

MeSmarT – Measurements of Shipping Emissions in the Marine Troposphere



Contents

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- Outline of the project “MeSmarT”
- Measurement techniques and sites
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What is air pollution?

Pollutant	Sources	Health Effect
NO, NO₂ (Nitrogen Oxides)	Fuel combustion, wood burning	Lung diseases, respiratory symptoms
SO₂ (Sulfur Dioxide)	Fuel combustion (especially high-sulfur fuel), industrial processes, volcanoes	Aggravates asthma, respiratory symptoms
PM (Particulate Matter)	Emitted directly or formed through chemical reactions, fuel combustions, industrial processes	Heart and lung diseases, potentially carcinogenic, premature mortality
O₃ (Ozone)	Formed by chemical reaction	Aggravates lung diseases and asthma, premature death
CO (Carbon Monoxide)	Fuel combustion	Reduces amount of oxygen in body's organs and tissues, aggravates heart diseases

EPA-454/R-12-001, February 2012

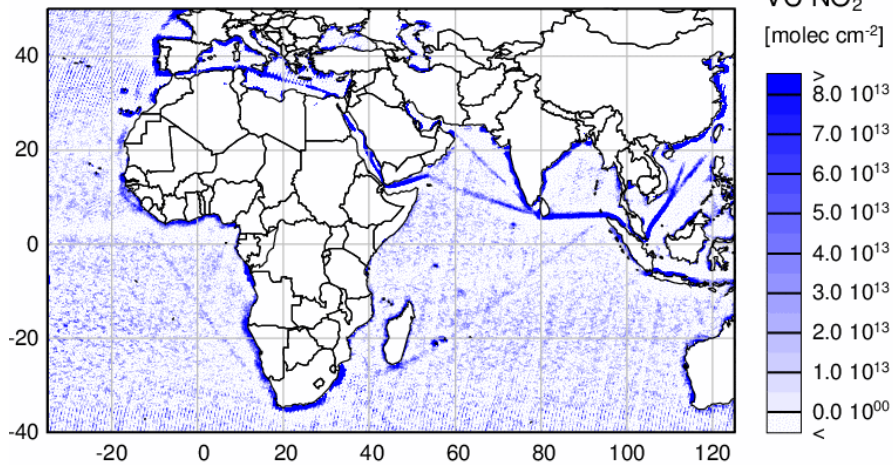
Air pollution caused by shipping emissions:

- Increase of international trade volume and shipping
- Concentration of shipping emissions in coastal areas and harbor cities (20 % within 12 nm – Zone)
- Considerable contribution to local air pollution with severe health effects
 - Corbett et. Al.: “Mortality from Ship Emissions: A Global Assessment“, *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2007**, 41, 8512–8518

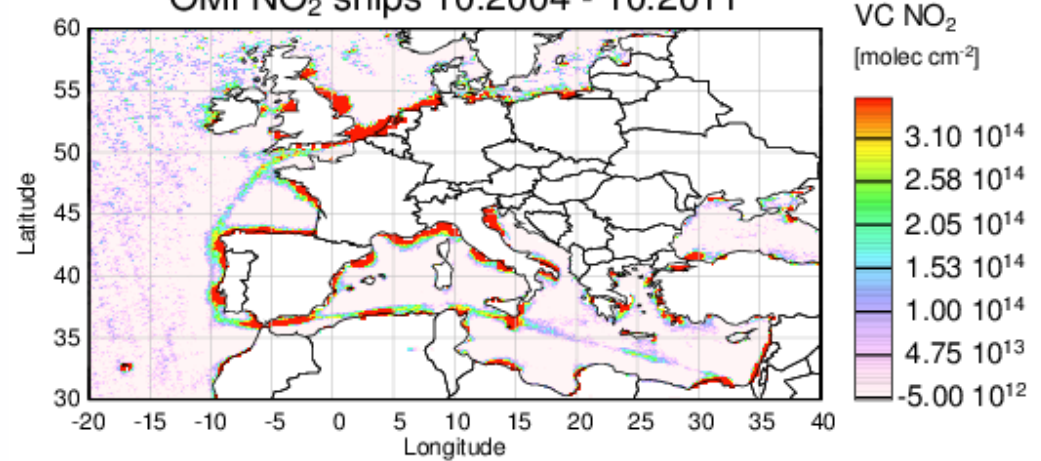
Motivation

Shipping emission NO₂ - measurements by satellite

GOME-2 shipping NO₂ 01.2007 - 10.2011



OMI NO₂ ships 10.2004 - 10.2011



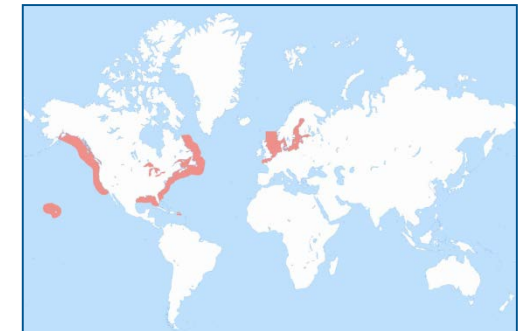
A. Richter et al., Satellite Measurements of NO₂ from International Shipping Emissions, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, 2004
A. Richter et al.: An improved NO₂ retrieval for the GOME-2 satellite instrument, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.* 4, 1147-1159, 2011

Motivation

Political measures:

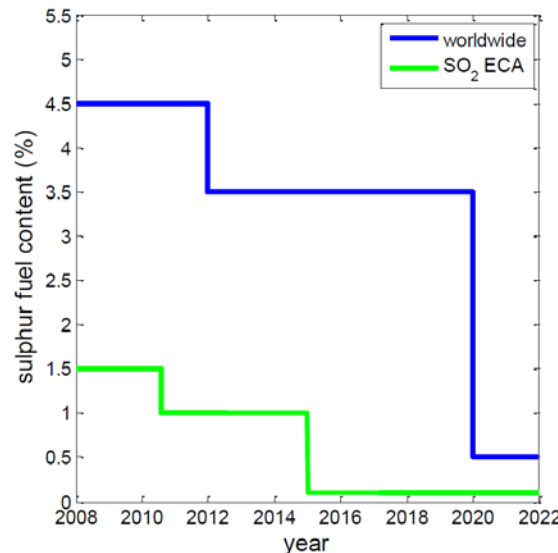
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex VI Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships (entered into force 19 May 2005) <http://www.imo.org>

