

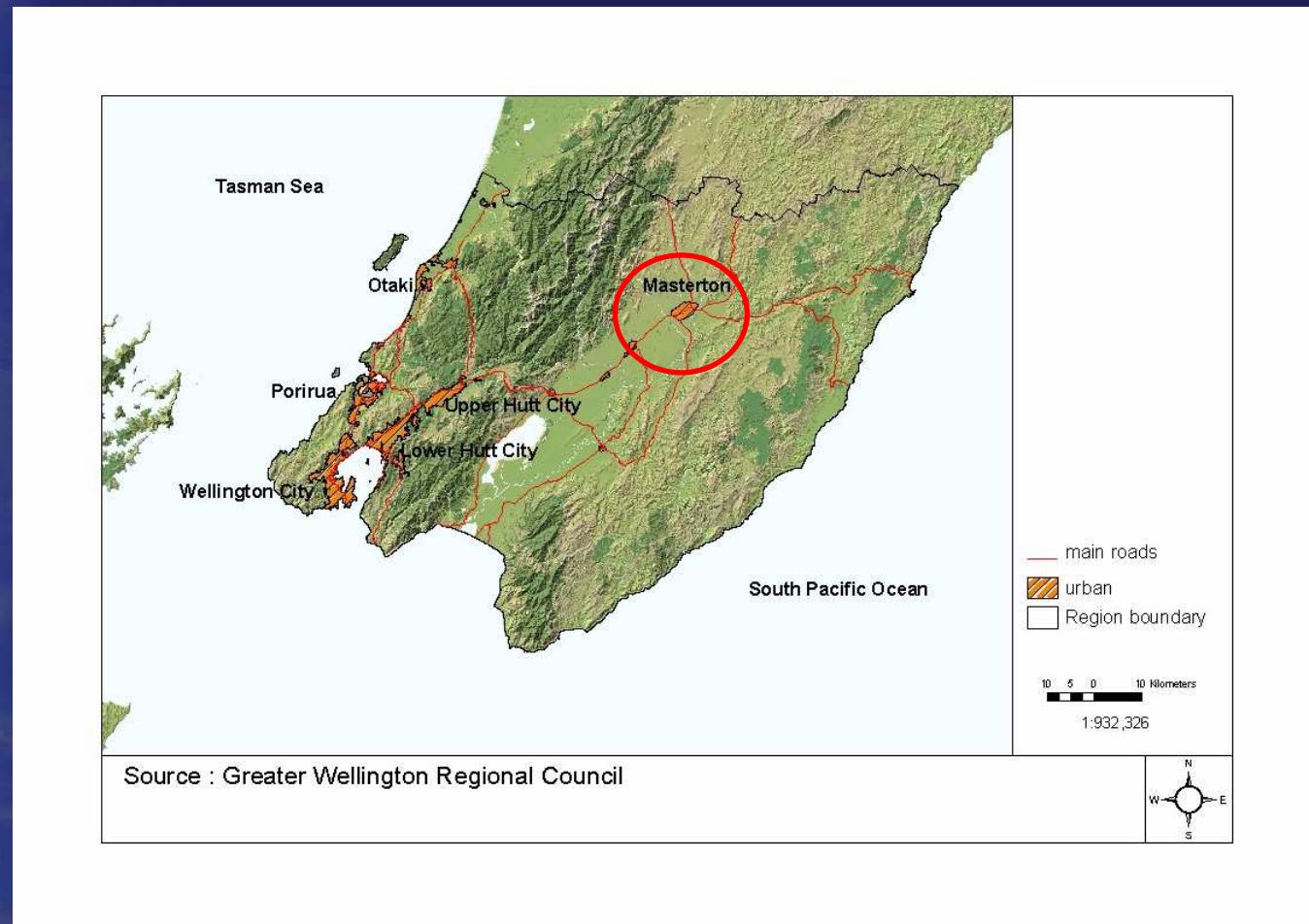


Particles under a clear sky: Air pollution meteorology in a valley

The Introduction:

- The location;
- The picture;
- The issue;
- The elements;
- The sources;
- The meteorology;
- The theory;
- The particles;
- The end.

