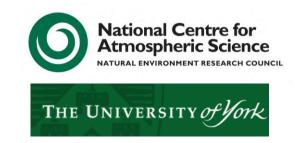
Ally Lewis

National Centre for Atmospheric Science University of York



Input from: James Lee, Roland Leigh, Paul Monks, Rod Jones, Jacqui Hamilton James Allen, Lucy Carpenter, Stephen Belcher.

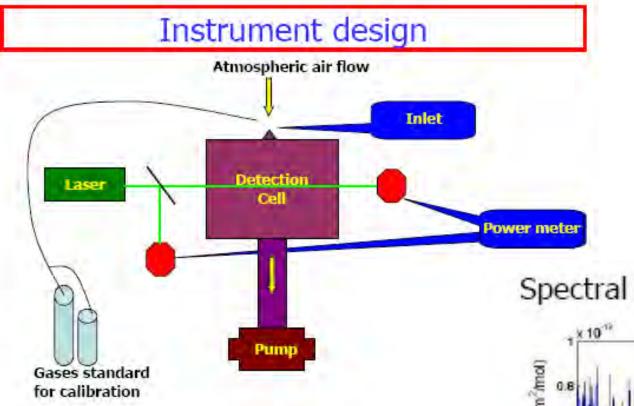
- Bigger and better..
- Faster, smaller, cheaper...

- Focus on NOxy, PM, VOCs
- Many other new research instruments for other elements of composition

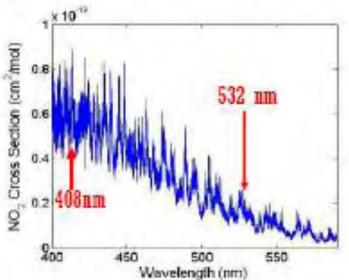
NO, NO₂, NOy components

- NO generally good
- NO₂ do we really measure it?
- NO_y or NO_z components no routine observations

Laser Induced Fluorescence to measure NO₂



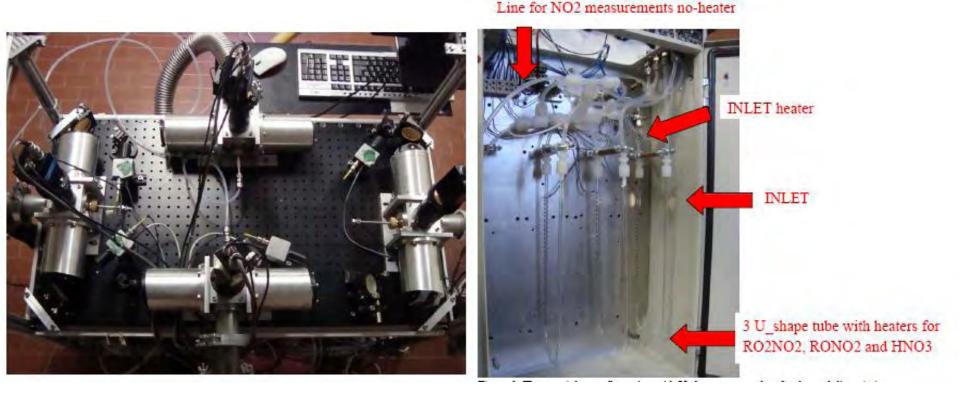
Lower cost – higher reliability lasers suggest we should move to the direct measurement of NO₂ Spectral signature of the NO₂



Strategies for NO_z

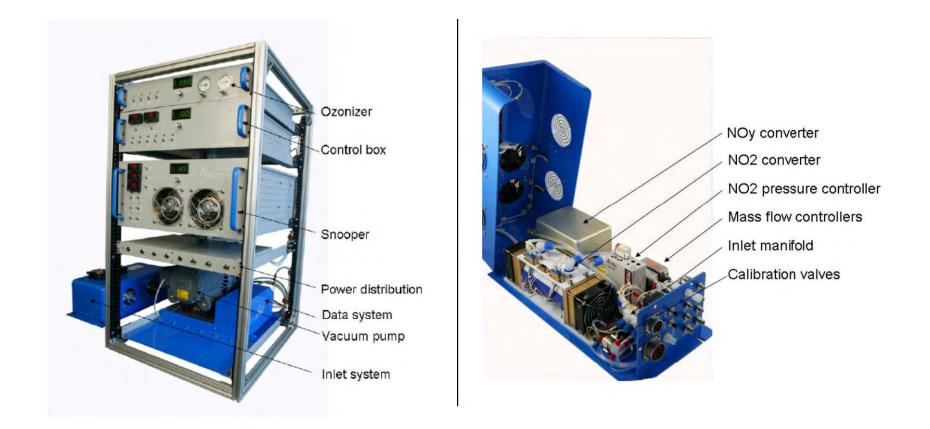
Heated quartz inlet to convert NOz species to NO₂

- 4 x Detection cells for: NO₂, PANs, Alkyl Nitrates, HNO₃
- < 5 pptv NO_2 dl for 1 s data

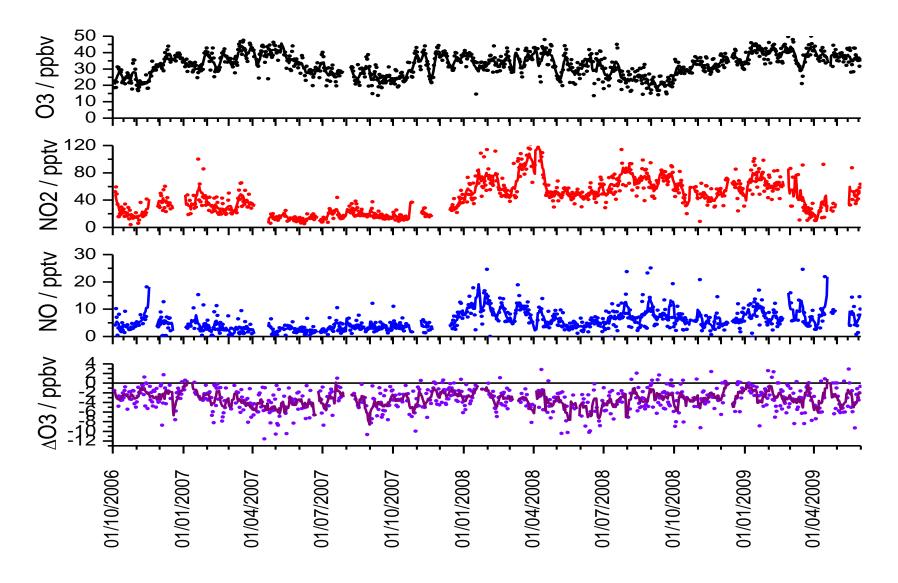


Scale of ambition:

Urban NOx instrumentation lags way behind what is used in remote GAW stations. If it can be done in clean remote air, we can do this in cities.