SECA zones Europe and worldwide

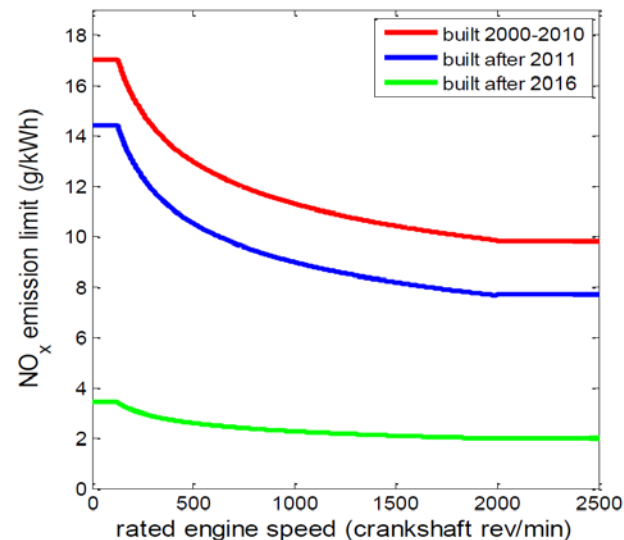


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Sulfur fuel content regulation



Nitrogen oxides emission regulation



Outline of the project MeSmarT



BUNDESAMT FÜR
SEESCHIFFFAHRT
UND
HYDROGRAPHIE

- How is the actual situation of air pollution over the North and Baltic Sea and what is the contribution of shipping emissions?
- How do the political regulations influence the air quality?
- How can we assure the quality of our measurements?
- Is it possible to reproduce measured data with state-of-the-art modelling?

Outline of the project MeSmarT



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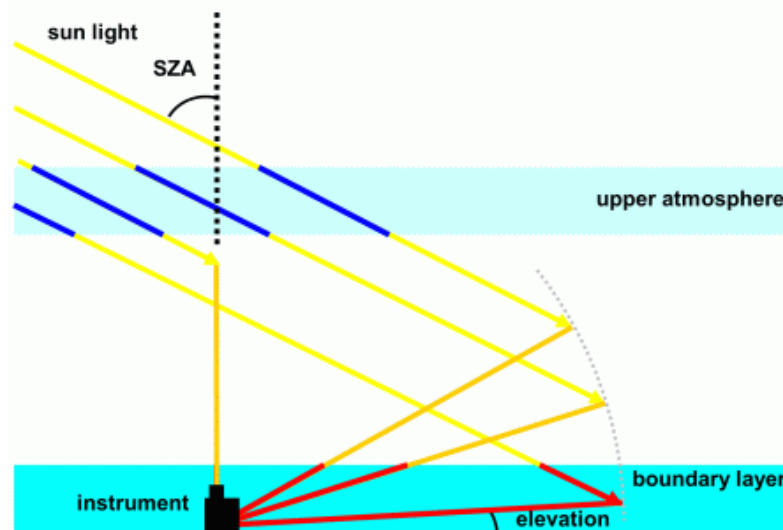
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- How can we observe and control the compliance of the shipping emission regulations?
- Which measurement methods are suitable for this?

Remote sensing: MAX-DOAS

Multi-Axis Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy

- Detection of column densities of trace gases for different optical paths
- Vis spectrometer (400 – 570 nm) for NO₂ measurements
- UV spectrometer (315 – 385 nm) for SO₂ measurements



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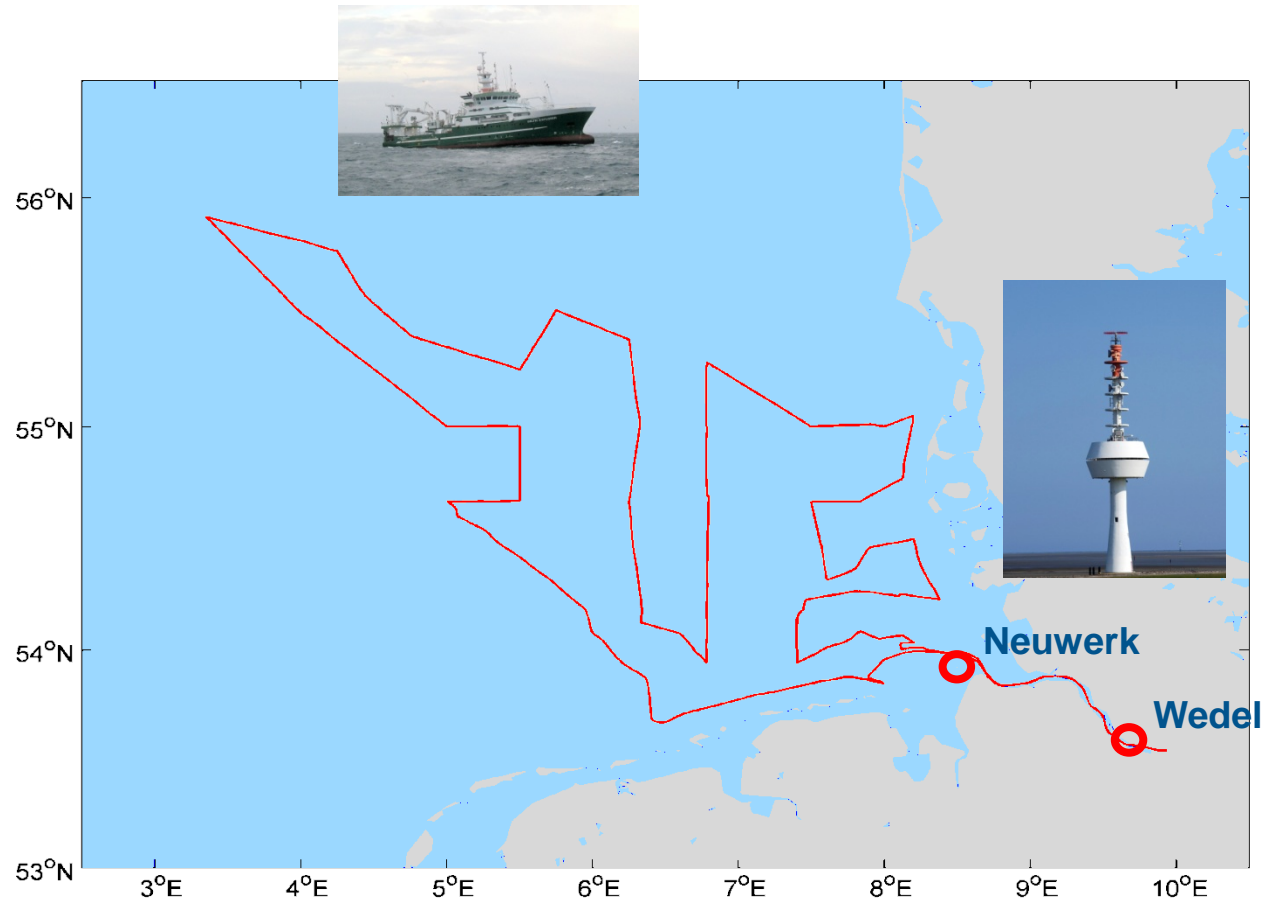
In-situ-measurements : Airpointer (MLU)

