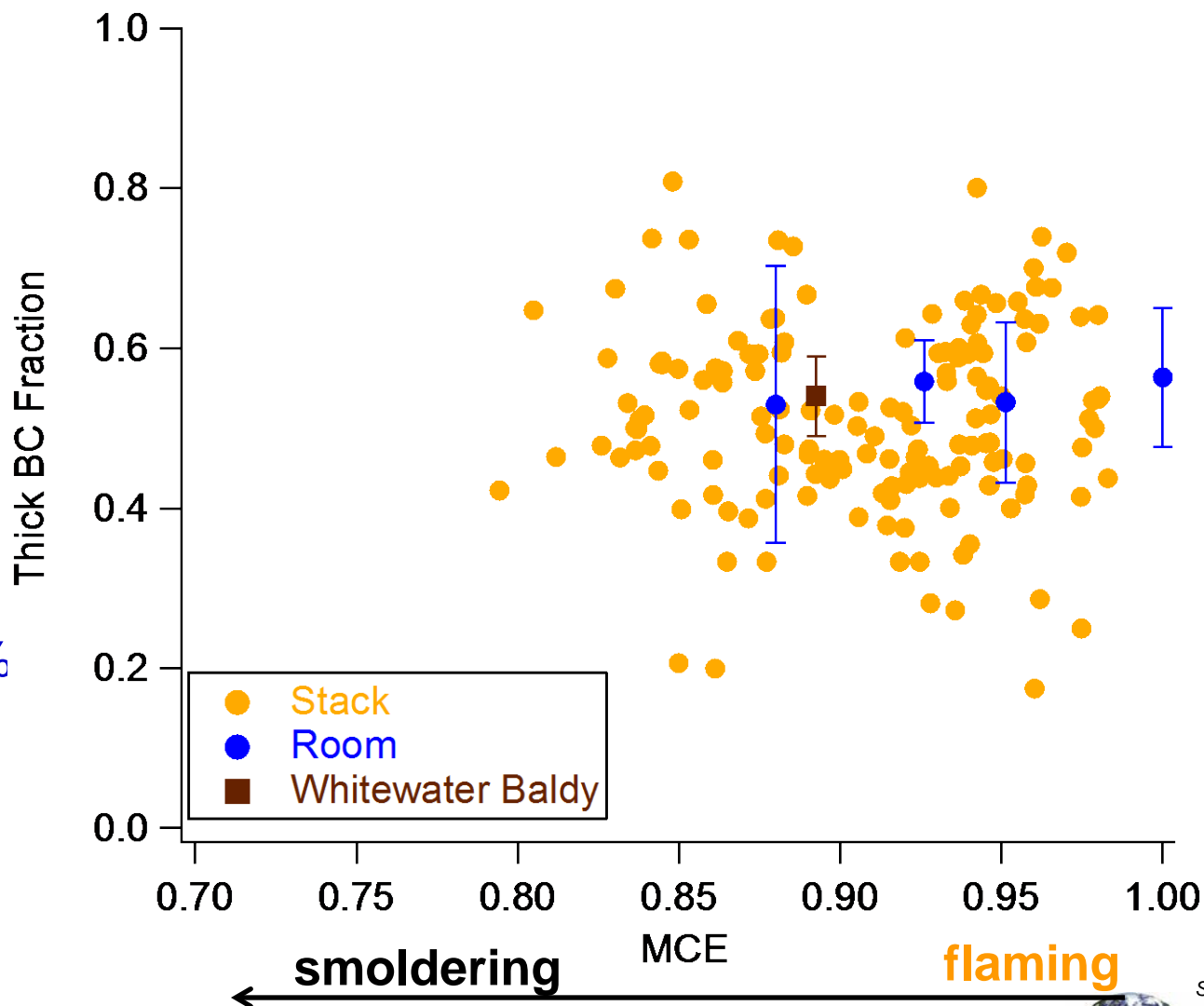


Slide 6

Thickly-coated BC Fraction

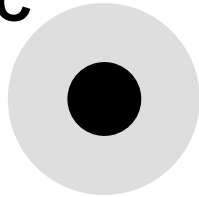


- **FLAME-IV: 51.6%**
 - Fresh 48.4%
 - Well-mixed 54.7%
- **Whitewater Baldy: 54%**



