

THE 5- YEAR TREND OF PM1 AND PM2.5 MASS CONCENTRATIONS AND THEIR CARBON CONTENT AT AN URBAN BACKGROUND SITE IN ZAGREB. CROATIA

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CONTENT



- Introduction and purpose of this work
- Experimental part
- Results
- Conclusions







INTRODUCTION

Particulate matter:

one of the major air pollutants;
contains a large number of organic and inorganic compounds.

Sources of particulate matter:

- natural
- anthropogenic

• Harmful effects of particulate matter: - on the environment

- on human health (the respiratory, cardiovascular, nervous system)







INTRODUCTION





The carbon cycle (Source: Let's Talk Science, Derivative work: FischX [Public domain] via Wikimedia Commons)



R.K. Pathak, T. Wang, K.F. Ho i S.C. Lee. Characteristics of summertime PM_{2.5} organic and elemental carbon in four major Chinese cities: Implications of high acidity for water-soluble organic carbon (WSOC). Atmos. Environ. 45 (2011) 318-325







INTRODUCTION



Secondary sources

- conversion of gaseous pollutants in the air
- photochemical oxidation of gaseous organic precursors

• volcanic eruptions

natural

- forest fires
- located in the loess, sand, fossil and ice cores

Primary

sources

- photochemical oxidation of gaseous organic precursors
- emissions plant spores and pollen

anthropogenic

- incomplete combustion of fossil and biomass fuels
- traffic exhaust fumes from motor vehicles
- tobacco smoke, households
- biomass burning, burning farmland
- industrial processes (factories. power plants, waste incinerators, constructions)







THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY



- to determine levels of:
 - particle matter (PM)
 - elemental carbon (EC)
 - organic carbon (OC)
 - total carbon (TC)
 - as well as the black smoke index (IBS) in PM_1 and $PM_{2.5}$ particle fraction
- compare levels of all measured pollutants between days, seasons and years
- establish the existence of a trend for individual pollutants in the PM
- at one urban background location in Zagreb during the 5-years period







EXPERIMENTAL PART



- sampling station was located in the northern. residential part of Zagreb, with sampling inlets 2 m above the ground
- moderate traffic and household ulletappliances
- defined as an urban background \bullet monitoring station
- $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 ullet



maps.google.com









EXPERIMENTAL PART



encouraged

SAMPLE COLLECTION:

- PM₁
- sequential reference device Sven Leckel sequential sampler SEQ47/50
- January 1st 2018 till December 31st 2022
- 55 m³ of air per day

• PREPARATION OF FILTERS:

- filter diameter: 47 mm (PALLFLEX TISSUEQUARTZ 2500QAT-UP)
- pre-fired during 3h at 850 °C in a furnace
- to reduce carbon content in filters before collecting PM
- plastic petri dishes easy transport
- aluminium foil freezer (until analysis)
- blank samples the same procedure one per 10-15 samples + same batch prefiring

• DETERMINATION OF MASS CONCENTRATION OF PM IN THE AIR:

- mass concentration of PM_1 fraction of particles were determined according to HRN EN 12341 (which is for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)
- filter conditioning and weighing was carried out under conditions of constant temperature (20 \pm 1) °C and relative humidity (47.5 \pm 2.5) %
- Mettler Toledo MX 5 AND XP6/M microbalances with resolution of 10⁻⁶ g and electrostatic charge outflows systems









EXPERIMENTAL PART



- Determination of EC. OC. TC. WSOC
- Carbon Aerosol Analyzer (CAA. Sunset Laboratory. USA) for laboratories - He-Ne laser and FID -EUSAAR_2 protocol





