



Continuous monitoring systems for
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in
ambient air : SVOCs

Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ airmo C6-C20+
- ▶ Calibration system
- ▶ Field campaign
- ▶ Solids and liquids analysis with airmo C6-C20+

SVOCs: PAHs, Pesticides, alkanes ...

- ▶ Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) are
 - ▶ not as volatile as VOCs
 - ▶ Hardly noticeable through smell
- ▶ PAH: 100 different chemicals
 - ▶ Two or more fused benzene rings
- ▶ Incomplete combustion of organic matter at high temperature
 - ▶ Anthropogenic
 - ▶ Industrial process
 - ▶ Vehicle exhausts
 - ▶ Domestic heating
 - ▶ Natural
 - ▶ Forest fires
 - ▶ Volcanoes



PAHs

- ▶ 16 PAHs selected by the US EPA
 - ▶ Mutagenicity
 - ▶ Carcinogenicity

| | PAHs | Abbreviation | Chemical formula | CAS number | Number of fused benzene rings | Molar mass (g/mol) | Boiling point (°C) |
|----|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Naphthalene | NAP | C ₁₀ H ₈ | 91-20-3 | 2 | 128 | 218 |
| 2 | Acenaphthylene | ACN | C ₁₂ H ₈ | 208-96-8 | 3 | 152 | 280 |
| 3 | Acenaphthene | ACL | C ₁₂ H ₁₀ | 83-32-9 | 3 | 154 | 279 |
| 4 | Fluorene | FLR | C ₁₃ H ₁₀ | 86-73-7 | 3 | 166 | 298 |
| 5 | Anthracene | ANT | C ₁₄ H ₁₀ | 120-12-7 | 3 | 178 | 340 |
| 6 | Phenanthrene | PHN | C ₁₄ H ₁₀ | 85-01-8 | 3 | 178 | 340 |
| 7 | Fluoranthene | FLT | C ₁₆ H ₁₀ | 206-44-0 | 4 | 202 | 384 |
| 8 | Pyrene | PYR | C ₁₆ H ₁₀ | 129-00-0 | 4 | 202 | 390 |
| 9 | Benzo(a)anthracene | BAA | C ₁₈ H ₁₂ | 56-55-3 | 4 | 228 | 437 |
| 10 | Chrysene | CHY | C ₁₈ H ₁₂ | 218-01-9 | 4 | 228 | 448 |
| 11 | Benzo(a)pyrene | BAP | C ₂₀ H ₁₂ | 50-32-8 | 5 | 252 | 495 |
| 12 | Benzo(b)fluoranthene | BBF | C ₂₀ H ₁₂ | 205-99-2 | 5 | 252 | 481 |
| 13 | Benzo(k)fluoranthene | BKF | C ₂₀ H ₁₂ | 207-08-9 | 5 | 252 | 480 |
| 14 | Benzo(ghi)perylene | BGP | C ₂₂ H ₁₂ | 191-24-2 | 6 | 276 | 550 |
| 15 | Indeno[1.2.3-cd]pyrene | ICP | C ₂₂ H ₁₂ | 193-39-5 | 6 | 276 | 536 |
| 16 | Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | DBA | C ₂₂ H ₁₄ | 53-70-3 | 6 | 278 | 524 |

- ▶ In Europe. ambient air legislation targets Benzo(a)pyrene
 - ▶ With annual target value of 1 ng/m³

PAHs

- ▶ PAHs in the atmosphere are distributed between gas and particle phase
 - ▶ Atmospheric conditions
 - ▶ Temperature
 - ▶ Relative humidity
 - ▶ Physical properties
 - ▶ Lighter compounds tend to be in gas phase
 - ▶ 2-4 rings
 - ▶ Heavier ones almost complete association with particles
 - ▶ > 4 rings
- ▶ Reactions contribute to the removal of gas-phase PAHs from the atmosphere:
 - ▶ ozone
 - ▶ $\cdot\text{OH}$
 - ▶ $\cdot\text{NO}_3$
 - ▶ photolysis at a lesser extent

L. Pozzoli. S. Gilardoni. M.G. Perrone. G. de Gennaro. M. De Rienzo. D. Vione. Ann. Chim. 94 (2004) 17.

PAHs

| PAH | SINKS | ATMOSPHERIC LIFETIME |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Naphthalene | $\cdot\text{OH} \gg \cdot\text{NO}_3, \text{O}_3$ | 6.8 daylight hours |
| 1-Methylnaphthalene | $\cdot\text{OH} \gg \cdot\text{NO}_3, \text{O}_3$ | 2.8 daylight hours |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | $\cdot\text{OH} \gg \cdot\text{NO}_3, \text{O}_3$ | 2.8 daylight hours |
| Acenaphthylene | $\cdot\text{NO}_3 > \text{O}_3 > \cdot\text{OH}$ | 6 nighttime minutes 1 daylight hour |
| Acenaphthene | $\cdot\text{NO}_3 > \cdot\text{OH} \gg \text{O}_3$ | 1.2 nighttime hours 1.5 daylight hours |
| Fluorene | $\cdot\text{OH} > \cdot\text{NO}_3 \gg \text{O}_3$ | 9.1 daylight hours |
| Phenanthrene | $\cdot\text{NO}_3 > \cdot\text{OH} \gg \text{O}_3$ | 4.6 nighttime hours 11.2 daylight hours |

- Light compounds are very sensitive to the amount of $\cdot\text{OH}$
- The main source is the photolysis of ozone ($\lambda < 320 \text{ nm}$)
 - $\text{O}_3 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + \text{O} (^1\text{D})$
 - $\text{O} (^1\text{D}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \cdot\text{OH}$
- Radicals react very rapidly
 - Negligible tropospheric concentration of $\cdot\text{OH}$ can be found during the night

*L. Pozzoli. S. Gilardoni. M.G. Perrone. G. de Gennaro. M. De Rienzo. D. Vione. Ann. Chim. 94 (2004) 17.
B. J. Finlayson-Pitts. J. N. Pitts. Atmospheric Chemistry. Wiley. New York. 1986.*

PAHs

Report from June 2018

| Risk factor | Pollutant |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 5.1 | 1.3-butadiene |
| 1.4 | Manganese |
| 0.9 | Hydrogen sulfide |
| 0.88 | Acrylonitrile |
| 0.86 | 1.1.2-trichloroethane |
| 0.7 | Copper |
| 0.4 | Trichloroethylene |
| 0.3 | Vanadium |
| 0.2 | Cobalt |
| 0.088 | Antimony |
| 0.087 | Naphthalene |

Agency recommends to monitor the priority compounds



<https://www.actu-environnement.com/ae/news/qualite-air-polluants-anses-butadiene-puf-carbone-suie-31570.php4>

PAHs

- ▶ Very toxic
- ▶ Produced naturally and by human activities
- ▶ Gaseous or solid
- ▶ Lifetimes of light compounds in the gaseous phase is short
- ▶ To control their emissions and effects on people's health
 - ▶ Need to monitor continuously PAHs
 - ▶ Time between measurements < 1 hour
 - ▶ Vehicle exhaust
 - ▶ Industrial process

Techniques for determination of PAHs and sVOCs

- ▶ Concentration in air
 - ▶ 10 - 300 ng/m³ for Naphthalene
 - ▶ 0.05 - 1 ng/m³ for 3 to 6 rings
 - ▶ Pre-concentration required
- Very complex gas mixture
 - Separation needed before identification and quantification

Sampling

Pre-concentration

Pumped or diffuse sampling



Recovery

Solvent extraction
Thermo desorption



Separation

Chromatographic column



Identification and quantification

FID

Analysis

Sampling

- ▶ Solvent extraction
 - ▶ Worldwide used and reference for PAH measurement
 - ▶ Time consuming
 - ▶ Labor-intensive procedures
 - ▶ Toxic organic solvents
 - ▶ Sampling and analysis require analytical engineer

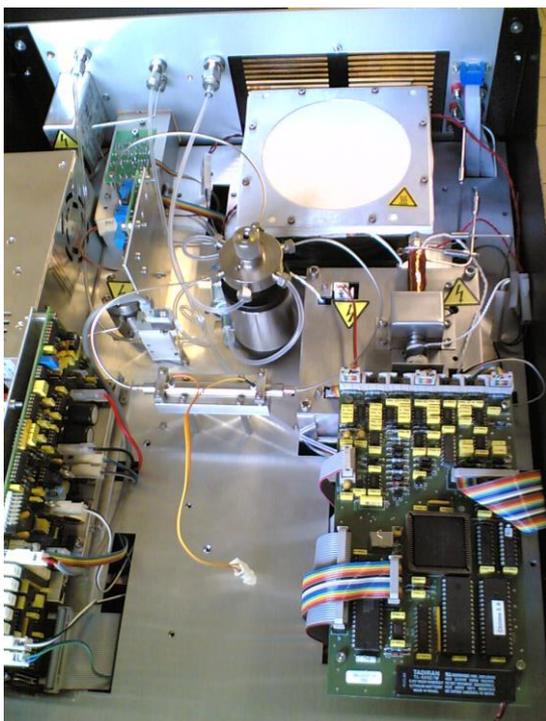
- ▶ Thermo desorption
 - ▶ No analytical engineer needed
 - ▶ Easy to automate
 - ▶ Reliable

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- ▶ airmo C6-C20+
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airmoVOC C6-C20+

airmoVOC C6-C12

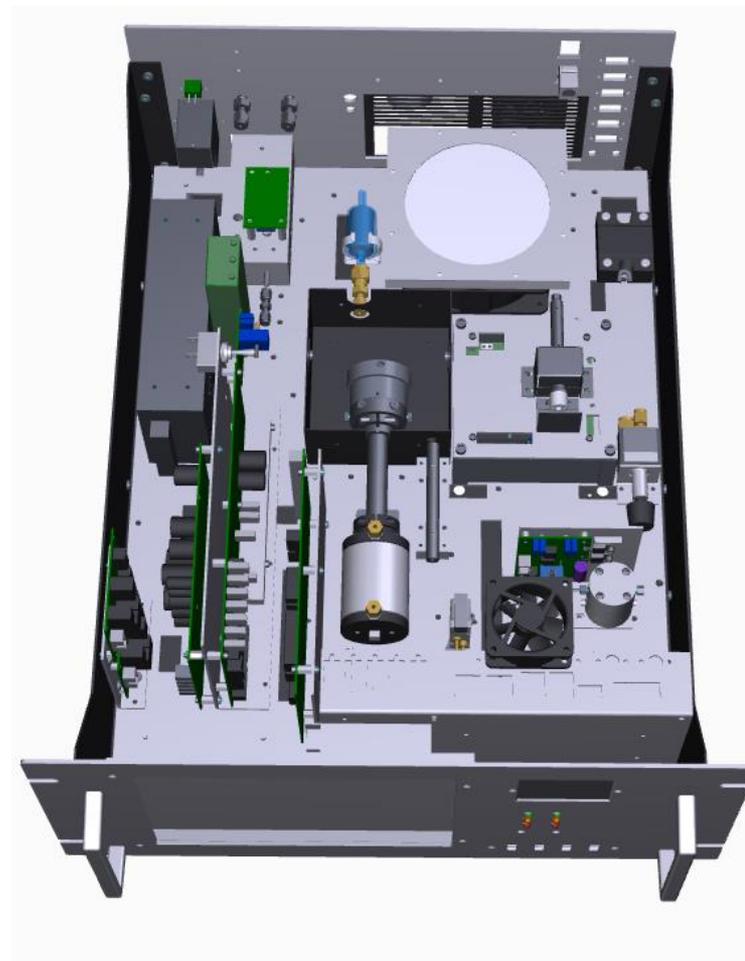
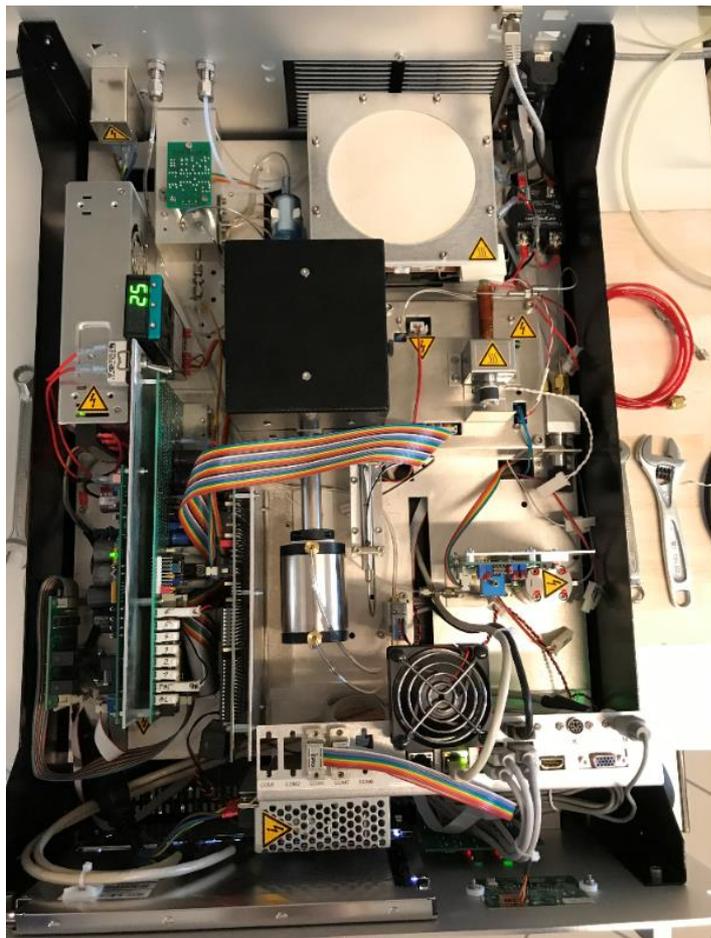


