



Spatialization of urban airborne particulate matter pollution using magnetic properties of tree bark

Melina Macouin (1), Sonia Rousse (1), Christine Franke (2), Aude Isambert (3), Claire Carvalho (4), and Anne-Sophie Firmin (1)

(1) Geosciences Environnement Toulouse, UMR 5563 CNRS UR234 IRD, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France (melina.macouin@get.omp.eu), (2) MINES ParisTech, PSL Research University, Centre de Geosciences, 35 rue St Honore, 77305 Fontainebleau Cedex, France, (3) Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, UMR 7154 CNRS, 1 rue Jussieu, F-75238 Paris Cedex 05, France, (4) Sorbonne Université, Institut de Minéralogie, de Physique des Minéraux et de Cosmochimie, MNHN, UMR CNRS 7590, IRD, 75005 Paris, France

The main sources for urban air pollution are anthropogenic processes, notably particulate matter (PM) emissions by heavy traffic and industry. Traditional air pollution/quality monitoring techniques include automatic sampling stations and biomonitoring, followed by chemical analyses. However, as the need increases for spatially detailed data on air pollution dispersion, particle composition, and grain size, the number of monitoring stations as well as the costs for the analyses often becomes a limiting factor. Magnetic methods have proven their efficiency in tracking air and soil contamination both in urban and industrialized zones. They present the advantage of being sensitive, easy to operate, and cost-effective. Recent studies demonstrated that the magnetic properties of tree leaves reliably delineate the distribution and dispersal patterns of anthropogenic airborne PM in urban environments. For this study, we collected plane tree bark in Paris and Toulouse, two French cities with a population of 2 million and 500,000, respectively. Both cities are known for their heavy traffic. Magnetic property analyses were performed on ~400 bark samples. The results suggest that the magnetic PM collected on tree barks consist of a mixture of particles resulting from fuel combustion residuals and the abrasion of disk brakes. High resolution maps of frequency-dependent and mass specific magnetic susceptibility were compiled. Determining factors, such as speed limits, traffic lights, crossings, distance between the tree and the traffic lane influence the concentration and grain size distribution of the magnetic particles detected. The most obvious observation is the contribution of fine magnetic particles to the overall magnetic assemblage that directly correlates to the traffic density on the adjacent road. Our study also points out that the concentration of ultra-fine superparamagnetic particles is higher in plane tree bark situated just behind traffic lights.