

European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability - *EuNetAir* 

### **COST Action TD1105**

### WG3-WG4 JOINT SCIENTIFIC MEETING

Duisburg, Germany, 4 - 6 March 2013

Environmental Measurements at Laboratory and In-Field Air-Quality Stations in Spain



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## Scientific context and objectives in the Action

- Action's objectives (from MoU) matching partner activities:
  - implementing field validation at outdoor and indoor levels
  - Harmonising environmental measurements
  - Training students and early stage researchers
  - Assessing on guidelines for outdoor/indoor AQC
- WG and SIG in which we participate:
  - WG3: Environmental Measurements and Air-Pollution Modeling
  - SIG4: Expert Comments for the Revision of the Air Quality Directive (AQD)

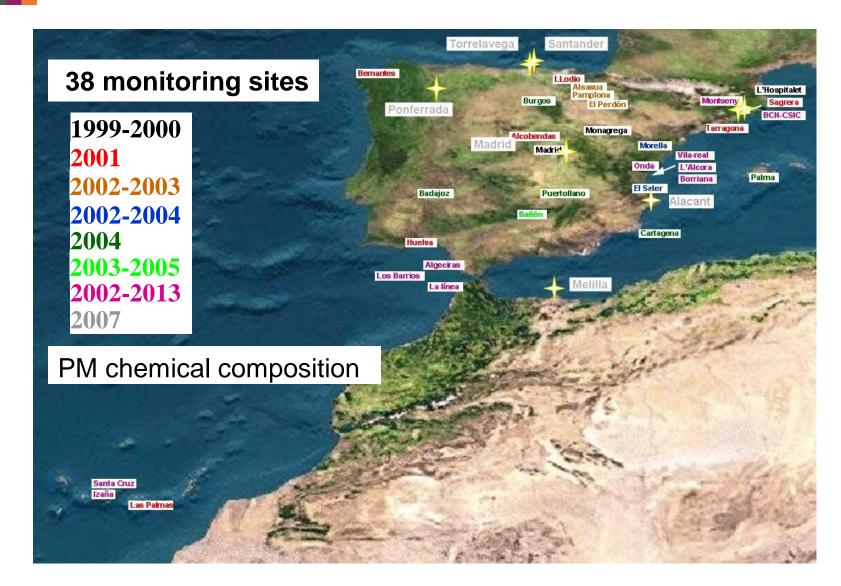


### **Current research activities of the Partner (1/2)**

- NH<sub>3</sub>
- NO<sub>2</sub>
- **PM**
- N
- BC



### **Current research activities of the Partner (2/2)**





## **Research Facilities** available for the Partner (1/2)

- Air quality monitoring network, 3 sampling sites: urban, regional and continental/remote.
- Instruments:
- High and low volume samplers for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>1</sub>
- Optical particle counters
- Absorption photometers, Aethalometers, Nephelometers
- Condensation particle counters (CPC)
- Scanning mobility particle sizers (SMPS)
- Aerosol chemical speciation monitor (ACSM)
- Conventional NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> and CO monitors



MAAP

Aethalometer

### Aethalometer



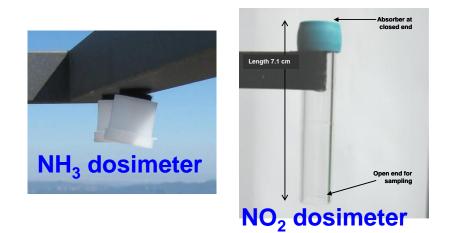




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## **Research Facilities** available for the Partner (2/2)

- Laboratories/analysis techniques:
- Passive dosimeters (NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>)
- ICP-AES and ICP-MS
- Liquid chormatography
- Gravimetric analysis
- OC and EC (thermo-optical)

