

Comparison between 2 ACSMs during a 2-months summer period at the JRC-Ispra site (Italy)



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1. Introduction

Why to perform a comparison between 2 ACSMs?



<http://www.psi.ch/acsm-stations/acsm-and-emep-stations>

Which are the main ACSM parameters that will influence the comparability of data?

2. Experimental

2.1 Site description



Site Location



Experimental setup

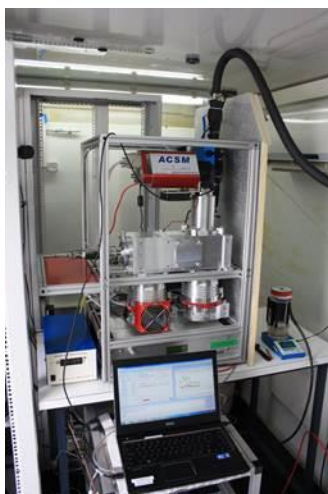
20 June 2013 →
18 August 2013

ENEA
Italian National Agency for New Technologies,
Energy and Sustainable Economic Development

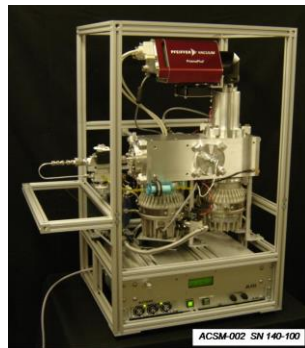


PM₁₀

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT
PSI



2.2 Instruments description



Q-ACSM
SN-140-105
2010

Main advantage

Stability
(e.g. Airbeam signal)



Q-ACSM
SN-140-151
2012

RH monitored

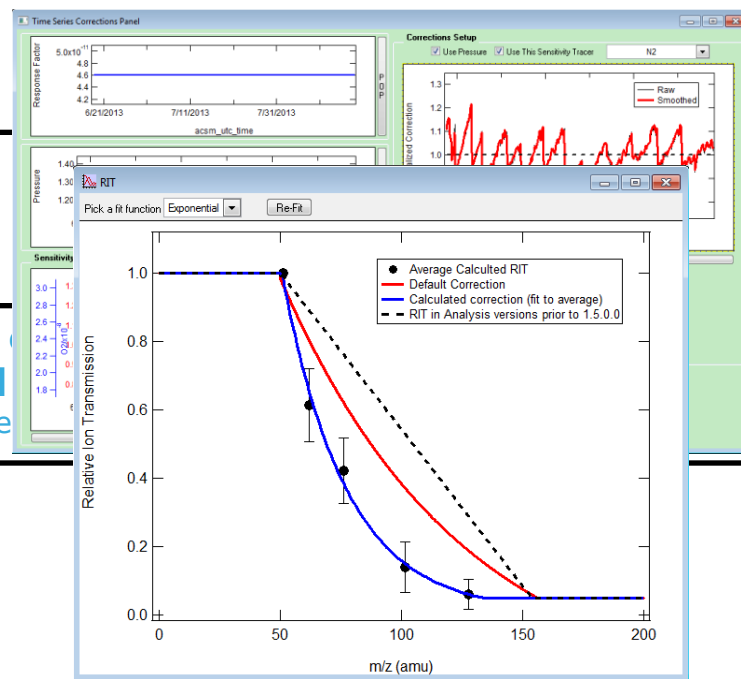
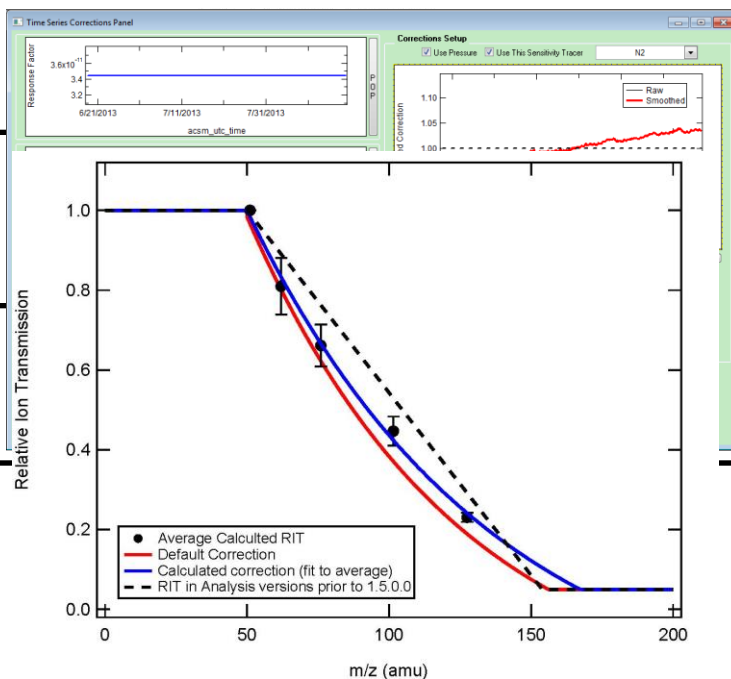
2.3 Calibration, tuning and corrections

ACSMs

Ammonium
Nitrate
calibrations

CE, RIEs

Time series
correction



Ion
transmission
correction (ITC)

