

A comparison of AMoN measurements with localized, arrayed passive NH₃ samplers in Northern Utah

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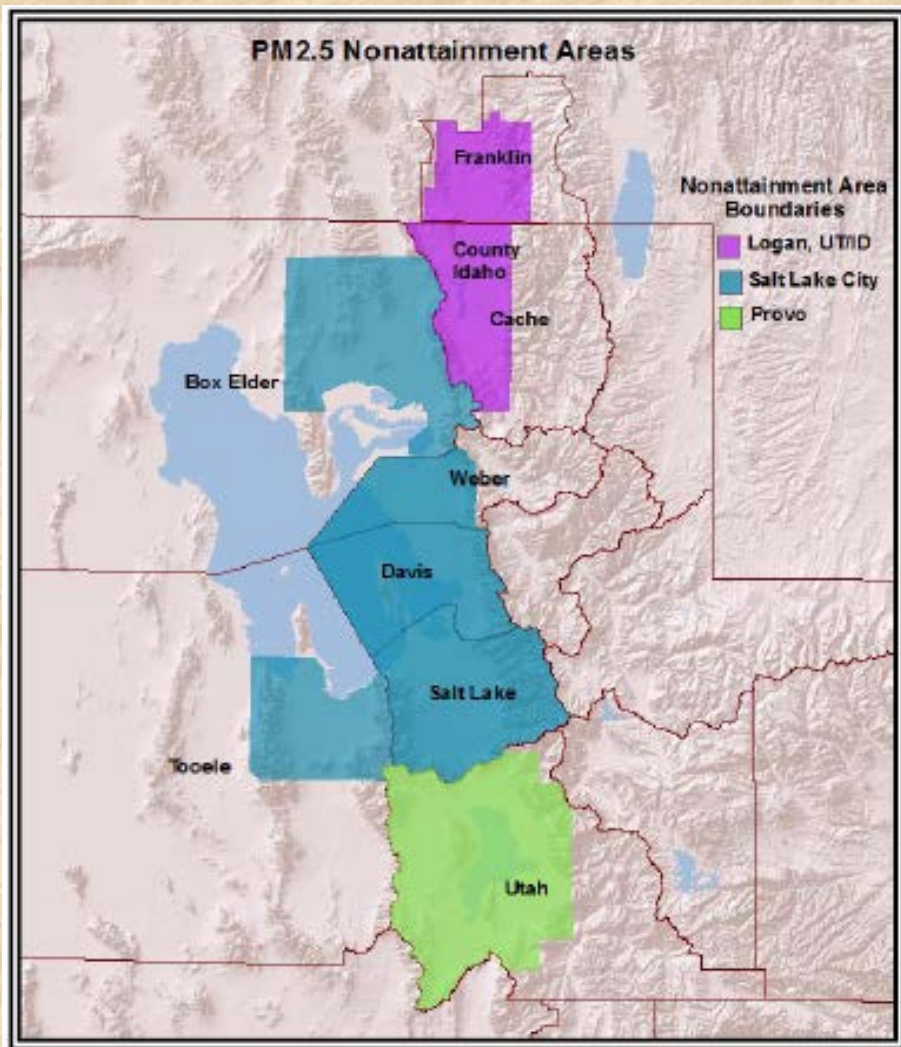
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Why the concern with gas-phase ammonia in Northern Utah (and SE Idaho)

Utah (and SE Idaho) PM_{2.5} Non-Attainment Areas



“State of the Air”

American Lung Association

- *Top Polluted U.S. Cities (24-hr PM_{2.5})*

2013 (2011-2013 data)

- April 2014 report -

- (1) Fresno-Madera, CA
- (2) Visalia-Porterville-Hanford, CA
- (3) Bakersfield, CA
- (4) LA-Long Beach, CA
- (5) Modesto-Merced, CA
- (6) Pittsburgh, PA-OH-WV
- (7) Fairbanks, AK
- (8) SLC-Orem-Provo, UT
- (9) El Paso, Las Cruces, TX-NM
- (10) San Jose-SF-Oakland, CA

2014 (2011-2013 data)

- April 2015 report -

- (1) Fresno-Madera, CA
- (2) Bakersfield-Delano, CA
- (3) Visalia-Porterville, CA
- (4) Modesto-Merced, CA
- (5) LA-Long Beach-Riverside, CA
- (6) San Jose-SF-Oakland, CA
- (7) SLC-Ogden-Clearfield, UT
- (8) Logan, UT-ID
- (9) Fairbanks, AK
- (10) Pittsburgh, PA-OH-WV

2015 (2012-2014 data)

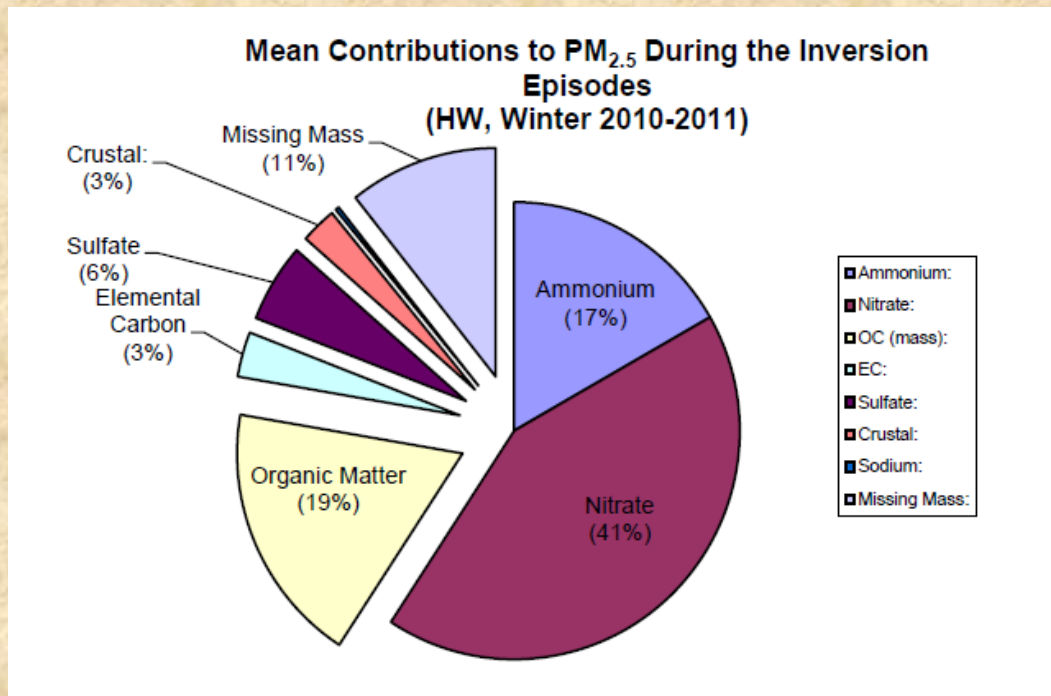
- April 2016 report -

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- (5) Fairbanks, AK
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- (8) San Jose-SF-Oakland, CA
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- (10) Missoula, MT

