

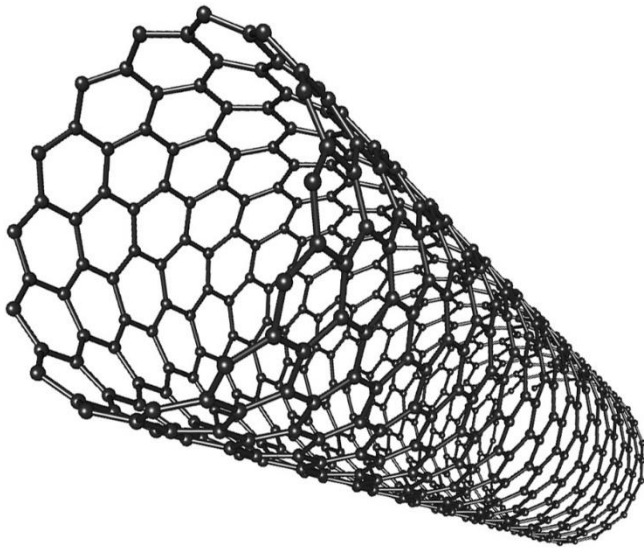
# Real-time exposure measurements of carbon nano- tubes using an aethalometer

---

KARIN LOVÉN, MARIA HEDMER, ANDERS GUDMUNDSSON, JOAKIM PAGLES

LUND UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,  
ERGONOMICS AND AEROSOL TECHNOLOGY, SWEDEN

NANOSAFE 2016



# Presentation outline

---

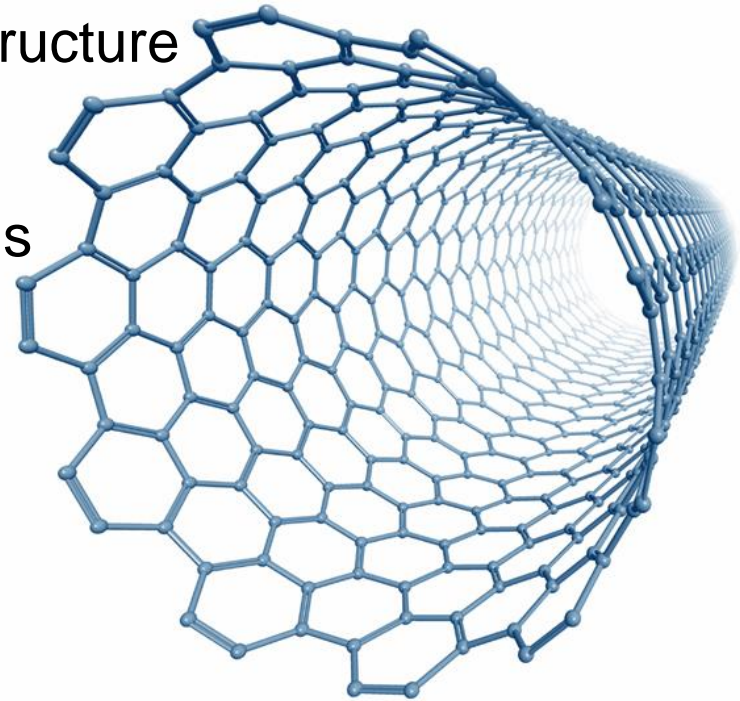
- Study background & study design
- Results from particle counters & Aethalometers
- Conclusions about using Aethlometers for workplace measurements



# Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) - what & why

---

- Cylindrical, fiber-shaped nanostructure
- Material & electronic applications
  - Stronger & lighter materials
- Biopersistent
  - **High-toxicity materials**



➔ **Important with workplace exposure measurements**

# Performing workplace aerosol exposure measurements

---

- OECD suggests a harmonized tiered approach
- Tier 3: Expert exposure assessment with e.g. SMPS, CPC, APS, chemical analysis

**Tier 1 - Information Gathering**

**Tier 2 - Basic Exposure Assessment**

**Tier 3 - Expert Exposure Assessment**

# Workplace CNT exposure measurements

---

- Secondary manufacturer of CNT composite (CNT down-stream user)
- CNT exposure & emission monitoring
- 7 work tasks (WT)
- 3 measurement positions:
  - Background zone (BG)
  - Emission zone (EZ)
  - Personal breathing zone (PBZ)

# Instruments

---

- **SMPS** – Scanning mobility particle sizer
  - Particle concentration & size distribution
  - 0.01 to 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$
- **CPC** – Condensation particle counter
  - Particle concentration
  - 0.01 to 1  $\mu\text{m}$
- **APS** – Aerodynamic particle sizer
  - Particle concentration & size distribution
  - 0.5 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$
- **Aethalometers**
  - Black Carbon concentration
- **Filters**



