

Sulfate Aerosol Nucleation in the UTLS using WACCM/CARMA

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Why do we care about UTLS Sulfates?

- Impact clouds, climate, and stratospheric chemistry
- Geo-engineering, volcanic eruptions, anthropogenic sulfur emissions

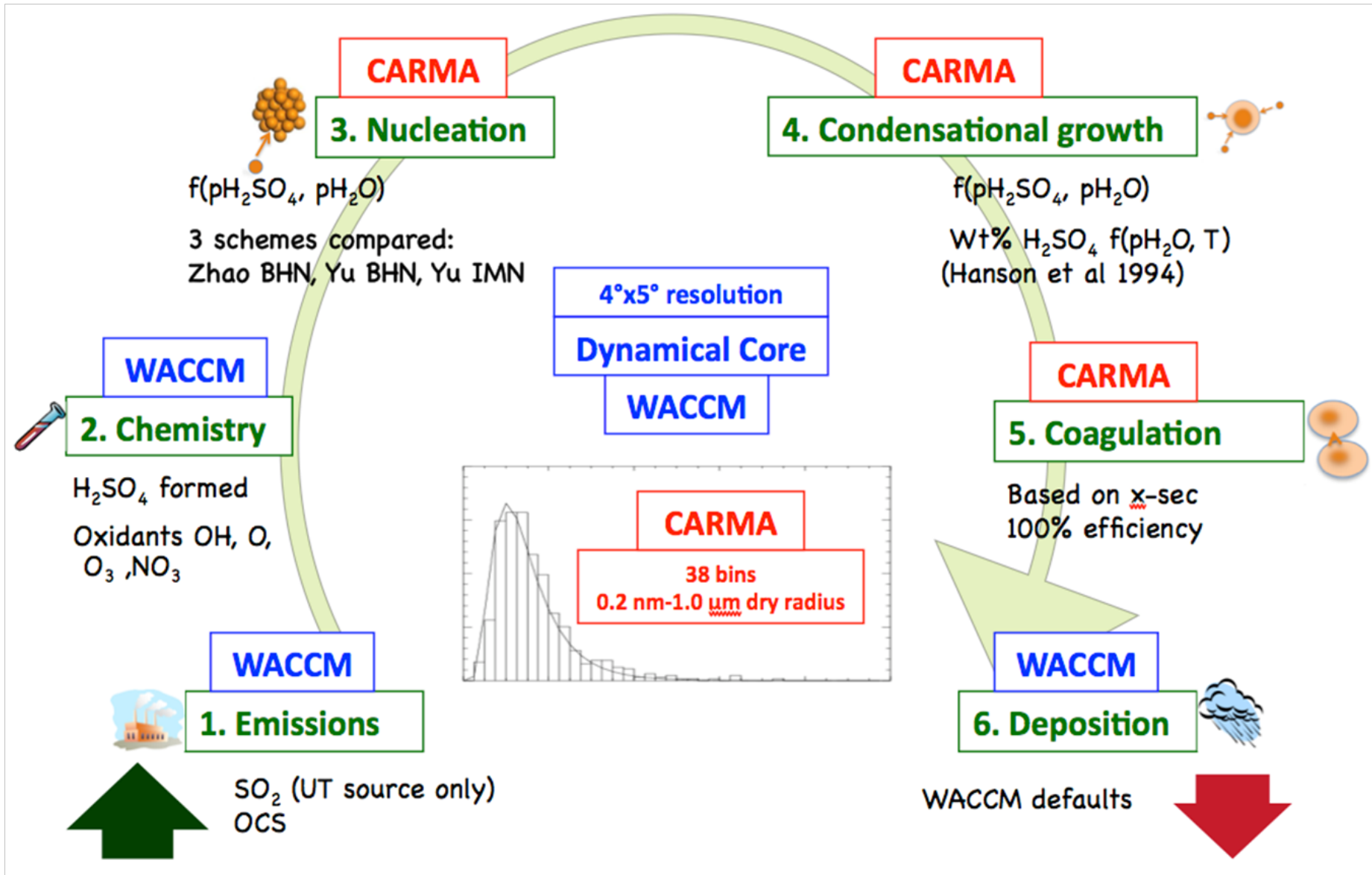
What do we know about the UTLS?

- Freshly nucleated sulfate aerosols observed (*Lee 2004*)
- Pure sulfate, sulfate w/organics, sulfate w/micrometeorites observed (*Murphy et. al. 2007*)
- Aerosol processes not well understood

Research Objective

Investigate the relative impact of various nucleation mechanisms to UTLS sulfate aerosol

Modeling Approach



2 year simulations; 2nd year averaged

Study Design – 3 Nucleation Schemes

Simulation	Description
Zhao BHN	Critical Gibbs free energy calculated via % H_2SO_4 and cluster volume (<i>Zhao and Turco 1995</i>)
Yu BHN	Lookup tables based on quasi-unary nucleation of H_2SO_4 in equilibrium w/ H_2O vapor (<i>Yu 2008-1</i>)
Yu IMN	Lookup tables based on Yu BHN plus IMN, 10 ion-pairs/ cm^3 (<i>Yu 2008-2</i>)

