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Assessment of personal exposure to airborne nanomaterials - Lessons learned during the project



***Institut für Energie- und
Umwelttechnik e.V.***

Air Quality & Filtration

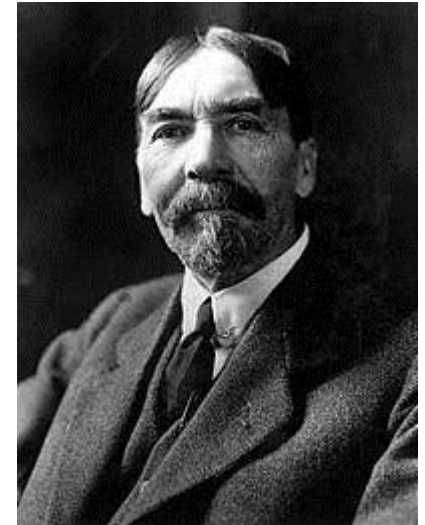


**Fifth nanoSafeConference
Grenoble, November 8th, 2016**

**UNIVERSITÄT
DUISBURG
ESSEN**

Offen im Denken

“The outcome of any serious research can only be to make two questions grow where only one question grew before”



Thorstein Veblen (1857–1929)

Assessment of Individual Exposure to manufactured nanomaterials by means of personal monitors and samplers

Funded in the framework of the SIINN Era-Net program in EU-FP7



Duration: June 2013 – May 2016

7 partners + 1 subcontractor from 5 countries



Personal monitors

INSTRUMENT ►	MINIDISC DISCINI	NANOTRACER		PARTECTOR	PUFP C100	PUFP C200	MICROAETH AE51
							
SIZE (H x W x D) (cm x cm x cm)	18 x 9 x 4.5	16.5 x 9.5 x 3		13.4 x 7.8 x 2.9	19 x 11 x 7	13 x 10 x 7	11.7 x 6.6 x 3.8
WEIGHT (g)	670	750		400	1,000	750	280
PARTICLE SIZE RANGE (nm)	10–300	Fast mode 20–120	Advanced mode 10–300	10–10,000	≥ 4.5		–
CONCENTRATION RANGE	10 ³ –10 ⁶ #/cm ³	0–10 ⁶ #/cm ³		0–2*10 ⁴ µm ² /cm ³	0–2*10 ⁵ #/cm ³		0–1 mg BC/m ³
METRIC	NC/d _p /LDSA	NC	NC/ d _p /LDSA	LDSA	NC		Black Carbon concentration
ACCURACY	± 30%	± 1,500 cm ⁻³		± 20%	± 10%		±1 µg BC/m ³
SAMPLE FLOW (lpm)	1	0.3–0.4		0.5	0.3		0.05/0.1/0.15/0.2
TIME RESOLUTION (s)	1	3	16	1	1		1/10/30/60/300
BATTERY LIFE TIME (h)	6–8	7		15	3.3– 6		6–24

http://www.nanoindex.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Nano_Brosch%C3%BCre.pdf

Personal samplers

http://www.nanoindex.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Nano_Brosch%C3%BCre.pdf

INSTRUMENT	PGP	NANOBADGE		NRD	TEM PARTECTOR	ESPNANO 100	TPS
							
		2013	2015				
Plenary presentation by Rapahël de Thoury on Thursday morning at 8 am							
RANGE (nm)						range	
SAMPLE FLOW (lpm)	2	0.6	1	2.5	0.45	0.1	0.001–0.01
SUBSTRATE	gold-coated track-etch membrane filter	polycarbonate track-etched membrane filter quartz filter		nylon mesh screens	TEM grid	TEM grid metallic/silicon substrate	nickel TEM grid
BATTERY LIFE TIME (h)	depends on the pump	> 8		depends on the pump	15	6–24	8

⁽¹⁾ Depends on model (E, A or FAP)

Lesson 1:

Size matters



FMPS



Personal Samplers/Monitors



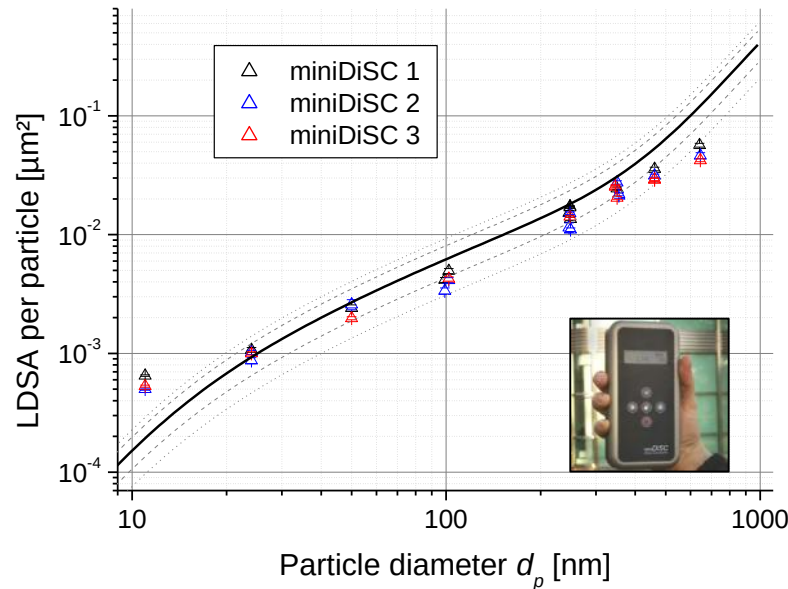
Miniaturization

What do we need to compromise?

Instrument	Metric(s)	Size range [nm]	Time resolution	Size resolution
SMPS	Size distribution	2.5 – 1,000 nm	30 s to several minutes	Up to 128 ch. per decade
FMPS	Size distribution	5.6 – 560 nm	1 s	16 ch. per decade
Personal monitors	Number, LDSA and/or mean size	20 -400 nm	1 – 16 s	None
Personal samplers	Mass conc., chemical comp.	$< d_{50}$	Typ. several hours (full shift)	None

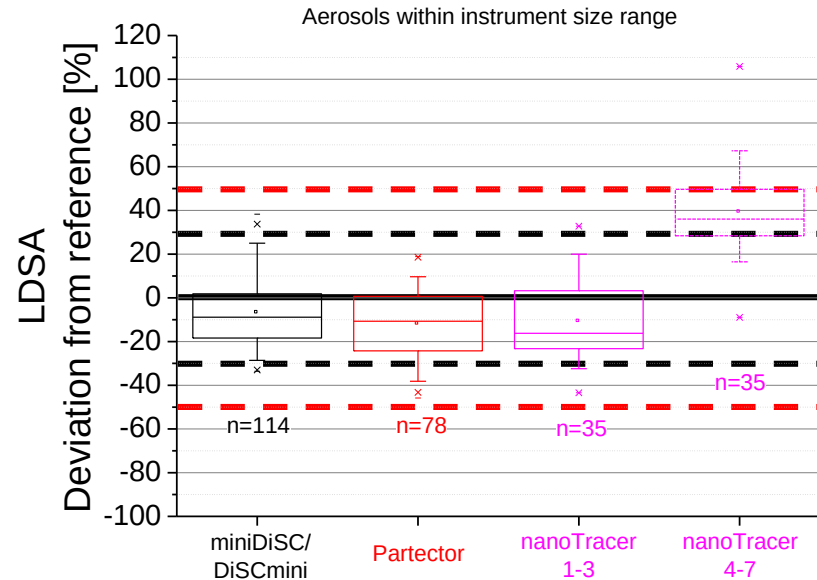
Compromise: Information wealth and size resolution

