

# Historical Context of the SOAS 2013 Centreville Field Study: Impacts of Emissions on PM<sub>2.5</sub> EC and OC in the SEARCH Network, 1999 - 2013

## SAS Data Analysis Workshop March 31 – April 2, 2014

Charles Blanchard, George Hidy,  
Stephanie Shaw, Karsten Baumann,  
Eric Edgerton



ELECTRIC POWER  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE



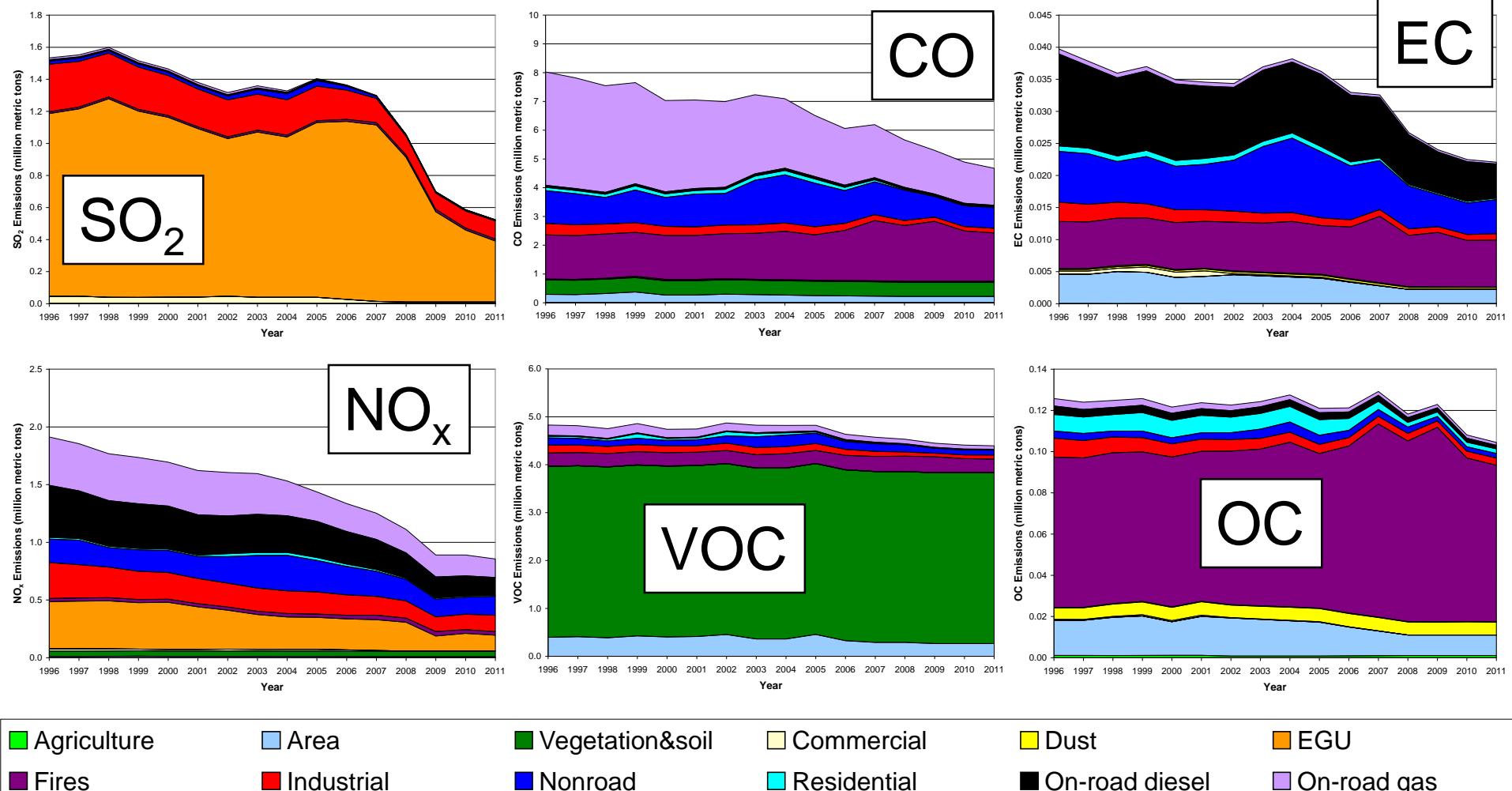
# Question

Were urban & rural SEARCH sites substantially impacted by mobile-source emissions and biomass burning between 1999 and 2013?

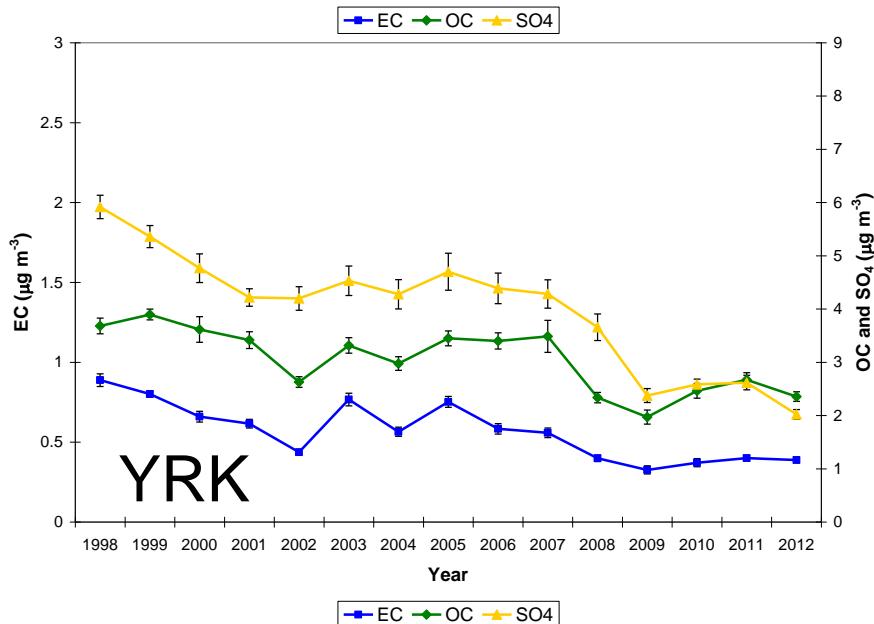
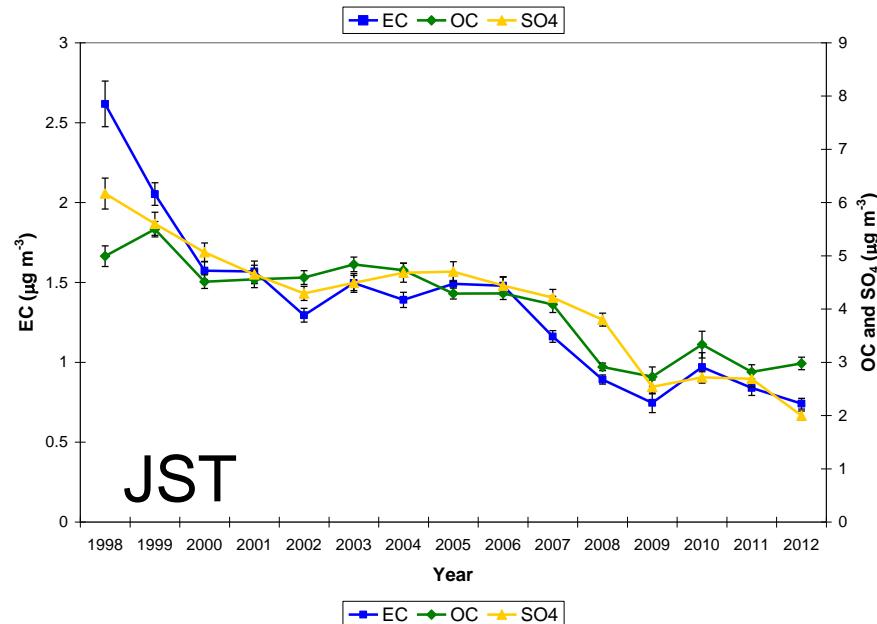
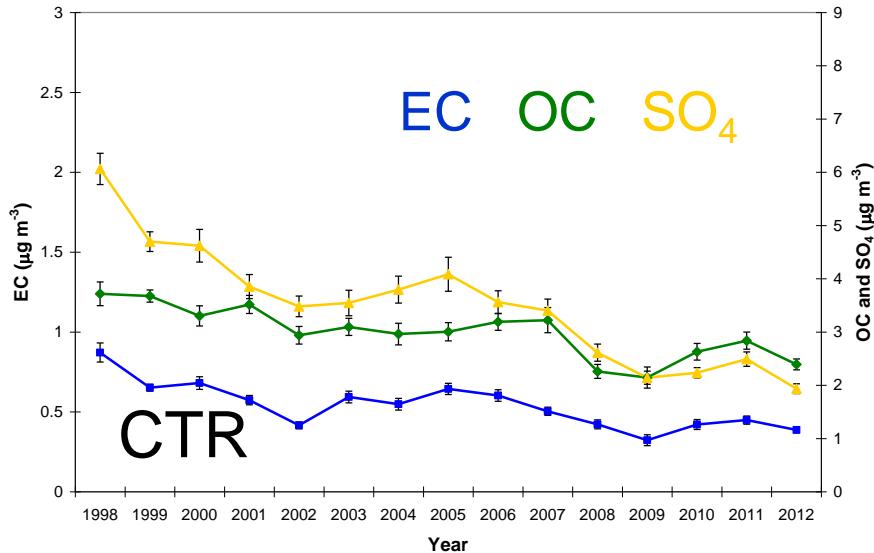
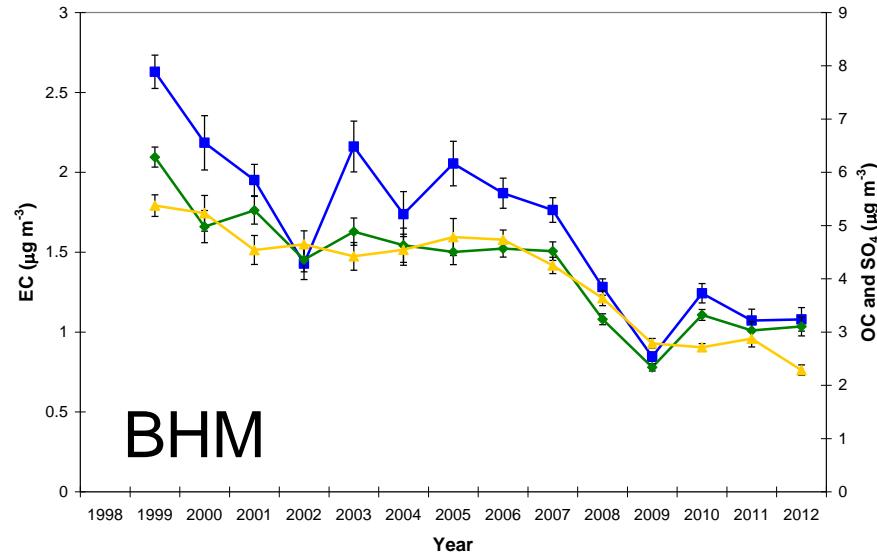


*What are the magnitudes of the impacts?*

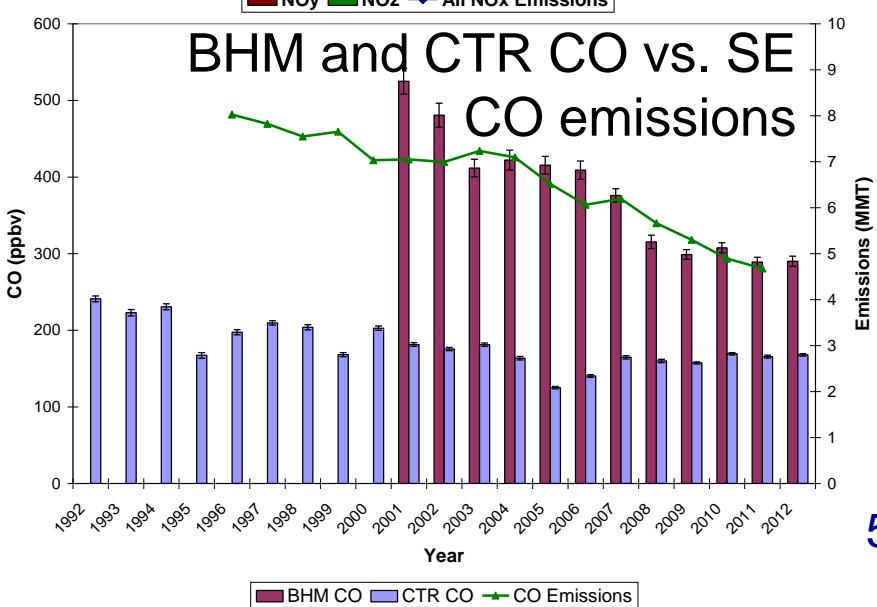
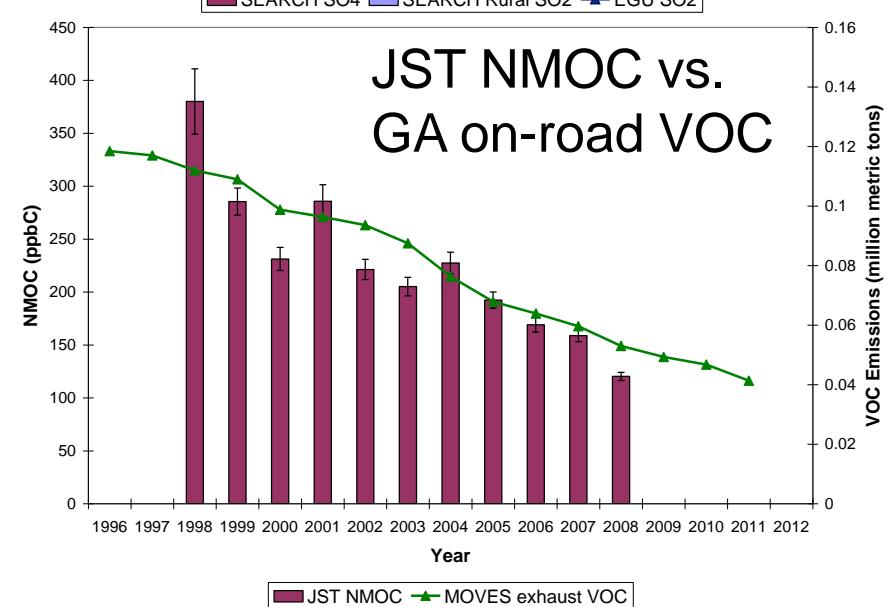
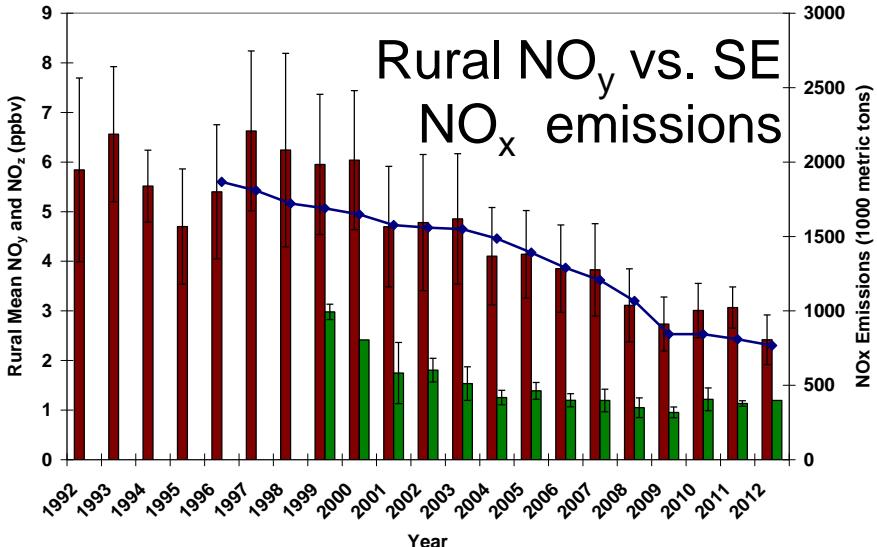
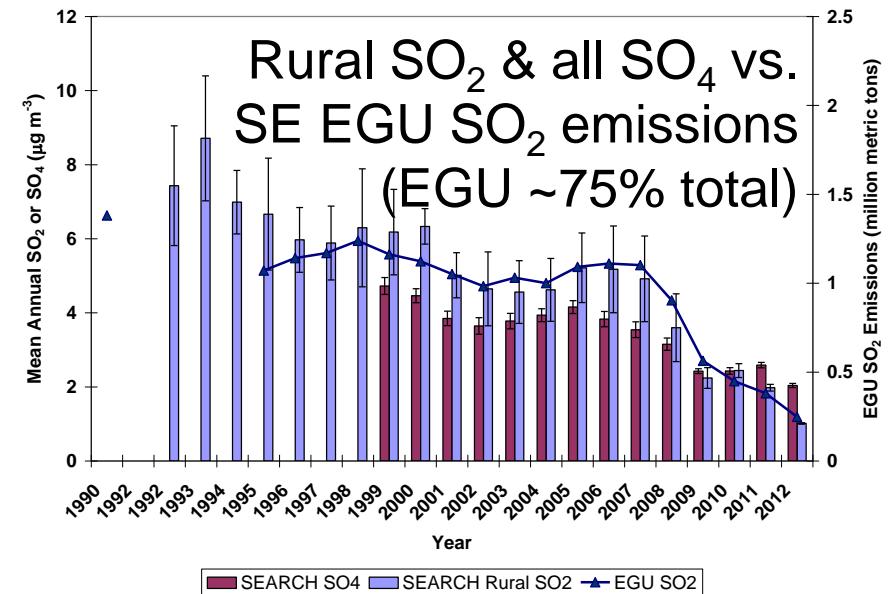
# Decreasing Anthropogenic Emissions in AL, GA, MS, NW FL (SE), 1996 - 2011



