

Ozone Surface Exchange to Vegetation and Growing Media

REU Symposium

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GBRL





What is Ozone?

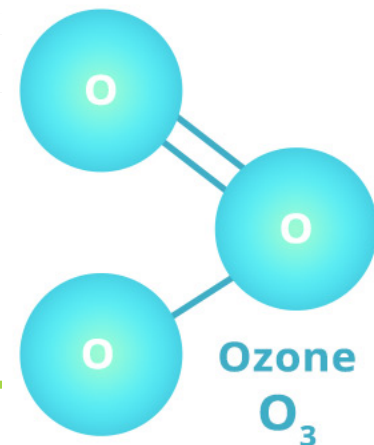
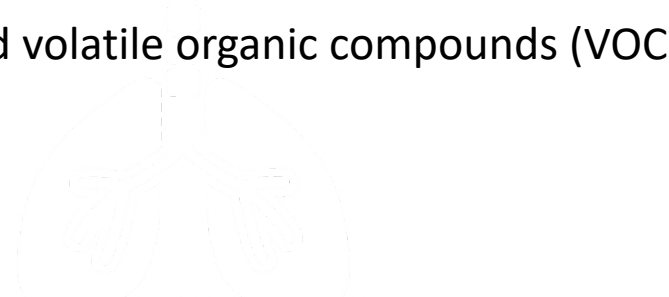
- Highly reactive gas
- Composed of 3 Oxygen Atoms

How is it Made?

- Formed in the upper atmosphere through chemical reactions between oxygen and UV light
- Formed in the lower atmosphere through reactions between nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in the presence of sunlight

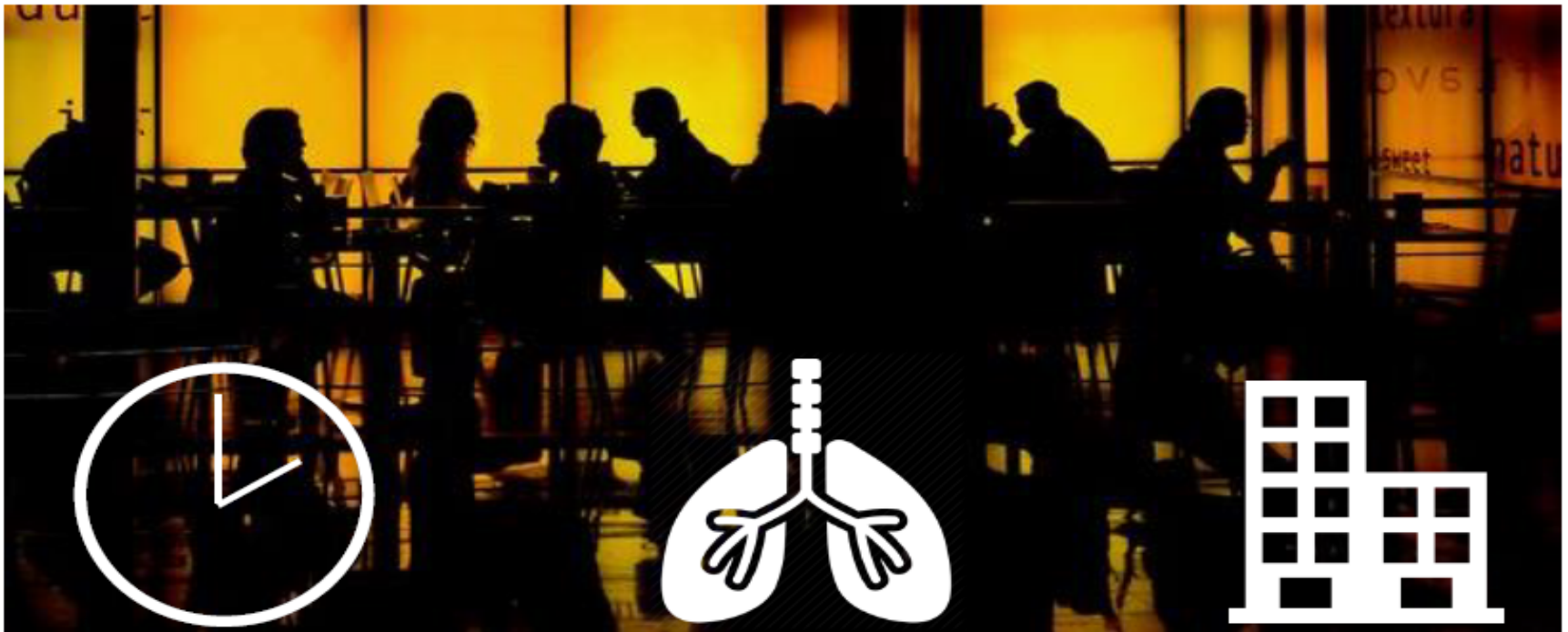
Concentrations?

- The EPA regulates outdoor ozone levels around 70 PPB
- Indoor levels are commonly found around 2-7 PPB
- Ozone gets into our indoor environment mostly from outdoor air





“Indoor air pollution is among the top 5 environmental risks to public health”²



We spend 90% of our time in buildings

We inhale ~20,000 L of indoor air each day

Buildings consume 41% of U.S. energy



Green Roof Impacts

- The government mandates that businesses in big cities require Green Roofs

How does this affect our air quality indoors?

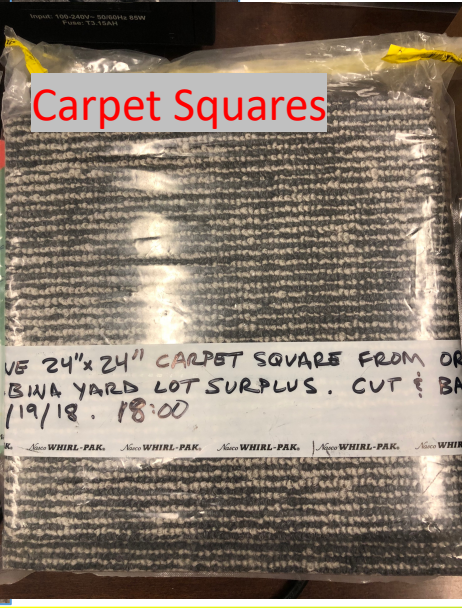
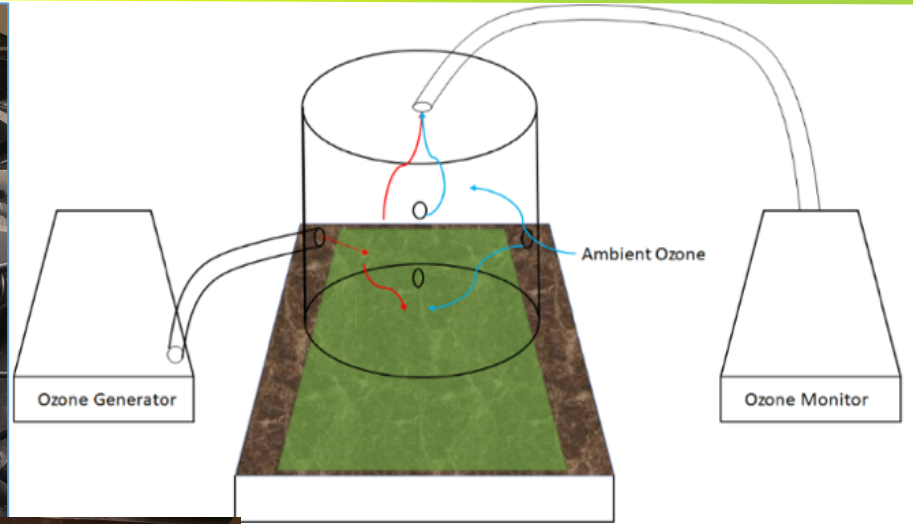
- Interactions between air pollutants such as ozone and plant emissions can produce potentially harmful byproducts

