

TROPOSPHERIC FLUXES OF OCS: MEASUREMENTS FROM THE OCEANS TO THE TERRESTRIAL BIOSPHERE



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Aerodyne Research Inc.

Atmospheric OCS

300 – 550 pptv OCS in troposphere
<100 – 200 pptv OCS in stratosphere:
150 – 200 ppt at 12-20 km; 20-50 ppt at 30 km

Most abundant S compound

Stable trop conc. =
balanced sources and sinks?

Lifetime 5 – 35 years

Major source of S to strat in
volcanically quiescent
periods [*Bruhl et al, 2012*]

Stratospheric mixing ratio
decreases with altitude

OCS	->[hv]	CO + S
S	->[O ₂]	SO ₂

GC-MS analysis of flasks (HIPPO, SEAC4RS, ATTREX, etc.)

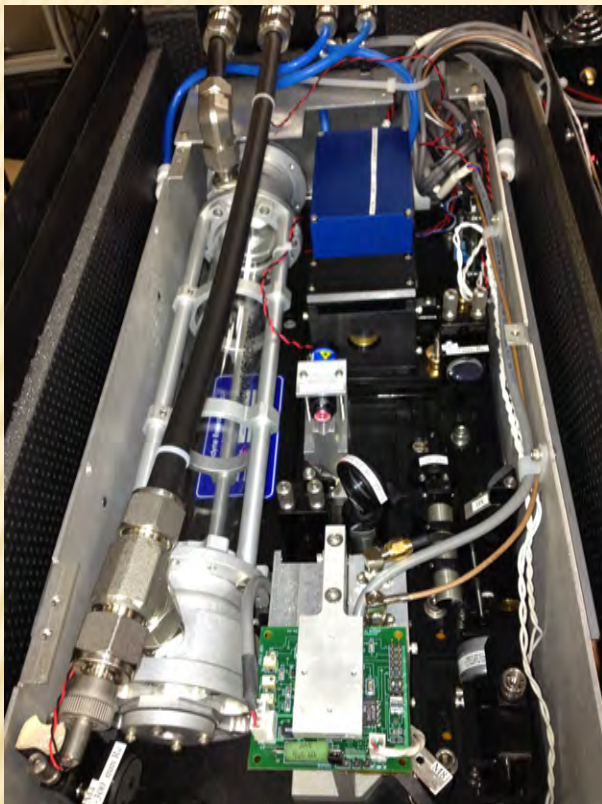
Montzka (NOAA), Atlas (Miami), Blake (Irvine)

CIMS (ice cores) Saltzman (Irvine)

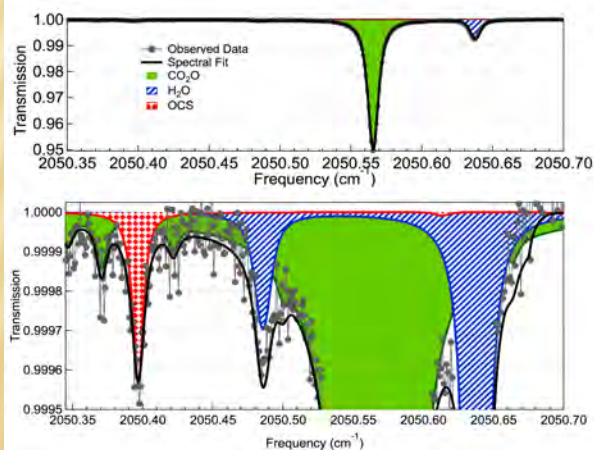
Balloon spectrometers

Laser Absorption Spectrometers: Aerodyne Research Inc.

Quantum Cascade Laser Spectrometer mid-IR Absorption



Nelson et al., 2010; Stimler et al., 2011;
Commane et al., 2013



Single detector system
500mL Multipass cell volume
76 cm pathlength ; Reference Cell