BHN=Binary Homogeneous Nucleation of sulfuric acid-water

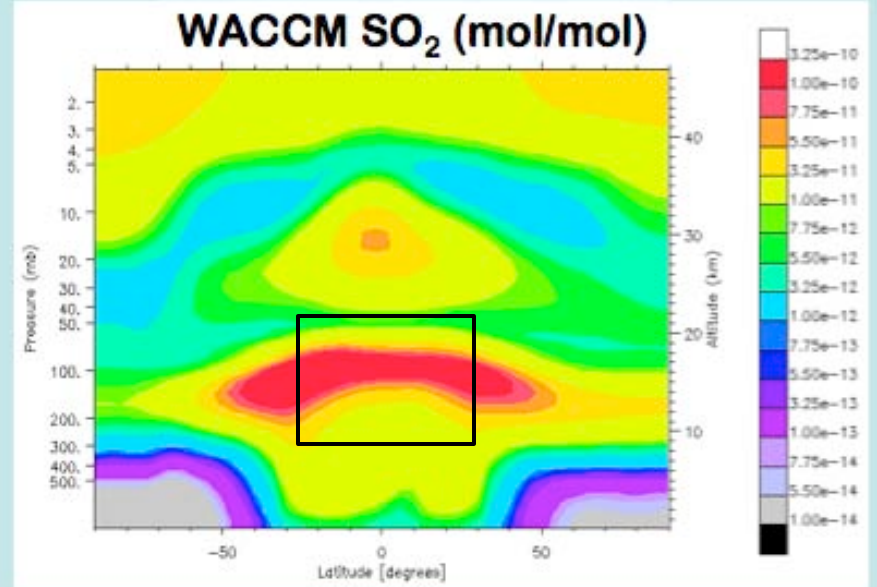
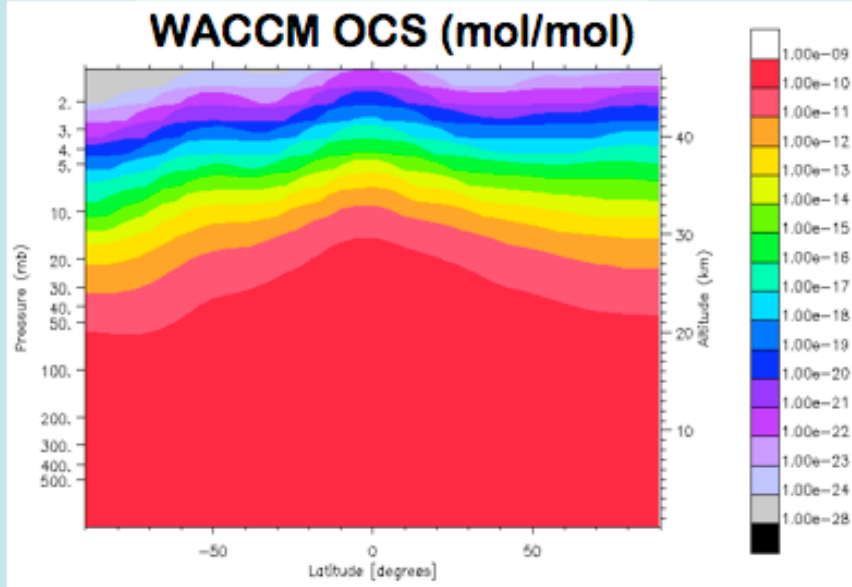
IMN=Ion-Mediated Nucleation of sulfuric acid-water

Sulfur Emissions

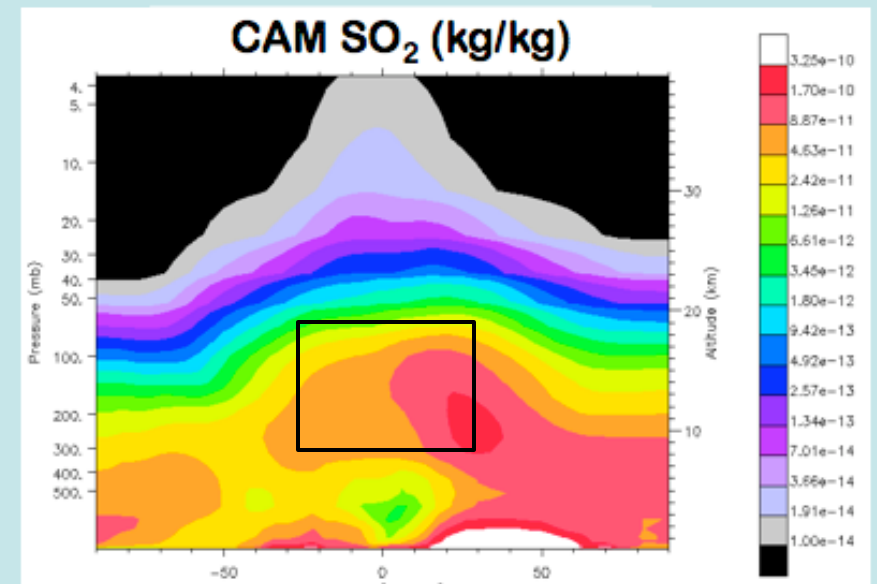
OCS emissions: 510 pptv in troposphere

**SO₂ emissions: 800 /cm³/s at <30° lat >100 hPa,
no surface emissions**

Sulfur emissions reasonable (SO₂ too wide)

