

The Surface Particulate Matter Network (SPARTAN) for Health and Air Quality Application

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with contributions from

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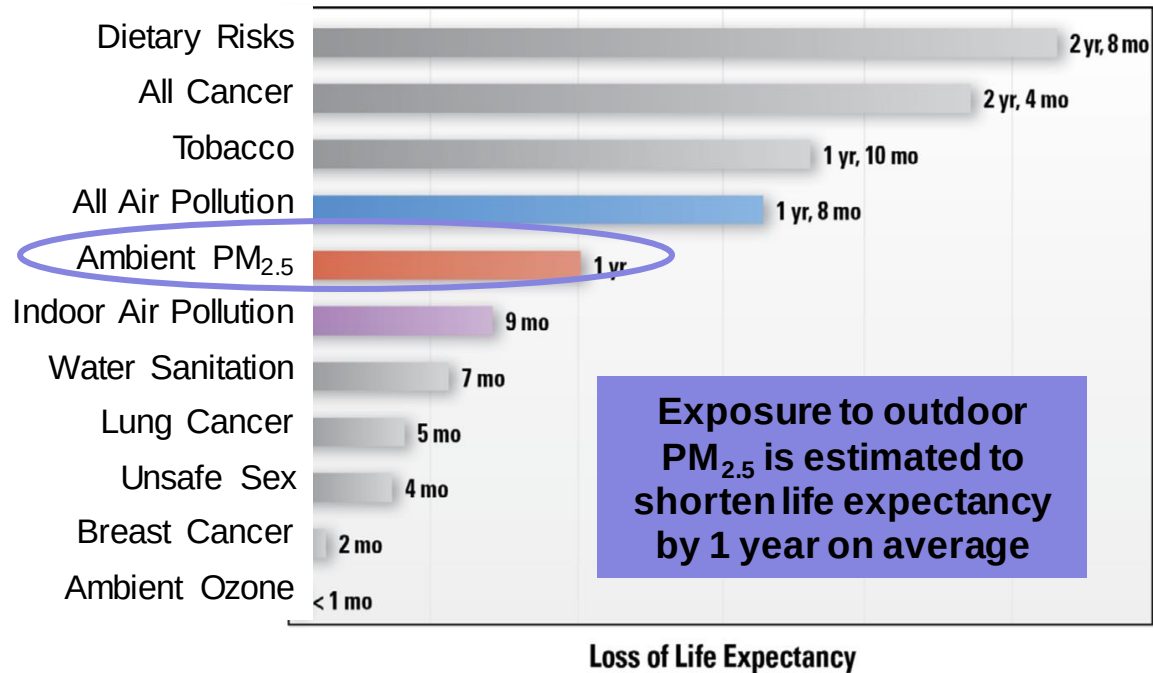
Ann Dillner (UC Davis), Michael Brauer (UBC), Yinon Rudich (Weizmann Institute),
David Diner (JPL), Sina Hasheminassab (JPL)

HAQAST Meeting
MIT
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Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Affects Longevity