airmoVOC C6-C16

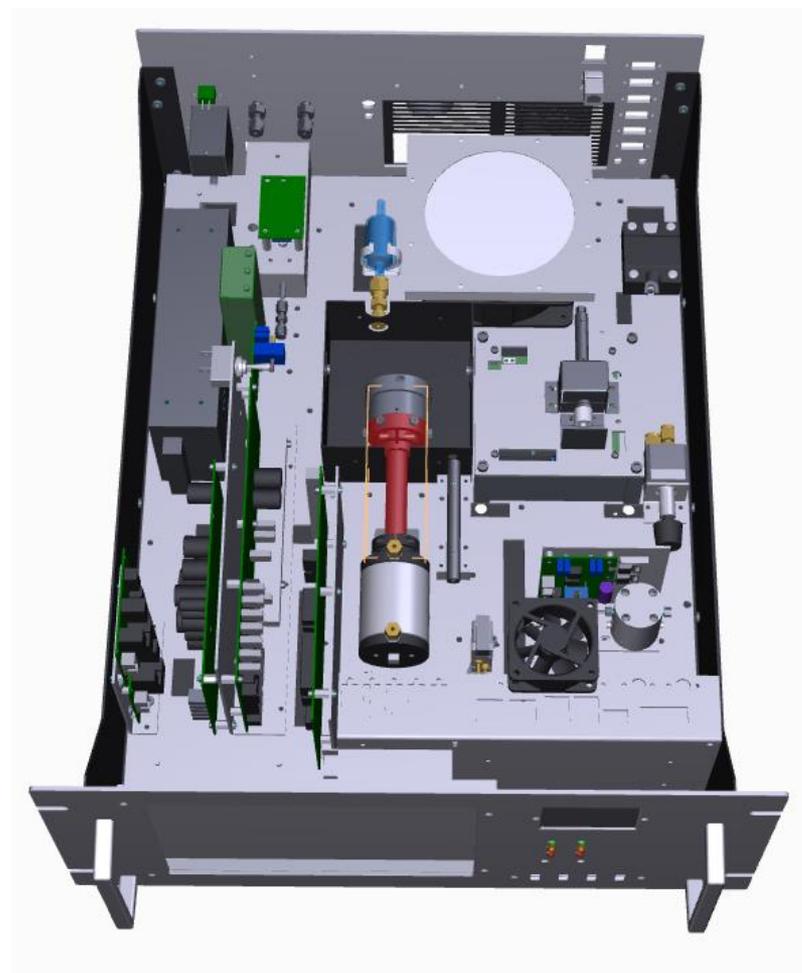
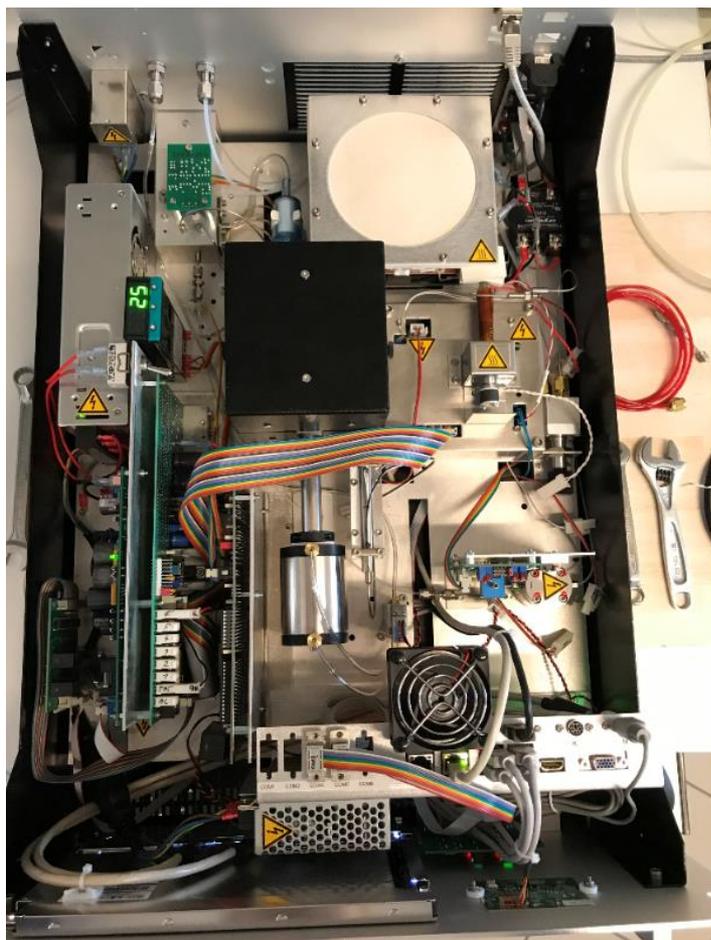


- Column: Apolar MXT
- Oven : 37 - 350 °C
- Detector:
 - FID
 - T : 202 °C
- Sampling line
 - Inox
 - 150 °C
- Carrier gas: H₂
- Trap: Carbo trap mixture

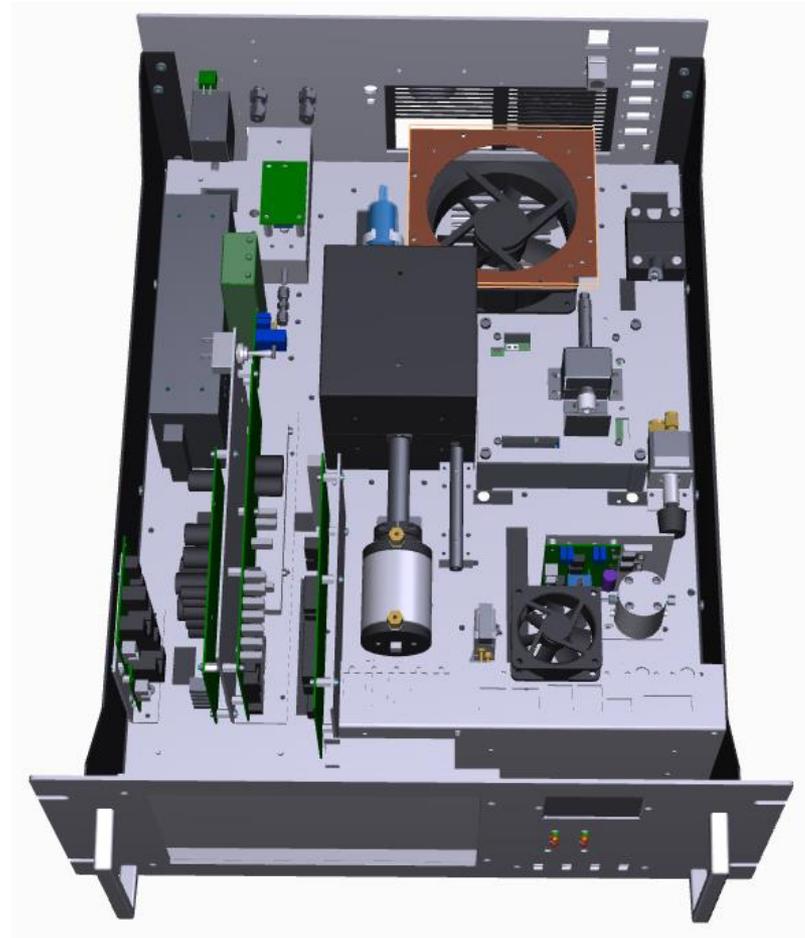
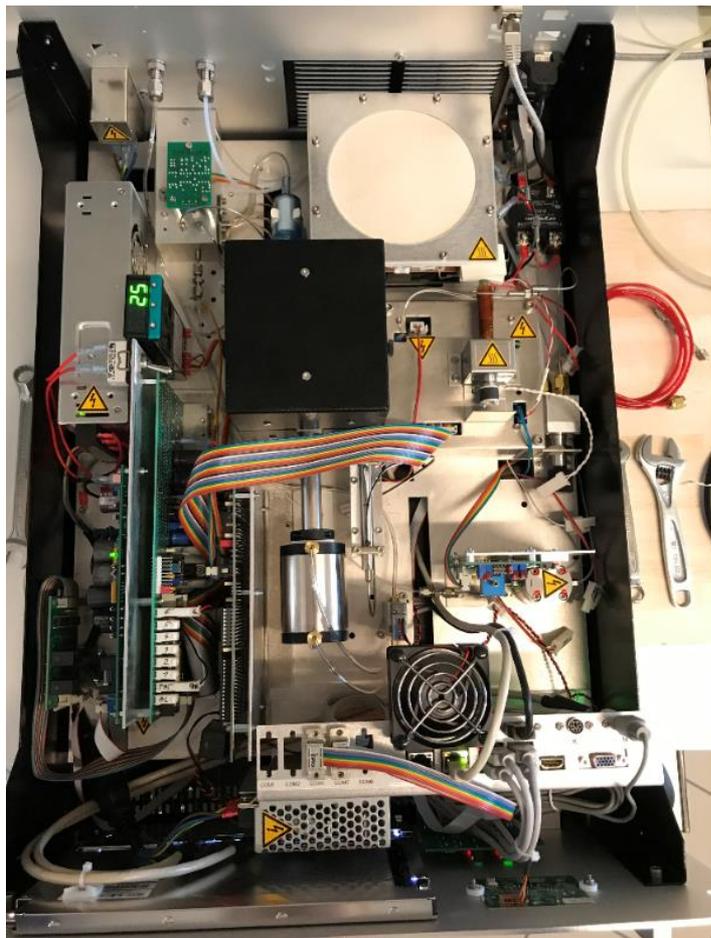
airmoVOC C6-C20+



