

25 Years of IMPROVE Data: past lessons and future issues

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1990

Acadia, ME

2014



Topics

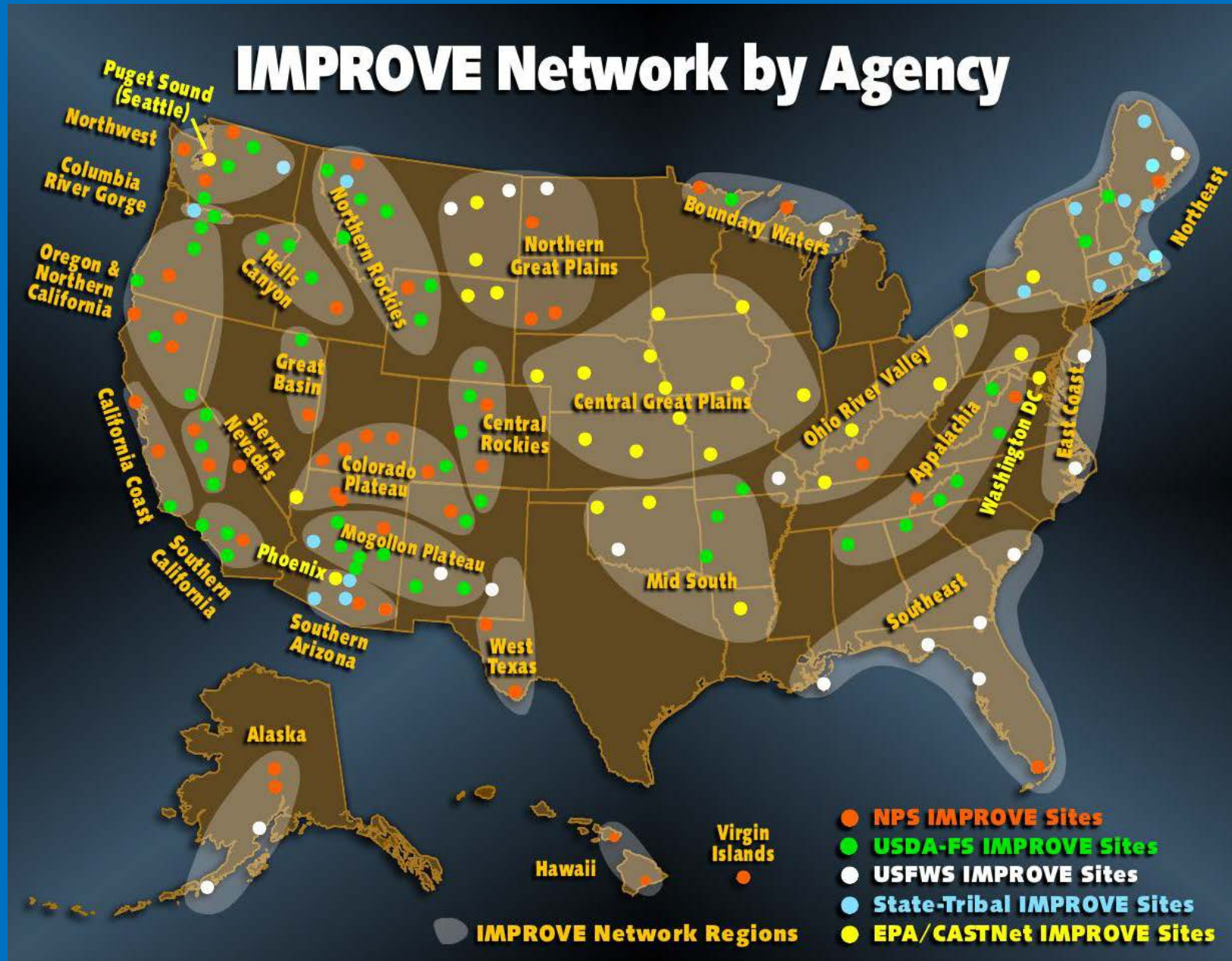
- IMPROVE network
- Current PM levels: spatial and temporal patterns
- Trends in speciated aerosols
- Trends in haze

2001

Linville Gorge, NC

2014

Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments



Routine monitoring: aerosol chemical properties



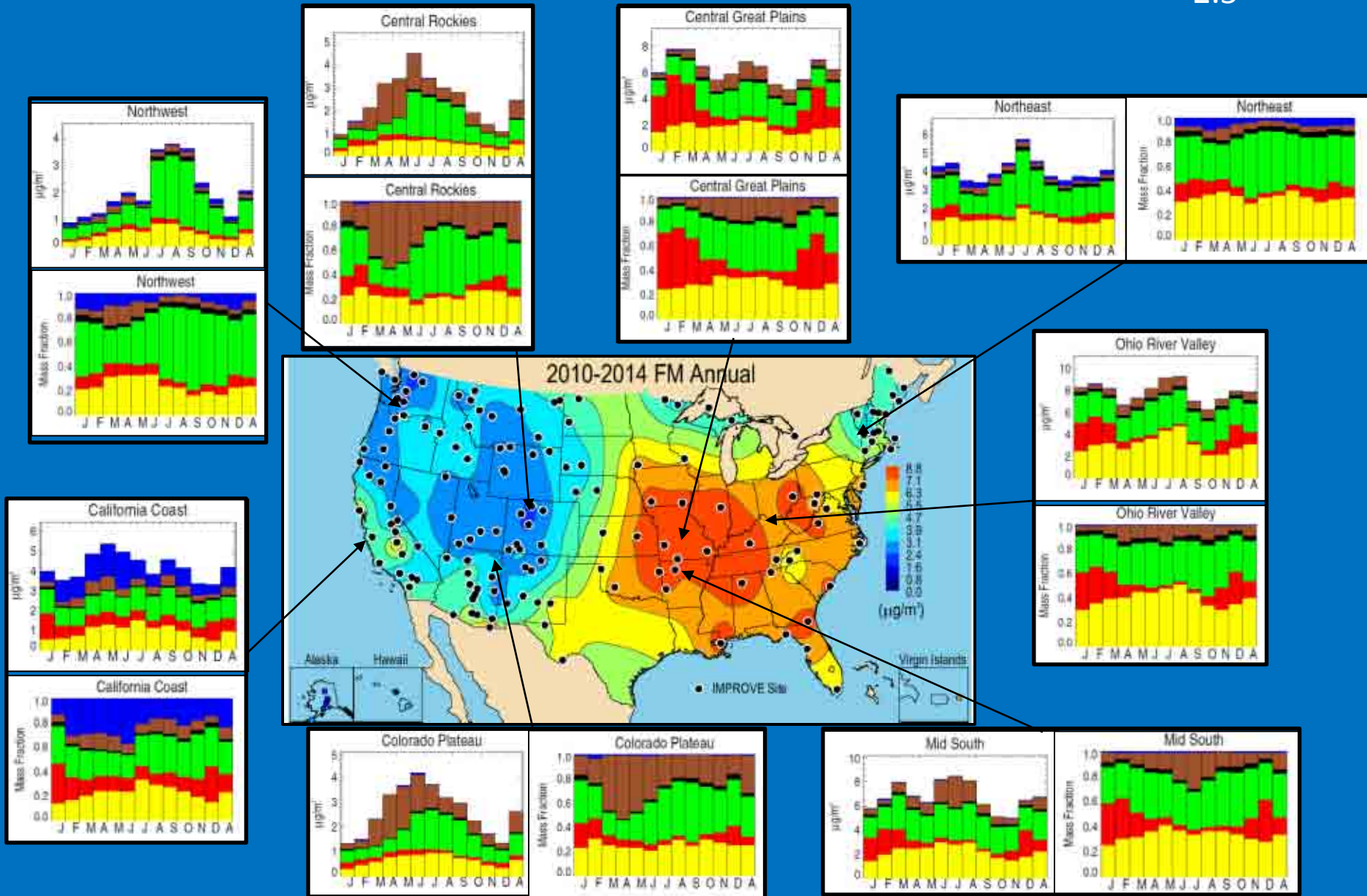
IMPROVE Sampler in Big Bend, TX



- Samples collected every third day
- Inorganic anions by IC
- Carbonaceous aerosols by TOR
- Elemental species by XRF

Download data:
<http://views.cira.colostate.edu/fed/>

2010-2014 IMPROVE Annual Mean Fine Mass (PM_{2.5})