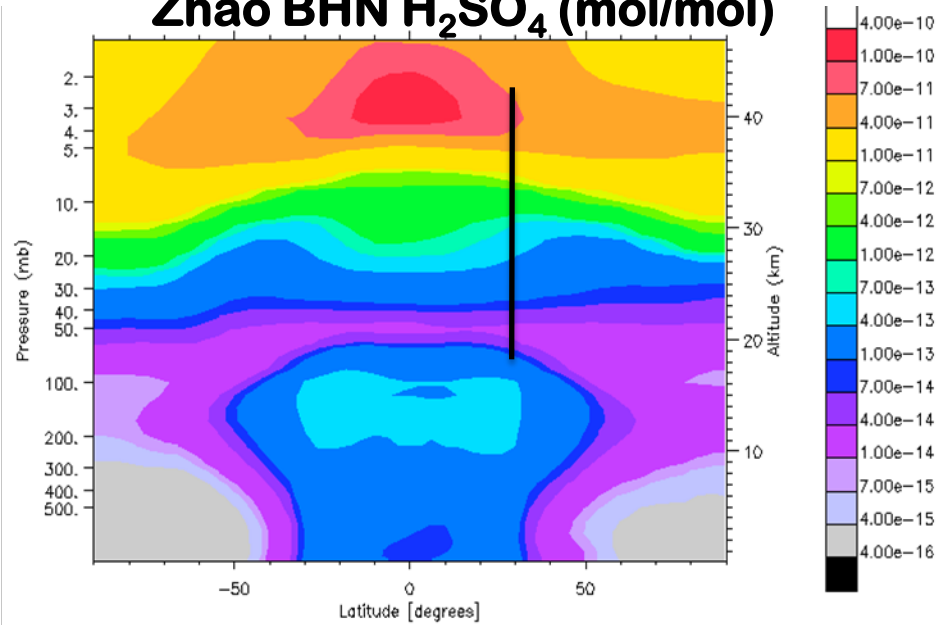


- WACCM OCS reasonable
- WACCM SO₂ reasonable in most regions but too high in the extratropics

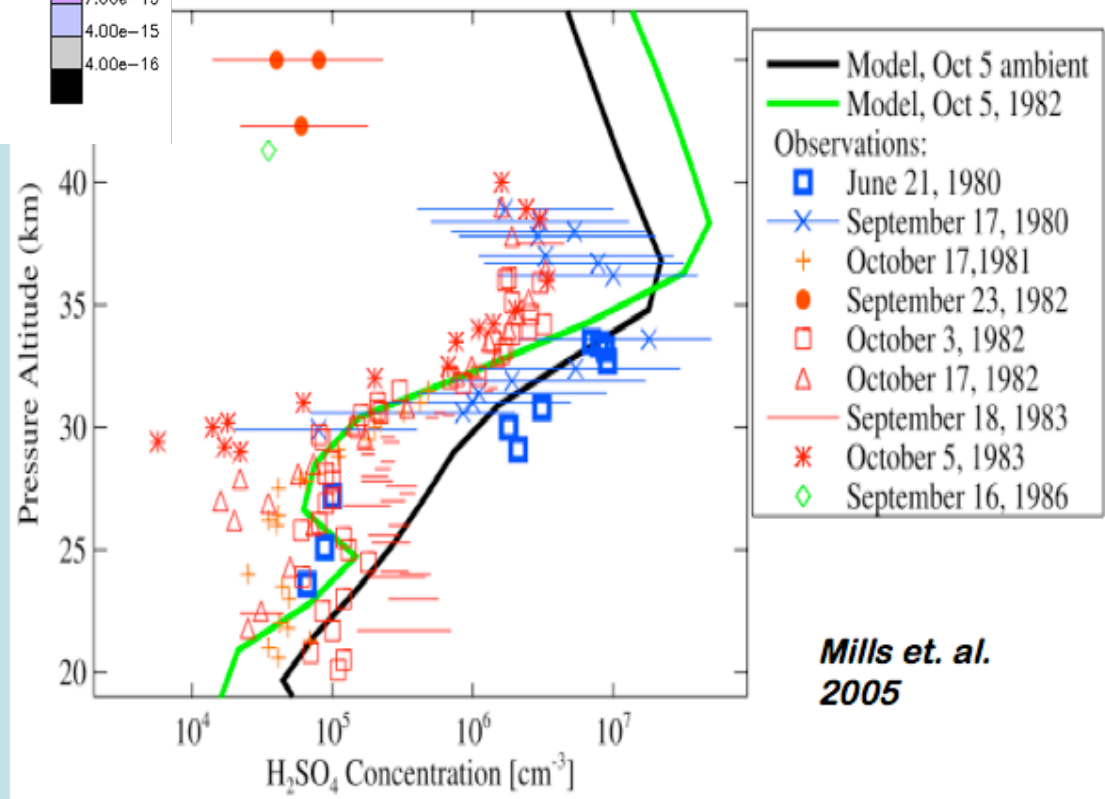


Sulfuric Acid Profiles match obs well

Zhao BHN H₂SO₄ (mol/mol)



