



Impact of air masses origin and trajectory on atmospheric phenomena

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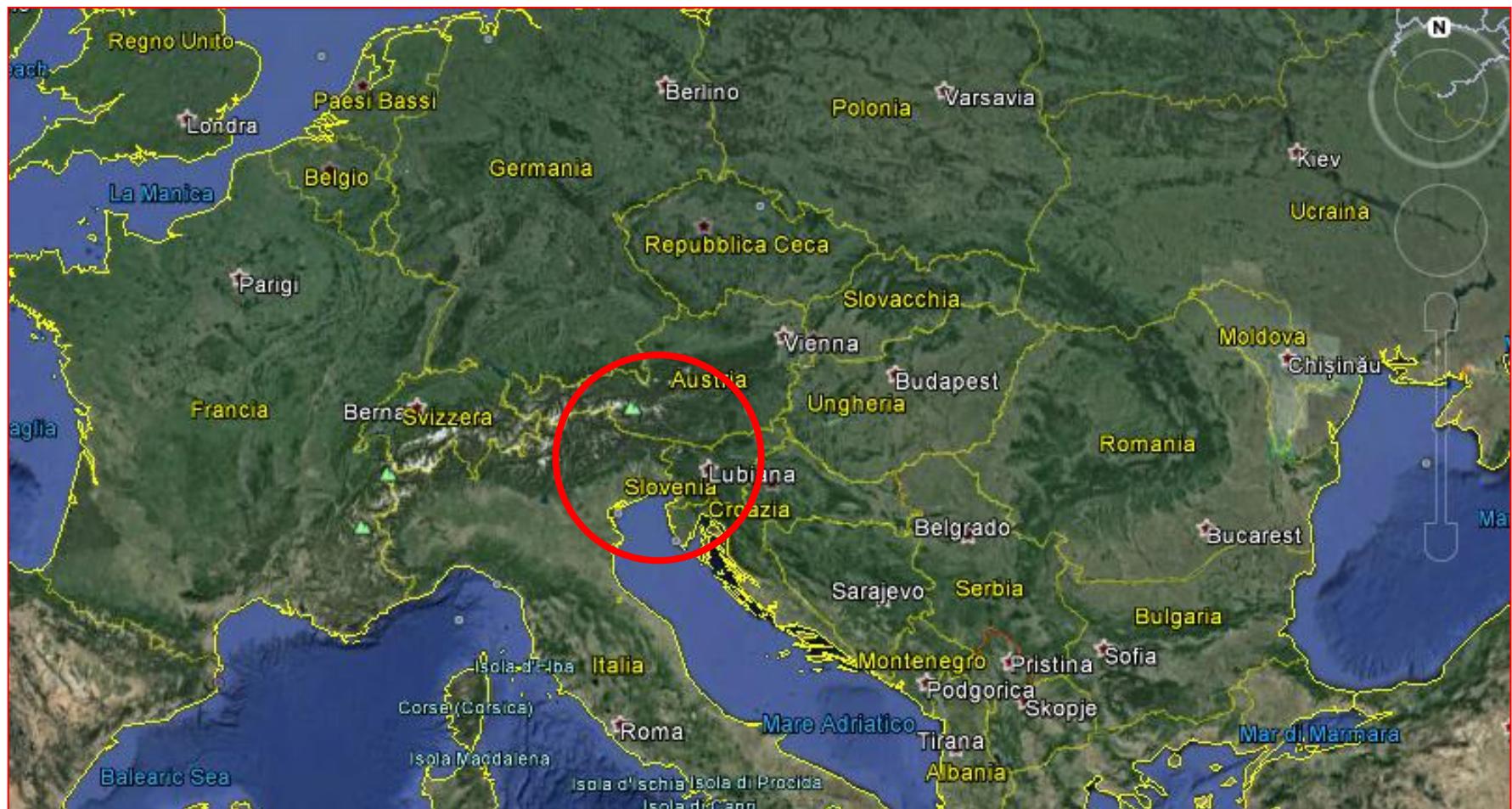
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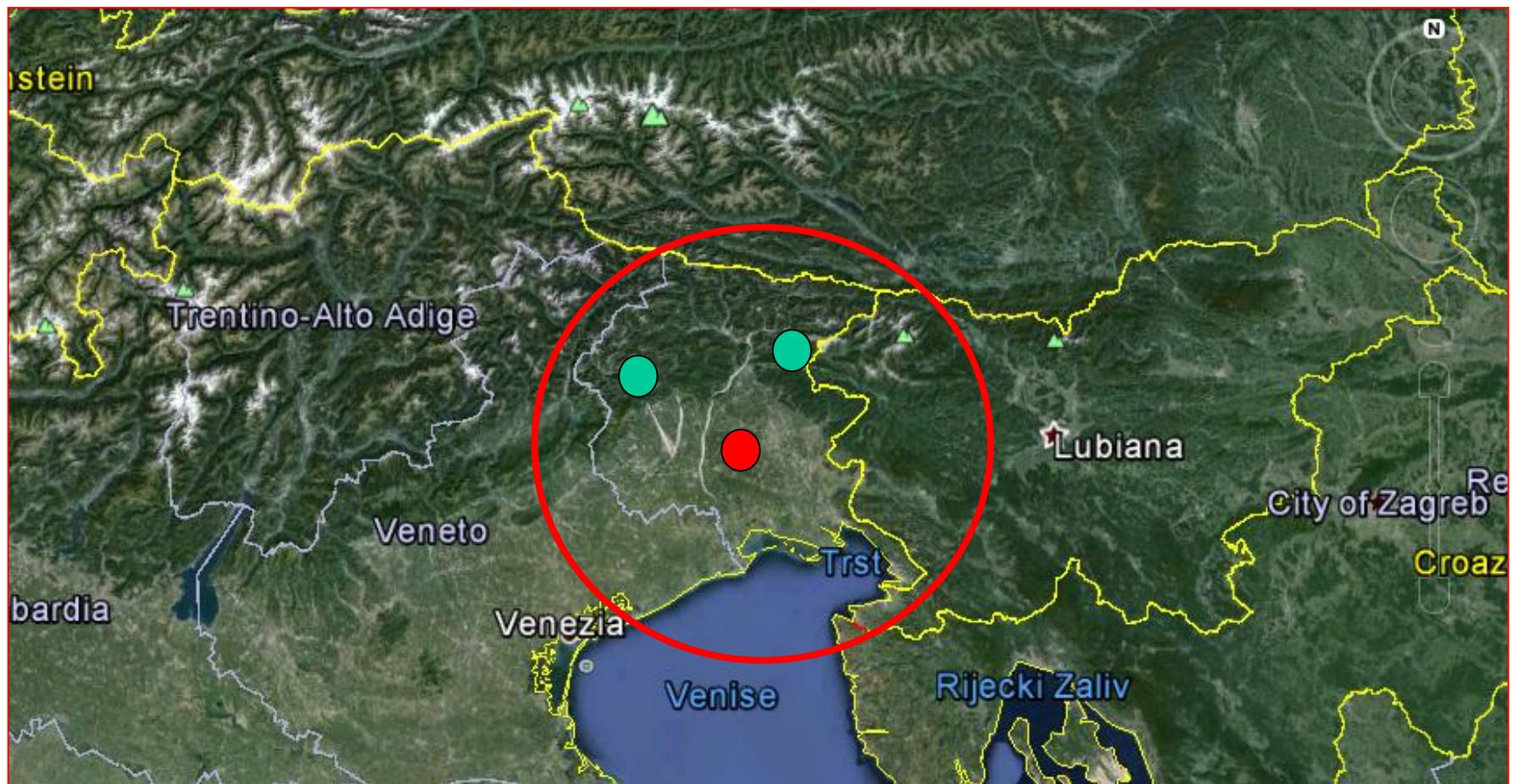
Conclusions

- High (relatively) **SO₂** concentrations in Friuli Venezia Giulia are associated to air masses coming from **eastern Europe**
- High **PM₁₀** concentrations in Friuli Venezia Giulia are associated to air masses coming from west (**Po Valley**) and in the previous days air masses have to remain stick to the ground and be **subject to subsidence**
- High **O₃** concentrations do not have a privileged direction of air masses, but air masses have to remain relatively **stick to the ground** for a long time
- **Heavy rain** episodes are characterized by the “**Adriatic**” **alley** direction in the previous days

The study area (where Friuli Venezia Giulia is)