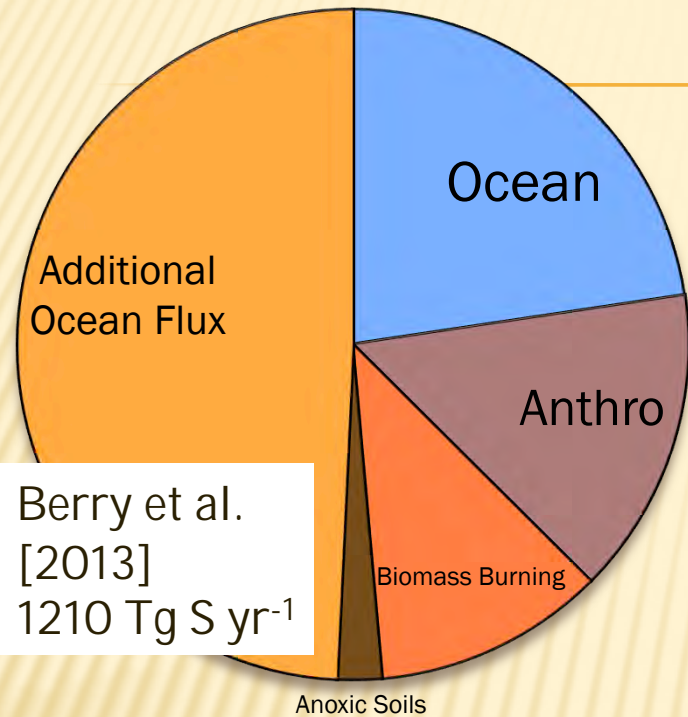
Absorption Peaks @ -17° C

OCS: 2050.397 cm⁻¹

H₂O: 2050.566 cm⁻¹

CO₂: 2050.638 cm⁻¹

Tropospheric OCS Sources and Sinks



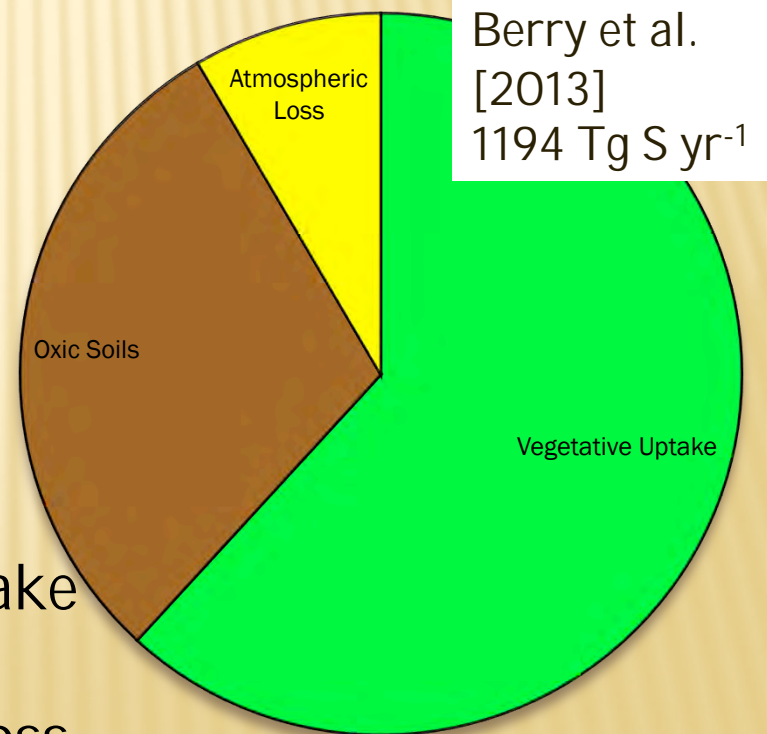
Sources:

Ocean: *Direct / Indirect*
(High latitude max in summer)

Anthropogenic
Biomass Burning
Anoxic Soils

Balanced Budget:
For right reasons?

