

Merton College Occam Lecture, Hilary Term 2013

*From *Excitons* to *Soot*:
the unlikely outcome of a Physics education*

Tony Hansen

Merton (Physics) 1969
University of California, Berkeley (Ph.D., Physics, 1977)
Lawrence Berkeley National Lab., Staff Scientist: 1977-2005

Magee Scientific Co. 1986 - -
Tony . Hansen @ MageeScientific . com

2013

Weather Report

SOUTH POLE

Main Menu
Polar Science
Local Information
Local Dept

[Local Email](#)

[Galley Scroll](#)

[Weather](#)

[Forecast](#)

Daily Weather Info

[Flights](#)

Pax In / Pax Out

[SatStat](#)

Phone List & Instructions

Resource Tracking

[Station Guide](#)

[Station Hours](#)

Leaving the South Pole

ASC

[Site Map](#)



Weather for South Pole Station Today is Monday, February 4th 2:12pm

Temperature

-39.6 °C -39.3 °F

Windchill

-55.8 °C -68.4 °F

Wind

11.7 kts Grid 27

Barometer

675.3 mb (3,294 m/10,806 ft)

If you want to see [official met data](#) - click on this link.
If you want to see South Pole Weather [FAQ's](#) - click this link.



Done

2013

-56°C windchill



Humility, not Hubris

黑 碳

托尼 汉森

Example of Functional Illiteracy: the Mystery Admonition



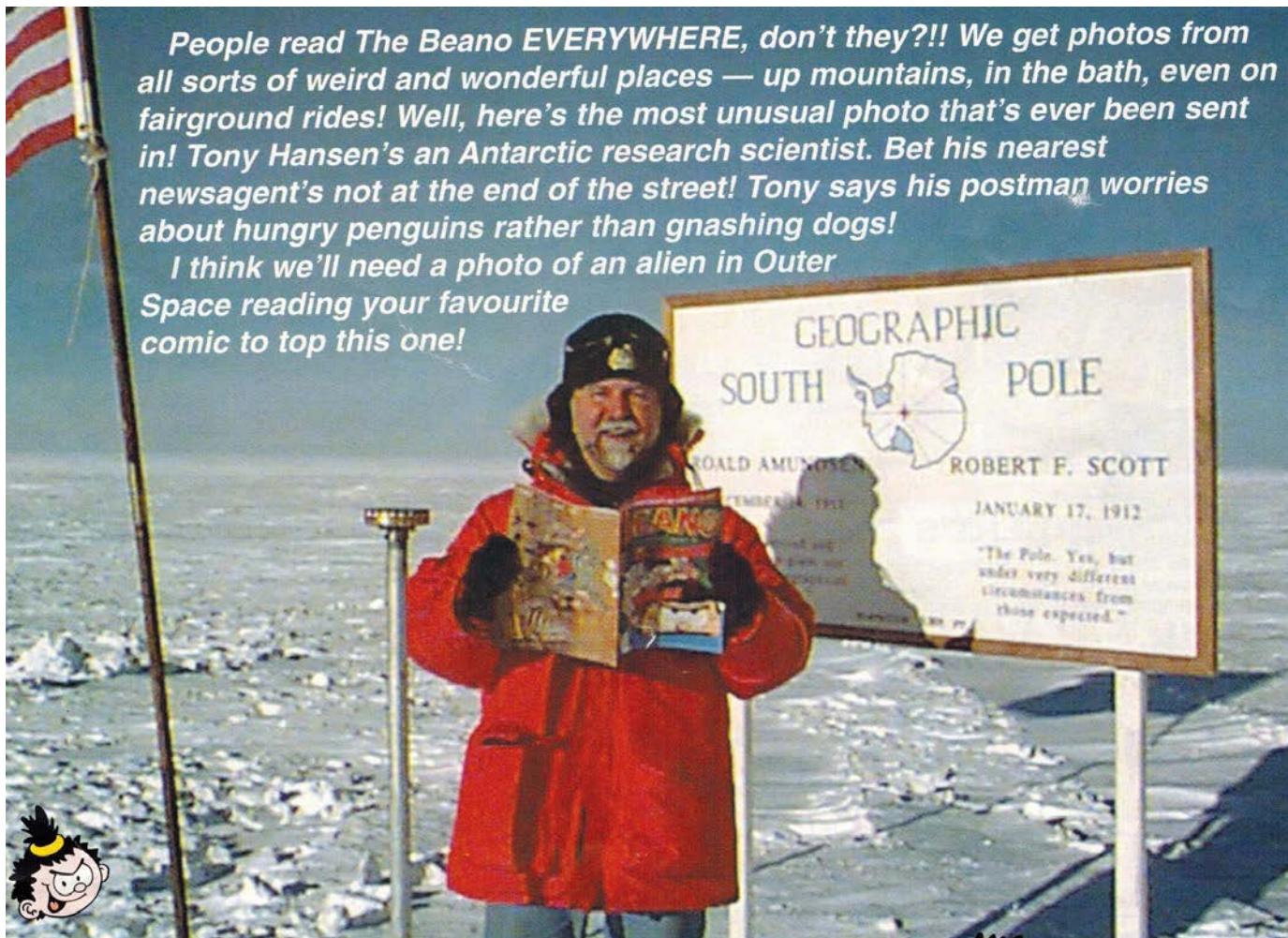
1969

Innocence, Potential



1999

Recognition in print



From Excitons to Soot

In Oxford, I studied Solid State Physics under Dr. Baker. Little did I realize that the Siberian environment of the Clarendon Lab during a winter electricity strike would prepare me for some of my subsequent adventures.

At Berkeley I wrote my Ph.D. thesis on low-temperature solid-state physics: a ‘conventional’ career in academia was expected.

HOWEVER, I wanted to stay in **Berzerkeley**: and found a position at the Lawrence Lab in a newly-formed group, using **Physics** to study the “Black Carbon” air-pollution **soot particle**.

The **WHAT** particle ?????

The Benefit of Classics

The Legend of Icarus contains the concept of being ‘burnt to a cinder’: in our terminology, pyrolyzed. This is, of course, exactly the manner in which soot particles are formed in combustion.

The Classical Greek adjective is **ανθρακιας** = ‘burnt to a cinder’

The Classical Greek verb **αεθαλουν** = ‘to blacken with soot’.

Consequently, while other branches of Physics study leptons, mesons and bosons ('light', 'medium' and 'heavy' particles) we study '**anthracons**' ("burnt-to-a-cinder" particles) using an 'Aethalometer' (measures "blackening with soot").

The Aethalometer has been the definition of my scientific career.

Career

- 1969-1972: Merton, Physics (J.M. Baker)
- 1972-1977: Univ. Calif. Berkeley, Ph.D. Physics
- 1977-2005: Lawrence Berkeley National Lab.
- 1986 - - - : Private-sector small business
- 1984-1992: Arctic, USSR
- 1996-2013: Antarctic
- 2007 - - - : China, India, Europe
- (Bucket List): “The Third Pole” (Tibet)

Why are air pollution particles important?

- **Public health** – disease & death
- **Climate change** – local, regional and global
- **Precipitation** – reduction of rainfall
- **Visibility** – also, reduction of sunlight for agriculture
- Damage to **cultural heritage** (buildings, monuments, art)
- Impede **high-powered lasers** ('Star Wars', U.S. Navy, ...)

1953: Air pollution cancels Arsenal game



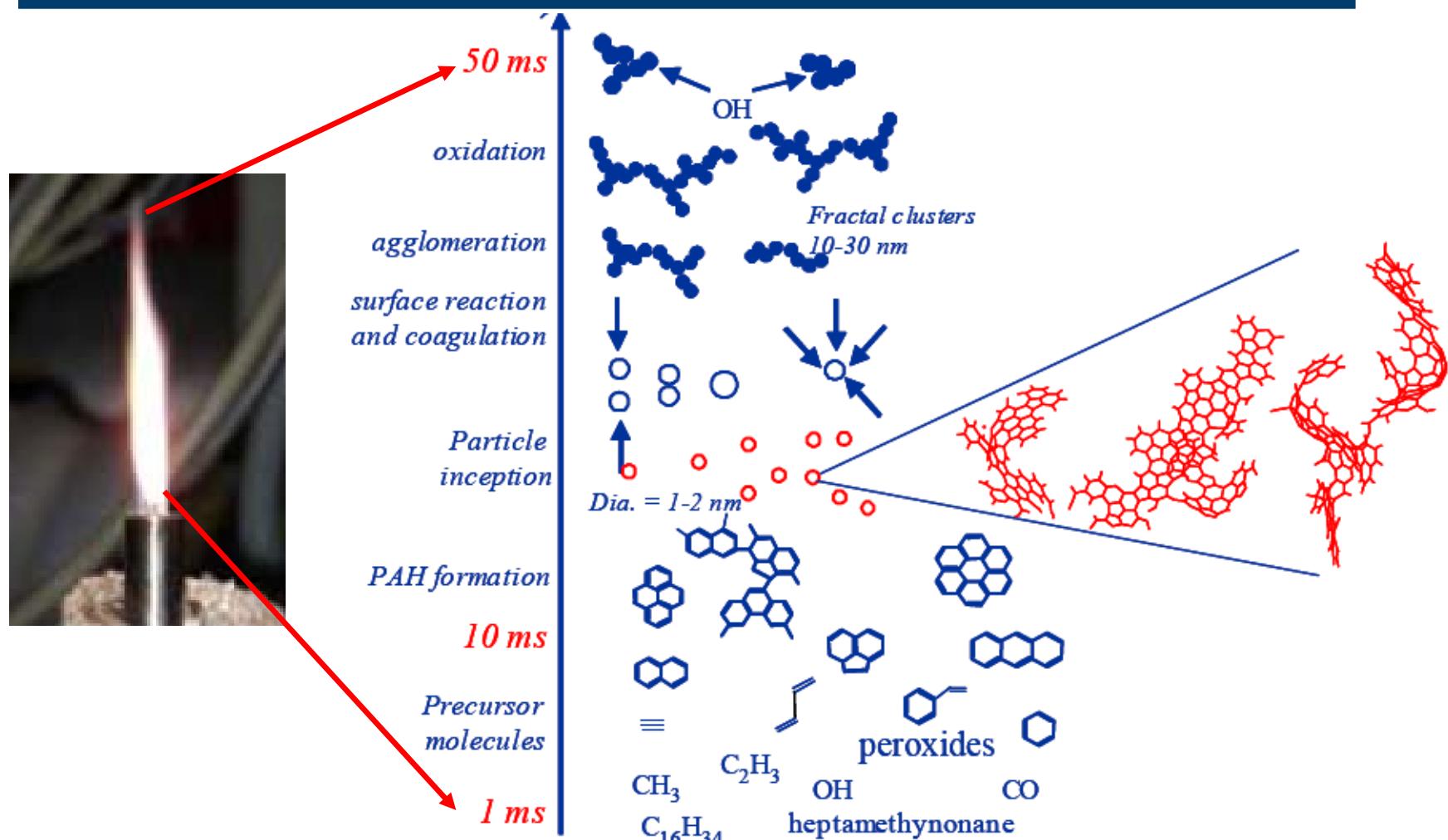
2013: Air pollution closes Beijing Airport



Aerosol Black Carbon : “Soot”

- Formed in all combustion of carbon fuels
- Small particle size (typically $< 0.3 \mu\text{m}$)
- Graphitic microstructure is black ($\sim 10 \text{ m}^2/\text{gram}$)
- Inert: removed from the atmosphere only by precipitation and deposition
- Active Surface may be porous and covered with chemically-active functional groups and/or **toxics**
- May act as a **condensation nucleus** and change the **optical** and **microphysical** properties of clouds.

