



Different Methods of Monitoring PM

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Improving PM10 Monitoring in NZ

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CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research

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Methods

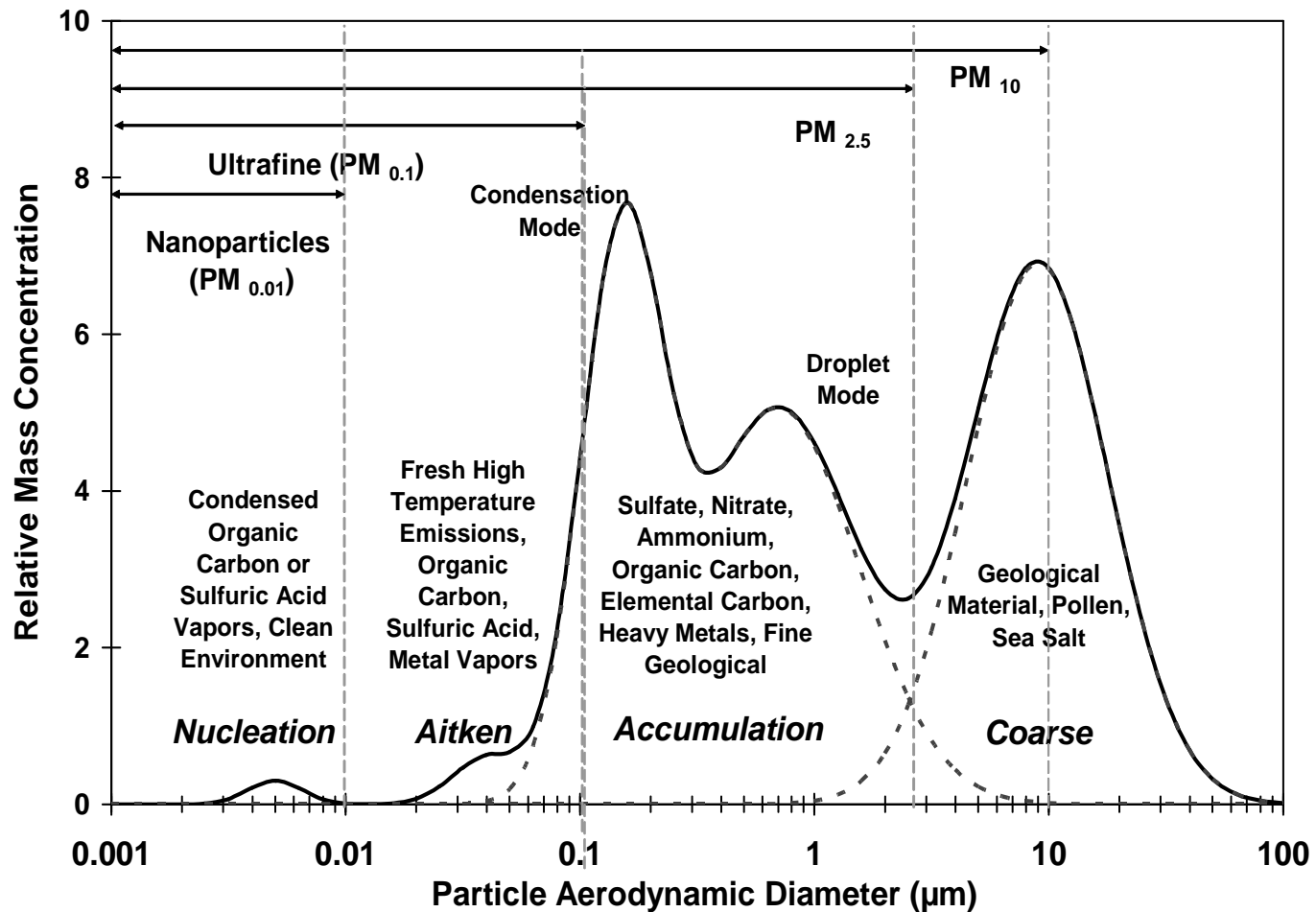
- Integrated filter sampling
 - Impactor or cyclone
 - Filter
 - High or low volume
- TEOM
 - gravimetric mass determined by change in frequency of an oscillating microbalance
 - TEOM FDMS
- BAM
 - beta attenuation, direct mass calibration
- Light Scattering
 - Eg Dusttrak, GRIMM, Nephelometer



Why doesn't the data always agree?