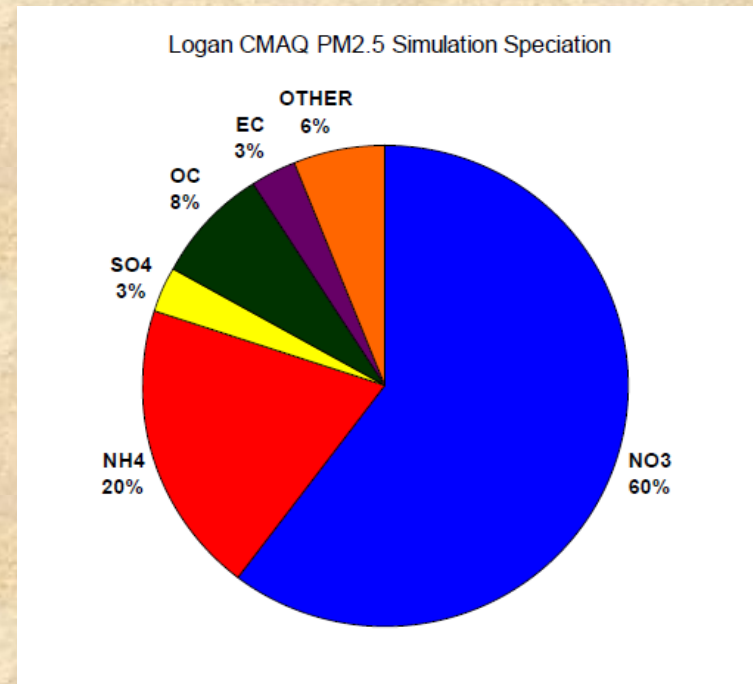
(11) Logan, UT-ID

Salt Lake and Cache Valley PM_{2.5} Composition

- For both SLC and CV airsheds, ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃) averages > 50% of wintertime PM_{2.5} mass
 - modeled & measured
- During elevated PM_{2.5} episodes in CV, NH₄NO₃ accounts for 80-95% PM_{2.5} mass

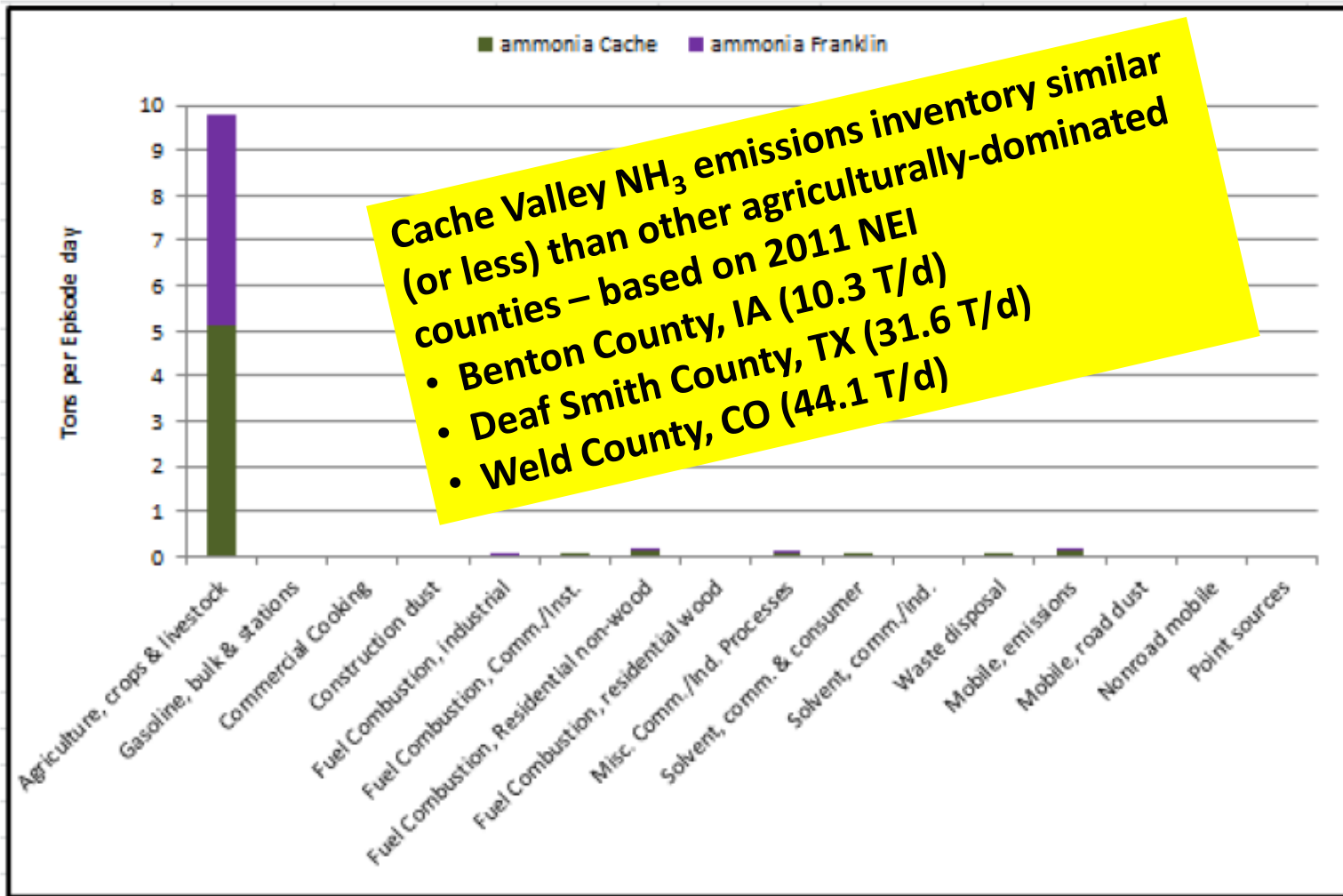


UDAQ SIP observed PM_{2.5} speciation for SLC's Hawthorne site (Dec. 2014)

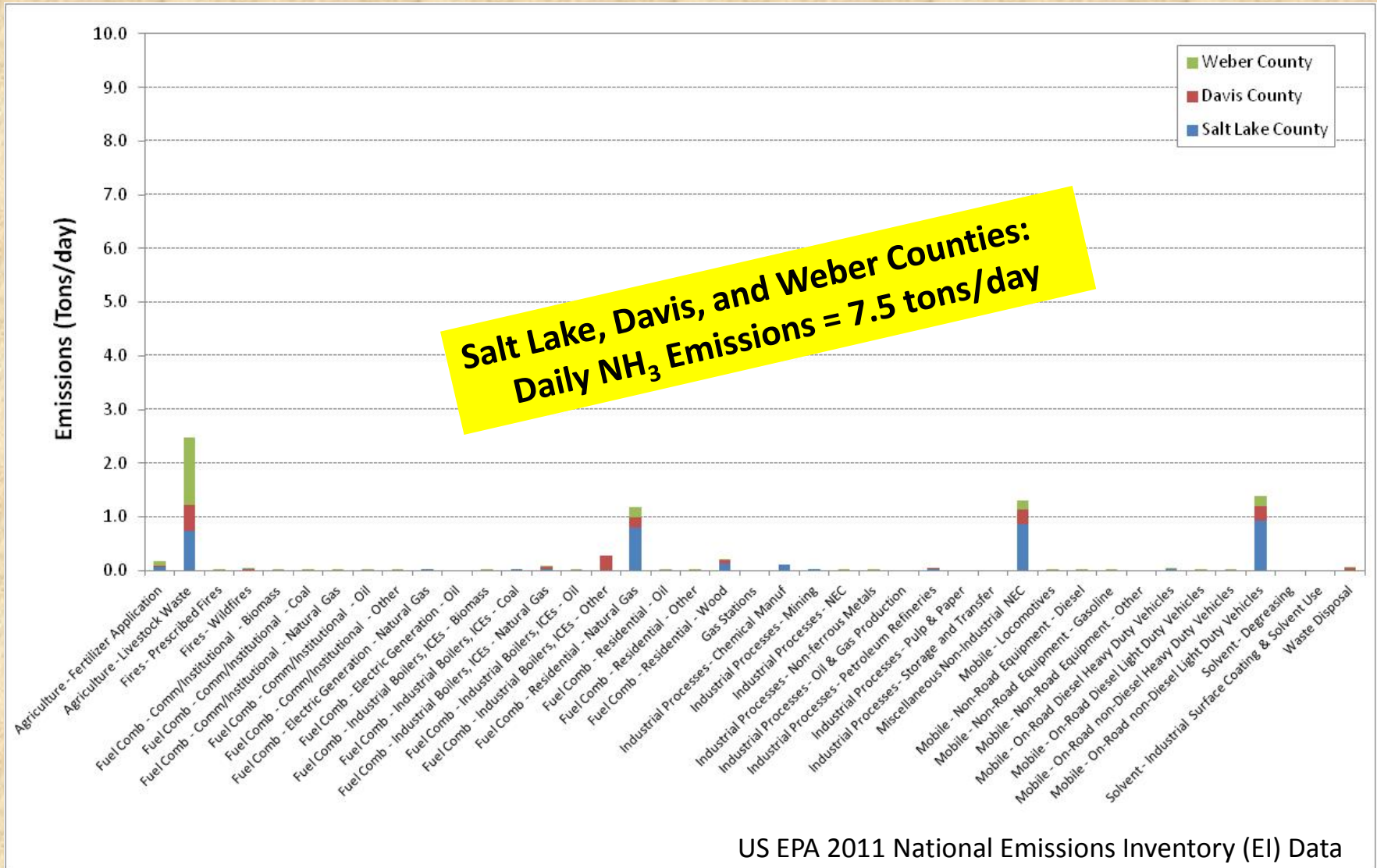


UDAQ SIP modeled PM_{2.5} speciation for Cache Valley (Dec. 2014)