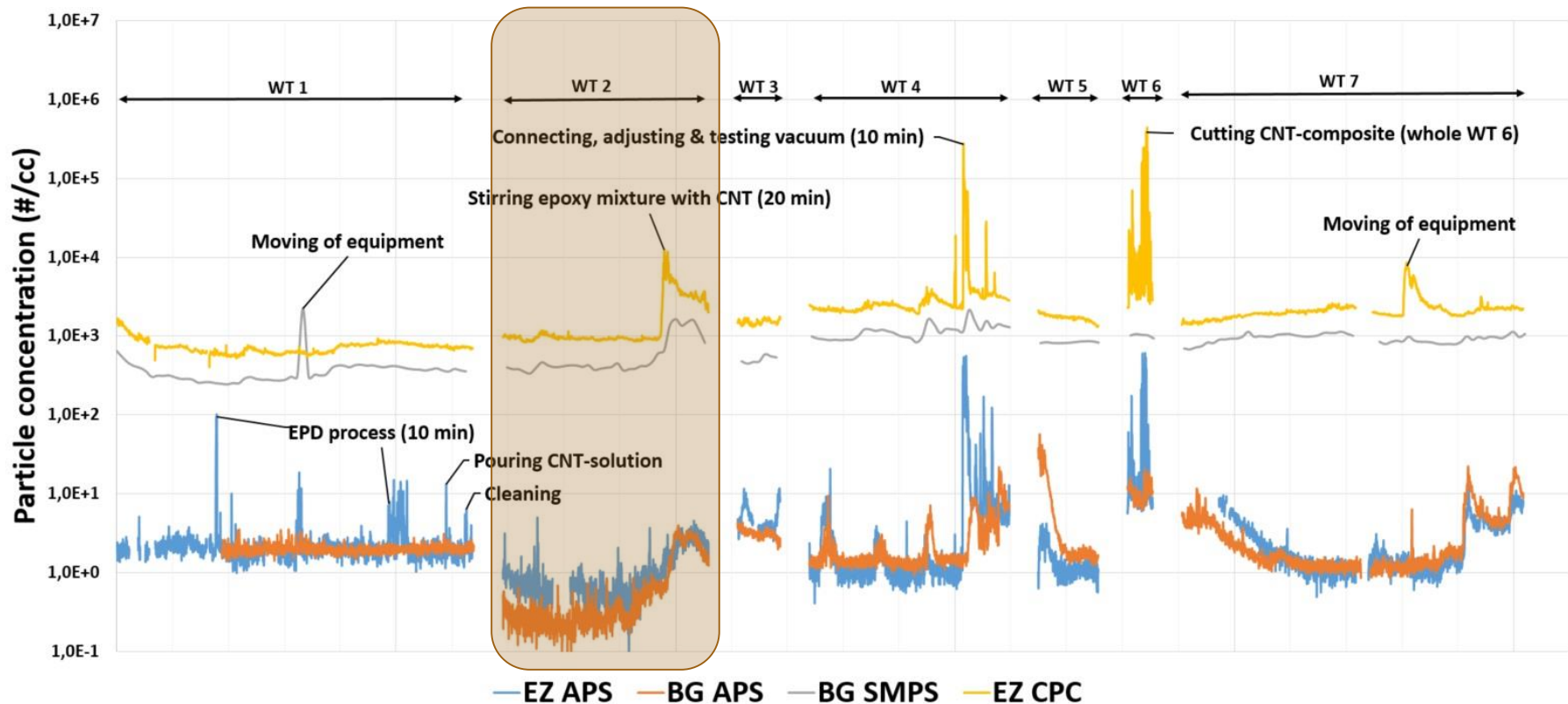
# $\mu$ -Aethalometer (AE51)

---

- Used in the personal breathing zone (PBZ)
- Real-time analysis
- Measures absorbance at 880 nm
  - Sensitive to soot, elemental carbon (EC), CNT
  - Interpreted as concentration of **Black Carbon (BC)**
- Not specific for CNTs