Tropical Atlantic NO and NO₂

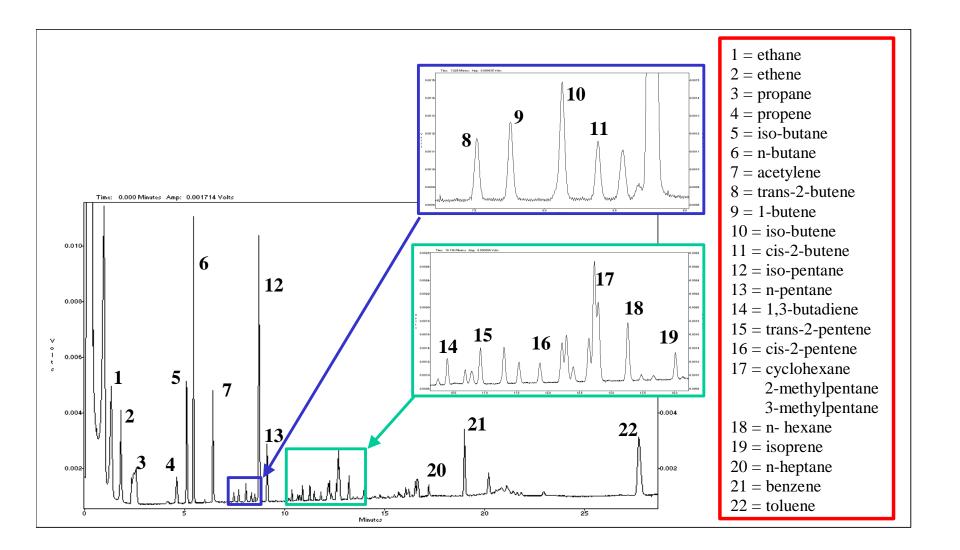


University of York

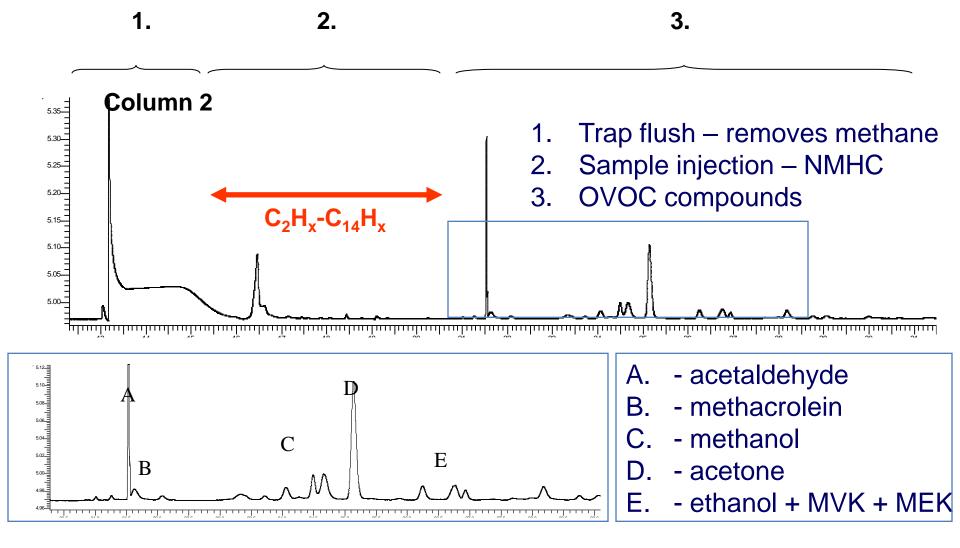
Volatile organic compounds

- Very few on-line observations
- Several near term and longer term technologies
- Robust GC-FID, PTR-MS
- Microfabricated GC-on-a-chip

On-line GC-FID technology is now much more robust than a decade ago. No cryogens, more species, oxygenated compounds, better standards

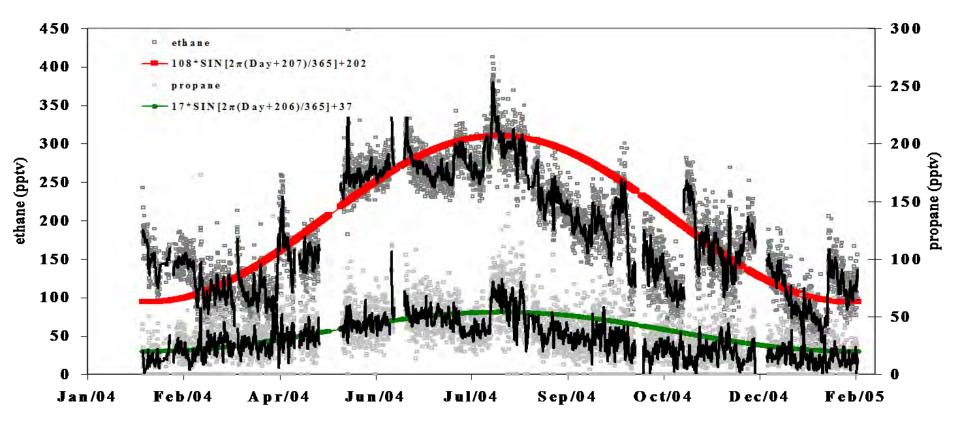


NMHC and oxygenates measured together

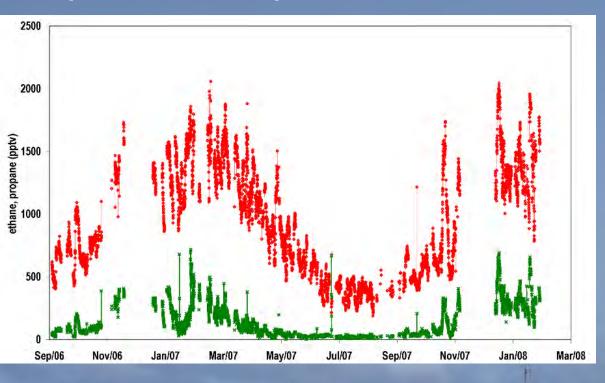


Scale of ambition:

VOCs measured on-line at remote GAW stations. If it can be done in clean remote air, again we can do this in cities.



