

# TOGA: Trace Organic Gas Analyzer

Eric Apel, Alan Hills, Rebecca Hornbrook (ACD/NCAR), Nicola Blake (UC Irvine)



# **TOGA** (Trace Organic Gas Analyzer)

- 2 min continuous analysis of >50 VOCs
  - samples processed in flight using fast online GC/MS
  - wide dynamic range, with detection limits at low pptv to sub-pptv range
  - Semi-autonomous operation up to 50,000 ft

## **VOC tracers from several sources/types:**

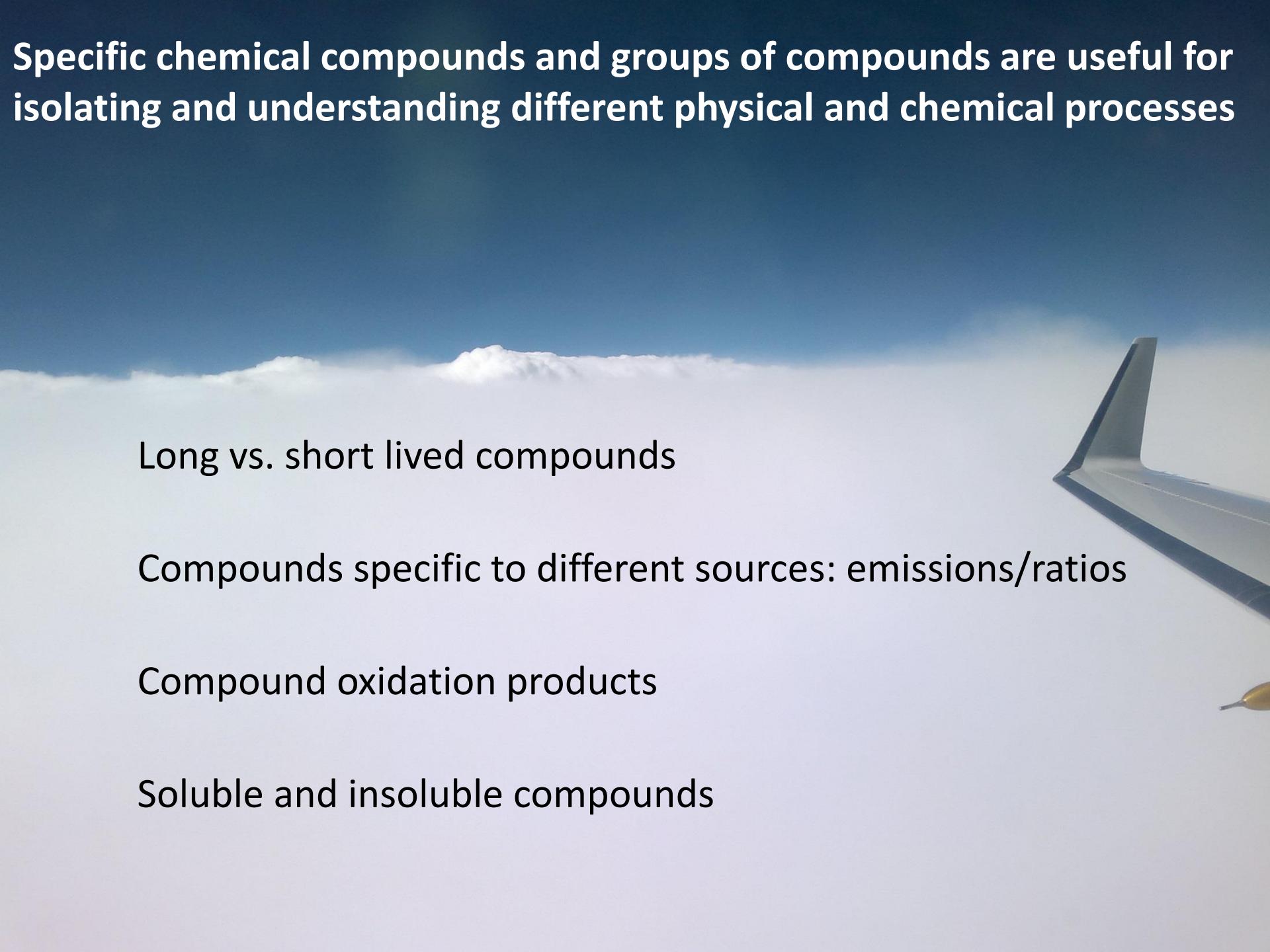
- Biogenic VOCs and oxidation products
  - Anthropogenic VOCs
  - Oil and Gas Tracers
  - Long-lived Halogenated VOCs
  - Short-lived Halogenated VOCs
  - OVOCs, including HCHO
  - DMS, OCS
  - Alkyl Nitrates
  - Biomass burning tracers (HCN, CH<sub>3</sub>CN)



# Installed on the G-V



**Specific chemical compounds and groups of compounds are useful for isolating and understanding different physical and chemical processes**



