

# Investigation of the photochemical activity in different MPC outflows during EMeRGe

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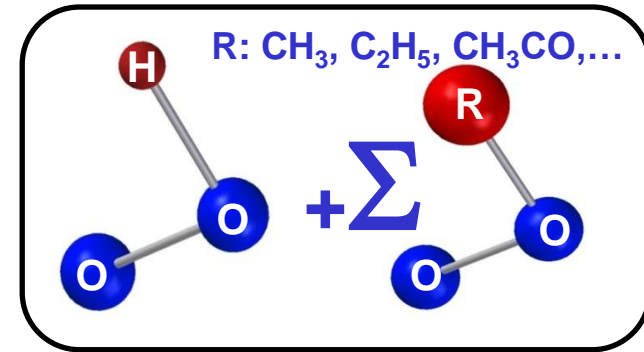
EMeRGe community  
EGU and the Conveners of the session AS3.23

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- Peroxy radicals, their importance in the atmosphere and the PeRCEAS instrument.
- Selected indicators for the photochemical activity of the air masses probed within EMeRGe.
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# Peroxy Radicals

- Peroxy radicals are  $\text{HO}_2 + \text{RO}_2$
- Accurate measurement of peroxy radicals is essential to understand:
  - Photochemical activity of air masses
  - Local and regional production of  $\text{O}_3$
  - Radical chemistry in the urban pollution
  - Variation in primary and secondary pollutants
- **P**eroxy **R**adical **C**hemical **E**nhancement and **A**bsorption **S**pectrometer (PeRCEAS)
  - **P**eroxy **R**adical **C**hemical **A**mplification + CRDS  $\text{NO}_2$  Detector
  - $\text{RO}_2^* = \text{HO}_2 + \sum \text{RO}_2$  reacting with  $\text{NO}$  to produce  $\text{NO}_2$ .
  - $[\text{RO}_2^*] = \frac{\Delta[\text{NO}_2]}{e\text{CL}}$ , where eCL is the amplification factor known as effective chain length and is determined from lab calibrations.



R stands for an organic chain

# Selected indicators for the photochemical activity

- A proxy for production,  $P_p(\text{RO}_2^*)$ , is calculated by considering following photochemical reactions of the radical precursors measured simultaneously on board.

- $\text{O}_3 + h\nu (\lambda < 320\text{nm}) \rightarrow \text{O}(^1\text{D}) + \text{O}_2$
- $\text{O}(^1\text{D}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{OH}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO} + h\nu (\lambda < 340\text{nm}) + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{HO}_2 + \text{CO}$
- $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 + h\nu (\lambda < 340\text{nm}) + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{CO}$  (generally  $\text{RO}_2^*$  to take into account all branching ratios)
- $\text{HONO} + h\nu (\lambda \leq 400\text{nm}) \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{NO}$
- $\text{HCHO} + h\nu (\lambda < 340\text{nm}) + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HO}_2 + \text{CO}$

