



## Chemical characterization of PM10 emissions from small-scale domestic wood combustion – factors for the macro-tracer concept

M. Kistler<sup>1</sup>, C. Schmidl<sup>2</sup>, E. Padouvas<sup>3</sup>, C. Ramirez Santa-Cruz<sup>1</sup>, H. Bauer, A<sup>1+</sup>, Kasper-Giebl<sup>1</sup>, H. Puxbaum<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Chemical Technologies and Analytics, Vienna University of Technology

<sup>2</sup>Bioenergy 2020+, Standort Wieselburg

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Chemical engineering, Notified Testing Laboratory for Combustion Systems



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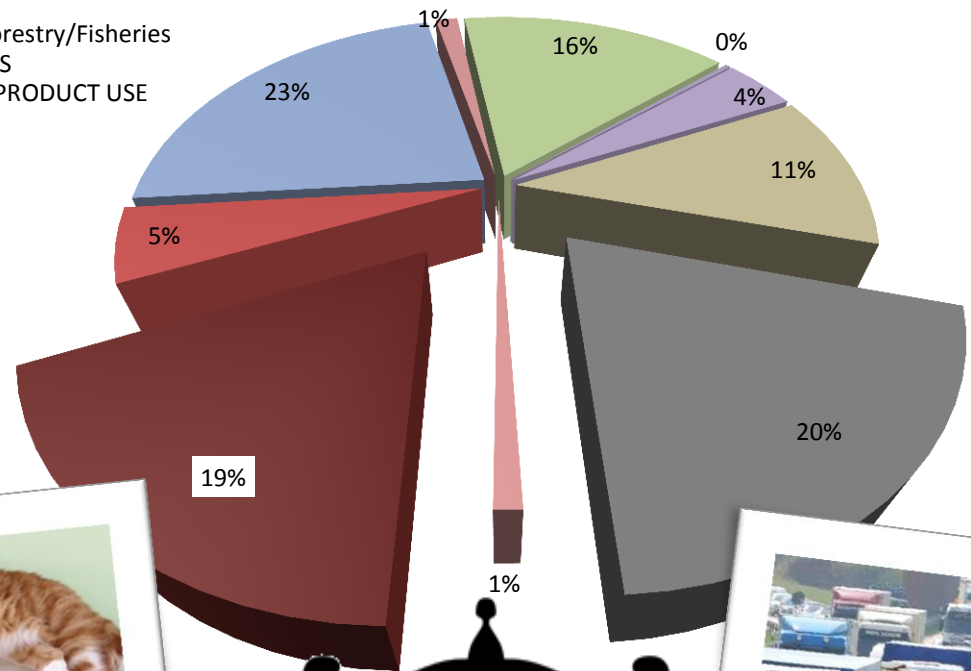


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PMinter

# PM10 Emission sources (Austria, 2011)

- ENERGY Energy industries
- ENERGY Manufacturing Industries and Construction
- ENERGY Transport
- ENERGY Commercial/Institutional
- ENERGY Residential
- ENERGY Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries
- INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES
- SOLVENT AND OTHER PRODUCT USE
- AGRICULTURE
- WASTE



Residential energy: 6 Gg PM10



Transport: 7 Gg PM10



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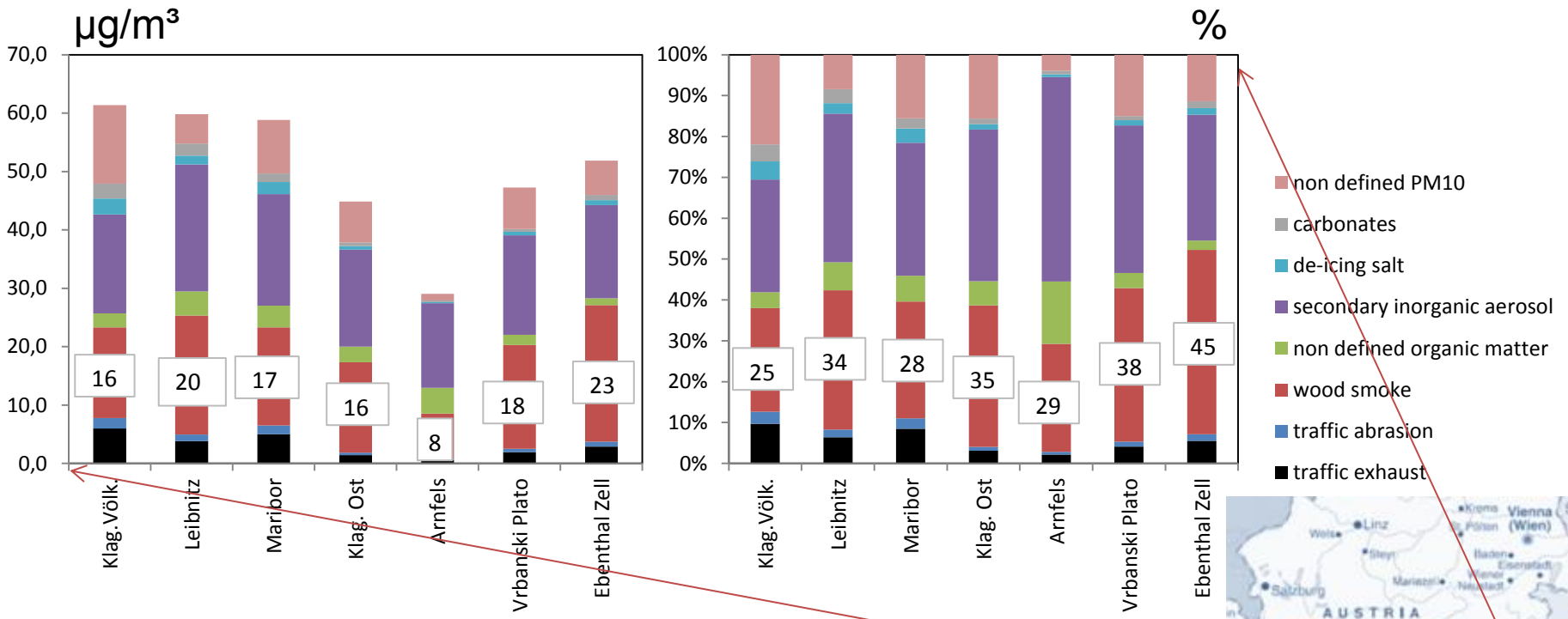
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# WB contribution @ *PMinter* sites

Average WB contributions

PM 25-45% OM 55-86%



Is it a lot? Where do those numbers come from?



