



The Great Salt Lake Summer Ozone Study

Ansley Long and Brian Blaylock

UofU: John Horel, Erik Crosman, Alex Jacques, Luke Leclair-Marzolf, Will Howard, Jeff Jenkins, Allyson Dugan, Sebastian Hoch, Susan Bush, Xia Dong, Nola Lucke, Taylor McCorkle, Dillon Ulrich, Tom Gowan, Chris Galli, Fahad Alotaibi

DAQ: Seth Arnes, Munkh Baassandorj **Weber State:** John Sohl and group **USU:** Randy Martin and group

Department of Atmospheric Sciences Seminar, University of Utah, 7 October 2015



U. researchers launch pollution monitoring project

By Jed Boal | Posted Sep 3rd, 2014 @ 11:11pm

Researchers working to determine why ozone is increasing around Great Salt Lake

POSTED 3:38 PM, JUNE 18, 2015, BY ASHTON EDWARDS AND TAMARA VAIFANUA, UPDATED AT 03:42PM, JUNE 18, 2015

Summer ozone blast threatening Utahns' health, thanks to sunshine and car exhaust

By BRIAN MAFFLY | The Salt Lake Tribune [CONNECT](#)

First Published Jun 29 2015 04:27PM • Last Updated Jul 07 2015 11:47 pm

Ozone study to show Great Salt Lake's impact on Utahns' health

POSTED 8:20 AM, JUNE 16, 2015, BY BRYON MUIR, UPDATED AT 12:12PM, JUNE 16, 2015

SALT LAKE CITY – Scientists with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality have teamed up with researchers at several Utah



On bad day, Great Salt Lake air has 3 times more ozone than Wasatch Front

By EMMA PENROD | The Salt Lake Tribune [CONNECT](#)

First Published Aug 02 2015 07:15AM • Last Updated Aug 02 2015 10:04 am

The Salt Lake Tribune



Ozone in the Troposphere

Low vs. High elevation

- Ozone increases with height
- Stronger insolation at high elevation
=> photochemical reactions

Morning vs. Afternoon

- Higher ozone in afternoon from photochemical processes

Impact on Health

- *“When ground-level ozone is at unhealthy levels, your chances of being affected increase the longer you are active outdoors and the more strenuous your activity.”*

-United States EPA

- Air Quality improvement over last 20 years
 - Health effects of ozone are more understood



EPA Ozone Standard Revision



EPA Strengthens Ozone Standards to Protect Public Health/Science-based standards to reduce sick days, asthma attacks, emergency room visits, greatly outweigh costs

Release Date: 10/1/2015

Officials say Utah can attain EPA's new lower ozone standard

By **EMMA PENROD** | The Salt Lake Tribune [CONNECT](#)

First Published Oct 01 2015 05:36PM • Updated 6 hours ago

The Salt Lake Tribune



Previous Studies in Intermountain West

- Arens and Harper (2012)
 - Found greater ozone concentrations over GSL and mountains



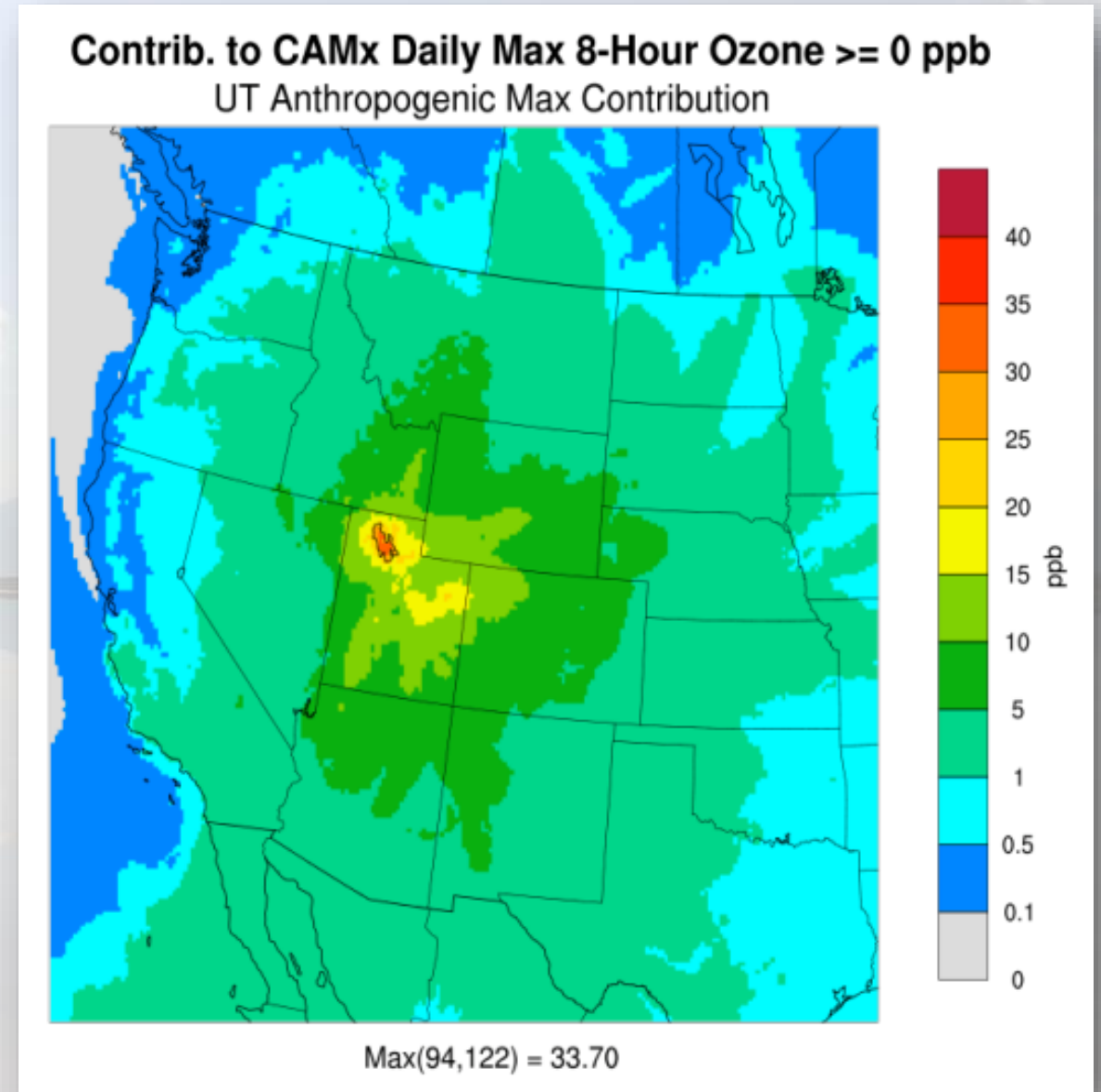
Figure 21. Daytime wind patterns on high ozone concentration days (>75 ppb) in 2012 at sites surrounding Great Salt Lake. Wedges on the wind rose point to the direction a wind blew from; larger wedges indicate a longer duration of wind from that direction. Different colors represent different wind speed classes.

(Arens and Harper, 2012)

Western Regional Air Partnership Modeling

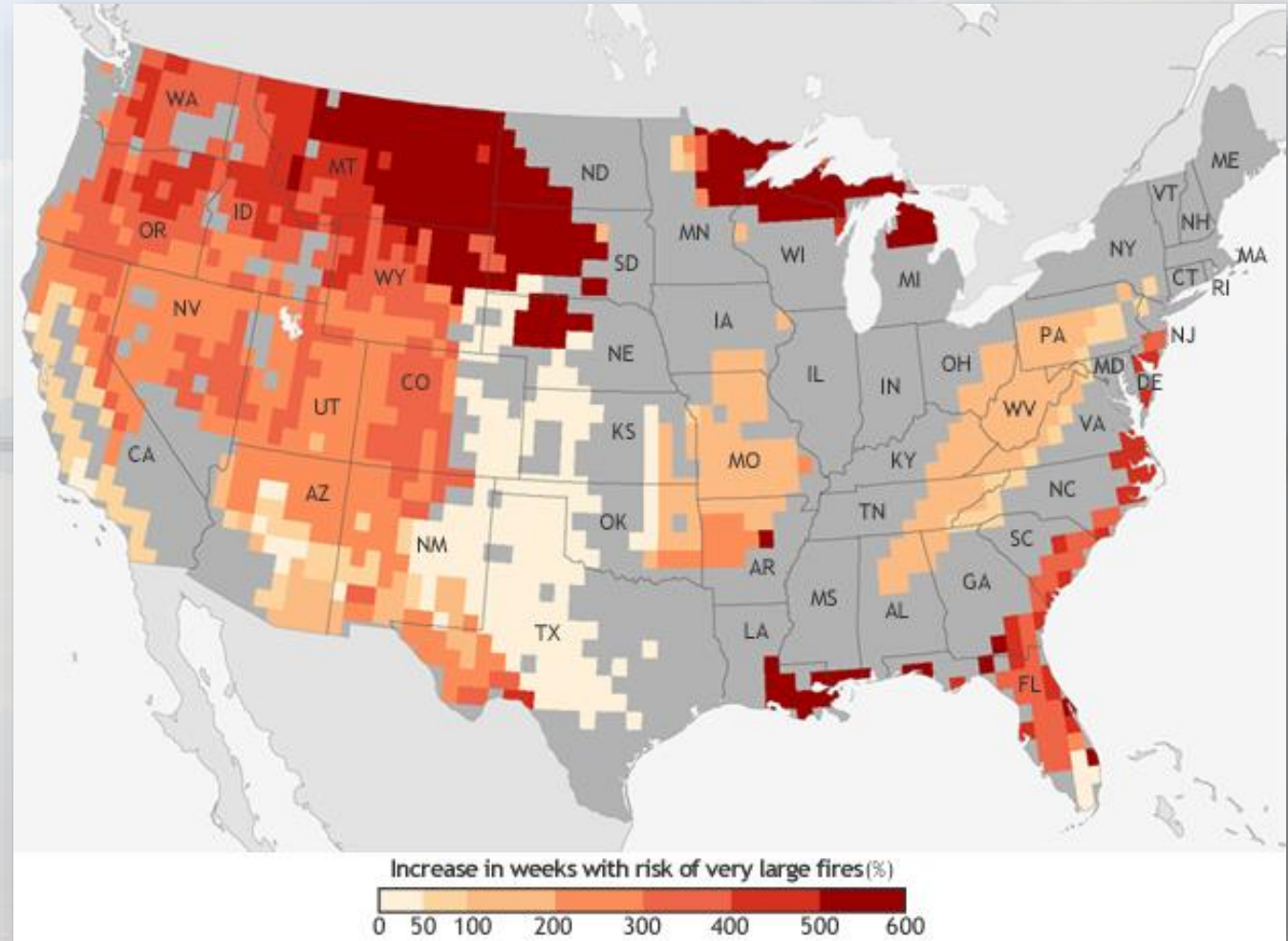
Contribution of Utah's anthropogenic emissions on ozone in the West.

“Bull-eye” over the lake and downwind of metropolitan areas.



Why is ozone a challenge/concern?

- Background ozone levels in the west are high
 - Downwind transport from Asia
 - Regional/Local
 - Wildfires
 - Emissions
- Background ozone is expected to increase
- Wildfires expected to increase



Projected percentage increase in the number of weeks with very large fires during 2041-2070 compared to 1971- 2000. From Barbero et al. (2015)

Purposes of this study...

1. Determine the distribution of ozone over and surrounding the GSL in the summer.
2. Understand meteorological processes that control ozone concentrations over and surrounding GSL in summer
3. Improvement of DAQ ozone forecasts

Which day has unhealthy air?

Neil Armstrong Academy 2015-01-06 11:28:40



Neil Armstrong Academy 2015-06-18 15:01:42



Two Pollution Seasons

Winter PM 2.5

Summer Ozone

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Shallow boundary layer |
| Emission in a quasi-closed system |
| Photochemical secondary reactions |
| Multi-day events |
| Weaker thermally driven winds |
| People generally inside |

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Deep boundary layer |
| Local + transported emissions |
| Photochemistry dominate |
| Diurnal max and mins |
| Stronger thermally driven winds |
| People recreate outside |

Investigators



UofU

- Horel Group
- Sebastian Hoch
- Susan Bush

Weber St.

- John Sohl and group

USU

- Randy Martin and group

DAQ

- Seth Arnes
- Munkh Baassandorj



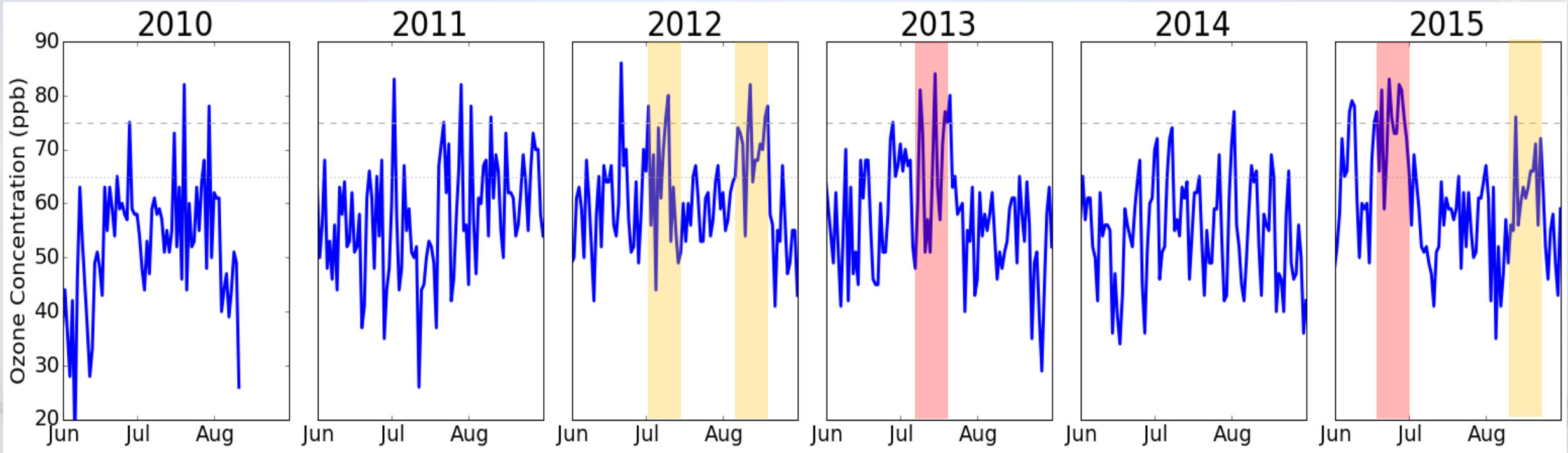
Not a Major Field Study

- **Small budget** from DAQ. Leveraged other funds.
- **Used existing infrastructure** to reduce costs.
- **Studied our own backyard** reduced travel costs
- **Real-time data collection**
- Summer study allowed for more undergraduate participation

