



Source apportionment of particulate matter (PM10) collected within PMinter using the macro-tracer approach



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PMinter

- PM10 sampling at *PMinter* sites
- Chemical analyses
- Sources of PM
 - Macro-tracer approach
 - “Urban impact”
- Comparison of Methods used for source apportionment

Description of PM10 sources in the border region of Austria and Slovenia, in order to understand the origin of European PM10 short-time limit value ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) exceedances, commonly observed in this region during wintertime.



1



2



3

Sampling in Carinthia

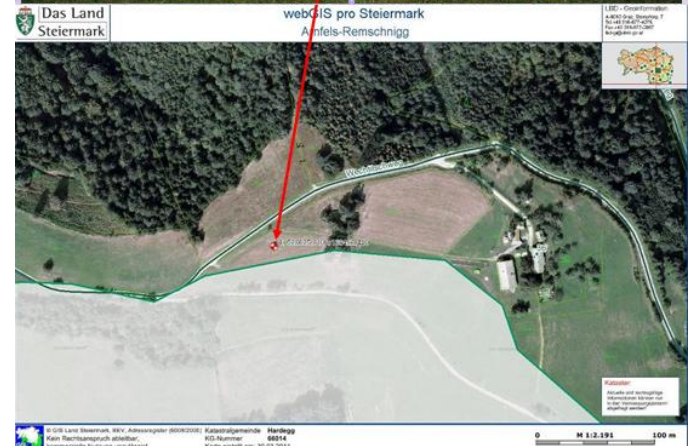
- Klagenfurt – Völkermarkterstraße (1), urban
- Klagenfurt-Ost, Limmersdorf (2), background
- Ebenthal Zell (3)

(Photos: www.umwelt.ktn.gv.at/luft/Berichte/Bericht_Klagenfurt.pdf)

1



2



Sampling in Styria

- Leibnitz (1), urban
- Arnfels – Remschnigg (2), background

(Photos: <http://www.umwelt.steiermark.at>)



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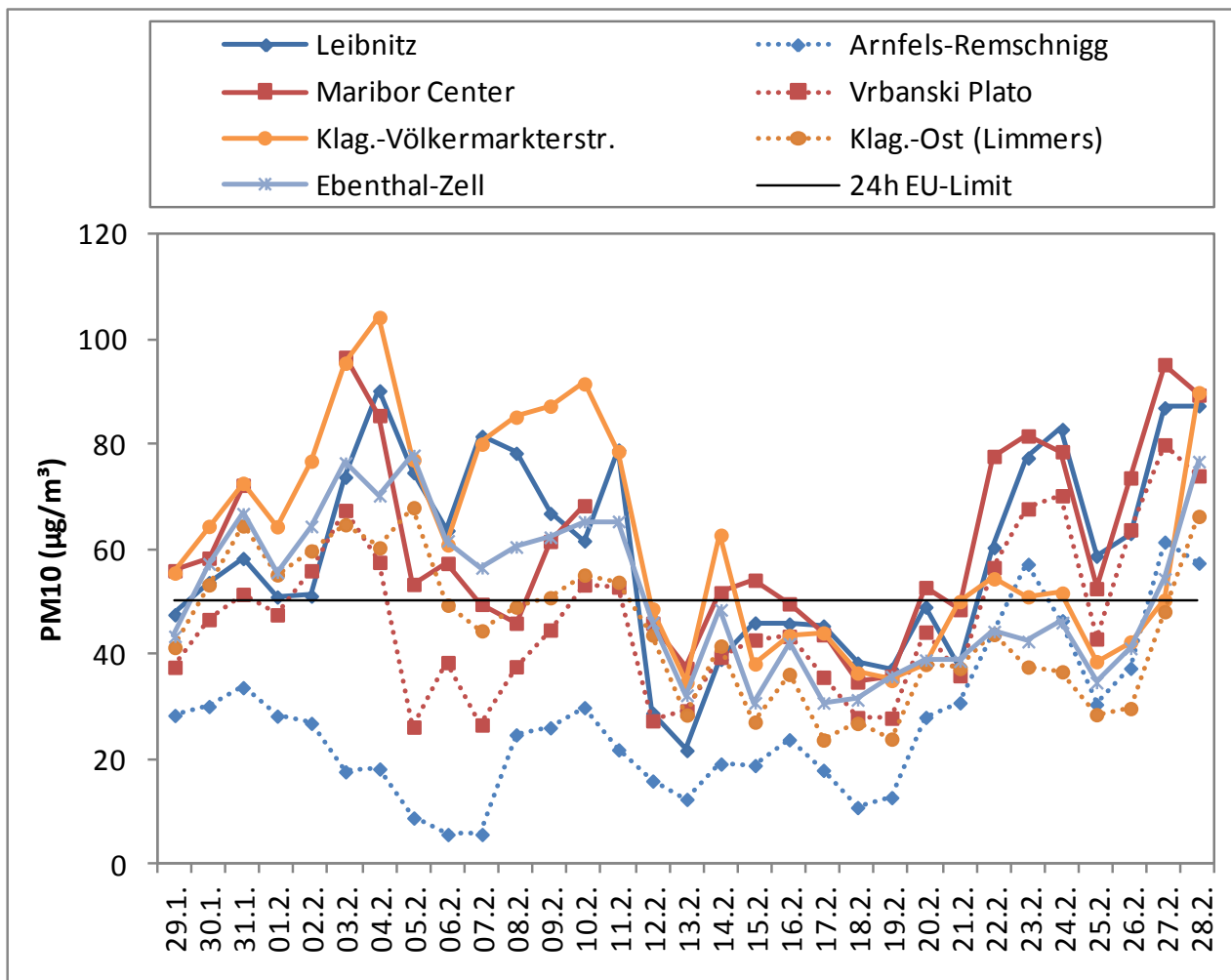


