

## 都市と遠隔域における耐熱性炭素粒子の長期沈着レコードの復元 Retrieval of decadal record on the deposition of particulate refractory carbon urban and remote sites in Japan

兼保直樹<sup>1\*</sup>; 松本潔<sup>2</sup>; 山口高志<sup>3</sup>; 秋山雅行<sup>3</sup>; 野口泉<sup>3</sup>; 村尾直人<sup>4</sup>; 西本駿也<sup>4</sup>; 船木大輔<sup>5</sup>; 高木智史<sup>5</sup>  
KANEYASU, Naoki<sup>1\*</sup>; MATSUMOTO, Kiyoshi<sup>2</sup>; YAMAGUCHI, Takashi<sup>3</sup>; AKIYAMA, Masayuki<sup>3</sup>; NOGUCHI, Izumi<sup>3</sup>; MURAO, Naoto<sup>4</sup>; NISHIMOTO, Shunya<sup>4</sup>; FUNAKI, Daisuke<sup>5</sup>; TAKAKI, Satoshi<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>産業技術総合研究所, <sup>2</sup>山梨大学, <sup>3</sup>北海道立総合研究開発機構, <sup>4</sup>北海道大学大学院工学研究科, <sup>5</sup>島根県保健環境科学研究所

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, <sup>2</sup>University of Yamanashi, <sup>3</sup>Hokkaido Research Organization, <sup>4</sup>Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University, <sup>5</sup>Shimane Prefectural Institute of Public Health and Environment Science

The atmospheric concentration of refractory carbonaceous aerosol (black carbon, or elemental carbon) concentration are used for the evaluation of their direct radiative forcing. In addition, the deposition of such light absorbing substances on the snow or ice surface will result in the increase of the positive radiative forcing at the surface level. Long-term record of deposition for such relative inert substances is expected to reflect the change in the regional emission strength.

However, the reported measurements of deposition to the ground surface are scarce. We thus have conducted the retrieval of decadal record on the deposition of refractory carbon at two sites in the northern Japan (Rishiri Island: a remote site, and Sapporo City: an urban site). At these sites, the environmental monitoring division of local government have been measuring the total deposition of water-soluble aerosol components in the collected water by use of deposition gauges. To remove insoluble particles from the collected water placed beneath the funnel, a membrane pre-filter is placed at the bottom of the funnel of these deposition gauges. Such pre-filters were stored for more than 18 years for Sapporo site. These can be regarded as the long-term record of the deposited water-insoluble aerosol components in the past, as those in ice-core samples collected in glaciers.

We re-suspend these water-insoluble components into the aqueous phase by dissolving the membrane filter (mixed cellulose acetate) by an organic solvent and re-filter the suspended particles through quartz fiber filters for the analysis of TOT refractory carbon. Before dissolved into organic solvent, carbonate in soil dust particles were removed by the 2N HCl with heat. Collection efficacy of quartz fiber filters were corrected by the amount of retained particulate carbon on the first and second filters placed in series.

The deposition flux of TOT-EC is larger in Sapporo, while that in Rishiri showed a large seasonal variation, in general. In Sapporo, the flux decreased greatly in 2010s compared to those in 1990s, probably due to the introduction of regulations for diesel exhaust emission in 2000s. In addition, the deposition sample has been collected in Oki Island since 2013 spring. The preliminary result for this site will also be shown in the presentation.

キーワード: 黒色炭素, 沈着フラックス, 長期レコード, 森林火災, 長距離輸送, ディーゼル車排気

Keywords: black carbon, deposition flux, decadal record, forest fire, long-range transport, diesel-powered vehicle exhaust