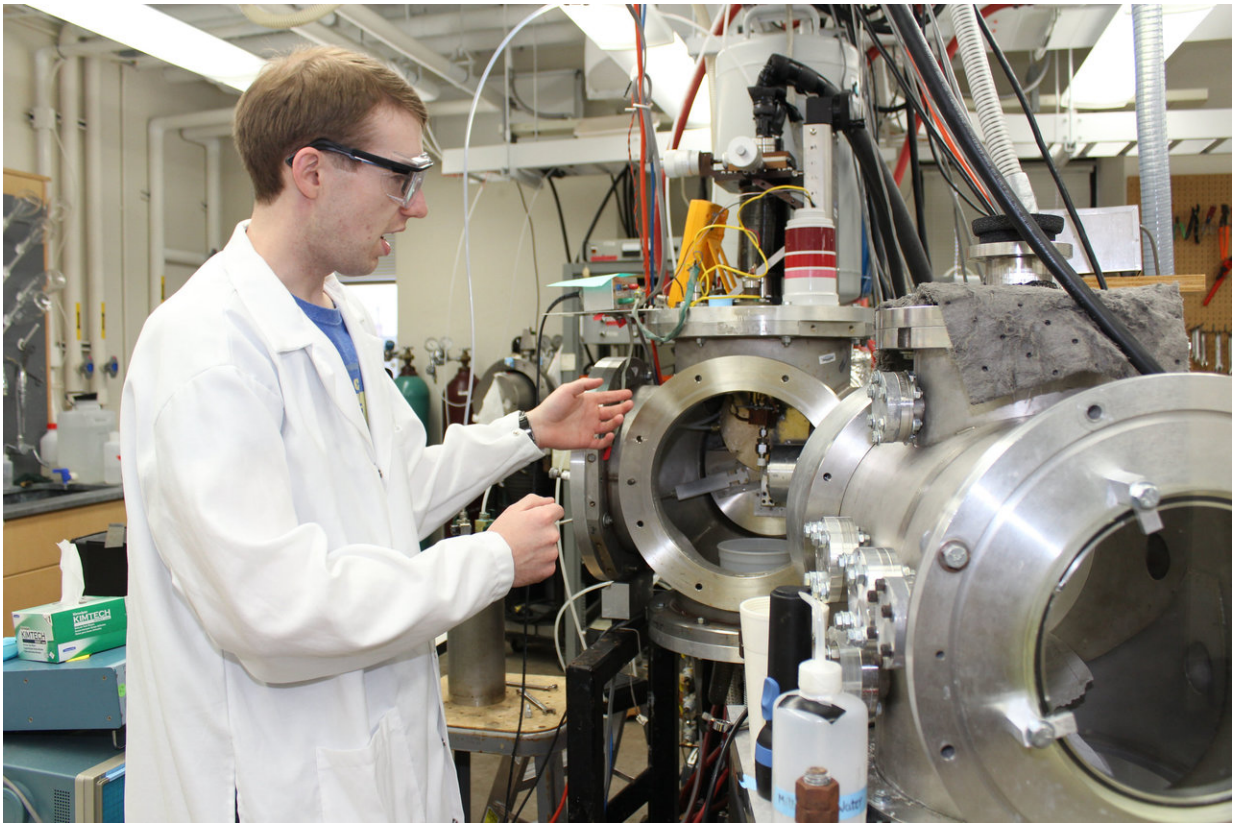


Where the ocean meets the sky, chemists look for clues to our climate

November 30 2018, by Tatum Lyles Flick



Thomas Sobyra, a graduate student with the Nathanson Group who works with CAICE, explains how dinitrogen pentoxide enters the vacuum chamber where it reacts with a spray of water one-third the width of a human hair. Credit: Tatum Lyles Flick

Hidden in the salt spray from waves crashing on the beach are clues to

our planet's future.

Chemists at the University of Wisconsin–Madison are turning to where the ocean meets the sky to study how our past, present and future climates are affected by a complex aerosol made up of seawater, air and bits of organic matter from the organisms that call the ocean home.

The researchers are members of the Center for Aerosol Impacts on Chemistry of the Environment, or CAICE, a National Science Foundation-funded collaborative dedicated to unravelling the impact of these aerosol particles on air quality and climate.

Because oceans cover 70 percent of the planet, it's a daunting task.

"There's a lot of water—a lot of ocean—and a lot of wind," says Joseph R. Gord, a postdoctoral research associate at UW–Madison, who works with CAICE.

CAICE recently received \$20 million from the NSF to fund its second five years, with \$3 million slated for UW–Madison. Based at the University of California, San Diego, CAICE is a collaboration between 12 universities and institutes around the country.

"To understand current climate, we need to know what happened before we were here," says Timothy Bertram, associate director of CAICE and a professor of chemistry at UW–Madison. "We want to know what aerosol particles, central to cloud formation and the climate system, looked like in pre-industrial times."