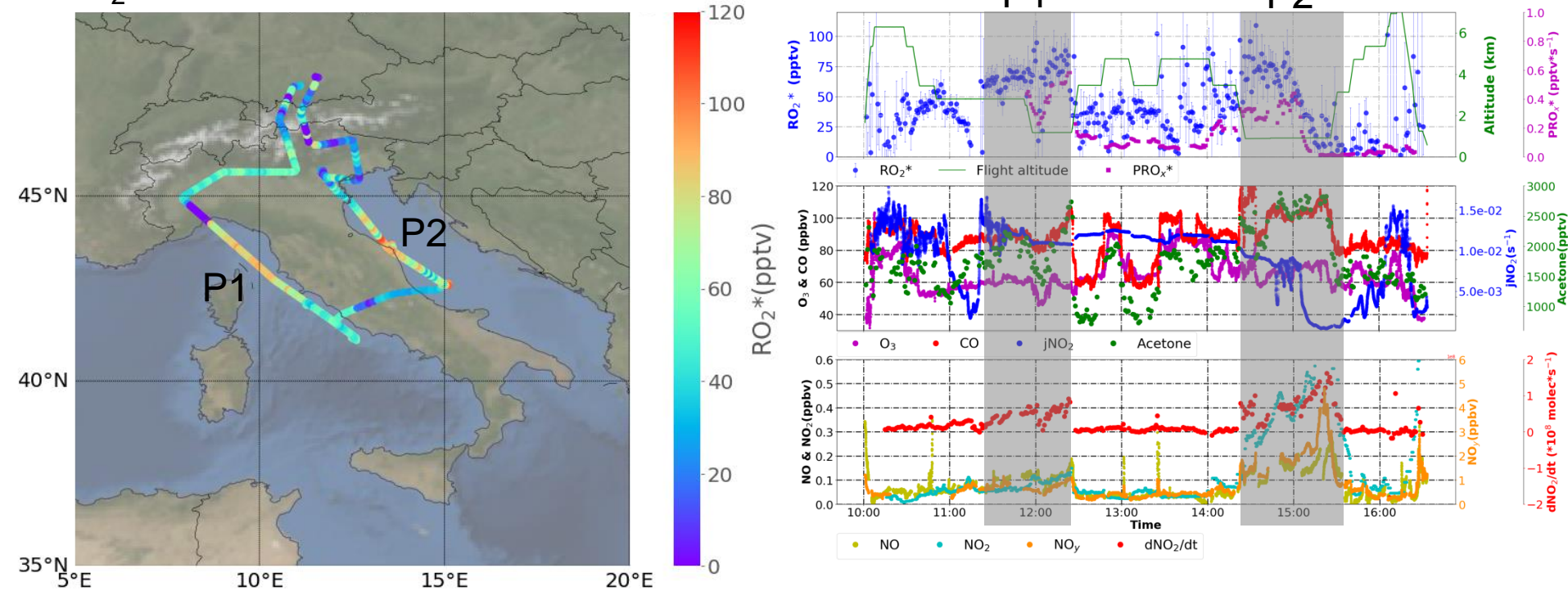
$$P_p(\text{RO}_2^*) = 2 J_{\text{JO}^1\text{D}}[\text{O}_3] \frac{k_{\text{O}^1\text{D}+\text{H}_2\text{O}}[\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{k_{\text{O}^1\text{D}+\text{O}_2}[\text{O}_2] k_{\text{O}^1\text{D}+\text{N}_2}[\text{N}_2]} + 2 J_{\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3}[\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3] + 2 J_{\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}}[\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}] + 2 J_{\text{HCHO}}[\text{HCHO}] + J_{\text{HONO}}[\text{HONO}]$$

- $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  is calculated from the reactions involved in the tropospheric  $\text{O}_3$  production.

$$\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt} = k_{\text{NO}+\text{O}_3}[\text{NO}][\text{O}_3] + k[\text{NO}][\text{RO}_2^*] - j_{\text{NO}_2}[\text{NO}_2]$$