Great Salt Lake Causeway



Daily Max 8-hr Ozone at Hawthorne for summer months: June, July, and August



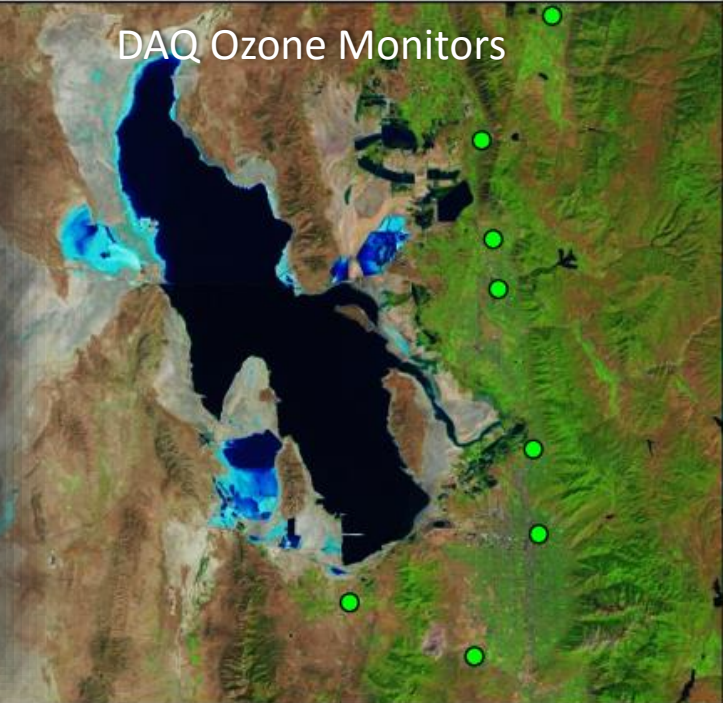
| Year | # Days > 65 ppb | # Days > 75 ppb |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2010 | 5 | 2 |
| 2011 | 23 | 4 |
| 2012 | 28 | 7 |
| 2013 | 20 | 4 |
| 2014 | 12 | 1 |
| 2015 | 27 | 11 |

Synoptic Ridge

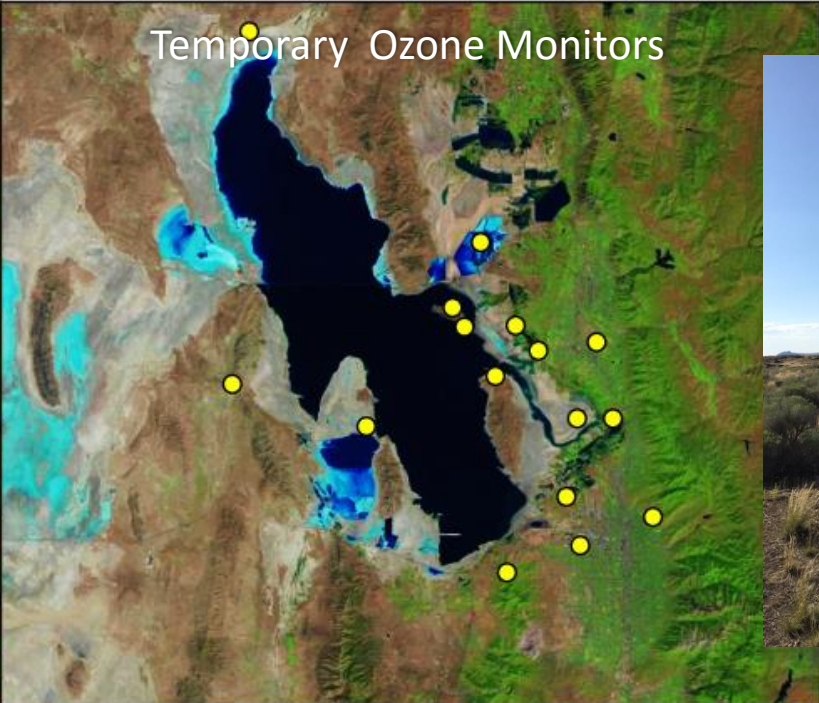
Wildfire Smoke



Hawthorne



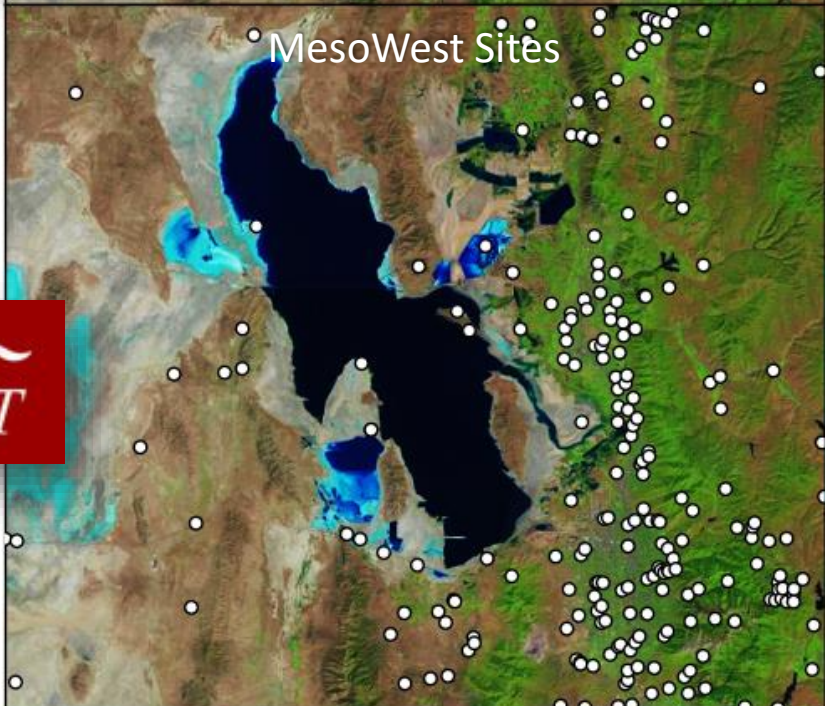
DAQ Ozone Monitors



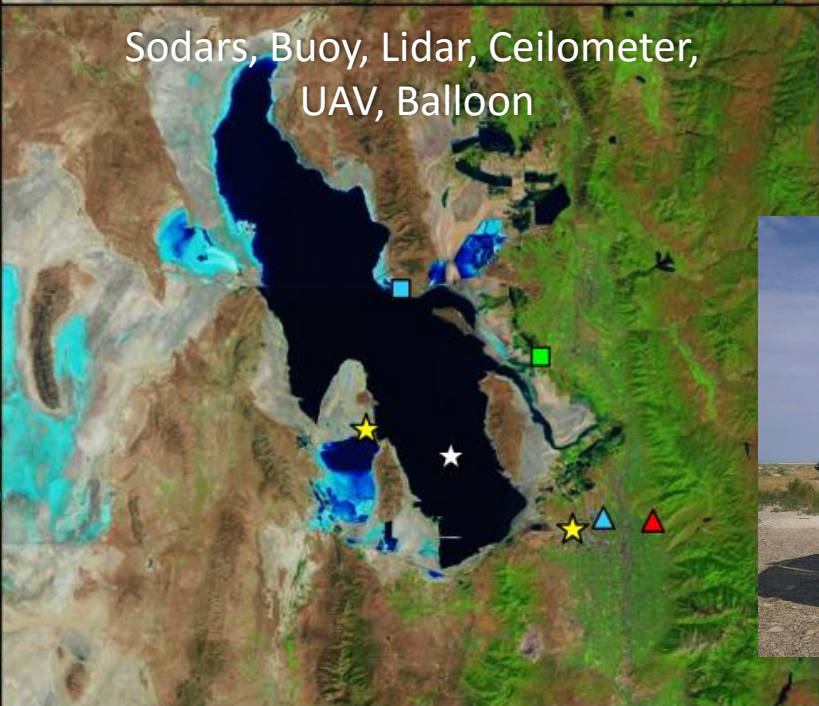
Temporary Ozone Monitors



Fremont Island



MesoWest Sites

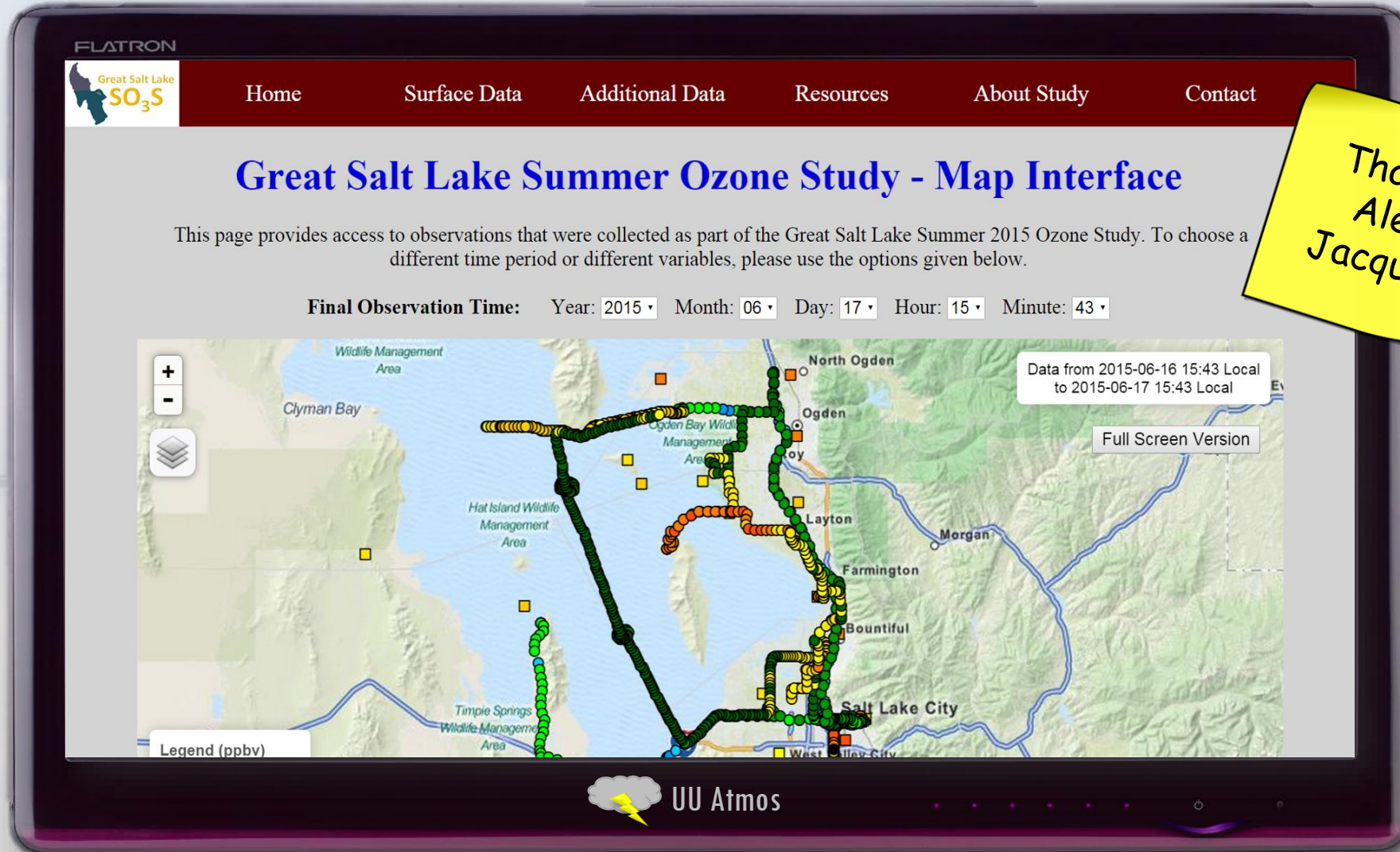


Sodars, Buoy, Lidar, Ceilometer, UAV, Balloon



Badger Island

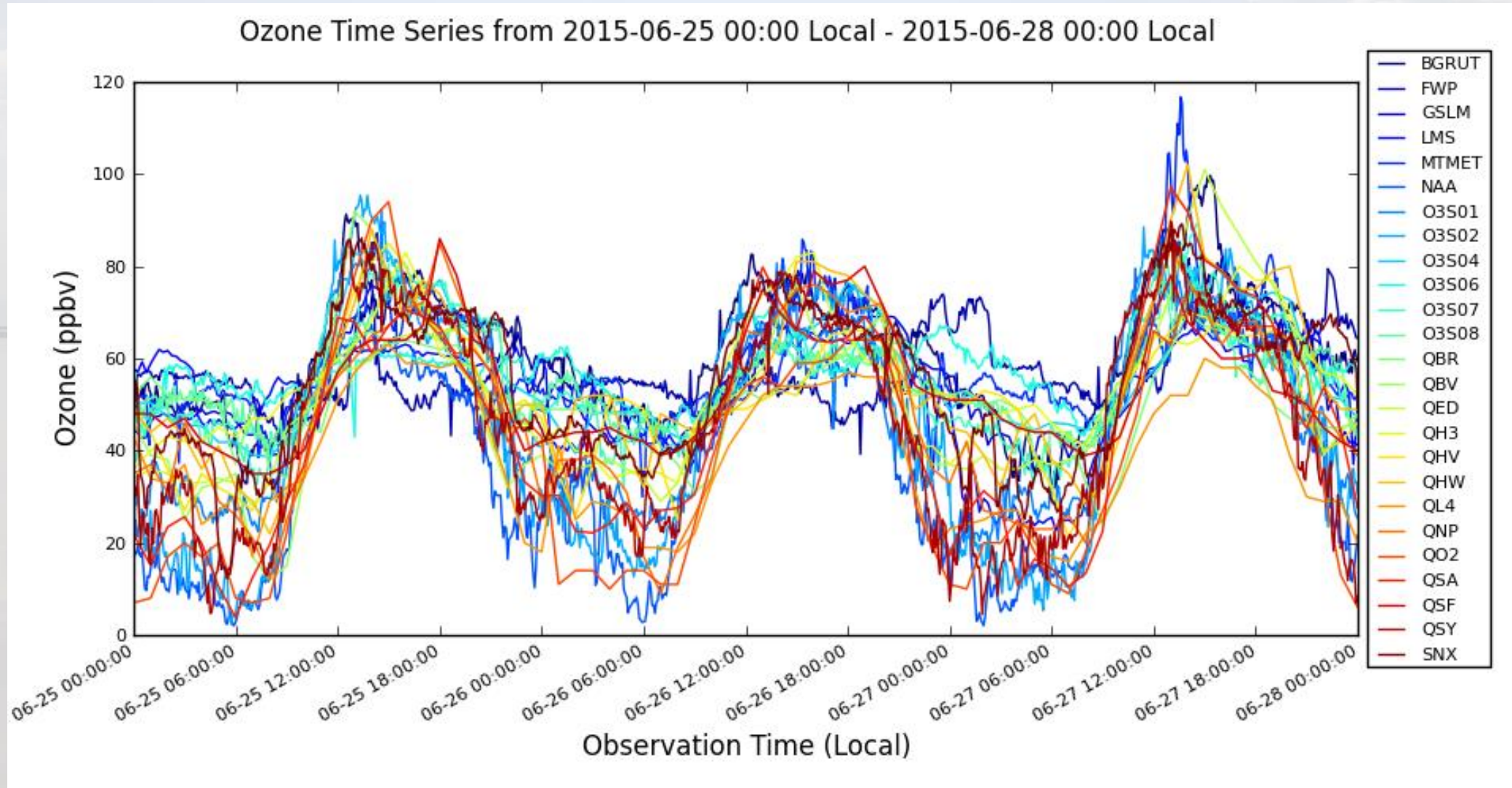
<http://meso2.chpc.utah.edu/gslso3s/>



Thanks
Alex
Jacques!