Soot formation in combustion



Emissions of BC are unpredictable

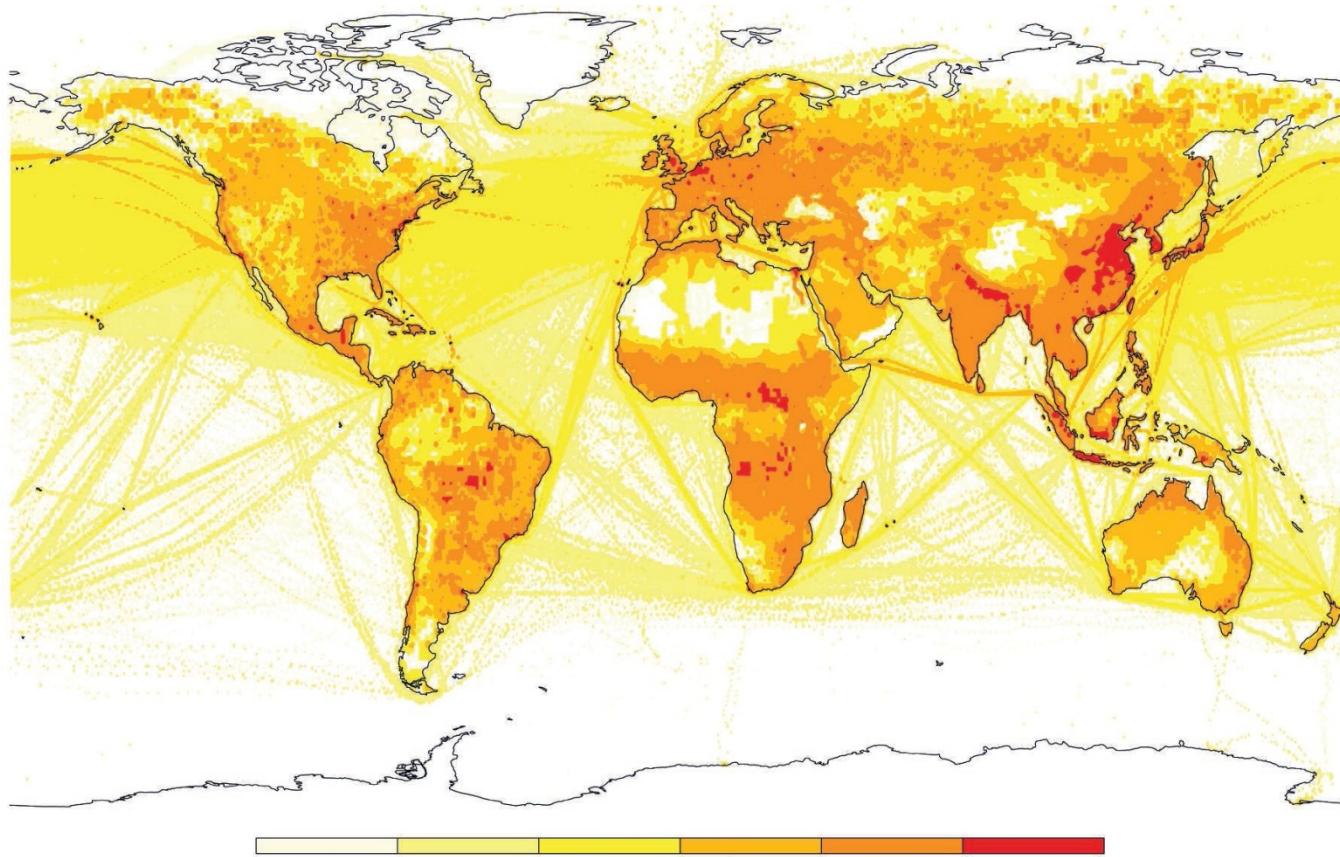
- BC per (kilogram fuel) is **unpredictable** * 10^3



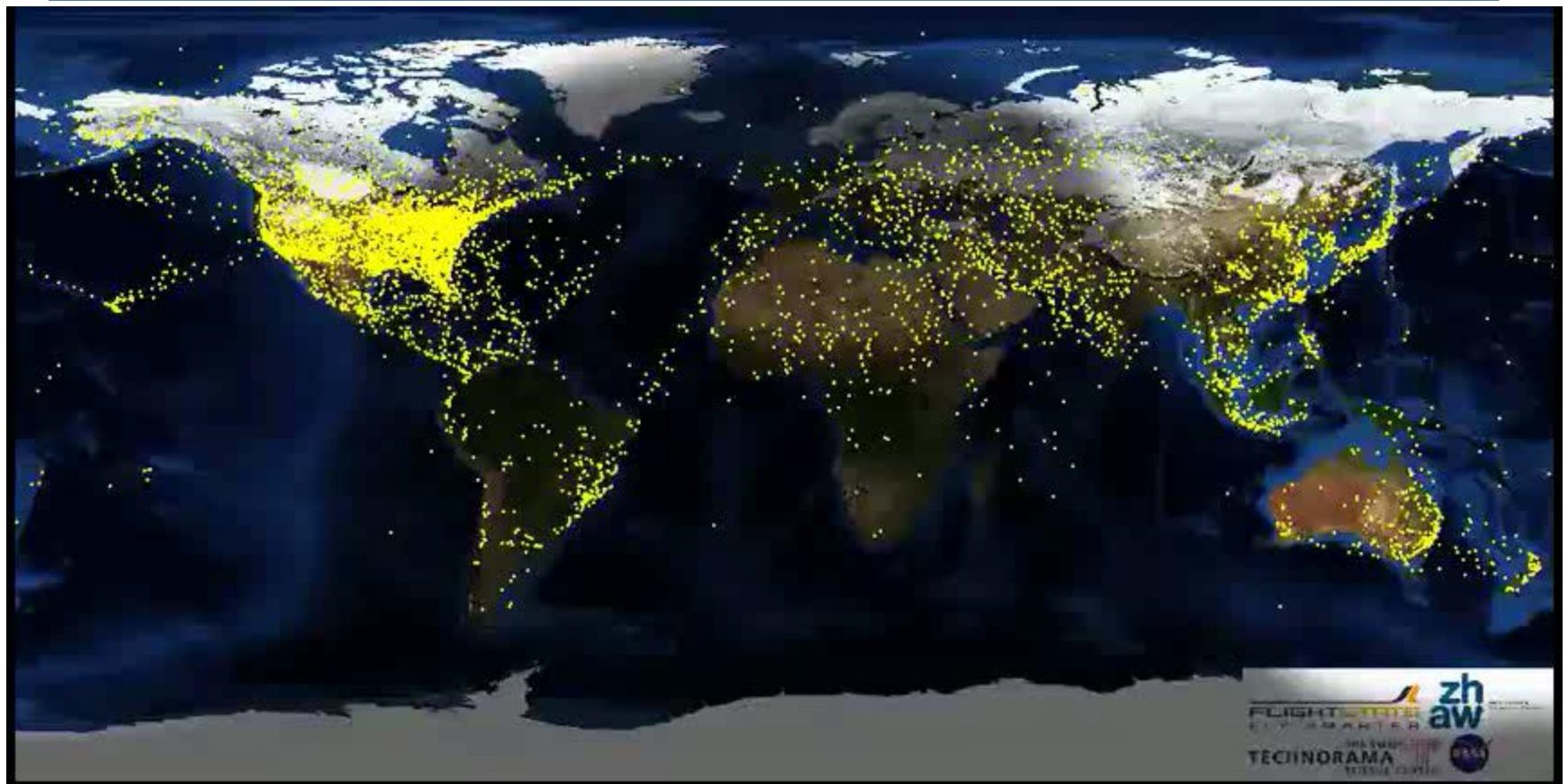
- Quantity of fuel → CO₂
- Quality of combustion → BC

Aerosol Black Carbon : Global Emissions

BC emissions from all sources: fossil + biomass-burning



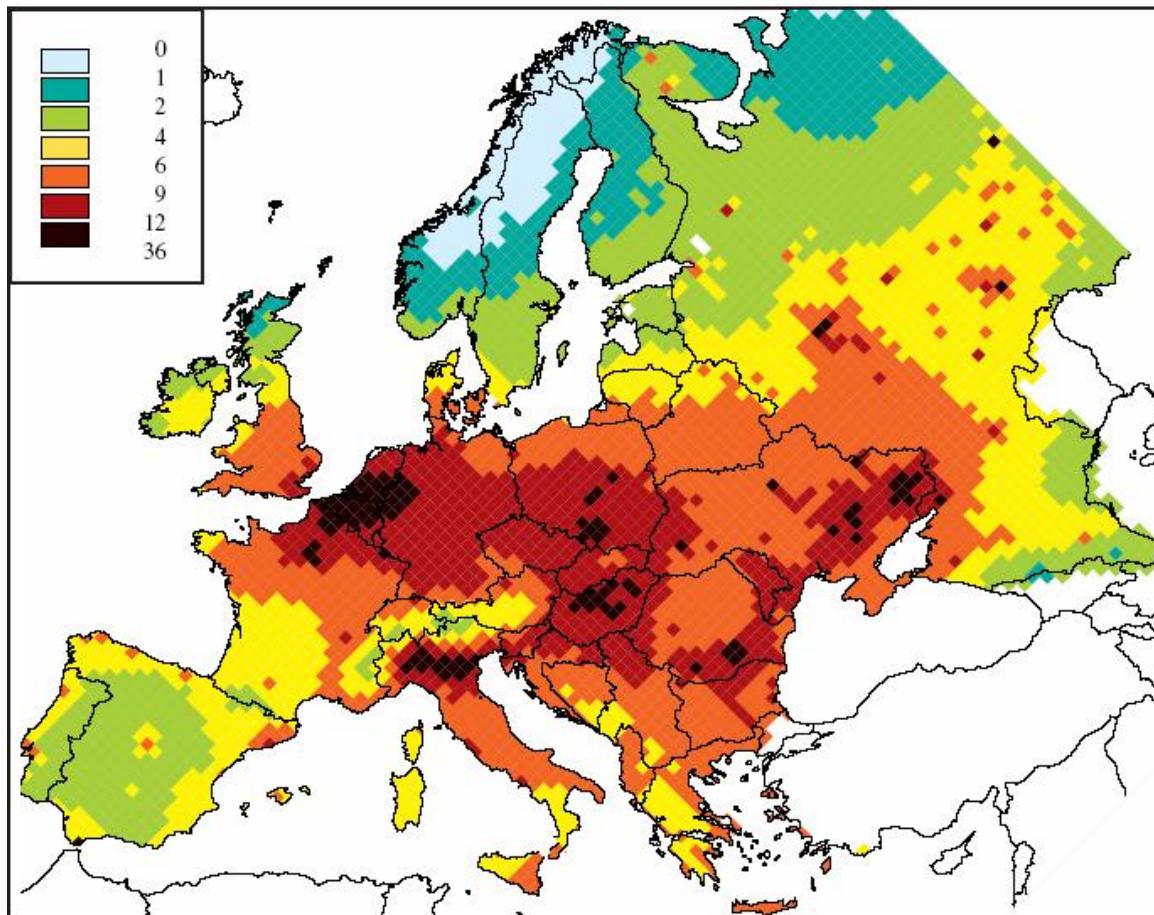
Aircraft: emissions into the stratosphere



Why are atmospheric aerosols important?

- **Public health – disease & death**
- Climate change – local, regional and global
- Precipitation – reduction of rainfall
- Visibility – also, reduction of sunlight for agriculture
- Damage to cultural heritage (buildings, monuments, art)

Loss of life expectancy in Europe



CAFE Report, EU Commission, 2000

Health impact of Fine Particulates

If two areas of Central and Southern California would
simply meet **existing Air Quality Standards:**
..... **savings \$28,000,000,000 per year**

- **3,860** fewer premature deaths among those age 30 and older
- **13** fewer premature deaths in infants
- **1,950** fewer new cases of adult onset chronic bronchitis
- **3,517,720** fewer days of reduced activity in adults
- **2,760** fewer hospital admissions
- **141,370** fewer asthma attacks
- **1,259,840** fewer days of school absence
- **16,110** fewer cases of acute bronchitis in children
- **466,880** fewer lost days of work
- **2,078,300** fewer days of respiratory symptoms in children
- **2,800** fewer emergency hospital visits

**More premature death in Los Angeles
from Air Pollution than Car Accidents**

Hall et al., Cal State University Fullerton, Nov. 2008

Aerosol Black Carbon : Global Measurements

WORST : Asia, BC = 10 ~ 100 µg/m³. Exposure of 2 x 10⁹ people



Aerosol Black Carbon : Global Measurements

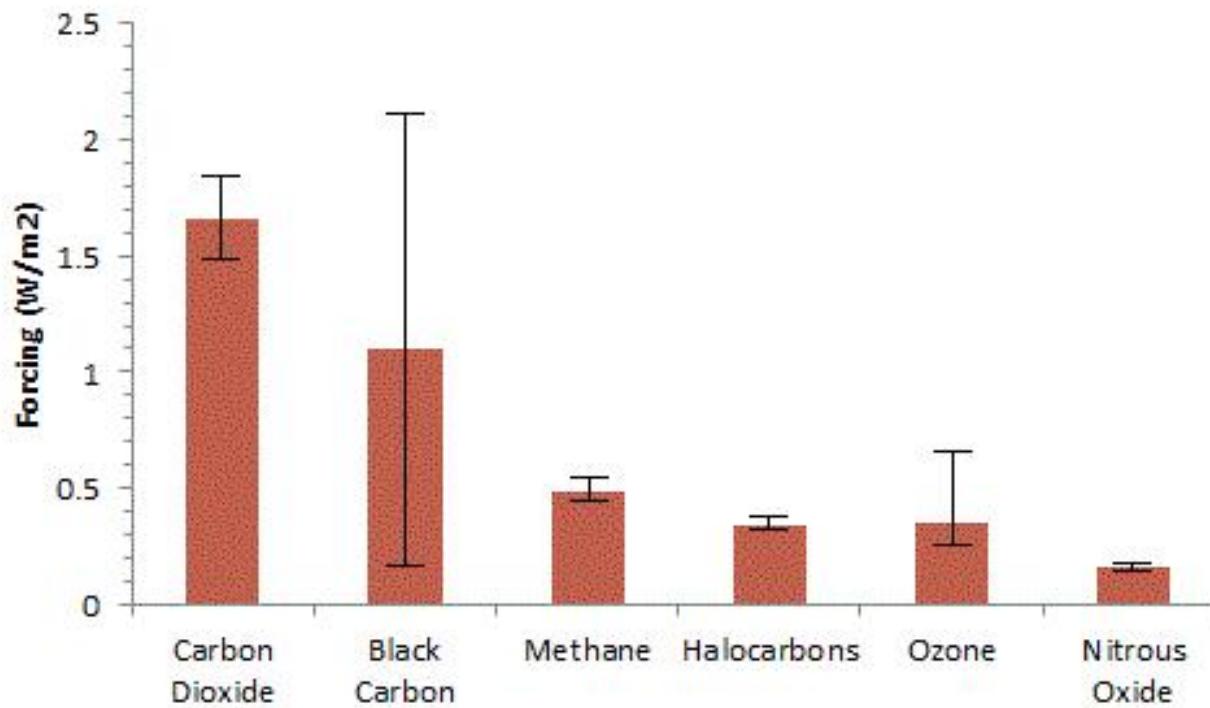
BEST : Antarctica, BC ~ 100 pg/m³. Exposure of 200 people



Why are atmospheric aerosols important?