- Infiltrate RTU

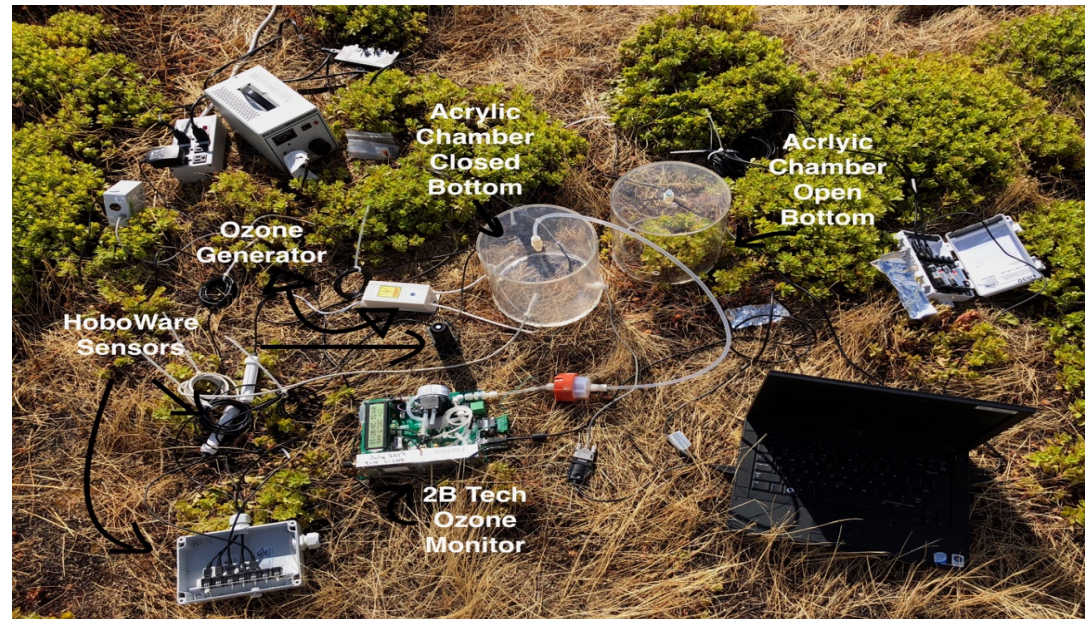
Ventilation Units



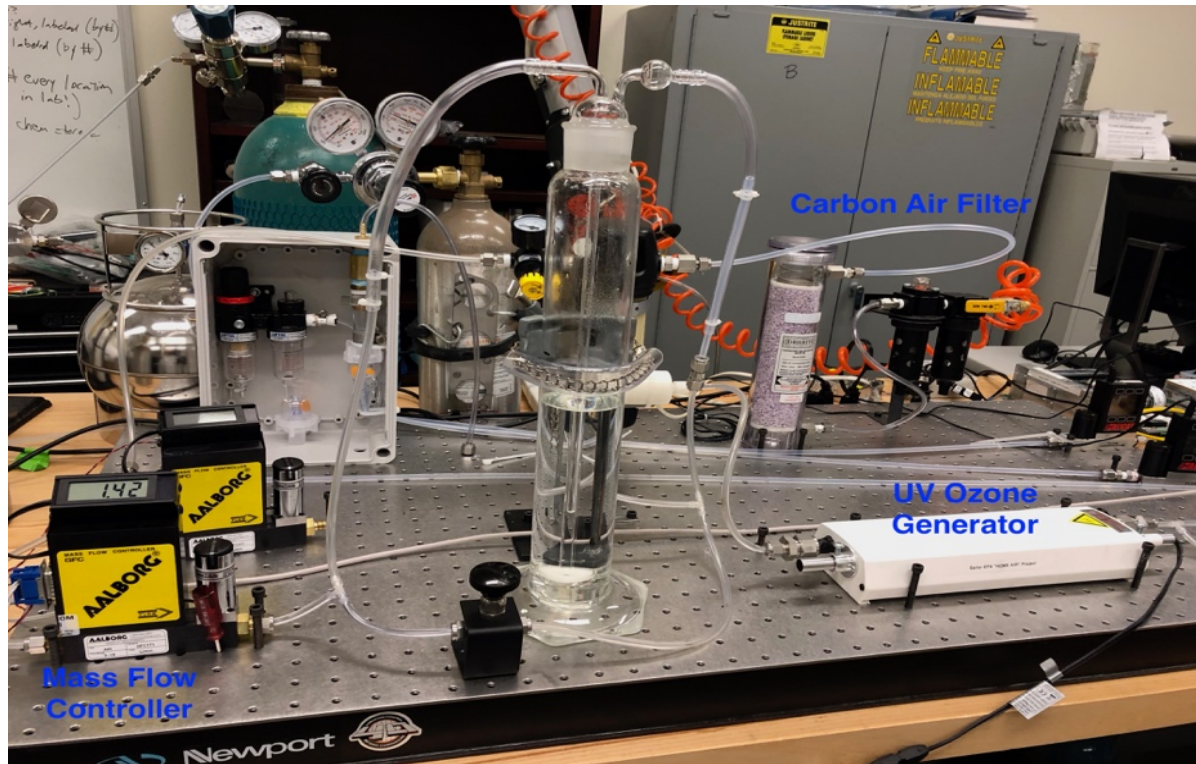
Experimental Setup Lab



Experimental Setup Field



Experimental Setup





Finding Deposition Velocities

$$\forall \frac{dC}{dt} = Q(C_o - C) - V_{dS1}A_{S1}C - V_{dS2}A_{S2}C - \dots$$

\forall is the Volume of the space

$\frac{dC}{dt}$ is the change in concentration over the change in time

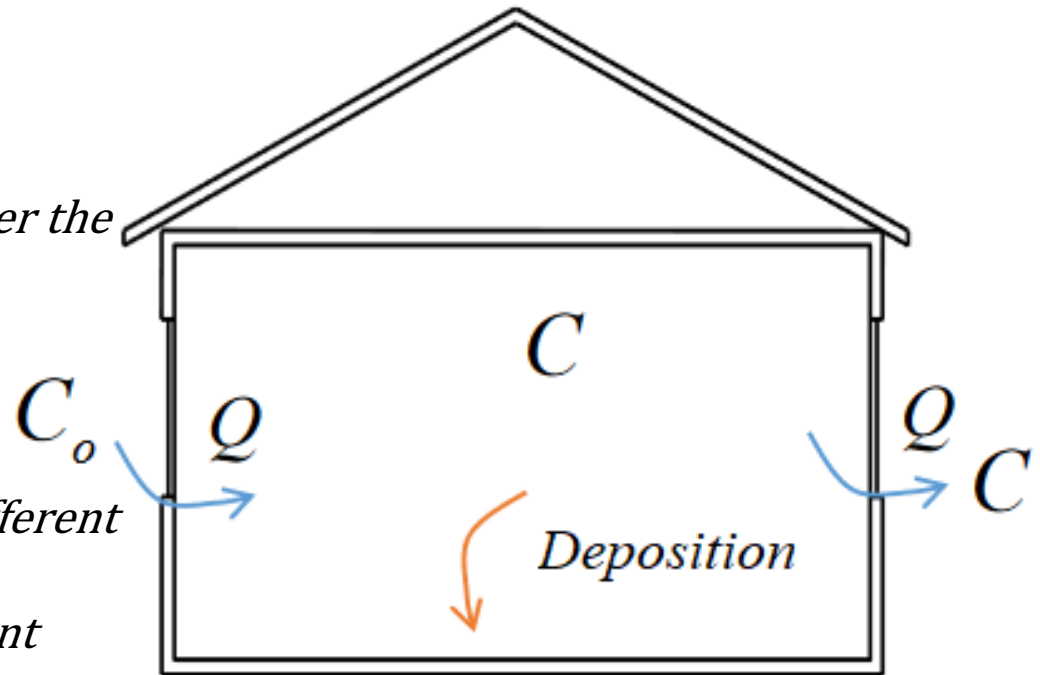
Q is the flow rate

