

Title: Application of Factor and Cluster Analyses to Determine Source–Receptor Relationships of Industrial Volatile Organic Odor Species in a Dual-Optical Sensing System

Response to Reviewers' Comments

Our responses to the reviewer's comments are in the following format:

- Comments from referees: are shown as **bold** characters.
- Author's response: comments are answered beginning with "Reply".
- Author's changes in the manuscript: If a change was made to the manuscript in response to a comment, the location of that change is **highlighted** showing the modification in the revised manuscript.

REFEREE #2:

The authors present the results of a field study carried out over 10 days in March, 2015, whose goals were to identify and characterize odours reported by commuters at an intersection in an industrial park in southern Taiwan. Most likely candidates were assumed to be industrial VOC emissions from a nearby sunglass factory ("CY") and a metal casings factory ("KS"), which emit organic solvents used in plastic and metal surface coating. Additionally, a nearby solar cell factory ("NS") is a source of inorganic materials used in high-temperature glass sintering.

The experimental approach involved measuring the stack emissions directly with a multi-path closed-cell ("CC") connected to an FTIR spectrometer (effectively a point measurement), as well as indirectly at the intersection with an open-path FTIR system (effectively a path-average measurement over 143 m, one way between FTIR spectrometer and retroreflector array). FTIR measurements at all sites were made at 1 cm⁻¹ resolution, averaging 64 IR scans over 5 minutes, and yielding 2,911 consecutive spectra in the case of the open-path system running over 10 days. It is not clear whether the closed-cell measurements at the three factories were done at the same time or separately, but there is 1 day of measurements from CY, 10 days from KS and 4 days from NS. Wind speed and direction measurements were also made near the open-path measurement.

Spectral data analysis to derive VOC species concentrations used multicomponent classical least squares with "rolling backgrounds" in the open-path spectra (subject to changing meteorological conditions) and a "fixed reference method" in the closed-cell spectra (which are sampling stack emissions directly).

Subsequent data analysis consisted of performing a factor analysis involving 4 factors (surface coating, incomplete car engine combustion, solar cell production, solvent use) based on the chemical species observed by open-path FTIR at the receptor site (~16, but there are inconsistencies in the text about which species are being measured and analyzed).

The 4 factors (eigenvalues >1) were used in factor loading calculations; chemical species with loadings > 0.4 were considered as influential variables. Factor scores were presented as a function time, separating the one weekend from the remaining weekdays. Additionally, factor scores were presented as windroses.

Species detected at the stacks were compared to ambient open-path data, as well as a database of vehicle exhaust emissions. Finally, factor and cluster analysis were performed on measurements inside the stacks, yielding 2 factors with eigenvalues > 1. One of the factors was identical between stack "CY" and the ambient OP-FTIR data Factor 1, leading the authors to conclude that this was the major odour source.

The study is well-motivated, the experimental setup and data set are valuable, and the data is presented relatively clearly (e.g., dominant factors in bold/red in tables), however, the paper cannot be published without addressing the comments below:

Q1: First, the paper suffers from a number of distracting inconsistencies between what is described in the text and what is found in the tables and figures. For example, chemical species are referred to in the text that is not in the figures or tables (e.g., cyclohexane, methanol, sulfur hexafluoride, isopropanol, dichloromethane) and the number of species is given as 17 when it is actually 16. Another example involves the discussion of wind directions in Figure 3 regarding OP-FTIR factors, where the named winds do not correspond to the windroses. Another example is a text reference to between 24 and 72 hours of measurements at the stacks but then it states that 2907 spectra were obtained from the KS stack at 5-minute intervals, i.e., a full 10 days of observations.

Reply: Thanks for the comment. Five chemical species (cyclohexane, methanol, sulfur hexafluoride, isopropanol, dichloromethane) did not meet the following criteria of applying factor analysis in the pilot testing:

- (a) Factor loadings under 0.4 (e.g., cyclohexane, factor loading = 0.34),
- (b) Kaiser's measure of sampling adequacy (MSA) under 0.5 (e.g., sulfur hexafluoride, MSA= 0.44; Dichloromethane, MSA=0.38), and/or
- (c) Final communality estimates (FCE) under 0.5 (e.g., isopropanol, FCE = 0.36).

The text related to the five chemicals should be excluded from the manuscript, but they were overlooked during the proofreading processes. The original locations of these chemicals were as follows: cyclohexane (on P6L27, P8L7, P8L11, and Table A1), Methanol & sulfur hexafluoride (on P7L8), isopropanol & dichloromethane (P7L13). Moreover, the actual number of species was 16, not 17 (corrected on **P7L24 & P8L7**). The inconsistencies of the discussion of wind directions in Figure 7 (original Figure3) were rephrased on **P9L3-5** - "*the incoming direction of these seven species (as represented by factor scores) revealed that the highest factor score occurred in the direction of the WNW, although a few came from the directions of ESE and the directions of NNW-ENE*", **P9L11-13** - "*The incoming directions of Factor 2 were mostly from NNE-NE, although a few came from the directions of ENE-SE and*

the direction of NNW (Fig. 7b), indicating multiple source directions for the incomplete engine combustion”, **P9L14-17** – “These mainly inorganic compounds exhibited higher concentrations from 06:00 to 09:00 on weekends (Fig. 6c) mostly came from the NNE–ESE directions, although a few came from the SSW direction (Fig. 7c), indicating that the major upwind location of the emission source(s) was located in the NNE–ESE direction”, and **P9L23** – “The incoming direction of these two compounds was mainly from the N–ENE direction”. Meanwhile, the source directions described in Table 2 were also revised by the highlighted characters to make it coherent with the directions shown in Figure 7 (original Figure3). The actual hours of measurements at the three stacks were 24 to 242 hours (corrected on **P5L18**).