- Public health – disease & death
- **Climate change – local, regional and global**
- Precipitation – reduction of rainfall
- Visibility – also, reduction of sunlight for agriculture
- Damage to cultural heritage (buildings, monuments, art)

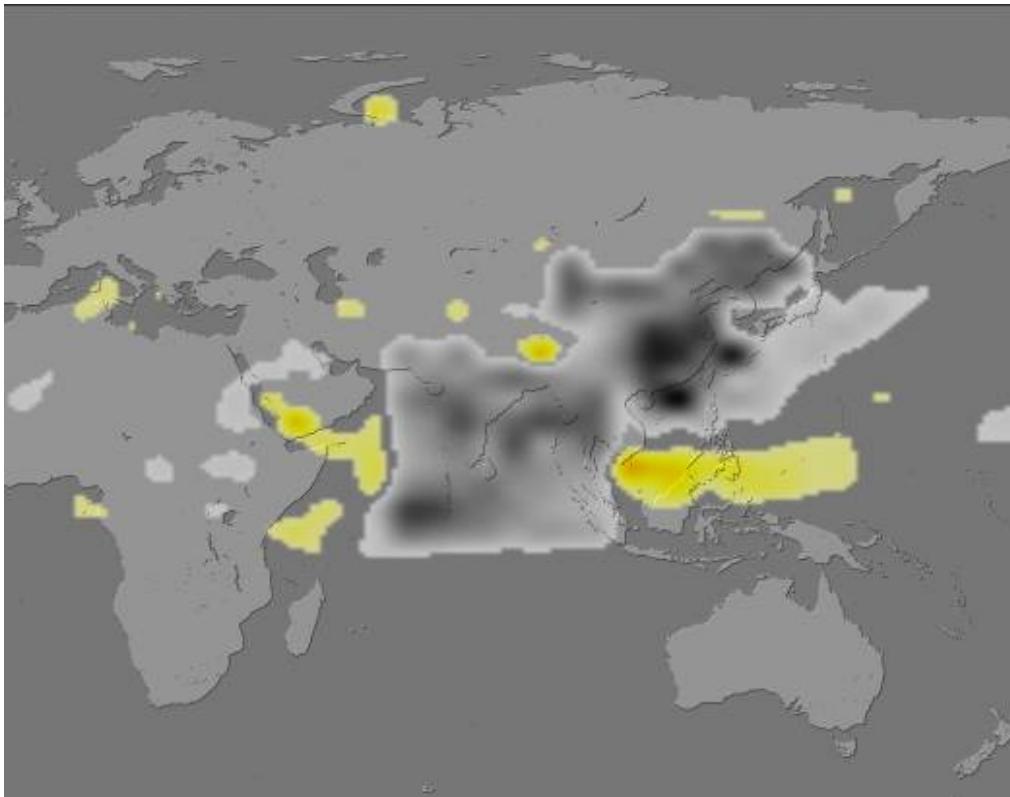
Climate Change Effects of Aerosols



"The best estimate of climate forcing by Black Carbon is 1.1 W m⁻². There is a very high probability that Black Carbon emissions have a positive forcing and warm the climate. "Black carbon reduces aerosol albedo, causes a reduction of cloud cover, and reduces cloud particle albedo. All of these effects cause warming."

Bounding the role of Black Carbon in the climate system
T. Bond et al. JGR (2013)

Climate Change Effects of Aerosols



Haze over Asia: **up to 40% of sunlight absorbed.**
Agriculture yields reduced ; local rainfall changed.

Aerosol Black Carbon covers continents



Picture taken at ~ 1000 m. altitude over New Delhi, India: early morning.

City is invisible: solar radiation reaching the ground is reducing ~ 5% per decade over the entire country.

~ 12% of Delhi population (> 3 million people) have respiratory disease.

Possibility for improvement



New Delhi, India

Both pictures taken at ~ 1000 m. altitude, early morning.



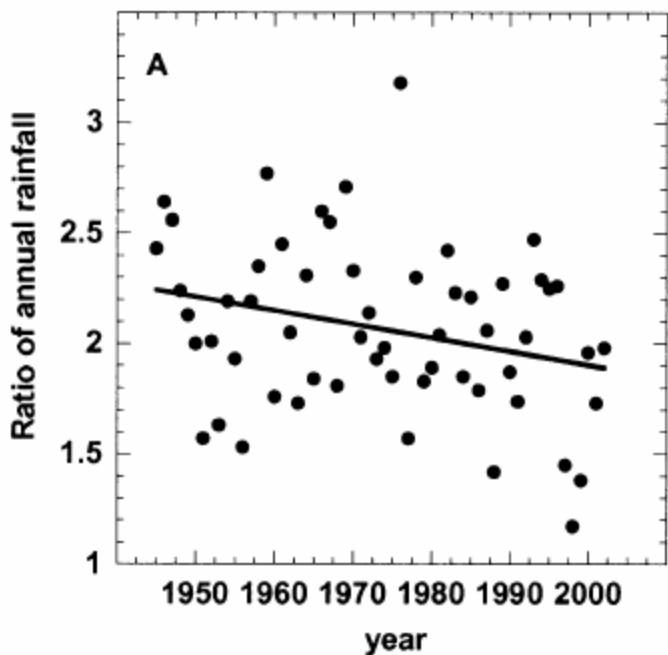
Beijing, China

Why are atmospheric aerosols important?

- Public health – disease & death
- Climate change – local, regional and global
- **Precipitation – reduction of rainfall**
- Visibility – also, reduction of sunlight for agriculture
- Damage to cultural heritage (buildings, monuments, art)

Suppression of Precipitation

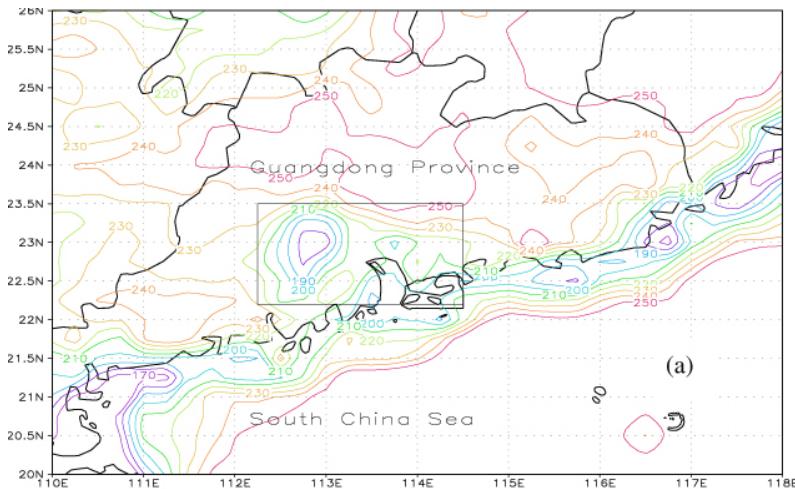
Cluster of stations: Hills downwind LA / LA
Ending / Starting ratio = 1.80 / 2.14 = 0.84



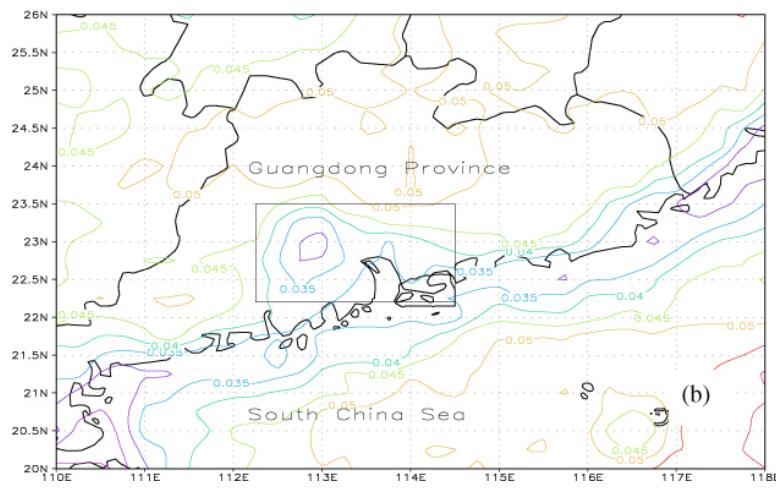
"Urban **air pollution** and industrial air pollution have been shown qualitatively to **suppress rain and snow**. Here, **precipitation losses** over topographical barriers downwind of major coastal urban areas **in California .. that amount to 15%–25% of the annual precipitation are quantified**. The evidence includes significant decreasing trends of .. precipitation during the twentieth century in polluted areas in line with increasing emissions during the same period, whereas no trends are observed in similar nearby pristine areas."

Quantifying Precipitation Suppression Due to Air Pollution
A. Givati and D. Rosenfeld, J. Applied Meteorology 43, 1038-1045, (2004)

Effect on precipitation : South China



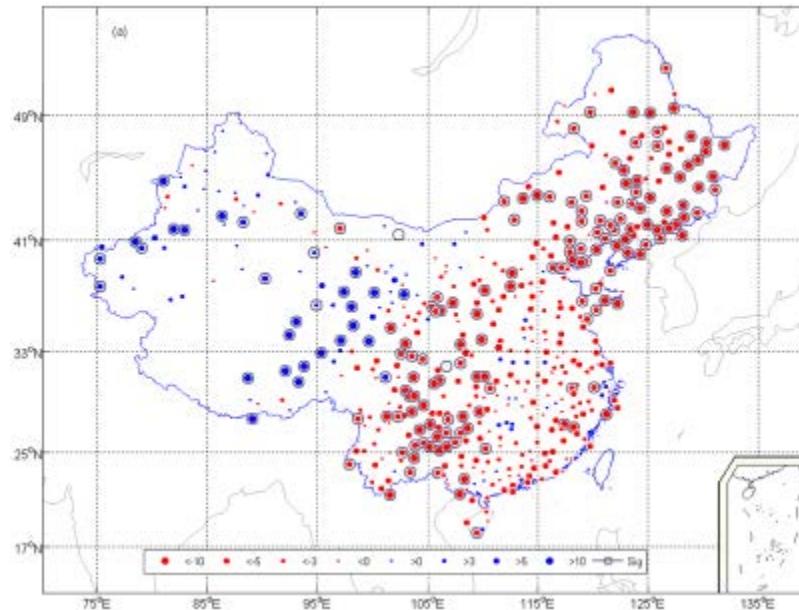
Annual precipitation frequency



Distribution of weak precipitation

'Urbanization signatures in strong versus weak precipitation over the Pearl River Delta metropolitan regions of China': Weibiao Li et al., Environ. Res. Lett. 6 (2011) 034020

Effect on precipitation in China



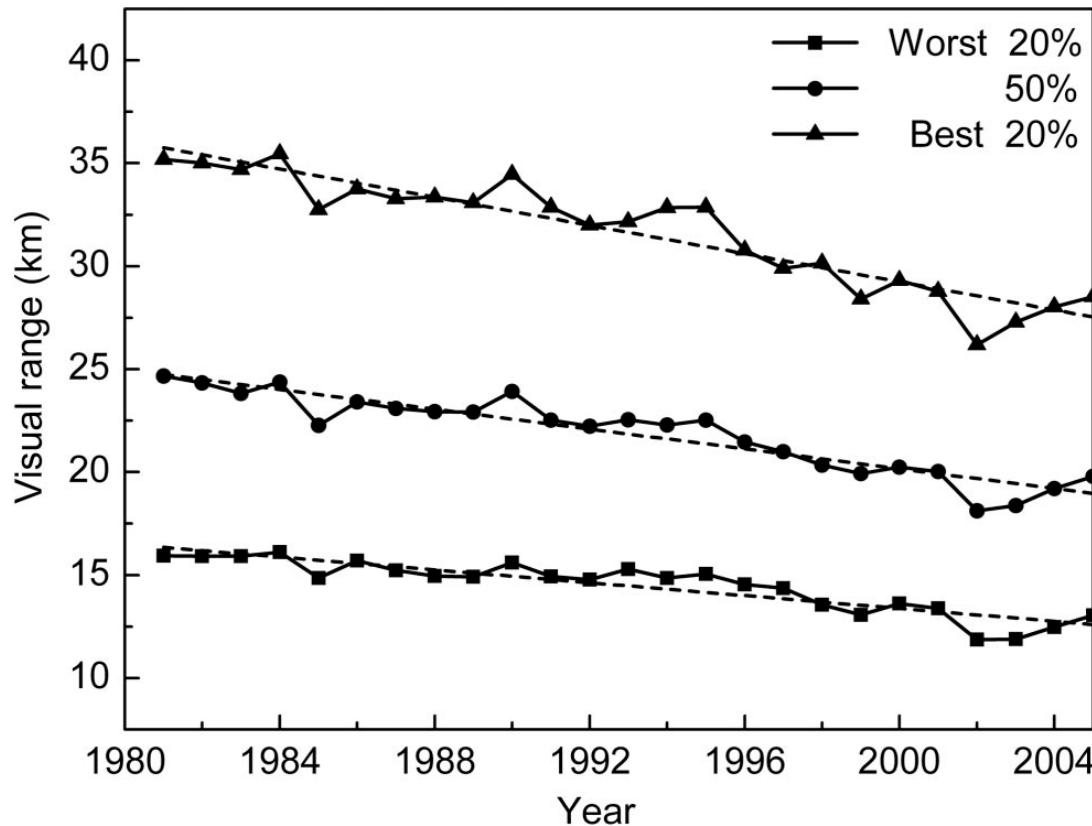
“ In south-eastern China, ...the precipitation days with light rainfall were clearly decreasing in number, while the precipitation days with heavy rain, often inducing floods, have increased in number. ”

‘Rain-season trends in precipitation and their effect in different climate regions of China during 1961–2008’ Yanling Song et al., Environ. Res. Lett. 6 (2011) 034025

Why are atmospheric aerosols important?