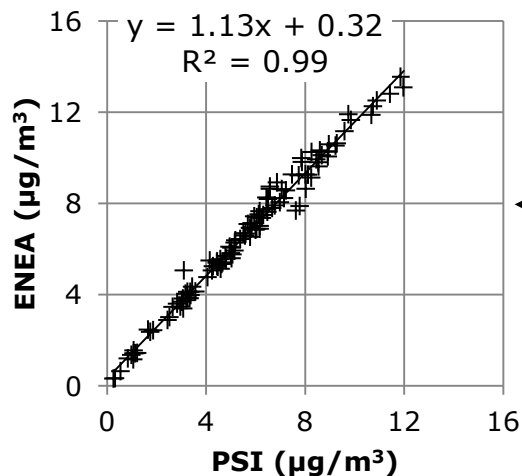
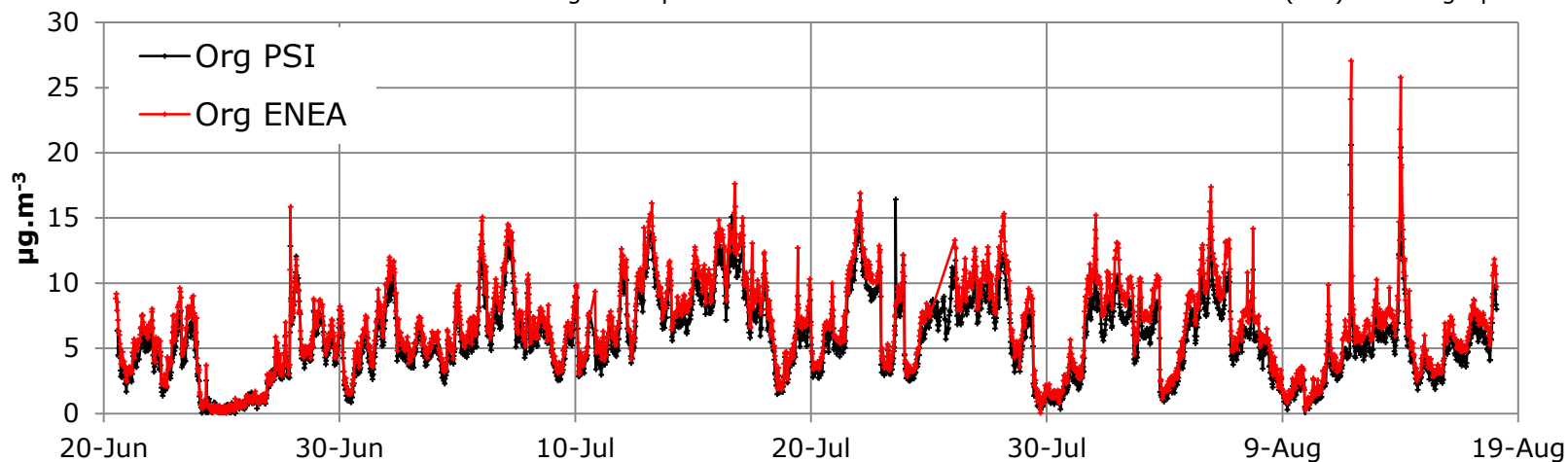
Close to the default correction