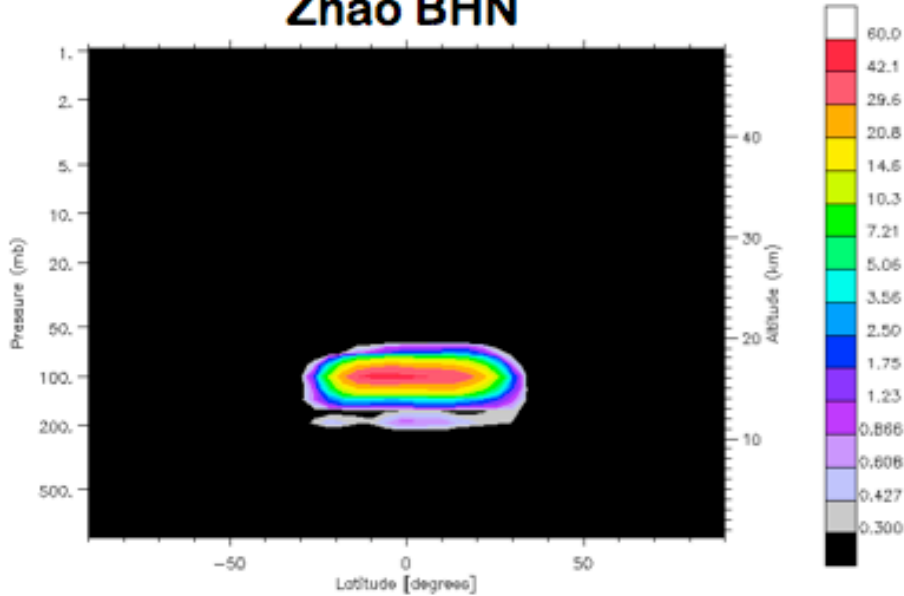
Obs @ 43 N (#/cm³)



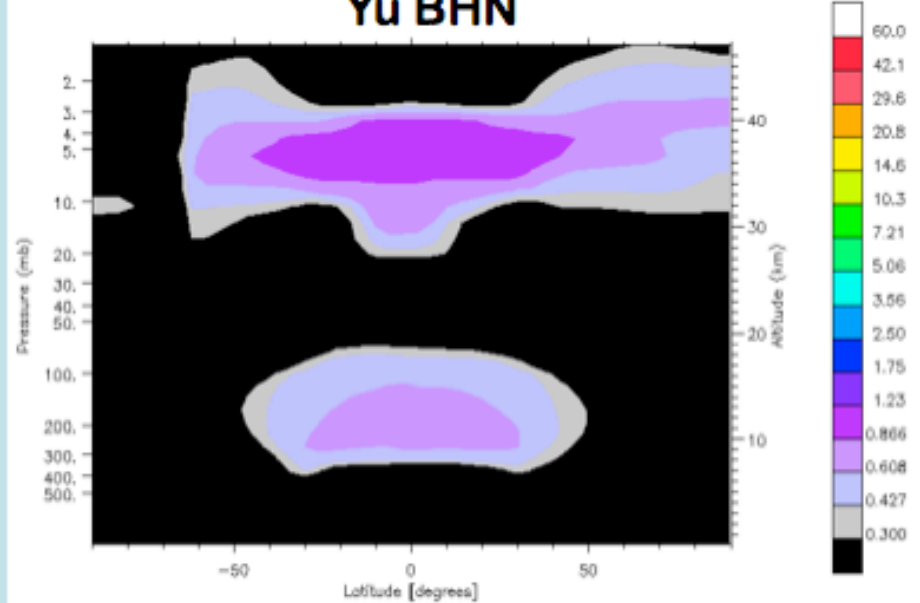
Mills et. al.
2005

Nucleation Schemes predict different rates

Zhao BHN

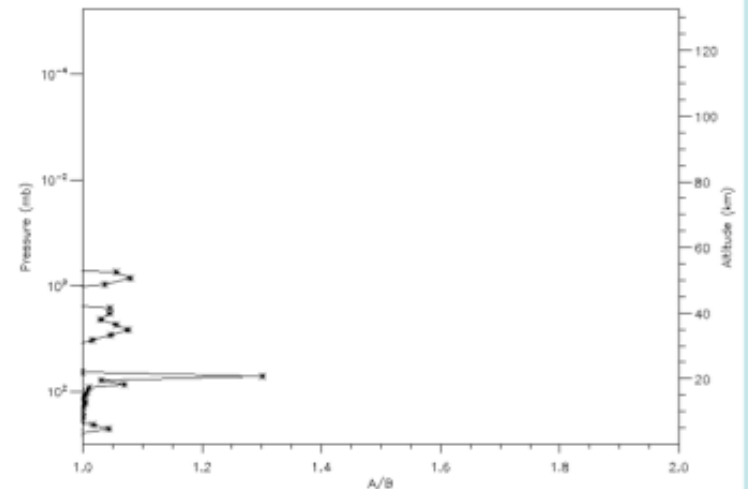


Yu BHN



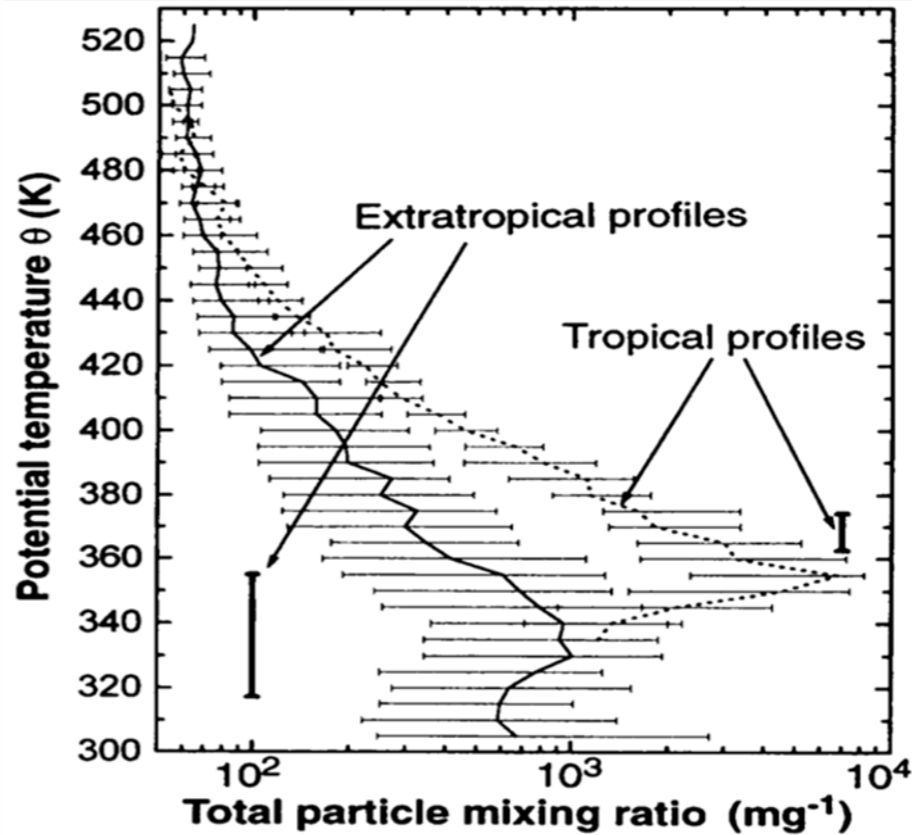
- Zhao BHN rates 100 times higher than Yu BHN in tropical UTLS
- Yu BHN extend to mid-troposphere and upper stratosphere
- Yu IMN increases nucleation by up to 30% over Yu BHN