Tropical Atlantic – Cape Verde



See live field GC data from www.york.ac.uk/capeverde

Read KA et al. Nature, 453, 2008

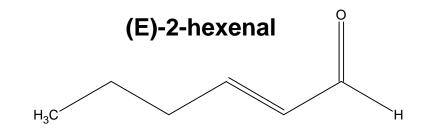
TOYOT

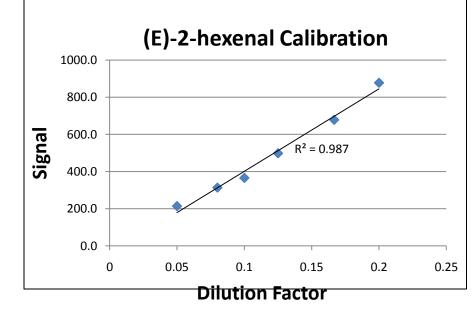
PTR-ToF-MS

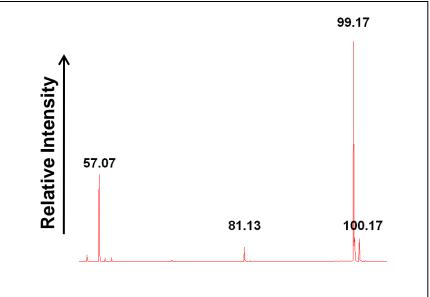


 $[RH^+] = [H_3O^+]_o(1 - e^{-k[R]t}) \approx [H_3O^+]_o[R]kt$

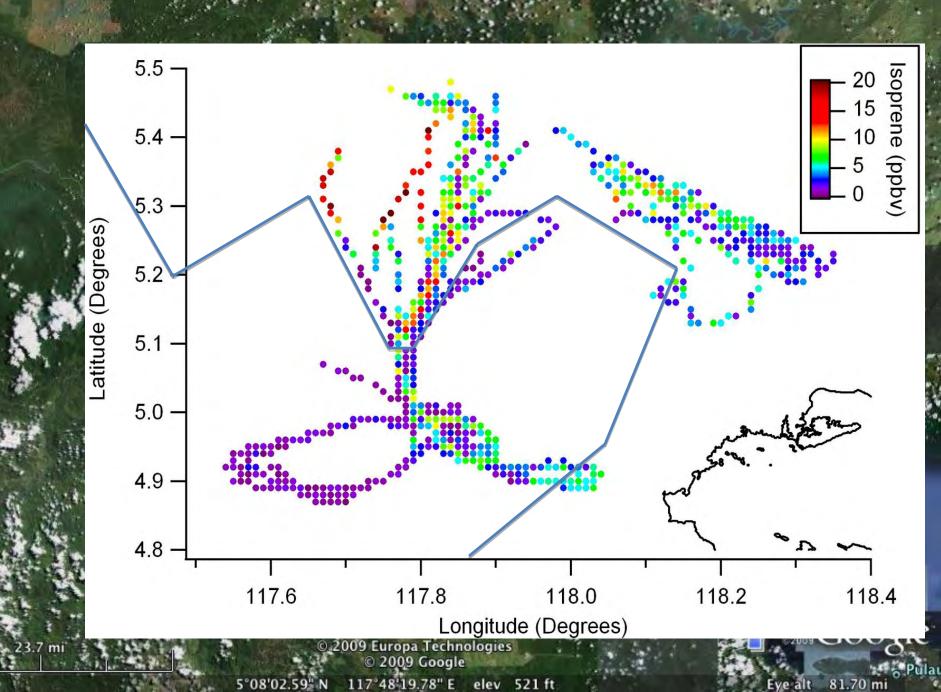
Chemical ionisation by hydronium ions produces fewer fragment ions than other ionisation methods.



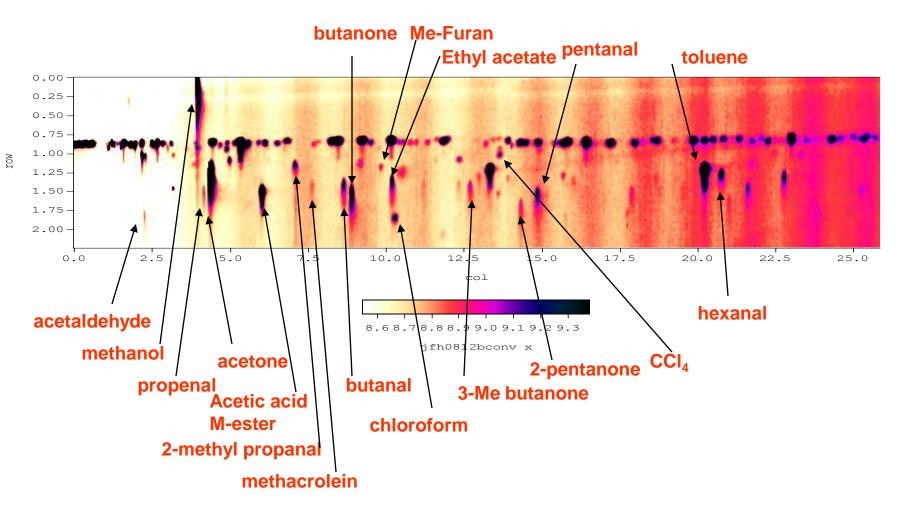




PTR-qMS - fast on-line measurements of selected VOCs Atmosphere – Land Surface Interactions