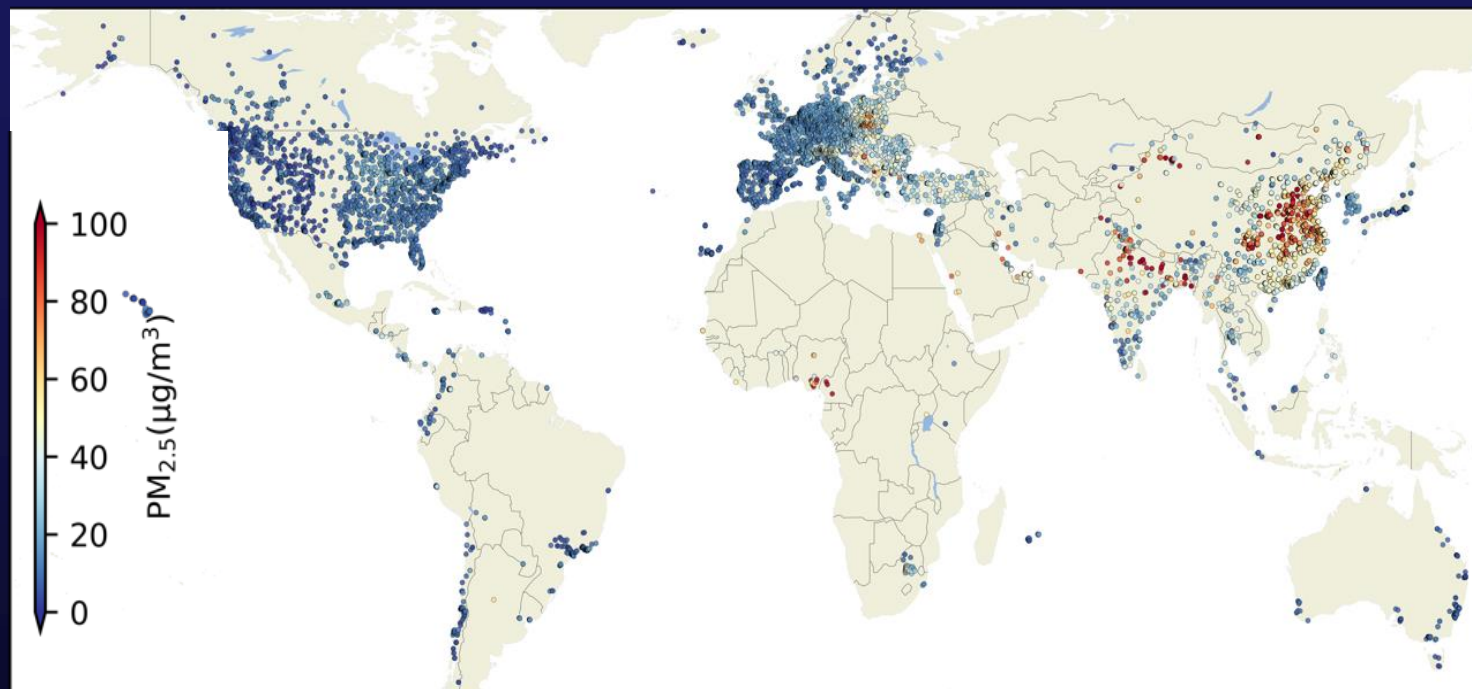
- Outdoor PM_{2.5} leading environmental health risk factor for global burden of disease with 4 million attributable deaths each year (Murray et al., 2020)
- Annual global welfare costs projected to rise from US\$3 trillion in 2015 to US\$18-25 trillion in 2060 (OECD, 2016)
- Recent lowering of EPA standard (9 µg/m³) and WHO guideline (5 µg/m³) reinforces importance

Contribution of major risk factors to loss of life expectancy



A Broad Health and Air Quality Community Relies Upon Satellite Observations of Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) for Exposure Assessment