C_o is the outdoor concentration

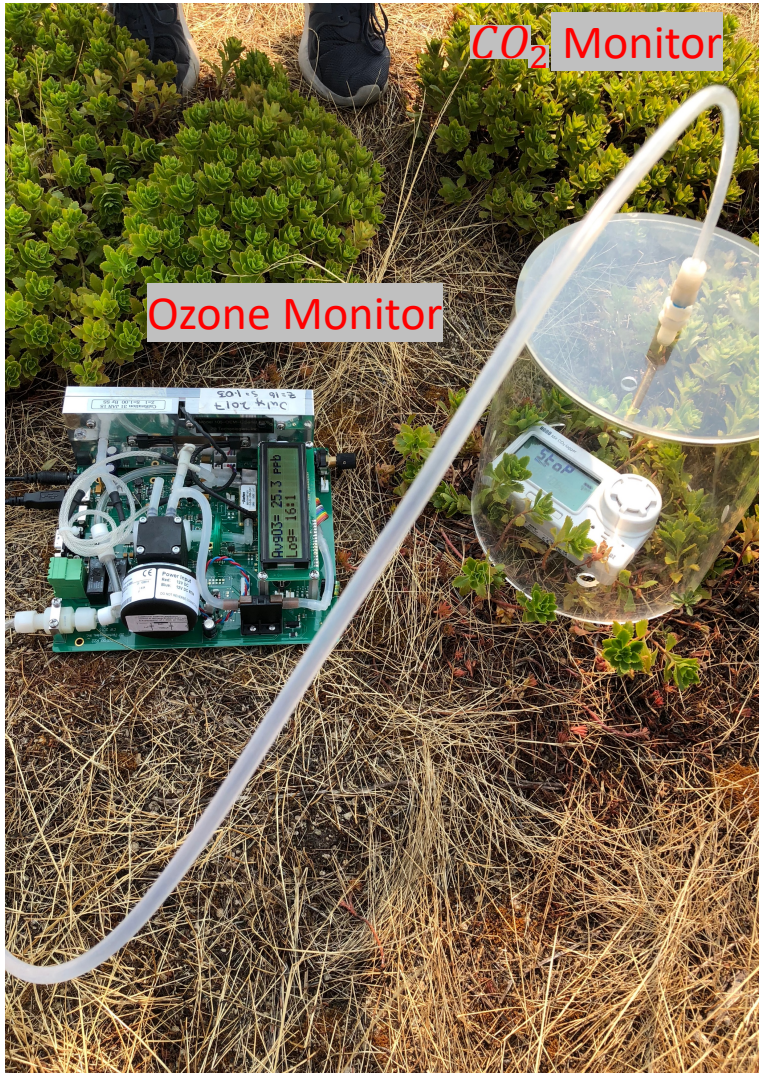
C is the indoor concentration

V_{dSx} is the deposition velocity to different surfaces

A_{Sx} is the surface area of the different surfaces



Finding V_{db} : CO_2 Decay



- CO_2 is a relatively stable gas

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$\lambda =$ *Air Exchange Rate*

$$Q =$$

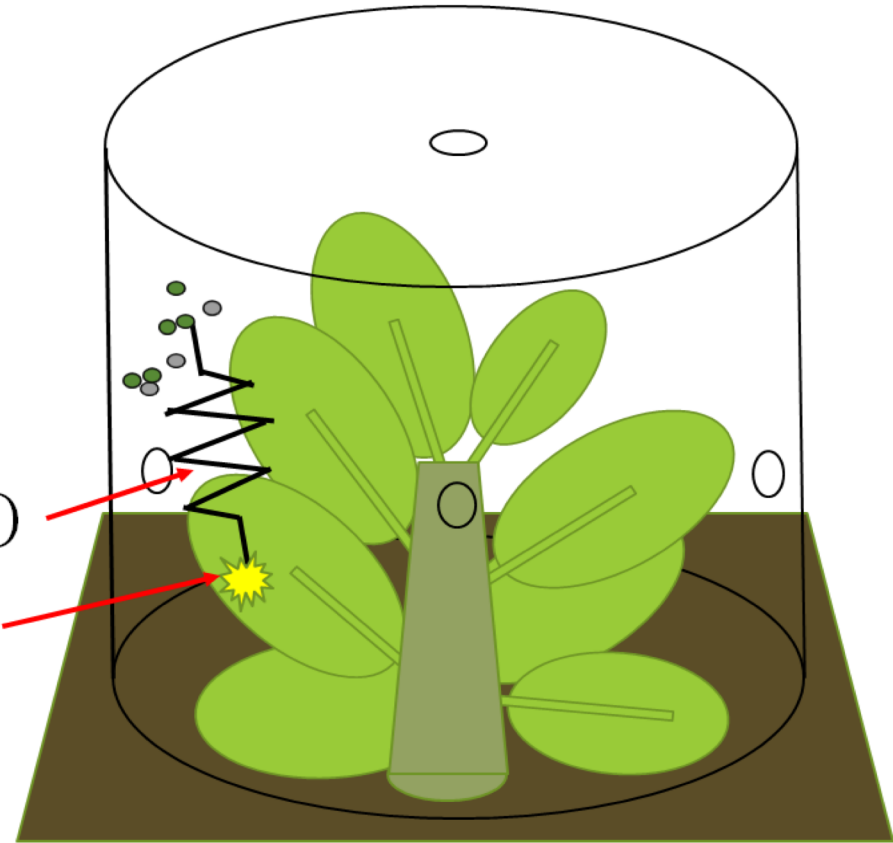
$$V \frac{1}{\left(C_{CO_2_0} - C_{CO_2} \right)} \frac{dC_{CO_2}}{dt}$$