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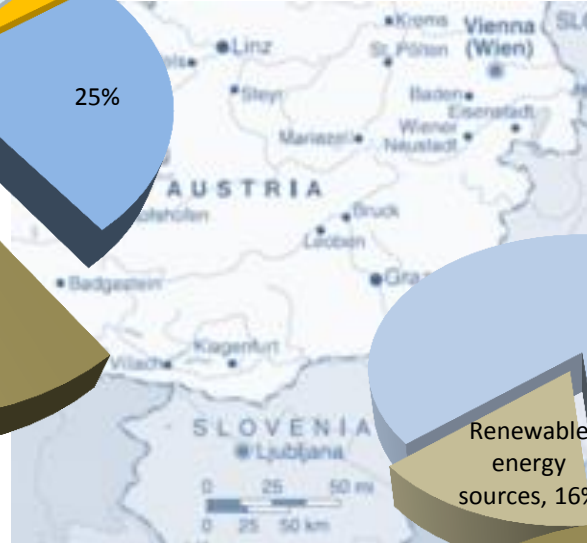
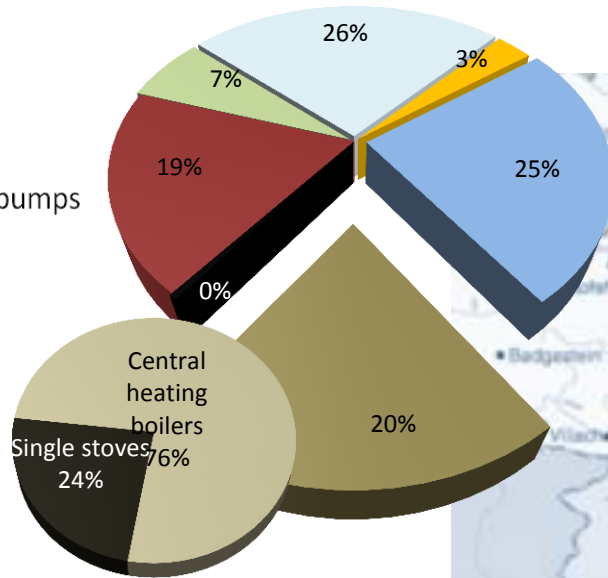
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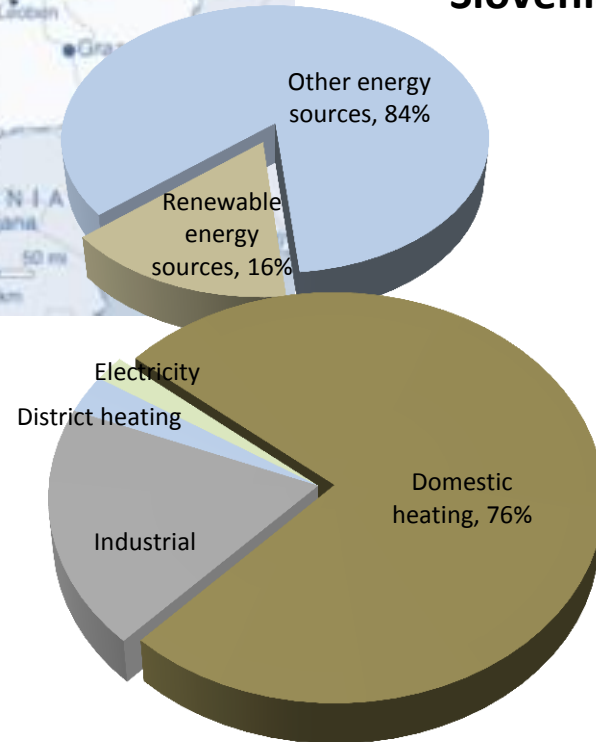
# Is it a lot? Energy statistics

## Austria, 2011/2012

- Wood , wood chips, wood pellets, wood briquettes
- Coal, coke, briquettes
- heating oil, liquid gas
- electricity
- natural gas
- solar collectors, heat pumps
- district heating



## Slovenia, 2009



Austria	Slovenia
> 1 mio. households	> 300000 households
> 4 mio. inhabitants	> 1000000 HH get their own biomass
87 PJ/year	14 PJ/year

Is it a lot?

# Wood Burning contribution to atmospheric aerosols



Reference	Component	Contribution	Place
Puxbaum et al., 2007	OM	20-50%	European background sites
Szidat et al., 2007	OM	88%	Closed alpine valley (Switzerland)
Caseiro et al., 2009	OC	70%	Graz, Austria, cold season
Bari et al., 2011	OM	50%	„wood burning community“ (Germany)

Is it a lot?

# Perception of wood burning smell



Ever smell wood burning on autumn evening in residential area?