Coated BC to BC Core Ratio decreases with increasing MCE

- **Thickly Coated BC Fraction**

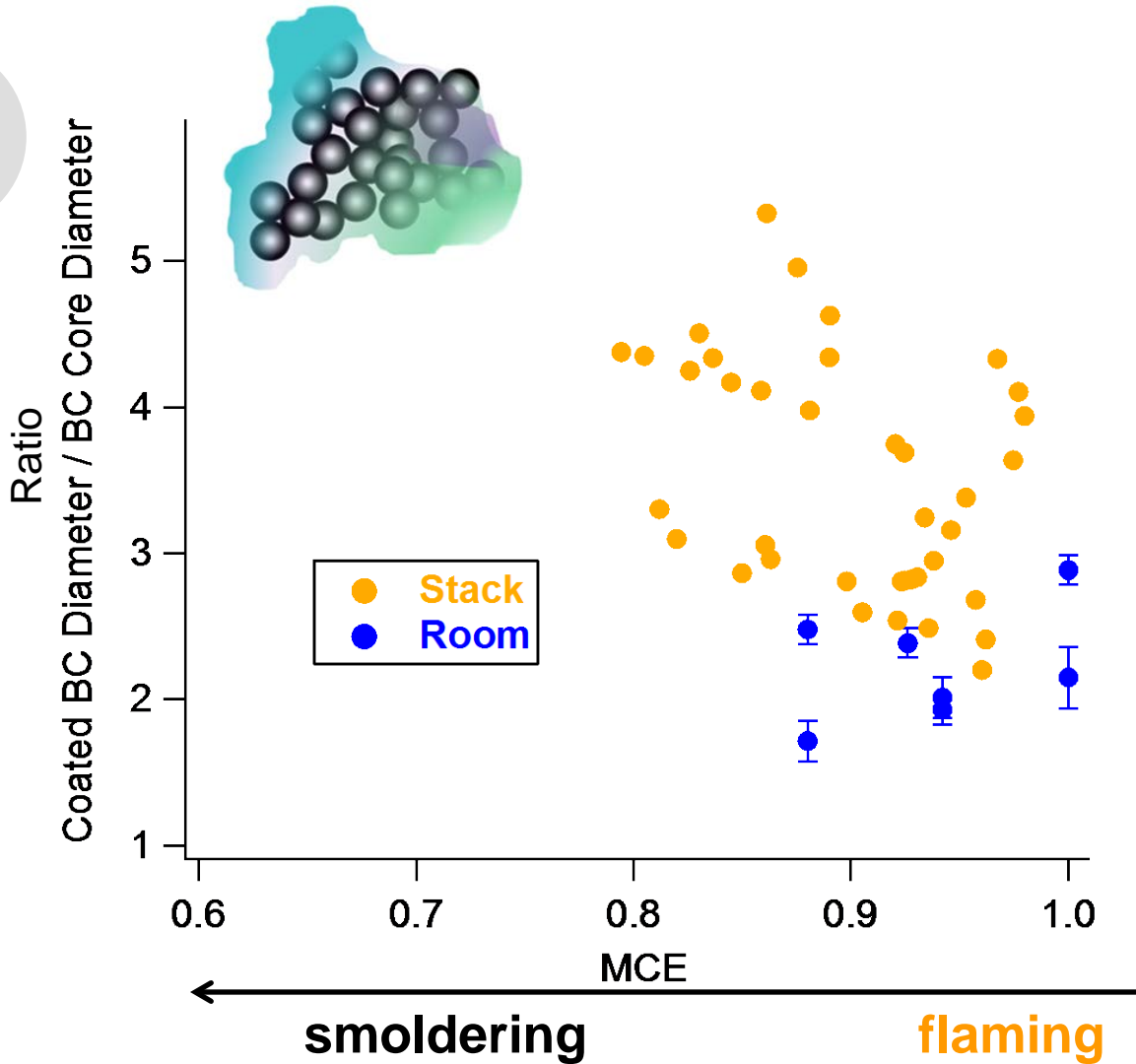


- **Fresh**

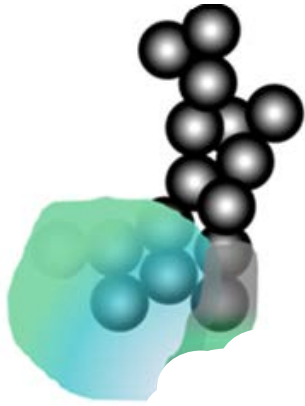
- Ratio decreases with increasing MCE

- **Well-Mixed**

