

Size Segregated Characterisation of Main Components in Kerbside Particulates in Dresden, Germany

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Saxon State Agency for Environment and Geology



1. Introduction: Why detecting PM₁₀- exceedences?

- 2. Measurements in Dresden
- 3. Results
 - Characterisation of size segregated particles
 - 3 types of size distributions
 - Sea salt + coarse nitrate: Long-range transport
 - New Year's Day
- 4. Conclusions



Department 2 - Integrative Environmental Protection, Air/Climate, Radiation



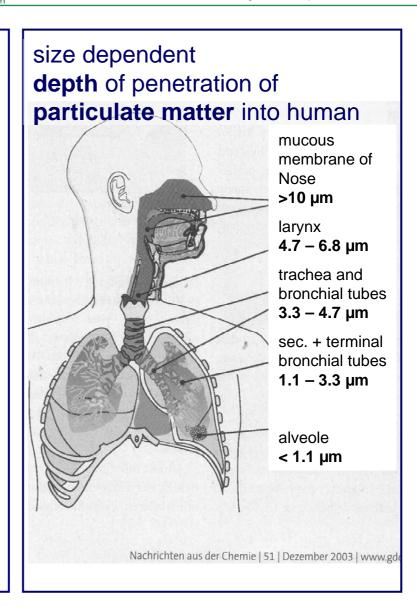
- EU-directive for protection of health EU/1999/30 + in Germany: 22. BlmSchV (PM10)
- Limit value: 35 x > 50 μg/m³ PM10 daily av.
- Dresden traffic

2003: $53 \times > 50 \mu g/m^3$

2005: 39 x > 50 μ g/m³ (until 08-2005)

-> air quality plan for 2005 necessary

- Contents of main components varies in time, place, particle diameter:
 Ammonia, sulphate, nitrate, soot, earth crust, sea salt, organic matter
- Project: "Korngrößendifferenzierte Feinstaubbelastung in Straßennähe in Ballungsgebieten Sachsens"



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Measurements in Dresden

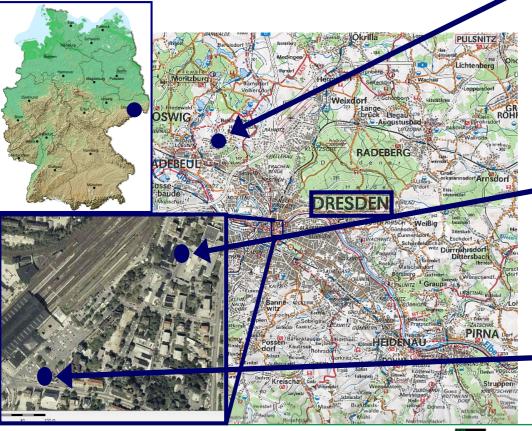
11-08-2003 - 08-08-2004

Impactor

12 * BERNER 24h

9 * MOUDI 96h

outskirts (no impactor)