The study area

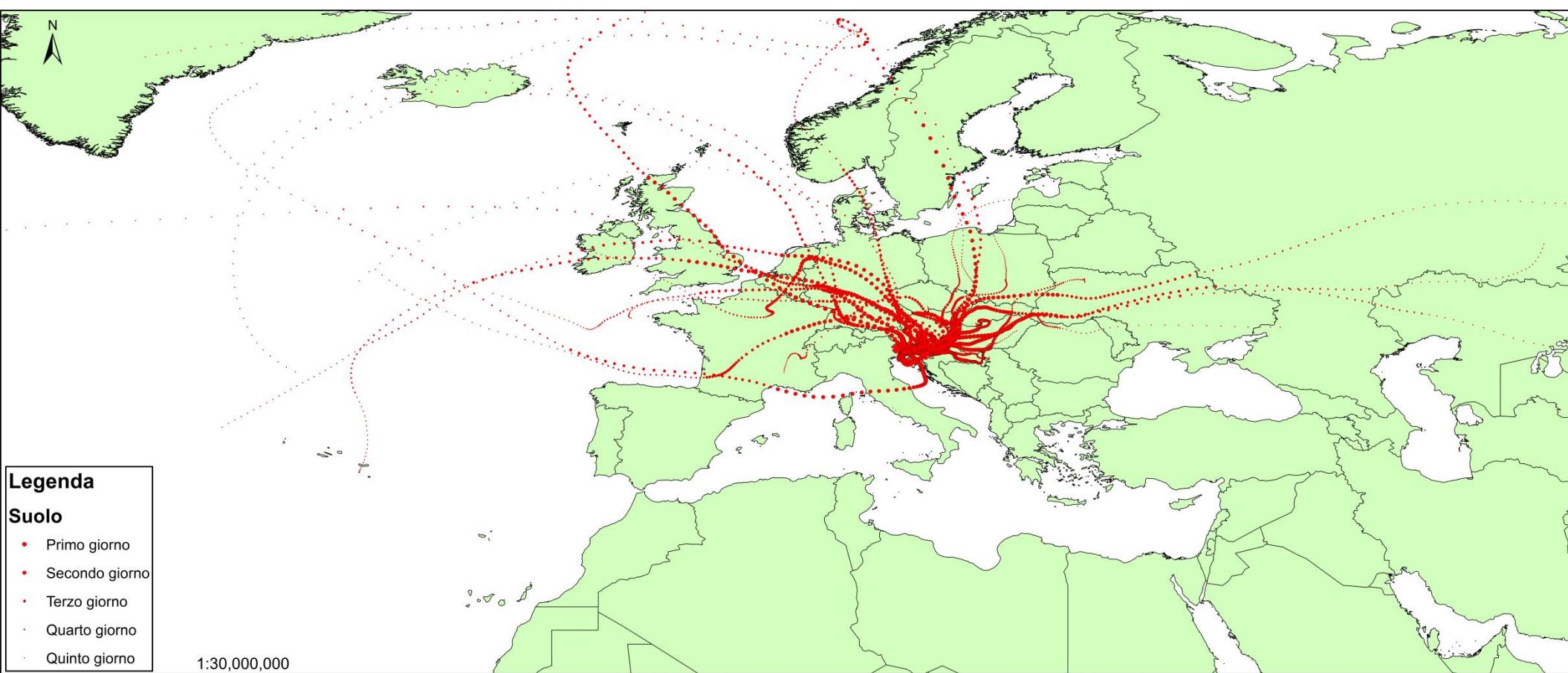


● Heavy rain events

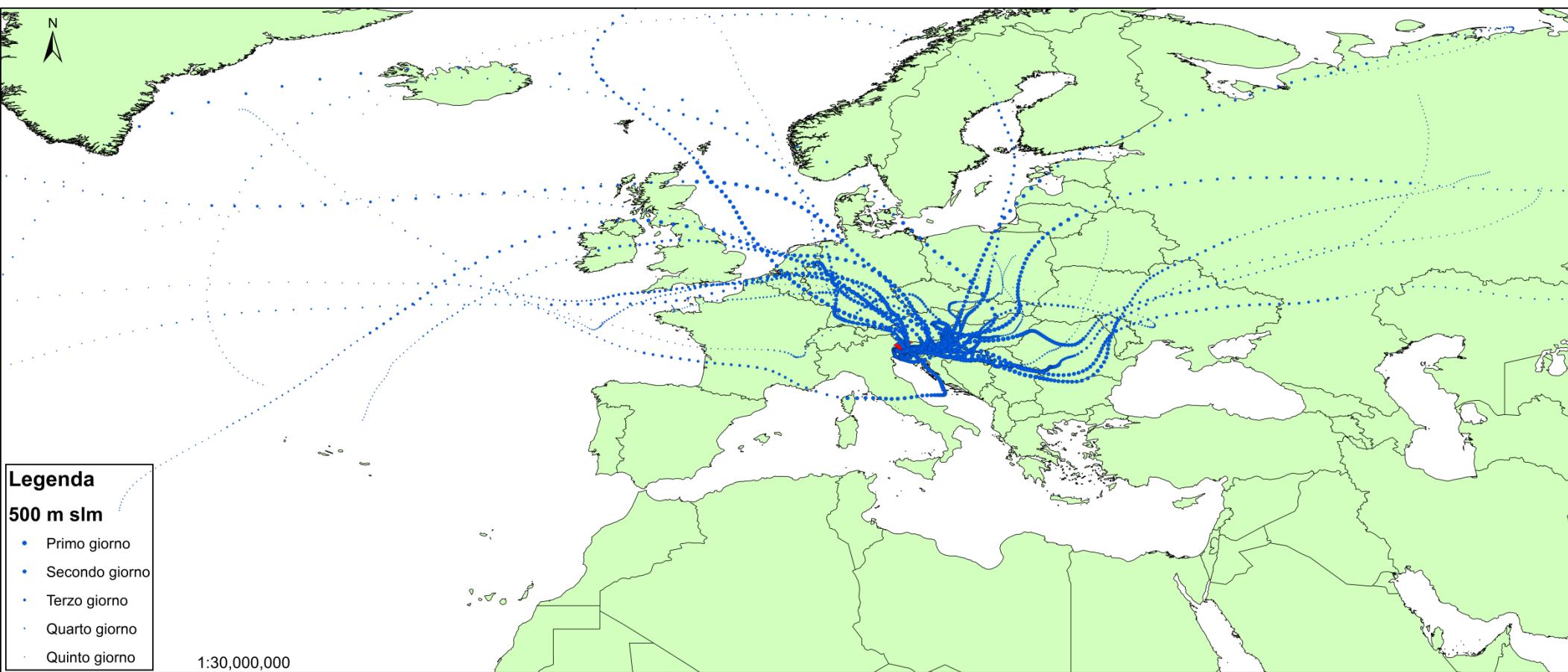
● Pollution episodes (SO₂, PM₁₀, O₃)

Materials and methods

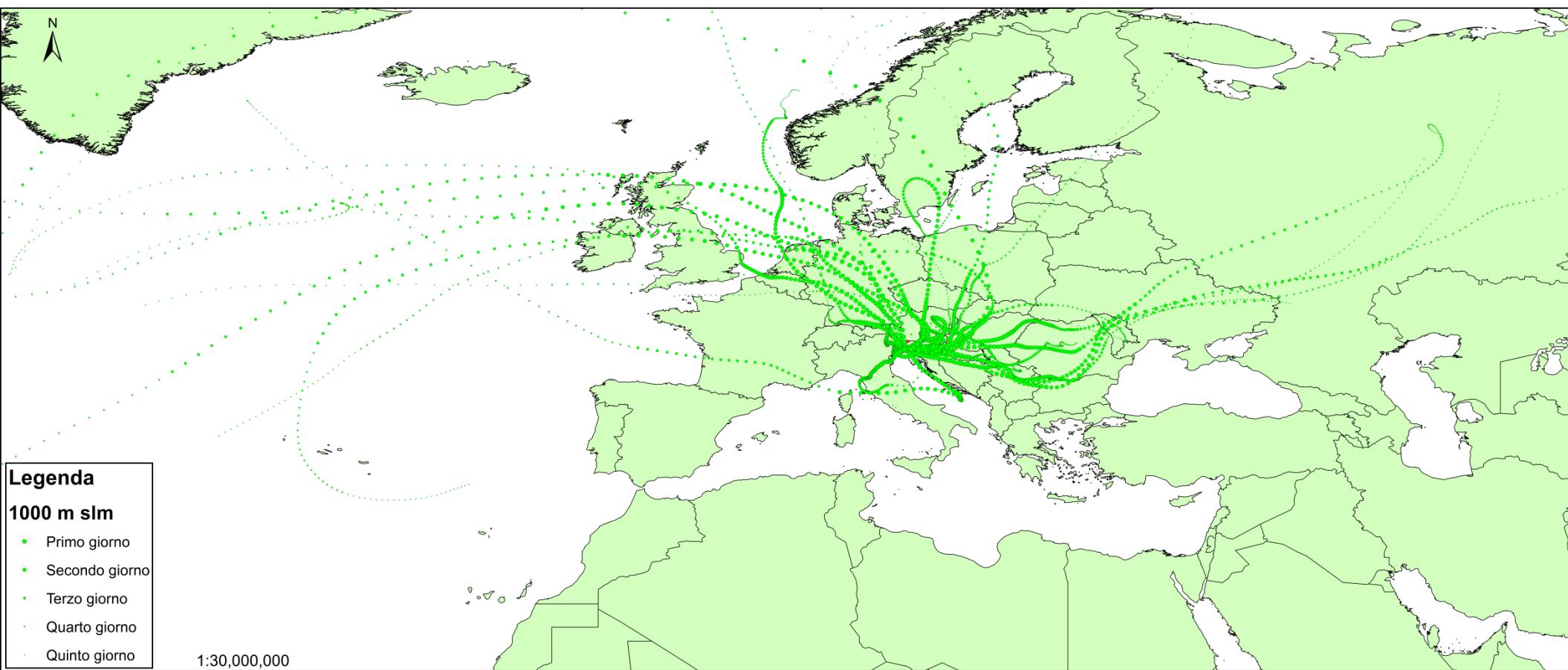
- Significant episodes chosen on a daily basis
- Episodes spanning from 2005 up to 2014
- Air masses trajectories determined through the HYSPLIT model (http://www.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT_info.php)
- Meteorological data used obtained from GDAS archive (<https://ready.arl.noaa.gov/gdas1.php>)
- Tree 120 hours backward trajectories (SFC, 500 and 1000 m ASL) centered at 12:00 UTC in the day of the event