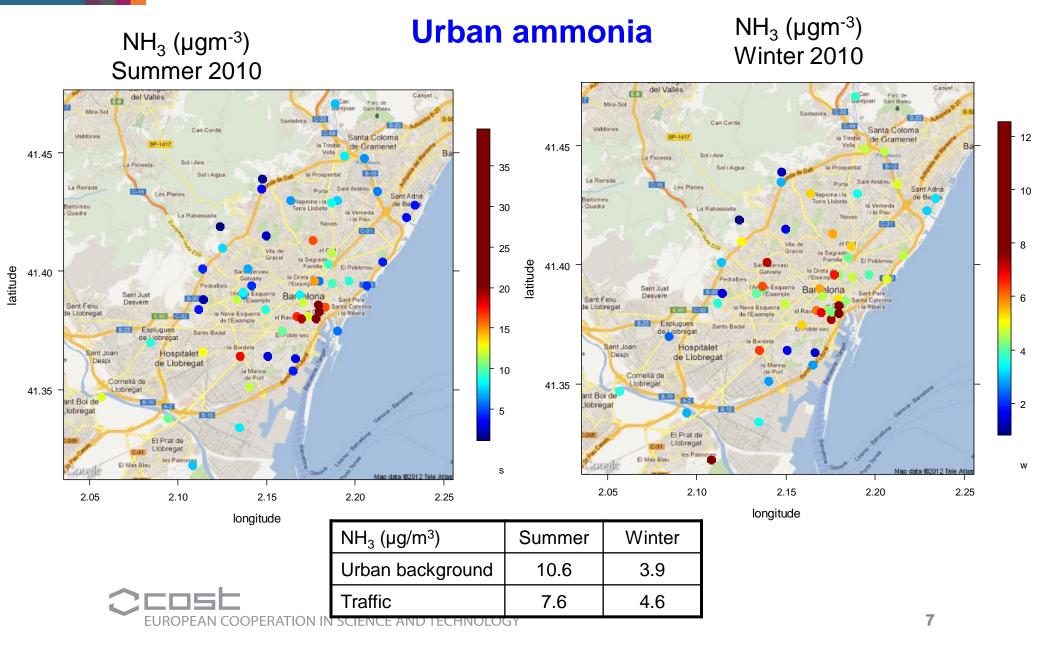


- Sensors:
- Airbase sensors (O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, Total VOC, TSP, noise, RH, T)



