

Introduction to Air Pollution

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Outline

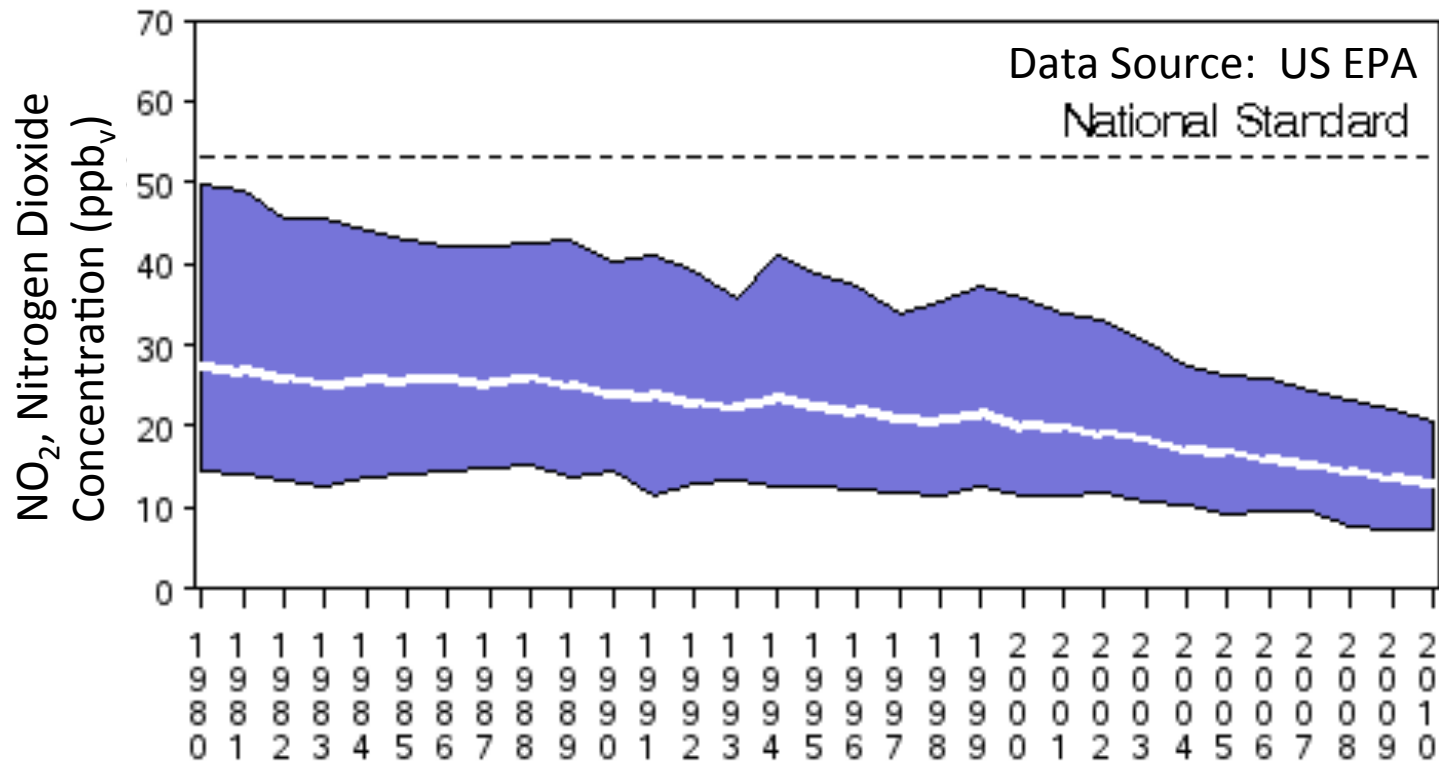
- Criteria Air Pollutants
- Greenhouse Gases
- Other Pollutants
- Units for Quantifying Air Pollutant Concentrations
- Impacts of Air Pollution
 - Acid Rain
 - Global Warming
 - Ozone Depletion

Air Pollutants

- **Criteria Air Pollutants:** Six common pollutants observed throughout the US and regulated by EPA
- **Greenhouse Gases:** Those gases that result in absorption of infrared radiation and release of heat with subsequent warming of the atmosphere
- **Other Pollutants:** Dependent on the industry that is producing the contaminants or property of pollutant (e.g., hazardous, toxic, and bioaccumulating pollutants)