Sampling in Slovenia

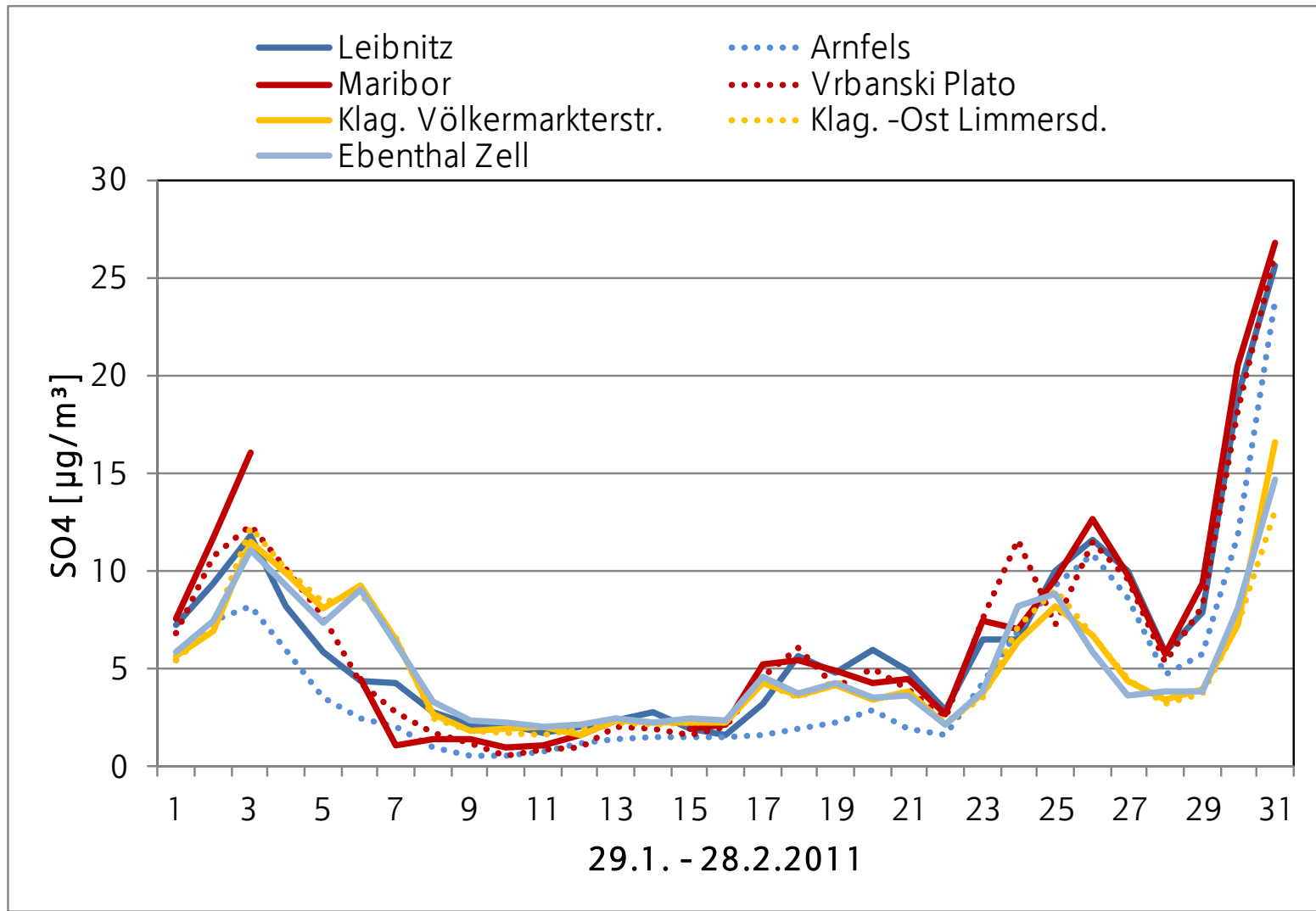
- Maribor Center (1), urban
- Vrabanski Plato (2), background

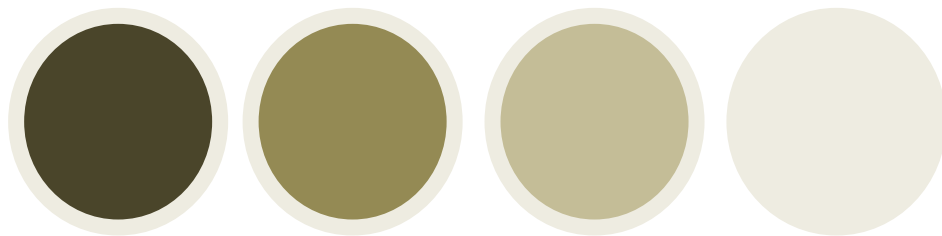


PM10 concentrations at PMinter sites – January 29th until Feb 28th 2011



Sulfate concentrations at PMinter sites – January 29th until Feb 28th 2011





Analysis was performed at the Vienna University of Technology and at the University of Bern (^{14}C)

selected metals ($\varnothing 47$ mm)

^{14}C ($\varnothing 47$ mm)

ae water ($\varnothing 5$ mm)

EC/OC ($2 \times \varnothing 10$ mm)

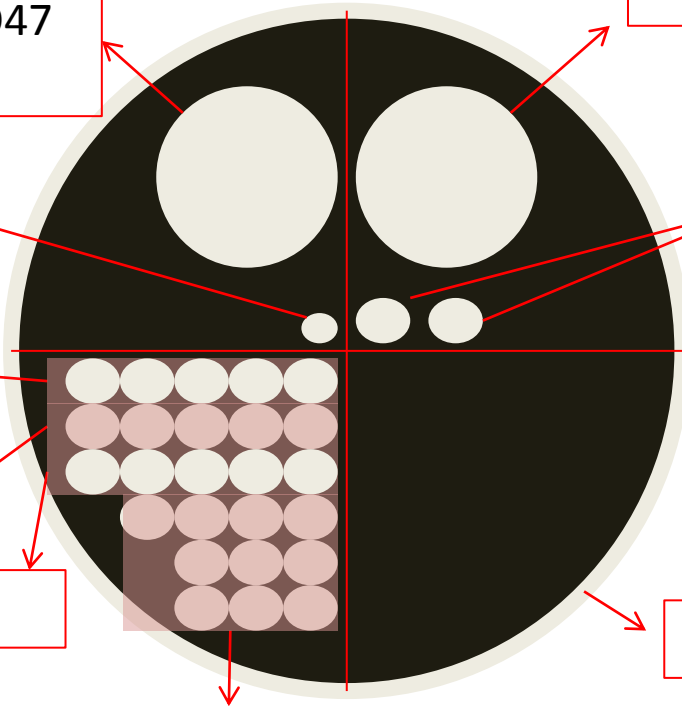
anions ($5 \times \varnothing 10$ mm)

cations ($5 \times \varnothing 10$ mm)

sugars ($5 \times \varnothing 10$ mm)

Backup material

HULIS ($10 \times \varnothing 10$ mm)



Anions and Cations:
aqueous extracts (ultra-pure water or methane sulphonic acid), ion Chromatography,

Anhydrosaccarides:
aqueous extracts, ion chromatography with pulsed amperometric detection

