

# Implications of photochemical ageing for health effects of wood combustion aerosol

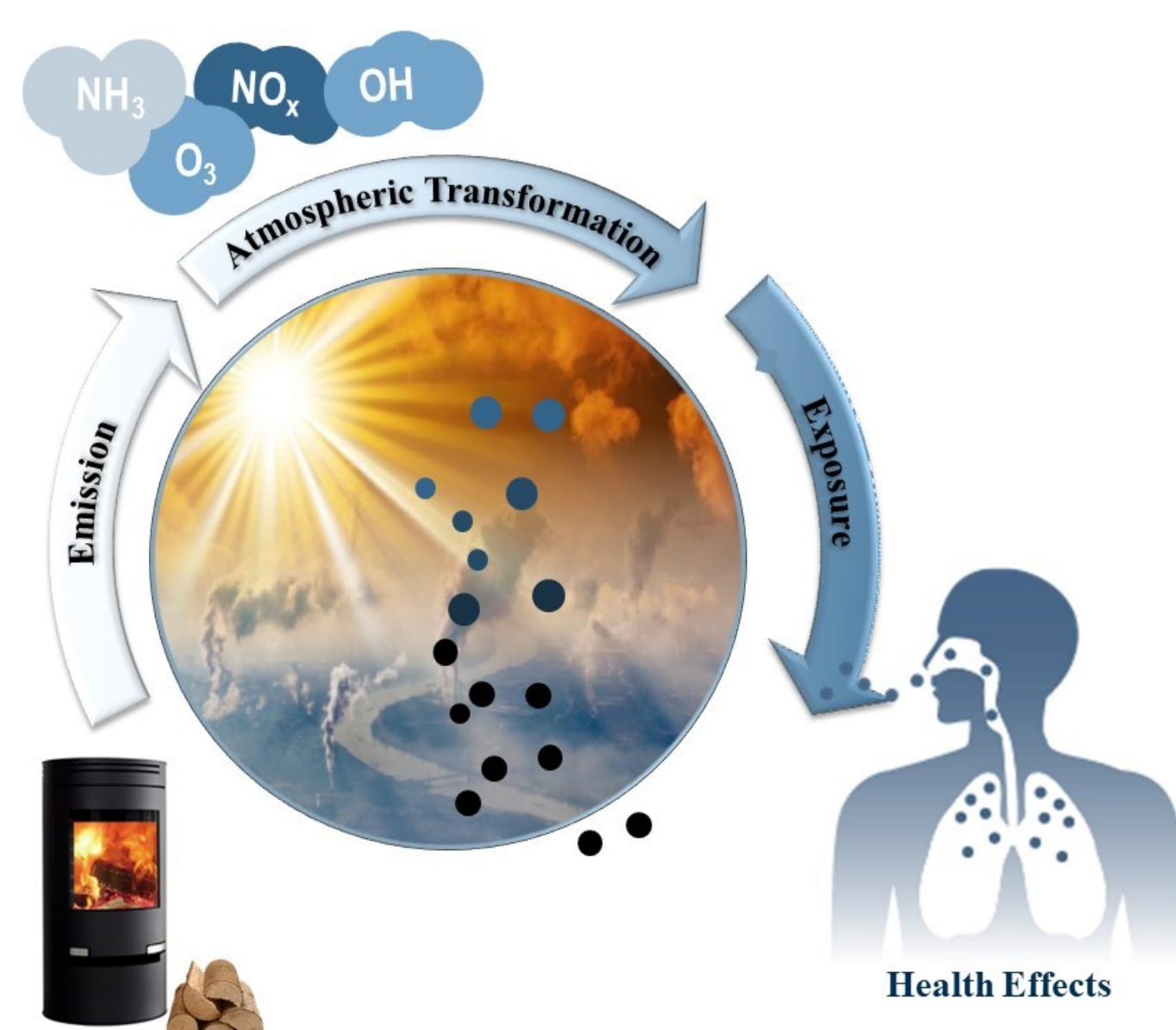
T. Streibel, H. Czech, T. Miersch, A. Hartikainen<sup>a</sup>, S. di Bucchianico, M. Ihalainen<sup>a</sup>, J. Orasche, G. Abbaszade, J. Tissari<sup>a</sup>, J. Jokiniemi<sup>a</sup>, O. Sippula<sup>a</sup>, R. Zimmermann