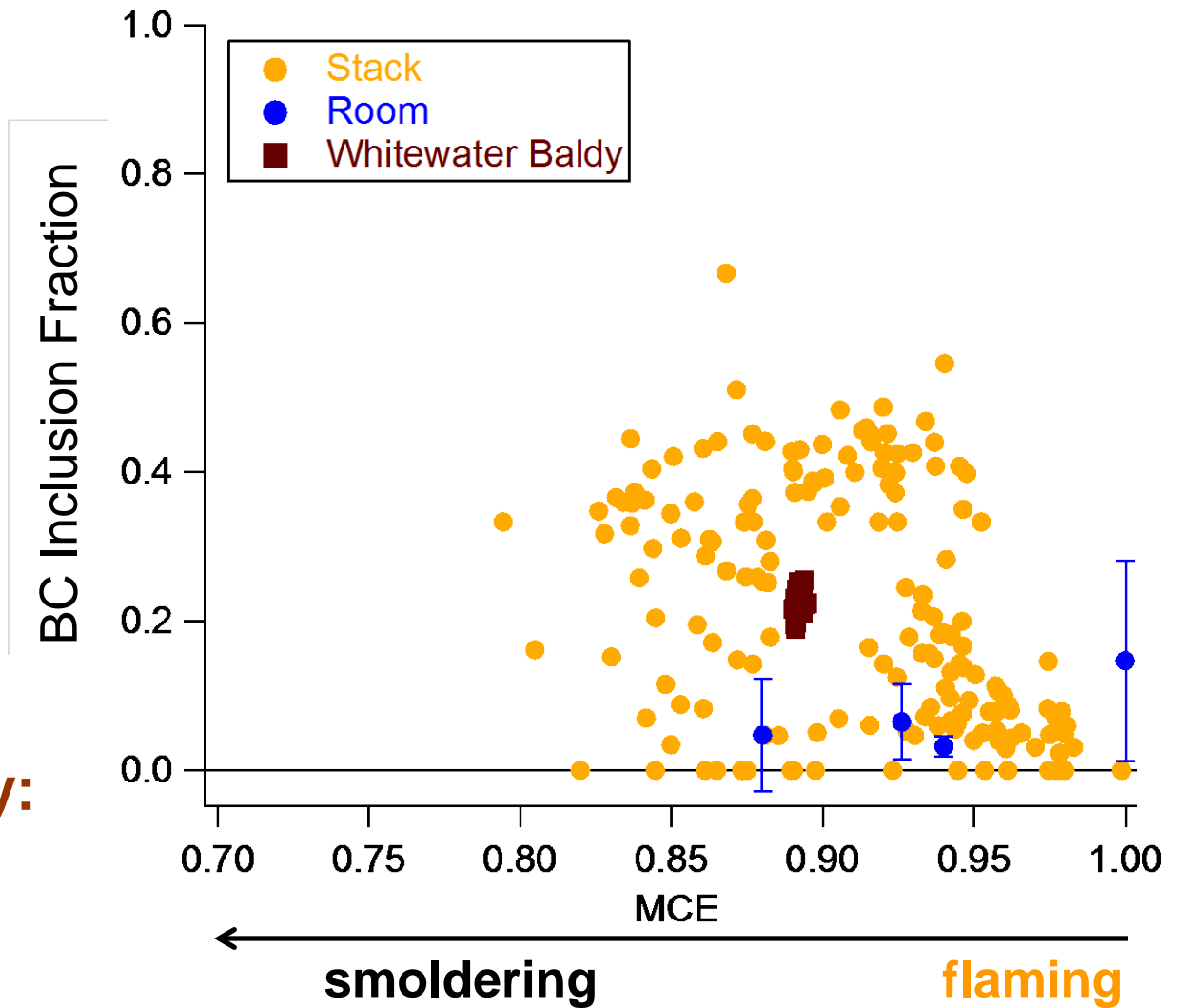
- More uniform values
- Lower ratio due to larger cores and/or thinner coatings
- short-term “ageing” a.k.a. mixing and dilution (likely evaporation of higher volatility species) and/or more coagulated BC