Criteria Air Pollutants

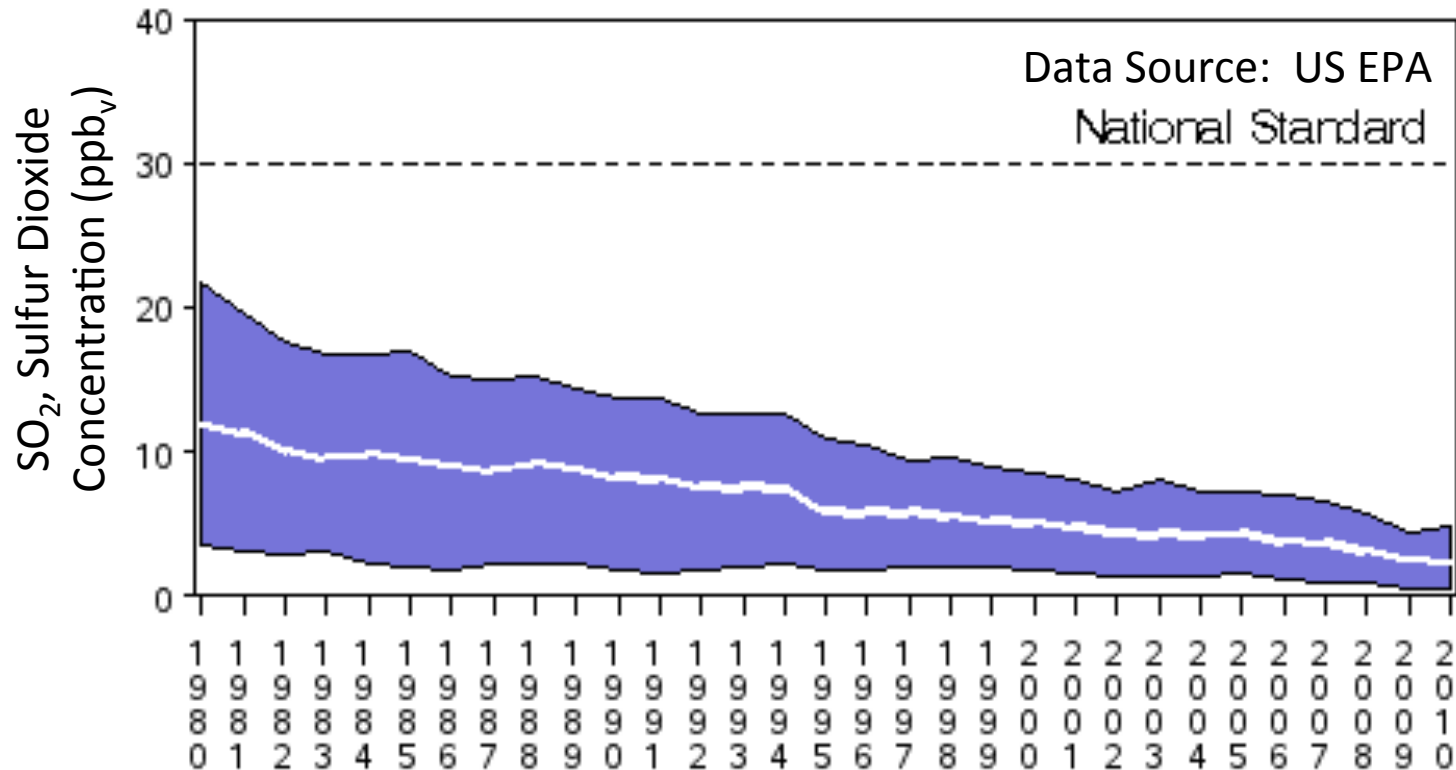
- **NO₂, Nitrogen Dioxide:** Nitrogen oxide is emitted to the atmosphere from combustion sources and then is oxidized to nitrogen dioxide.



Acid Rain, Respiratory Health Problems, Ozone Precursor, Particle Precursor, Visibility Reduction

Criteria Air Pollutants

- **SO₂, Sulfur Dioxide:** A colorless gas produced during combustion of sulfur containing fuels and emitted naturally as reduced sulfur compounds (hydrogen sulfide) that form sulfur dioxide.

