

Potential data analyses for mercury network assessment

Regional Mercury Monitoring
Network Evaluation Meeting
WDNR, Nov. 23, 2010

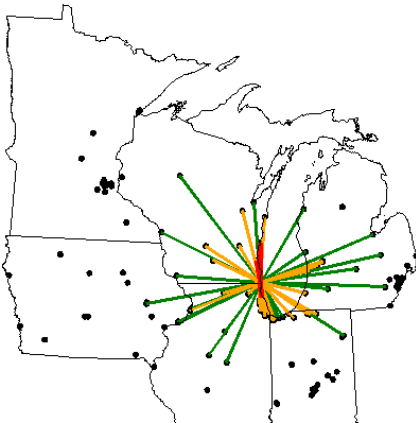
Proposed tasks

- Assess spatial coverage of existing network – are there obvious gaps or redundancies?
- Compare emission inventory to existing network – are monitors adequately covering areas of high emissions?
- Examine trends in mercury concentration and deposition – do they reflect trends in emissions?
- Use back trajectories to explore source regions and transport patterns

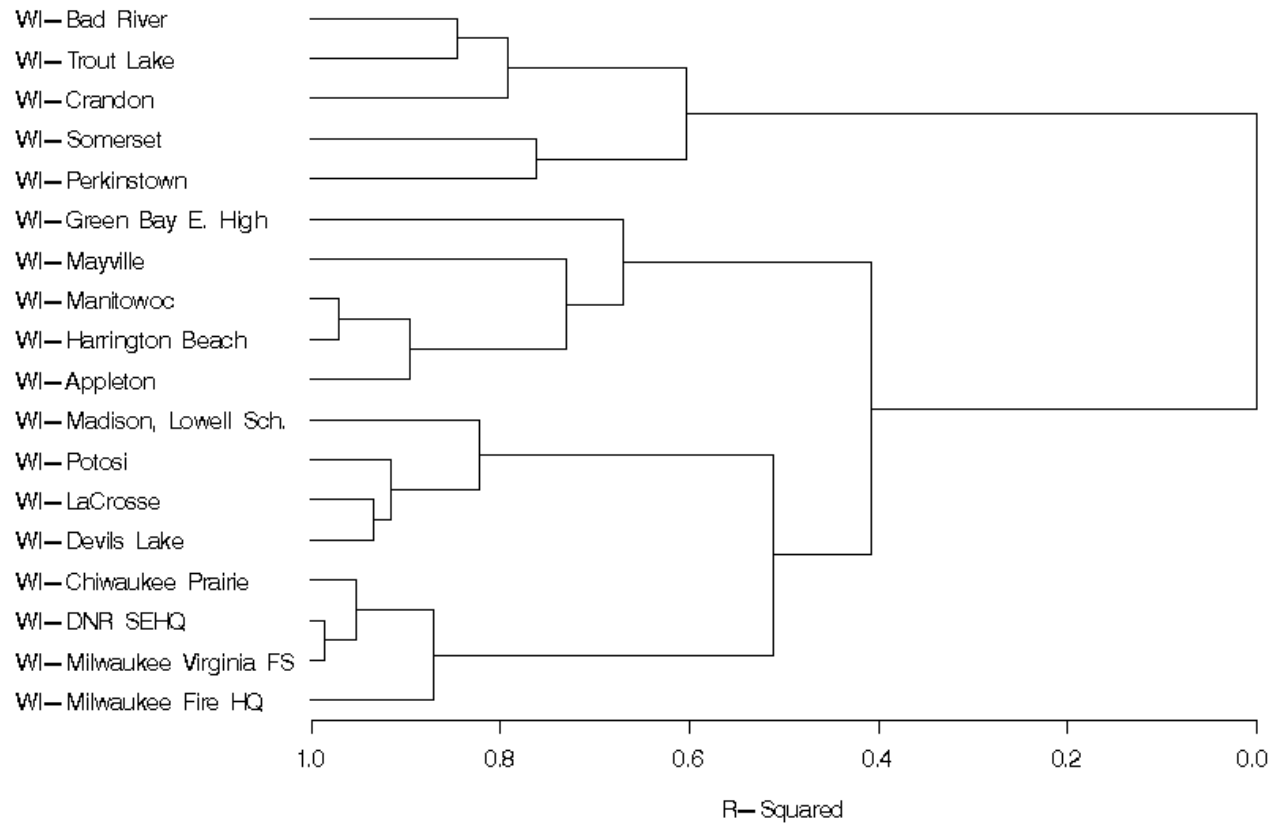
Possible methods: spatial coverage

Cluster analysis or correlation analysis

