

# SO<sub>2</sub> observation at the summit of Mt. Fuji

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Most of the content was recently published in  
Igarashi et al., Atmos. Environ., 40 (2006) 7018–7033

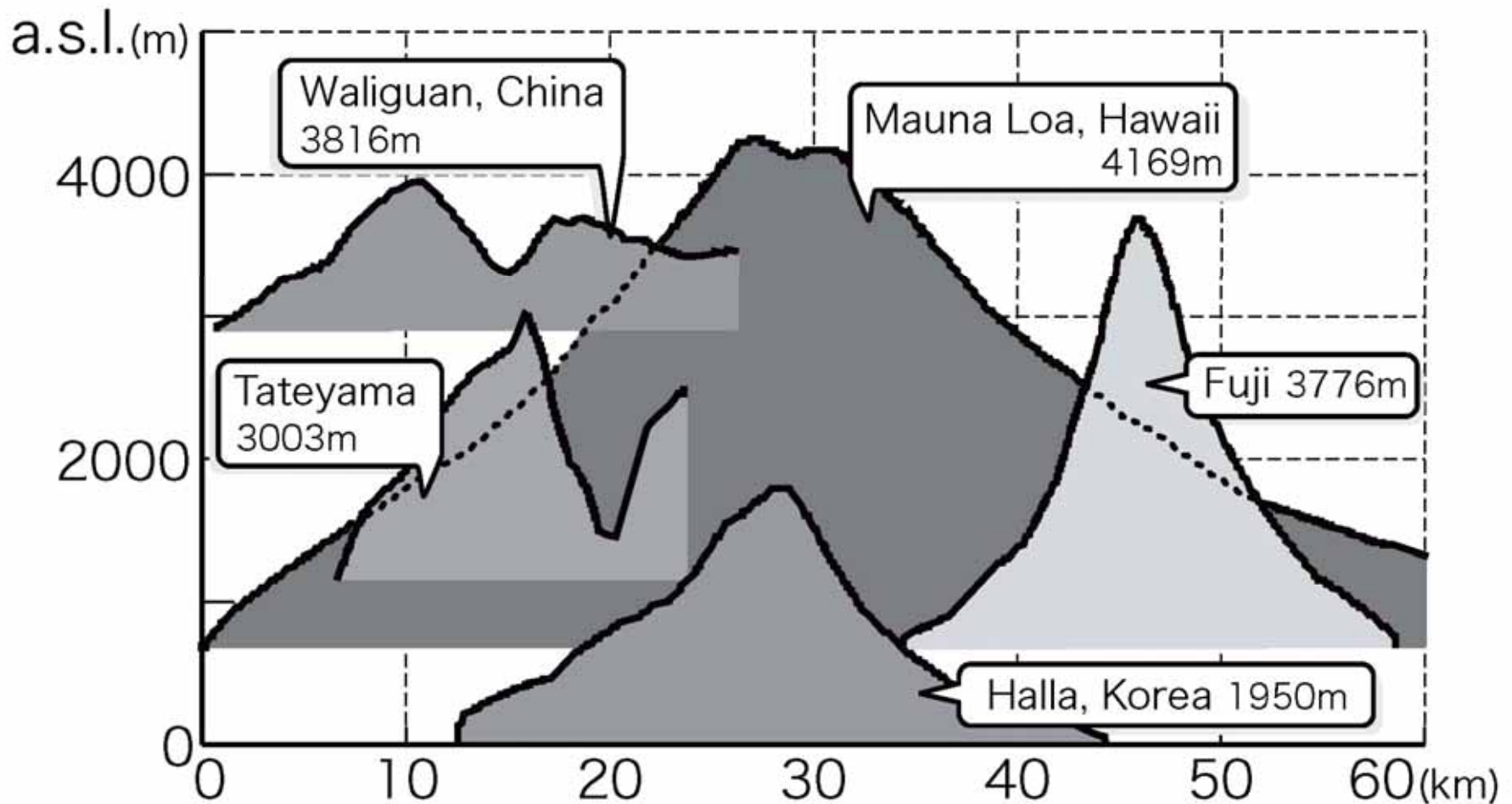
Photo from

[www2.ocn.ne.jp/~ynika57](http://www2.ocn.ne.jp/~ynika57)

# Advantage of Mt. Fuji

## Comparison with other mountain platform for atmospheric chemistry (EW cross section)

(Original drawing was depicted by Kashmir, a PC software )



# Introduction

- **SO<sub>2</sub> is a precursor of sulfate** which has impacts on the acidification and climate change.
- Concerned is **the Asian outflow of the pollution over the Pacific region.** e.g. aircraft observation such as ACE-Asia, PEM-West, TRACE-P, etc.
- Little SO<sub>2</sub> observation at mountain sites situated in **the free tropospheric condition especially in the far East**
- SO<sub>2</sub> observation using a UV fluorescence monitor was carried out during Sep. 2002 to Jul. 2004 at the summit of Mt. Fuji.
- Today's talk highlights **high SO<sub>2</sub> episodes and its seasonal change.**

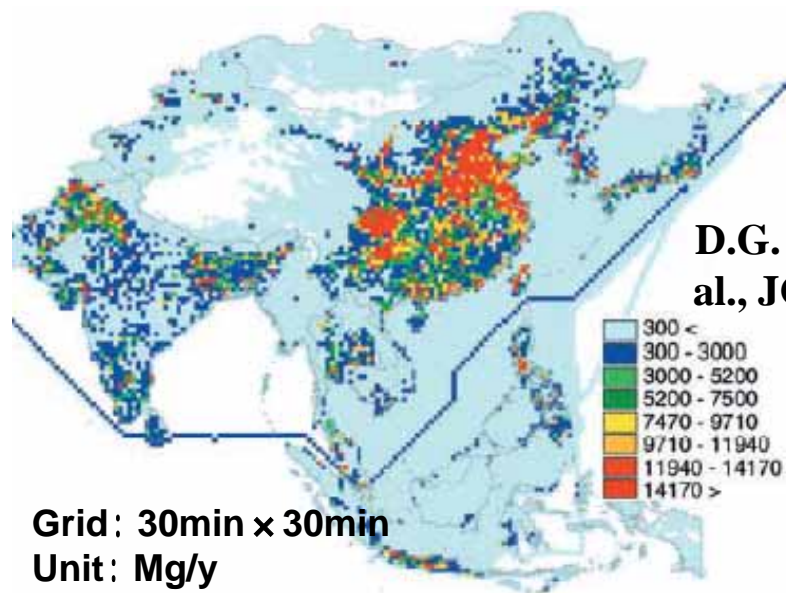
- Global emission inventory of gaseous S

(average of 11 models referred in IPCC 2001)