Large Gaps in Ground-Based Monitoring



Shen et al., ES&T Air, 2024

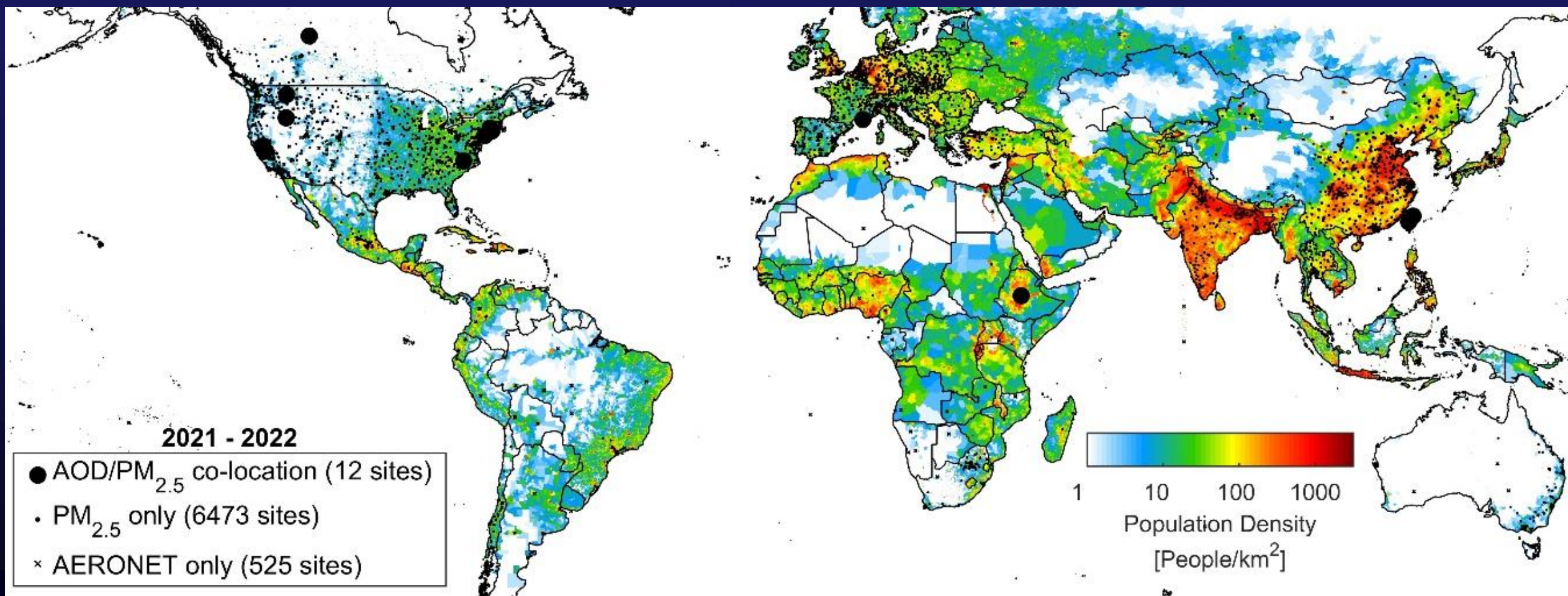


VIIRS, MAIA, PACE, ABI, TEMPO, ACX, GXI

The Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) recommends co-locating ground-based measurements of PM_{2.5} and of AOD to enhance understanding of their relationship (Kondragunta et al., 2022)

Few Collocated Measurements of PM_{2.5} & AOD

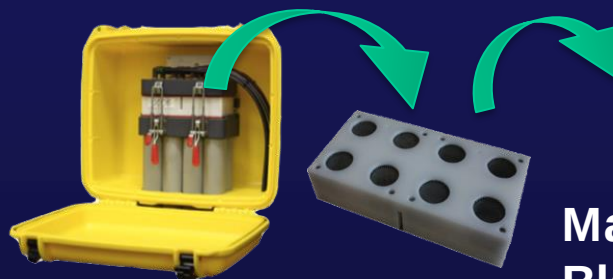
Co-located Chemical Composition Measurements Even Sparser



Excluding the Surface Particulate Matter Network

Surface Particulate Matter Network (SPARTAN): Long Term Network to Evaluate and Enhance Satellite-Based Estimates of PM_{2.5}

