

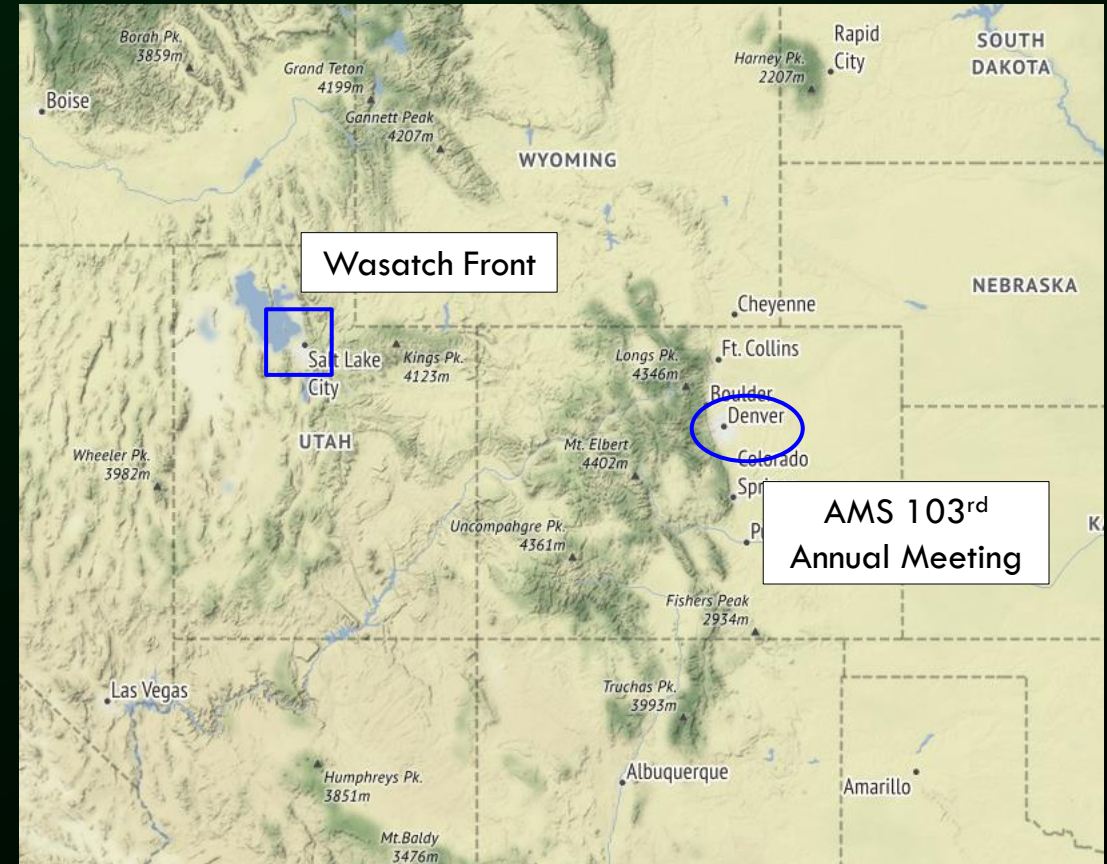
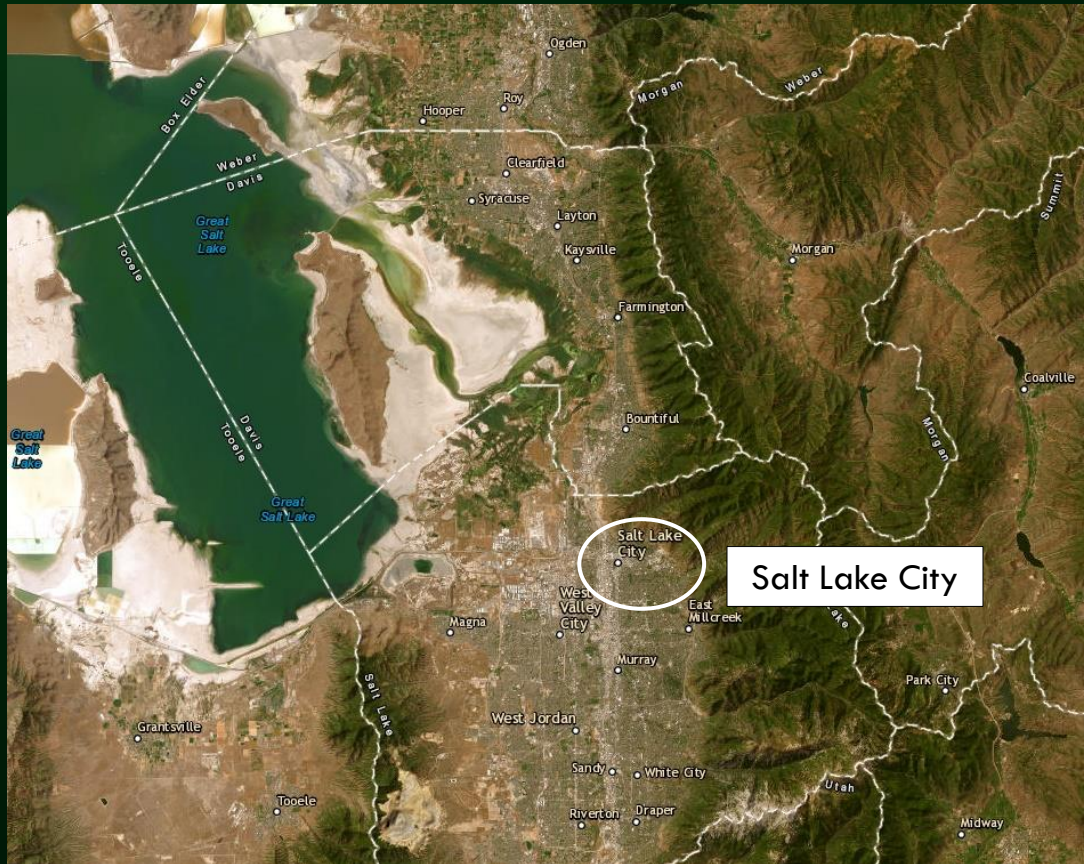
A Review of the Summer 2022 Ozone Field Study in Northern Utah



Alexander A. Jacques, John D. Horel, Colin Johnson, Sebastian W. Hoch, and Aaron McCutchan
Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Utah

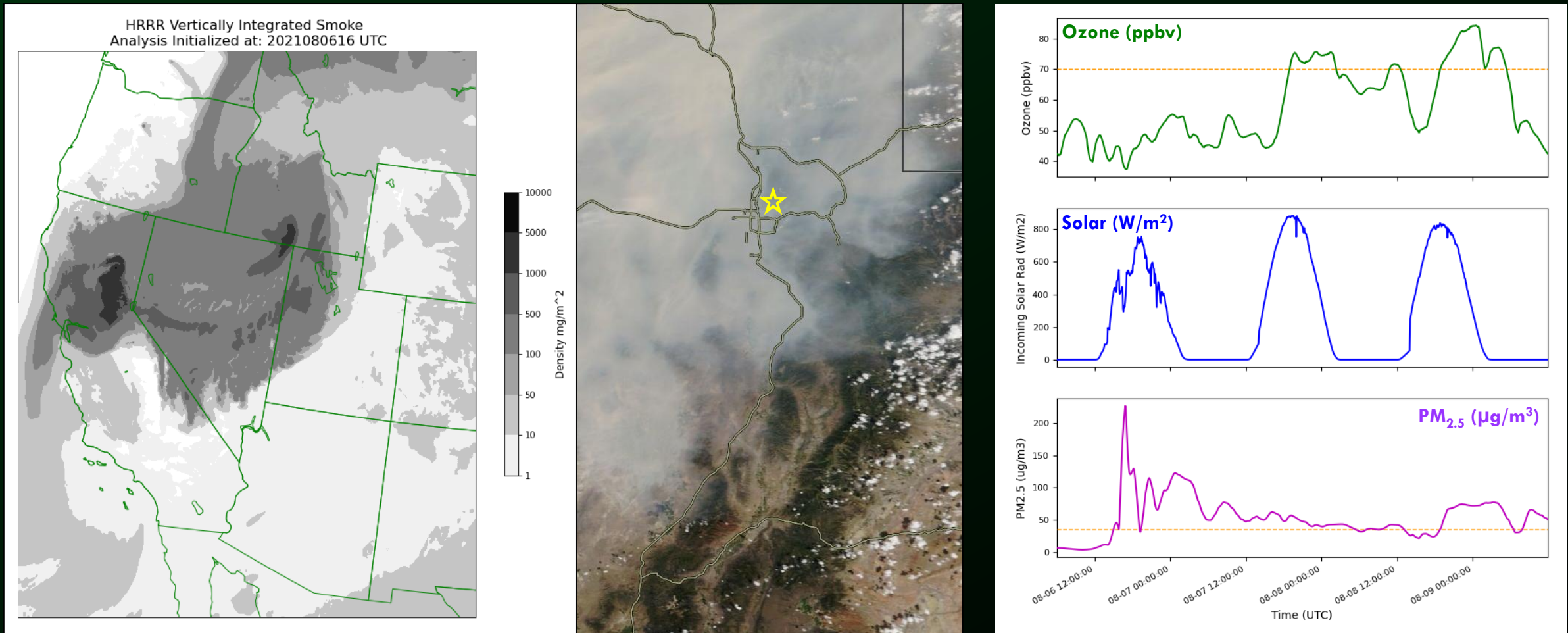
Introduction and Motivations

- Greater Wasatch Front currently out of attainment for NAAQS ozone standard
 - State Implementation Plan (SIP) action items under development to address known anthropogenic sources of ozone precursors
 - Further action expected to be necessary in years to come



