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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Atmospheric Species Concentration Calculations

1. Calculations Using Results From IC Analysis (SO_4^{2-})

These assumptions lead directly to equations for computing atmospheric concentrations from denuder measurements.

1.1 Analytical results are given at SO_4^{2-} in $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

1.2 The extraction volume was 10 mL (i.e., 0.010L).

1.3 Sulfate concentration convert to equivalent sulfuric acid:

$$C_{\text{SO}_4^{2-}} = [\text{SO}_4^{2-} \text{ sample} - \text{SO}_4^{2-} \text{ blank}] [10 \text{ mL}] [98/96]$$

2. Calculations Using results from pH Measurement (H^+)

2.1 A convenient method of expressing concentration of the hydrogen ion was first proposed by Sorensen in 1909 and has been widely adopted by chemists.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} &= -\log [\text{H}^+] \\ [\text{H}^+] &= 10^{-\text{pH}} \end{aligned}$$

2.2 For each working standard on a given analytical day, calculate the "apparent net strong acid concentration" as follows:

$$C_i = 10^{-\text{pHWS}_i} - 10^{-\text{pHEA}}$$

where: C_i = apparent net strong acid concentration, molar,
 pHWS_i = measured mean pH of a working standard, and
 pHEA = measured mean pH of the EA solution.

2.3 For each analytical day, utilizing a particular set of freshly prepared daily working standards, develop a standard curve by calculating the linear regression of C_i vs. C_{eq} , as documented in table A-1. Calculated slope and intercept of the standard curve.

Table A-1 Standard Preparation

Standard H ₂ SO ₄ flask	Volume of 1.000 N H ₂ SO ₄ added to each flask, (μL)	Working standard concentration, 10 ⁻³ N H ₂ SO ₄	Equivalent strong acid mass collected on filter (Ceq), μg [@]	Approximate pH
1	0	0	0	4.09
2	25	1	4.90	4.01
3	50	2	9.80	3.95
4	100	4	19.60	3.84
5	200	8	39.20	3.68
6	400	16	78.40	3.48
7	800	32	156.8	3.23

@ Based on 3.1 mL extraction volume.

2.4 Calculate the corresponding “apparent net strong acid concentration” from the sample pH utilizing the following equation:

$$C_s = 10^{-\text{pHS}} - 10^{-\text{pHEA}}$$

where:

C_s = apparent net strong acid concentration for unknown sample, molar,

pHS = measured pH of the sample (S), and

pHEA = measured pH of the EA solution.

2.5 Utilizing the slope and intercept of the standard curve, calculate equivalent mass of strong acid:

$$C_f = [\text{intercept}] + [C_s][\text{Slope}]$$

where:

C_f = apparent net strong acid mass, μg, as calculated from standard curve,

Intercept = calculated relationship from linear regression analysis of C_i vs. C_{eq} , and

Slope = calculated relationship from linear regression analysis of C_i vs. C_{eq} .

2.6 The actual sample air value, V, for each sample is calculated using the data from the Field Test Data Sheet. These data include the initial and final elapsed times, the initial rotameter reading, and the rotameter I.D.No. Use the calibration curve for

the given rotameter to calculate the flow for the sample, in L/min, if applicable. Calculate the value of V as follows:

$$V = [F][T]$$

where: F = flow from the calibration curve, L/min,

T = net elapsed time, min, and

V = total sample volume, L

Convert L to m³ by:

$$V_s = V \times (10^{-3})$$

where: V_s = total sampling volume, m³, and

10⁻³ = conversion factor, m³/L.

3.7 Calculate the air volume sampled, corrected to EPA-reference conditions:

$$V_s(\text{std}) = V_s Y [T_{\text{std}}/T_m][P_{\text{bar}}/P_{\text{std}}]$$

where:

V_s(std) = volume of sample at EPA-reference conditions, m³,

V_s = volume of gas sample through the dry gas meter, or calculated volume sampled as indicated by rotameter, m³,

T_{std} = absolute EPA-reference temperature, 298 °K,

T_m = average flowmeter or dry gas meter temperature, °K

P_{bar} = barometric pressure of flow or volume measurement condition, mm Hg,

P_{std} = EPA-reference barometric pressure, 760 mm Hg, and

Y = dry gas meter calibration factor (if applicable), dimensionless

3.8 Calculate the final concentration of apparent net fine particle (<2.5 μm) strong acidity (as H₂SO₄):

$$C(H^+) = C_f / V_s(\text{std})$$

where:

C(H⁺) = apparent net fine particle strong acidity concentration, μg/m³,

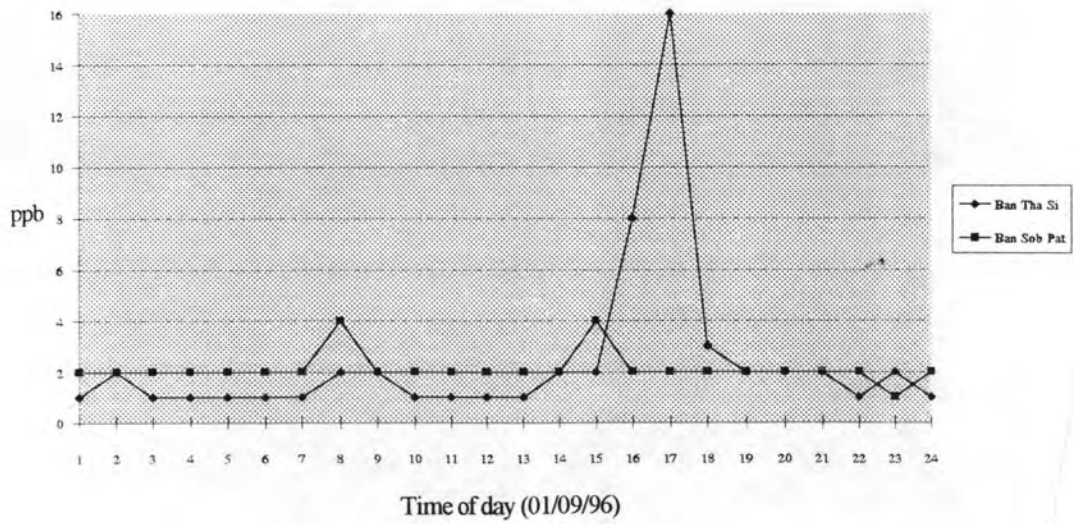
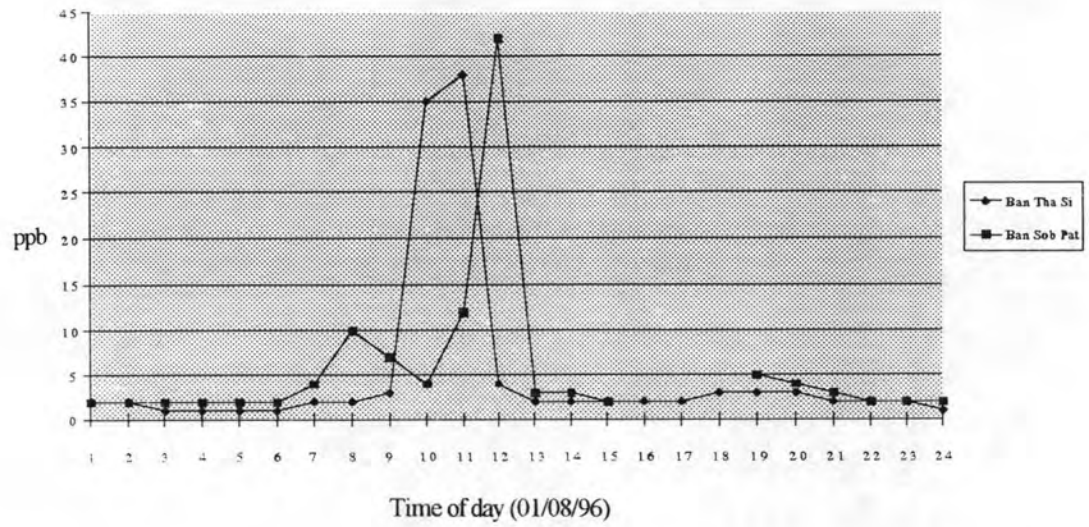
C_f = apparent net strong acid, μg, as calculated from standard curve,