- Public health – disease & death
- Climate change – local, regional and global
- Precipitation – reduction of rainfall
- **Visibility – also, reduction of sunlight for agriculture**
- Damage to cultural heritage (buildings, monuments, art)

Reduction in visibility in South China



'Visual Range Trends in the Yangtze River Delta Region of China, 1981–2005':
Lina Gao et al., JAWMA 61 (2011) p. 843

Optical Analysis of Aerosol Particles

Analytical Methods:

1. **Optical absorption**
2. Optical scattering

Sample Preparation:

1. None – analyze *in-situ* suspension
2. **Collect aerosol particles**
 - a. **Filter** – interception on fibers
 - b. Impactor – deposition on surface
 - c. Impinger – collect into liquid

Underlying Principle – Absorption

$$\text{Beer's Law : } I = I_0 e^{-(k \cdot D)}$$

I_0 is incident intensity; I is transmitted intensity

D is total density of material traversed;

k is absorption coefficient.

Measure I and I_0 ; use known value of k ; determine D

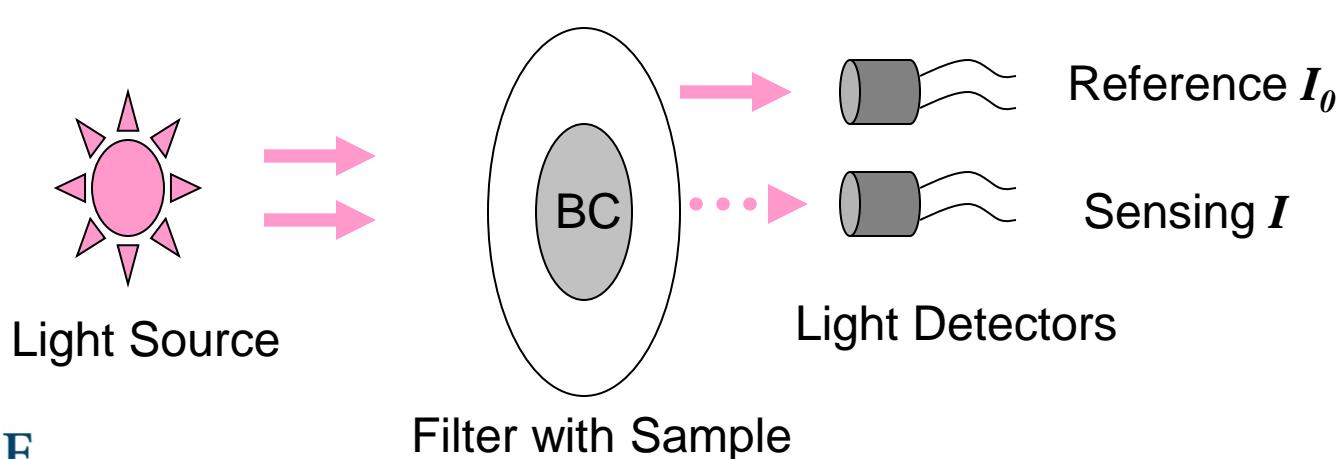
→ measure amount of absorbing material

Note ! – k is function of wavelength λ ;

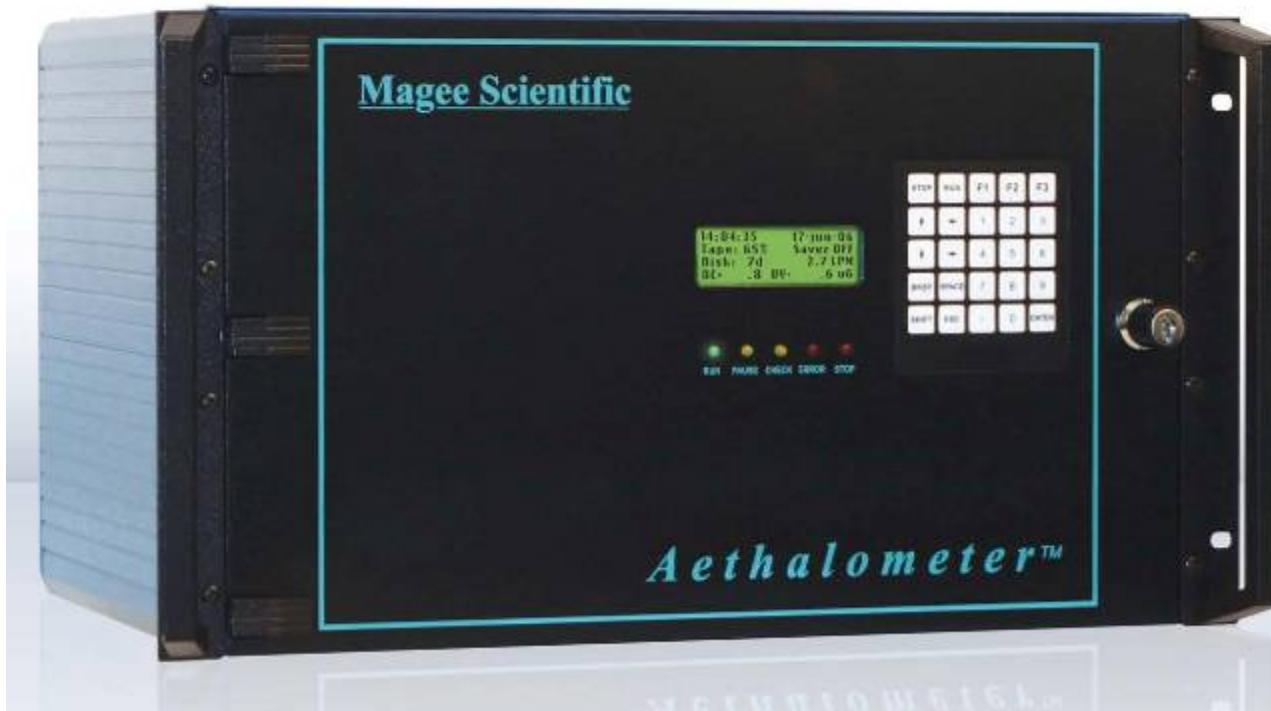
D may be mixture of materials with varying absorption spectra

Advantages / Attributes of Optical Analysis

- Instantaneous
- Non-destructive
- Mobile / Portable
- Added dimension - *time*
- Added dimension - *wavelength*

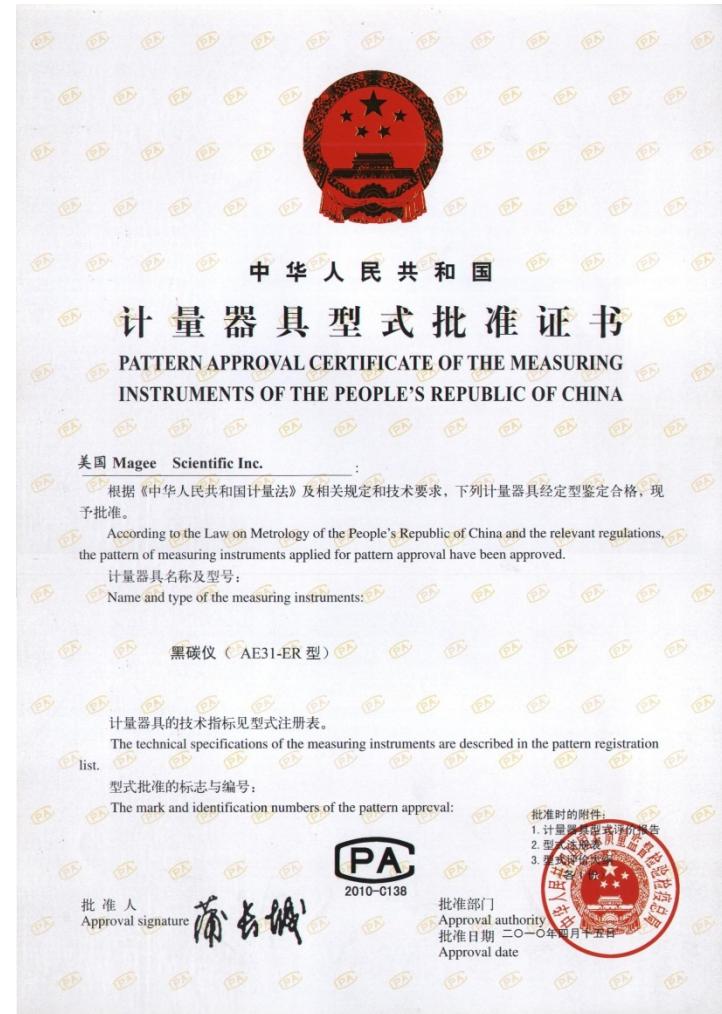
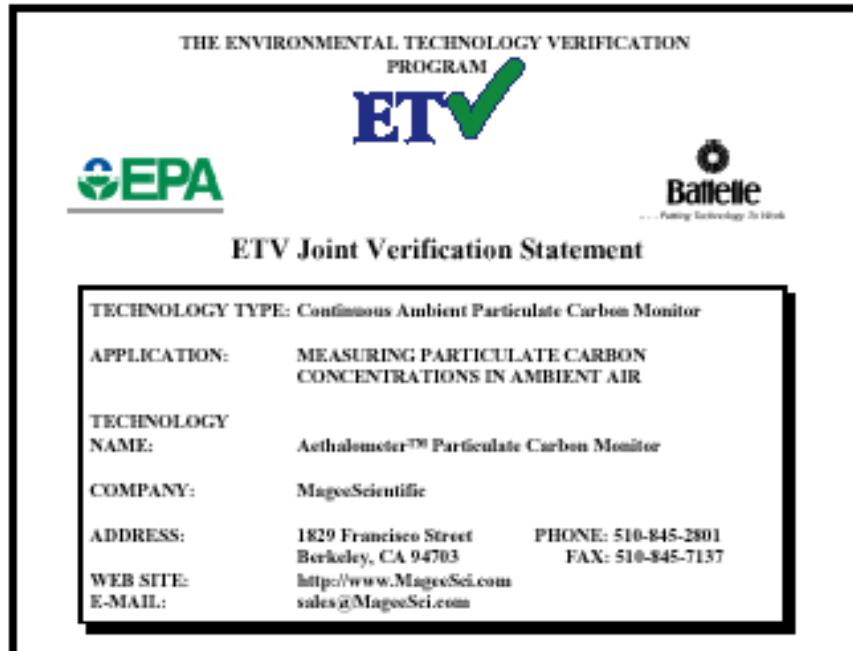


Analytical Instrument : *Aethalometer*™



19-inch rack mount chassis

Formal approval in USA and China



New model : constant R&D required



Typical air-quality monitoring stations

- Measurements at single fixed point
- Analyze temporal patterns to determine source contributions
- **Different** locations can have **different** temporal patterns



London



Germany



China

Tibet : 5200 m. ASL



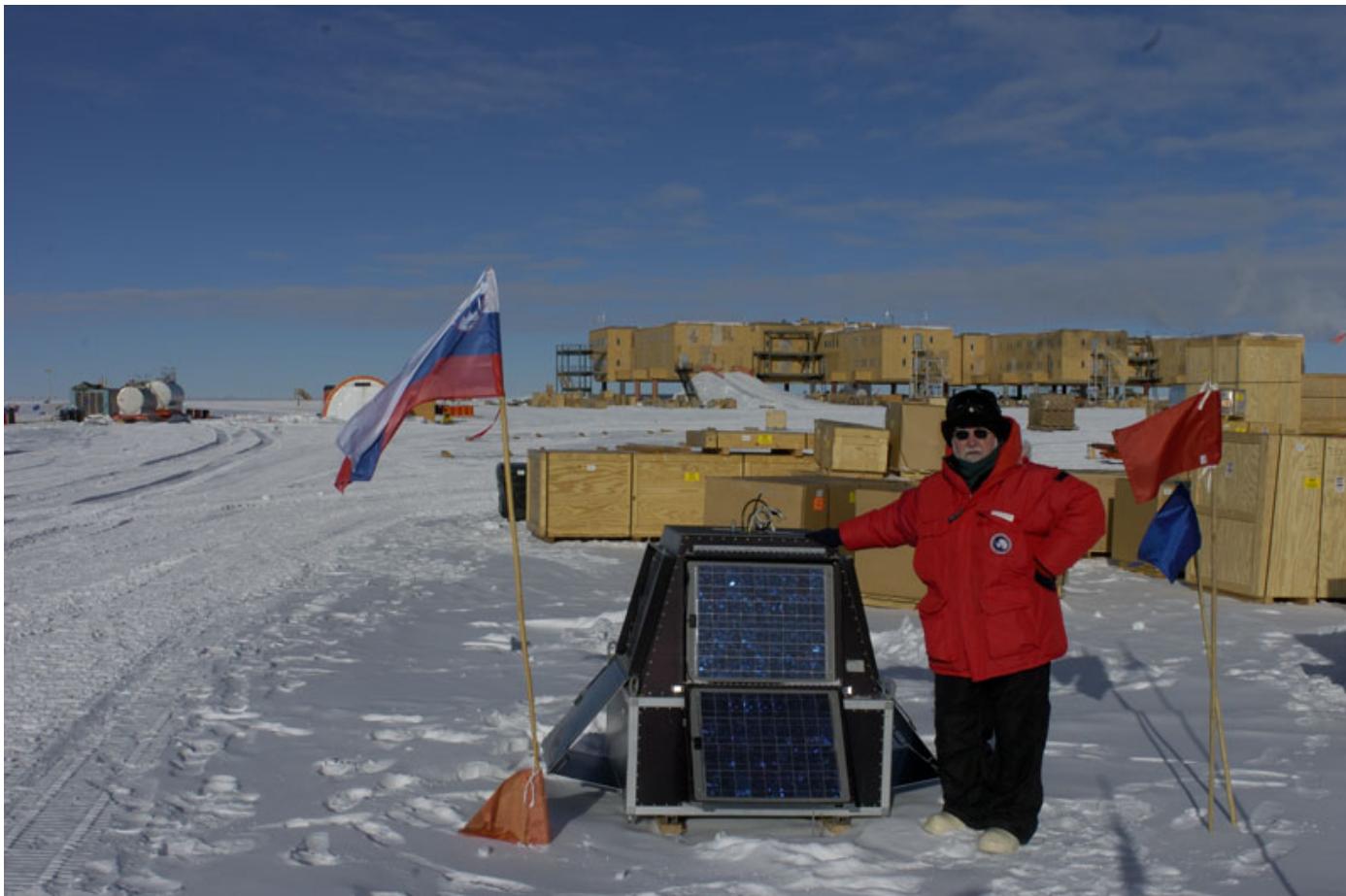
Picture courtesy of J. J. Cao, Xi'an, China

