PM2.5 is not the same across seasons: Characterization of $PM_{2.5}$ composition at a fixed urban site for the DOE BSEC project

Benjamin A. Nault, Ph.D. Dept. of Environmental Health & Engineering Johns Hopkins University Wednesday, September 4, 2024





PM2.5 is not the same across seasons: Characterization of $PM_{2.5}$ composition at a fixed urban site for the DOE BSEC project

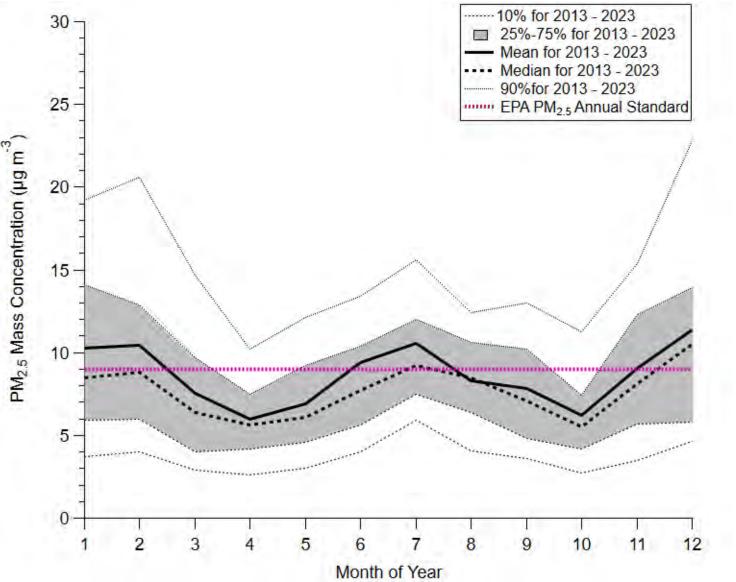
Kenneth Davis, Peter DeCarlo, Belay Demoz, James Hunter, Kirsten Koehler, Gill-Ran Jeong, Scot Miller, Darryn Waugh, Benjamin Werden, Benjamin Zaitchik, Jie Zhang

Benjamin A. Nault, Ph.D. Dept. of Environmental Health & Engineering Johns Hopkins University Wednesday, September 4, 2024



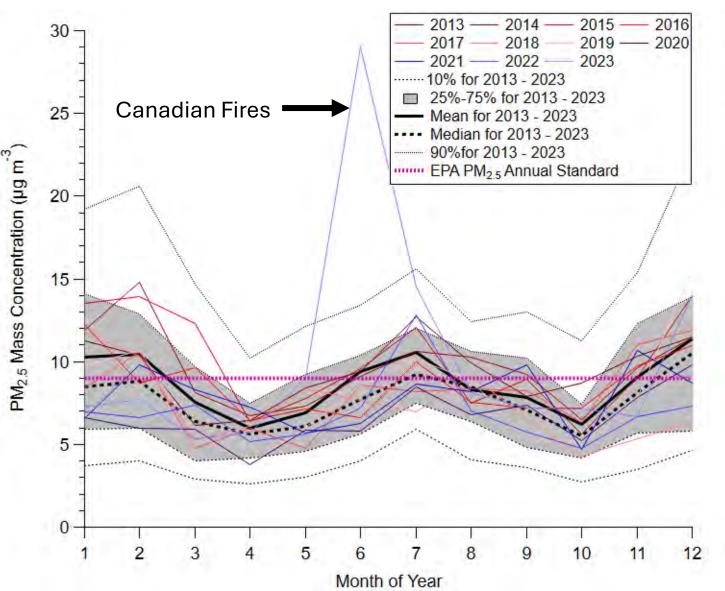


Though the Baltimore Region is known for its ozone non-attainment, PM is still a concern



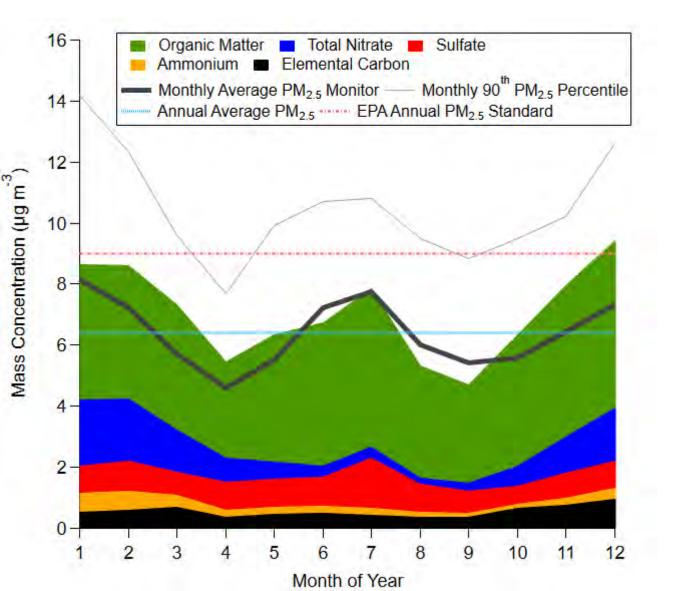
- One-decade average value for Essex
- Average ~8.5 µg m⁻³, close to new EPA annual standard
- Surprisingly consistent across seasons
- Aerosol nitrogen important nitrogen source for Chesapeake Bay