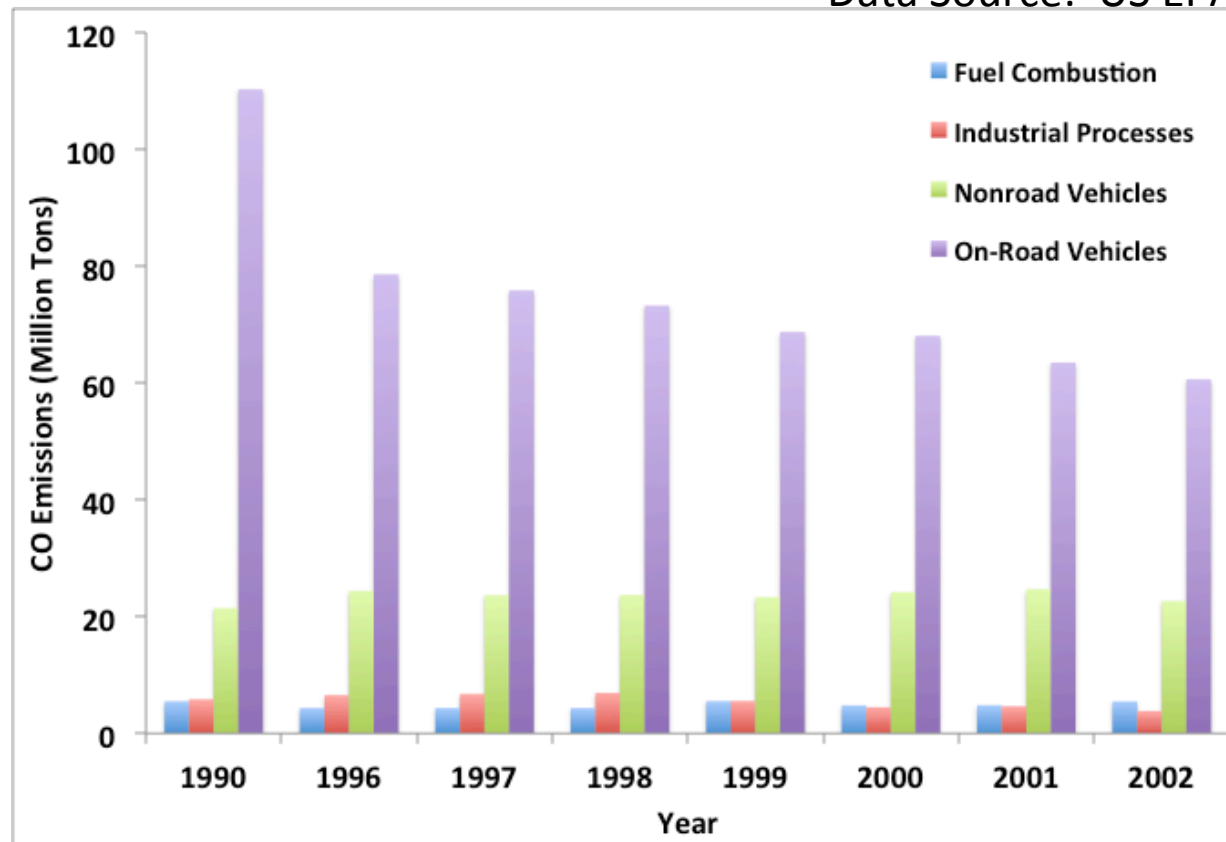


Acid Rain, Respiratory Health Problems, Particle Precursor, Visibility Reduction

Criteria Air Pollutants

- **CO, Carbon Monoxide:** A colorless, odorless, toxic gas given off during incomplete combustion, primarily from motor vehicles.

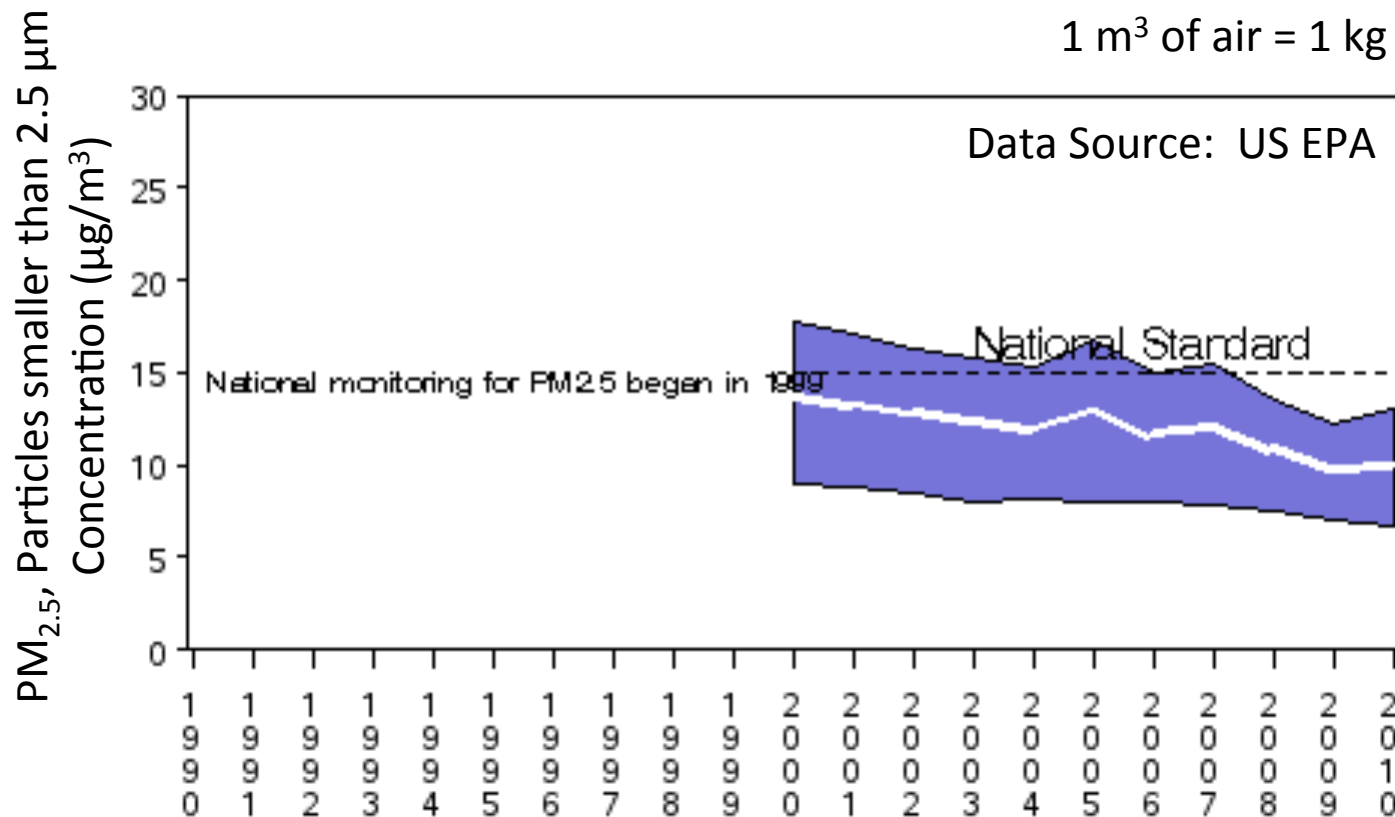
Data Source: US EPA



Health Impacts (CO displaces O₂ in the blood)