SO₂

Backward trajectories that were at SURFACE level at the day of the event

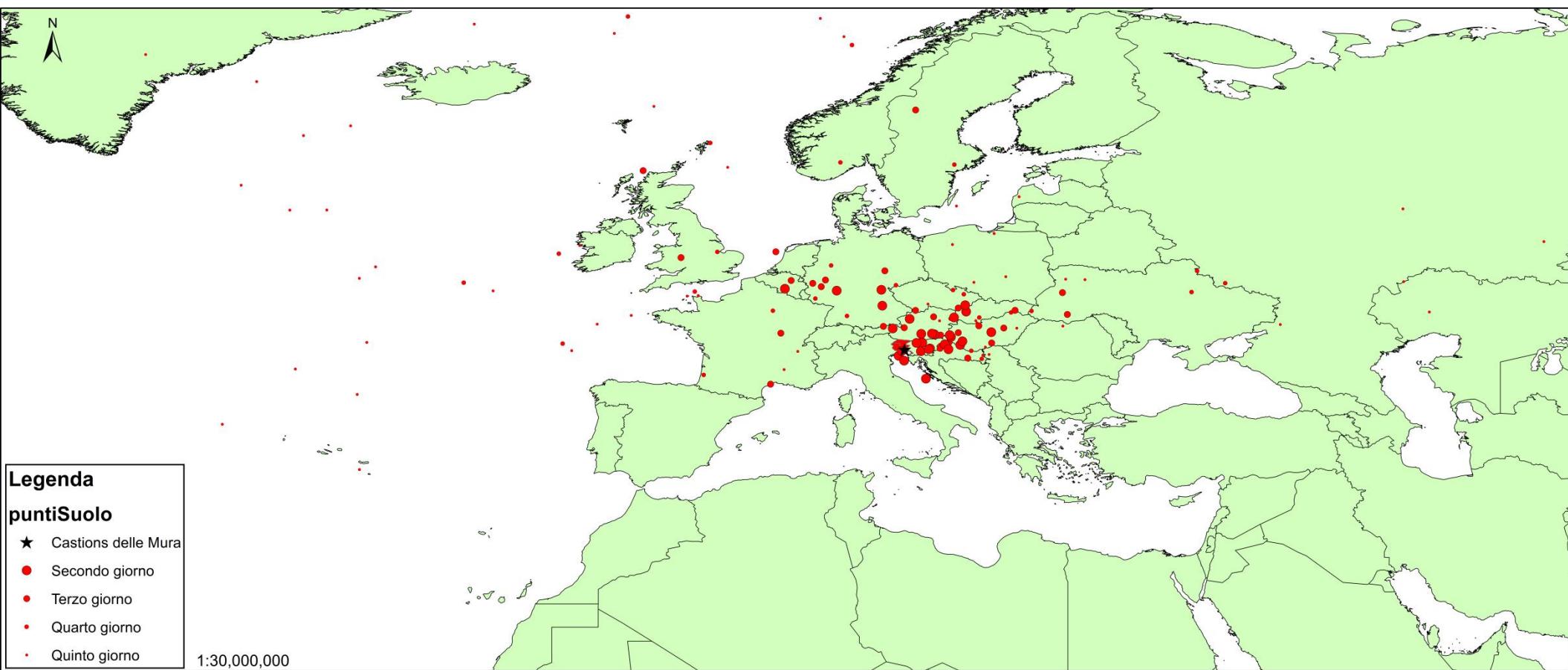
SO₂

Backward trajectories that were at 500 m above mean level at the day of the event

SO₂

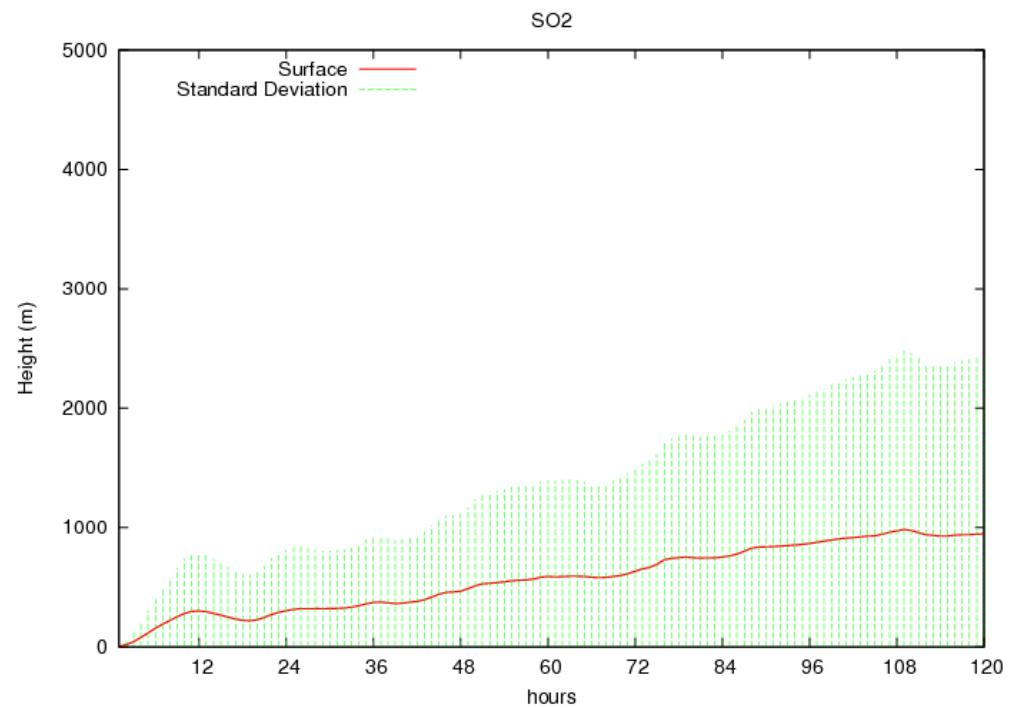
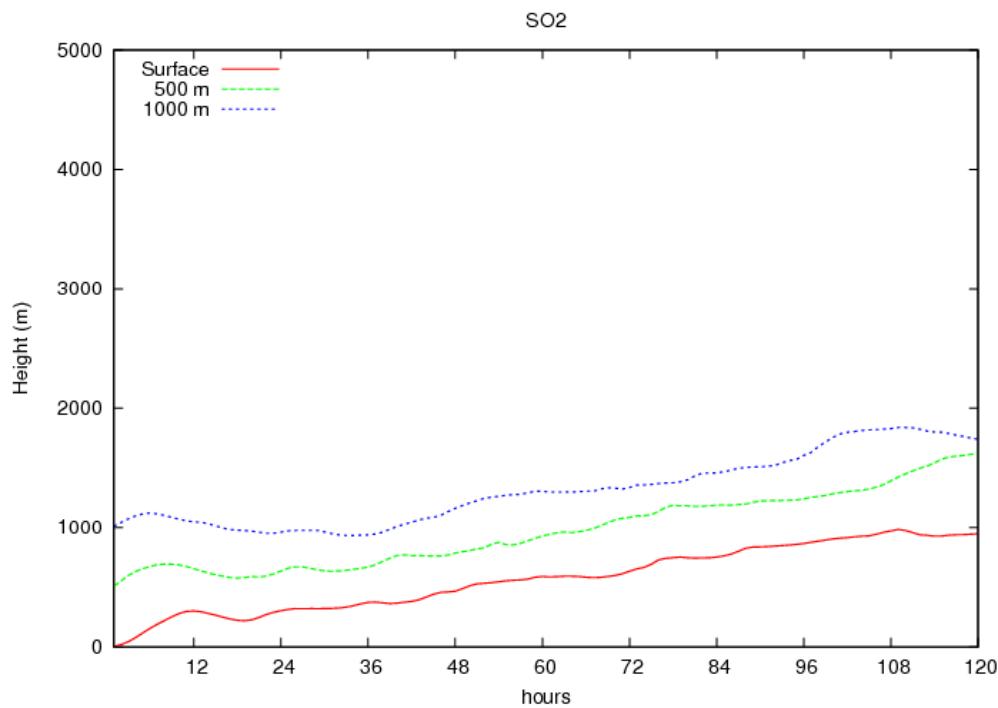
Backward trajectories that were at 1000 m above surface level at the day of the event

SO₂



Largest dots indicate the position of air mass one day before the event
Smallest dots indicate the position of air mass five days before the event

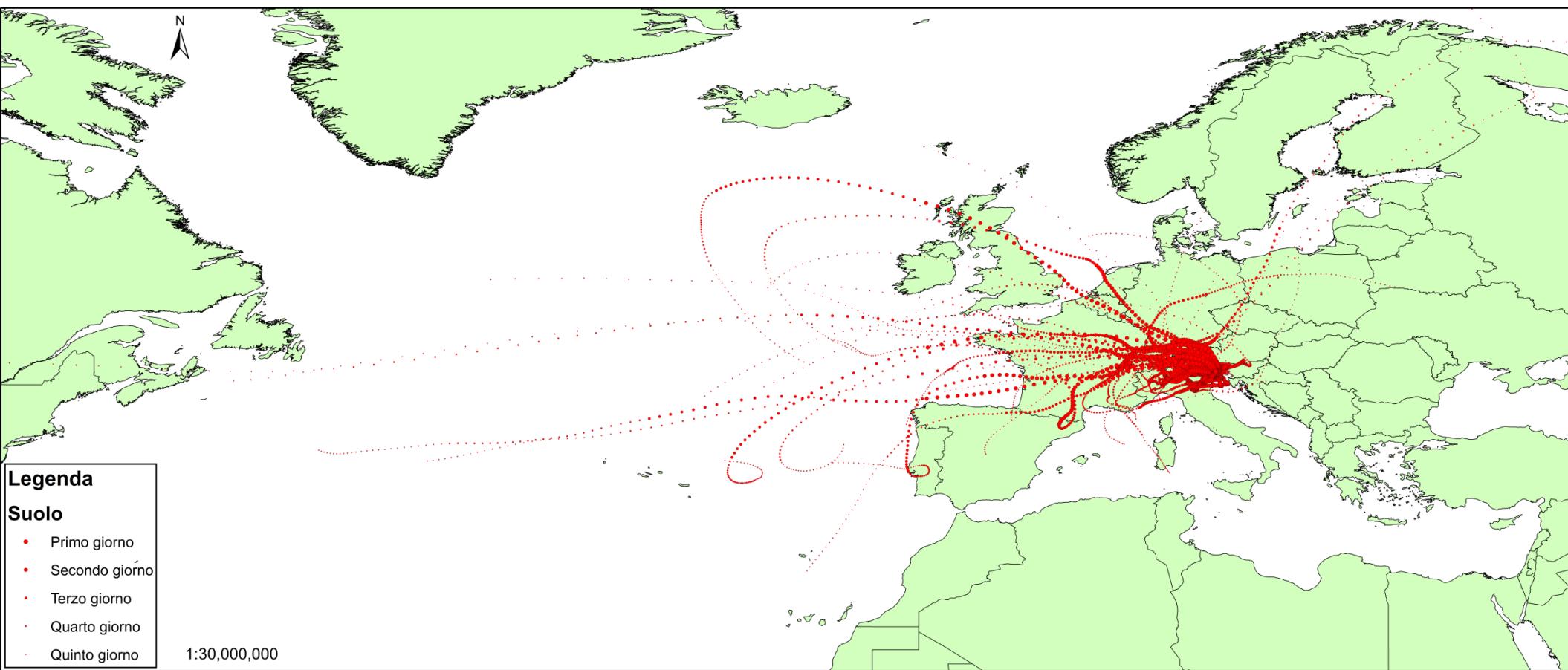
SO₂



Left panel – Air masses average vertical height (0 is the day of the event)

