

# **FIGAERO**

## **(Filter Inlet for Gases and Aerosols)**

Felipe Lopez-Hilfiker, **Claudia Mohr**,  
Joel Thornton

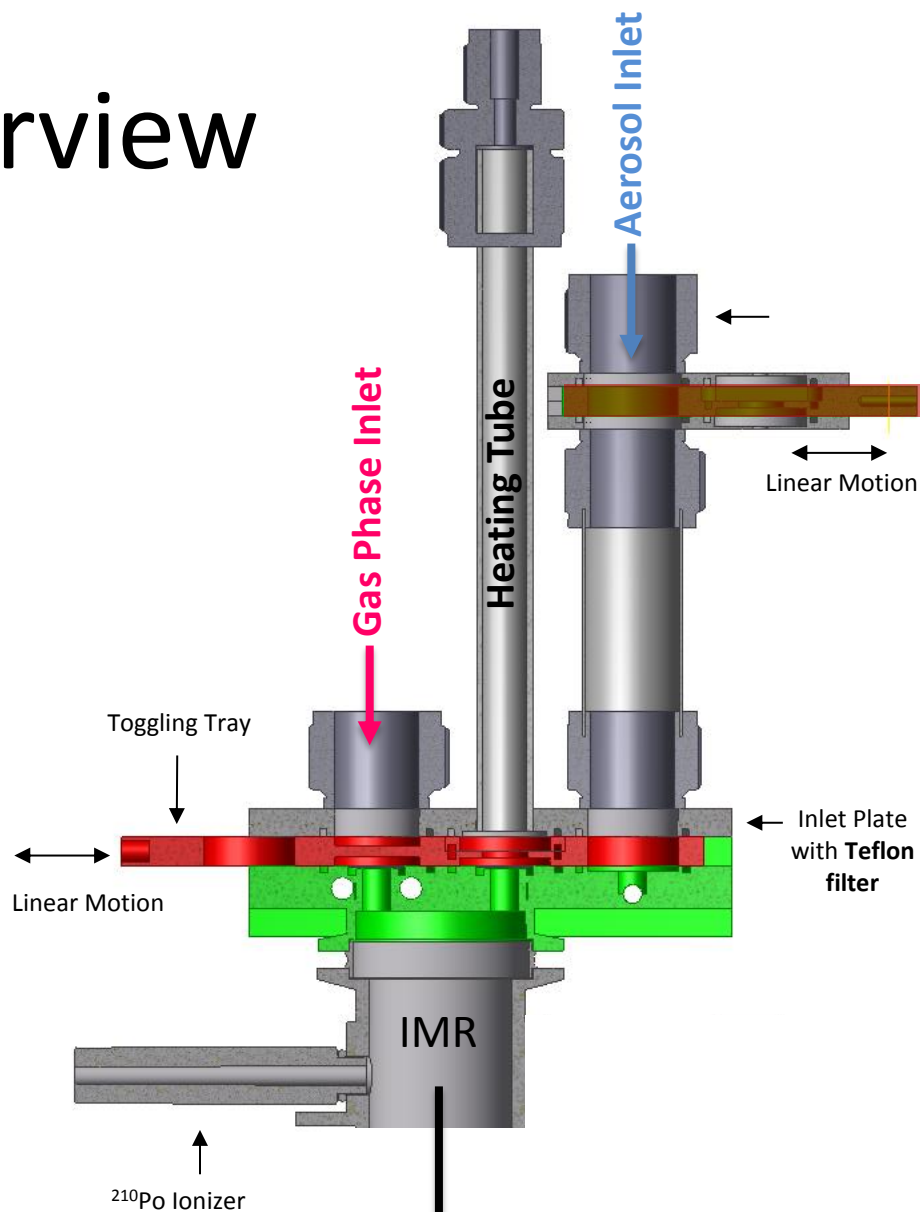
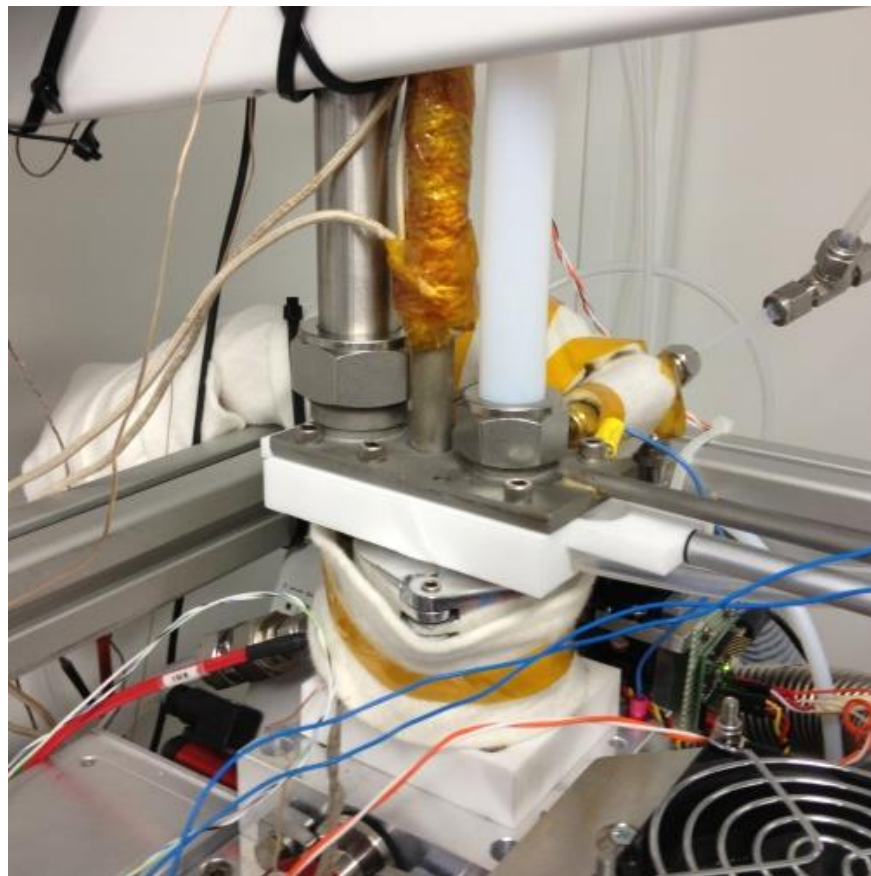
Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of  
Washington, Seattle