Semi-autonomous PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀ Impaction Sampling Station (AirPhoton)



Mass (35% RH)
Black Carbon
Ions (IC) Metals (XRF)
Organics (FTIR, AMS)



3-λ nephelometer
(AirPhoton)
Scatter



AOD from
Sunphotometer
(e.g. AERONET)



Measured:

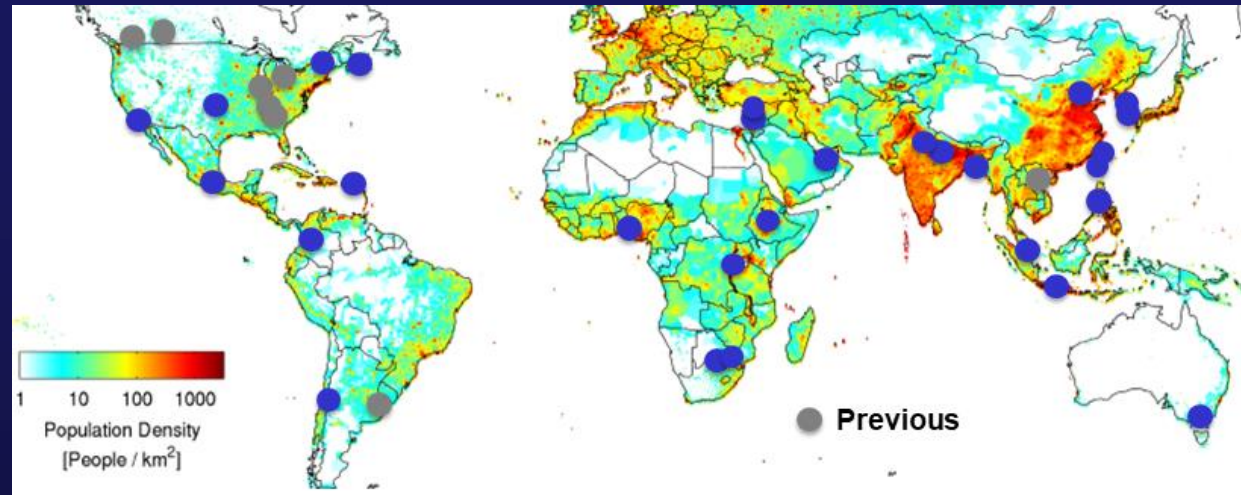
$$\frac{\text{PM}_{2.5}}{\text{AOD}} = \left(\frac{b_{sp, \text{overpass}}}{\text{AOD}_{\text{overpass}}} \right) \left(\frac{b_{sp, 24h}}{b_{sp, \text{overpass}}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{PM}_{2.5, 24h}}{b_{sp, 24h}} \right)$$

