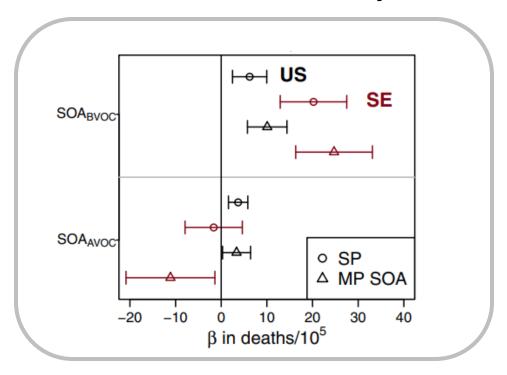
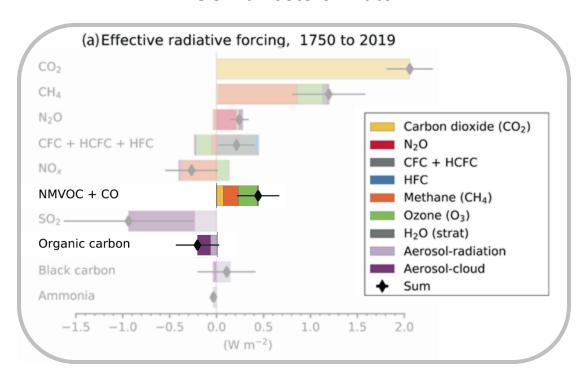




SOA contributes to **US** mortality rates

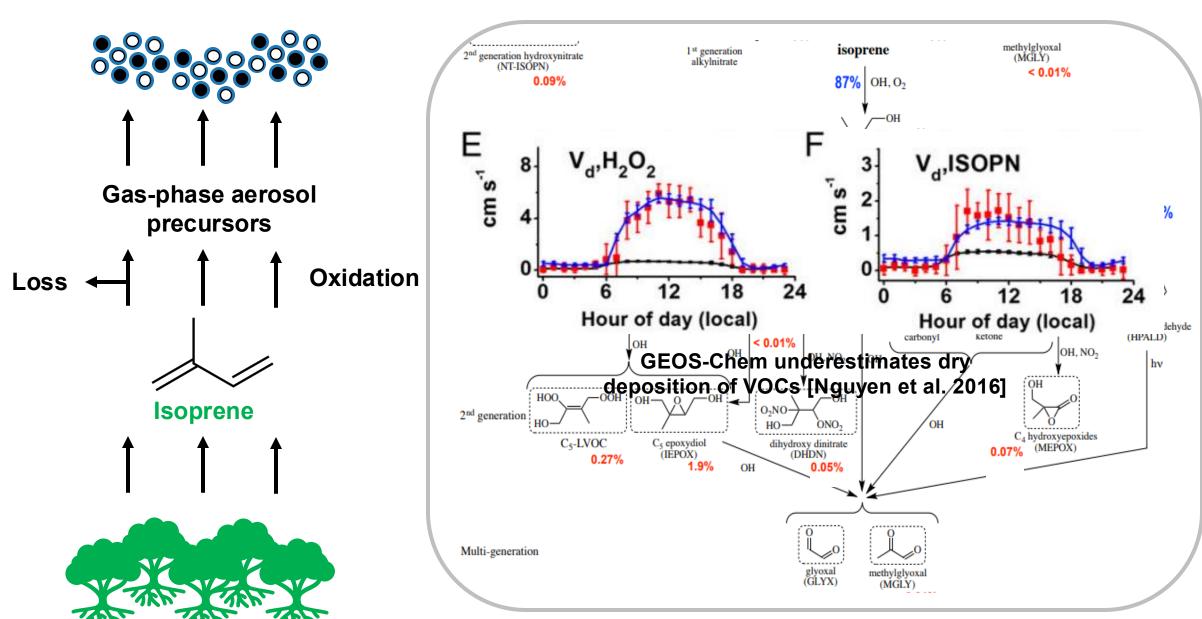


SOA affects climate



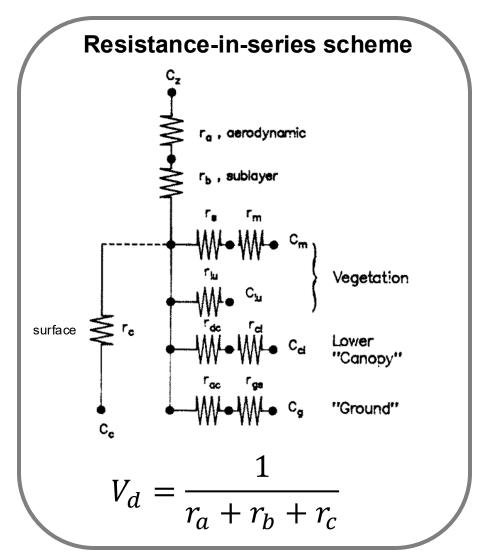
Isoprene oxidation pathways alter SOA and oxidant budgets