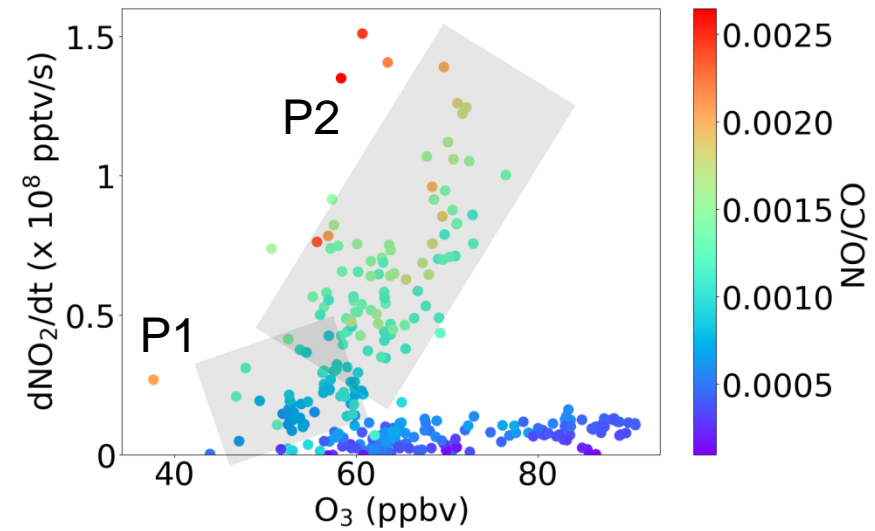
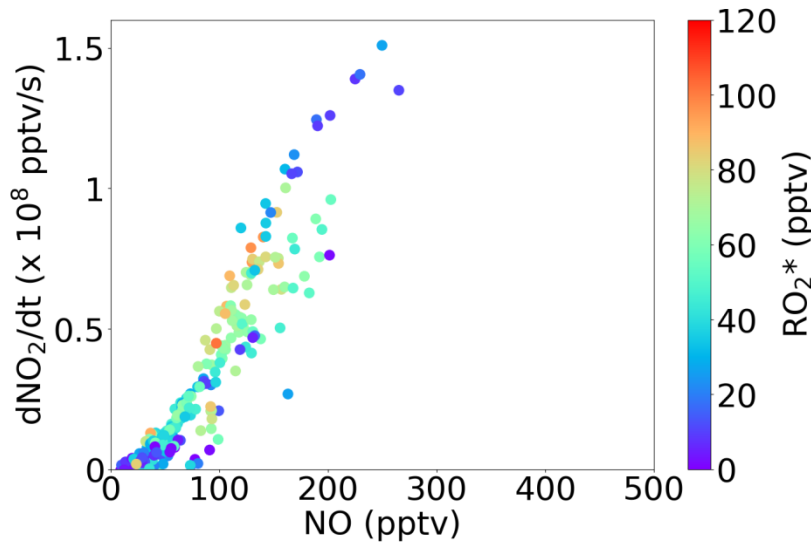
# HALO flight E\_EU\_F#3 (11.07.2017)

## RO<sub>2</sub>\* measurement from PeRCEAS



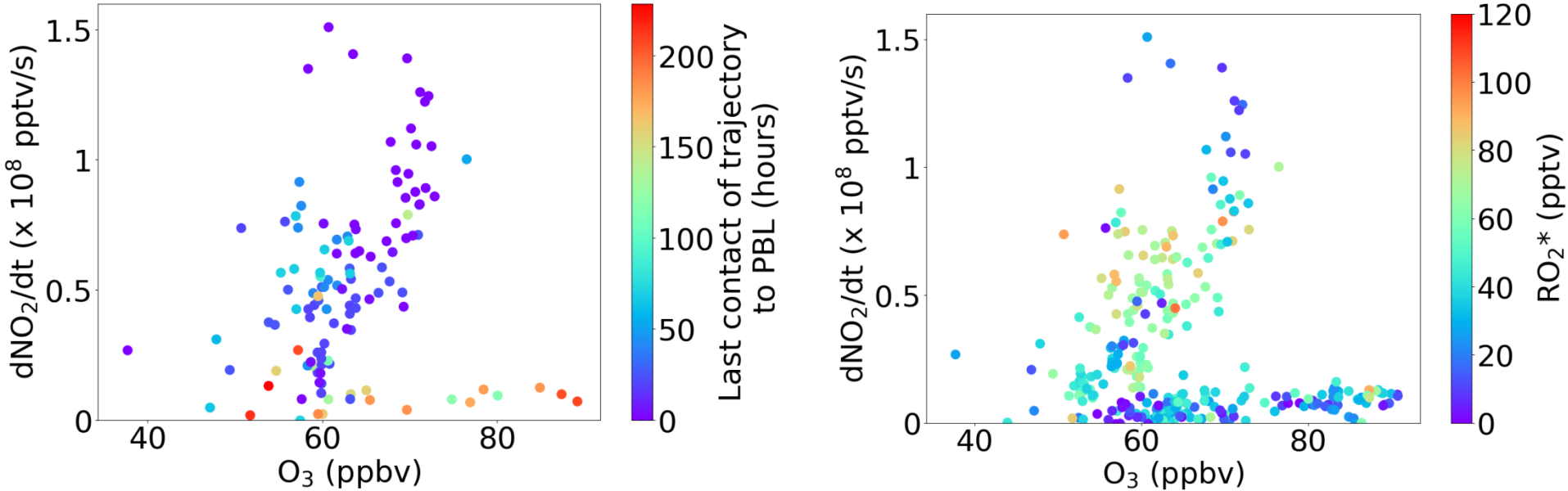
- The temporal variation of the calculated P<sub>p</sub> RO<sub>x</sub>\* and the measured RO<sub>2</sub>\* shows reasonable agreement.
- Estimated  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  is higher in highly polluted air masses (P1 and P2).

