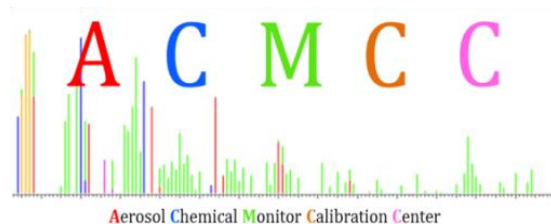


Aerosol Chemical Monitor Calibration Center



Evelyn FRENEY, Jean-Eudes PETIT, Olivier FAVEZ, Valerie GROS,
And all ACMCC people + the whole ACTRIS-COLOSSAL ACSM Community
acmcc@lsce.ipsl.fr



Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement
LSCE (UMR 8212)

COLOSSAL
Chemical On-Line cOmposition and Source Apportionment of fine aerosol.



Laboratoire de météorologie physique
LAMP



Aerodyne Research

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center (ACMCC)



The Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure (ACTRIS.net)

Pan-European research infrastructure for short-lived atmospheric constituents.

22 Observations facilities:

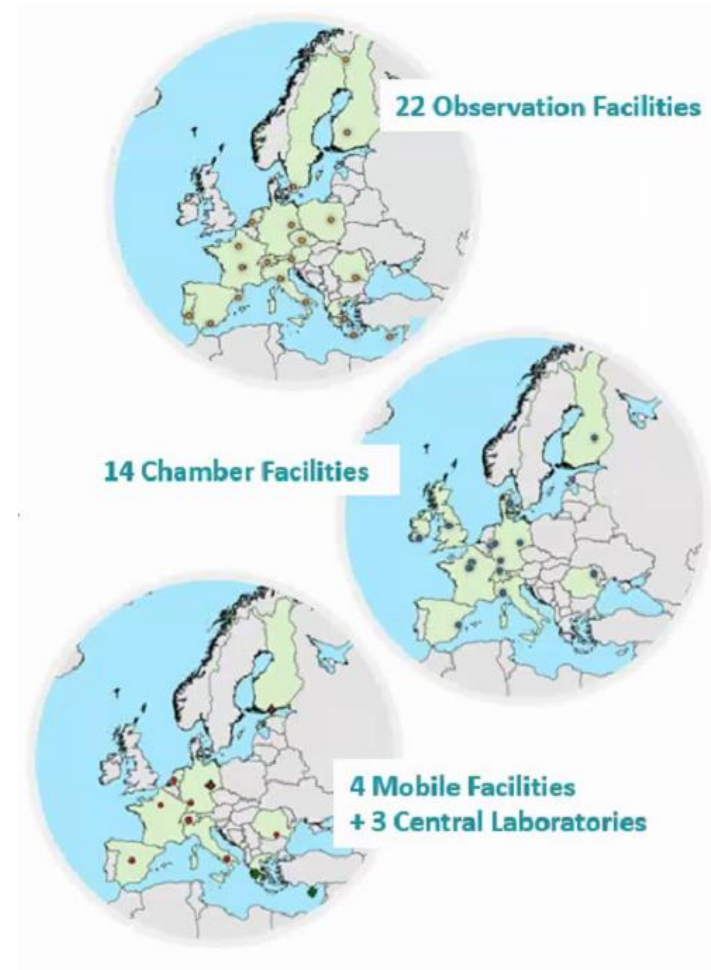
→ 144 measured variables

Simulation chambers

Mobile Facilities

Central laboratories

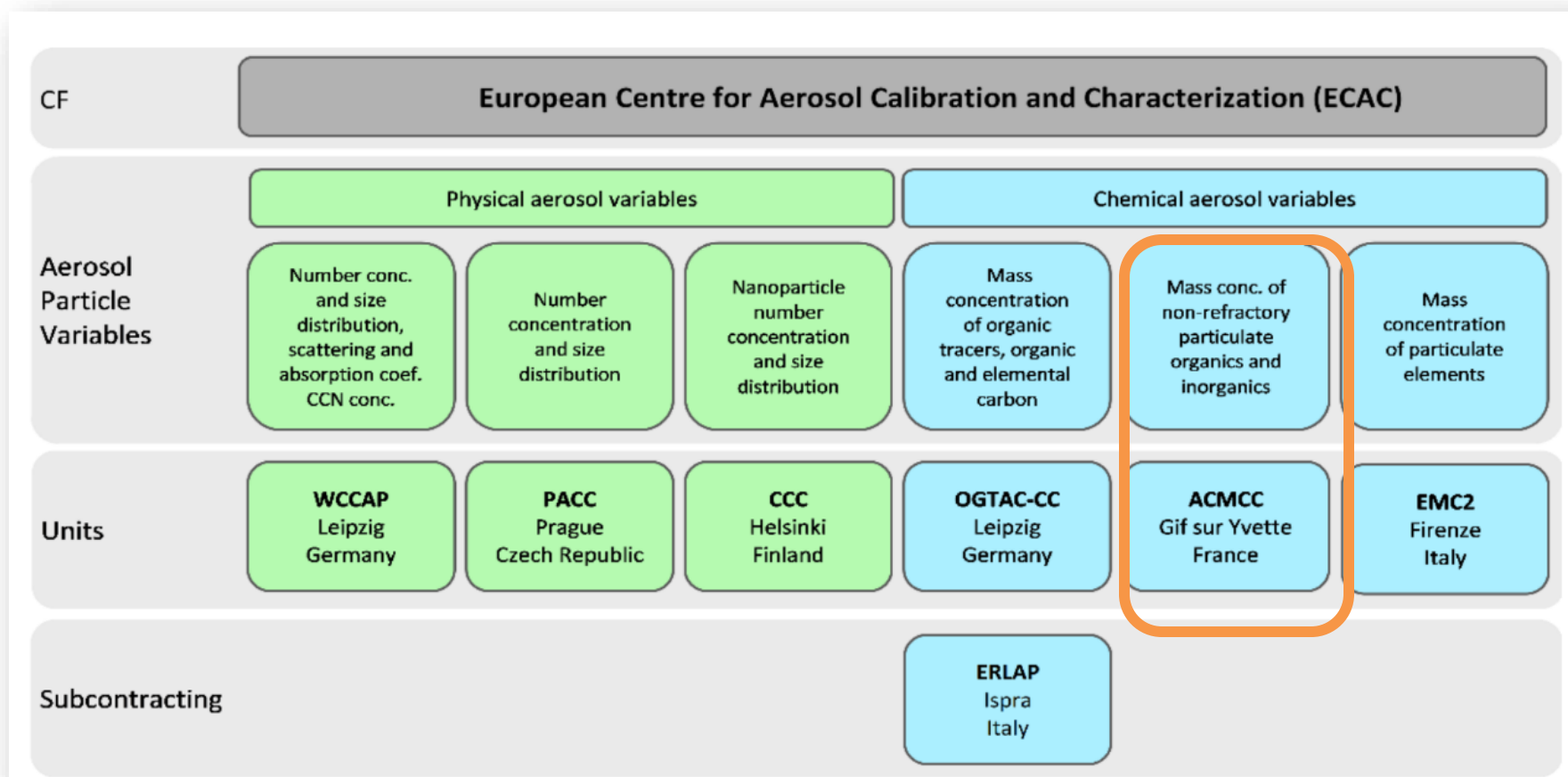
- Harmonisation of measurements
- Training
- Physical/Remote Access



Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



ACTRIS Topical Centre for aerosol in situ: ECAC (<https://www.actris-ecac.eu/>)



Aerosol Chemical Monitor Calibration Centre

TC Unit head: Olivier FAVEZ

Main other responsible persons, scientists

Contact: acmcc@lsce.ipsl.fr

ACTRIS recommendation (for NF):

Each ACSM is calibrated at TC at least once every two years.

Onsite calibrations:

LT ambient: every 6 months.

In chambers: Before and after experiments



Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement