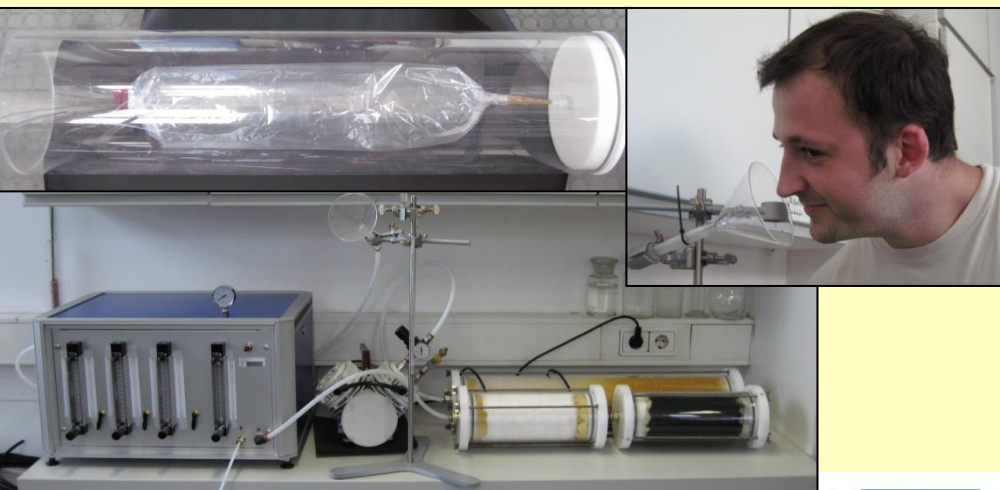
due to VOC, SVOC – gas and particulate phase

Average ambient wood smoke PM10 concentrations @ Pminter sites: 8- 23  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$   
but short-time peaks peaks even 100 times higher!

Odor nuisance can be measured and related to PM10 burden

Dynamic dilution olfactometry

European Odor Unit (1 OU/ $\text{m}^3$ ) dilution at which odor nuisance can be recognized by human nose



Pellets: not detected

Logwood:  $\sim 500\text{-}5000$  OU/ $\text{m}^3$

Garden waste  $\sim 3500\text{-}19000$  OU/ $\text{m}^3$

1 OU/ $\text{m}^3$  (perception level)

Beech burning  $\rightarrow 60$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  PM10<sub>WB</sub>

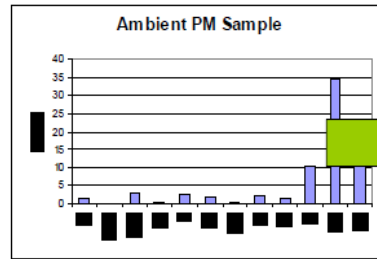
Spruce burning  $\rightarrow 20$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  PM10<sub>WB</sub>

# Where do the numbers come from? Wood burning PM in ambient air

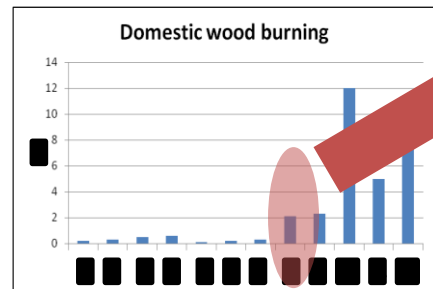
Source contributions to ambient PM10 on base of filter measurements? Yes! What is needed?

„macro“ tracer – unique, stable, significant contribution

chemical  
characterization of  
ambient sample



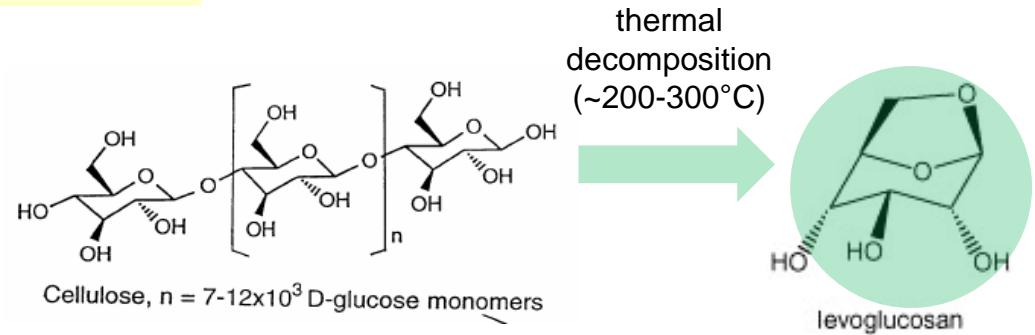
chemical  
characterization of  
emission sample



# Wood burning tracers

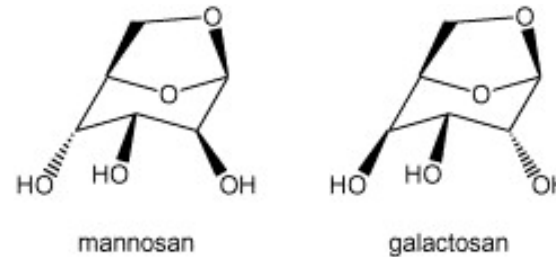
## Levoglucosan:

- formed from cellulose (pyrolysis)
- stable
- released in significant amounts



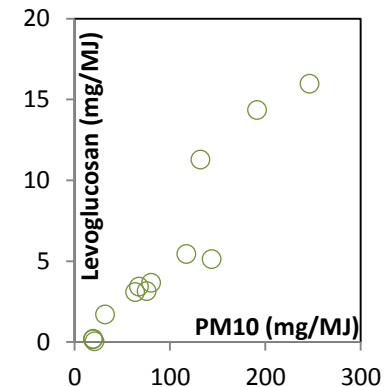
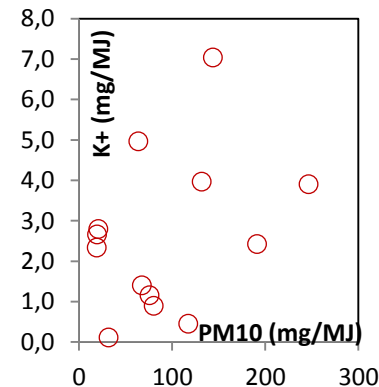
## Mannosan and Galactosan:

- formed from hemicelluloses
- variable amount



## Potassium:

- released at high temperatures
- amount dependant on burning conditions
- released also from solid fossile fuels (coal)





# Emission sampling – stoves and biomass

- Small-scale residential heating: devices with nominal power output < 50 kW  
(except „old wood boiler“ – 125 kW)
- Over 30 fuels (wood, briquettes, wood/straw pellets, paper, biomass waste, coal)

Modern pellet stove

Modern chimney stoves

Traditional tiled stove

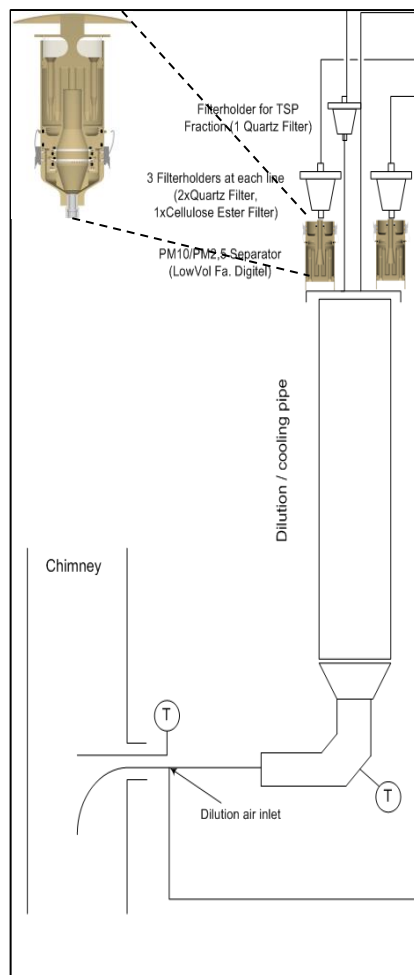
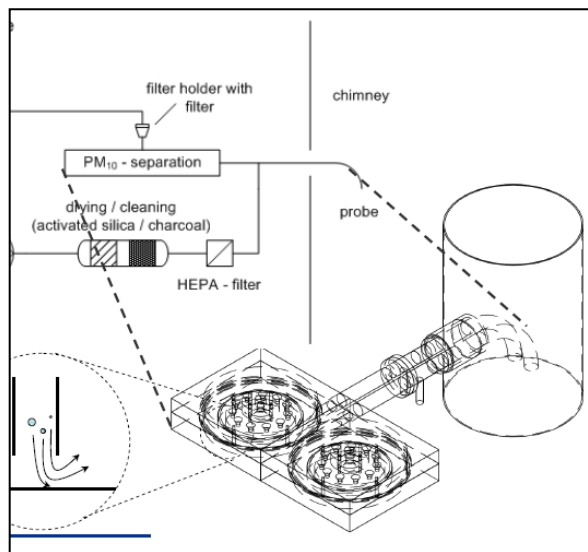


Automatic (modern) biomass boiler

Old biomass boilers



# Emission sampling



## Sampling systems:

- Dilution sampling
- Quartz filters
- Duration: all burning phases  
(2 or 3 full stove loadings)
- Size separation  
(one-stage impactor)
- Continuous gas emission  
measurement (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs)
- Operation due to stove  
instructions, extra experiments  
with false settings

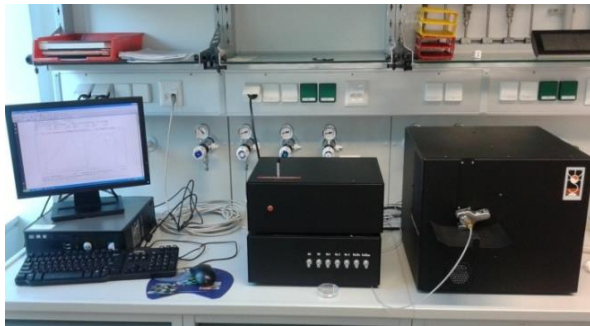
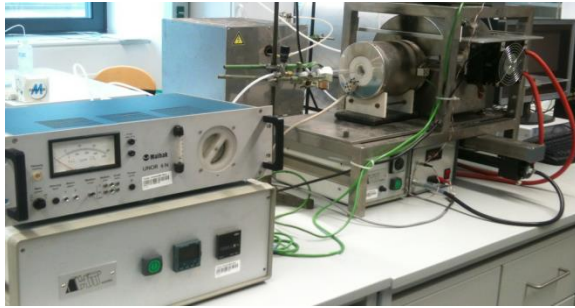
# PM10 Analytics

## Gravimetry

filter pre-cleaning:  $T=500^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5h

conditioning and weighing

$T= 20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\text{RH}=50\%\pm 5\%$



## T-OT - Carbon parameters

- $\text{O}_2$  atmosphere, linear temperature ramp, NDIR detection, laser
- $\text{He}/\text{O}_2$  atmosphere, different temperature steps,  $\text{CO}_2$  reduction to  $\text{CH}_4$ , FID detection, laser