	SO ₂	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	O ₃	CO ₂
Messprinzip:	UV-Fluoreszenz (EN 14212)	Chemilumineszenz von NO (EN 14211)	UV-Absorption (EN 14625)	Non-Dispersive IR-Spectroscopy LI-COR LI820
Detection limit	0.25 ppb	0.4 ppb	0.5 ppb	1 ppm
Measuring range	< 10 ppm	< 20ppm	< 200 ppm	< 20000 ppm
Time period	< 90 s	< 60 s	< 30 s	1 s



B. Mathieu-Üffing

Measurement sites



Research vessel cruises

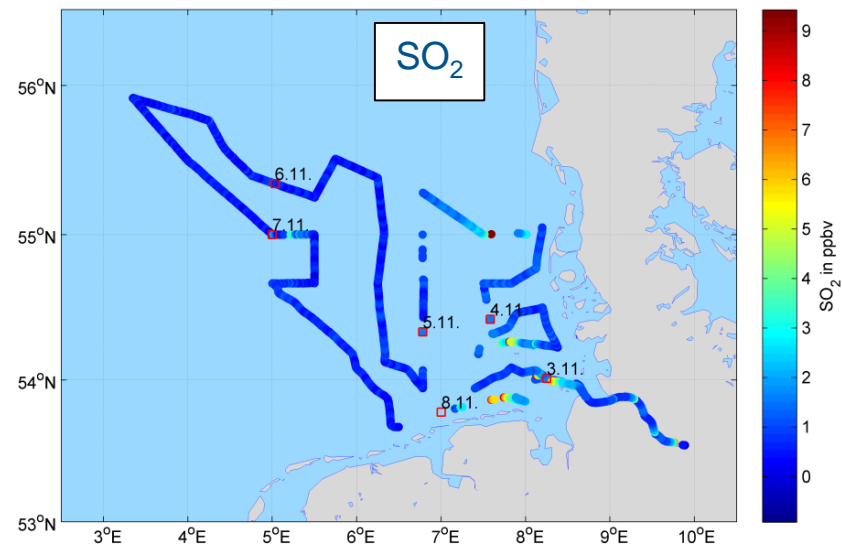
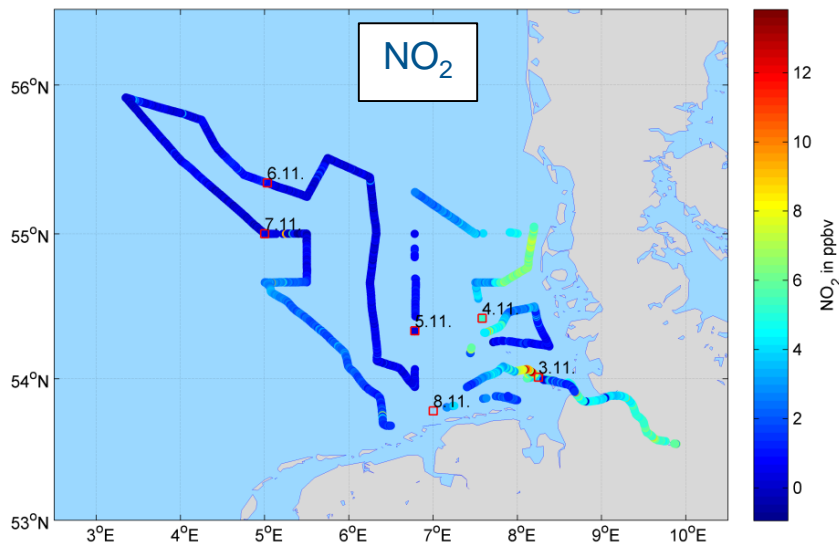
CE12015: 3.11.2012 –
9.11.2012



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Research vessel cruises

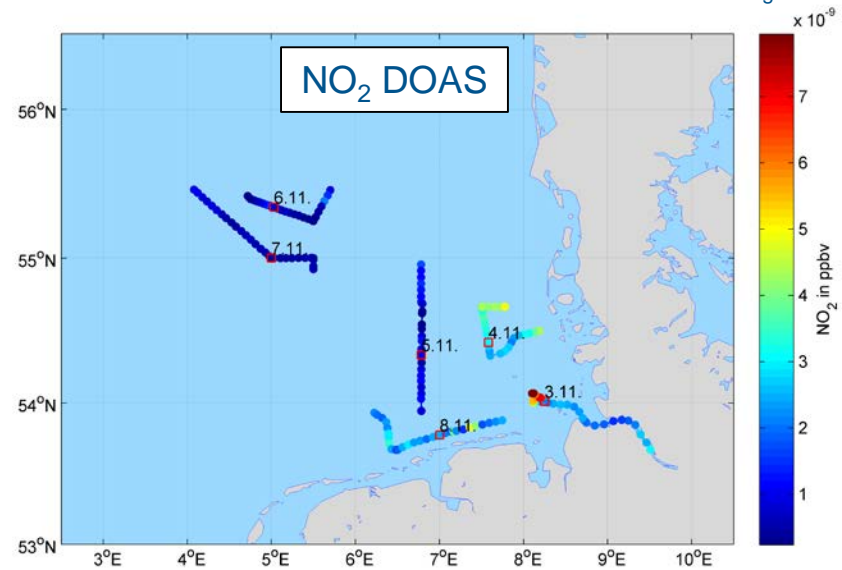
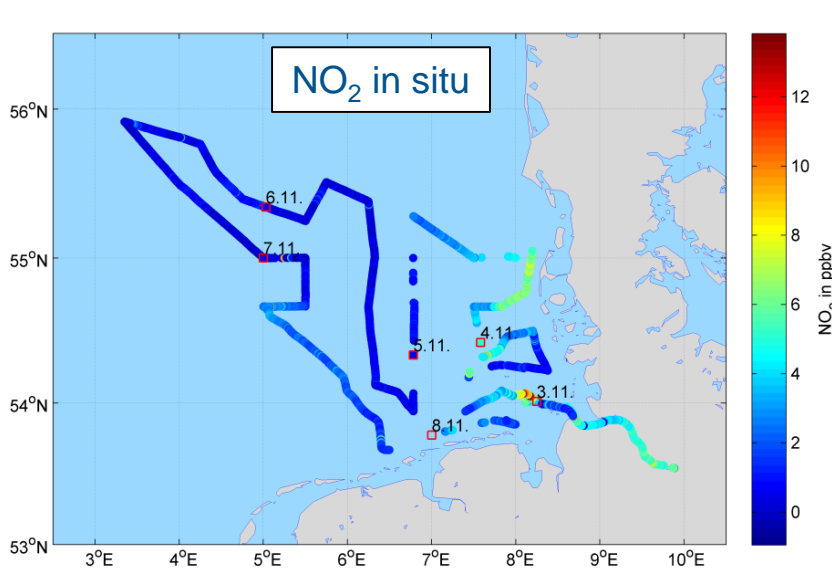
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Research vessel cruises

