

# ***Propane and Light Alkene Enhancements at Thompson Farm: Impact on Ozone Production***

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Climate Change Research Center***

*December 11, 2003*



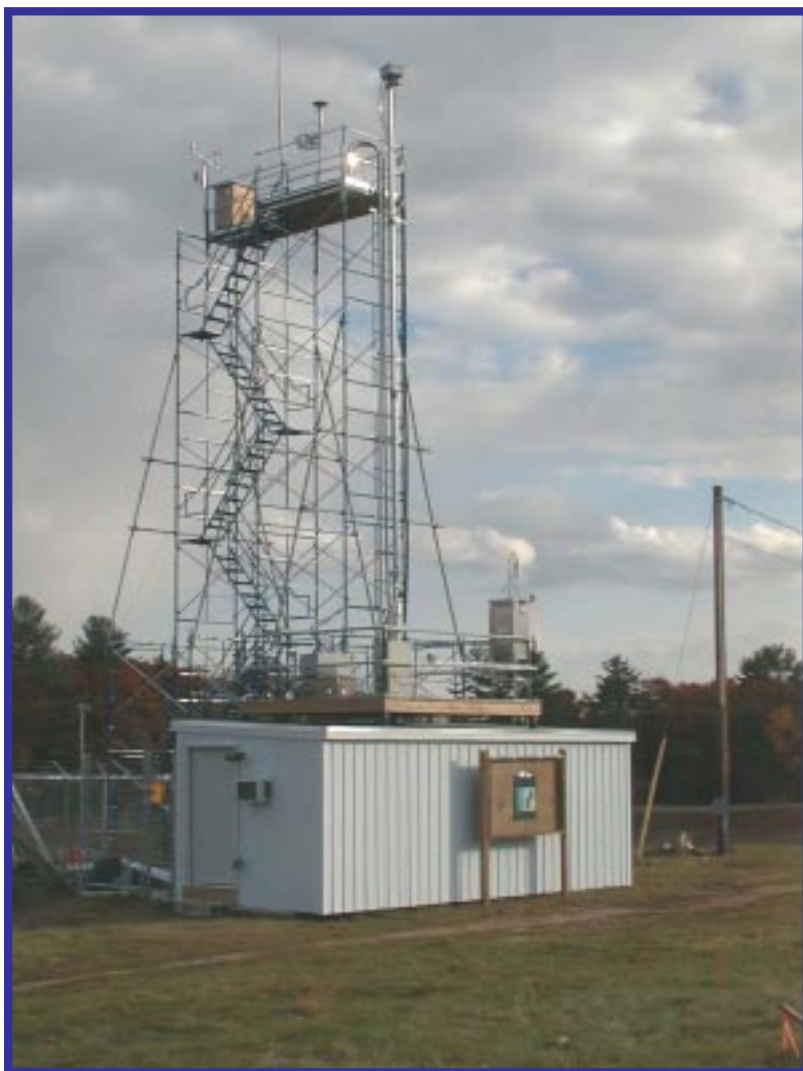
<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, NM



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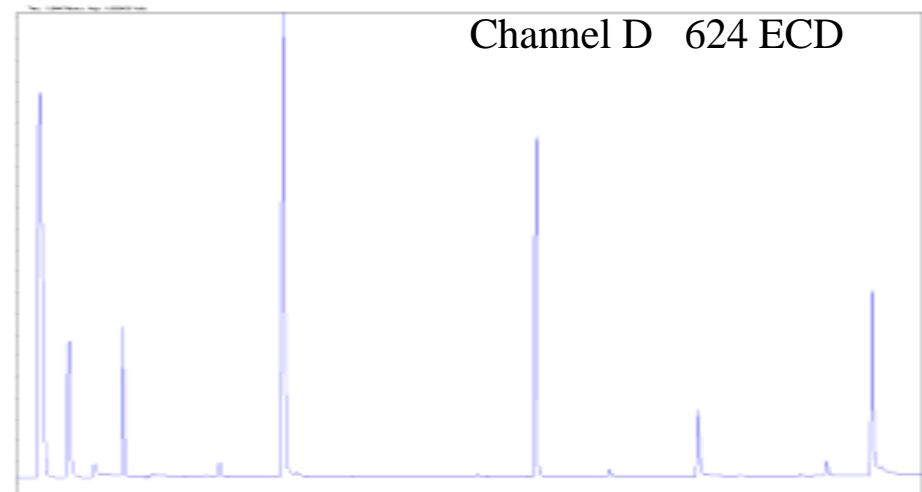
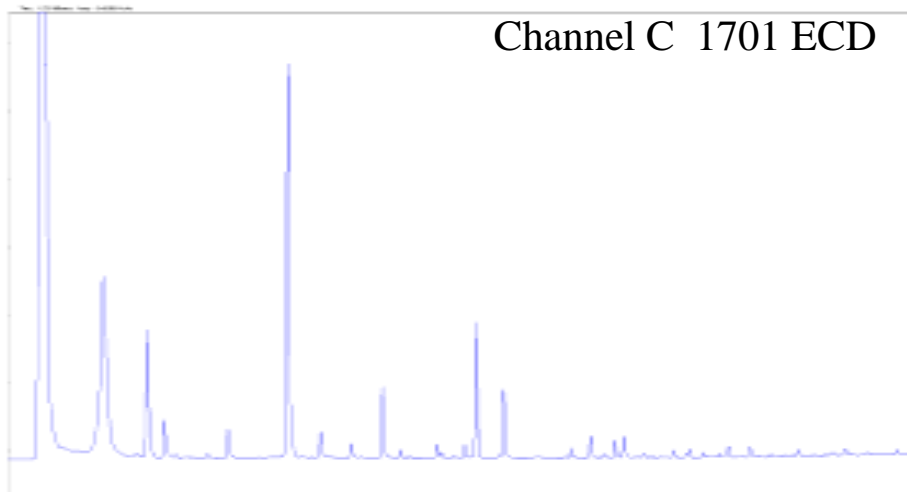
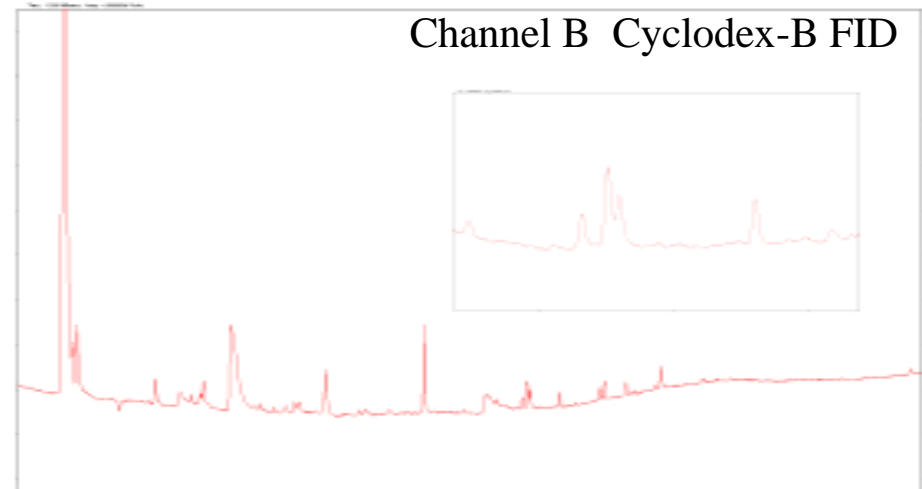
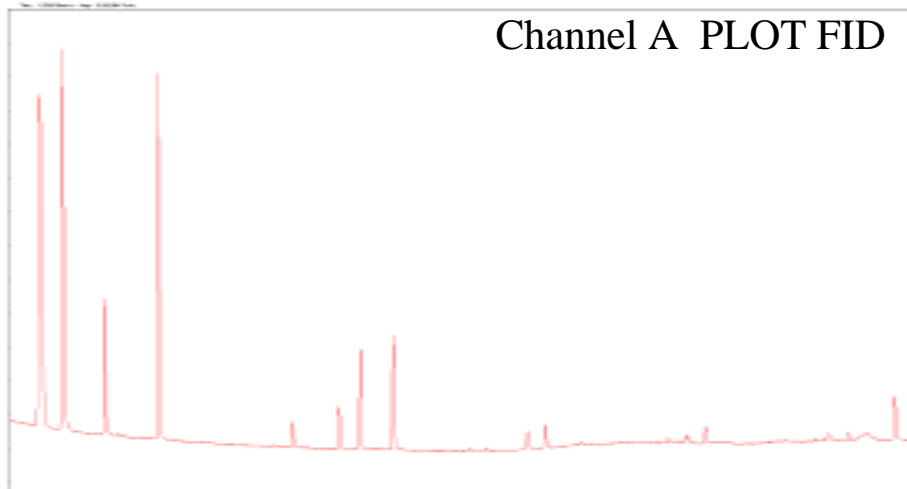
## *Measurements at Thompson Farm*