Cache Valley SIP NH₃ Emissions Inventory



Salt Lake Valley NH₃ Emissions Inventory



**So...how much ammonia is
available in the region's
airsheds?**

NADP's Nation Trends Network (NTN) Ammonium Ions (1988)

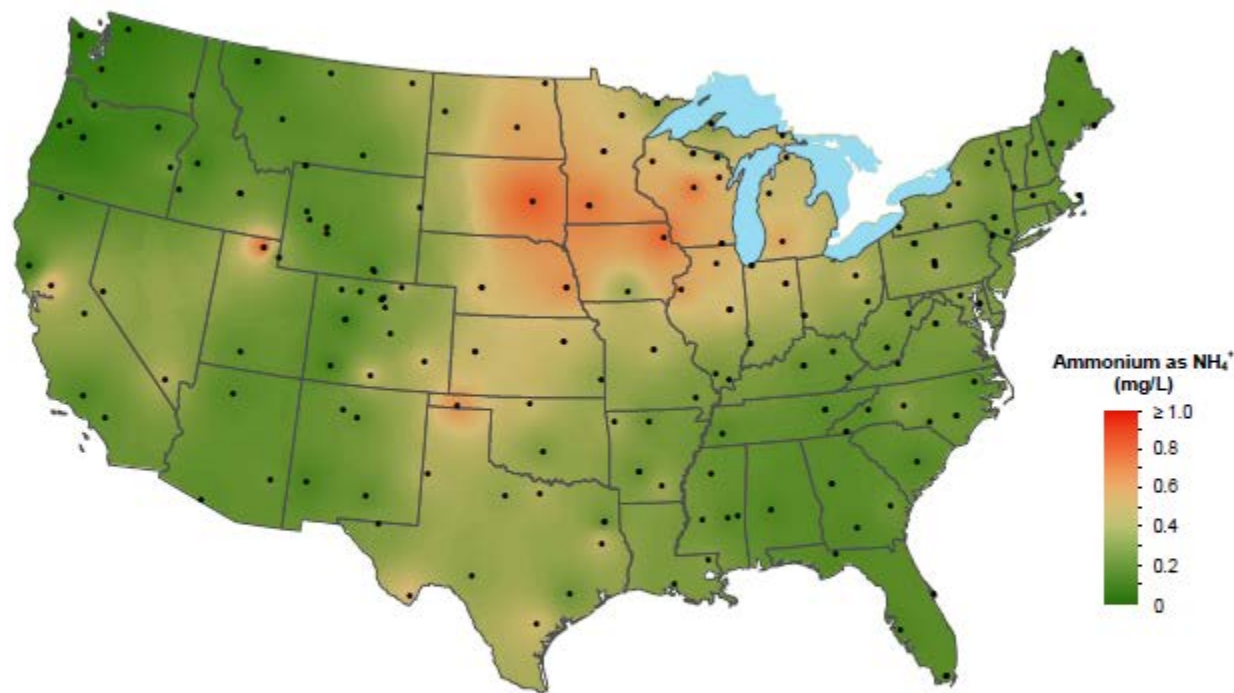
Ammonium ion concentration, 1988



National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network
<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu>

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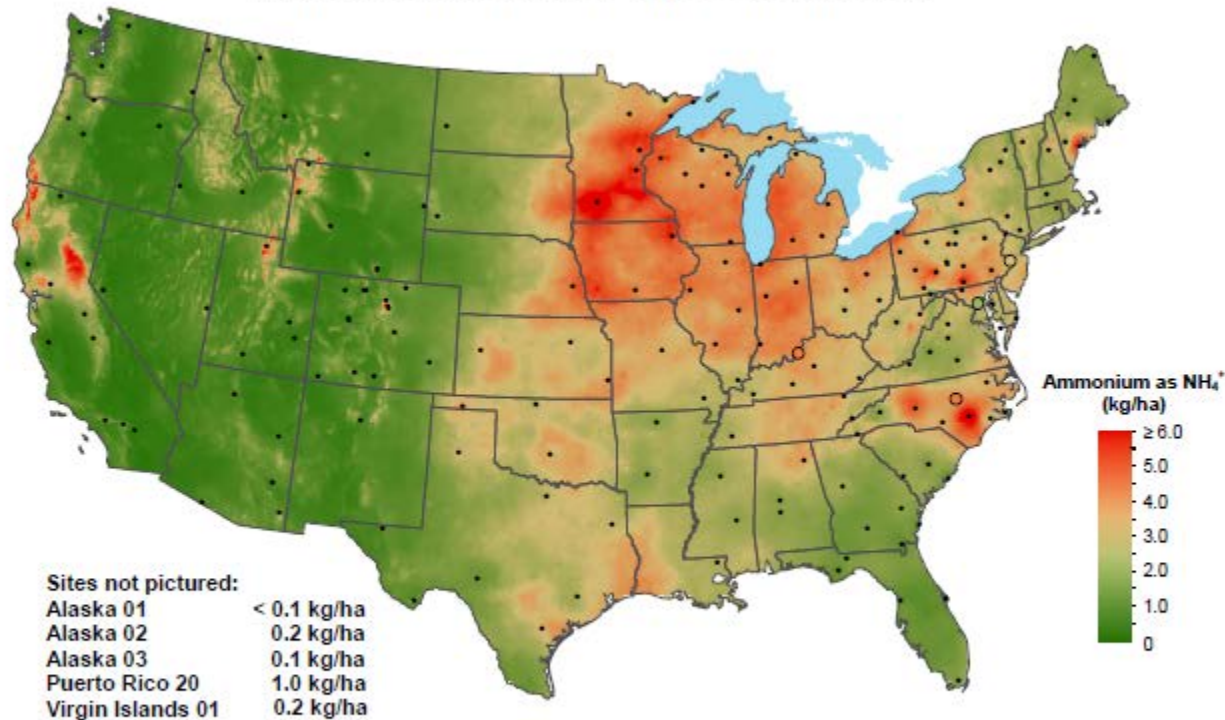
Ammonium ion concentration, 1989



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NADP's Nation Trends Network (NTN) Ammonium Ion Wet Deposition

