

# Particle Sampler for On-Line Chemical and Physical Characterization of Particulate Organics

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*Atmospheric Science Progress Review Meeting  
Research Triangle Park, NC  
June 21, 2007*

# Organic Aerosols

- Sources
  - POA, Primary organic aerosol, vehicles, factories, biomass burning, etc.
  - SOA, Secondary organic aerosol, photochemistry, gas phase precursors.
- Can impact
  - Health effects
  - Air quality/visibility
  - Climate change

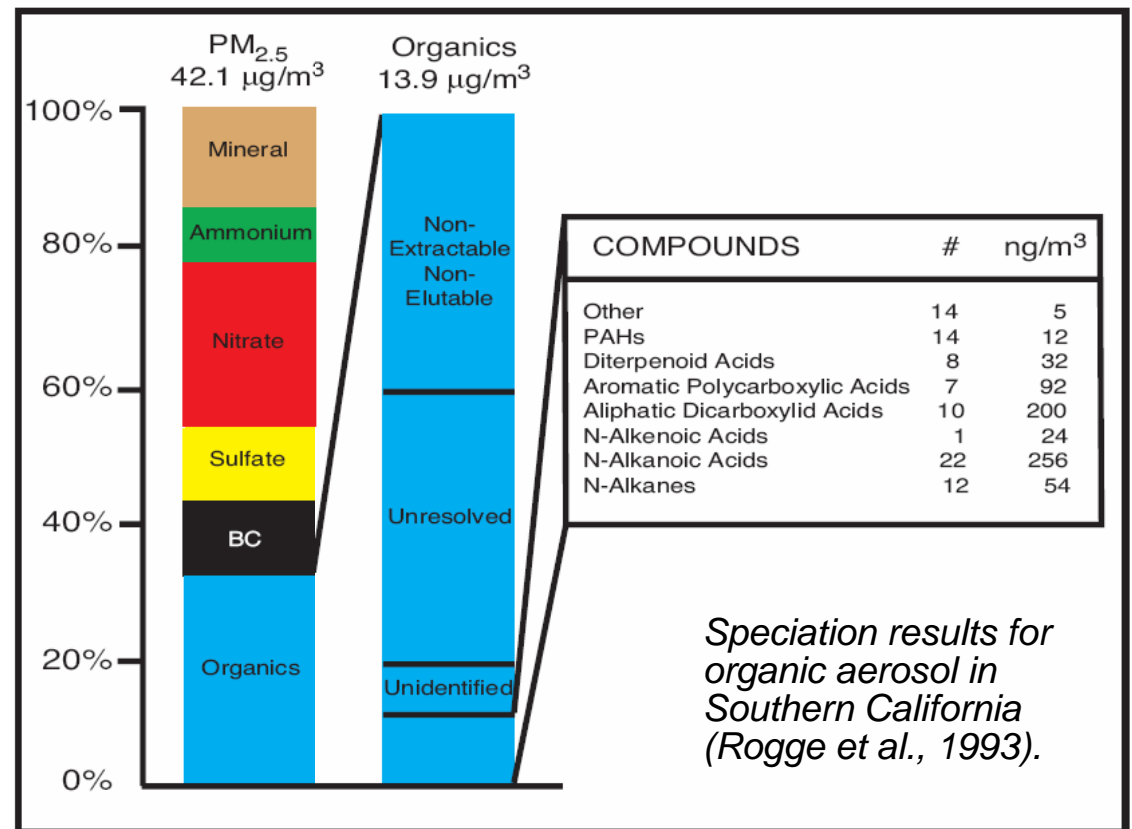
# How much do we know about the organic fraction of ambient aerosol?

- Can be a significant fraction of total aerosol mass.
- Complex mixture of many individual compounds.
- Advances in understanding depend on faster real-time characterization methods.
- There is a trade off between ability to chemical speciate and measure the total aerosol mass.

# Filter Based Methods

## Organic Aerosol Composition

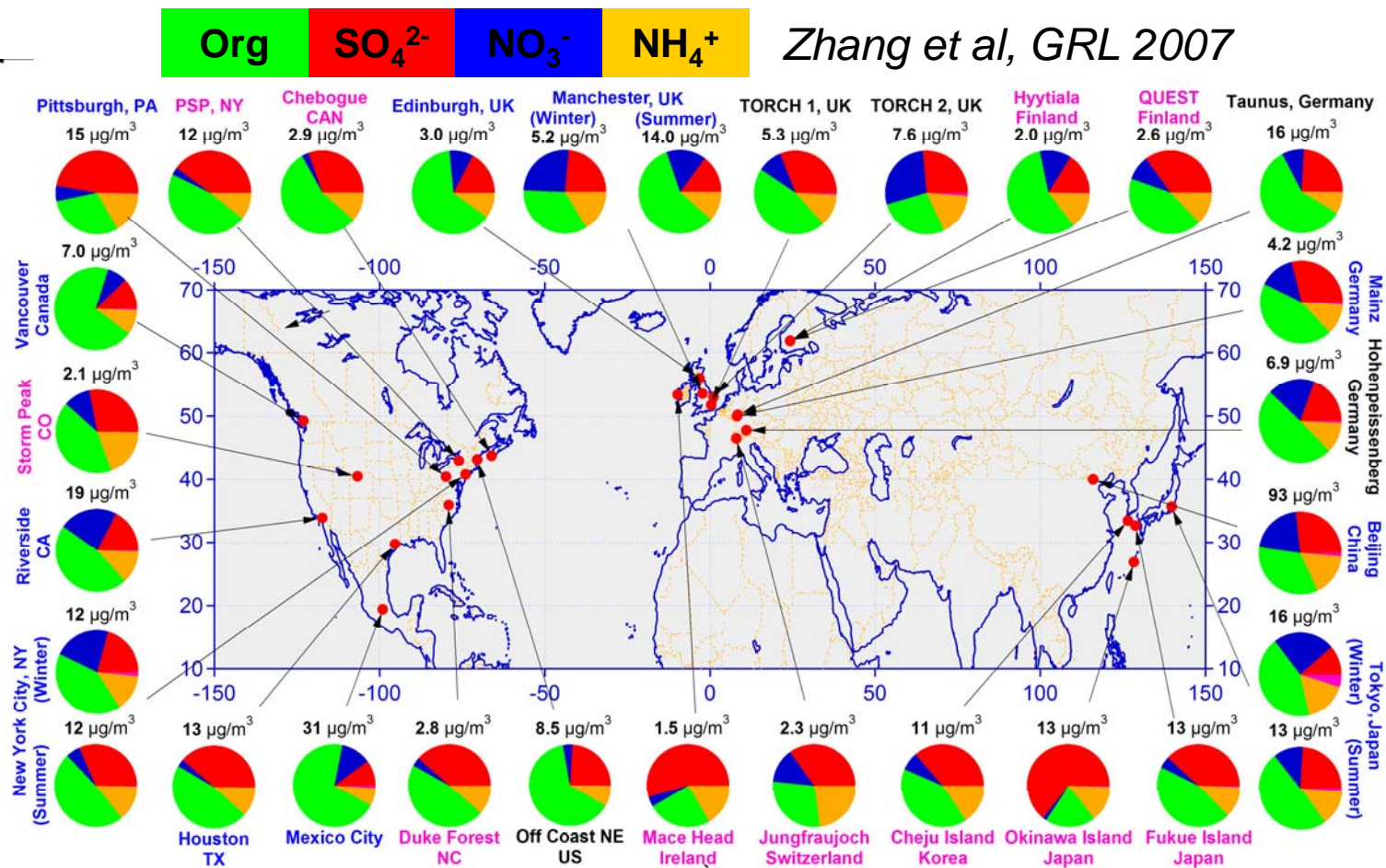
- *GC-MS of extracted organics.*
- *Identify hundreds of individual molecules, useful as tracers for primary emissions.*
- *Only 10% or so of total organic mass characterized.*
- *Long sampling times, 6-24 hrs.*



*High post collection analysis costs*

# Aerosol Mass Spectrometer Measurements

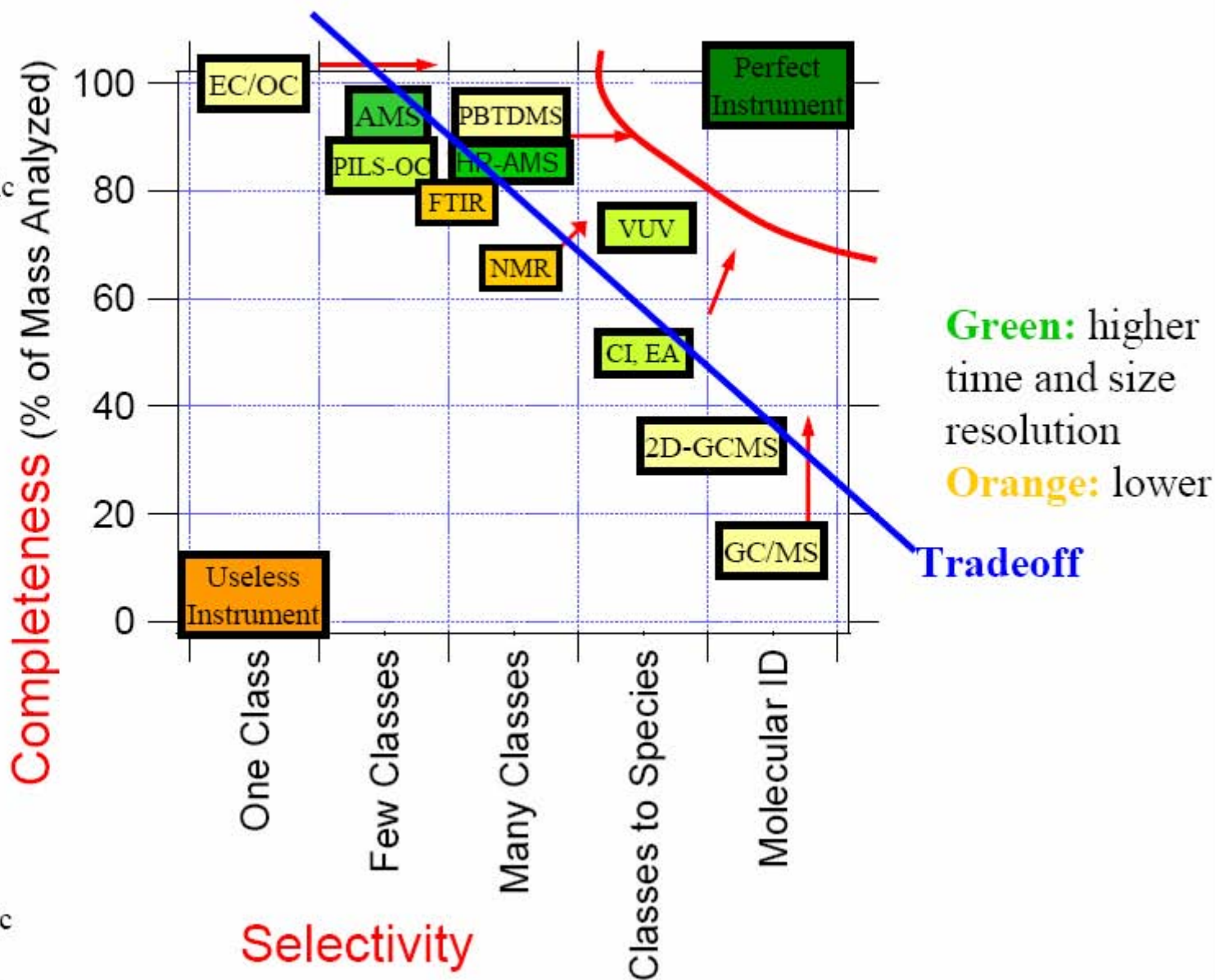
## *A bulk measurement - limited speciation*