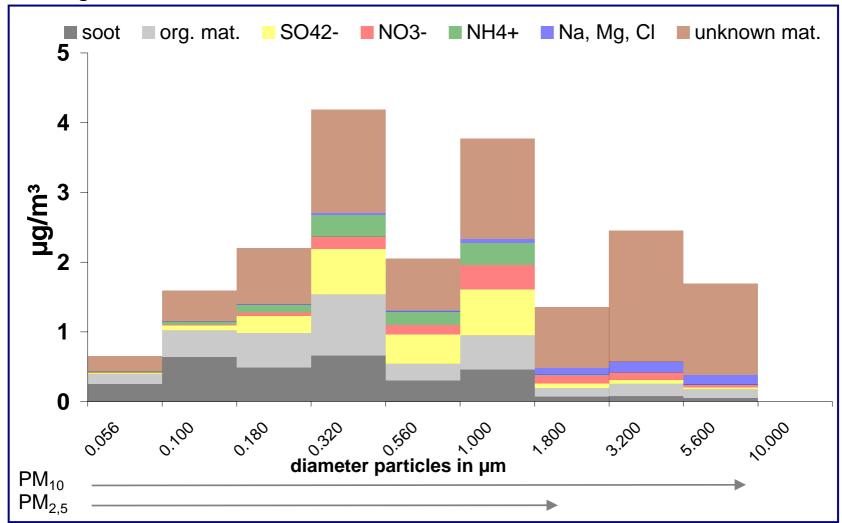


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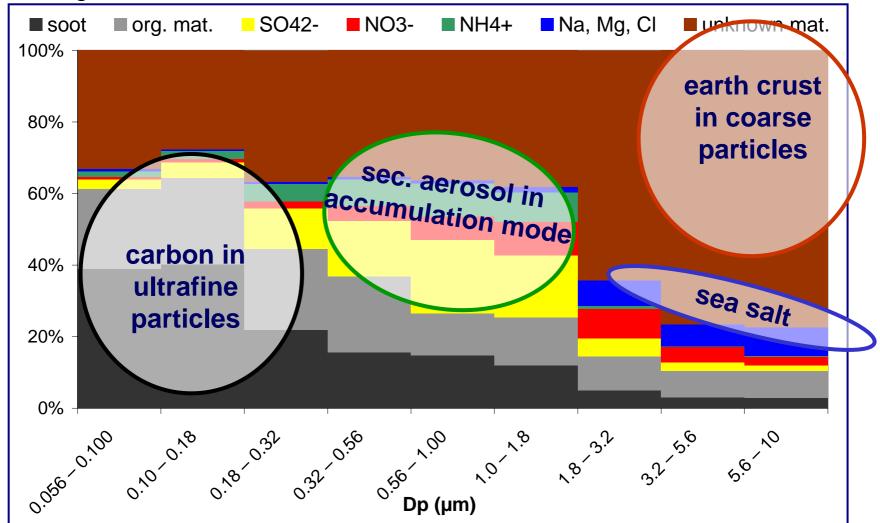
Main components in roadside particulates (MOUDI)

average of 9 * 96 h



Main components in roadside particulates (MOUDI)