Trends

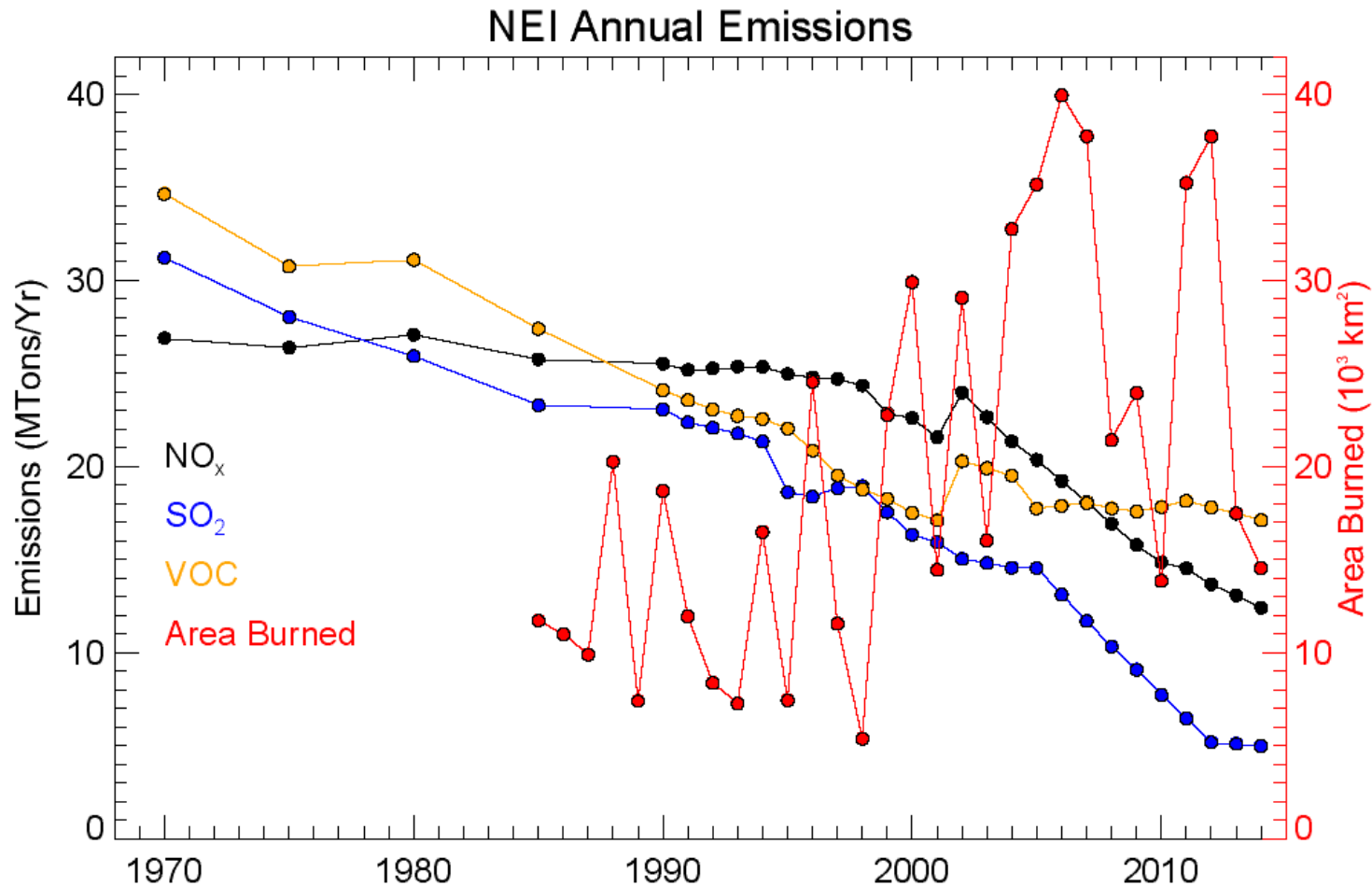
- How have aerosol and visibility levels changed over time?
- Are emission mitigation strategies effective in meeting goals for improving air quality?
 - Theil regression
 - 1990–2014; 2000–2014
 - Seasonal and regional
 - Emission data

1990

Shenandoah, VA

2014

Trends in Emissions



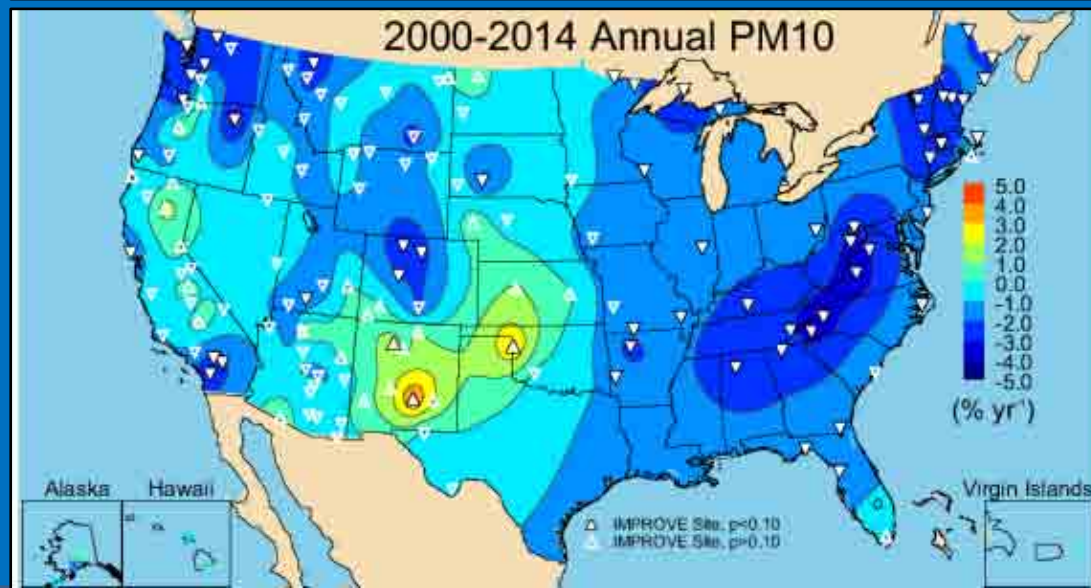
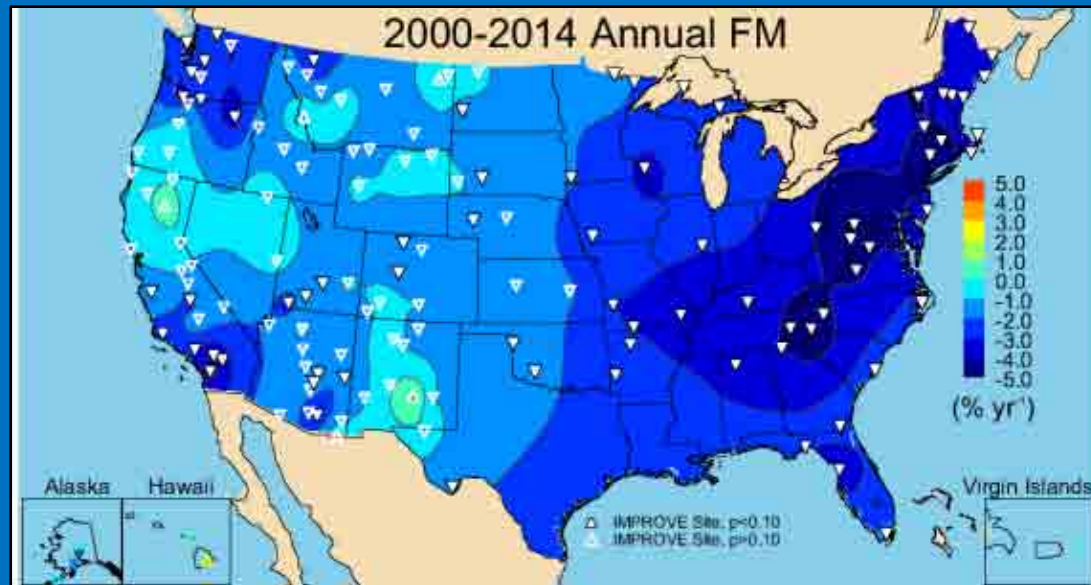
National Emission Inventory

(<http://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/trends/>)

National Interagency Fire Center (www.nifc.gov)

