

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

**“Production of Secondary Organic
Aerosol from Multiphase Terpene
Photooxidation”**

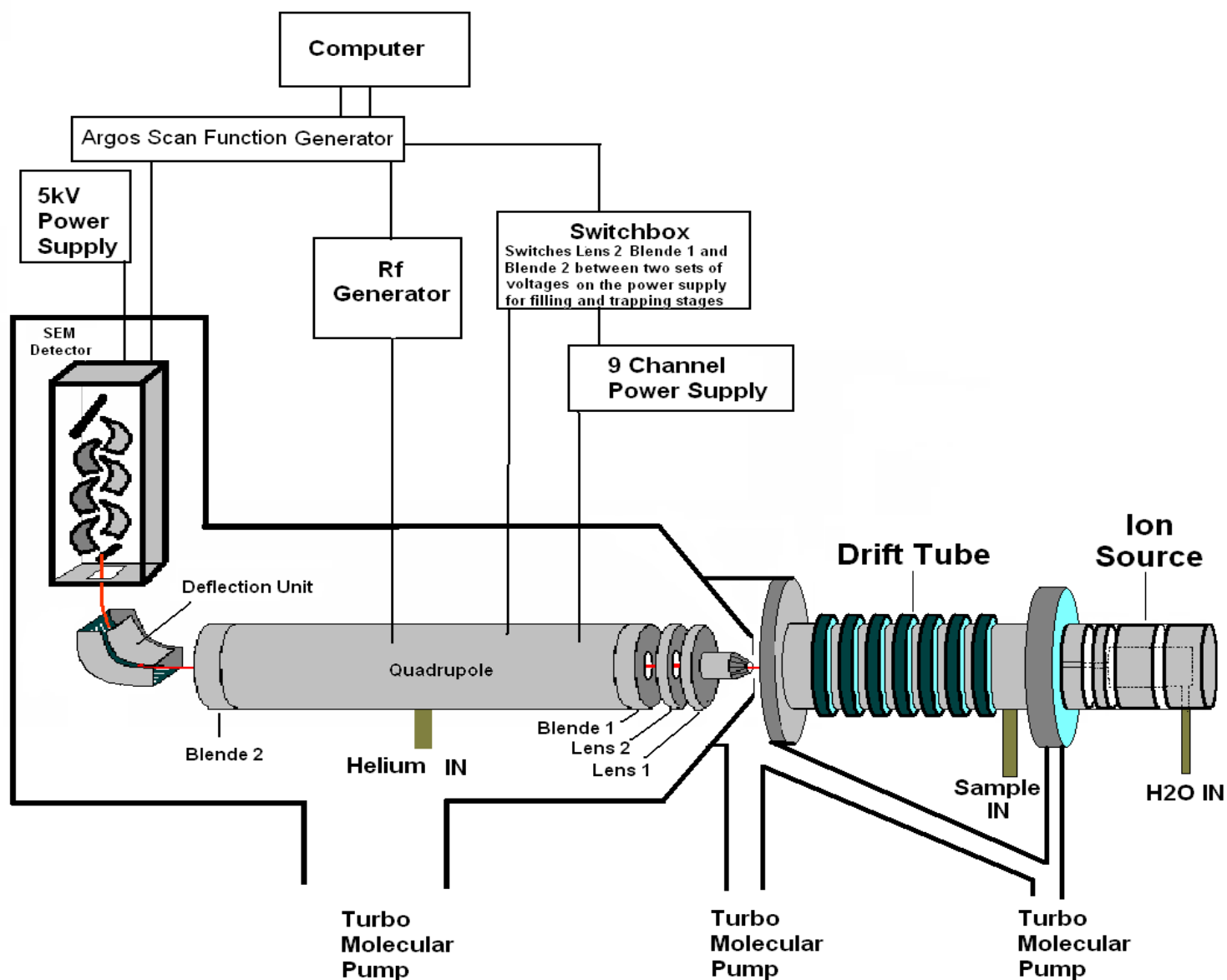
**Shepson Group
Purdue Climate Change Research Center**

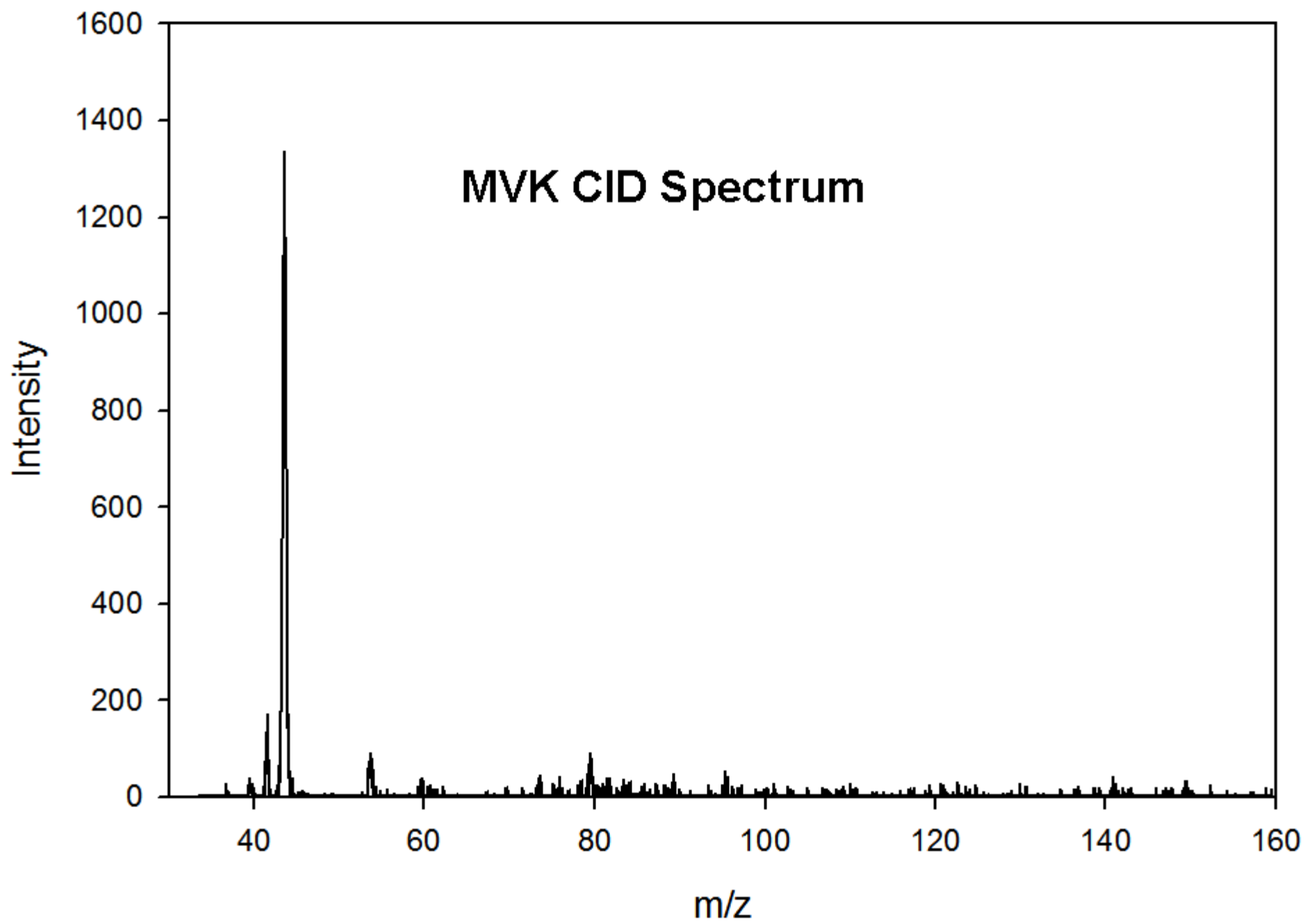


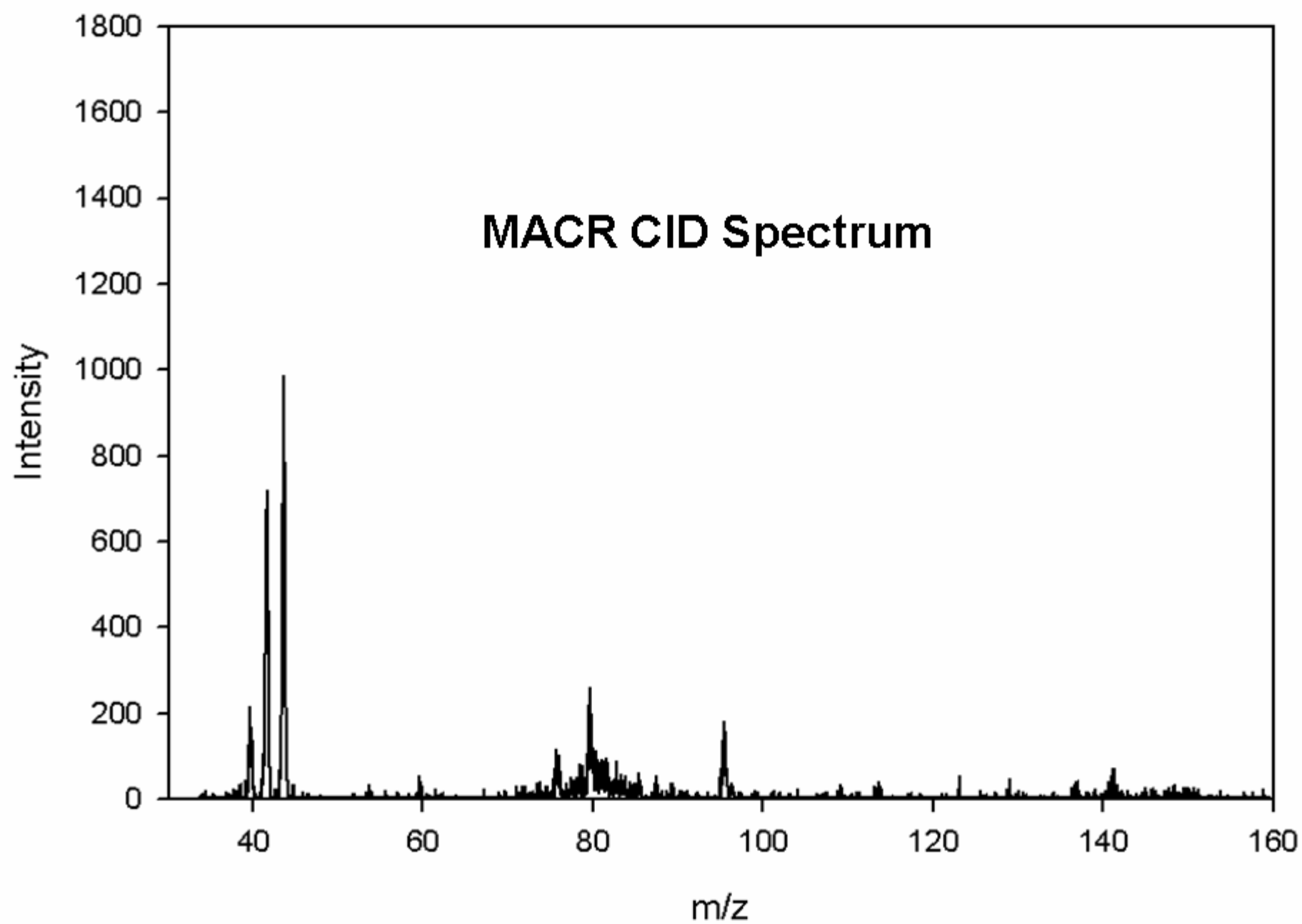
Project Hypotheses

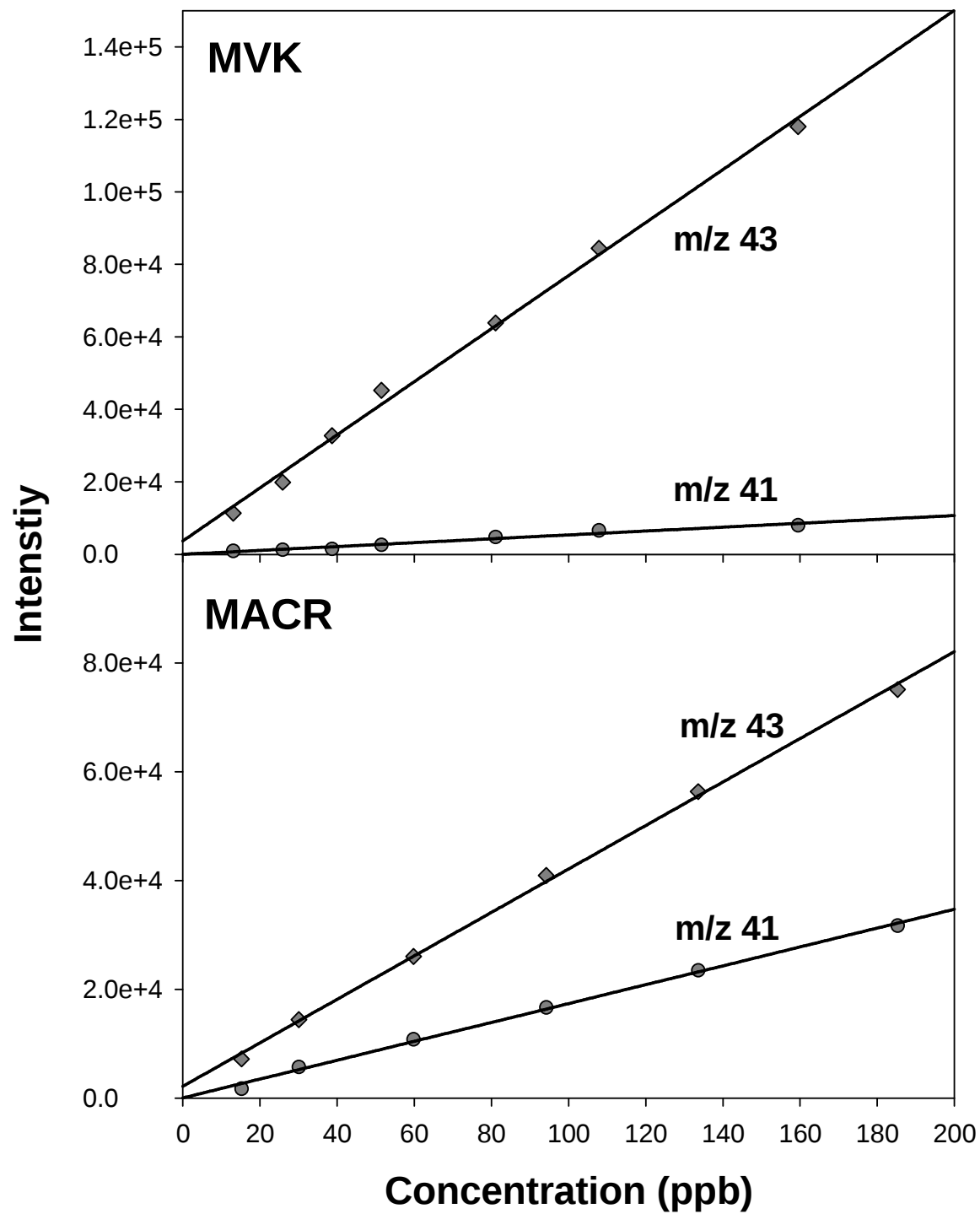
- PTRLIT can be used to vastly improve our ability to identify and quantify the photooxidation products of BVOCs that are important aerosol precursors.
- DESI can be used in conjunction with smog chamber-based studies of BVOC/NO_x irradiations to investigate the nature of oxidation products that are important SOA precursors.
- Aerosol can age both as a result of polymerization chemistry, but also because of aerosol-phase photochemistry, and this processing influences the distribution of species between the gas and aerosol phase.
- We can quantitatively assess the contribution of α - and β -pinene to ambient SOA production in forest environments through simultaneous measurement of their oxidation products and aerosol growth.

