



AirMonTech



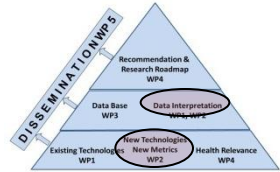
Trends in Instrumentation for Urban Air Quality Monitoring: New Devices and Metrics

U. Quass, T.A.J. Kuhlbusch, and AirMonTech Consortium

Current and future air quality monitoring
Barcelona, 25/26.04.2012

www.airmontech.eu

NEW TECHNOLOGIES – NEW METRICS & PROXIES



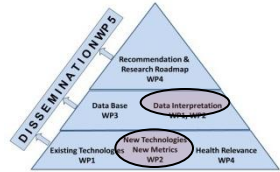
Approach:

- Science based reviews of metrics, detection principles and instrument performance
- Collection of manufacturer's and developer's information
- Input into the database

- MBI: Metric Basic Information
- MMTO: Metric Measurement Technology Overview
- MMTI: Metric Measurement Technology Information

PM	PM	Gases	Gases
Number concentration	Ammonium	NO	Benzene
Size distribution	Mineral Ions (Ca, Mg, K, Na, Cl)	NO2	VOCs
Surface concentration	Elemental carbon	NOx	PAHs
Shape, morphology	Organic carbon	SO2	Mercury
Mass concentration	Light absorbing aerosols	O3	MultiGasAnalysers
Non-C-elemental composition	Reactive oxygen species	NH3	
Molecular composition	Macrophage mobility decrease	HNO2	
Mercury	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	HNO3	
Sulfate	Primary biological aerosol particles	CO	
Nitrate			

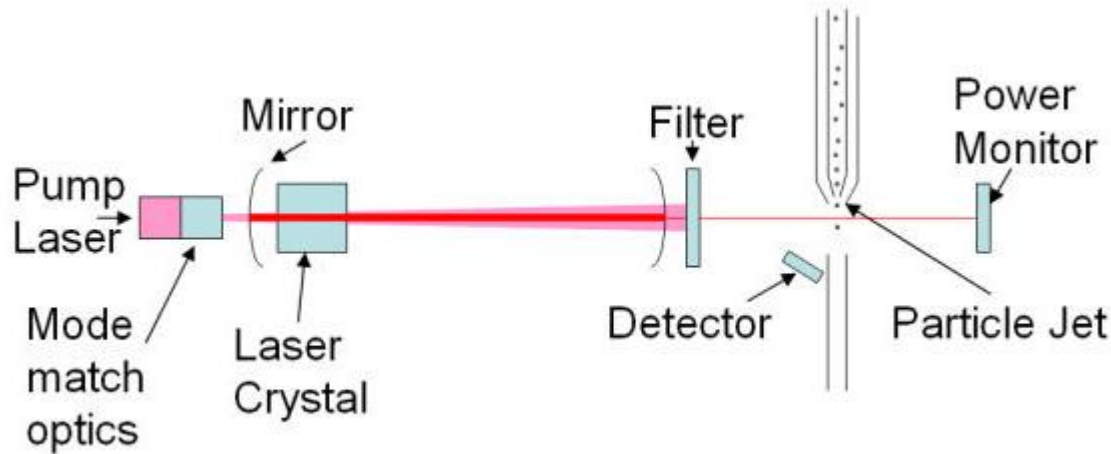
NEW TECHNOLOGIES – NEW METRICS & PROXIES



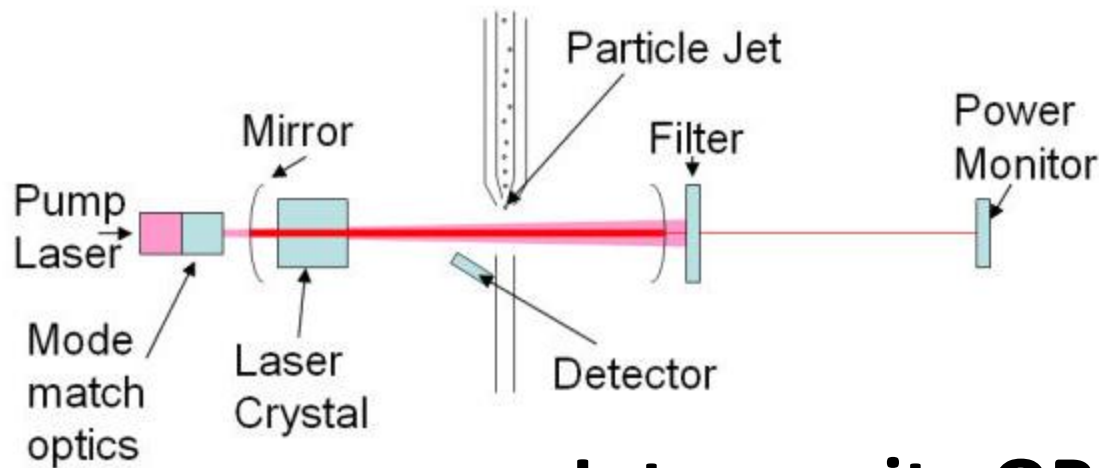
Approach:

- Science based reviews of metrics, detection principles and instrument performance
- Collection of manufacturer's and developer's information
- Input into the database
- Evaluation of trends and options