a



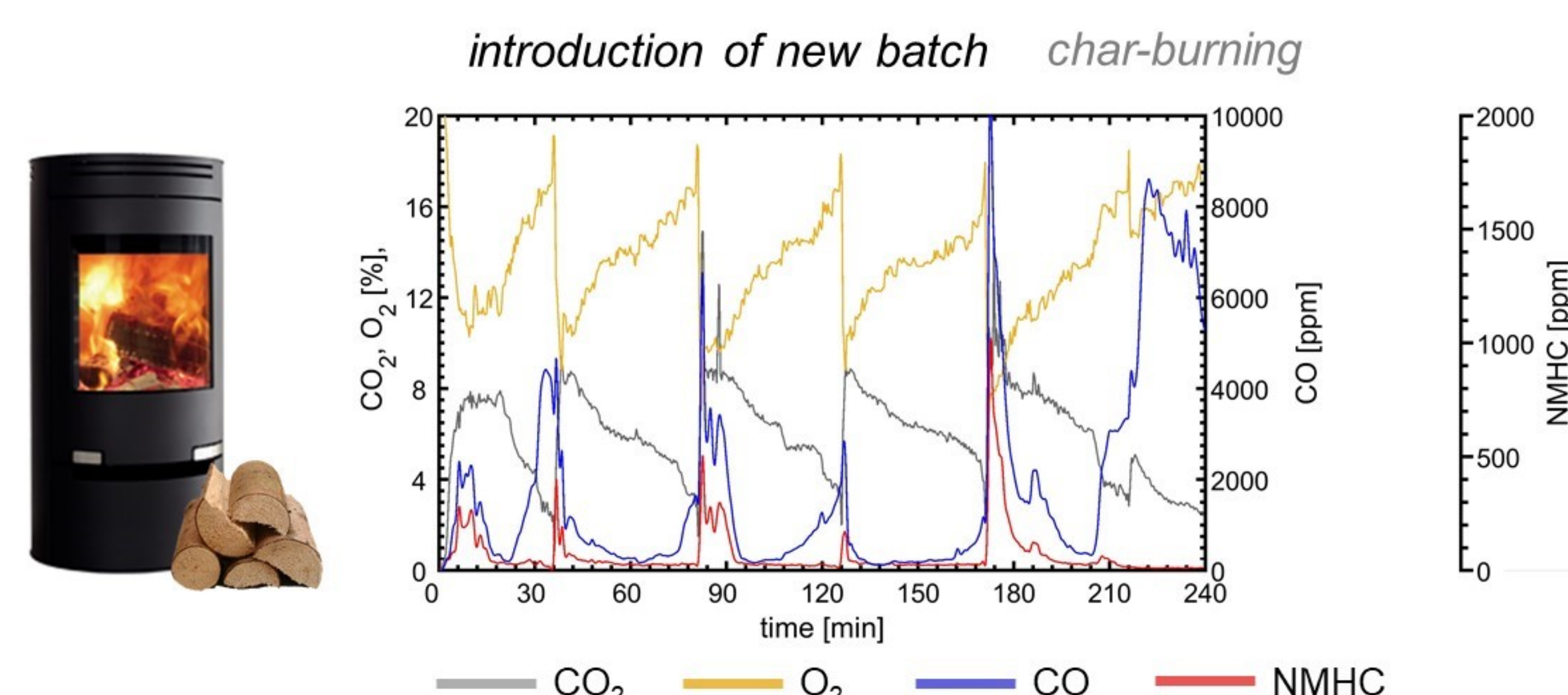
## Introduction

- Usage of firewood for energy production is increasing encouraged by political, ecological and economical reasons
- Wood combustion is among the major sources of air pollution in Europe especially during winter
- Wood combustion aerosols cause harmful effects on human health and exhibit substantial potential for the formation of Secondary Organic Aerosol (SOA)