Accuracy



Todea et al., *J. Aerosol Sci.* **89**: 96-109, 2015

Comparability



Todea et al., *Sci. Total Environ.* (close to submission)

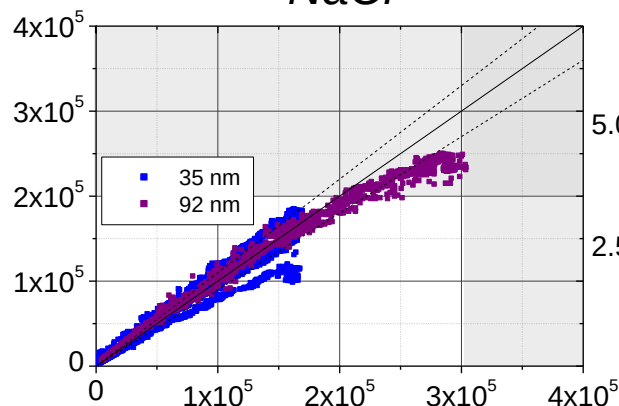
Compromise: Accuracy and comparability of personal diffusion charging instruments for particles and agglomerates around $\pm 30\%$ for $20 \text{ nm} \leq d_p \leq 400 \text{ nm}$

Comparability of a personal CPC

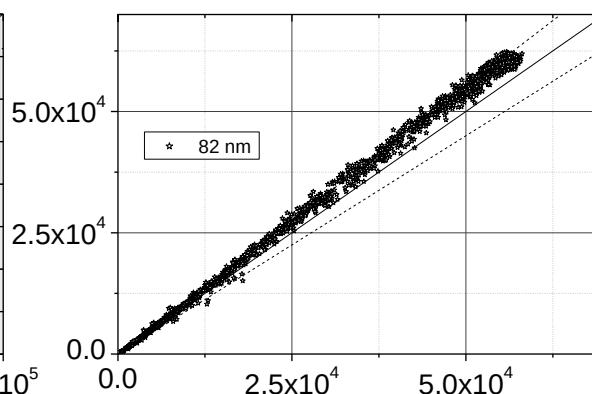


Number Concentration
PUFP C100 (1/cm³)

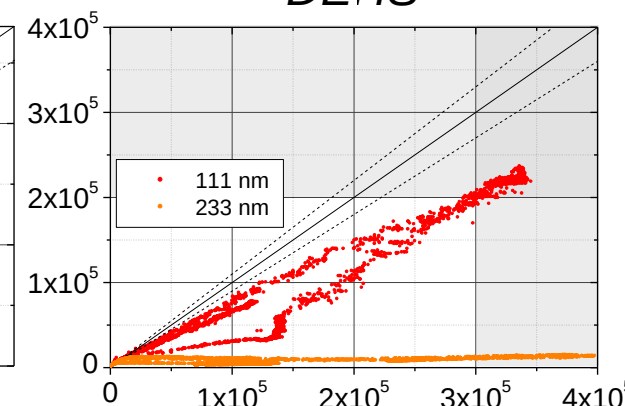
NaCl



Carbon



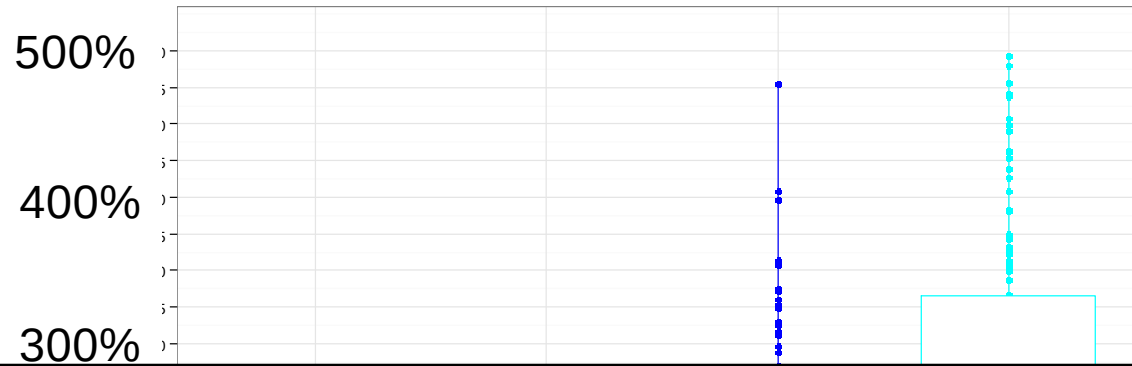
DEHS



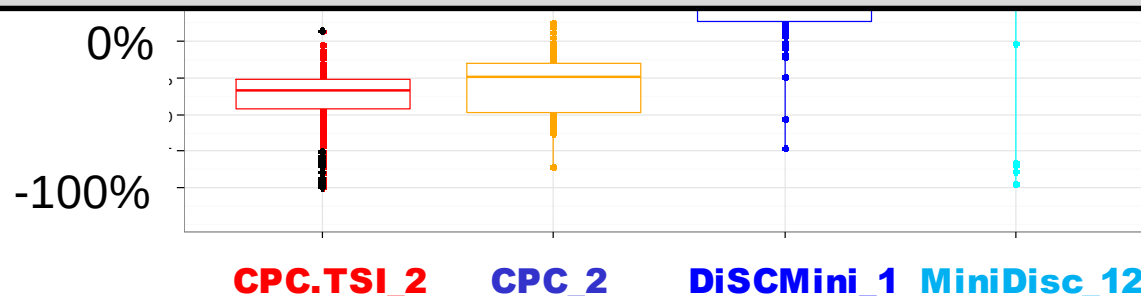
Number Concentration Reference UCPC 3776 (1/cm³)

Asbach et al., *Aerosol Air Qual. Res.* (submitted)

Personal CPC $\pm 10\%$ accurate, except for highly hydrophobic particles



See posters S2-P8 by Meyer-Plath et al. and S2-P9 by Simonow et al. for more information (both on Thursday)