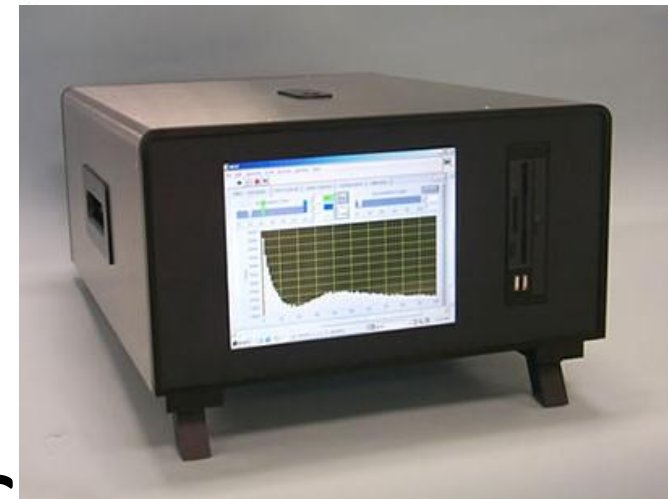
- Improved performance by
 - new techniques
 - higher time-resolution



Standard OPC



Intra-cavity OPC



<http://www.dropletmeasurement.com/>



FIDAS (Palas)
PNC, Mass
(PM₁, 2.5, 4, 10, TSP)
LED light scattering

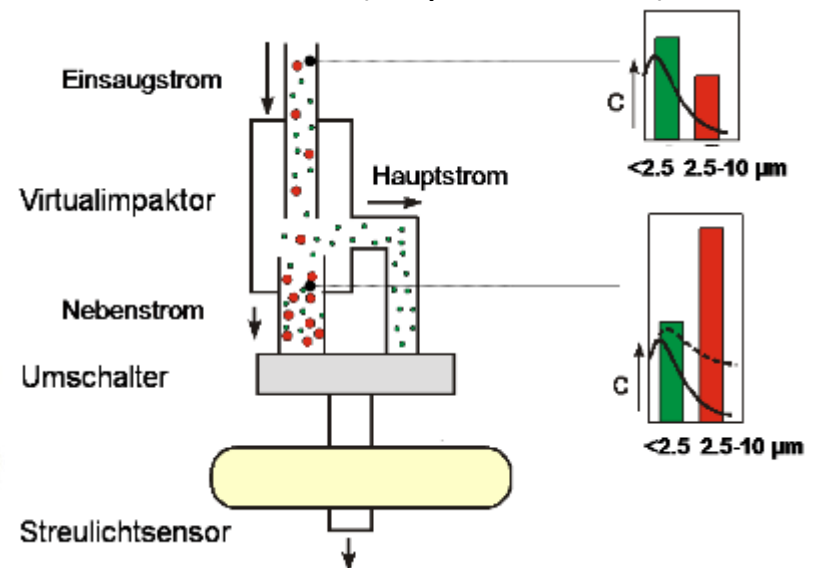
SHARP (Thermo)
Mass
Nephelometry + β -Absorption



APM2 (COMDE)
Mass PM_{2.5/10}
Light Scattering
(Nephelometer)



EDM 180 (Grimm)
Mass, size distr. 31 ch.
Light Scattering
(Nephelometer)



- Improved performance by
 - new techniques
 - higher time-resolution
- Miniaturisation
 - Compact monitoring „stations“
 - Handheld detectors and microchip sensors