Substantial discrepancies

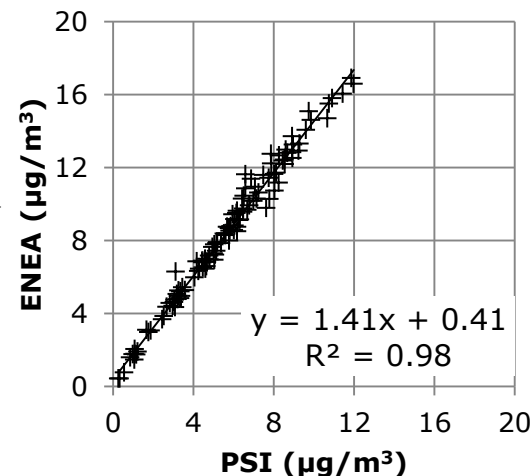
3. Results

3.1 ENEA versus PSI Q-ACSM

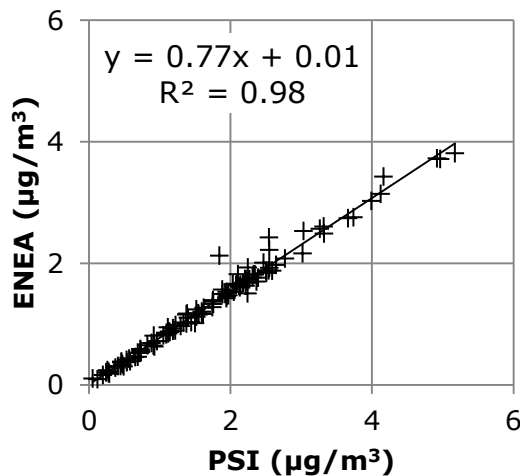
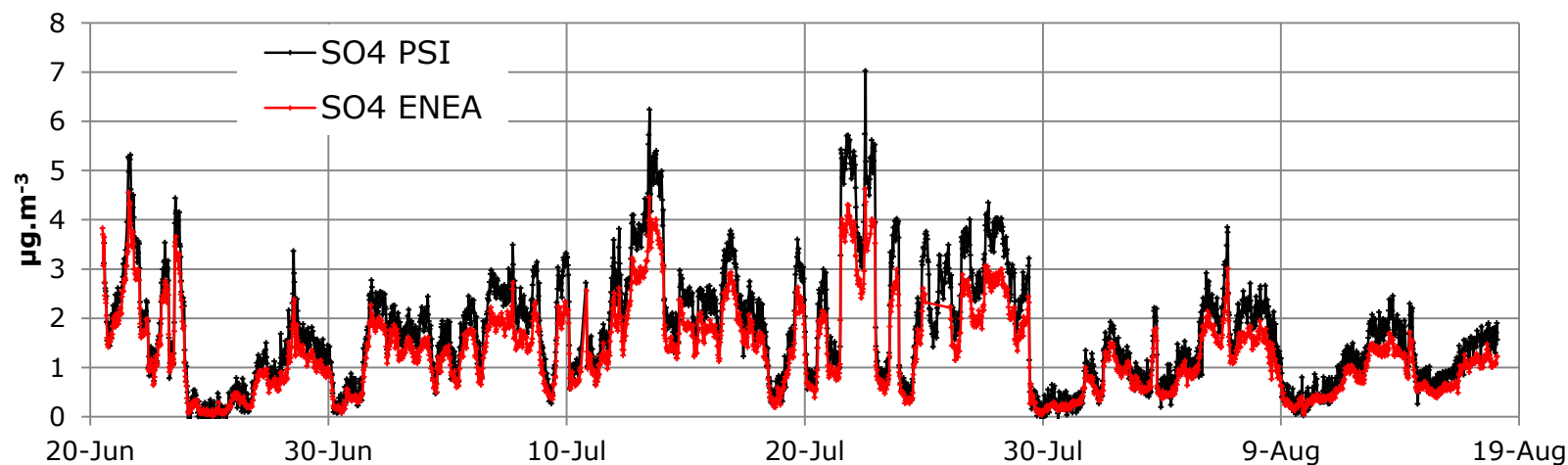
Note: Org ENEA plotted with the default Ion Transmission Correction (ITC) on this graph



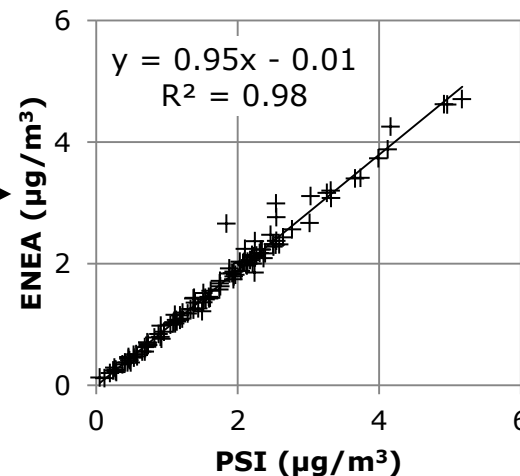
12h averaged data
(n=116)

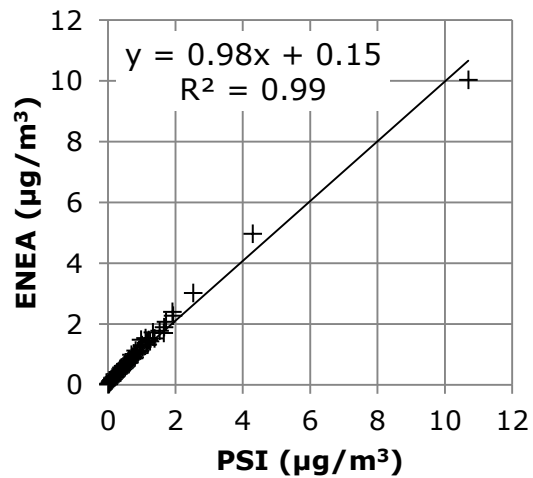
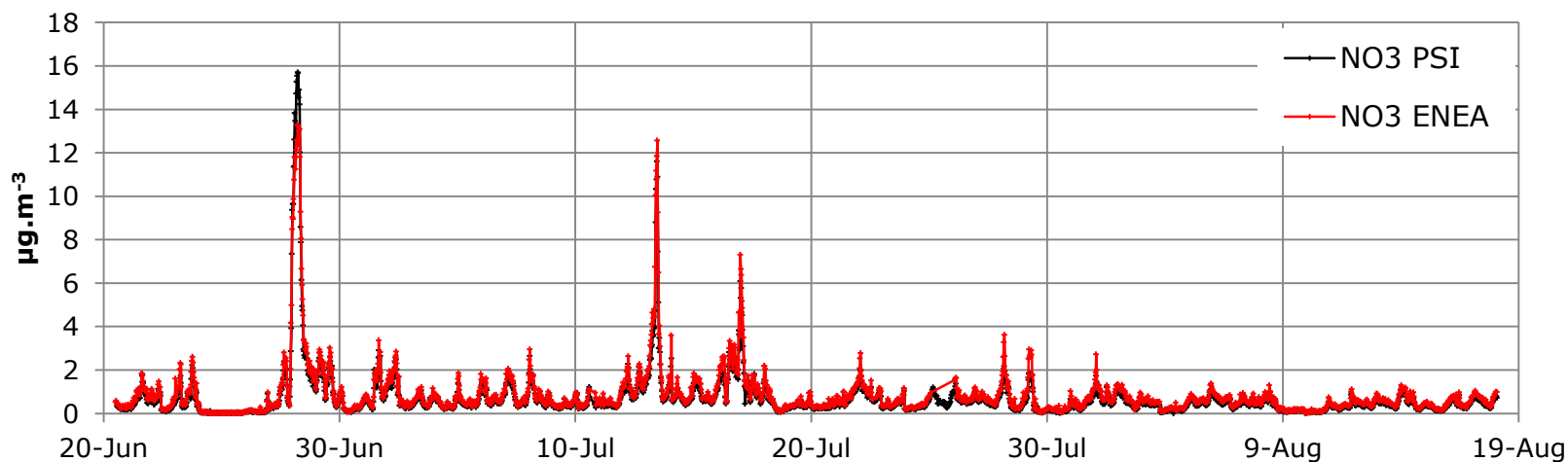