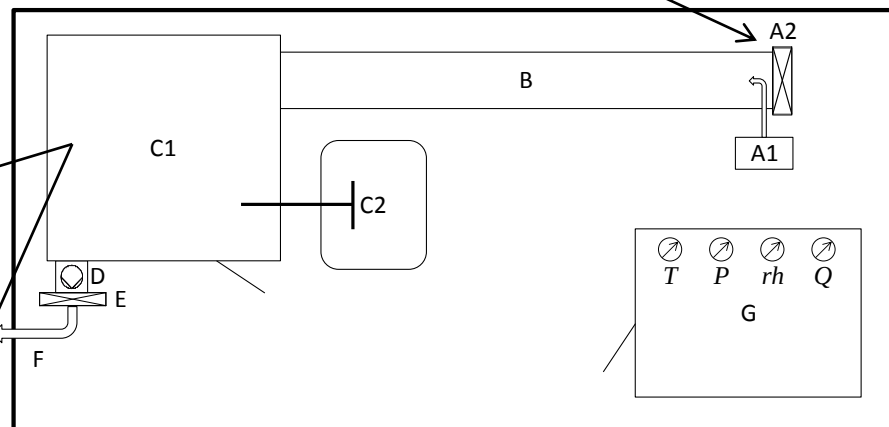
Data courtesy of A. Meyer-Plath, BAuA

Lesson 2:
Wearing of the
instruments



Comparability of the monitors at field-like conditions

NaCl Test Aerosols (30 & 80 nm)

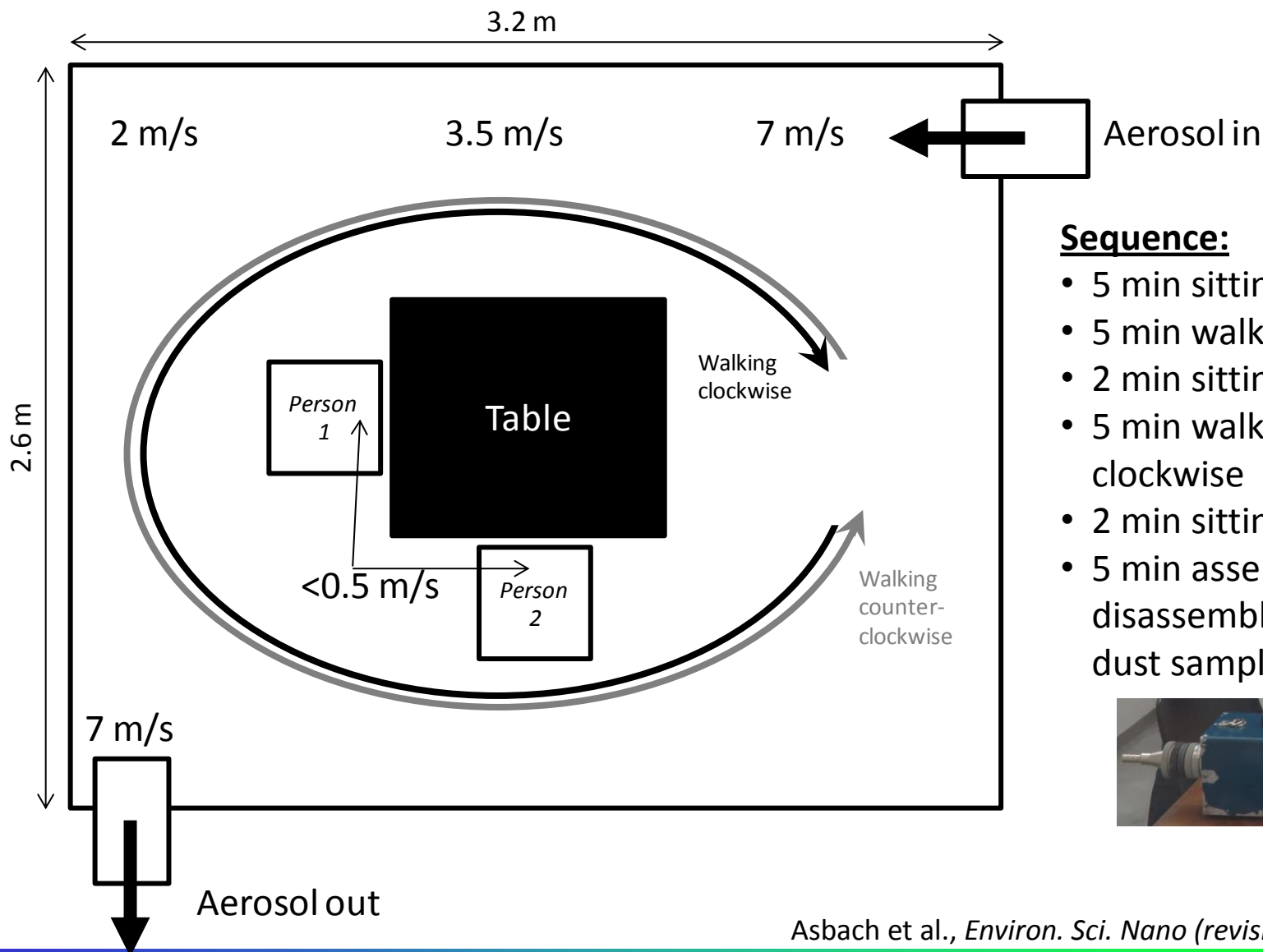


Partector



miniDiSC/DiSCmini





Sequence:

- 5 min sitting
- 5 min walking clockwise
- 2 min sitting
- 5 min walking counter clockwise
- 2 min sitting
- 5 min assembly & disassembly of MPG II dust sampler