Ammonium ion wet deposition, 2012

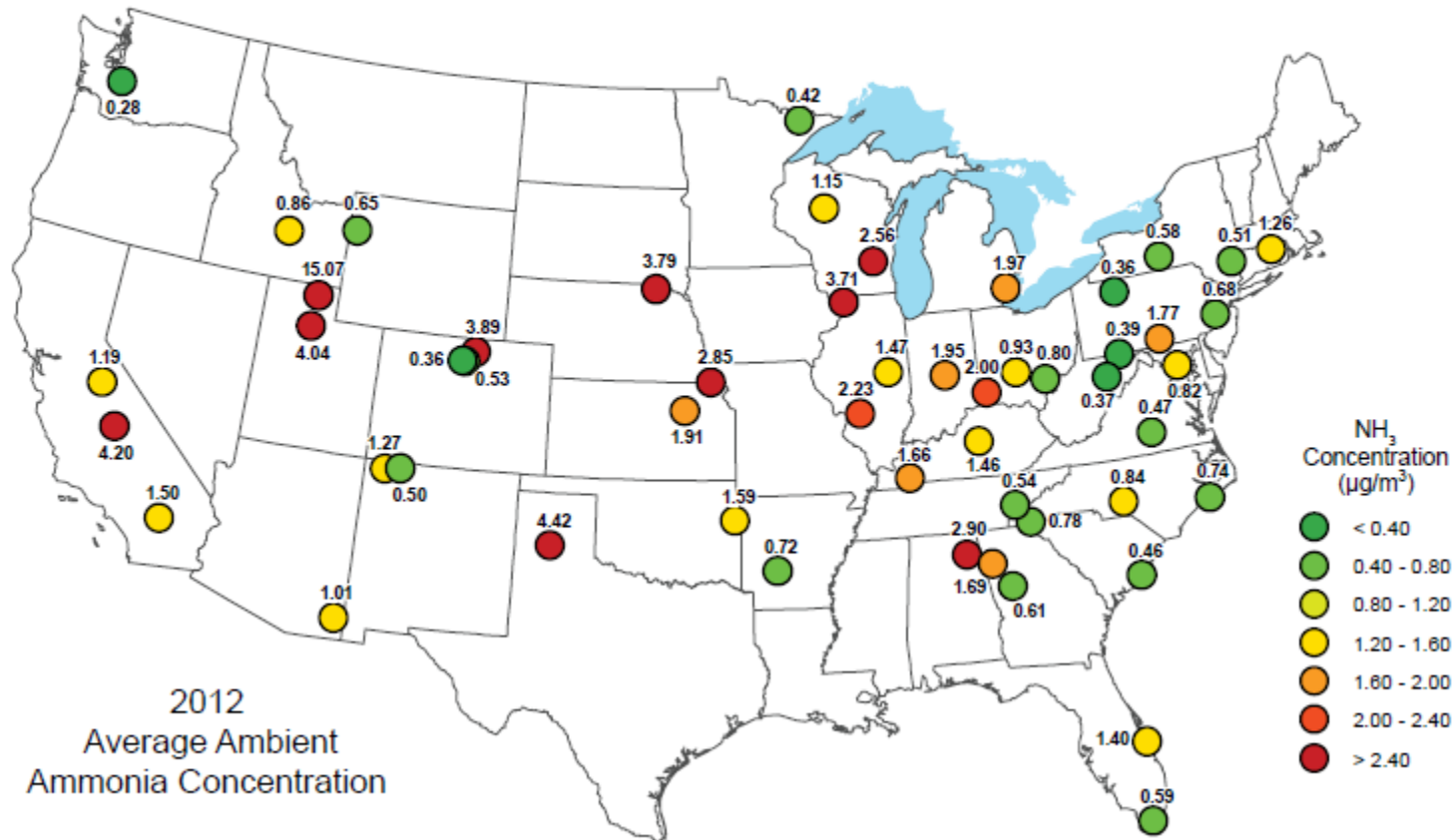


Utah Sites in NADP's Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN)

- **Established under NADP in Oct. 2007**
 - Passive (Radiello), 2-wk duration gas-phase ammonia (NH_3) samplers
- **3 AMoN sites currently in Utah**
 - NADP NTN UT01 (Cache Valley) est'd AMoN Nov. 2011
 - NADP AMoN UT97 (Salt Lake City) also est'd Nov. 2011
 - NADP AMoN UT09 (CNP – Island in the Sky) est'd May 2014
 - Class I area, collocated with a long-established IMPROVE site

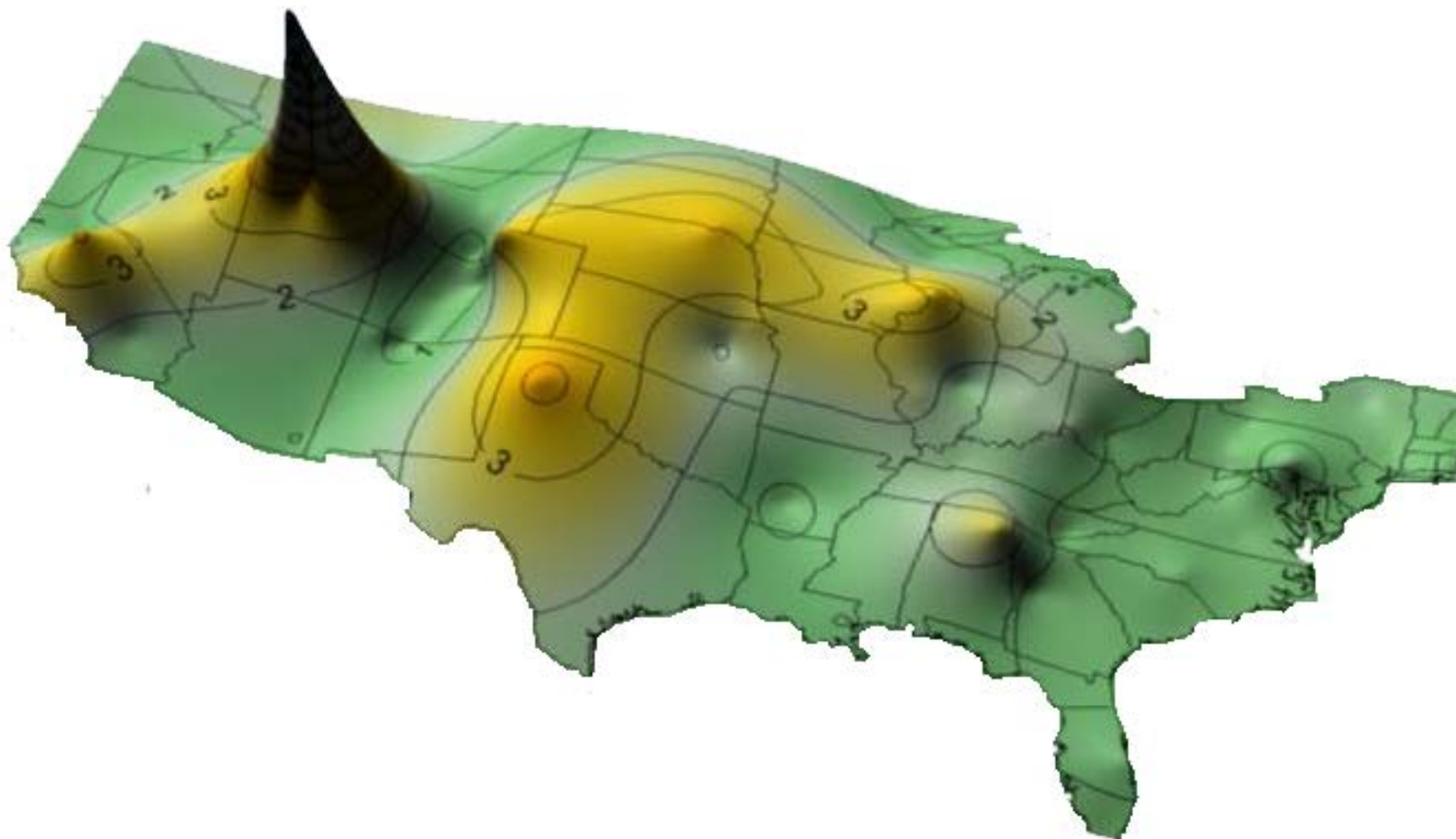
NADP's Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN)

Ambient Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN)



“The Super Volcano”

(gaseous NH_3 ; AMoN 2012 data, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



A dramatic volcanic eruption scene. A large volcano in the background is erupting with bright orange and red lava flows cascading down its sides. The sky is dark and filled with volcanic ash and smoke. In the foreground, a man with a mustache, wearing a black tunic and a black sash, stands on a rocky, ash-covered ground. He is holding a sword in his right hand and a staff or spear in his left. The overall atmosphere is one of intense danger and chaos.

NO WARNING. NO ESCAPE.