Though the Baltimore Region is known for its ozone non-attainment, PM is still a concern



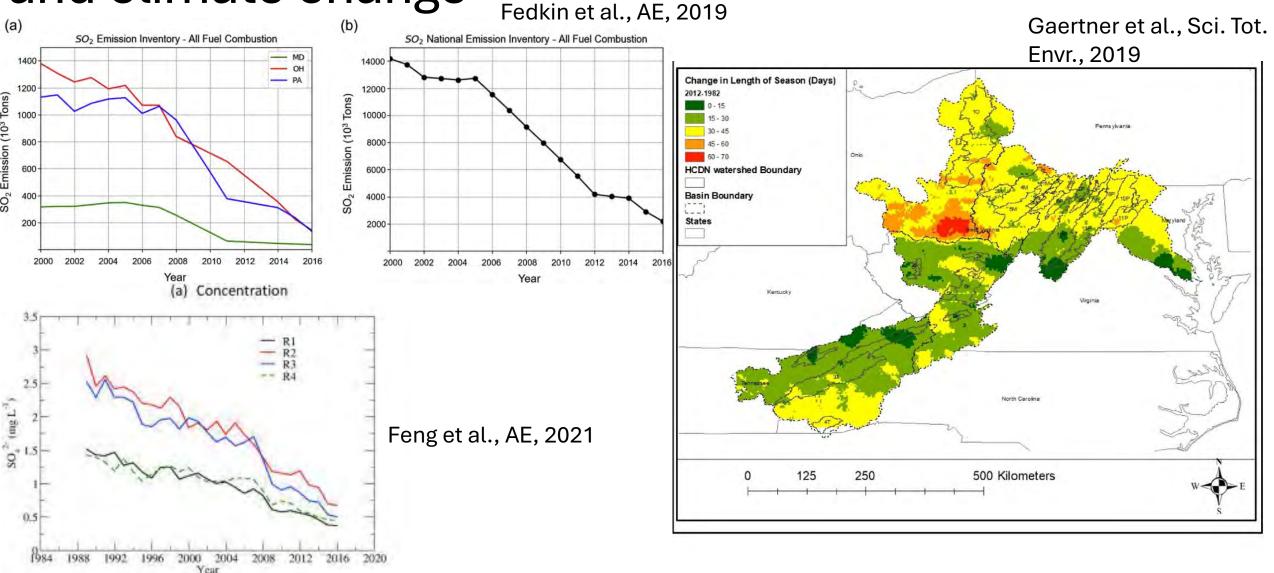
- One-decade average value for Essex
- No trend across the last 10 years
- All years show minimal seasonal dependency

Compositional changes in PM_{2.5} appears to be driving consistency, but measurements challenge to attribute sources



- Year 2022 for Essex
- PM_{2.5} Chemical Speciation Network used to show "OA", nitrate, sulfate, ammonium, and elemental carbon
- Changes in nitrate vs OA (and sulfate) appears to be driving constant PM_{2.5}

Large changes in sources due to regulation and climate change



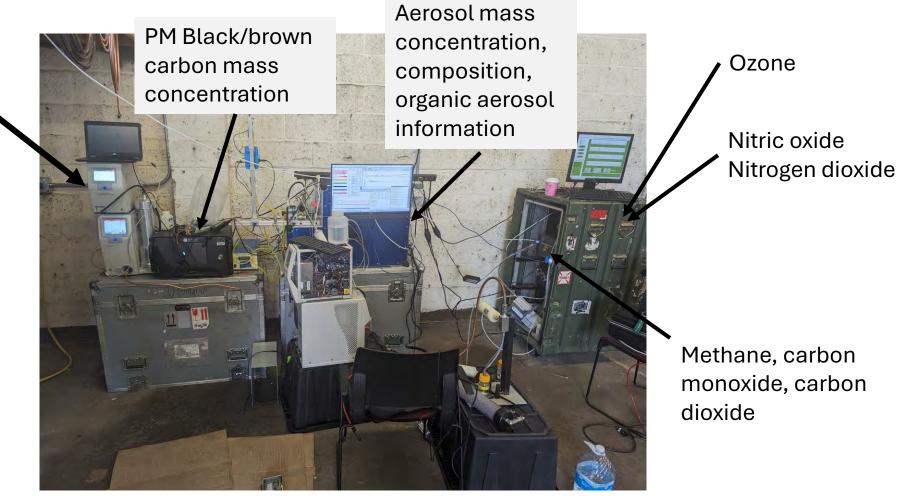
JOHNS HOPKINS



Current set-up for the BSEC/CoURAGE urban site

Scanning mobility particle sizer (size / • volume distributions)