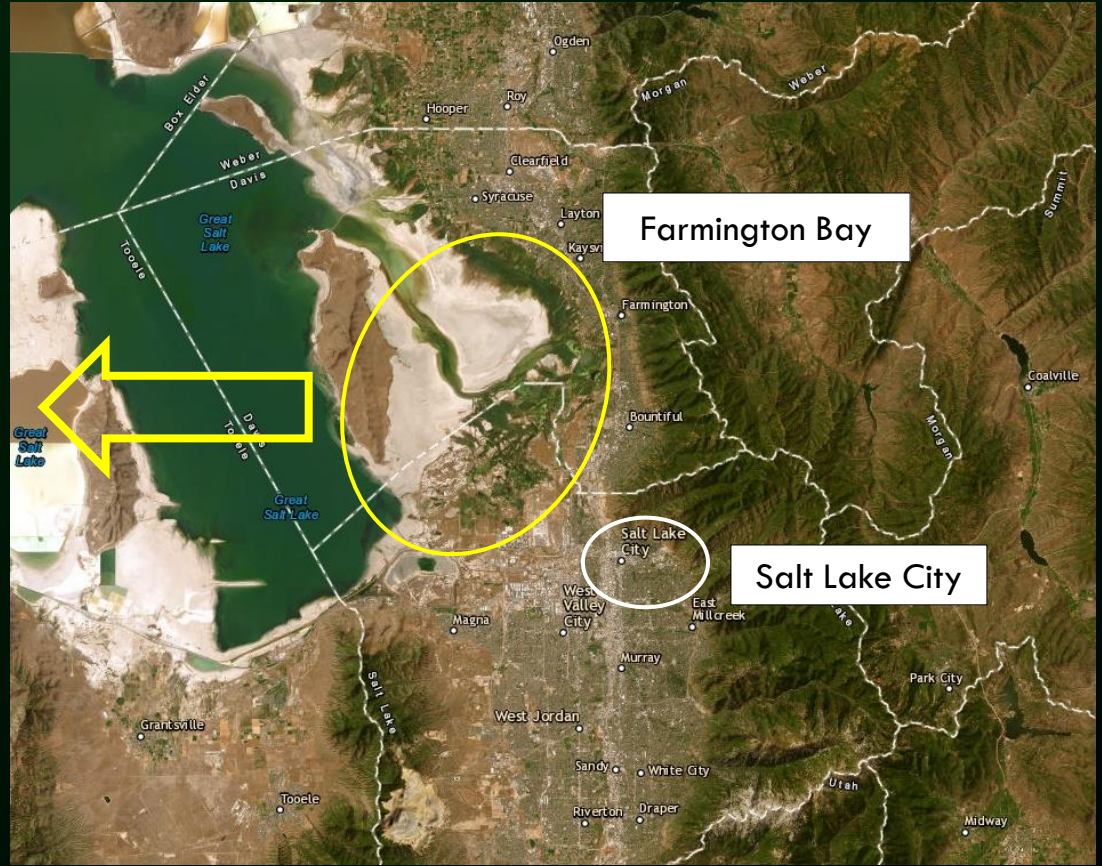
Introduction and Motivations

- Increases in local and regional wildfire activity introduce additional factors
 - Impacts of smoke on ozone formation not straightforward
 - Simultaneous impacts on health due to high ozone and particulate matter exposure



Summer 2022 Study - Project Initiatives

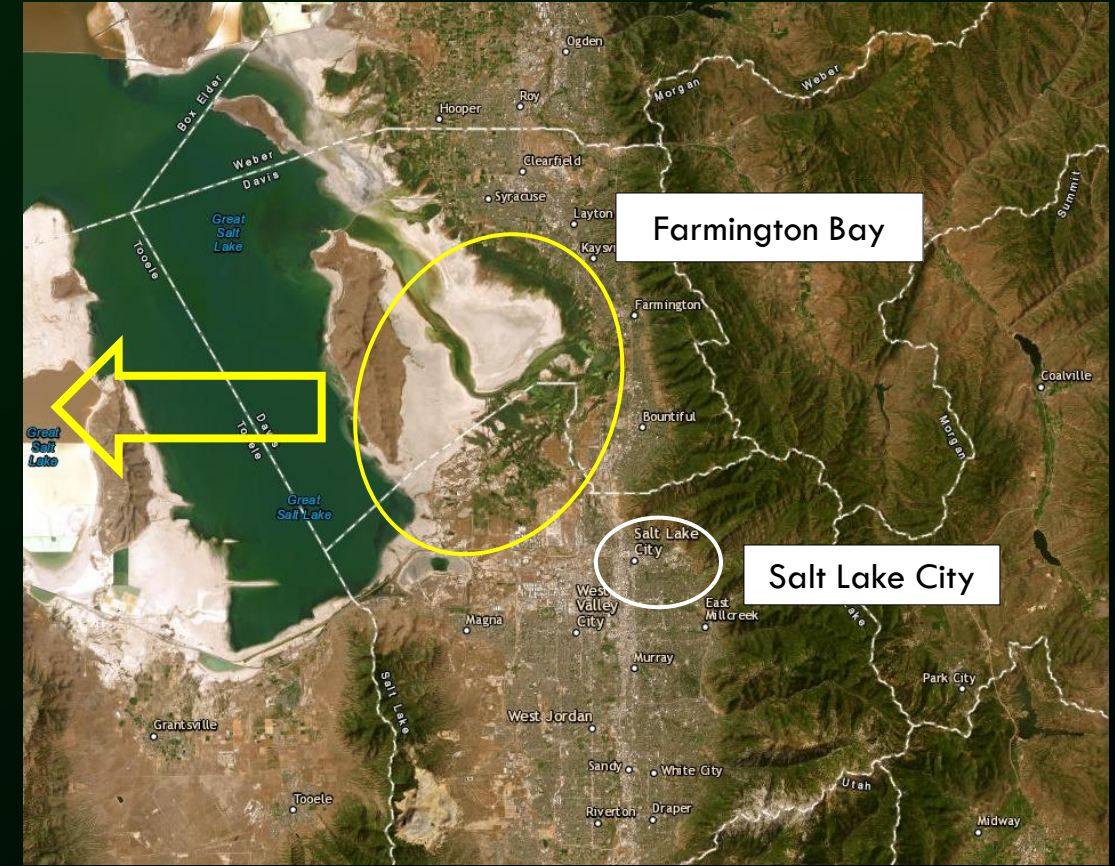
- Previous research (e.g., Horel et al. 2016, Blaylock et al. 2017) identified the Farmington Bay region as a potential source location for local ozone formation



- Project funded by Utah Division of Air Quality to further investigate high ozone within the Farmington Bay region w.r.t. local meteorology and land surface characteristics

Summer 2022 Study - Project Initiatives

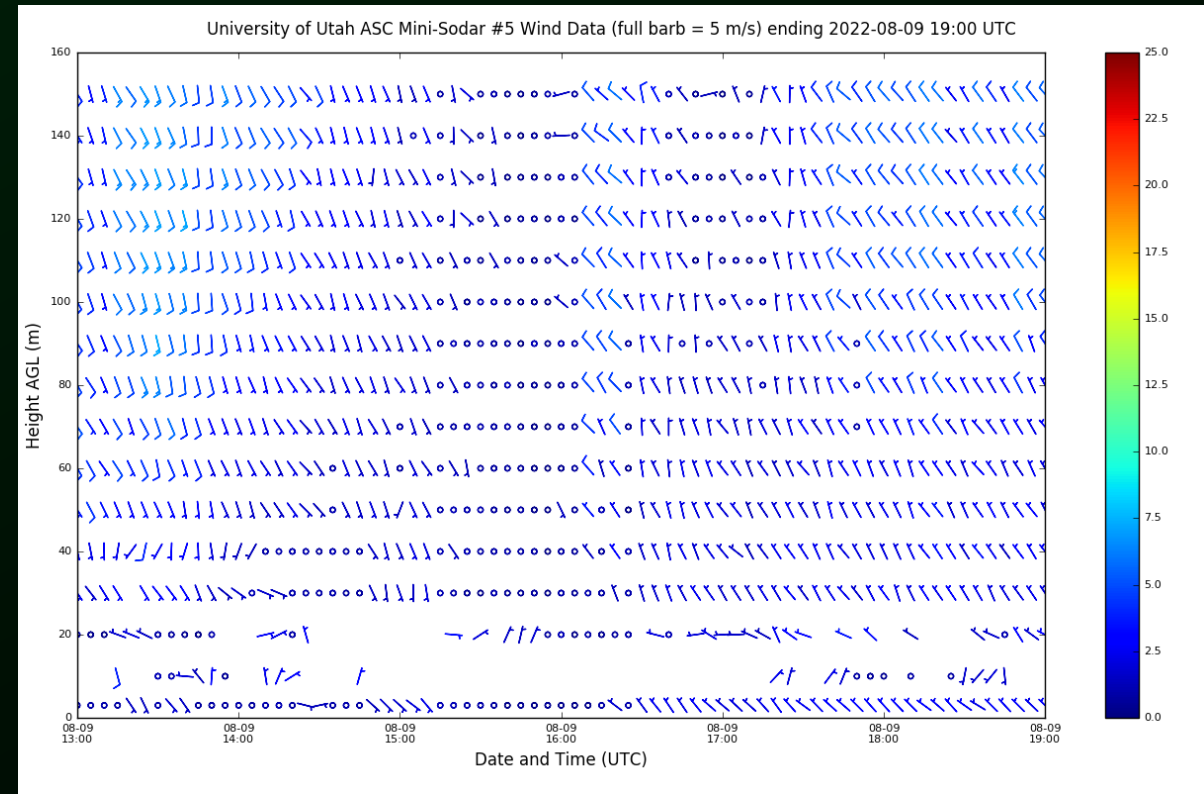
- Previous research (e.g., Horel et al. 2016, Blaylock et al. 2017) identified the Farmington Bay region as a potential source location for local ozone formation



