

Multiple Sulfur Isotope Study of Aerosol Samples and its implication

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Outline

- ✓ Background
- ✓ ^{34}S Sulfur Isotope & Implication
- ✓ ^{33}S Sulfur Isotope & Implication

Background

- Multiple sulfur stable isotopes: ^{32}S (95.02%), ^{33}S (0.75%), ^{34}S (4.21%) , ^{36}S (0.02%)
- ^{34}S is widely used due to high abundance in nature
Atmospheric particle/ SO_2 /precipitation/sea water
- $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ retains its special signal, used for:
regional source appointments
evaluating SO_2 oxidation pathways

Background

- ^{33}S and ^{36}S are seldom adopted for low abundance and restriction in monitoring instruments; mainly used in geology field;
- $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ and $\Delta^{36}\text{S}$ (abnormal sulfur isotopes) are tracers for atmospheric evolution and chemical reaction processes.

Compositional Notation_Background

$(^{32}\text{S}, ^{33}\text{S}, ^{34}\text{S} \text{ \& } ^{36}\text{S})$

✓ Express compositions as ratios of isotopic ratios using

$$\delta^{34}\text{S} = [(^{34}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S})_{\text{sample}} / (^{34}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S})_{\text{ref}} - 1] * 1000$$

$$\delta^{33}\text{S} = [(^{33}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S})_{\text{sample}} / (^{33}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S})_{\text{ref}} - 1] * 1000$$

Standard: Canyon Diablo iron meteorite (CDT)

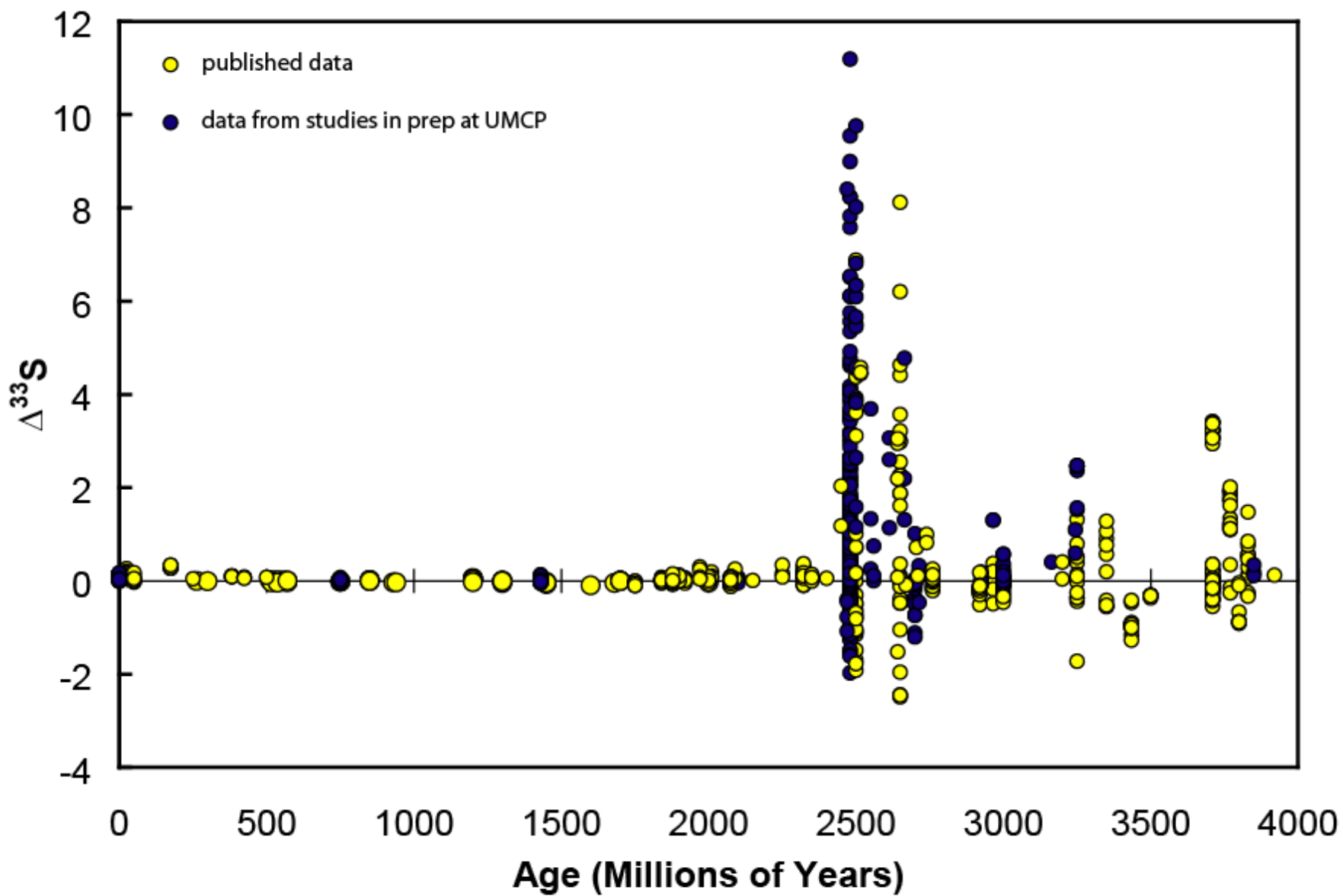
$\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ is measured-predicted $^{33}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S}$ in a sample

$\Delta^{36}\text{S}$ is measured-predicted $^{36}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S}$ in a sample

$$\Delta^{33}\text{S} = \delta^{33}\text{S} - 1000 \times [(1 + \delta^{34}\text{S}/1000)^{0.515} - 1]$$