Compact Monitoring Stations



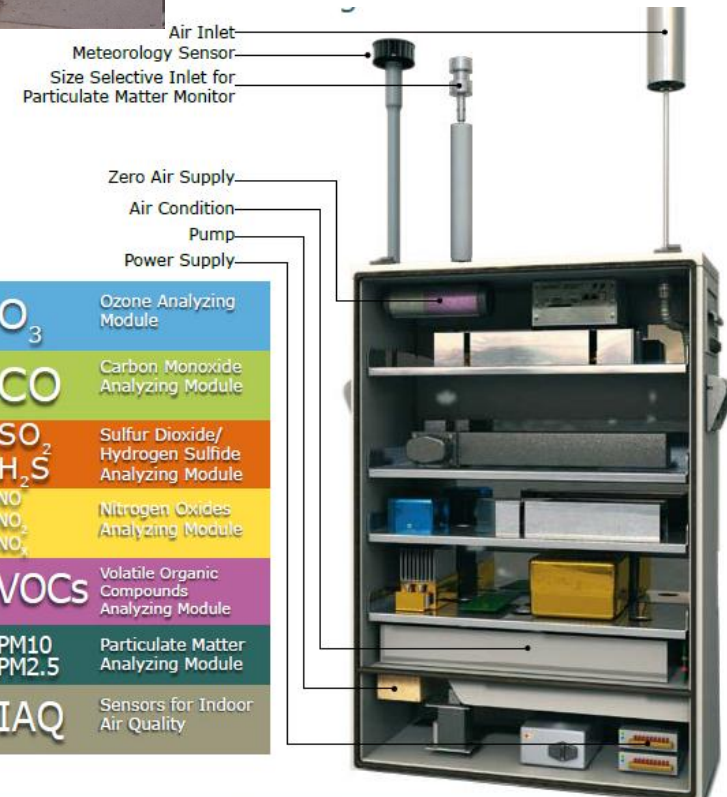
Aeroqual
AQM 60

<http://www.aeroqual.com/>



AirPointer

<http://www.recordum.com>



Miniaturisation



NanoTracer (Philips)
PNC, av. dp



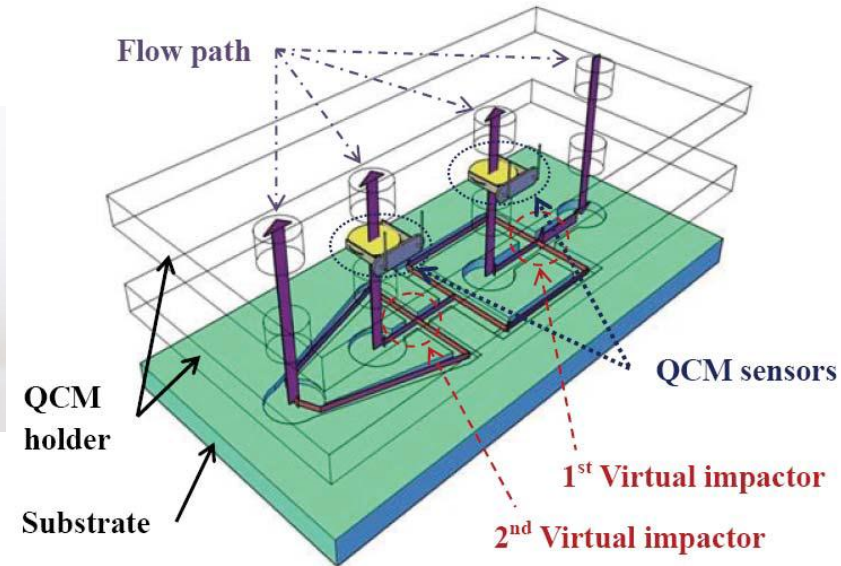
MicroAeth (Magee)
BC in TSP, PM_{2.5}



DiSCmini (Matter Engineering)
PNC/LDSA(alveo.)
10-300 nm modal



Handheld CPC (TSI)
PNC 10->1000 nm



FIDAS mobile (Palas)
PNC, size-distr. (32ch/decade)
0.2-18 μ m
PM₁₀/4/2.5/1

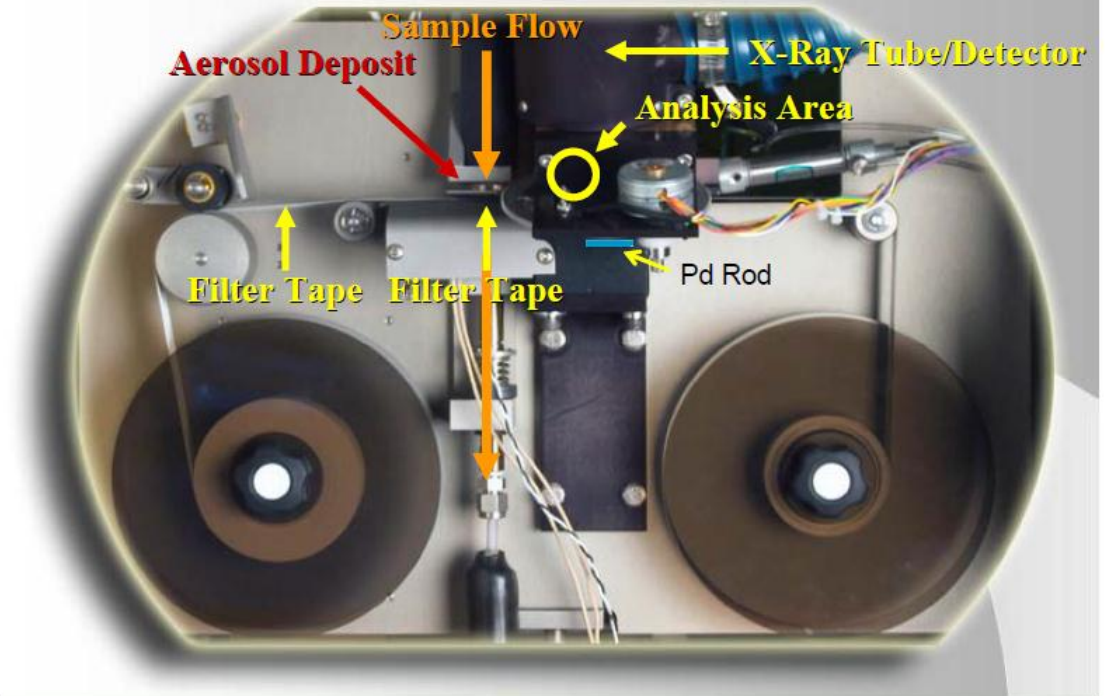
Quartz Crystal
Microbalance
Sensor
PM mass
Liang et al.
Sensors 2010:3641-3654

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- Multi-component detection
 - for particles (elements, organic matter, solubles) and gases