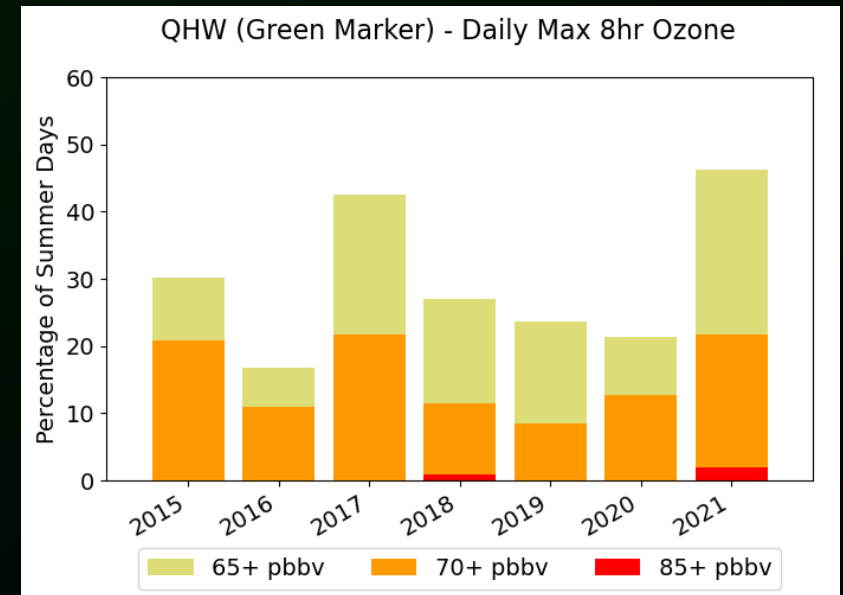
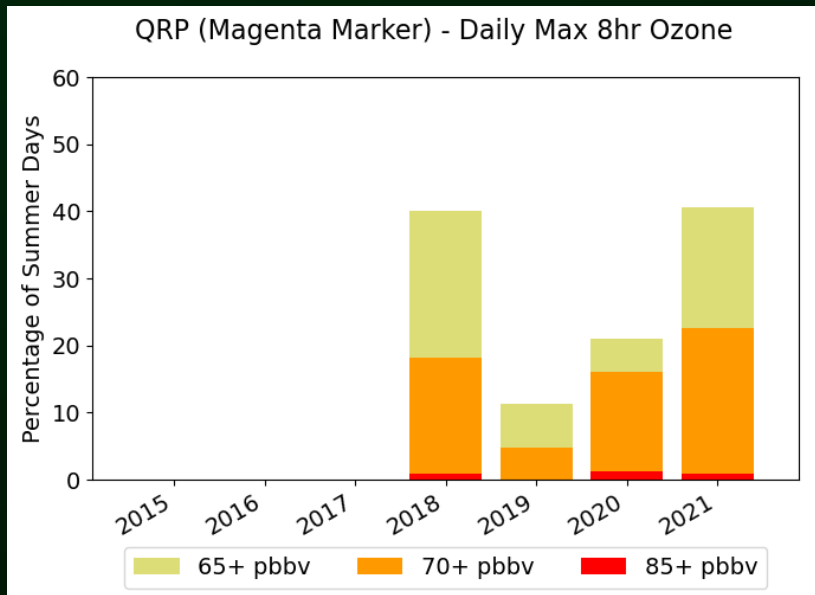
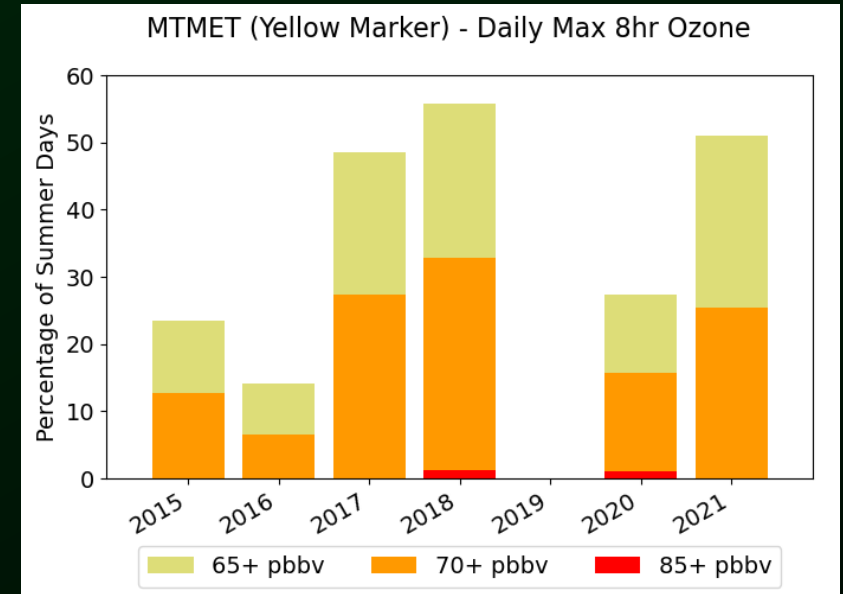
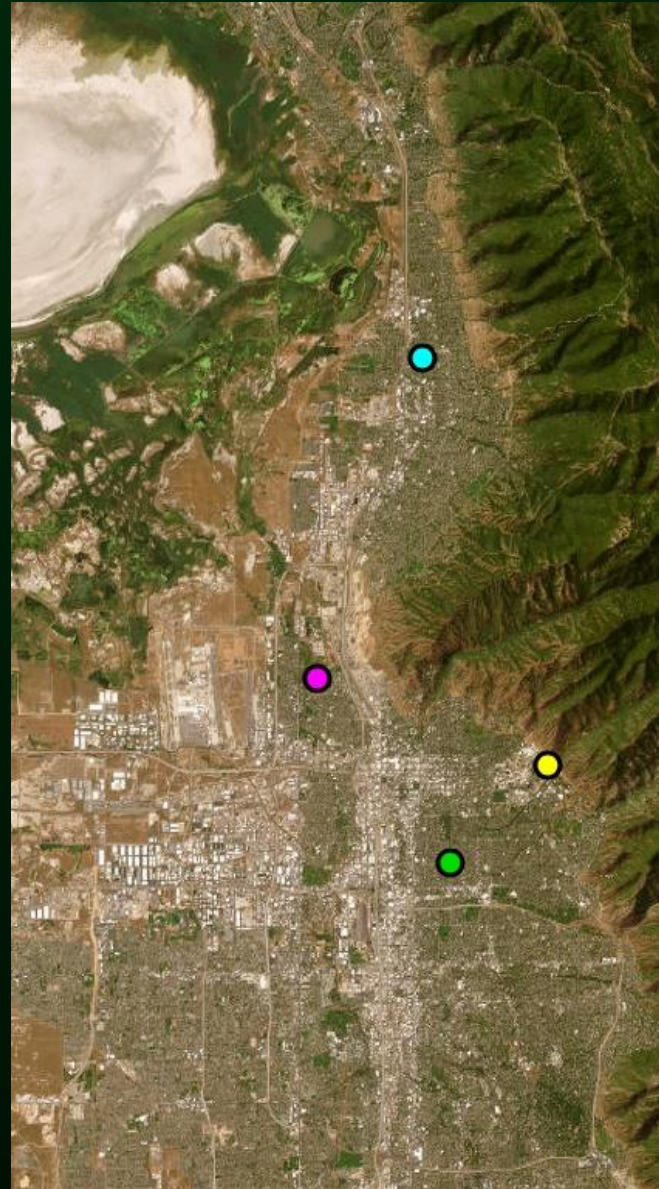
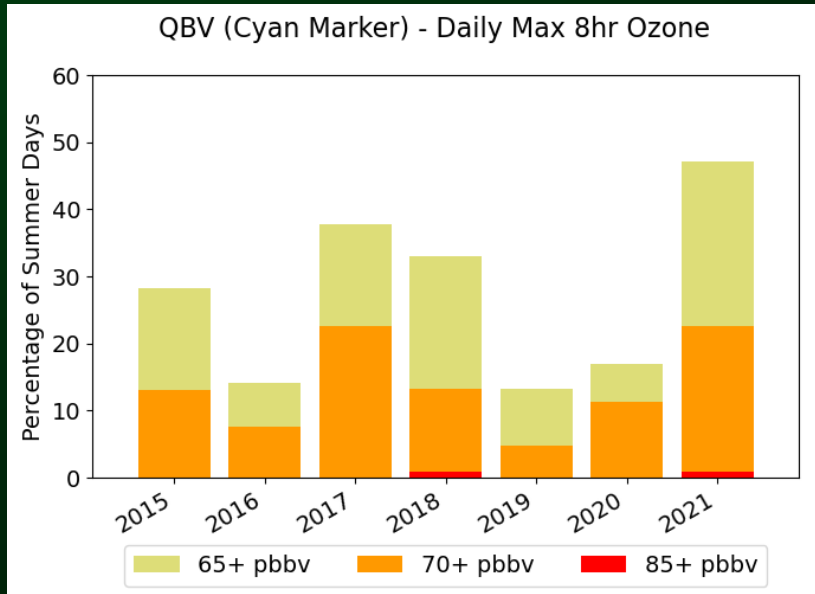
- Project funded by Utah Division of Air Quality to further investigate high ozone within the Farmington Bay region w.r.t. local meteorology and land surface characteristics

Summer 2022 Study - Project Initiatives

- **Task 1:** Review previous 7 summer seasons (2015-2021) for high ozone events adjacent to Farmington Bay region
- **Task 2:** Deploy additional ozone, meteorological, and boundary layer monitoring equipment near Farmington Bay for summer 2022 to document and evaluate ozone episodes w.r.t. local meteorological conditions