Q2: Second, the study claims to develop an "alternative approach" and to demonstrate the feasibility of an "alternative investigative framework", however, a clear description of the details of the methodology, with references to the literature, is insufficient for an uninitiated reader to make use of this "alternative approach". This applies to 1) the spectral analysis, 2) the factor and cluster analysis of the resultant chemical species concentrations, and 3) the grouping of the data as a function of time and wind direction. The paper is quite short so expansion is warranted. Figure and table captions are quite sparse, and tables, in particular, make improper use of footnote numbering to give information without the number applying to anything in particular in the table (see Table 1 and 2).

Reply: Thanks for the comment. More descriptions of the details of the methodology have been added to section 2.3 & 2.4 described as below:

- **P5L32 to P6L2:** “The unique fingerprint characteristics of each chemical compound brought identification of gaseous pollutants possible through comparing the shape, position and relative peak height of each measured spectrum with reference spectra.”
- **P6L4-8:** "The rolling background was collected using the first spectrum as a background to create an absorbance spectrum from the second spectrum, using the second spectrum as a background for the third spectrum and so on. The integral values of concentrations are calculated to obtain time-series data for each compound. The advantage of using the rolling background is that it will have the best correction for water vapor, detector and instrument response, and the lowest residual error."
- **P6L9-12:** “The fixed reference method uses a reference spectrum that is taken from the zero air or highly purified nitrogen to generate a bundle of spectra using an identical reference spectrum. The main advantage of this method is that the reference is pure, without any contaminants, and the absolute concentrations of the contaminants can be calculated accordingly.”
- **P7L4-9:** “Cluster analysis is used to find patterns in a data set by grouping all variables into clusters. A single linkage method (also called nearest neighbor

method), a type of hierarchical methods, was used to calculate the distance between two clusters in this study. In the single linkage method, the distance between two clusters A and B is defined as the minimum distance between a point in A and a point in B described as Eq.(5) (Rencher, 2002):

$$D(A,B) = \min\{d(y_i, y_j), \text{for } y_i \text{ in } A \text{ and } y_j \text{ in } B\} \quad \text{Eq. (5)}$$

where $d(y_i, y_j)$ is the Euclidean distance

- **P7L9-14:** “The concurrent trends between different species can be analyzed using both factor and cluster analysis. Odor contaminants with concurrent patterns were grouped as a factor to gain insight into the underlying emission source characteristics. Meteorological data was used to confirm the factor analysis in the way that the incoming wind direction of each factor (representing a group of chemicals) may be different according to the relative locations of each potential odor sources. Cluster dendrograms provide linkage paths between groups of chemicals to offer more information about the characteristics of different emission sources.”

The captions of tables and figures have been revised in a self-explanatory way:

- Table 1: Descriptive statistics of VOC measurements at the receptor site and the correlation coefficients between the receptor site and the reported odor nuisance events.
- Table 2: The grouping of the data as a function of time and wind direction using factor analysis for chemical species measured by OP-FTIR at the receptor site.
- Figure 1: Trend of total odor nuisance complaints by the TEPA from 2004 to 2017. An increase in odor nuisance complaints has been evidenced in recent years and the odor nuisances have been ranked as the leading cause of environmental nuisances in Taiwan.
- Figure 2: Top view of OP- and CC-FTIR configuration; (a) Receptor path of OP-FTIR monitoring at the intersection. The OP-FTIR beam path was 143 m long in one direction and was equipped with a light emitter on the ground level on one side and a retroreflector at a height of 10 m on the other side. A meteorological station at a height of 12 m was used together with the OP-FTIR beam path to monitor wind speed and direction. Wind and OP-FTIR data were measured as a synchronic system to enable identification of the incoming direction of gaseous contaminants and provide the spatiotemporal measurement of VOCs or odor pollutants; (b) Source stack CC-FTIR measurement at three potential odor emission sources. A 10-m (path length) gas cell with the inner pressure of 720 mm Hg, and an estimated gas flow rate of 0.37 Liter/Sec. was used for the CC-FTIR multi-reflection gas measurements.

The footnotes in Tables 1 and 2 have been revised by using a superscript letter attached to a specific object in the table to give information about that object.