# Motivation

- Measuring organic compounds in both gas and particle phase (→ partitioning)
- Difficult due to different properties (→ inlet transmission, interferences)
- Impaction (→ size cut, bounce)

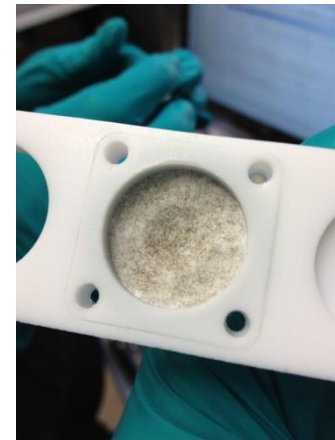
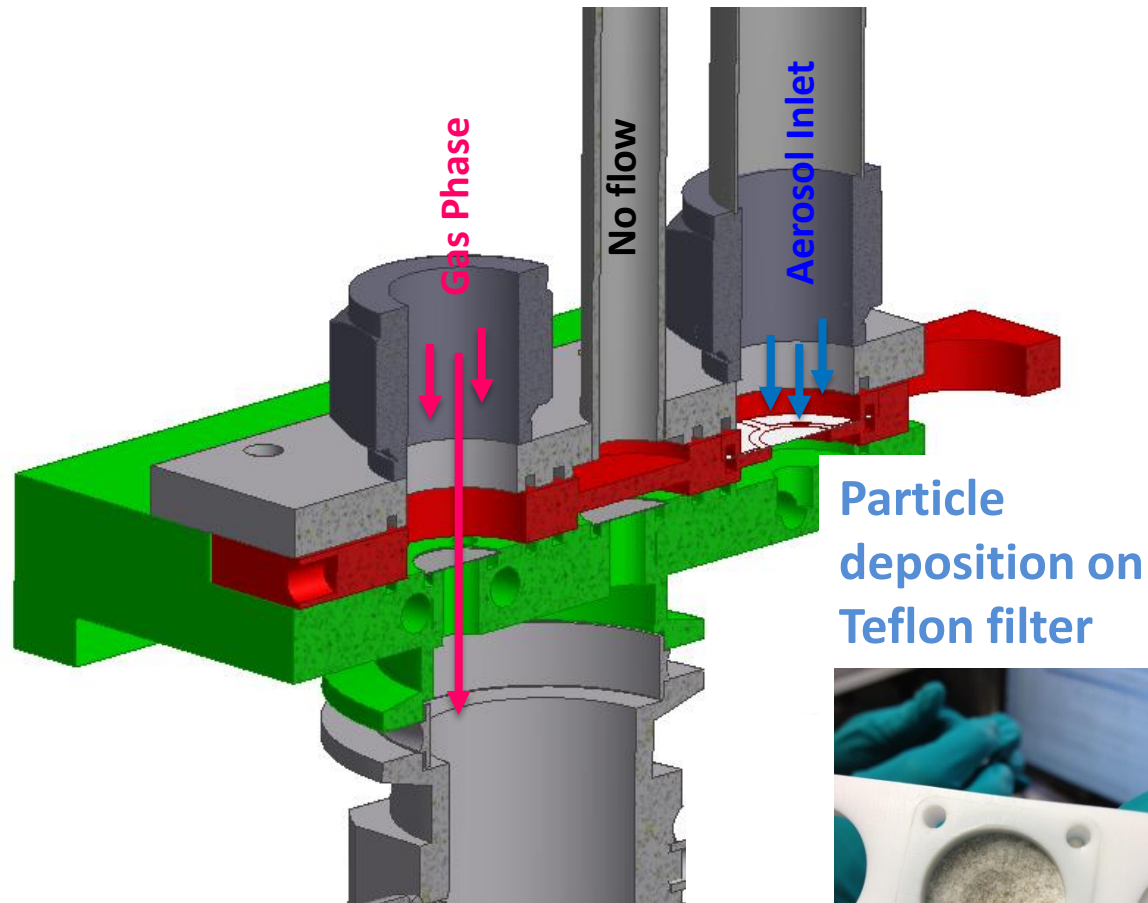
**Filter Inlet for Gases and Aerosol  
(FIGAERO)**

