



nPETS
nanoParticle Emissions
from the Transport Sector



CSIC

Physico-chemical characterization and source apportionment of UFP at airport, harbour, subway and road: The nPETS experimental set-up in Barcelona

Sharon Ridolfo¹, X. Querol¹, A. Karanasiou¹, N. Perez¹, A. Alastuey¹, B. van Drooge¹, B. Piña¹, J. Portugal¹, U. Olofsson², E. Bergseth², E. Carbonell³, J. Vila⁴, J. Cortes⁵, M. Madrid⁵, I. Hernandez⁶ and F. Amato¹

¹IDAEA (CSIC), Spain;

²KTH, Sweden;

³FGV, Spain;

⁴Port of Barcelona, Spain;

⁵AENA SME, S.A. - Josep Tarradellas Barcelona-El Prat Airport, Spain;

⁶Governement of Catalonia, Spain



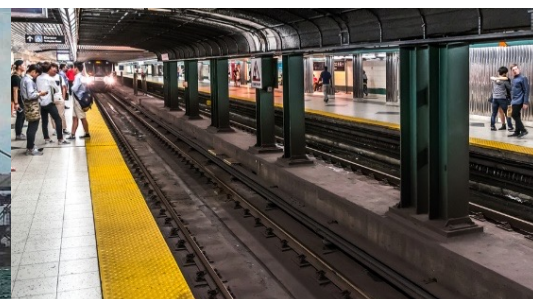
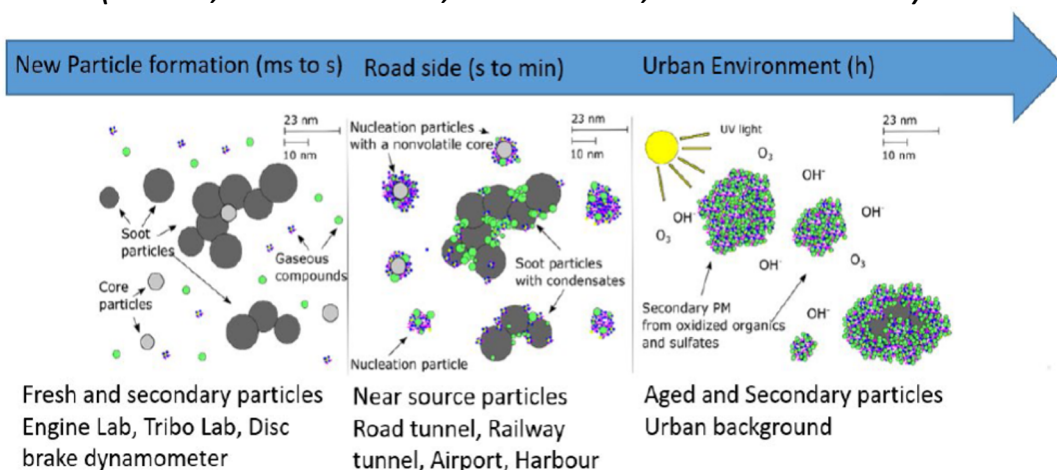
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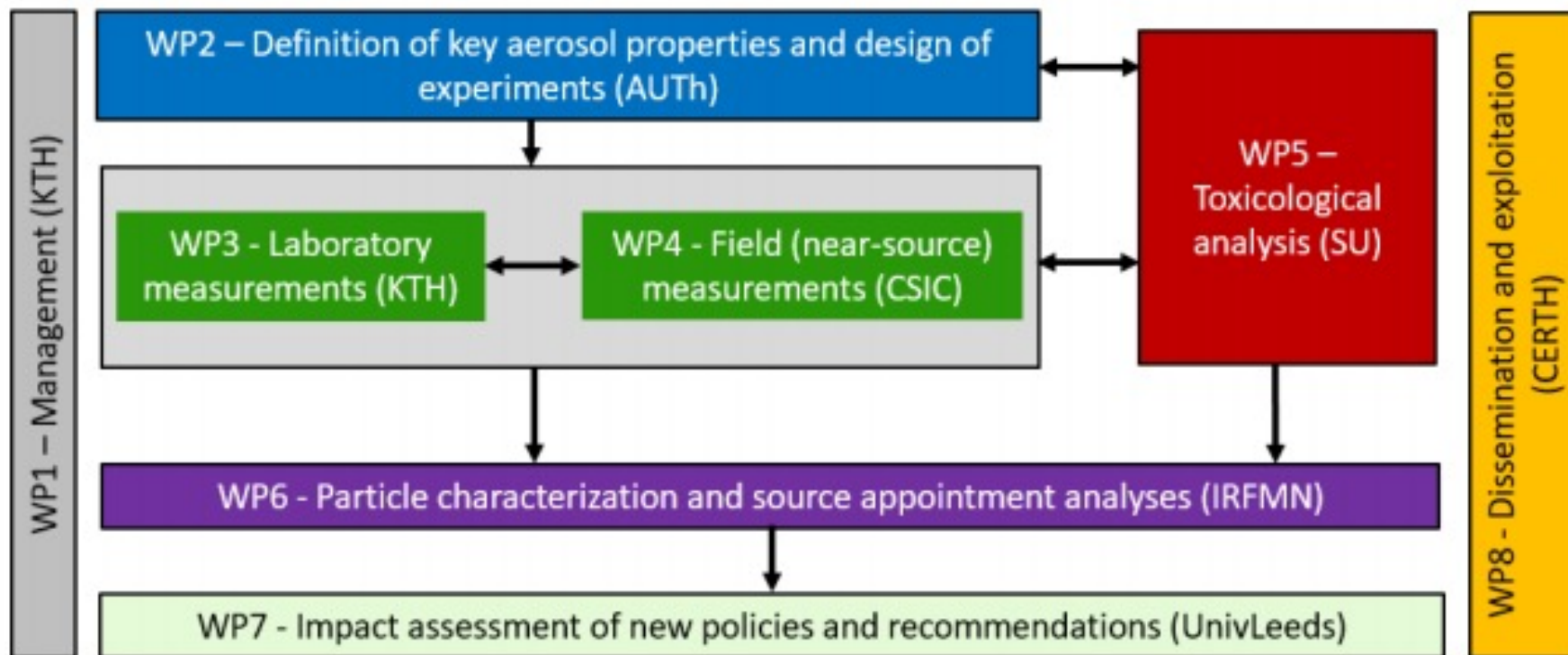
1. Introduction: The nPETS project

