Increased Gulf Aerosol Formation due to Oil

Research aircraft performing measurements to characterize aerosol plume

Abundant VOC's increase aerosol formation

Aerosols usually formed as Organic Aerosol or Secondary Organic Aerosol Sea spray constitutes most OA, but SOA was shown greatly spiked aerosol particle sizes are usually consistent, not in plume Aerosols studied without combustion product interference Dynamics of plume monitored in time position and composition

Composition of oil spill reflected in aerosol.

Several water soluble species do not make it to atmosphere Different volatilities have different formation dynamics for SOA's Compounds in oil were classified by volatility (ug/m^3) Carbon chain length approximates Aerosols formed more efficiently from less volatile compounds compounds present between 10-100 hours after spill More volatile compounds don't recondense as easily Less volatile compounds don't make it into the atm as easily (SVOC) Intermediate is prime aerosol formation (IVOC)

> The IVOC's were shown to contribute the most to SOA formation approximately C9-C14 hydrocarbons

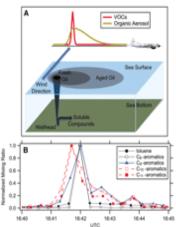
OA plume moving north west causing restricted visibility

More complicated interactions anticipated due to increased aerosol surfaces chemical interactions Reactions with radicals, frequently triggered through photoloysis dispersal, rain out

References

1. de Gouw, J.A., Middlebrook, A.M., et al. Organic Aerosol Formation Downwind from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. Science 331, 11 March 2011





Gulf Oil Spill Layers

 Oil Slick Overview KML Credit: U.S. Coast Guard
Observed Spill 5/5/2010 KML Credit: State of Louisiana
Observed Spill 5/3/2010 KML Credit: State of Louisiana
Observed Spill 5/3/2010 KML Credit: State of Louisiana Booms KML
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