Q3: Third, there are a number of issues with the spectral data analysis. The detection limits in Table 1 are mostly sub-ppb, which seems high for the OP-FTIR technique in general (see, e.g., Jarvis, 2003, “Open Path Spectrophotometry” in the Instrument Engineer’s Handbook), more so given the relatively low number of co-added spectra in a 5 minute period, and the relatively high absolute humidity levels (not given in the paper but inferred). The description of the detection limit calculations in Table 1 footnote is not clear. Moreover, it is not clear why CO and N₂O cannot be retrieved from these FTIR spectra. The issue of “rolling backgrounds” is mentioned, but CO and N₂O are far from regions contaminated by water and have been retrieved routinely by others using OP-FTIR, though not with CLS (e.g., Paton-Walsh et al., 2014; Akagi et al., You et al., 2017). Smith et al (2011, AMT) have shown that classical least squares analysis yields inaccurate results at high concentrations (c.f. high concentrations in Table A1 in this study). The nitrous oxide shown in this study in Figure 4, panel (e), has a concentration below 20 ppb (7.9 in Table A1), which is impossible given the ambient concentration of ~330 ppb. Is the accuracy of other retrieved gases similarly affected?

Reply: Thanks for the comment.

- The MDC in Table 1 represented the estimated minimum detectable concentrations of the OP-FTIR instrument by compound. The values listed in Table 1 should be considered approximations, as the MDC is highly variable, and depends on many factors including atmospheric conditions. MDC can be done based upon the NEA (Noise Equivalent Absorbance) to get a noise limited detection representing the noise level below which no measurement can be made. In this study, the NEA was calculated by a commercial spectral analytical software called “Omnic 7.2a”. Both peak-to-peak and RMS noise values can be converted to concentration for a given compound using the peak absorbance shown for that compound in its reference spectrum looking in the analytical region used for analysis. MDC can then be determined by the following equation (“IMACC Open-Path FTIR” the Instrument Engineer’s Handbook):

$$MDC = \frac{(ppm * m)}{A_n(\nu)} * \frac{NEAx}{pathlength(m)}$$

where

MDC = minimum detectable concentration (ppm or ppb),

A_n(ν) = normalized absorbance, and

NEAx = noise equivalent absorbance is either the RMS or peak-to-peak noise, giving the RMS or peak-to-peak MDC

Figure A below gives an example of how to calculate the MDC in this study, and it shows that the results of using RMS or peak-to-peak to calculate the MDC were different, the one using RMS noise values yields a lower MDC; whereas, the one using peak-to-peak noise values yields a higher MDC. As the higher MDC is calculated by using the peak-to-

peak noise values, we replaced the detection limits (originally calculated by RMS noise value in Table 1) by applying the peak-to-peak noise values to recalculate the detection limits (see Table 1 for revision). The calculated results are intercomparable with the study conducted by the USEPA (e.g., USEPA, 2007, Evaluation of Fugitive Emissions Using Ground-Based Optical Remote Sensing Technology, Table 1-2) based on a longer path length (USEPA =100 m vs. this study = 286m roundtrip) and longer period of co-added spectra (USEPA = 1min vs. this study = 5 min) in our study.

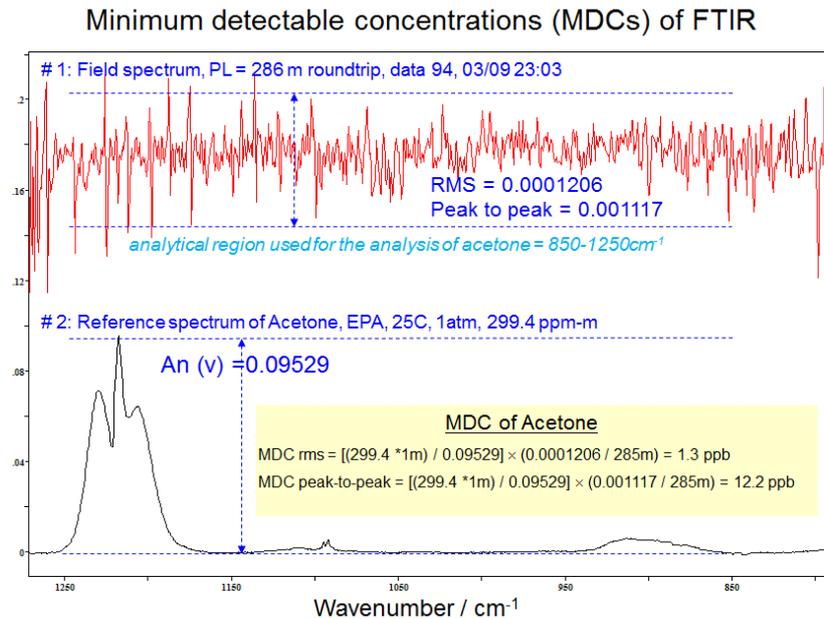


Figure A: An example of calculating Minimum Detectable Concentrations (MDCs)

- The description of the equation of calculating detection limits in Table 1 footnote has been revised to make it clearer to understand by adding the following sentences – “MDC (estimated minimum detectable concentrations) is calculated by the peak-to-peak (p-p) absorbance noise in the spectral region of the target absorption feature and the MDC is the absorbance signal (of the target compound) that is equal to the p-p noise level, using a reference spectrum acquired for a known concentration of the target compound”.
- We did retrieve CO and N₂O from the field FTIR spectra in this study. The evidence is shown in Figure B below. It demonstrated the comparison between measured spectra (at the receptor site--intersection) and reference spectra (from the spectra library) for both CO and N₂O by using the OP-FTIR. Instead of showing the concentration values in Table 1, the word “detected” was used for CO and N₂O, owing to the exact concentration of background species unable to be quantified using a rolling background in the spectral analysis because of the unknown background levels. However, the incremental concentration of these species was still calculated to generate concentration trends suitable for factor analysis.

