

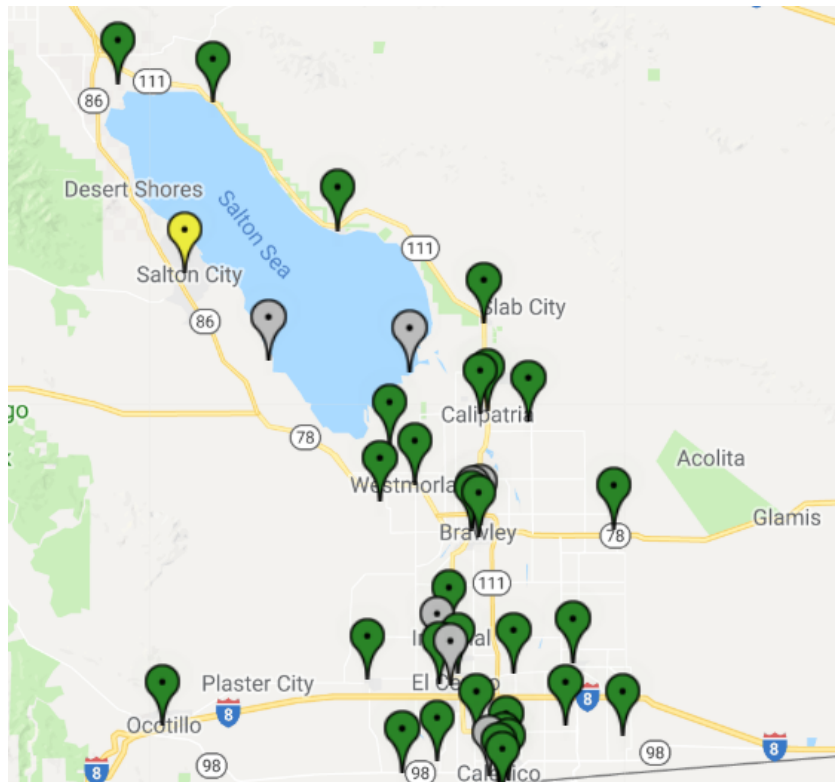


Using Dispersion Models to Interpret Data from Low Cost Monitors



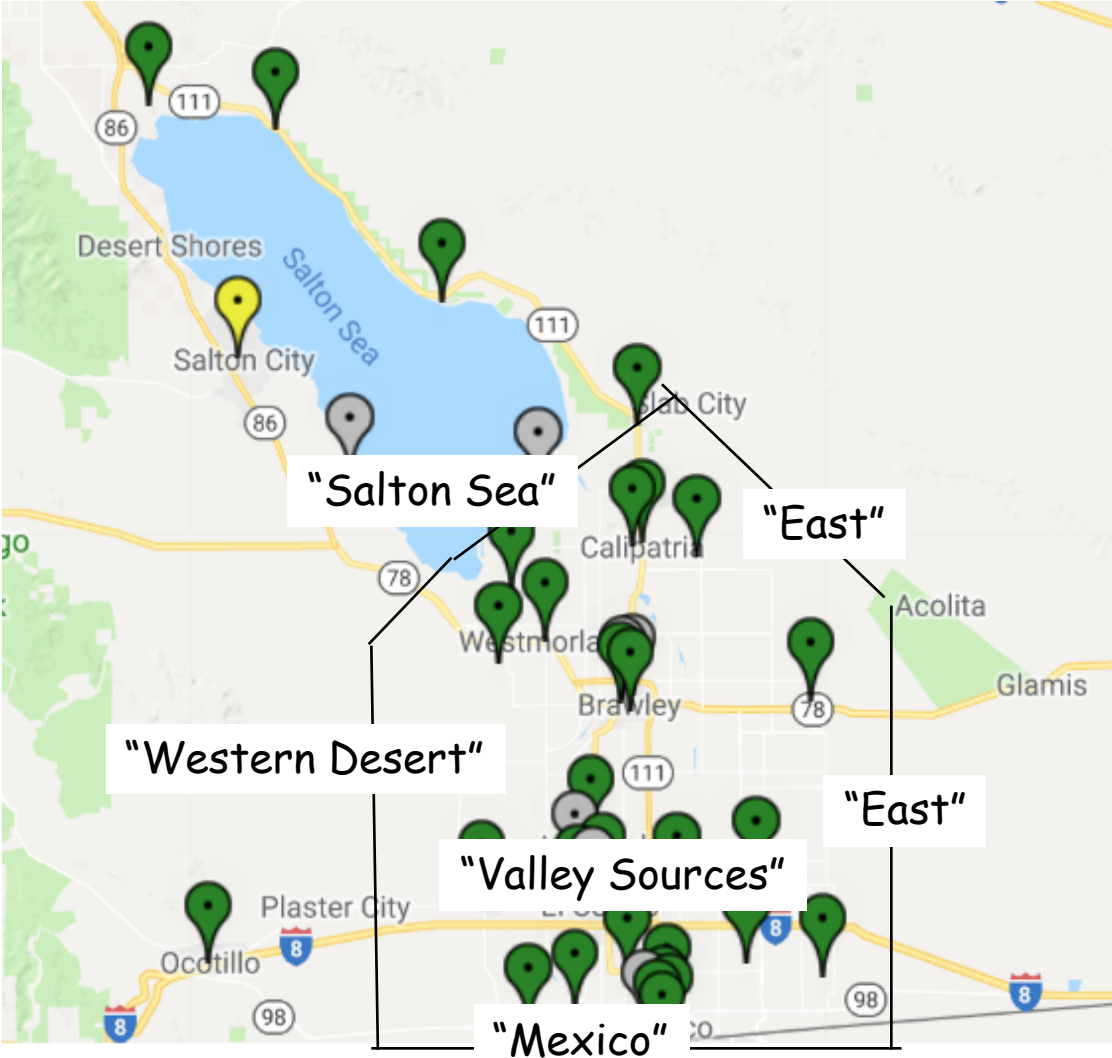
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University of California, Riverside, CA
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IVAN System-Identifying Violations Affecting Neighborhoods