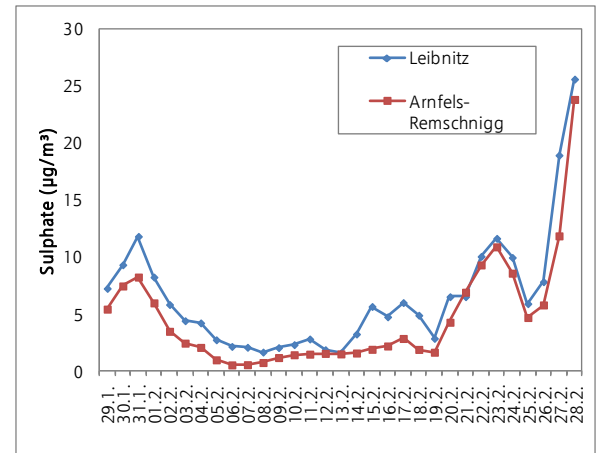
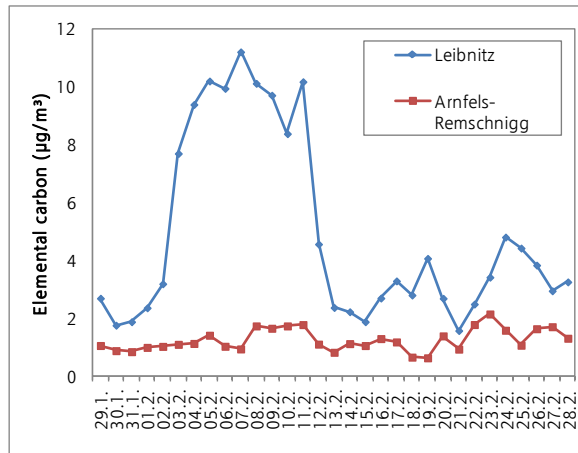
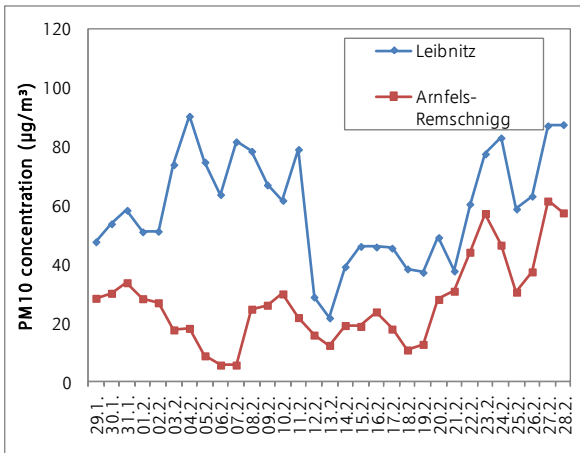
Selected Metals:
X-ray fluorescence

Aerosol Water:
thermo-gravimetry

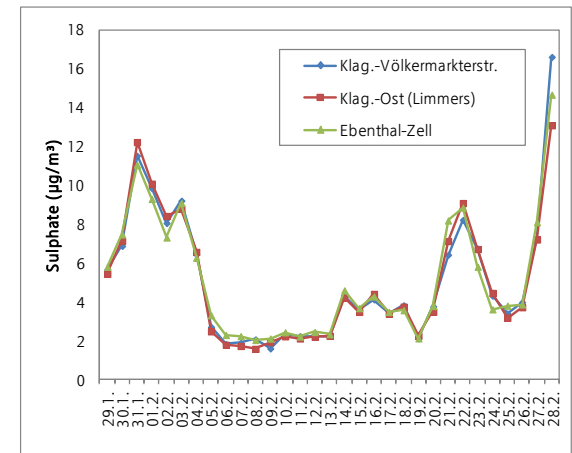
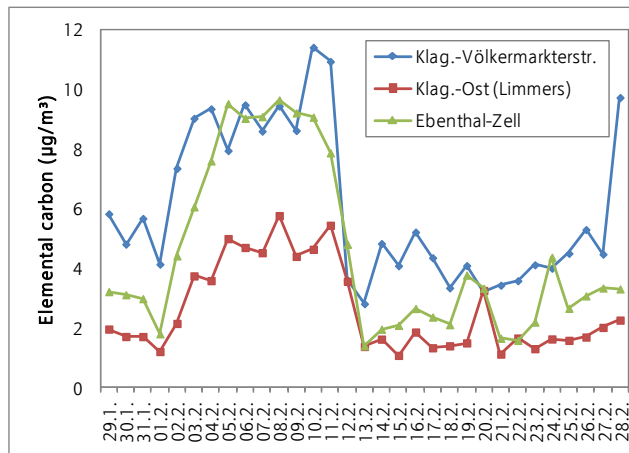
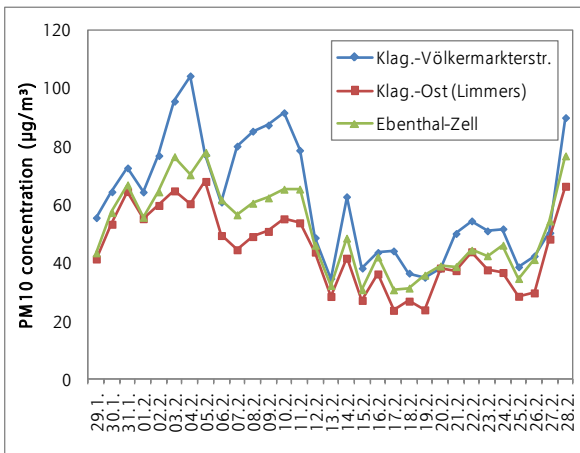
Organic Carbon, Elemental Carbon:
thermal-optical determination with an OC-EC analyzer (Sunset Laboratory Inc.)

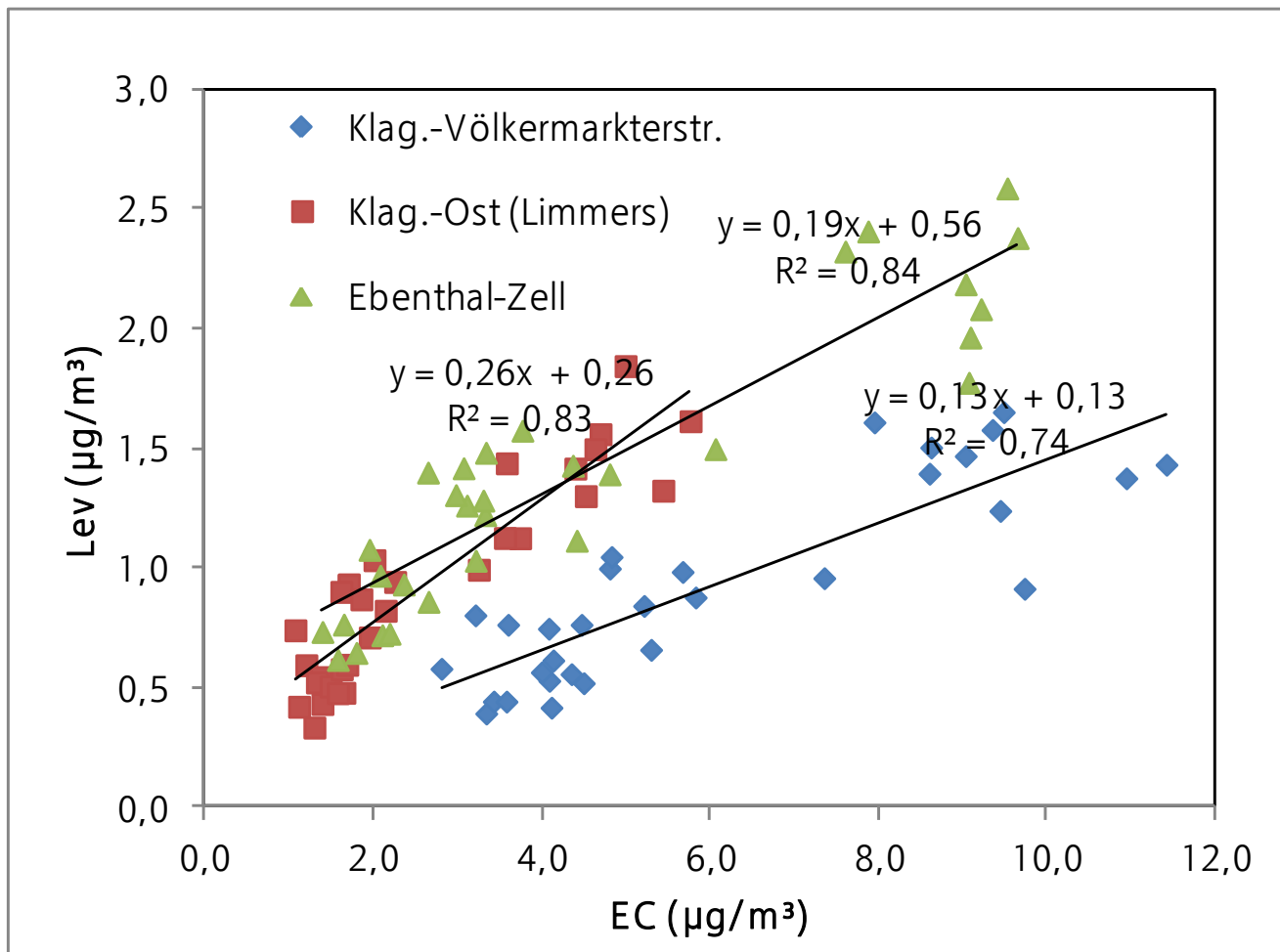
^{14}C :
combustion to obtain total carbon, ^{14}C measurement with accelerator mass spectrometry