Finding Surface Resistances

$$R_c = \frac{1}{v_d} - \frac{1}{v_d KI}$$

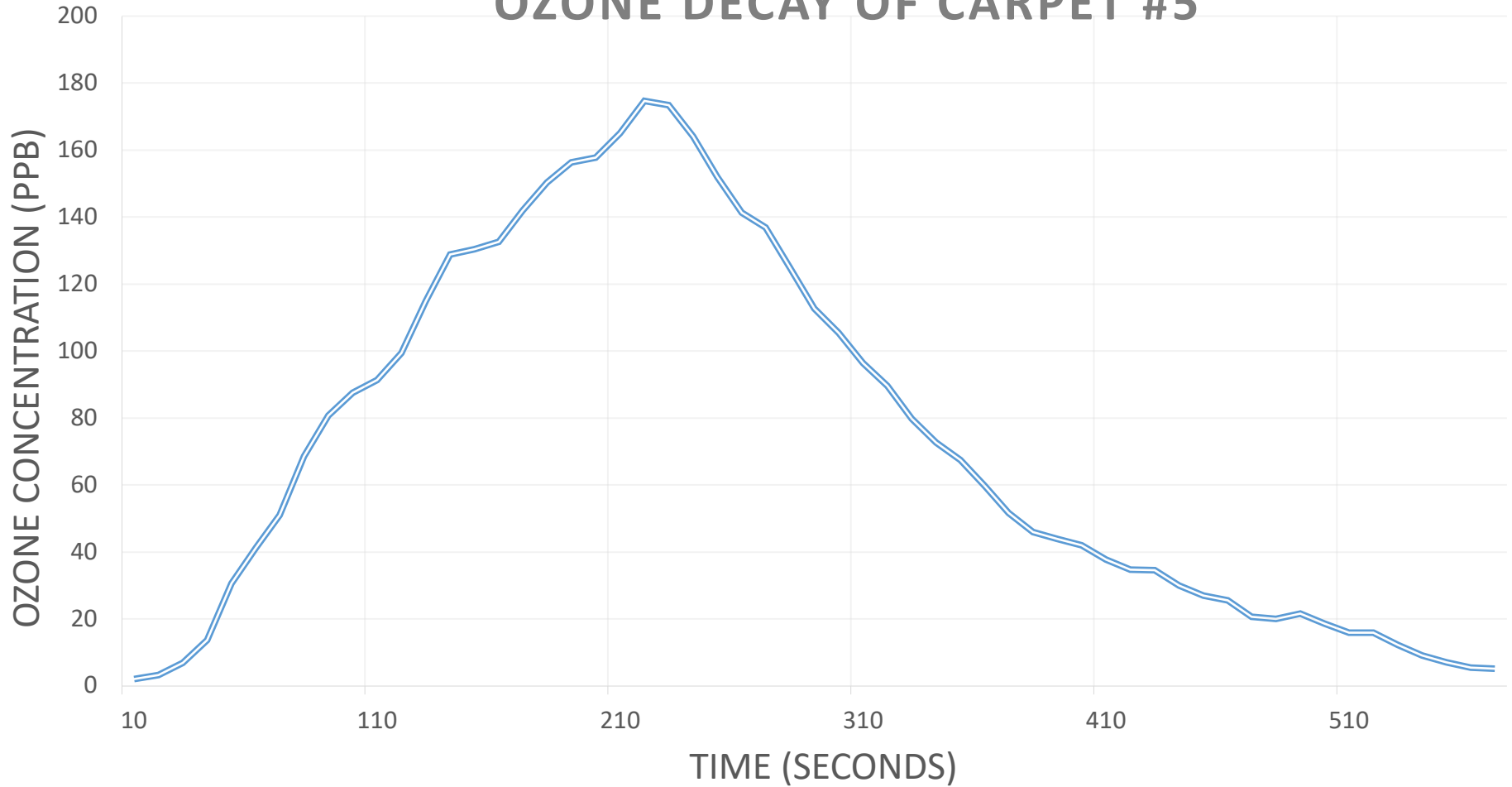
$(R_{purge} + R_{mix} + R_b^*)$

R_s



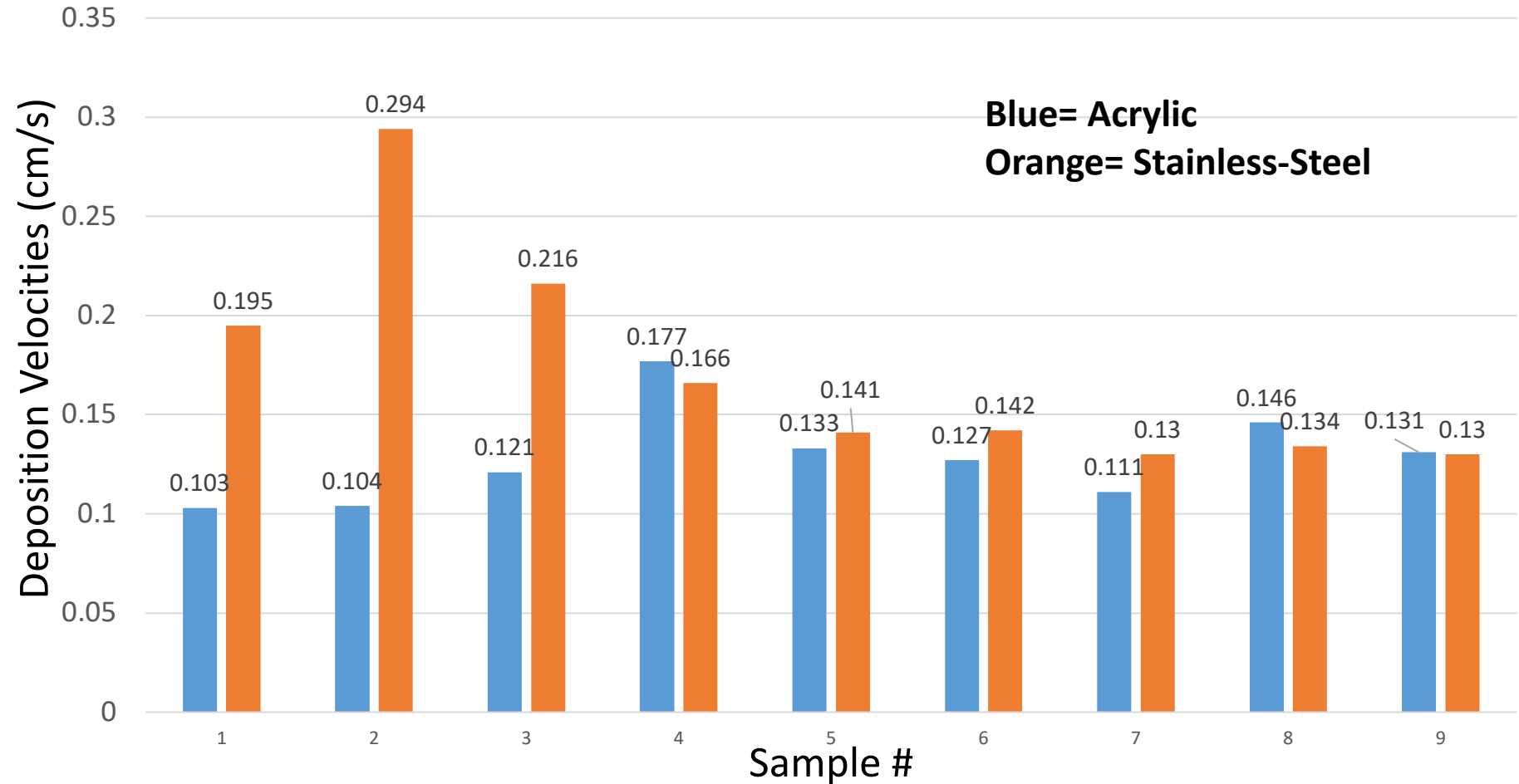