# Overview

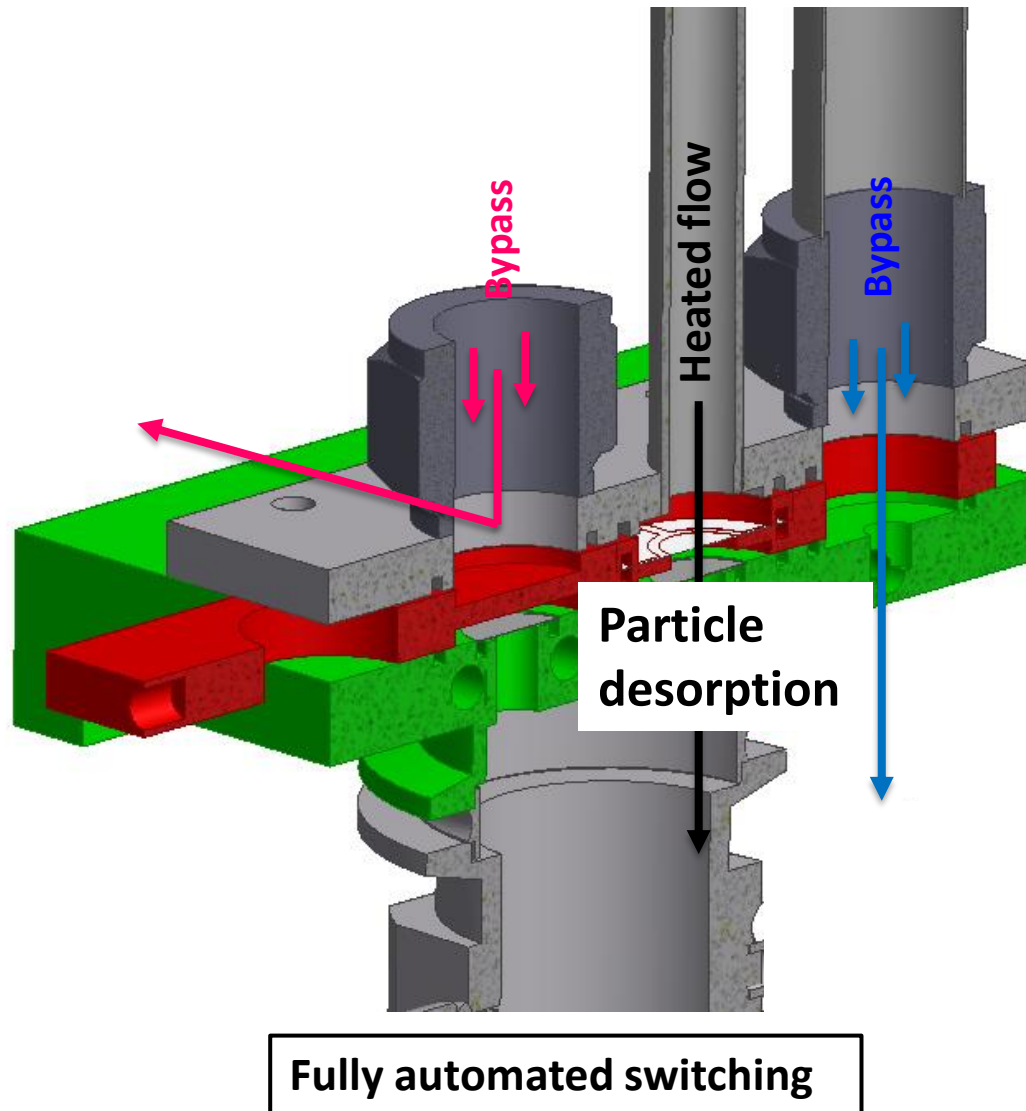


**Coupled to HR-ToF-CIMS**

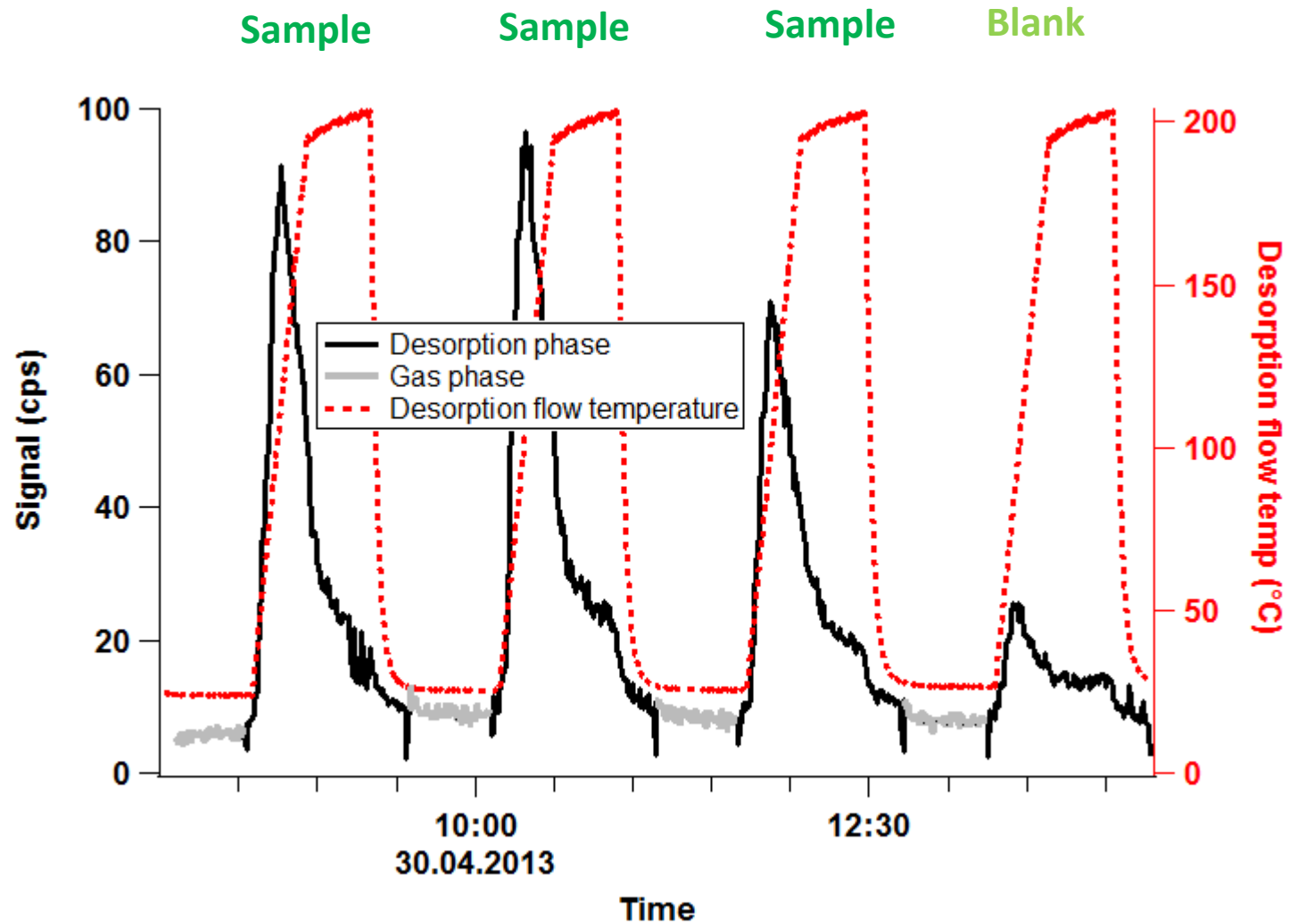
# Gas phase/aerosol collection mode



# Heating/bypass