Note: SO₄ ENEA plotted with the default Ion Transmission Correction (ITC) on this graph

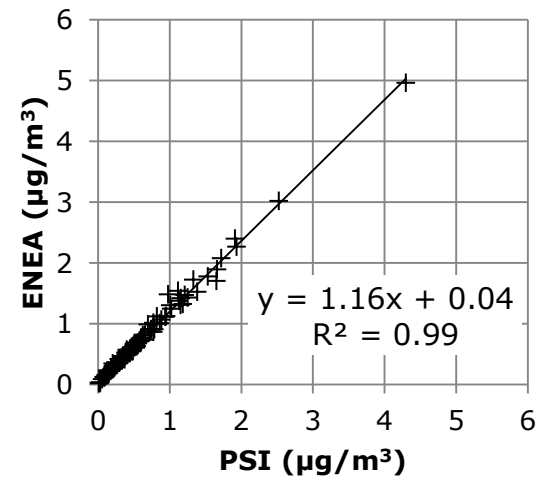


12h averaged data
(n=116)

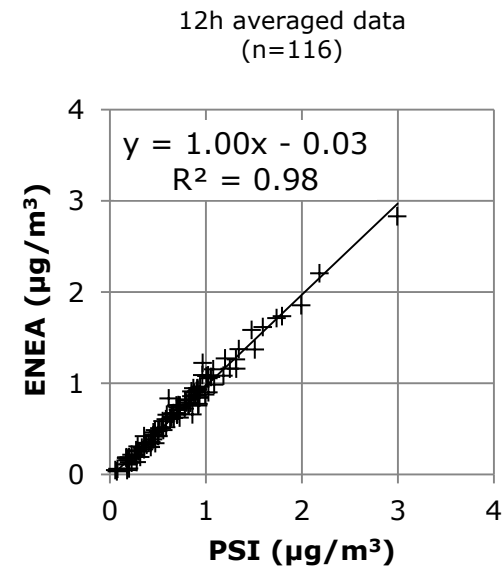
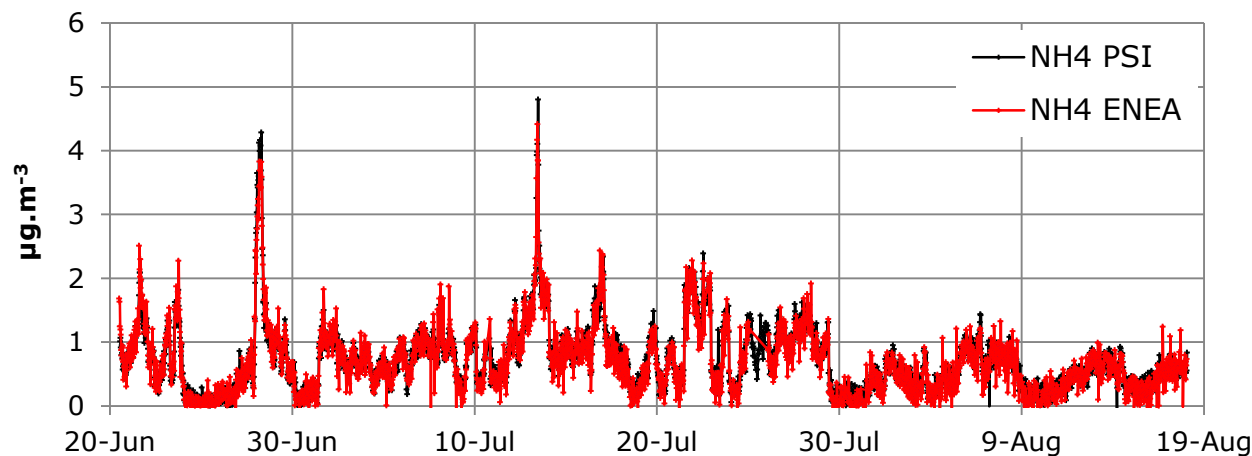