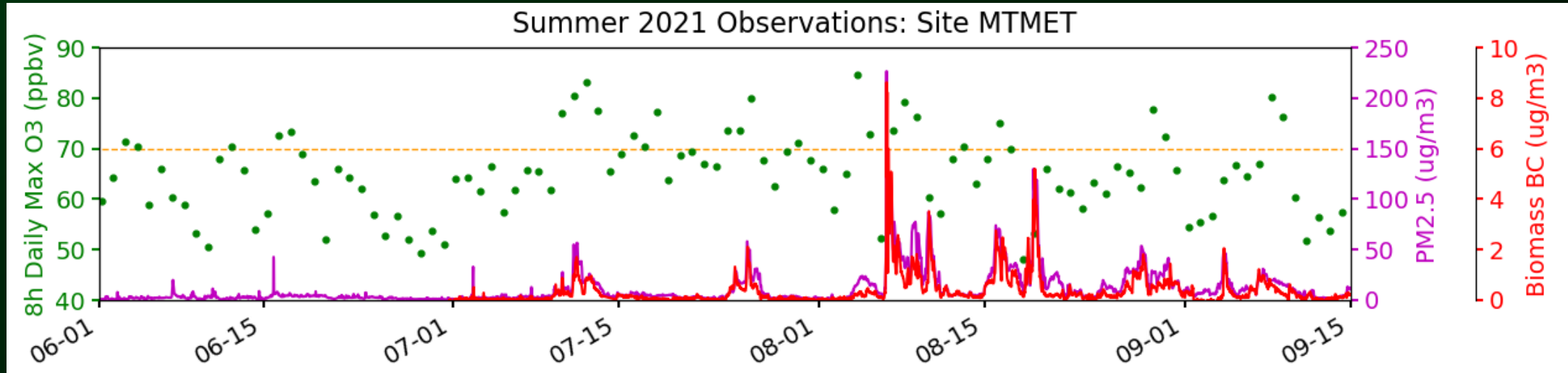


2015-2021 Summer Ozone Exceedances



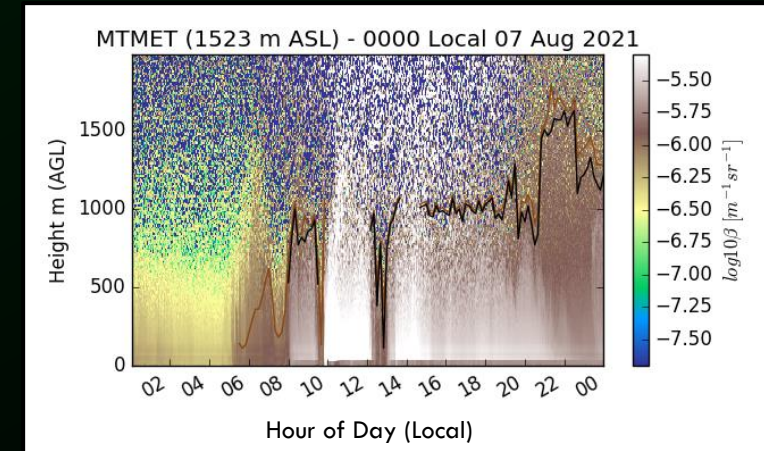
Summer 2021 Wildfire Impacts

- July-September 2021 heavily influenced by wildfire smoke



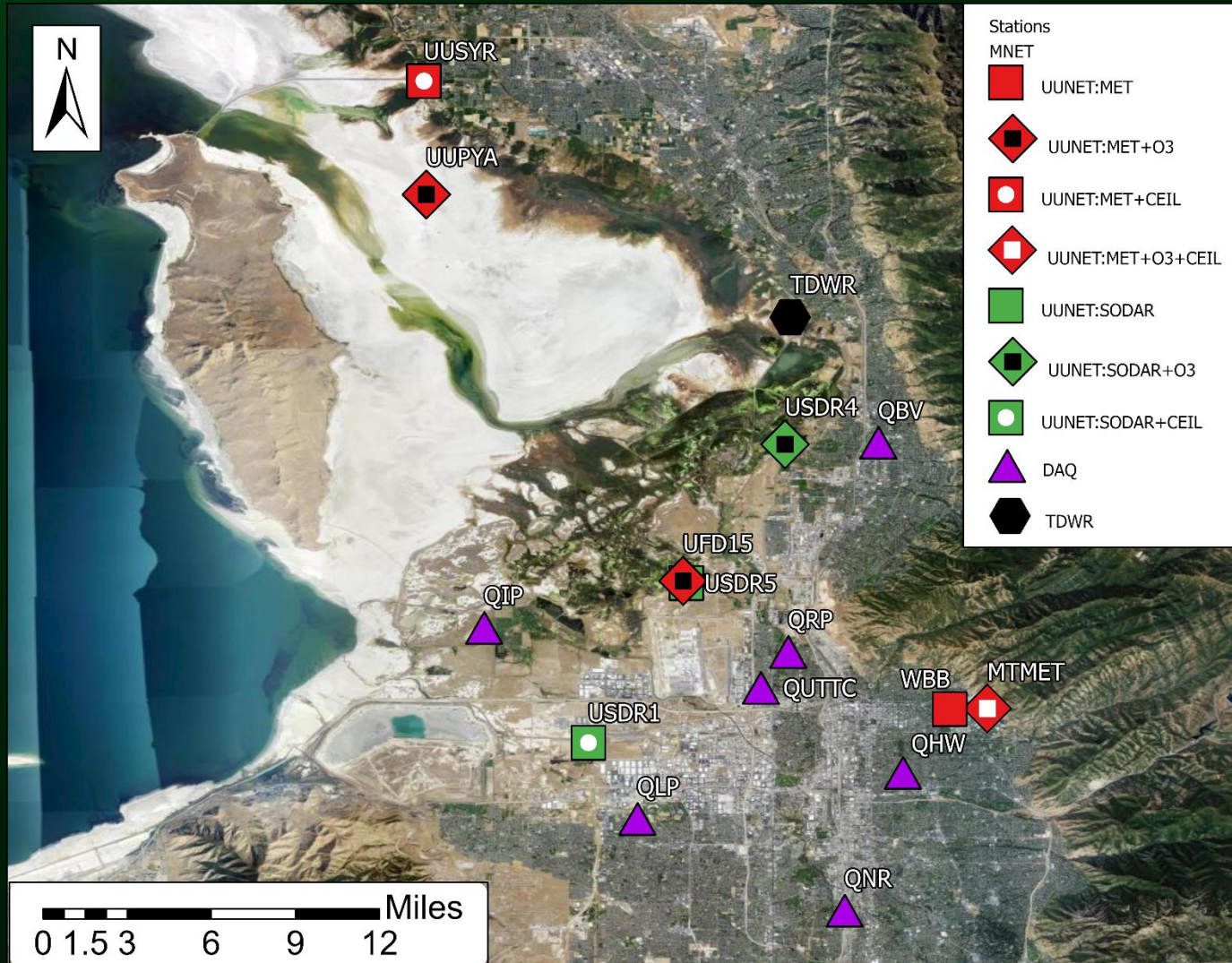
- Case Example: 6-9 August 2021

- 6 August: Frontal passage - strong post-frontal mixing and very dense smoke held ozone concentrations closer to background levels (site MTMET: max 8hr O_3 52 ppbv)
- 7-9 August: Remaining smoke, light winds, increased solar resulted in daily 8hr avg O_3 exceeding NAAQS standard (74, 79, and 76 ppbv respectively)



Summer 2022 Study - Instrumentation

- 2022 Study Period: 15 June – 15 September

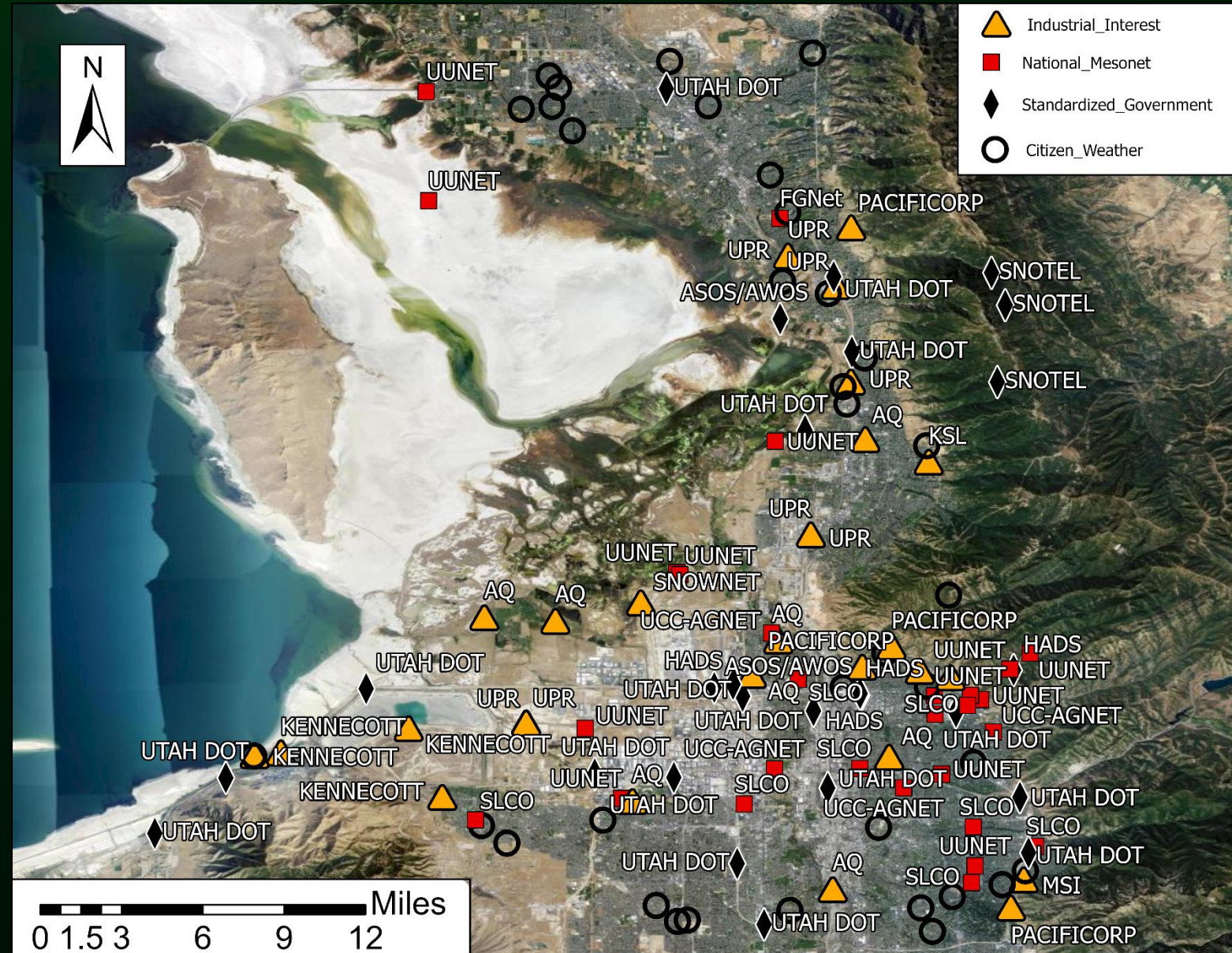


Site / Provider	Measurements
*UFD15 - UU 2022 Ozone Trailer	Met, Albedo, O ₃
*UUPYA - UU Playa Research	Met, Albedo, O ₃
USDR1 - UU MiniSodar1	PBL Winds, Ceilometer
*USDR4 - UU MiniSodar4	PBL Winds, O ₃
*USDR5 - UU MiniSodar5	PBL Winds
UUSYR - UU Syracuse	Met, Ceilometer
MTMET - UU Mountain Meteorology Lab	Met, Solar, O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , Ceilometer
WBB - UU William Browning Building	Met, Solar
DAQ - Utah Division of Air Quality Stations	Met, Solar, O ₃ , PM _{2.5}
TDWR - Terminal Doppler Weather Radar	C-Band Radar

