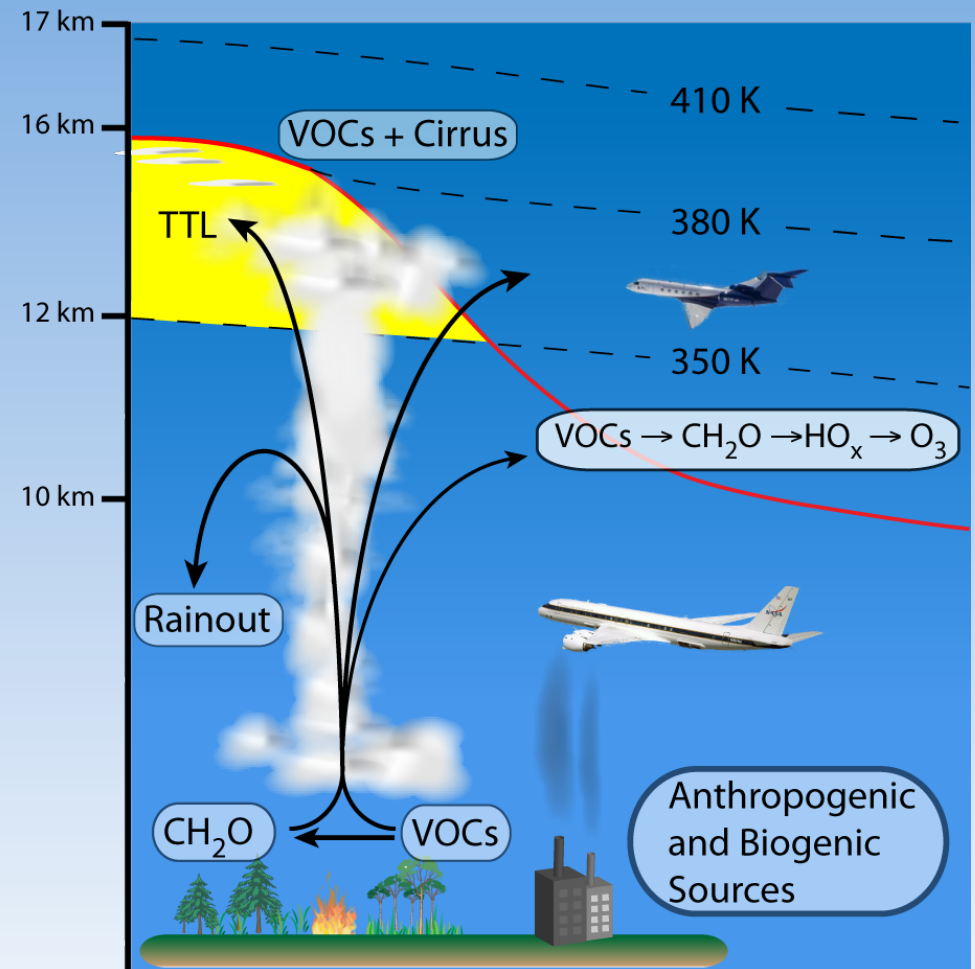


Vertical Transport of Formaldehyde by Thunderstorms in DC3

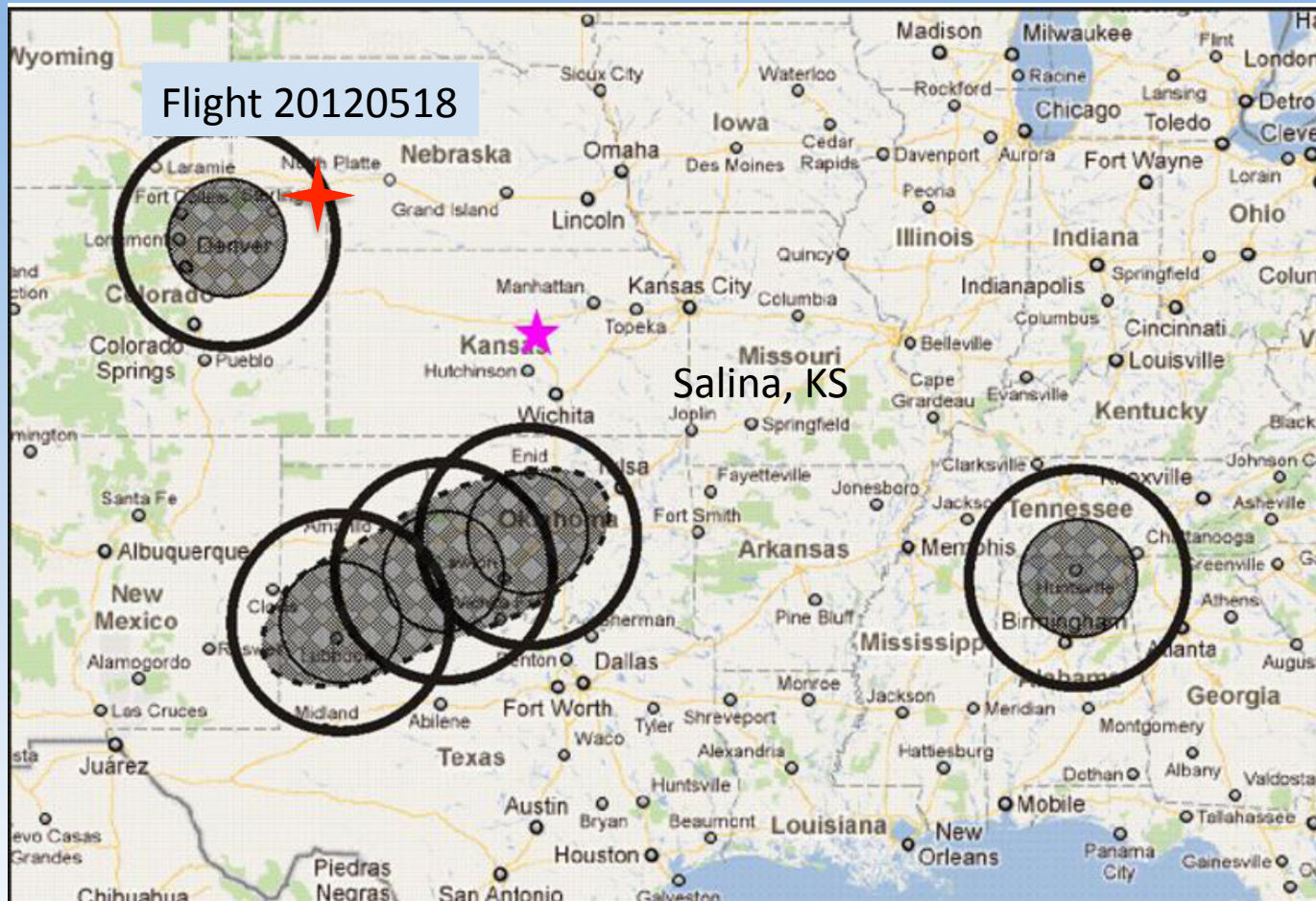
Thomas F. Hanisco (GSFC), Heather L. Arkinson (UMD), Maria D. Cazorla (USF de Quito), Glenn M. Wolfe (UMBC), Glenn S. Diskin (LaRC), Glen W. Sachse (LaRC), Samuel R. Hall (NCAR), Armin Wisthaler (UIBK), Tomas Mikoviny (UIBK), Paul Bui (AMES)