CACHE VALLEY NH₃

**But...are the seemingly high
AMoN sites representative
for the local airsheds?**

Northern Utah Ambient NH₃

- Dec. 2002 – March 2004 (CV)
 - week-long denuder & filter samples at Logan city sampling site
- Nov. – Mar. 2004/2005 (CV)
 - hourly chemiluminescent measurements at Logan (urban) and Amalga (rural)
- Winter (Jan.-Mar.) and Summer (Jun.-Jul.) 2006 (CV)
 - valley-wide network of 17 arrayed passive Ogawa NH₃ samplers
 - three, 5-7 day sample periods during each season
- UT01 AMoN site initiated in Oct. 2011 (CV)
 - 2-week duration passive sampling
- Winter 2016 (CV & Wasatch Front [SLC])
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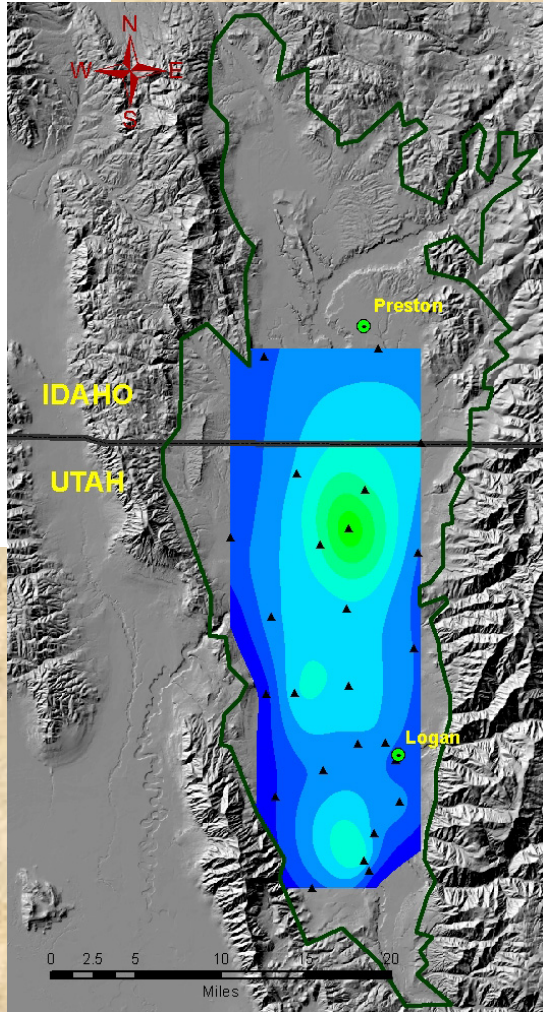
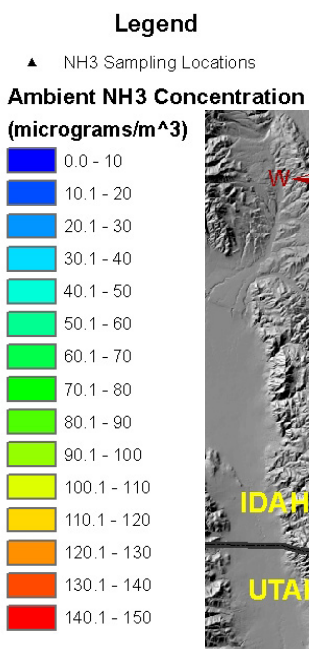
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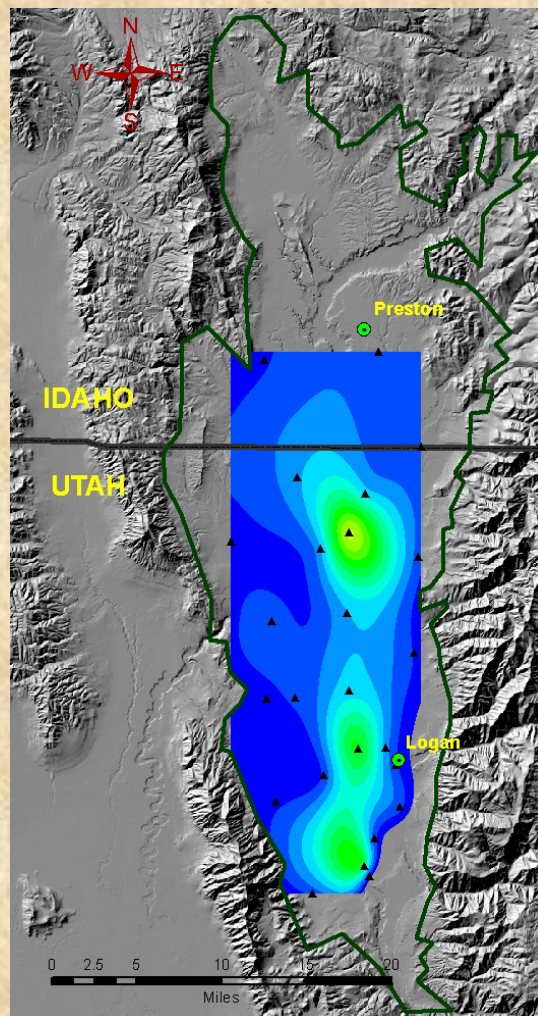
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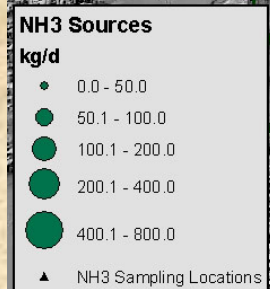
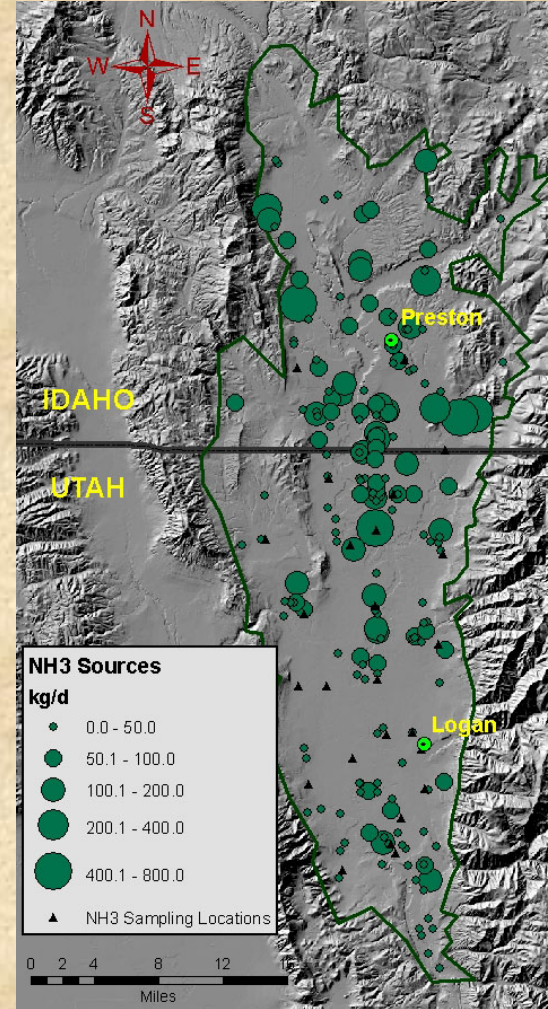
2006 Passive Ambient NH₃



Winter
(29.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Summer
(24.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