## HPAEC-PAD - Anhydrosugars

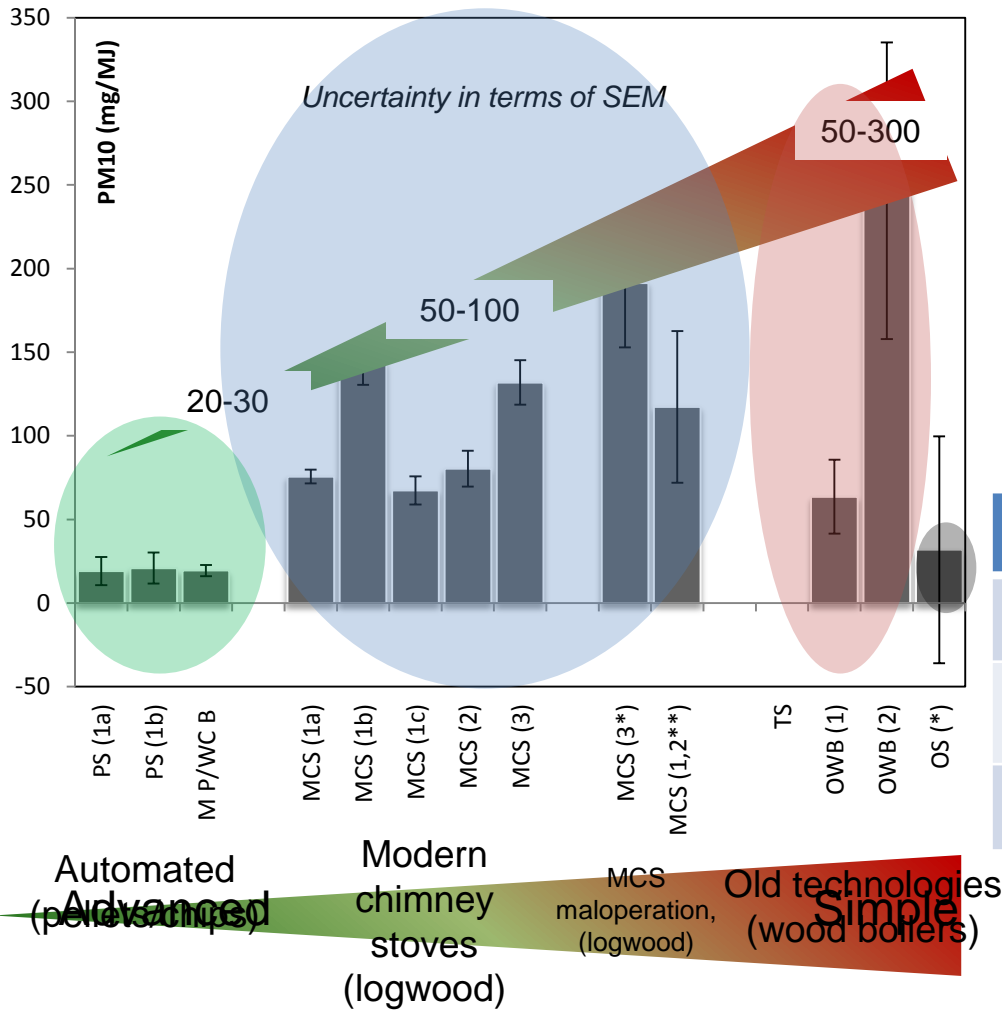
Ion chromatography with alkaline eluent gradient ( $\text{NaOH}$ ), electrochemical detection



# PM10 Emissions

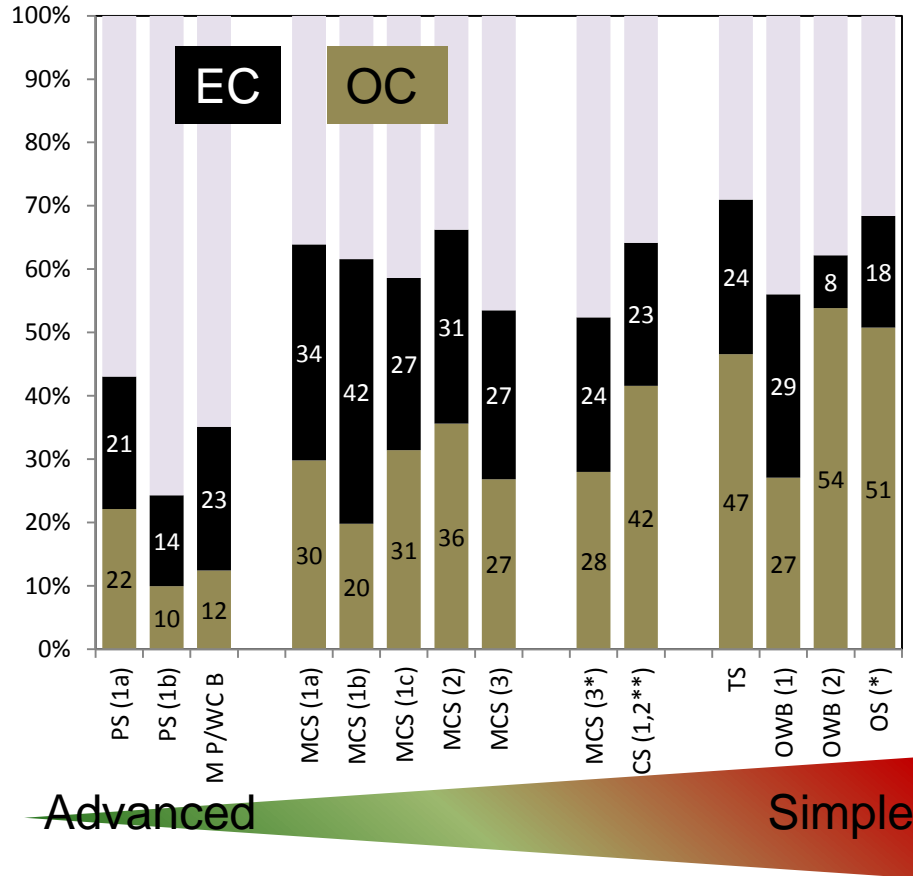
## Emission factors:

- standardized (0°C, 1 atm and 13% O<sub>2</sub>)
  - 1 kg wood (12% H<sub>2</sub>O) ~ 16 MJ
  - high variability among manually operated devices
- constant low values for automatically fired devices