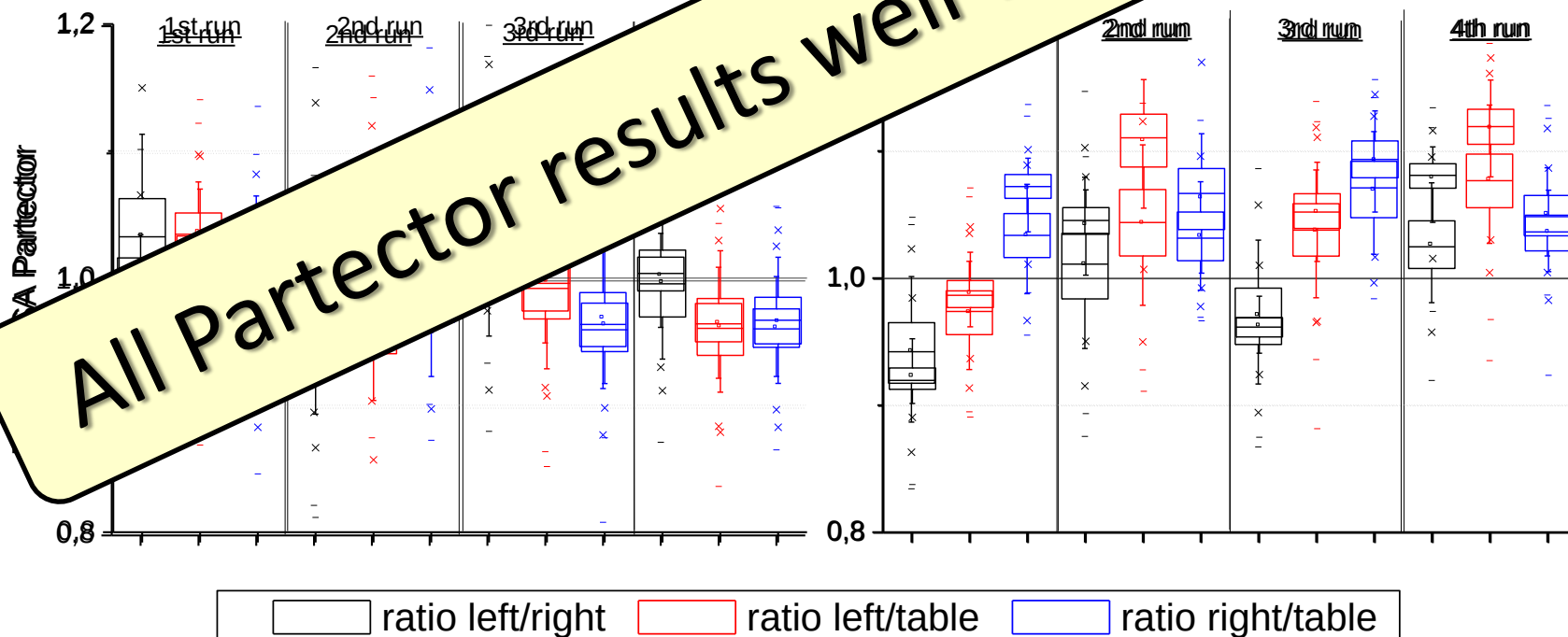
Asbach et al., *Environ. Sci. Nano* (revision submitted)

During dialing is clockwise



NaCl 28 nm

32 nm



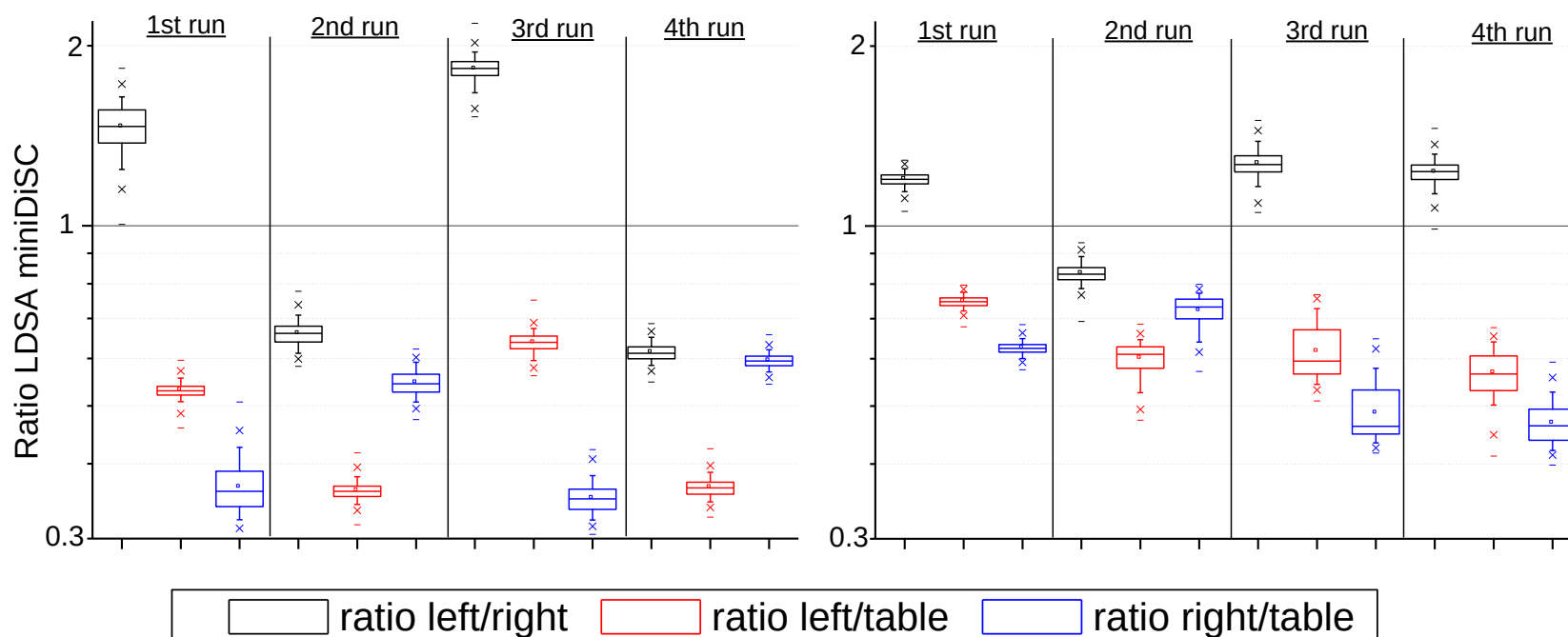
Asbach et al., *Environ. Sci. Nano* (revision submitted)