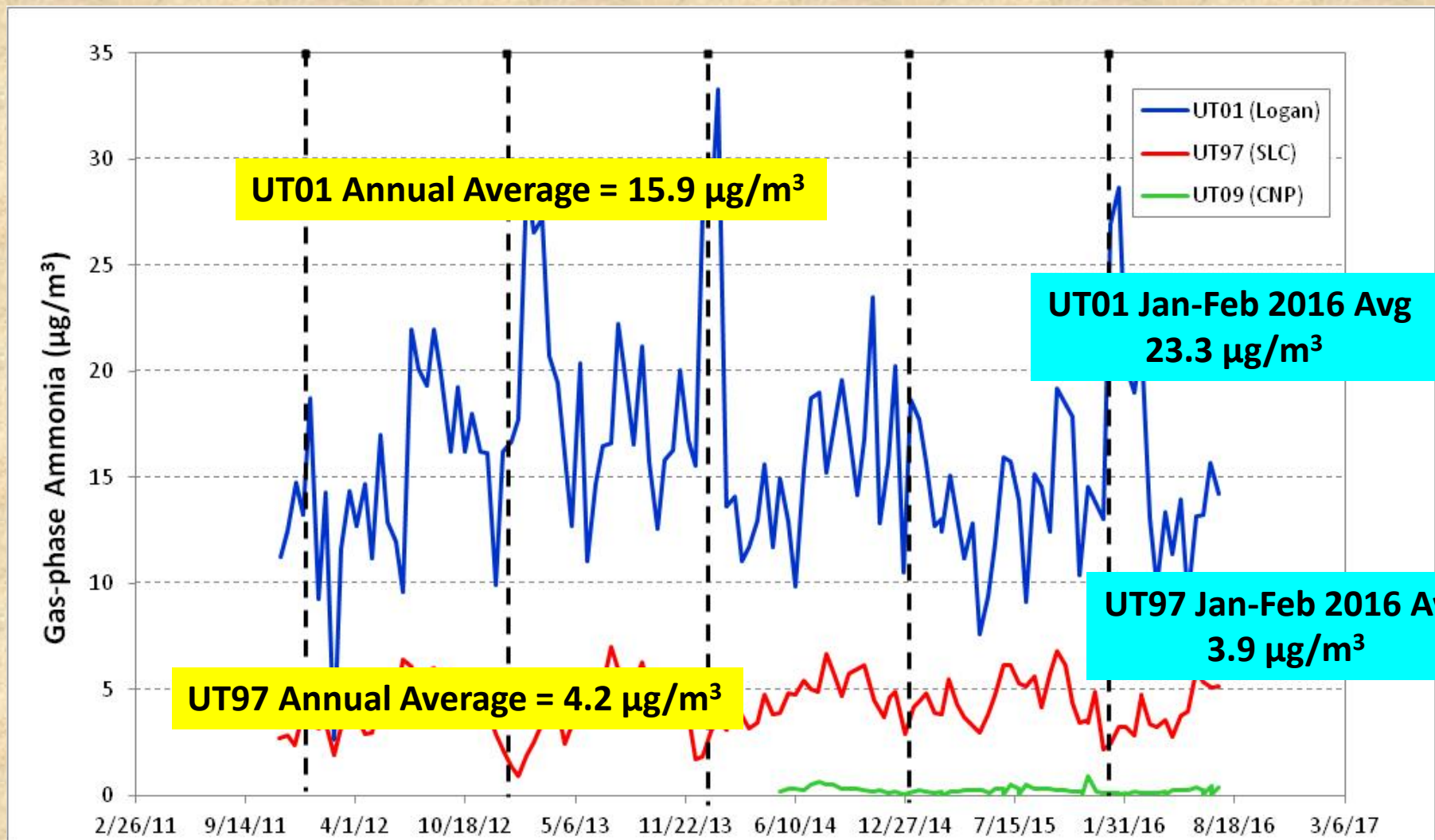


NH₃ Source Density

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 - 2-week duration passive sampling
 - (CV) annual [NH₃] avg = 15.9 µg/m³; Jan.-Feb 2016 [NH₃] avg = 23.3 µg/m³
 - (SLC) annual [NH₃] avg = 4.2 µg/m³; Jan.-Feb 2016 [NH₃] avg = 3.9 µg/m³
- Winter 2016 (CV & Wasatch Front [SLC])
 - valley-wide networks of arrayed passive Ogawa NH₃ samplers
 - five, 7 day sample periods during each season

AMoN Annual Utah NH₃ (2011-2016)



Northern Utah Ambient NH₃

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- Winter 2016 (CV & Wasatch Front [SLC])
 - valley-wide networks (10 each) of arrayed passive Ogawa NH₃ samplers
 - five, 7 day sample periods during each season

Jan/Feb 2016 Passive Ambient NH_3

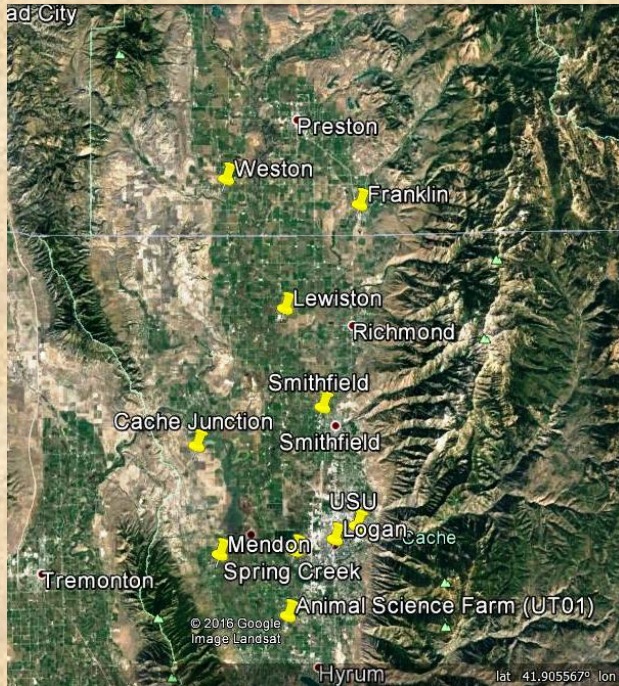


- USU Animal Science Farm (UT01)



- Salt Lake City (U of U campus)

Jan/Feb 2016 Passive Ambient NH₃



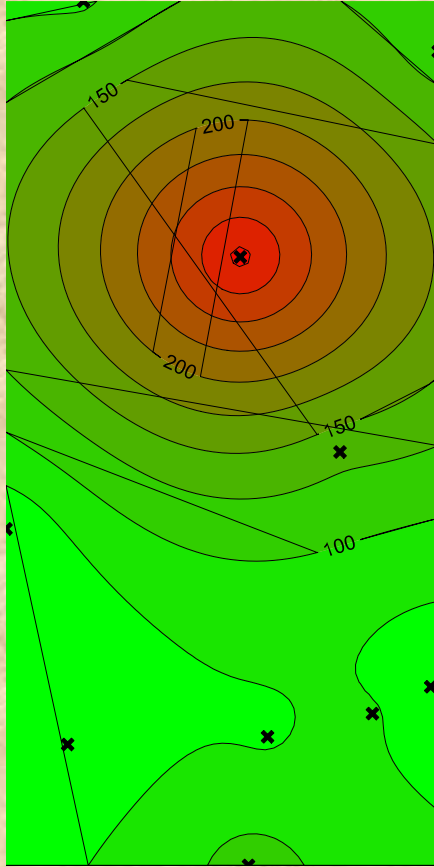
Cache Valley 2016 NH₃ Network
(roughly 55 km x 20 km)



Wasatch Front 2016 NH₃ Network
(roughly 90 km x 25 km)