Instrument to add: New Aethalometer (Black carbon, brown carbon) New trace gas analyzer (O_3 , NO, NO₂, etc) Temporary for "intensive": Formaldehyde, Speciated VOCs (GC and PTR)





The Johns Hopkins Mobile Laboratory

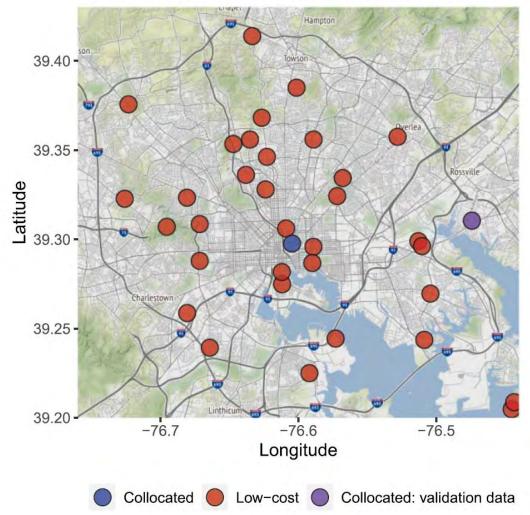


- Particle-phase measurements
 - Mini-AMS (OA, NO3, SO4, NH4, nr-Chl)
 - Mini-Aethalometer (BC)
 - mSEMS (size distributions)
 - Magic CPC (particle #)
 - Dustrak (PM1, PM2.5, PM10 mass)
- Gas-phase measurements
 - EC-TOF (PTR + GC, range of species)
 - CAPS NOx
 - Picarro EtO, HCHO, NH3, CO/CO2/CH4
 - 2BTech O3
- Associated lat, long, RH, & T



Low-cost sensor network of Baltimore

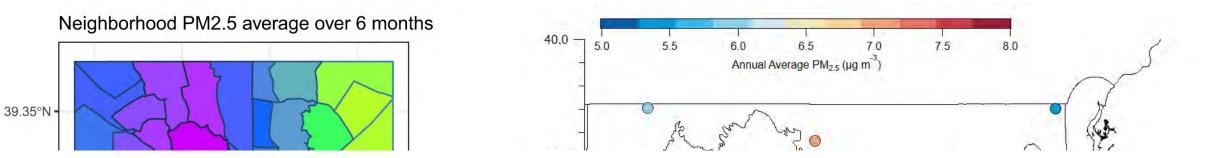
SEARCH Sensor Locations



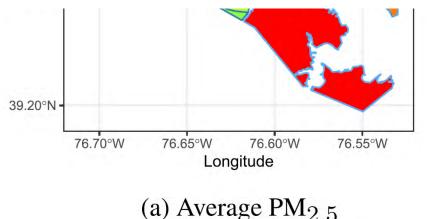
• PM_{2.5}

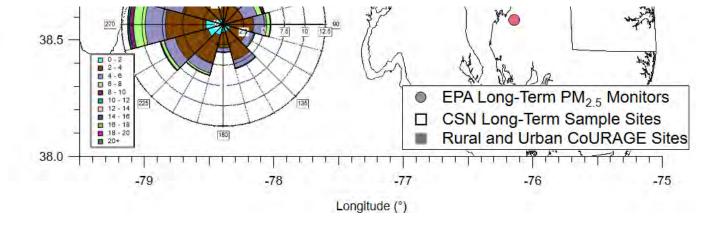
- Gas-phase includes:
 - CO
 - NO2
 - NO
 - CO2
 - 03
 - CH4

Minimal mass concentration variability in PM_{2.5} across Baltimore, but small differences due to urban area