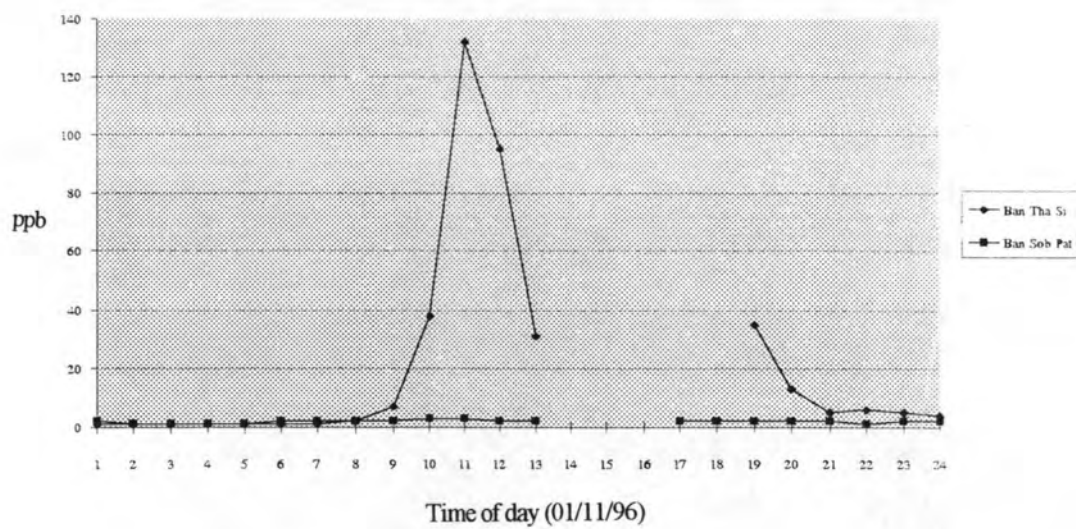
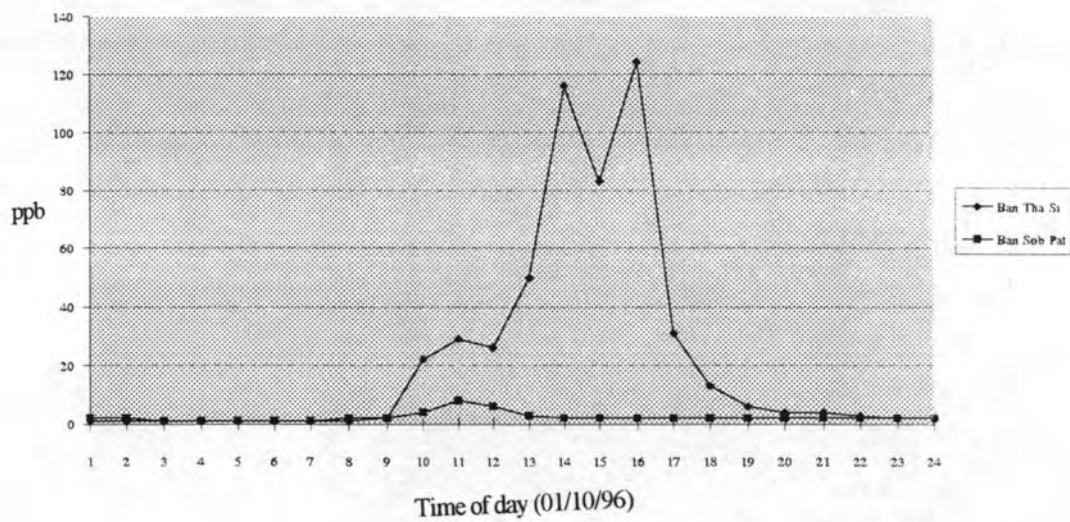
V_s(std) = volume of sampled gas at EPA-reference conditions, m³

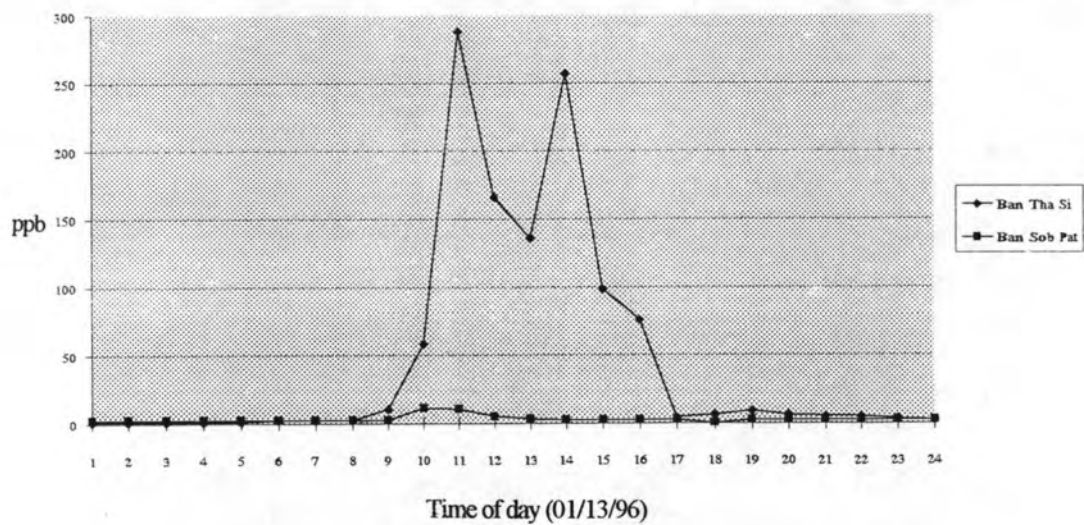
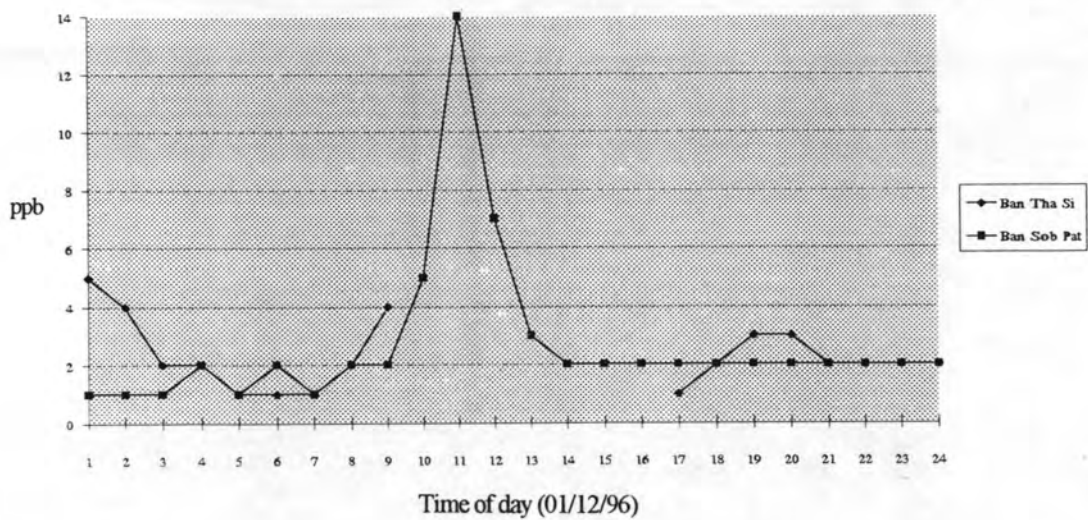
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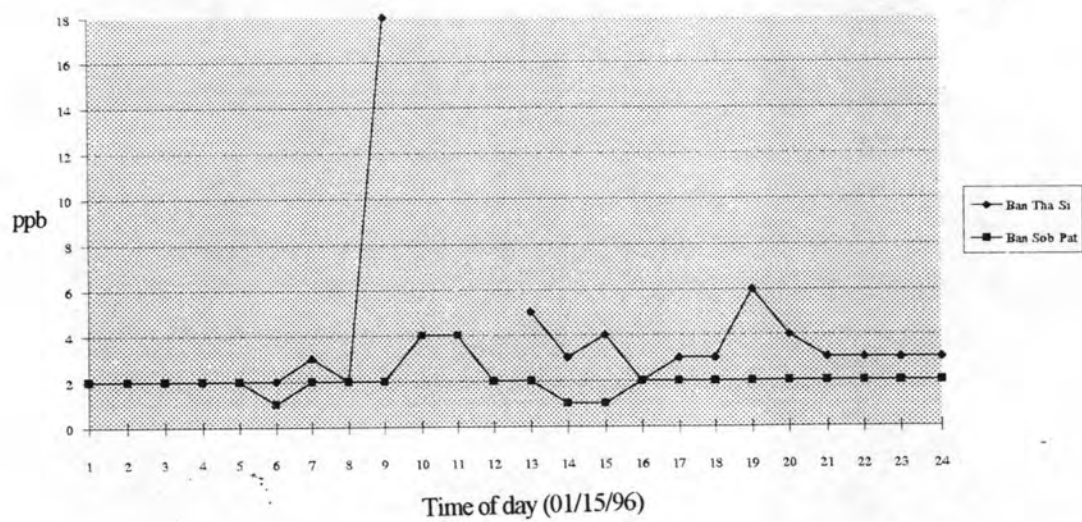
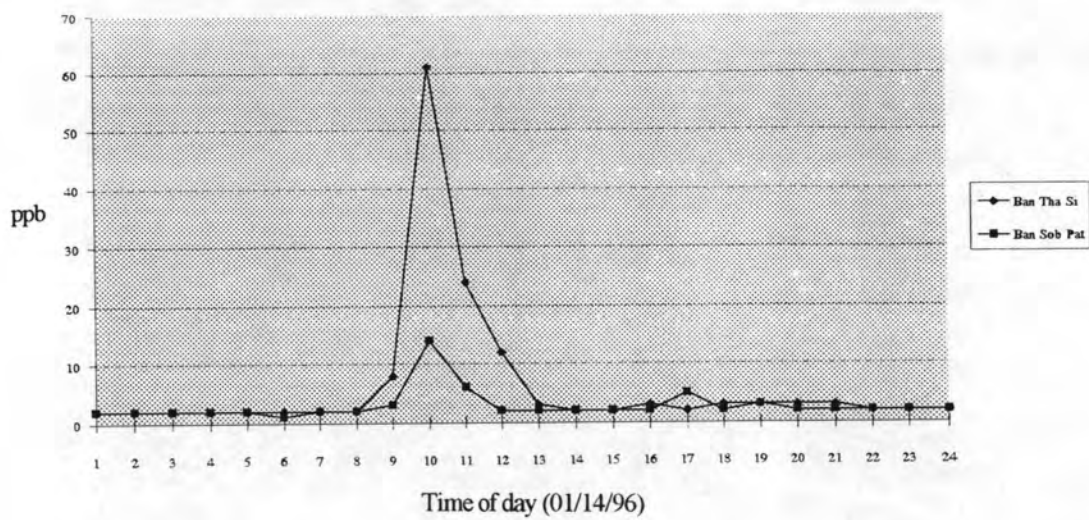
APPENDIX B

