

Differences and Similarities in PM Characteristics across Europe:

What we learnt and what we might like to know

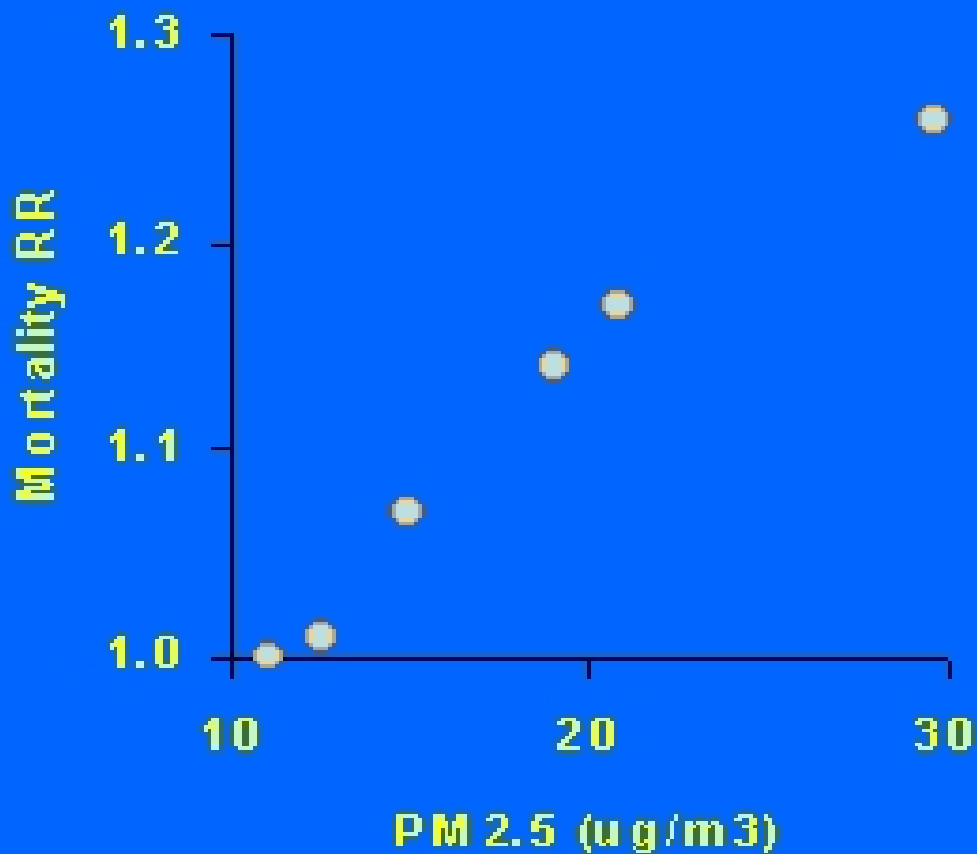
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with the COST633 crew



Six Cities Mortality Study



European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change

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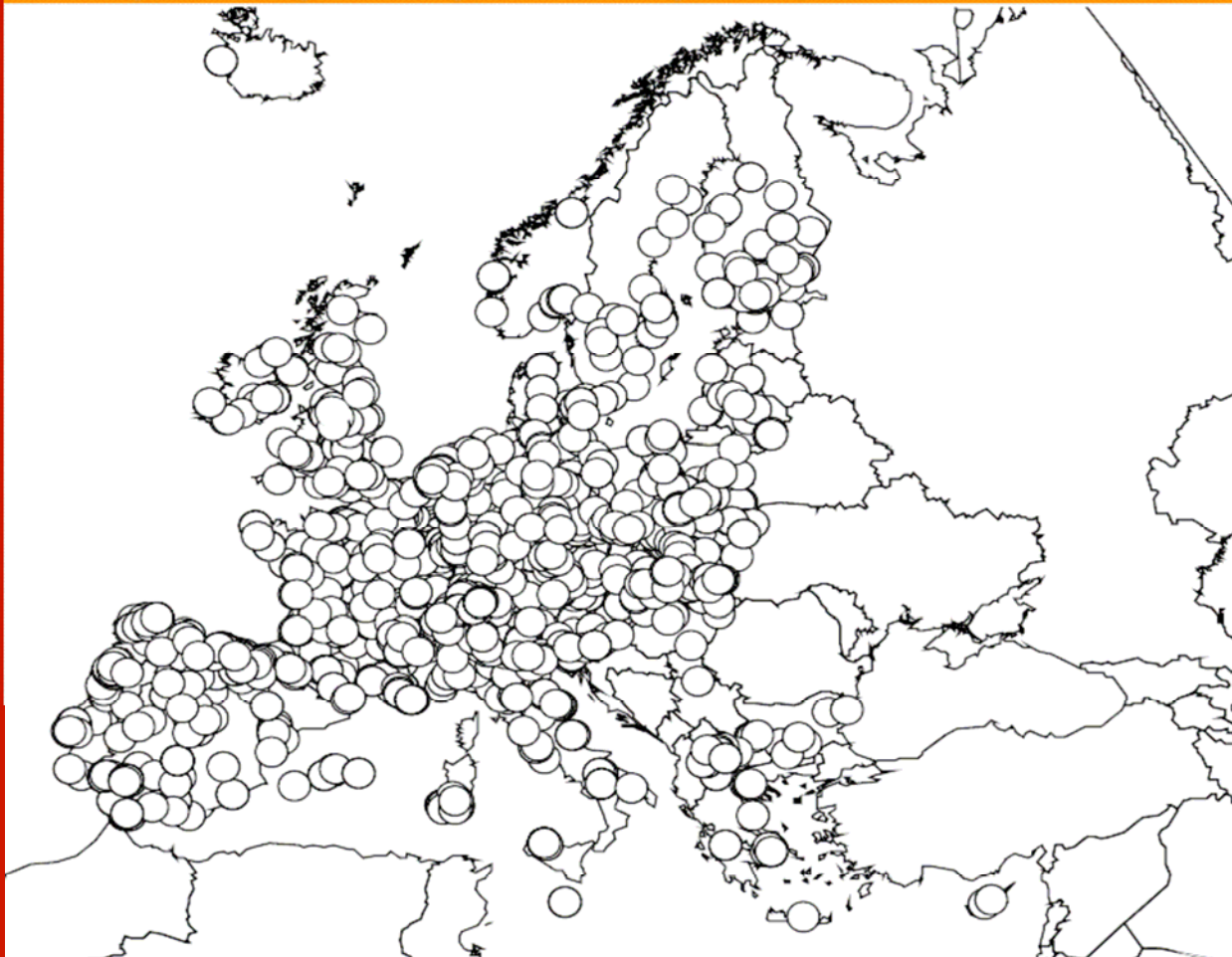
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AirView v3.1
Release date:
20 December 2004

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[AirView Certificate - installation and use](#)

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Grahame, Thomas J. and Schlesinger, Richard B. , 'Health Effects of Airborne Particulate Matter: **Do We Know Enough to Consider Regulating Specific Particle Types or Sources?**', Inhalation Toxicology, 19, 457 – 481, 2007

Green LC, Crouch EAC, Ames MR, Lash TL. 2002. **What's wrong with the National Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for fine particulate matter (PM2.5)?** Regul Toxicol Pharmacol 35:327–337

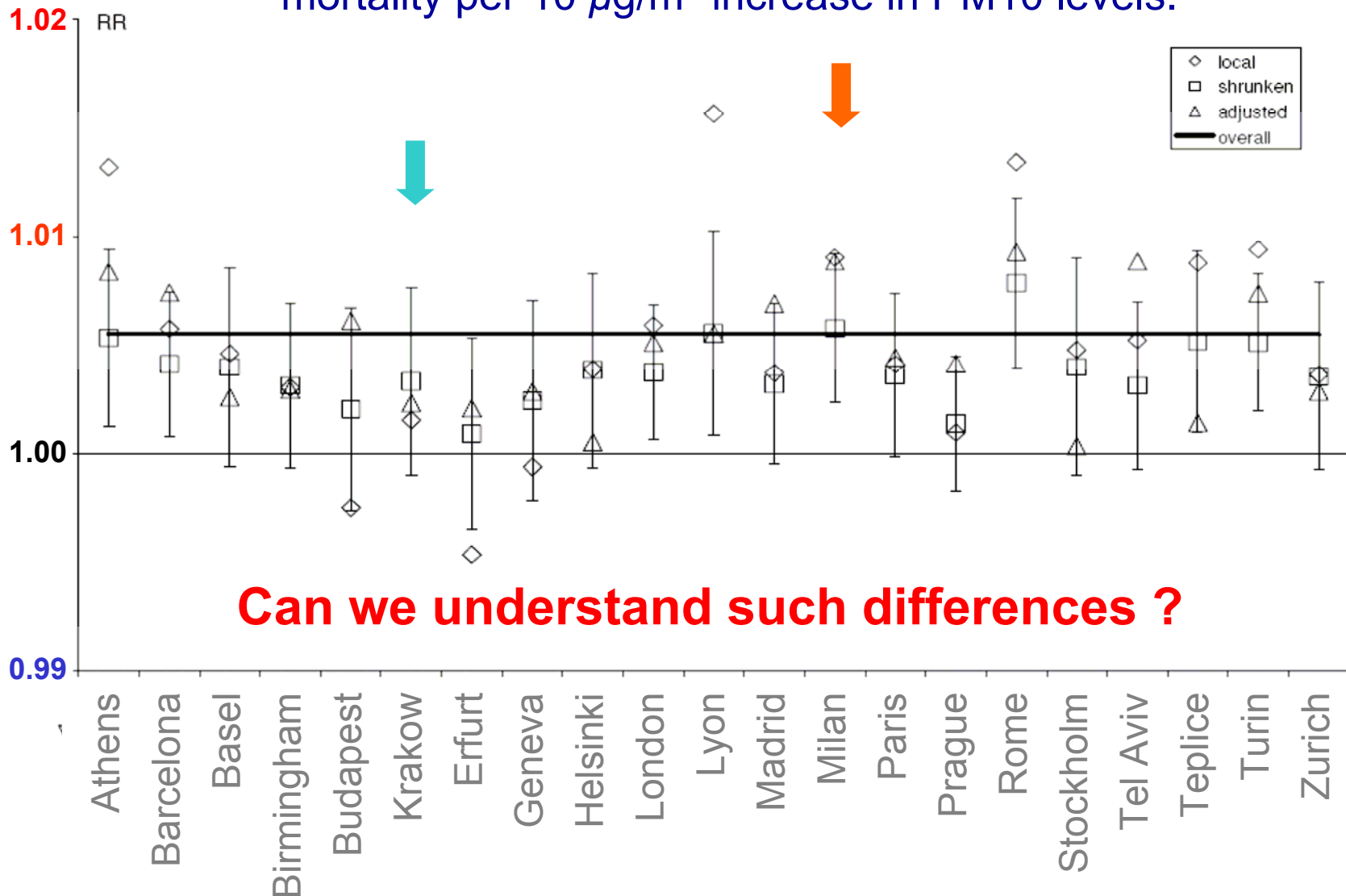
Nygaard U.C., Samuelsen M., Aase A., and Løvik M., The Capacity of Particles to Increase Allergic Sensitization Is Predicted by **Particle Number and Surface Area, Not by Particle Mass** Toxicol. Sci., 82, 515–524 (2004)

Stoeger T, Reinhard C. Takenaka S, Schroepfel A, Karg E, Ritter B et al. 2006. Instillation of different ultrafine carbon particles indicates **surface area threshold dose** for acute lung inflammation in mice. Environ Health Perspect., 114:328–333.

Stoeger T., Schmid, O., Takenaka S., Schulz H., Inflammatory Response to TiO₂ and Carbonaceous Particles Scales **Best with BET Surface Area**, Environ Health Perspect. 114:A290–A291, 2007

Wittmaack, K., In Search of the Most Relevant Parameter for Quantifying Lung Inflammatory Response to Nanoparticle Exposure: **Particle Number, Surface Area, or What?**, Environmental Health Perspect., 115, 187-194, 2007

City-specific estimates (95% CL) of relative risk for mortality per 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in PM10 levels.



Can we understand such differences ?