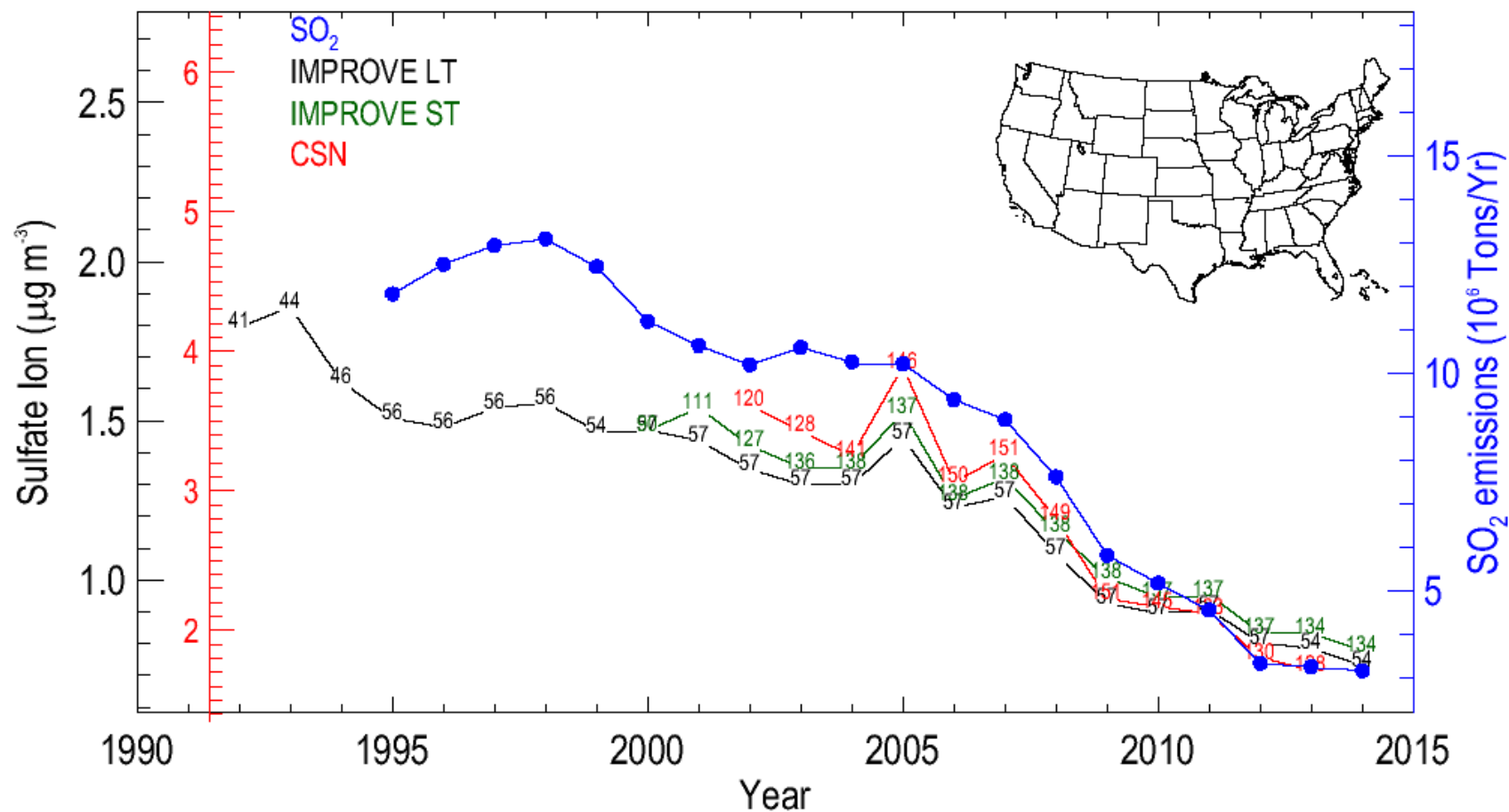
Hand et al., 2014. Atmos Environ

Trends in Annual Mean $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} (2000-2014)

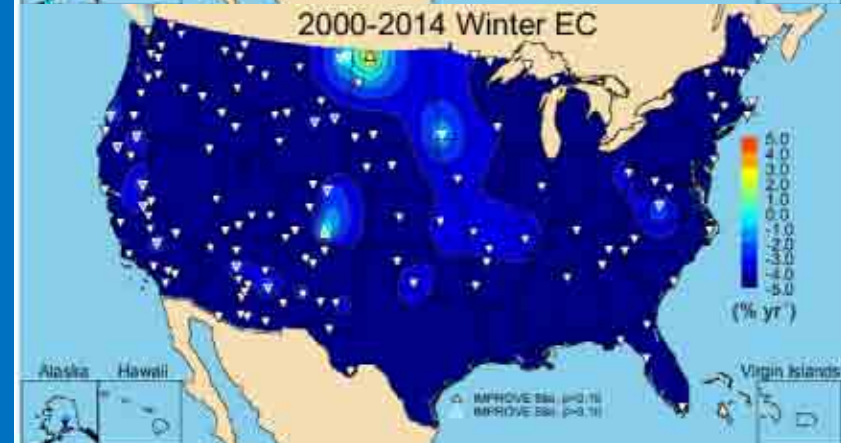
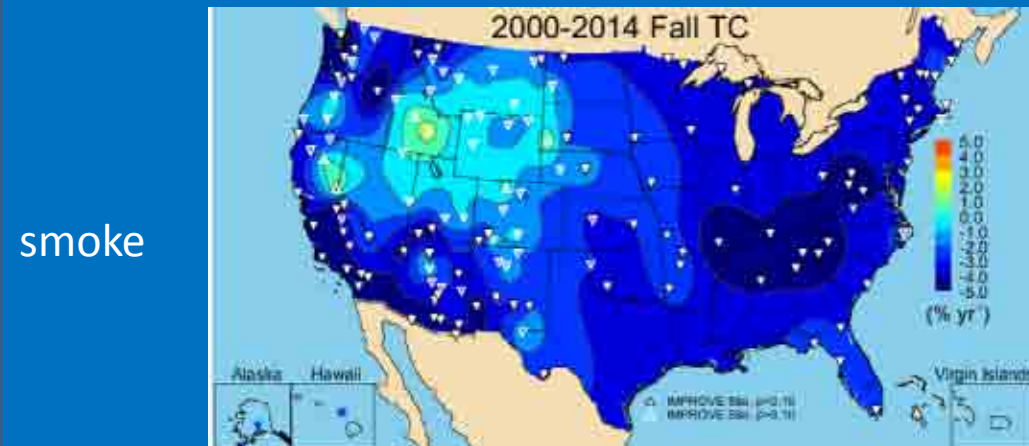
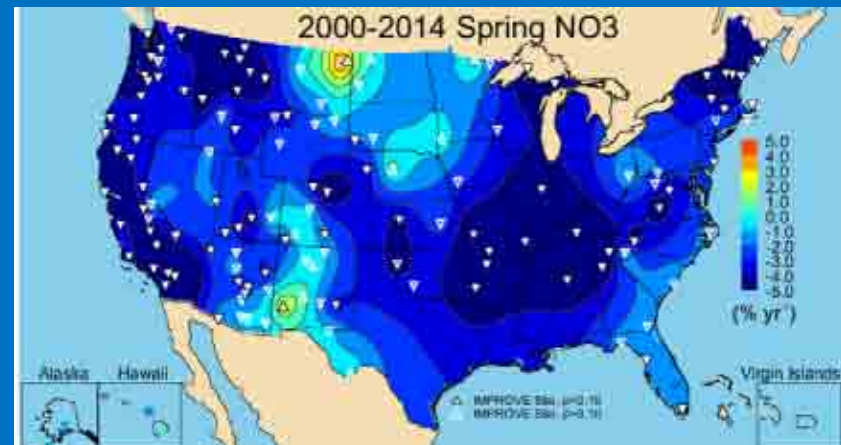
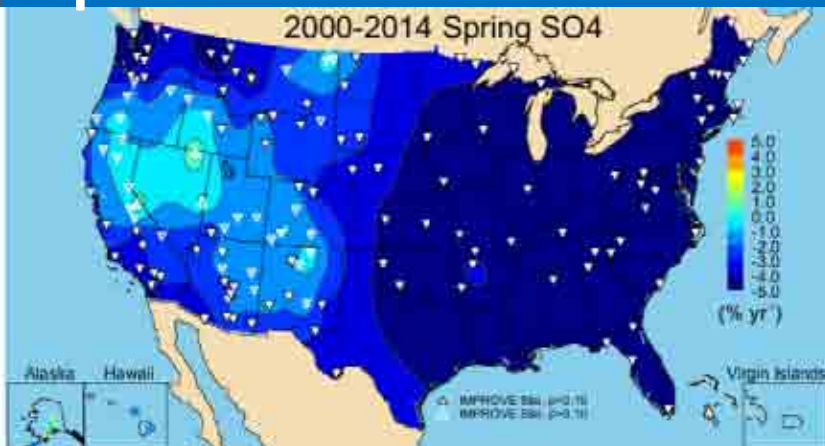


