

An overview of the *Fires, Asian, and Stratospheric Transport* - Las Vegas Ozone Study (FAST-LVOS)



Where does the high springtime ozone in the Southwest come from?

Angel Peak

Andrew O. Langford

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NOAA ESRL Global Monitoring Annual
Conference 2018

CSD: Ken Aikin, Raul Alvarez, Tim Bonin, Alan Brewer, Steve Brown, Zach Decker, Bill Dubé, Dorothy Fibiger, Guillaume Kirgis, Richard Marchbanks, Jeff Peischl, Tom Ryerson, Scott Sandberg, Christoph Senff, Ann Weickmann, Michael Zucker

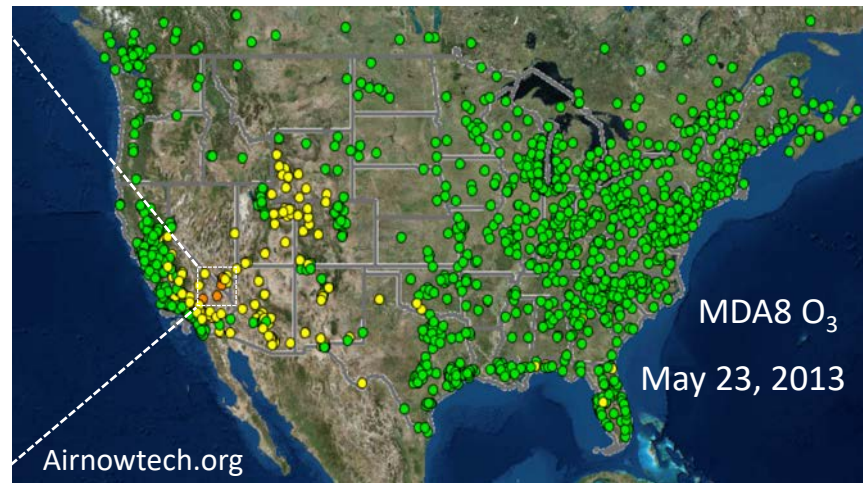
GMD: Patrick Cullis, Bryan Johnson, Chance Sterling, Irina Petropavlovskikh

SciAv: Steve Conley, Zaheer Kamal, Justin Pifer, Dani Caputi

CCDAQ: Paul Fransioli, Rodney Langston, Zheng Li, Mick Turner

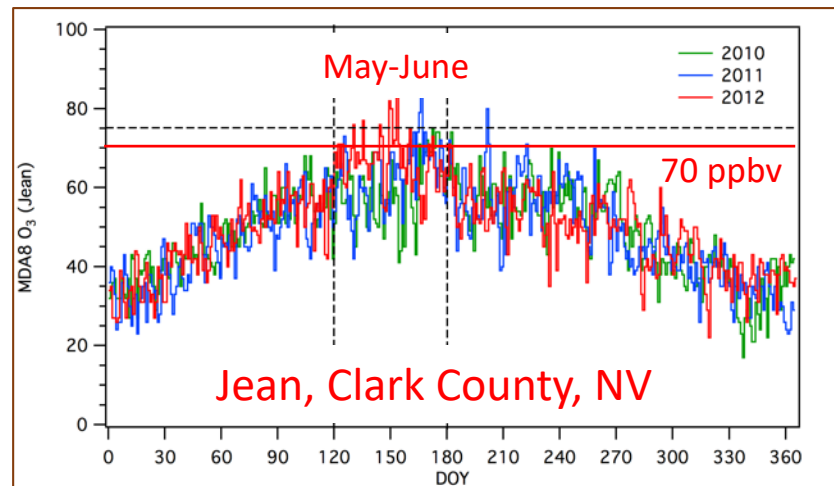
GFDL: Meiyun Lin and Alex Zhang

Surface ozone often exceeds the NAAQS in parts of the rural West during late spring and early summer