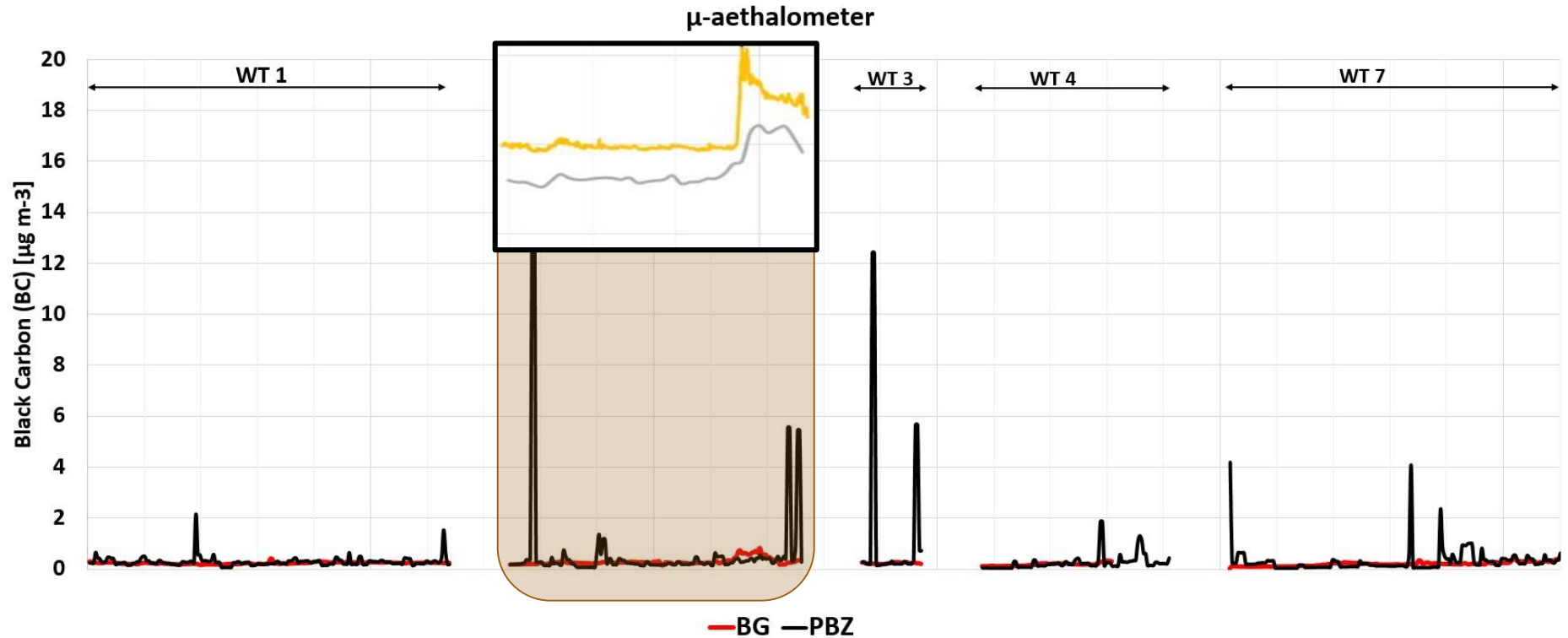
# Results – SMPS, CPC, APS



**EZ = Emission zone**  
**BG = Background zone**

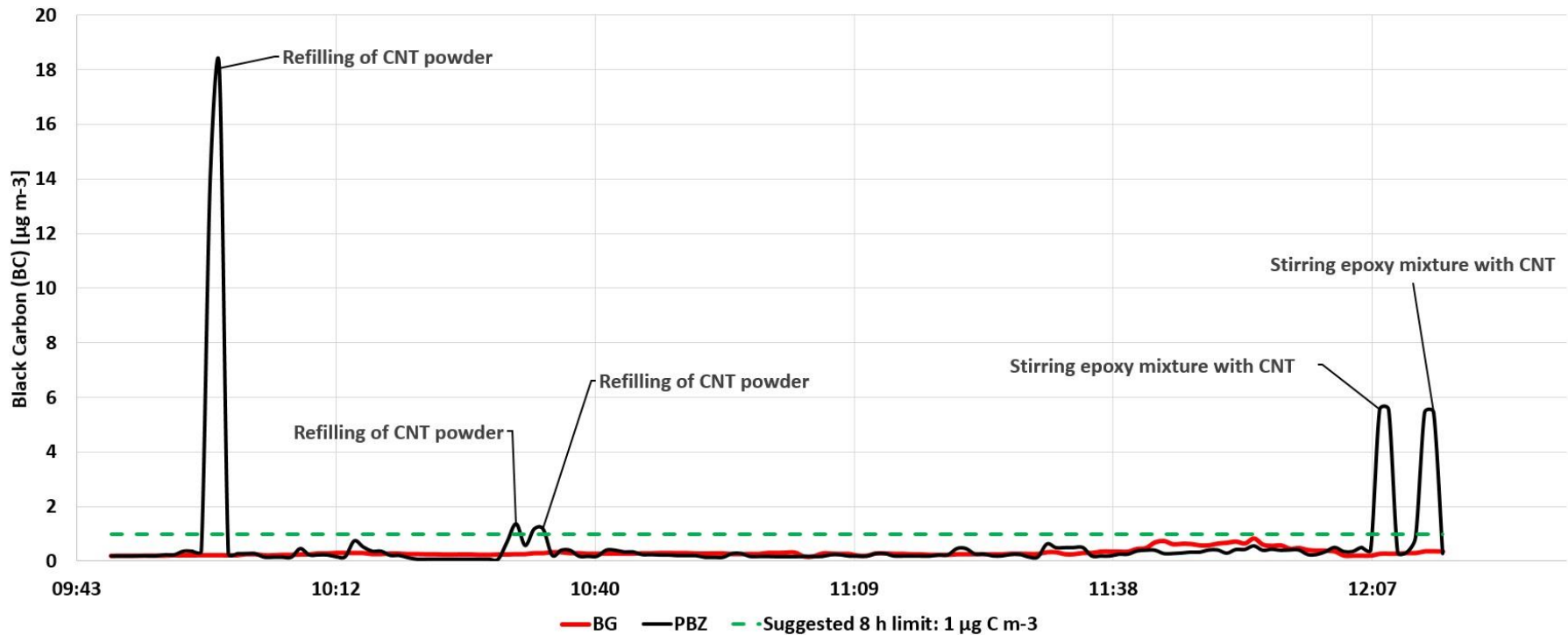


# Results – Aethalometers



**PBZ = Personal breathing zone**  
**BG = Background zone**

# Results – zoom in of WT 2



# Results

	WT 1		WT 2		WT 3		WT 4		WT 5		WT 6		WT 7	
	av ± std	max, min	av ± std	max, min	av ± std	max, min	av ± std	max, min	av ± std	max, min	av ± std	max, min	av ± std	max, min
BC PBZ [ng/m <sup>3</sup> ]	291 ± 198	2157, 71	649 ± 2008	<u>18050</u> , 73	<b>1394*</b> ± 3187	12419, 155	258 ± 315	1865, 42	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	312 ± 494	4194, 37
BC BG [ng/m <sup>3</sup> ]	241 ± 34	401, 179	308 ± 127	825, 162	240 ± 26	280, 194	193 ± 58	343, 121	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	212 ± 77	446, 30

