Appendix A- Lye Brook Supplement

Trajectory analysis results at Lye Brook Wilderness Area.

Equations for Different Metrics

Everyday Residence-time Probability

$$EP = \begin{pmatrix} n_{ij} \\ N \end{pmatrix}$$

 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 cell i, j M = total high day endpoints passing through all grid cells from high day trajectories

Cluster-Weighted Probability

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

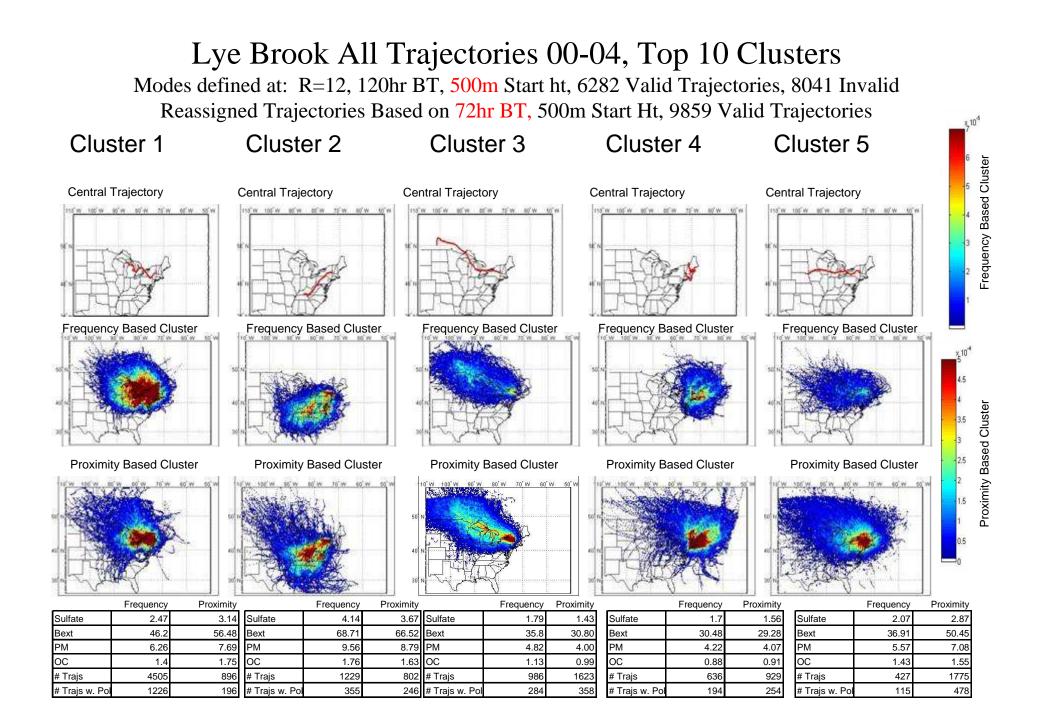
L = total number of clusters calculated

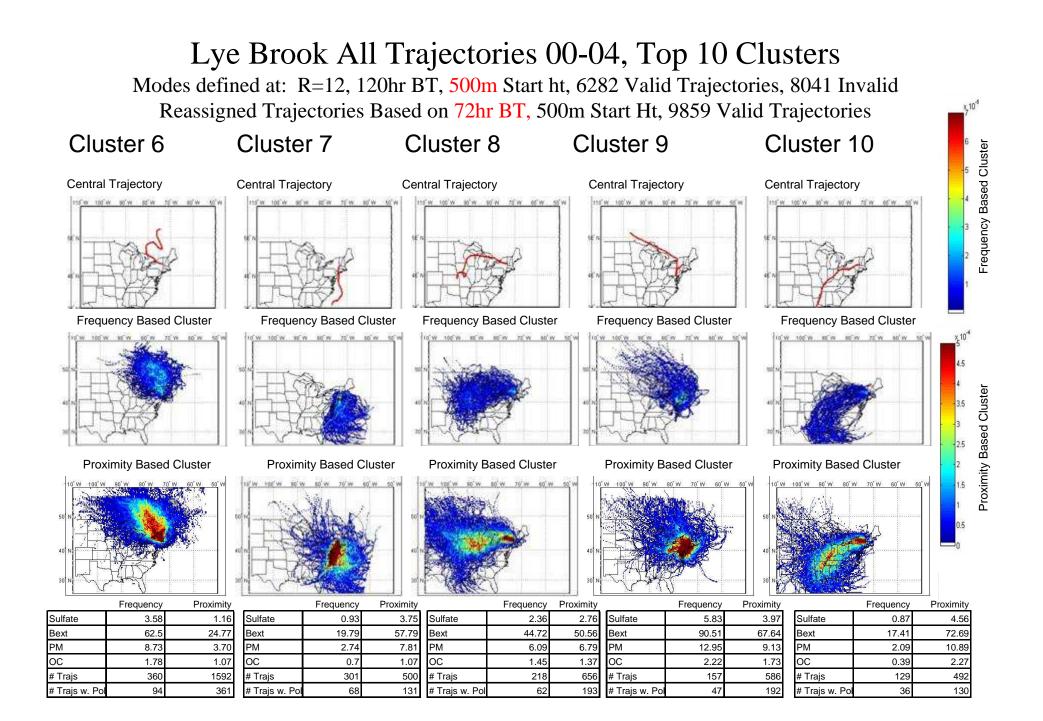
 $(\overline{C})_i$ = Average pollutant concentration (based on observations associated with cluster i)

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

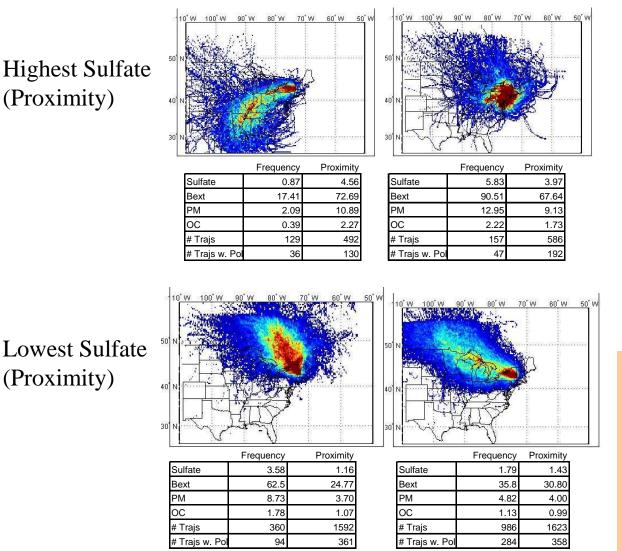
Description of Figures

- 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.





Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Best/Worst Sulfate Modes defined at: R=12, 120hr BT, 500m Start ht, 6282 Valid Trajectories, 8041 Invalid Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Ht, 9859 Valid Trajectories