Yu IMN fractional increase

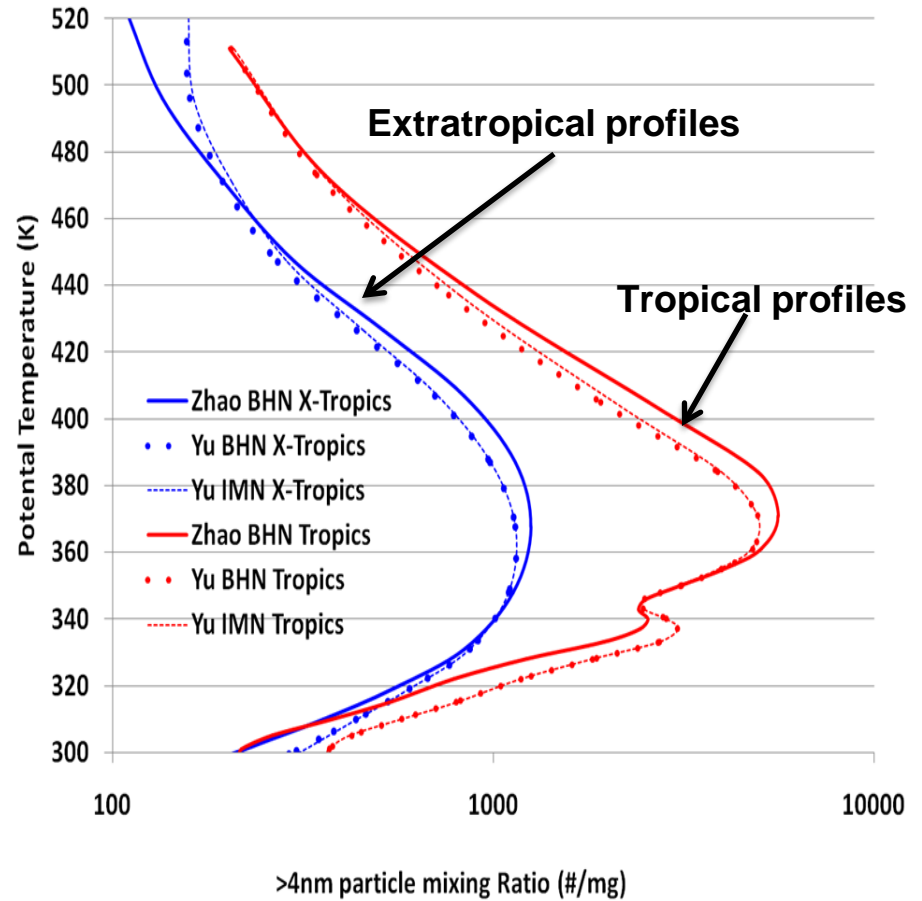


Vertical Profile of # Conc. looks good