Jan/Feb 2016 Passive Ambient NH₃

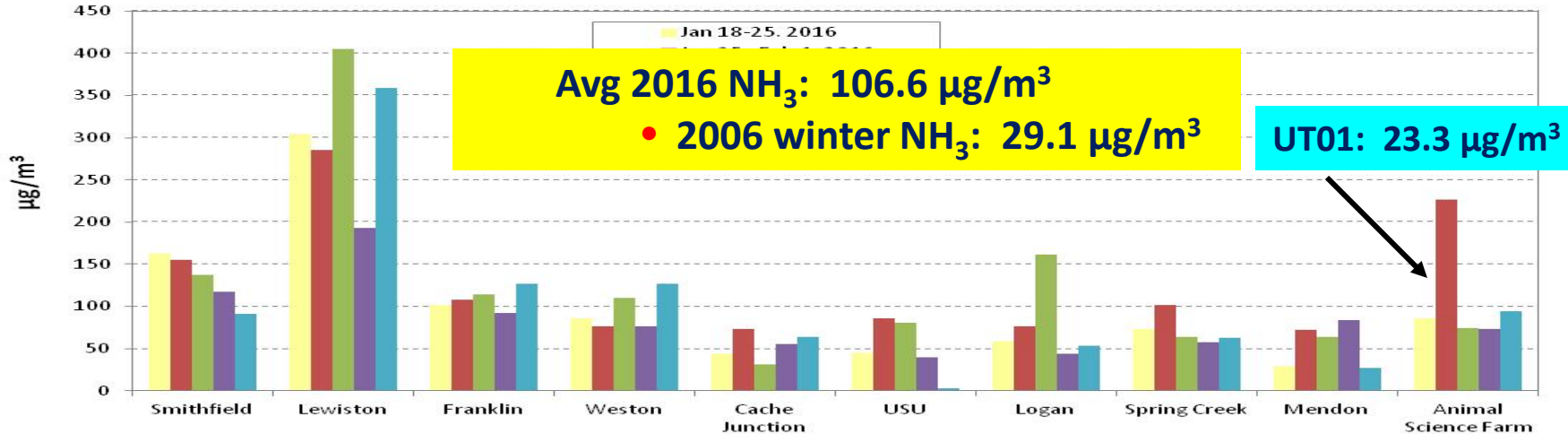
CV Average 2016 NH₃ (µg/m³)



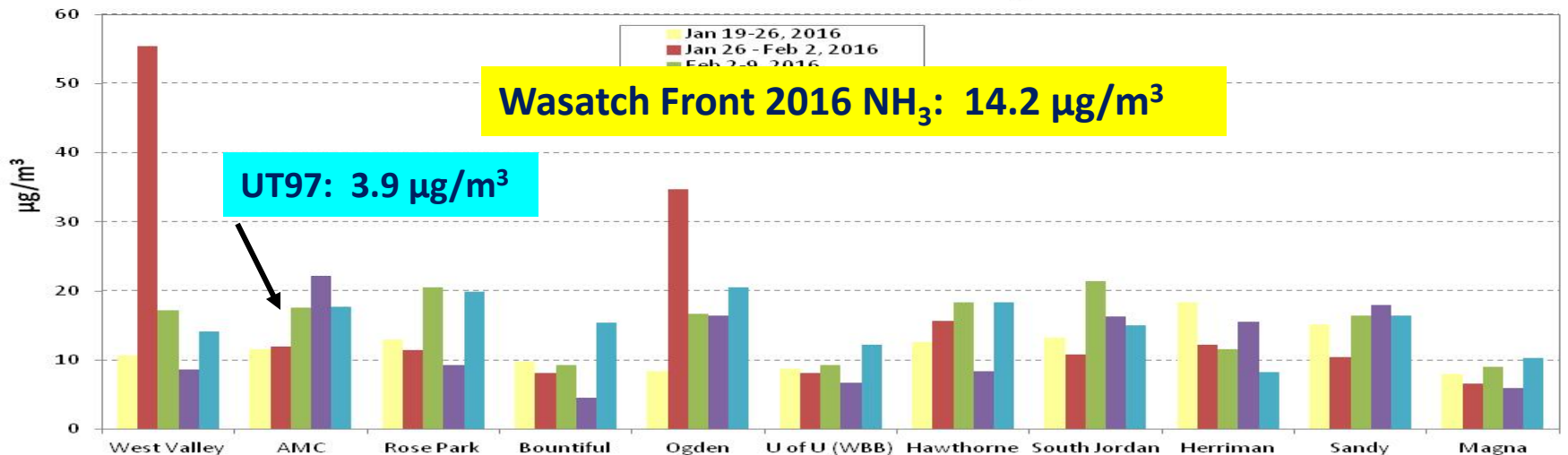
- Wasatch Front 2016 NH₃: 14.2 µg/m³

2016 Passive Ambient NH₃

Cache Valley Ambient NH₃



Wasatch Front Ambient NH₃



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 - valley-wide networks of arrayed passive Ogawa NH₃ samplers
 - five, 7 day sample periods during each season
 - CV [NH₃] avg = 106.6 µg/m³; Animal Science Farm [NH₃] avg = 111.1 µg/m³
 - SLC [NH₃] avg = 14.2 µg/m³; AMC 2016 [NH₃] avg = 16.2 µg/m³

Summary

- **Cache Valley (UT01) “Ammonia Super Volcano” is not a myth!**
 - **3-4x higher at UT01 than other continental AMoN sites**
 - the Cache Valley NH_3 Super Volcano is real!
 - local hotspots exist, but abundant gas-phase NH_3 is ubiquitous
 - **SLC (UT97) among “next tier” of highest concentration areas**
- **NADP’s AMoN locations (UT01 and UT97) seem representative for the Cache Valley and Wasatch Front**
 - separate 2016 network study showed approx 4x times higher at each location
 - even though UT01 within a few hundred yards of livestock (NADP footnote “B”)
- **Relatively consistent ambient measurements across several different measurement campaigns/protocols**

Acknowledgements

- Utah Division of Air Quality (UDAQ) and the Utah Air Monitoring Center (UAMC)
- Utah State University (USU) and the Utah Water Research Laboratory (UWRL)
- Utah Climate Center (UCC)
- Bear River Health Department (BRHD)
- Idaho Division of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)
- National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) and the Ammonia Monitoring Network (AMoN)
- And way too many colleagues, students, and friends to mention...

PM_{2.5} in Northern Utah



A really bad day (PM_{2.5} = 98.2 µg/m³; Feb. 20, 2010)
CV Highest 24-hr PM_{2.5} = 98.2 µg/m³ (Feb. 20, 2010)

Dry Canyon ridge (approx. 6300 ft asl)

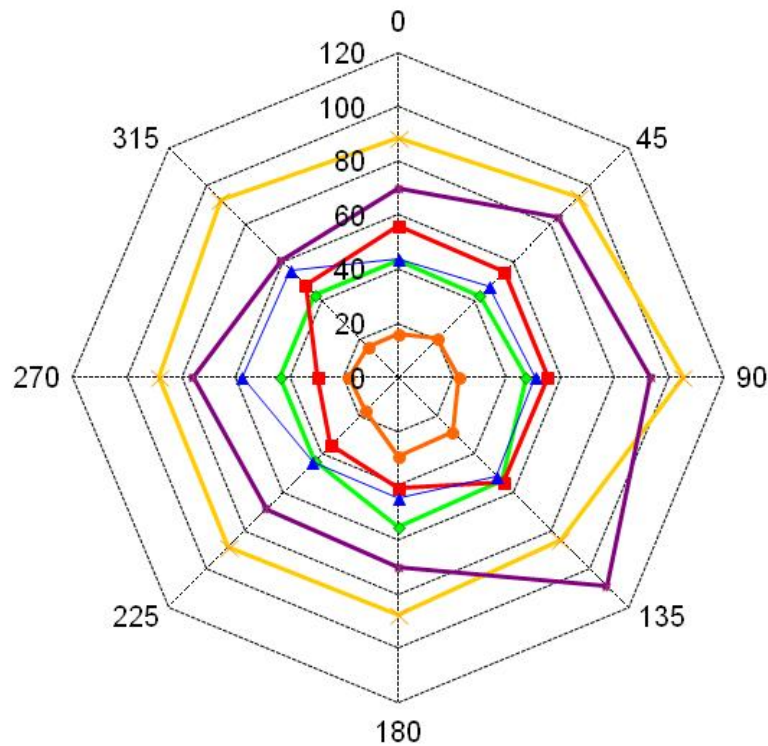
CV Highest 24-hr PM_{2.5}: 137.5 µg/m³ (Feb. 7, 2002)

Highest 98th percentile 24-hr PM_{2.5}: 101.5 µg/m³ (Jan. 6, 2004)

A really, really bad day (PM_{2.5} = 102 µg/m³; Feb. 16, 2004)

