# Single-particle Source and Chemical Mixing State on the North Slope of Alaska

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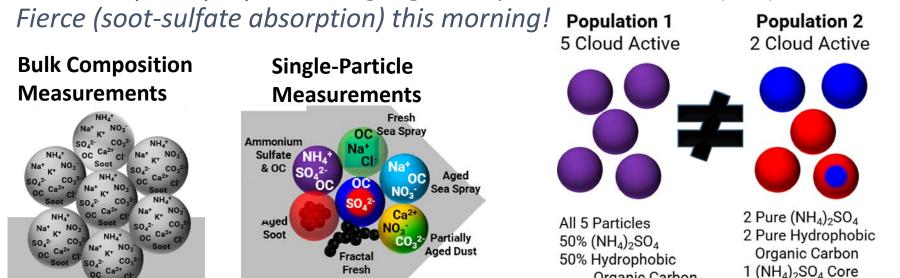
University of Michigan





#### **Aerosol Mixing States Define Absorption** & Cloud Activation Properties

- Individual particle chemical composition is defined by the particle source and aging processes.
- Mixing state = Distribution of chemical species within an aerosol population.
- Mixing state controls cloud activation properties (CCN and INP efficiencies) and absorption properties. Highlighted by Jessie Creamean (INP) and Laura



Ault & Axson 2017, Analytical Chem.

 Few Arctic aerosol mixing state measurements exist (especially outside of spring-summer), limiting knowledge of aerosol processes.

Organic Carbon

with Organic Shell

#### M

## Pratt Lab Aerosol Mixing State Field Campaigns on the NSA

#### Real-time Aerosol Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (ATOFMS):

- Utqiagvik: Sep. 2015
- Oliktok Point: Aug. Sep. 2016

### Particle Sampling for Off-line Computer-controlled Scanning Electron Microscopy with Energy-Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (CCSEM-EDX):

- Utqiagvik: Jan. Feb. 2014, Aug. Sep. 2015, Mar. May 2016,
- Oliktok Point: Aug. Sep. 2016, Mar. May 2017

\*Collaboration with Andrew Ault (Univ. of Michigan)