Correlations for Monitor 550590019
CHIWAUKEE PRAIRIE, 11838 FIRST, PLEASANT PRAIRIE
Correlations > 0.9 in red, > 0.8 in orange, > 0.7 in green



Wisconsin Monitor Clusters



Possible methods: spatial coverage

- Unmonitored area analysis – use modeled data to identify gaps by visual inspection

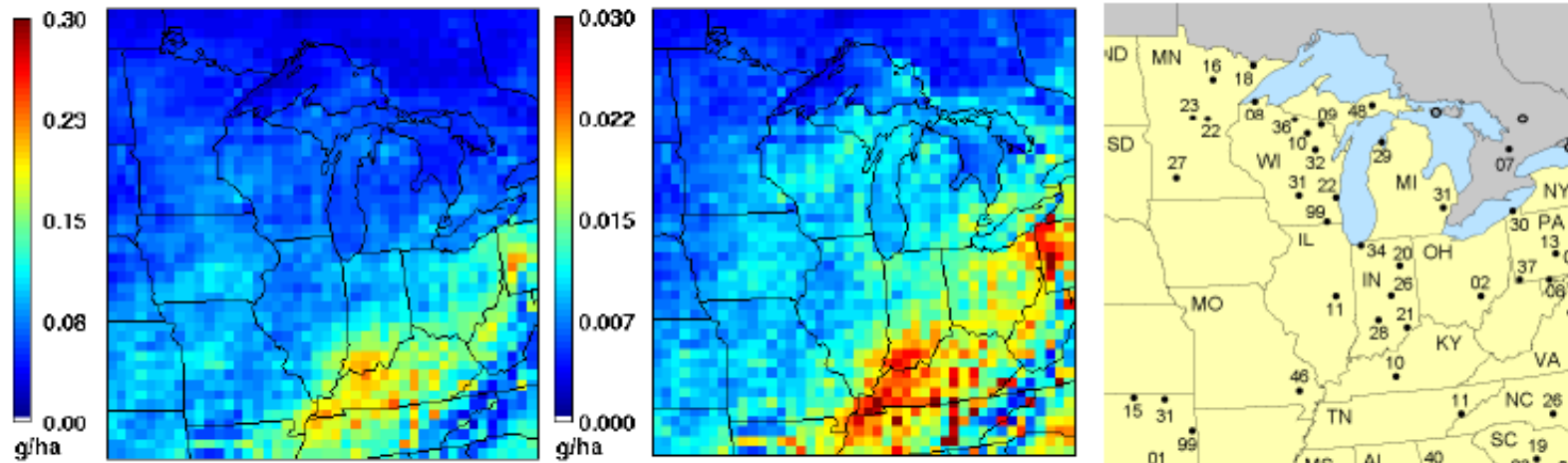


Figure 5. Maps of modeled mercury wet deposition for oxidized gaseous (left) and particulate (center) mercury v. existing mercury deposition monitoring network (right)

Possible methods: emissions inventory analysis

- Compare maps of emissions with current monitor locations to look for adequate coverage

