

Community Action to Promote Healthy Environments (CAPHE)

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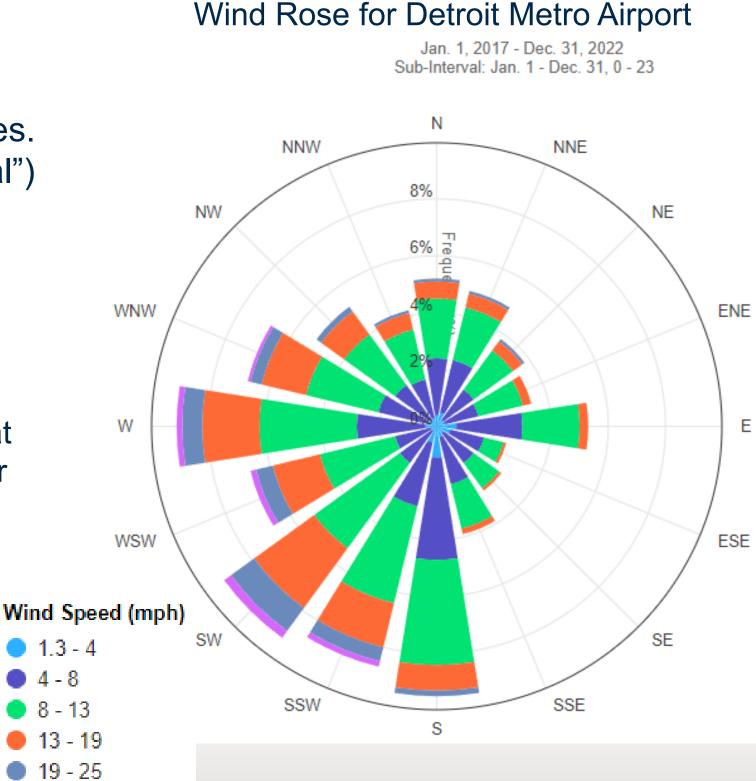


Wind Roses

A wind rose displays how wind speed and direction typically occur at a particular location. They show the frequency of winds over a time period by wind direction, with color bands showing wind speed ranges. The direction of the longest "spoke" (or "arm" or "petal") shows the wind direction that occurs most frequently.