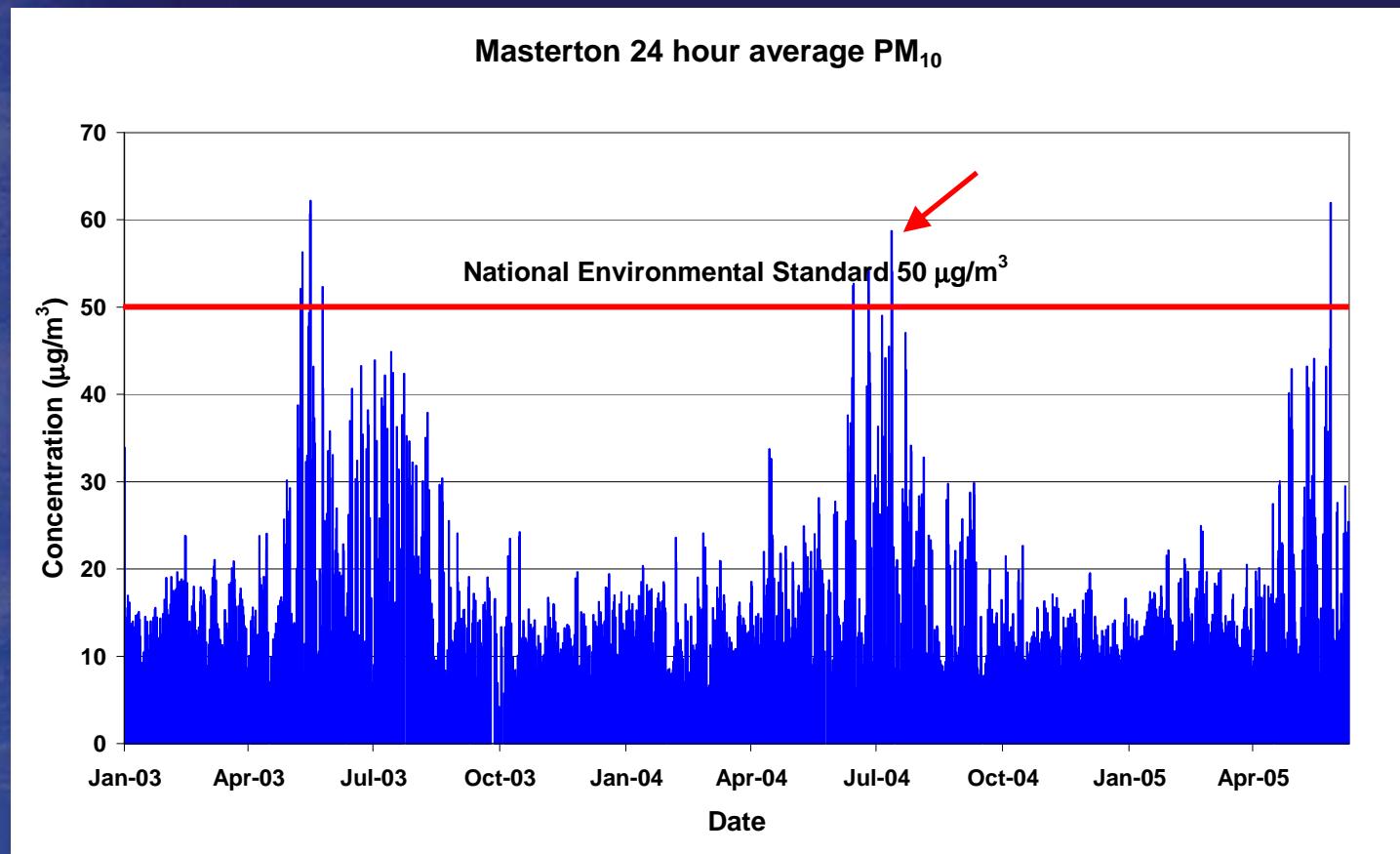
The location: Masterton



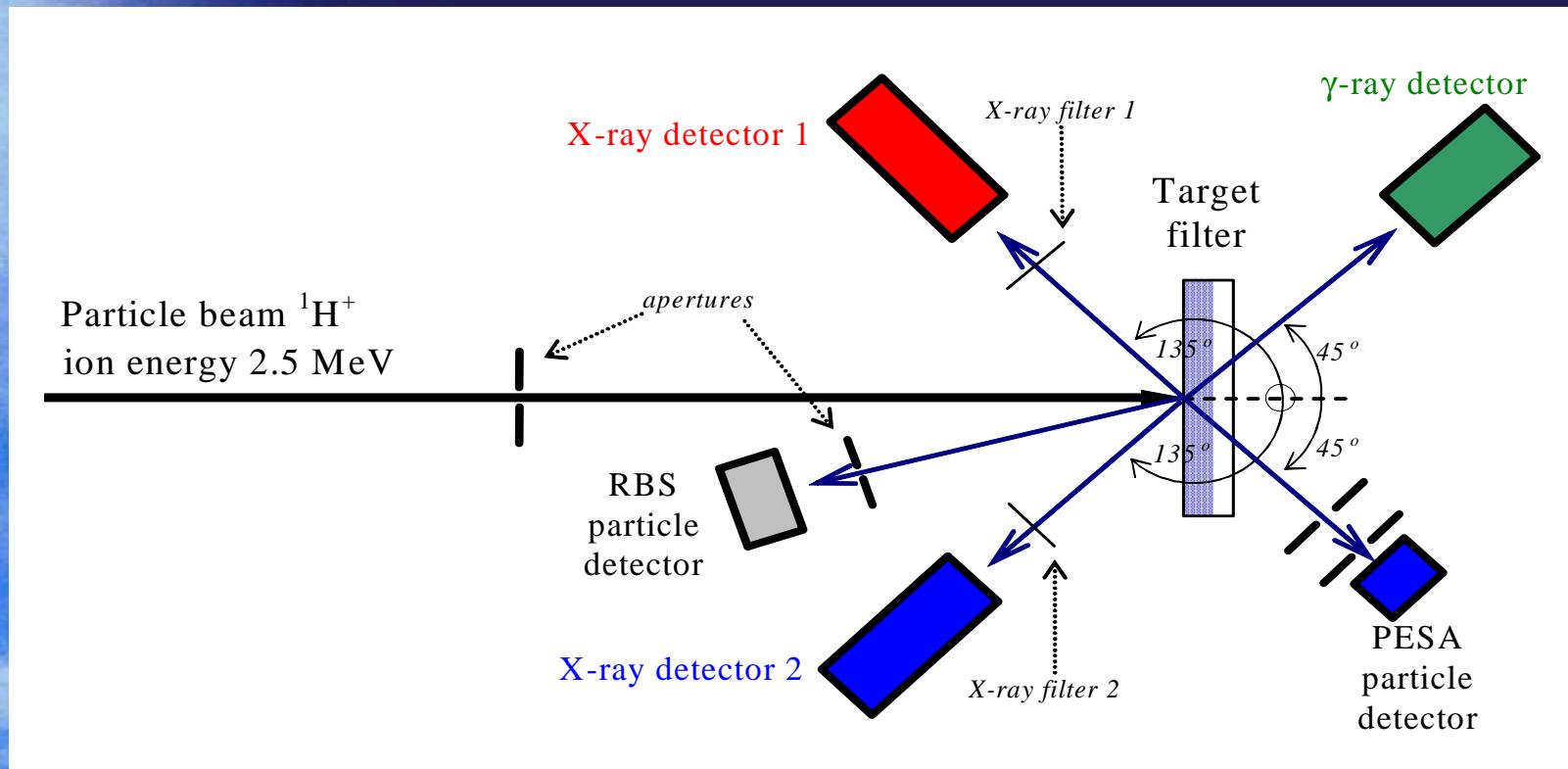
The picture (winter 2004):



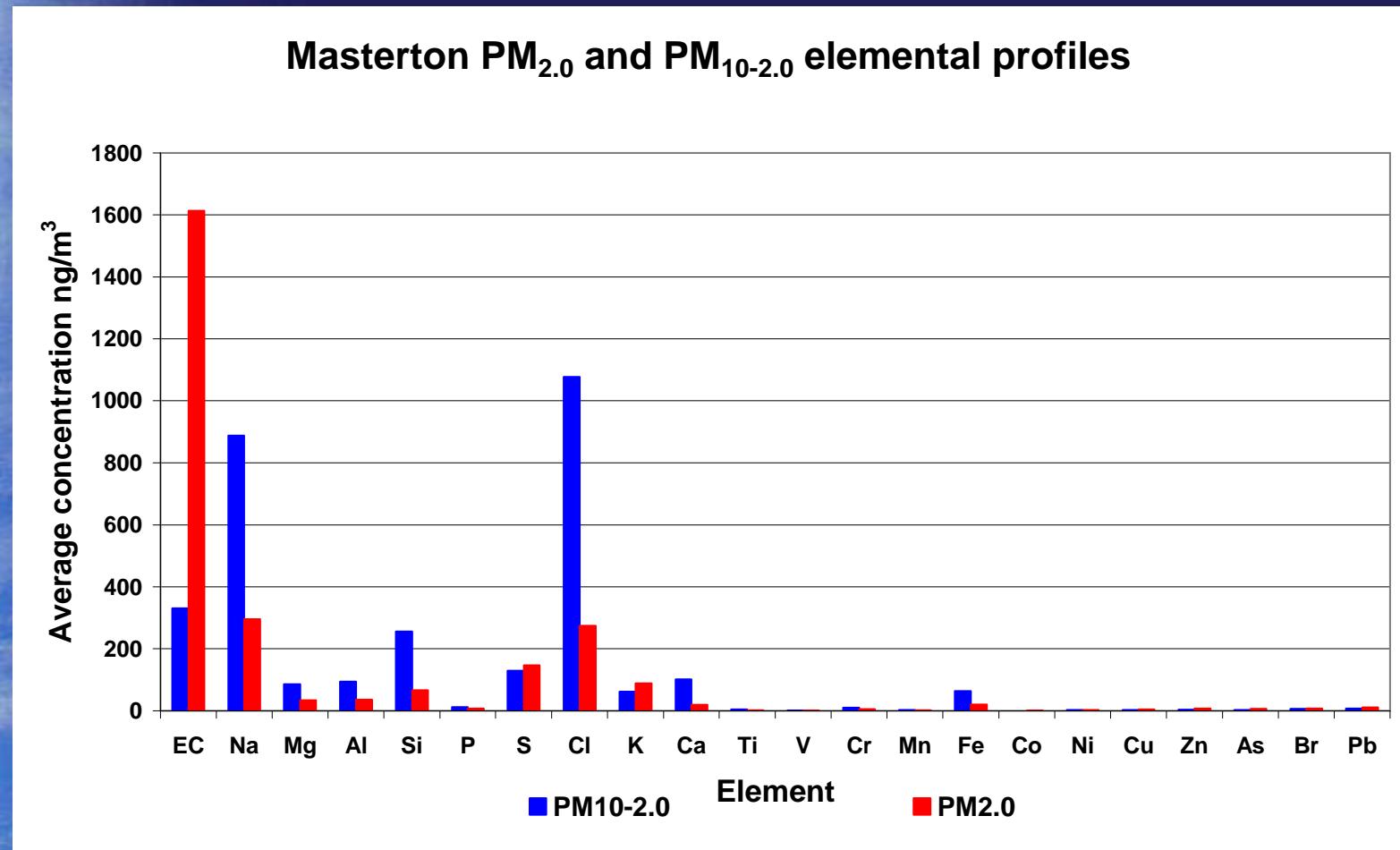
The issue:



The analysis: proton induced x-ray emission

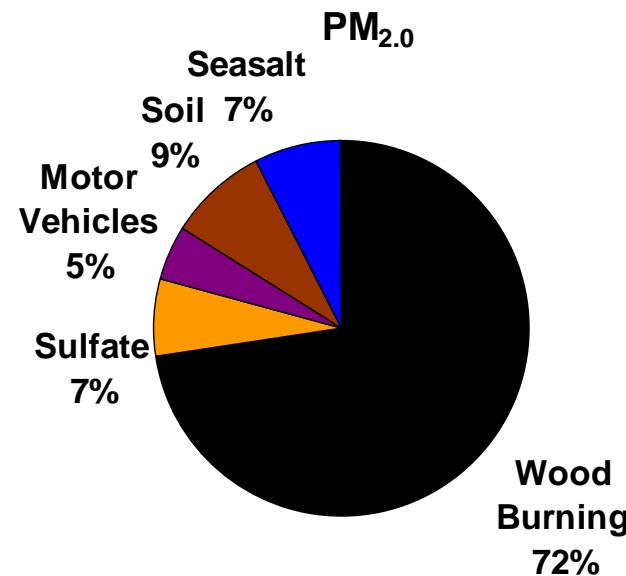
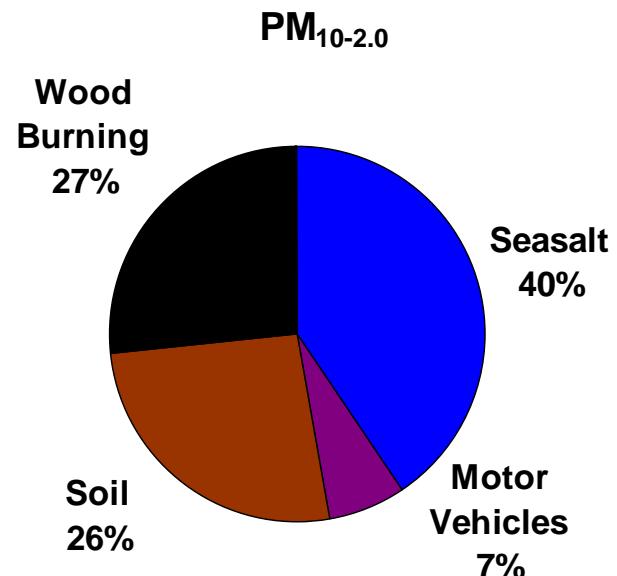