mode

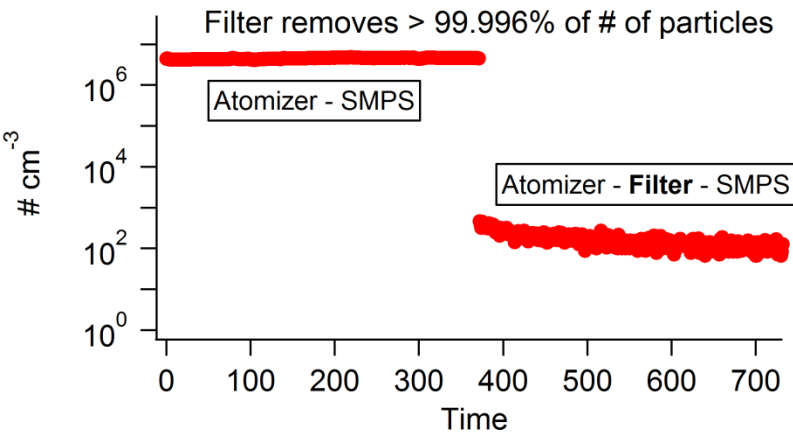


# Operation



# Performance

## 1) Collection efficiency



## 3) Detection limits

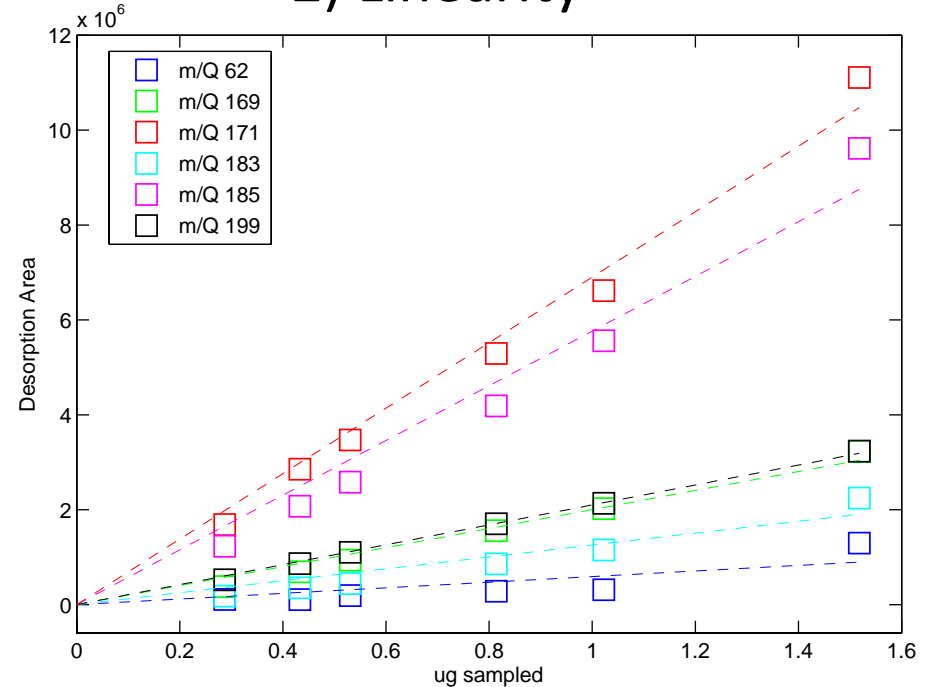
Gas phase:

- Depends on compound, surface area of inlet, concentrations
- < 1 - few ppt

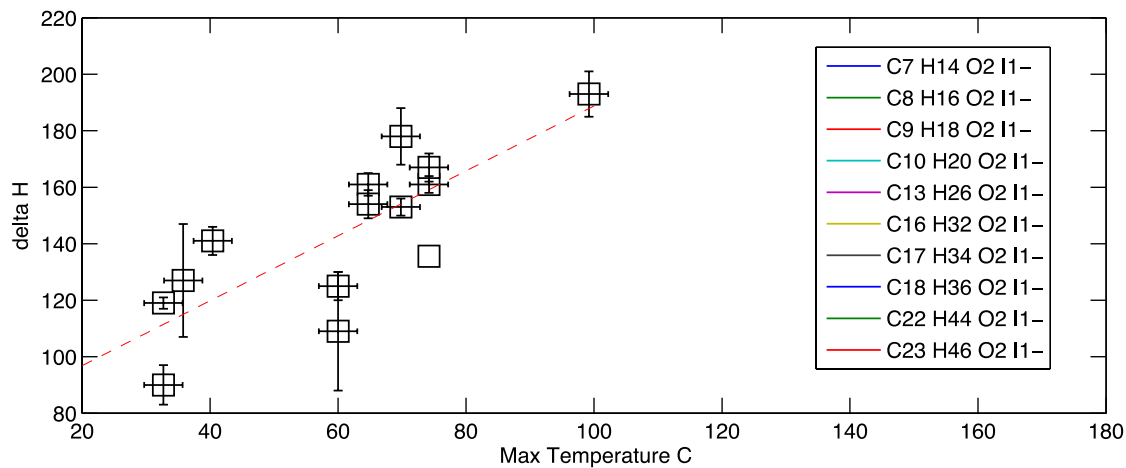
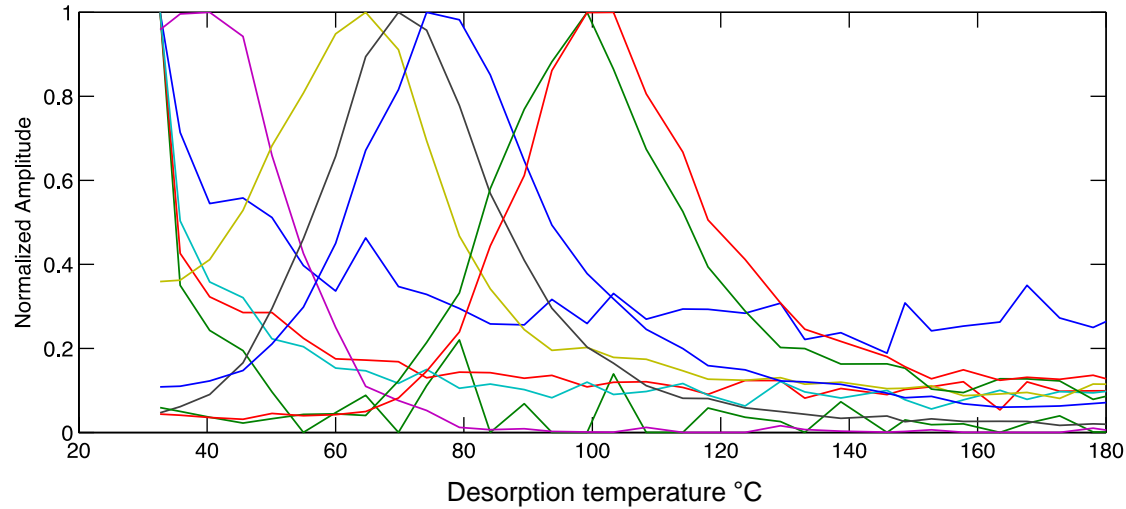
Aerosol phase:

- Set by point-to-point variability in blanks
- Varies with gas phase concentrations (ambient vs chamber), < 1 ng m<sup>-3</sup>
- Determines time resolution

## 2) Linearity

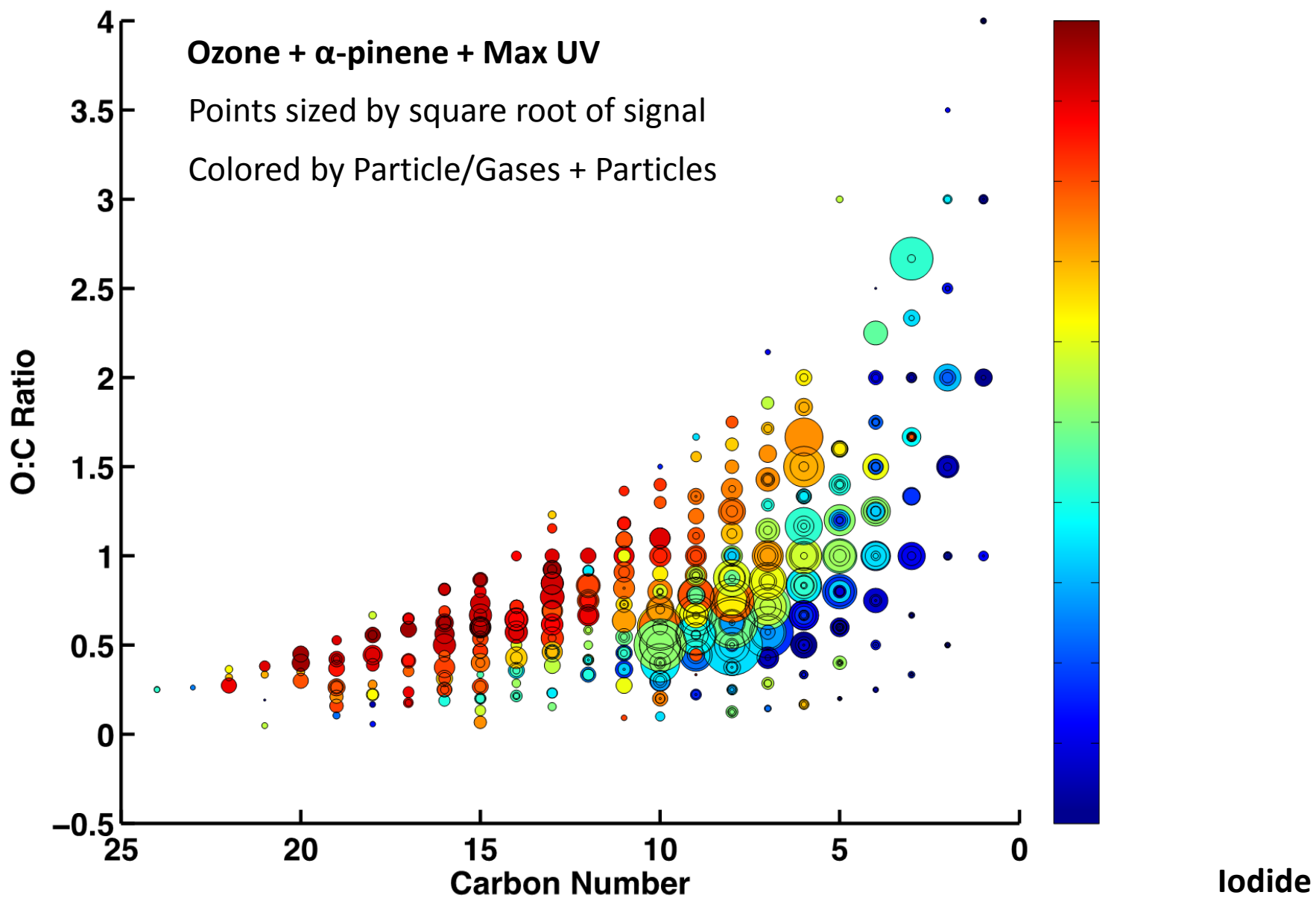


# Thermal desorption - volatility separation

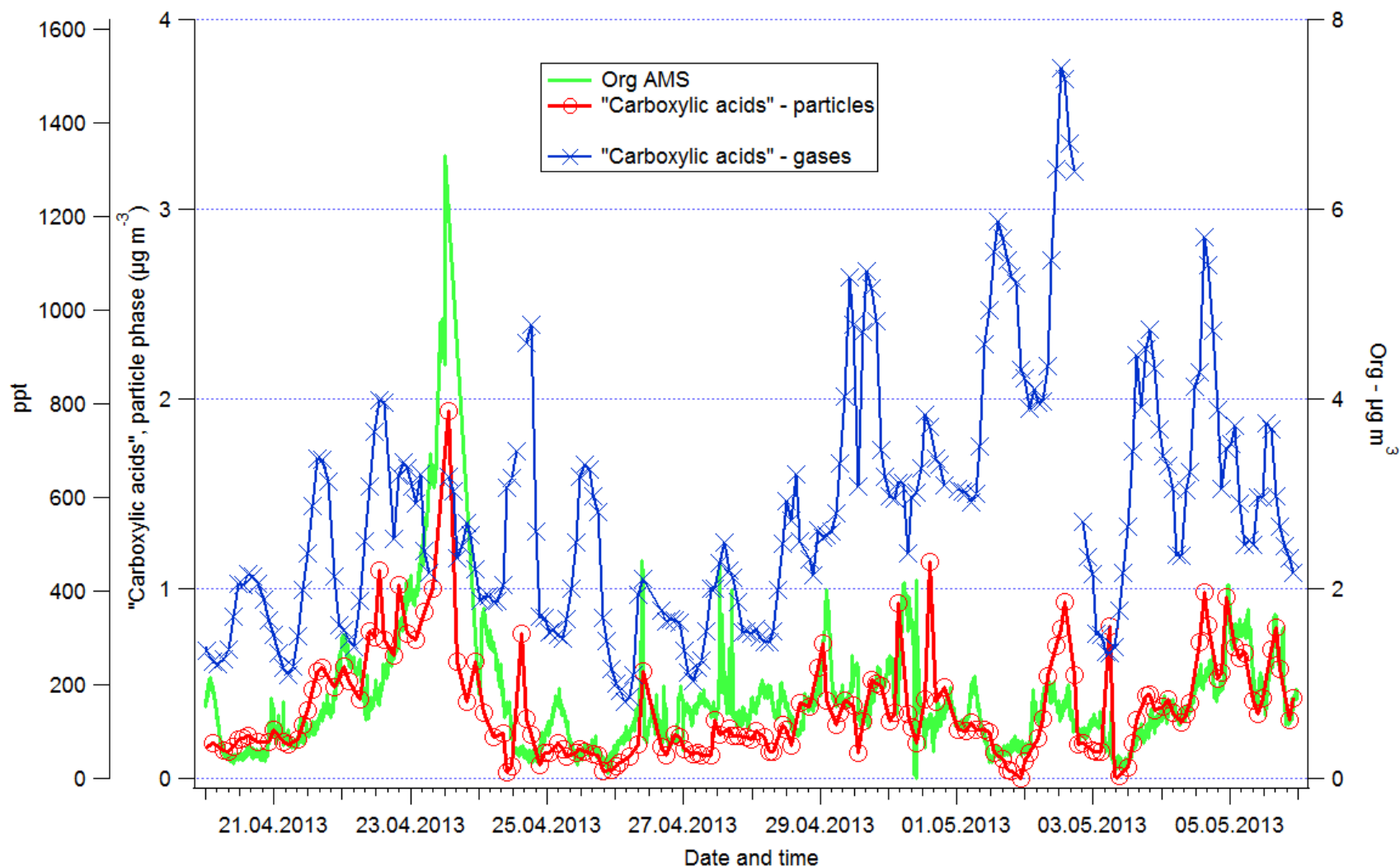




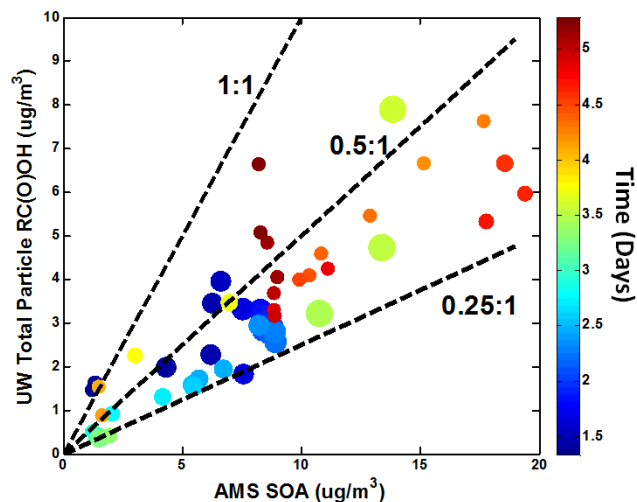