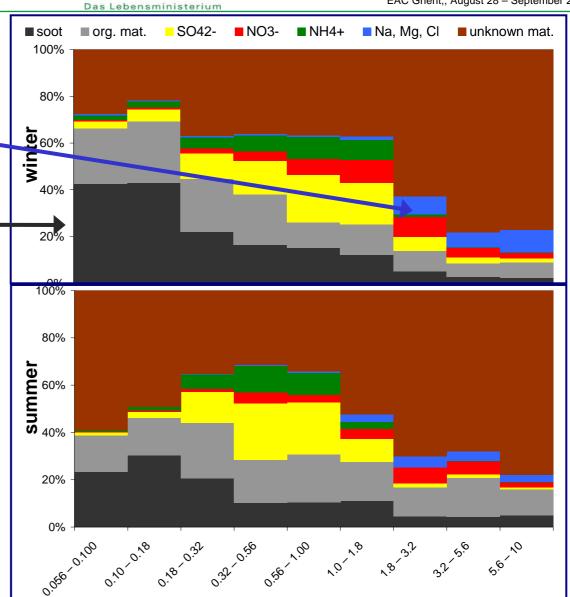
average of 9 * 96 h





Winter

- more Na, Cl, Mg in the coarse mode
- more soot in the ultrafine mode





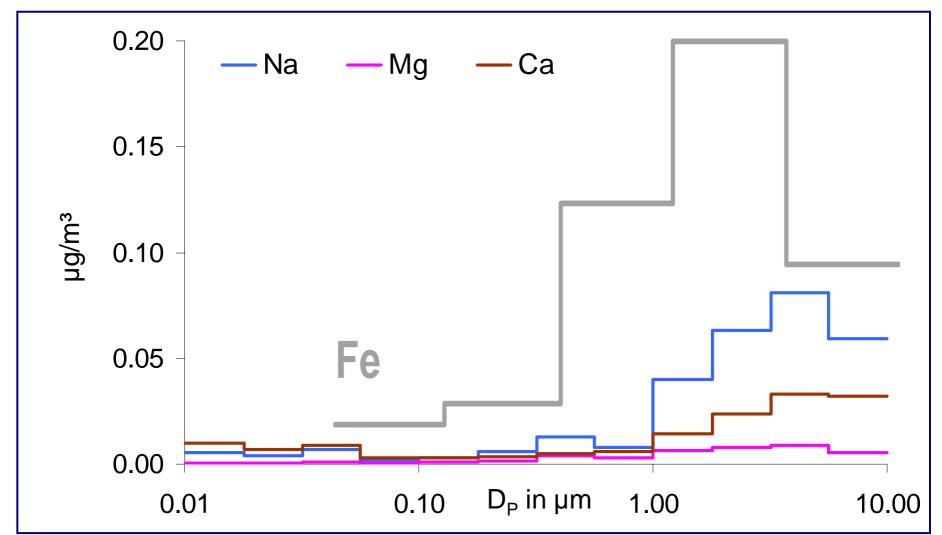


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Maximum in coarse fraction

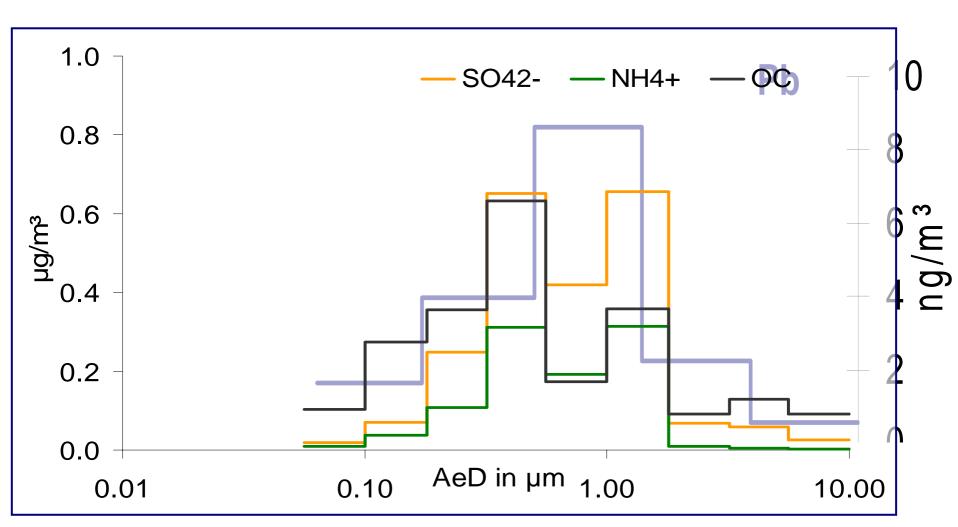
Na, Mg, Cl, Ca, Al, Si, Fe, Cu





Maximum in fine fraction

NH4+, SO42-, soot, organic material, Pb, Zn, K, Br, anthracen, BaP, oxygenated PAH, n-alkanes



1.5

0.5

0.0

0.01

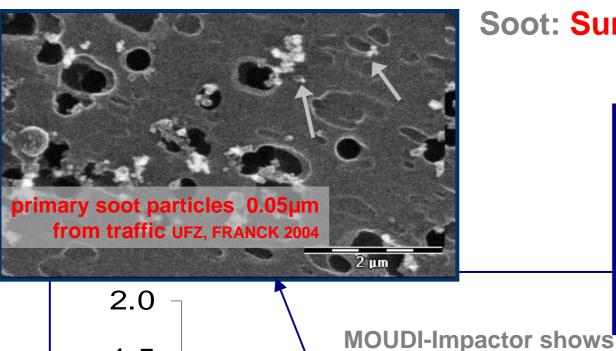
µg/m³

particle agglomerates, about

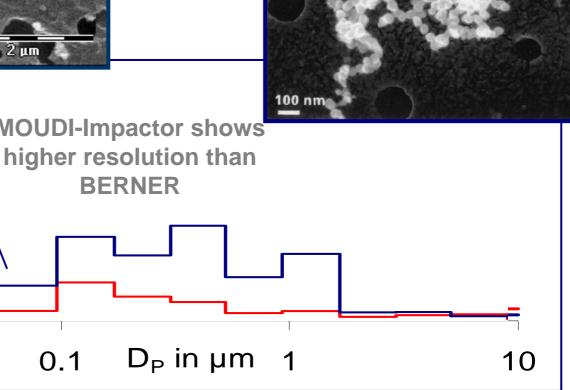
0.4µm from wood burning

GWAZE et al. (2004)