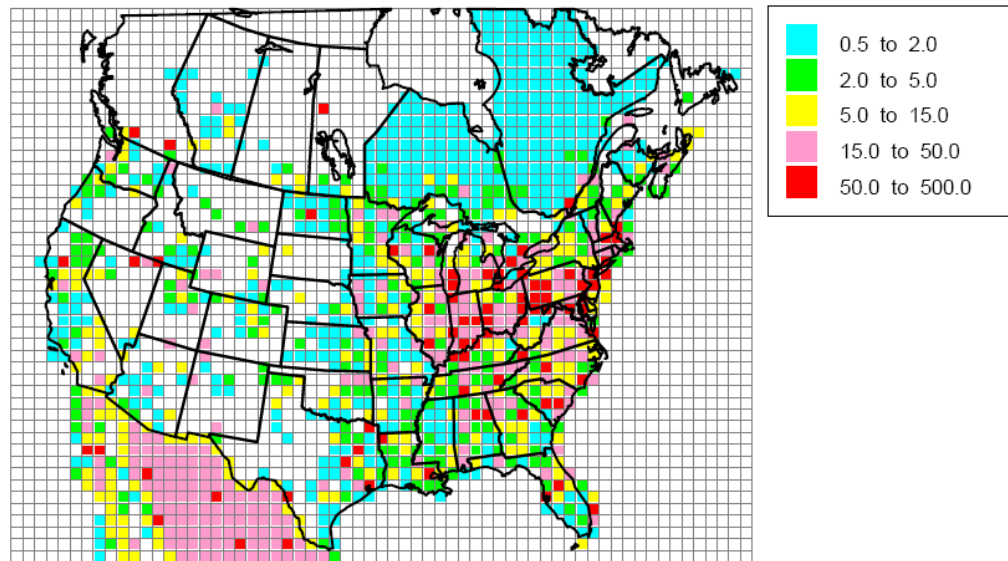
