

Source Apportionment of Carbonaceous Aerosols and Other Pollutants in Central Europe

Spatial and temporal variations of black carbon, carbonaceous aerosols and co-emitted pollutants depend on the sources – results of Central European campaigns

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MGRT(MVZT)/EUREKA Eurostars E!4825, FC Aeth

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Mestna občina Maribor, Nova Gorica, Celje, Klagenfurt, PMinter - SI-AT 2007-2013

CEA-ARRS, bilateral project BI-FR/CEA/10-12-006.



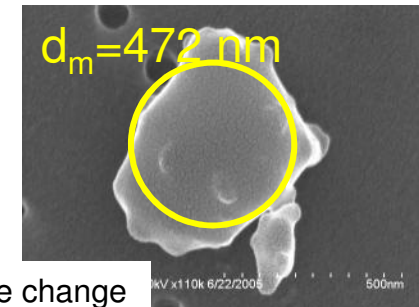
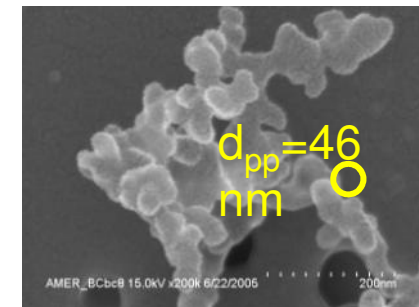
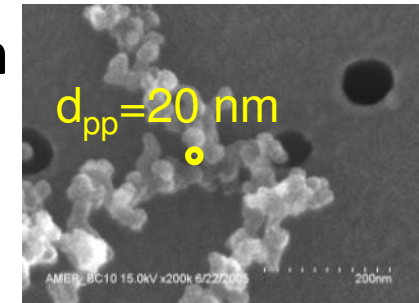
Aerosol Black Carbon

- BC is a **primary** product of incomplete **combustion**
- BC not automatically related to CO₂ emission
- BC emissions can not be predicted:

must be measured

- BC particles from different sources can have different characteristics that produce different effects in the atmosphere:

(Coal/Diesel/Biomass, USA/Asia/Europe)



Note change
in scale

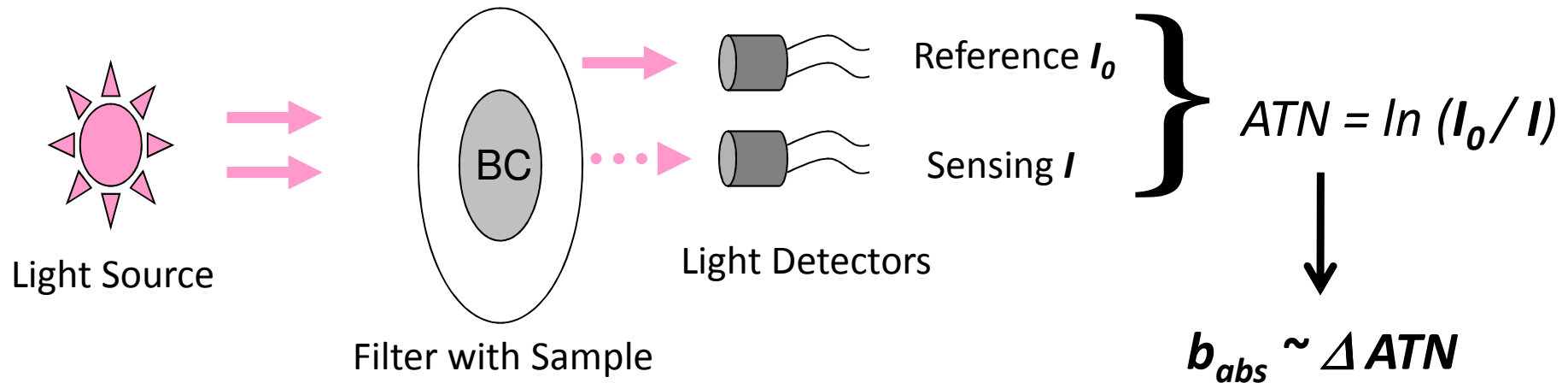
Advantages / Attributes of Optical Analysis

Typical **chemical speciation** time resolution – hours, **day!**

Optical methods – minute!

- Instantaneous
- Non-destructive
- Mobile / Portable
- Added dimension - *time*
- Added dimension – *wavelength*

Analytical Instrument : Aethalometer™

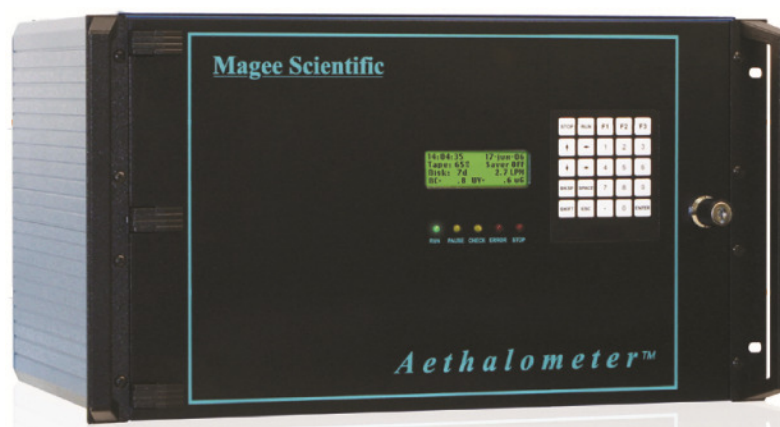


- Collect sample **continuously**.
- ***Optical absorption*** $\sim$ change in ATN.
- Measure optical absorption **continuously** : $\lambda = 370$ to 950 nm.
- Convert ***optical absorption*** to ***concentration of BC***:

$$BC(t) = b(t) / \sigma$$

- Real-time data: **5 minutes**
 - Dynamical, real-time measurement, updated each period

Aethalometer – Continuous rack mount instruments



AE31 Spectrum – Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

- ✓ *Seven wavelength (370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880, and 950 nm)*
- ✓ *Local source identification*
- ✓ *Regional, Continental, Global Atmospheric studies*
- ✓ *Particle size distribution, radiative transfer*
- ✓ *Climate change, albedo, cloud modification*



The Aethalometer Model AE33

EUREKA/Eurostars FC Aeth E!4825



Aerosol

innet
Umweltmonitoring

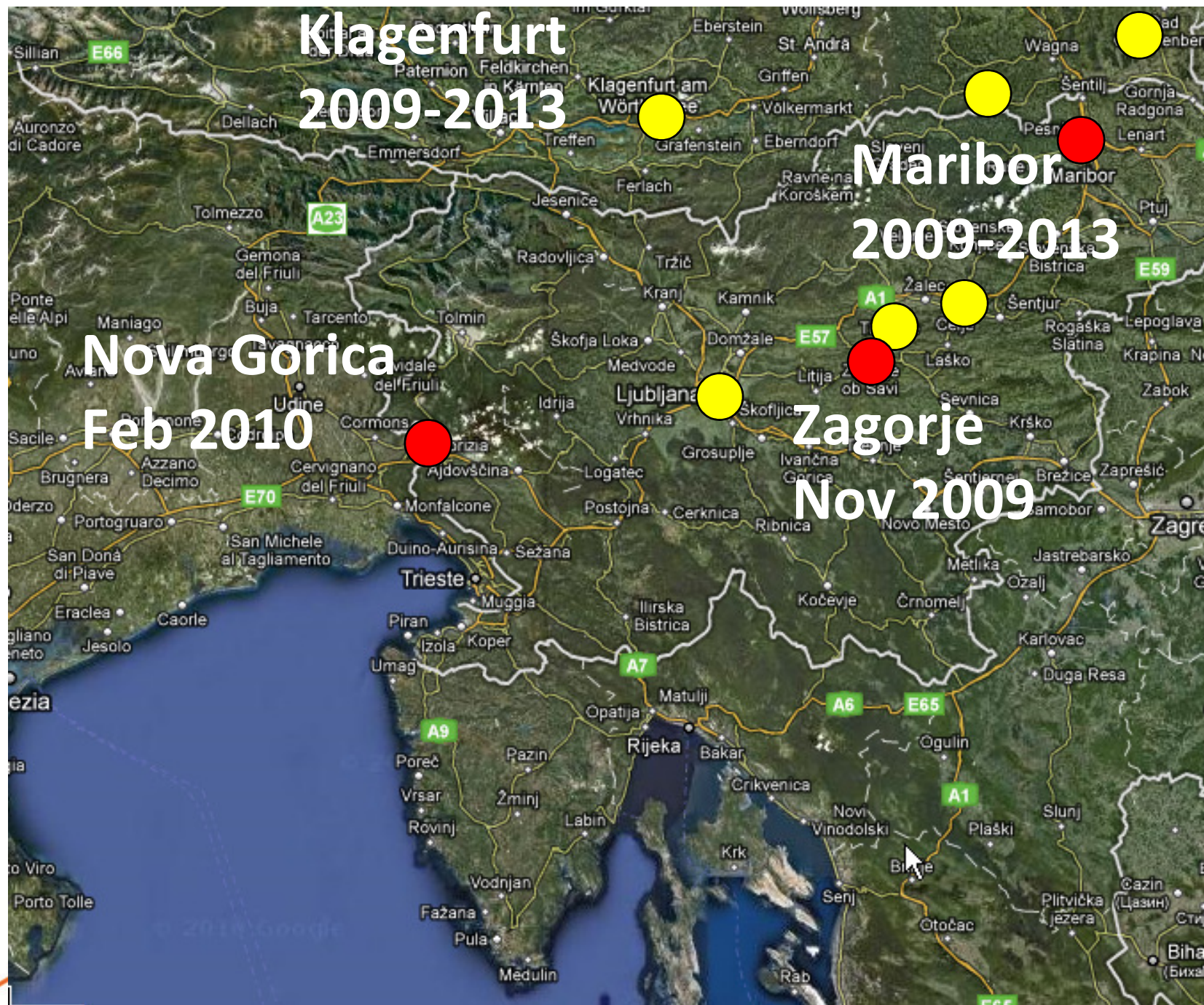
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT
PSI