**$98.2 \pm 14.7 \text{ TgS/y}$**

- $\text{SO}_2$  emission inventory from Asia (2000)

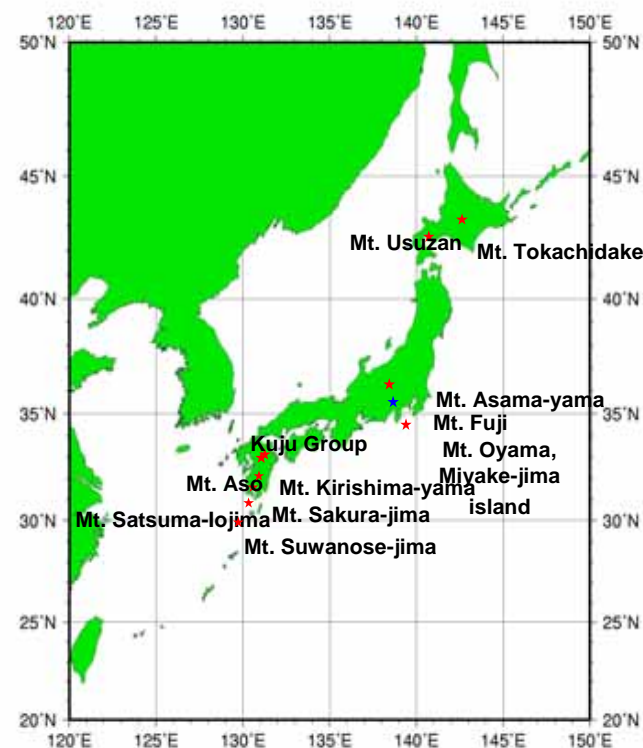
**$17.2 \text{ TgS/y}$**



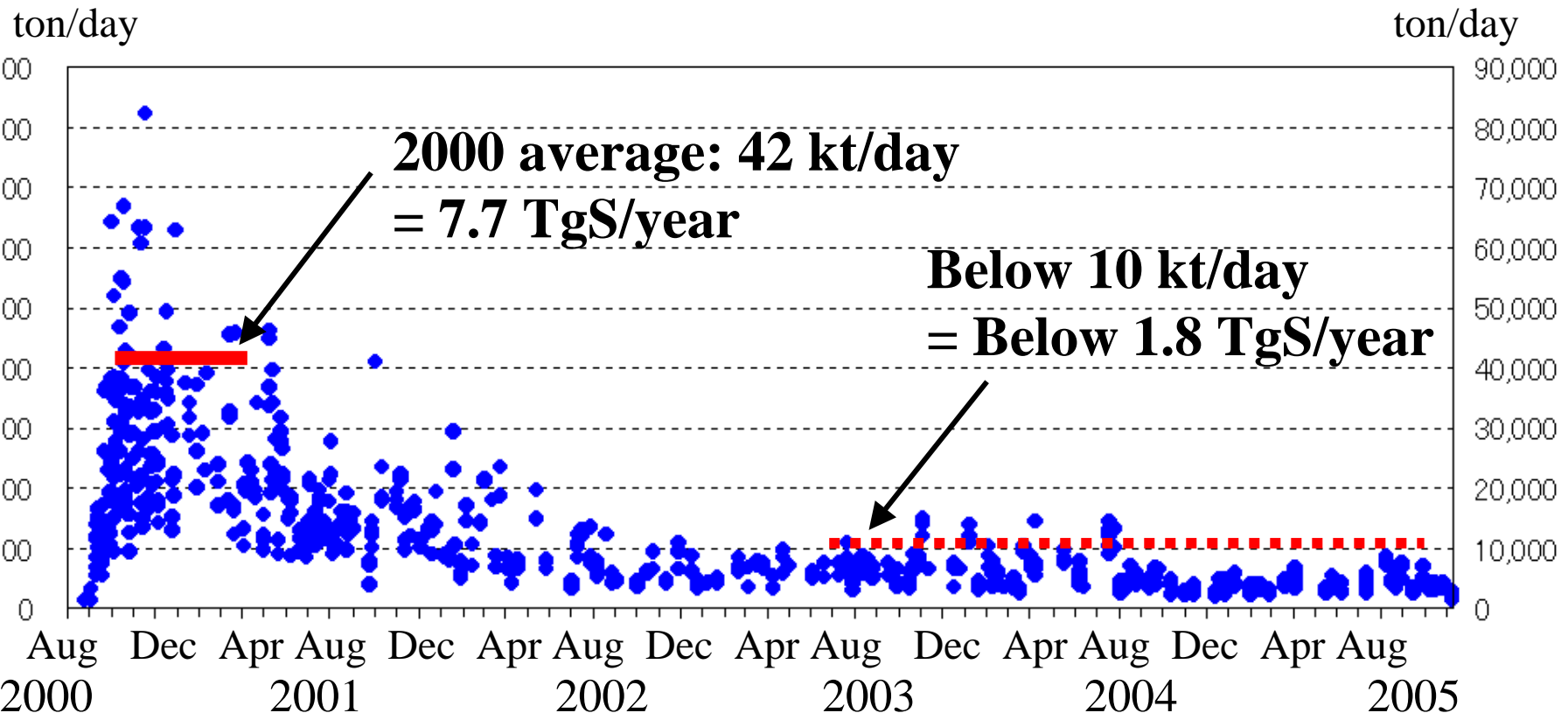
- $\text{SO}_2$  emission from active volcano (quiescent condition) in Japan :