Humic like substances (HULIS):
solid phase extraction of aqueous extracts followed by the determination of organic carbon by combustion and NDIR detection



Concentration trends for selected parameters







Sources for Particulate Matter

natural sources – anthropogenic sources
 primary aerosols – secondary aerosols

define specific sources

Traffic exhaust, tire abrasion, de-icing salts, construction activities, industry, agriculture, wood combustion, power generation, wind blown dust, sea spray, volcanoes,
 formation of ammonium nitrate and sulfate from gaseous precursors, formation of secondary organic aerosols



Sources for Particulate Matter – Macro-tracer Approach

based on the chemical tracers determined in PM the major sources of PM are identified and quantified

- analyse macro-tracers in ambient PM samples

- multiply macro-tracer concentrations with conversion factors

- obtain contribution of respective PM sources

- **Macro-tracers have to be identified and analysed**
- **conversion factors have to be determined**

Sources:

**Traffic, Wood smoke, De-icing salts, Mineral Dust (Carbonates),
Secondary Inorganics, Not-defined Organic Matter**

Mineral Dust (Silicates), HULIS – SOA, Aerosol Humidity

Macro-tracer	Conversion Factors	Derived Source
Levoglucosan, Mannosan	$M_{WS\ PMinter} = Levo * 16.8$	Wood burning small-scale residential heating
EC	$EC_D = EC - EC_{WS}$ $D_{EX} = EC_D + (EC_D * 0.33)$ $EC_{WS} = M_{WS} * 0.10$ $D_{AB} = D_{EX} * 0.3$	Traffic (Exhaust + Abrasion) EC_D = from diesel D_{EX} = Diesel emissions (Road, off-road) EC_{WS} = from wood smoke
NaCl	> 1% of PM10	De-icing salt
Ca, Al, Si	Ca*2.5; Si*2.7	Carbonates, Silicates – Mineral dust part of soil re-suspension
Ammonium, Sulfate, Nitrate	$(NH_4 + SO_4 + NO_3) * 1.1$ (for 10% moisture)	Inorganic secondary aerosols
OC	$OC_{ND} = OC - OC_D - OC_{WS}$, $OM_{ND} = OC_{ND} * 1.5$	Not defined OM $OC_D = EC_D * 0.33$ $OC_{WS} = Levo * 6.8$, bio-aerosol, secondary organic aerosols
HULIS	1	Hulis – as secondary organic aerosols
Not identified in this approach	-	industrial emissions, coal combustion/other combustion sources

References given in Bauer et al. 2006

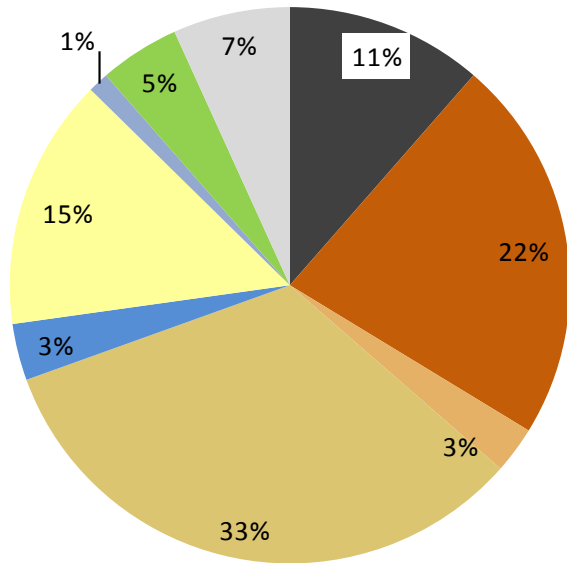


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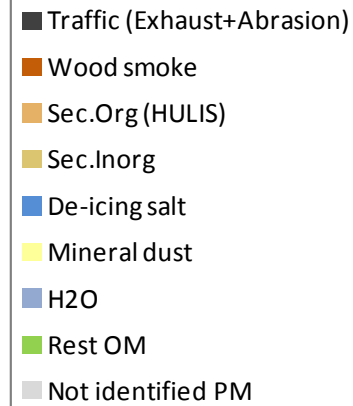


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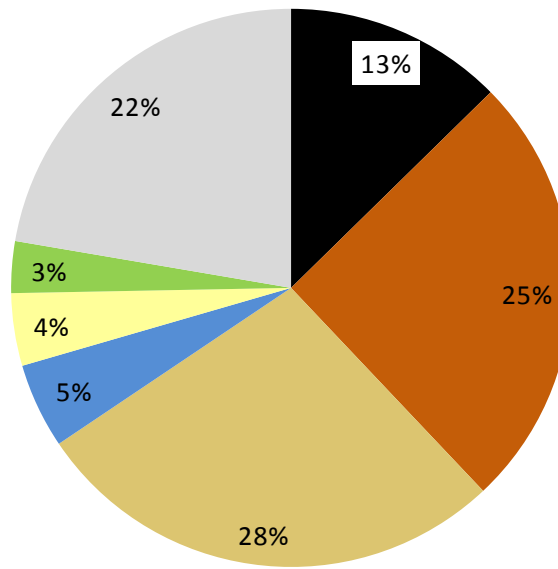


Klag. - Völkermarkterstr.
Winter 2011 (8 days)