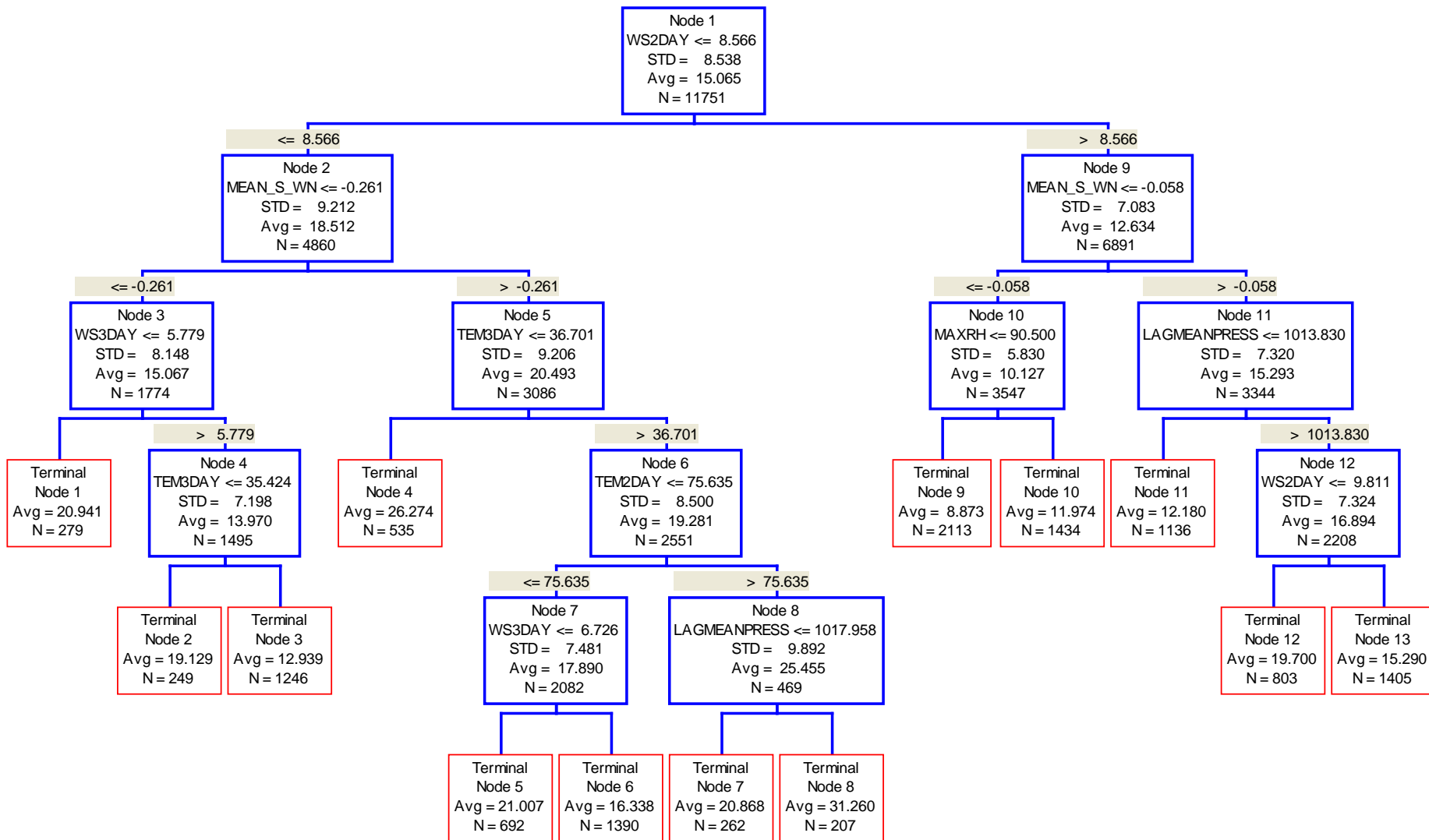