Criteria Air Pollutants

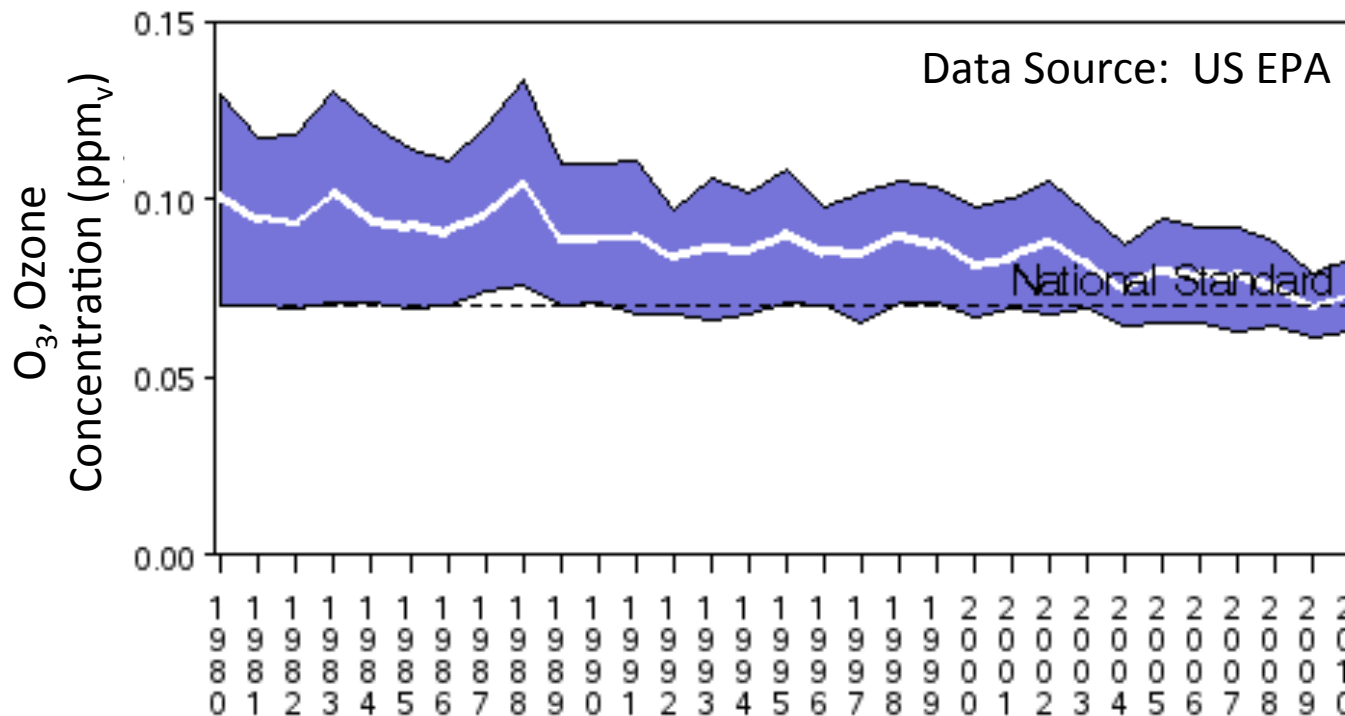
- **PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}**, Particulate Matter: Solid or liquid particles, including fumes, smoke, dusts, and acidic droplets.



Respiratory Health Problems, Visibility Reduction, Can Damage Statues / Stone Structures

Criteria Air Pollutants

- **O₃, Ozone:** A secondary air pollutant.
 - Tropospheric ozone or ground-level ozone causes health impact and damages crops
 - Stratospheric ozone is our shield from the sun's damaging UV rays



