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Air pollution measurements in Coyhaique, Patagonia

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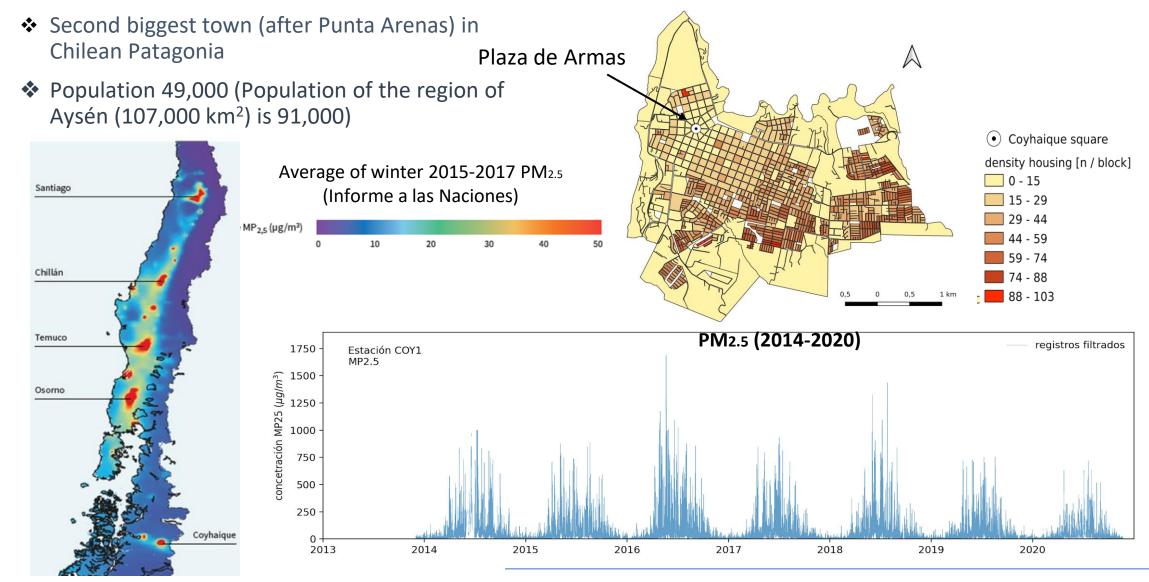
and

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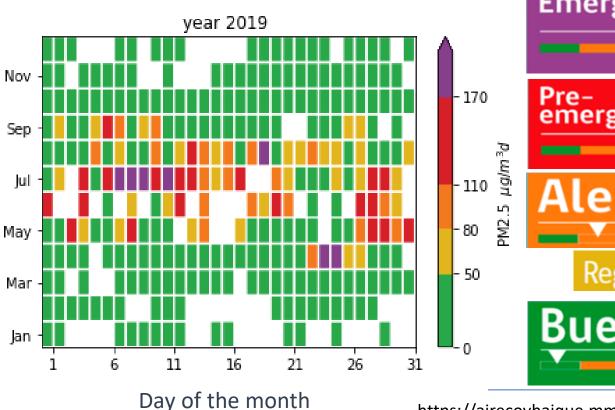
Coyhaique, Patagonia

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(CR)² Winter pollution episodes

- Winter (April to September) in Coyhaique is when the "Management of Critical episodes " plan comes into place and a daily air pollution rating is published
- Restrictions on the use of wood burning stoves (more than one per household are put into place, depending on the level of Particulate Matter

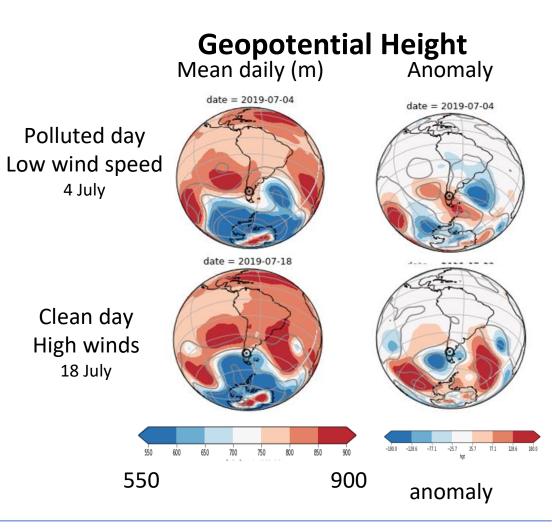




https://airecoyhaique.mma.gob.cl/

(CR)² Meteorology during the pollution episodes

- The Geopotential height (from NCEP reanalysis) in the upper atmosphere over Patagonia dictates whether a high pressure system will dominate over Coyhaique, leading to stagnant air
- There was a positive Geopotential height anomaly at the start of July 2019 (when there was high pollution and low wind speeds and a negative ridge on the 18th July, a relatively clean day
- Add to that the temperature inversion that builds up, especially on the cold, clear winter days