Sinks:
Vegetative Uptake
Oxic Soils
Atmospheric Loss



HIPPO 2011

GV aircraft

Flask sample
followed by GC-MS

Analysis by
Steve Montzka,
NOAA
Elliot Atlas,
RSMAS Miami

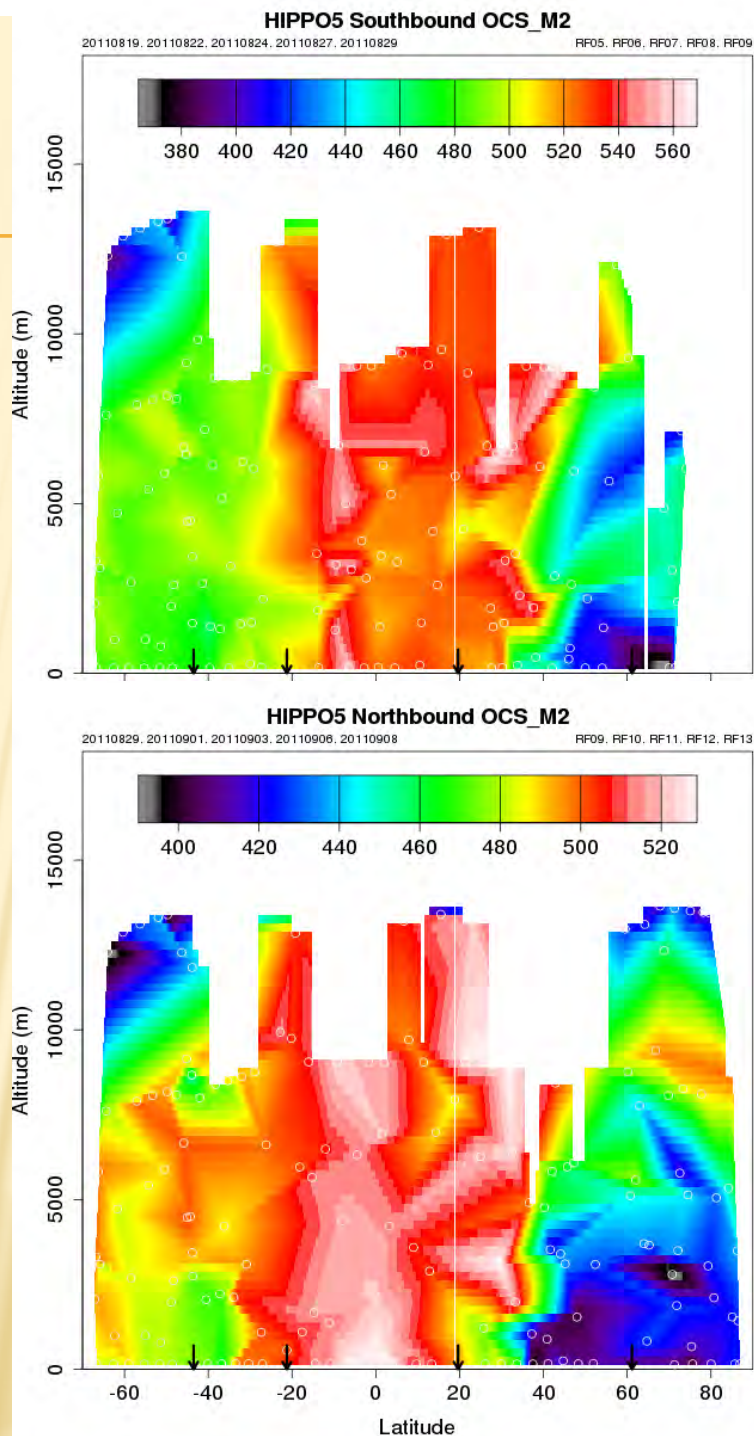
Transect of Pacific
Wofsy et al 2011

September

Northern mid-latitude
depletion recovery

Tropical mid-troposphere
enhancement

*Note change of scale



August

Northern mid-
latitude depletion

Tropical mid-
troposphere
enhancement

Large uncertainty
from flask
samples

Fast response
instrument –