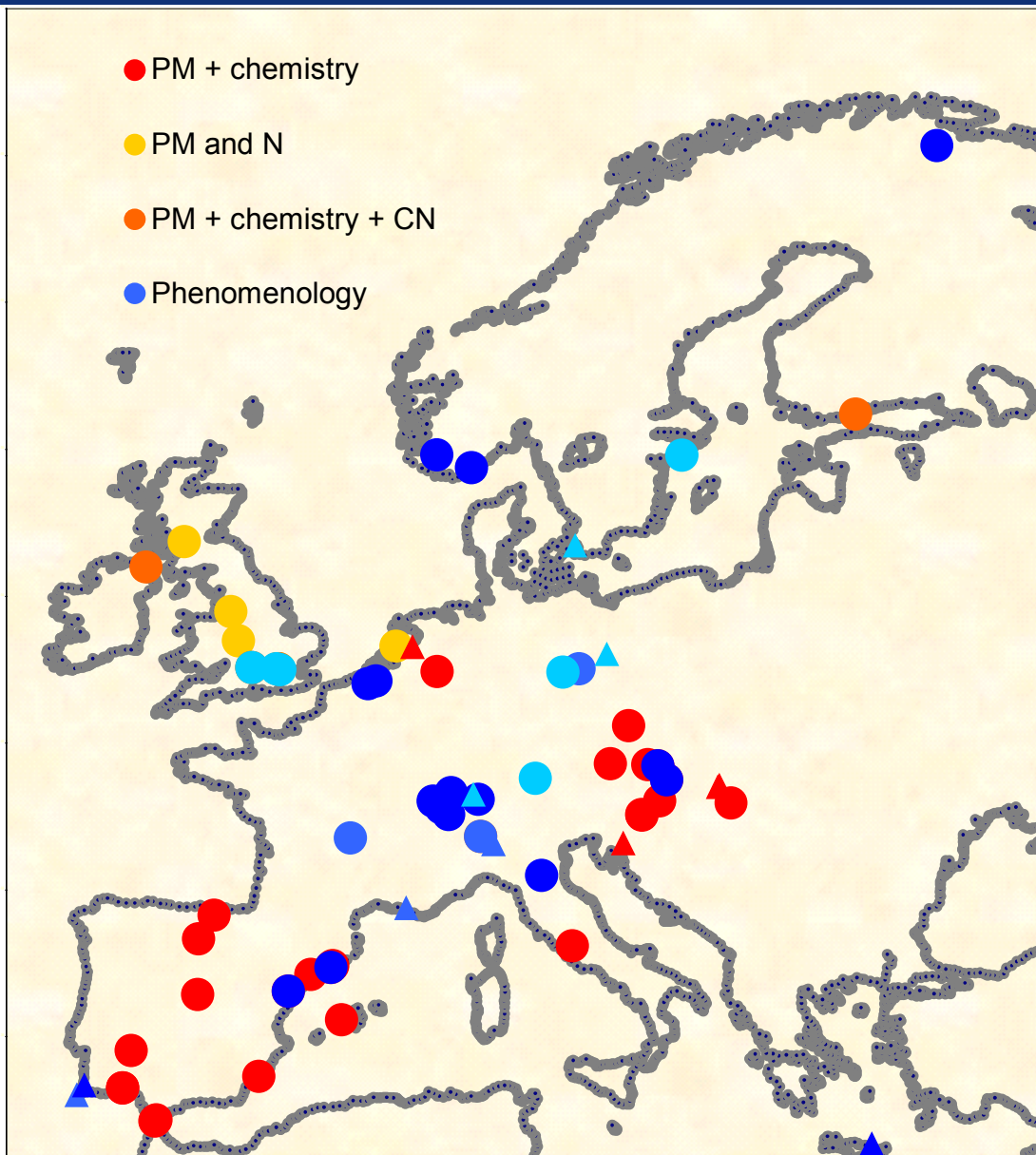
at we learnt

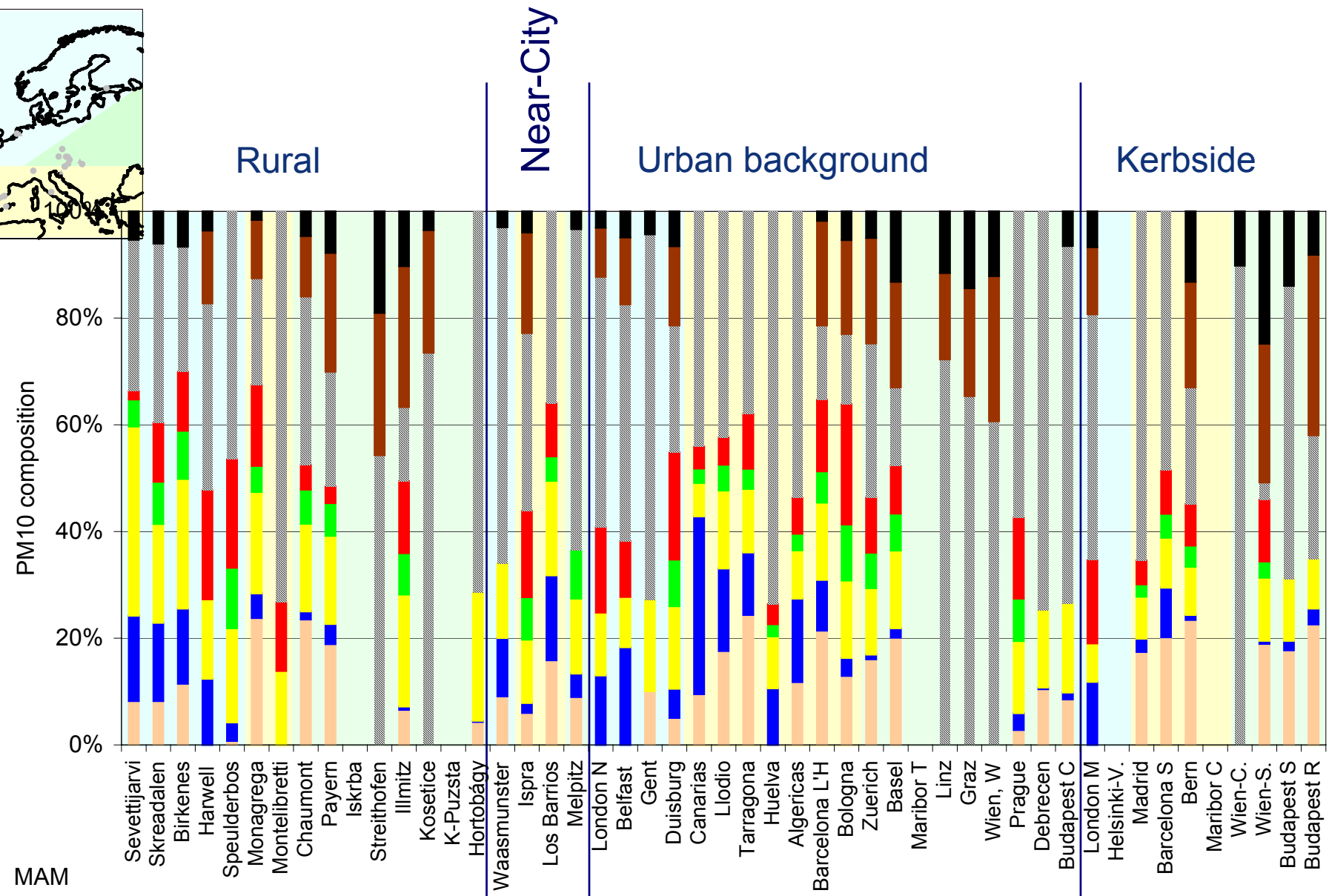
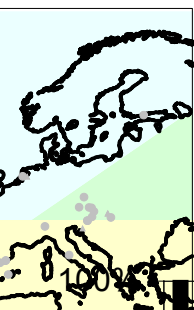
st *Phenomenology*: 34 sites

COST633: 50 original data sets

• 35 with PM and chemistry

• 15 with PM and CN number

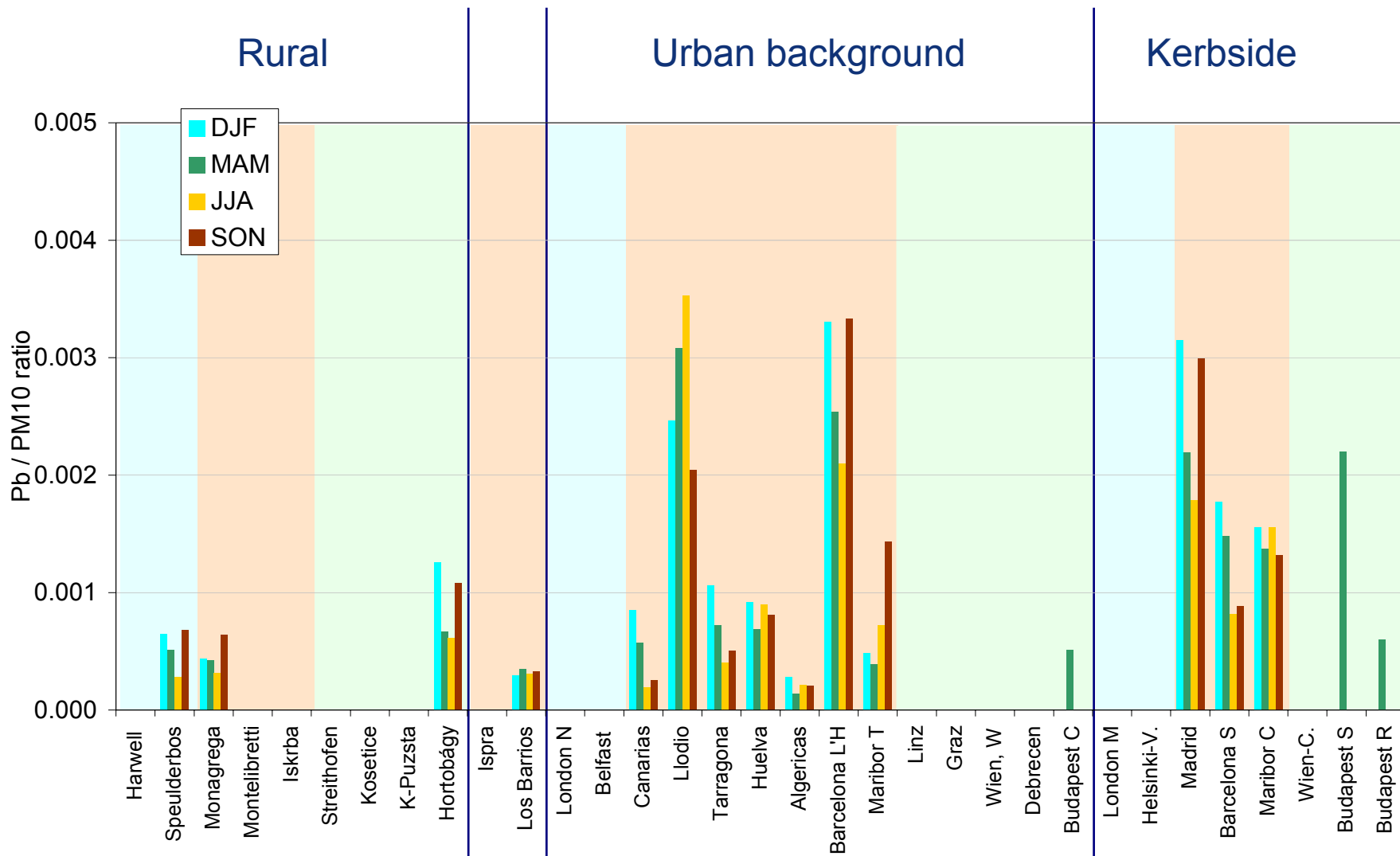


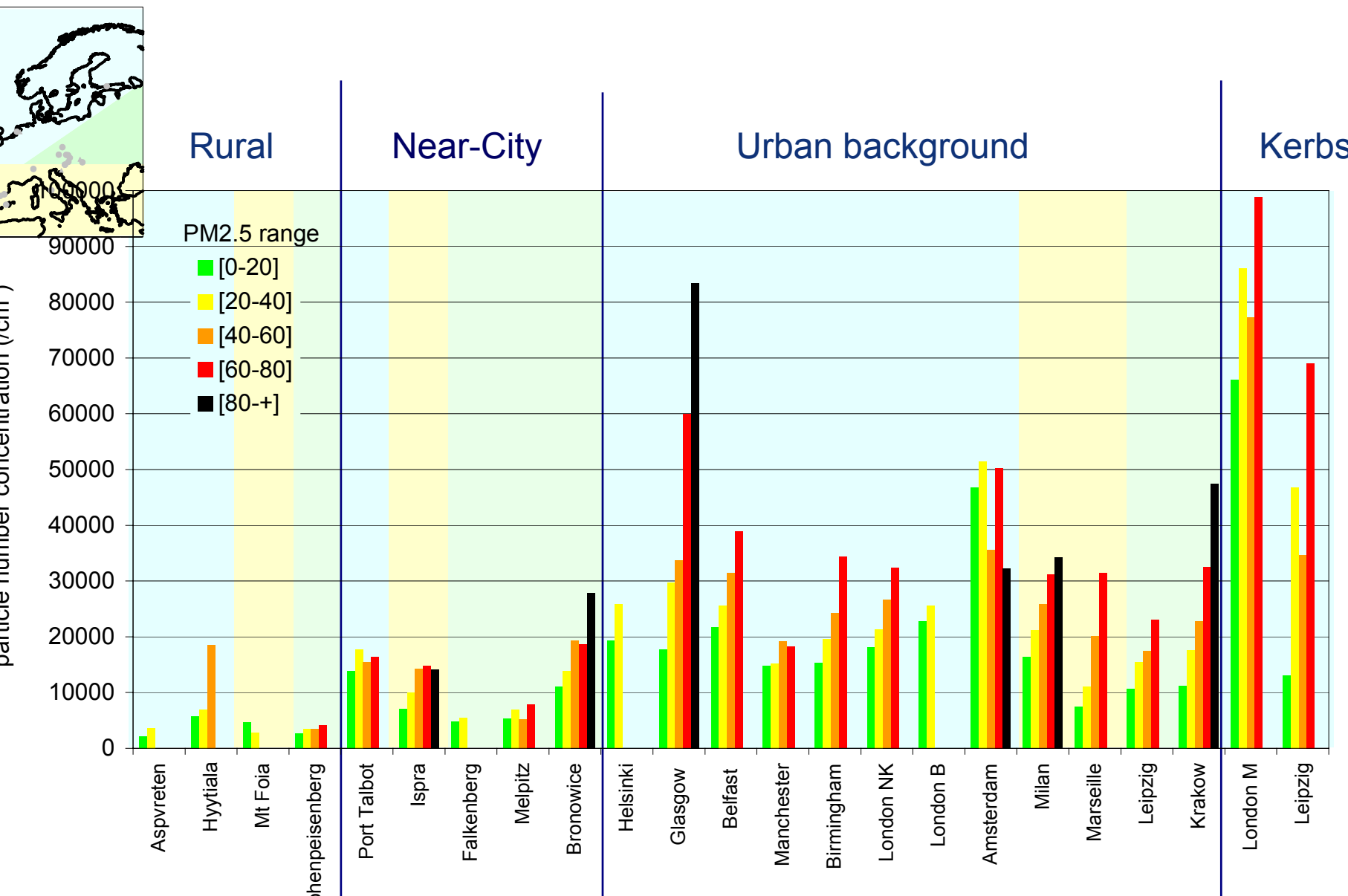


“Knowing the aerosol chemical composition is essential for determining sources and effects”

Effects? Speciation is not detailed enough.

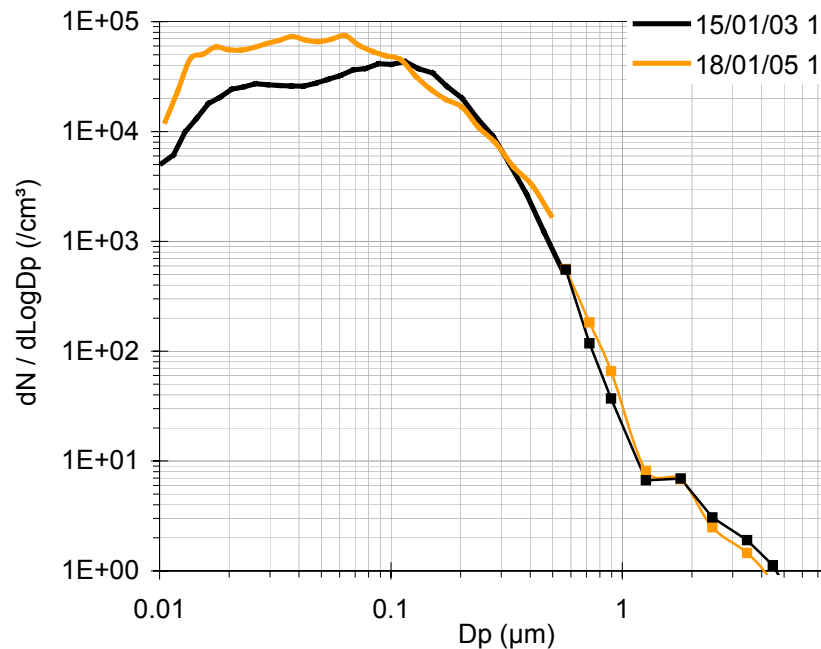
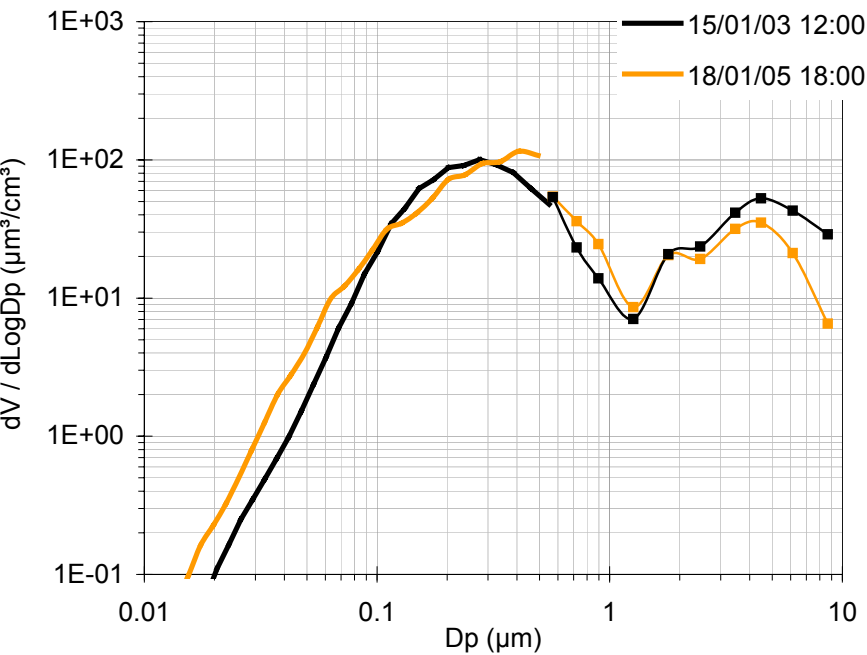
Sources? Most of the main aerosol constituents are not source-specific.