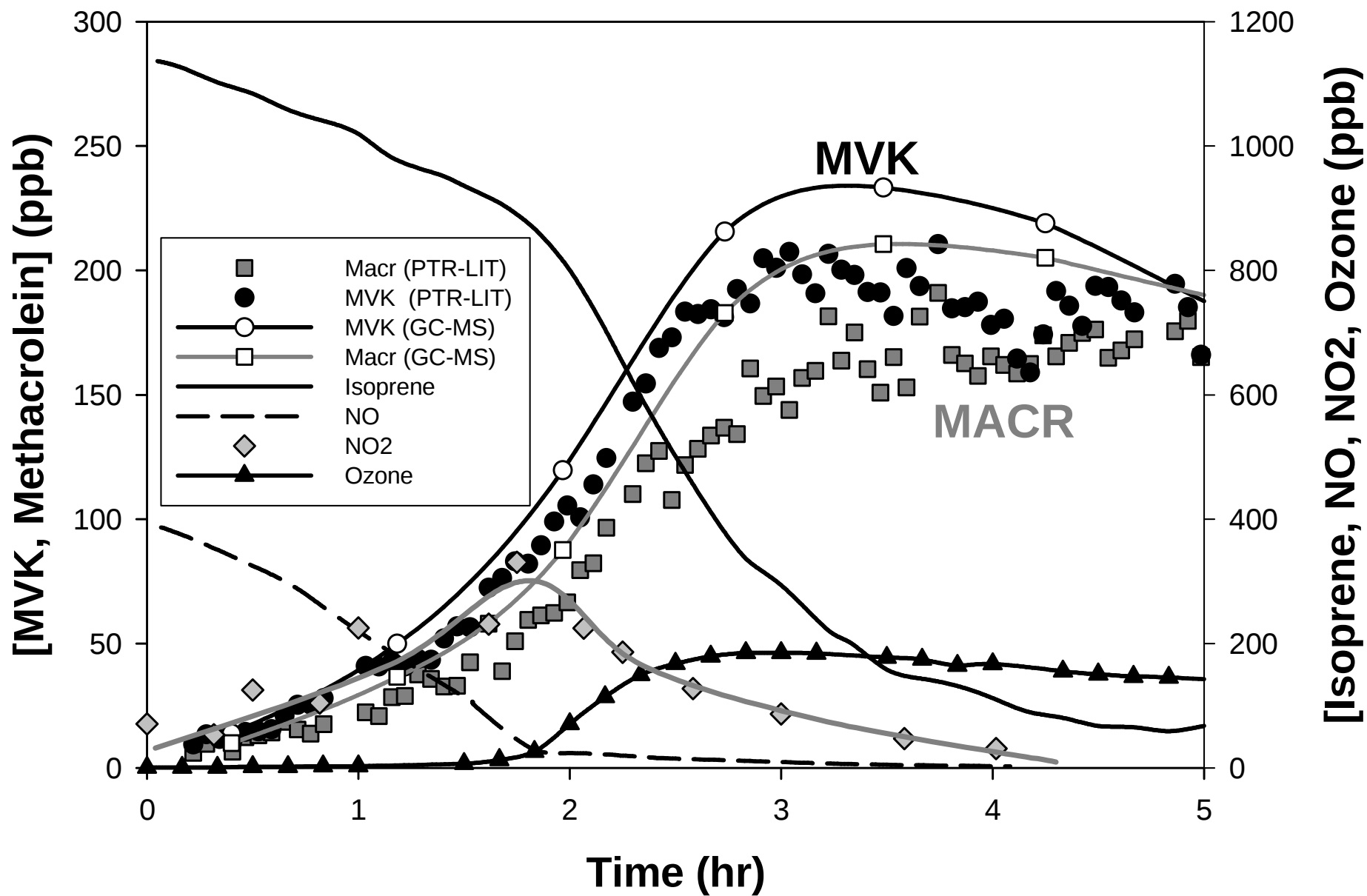
Proton Transfer Reaction Linear Ion Trap (PTR-LIT)





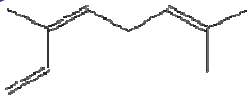
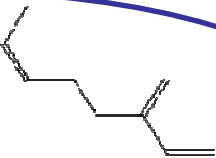
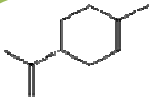
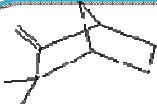
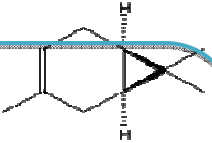
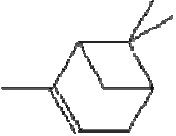
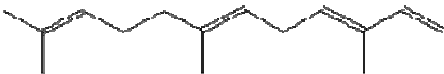
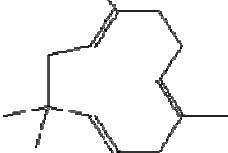


