

# Aqueous chemical reactions in atmospheric clouds

Anna Jaruga



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**[clima.caltech.edu](http://clima.caltech.edu)**

**[github.com/climate-machine](https://github.com/climate-machine)**

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**Example:** sulfur oxidation

Anna Jaruga



**Caltech**

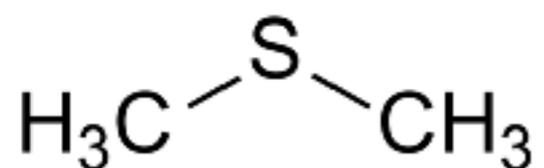
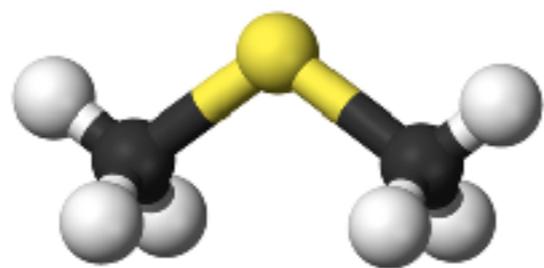
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- **chemistry 101 and sulfur budget**
- **example results from a high resolution model**
- **example results from a global model**

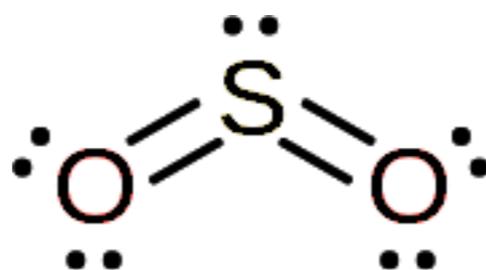
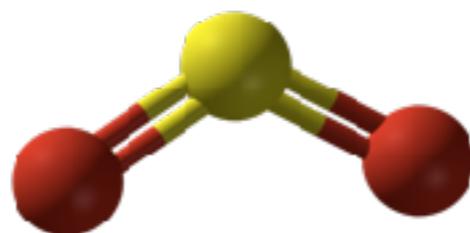
- **chemistry 101 and sulfur budget**
- example results from a high resolution model
- example results from a global model

# Sulfur chemistry 101: sulfur oxidation

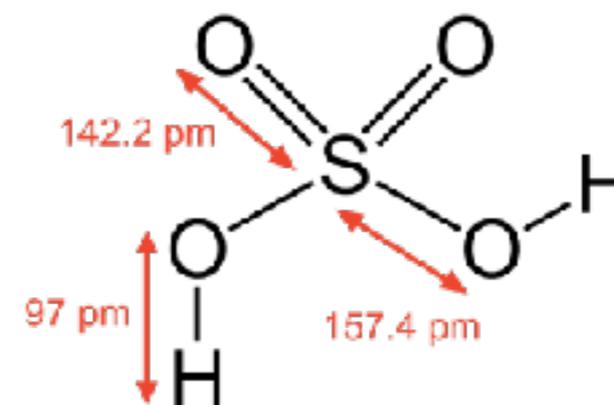
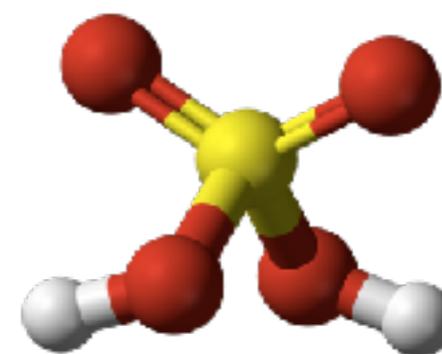
DMS - dimethyl sulfide



SO<sub>2</sub> - sulfur dioxide

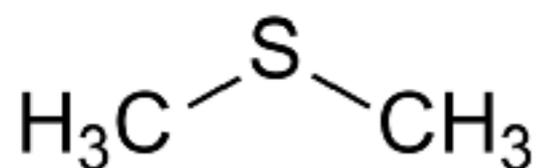
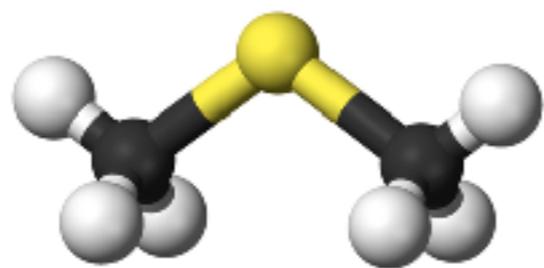


H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> - sulfuric acid



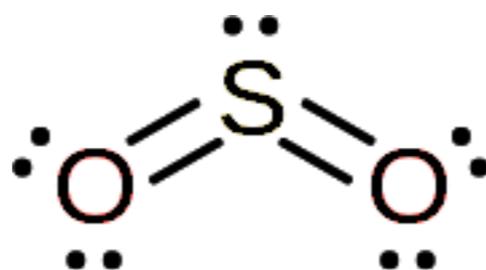
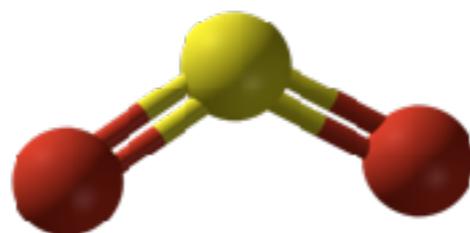
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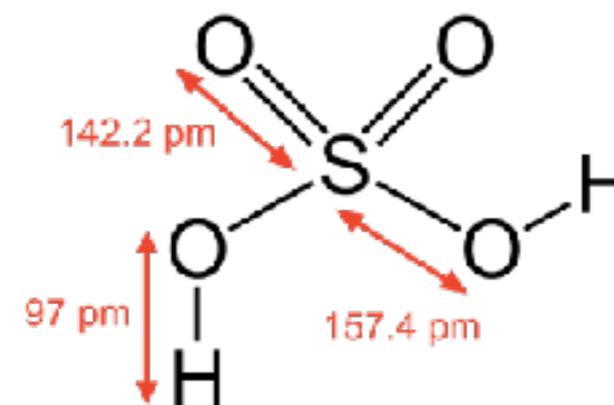
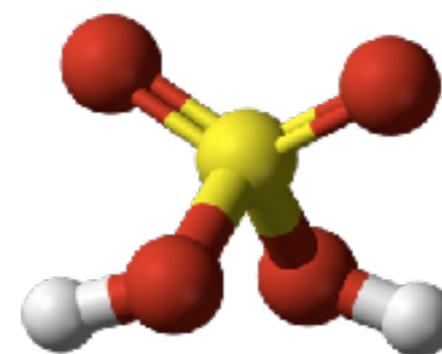
-II

SO<sub>2</sub> - sulfur dioxide



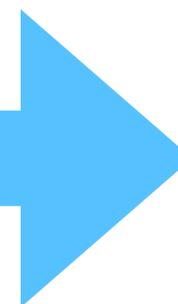
-IV

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> - sulfuric acid



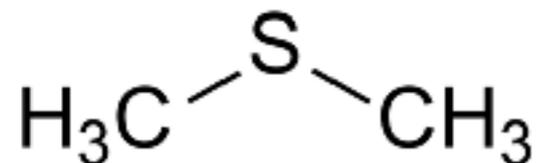
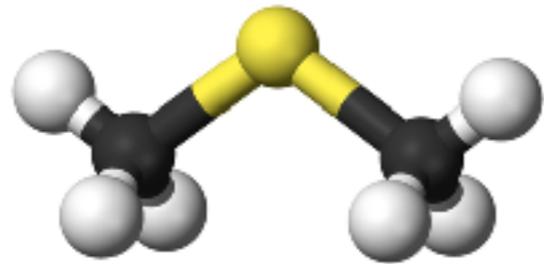
-VI

oxidation reaction



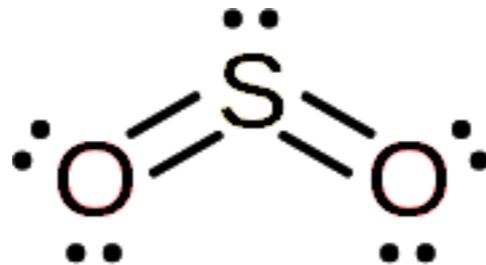
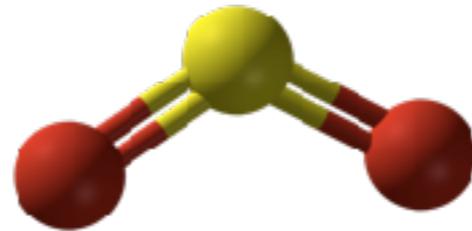
# Sulfur chemistry 101: sulfur oxidation

DMS - dimethyl sulfide



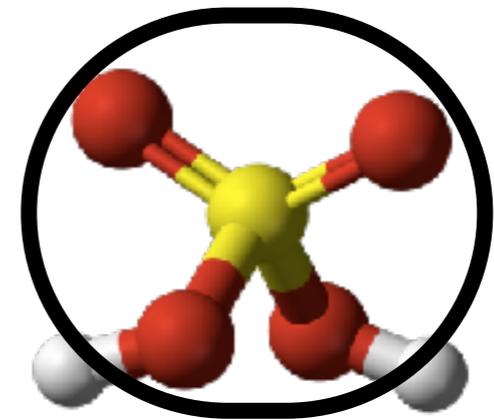
-II

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-IV

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> - sulfuric acid



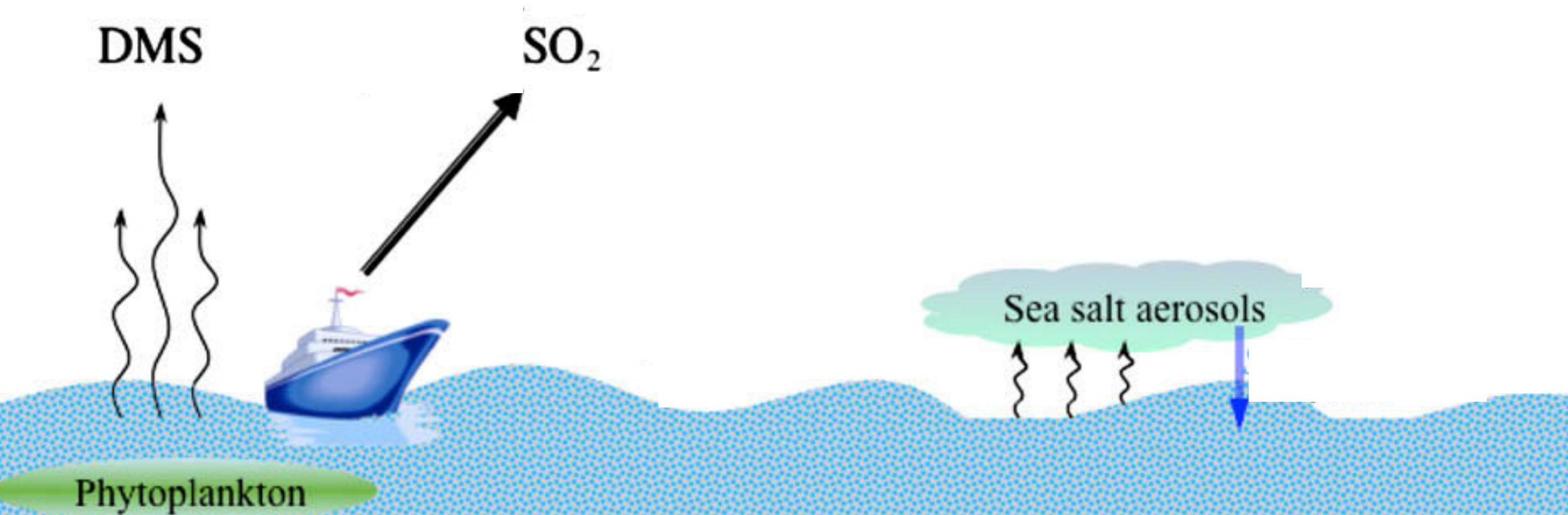
sulfate

- sulfate is a major aerosol component
  - 10-67% of sub-micron particle mass
  - 32% on average

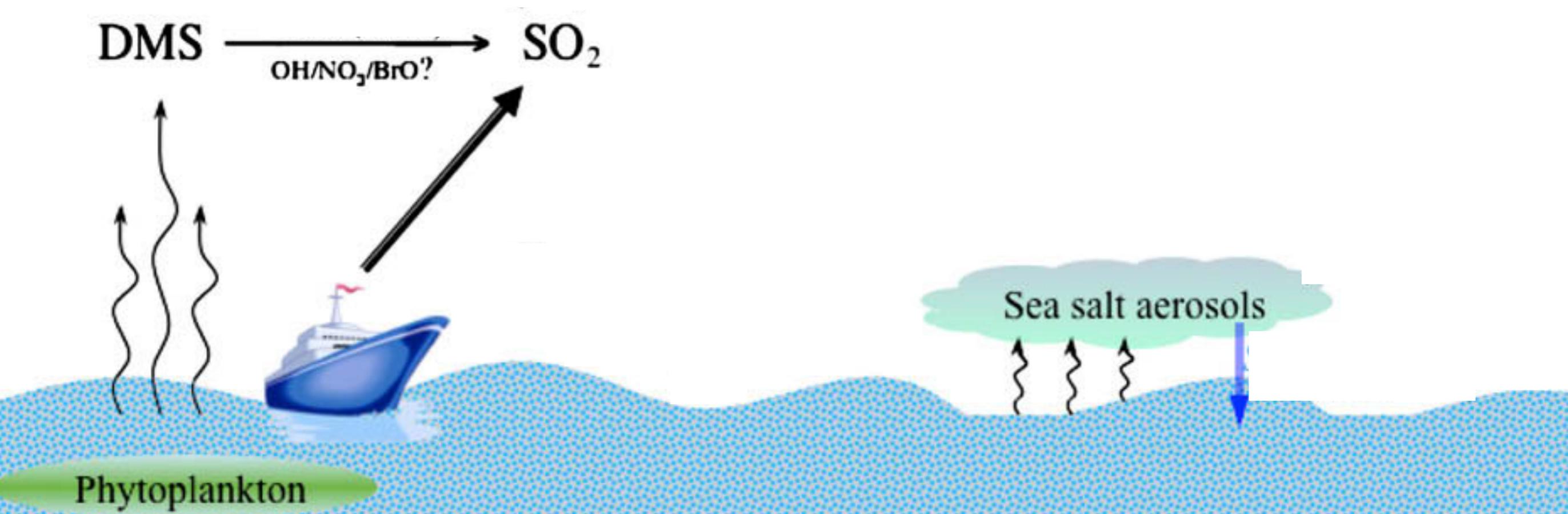
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oxidation reaction

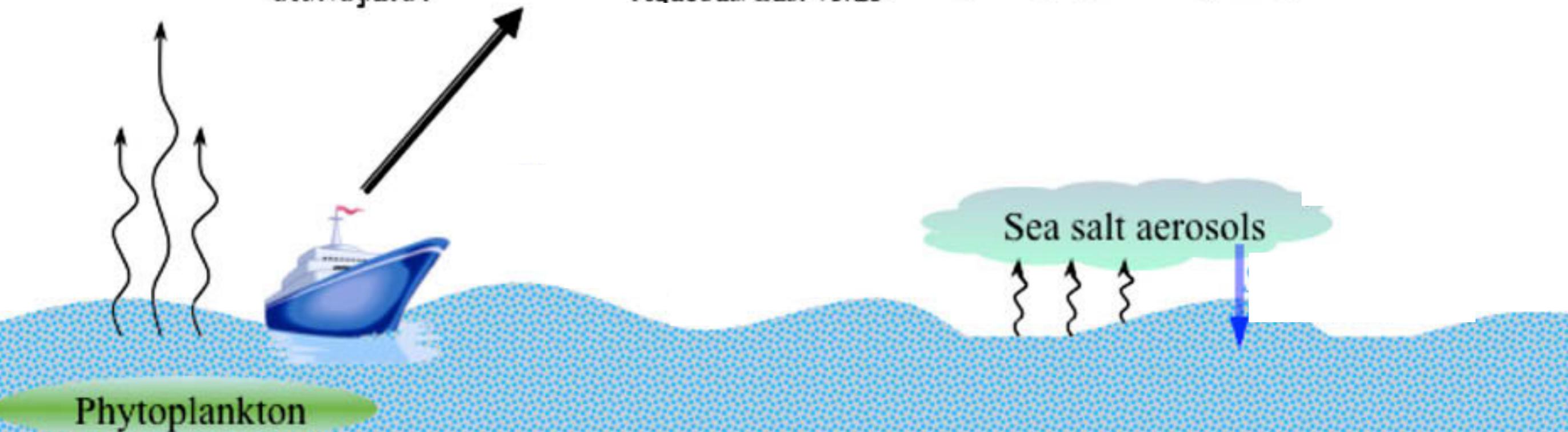
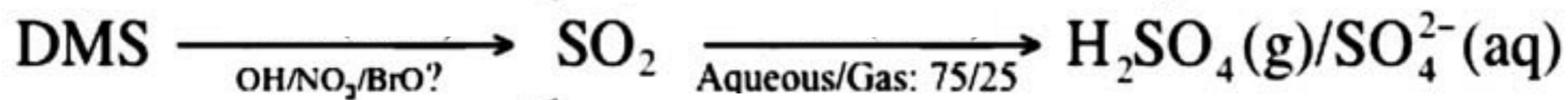




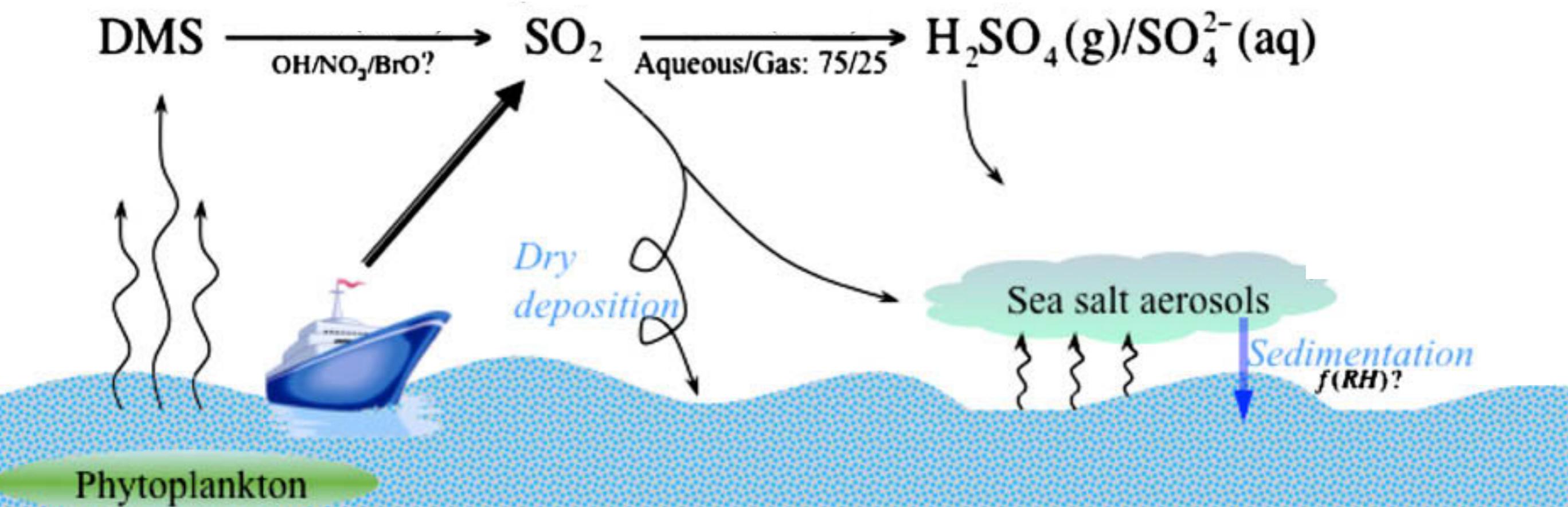
**Fig 1 from Falloona 2009:** important processes in the marine BL affecting the sulfur cycle



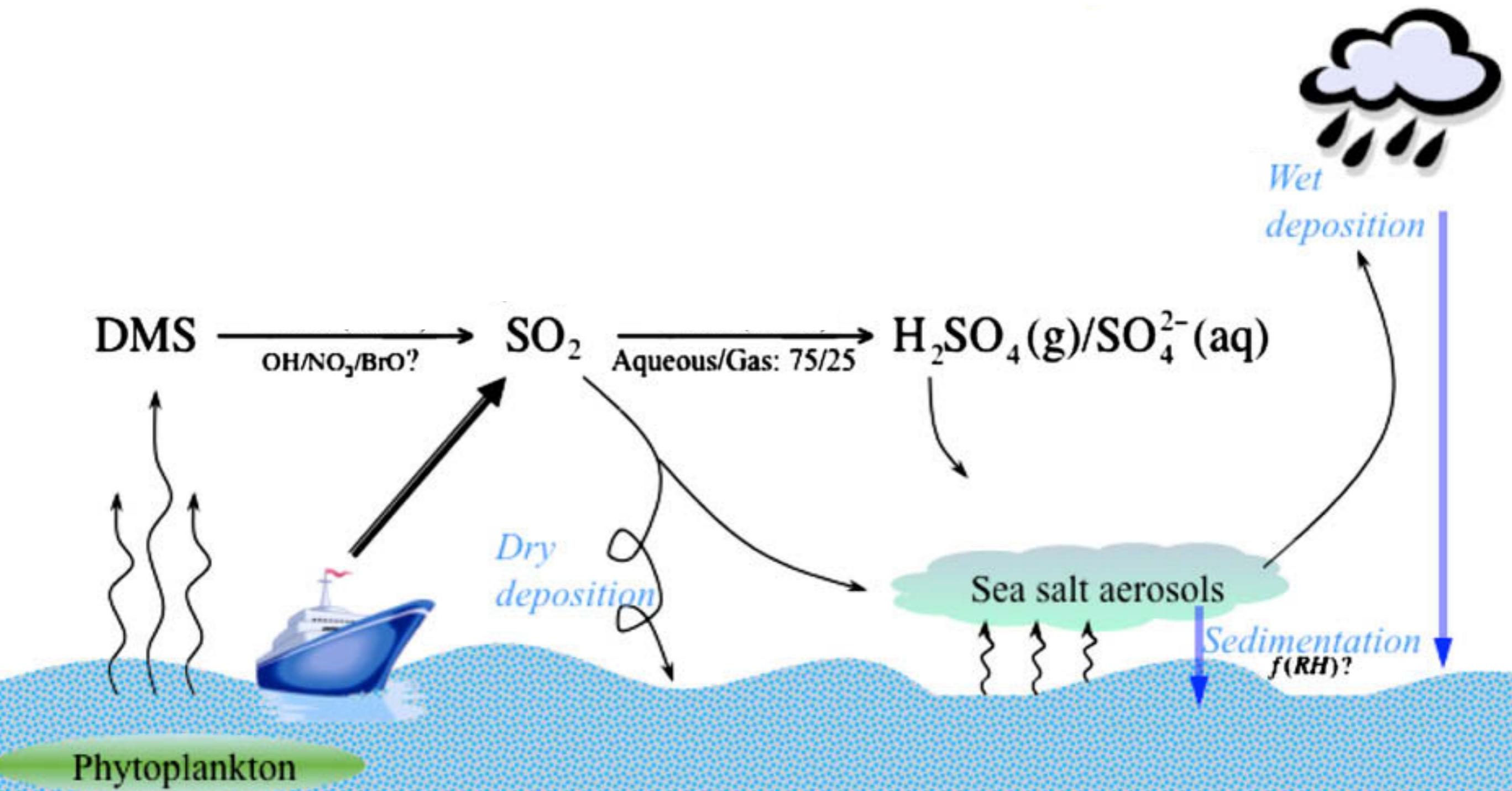
**Fig 1 from Falloona 2009:** important processes in the marine BL affecting the sulfur cycle



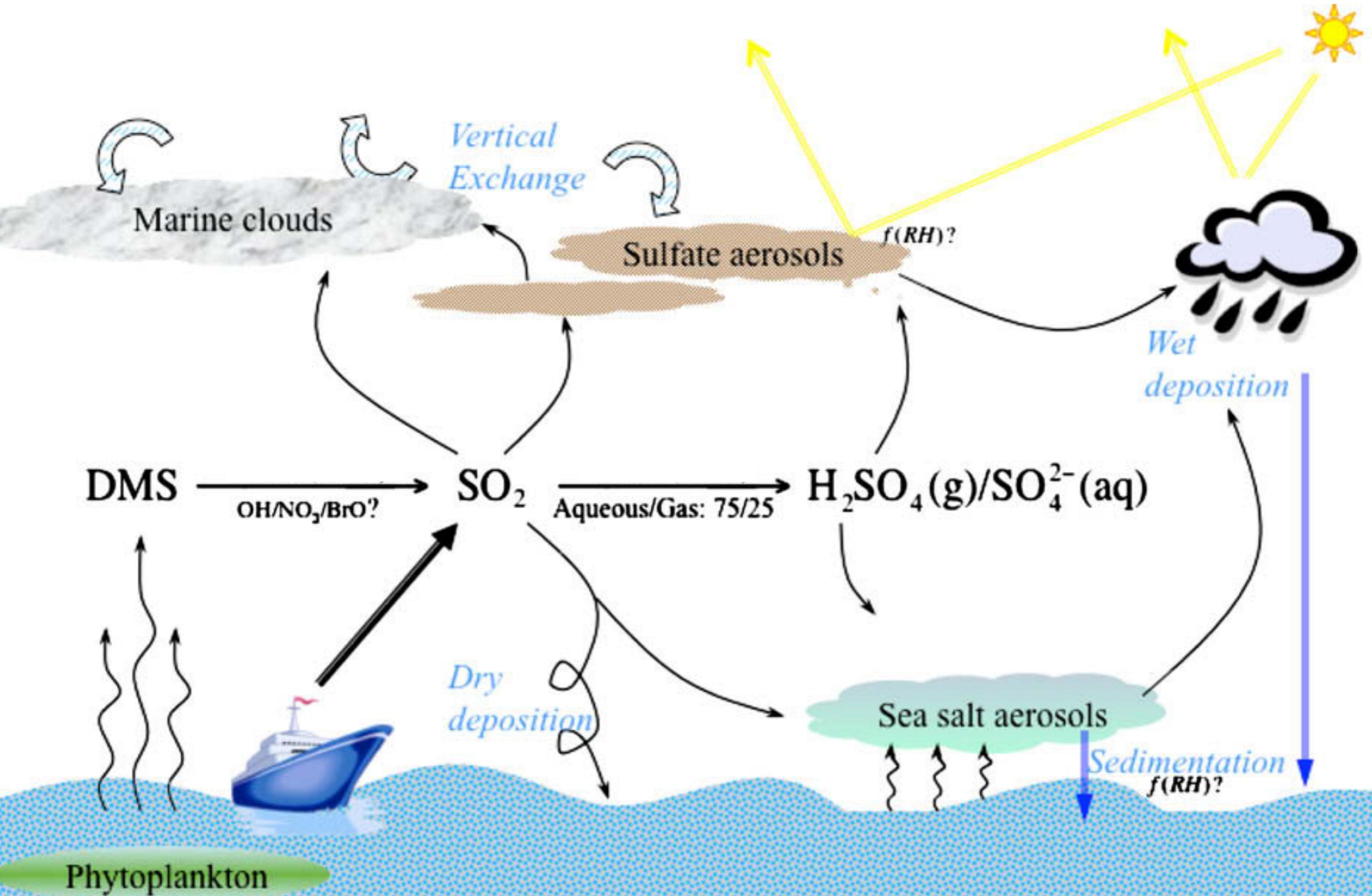
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# Global budget of the main sulfur species [Tg S/ year]