The elements:

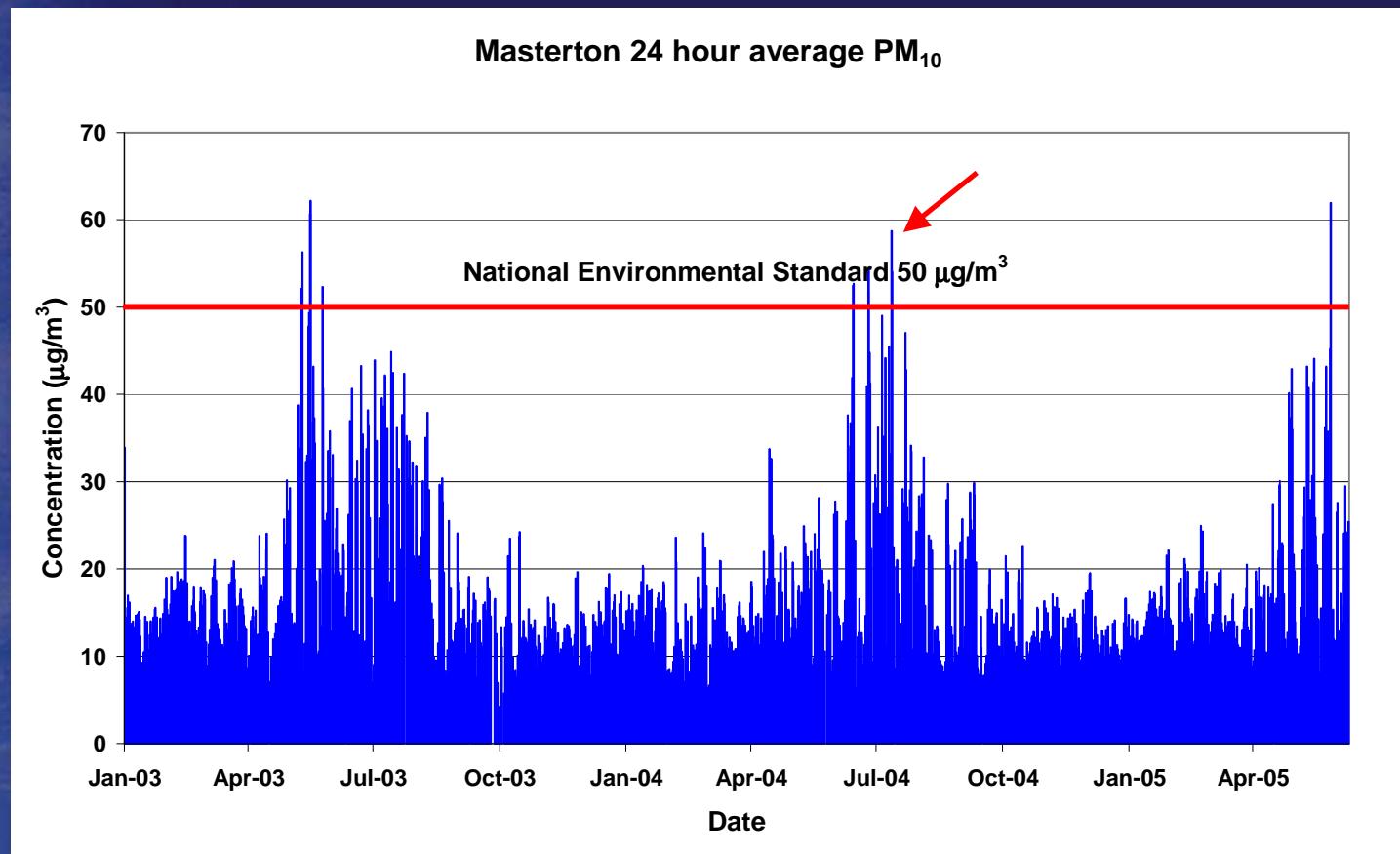


The sources of PM₁₀:

Average mass contributions by PMF



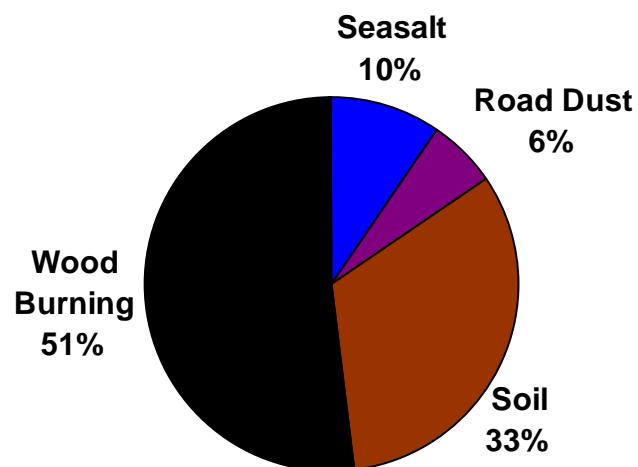
The issue:



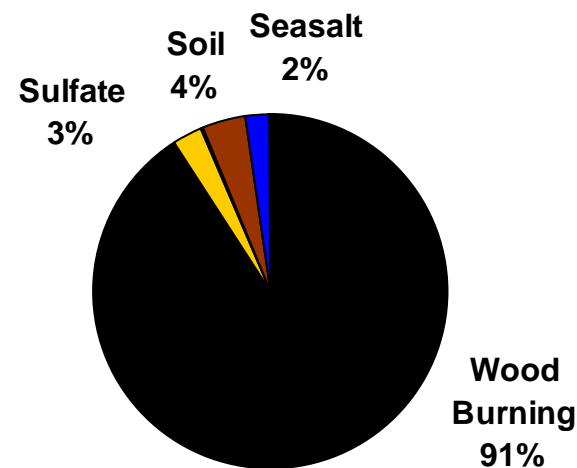
Sources of PM₁₀: 11 – 12 July 2004

PM₁₀ = 59 µg/m³ (TEOM)

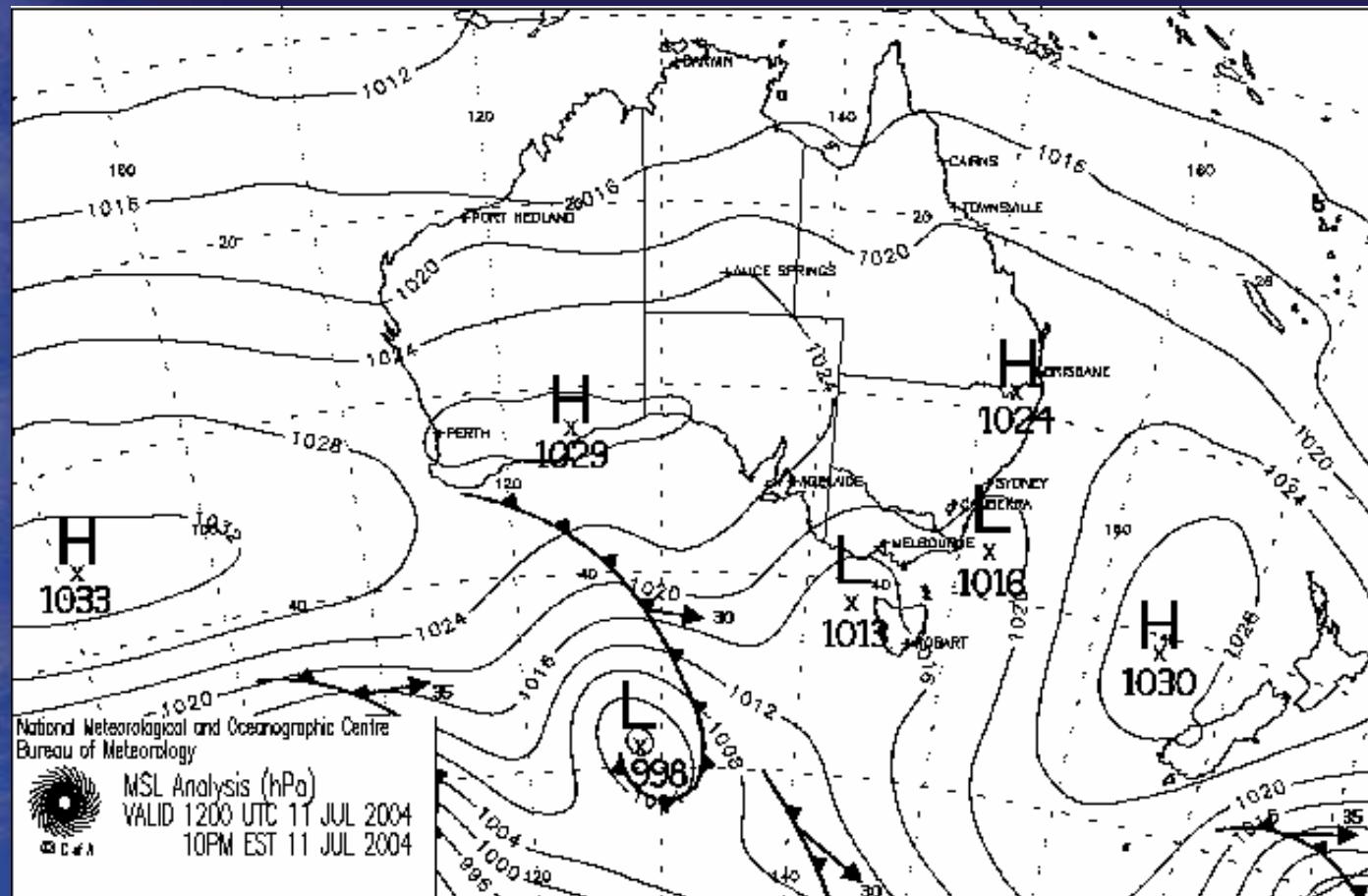
Masterton PM_{10-2.0} source contributions
11/07/2004 - 12/07/2004