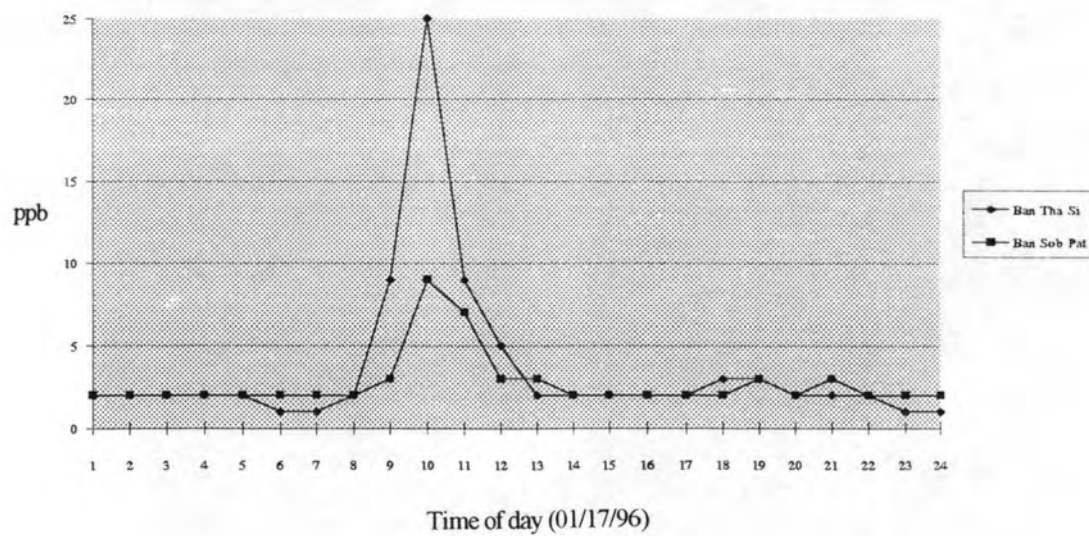
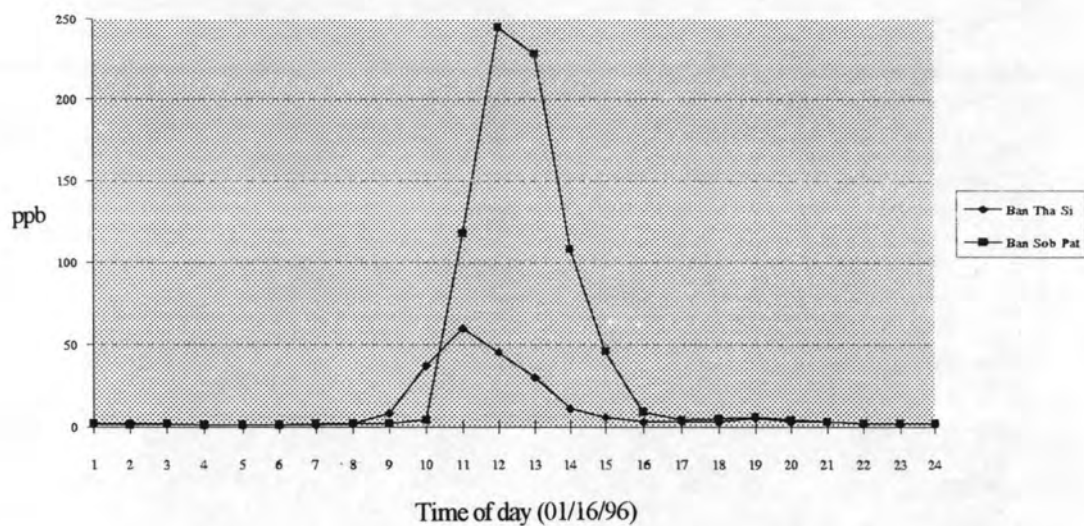
Diurnal Variations of Sulfur Dioxide

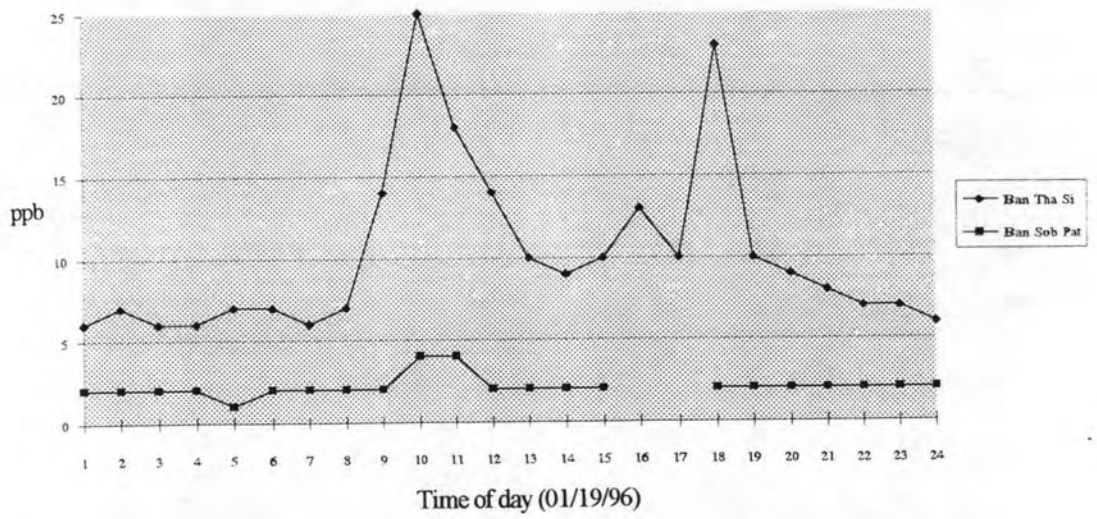
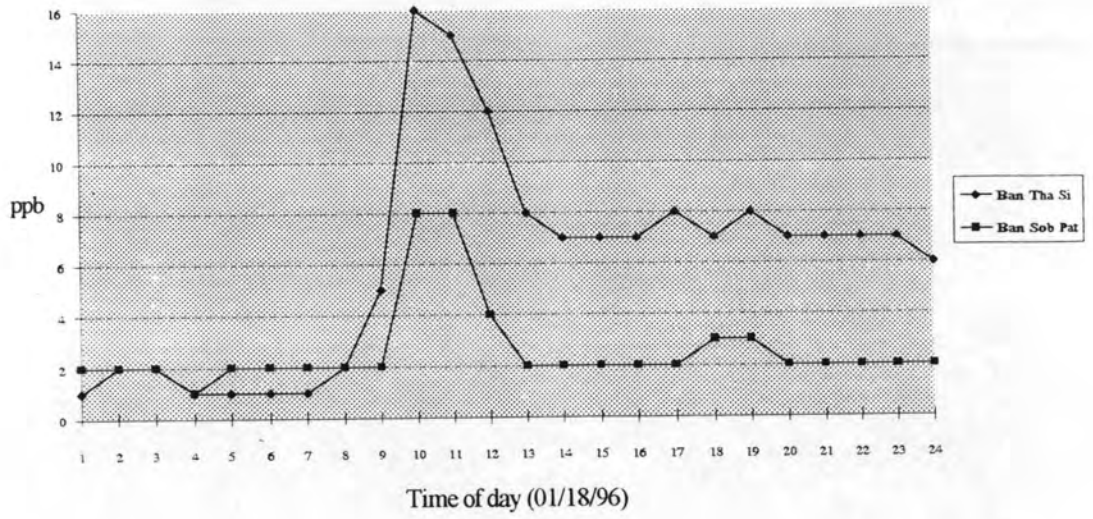


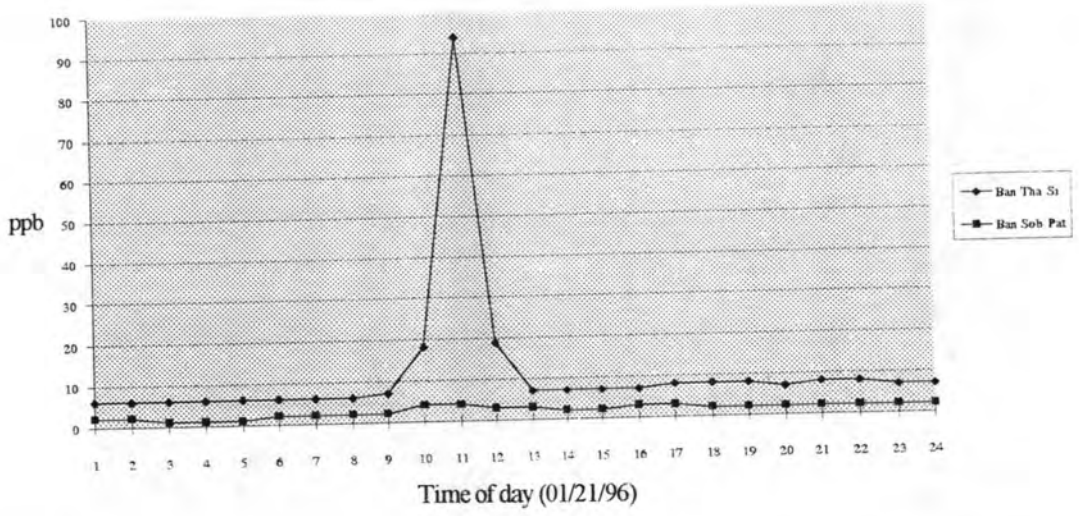
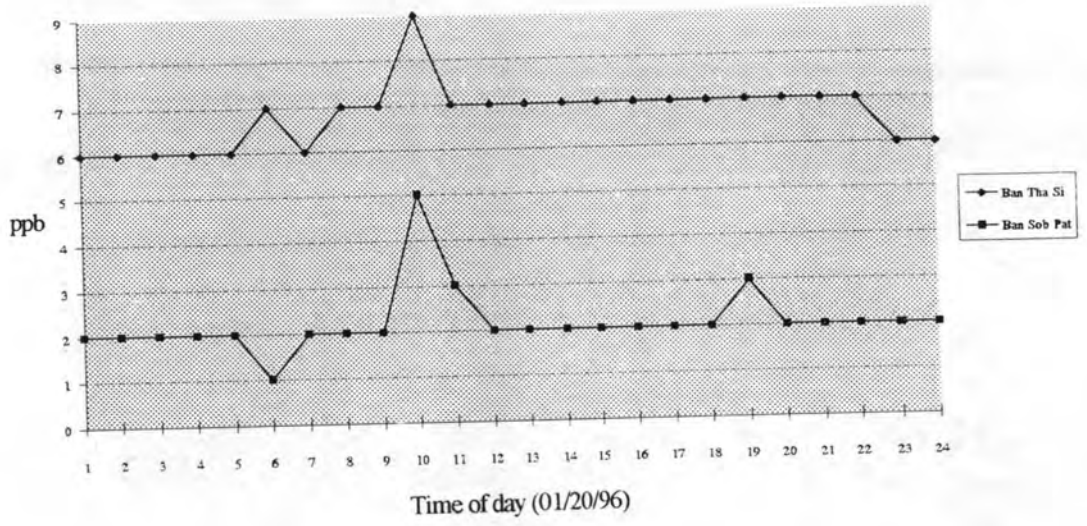