	Sources	Sinks	lifetime [days]
DMS		19.4	
SO <sub>2</sub>	anthropogenic	67.2	
	volcanic	7.8	
	DMS oxidation	18.5	
sulfate	direct emissions	2	
	homogeneous ox.	11	
	heterogeneous ox.	42	

**Faloona 2009:** median based on 20 atmospheric modelling studies

# Global budget of the main sulfur species [Tg S/ year]

	Sources		Sinks	lifetime [days]
DMS		19.4		
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	volcanic	7.8	wet deposition	7.3
	DMS oxidation	18.5	oxidation	51.6
sulfate	direct emissions	2	dry deposition	6.4
	homogeneous ox.	11	wet deposition	44.6
	heterogeneous ox.	42		

**Faloona 2009:** median based on 20 atmospheric modelling studies

## Global budget of the main sulfur species [Tg S/ year]

Sources		Sinks		lifetime [days]
DMS		19.4		1.95
SO <sub>2</sub>	anthropogenic	67.2	dry deposition	34.6
	volcanic	7.8	wet deposition	7.3
	DMS oxidation	18.5	oxidation	51.6
sulfate	direct emissions	2	dry deposition	6.4
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	heterogeneous ox.	42		4.6

fast redox: small amounts in the atmosphere but big fluxes

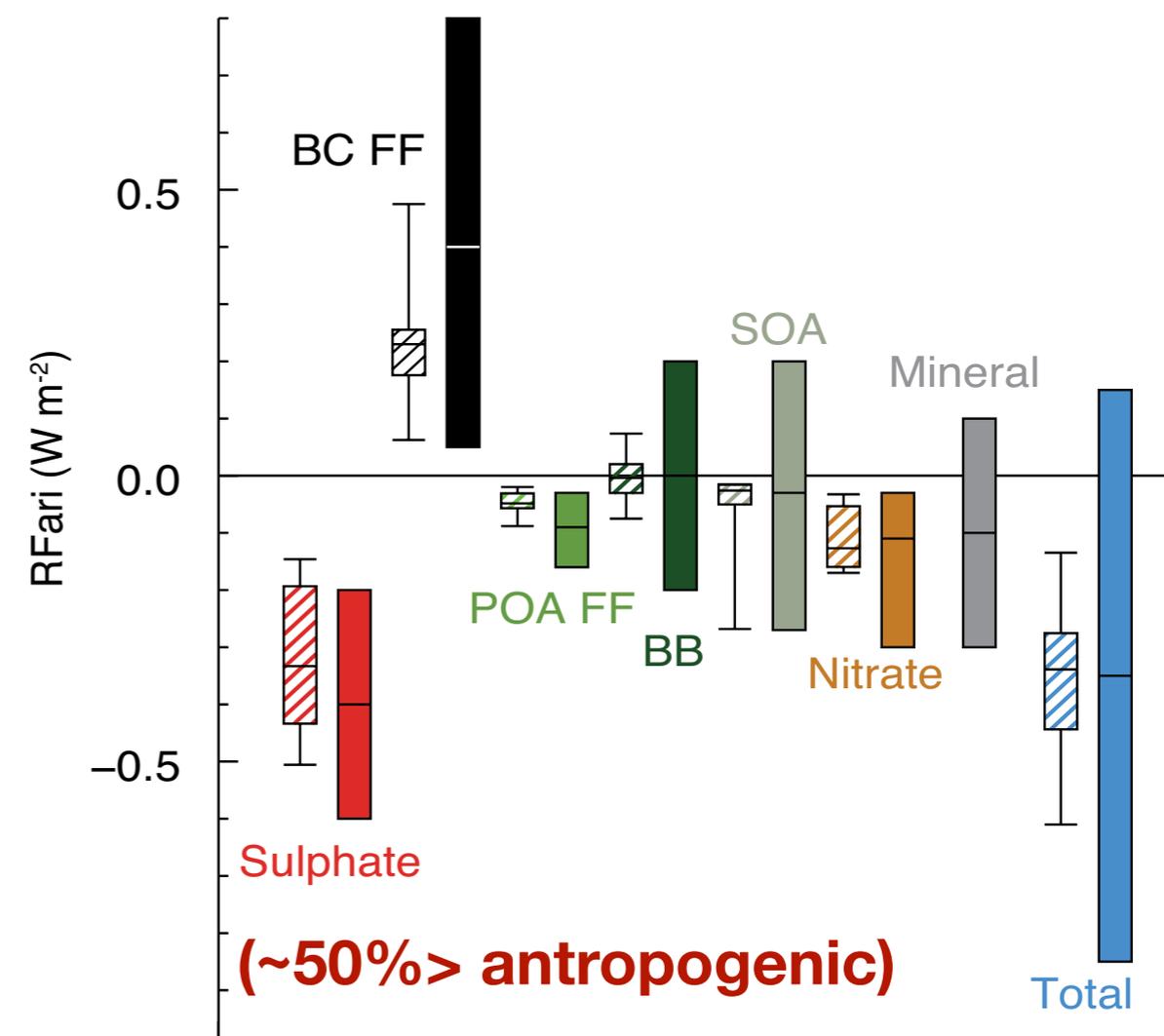
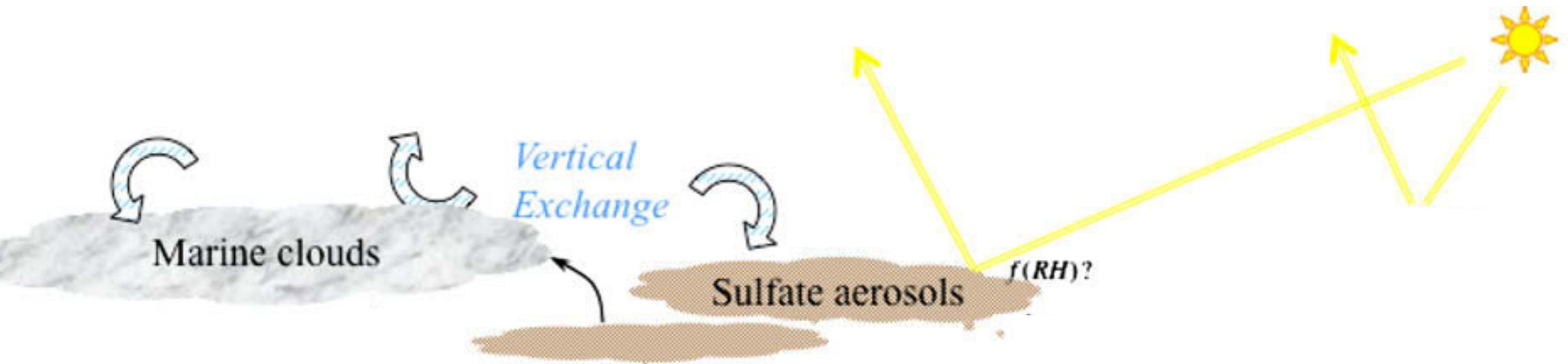
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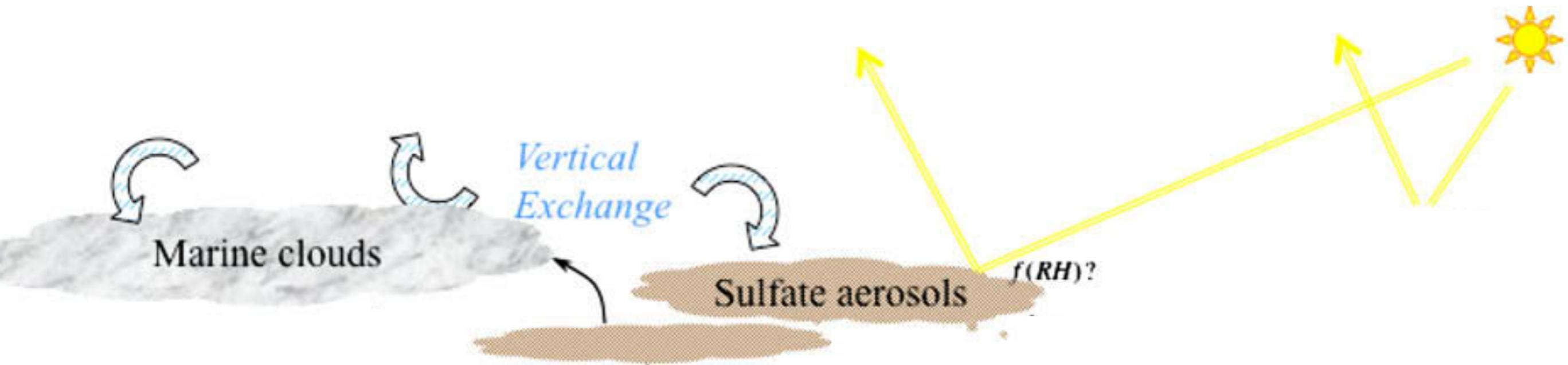
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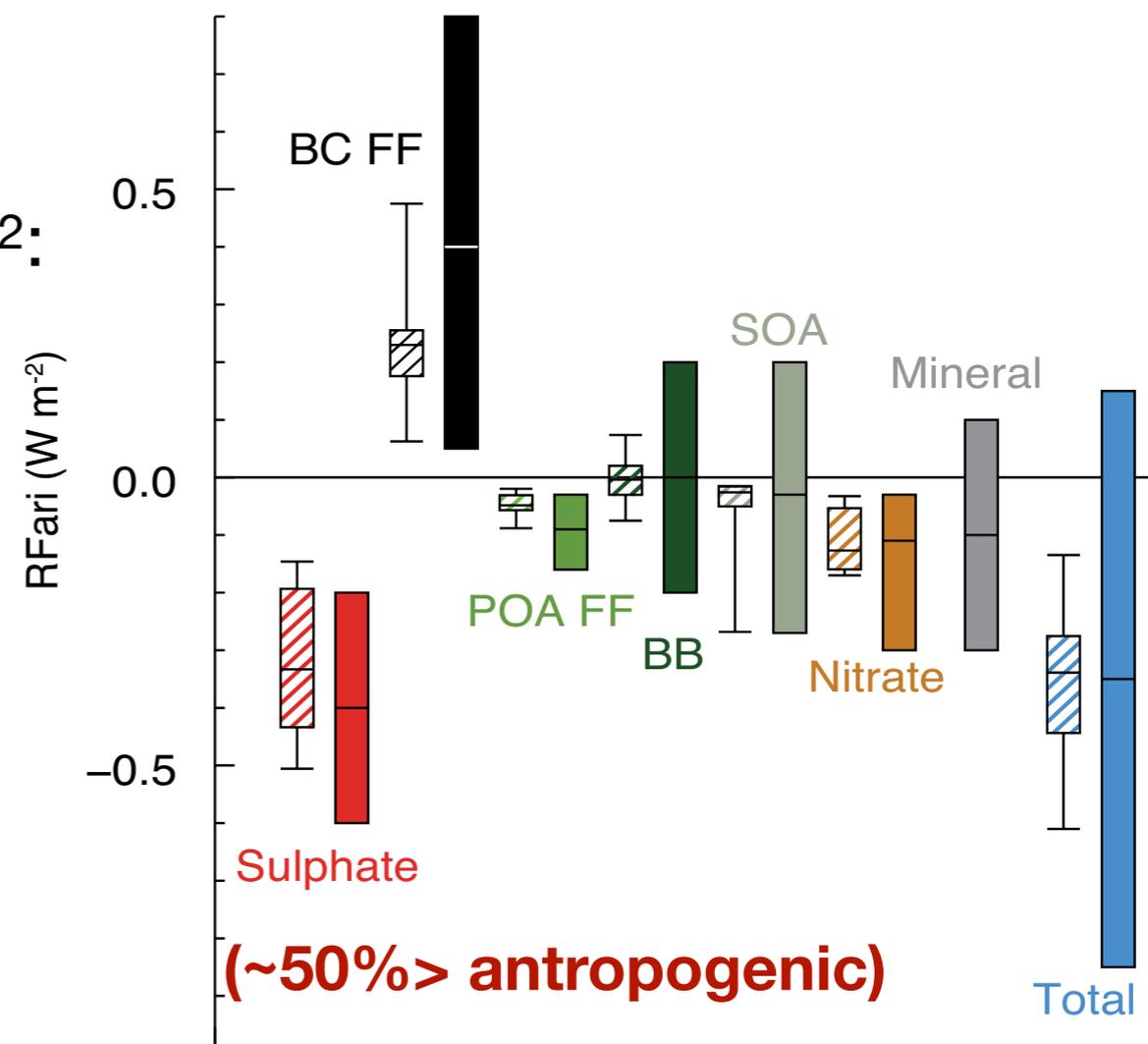


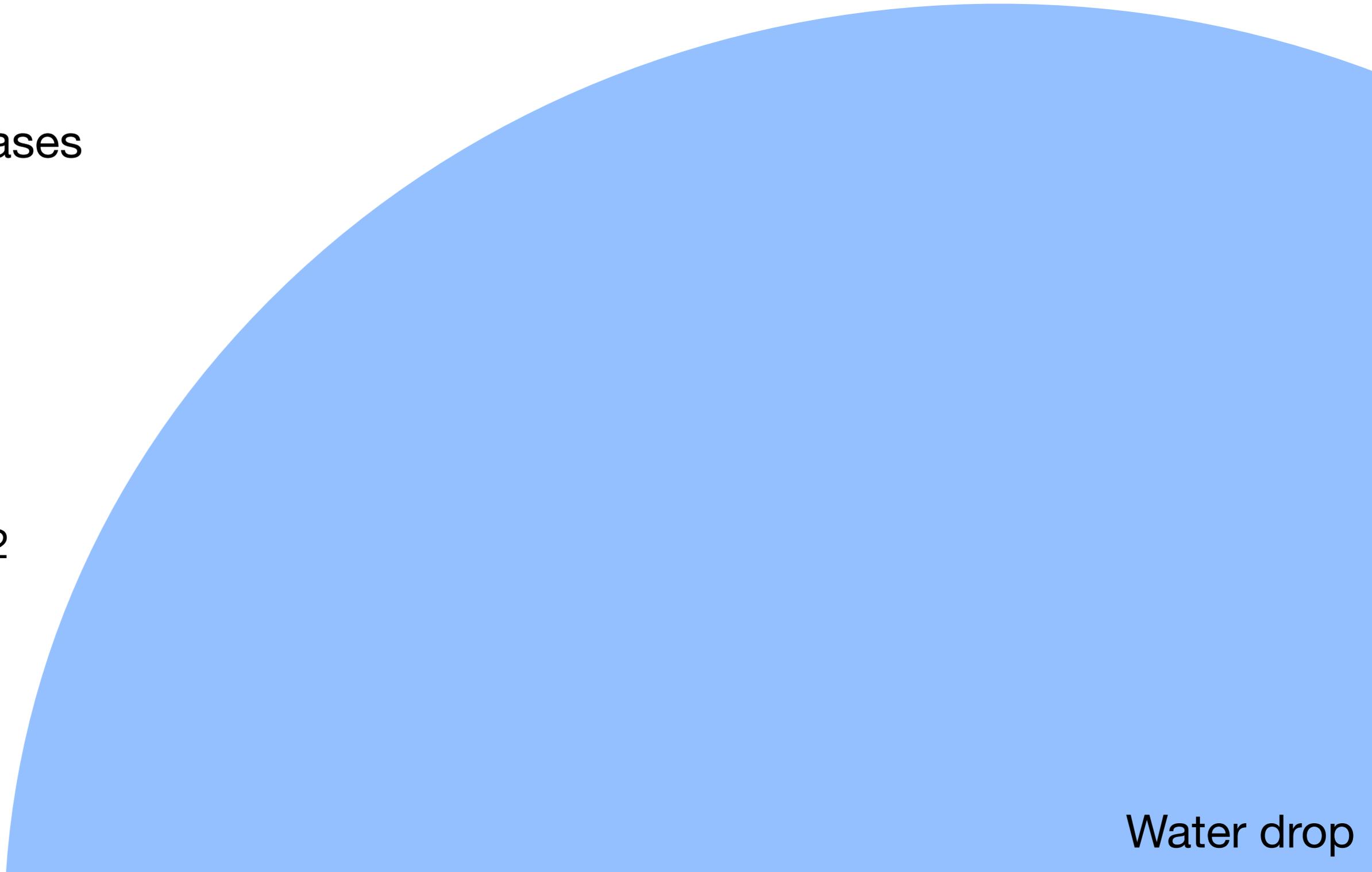
Effective Radiative Forcing (**ERF<sub>ari+aci</sub>**)  $W/m^2$ :

- $-0.9$  ( $-1.9, -0.1$ ) our best knowledge

CMIP ACCMIP multi model mean  $W/m^2$ :

- $-1.08$  from anthropogenic aerosols
- $-0.89$  from sulfate aerosols only





Trace gases

$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

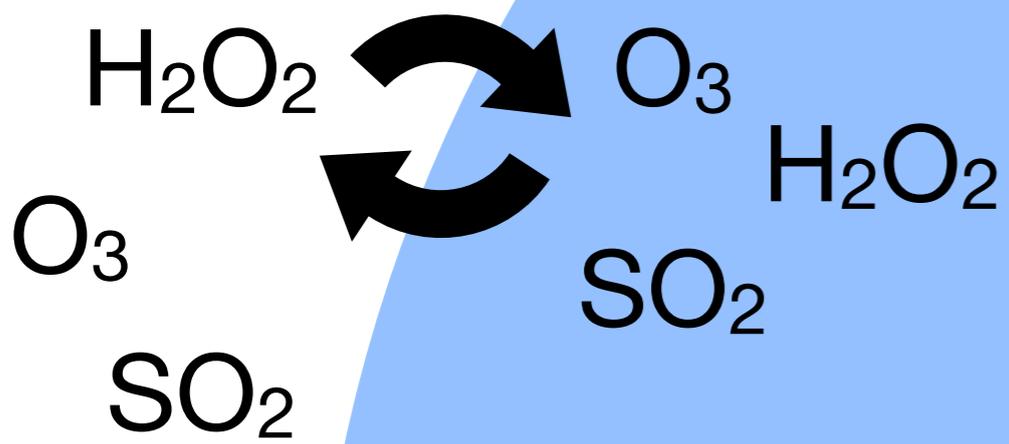
$\text{O}_3$

$\text{SO}_2$

Water drop

# Dissolution

Trace gases

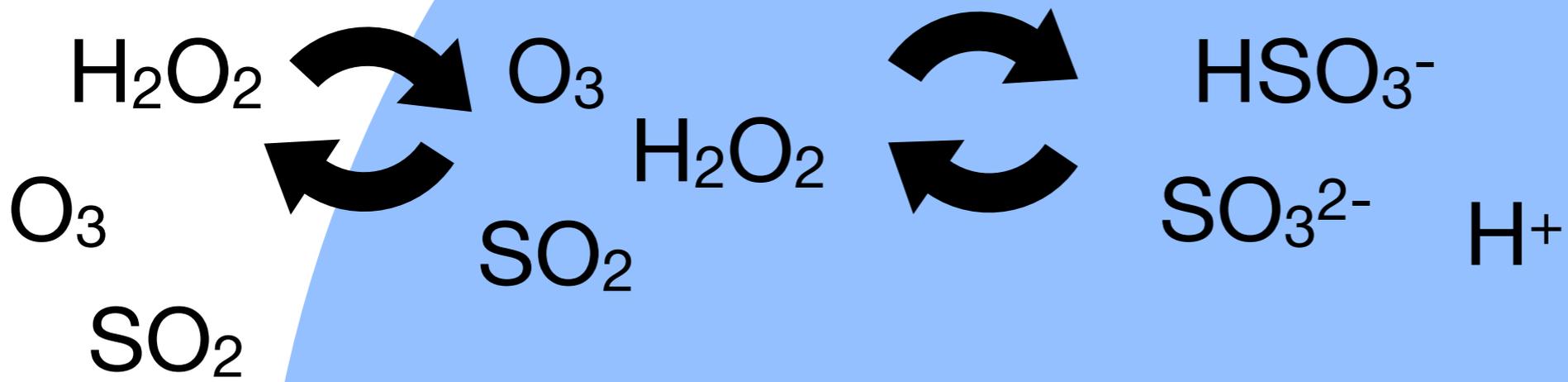


Water drop

Dissolution

Dissociation

Trace gases



Water drop

Dissolution

Dissociation

Oxidation

Trace gases



Water drop

Dissolution

Dissociation

Oxidation

Trace gases



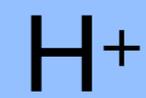
Water drop

Dissolution

Dissociation

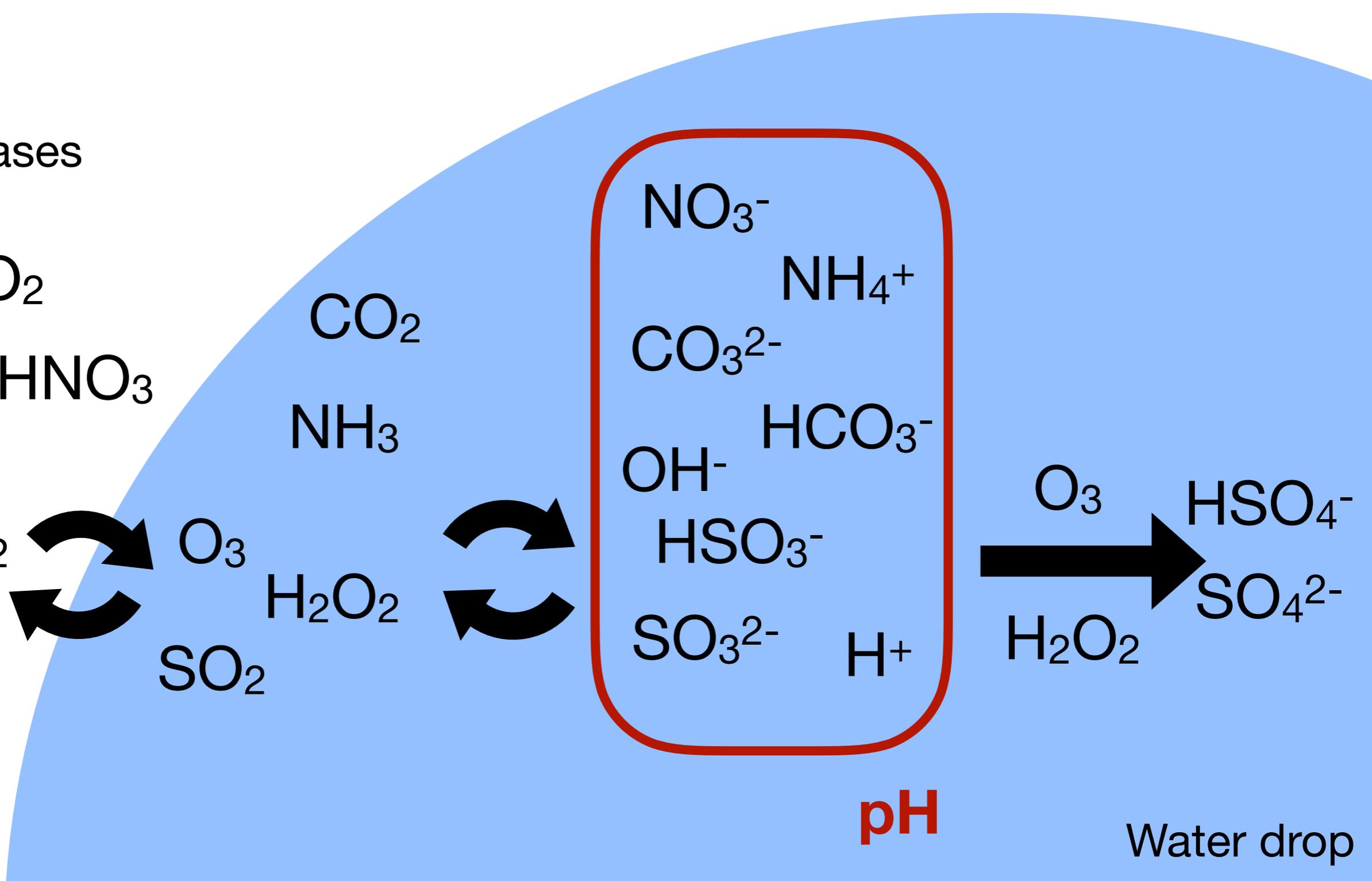
Oxidation

Trace gases



pH

Water drop



Dissolution

Dissociation

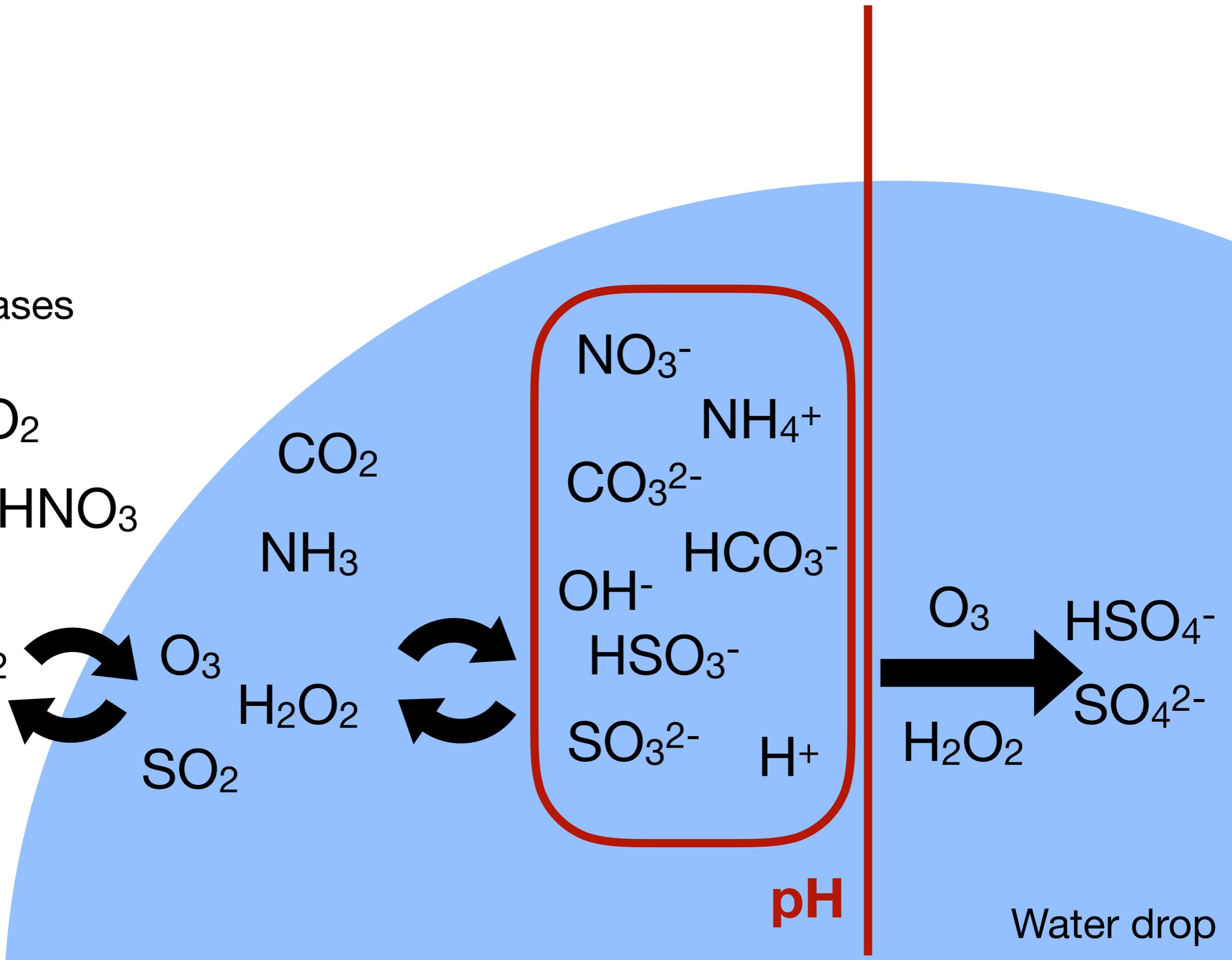
Oxidation

Trace gases



pH

Water drop



## Dissolution

Henry's law  
( $p_i$ , T)