Unit	Host Institution	Main responsibilities in the CF	Required expertise(s)	E-mail of the contact person
ACMCC	CEA	Jean-Eudes Petit	L4 Expert Scientist	jean-eudes.petit@lsce.ipsl.fr
ACMCC	CNRS	Valérie Gros	L1 Expert Manager	valerie.gros@lsce.ipsl.fr
ACMCC	CNRS	Evelyn Freney	L4 Expert Scientist	e.freney@opgc.univ-bpclermont.fr
ACMCC	CNRS	Sabine Philippin	L2 Qualified Officer	s.philippin@opgc.univ-bpclermont.fr
ACMCC	CNRS	Alexandra Froment	L2 Qualified Officer	alexandra.froment@ipsl.fr
ACMCC	CNRS	François Truong	L5 Qualified Operator	francois.truong@lsce.ipsl.fr
ACMCC	CNRS	Nicolas Bonnaire	L5 Qualified Operator	nicolas.bonnaire@lsce.ipsl.fr
ACMCC	CNRS/CEA	N.N.	L5 Qualified Operator	
ACMCC	INERIS	Olivier Favez	L4 Expert Scientist	olivier.favez@ineris.fr
ACMCC	INERIS	Laurent Meunier	L5 Qualified Operator	laurent.meunier@ineris.fr
ACMCC	INERIS	Tanguy Amodeo	L5 Qualified Operator	tanguy.amodeo@ineris.fr
ACMCC	INERIS	Lydia Boutigny	L2 Qualified Officer	lydia.boutigny@ineris.fr
ACMCC	INERIS	Robin Aujay	L6 Technician	robin.aujay@ineris.fr

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



Recent activities :

Calibration exercises

2013: Intercomparison , 13 ACSM instruments (Crenn et al., 2015, Frohlich et al., 2015)

2016: Intercomparison , 15 ACSM instruments (ToF-ACSM, Quad ACSM) (Freney et al, 2019)

2018: Intercomparison , 15 ACSM instruments (ToF-ACSM, Quad ACSM (PM1, PM2.5)

-Application of calibration procedures for both ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate.