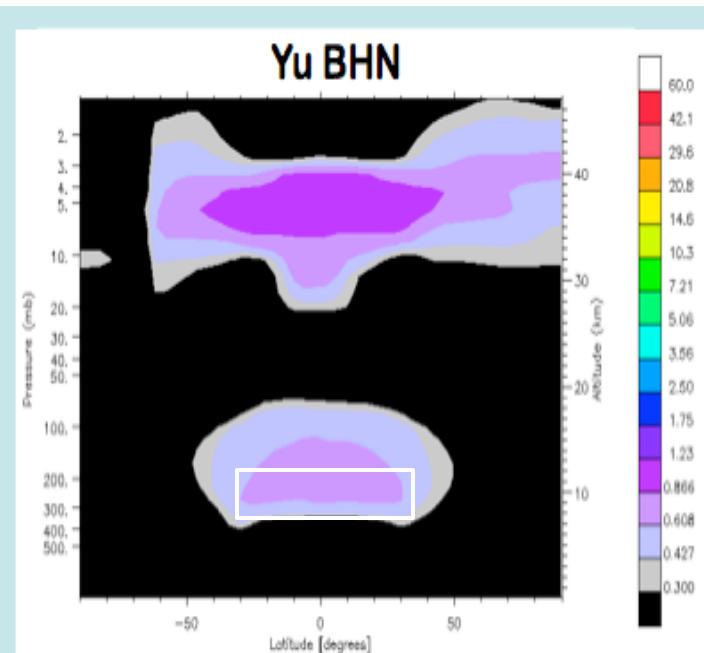
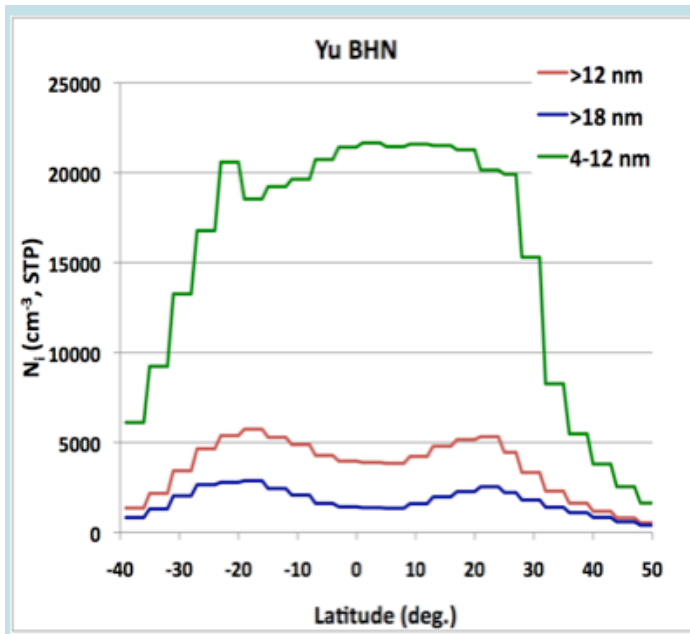
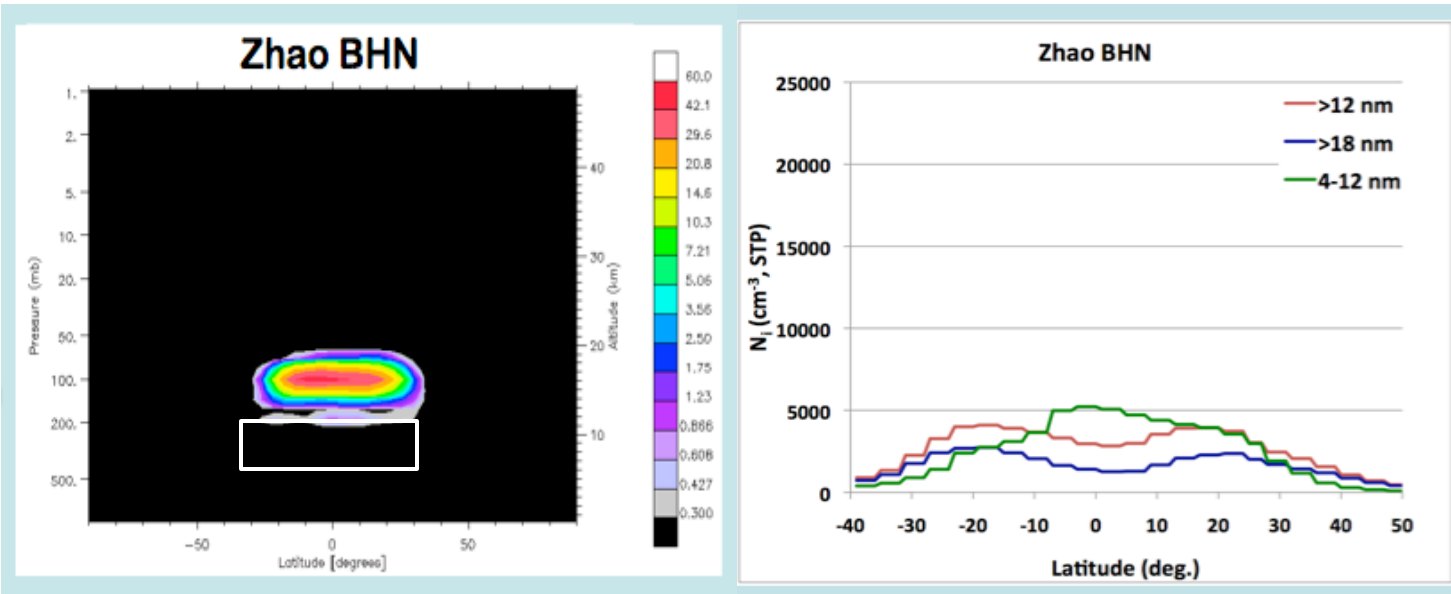
Obs – Brock 1995