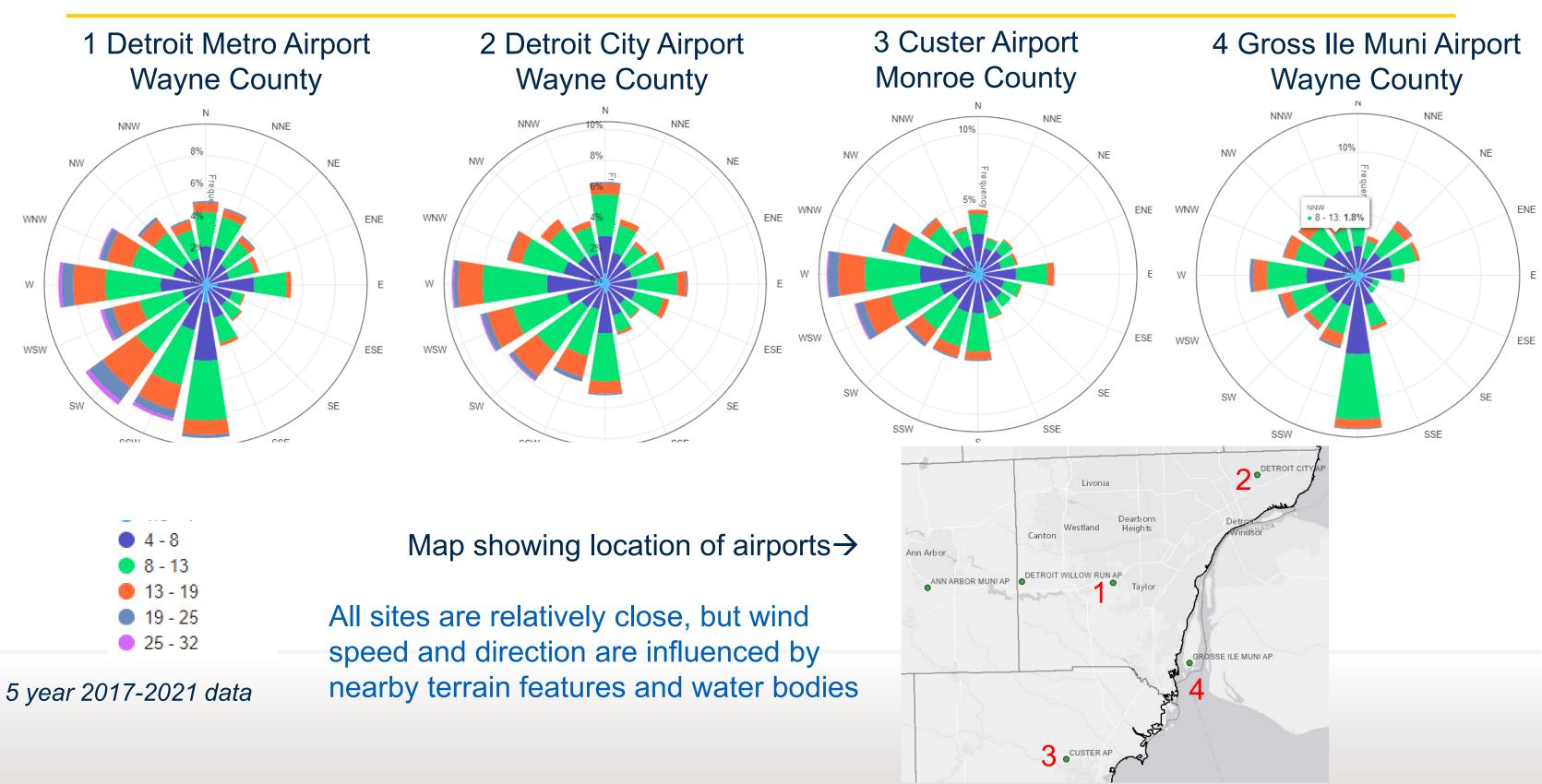
- Wind roses shows how often winds blow from each direction.
- The 16 cardinal directions are used, e.g., north (N), NNE, NE, etc.
- The spoke length is calibrated to concentric circles that represents different frequencies (e.g., 0% at the center to 10% at the outer circle.)
- Color-coded bands show wind speed ranges.

Wind roses help to understand influence of local air pollution sources.

