

# Near-Road Monitoring of Ultrafine Particle Number from Heavy Duty Diesel Truck Traffic

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# Background

- Exposure to ultrafine particles (UFP) may contribute to heart and lung diseases leading to hospitalization and premature death
- UFP are/will be measured near California roadways by local air districts ( USEPA Near-Road Monitoring Rule )
- Condensation Particle Counters (CPC) characterize UFP by measuring particle number (PN) concentrations
- 2011: TSI released a water-based CPC (model 3783) intended for long-term, 24/7 operation (network use) in background and near-source (e.g. near-road) environments
- 2013: TSI released updated version of model 3783

# Study Outline

- Collaboration between SCAQMD, ARB, UCLA, TSI and TAPI to study the performance reliability of the 3783 TSI model:
  - 2011 Study (Phase I): SCAQMD, UCLA, and ARB
    - May 16 to June 14
    - Three CPC models: 3781 (x3), 3783 (x3), and 3785 (x3)
    - Inter- and Intra-model variability
    - Pre-MATES IV evaluation
  - 2011 Study (Phase II): ARB, SCAQMD, TSI, and TAPI
    - June 2011 to April 2012
    - 3783 model (x3)
    - Continued testing of durability
    - Stopped due to continual instrument breakdown
  - 2013 Study: ARB, SCAQMD, TSI, and TAPI
    - August 21, 2013 to April 17, 2014
    - Upgraded 3783 model (x3)
    - Testing of durability and precision