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Site and instrumentation

Aerosol light absorption:

Aethalometer AE31-ER

- 7 wavelengths: 370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880, 950 nm
- flow 4 LPM
- absorption coefficient b_{abs} - compensation for loading and scattering
- Angstrom exponent α from $b_{abs}(\lambda)$

5 min time resolution

OC / EC filter analysis:

Sunset T-O Carbon Aerosol analyzer

- 24 h quartz filters, 16,7 LPM
- EUSAAR-2 protocol

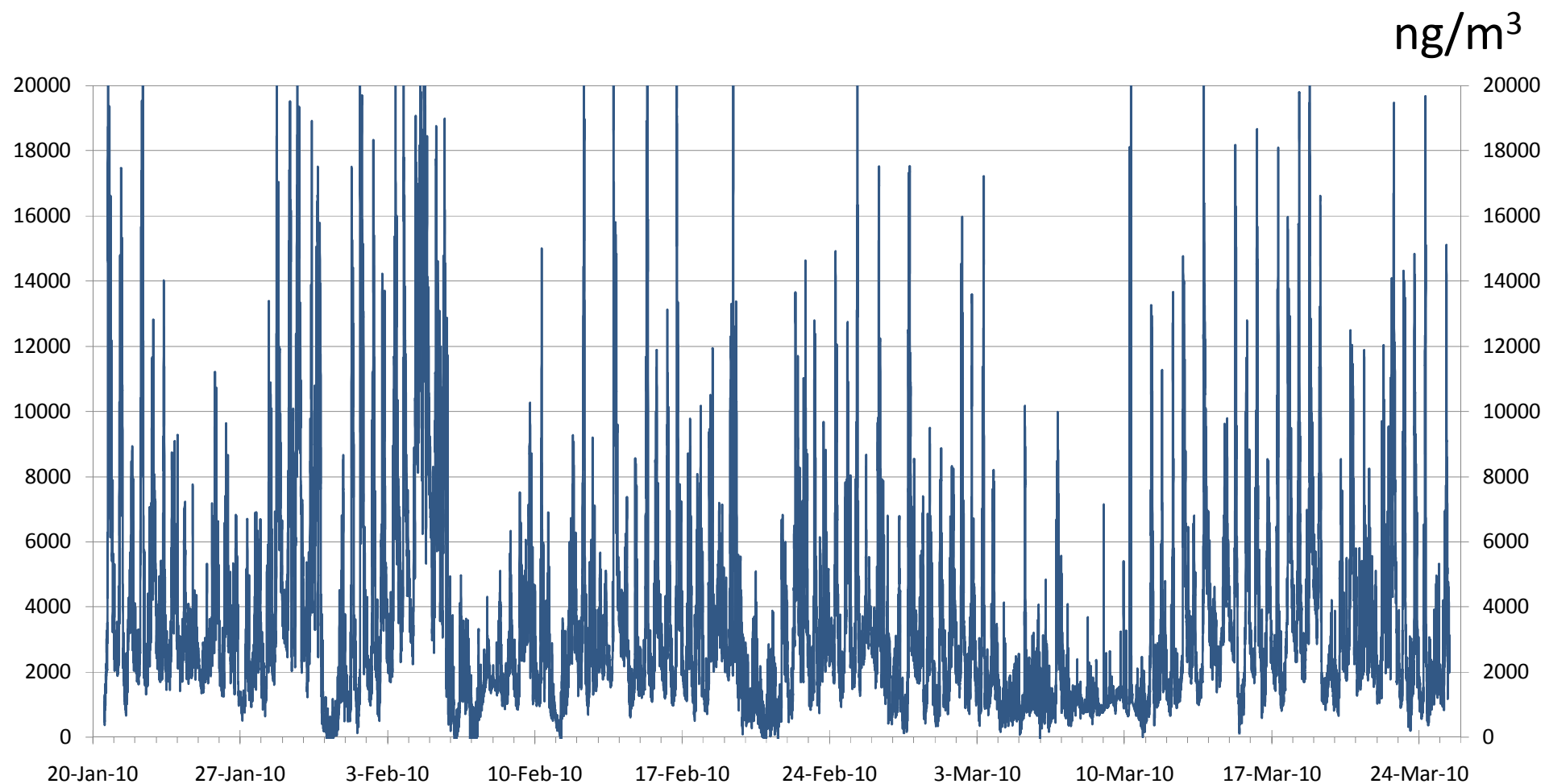
PM10:

EN 12341

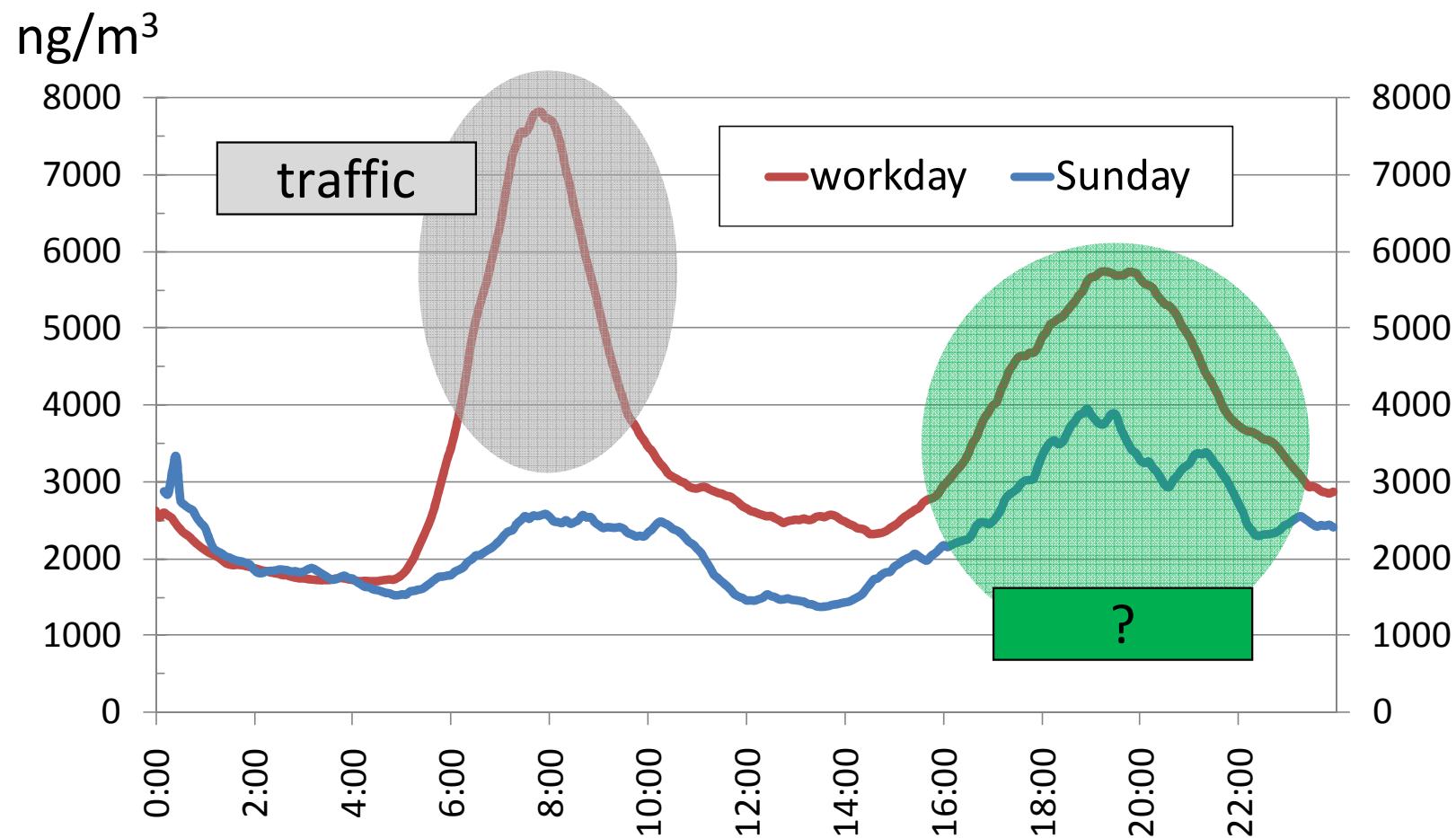
reference gravimetric method

1 day time resolution

BC time-series, Nova Gorica



BC in Nova Gorica – diurnal variation



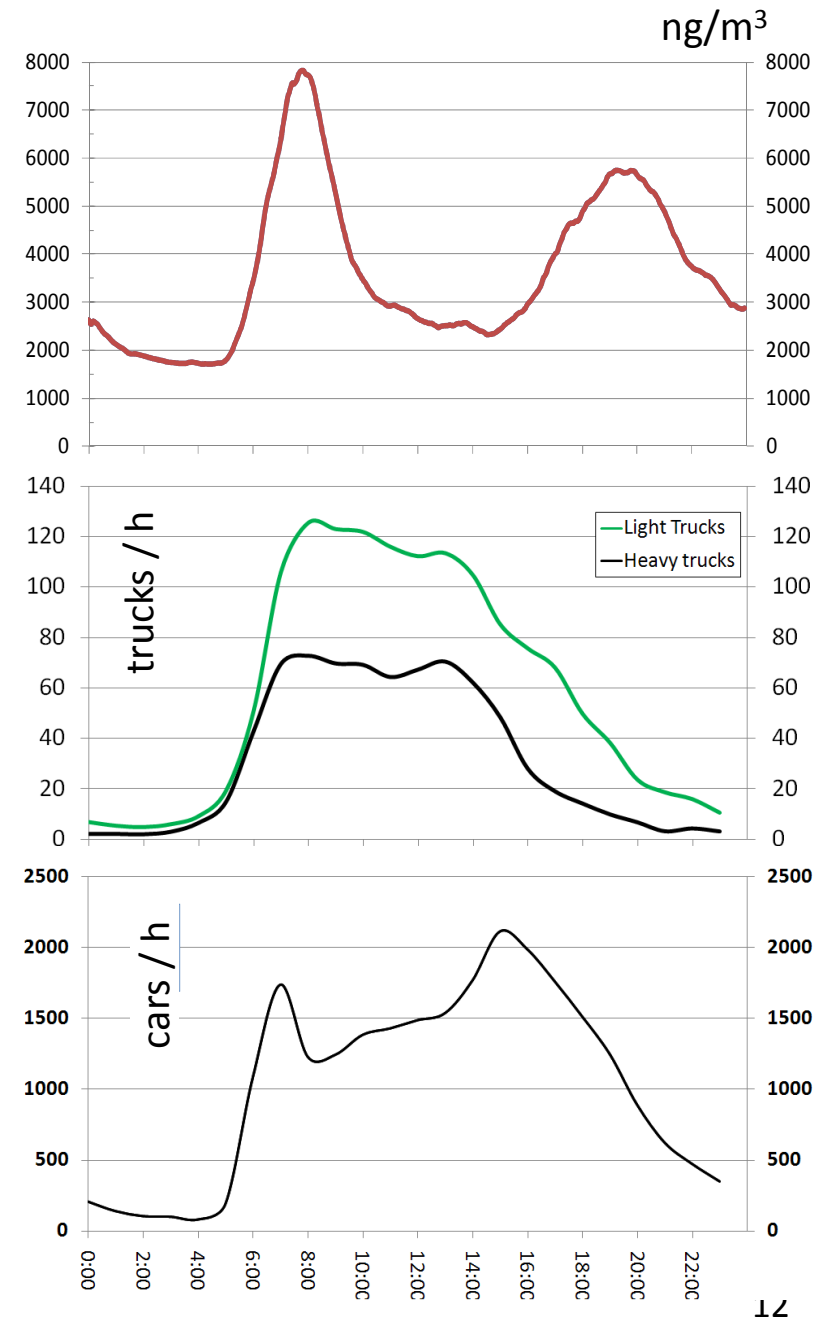
Traffic

Does traffic diurnal pattern match the BC pattern?

Trucks are all diesel and emit more than other vehicles.

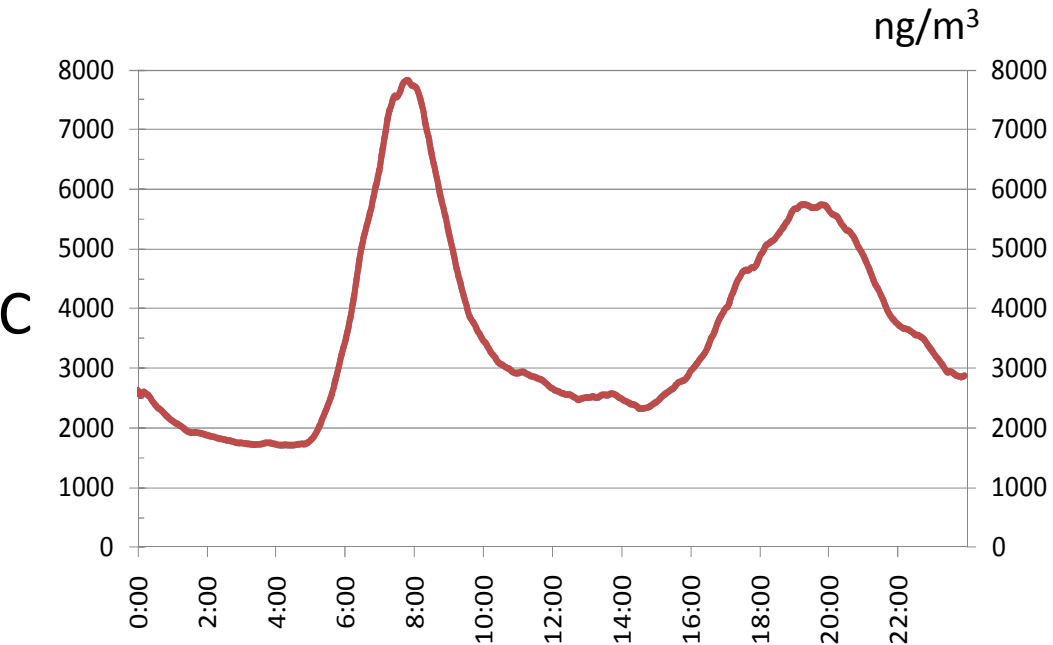
What about cars?

Note the change in scale!