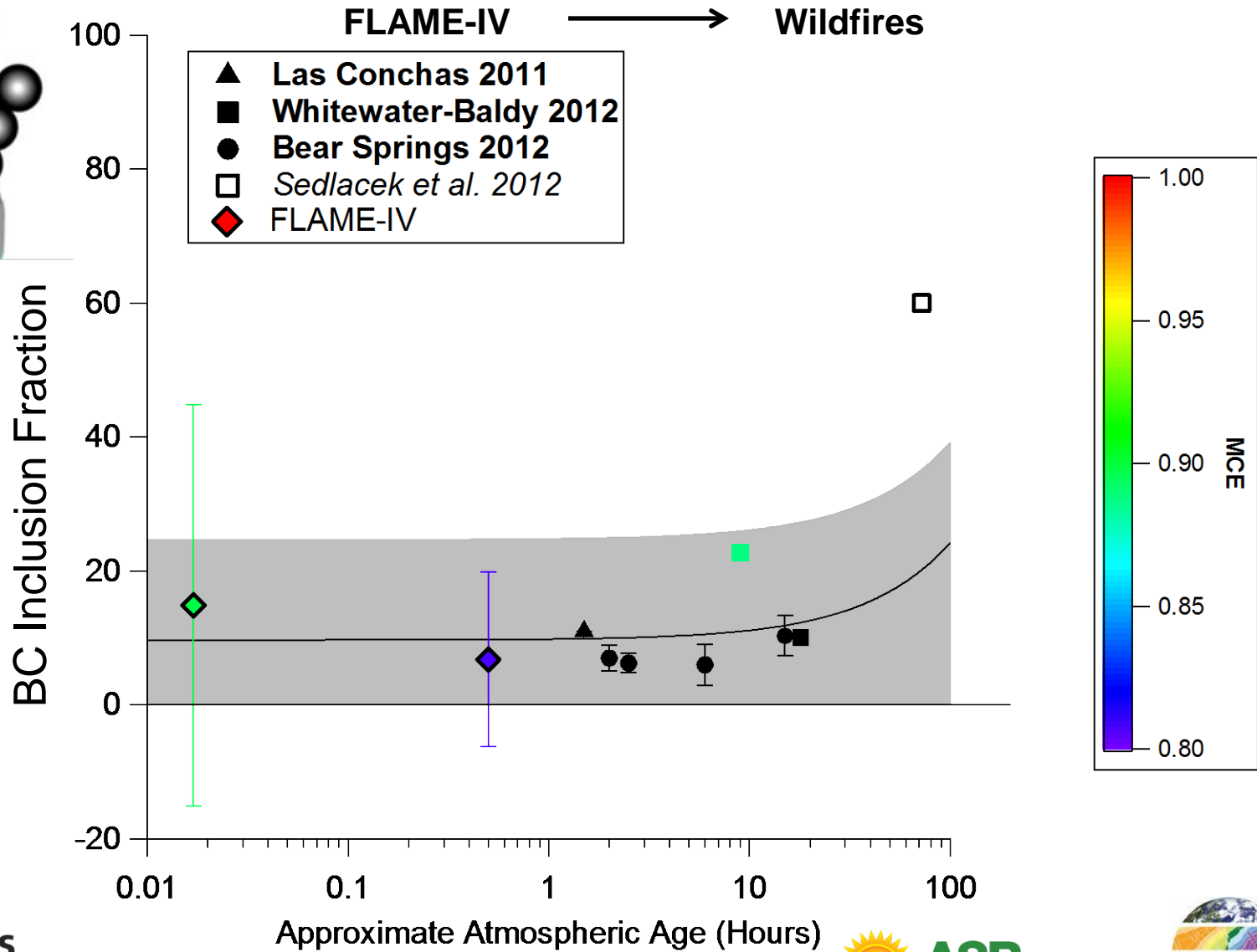
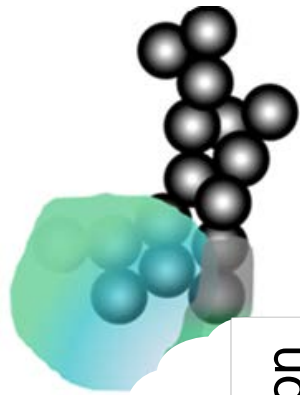
BC Inclusion Fraction



