Estimates of Secondary Organic Aerosol Formation in Houston, Texas

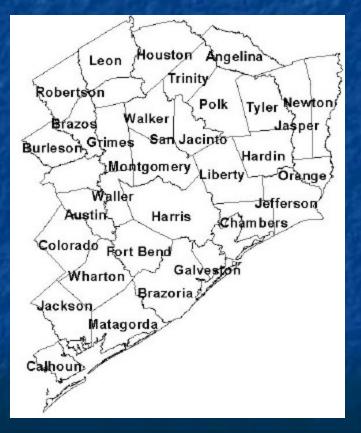
Presentation at the NARSTO Emissions Workshop Austin, Texas October 16th, 2003

> Matthew Russell, Wipawee Dechapanya*, David Allen University of Texas at Austin *Ubonratchathani University, Thailand

SOA formation 1: Inventory Analysis

 Anthropogenic emissions and speciation data gathered for SouthEast Texas

 Fractional Aerosol Coefficients (FAC) were applied as a first approximation of Secondary Organic Aerosol (SOA) from individual VOC compounds



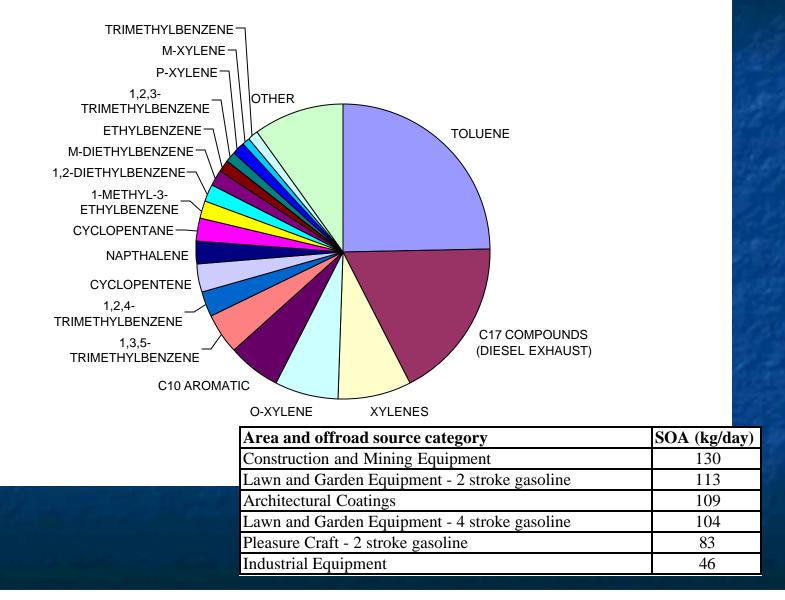
Emissions/FAC data

Point Sources: TCEQ speciated point source database for 2000 (peak ozone day emissions) Area/Offroad Mobile: Total VOC estimates from 1999 National Emissions Inventory (NEI). Speciation profiles from TCEQ and SPECIATE3.2 Onroad Mobile: Total VOC emissions from county-level MOBILE 5. Speciation profiles from Houston area tunnel study (Washburn Tunnel) • $SOA_i = FAC_i * emissions_i * 'fraction reacted'_i$ FAC and typical 'fraction reacted' from literature (Grosjean and Seinfeld, 1989, Grosjean 1992)

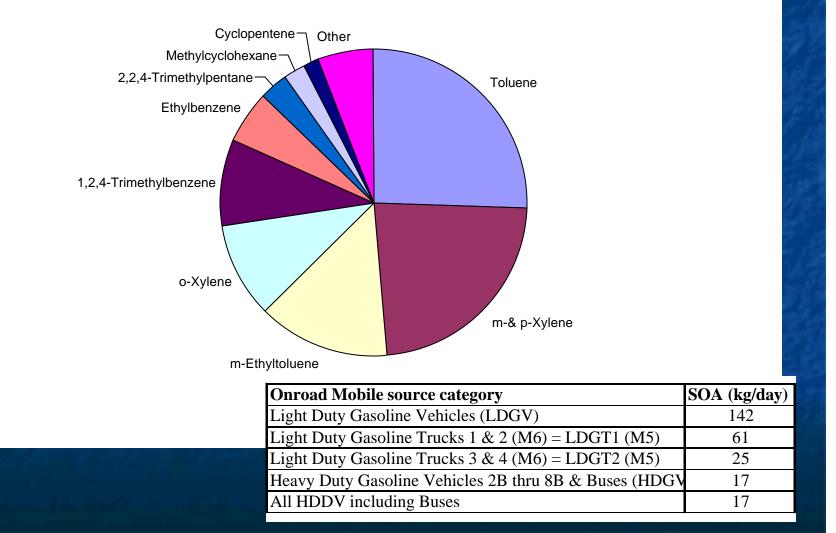
VOC Emissions Totals (tons/day)