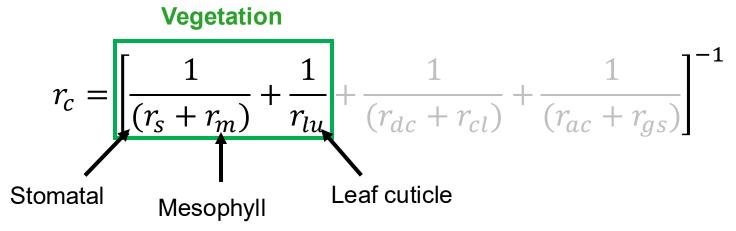


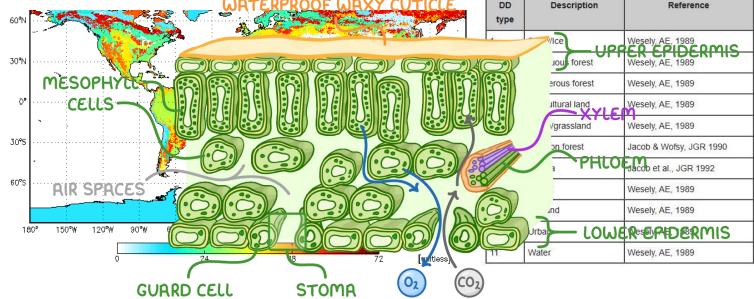
The Wesely Scheme for Calculation of Dry Deposition Velocity





The surface resistance, r_c, for organic compounds is extrapolated from extensive measurements of SO₂ and O₃.





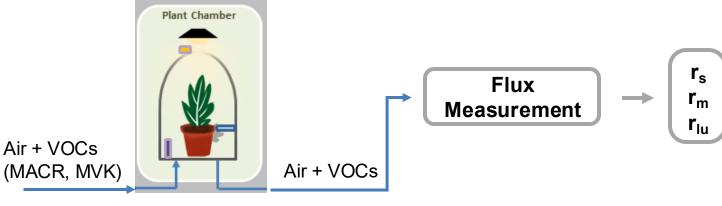
Each term in the surface resistance is landtype dependent.

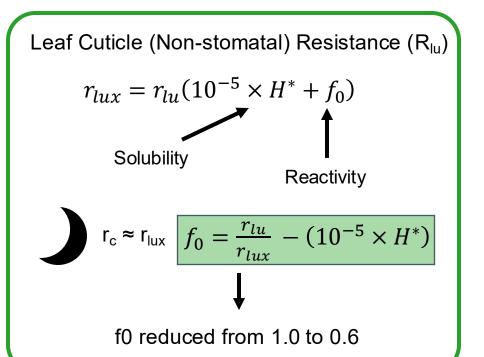
Measuring RH-Dependent Fluxes of Specific VOCs