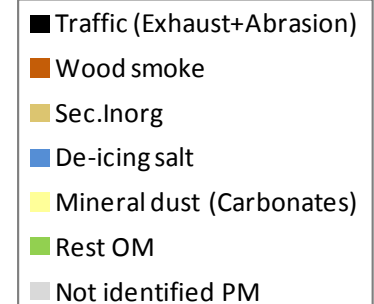


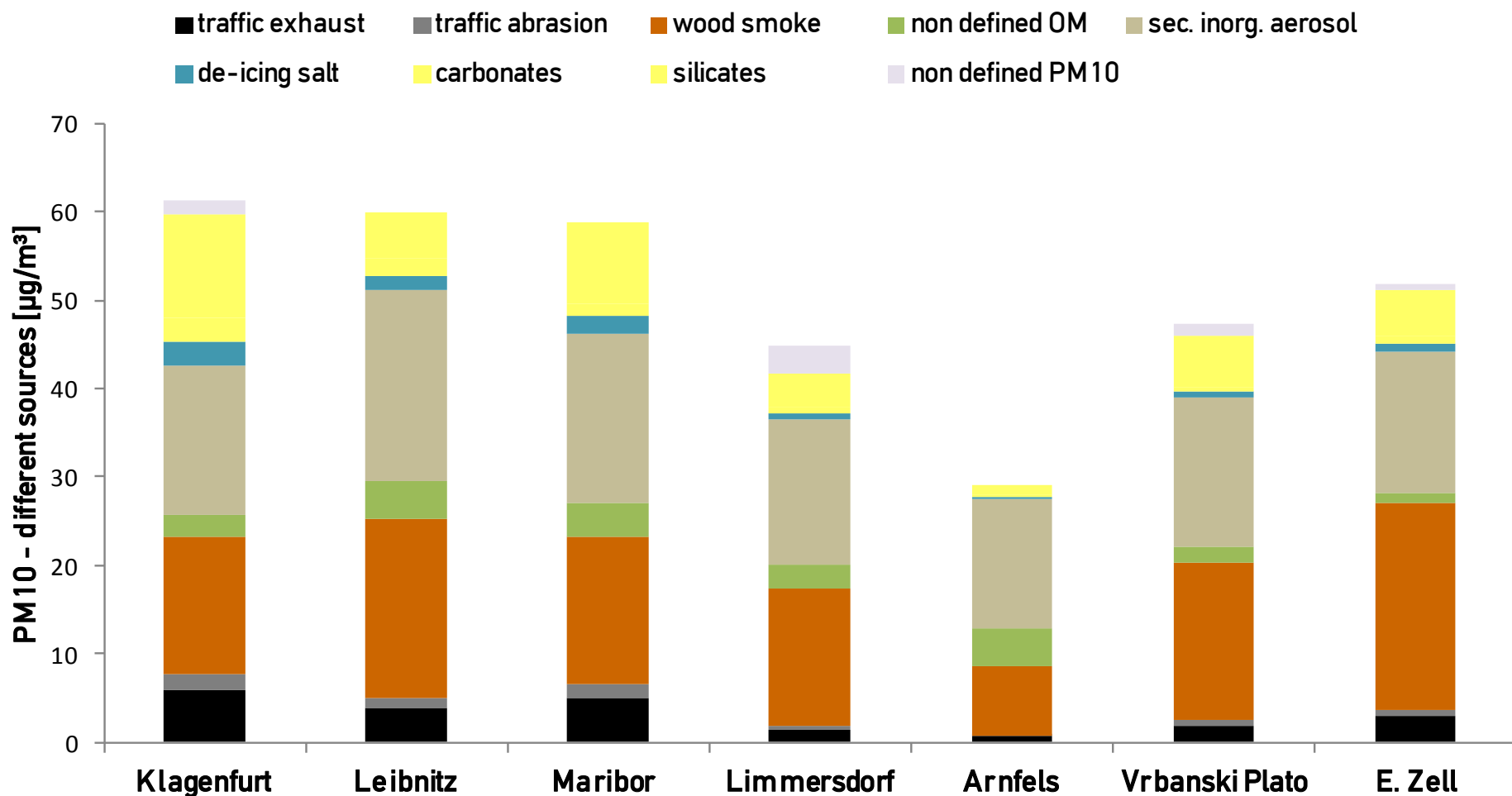
Contribution of PM Sources 8 day average for Klagenfurt – Völkermarkterstraße PM10: 72 µg/m³

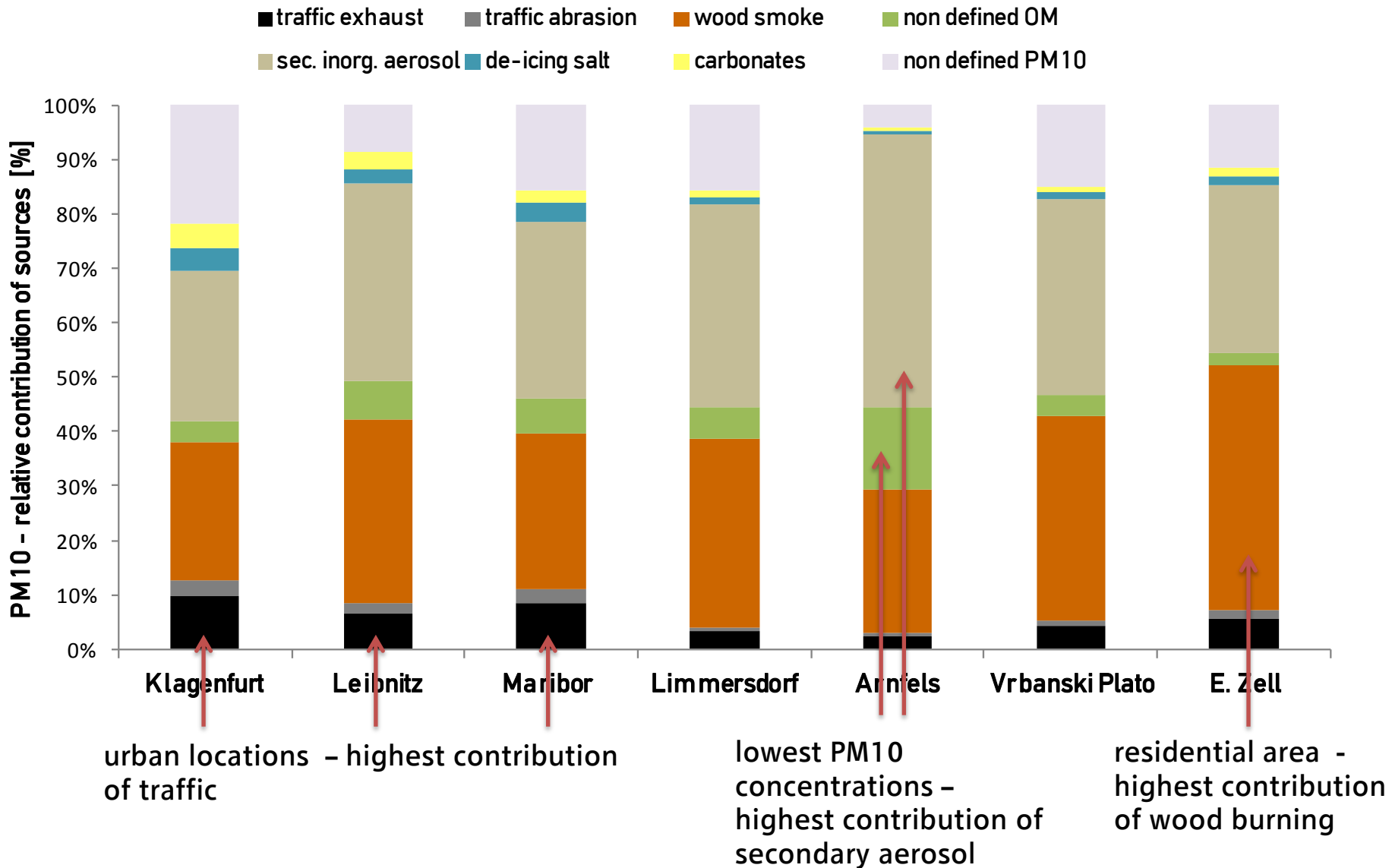
Contribution of PM Sources 31 day average for Klagenfurt – Völkermarkterstraße PM10: 61 µg/m³