	Point	Area/Offroad Mobile	Onroad Mobile
Total Emissions	226	559	246
Speciated Emissions	217 (96%)	462 (83%)	246 (100%)
SOA Precursor Emissions	44 (20%)	150 (27%)	73 (30%)

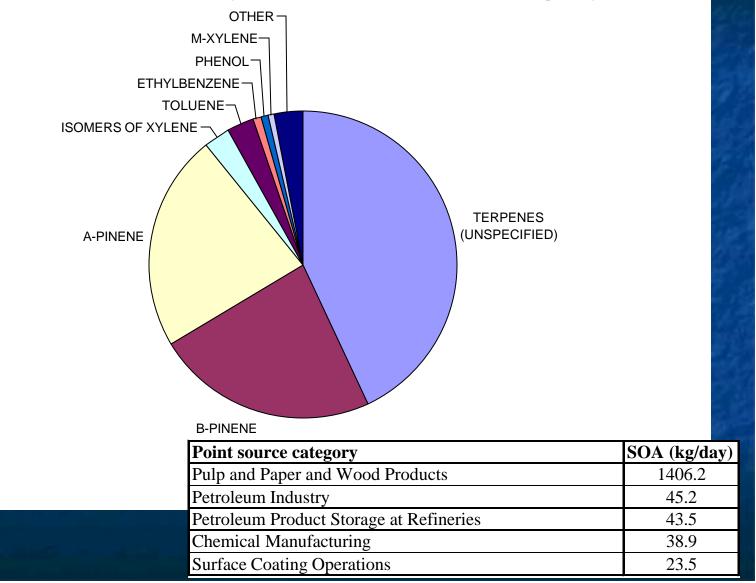
Area source SOA by compound. Total = 1160 kg/day



Mobile source SOA by compound. Total = 270 kg/day

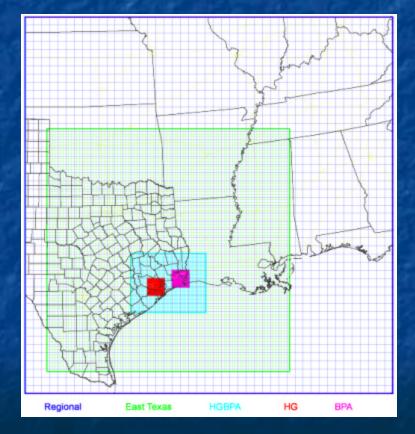


Point source SOA by compound. Total = 1580 kg/day



SOA formation 2: Photochemical Modeling

- 'TXAQS' Episode 8/25/2000-9/1/2000
 Comprehensive Air Quality Model w Extensions (CAMx), modified to include:
 - SAPRC99 mechanism for SOA precursors
 - Module to predict SOA formation
 - Emissions re-processed into new model species including biogenic monoterpenes



Chemical Mechanism

- SAPRC99 fixed parameter mechanism with:
 - α-pinene, β-pinene, sabinene, limonene, Δ^3 -carene represented explicitly
 - High-SOA yield, low-SOA yield and no-SOA yield aromatic species represented separately
 - Texas anthropogenic emissions profile for parameters of lumped model species