Sean Staudt, a graduate student who works with CAICE, adjusts the flow of dinitrogen pentoxide to a mass spectrometer used to study reactions of the atmospheric gas at atmospheric interfaces. Credit: Tatum Lyles Flick

To investigate past conditions, CAICE scientists constructed an ocean-interface model to recreate the chemical composition of sea spray in the lab. This allows the researchers to alter conditions and simulate different geologic time periods or environmental factors. Changing ocean

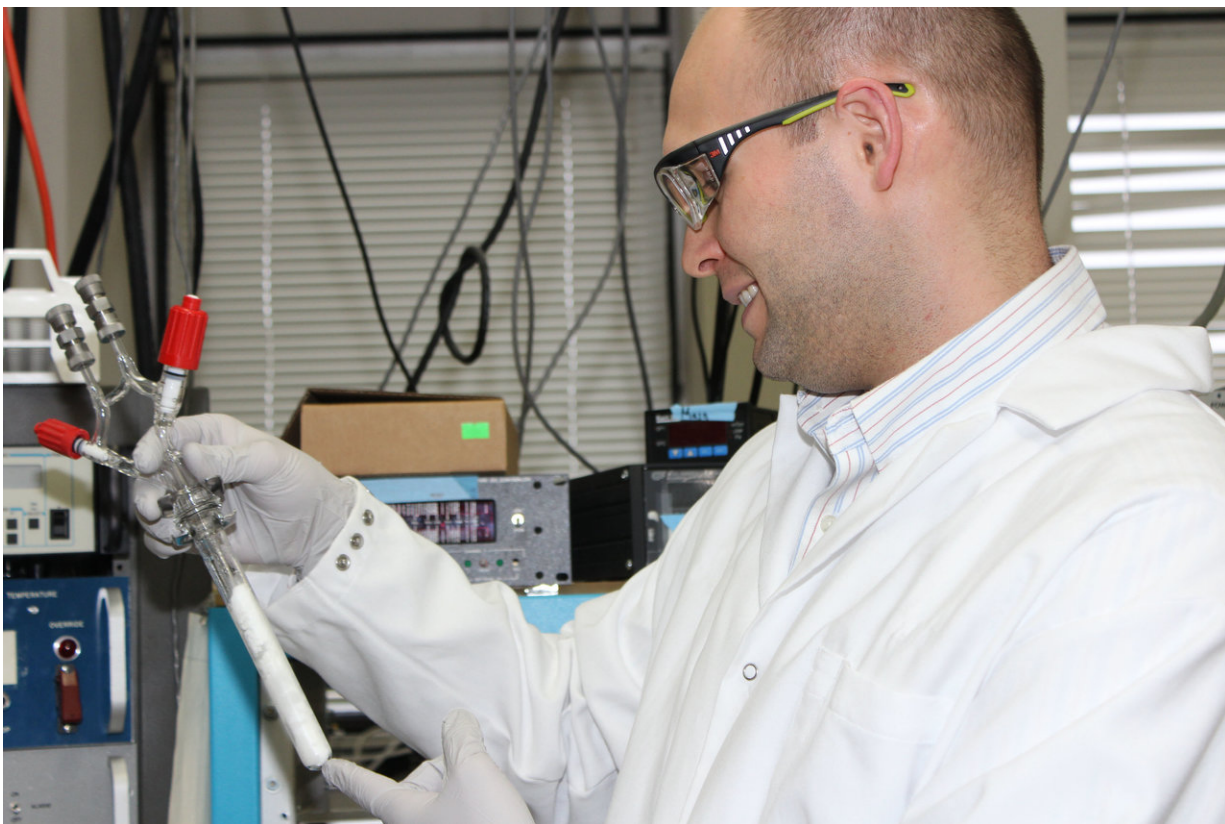
temperatures, an increase in ocean acidity, pollution and [harmful algal blooms](#) all alter the composition of this aerosol zone and may affect weather patterns and human health.

"We want to understand how the natural process works," Bertram says. "We also want to understand how humans impact the oceans and the role that can have on these small particles."

The new NSF grant will focus the project on three main parts: particle production; [chemical reactions](#) at the water-air interface; and how particles affect cloud formation.

UW–Madison researchers focus on chemical reactions between aerosol particles and atmospheric gases. One class of gases, known as reactive nitrogen compounds, can greatly affect the concentration of oxidants in the atmosphere. These oxidants, such as ozone, are critical for the accuracy of chemistry and climate models.

"By understanding the behavior of these molecules, we equip and enable people who study other climate processes in-depth to make better predictions for and models of the atmosphere," says Gord.



Joseph R. Gord, a postdoctoral research associate at UW–Madison who works with CAICE, examines frozen dinitrogen pentoxide, an atmospheric gas. He will use it to explore chemical reactions that take place at the ocean-air interface. Credit: Tatum Lyles Flick

Concentrations of reactive nitrogen compounds in the atmosphere also affect the amount of particulate matter, which, along with ozone, can take a toll on human health. Both ozone and particulate matter are monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency.

"An enormous number of molecules contribute to the overall picture of climate," says Gord. "We study some of the publicly lesser-known players to understand their behavior so people who look at the whole picture have accurate starting points for the work they do."

The CAICE collaborators build upon a rapidly increasing collection of data and upon a shared interest and experience in chemistry and climate science.

"Our center draws not only upon chemists of all stripes, but biologists and oceanographers as well, and we connect directly with the [climate modeling community](#)," says Gil Nathanson, a professor of chemistry at UW–Madison and senior investigator at CAICE. "It's a massive undertaking that leads to both fundamental and tangible discoveries."

Provided by University of Wisconsin-Madison

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