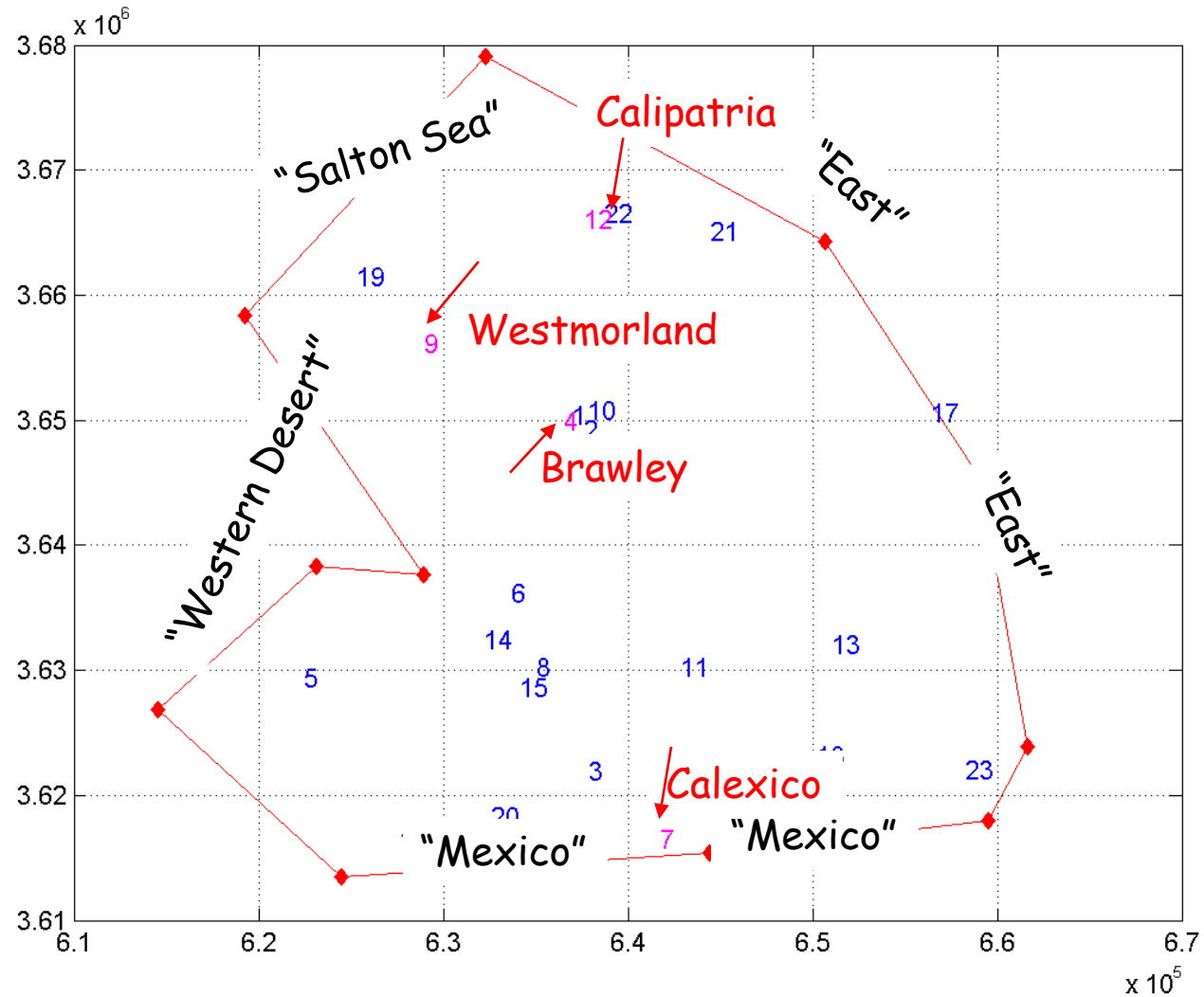


How can we use a high density air quality network to understand the impact of PM sources on air