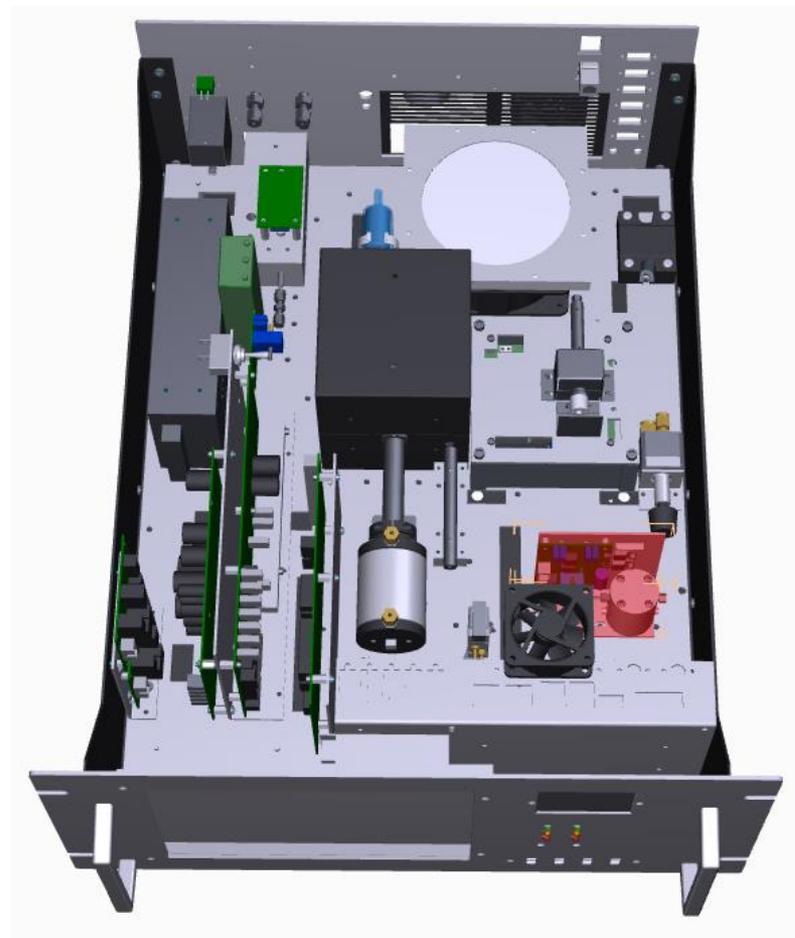
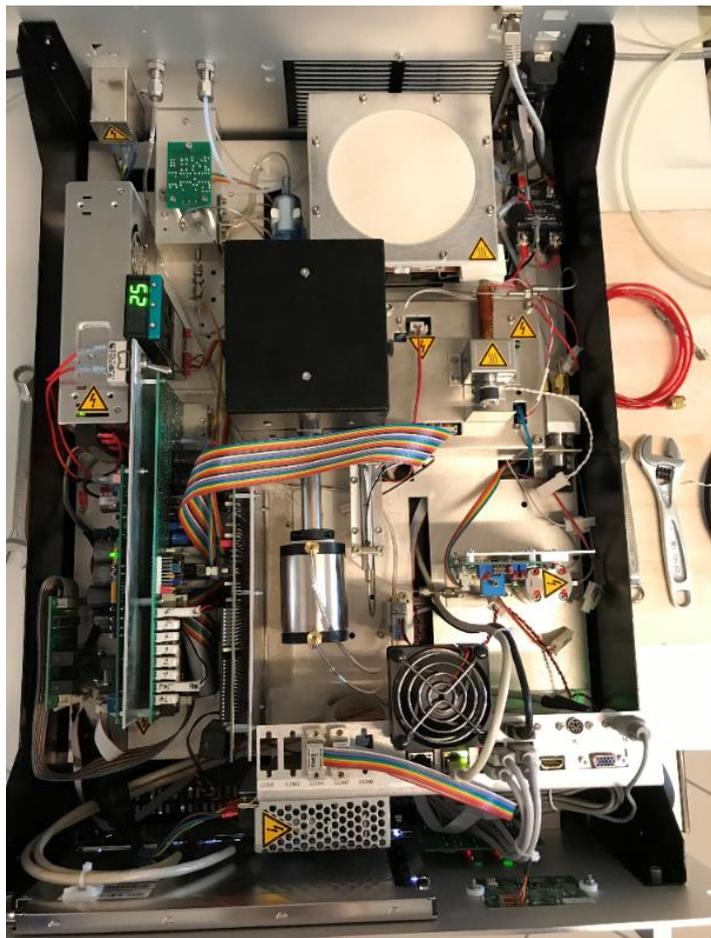
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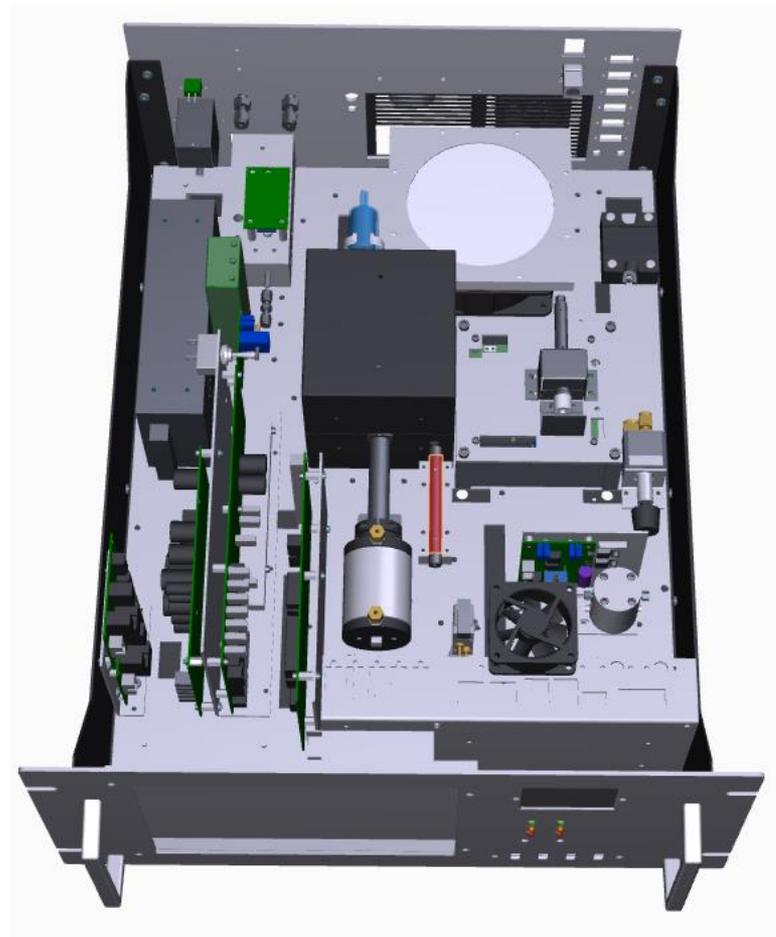
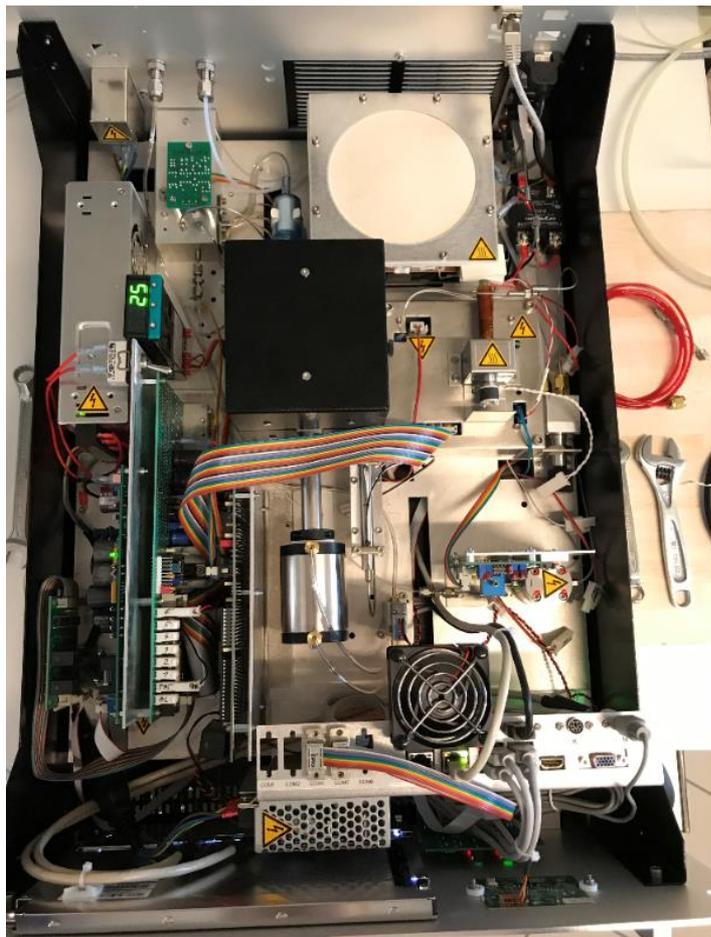
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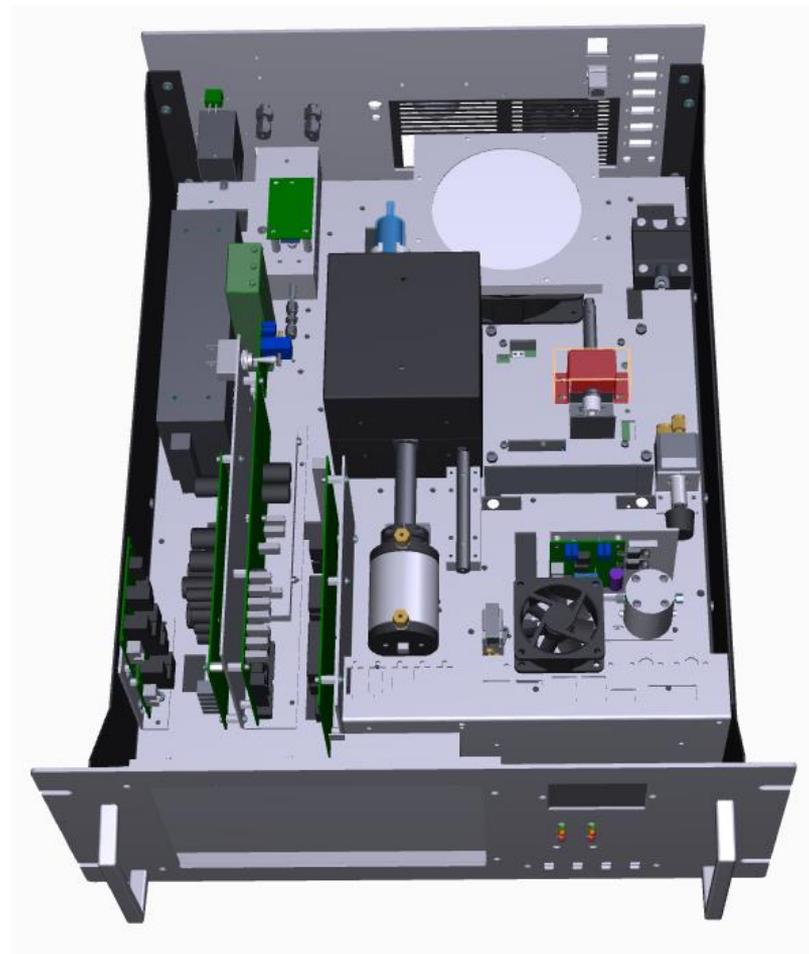
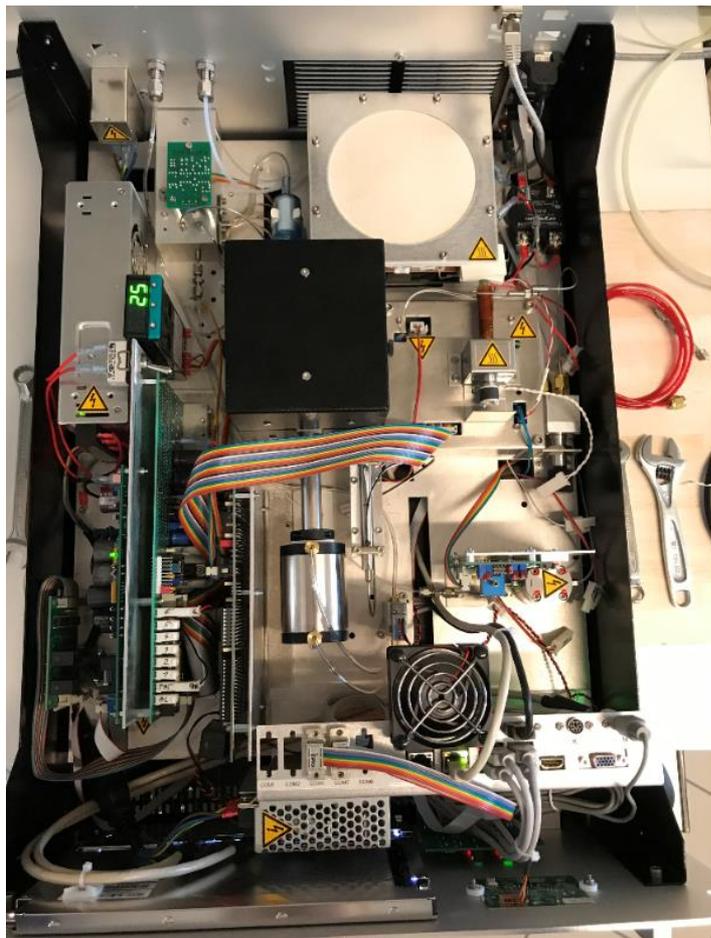
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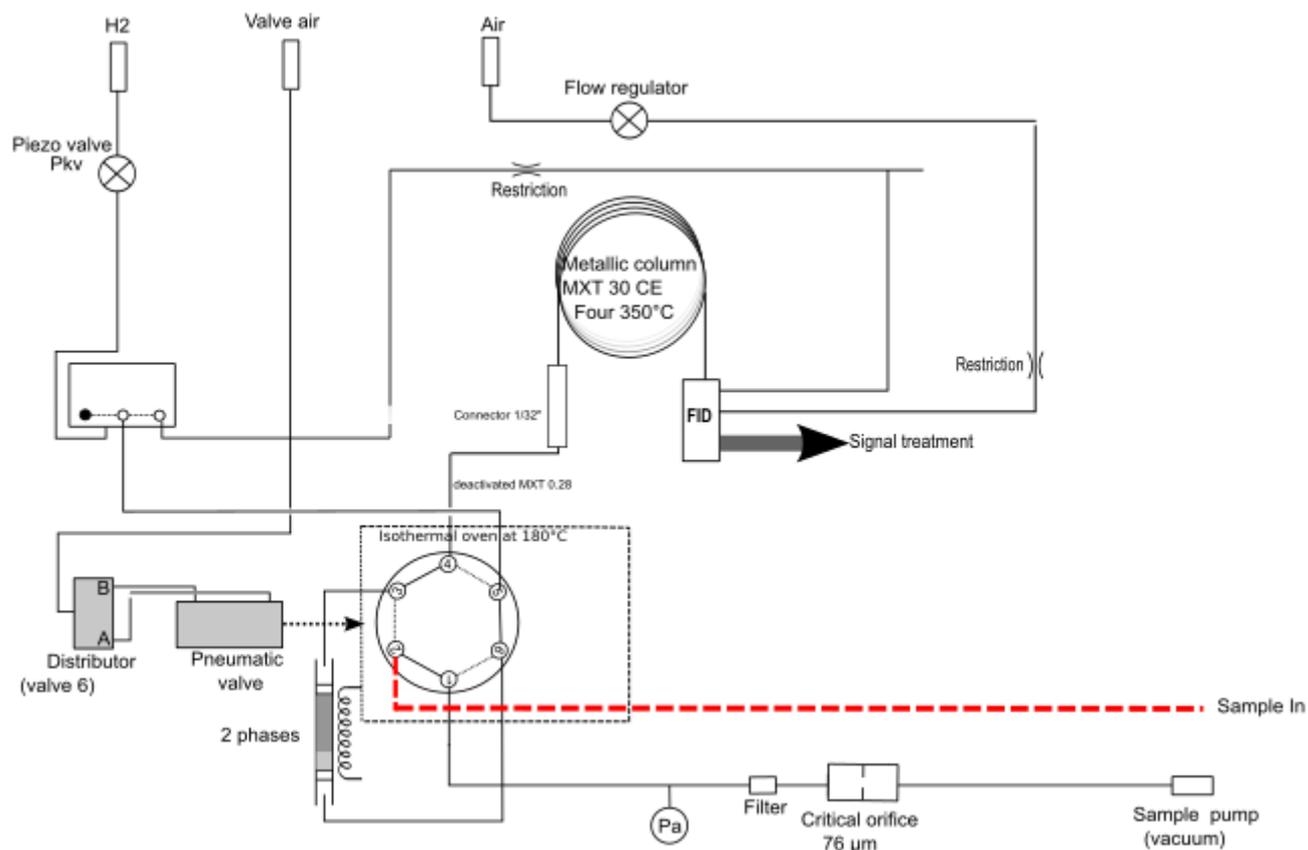
airmoVOC C6-C20+