-*Method evaluation using a large number of instruments.*

-*SOPs for ACSM instruments (collaboration COST COLOSSAL)*

Research activity

2013: Long term comparison of 13 QACSM, source apportionment (Frohlich et al., 2015)

2016: Long term ambient comparison of 6 QACSM, 6 ToFACSM (In prep)

2018: Characterisation of artefacts with different organic species (Luminata et al in prep).

Characterisation of Organonitrates by ACSM (3 Q ACSM, 3 ToF-ACSM, LTOFAMS, PAM chamber)

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



Current/future activities

❖ Next intercomparison → 2022

→ SOPs for Quad ACSM instruments
(collaboration COST COLOSSAL)

→ SOPs for ToF ACSM instruments
(collaboration COST COLOSSAL)

CAMS 21a : fully traceable and quality-controlled data provision for several in-situ aerosol variables relevant to air quality and climate change studies

- particle number concentration & size distribution (WP1, ECAC)
- particle light absorption and scattering coefficients (WP1, ECAC)
- aerosol particle chemical composition (WP2, ACMCC)

2. → DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCES ¶

Website of the manufacturer Aerodyne: ¶

<https://sites.google.com/site/ariacs/>

User manuals in English for Igor and site. It is also possible to download the function, pump software, dryer software.

Software: ¶

- → DAQ: ACSM driver software ¶
- → Igor (Wavemetrics): scientific instruments ¶
- → Igor Function "ACSM_Local": ¶
- → VS_PumpStats_Pfeiffer: pump ¶

3. → INSTALLATION OF THE ACSM ON-SITE FOR LONG-TERM OBSERVATIONS ¶

3.1. → Sampling system ¶

3.1.1. Cut-off diameter of the sampling line ¶

It is recommended to use a cyclone upstream from the ACSM's sampling line. This cut-off diameter limits obstruction of the critical orifice at the inlet of the ACSM by preventing large particles from passing through. The actual cyclone cut-off diameter should be higher than the size fraction under investigation to avoid the particle cut-off to be applied twice: once at the sampling line's inlet and again at the inlet of the ACSM. ¶

The PM_{2.5} cyclone recommended by the manufacturer is compatible with a PM₁ ACSM sample flow rate of 3 l/min. When using such a cyclone upstream from a PM_{2.5} ACSM, the sample flow rate should be reduced to 2 l/min. ¶

¶

3.1.2. Sampling line materials ¶

It is recommended to use a sampling line made of a conductive material (stainless steel, copper) in

Collaboration with EUROCHAMP

Currently: 18 ACSM @ACTRIS NF

➤ 9 in EUROCHAMP chambers (↑).

➤ Calibration/intercomparison activities specific to simulation chambers

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center

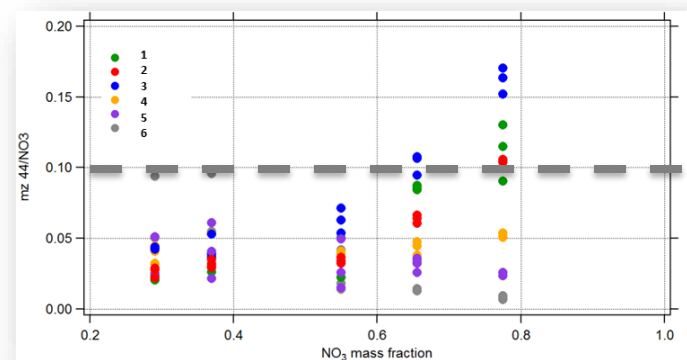


Among 2018 intercomparison activities :

Investigation of the so-called Pieber effect using Organic/Inorganic mixtures

Data treatment performed in strong collaboration with INOE: Luminita MARMUREANU, Jeni VASILESCU and Cristina MARIN (article in prep.)

- Investigation into m/z 44 artefact (Pieber et al., 2015).
- With inorganic mixtures an increasing trend in m/z 44/ NO_3 is observed at highest NO_3 MF (Freney et al., 2019)
- In 2018: This artefact was determined for 3 different organic mixtures (Levoglucason, Glutaric acid, and Succinic acid).



Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



2018 intercomparison (Luminita Marmureanu et al.,)

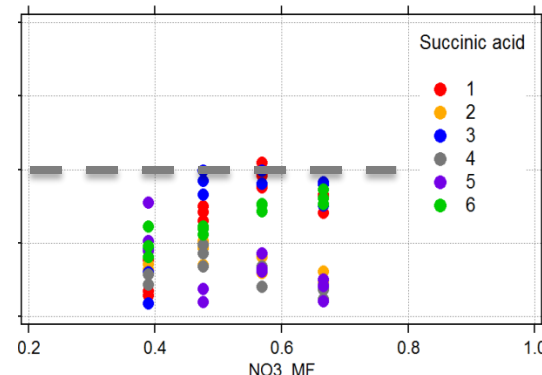
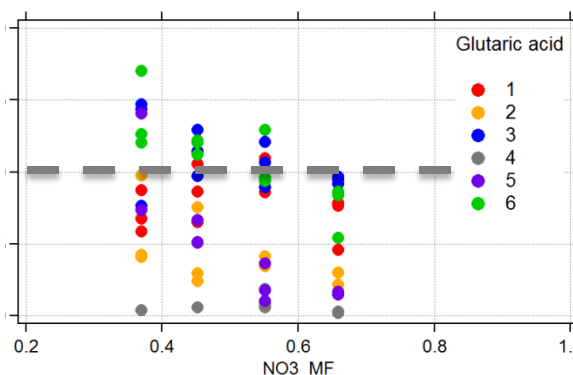
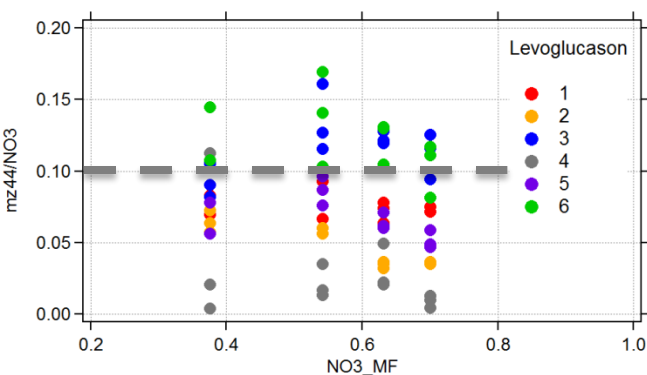
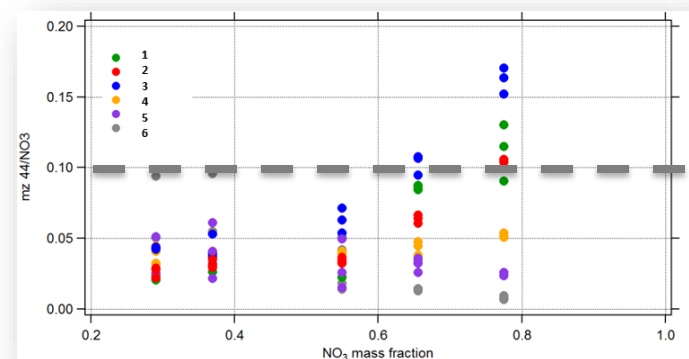
- These artefacts for inorganic aerosols only appear significant at highest NO₃ MF (> 50%)

(relatively rare/or short lived in ambient atmosphere)

- For Organic mixtures these artefacts can be significant at much lower NO₃MF (30 and 40%)

(more common in ambient atmospheres)

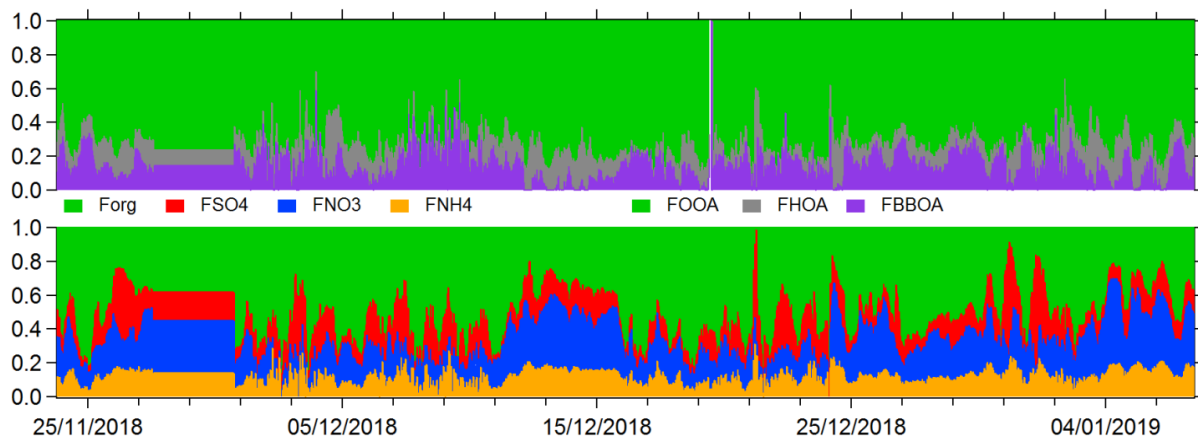
- Not consistent across all organic mixtures (Levoglucosan>Glutaric acid>Succinic acid).



Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center

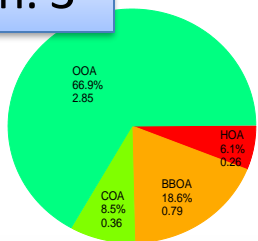


2018 intercomparison (Luminita Marmureanu et al.,)

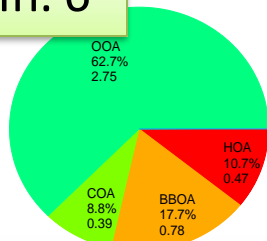


SOFI- Source apportionment analysis

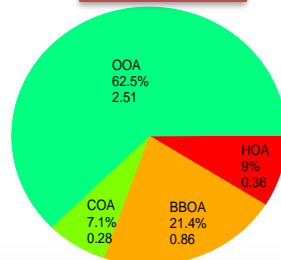
In. 3



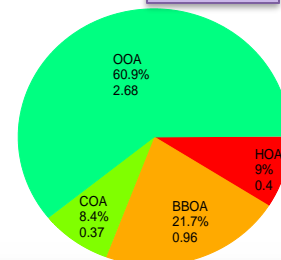
In. 6



In. 1



In. 5



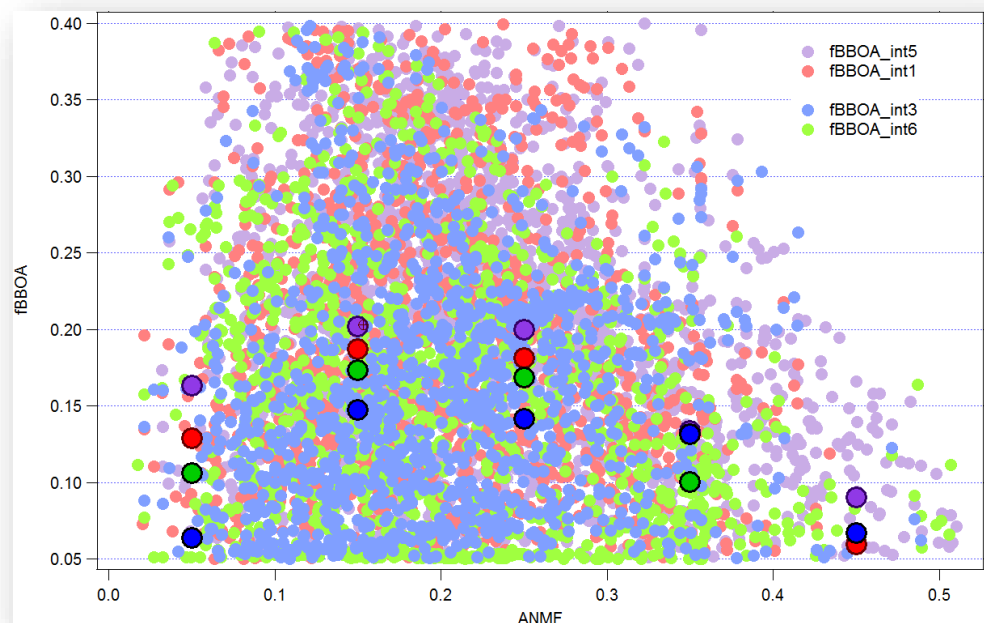
Instrument 3 and 6 have the highest artefact for levoglucosan species, and have accordingly lower fractions of BBOA (5%) compared to those instruments with low or no artefacts (In. 1 and 5), and higher OOA.

→ Artefact could result in an underestimation of BBOA or primary aerosols.

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center

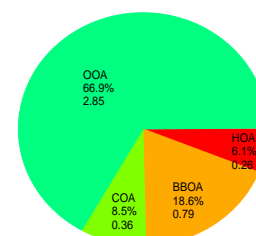


2018 intercomparison (Luminita Marmureanu et al.,)

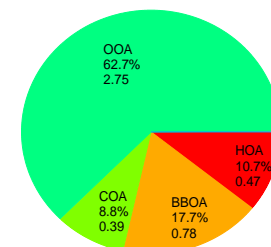


SOFI- Source apportionment analysis

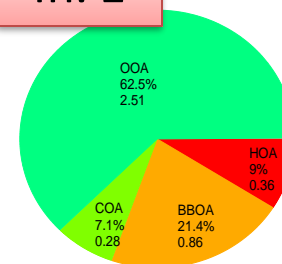
In. 3



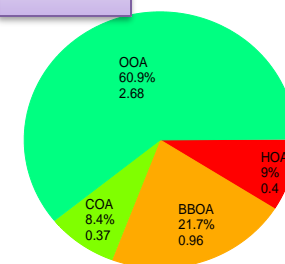
In. 6



In. 1



In. 5



Instrument 3 and 6 have the highest artefact for levoglucan species, and have accordingly lower fractions of BBOA (5%) compared to those instruments with low or no artefacts (In. 1 and 5), and higher OOA.