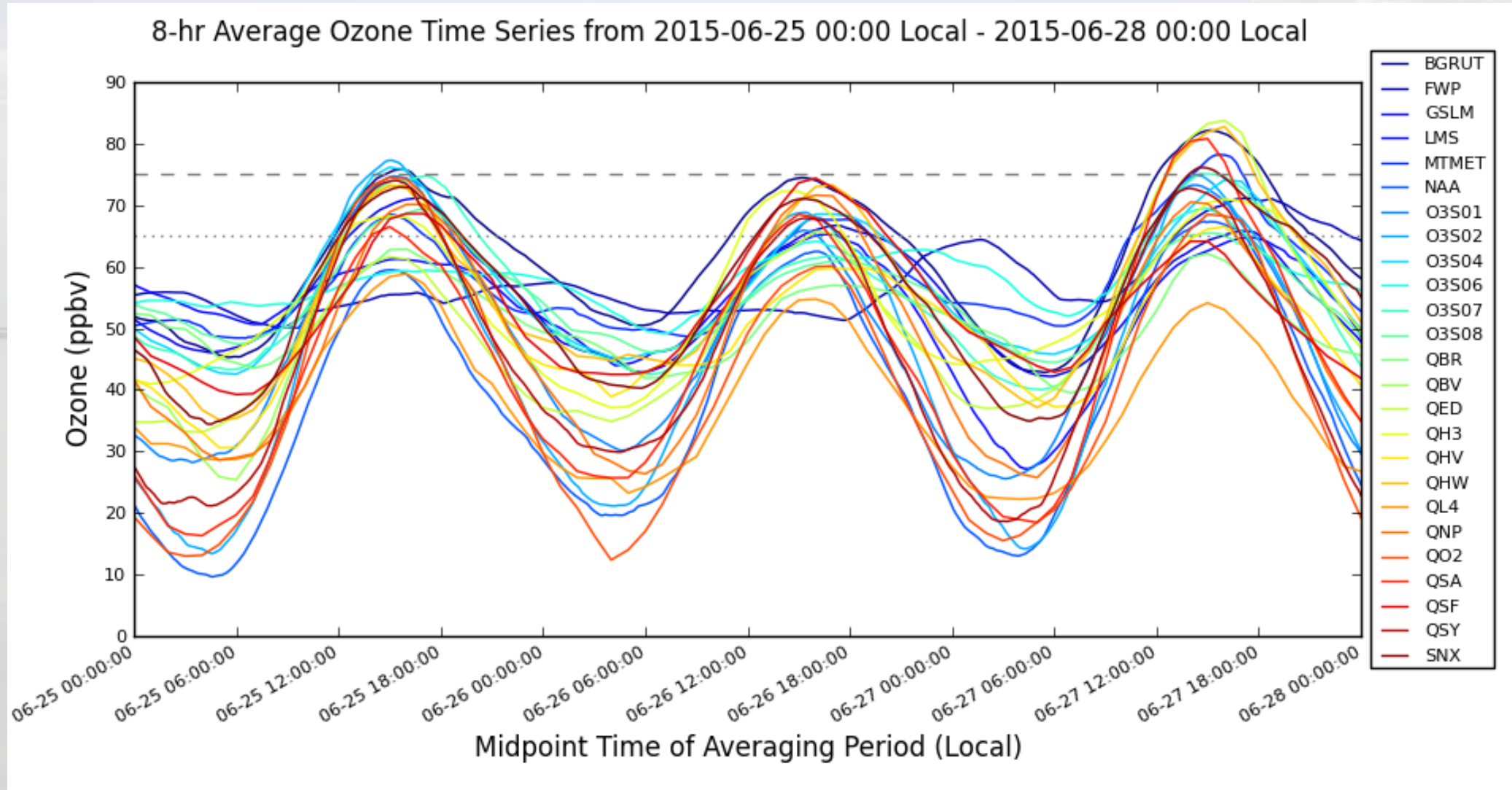
In Situ Sites

- Continuous observations
- 5-min or 1-hr averages.



In Situ Sites

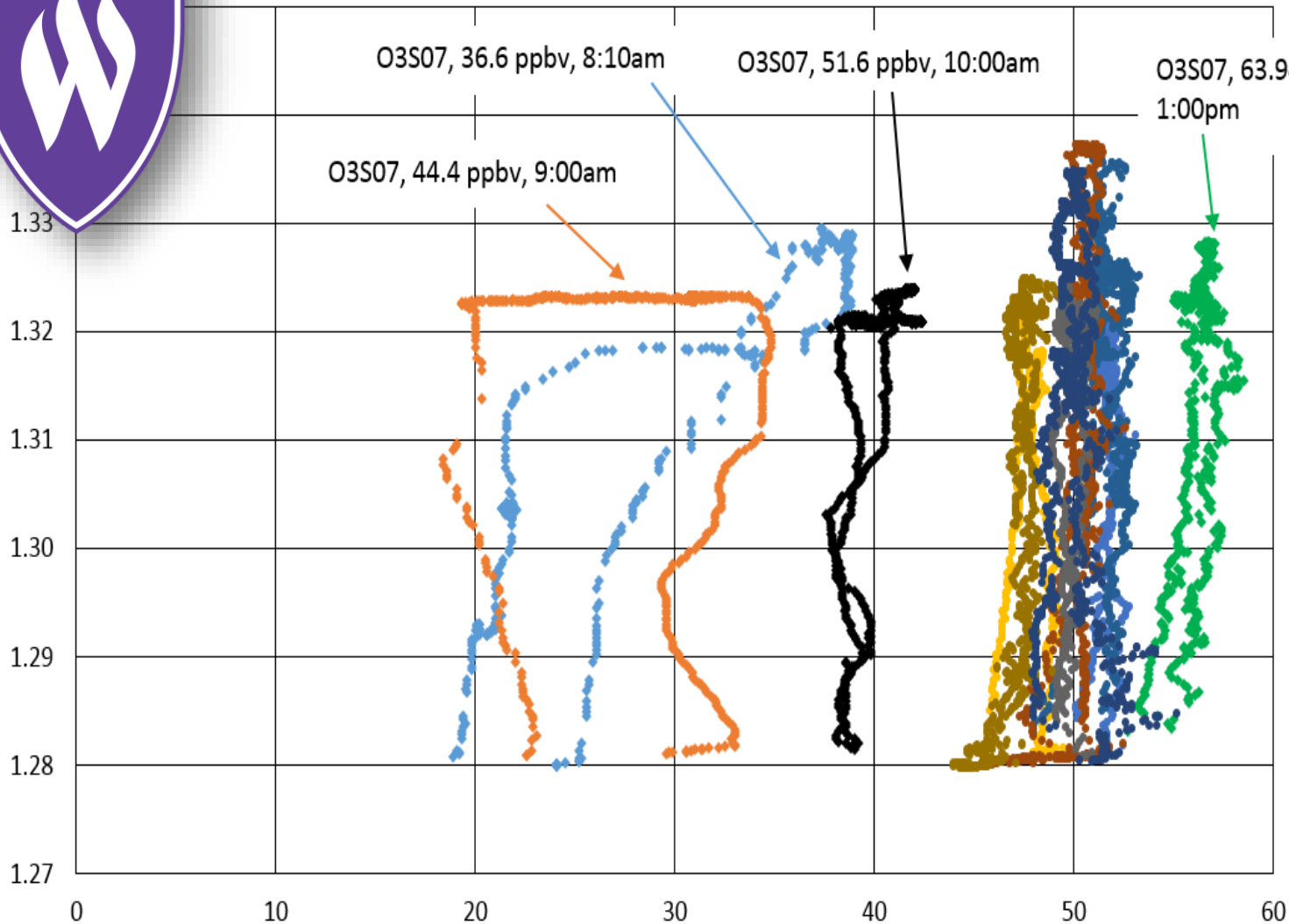
- 8 hour averages
- Calculated using the web interface



IOP2-Antelope Island Gate



Altitude (km, ASL)



- 8:10am
- 9:10am
- 10:10am
- 11:10am
- 12:10pm
- 1:00pm
- 2:10pm
- 3:10pm
- 4:10pm
- 5:10pm
- 6:10pm

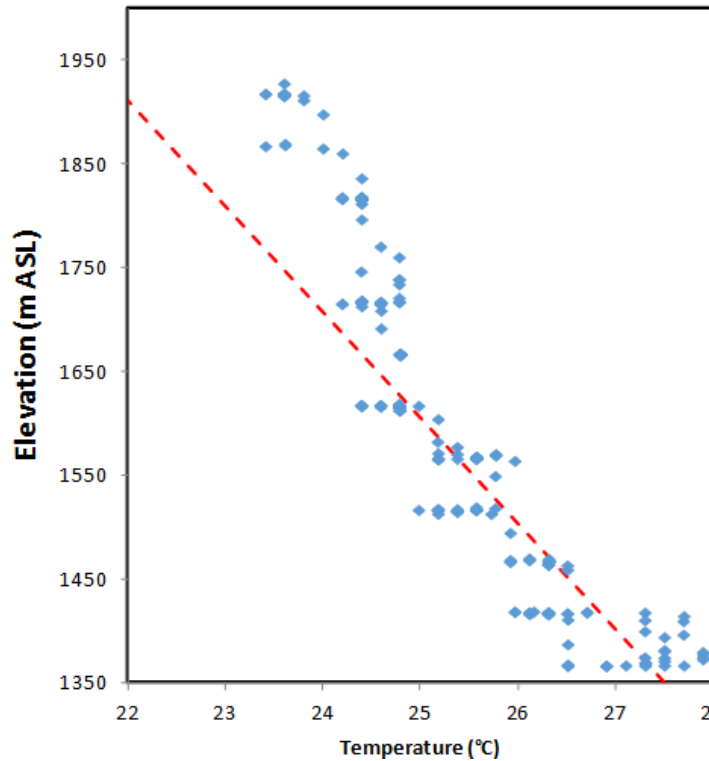
Fremont Island data (O3S07) are shown for times close to the end of the tether sonde data runs for select times. Note the general agreement in the trends.

Ozone (ppbv)