airmoVOC C6-C20+



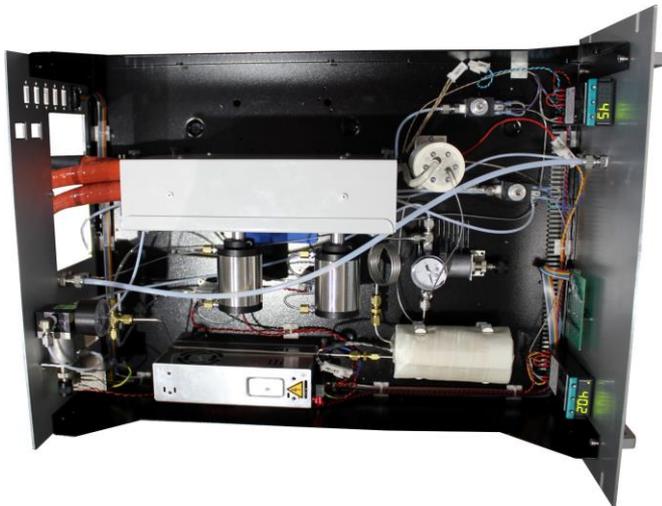
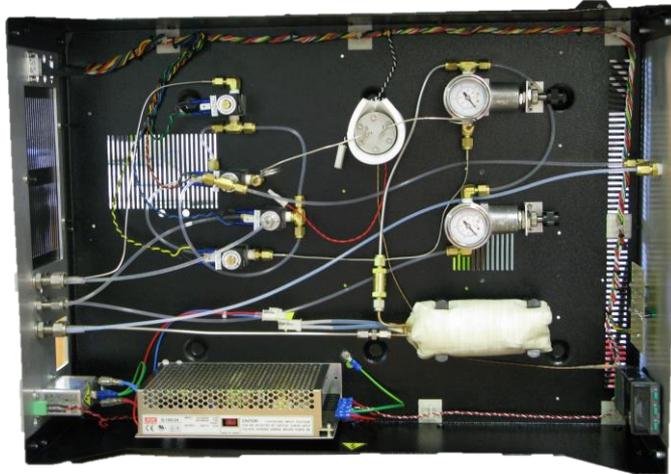
airmoVOC C6-C20+



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airmoCAL PAH



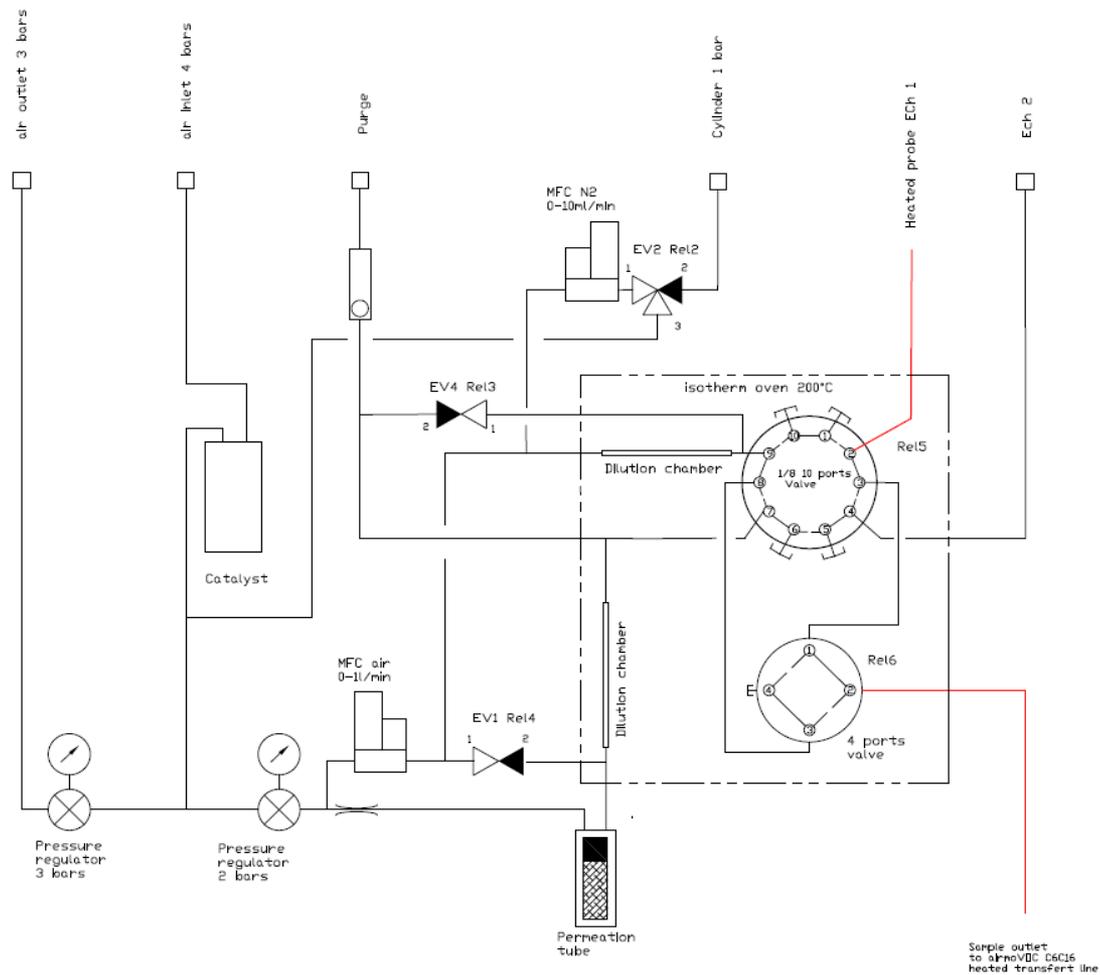
airmoCAL

- Selection of 4 samples
 - Sample analysis
 - Calibration with permeation tubes
 - Calibration with cylinder
 - Zero analysis
- Purge of sampling line

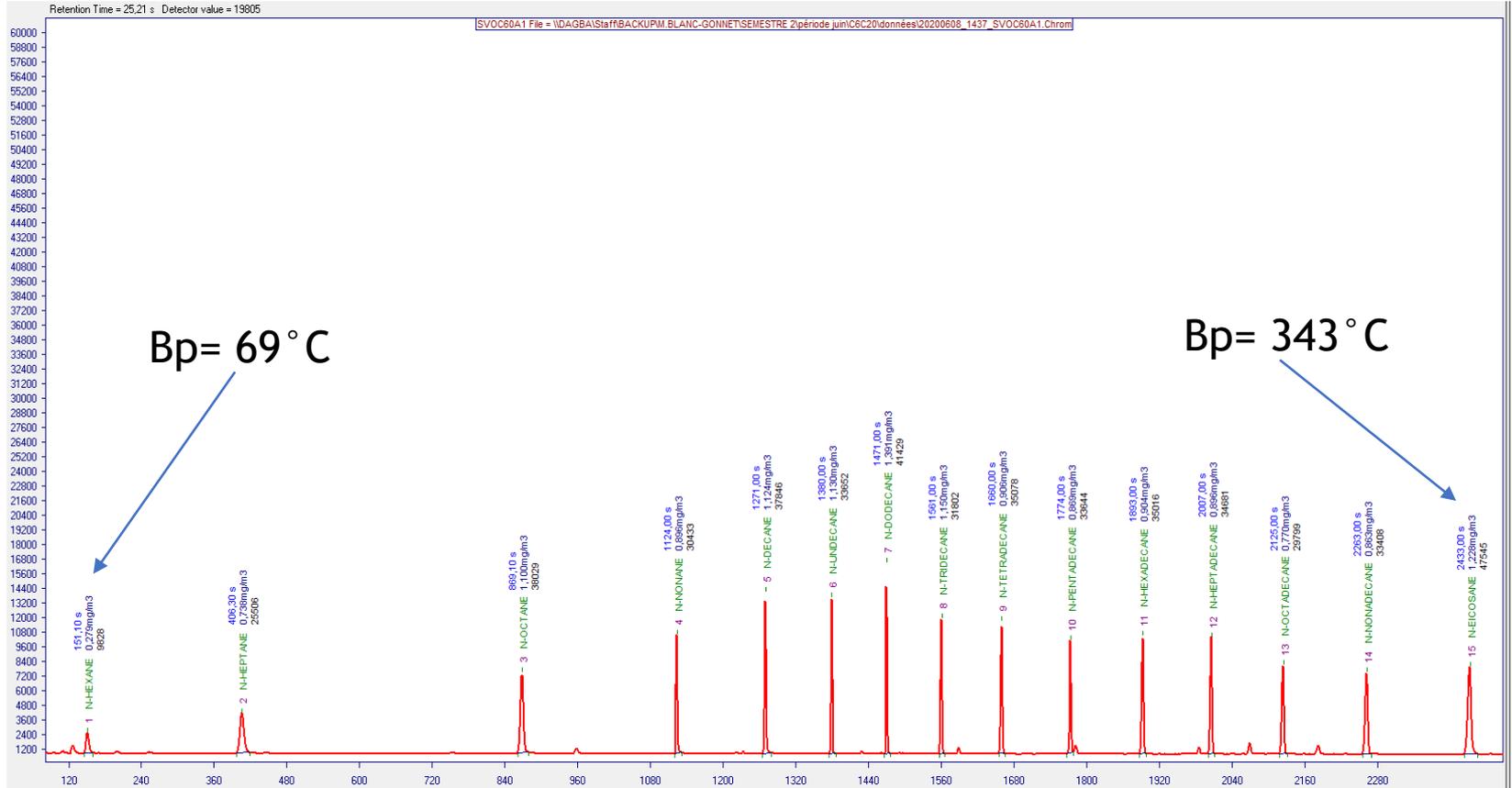
airmoCAL PAH

- Selection of 5 samples
 - Sample analysis
 - Calibration with permeation tubes
 - Calibration with cylinder
 - Zero analysis
 - (Liquid injection)
- Heated sampling inlet
- Heated mixture outlet
- Heated selection valve at 200 °C

airmoCAL 200

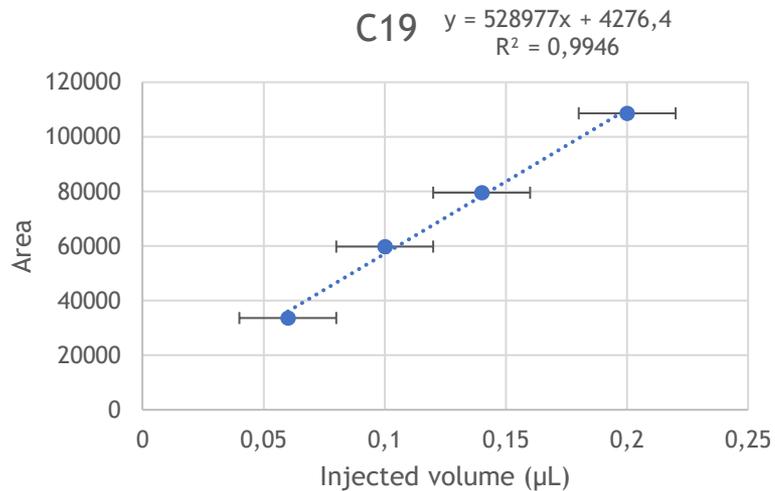
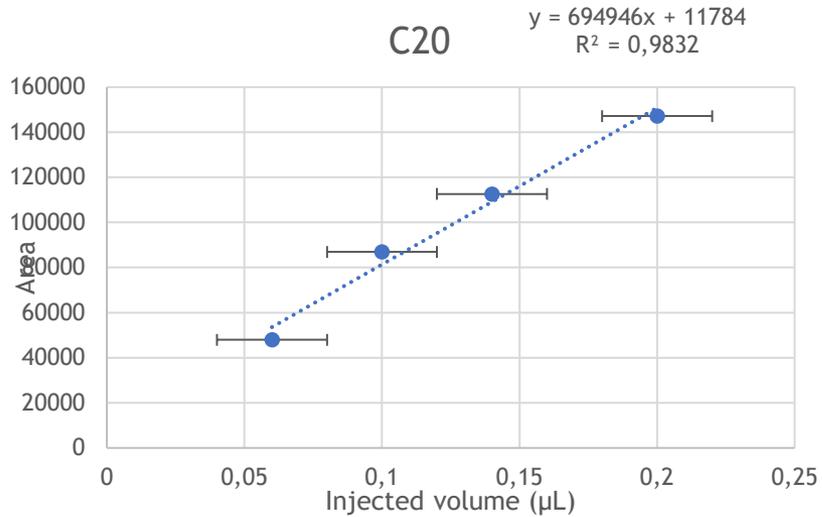