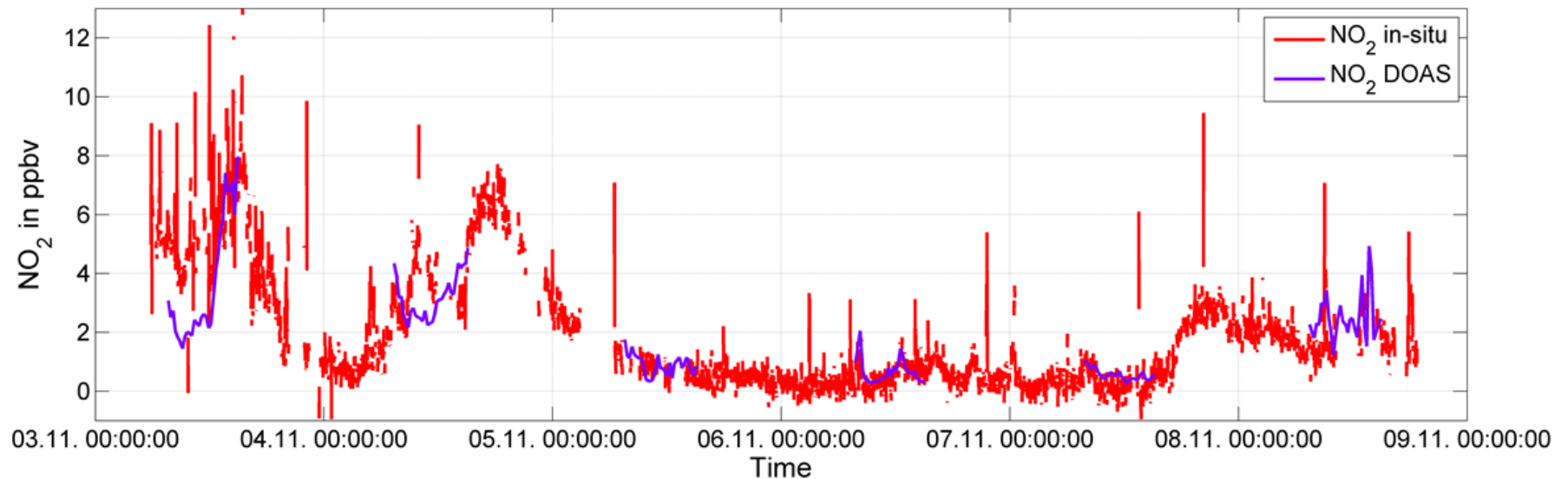
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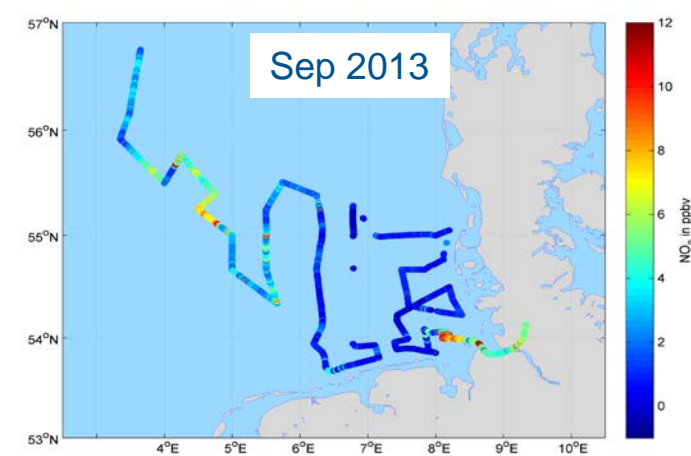
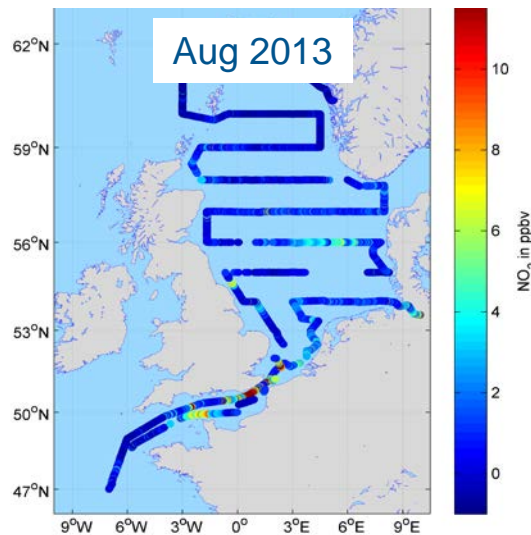
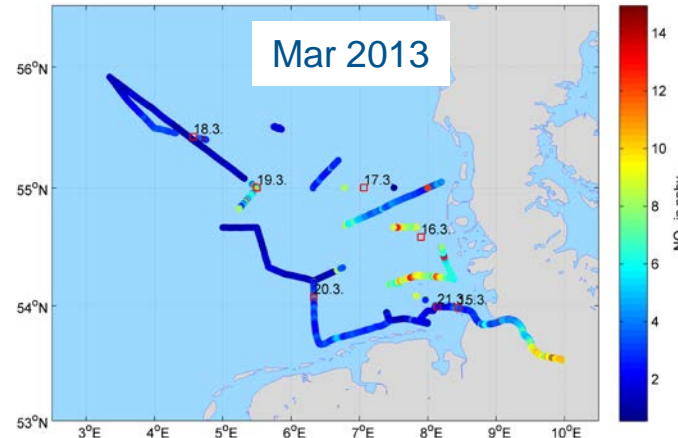
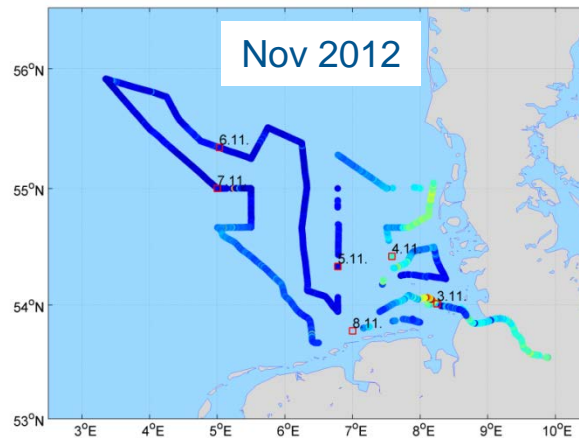
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Research vessel cruises