**$0.55 \text{ TgS/y}$**  (Fujita et al., 1992)

- Anthropogenic emission in Japan :  **$0.4 \text{ TgS/y}$**



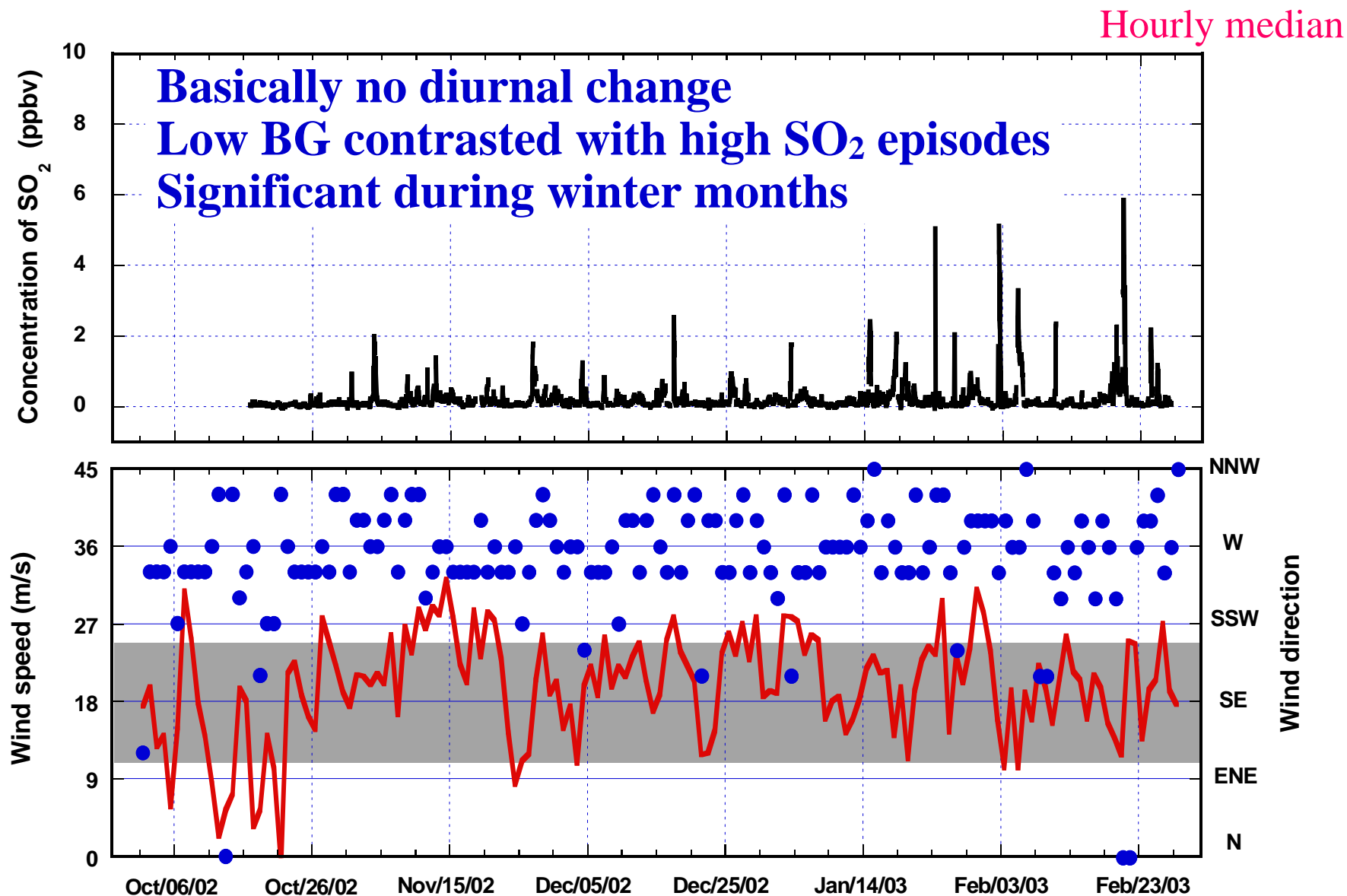
# SO<sub>2</sub> emission from the Miyake-jima island



From JMA Reports on Volcanic Activity in Japan

# Temporal variation of SO<sub>2</sub> concentration during winter months (Oct. 2002 - Feb. 2003)

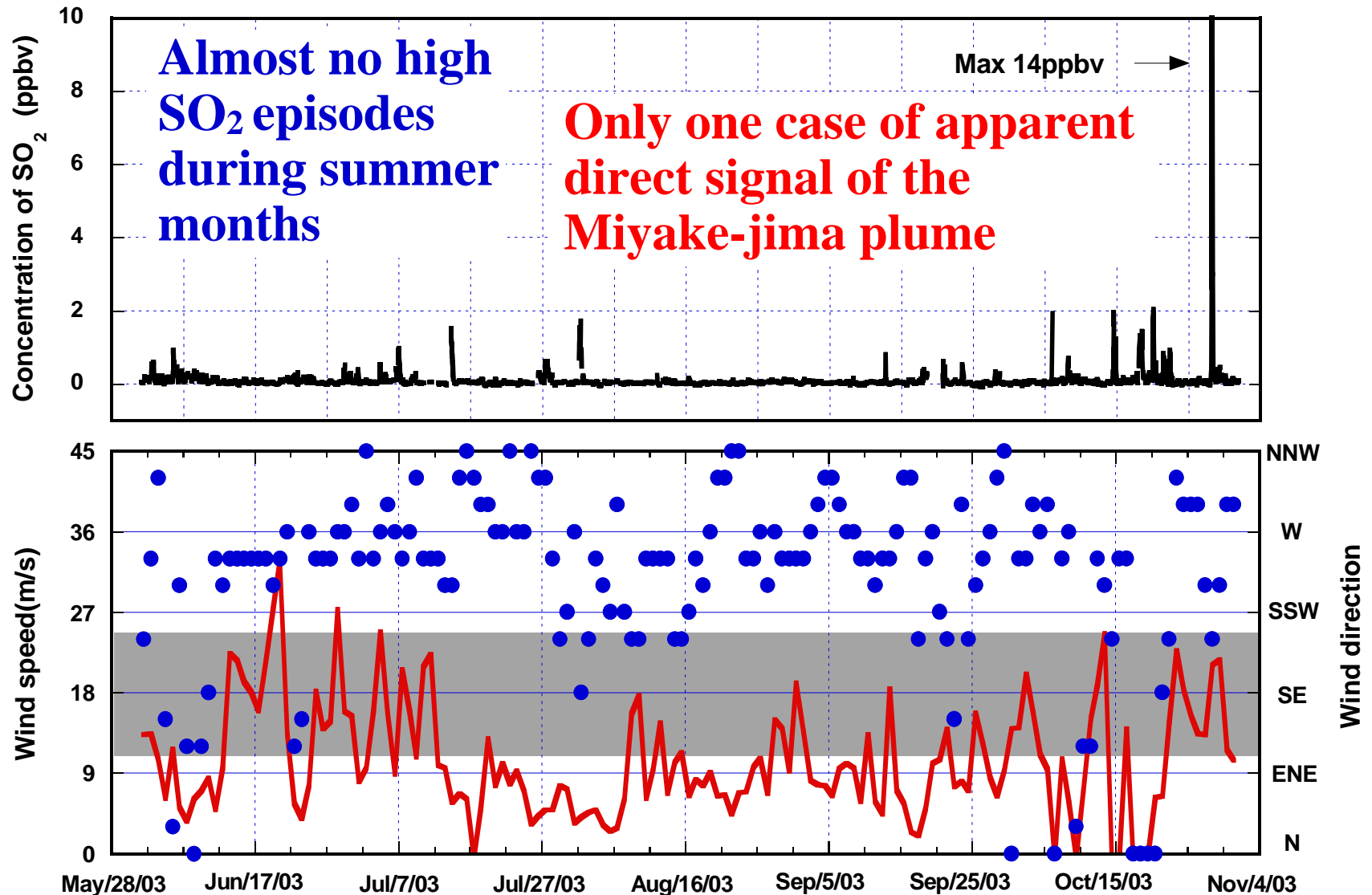
Y. Igarashi et al., J. Geophys. Res., 109, D17304, doi:10.1029/2003JD004428.