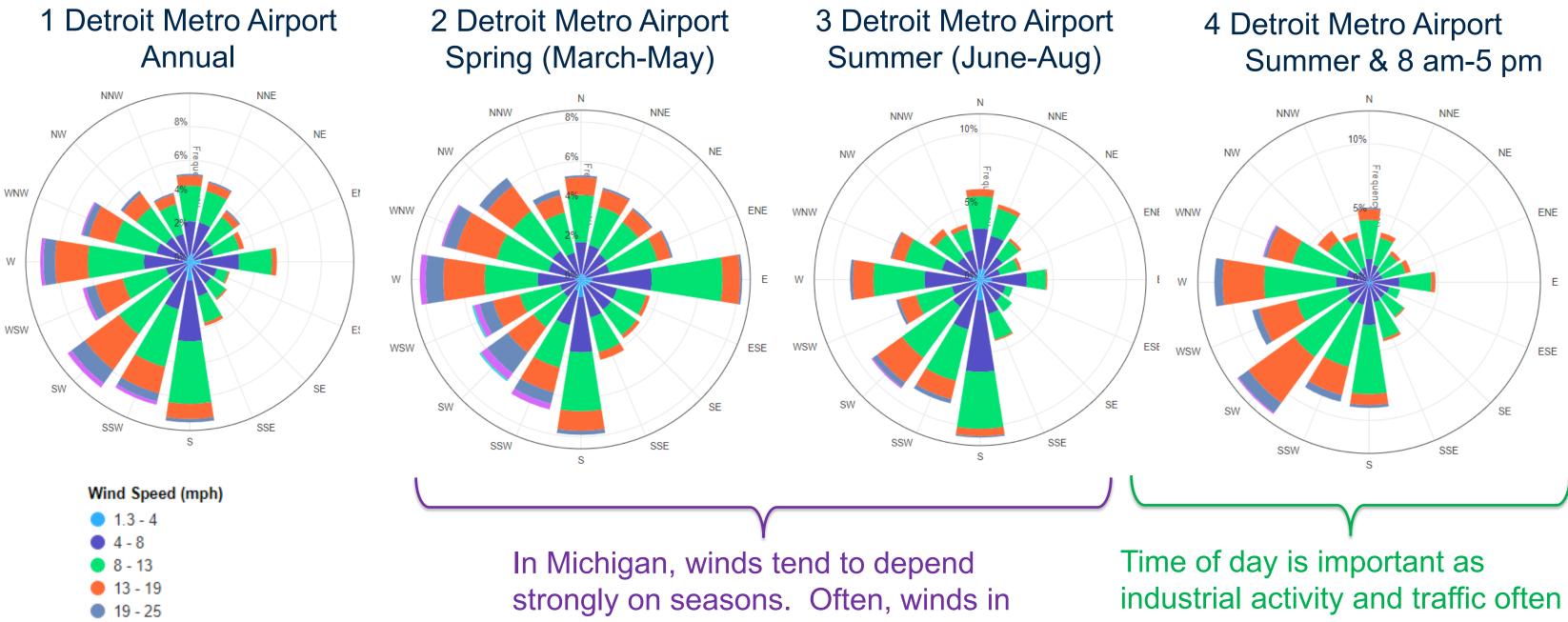


25 - 32

Wind roses – depend on location



Wind roses – depend on season and time of day



25 - 32

5 year 2017-2021 data

spring and fall are highly variable; winds in summer often are often southerly; winds in winter are largely from the northwest.

occurs during 8-5 (working hours). Wind patterns and pollutant dispersion are strongly influenced by time of day.

Pollution Roses

Pollutant roses are graphical displays that shows concentration at a monitoring point by wind direction or sector. Pollution roses can indicate the pollution due to upwind emission sources. Roses are typically constructed with 16 sectors, like a standard compass, each sector with a "petal" or "arm" that has a length proportional to concentration in that direction.