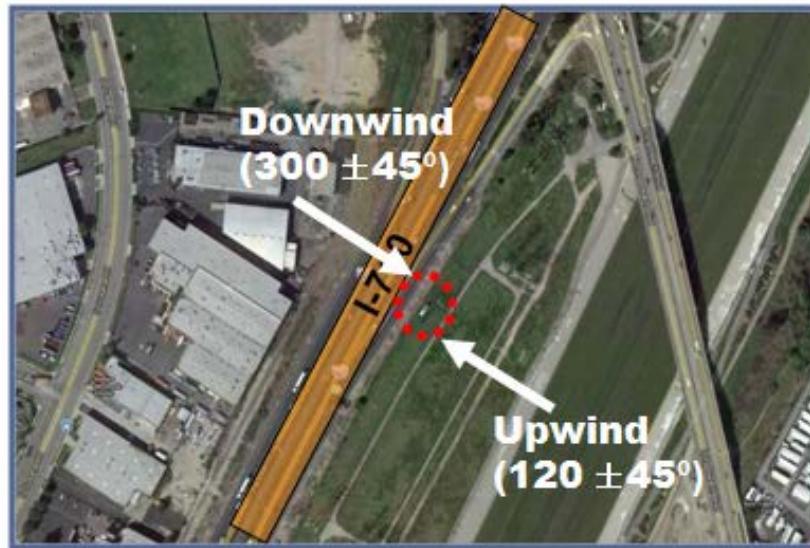
# Site Location and Instrument Set-up



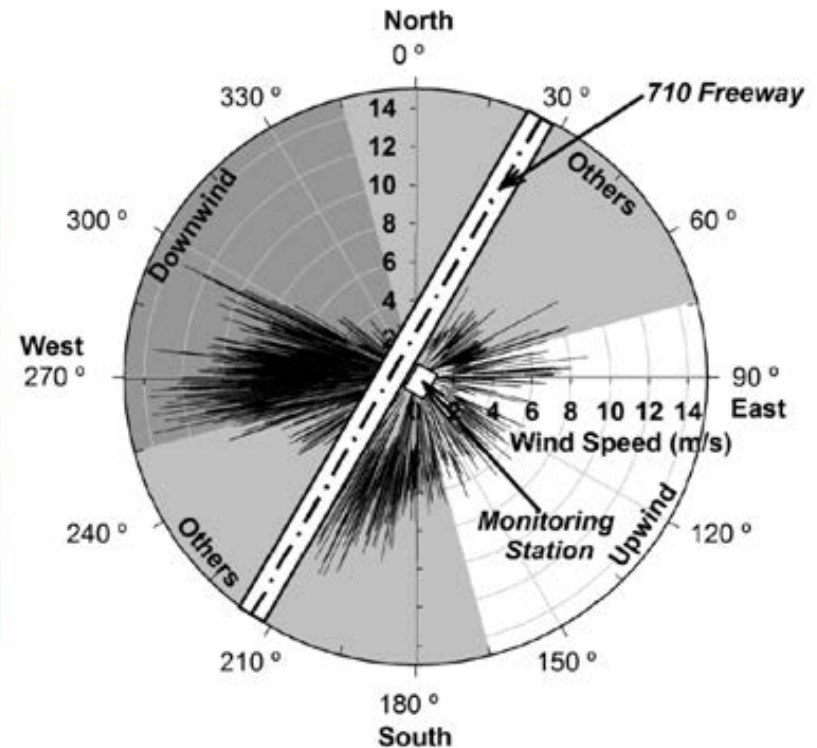
# Site Location and Instrument Set-up

Sampling Period: 5/16/2011 – 6/15/2011

## Surrounding Environment

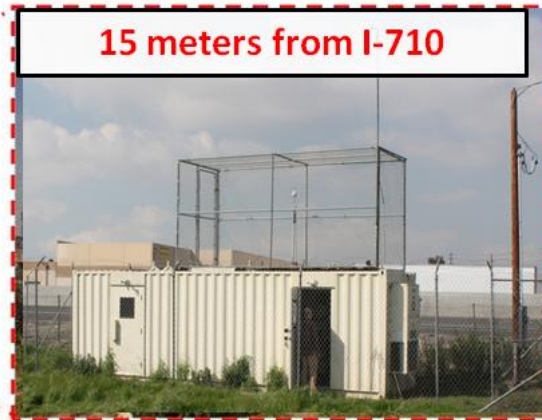


## Wind Condition



- Site is downwind of the I-710 freeway ~50% of the time

# Site Location and Instrument Set-up

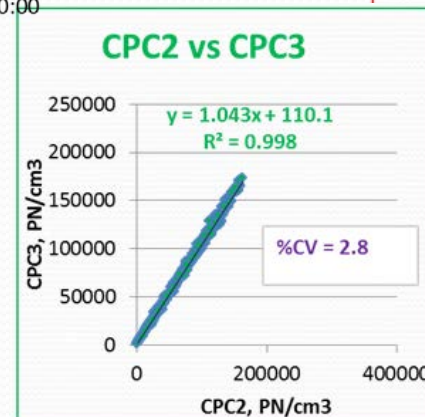
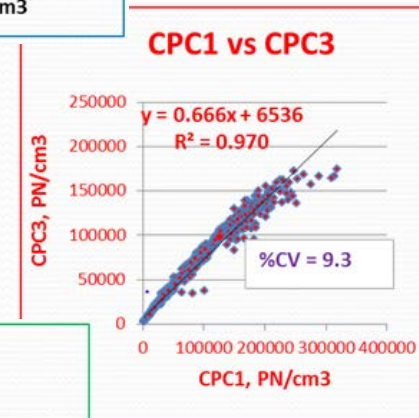
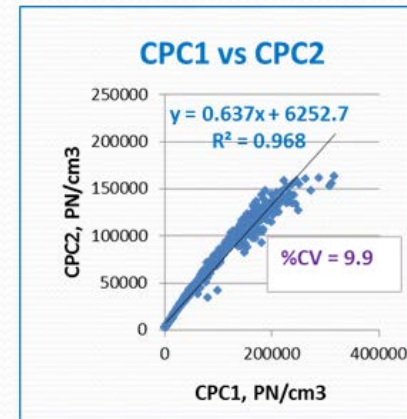
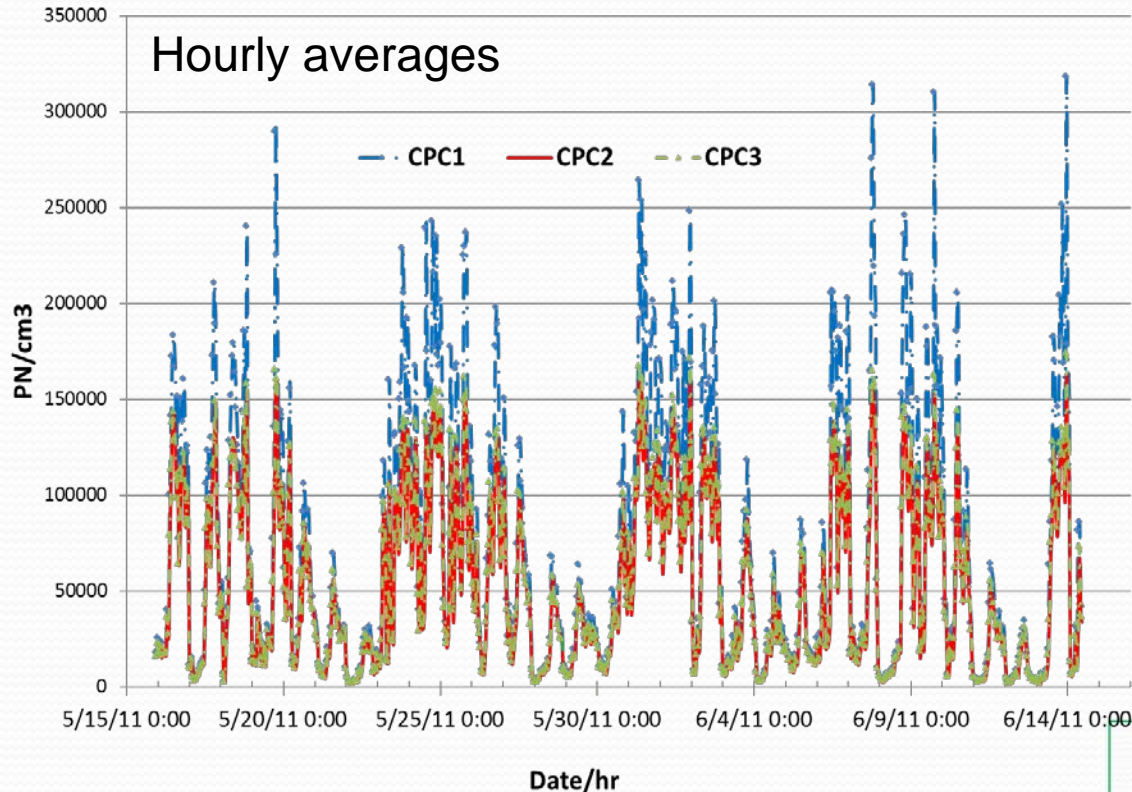


## TSI Water CPC 3783



Min Detectable Diameter (D50)	7 nm
Maximum Detectable PN (#/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Particle Counting Errors	± 10% at 1x10 <sup>6</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>