Mojave Desert, California : +45°C



Picture courtesy of E. Winegar, California

South Pole, Antarctica : -55°C



Measurement of Vertical Distribution of BC

- BC emission factors can be very different (factor 10^6) : emissions depend on **quality of combustion**
- BC not directly related to CO₂ emission
- Climate forcing depends on **both CO₂ and BC**
and the **Vertical Profile** is critically important
- Local BC concentrations that affect public health can be **highly variable** and the **Local Variations** are critically important
- BC emissions can not be predicted: must be measured
- Studies of **Climate Forcing** require **more data in all dimensions -**

BC (x, y, Z, t)



“Micro” Aethalometer : same principle



**.. but smaller size
Weighs 250 g.**

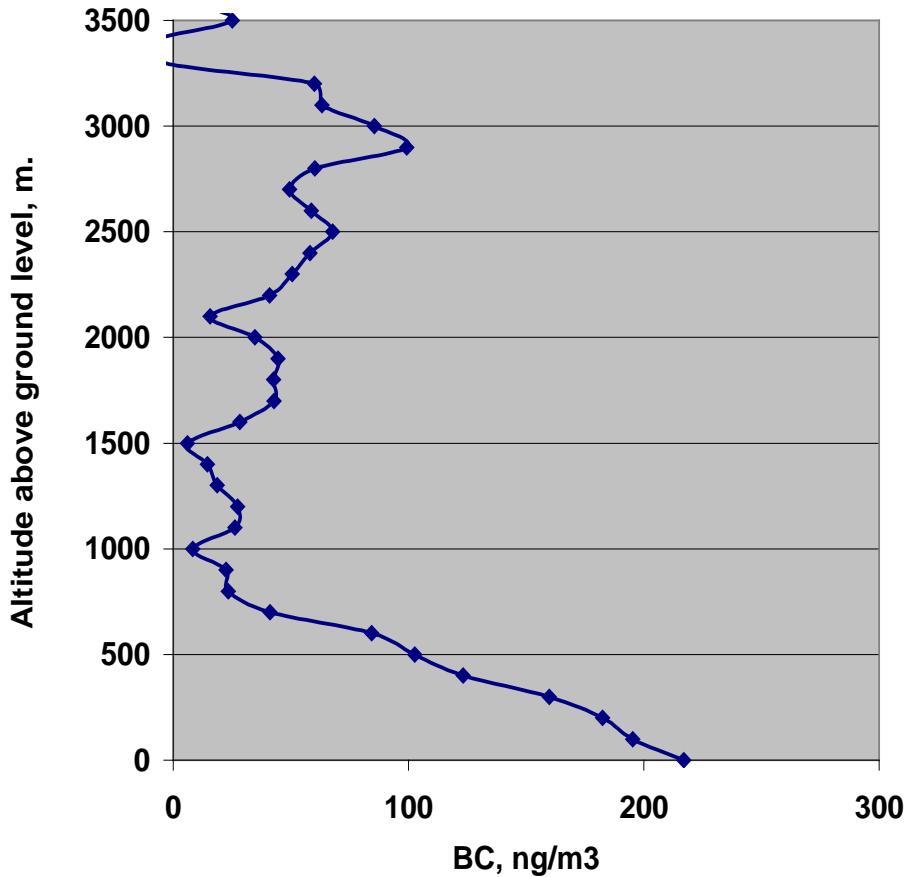
Vertical Profiling Measurements - \$

Weather Balloon



Courtesy of R. C. Schnell,
NOAA/GMD, Boulder, CO, USA

Vertical profile BC data :
Micro Aethalometer on weather balloon Boulder, CO 31-Dec-09



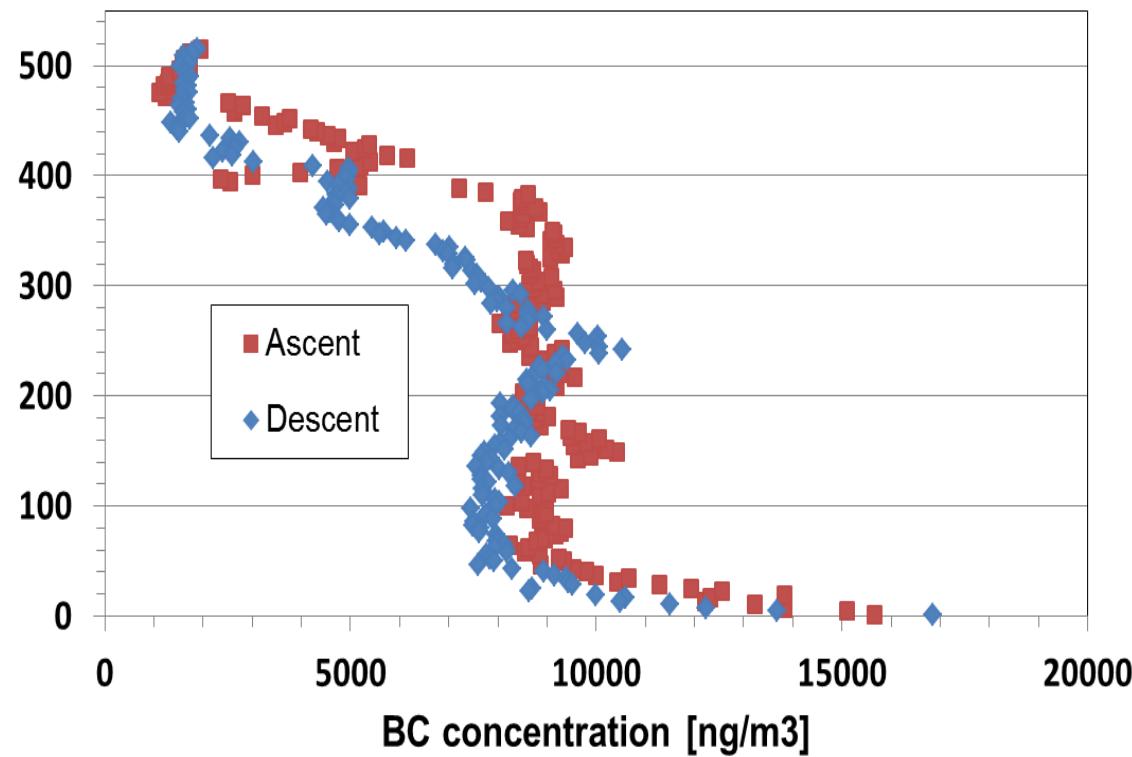
Vertical Profiling Measurements - \$\$

Tethered Balloon



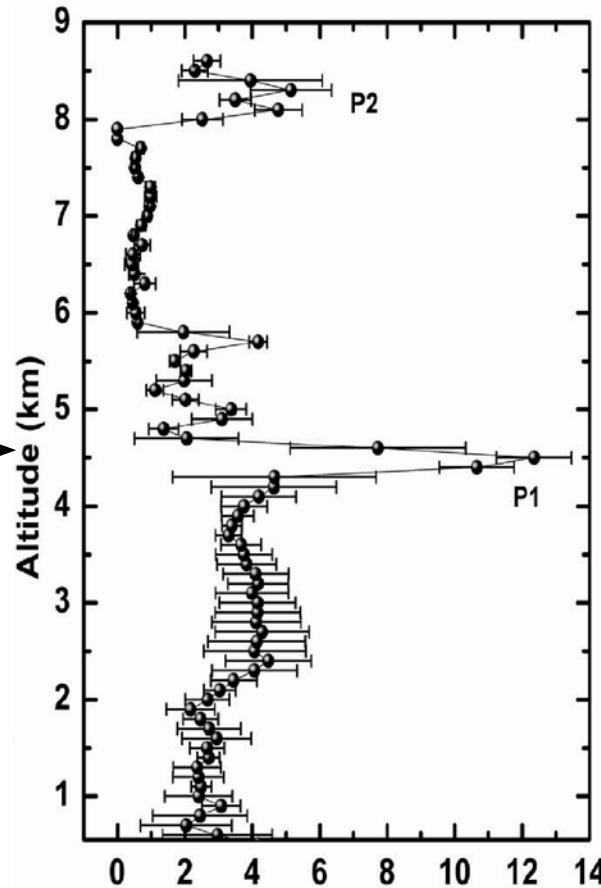
L. Ferrero, G. Močnik et al.,
Sci. Total Environ. 409, 2824 (2011)

Black Carbon Concentration Vertical Profile from a tethered balloon - Milano, Italy, 2 Dec 2008



Vertical Profiling Measurements - \$\$\$

Heavy-Lift High-Altitude Balloon



S. Suresh Babu, K. Krishnamoorthy et al.,
Geophys. Res. Lett. 38, L08803 (2011)

Where does this high-altitude BC go to ...?



Picture courtesy of J. J. Cao, Xi'an, China

... to Tibet, where glaciers are melting ?



Picture courtesy of J. J. Cao, Xi'an, China

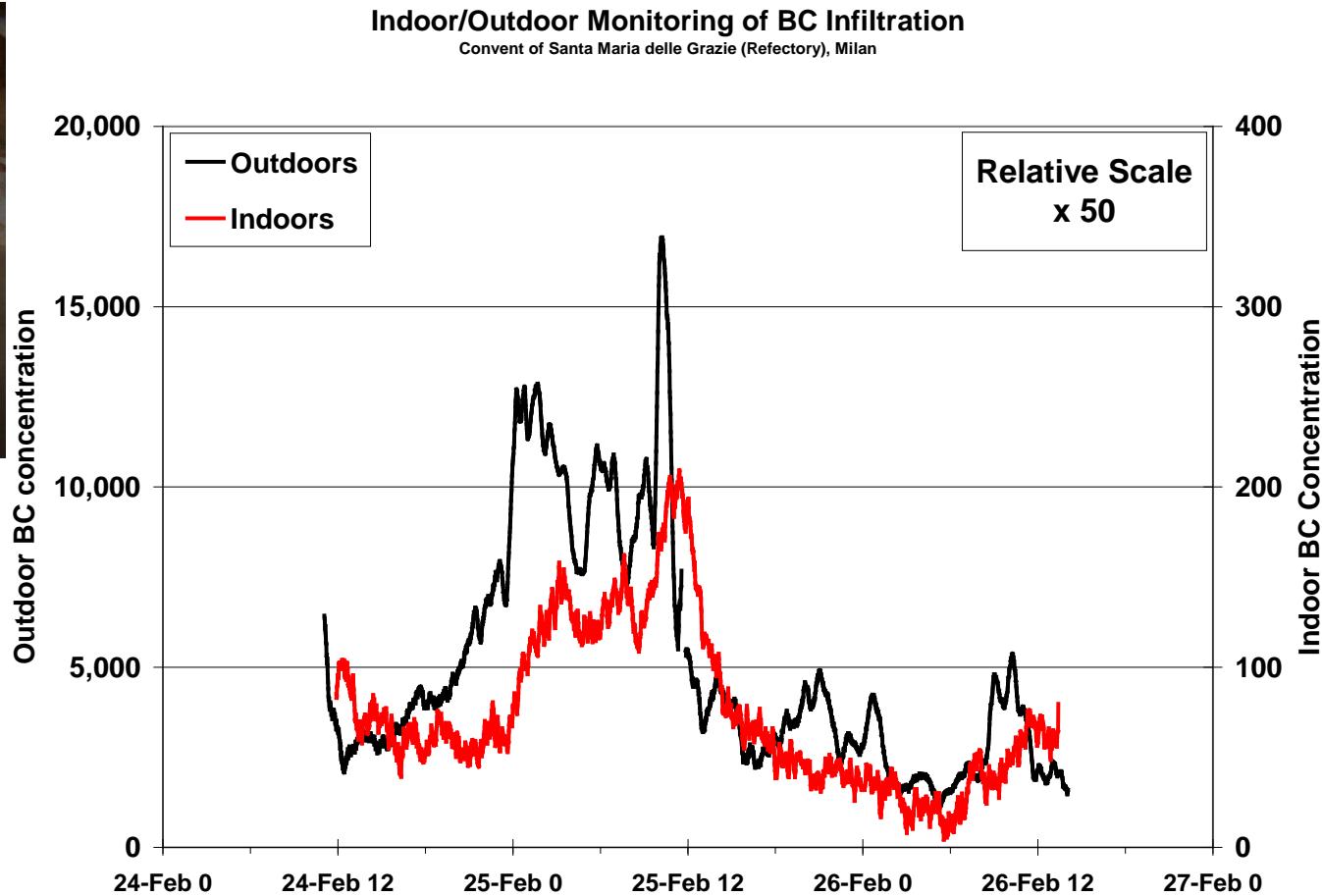
Why are atmospheric aerosols important?