** Deployed for Summer 2022*

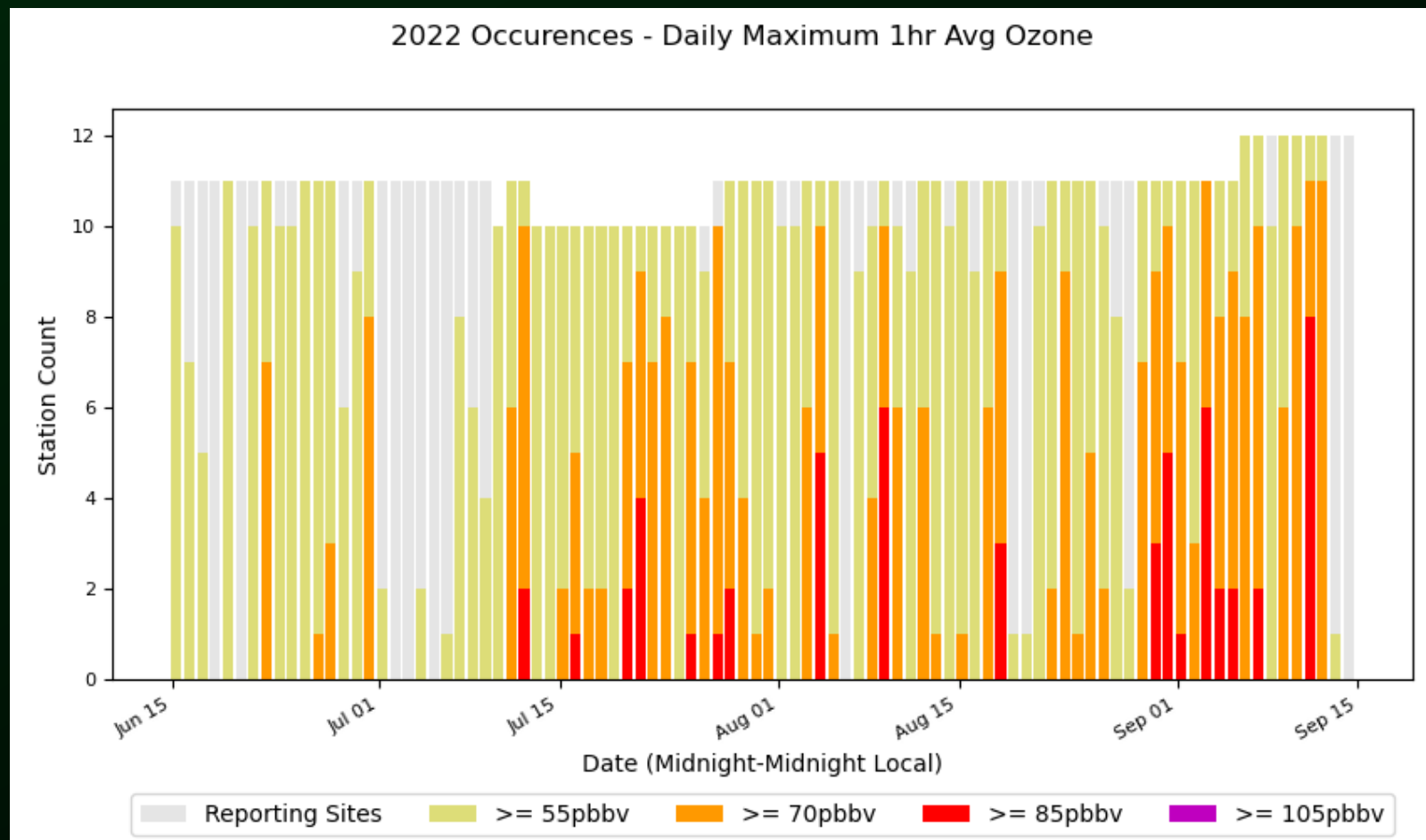
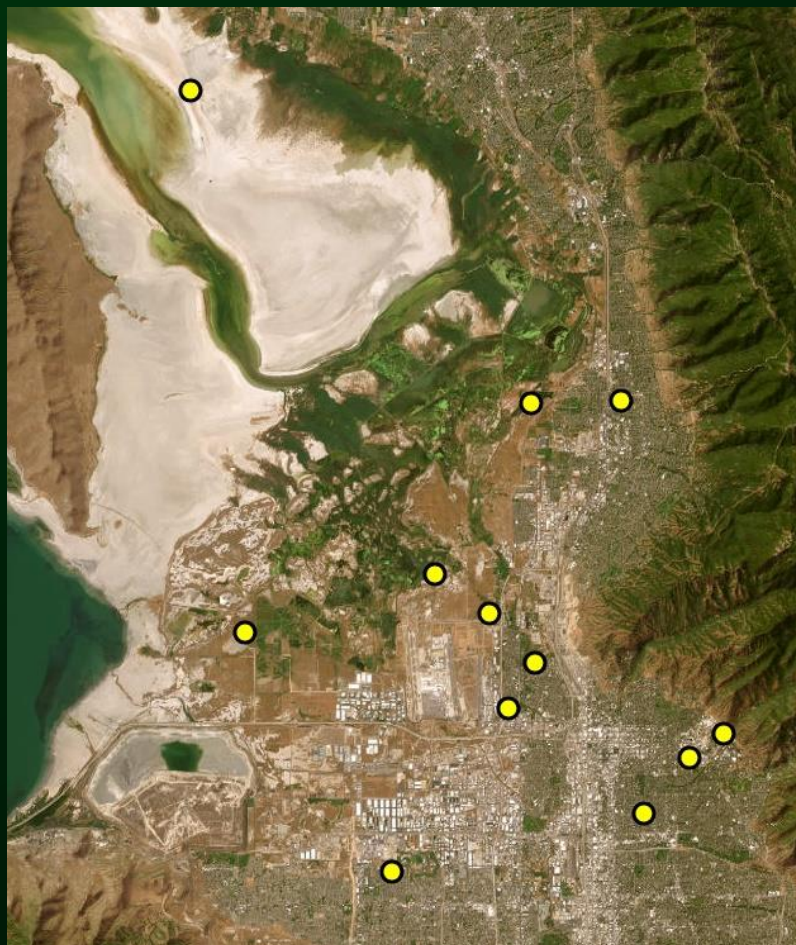
Summer 2022 Study - Additional Data Resources

- Many publicly-accessible surface weather stations available from variety of providers (government, industry, citizen science, etc. - <https://mesowest.utah.edu/>, <https://synopticdata.com/>)
- Additional research-grade mobile platform air quality systems (light rail, electric bus, news helicopter - <https://utahaq.chpc.utah.edu/>)