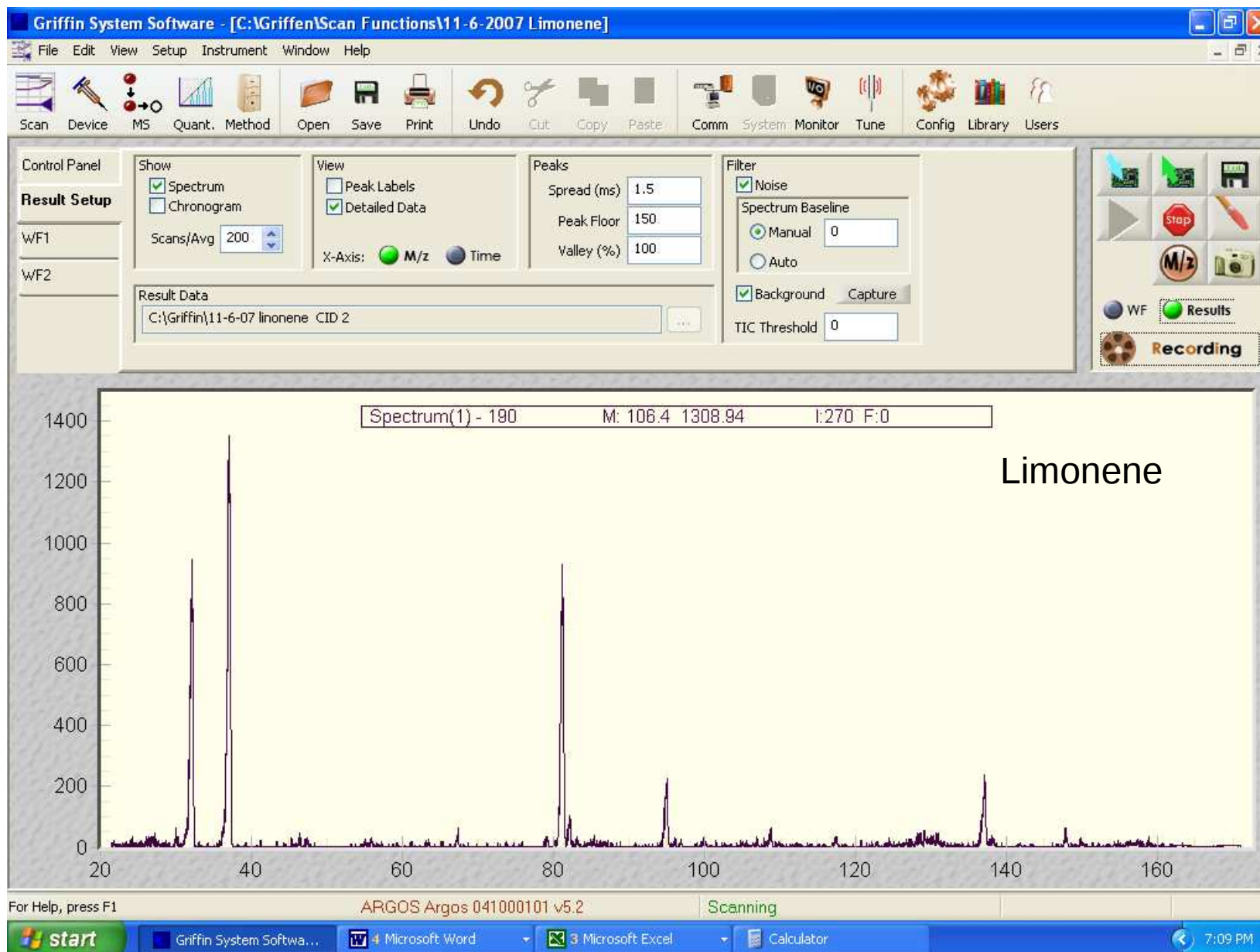


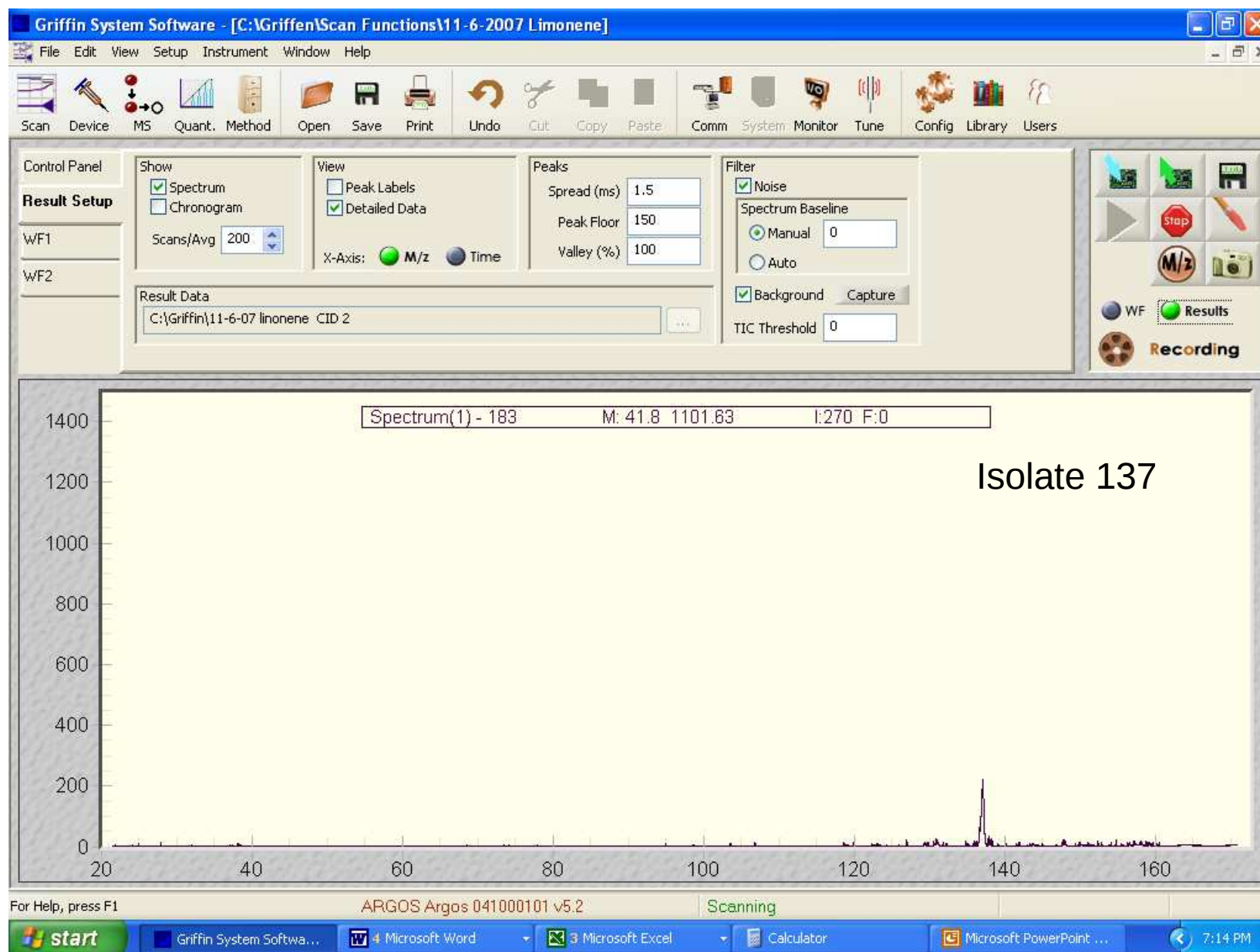
Isoprene/ NO_x Smog Chamber Irradiation

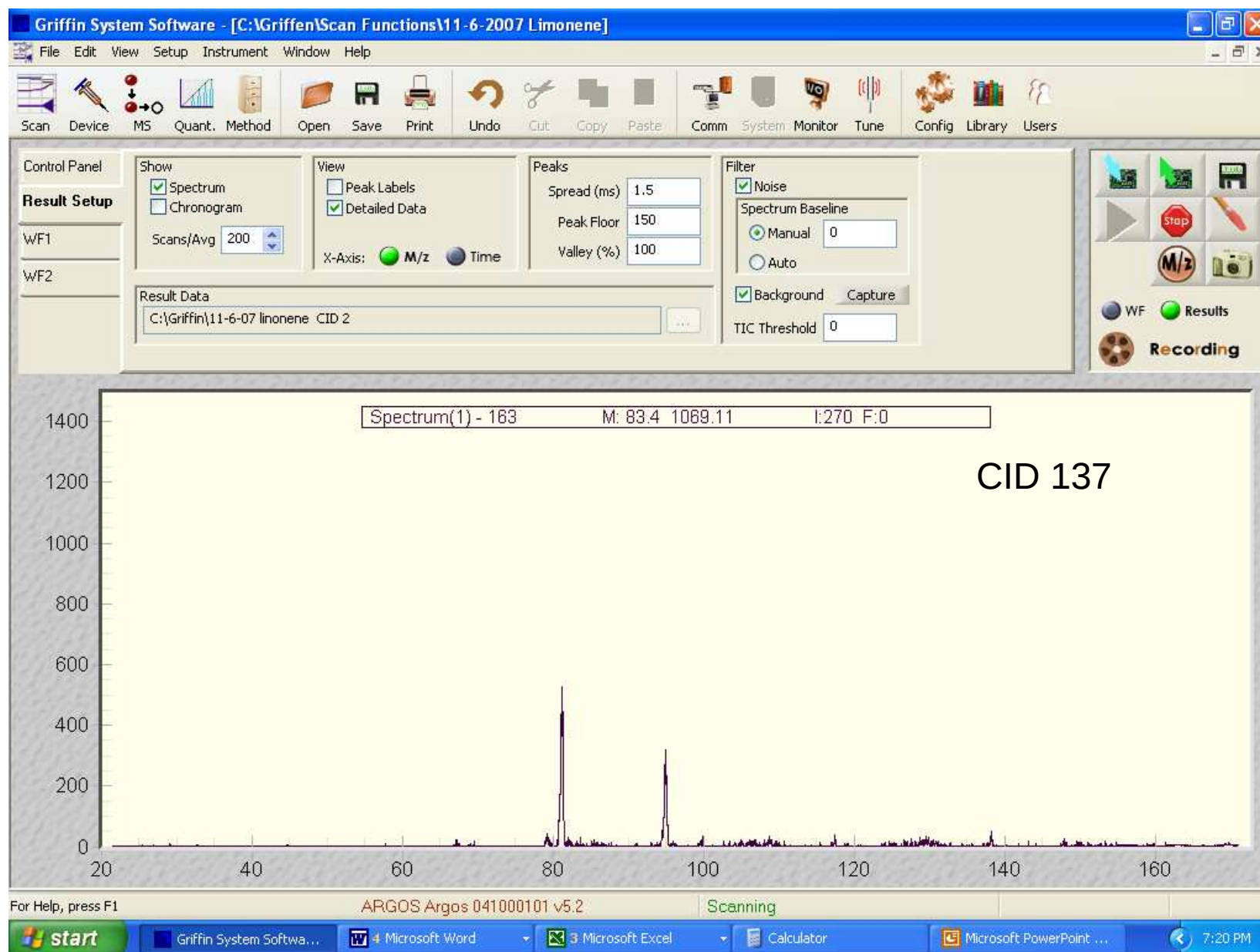


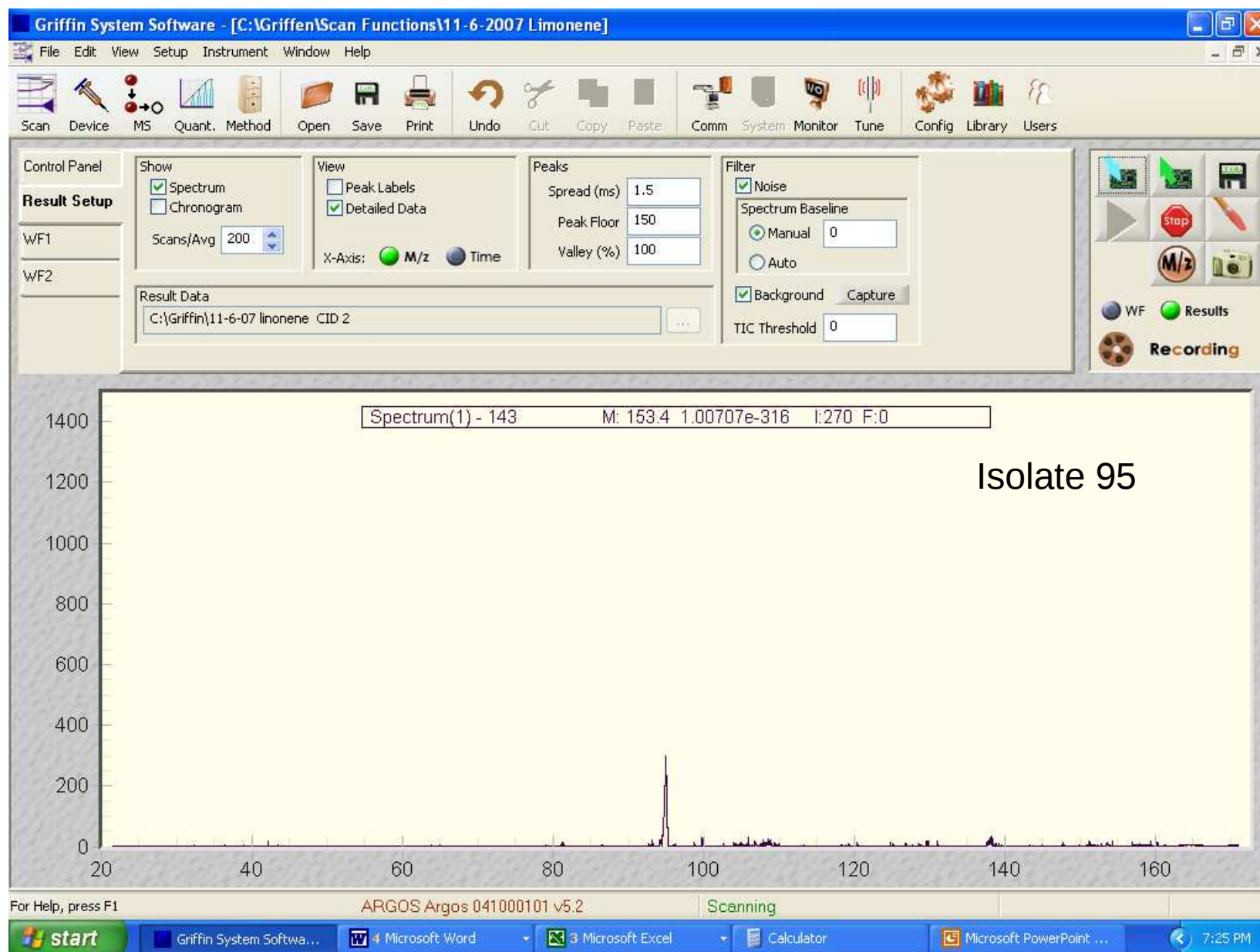
Analysed Compounds:

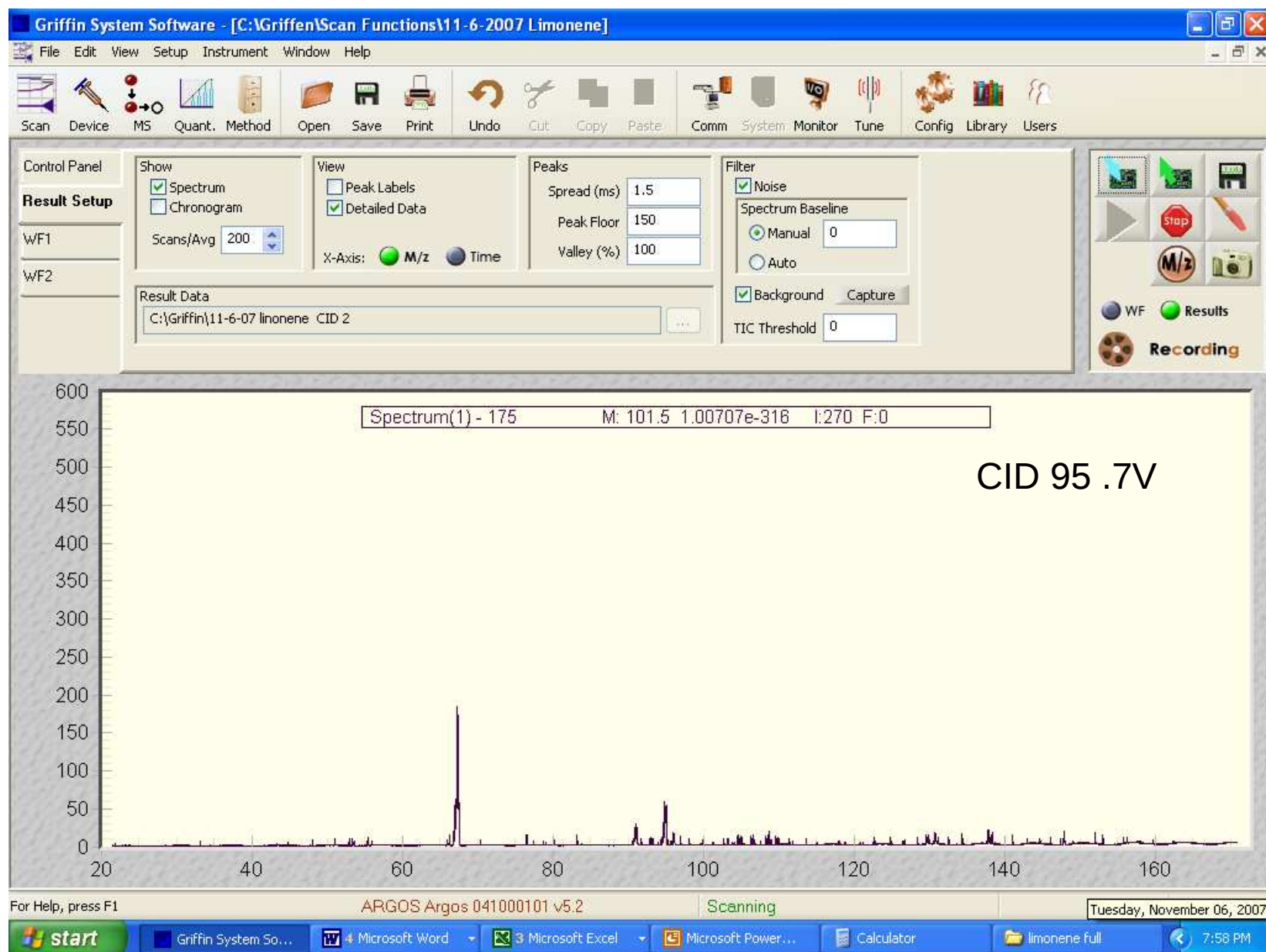
Monoterpenes	Sesquiterpenes
 cis-ocimene  myrcene  R-(+)-limonene  camphene  (+)-3-Carene  (-)-β-pinene  (-)-α-pinene acyclic structure monocyclic structure bicyclic structure	 farnesene  α-humulene