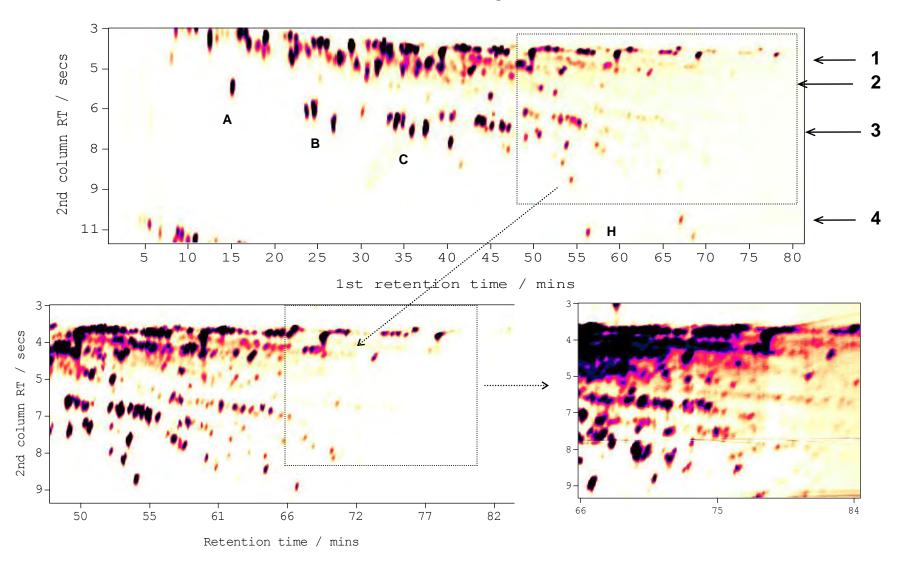


Field GC in more complex or polluted environments



GCxGC 50m BP1, 0.32mm i.d. 3µm film 2.5m CP-WAX / PEG, 0.18mm i.d. 1µm flim 100Hz FID / 4s mod / 10uL valve loop

High complexity VOC C₆-C₁₂ fraction



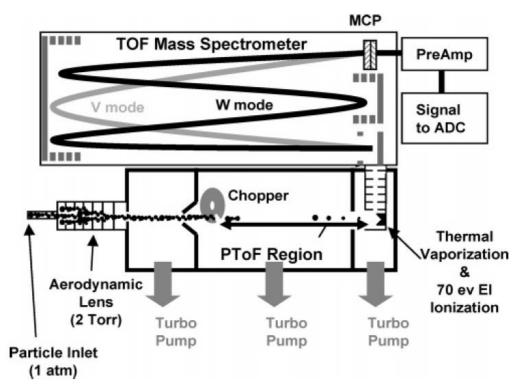
Comprehensive GC resolves the VOC content in the key volatility regions associated with higher gasoline and diesel evaporation.

Particulate Mater

- Extensive on-line PM mass network
- Air quality challenges lie in deconvolving different sources to understand trends and impact of composition on health
- Major advances in on and offline instrumental capability
- Routinely used in a research setting

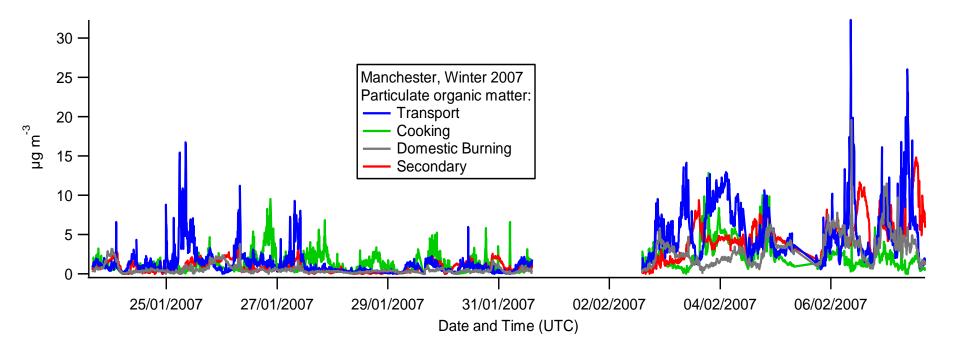
High Resolution Time-of-flight AMS

- Delivers composition data on nonrefractory submicron particulate matter
 - Sulphate, nitrate, ammonium, organic matter
- Performs aerodynamic sizing
- Provides additional data on organic functionality
 - Can be used to identify types of organic aerosols
 - Can provide estimates of elemental ratios, e.g. C/O, C/H, C/N

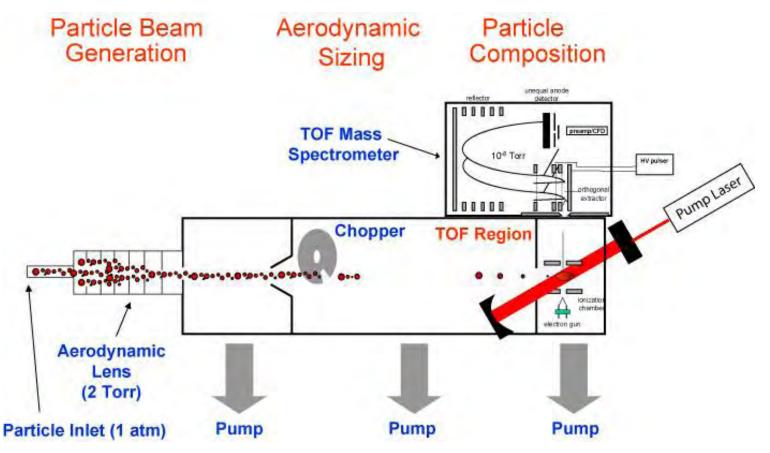


Positive Matrix Factorisation

- A factorisation technique previously applied to other aerosol data for source apportionment work
- Can be applied to AMS organic data



