UAF's Unique Applied Research Capabilities:

Unmanned Aircraft and Airborne Contaminants

Dr. Catherine F. Cahill
Associate Professor
Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry
and Geophysical Institute



UA Unmanned Aircraft Capabilities

The UA Unmanned Aircraft Program specializes in:

- Operating small aircraft for emergency response and scientific research purposes
- Developing aircraft payloads and data handling techniques needed for these missions







Oil Spill Monitoring

Prince William Sound Technology Evaluation (Conoco Phillips and BP)

Objective: Understand how small-unmanned aircraft can contribute to environmental cleanup operations associated with an oil spill

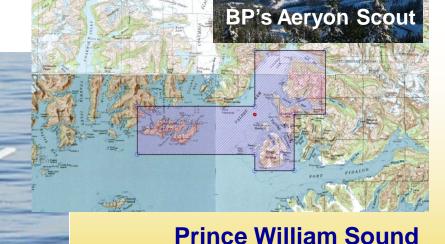
AeroVironment Puma Aircraft

Partners:

u Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

u US Fish and Wildlife

u Environmental Protection Agency



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS



Airspace

Meeting the Arctic Challenge

Unmanned Bering Sea Operation, May 2009

Harsh conditions:

u lcing potential

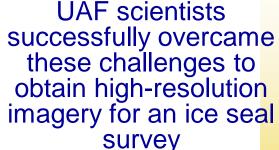
u Low visibility

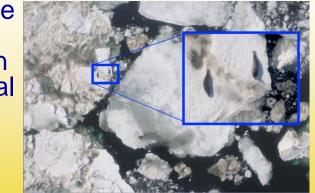


u No runways

u No cell phones









Payloads for Alaska-centered Research: Ice Profiling LIDAR

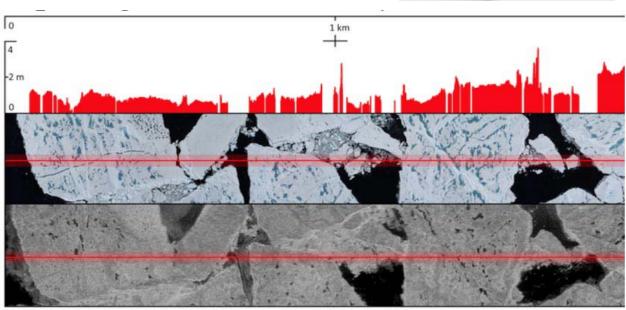
Technology deployed by NASA in Greenland and Svalbard Norway



LIDAR

Color Visible

SAR

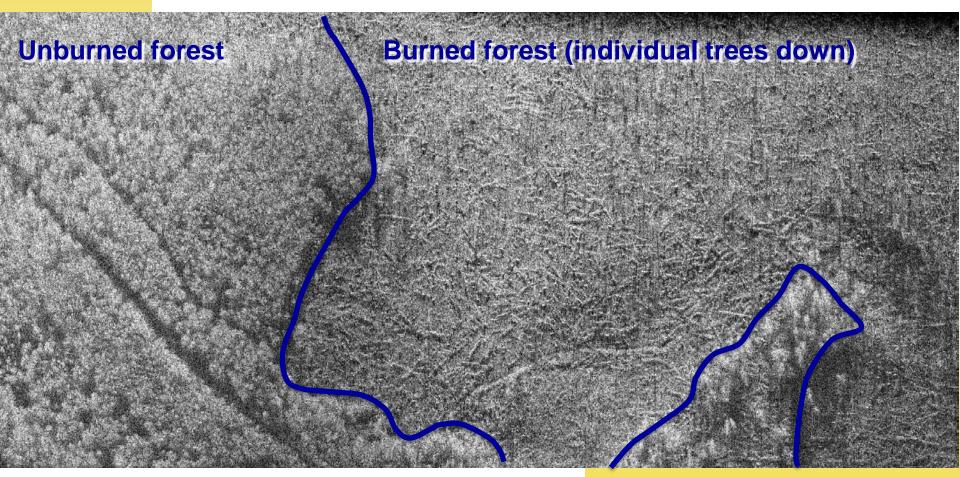






Payloads for Alaska-centered Research: Miniature Airborne Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)