OZONE DECAY OF CARPET #5



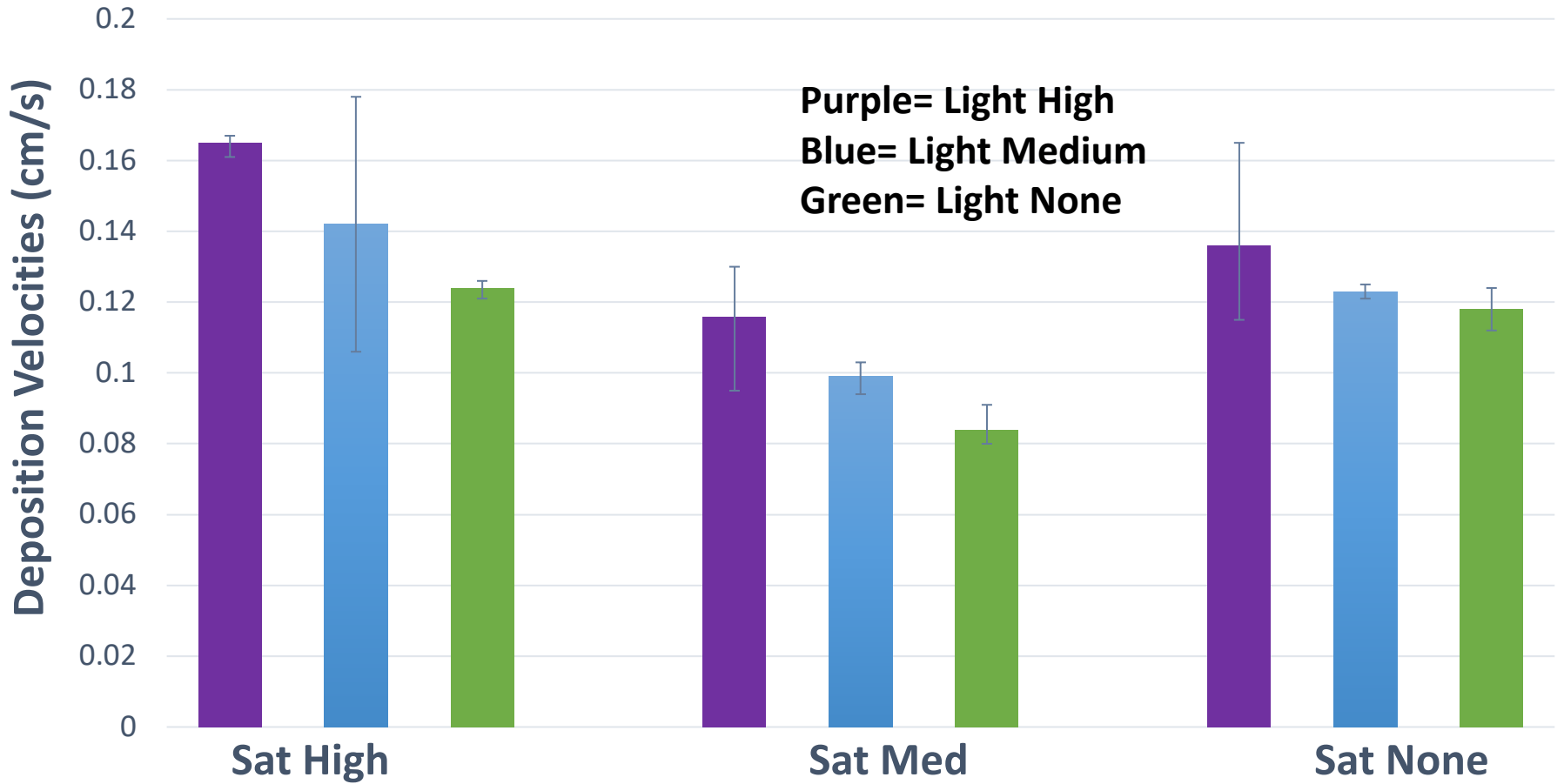


Acrylic vs. Stainless-Steel Carpet Chamber Experiments



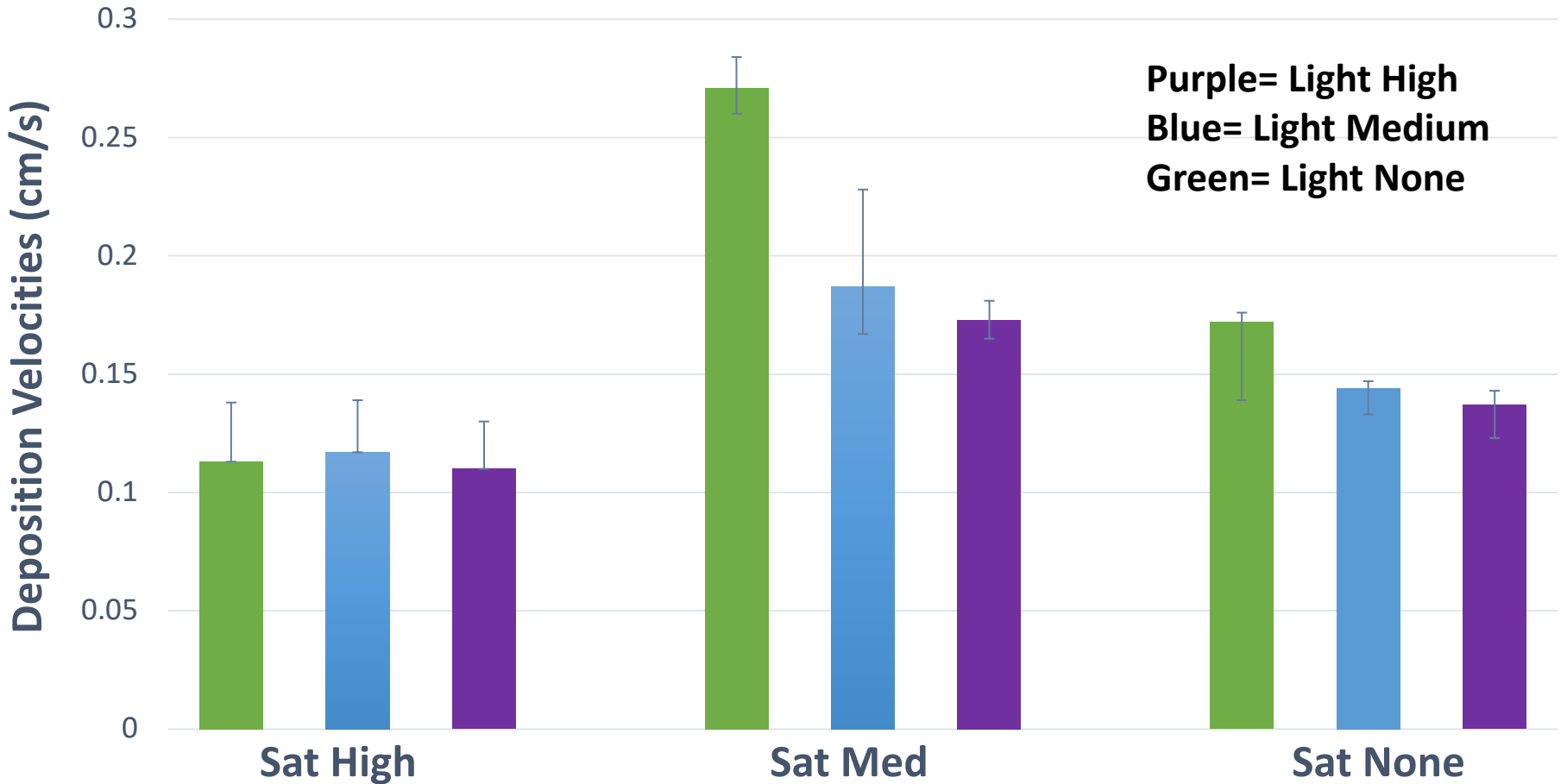