1 m³/h,
PM₁₀, 2.5, TSP



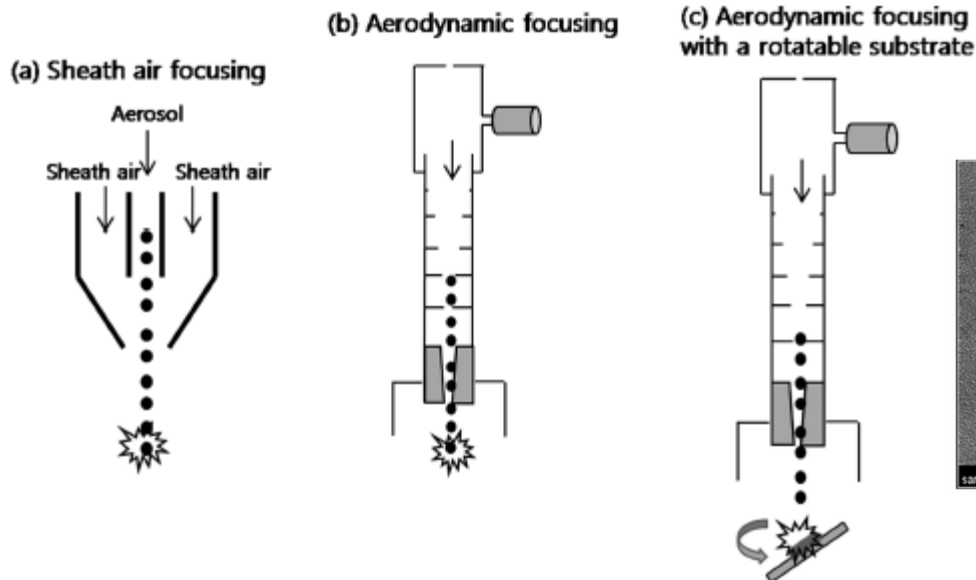
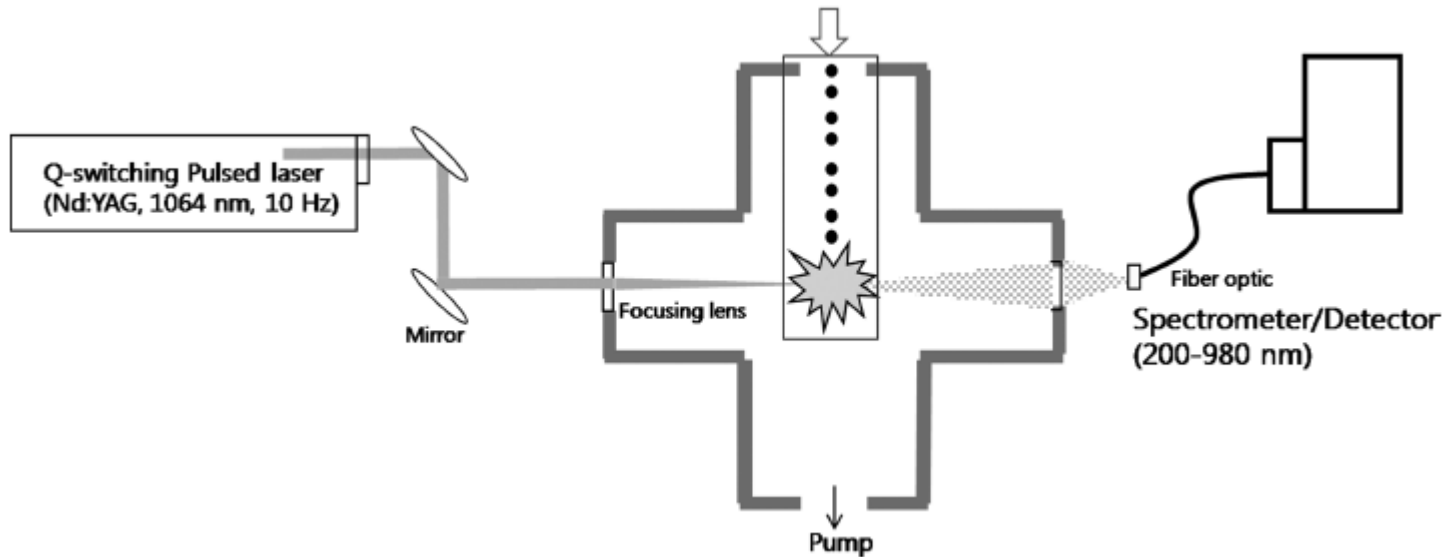
XACT METALS MONITOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS MODULE



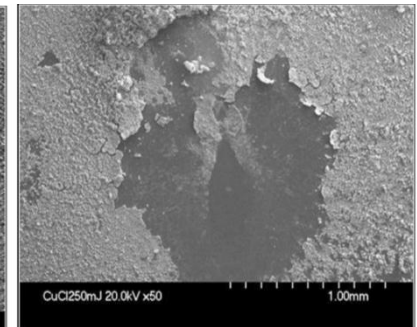
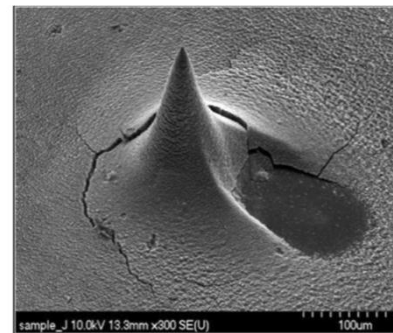
XAct 620 Ambient Metal Monitor (**Pall Corp.**)

Up to 36 elements, 15-240 min., DLs down to <<1 ng/m³

Multi-component detection 2 : LIBS

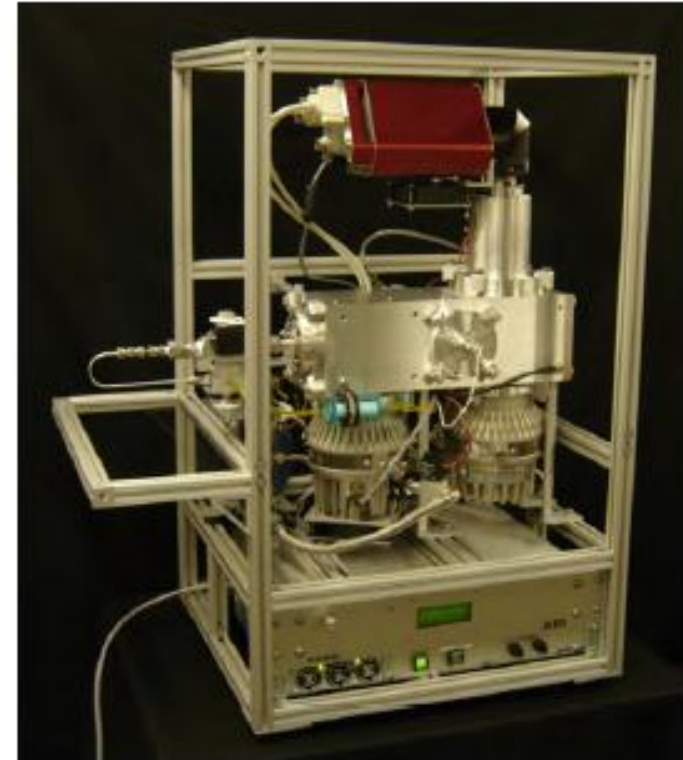
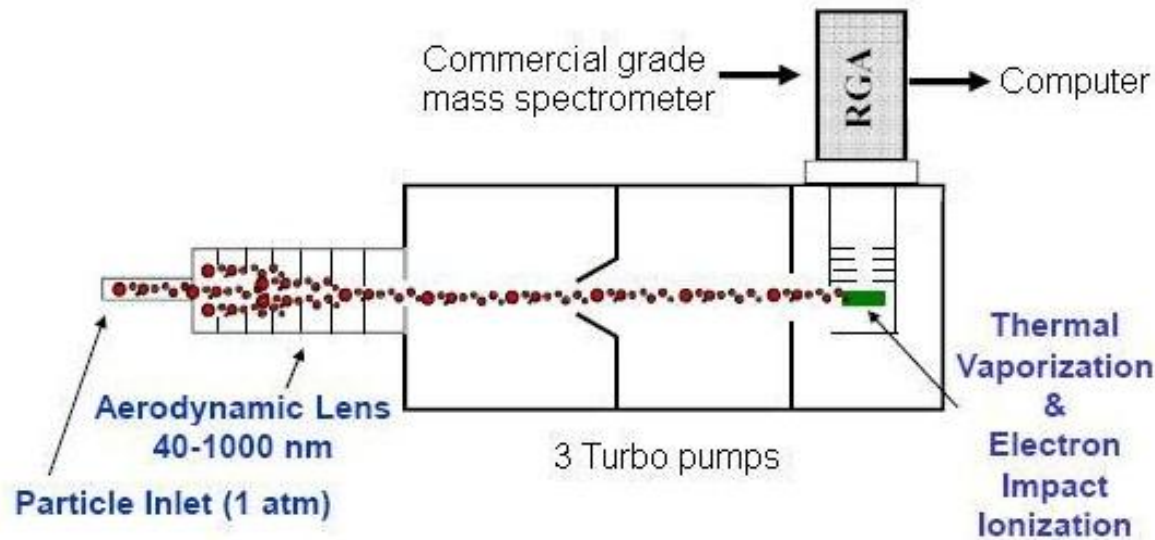