### *4 Channel GC-FID-ECD System*

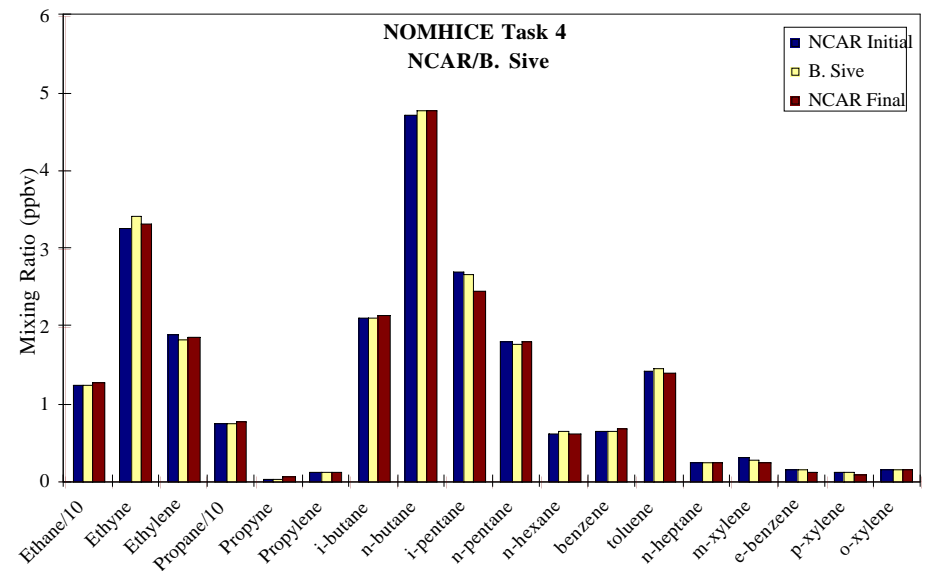
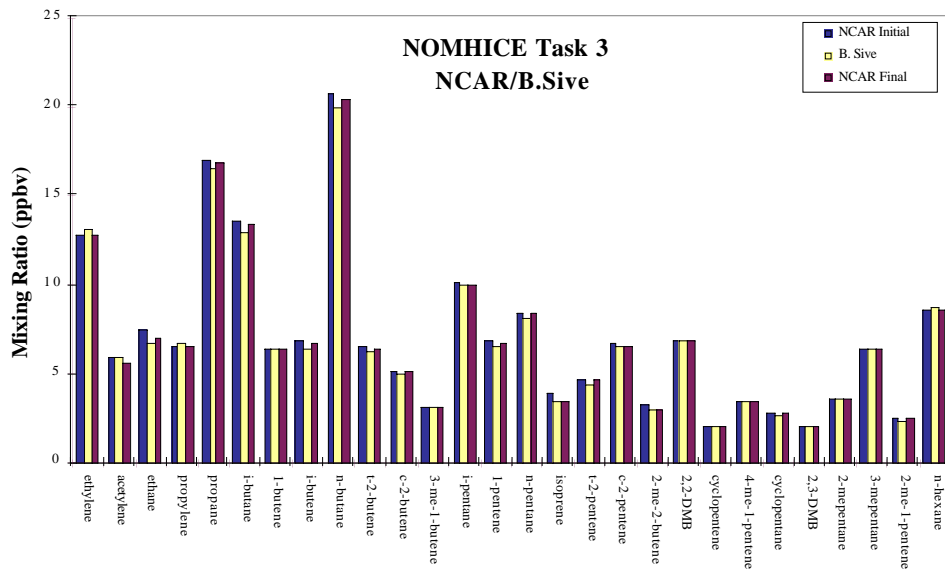
- *$C_2$ - $C_9$  NMHCs*
- *$C_1$ - $C_2$  Halocarbons*
- *$C_1$ - $C_5$  Alkyl Nitrates*
- *Hourly Measurements*





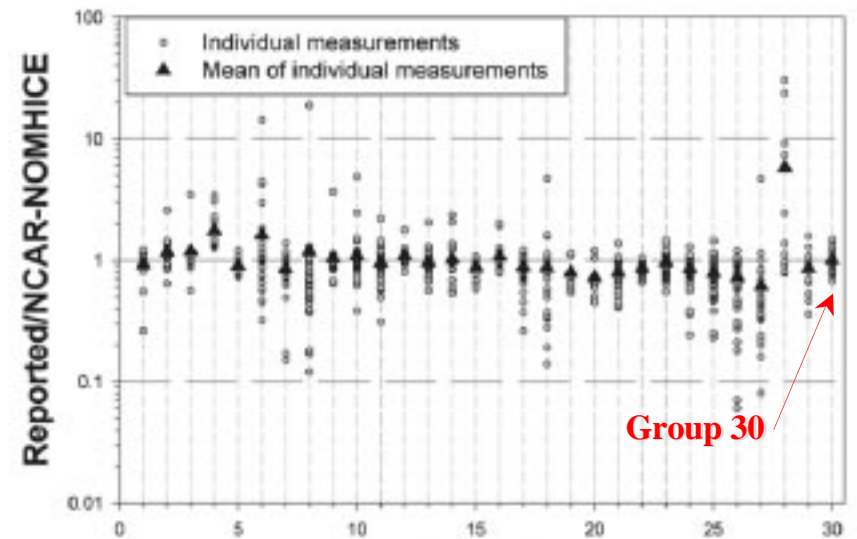
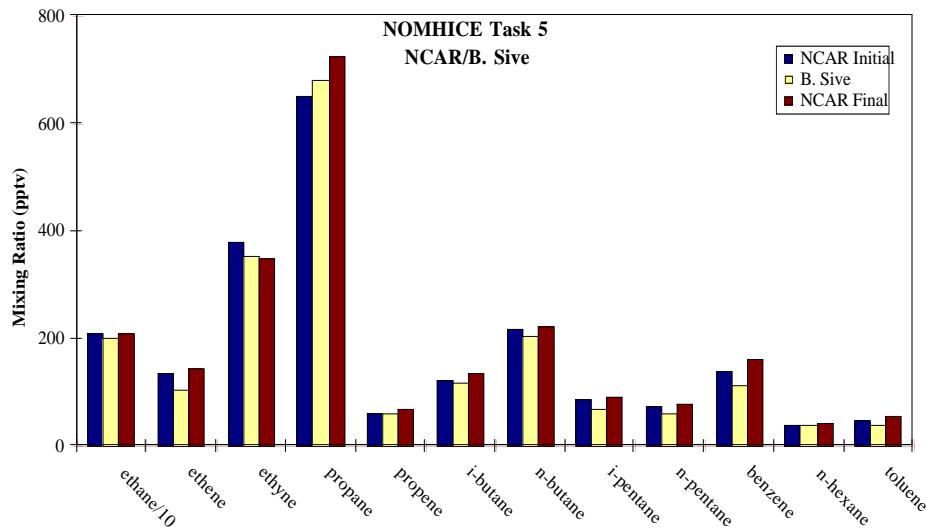
June 2002

Ethane	Ethene	Propane	Propene	i-Butane	n-Butane	Ethyne	i-Pentane	n-Pentane	Isoprene	Benzene
1281.0	243.0	842.0	97.0	104.0	150.0	454.0	197.0	61.0	41.0	121.0
32.7	7.8	14.5	6.0	5.5	4.4	10.2	12.7	3.3	2.7	6.0
<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