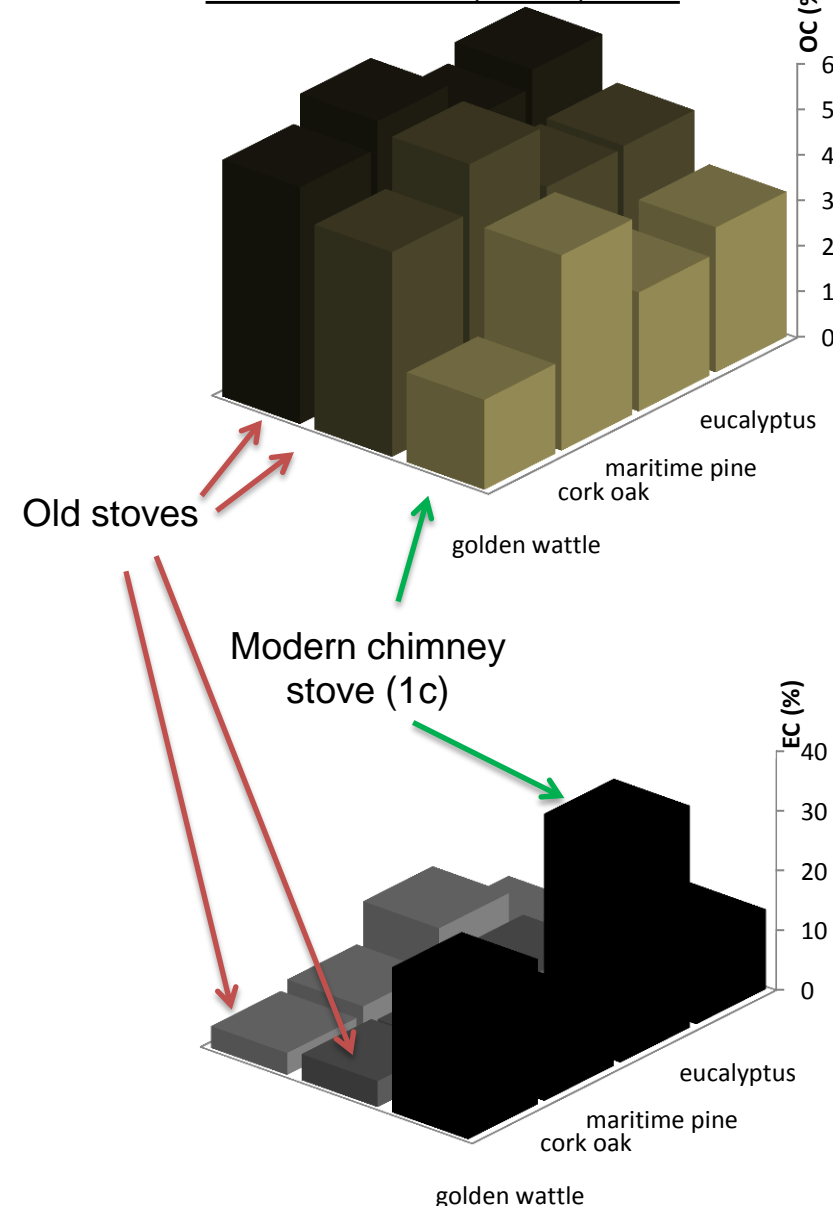


Ef (mg/MJ)	Chimney stove	Pellet stove	Boiler manual		Boiler automatic	
			4-25 kW	25-50 kW	4-52 kW	25-50 kW
Nominal Power	<15 kW		4-25 kW	25-50 kW	4-52 kW	25-50 kW
Austria (Spitzer, 1998)	134		90			
Germany (Struschka, 2008)	106	57	90	52	23	13