5 min sampling, $dp(\min) \sim 60 \text{ nm}$
 LOD (Cu, $dp \text{ ca. } 100 \text{ nm}$): $\sim 80 \text{ ng/m}^3$



<http://www.aerodyne.com/products/aerosol-chemical-speciation-monitor>

<http://cires.colorado.edu/~jjose/ams.html>



L.N. Ng et al.: Aerosol Science and Technology, Volume 45 (2011) , pp. 770-784(15)

No size data as in AMS, with Quadropole: 0-200 amu range

In development:

ccTOF-ACMS with higher mass range, higher time resolution, higher sensitivity

Example for ACSM field Data:

Y. L. Sun et al., Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 11, 25751–25784, 2011

Water soluble gases and/or particle compounds



PILS-IC

Taken from Metrohm web site



URG 9000 IC

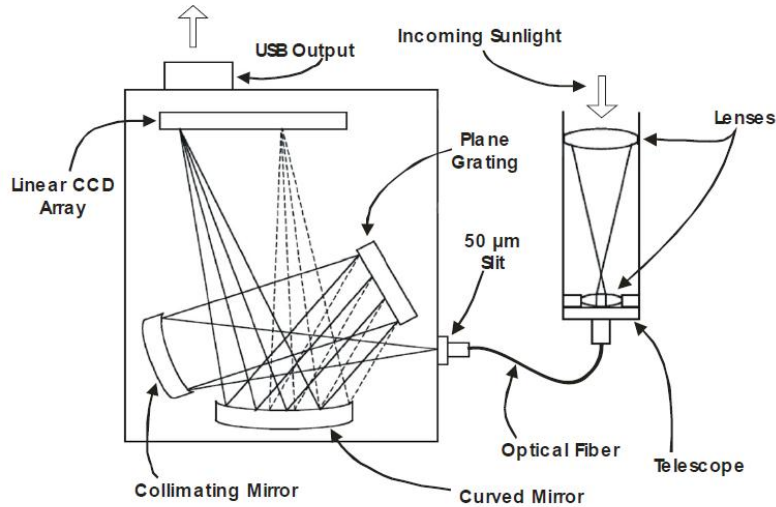
Taken from URG web site



MARGA

Taken from Applikon web site

MINI-DOAS (open path)



Galle et al. J. Volcanology and Geothermal Research, 119:241-254.

COMPUSS (open path)



Mori et al., Bull. Volcanol. Soc. Japan 52:105-112

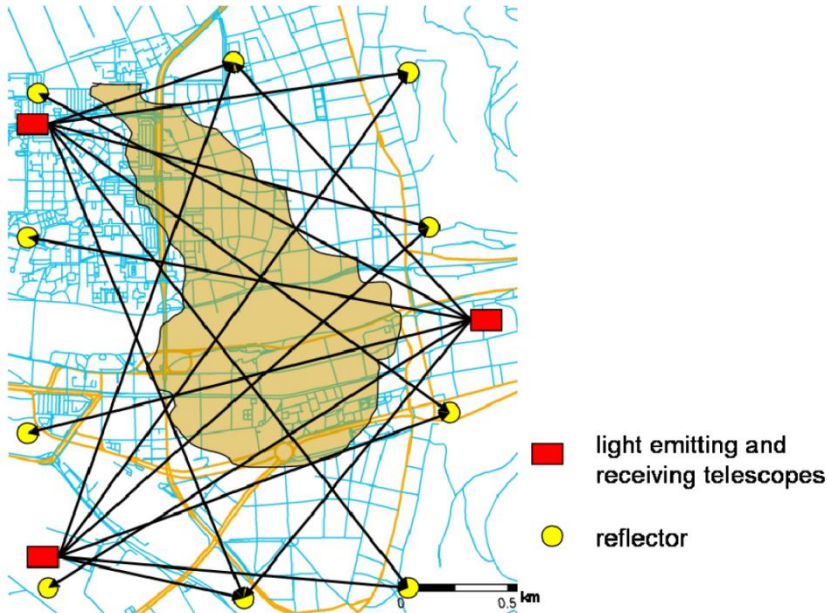
MOBILE- UV-DOAS (cuvette)