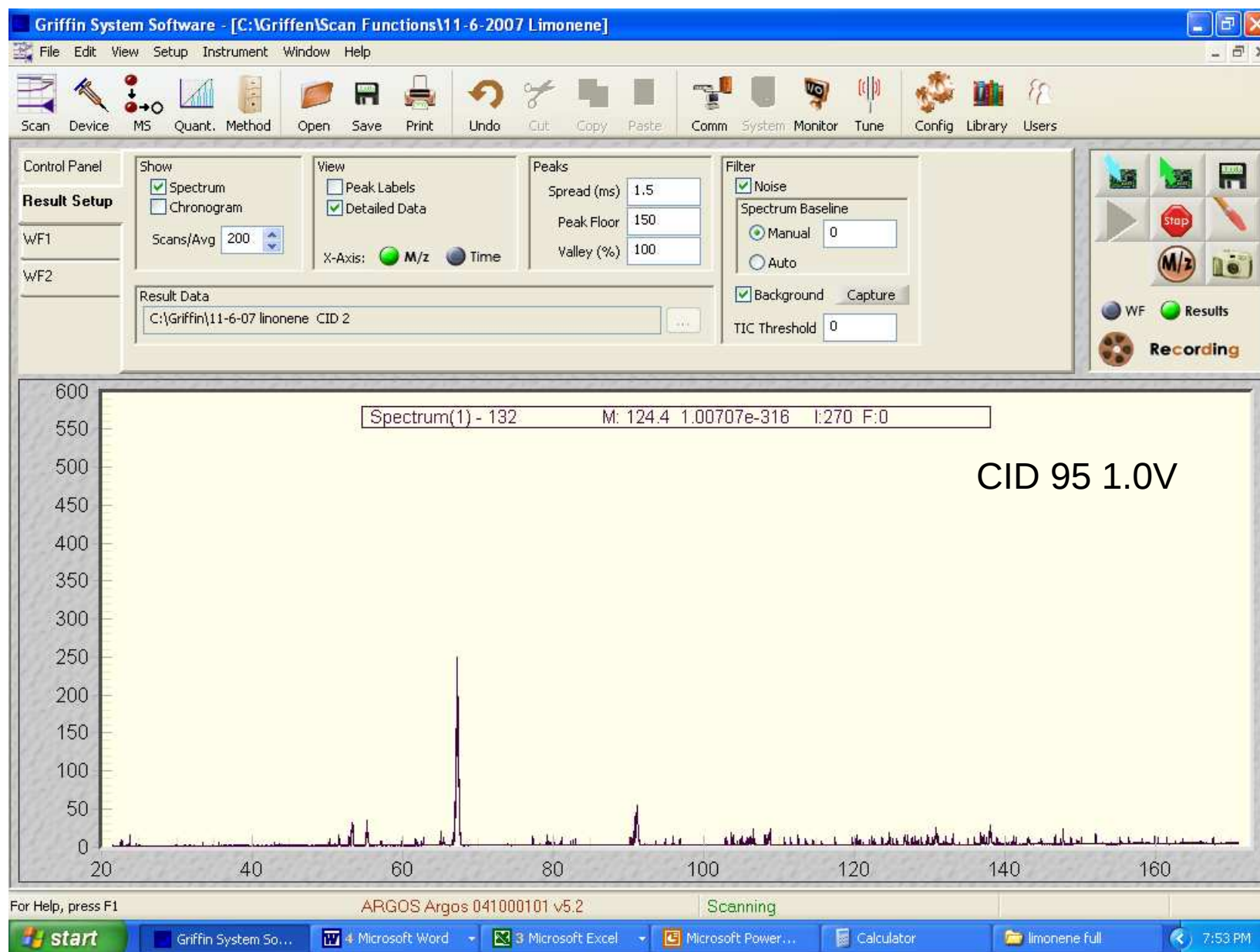


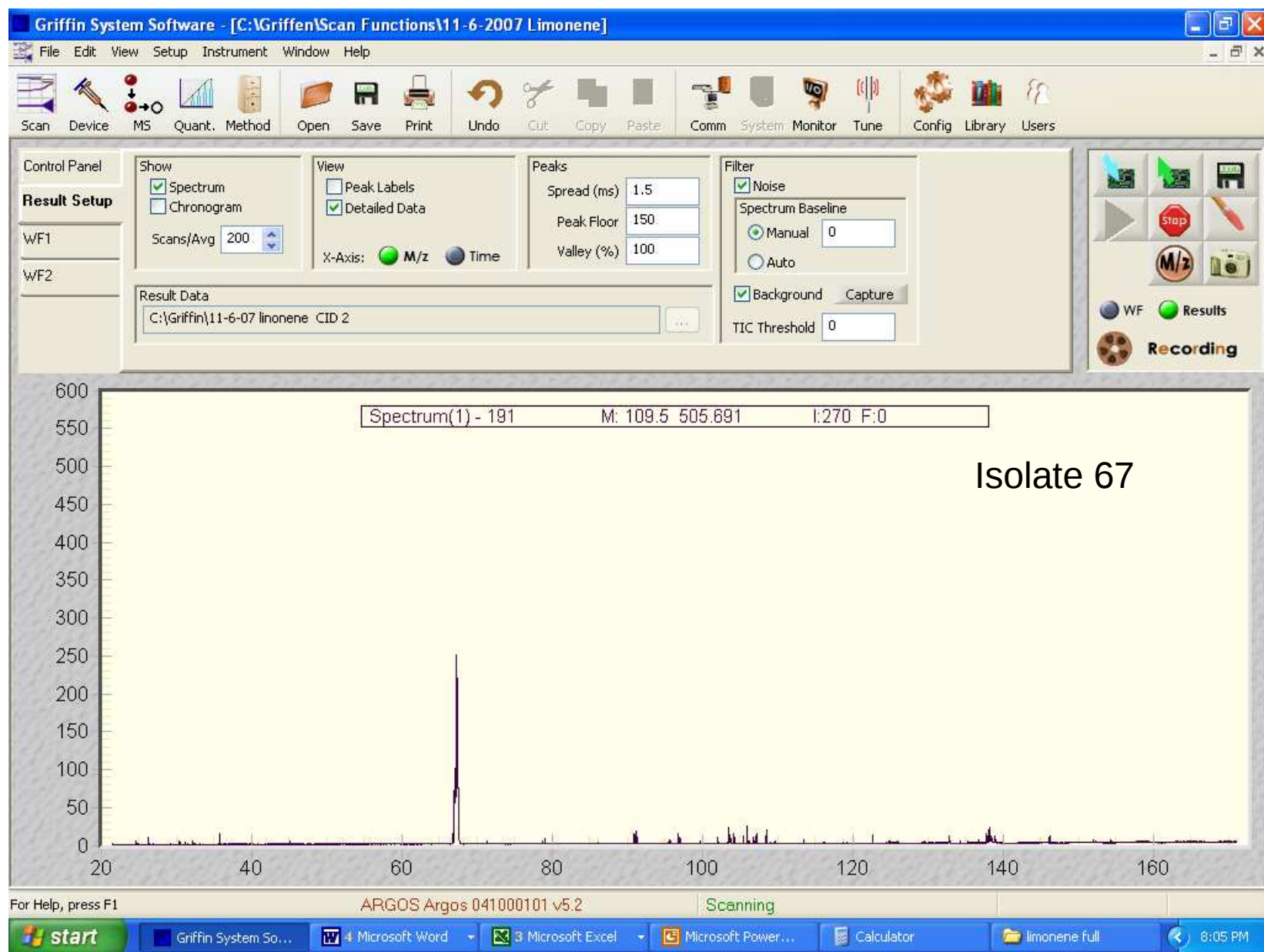


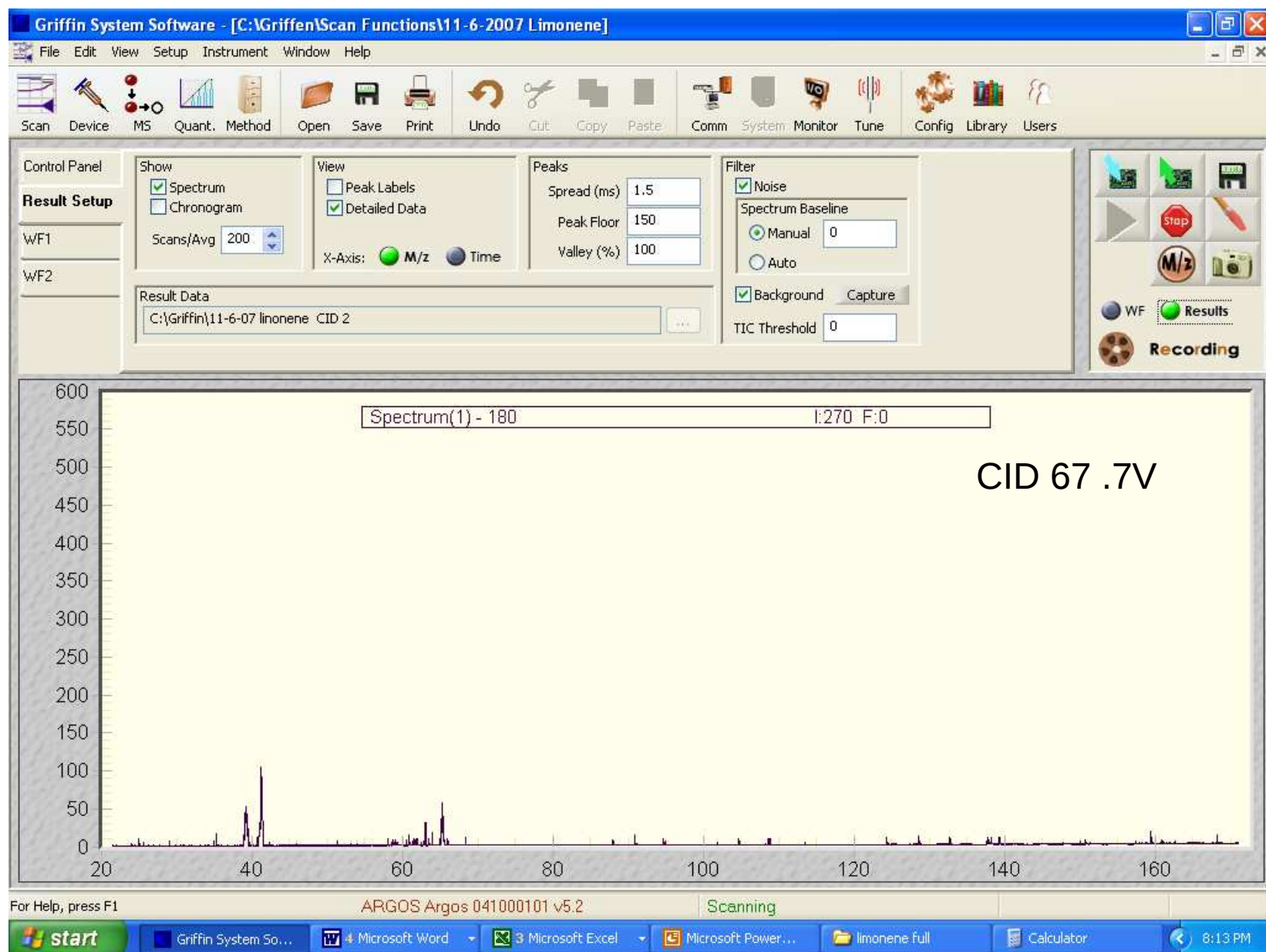


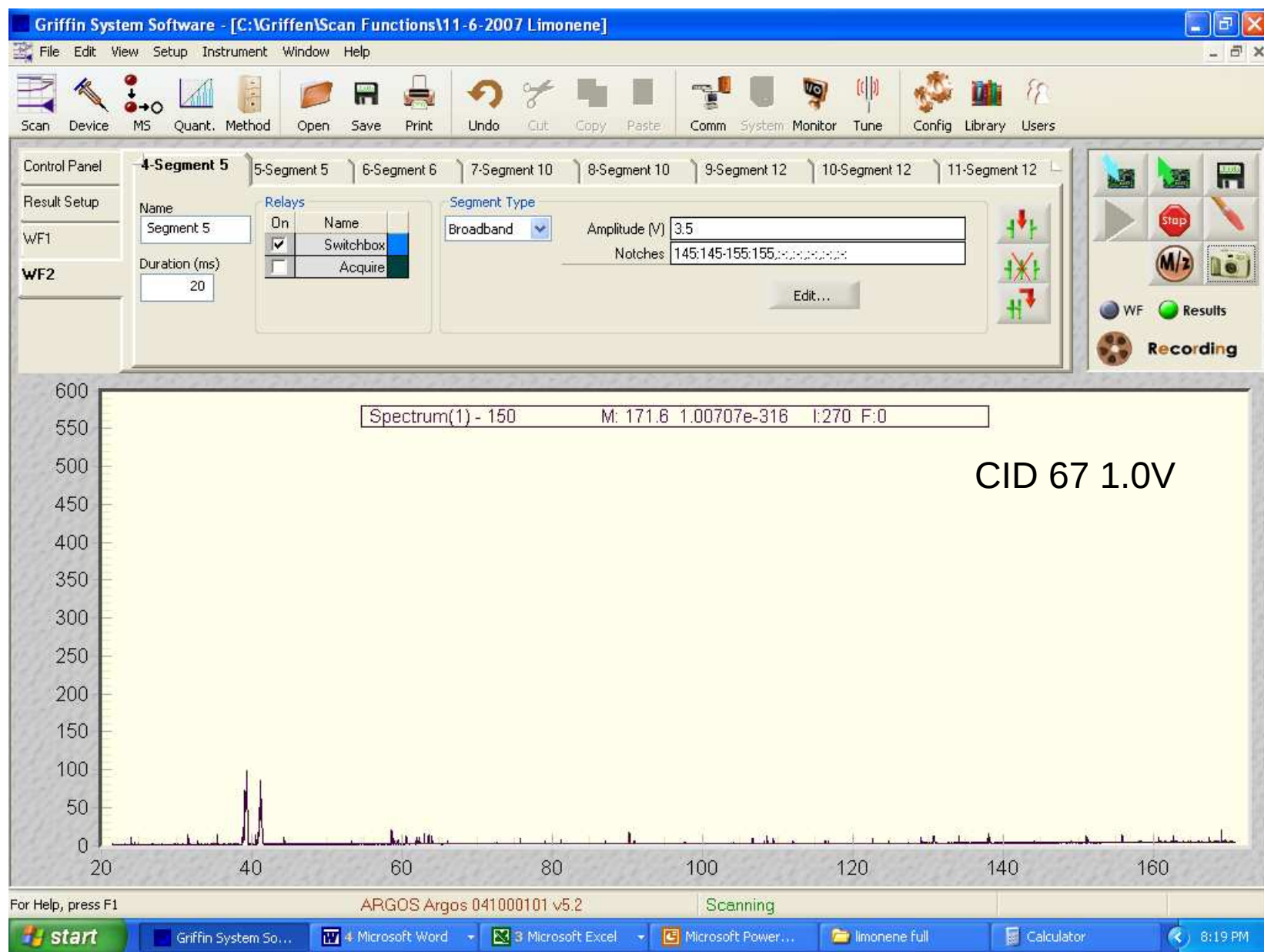












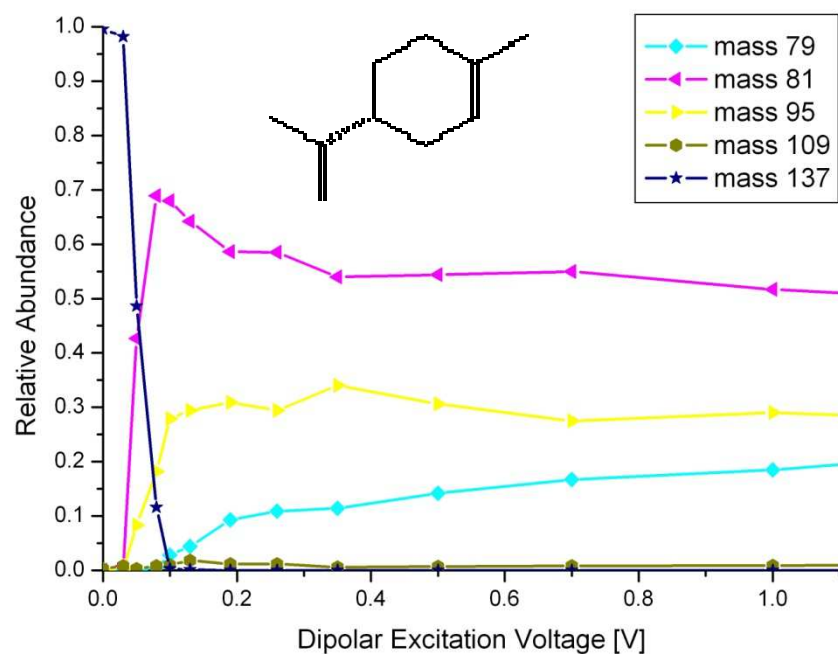


Environmental Physics & Ion-Molecule-Reactions

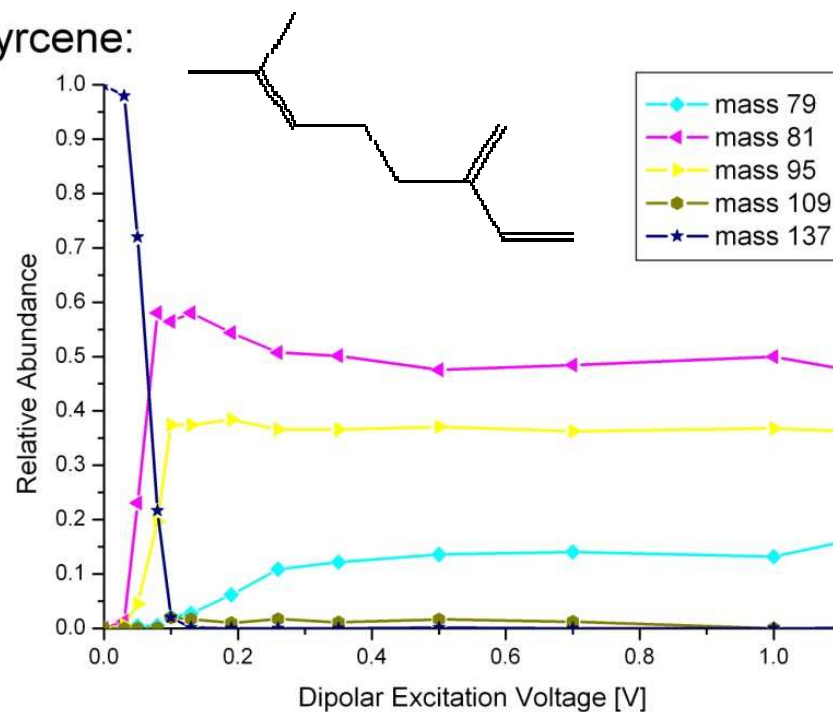


PTR-LIT MS/MS Fragmentation Patterns:

limonene:



myrcene:





Oligomer Production and Analysis

Source Conditions

Spray Voltage: 4.5 kV

Spray Flow: 3 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$

Spray Solvent: 1:1 Methanol:Water
with 10^{-5} M NaOH

Nebulization Gas: 120 psi N_2

Capillary Temp: 200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Tube Lens Voltage: 65 V