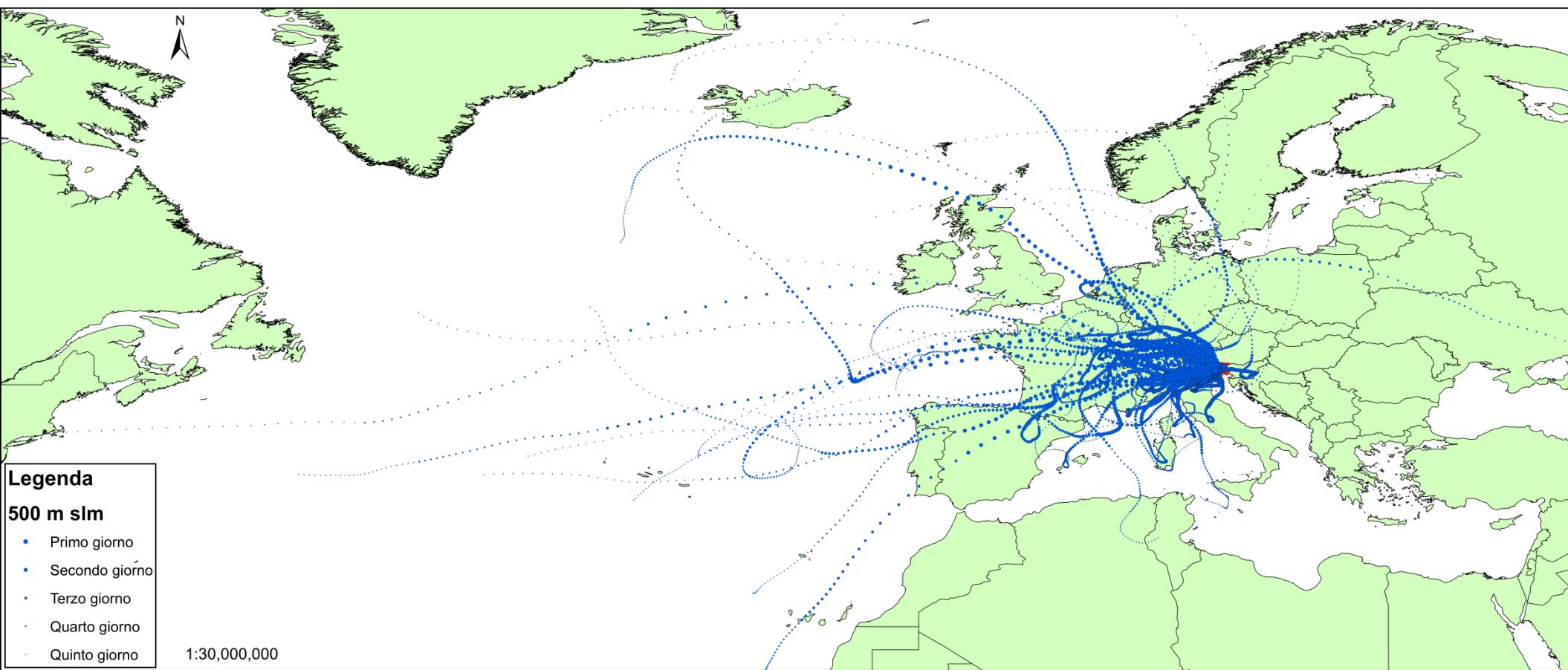
Left panel - Surface air mass average vertical height and standard deviation

PM10



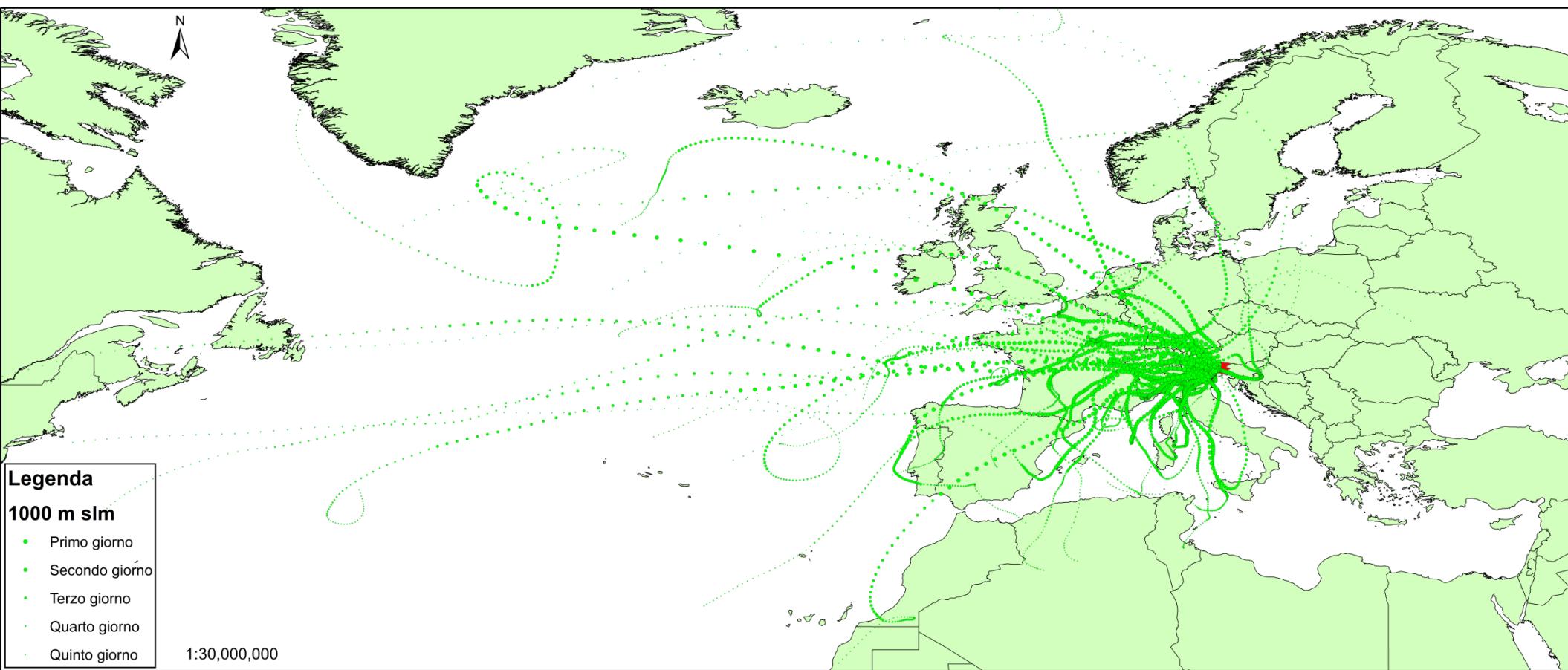
Backward trajectories that were at SURFACE level at the day of the event

PM10



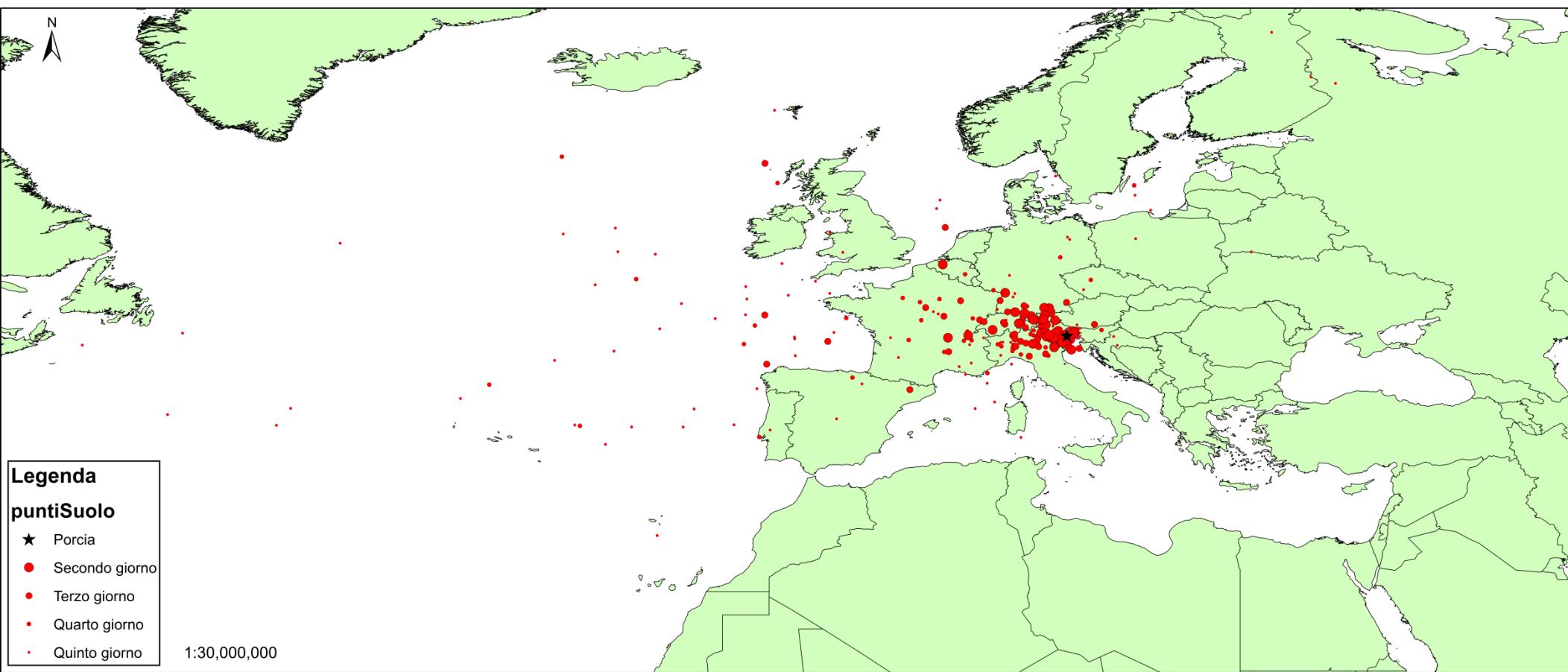
Backward trajectories that were at 1000 m above surface level at the day of the event