Nanoparticle emissions from the transport sector

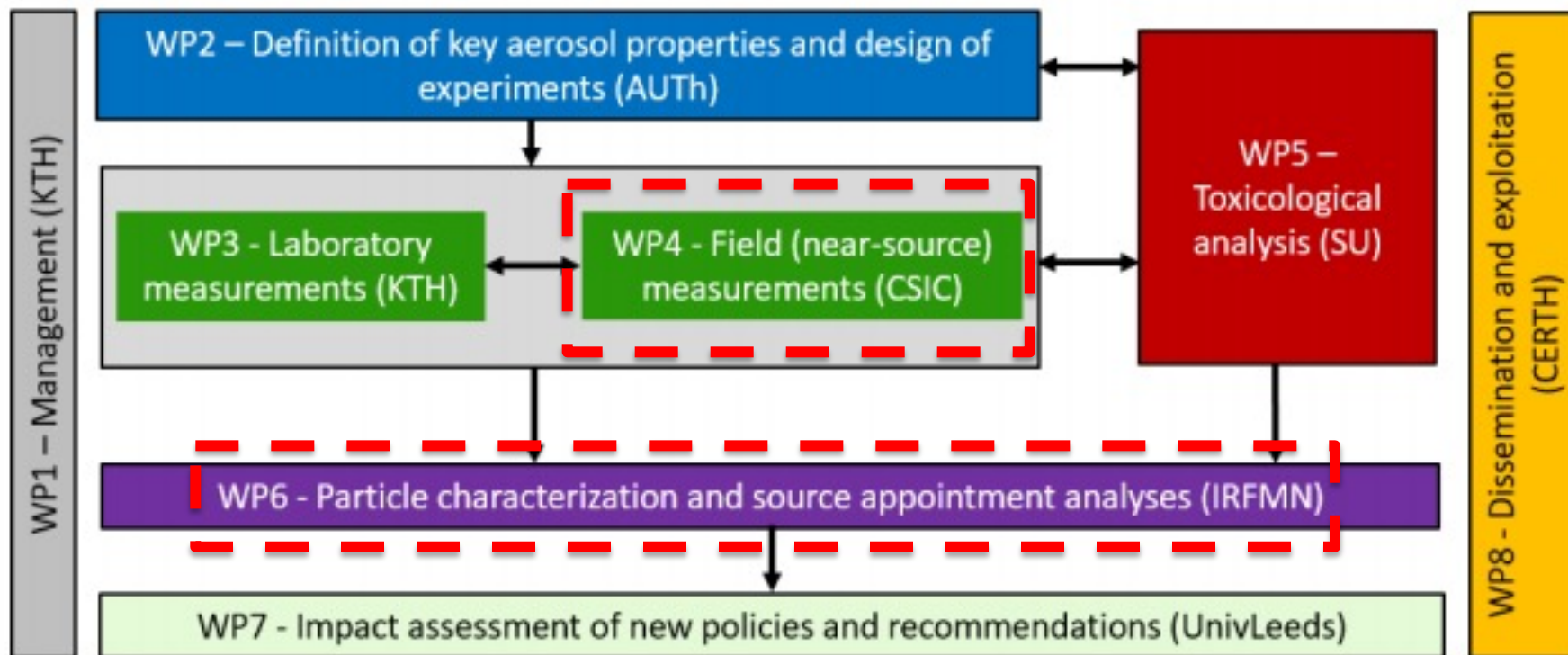
- 3-years H2020 project, 4 European cities involved
(*Milan, Thessaloniki, Stockholm, and Barcelona*)



1. Introduction: The nPETS project



1. Introduction: The nPETS project



2. Objectives

- Size-segregated, **physico-chemical characterization** of UFP near different transport sources (road, harbor, airport, subway) + background;
- **Monitoring** of PNSD from 3 nm at the same environments;
- **Identifying** of typical PNSD emitted by different transport sectors;
- **Quantifying** contributions from different transport sectors to background UFP levels, by means of a **constrained source apportionment**.