During sitting



NaCl 28 nm

NaCl 82 nm



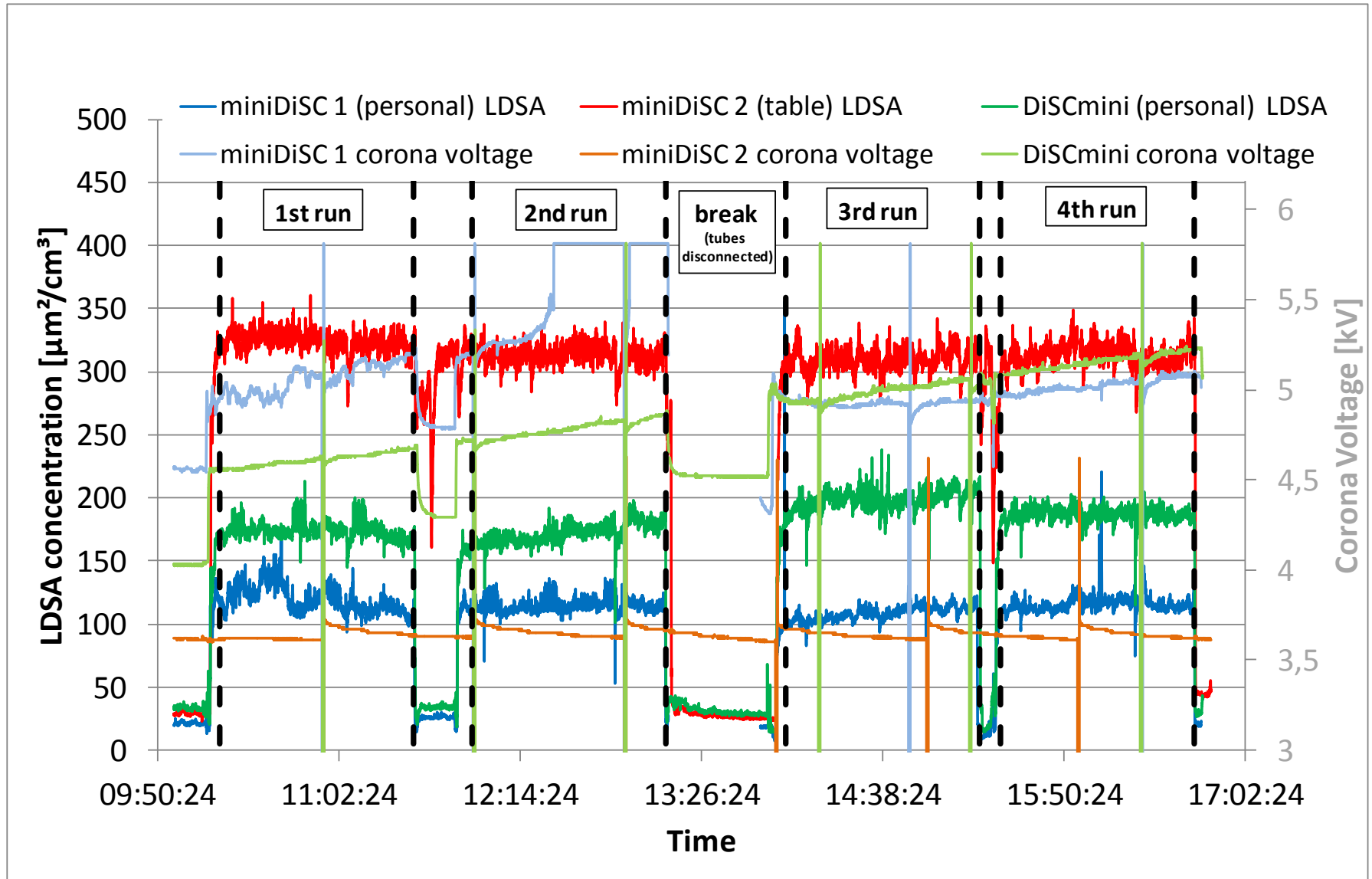
Asbach et al., *Environ. Sci. Nano* (revision submitted)

Lesson 3:

Unexpected artefacts



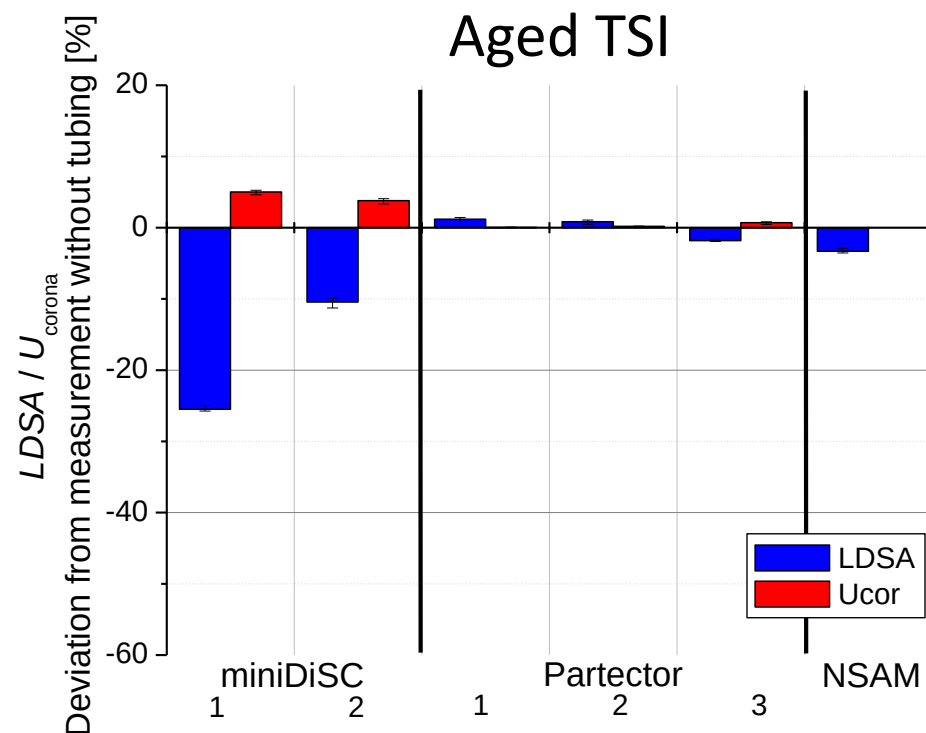
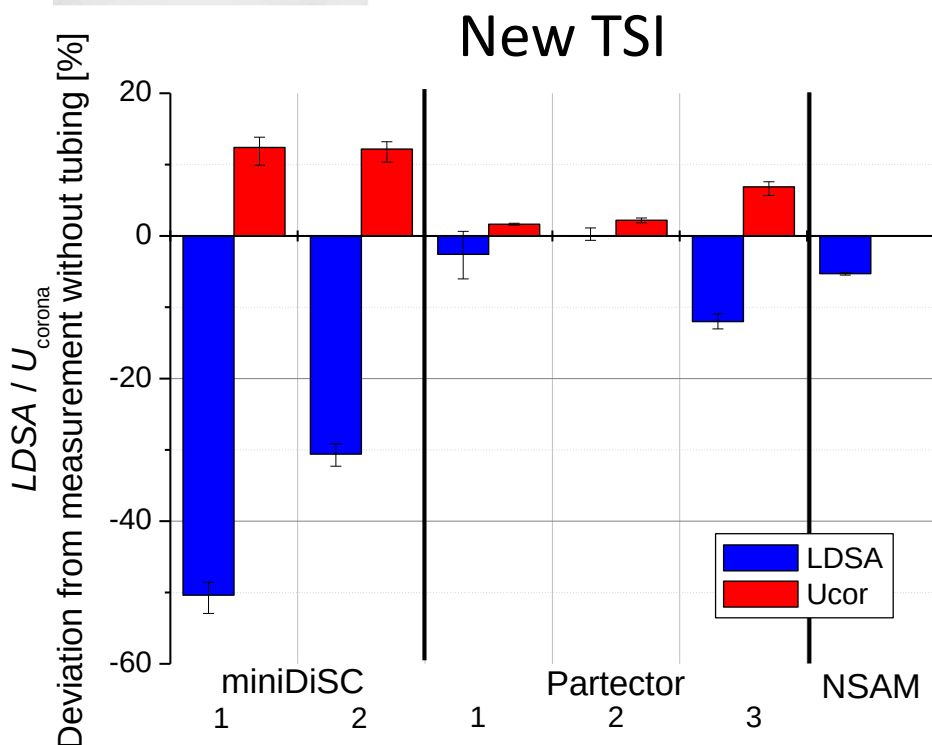
Observed artefacts during personal measurements