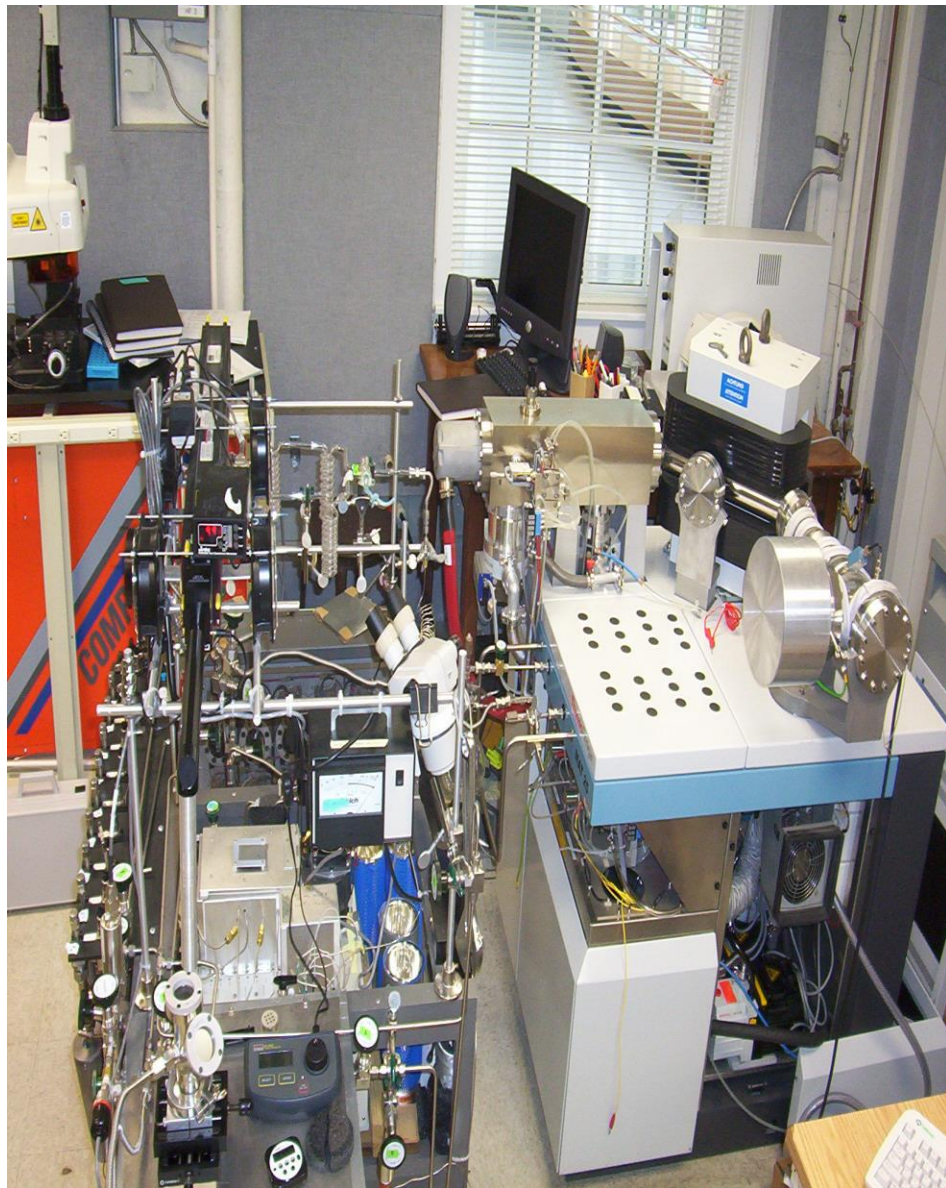
$$\Delta^{36}\text{S} = \delta^{36}\text{S} - 1000 \times [(1 + \delta^{34}\text{S}/1000)^{1.90} - 1]$$

$|\Delta^{33}\text{S}| \sim 0$, Mass-dependent; $|\Delta^{33}\text{S}| \geq 0.1\text{‰}$, Mass-independent



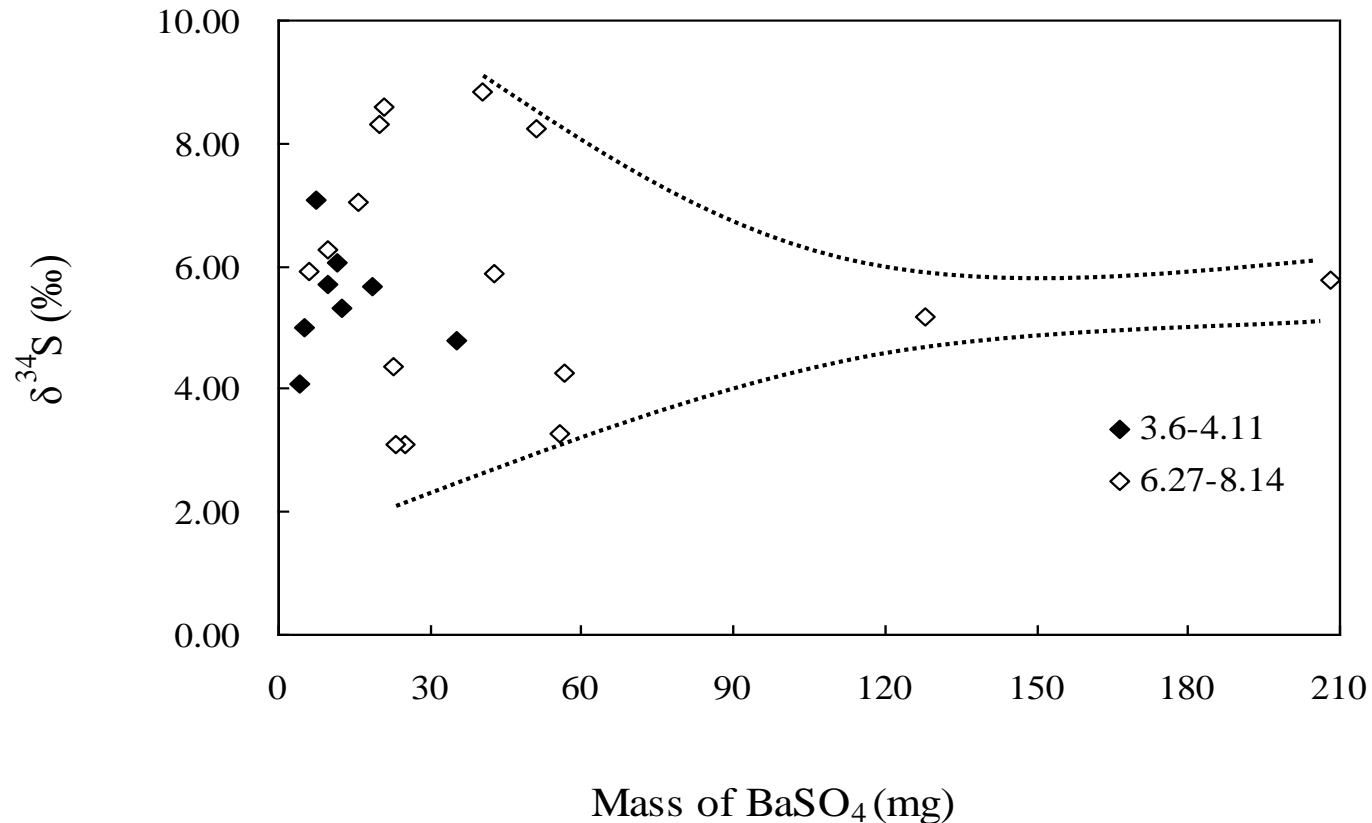
published data compilation from studies by Hoering, Rumble, Ono, Hu, Papineau, Mojzsis, Whitehouse, Baublys, Ohmoto, Farquhar, Johnston

Measured Method _Background



- ✓ Sulfate is converted to Barite, then reduced to silver sulfide (Ag_2S) by wet chemistry
- ✓ SF_6 is produced by the reaction of silver sulfide (Ag_2S) with F_2 gas
- ✓ SF_6 goes through cryogenic & gas chromatographic purification line
- ✓ SF_6 is measured by dual-inlet Thermo Finnigan MAT253 at UMD
- ✓ The precision for $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ & $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ are 0.1 ‰ and 0.008‰