*Fast time resolution allows correlations with gas phase species...insight into chemical processing.*

# Organic Aerosol Analysis

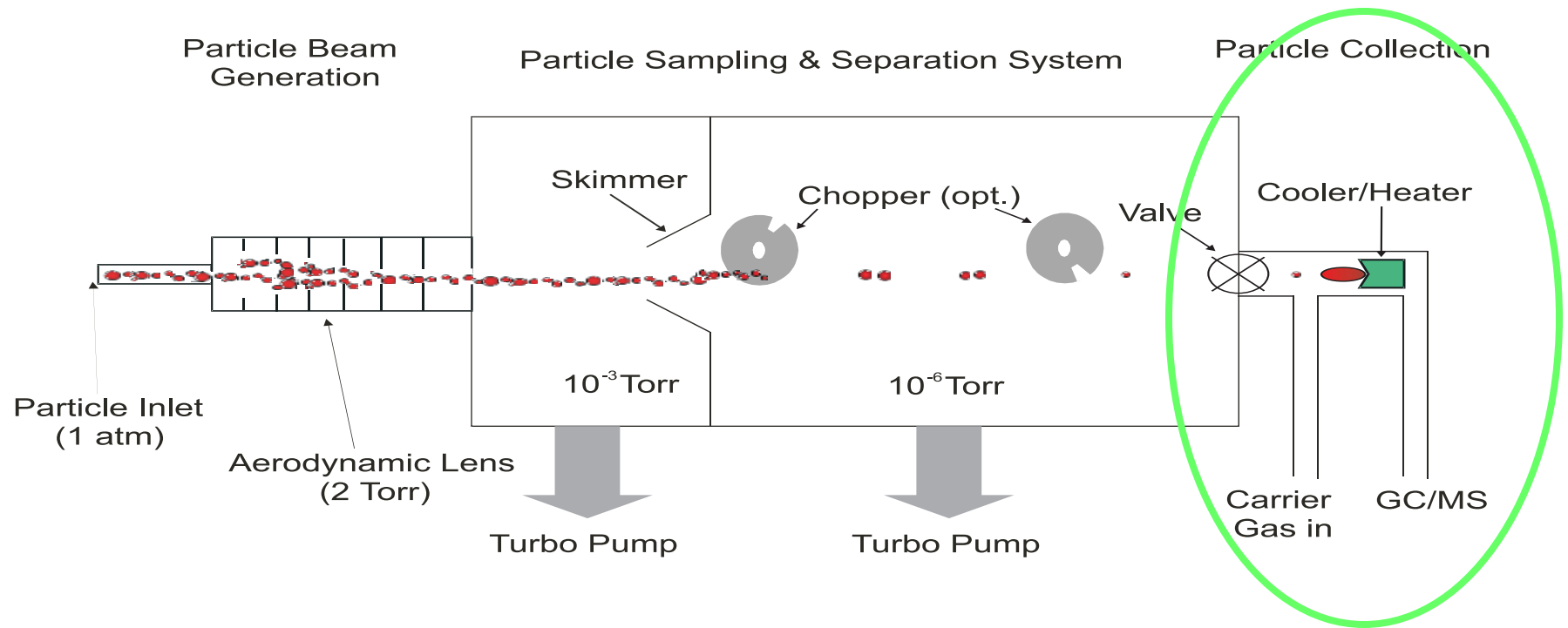
**AMS**=Aerosol Mass Spectrometer  
**CI**=Chemical Ionization  
**EA**= Electron Attachment  
**EC/OC**=Elemental/Organic Carbon  
**FTIR**=Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy  
**GC/MS**=Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry  
**2D-GCMS**=Two-Dimensional Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry  
**HR-ToFAMS**=High-Resolution Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer  
**NMR**=Nuclear Magnetic Resonance  
**PBTDMS**=Particle Beam Thermal Desorption Mass Spectrometer  
**PILS-OC**= Particle-Into-Liquid-Sampler for Organic Carbon  
**VUV**= Vacuum Ultraviolet



# Aerosol Collector Module Concept

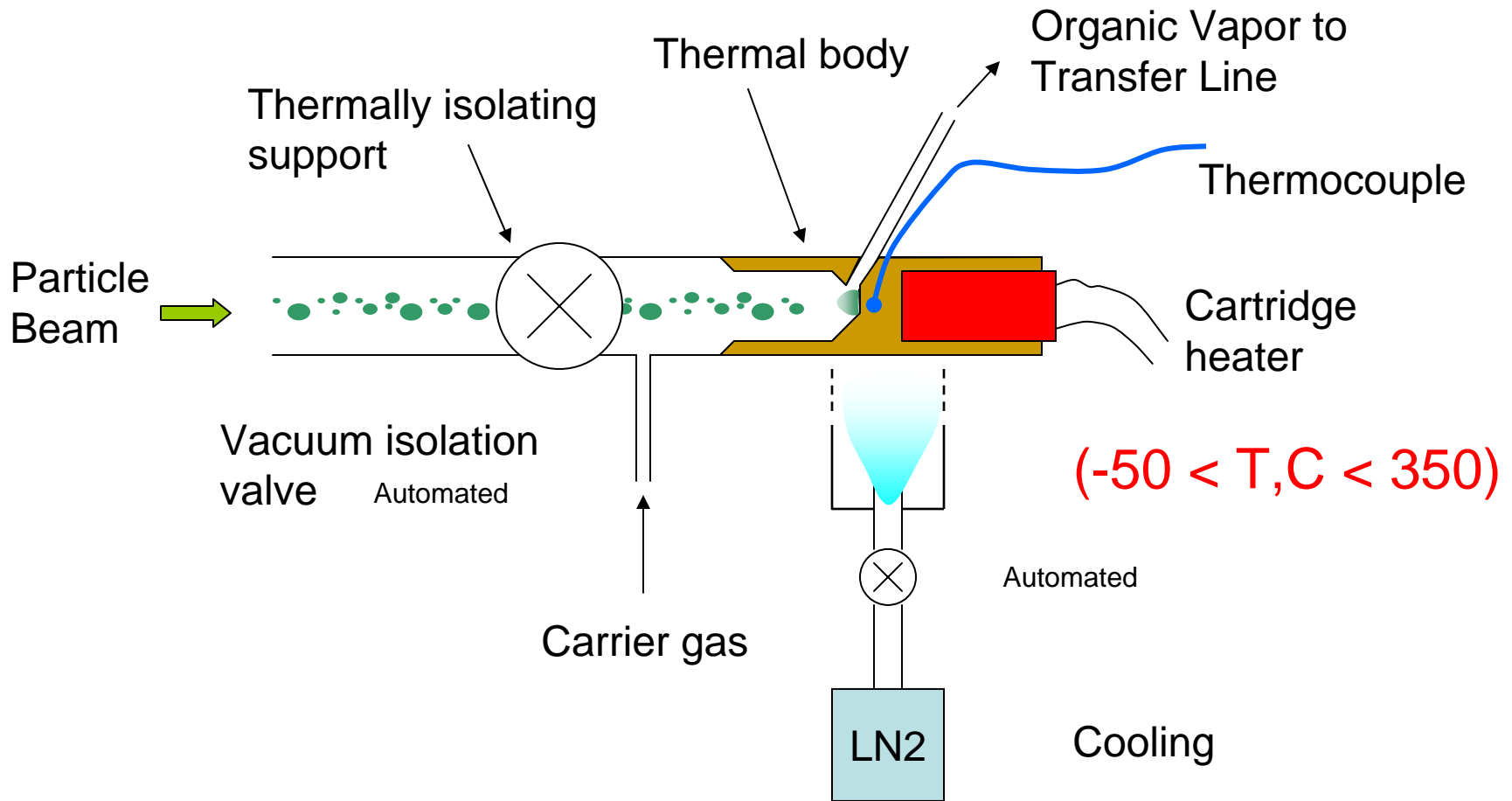
- Builds on aerosol lens technology used in the AMS
  - particle concentrator
  - minimize gas phase collection
- Size segregated sampling
  - aerodynamic sizing based on particle velocimetry.
- Can couple to existing gas phase detectors
  - GC/MS, GC-GC/MS, PTRMS