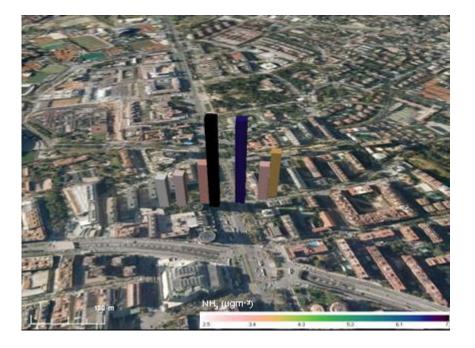


### Achieved RESULTS and future activities (1/9)



## Achieved RESULTS and future activities (2/9)

#### **Road traffic influence**

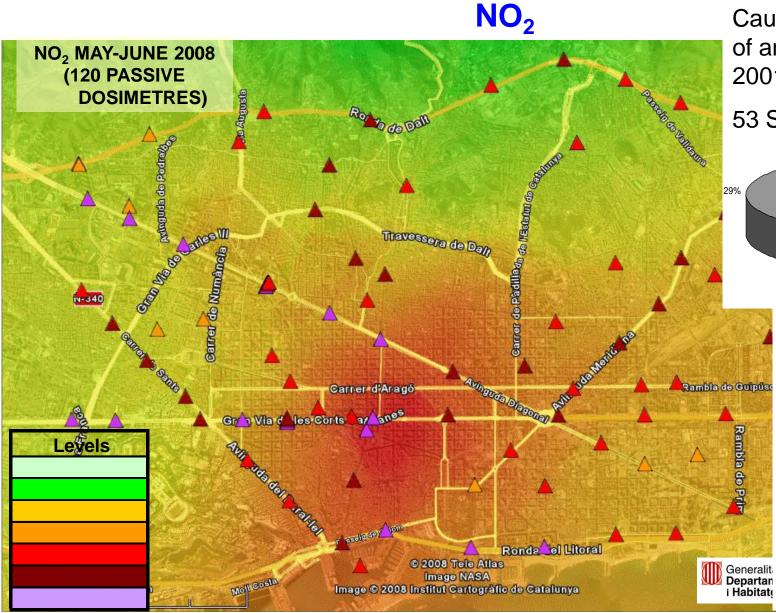


#### Sewer system influence



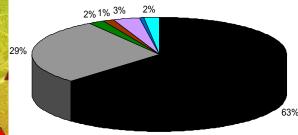


### Achieved RESULTS and future activities (3/9)



Causes of exceedances of annual limit NO<sub>2</sub> 2001-1009

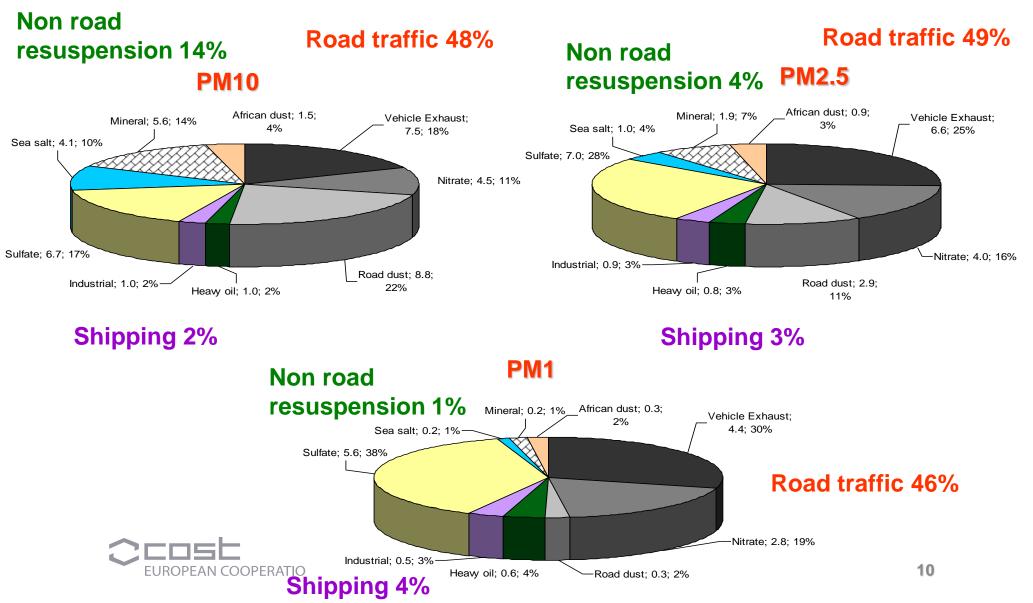
#### 53 Spanish sites



- Heavy trafficProximity to a major road
- Local industry
- Quarrying/mining
- Domestic heating
- Industrial accident
- Non-industrial accident
- Natural source
- Winter sanding
- African dust
- Local petrol station
- Parking facility
- Benzene storage
- Industry

