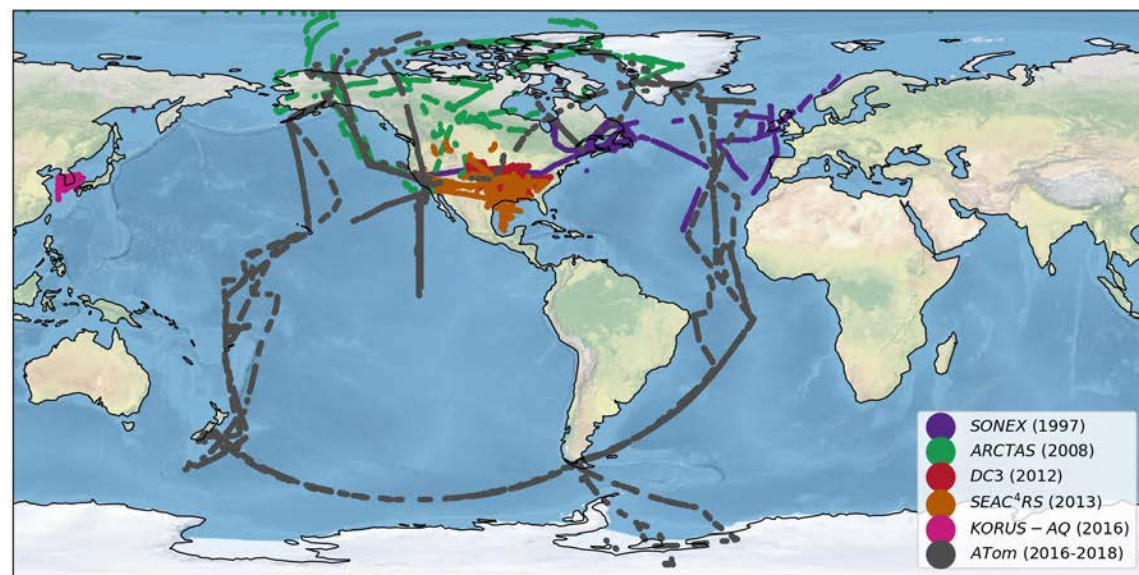


Reactive Nitrogen in the Global Upper Troposphere from NASA DC8 Aircraft Campaigns

Nana Wei (nw177@le.ac.uk), Eloise A. Marais, J. Roberts, G. Ryan, Gongda Lu, O. Weinberg, M. Allen, D. Crounse, R. Blake, J. Neuman, L. Huey, R. Veres, R. Thompson, Llann Bourgeois, Jeff Peischi, Bastien Sauvage

Introduction

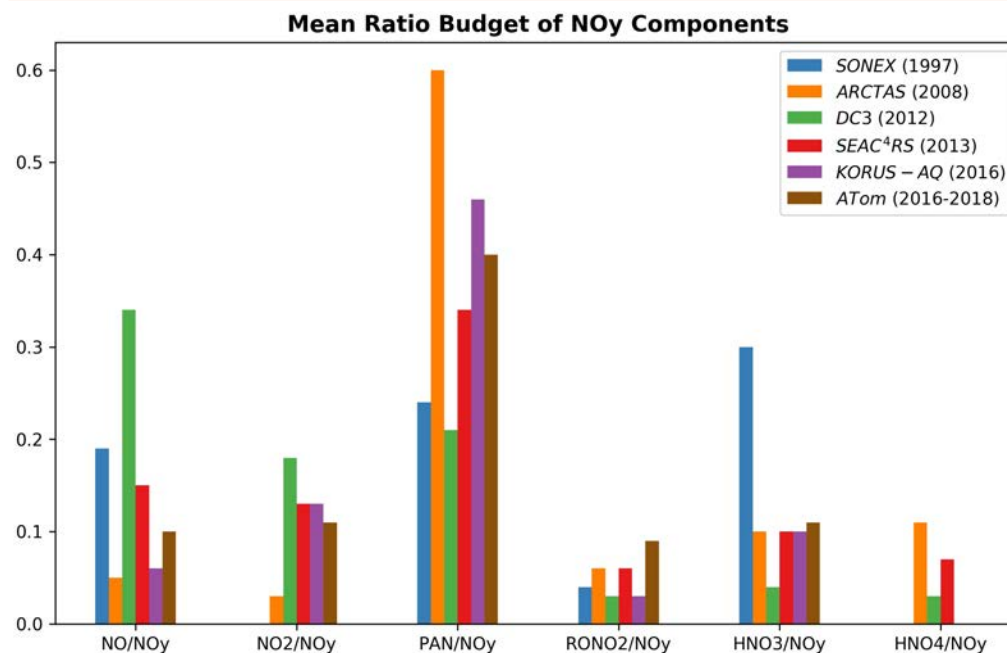
- UT NO_y → global climate, air quality, the oxidizing capacity of the atmosphere.
- Large **uncertainties exist in models**.
- We use NASA DC8 and MOZAIC aircraft observations to improve understanding of global UT NO_y.



References

Hudman et al., 2007, doi:10.1029/2006jd007912
 Marais et al., 2018, doi:10.5194/acp-18-17017-2018
 Stevenson et al., 2013, doi:10.5194/acp-13-3063-2013

Results - Budget of UT NO_y Components during DC8 Campaigns from SONEX to ATom



Dominance of **PAN** is 40% for ATom, 46% for KORUS-AQ, 36% for SEAC⁴RS and 57% for ARCTAS.

Concluding Remarks and Next Steps

- **PAN** dominates over cold temperature locations and **NO** over locations dominated by lightning.
- Next steps will be to compare DC8 and MOZAIC NO_y, and run GEOS-Chem to assess state of our understanding of global UT NO_y.