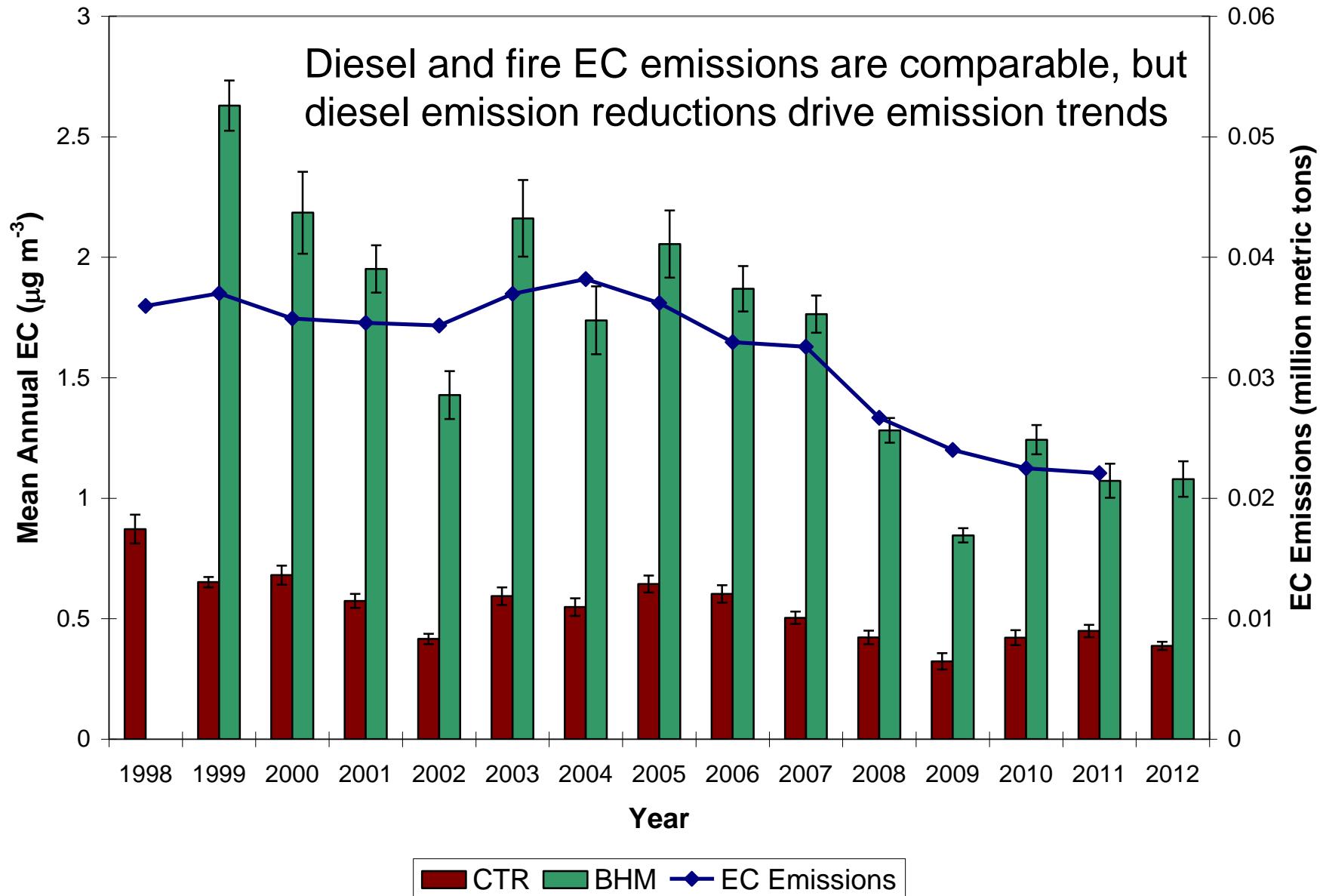
# All SEARCH Sites Exhibit Declining Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> SO<sub>4</sub>, EC, and OC – Why?



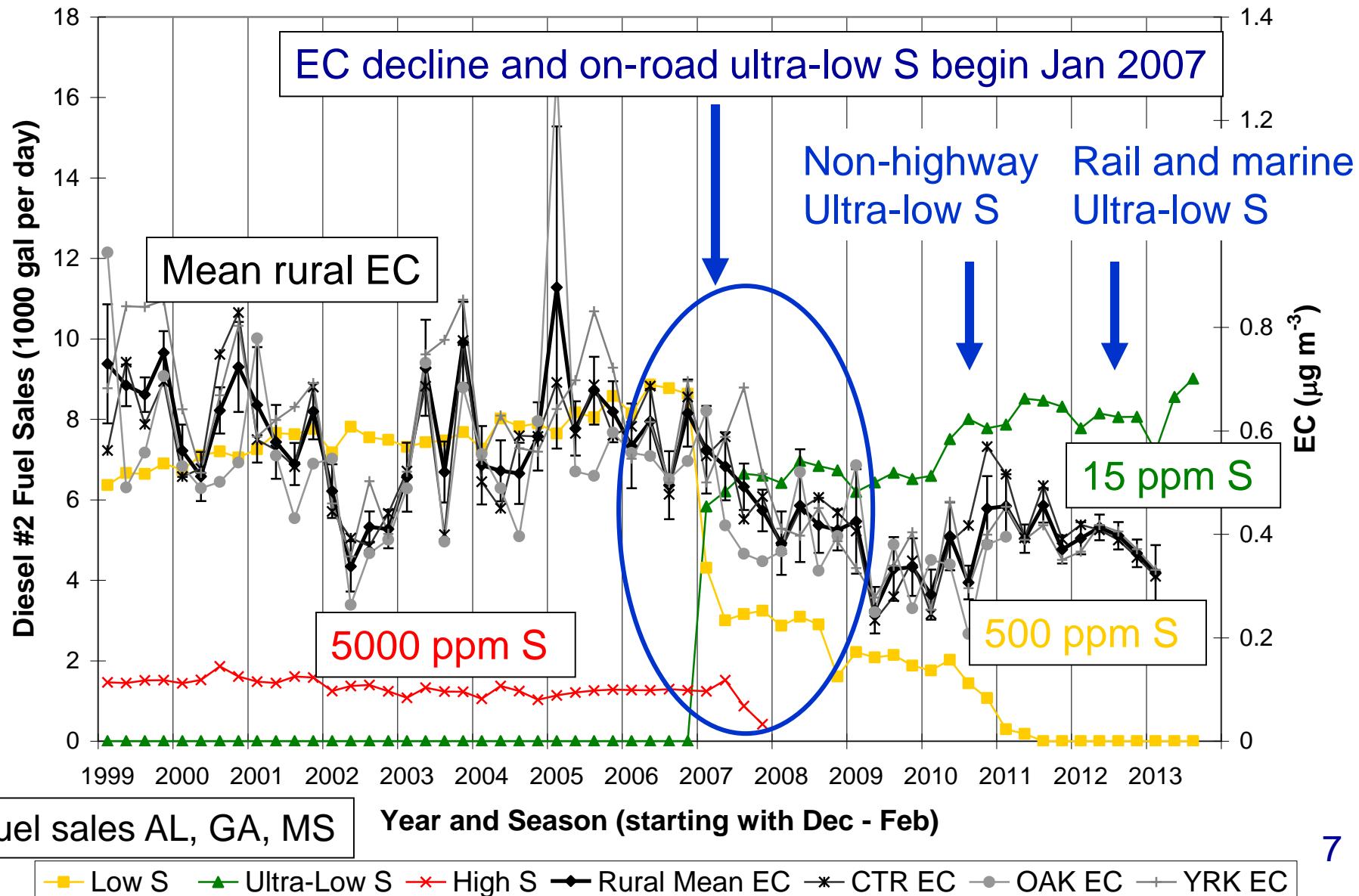
# Gases ( $\text{SO}_2$ , $\text{NO}_y$ , $\text{NO}_z$ , NMOC, CO) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> SO<sub>4</sub> Track Emissions



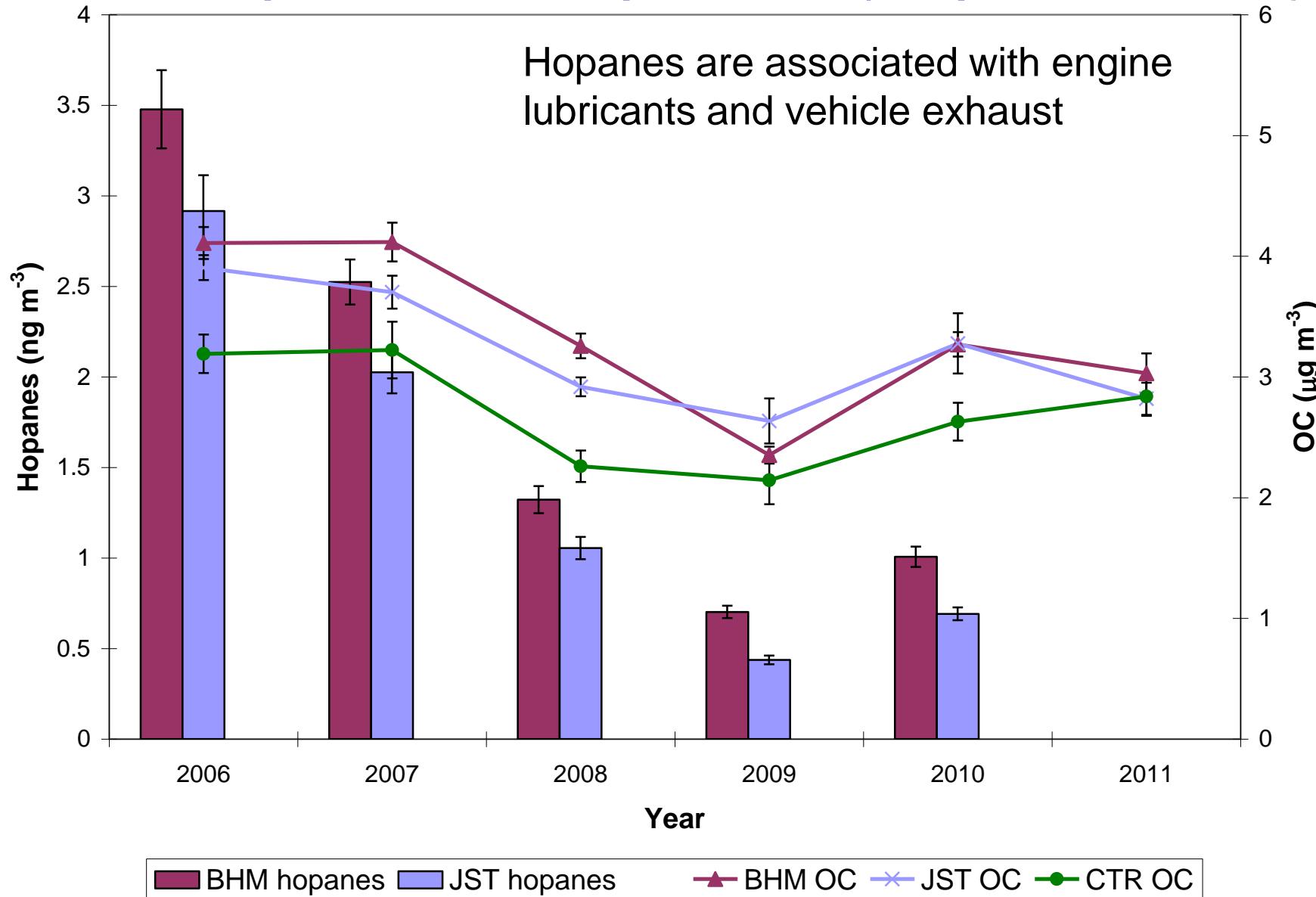
# Are SEARCH EC Trends Consistent With EC Emissions? – Yes!



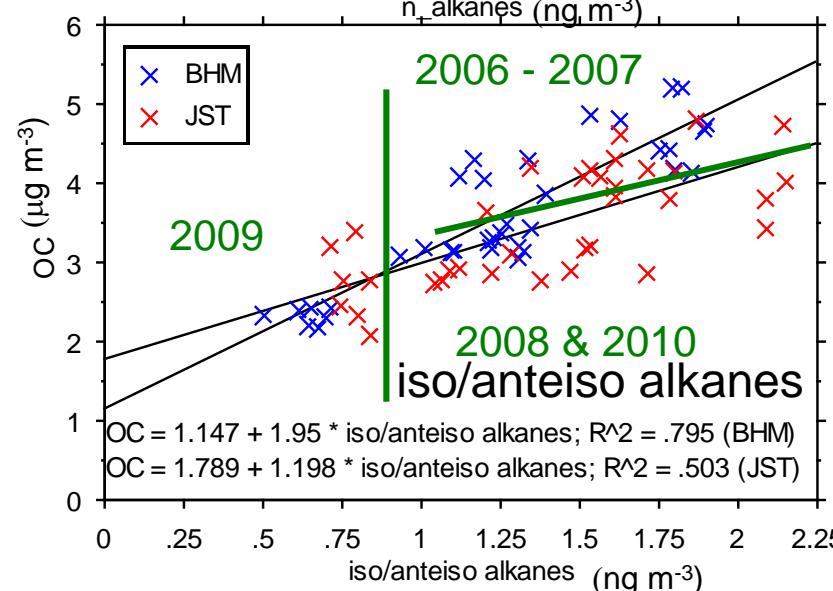
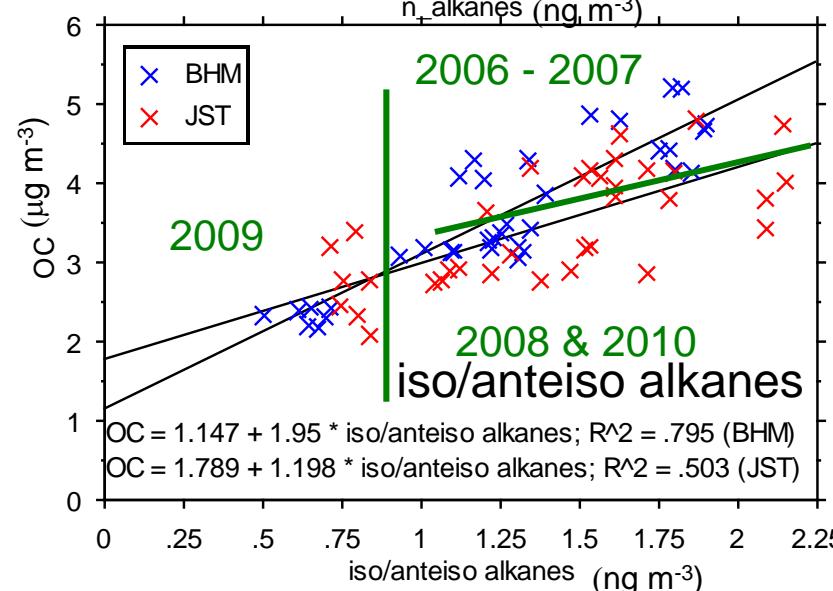
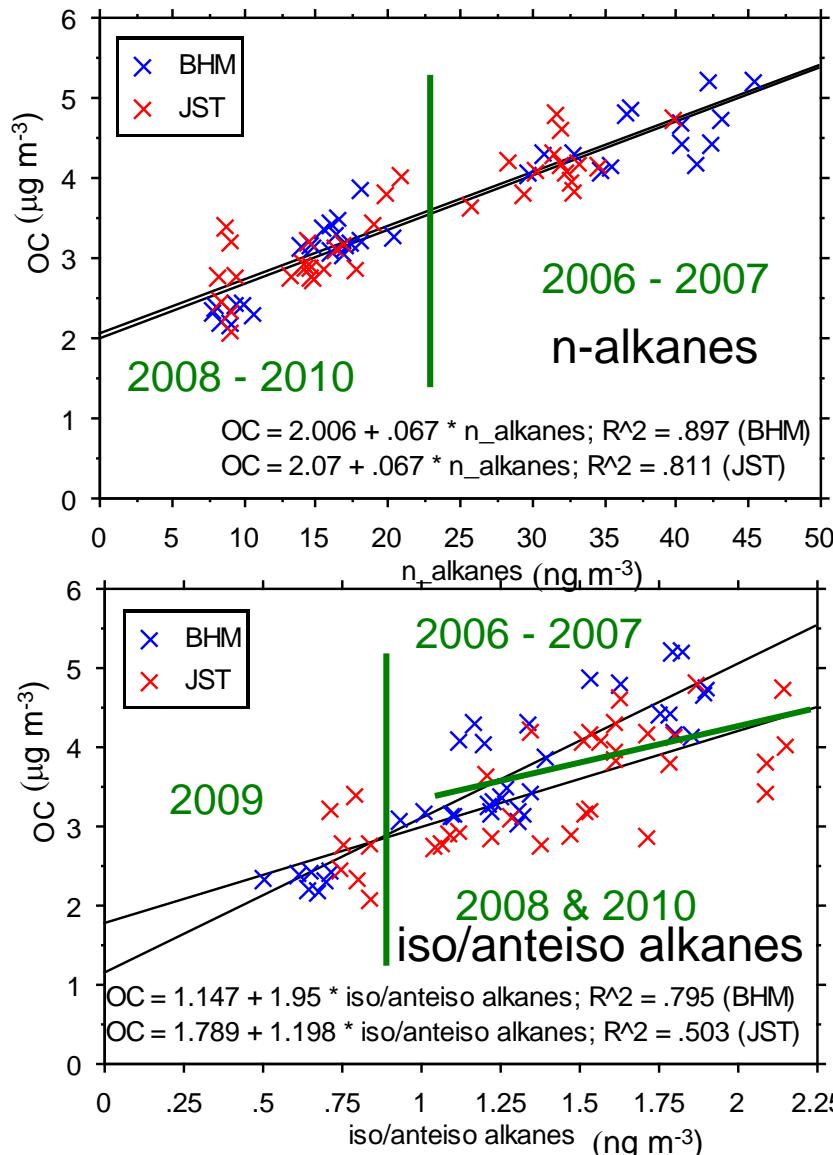
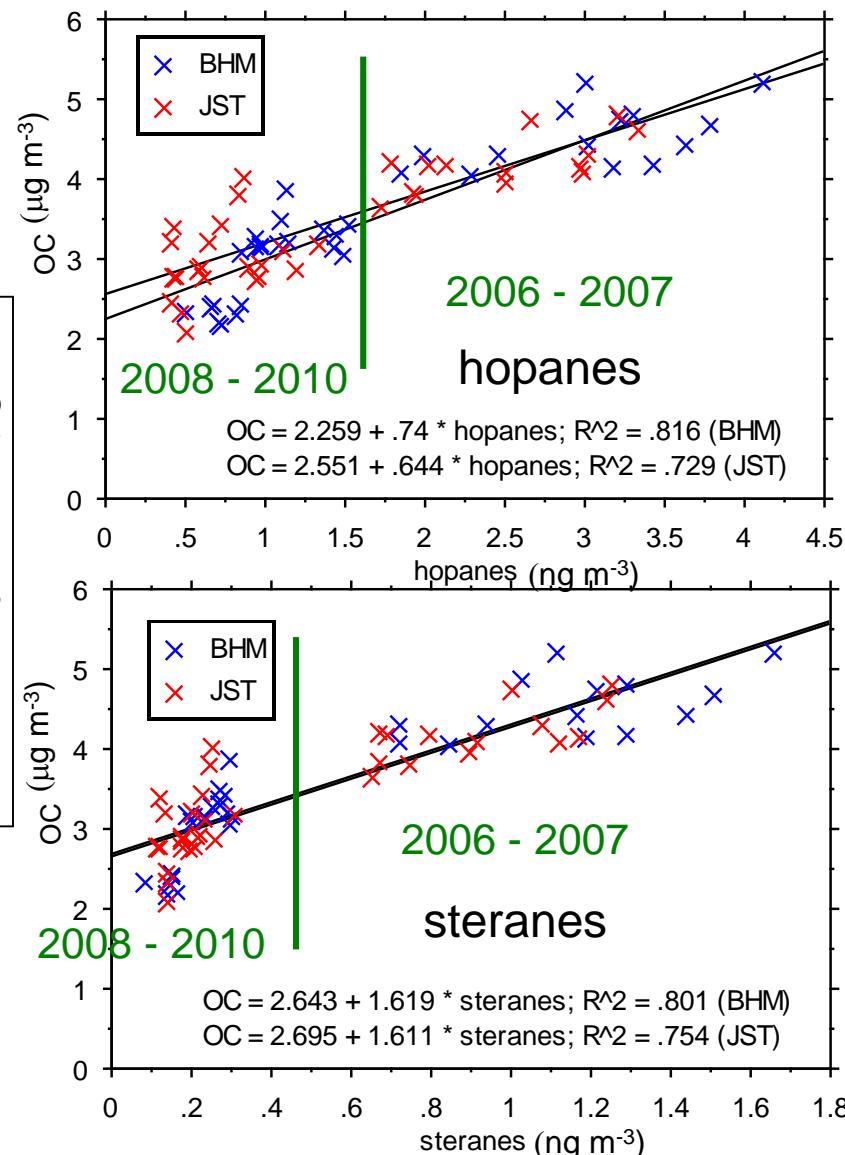
# SEARCH Rural EC Decline Coincides With Introduction of Ultra-Low S Diesel Fuel