quality in the Imperial Valley?

Naming Convention

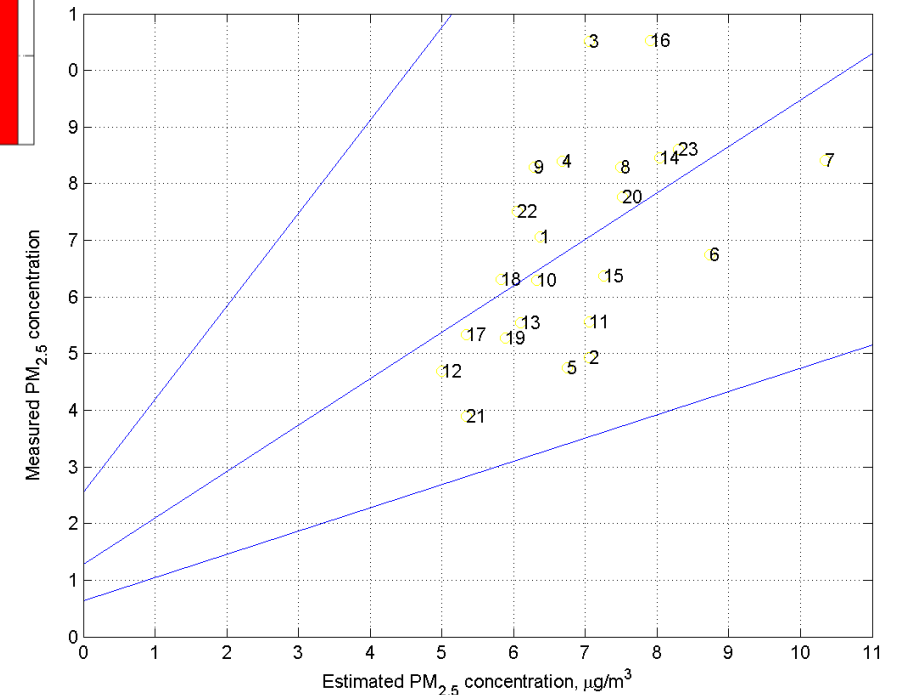
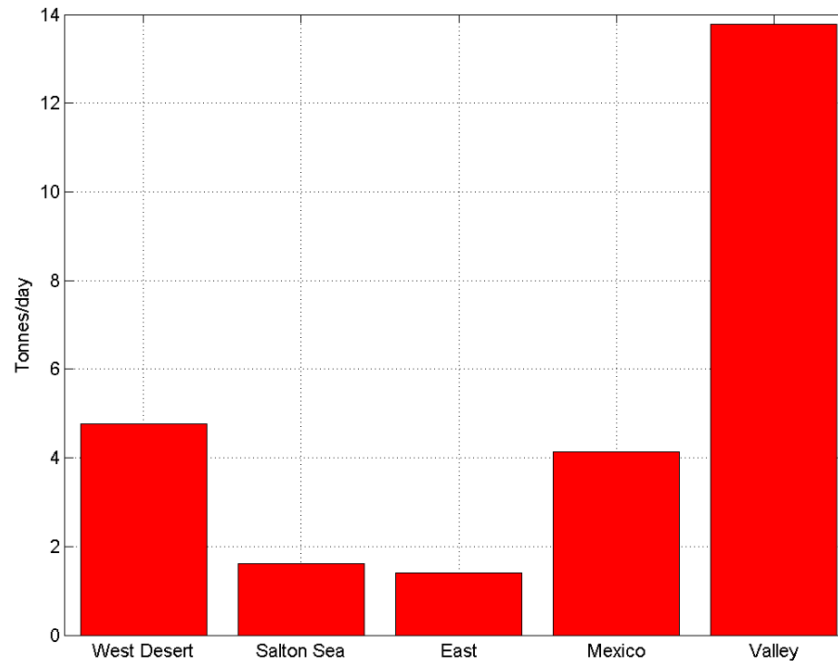