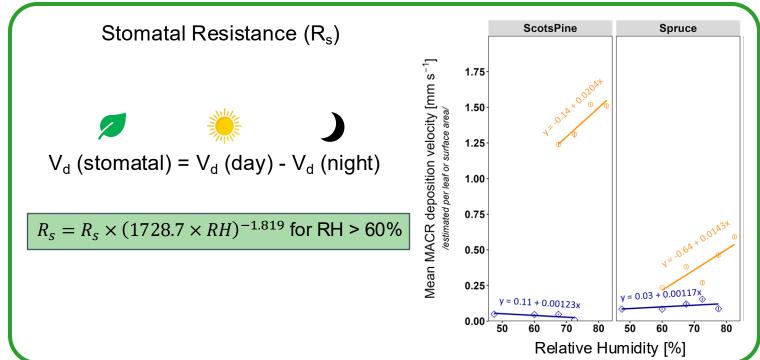




$$r_c = \left[\frac{1}{(r_s + r_m)} + \frac{1}{r_{lu}} + \cdots\right]^{-1}$$

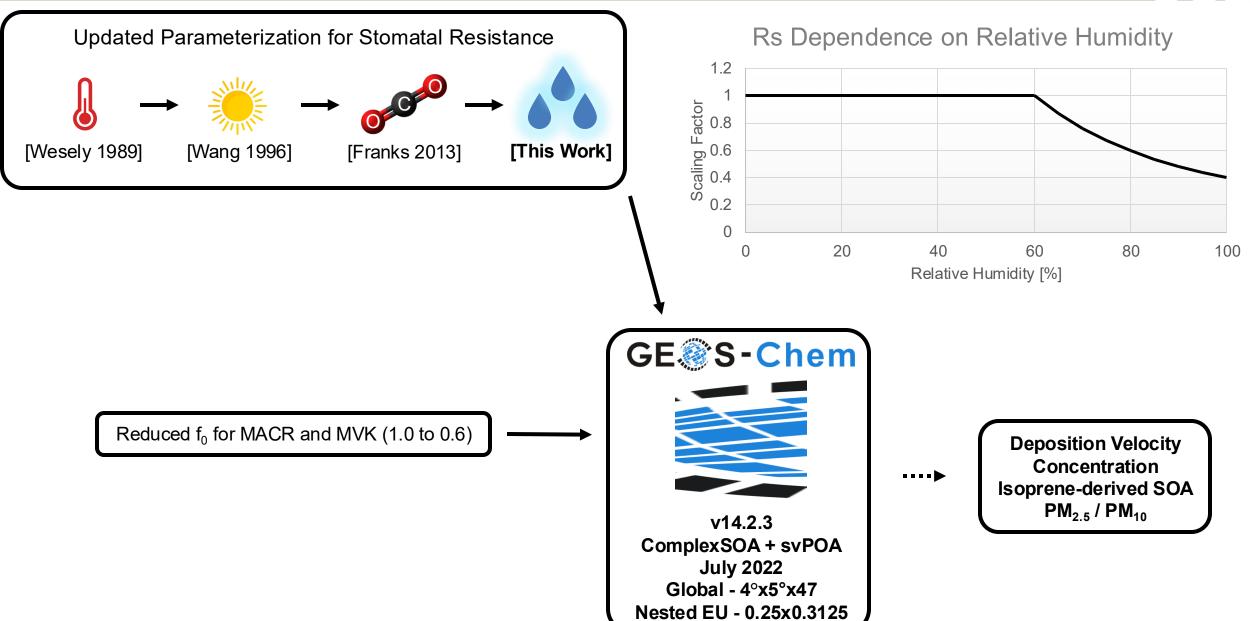






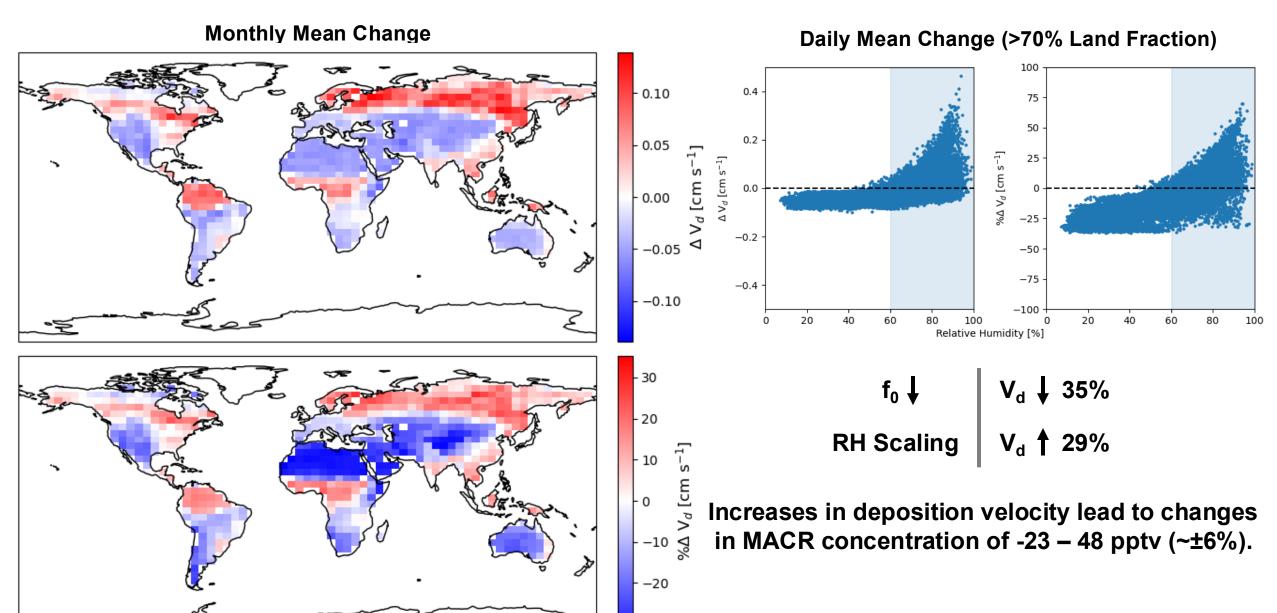
Implementation into GEOS-Chem





Updated deposition velocities for MACR in July 2022

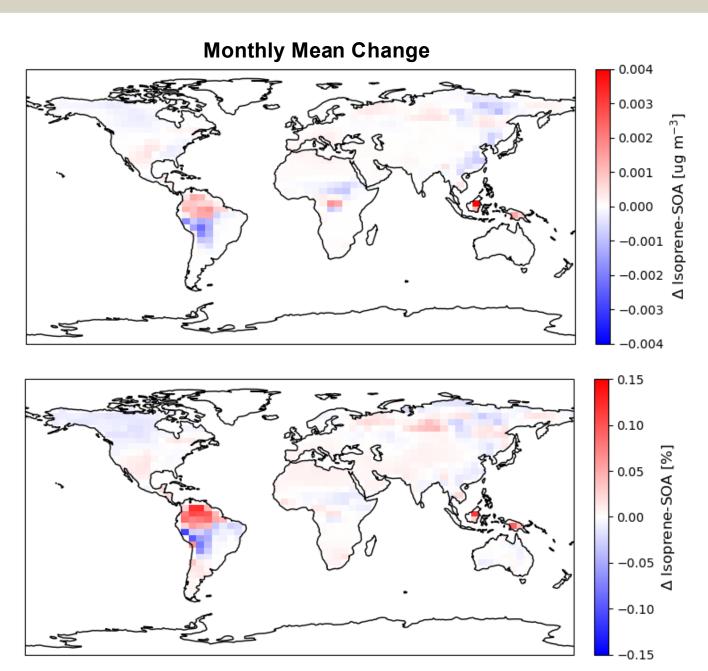


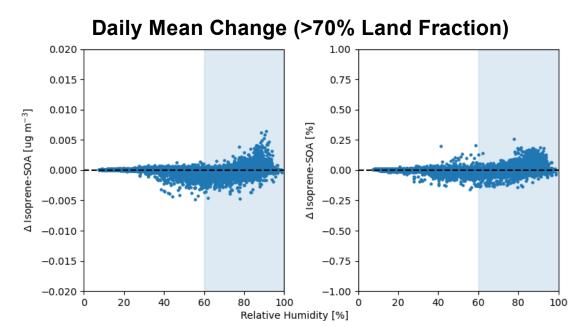


-30

Implications for isoprene-derived SOA in July 2022







The new parameterization has a very small impact on isoprene-derived SOA (±0.12%), PM_{2.5} and ozone... but this may increase if we scale other VOCs.

Concluding Remarks