# OC Trends Correlate With Decline in Non-polar OC Species (hopanes, etc)



# Urban OC Varies with Non-polar Species (2 – 3 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ Mobile PM OC + SOA?)



Data are 2006 – 2010 annual day-of-week means

# Biomass Burning Event March 9 – 10, 2014

## Location

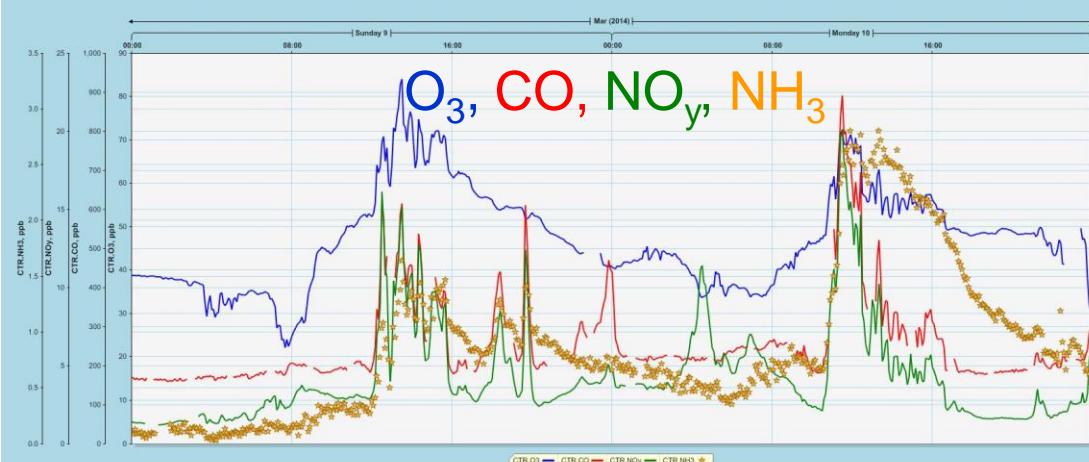
- ~10 km N of CTR
- ~ 1000 acres
- WDR ~ 300° (250 – 20)

## EC and TC

- OC/EC 15:1 – 20:1 at peaks

## Gases

- 8-hour  $O_3$ 
  - 62 & 56 ppbv
  - 52 & 45 ppbv at BHM
- $CO$  300–900 ppbv



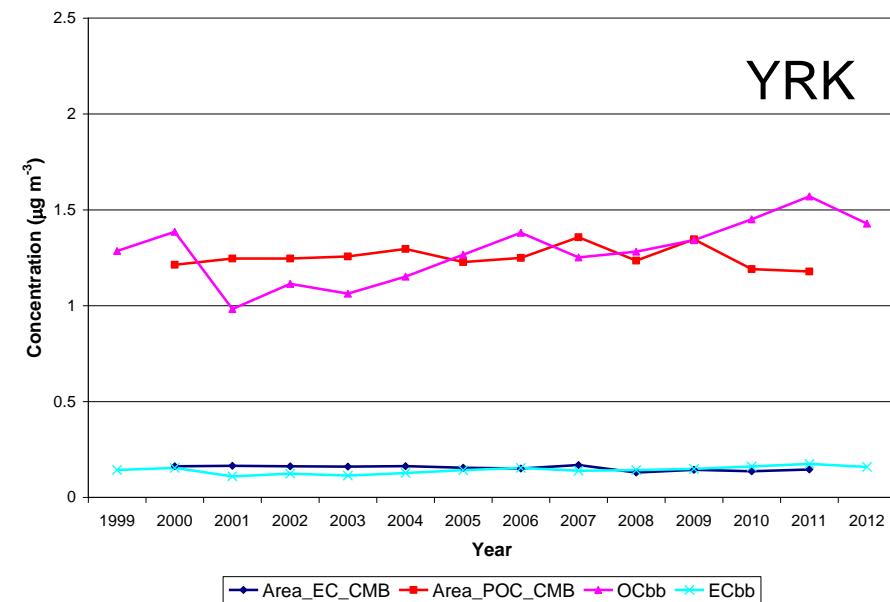
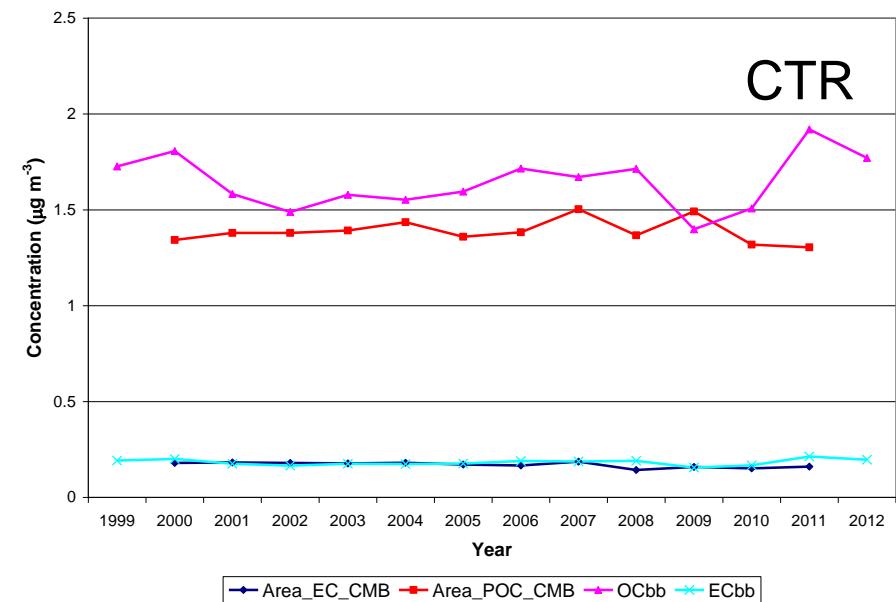
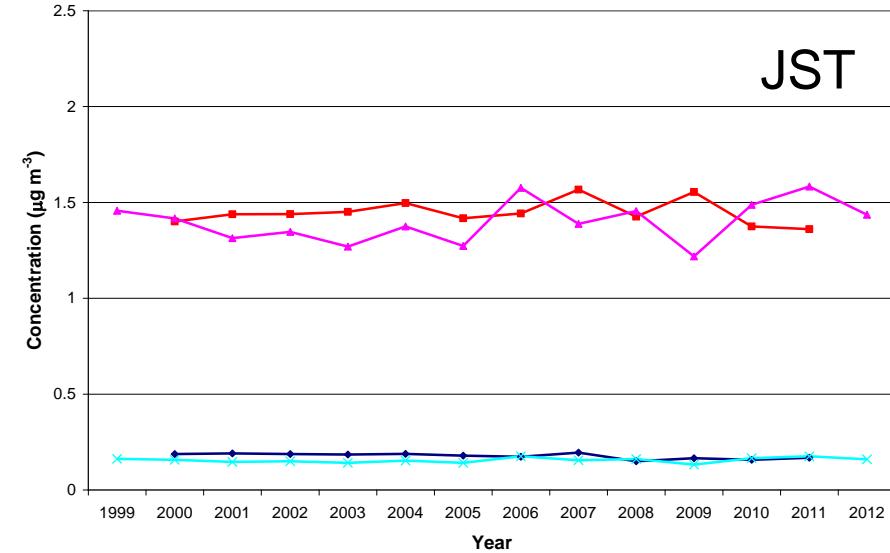
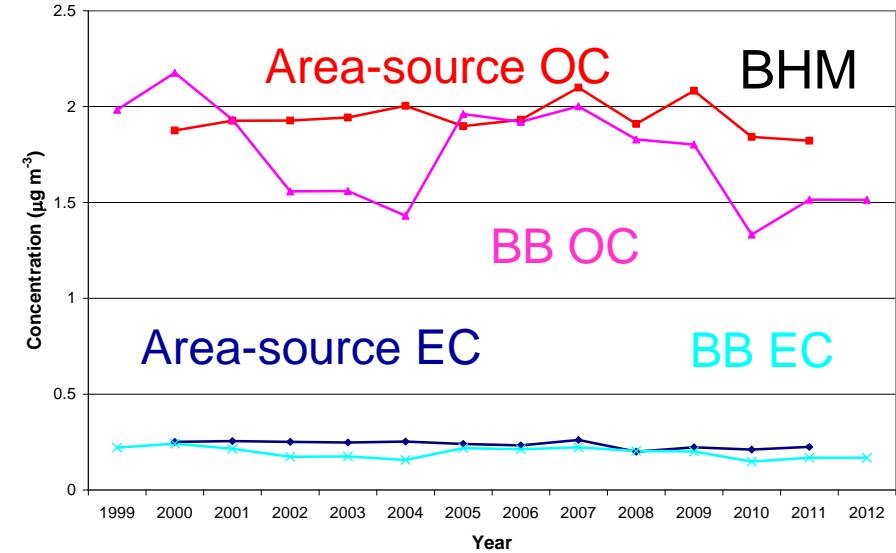
# Application of Potassium Tracer Method to Estimate Biomass Burning OC

- Use K tracer approach\*:
  - regress K against X\*\*:  $K = \alpha + \beta^*X$
  - compute  $K_b = K - \beta^*X$
  - $PM_{coarse}$ : tight  $\Delta K/\Delta Si$  (0.10 – 0.13;  $r^2 \sim 0.8$ )
- $K_b > 0.4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  are on 4<sup>th</sup> of July and Jan 1!
- Scale from  $K_b$  to BB TC, OC, and EC
  - TC/ $K_b$  varies widely among fire types (wild << Rx)
  - Inventory annual average BB TC/ $K_b$  28:1 – 36:1
  - 2004-05 data: modern  $\Delta TC/\Delta K_b \sim 22:1 - 82:1$

\* Recently described by Pachon et al. 2013. *Atmos. Poll. Res.*

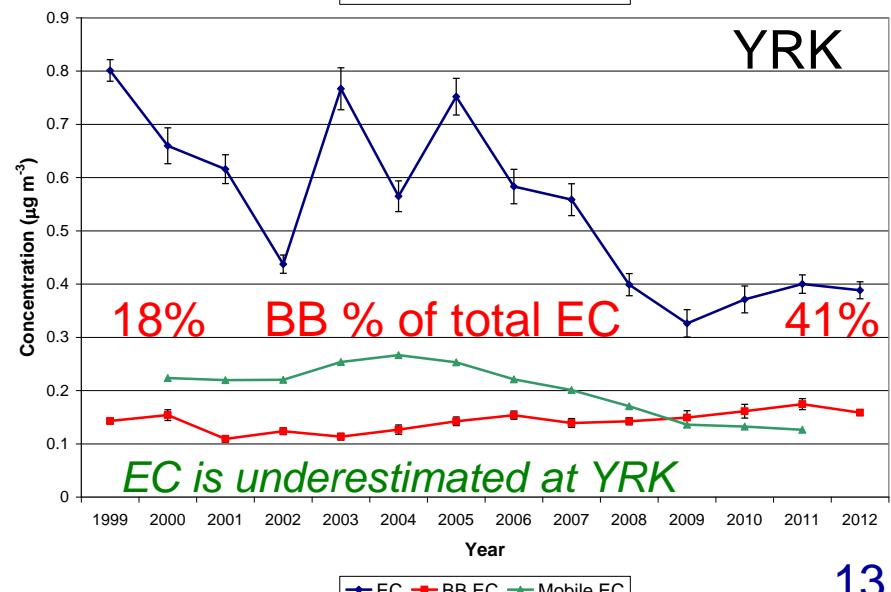
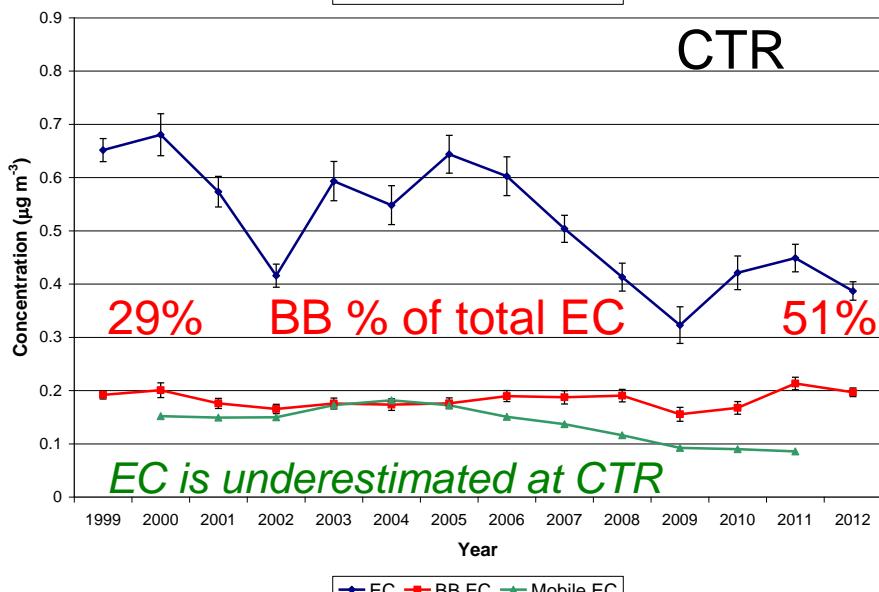
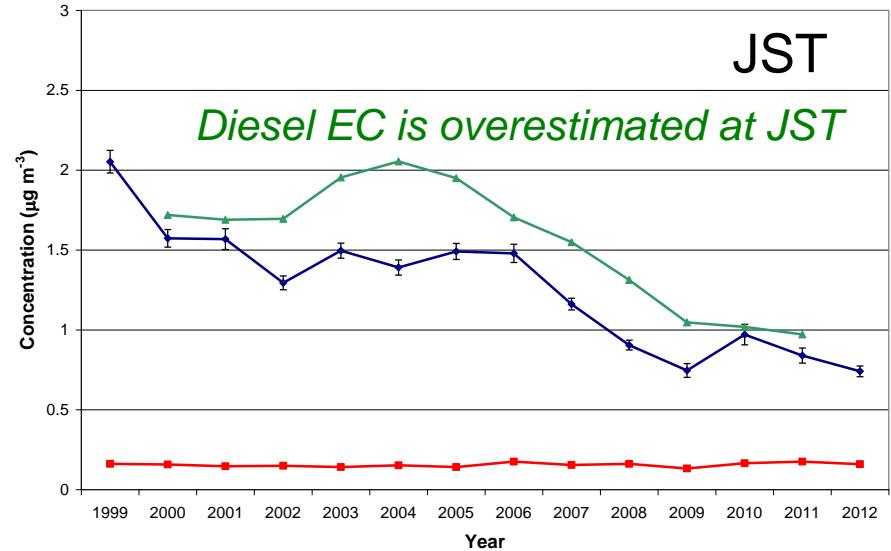
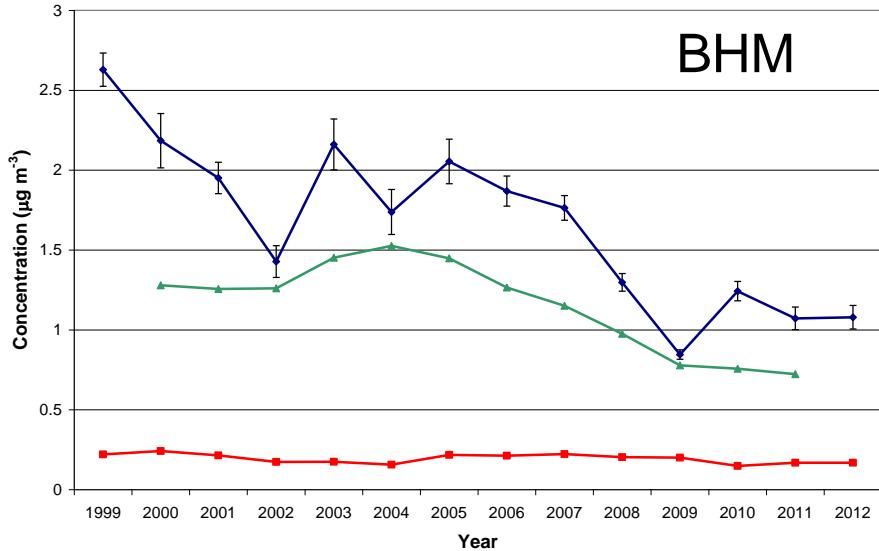
\*\* X is an element that derives primarily from crustal material