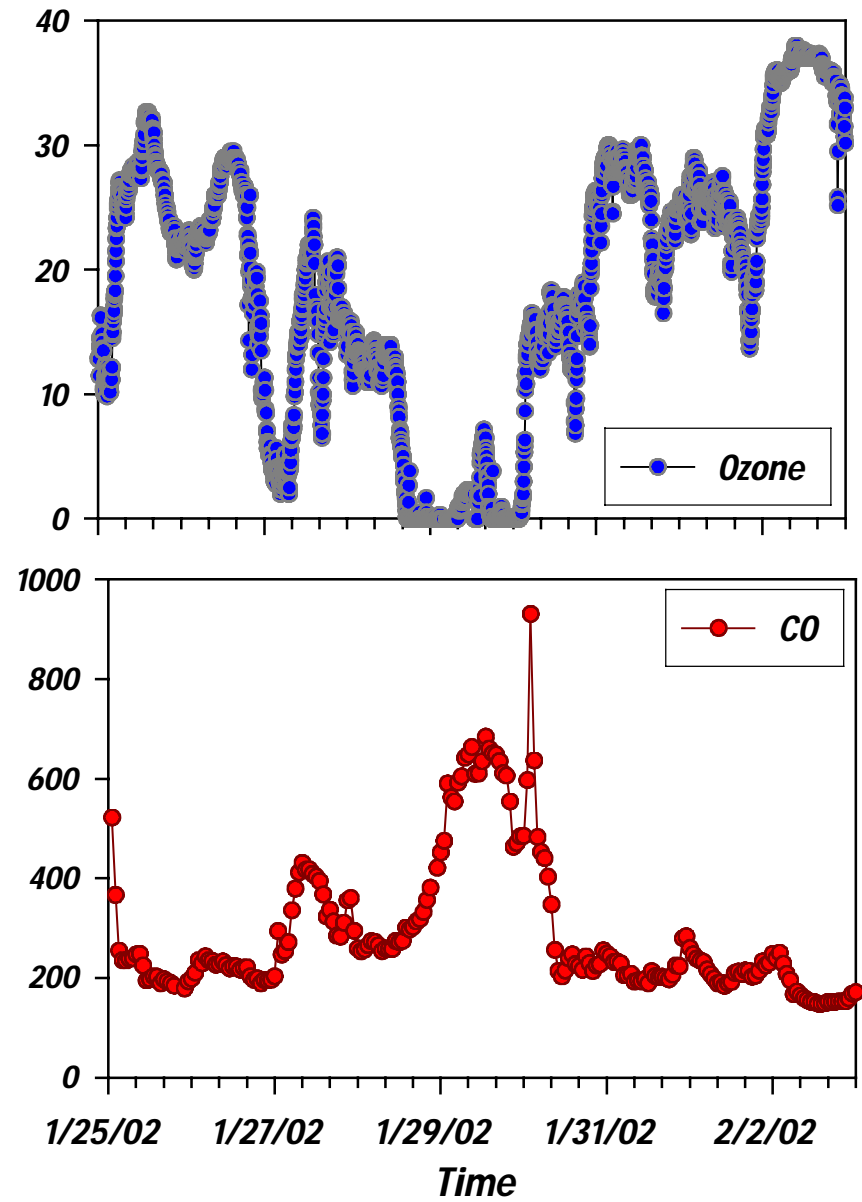
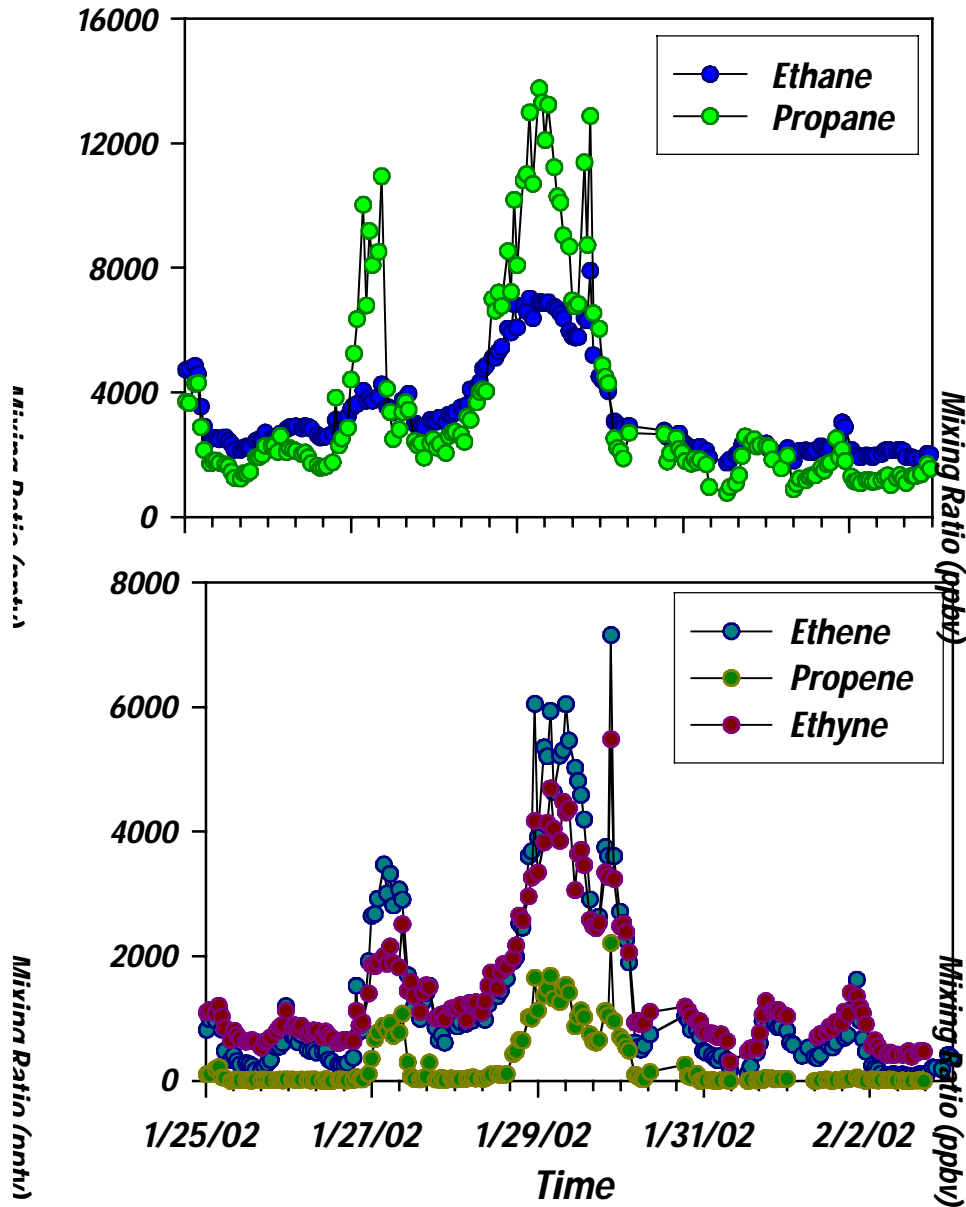