Aerosol Flow Rates (L/min)	0.12 / 3.0
optics / sample flow	

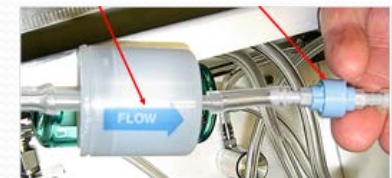
# 2011 Study (Phase I; May 16 - June 14) TSI 3783 Variability




- 3783 exhibited some intra-model bias
  - Two CPCs within 5%
  - Third CPC differed by ~30%

# 3783 WCPC Design Modifications

- Longer growth tube & longer wick cartridge
- Vent Assist
- New protection filters for flow orifices
- New ejector pump for better reliability combined with lower water separator temp (7°C vs. 20°C)





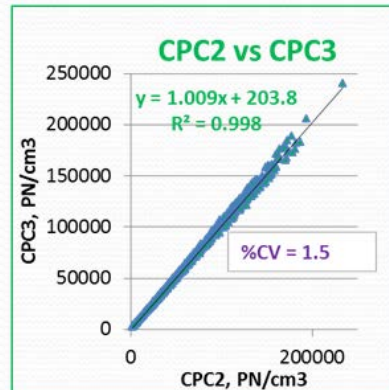
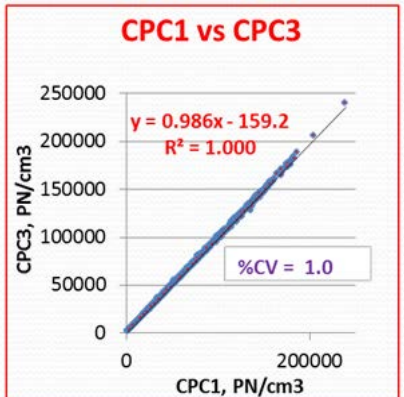
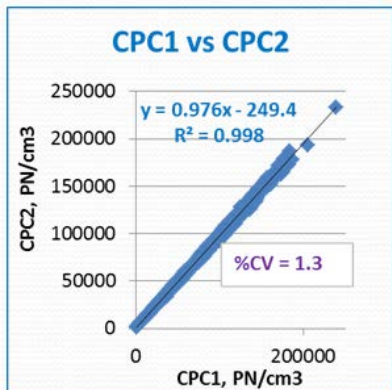
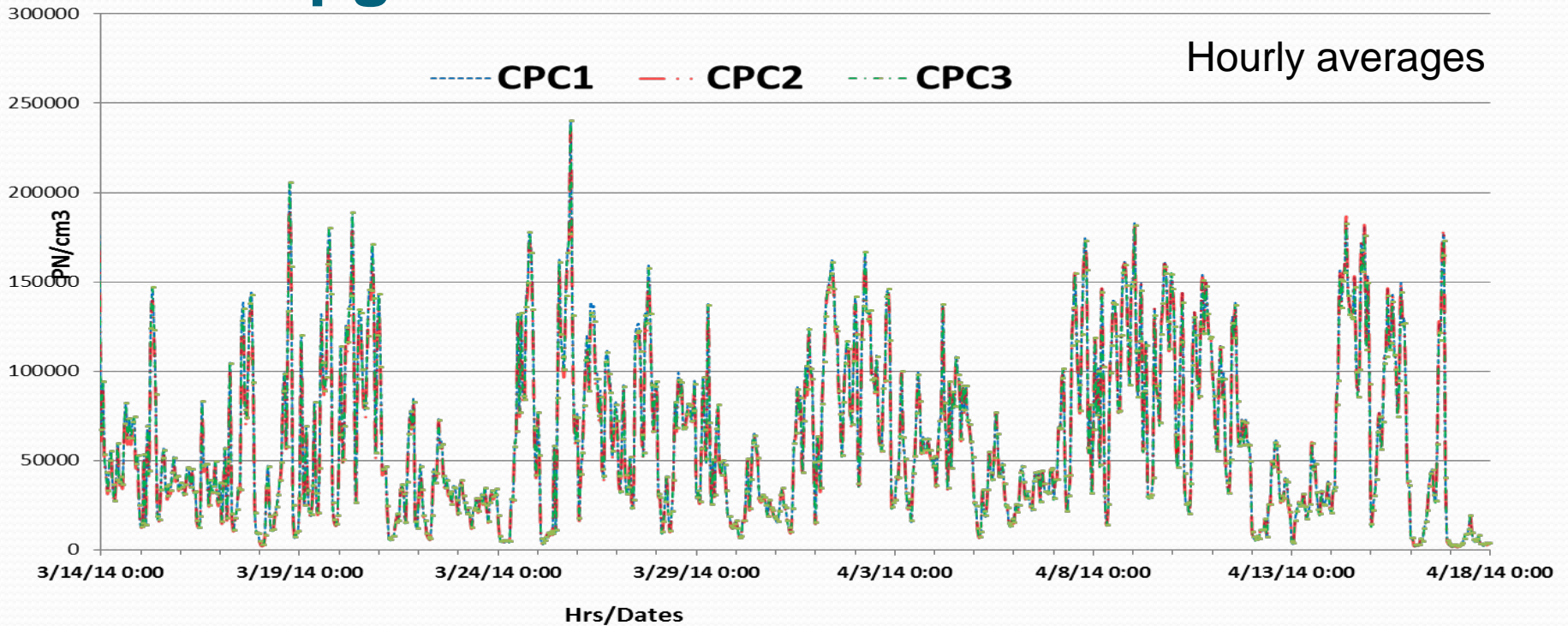