Respiratory Health Problems, Visibility Reduction

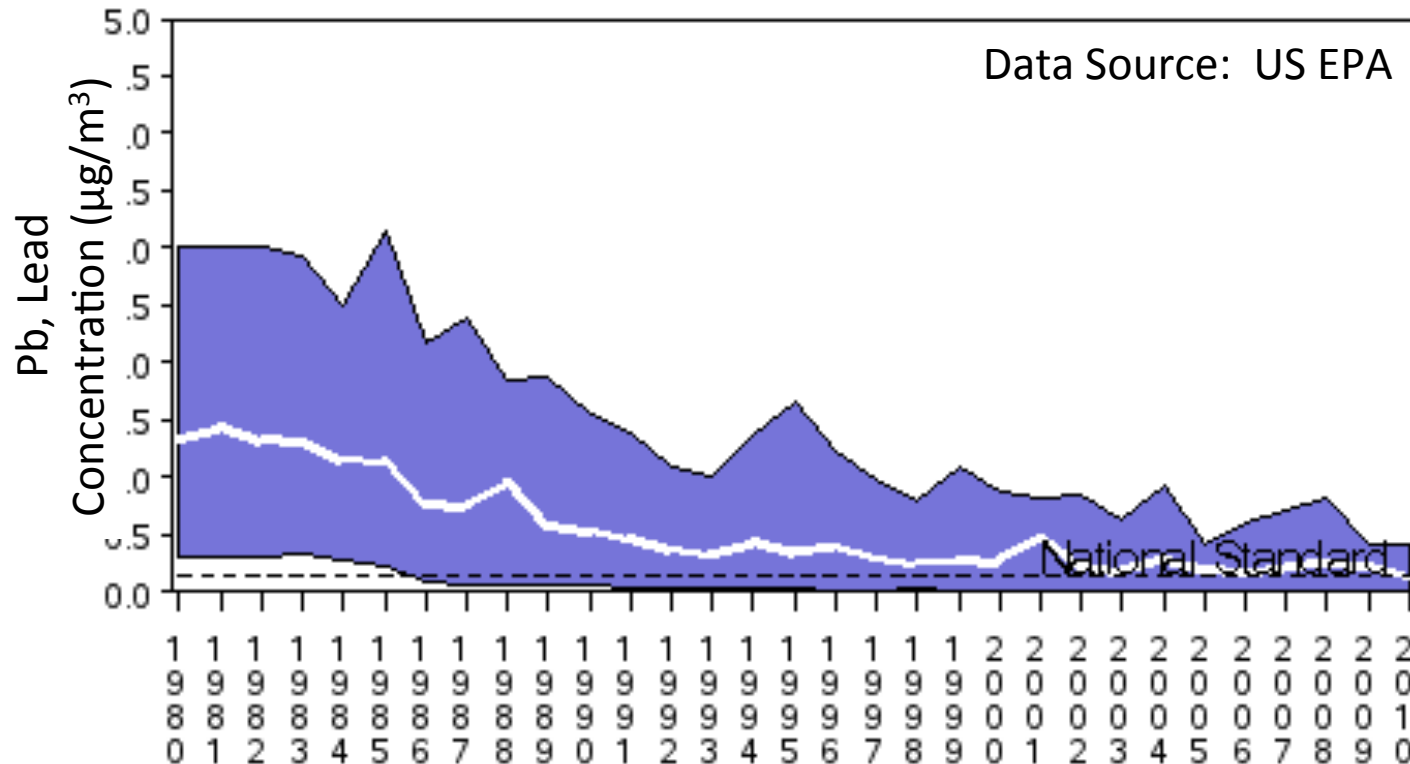
Crop Damage by Ozone



Image Credit: UMass Amherst

Criteria Air Pollutants

- Pb, Lead:** Natural or anthropogenic origin, emitted from lead containing gasoline, ingredient of some paints or construction materials.



Neurological Damage and Cardiovascular Problems (especially in children)

Greenhouse Gases

To evaluate a greenhouse gas, must know **amount released**, **lifetime**, and **warming potential**

Gas	Abbreviation	2010 Emissions (Millions of Metric Tons, CO ₂ Equivalent)	Lifetime (Years)	Global Warming Potential
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	5,700	50 – 200	1
Methane	CH ₄	675	12	21
Nitrous Oxide	N ₂ O	305	120	310
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs	140	1 – 270	140 – 11,700
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs		800 – 50,000	6,500 – 9,200
Sulfur Hexafluoride	SF ₆		3,200	23,900

Other Relevant Air Pollutants

- **Volatile Organic Compounds**
- **Mercury**
- **Other Toxic Metals (e.g., Cadmium, Nickel)**
- **Odors**
- **Ammonia**
- **Radioactive Pollutants (e.g., Radon)**
- **Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and – Furans (PCDD/F)**

Parts per Million, Billion, Trillion (Gas Phase Contaminants)

$$\text{ppm}_v = \frac{\text{moles of X}}{\text{moles of air}} * 1,000,000$$

→ 30 seconds in a year

$$\text{ppb}_v = \frac{\text{moles of X}}{\text{moles of air}} * 1,000,000,000$$

→ 3 seconds in 100 years

$$\text{ppt}_v = \frac{\text{moles of X}}{\text{moles of air}} * 1,000,000,000,000$$

→ 3 seconds in 100,000 years

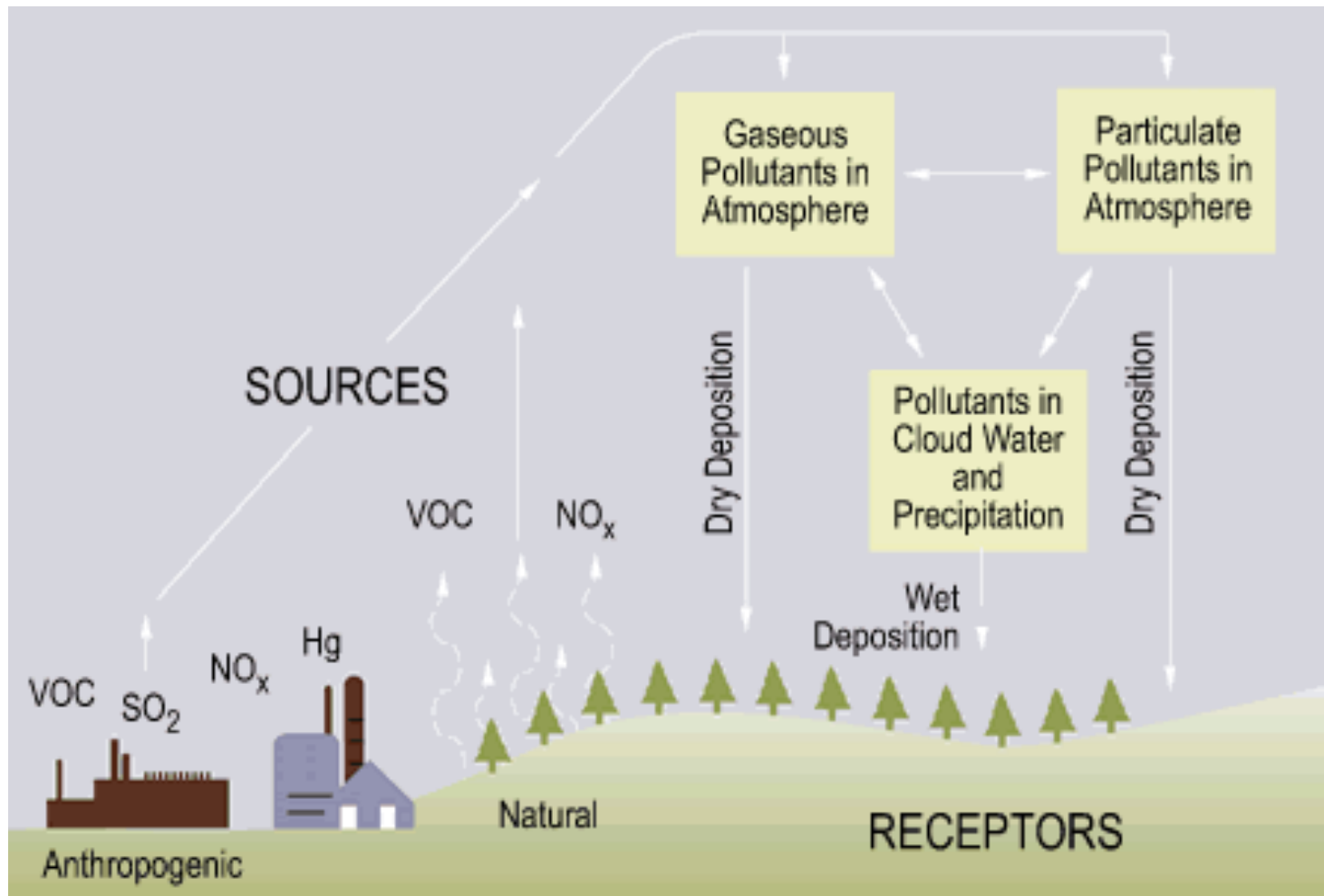
Mass per Unit Volume ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (Particulate Contaminants)