Jean O₃ monitor

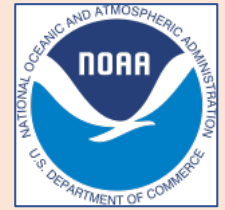
35 km SW of Las Vegas
300 km NE of Los Angeles



Daily max 8-h ozone (MDA8)

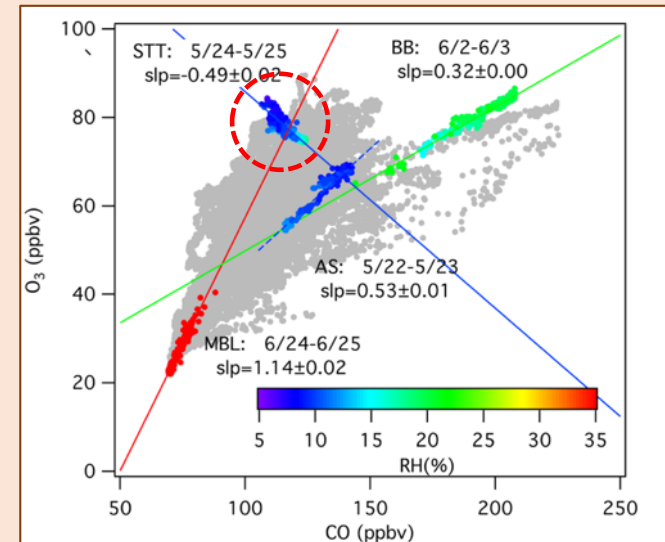
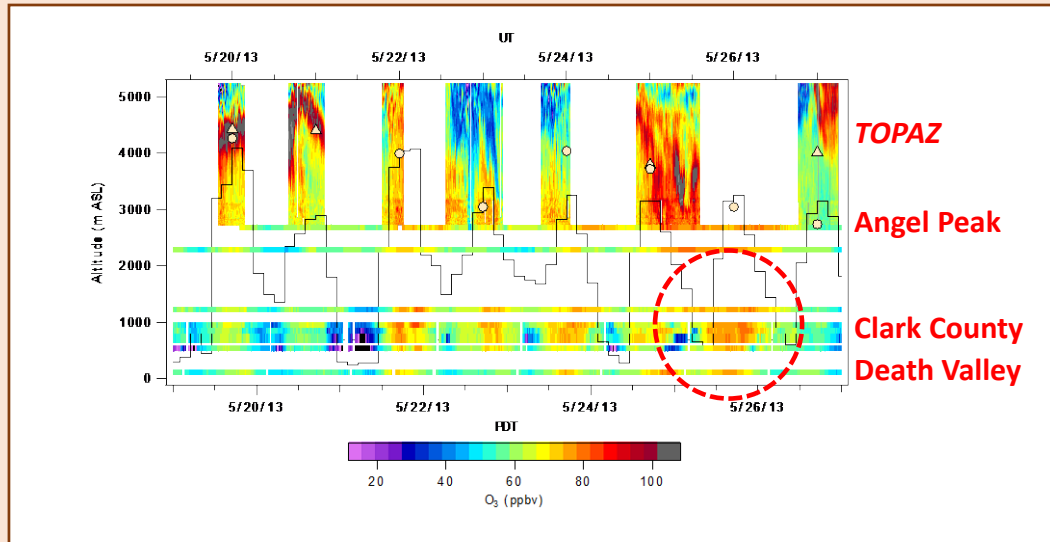


Las Vegas Ozone Study (LVOS)



May 19 - June 29, 2013

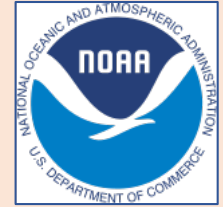
TOPAZ lidar and *in situ* CO and O₃ on Angel Peak
45 km NW of Las Vegas at 2.7 km asl (8680 ft)



NAAQS exceeded in the Las Vegas Valley after high O₃ layers pass over Angel Peak



Fires, Asian, and Stratospheric Transport - Las Vegas Ozone Study (FAST-LVOS)