3. Methodology: Mobile laboratory

- **Calendar:** July 2022-December 2023
- **5 sites:** Urban background, road, subway, harbor, and airport;
- **10 field campaigns** (winter/summer for each site);
- **4 weeks** of continuous sampling for each campaign;
- **7-days** resolution samplings with ELPI+ and DGIs
- **1-day** resolution of additional sampling for FESEM/TEM analyses



ELPI+ Dekati



2 DGIs Dekati



SMPS (>10nm)
+ CPC (>3nm), TSI



Aethalometer AE-33
(7 Wavelengths)



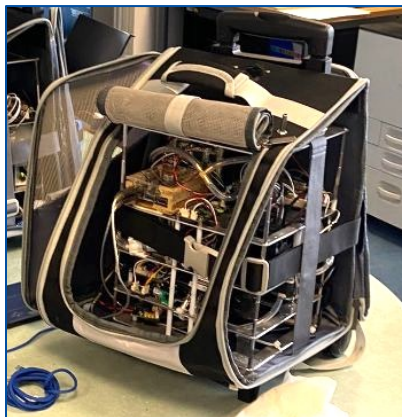
High volume PM₁ and PM₁₀
with chemical speciation

Grimm
Gas analyzers
(NO_x, NH₃, SO₂, O₃)

Meteorological parameters

3. Methodology: Portable equipments

- 2 Portable SMPS for PNSD 9–241 nm (90s time resolution; 0.13 lpm, 4h autonomy) developed by Hanyang University (*Lee et al., 2015*), with the addition of other portable instruments.



+



- Used for route measurements to obtain UFP/O₃/BC/PM **pollution maps** at subway, harbor, airport and road environments.



Using miniaturised scanning mobility particle sizers to observe size distribution patterns of quasi-ultrafine aerosols inhaled during city commuting

Teresa Moreno^{a,*}, Cristina Reche^a, Kang-Ho Ahn^b, Hee-Ram Eun^b, Woo Young Kim^b, Hee-Sang Kim^b, Amaia Fernández-Iriarte^{a,c}, Fulvio Amato^a, Xavier Querol^a



3. Methodology: Airport Campaigns

Upwind and downwind measurements



Focus on *idling*, *taxing*, *departure* and *landing*



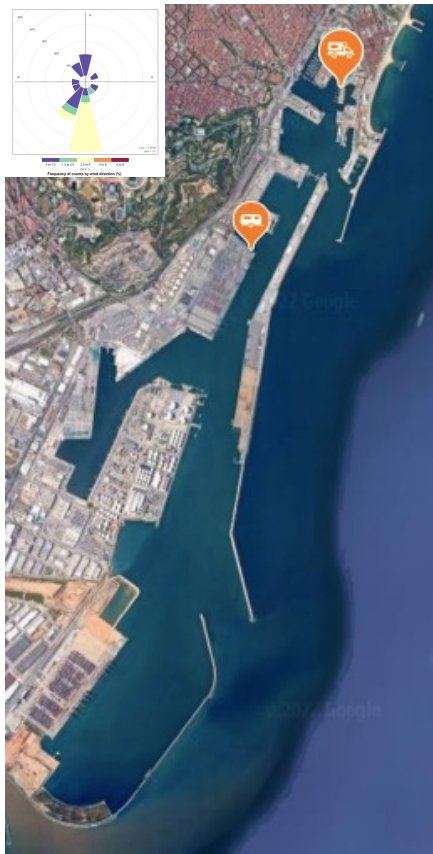
■ Portable SMPS1

■ Portable SMPS2

3. Methodology: Harbor Campaigns

Upwind and downwind

measurements



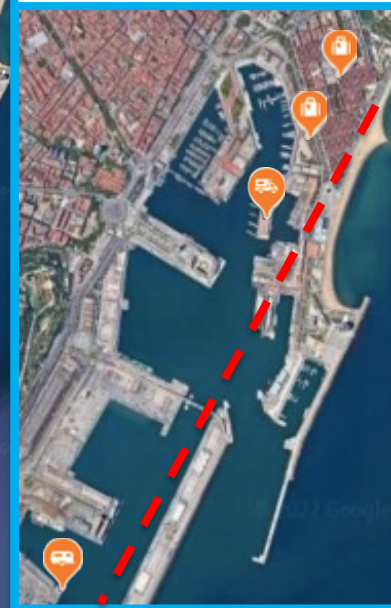
Focus on *ferries, cruises* and *shipping emissions*