airmoVOC C6-C20+: linear alkanes



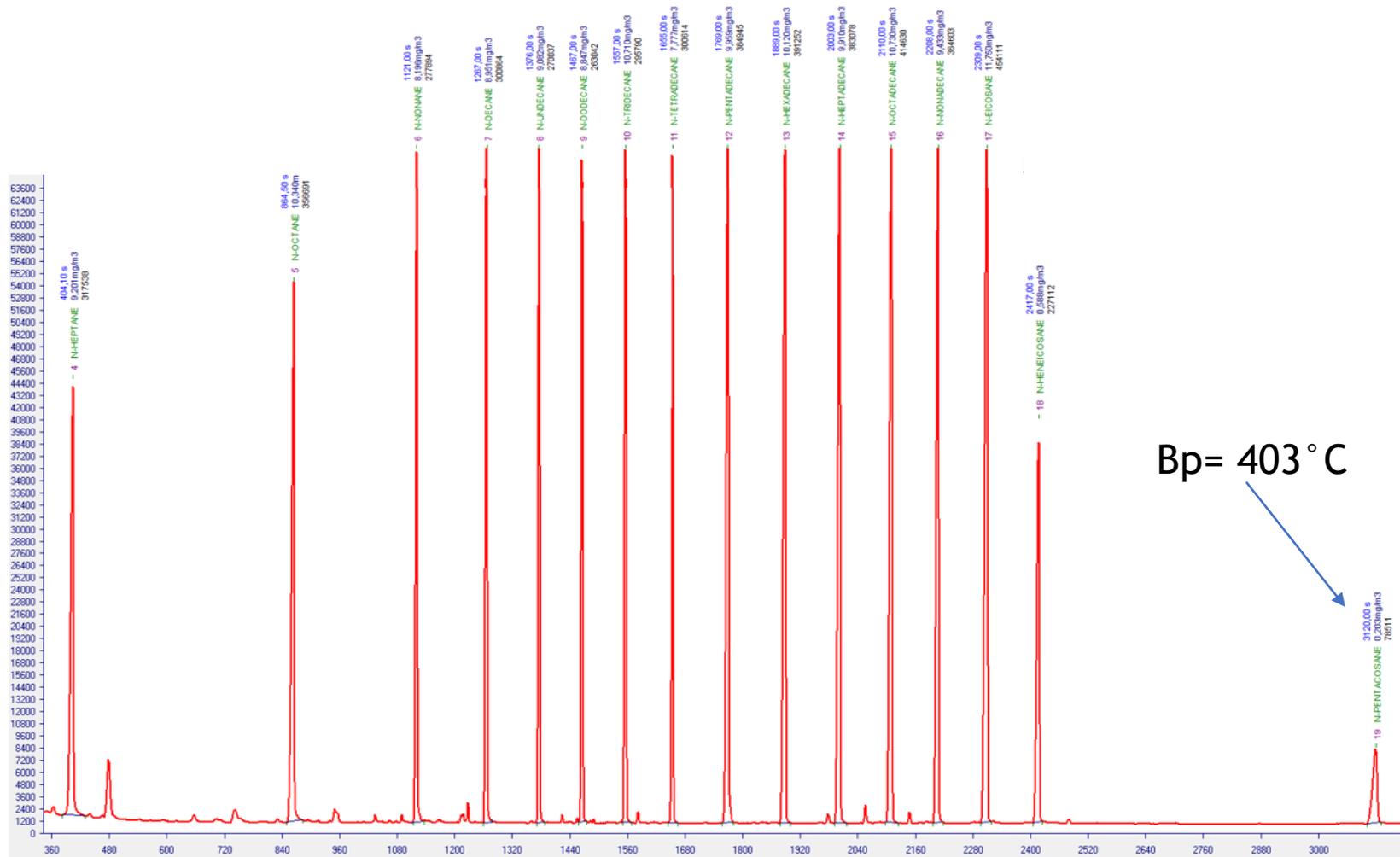
Injection C6-C20+ (0,06µL)

Linearity from C6 to C20



| Substance | r ² |
|-----------|----------------|
| C6 | 0.98 |
| C7 | 0.96 |
| C8 | 0.98 |
| C9 | 0.99 |
| C10 | 0.98 |
| C11 | 0.97 |
| C12 | 0.97 |
| C13 | 0.96 |
| C14 | 0.97 |
| C15 | 0.97 |
| C16 | 0.97 |
| C17 | 0.98 |
| C18 | 0.99 |
| C19 | 0.99 |
| C20 | 0.98 |

Injection of linear alkanes up to C25

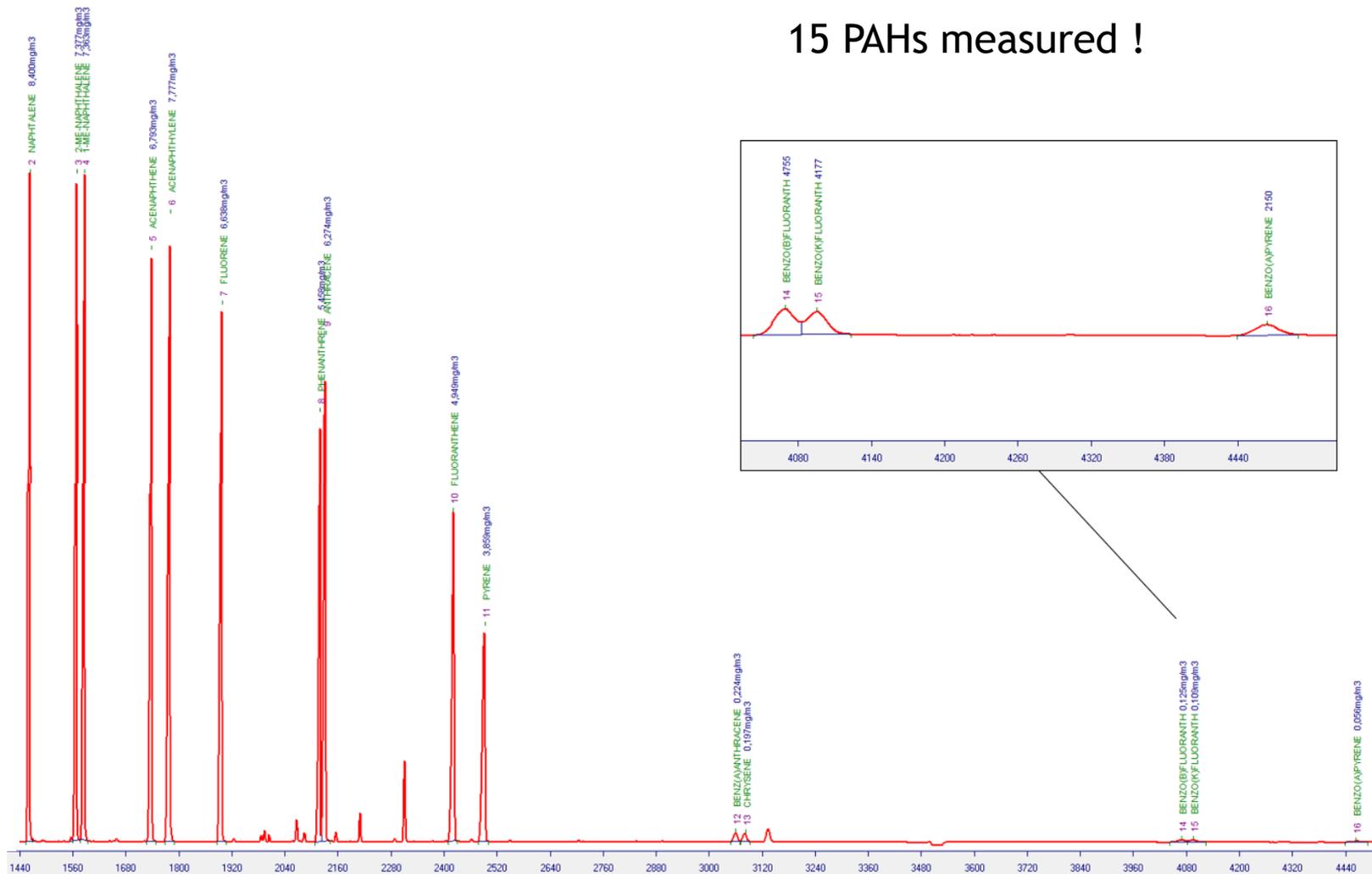


Bp = 403 °C



Injection of PAHs up to benzo a pyrene

15 PAHs measured !



Outline

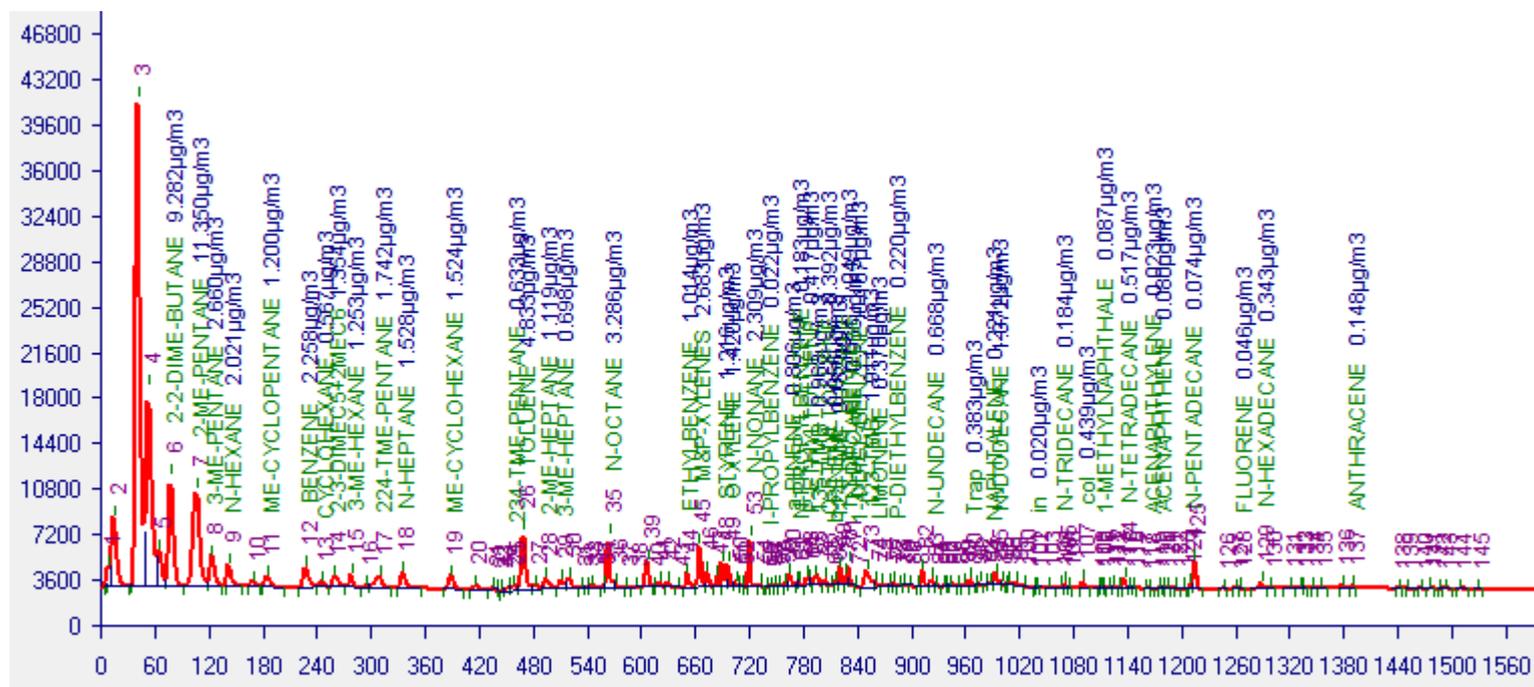
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Field campaign