better resolution

Eddy Covariance fluxes of OCS, CO₂ and H₂O on Ron Brown - Bermuda to Boston

Motion corrected sonic winds
coupled with fast (10Hz)
measurements

Response Time 0.6s

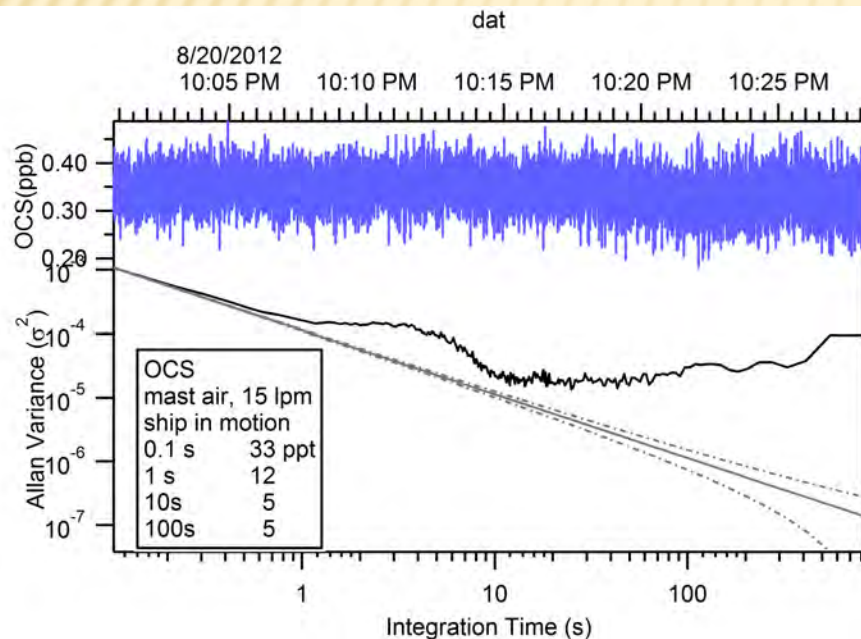
Lag time 4s

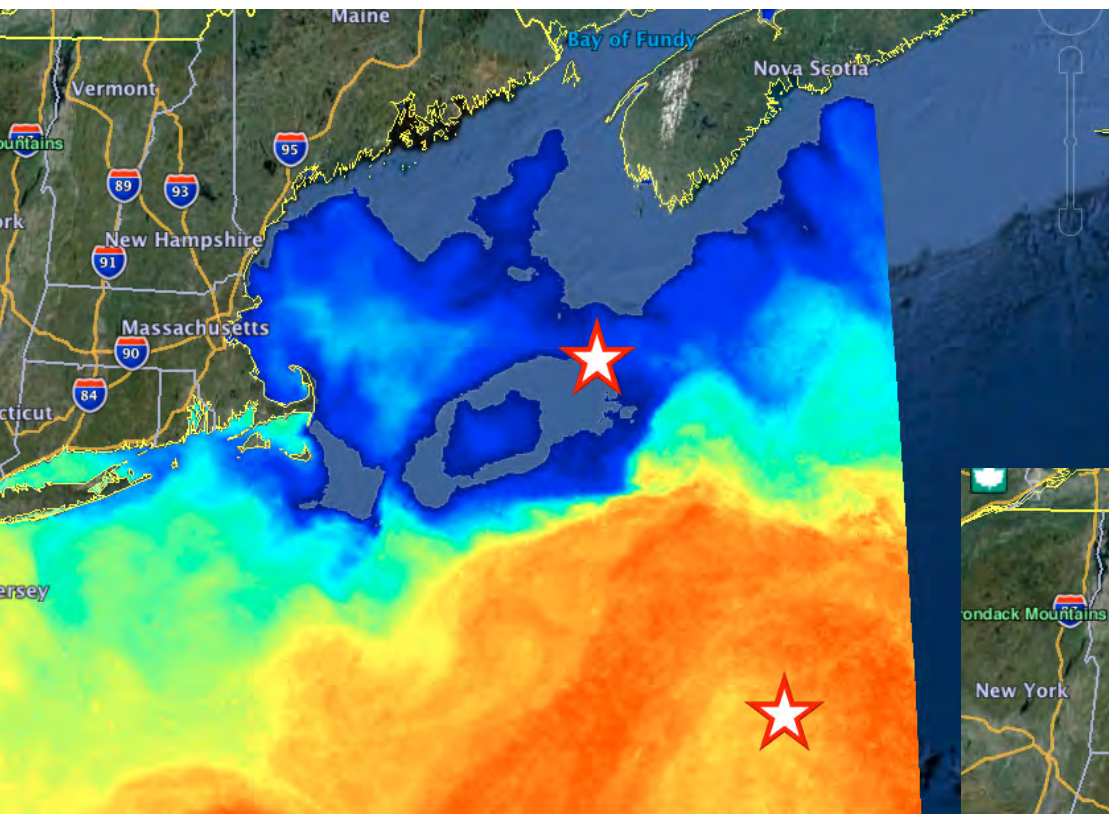


Improved to <2pptv @ 1Hz with
reduced flow

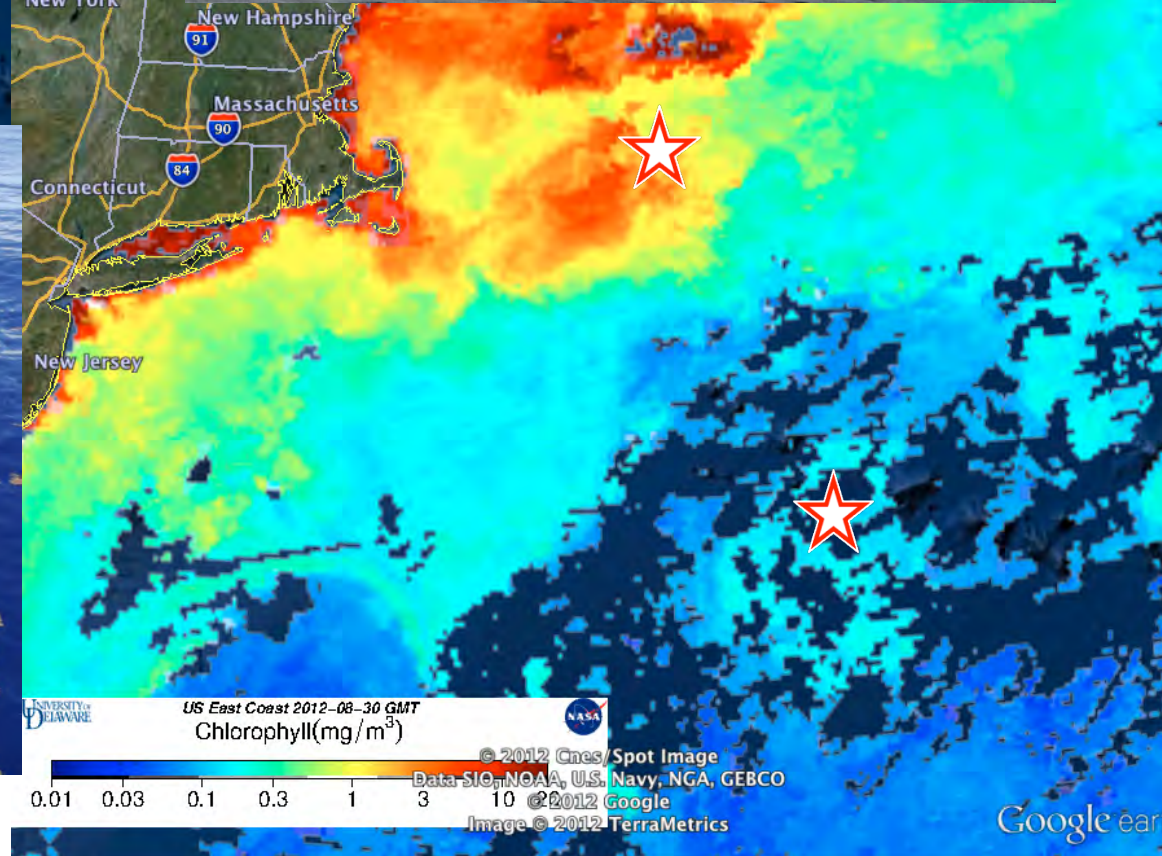
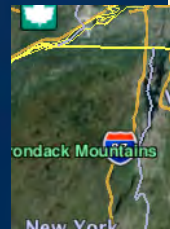
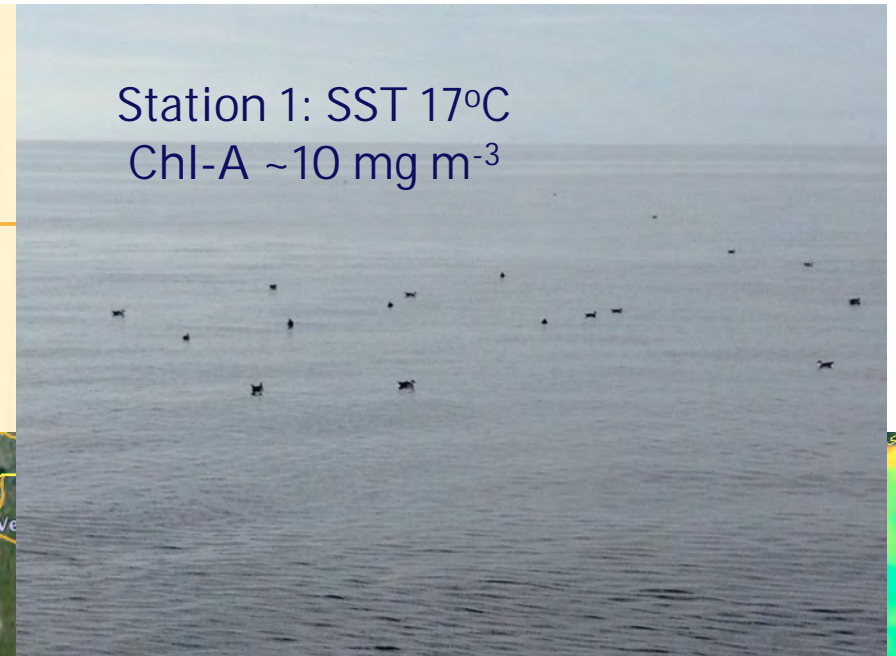
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– Aerodyne Research Inc.