Long vs. short lived compounds

Compounds specific to different sources: emissions/ratios

Compound oxidation products

Soluble and insoluble compounds

# Measured Compounds

| <u>NMHCs:</u>            | <u>LOD; pptv</u> | <u>OVCs:</u>                                | <u>LOD; pptv</u> | <u>Halogenated VOCs:</u>                        | <u>LOD; pptv</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1-butene/isobutene       | 1                | formaldehyde (HCHO)                         | 20               | CFC-11 ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{F}$ )               | 5                |
| propane                  | 10               | acetaldehyde ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ )    | 5                | CFC-113 ( $\text{CCl}_2\text{FCClF}_2$ )        | 1                |
| isobutane                | 1                | propanal                                    | 5                | $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$ (methyl chloride)        | 1                |
| <i>n</i> -butane         | 1                | butanal                                     | 1                | $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (dichloromethane)      | 1                |
| isopentane               | 1                | acetone ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ )      | 20               | $\text{CHCl}_3$ (chloroform)                    | 1                |
| <i>n</i> -pentane        | 1                | MEK (butanone)                              | 1                | $\text{CCl}_4$ (tetrachloromethane)             | 1                |
| 2-methylpentane          | 0.5              | methanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ )         | 20               | $\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_4$ (tetrachloroethene)     | 0.3              |
| 3-methylpentane          | 0.5              | ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) | 10               | $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ (chlorobenzene) | 0.1              |
| <i>n</i> -hexane         | 0.5              | 2-propanol                                  | 5                | $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$ (methyl bromide)         | 1                |
| <i>n</i> -heptane        | 3                | acrolein ( $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCHO}$ )      | 1                | $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$ (dibromomethane)       | 0.03             |
| benzene                  | 1                | MTBE (methyl tert-butyl ether)              | 0.5              | $\text{CHBr}_3$ (bromoform)                     | 0.2              |
| toluene                  | 0.5              |   |                  | $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ (methyl iodide)           | 0.03             |
| ethylbenzene/p-/m-xylene | 0.3              | <u>Biogenic VOCs:</u>                       | <u>LOD; pptv</u> | $\text{CH}_2\text{I}_2$ (diiodomethane)         | 0.05             |
| <i>o</i> -xylene         | 0.2              | isoprene                                    | 0.5              | $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$ (ethyl iodide)   | 0.5              |
| 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene   | 1                | MBO (2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol)                 | 0.5              | $\text{CH}_2\text{ICl}$ (chloroiodomethane)     | 0.07             |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene   | 1                | MVK   | 1                | $\text{CHBrCl}_2$ (bromodichloromethane)        | 0.05             |
| <u>Alkyl Nitrates:</u>   | <u>LOD; pptv</u> | methacrolein                                | 1                | $\text{CHBr}_2\text{Cl}$ (dibromochloromethane) | 0.03             |
| methyl nitrate           | 5                | 3-methylfuran                               | 1                |   |                  |
| ethyl nitrate            | 0.5              | $\alpha$ -pinene                            | 0.2              | <u>Others:</u>                                  | <u>LOD; pptv</u> |
| isopropyl nitrate        | 0.5              | $\beta$ -pinene                             | 0.5              | DMS (dimethyl sulfide)                          | 0.5              |
| butyl nitrates           | 1                | camphene                                    | 0.5              | HCN (hydrogen cyanide)                          | 10               |
|                          |                  | limonene/3-carene                           | 0.5              | Acetonitrile ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ )         | 1                |

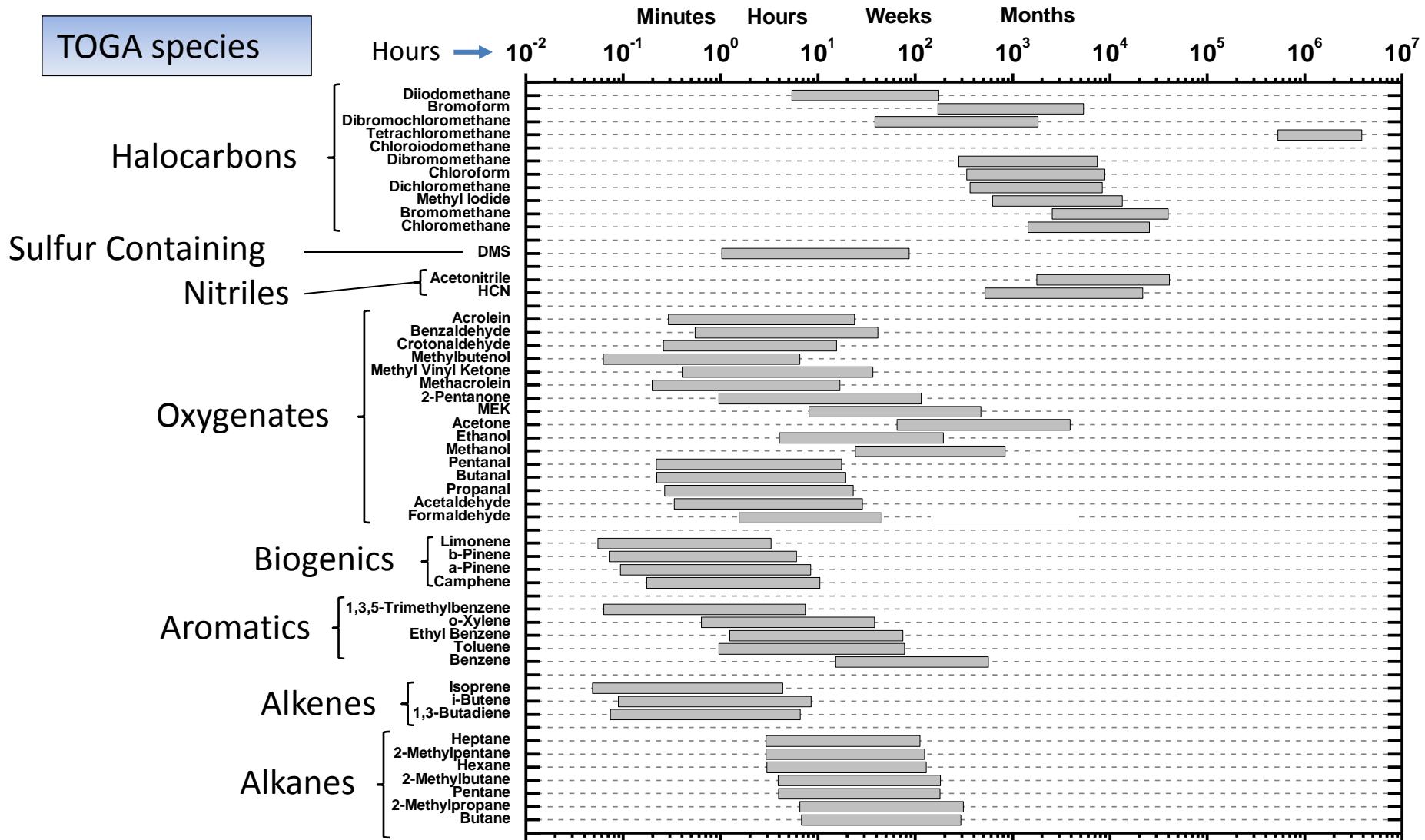
Targeted VOCs can be modified and tailored to best suit objectives of experiment.