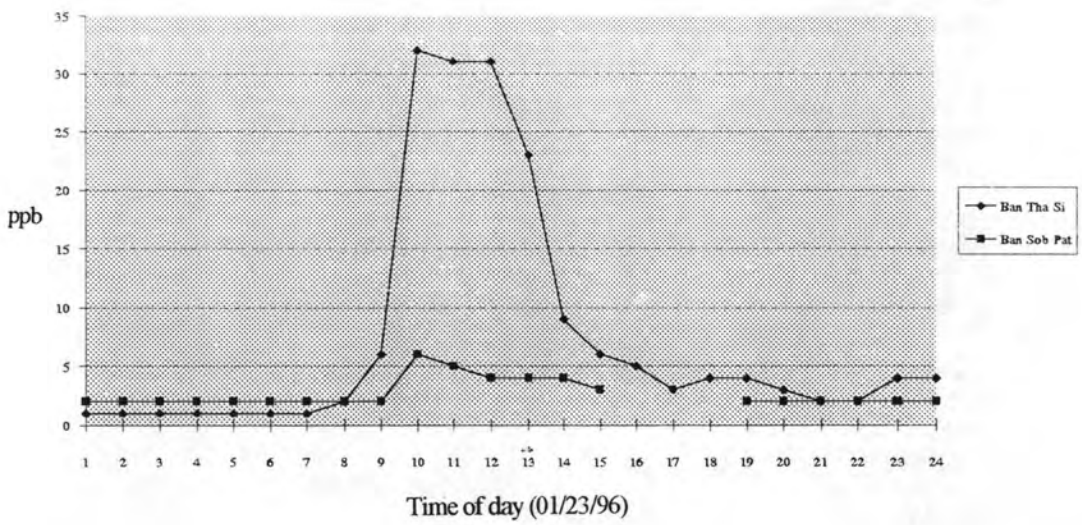
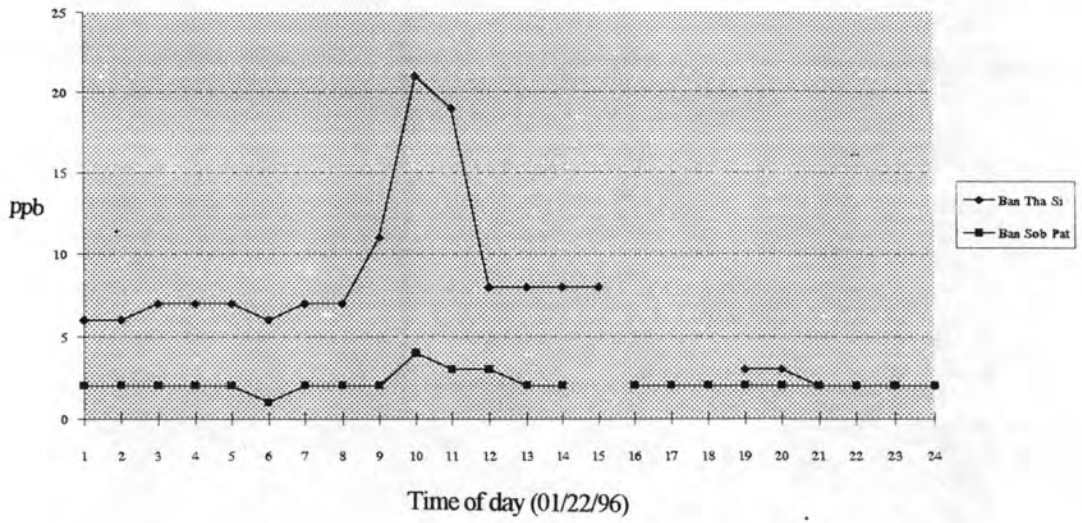






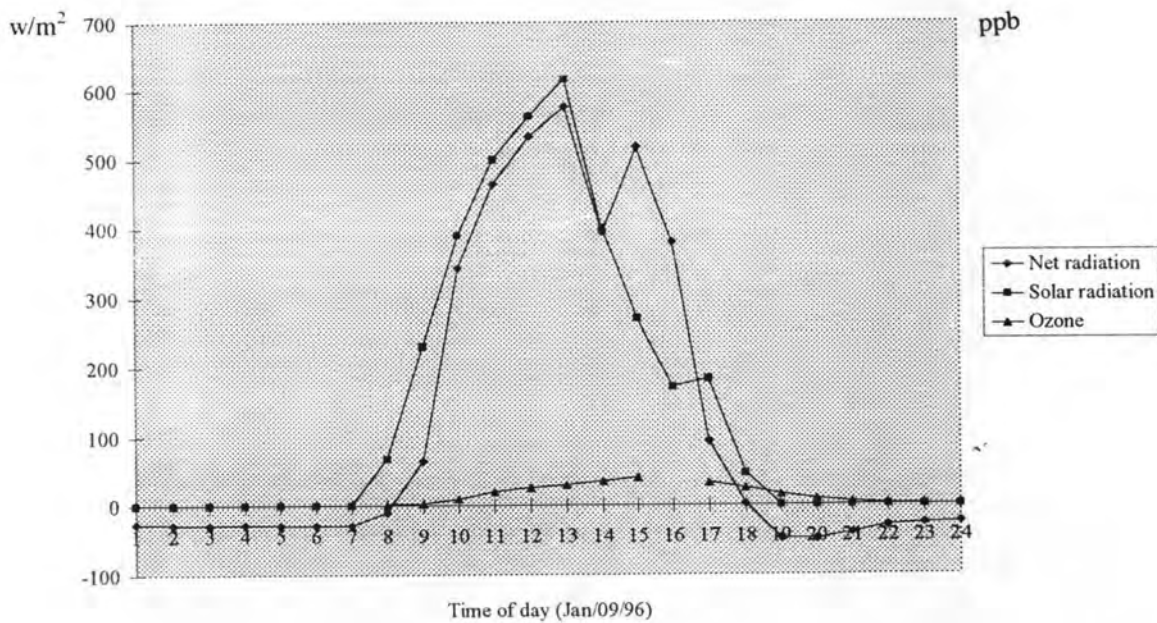
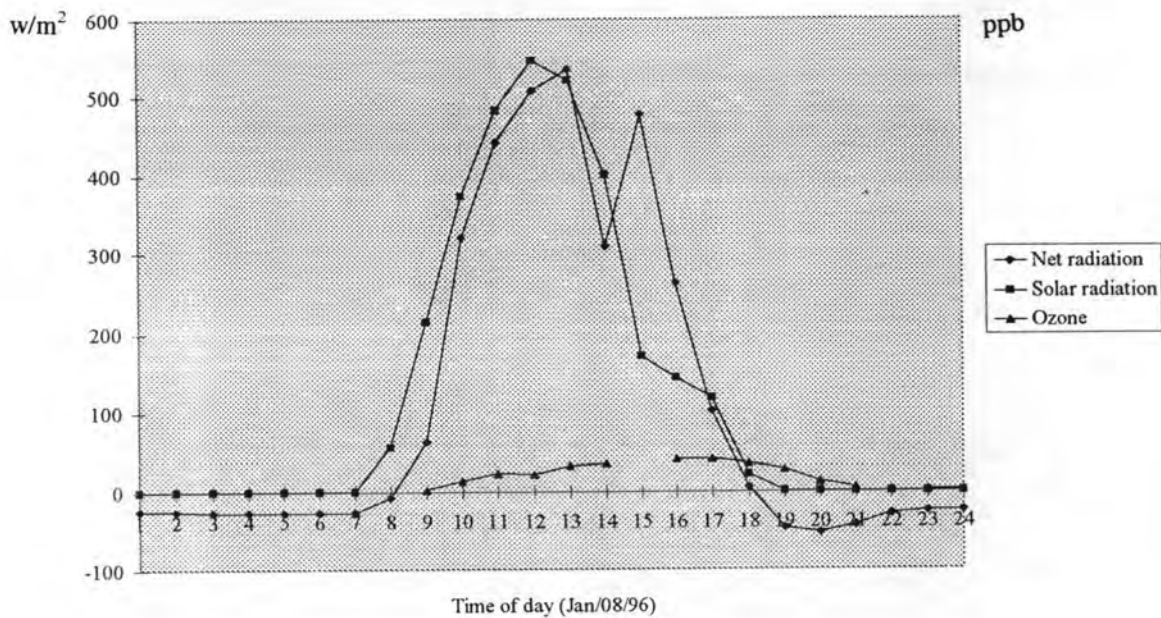