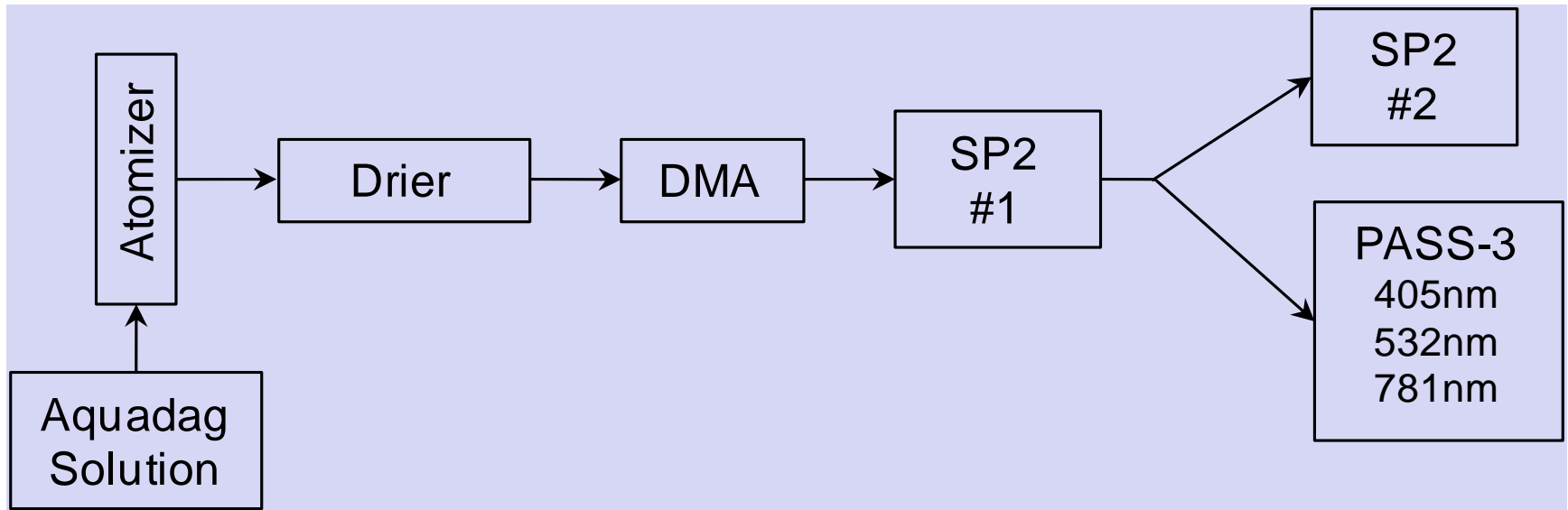
- **FLAME-IV: 8.3%**
 - Fresh 14.9%
 - Well-mixed: 6.8%
- **Whitewater Baldy: 22.7%**