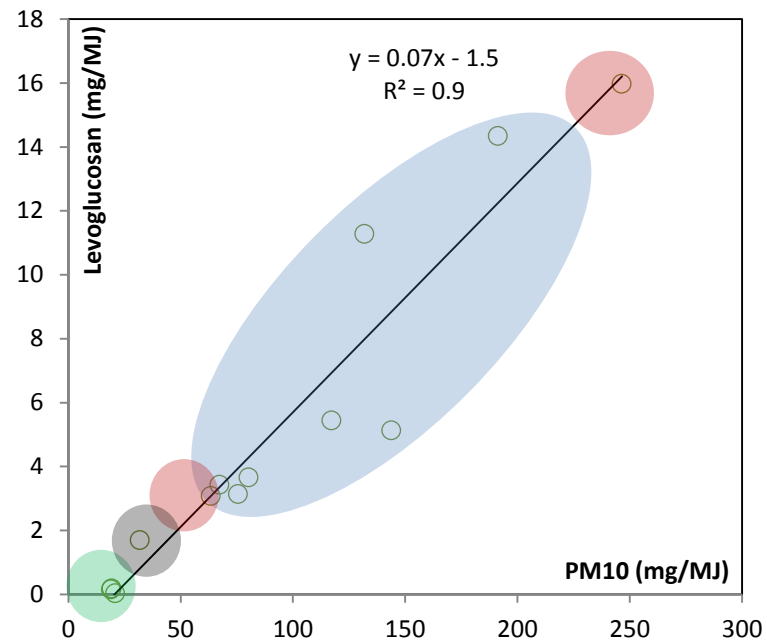
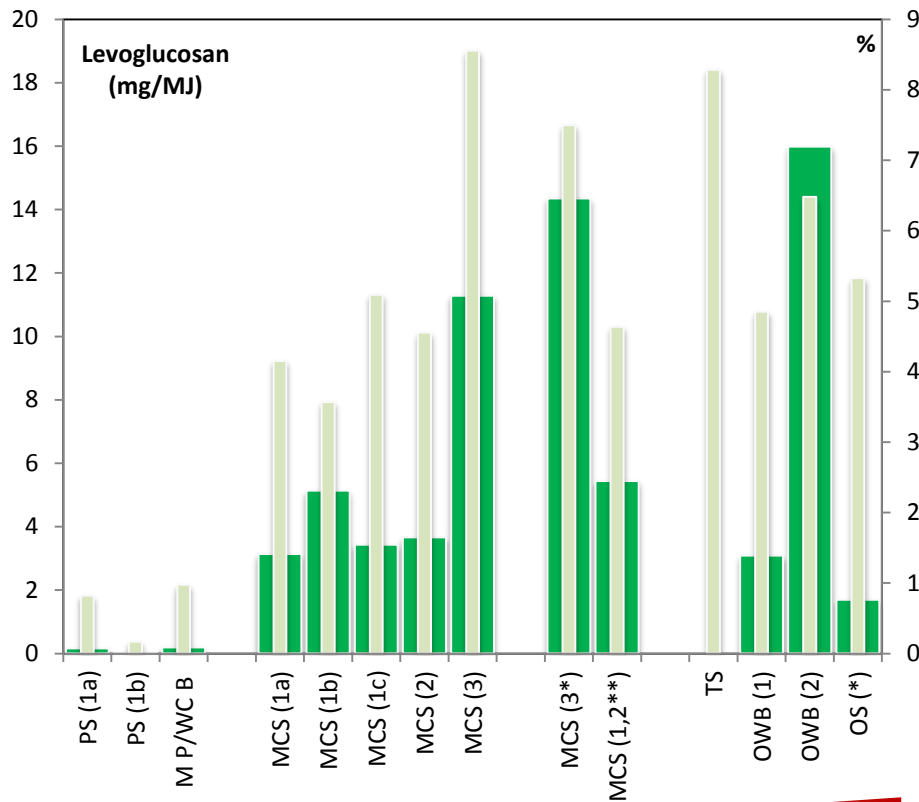
# Carbonaceous material



Goncalves et al., 2010; 2012



# Levoglucosan in PM10



## PM/Levoglucosan rates

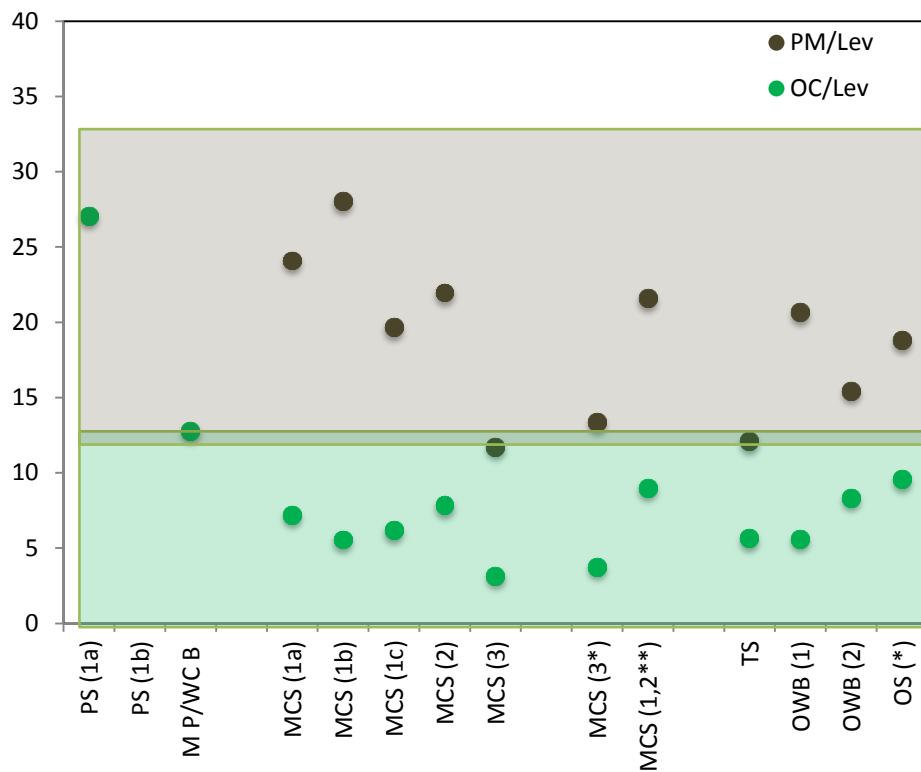
Traditional tiled stove	12.1
Wood boilers	18.0
Modern chimney stoves	20.1