...but have to know up front!

# Species measured and lifetimes

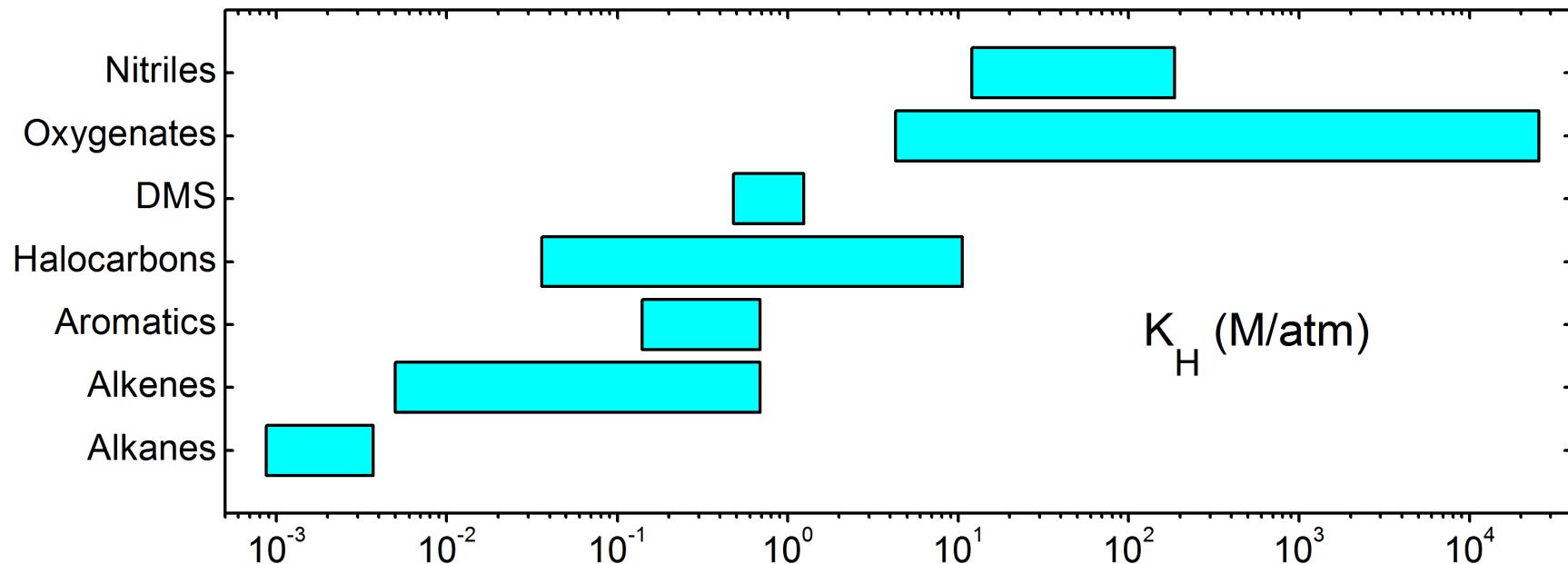
## Reactivity with OH

$10^5$  OH (low),  $10^7$  OH (high), 210K, 310K