Unique data set:

- Different seasons
- different weather conditions
- different air mass origins

Measurements in Wedel

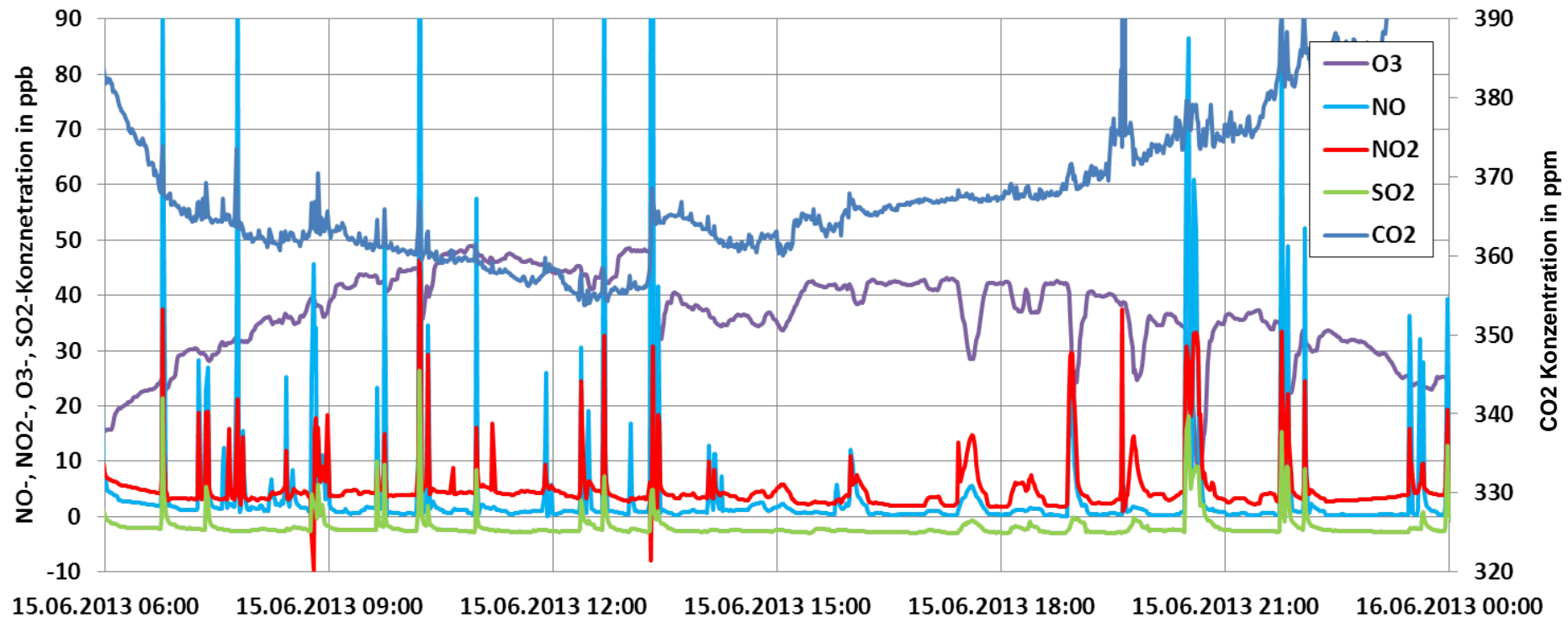
29.4.2013 – 3.7.2013

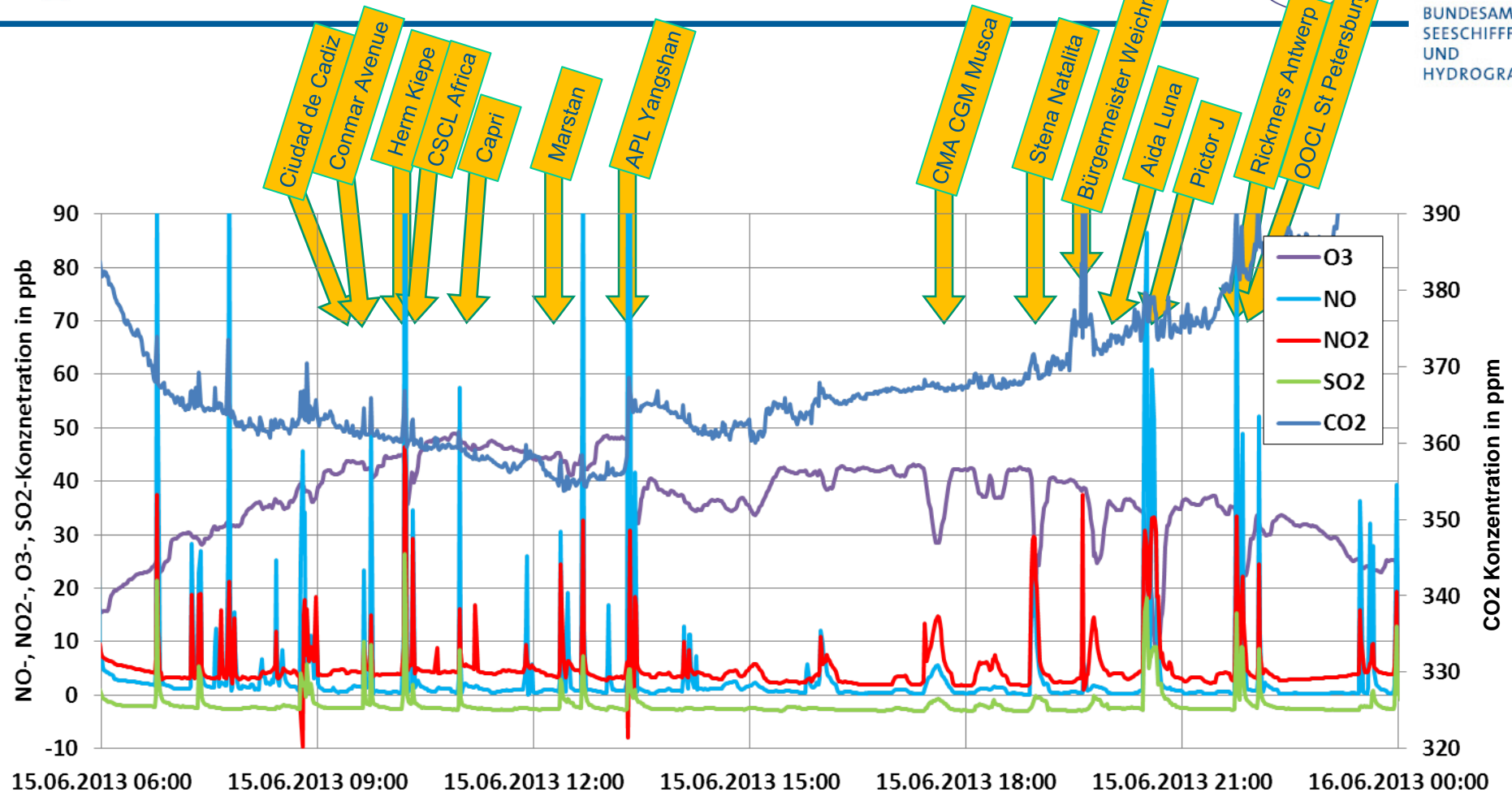


Folkard Wittrock

Measurements in Wedel

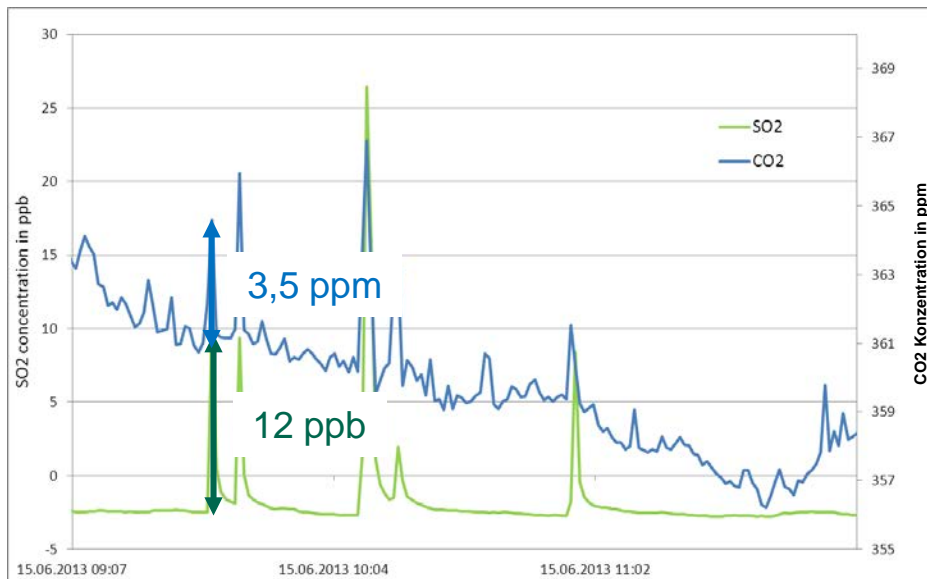
15.6.2013 – 16.6.2013 – obvious shipping emission peaks





Measurements in Wedel