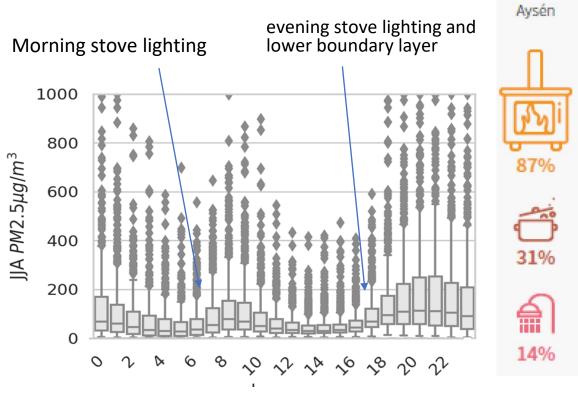


Domestic wood burning in the south of Chile

- 87 % of households in the region use wood to heat their houses
- Indoor air pollution is a risk as well (and little studied)
- Poor housing stock (badly insulated)

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Diurnal cycle of PM2.5 in Coyhaique in Winter (JJA) 2014-2019



EXCAMP2019 field campaign

- In July 2019, researchers from Santiago and Coyhaique gathered for an intense field campaign with the Ministry of the Environment, the town council and local volunteers
- Citizen science mobile measurements as well as boundary height measurements and the running of a variety of models
- Media coverage and consolidating good links with the local government and the local branch of the Ministry of the Environment





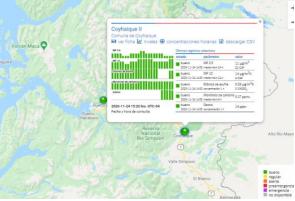


Monitoring station data

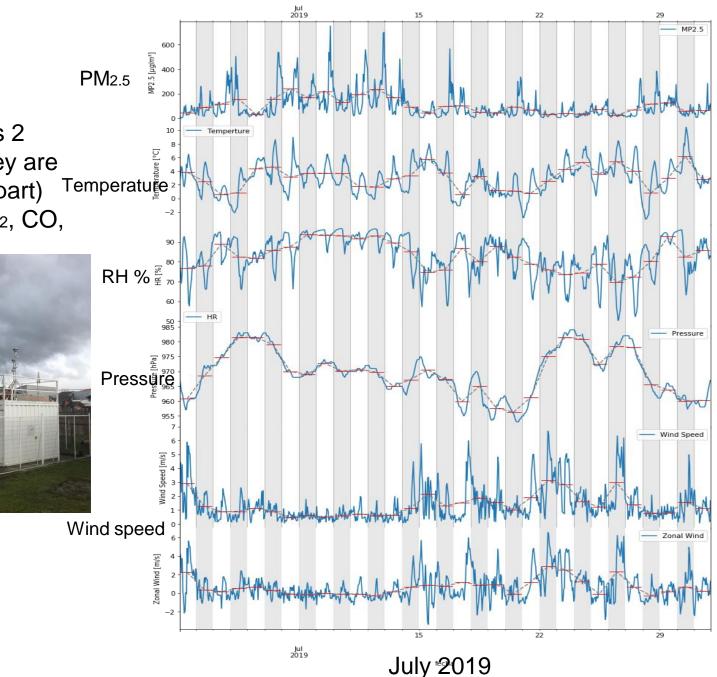
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- The Environment Ministry (SINCA) has 2 monitoring stations (since 2013) but they are both very close to each other (880 m apart) Ten
- Measuring hourly PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO, NO₂, CO, O₃ and meteorology