# HALO flight E\_EU\_F#3 (11.07.2017)



- $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  and NO are clearly correlated.
- The correlation between  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  and O<sub>3</sub> depends on the NO/CO ratio.
- High values of  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  at high NO/CO ratios for high O<sub>3</sub> mixing ratios indicate air masses of high photochemical activity.
- Low values of  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  at low NO/CO ratios for high O<sub>3</sub> mixing ratios indicate long range transport of polluted air masses.

# HALO flight E\_EU\_F#3 (11.07.2017)

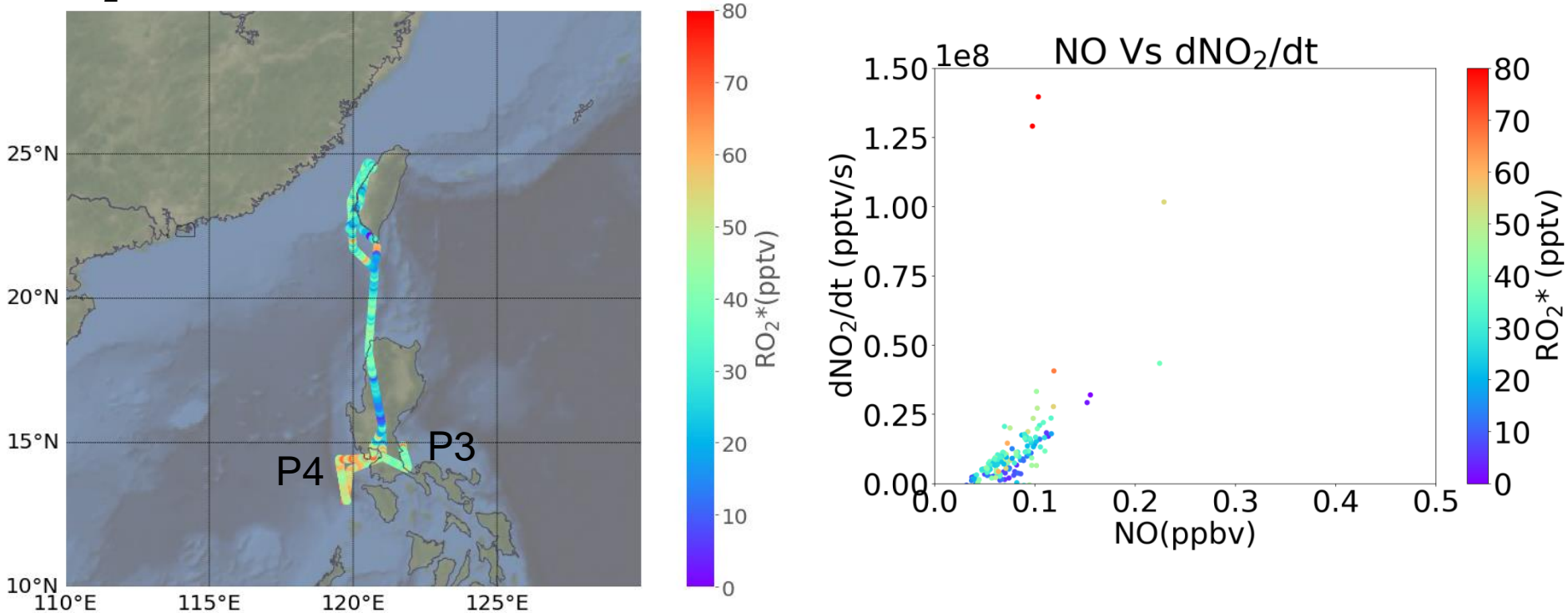


- The last contact to the planetary boundary layer calculated with the FLEXTRA back trajectories shows a positive relation with the photochemical activity of the air mass as indicated by the  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  and the  $\text{RO}_2^*$  mixing ratios measured.