Surface/Column Diel Mass Scattering Efficiency (Depends on size, composition, hygroscopicity)

b_{sp} = nephelometer measurements of aerosol scatter

overpass = satellite overpass time

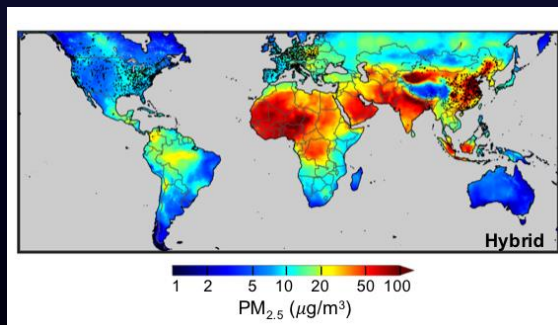
SPARTAN: A Long-Term Growing Harmonized Air Quality Network



The only global PM_{2.5} composition network: offers information about sources



Supporting satellite-based PM_{2.5} estimates



Liu et al. 2022, 2024
McDuffie et al. 2021
McNeil et al. 2020
Weagle et al. 2018
Philip et al. 2017
Snider et al. 2015, 2016

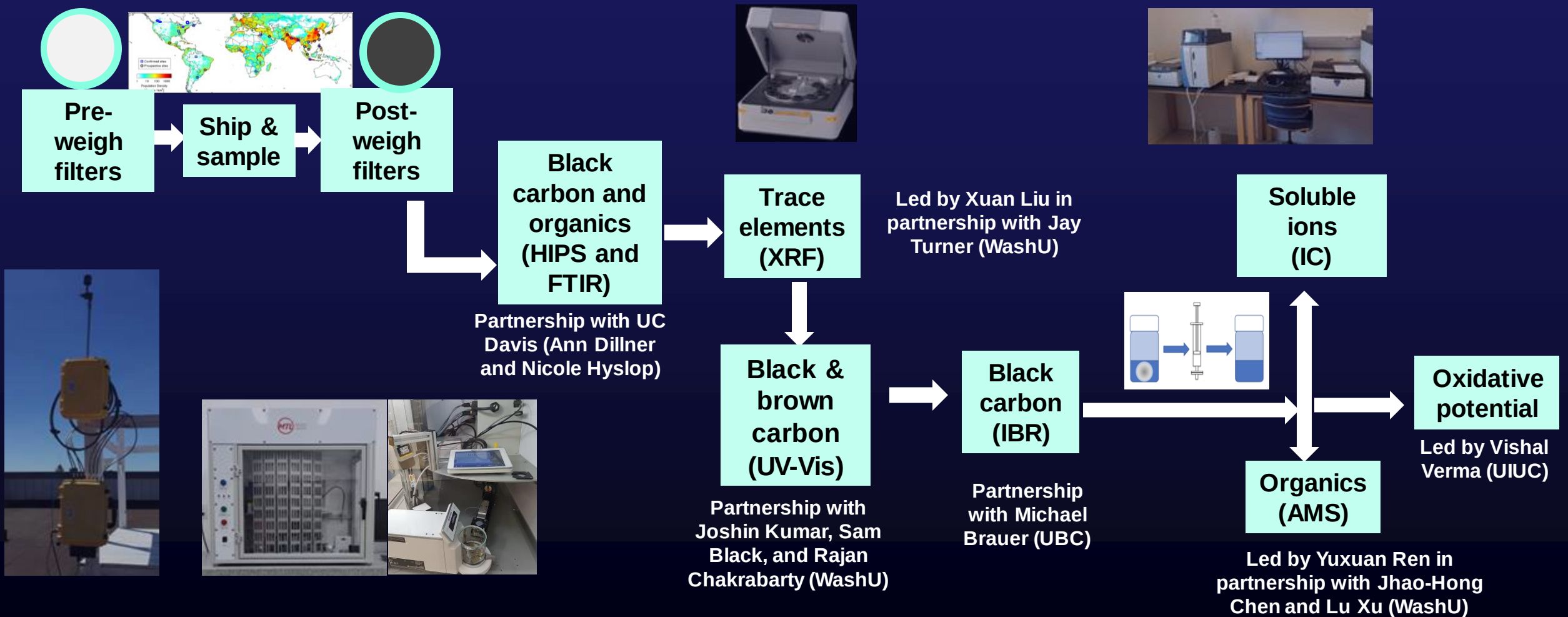
Recent and Ongoing Developments

- Major upgrade to analytical instrumentation (robotic weighing facility, XRF, IC Integrion)
- Organics via FTIR (Ann Dillner, UC Davis); AMS & UV-Vis in progress
- Ten new sites over the last couple years
- Global mineral dust equation (Liu et al., 2022) and characterization (Liu et al., 2024)
- Added denuder and nylon filters for more accurate nitrate measurements
- Exploring oxidative potential