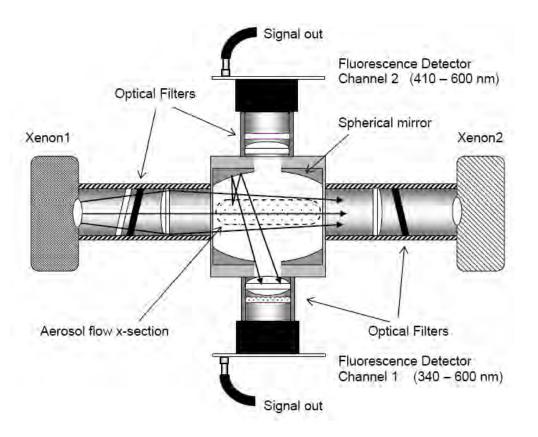
Soot Particle AMS



- Like the standard AMS, except particles are vaporised by a near infra red laser instead of a heated surface
- Selectively analyses black carbon particles and their coatings
- Currently at the testing stage

Wide Issue Bio-aerosol Sensor (WIBS)

- Detects bioaerosols through fluorescence
- Uses multiple wavelengths to detect specific fluorophores
- Can be used to detect pollen, spores, etc.

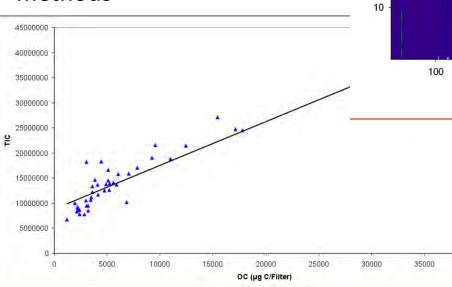


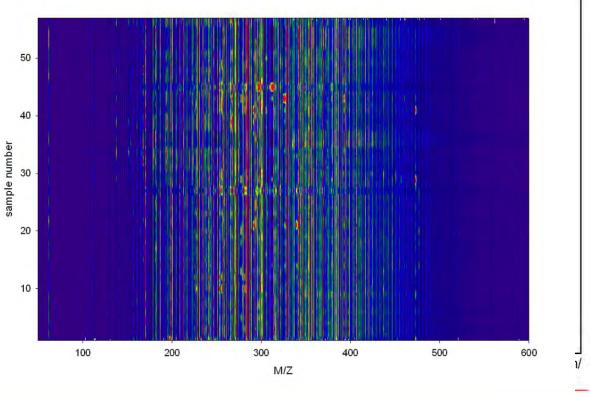
Water soluble aerosol - MS

40000

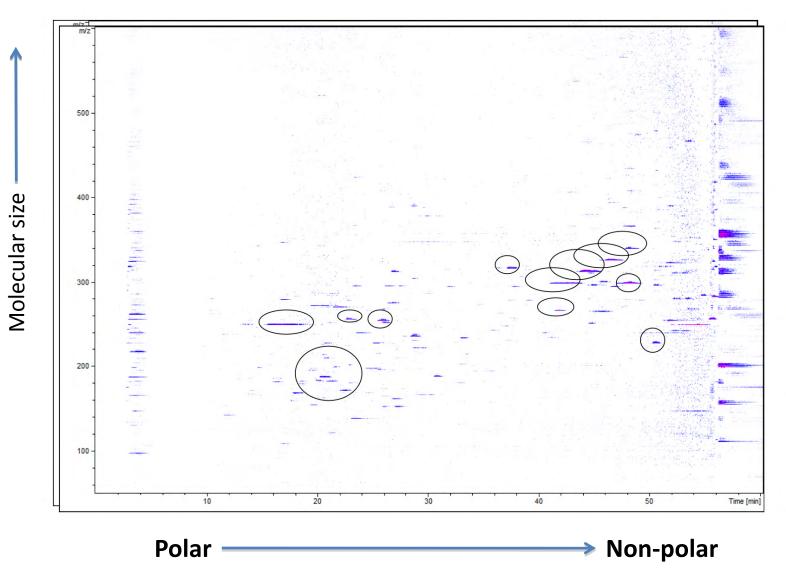
Infused WSOC extract into ion trap MS gives mass distribution of organic composition.

