

CU LED-CE-DOAS: a fast optical sensor for NO₂, IO, glyoxal, water, aerosol extinction

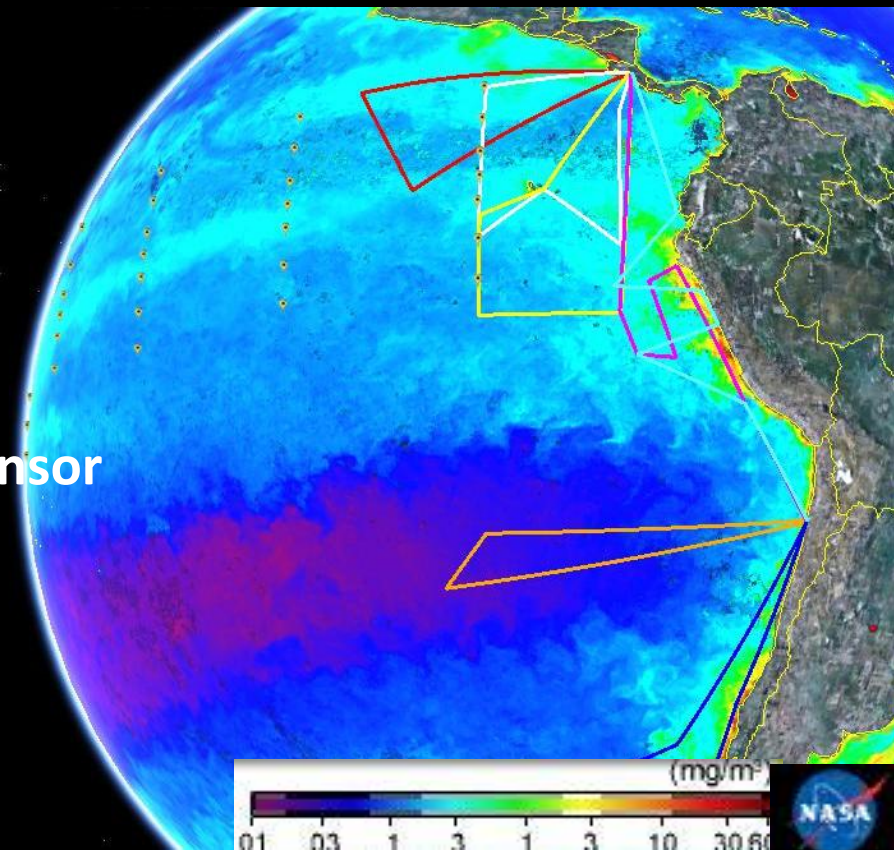


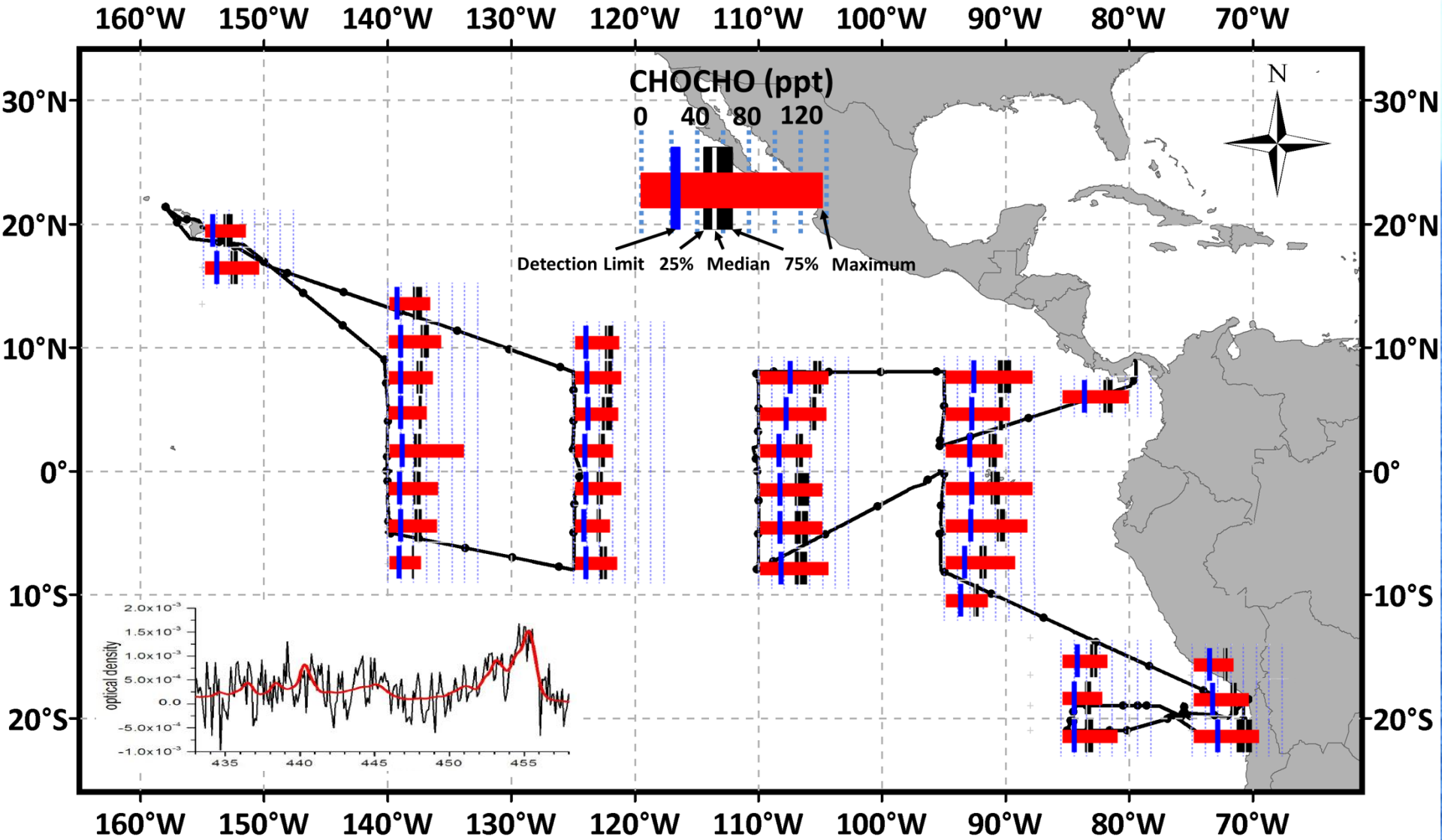
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- Instrument description
- KA-11-04 cruise preliminary data
- Laboratory characterization of fast sensor
- TORERO Hypothesis