Density of Air = $1,200 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$

Density of Water = $1,000,000 \text{ g}/\text{m}^3$

Mass Concentration of Particles in the Air = $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Emissions, Transformations, and Transport of Acid Rain Precursors Resulting in **Acid Rain**



Acid Rain

Major SO₂ and NO Sources = Coal Combustion to Produce Electricity

- $\text{NO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 + \text{O}_2$ (30%)
 - $\text{SO}_2 + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (70%)

Wet Deposition: Acid falls to the ground in rain, snow, or fog

Dry Deposition: Acid molecules stick to surfaces (buildings) and particles that fall to the ground as settling dust or smoke

Acid Rain



Trees killed by acid rain

Image from Wikipedia



Stone statues that have dissolved due to acid rain

<http://gardenofeaden.blogspot.com/2012/07/causes-of-acid-rain.html>

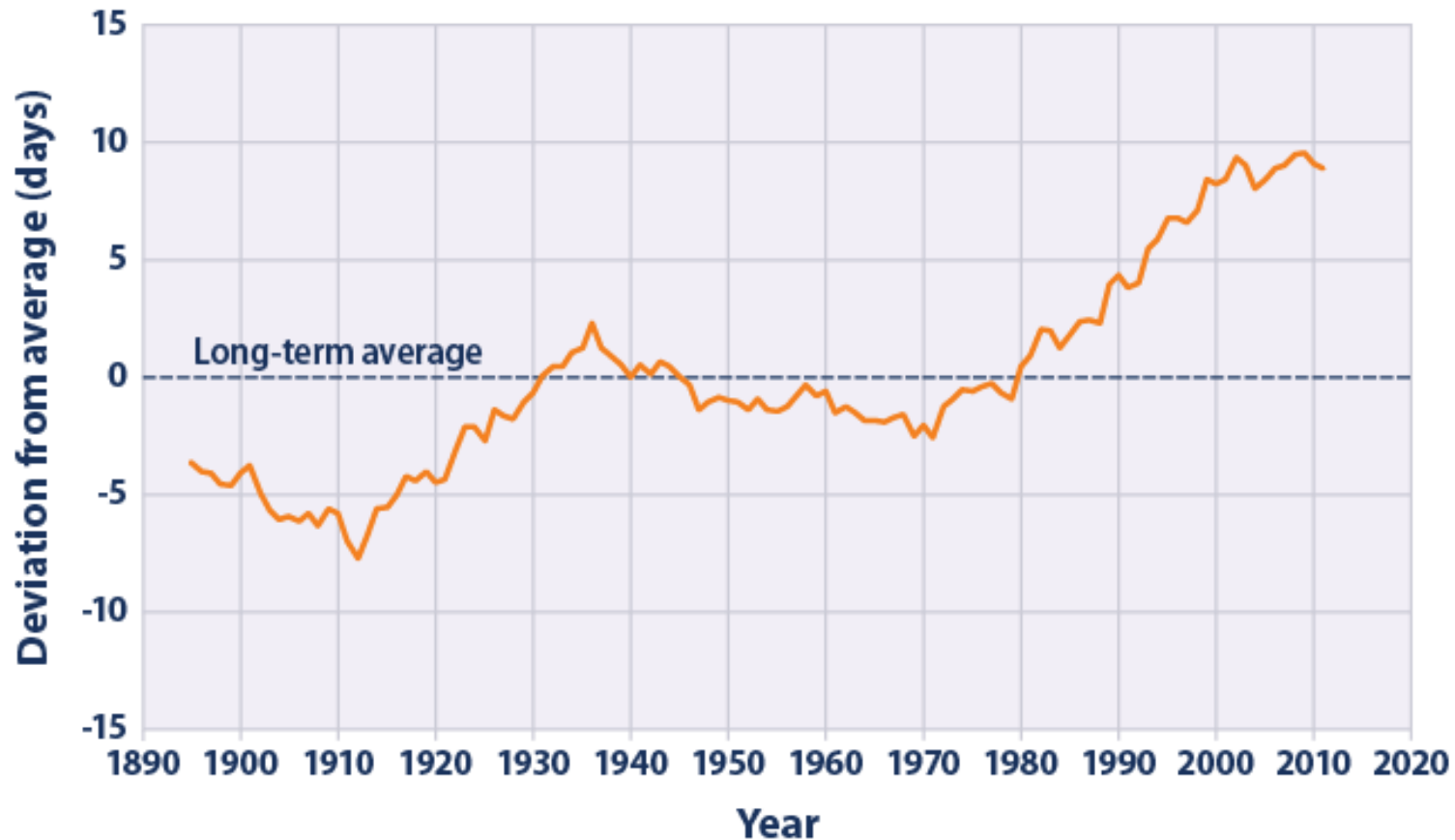
Global Warming and Climate Change



Koshland Science Museum of the National Academy of Sciences
Copyright © 2011 National Academy of Sciences.