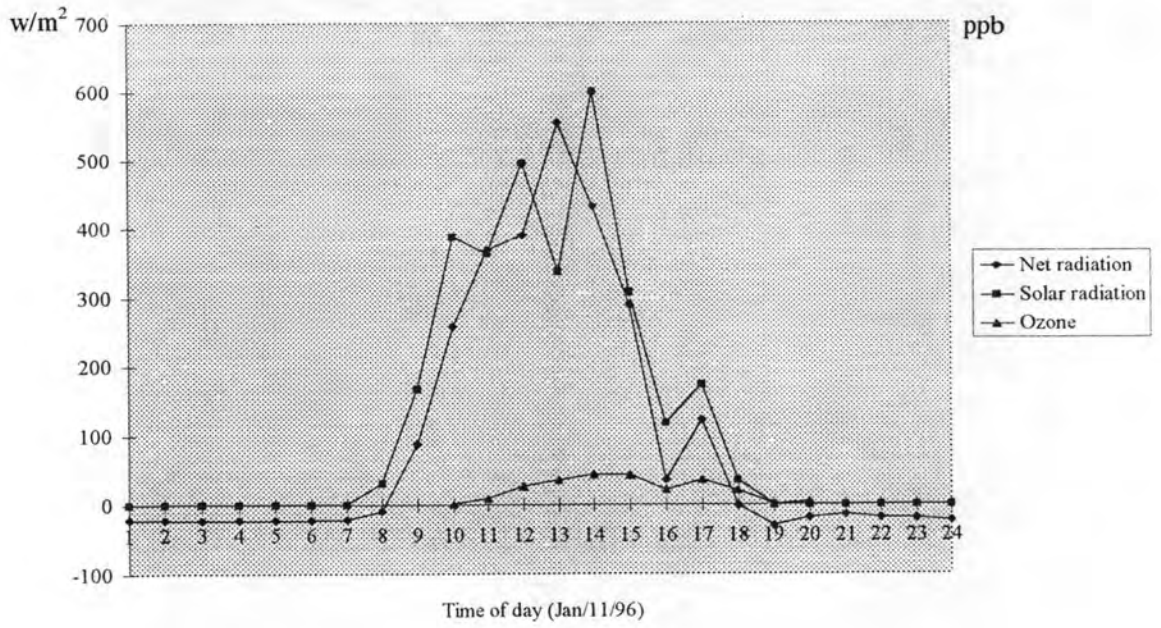
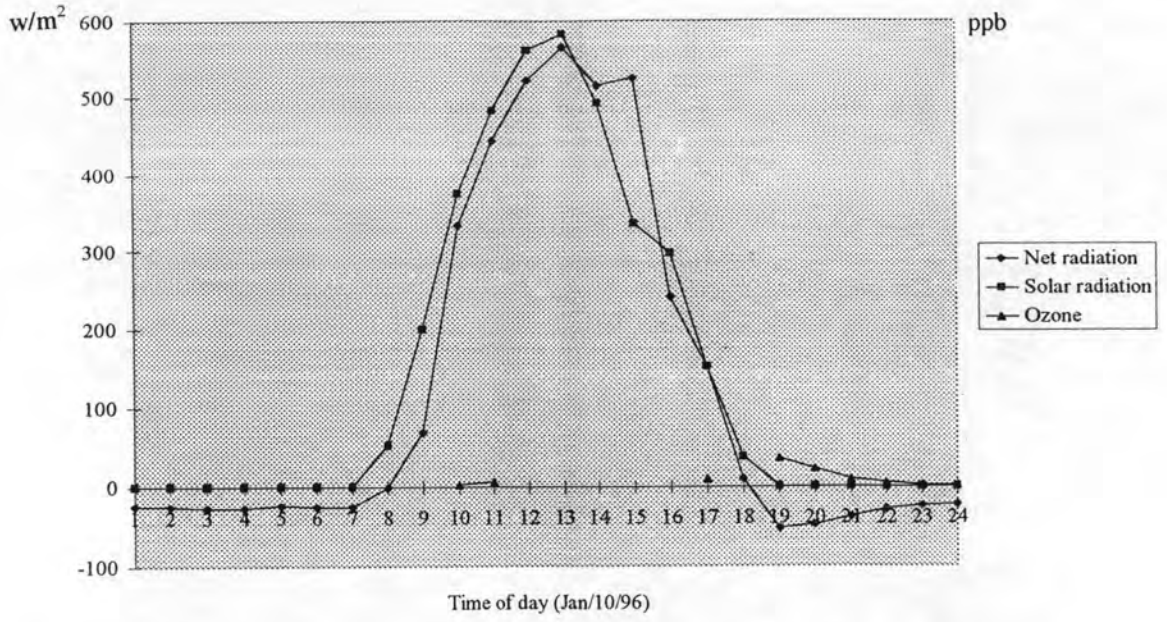


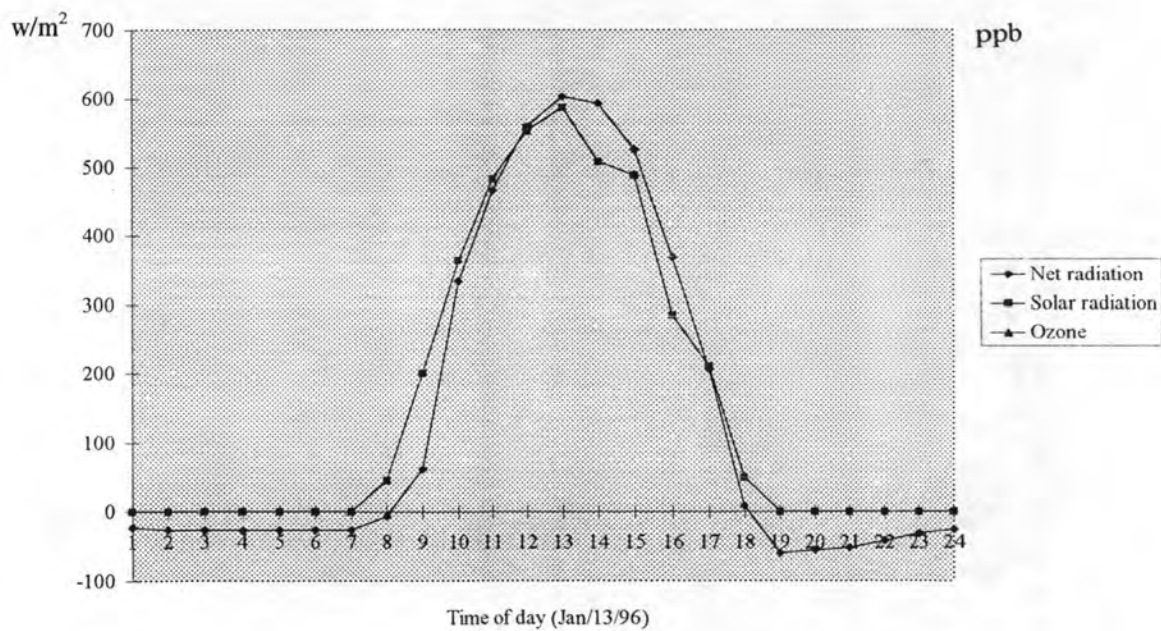
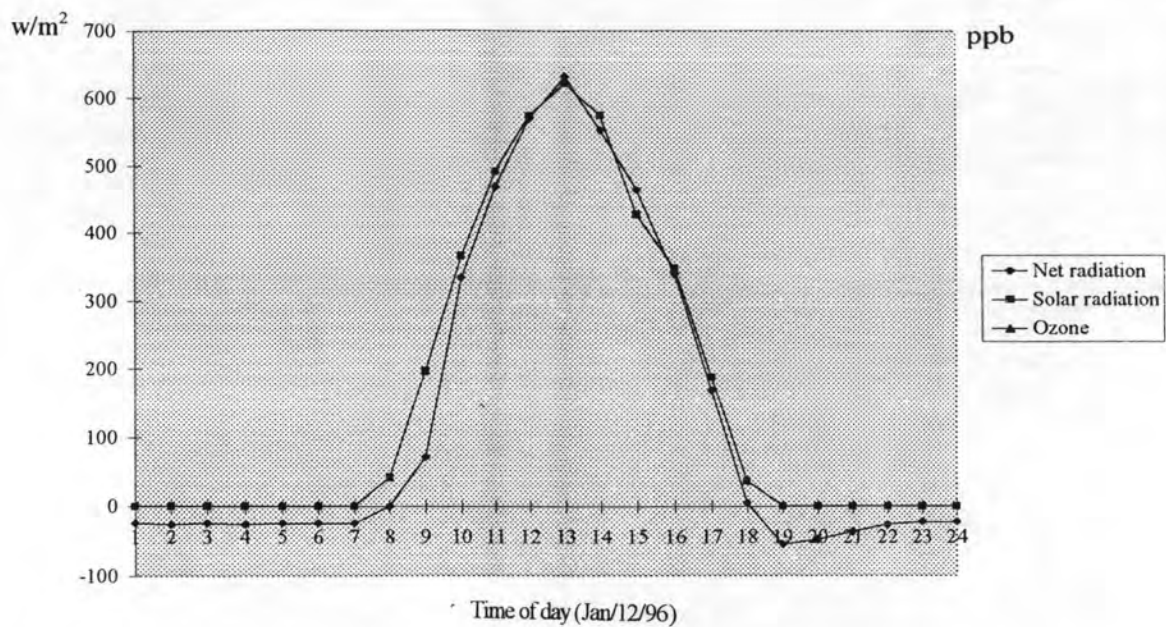