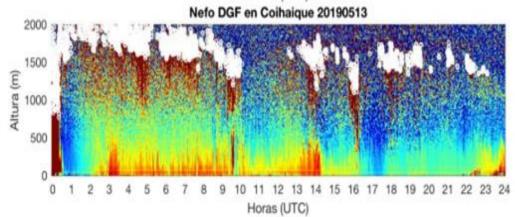


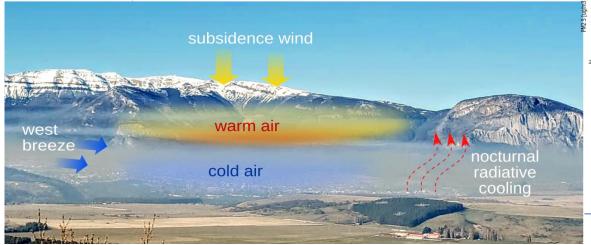
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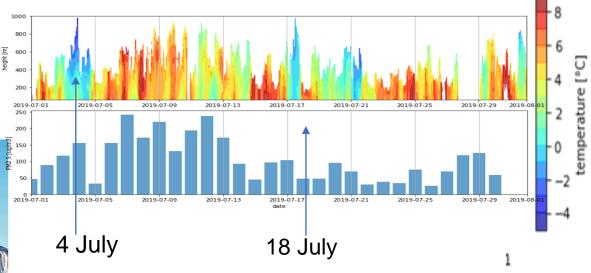
(CR)² Mixing layer height during the campaign

The nefobasimeter can track particles in the atmosphere and the height of the mixing layer, noting when there is a build up of aerosols





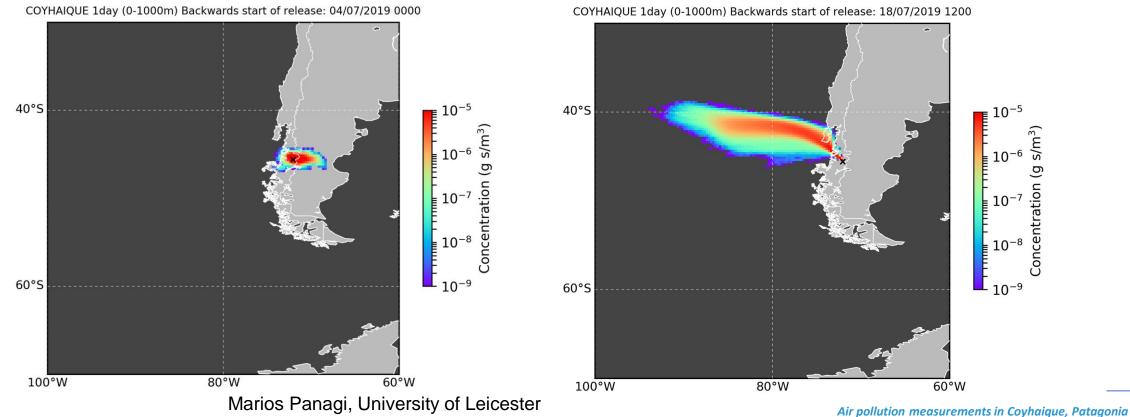
 SODAR-RASS measures the vertical profile of the lower atmosphere: temperature and height of mixing layer



The mixing layer can be as low as 10 m at night and extend to 200m in the day in winter

(CR)² Dispersion modelling: origin of the air arriving in Coyhaique

- NAME dispersion model (UK Met office) using Unified Model (17 km) Met data. 6 hr and 24 hour back runs
- Comparing the stagnant day with the well-aerated days



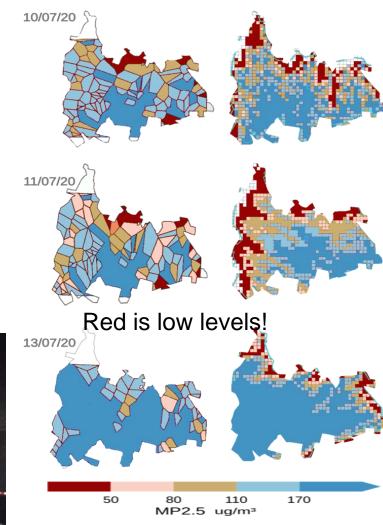


Mobile measurements with a vehicle (preliminary)

- ✤ 3 hour evening drives around the town
- 20 km/hour (associated with no more than 1 block for each measurement period)
- Microaethelomter (BC), Aerocet