Capillary Voltage: 20 V

α : 35 $^{\circ}$

h : 1 mm

d : 2 mm

Spot Diameter: 0.8 mm

Sample Loading: 90 ng/spot

Sample Preparation

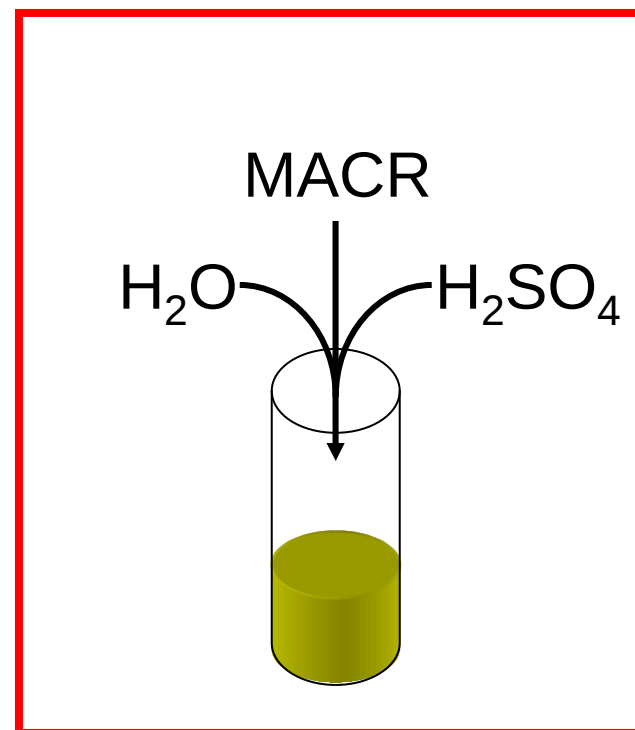
Concentrated Oligomer

100 μL methacrolein

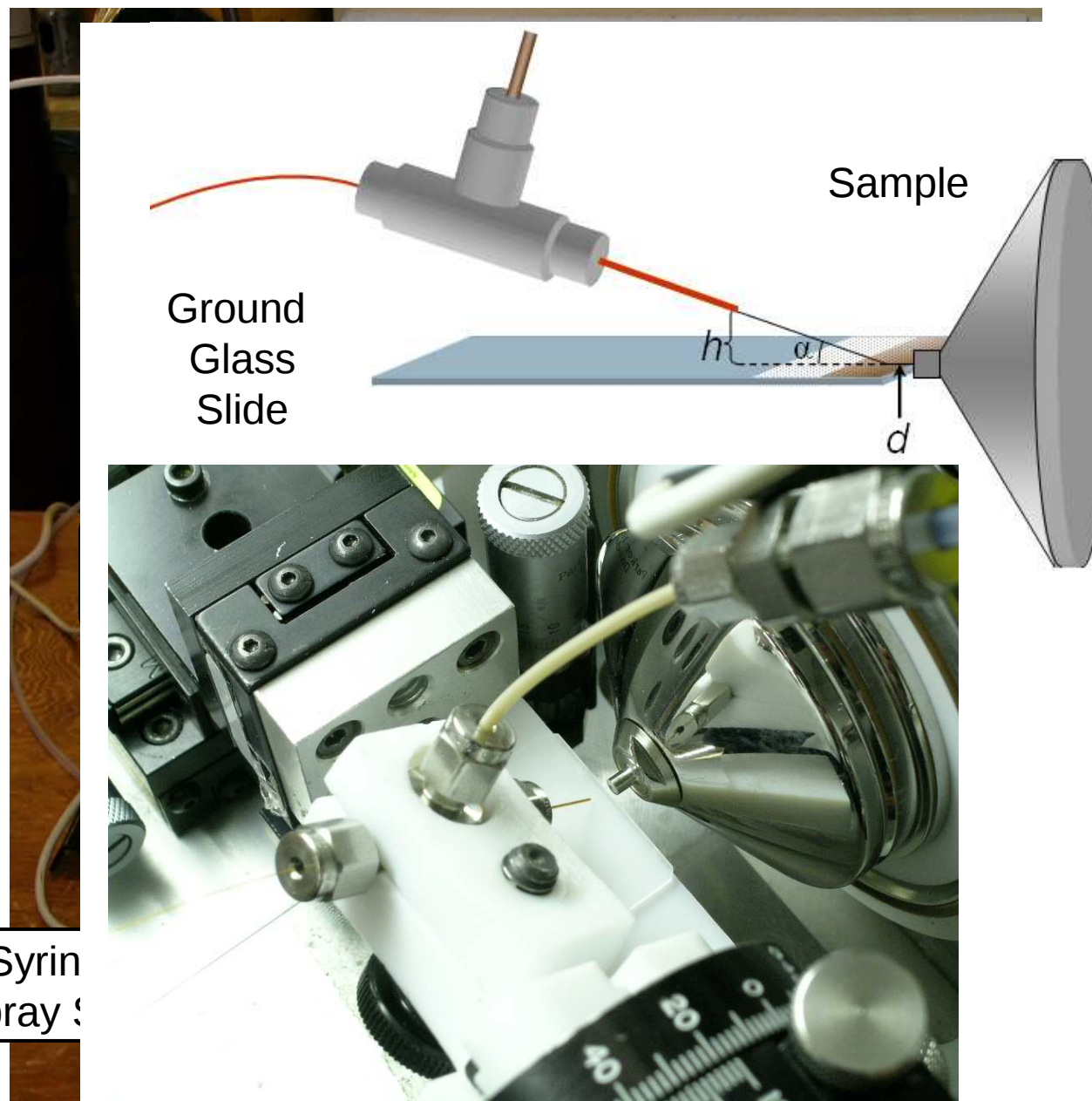
100 μL H_2SO_4

80 μL water

Diluted with acetonitrile

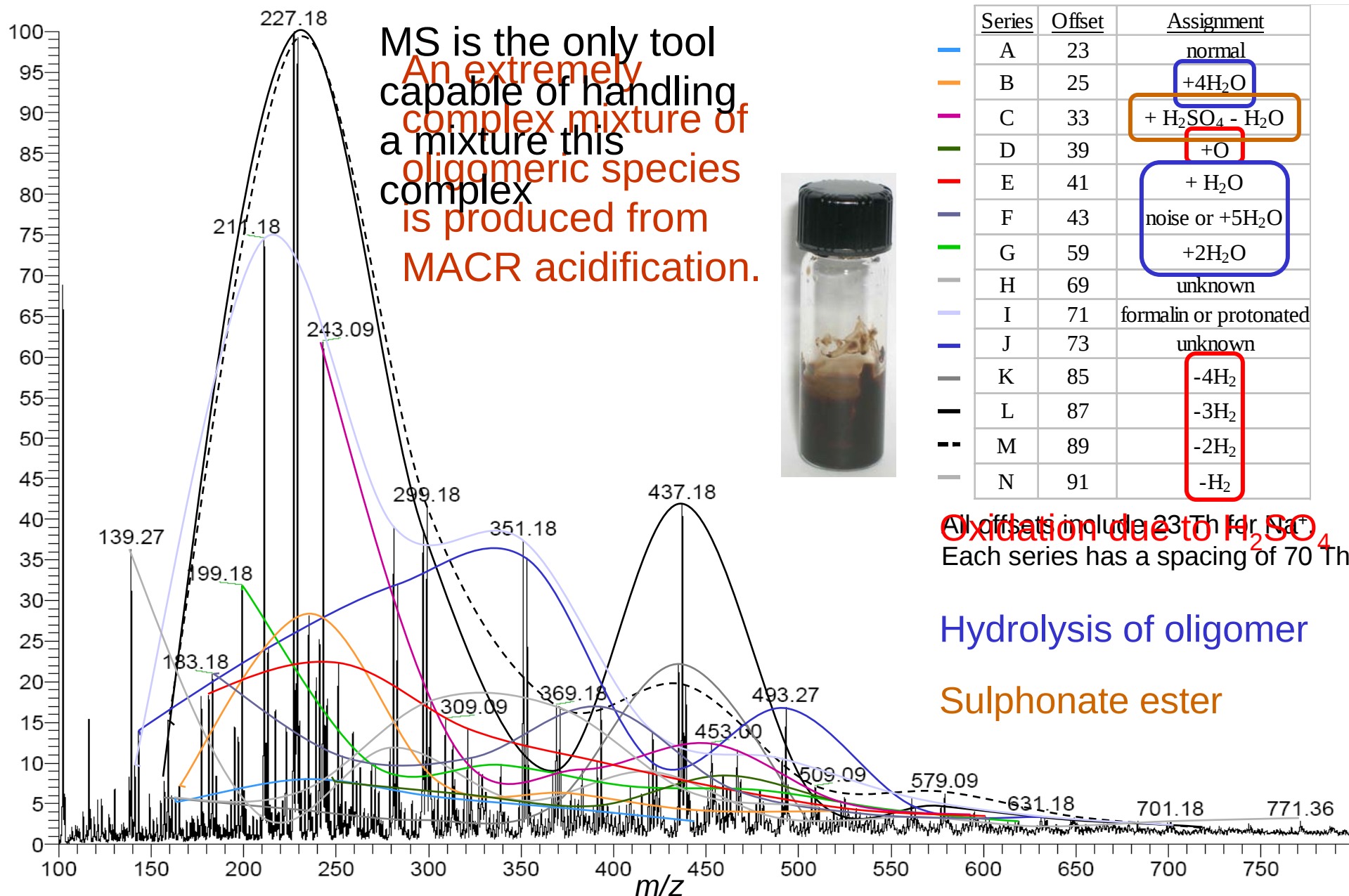


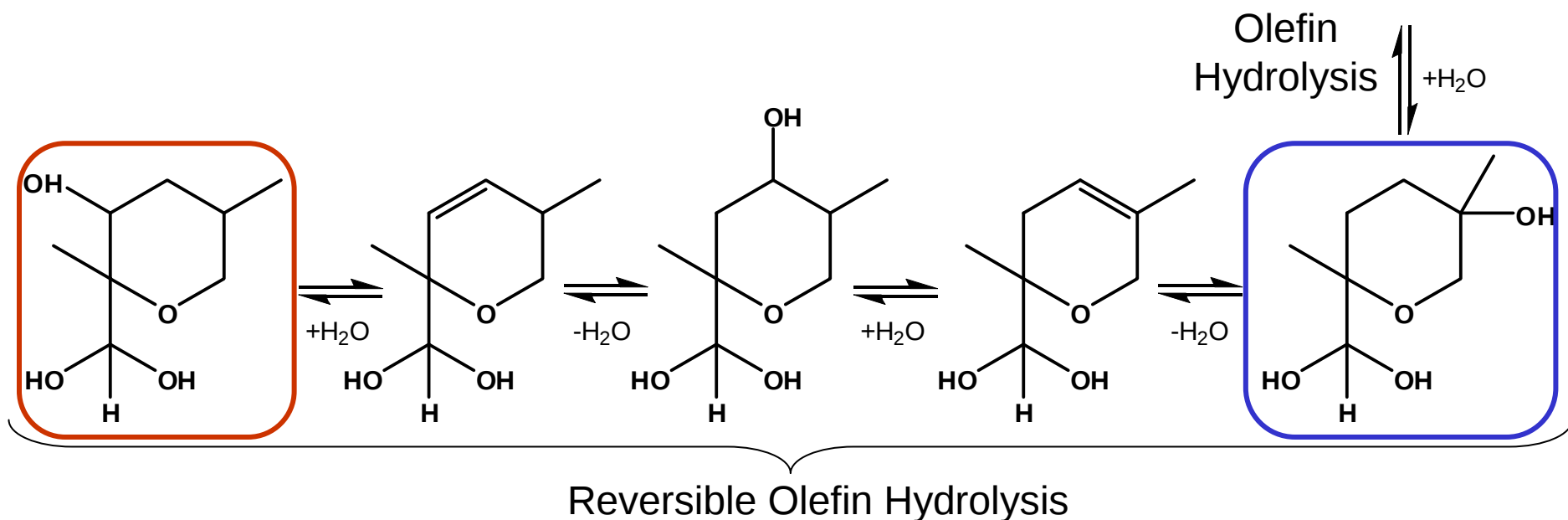
DESI Mass Spectrometry



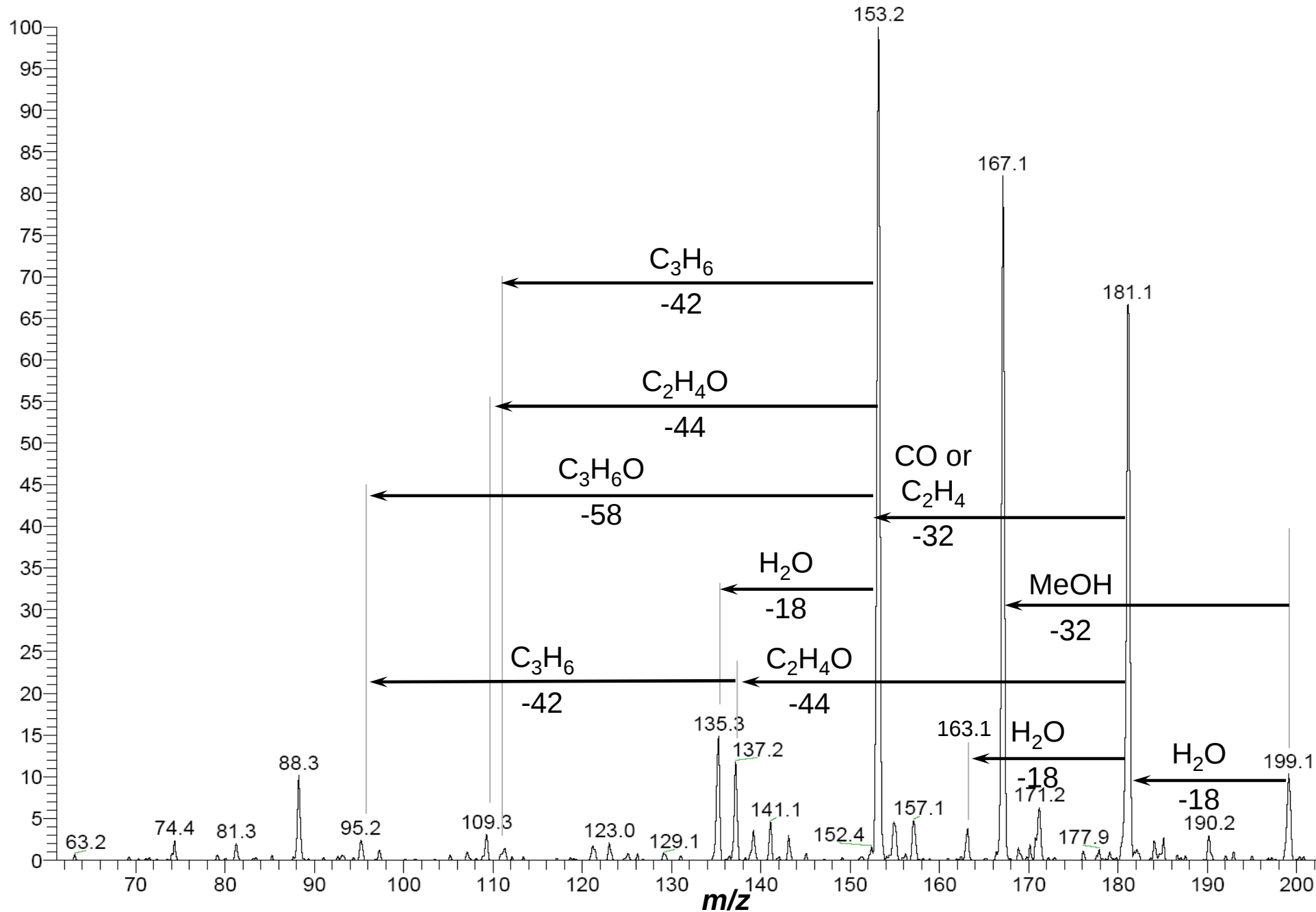
Takáts, Z., et al., *Science*, **2004**, 306, 471-473. Cooks, R.G., et al., *Science*, **2006**, 311, 1566-1570.

