

Lagrangian vs **Eulerian Perspectives of NPF** events

ARM

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Key Points:

- Size distributions from a fixed site often may not tell the whole story
- Particles appearing grown can be from different air-mass origins
- "Apple" NPF events can be from nucleated particles advecting away

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We often use observations of size distributions at stationary sites to gain knowledge of new-particle formation and growth.





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This stationary-site analysis works best if the air in the region is homogeneous.





But air is never homogeneous (gradual or sharp gradients)





NPF aloft can influence observations at the surface





Goals and Objectives

Determine differences in NPF events from stationary vs. moving perspectives





Approach: modeling

GEOS-Chem-TOMAS

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- Reanalysis meteorology
- Tracks both number and mass of aerosol populations
- Represents emissions, deposition, condensation, coagulation, and nucleation

HYSPLIT

- Lagrangian parcel trajectory model
- Trajectories pass over stationary site _ every 3 hours
- Size distributions linearly interpolated between grid point centers







Example at SGP: Particles appearing grown are partially from NPF upwind







Example at SGP: Particles appearing grown are partially from NPF upwind







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Example at SGP: Particles appearing grown are partially from NPF upwind







- 10^{4.0} (^d - 10^{2.0} / Np



1

2

3

4

5

6

Example at SGP: Particles appearing grown are partially from NPF upwind







- 10^{4.0} (^d - 10^{2.0} / Np



Same day at SGP: Vertical look







Summary, References, and Acknowledgements

Size distributions from a fixed site often may not tell the whole story

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Particles appearing grown can be from different air-mass origins

"Apple" NPF events can be from nucleated particles advecting away

Further analysis will help constrain and understand underlying processes















"Apple" type NPF events are likely local NPF advecting away