Data Products

Combining airborne, visible & SAR products





Integrated into Emergency Response



Wildfire Incident Command Team Support
August 2009



Natural Disaster Exercise Response May 2010

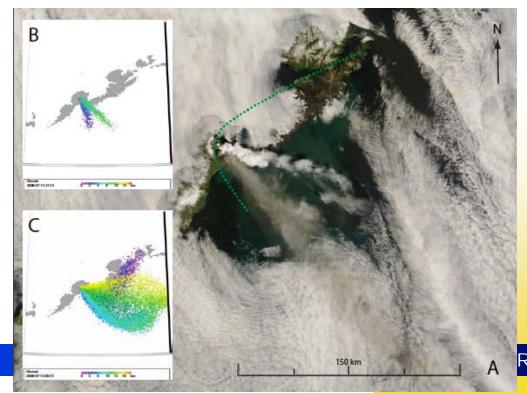






Aircraft and Volcanic Ash

- Volcanic ash is hazardous to aircraft
- Unmanned aircraft can collect ash in a volcanic plume
- This provides the data needed to improve model predictions and validate satellite observations



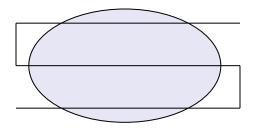


Aerosol Collection

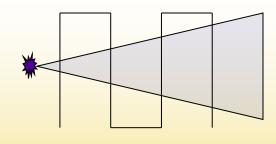
Airborne DRUM Sampler Developed at UAF



Airborne Plume Mapping



Vertical



Horizontal



DRUM Aerosol Impactor

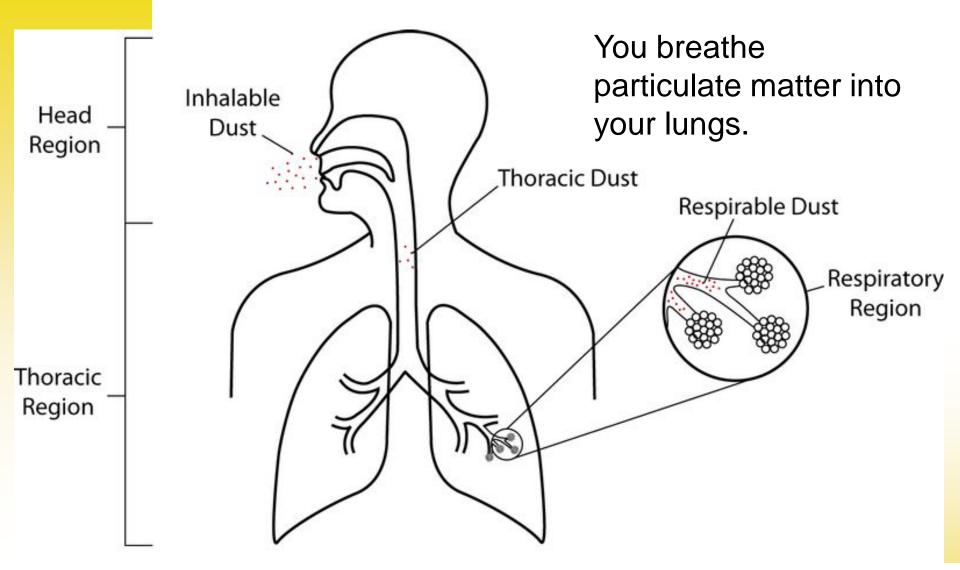
Measures aerosols in 8 breathable size fractions:

- 10 to 5.0 μm
- 5.0 to 2.5 μm
- 2.5 to 1.15 μm
- 1.15 to 0.75 μm
- 0.75 to 0.56 μm
- 0.56 to 0.34 μm
- 0.34 to 0.26 μm
- 0.26 to 0.09 μm

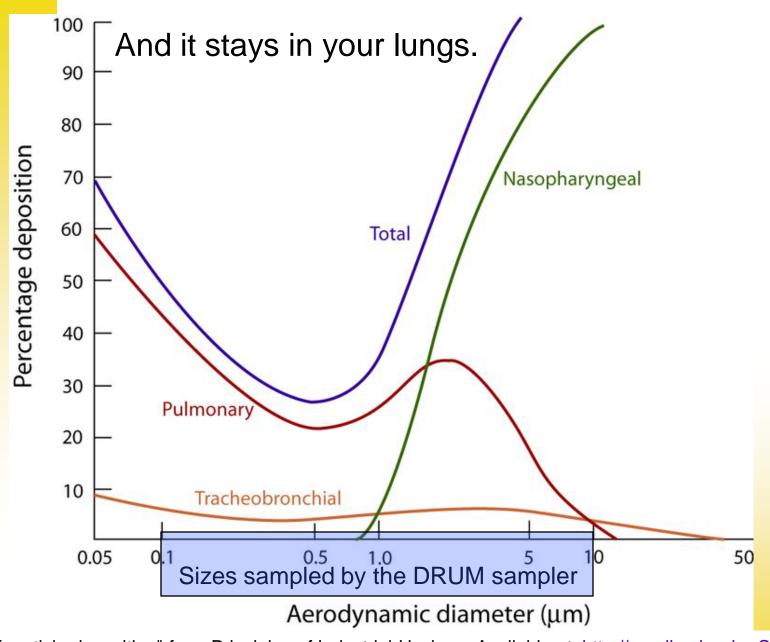








"Regional particulate deposition" from Principles of Industrial Hygiene. Available at: <a href="http://ocw.jhsph.edu.Copyright@Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Creative Commons BY-NC-SA. Adapted from Annals of American Conference of Governmental Hygienists, Vol 11



"Site of particle deposition" from Principles of Industrial Hygiene. Available at: http://ocw.jhsph.edu. Copyright
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Health Effects of Short-Term PM_{2.5} Exposure

- u Premature death in people with heart and lung disease
- u Non-fatal heart attacks
- u Increased hospital admissions, emergency room visits and doctor's visits for respiratory and cardiovascular diseases
- u Increased respiratory symptoms such as coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath

http://www.epa.gov/air/particles/pdfs/20060921_factsh<mark>eet.pdf</mark>



Health Effects of Long-Term PM_{2.5} Exposure

- u Premature death in people with heart and lung diseases, including death from lung cancer
- u Reduced lung function
- Development of chronic respiratory disease in children



Aerosols in Iraq and Afghanistan

Purpose of this study:

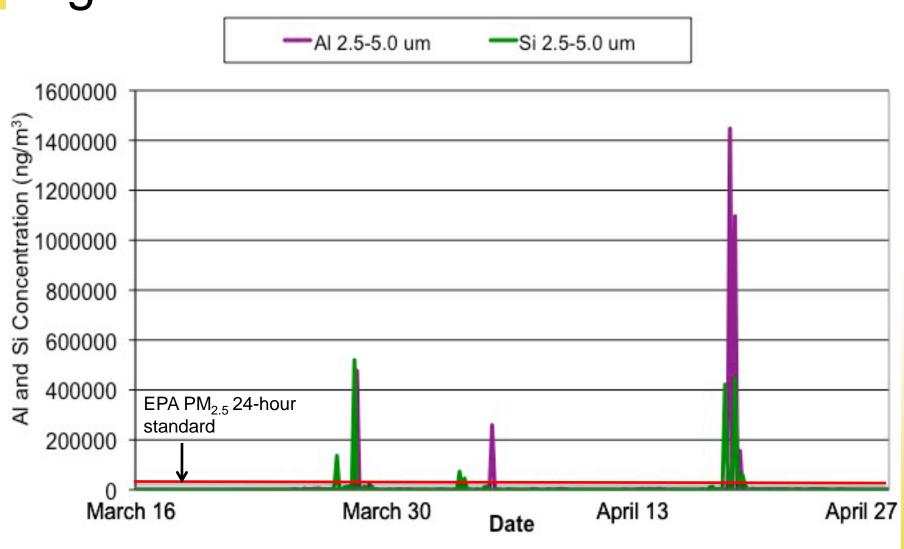
- Determine the concentrations, compositions, sizes, and sources of fine particulate matter
- Support health professionals:
 - Making decisions on how to protect soldier health
 - Identifying the potential sources of any observed future health issues