→ Artefact could result in an underestimation of BBOA or primary aerosols.

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



Among 2018 intercomparison activities :

Investigation of ACSM responses to various OrganoNitrate (pON) compounds (led by A. Albinet & J.-E. Petit)

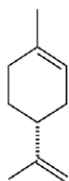
Objectives

- ❑ Get a robust and reproducible method to generate pON
- ❑ Compare simultaneously the response to pON of 9 different AMS/ACSM systems
- ❑ Investigate the pON physical properties and chemical composition

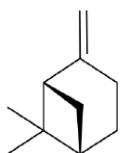
✓ 4 pON precursors investigated

Biogenic

Limonene

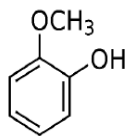


β -pinene

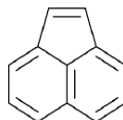


Anthropogenic

Guaiacol

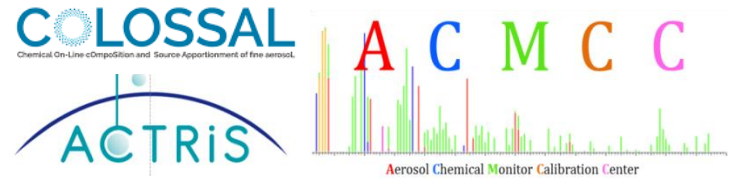


Acenaphthylene



- ✓ 3 Q-ACSMs (standard vaporizer)
- ✓ 2 Q-ACSMs (capture vaporizer, PM_{2.5})
- ✓ 3 ToF-ACSM (standard vaporizer)
- ✓ 1 Long-ToF-AMS

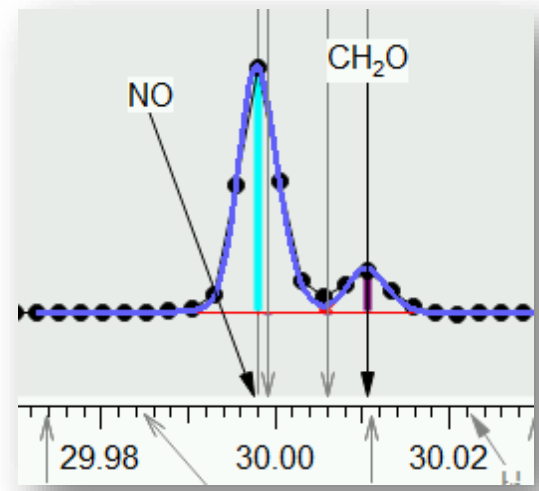
Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