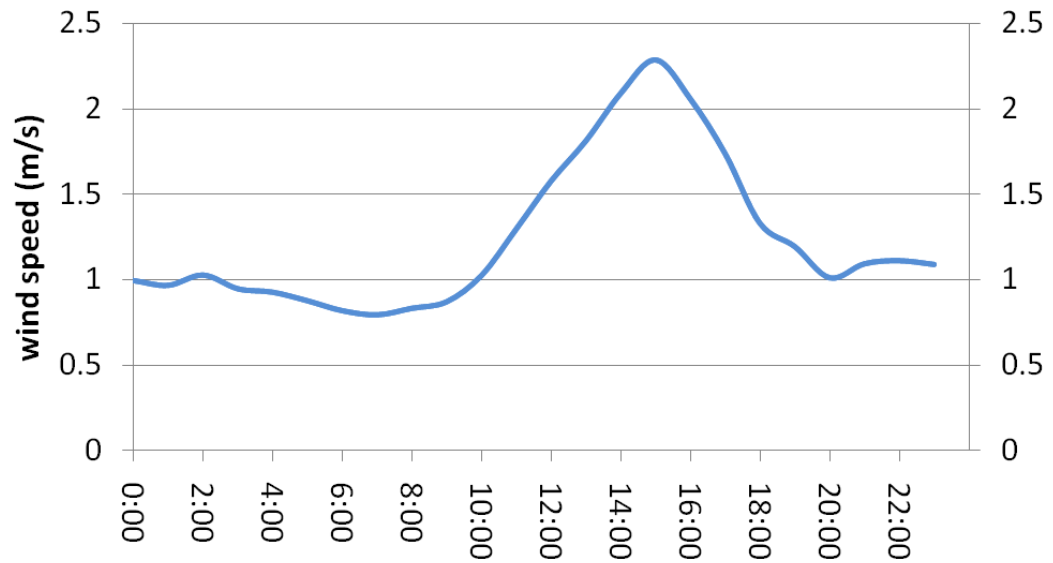


Wind

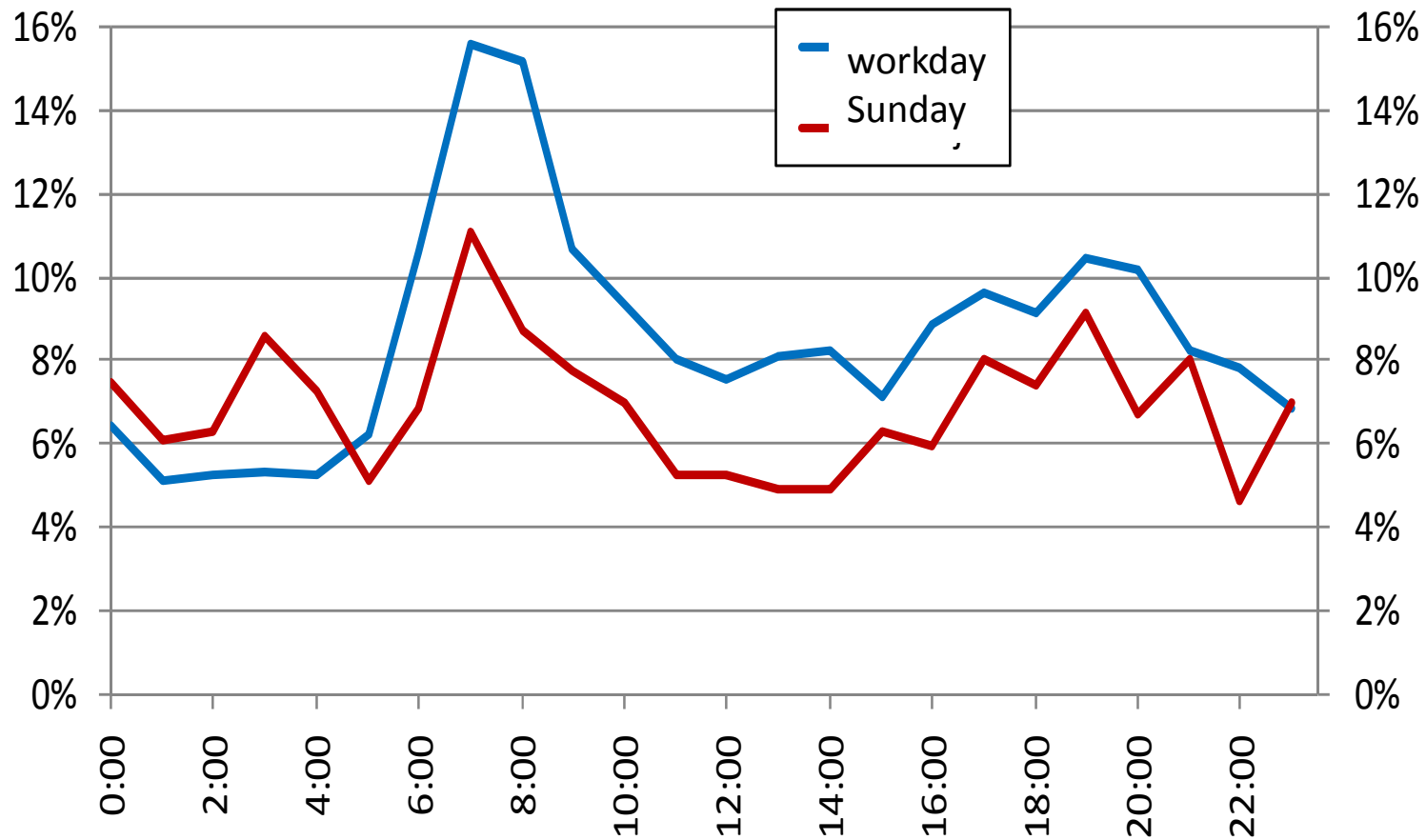
Does the wind diurnal pattern influence the BC pattern?



Wind does disperse the primary air pollution!



Composition of PM10 changes during the day!



Biomass is globally a major energy source



Woodsmoke in cities?!

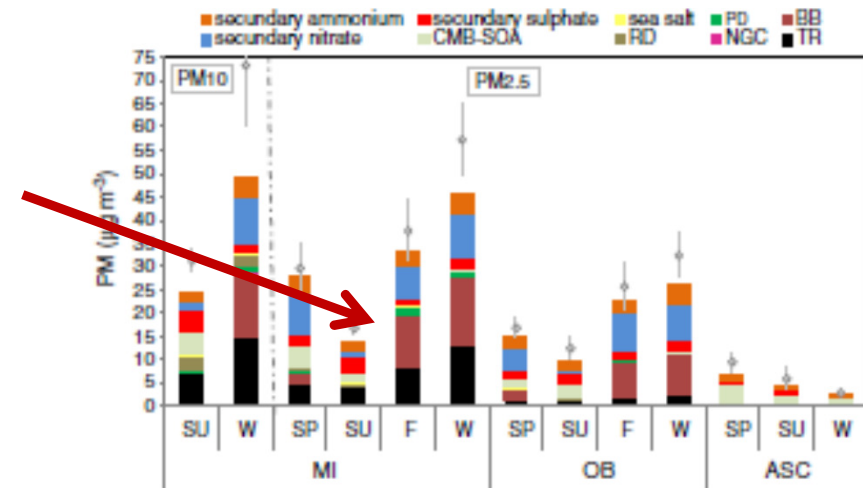
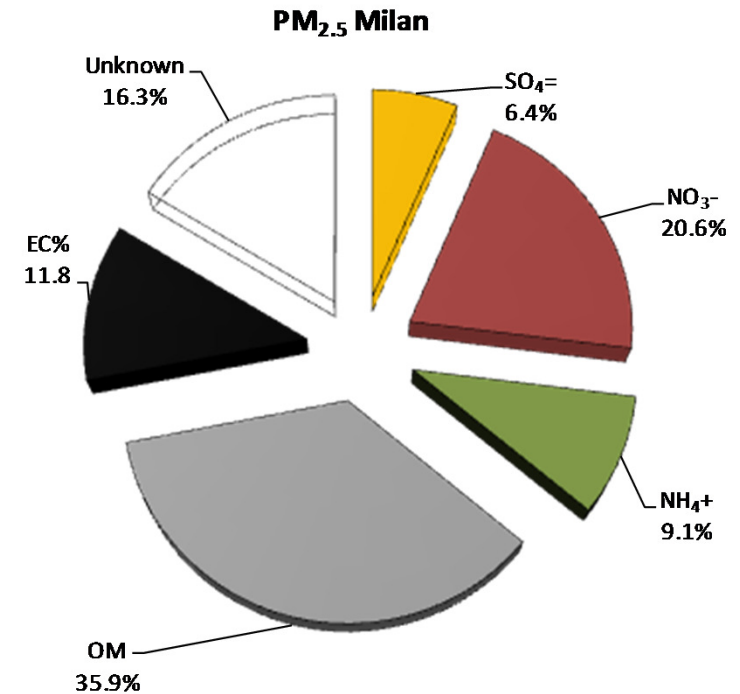
PM_{2,5}