Analysis of sulfur content in fuel



Formula for Sulphur content in fuel:

$$\% S \text{ in fuel} = \frac{\Delta SO_2}{\Delta CO_2} \cdot 0,232$$

Tuttle et. al., 1995
Williams et. al., 2006
Moldanova et. al., 2009

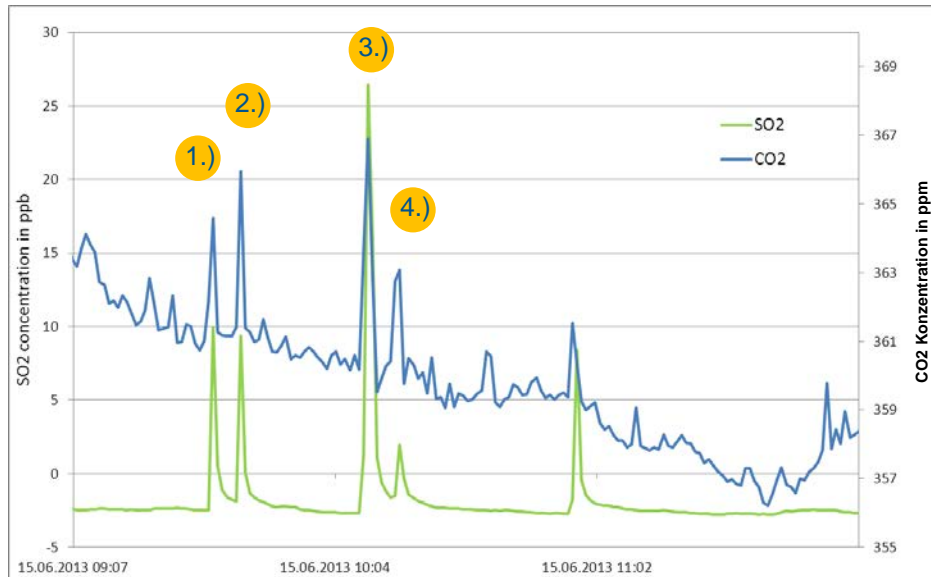
Example:
For first ship emission peak shown:

$$\% S \text{ in fuel} = \frac{12 \text{ ppb}}{3,5 \text{ ppm}} \cdot 0,232 = 0,79 \pm 0,11\%$$