Source and Receptor Locations



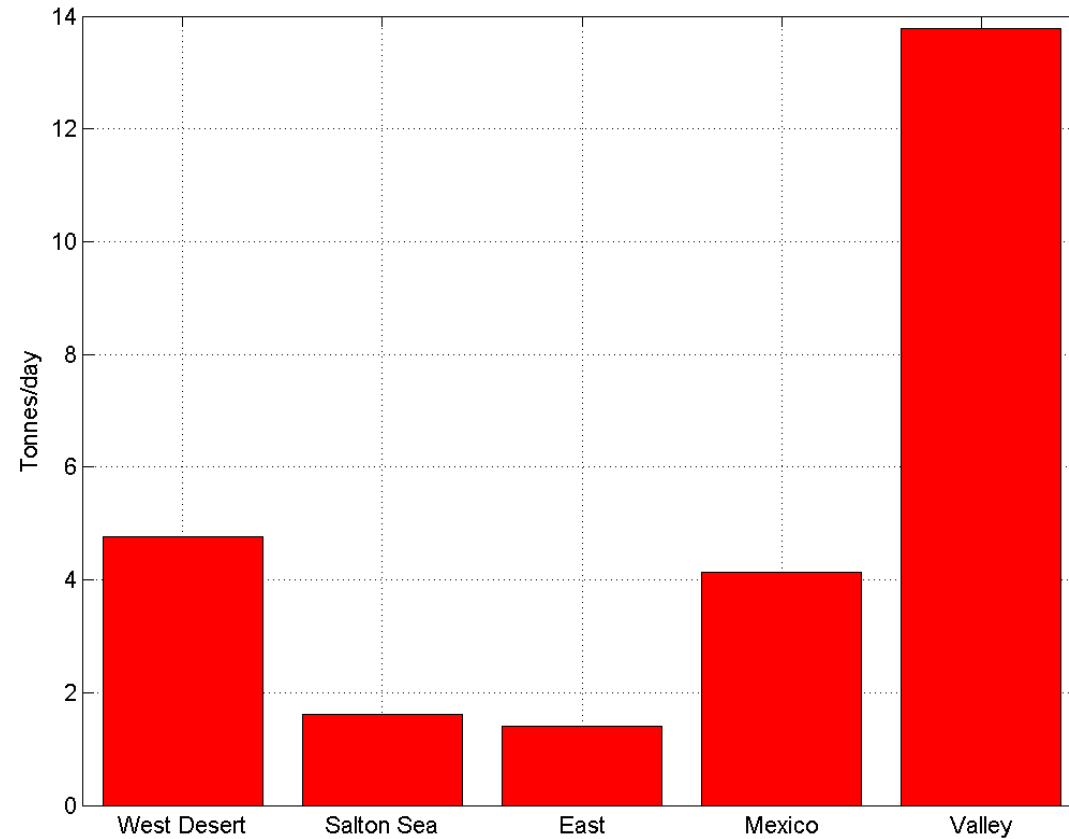
Applying Dispersion Models

1. Treat boundaries as line sources and valley as area source
2. Estimate concentrations using unit emissions from sources
3. *Estimate emissions by fitting model estimates to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations*