PM10



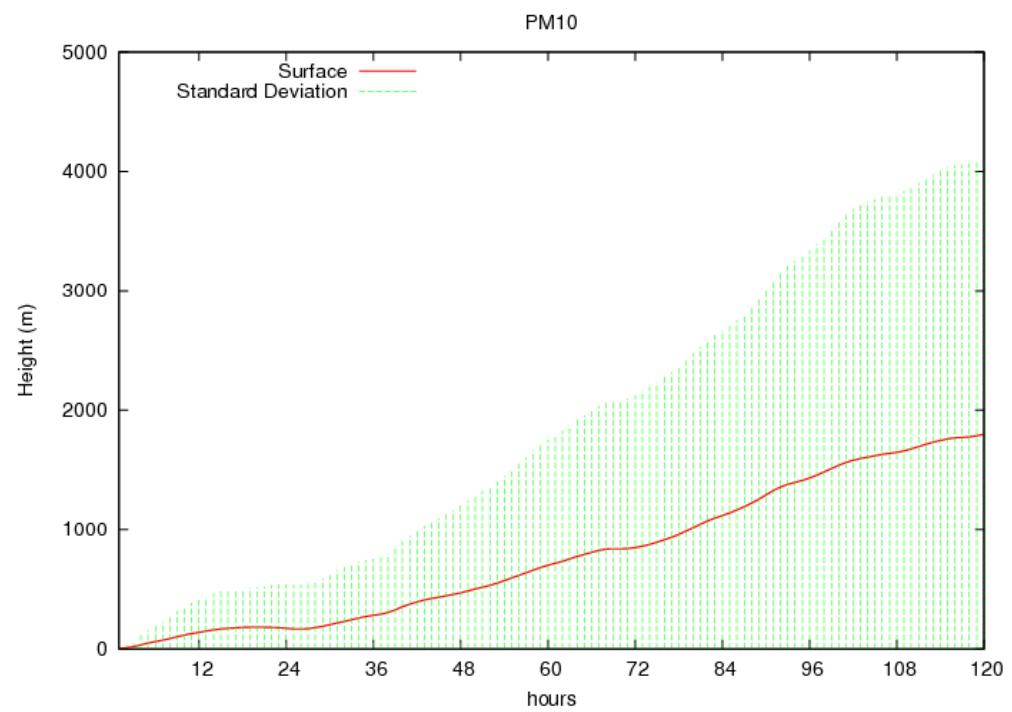
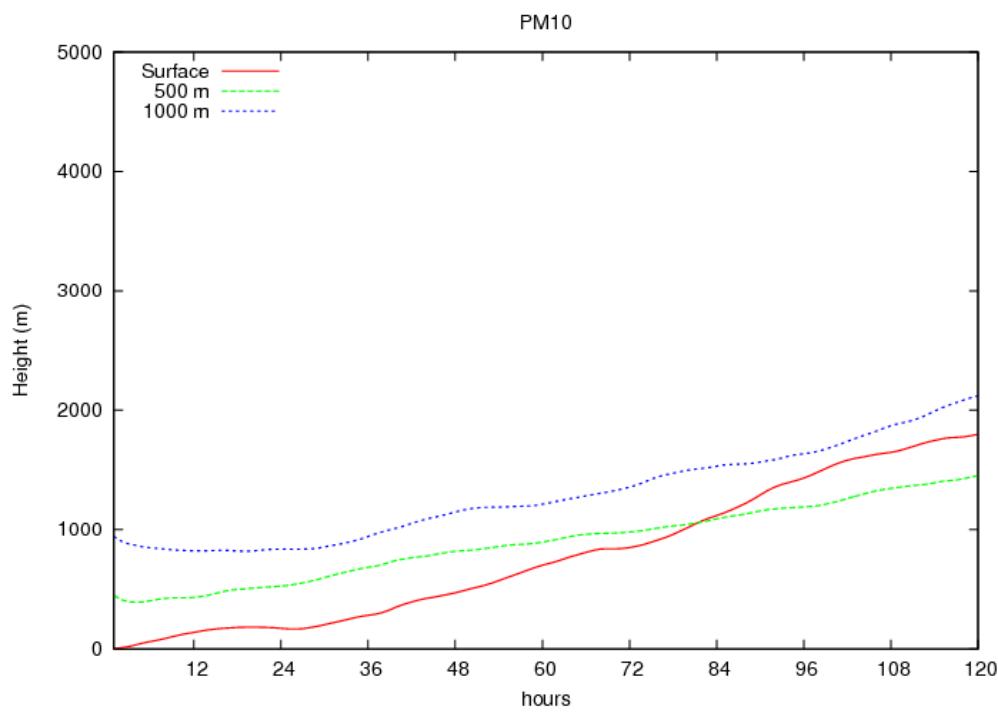
Backward trajectories that were at 1000 m above surface level at the day of the event

PM10



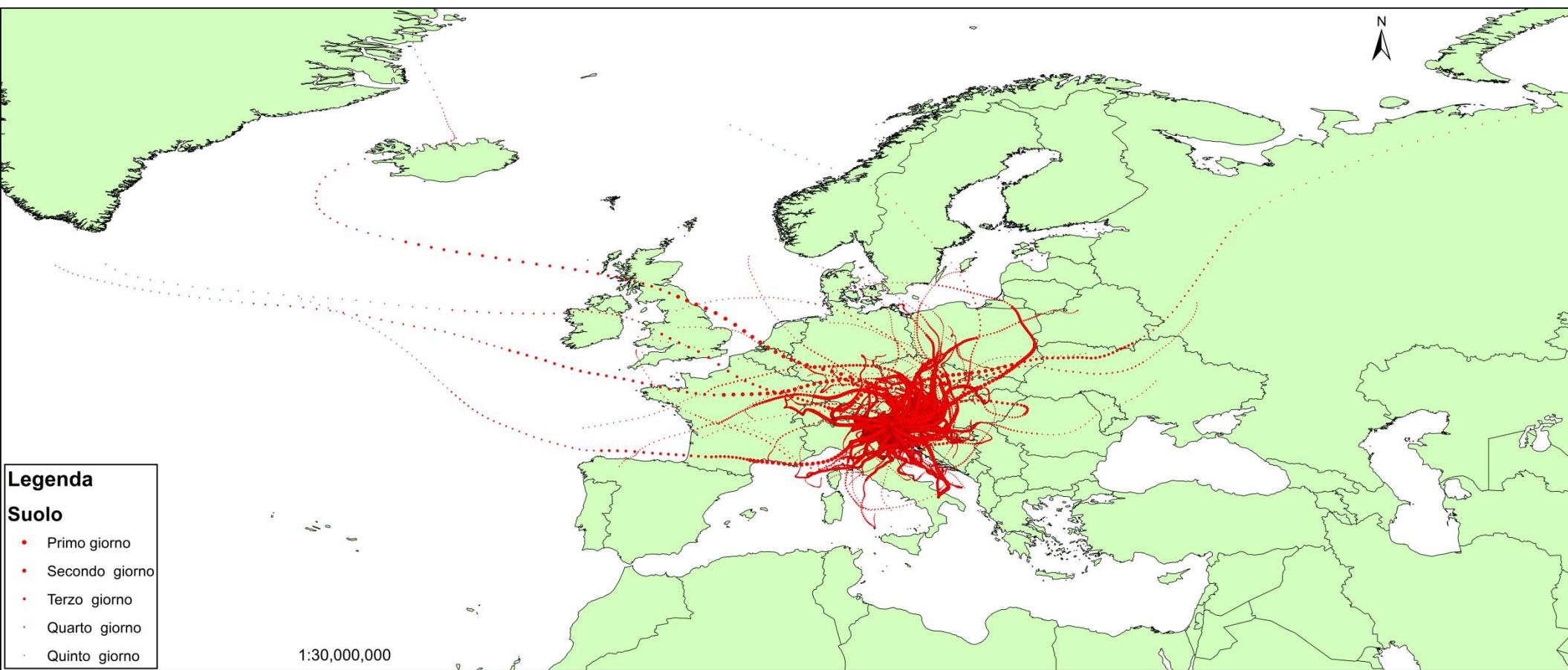
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PM10

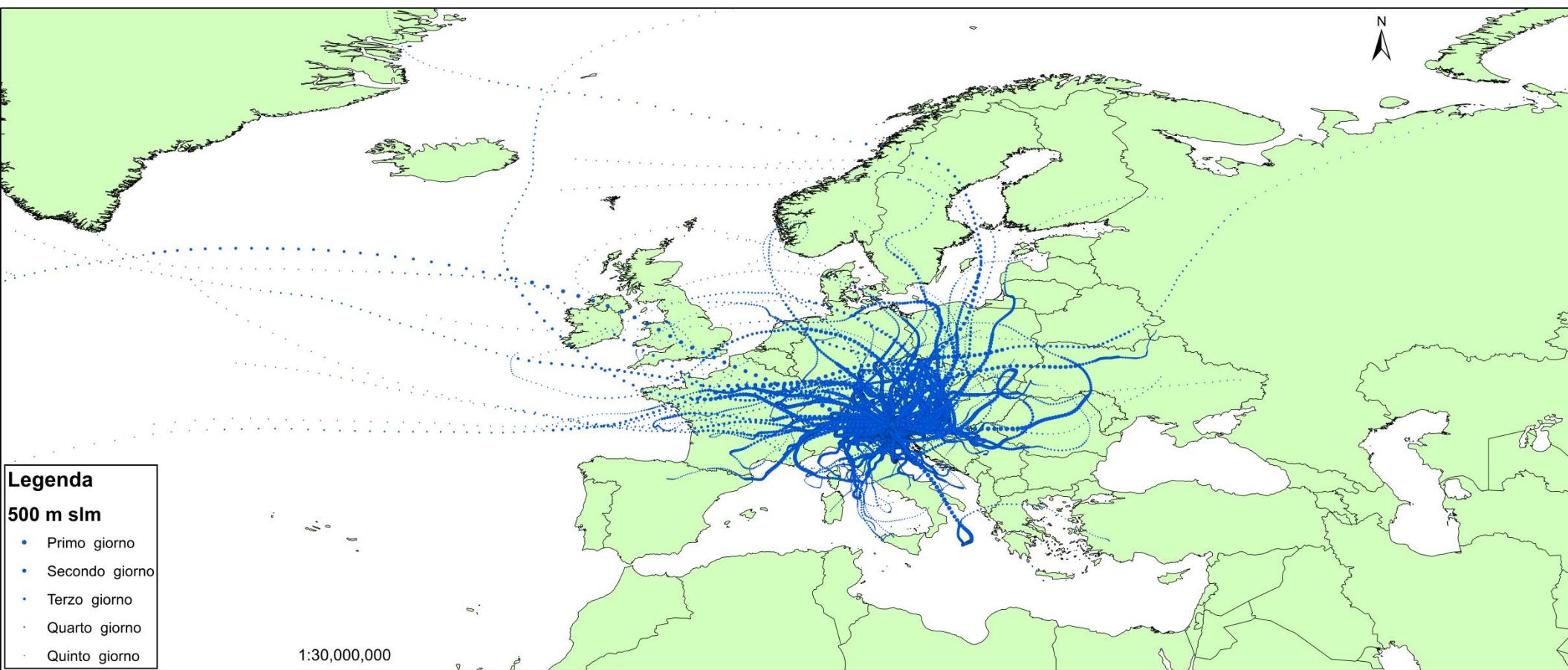


Left panel – Air masses average vertical height (0 is the day of the event)

