

The NASA Atmospheric **Tomography Mission**

A Global-Scale Survey of Composition, Reactivity, and Transport in the Remote Amtosphere

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Project Overview



https://espo.nasa.gov/atom

ATom was an extensive, global-scale airborne mission funded through NASA's Earth Venture Subortibal – 2 program (EVS–2) combining intensive in-situ measurements of 100s of trace gases and aerosols with in-depth modeling to characterize the human imprint on the remote atmosphere.

Project PIs: Stephen Wofsy, Harvard University

Michael Prather, University of California Irvine

- ATom utilized the fully instrumented NASA DC-8 research aircraft to collect a broad suite of measurements of trace gases, aerosols, meteorological parameters, and key radical species from the remote troposphere and lower stratosphere.
- Four complete pole-to-pole global circuits (one in each season) were conducted; each circuit included long meridional transects of the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean Basins as well as transects across the Southern Ocean and the Arctic.
- The ATom dataset provides new types of tests for global CCMs, with a focus on data-constrained rates of ozone (O₃) production and loss, methane (CH₄) loss, statistical distributions of species driving these rates, and their links to distant pollution.



Mission Goals & Objectives

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GOALS

Improve understanding of atmospheric production and destruction of O₃, and removal of CH₄ and BC, at global scales

Improve the representation of these processes in CCMs

Provide critical data for satellite remote sensing validation



Quantify the chemical processed and rates controlling CH₄ and tropospheric O₃ abundances



Determine how CH₄ and O₃ are affected by urban, industrial, agricultural, and natural emissions from major source regions



Determine the large-scale distributions and size spectra of different aerosol species



Determine the mechanisms primarily responsible for new particle formation in the remote atmosphere



Determine how aging that occurs during transport affects aerosol removal from the atmosphere



Measure greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances to identify pollution influences on photochemical reactivity



Measure numerous vertical profiles for validation of satellite retrievals and assimilate satellite data into ATom analyses

Mission Characteristics

Defining Characteristics of the ATom Mission Strategy

Comprehensive Measurement Payload

In situ
measurements of
reactive and longlived gases, radical
precursors, key
radical species,
aerosols, radiation,
and meteorological
parameters.

Tomographic, Global-scale Sampling

Continuous airborne profiling from near-surface to ~13 km altitude along pole-to-pole flight tracks in the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean Basins and across the Southern and Arctic Oceans.

Objective Sampling

ATom came as close as possible to achieving a representative ensemble of the background atmosphere by objectively sampling along predefined transects rather than targeting specific airmasses

Focus on the Remote Atmosphere

Flight transects
were performed
over the remote
oceans where in situ
observations have
been historically
sparse

Daytime Flights

Flight times were chosen to maximize solar radiation to evaluate photochemistry and test photochemical models