Effect of sampling tube



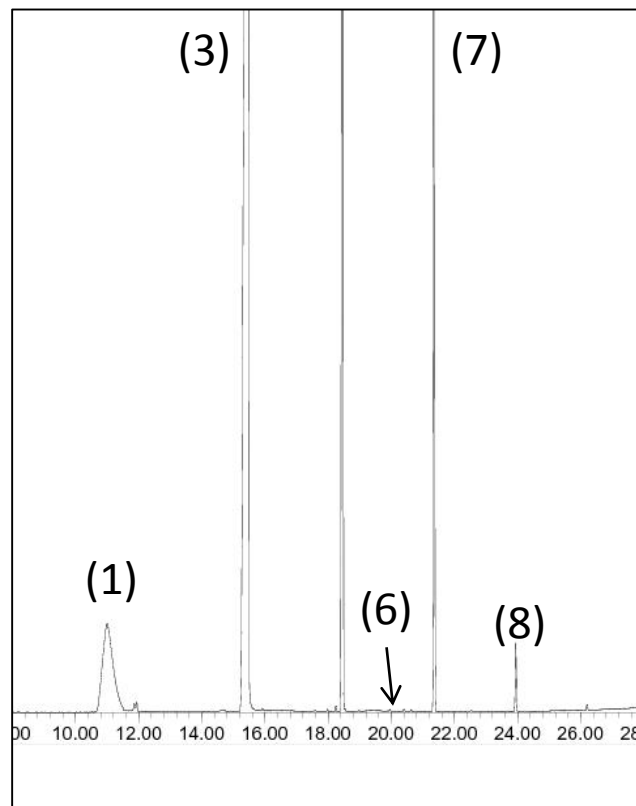
- Instruments sampling through 75 cm conductive silicone tubing
- Strong effect on both measured concentration and corona voltage



Asbach et al., *Aerosol Sci. Technol.* (accepted)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1241858>



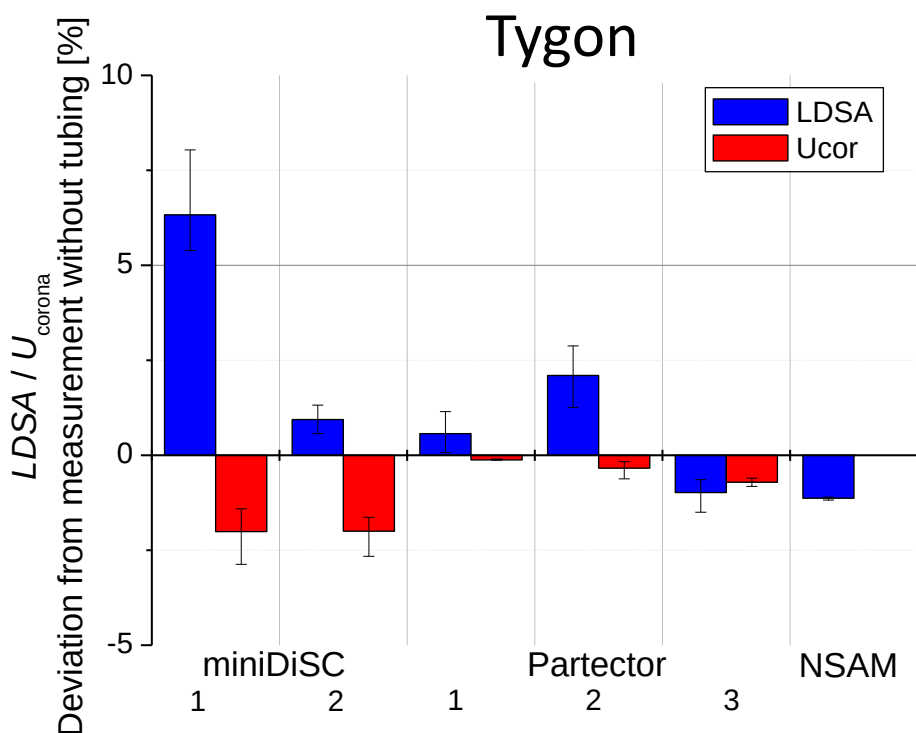
NEU



- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1) Hexamethyldisiloxane (222,46 g/mol) | > 1mg/ml |
| 3) Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (236,53 g/mol) | > 1 mg/ml |
| 6) Dodecamethylcyclopentasiloxane (296,62 g/mol) | < 0,1 mg/ml |
| 7) Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (444,92 g/mol) | not calibr. |
| 8) Tetradecamethylhexasiloxane (458,99 g/mol) | not calibr. |

Asbach et al., *Aerosol Sci. Technol.* (accepted)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1241858>

Effect of sampling tube



The choice of sampling tube material can have a drastic (unexpected) effect on the measurement with personal monitors!

Asbach et al., *Aerosol Sci. Technol.* (accepted)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1241858>

Lesson 4:
Issues related to
personal sampling



Correct sampling time

Gravimetric Analysis:

Must be long enough to collect enough material
(depends on sensitivity of the scale)



Chemical Speciation

Must be long enough to collect enough material
(depends on LOD of analyzer)



Electron Microscopic Analysis

Must be within a certain time window:

- Short enough to avoid agglomeration on substrate
 - Long enough to keep analysis effort reasonable
- Difficult, as sampling time depends on size and concentration