# 2013 Study (August 21, 2013 – April 17, 2014) Upgraded TSI 3783 Performance

- Set-up
  - Three modified TAPI 651
  - Improved meteorological data
  - CPCs synced with ARB datalogger
- Objectives
  - Evaluate precision and durability
- *August 21 to December 31, 2013*: set-up issues (e.g. old firmware, shared pump)
  - Good durability but low precision
- *January 1 to April 17, 2014*: substantial work done to improve QA/QC procedures (e.g. new firmware, individual pumps, static dissipative tubing, consistent maintenance procedure)
  - Optimal configuration resulted in reduced intra-model variability

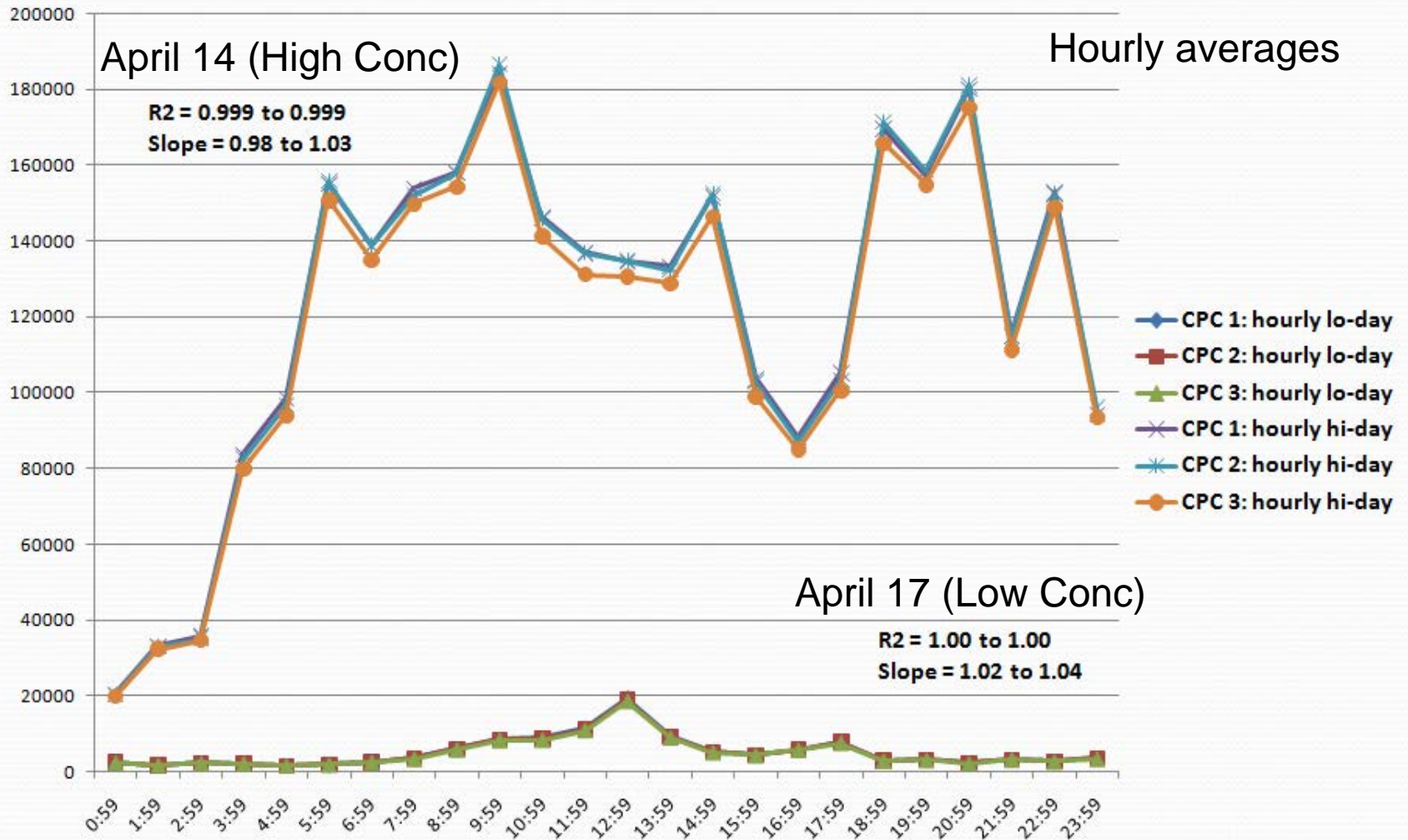
# 2013 Study (August 21, 2013 – April 17, 2014)