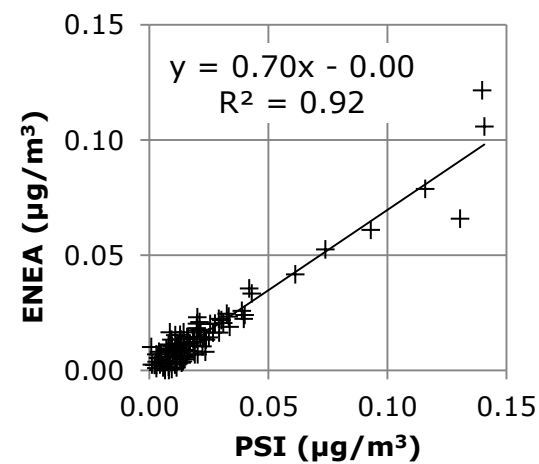
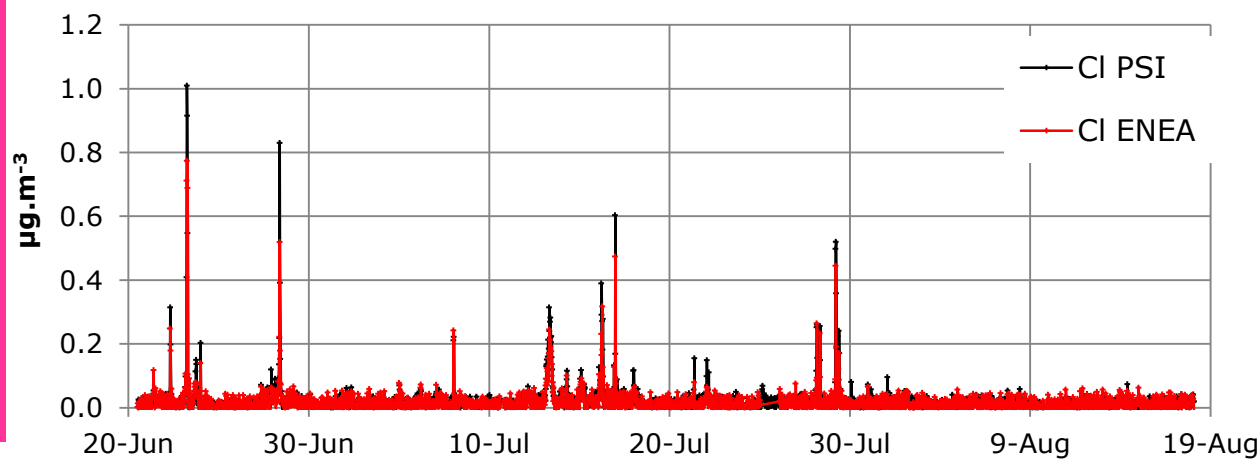
← 12h averaged data (n=116) →