Eco-Roof Plant Ozone Deposition Velocities

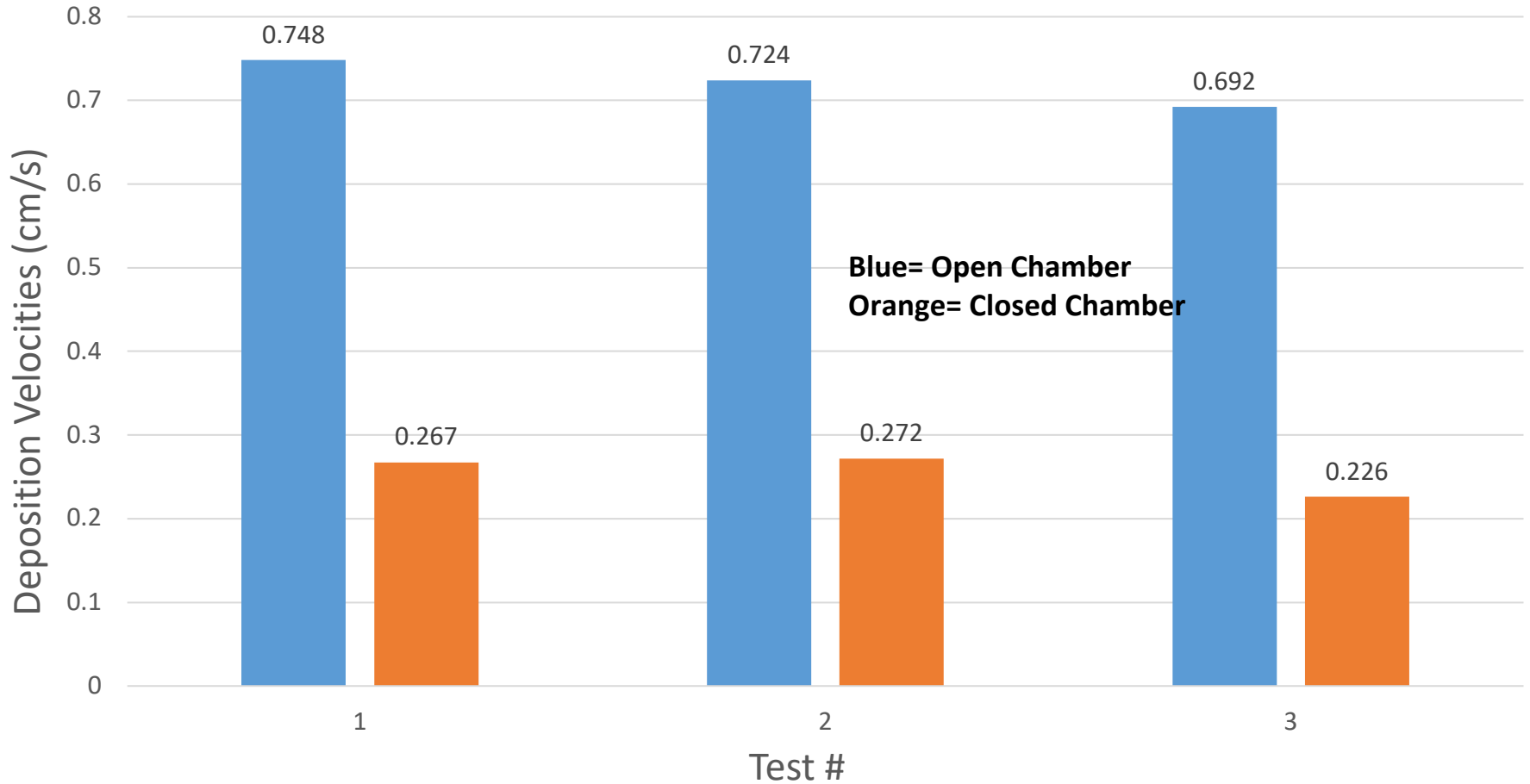




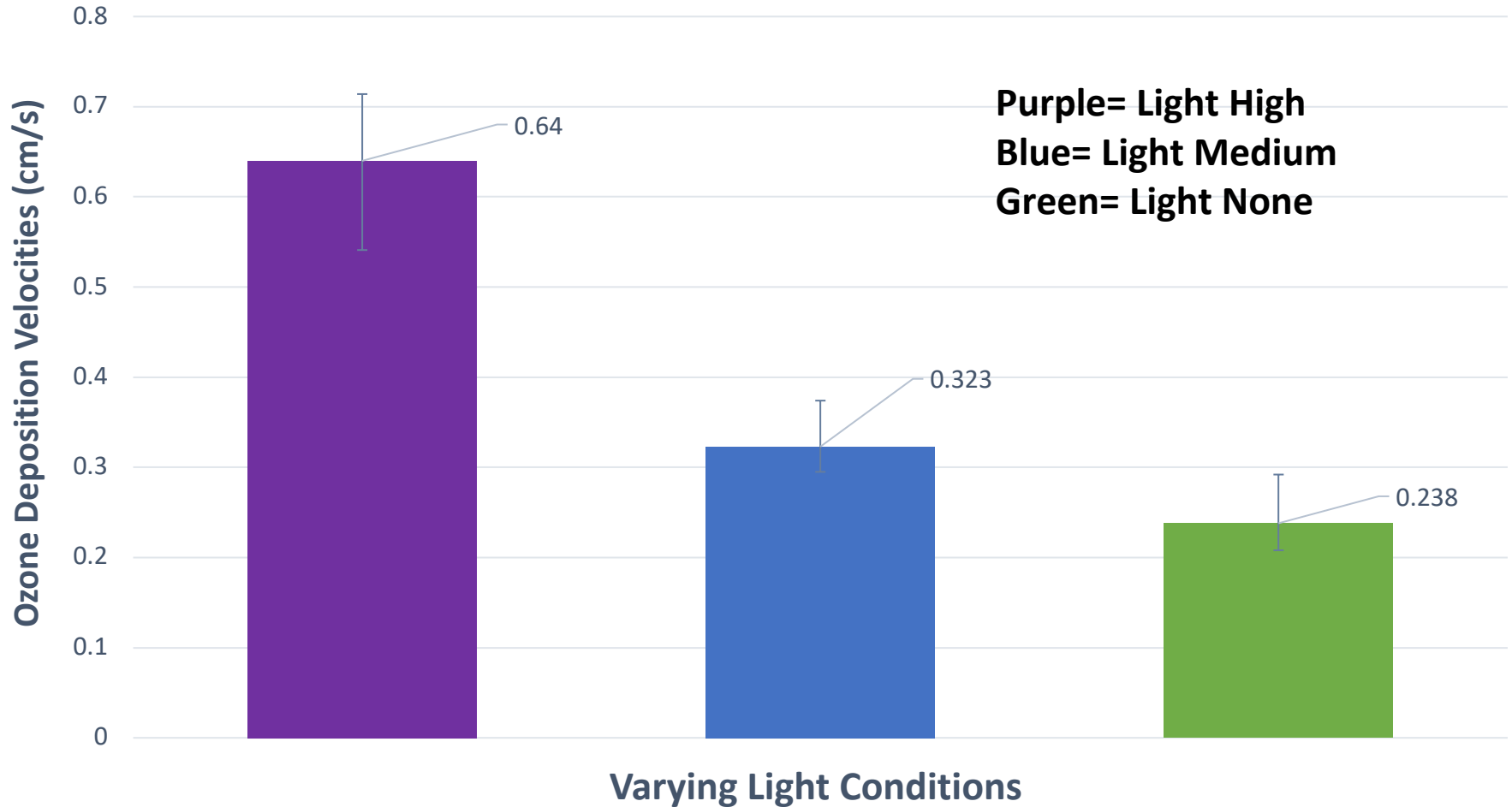
Substrate Eco-Roof Ozone Deposition Velocities