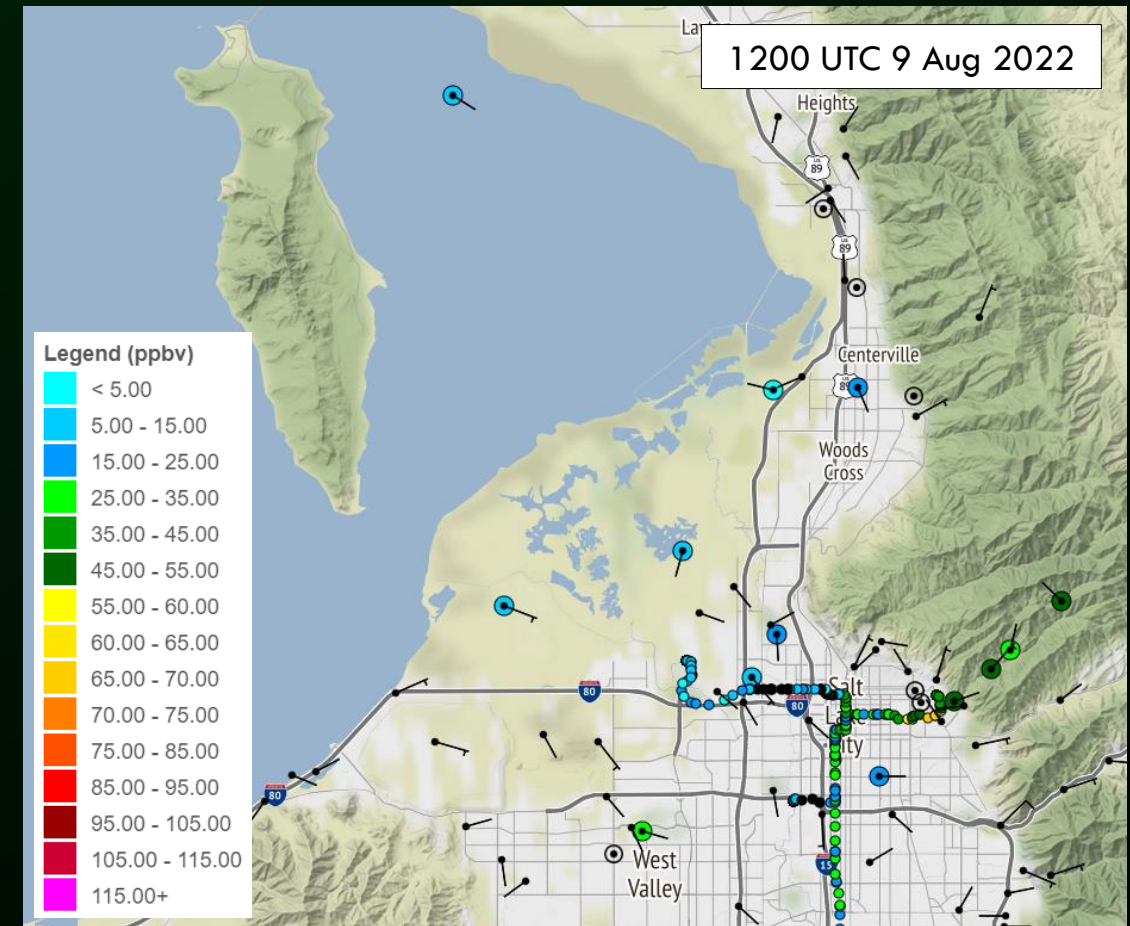
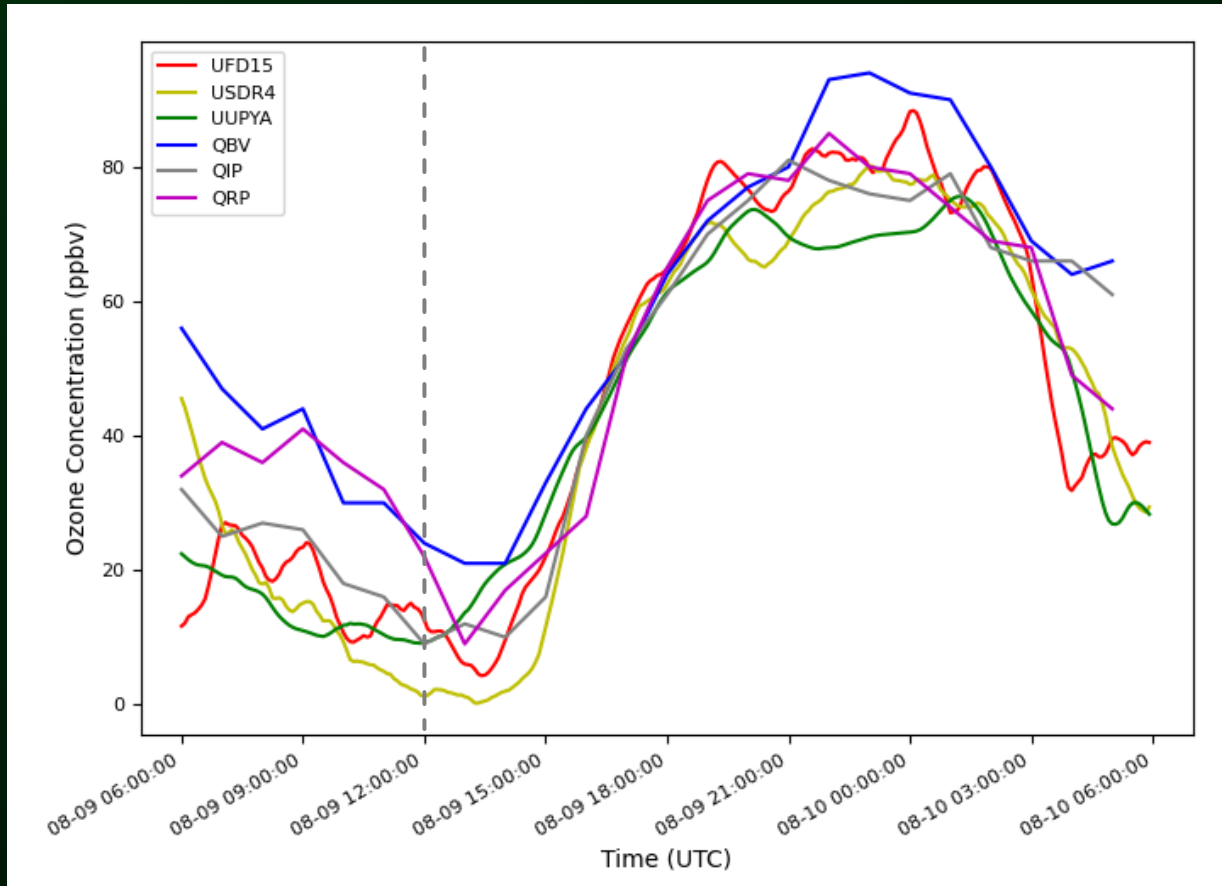
Summer 2022 Study - Ozone Episode Occurrences

- 2022 High Ozone Events (70+ ppbv) primarily occurred in second half of summer
 - Percentage of summer days with high ozone close to 2015-2021 median
 - June and early portion of July dominated by synoptically active weather pattern



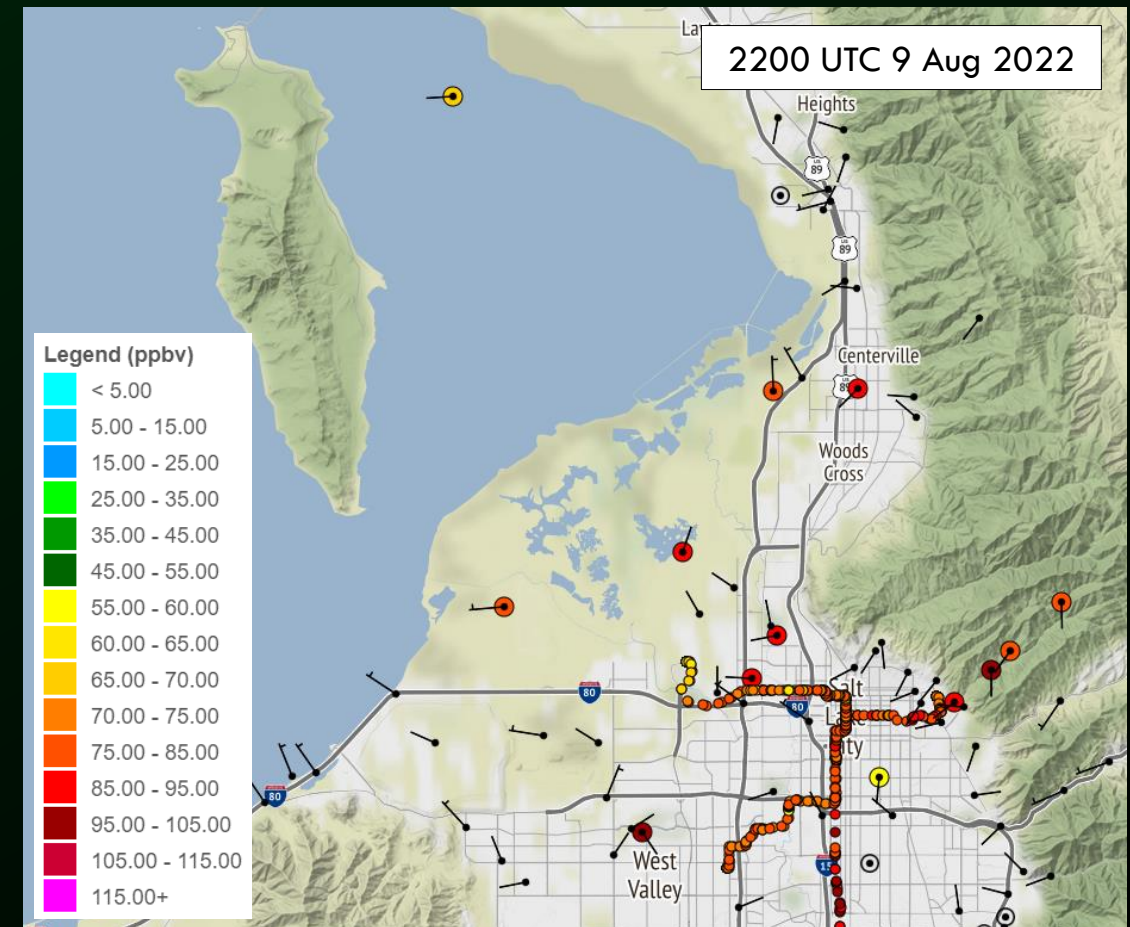
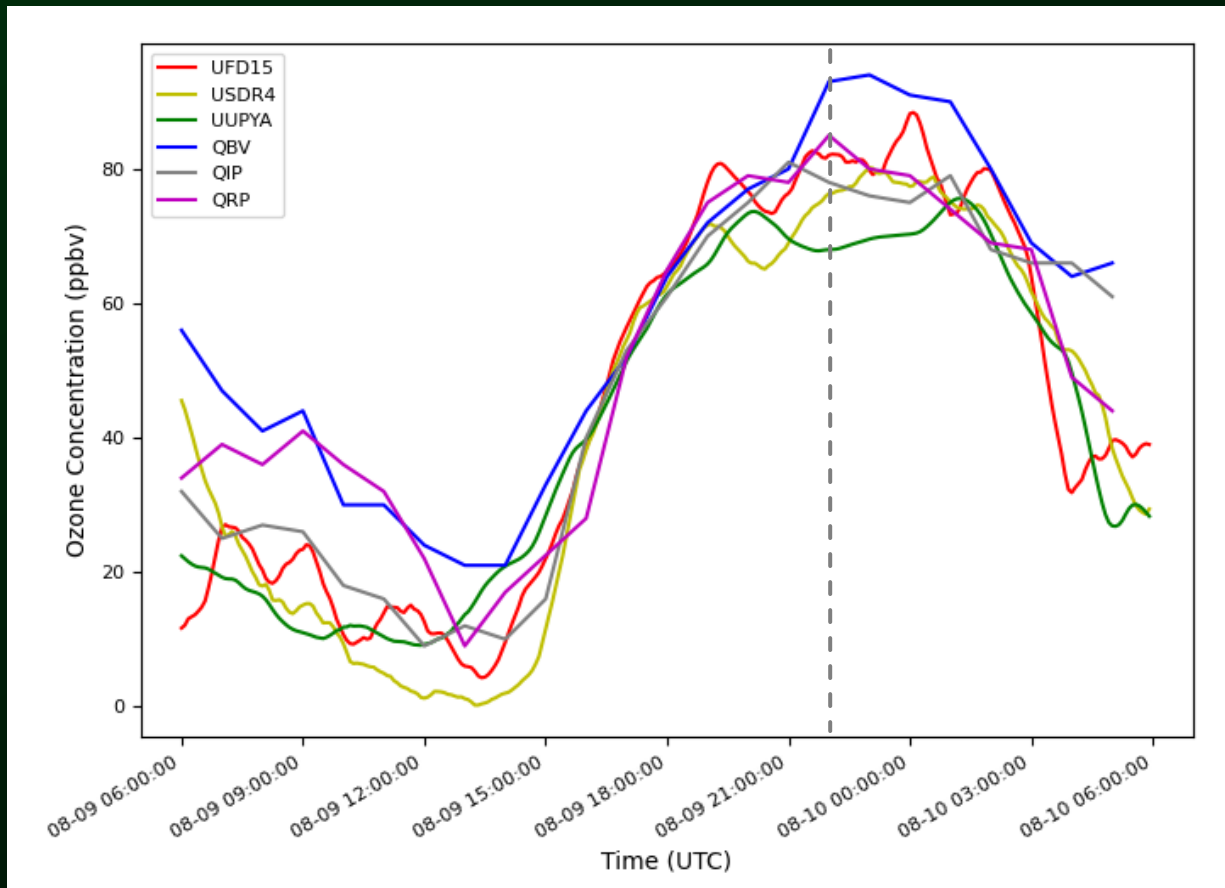
Summer 2022 Study - Case Event I: 9 August 2022