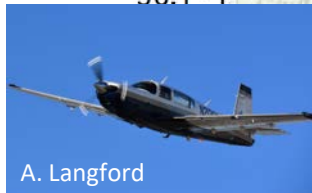


May 17 - June 30, 2017

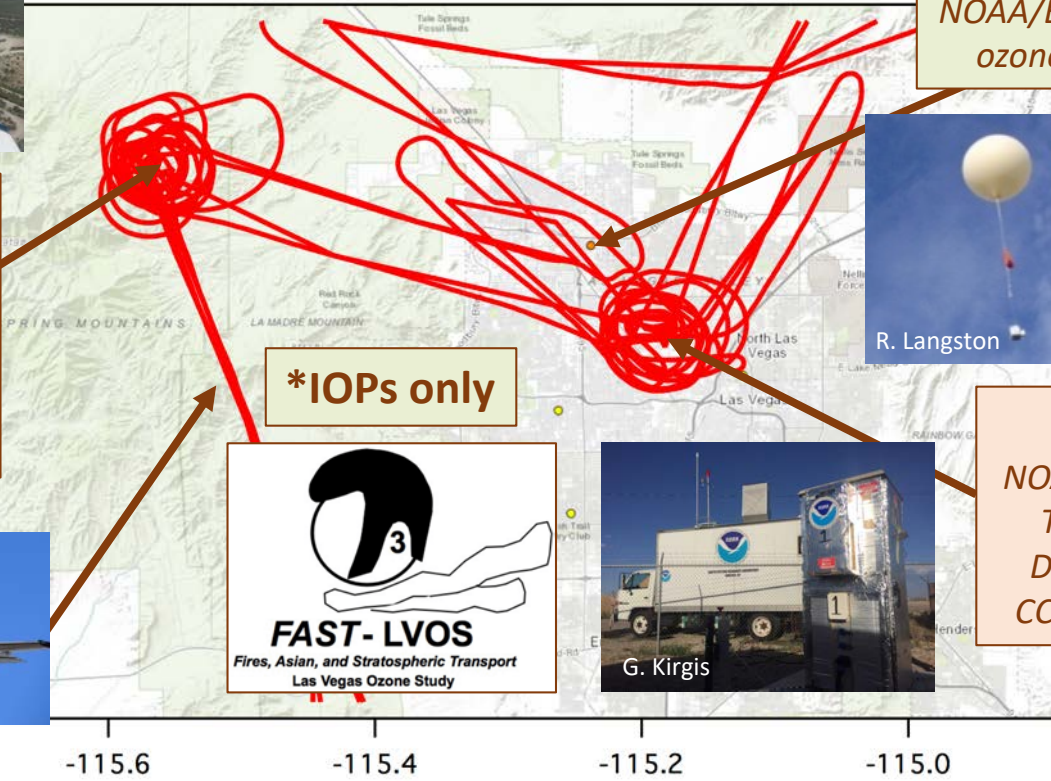


D. Caputi

Angel Peak
NOAA/ESRL/CSD
mobile lab
(O₃, CO, CO₂,
CH₄, NO, NO₂,
NO_y, N₂O, H₂O)



A. Langford



***IOPs only**



***Joe Neal**
NOAA/ESRL/GMD
ozonesondes



R. Langston

(O₃,
T, RH,
winds)

NLVA
NOAA/ESRL/CSD
TOPAZ lidar
Doppler lidar
CCDAQ profiler



G. Kirgis

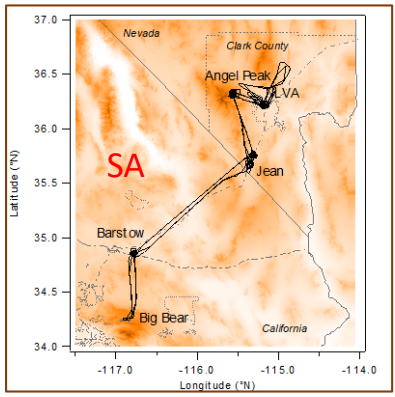
***NLVA-Jean-Barstow-Big Bear** Scientific Aviation Mooney (O₃, NO₂, CH₄, C₂H₆, H₂O)