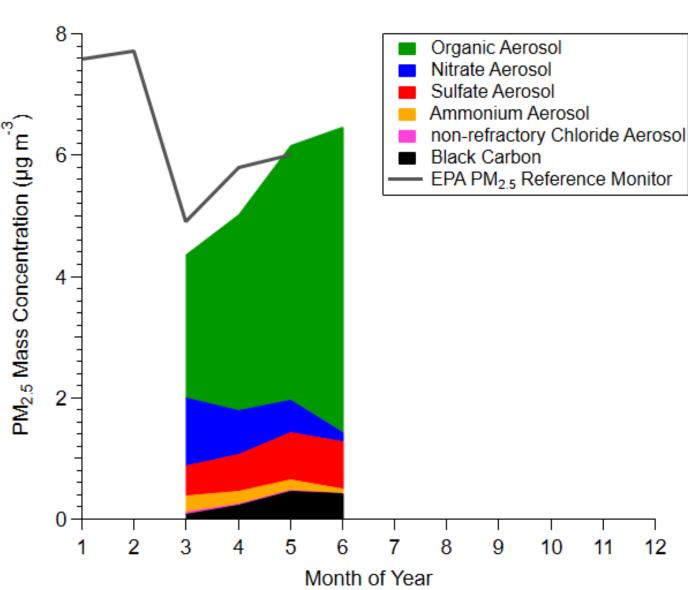


Is there a compositional difference and/or differences in the ultrafine (< 100 nm) or supermicron (> 2.5 μm) and how does Baltimore enhance PM_{2.5}?



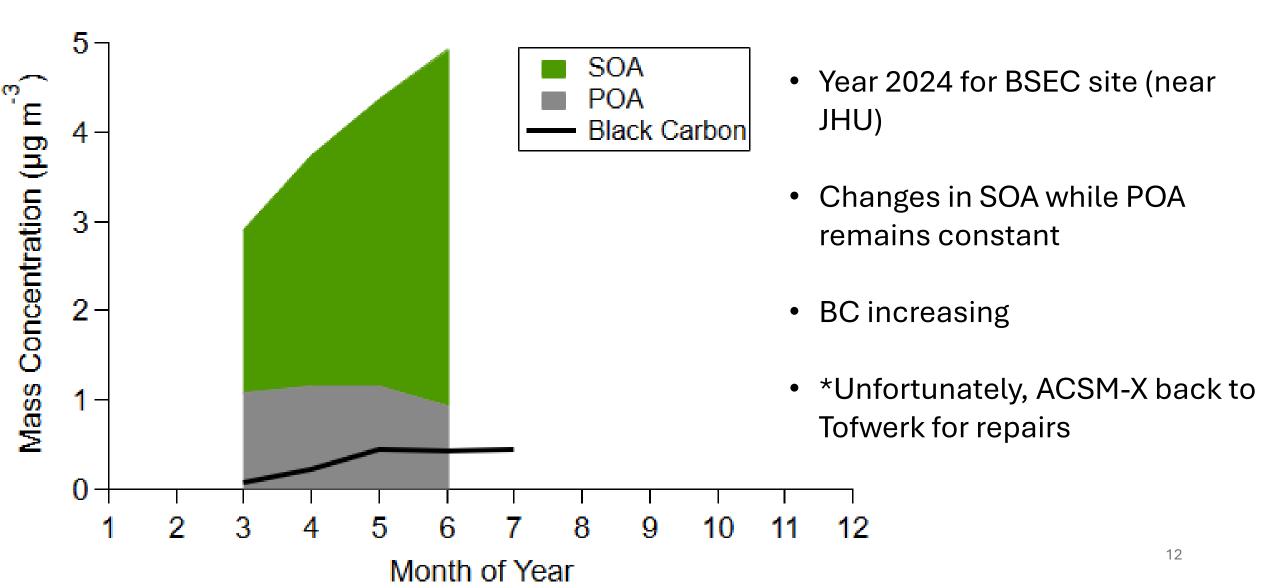


Evaluation of BSEC vs EPA long-term PM_{2.5} shows importance of chemical speciation



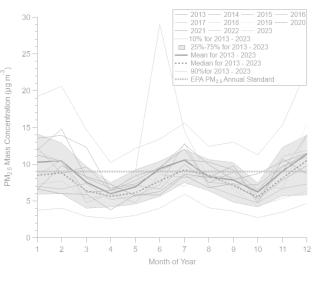
- Year 2024 for BSEC site (near JHU) and Essex PM_{2.5}
- Changes in nitrate vs OA appears to be driving constant PM_{2.5}, similar to prior years
- *Unfortunately, ACSM-X back to Tofwerk for repairs

Though BC is increasing, there is not a similar increase in POA but instead SOA

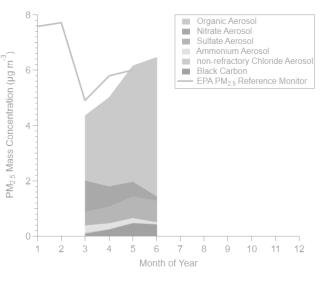


JOHNS HOPKINS

Understanding what is driving PM_{2.5} (and potentially larger/smaller) is important for Baltimore



Minimal variability in PM_{2.5} across years/seasons



Have fixed, mobile, and lowcost sensor network Working on funding for mobile Other collaborations/support?

Changing composition driving that How does that look at finer temporal and spatial scales? Other size particles?