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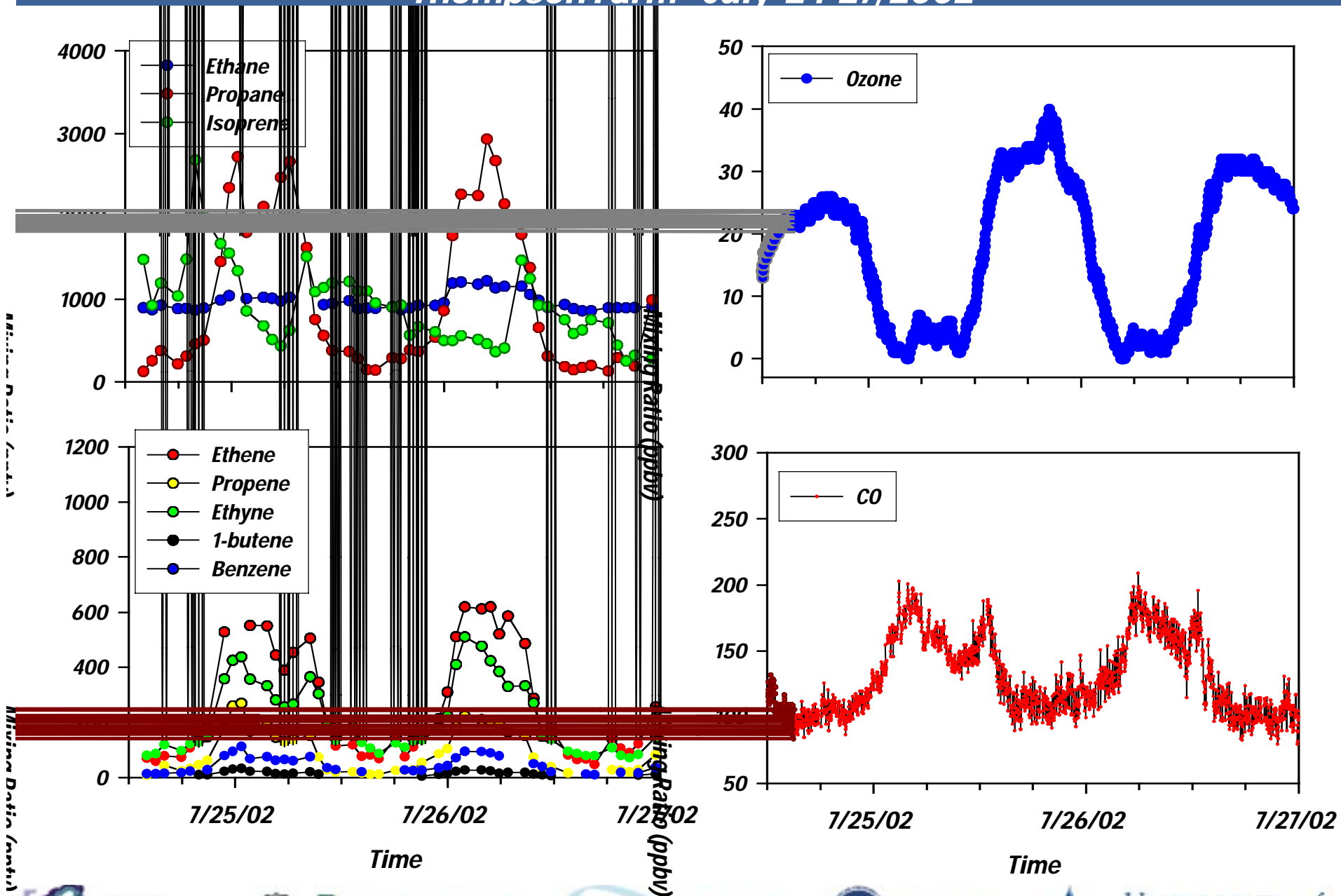
APEL ET AL.: NOMHICE TASK 4



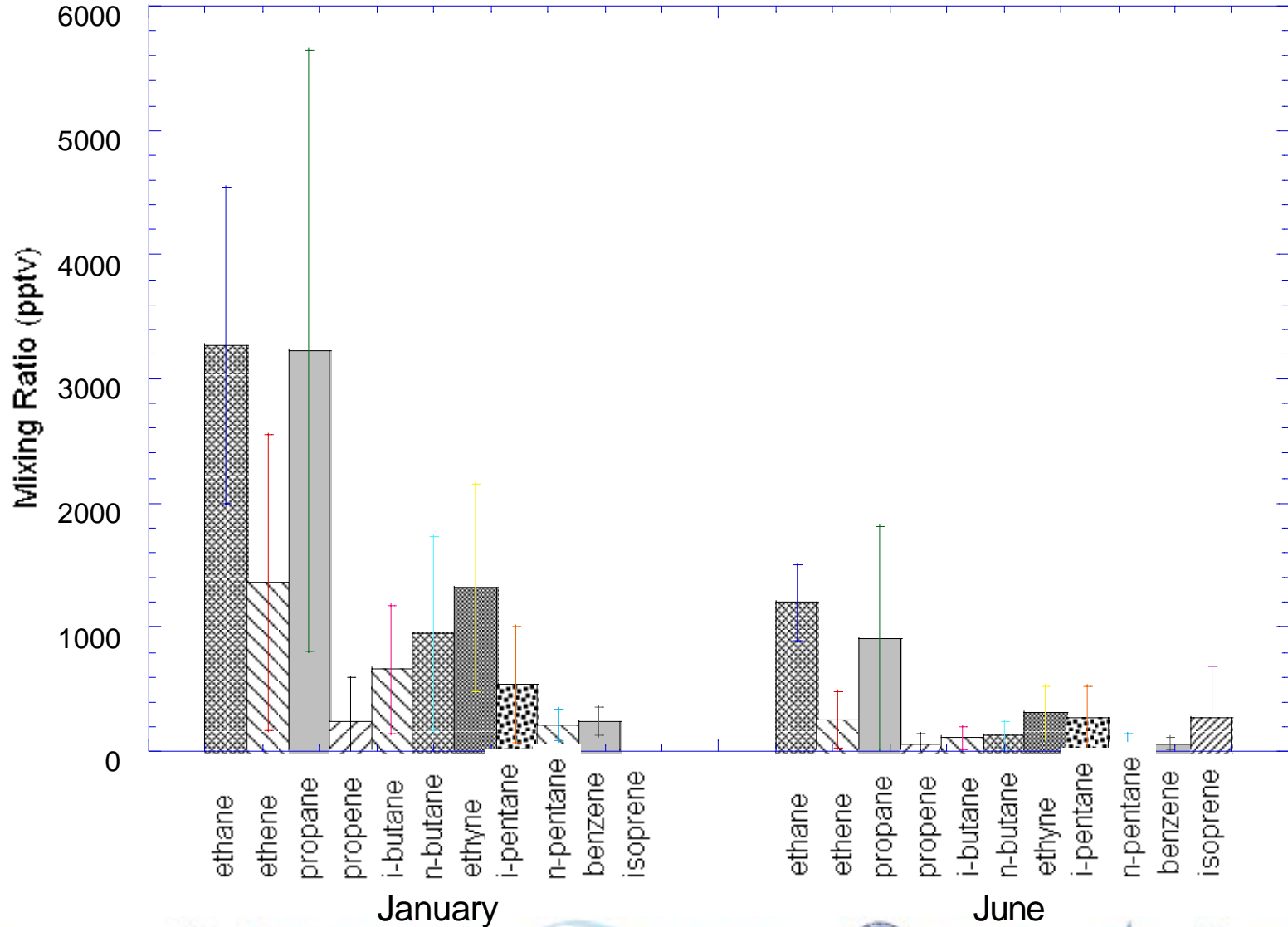
# Thompson Farm January 25-February 3, 2002