Soot: Summer / Winter





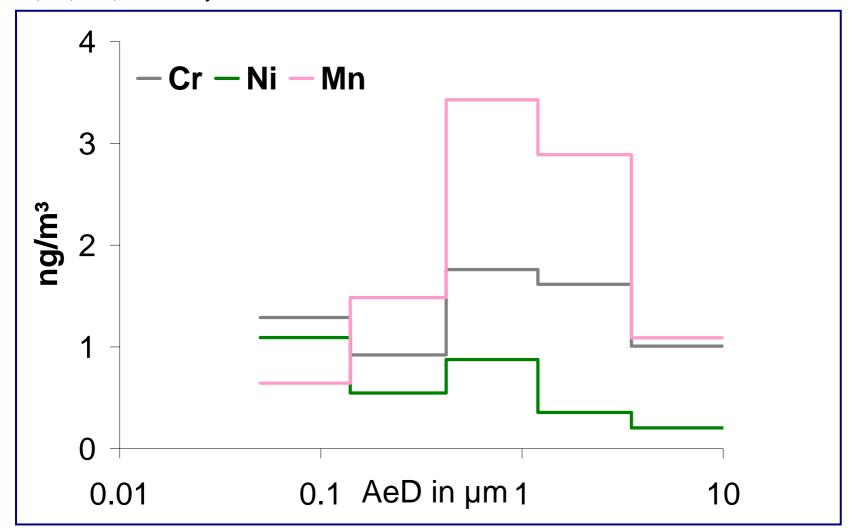
0.1

BERNER



Several maxima

Cr, Ni, Mn, dicarboxylic acids





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Sea salt:

Long range transport

Air masses in Dresden coming from North Atlantic on 9-10-2003

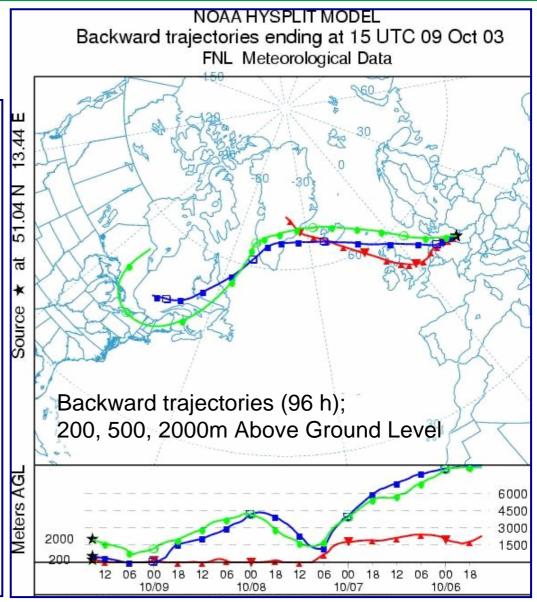
•relation CI/Na:

sea = 1,164 BERNER PM_{10} = 1.175 HVS PM_{10} = 1.018

•15 – 20% sea salt (Na, Cl, Mg) (total $PM_{10} = 22.4 \mu g/m^3$)

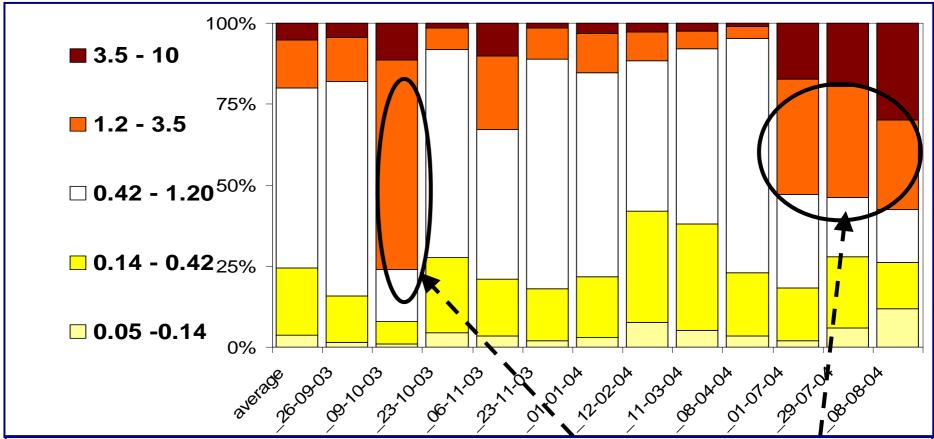
Annual average Sea salt in PM₁₀ (8-2003 – 4-2004):