Paris, winter	20%	Favez 2009
Grenoble, winter	35%	Favez 2010

similar for Vienna, Graz, Salzburg
(Caseiro 2009),
Zurich (Lanz 2008, Szidat 2006)...

and also:

Milano, fall	30%	Perrone 2012
Milano, winter	25%	Perrone 2012

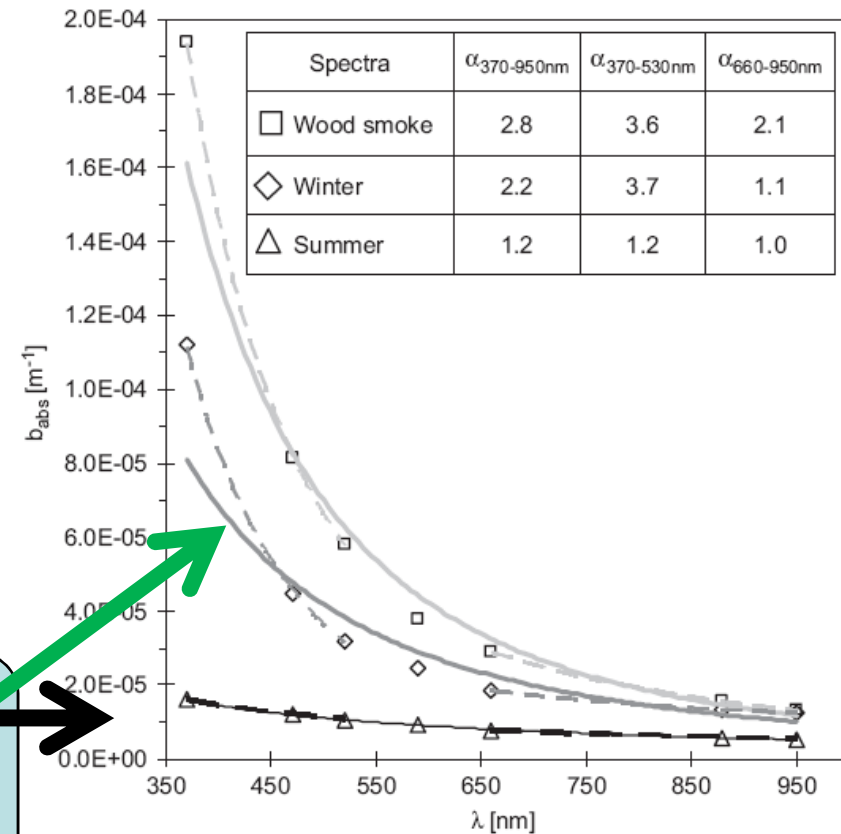


Biomass-smoke vs. diesel - 7λ

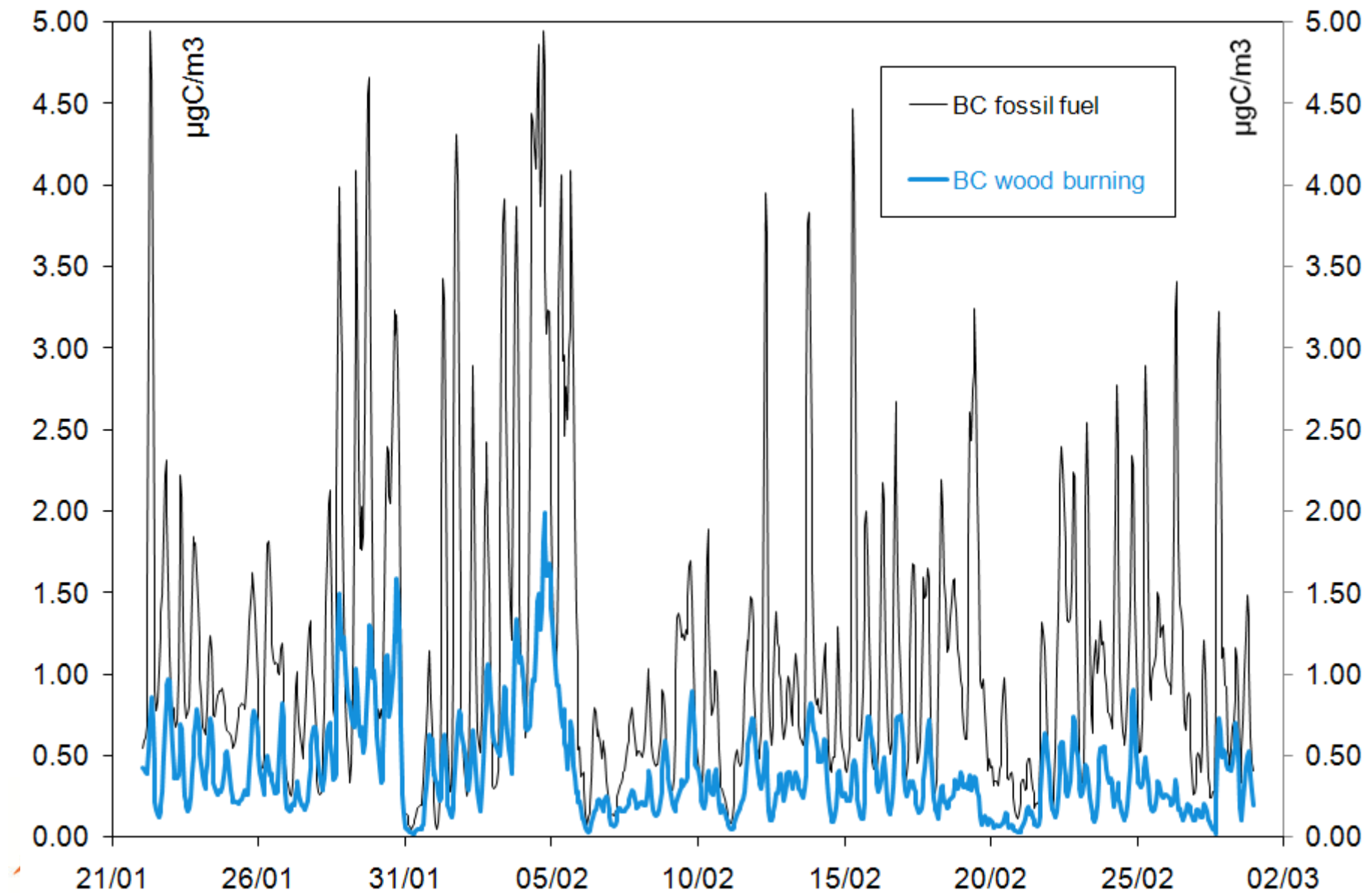
- measure attenuation with the Aethalometer
- absorption coefficient - b_{abs}
- for pure black carbon: $b_{abs} \sim 1/\lambda$
- generalize **Angstrom exponent**:
$$b_{abs} \sim 1/\lambda^\alpha$$