Trends in Annual Mean Sulfate

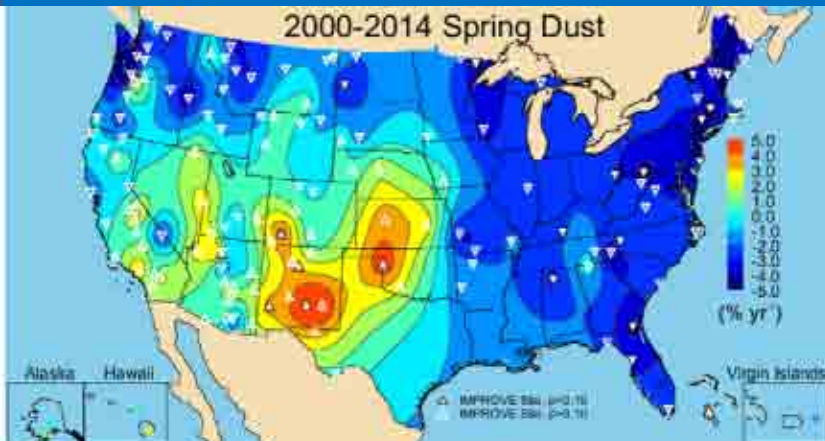
U.S. Annual



Specific seasons with increased trends

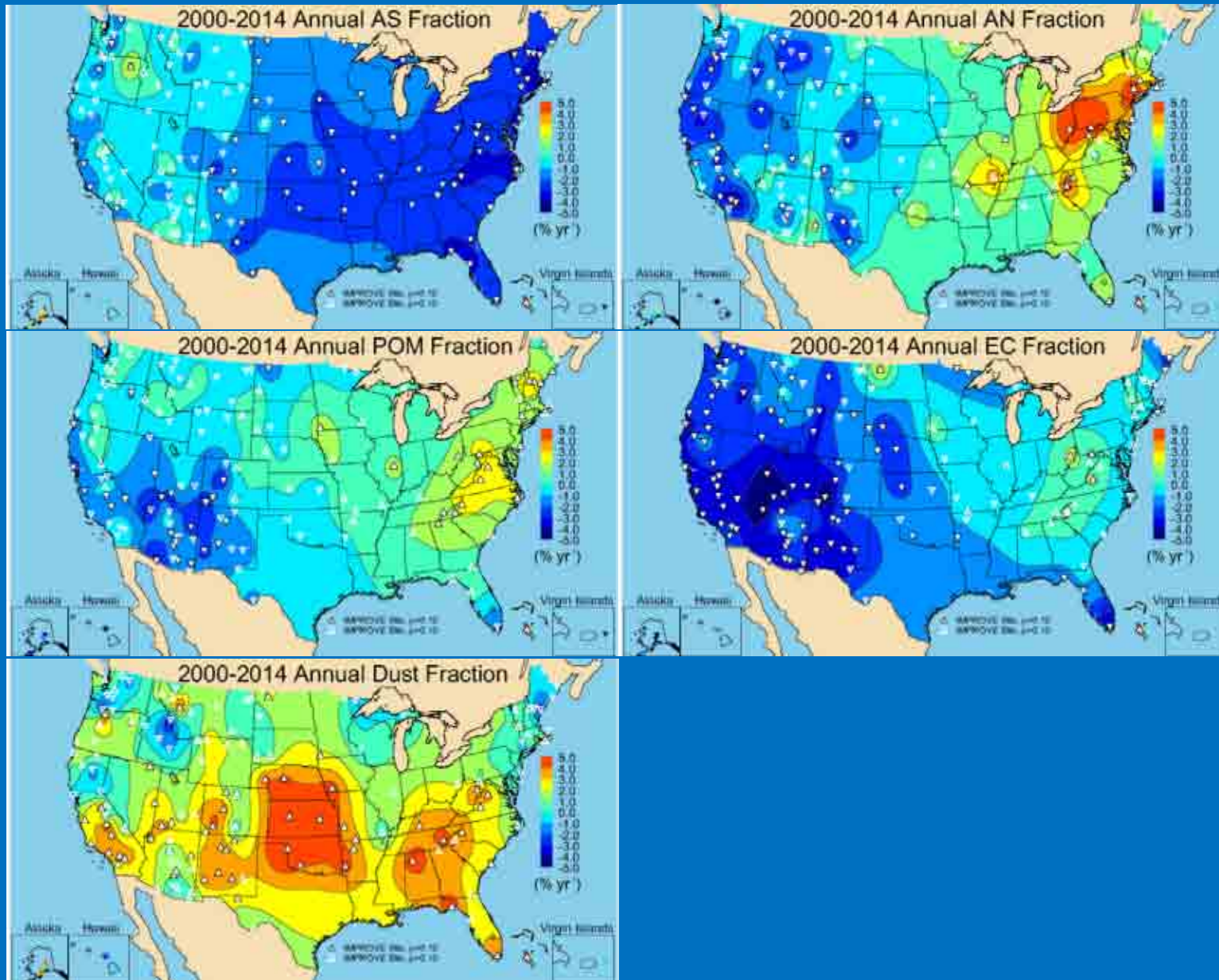


smoke



Oil and gas impacts

Trends in PM_{2.5} Mass Fractions



Visibility

Williston Basin, ND

Credit: Bill Malm

El Paso, TX; March, 2012
($\text{PM}_{10} > 5000 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)

Credit: Joseph Rogash, NOAA-NWS,
courtesy of Tom Gill, UTEP

High Park Fire, CO, June 2012

Credit: Kristi Gebhart

Reconstructing aerosol extinction (b_{ext})

$$b_{\text{ext}} (\text{Mm}^{-1}) = 3.0 f(\text{rh}) [\text{Sulfate}] +$$

$$3.0 f(\text{rh}) [\text{Nitrate}] +$$

$$4.0 [\text{Organics}] +$$

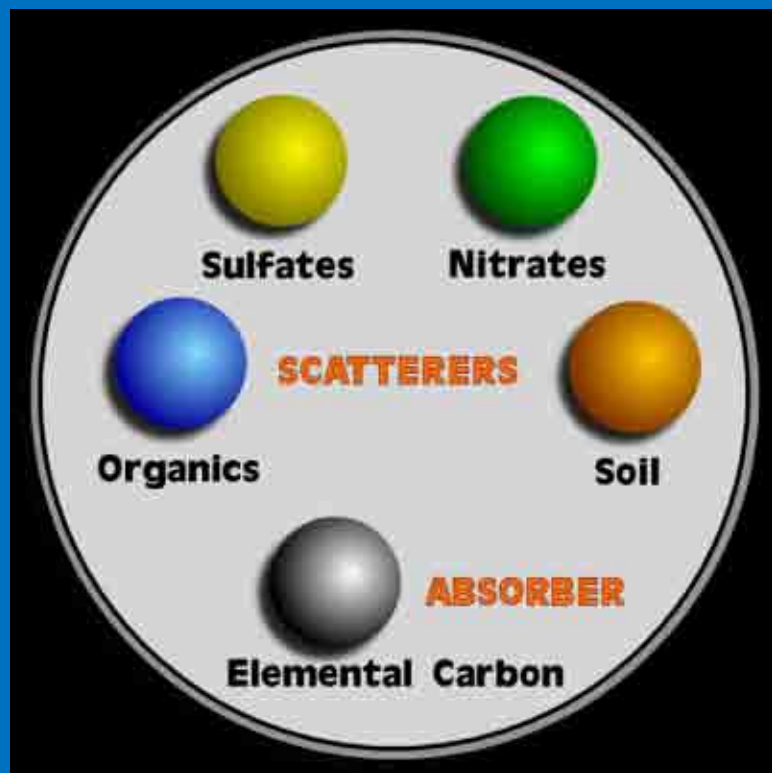
$$1.7 f_{\text{SS}}(\text{rh}) [\text{Sea Salt}] +$$