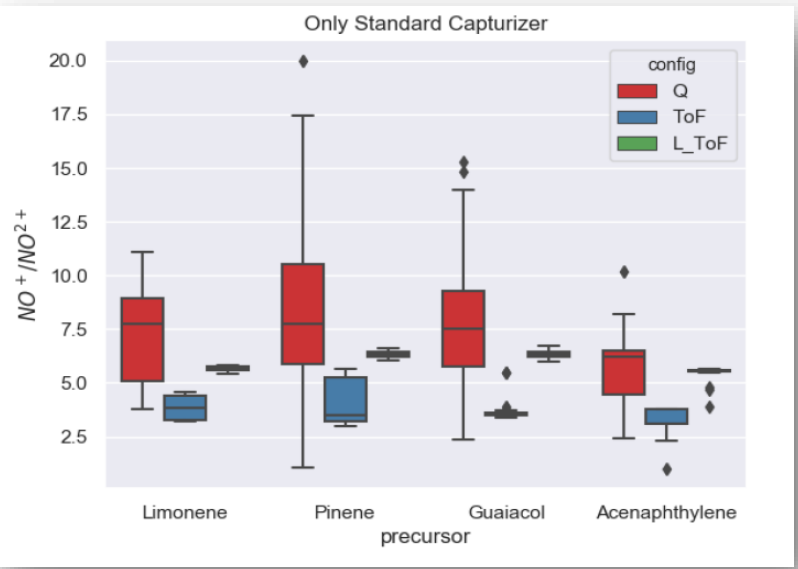
Organic Nitrates : ACSM intercomparison

Previous results

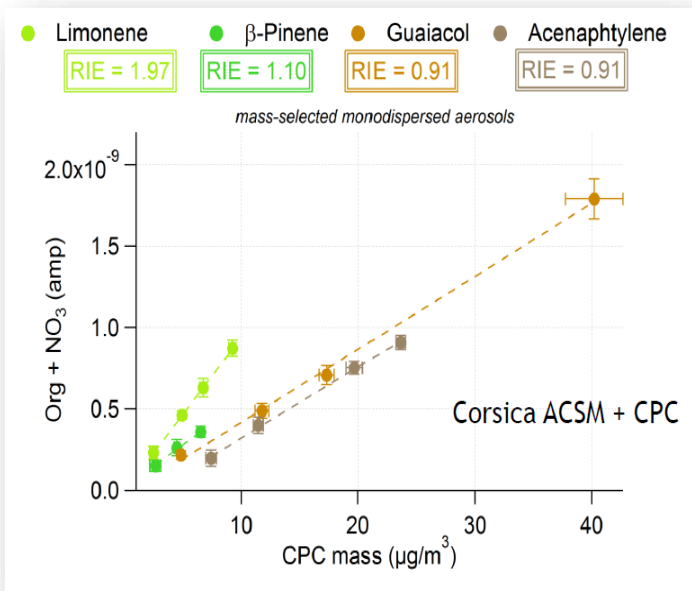
New UMR frag table entry for Org at m/z 30 (from Long-ToF data)



Variability of NO₂⁺/NO⁺ ratio



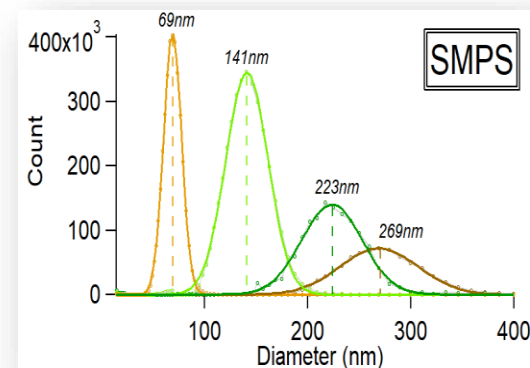
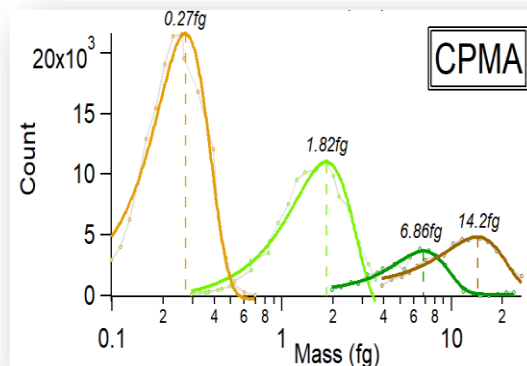
pON RIEs



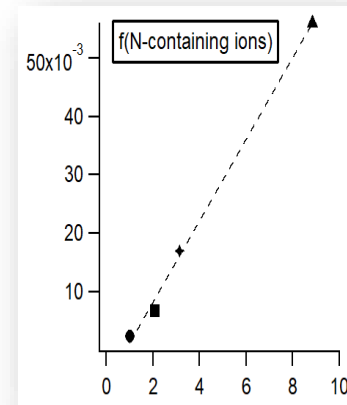
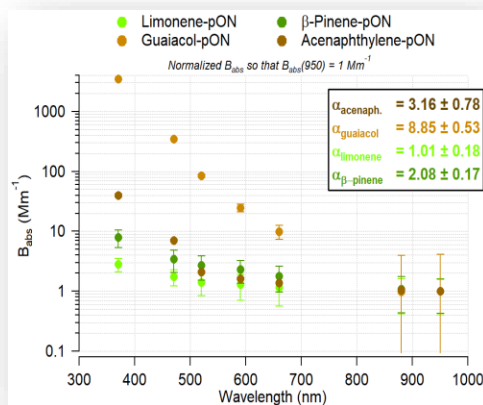
Organic Nitrates : ACPM intercomparison

Previous results

Size and Mass Distributions



Absorption



What's next ?