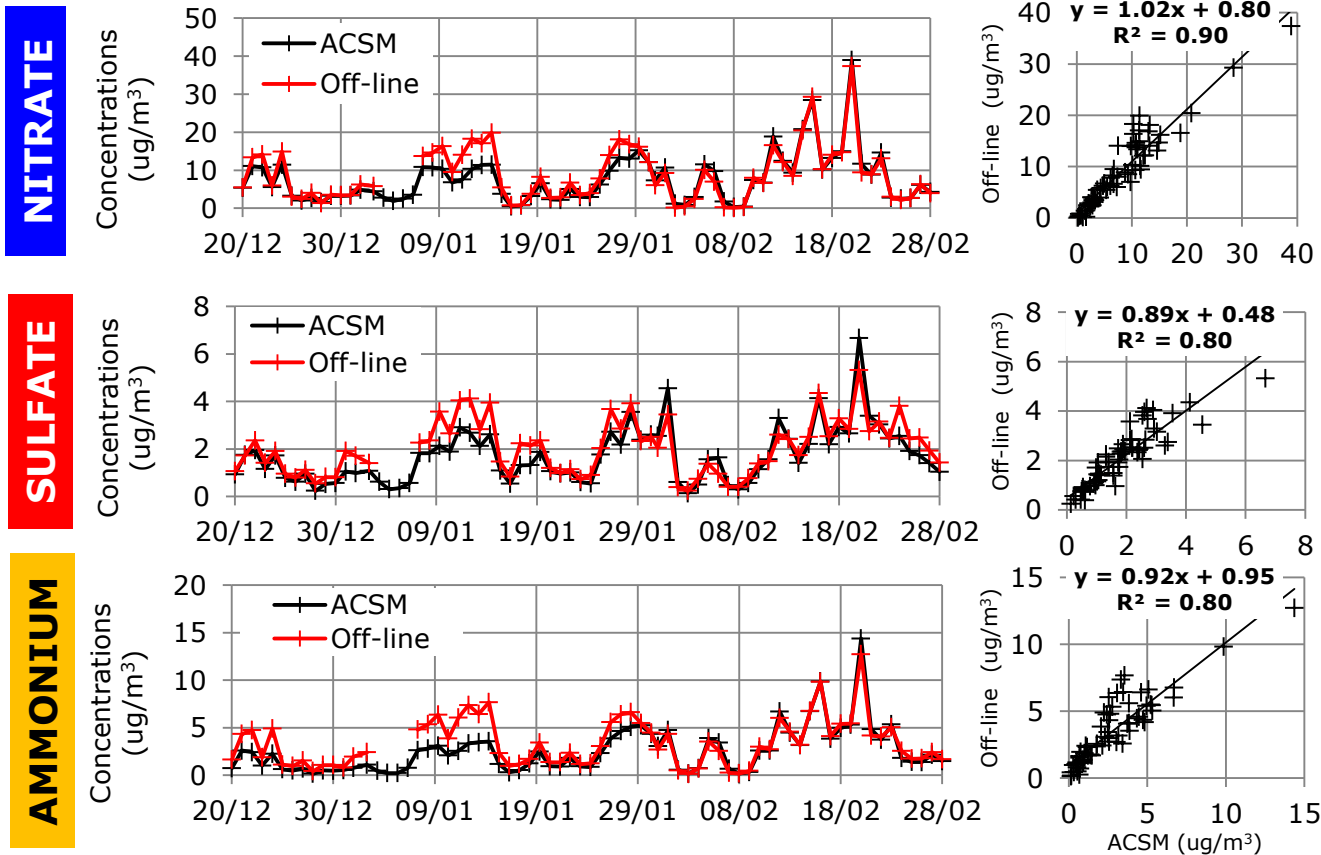
AMMONIUM



CHLORIDE

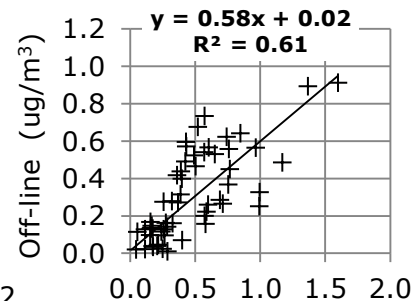
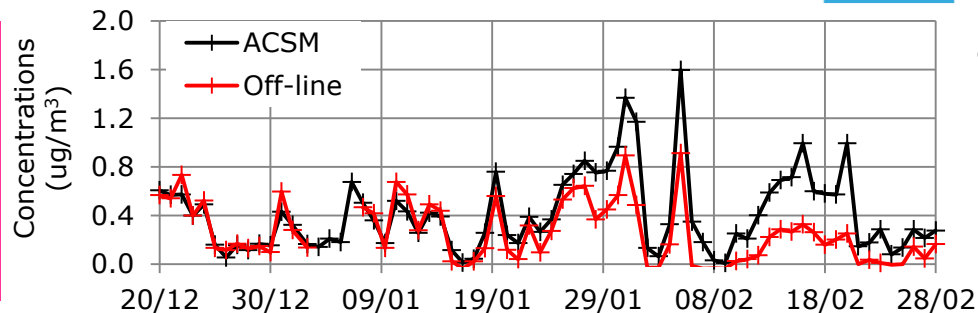


3.2 PSI Q-ACSM versus other analytical techniques



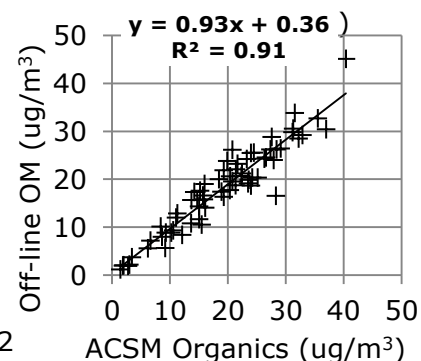
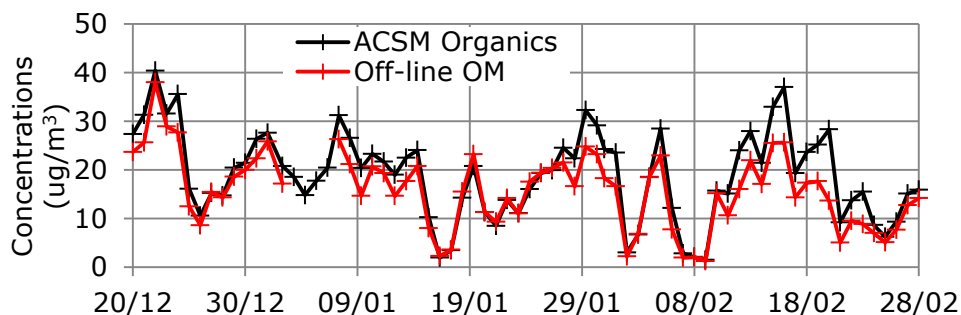
→ Good agreement for Secondary Inorganic Aerosol (SIA): $r^2=0.8-0.9$, slope=0.9-1.0

CHLORIDE



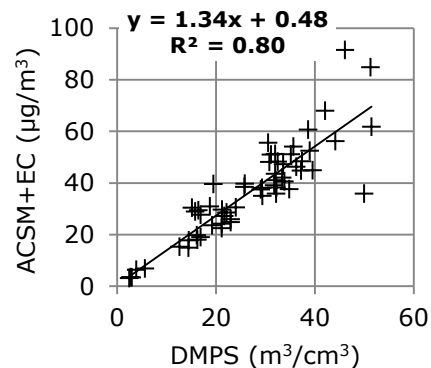
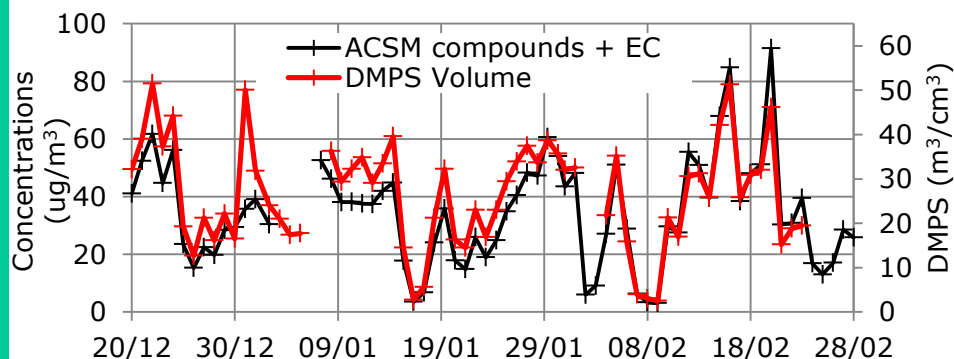
Off-line Chloride →
large uncertainties