# Temporal variation of SO<sub>2</sub> concentration during summer months (Jun. 2003 - Oct. 2003)

Y. Igarashi et al., J. Geophys. Res., 109, D17304, doi:10.1029/2003JD004428.

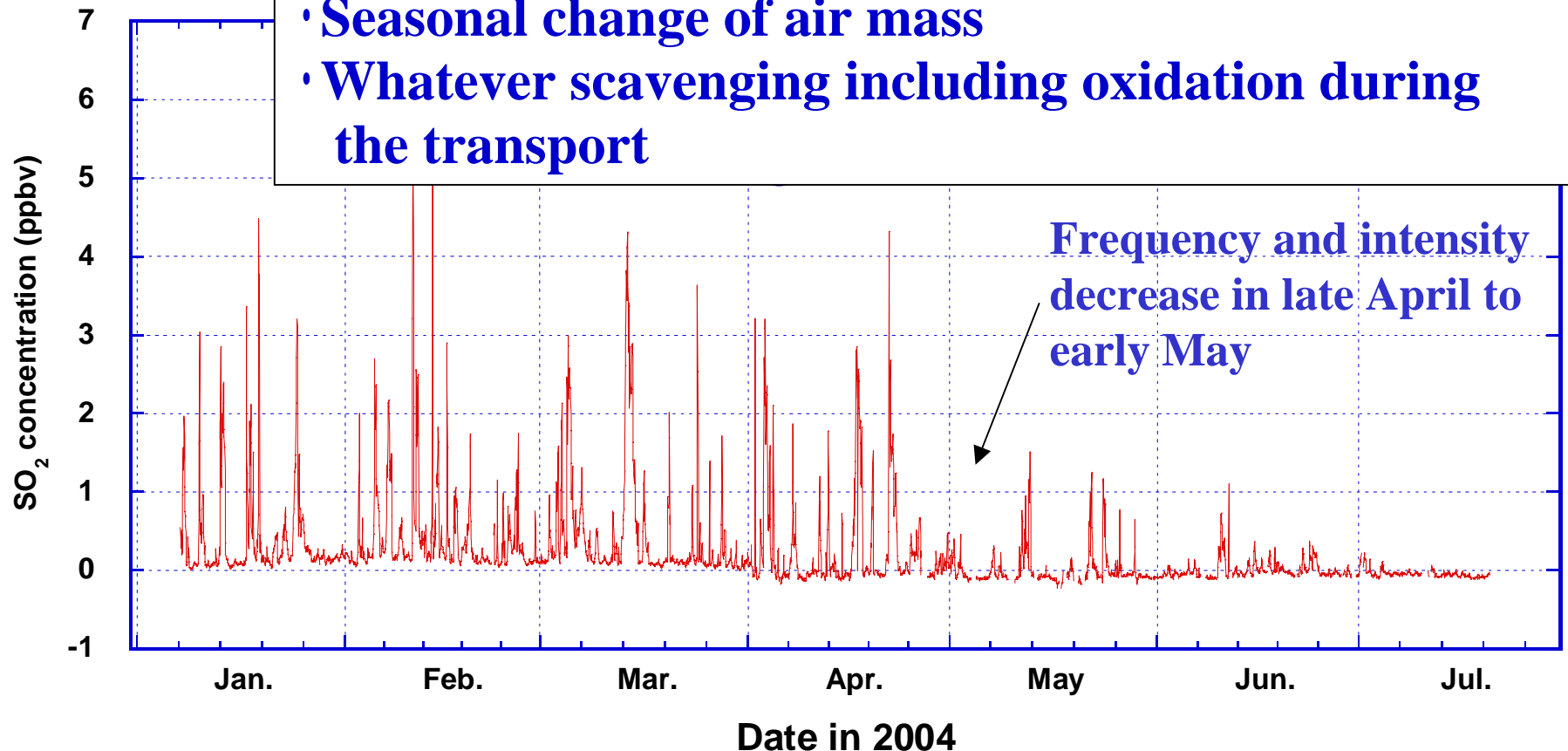
Hourly median



# Temporal variation of SO<sub>2</sub> concentration during winter to summer: shift seasonal

## What is the cause of the change?

- Seasonal change in source
- Seasonal change of air mass
- Whatever scavenging including oxidation during the transport