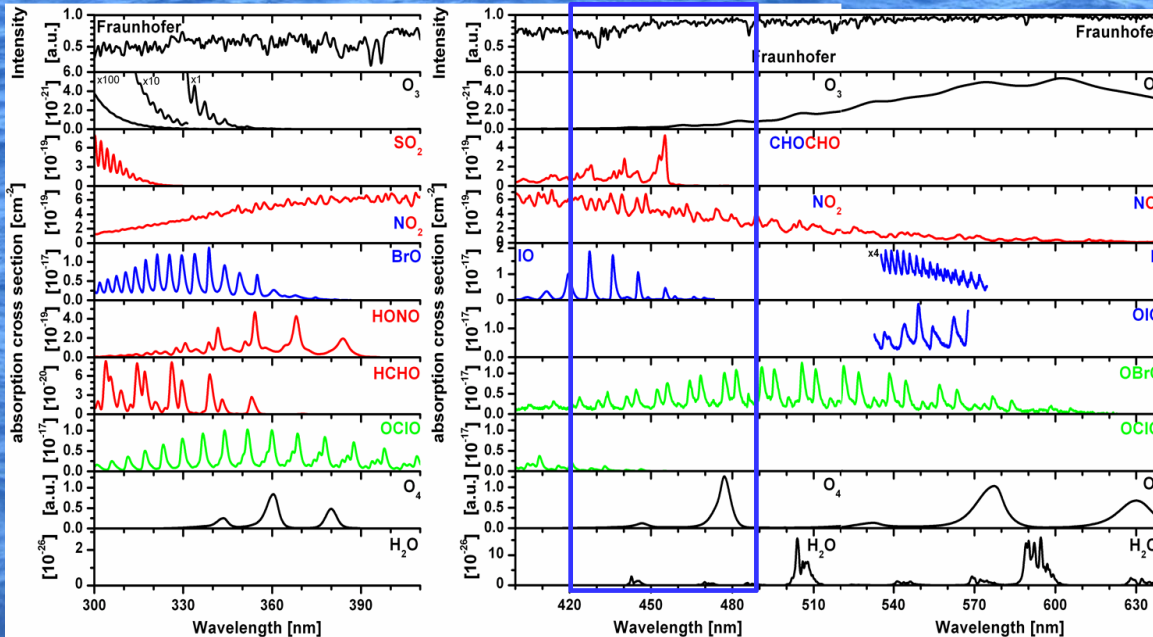
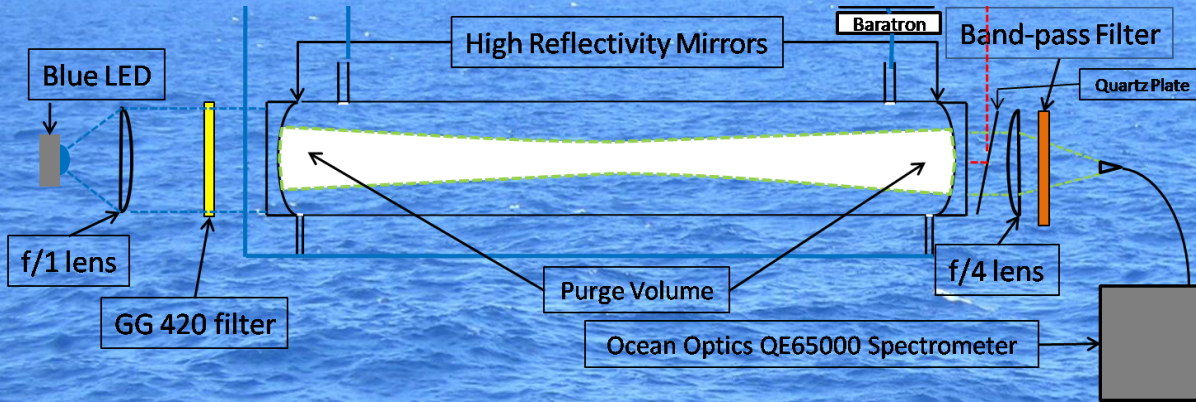




- MAX-DOAS data from four cruises in 2008-2009
- Sinreich et al., 2010, ACP: Daytime only data
- What is the diurnal cycle?



Light Emitting Diode Cavity Enhanced DOAS (CU LED-CE-DOAS)