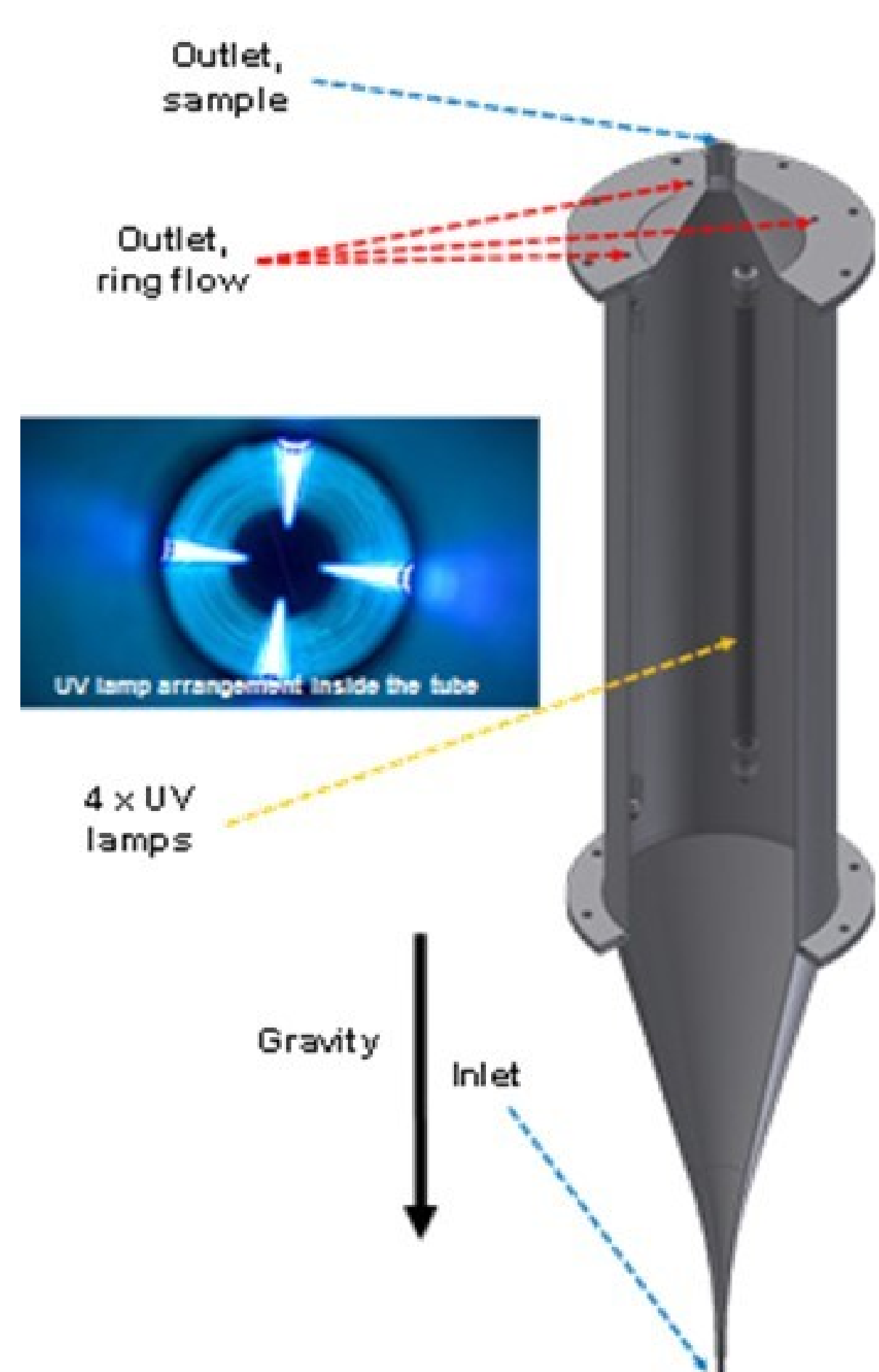


## Combustion Source

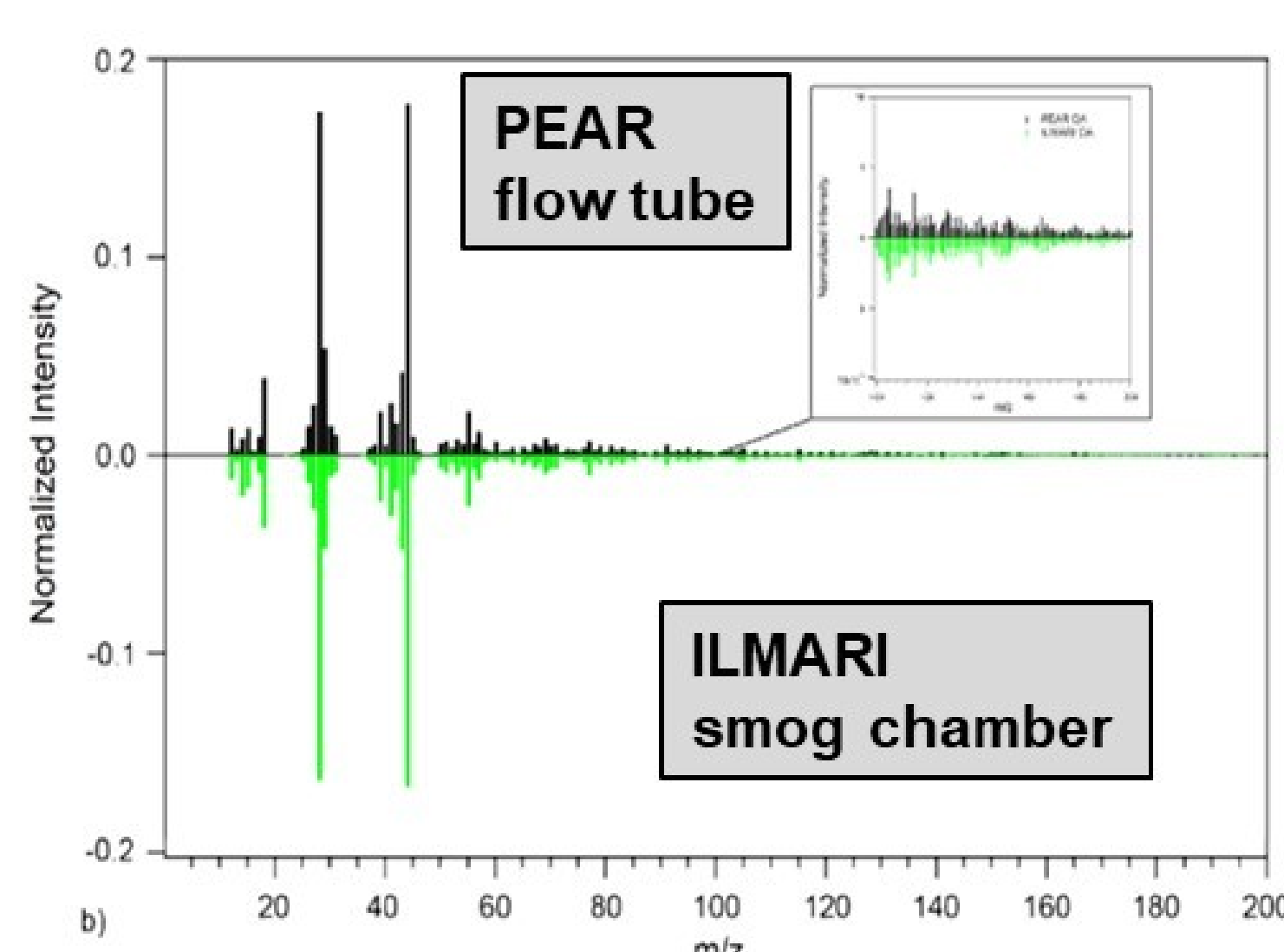
- Non-heat-retaining iron stove (Aduro 1.1, 6 kW)
- Five consecutive batches of 2 kg of spruce logwood for 45 min
- Stoking of glowing ember, char-burning phase for remaining 30 min