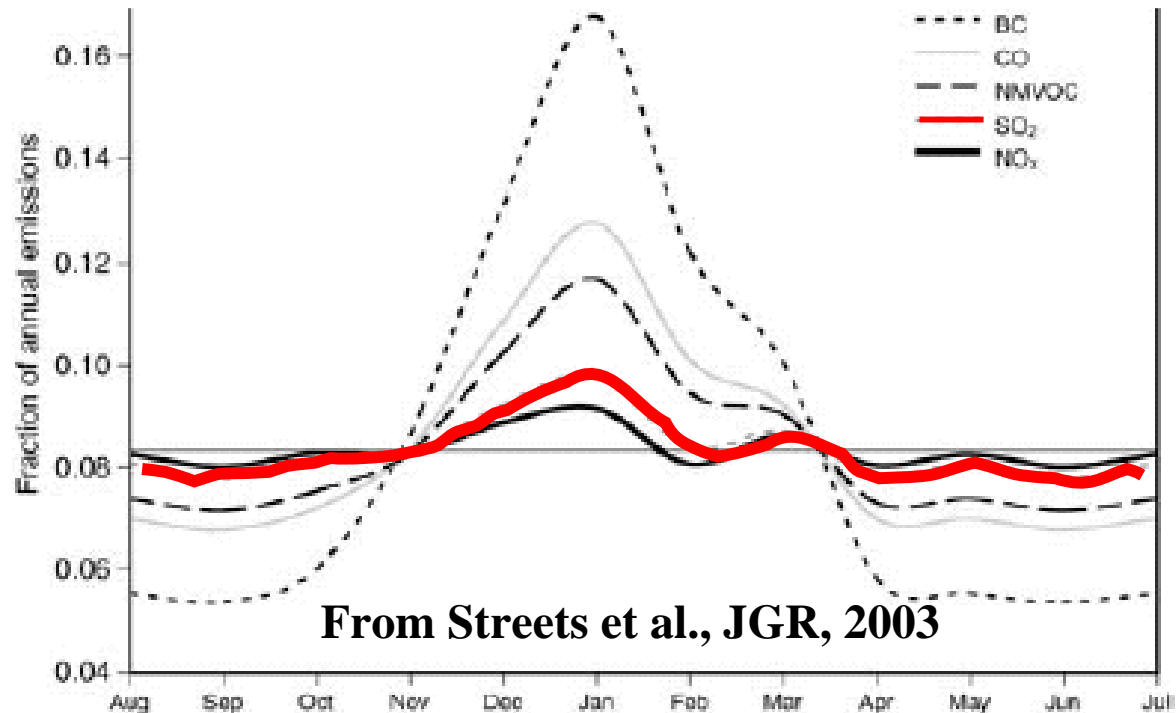
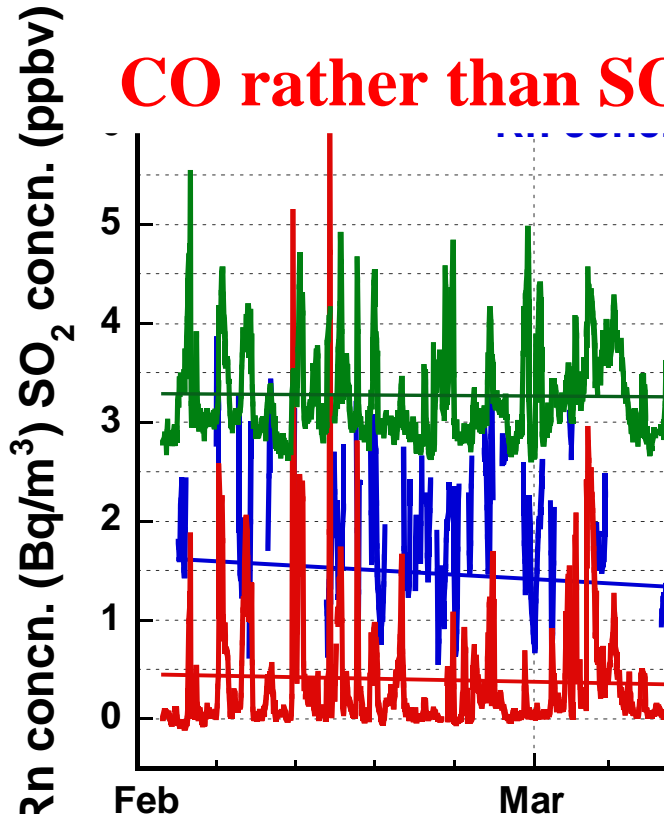


# Comparison of temporal change in SO<sub>2</sub> concentration with those of <sup>222</sup>Rn and CO (Feb. 2004 – May 2004)

- Good correlations in general among these gases
- Concentration decrease in SO<sub>2</sub> and radon after spring
- Basically little change in CO
- Transport episode exists even in May

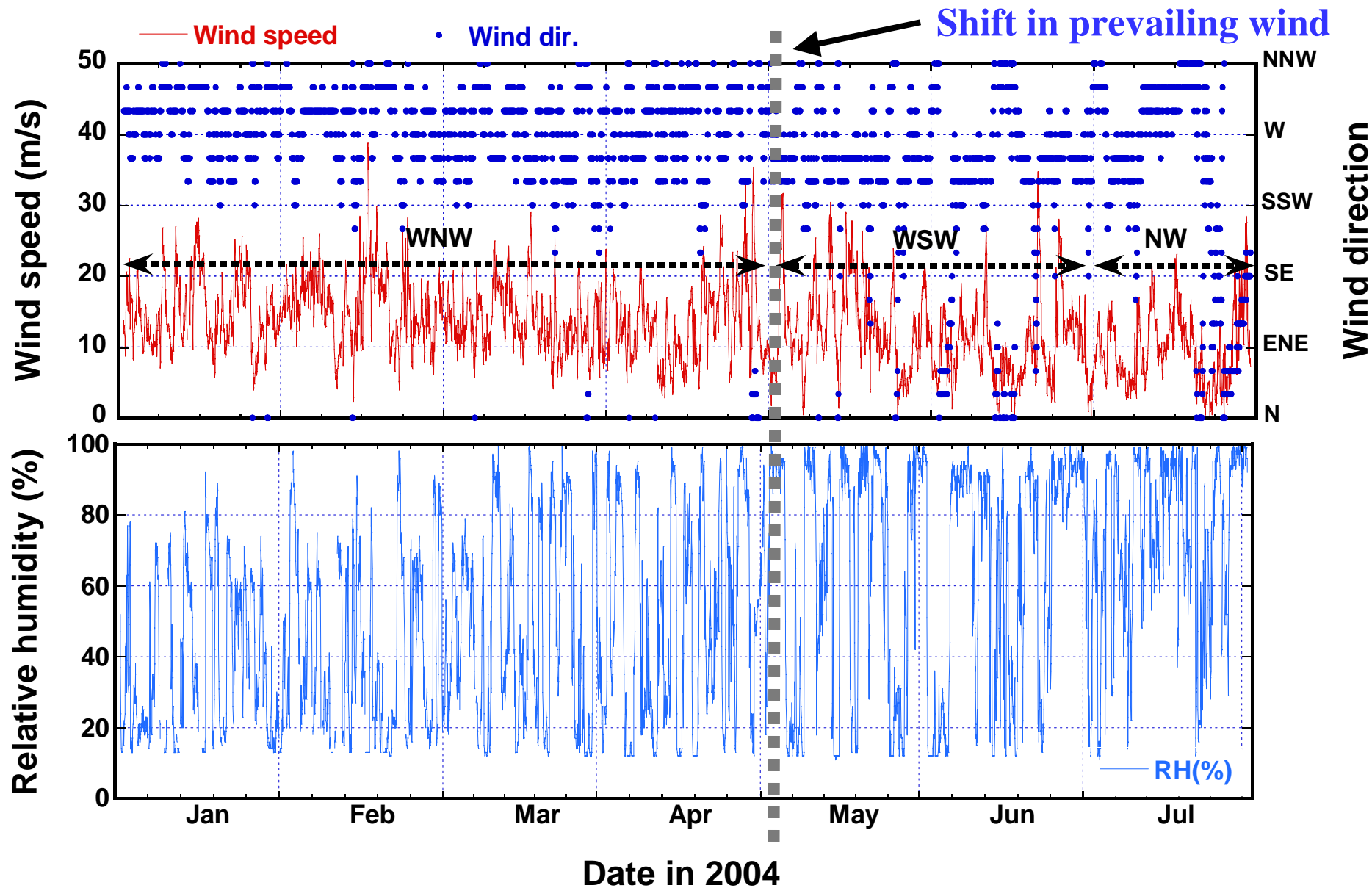
~~Seasonal change in SO<sub>2</sub> emission?~~

CO rather than SO<sub>2</sub> should have shown seasonal change.