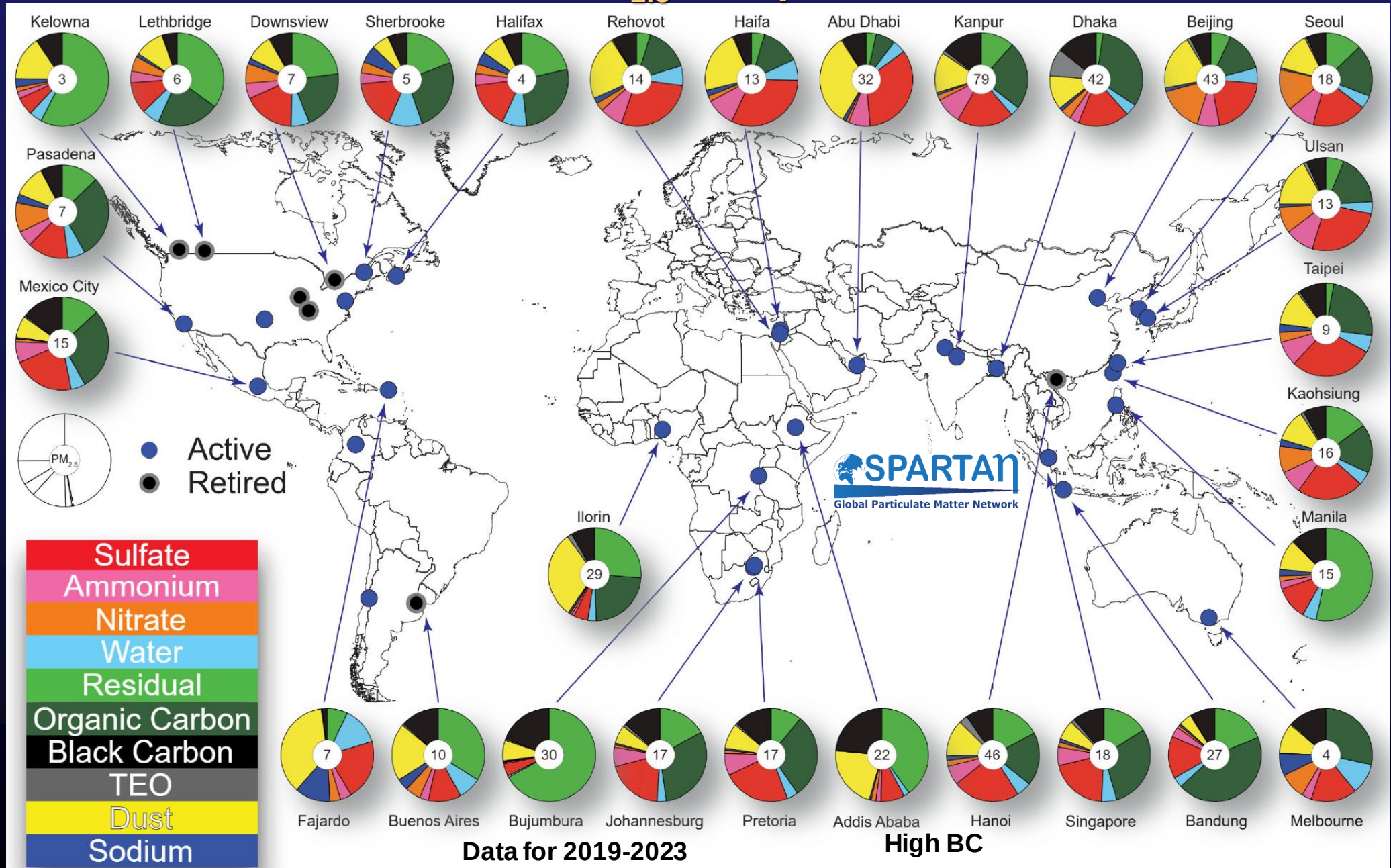


SPARTAN: Maximizing Information from Each Filter

Analyses at State-of-Science Laboratories



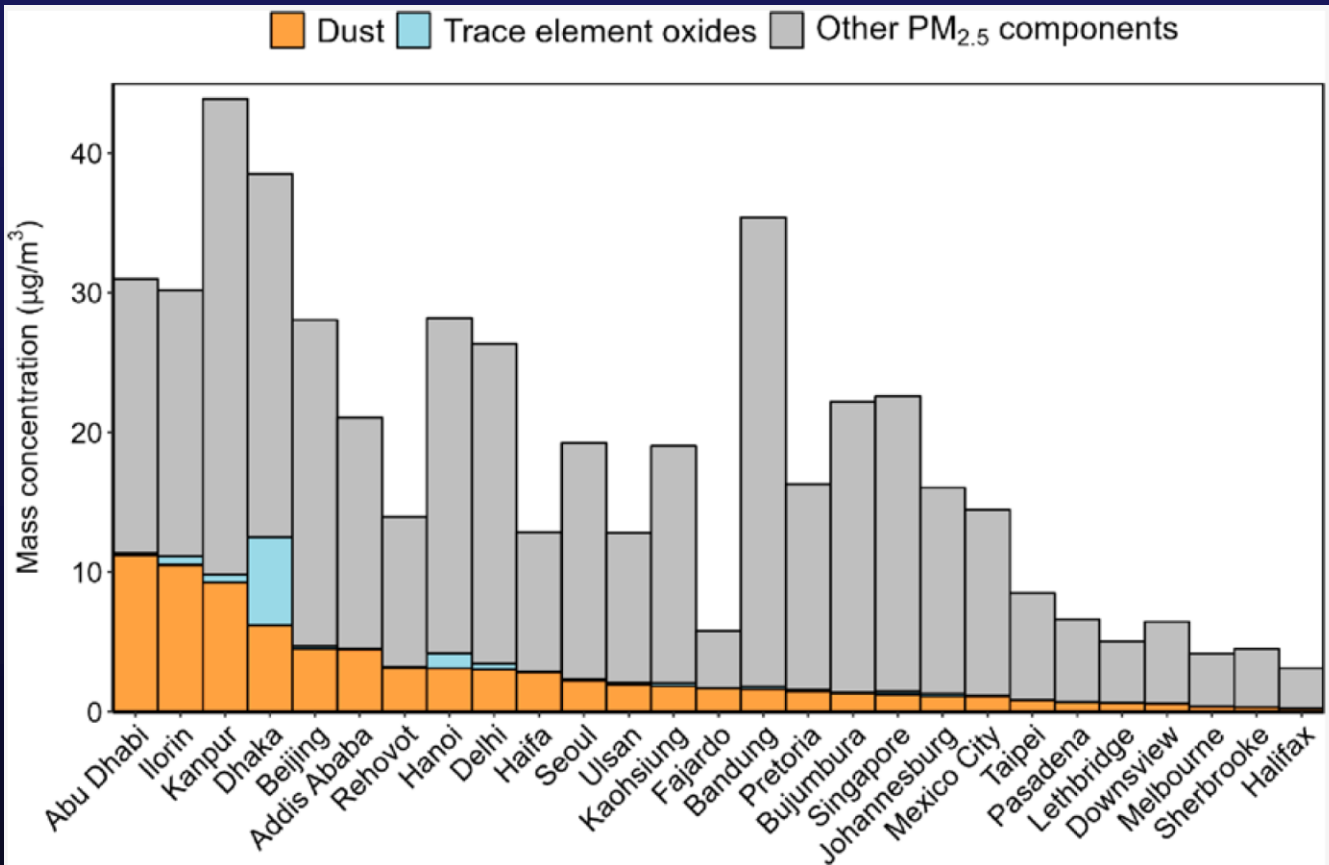
SPARTAN PM_{2.5} Composition



Middle contains PM_{2.5} Mass in ug/m³