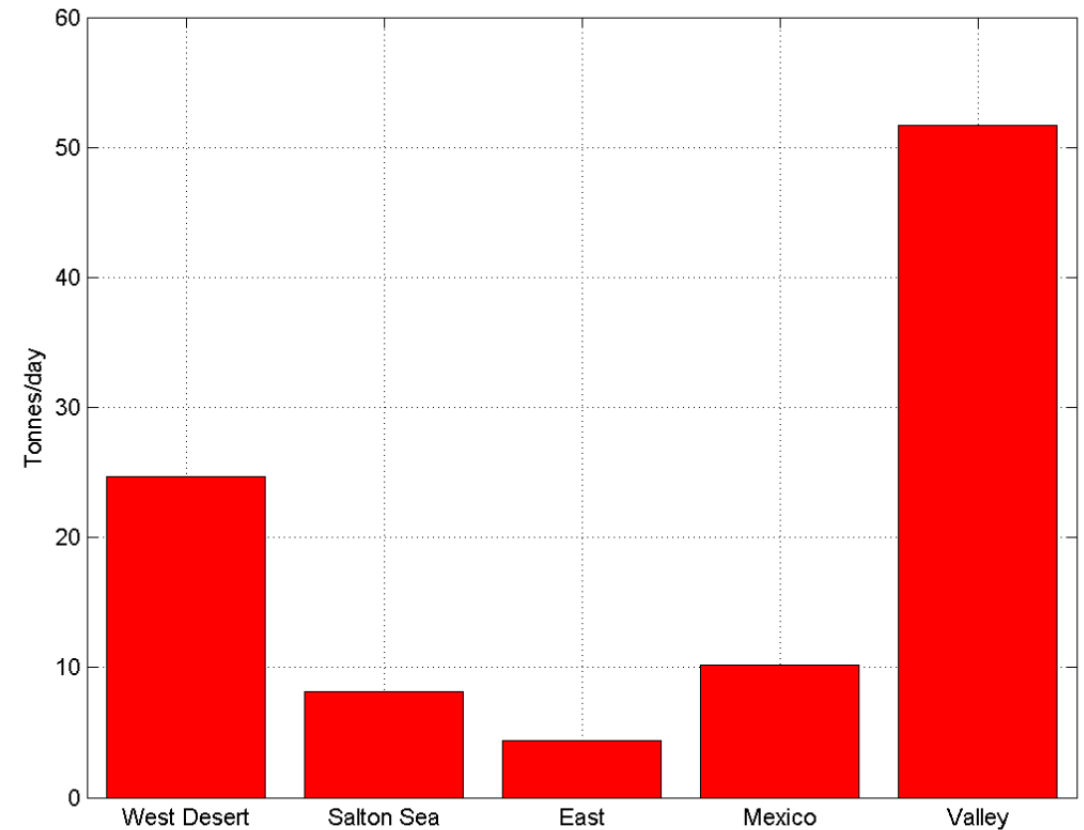


Emissions vary with wind speed

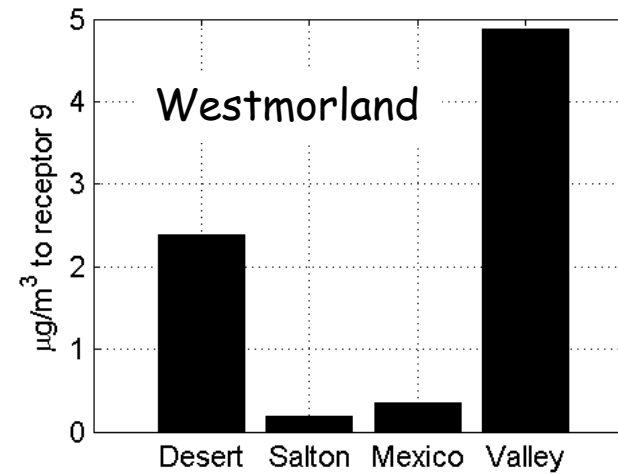
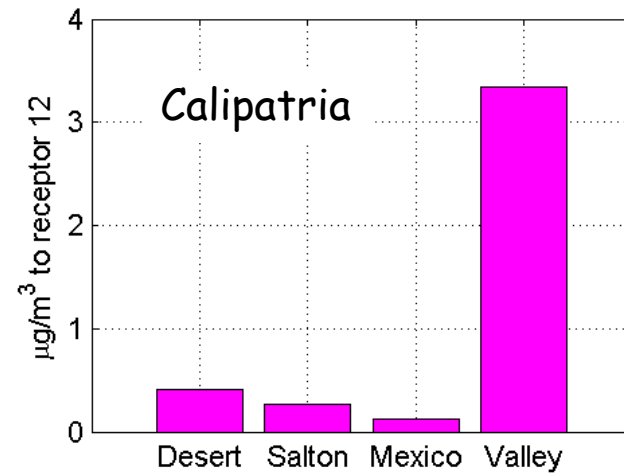
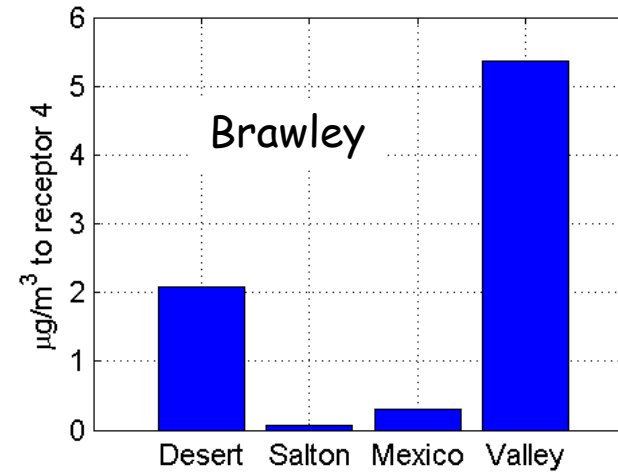
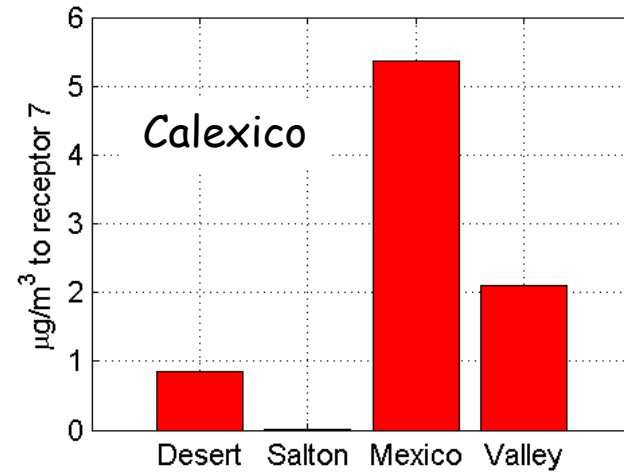