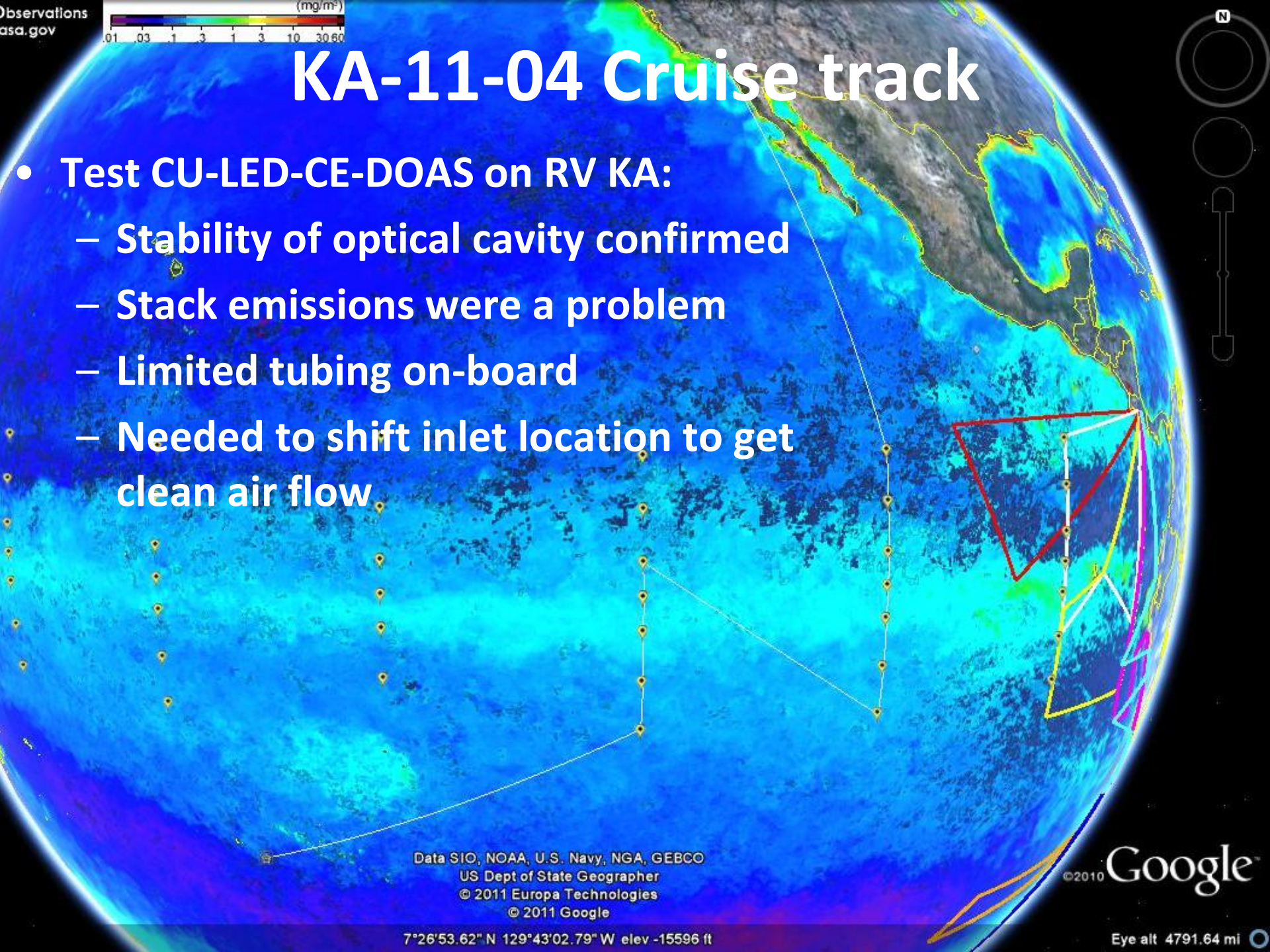


420-490nm,
 $R(460\text{nm}) = 0.999965$
 $L_{\text{eff}} = 13\text{-}17\text{km}$
 QE65000
 0.5 nm FWHM



KA-11-04 Cruise track

- Test CU-LED-CE-DOAS on RV KA:
 - Stability of optical cavity confirmed
 - Stack emissions were a problem
 - Limited tubing on-board
 - Needed to shift inlet location to get clean air flow