Pressure drop of „nano-samplers“

Thongyen et al., *Aerosol and Air Quality Research*, 15: 180–187, 2015

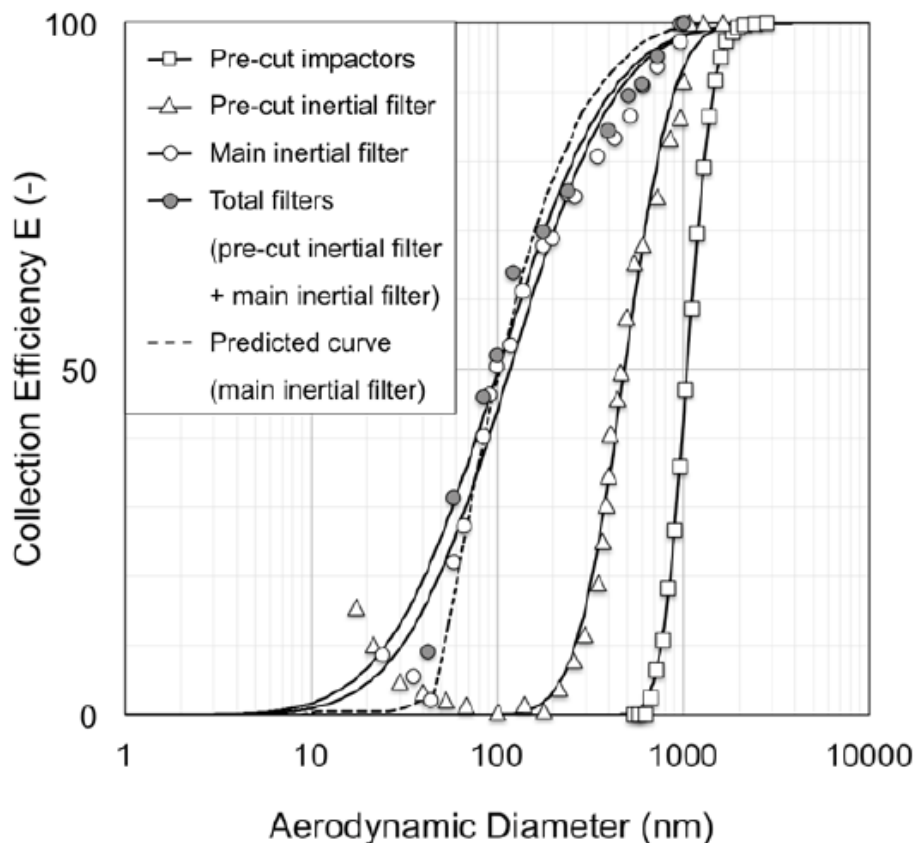


Fig. 5. Collection efficiency curves for the pre-cut impactors, the pre-cut inertial filter and the main inertial filter and the combination of the pre-cut and main inertial filters.

Furuuchi et al., *Aerosol and Air Quality Research*, 10: 30–37, 2010

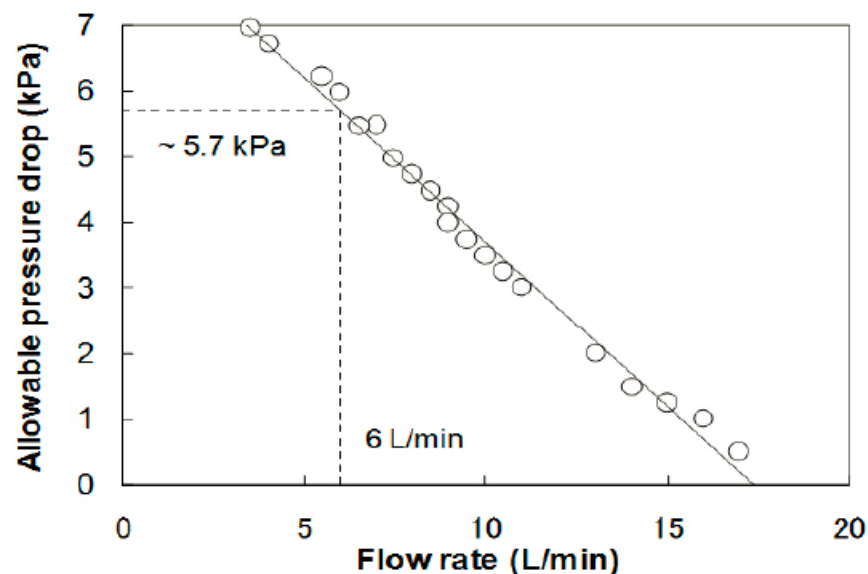


Fig. 5. Allowable pressure drop a portable pump used in relation to flow rate.

Δp can be overcome by personal pumps

BUT: battery time is reduced, full shift measurement may not be possible

There is no clear answer!

Sampling....

- ...if chemical composition shall be determined
- ...if particle morphology (e.g. fibre) is of interest

- ...if ...

See poster S2-P2 by Simon Clavaguera et al
for more information
(on Thursday)



Mo

-
-

No single instrument can do it all!

A combination of sampler and monitor may be the best
compromise in given situations

Lesson 5:
Field studies





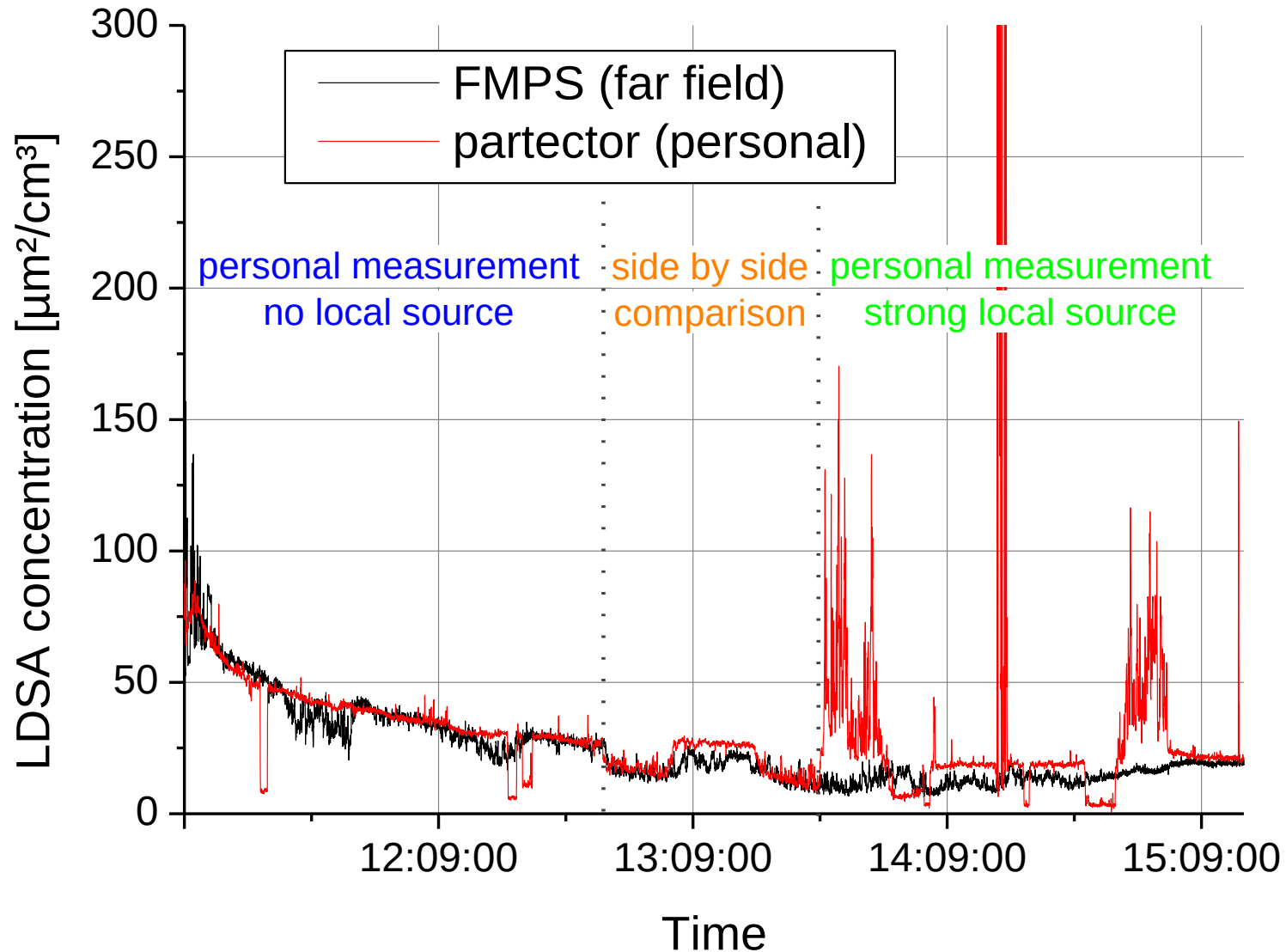
- Pilot plant for the production of up to several kg/day
- Here: production of Fe doped SiO_2
- Measurement during synthesis, bagging and cleaning