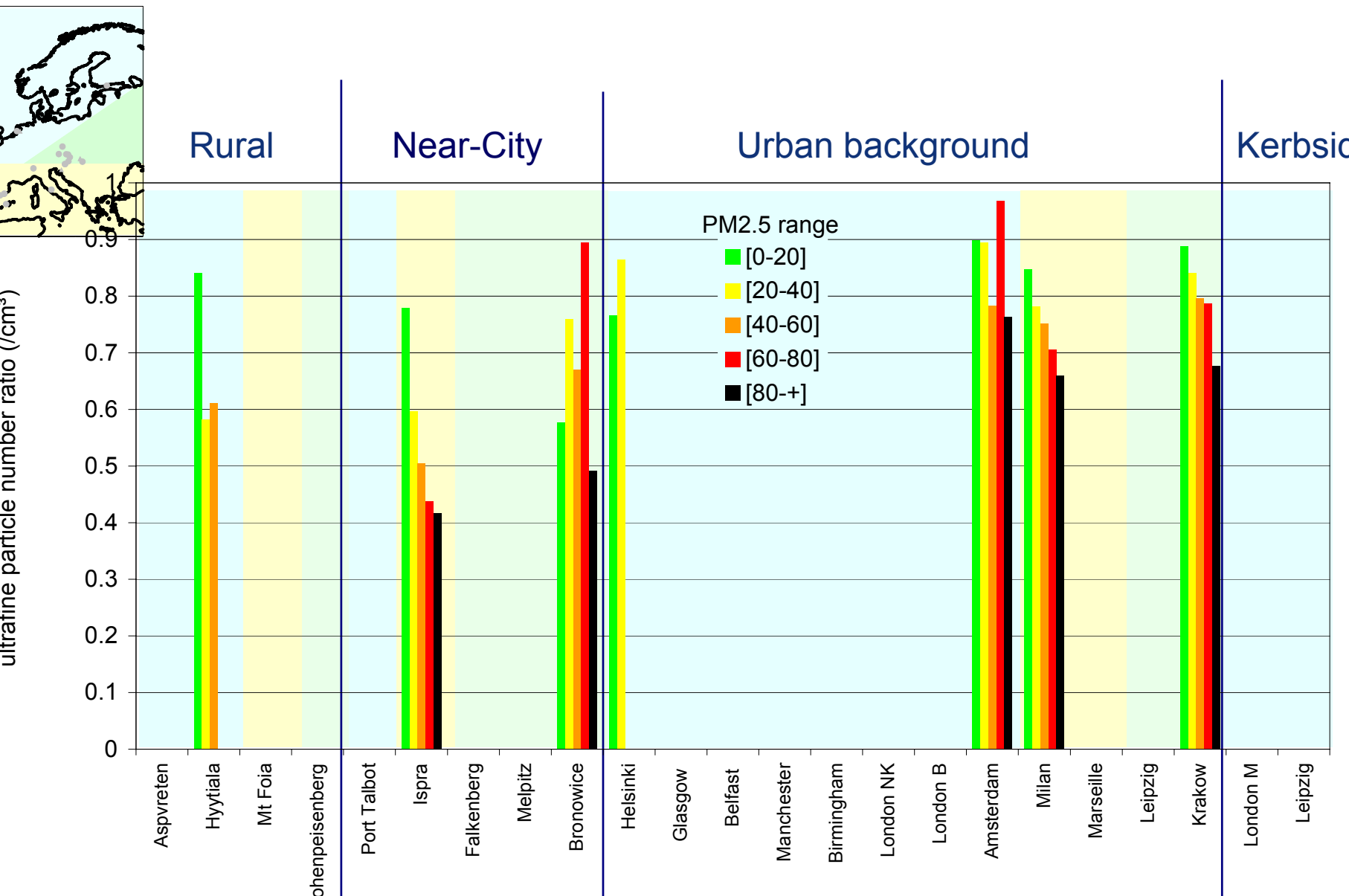


Milan, 15 Jan. 2003 12:00 PM10 = 155 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Krakow, 18 Jan. 2005 18:00 PM10 = 158 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



Difference in particle number mainly due to ultrafine particles

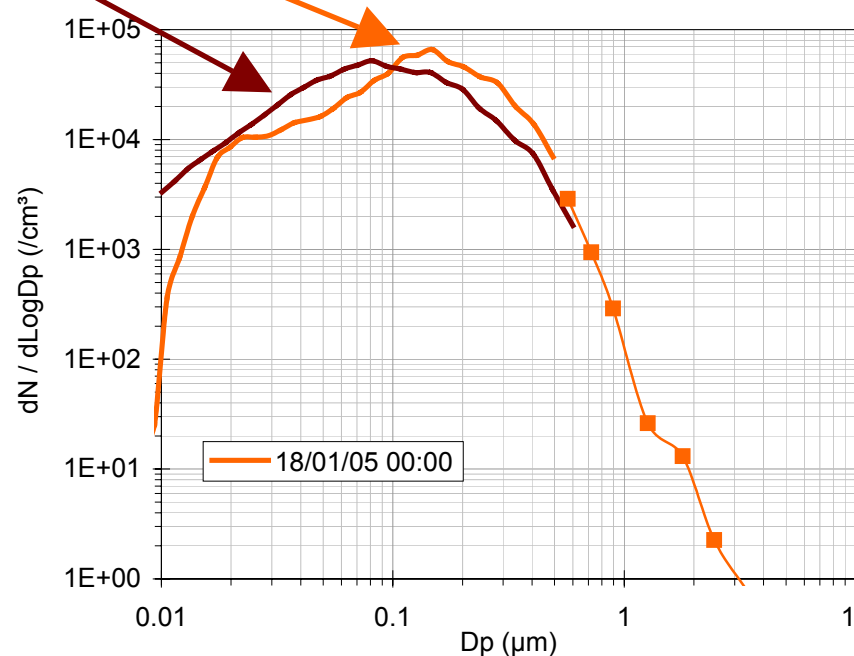
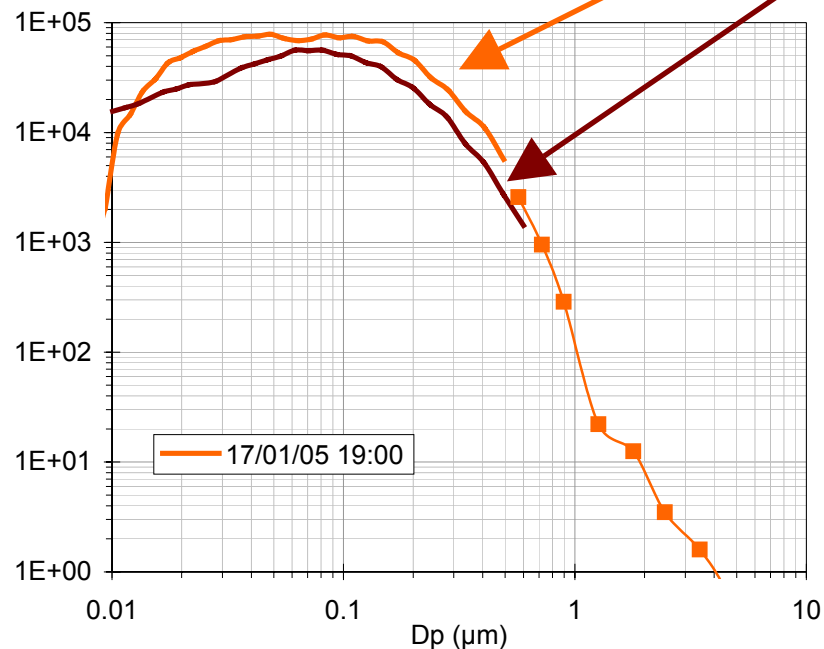


What we might like to know:

Non-volatile particle number size distribution measurements

room-T

300° C



PM10 = 330 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

room temp.-N = 85000 cm^{-3}

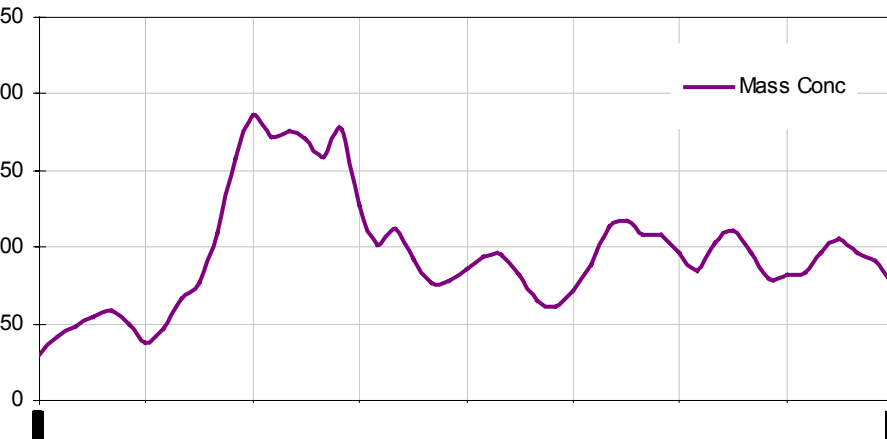
300° C-N = 54000 cm^{-3}

PM10 = 375 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

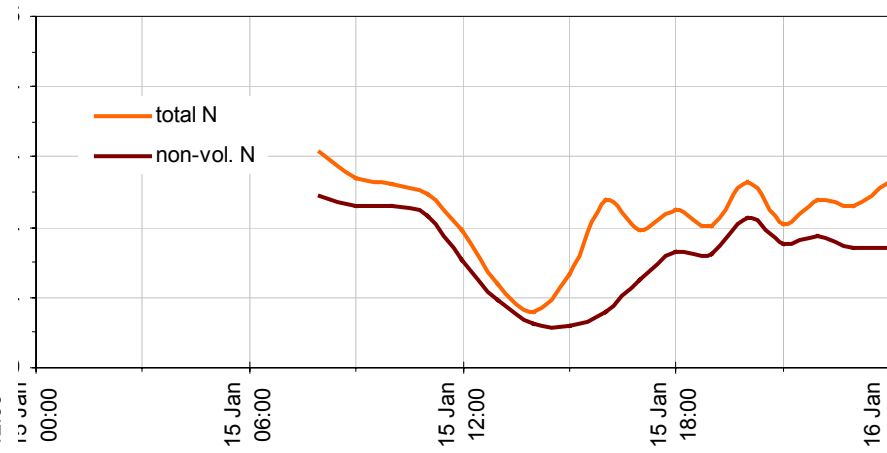
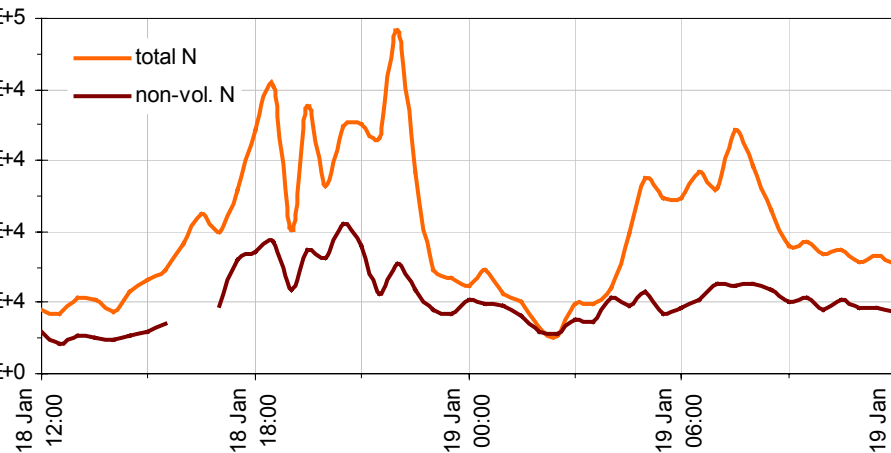
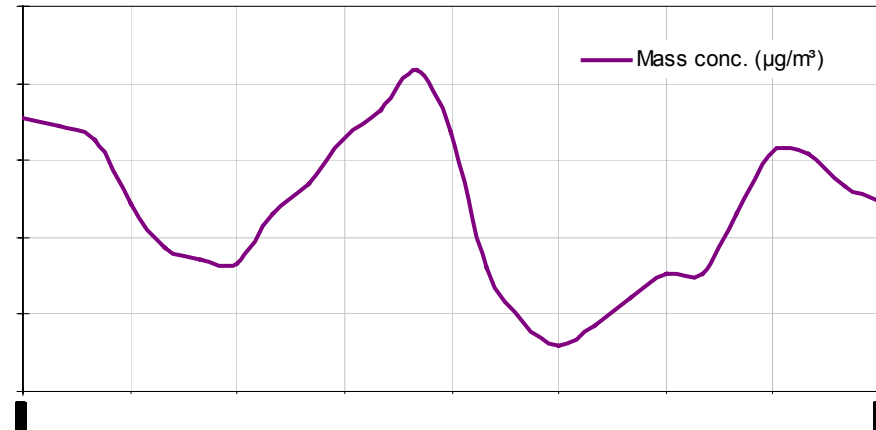
room temp.-N = 44000 cm^{-3}

300° C-N = 41000 cm^{-3}

Krakow, 2005



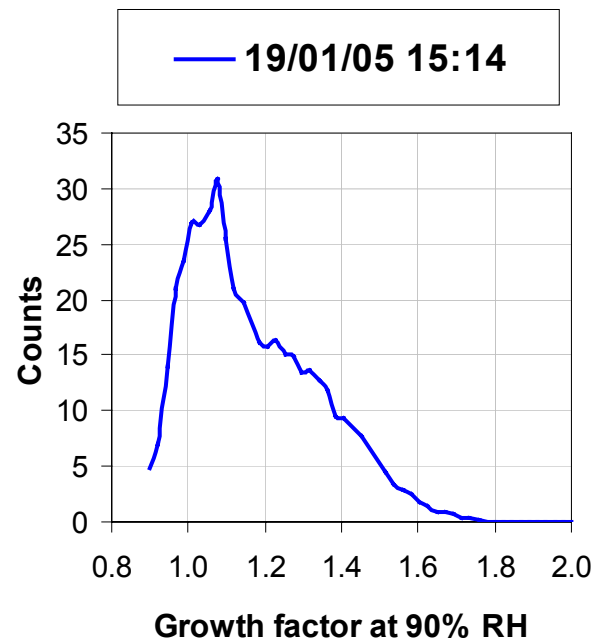
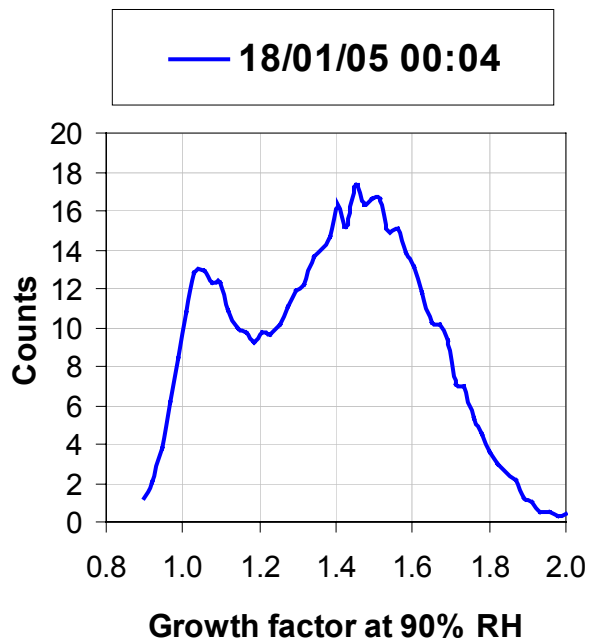
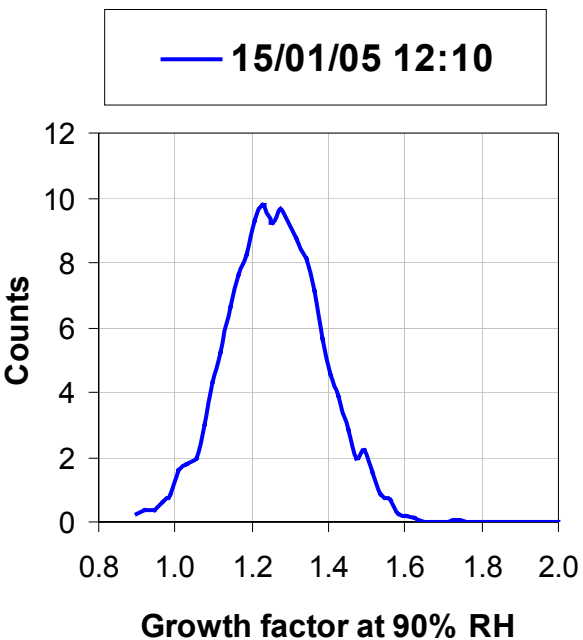
Milan, 2003