Ozone Deposition Velocities of GreenRoof Area 1

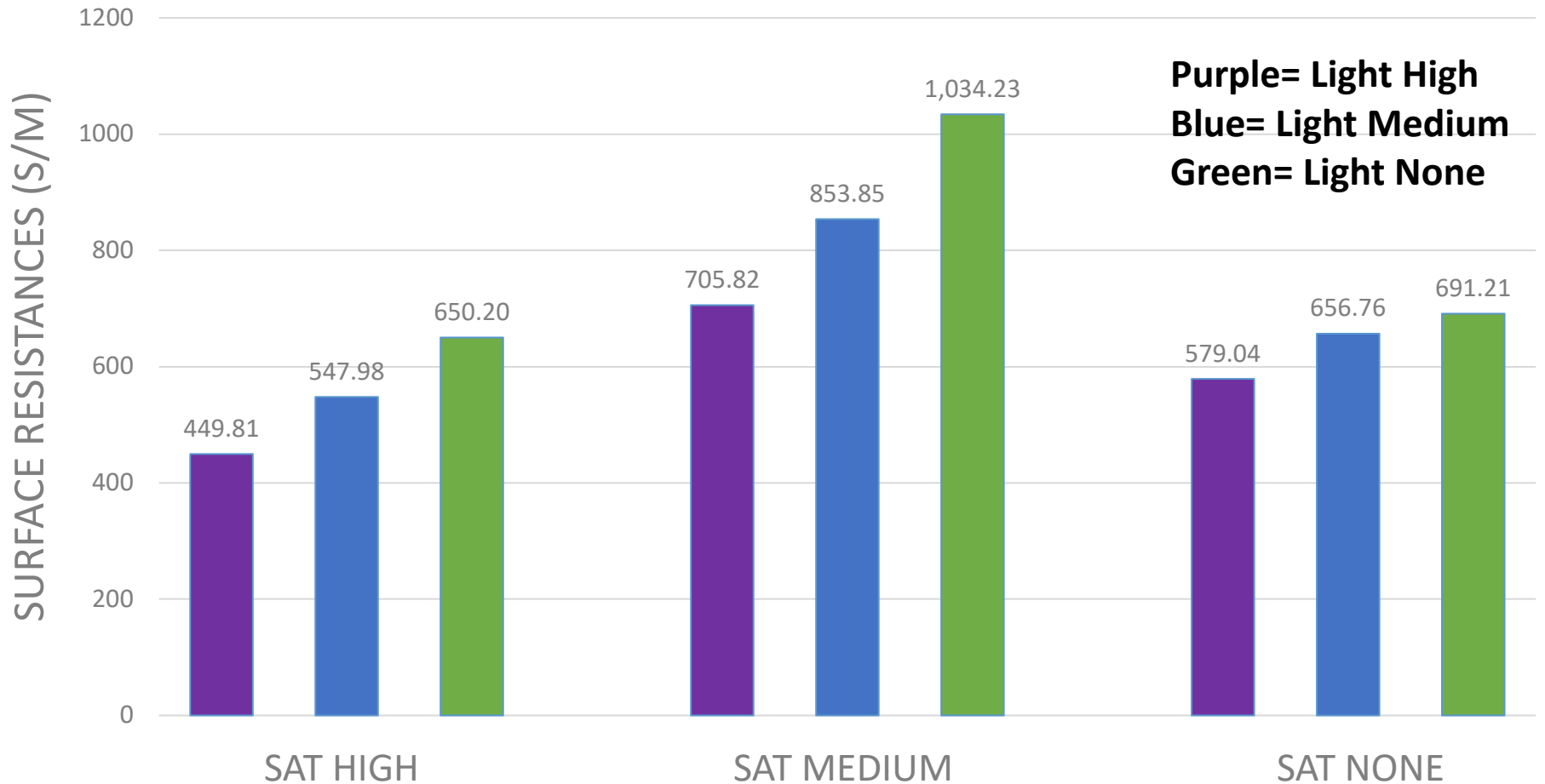


KI Sprayed Eco-Roof Ozone Deposition Velocities



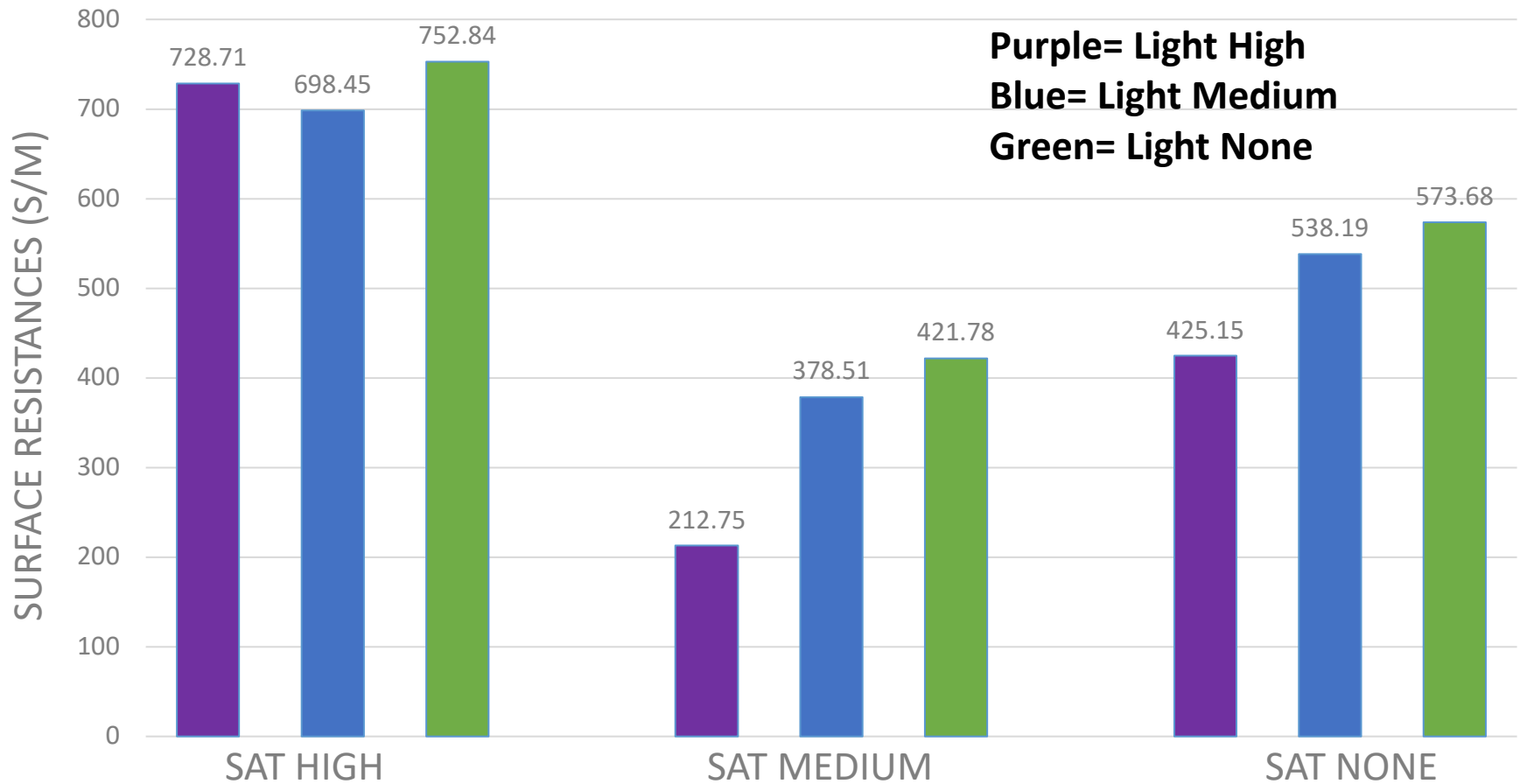


Eco-Roof Plant Surface Resistances



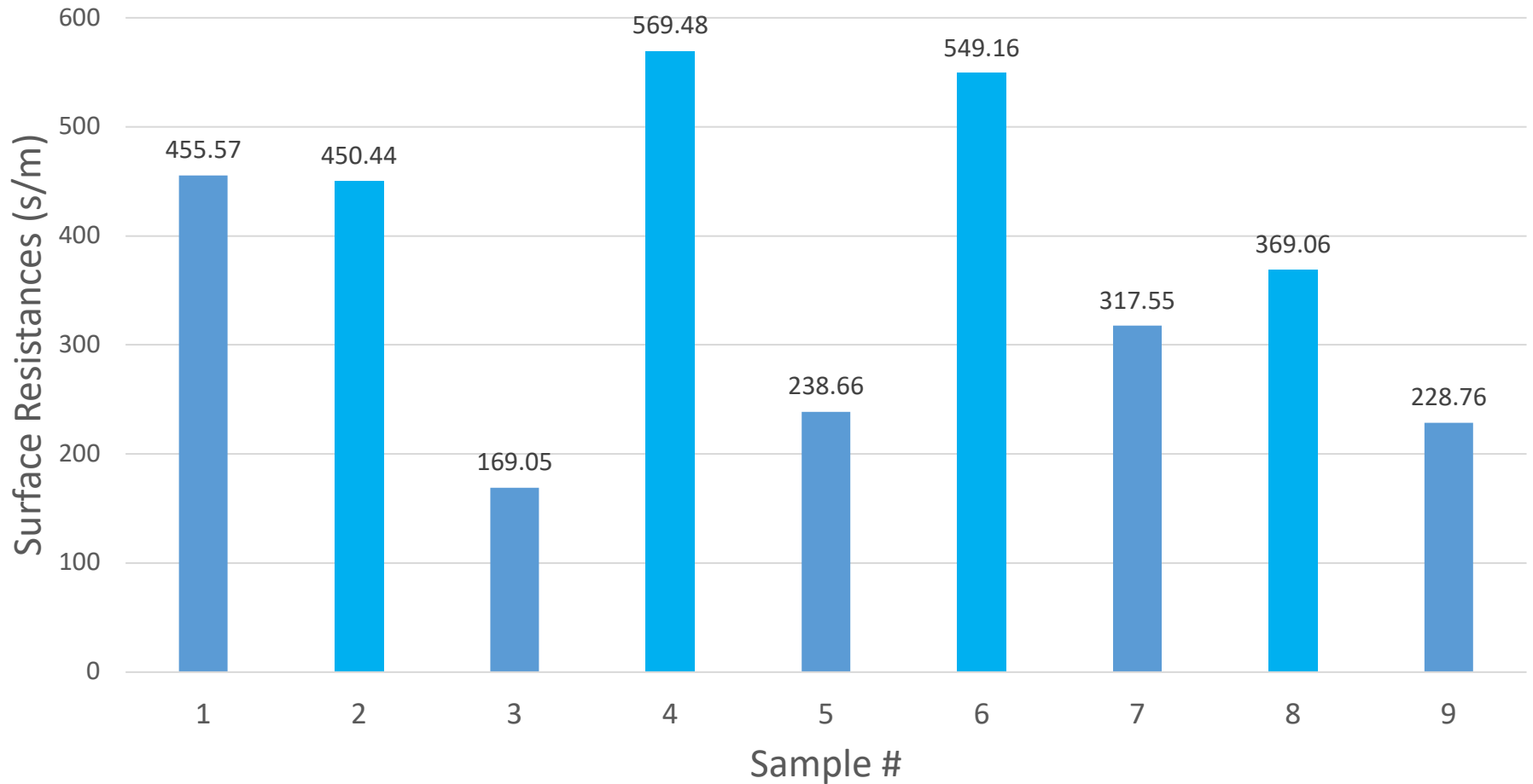


Soil Media Surface Resistances



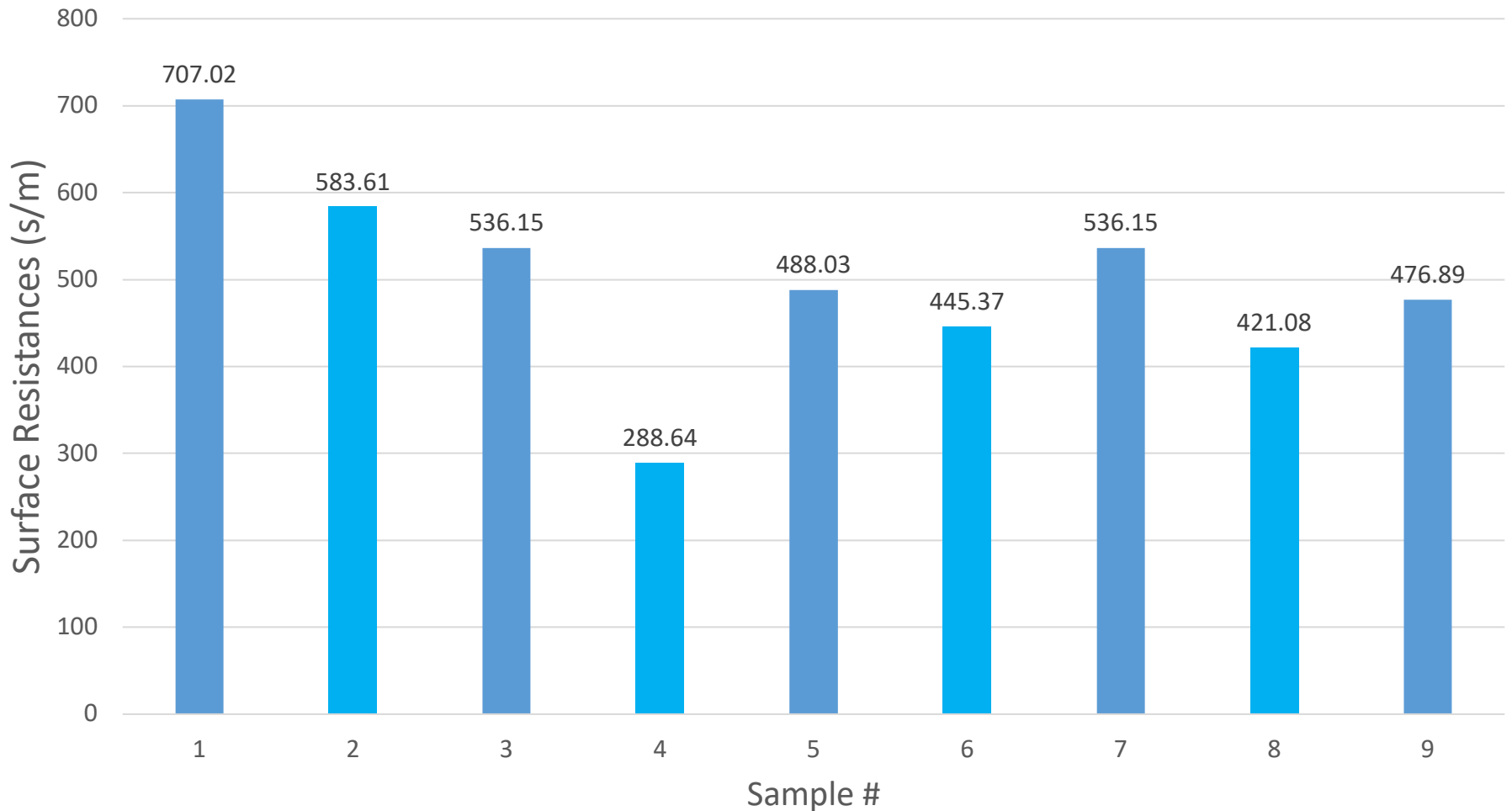


Carpet Surface Resistances Stainless-Steel Chamber





Carpet Surface Resistances Acrylic Chamber





- The Eco-Roof Plant yielded the highest surface resistance under no light and medium saturation at 1,034 s/m
- The Eco-Roof Soil Media under high light and medium saturation produced the lowest surface resistance at 212 s/m
- The Walmart Eco-Roof field test had greater deposition velocities than Eco-Roof lab tests



- More Acrylic vs. Stainless Steel Chamber Comparisons for further validation
- Experiments to find the conditions for a passive ozone sink for the indoor environment
- Further studies on how aerosols and other air pollutants interact with Eco-Roofs to affect the indoor air quality
- Tests to observe the byproducts formed when ozone reacts with Eco-Roofs



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Questions

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- <https://www.epa.gov/>
- <https://laminair-tab.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/rooftop-air-handling-units-rtu-298001.jpg>
- https://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/tropospheric_ozone.htm