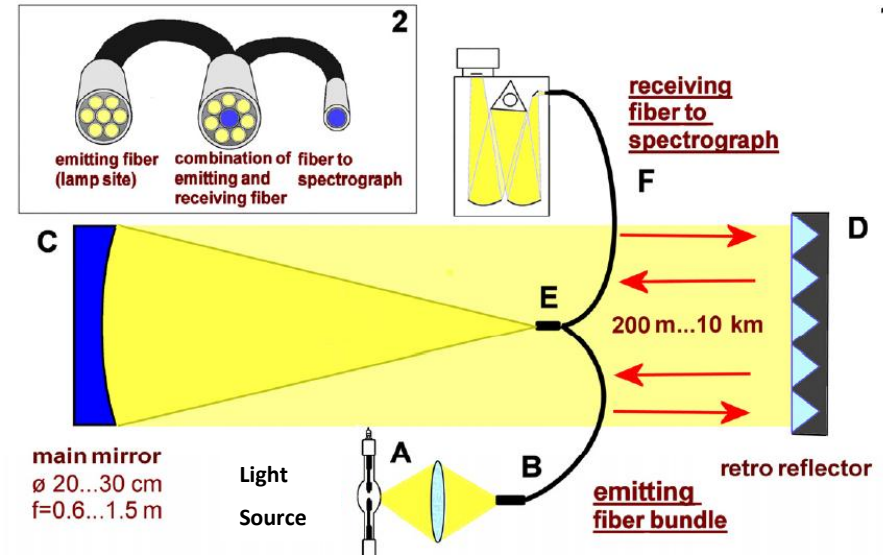
<http://www.duvastechnologies.com/>

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- Open-path monitoring
 - mapping the air quality of a city

Commercial DOAS
(e.g. Ophis,
Environnement SA)



Tomographic DOAS measurement



New, compact long-path DOAS
(Fibre bundles, LEDs)



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- New chemical-physical metrics

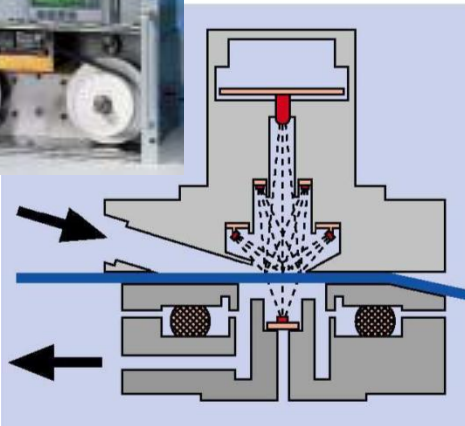
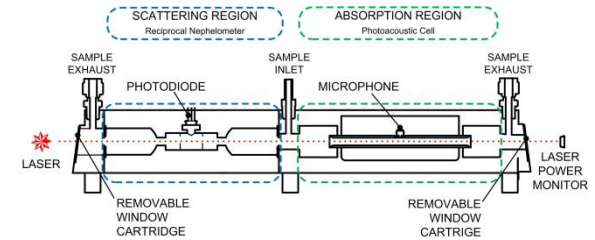
“New metrics”: Black Carbon (soot)



Aethalometer AE 33 (7 WL, Magee)



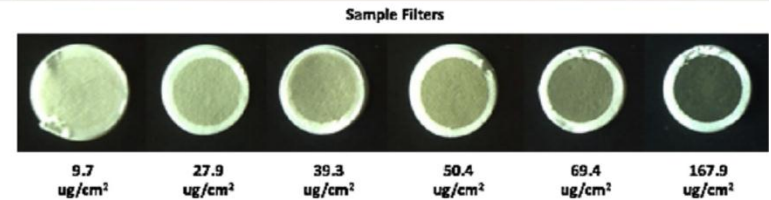
Photoacoustic Extinctionmeter
(Droplet Measurement)



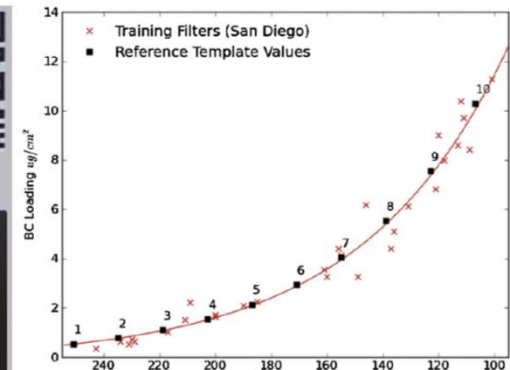
MAAP (ThermoFisher)

Cell-Phone based BC screening

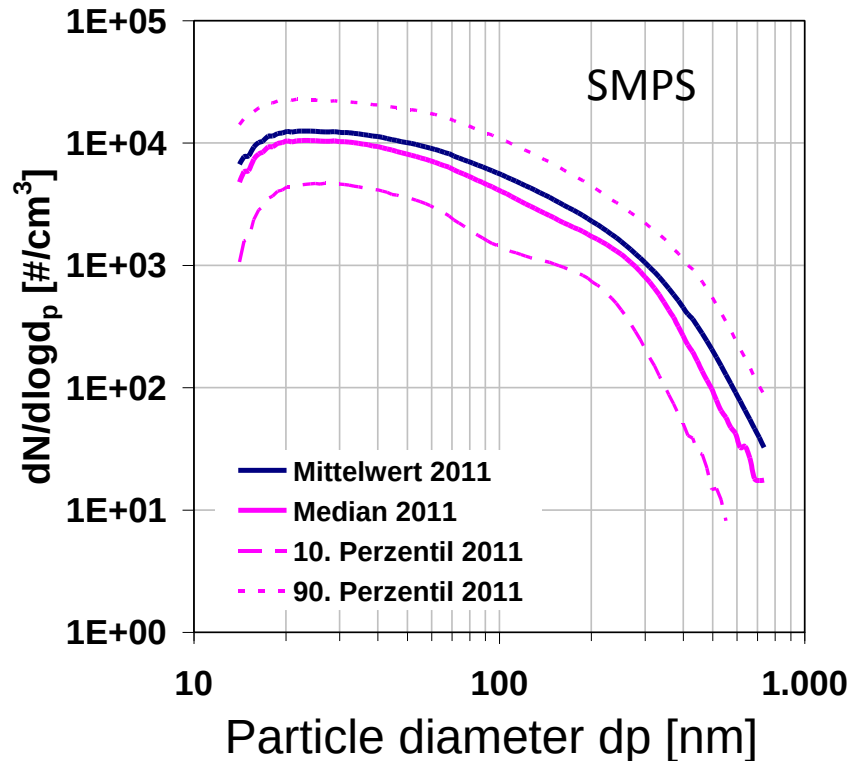
Ramanathan et al (2011) Atmospheric Environment 45, 4481-4487