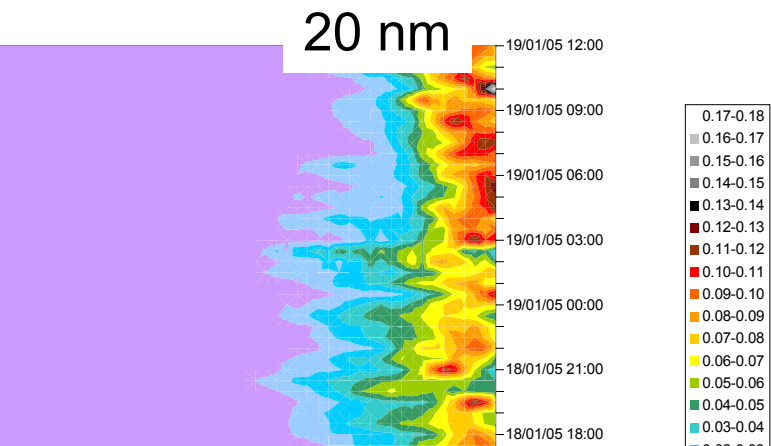
> For comparable mass concentrations, **particle number** concentration may be **much larger** in Krakow, but **refractory particle number** generally **smaller**

What we might like to know: Particle hygroscopicity measurements

Hygroscopic growth factor of $D_p = 50$ nm particles (Krakow)

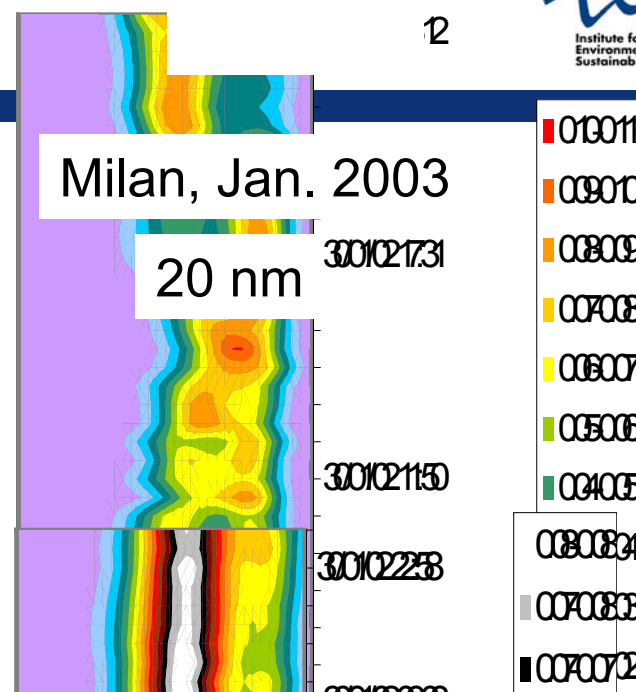


Krakow, Jan. 2005

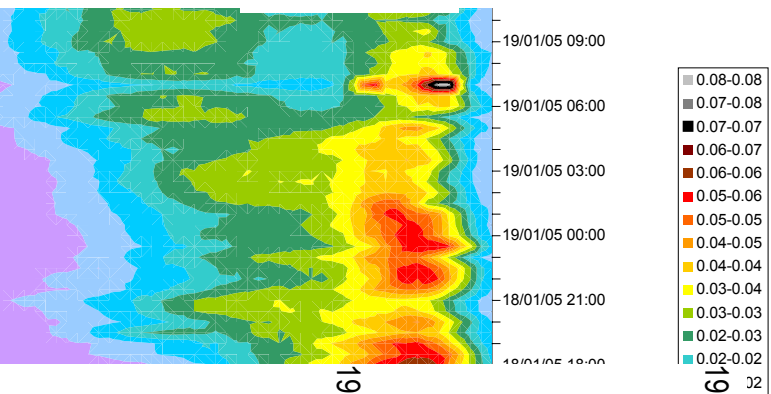


20 nm particles consist of pure C in Krakow, some are soluble in Milan

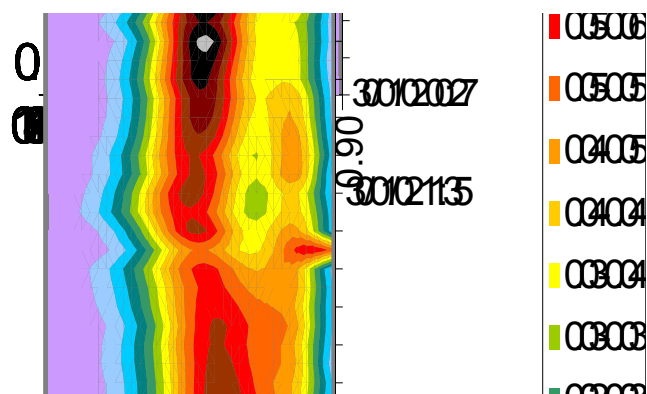
Milan, Jan. 2003



200 nm



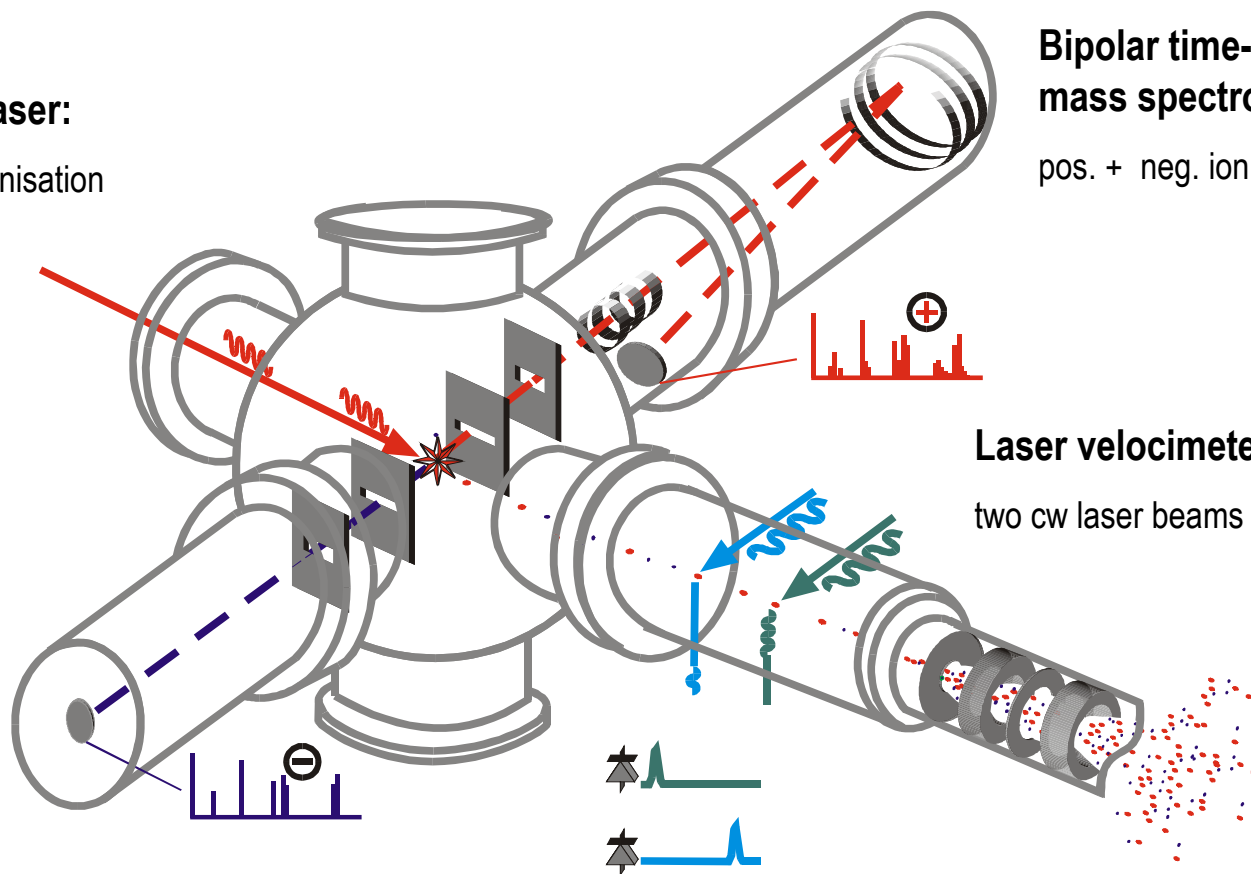
200 nm



200 nm particles can be soluble in Krakow, generally not in Milan

YAG – laser:
absorption / ionisation

**Bipolar time-of-flight
mass spectrometer:**
pos. + neg. ion detection



Laser velocimeter:
two cw laser beams

Aerodynamic lenses:
collimated particle beam

Conclusions (to be discussed):

Relationships between PM mass and health indicators were found
PM mass concentrations across Europe are well known

PM mass closure is rarely achieved

Particle number concentration and size distribution data are scarce

Particle differential mobility – based instruments are available for monitoring
particle properties that may be confronted with health impact studies

The ideal research task would involve a matrix, “with particle characteristics as one dimension and health outcomes as the other” (Schlesinger et al., 2006)

THANK YOU



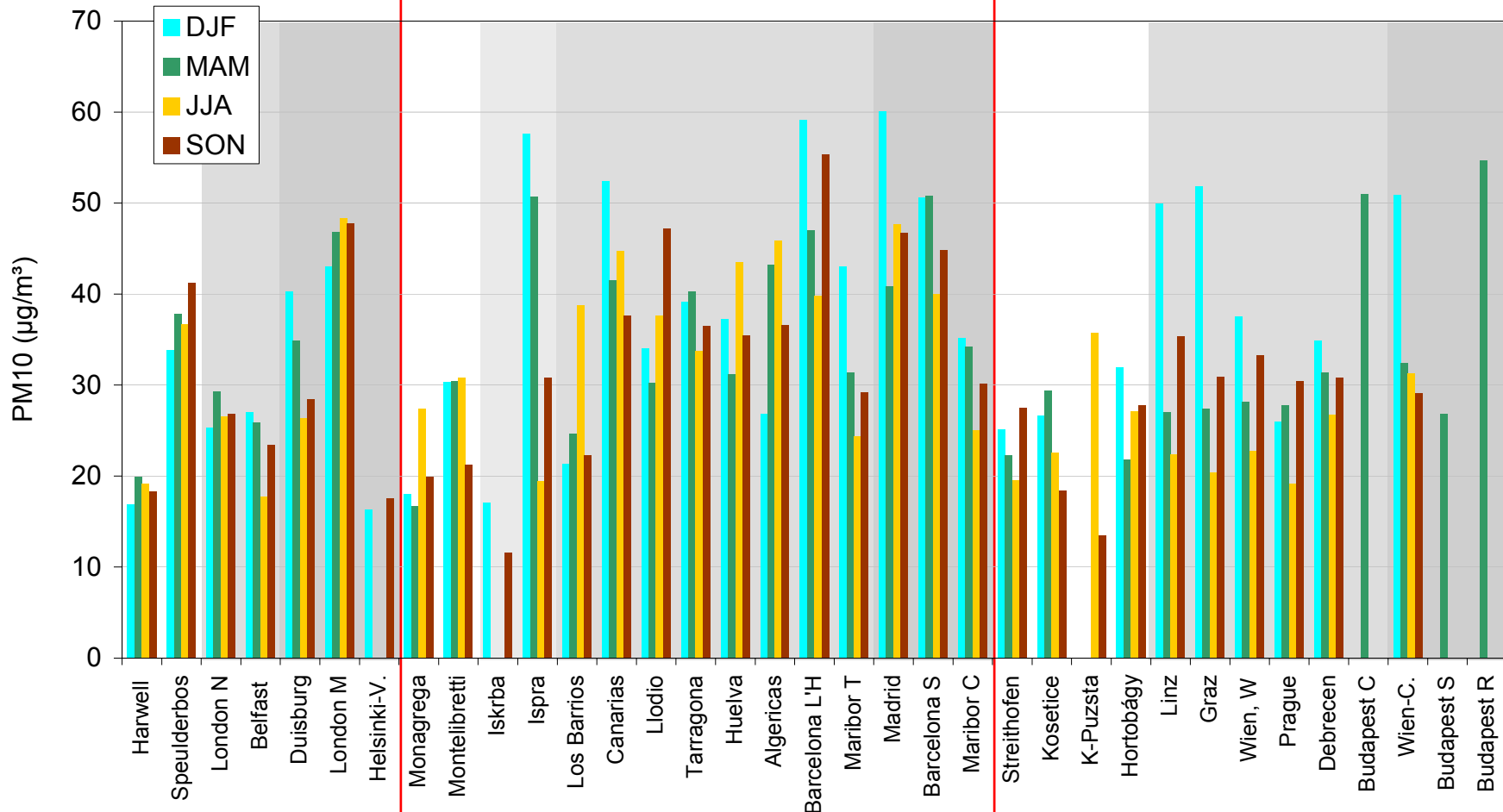
		Number	PM2.5	number/PM2.5
Erfurt (1992)	Wolfgang			227
Erfurt (>1995)	Wolfgang			>600
Milan	Sergio	25800	47	549
Alkmaar	Ruuskanen	25800	27	956
Erfurt	Ruuskanen	25900	42	617
Helsinki	Ruuskanen	20300	9.4	2160