Understanding Coating/Particle Type vs Atmospheric Age



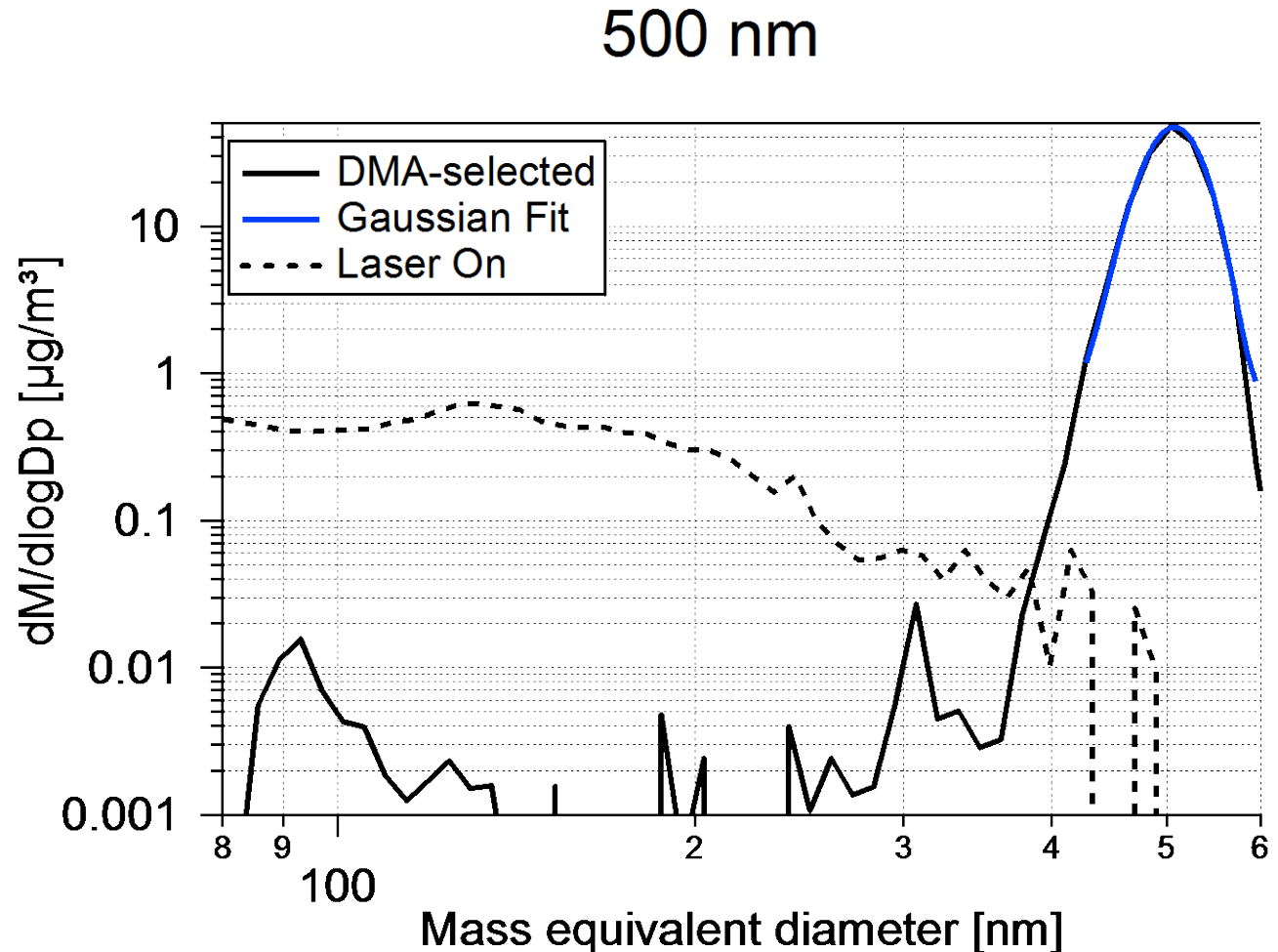
BC Removal Experimental Setup



- Atomization of “classic” Aquadag (100 – 800 nm d_m)
- Standard drying and size selection with a DMA
- After LII in SP2 #1, the aerosol stream is sent to SP2 #2 and a PASS-3 for BC and optical characterization
- Aiken et al., in prep.

BC Removal Results – Before and After

- **Original BC is mostly removed:**
 - < 10% total mass and
 - <1% original size range
- **“New” small BC present after removal of original BC**



Conclusions

- Black Carbon is ubiquitous yet due to complexity contains signatures of emission sources and aging/processing
- BC enhancement measured during ClearfLo
- Laboratory FLAME-IV – fresh to well-mixed BB BC
 - SSA parameterized as an inversely related function of MCE
 - Ratio of BC particle diameter to BC core is inversely related to MCE
 - Measured BC Inclusion particles
- Thickly coated BC represents ~50% (expected enhanced absorption)
- BC Removal Technique
 - $\geq 90\%$ mass removed for particles >100 nm d_{me}
 - Potential to use for BC exclusion of mixed aerosol sampling to probe Brown Carbon
- Healthy BB signals at GoAMAZON from local sources, more expected

Acknowledgements

- DOE ASR F265 (M. Dubey); DOE ARM (K. Nitschke)
- LANL LDRD Director's Postdoctoral Fellowship (A.C. Aiken)
- NASA (P. DeMott)