# K-Tracer BB Trend Consistent with CMB\*



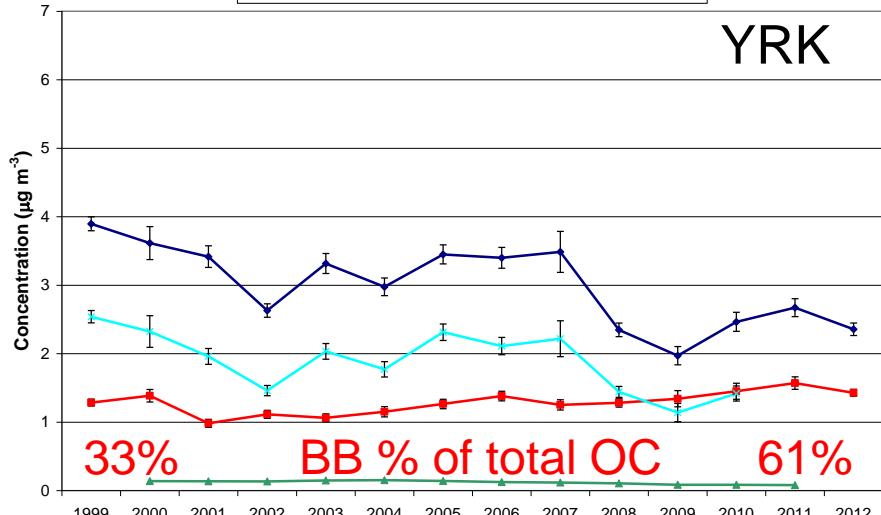
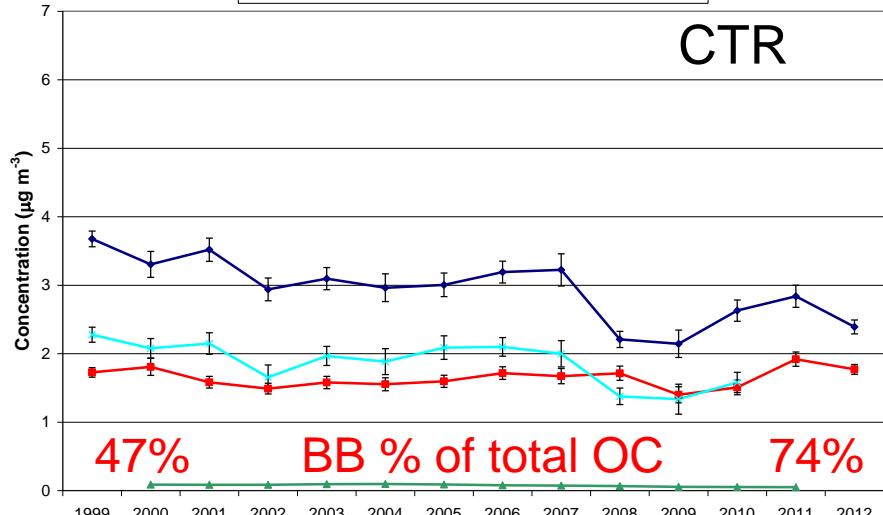
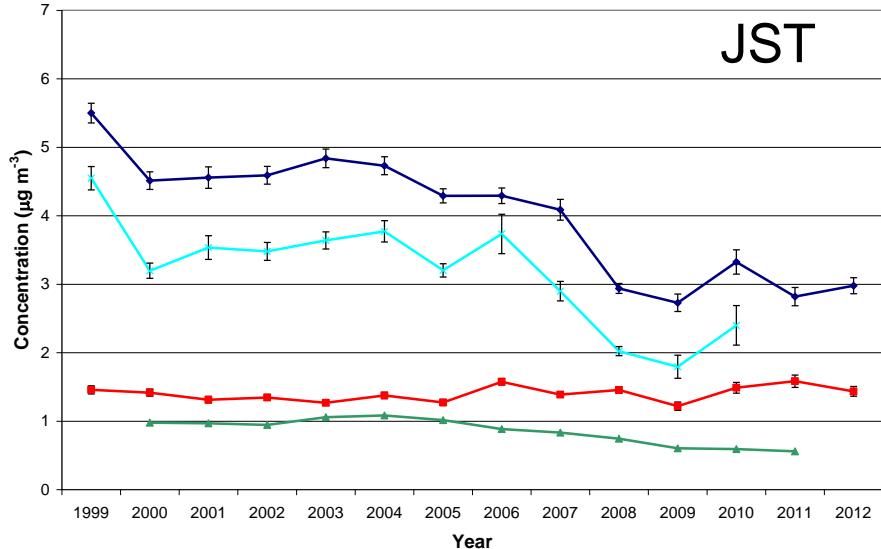
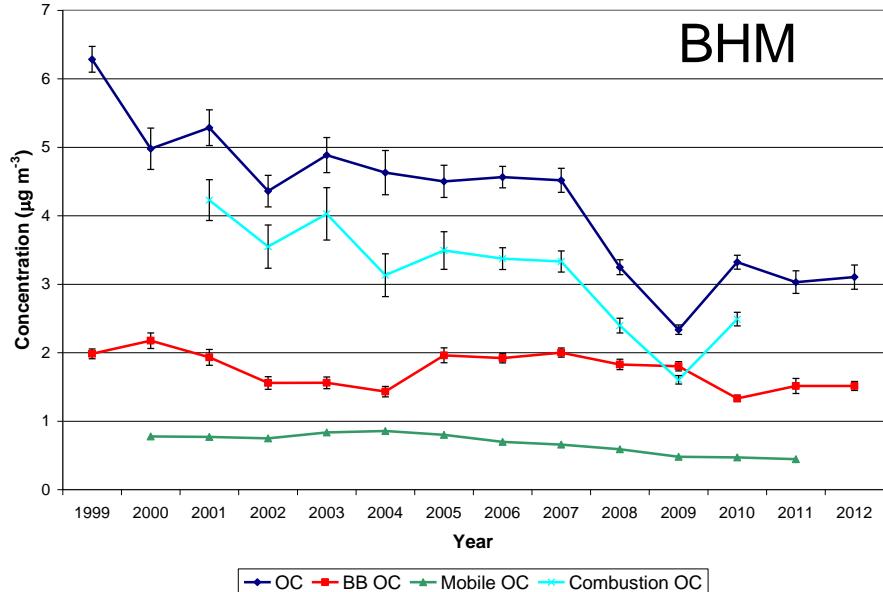
\* Blanchard et al. 2013. *ES&T*. (Area source is predominantly fires)

# BB EC ~ Constant but Increasing Fraction



Mobile EC (diesel + gasoline PM EC) from Blanchard et al. 2013. *ES&T*.

# BB OC ~ Constant but Increasing Fraction



Mobile OC (diesel + gasoline PM OC) from Blanchard et al. 2013. *ES&T*.

Combustion OC is calculated from tracers EC, CO, non-soil K (Blanchard et al., 2008)

# Summary: Anthropogenic Influences on EC and OC

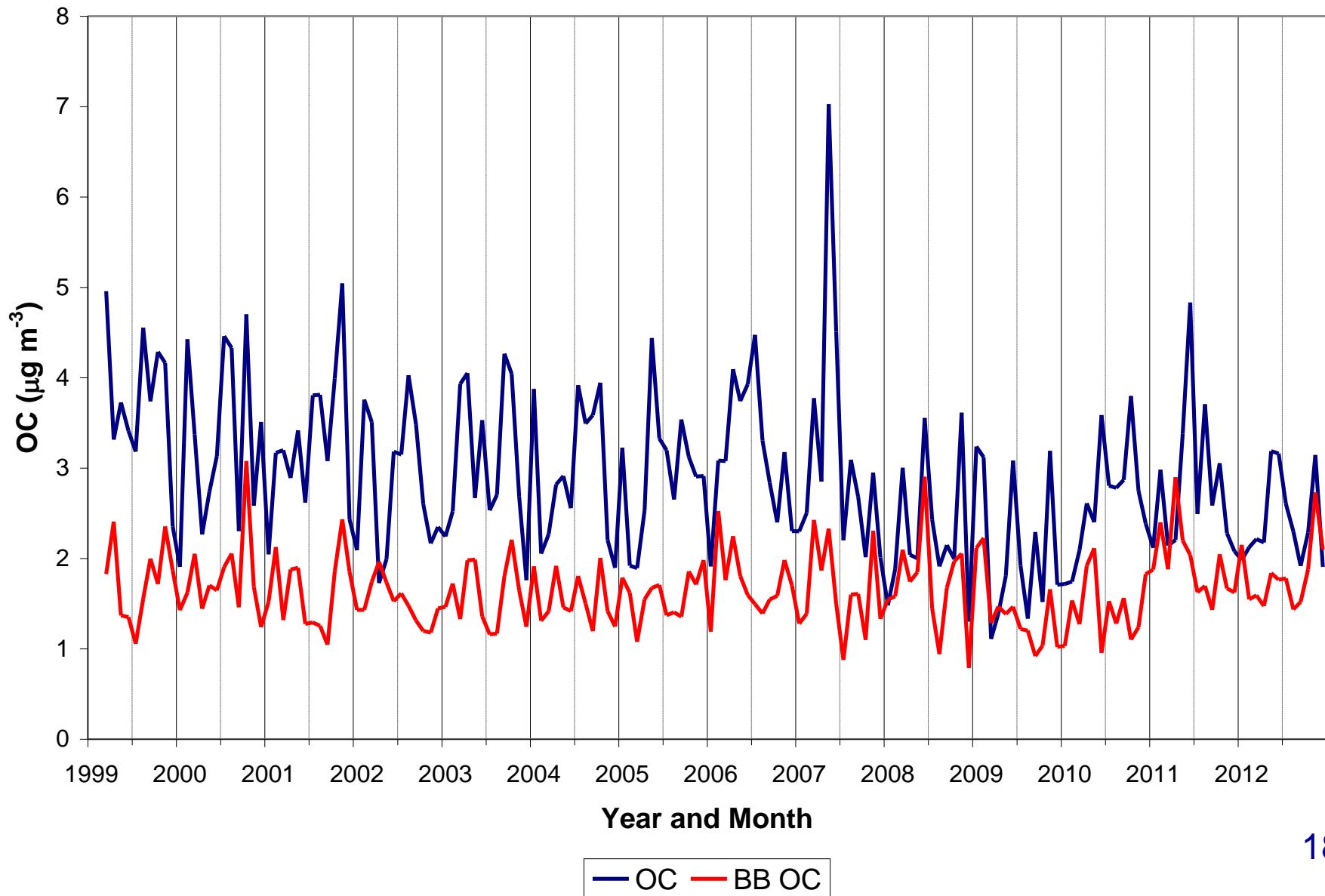
- Large reductions of anthropogenic emissions of  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ , CO, VOC, EC, OC in SE US
- SEARCH ambient trends in  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_y$ , CO, NMOC, EC, OC,  $\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{NO}_3$  track emission trends between 1999 (1992) and 2012
- SEARCH hourly and daily 1999 - 2012 measurements indicate that emissions from mobile sources and biomass combustion together are major contributors (~50 – 75%) to mean concentrations of EC and OC at CTR and at all SEARCH sites

# SEARCH Presentations

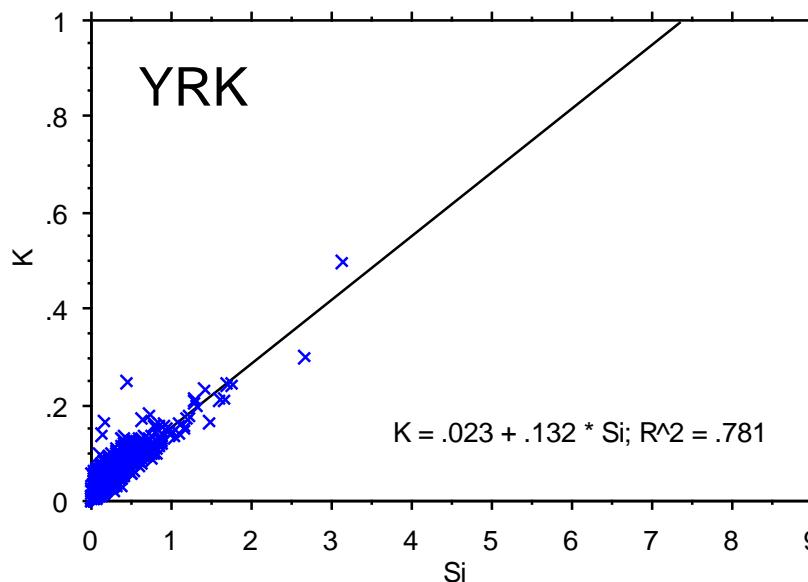
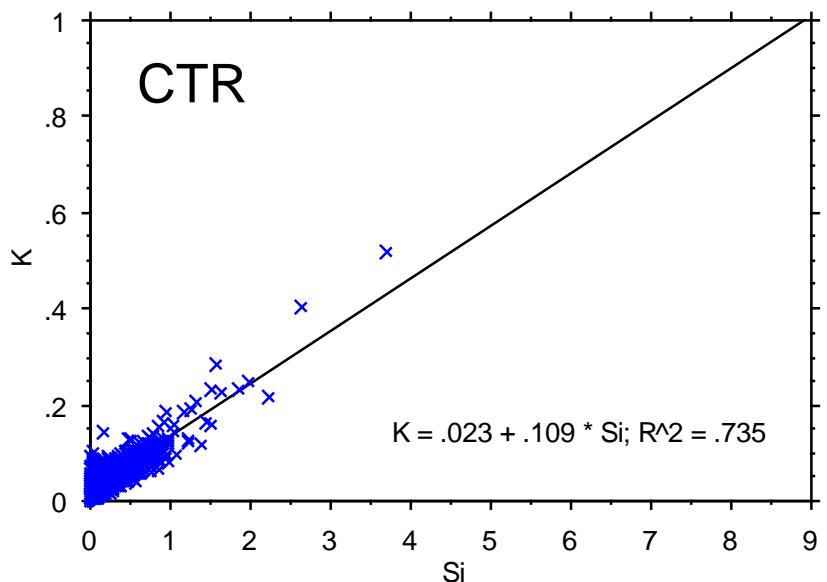
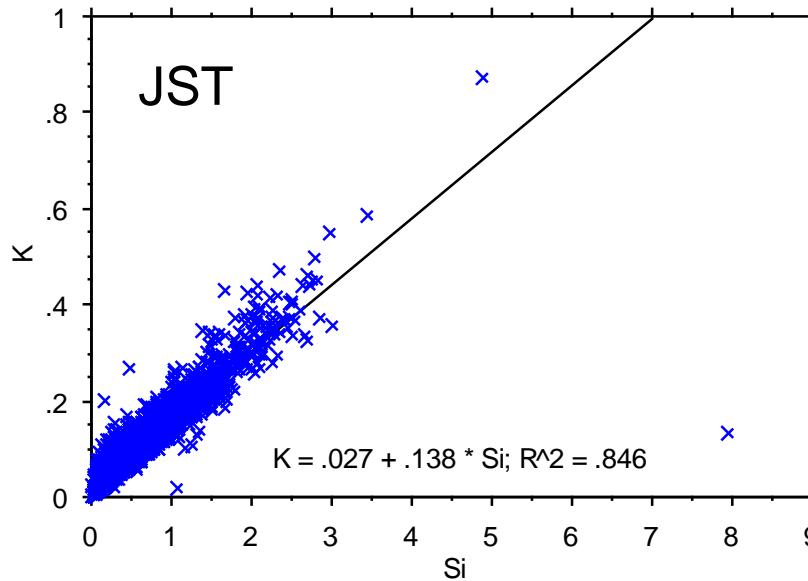
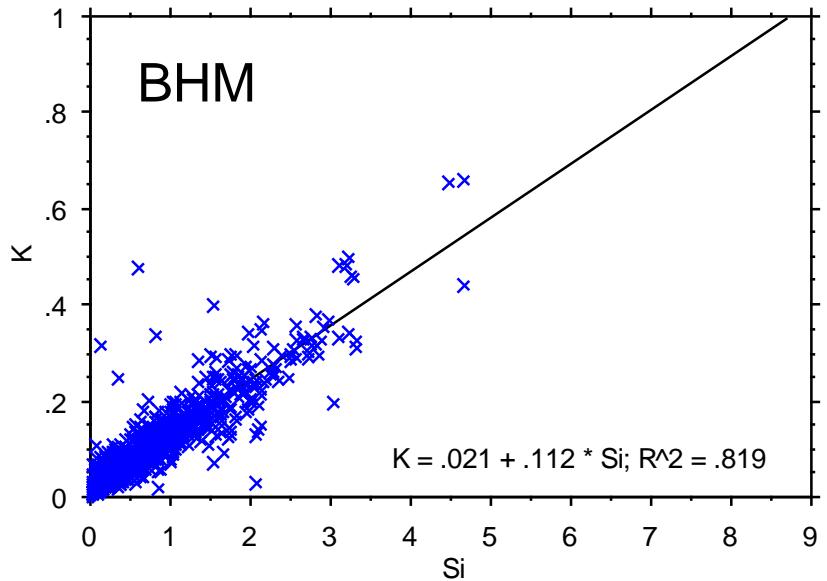
- Tuesday morning, Session 5
  - K. Baumann et al.: *An Historical Perspective on Air Quality at CTR in Jun-Jul*
  - S. Shaw: *Outstanding Questions on Organic Aerosols*
- Poster Session 2
  - E. Edgerton et al.: *First Look at  $^{14}\text{C}$  Data During the Centreville, AL SOAS Campaign*
  - G. Hidy et al.: *Chemical Climatology of the Southeastern U.S., 1999 - 2013*