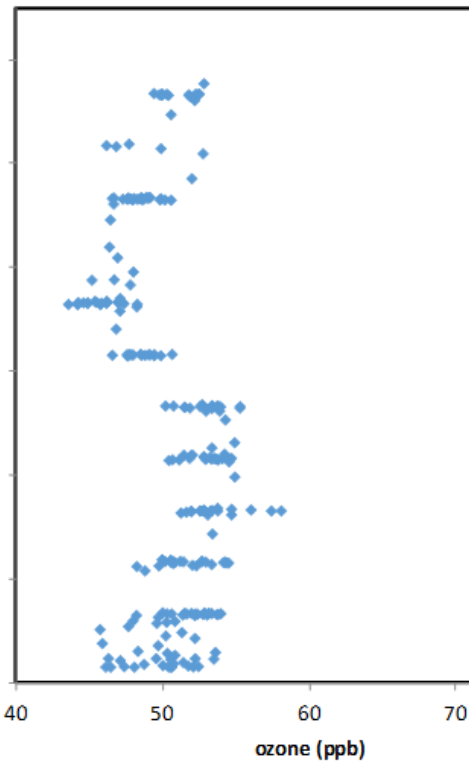




Temperature Vertical Profile



Ozone Vertical Profile



UAV Flying at Promontory Point



Mobile Observations



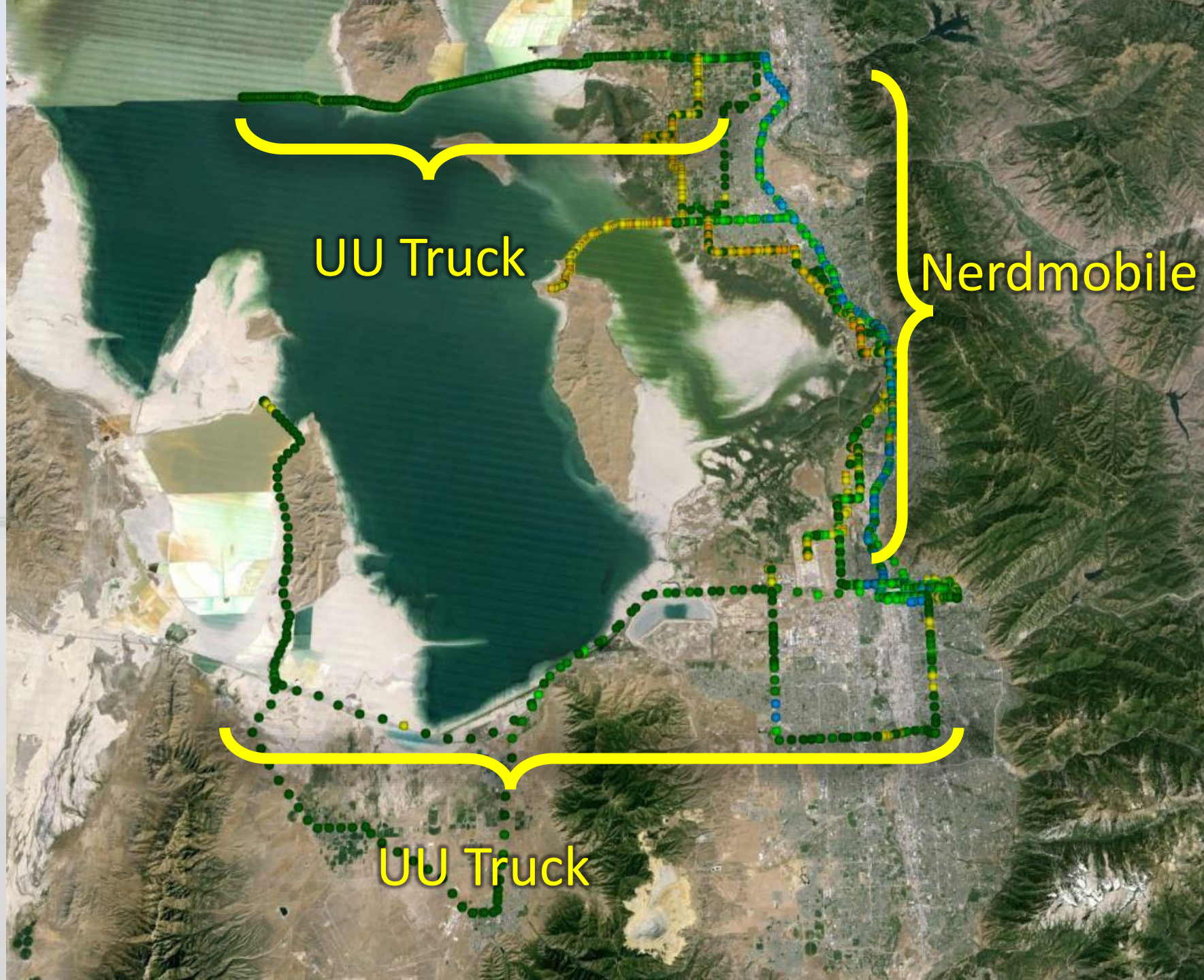
U of U Truck at Badger Island



Nerdmobile at Farmington Bay



Susan Bush



UTA



Red Line

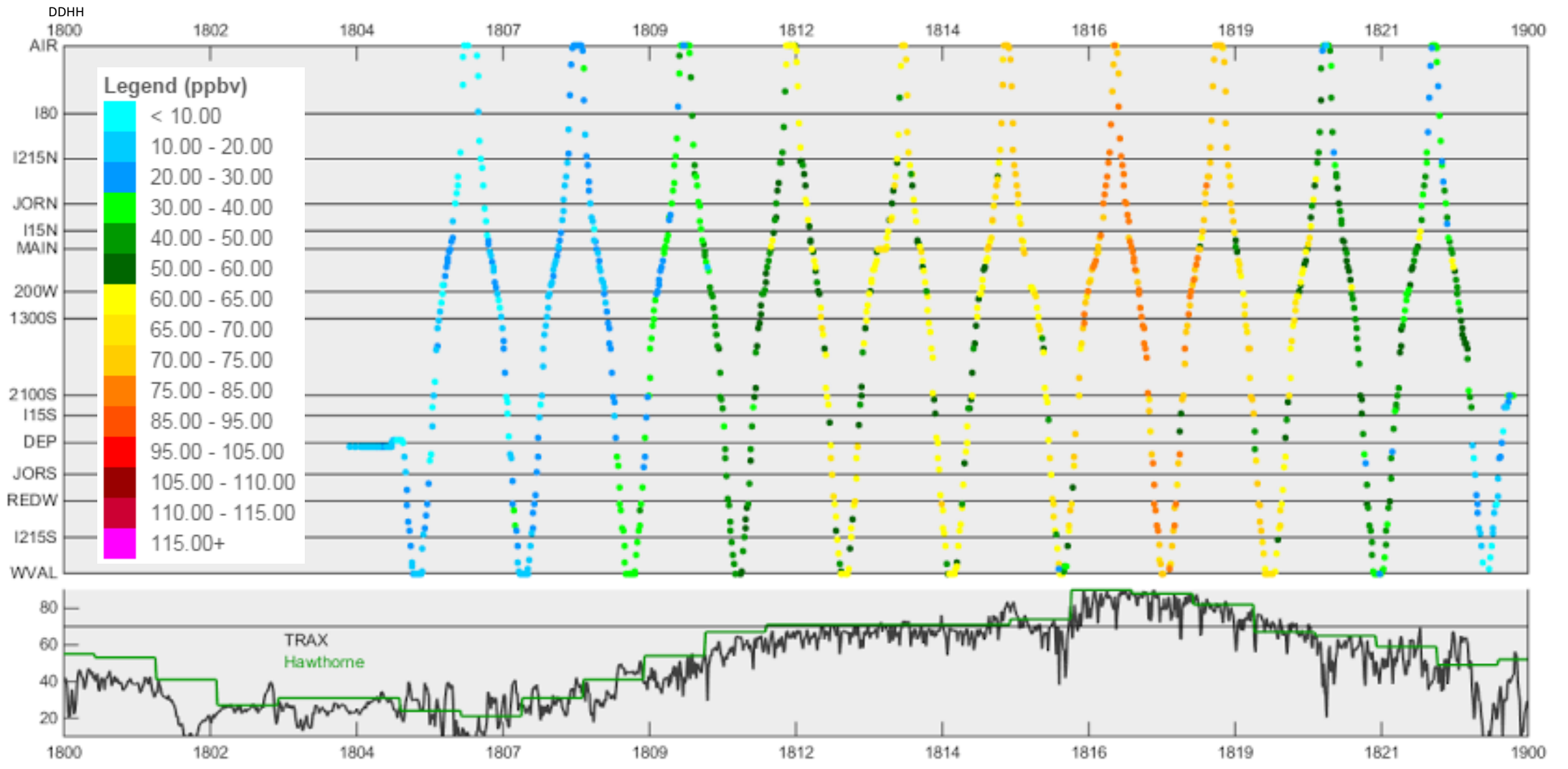
Green Line



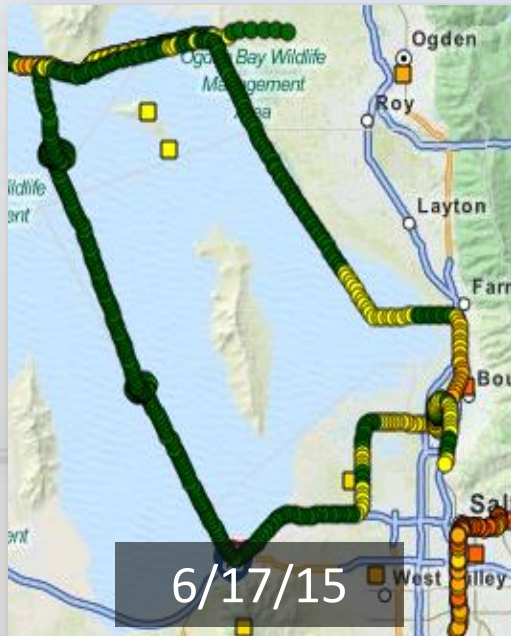
June 18, 2015



Green Line

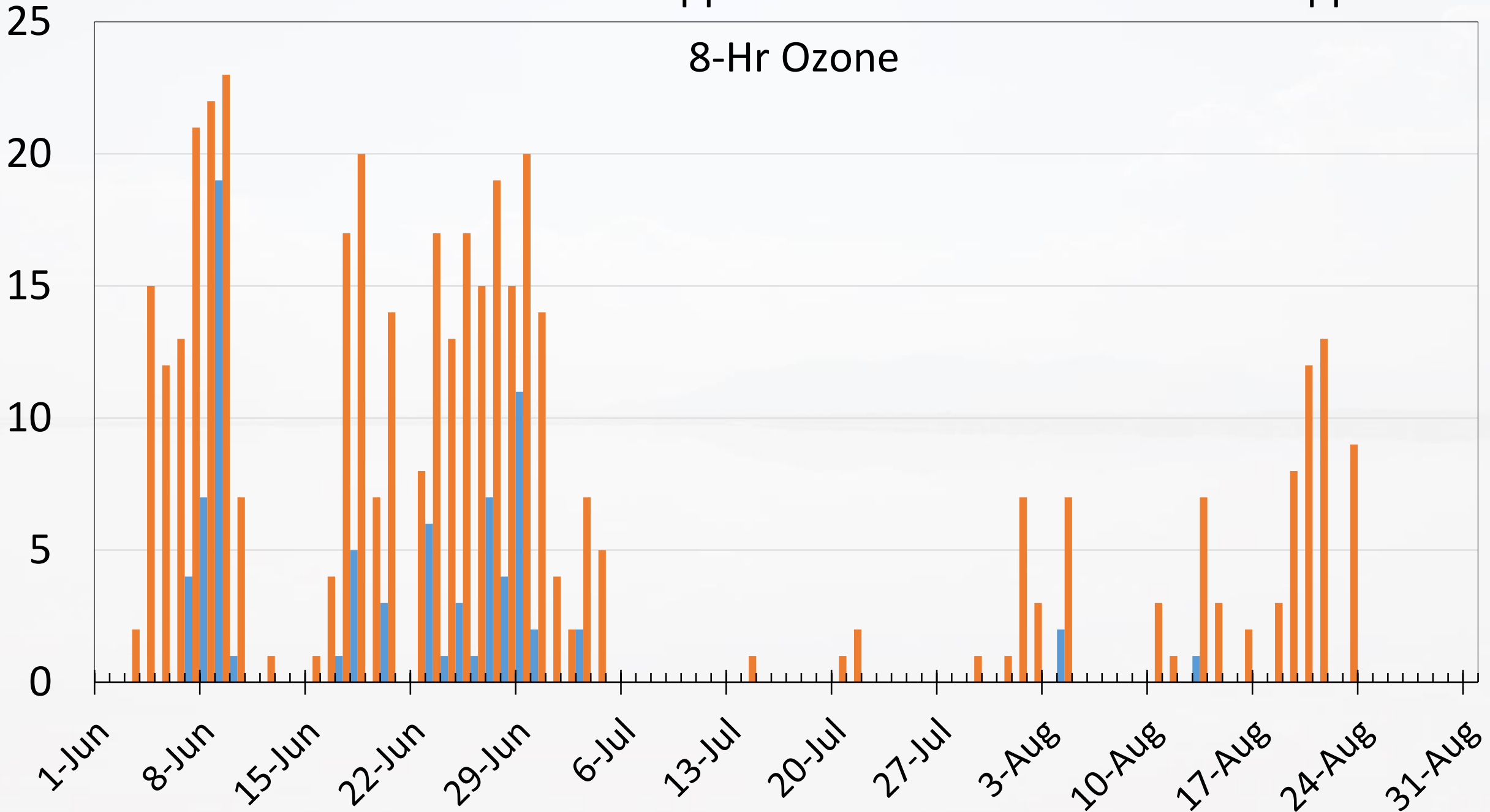