FAST-LVOS Measurements

(May 17 - June 30, 2017)

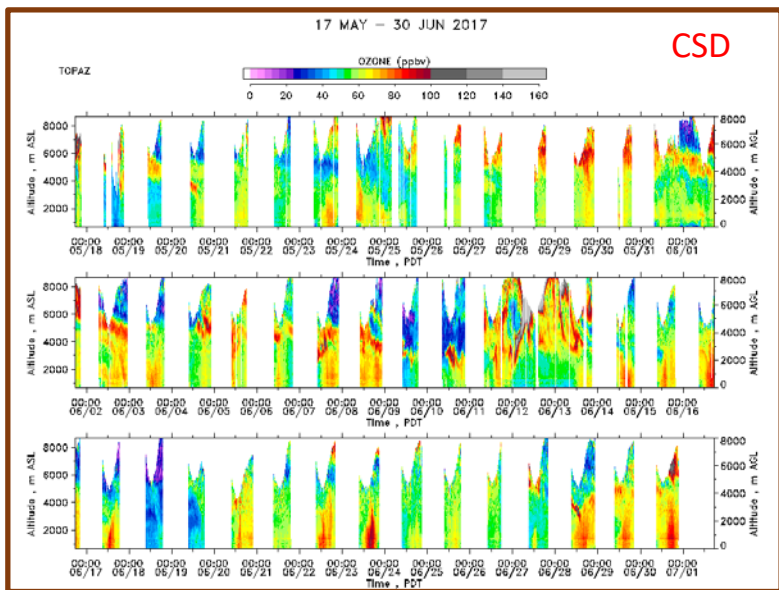


**Scientific Aviation
(90 hours/14 days)**

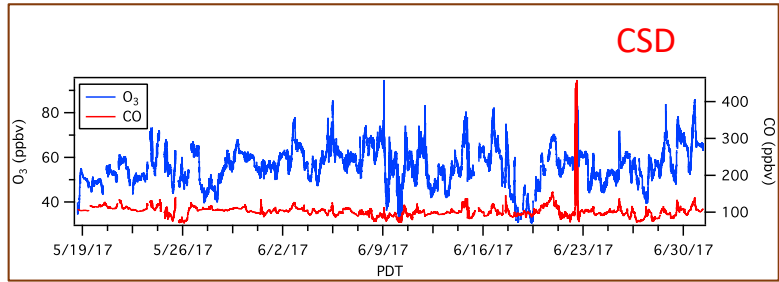


6 hour flight plan

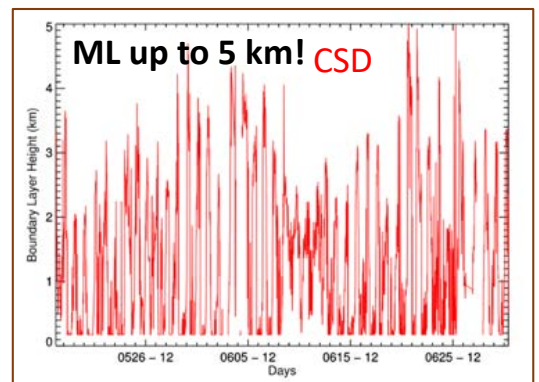
TOPAZ (523 hours on 45 days)



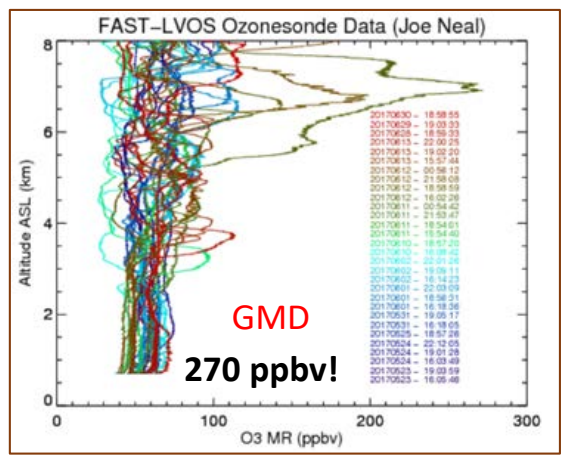
Angel Peak in situ (41 days, 6 mobile)