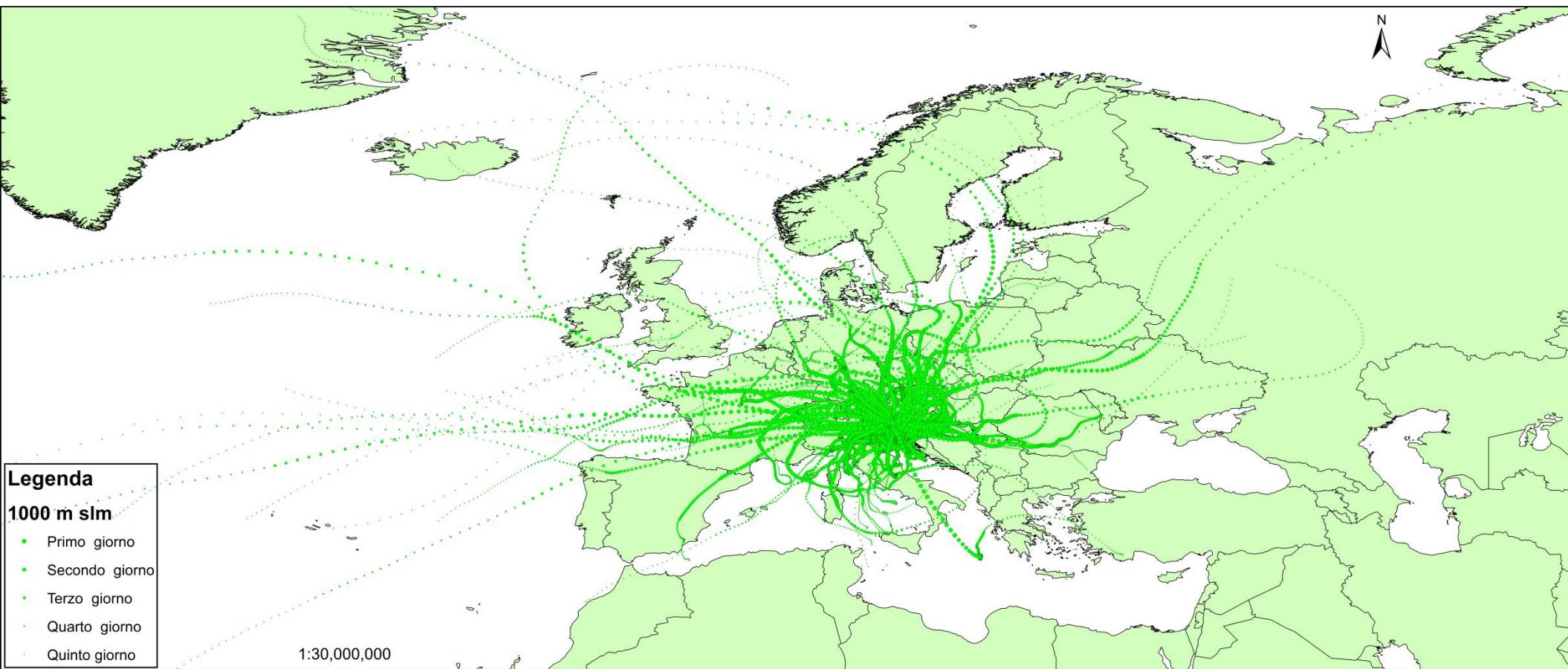
Left panel - Surface air mass average vertical height and standard deviation

O3

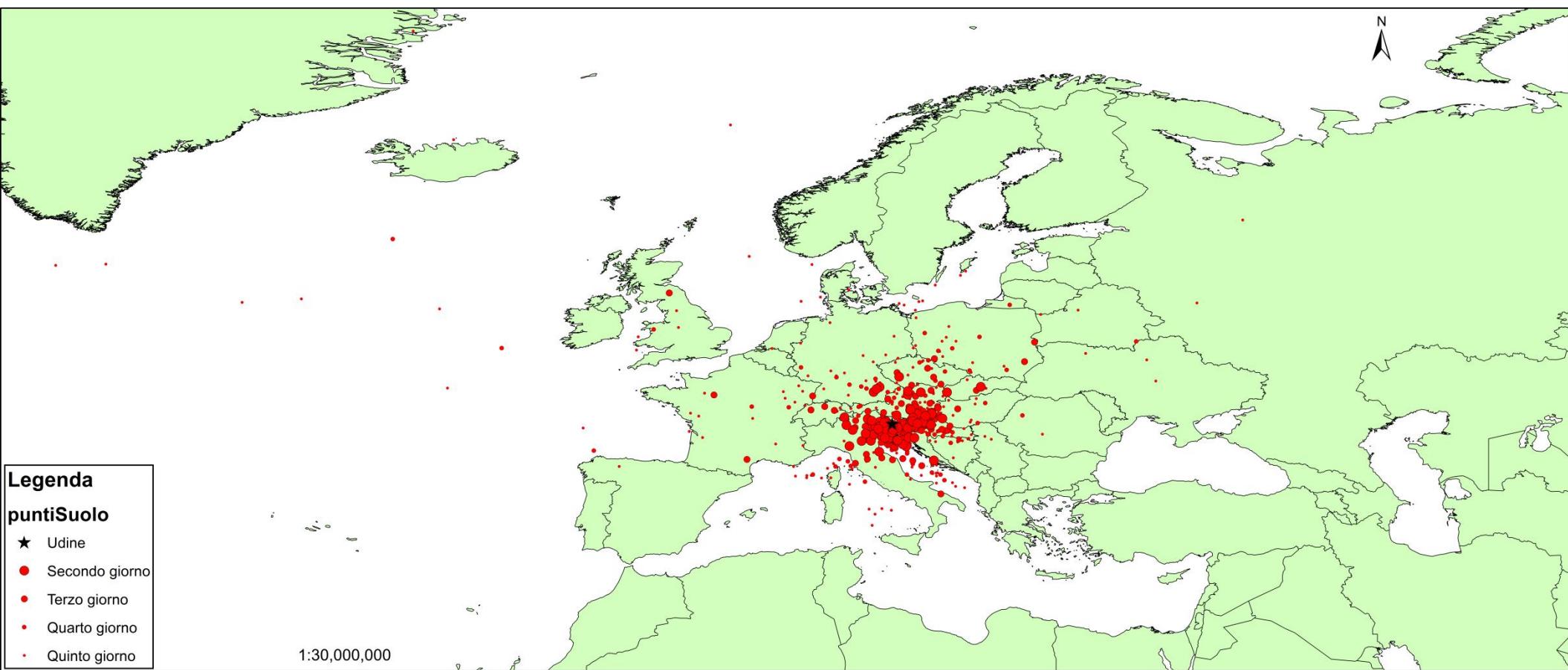
Backward trajectories that were at SURFACE level at the day of the event

O3

Backward trajectories that were at 500 m above mean level at the day of the event

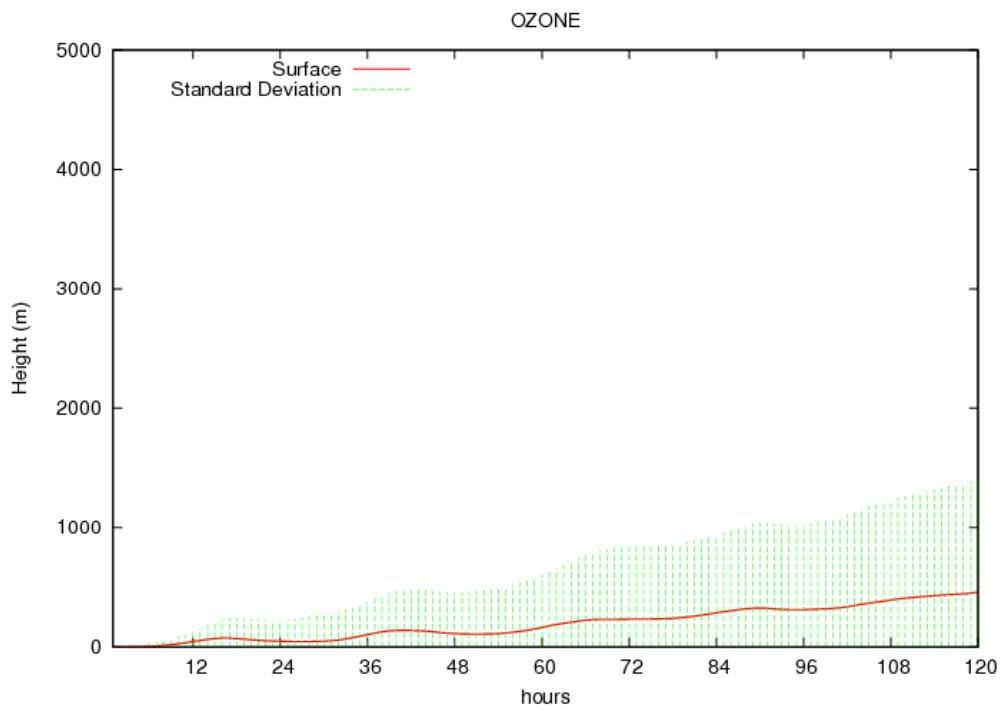
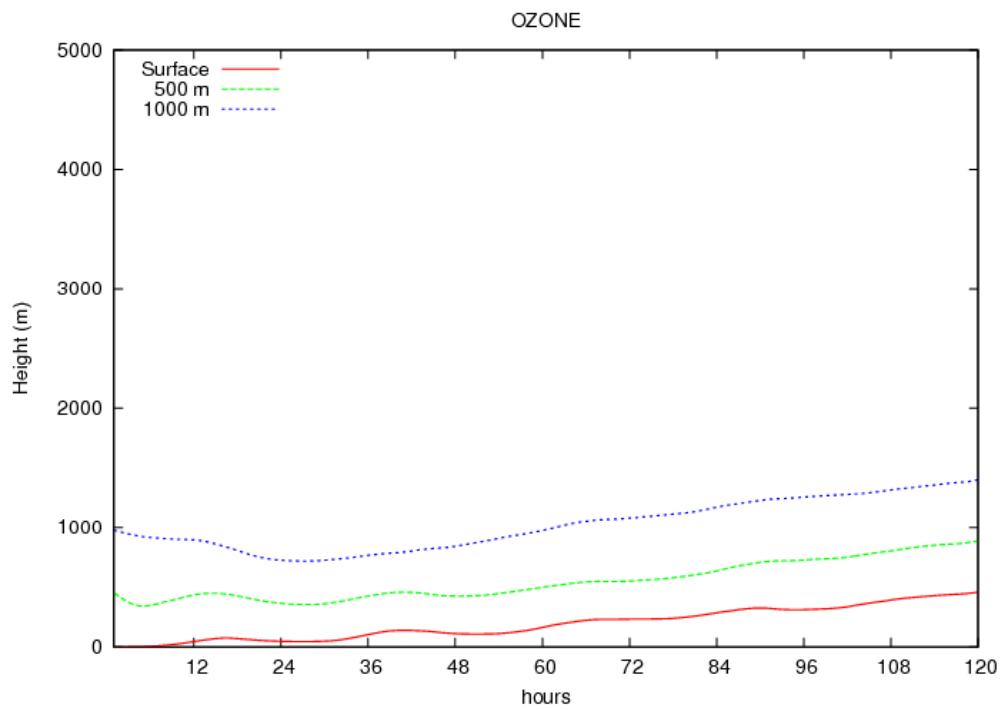
O3