Chopper 5

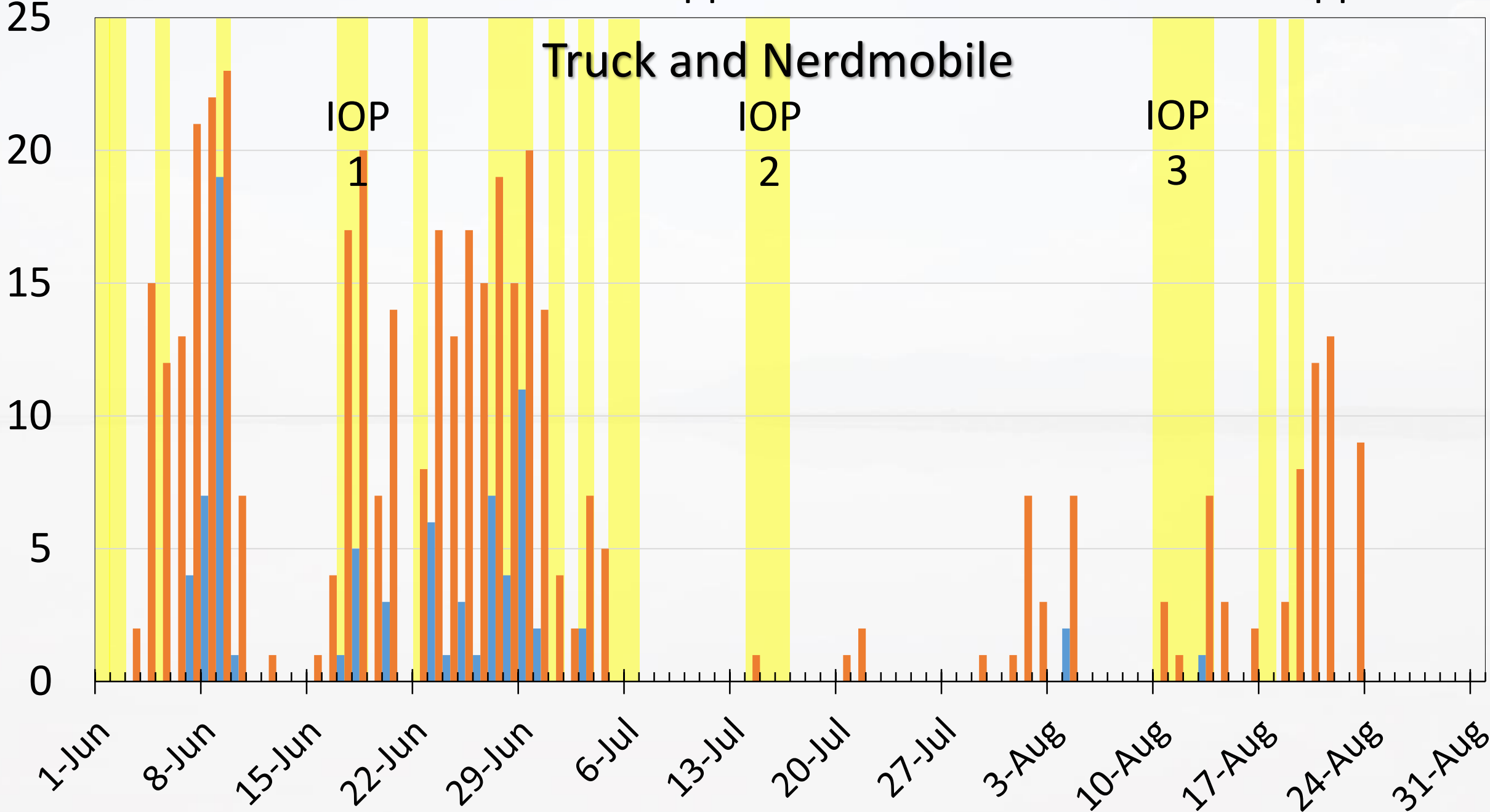


■ Number of Stations > 75 ppb ■ Number of Stations > 65 ppb

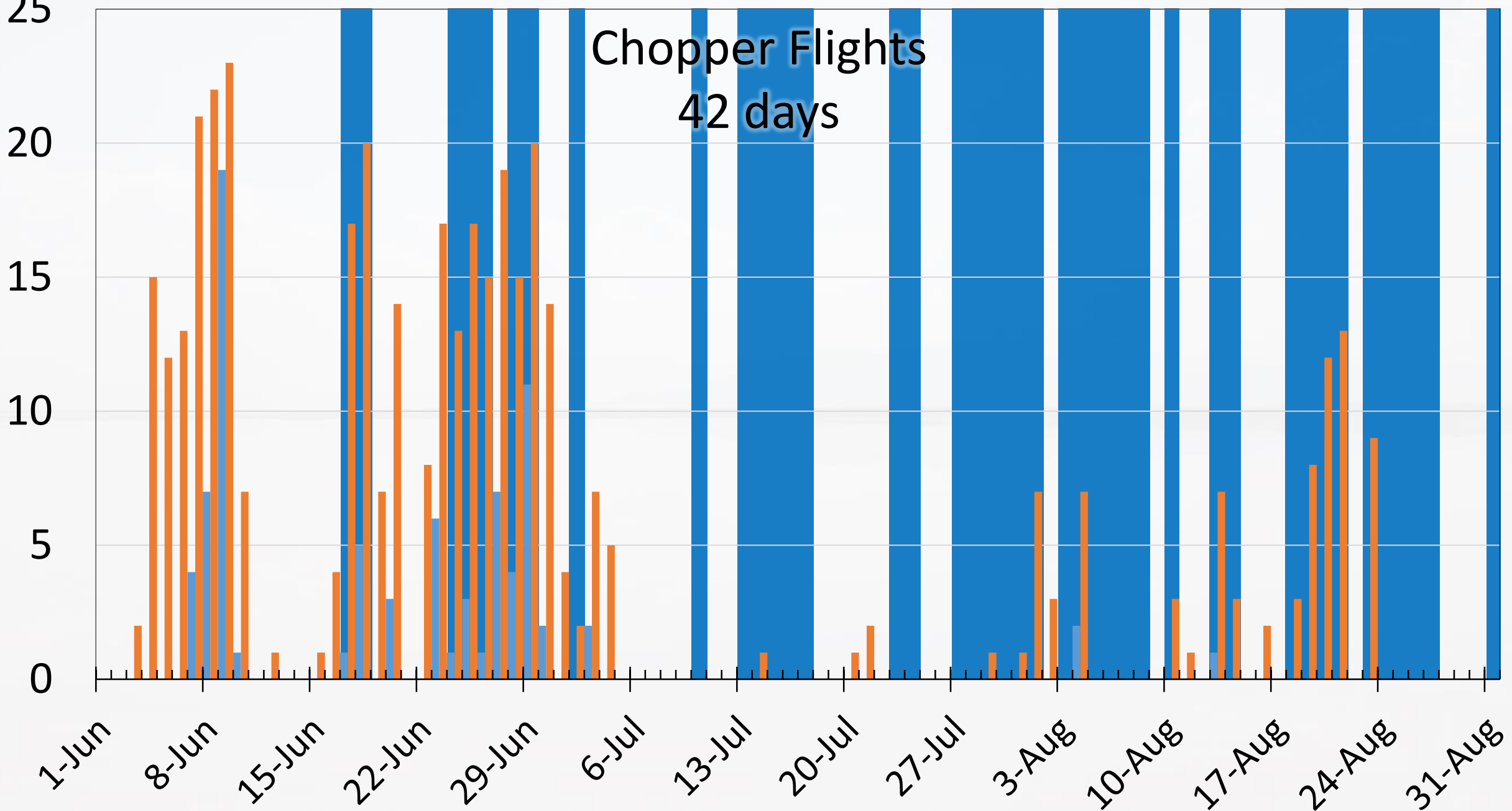
8-Hr Ozone



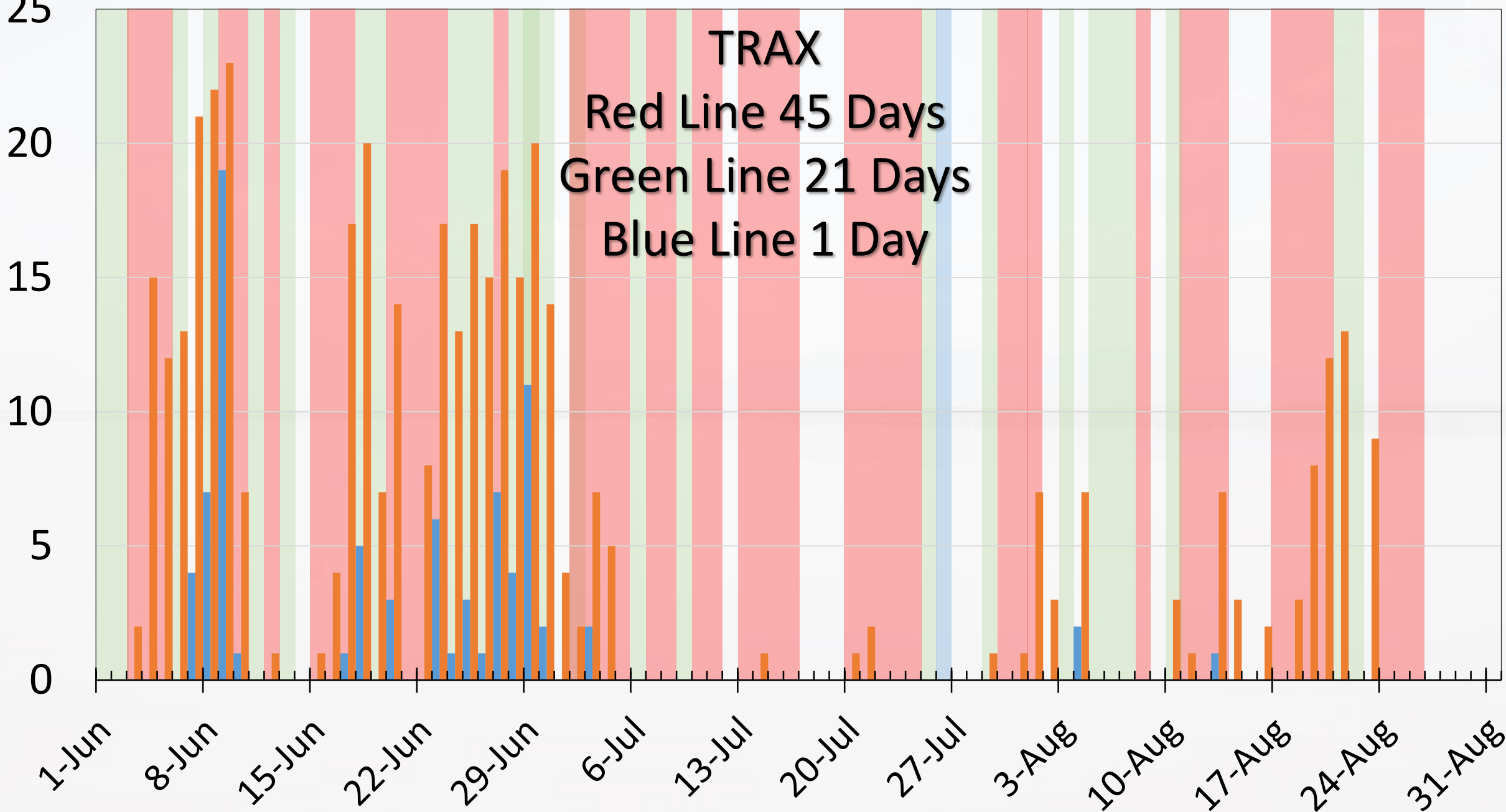
■ Number of Stations > 75 ppb ■ Number of Stations > 65 ppb



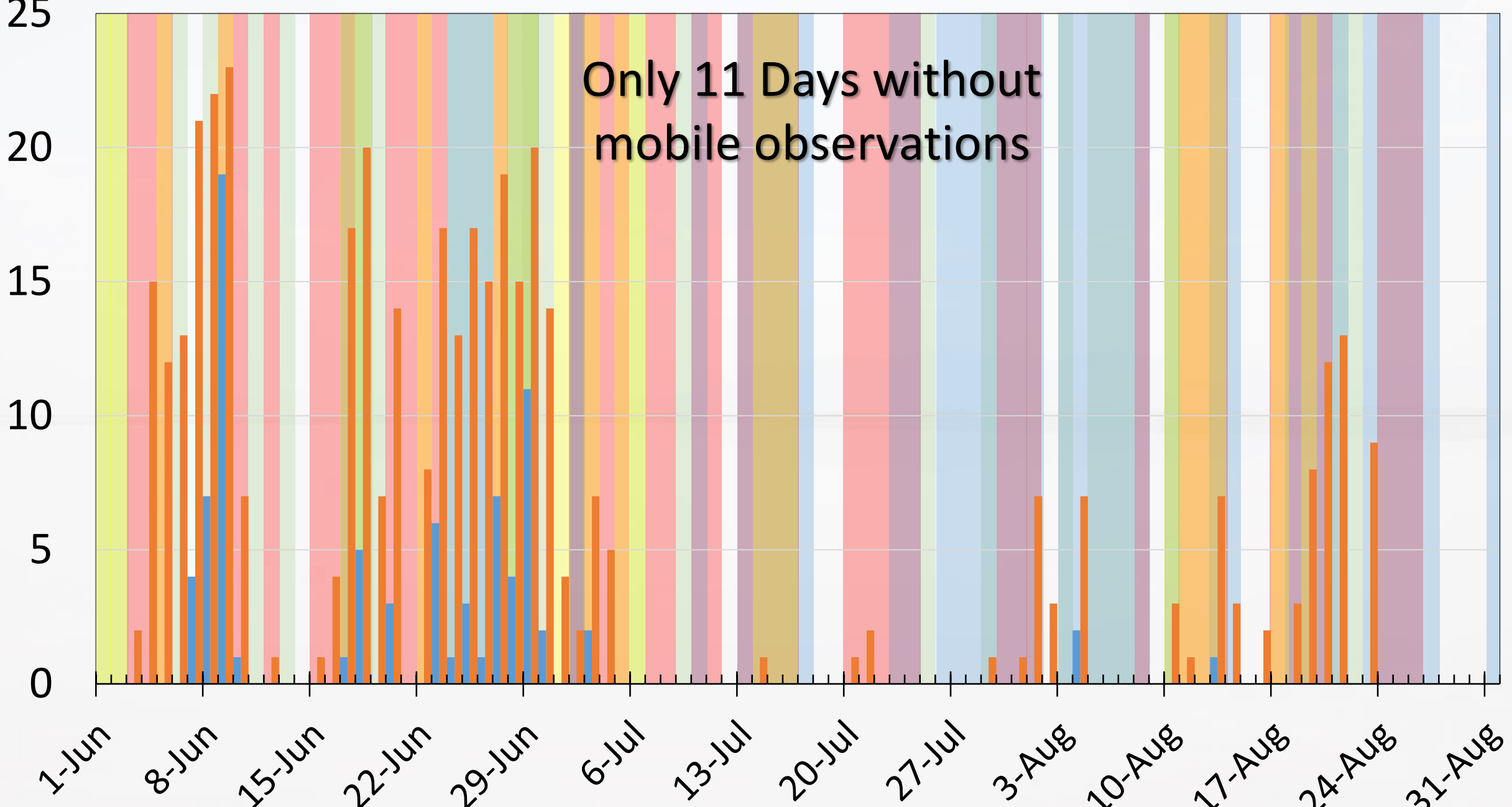
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■ Number of Stations > 75 ppb ■ Number of Stations > 65 ppb