Simulated Number Concentrations

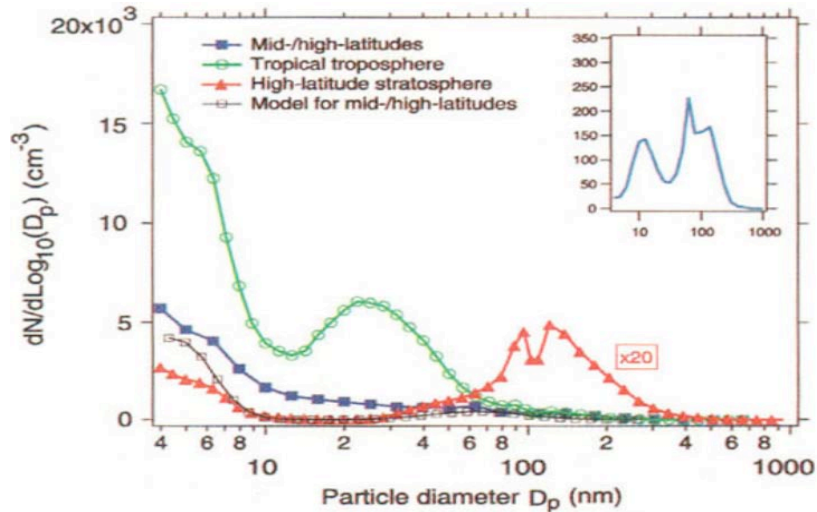


Zonal Profile of # varies, and too wide

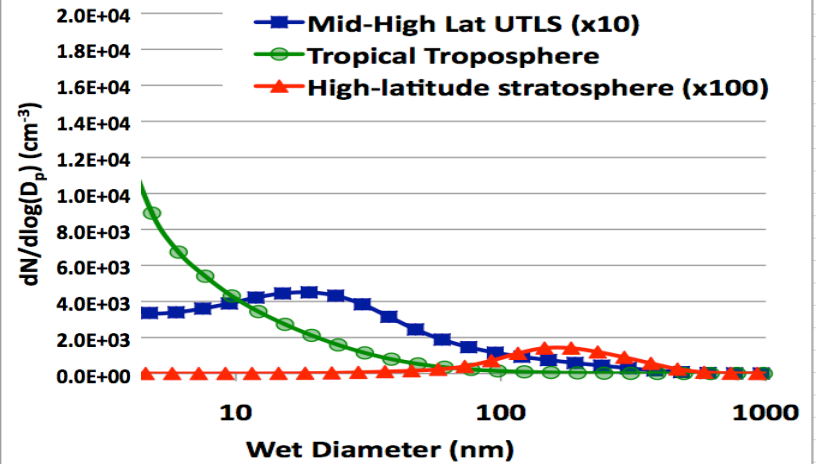


Size Distribution Shapes good

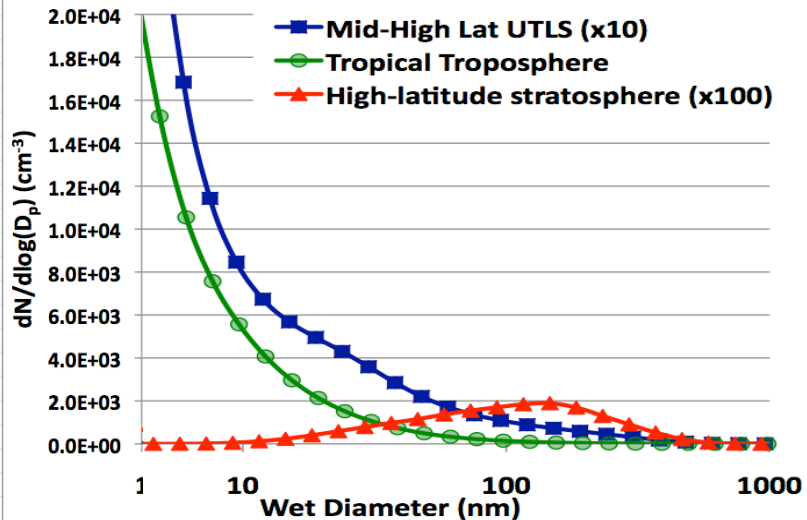
Obs – Lee 2003



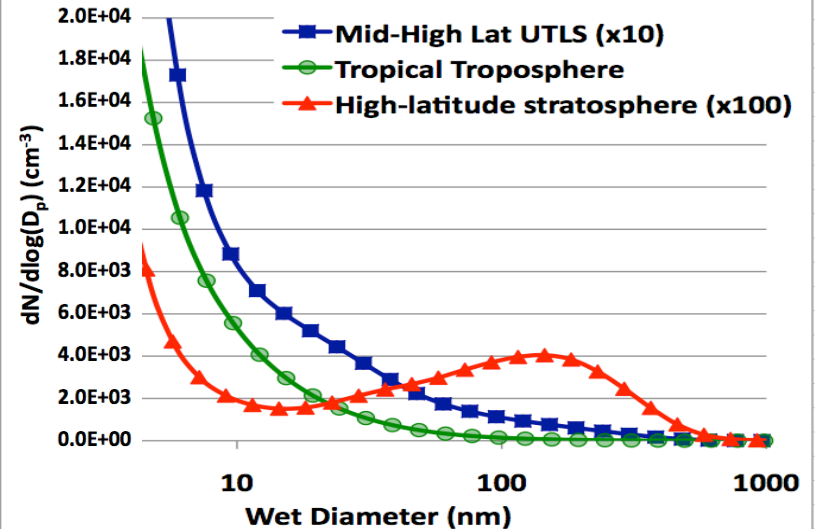
Zhao BHN



Yu BHN



Yu IMN



Summary

- **Three sulfate nucleation schemes successfully incorporated into coupled microphysical dynamical model**
- **Differences in nucleation schemes:**
 - **UTLS: Zhao BHN 100 times higher than Yu BHN**
 - **Mid-trop & Upper Strat: Yu BHN higher**
 - **Yu IMN rates +0-20% over Yu BHN**
- **Size distributions, zonal averages, and vertical concentrations match obs reasonably well**

Next Steps

- **Add sulfur and organics surface sources to model**
- **Add micrometeorites to model**
- **Add dust and sea salt aerosols (L. Su, T. Fan)**

Acknowledgments

- **Brian Toon**
- **Mike Mills**
- **Fangqun Yu**
- **Chuck Bardeen**



Aerosols in the UT

- Evidence: cirrus clouds, obs, models, LS aerosols

Significance: aerosol indirect effect; long-range tropospheric transport; stratospheric chemistry

