Appendix A-Great Gulf Supplement

Trajectory analysis results at Great Gulf Wilderness Area.

Equations for Different Metrics

Everyday Residence-time Probability

$$EP = \binom{n_{ij}}{N}$$

 n_{ij} = total endpoints passing through grid cell i, j

N = total endpoints passing through all grid cells from all trajectories

Incremental Probability

$$IP = HP - EP$$

High Day Residence-time Probability

$$HP = \begin{pmatrix} m_{ij} / M \end{pmatrix}$$

 m_{ij} = total high day endpoints passing through grid celli, j M = total high day endpoints passing through all grid cells from high day trajectories

Cluster-Weighted Probability

$$CWP = \frac{1}{\overline{C}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{L} (\overline{C})_{i} \cdot RP_{i} - \overline{C} \cdot EP \right)$$

L = total number of clusters calculated

 $(\overline{C})_i$ = Average pollutant concentration (based on observations associated with cluster i)

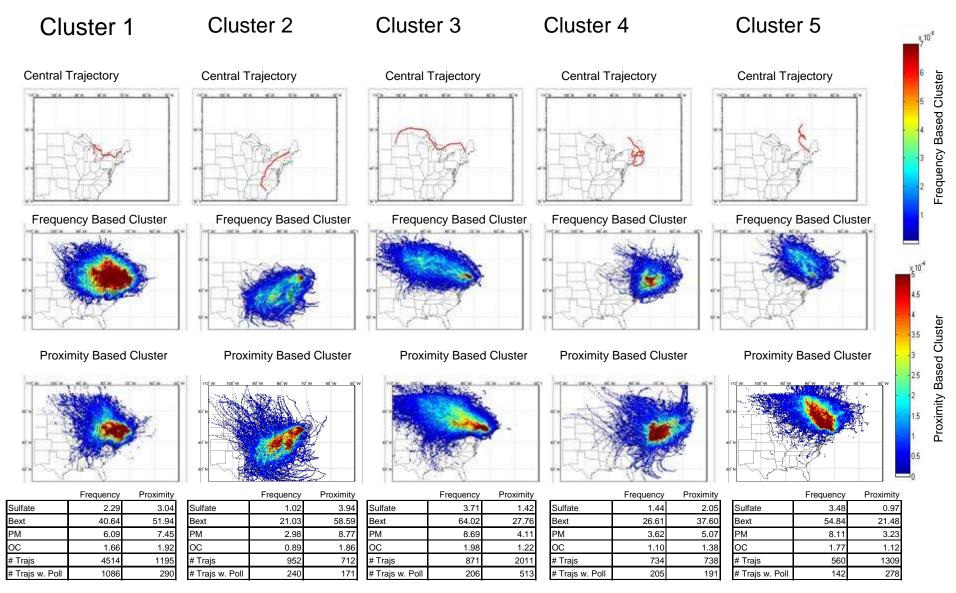
 \overline{C} = Average pollutant concentration (based on all days)

Description of Figures

- Central Trajectory (CT)- Trajectory with the largest number of nearest neighbors in the dataset.
- Frequency Based Clusters- These clusters are formed by finding the "central" trajectory which has the greatest number of neighboring trajectories within a subjectively selected radius of proximity (R). These trajectories are then removed from the dataset and the process is applied to the remaining trajectories.
- Proximity Based Clusters- Clustering relies on the frequency-based cluster groups, but forms trajectory groups based on proximity rather than frequency. In the first step, the frequency-based approach is used to identify the central trajectories that represent the most populated frequency-based clusters (approximately 10 clusters typically contain at least 98% of the trajectories in the dataset using R=12 and 120 hour back-trajectory (BT) time). These 10 central trajectories are then used to develop 10 proximity-based clusters by assigning every trajectory in the dataset to its nearest central trajectories (calculated back to 72 hours).
- Incremental Probability- Difference between the everyday probability (probability derived from all the trajectories in the dataset) and high day probability (probability derived from trajectories arriving at the site on the subset of high pollution days).
- Cluster Weighted Probability- Each PATH-derived cluster's residence-time probability is weighted by the average sulfate (or other pollutant) value for any measurements corresponding to a trajectory which is a member of that cluster. The weighted residence-time probability is summed over all clusters calculated for a site. The everyday probability is subtracted from the sum of cluster-weighted probabilities to identify areas of increased (or in the case of negative values, decreased) probability of being associated with a meteorological pathway for pollutant transport.