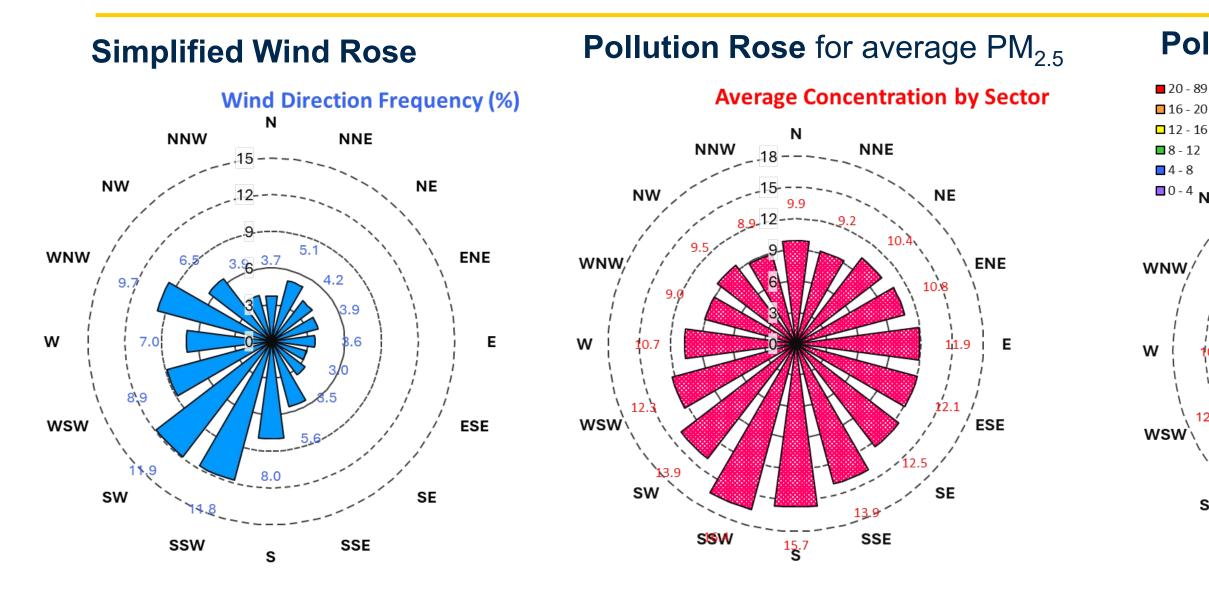
- If the pollution rose has one or several "petals" with high concentrations, then a pollution source is likely in those directions.
- If the wind rose is symmetrical or round, with all petals showing about the same direction, then there is little effect of wind direction. This may mean that there are sources in many directions, that the pollutant is coming from distant sources, or the pollutant is formed in the atmosphere.

Pollution roses are most informative for certain pollutants, mainly those that have low background levels and strong local sources. To make effective use of pollution roses:

- You need quite a bit of hourly data, typically months to years
- It helps to only consider data when winds exceed 3-5 m/s to avoid periods when winds meander and wind directions at remote sites may not be useful. Roses won't work with low wind speeds.
- Often, displaying medians or upper percentile concentrations may be more powerful than the mean.
- Consider the wind rose for the same period, which will show you which sectors had wind.

In the best case, wind roses for different locations can intersect and point to the offending source.

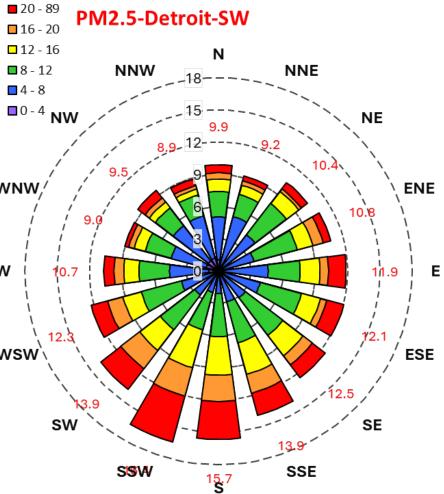
Wind and pollution roses



- Where winds come from
- Excludes low winds (<2 m/s) that typically meander.
- Uses hourly data from 2022
- Detroit SW monitoring site

- Average PM_{2.5} concentration by sector
- Excludes low winds (<2 m/s) that typically meander.
- Uses hourly data from 2022.