Good agreement with older bulk OC measurement methods



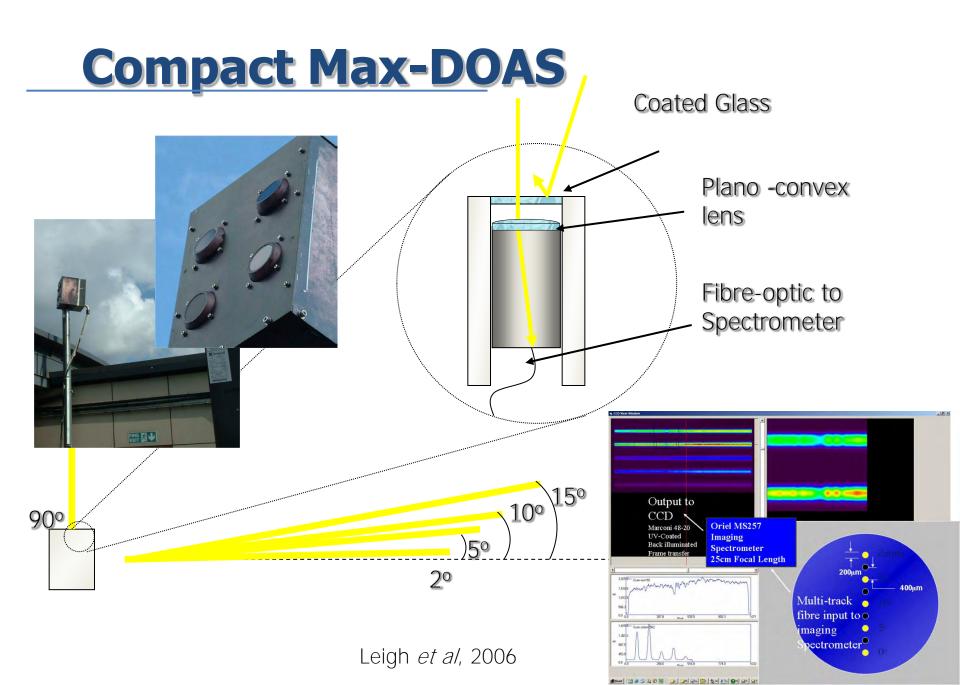


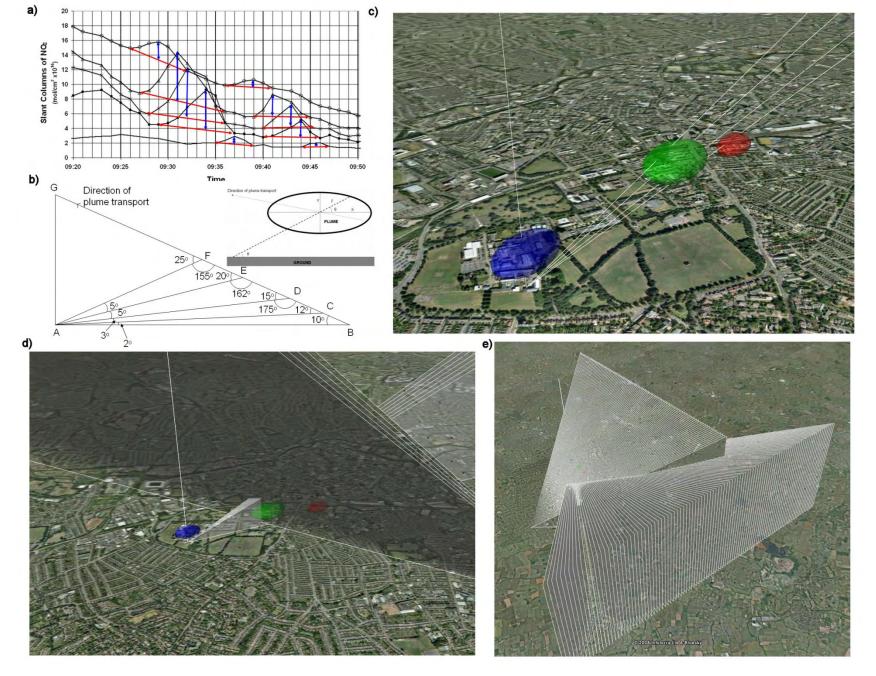
PM composition by LC-MS



Smaller and Cheaper

- Simple parameters measured more widely
- Mobile observations
- Towards personalised monitoring
- Opportunities and risks



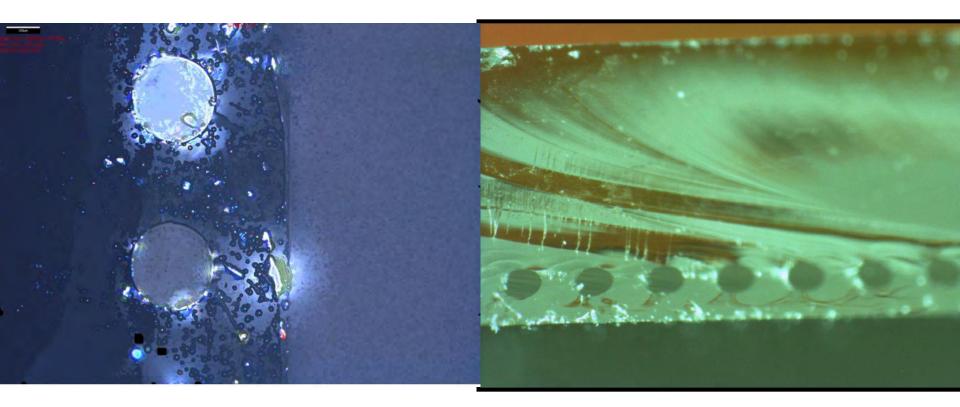


Towards a city wide view and scale up to earth observation

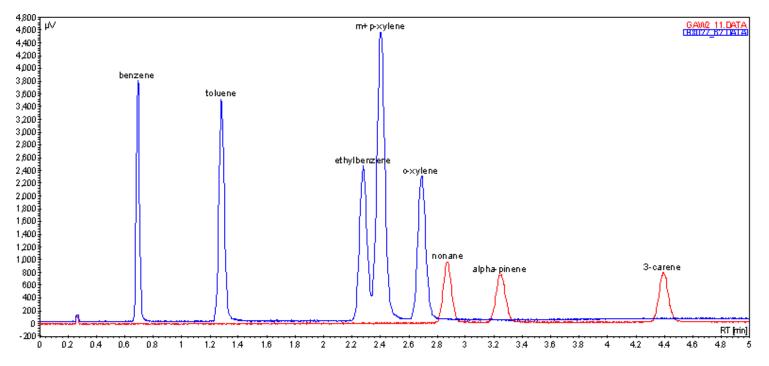
Gas Chromatograph on a chip Low power microfabricated autonomous devices

Future VOC technology

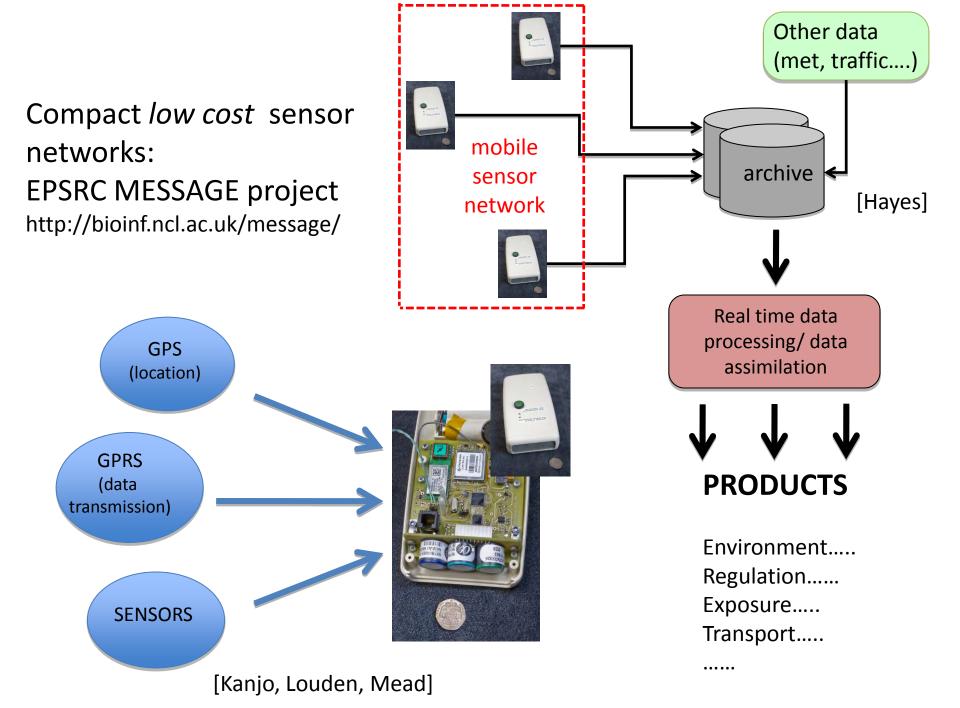
- Uses the tested and straightforward GC approach
- All components fabricated in a single step to improve robustness
- Planar structure for direct heating / cooling
- Acid etched glass structure to make circular column channels