Great Gulf All Trajectories 00-04, Top 9 Clusters

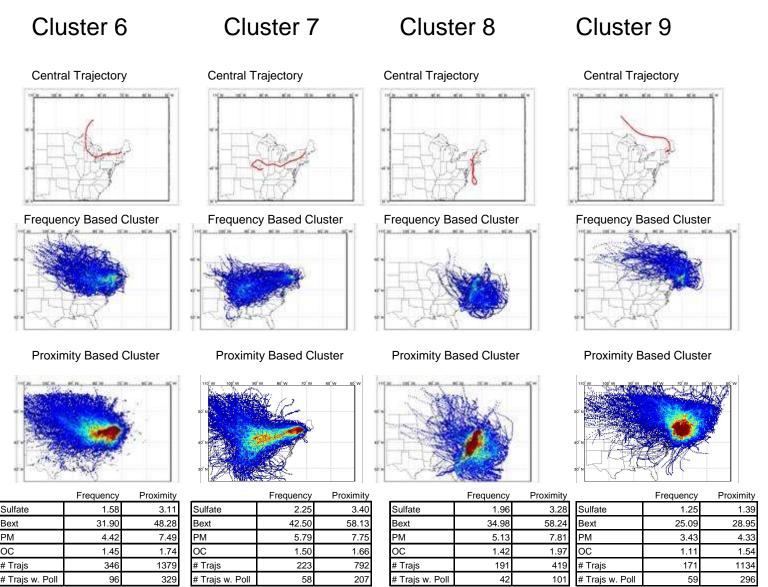
Modes defined at: R = 12, 120hr BT, 500m Start Height, 6110 Valid, 8271 Invalid Trajectories Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Height, 9352 Valid Trajectories



Great Gulf All Trajectories 00-04, Top 9 Clusters

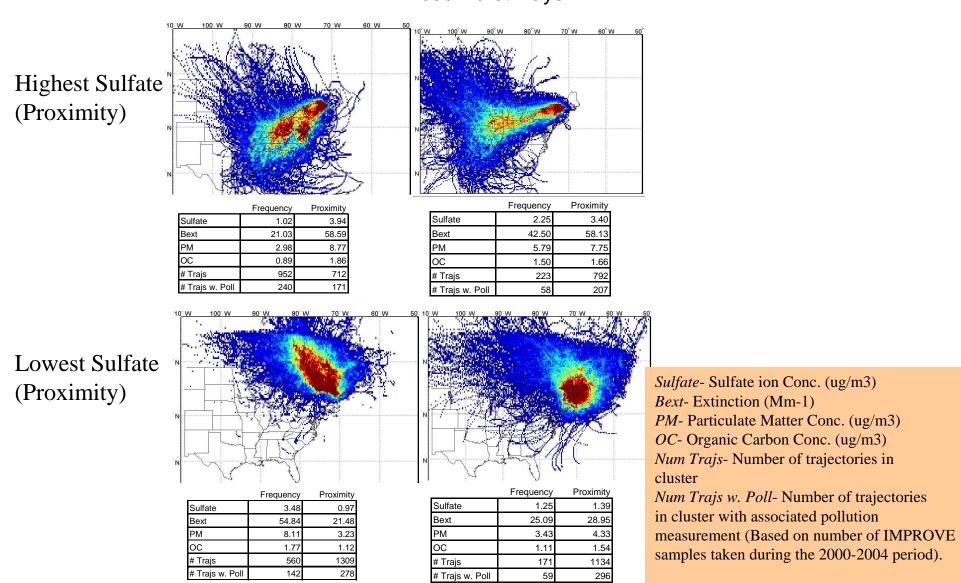
Modes defined at: R = 12, 120hr BT, 500m Start Height, 6110 Valid, 8271 Invalid Trajectories Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Height, 9352 Valid Trajectories