## Dissociation

equilibrium  
dissociation  
constants (pH, T)

## Oxidation

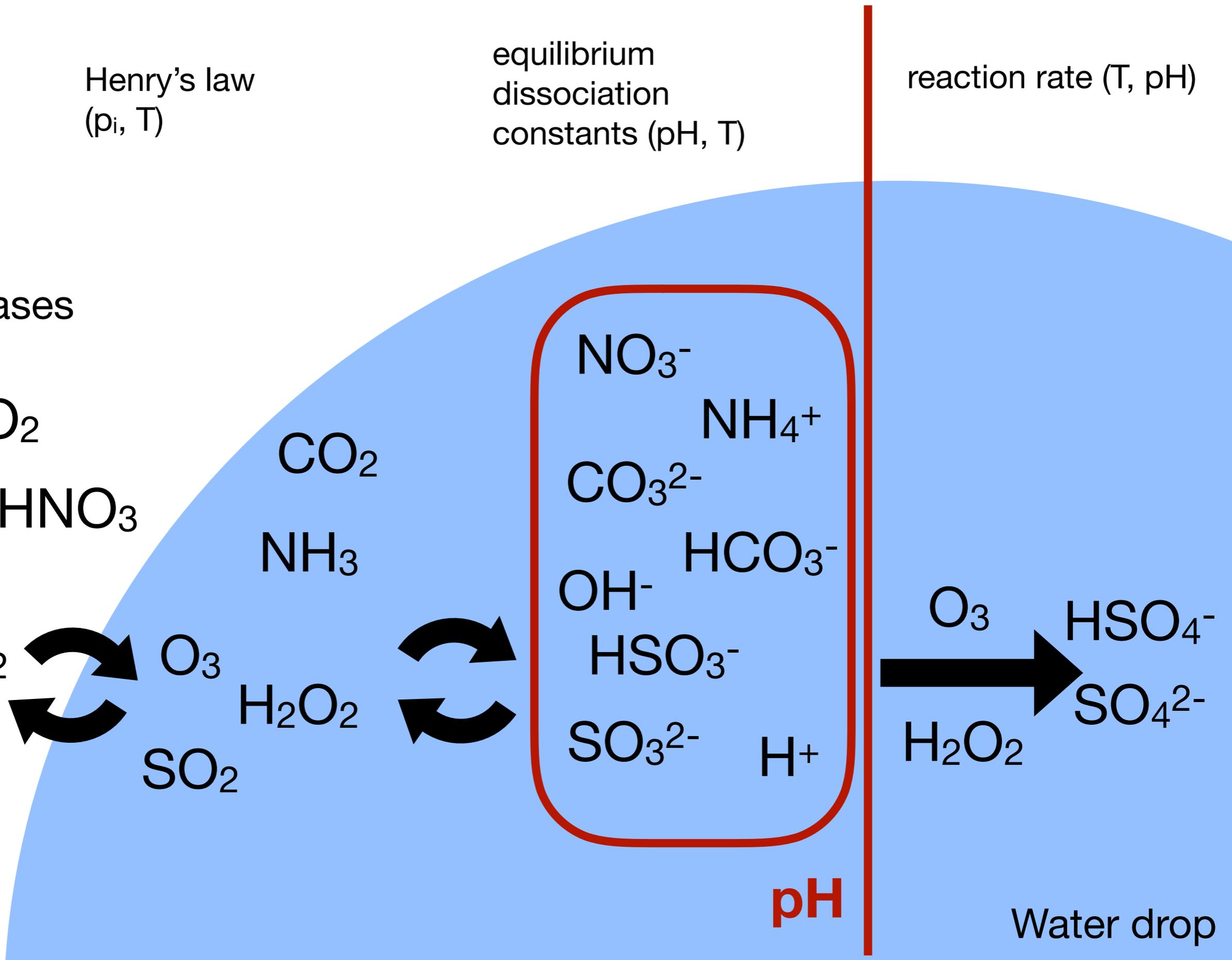
reaction rate (T, pH)

Trace gases



pH

Water drop



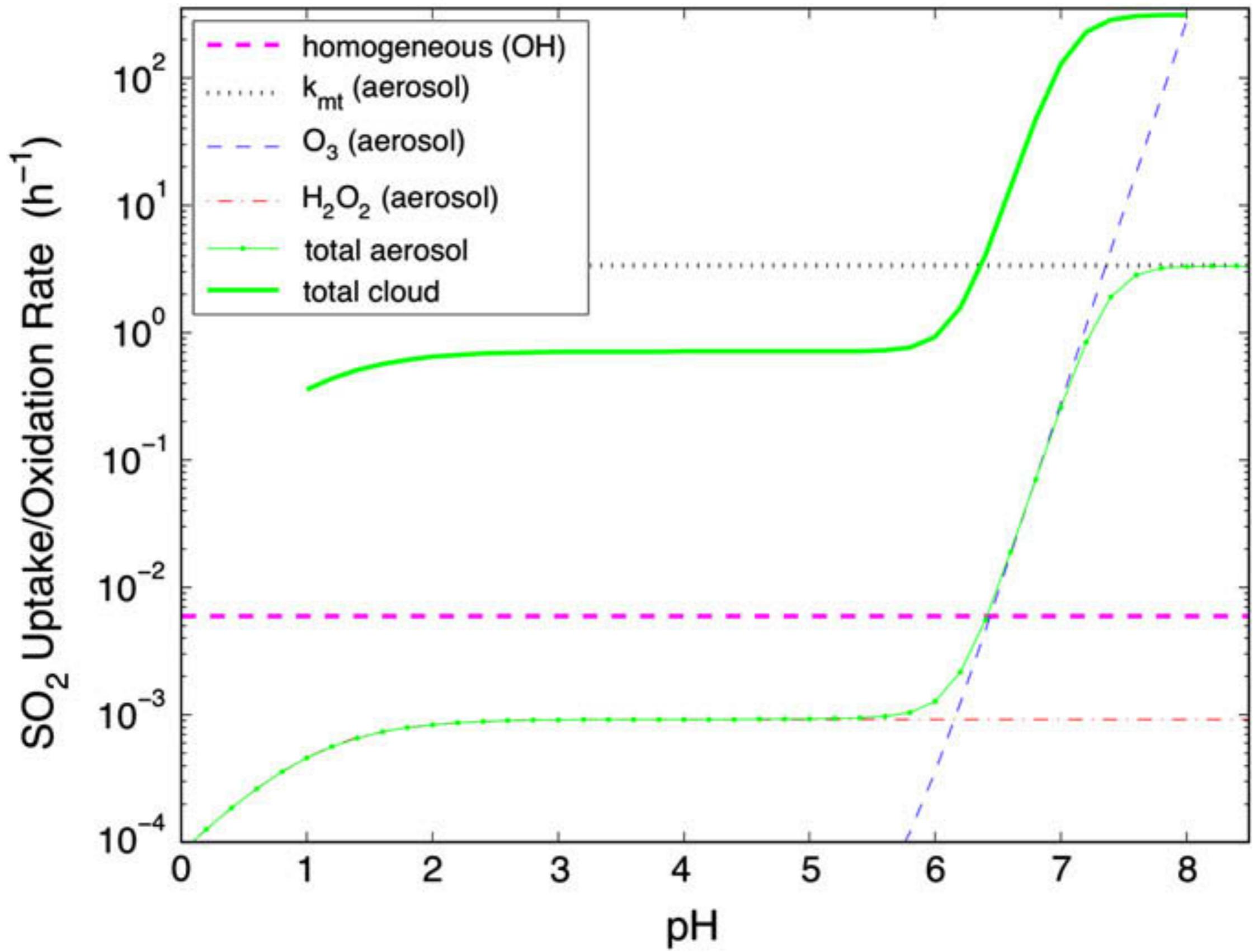


Fig 5 from Faloon 2009

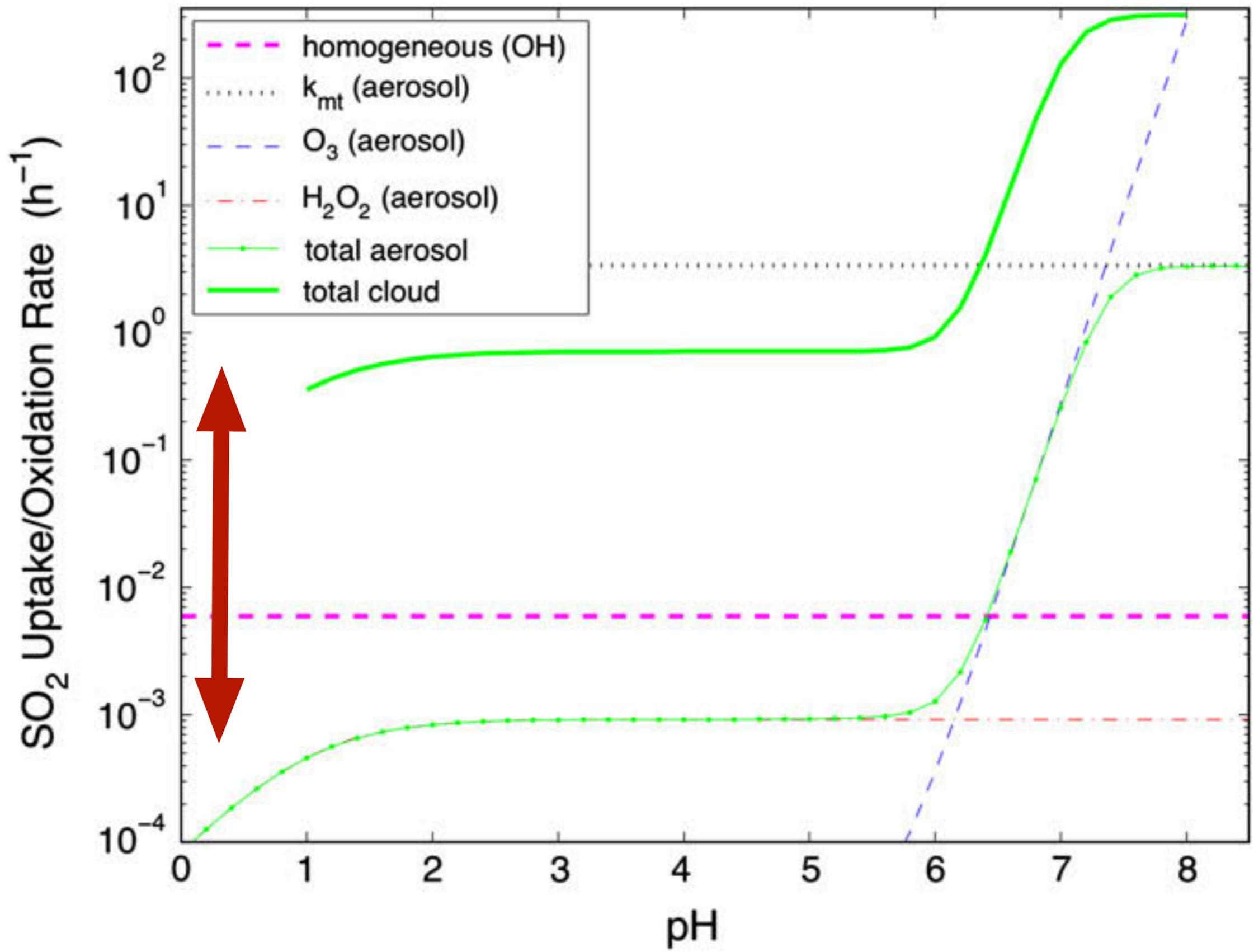


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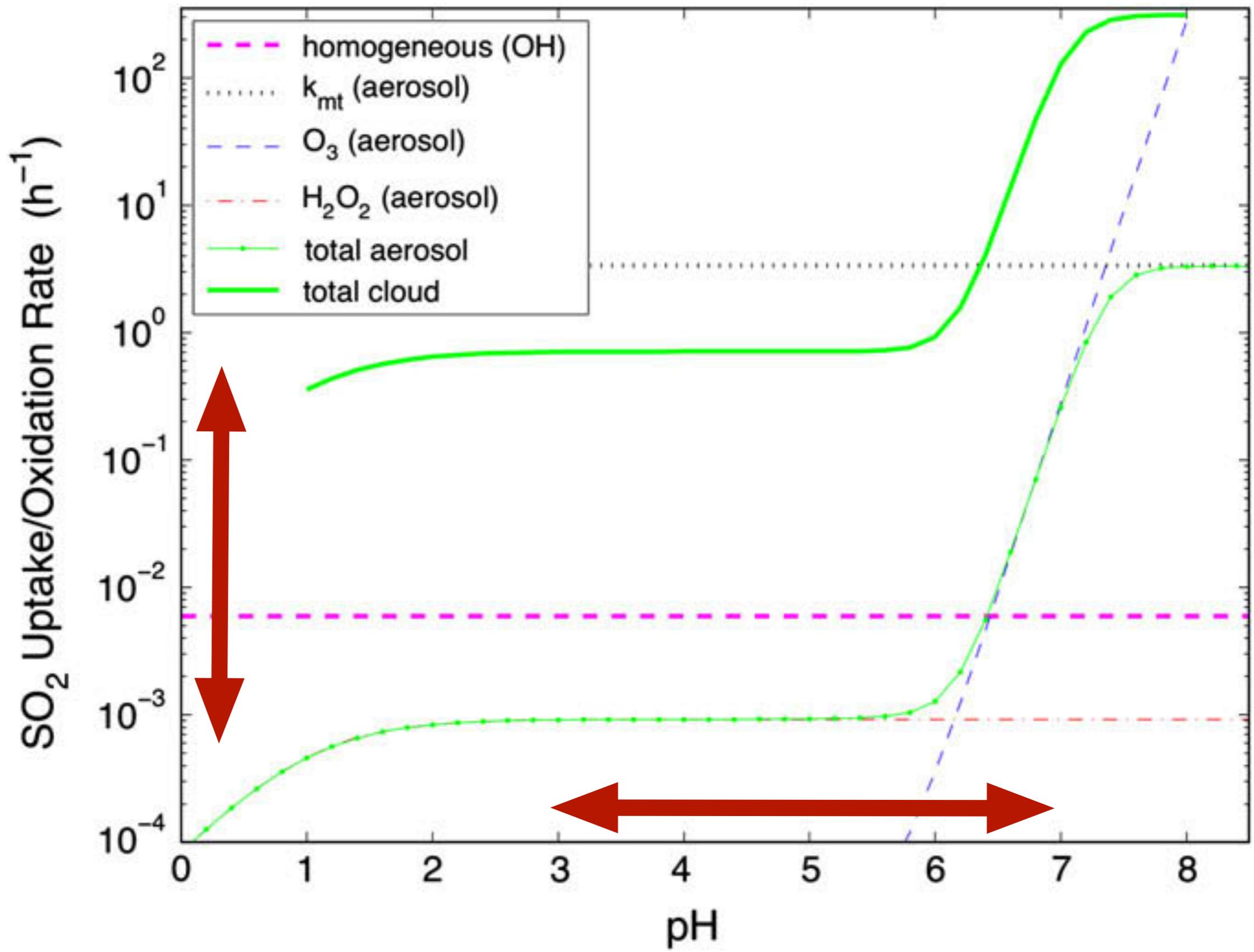


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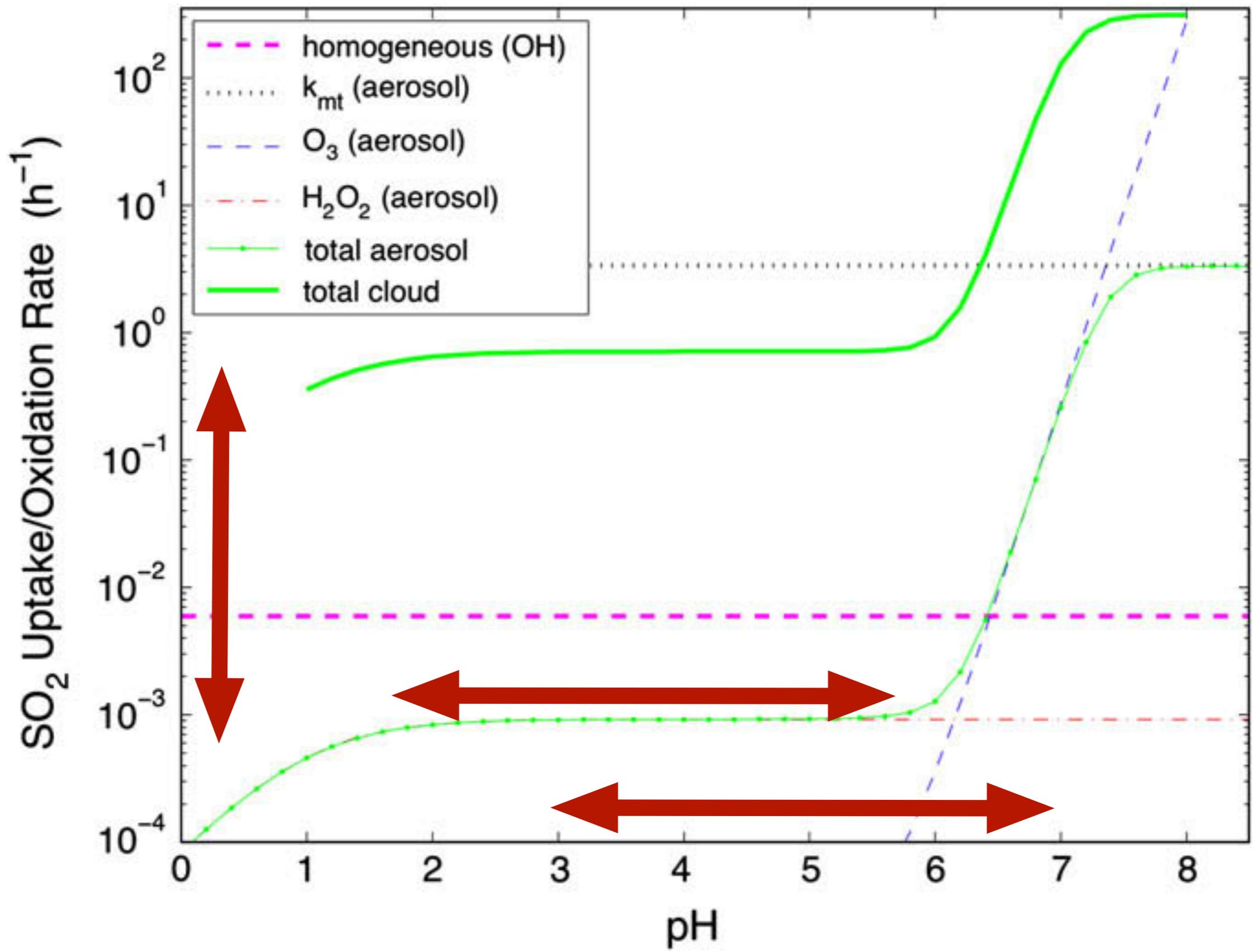


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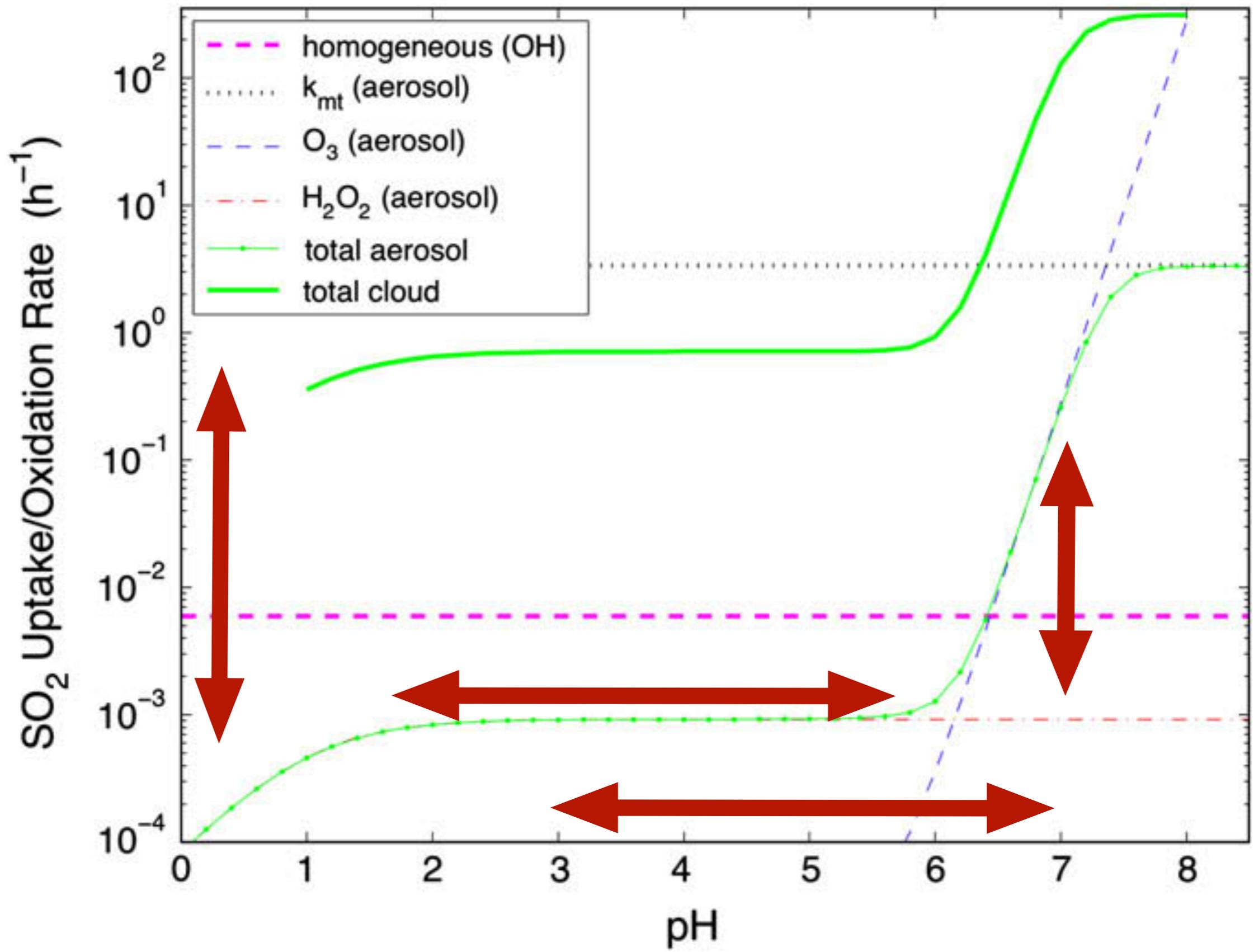