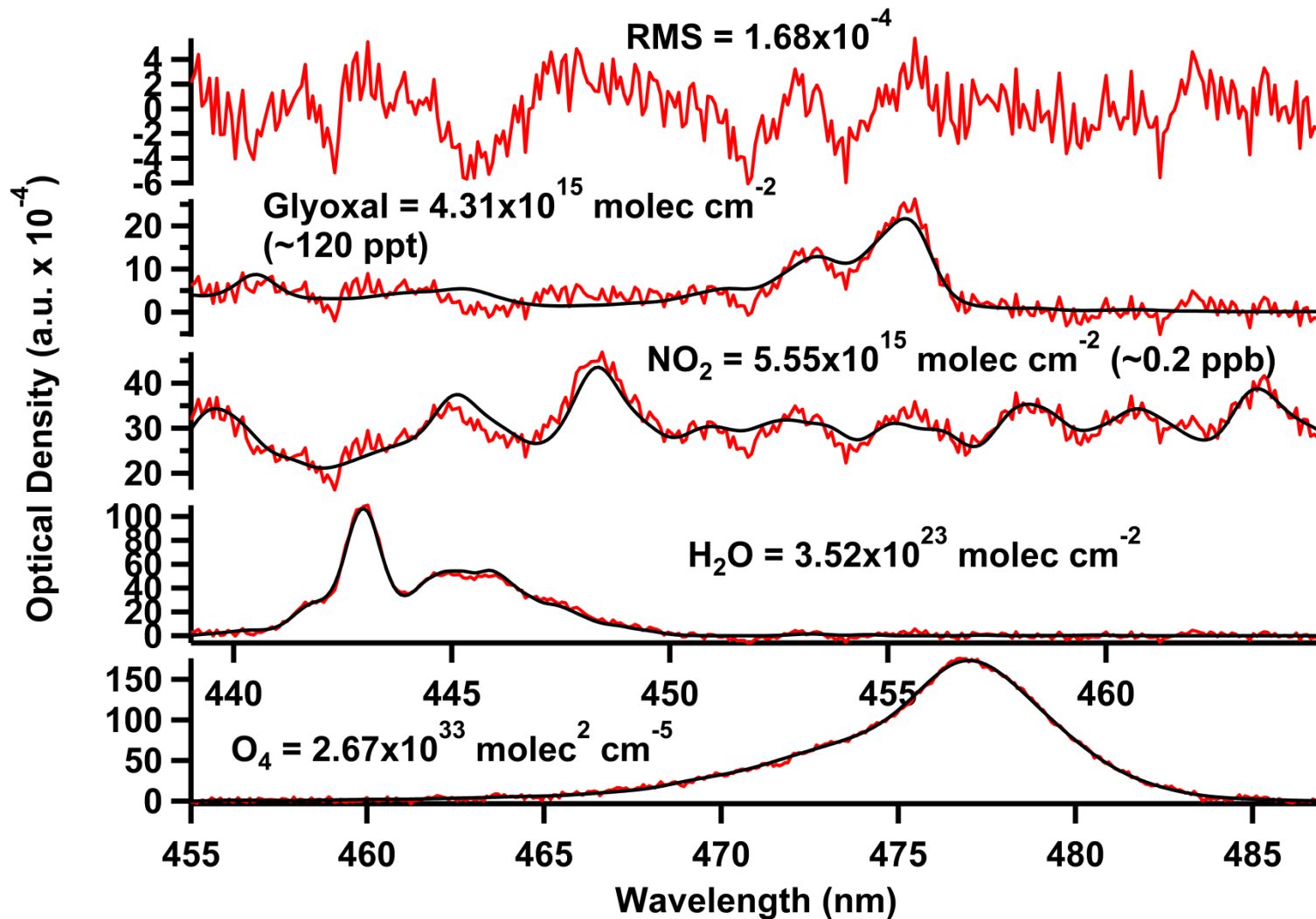
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
US Dept of State Geographer