μ-Doppler lidar (45 days)



Ozonesondes (30 sondes/14 days)

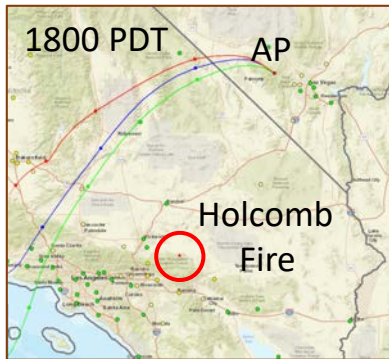
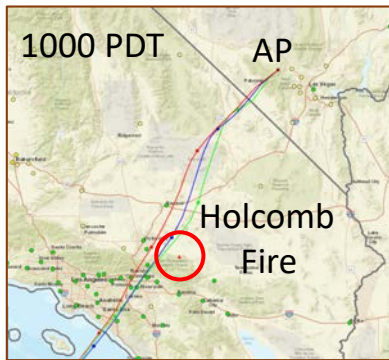


Example 1: Entrainment of Holcomb *Fire* plume



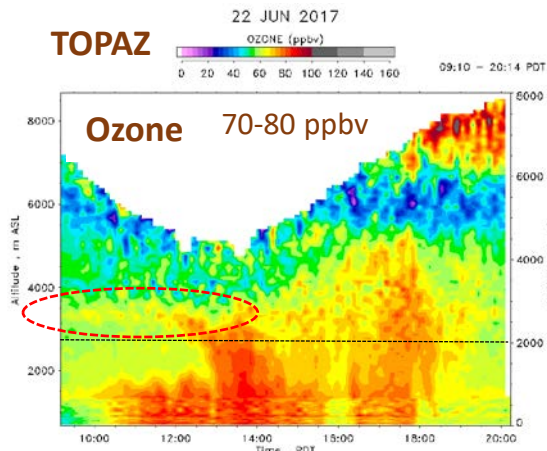
June 22, 2017

AirNow NOAA HYSPLIT -24 h