Sulfate- Sulfate ion Conc. (ug/m3) Bext- Extinction (Mm-1) PM- Particulate Matter Conc. (ug/m3) OC- Organic Carbon Conc. (ug/m3) Num Trajs- Number of trajectories in cluster

Num Trajs w. Poll- Number of trajectories in cluster with associated pollution measurement (Based on number of IMPROVE samples taken during the 2000-2004 period).



Cluster 1 Cluster 2 Cluster 3 Cluster 4 Cluster 5 Central Trajectory Central Trajectory **Central Trajectory** Central Trajectory Central Trajectory Frequency Based Cluster **Frequency Based Cluster** Frequency Based Cluster Frequency Based Cluster **Frequency Based Cluster** Frequency Based Cluster **Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster** Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster 90°W 80°W 70°W 60°W 50°W 90°W 80°W 70°W 60°W 50°W 2.5 Sulfate= 3.20 Sulfate= 1.55 Sulfate= 1.30 Sulfate= 3.70 Sulfate= 3.91 Bext= 58.59 Bext= 31.60 Bext= 63.84 Bext= 25.92 Bext= 61.83 PM =7.60 PM = 4.52PM = 9.29PM = 3.62PM =8.67 OC = 1.47OC = 1.22OC =1.93 OC = 0.90OC = 1.73Num trais = 633Num trajs = 2154Num trajs = 796Num trajs = 1367Num trajs = 1722