Station 1: SST 17°C
Chl-A ~10 mg m⁻³



Station 2: SST 28°C
Chl-A ~0.03 mg m⁻³

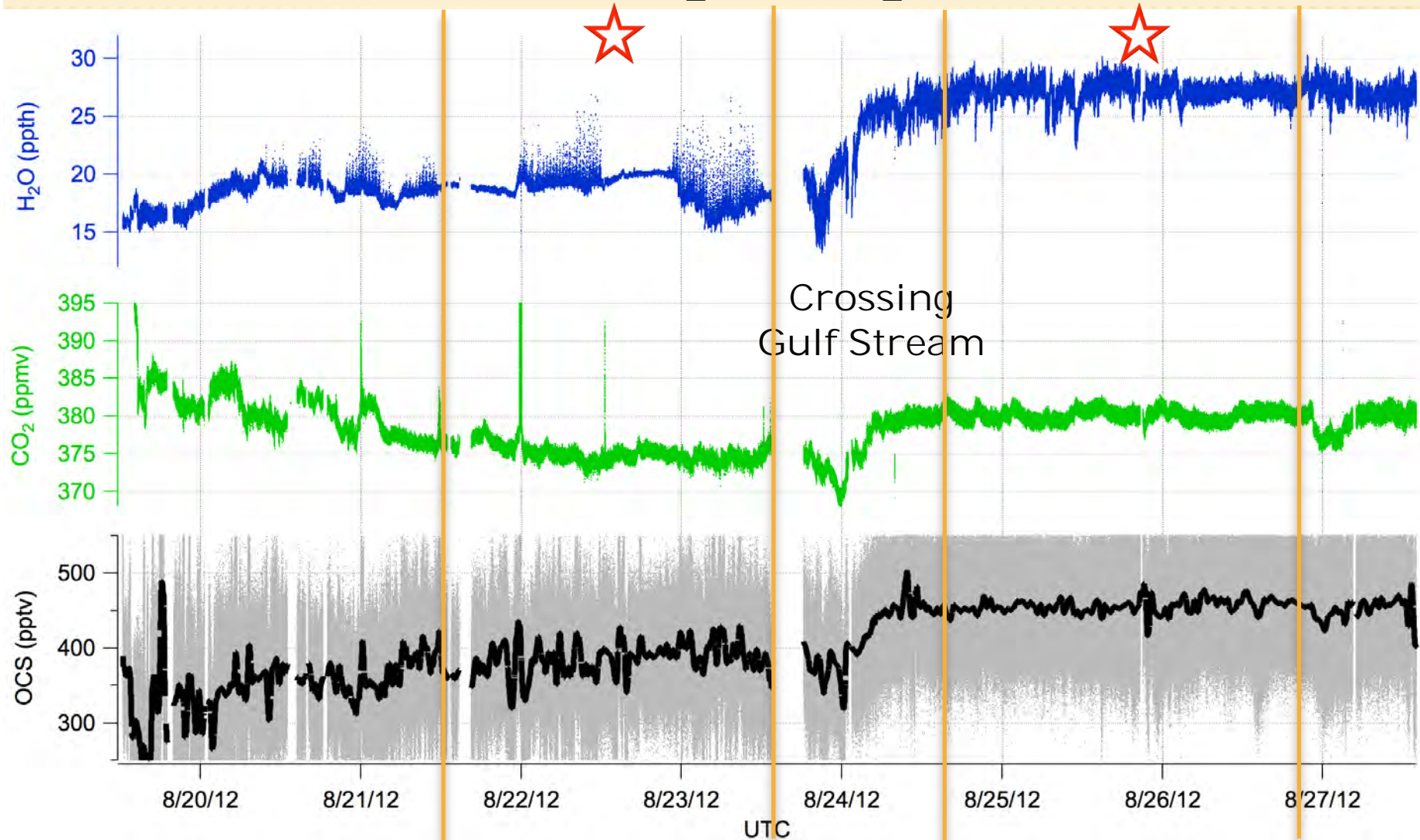


US East Coast 2012-08-30 GMT
Chlorophyll(mg/m³)

© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image
Data: NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2012 Google
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics

Google earth

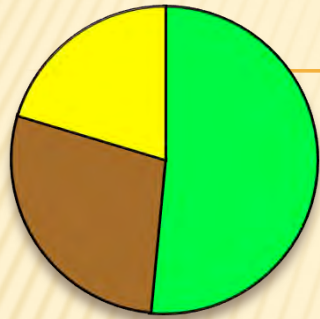
WACS: H₂O, CO₂, OCS



100 pptv more OCS
over open ocean vs coast

10 Hz data.

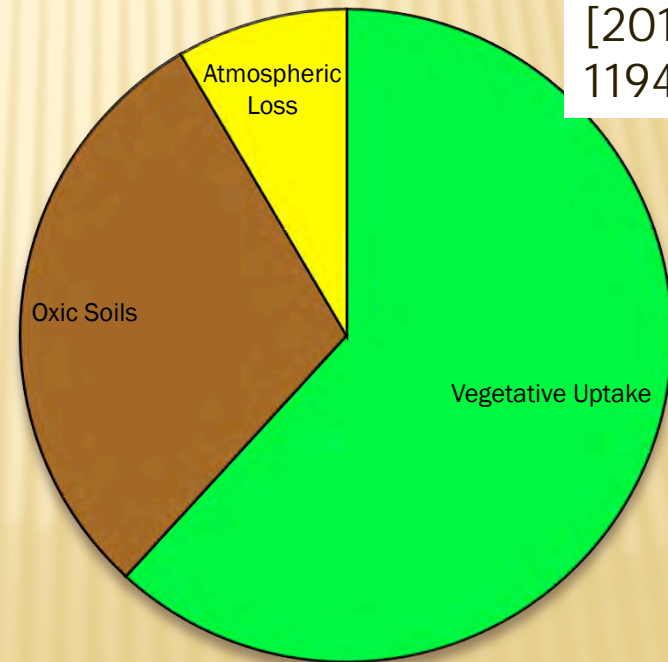
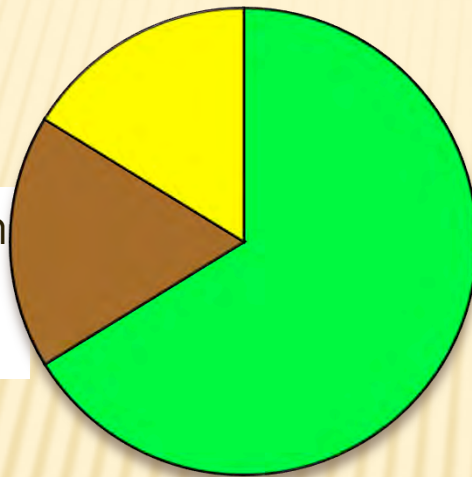
Tropospheric OCS Sinks



Kettle et al.
[2002]
462 TgS yr⁻¹

Vegetative Uptake:
Few ecosystem scale flux
Estimated from leaf scale
studies and lab expts.

Suntharalingam
et al. [2007]
740 Tg S yr⁻¹

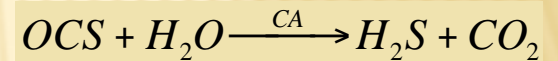
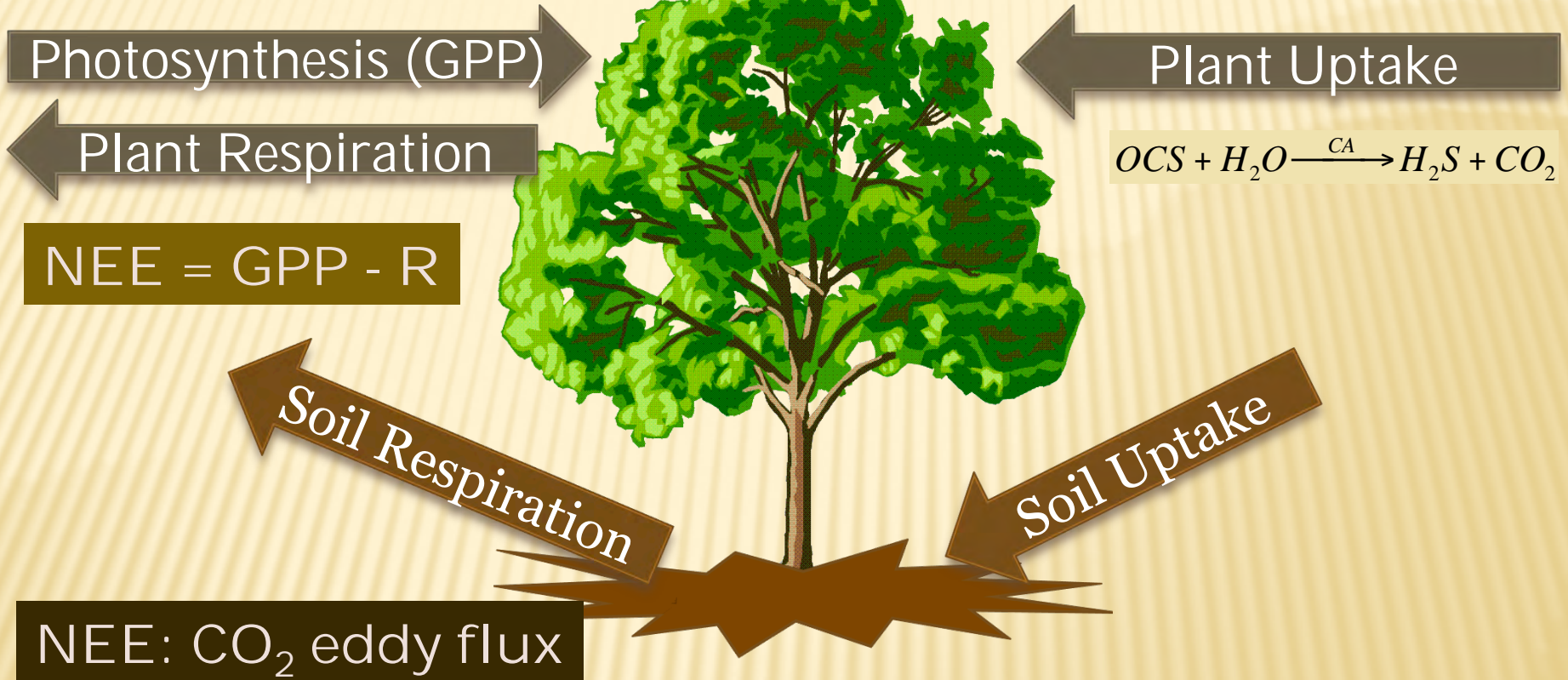