Klag. - Völkermarkterstr.
Winter 2011 (31 days)



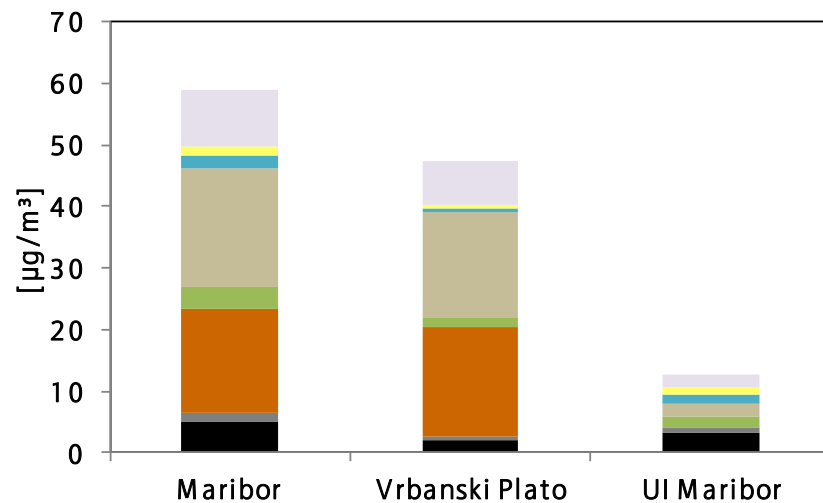
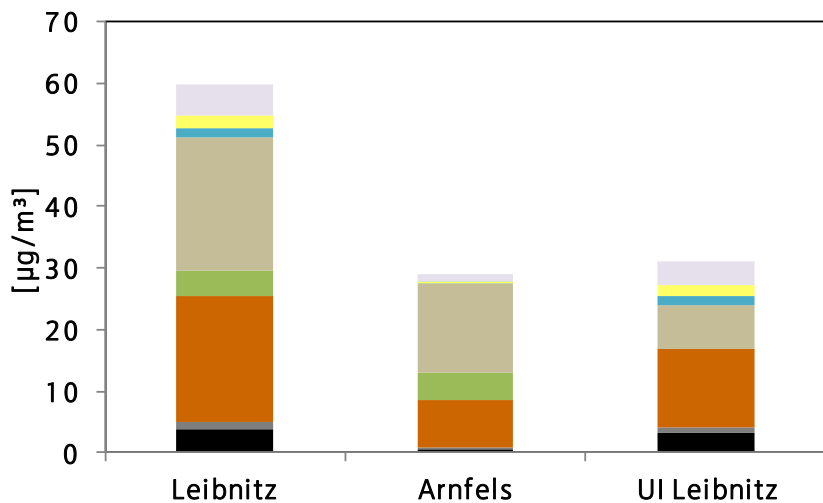
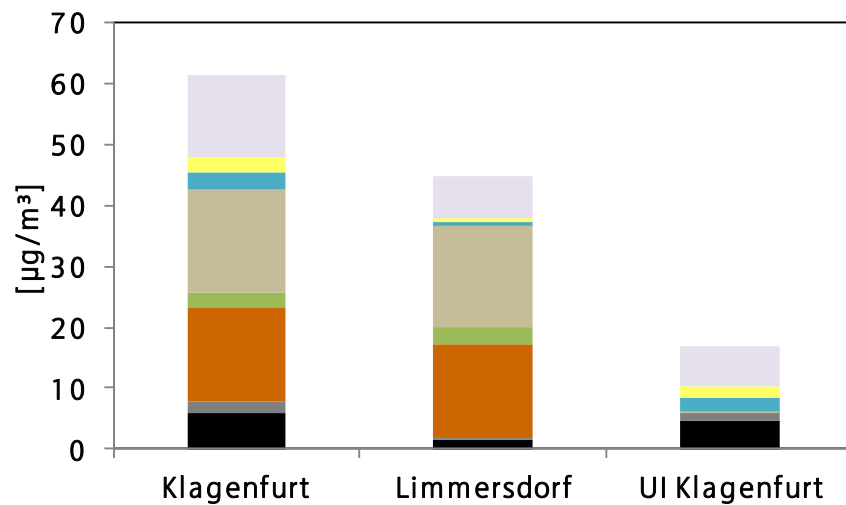




Urban impact - defined as the difference between the urban and the background sites