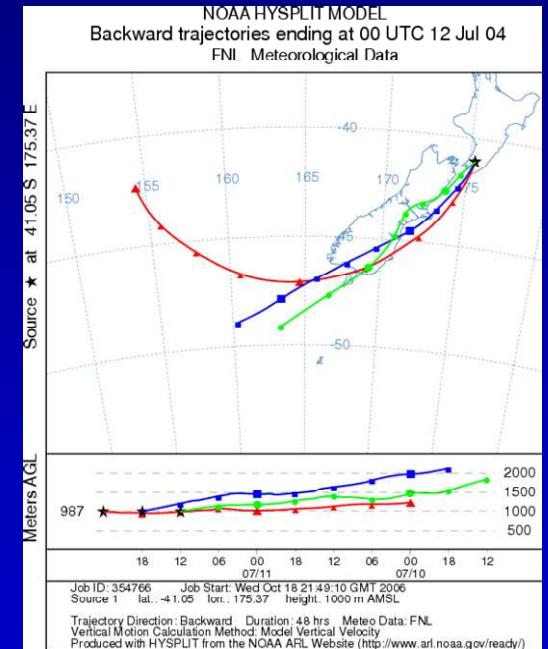
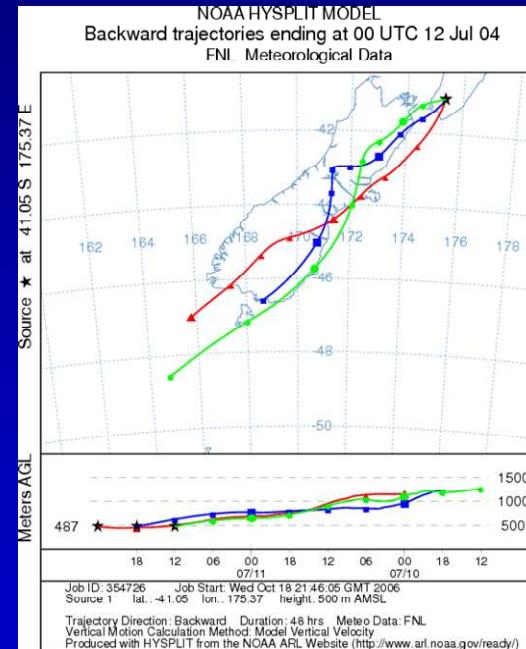
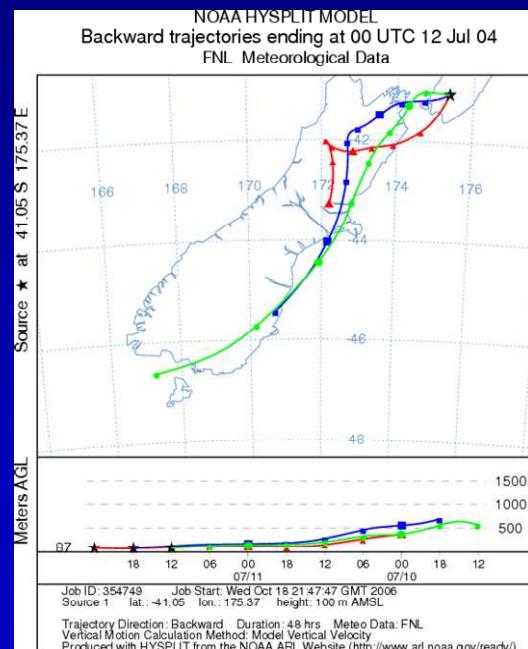
Masterton PM_{2.0} source contributions
11/07/2004 - 12/07/2004



The Meteorology: MSLP 00:00 12/07/2004 NZST



The Meteorology: Air mass back-trajectories

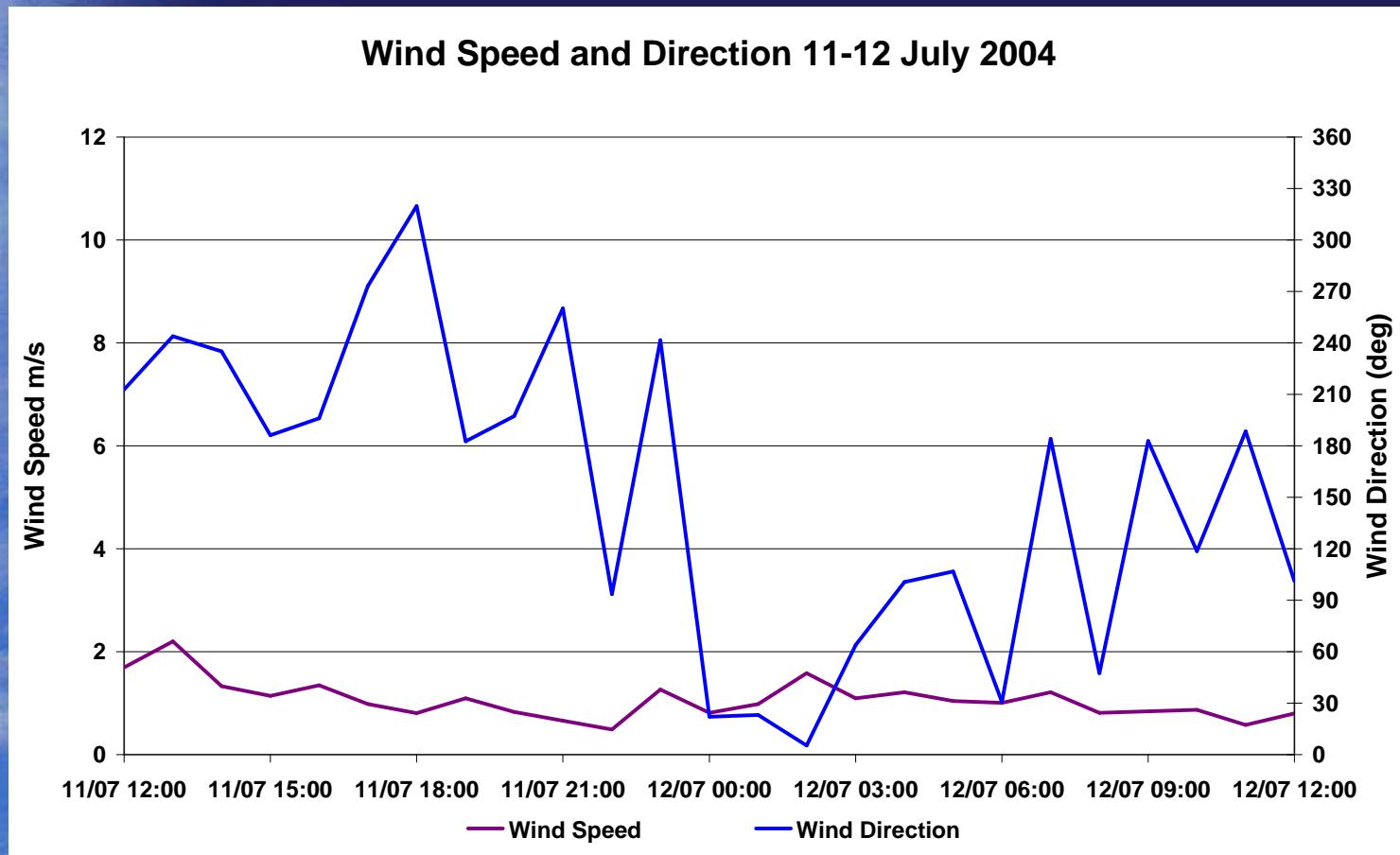


Are Christchurch and Nelson to blame?