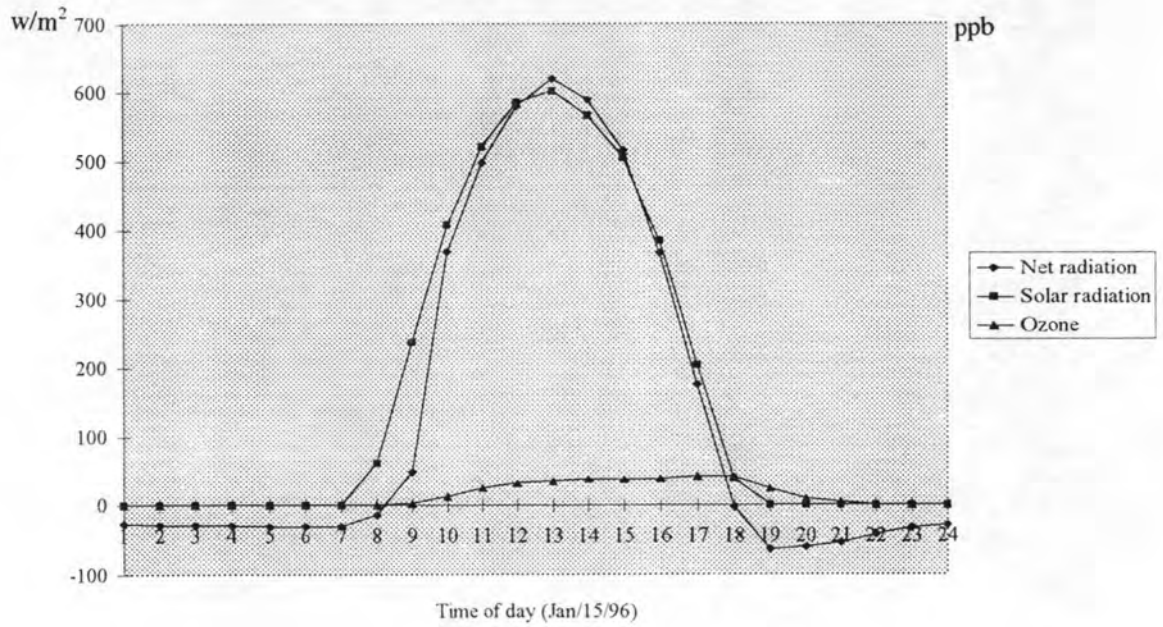
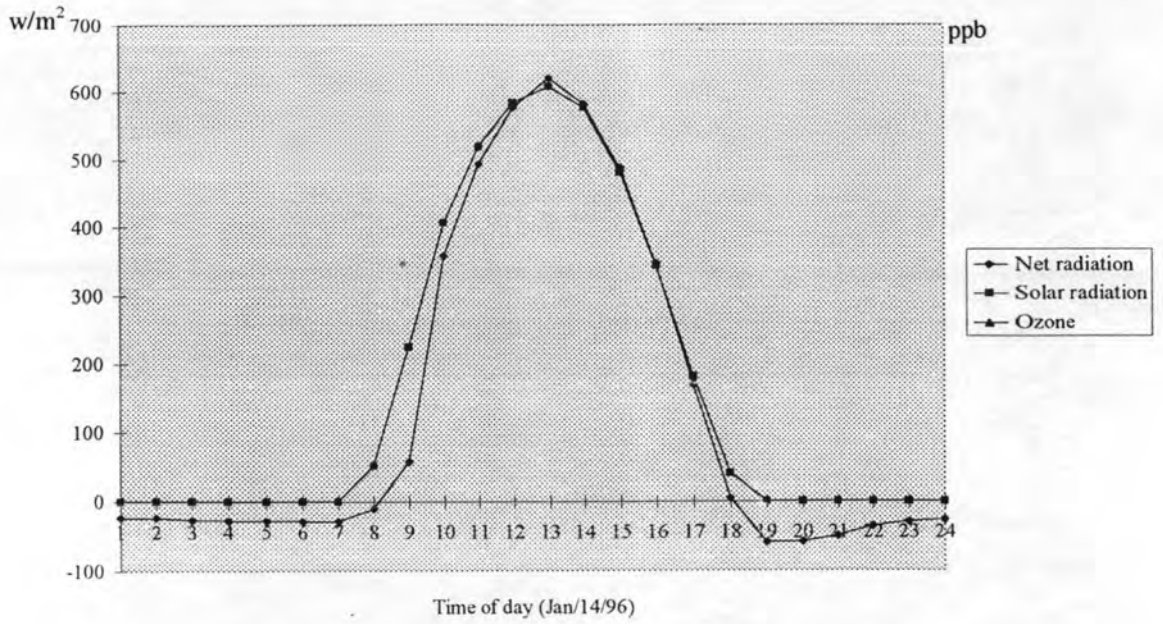
APPENDIX C

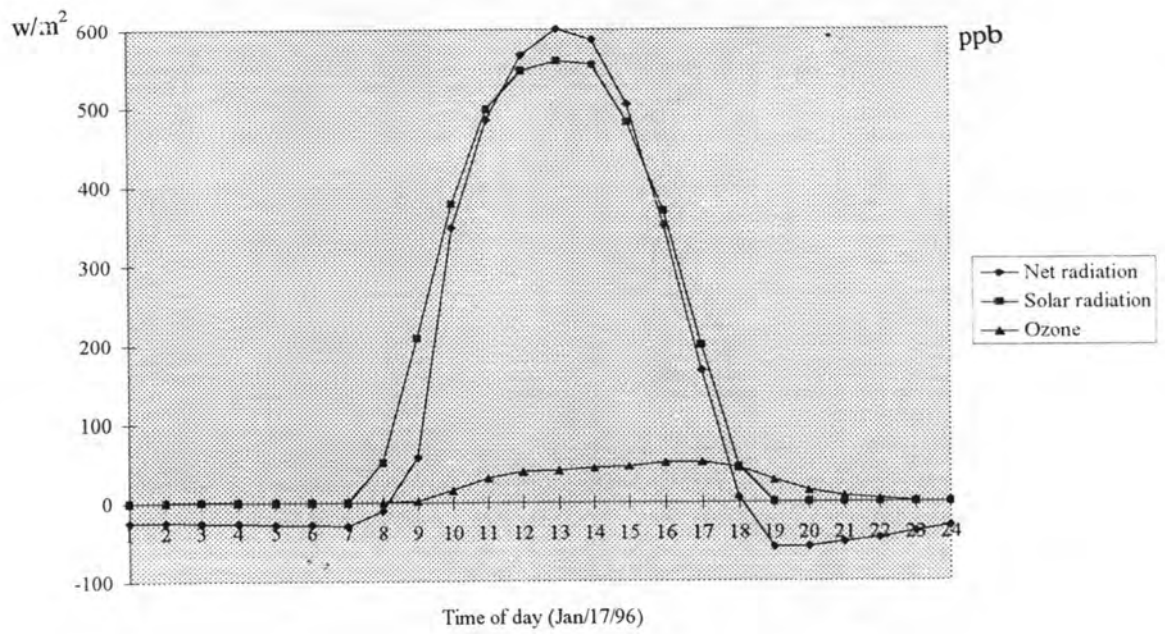
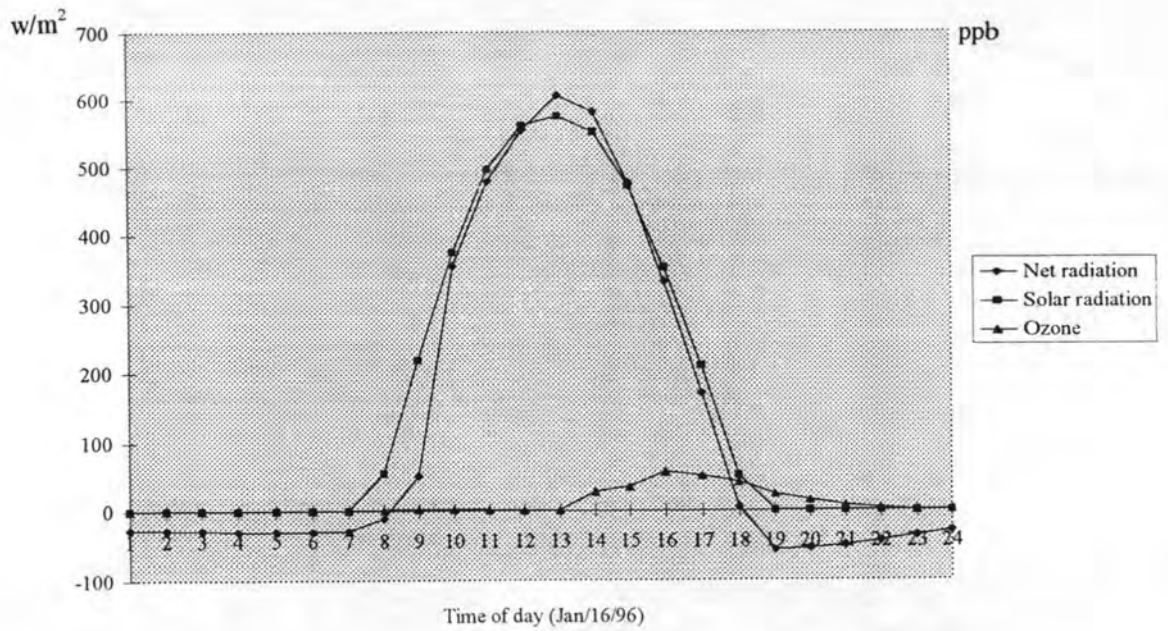
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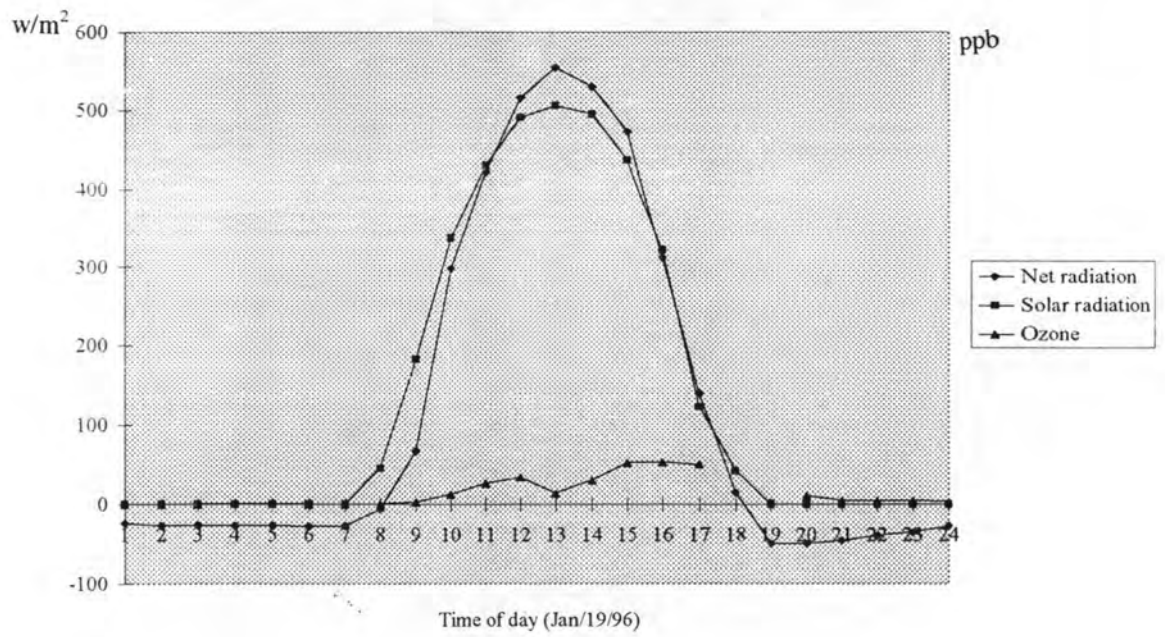
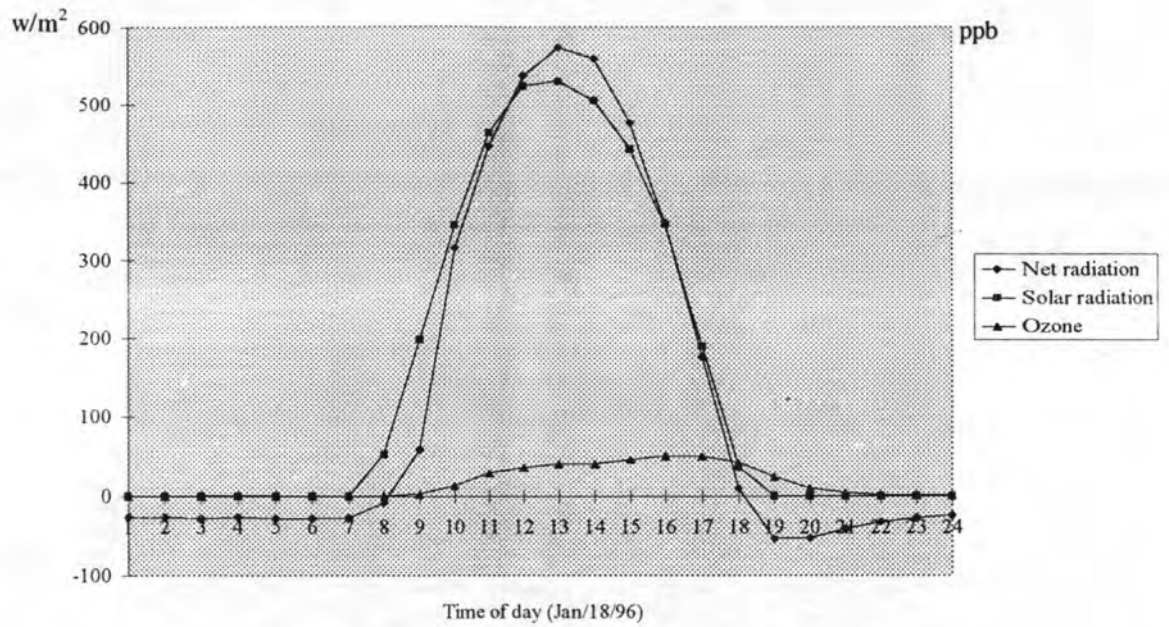