# Jülich chamber data: Partitioning



# Ambient time series – Hyytiälä, Finland



# Carboxylic acids vs AMS Org



## Jülich Plant Chamber

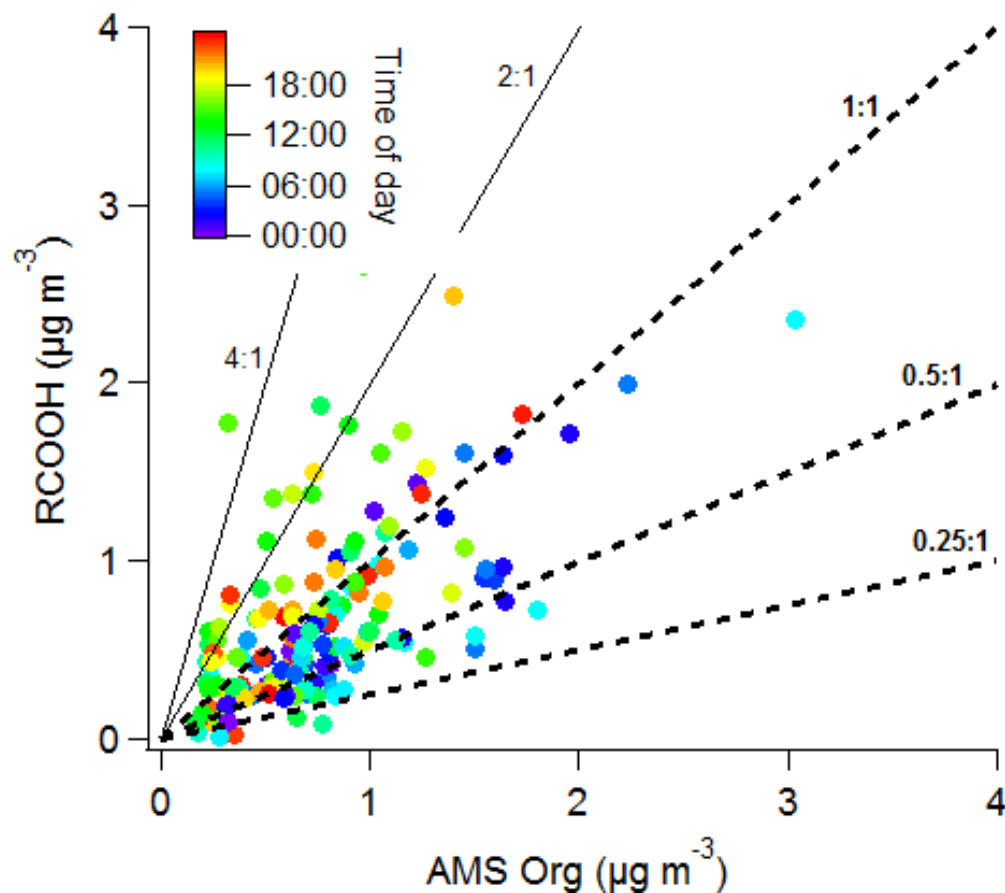
### **$\alpha$ -pinene oxidation**

Steady state conditions:

80 ppb  $\text{O}_3$

20 ppb  $\alpha$ -pinene

Sulfate seed aerosol



# Summary

- FIGAERO coupled to HR-ToF-CIMS measures both chemical composition of both gases and particles with minimal artefacts
  - **Separate inlets** - less interferences
  - **Teflon filter** – less bounce, no cutpoint
  - Low detection limits
  - Enables partitioning analysis
  - Thermogram analysis
  - Chamber and ambient data