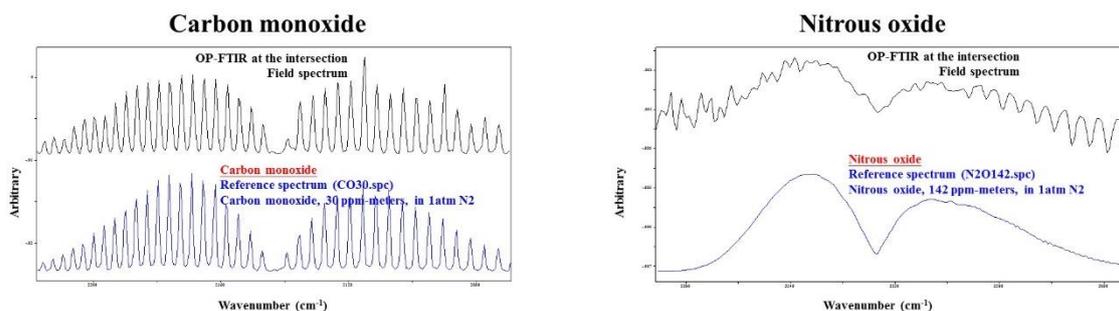


Figure B: Comparison between measured spectra (at the receptor site) and reference spectra (from the spectra library) for CO and N₂O

- The study of Lamp et al. (1997) referred by Smith et al (2011, AMT) used a 20m White cell to measure a broad concentration range of CH₄ (8– 1900 ppmm) and CO (10– 3120 ppmm – parts per million meters). The study revealed that the retrieved values were within 5% of the true concentration when the concentrations of CH₄ were below 700ppmm; however, accuracy halved at higher concentrations. Similarly, CO retrievals were also suffered from the same type of underestimation when the concentrations were higher than 1000ppmm. This study suggested that classical least squares analysis may yield inaccurate results at high concentrations. However, in our study, Table 3 (originally labeled as Table A1) showed that the concentrations of species detected in the stacks of CY, KS, and NS by a 10m cell ranged from <0.01ppm to 15ppm (or <0.1ppmm to 150ppmm), which were much below the cut points of underestimation for CH₄-700 ppmm CO-1000ppmm, according to the results of Lamp et.al. This indicates that the measured concentration in our study may not be affected by the inaccurate result at high concentrations when using classical least square analysis for concentration calculations.
- Because the rolling background method was used to perform the spectral analysis for the OP-FTIR spectra, the ambient concentrations of CO and N₂O (as background species) were not quantified due to unknown background levels. However, the incremental concentration and the integral values of CO and N₂O were still calculated. The concentration of N₂O in Panel (e) in Figure 4 and Table A1 was the incremental concentration that represented the concentrations above the background levels. This means that if the ambient concentration is assumed to be ~330 ppb, the actual concentration of N₂O is 330 (background level) + 7.9 (incremental level) =337.9 ppb. As long as other retrieved gases are not contained in the background environment (just like CO and N₂O), their accuracy should not be affected by the interference of background level.

Q4: Fourth, the authors concede that the first factor might not be limited to one source (P8L18), especially when confronted with Figure 3a, which shows high factor scores from

NNE, ESE, and also WNW (last direction not discussed though highest factor score from here). Why the sharp features at WNW and ESE as compared to the more spread out feature at NNW, N, NNE, NE? Also, on P8L30 it is stated that six species coexist at both the CY and KS stacks, but only acetone is truly common, the other 5 are emitted 1000x more at CY – can that be used to separate them?

Reply: Thanks for the comment.

- According to the OP-FTIR path configuration (as Figure C below), CY was the one located at the WNW location; whereas, KS was the one located at the ESE location; the origin of the high factor scores from WNW and ESE was corresponded to the directions of both CY and KS, indicating the possibility of having more than one source for the first factor. The highest factor score occurred in the direction of WNW was corresponded with the direction of CY.

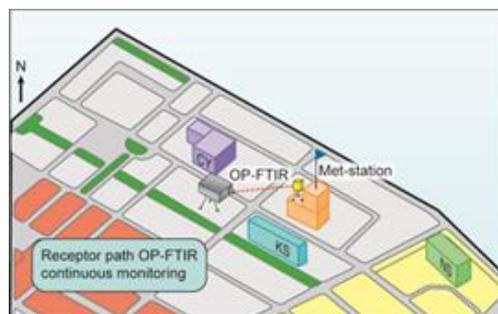
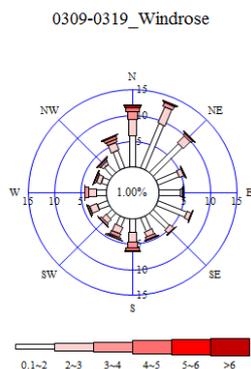