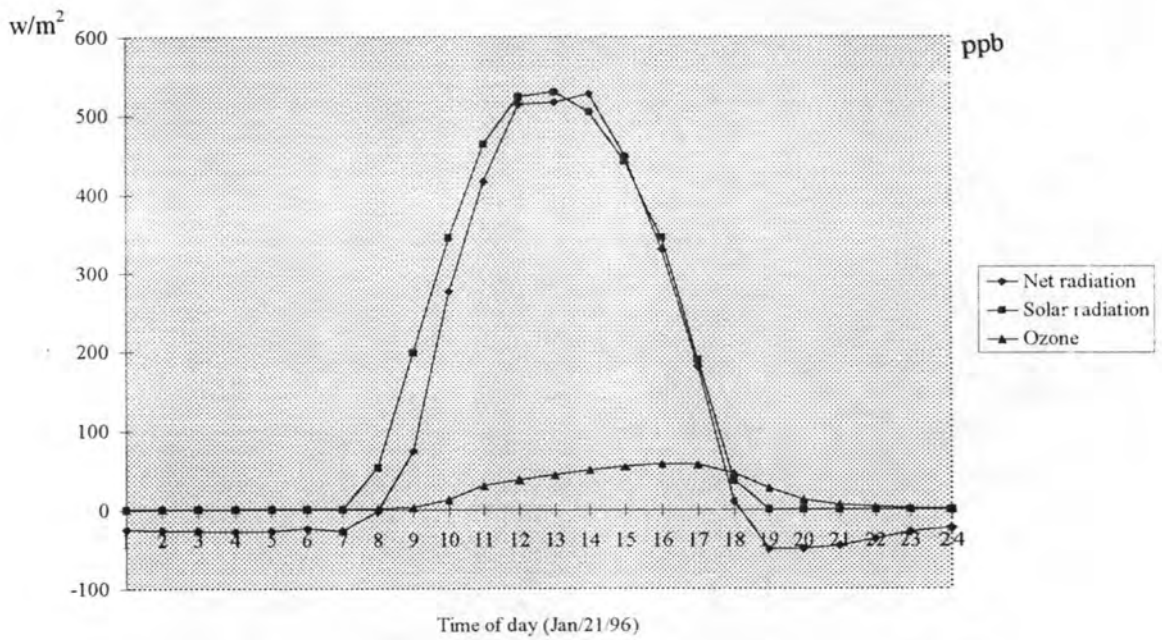
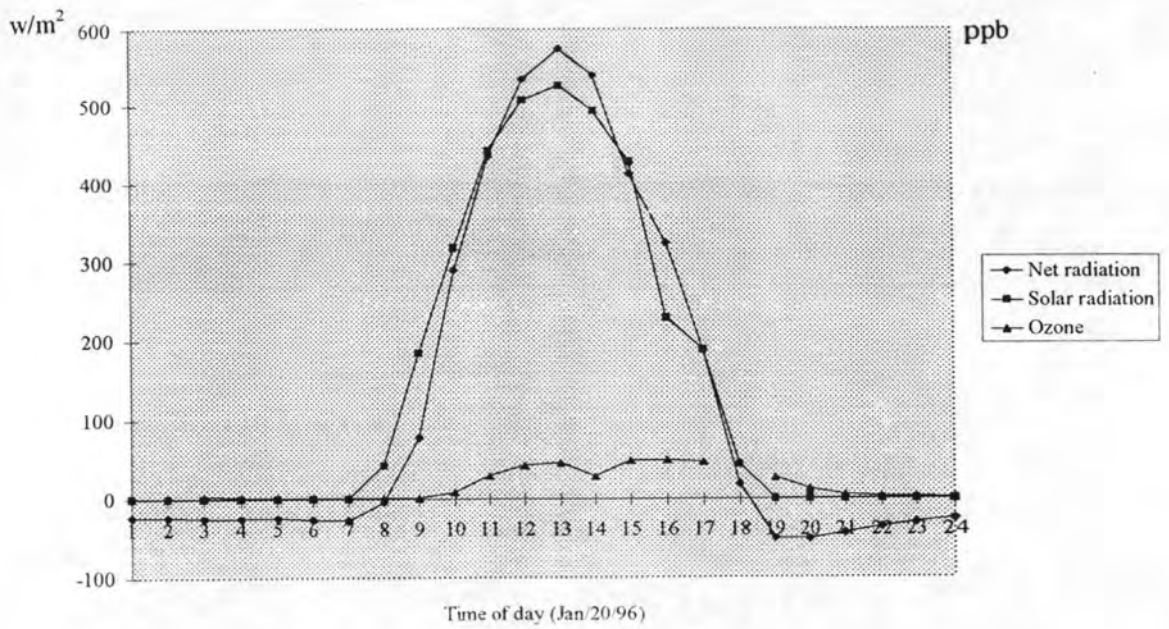