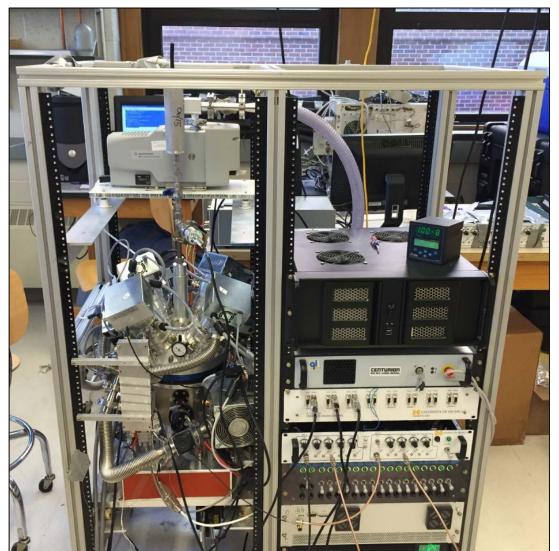






#### Single-Particle Mass Spectrometry



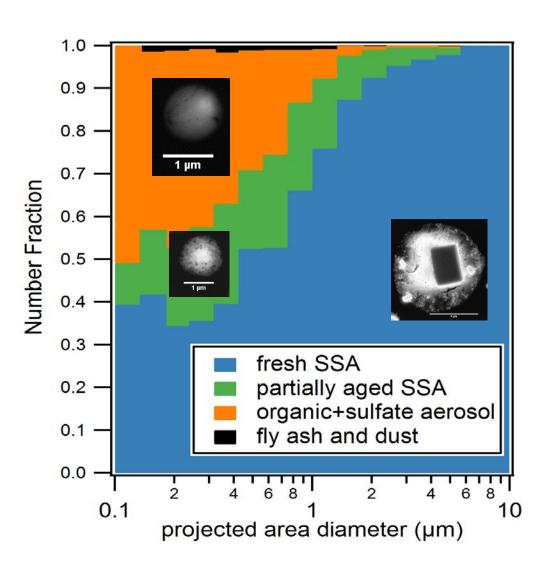


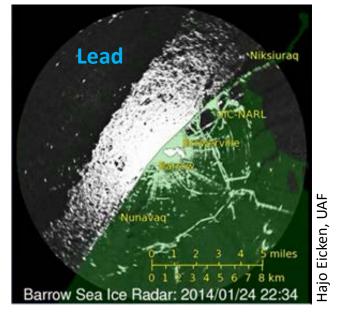
- Real-time measurement of the size and chemistry of individual particles (0.07-1.6 µm, >10 Hz chemical analysis)
- Home-built <u>aircraft</u> aerosol time-of-flight mass spectrometer (A-ATOFMS)
- Both ATOFMS & CCSEM-EDX data can be used to define particle diversity/mixing state parameters for particleresolved modeling (Riemer, Fierce)

#### Utqiagvik, Jan. – Feb.



Significant sea spray aerosol contribution in winter





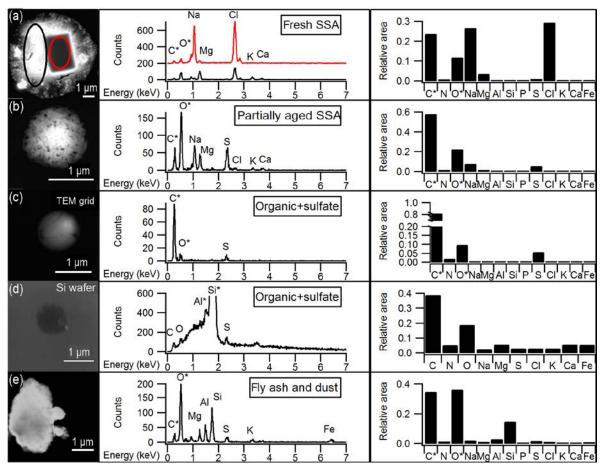
Sea ice lead emissions of supermicron sea spray aerosol (May et al. 2016, *Atmos. Environ.*)

Kirpes, Bondy, Bonanno, Moffet, Wang, Laskin, Ault, & Pratt. 2018, Atmos. Chem. Phys.

#### Utqiagvik, Jan. – Feb.



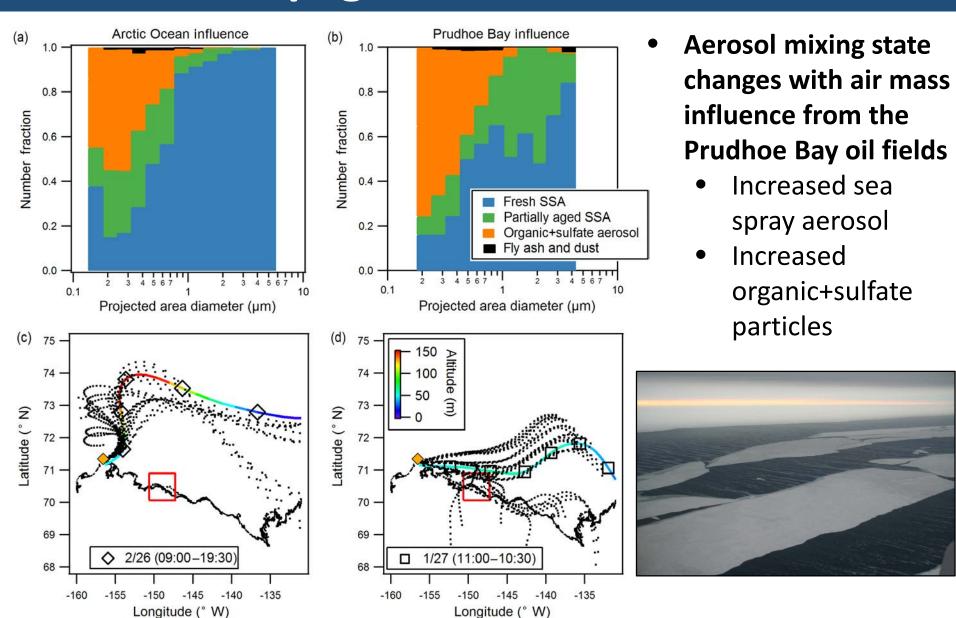
- Secondary sulfate is internally mixed with sea spray aerosol (SSA) and organic aerosol
  - No externally mixed sulfate (sulfate-only) particles observed
  - No externally mixed soot particles observed



Kirpes, Bondy, Bonanno, Moffet, Wang, Laskin, Ault, & Pratt. 2018, Atmos. Chem. Phys.

