



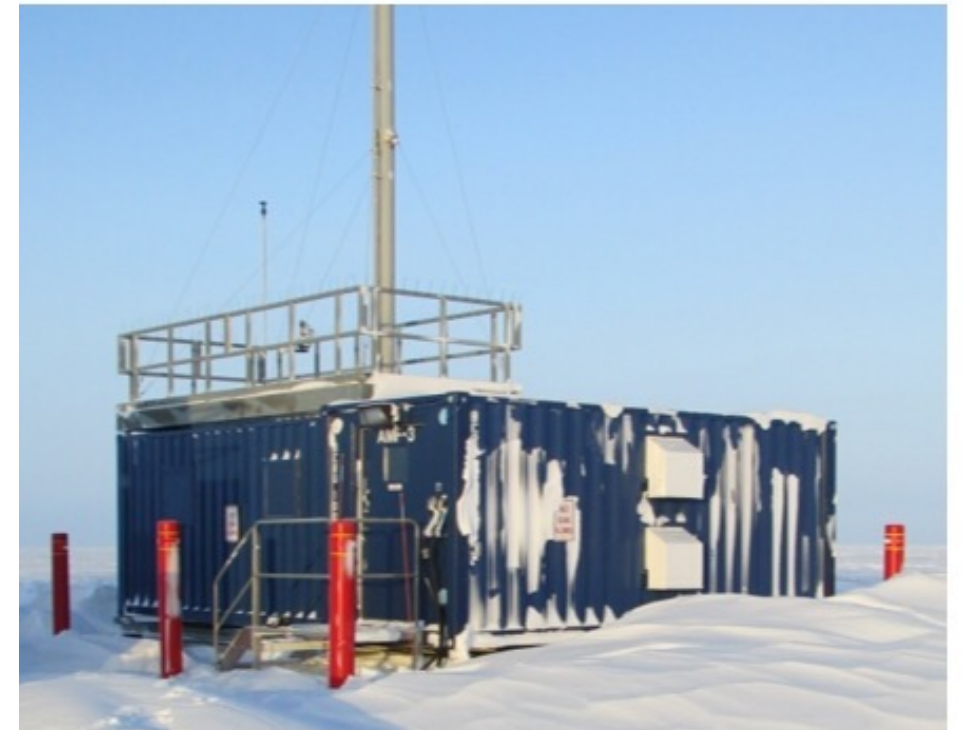
Aerosol Observing Systems (AOS) Instrumentation

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AMSG Workshop

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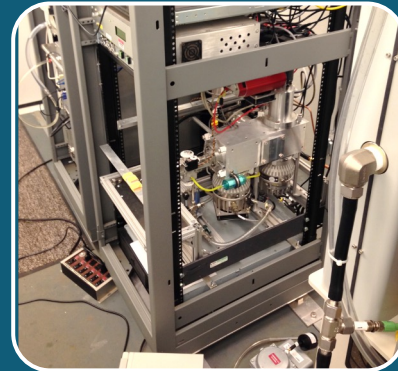
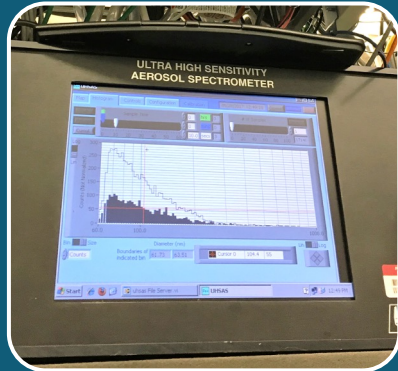




Outline

- Measurements
- Standard AOS
- Additional Instrumentation
- Instruments and Deployments
- ARM's Plans for Removing/
Adding Instruments

AOS Measurements and Instruments



Number concentration and size (3 nm – 20 μm)

- CPC
- SMPS
- UHSAS
- APS
- OPC

Hygroscopicity

- CCN
- HT-DMA

Chemical composition

- ACSM
- SP2

Optical properties

- Aethalometer
- CAPS
- Nephelometer
- PSAP

Trace gases

- CO
- O₃
- SO₂

More than 75 instruments in 5 different locations



Standard AOS Instruments - part of every deployment

- Particle number concentration
 - Condensation particle counter (CPC, CPCf, down to 10 nm)
- Particle number size distribution
 - Aerodynamic particle sizer (APS, 0.5 – 20 μm)
 - Scanning mobility particle sizer (SMPS, 10-500 nm)
 - Ultra-high sensitivity aerosol spectrometer (UHSAS, 60 – 1000 nm)
- Hygroscopicity
 - Cloud condensation nuclei counter (CCN)
- Optical (scattering and absorption)
 - Nephelometer (NEPH), particle soot absorption photometer (PSAP)
- Trace Gases
 - Ozone (O₃)
- Impactor and Met system (AOSMET)

In blue – ACTRiS obligatory
aerosol in-situ variables

Additional AOS Instruments

- Particle Number Concentration
 - Ultra-fine condensation particle counter (CPCU/CPCUF, down to 2.5 nm)
- Particle Size Distribution
 - Nano scanning mobility particle sizer (NANOSMPS, 2-60 nm)
 - Wide-range scanning mobility particle sizer (WIDESMPS, 10-800 nm)
 - Hygroscopicity
 - Humidified-tandem differential mobility analyzer (HT-DMA)
- Optical
 - Aethalometer (AETH)
 - Cavity-attenuated phase shift monitor (CAPS)
- Trace Gases
 - Carbon monoxide (CO)
 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
- Chemical Composition
 - Aerosol chemical speciation monitor (ACSM, ACSM-TOF)
 - Single particle soot photometer (SP2)
 - Proton transfer reaction mass spectrometer (PTR-MS)
- Filters for ice nucleation particles (INS/INP) – not part of the AOS