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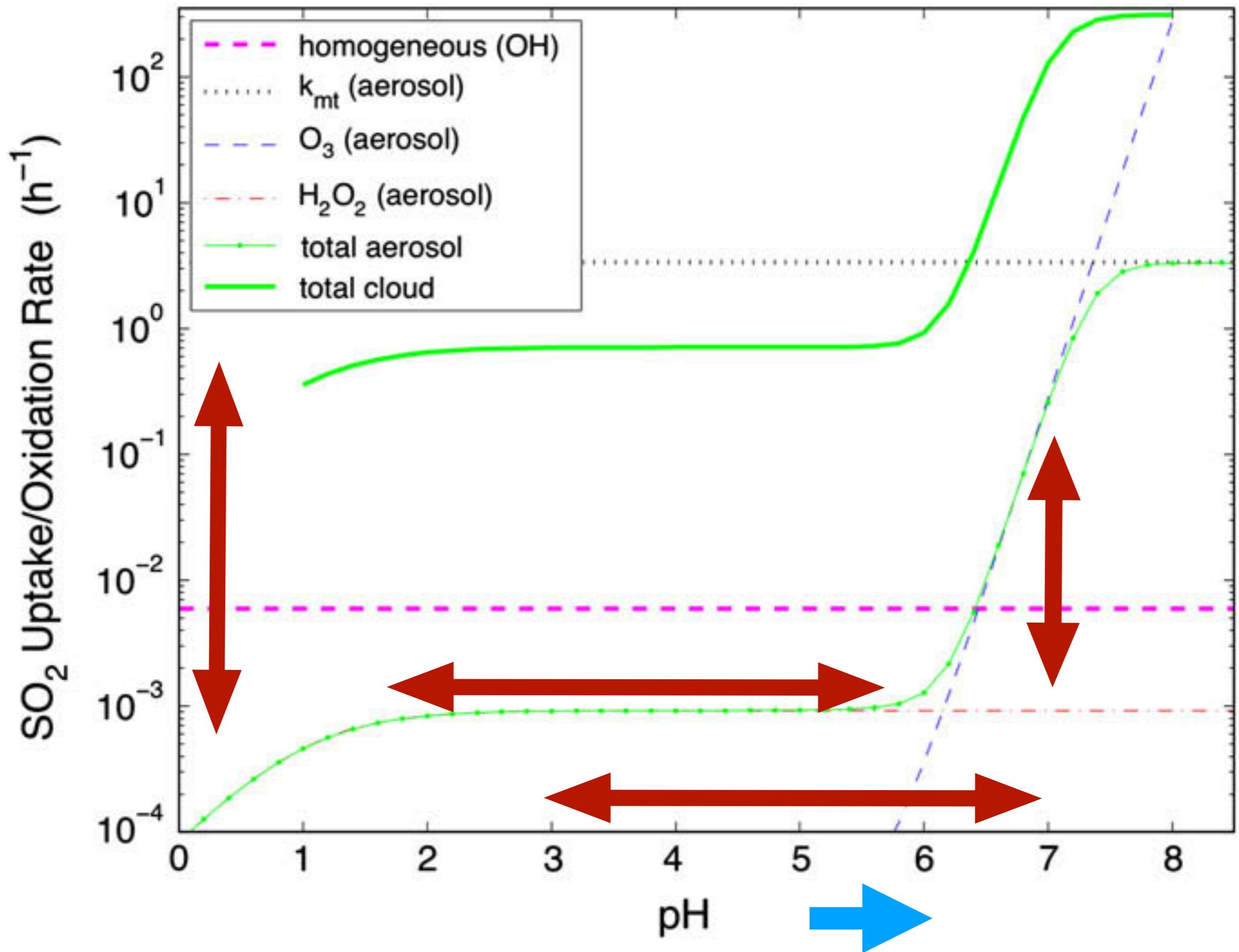
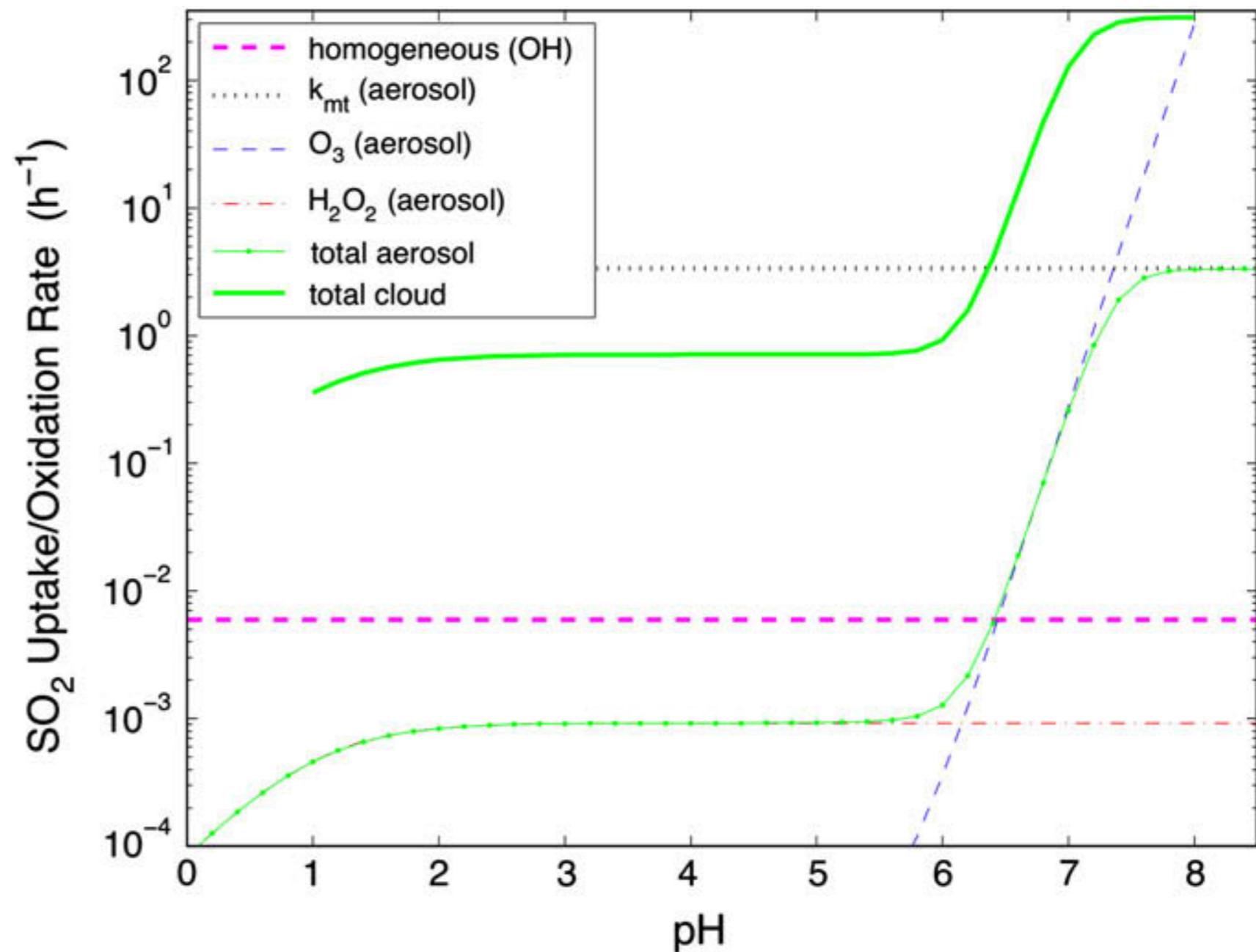


Fig 5 from Faloon 2009

pH is the biggest source of uncertainty:

- what is the chemical composition of droplets
- what is the droplet size distribution

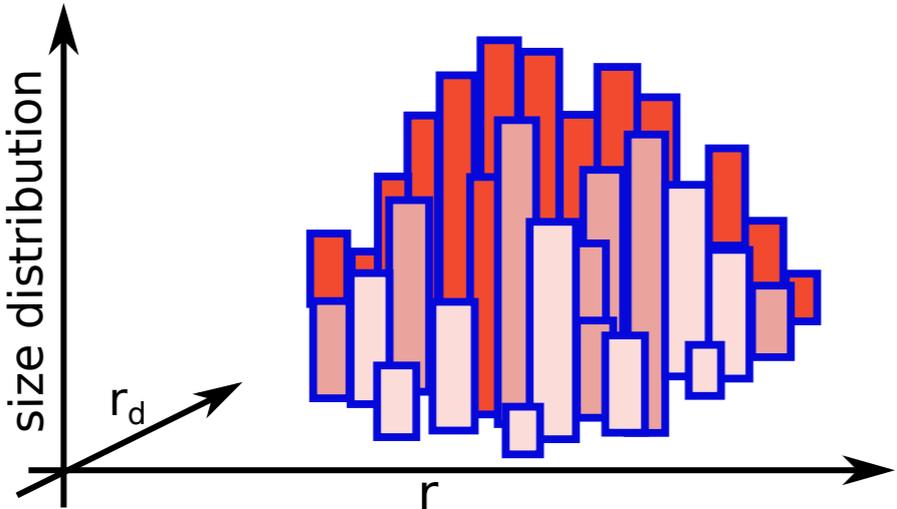


- **chemistry 101 and sulfur budget**
- example results from a high resolution model
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# High resolution microphysics + aqueous phase chemistry model

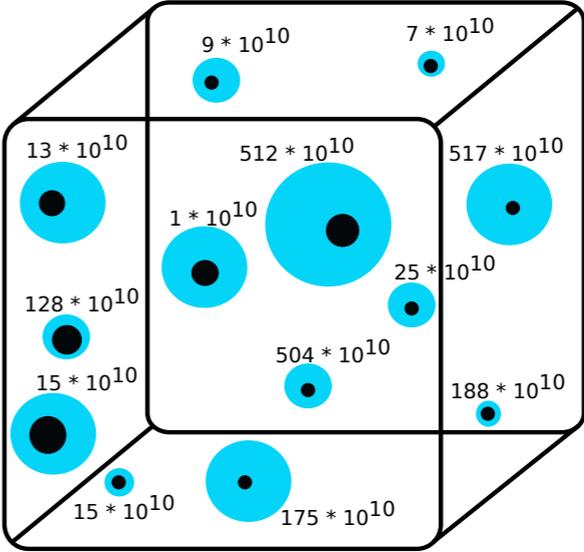
multi-dimensional bin scheme



Ovchinnikov and Easter 2010

VS

Lagrangian scheme



Jaruga and Pawlowska 2018

# High resolution microphysics + aqueous phase chemistry model

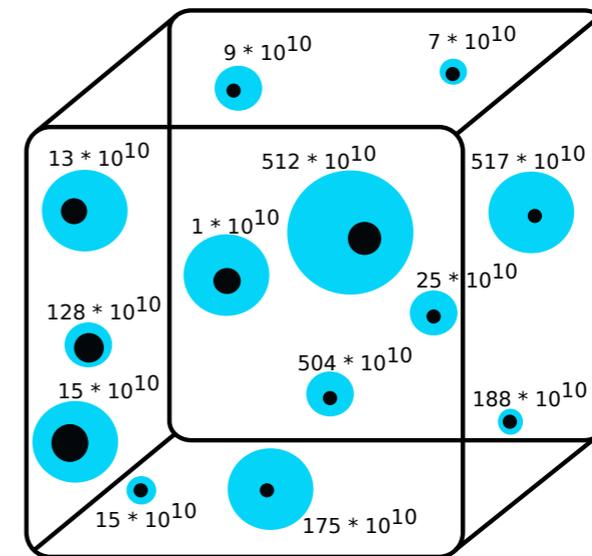
## Super-droplet microphysics:

- location (x,y,z)
- wet radius
- dry radius
- hygroscopicity
- multiplicity

---

= 7

## Lagrangian scheme



Jaruga and Pawlowska 2018

Shima et al. 2009

Arabas et al. 2015

# High resolution microphysics + aqueous phase chemistry model

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= 7

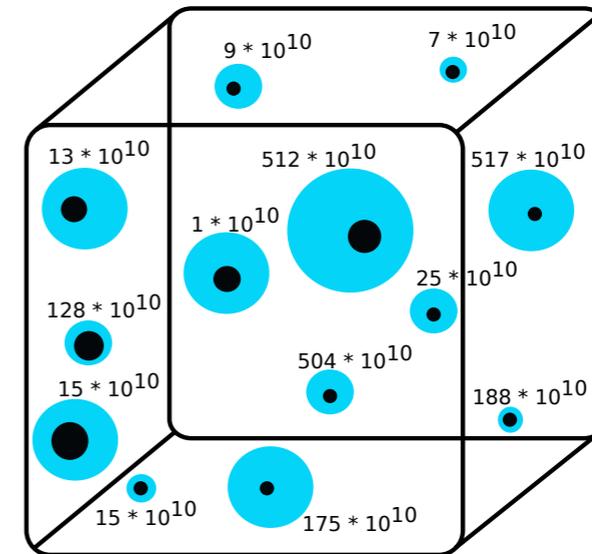
## Super-droplet aq. chemistry:

- mass of each chemical compound

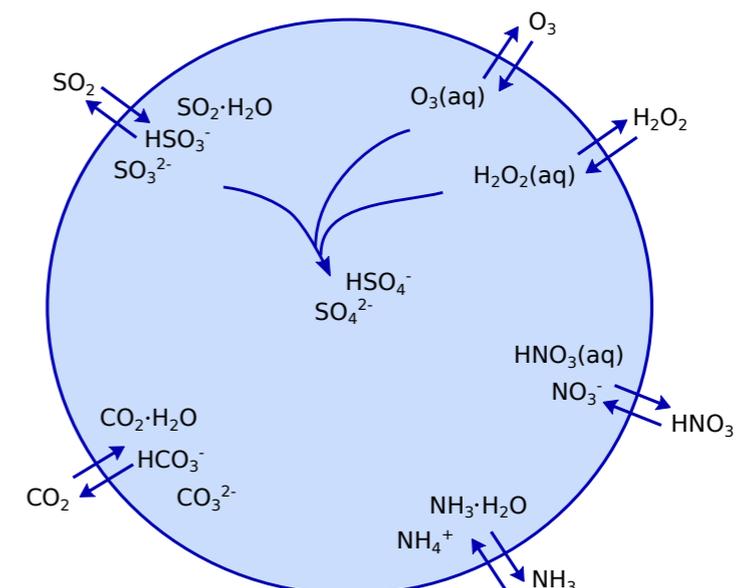
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## Lagrangian scheme

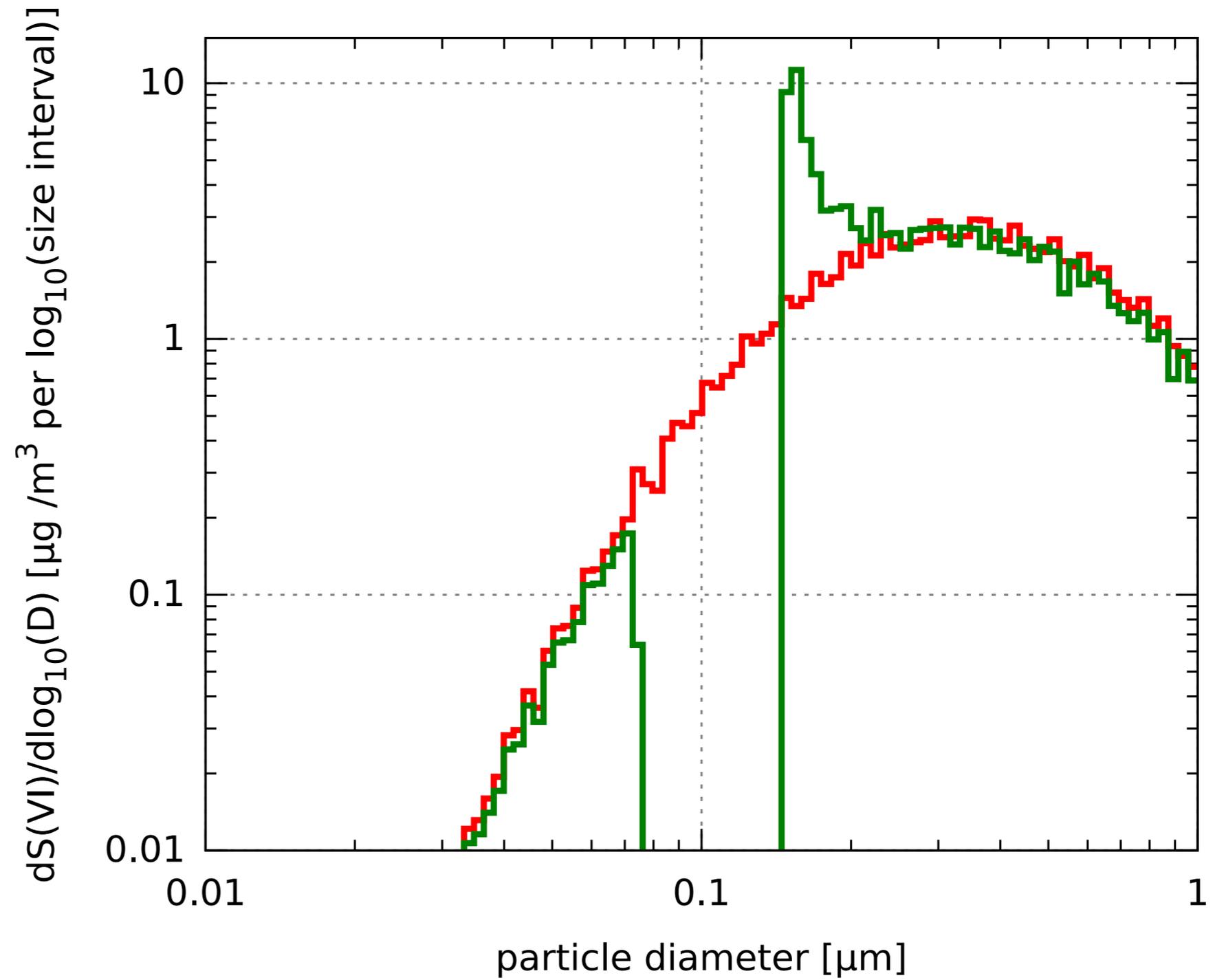


## Jaruga and Pawlowska 2018

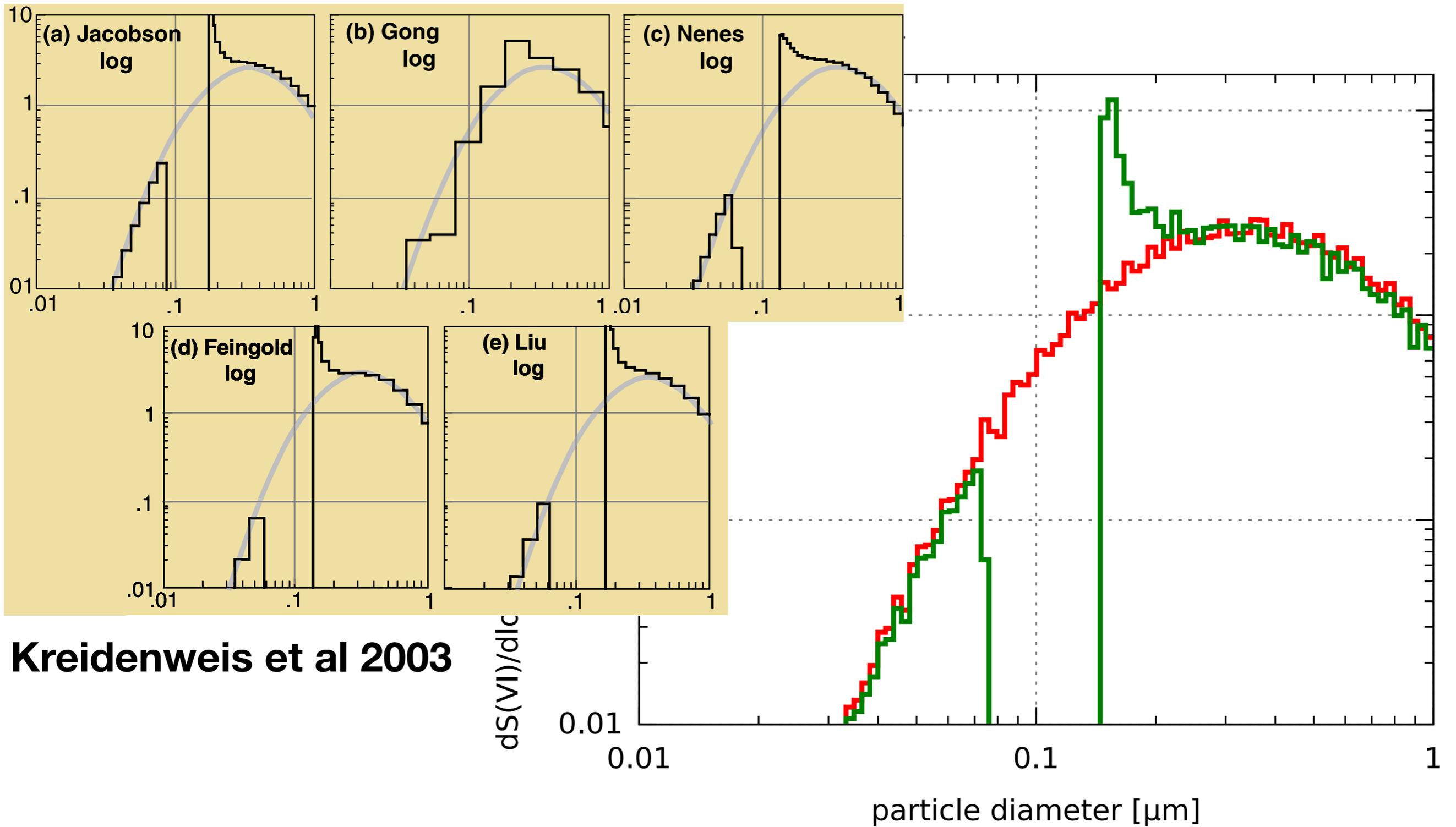


# **Adiabatic parcel simulations - Kreidenweis 2003 setup**

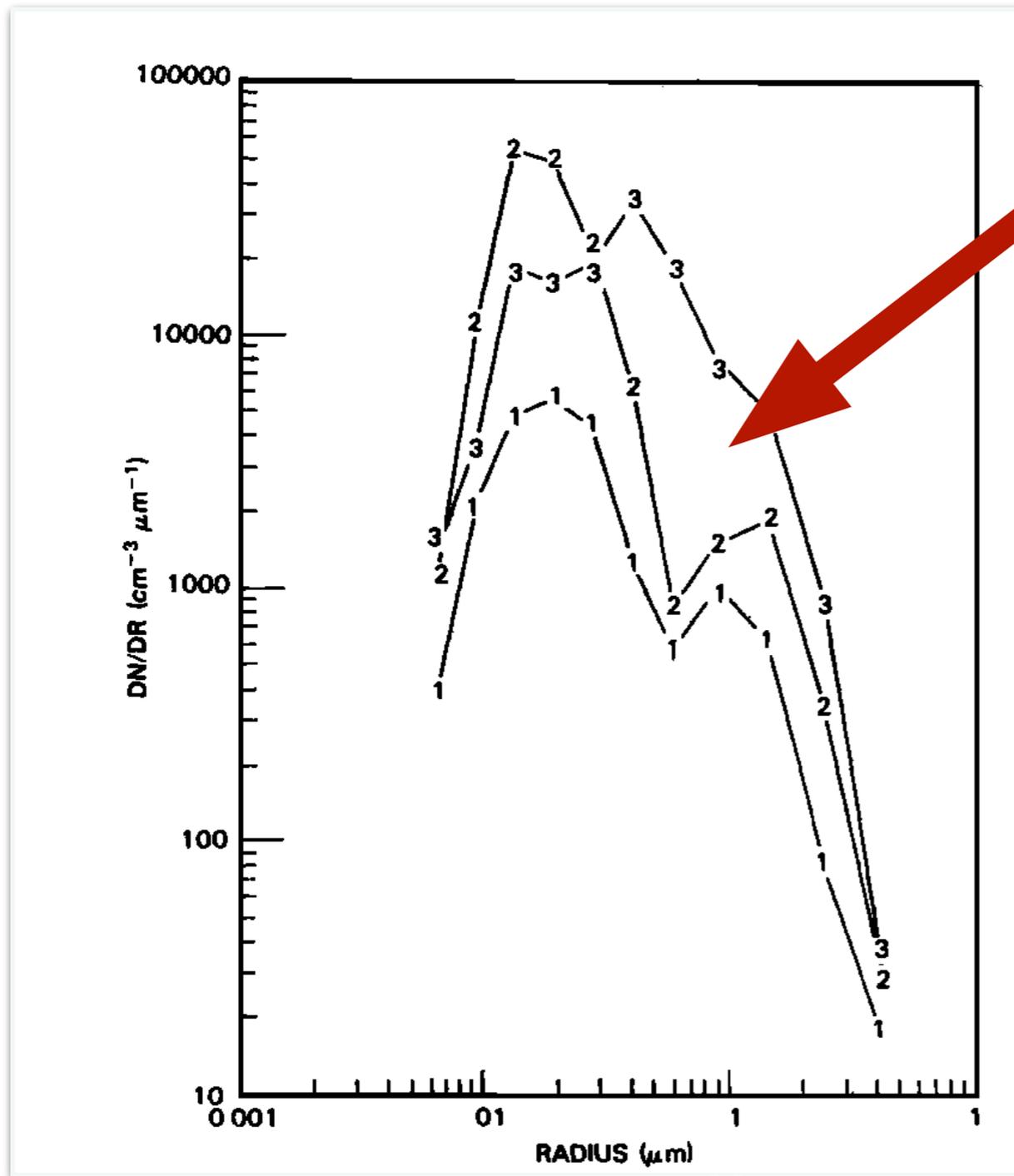
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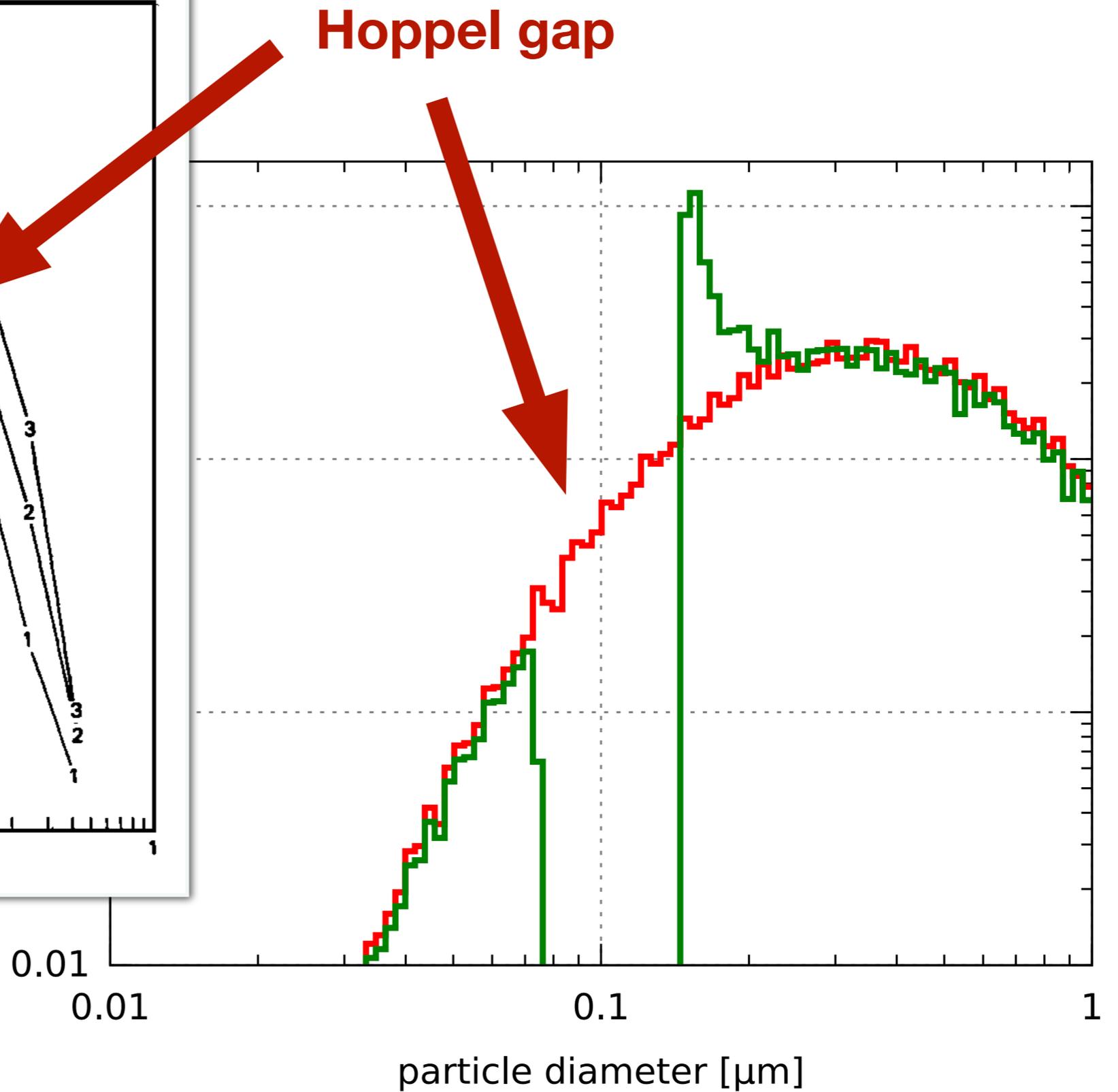
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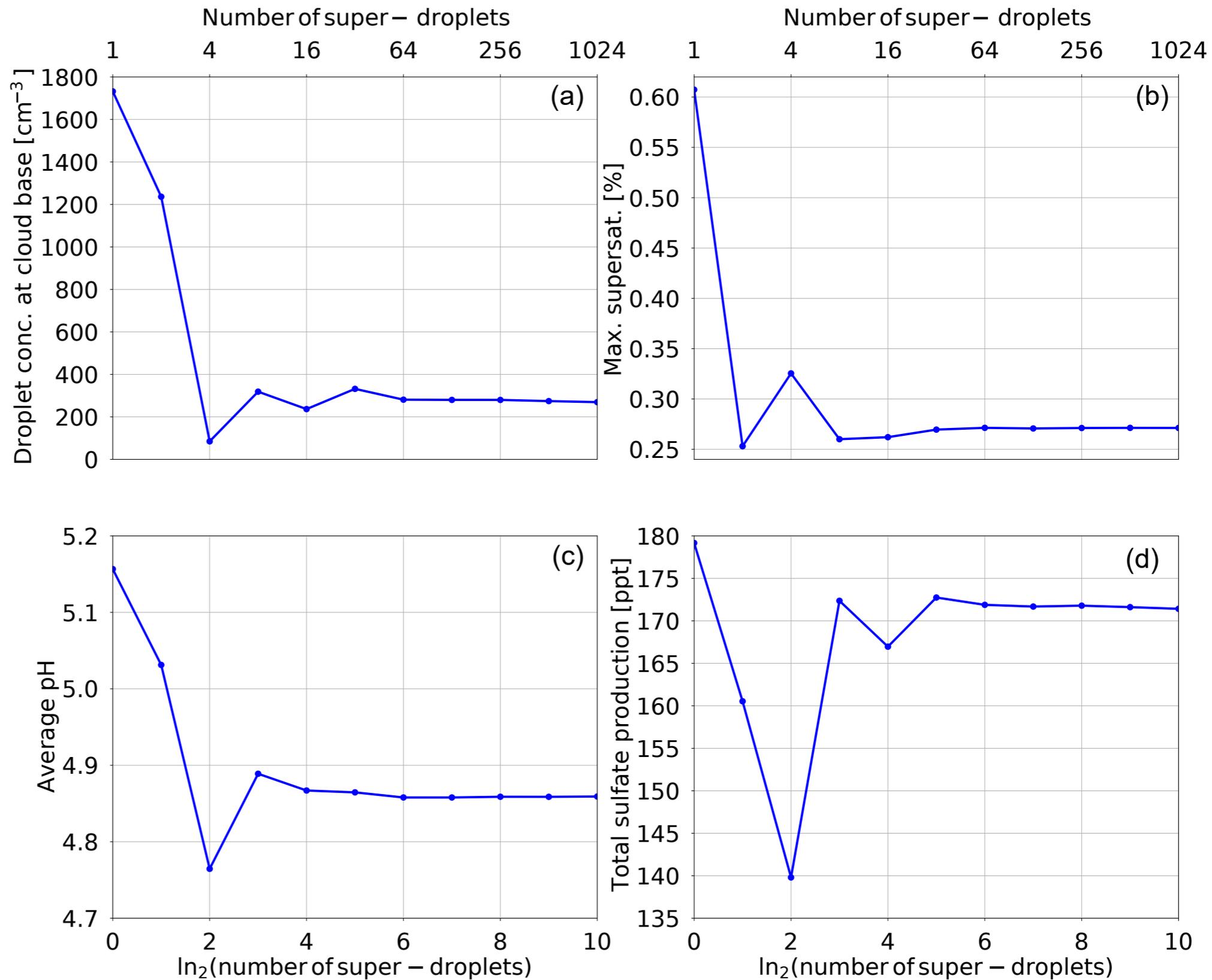