#### Utqiagvik, Jan. – Feb.





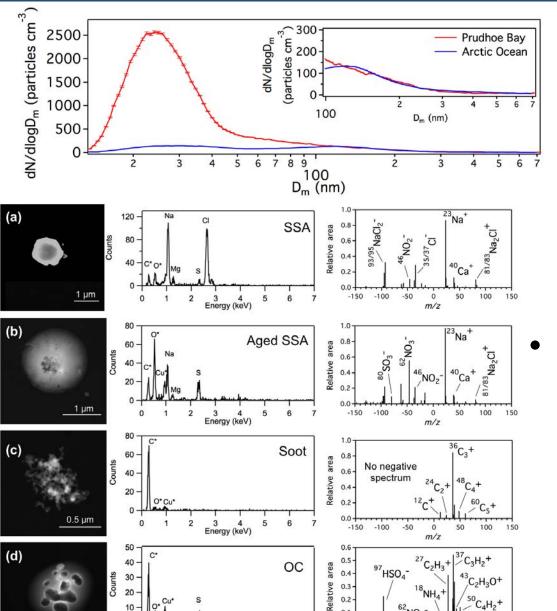
Kirpes, Bondy, Bonanno, Moffet, Wang, Laskin, Ault, & Pratt. 2018, Atmos. Chem. Phys.

#### Utqiagvik, Sep.

C2H3O+

100





0.3

-150 -100

Counts 30

20

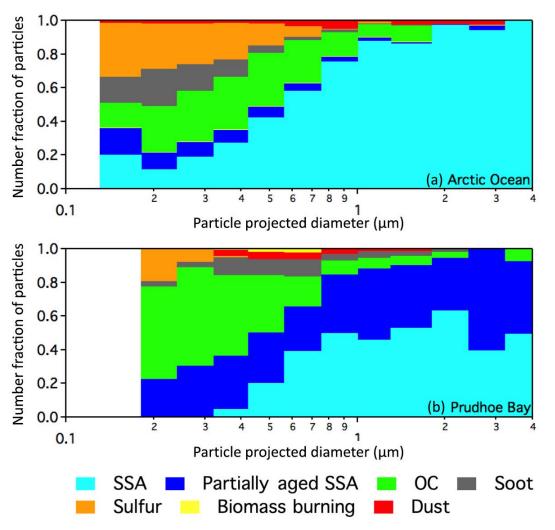
- Increased (ultrafine) particle concentrations with Prudhoe Bay air mass influence
- More frequent aerosol growth events for Prudhoe Bay air masses (Kolesar et al. 2017, Atmos. Environ.)

Coupled CCSEM-EDX with aerosol time-of-flight mass spectrometry for improved source characterization

Gunsch, Kirpes, Kolesar, Barrett, China, Sheesley, Laskin, Wiedensohler, Tuch, Pratt, 2017. Atmos. Chem. Phys.

#### Utqiagvik, Sep.





- Similar to Jan. Feb.
  measurements, increased
  organic carbon and aged sea
  spray aerosol observed
  during Prudhoe Bay oil field
  air mass influence
- Note: Externally mixed soot and sulfur particles were observed, unlike in the winter

Gunsch, Kirpes, Kolesar, Barrett, China, Sheesley, Laskin, Wiedensohler, Tuch, Pratt, 2017. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.* 

#### Very Significant Knowledge Gaps



- Very few Arctic aerosol mixing state measurements (most observations in Svalbard and still few)
- NSA aerosol mixing state measurements extremely limited outside of spring-summer (only Jan.-Feb. for NSA ground-based measurements)
- Quantitation of aerosol sources during periods of increased INP (very limited INP measurements on the NSA)

Sea ice freeze-up is already extremely delayed in the Chukchi Sea (no knowledge of aerosol mixing state)