# Extras

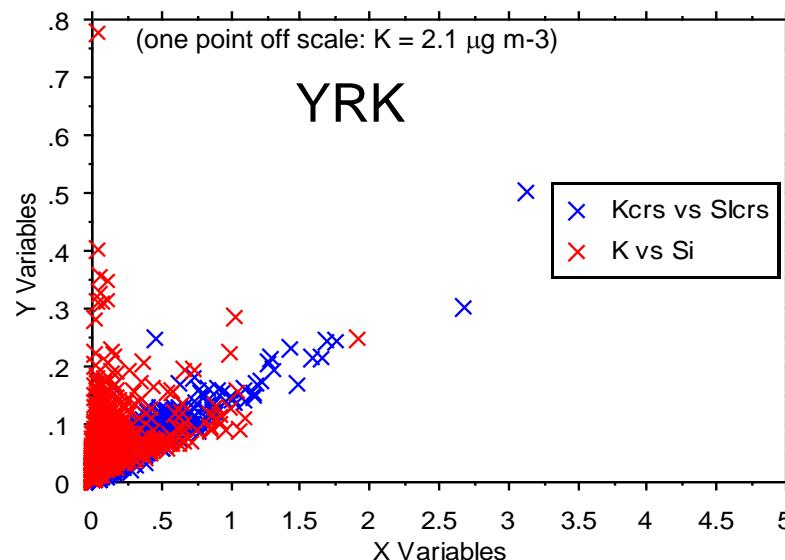
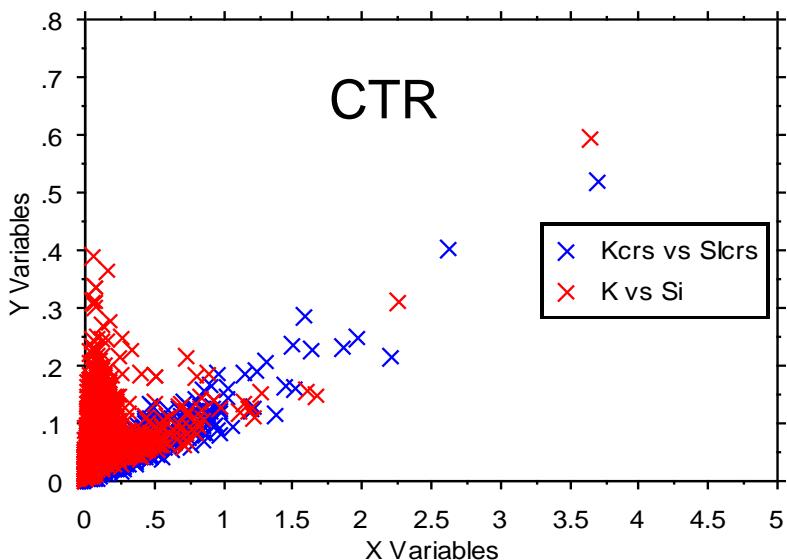
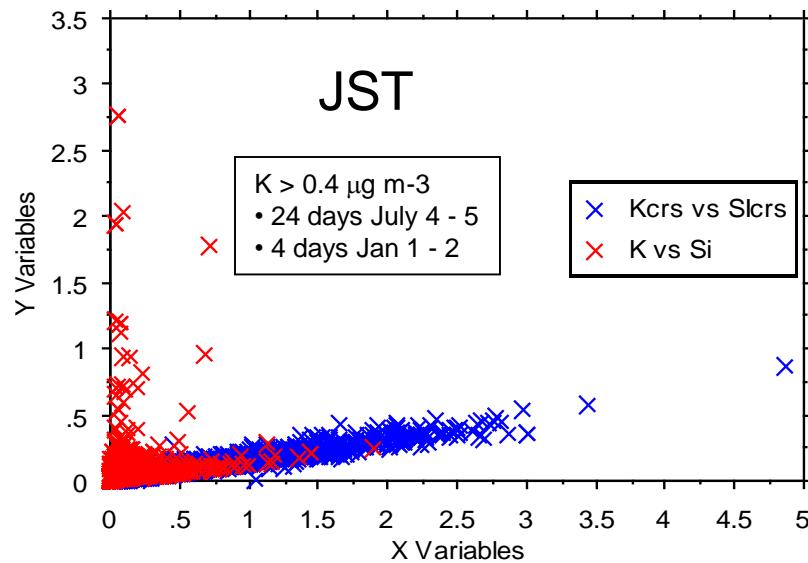
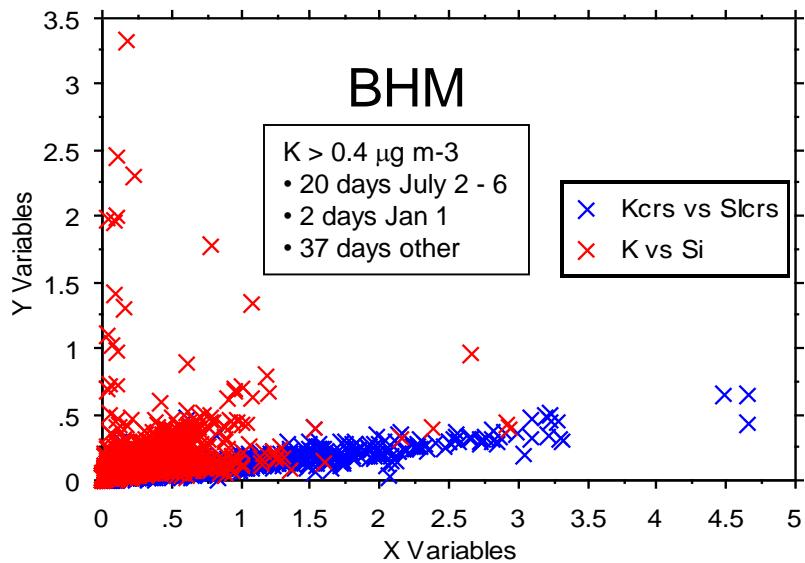
# CTR Monthly Average OC and BB OC



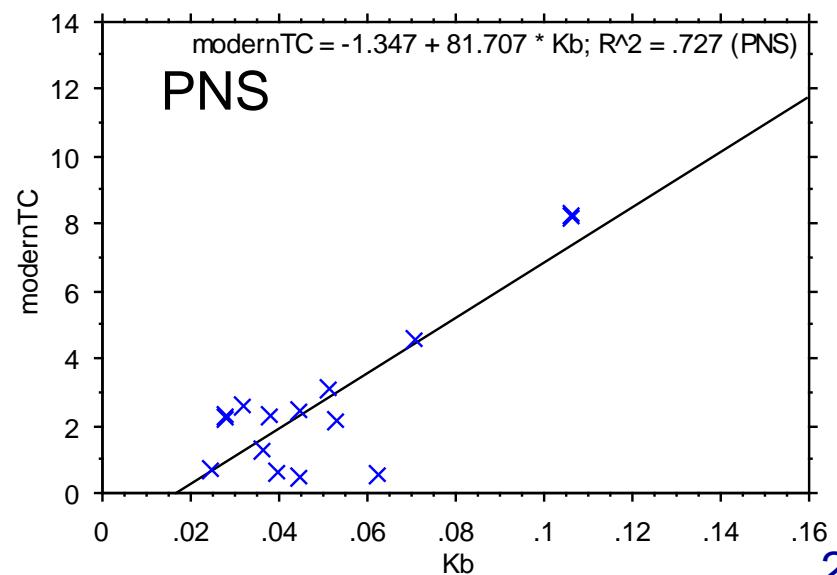
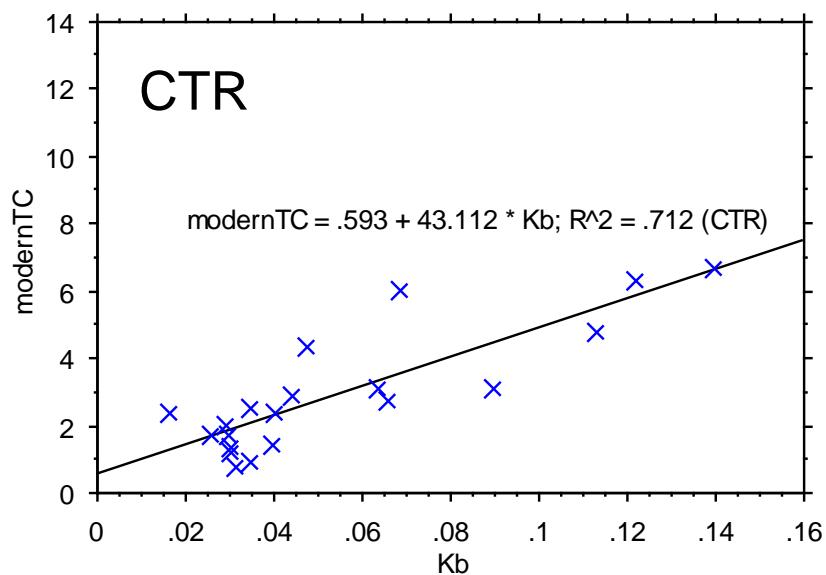
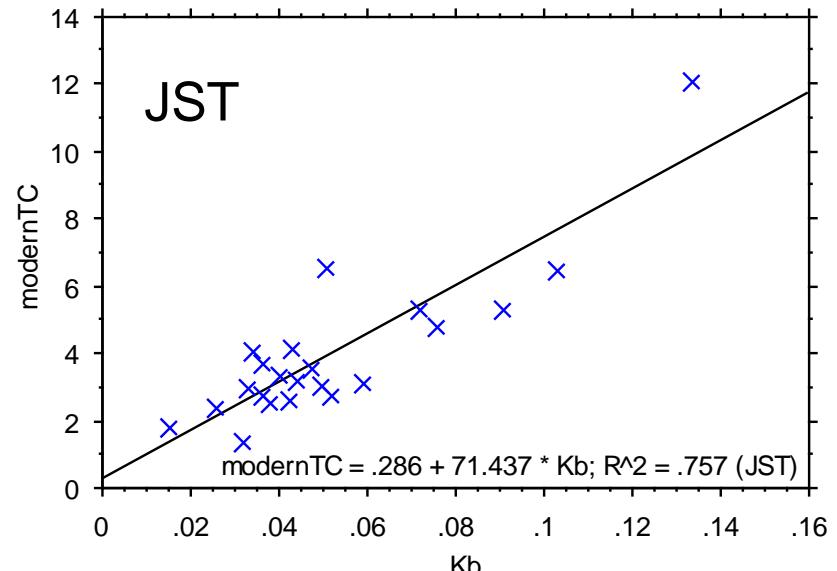
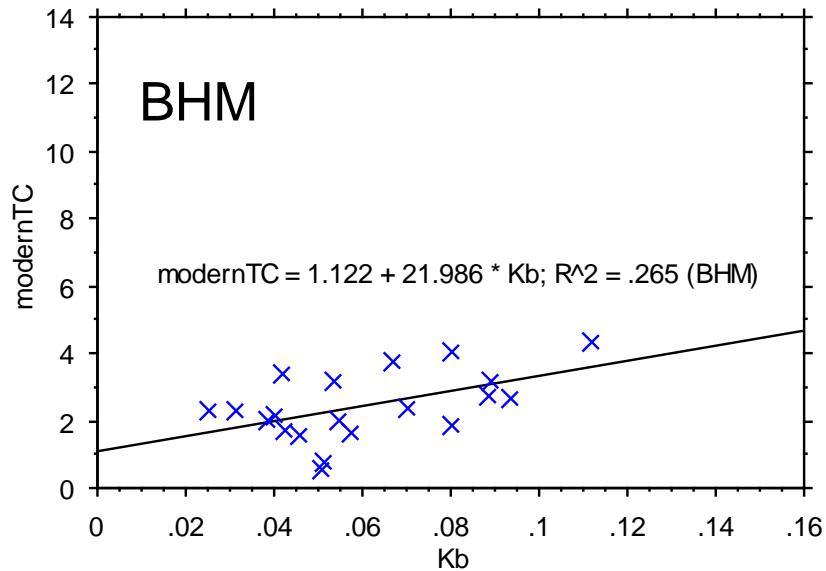
# Correlation between K and Si in PM<sub>coarse</sub>



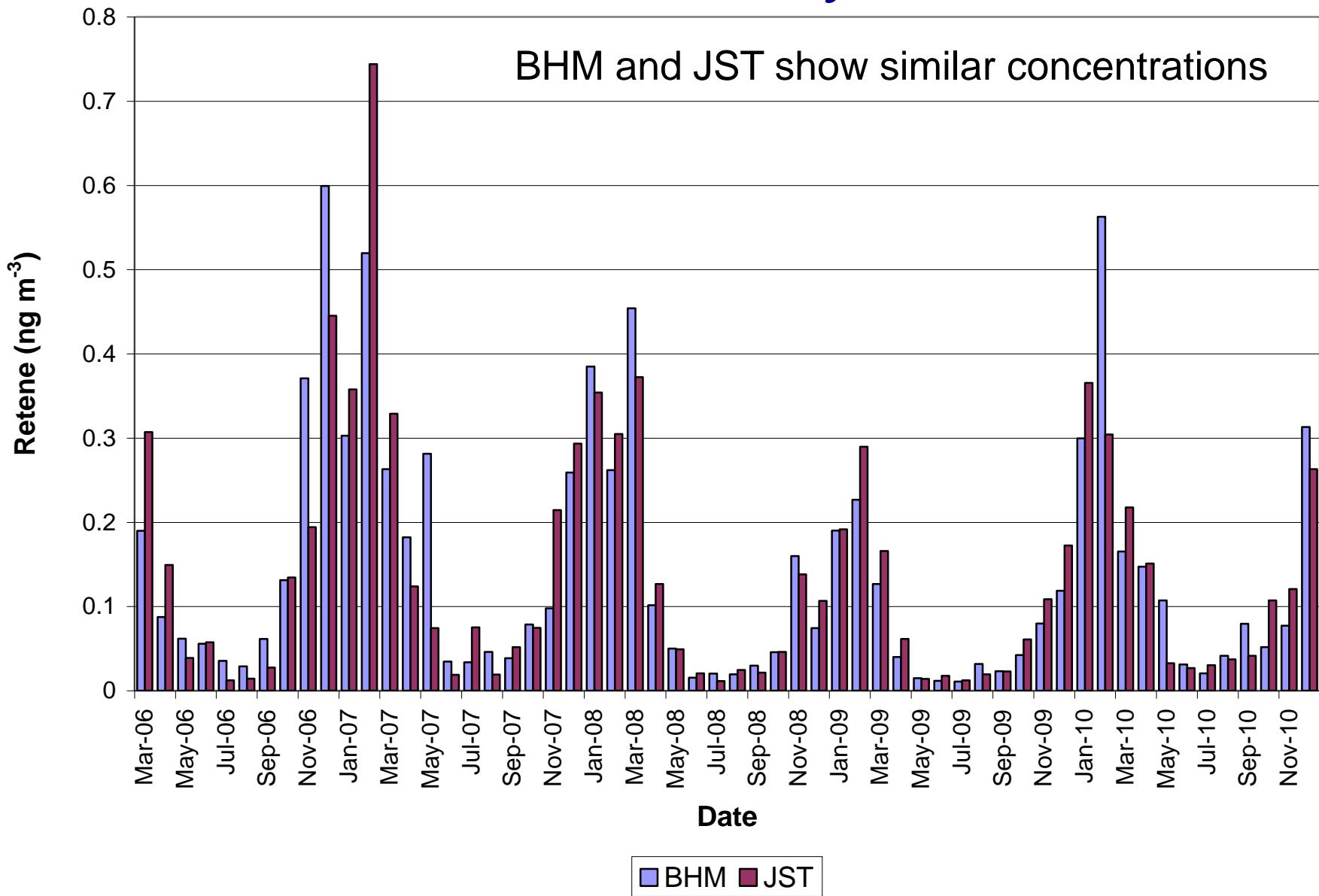
# Non-soil K Sources in PM<sub>2.5</sub>