Emissions-All Winds



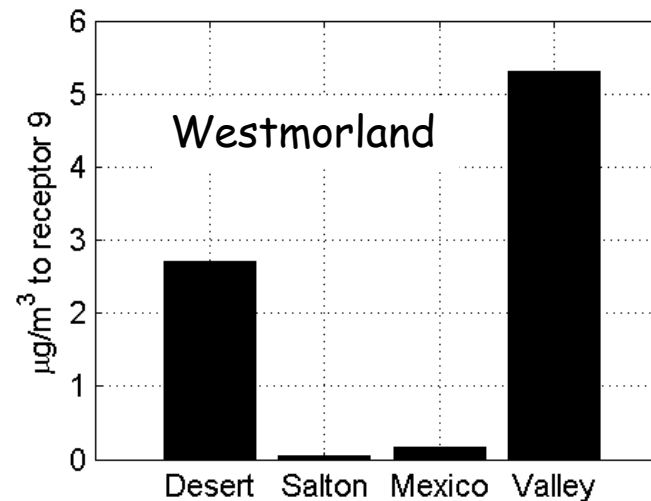
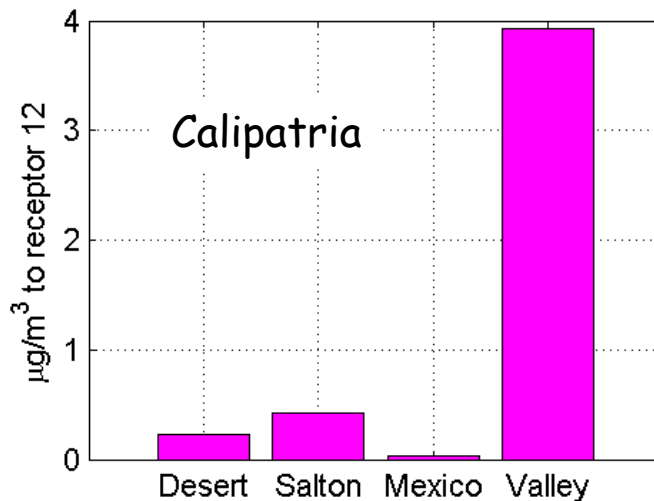
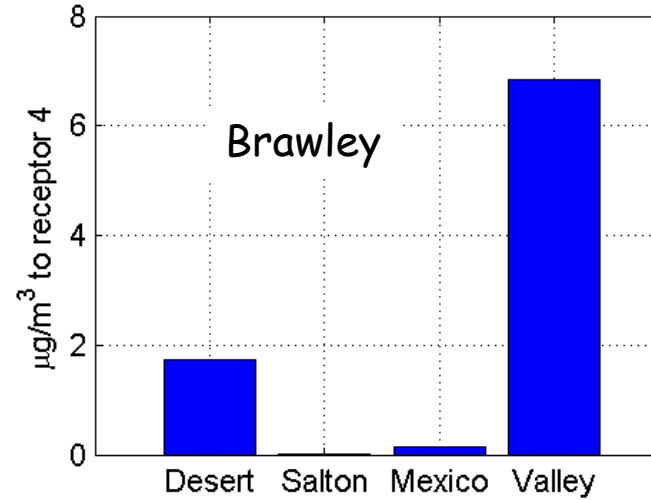
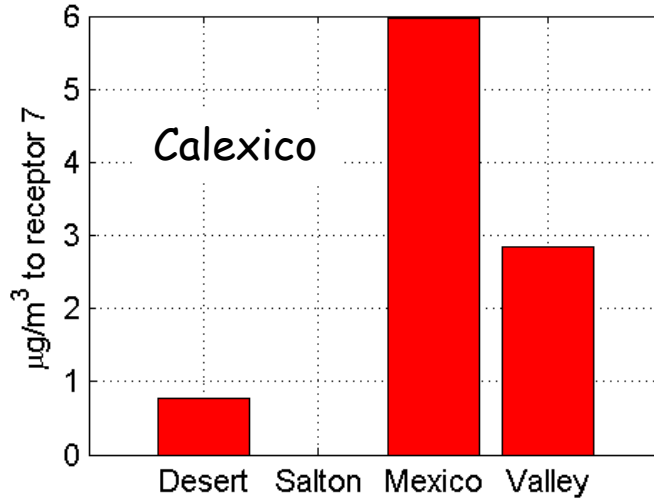
Emissions-High Winds