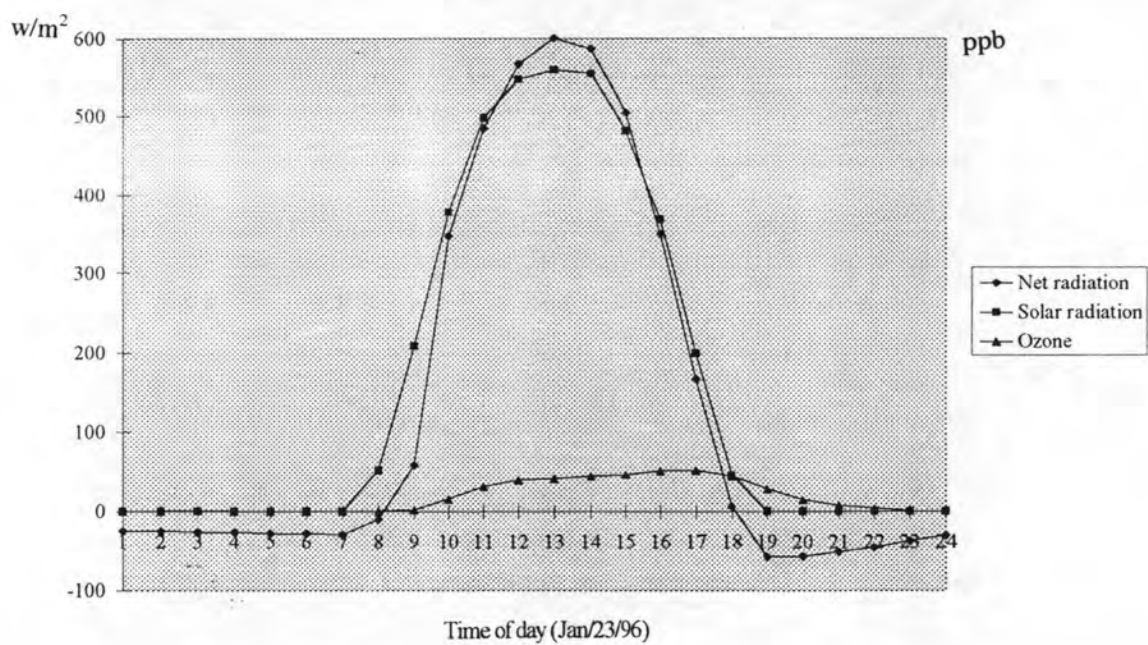
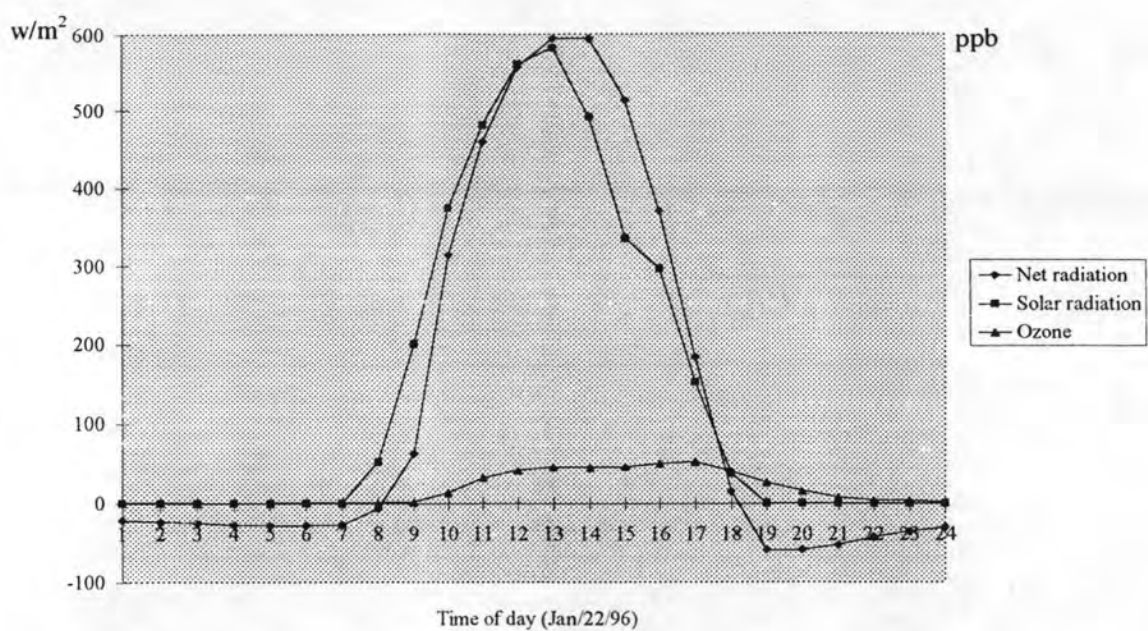












APPENDIX D

Table D-1 Frequency of occurrence of wind direction grouped in various wind speed intervals (m/s)

Station : Mae Moh Power Plant (Upper Wind)

Duration : January 08-23, 1996 (Daytime)

Direction	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-6	over 6
N	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NE	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ENE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
E	1.6667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ESE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SE	0.0000	0.0000	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SSE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
S	0.8333	3.3333	2.5000	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000
SSW	4.1667	6.6667	9.1667	2.5000	0.0000	0.0000
SW	3.3333	5.0000	6.6667	2.5000	0.0000	0.0000
WSW	3.3333	1.6667	1.6667	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000
W	4.1667	1.6667	0.8333	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000
WNW	0.0000	1.6667	2.5000	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000
NW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CALM	29.1667					

Total hours of non-calm = 85

Total hours of calm = 35

Table D-2 Frequency of occurrence of wind direction grouped in various wind speed intervals (m/s)

Station : Mae Moh Power Plant (Upper Wind)

Duration : January 08-23,1996 (Nighttime)

Direction	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-6	over 6
N	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000
NNE	0.0000	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NE	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000
ENE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000
E	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ESE	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SE	0.8333	0.4167	1.6667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SSE	0.0000	0.4167	0.4167	0.0000	0.8333	0.0000
S	0.4167	0.0000	1.2500	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000
SSW	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SW	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WSW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
W	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WNW	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NW	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNW	0.8333	0.4167	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CALM	84.1667					

Total hours of non-calm = 38

Total hours of calm = 202

Table D-3 Frequency of occurrence of wind direction grouped in various wind speed intervals (m/s)

Station : Mae Moh Power Plant (Lower Wind)

Duration : January 08-23,1996 (Daytime)

Direction	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-6	over 6
N	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNE	0.8333	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NE	0.8333	6.6667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ENE	6.6667	9.1667	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
E	1.6667	8.3333	1.6667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ESE	0.8333	5.0000	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SE	11.6667	10.0000	1.6667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SSE	7.5000	5.0000	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
S	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SSW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WSW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
W	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WNW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CALM	19.1667					

Total hours of non-calm = 97

Total hours of calm = 23

Table D-4 Frequency of occurrence of wind direction grouped in various wind speed intervals (m/s)

Station : Mae Moh Power Plant (Upper Wind)

Duration : January 08-23,1996 (Nighttime)

Direction	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-6	over 6
N	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNE	0.0000	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NE	0.0000	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ENE	0.4167	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
E	1.6667	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ESE	2.0833	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SE	0.8333	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SSE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
S	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SSW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
SW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WSW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
W	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WNW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NNW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CALM	94.1667					

Total hours of non-calm = 14

Total hours of calm = 226

APPENDIX F

THE REPORT OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS

This procedure was completed at 1:11:44
 title test multiple reg2.
 data list free/so4 fe mn so2 o3 solar.
 begin data.
 end data.

60 cases are written to the compressed active file.

This procedure was completed at 1:11:46
 corr/variable so4 fe mn so2 o3 solar/option 3 5/stat 1.

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Variable	Cases	Mean	Std Dev
SO4	60	468.2945	378.1053
FE	60	2.8377	1.3420
MN	60	.1285	.0891
SO2	60	10.9598	23.0849
O3	60	8.9493	3.8754
SOLAR	60	204.3833	200.4366

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9/15/9

Correlations:	SO4	FE	MN	SO2	O3	SOLAR
SO4	1.0000 (60) P= .	-.2274 (60) P= .081	-.0673 (60) P= .610	-.0425 (60) P= .747	-.3815 (60) P= .003	-.3830 (60) P= .003
FE	-.2274 (60) P= .081	1.0000 (60) P= .	.7675 (60) P= .000	-.0051 (60) P= .969	.4113 (60) P= .001	.3785 (60) P= .003
MN	-.0673 (60) P= .610	.7675 (60) P= .000	1.0000 (60) P= .	-.1490 (60) P= .256	.1697 (60) P= .195	.1131 (60) P= .390
SO2	-.0425 (60) P= .747	-.0051 (60) P= .969	-.1490 (60) P= .256	1.0000 (60) P= .	.2293 (60) P= .078	.2133 (60) P= .102

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

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Correlations:	SO4	FE	MN	SO2	O3	SOLAR
O3	-.3815 (60) P= .003	.4113 (60) P= .001	.1697 (60) P= .195	.2293 (60) P= .078	1.0000 (60) P= .	.8592 (60) P= .000
SOLAR	-.3830 (60) P= .003	.3785 (60) P= .003	.1131 (60) P= .390	.2133 (60) P= .102	.8592 (60) P= .000	1.0000 (60) P= .

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

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This procedure was completed at 1:11:49
 regress/variable all/stat default/dependent so4/method enter.

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

Listwise Deletion of Missing Data

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. SO4

Block Number 1. Method: Enter

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. SO4

Variable(s) Entered on Step Number

1.. SOLAR
 2.. MN
 3.. SO2
 4.. FE
 5.. O3

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. SO4

Multiple R .41349
 R Square .17098
 Adjusted R Square .09421
 Standard Error 359.85324

Analysis of Variance

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square
Regression	5	1442156.89015	288431.37803
Residual	54	6992695.29533	129494.35732

F = 2.22737 Signif F = .0647

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. SO4

----- Variables in the Equation -----

Variable	B	SE B	Beta	T	Sig T
SOLAR	-.337985	.464174	-.179169	-.728	.4697
MN	584.831298	872.219385	.137817	.671	.5054

SO2	.952160	2.130738	.058133	.447	.6568
FE	-53.032404	61.783021	-.188226	-.858	.3945
O3	-18.231874	24.179747	-.186870	-.754	.4541
(Constant)	765.418636	161.193667		4.748	.0000

End Block Number 1 All requested variables entered.

Biography

Mr. Sarawut Thepanondh was born on August 28, 1971 in Bangkok, Thailand. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Environmental Science from Faculty of Science and Technology, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, in 1992. After graduation, he worked as an environmental scientist at Southeast Asia Technology Co. Ltd. from 1992-1994. Then in 1994, he has continue studied in Interdisciplinary Programme in Environmental Science, Graduate school, Chulalongkorn University. He also received postgraduate scholarship from Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Science Technology and Environment. At the present, he works as an environmentalist in the Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Pollution Control Department of Thailand.