Hoppel et al 1986



# Adiabatic parcel simulations - Kreidenweis 2003 setup

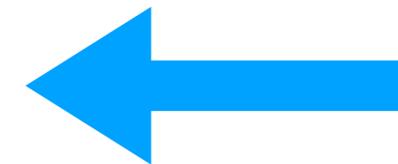
275 – 358 cm<sup>-3</sup>



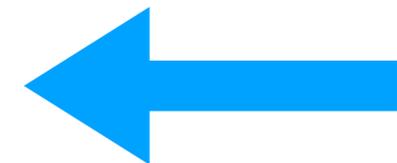
# 2D prescribed flow simulations - 8<sup>th</sup>ICMW case 1; Muhlbauer et al 2013

## collisions + aqueous phase chemistry

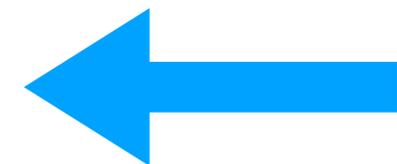
Factor	Value	Units
Number of super-droplets	256	no. per grid cell
Model time step	1	s
Particle-based scheme time step	0.1	s
Dry air potential temperature at $t = 0$	289	K
Water vapour mixing ratio at $t = 0$	7.5	$\text{g kg}^{-1}$
Pressure at $z = 0$	1015	hPa
Median radius	0.05	$\mu\text{m}$
Geometric standard deviation	1.8	–
Total aerosol number concentration	50	$\text{cm}^{-3}$
Dry particle density	1.8	$\text{g cm}^3$
Hygroscopicity	0.61	–
Concentration of $\text{SO}_2$ at $t = 0$	0.2	ppbv
Concentration of $\text{O}_3$ at $t = 0$	25	ppbv
Concentration of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ at $t = 0$	0.4	ppbv
Concentration of $\text{CO}_2$ at $t = 0$	360	ppmv
Concentration of $\text{HNO}_3$ at $t = 0$	0.1	ppbv
Concentration of $\text{NH}_3$ at $t = 0$	0.1	ppbv



convergence



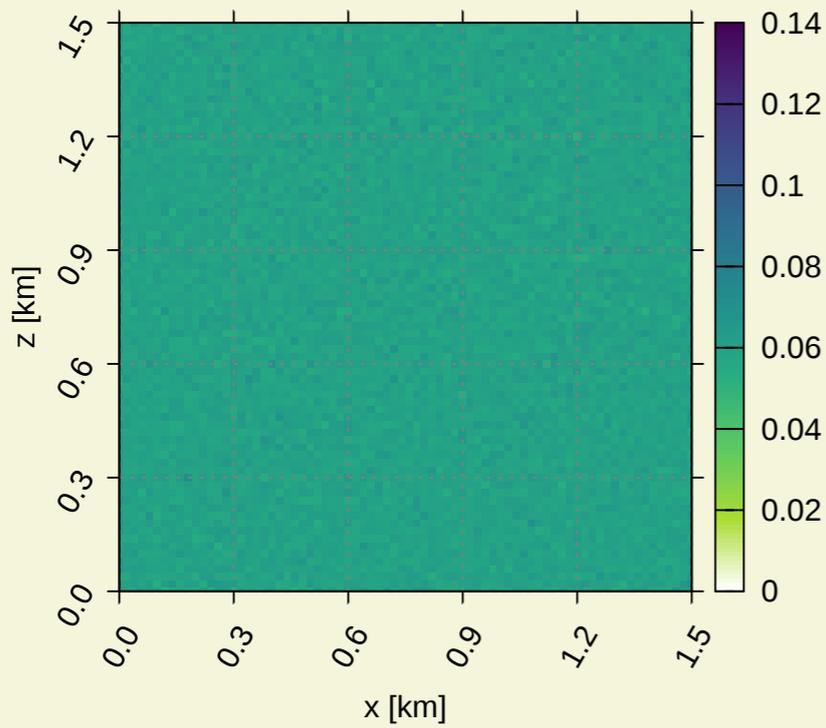
“clean”



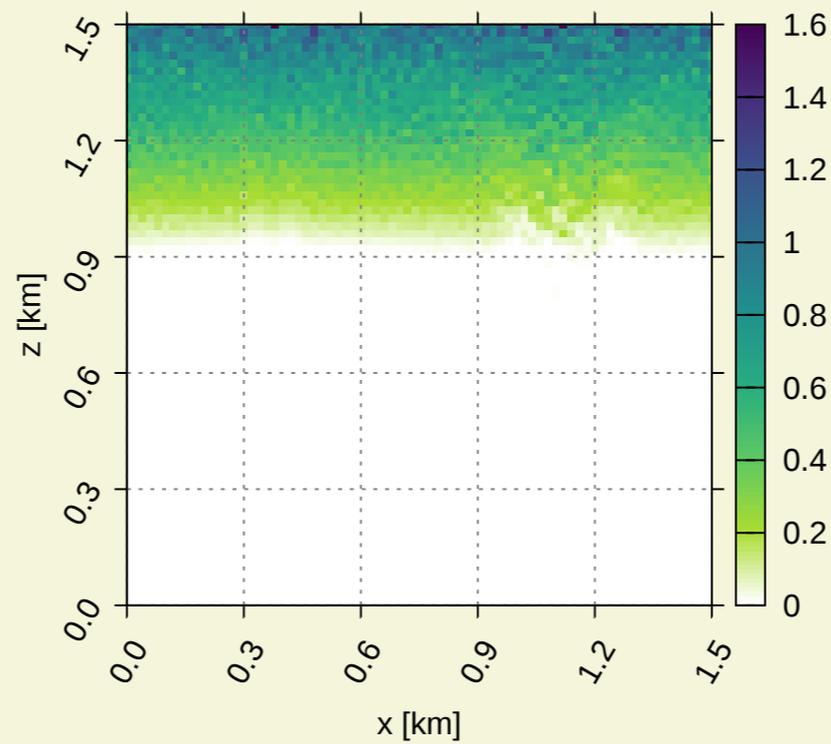
maritime

# 2D prescribed flow simulations - 8<sup>th</sup> ICMW case 1; Muhlbauer et al 2013

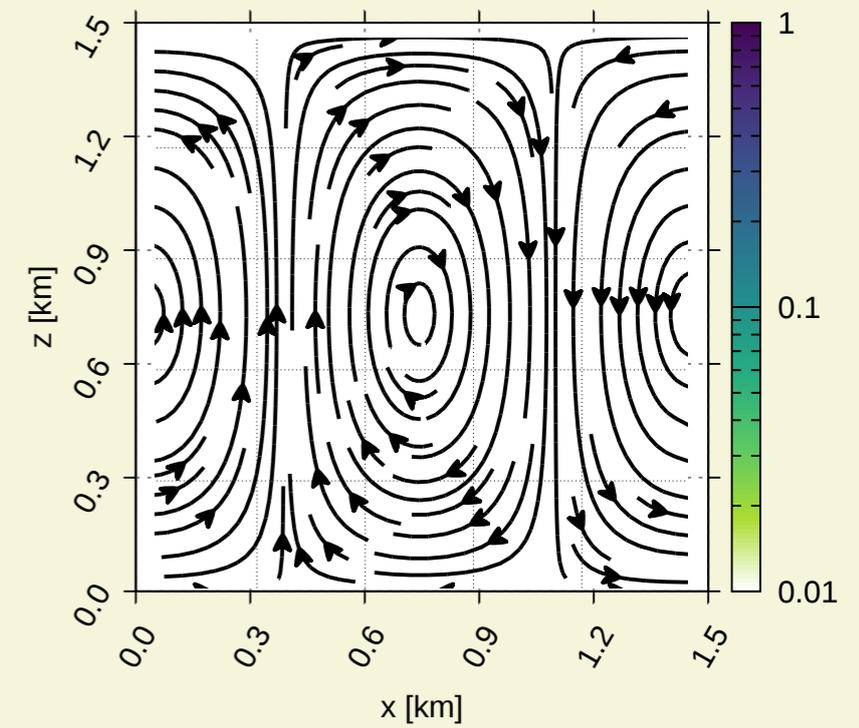
dry radius [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



cloud water mixing ratio [g/kg]

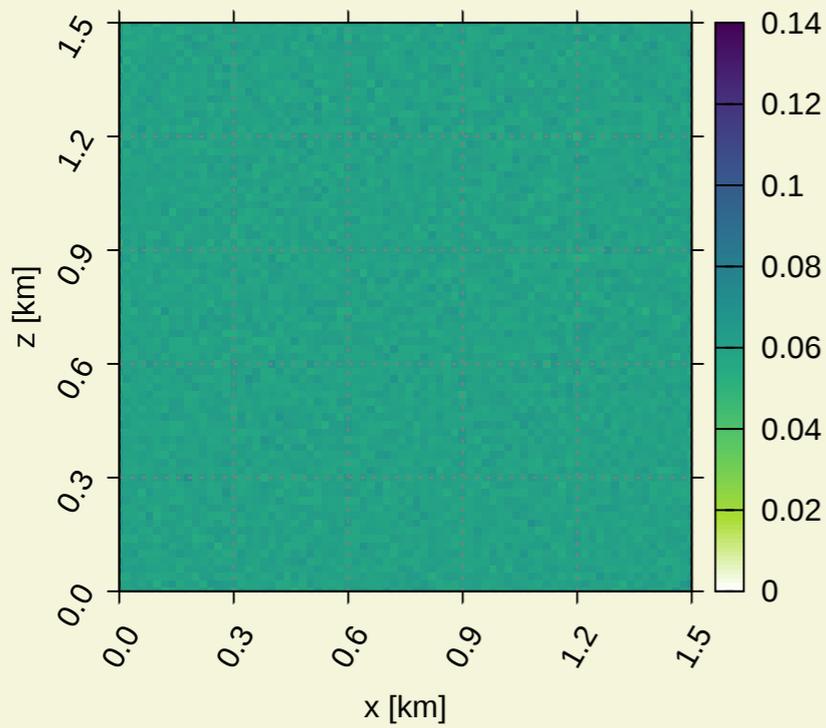


rain water mixing ratio [g/kg]

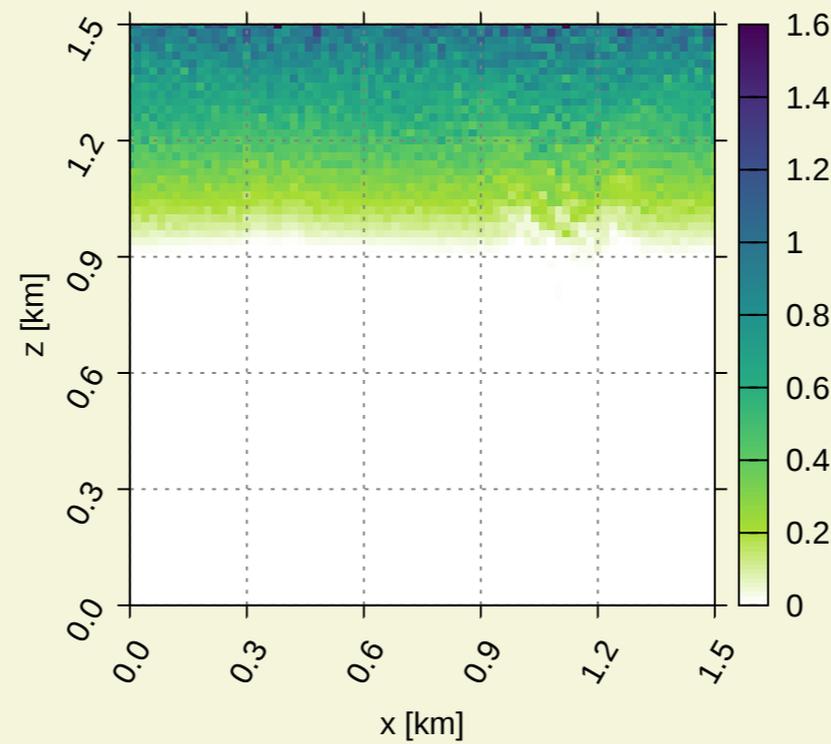


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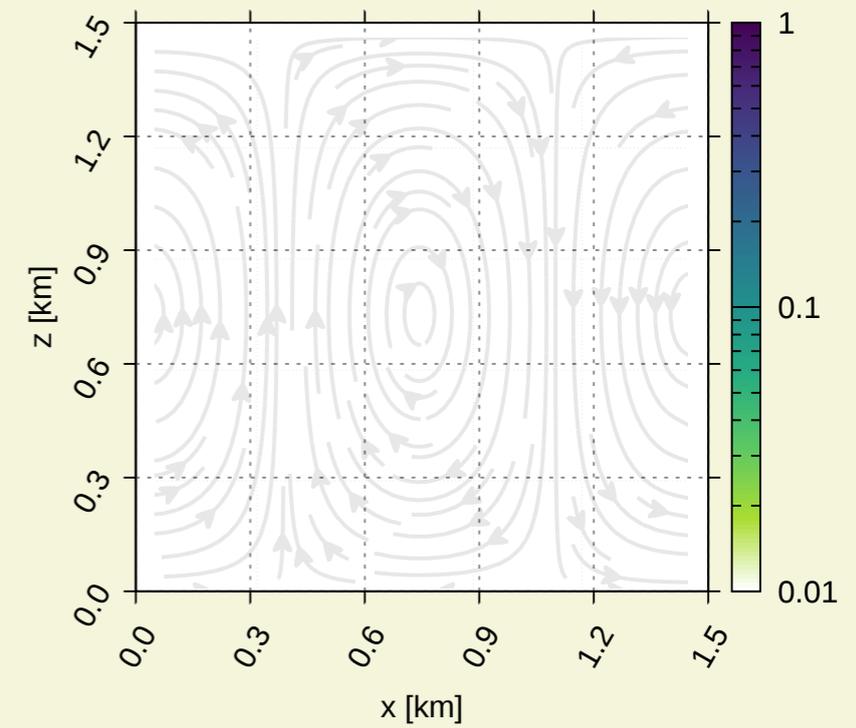
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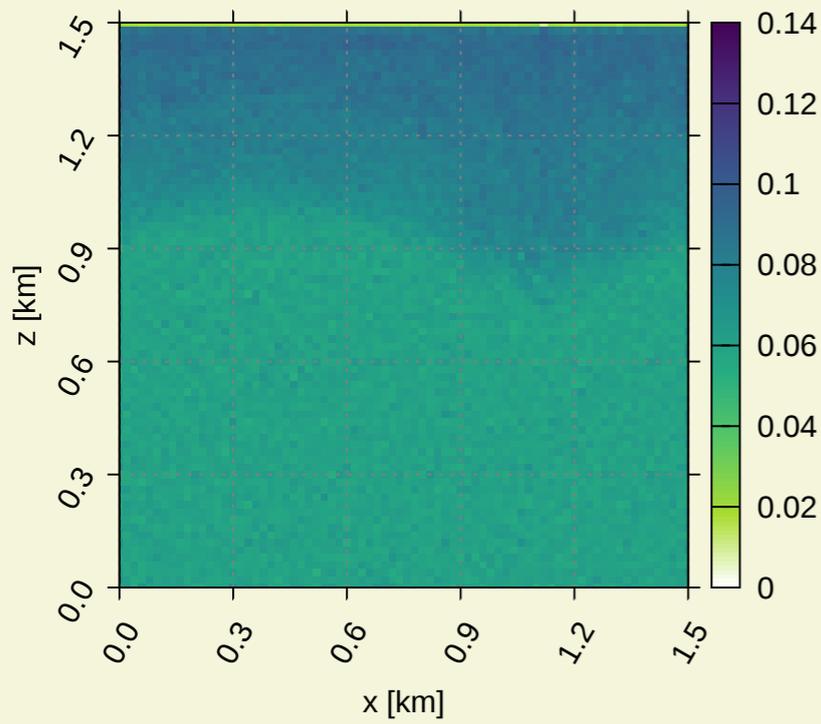


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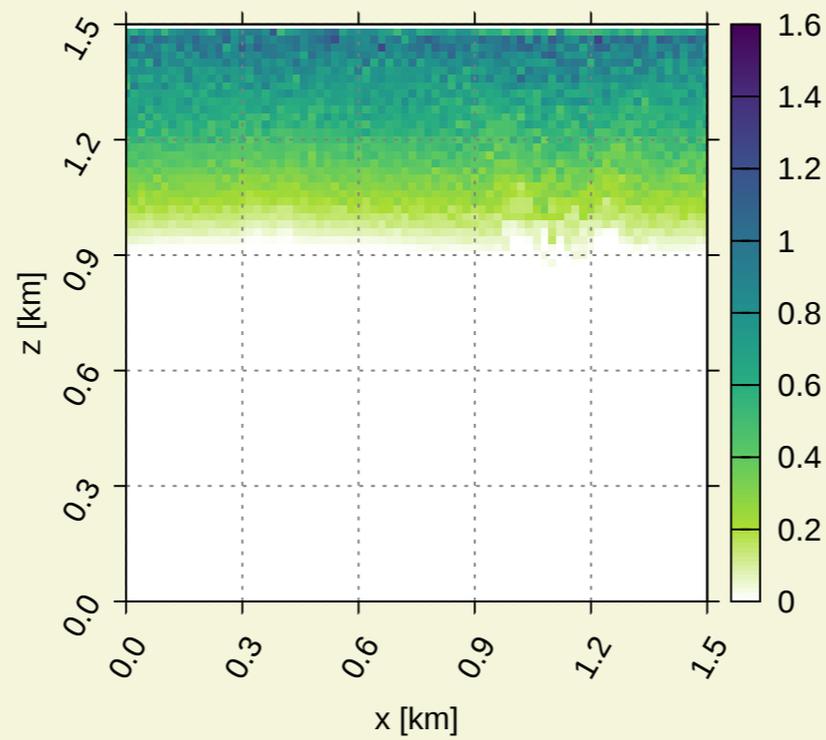


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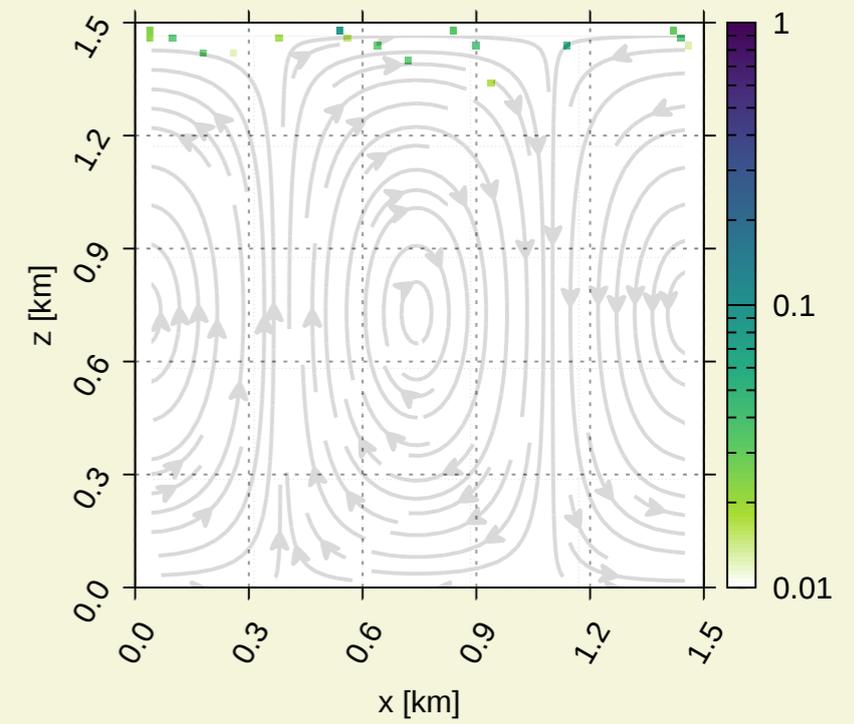
dry radius [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



cloud water mixing ratio [g/kg]

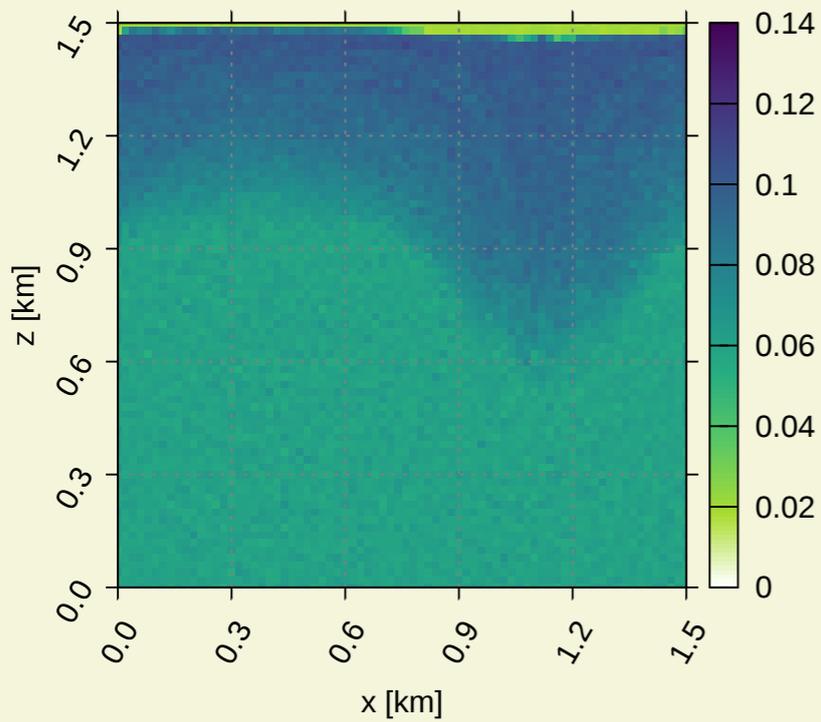


rain water mixing ratio [g/kg]