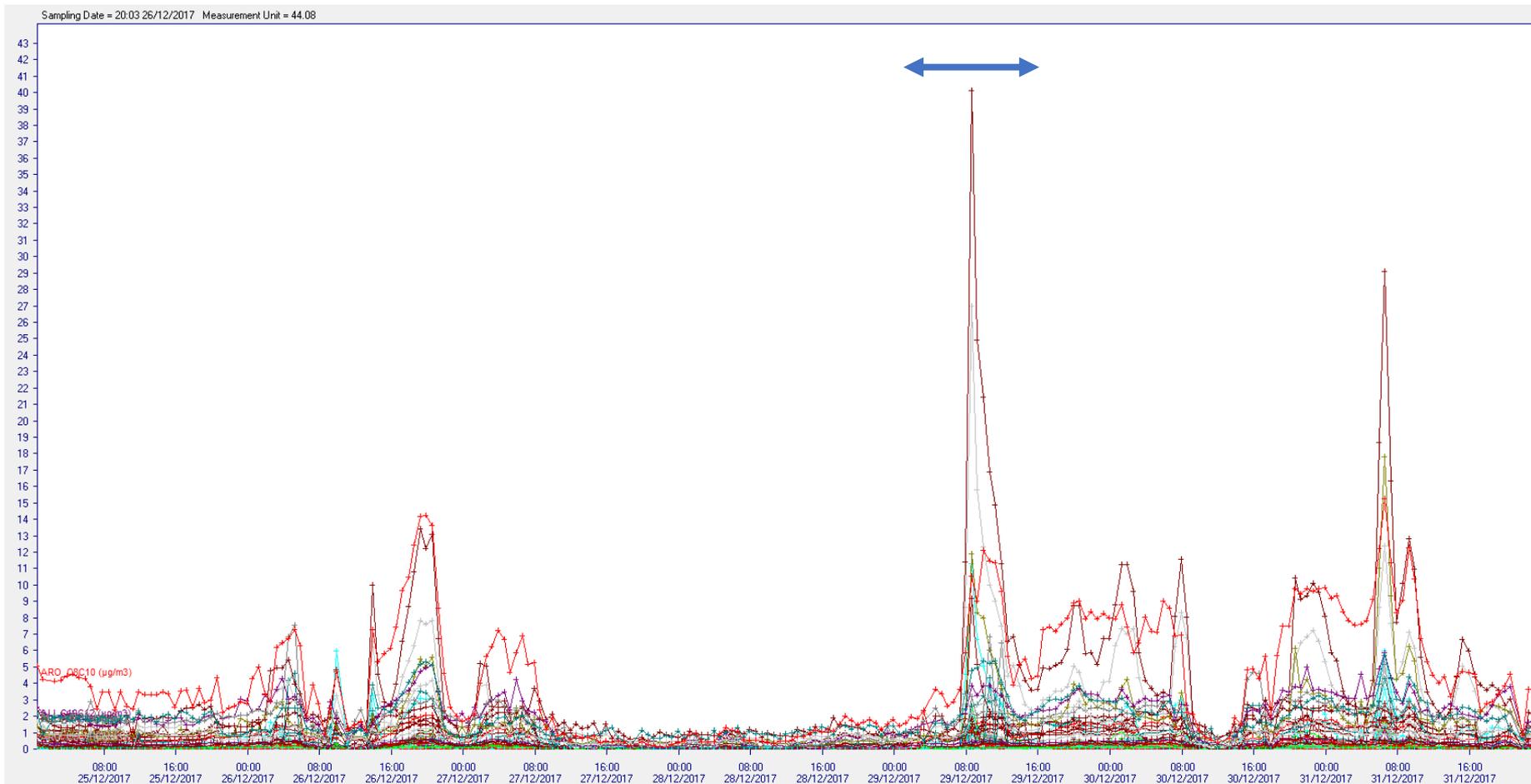
- ▶ Study of ambient air around decontamination area
- ▶ Location: South of France
- ▶ 1 month monitoring



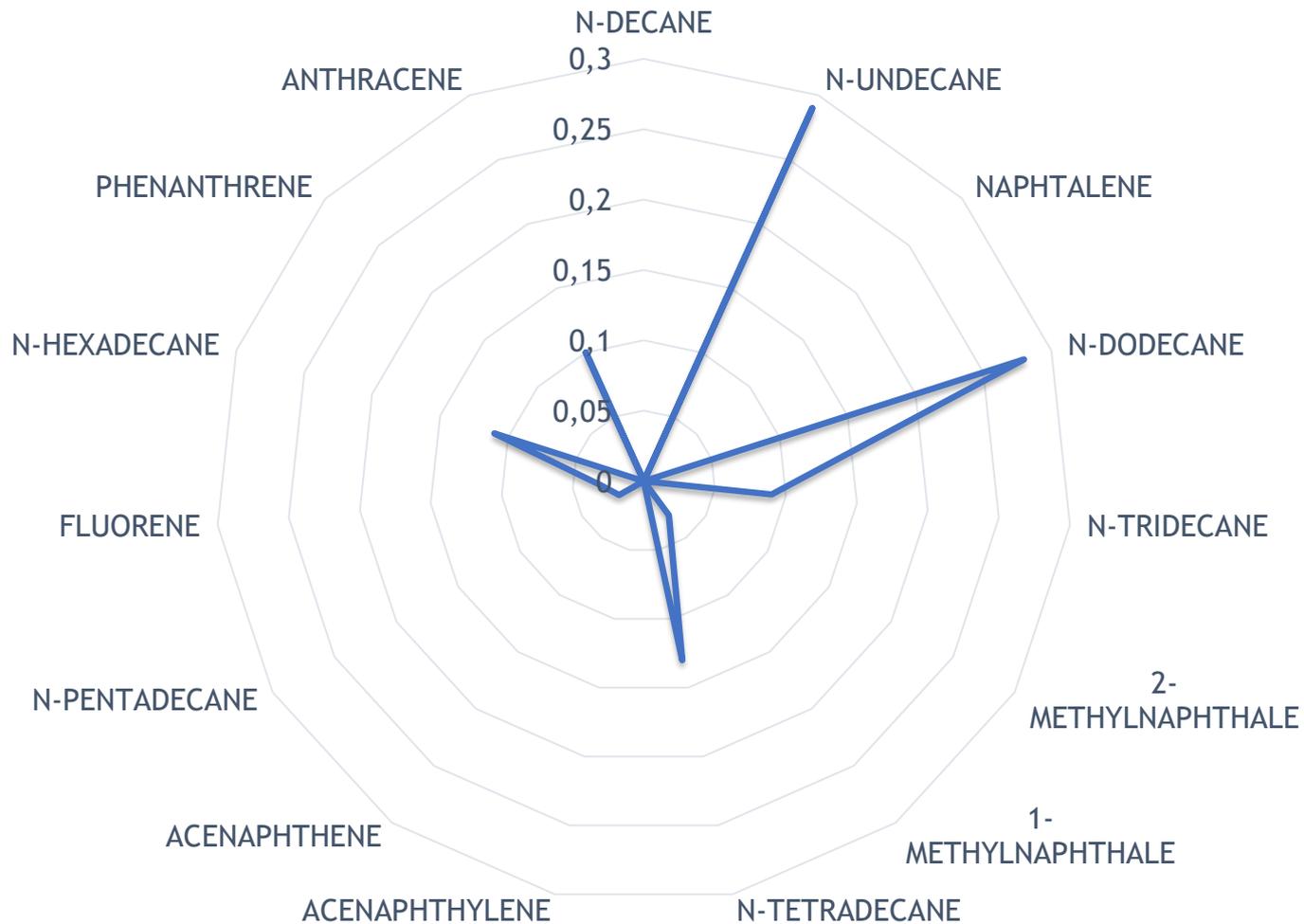
Ambient air analysis



Ambient air analysis



Compounds contribution



Some references for sVOCS



2016 1 field campaign airmoVOC C6C16
French air quality monitoring network



กรมควบคุมมลพิษ
POLLUTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT

2016 2 GCMS C10C20
Thailand Pollution Control Department

Guangzhou city EMC

2016 1 GCMS C10C20
Guangzhou City EMC



2017 1 airmoVOC C6C16
Indian Physical Research Laboratory



IMT Lille Douai
École Mines-Télécom
IMT-Université de Lille

2018 1 airmoVOC C6C16
French air quality monitoring reference laboratory



Some references for sVOCs



2018 1 airmoVOC C6C16
French University on atmospheric chemistry



2018 1 airmoVOC C6C16 + DET QMS
French Research center on atmospheric chemistry

2019 airmoVOC C6C16 - Houston Lab



IMT Lille Douai
École Mines-Télécom
IMT-Université de Lille

2020 airmoVOC C6C16
Ecole des Mines de Douai - **second unit** with upgrade



2020 airmoVOC C6C20
ULCO France - **second unit** - happy customer !



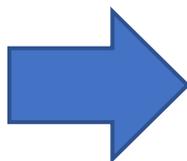
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Analyze sVOC in the plastic beads
Must be < 1 ppm (W/W)