## Upgraded TSI 3783 Performance

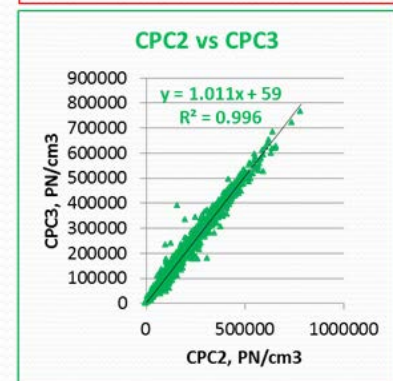
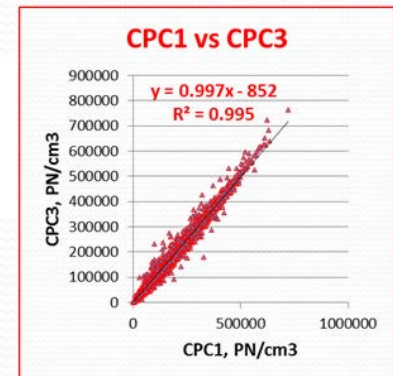
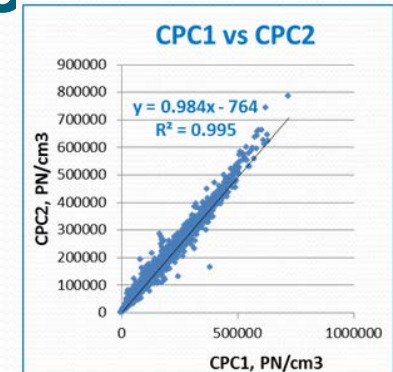
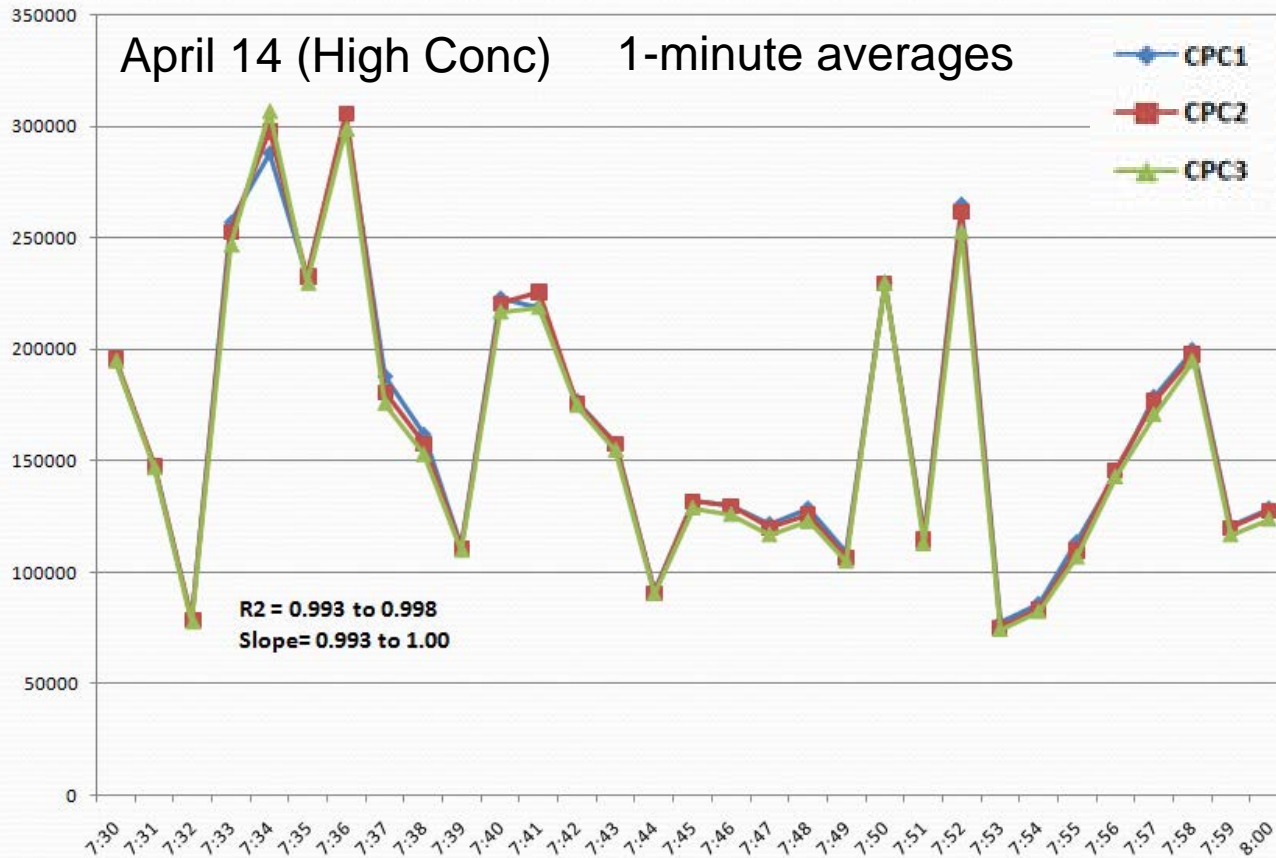


- **%CV = Upper bound coefficient of variation; U.S. EPA criteria at network level for PM<sub>2.5</sub> is 10%**

# 2013 Study (August 21, 2013 – April 17, 2014) Upgraded 3783 Performance



# 2013 Study (August 21, 2013 – April 17, 2014) Upgraded 3783 Performance



- Excellent correlation even for 1-minute data between March 14 and April 17, 2014