Figure C: Configuration of OP-FTIR beam path among the three factories (CY, KS, NS)

- According to the windrose and frequency table in Figure D below, the prevailing wind during the 10 days of field monitoring was mainly from NNW (6.63%), N (12.06%), NNE (13.84%), and NE (10.44%). This could lead to the incoming direction of the first factor (representing the seven species) more spread out among NNW, N, NNE, NE in Figure 7a (originally labeled as Figure 3a). The proportion of wind from WNW contributed only 2.68%, in which one half (1.34%) was contributed by low wind speed (0.1-2 ms); the proportion of wind from ESE contributed 7.08%, in which 6.06% was contributed by low wind speed (0.1-2 ms). As CY was the one located at the WNW location; KS was the one located at the ESE location; the sharp features at WNW and ESE were probably related to the fact that the emission sources were located at these two directions. The concentration of the first factor chemicals may increase when the wind turned to WNW or ESE directions, although the proportion of wind from these two directions was relatively low compared to others. Lower wind speed at WNW or ESE was another trigger resulting in an increase of concentrations because the odor contaminants (the first factor chemicals) were trapped in the area adjacent to the emission sources when the wind is calm.



Wind direction	Calm (<0.1 ms)	Wind speed (m/s)						Total (calm excluded)
		0.1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	>6	
N	0.07%	6.15%	3.09%	1.55%	0.69%	0.38%	0.21%	12.06%
NNE	0.14%	9.41%	3.40%	0.72%	0.21%	0.10%	0.00%	13.84%
NE	0.10%	7.94%	1.92%	0.41%	0.10%	0.07%	0.00%	10.44%
ENE	0.14%	4.40%	0.96%	0.17%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	5.57%
E	0.07%	4.16%	0.45%	0.14%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	4.81%
ESE	0.03%	6.05%	0.89%	0.07%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	7.08%
SE	0.03%	4.47%	0.96%	0.14%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	5.60%
SSE	0.14%	2.95%	1.06%	0.45%	0.14%	0.03%	0.00%	4.64%
S	0.03%	2.75%	1.82%	1.13%	0.55%	0.21%	0.00%	6.46%
SSW	0.00%	1.89%	1.41%	0.72%	0.31%	0.00%	0.03%	4.36%
SW	0.03%	1.58%	1.03%	0.34%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	3.02%
WSW	0.00%	2.16%	1.48%	0.38%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	4.09%
W	0.00%	2.03%	1.51%	0.65%	0.07%	0.03%	0.00%	4.29%
WNW	0.03%	1.34%	0.89%	0.38%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	2.68%
NW	0.07%	2.23%	0.65%	0.34%	0.14%	0.07%	0.00%	3.44%
NNW	0.10%	3.71%	1.58%	0.65%	0.55%	0.10%	0.03%	6.63%
SUM	1.00%	63.21%	23.12%	8.24%	3.02%	1.10%	0.31%	99.01%

Figure D: Integrated windrose graph and the frequency table of wind data

(3) Among the species found in the CY and KS stacks, six species (ethyl acetate, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, and acetone) coexisted in both factories. The relatively higher concentration of acetone (compared to other 5 species at the KS stacks) might not be sufficient to separate the six species commonly existed at both CY and KS stacks because the chemicals used in both CY and KS were organic solvents that are similar to each other.

Q5: Fifth, the authors name CY as the source of the odours based on an identical Factor 1 composition as compared to OP-FTIR. Does this check out with a windrose plot of butyl cellosolve and PGMEA, which are unique to CY based on Table A1? For that matter, can it be verified that when winds blow from stack NS (nearly from the East, not NE as given on P7L34 and P8L1) cyclohexane, acetylene and ethylene increase? There should also be toluene and xylene. I can understand why no correlation plots (like Figure 5) are shown for KS given that the correlation is discussed as below 0.1, but why is NS not discussed in this way at all?

Reply: Thanks for the comment.

- Two unique compounds - butyl cellosolve and PGMEA were found only in the CY stacks. Figure E shows the radar plots of butyl cellosolve and PGMEA, which also confirmed that these two unique odorous compounds came from the direction of CY (WNW-NNW).