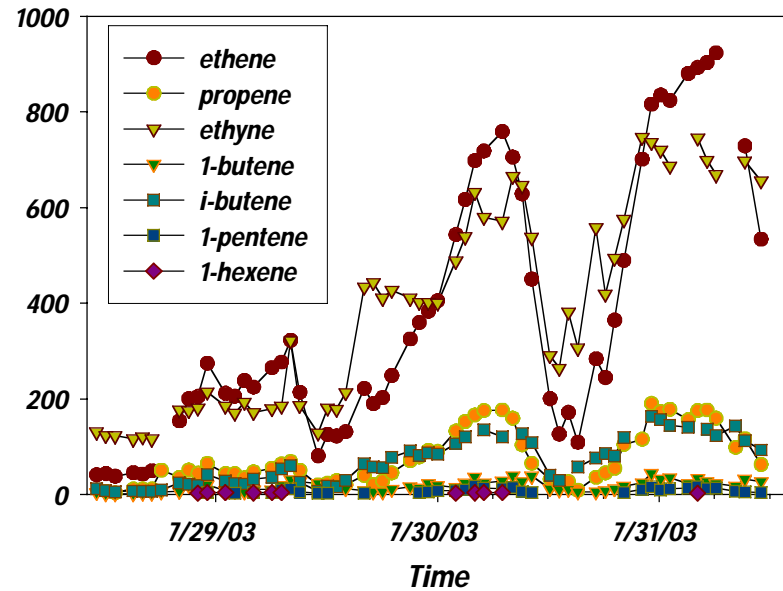
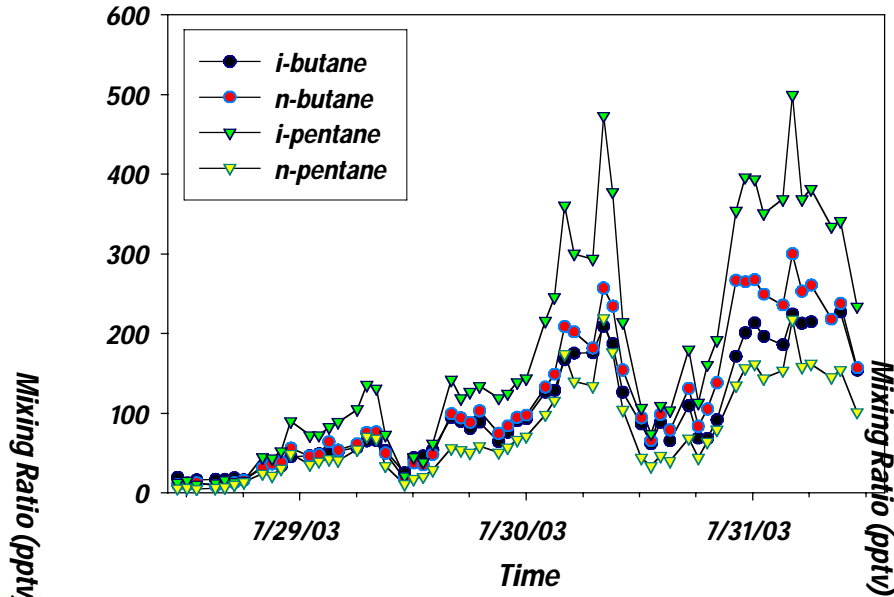
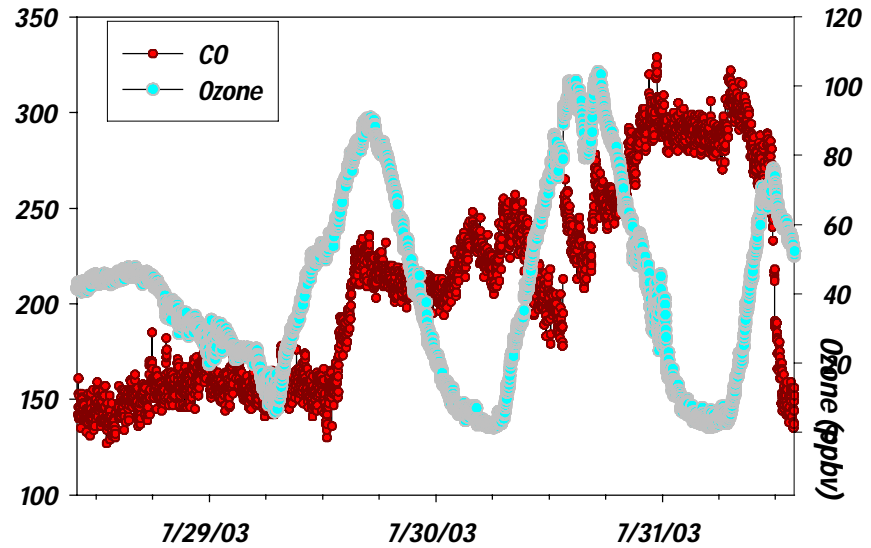
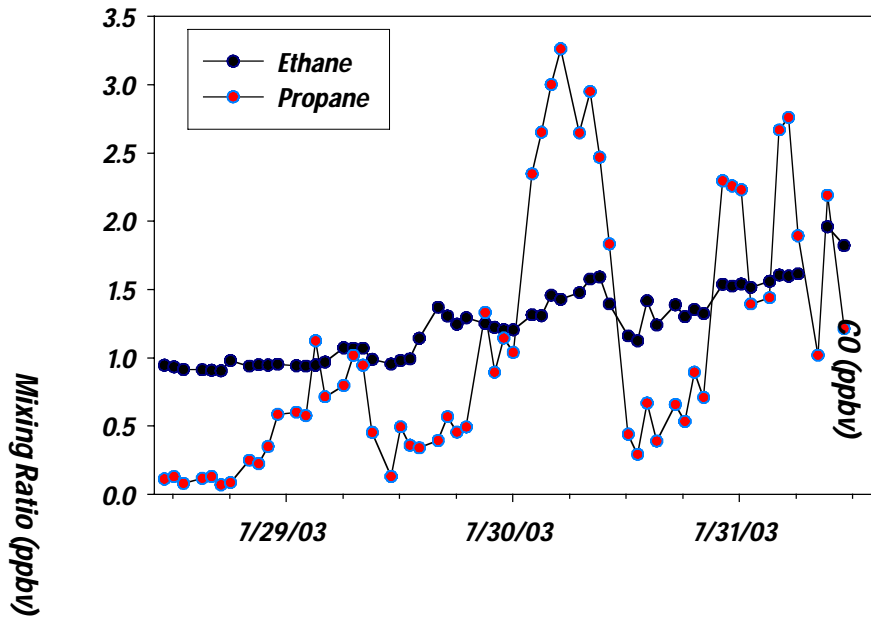
# Thompson Farm July 24-27, 2002



