

Abstract

Introduction

- Immediate examination of vehicle-related emissions
- Combining traffic volume and PAMS data is necessary
- Control strategies of VOCs of vehicle-related emissions

Objectives

- Use PAMS hourly monitoring data to identify potential vehicle indices
- Clarify contribution of vehicle-related emissions to observed PAMS data
- Verification of existed research of vehicle indices in Taiwan

Method

- Sampling site: Tucheng and Zhongming PAMS (Fig 1.)
 - Comparing PAMS monitoring and PMF-resolved (vehicle) data to identify potential vehicle indices
 - Utilizing vehicle detector (VD) data for verification of index representativeness
- ### Results and Discussion
- Common indices were identified as vehicle indices in both sites, while different indices were chosen as regional vehicle indices in individual site respectively.
 - Inconsistency of vehicle indices and VD was observed, and it may be attributed to meteorological factors or transportation of pollutants.

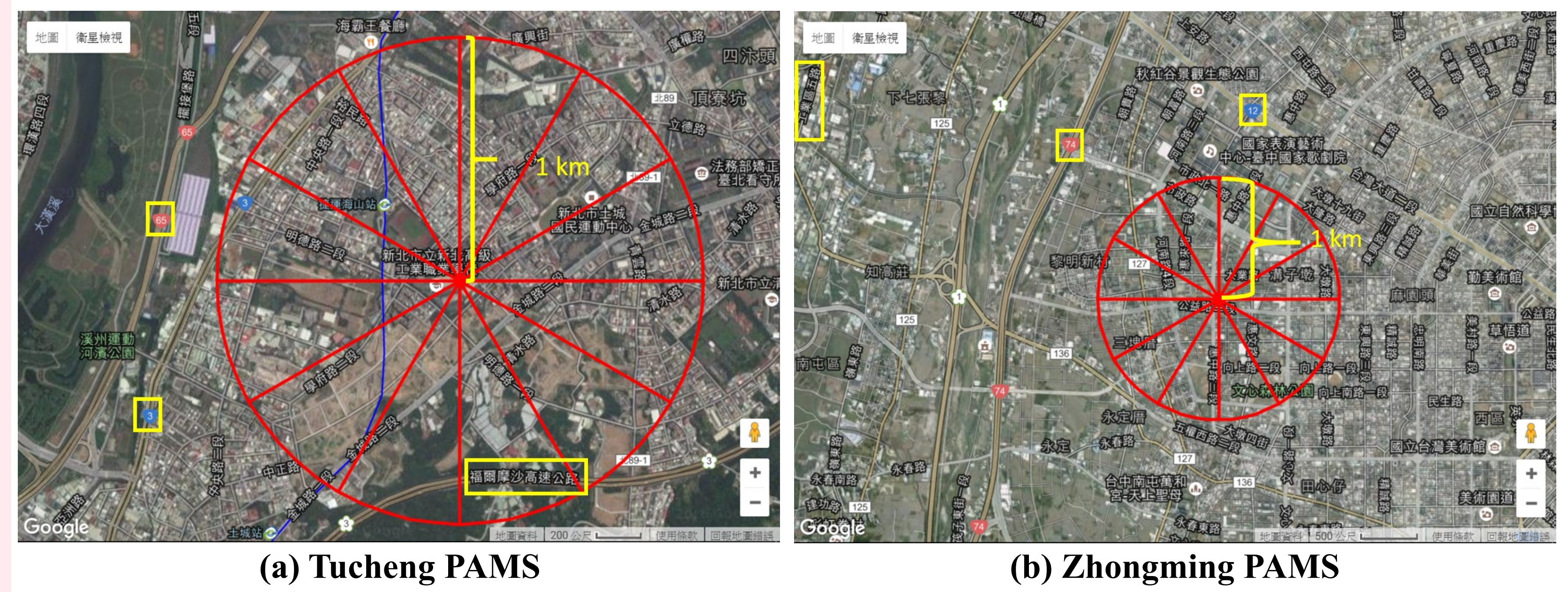


Fig 1. Satellite map of PAMS's neighboring area

Methods

Data: Tucheng and Zhongming PAMS (53 VOCs) in 2013

Positive Matrix Factorization (Receptor modeling)

$$X_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p g_{ik} f_{kj} + e_{ij}$$

Measurements (X_{ij}) are decomposed into Contributions (g_{ik} * f_{kj}) and Residuals (e_{ij}). g_{ik} is the Mass fraction and f_{kj} is the Residuals.

Index selection criteria (Fig 3.)