DC3 Science Team Meeting
25-28, February, 2012

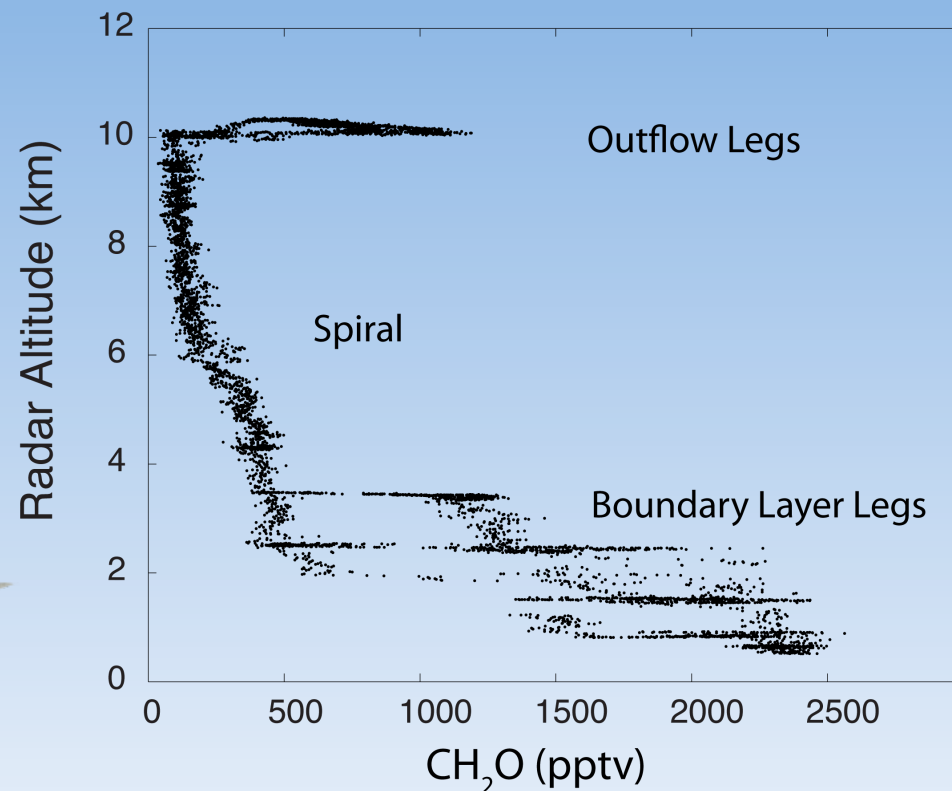
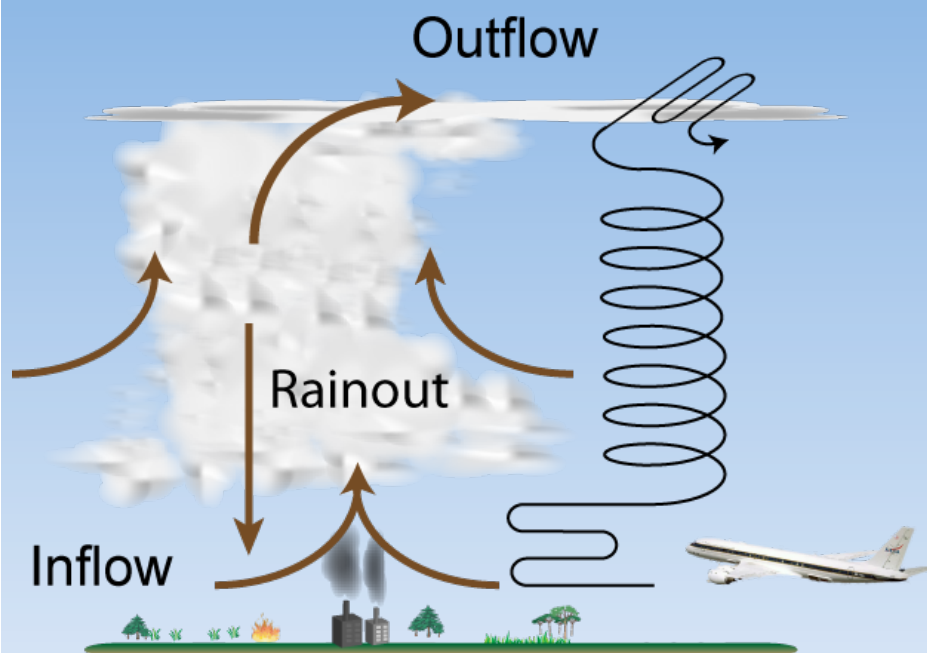
- Measurements of formaldehyde can be used to help quantify:
 - Convective transport
 - The abundance of volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
 - Pollution effects on cirrus formation
 - HO_x and Ozone production
- Objective: Quantify the processes that control the transport of formaldehyde