- Public health – disease & death
- Climate change – local, regional and global
- Precipitation – reduction of rainfall
- Visibility – also, reduction of sunlight for agriculture
- **Damage to cultural heritage (buildings and art)**

Pollution monitoring at the 'Last Supper'



Griša Močnik



Data courtesy of Dane Westerdahl, Cornell University

I didn't talk about laser weapons ...

- ... ask me afterwards

Advantages / Attributes of Optical Analysis

- Instantaneous → ***real-time data***
- Non-destructive
- Mobile / Portable / Personal
- Added dimension - **wavelength**

Spectral analysis

From Black&White to Color



Europe : Renewable fuels : wood



- Wood/biomass is a '**sustainable fuel**' (from CO₂ perspective)
- Burning biomass is a **major energy source in rural areas**
- Quality of combustion varies greatly : high-efficiency central heating vs. individual wood-stoves

Spectral Absorption Analysis

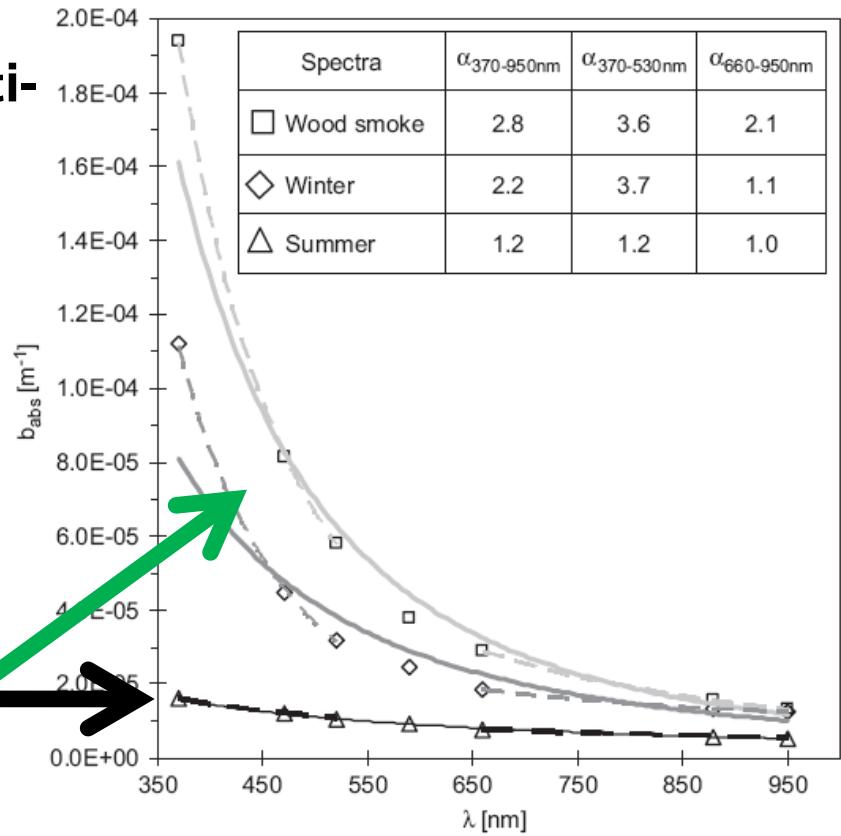
- Most Aethalometer models offer analysis at **7 wavelengths:**
370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880 and 950 nm
- “Black” materials absorb uniformly across the spectrum: the 880 nm analysis is quantitative for ‘Black Carbon’.
- Other species – aromatic organic compounds – sometimes called “**Brown Carbon**” - can show increased absorption at shorter wavelengths.

Biomass vs. diesel smoke – wavelength dependence

- measure absorption b_{abs} with multi-wavelength Aethalometer
- for pure black carbon: $b_{abs} \sim 1/\lambda$
- general Angstrom exponent:
$$b_{abs} \sim 1/\lambda^\alpha$$

diesel: $\alpha \approx 1$

biomass: $\alpha \approx 2$ and higher



J. Sandradewi et al., A study of wood burning and traffic aerosols in an Alpine valley using a multi-wavelength Aethalometer, Atmospheric Environment (2008) 101–112

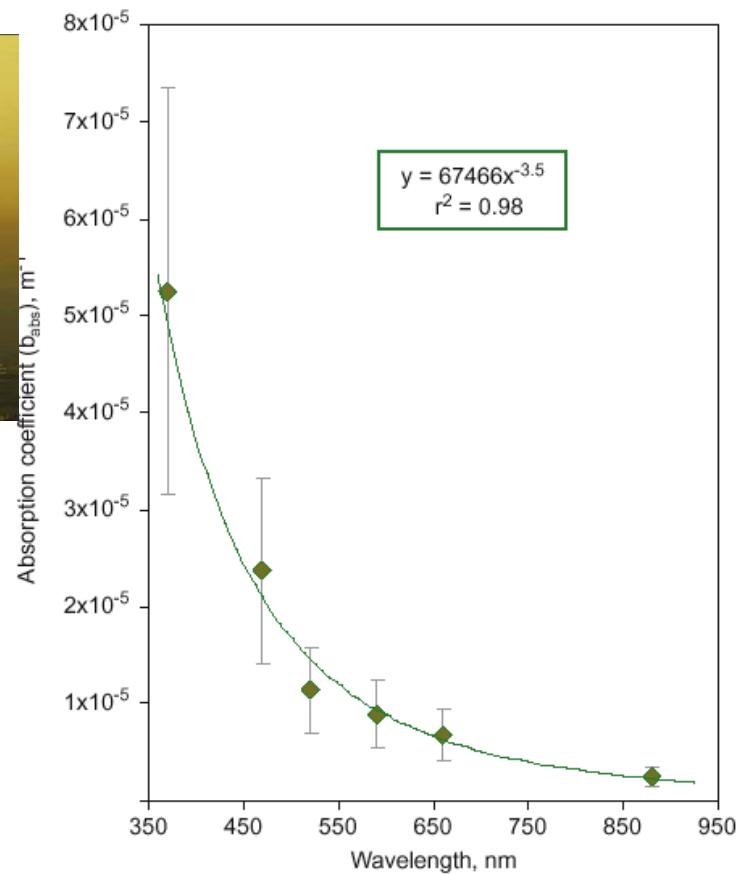
Absorption spectrum of biomass smoke - Europe



Haze of biomass smoke over Paris

'Ambient measurements of light absorption by agricultural waste burning organic aerosols'

O. Favez, S. C. Alfaro, et al.,
J. Aerosol Science 40, 613 (2009)



Attributes of Optical Analysis

- Instantaneous → ***real-time data***
- Added dimension – ***time & day***
may permit identification of sources by examining temporal patterns.
- Added dimension – ***wavelength***
may permit identification of smoke from **biomass** and **coal** combustion.
- It's **Physics**

Summary : Applications

- Black Carbon has serious effects on Health and Climate
- BC is highly variable and must be measured
- It may be possible to identify different sources of BC

BC (x, y, z, t, λ)

Good Policy must be based on Good Data



Good science can make a difference

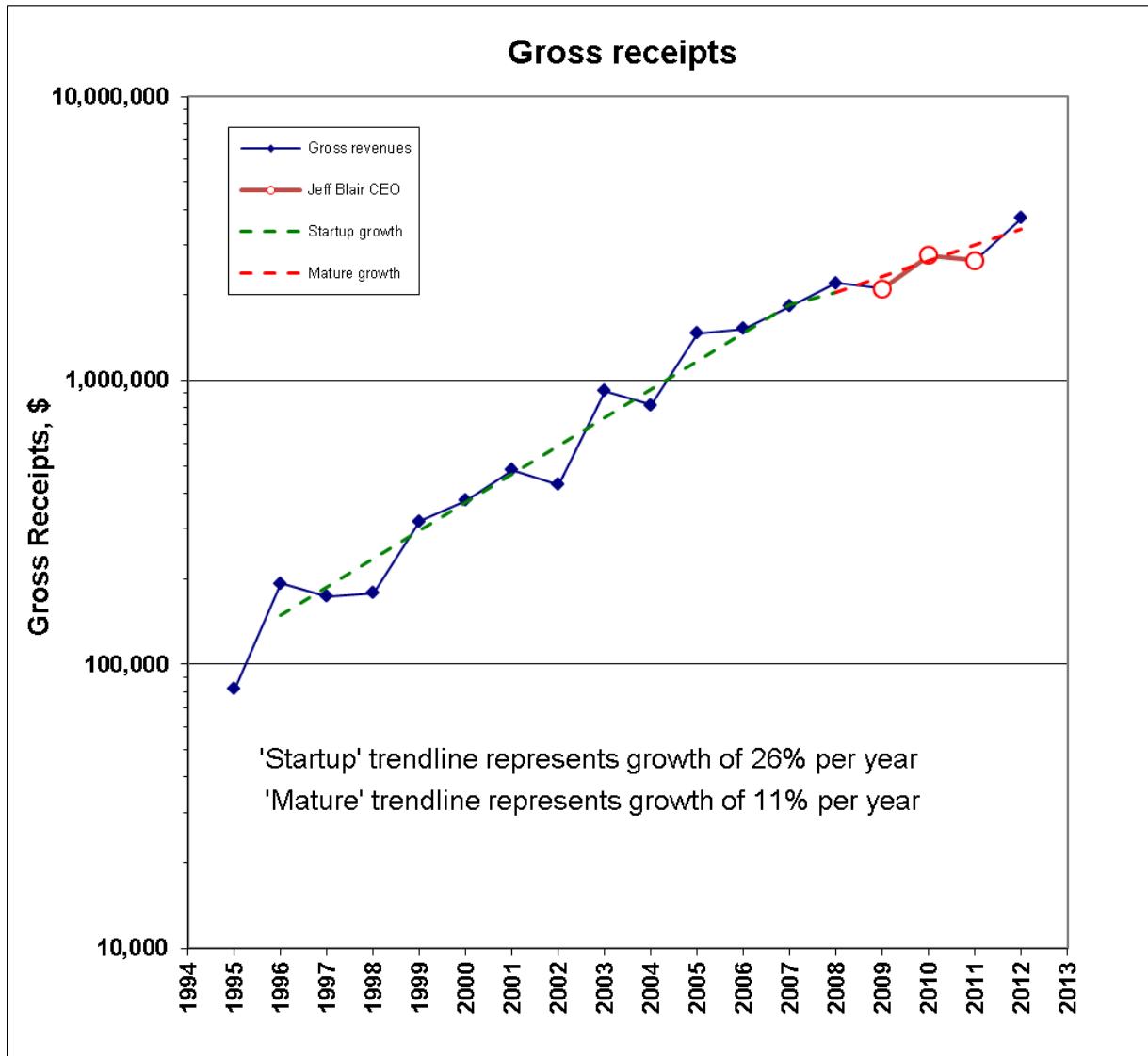
Aethalometer™ development

- 1977 : optical absorption method developed
- 1979 : Aethalometer concept developed; research prototype
- 1980 : first field test, first publication
- 80's : measurements at remote locations
- 1986 : **start business in garden shed**
- 90's : recognition of public health importance
- 00's : recognition of climate change forcing
- **2001 : US EPA “ETV” approval**
- 2007 : incorporate; **move out of shed**; open mfg. subsidiary in Europe
- **2010 : China – official “Pattern Approval”**
- 2011: U.S. Report to Congress on Black Carbon
- 2012: major publication (*JGR*): BC =~ 60% of CO₂ climate forcing
- **2012: business doubles**
- 2013 : more than **1500** instruments worldwide.

Business: The Hamiltonian re-defined



Business growth



Science can take you on an adventure

- CFC's can reach Antarctica ... hence the 'Ozone Hole'
- What about Black Carbon?
- "How can you know until you go there and get data ?