## Monthly Averages at Thompson Farm January and June 2002

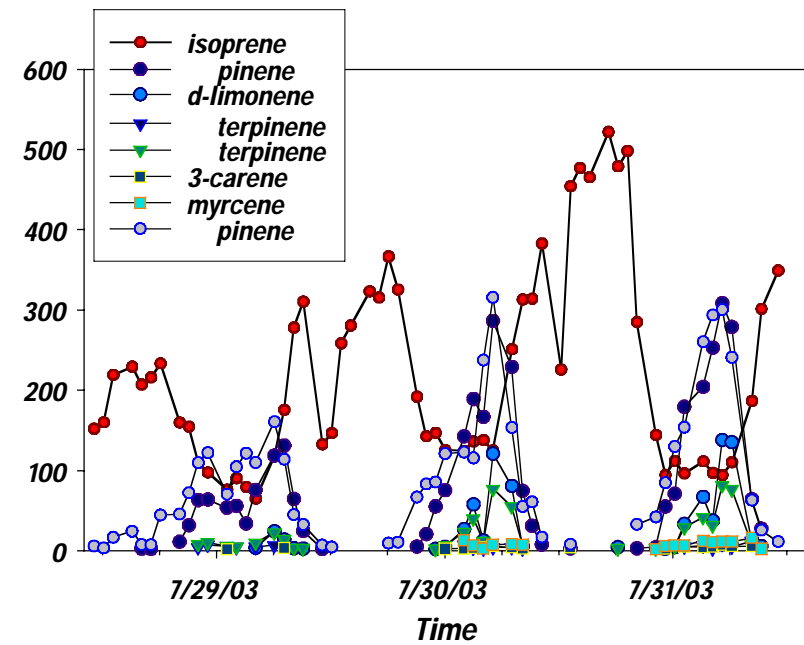
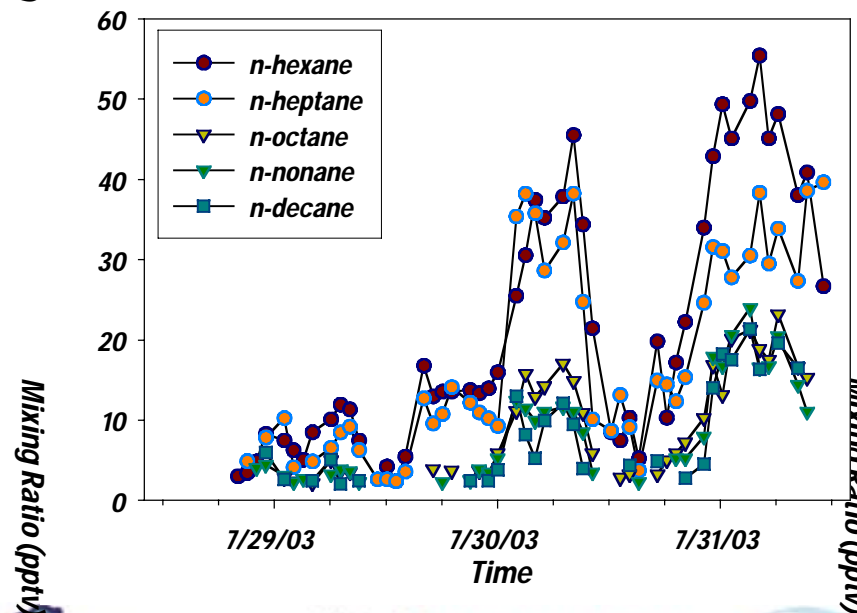
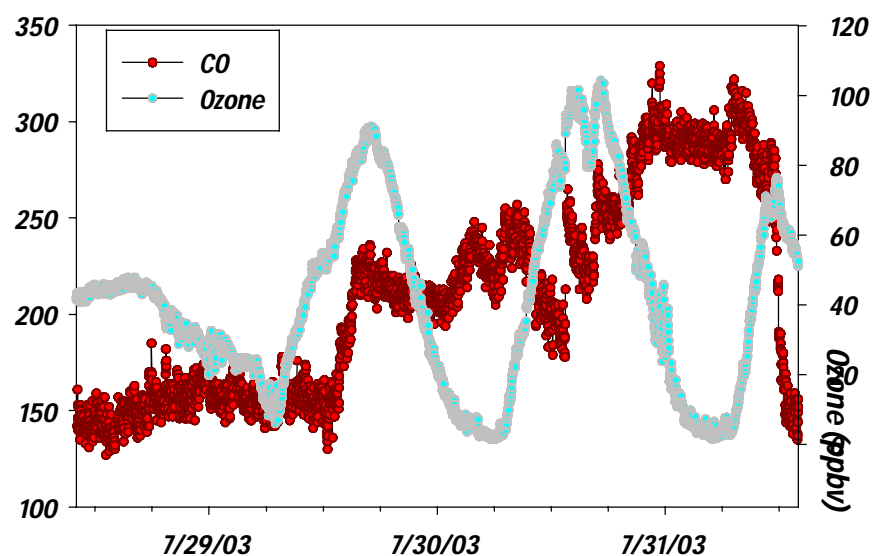
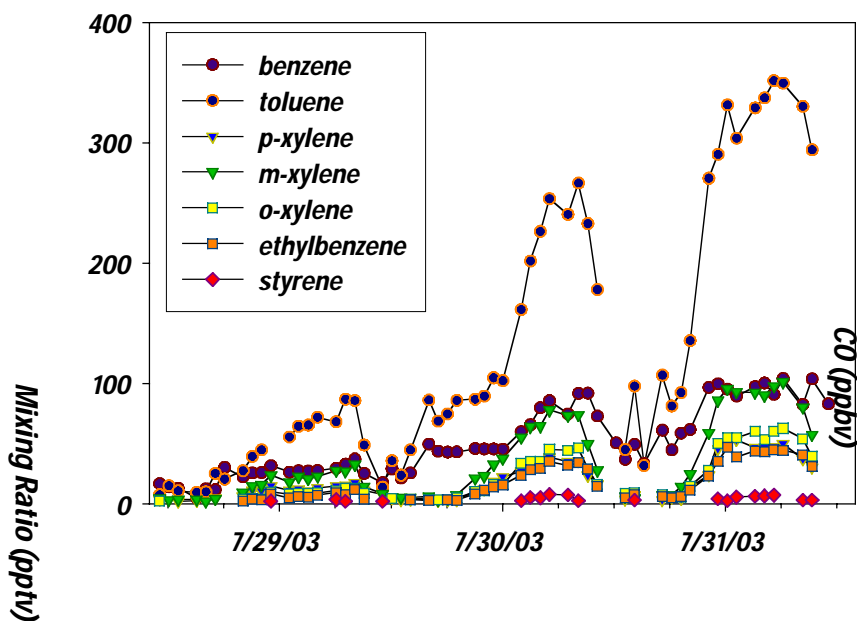