**Bold\*** = (average PBZ– average BG) > 3\*std BG

*Italic* = max value

(-) = instrument failure



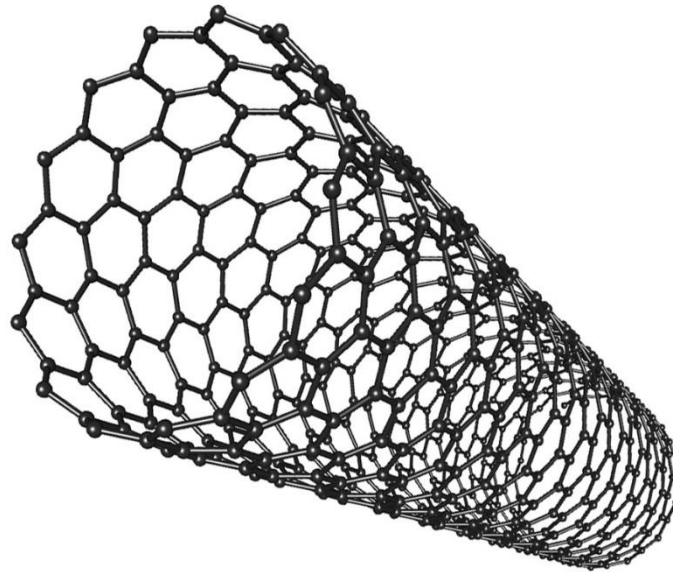
# Conclusions

---

- Aethalometers
  - Valuable instrument for CNT exposure assessments
  - Easy to use & relatively cheap
  - Real-time exposure information
    - » Can link exposures to specific work-tasks  
(in comparison with time-integrated filters)
- $\mu$ -Aethalometer could be a good *Tier 2* instrument
  - Promising for personal exposure assessment of CNTs!

# Thank you for your attention!

---



**Karin Lovén**

**Lund University, Faculty of Engineering, Design Sciences,  
Ergonomics and Aerosol Technology, Sweden**

**[karin.loven@design.lth.se](mailto:karin.loven@design.lth.se)**



**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY



**LUND**  
**UNIVERSITY**