# 2013 Study (August 21, 2013 – April 17, 2014)

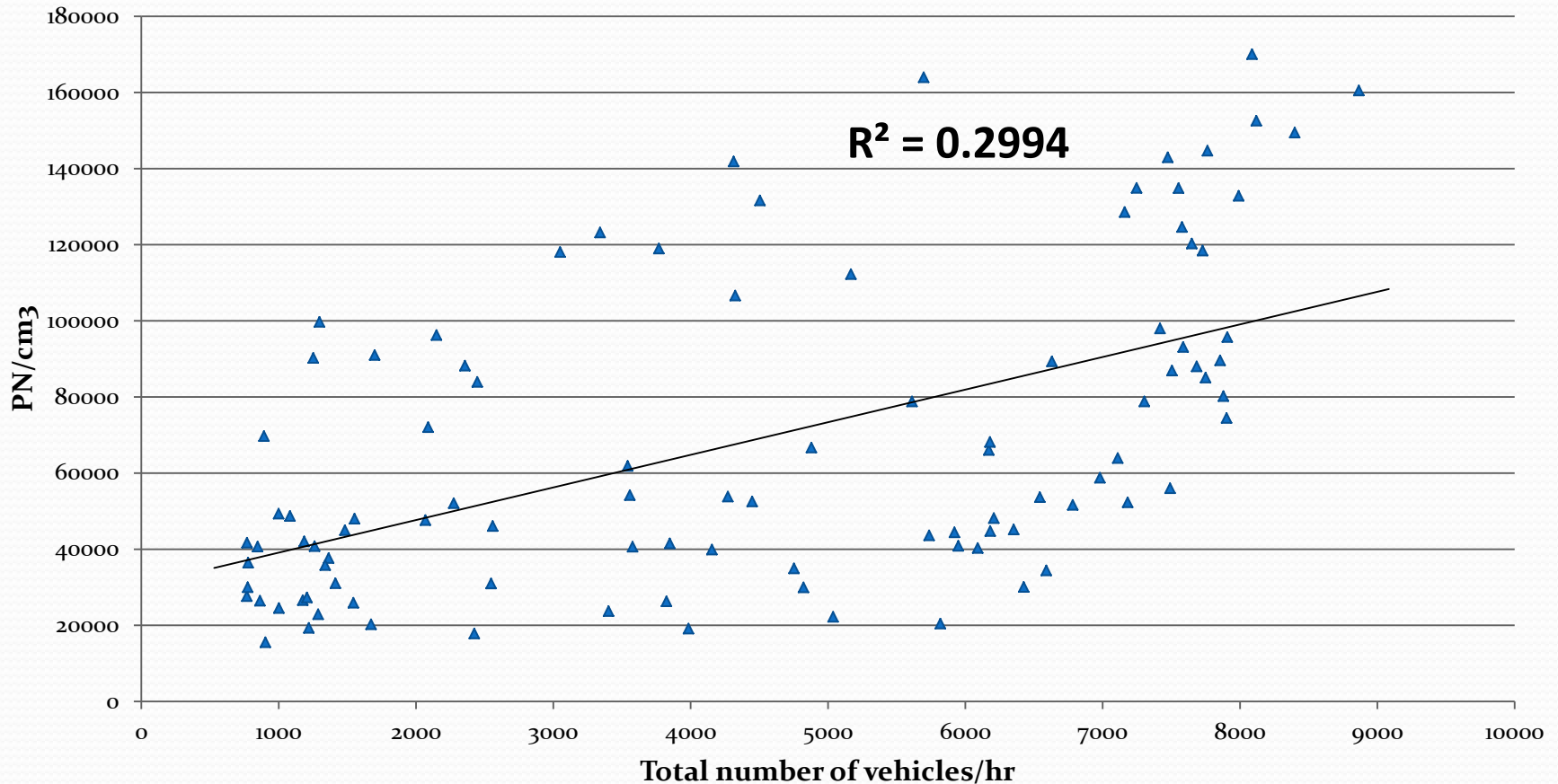
## Upgraded 3783 Performance

### Lessons Learned – QA/QC

- Monthly cyclone cleaning is sufficient even at highly polluted locations
- Turn off vacuum pump when replacing wicks and performing inlet cleaning
- Service vacuum pump every year and provide backup pump at site
- Use datalogger when operating CPCs:
  - Time synchronization
  - Prompt review of diagnostic and PN data
- Periodic collocation with an independent CPC is recommended (no calibration standard available)
- *An SOP summarizing these QA/QC checks is available*

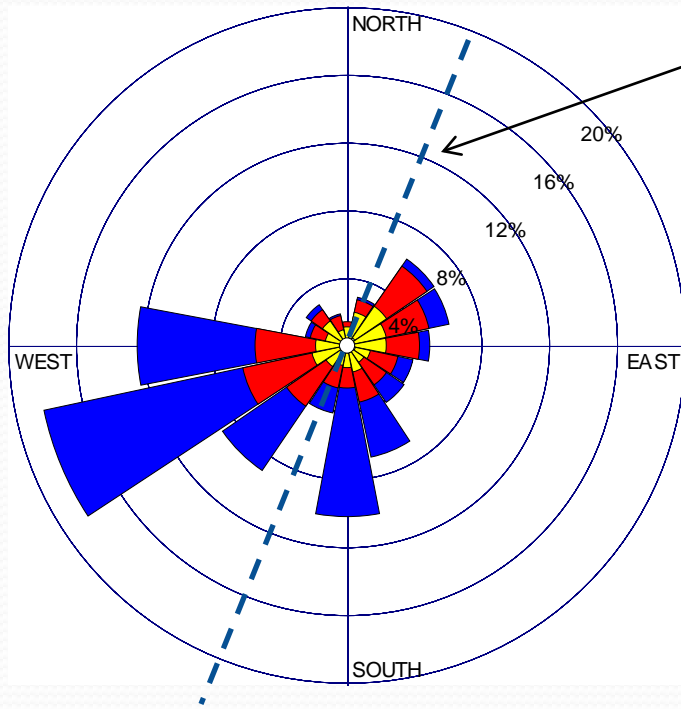
# All Vehicles vs. PN – All Lanes

Relationship of Total Number of Vehicles Passing by vs. Particle Number



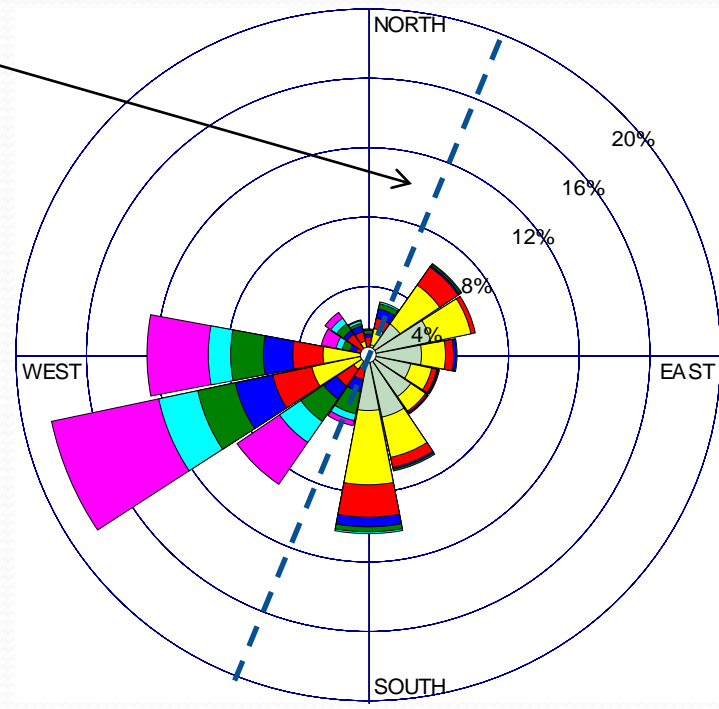
# Wind Rose Plots I-710 freeway

## Hourly Average Wind Speed/Direction



1-710

## Hourly Average Pollution Concentration/Direction



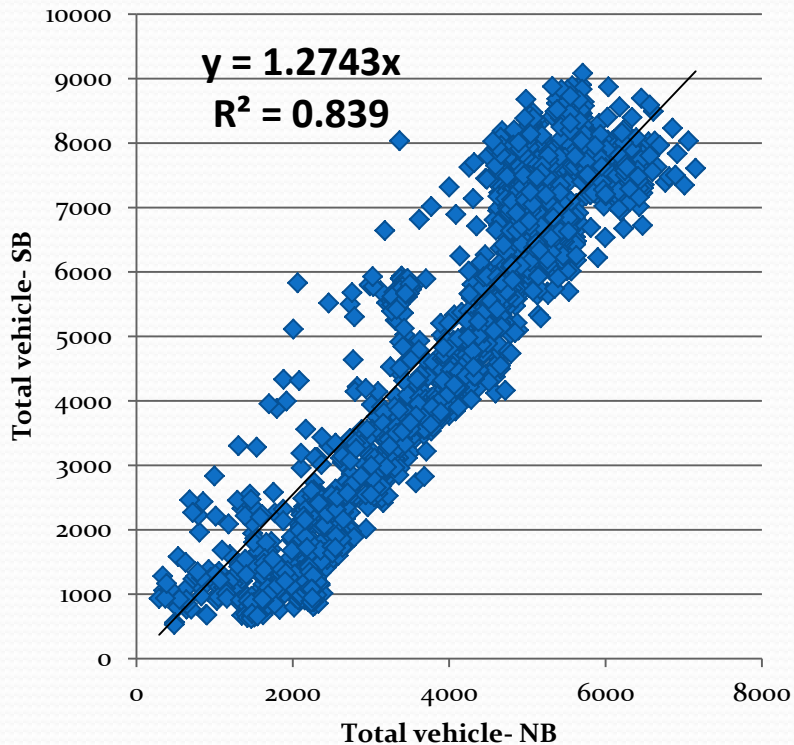
CPC  
(x1000)