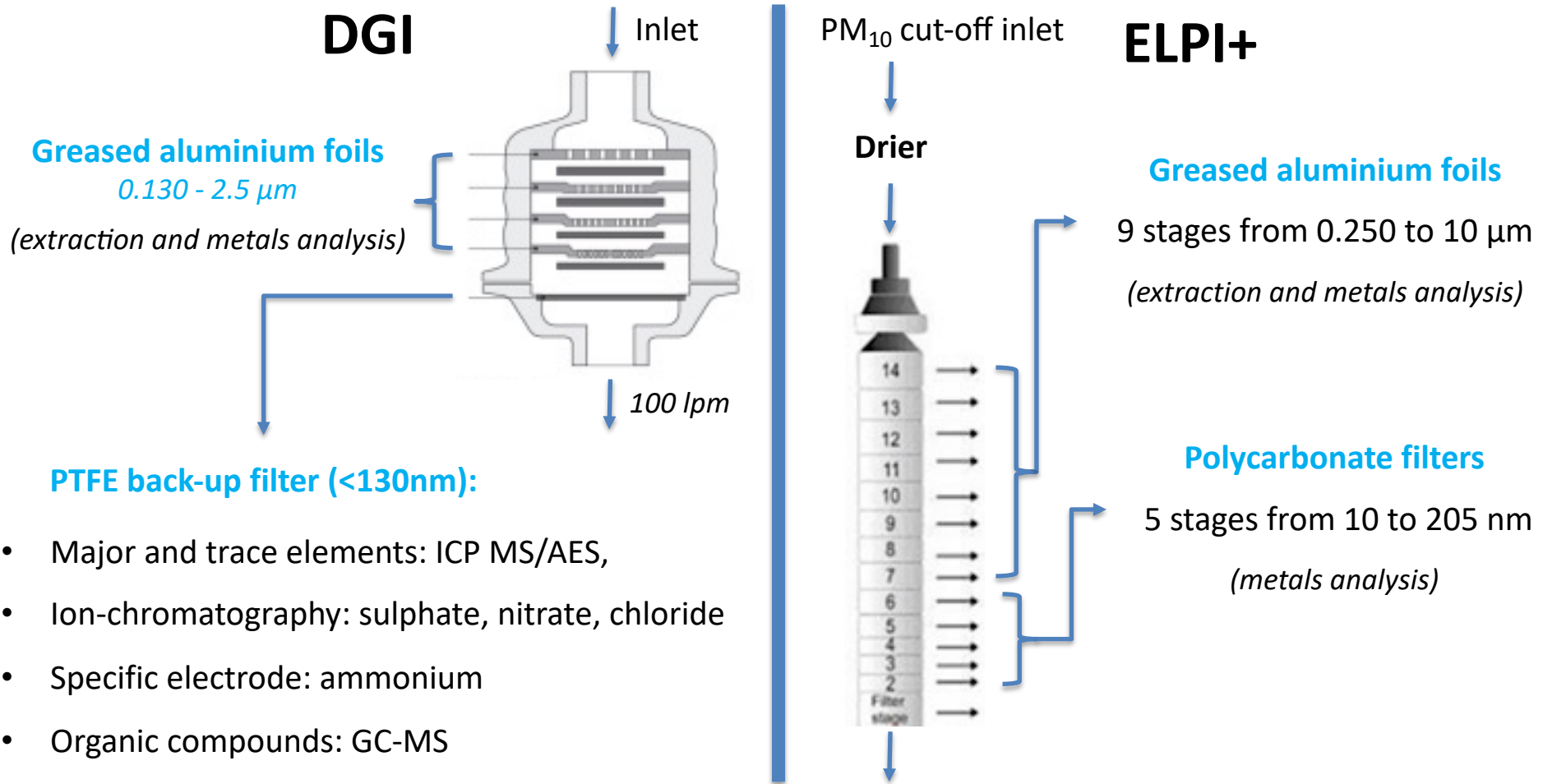
■ Portable SMPS1

■ Portable SMPS2

Traffic & background

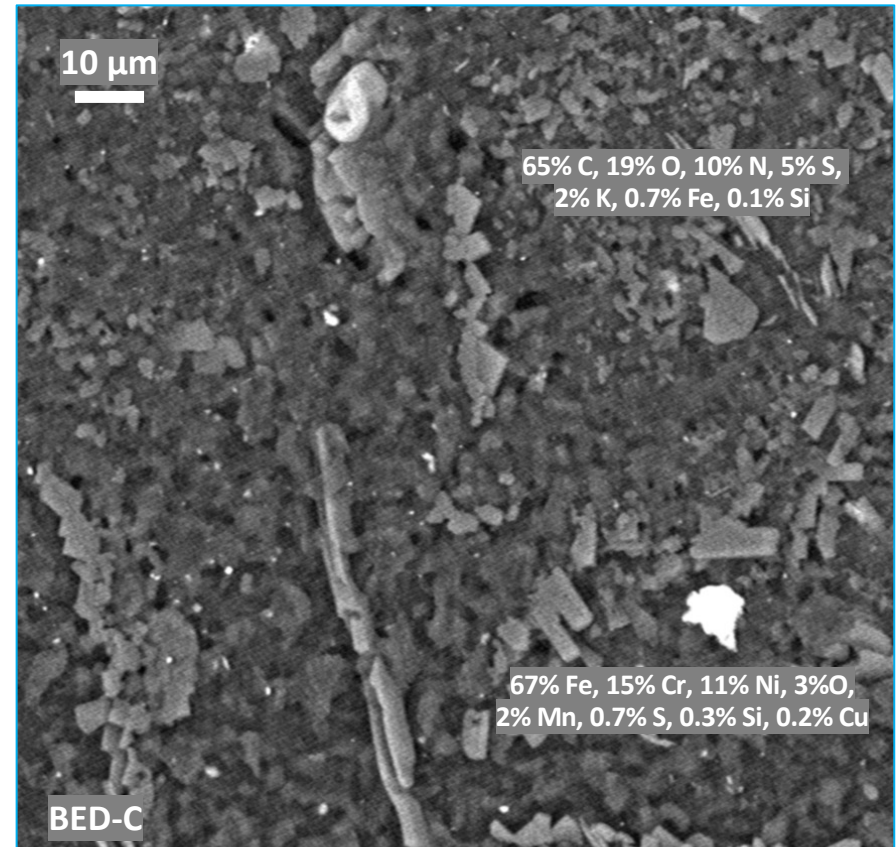


3. Methodology: Sampling substrates



3. Methodology: Why our protocol?

- **No grease → Bouncing effect:** micrometric metal particles from coarser stages.
- **No drier → Water condensation** in stages with $D_{50} > 165$ nm due to the greater presence of sulphate (*hygroscopic*):
 - Dissolution and precipitation of sulphate and nitrate salts.