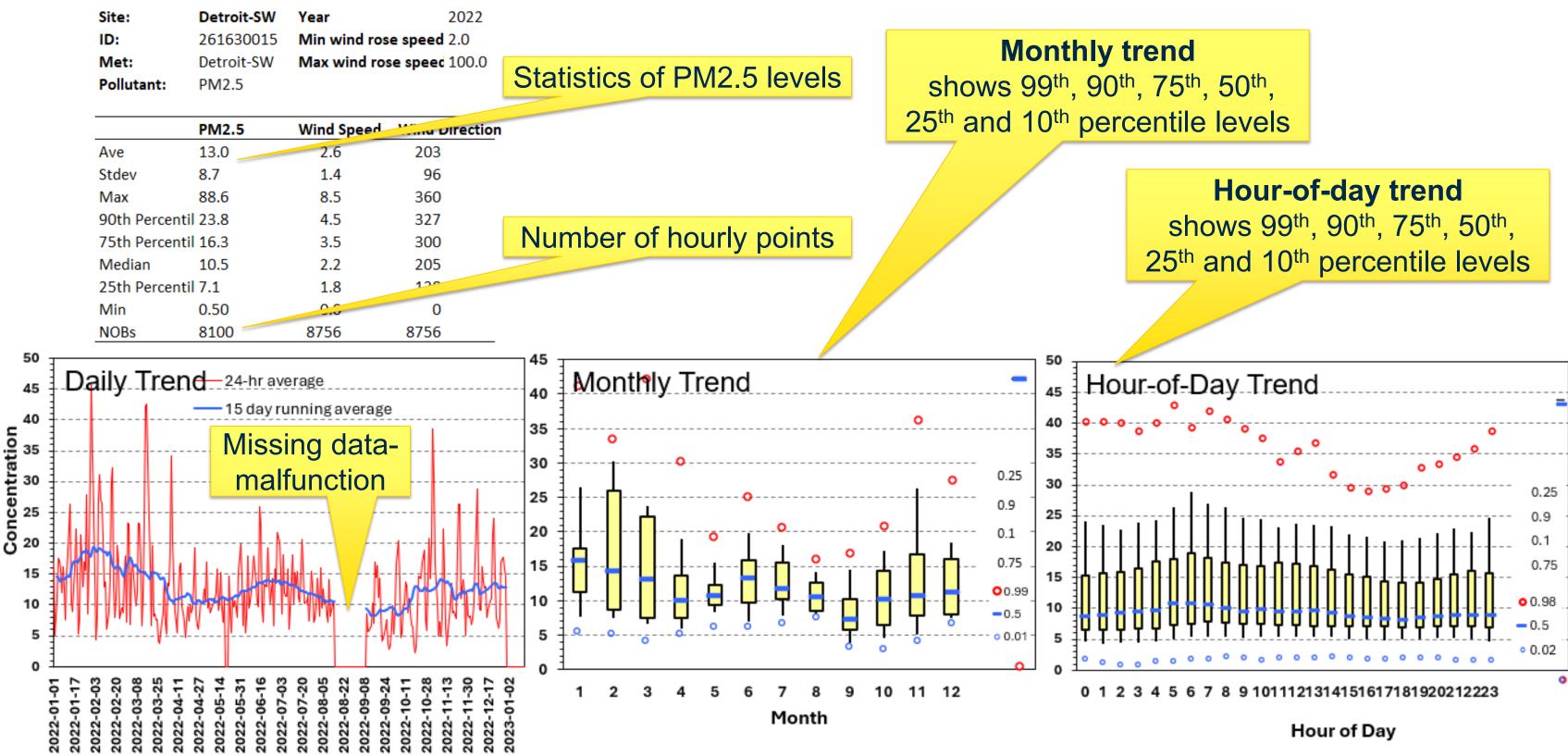
Pollution Rose for PM_{2.5} ranges



Concentrations by sector, when the wind is that sector

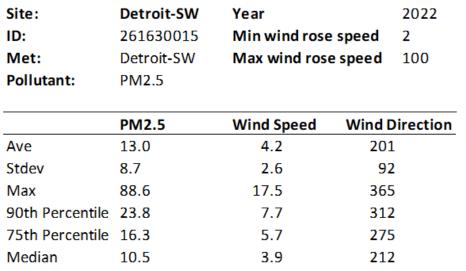
In the highest sector – SSW – winds occur 12% of time and PM_{2.5} averages 17 ug/m³ and reached 89 ug/m³.