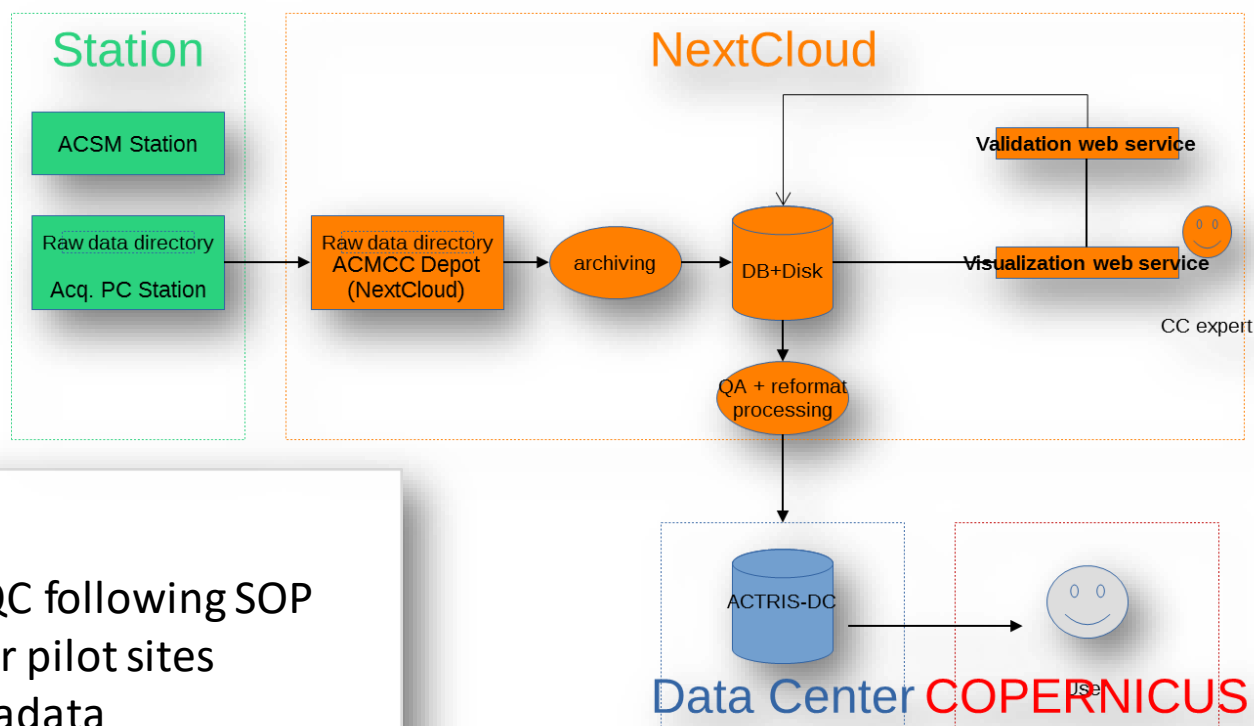
- Develop ambient frag table
- Non-target analyses from filters (LC & GC-Q-ToF-MS) to be linked with absorption data
- Evaluate the impact of our findings on ambient data -> uncertainties

Aerosol chemical monitor calibration center



CAMS 21a : fully traceable and quality-controlled data provision

- Keep the ACSM export as simple as possible with no human intervention
- Centralized Cloud in order to apply harmonized & traceable QA/QC



What's next ?

- Automatization of QA/QC following SOP
- Implementation at other pilot sites
- File formatting with metadata
- Consolidate code for the ToF-ACSM

A bar chart showing the frequency of letters A, C, M, C, C. The x-axis is labeled 'Aerosol Chemical Monitor Calibration Center'. The y-axis represents frequency. The bars are colored: A (red), C (blue), M (green), C (orange), and C (purple). The chart shows a high frequency of 'A' and 'C' at the beginning, followed by 'M', and then 'C' and 'C' at the end.

The diagram illustrates the CROCAS experimental setup, which integrates various instruments for aerosol and gas analysis. The system is divided into several functional sections:

- Gas and Aerosol Sources:** Includes an Air generator, O₃ generator, and various gas tanks (Air, N₂, O₂, NO₂, 1% NO₂). Flow is controlled by MFCs (Mass Flow Controllers) and a Syringe pump.
- Sample Introduction and Initial Processing:** Air and N₂ streams pass through MFCs and a Syringe pump. The resulting mixture is then processed by an AE33 (2 L/min) and a PAM (Particle Aerosol Monitor).
- Aerosol Characterization:** The PAM output is directed to an AAC (Aerosol Aerosol Characterization) unit (1.4 L/min, D_a = 200-400 nm) and a CPC (Condensation Particle Counter) (0.3 L/min).
- Gas Analysis:** The gas stream is analyzed by PTRMS (0.1 L/min) and a NO₂ monitor (0.02 L/min). A manual 3-ways valve is used to direct the gas stream to either the monitors or a Makeup Flow (pump) (5.3 L/min).
- Filter Sampling and Dilution:** Filter sampling is performed using a Manual 3-ways valve. The sampled material is then processed by a Dilution Loop and an Ionizer (X-Ray) for CPMA (Cavity Ring-Down Photoacoustic Monitor) analysis.
- Final Analysis and Monitoring:** The system includes an L-ToF-AMS (0.33 L/min) for aerosol mass spectrometry, a Pump, O₃ scrubber, and an AC filter for final gas analysis. The system is also equipped with a manifold with 9 critical orifices (total flow = 2.97 L/min) for precise flow control.
- Instrumentation and Data Collection:** The setup is monitored by a series of instruments including LaMP (0.33 L/min), Corsica (0.33 L/min), Lund (0.33 L/min), UMan (0.33 L/min), Demokritos (0.33 L/min), CSIC (0.33 L/min), UHEL (0.33 L/min), and FMI/EERC (0.33 L/min).

The diagram is labeled with "Table #1" and "Table #2" indicating specific data points or configurations. The overall flow is controlled by a series of pumps, MFCs, and valves, ensuring precise measurement and analysis of the aerosol and gas samples.