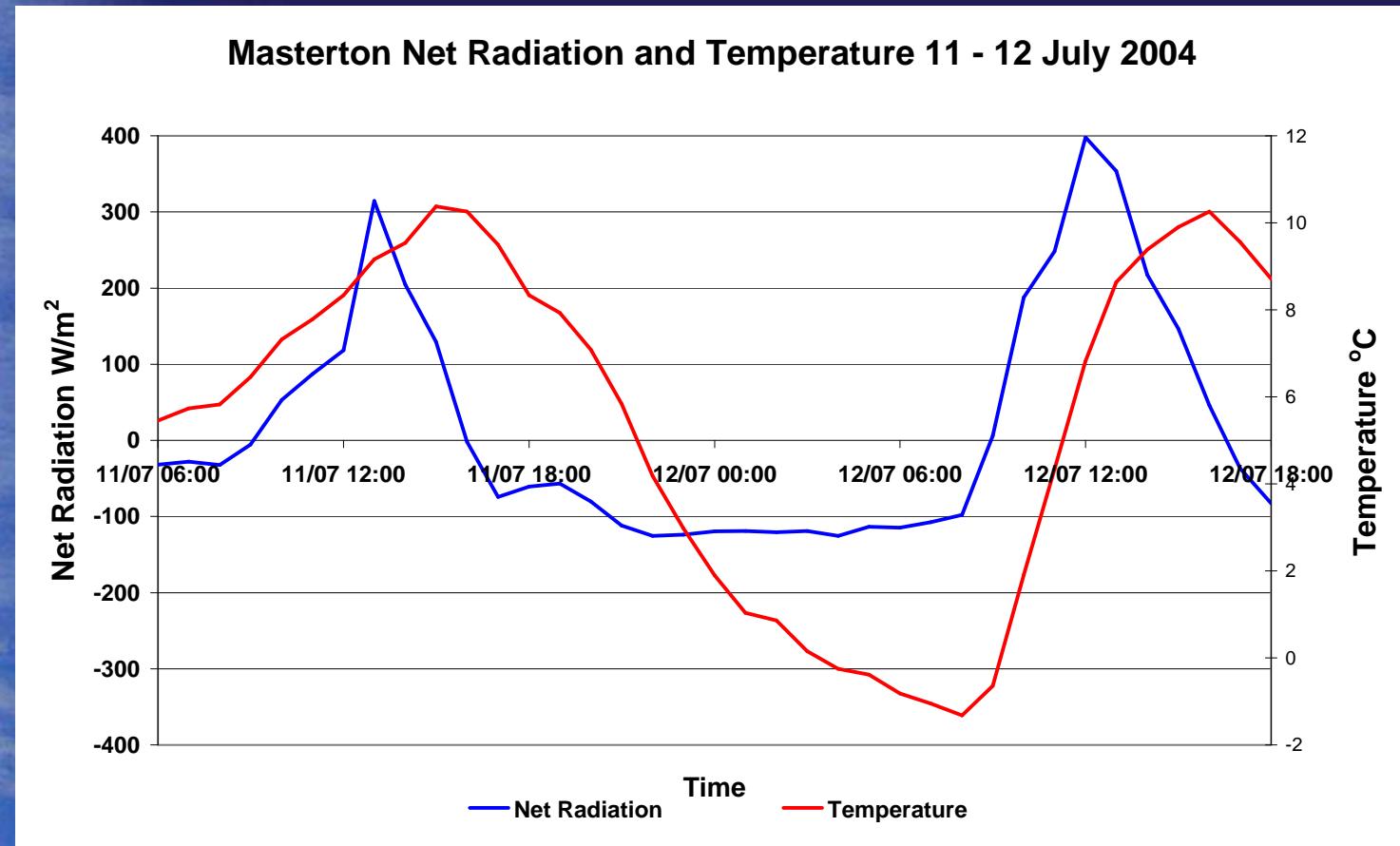
Yeah right



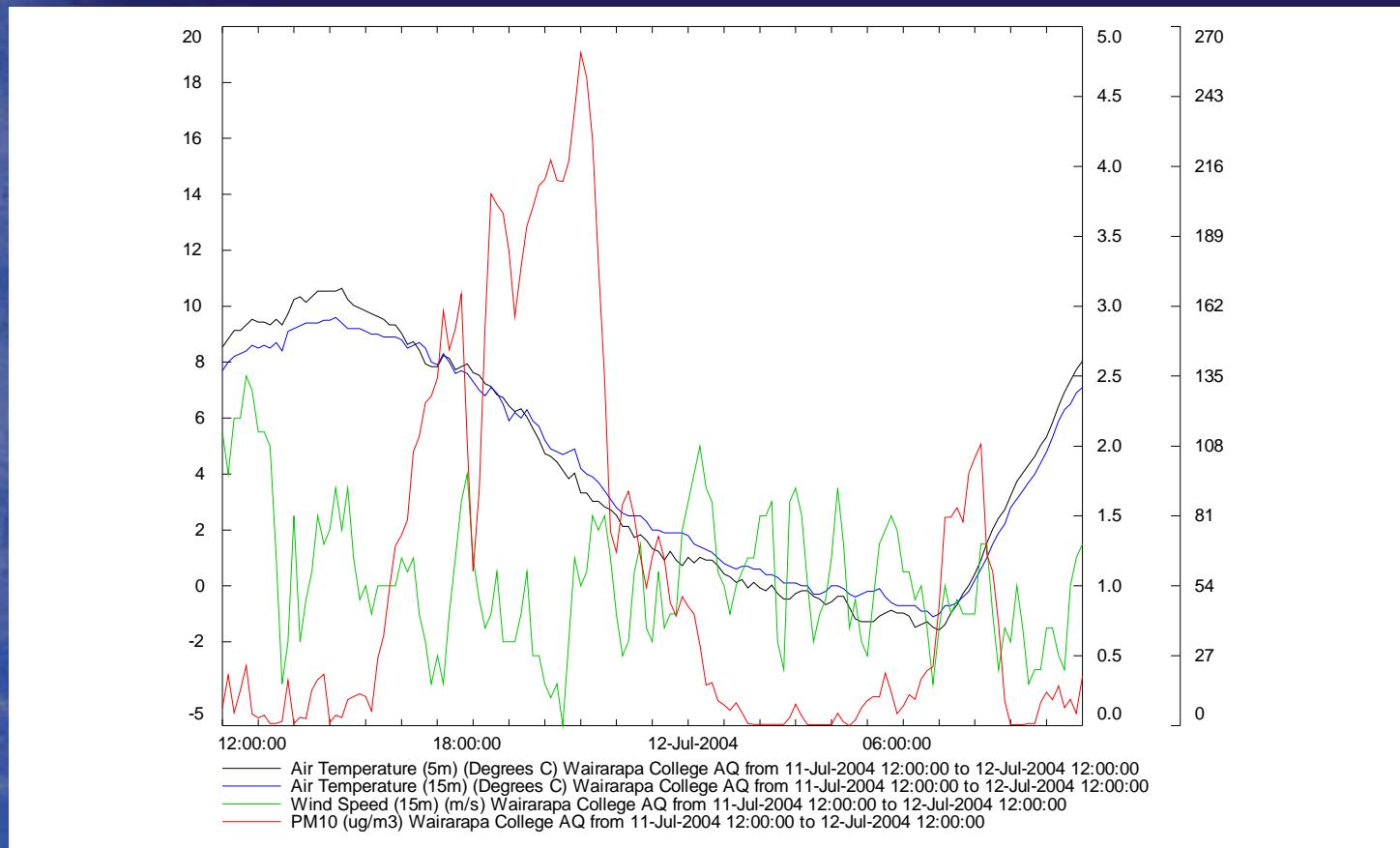
The Meteorology: Down on the ground at Masterton



Net Radiation – clear skies:



Wind and PM₁₀:

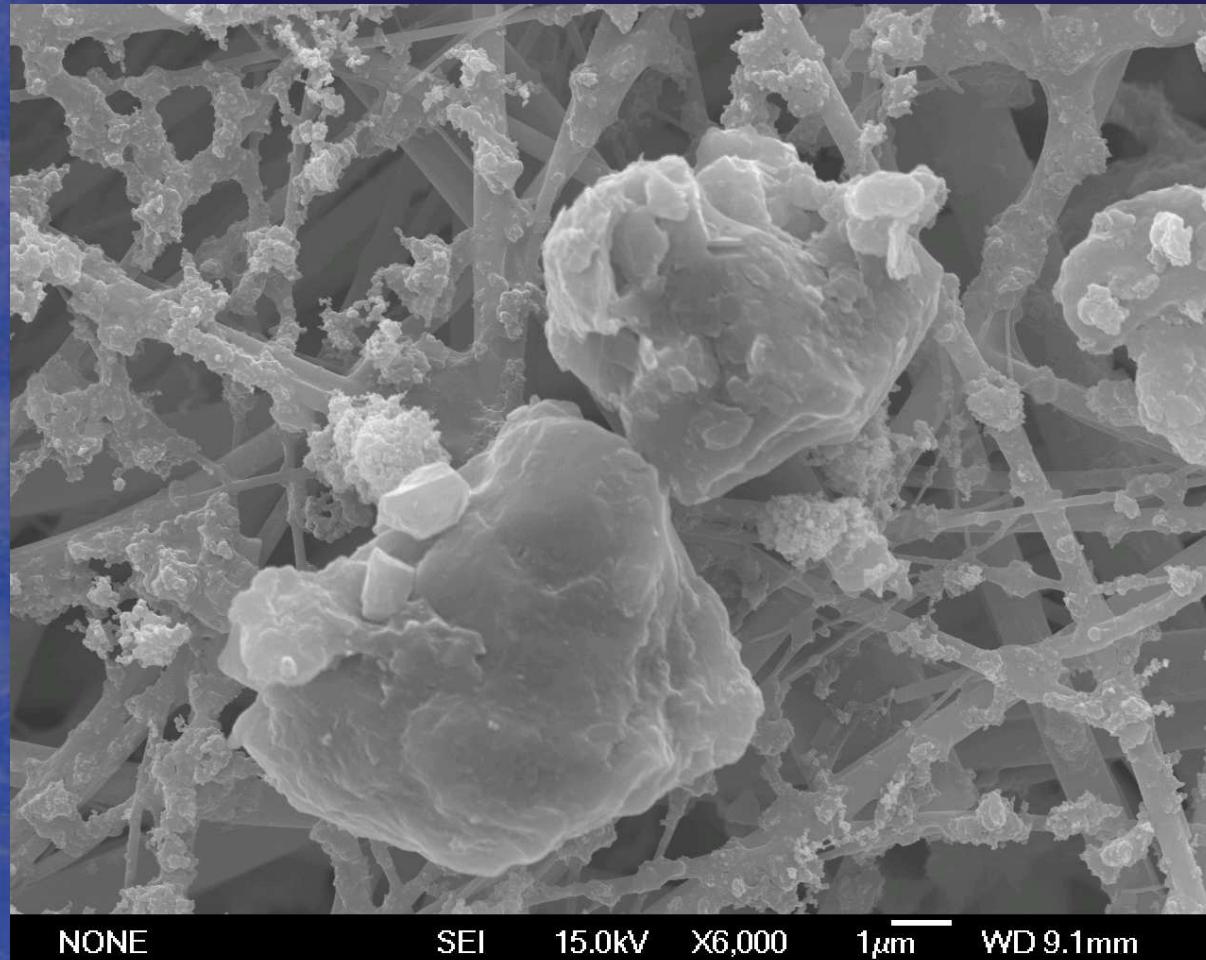


The theory:

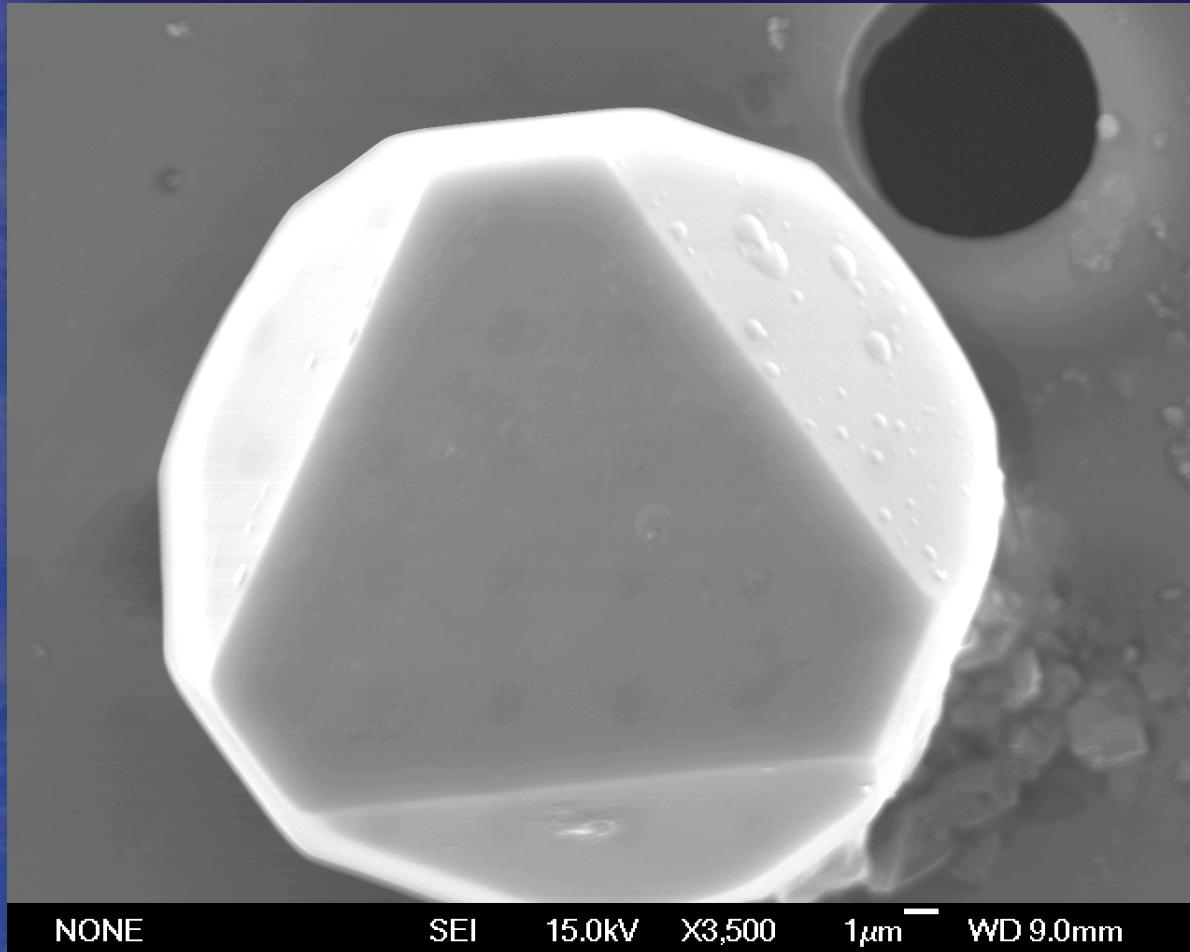
The nocturnal katabatic effect

- Characterised by radiational cooling and temperature inversions with down-valley winds decoupled from synoptic flows;
- Observed on the majority of nights with high PM₁₀;
- Has a limiting effect on peak PM₁₀ values and therefore on 24-average;
- Similar pattern observed for Upper Hutt.