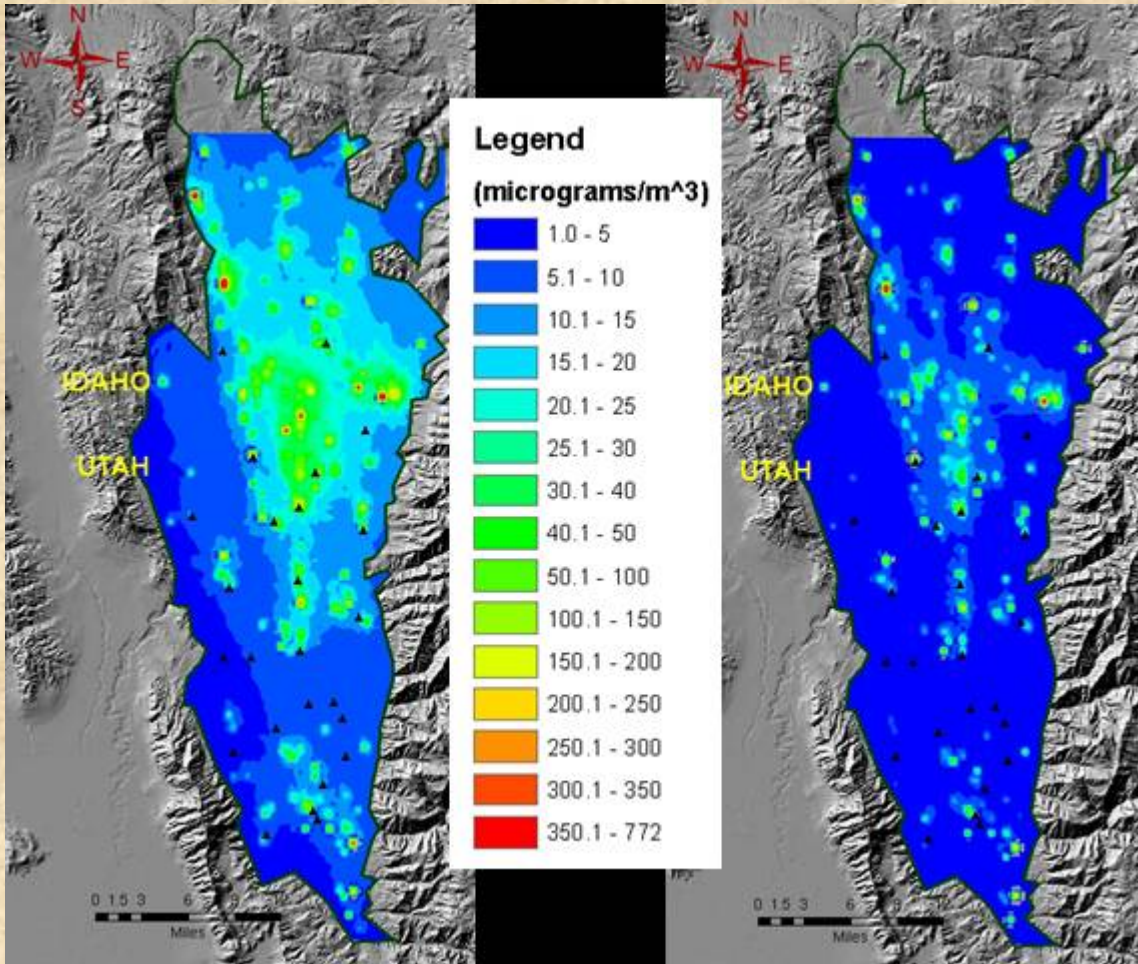
04-05 Amalga (rural) NH₃ compared to Wind Direction

Wind Direction in Degrees vs Avg NH₃ (in ppb)



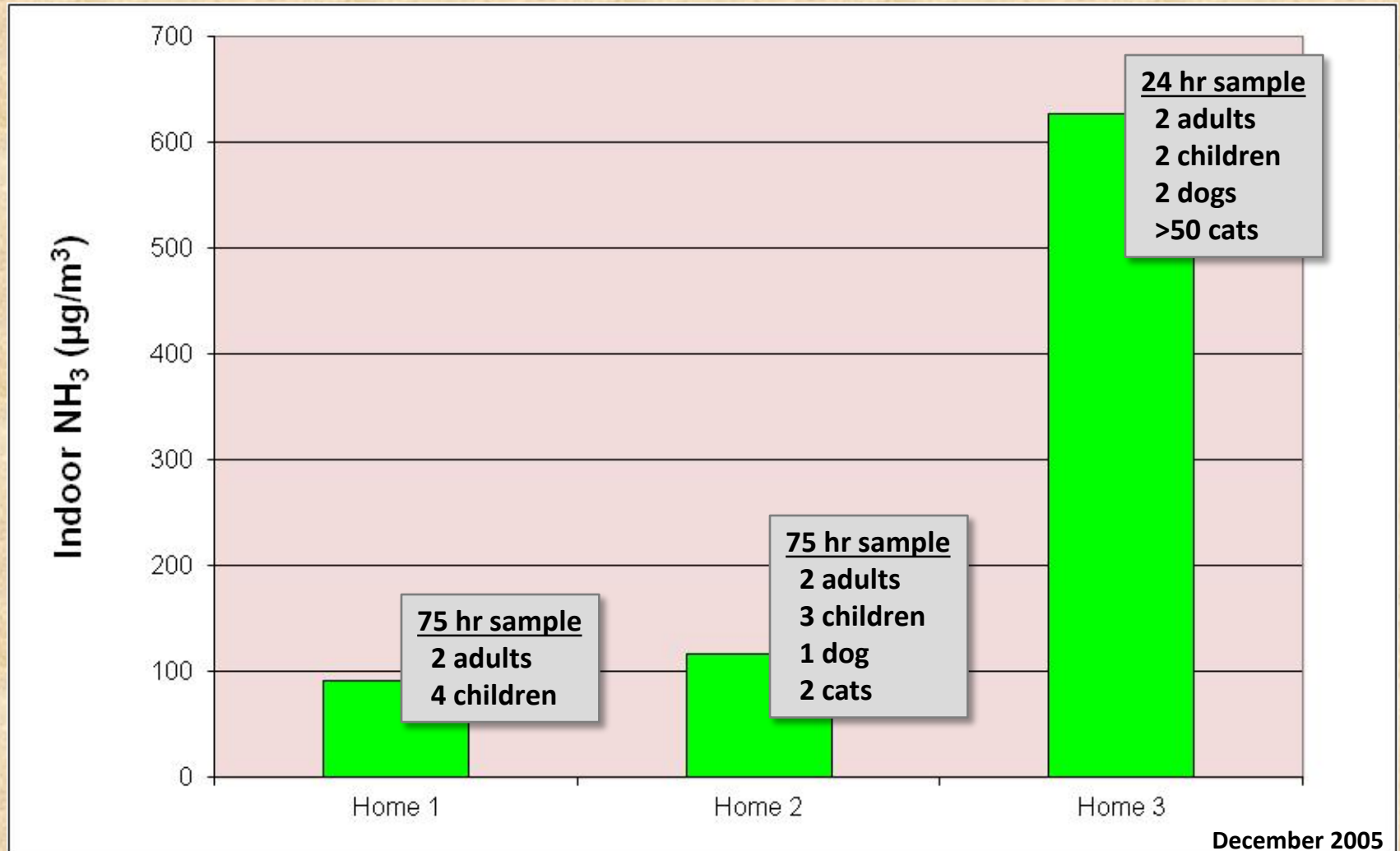
Nov-04 Dec-04 Jan-05 Feb-04 Mar-05 Apr-05

Modeled Ambient NH₃



- **Box Model: Overall NH₃ average = 4.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**
 - summer: 7.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 - winter: 1.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- **ISCST3 Model: Overall NH₃ average = 19.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**
 - summer: 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 - winter: 27.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Passive Indoor NH₃



UT01 NH₃ and Cache Valley PM_{2.5}