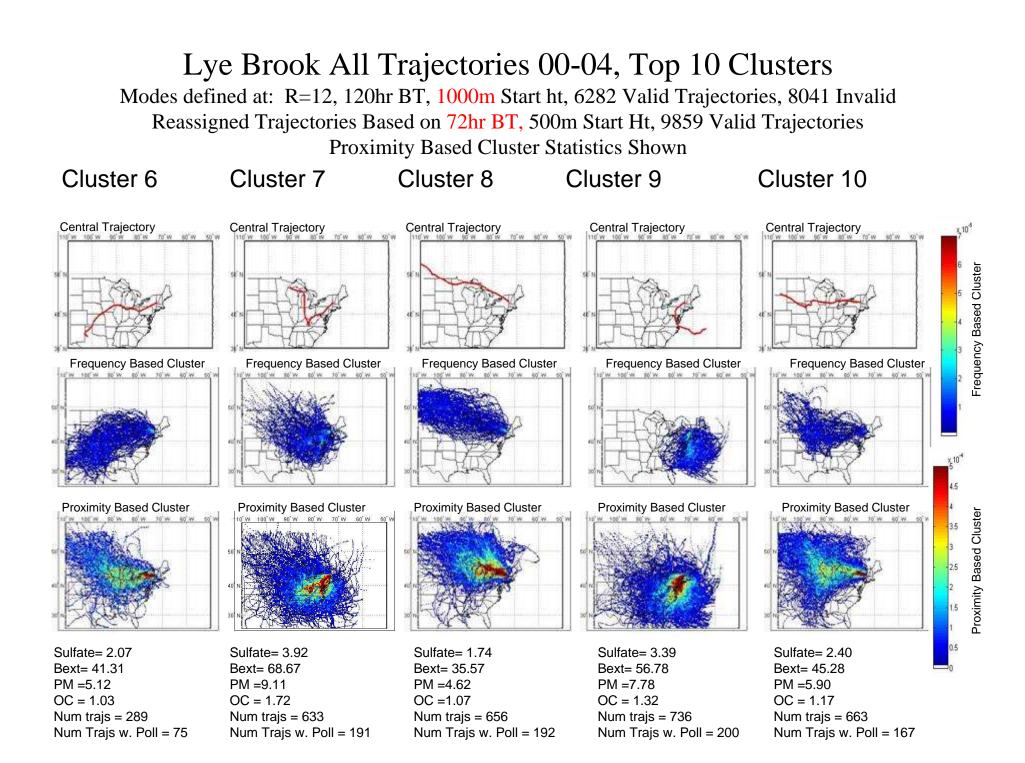
Num Trajs w. Poll = 223

Num Trajs w. Poll = 384

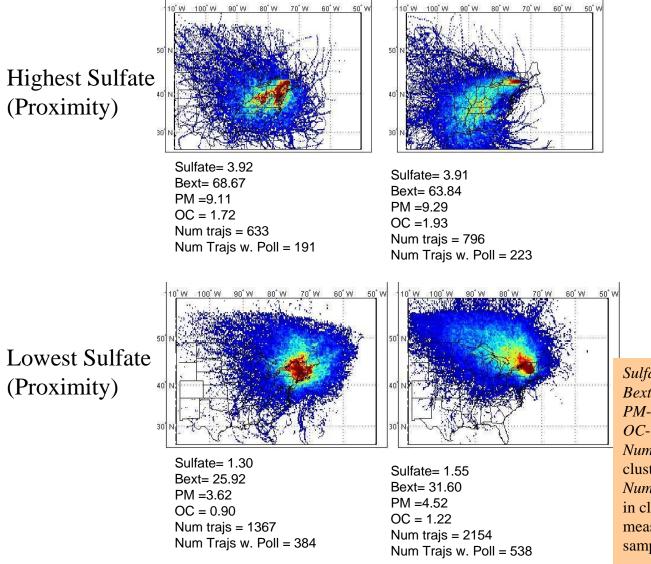
Num Trajs w. Poll = 469

Num Trajs w. Poll = 171

Num Trajs w. Poll = 538



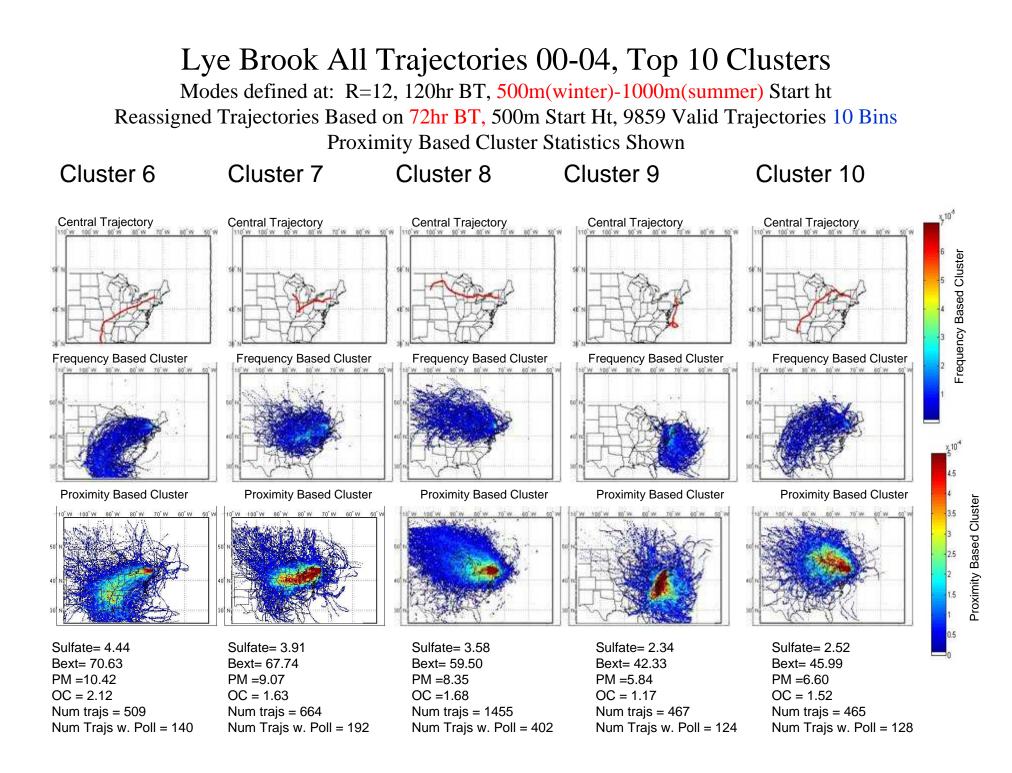
Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Best/Worst Sulfate Modes defined at: R=12, 120hr BT, 1000m Start ht, 6282 Valid Trajectories, 8041 Invalid Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Ht, 9859 Valid Trajectories



Sulfate- Sulfate ion Conc. (ug/m3) Bext- Extinction (Mm-1) PM- Particulate Matter Conc. (ug/m3) OC- Organic Carbon Conc. (ug/m3) Num Trajs- Number of trajectories in cluster