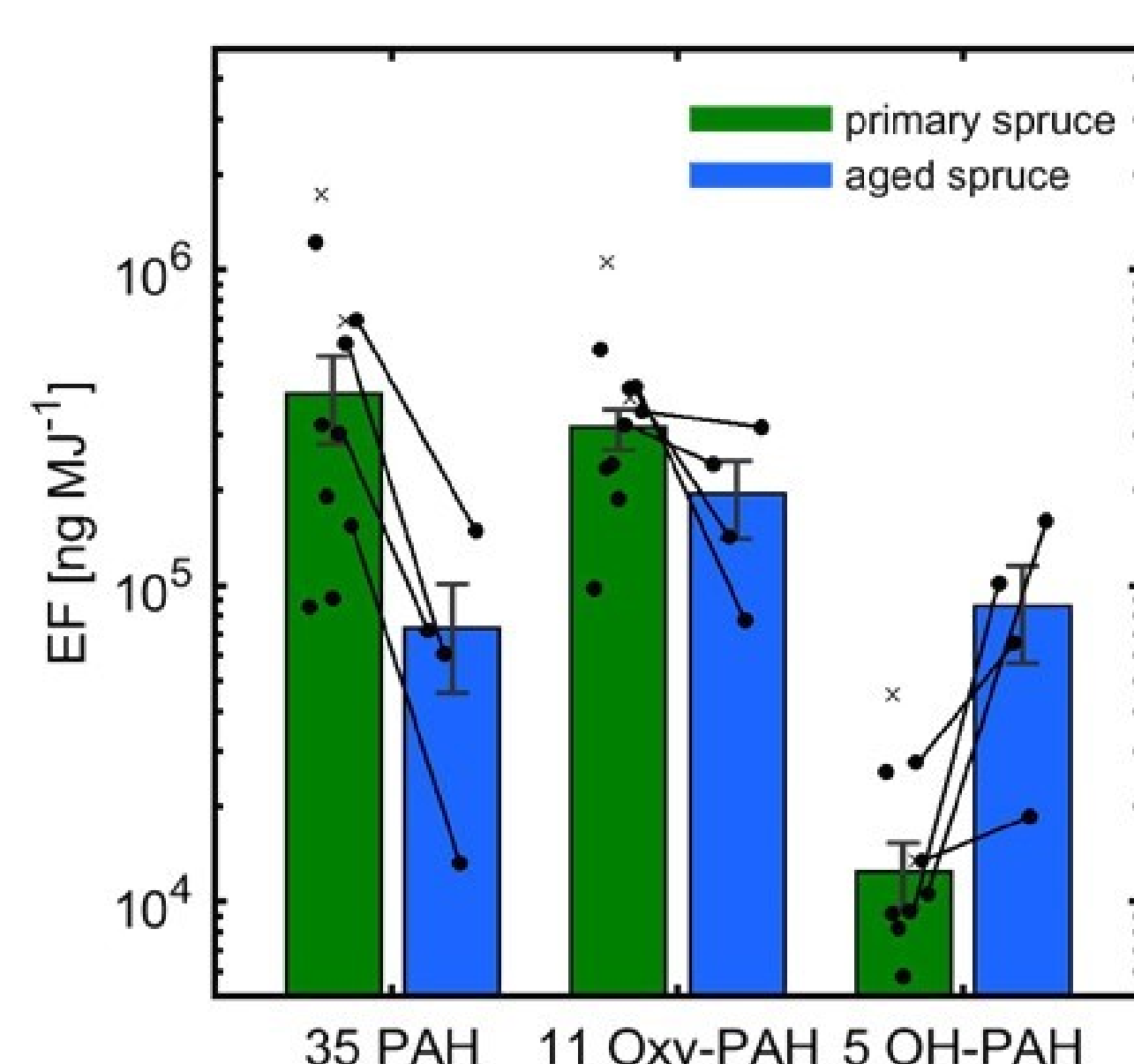
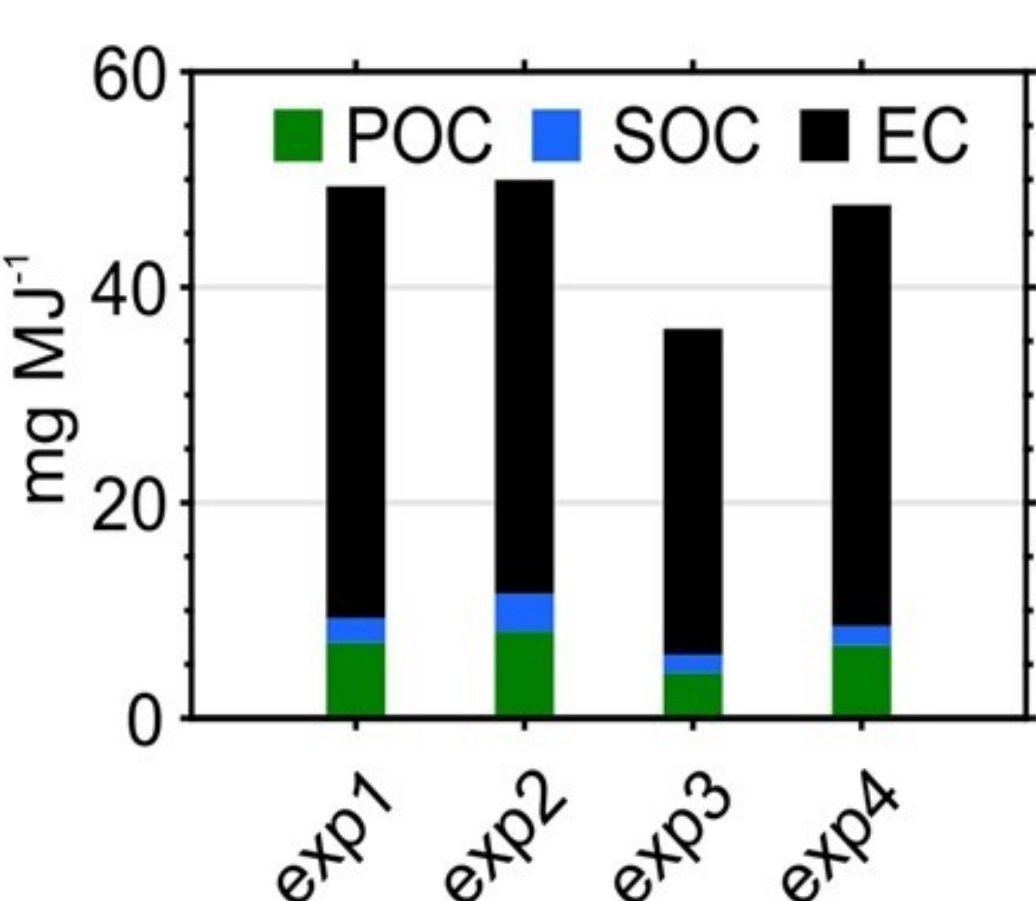
## Ageing of wood combustion aerosol with a flow tube reactor