Req'ments to reach UT: high emissions and long lifetime

MUCH uncertainty due to challenges

Observations - low AOD and high altitude make measurements difficult (*SPARC 2006*)

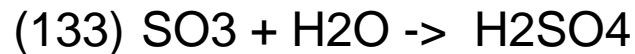
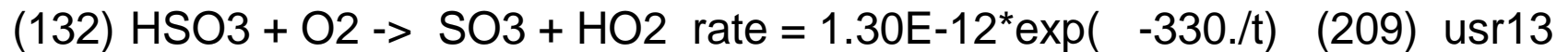
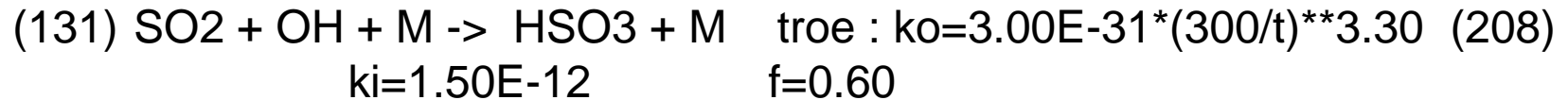
Modeling - difficult to constrain aerosol MMR due to transport, new particle formation, evaporating clouds, wet deposition

Sulfur Chemistry in MOZART

- Photolysis



- Reactions



- Equation Report

$$\begin{aligned} d(\text{SO}_2)/dt = & j75 \cdot \text{SO}_3 + r120 \cdot \text{OCS} \cdot \text{OH} + r124 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{OH} + r125 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{O}_2 \\ & + r126 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{O}_3 + r127 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{NO}_2 + r128 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{CLO} + r129 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{BRO} \\ & + r130 \cdot \text{SO} \cdot \text{OCLO} - j74 \cdot \text{SO}_2 - r131 \cdot \text{M} \cdot \text{OH} \cdot \text{SO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(\text{SO}_3)/dt = j73 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + r132 \cdot \text{HSO}_3 \cdot \text{O}_2 - j75 \cdot \text{SO}_3 - r133 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SO}_3$$

$$d(\text{HSO}_3)/dt = r131 \cdot \text{M} \cdot \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{OH} - r132 \cdot \text{O}_2 \cdot \text{HSO}_3$$

$$d(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)/dt = r133 \cdot \text{SO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} - j73 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Aerosols in the UT/LS

CRYSTAL-FACE: aircraft obs in Florida, analyzed by TEM

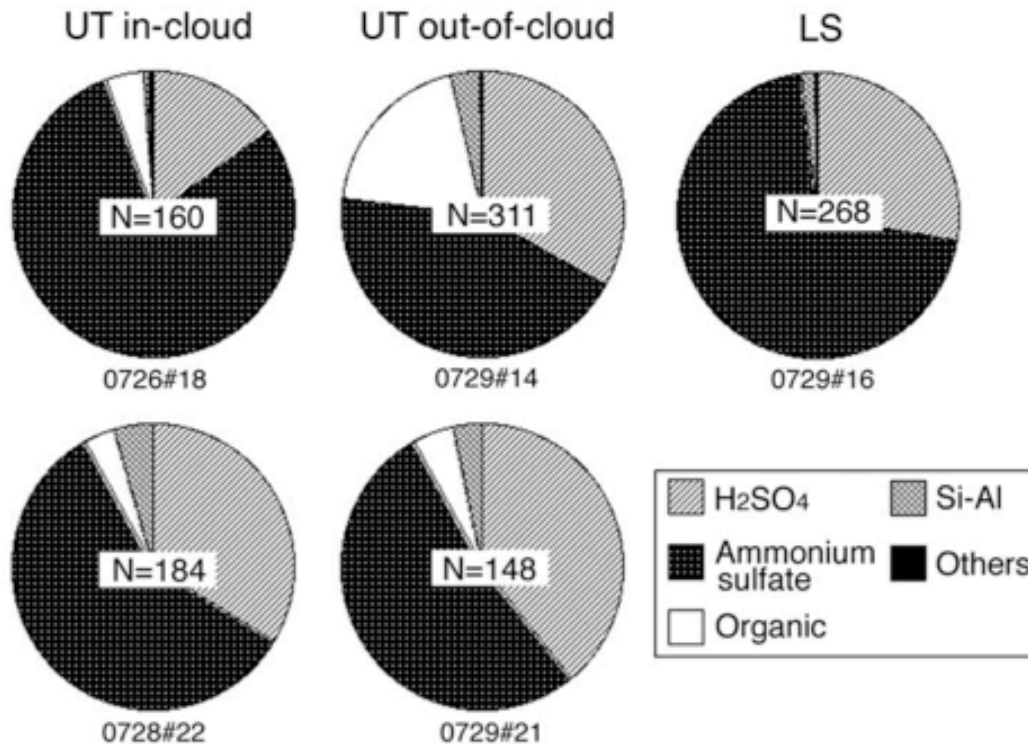


Figure 6. Proportions of UT in-cloud (0726#18 and 0728#22), UT out-of cloud (0729#14 and 0729#21), and LS (0729#16) aerosol samples. The number of analyzed particles is shown in each pie chart. Zn-rich particles are not included in the pie charts. The abundances of organic and Si-Al-rich particles decrease with altitude.

Sulfates dominate everywhere (neut. and unneut.)

Sulfates cross tropopause but organics do not