$$1.0 [\text{Dust}] +$$

$$0.6 [\text{Coarse Mass}] +$$

$$10.0 [\text{Elemental Carbon}] +$$

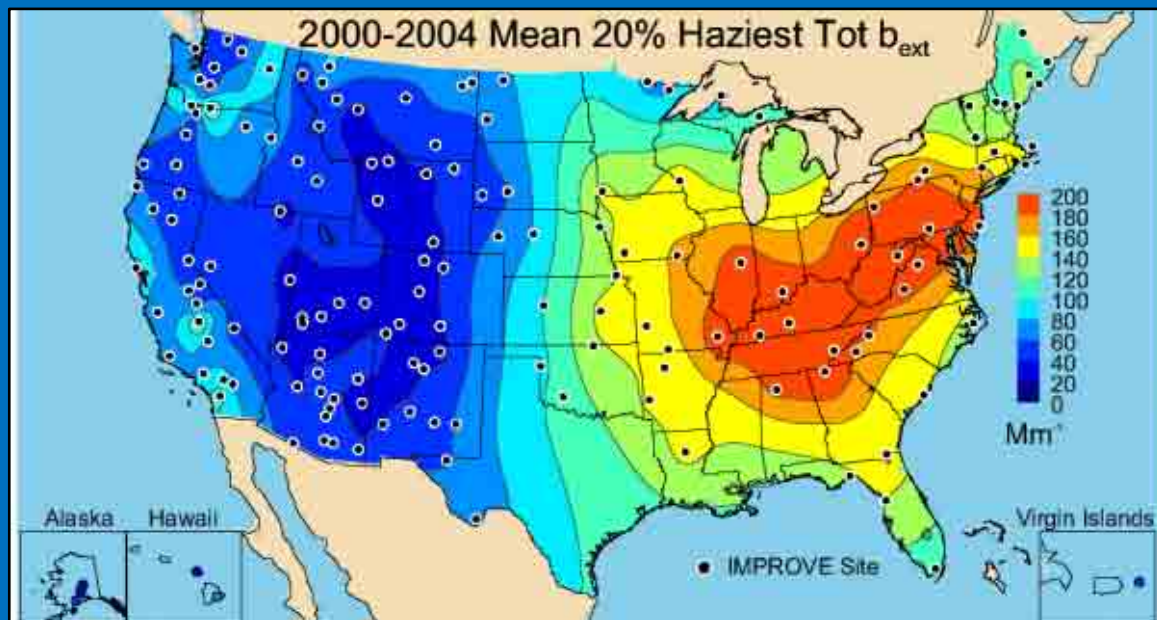
Rayleigh Scattering



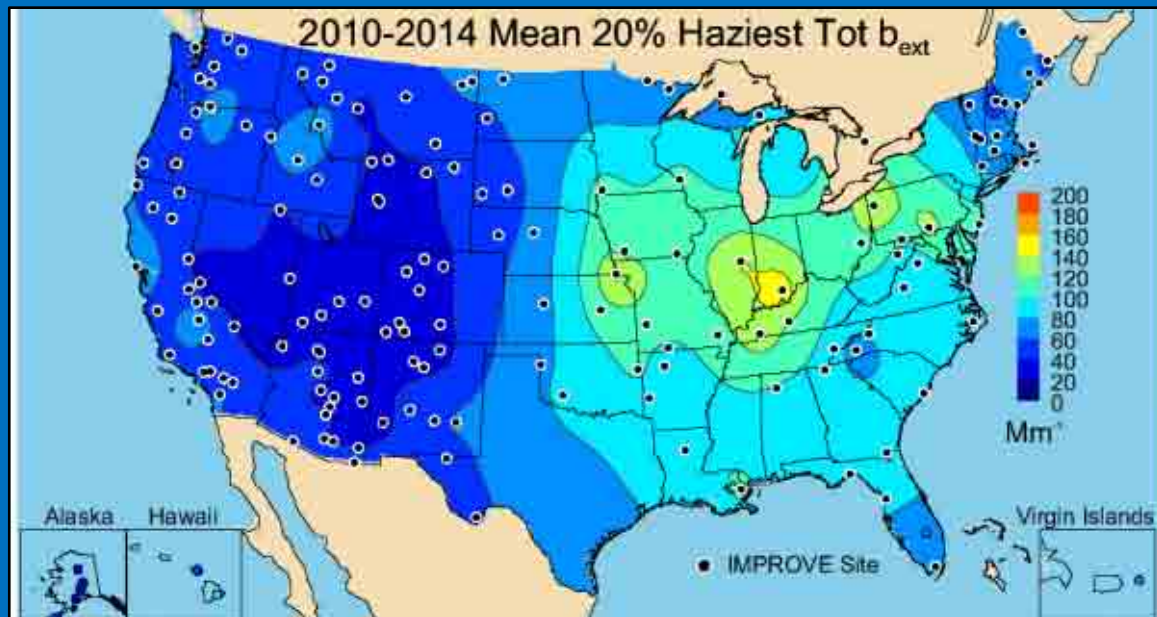
Major Contributors

Haziest b_{ext}

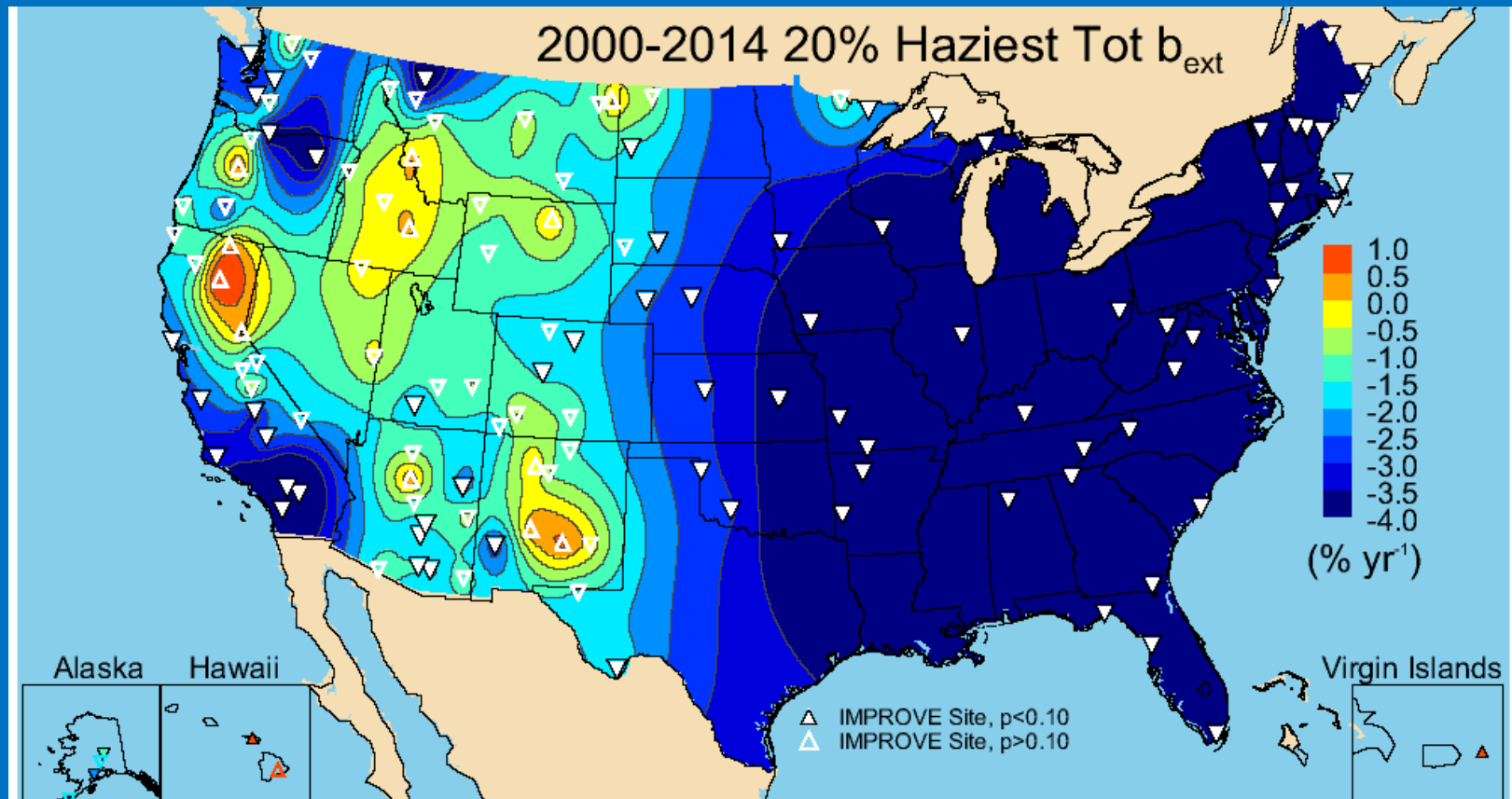