- Volume of 139 L
- Laminar flow profile
- Low inner surface-to-volume ratio
- Flow rates of 50 – 200 L min<sup>-1</sup>
- External feed of ozone
- Flexible UV light intensity

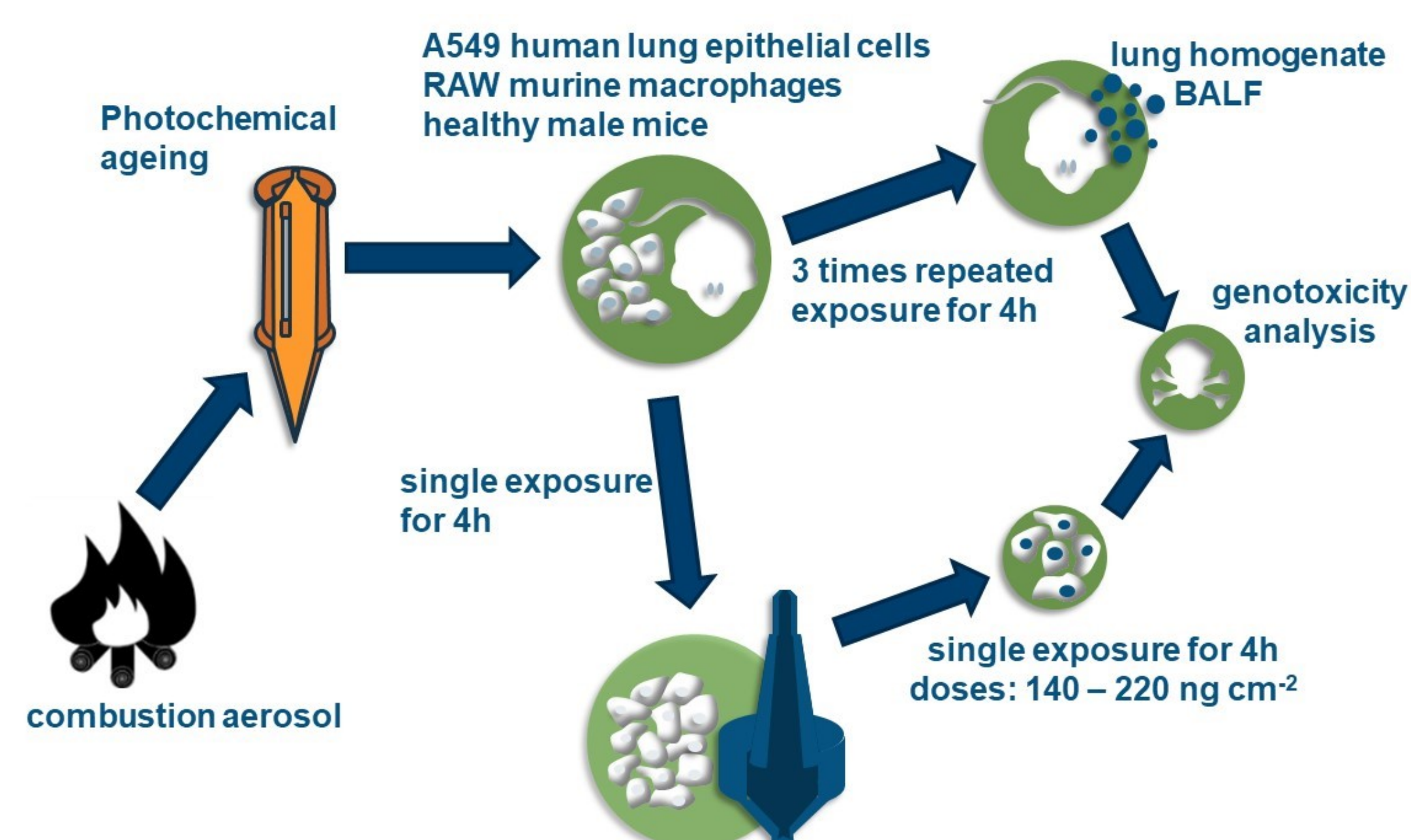


- 100 L min<sup>-1</sup> → 62 s mean residence time
- Ozone concentration of 4 ppm
- Photon flux at 254 nm of 3 \* 10<sup>16</sup> photons cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>
- 50% relative humidity
- Equivalent photochemical ages of 1.7 - 2.5 days