b

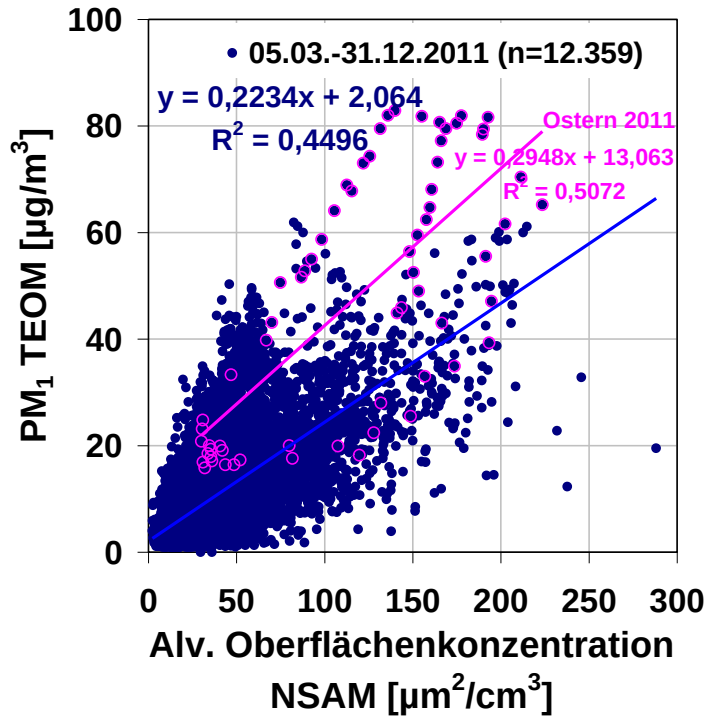


Number Size Distribution at an urban site

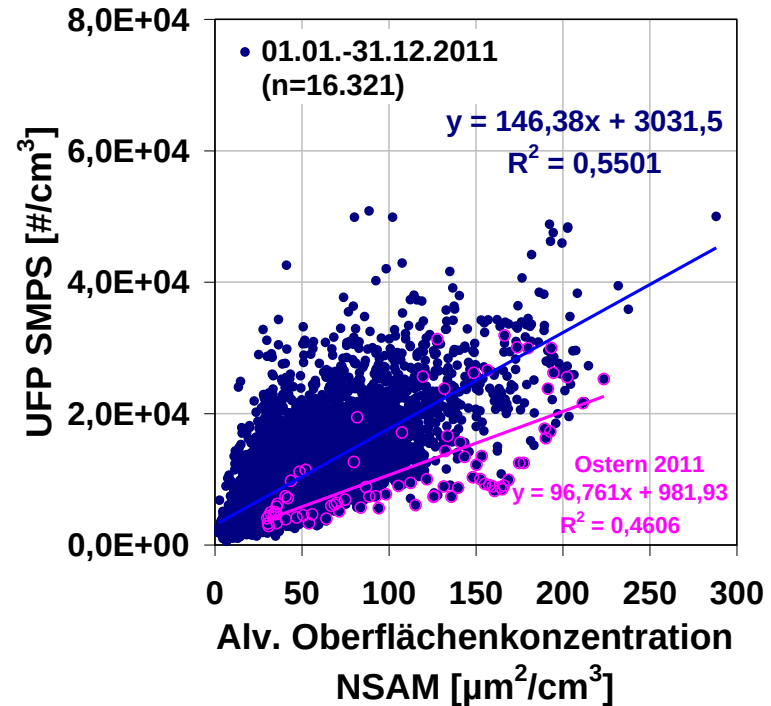


UFP (Ultrafine Particle) Monitor 3031 developed under the auspices of European Union UFIPOLNET project

Correlation Surface – PM1



Correlation Surface – UFP



Linear regression LDSA (NSAM)	R^2	
	2009	2010
LDSA (SMPS, berechnet)	0,94	0,98
UFP	0,34	0,56
100-750 nm Partikel	0,87	0,86
PM ₁₀	0,42	0,38
PM ₁ Äquivalent (Partikelvolumen SMPS)	0,63	0,61
NO gesamt	0,38	0,47
NO ₂	0,48	0,49