2000-2004



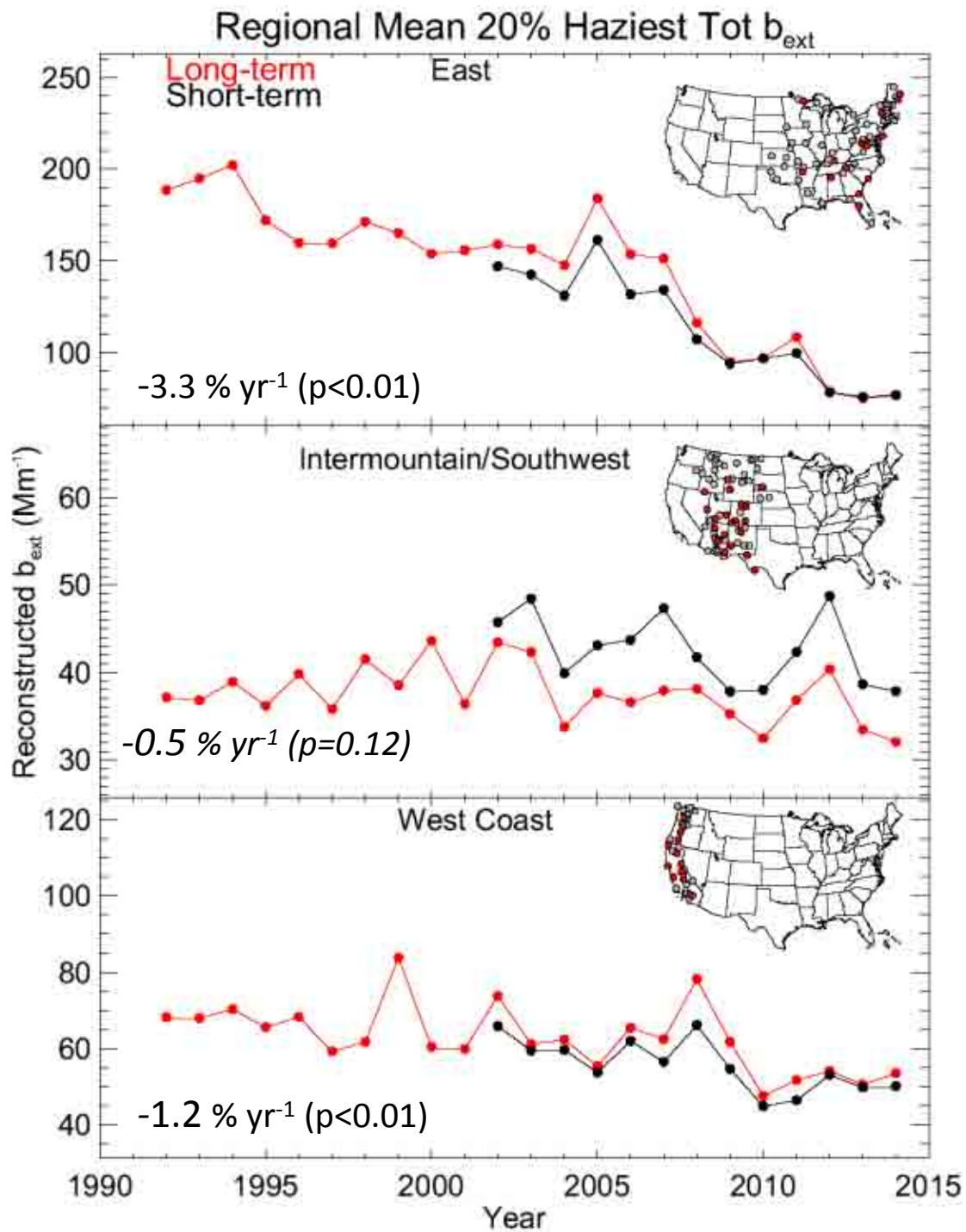
2010-2014



Trends in haziest b_{ext} (2000-2014)



1992-2014



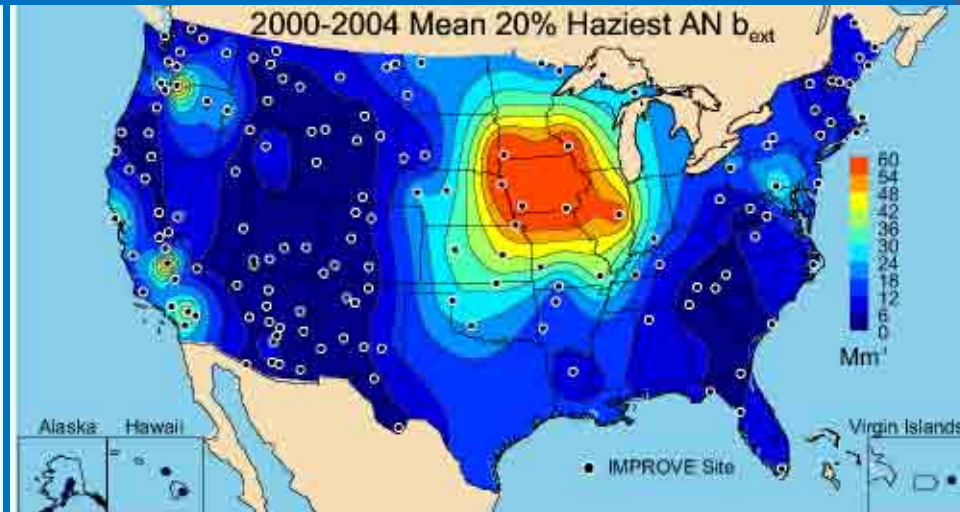
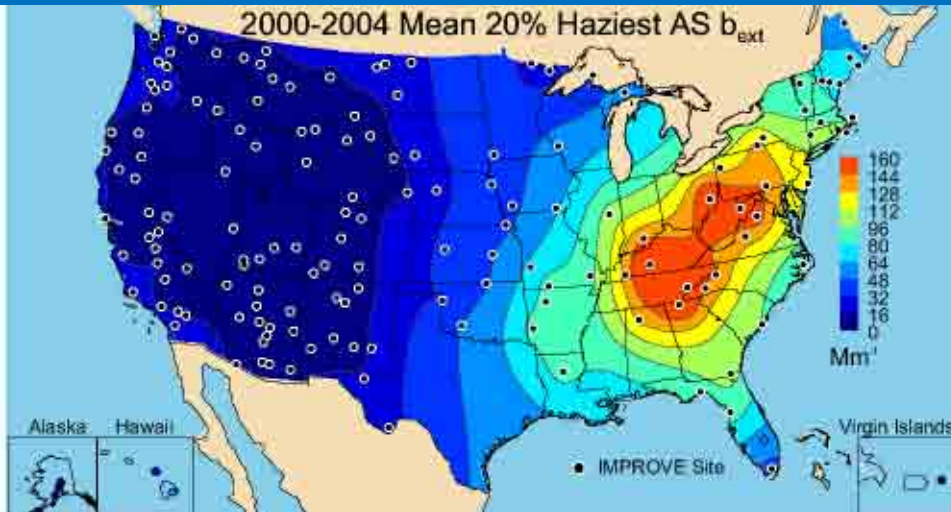
Changes speciated haziest b_{ext}