May be deployed full-time at certain sites or just during IOPs (by PI request)

Observatories and AOS instruments

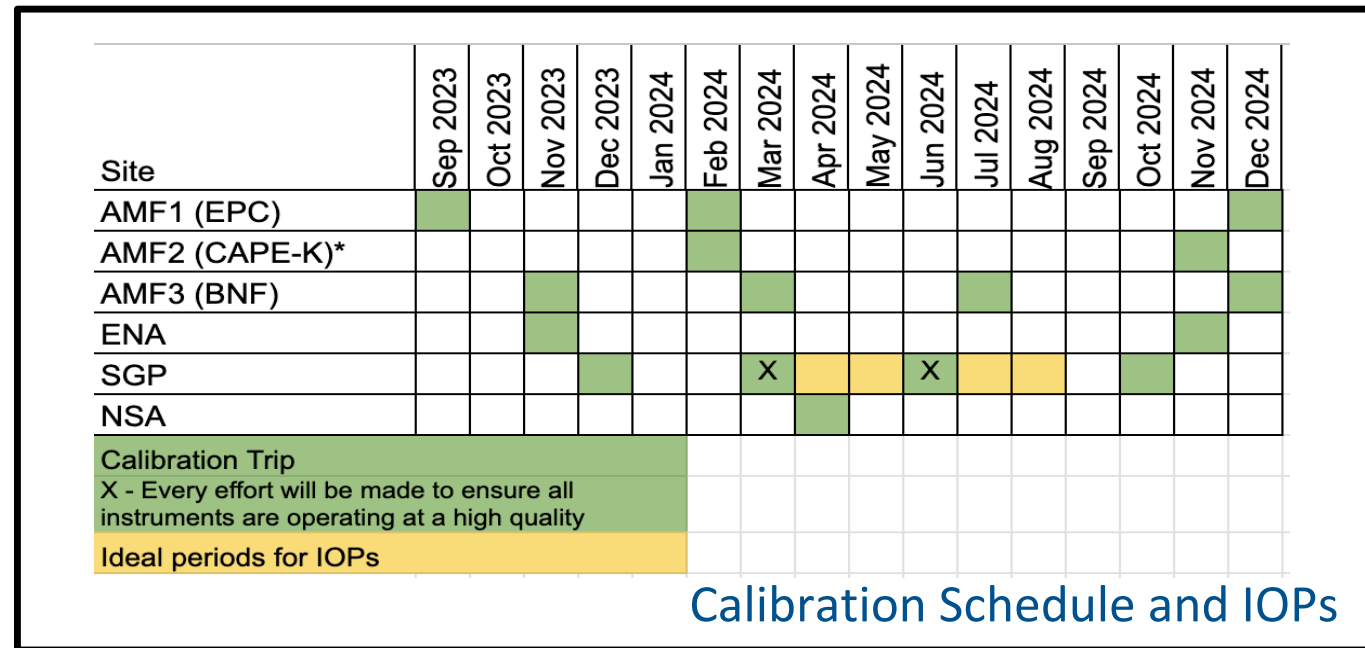
Campaign/Site	CoURAGE	CAPE-k	BNF	ENA	SGP	NSA	IOP
INSTRUMENT	AOS01	AOS02	AOS03	AOS06	AOS07		
Standard AOS							
ACSM/ACSM-TOF							
Aethalometer							
CAPS							
CO							
CPCuf							
HT-DMA							
n-SMPS							
SO2							
SP2/SP2-XR	IOP	IOP	XR			XR	
INS/INP		IOP					
NOx							IOP
PTR-MS							IOP
GHGs (CO2, CH4)							IOP

ARM's Plans for Removing and/or Adding Instruments

- Removed FY24
 - All five humidigraphs (fRH and wet neph)
 - Three HT-DMAs (AMF1, AMF2 and ENA). We'll operate AMF1 and AMF3 and determine plans for FY26 as part of the FY26 aerosol operations plan
 - One ACSM (ENA)
- Adding FY24, FY25
 - NSA: APS, ACSM, SP2-XR – starting in September
 - TSI Nephys will be replaced with the Aurora Neph, procuring one in FY24, rest in FY25.
 - NOx (ARM or ARM via guest instruments) - ARM will support NOx for CoURAGE (AMF1) and BNF (AMF3).
- In the “near” future
 - Replacement of the PSAPs
 - *“Filter Absorption Measurements In New Experiment for replacing ARM's PSAP absorbing aerosol measurements (AMICE)” – Connor Flynn, Tim Onash, Art Sedlacek*

IOP (Intensive Operational Period) Mode vs Normal Mode of Operation

- ARM IOPs aligned with calibration plan
- ARM will prioritize efforts to ensure that all instruments are operational, calibrated, and producing high-quality data during this period.
- This includes shifting known activities (repairs, upgrades, etc.) to either before or after this period and providing more frequent reviews of the data from the Data Quality Office and mentor
- Calibrations closely integrated with CAMS calibrations plans and staggered to spread the workload and equipment needs
- Flexibility to adjust to ARM's needs



Theisen et al. [ARM FY2024 Aerosol Operations Plan](#). 2023. 10.2172/2008425