Manual pre-concentration



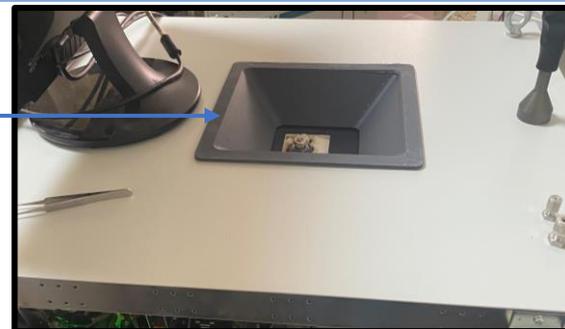
Analysis on laboratory GCMS



GC / MS C6C20+



Injector



airmoVOC C6C20+

DETQMS

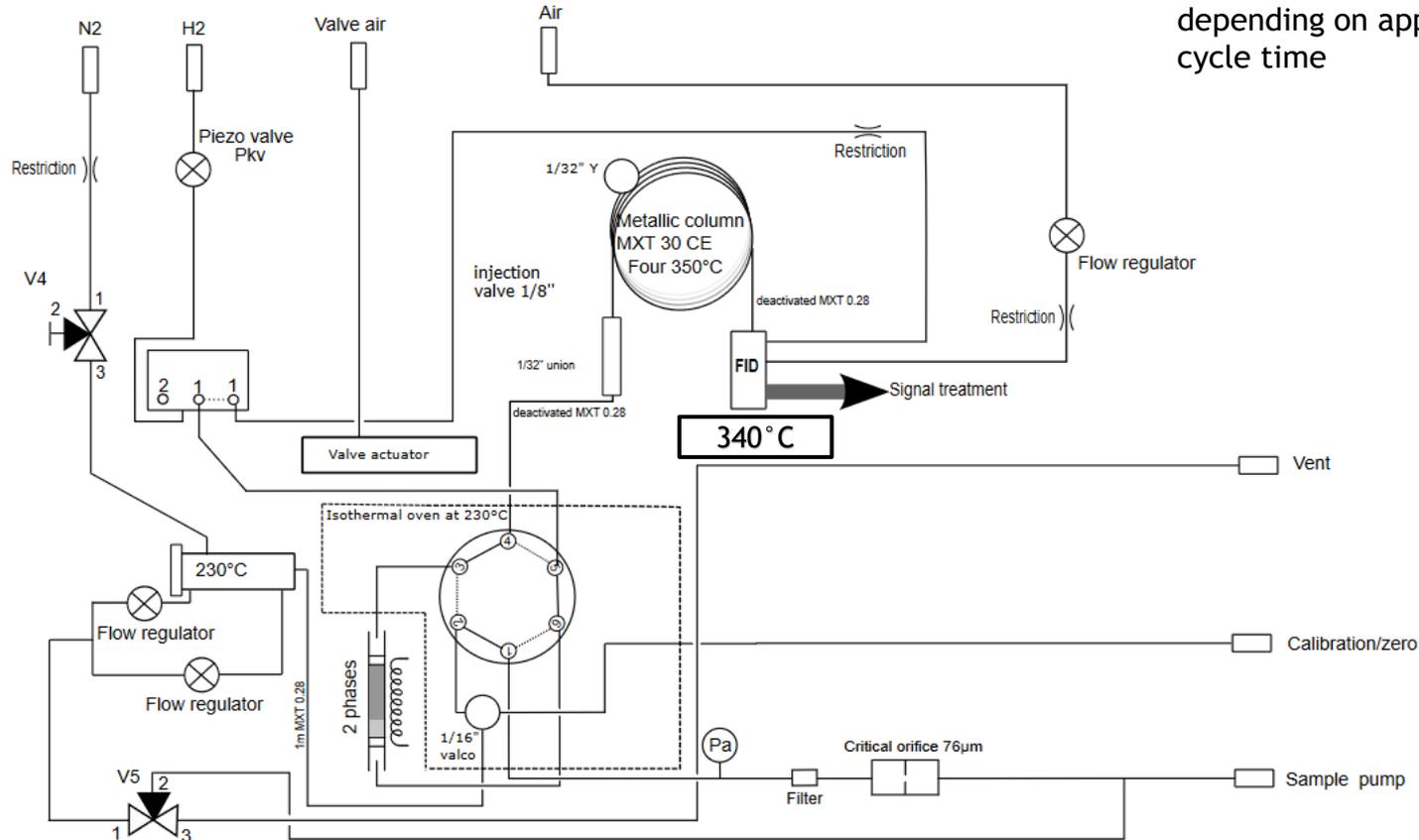
HYDROXYCHROM

NITROXYCHROM



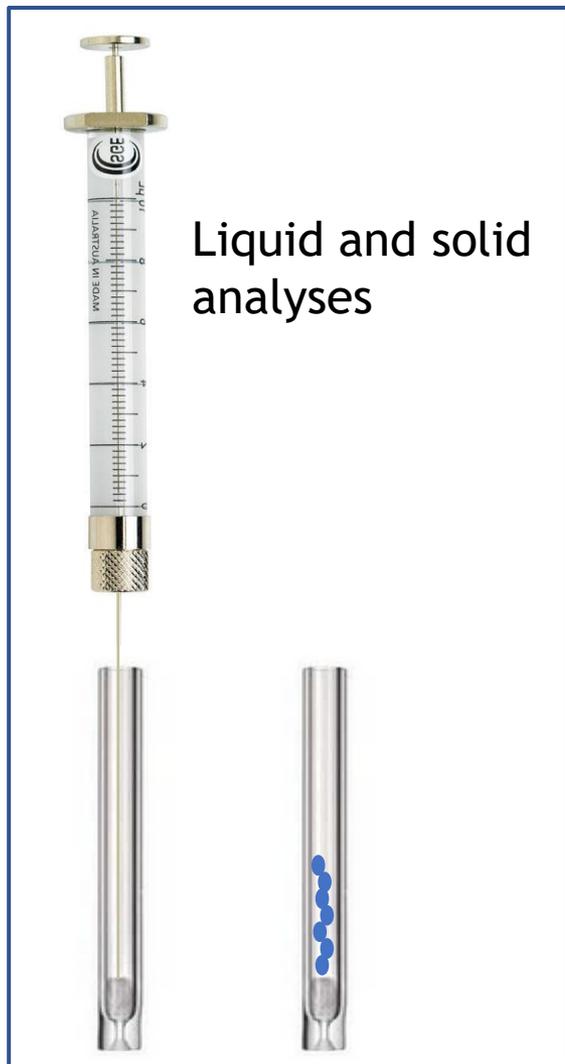
airmoVOC C6-C20+

airmo C6C20+ MFC + CAL with syringe injector

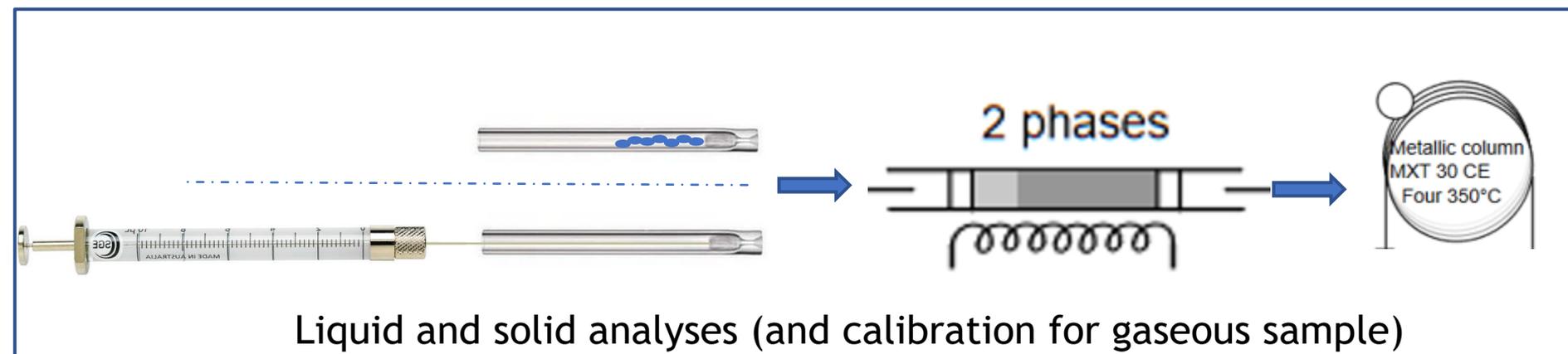
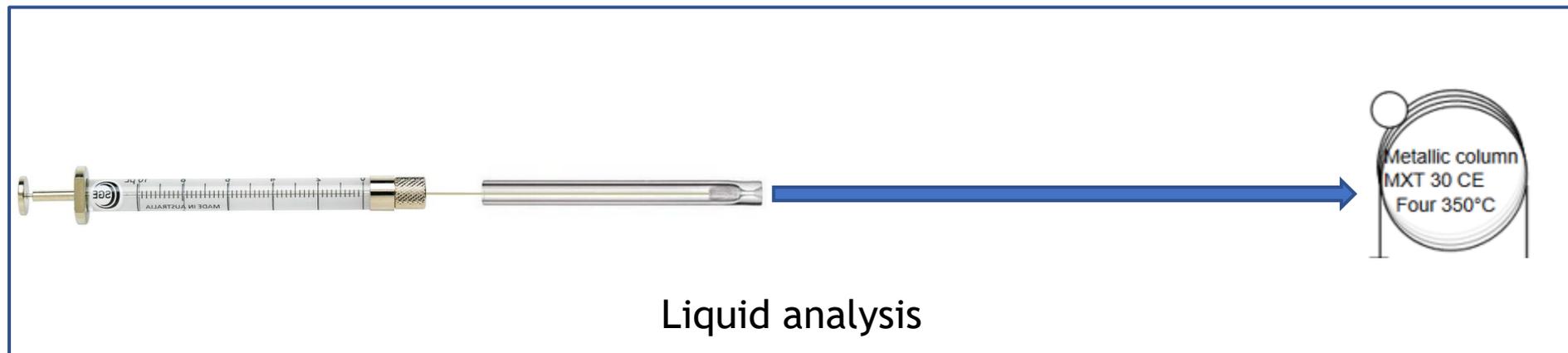