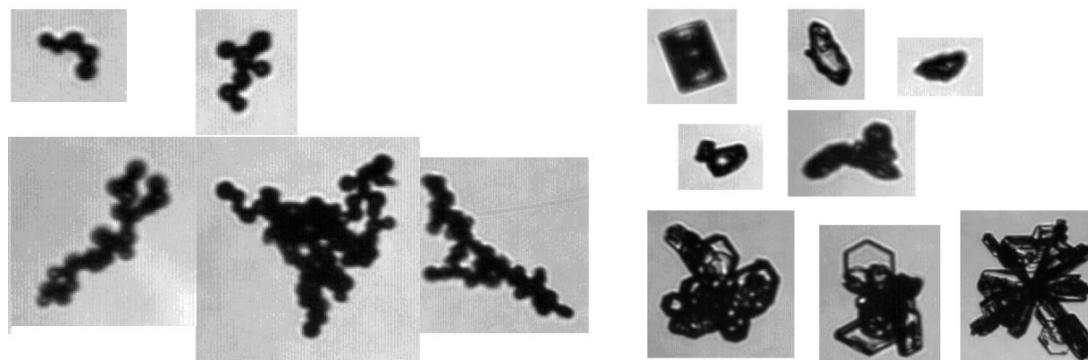


# Solubility and ice interactions

## Aqueous phase interactions

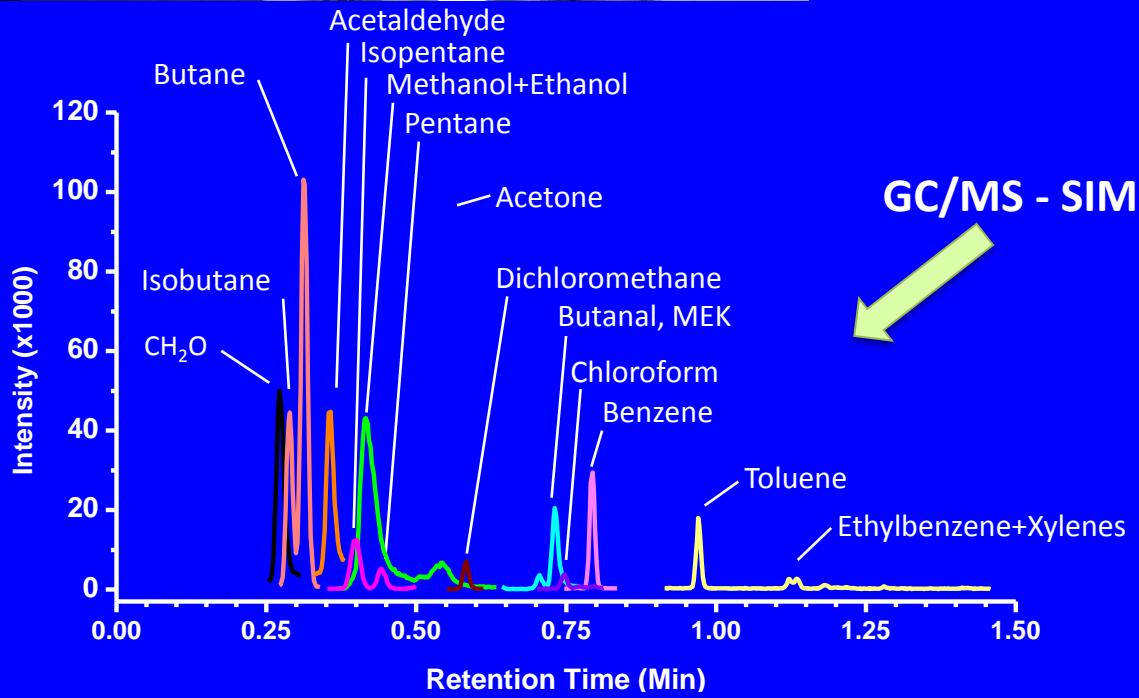
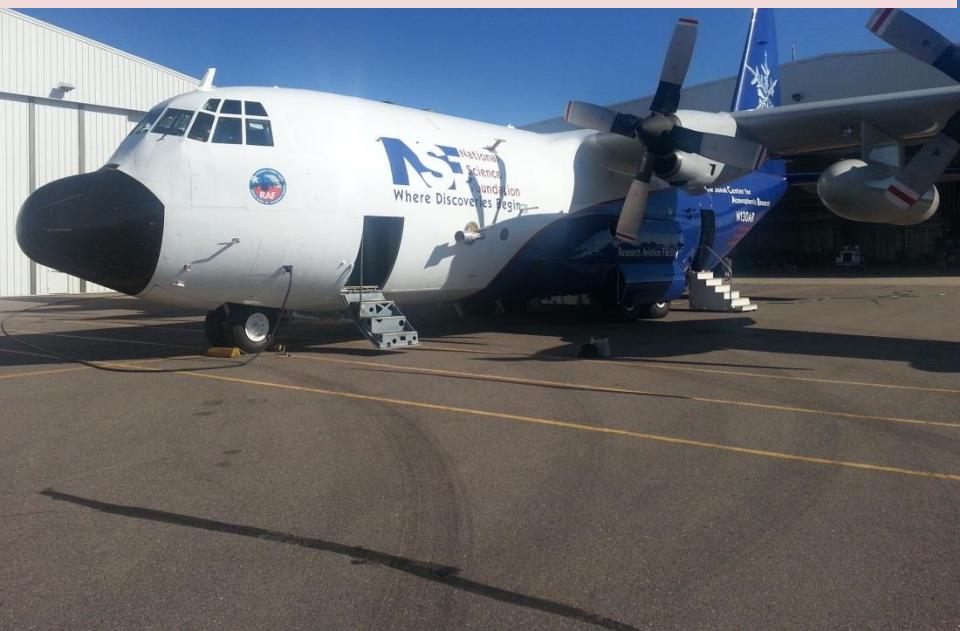