ORGANICS



Surprisingly good
despite expected filter
sampling artifacts

ACSM COMPOUNDS + EC



Good agreement

Comparison between 2 ACSMs during a 2-months summer period at the JRC-Ispra site (Italy)

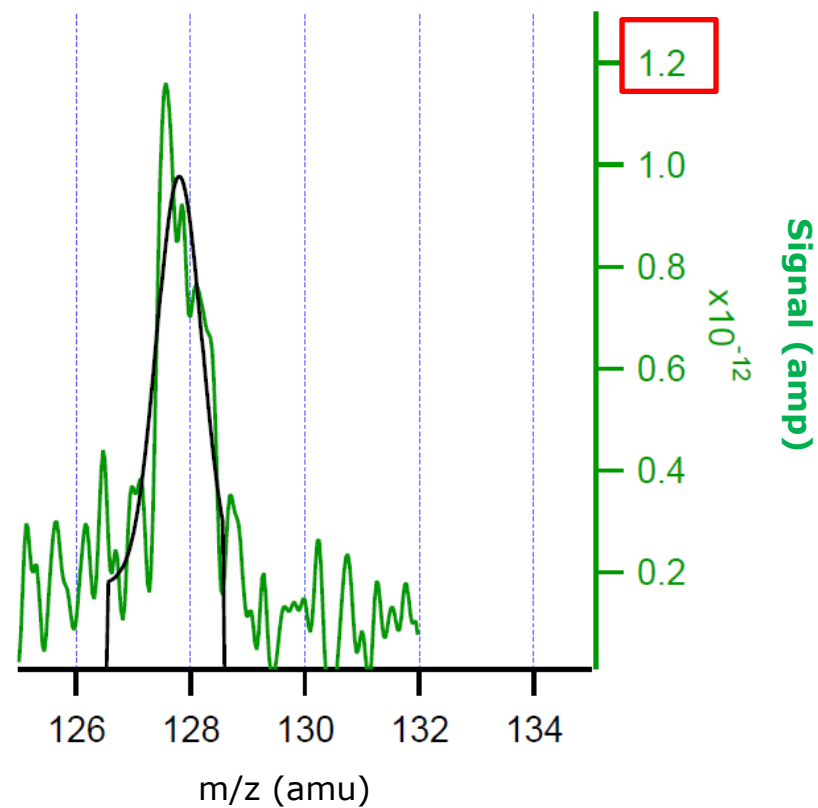
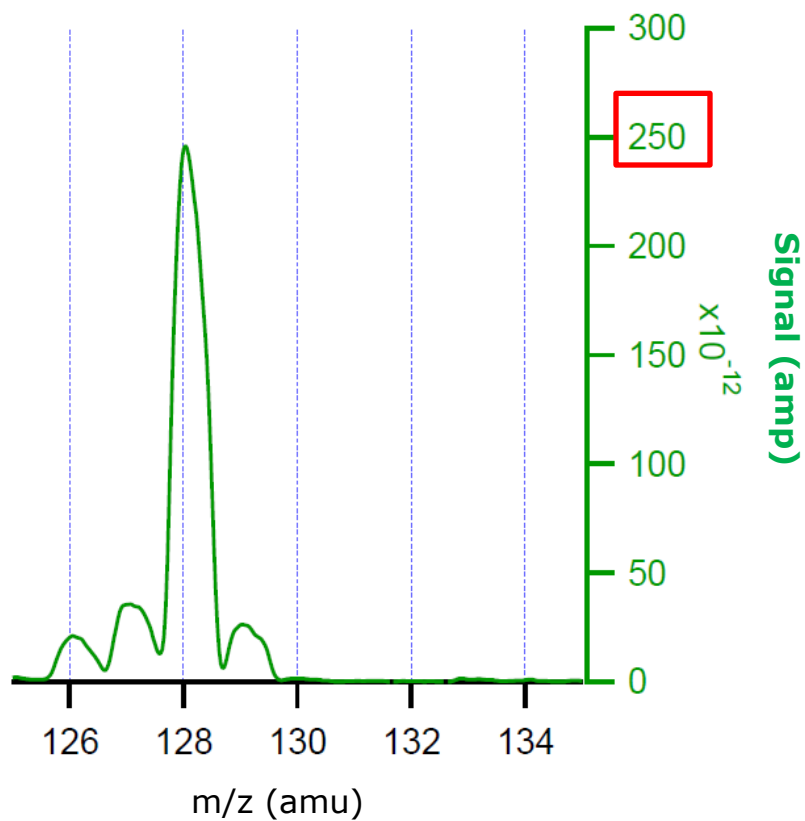
Conclusions

- The influence of different ACSM parameters on the estimation of species mass concentrations has been investigated.
- In spite of discrepancies observed between instruments parameters (e.g. Airbeam signal variations, ion transmission curves, etc.):
 - Good agreement between both ACSMs in terms of mass concentrations
 $0.98 < r^2 < 0.99$ for Org, NH_4 , NO_3 , SO_4 ($r^2 \sim 0.90$ for Cl)
 $0.8 < \text{slope} < 1.2$ for Org, NH_4 , NO_3 , SO_4 (slope ~ 0.7 for Cl)