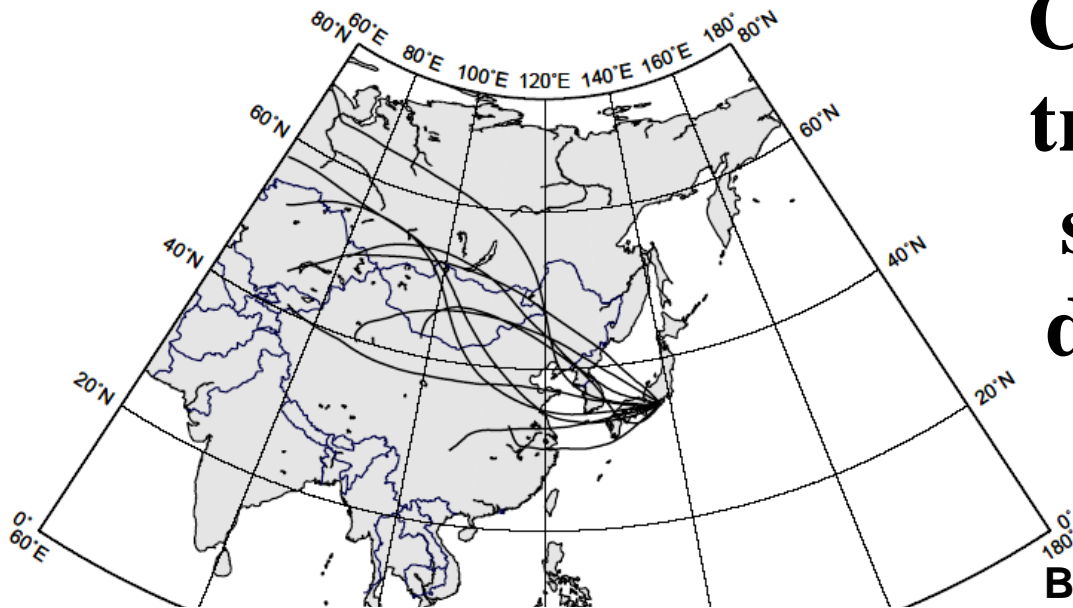


From Streets et al., JGR, 2003

# Temporal variation in wind and RH on site (Jan. 2004 - Jul. 2004)



**Backward trajectory Apr/01-Apr/10**

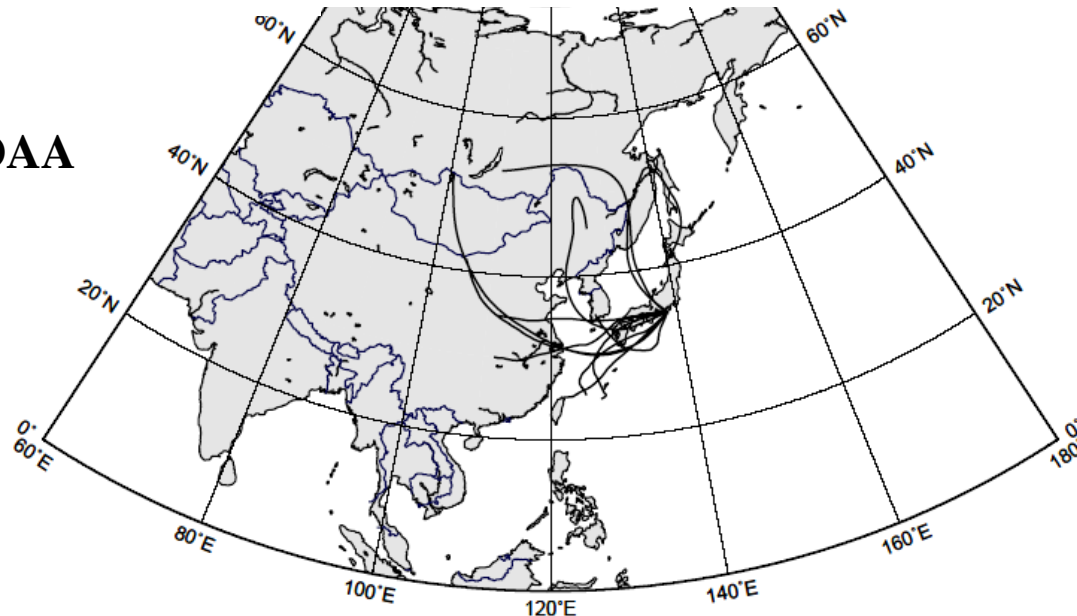


**Change in backward  
trajectories from the  
summit of Mt. Fuji  
during Apr. 2004 to  
May 2004**

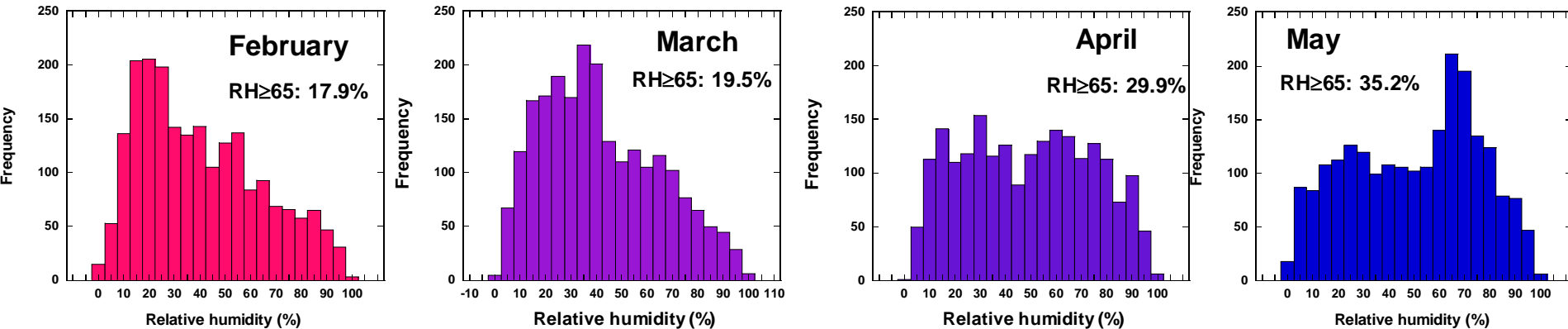
**Backward trajectory May/21-May/31**

**Backward trajectories from the SW sector increased in May**

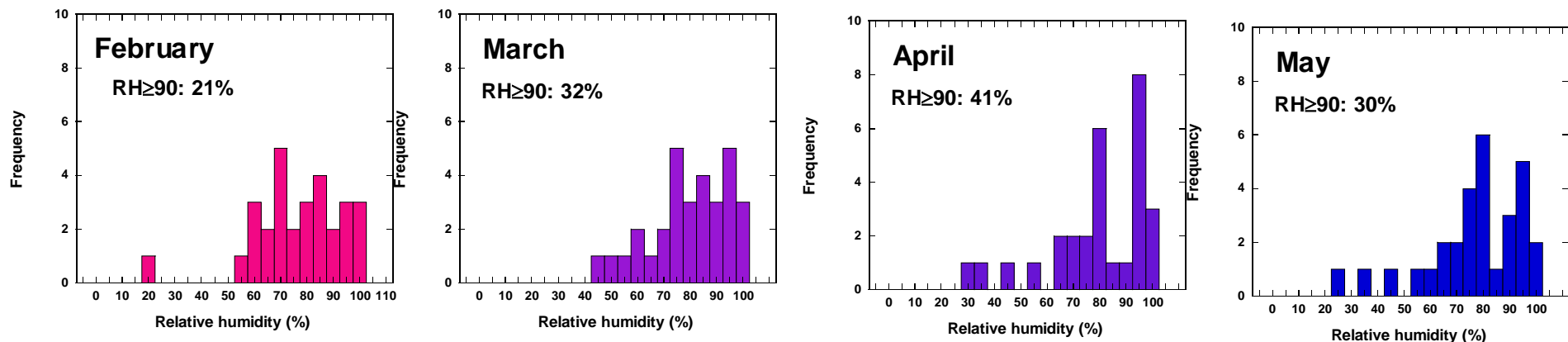
**Calculated by HYSPLIT model, NOAA**



# Seasonal change of RH in the air mass reaching to the summit of Mt. Fuji

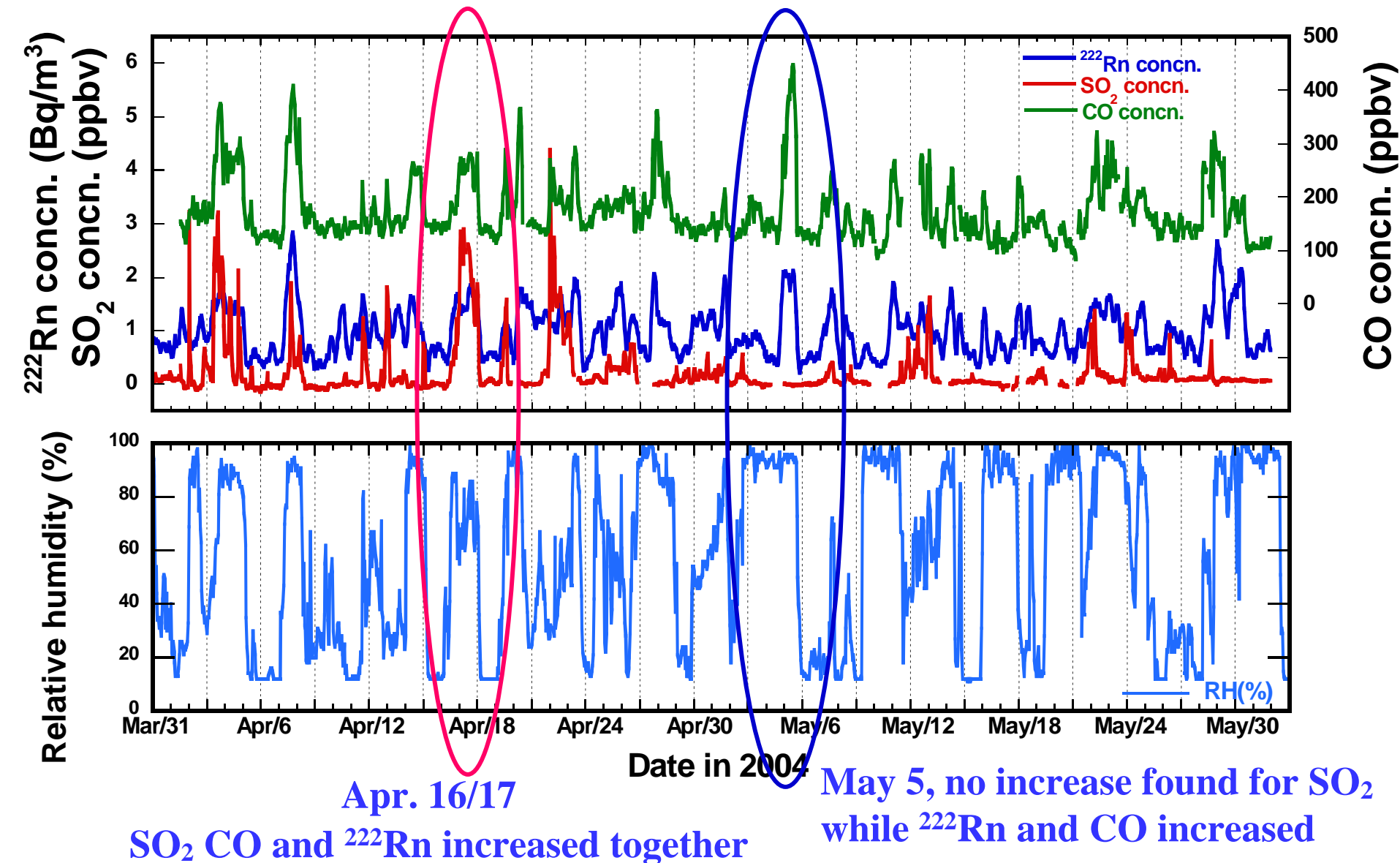