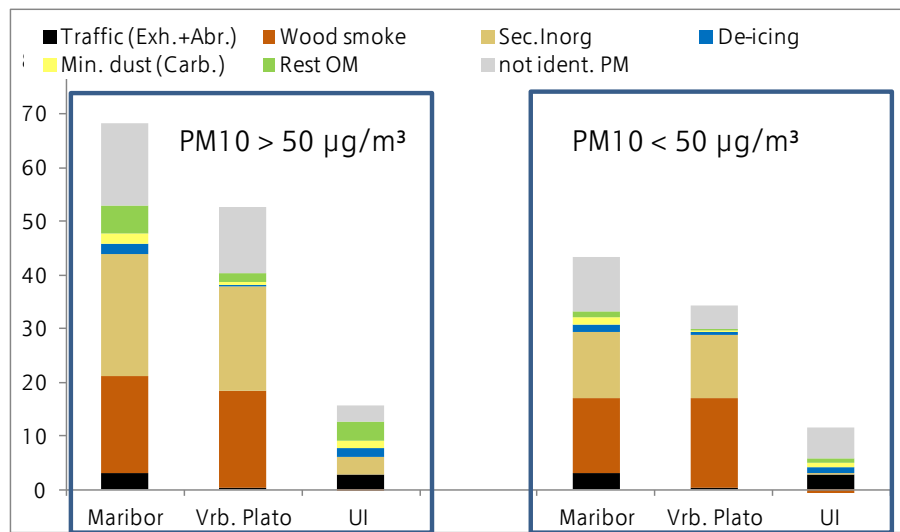
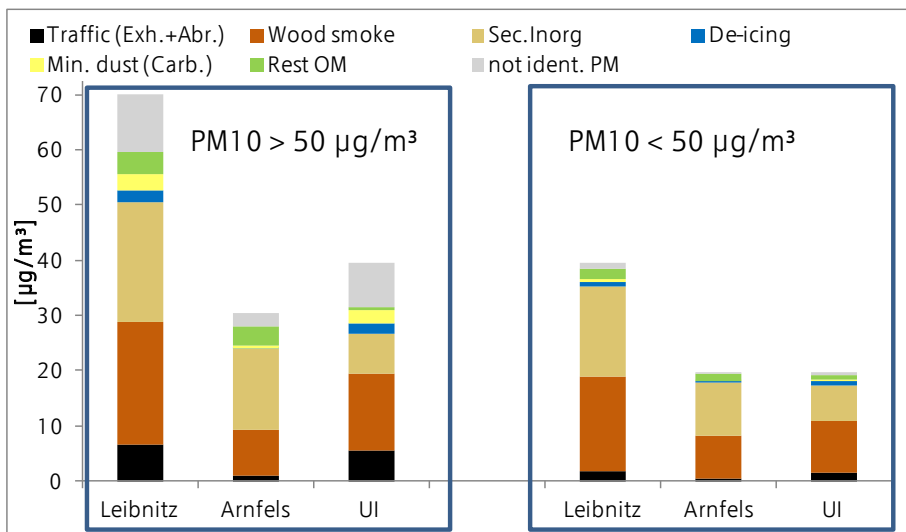
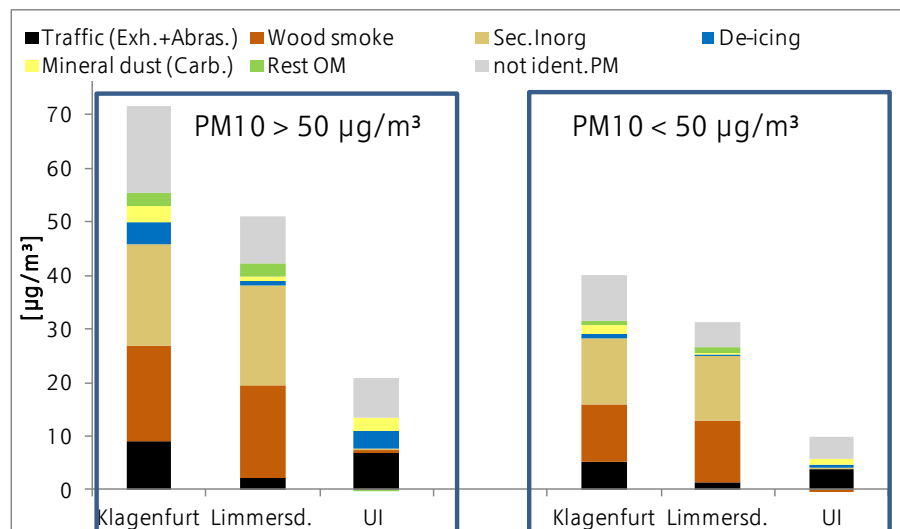
averages of entire sampling period i.e. mainly Feb 2011

- traffic exhaust
- wood smoke
- secondary inorganic aerosol
- carbonates
- traffic abrasion
- non defined organic matter
- de-icing salt
- non defined PM 10

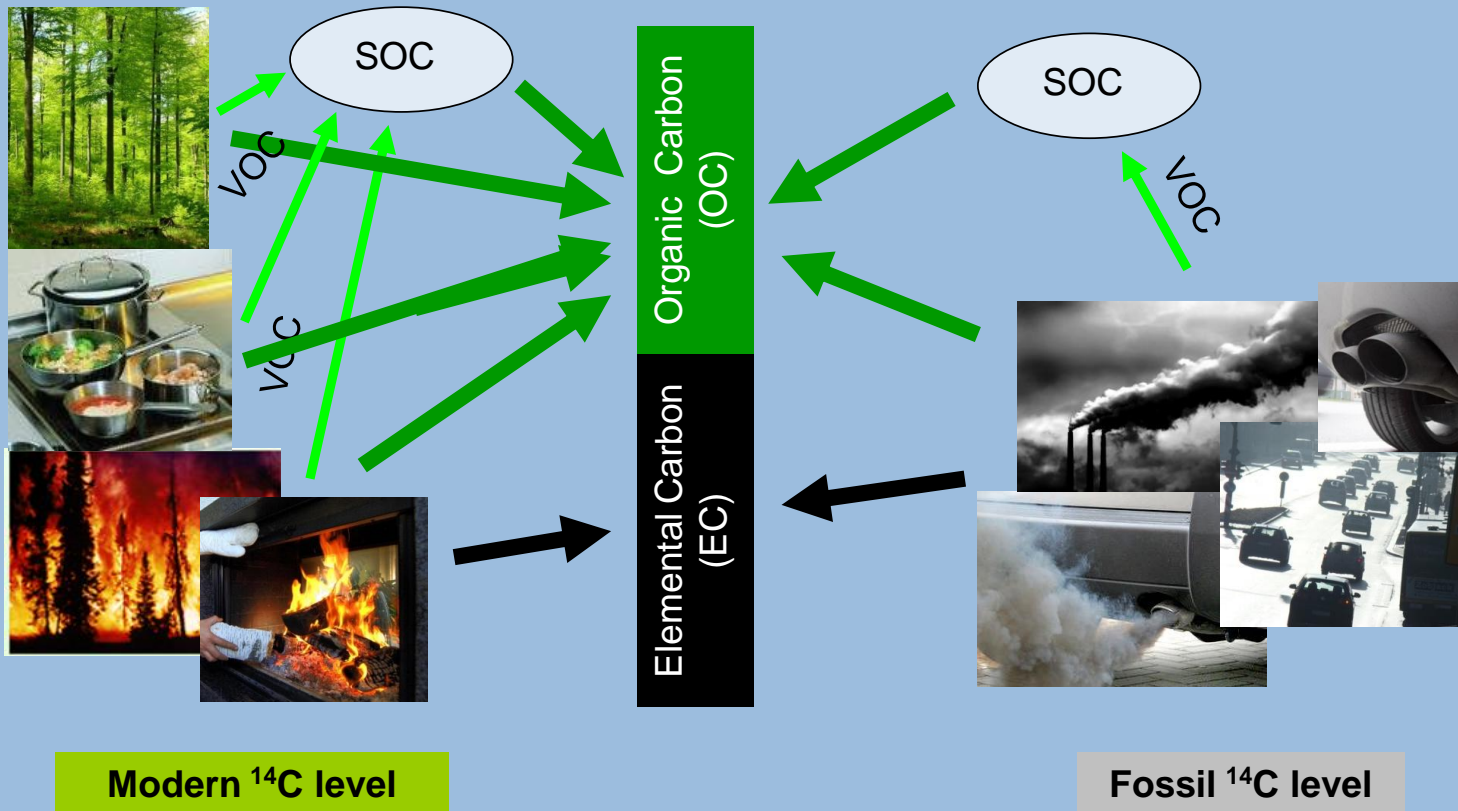


Urban Impact for days with PM10 concentrations above and below 50 µg/m³ at the urban sites