Calms: 2.01%

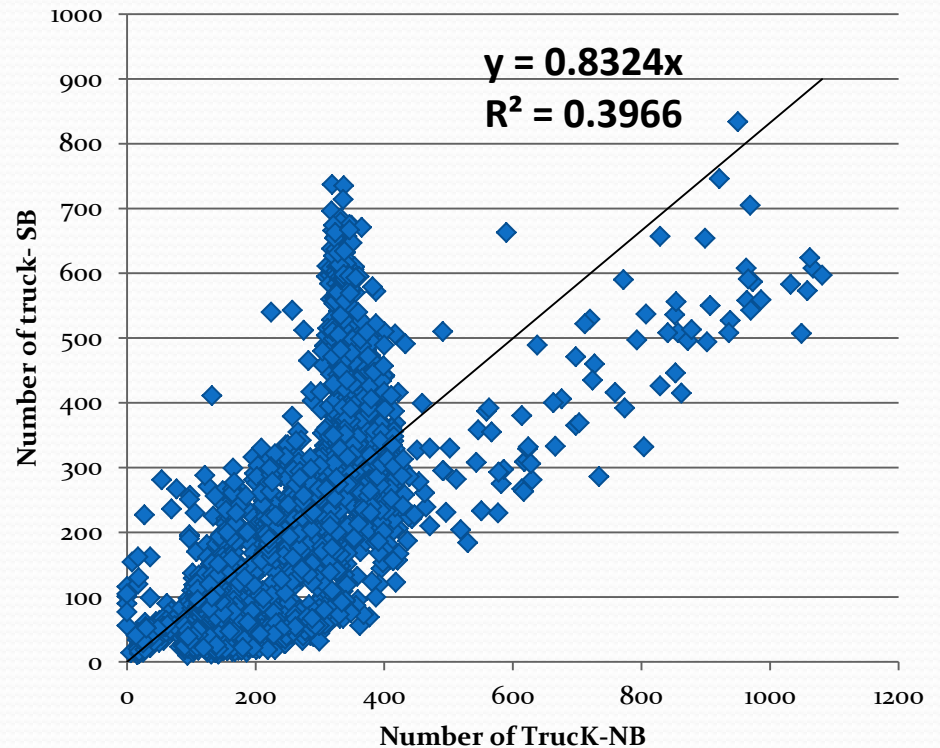
Zero

# Northbound vs. Southbound

## Total vehicle: NB vs SB



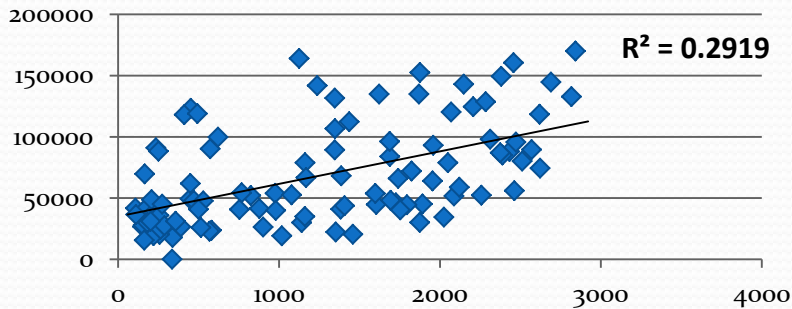
## Total truck- NB vs SB



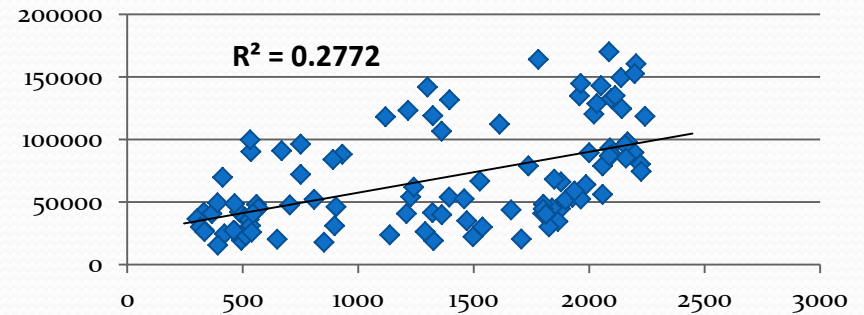


# Vehicle Number vs. PN by Lane

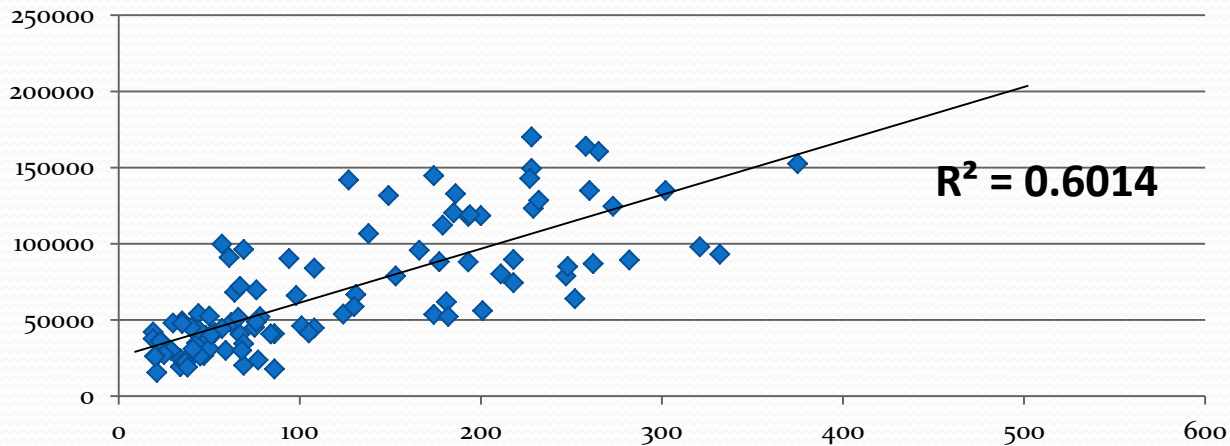
## Lane 1-all veh vs PN



## Lane3-all veh. Vs. PN

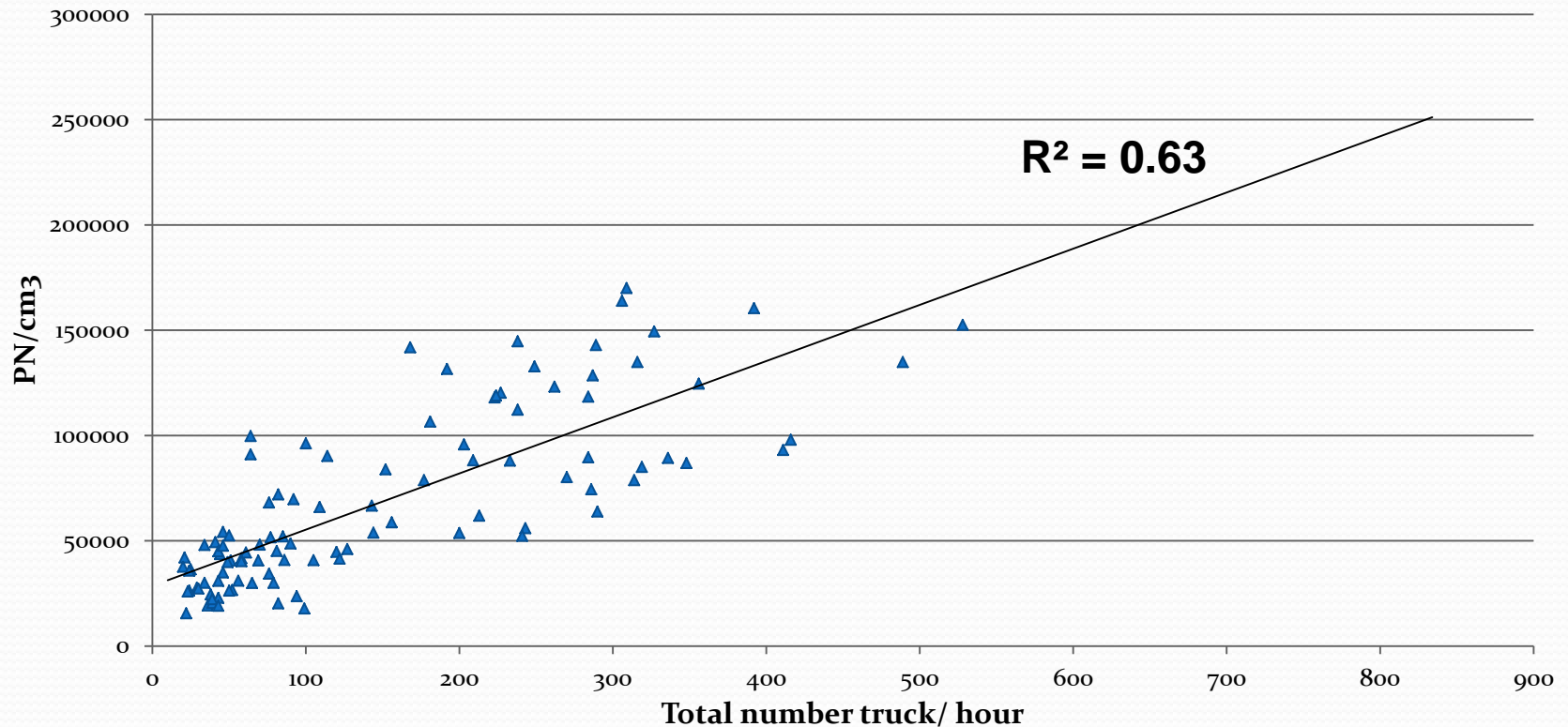


## Lane 3-Truck vs. PN



# Trucks vs. PN – All Lanes (NB+SB)

Trucks vs PN- all lanes



# 2013 Study (August 21, 2013 – April 17, 2014)

## Upgraded TSI 3783 Performance

### Conclusions

- When proper QA/QC practices are followed the 3783 operates reliably for extended periods of time. >75% data capture can be expected. Meets the criteria for ambient air monitoring networks
- Better correlations of truck counts vs. PN compared to total vehicles counts vs. PN support the previous findings that overall on-highway diesel engines release more UFP compared to non-diesel engines in urban environments.
- Combining vehicle type traffic count information with real time PN provides a robust data set to assist regulators and researchers with better understanding of population exposure to ultrafine PN.

# Acknowledgement

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- Aman Bains (ARB)