# Seasonal change of maximal RH in the air mass reaching to the summit of Mt. Fuji

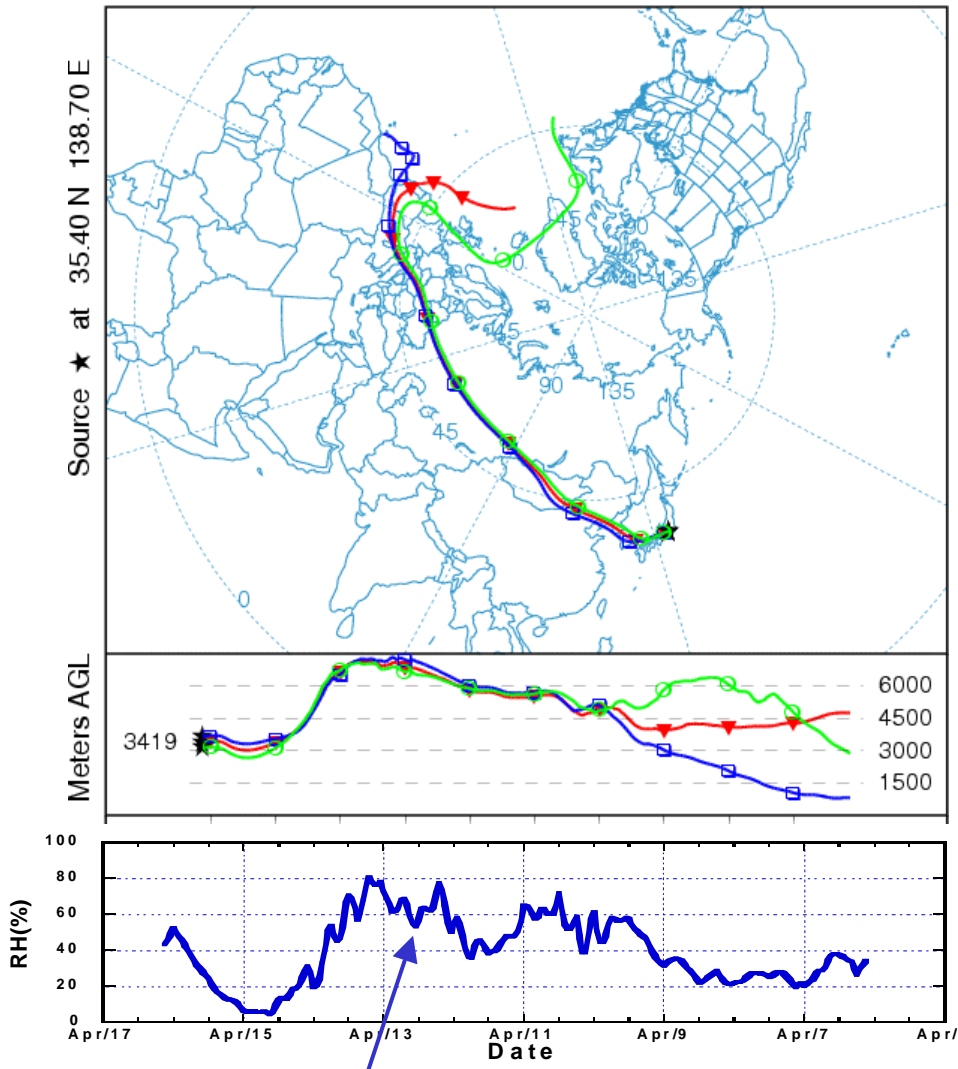


(2004)

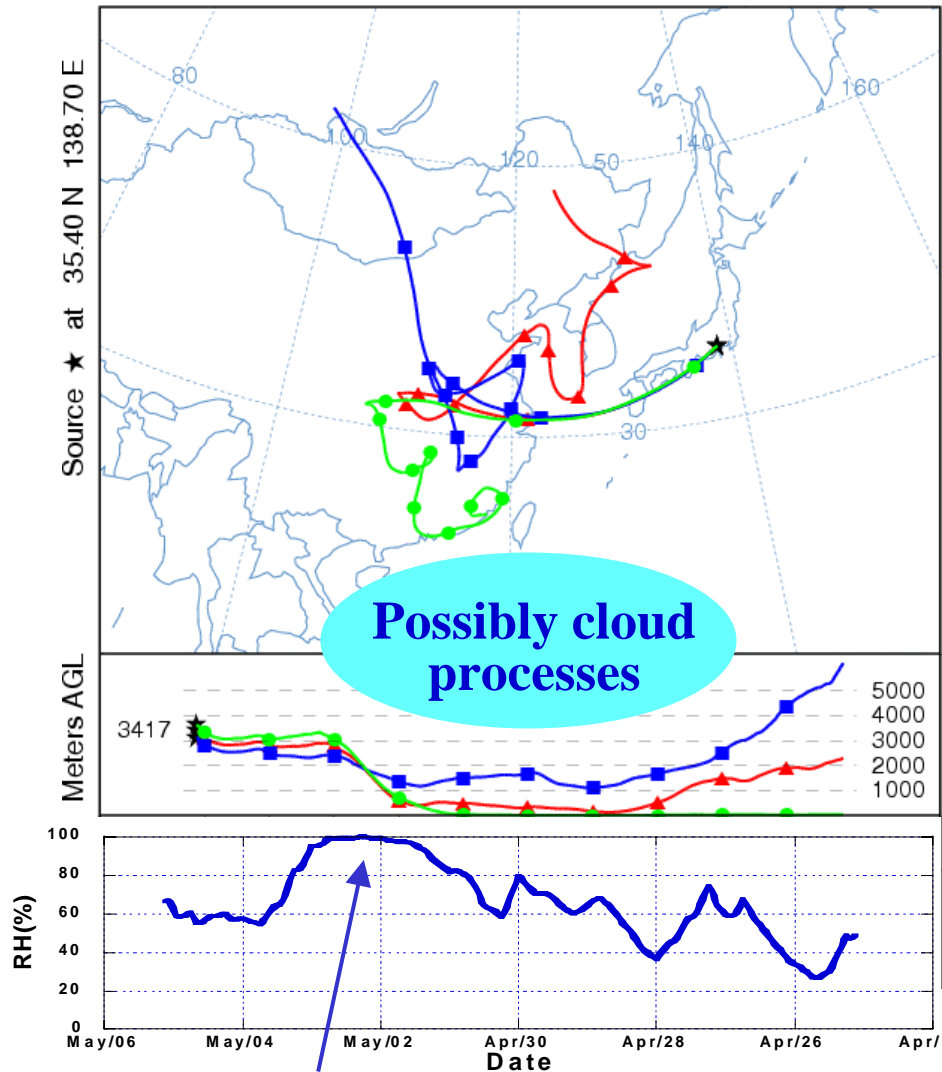
# Case studies of transport episodes appeared in $\text{SO}_2$ , CO and $^{222}\text{Rn}$ time series during Apr. 2004 to May 2004



# Comparison of two episodes by the backward trajectory analysis



RH was at the moderate level.



RH was high.

# Summary and Future tasks

- SO<sub>2</sub> climatology was revealed at first time.
- The high SO<sub>2</sub> concentration episode in winter was noteworthy and quite sporadic.
- SO<sub>2</sub> was transported coincidentally with CO and <sup>222</sup>Rn, confirming Asian continental pollution transport.
- Backward trajectory analysis also indicated the continental origin of such episodes.
- The SO<sub>2</sub> episode reduced its frequency and intensity around April to early May. Most likely causes are air mass change and related change of RH (encounter possibility with clouds)
- Impacts of the Miyake-jima SO<sub>2</sub> were in general small as the plume height was not so elevated as entering into the free troposphere since late of 2002.
- SO<sub>2</sub> undergoes into sulfate. What is the fate of sulfate during the transport? Is there seasonal change? Simultaneous measurements of SO<sub>2</sub> and sulfate with similar time resolution should be done in the future.