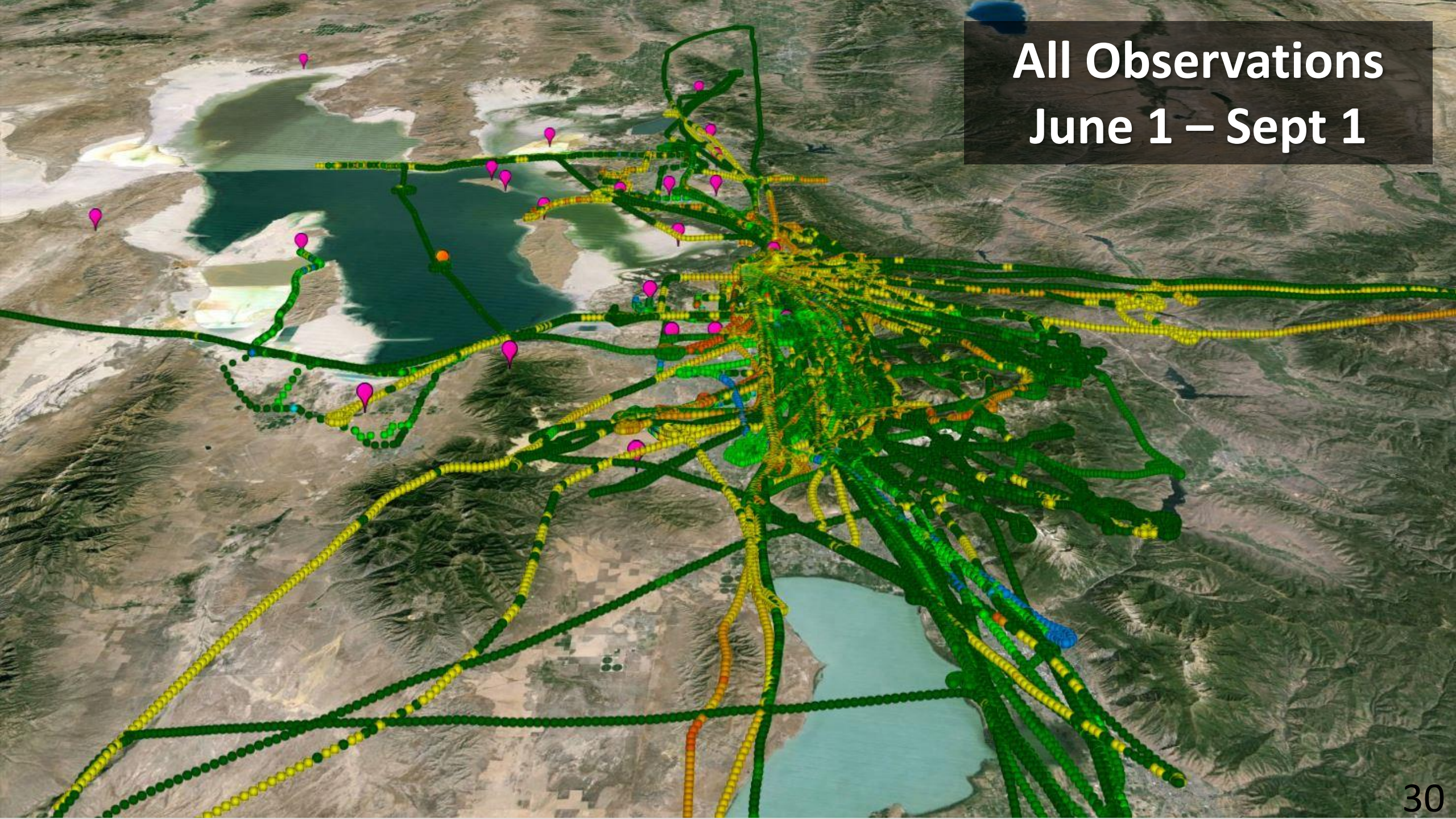


■ Number of Stations > 75 ppb ■ Number of Stations > 65 ppb

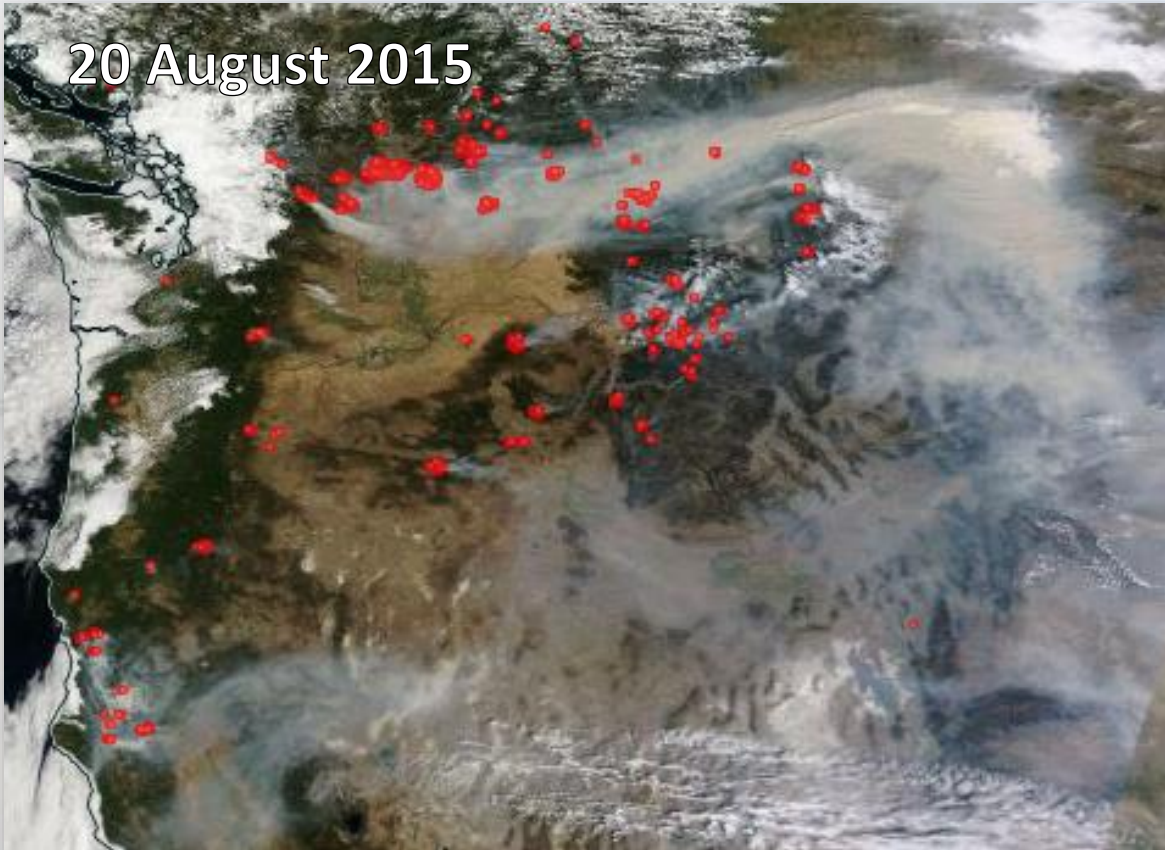


Only 11 Days without mobile observations

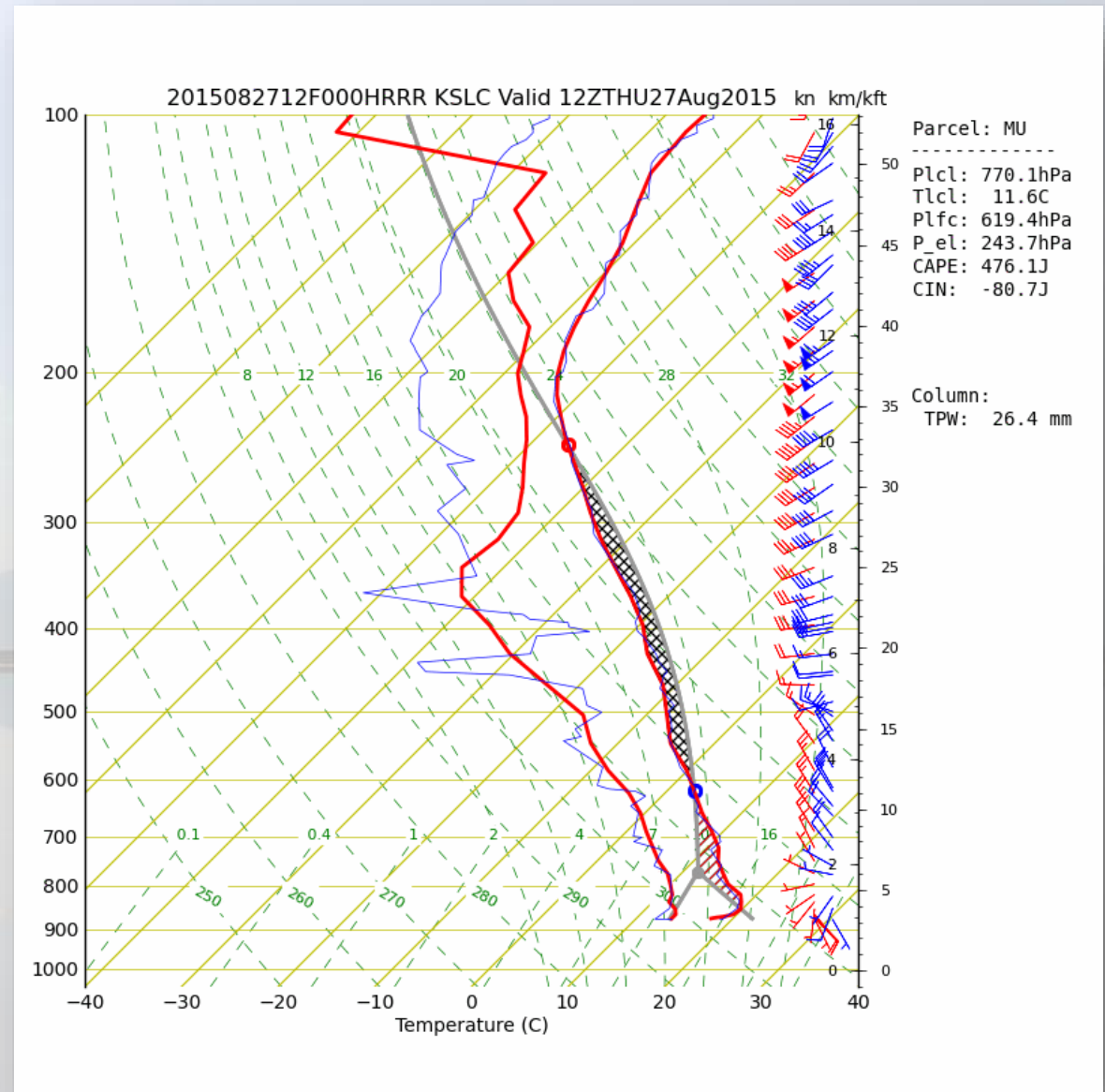
**All Observations
June 1 – Sept 1**



Additional Data

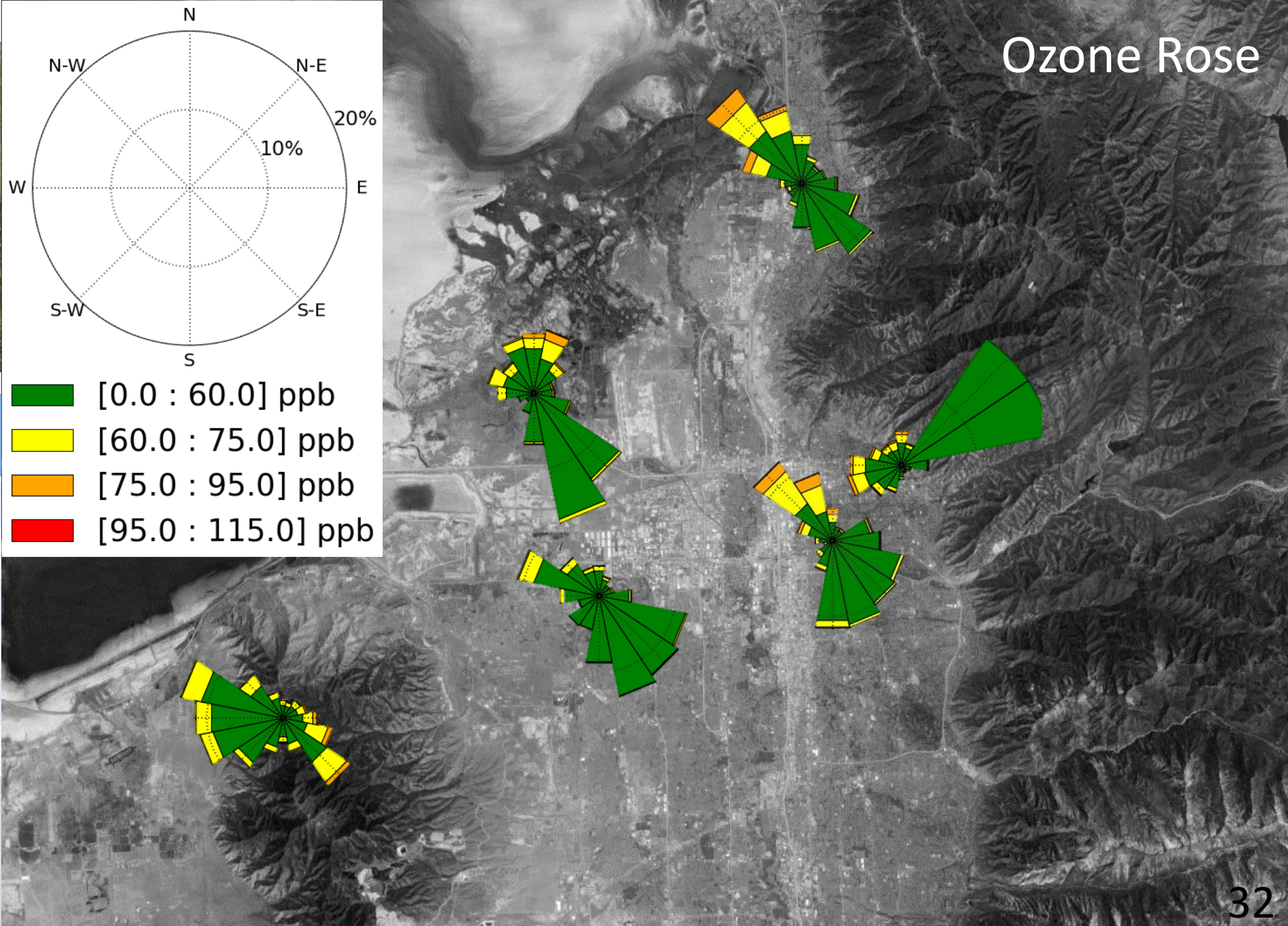
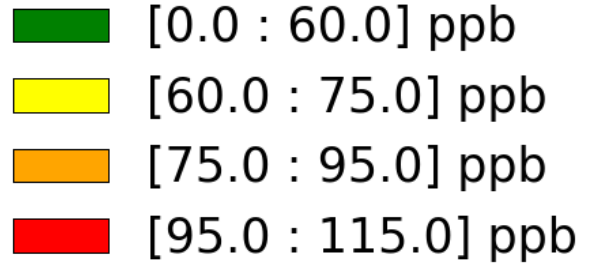
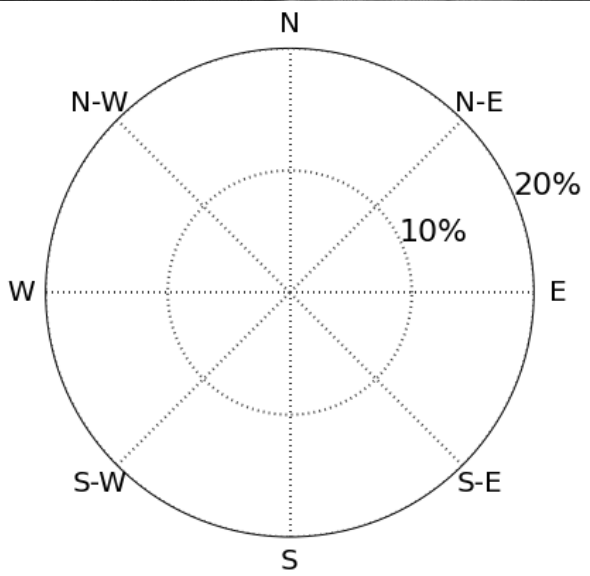


MODIS Satellite Images



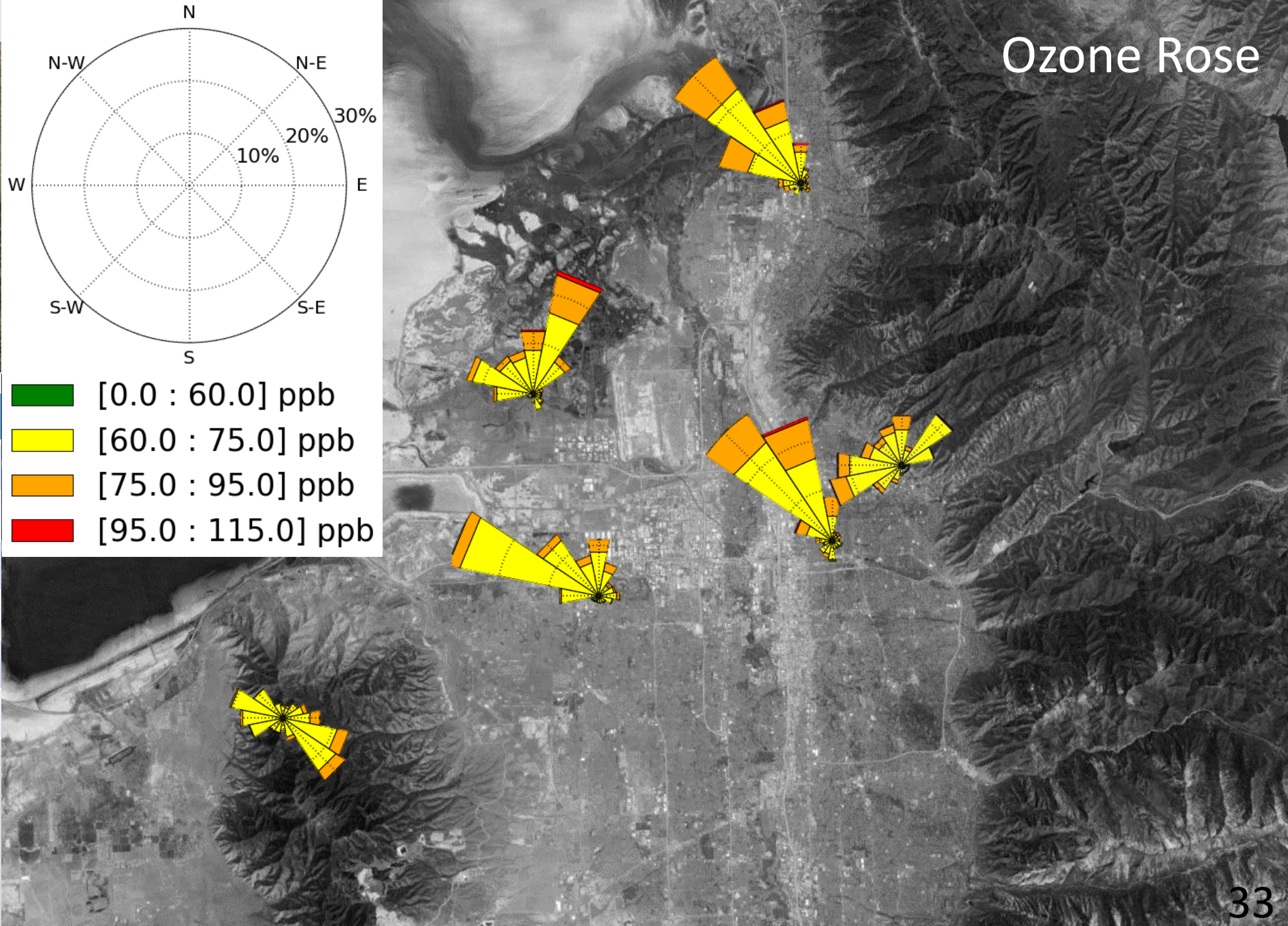
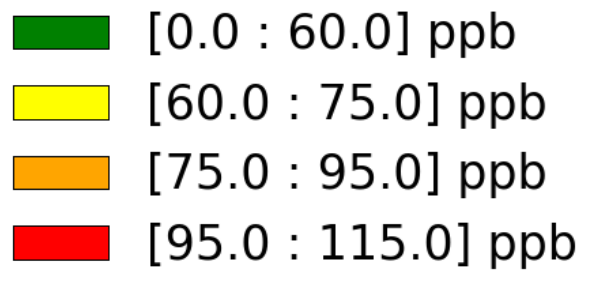
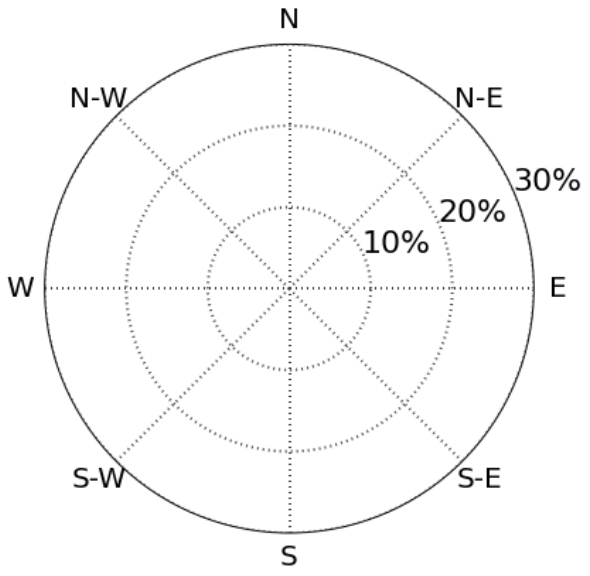
HRRR model sounding (red)
NWS Soundings (Blue)