DC3 Flight Domains



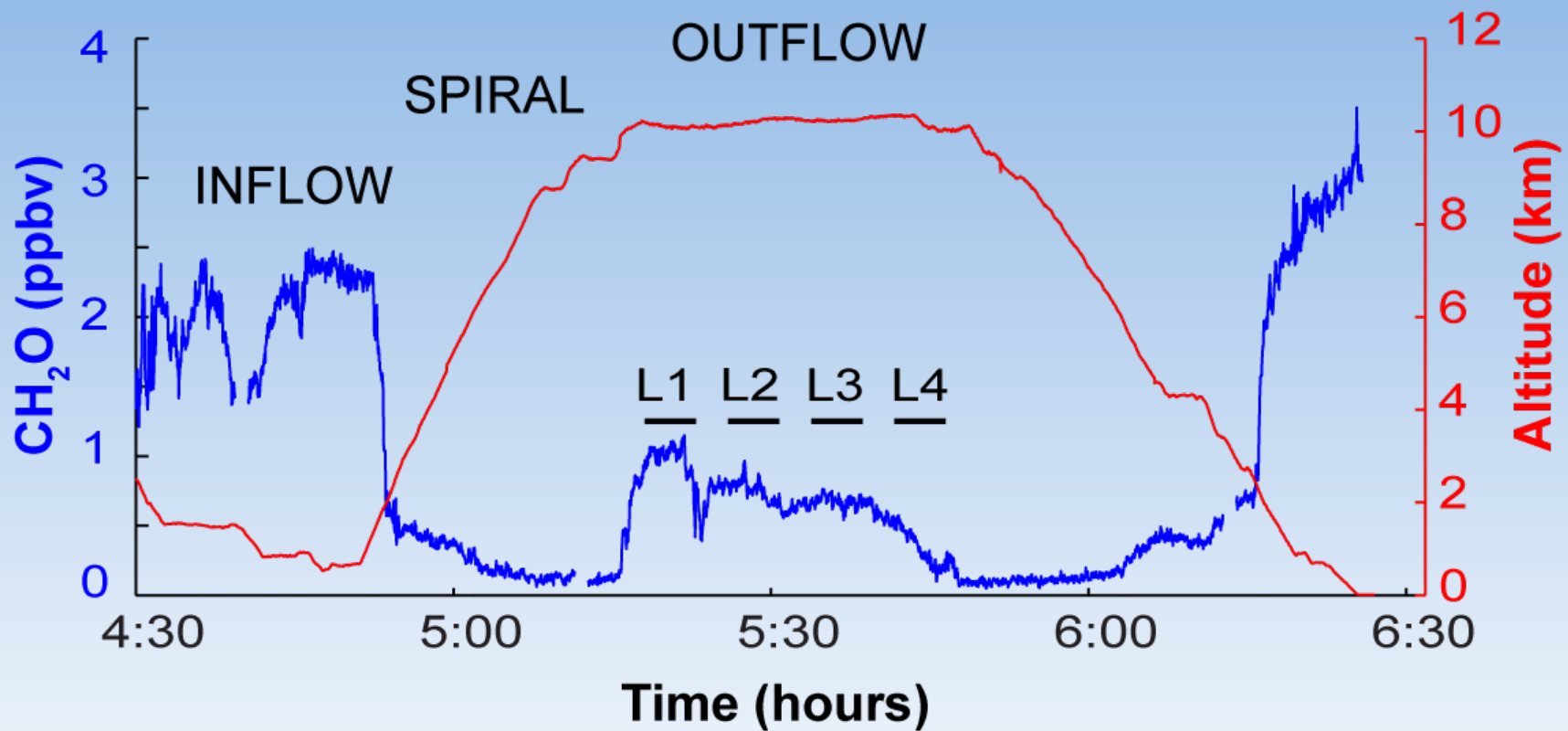
DC3 Storm Chase flight 20120518



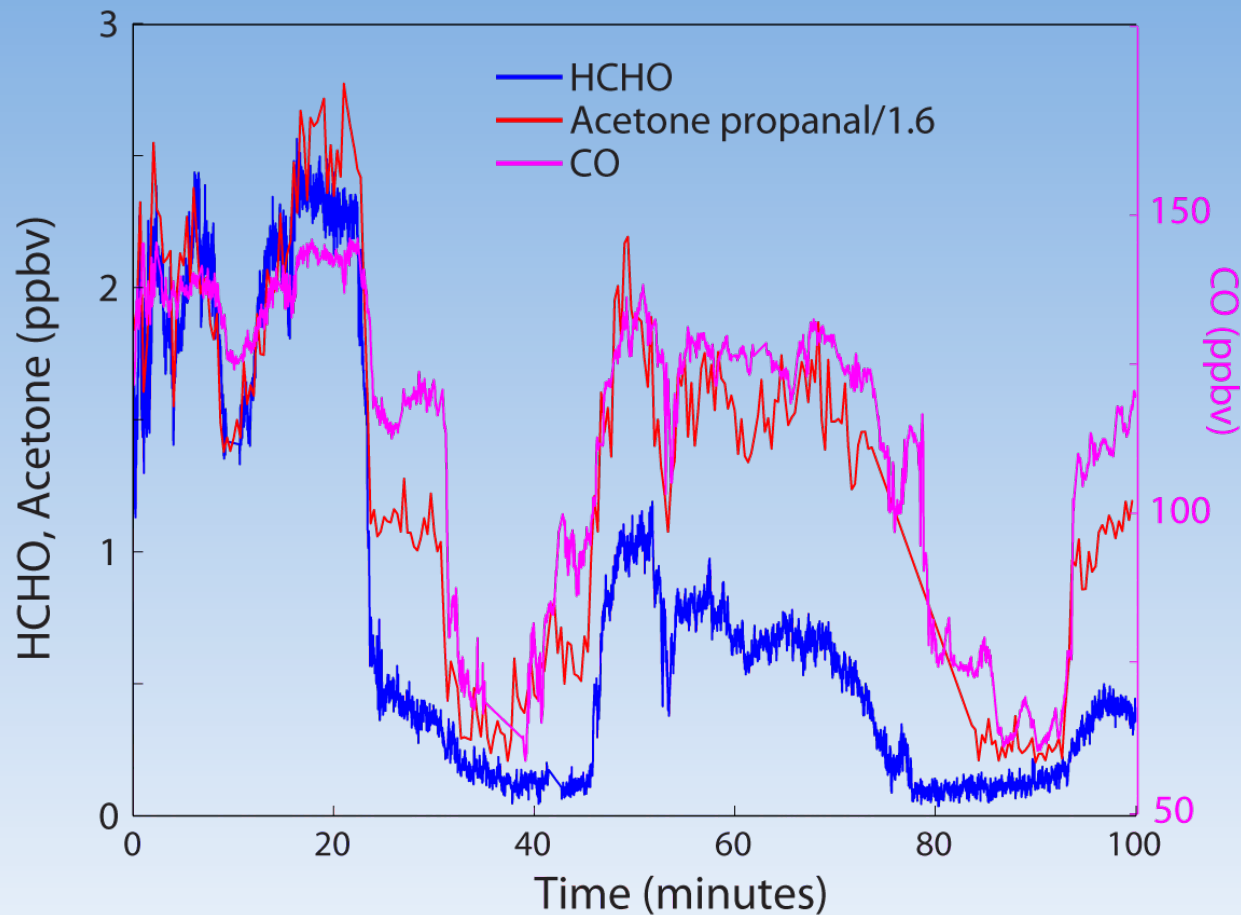
Sample Boundary layer inflow at low altitudes
Spiral up to outflow region
Sample outflow with “ladder” pattern