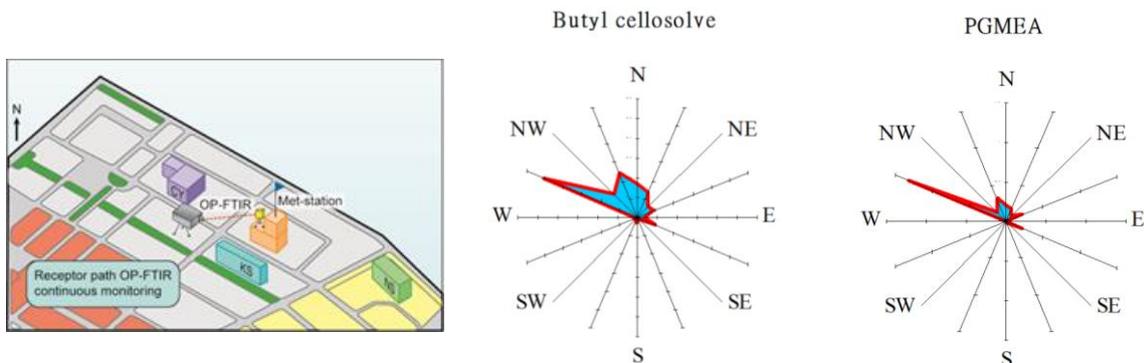


Figure E: Radar plots for butyl cellosolve and PGMEA

- The direction of the stack NS (nearly from the East, not NE) were rewritten as **P9L18**– “*The solar cell production company located in the East direction and using inorganic materials such as ammonia, silane, and nitric acid to produce silicon glass....*”.
- Figure F (d, e, f) demonstrated radar plots of cyclohexane, acetylene, and ethylene, indicating that their incoming directions were not restricted to a specific direction. The concentrations of acetylene and ethylene did increase when the wind blows from stack NS, however, the increases also evidenced when the wind blows from stack CY. Based on Table 3 (originally labeled as Table A1), ammonia, nitrous oxide, and nitrogen dioxide were the unique compounds found in the NS stacks (CC-FTIR), which also appeared in the receptor path (OP-FTIR). Radar plots of ammonia and nitrogen dioxide shown in Figure F (b, c) indicated that their concentration did increase specifically when the wind blows from stack NS on the East (and ENE). Although ammonia was also found in KS stacks, the concentration levels of NS stacks were 28 times higher than that of KS stacks, showing that NS stacks contributed more ammonia than the KS stacks. Moreover, the radar plots of toluene and xylene (Figure G) indicated that the major source direction for toluene and xylene was more related to the direction of CY (WNW).

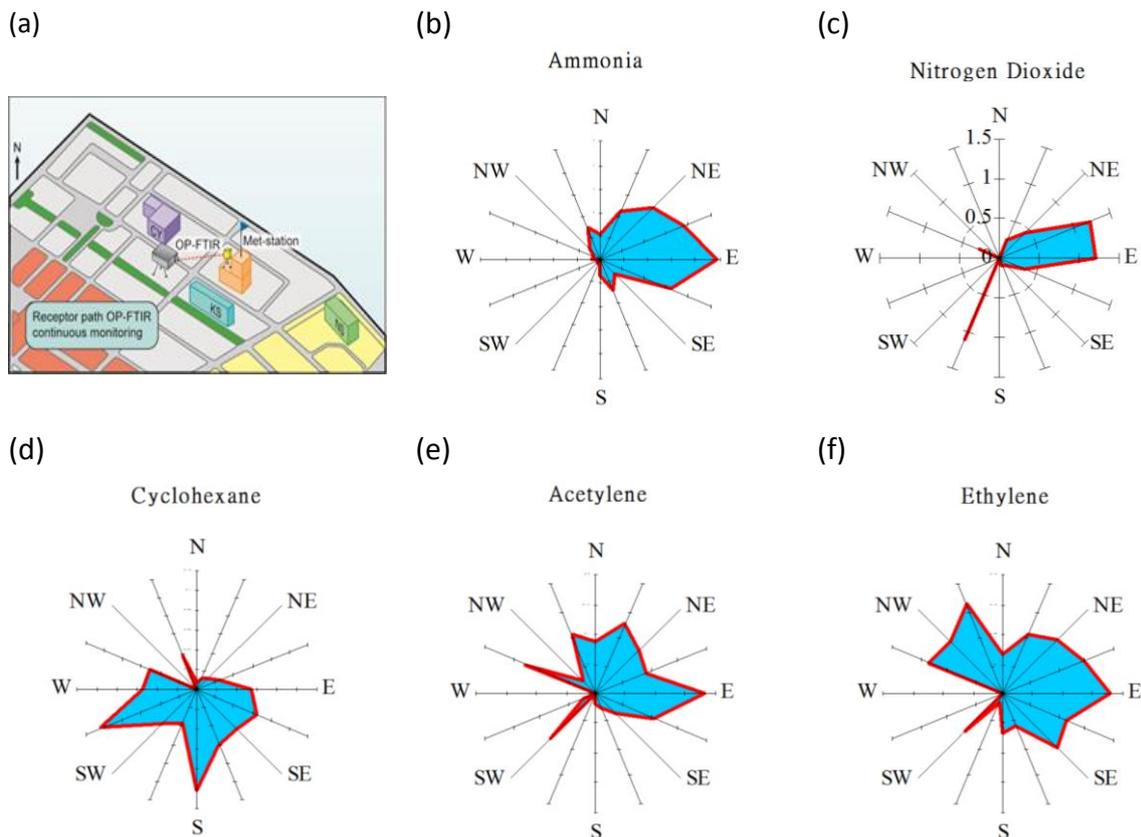


Figure F: Radar plots of ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, cyclohexane, acetylene, and ethylene