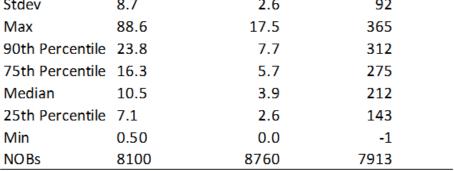
Long and short-term trends for PM₂₅

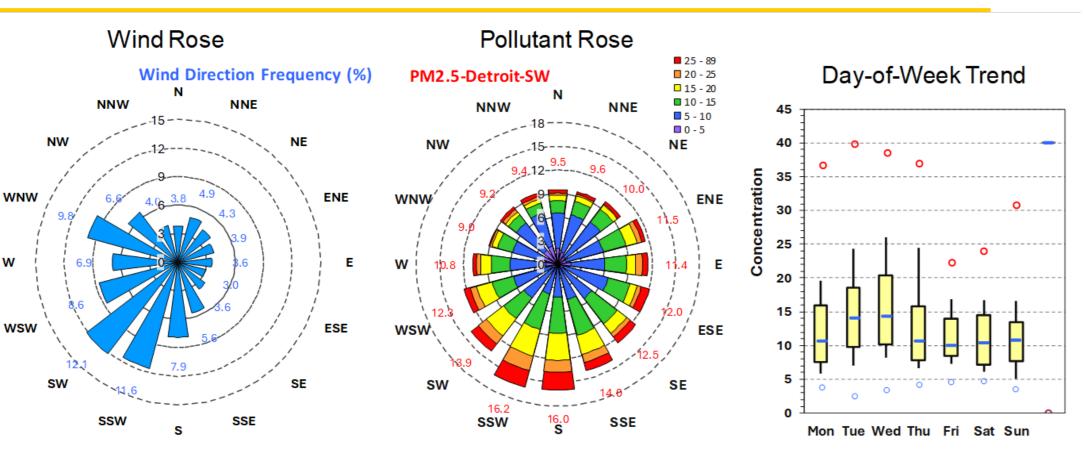


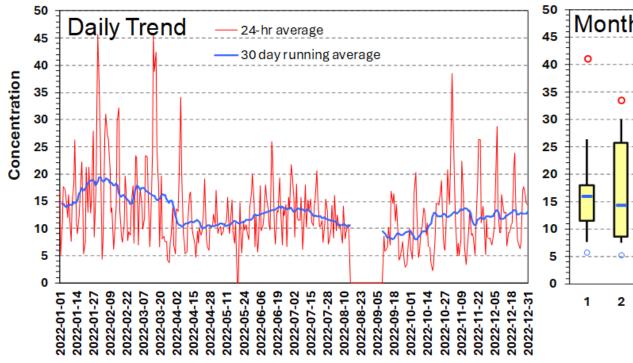