Northeast CO/Southwest NE

Time series of the Outflow region

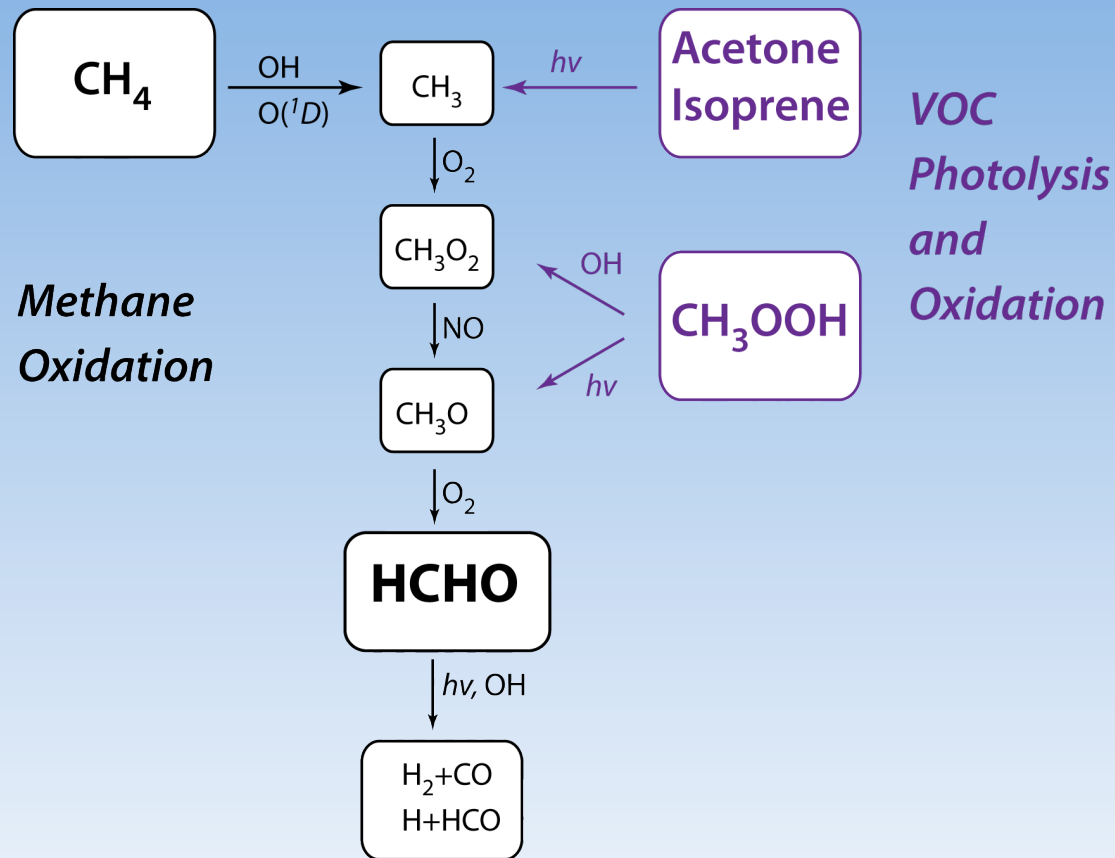


Estimate Entrainment/Dilution Effects with CO and/or Acetone

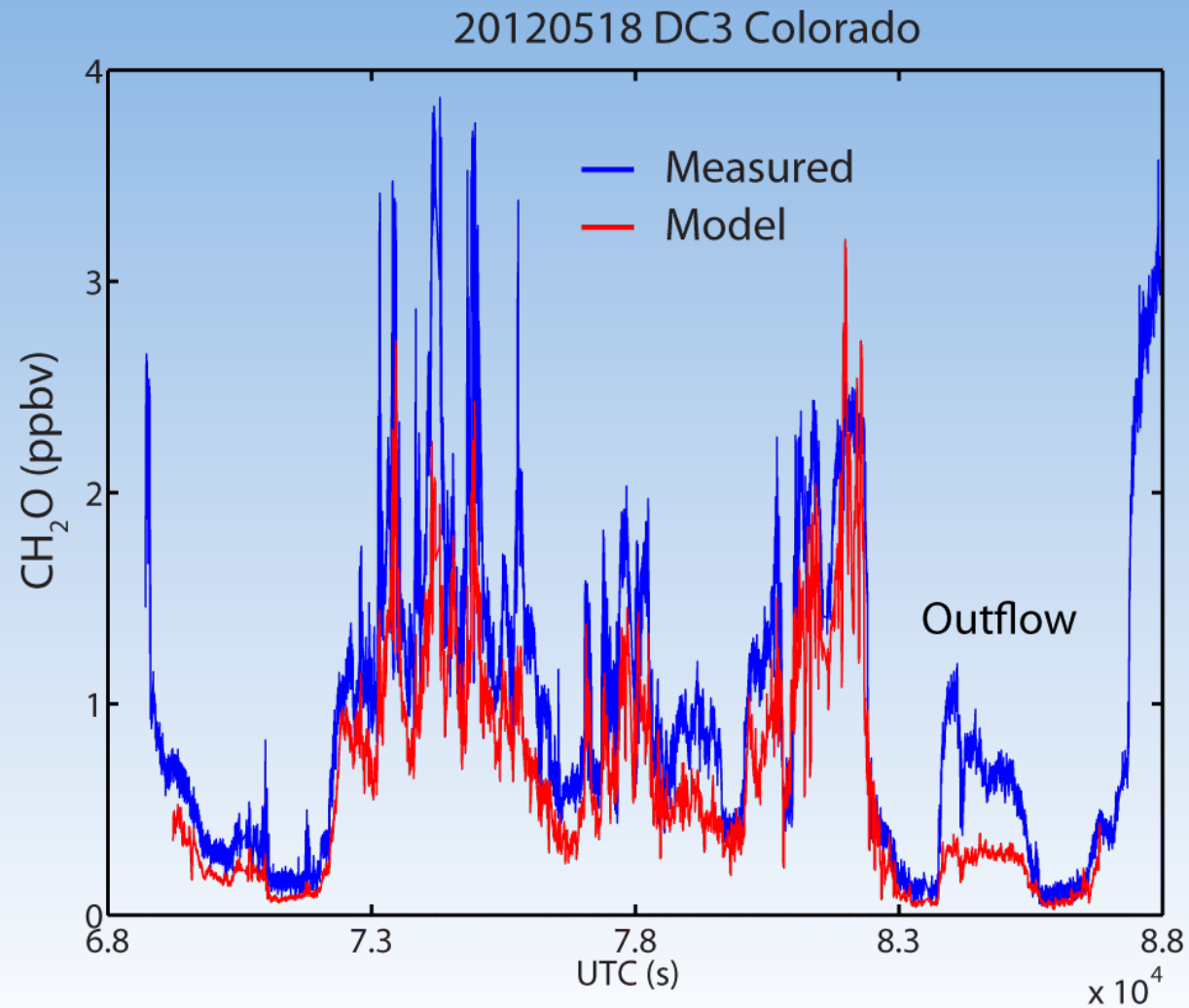


- CH_2O outflow is roughly 45% of the inflow.