3% urban traffic5% urban background (2-2004)





Nitrate (BERNER)



Coarse NaNO₃ 1.2 - 10 μm particle diameter (77% 9-10-2003)

- + in summer
- **Air masses from the sea 9-10-03**; 6-11-03; 29-7-04; (**not** 1-7-04 and 08-08-04)
- Sea salt reacting on aerosol particles with HNO₃ to coarse NaNO₃) NaCl + HNO₃ -> NaNO₃ (s) + HCl (g)





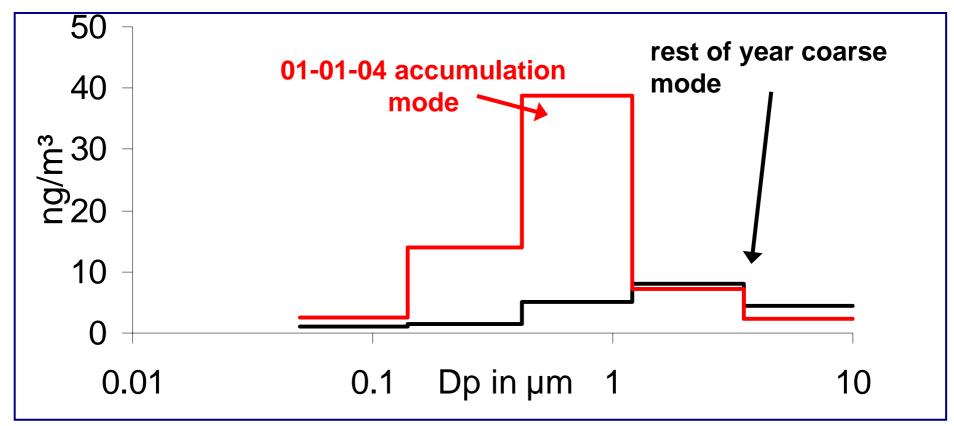
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New Year's Day compared to the rest of year

higher concentrations in PM₁₀ of strontium(93), potassium(23), magnesium(6), lead(6), copper(3)

maximum of copper in:





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Conclusions

- Characterisation: soot increased with decreasing particle size
 Na, Cl, Mg respectively the earth's crust material in coarse mode
 ammonium, sulphate and nitrate mainly in accumulation mode
- Soot concentration at roadside
 before heating period max: 50 140 nm particle diameter (cars)
 during heating period max: 420 1200 nm particle d. (domestic heating)
- 3 distribution groups with max. coarse, accumulation or several
- Sea salt
 9-10-2003 air masses from North Sea reached Dresden
 3% in PM₁₀ at traffic station; high amount of coarse nitrate
- New Year's Day higher concentrations in PM₁₀ occur
 + shift to accumulation mode magnesium(6), copper(3), strontium(93)

interpretations regarding PM₁₀ + PM_{2,5} with HVS: EAC-Poster: Near traffic source apportionment in the City of Dresden full report at www.umwelt.sachsen.de/lfug/luft-laerm-klima_5356.html



Slide 21



Acknowledgements

- Department Umwelt Service, TÜV Bau und Betrieb GmbH, Dresden, Dr. Bittner
 - Analytics of PM₁₀ und PM_{2.5} filter
- Staatliche Umweltbetriebsgesellschaft Mr. Lohberger, Dr. Müller et al.
 - Sampling PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}
 Co-working with IfT regarding impactor sampling
- Saxon State Agency for Environment and Geology, Dresden
 - Financing the project