## Ice interactions



Stith - NCAR

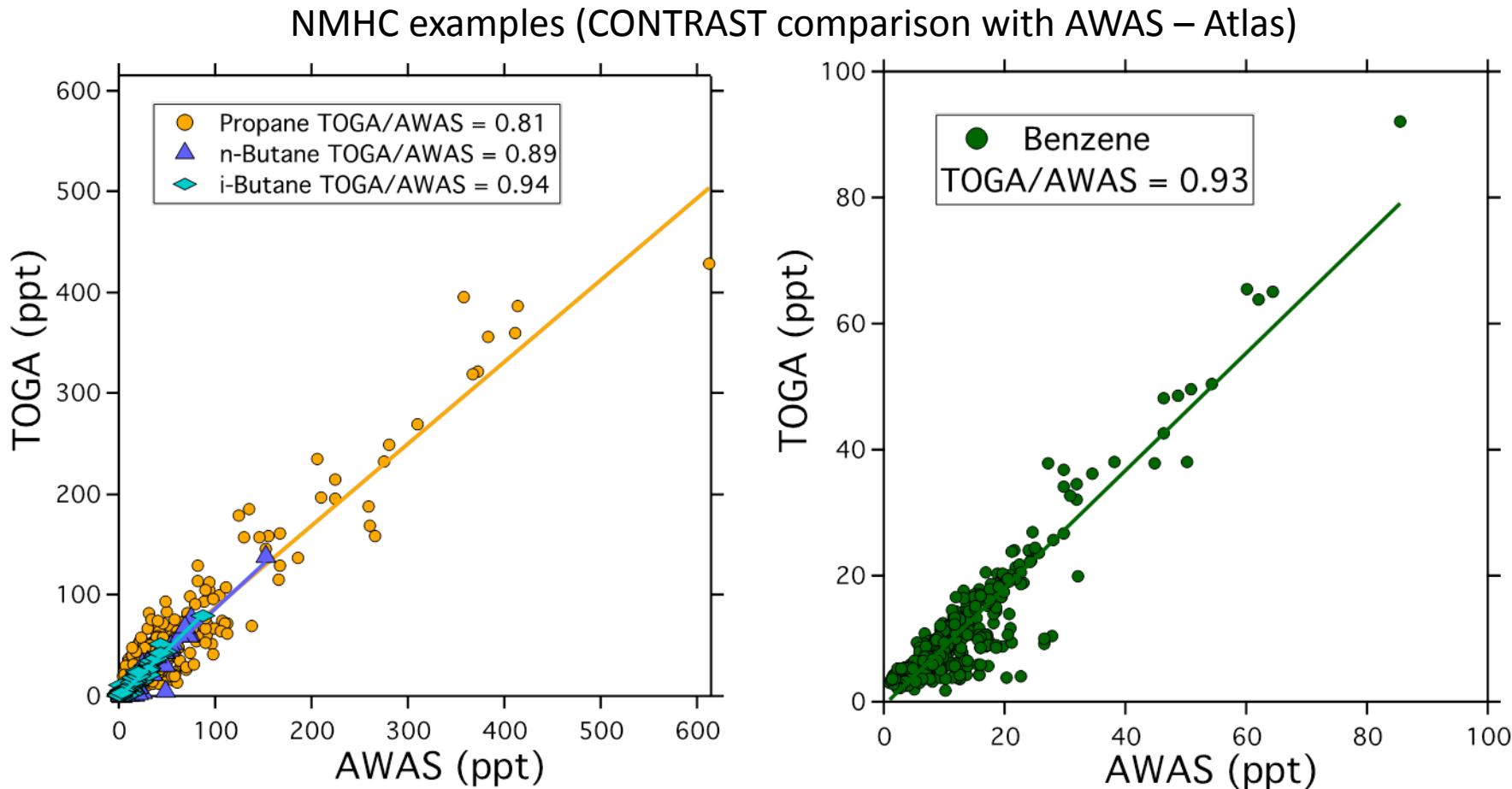
# C130 - Atmospheric sampling from < 1 km – 8 km