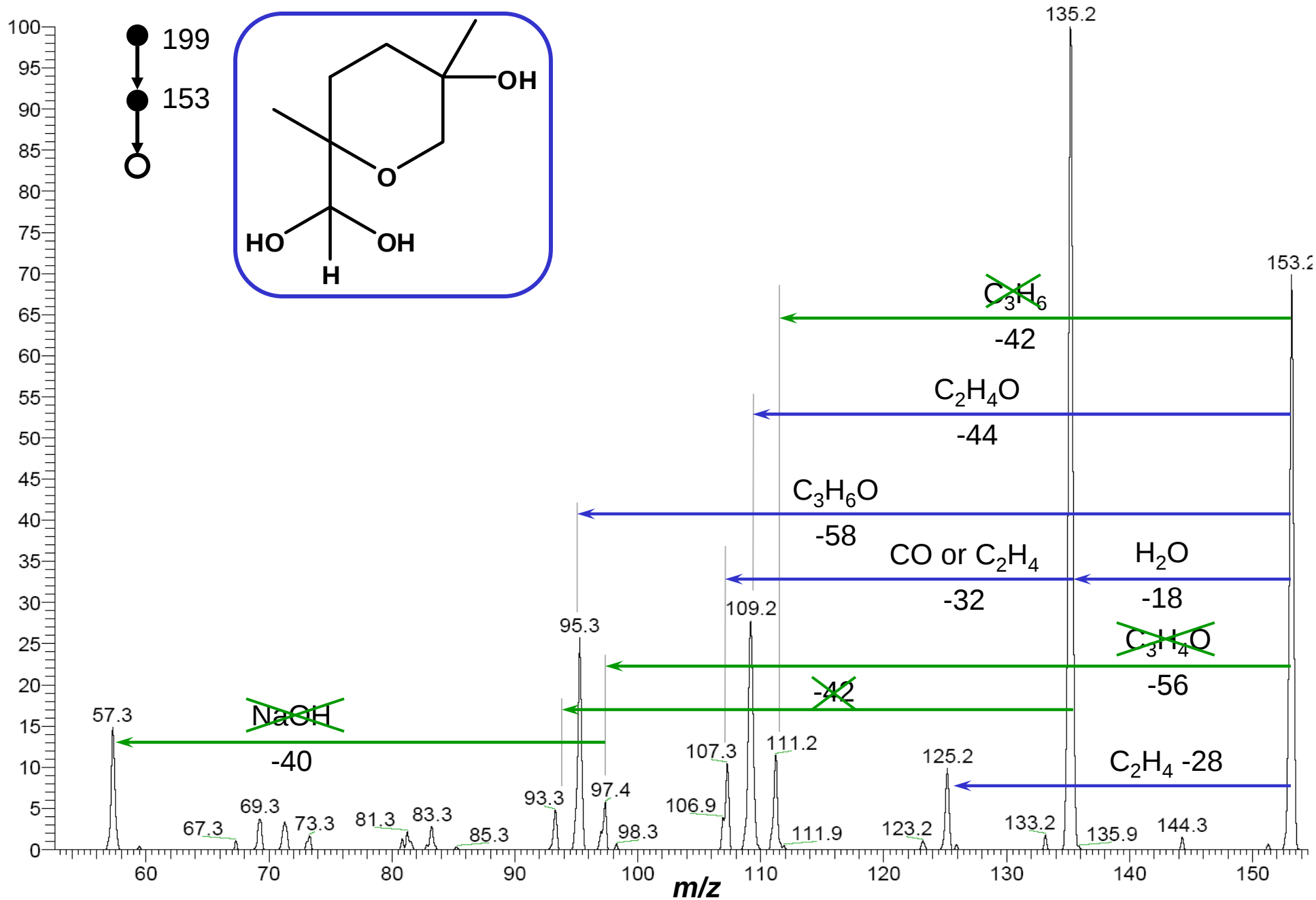
MACR Oligomer from H_2SO_4 Catalysis

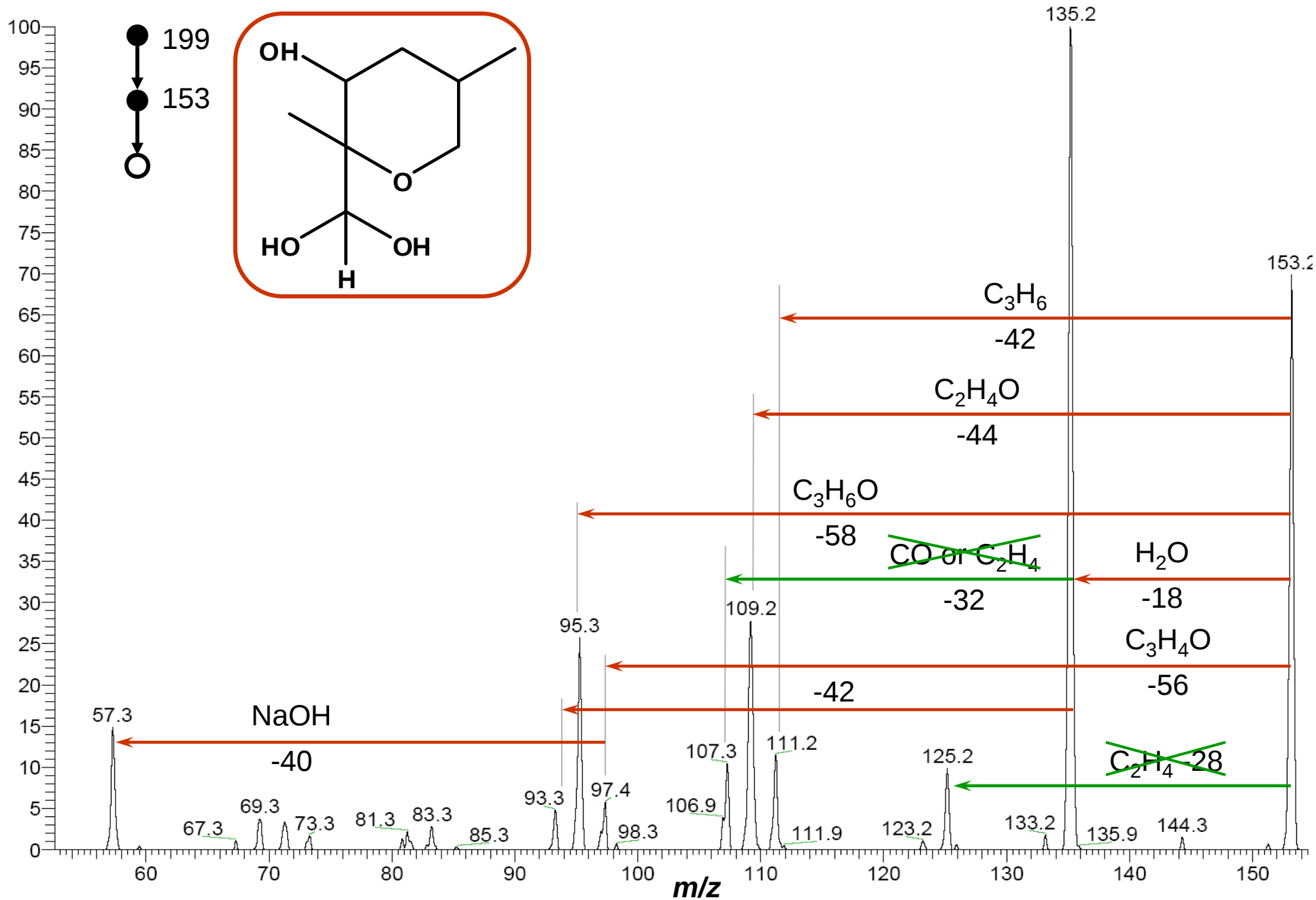




- Diels-Alder has been observed in MACR oligomer, but not in SOA oligomer
- At least two structures cover the range of fragments for m/z 199

DESI-MS² of m/z 199: $[\text{MACR}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]\text{Na}^+$ 

DESI-MS³ of m/z 199: $[\text{MACR}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]\text{Na}^+$ 

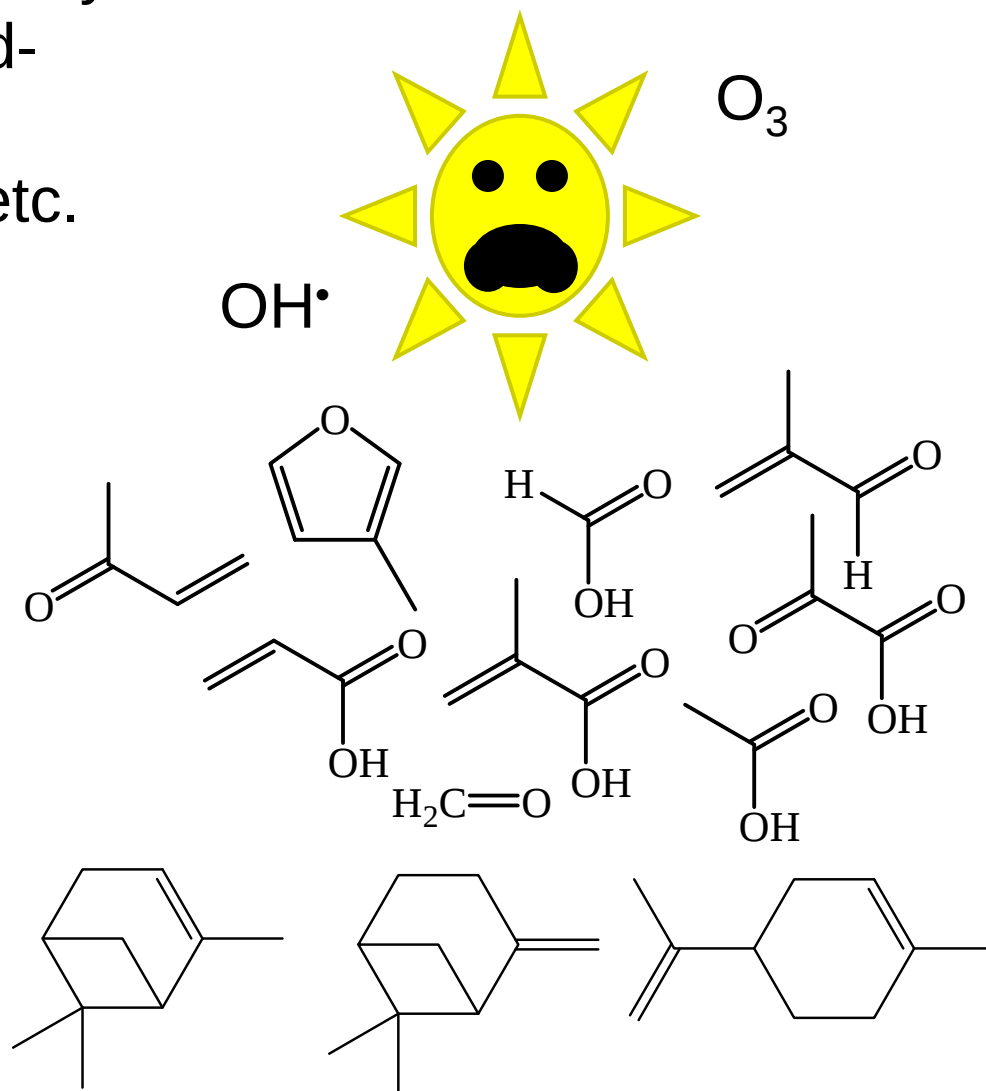
DESI-MS³ of m/z 199: [MACR₂ + 2H₂O]Na⁺

A simplified case, addressing only one monomer undergoing acid-catalyzed reactions without light, heat, radical chemistry, etc.



Can we really do this on a real system???

...but in the real world...





Airborne Laboratory for Atmospheric Research (ALAR)