# Thompson Farm July 28-31, 2003

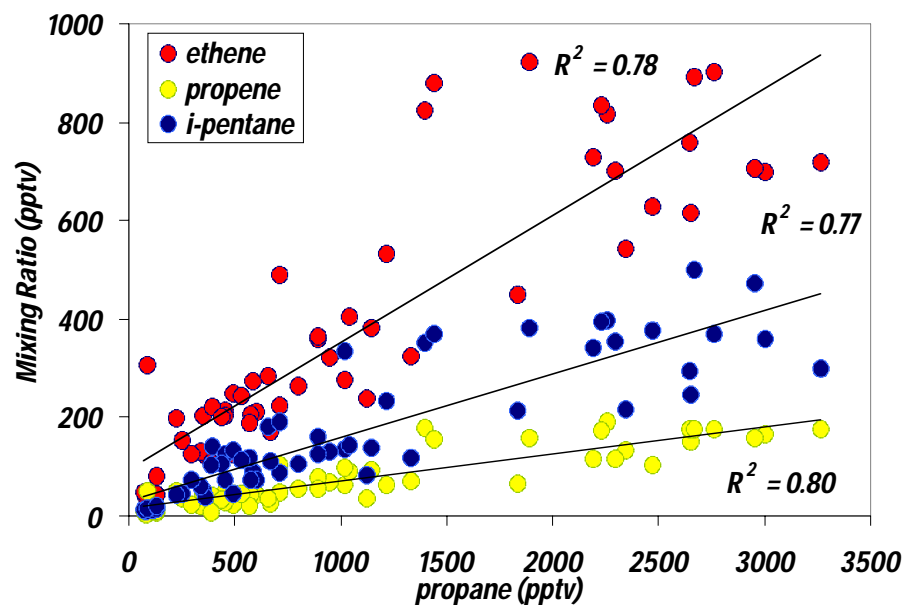
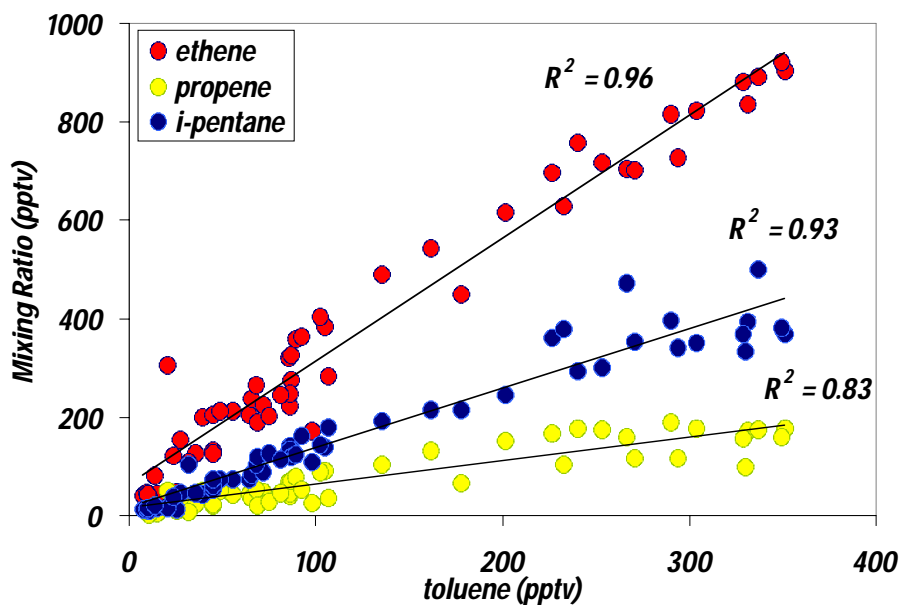
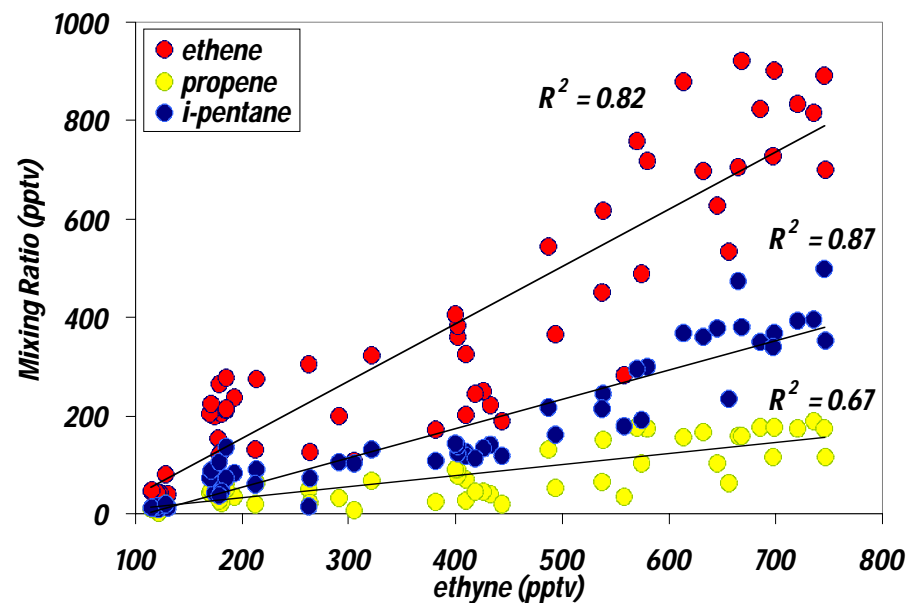
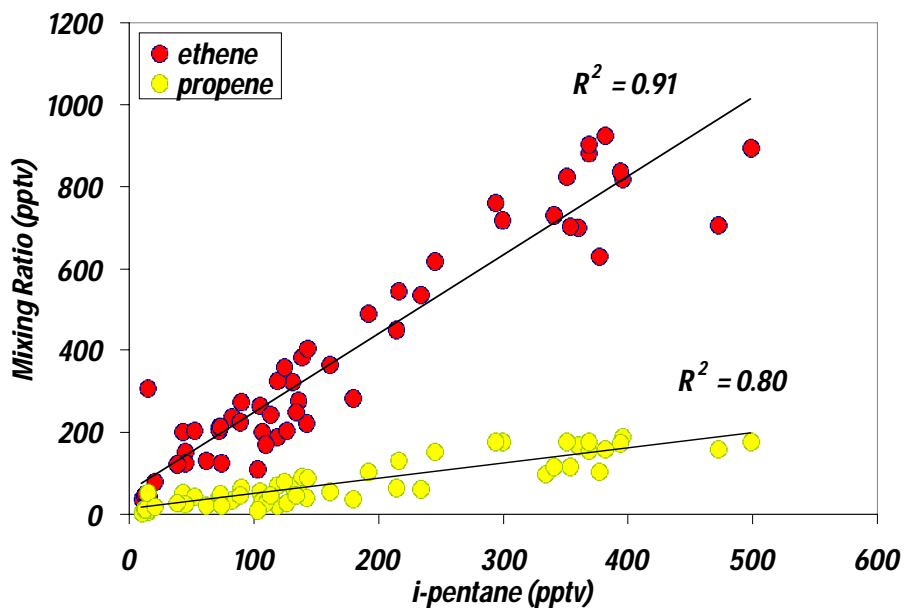