diesel: $\alpha \approx 1$

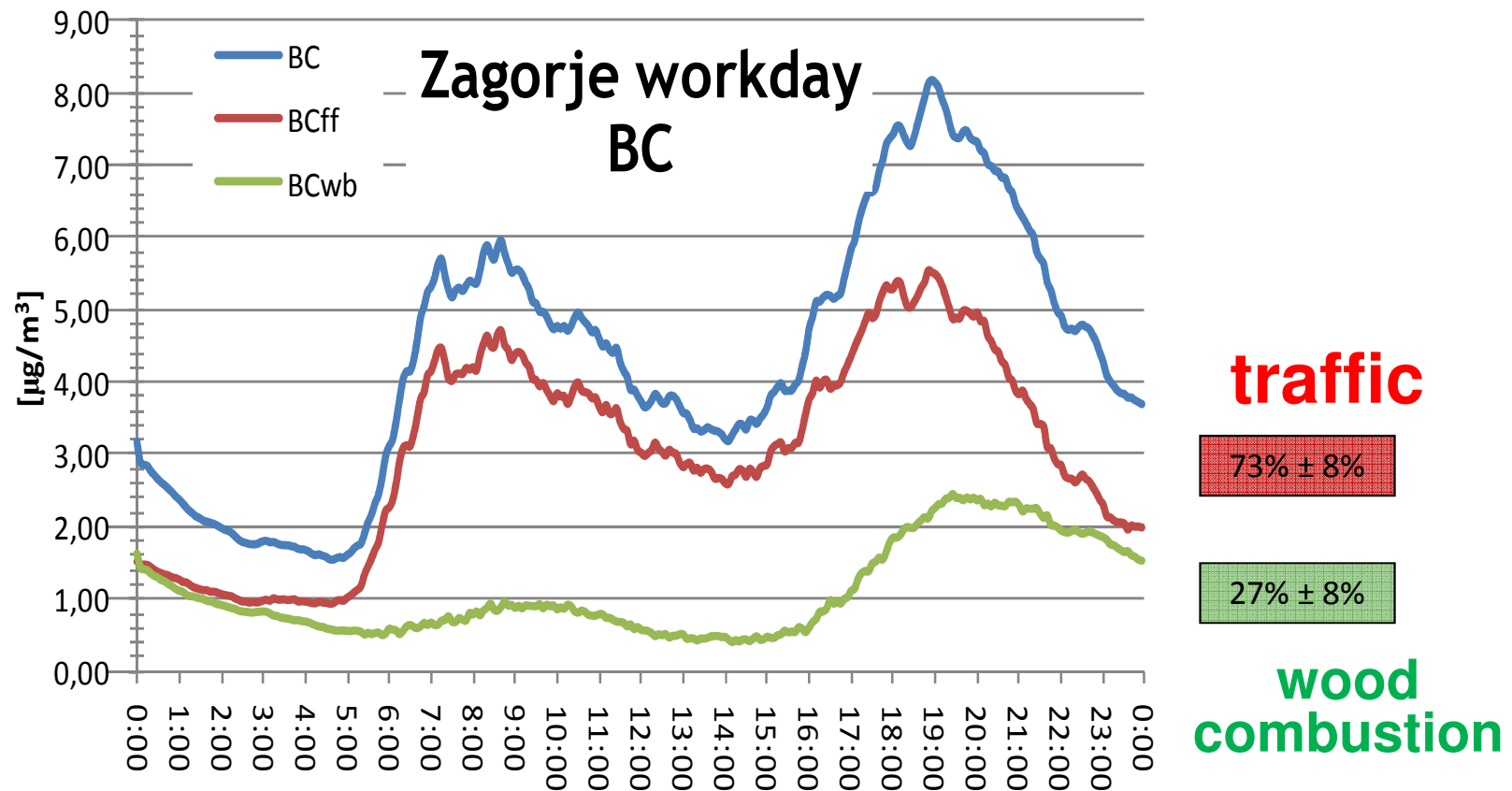
biomass-smoke: $\alpha \approx 2$ and higher