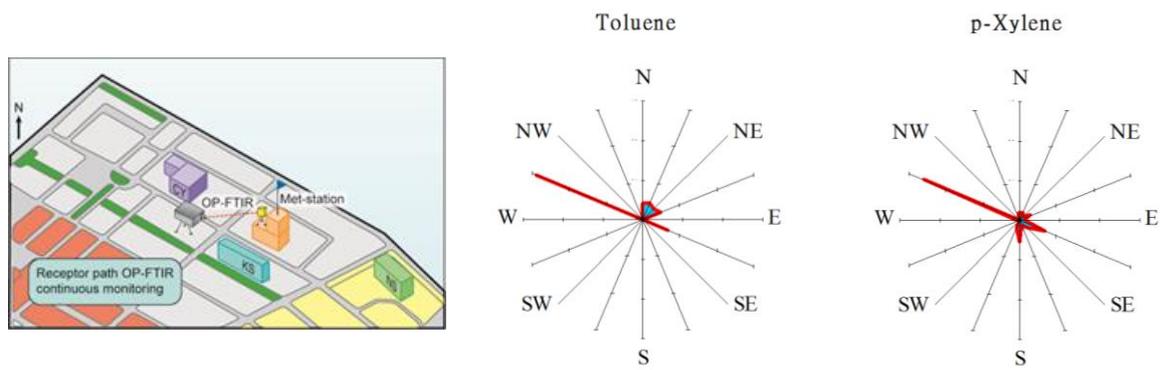


Figure G: Radar plots for toluene and xylene

- Table 4e showed that the chemicals from the NS stacks were mainly inorganic materials (nitrous oxide, silane, ammonia, nitrous acid, and nitrogen dioxide) that did not correspond with the organic odorous solvents identified in the receptor sites. The reason why only CY has its correlation plots delineated in the manuscript is because the discussion about the major emission source has come to the last paragraph of the whole manuscript; at this point, we have to conclude where the major odorous emission source (CY) is and to narrow down the discussion before the conclusion can be made. Nevertheless, the correlation scatter plots of selected compounds for NS stacks that were also found in receptor path (except for silane) are delineated as the Figure H below, some of them even exhibited negative correlation coefficients (e.g., NH_3 vs. N_2O). At the receptor path, the correlation coefficient was mostly below 0.2, except the relatively higher correlation coefficient of NH_3 vs. NO_2 ($r= 0.46$). One possible reason for this inconsistency is that not all stacks in the NS plants were measured by the CC-FTIR (4 out of 10 stacks were measured), owing to some technical concerns raised by the plant operators. On the other hand, all 7 stacks in CY were monitored at once during the period of monitoring.