Backward trajectories that were at 1000 m above surface level at the day of the event

O3

Largest dots indicate the position of air mass one day before the event
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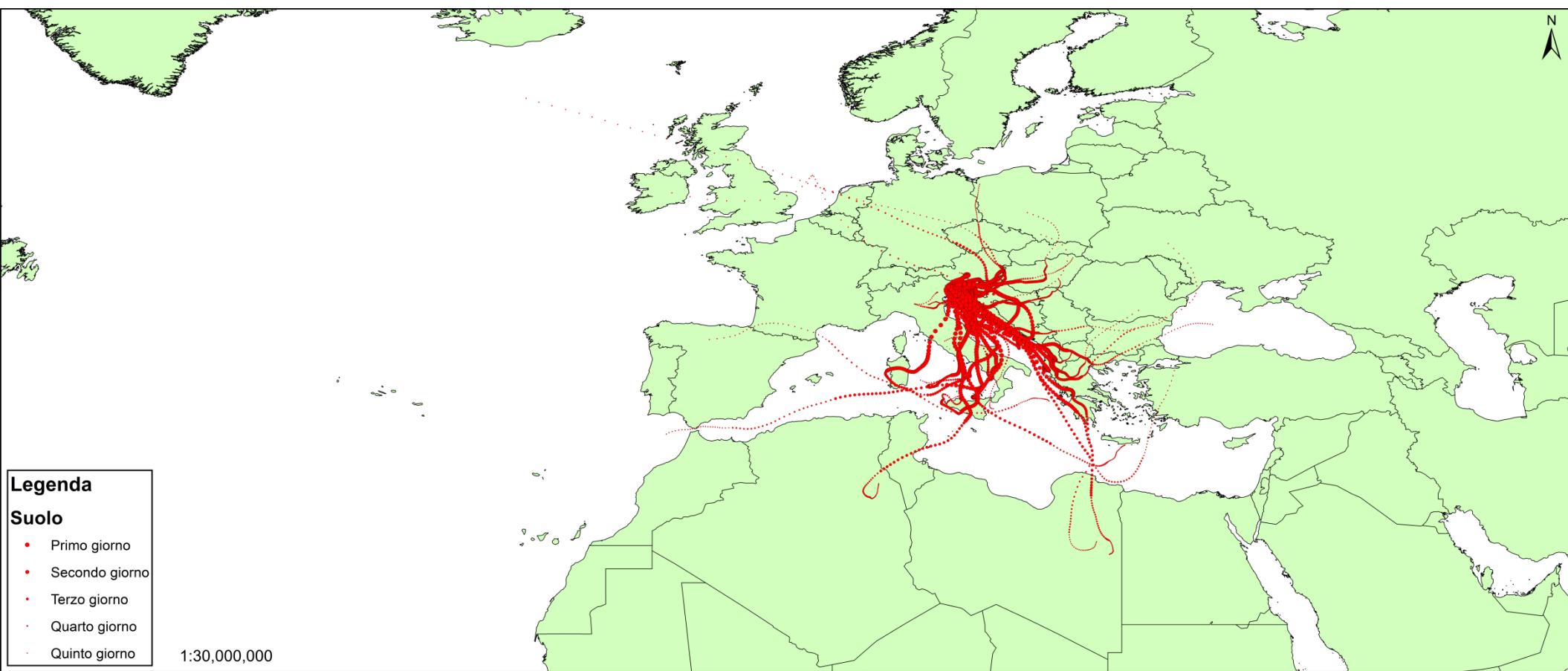
O3



Left panel – Air masses average vertical height (0 is the day of the event)

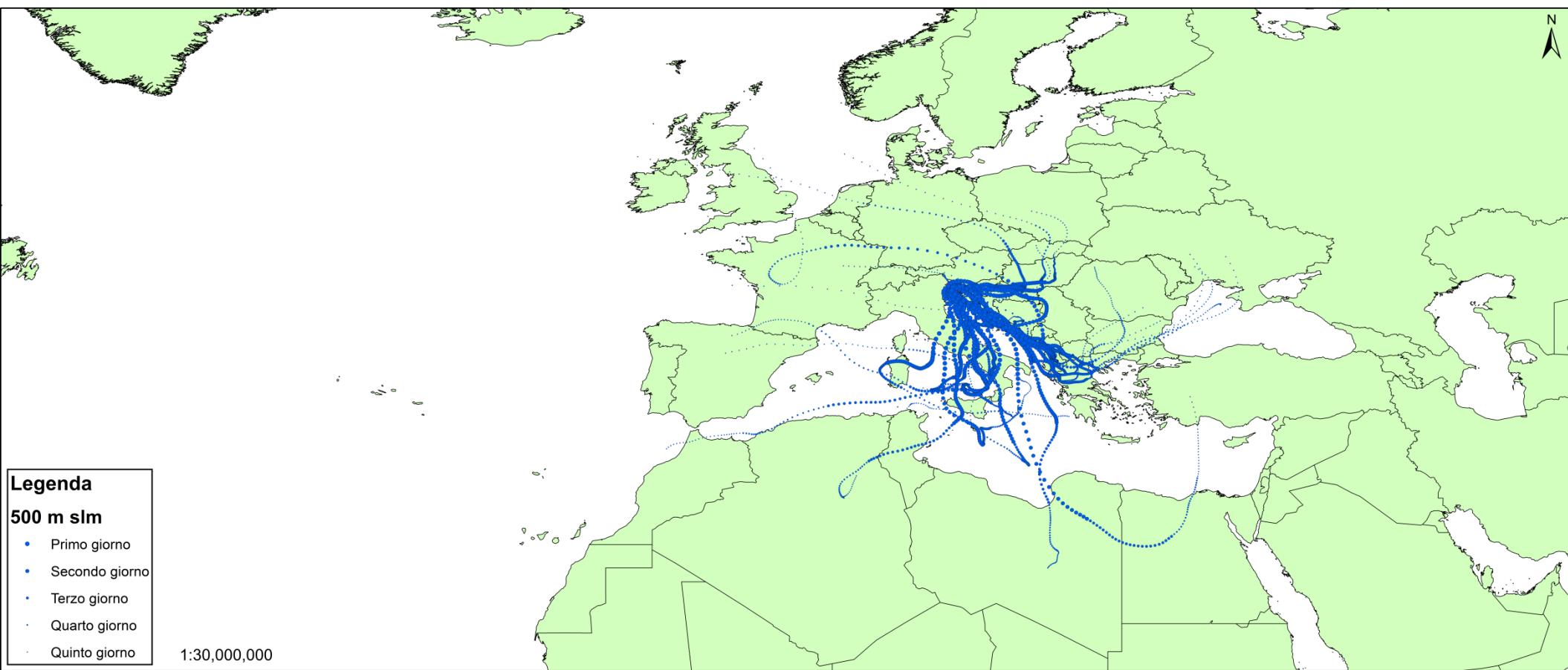
Left panel - Surface air mass average vertical height and standard deviation