Figure 2-6. Example of an anthropogenic mercury emissions inventory for North America ($\mu\text{g m}^{-2} \text{y}^{-1}$) (based on Seigneur et al., 2003b).

Possible methods: trends

- Use CART analysis to adjust trends in mercury concentration and deposition for year-to-year meteorological variability
- Days (or weeks for Hg samples) are sorted by met conditions, and trends are examined only for days with similar conditions
- Caveats:
 - Requires many data points.
 - Week-long sample times may make it difficult to accurately characterize samples by met conditions

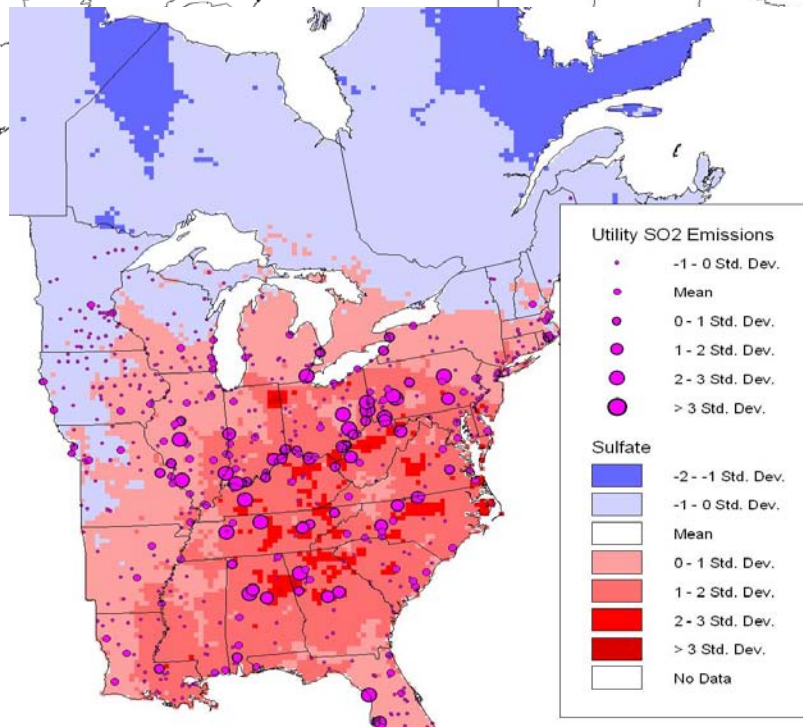
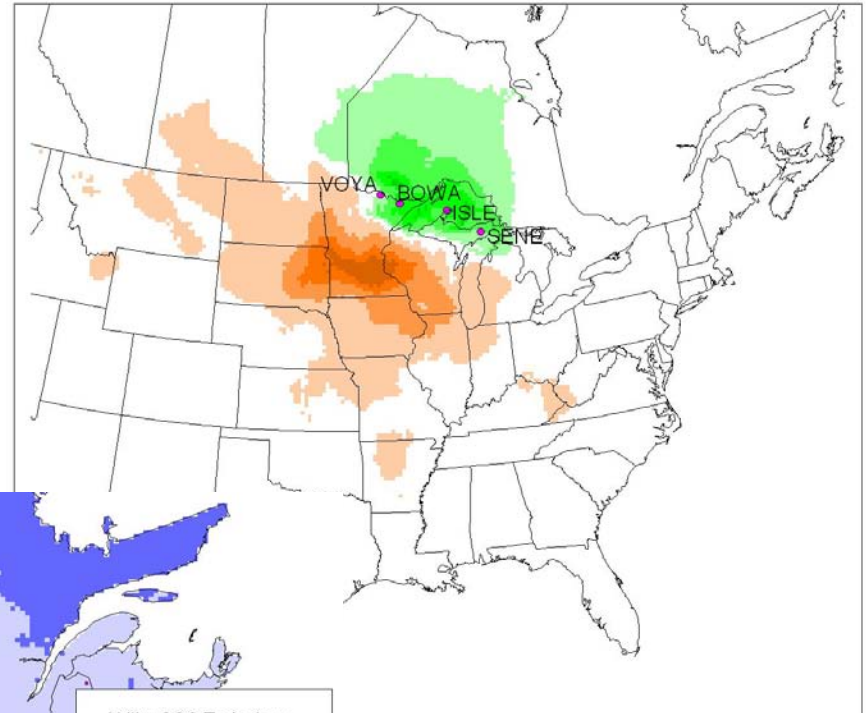
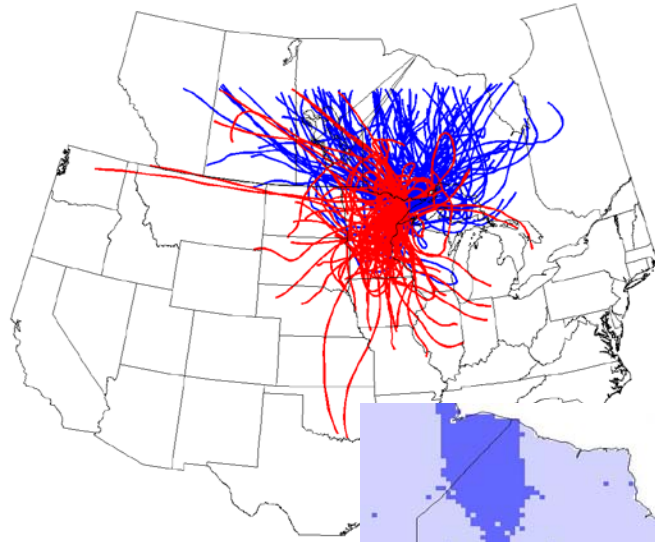
Chicago Tree