# Thompson Farm July 28-31, 2003



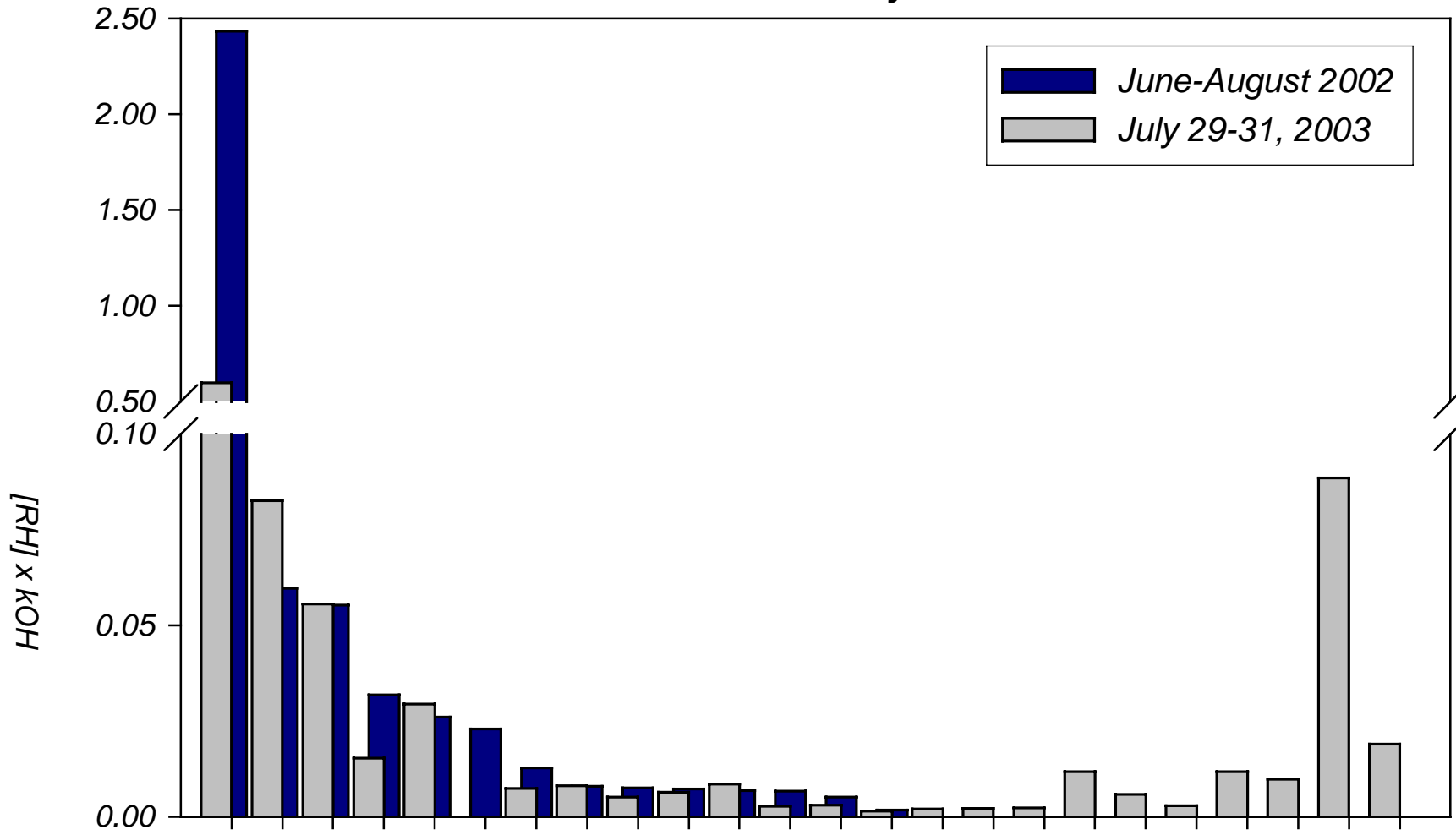
# Thompson Farm July 28-31, 2003



# Thompson Farm

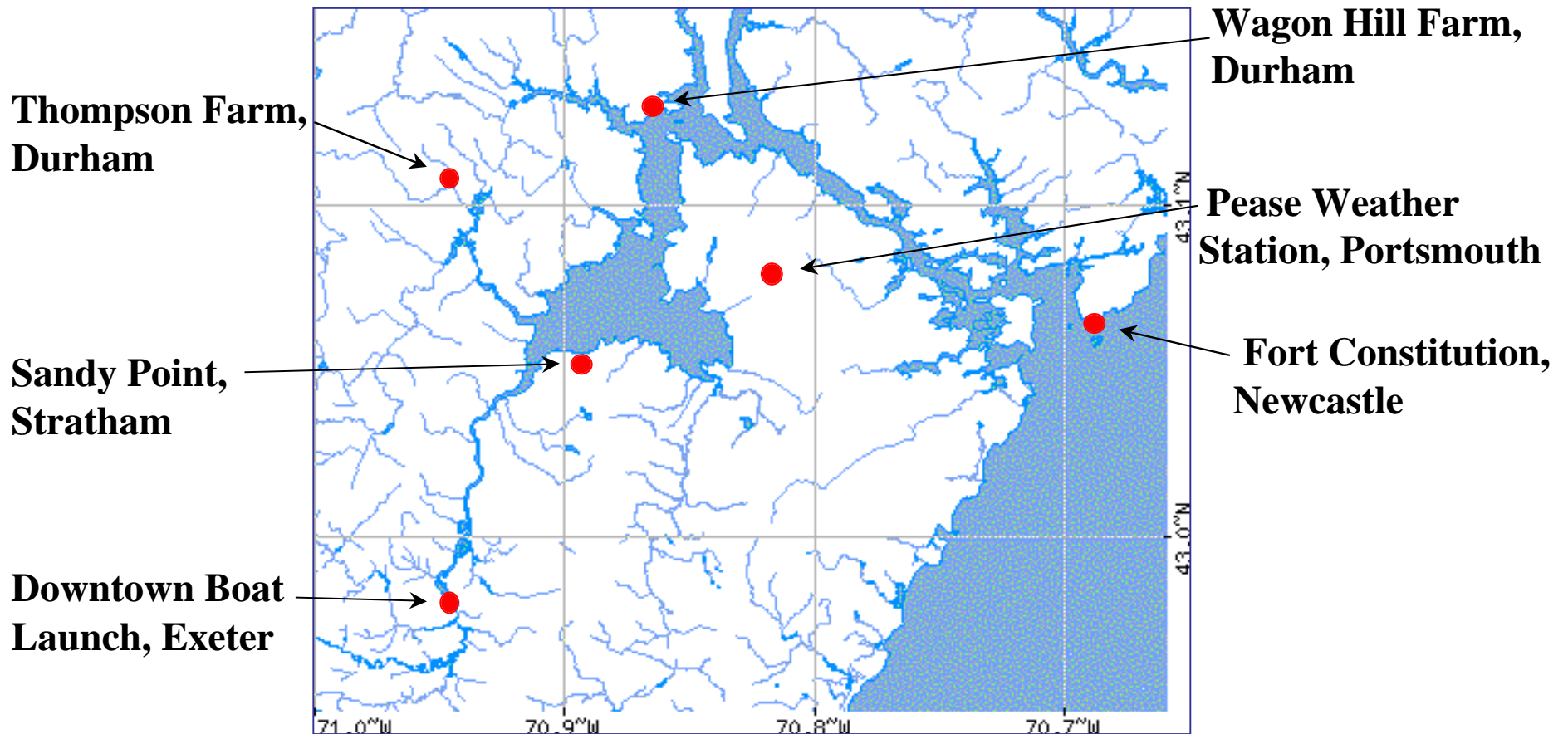
## Determination of the Relative Importance of NMHCs in Ozone Production

### OH Reactivity

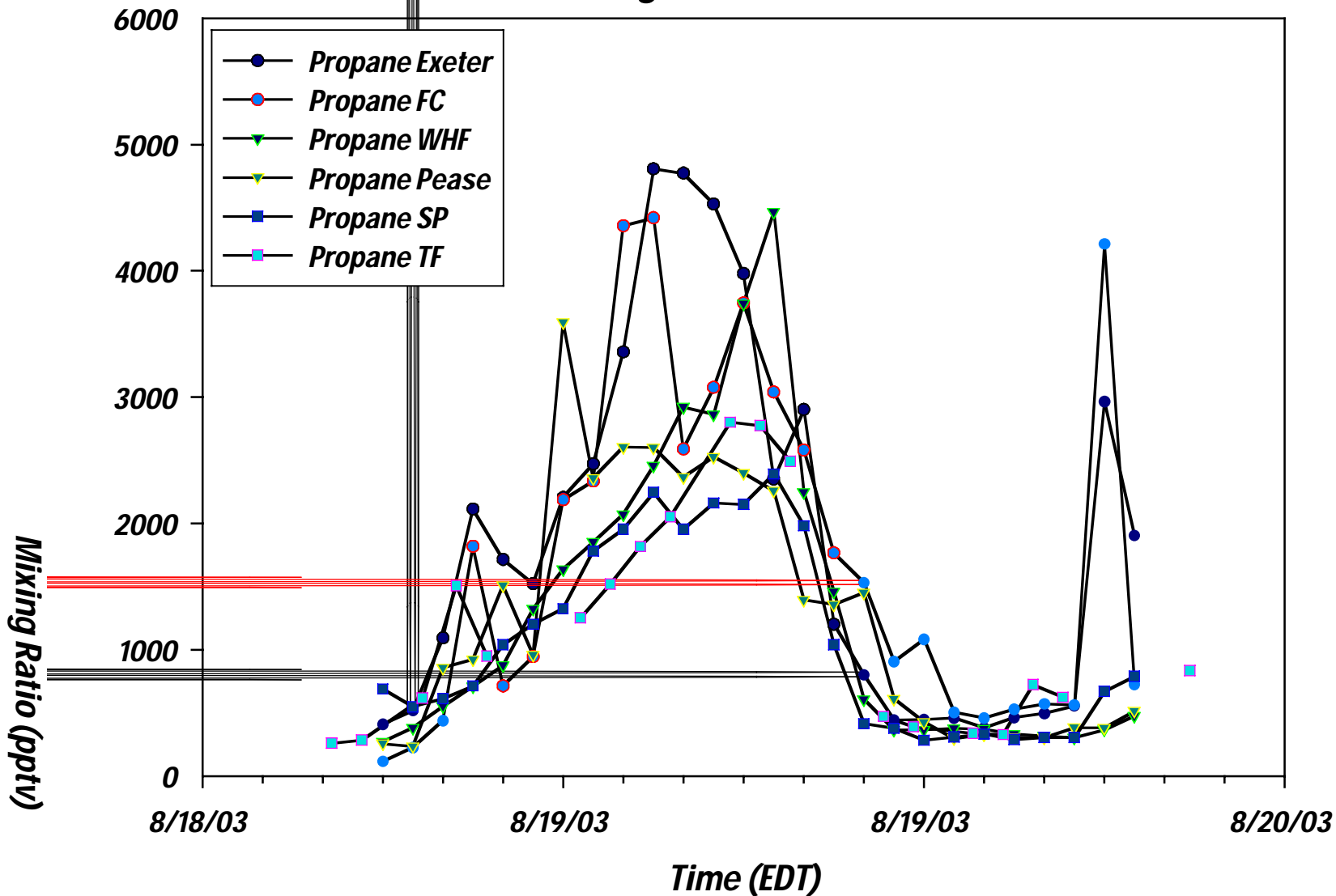


isoprene  
ethene  
propene  
i-pentane  
propanediene  
n-pentane  
ethane  
i-butane  
n-butane  
ethylhexane  
n-heptane  
benzene  
n-octane  
n-nonane  
n-decane  
C5 Alkenes  
C6 Alkenes  
Xylenes  
C9 Aromatics  
Terpenes  
toluene

# Great Bay, NH August 18-19, 2003



## Samples around the Great Bay, NH August 18-19, 2003



## *NMHC emission rates from Thompson Farm*

$$\text{Emission Rate} = \left\{ \frac{[\text{RH}]}{t} \right\} \times H = \left\{ \frac{[\text{RH}]_f - [\text{RH}]_i}{5 \text{ hrs}} \right\} \times 300 \text{ m}$$

	Mixing Ratio (pptv)	Mixing Ratio (pptv)	Emission Rate
	Initial	Final	molecules cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
ethane	1396	1574	7.4 x 10 <sup>9</sup>
propane	1519	2801	5.3 x 10 <sup>10</sup>
i-butane	183	240	2.4 x 10 <sup>9</sup>
n-butane	226	279	2.5 x 10 <sup>9</sup>

*Propane emission rate is about an order of magnitude larger than other NMHCs.*

## Summary

- High levels of propane as well as other trace gases are observed regularly at TF and around the Great Bay, but what about the rest of New England?
- Attributed to a low level nocturnal boundary layer allowing emissions to build up to extremely high levels – impacting regional chemistry (?) – more to come....
- During the stable nocturnal inversion events, propane fluxes are about an order of magnitude larger than other NMHCs.
- OH reactivities were similar between 2002 and 2003 measurements at TF with biogenics being the largest contributors followed by ethene, propene and propane.
- Ethene and propene are well correlated with markers of vehicular emissions/fossil fuel combustion.
- Thanks to Nicola Blake (UCI), Sallie Whitlow, Eric Scheuer, Ruth Varner, + the rest of CCRC.
- Funding: NOAA Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research as part of the AIRMAP Program at the University of New Hampshire