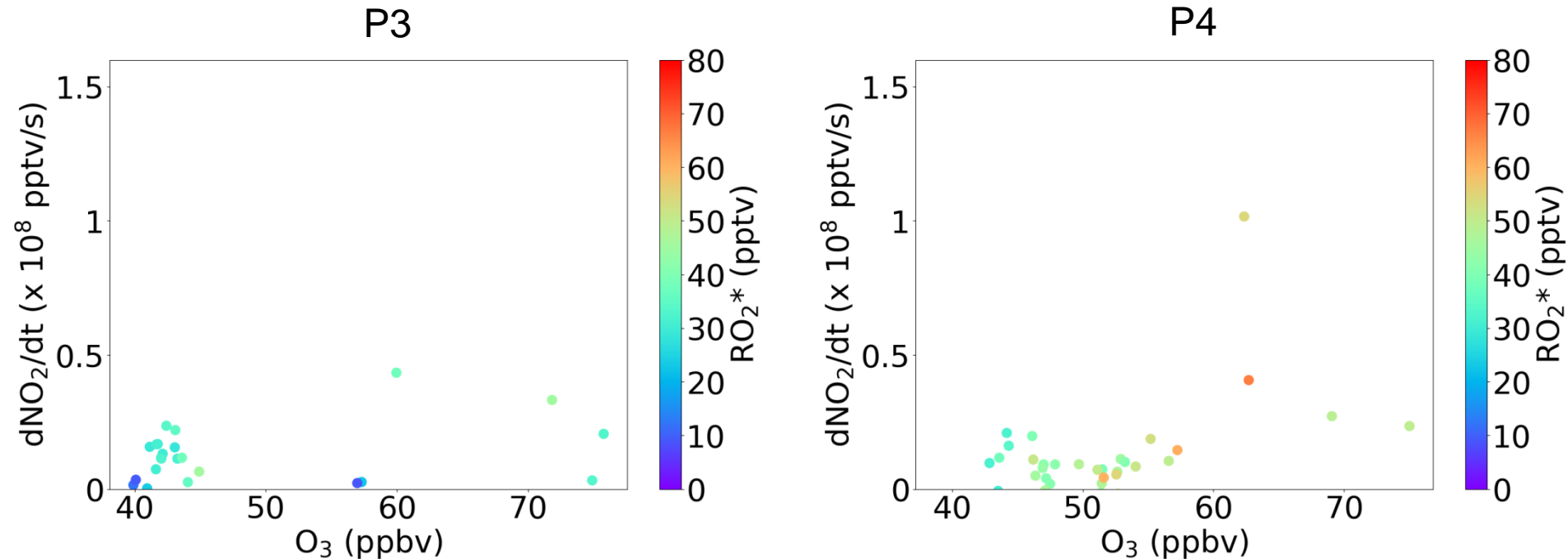
# HALO flight E\_AS\_F#10 (28.03.2018)

## RO<sub>2</sub>\* measurement from PeRCEAS



- The absolute value of  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  estimated around Manila (P3 and P4) is lower than in the case studies around Italy (P1 and P2) but is also highly correlated with NO.





- The NO/CO ratio is lower over Manila (P3 and P4) than over Italy (P1 and P2).
- Similarly, lower  $\text{RO}_2^*$  mixing ratios which eventually result in low  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  are measured in P3 and P4.

# Summary

- The relationship between  $\text{RO}_2^*$  to radiation and precursors was investigated for air masses probed during EMeRGe.
- Photochemically active air masses were identified using  $\text{RO}_2^*$  mixing ratios, a proxy for the radical formation,  $P_p(\text{RO}_2^*)$ , and  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  as indicators.
- $\text{O}_3$  measured during the flight in Europe shows:
  - $\text{O}_3$  is correlated to  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  (local photochemical production).
  - $\text{O}_3$  is independent of  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  (long transport).
- High amount of  $\text{O}_3$  measured around Manila with low  $\frac{d[\text{NO}_2]}{dt}$  shows the importance of the long transport of  $\text{O}_3$ .

# Outlook

- Further correlation studies in individual pollution plumes.
- New correlation studies with aerosol loading in different pollution plumes measured during EMeRGe.