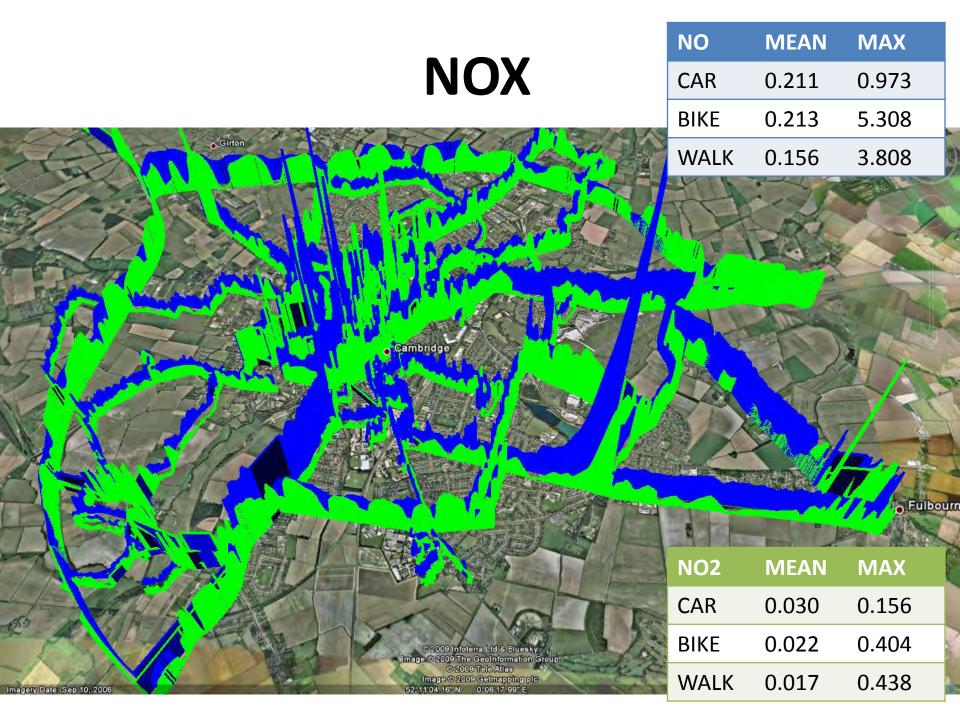


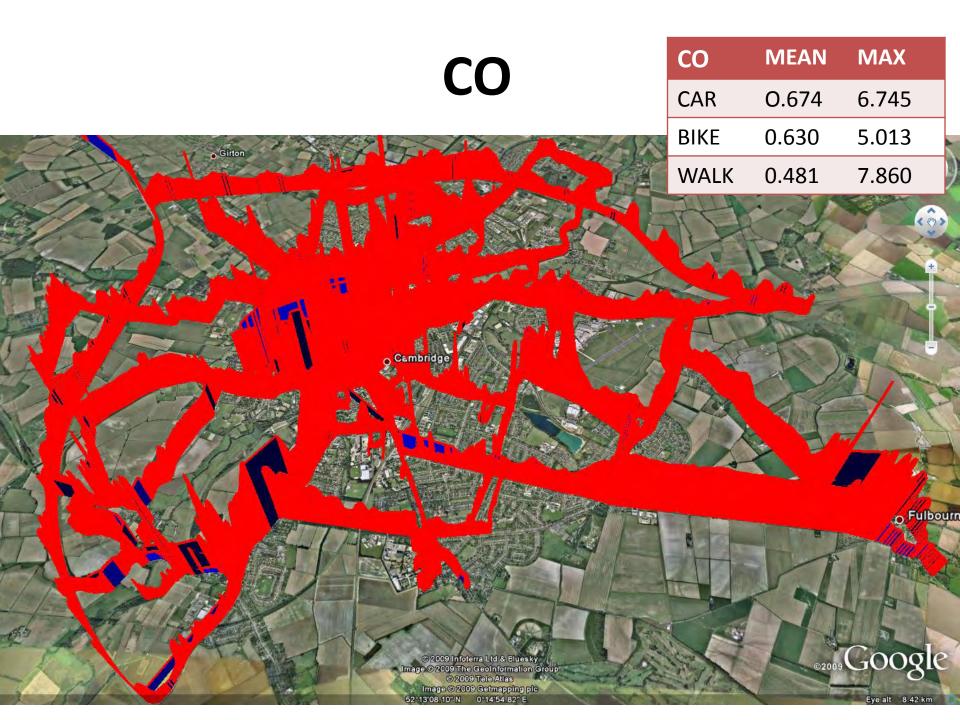
GC-on-a-chip



Simple gas mixture of VOCs, sub ng detection limit Power consumption around 25W







Bigger – Better vs Smaller - Cheaper

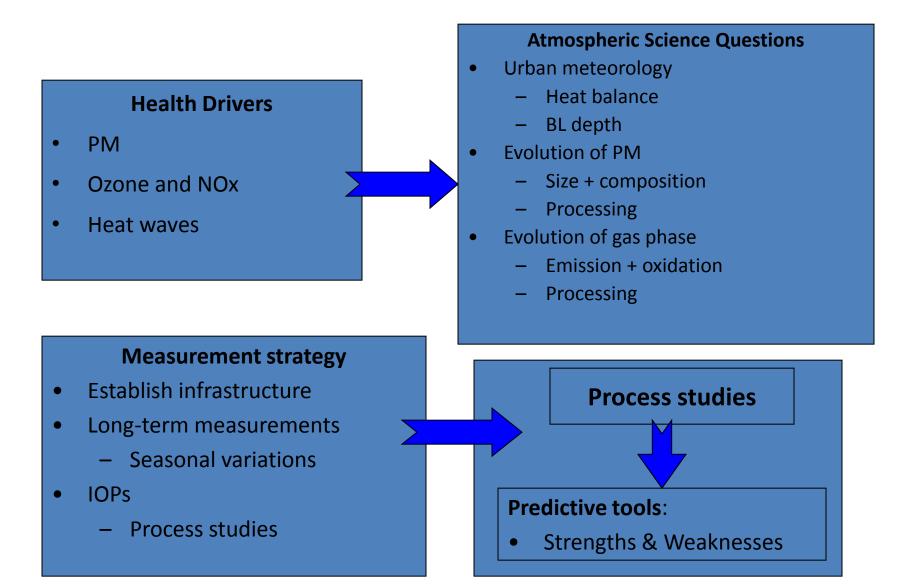
- Need to understand trade off between accuracy and spatial distribution - subtle trends in AQ remain important
- Speciation in all areas is rapidly expanding and this may add extra dimensions to our study of sources and processes
- A 'generalised' AQ sensor will probably be on a domestic mobile phone within 5 years *issues*?

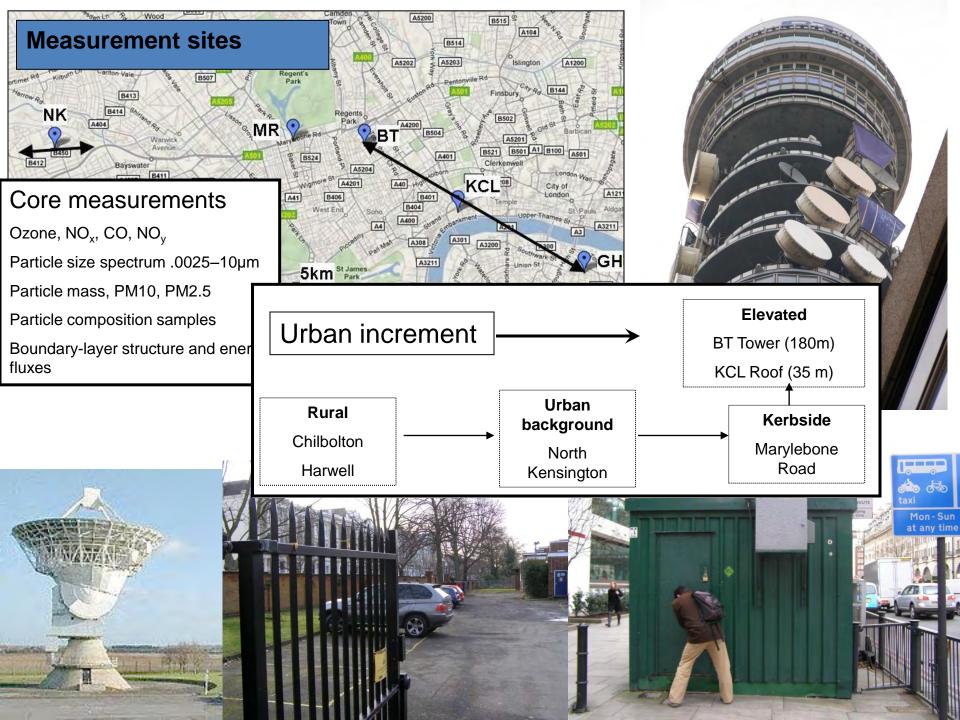
Relationships with NERC



- NERC remains the largest funder of environmental research
- Historic relationship with AQ and instrument research was less than perfect
- Much improved visibility of AQ science challenges and potential sources of support.