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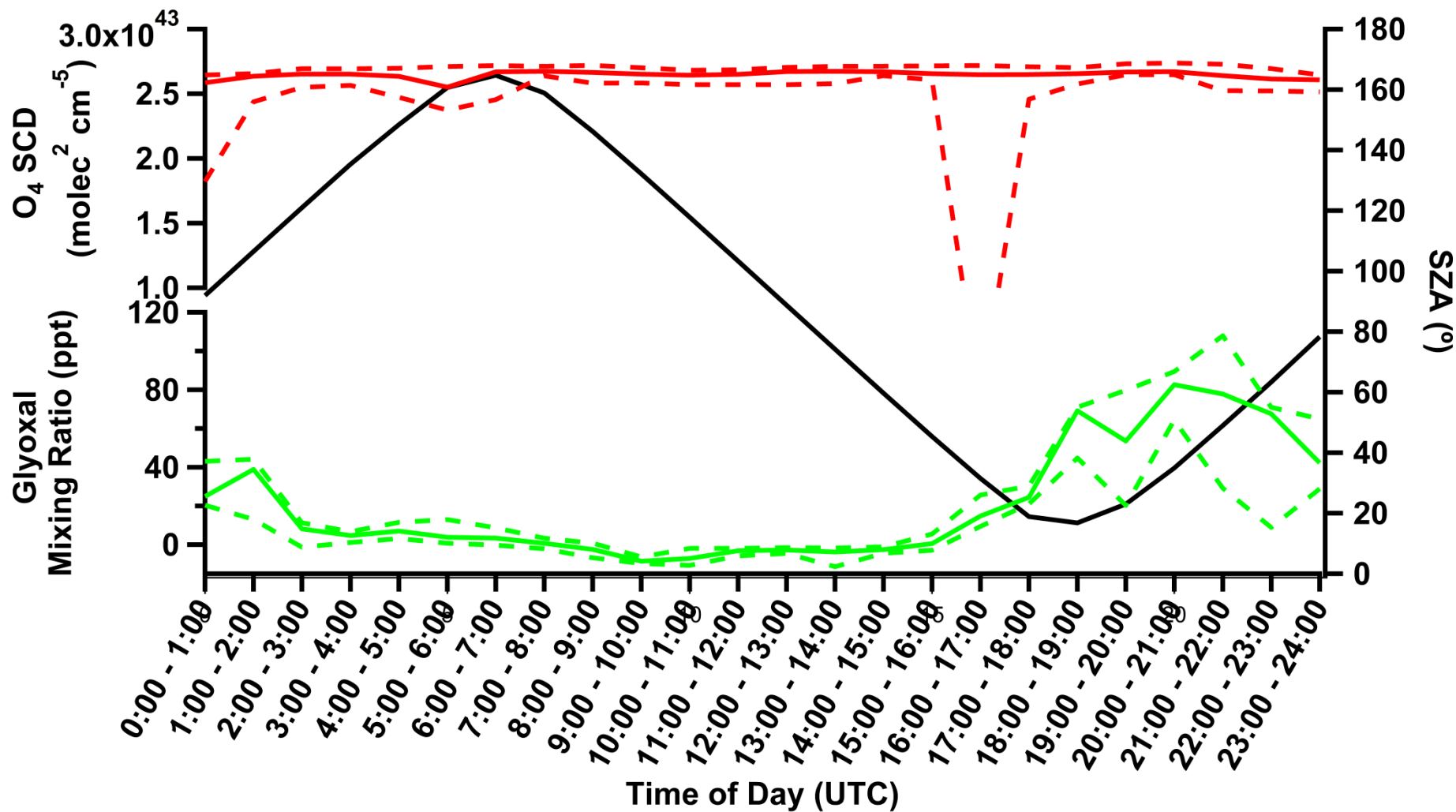
7°26'53.62" N 129°43'02.79" W elev -15596 ft