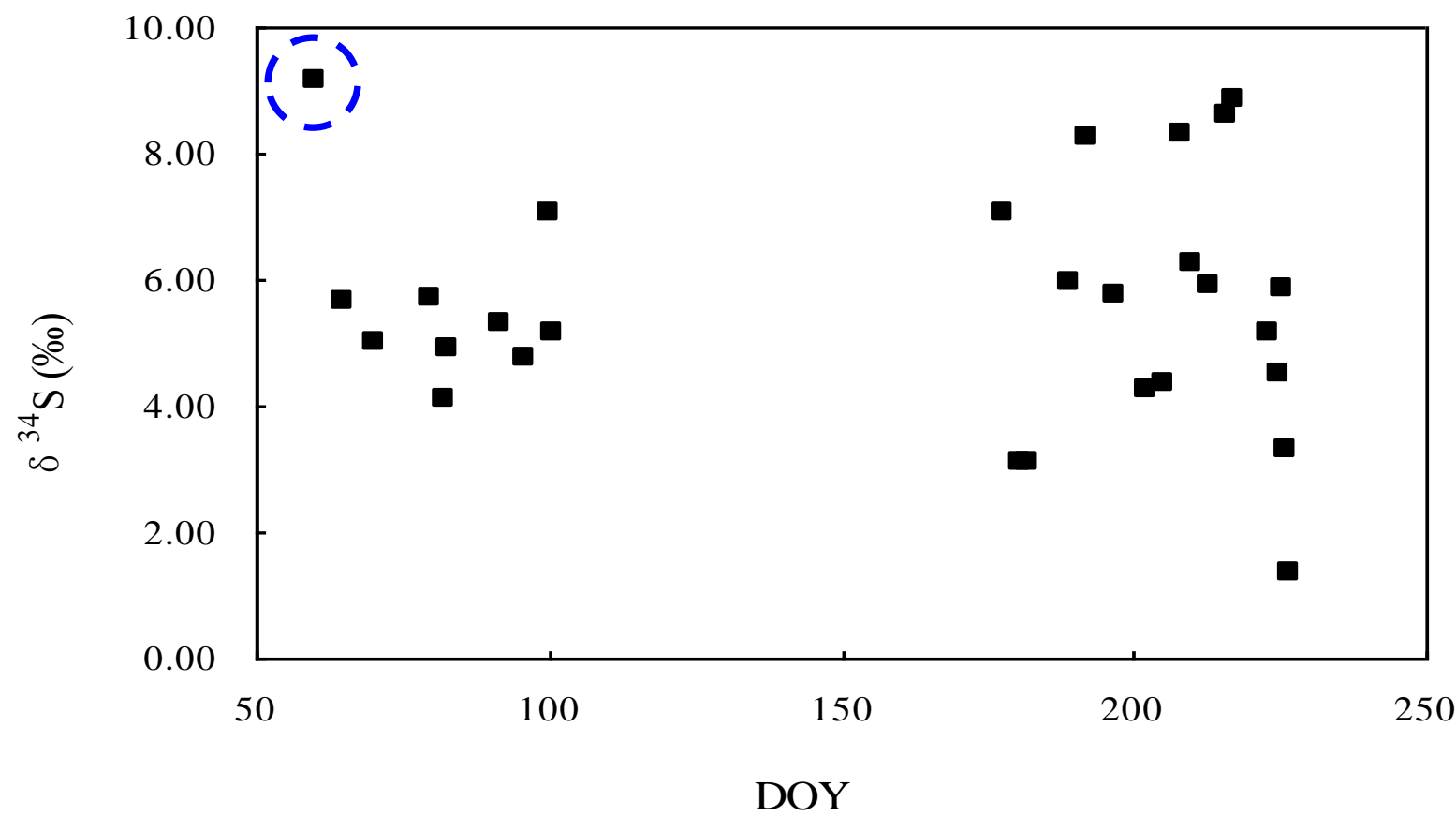
Observation_ $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ Sulfur Isotope & Implication



Ternary mixing model: a dominant component & two subordinate components (high and low in $\delta^{34}\text{S}$)

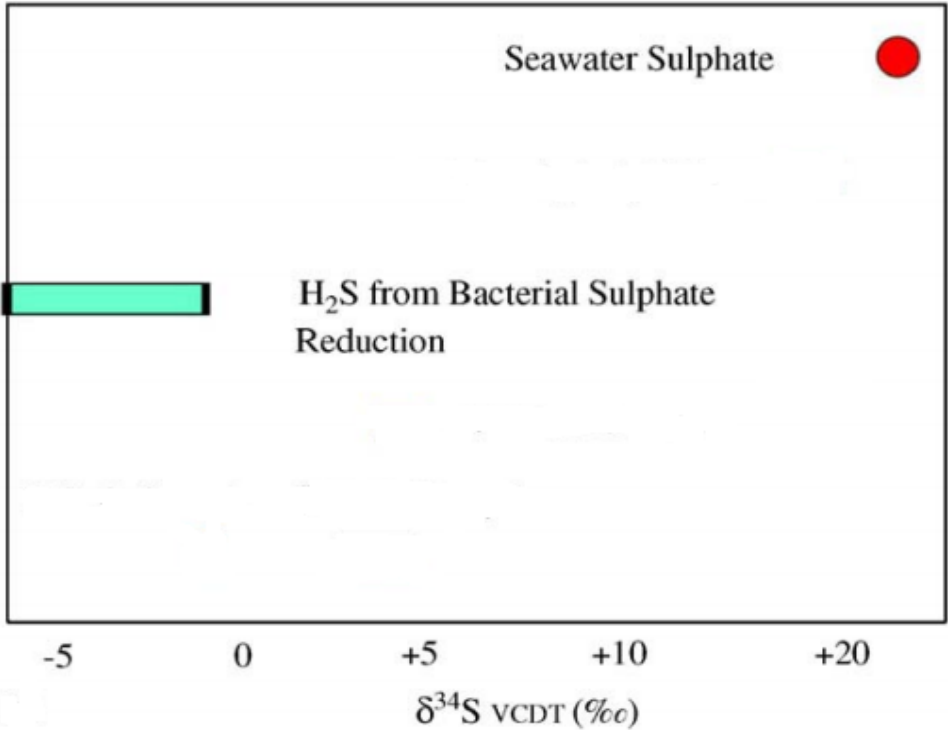
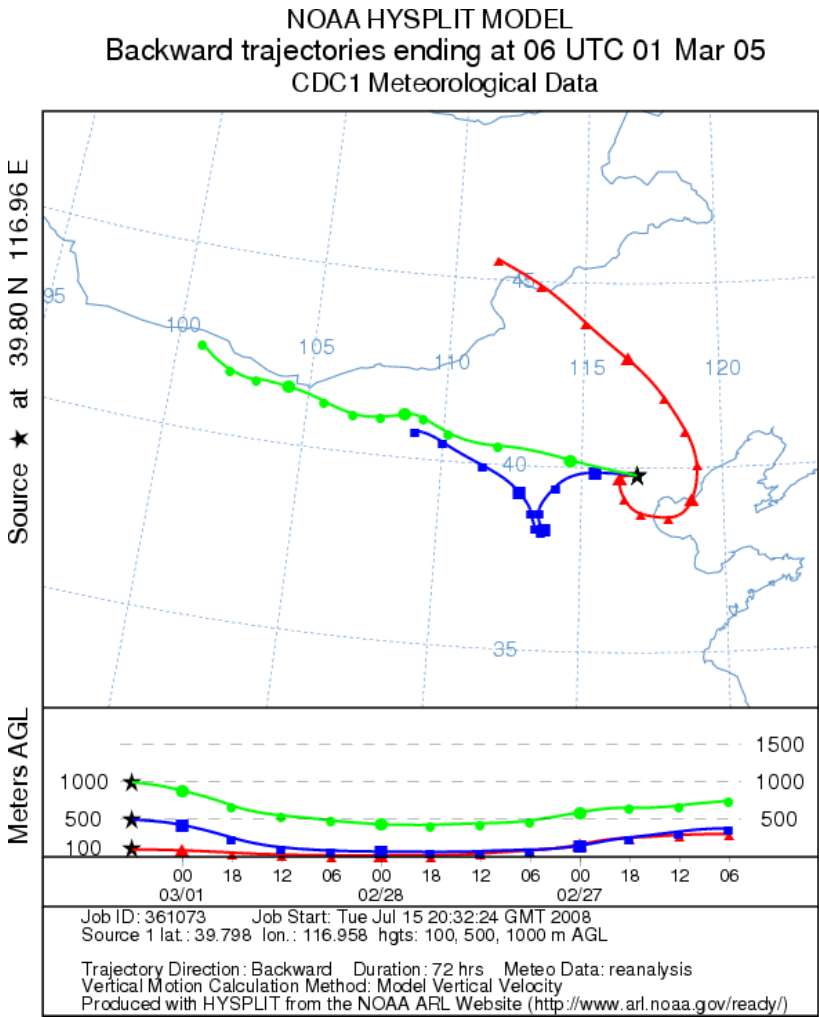
Observation_ $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ Sulfur Isotope & Implication

