

# The Pico Mountain free tropospheric station

Richard Honrath, Michigan Tech (reh@mtu.edu)

Paulo Fialho, University of the Azores (fialho.paulo@gmail.com)

Detlev Helmig, University of Colorado





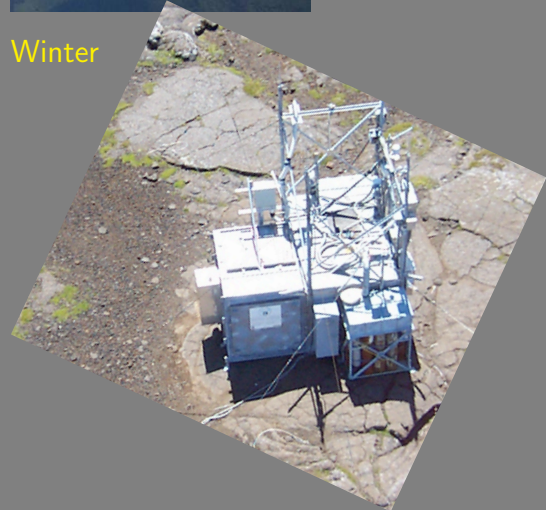
View from sea level; Station height 2225 m



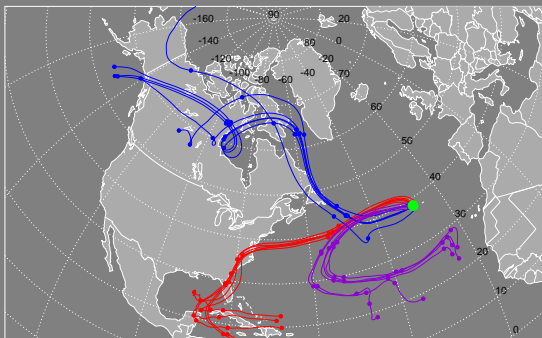
Winter



Station is usually above the MBL [Kleissl et al., 2007]



# Ideal location to sample impacts on the remote atmosphere



Note haze layer from Quebec wildfires

## ● Dominant transport patterns bring

- Aged North American anthropogenic emissions.
- Aged biomass burning emissions from boreal North America and Siberia.
- Tropical North Atlantic air.
- (African, European flow).

## ● Note haze layer from Quebec wildfires

## Pico Mountain publications

- Mechanisms for trans-Atlantic, lower-FT transport [1].
- North American anthropogenic pollution impacts; NMHC analyses to assess photochemical processing [2, 3, 4, 5, 6].
- Black carbon and iron aerosol (Aethalometer measurements) [7, 8, 9].
- Boreal wildfire impacts [2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 5].
- Impact of upslope flow on Pico Mountain observations is low relative to other mountaintop stations [14, 15].

# Station status

- Operation began in 2001.
- Donated to the University of the Azores by Michigan Tech in 2006.
- Regional Government of the Azores is supporting development toward Global Atmosphere Watch station status; Portuguese Met Institute supports.
- So far, only partial upgrade of generator system and wireless internet, plus Univ. Azores Aethalometer; possibly electrical power.
- Old power cable (2.5 km long) still requires Michigan Tech support.
- Michigan Tech, University of Colorado, NOAA field measurements: through summer 2009: NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>y</sub>, PAN, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, basic met.  
Current plans call for removal of these in Sept. 2009.
- 2010: BORTAS, U.K. aircraft study of boreal fire plumes over the North Atlantic, ARM on Gracioso.
- Operation of the station in 2010 would require U.S. support (e.g., on-island power cable maintenance, possibly generator fuel).  
(Only possible if work begins ~now.)

# Inside of the station



NMHCs

CO

Ozone

Black  
Carbon



NO,  
NO<sub>2</sub>,  
NO<sub>y</sub>



# Station infrastructure



- Cabling for high wind and ice loads,
- Lightning rods,
- Heat exchangers,
- Cell phone antenna,
- Inlets etc.

# References

- [1] R. C. Owen, O. Cooper, A. Stohl, R. E. Honrath, *J. Geophys. Res.* **111** (2006).
- [2] R. E. Honrath *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.* **109** (2004).
- [3] D. Helmig, D. M. Tanner, R. E. Honrath, R. C. Owen, D. D. Parrish, *J. Geophys. Res.* **113** (2008).
- [4] M. Val Martín, R. E. Honrath, R. C. Owen, Q. B. Li, *J. Geophys. Res.* **113** (2008).
- [5] M. Val Martín, R. E. Honrath, R. C. Owen, K. Lapina, *J. Geophys. Res.* **113** (2008).
- [6] R. E. Honrath, D. Helmig, R. C. Owen, D. D. Parrish, D. M. Tanner, *J. Geophys. Res.* **113** (2008).
- [7] P. Fialho, A. D. A. Hansen, R. E. Honrath, *J. Aerosol Sci.* **36**, 267 (2005).
- [8] P. Fialho *et al.*, *J. Aerosol Sci.* **37** (2006).
- [9] M. Freitas, I. Dionísio, P. Fialho, F. Barata, *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A* **579**, 507 (2007).
- [10] M. Val Martín, R. E. Honrath, R. C. Owen, G. Pfister, *J. Geophys. Res.* **111** (2006).
- [11] G. G. Pfister *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.* **111** (2006).
- [12] K. Lapina, R. E. Honrath, R. C. Owen, M. Val Martín, *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **33** (2006).
- [13] K. Lapina *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.* **113** (2008).
- [14] J. Kleissl *et al.*, *J. Geophys. Res.* **112** (2007).
- [15] J. Kleissl, R. E. Honrath, D. Henriques, *J. Appl. Met.* **45**, 1376 (2006).