- Species stably emitted with constant ratio
- Species mostly contributed by vehicle (averaged vehicle contribution > 50%)
- Species reflecting the impact of emission activity from vehicle (R² of correlation between vehicle-contributed and monitoring data > 0.5)

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Analysis (Fig2.)

- Not all species were contributed mostly by vehicle, so vehicle-contributed mass should be retrieved.

Selected Vehicle Indices

- Common Vehicle Indices:** 2,2,4-trimethylpentane (224-TMP), 2,3,4-trimethylpentane (234-TMP), 2-Methylheptane (2-MH), 3-Methylheptane (3-MH)
- Site-specific Vehicle Indices** such as Pentene (Tucheng), Ethyltoluene (Zhongming) was chosen may be due to less emission from non-vehicle sources.

Comparing with VD data (2,3,4-TMP as vehicle index) (Fig 4/5.)

- Temporal inconsistency (diurnal and monthly) of vehicle indices and VD was attributed to meteorological factors or transportation of pollutants.

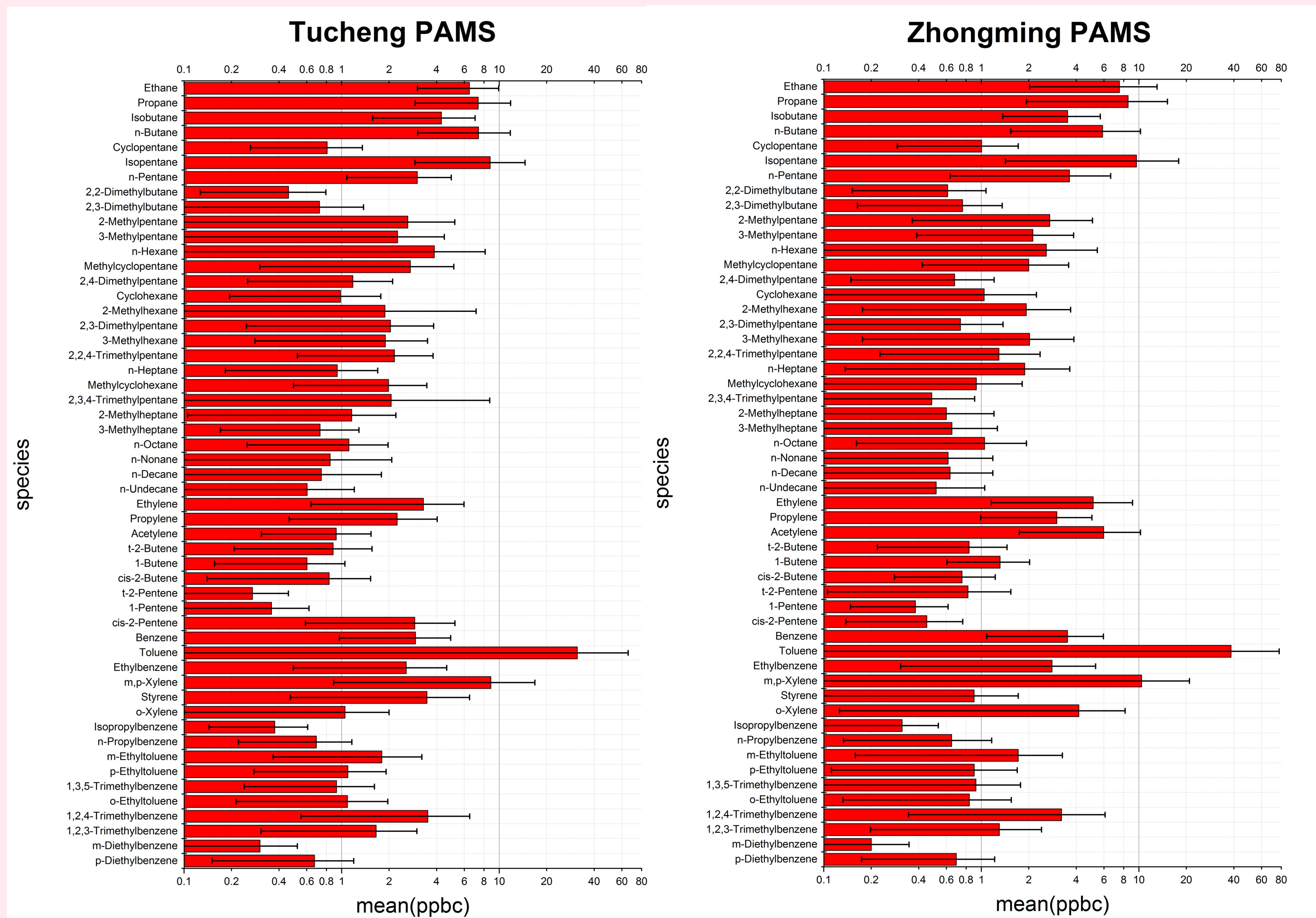


Fig 2. Annual mean concentration of PAMS monitoring 53 species

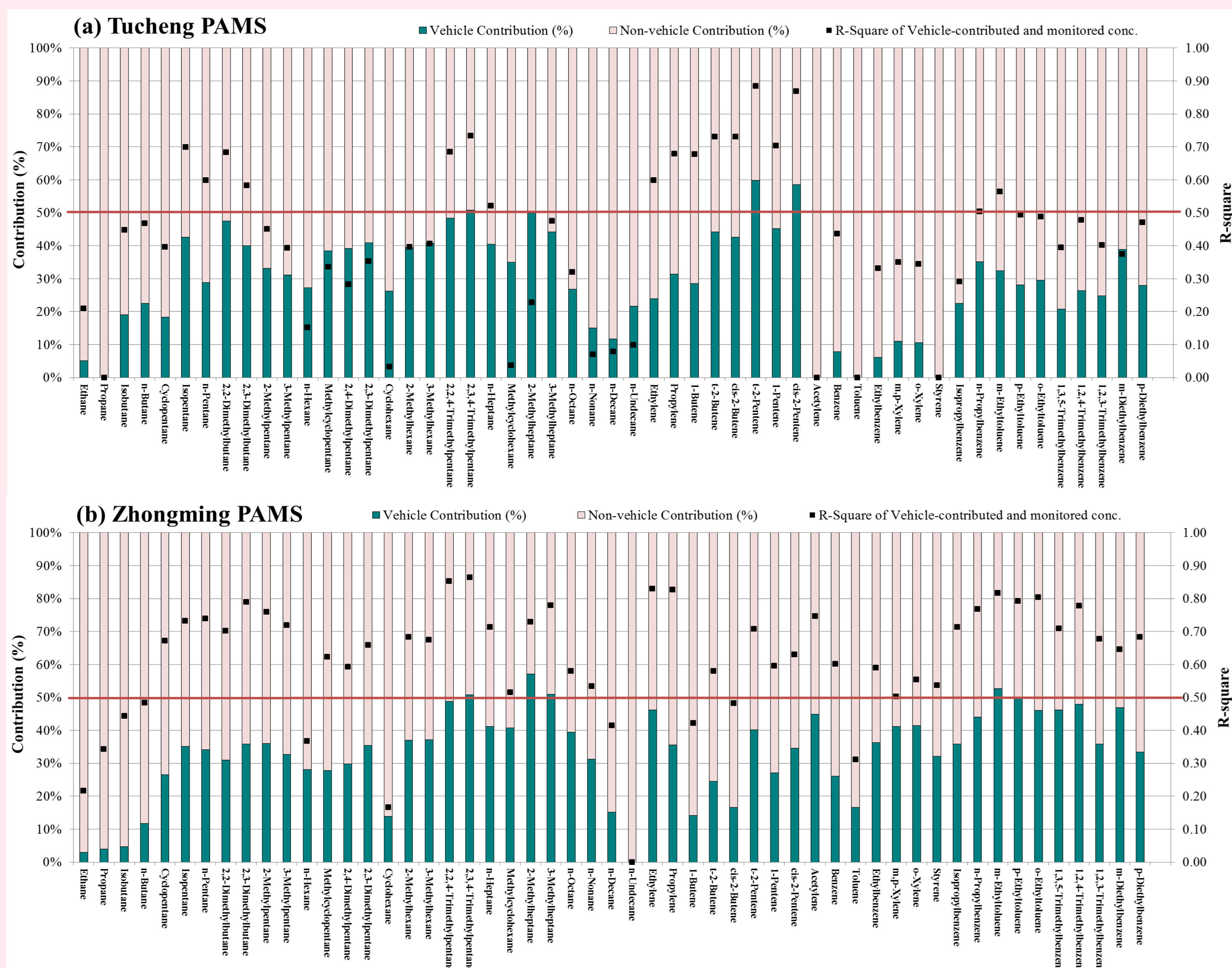


Fig 3. Averaged vehicle contribution and R-square of vehicle-contributed and monitored concentration at both sites