- Northern Utah on western edge of upper level ridge that was moving east
 - Very hot temperatures (KSLC high 37.2 C) and wind patterns dictated by local thermally-driven flows due to terrain
 - Monsoon moisture remained suppressed



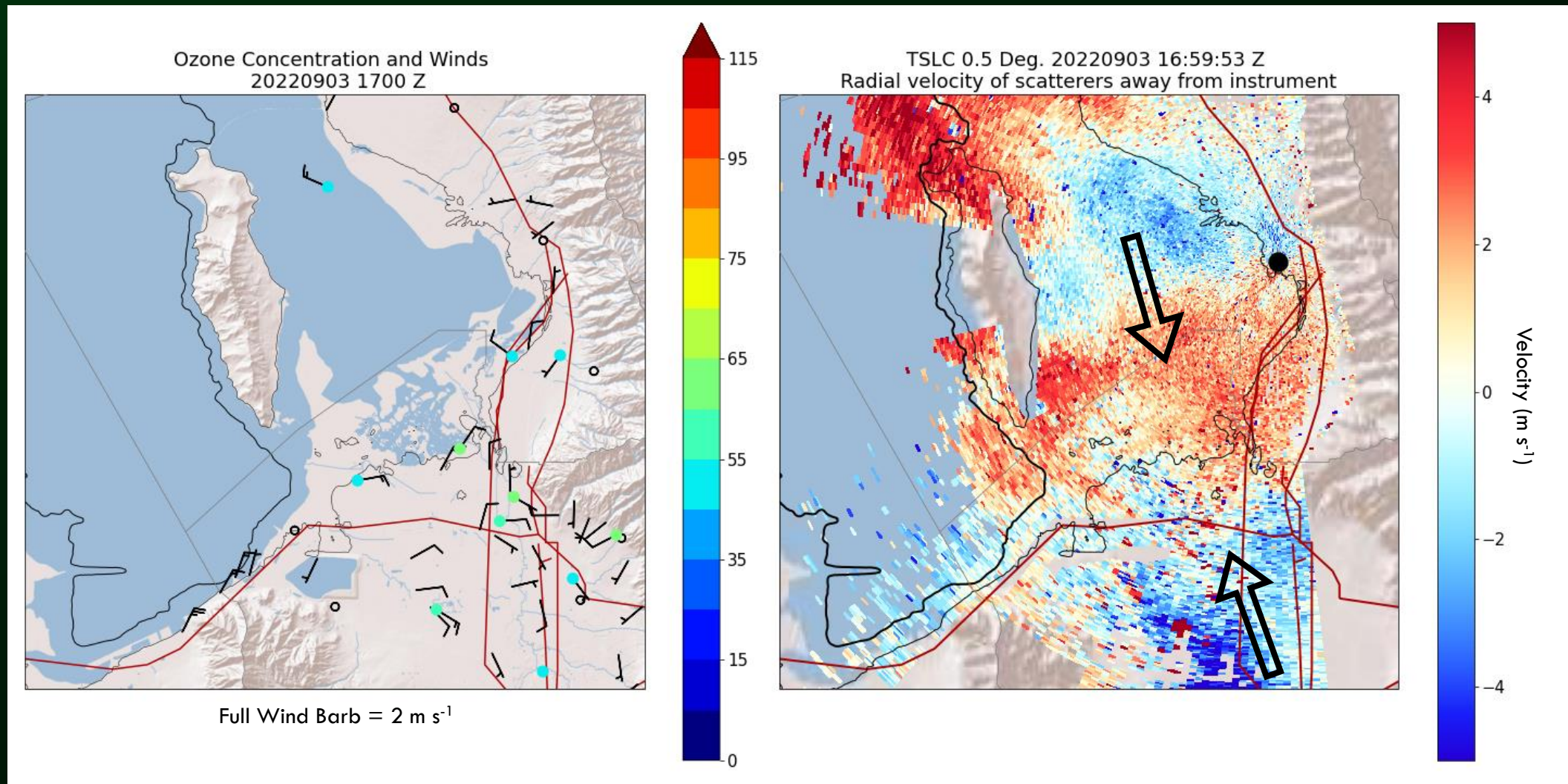
Summer 2022 Study - Case Event I: 9 August 2022

- Northern Utah on western edge of upper level ridge that was moving east
 - Very hot temperatures (KSLC high 37.2 C) and wind patterns dictated by local thermally-driven flows due to terrain
 - Monsoon moisture remained suppressed



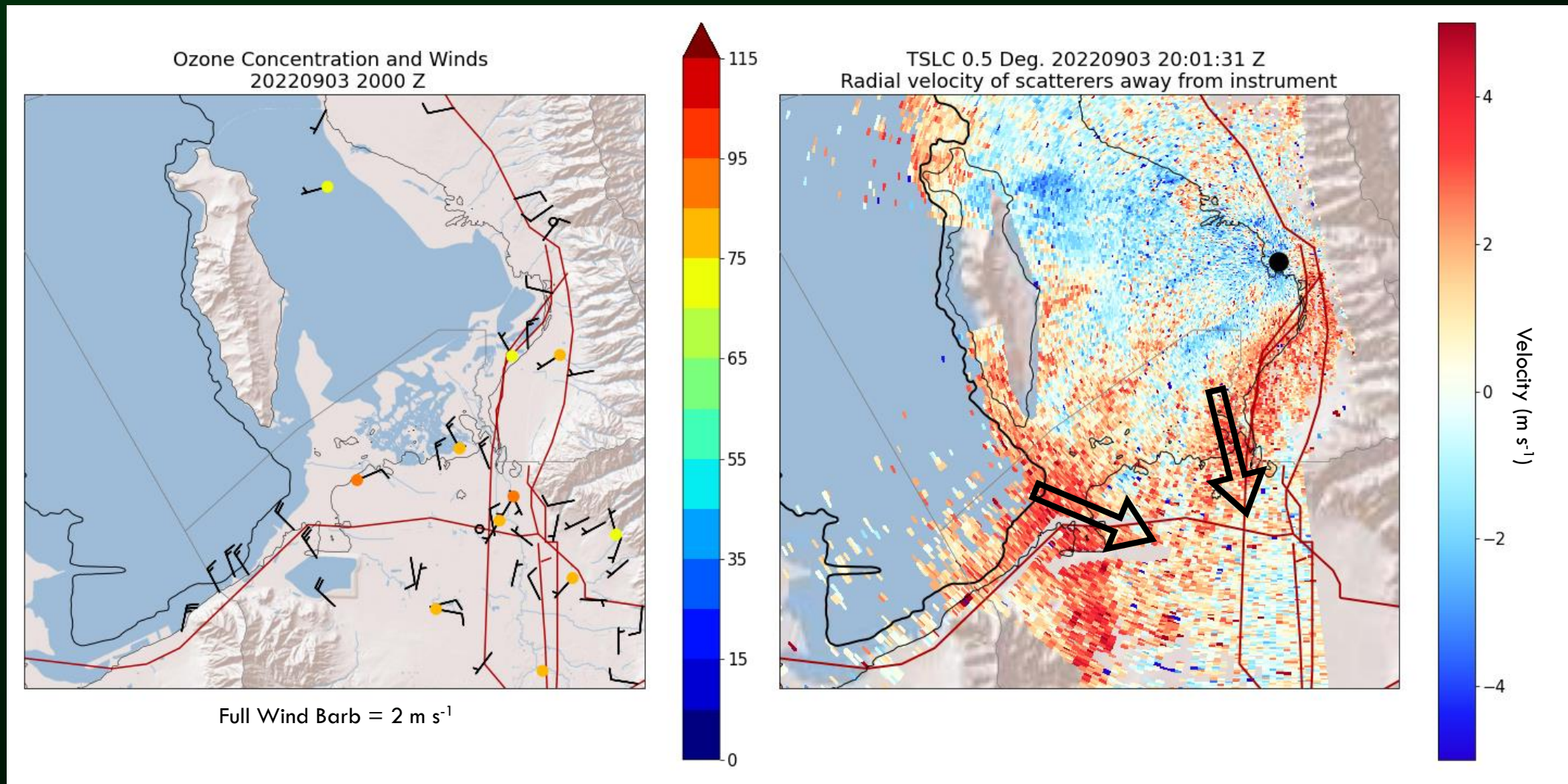
Summer 2022 Study - Case Event II: 3 September 2022