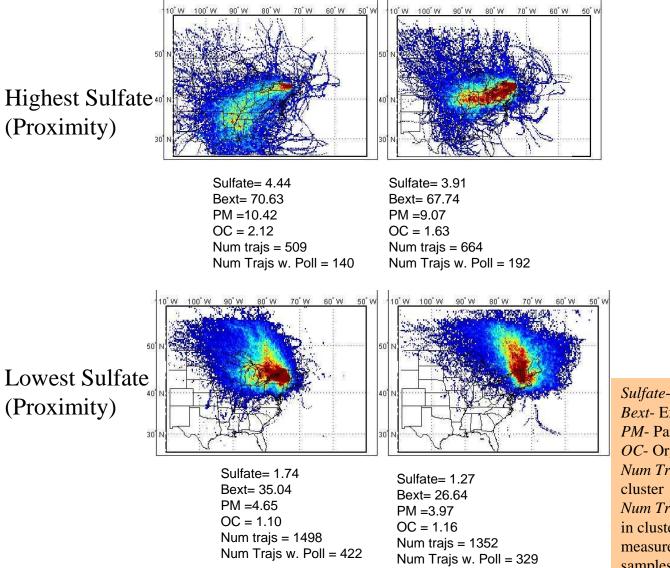
Num Trajs w. Poll- Number of trajectories in cluster with associated pollution measurement (Based on number of IMPROVE samples taken during the 2000-2004 period).

Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Top 10 Clusters Modes defined at: R=12, 120hr BT, 500m(winter)-1000m(summer) Start ht Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Ht, 9859 Valid Trajectories 10 Bins Proximity Based Cluster Statistics Shown Cluster 1 Cluster 2 Cluster 3 Cluster 4 Cluster 5 Central Trajectory Central Trajectory **Central Trajectory** Central Trajectory Central Trajectory Frequency Based Cluster **Frequency Based Cluster** Frequency Based Cluster Frequency Based Cluster **Frequency Based Cluster Frequency Based Cluster** 4.5 **Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster** Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster Proximity Based Cluster 3.5 90° W 80° W 70° W 60° W 50° 90°W 80°W 70°W 219525 2.5 Sulfate= 1.74 Sulfate= 3.62 Sulfate= 2.37 Sulfate= 1.89 Sulfate= 1.27 Bext= 35.04 Bext= 63.93 Bext= 41.55 Bext= 39.62 Bext= 26.64 PM = 4.65PM = 8.64PM =5.52 PM =5.19 PM = 3.97 OC = 1.10OC = 1.64OC =1.03 OC = 1.17OC = 1.16Num trajs = 1498Num trajs = 828Num trajs = 969Num trais = 1442Num trajs = 1352Num Trajs w. Poll = 422 Num Trajs w. Poll = 223 Num Trajs w. Poll = 297 Num Trajs w. Poll = 363 Num Trajs w. Poll = 329



Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Best/Worst Sulfate

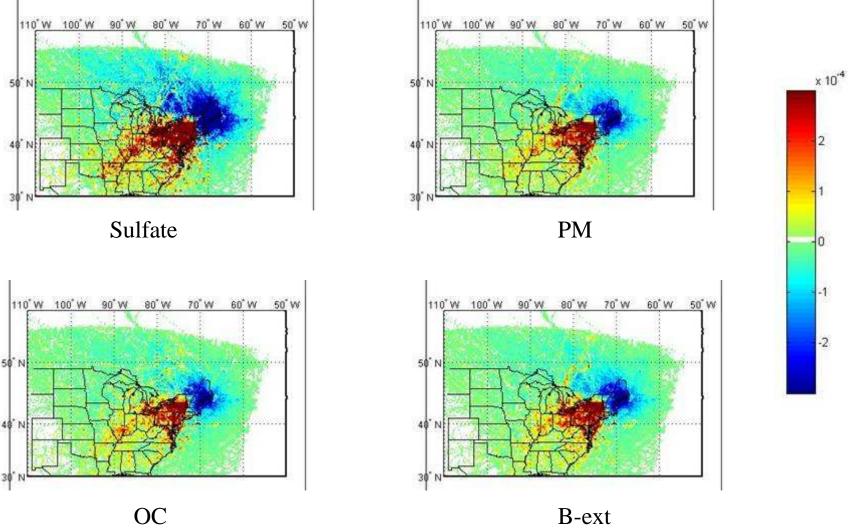
Modes defined at: R=12, 120hr BT, 500m(winter)-1000m(summer) Start ht Reassigned Trajectories Based on 72hr BT, 500m Start Ht, 9859 Valid Trajectories 10 Bins