Sulfur Isotopic Composition of Aerosol Sulfate



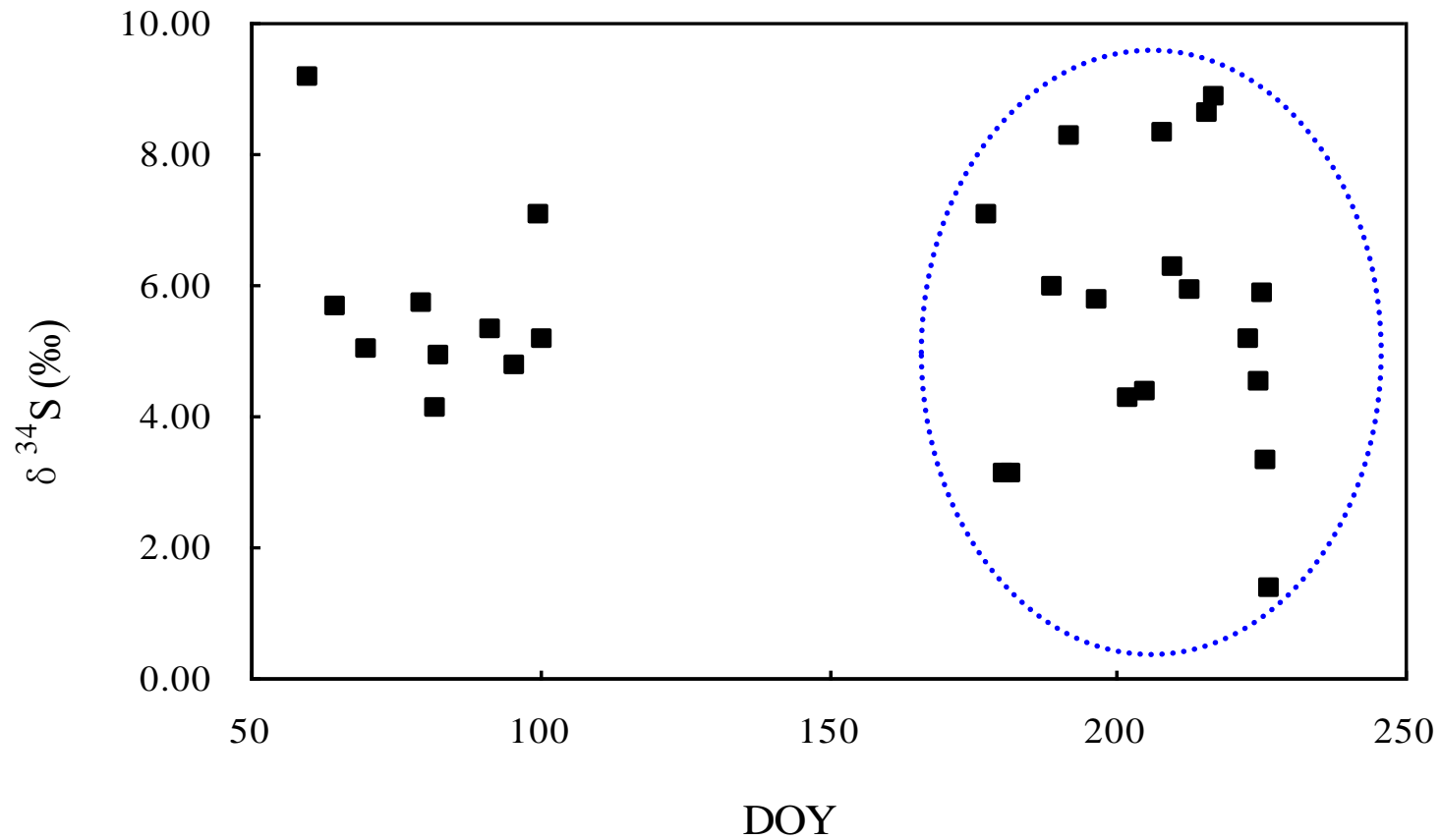
Implication_ $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ Sulfur Isotope & Implication