# Aerosol Collector Module Schematic - ACM



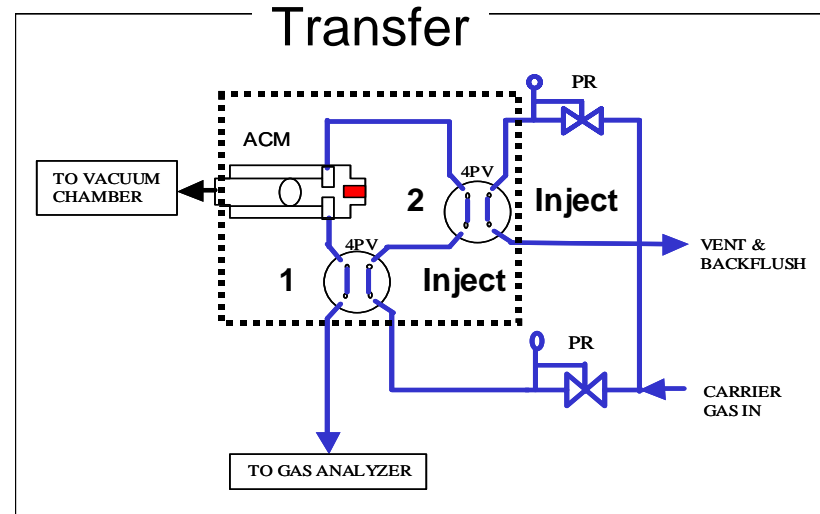
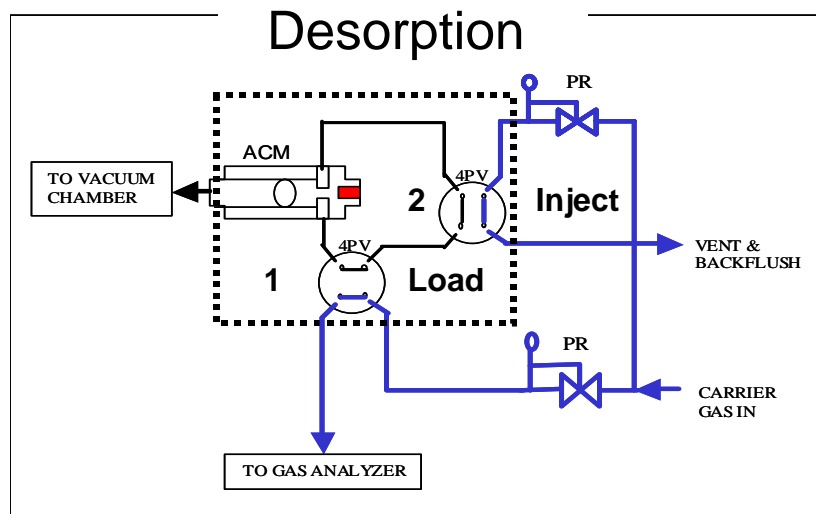
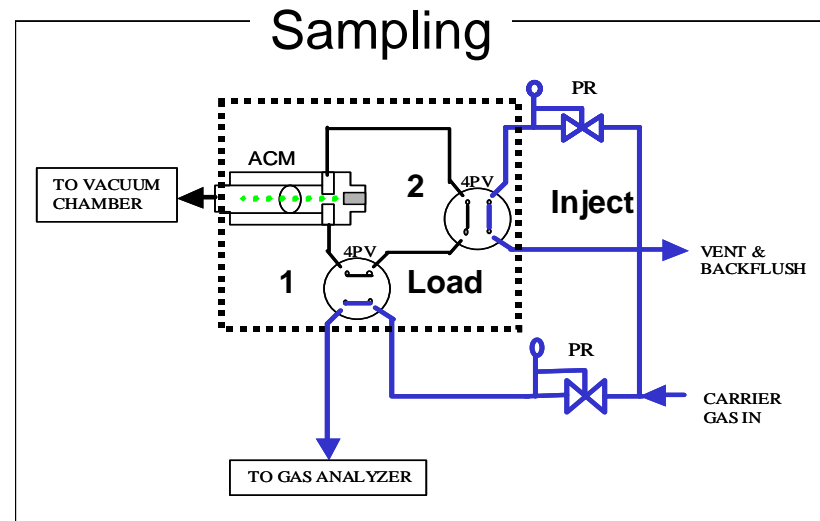
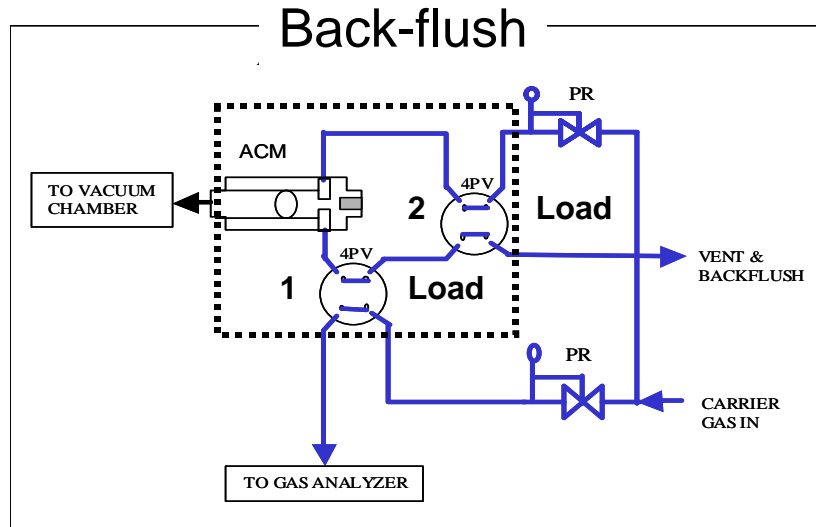


# Schematic of Aerosol Collector



*Particle collection under high vacuum conditions  
minimizes gas phase contaminants*

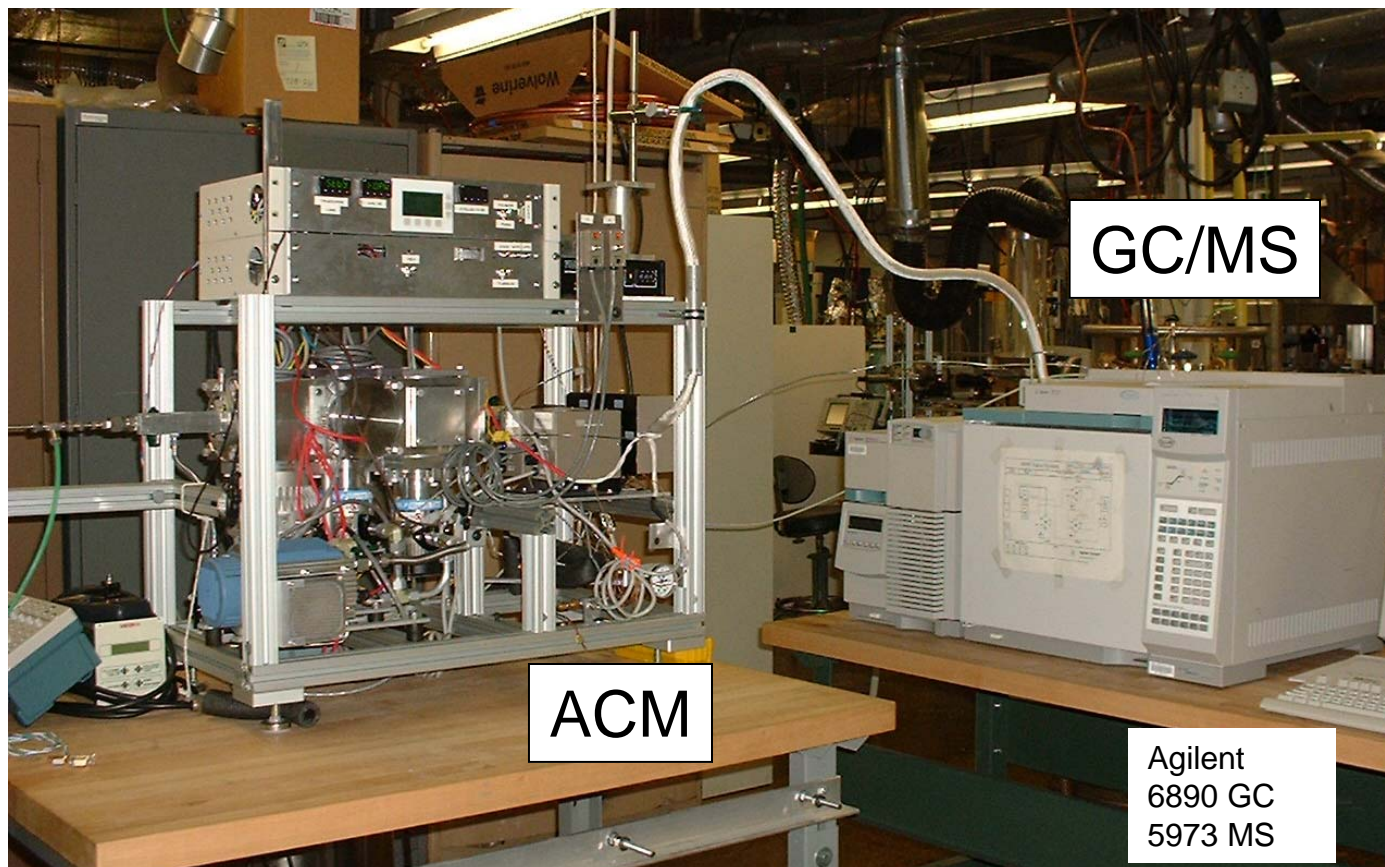
# Volatilized Aerosol Sample Transfer System