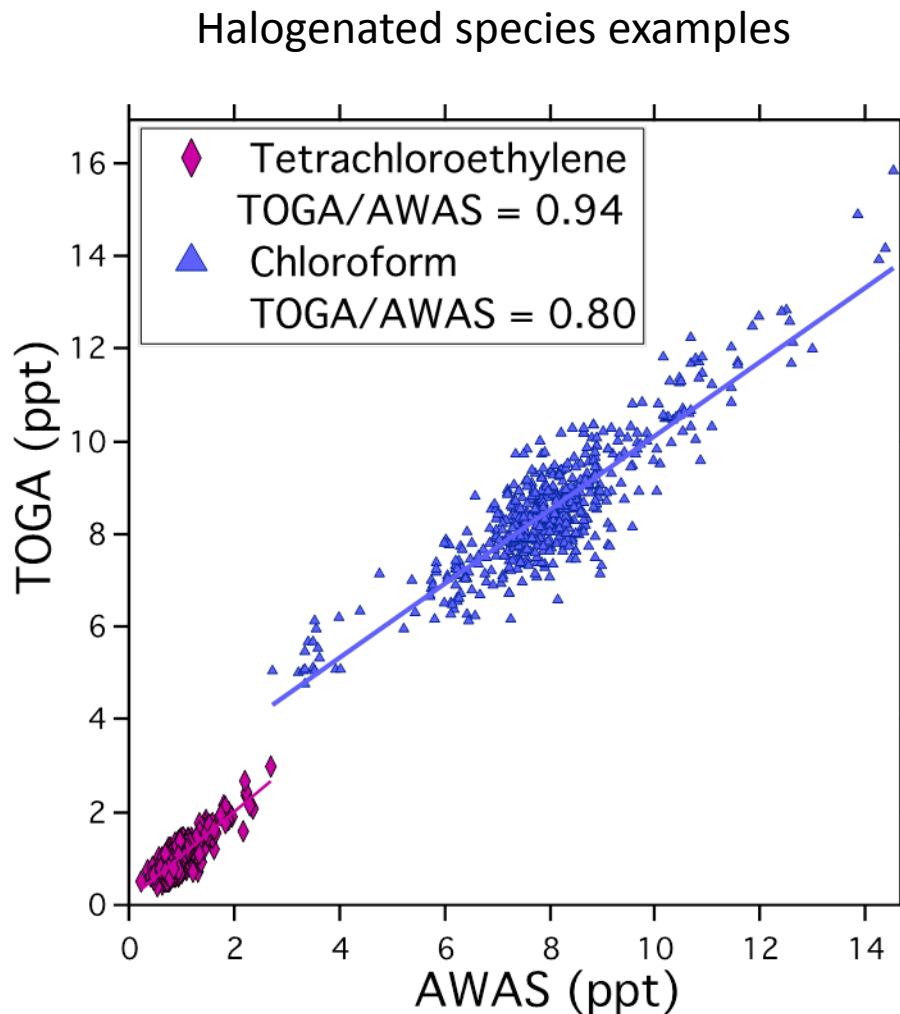
## Calibration and standards

TOGA – Calibrations – in-house – NIST – NOAA standards

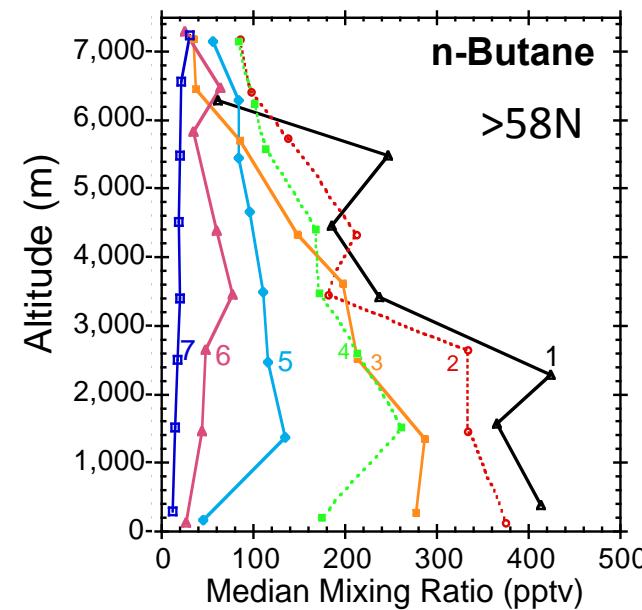
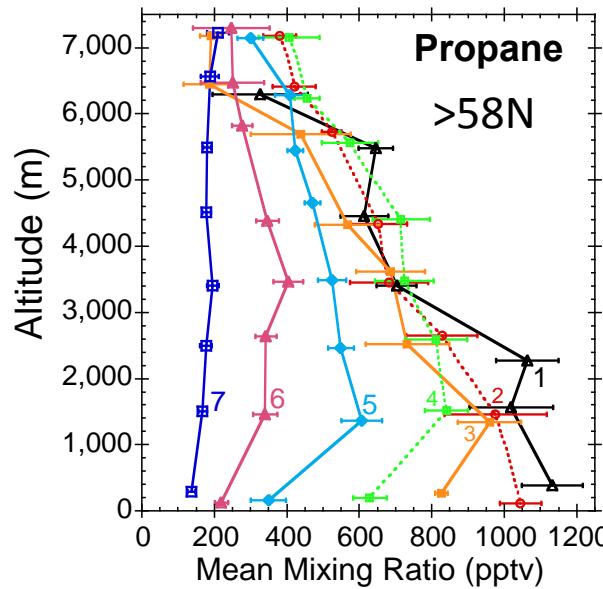
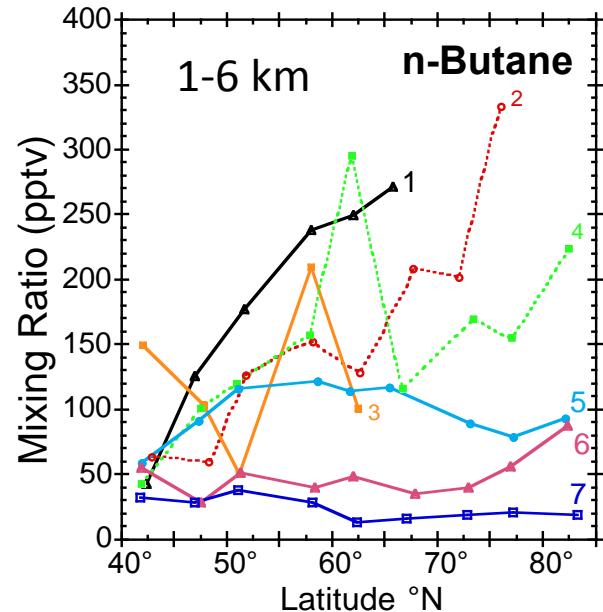
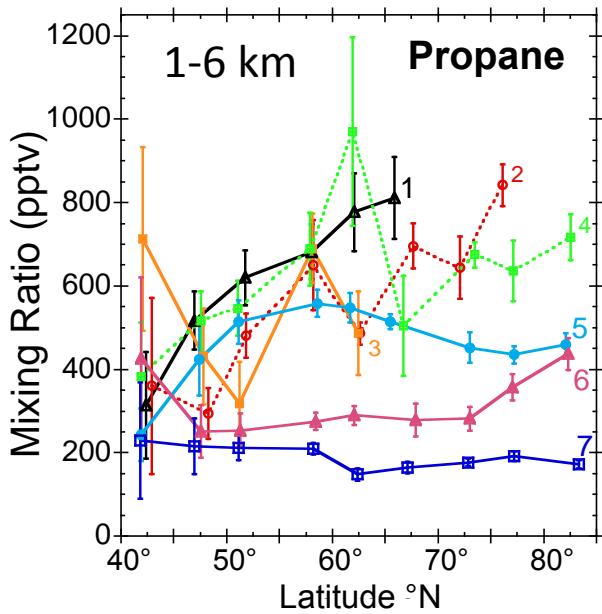
Compares well with established measurements – even at low mixing ratios