Perspectives

- Comparison with additional analytical techniques (e.g. filter measurements)
- Comparison between 12 ACSMs at the SIRTALCSE atmospheric station (Paris, France) in November (PI: J. Sciare, V. Cremon)

APPENDICES



Comparison between naphthalene peaks ($m/z=128$) for both ACSMs

Note the difference in scales (for the same airbeam signal of $1.0\text{E-}7$ amp)

Additional analytical techniques at the JRC-Ispra site (Italy)

AEROSOL CHEMISTRY



Partisol Plus

24-h daily sampling
of $PM_{2.5}$



20 Dec 2012 →
28 Feb 2013



Sunset Lab. OCEC Analyzer
(EUSAAR2 protocol)

Elemental Carbon (**EC**)

Organic Carbon (**OC**)

Organic Matter (**OM**):
 $OM = 1.4 \times OC$
(Putaud et al., 2010)



Ion Chromatography

Major ions including:

SO_4
 NO_3
 NH_4
 Cl

AEROSOL PHYSICS



Differential
Mobility Analyzer



Condensation
Particle Counter

20 Dec 2012 → 22 Feb 2013



Size distribution
10 to 800 nm

Joint
Research
Centre

GAS PHASE CHEMISTRY

20 Dec 2012 → 7 Feb 2013



CO



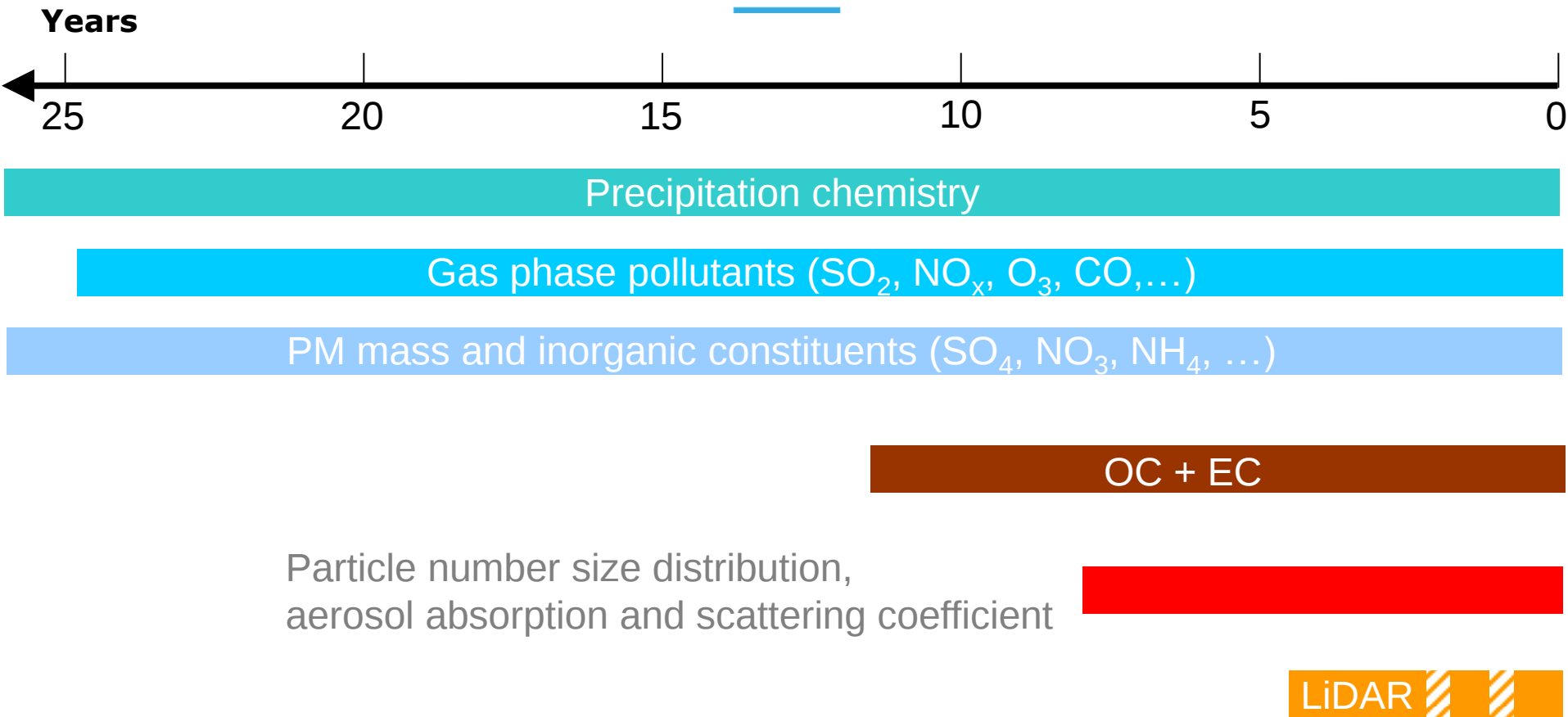
NO, NO_2



O_3



SO_2 ₁₇



**Measurements performed at the JRC-Ispra site
during the last 25 years**