It's a Very Long Flight to New Zealand



It's a Long Flight from NZ to Antarctica



No Frills: “Self-Unloading Cargo”



Welcome to *The Ice*



Overnight transit through McMurdo



Connecting flight to Pole



The End of the Earth ... “Destination Zulu”



90°S ; - 40°C ; 9500 - 11400 feet altitude

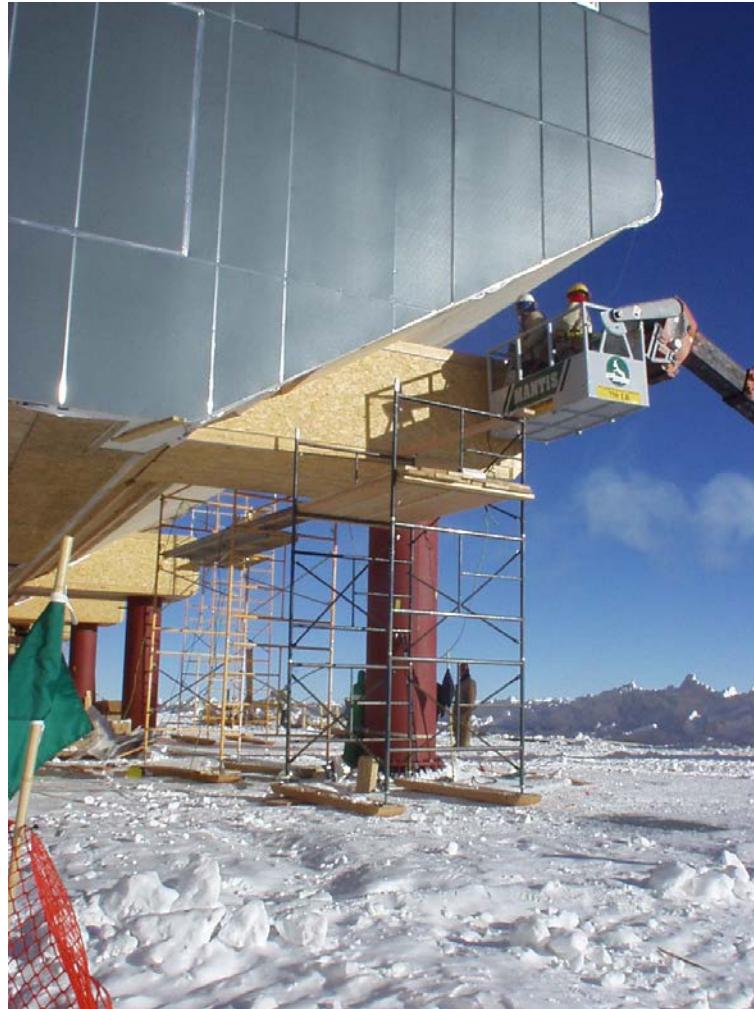
The old station was buried under snow

1996



A new station had to be built

2006



Installing 1-inch plywood at - 40°

2006



The finished station is VERY impressive

2013



Inside, it's *fabulous*



Excellent food ..

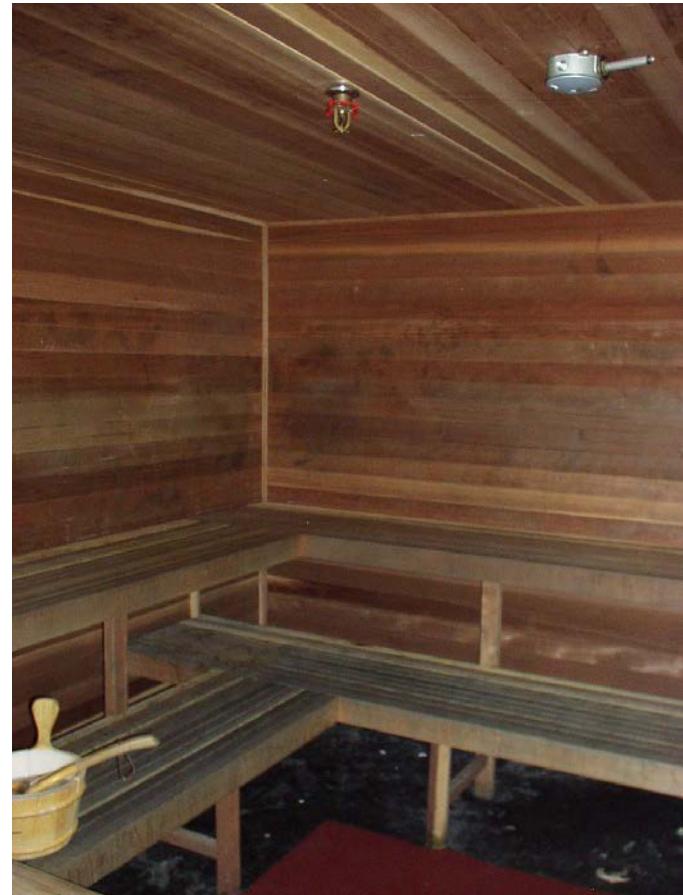


A comfortable room



with Ethernet and VoIP phone ! (when the satellite is up)

An unadvertised door a sauna



Outside, however, it's still - 40°

Ice, more Ice, Madness, Hypothermia, even more Ice



Attacked by imaginary birds



Spool-henge: a megalithic relic

It's a thousand miles to the coast ..



Next fuel: 1000 miles



Next accommodation: 1000 miles



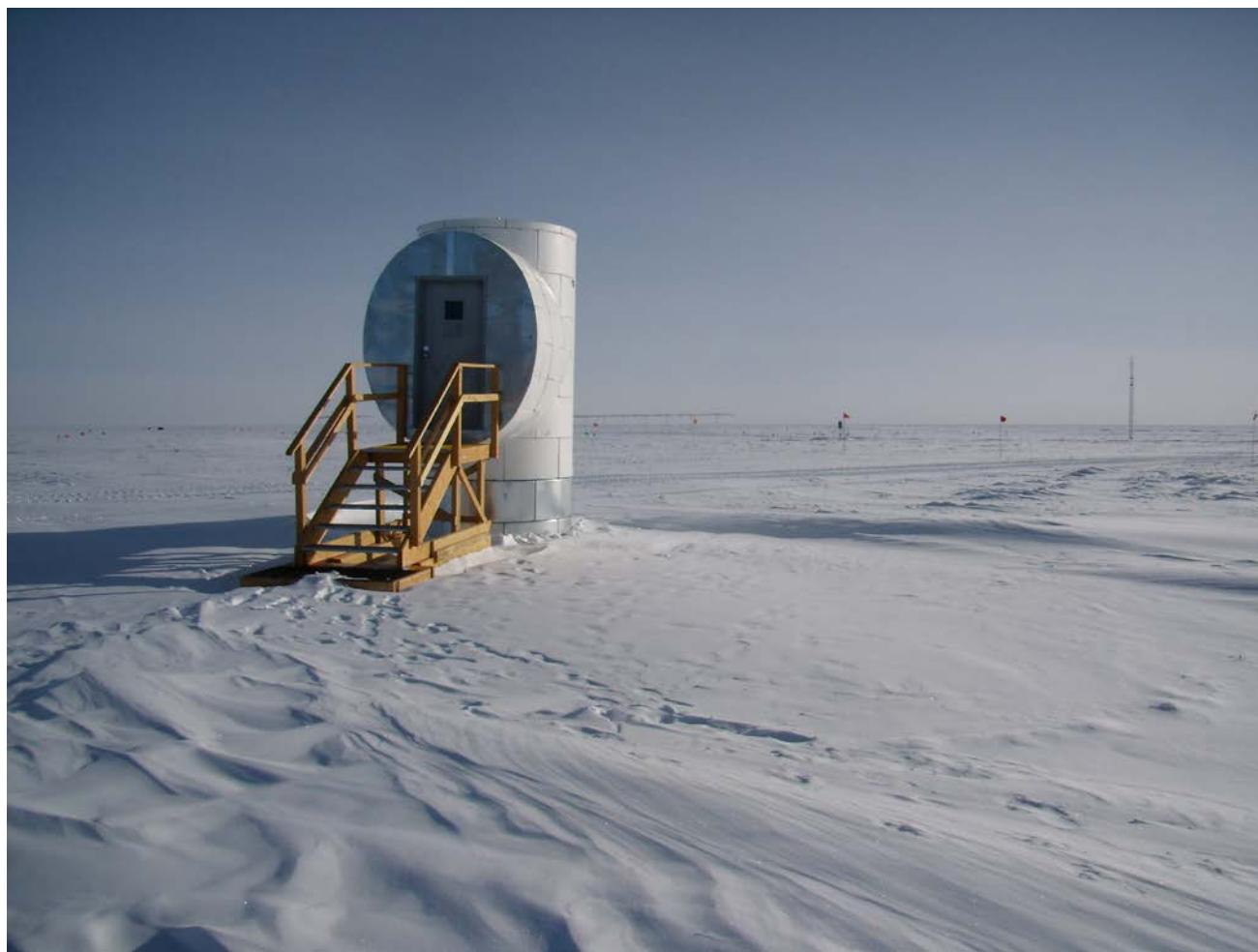
Next toilets: 1000 miles



Next armchairs: 1000 miles



Entrance to the Lost City of Cryopolis ?



Stop daydreaming, get back to work !
Designated project location ... right *there*

2006



If the equipment has to go into an ice pit

2006



Then we will have to dig the pit

2006



Where are all the young guys ??

2006



Installation using the 'Armstrong Method'

2006



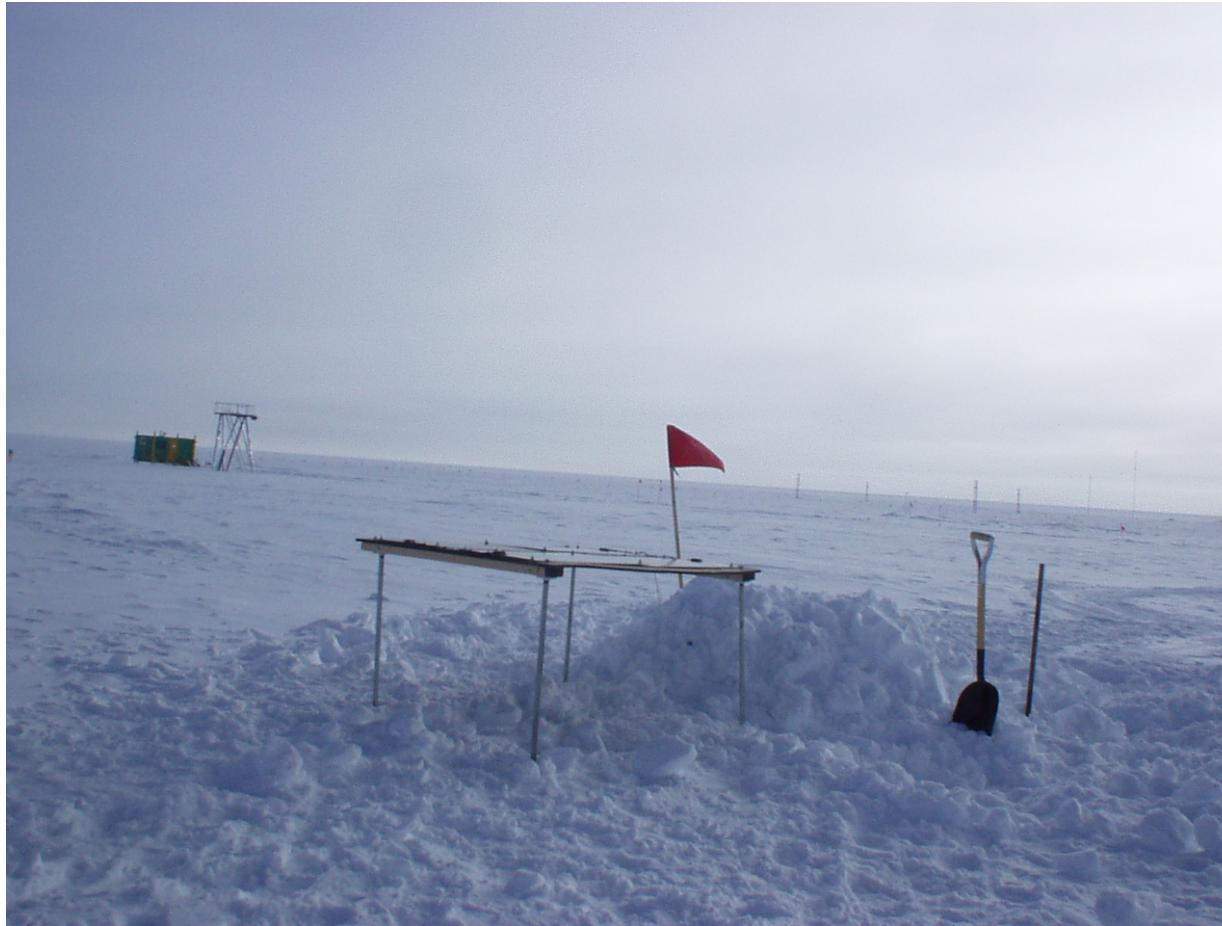
Attach the cables, close the lid

2006



Cover with snow, wait 1 year

2006



All adventures come to an end ..