Specific column can be used depending on application and cycle time

Sample injection



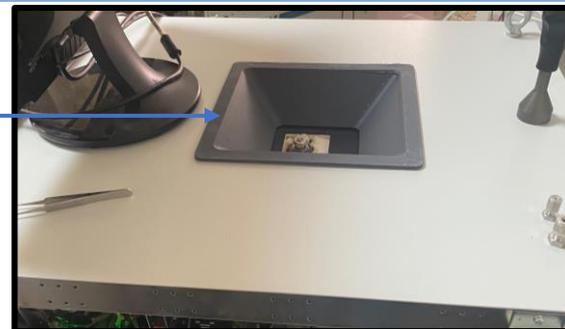
Sample injection



GC / MS C6C20+



Injector



airmoVOC C6C20+

DETQMS

HYDROXYCHROM

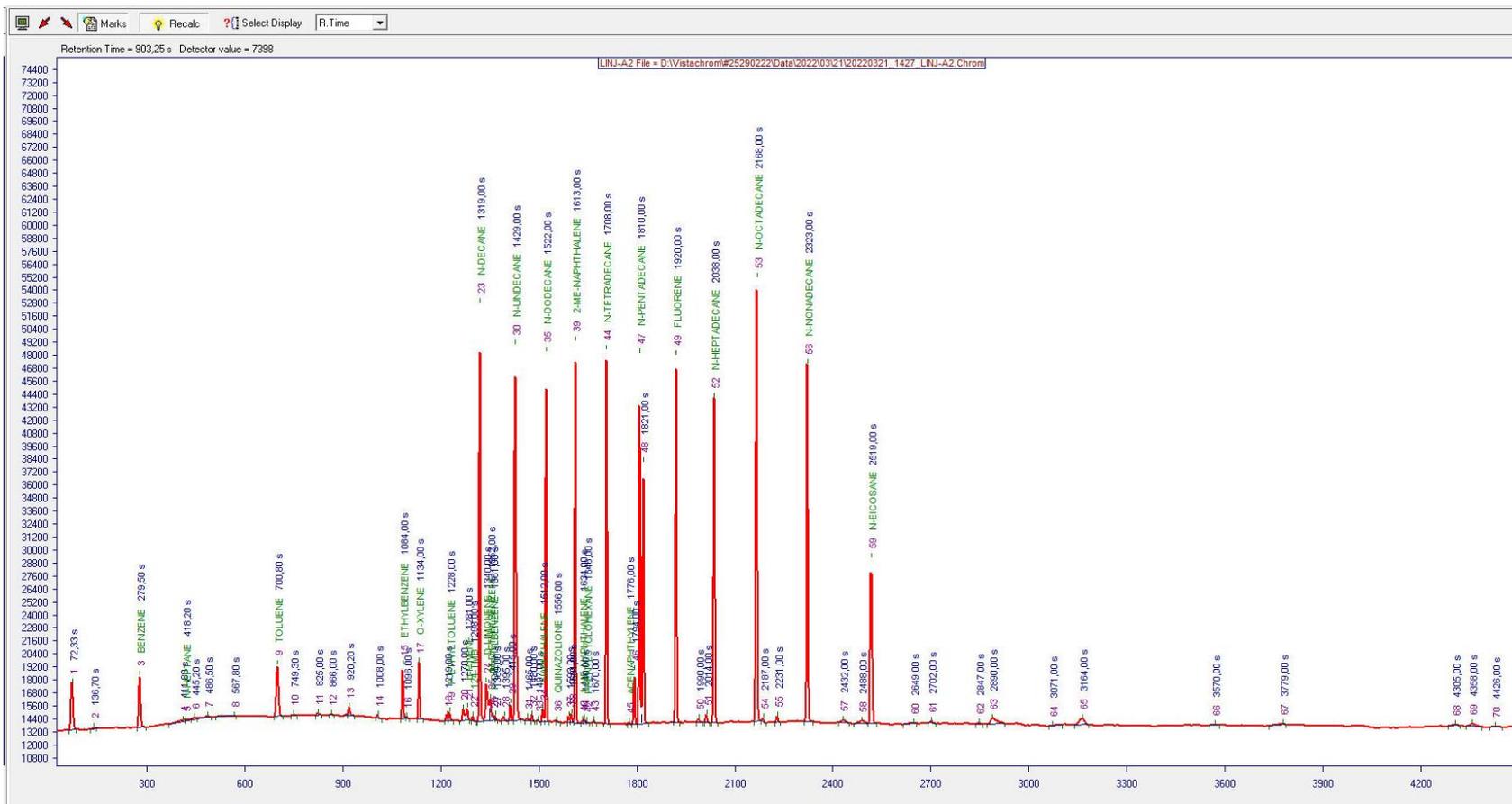
NITROXYCHROM



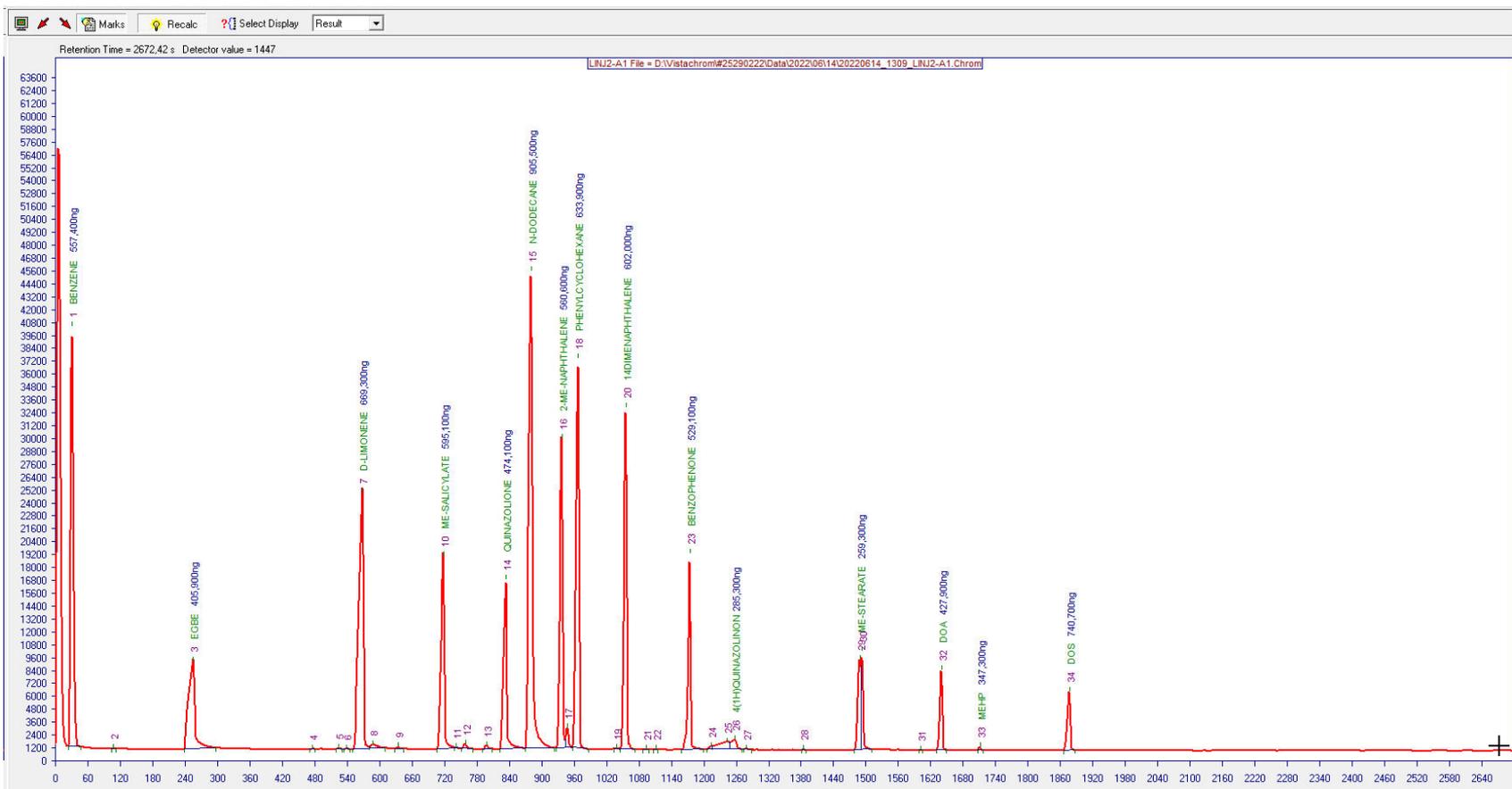
Sample injection



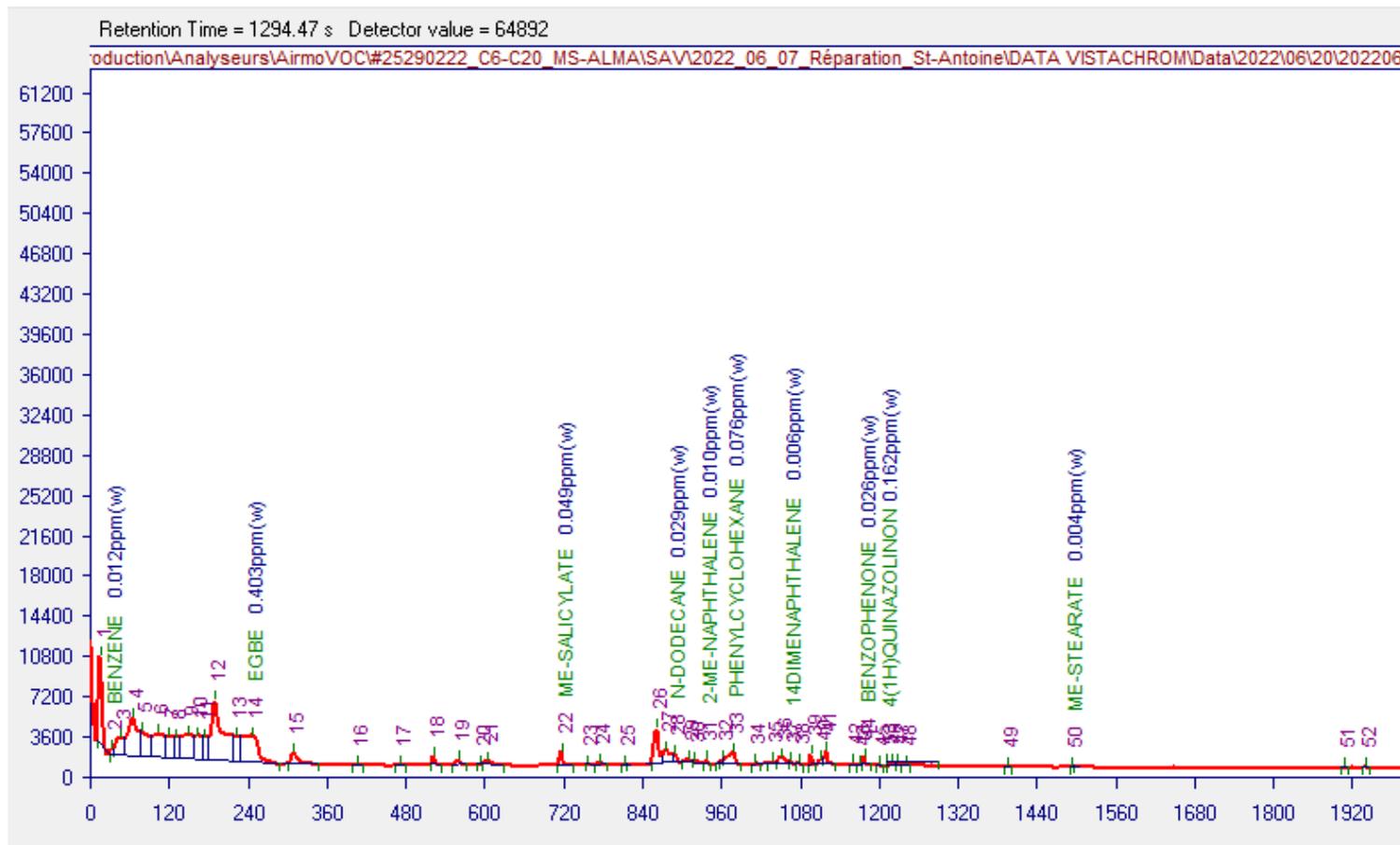
Liquid analysis



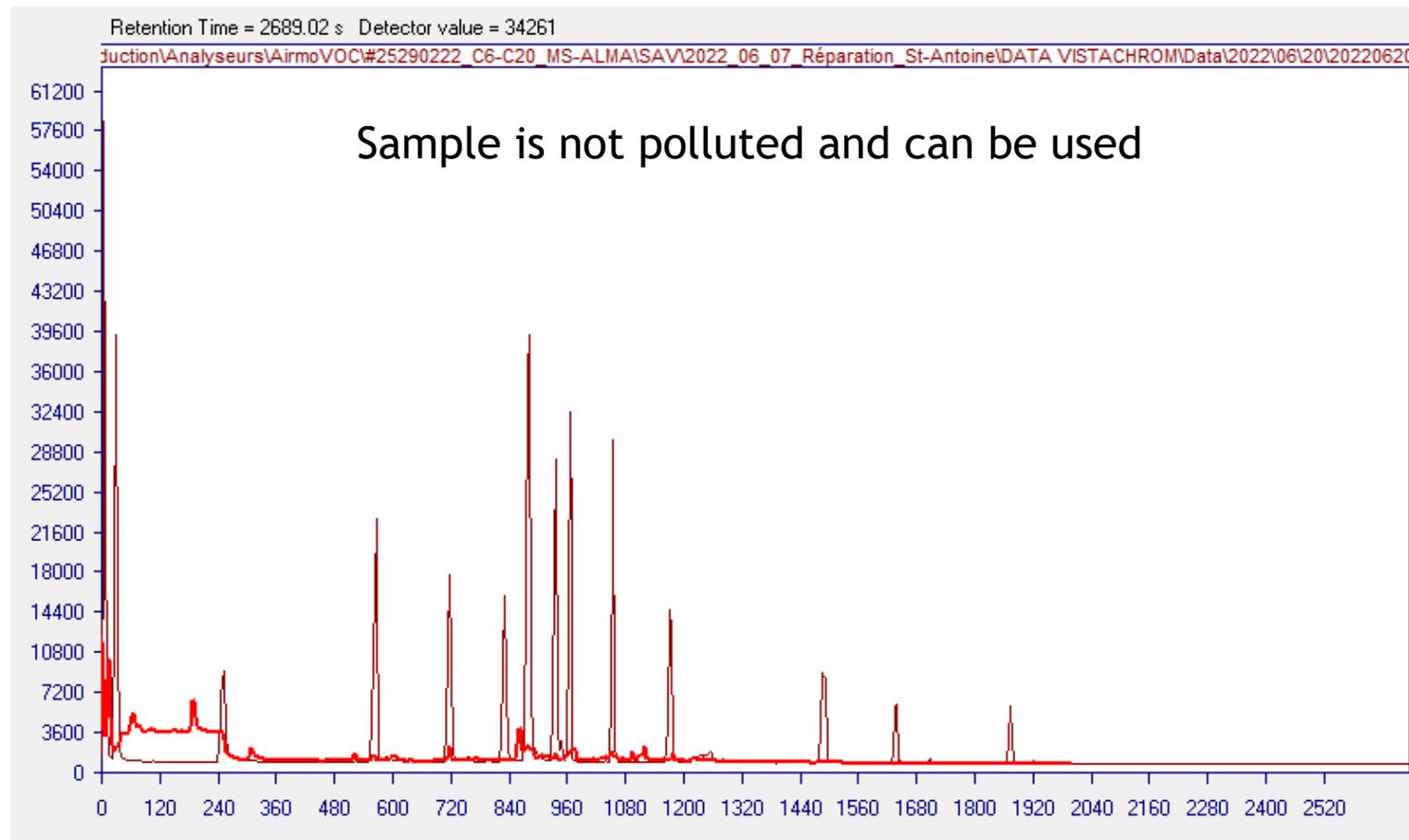
Liquid analysis



Solid analysis



Solid analysis



Mass spectrometer

- ▶ Specific transfer line
 - ▶ New design
 - ▶ Heated up to 270 °C
- ▶ Specific system for silica to tube heating for inlet MS
- ▶ Improved QC for transmission of heavy ions



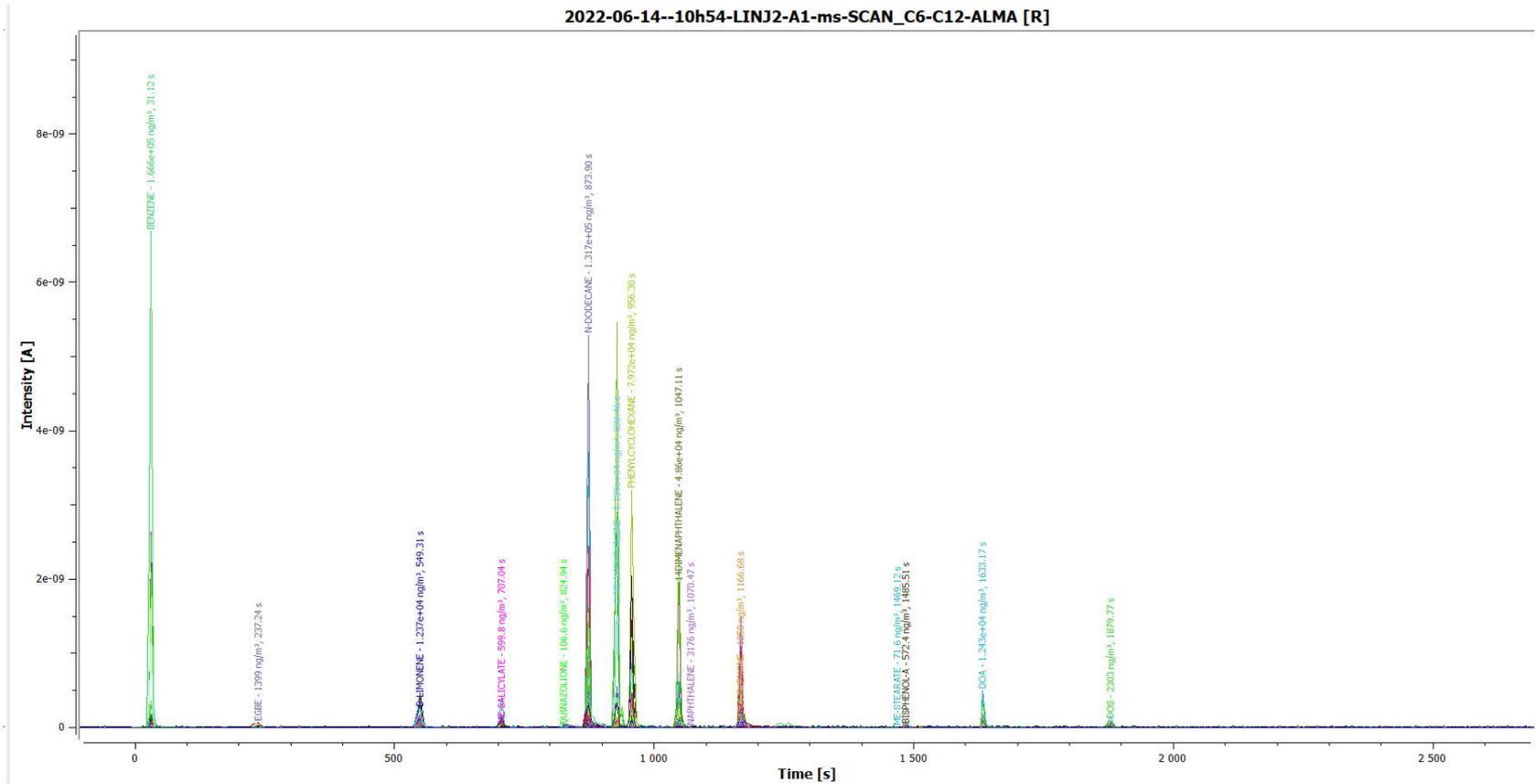
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Mass spectrometer

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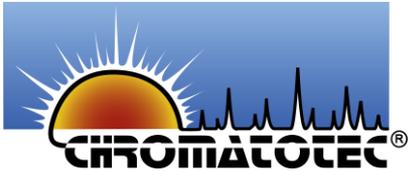
Mass spectrometer



Conclusion

- ▶ System can analyze gas, liquid and solid samples
- ▶ Injector, Oven and FID can be heated up to 350 °C
- ▶ Analytical system used for QC
 - ▶ Easy to handle and operate
 - ▶ Can run 24h/7days
- ▶ Mass spectrometer can be added to the system
 - ▶ heated line up to 270 °C
 - ▶ 0-300 uma





Online Analytical Solutions Experts



Thanks for your attention