Frequency Based Cluster

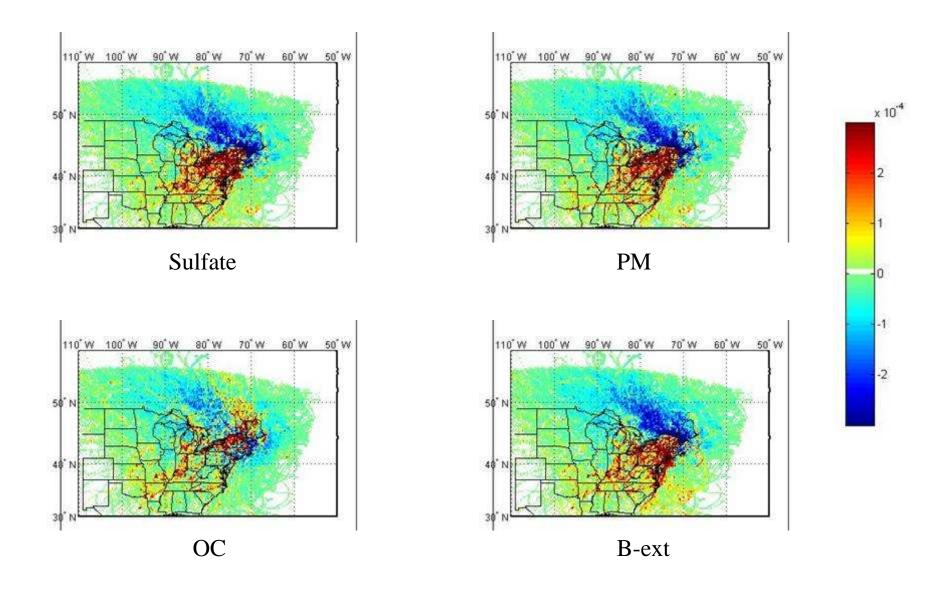


Great Gulf All Trajectories 00-04, Top 9 Clusters

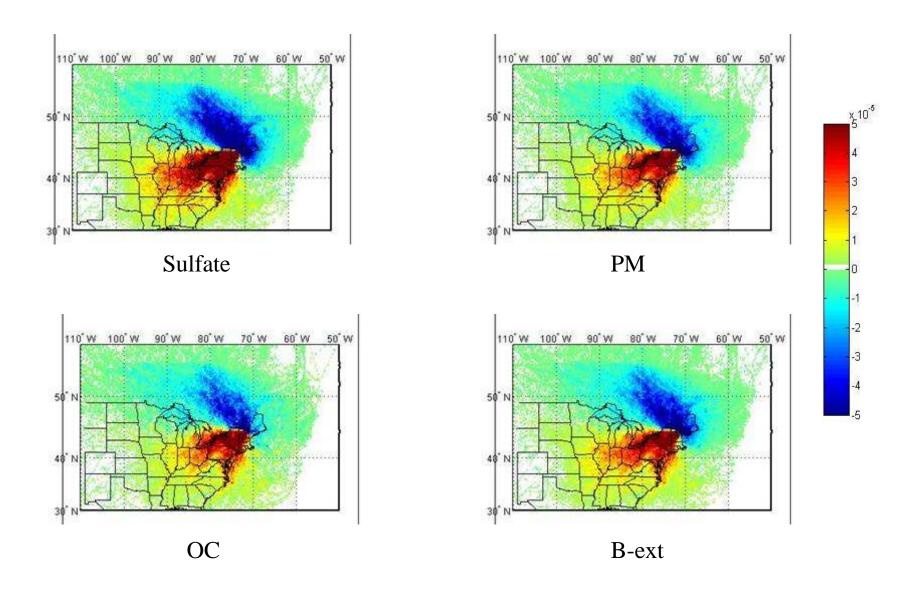
Modes defined at: R = 12, 120hr BT, 500m Start Height, 6110 Valid, 8271 Invalid Trajectories Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Height, 9352 Valid Trajectories Best/Worst Days



Great Gulf All Trajectories 00-04, Incremental Probability IP Based on Top10%, 500m



Great Gulf All Trajectories 00-04, Cluster Weighted Probability Calculated using Proximity Based Clusters, 500m



Great Gulf All Trajectories 00-04, Cluster Weighted Probability

Calculated using Frequency Based Clusters, 500m