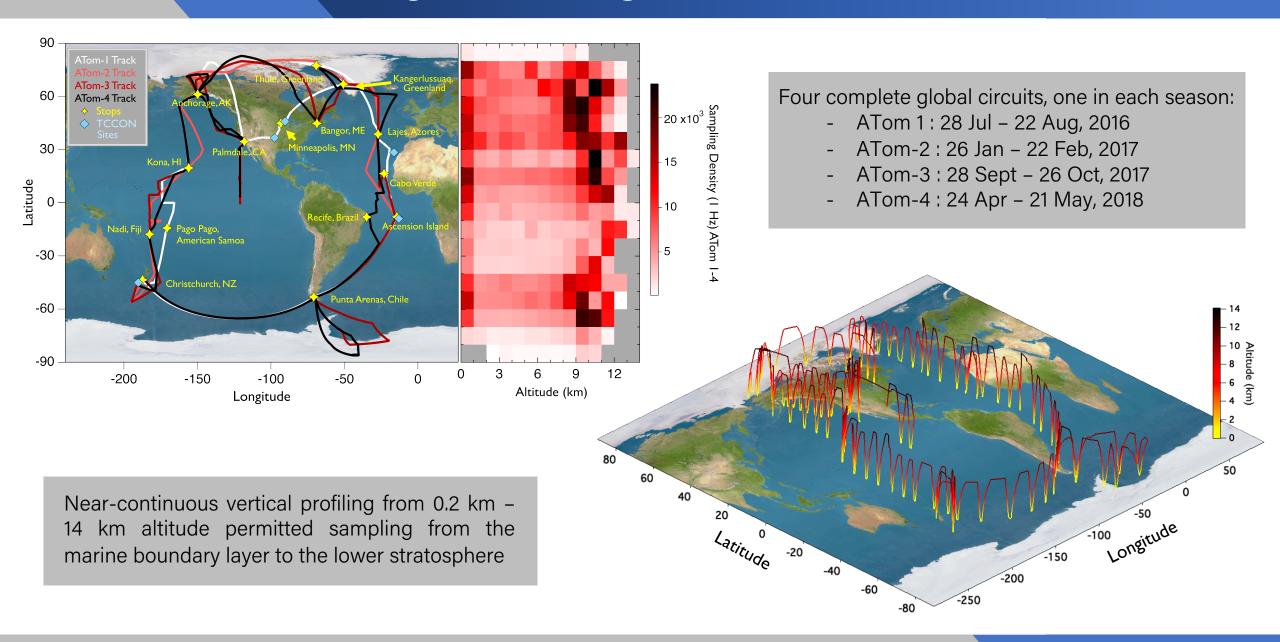
Repeated Deployments

Four complete global circuits performed in the four different seasons to investigate the seasonal variability in composition and reactivity.

Complete Investigation

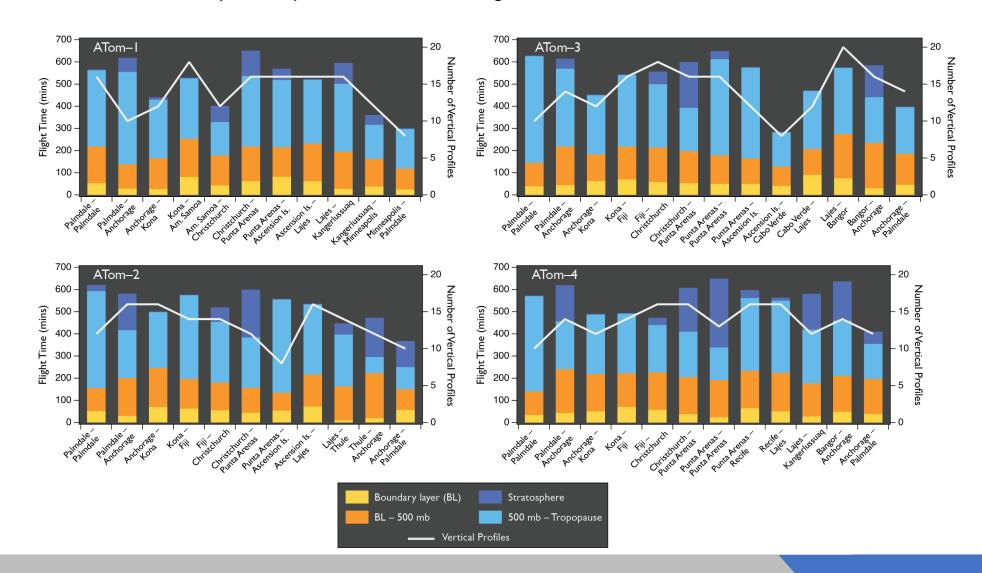
Holistic approach
that incorporates
chemical and
physical
measurements,
meteorology,
photochemical and
transport modeling,
and satellite
validation

Flight Coverage



Flight Details

- Total flight for each research flight, categorized by time within altitude layer
- Also shown are the number of vertical profiles performed for each flight



Sample Curtain Plots