Two 4-port Valco valves, 350C max temperature

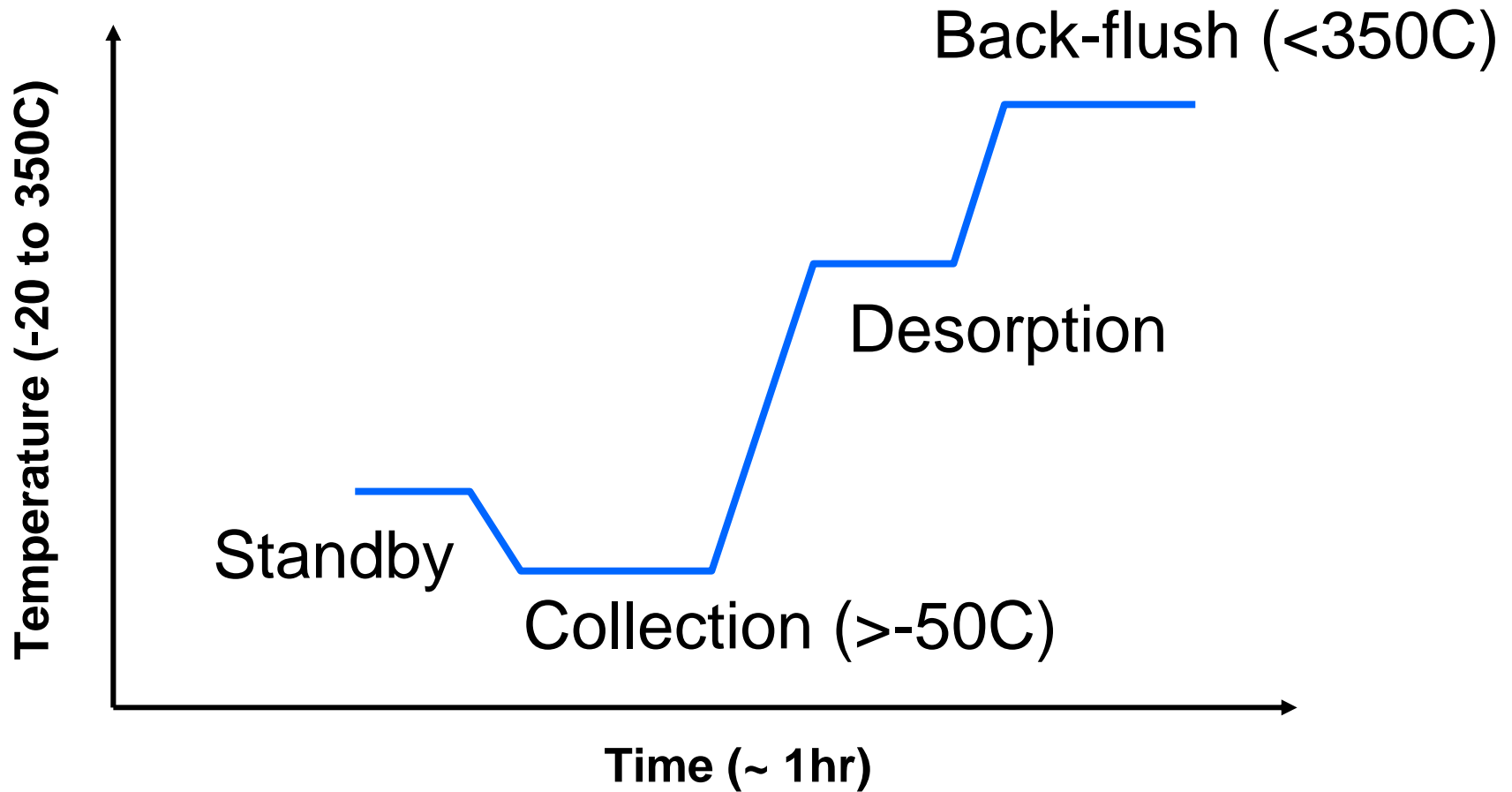
# Prototype ACM

Connected to a GC/MS detector



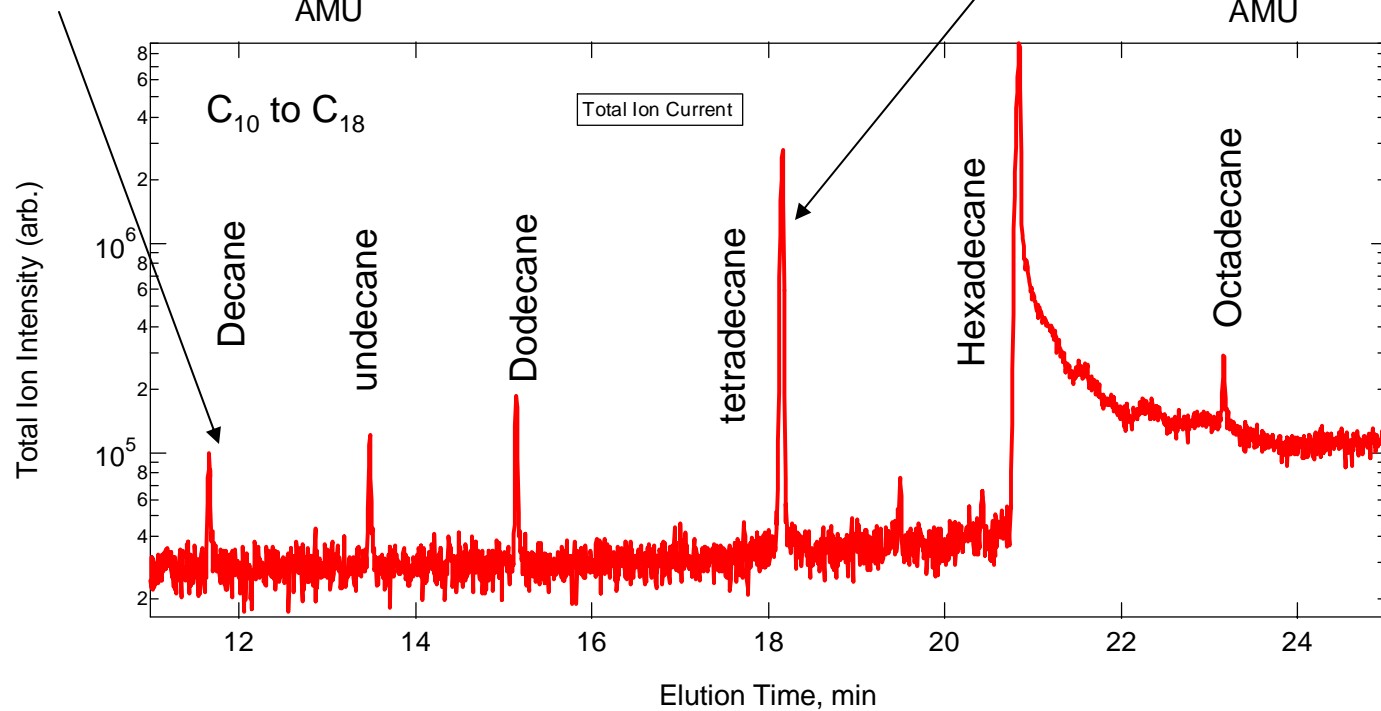
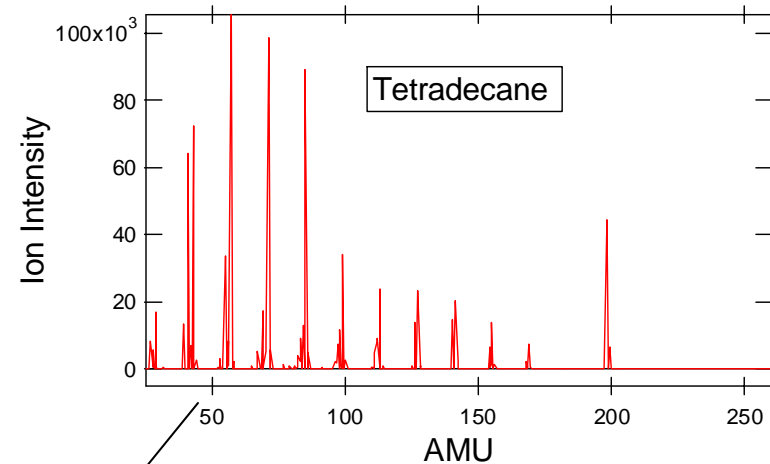
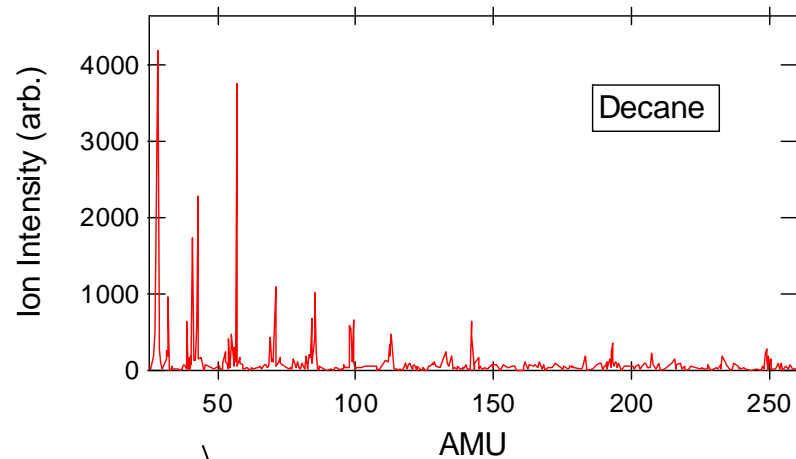
*see poster presented by Dahai Tang.*