# Kb vs. ModernTC by Site (Oct – Apr)

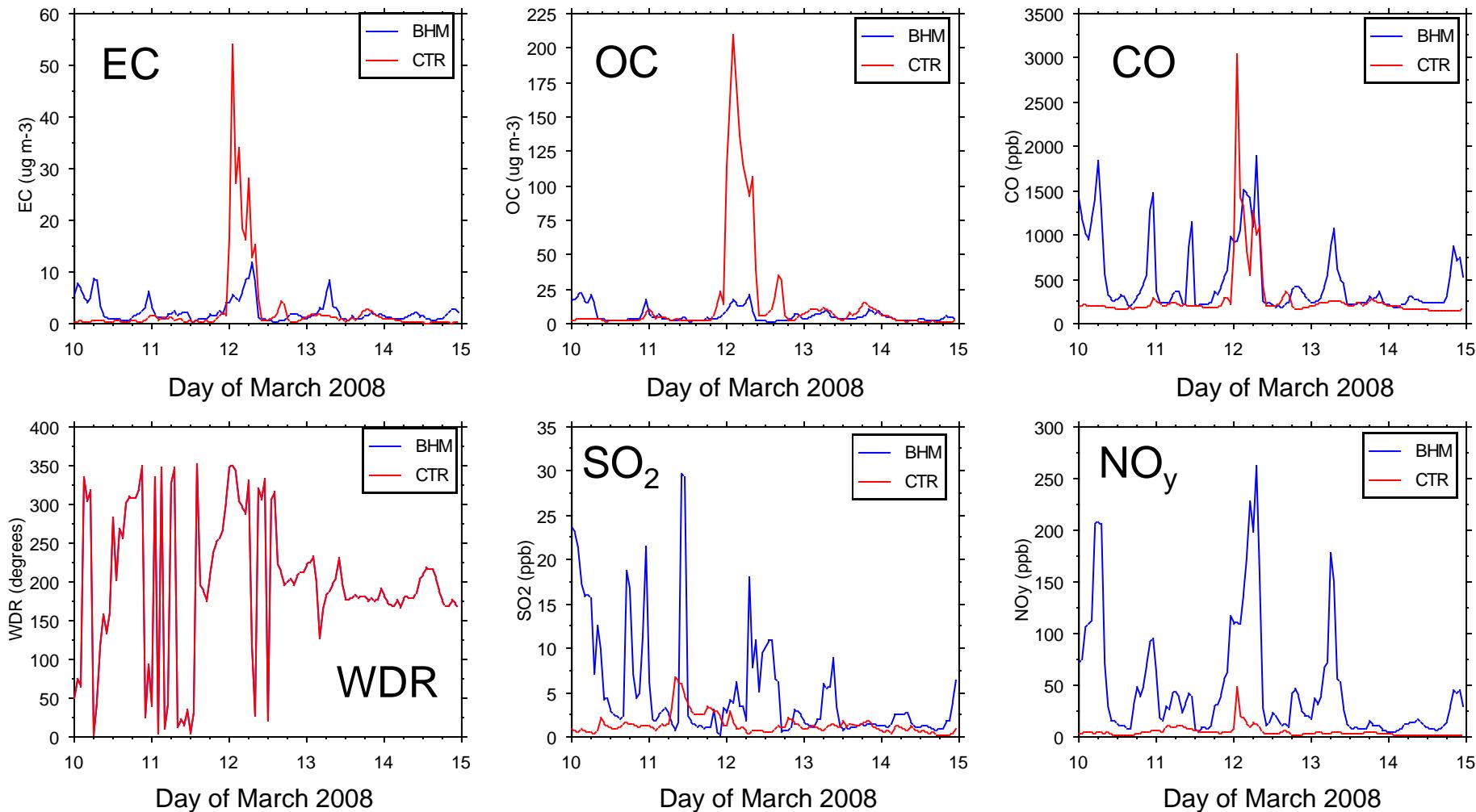


# Tracers of Biomass Burning are Seasonal but Always Present



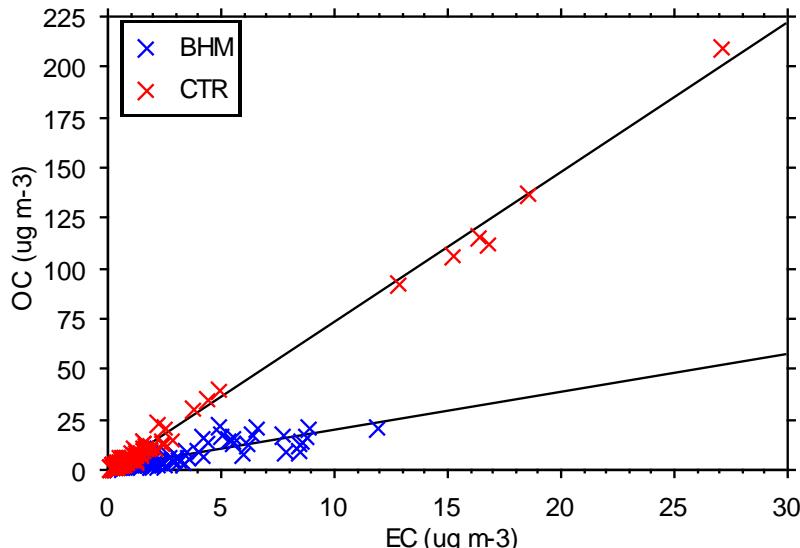
# Example Biomass Burning Event

## March 11 – 12, 2008

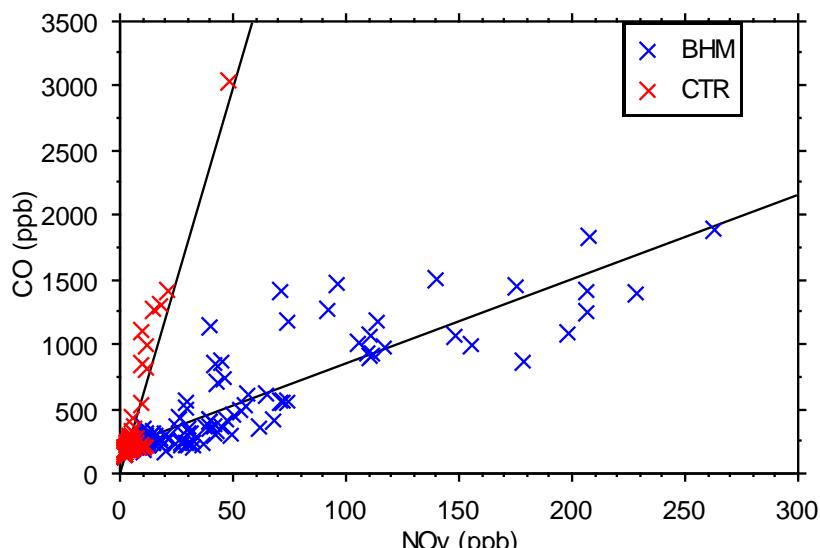
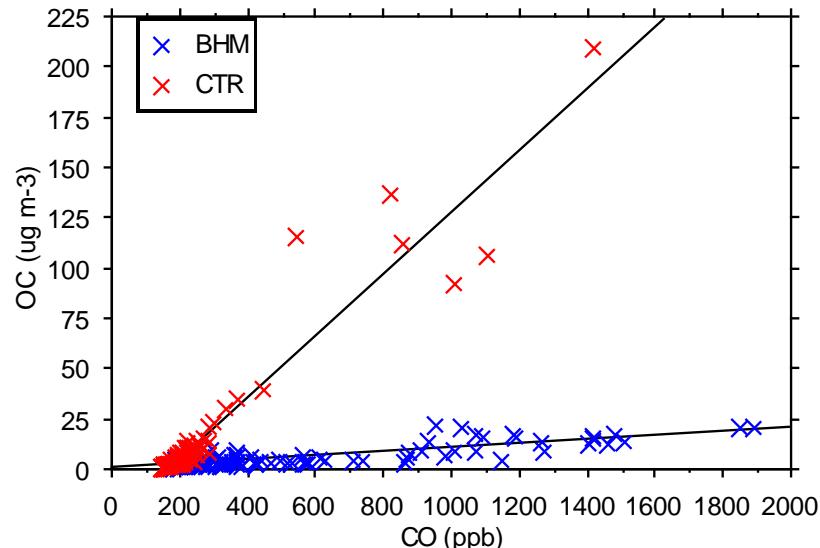


EC, OC, CO enhanced at CTR – some excess NO<sub>y</sub> – no excess SO<sub>2</sub>

# Characteristics of the 3/12/2008 Event

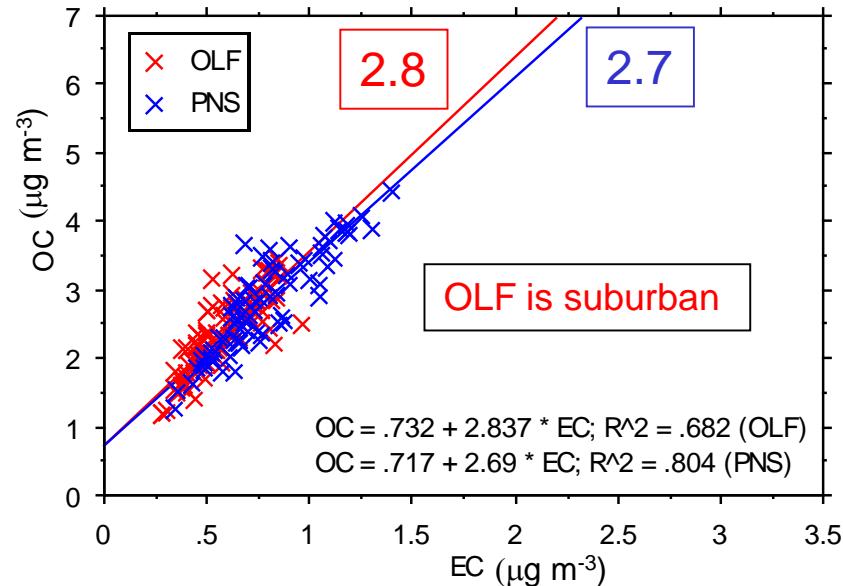
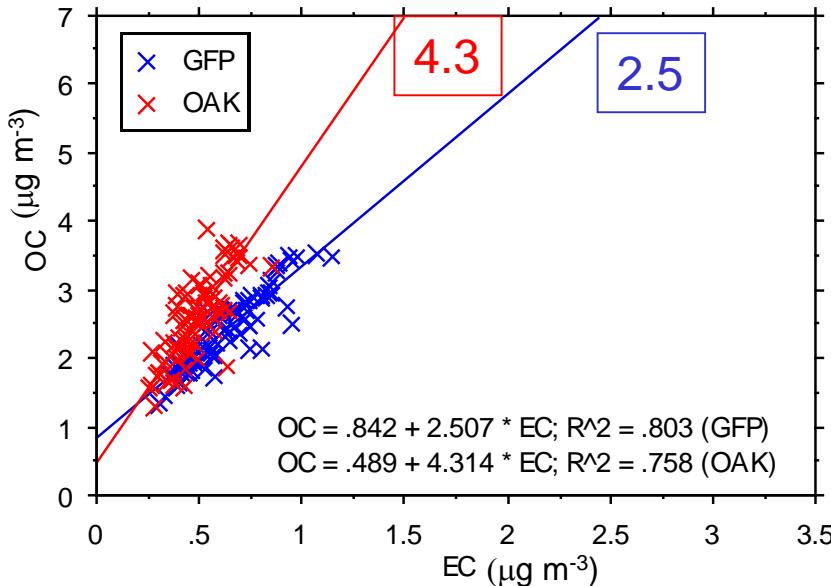
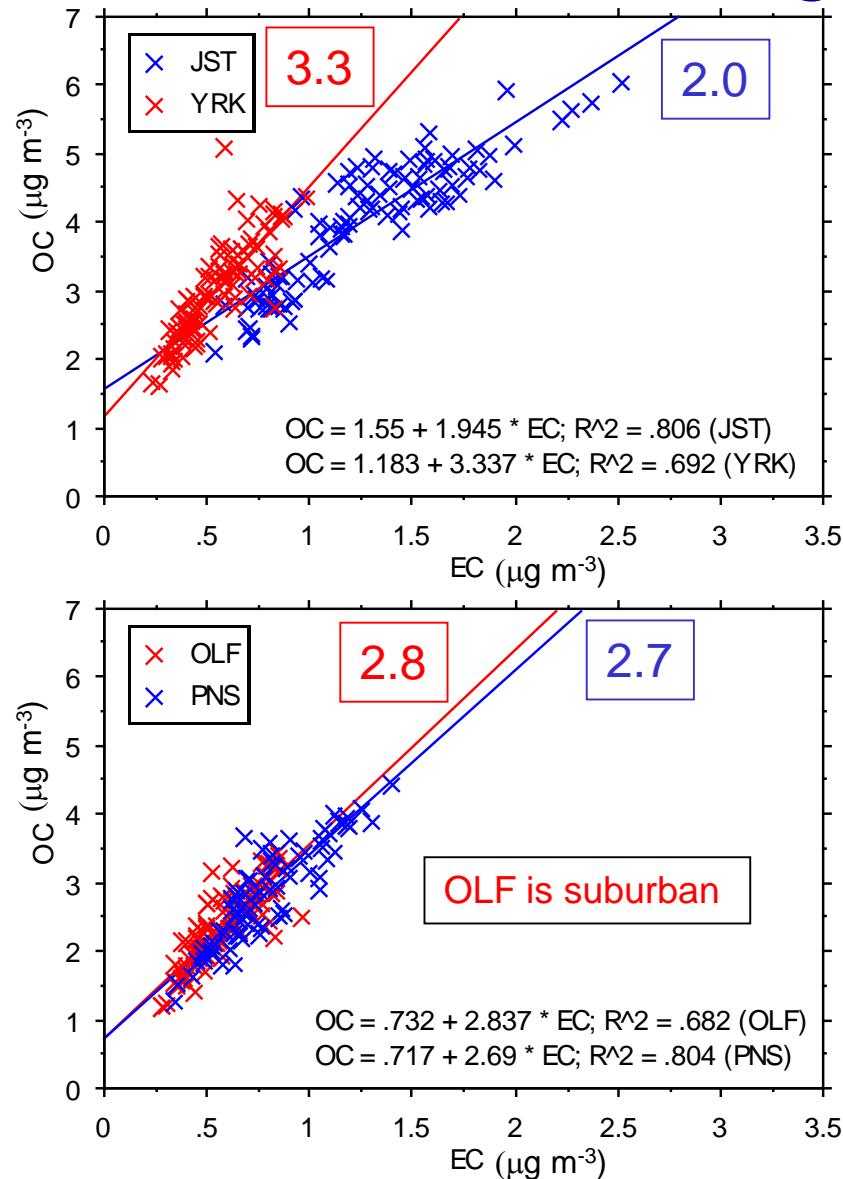
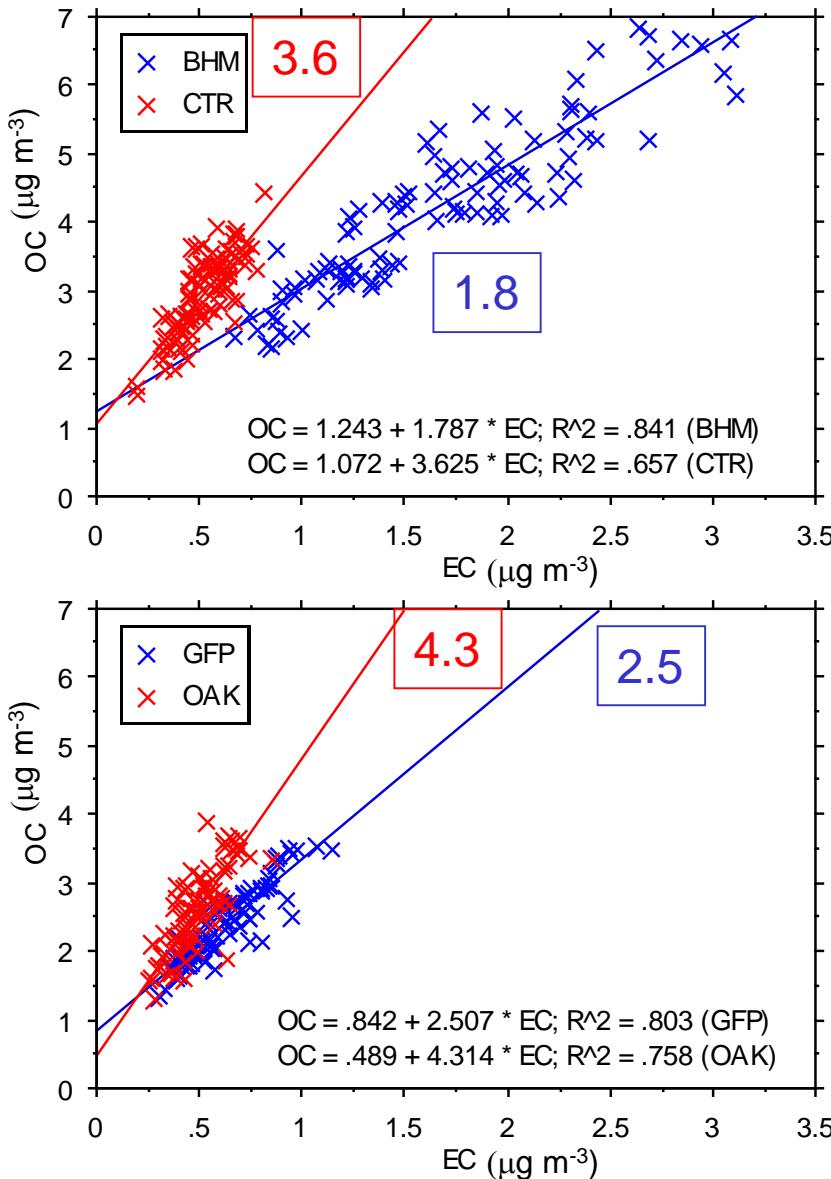