 - Formation of a homogeneous cement that captures even the finest particles in the wrong stages.
 - Change in composition and size of PM.

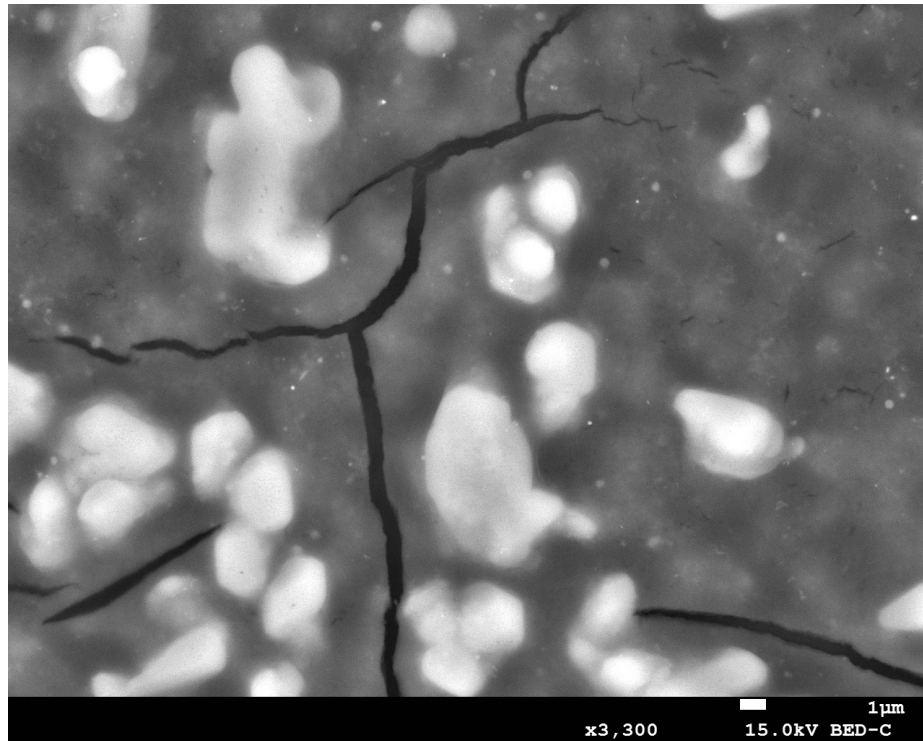


ELPI+ Stage 6 ($D_{50}=165$ nm), polycarbonate filters

3. Methodology: Why our protocol?

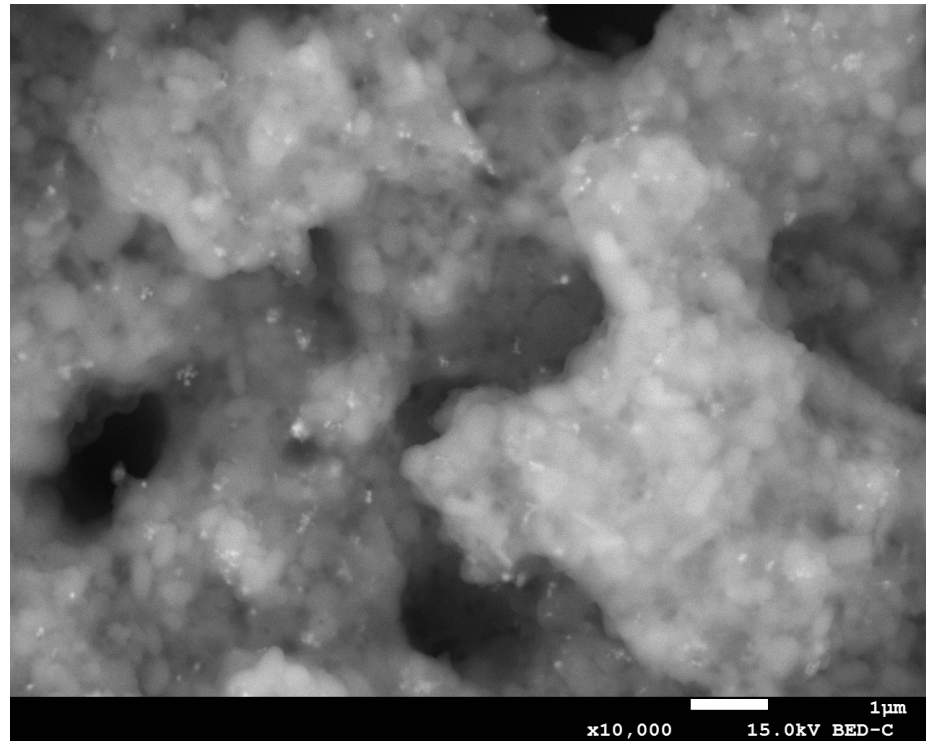
Stage 6 (D_{50} =165nm) of ELPI+

Without dryer



Stage 6 (D_{50} =165nm) of ELPI+

With dryer



3. Methodology: Source apportionment

Positive Matrix Factorization (PMF) by means of the Multilinear Engine (ME-2) for:

1. **Near-source PNSD source apportionment** (>3nm) using also gaseous pollutants data (*Rivas et al., 2020*) at harbor, airport, roadways and subway in order to identify typical PNSD from each transport source.

$$x_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p g_{ik} f_{kj} + e_{ij}$$

- Uncertainties estimation method (*Rivas et al. 2020*): $\sigma_{ij} = \alpha_j \cdot (N_{ij} + \tilde{N}_j)$

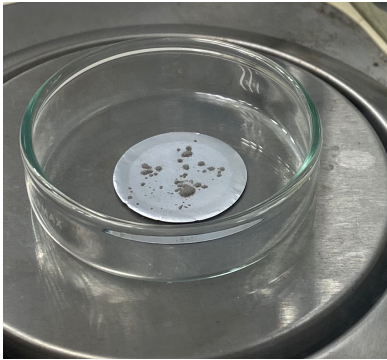
2. **Use typical PNSDs as a-priori information** for a «constrained PMF» at urban background using pulling equations in ME-2 (*Amato et al., 2009*)

$$Q_{\text{aux}} = \frac{(f_{jk} - a_{jk})^2}{\sigma_{jk}^{\text{aux}^2}}$$

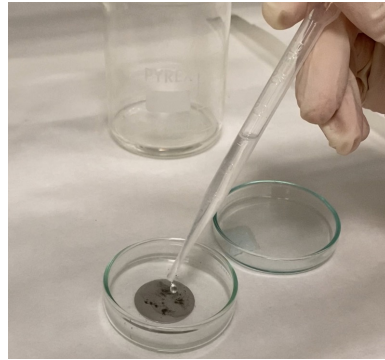
3. **Size-segregated metals** source apportionment (*Pere-Trepat et al., 2007*)

4. Preliminary results: PM extraction from greased aluminium foils (Apiezon-L, Dekati)

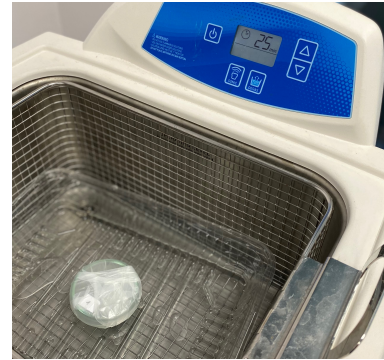
1. Deposition of standard material (4 mg – P1633b)



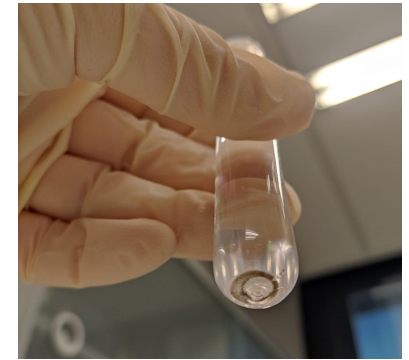
2. Leachate of the foil with the solvent



3. Ultrasonic bath (1h) & further leachate



4. Centrifugation (20 min 3000 rpm) x2 + evaporation



5. Acid digestion in Teflon vessels:

- 1,25 ml HNO₃ + 2,5 ml HF
- 4h in stove at 90°C, 24h cooling
- 1,25 ml HClO₄, evaporation
- 0,6 ml HNO₃, 10+2 ml miliQ water

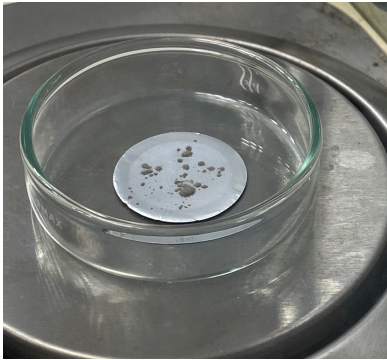
6. Centrifugation (20 min), separation and ICP analysis of the supernatant.

Solvent	Isopropanol	Toluene	Hexane	Acetone
ICP-MS (Trace elements) Recovery % (SD)	62.0 ± 17.5	75.5 ± 21.8	53.8 ± 21.9	72.0 ± 11.6**
ICP-AES (Mayor elements) Recovery % (SD)	70.8 ± 8.25	84.7 ± 12.3	60.6 ± 19.4	72.3 ± 11.3*