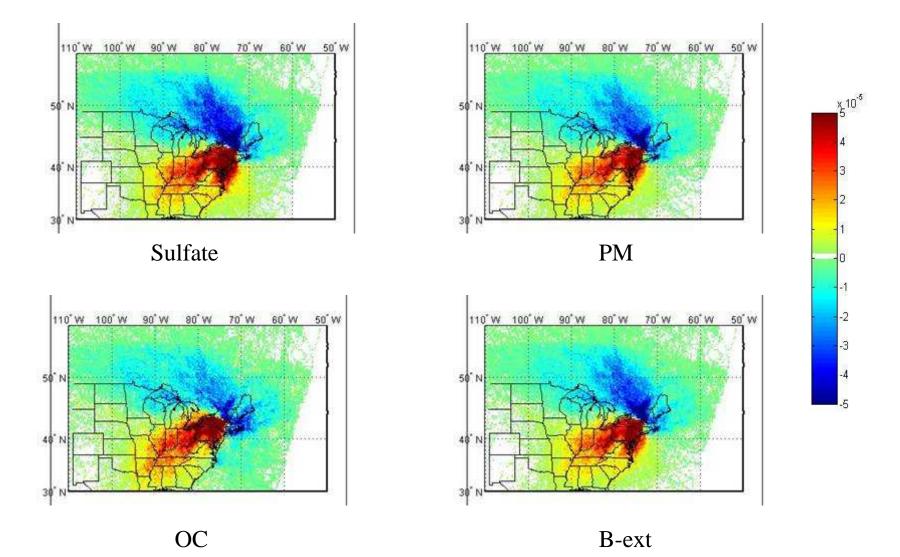
Sulfate- Sulfate ion Conc. (ug/m3) Bext- Extinction (Mm-1) PM- Particulate Matter Conc. (ug/m3) OC- Organic Carbon Conc. (ug/m3) Num Trajs- Number of trajectories in cluster Num Trajs w. Poll- Number of trajectories in cluster with associated pollution

in cluster with associated pollution measurement (Based on number of IMPROVE samples taken during the 2000-2004 period).

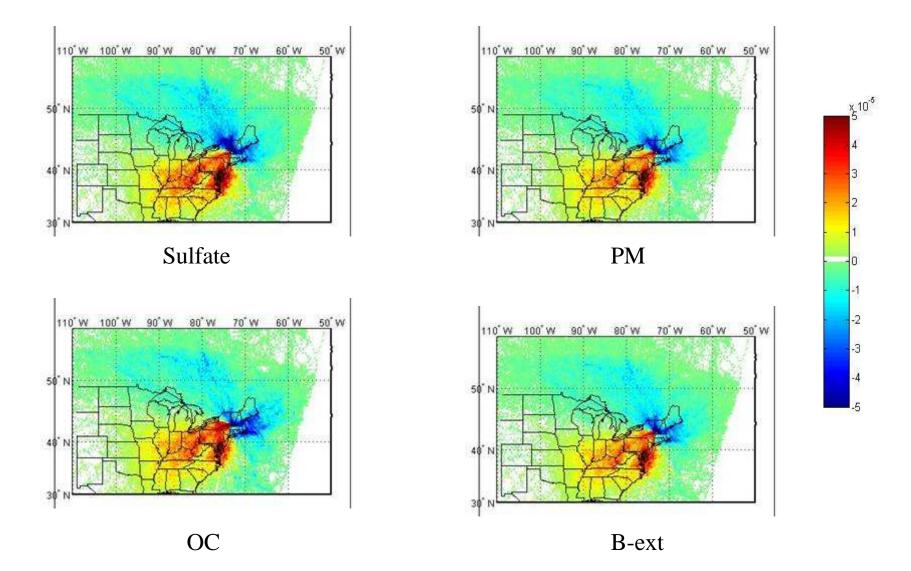
Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Incremental Probability IP Based on Top10%, 500m