Eye alt 4791.64 mi

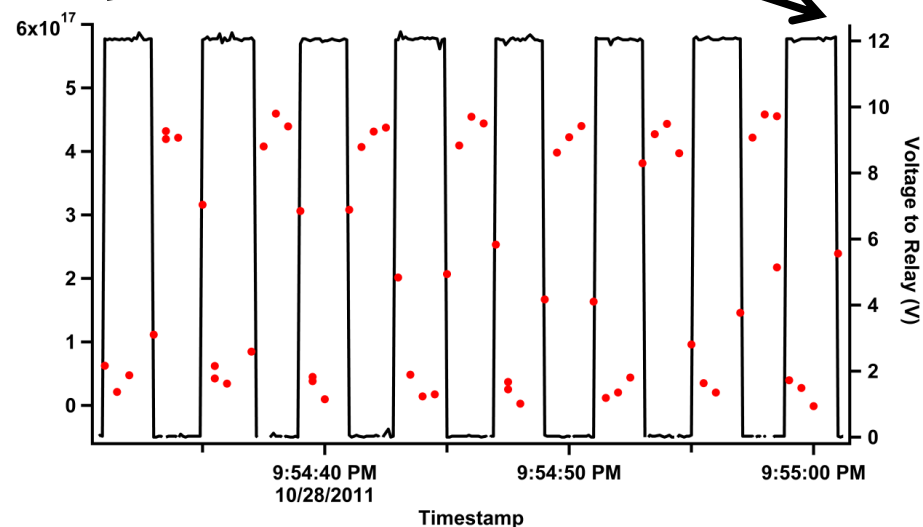
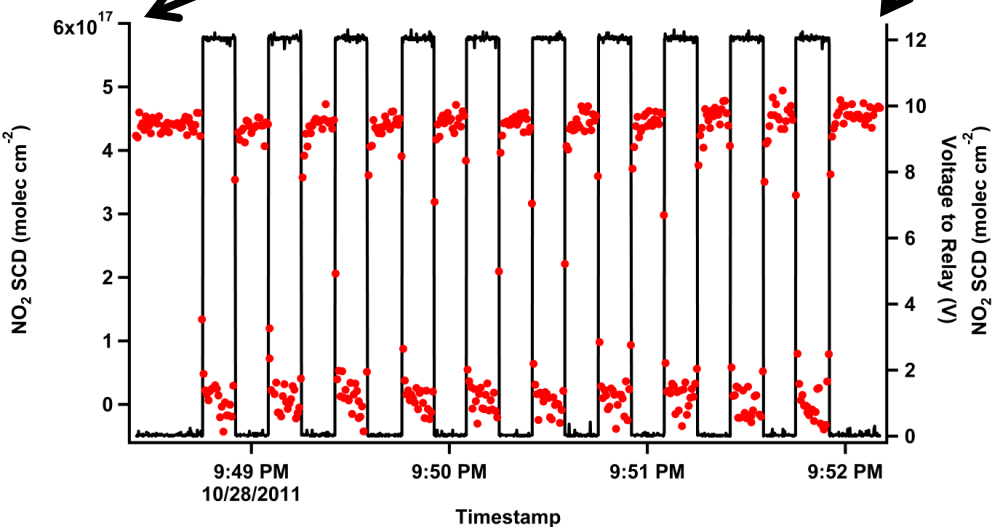
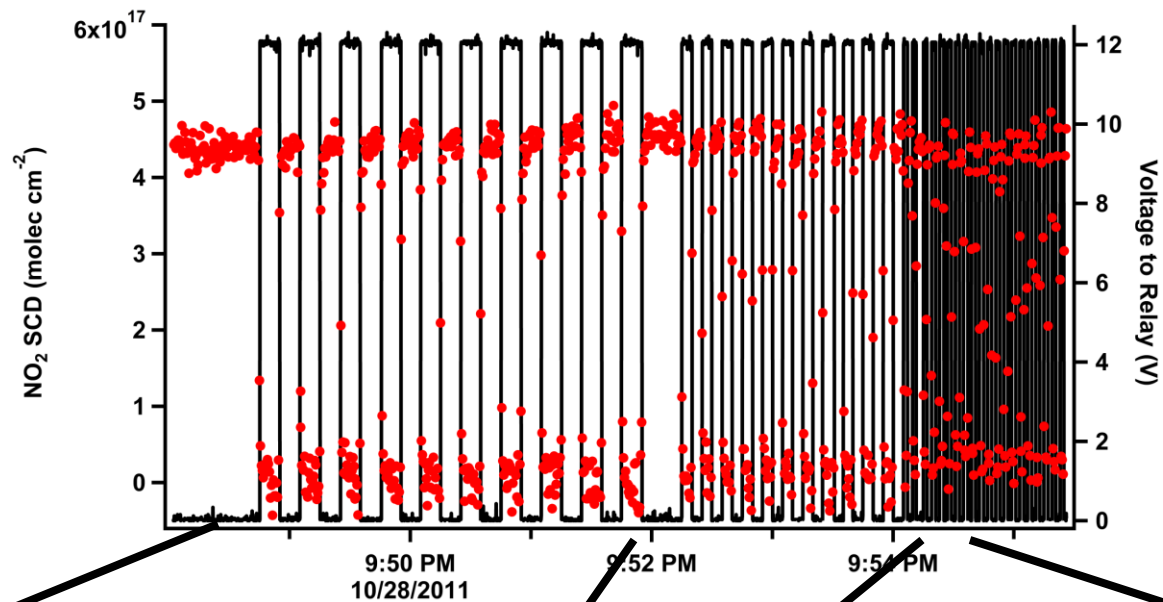
Spectral proofs