PM_{2.5} at Detroit-SW

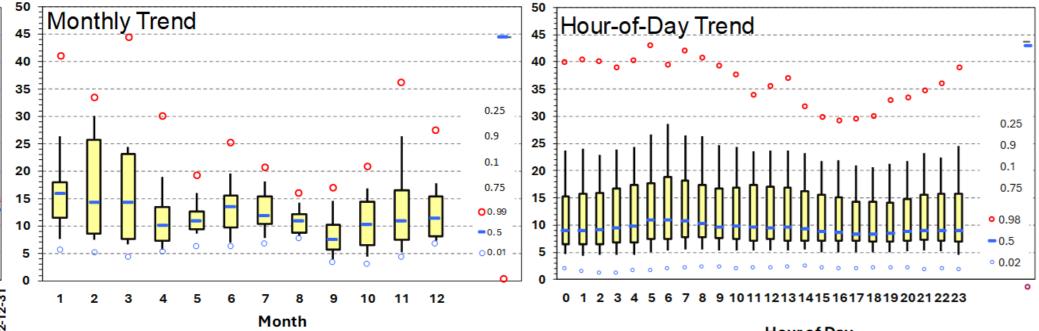
PM2.5 at Detroit-SW





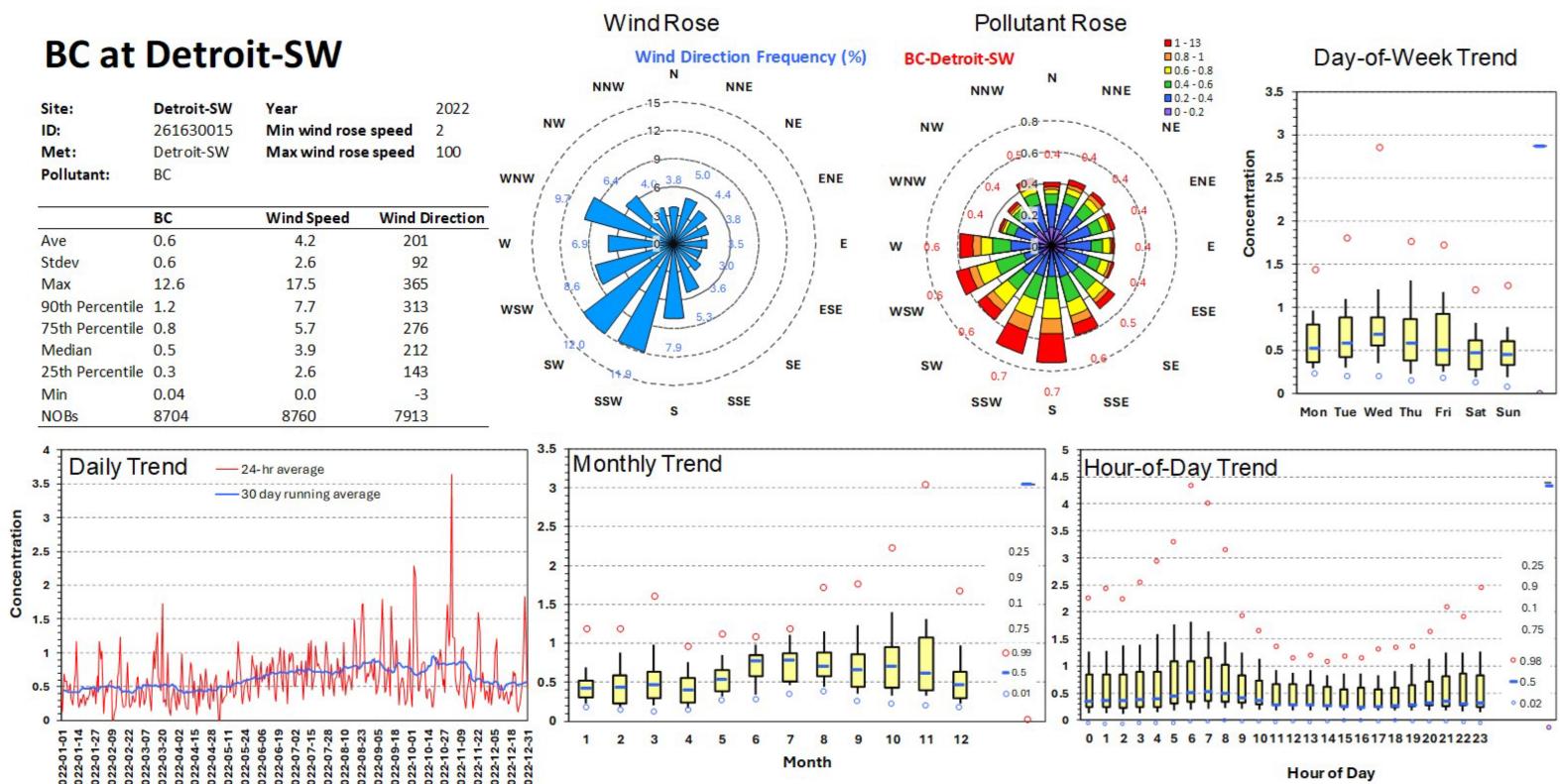