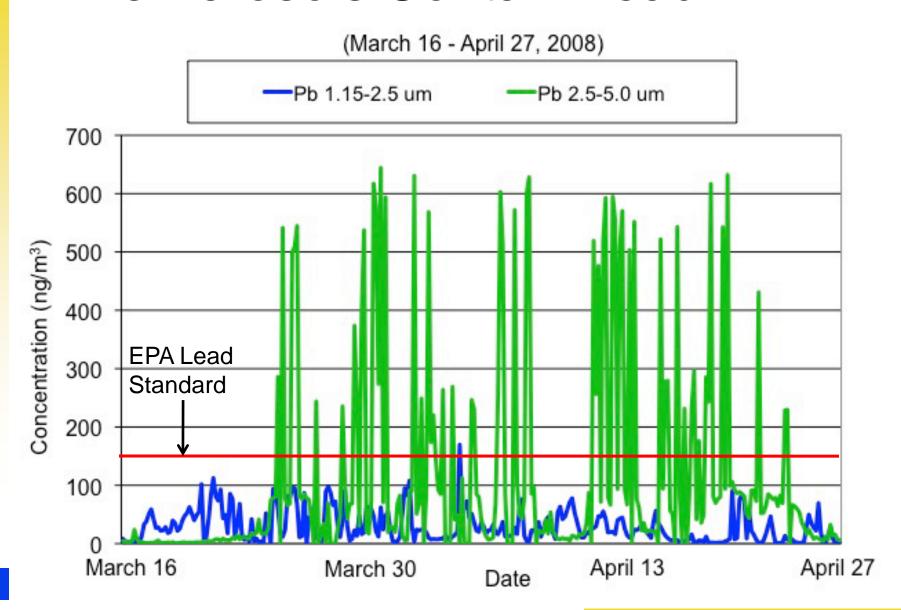


Camp Victory, Baghdad, Iraq High Concentrations of Soil

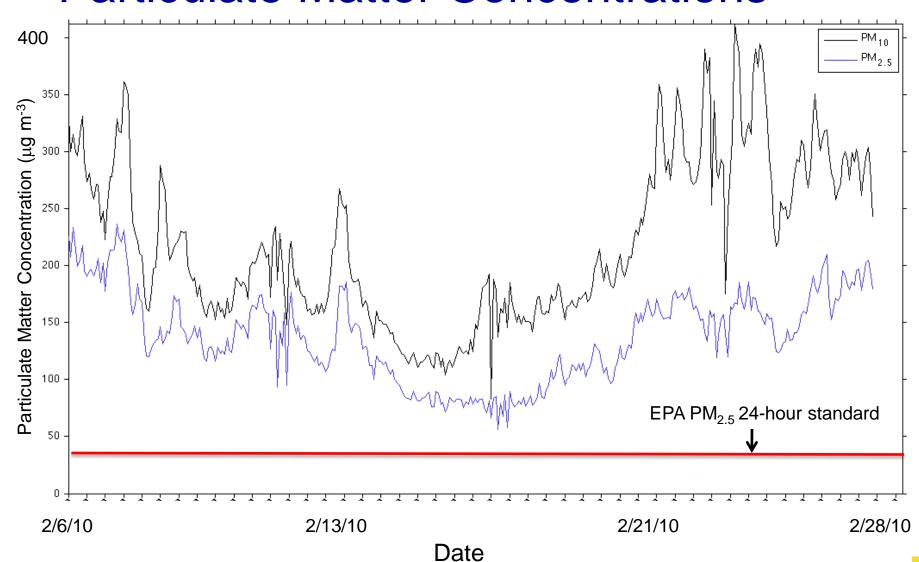


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The Aerosols Contain Lead

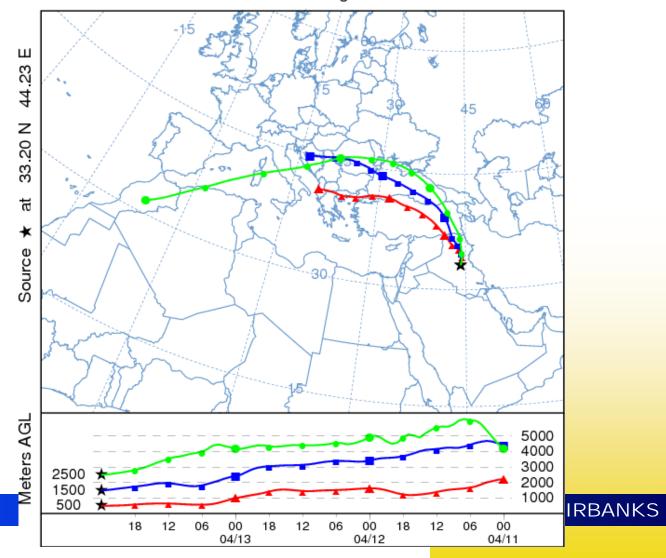


Bagram Air Force Base, Afghanistan Particulate Matter Concentrations