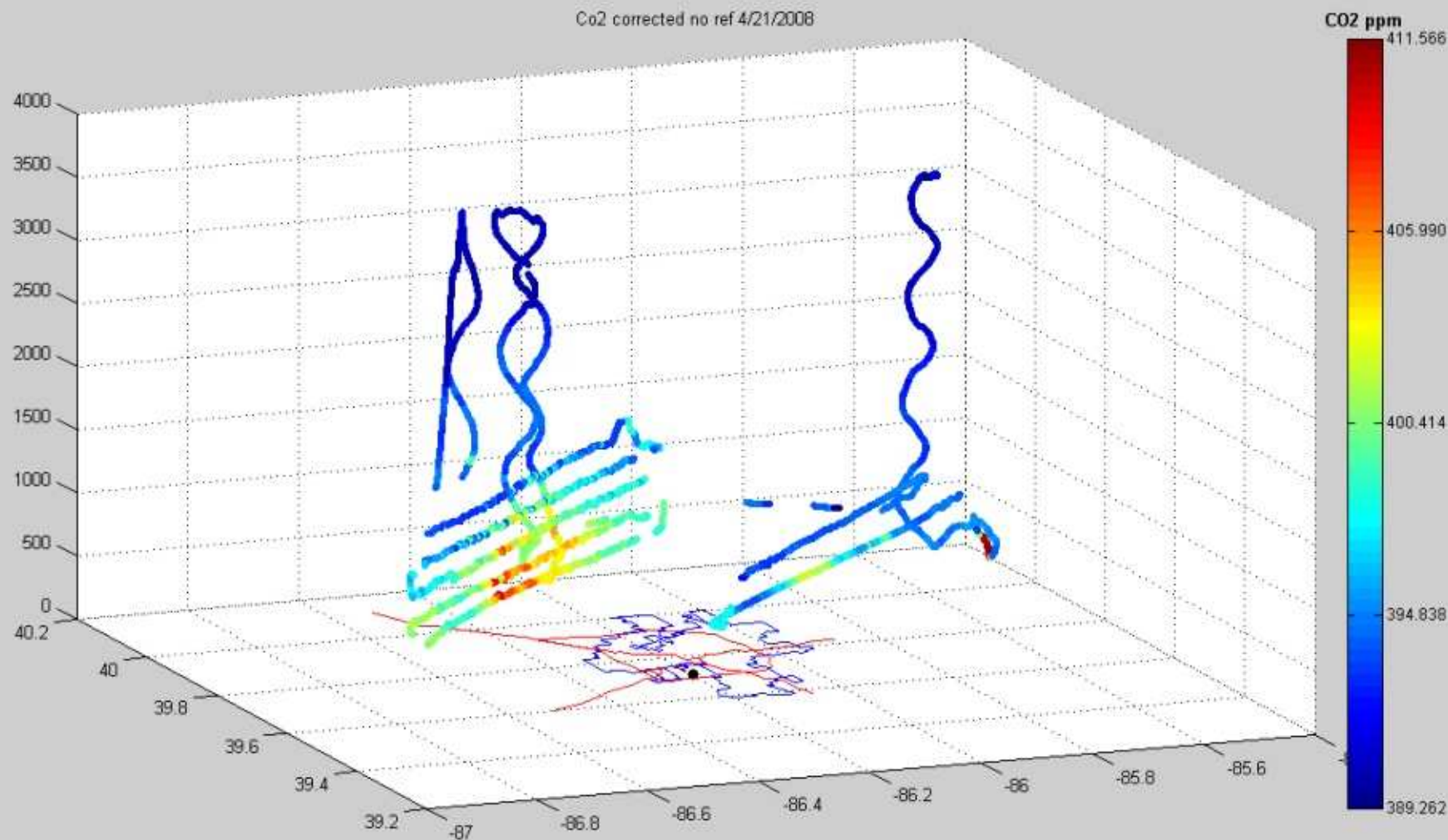


<http://www.purdue.edu/climate>



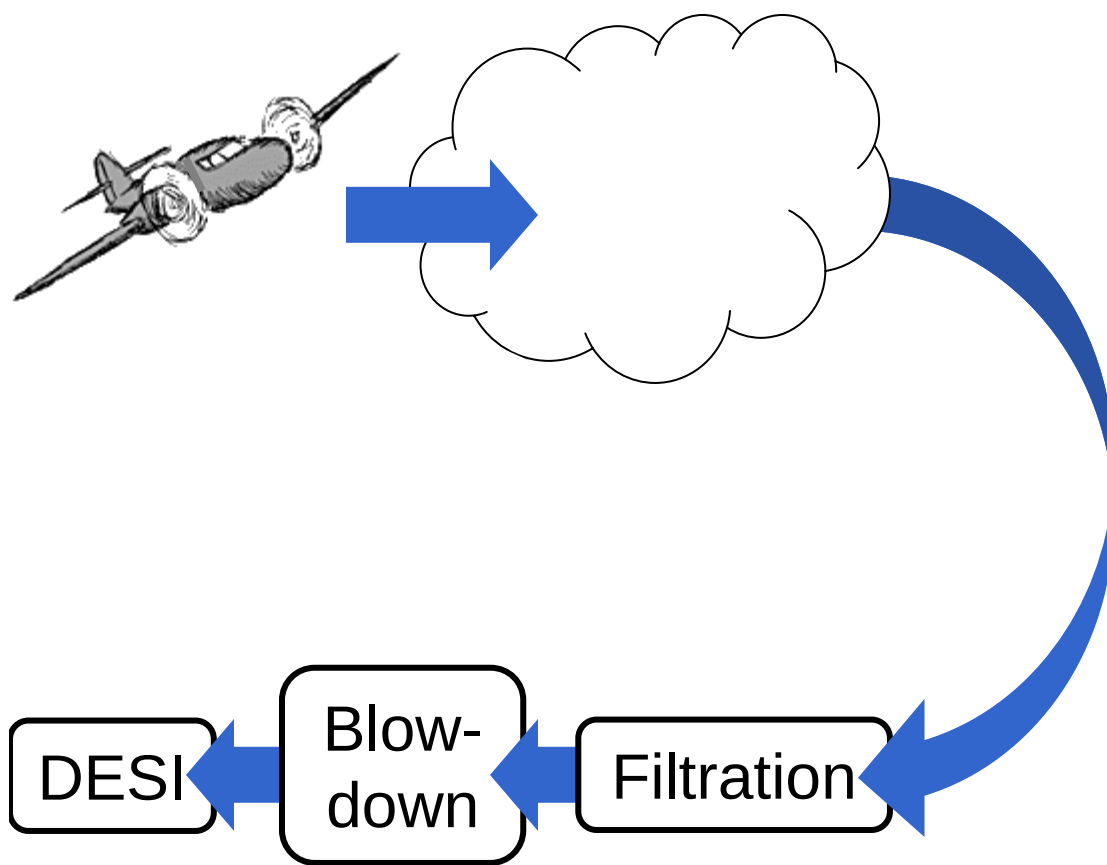
ALAR emission flux experiments

Co2 corrected no ref 4/21/2008

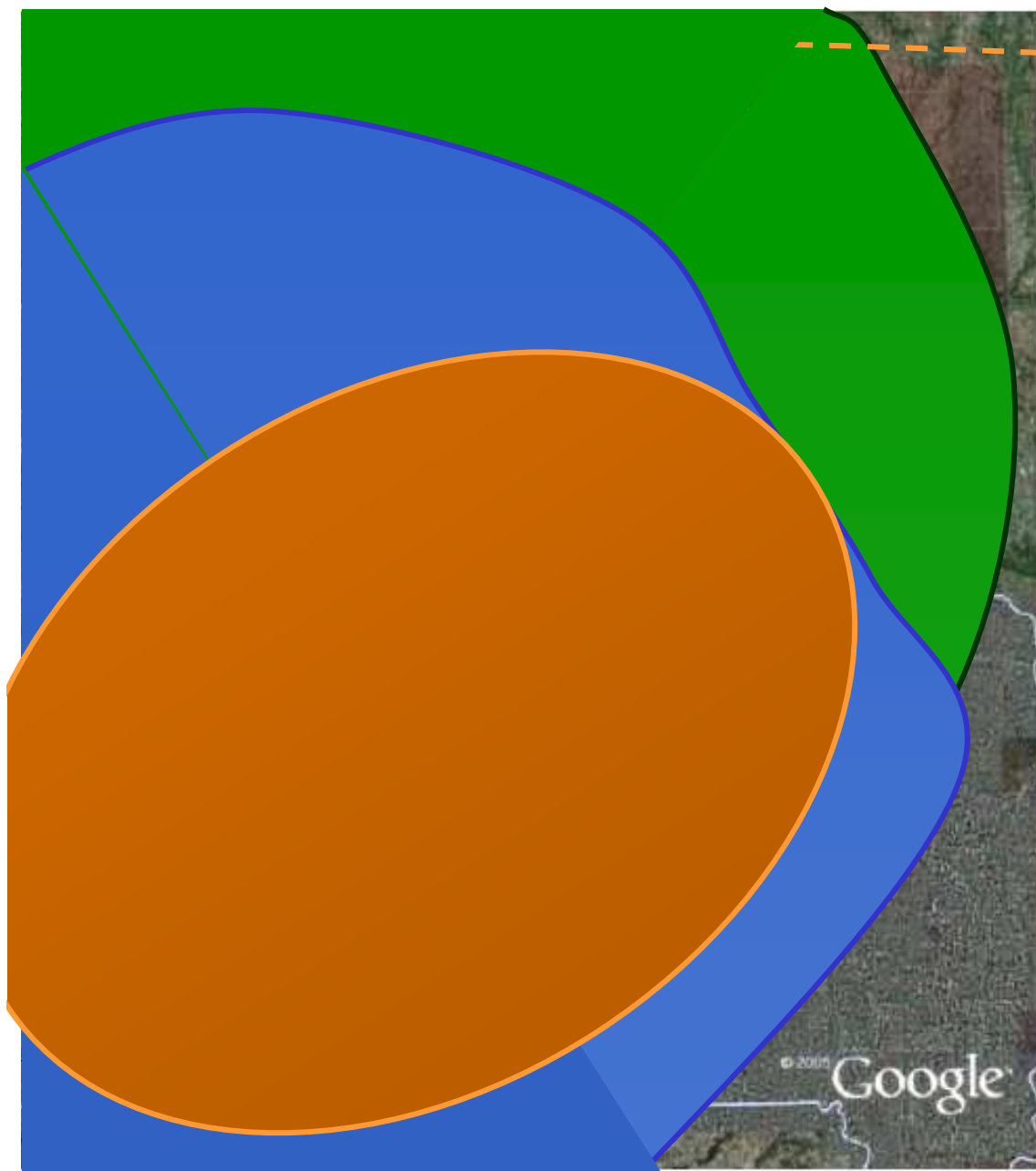


Cloud Water Analysis

Sampling cloud water using our Airborne Laboratory for Atmospheric Research (ALAR)



Cloud Water Collection Site: Central Missouri



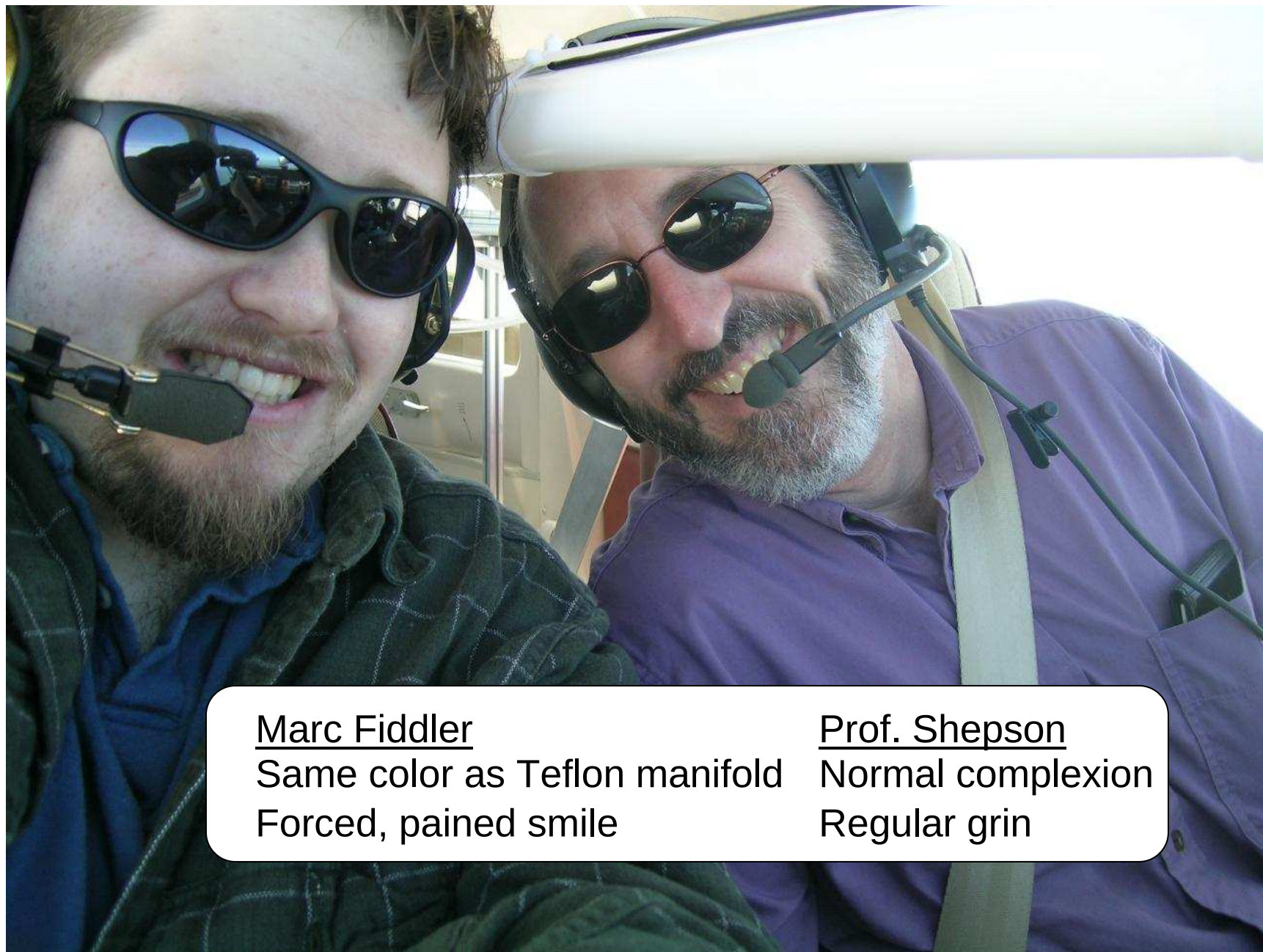
BEIS-estimated isoprene emissions

MEGAN, elevated isoprene

GOME CH_2O

Winds came from the NW this day.

The Thrill of Flight



Marc Fiddler

Same color as Teflon manifold
Forced, pained smile

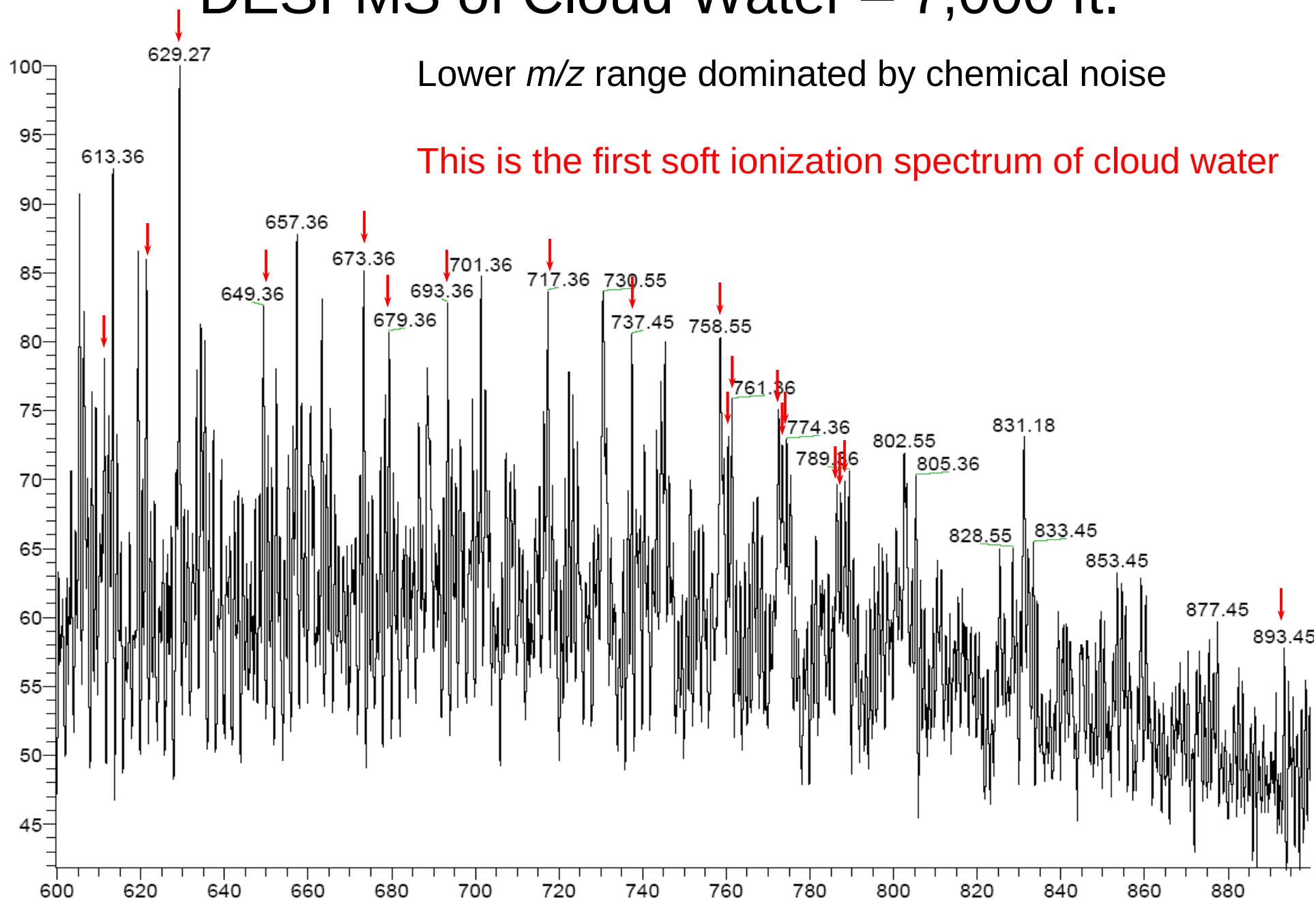
Prof. Shepson

Normal complexion
Regular grin

DESI-MS of Cloud Water – 7,000 ft.

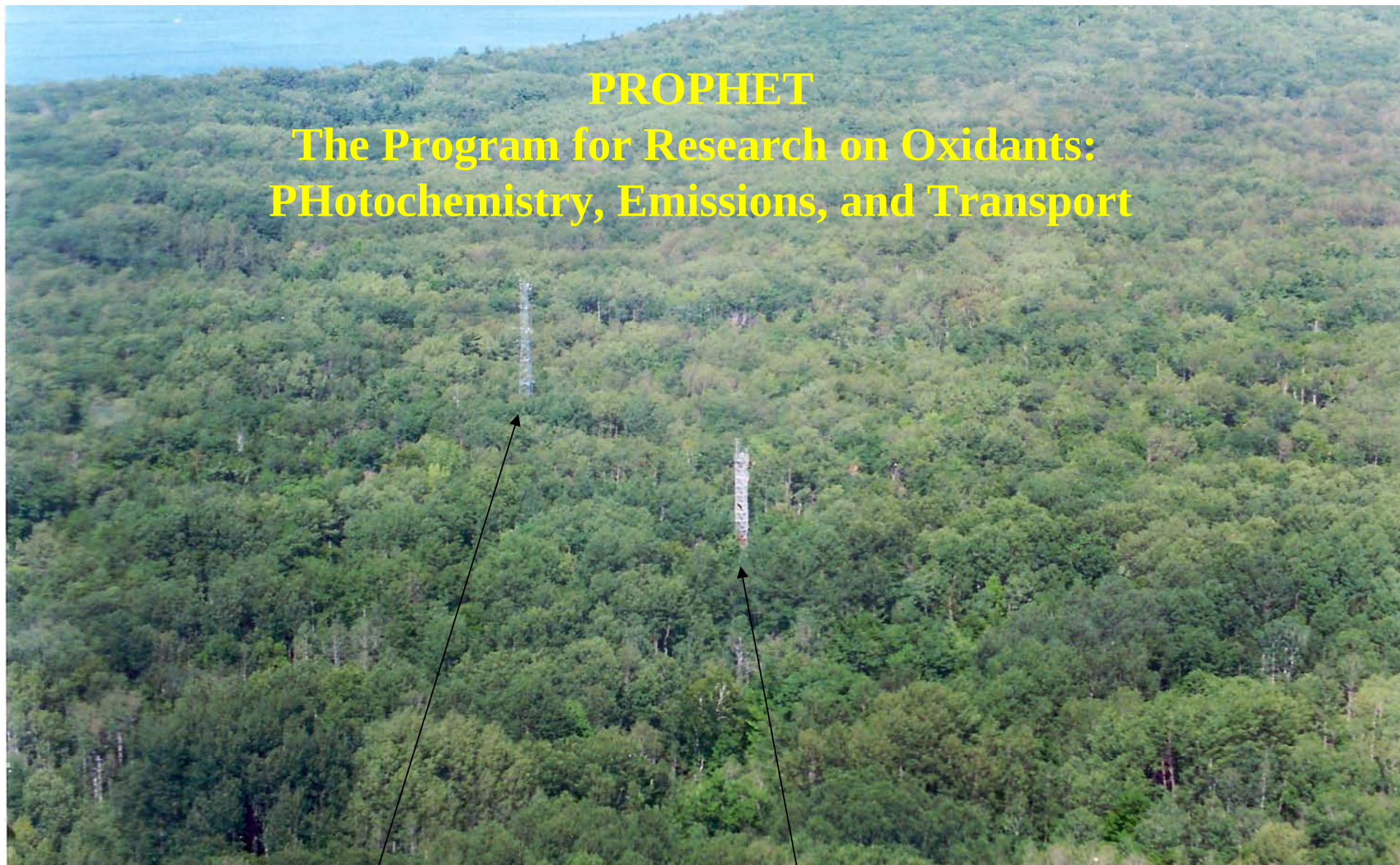
Lower m/z range dominated by chemical noise

This is the first soft ionization spectrum of cloud water



PROPHET

The Program for Research on Oxidants:
PHotochemistry, Emissions, and Transport



Ameriflux Tower

PROPHET Tower



Background

Carbon cycling in forests of the future

- Across the upper Midwest, aspen and birch in the canopy are dying and being replaced by pine, oak, and maple.
- This is prompting a major successional transition, altering microclimate and increasing species and structural complexity of the forest canopy.
- These changes will have a profound effect on the region's carbon cycle.