- Determination of IBS
- Smokestain reflectometer EEL43M



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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Statistical parameters for PM₁. PM_{2.5} and carbon species concentrations during five years period

| | | ₩ | | | | | | 8 | | | * | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | PM ₁ | IBS | EC | POC | SOC | ос | TC | WSOC | LVG | PM _{2.5} | IBS | EC | POC | SOC | ос | TC |
| N | 1814 | 1449 | 1814 | 1809 | 1809 | 1814 | 1814 | 1451 | 1451 | 1818 | 1821 | 1818 | 1813 | 1813 | 1818 | 1818 |
| $\frac{-}{x}$ | 12.12 | 2.09 | 0.79 | 1.29 | 3.04 | 4.32 | 5.10 | 2.04 | 0.53 | 16.14 | 2.25 | 0.94 | 1.67 | 3.85 | 5.51 | 6.45 |
| σ _x | 8.86 | 1.21 | 0.68 | 1.22 | 2.50 | 3.18 | 3.71 | 1.62 | 0.79 | 11.78 | 1.34 | 0.77 | 1.49 | 3.41 | 4.34 | 4.92 |
| x _{max} | 69.28 | 7.63 | 6.93 | 10.35 | 22.04 | 24.78 | 27.94 | 13.53 | 5.99 | 85.88 | 1.23 | 0.41 | 0.71 | 1.79 | 2.78 | 3.26 |

N - number of samples. - average. σ_x – standard deviation. x_{min} – minimum measured value. x_{max} – maximum measured value

only 12 days

missing data





HnF

only 8 days missing data







YEARLY TREND





5-years trend of the PM medians









STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN YEARS



| GODINA | 2018/2019 | 2018/2020 | 2018/2021 | 2018/2022 | 2019/2020 | 2019/2021 | 2019/2022 | 2020/2021 | 2020/2022 | 2021/2022 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PM _{2.5} | + | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| OC | + | + | + | + | | + | | | | |
| EC | | + | + | | + | + | + | | | + |
| SOC | + | | + | + | + | | | + | + | |
| POC | + | + | | + | + | + | | + | + | + |
| TC | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| PM ₁ | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | |
| OC | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | + |
| EC | + | + | + | | + | + | + | | + | + |
| SOC | + | | + | + | + | | | + | + | + |
| POC | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | |
| TC | + | | + | + | + | | | | + | + |









DAILY DISTRIBUTION 100,0 Sharing is encouraged —IBS ---PM2.5 —EC 90,0 12,0 80,0 10,0 70,0 8,0 60,0 50,0 **£u/br**/ m³ 6,0 4,0 **X** 30,0 2,0 8 20,0 0,0 10,0 0,0 -2,0 01.05.19. 01.09.20. 01.01.22. 01.05.22. 01.01.18. 01.09.18. 01.01.19. 01.09.19. 01.01.20. 01.05.20. 01.01.21. 01.05.18 01.05.21 01.09.22 01.09.21















WORKING DAY/WEEKEND



S

CONTENT OF PM

 $PM_{2.5}$



 PM_1





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SOC

24%

POC

11%

CONTENT OF TC













CONTENT OF OC



uropean Unior











OC/EC RATIO



9,47 8,67 7,89 5,92 5,52 0,92 0,89 0,63 0,77 0,72 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

 PM_1

EC OC/EC





 $PM_{2.5}$

■EC ■OC/EC

























CONCLUSIONS



Measurements showed:

- \checkmark slightly downward trend for all pollutants, except SOC in both PM
- seasonal variations of mass concentrations for carbon species in PM the higher conc. were observed during the cold periods of the year, while lower conc. were recorded during the warmer period
- ✓ no significant statistical difference between days in week or working/weekend days except EC and POC
- \checkmark similar PM content during long period of measurement for both PM fractions
- \checkmark different content of TC during the seasons for different PM fractions
- \checkmark different POC and SOC content of OC during each day of the week
- ✓ POC content: \uparrow TUE and ↓SUN in PM₁, while in PM_{2.5} \uparrow WED and ↓SAT
- ✓ different sequence for OC/EC ratio PM₁: 2021 < 2020 < 2019 < 2018 < 2022 while PM_{2.5}: 2020 < 2021 < 2019 < 2022 < 2018
- \checkmark OC/EC ratio higher the 3 \rightarrow presence of SOC
- ✓ statistically significant difference between working and weekend days for OC/EC ratio in both PM









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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION





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Sharing is encouraged