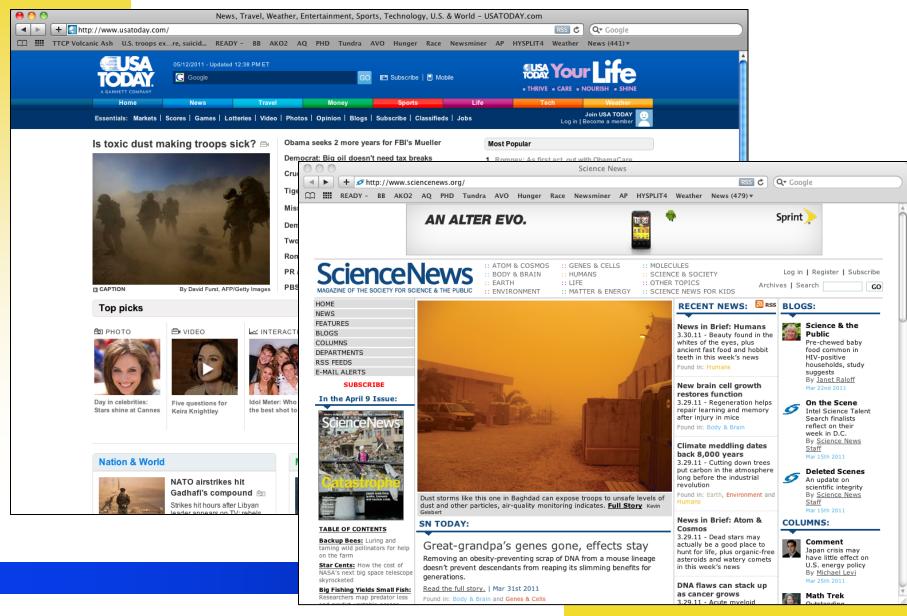
Where Did the Air Come From?

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL Backward trajectories ending at 0000 UTC 14 Apr 08 GDAS Meteorological Data





National Recognition



Thank you for your attention! Questions?