Near-City
 Urban
 Kerbside

North-western

Southern

Central

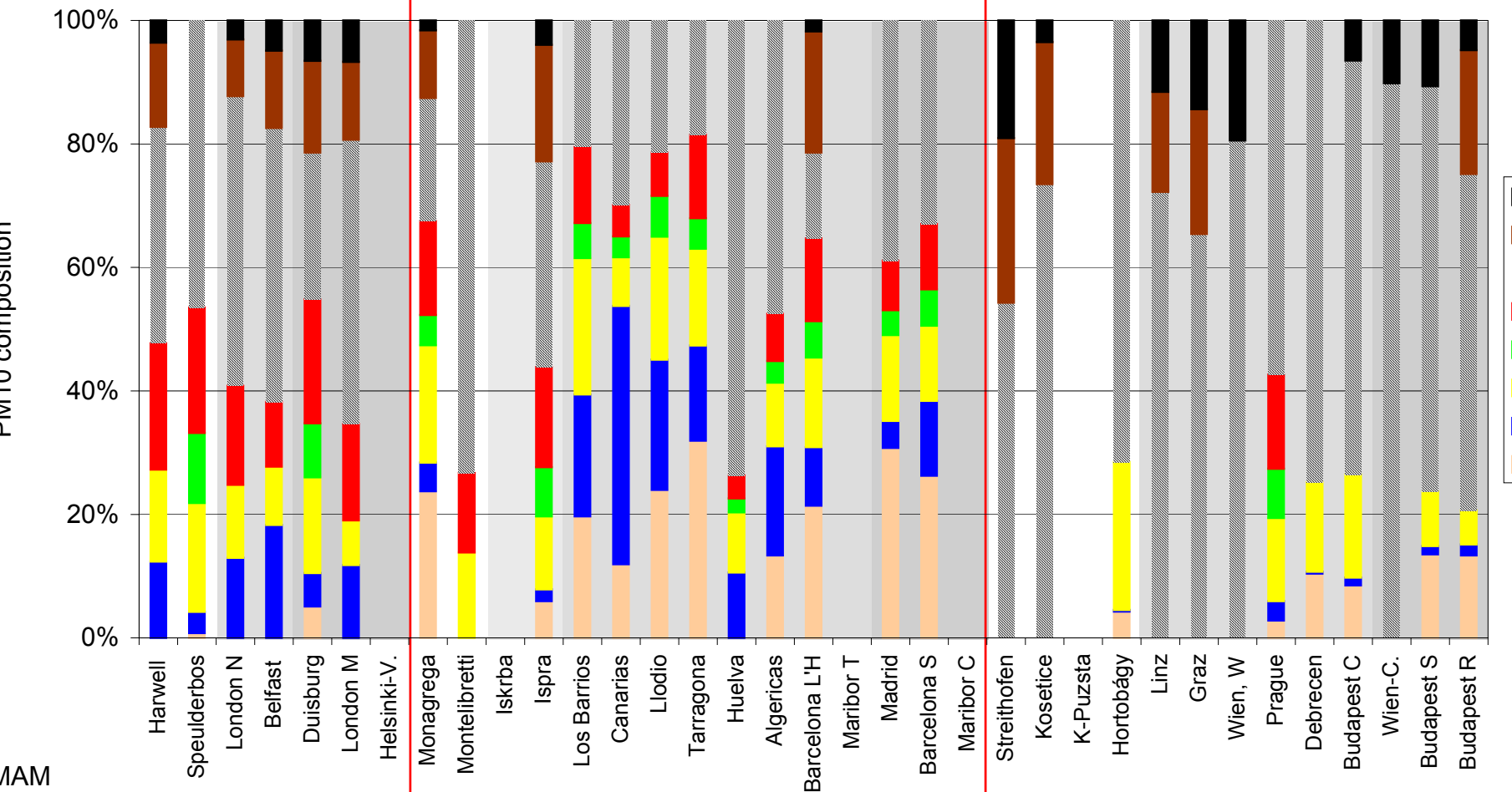


Near-City
 Urban
 Kerbside

North-western

Southern

Central

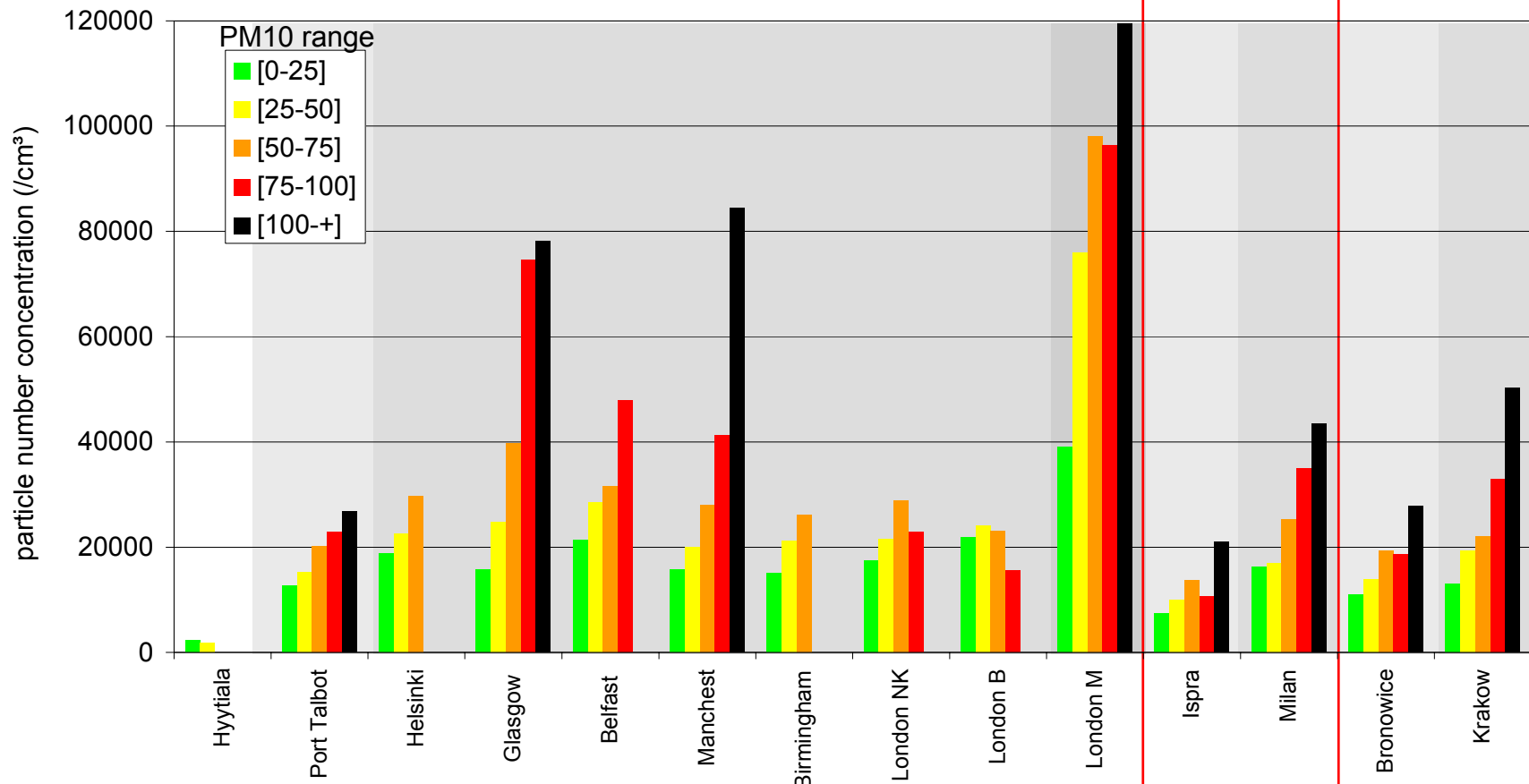


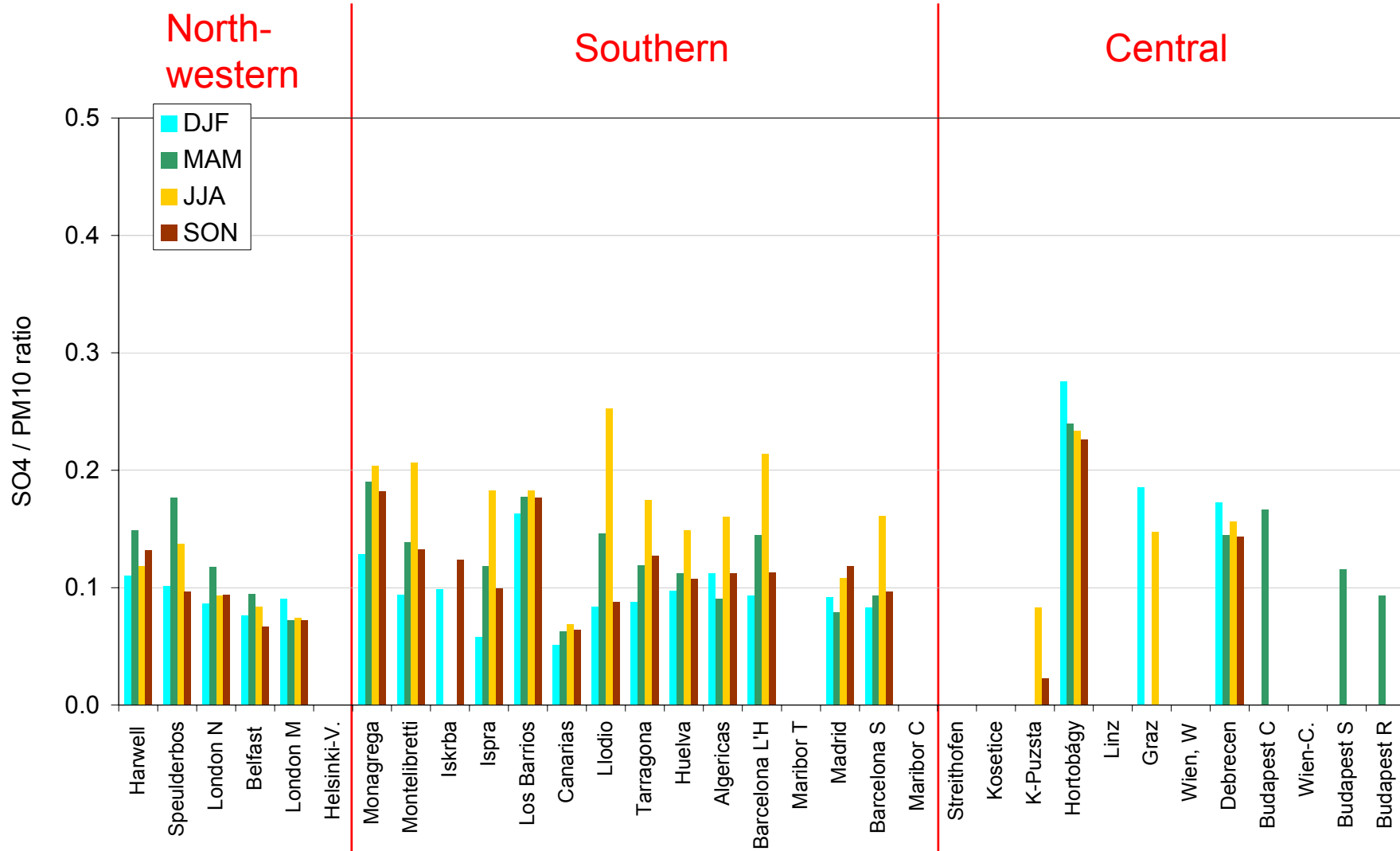
Near-City
 Urban
 Kerbside

North-western

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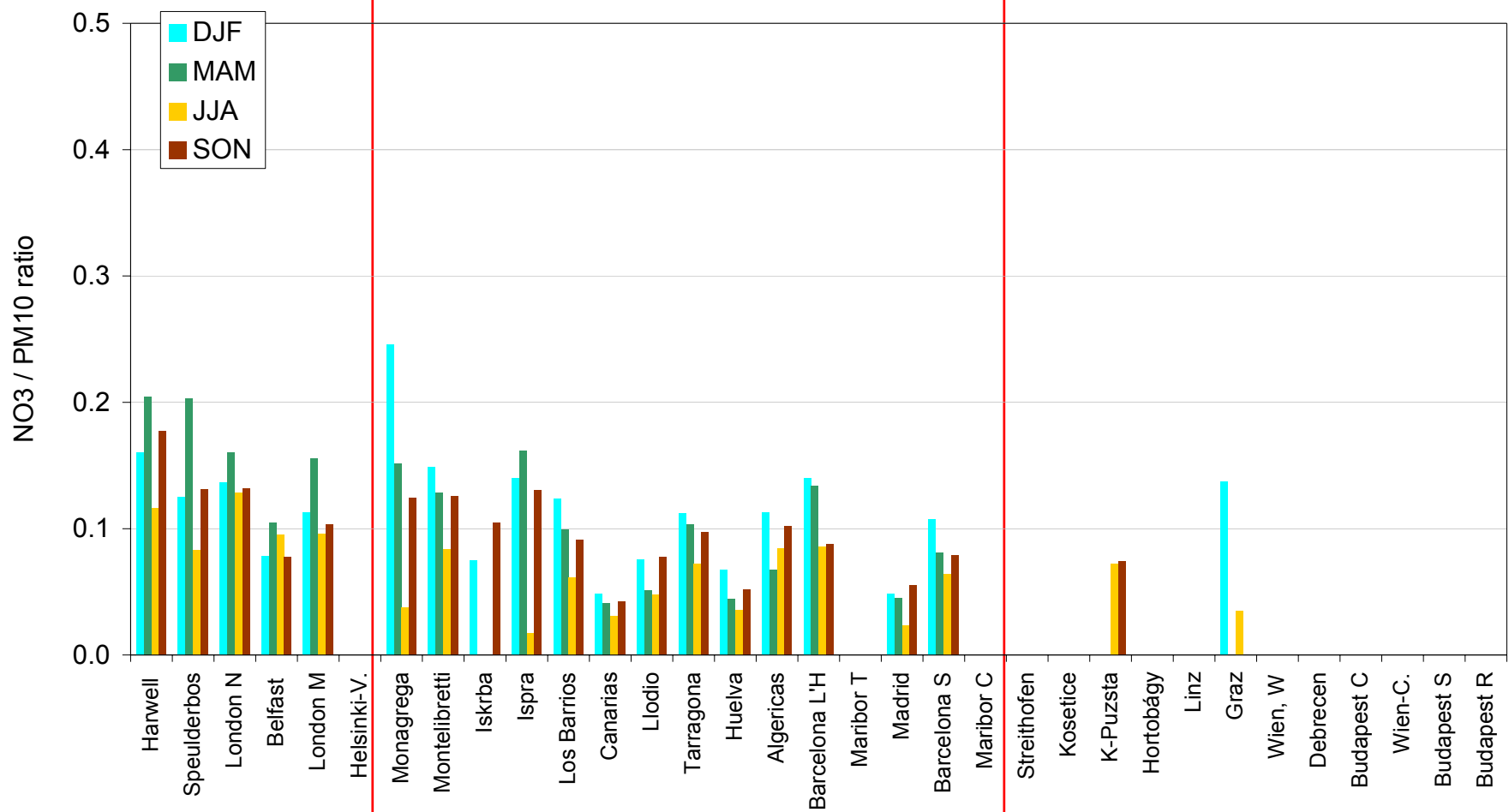