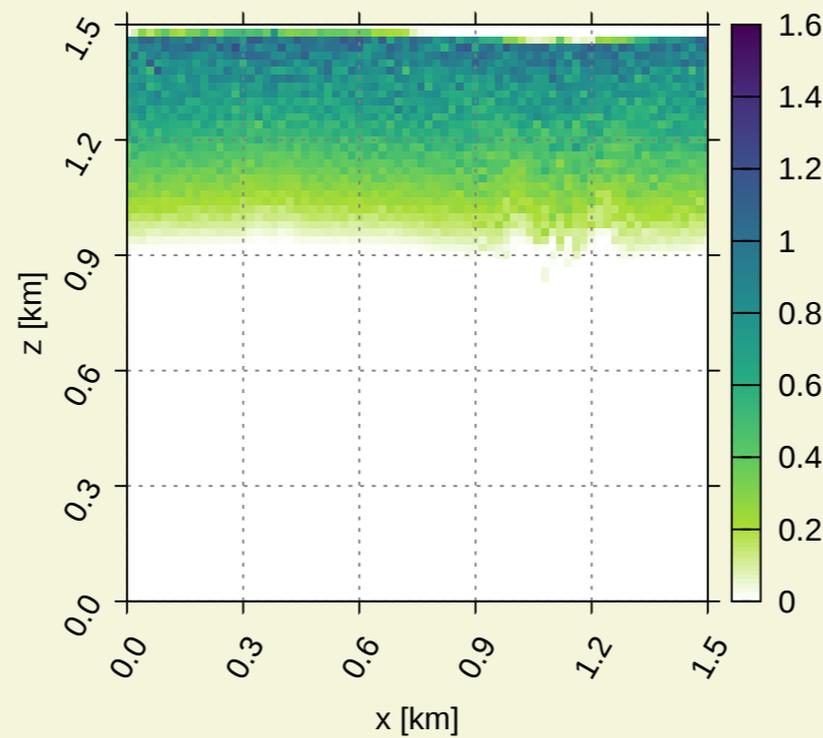


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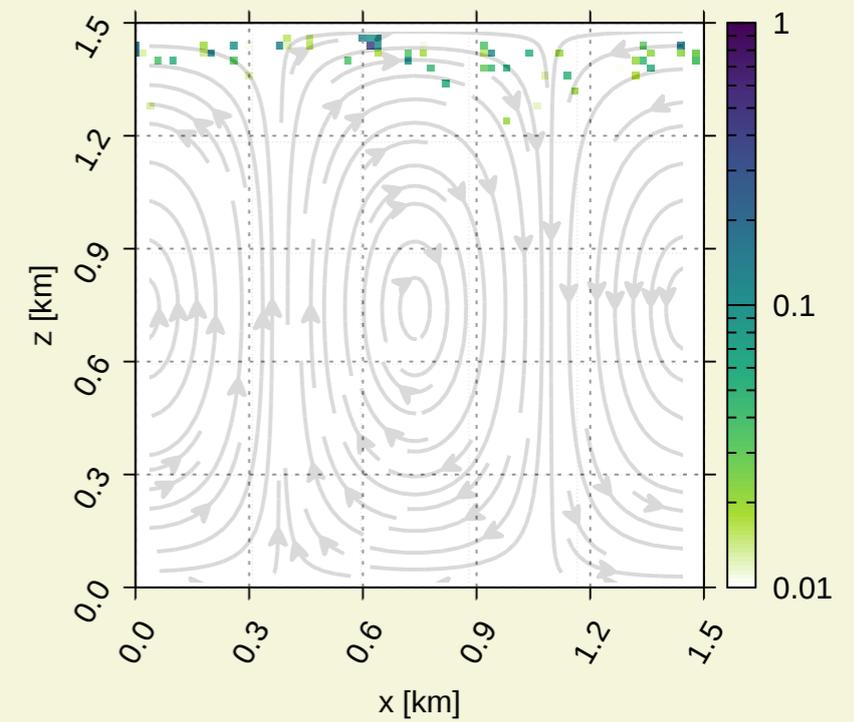
dry radius [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



cloud water mixing ratio [g/kg]

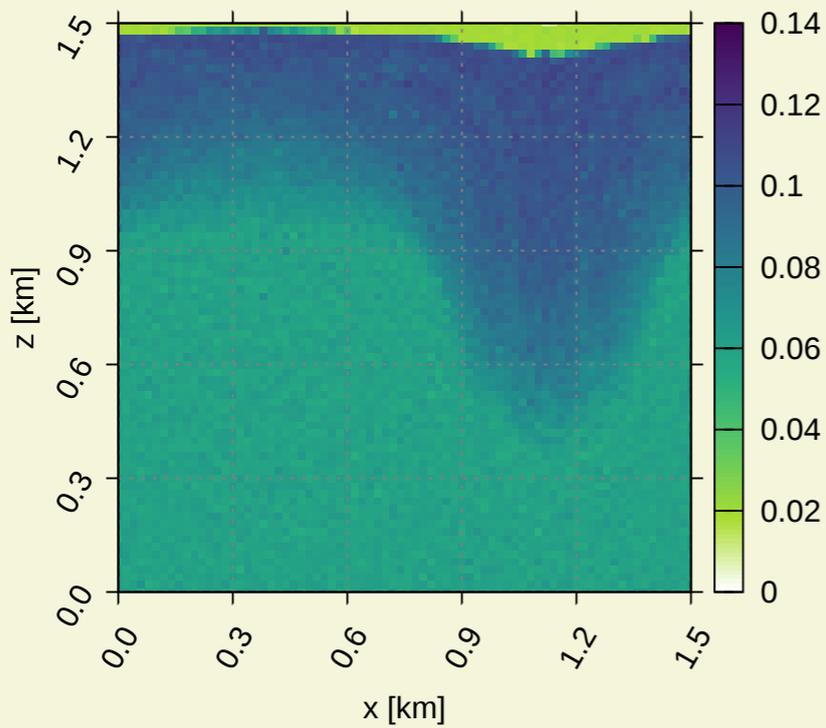


rain water mixing ratio [g/kg]

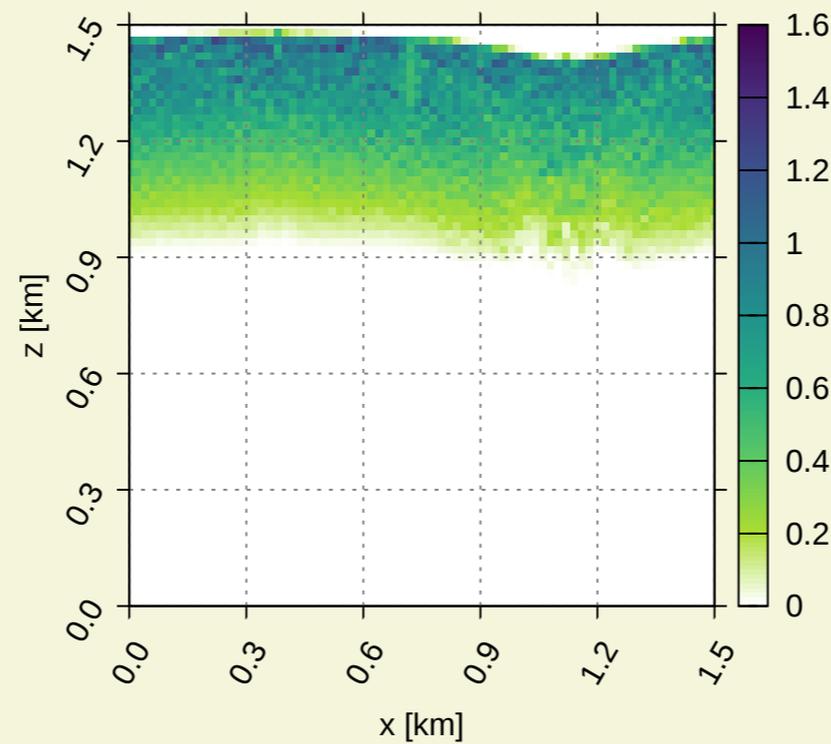


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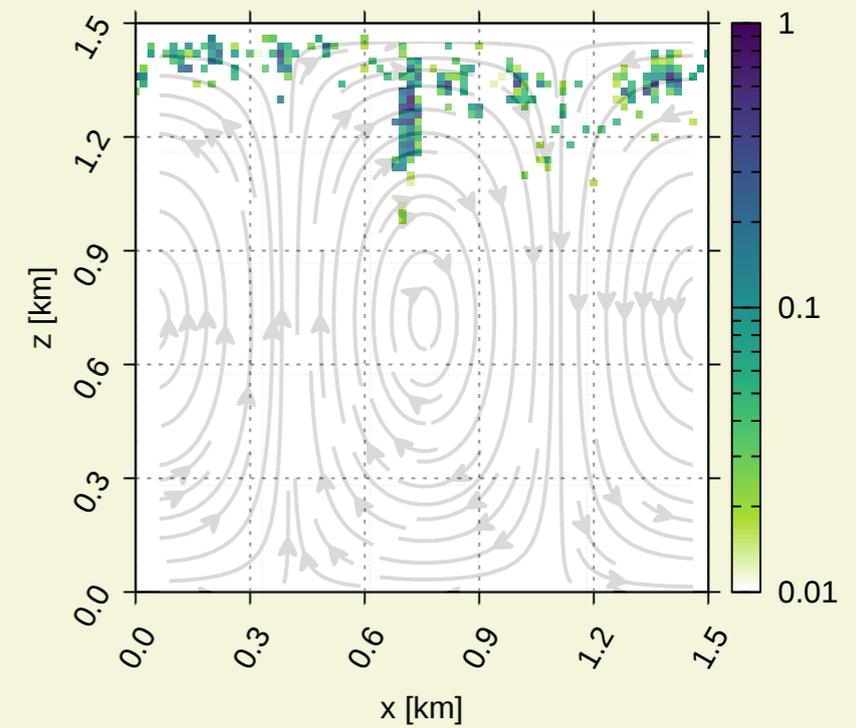
dry radius [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



cloud water mixing ratio [g/kg]

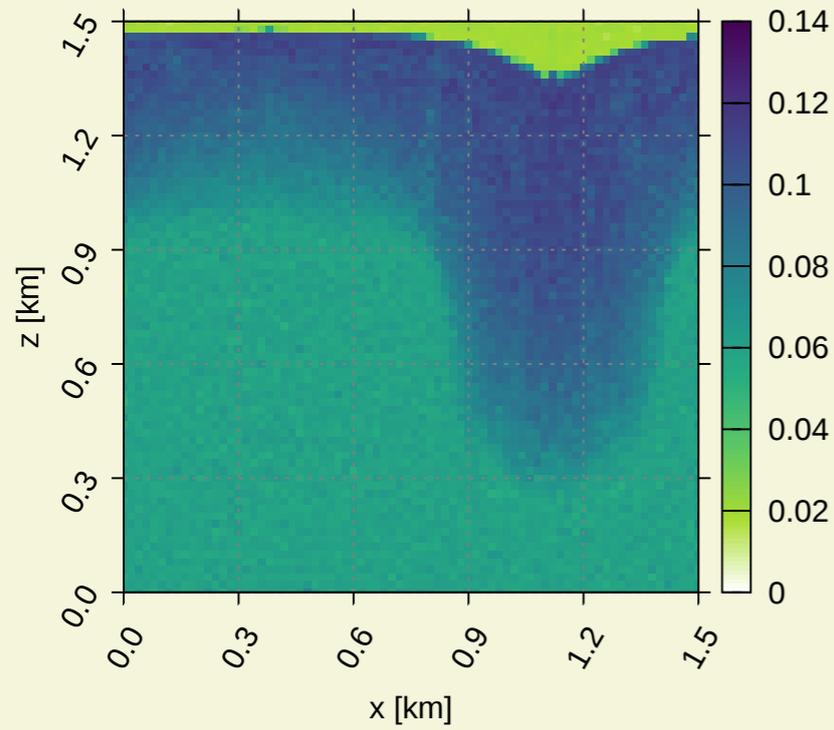


rain water mixing ratio [g/kg]

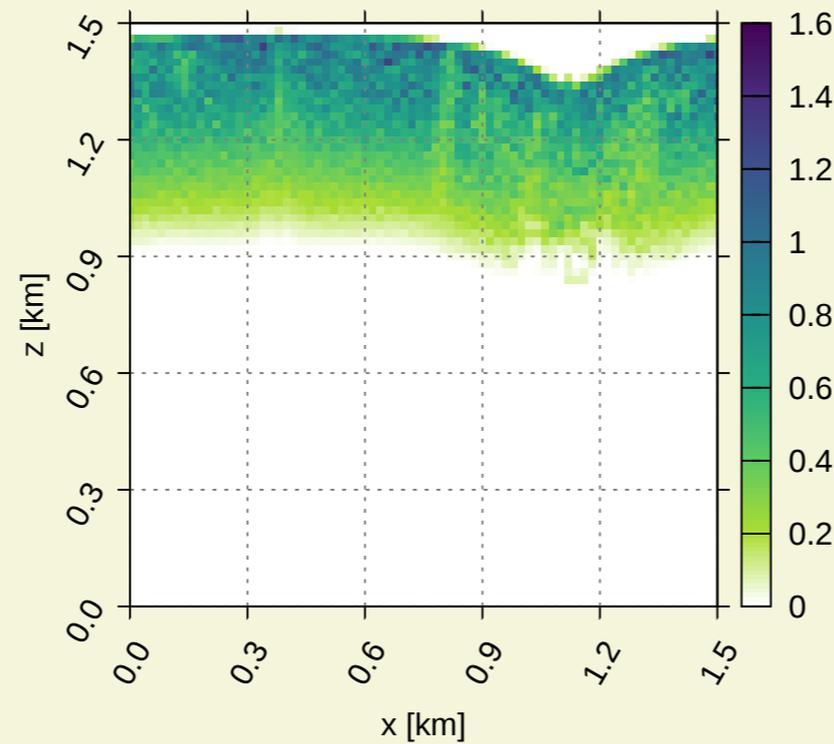


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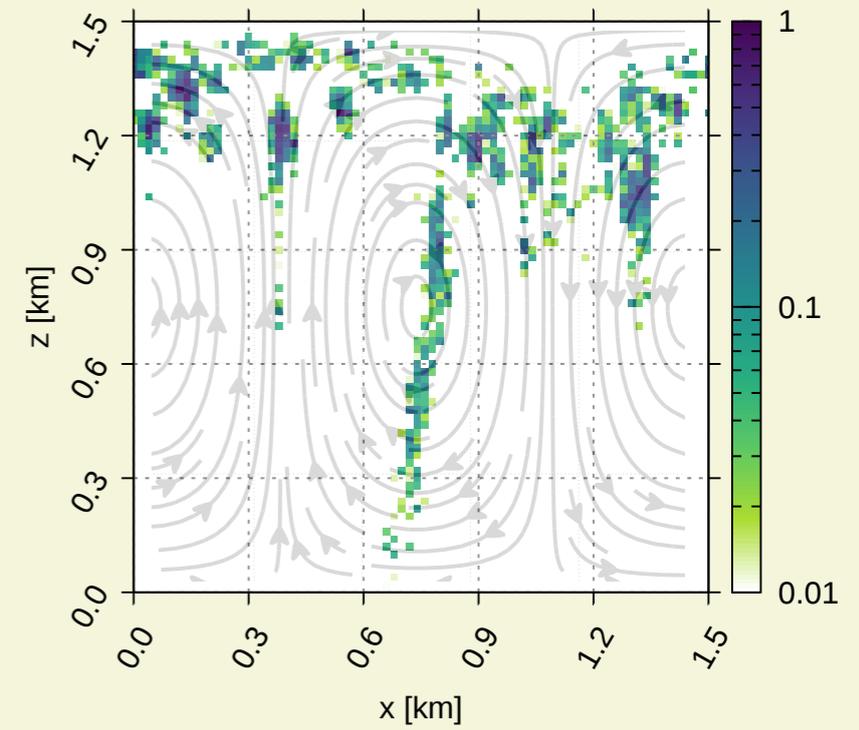
dry radius [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



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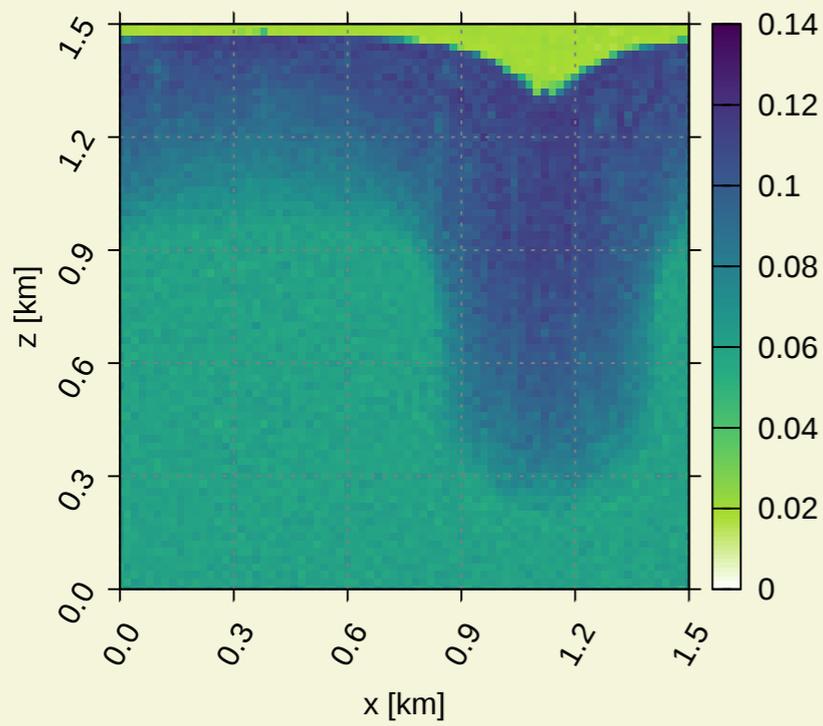


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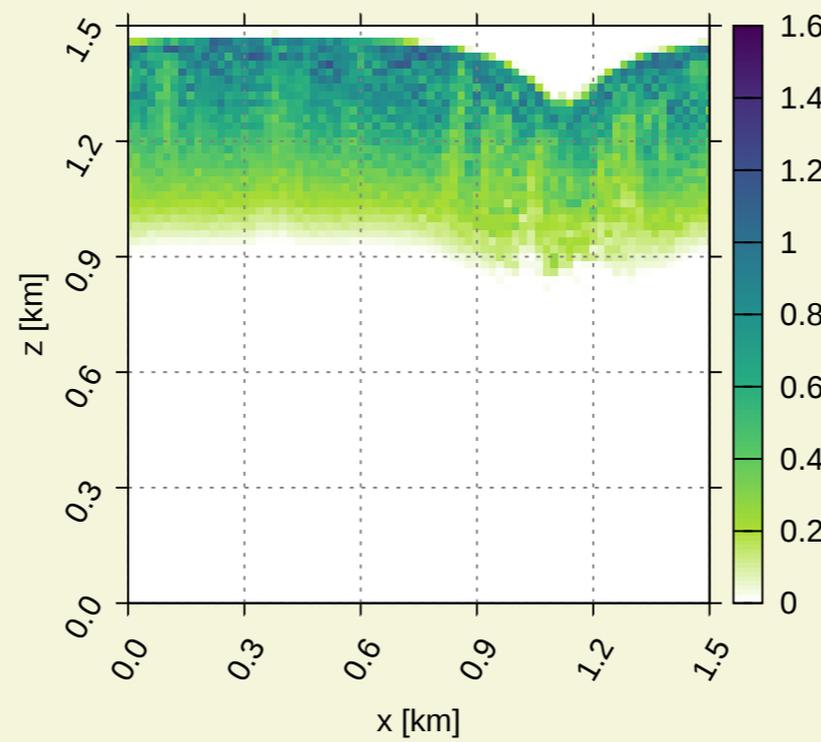


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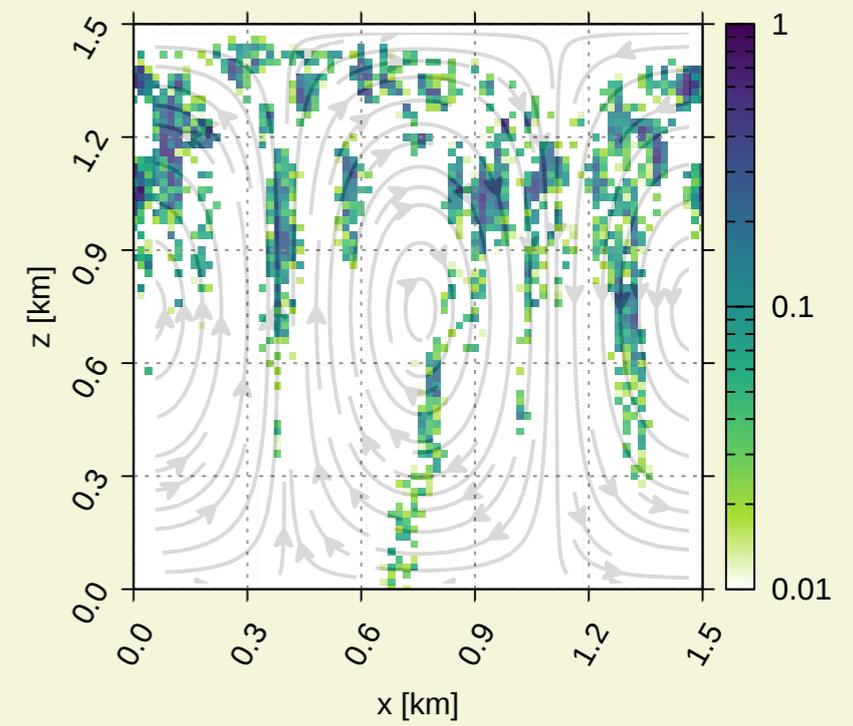
dry radius [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]



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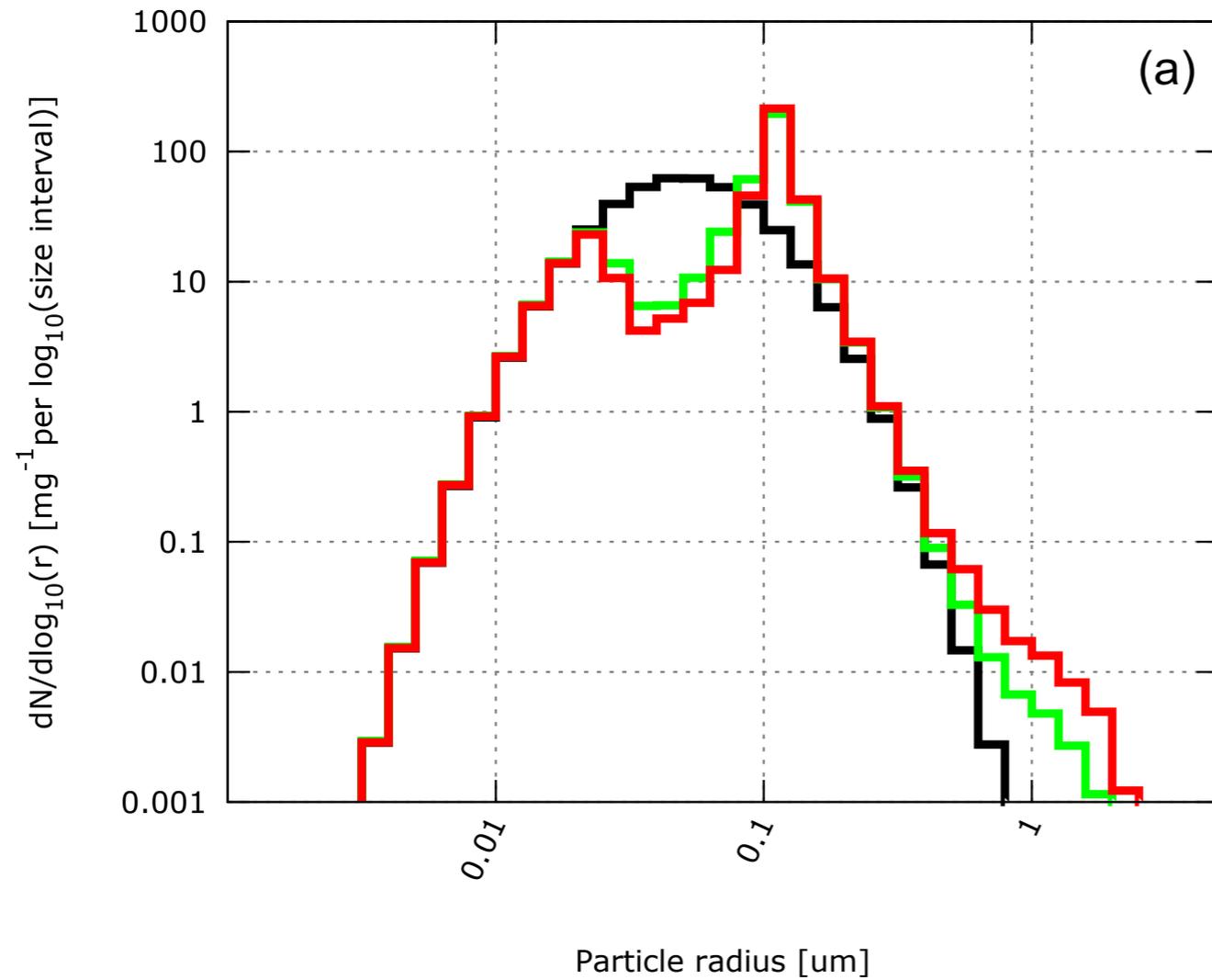


rain water mixing ratio [g/kg]