- CTR  $\Delta OC/\Delta EC = 7.4$
- BHM  $\Delta OC/\Delta EC = 1.9$



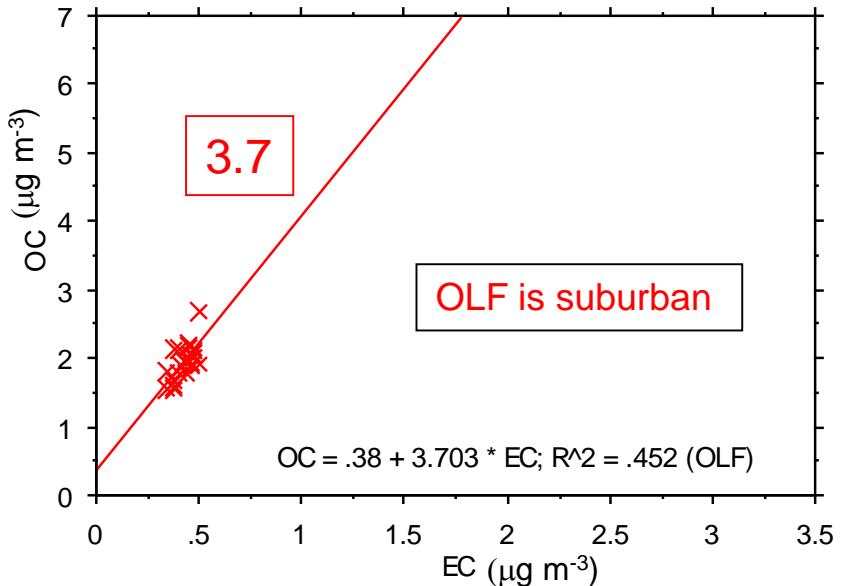
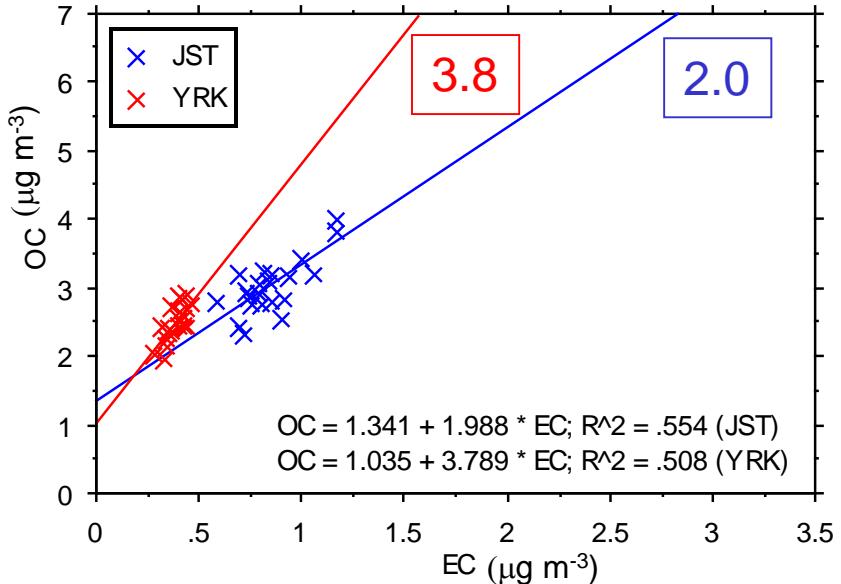
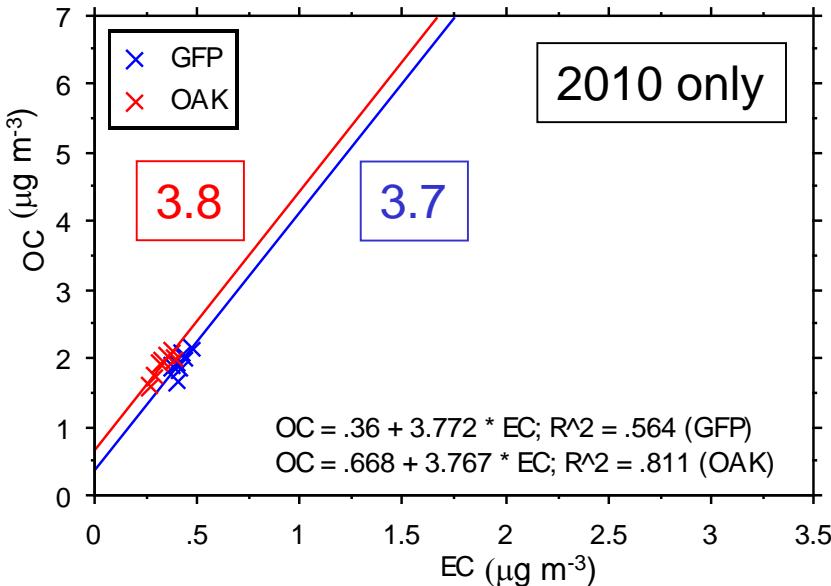
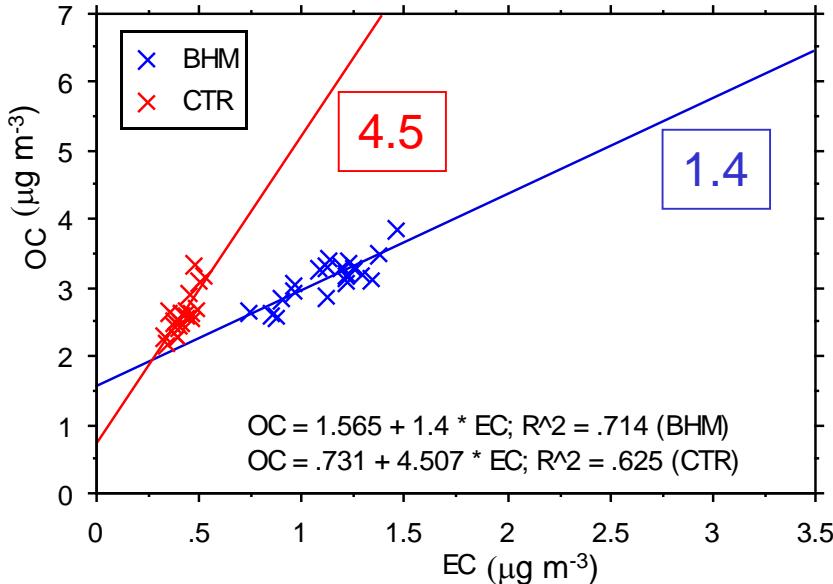
# 1999 – 2012 $\Delta$ OC/ $\Delta$ EC Signatures: Urban Mobile & Rural Biomass Burning

OC intercept is  $\sim 1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$



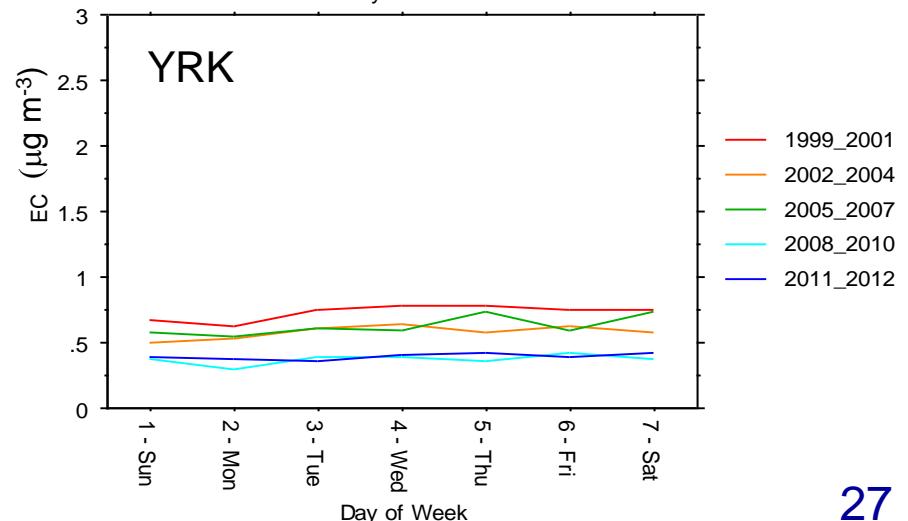
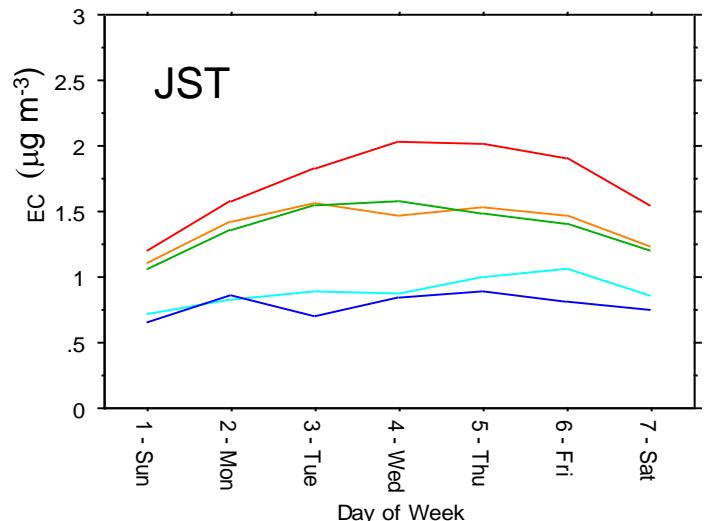
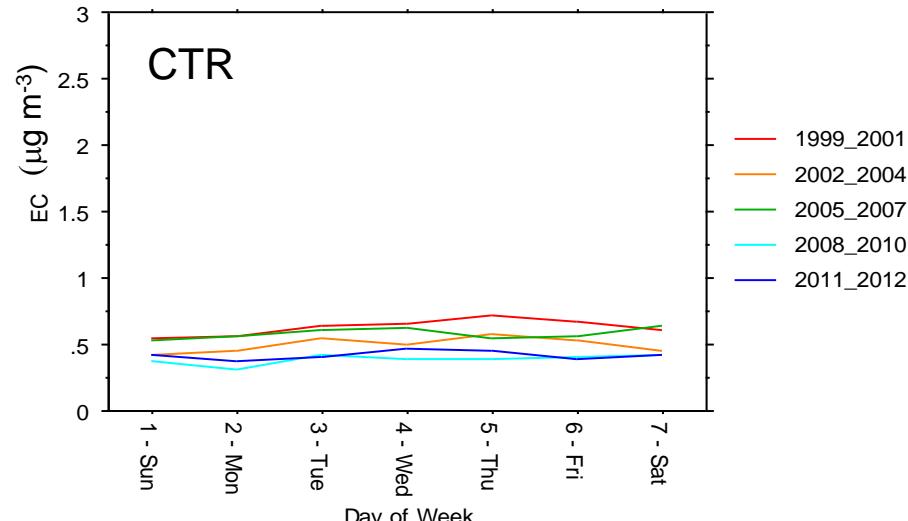
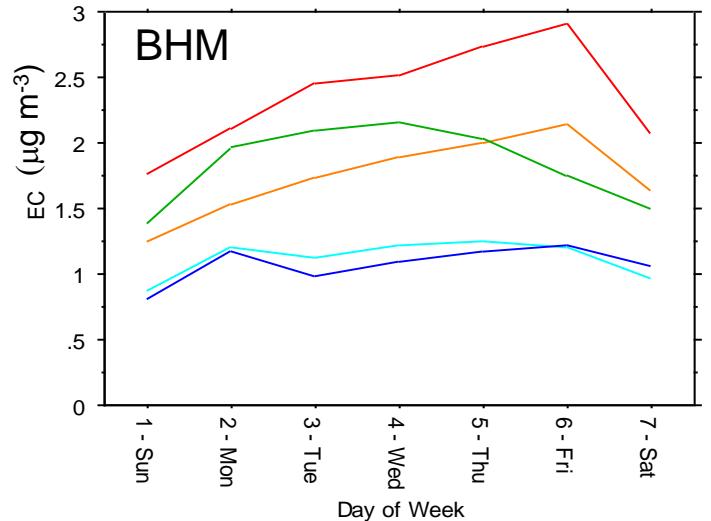
# 2010 – 2012: Reduced EC and OC with More Similar Urban & Rural OC Range

OC intercept is  $\sim 1 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$



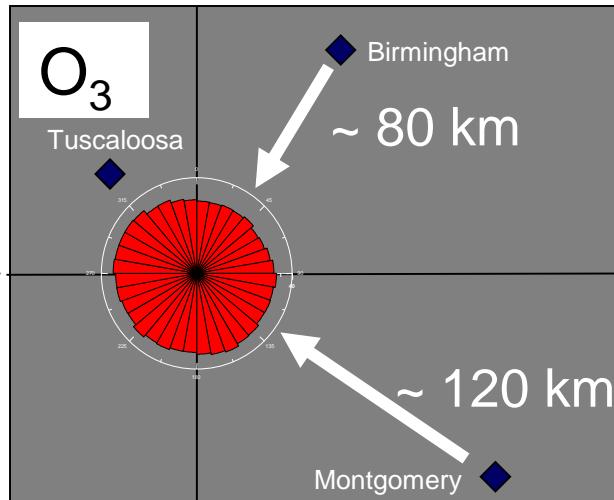
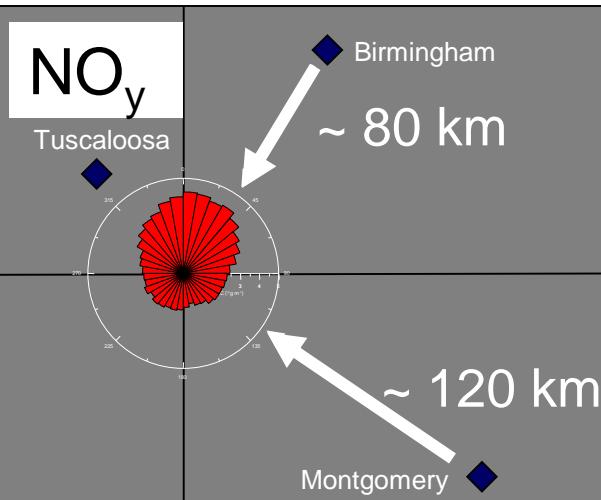
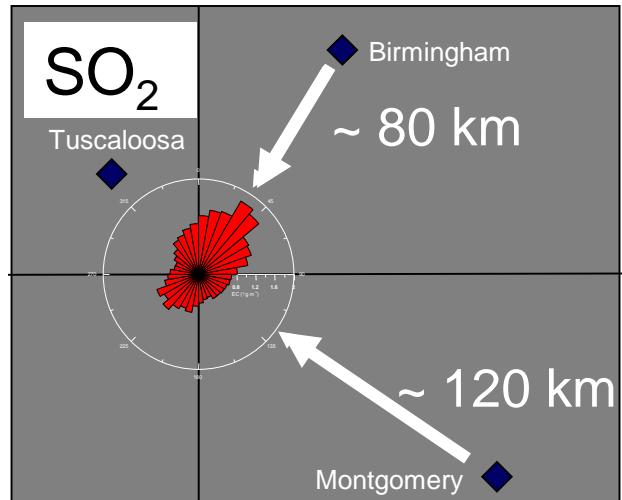
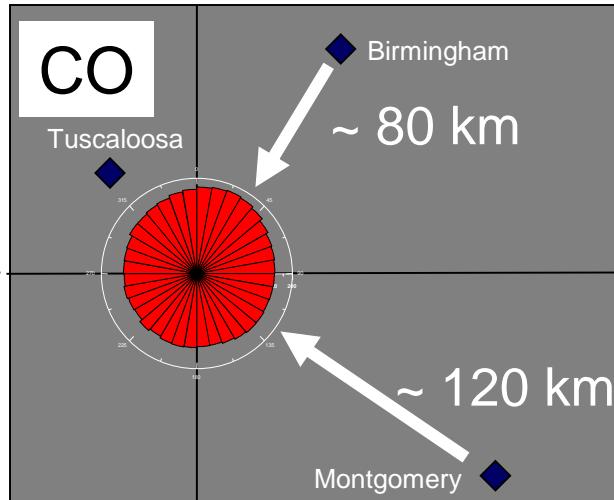
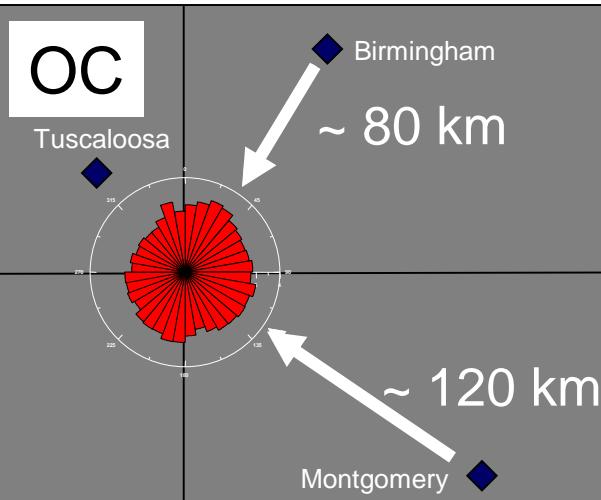
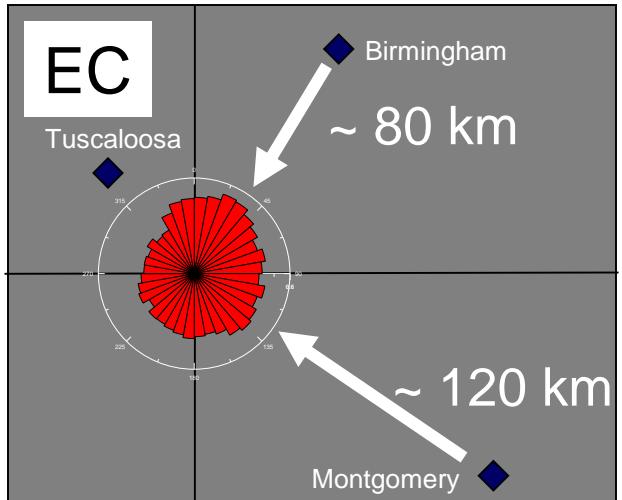
# Urban Excess EC and Day-of-Week Variations Declined from 1999 to 2012\*