- CO and Acetone/Propanal show roughly 20% dilution
- Note “old” outflow indicated by CO and acetone

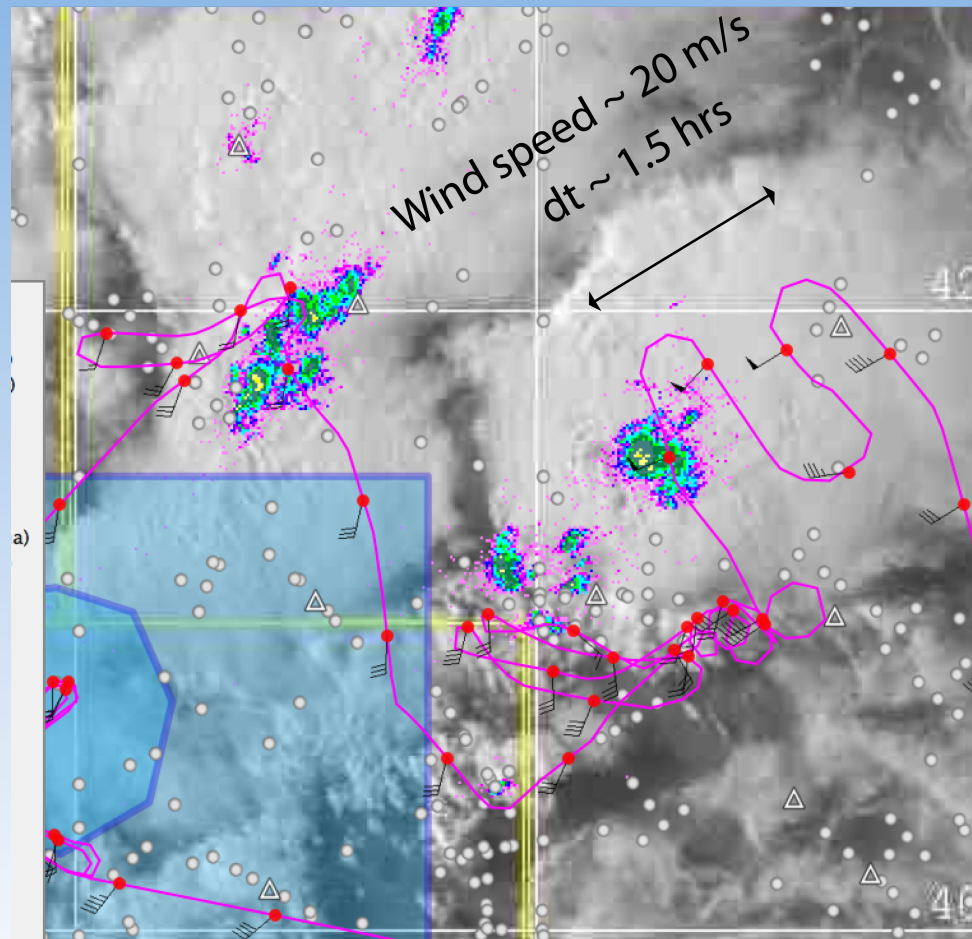
Photochemistry: Use Observations to constrain a time-dependent photochemical model.