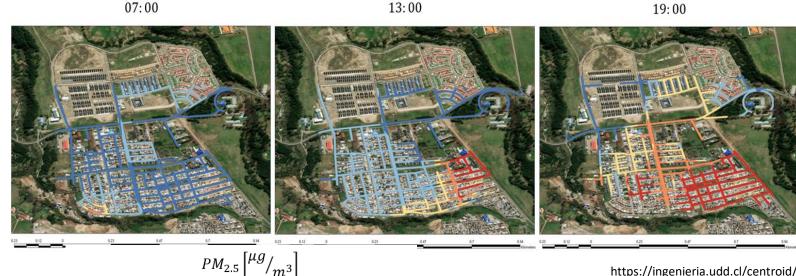


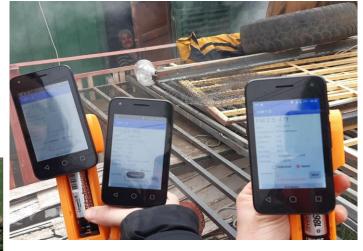
- Left: Direct interpolation of the mobile measurements from the car
- Right: Gaussian Model of the PM_{2.5} car measurements on 10, 11 and 13th July



Walking experiments

- The Hiri hand held instruments use a Plantower PM sensor which is connected to a smart phone app that captures the georeference of each sample and sends the data to be downloaded later.
- Used in sets of four 45 minute walks in quadrants
- Calibration of the instruments for 10 minutes before each walk
- Spatio-temporal resolution on a street by street scale
- Monitoring strategy 3 times a day

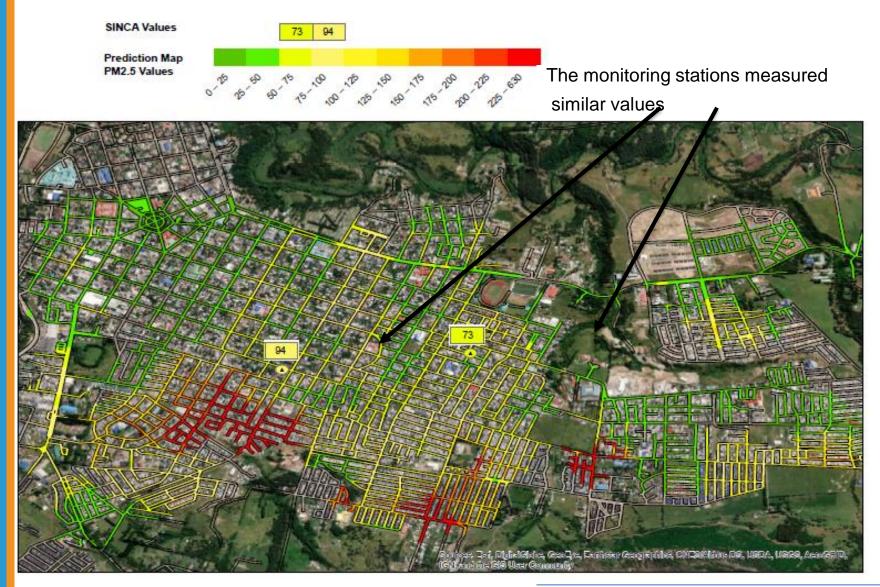




https://ingenieria.udd.cl/centroid/laboratorios-de-investigacion/envirohealth-dynamic-system-lab/

The megawalk on 23 July 2019: 14 people simultaneously walking set routes

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Covering a total of 22km during 45 minutes

Conclusions

- The mobile measurements carried out in Coyhaique show an extremely high spatio-temporal variation of the air pollution from the wood smoke
- These measurements can help with local decision-making such as selecting the areas of town where a stronger focus should be made on stove replacement schemes and better insulation
- This has provided the impetus for the team to install 20 new low cost stationary instruments (inside and outside of houses)
- Collaboration between research centers, local government and the citizen's of Coyhaique which has made communication about these issues much more open and productive.
- ✤ A new project between the partners will start in 2021, calibrating and testing low cost sensors



Thank you!

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Project starting in 2021: "Platform for Platform for standardization, characterization and calibration of environmental air and water diagnoses": z.fleming@udd.cl

References and Coyhaique data:

<u>http://www.cr2.cl/contaminacion/</u> (The air we breathe: Past, present and Future. Report to the Nation.) www.aysenmet.cl

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https://photos.app.goo.gl/vG2vvVv51cd9xzxL8