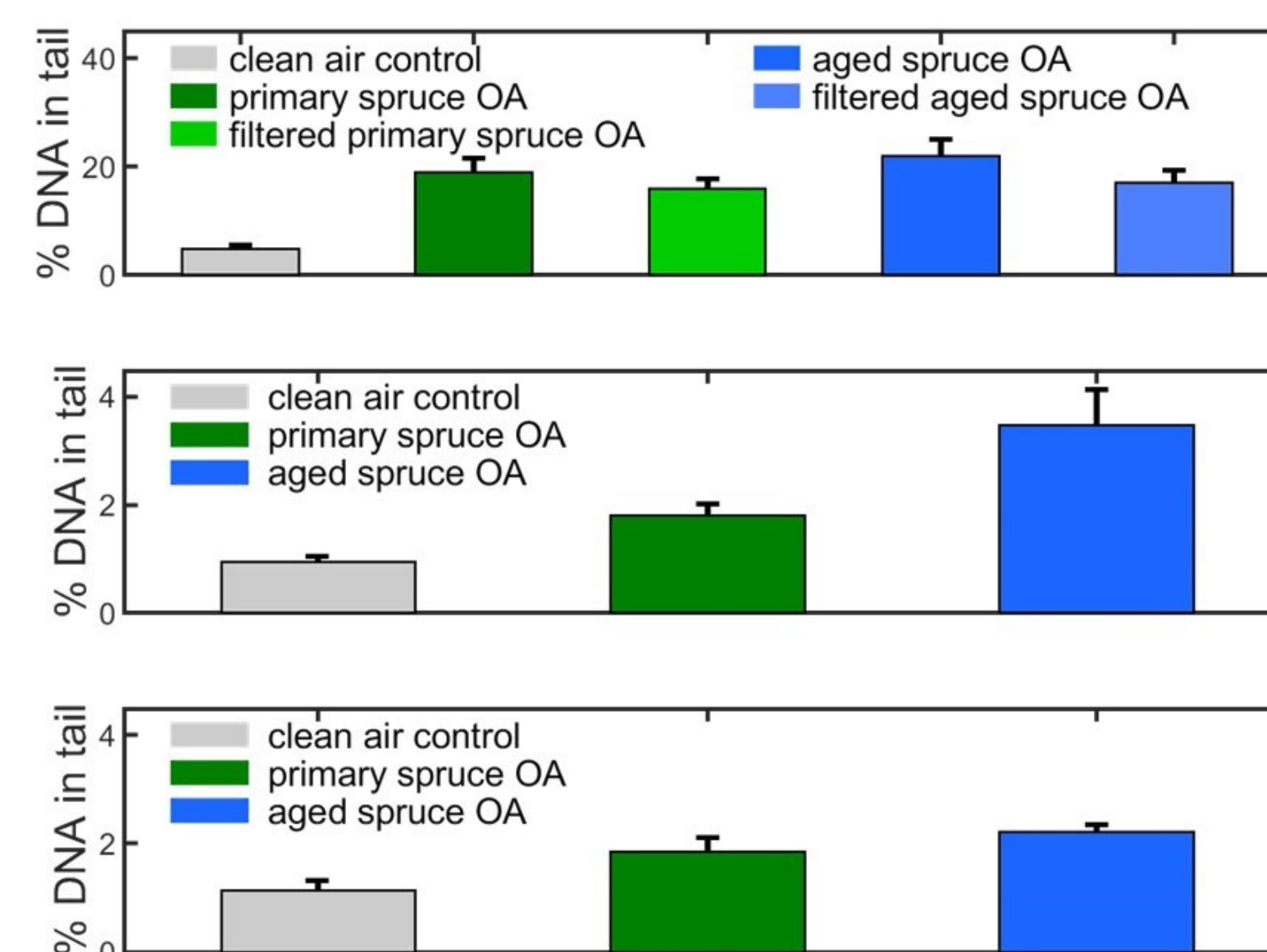


- With ageing:
- ~90% degradation of PAH
- ~50% degradation of Oxy-PAH
- ~600% increase of OH-PAH