# Program Cycle

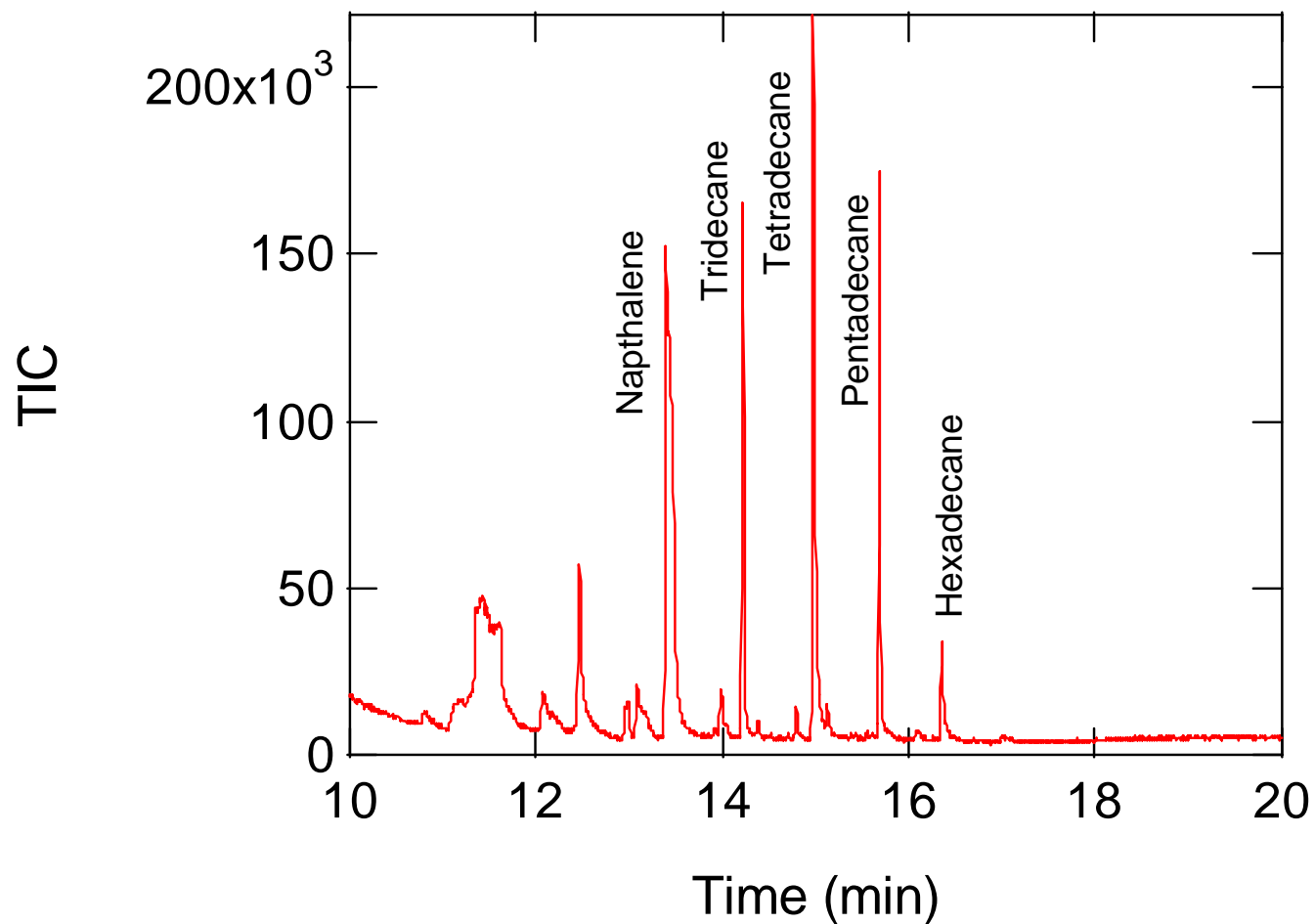


*Automated cycle controlled by microcomputer*

# ACM data from a hydrocarbon standard

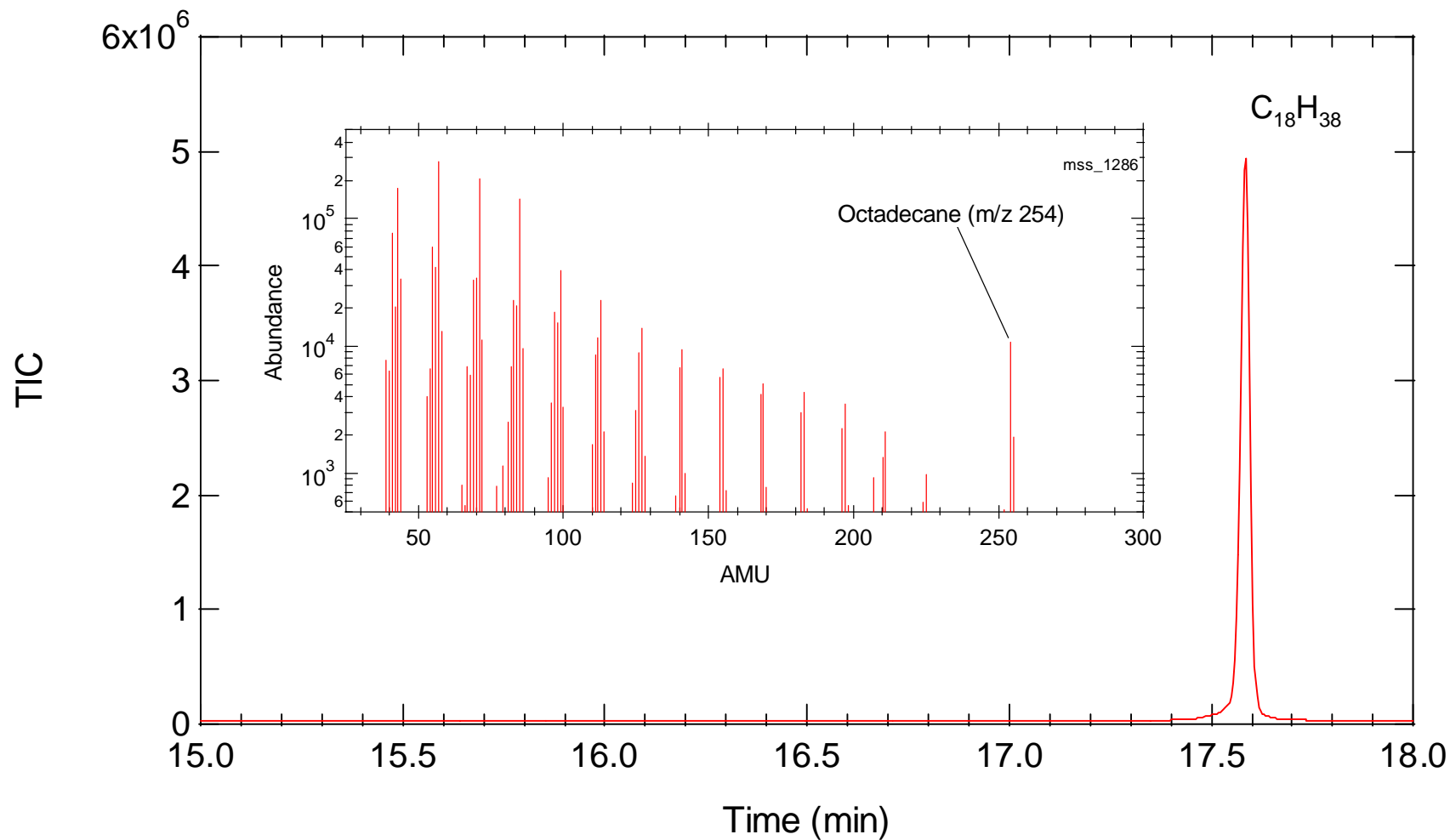


# ACM Paraffin Candle Soot Sample

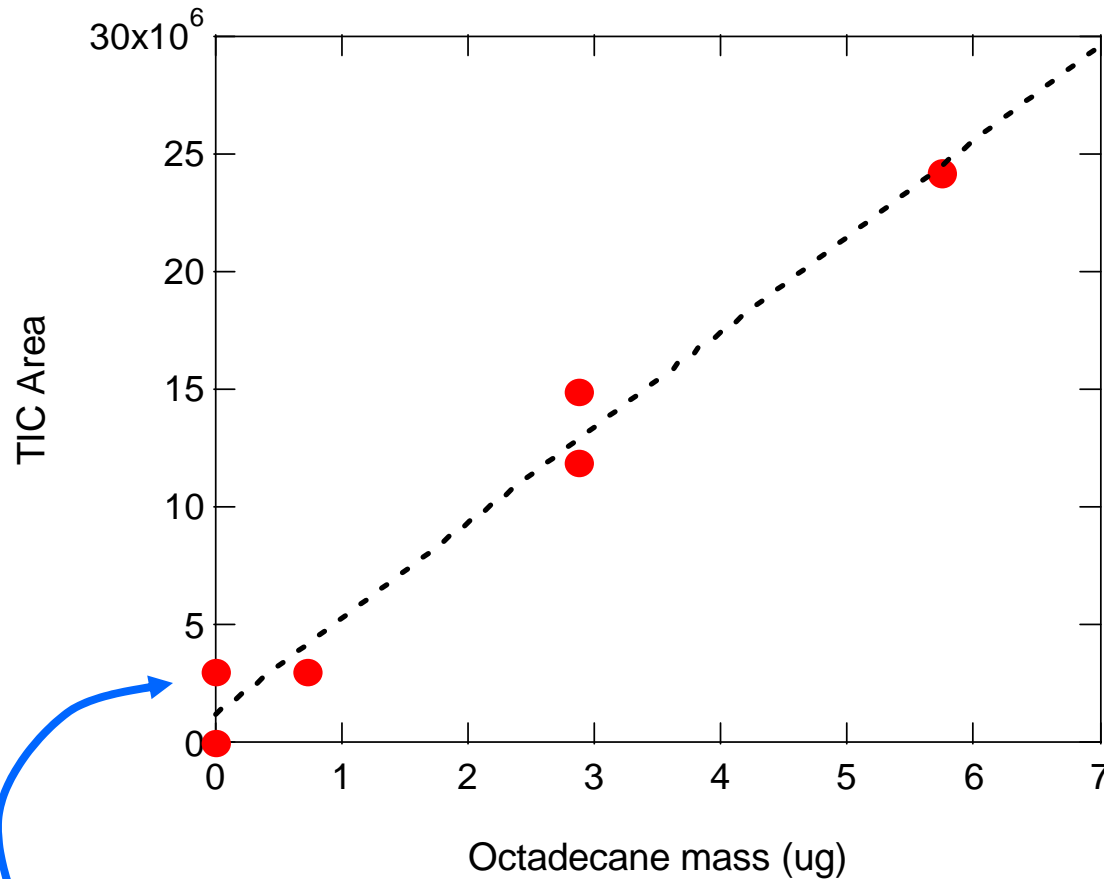


Peak assignments from NIST Mass Spectral Library

# Octadecane GC/MS Sample



# Detection Linearity



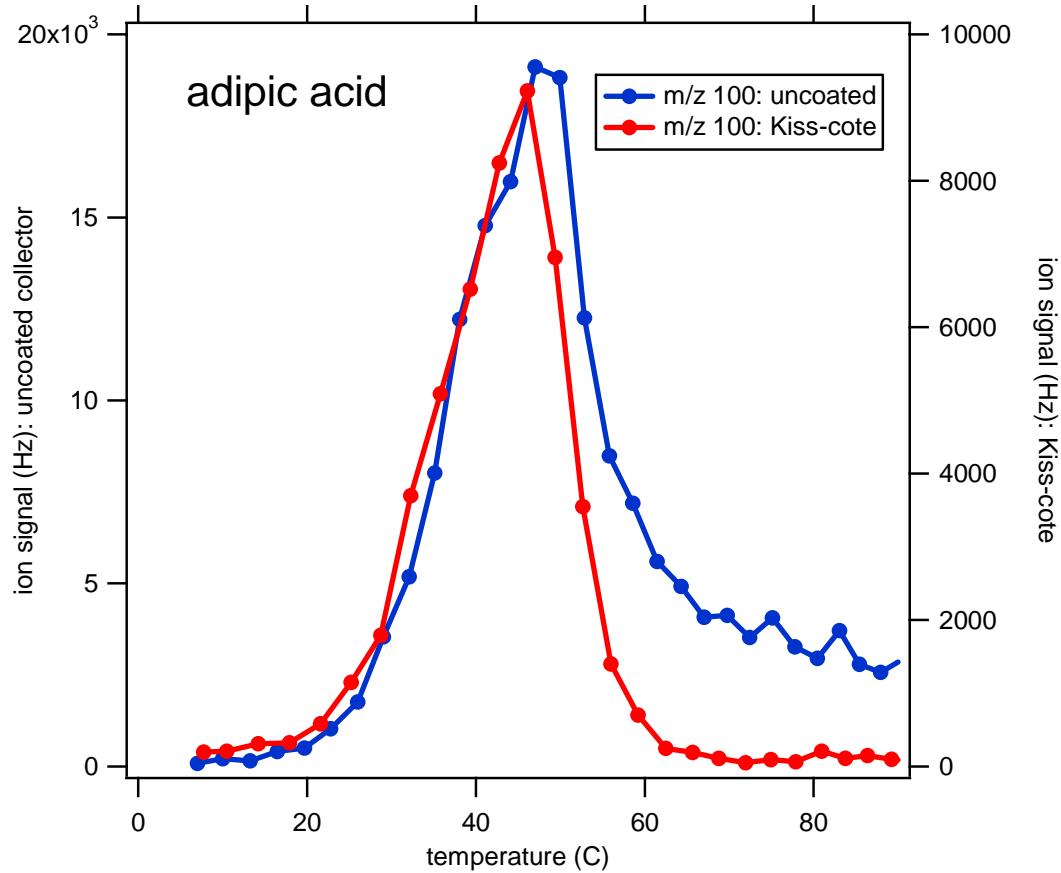
*Aerosol loadings generated using DMA and CPC.*