Berry et al.
[2013]
1194 Tg S yr⁻¹

OCS Sink: Terrestrial Uptake

CO₂

OCS



$$\text{NEE} = \text{GPP} - \text{R}$$

NEE: CO₂ eddy flux

Daytime R \approx night R(T)

GPP: NOT measured

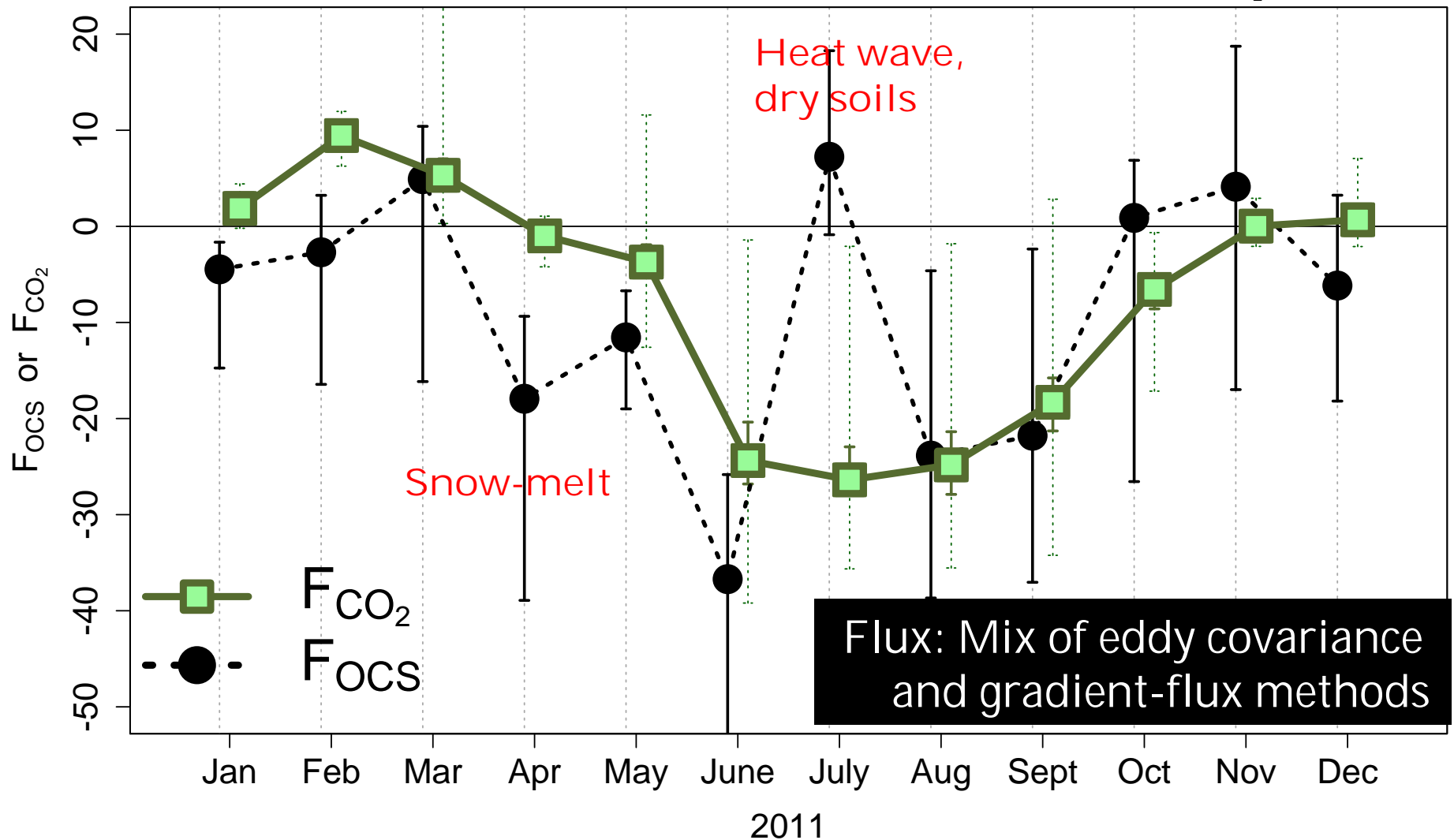
$$\text{GPP} \approx \text{NEE} - \text{R}$$