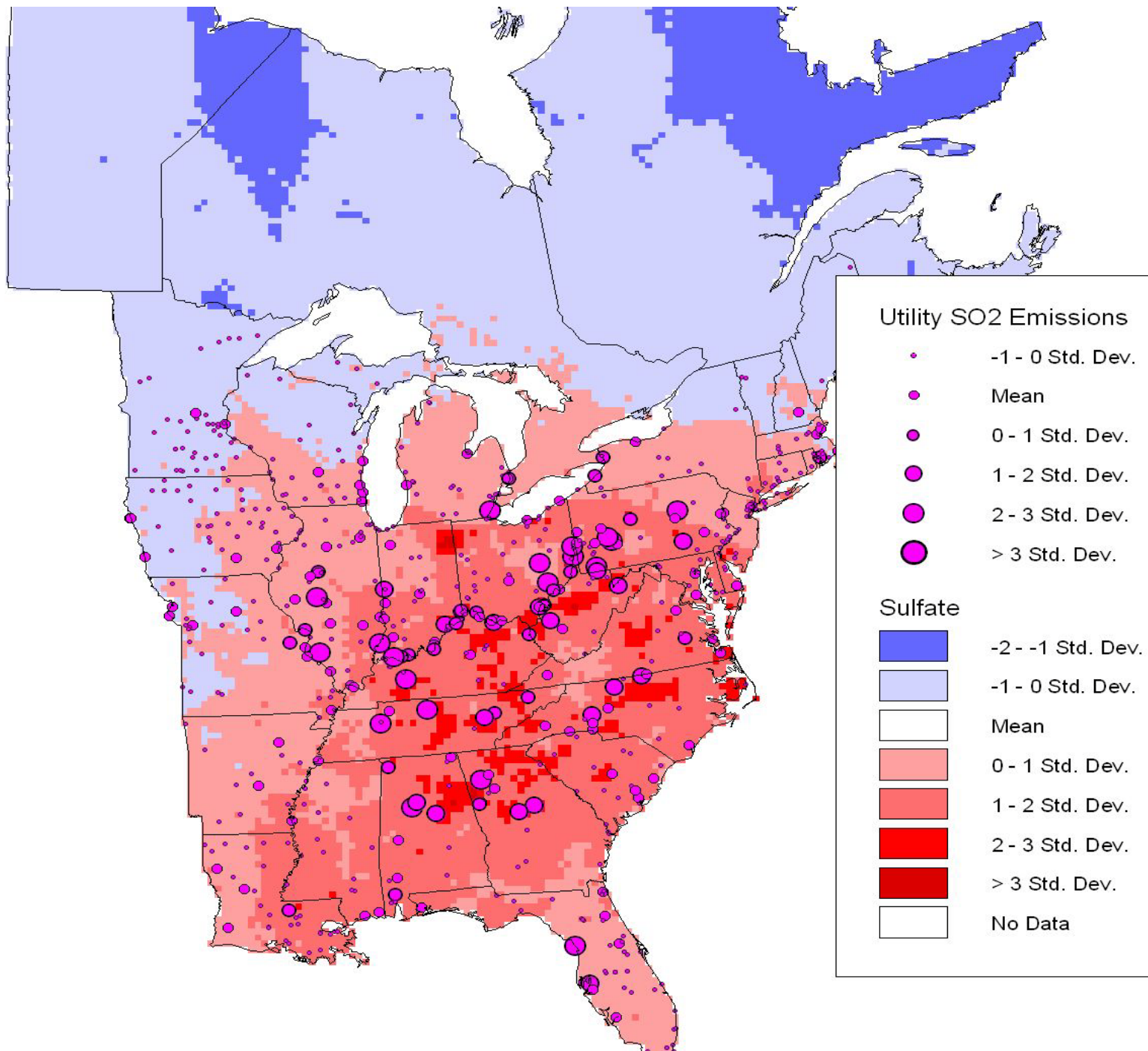


Back trajectory analyses

48-Hour Backward Trajectories for Boundary Waters Wilderness Area

Start Height=200 m. Best Days are Blue, Worst Days are Red





Other suggested analyses or questions
that could be addressed?