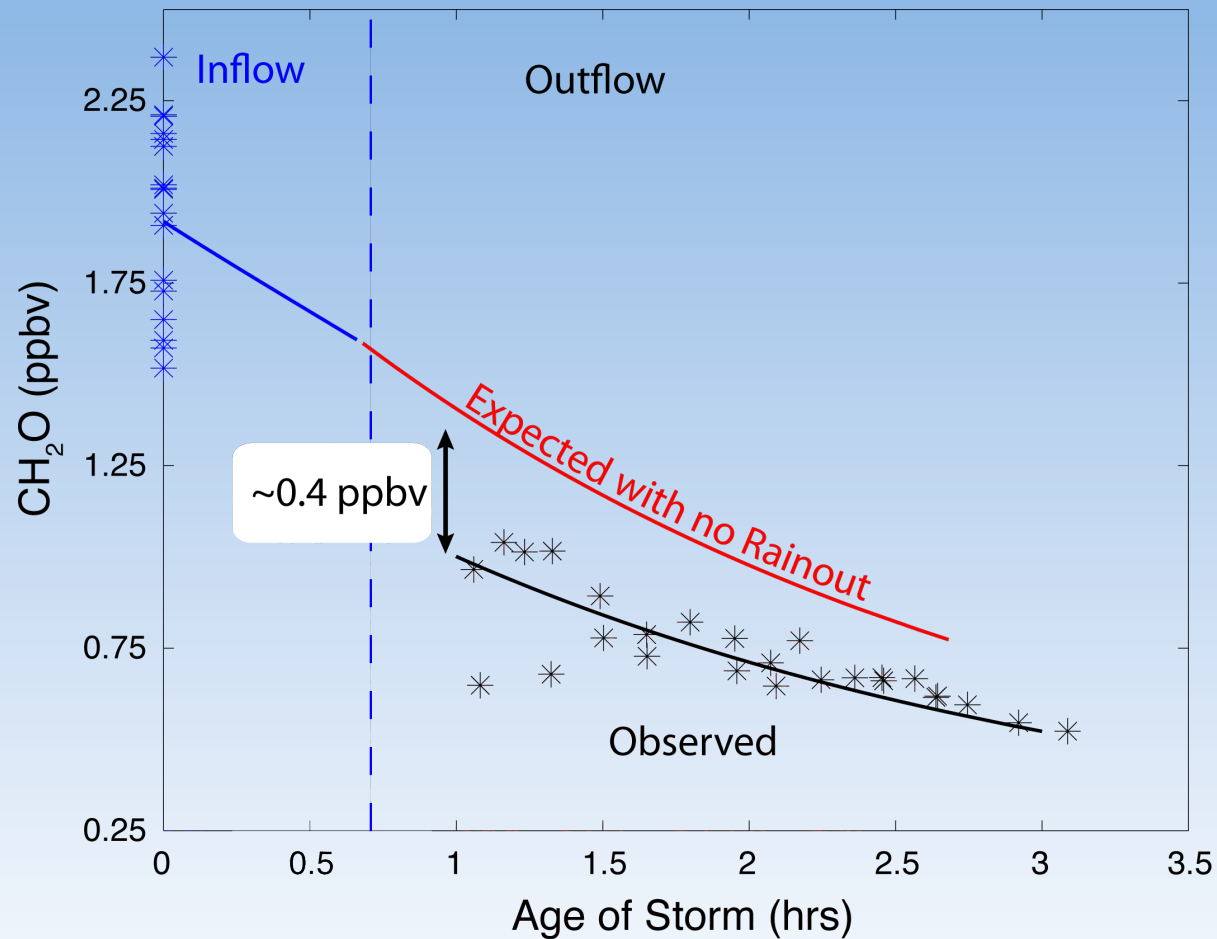
A comparison with a photochemical model verifies that transport is the primary source of formaldehyde in the outflow



20120518 NE Colorado/SW Nebraska Flight pattern and IR image. Estimate the age of the plume measurements.



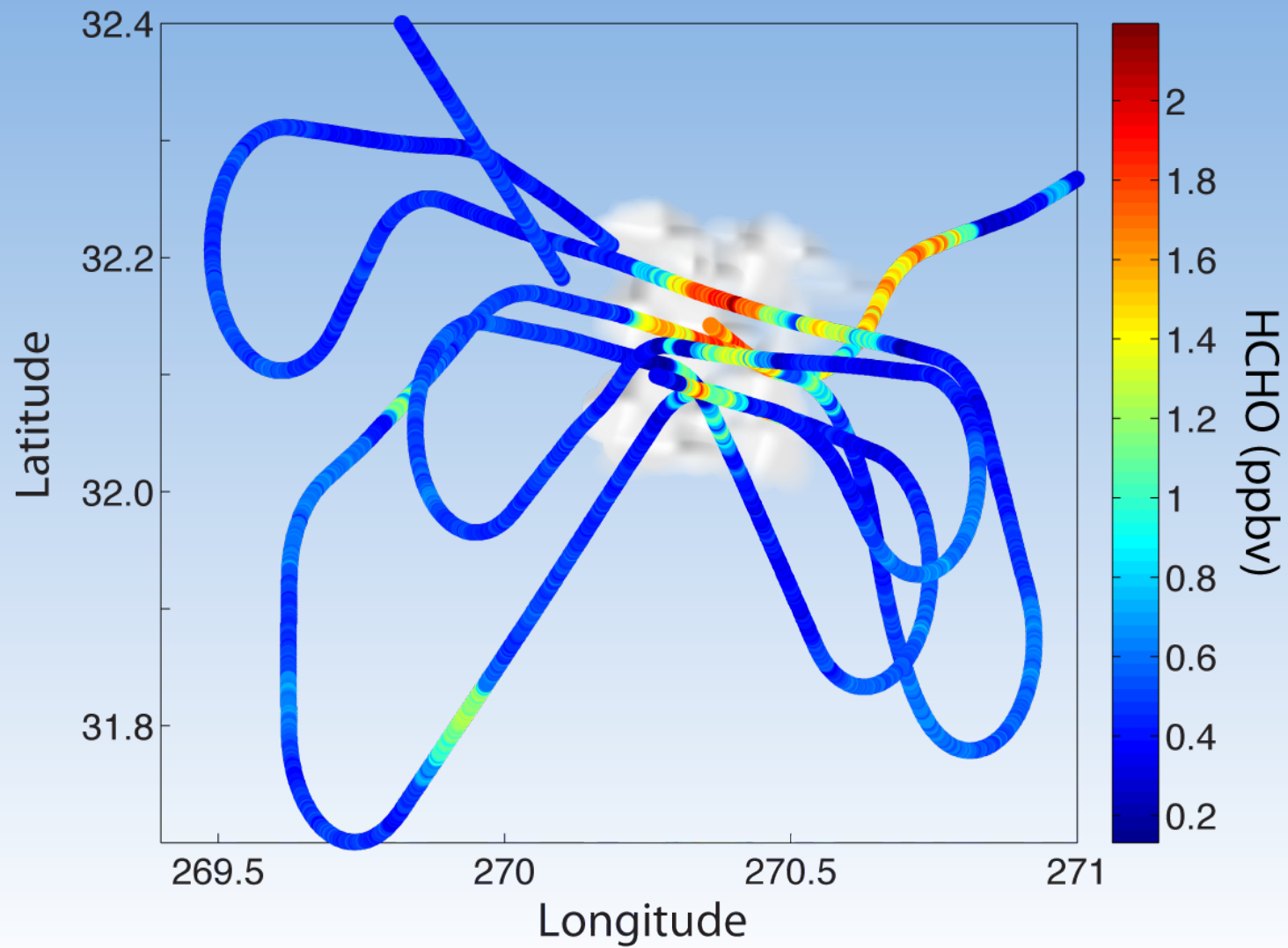
Rainout or scavenging accounts for ~20% of the transported formaldehyde