MCS (oak)	11.3
MCS (beech)	21.6
MCS (spruce)	17.3
MCS (briquettes)	19.9

Advanced

Simple

# Levoglucosan in OM



variability among different stoves an species

good stability

OC/Levoglucosan rates

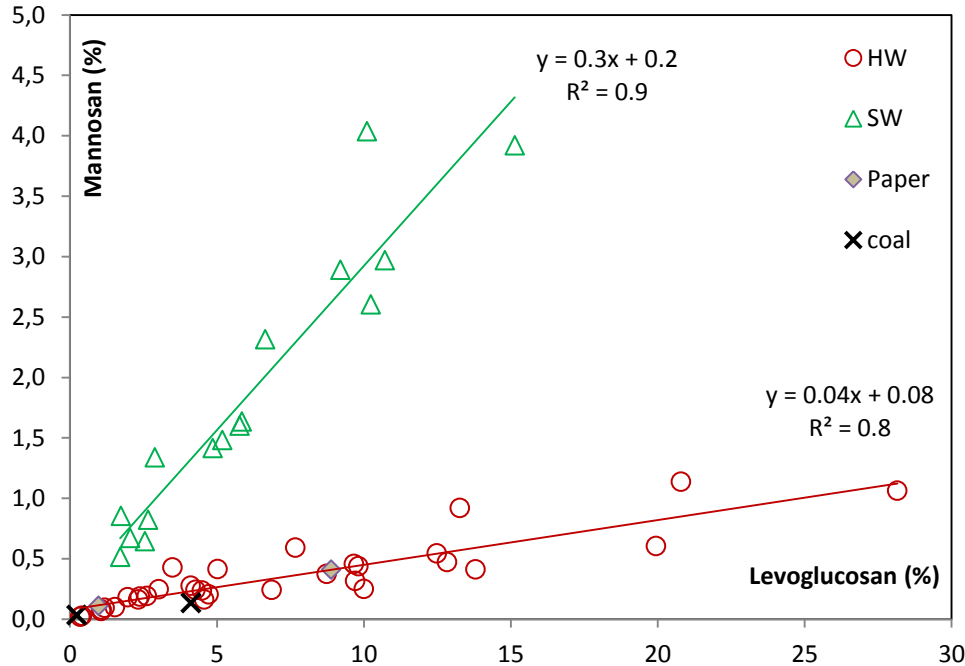
Traditional tiled stove	5.6
Wood boilers	7.0
Modern chimney stoves	6.1

MCS (beech)	6.7
(* excluding 2 extreme values)	
MCS (oak)	5.2
MCS (spruce)	5.7
MCS (briquettes)	7.4

Advanced

Simple

# Levoglucosan/Mannosan ratios



Significant lev/man ratio difference  
for different biomass types

Hardwood (HW): 19.8 (8-40)  
Softwood (SW): 3.2 (2-4)

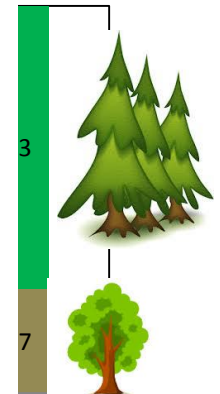


Wood		Austria	Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria (Germany)	Czech Republic	Hungary	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	South Tyrol (Italy)	Switzerland
Total forest cover [% of land area]		47	37	36	20	41	60	45	30
Botanic name	Common name	(% of woodland area)							
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European hornbeam			1	5	6		3	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech	10	16	7	6	31	31	1	18
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar				4(11)*		0		
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak				11	3		0	
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak	2 <sup>a</sup>	7 <sup>a</sup>	7 <sup>a</sup>	21 <sup>b</sup>	11 <sup>b</sup>	7 <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>b</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak								
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust				24	2			
Other deciduous		12	13	9	11	7	14	2	13
Total deciduous		24 <sup>d</sup>	36	24	88	59	52	7	34
<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver fir	2	4	1		4	8	1	13
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch	5	2	4		2		28	6
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	54	42	53		23	32	53	42
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	1	15 <sup>c</sup>	17 <sup>c</sup>			6 <sup>c</sup>	0	4 <sup>c</sup>
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	5				7 <sup>c</sup>		11	
Other coniferous		1	1	0	12	1	2	0	1
Total coniferous		67 <sup>d</sup>	64	75	12	41	48	93	66

ambient  
Lev/Man

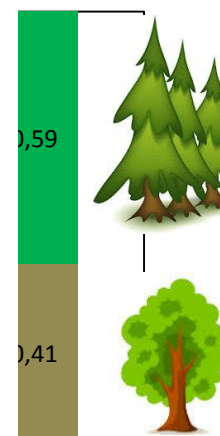
7.25

8.10

Slovenia  
ambient  
Lev/Man

9.45

10.25



Slovenia

\*...4% correspond to Black poplar, while 11% is a contingent of all poplar types (including Hybrid poplar), <sup>a</sup>...sum of all oak species, <sup>b</sup>...sum of temperate oak species (*Q.petraea*, *Q.robur*), <sup>c</sup>...sum of all pine species, <sup>d</sup>... remaining 9% is dedicated to blanks, gaps and shrubs, for abbreviations see text.

# PMinter calculation factors - conclusion

ambient Levoglucosan



ambient wood burning  
PM10 concentrations

$$\text{Lev}_{\text{ambient}}[\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3] * \text{PM}/\text{Lev}_{\text{WB}} = \text{PM}_{\text{WB ambient}}$$

Factor PM/Lev based on the ambient Lev/Man ratios

ambient Levoglucosan,  
ambient OC



Share of wood burning  
OC in ambient OC

$$\text{OC}_{\text{ambient}}[\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3] * \text{OC}/\text{Lev}_{\text{WB}} = \text{OC}_{\text{WB ambient}}$$

Factor OC/Lev based on the same pattern as PM/Lev

ambient Levoglucosan,  
ambient EC



Share of wood burning  
EC in ambient EC

Share of wood burning – EC assessed as 10% of  $\text{PM}_{\text{WB ambient}}$  10%  
(old technology scenario)

# Conclusions

- Old technologies - low efficiency and high PM10 emissions, OM dominates
- Modern logwood chimney stoves variable PM10 emissions according to both biomass type and operation conditions – due to manual operation
- Modern devices - generally higher EC and inorganic ash contribution
- Automatically operated combustion devices - constant low emissions with much lower carbonaceous matter mass
- Levoglucosan correlates well with PM and is a robust basis for modeling of WS share
- Levoglucosan/Mannosan ratios are useful to assess the share of HW/SW in burned biomass and can be successfully applied to the ambient observations

# Thank you for your attention!

magdalena.kistler@tuwien.ac.at

THANKS TO:

Project teams:

„KACHELOFEN“

„BIOCOMB“

„AQUELLIS FB“

„FWF-WOODSMOKE“

„PMinter“

Scientific partners

Funding bodies



LAND  KÄRNTEN



bioenergy2020+



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