IUTA colleagues, equipped with personal monitors

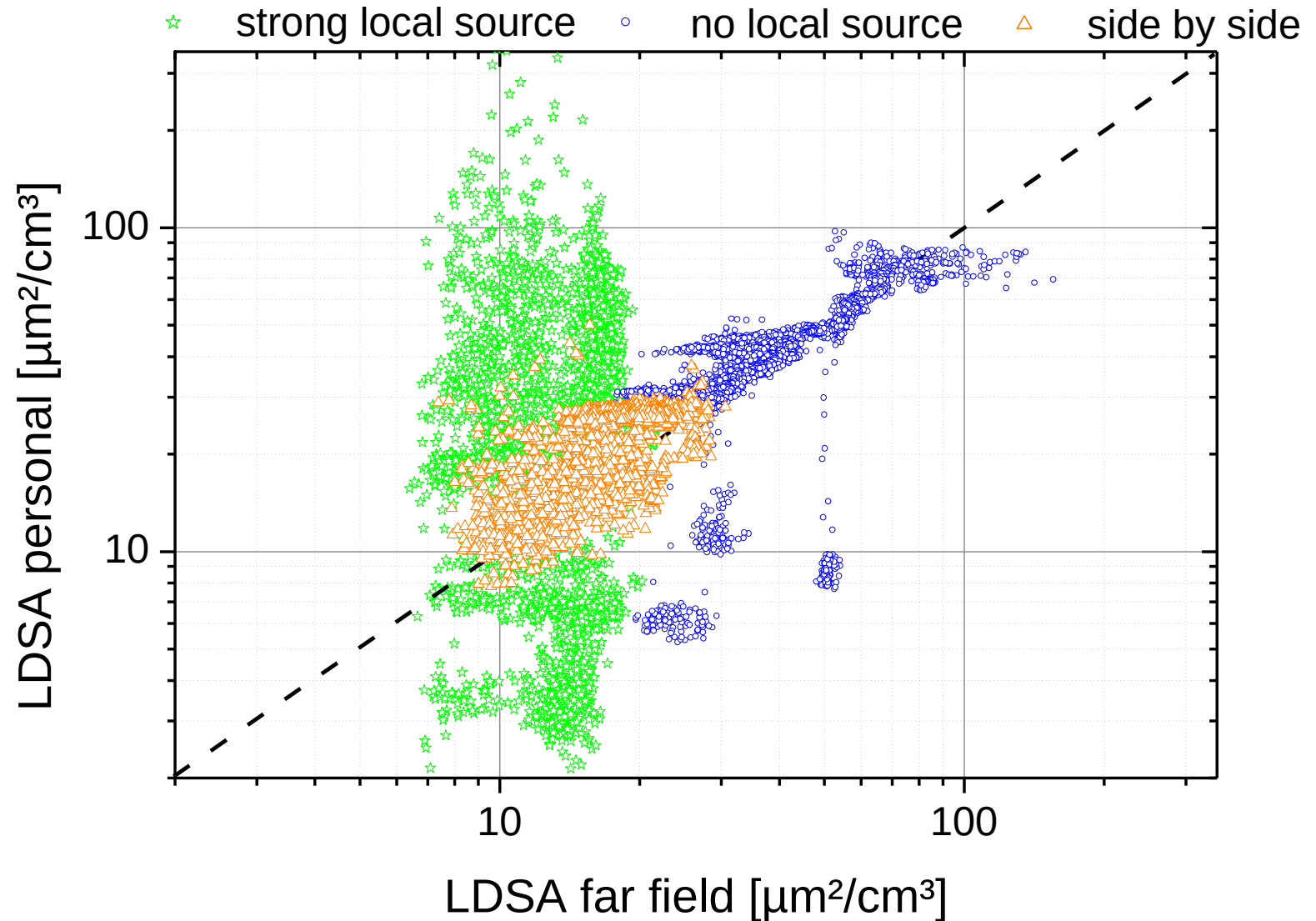


75 cm long sampling tubes

Time series of LDSA concentration

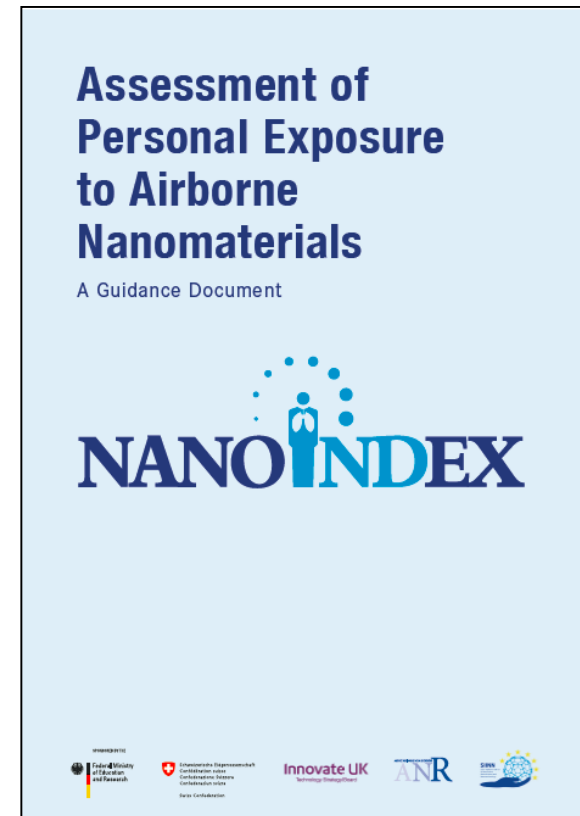


Correlation personal – far field



“The outcome of any serious research can only be to make two questions grow where only one question grew before”

- nanoIndEx taught us several lessons, many of them with direct practical implications
- If we keep them in mind, the new samplers and monitors can be readily applied in field studies
- For more information, please refer to the Guidance Document and our website



<http://www.nanoindex.eu>

Thanks for funding these lessons



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Lessons learned!

*Thank you for your
attention*

