Ambient ultra-fine particle concentration monitoring during a “fine dust alert” event in Stuttgart focusing on high size and time resolution

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Tourists ask for respiratory protection

Source: www.stuttgarter-nachrichten.de

Stuttgart imposed driving ban on older diesel engines

Source: www.spiegel.de

ENVIRONMENT

Stuttgart: Germany's 'Beijing' for air pollution?

In German "car city" Stuttgart, air pollution has reached harmful levels - again. Authorities are trying "soft" appeals to the public - but environmentalists blame Germany’s strong car lobby for the smoggy air.

German newspapers have called Stuttgart "the German capital of air pollution." Comparisons were made to Beijing, China’s megacity capital that has been making headlines for months over air pollution problems.

Source: www.dw.com
“Fine dust alert”

- Bases solely on weather forecast information / „expected limited atmospheric exchange“
- Usually ranges from 15th October to 15th April („heating period“)

Measures

- General public information
- Operation of wood heating systems („comfort heaters“) is prohibited
- Reduced fares for public transport

2016

- 13 „fine dust alerts“
- Conditions apply for 85 days
Fine dust monitoring in Germany

# days with PM10 >50 µg/m³ (2016)

Source: German Environmental Protection Agency (UBA)
Spatial differences in fine dust distribution

Data source: German Environmental Protection Agency (UBA)
Air monitoring at Kernerplatz - Setup

Engine Exhaust Particle Sizer (EEPS)
- 5.6 – 560 nm
- 10 / s

Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS)
- 8 – 300 nm
- 300 s scan time

Optical Particle Sizer (OPS)
- 0.3 – 10 µm
- 30 s scan time

- March / April 2017
- Sampling height 10 m
- Additional: Wind speed, wind direction, temperature, rel. humidity
Air monitoring at Kernerplatz - Results

“fine dust event“

“reference“

PM [µg/m³]

* instrument maintenance

(Estimated particle density: 1 g/cm³)

* fine dust alert*
Single event identification (15.03.2017)

Particle number distribution (log scale)

Singular peak events not strongly contributing to detected particle mass concentration

Particle mass distribution

Particle mass dominated by “traffic hours“ (6:00 – 15:00)

Time resolution: 1 s
Particle size distribution

- During the „fine dust alert“ the particles > 0.3 µm are significantly higher
- Mass and number distribution feature high concentrations in the range 100 – 300 nm (usually low filter efficiency)
Difference in exposure

- Since the deviation is in the "larger" particle size fraction the main deposition occurs in the upper respiratory pathways.

![Diagram showing mass deposition in different parts of the respiratory system.](chart)

- Lung deposited mass [µg]
  - ET1
  - ET2
  - BB
  - bb
  - AI

- Mass deposition comparison:
  - Fine dust alert: 72%
  - Reference: +70%

- Size categories:
  - PM10
  - PM2.5
  - UFP
Comparison to Neckartor station

- Mobile EEPS and OPS measurement (5.6 nm – 10 µm)
- Variation of the sampling position around the Neckartor sampling station
Comparison to Neckartor station

- Daily-average PM 36 µg/m³
- Small variation of measuring position has huge impact on measured PM
Private sensor monitoring network in Stuttgart

Build your own „dirt“-sensor
Source: www.sueddeutsche.de

- Light-scattering sensors for PM10 and PM2.5
- Self-built board with WiFi access

http://luftdaten.info/
Results for Wednesday 15.03.2017 ("fine dust alert")

Neckartor (N): 65 µg/m³
Arnulf-Klett-Platz (A): 47 µg/m³
Conclusions

- Elevated airborne particle concentrations during the selected „fine dust alert“ event were limited to certain areas of Stuttgart.

- Single event analysis / assignment of source and observed concentration need time-resolved measurements.

- The strongest increase during „fine dust alert“ happens in the range > 0.3 µm; leading to an increased exposure in the upper respiratory pathways.

- The public sensor network observed particle mass concentrations from 20 – 100 µg/m³ (daily average) for a day with „fine dust alert“.

- Measuring solutions and additional data (e.g. sensors) are available; they should be embedded in a general concept!
Thank you for your attention!

Many thanks to the operators of http://luftdaten.info and their contributors!