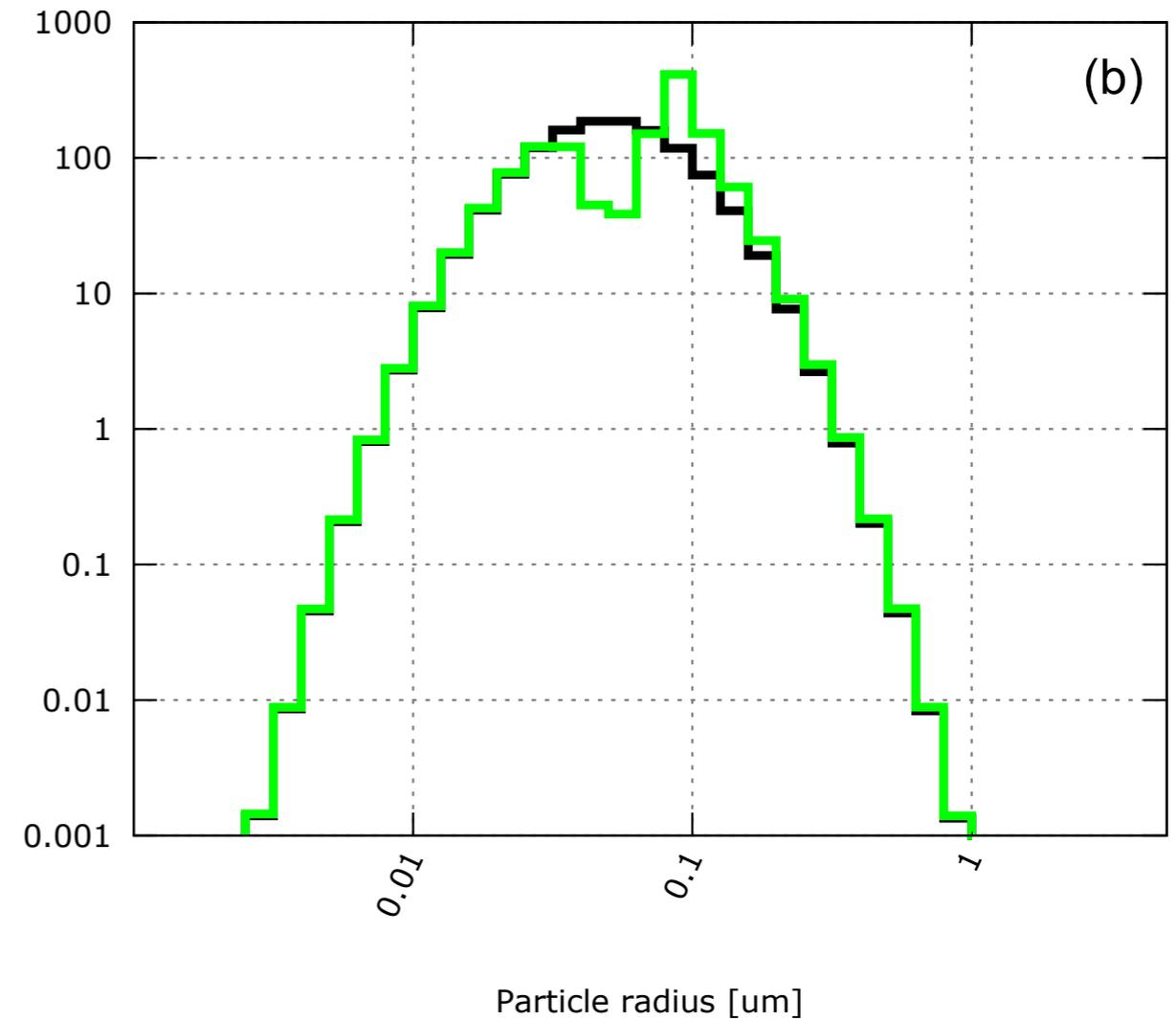


# Changes in aerosol size distribution

$N=50 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

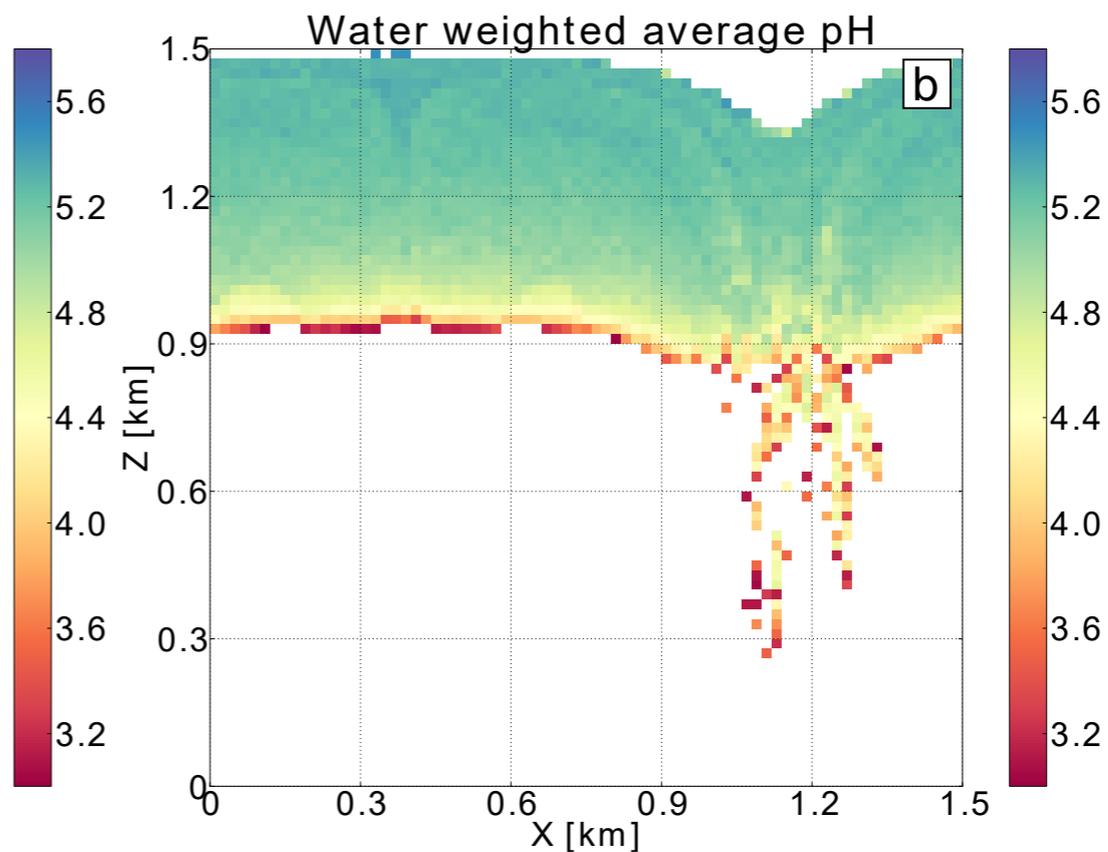
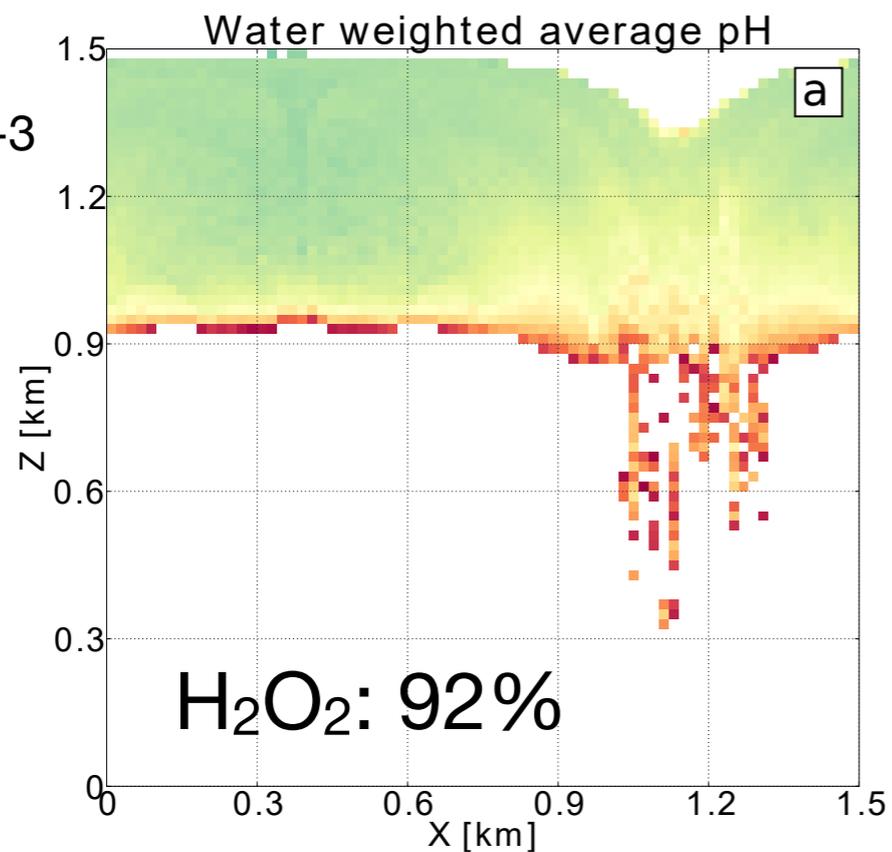


$N=150 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

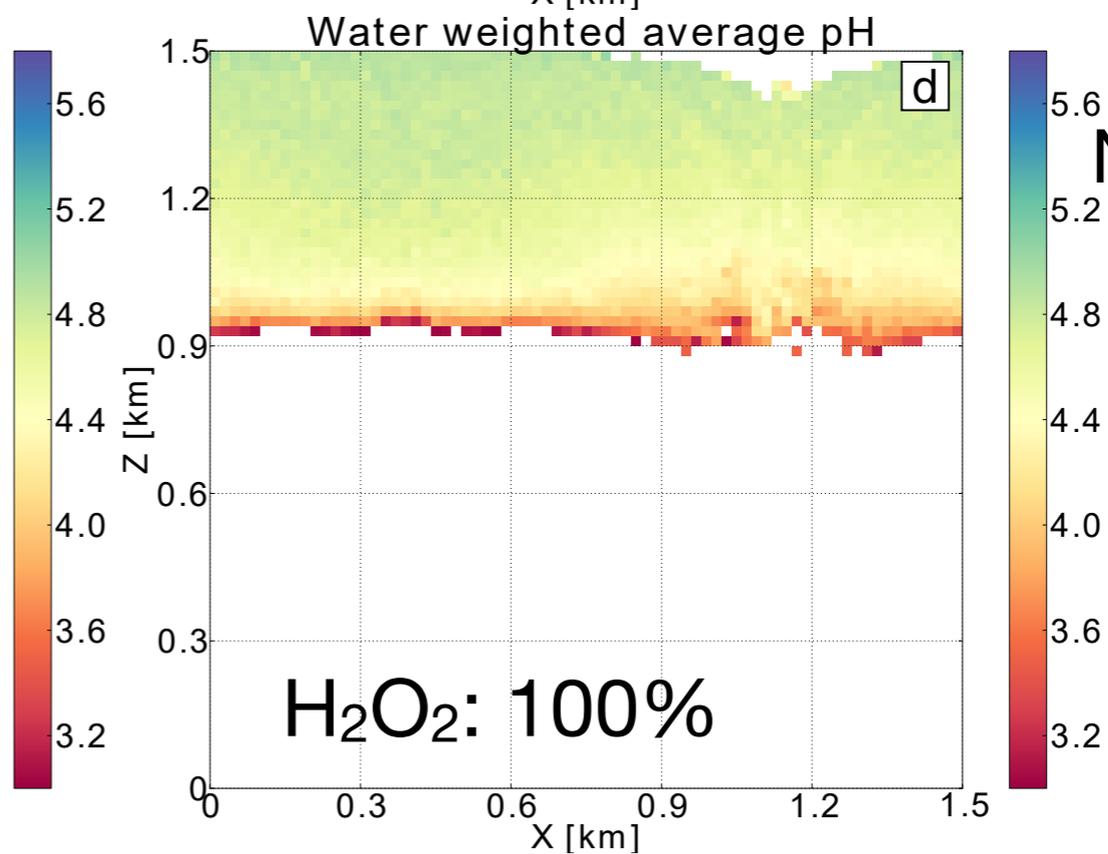
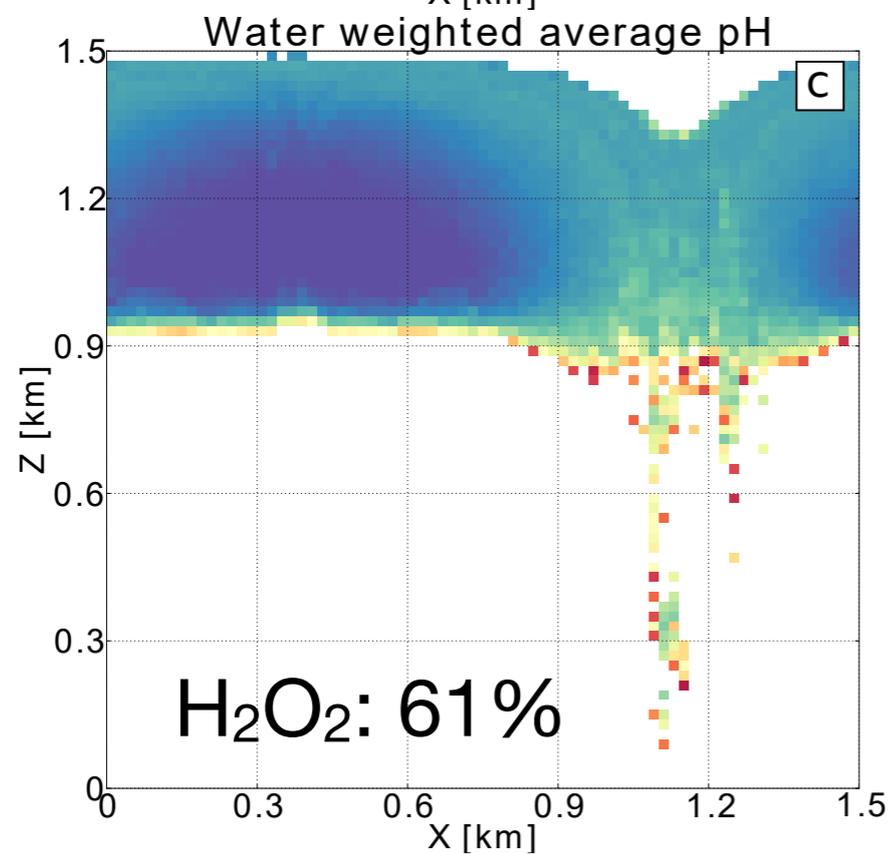


# Changes in pH

$N=50 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



$4 * \text{NH}_3$



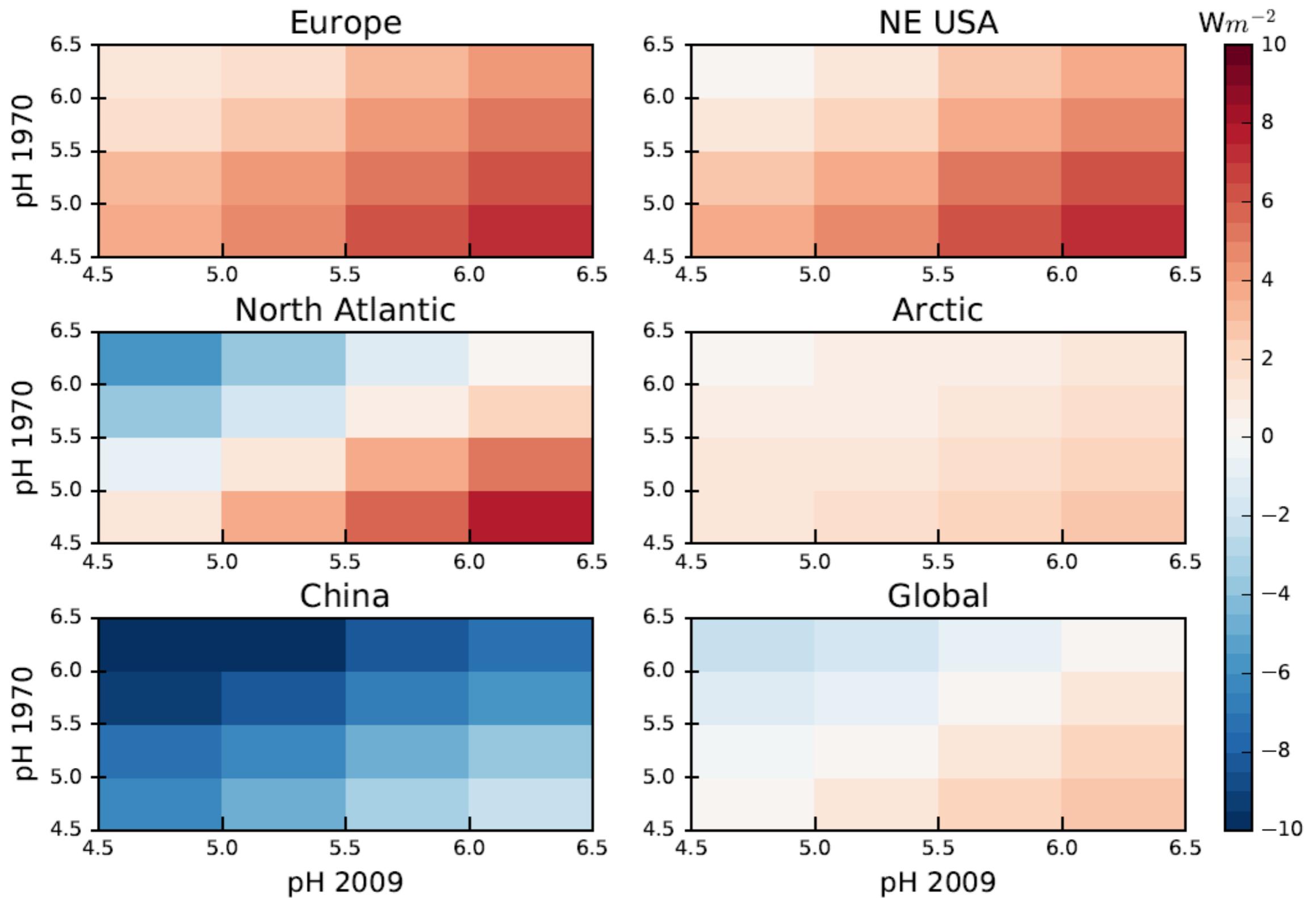
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- chemistry 101 and sulfur budget
- **example results from a high resolution model**
- example results from a global model

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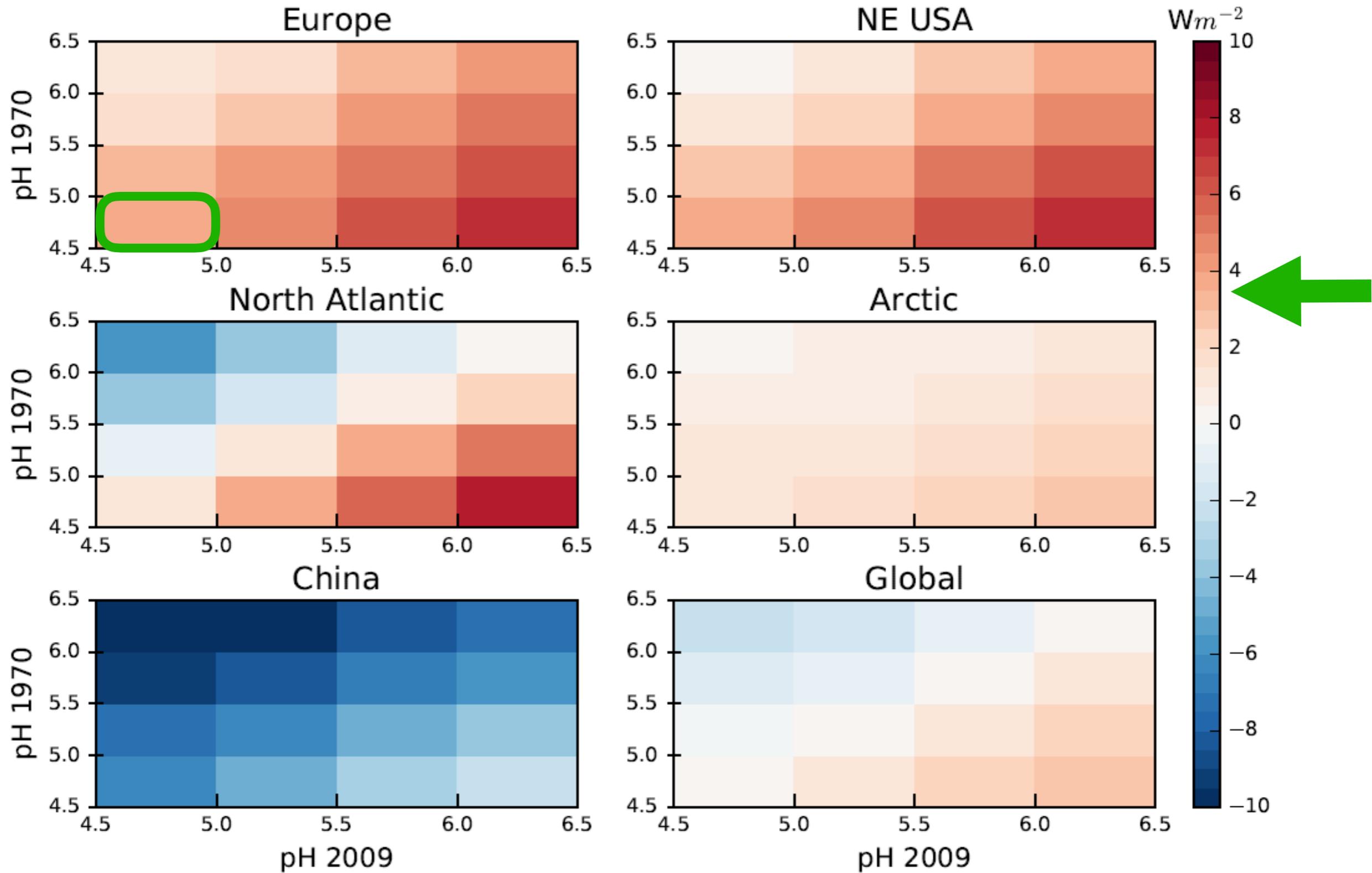
## **Turnock et al 2019 (just accepted to GRL)**

- Reductions in Europe/USA sulfur emissions have contributed to higher cloud-water pH, thereby altering sulfate formation rates.
- How changes in cloud-water pH affect:
  - aerosol formation
  - aerosol size distributions
  - aerosol radiative effects.
- The models shouldn't assume constant in-cloud pH



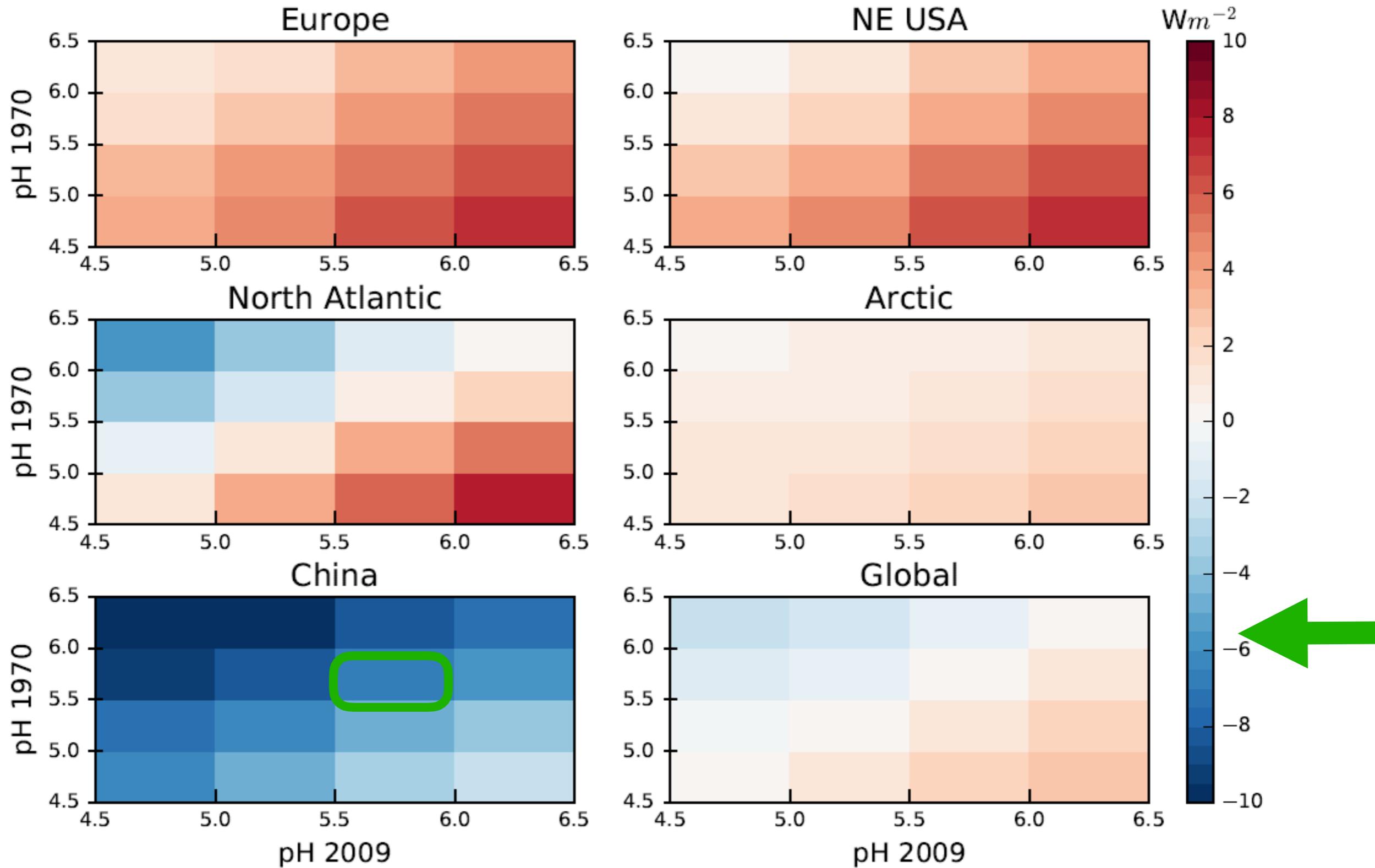
all-sky shortwave TOA aerosol radiative forcing  
**Turnock et al 2019 (just accepted to GRL)**

# Decrease in sulfur emissions in Europe



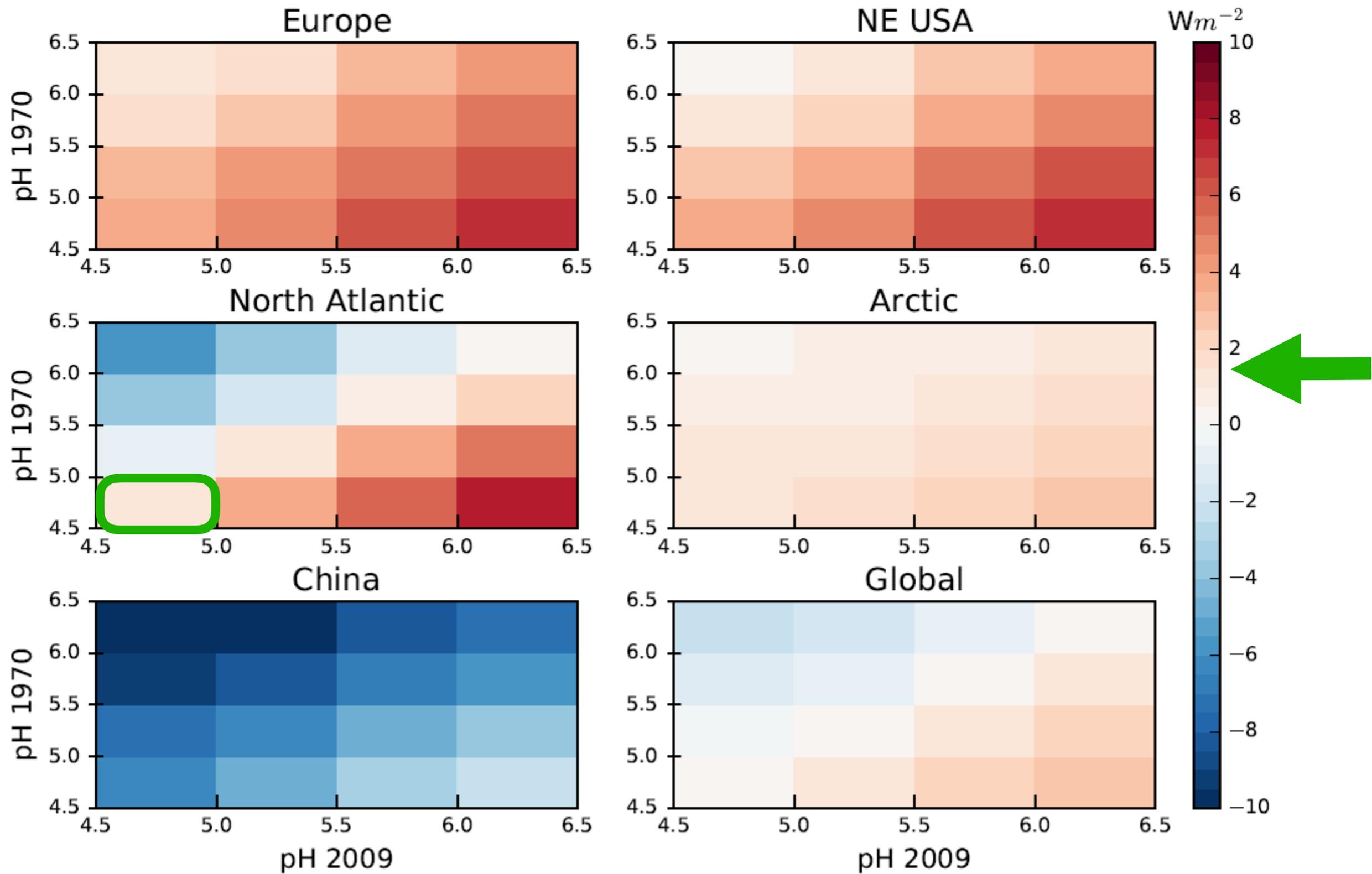
all-sky shortwave TOA aerosol radiative forcing  
**Turnock et al 2019 (just accepted to GRL)**