(Caution: Measurement uncertainty : 15%
according to Berg et. al. 2012)

Measurements in Wedel

Analysis of sulfur content in fuel



Example for 4 Peaks shown in graph:

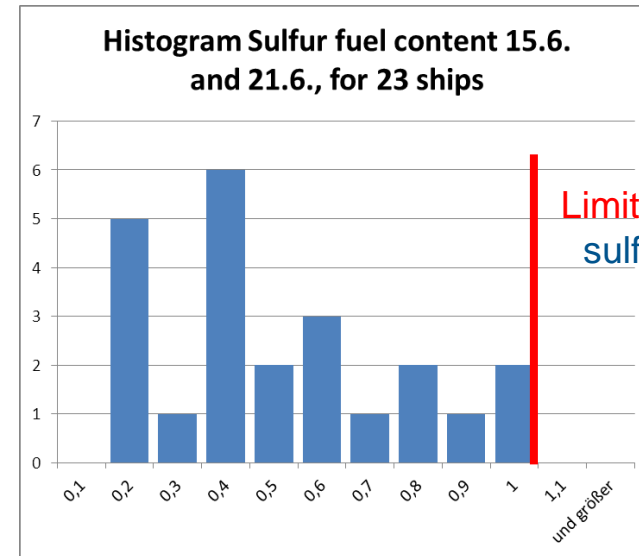
1.): $(0,79 \pm 0,11)$ %S in fuel

2.): $(0,56 \pm 0,08)$ %S in fuel

3.): $(0,92 \pm 0,13)$ %S in fuel

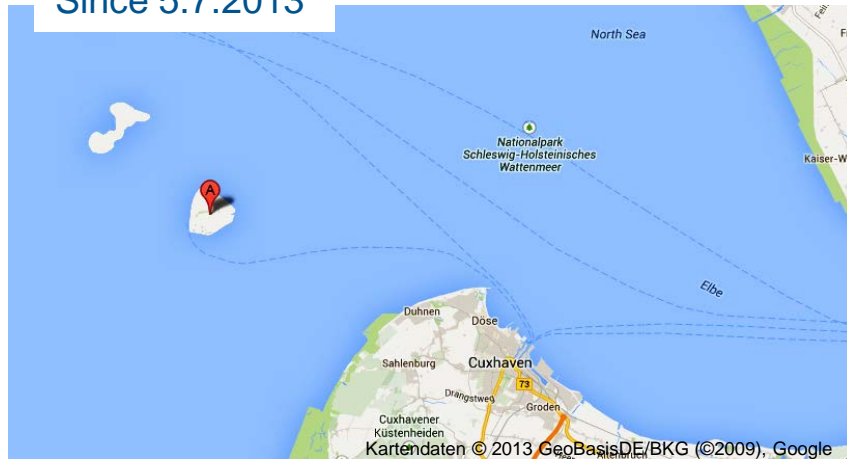
4.): $(0,29 \pm 0,04)$ %S in fuel

Example for 23 Peaks of 2 days:



Measurements on the island Neuwerk

Since 5.7.2013



Folkard Wittrock

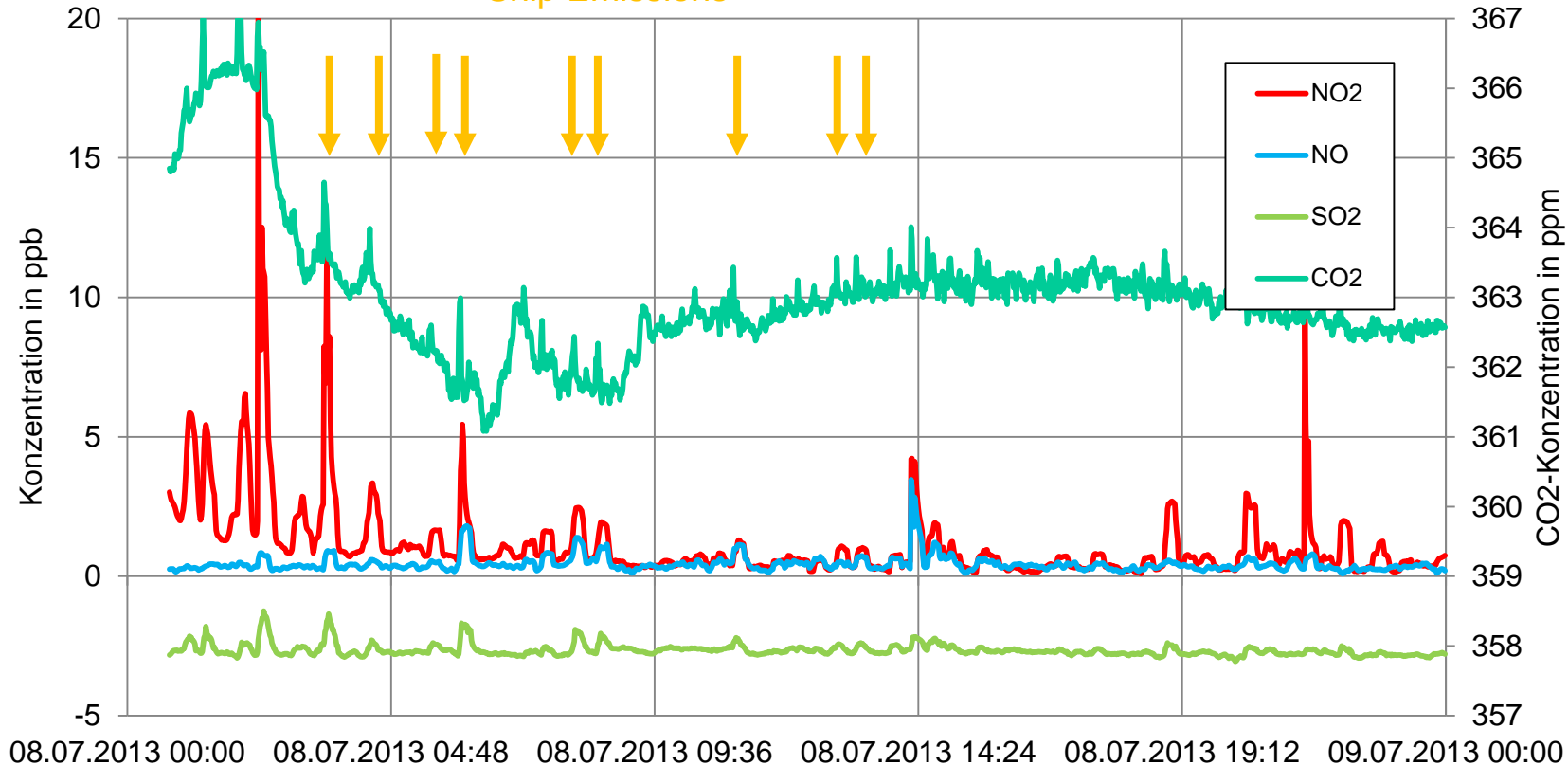


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Measurements on the island Neuwerk