Heavy rain



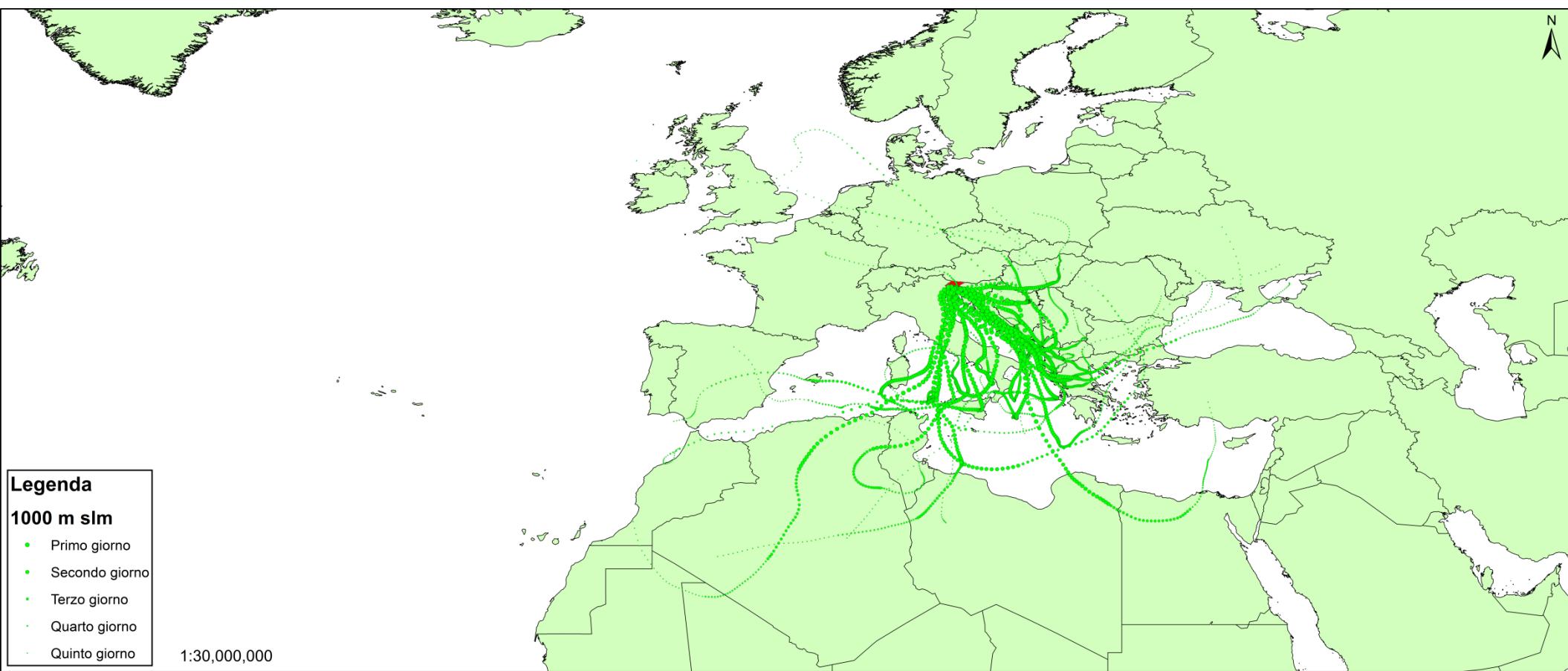
Backward trajectories that were at SURFACE level at the day of the event

Heavy rain



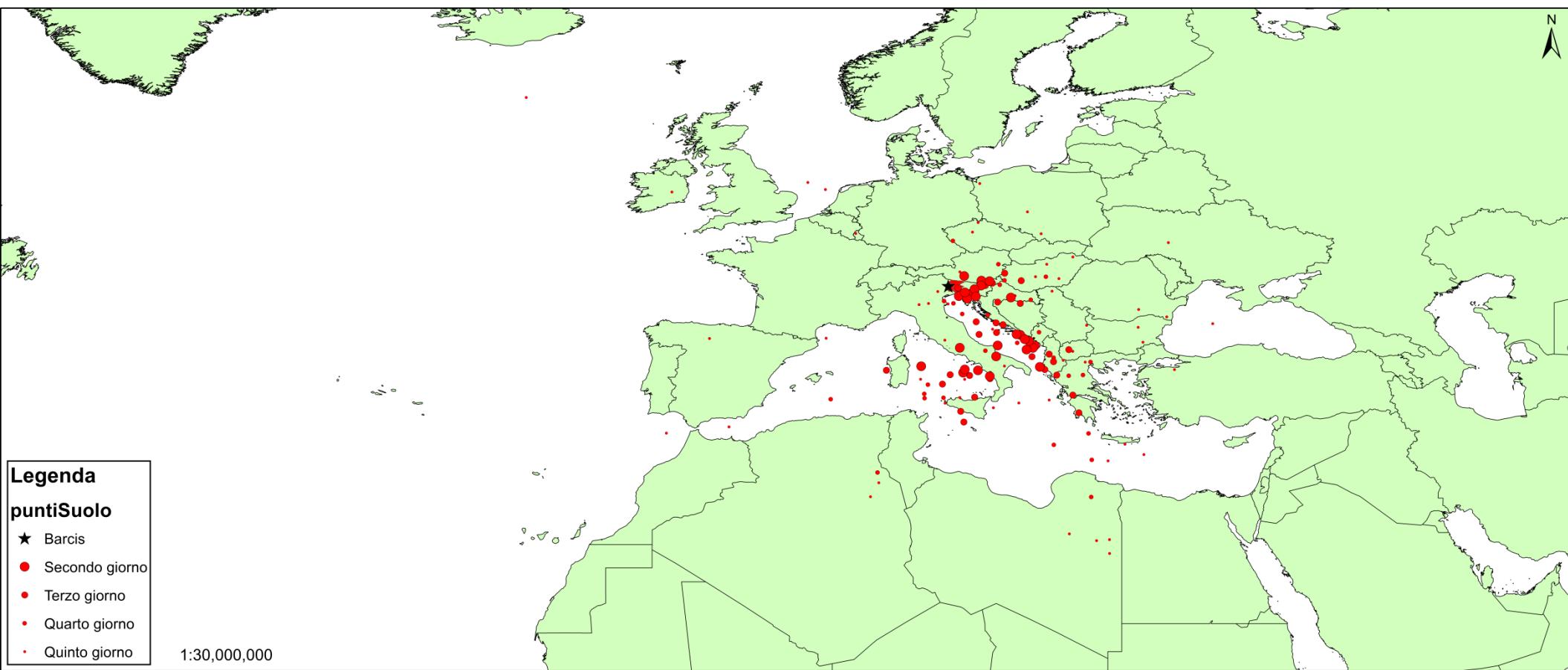
Backward trajectories that were at 500 m above mean level at the day of the event

Heavy rain



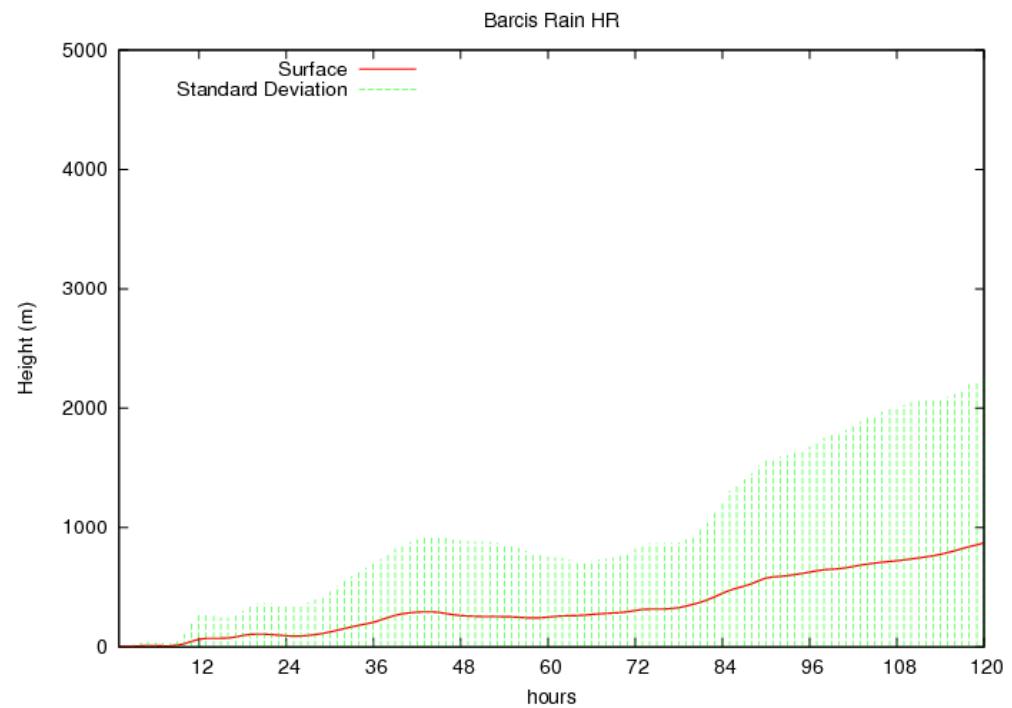
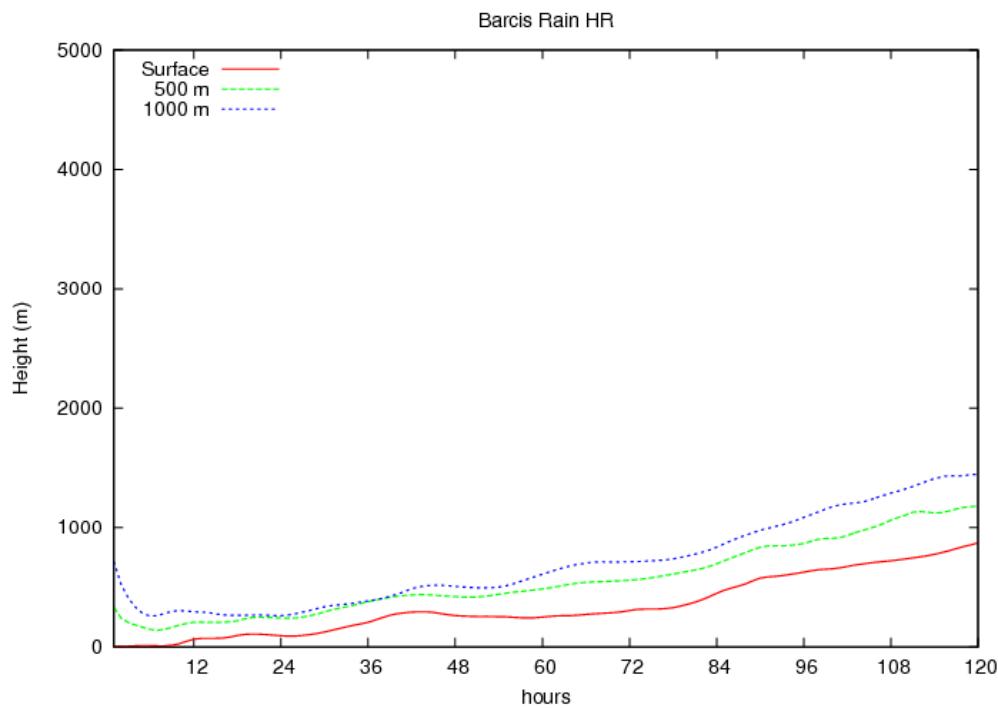
Backward trajectories that were at 1000 m above surface level at the day of the event

Heavy rain



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Heavy rain



Left panel – Air masses average vertical height (0 is the day of the event)

Left panel - Surface air mass average vertical height and standard deviation

In general

- High (relatively) **SO₂** concentrations are associated to air masses coming from **eastern Europe**
- High **PM₁₀** concentrations are associated to air masses coming from west (**Po Valley**) and in the previous days air masses have to remain stick to the ground and be **subject to subsidence**
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Thanks for your attention

Благодаря