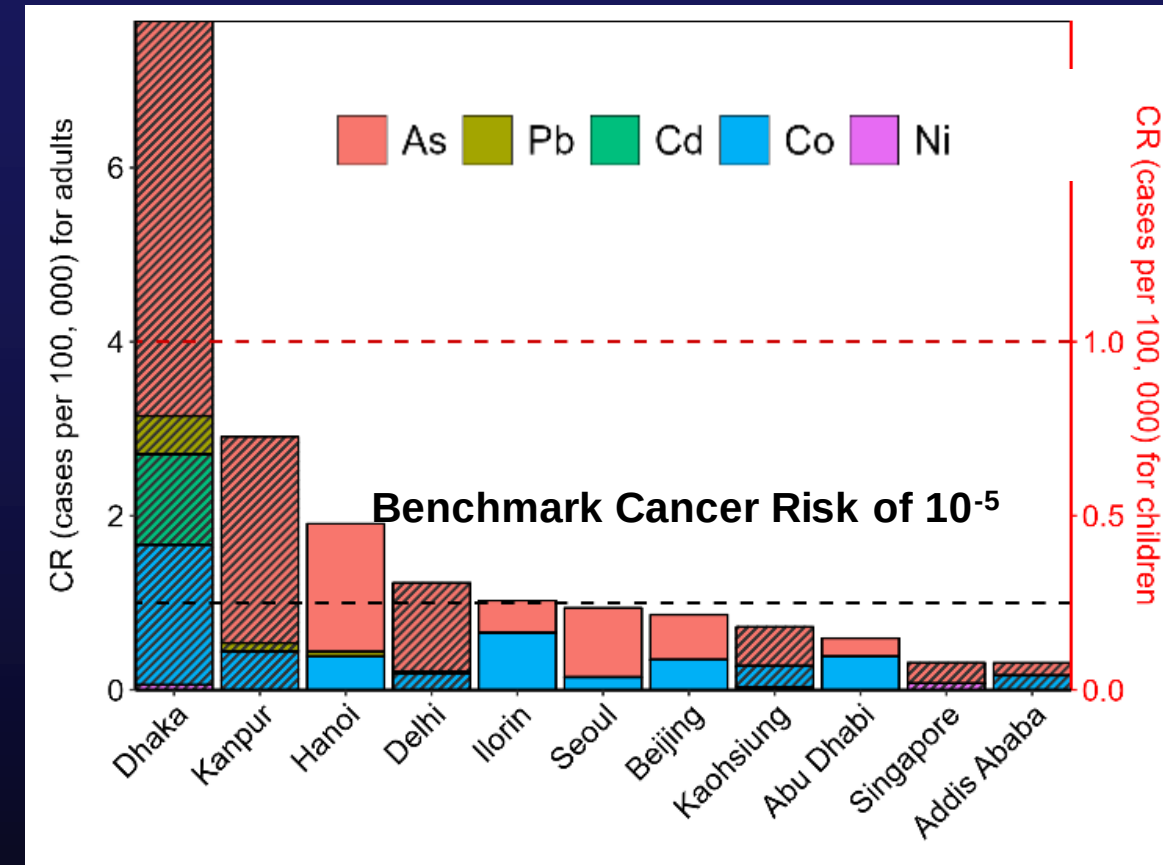
Data publicly available at spartan-network.org

Concerning Levels of Trace Element Oxides and Associated Cancer Risk



Elemental composition measured with XRF

Uses global mineral dust equation (Liu et al., JGR, 2022)