Ozone Rose



| Station | Observation Frequency |
|---------|-----------------------|
| MTMET | 5 min |
| QHW | 1 hr |
| QBV | 1 hr |
| QSA | 1 hr |
| NAA | 5 min |
| FWP | 5 min |

Ozone Rose



| Station | % observations |
|---------|----------------|
| MTMET | 15.92% |
| QHW | 17.69% |
| QBV | 16.48% |
| QSA | 16.58% |
| NAA | 7.49% |
| FWP | 12.34% |

Interesting Case:

Lake Breeze

18 June 2015

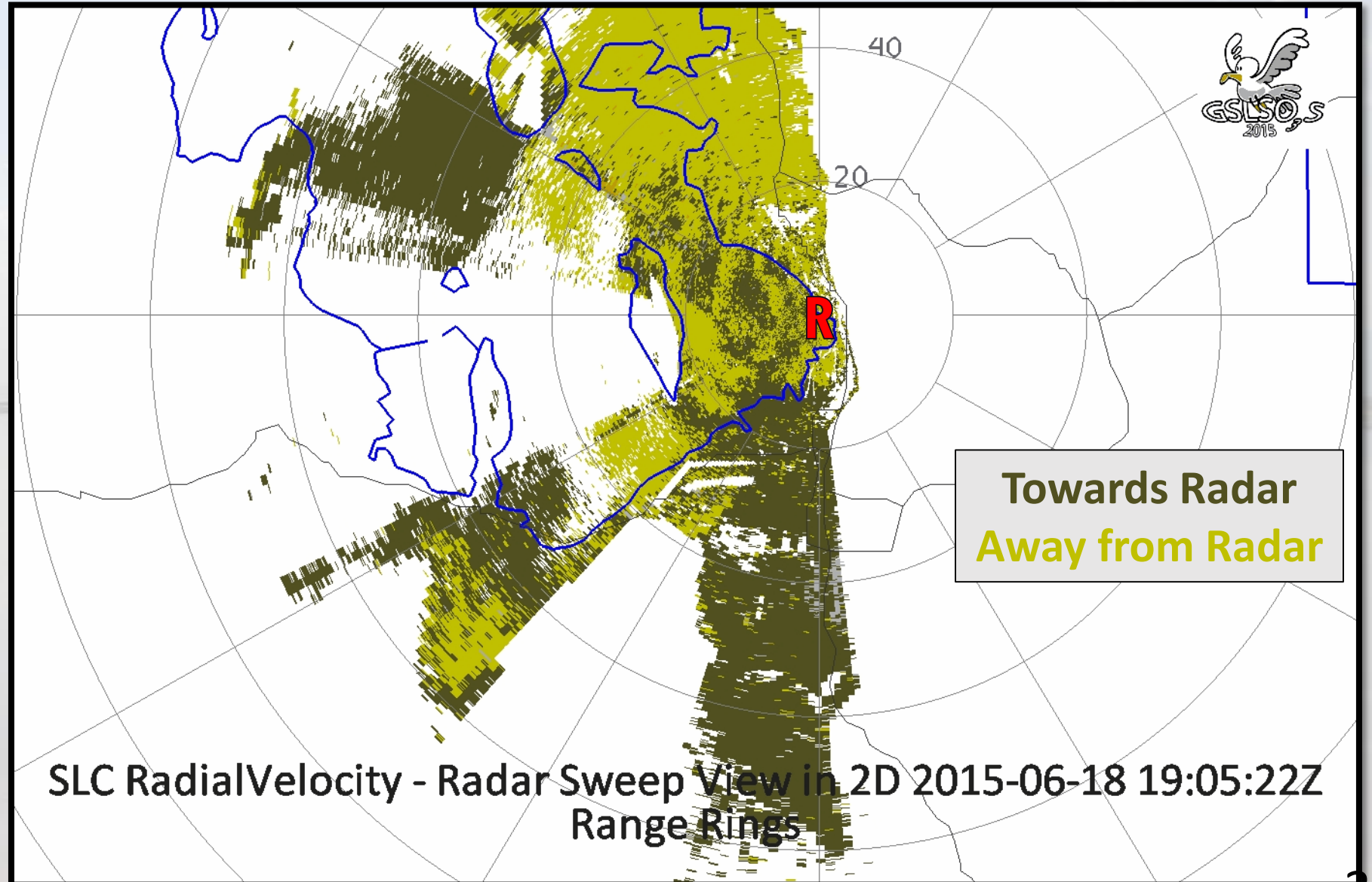
An aerial photograph showing a city situated between a large lake on the left and a mountain range on the right. Two blue arrows point from the lake towards the city, and two green arrows point from the mountains towards the city. A white banner with black text is placed in the center where the arrows meet.

Lake Breeze

Convergence Zone

Southerly Winds

TDWR – Radial Velocity



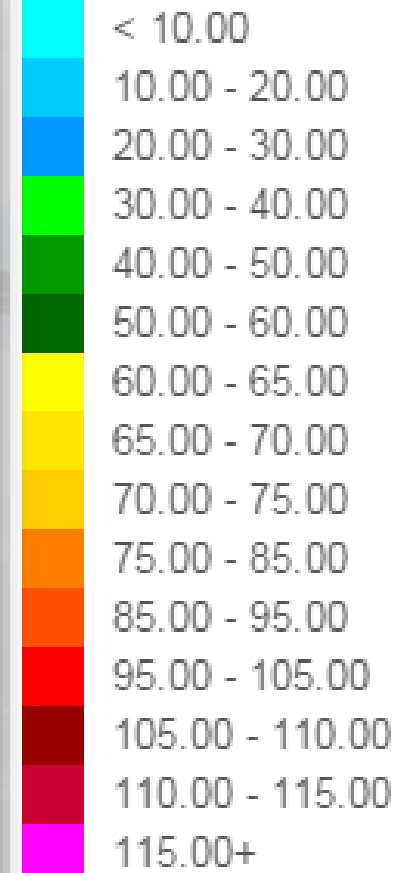
Lake Breeze

June 18



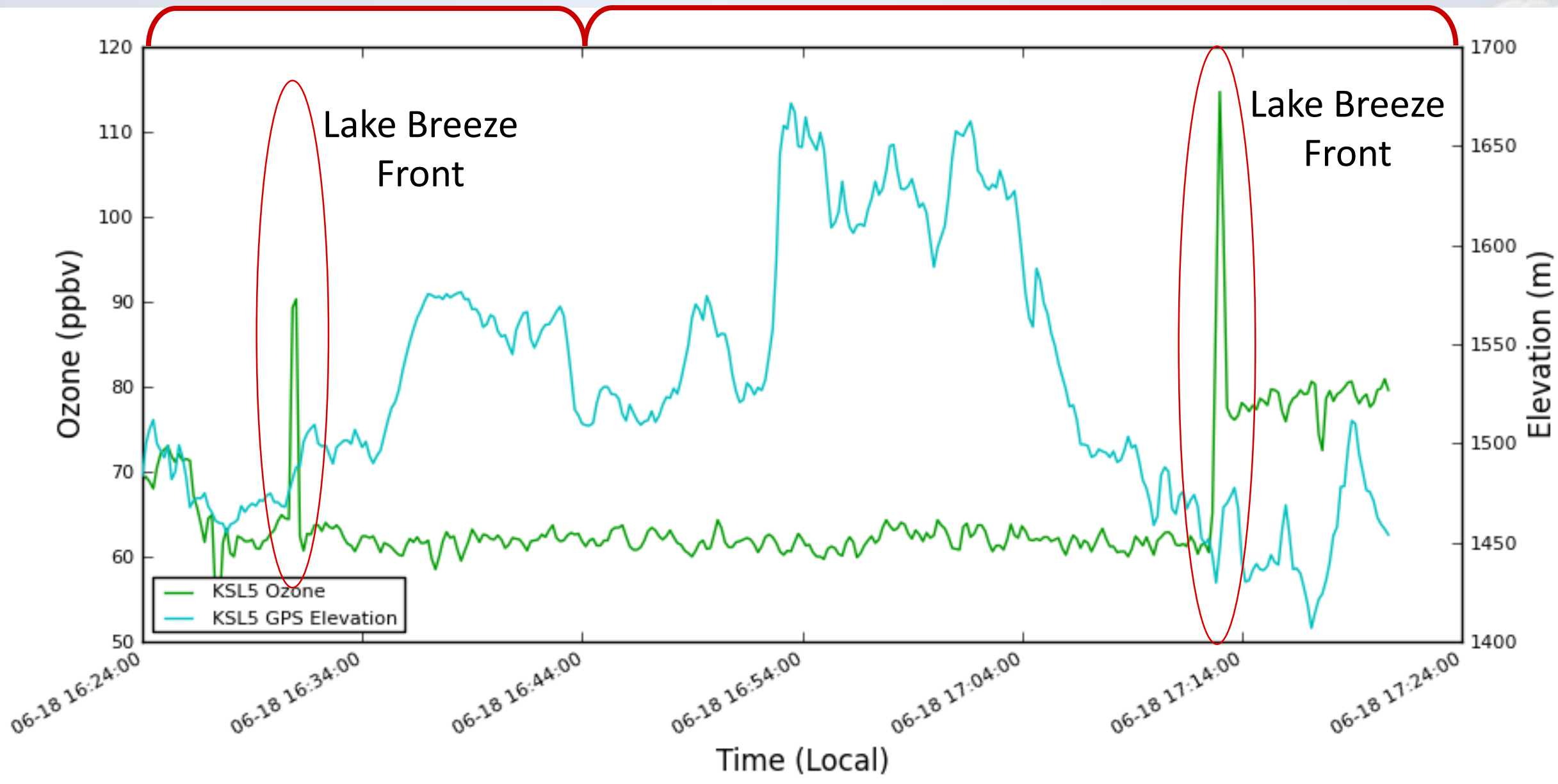
Lake Breeze
Front

Legend (ppbv)



Flying South

Flying North

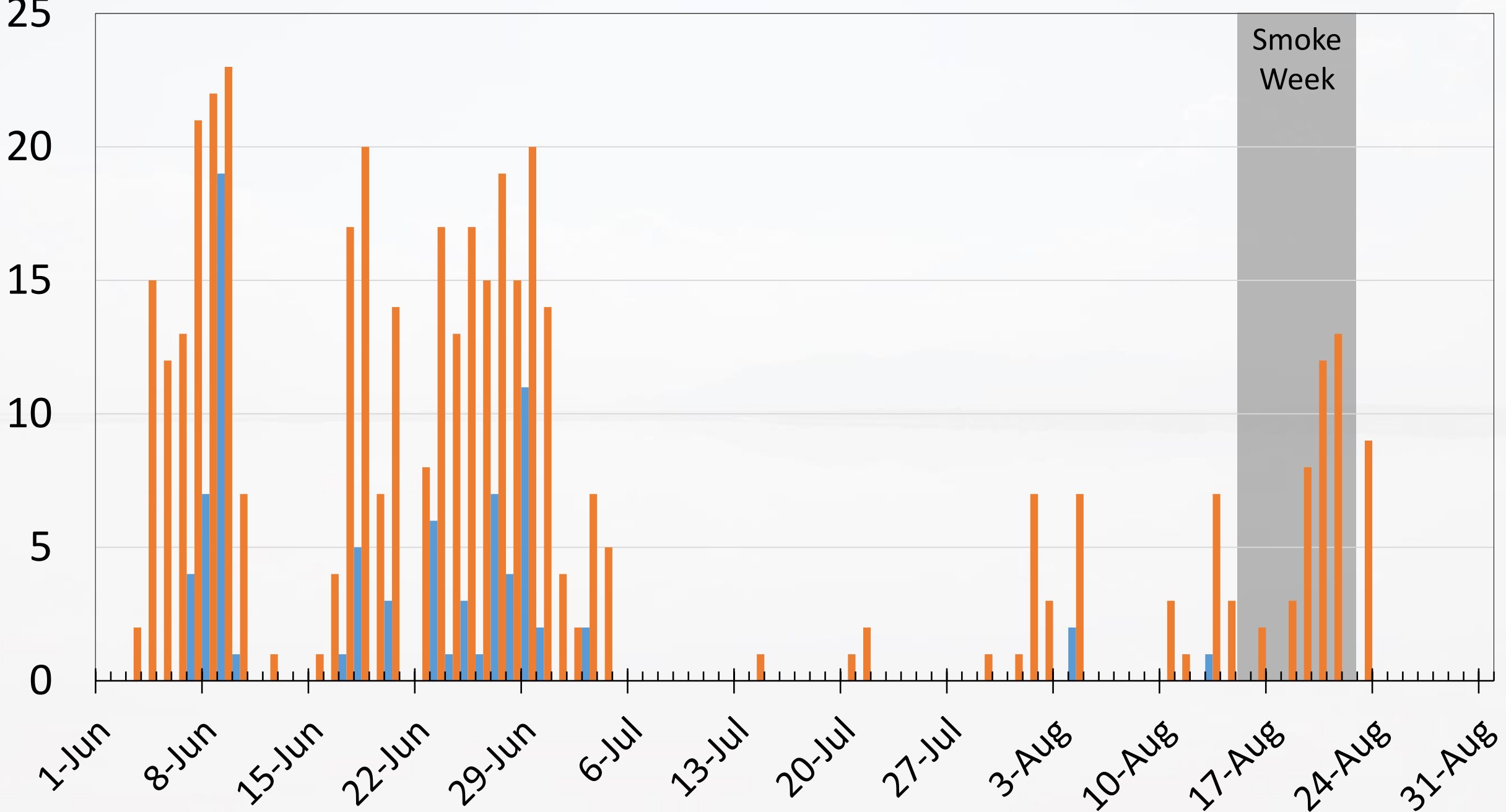


Interesting Case:

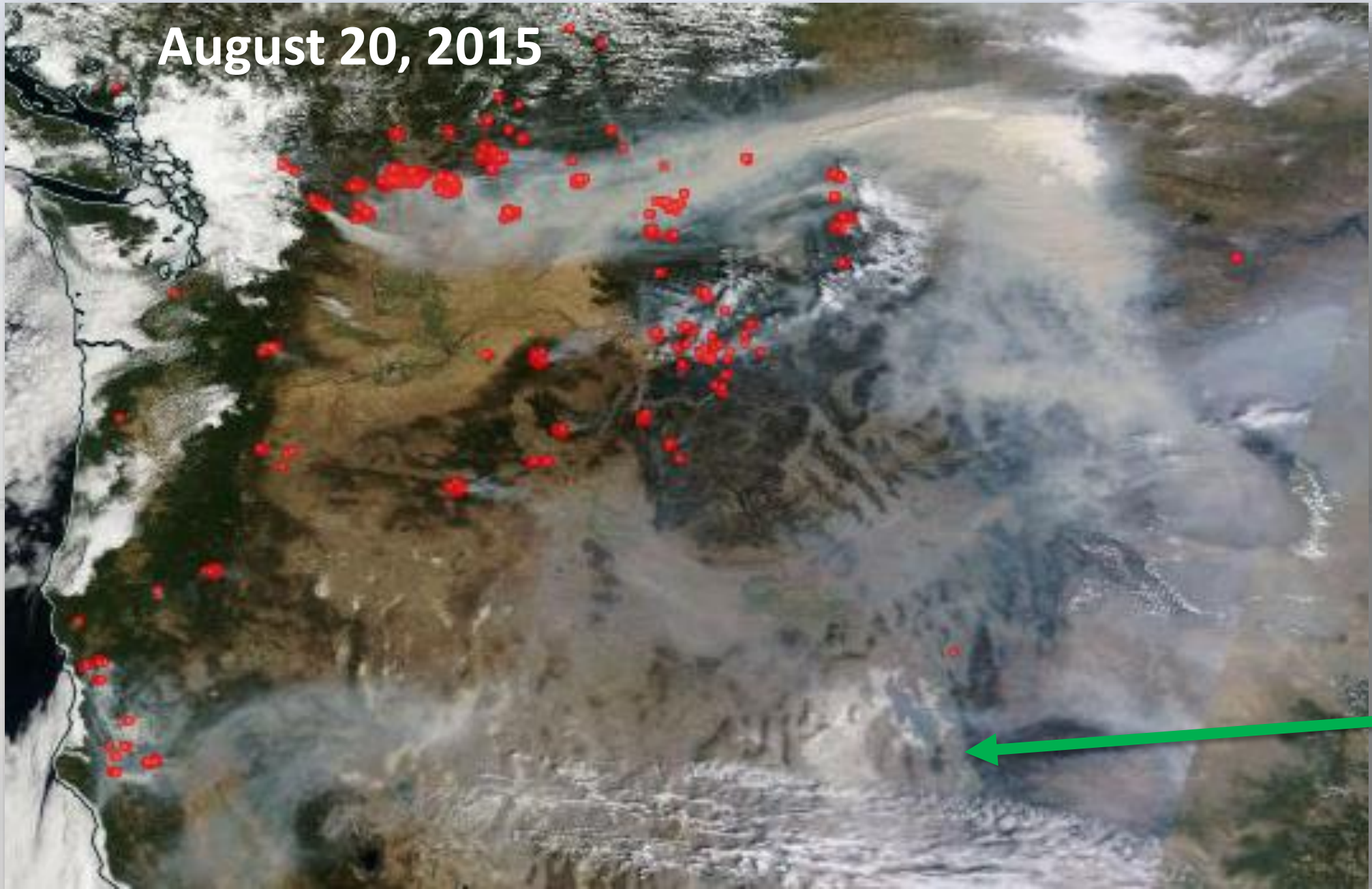
Smoke Week

15-23 August 2015

■ Number of Stations > 75 ppb ■ Number of Stations > 65 ppb



August 20, 2015



SLC

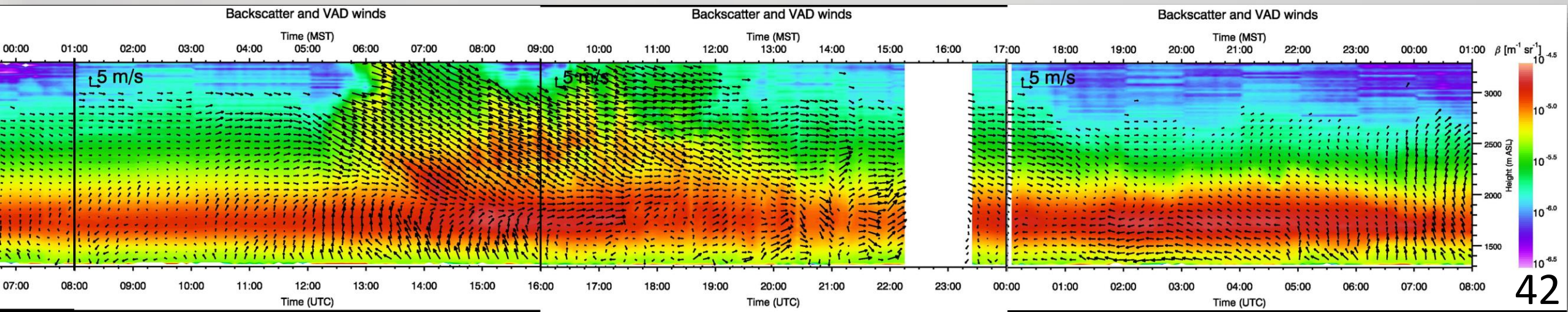
(NASA Worldview)

Smoke Week

Photo: Nola Lucke



Lidar: Sebastian Hoch

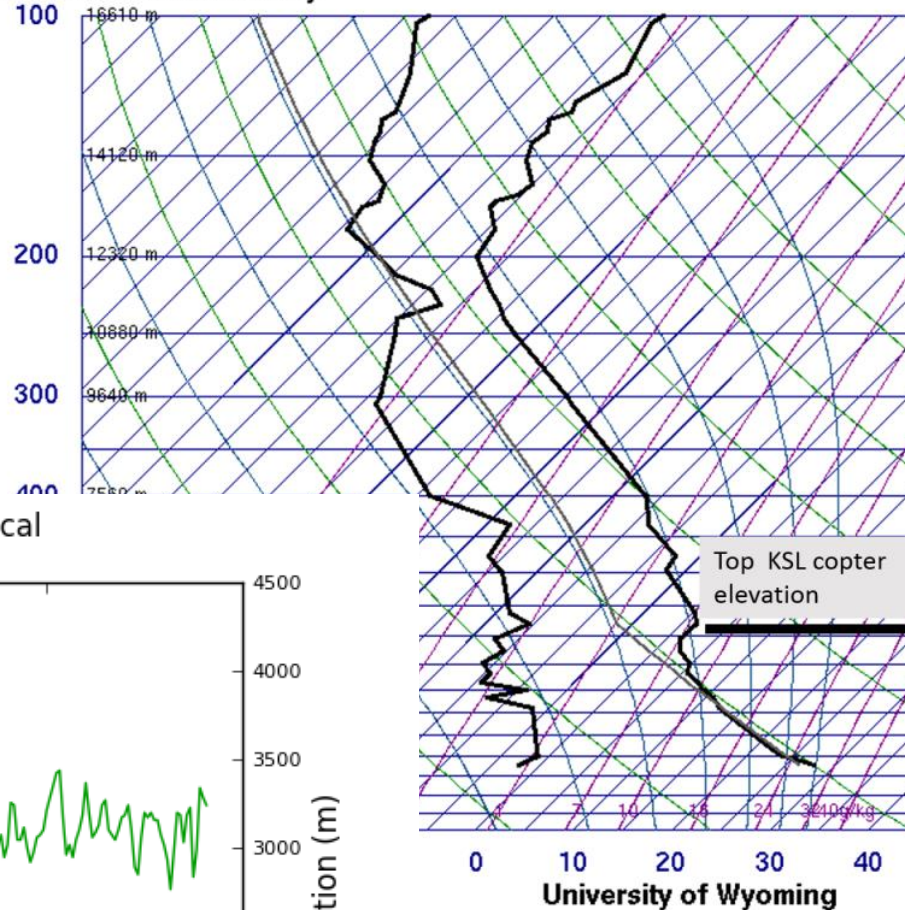




Smoke Week August 18th

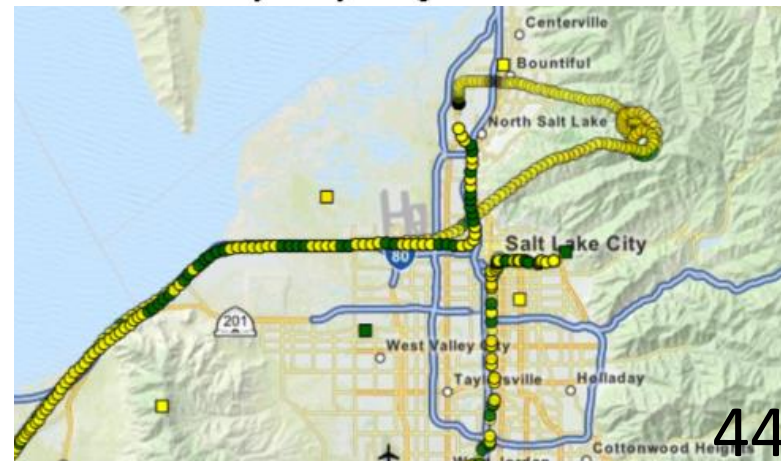
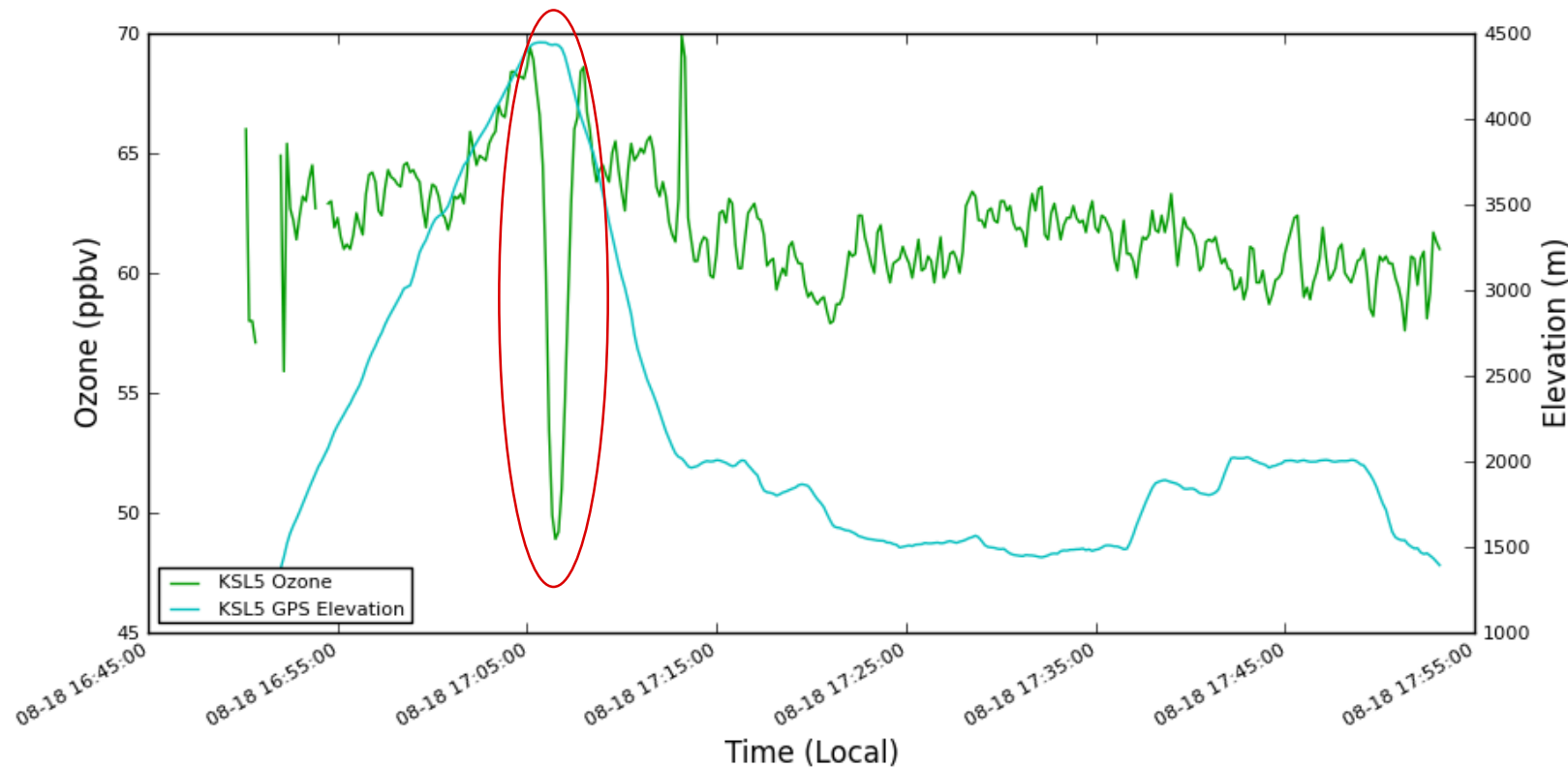


72572 SLC Salt Lake City



- SLAT 40.77
- SLON -111.95
- SELV 1289.
- SHOW 7.41
- LIFT 7.54
- LFTV 7.32
- SWET 60.00
- KINX 11.50
- CTOT 5.50
- VTOT 30.50
- TOTL 36.00
- CAPE 0.00
- CAPV 0.00
- CINS 0.00
- CINV 0.00
- EQLV -9999
- EQTV -9999
- LFCT -9999
- LFCV -9999
- BRCH 0.00
- BRCV 0.00
- LCLT 266.3
- LCLP 576.9
- MLTH 311.6
- MLMR 4.00
- THCK 5789.
- PWAT 10.54

Observations from 2015-08-18 16:45 Local - 2015-08-18 17:55 Local



Take home points...

- Wasatch Front residents are occasionally exposed to unhealthy ozone levels in the summer.
- Ozone distribution is influenced by meteorology.
- We utilized existing infrastructure to collect unprecedented ozone measurements in the Salt Lake Valley.
- Real-time observations helped us target ozone measurements

We have a lot of data...Now what?

Ansley: UU2DVAR analysis of spatial and temporal distributions of ozone concentrations over the GSL and areas nearby.

Brian: Use WRF simulations initialized by the HRRR to study thermally driven transport of ozone.

- Why did June have such high ozone? Was the boundary layer more shallow? Lake temperature play a role?
- What role does biogenics play on ozone?
- How are ozone patterns different at rural and urban locations?

Website: <http://meso2.chpc.utah.edu/gslso3s/>

Blog: <https://gslso3s.wordpress.com/>