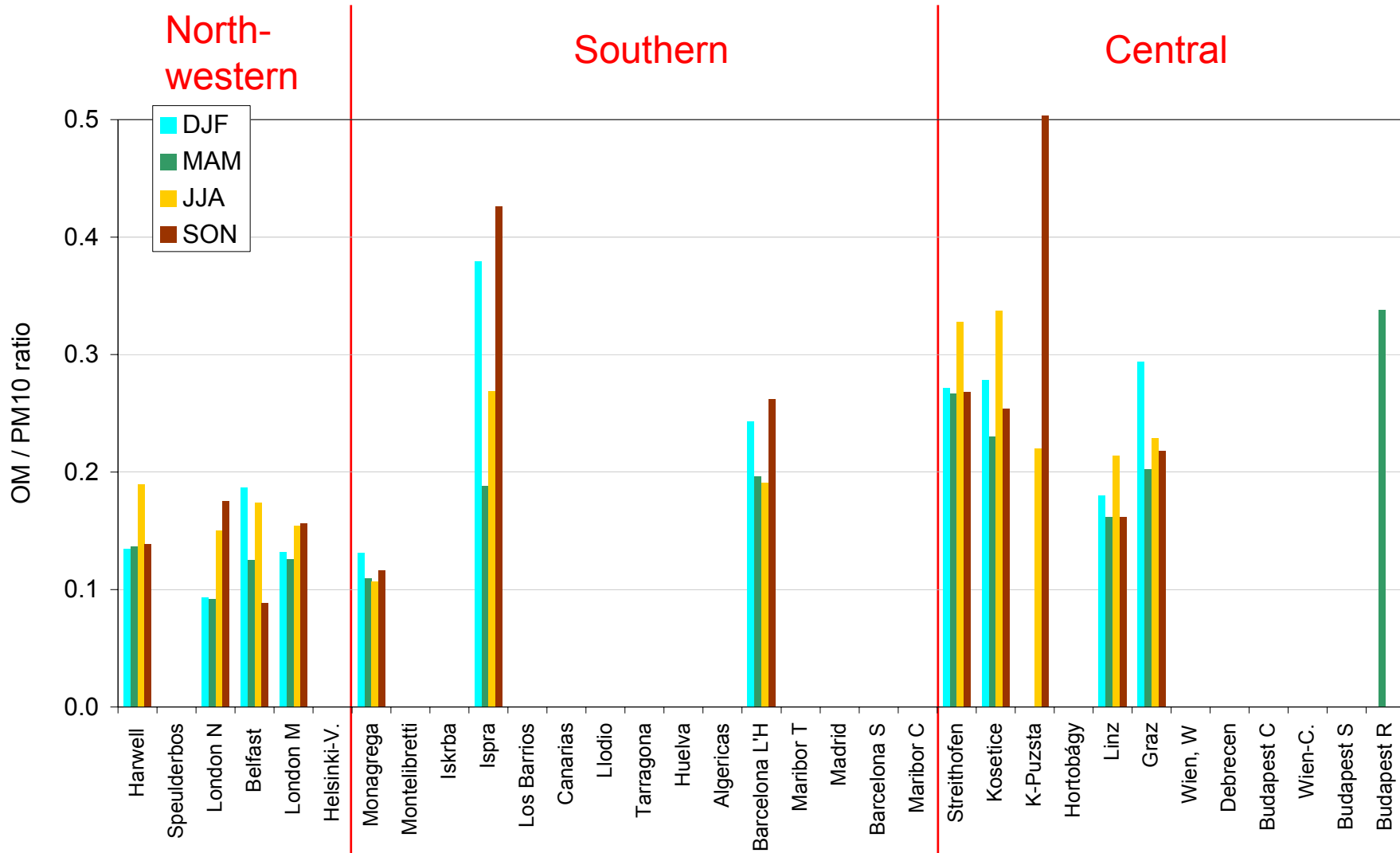


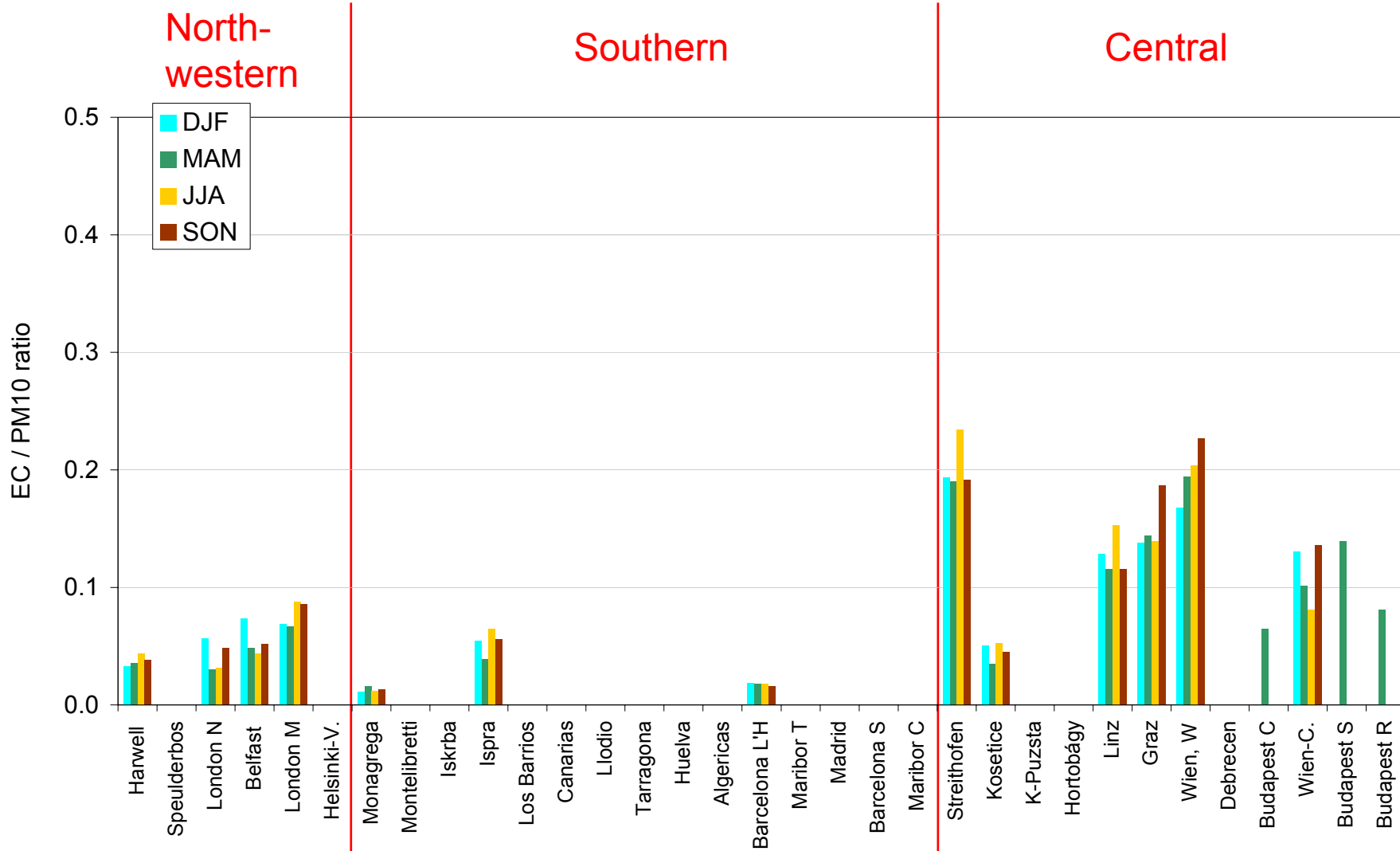
North-western

Southern

Central



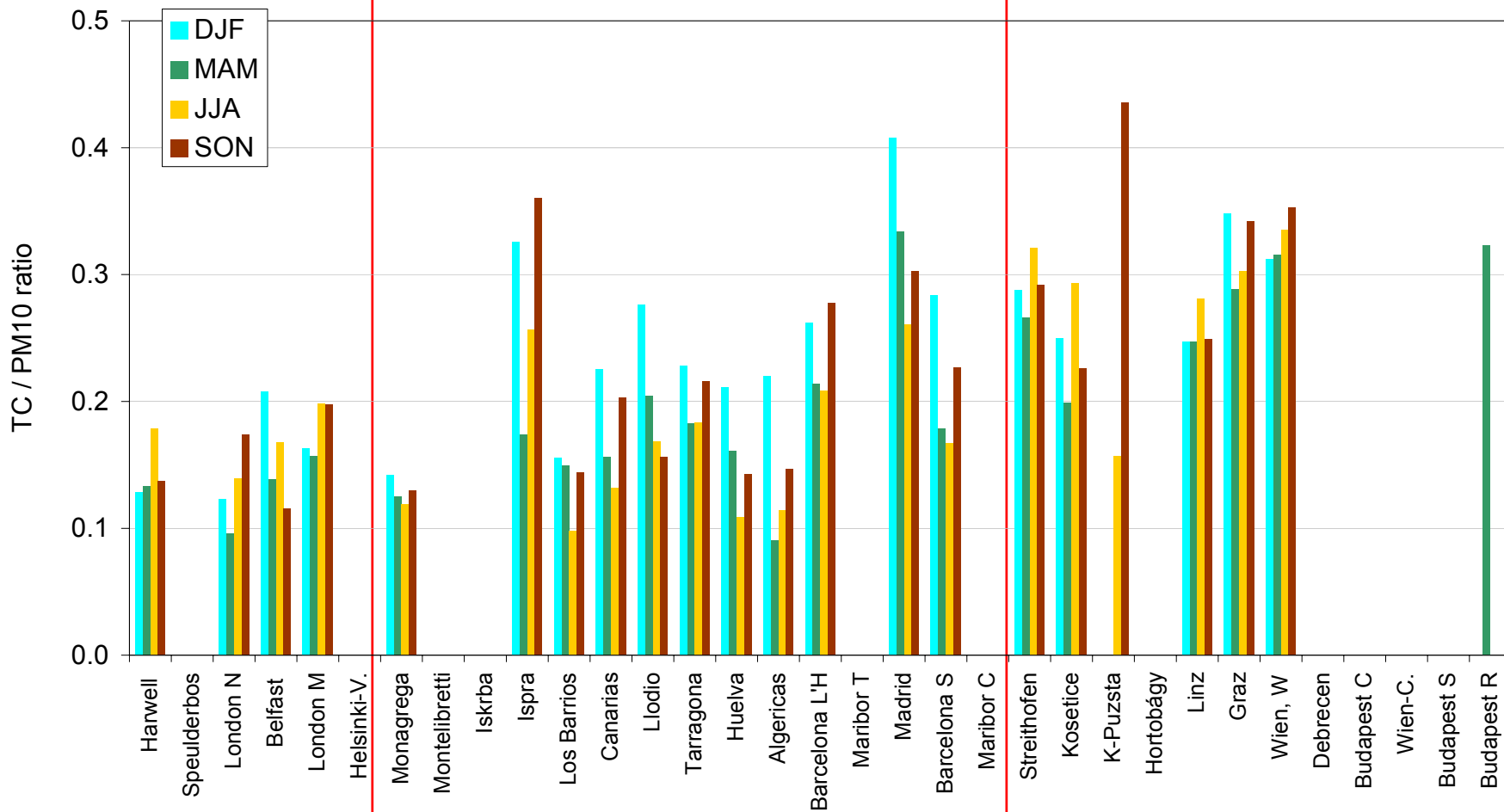


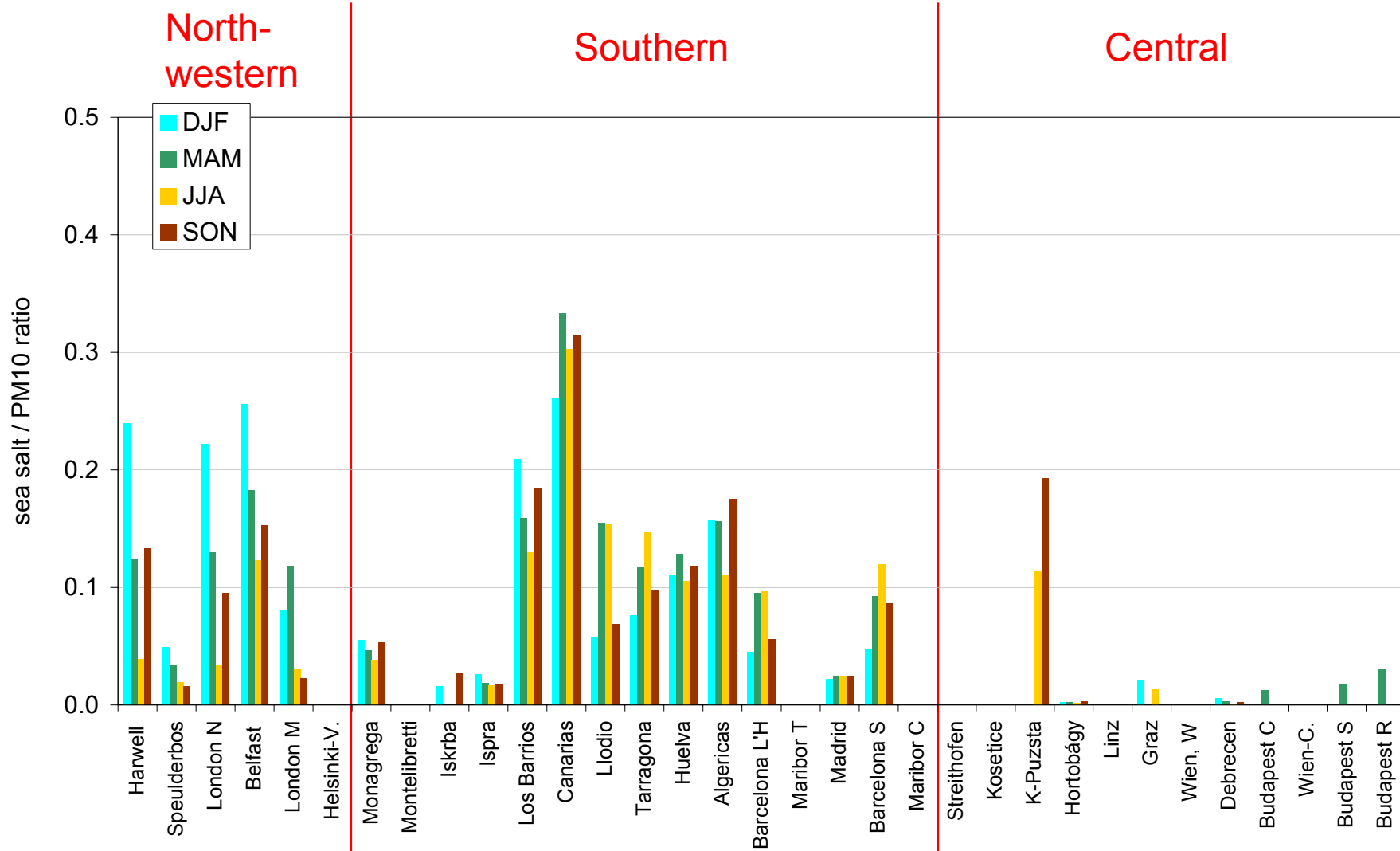


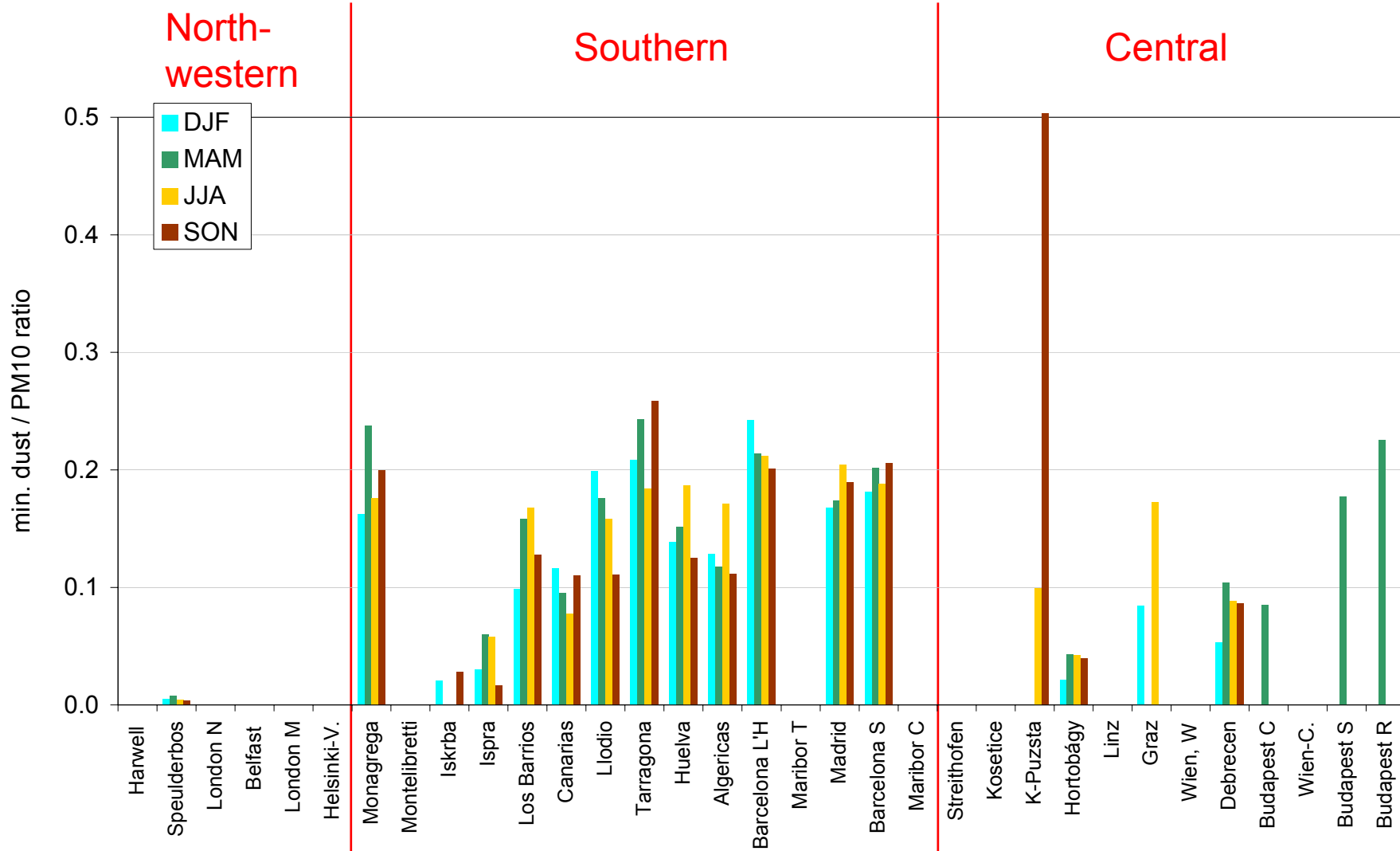
North-western

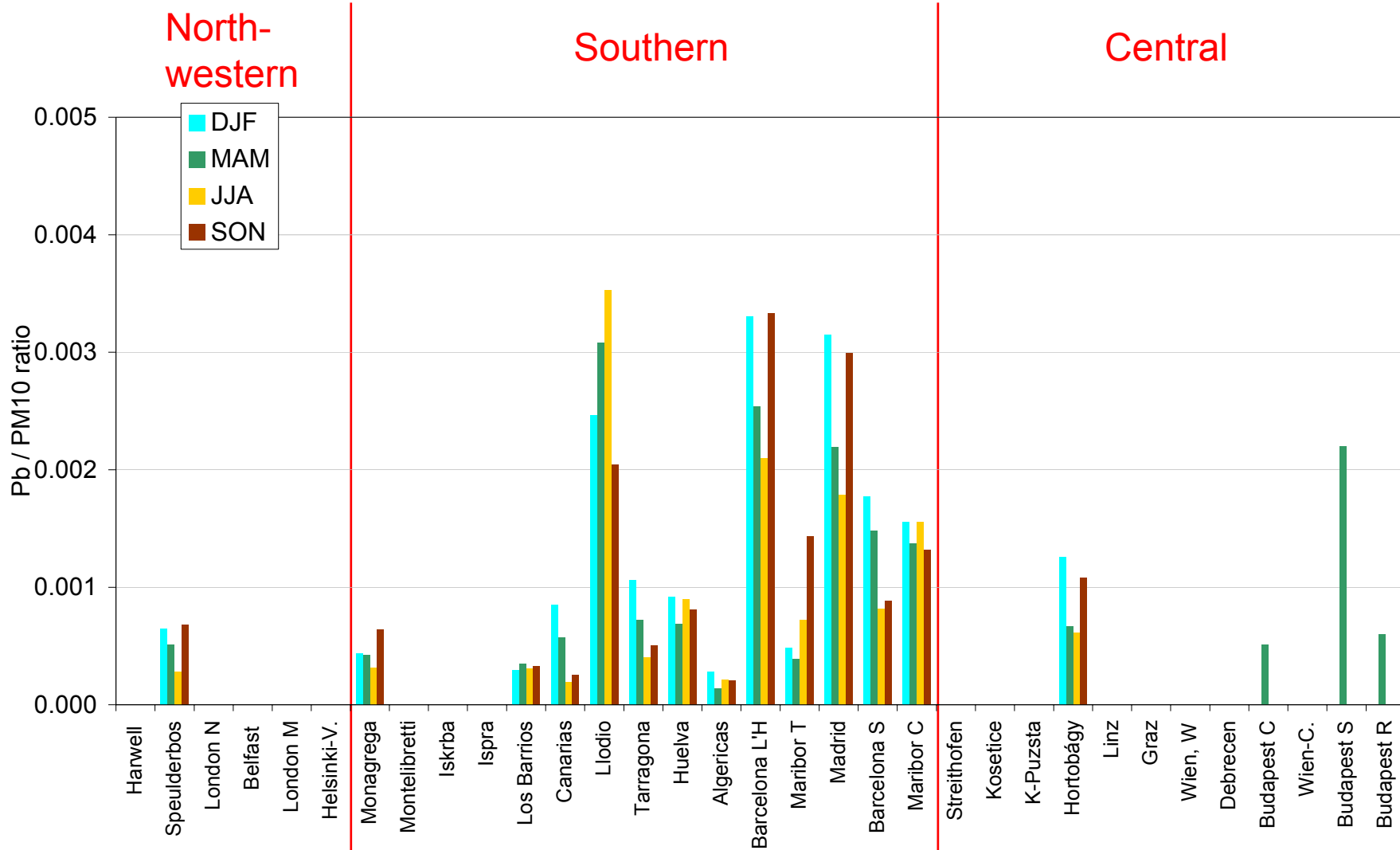
Southern

Central



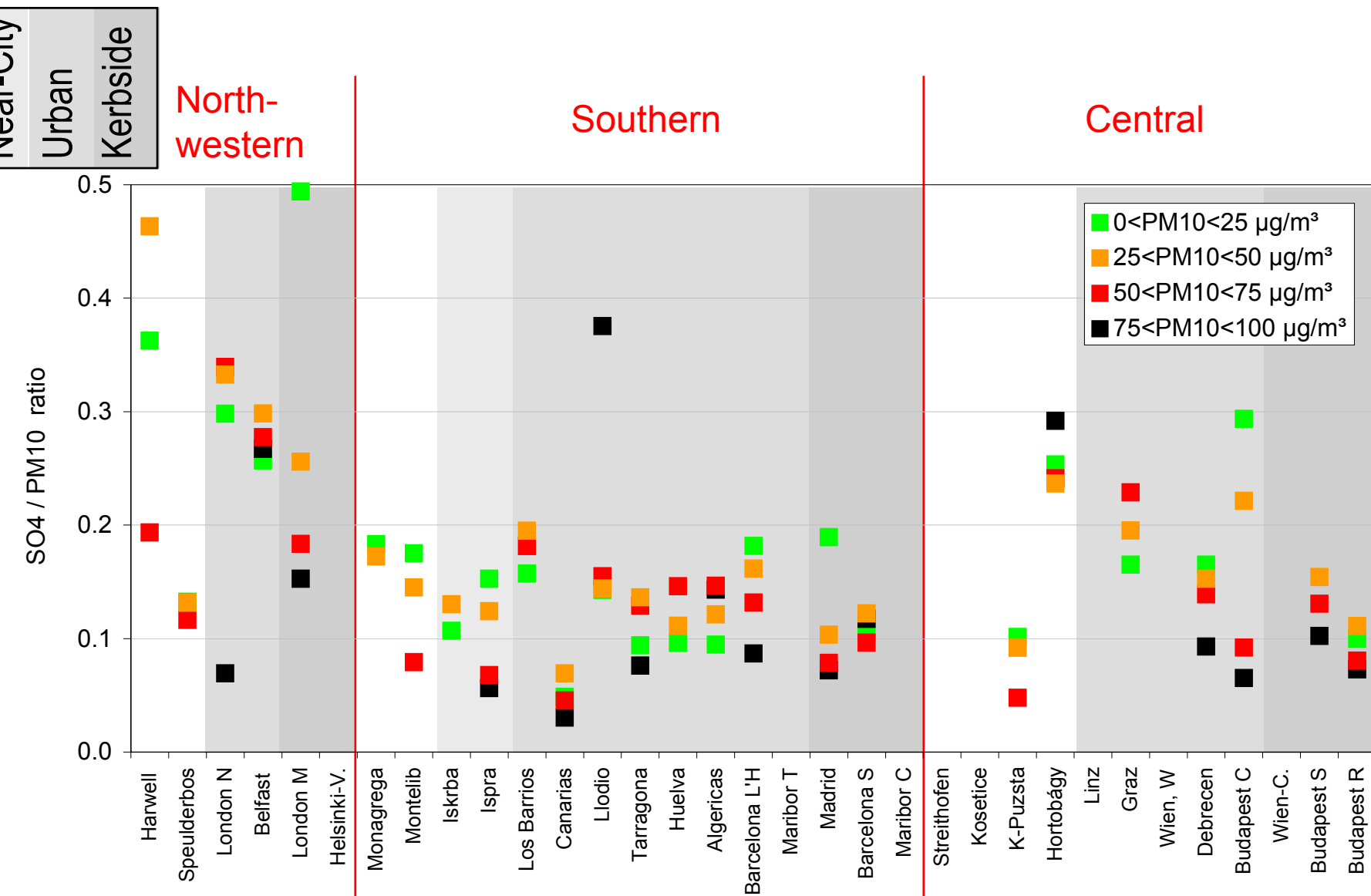






Average contribution of main aerosol constituents to PM10

		rural	near-city	urban	kerbside
North Western Europe	min. dust	1%			
	sea salt	8%		15%	6%
	SO4	13%		9%	8%
	NO3	15%		11%	12%
	OM	15%		14%	14%
	EC	4%		5%	8%
	TC	14%		15%	18%
Southern Europe	min. dust	19%	9%	16%	19%
	sea salt	5%	10%	14%	6%
	SO4	16%	14%	12%	10%
	NO3	13%	10%	8%	6%
	OM	12%	32%	22%	
	EC	1%	5%	2%	
	TC	13%	21%	19%	27%
Central Europe	min. dust	4%		8%	
	sea salt	0.2%		0.3%	
	SO4	24%		15%	
	NO3				
	OM	28%		21%	
	EC	12%		16%	11%
	TC	27%		30%	