Backward trajectories ending on 1 Mar

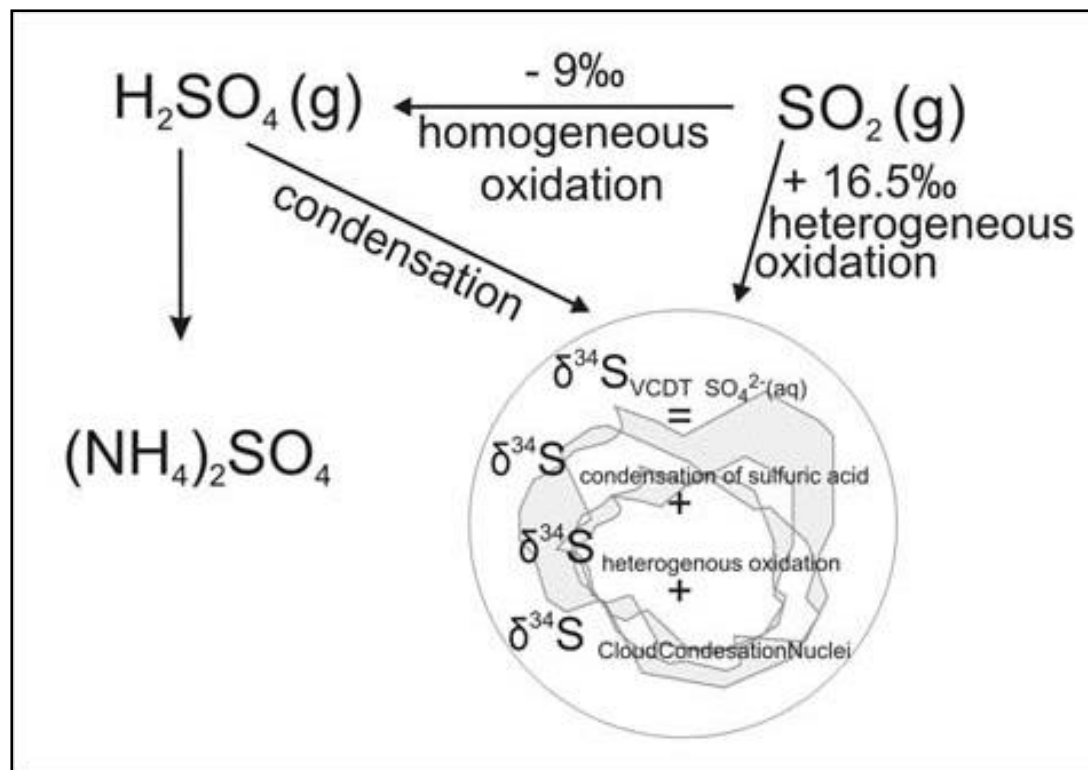


The larger $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ on 1 Mar is due to the mixing of sea salt

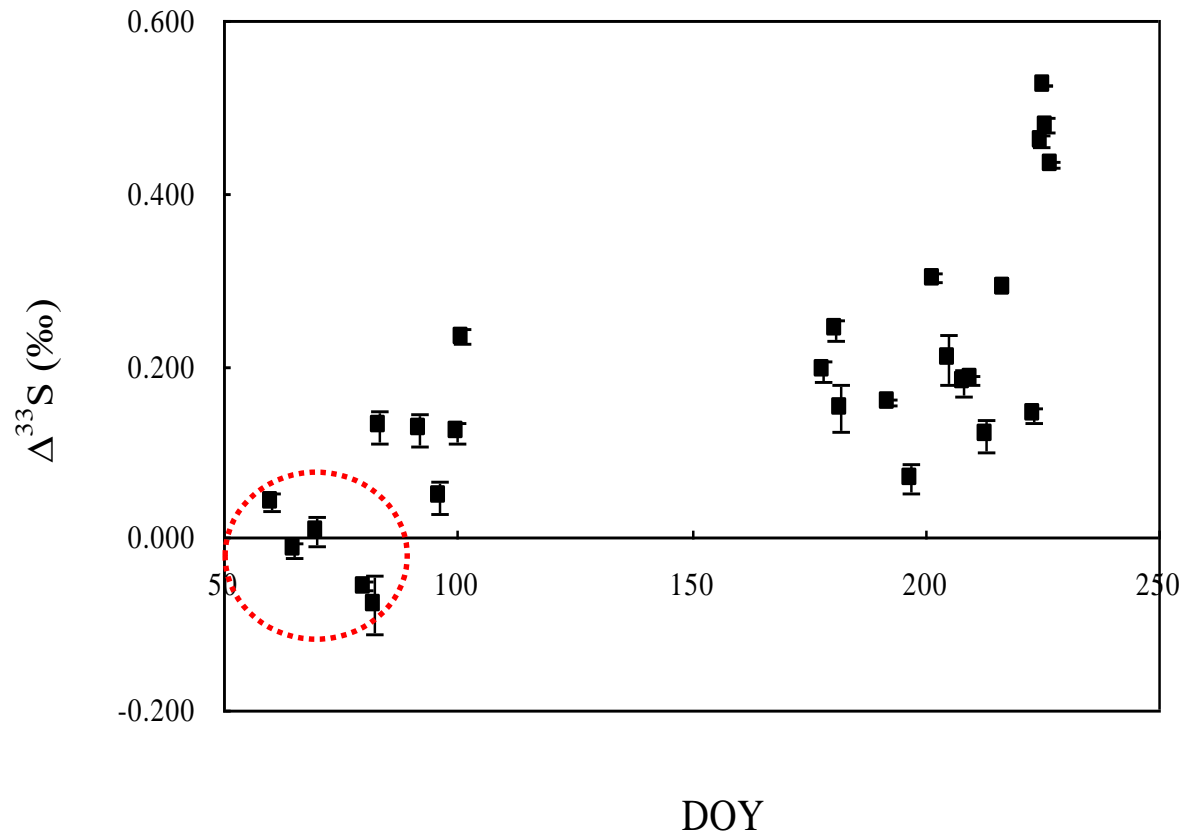
Observation_ $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ Sulfur Isotope & Implication



Interpretation $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ Sulfur Isotope & Implication