- Different properties of aerosol are being measured
 - Gravimetric mass v light scattering
 - E.g. TEOM and Dusttrack
- Sample treatment
 - Heating sample (loss of semi-volatiles)
 - Filter handling (contamination, partitioning of semi-volatiles after sample collection)
 - E.g. HiVol and TEOM
 - Size-selective inlets (sharp slope, particle bounce, cleanliness of inlet)

Size selective inlets





Intercomparison Studies

•Supersite Program

- Objective to evaluate measurement methods (Chow, presentation to CSIRO, May 2005)
- Lee et al., 2005 CAMM, RAMS, TEOM, integrated filter, PM2.5 Houston Supersite
- Jaques et al., 2004, Differential TEOM, TEOM, MOUDI, FRM, Claremont Supersite LA
- Demerjian, 2005
<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/files/ambient/super/pmtacs.pdf>

•Intercomp2000

- Aerosol subproject of Eurotrak
- Hitzemberger et al., 2005, integrated filter, TEOM, cascade impactors, filter types Leipzig 2000 (only 2 weeks)



TEOM HiVol comparison Australia

- National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) for PM10 adopted in 1998 with PM2.5 Advisory (2005)
 - Australian Standard, HiVol, TEOM, Partisol/dichotomous sampler
 - Fine particle measurement calibration study (EA)
 - 17 sites, systematic difference, ambient temperature
 - Recommendations for the collection and reporting of TEOM data
 - 1. Site specific correction factors
 - 2. Apply national temperature adjustment factor
 - 3. Apply factor of 1.3 to 1.4
 - 4. Report as “TEOM DATA”, explanation of uncertainty and accuracy



Comparisons in NZ

•Christchurch

- St Albans , ECan TEOM FDMS, BAM, HiVol
 - Cal factor for historical TEOM data
- Burnside site, MfE, TEOM, TEOM FDMS, BAM, HiVol , 2005
- University of Canterbury, TEOM, MiniVol, Dusttrak, winter 2004
 - Algorithm to adjust TEOM data

•Auckland

- 4 sites, ARC, TEOM, BAM, HiVol, 1997-2003
 - Seasonal (temperature) trends in TEOM HiVol discrepancy, BAM > HiVol
- Newmarket, NIWA, TEOM FDMS, Partisol, May & June 2005

•Wellington

- Marsterson, Greater Wellington, GENT, HiVol, 2003 & 2004



Good stuff

- Some studies have been multi-year
- Pooling of resources in collaborative studies
- Publication of results in peer reviewed journals
- Comparison with most recent technology (FDMS)
- NES User Guide will be updated to allow for technology changes



What else can be done?

- Collate, critically assess all available data and from this design an intercomparison measurement campaign that can fill in the gaps
- Carry out comparisons for at least one year to determine seasonal difference
- Carry out comparisons in other regions
- Explain the differences eg. particle sources, meteorology, use supporting data such as CO, NO_x, particle chemistry

Aligns with the recommendations in the Gap Analysis



If only.....

•Comparability across NZ

- so we know the correction factors, but how comparable are the data collected in different regions?
- standard operating procedures including QA/QC for each instrument
- travelling PM standard

•Supersite

- The more we know the more we can explain e.g. size resolved chemical composition to explain seasonal discrepancies

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Thank You

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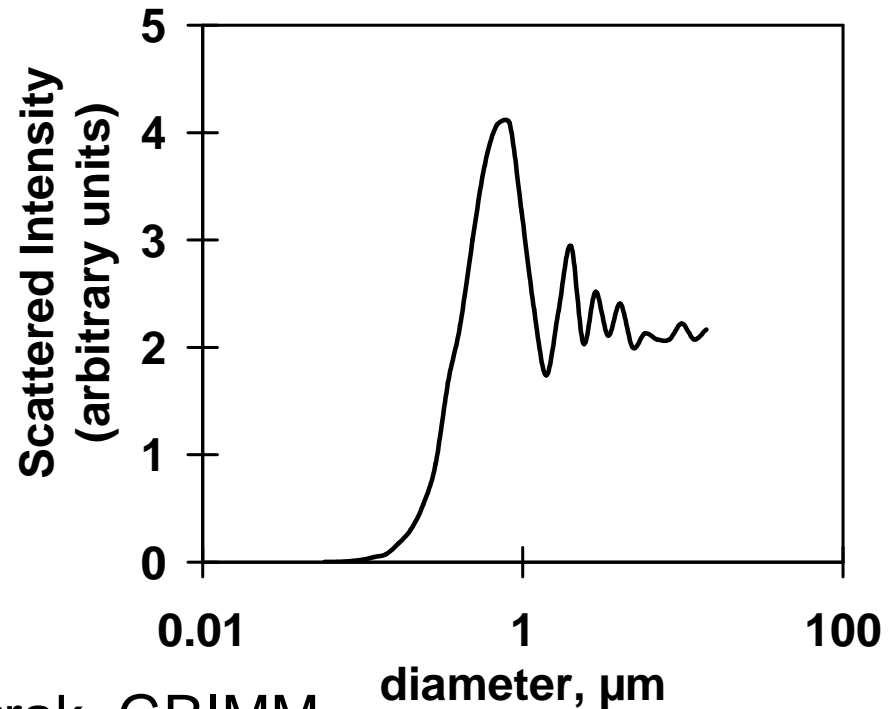
Different PM measurement methods

- **Why is this discussion important?**
- **What methods are used?**
- **Why are there differences in the data?**
- **What have other countries done about this eg. Australia?**
- **What is NZ doing?**
- **What else can NZ do?**
- **Gap analysis recommendations**
- **If only.....**

Surrogates to Gravimetric Mass

•Light scattering

- Mie scattering
 - Refractive Index
 - Composition
 - Size



- Nephelometer, Dusttrak, GRIMM