*Lower EC post-2007 reflects diesel PM emission reductions*



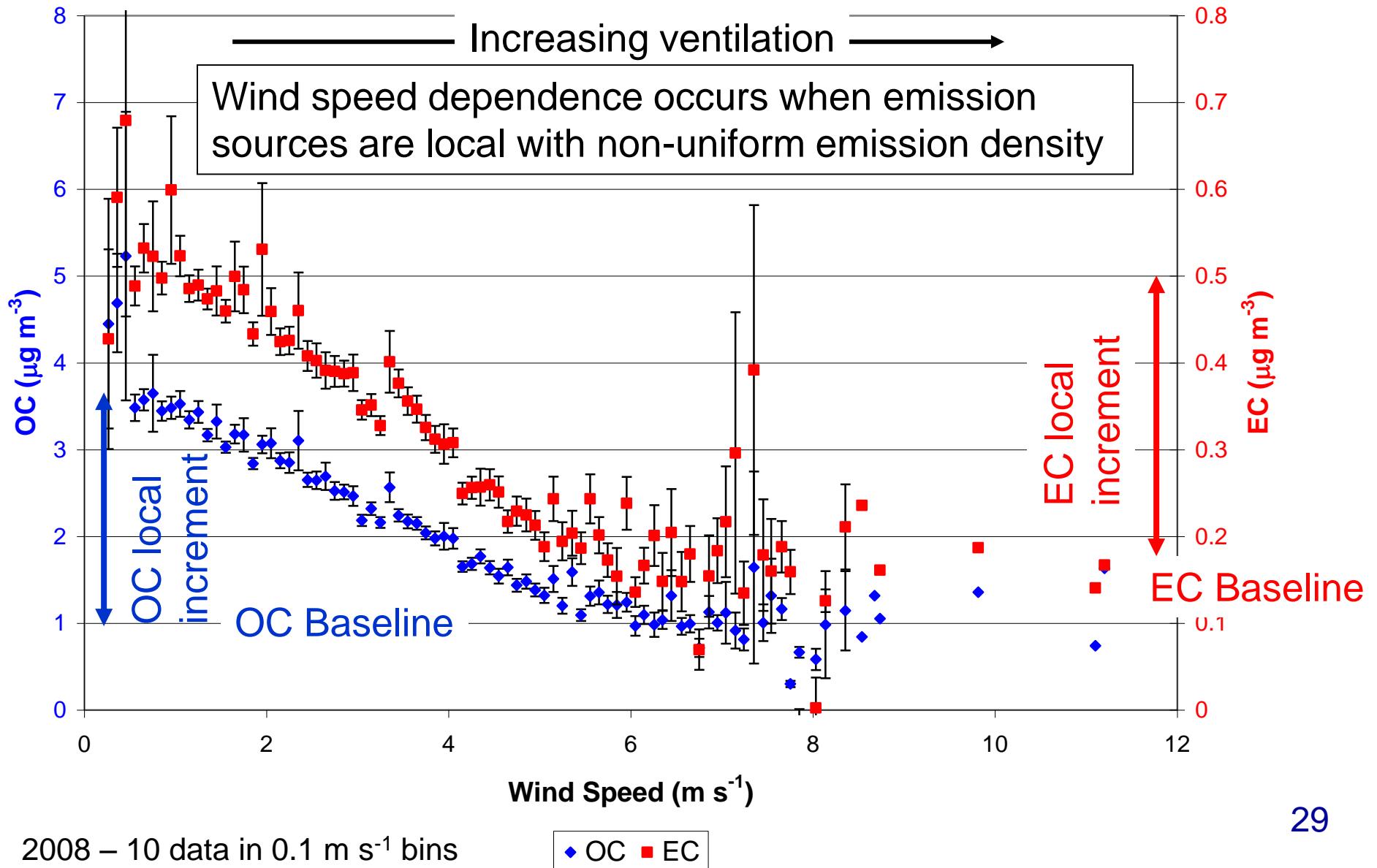
# CTR EC, OC, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>y</sub> Higher With Winds From Birmingham & Montgomery\*

Directionality implies local source contributions

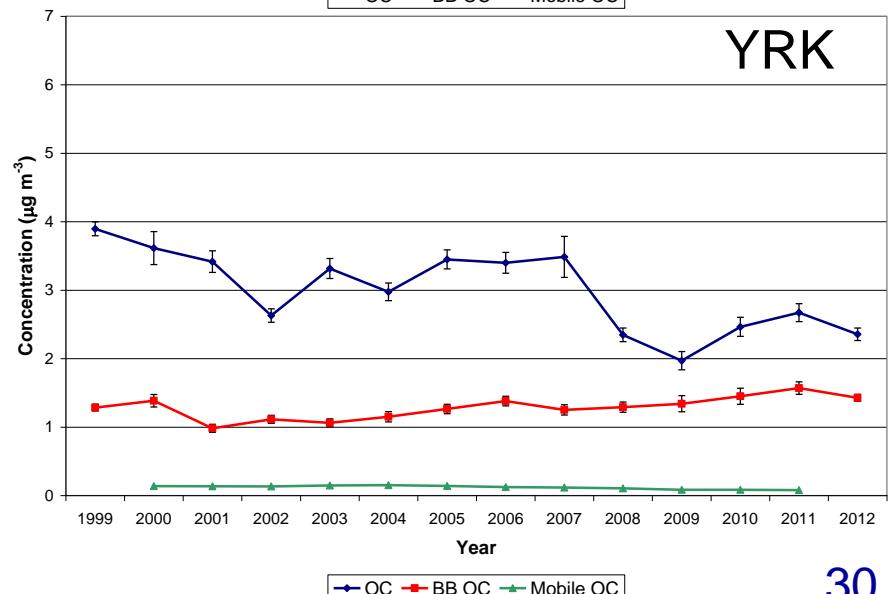
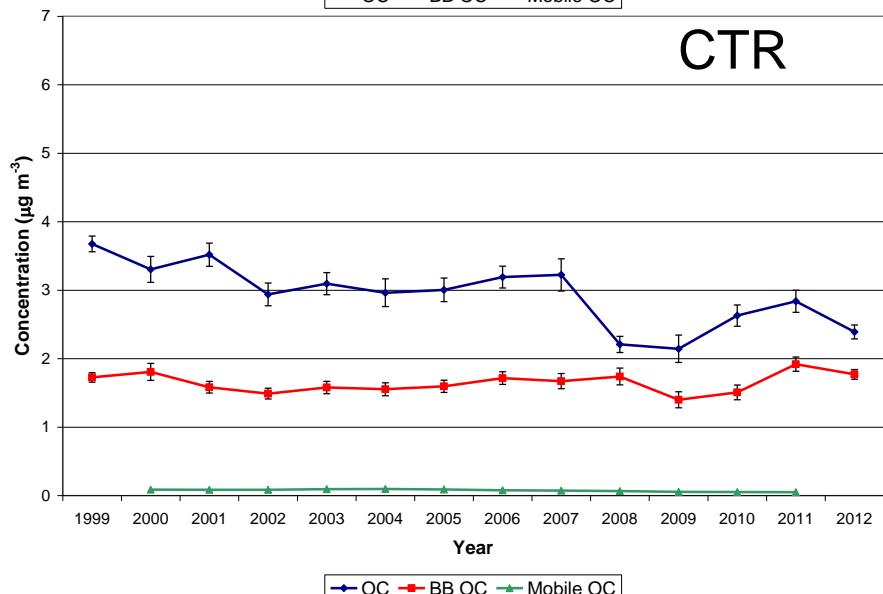
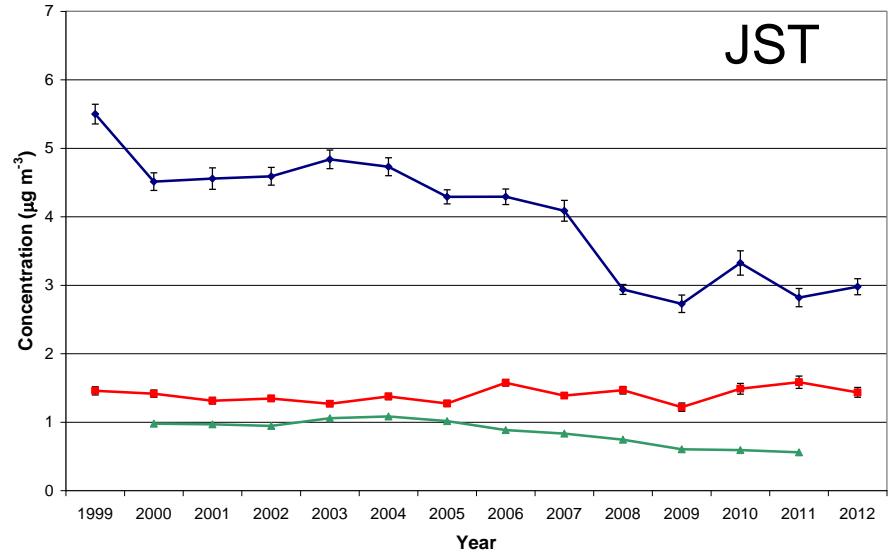
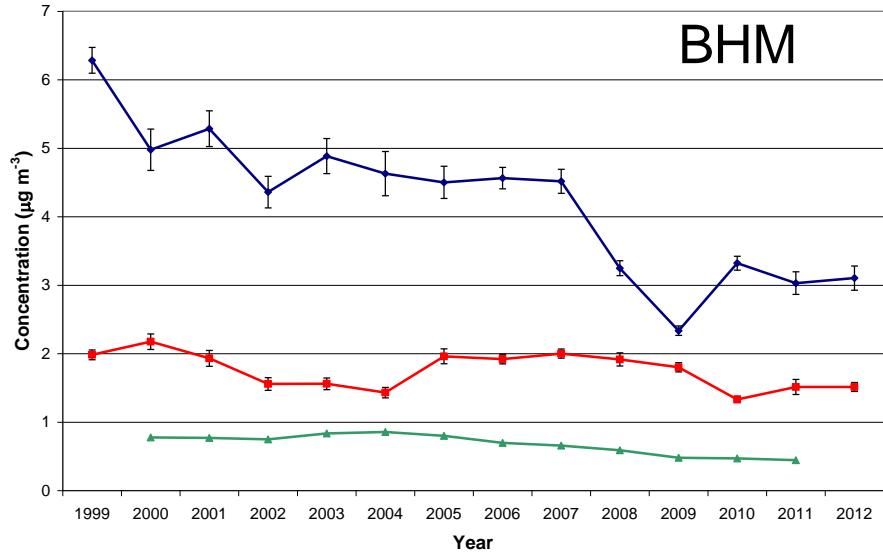


\* All hourly data, 2008 - 2010

# Mean CTR Hourly EC & OC Decline with WS to Baseline Levels

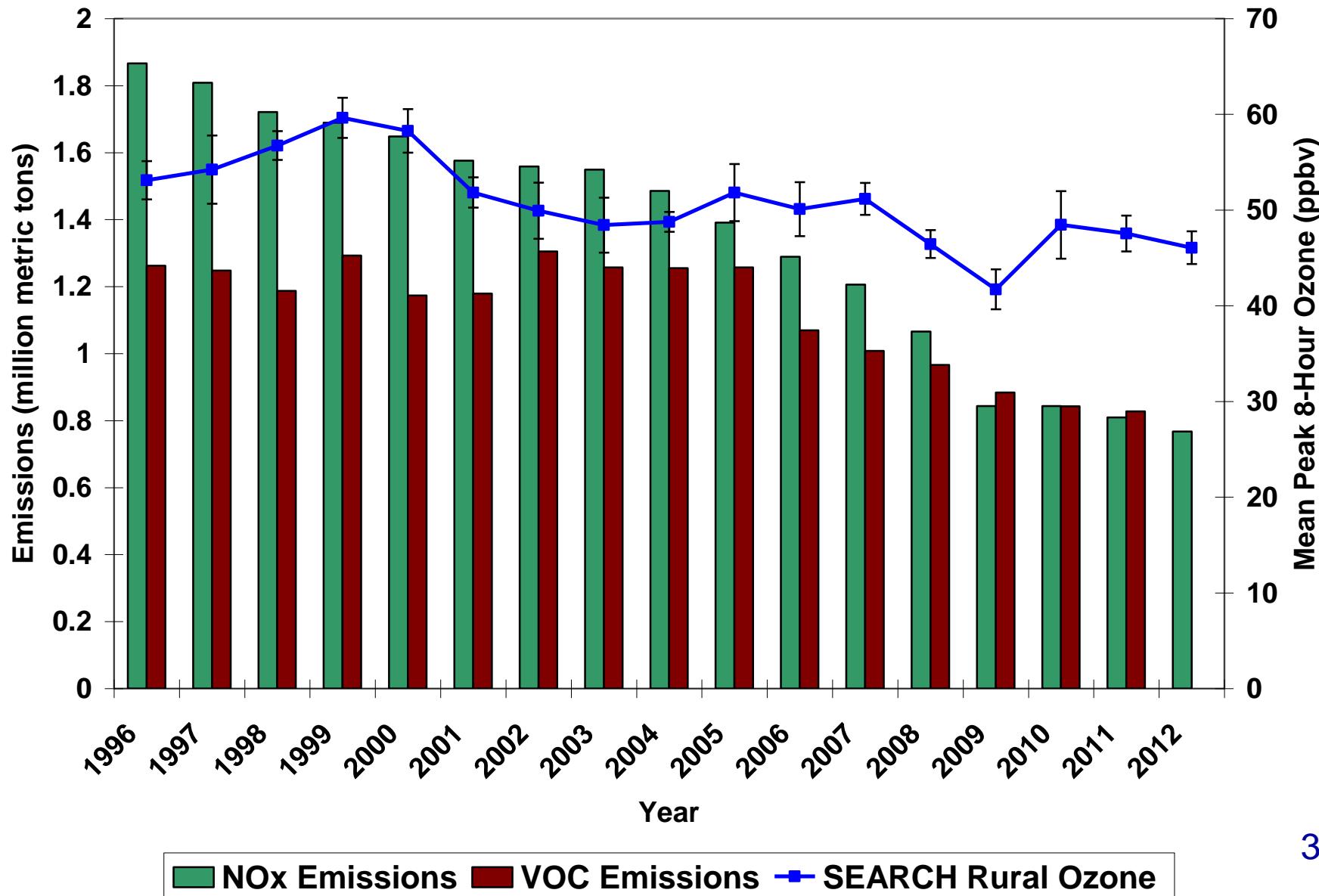


# BB OC ~ Constant but Increasing Fraction



Mobile OC from Blanchard et al. 2013. *ES&T*. (diesel + gasoline PM)

# What Hasn't Changed (Much)? – O<sub>3</sub>!



# Mean Concentrations n-alkanes