Experimental treatment

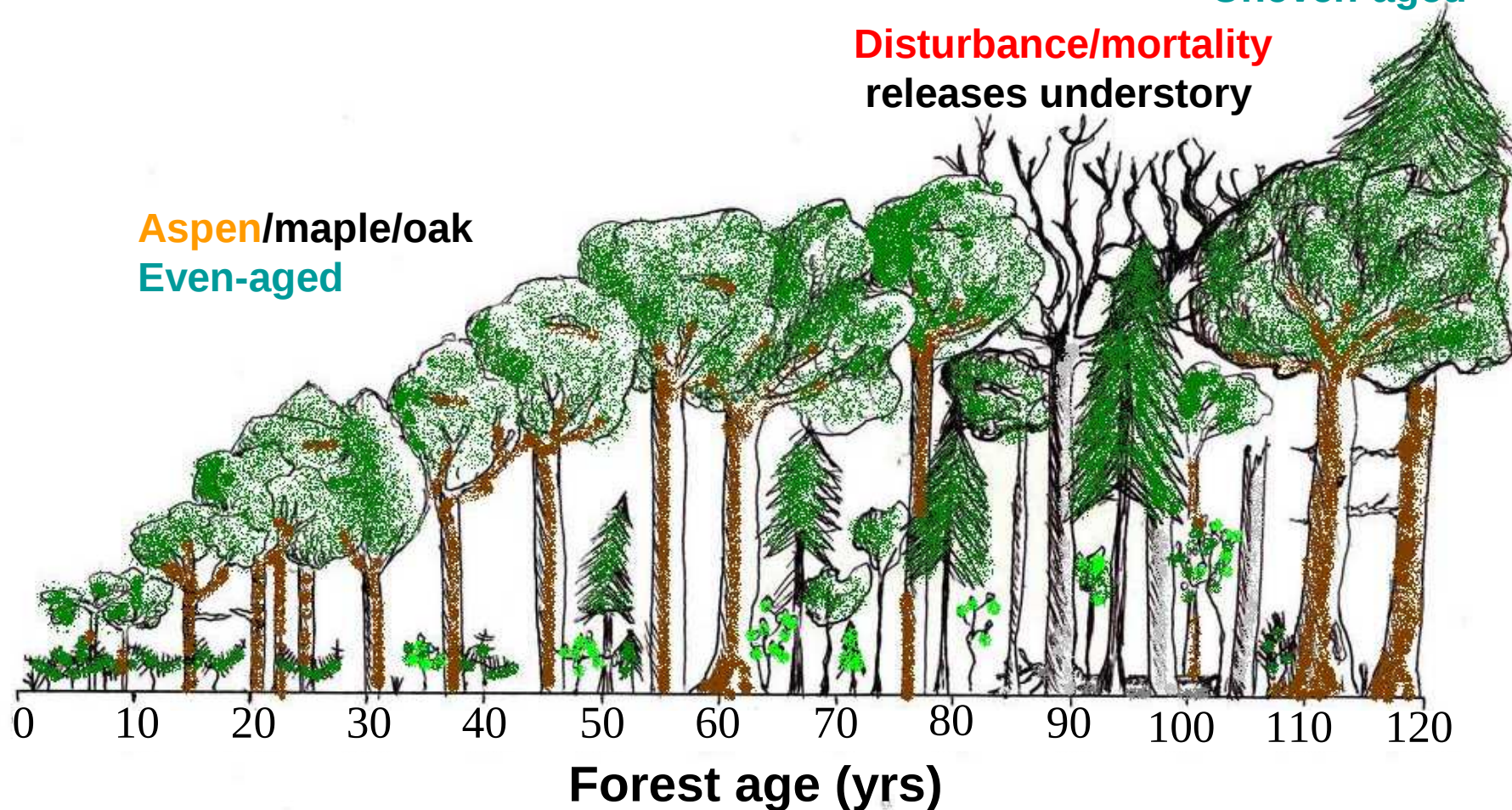
Accelerated succession
via experimental disturbance

Insects
Pathogens
Natural senescence

Pine/maple/oak
Uneven-aged

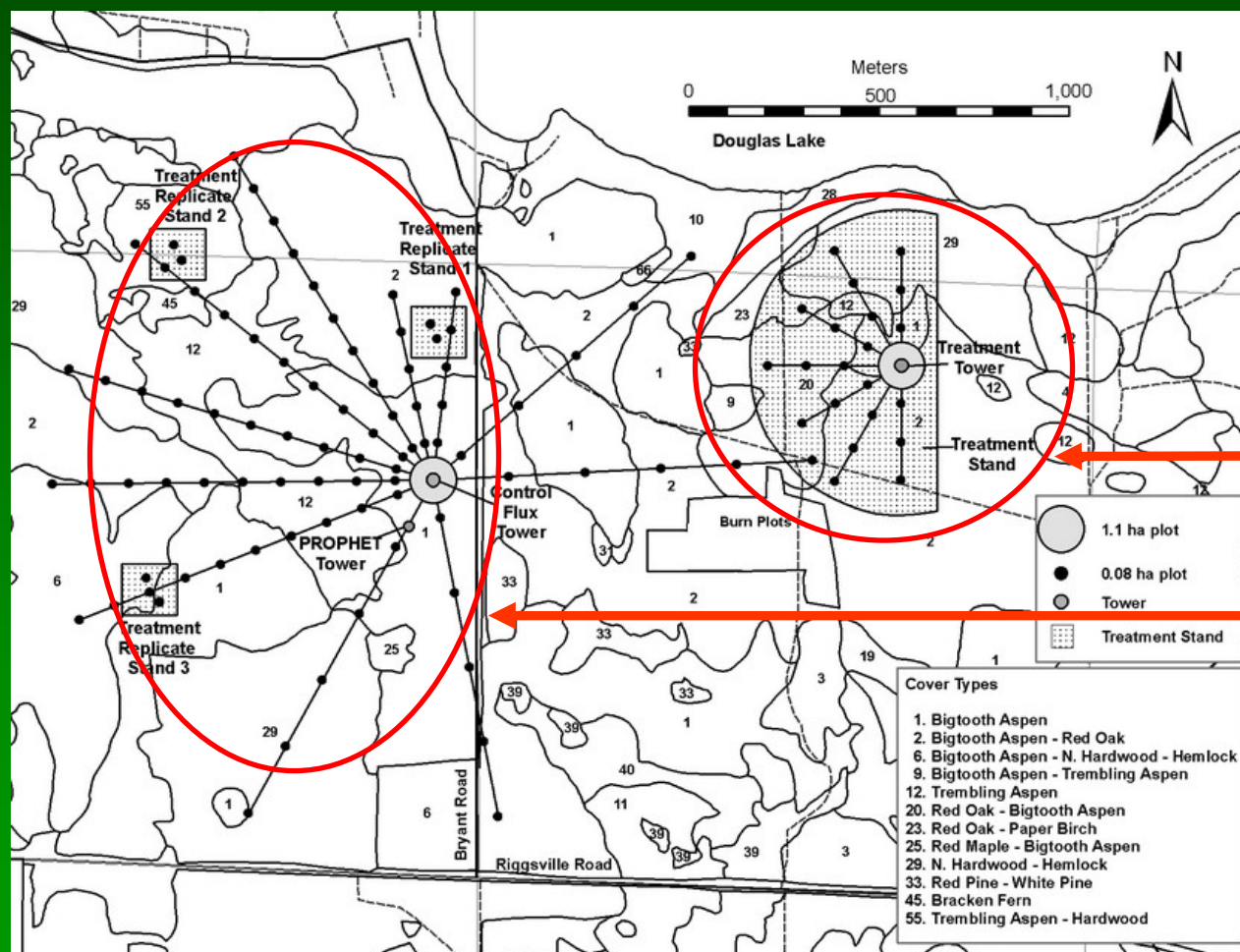
Disturbance/mortality
releases understory

Aspen/maple/oak
Even-aged



Experimental design

A large-scale forest succession experiment



➤ In 2008, accelerated succession will be initiated by killing canopy aspen and birch, or ~40 % of the leaf area.

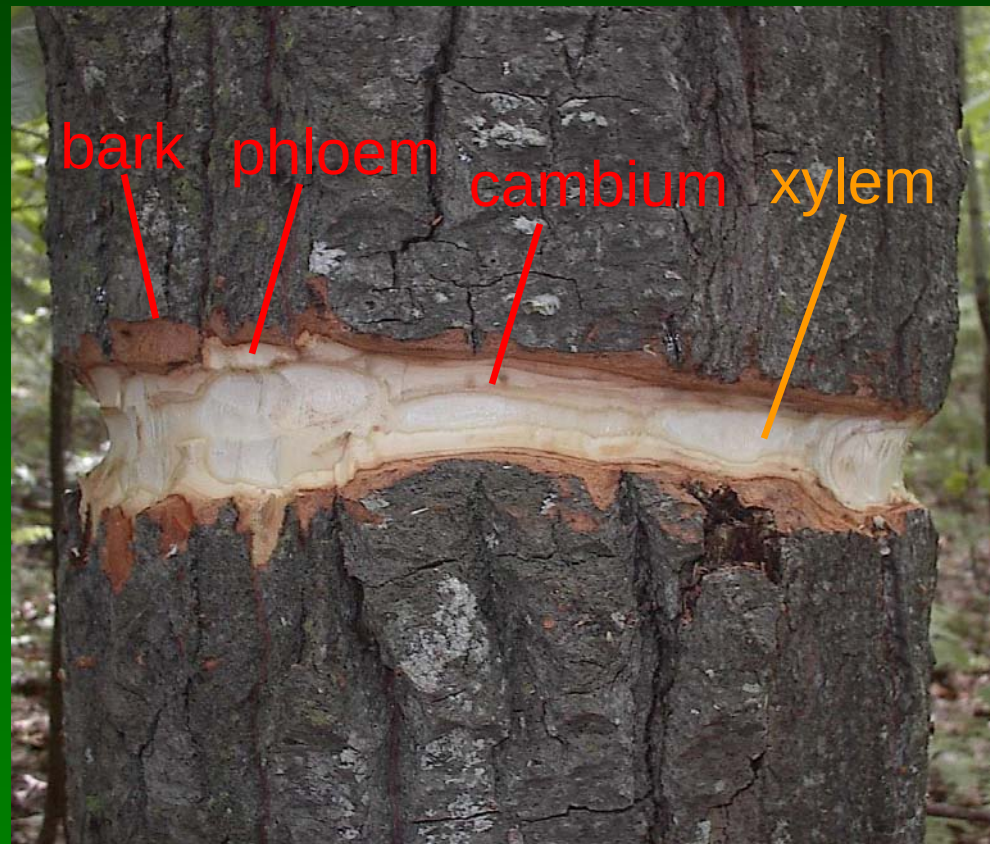
➤ One 33 ha stand

➤ Three 2 ha replicate stands

Girdling procedure



Waist girdler



Phloem girdling



Methods

VOC Measurement

- PTR-LIT
- Fast Isoprene Sensor
- PTR-MS at FASET Tower

Aerosol Measurement

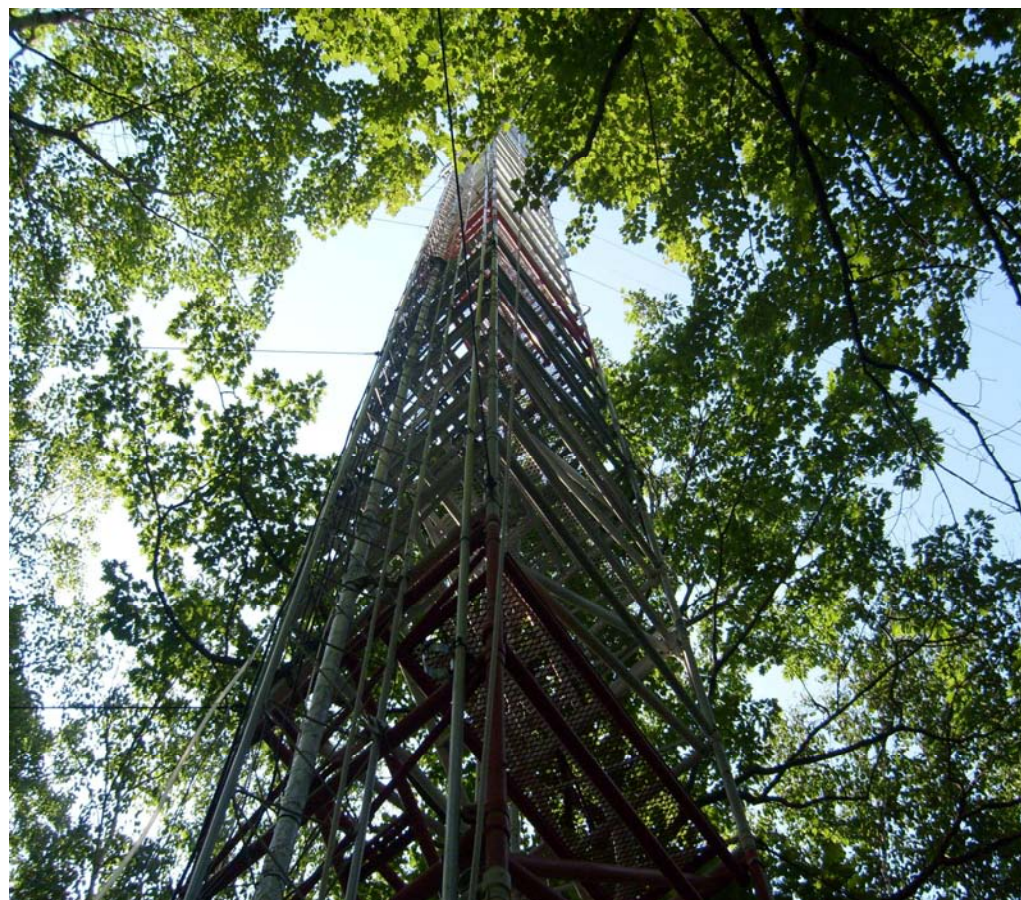
- Aerosol Counter
- SPMS (Aerosol Sizer)

Meteorological Data

- Temp, RH
- PAR, Diffuse Radiation
- Sonic Anemometer

Proxy for Net Primary Productivity

- CO₂ flux from Ameriflux tower



Thank you!

Input?