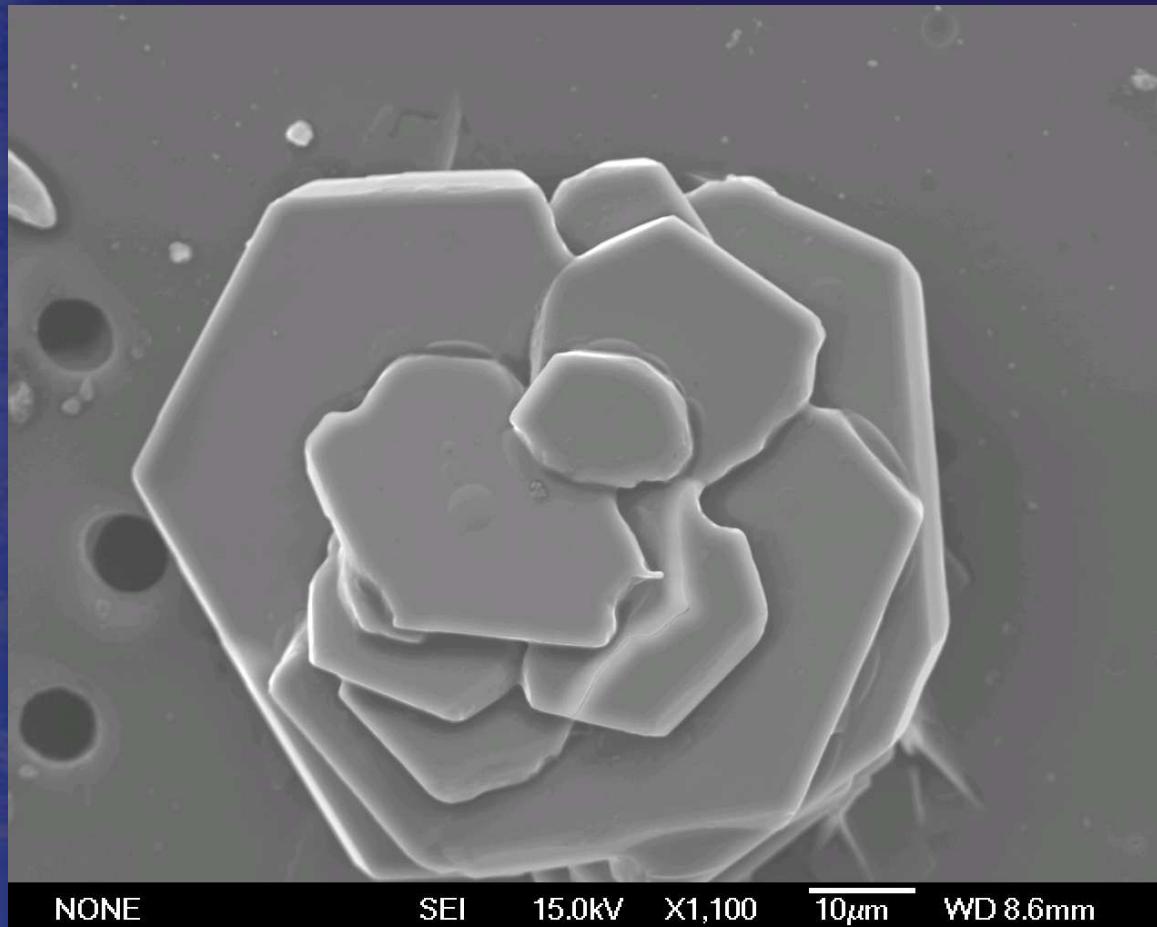
The particles: Soil



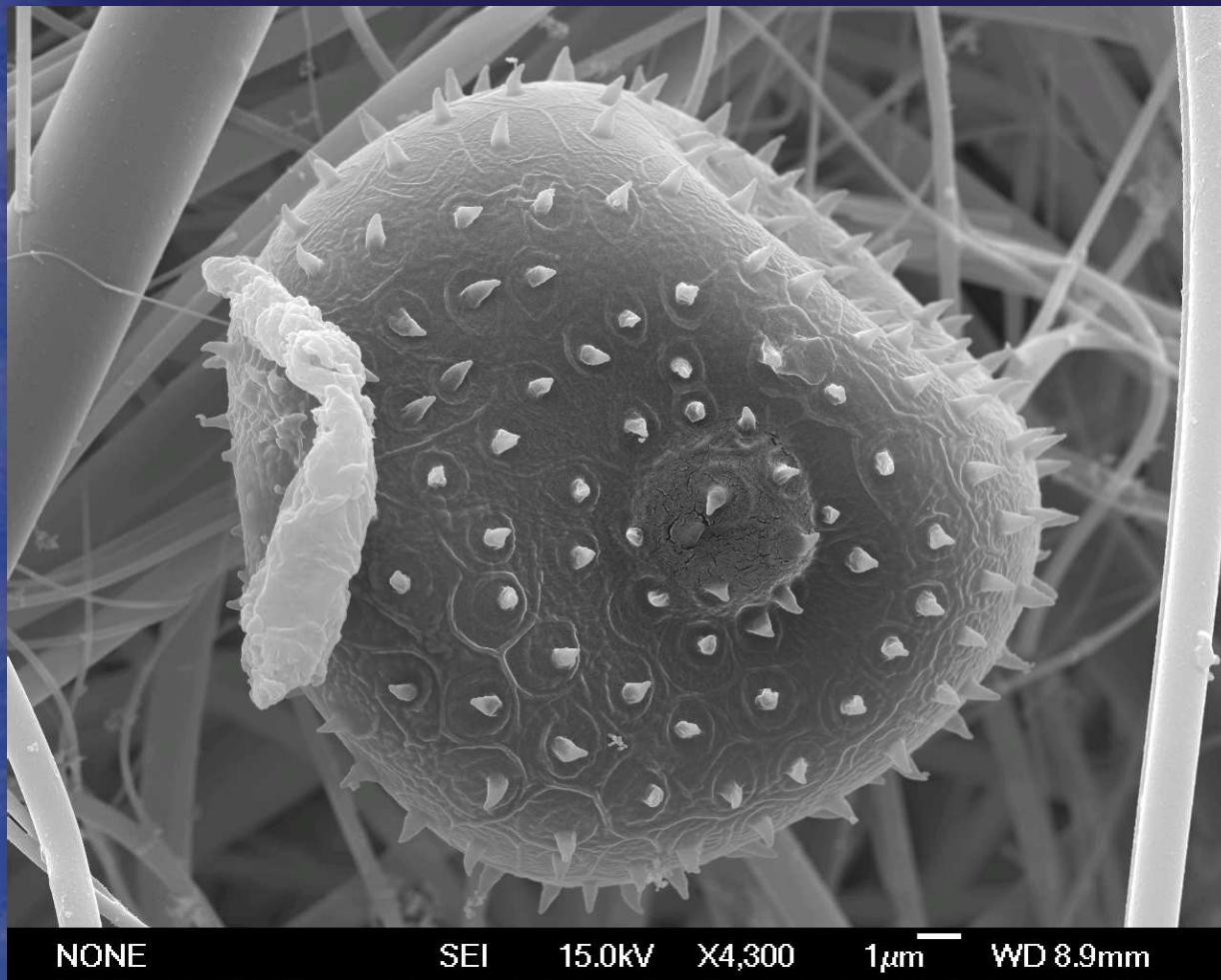
The particles: Seasalt



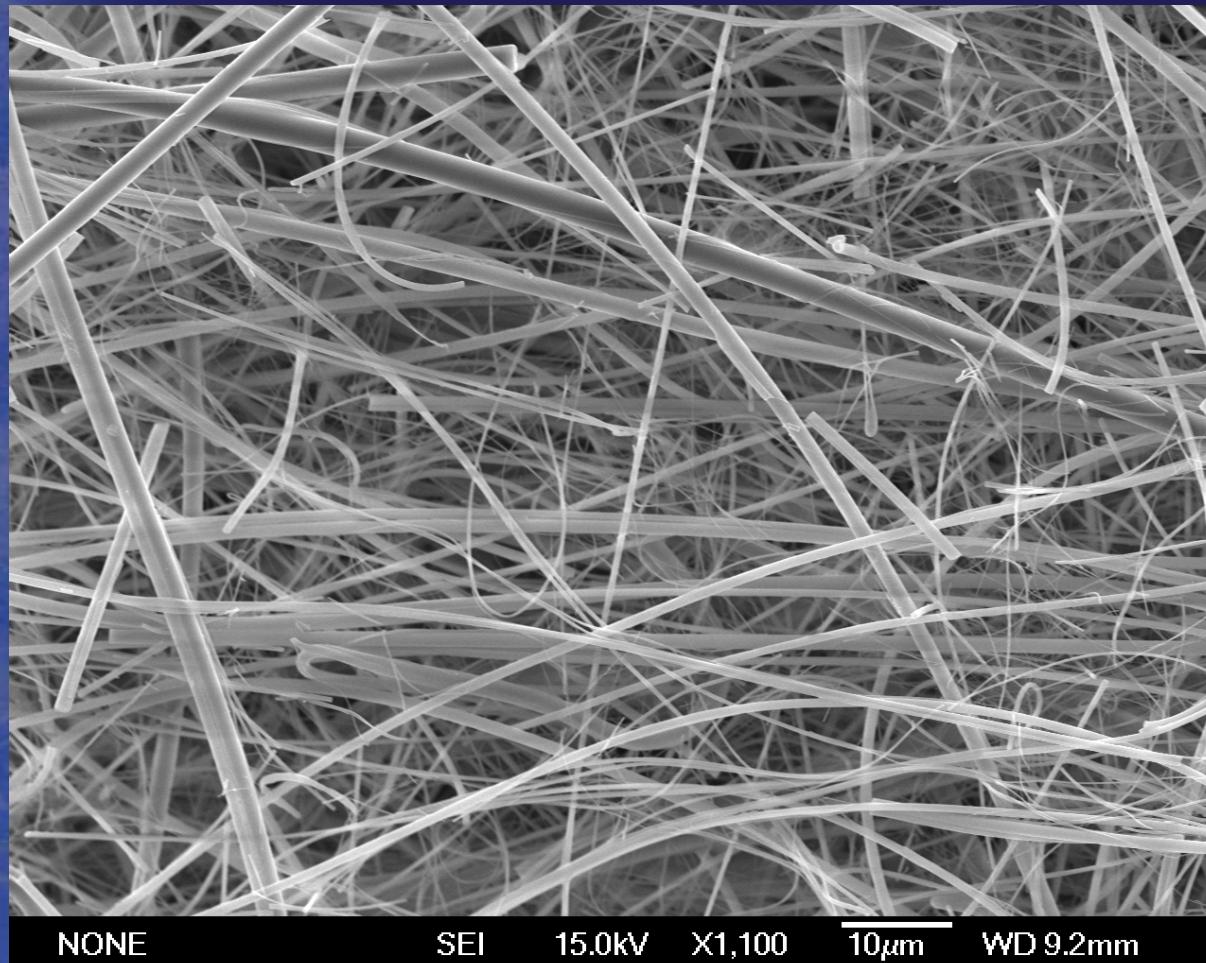
The particles: Sulfate



The particles: Pollen

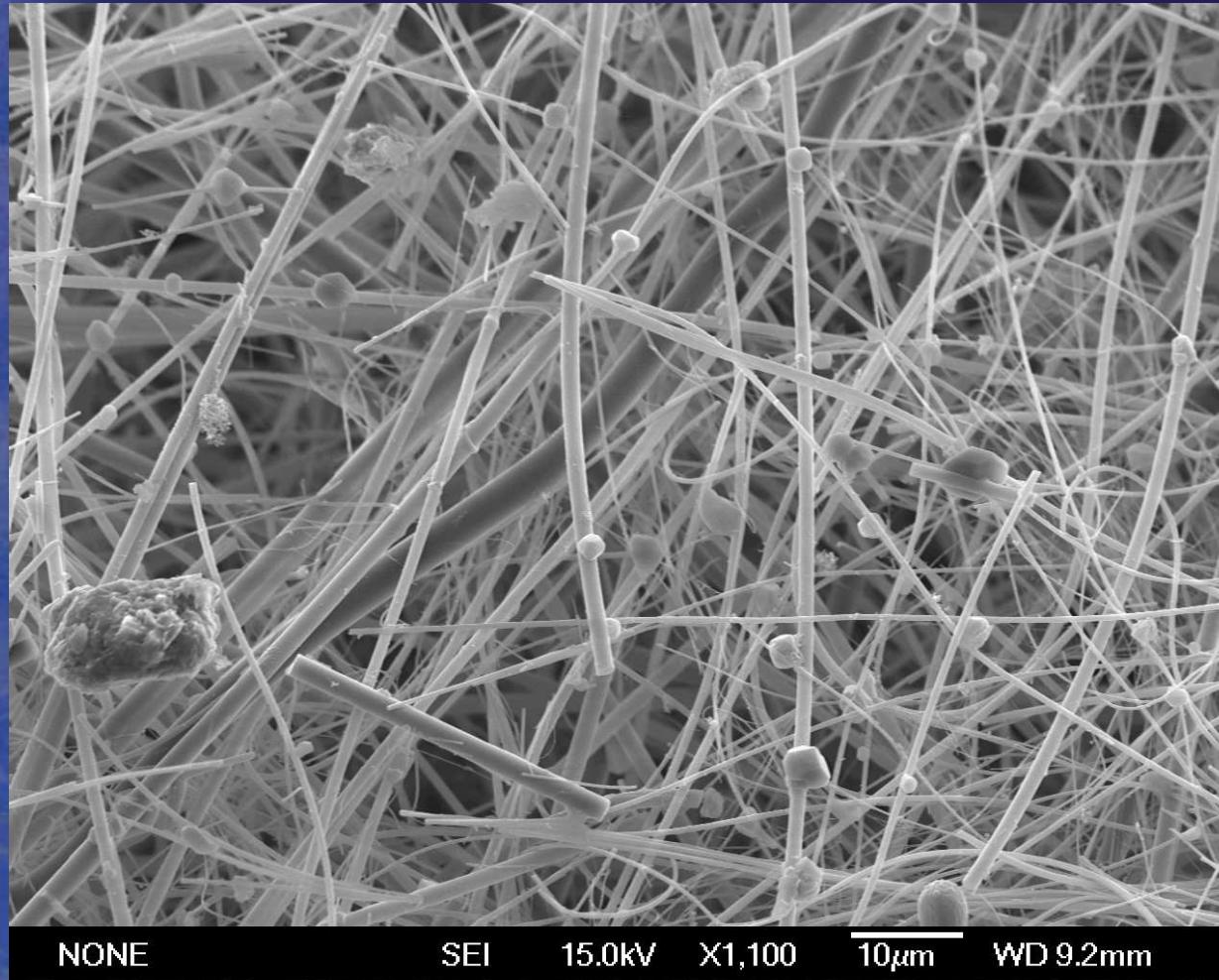


The particles: Blank