Cancer risk calculated using EPA health risk assessment model

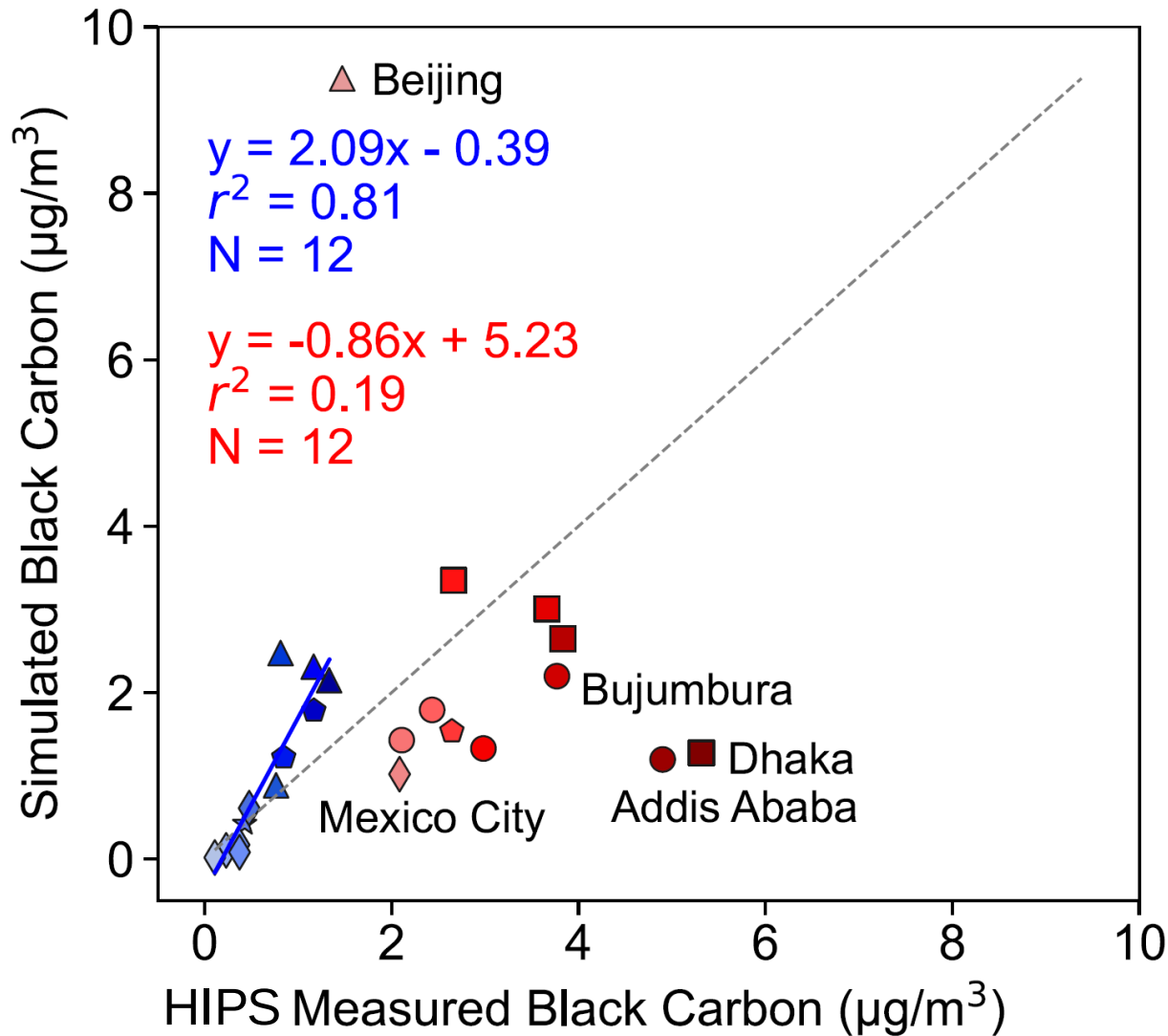
Emission Inventories Underestimate Black Carbon in the Global South

Comparison of SPARTAN with GEOS-Chem Using CEDS Emission Inventory

GEOS-Chem
simulation for
2019 using GCHP
at C360 (~25 km)

Similar bias
using 1-month
tests in Jan & Jul
at C720 (~12 km)

Similar bias in
Global South
found using
HTAP or EDGAR
inventories



◆ Fajardo	Puerto Rico
◆ Halifax	Canada
◆ Sherbrooke	Canada
◆ Norman	Oklahoma
★ Melbourne	Australia
◆ Pasadena	California
▲ Ulsan	South Korea
▲ Taipei	Taiwan
◆ Haifa	Israel
▲ Seoul	South Korea
◆ Rehovot	Israel
▲ Kaohsiung	Taiwan
▲ Beijing	China
◆ Mexico City	Mexico
● Pretoria	South Africa
● Johannesburg	South Africa
◆ Abu Dhabi	UAE
■ Singapore	Singapore
● Ilorin	Nigeria
■ Bandung	Indonesia
● Bujumbura	Burundi
■ Kanpur	India
● Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
■ Dhaka	Bangladesh

Conclusions

- Emerging data from SPARTAN offer measurements to interpret satellite observations
- Data on chemical composition of PM_{2.5}
- Concerning levels of trace elements
- Black carbon concentrations generally underestimated in urban areas across Global South with implications for health



Photo from SPARTAN meeting in 2023