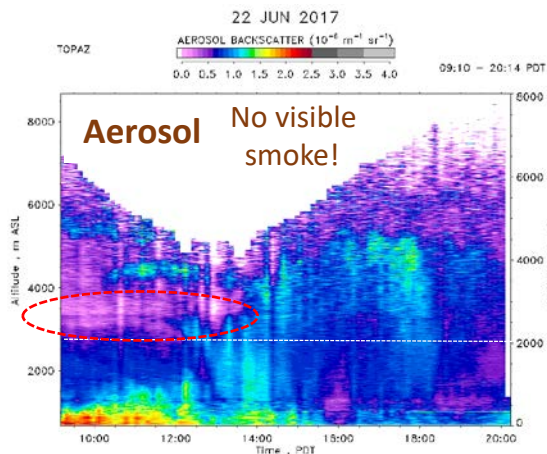


2.7 ± 0.5 km ASL

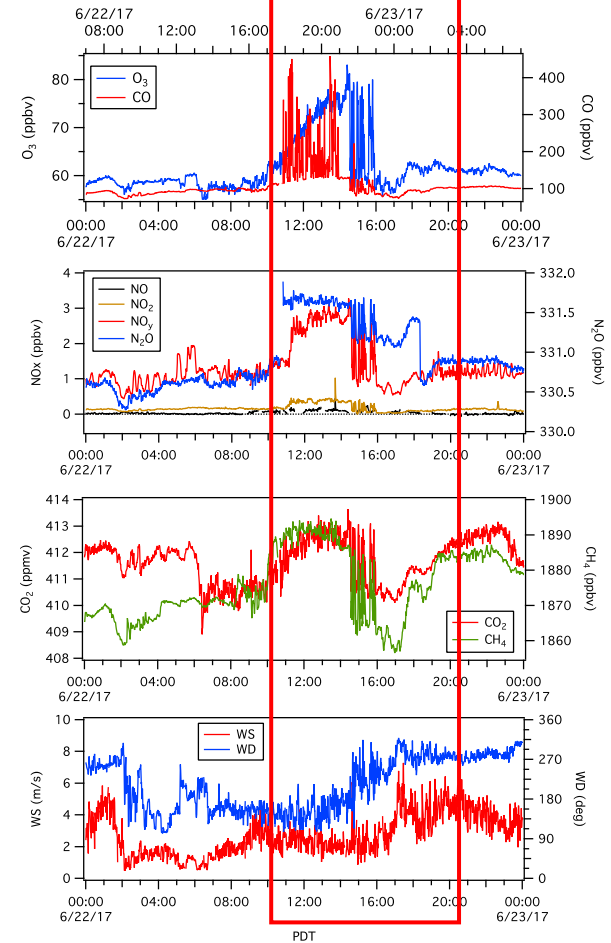
TOPAZ



TOPAZ



Angel Peak



1503 acres near Big Bear: June 19 - July 13, 2017

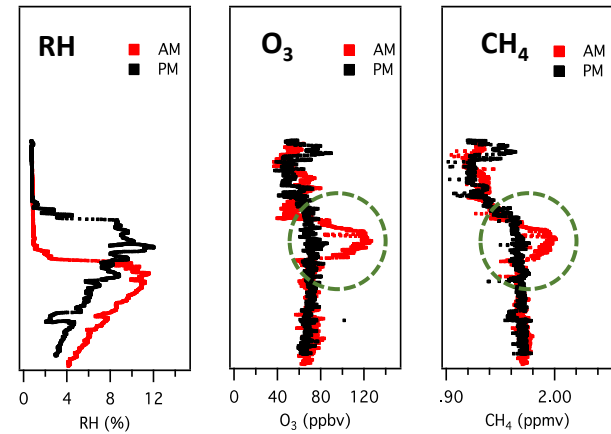
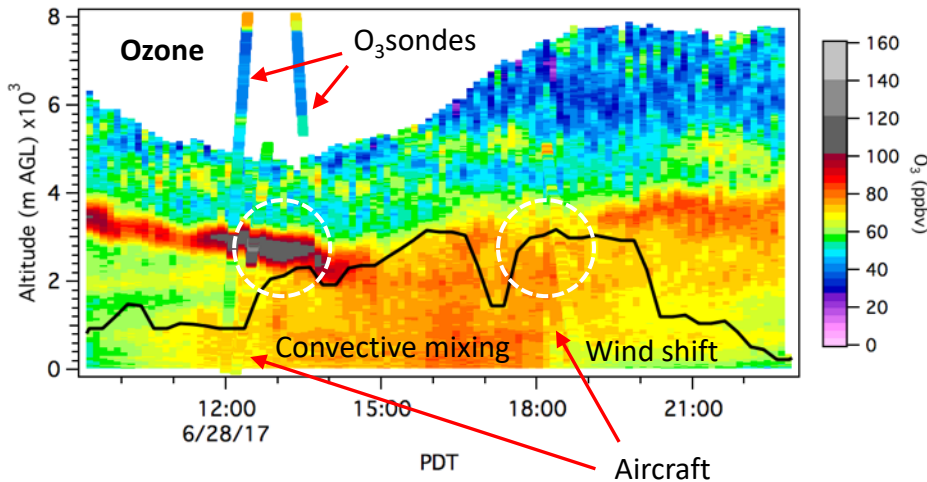
Example 2: Entrainment of *Asian* pollution plume