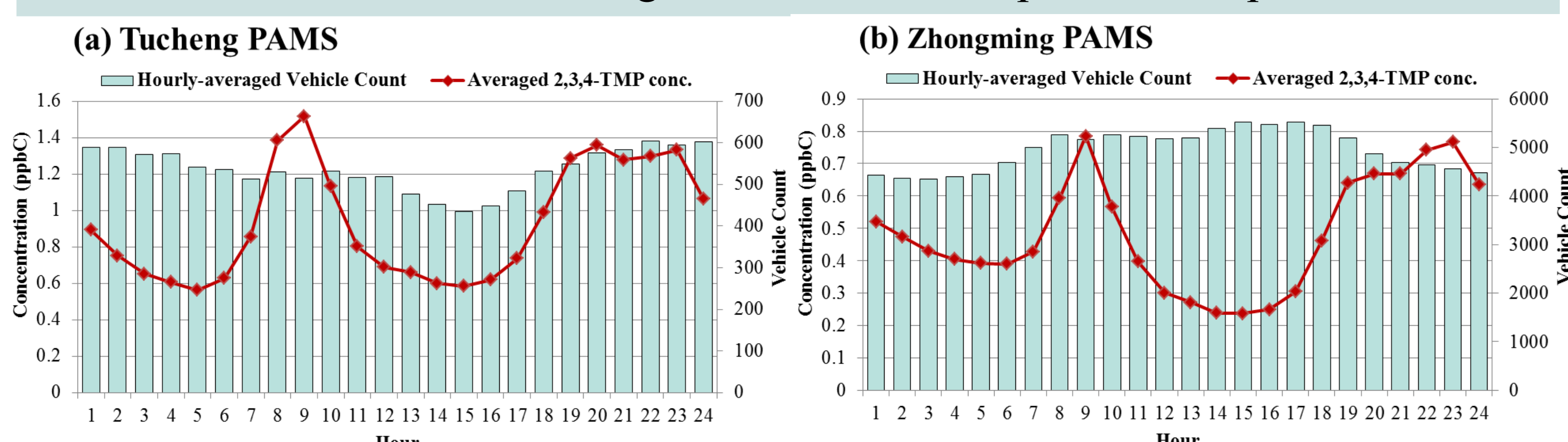


Fig 4. Diurnal pattern of vehicle counts (neighboring highway) and 2,3,4-TMP concentration

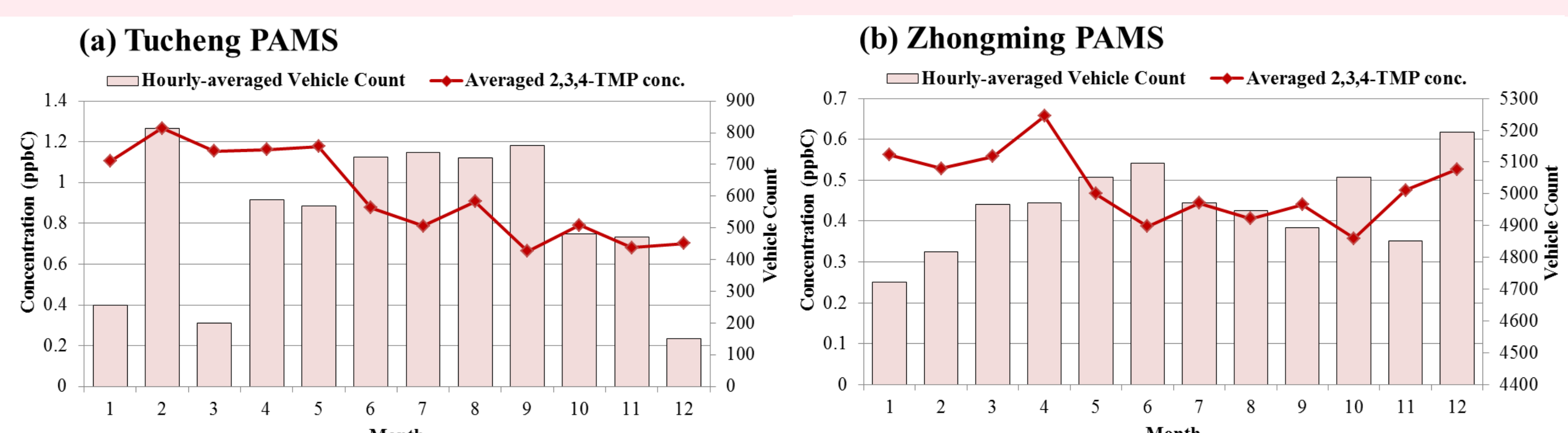


Fig 5. Monthly pattern of vehicle counts (neighboring highway) and 2,3,4-TMP concentration