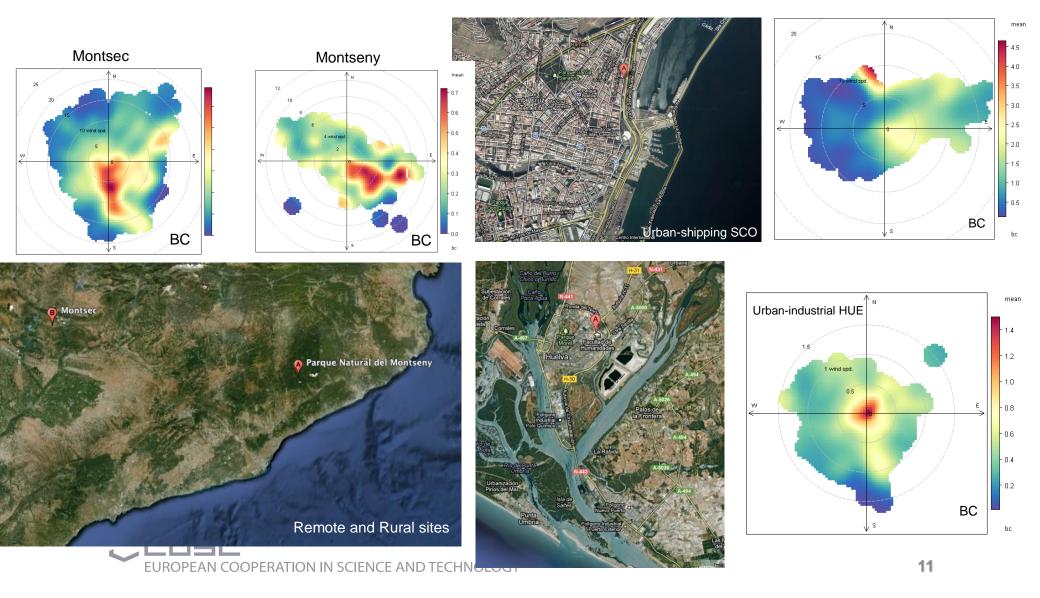
### Achieved RESULTS and future activities (4/9)

### **PM source apportionment**



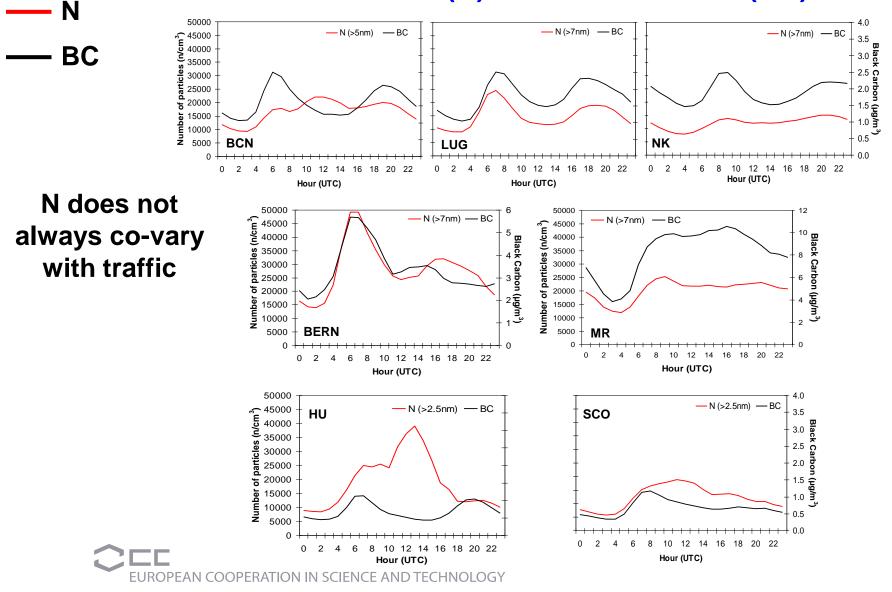
## Achieved RESULTS and future activities (5/9)