Since 5.7.2013

Ship Emissions



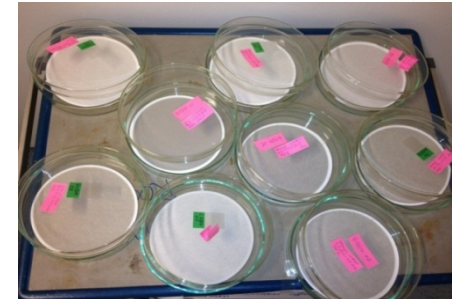
Measurements on the island Neuwerk



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Filter analysis

- Gravimetric analysis of PM10
- Ion chromatography for anions (SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , Cl^-) and cations (NH_4^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{++} , Mg^{++})
- ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) for elemental analysis, especially V, Ni, Fe (tracer for shipping emissions)
- Organic carbon (TOC) und elemental carbon (EC)
- GC-MS (gas chromatography mass spectroscopy) for Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)



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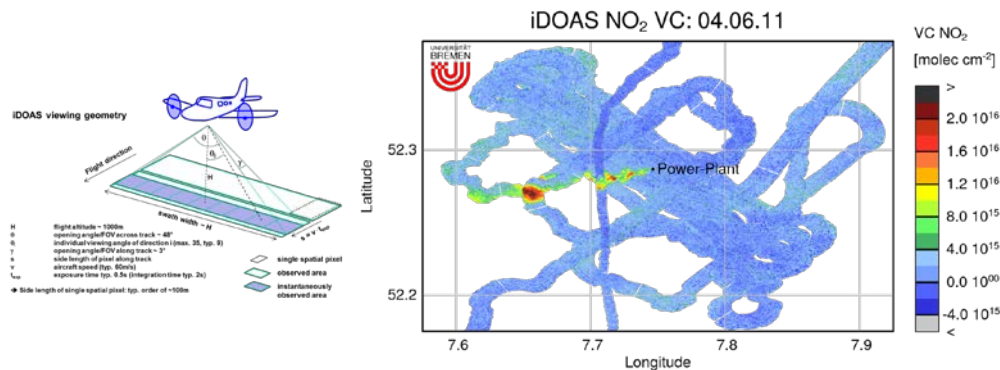


B. Mathieu-Uffing

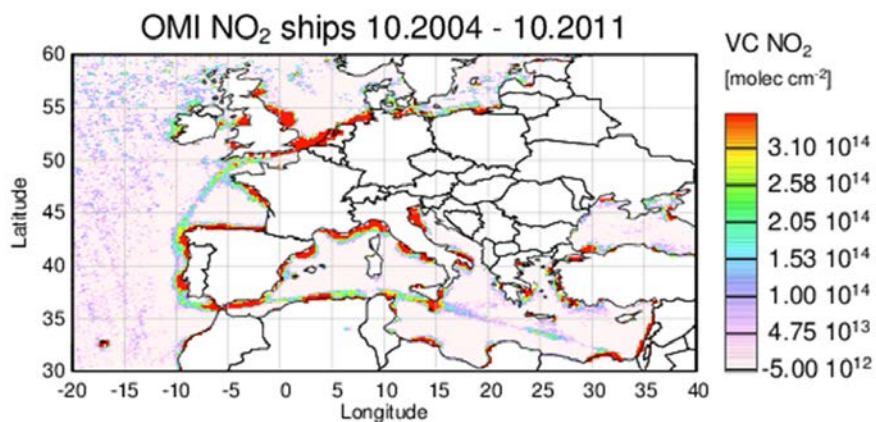


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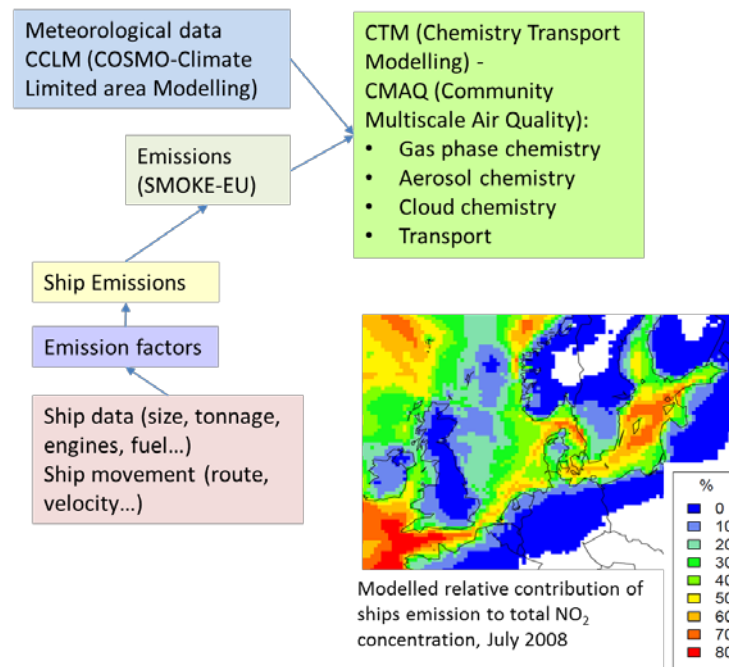
- Aircraft measurements Uni Bremen:



- comparison with Satellite data



- Modelling (Volker Matthias, HZG Geesthacht)



- MeSmarT project objectives:
 - Examine the influence of shipping emissions on the marine atmosphere over the North and Baltic Sea
 - Find a way to control the emission regulations
- Two methods: remote sensing and in-situ measurements
- First results of research cruises: mapping air pollution
- Measurements in Wedel: Investigating single ship plumes and determining sulfur content in ship fuel
- Measurements in Neuwerk: Combining measurements of clean marine background air and single ship plumes

Thank you!