Blank/memory effect

*Glass coated transfer line and coatings on collector help reduce memory effects, but not eliminated.*

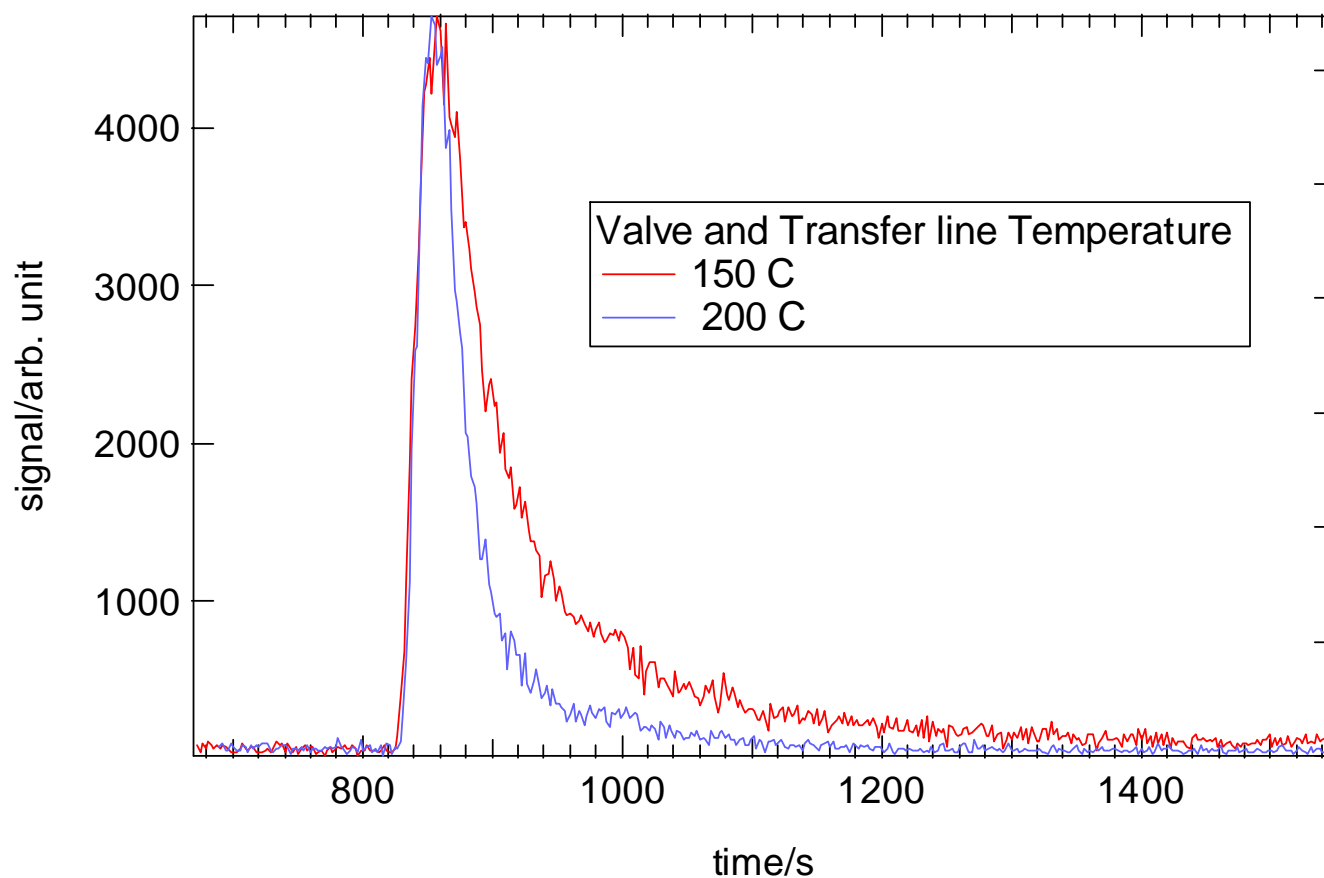


# Effect of collector coating



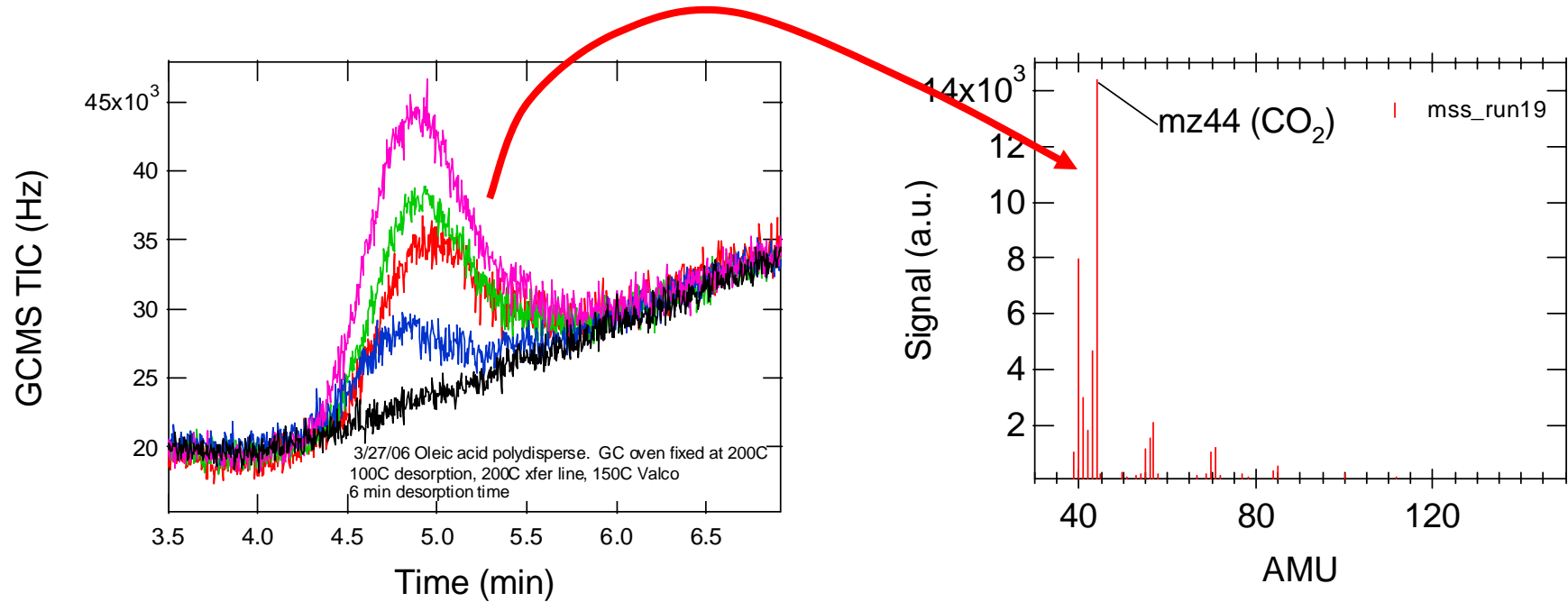
Coating reduces “tailing”

# Effect of Temperature on Transfer of Volatilized Sample Proton Transfer Reaction Mass Spectrometer (PTRMS) Motor Oil Sample

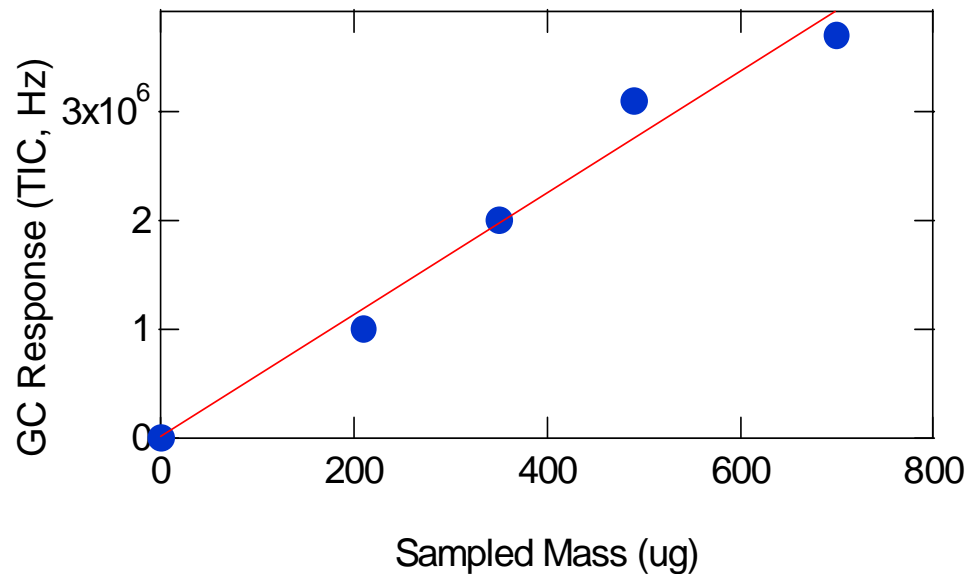


Higher transfer line and valve temperatures improve transfer times...*coatings are important.*