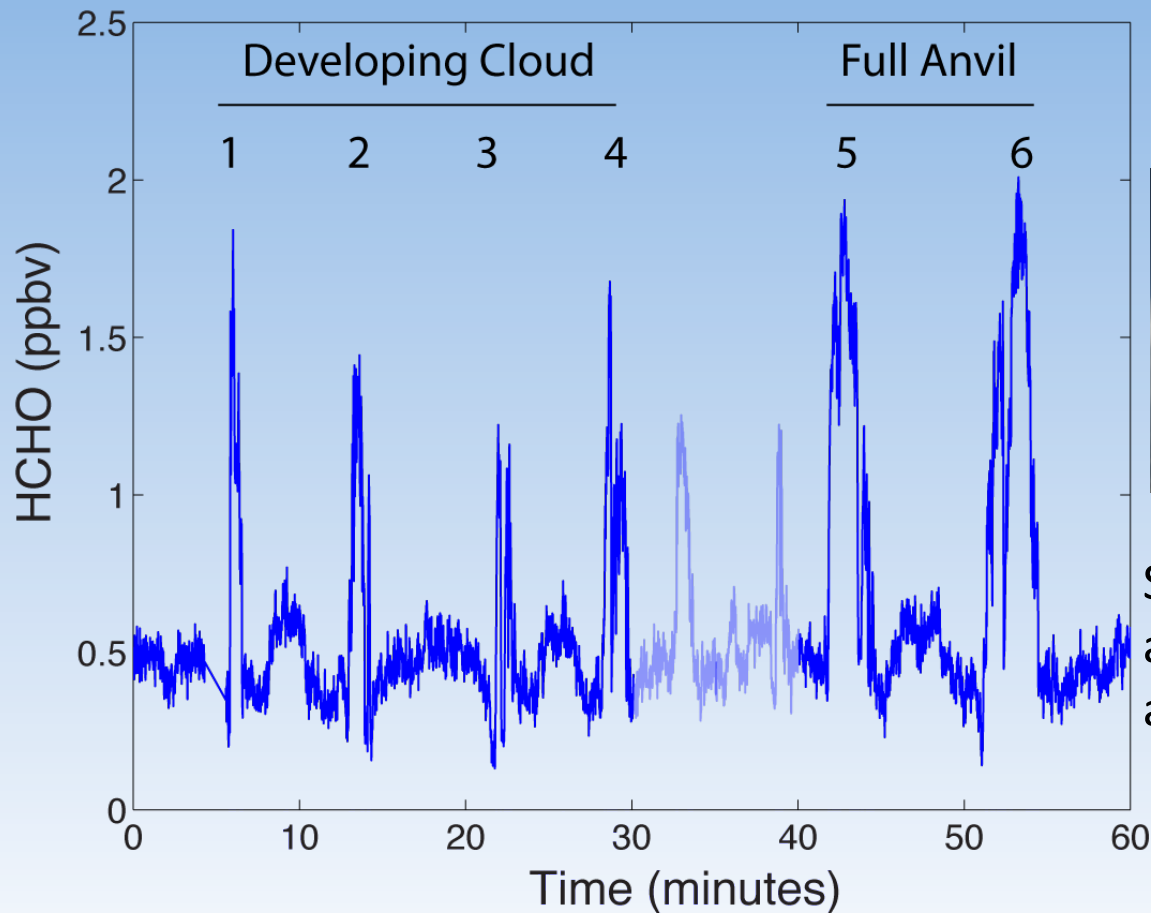
DC3 Measurement Summary

Date	Location	Entrainment	Rainout	Ratio UT/BI
20120518	41N 258W (NE)	18%	22%	45%
20120519	37N 262W (OK)	40%	9%	40%
20120602	41N 256W (CO)	28%	10%	53%
20120606	41N 256W (NE)	33%	22%	38%