Take those last pictures



Pack bags, walk out to the flight line



Wait (at -40°) until they let us board



Back to sea level .. back to the World .. back



But after *The Ice* gets into you

1996

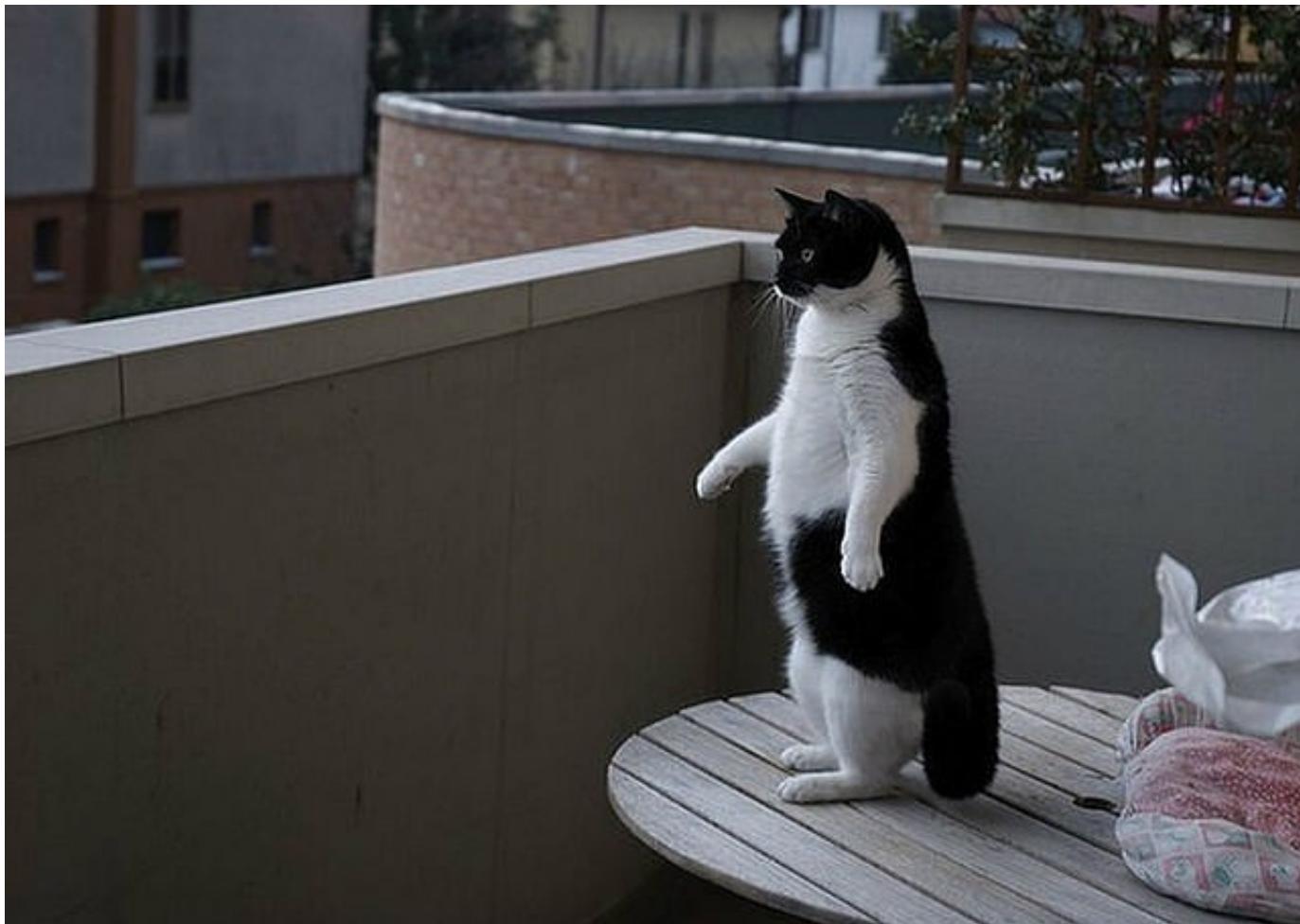


.. you're never the same ..

2003

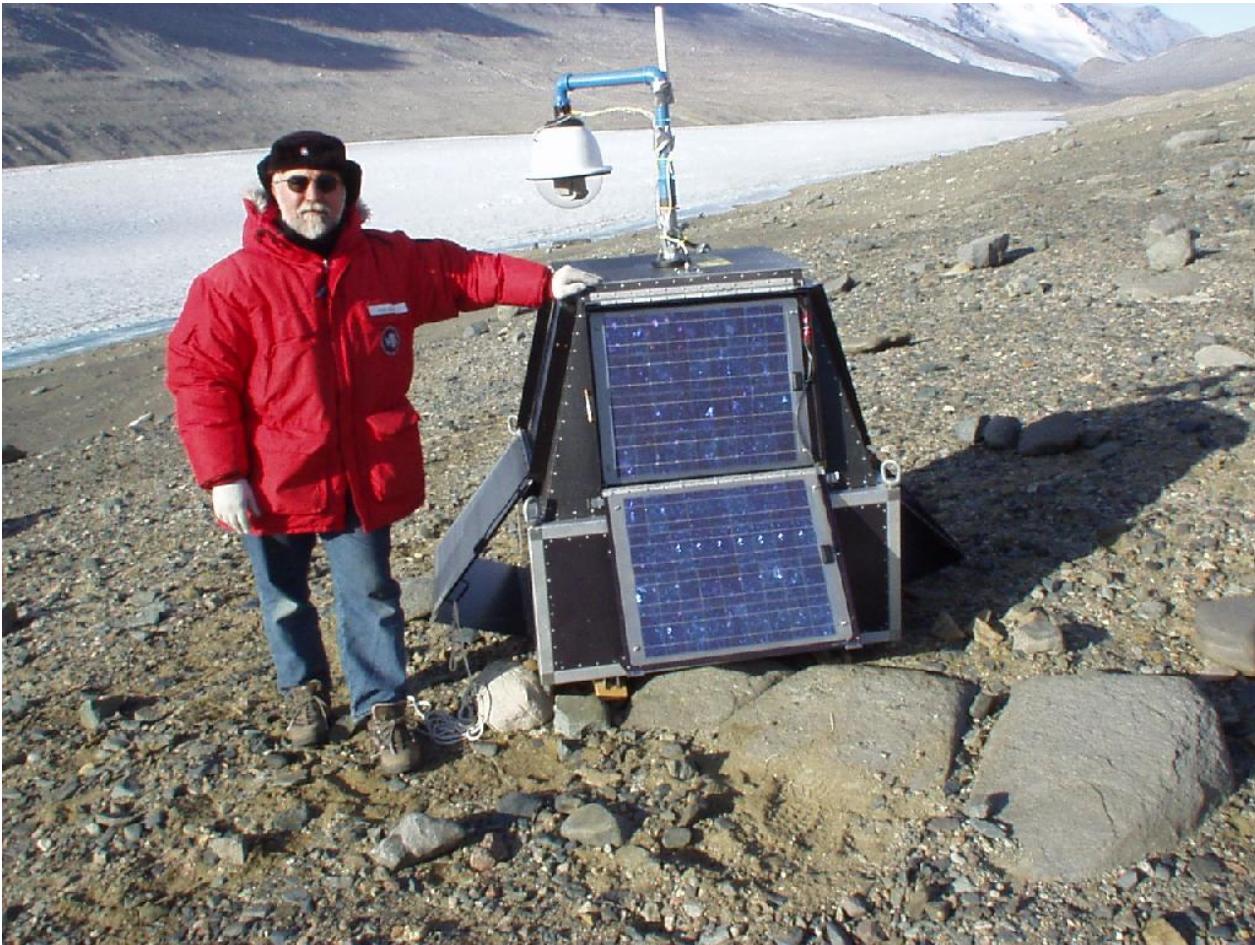


It affects everyone ..



The things you made with your own hands ...

2004



.. can take you to places you can't imagine.

2006



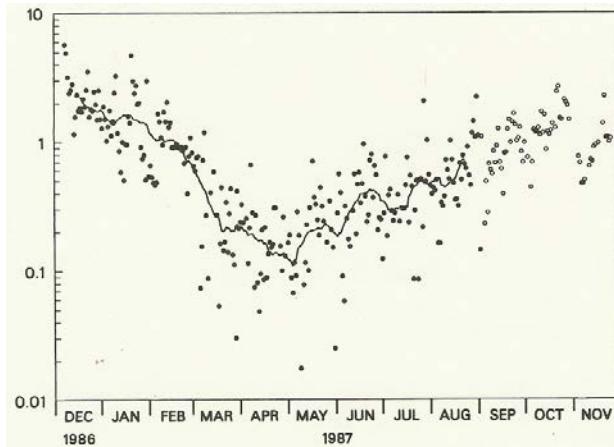
.. and the planet will spin beneath your feet.

2013

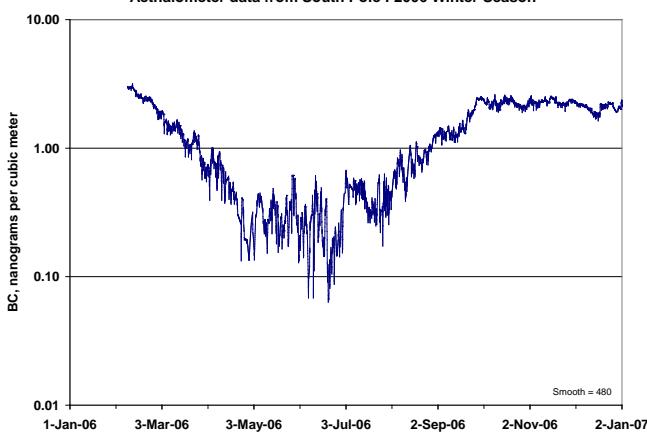


Scientific result : BC annual cycle at Pole

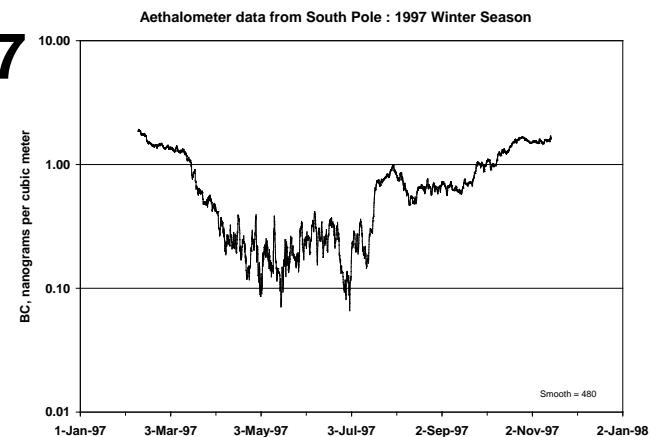
1987



2006



1997



2013 ?

1972

What did this young man



1264

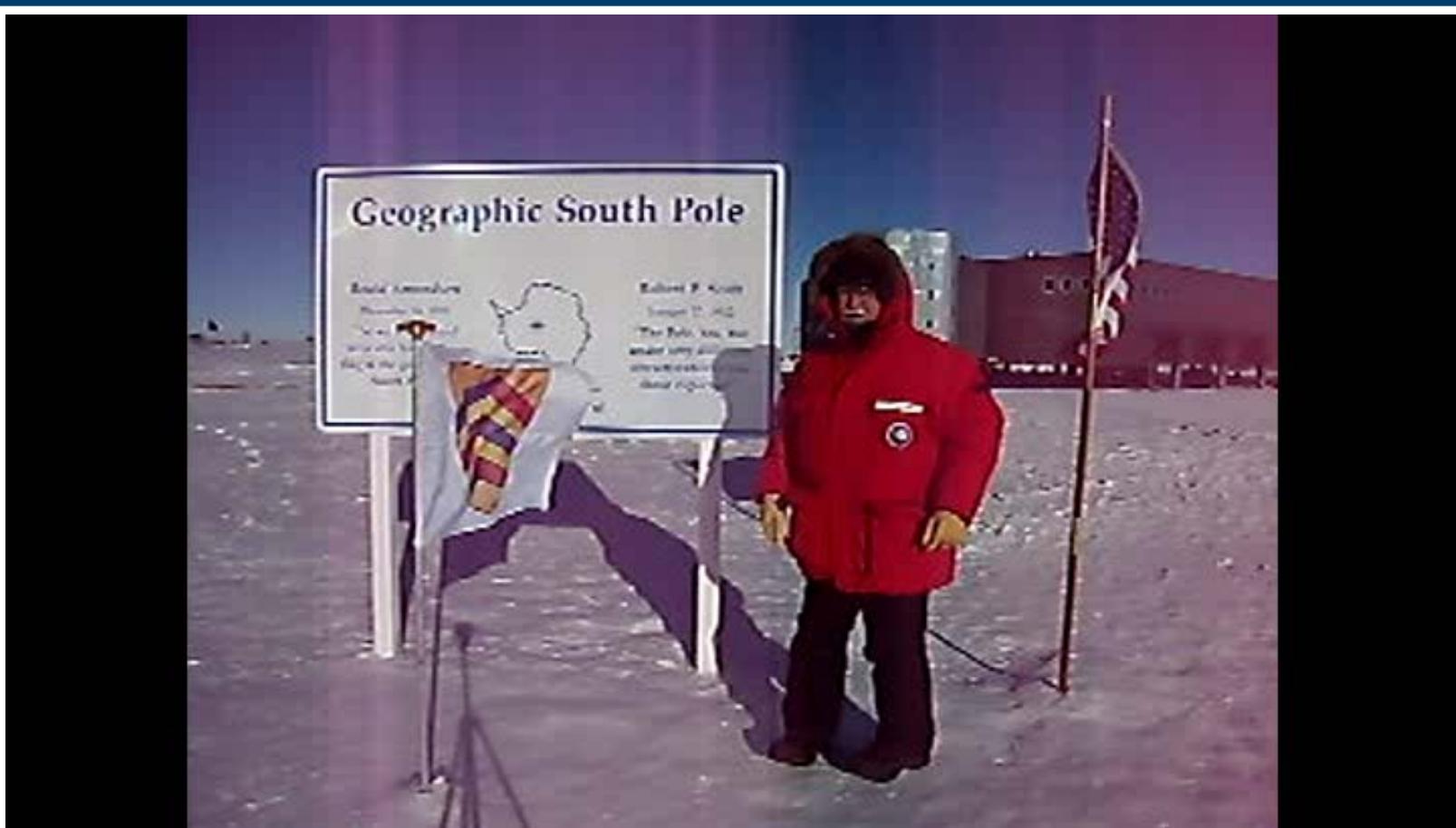
... learn ...



2013 ... and take to the end of the earth ?



2013



What did it require?



Thank you for your attention,



If you have any questions



... the answers will come in 22 seconds.



End of presentation



For further information, please write to me:

Tony.Hansen @ MageeScientific.com