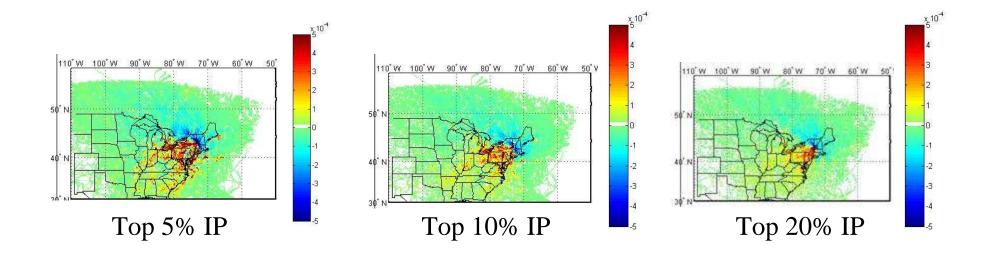
Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Cluster Weighted Probability Calculated using Proximity Based Clusters, 500m



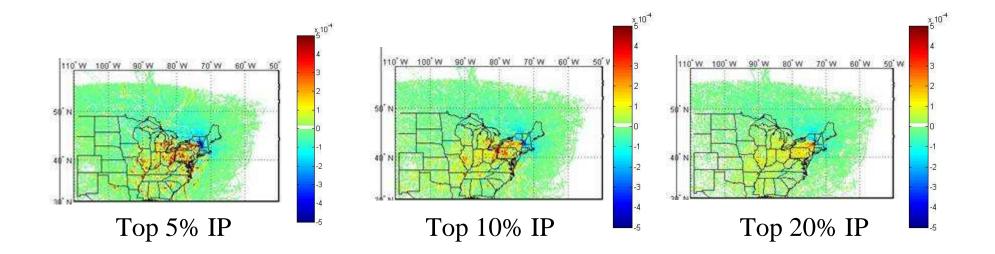
Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Cluster Weighted Probability Calculated using Frequency Based Clusters, 500m



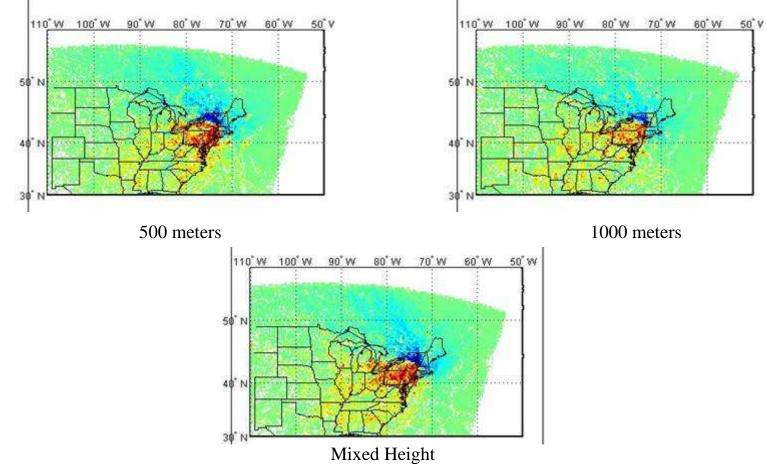
Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Incremental Probability IP at 500m



Lye Brook All Trajectories 00-04, Incremental Probability IP at 1000m



Lye Brook Top 20% Sulfate Incremental Probability 1998-2002, Calculated at 500m, 1000m, and an average using the two heights



Mixed Height Calculation:

All Day Weighted Average = $(((500m \text{ Sept thru May Allday}_Prob)*1365)+(1000m \text{ Jun thru Aug Allday Prob})*(1365+460)$ High Day Weighted Average = $(((500m \text{ Sept thru May Hiday}_Prob)*1365)+(1000m \text{ Jun thru Aug Hiday Prob})*(1365+460))/(1365+460)$

IncProb_mixed_ht = High Day Weighted Average – All Day Weighted Average

1365 = Number of days Sept – May 460 = Number of days Jun - Aug