£2.9M project in Atmospheric Science for Health Impacts of Urban Air Quality, - ClearFlo – PI Stephen Belcher + 6 other Universities



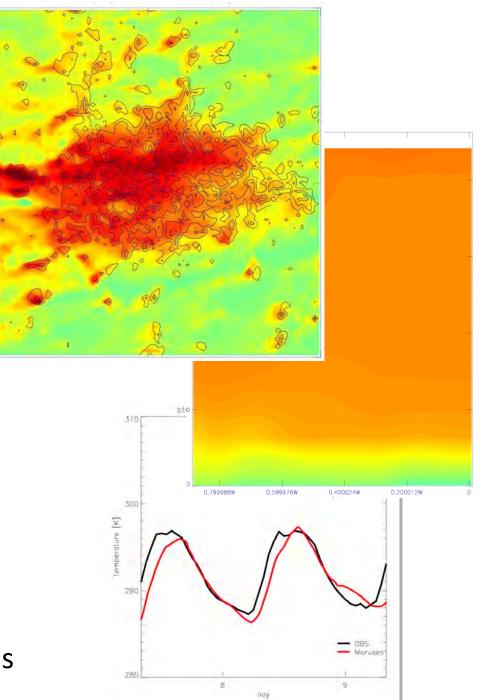


Modelling & integration

Informing next generation models

- Met modelling

 LondUM + WRF
- AQ modelling
 - CMAQ
- Integration
 - Data archive
 - Model vs observations
 - Elevated vs ground levels



Networks of sensors – demonstration projects

NERC recently recommended a new research programme for the development of demonstration networks of sensors

- Recent two page Expressions of Interest call 30 responses
- Highly diverse technological approaches and applied science areas *e.g Mammal tracking, lightening, rainfall to sustainable cities* – *strong AQ interest.*
- Delivered as consortium projects to enable end to end integration
- £5M from NERC, plus potentially additional support from TSB and EPSRC.