Contributions to receptor concentrations

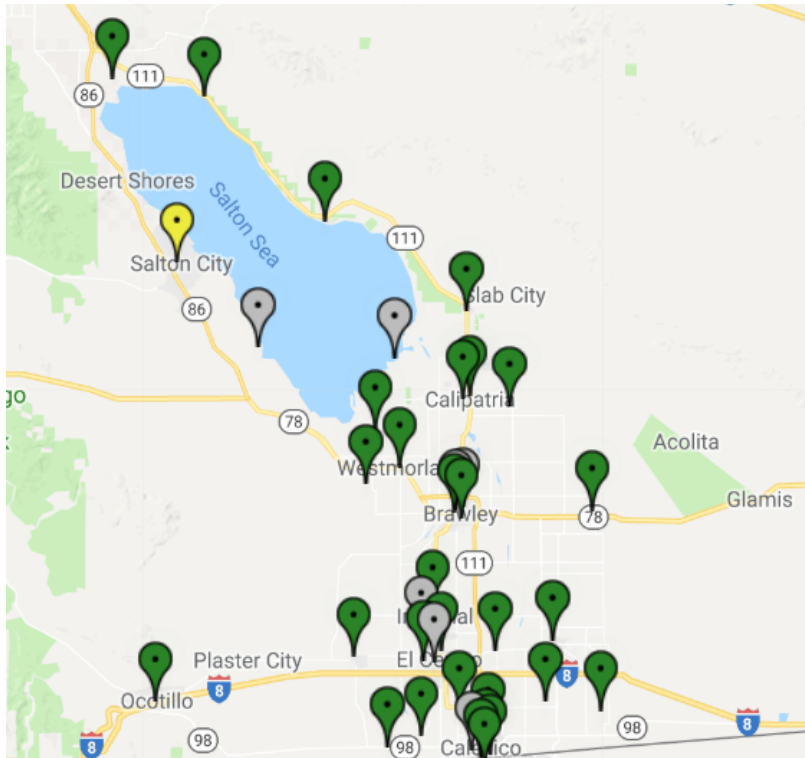


June 2017-High Winds



Summary

IVAN System-Identifying Violations Affecting Neighborhoods



We can use dispersion models to estimate

- Emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ from different sources
- Contributions of these emissions to receptor concentrations at *any* location inside region