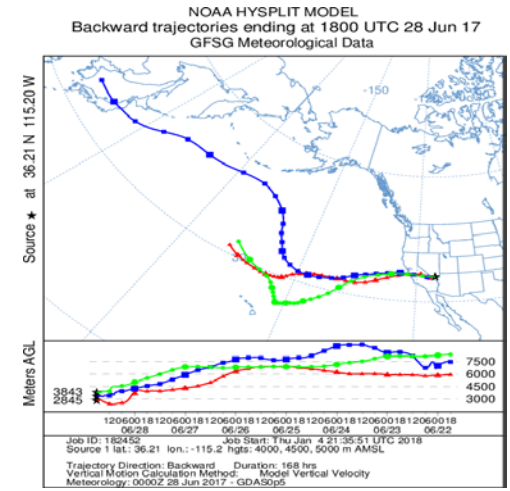
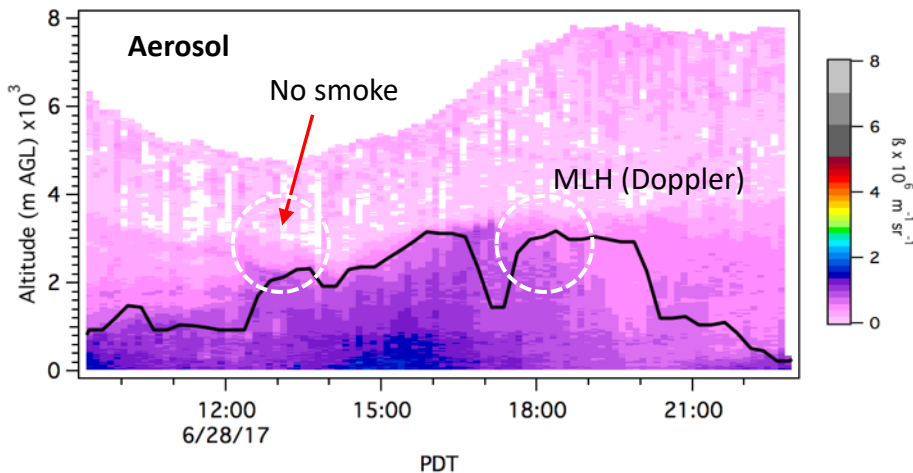
GMAC 2018 AOL 07 of 9

June 28, 2017

Scientific Aviation (NLVA) June 28, 2017



CH₄ and O₃ in plume



Mixed layer captures O₃/CH₄-rich pollution plume transported over Sierra Nevada

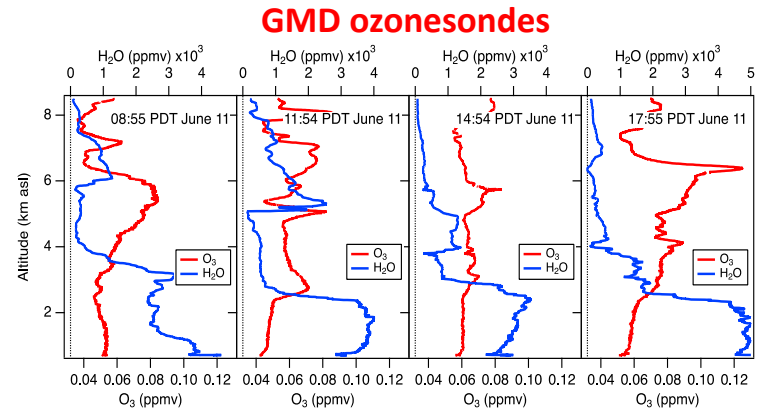
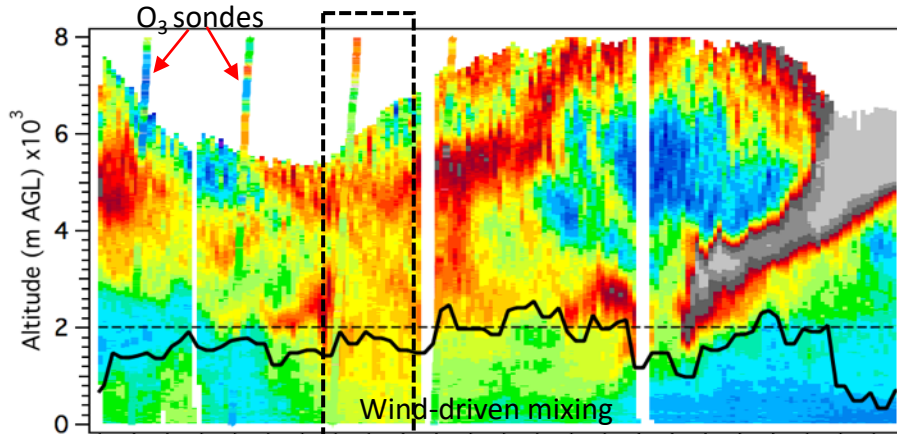
Example 3: Entrainment of deep *Stratospheric* intrusion