## Calibration and standards



# TOPSE - Winter 2000



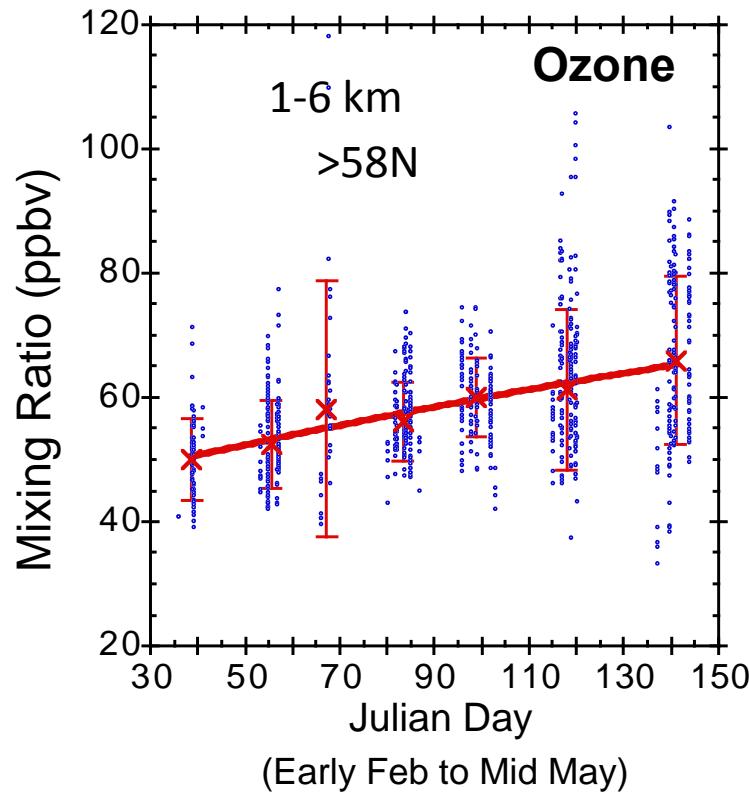
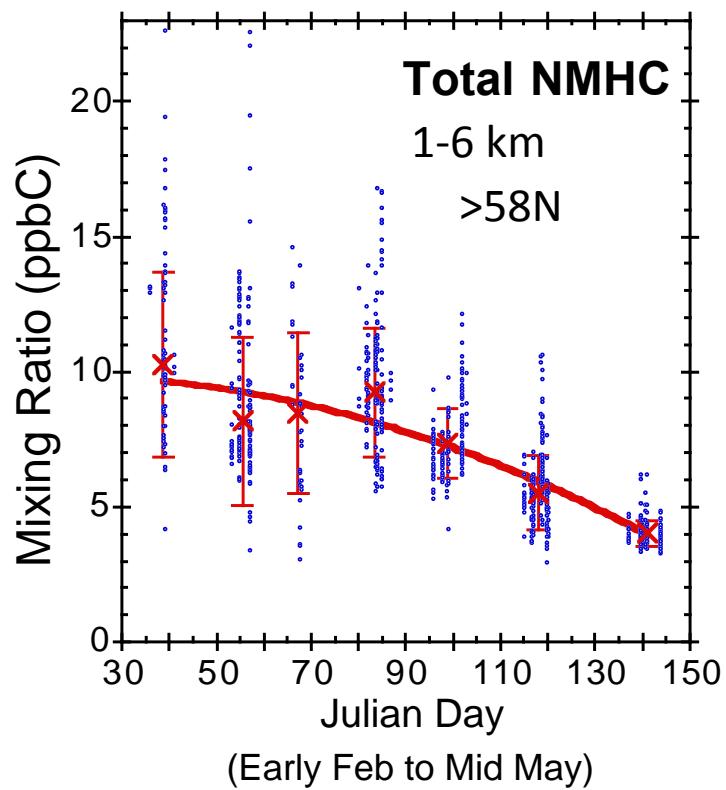
Most deployments CO to Thule Greenland via Churchill (58°N)

- 1 - early Feb
- 2 - late Feb
- 3 - Early Mar
- 4 - late Mar
- 5 - early April
- 6 - late April
- 7 - midMay