	PM10 > 50 µg/m ³	PM10 < 50 µg/m ³
	UI/urban PM10 [%]	UI/urban PM10 [%]
Klagenfurt	29	23
Leibnitz	56	50
Maribor	22	21



Different sources of carbonaceous aerosols



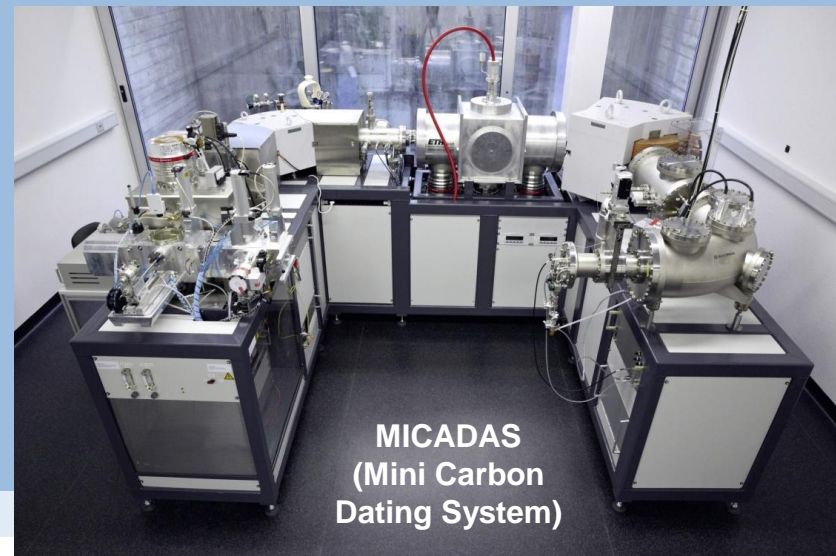
Sample preparation and ^{14}C measurement

u^b

^b
UNIVERSITÄT
BERN

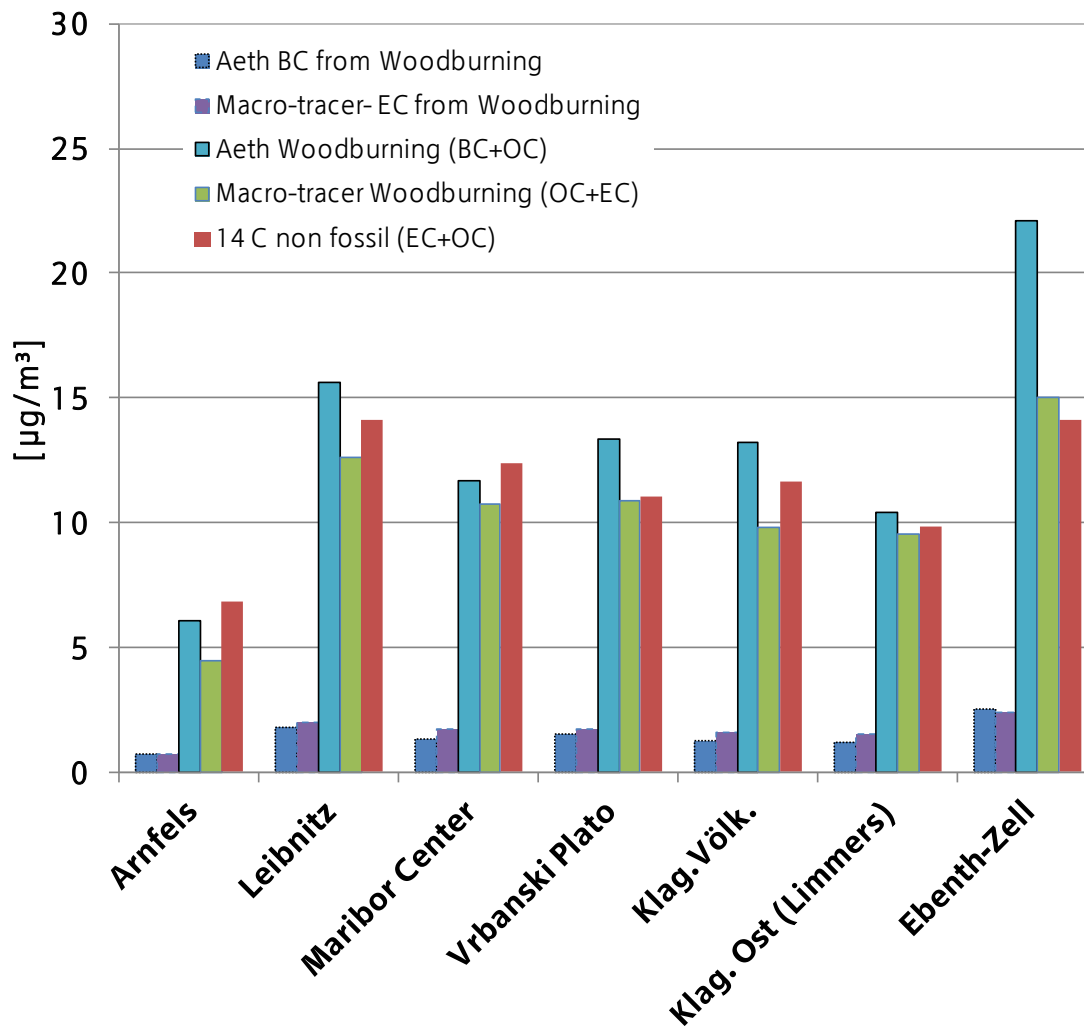
OESCHGER CENTRE
CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

- > **Sample preparation**
 - Sealing of filter samples in glass ampoules filled with CuO
 - Oxidation to CO_2 at 850°C
- > **^{14}C measurement with accelerator mass spectrometry**
 - Transfer of CO_2 to gas ion source
 - Sample sizes: 3-50 μgC



MICADAS
(Mini Carbon
Dating System)

Comparison of Methods used for source apportionment



Aethalometer data from Grisa Mocnik, Aerosol



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Summary and Conclusions

Most of PM mass at PMinter sites is formed by

- secondary inorganics which are produced from gaseous precursors (nitrogen dioxides, sulfur dioxide, ammonia) (28 – 54 %)
- Wood smoke (25 – 45 %)
- Traffic + traffic related emissions (3 – 13 %)
- Secondary organics

Thus the reduction of elevated PM10 levels needs actions on both the local and the regional scale.