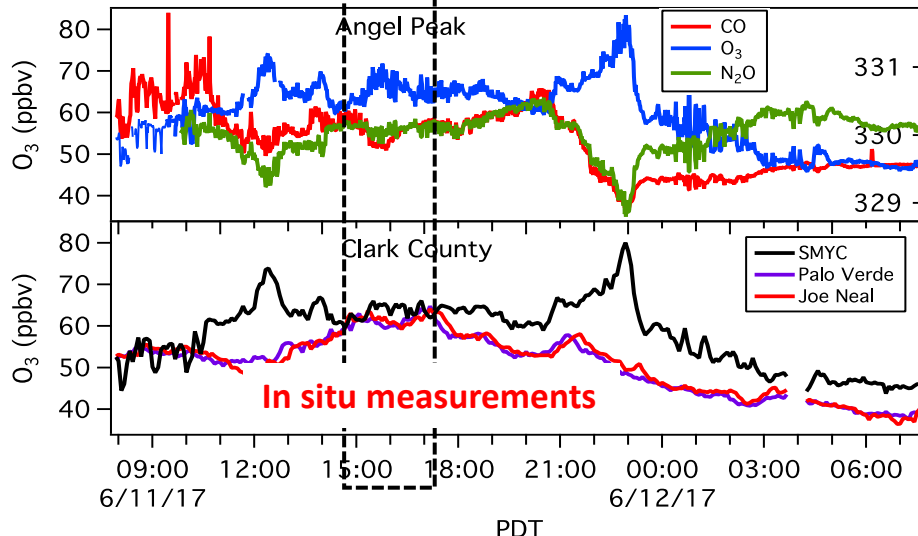
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June 11-12, 2017

(24 of 60 hours shown)

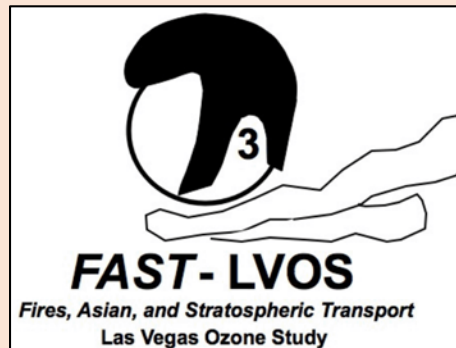
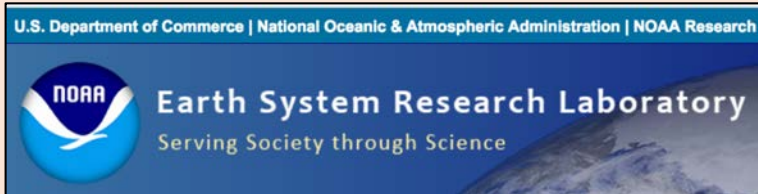


Ozonesondes have greater range and also measure T, RH, and winds



Scientific Aviation flight track
(flight cut short because of winds)

Entrainment of UTLS air increased surface ozone to $\approx 60-65$ ppbv in the Las Vegas Valley



Summary

- Entrainment of transported O_3 (fires, Asian, CA, STT) directly observed.
- Deep mixed mixed layers entrain transport layers *and* vent locally produced O_3 .
- Stratospheric intrusions can indirectly cause high surface O_3 by capping ML.