### **Black carbon**



### Achieved RESULTS and future activities (6/9)

### Particle number (N) and Black carbon (BC)



## Achieved RESULTS and future activities (7/9)

### BREATHE

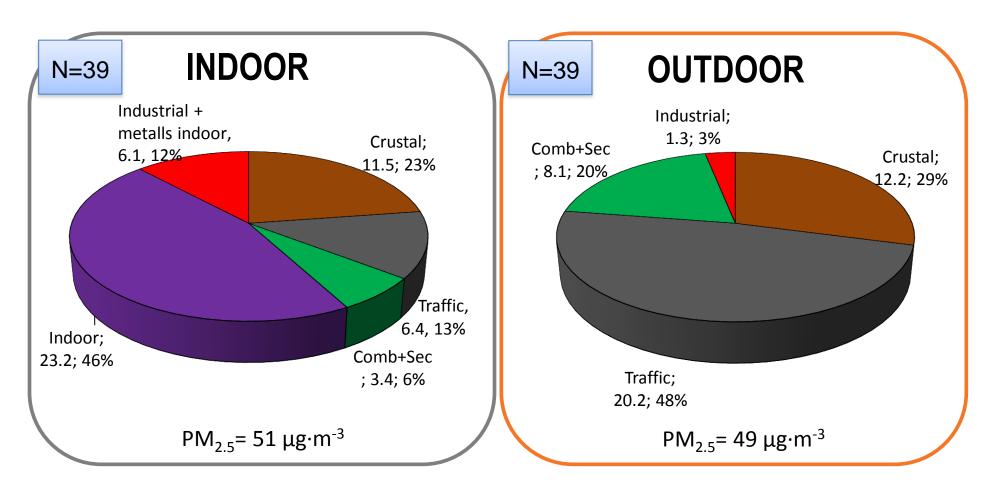
	Schools		Reference site
	INDOOR	OUTDOOR	OUTDOOR
	Mean	Mean	Mean
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b> (µg⋅m⁻³)	32	52	42
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b> (µg⋅m⁻³)	51	49	18
<b>BC</b> (µg⋅m⁻³)	1.7	2.0	1.7
<b>N</b> (pt·cm⁻³)	17209	23824	15110
LDSA (µm²⋅cm⁻³)	35	44	39





# Achieved RESULTS and future activities (8/9)

### BREATHE



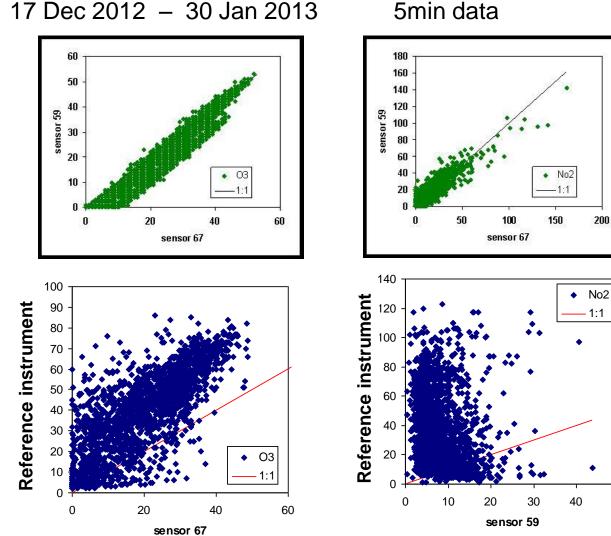




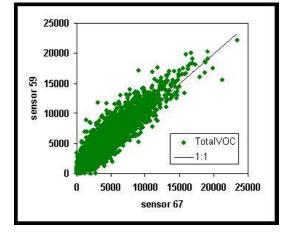
### Achieved RESULTS and future activities (9/9)

50

#### **Sensors measurements**



5min data



## **Future planned Activities**

- Continuous measurements at our urban, regional and remote sites
- Specific campaigns within different projects (Life+AIRUSE, HEXACOMM, PRISMA, among others)
- Availability for testing sensors performance in comparison with routine measurements
- Assessing national administration on effectiveness of air quality measures
- BREATHE ERC-Advanced grant and other health related projects
  on characterization of exposure
- Commuting exposure and abatement of PM levels



## Suggested Priorities for future research

- Research directions as PRIORITIES:
- Development of NH<sub>3</sub> sensors. Comparison with existing real time NH<sub>3</sub> measurements and with NH<sub>3</sub> dosimeters.
- Coupling of real time NH<sub>3</sub> provided by sensors with other real time parameters (wind speed and direction and more) to identify sources
- Similar with NO<sub>2</sub>
- PM sensor development
- BC sensor development



## **CONCLUSIONS**

- NH<sub>3</sub> sources identified (waste, sewage, traffic)
- NO<sub>2</sub> sources identified (mainly traffic)
- PM source apportionment ME2, PMF,... (ambient air, exposure and commuting)
- PM concentrations in schools between background and traffic
- BC and N do not vary simultaneously in Spain (as opposed to other European areas)
- More work to do on sensor development