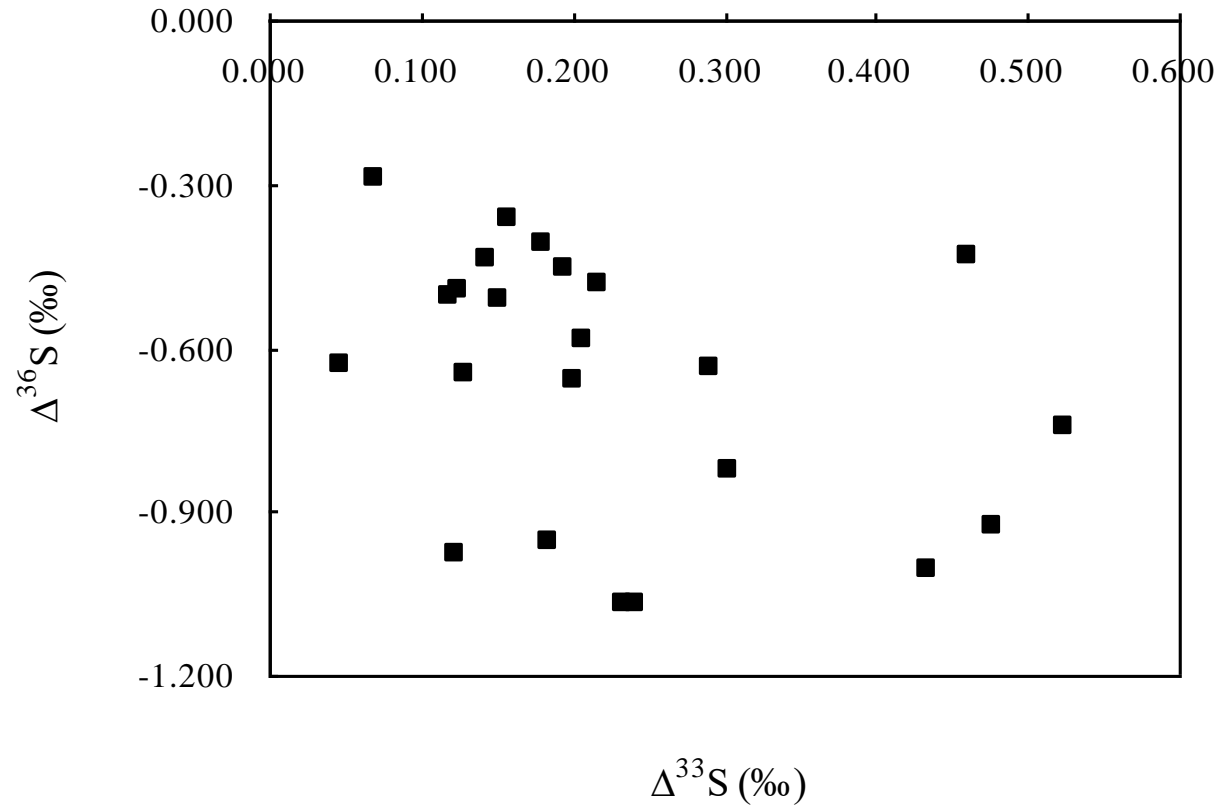


Observation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ Sulfur Isotope & Implication



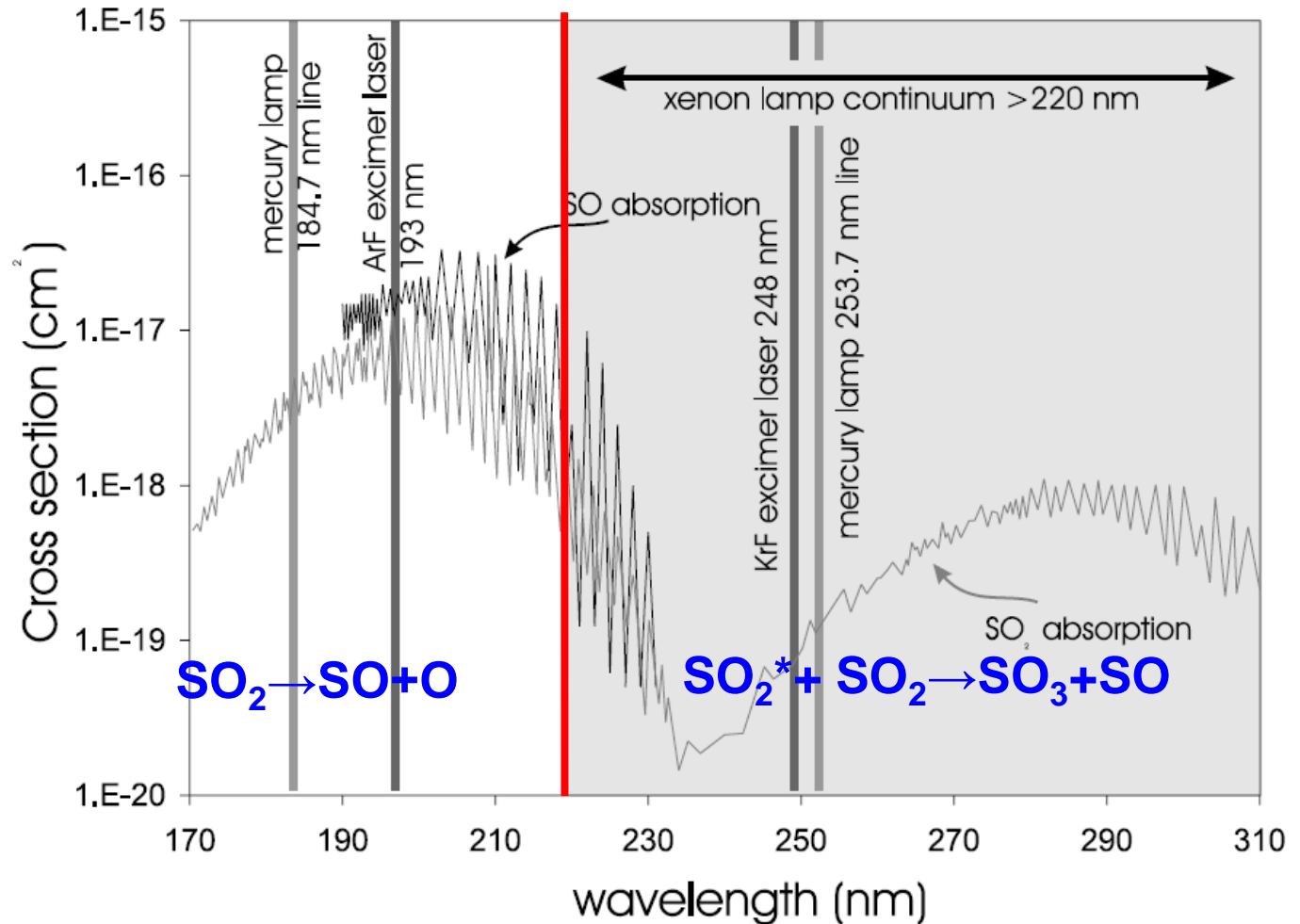
- $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ presents a seasonal variation
- Mass-dependent in March, obvious mass-independent in summer.

Observation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$, $\Delta^{36}\text{S}$



✓ positive $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ values and negative $\Delta^{36}\text{S}$ values