Ammonium Sulfate

Ammonium Nitrate

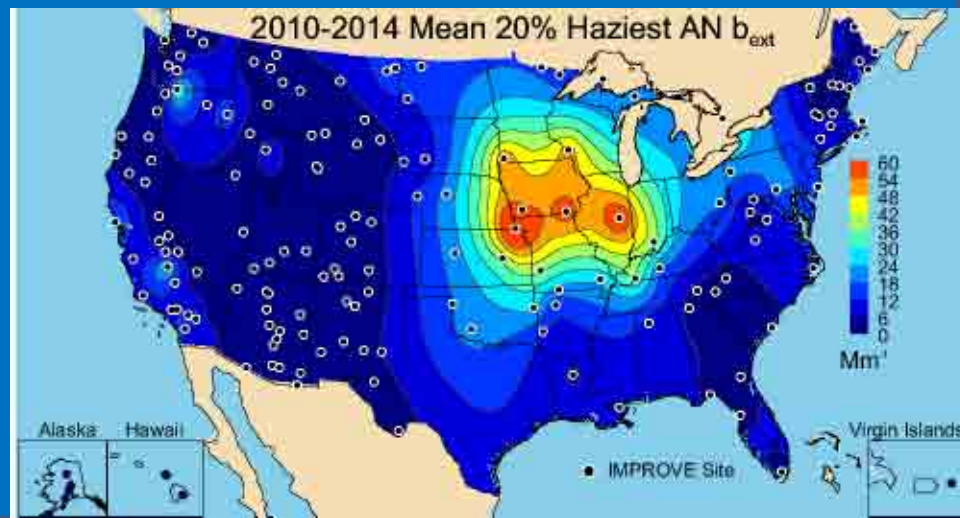
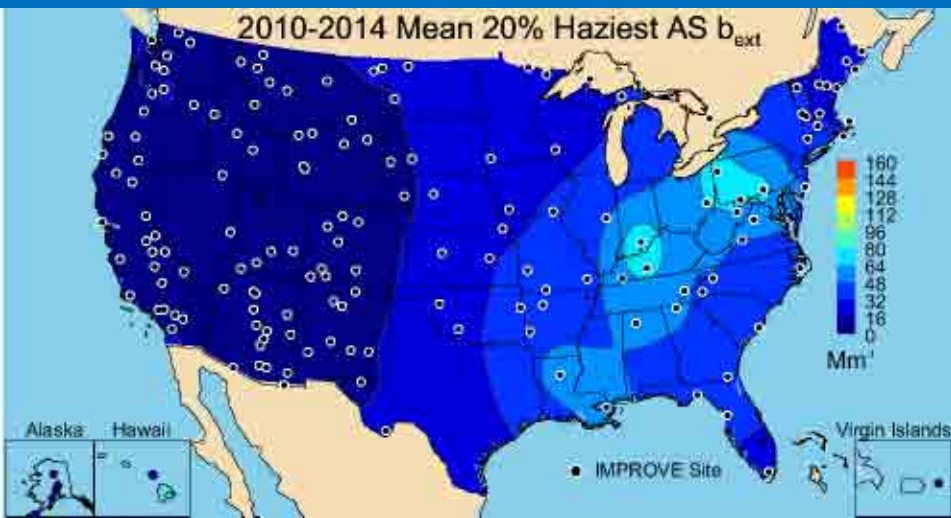
2000-2004