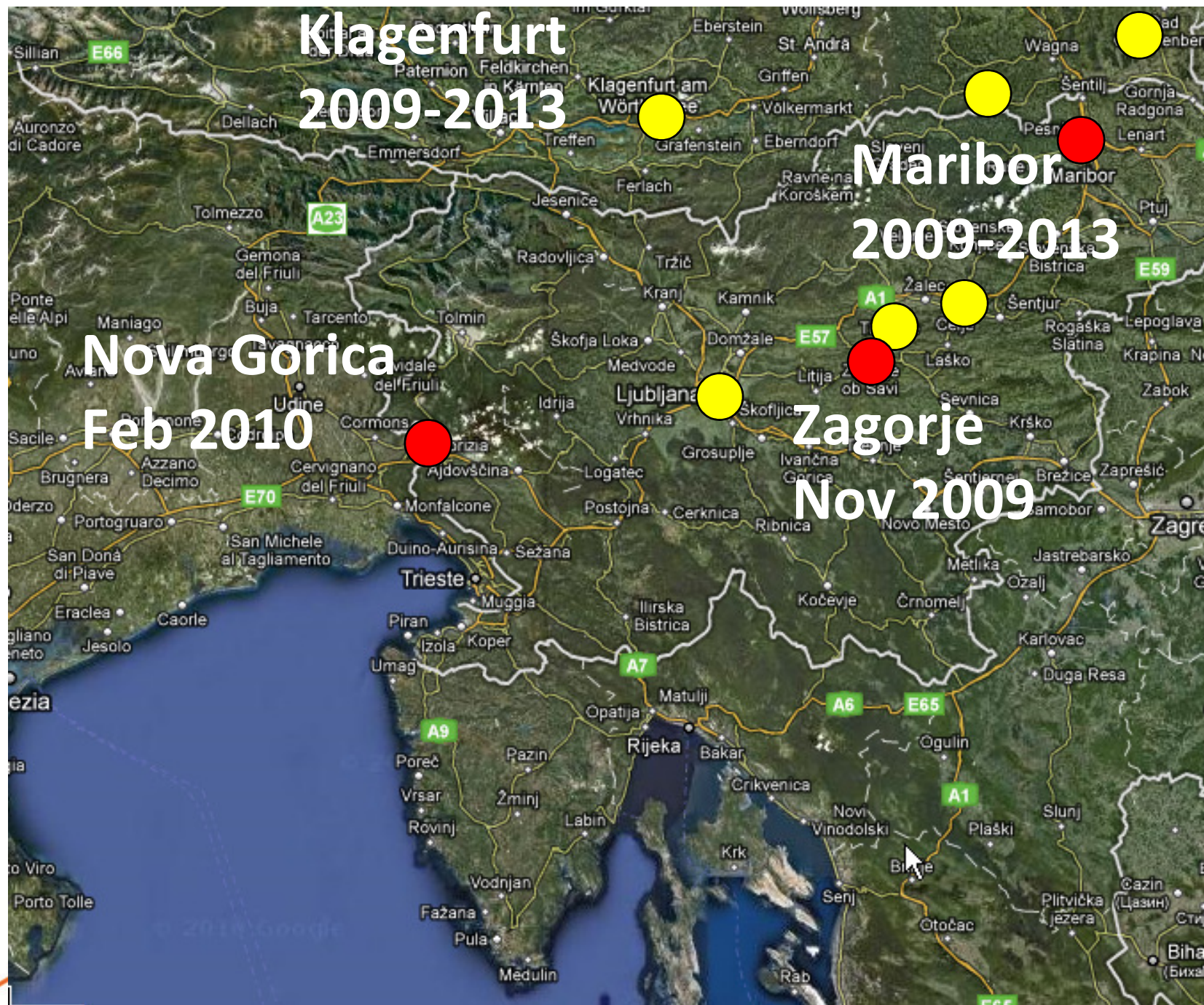


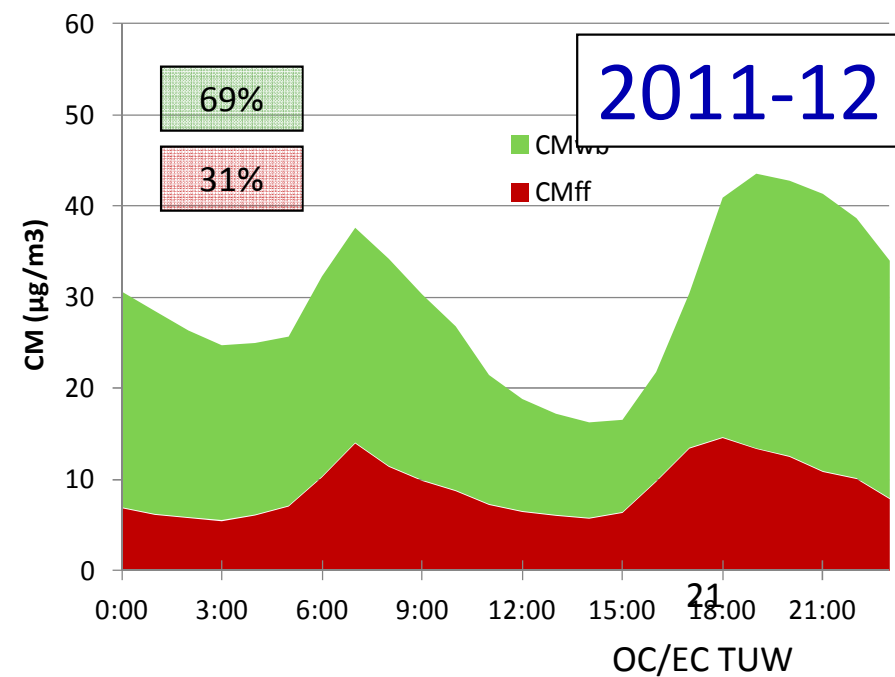
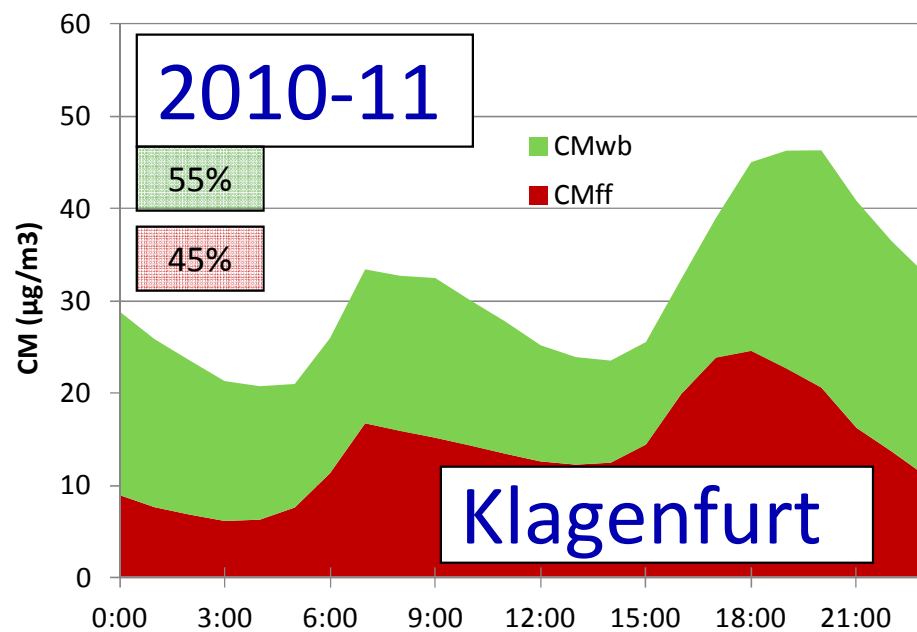
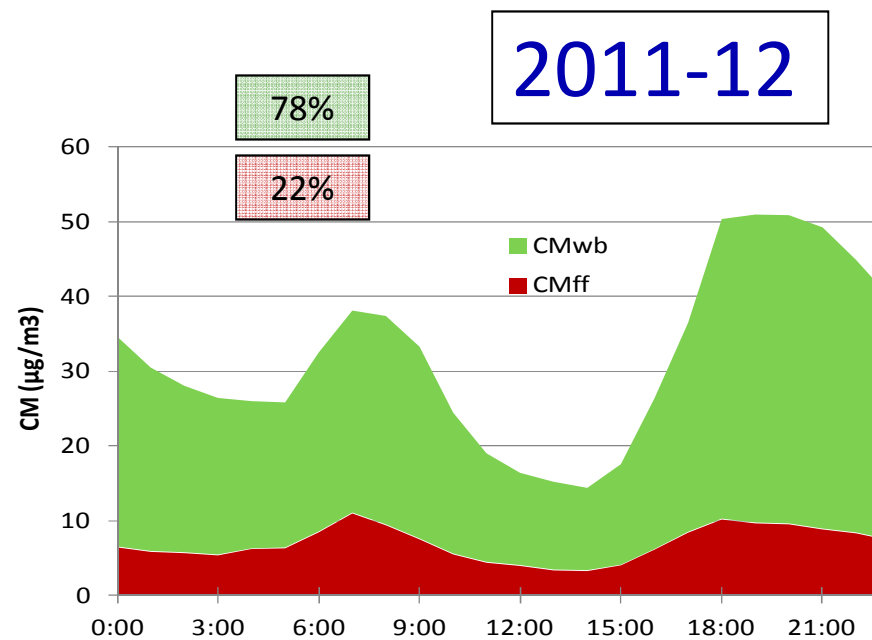
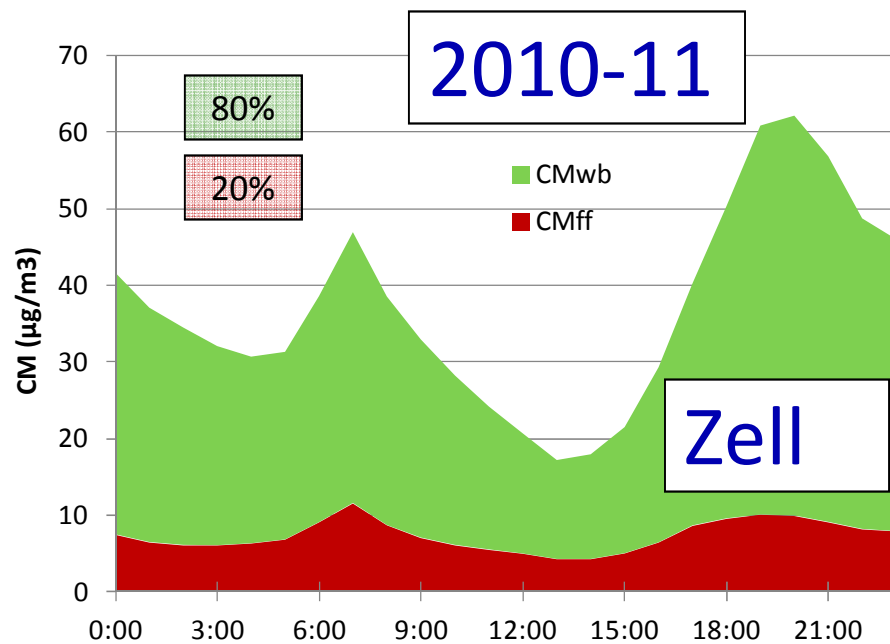
BC_{ff} , BC_{wb} time series, Nova Gorica

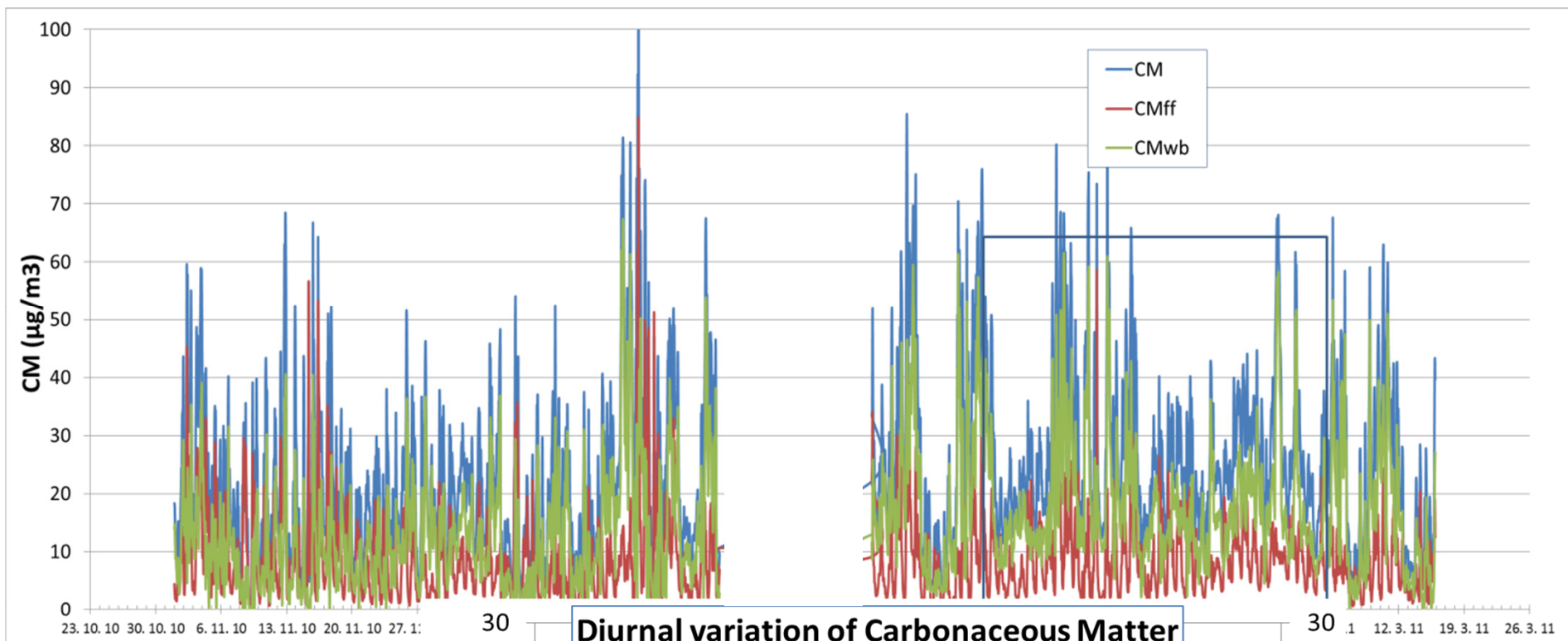


Source apportionment: which sources to regulate?