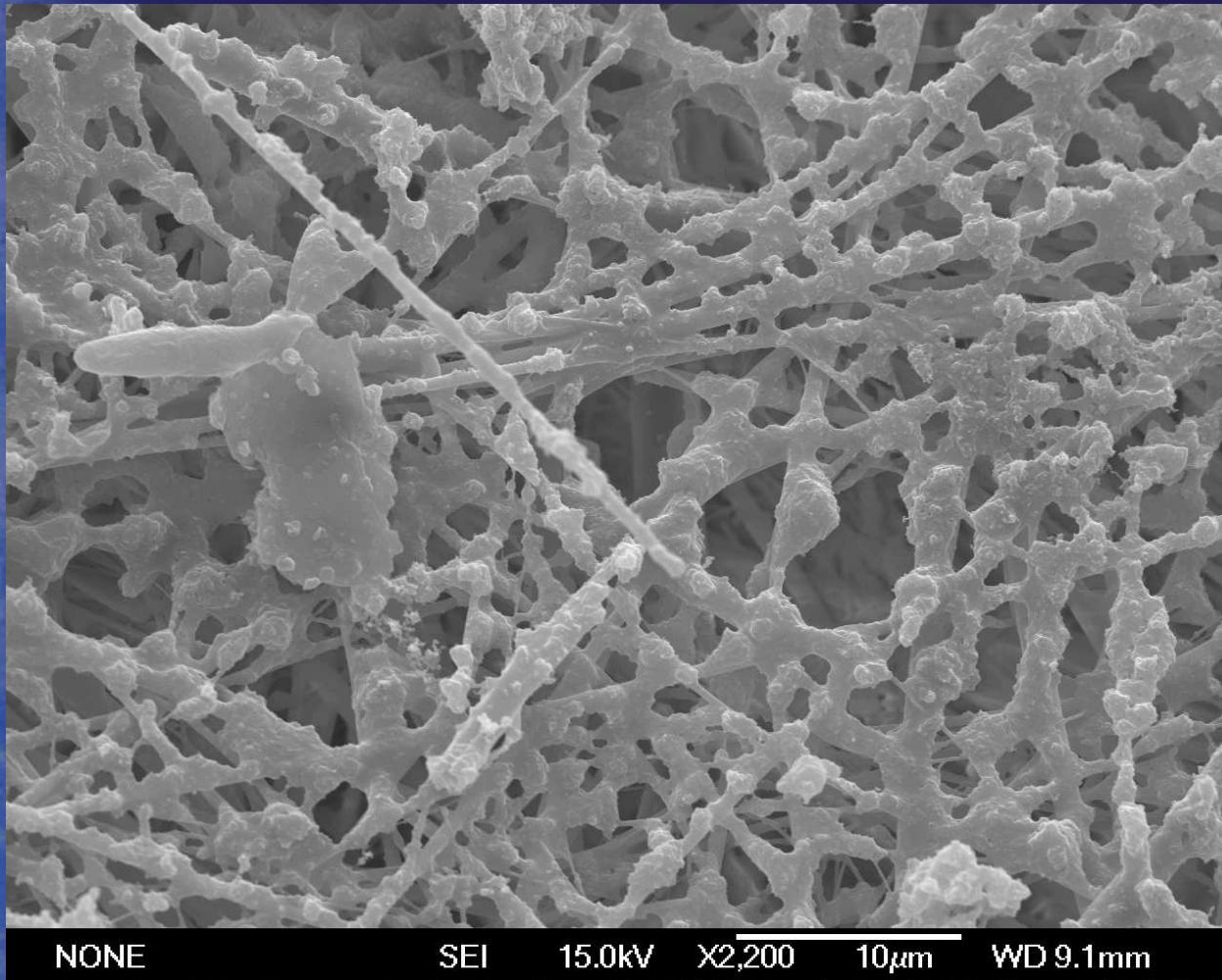
The particles:

Summer PM₁₀ = 9 µg/m³



The particles:

Winter – 11 - 12 July 2004 $\text{PM}_{10} = 59 \mu\text{g/m}^3$



The morning after:





**Thanks to Greater Wellington for the use of
images and material.**

www.niwa.co.nz