## In vitro and in vivo exposure experiments



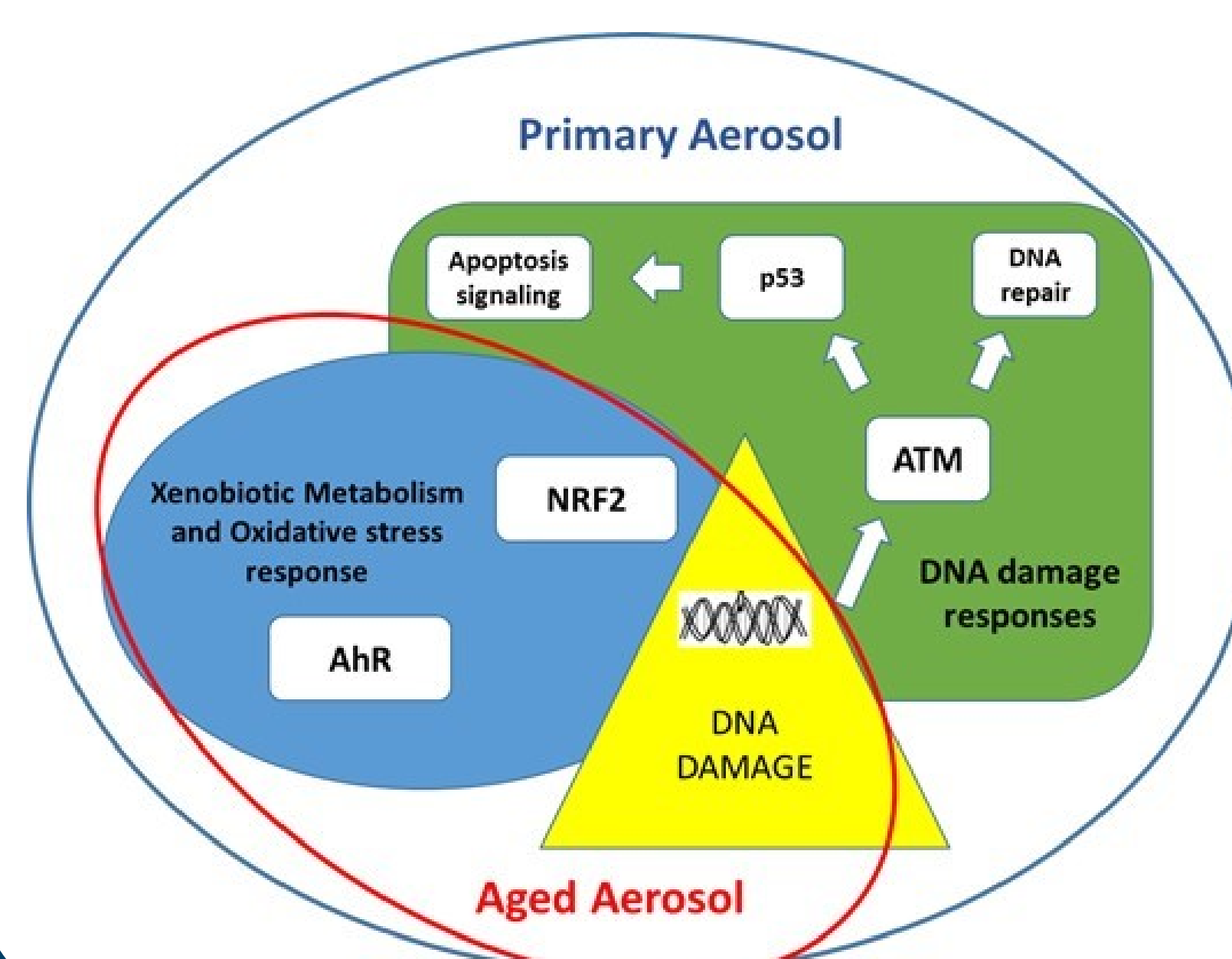
### Comet Assay



A549 human lung epithelial cells:  
- primary ≈ aged  
- gas phase effects

repeated exposure of mice (BALF):  
- stronger effects from aged aerosol

repeated exposure of mice (lung homogenate):  
- primary ≈ aged



- **Pathway analysis:** oxidative stress (NRF2) and xenobiotic metabolism (AhR)
- **Primary aerosols:**
  - DNA double strand breaks (ATM signalling), activation of DNA damage responses (p53 and apoptosis signalling)
  - DNA damage more efficiently repaired
- **Hypothesis:** DNA oxidation from aged aerosol