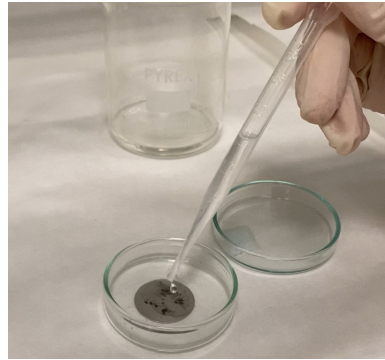
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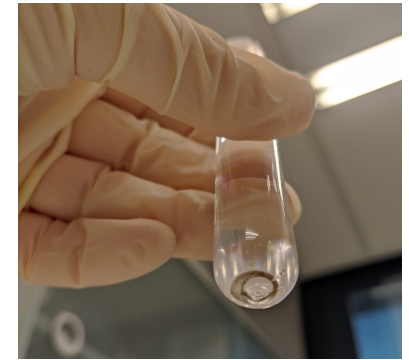
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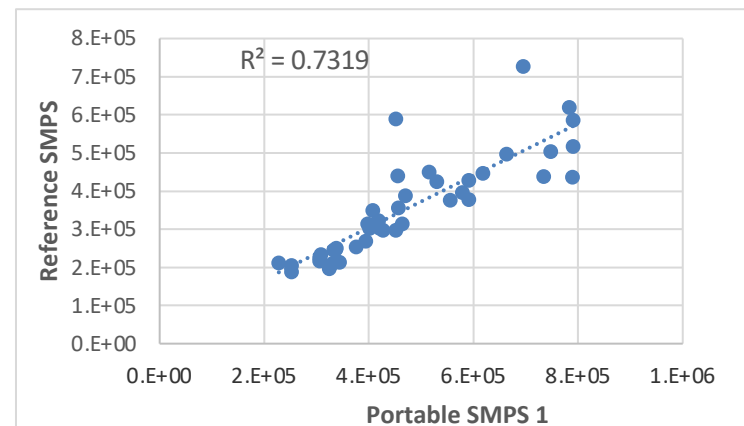
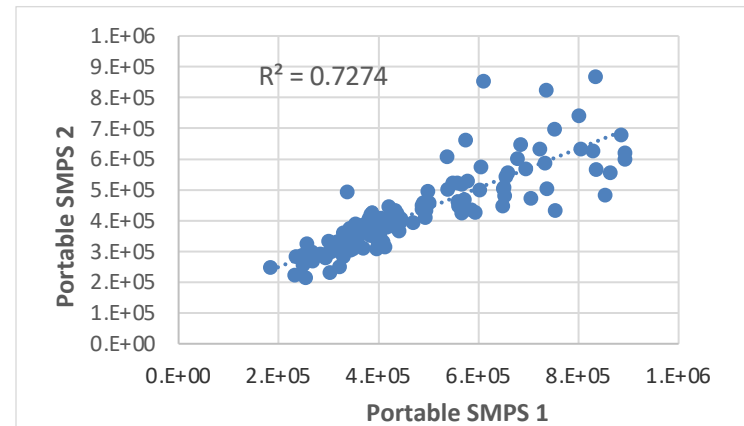
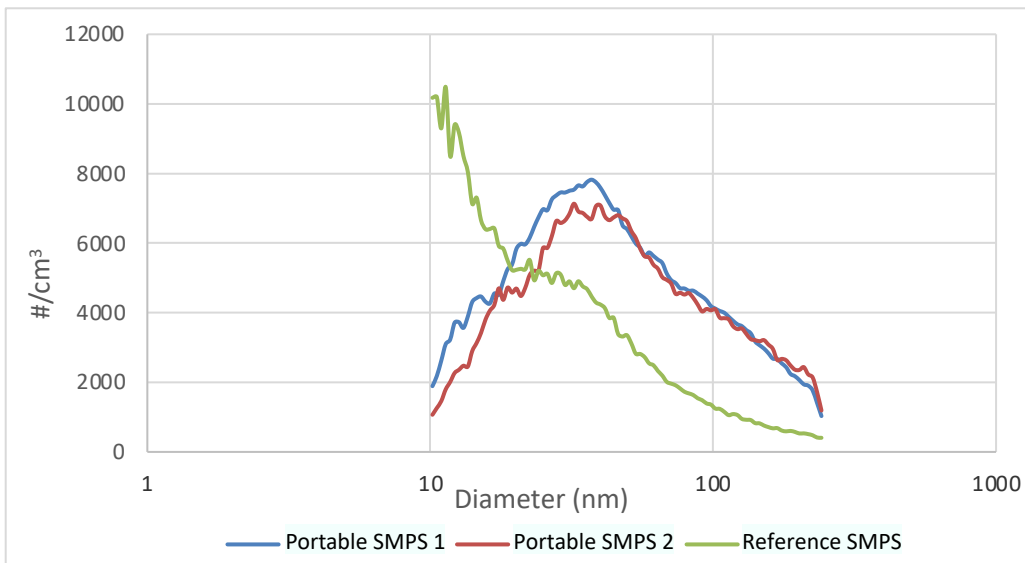
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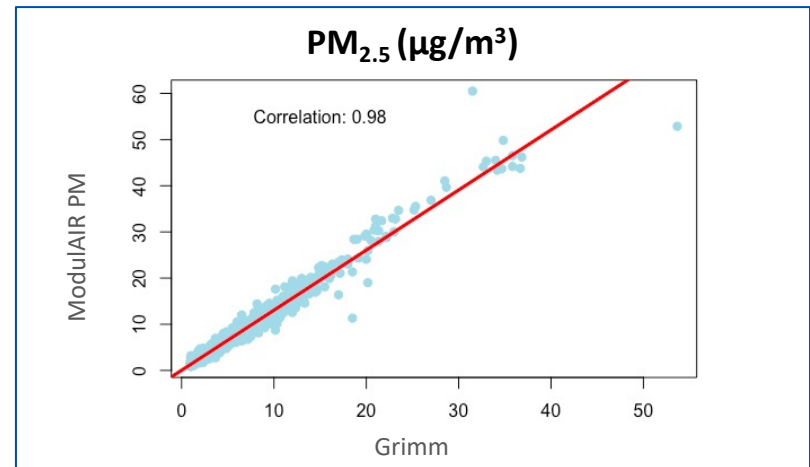
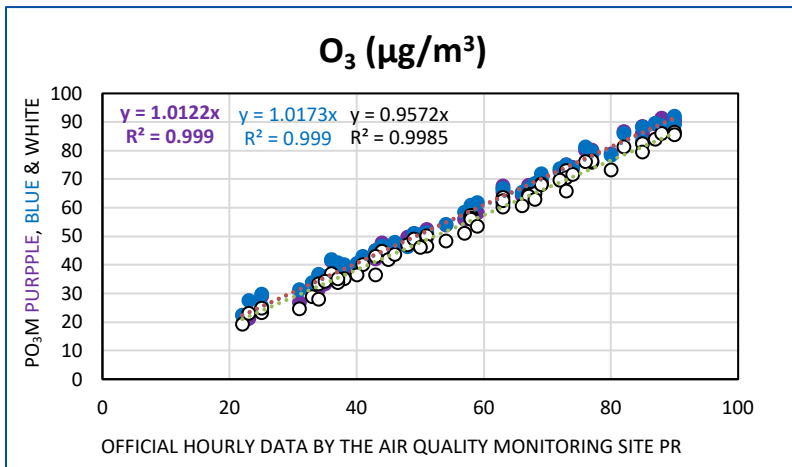
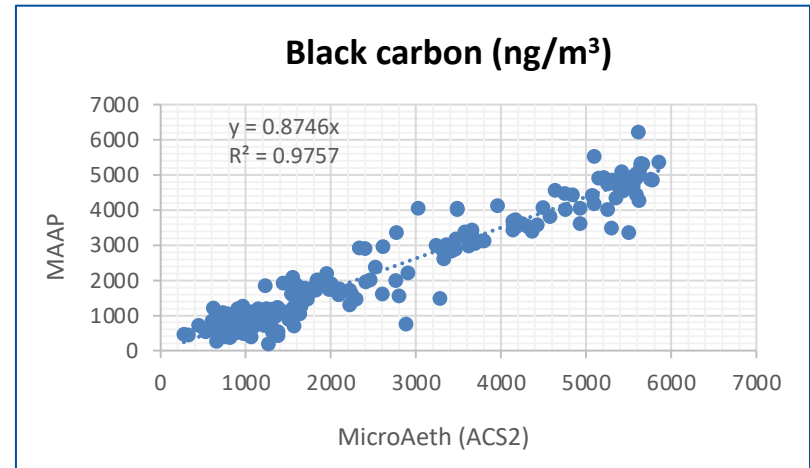
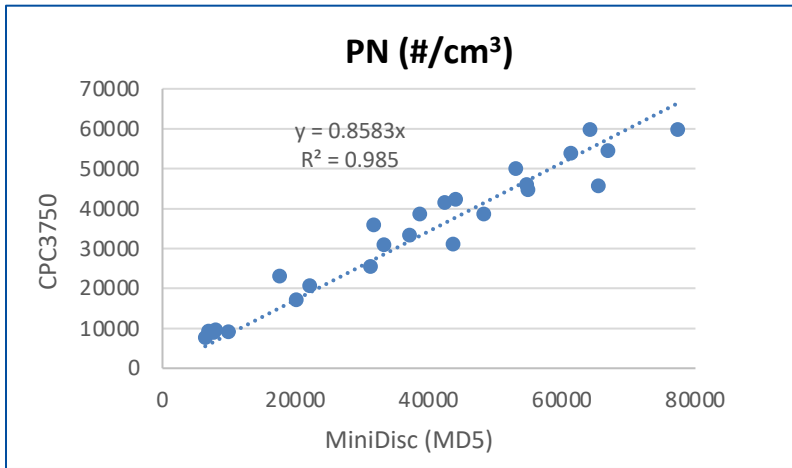
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4. Preliminary results: portable equipments intercomparisons for quality assurance



4. Preliminary results



5. Conclusions

- **nPETS** project aims at physico-chemically characterizing and monitoring of UFP emitted from road traffic, shipping, aviation and railway emissions;
- A **sampling protocol** has been developed for DGI and ELPI+ impactors, including extraction and acid digestion of samples collected on aluminium foils:
 - Drier & grease minimize positive and negative artefacts;
 - Toluene seems to be the best solvent for particle extraction from Apiezon-L greased aluminium foils;
- **4 SMPSs** (2 from TSI + 2 portable SMPS) will be used simultaneously at each site to study spatial gradients;
- **Different levels of complexity of source apportionment (PMF)** will be applied in order to determine PNSD and UF metals emitted from different transport sectors and calculate their contribution to average exposure levels.

Thank you for your attention!

Sharon Ridolfo, IDAEA (CSIC)

Email: sharon.ridolfo@idaea.csic.es