Strong latitude and vertical gradients – WINTER will likely see much higher MRs if we get to the cold side of the polar jet

UCI WAS Data  
– Blake et al., 2003

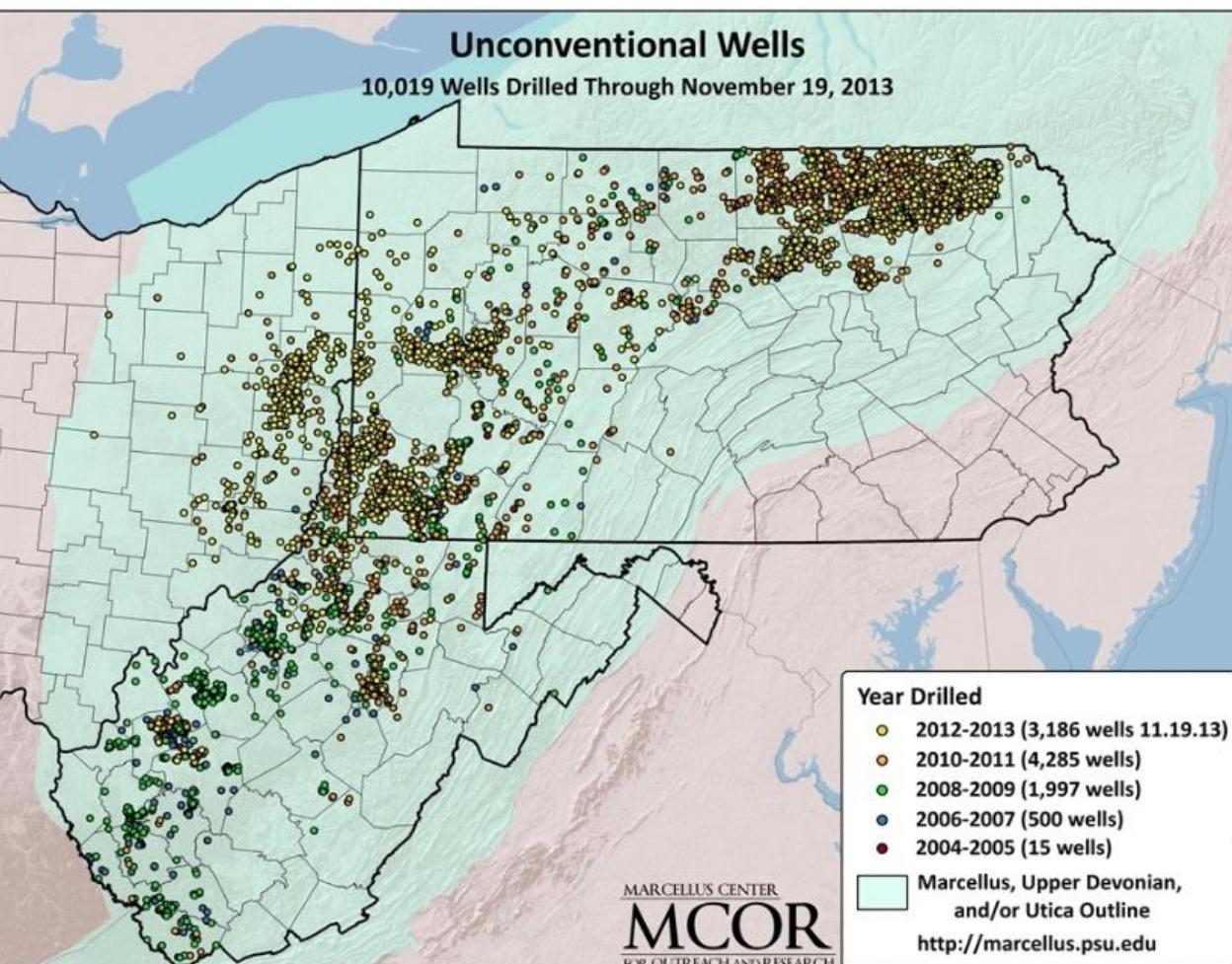
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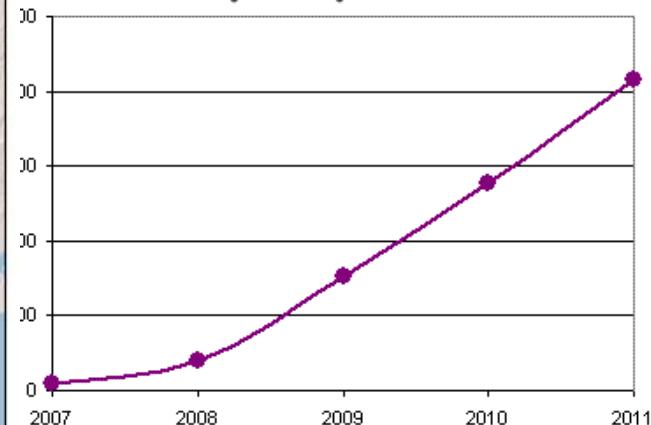
– Blake et al., 2003

**Reminder: request specific compounds for TOGA to quantify**

## Oil and Gas - Marcellus Shale?



**Number of Marcellus Shale Wells Drilled in Pennsylvania by Calendar Year**



The number of wells being drilled into the Marcellus Shale in Pennsylvania is rising rapidly. About 1/2 of the drilling activity in Pennsylvania is related to the Marcellus Shale. Data in this chart was obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