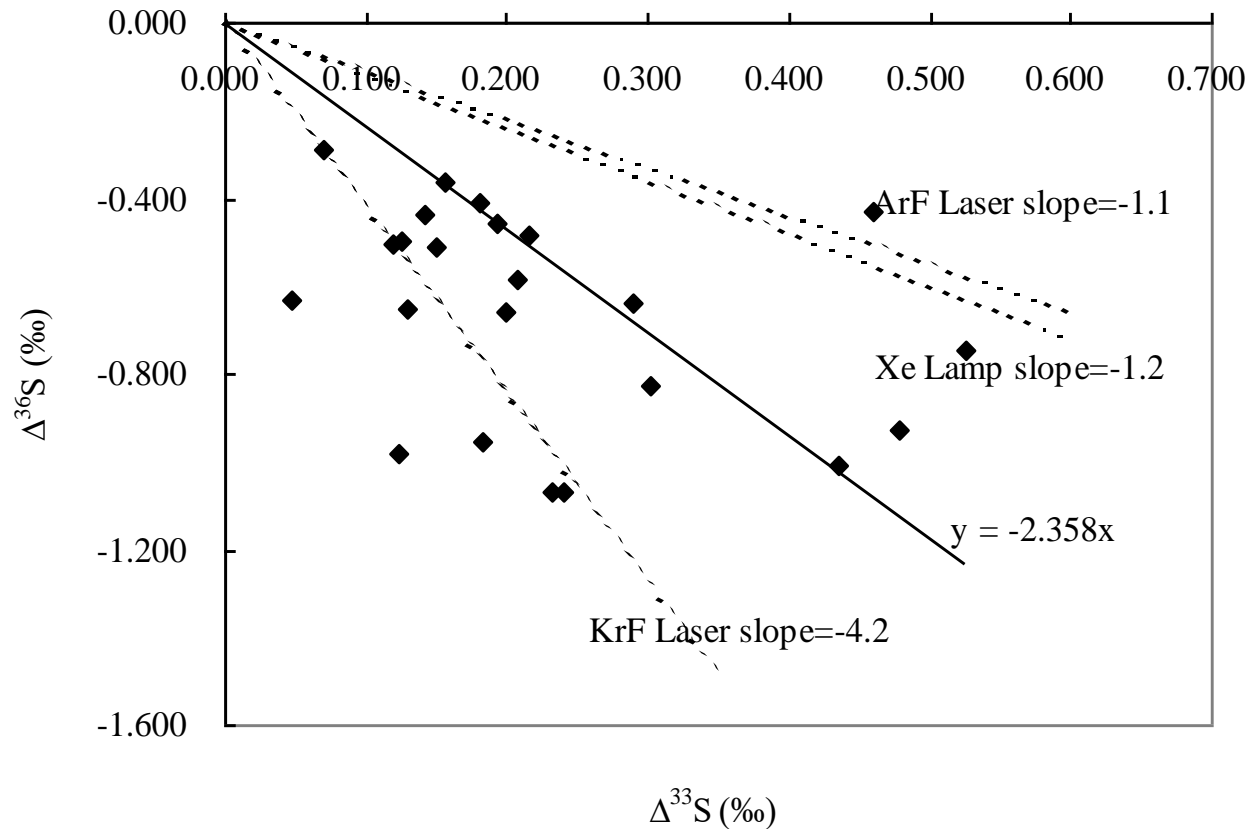
Interpretation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$, $\Delta^{36}\text{S}$ — SO_2 photochemistry



SO_2 photochemistry is only present candidate for anomalous S isotope effects in the rock record

Farquhar et al.
J. Geophys.Res., 106,2011

Interpretation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$, $\Delta^{36}\text{S}$ — SO_2 photochemical reactions

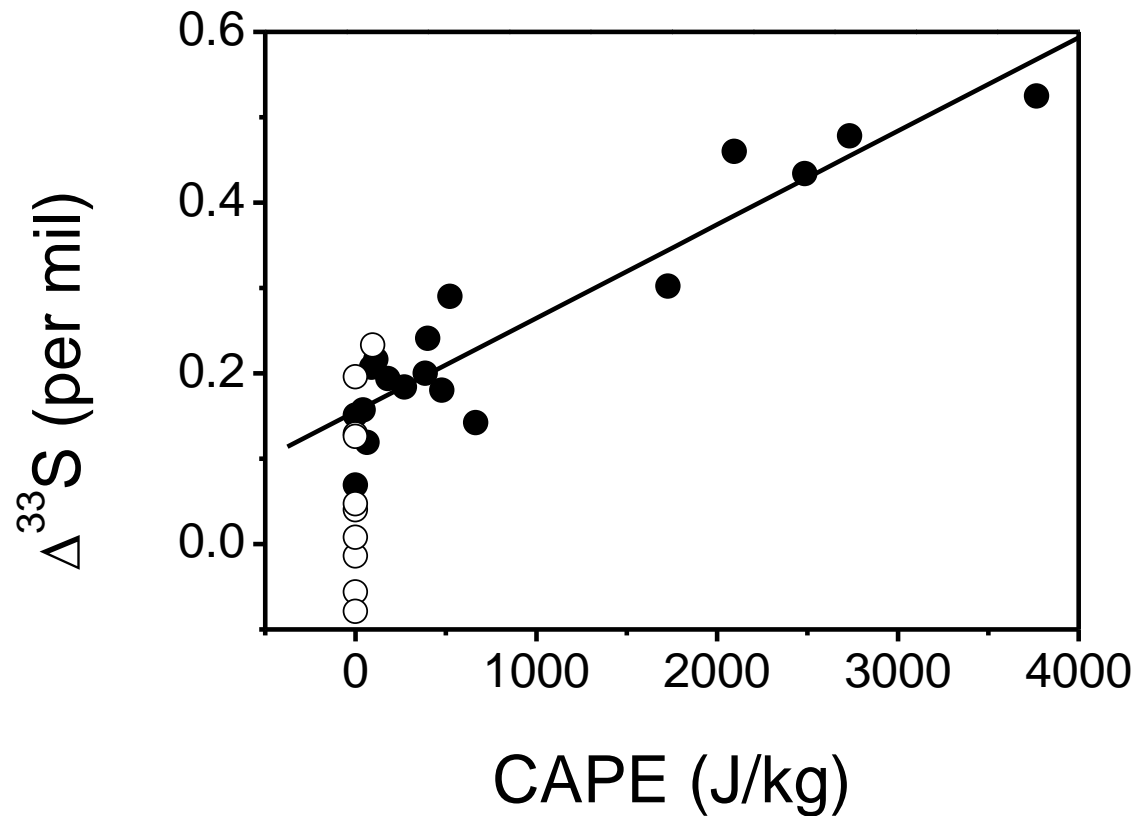


- ✓ Wavelength dependency of sulfur MIF during SO_2 photolysis
- ✓ KrF laser (248nm) is a major way