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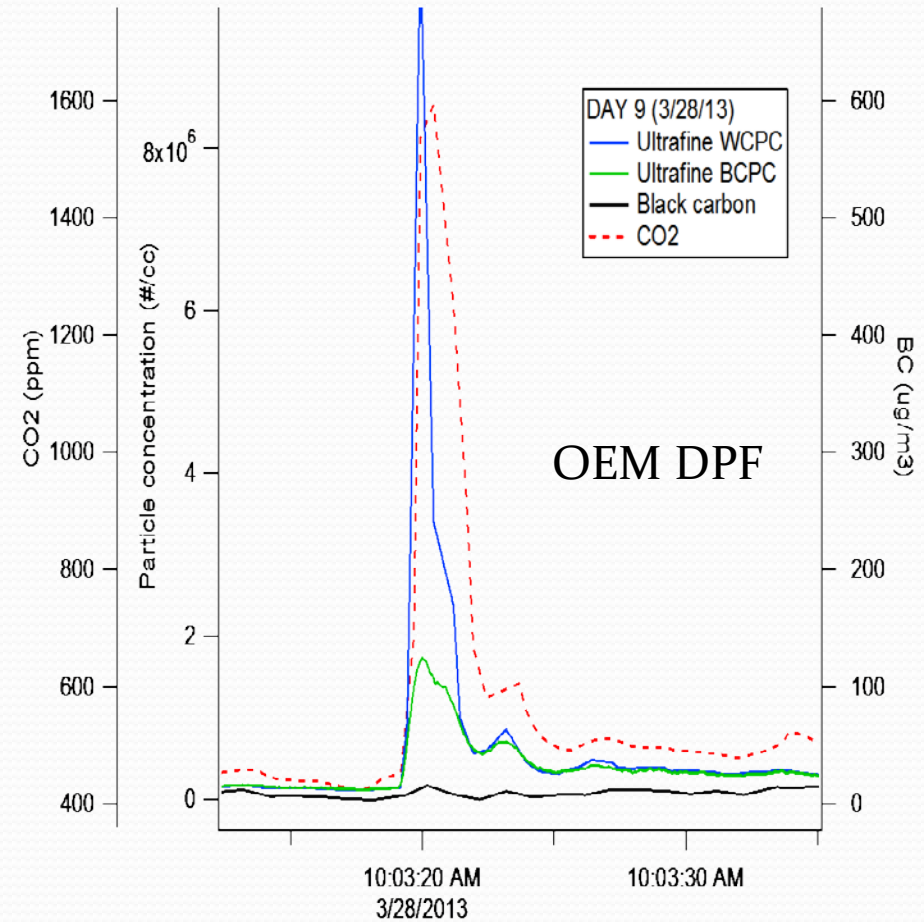
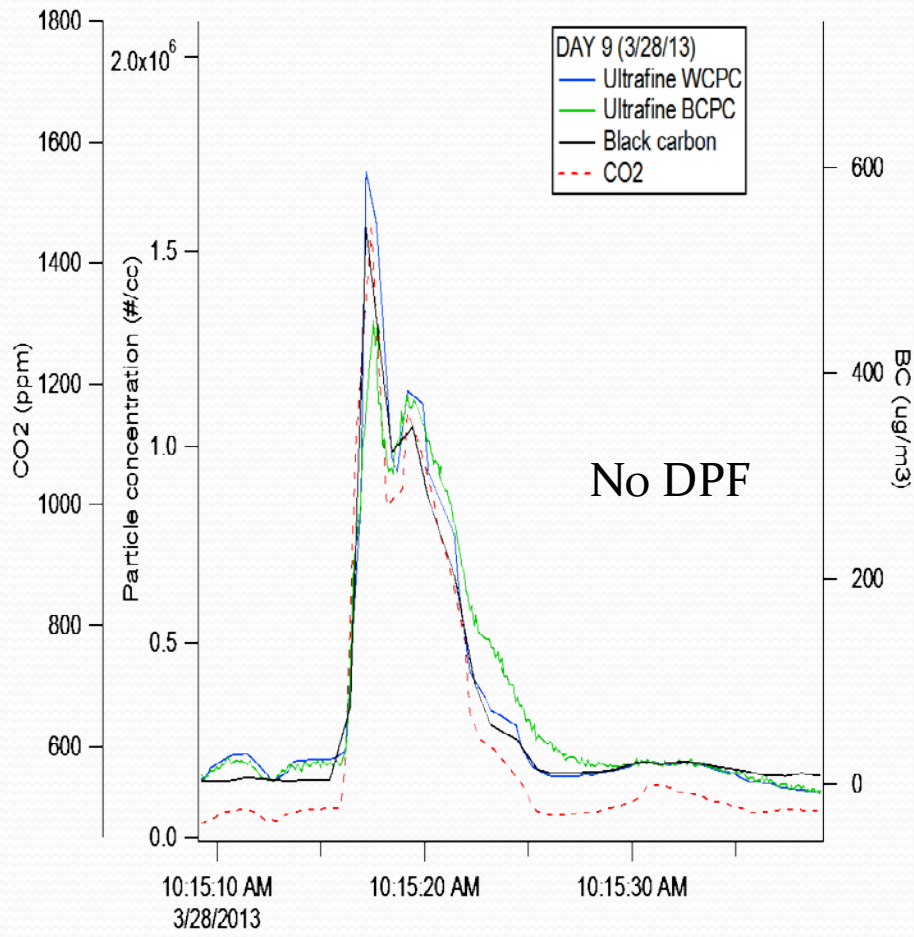
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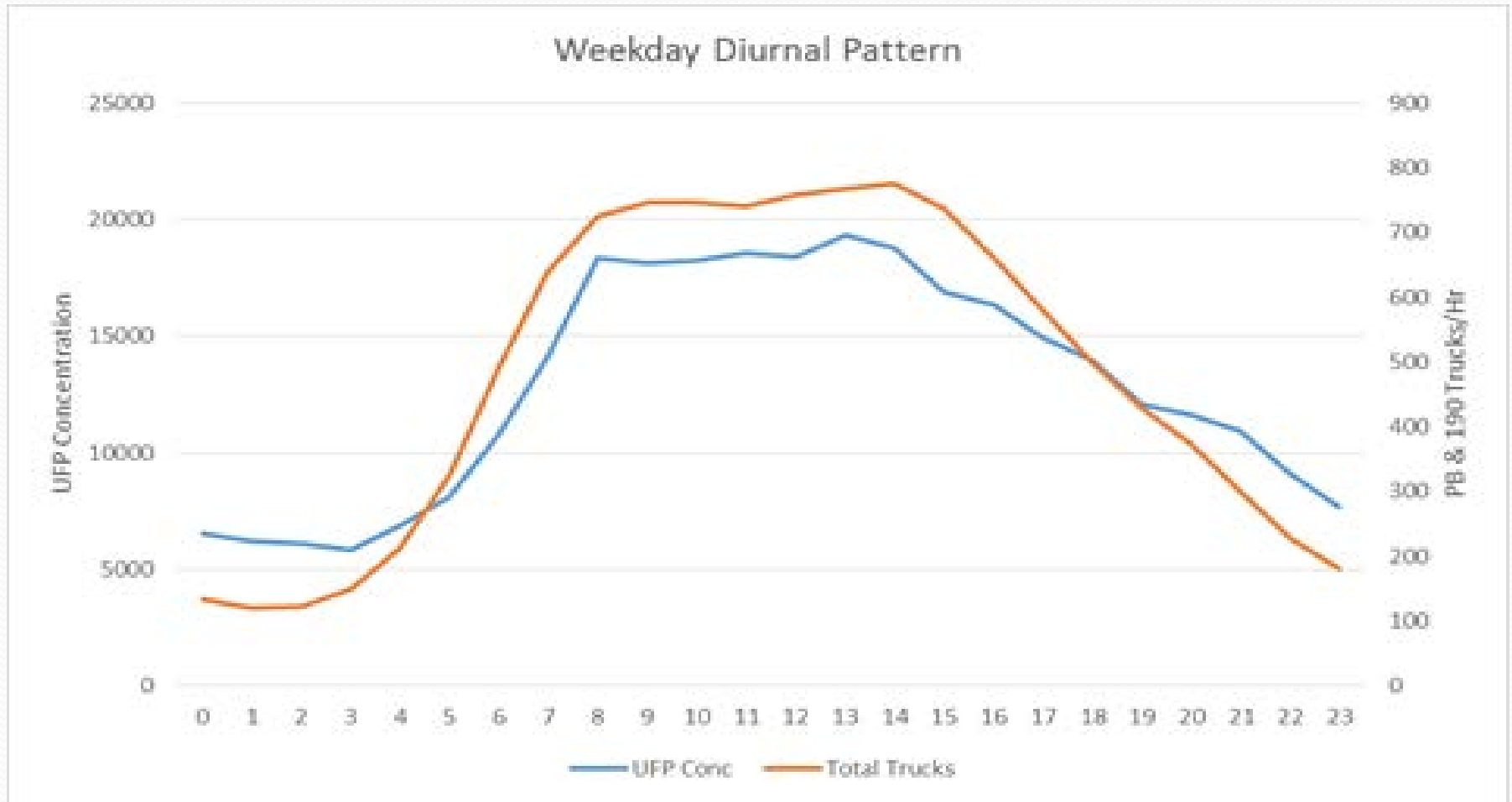
\*ARB and SCAQMD participation in the study does not indicate approval or endorsement of a particular product or vendor. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of ARB or SCAQMD.



# Back-up Slides



# NYSDEC – Peace Bridge US/CAN



# Weekday vs. Weekend