- Salt Lake City Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) detected presence of lake breeze and flow reversal from 1700-2000 UTC as ozone increased near Farmington Bay



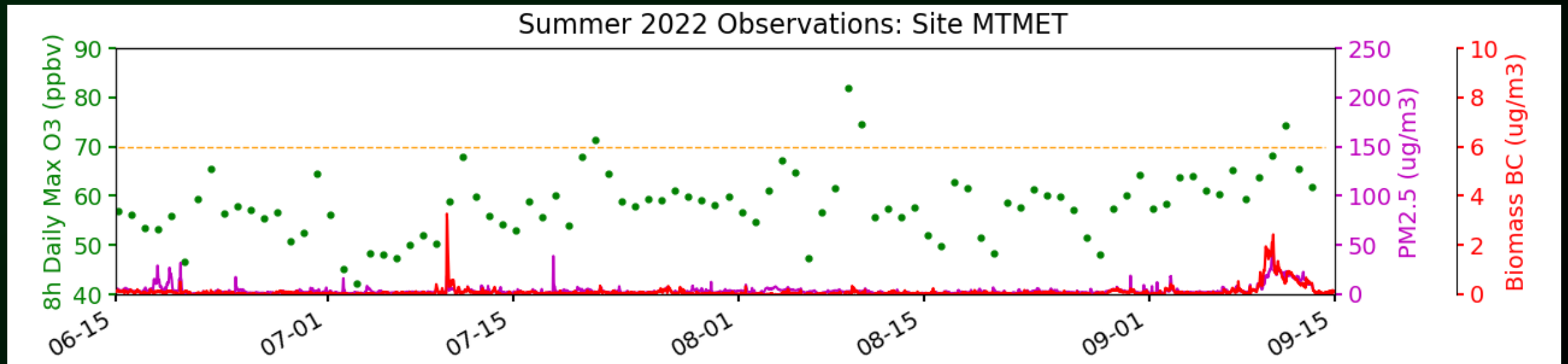
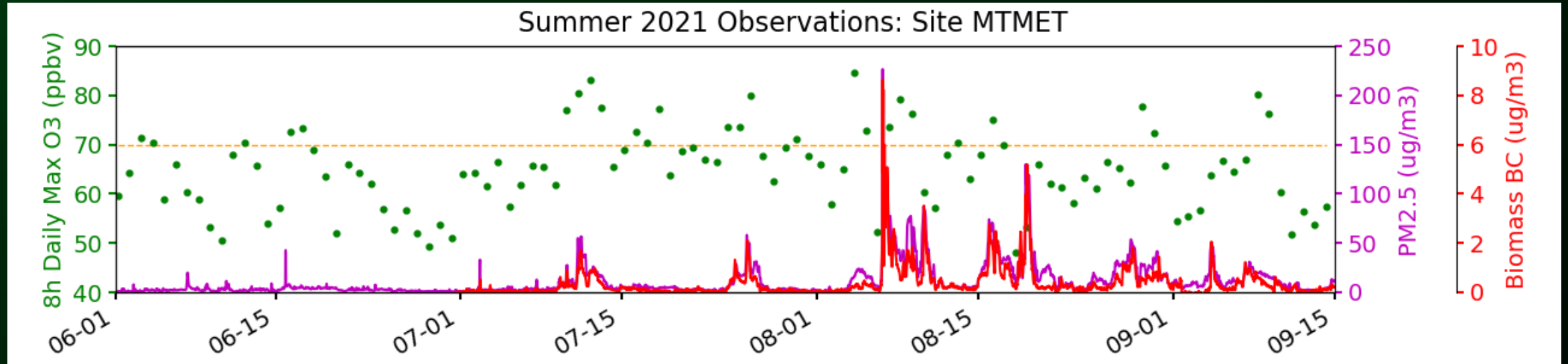
Summer 2022 Study - Case Event II: 3 September 2022

- Salt Lake City Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) detected presence of lake breeze and flow reversal from 1700-2000 UTC as ozone increased near Farmington Bay



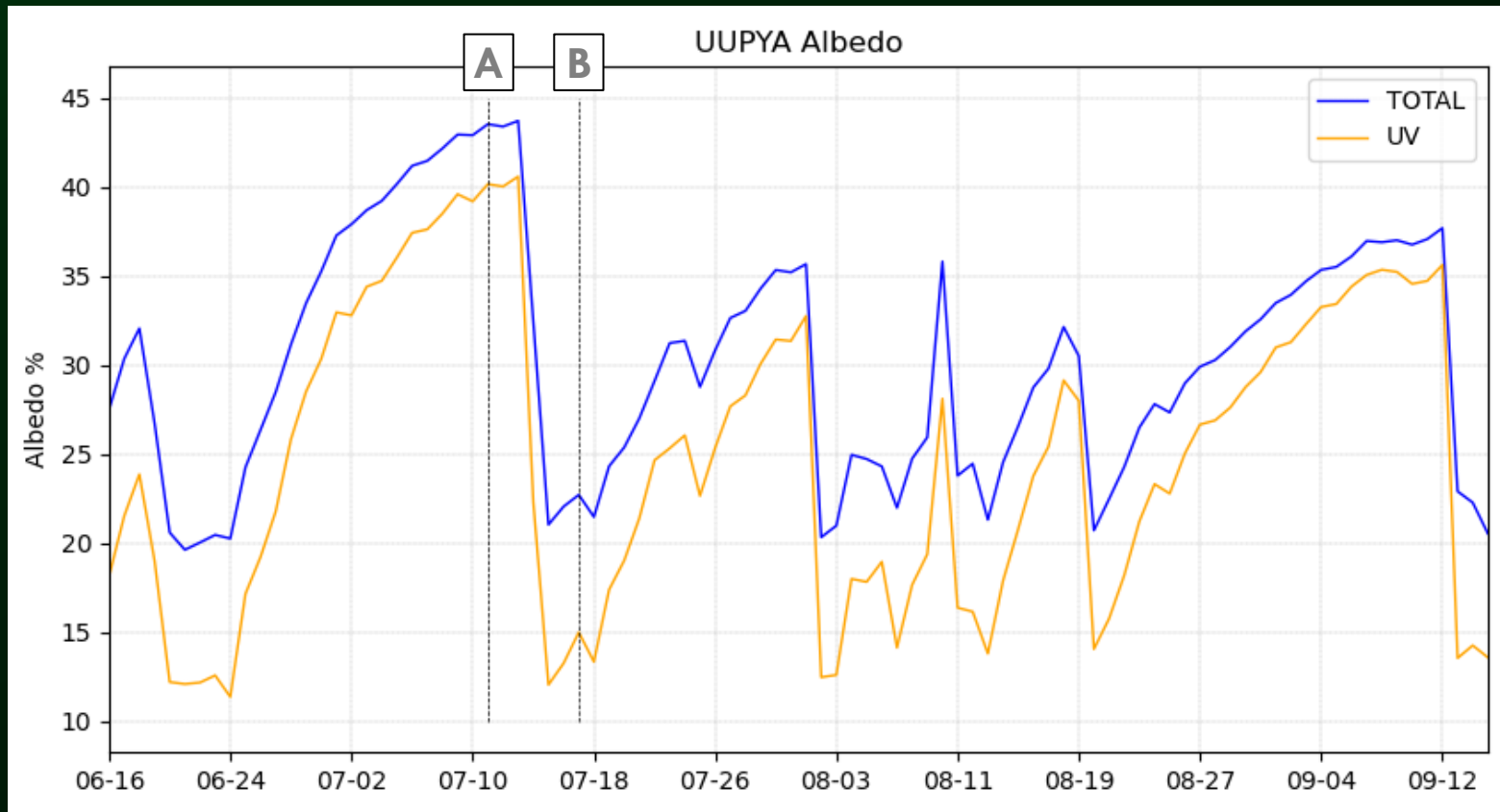
Summer 2022 Wildfire Impacts

- Much less influence by local and regional wildfires in summer 2022 compared to 2021



Summer 2022 Study - Playa Surface Albedo Calculations

- Derived shortwave and ultraviolet albedo measurements from playa site (UUPYA)
 - Gradual increases during periods of extended drying (sharp decrease after precip)
 - UV albedo over playa 5-10% less than total (larger differences when playa surface is wet)



Initial Conclusions from Summer 2022 Study and Future Work

- Summer 2022 high ozone events primarily during second half of summer
 - Percentage of summer with high ozone similar to 2015-2021 median
 - Wildfire influence minimal (very different from 2021)

- Farmington Bay Ozone Event Evolution
 - High ozone titration overnight, rapid increases late morning
 - Generally quiescent synoptic conditions: local flow patterns dominate
 - Down-valley flows overnight put Farmington Bay downstream of Salt Lake County
 - Up-valley flow reversal occurs late morning coinciding with maximum ozone increases

- GSL playa surfaces: no strong relationship between reflected shortwave/UV radiation over the playa and maximum ozone concentrations

- Future Studies: need combination of meteorological instruments to capture 3D boundary layer structure + atmospheric chemistry measurements for O₃ precursors

Acknowledgements and References

- Funding for 2022 Field Campaign provided by Utah Division of Air Quality
- Fixed-site surface-based observations acquired using Data API Services made available from Synoptic Data PBC (<https://developers.synopticdata.com/>)
- TDWR Radar Imagery processed using Py-ART (<https://arm-doe.github.io/pyart/>)

Publications

Blaylock, B. K., J. D. Horel, and E. T. Crosman, 2017: Impact of Lake Breezes on Summer Ozone Concentrations in the Salt Lake Valley. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, **56**, 353-370, [doi:10.1175/JAMC-D-16-0216.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/JAMC-D-16-0216.1)

Horel, J., E. Crosman, A. Jacques, B. Blaylock, S. Arens, A. Long, J. Sohl, and R. Martin, 2016: Summer Ozone Concentrations in the Vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. *Atmospheric Science Letters*, **17**, 480-486, [doi:10.1002/asl.680](https://doi.org/10.1002/asl.680)