Global Warming and Climate Change

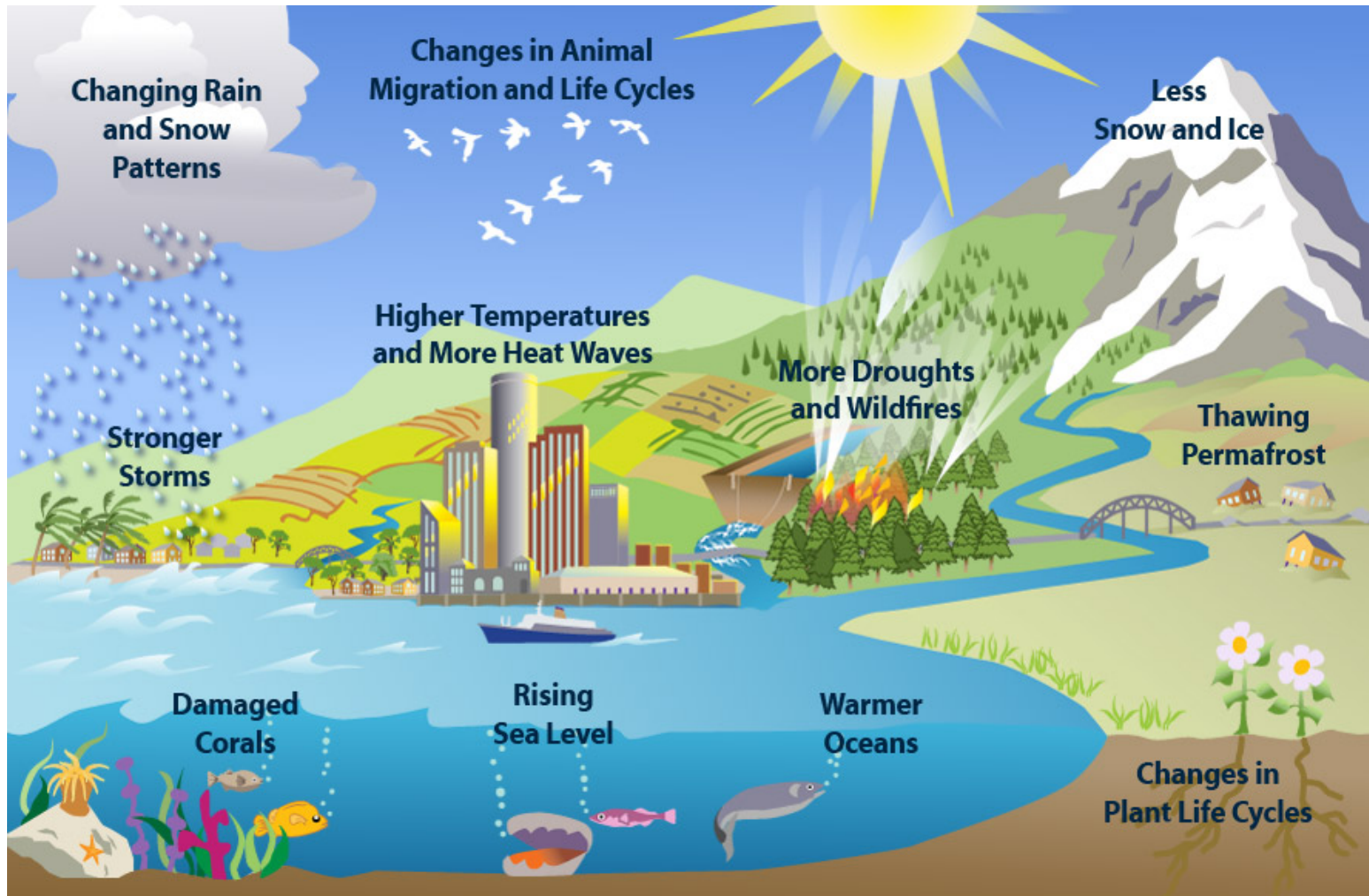
Length of Growing Season in the Contiguous 48 States, 1895–2011



Data source: Kunkel, K.E. 2012 update to data originally published in: Kunkel, K.E., D.R. Easterling, K. Hubbard, and K. Redmond. 2004. Temporal variations in frost-free season in the United States: 1895–2000. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 31:L03201.