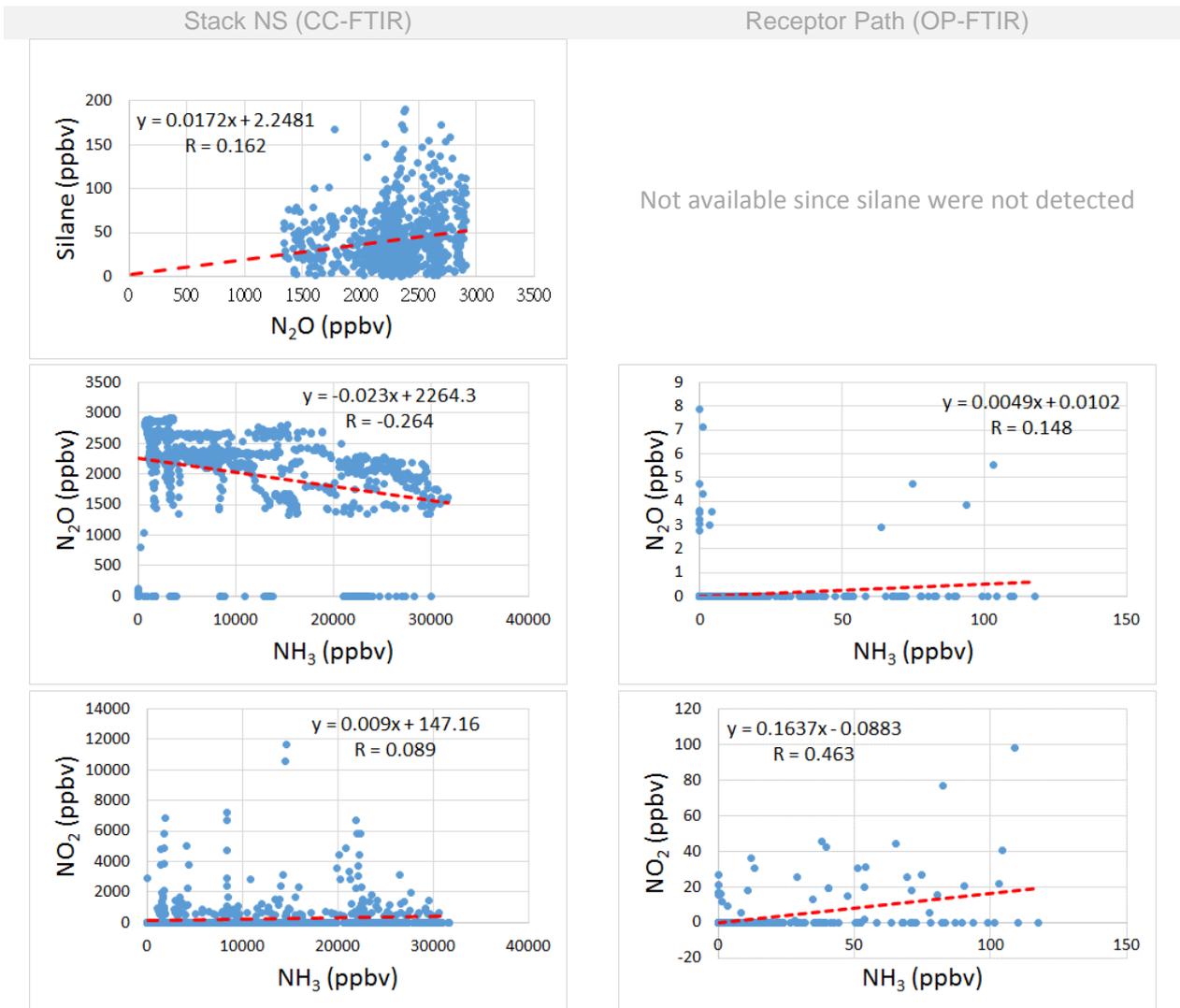


Figure H: Scatter plots of concentration variations over time between two selected contaminants from NS stacks (CC-FTIR) and receptor path (OP-FTIR)

Q6: Sixth, why is Factor 2 (incomplete engine combustion) clustered to the NW and SE (Figure 3b, not discussed), whereas the source directions are indicated as “all directions” in Table 2? It also appears like there are roads all around the open-path in Figure 1. Are some roads more major than others?

Reply: Thanks for the comment. The source directions indicated as “all directions” in Table 2 have been revised as NNE-NE, ENE-SE, NNW. The following paragraphs have been added to the content of Factor 2 to explain more clearly about the source directions (including NW and SE) in **P9L11-13**. The roads surrounding the OP-FTIR path were almost equal in size.

Q7: Seventh, the time-series of factor scores do not correspond to factory working hours in an obvious way. Do the plants run 24 hours a day? Does the solar cell plant run on weekends?

Why is there a traffic peak from 6-8 on the weekend? Why does the traffic factor look similar to the solvent factor?

Reply: Thanks for the comment. Yes, most plants in this industrial park run 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. The solar cell plant runs on weekends as well; the official operational permit showed that the operation hours of the solar cell plant were 24 hours a day, and 360 days a year. The peak from 6-8 on the weekends may be contributed by traffic on the weekends (working 7 days a week). The negative values in Figure 6a to 6d (originally labeled as Figure 2a to 2d) have been added to the diurnal time-series trends (as requested by referee 1). A time-series pattern of factor scores of the four factors was also added to Figure 6e (as requested by referee 1), which indicated that the original factor scores of factor 2 and factor 4 were not as similar as those shown in the diurnal time-series pattern (Figure 6b and 6d). Except for the weekends (3/14-3/15), the pattern of incomplete engine combustion (factor 2) revealed more or less a regularly “twice a day” pattern during the weekdays. However, the pattern of solvent use (factor 4) revealed a type of continuous trend, which is different from the type of intermittent trend shown in factor 2. The different pattern of factor score for factor 2 and factor 4 can also be compared as Figure I below (identical to Figure 6e).

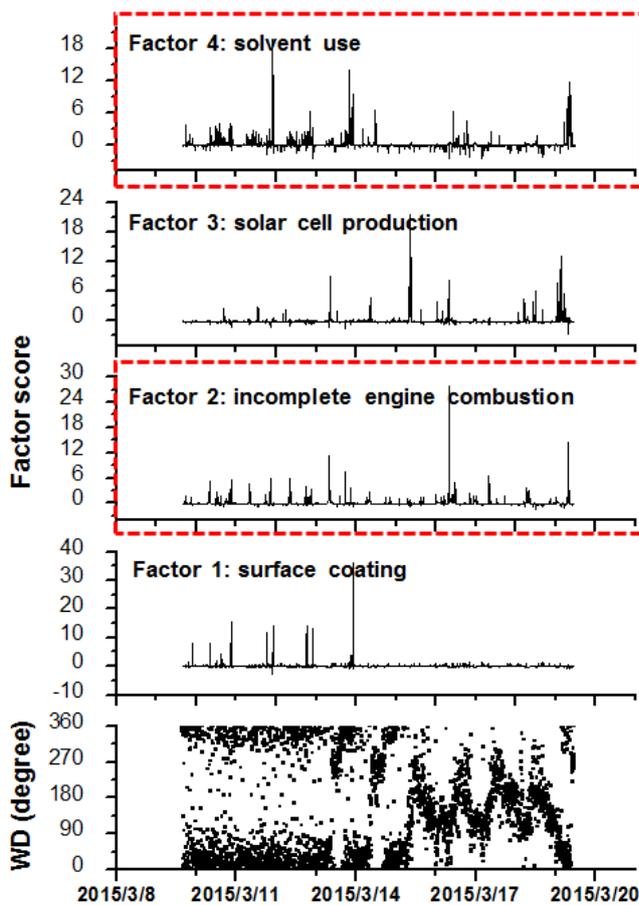


Figure I: The original time-series trends of factor 2 (incomplete engine combustion) and factor 4 (solvent use)