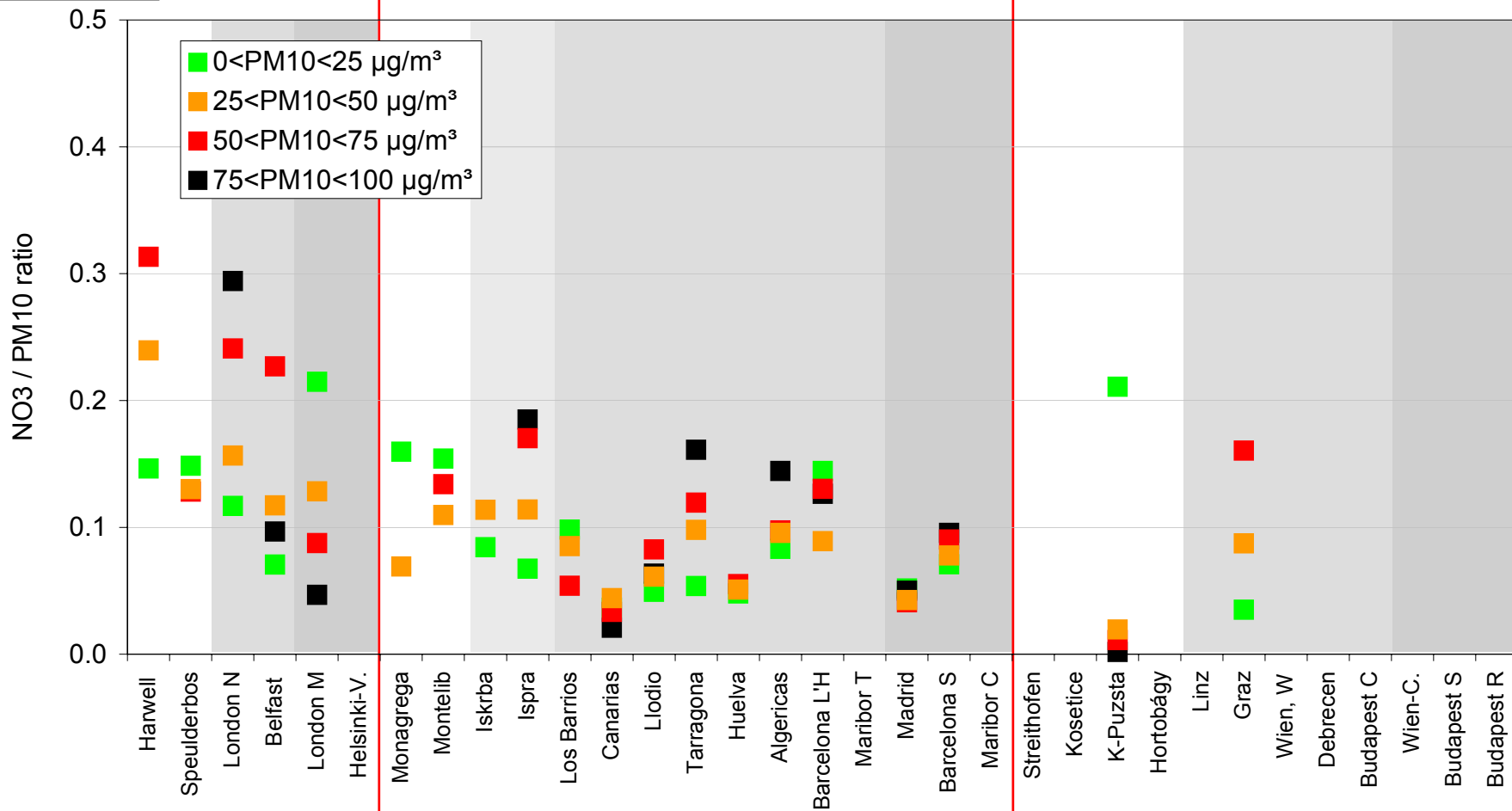


Near-City
 Urban
 Kerbside

North-western

Southern

Central

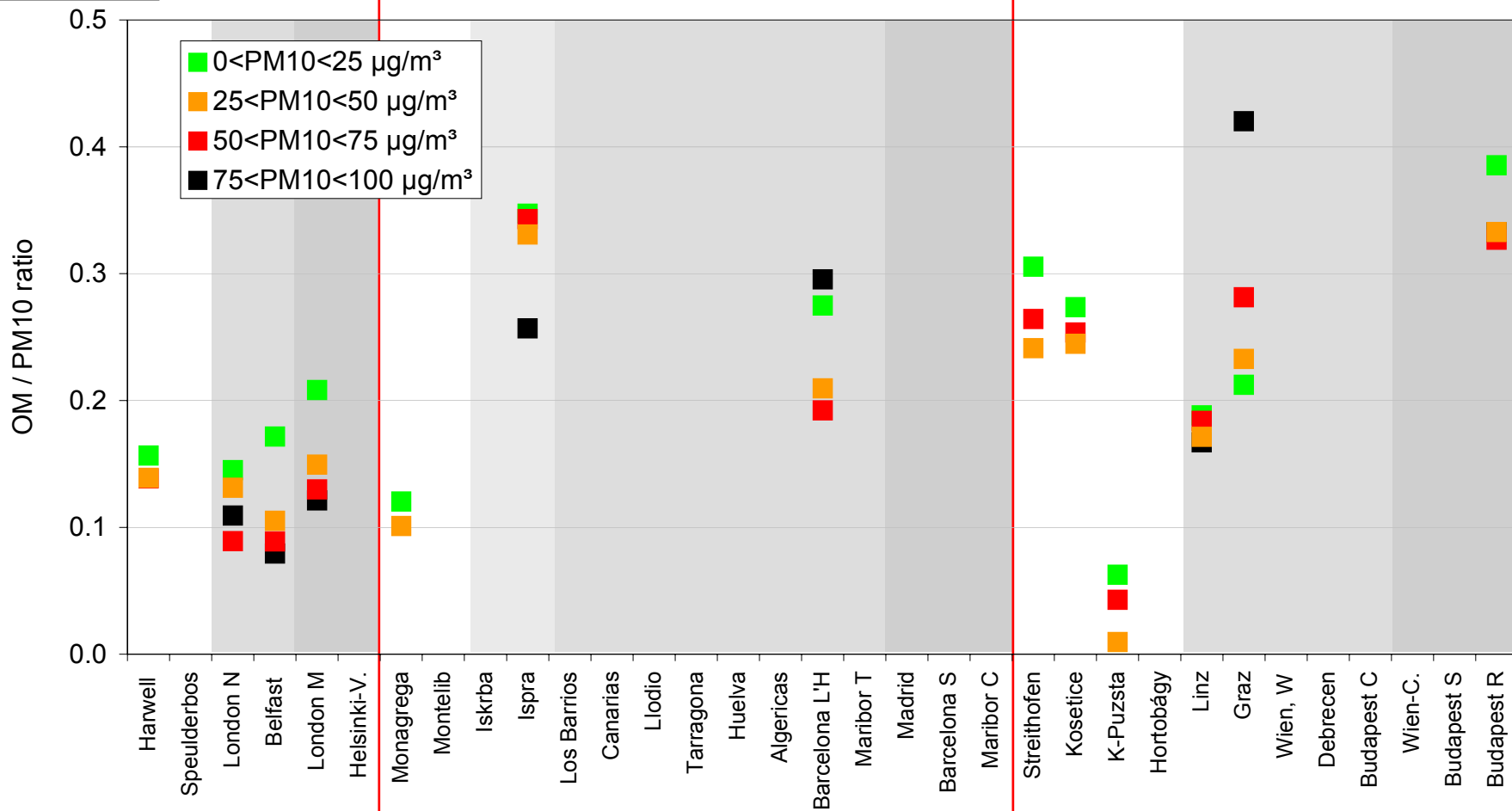


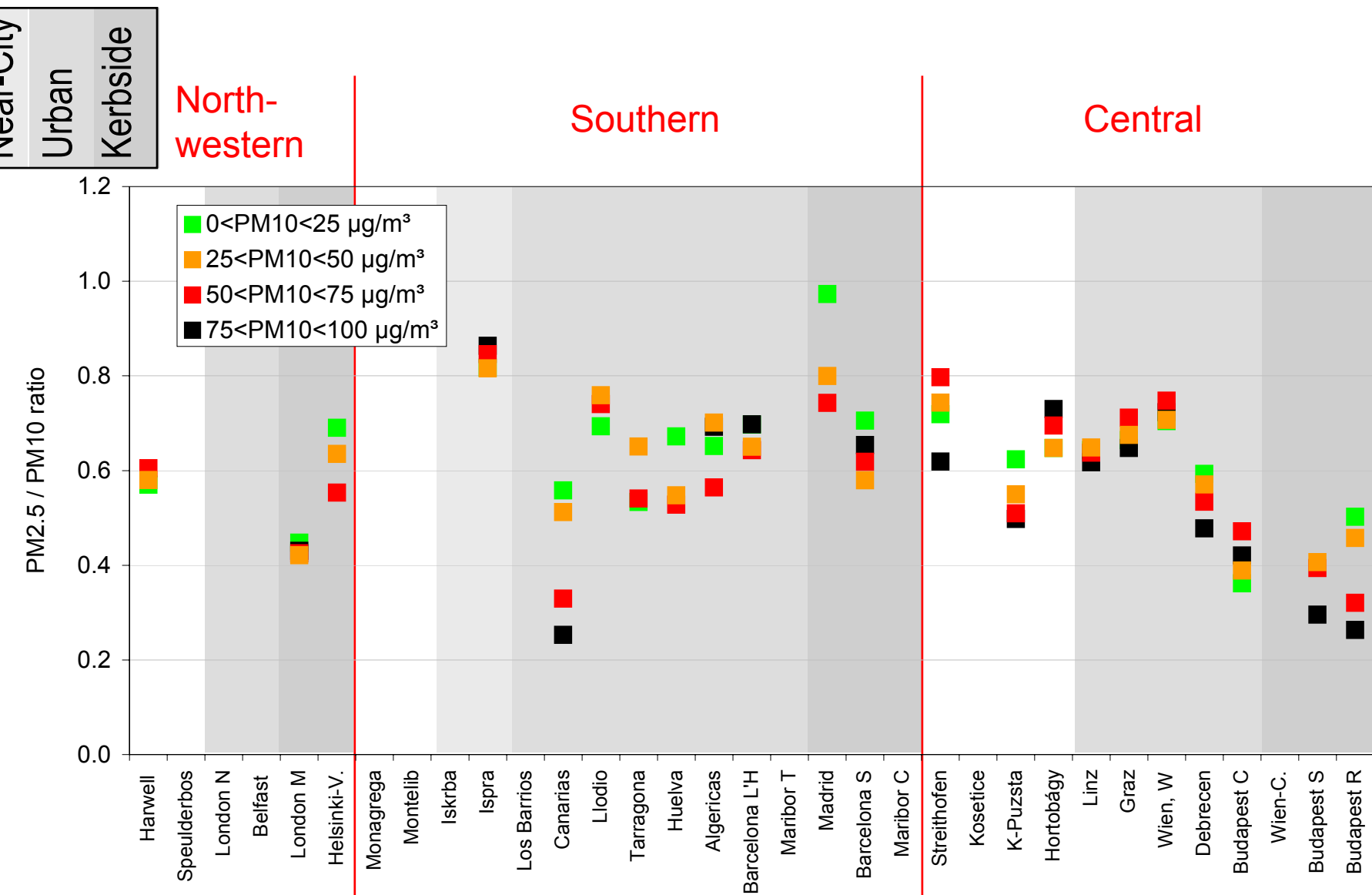
Near-City
 Urban
 Kerbside

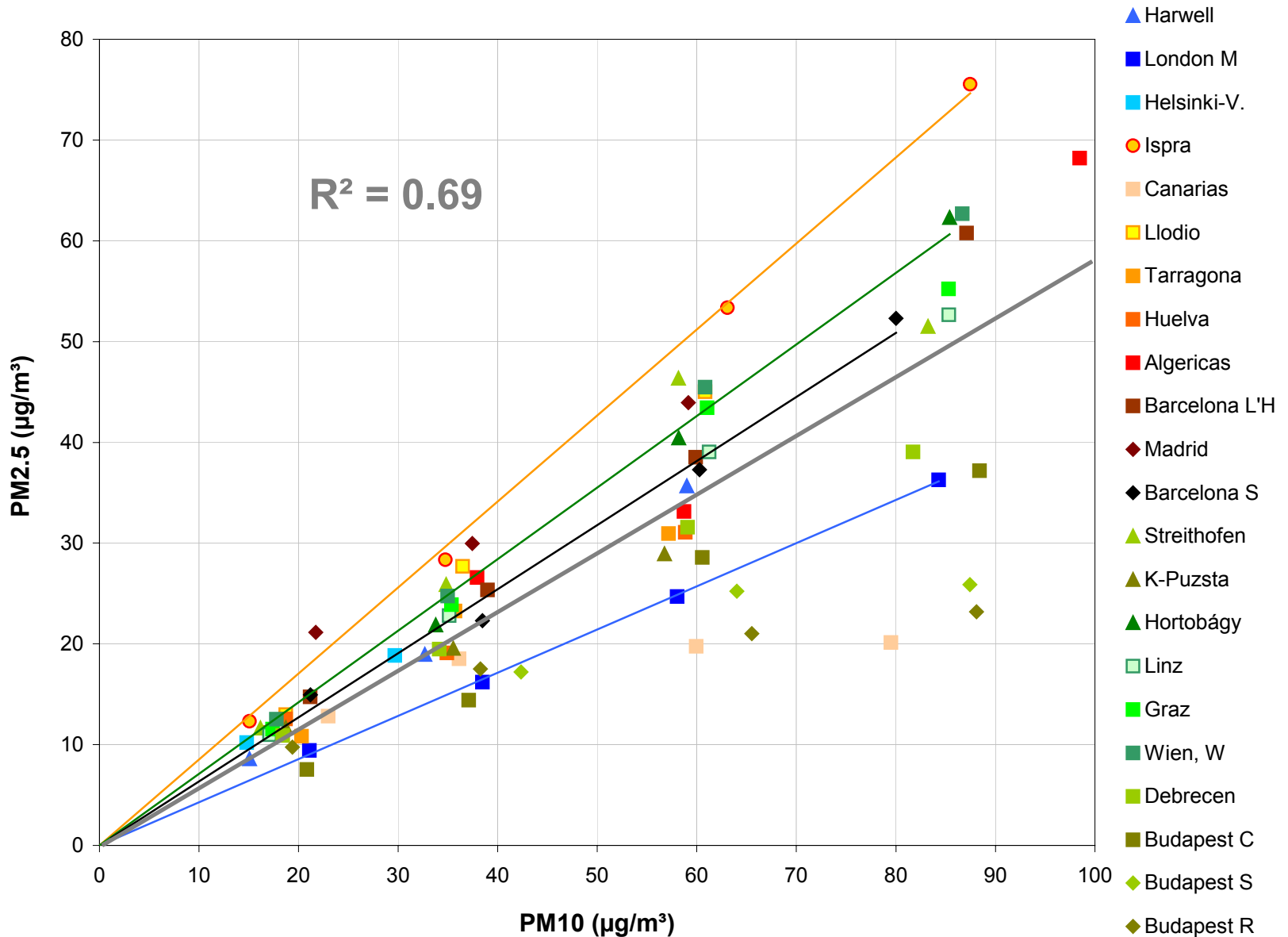
North-western

Southern

Central





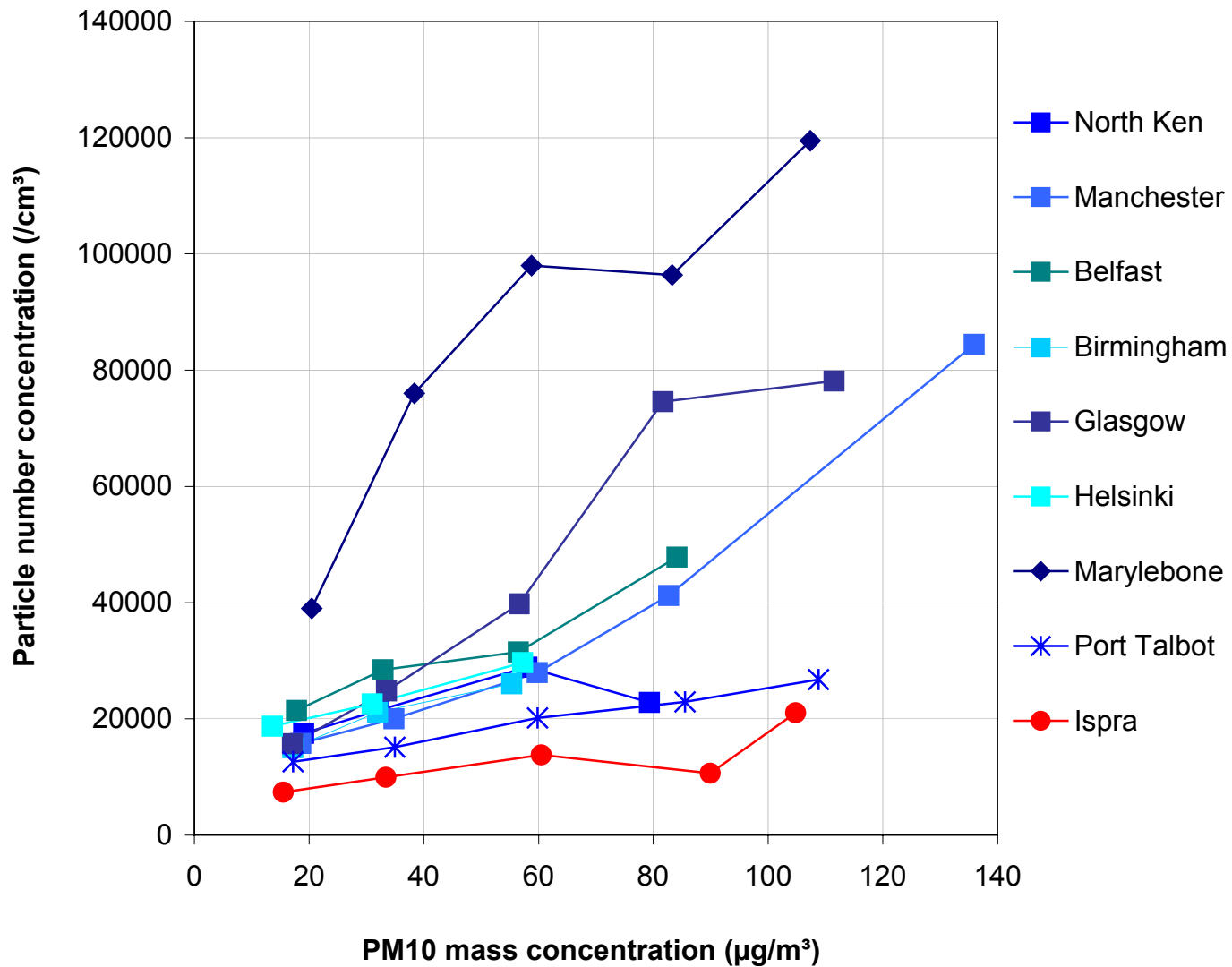


Urban background

Kerbside

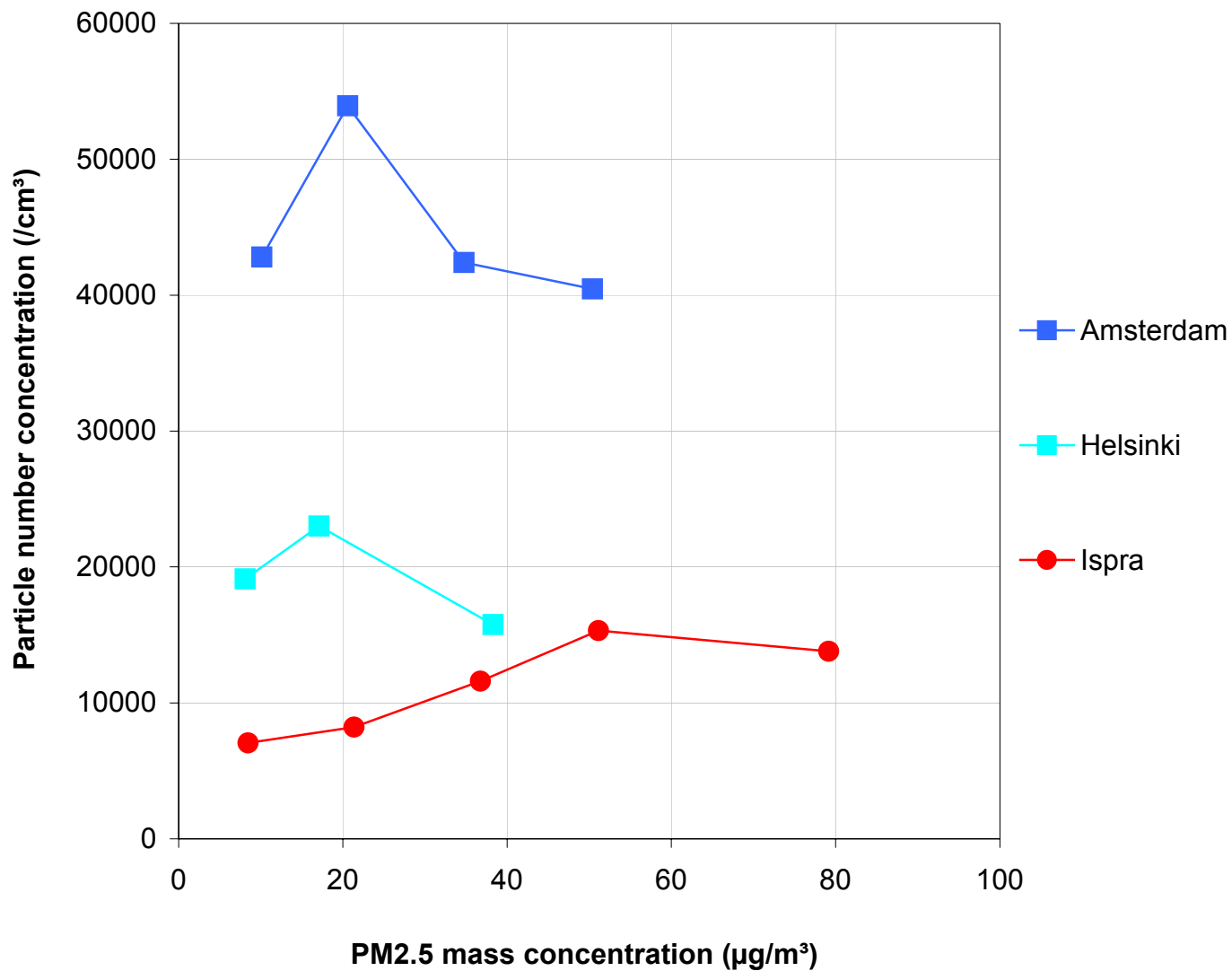
Industrial

Near-City



Urban background

Near-City



Conclusions -2

Correlation PM2.5 vs. PM10 $\Rightarrow R^2 = 0.69$ (COST633)
 $\Rightarrow R^2 = 0.95$ (*Phenomenology*)

PM2.5 / PM10 is site dependent

$\Rightarrow 0.43 < \text{ratio} < 0.85$ (COST633)

$\Rightarrow 0.58 < \text{ratio} < 0.88$ (*Phenomenology*)

sites where PM10 and PM2.5 are not correlated (COST 633)
not observed in *Phenomenology*

no clear increase in PM2.5/PM10 ratio with PM10 levels
in contrast with *Phenomenology*

Conclusions -3

No correlation between PM2.5 or PM10 and particle number concentration
confirms *Phenomenology*

Particle number / PM10 is rather constant at comparable sites
(urban background in NW Europe) for $PM_{10} < 75 \mu g/m^3$
new finding

Particle number / PM10 increases from near-city to kerbside sites
confirms *Phenomenology*

Conclusions -4

Main PM10 constituents: generally OM, SO_4^{2-} and NO_3^-

Phenomenology: OM and SO_4^{2-}

Mineral dust and sea salt may be major PM10 constituents
new finding

Clear gradients in SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , and TC contributions to PM10

- from rural to kerbside sites (confirms *Phenomenology*)
- from NW to Central Europe (not shown in *Phenomenology*)

No clear evidence of PM10 composition change with PM10 level
more complex than in *Phenomenology*