SEAC⁴RS 20130902 “Tammi”
JACKSON, MS

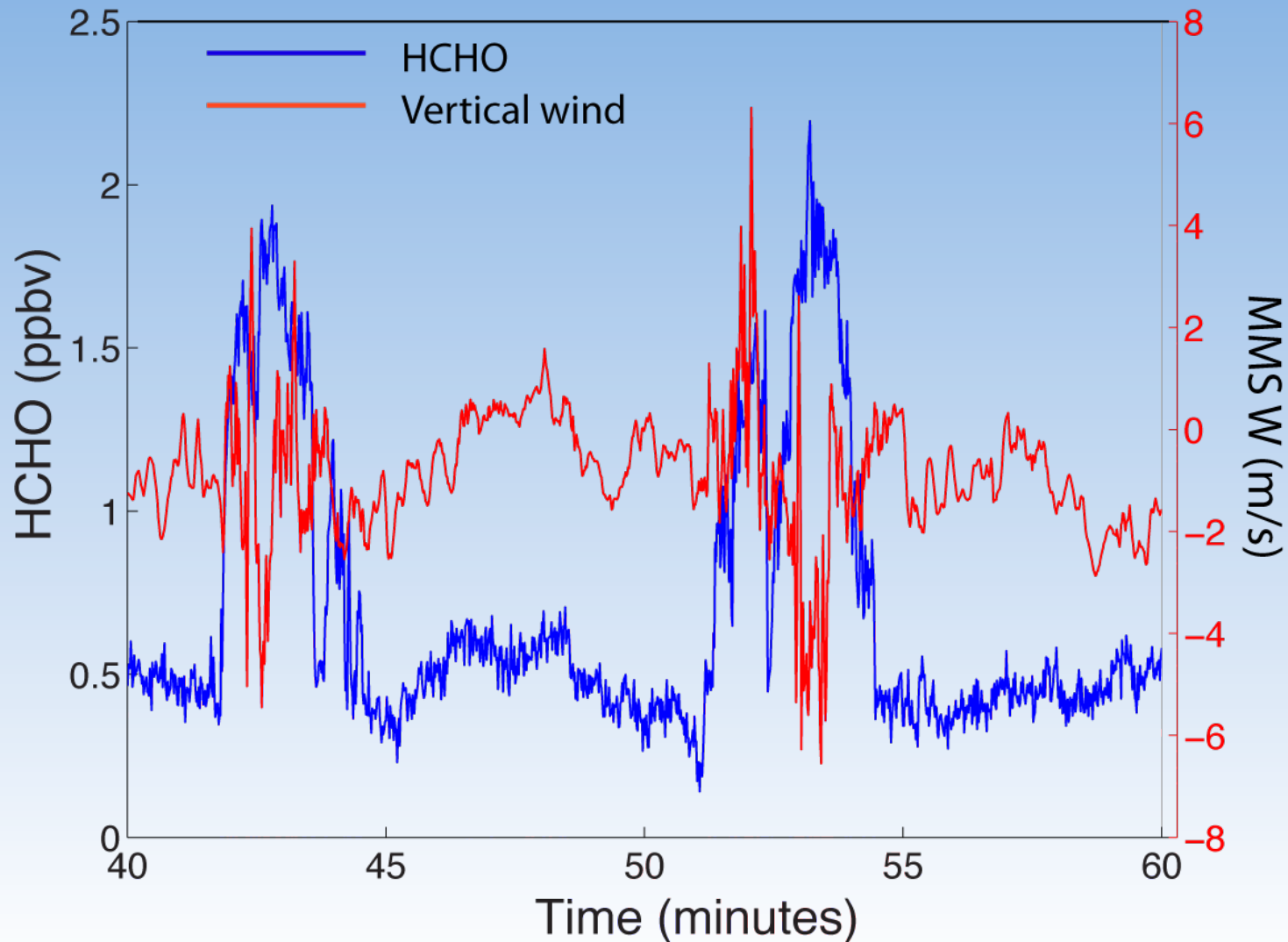


Formaldehyde increases as the anvil develops.
No sign of removal by ice.

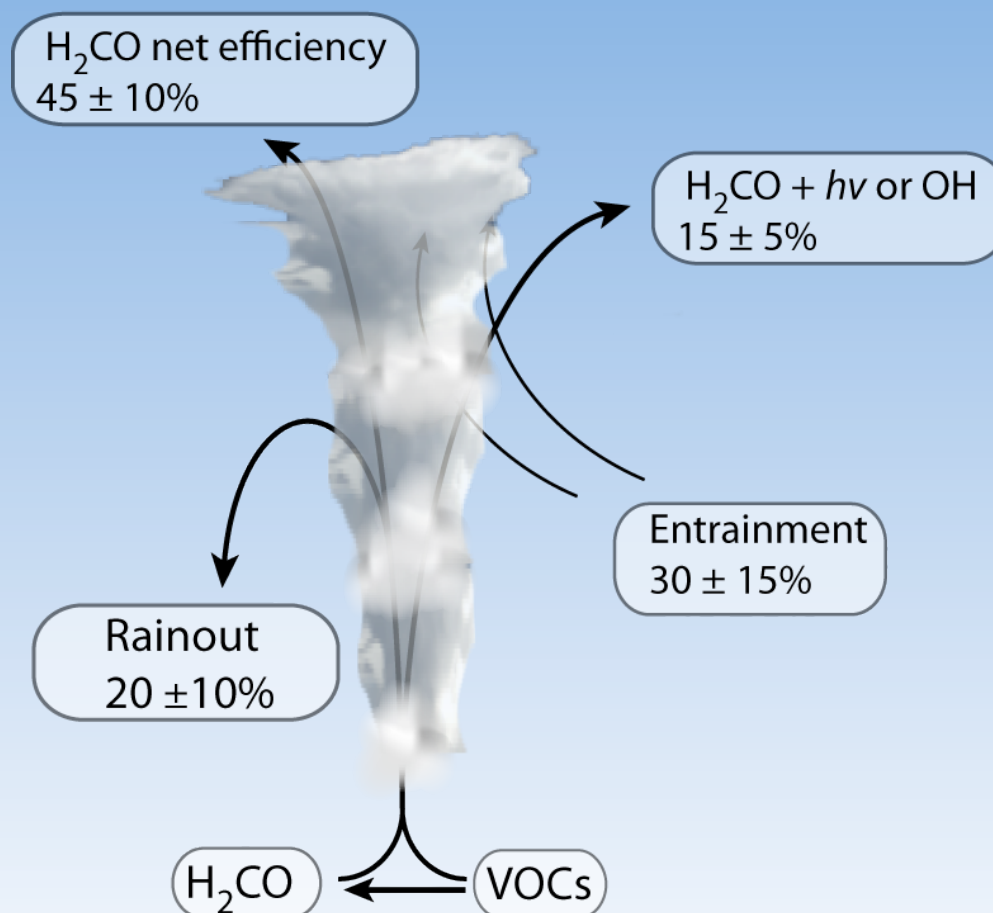


Sample "Tammi" as the
anvil develops. Constant
altitude = 11 km

Dips in HCHO at the edge of the anvil is likely due to entrainment at midlevels (6 - 8 km).



DC3 HCHO measurements summary



Thanks to NASA Hal Maring, Ken Jucks, Alex Pzenny, and Jay Al-Saadi for Funding