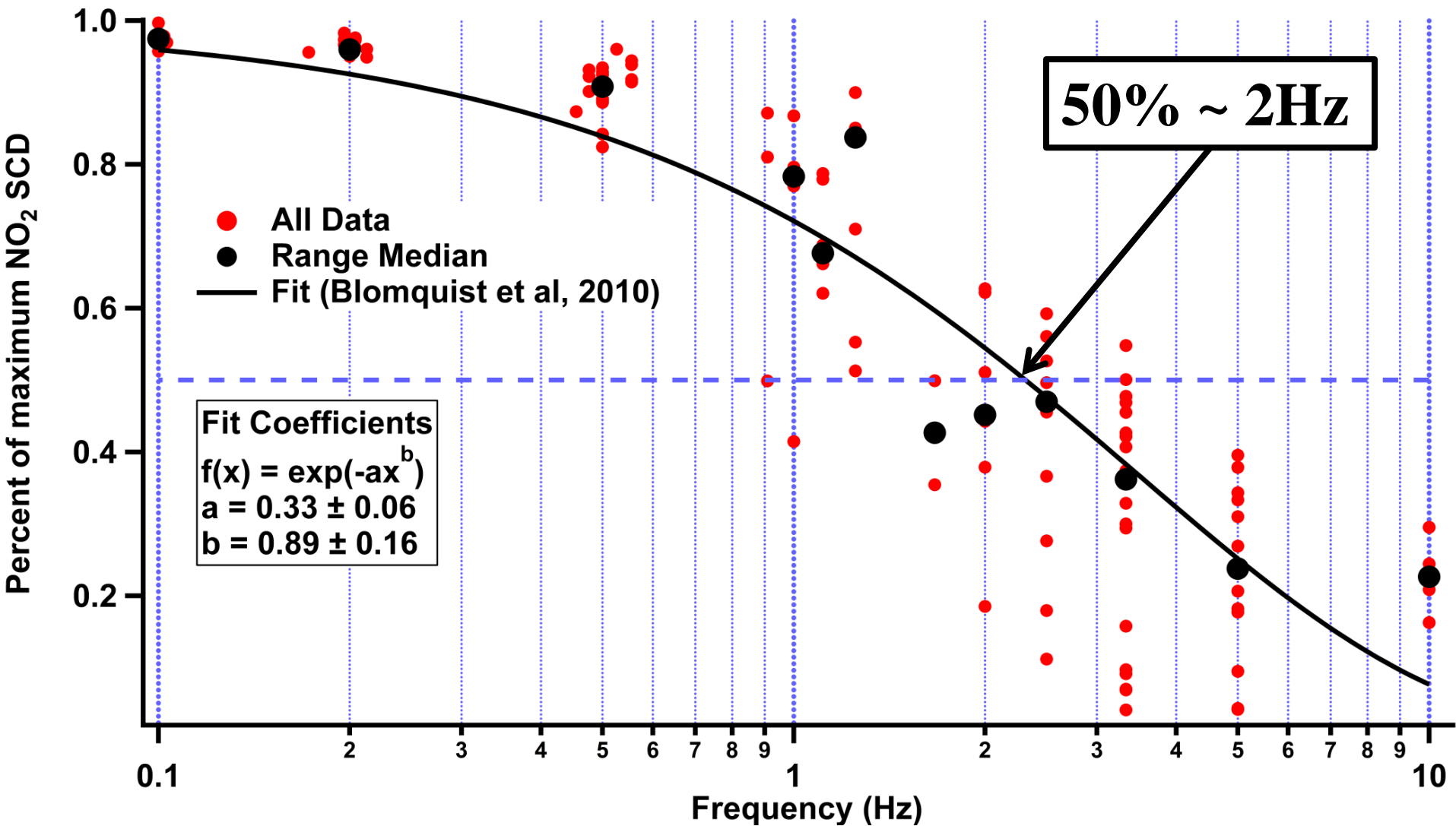
Diurnal profiles



Laboratory tests



Fast sensor: Time constant



Conclusion

- KA-11-04 identified challenges with ship exhaust:
 - Need to sample from bow (distance to wetlab ~ 65m)
- CU LED-CE-DOAS fast sensor development – remaining challenges:
 - Pressure drop in cavity
 - At 120 SLPM expect time delay of 2-3 sec to cavity (longer into the wetlab)
 - Nyquist sampling frequency goal: 2 Hz or 4Hz data?
- CU SMAX-DOAS: O₄,NO₂,CHOCHO,HCHO,IO, BrO
- In-situ Ozone monitor