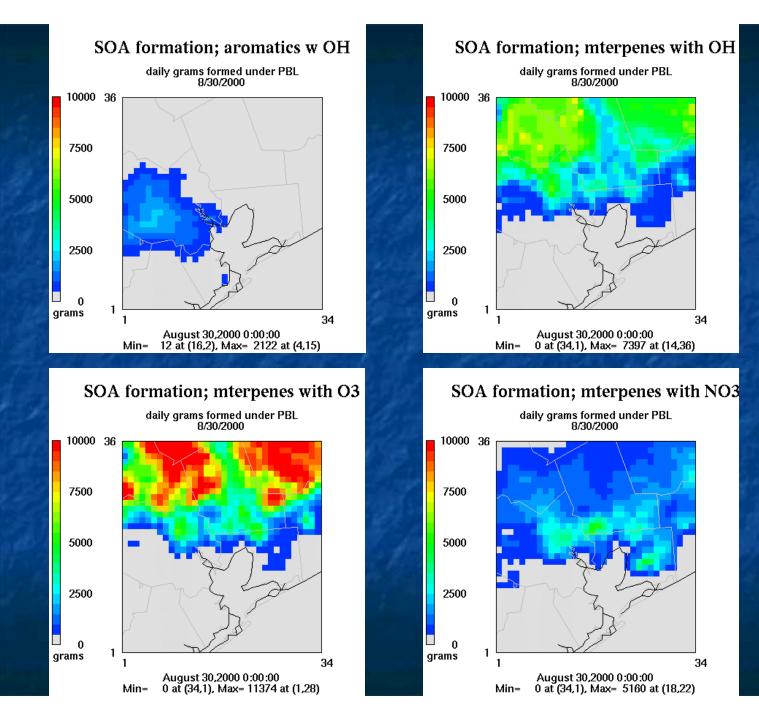
 Extensive source code modifications to CAMx 3.1 and SAPRC99 source code for solution of new mechanism with Implicit-Explicit Hybrid solver.

SOA model

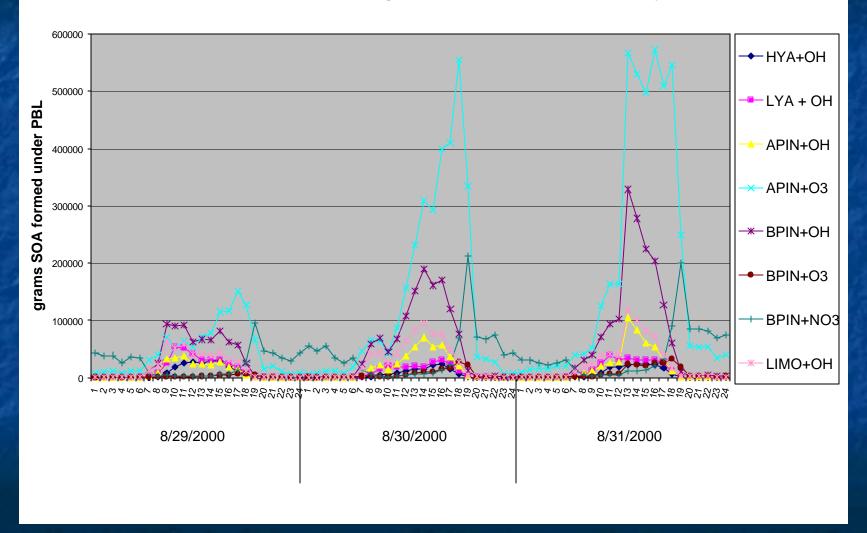
Model based on gas/particle partitioning yields (Odum et al. 1996):

$$\Delta SOA = \Delta HC * Y = \Delta HC * M_o \left(\frac{\alpha_1 K_{om,1}}{1 + K_{om,1} M_o} + \frac{\alpha_2 K_{om,2}}{1 + K_{om,2} M_o} \right)$$

- Mo inputs from spatially interpolated ambient measurements of total organic carbon.
- K coefficients adjusted to account for temperature of model grid cell.
- Total mass of SOA formed under PBL calculated at each hour, in each grid column, for each precursor reaction: high-SOA and low-SOA yield aromatics with OH, five explicit monoterpenes with OH, O₃ and NO₃



SOA formation through individual reaction pathways



Conclusions

- Current emissions inventories show that biogenic monoterpenes dominate SOA formation in Southeast Texas.
- Aromatic precursors account for the majority of SOA formation in urban Houston, and come from area, offroad, onroad and point sources.

Point source monoterpene emissions may also be important SOA precursors.

Biogenic SOA

Speciation data for individual monoterpenes was compiled by tree species (Geron et al. 2000)

 α -pinene emissions

ocimene emissions