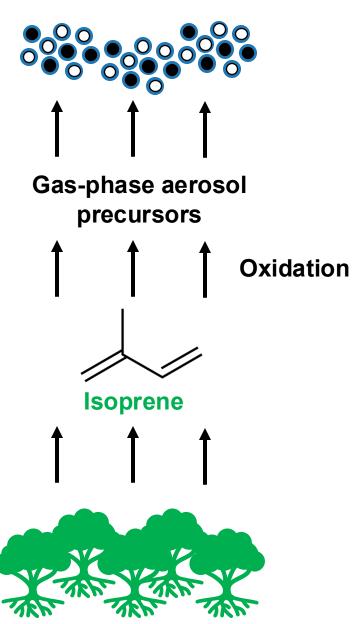


Outcomes

- Updated the parameterization of MACR and MVK dry deposition in GEOS-Chem.
- Deposition velocity increased by up to 29% near Equator and high mid latitudes and decreased by up to 35% in dry regions.
- Updated deposition velocities have a negligible impact on isoprenederived SOA mass or oxidant budgets.

Next Steps

- Nested simulations to assess impacts in regions with high isoprene emissions and high VOC concentrations.
- Scale the RH-dependence and f₀ to other VOC species.
- Compare updated concentrations to observations.



Contact: Connor Barker (connor.barker@ucl.ac.uk)