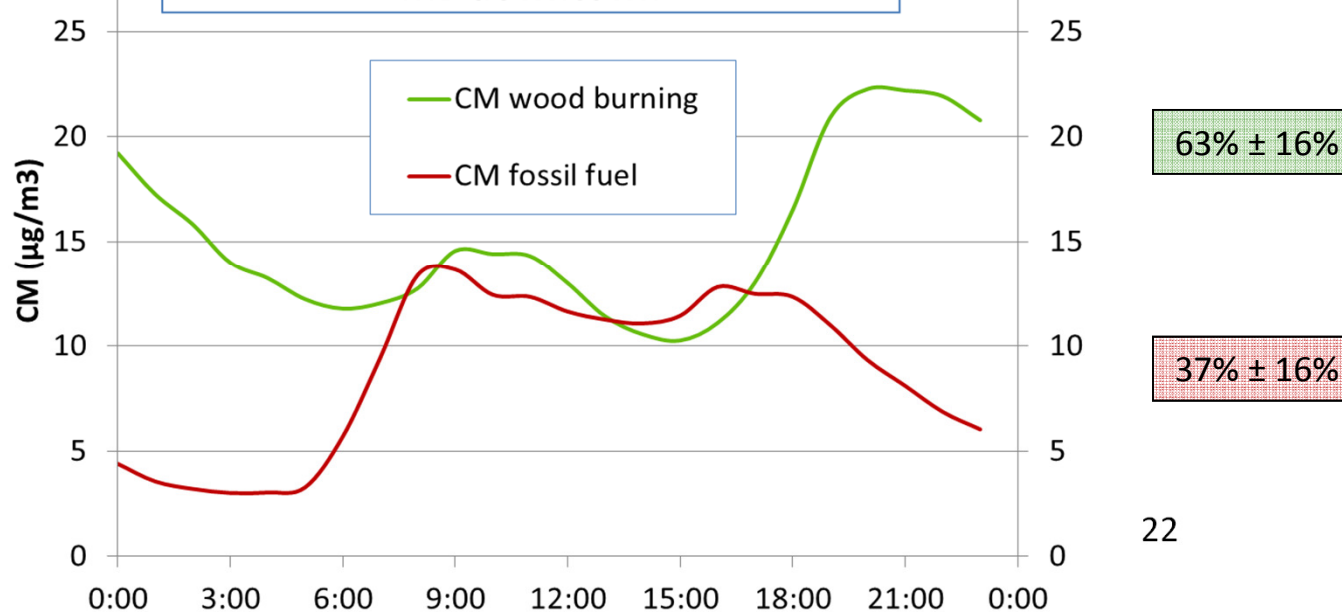








**Diurnal variation of Carbonaceous Matter
MB downtown**



Maribor, SI
2010-2011

Conclusions

- we can measure **Black Carbon** from **Fossil Fuel** and **Biomass** combustion with the Aethalometer
- time resolution is **1 min**
- we can investigate **time evolution** of BC and biomass smoke during the day, excellent correlation with markers, PAH source
- **quantitative biomass smoke determination** – 24 h TC, but Aethalometer high time resolution - minutes
- monitoring station pair: **regional and local behaviour**
- **woodsmoke is a regional pollutant**

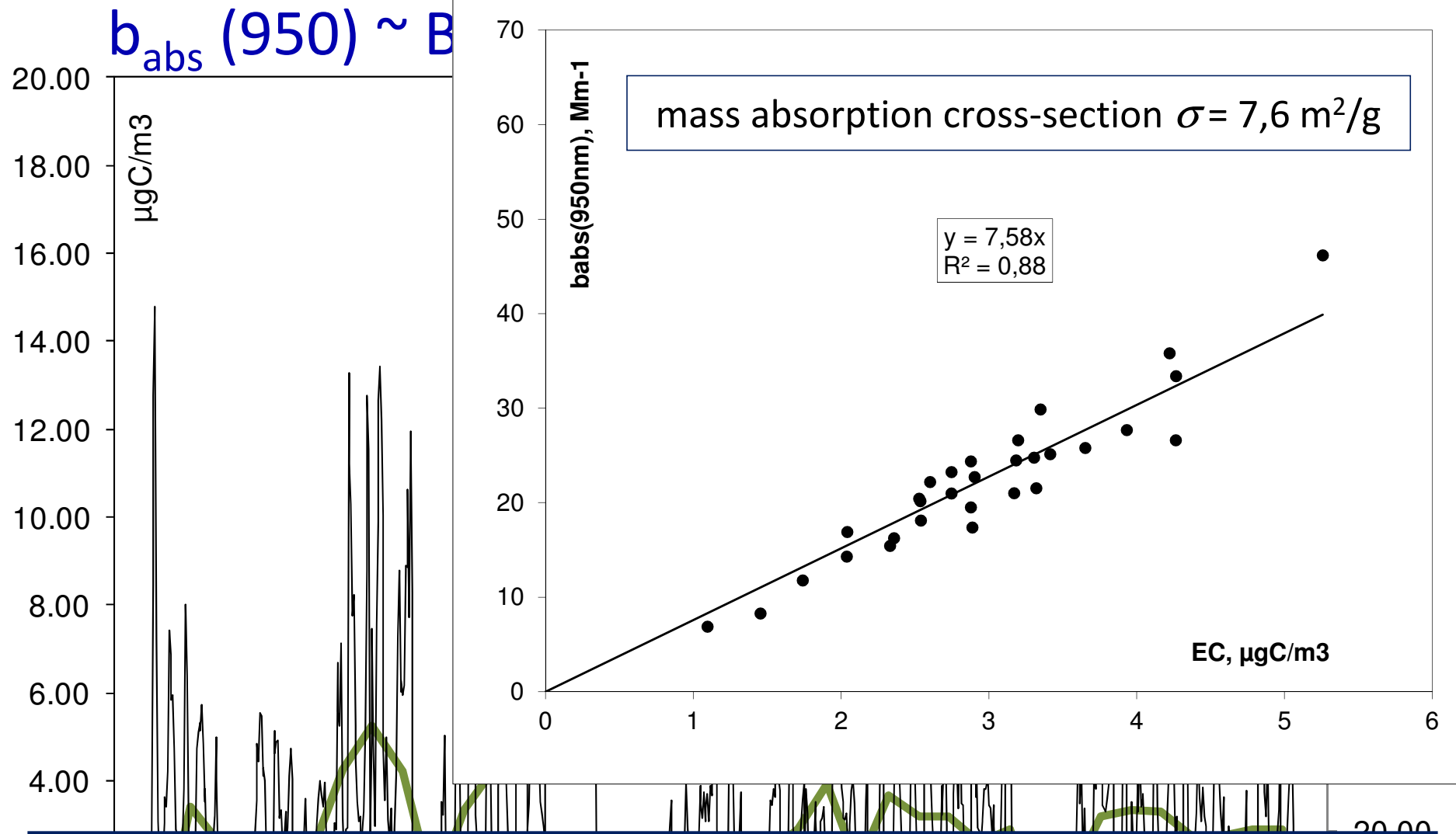
Thank you for your attention!
Questions?

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Good agreement between thermal EC and optical BC!