# High temperatures can degrade oxidized aerosol



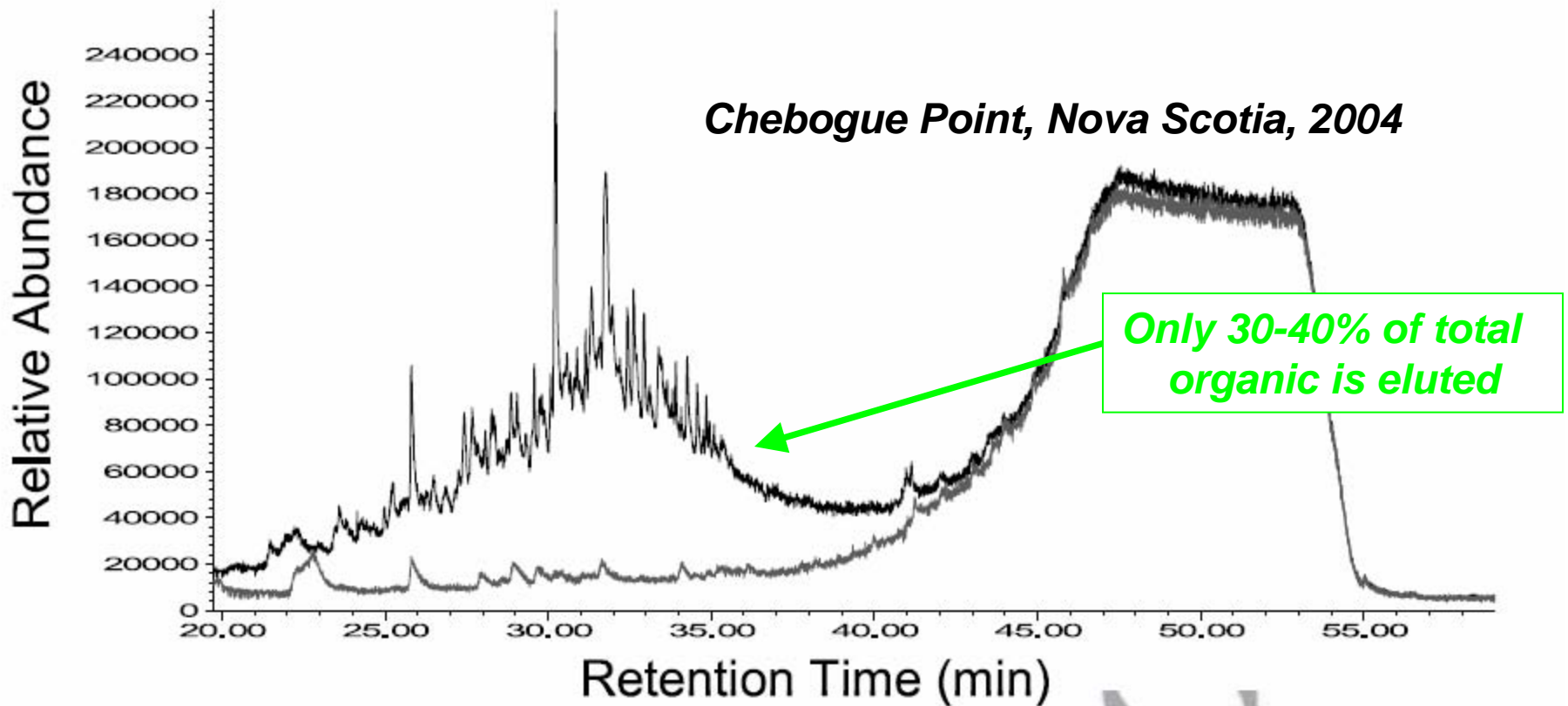
*Oleic Acid*  
 $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$   
MW 282.47



- *Molecular identification is compromised.*
- *Response is still linear...*

# Chemical speciation of organic aerosol during the International Consortium for Atmospheric Research on Transport and Transformation 2004: Results from in situ measurements

Brent J. Williams,<sup>1</sup> Allen H. Goldstein,<sup>1</sup> Dylan B. Millet,<sup>1,2</sup> Rupert Holzinger,<sup>1,3</sup>  
Nathan M. Kreisberg,<sup>4</sup> Susanne V. Hering,<sup>4</sup> Allen B. White,<sup>5</sup> Douglas R. Worsnop,<sup>6</sup>  
James D. Allan,<sup>7</sup> and Jose L. Jimenez<sup>8</sup>



TAG: semi-continuous GC-MS of impacted aerosol

*Brent Williams, Allen Goldstein, Susanne Hering*

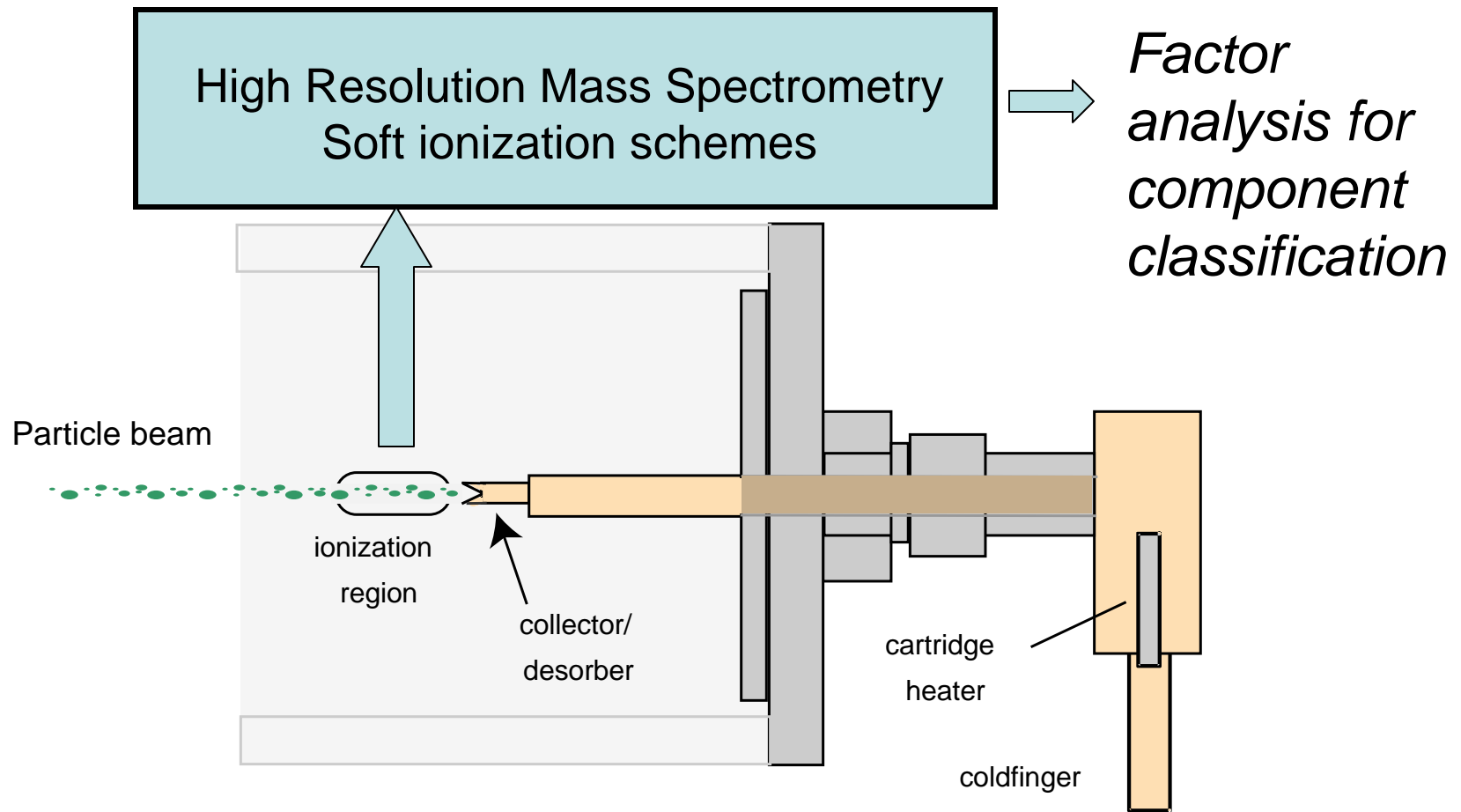
# Direct Vacuum Desorption

Aerosol Collection and volatilization directly inside ionizer of mass spectrometer.

- No transfer line issues, minimize thermal degradation.
- No sample dilution, desorb directly into ionization volume.
- Similar to PBT DMS by Ziemann

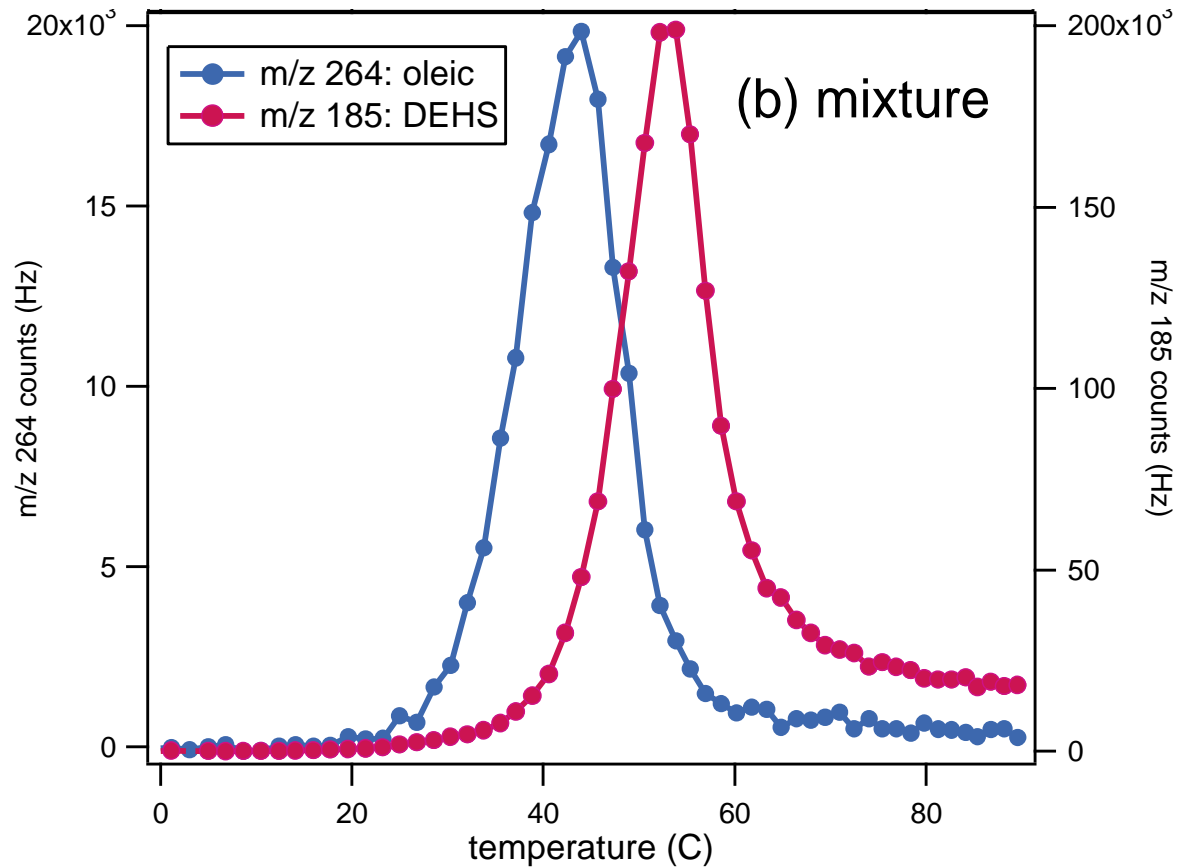
Herbert J. Tobias and Paul J. Ziemann. Compound Identification in Organic Aerosols Using Temperature-Programmed Thermal Desorption Particle Beam Mass Spectrometry. *Anal. Chem.* 1999, 71, 3428-3435.