# Increase in sulfur emissions in China



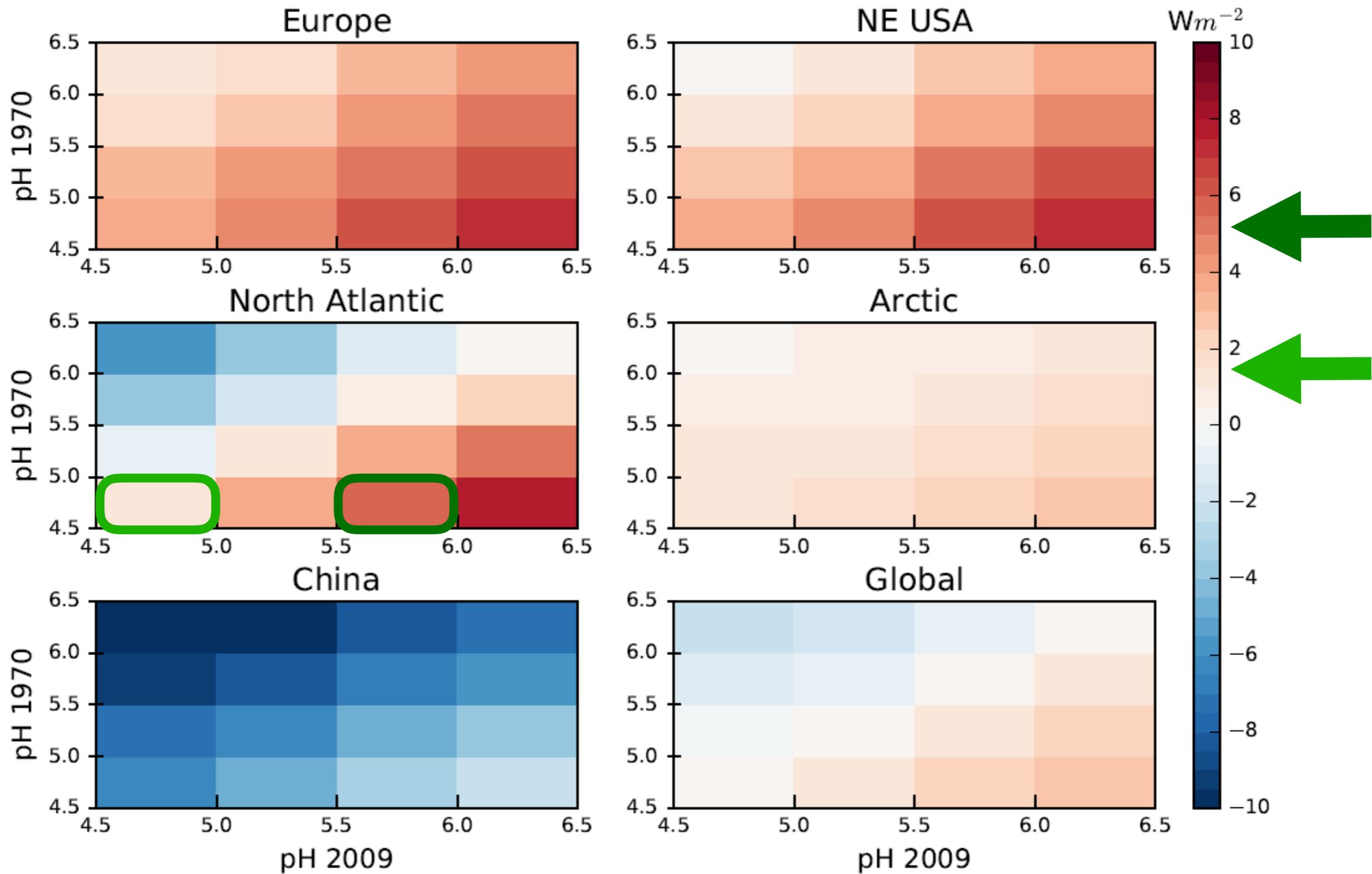
all-sky shortwave TOA aerosol radiative forcing  
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# Impact of the assumed in-cloud pH



all-sky shortwave TOA aerosol radiative forcing  
**Turnock et al 2019 (just accepted to GRL)**

# Impact of the assumed in-cloud pH



all-sky shortwave TOA aerosol radiative forcing  
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- chemistry 101 and sulfur budget
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# Summary 1/3

## Sources:

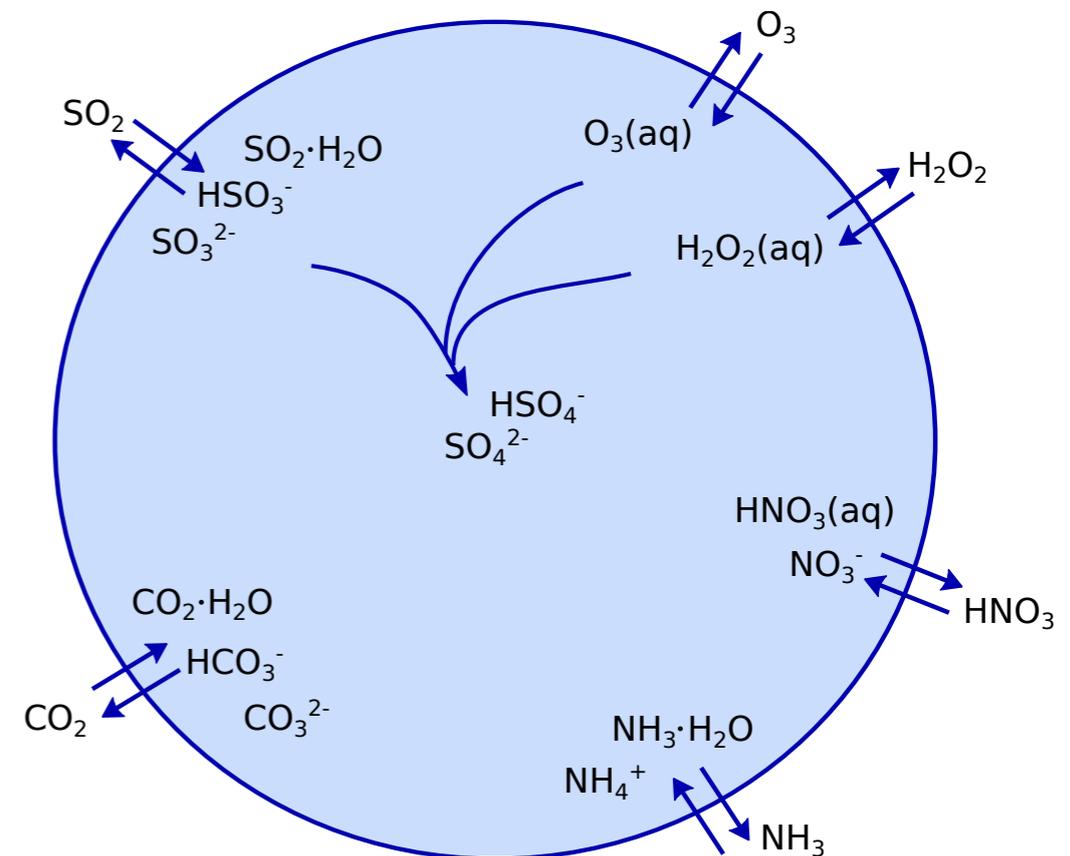
- anthropogenic
- phytoplankton
- volcanoes

## Sinks:

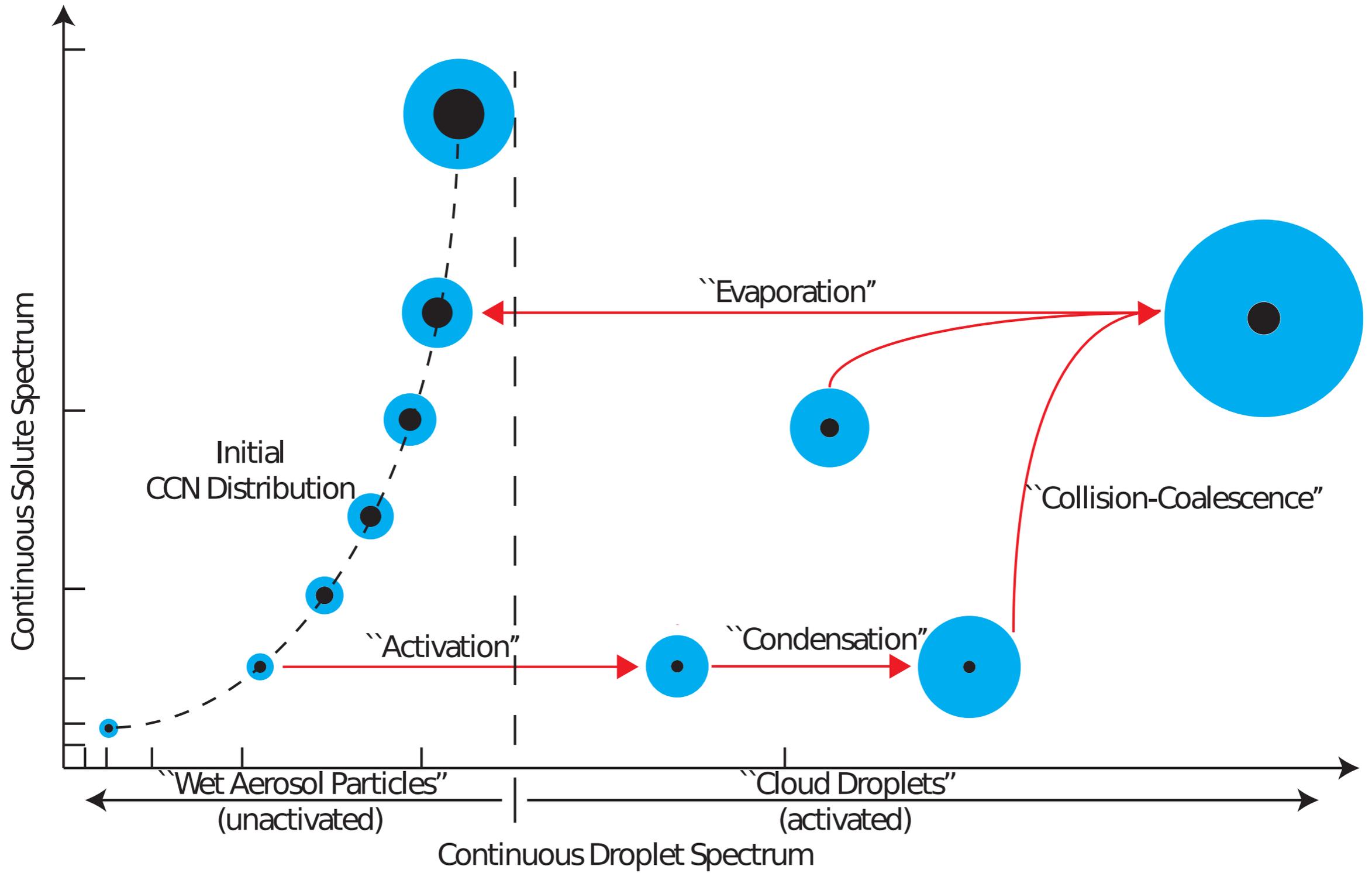
- oxidation
- dry deposition
- wet deposition

## Oxidation reaction:

- in-cloud vs gas-phase
- pH dependant

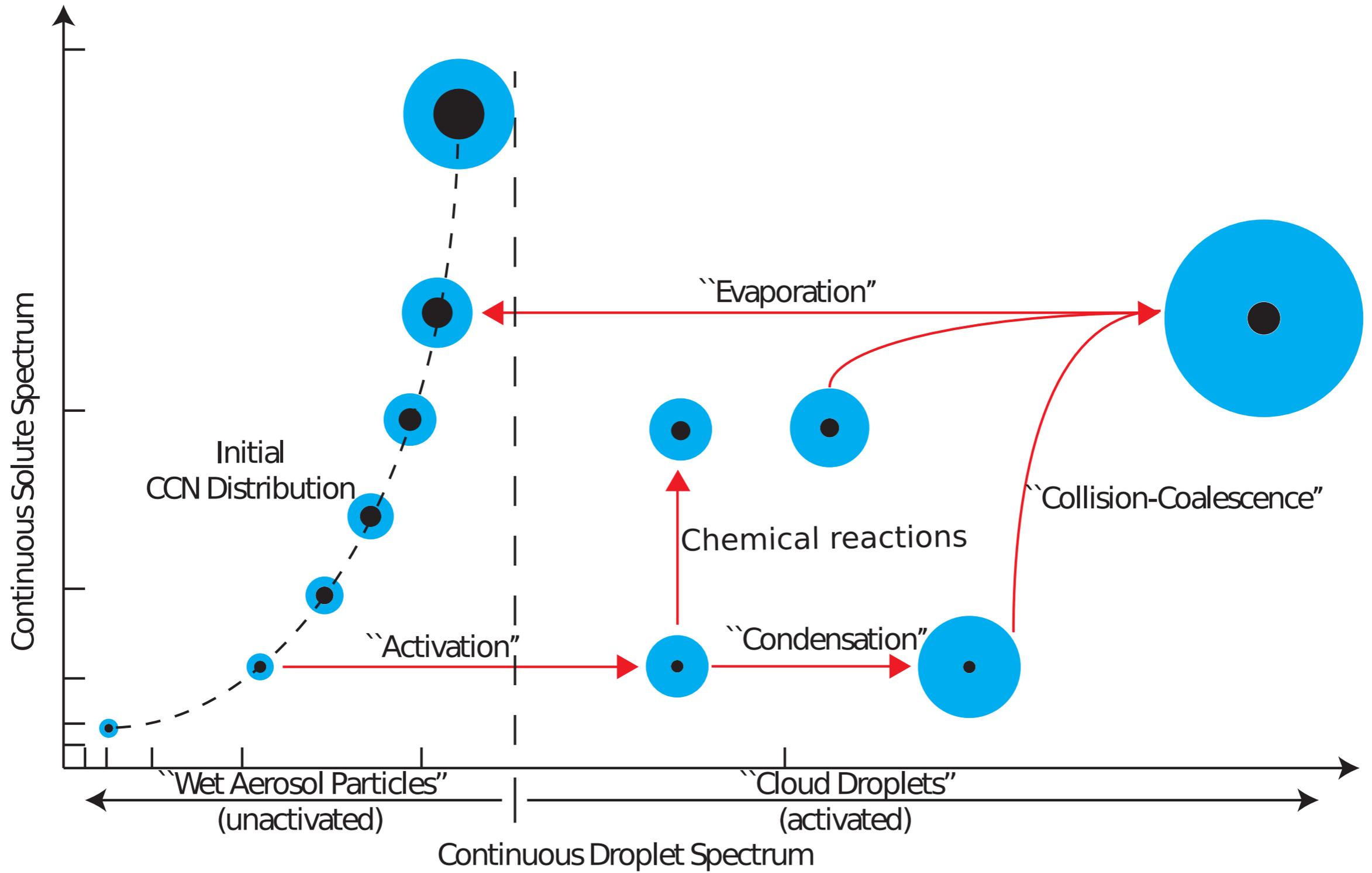


# Summary 2/3



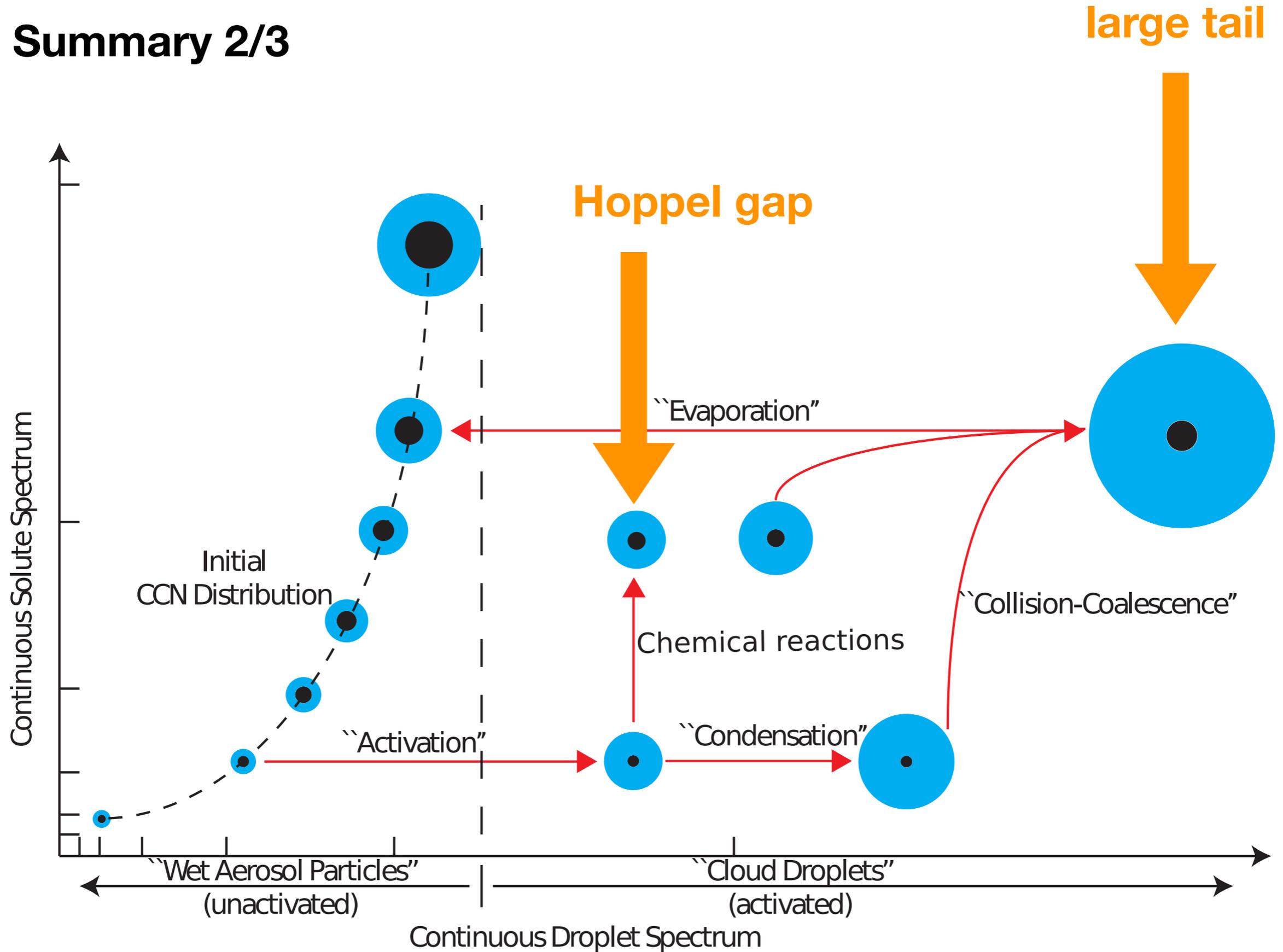
adapted from Lebo and Seinfeld (2011)

# Summary 2/3



adapted from Lebo and Seinfeld (2011)

# Summary 2/3

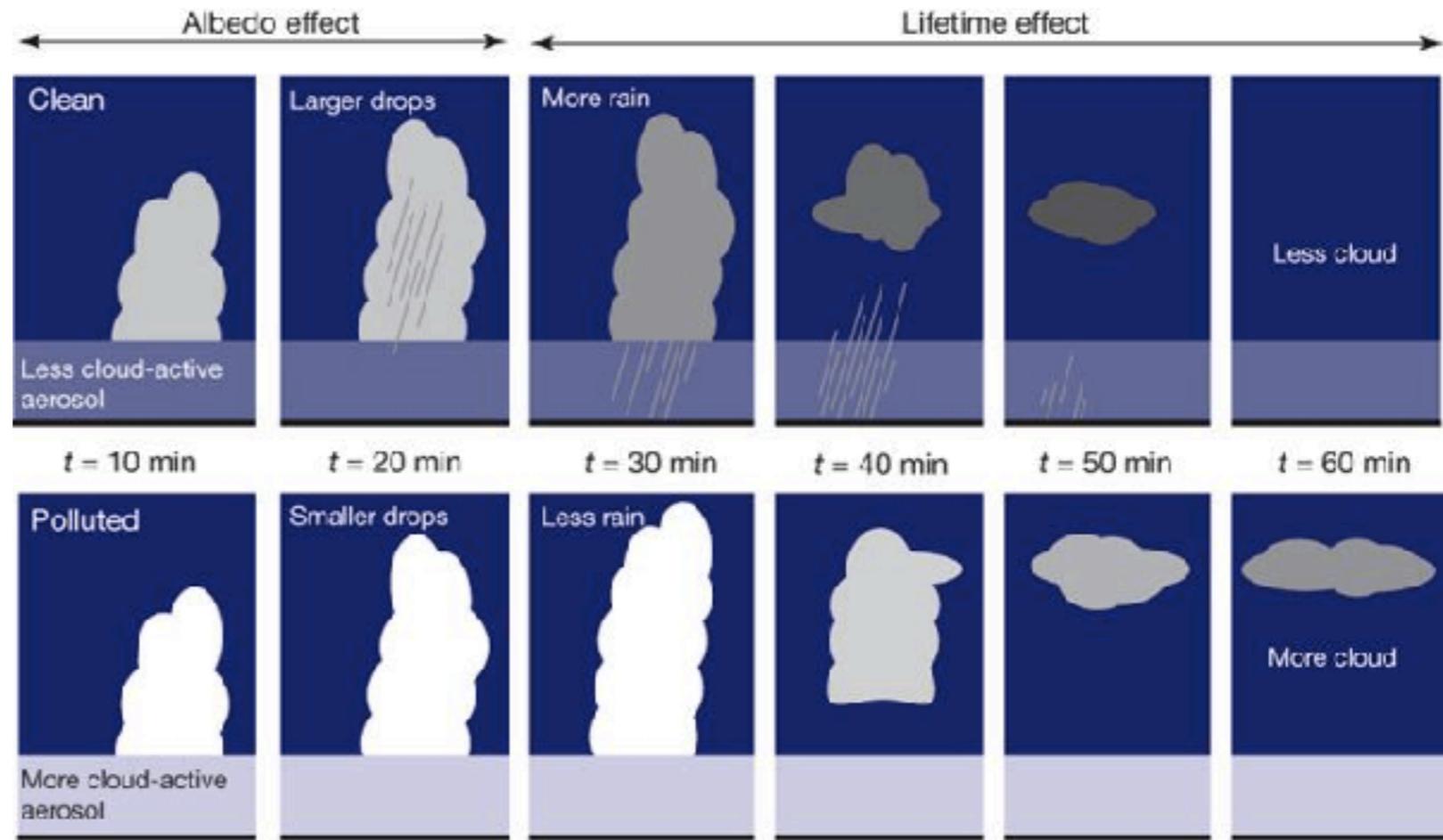


adapted from Lebo and Seinfeld (2011)

# Summary 3/3

Aerosol particles influence clouds

- CCN source
- droplet concentration
- cloud albedo
- rain initiation
- cloud-lifetime effects

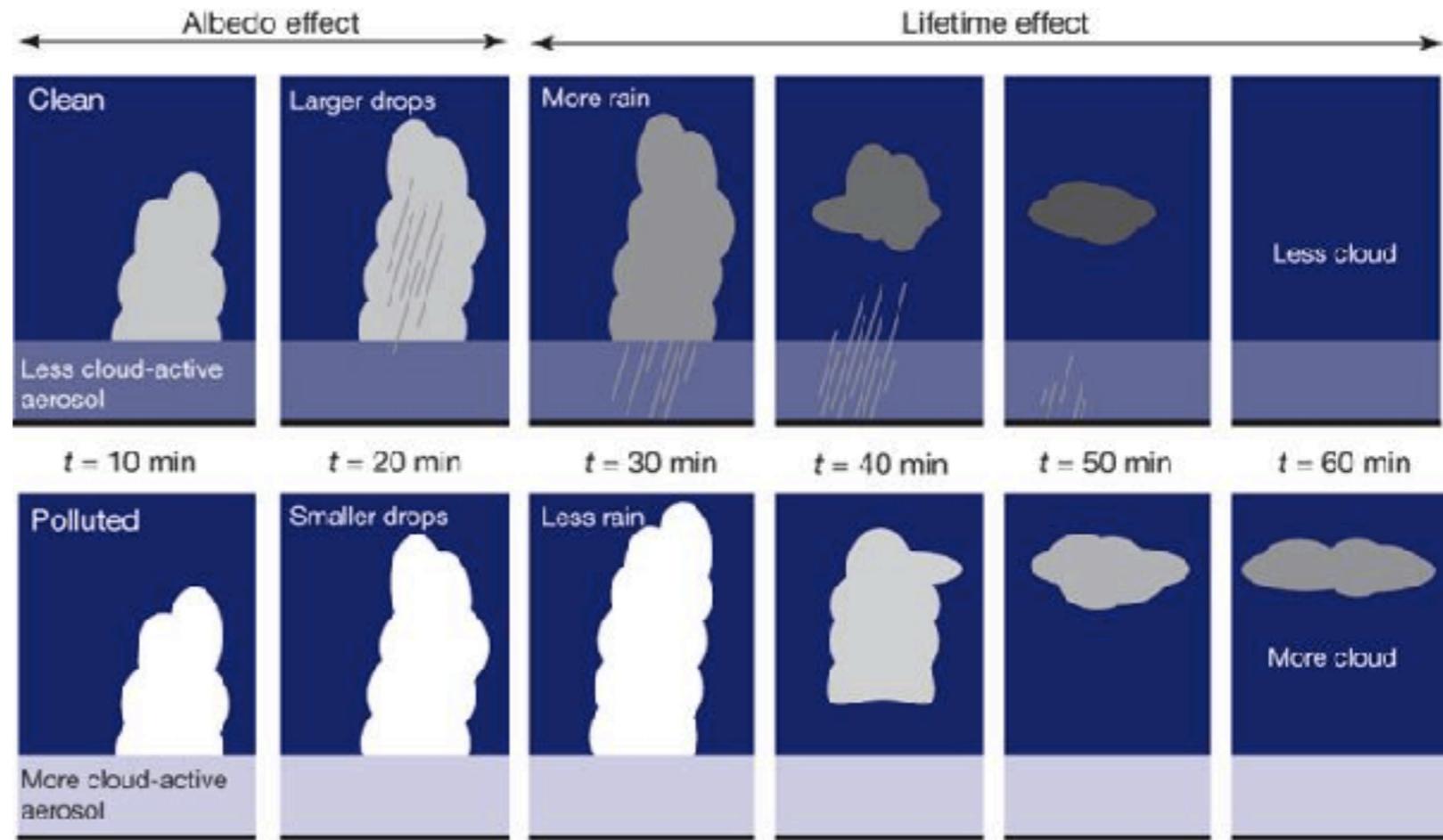


Stevens and Feingold 2009

# Summary 3/3

Aerosol particles influence clouds

- CCN source
- droplet concentration
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Stevens and Feingold 2009

Clouds influence aerosol particles

- irreversible chemical reactions
- collisions between water drops
- precipitation