2000-2004



2010-2014

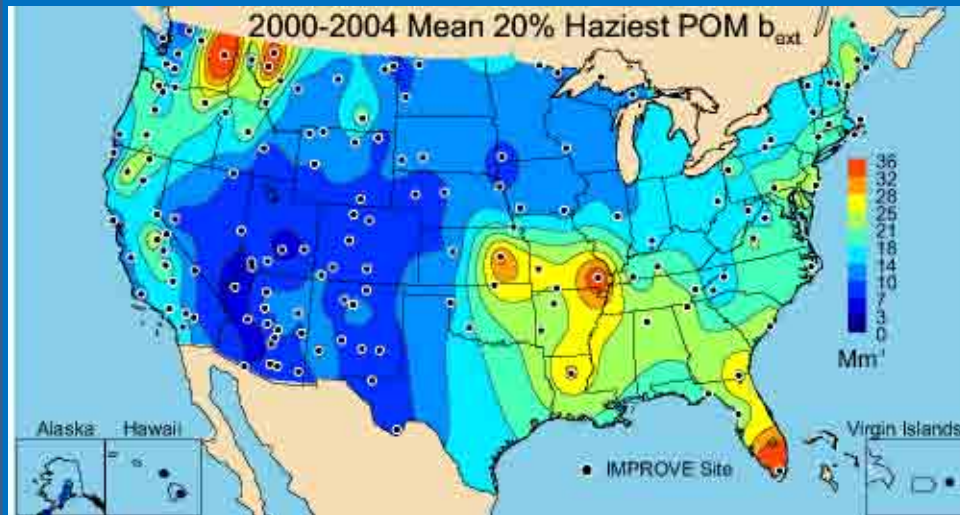
2010-2014



Changes in speciated haziest b_{ext}

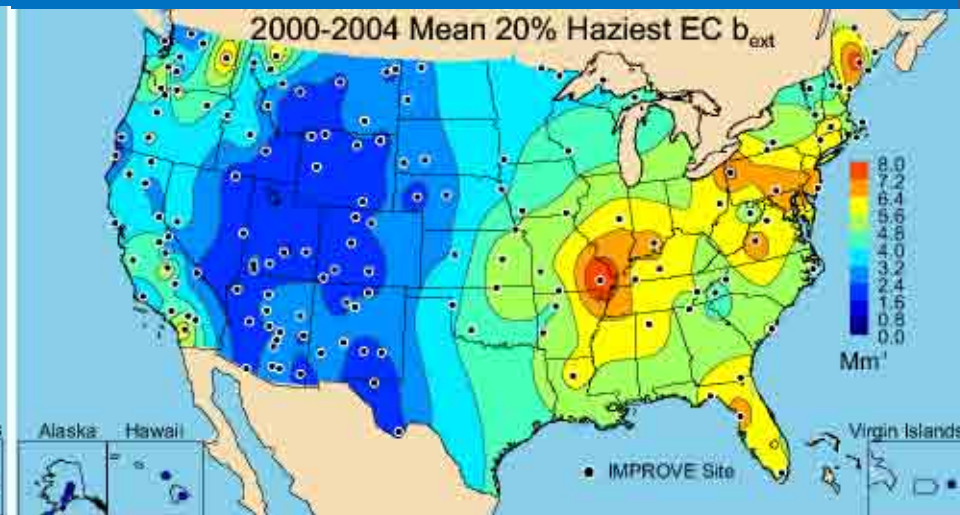
Particulate Organic Matter

2000-2004

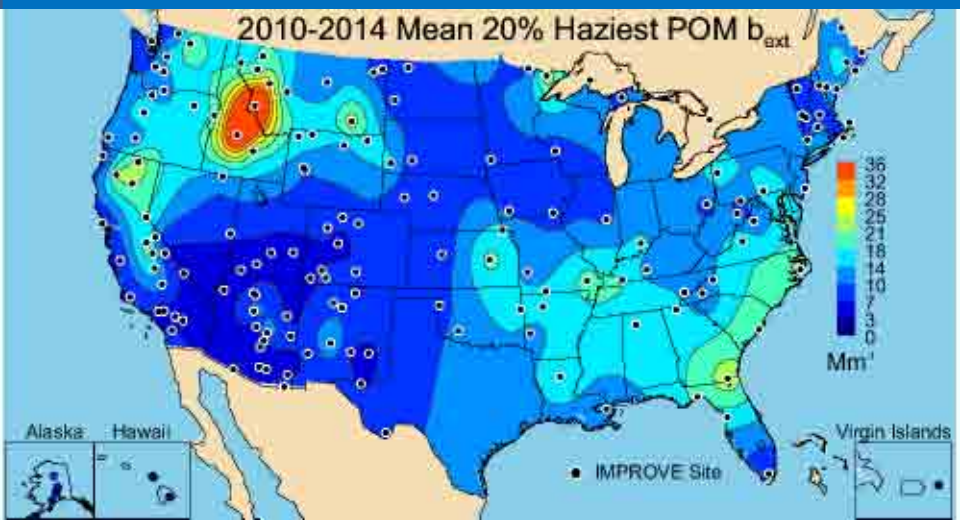


Elemental Carbon

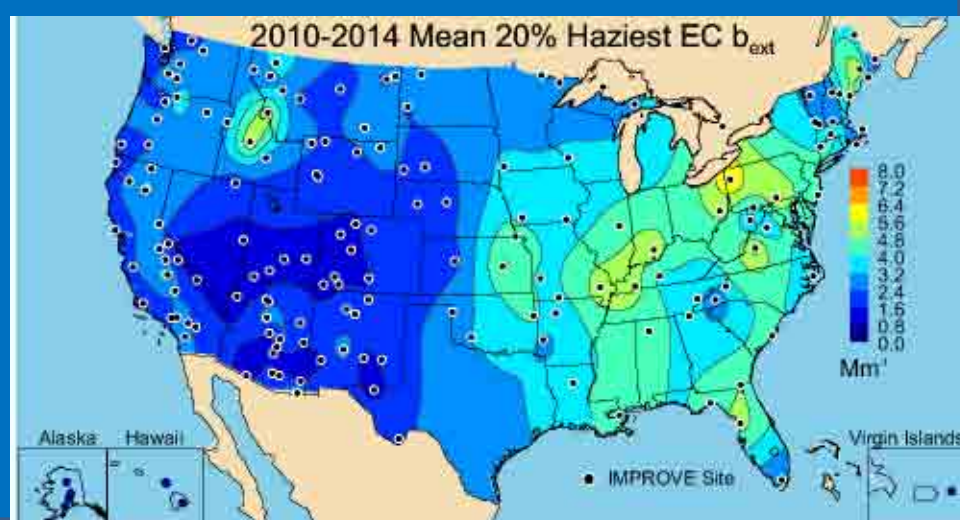
2000-2004



2010-2014



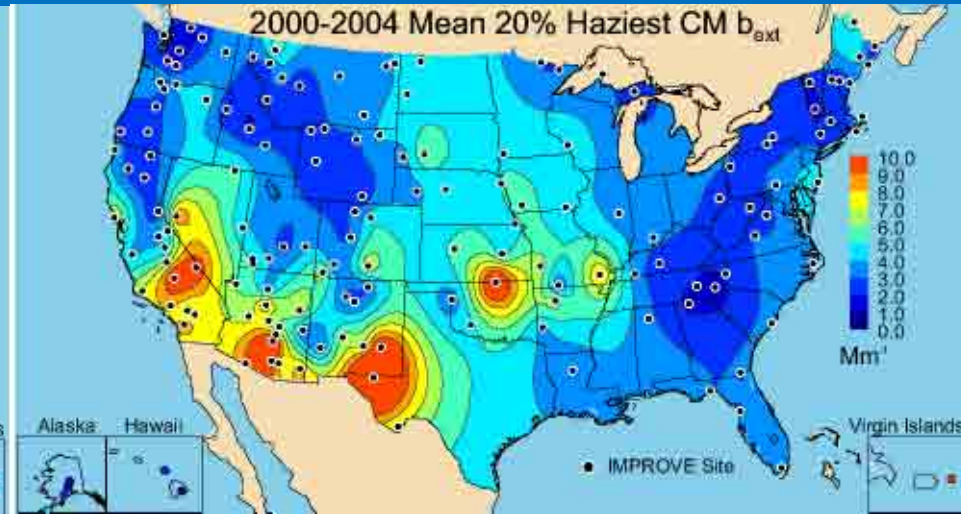
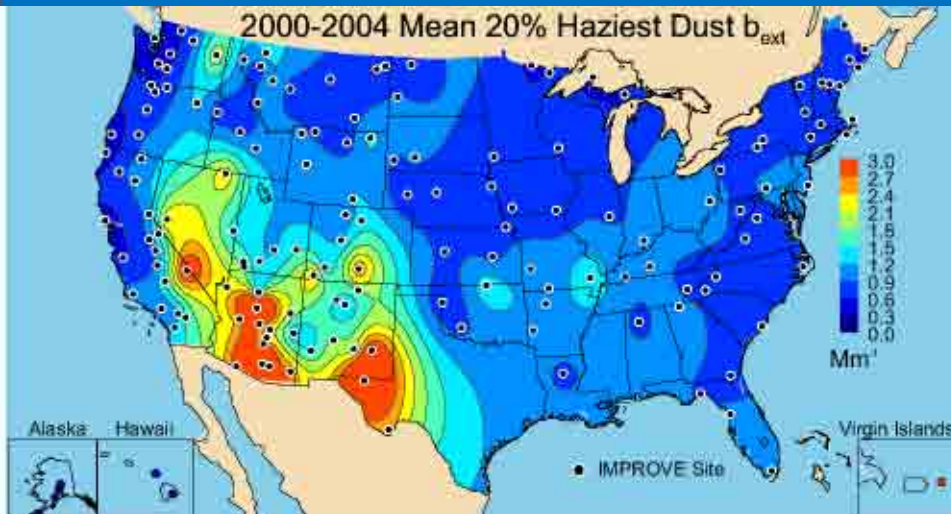
2010-2014



Changes in speciated haziest b_{ext}

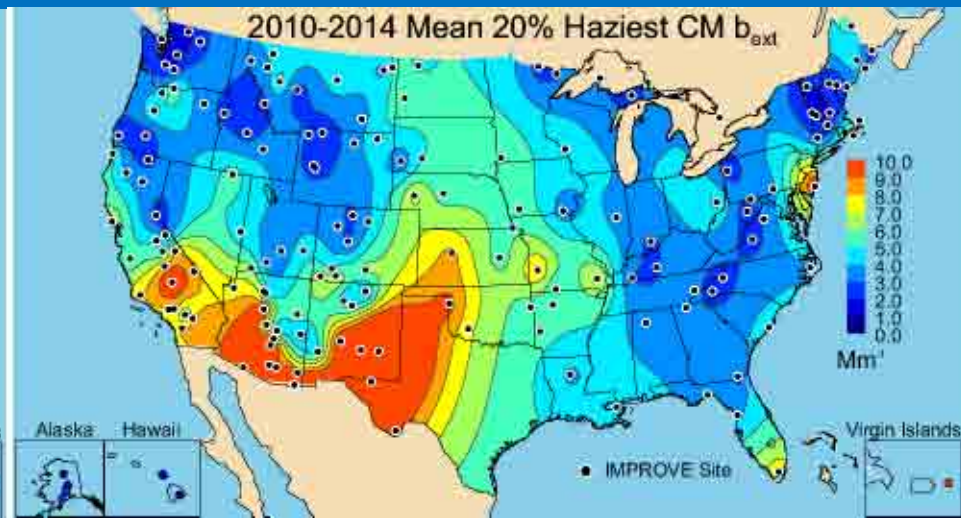
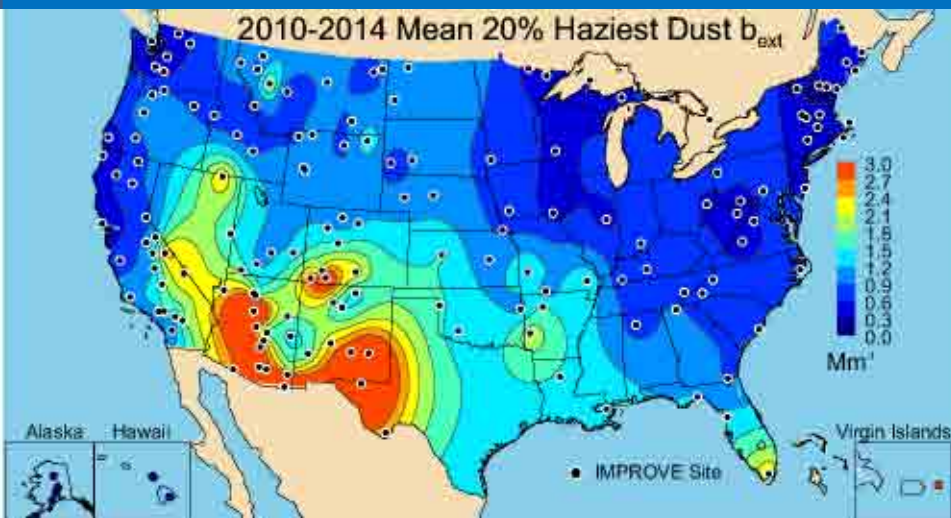
Fine Dust
2000-2004

Coarse Mass
2000-2004



2010-2014

2010-2014



Implications

East: Emission reductions have resulted in a 77 % reduction (since 2000) in haziest b_{ext} and lower contributions from sulfate on the haziest days, making room for other species, such as POM and ammonium nitrate to contribute more substantially. This has implications for changes in seasonality and hygroscopicity of the aerosol.

IM/SW: Haziest b_{ext} has declined by 18%. Contributions from ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate have been steady and have actually increased in some areas. The contribution from non-controllable species such as carbonaceous aerosols from smoke, dust, and coarse mass are increasingly important.

West Coast: The haziest b_{ext} has declined significantly (28% reduction). Contributions from ammonium nitrate have decreased, likely due to reduced NO_x emissions. Ammonium sulfate contributions have remained fairly flat. Dust and coarse mass contributions have increased.

1990

San Geronio, CA

2014

Acknowledgements

National Park Service
Air Resources Division

IMPROVE

CIRA/NPS Colleagues

WinHaze

(www.air-resource.com/resources/downloads.html)

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Colorado

Kansas



1/11/2013 MODIS