No dependence of
OCS uptake on [CO₂]

Seasonal OCS Flux: Harvard Forest, MA

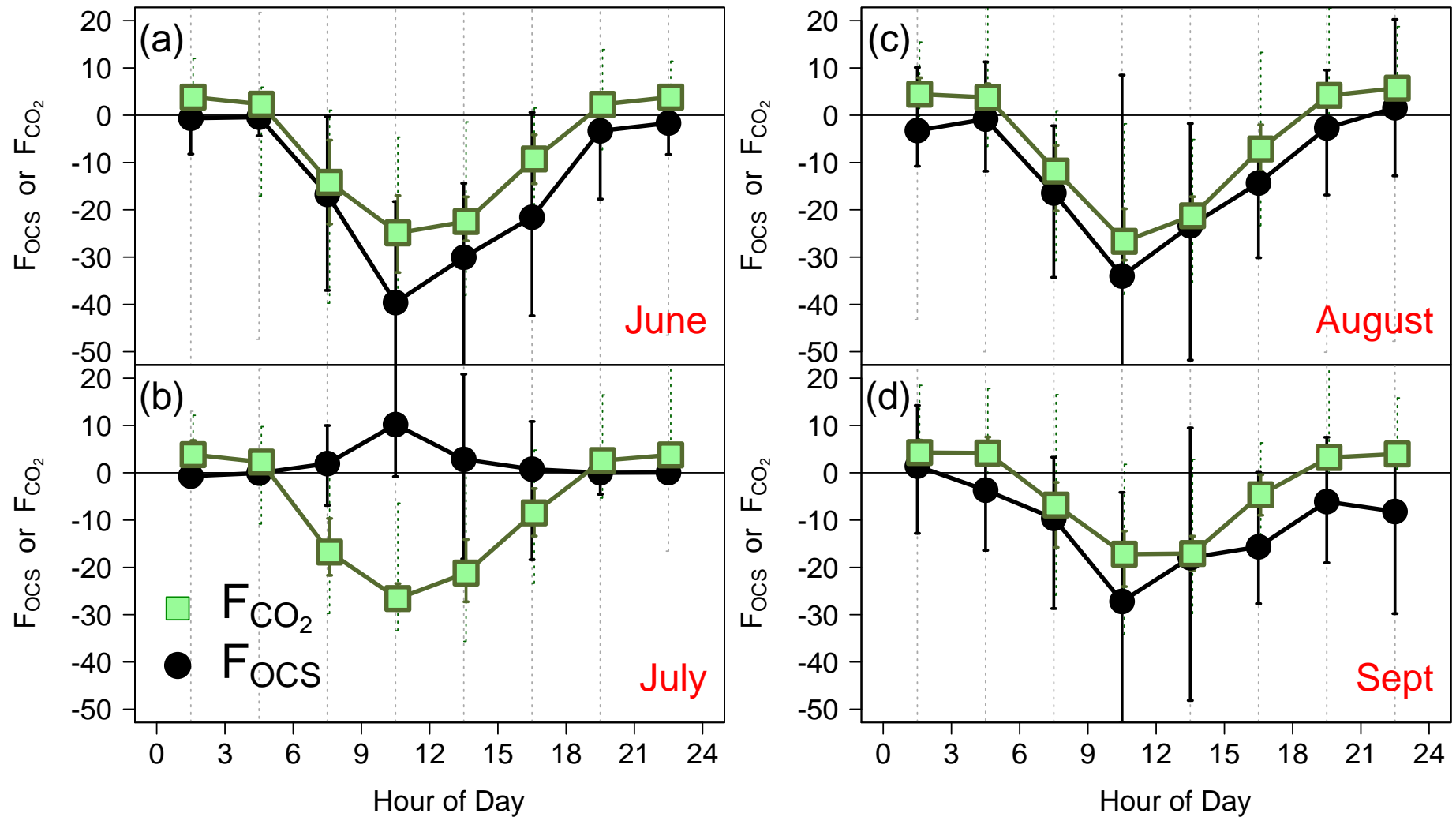
Mid-Latitude Mixed Forest

Monthly Composite Diel Cycle of F_{OCS} ($\text{pmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) and F_{CO_2} ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)



Summer Diel OCS Flux

Monthly Composite Diel Cycle of F_{OCS} ($\text{pmol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) and F_{CO_2} ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)



Results of Fast OCS measurements

Terrestrial Sink:

Bidirectional OCS flux from canopy – hot and dry

Diurnal profile: Stomatal opening?

Species dependent uptake rate – conifers less

Warm soils in Sept

– Soil/incompletely closed stomata uptake

Oceanic OCS Source:

OCS higher over open ocean

Opposite to Kettle 2002 Budget

Agrees with HIPPO observations and Berry *et al* 2013

Thanks!

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ER 2 High Altitude aircraft
55kft – 70 kft
~16 km – 22 km

SEAC4RS, Sept 2013
CO₂, CH₄, CO
Cavity ring down
Picarro

Daube, Pittman,
Commane, McKain,
Samra, Santoni, Wofsy

ATTREX, Spring 2014
Global Hawk