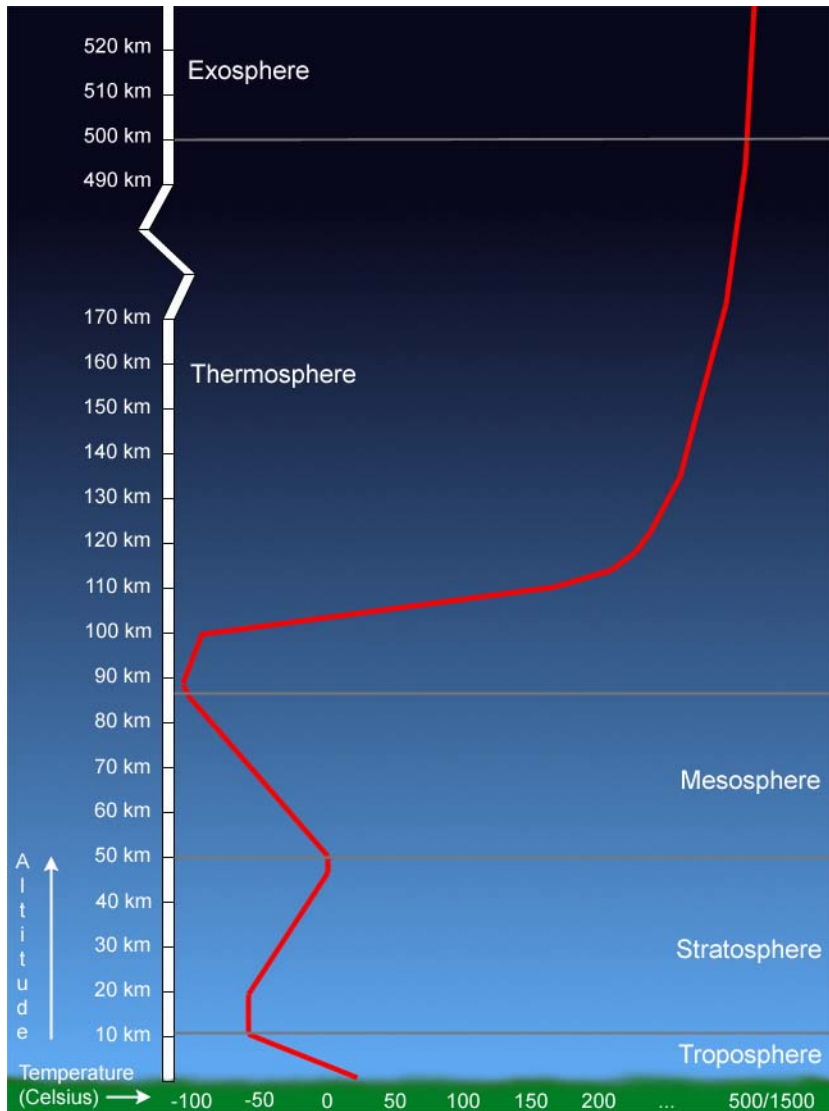
For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climatechange/indicators.

Global Warming and Climate Change



<http://www.epa.gov/climatestudents/scientists/clues.html>

Stratospheric Ozone Depletion



Ozone in the Stratosphere = GOOD

- Blocks UVB Radiation
- Prevents Skin Cancers
- Prevents Damage to Eyes

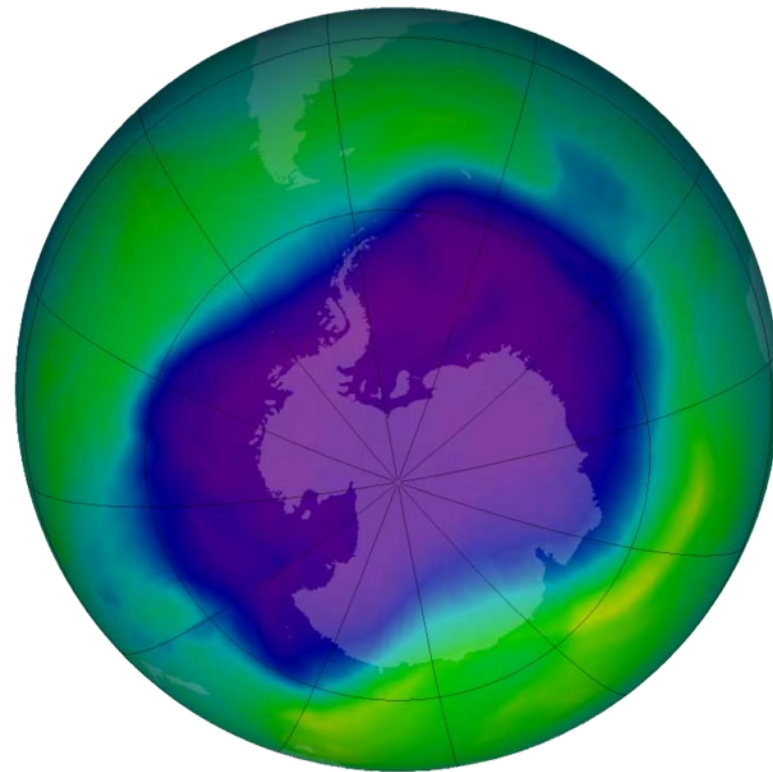
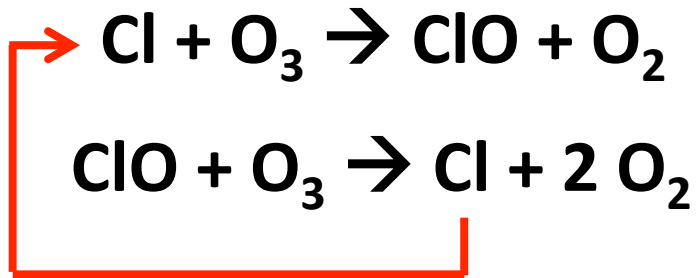
Ozone in the Troposphere = BAD

- Air Pollutant
- Impacts Respiratory System

Ozone Depletion

**Release of chlorinated compounds contributes to stratospheric ozone destruction.
Ozone is destroyed by gas phase reactions with polar stratospheric clouds**

- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- Freon (and other coolants)



Consequences of Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

- Increased UV radiation to troposphere
- Biological effects
 - Basal and squamous cell carcinomas
 - Malignant melanoma
 - Cortical cataracts
 - Increased tropospheric ozone
 - Increased production of vitamin D
 - Effects on animals
 - Effects on crops

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ozone_depletion

Next Lecture... (Friday)

- Important Air Pollution Regulations
- Quantifying Air Pollutants in the Atmosphere
- Air Pollution Prevention/Control
- Introduction about Field Trip