# Direct Vacuum Desorption System



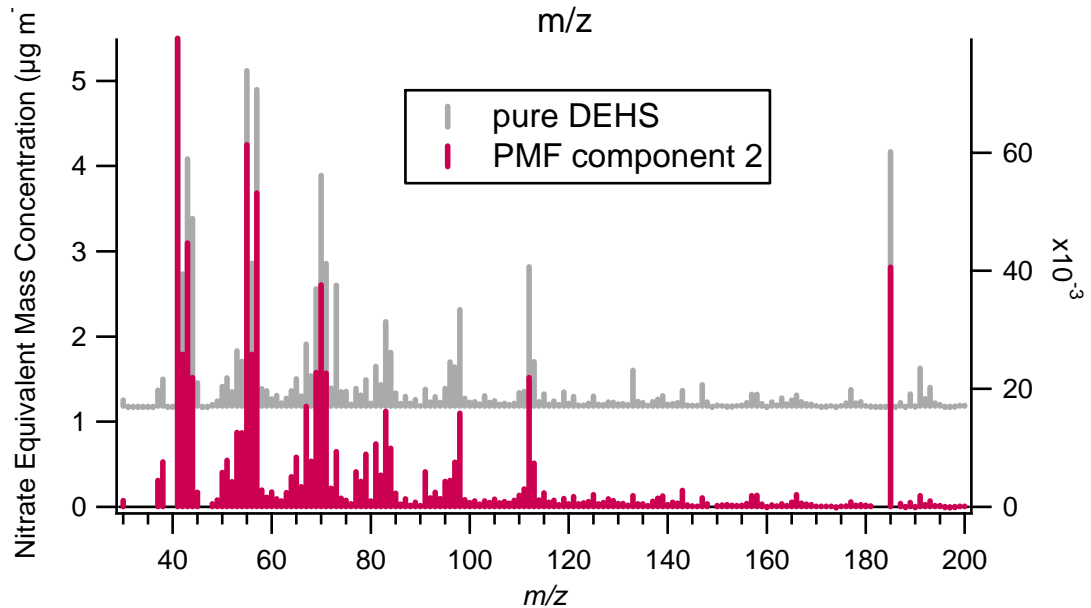
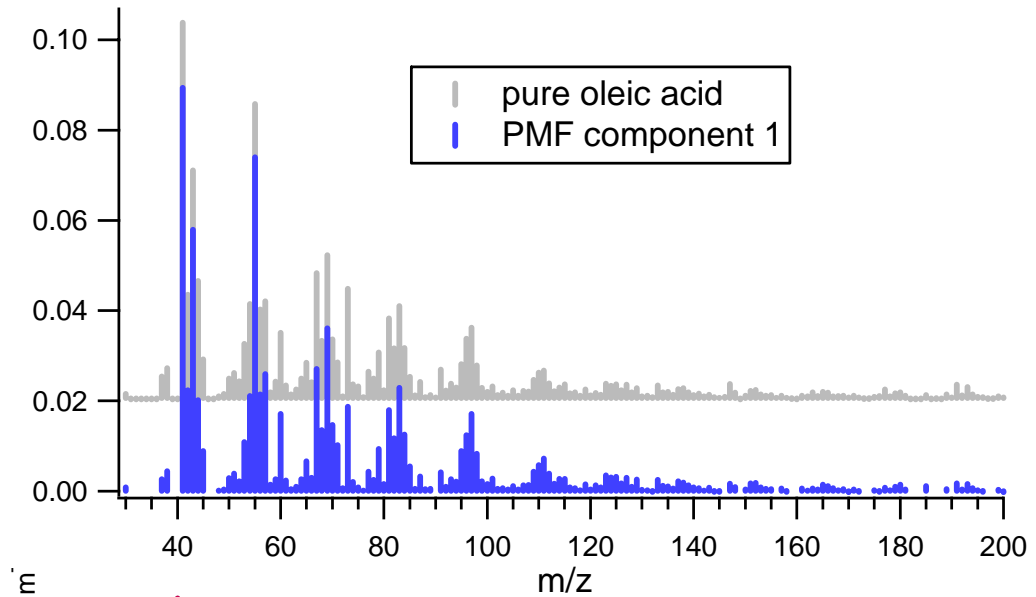
*Collaboration with Paul Ziemann, UC Riverside  
and Tofwerks, Switzerland*

# Temperature-programmed desorption (TPD): Separation of organics by volatility



# Factor analysis for component classification

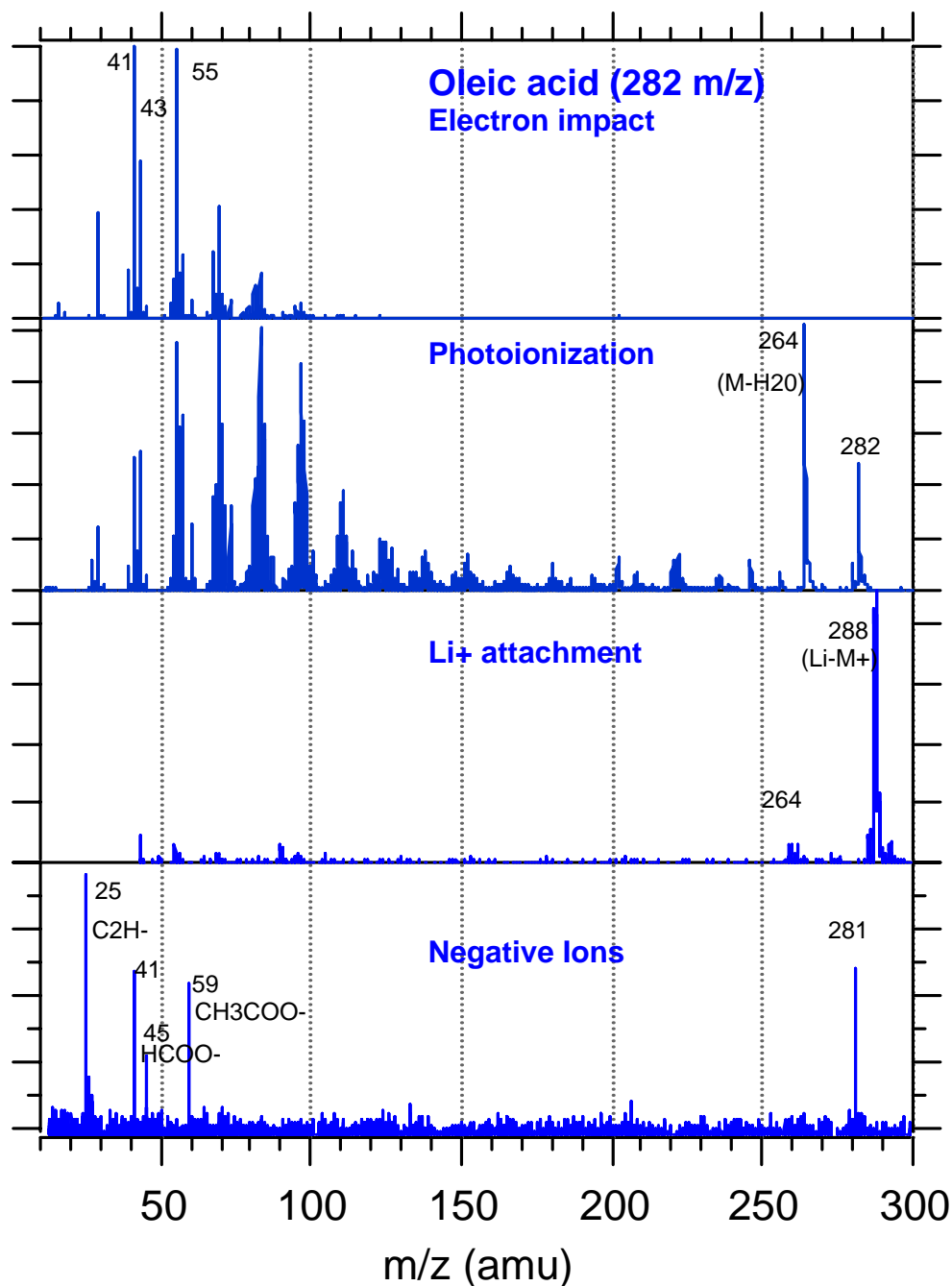
- Positive Matrix Factorization - PMF to deconvolve spectra into components.
- Can also be applied to GC/MS spectra.





Soft ionization schemes for improved molecular identification.

*Comparison of mass spectra of oleic acid obtained with four different ionization methods.*



# Summary

- An Aerosol Collector Module was built and evaluated using a GC/MS and a PTRMS.
  - Coatings and transfer lines control throughput and molecular identification, *thermal degradation*.
  - Current detection levels are useful for lab studies.
  - Evaluation is ongoing.
- Direct vacuum desorption
  - Avoids valves and transfer lines.
  - No sample dilution.
  - High resolution spectrometry and soft ionization schemes.

# Future Direction

- Plan to do more with ACM-GC/MS
  - Collaboration with Glenn Fyrsinger, USCG, 2D-GC/MS.
- Further explore vacuum desorption
  - Minimize transfer line losses and thermal degradation.
  - Higher time resolution.
  - Higher sensitivity, no sample dilution by carrier gas.
    - *takes full advantage of particle concentration, i.e. air removal*
  - Utilize high-resolution mass spectrometric methods and alternate soft ionization schemes for molecular ID.
    - *e.g. PTRMS, chemical ionization.*
- Integrate particle velocity selector for size resolved measurements.
- PM2.5 aerodynamic lens development.
  - See poster by Dahai Tang.

# Acknowledgements

EPA STAR program

DoE SBIR program

Paul Ziemann, Allen Goldstein, Susanne Hering, Tofwerks