Interpretation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$

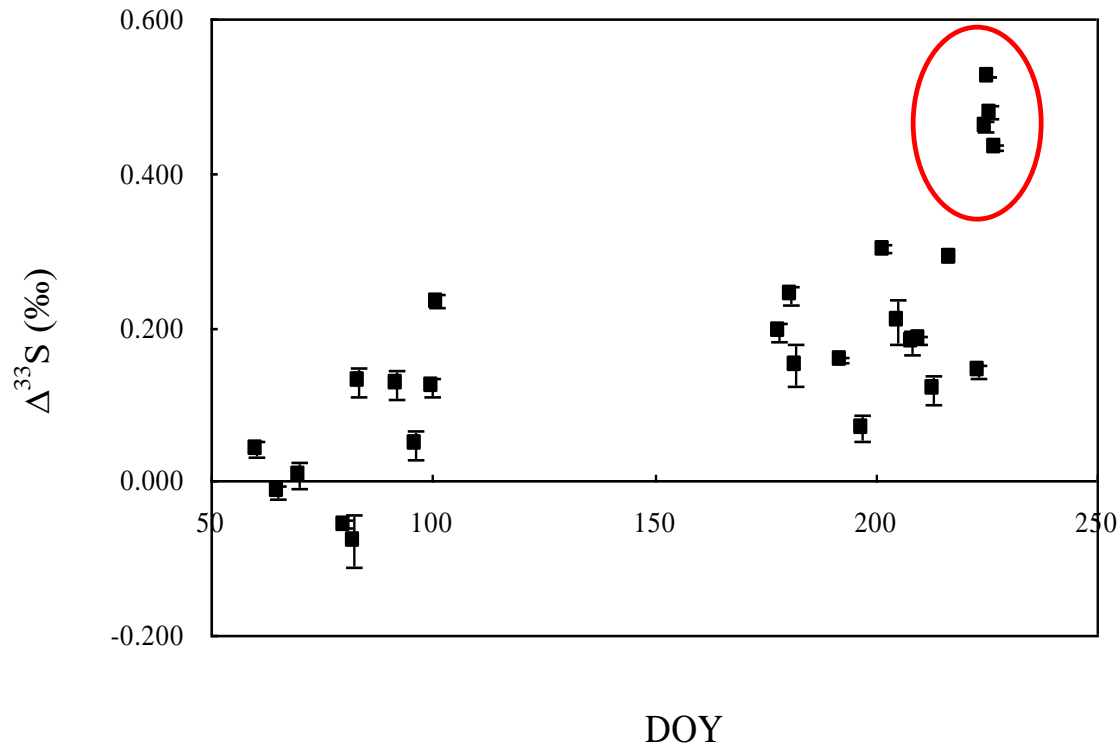
- ✓ SO_2 photolysis (mainly at 248 nm) occurs only in stratosphere in present atmosphere for high O_3 and O_2
- ✓ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ we measured in aerosol sulfate should be related to input of sulfate from the stratosphere

Interpretation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ _CAPE



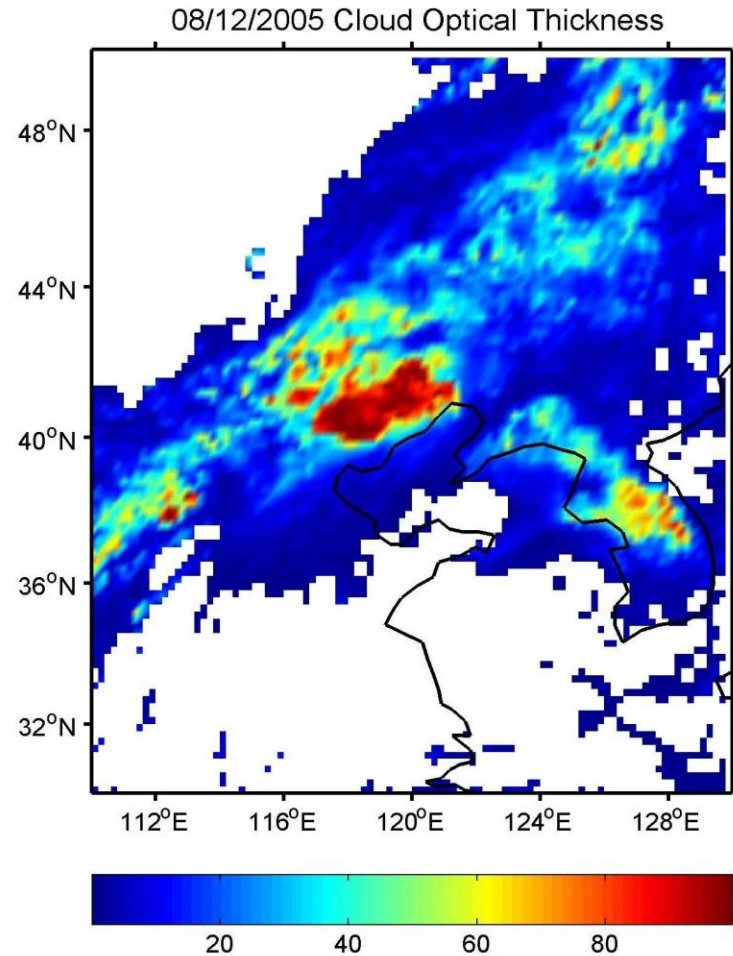
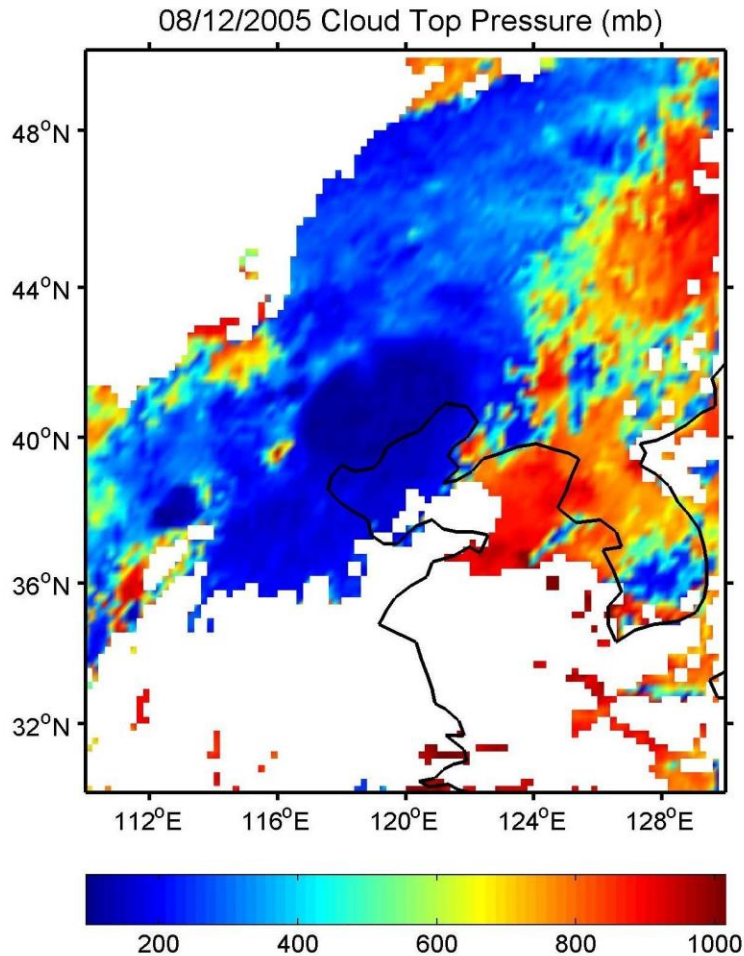
- CAPE (Convective available potential energy) is used to predict atmospheric instability and severe weather
- Positive relationship proves sulfur anomalies in aerosol are related to sulfate from stratosphere

Interpretation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$



•Extremely High $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ on August 13,14 and 15 lead us to further investigate the origin of sulfur isotope anomaly.

Interpretation_ $\Delta^{33}\text{S}$ _Satellite product (12 Aug.)



•Deep convective clouds active at Xianghe during the time

A black and white photograph of a volcano erupting. A massive, billowing plume of ash and smoke rises from the crater, filling much of the sky. The foreground shows the dark, rugged slopes of the volcano, with some lighter-colored ash or snow visible. The text "Thanks for your attention" is overlaid in red, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

Thanks for your attention