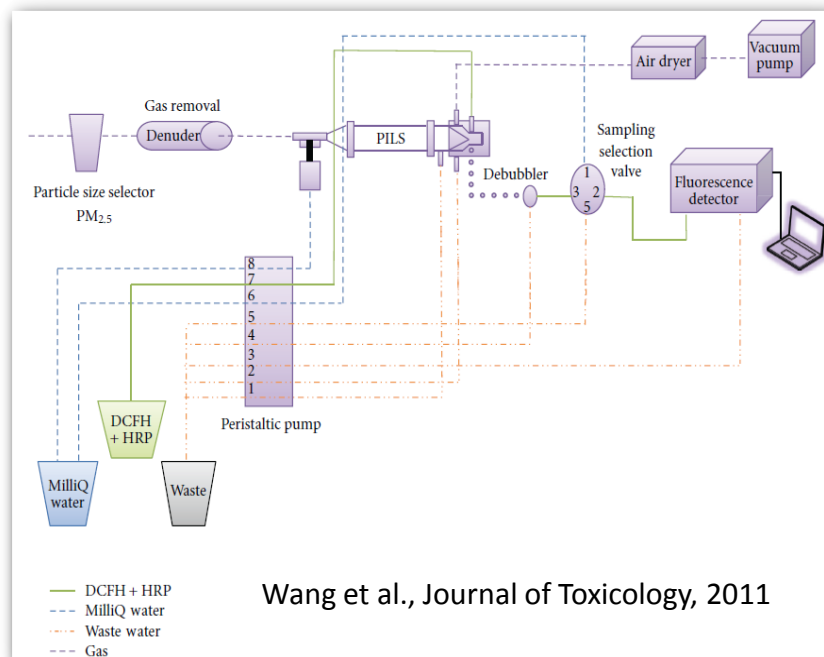
0.44
with TEOM
for 2011

UFP - NO:

0.23

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- New chemical-physical metrics
- Health effect related proxies

Particle bound ROS (as H_2O_2 equivalents)



Potential for automation of procedure:

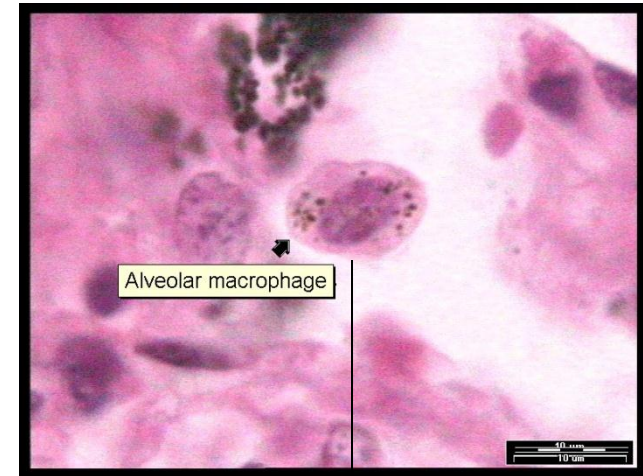
OH-Radical formation: $\text{DMPO}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ spin-trap method (ESR)

Redox Activity: Dithiothreitol (DTT) consumption assay

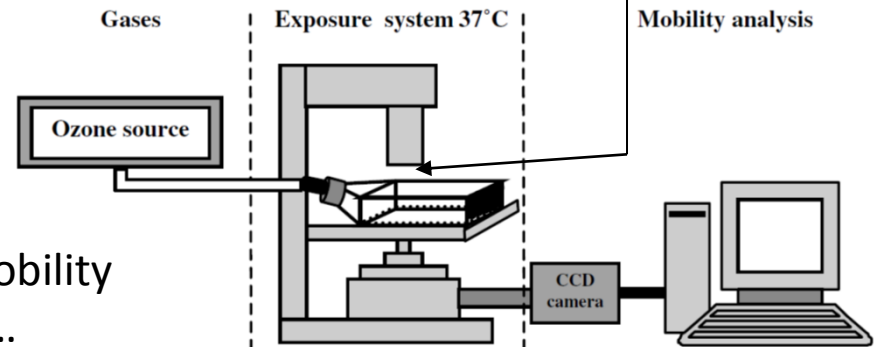
Salicylic acid/ HPLC method

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- New chemical-physical metrics
- Health effect related proxies
- On-line in-vitro assays

Daphnia Magna
for test of
water toxicity



Monitoring of macrophage mobility
while exposed to polluted air...



- More sensitive and selective instruments
→ enhance data quality
- Compact stations reduce spatial demands
→ ad-hoc network enlargement
- Devices for not yet regulated compounds (NH_3 , VOCs)
- Multicomponent measurements, also open-path
- Microsensors with improved sensitivity and stability
→ option for dynamic sensor networks

- Particle counters and sizers
 - ➔ help identifying health-relevant fraction
- New metrics (BC, surface) can be monitored directly
 - ➔ health studies, source attribution and mitigation control
- On-line elemental and molecular composition measurement possible
 - => source identification and apportionment
- Automated monitoring of bioallergens
 - ➔ input as confounders in epi studies?

Monitoring technology provides a multitude of options to

- improve,
- widen,
- re-direct
- re-consider

air pollution monitoring strategies.

the goal is reduction of public health effects!

➔ Research needs

Major **remaining challenges** and corresponding research needs are identified, comprising e. g.

- ✓ Facilitation of the use of in-situ open-path and remote sensing instruments for urban air quality assessment
- ✓ Lowering detection limits and reliability of chip-size microsensors for health relevant gases as well as development of microsensors for particle mass and/or chemical compounds
- ✓ Development of methods that allow to better describe particle morphologies for improved discrimination of particle sources
- ✓ Lack of exposure data for many particle characteristics to identify those “silver bullets” that might be given priority in future air quality control.
- ✓

The AirMonTech team
www.airmontech.eu



AirMonTech Consortium: (from left) J. Moeltgen (UDE), U. Quass (IUTA), K. Torseth (NILU), K. Katsouyanni (NKUA), B. Vogel (UDE), R. Otjes (ECN), E. Weijers (ECN), P. Woods (NPL), T. Kuhlbusch (IUTA, Coordinator), P. Quincey (NPL), M. Viana (CSIC), R. Gehrig (EMPA), X. Querol (CSIC), A. Borowiak (JRC), C. Hueglin (EMPA).