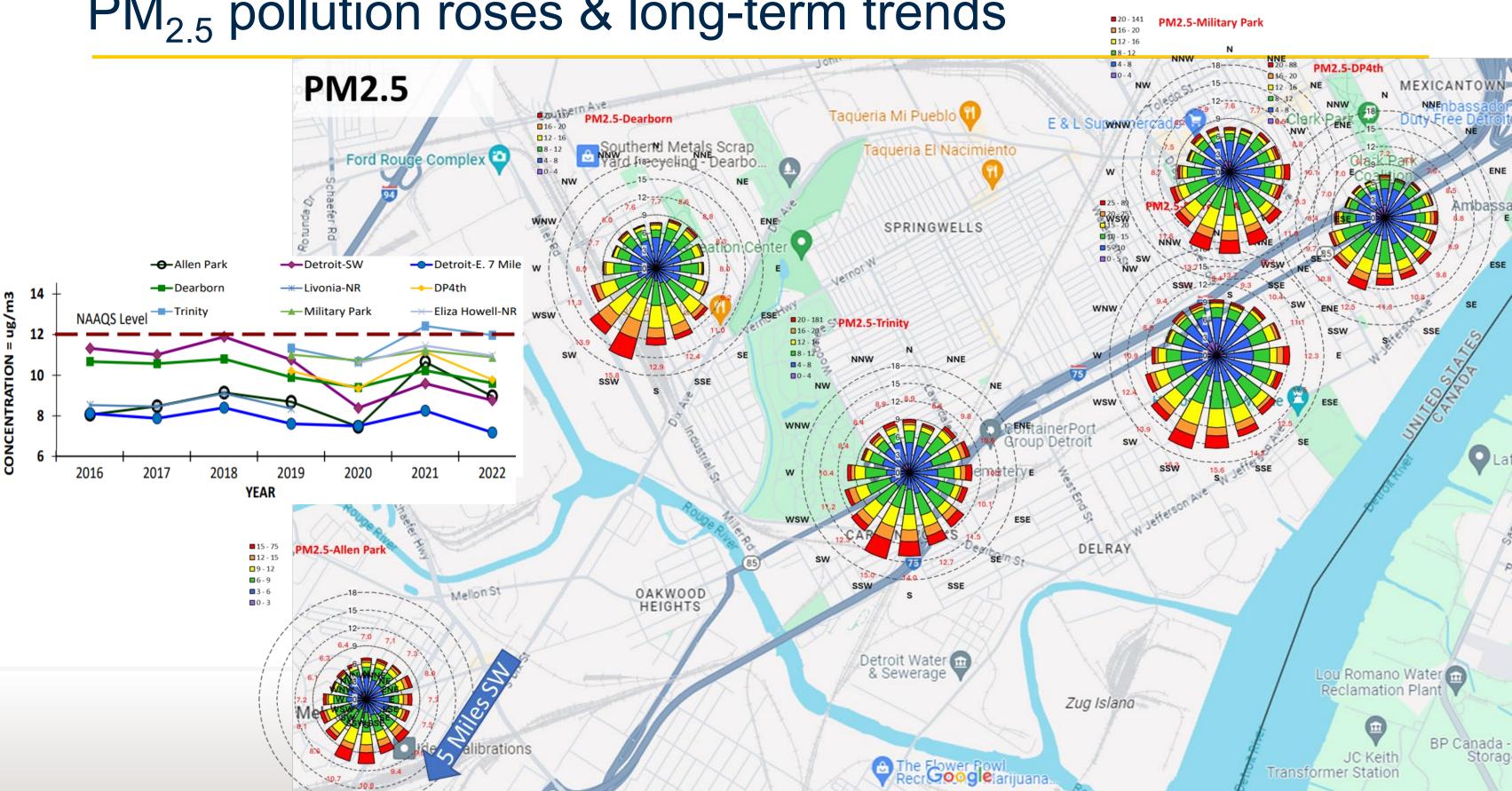


Hour of Day

Black Carbon at Detroit-SW



PM_{2.5} pollution roses & long-term trends



Black carbon pollution roses

