

18<sup>th</sup> Task Force on Measurement and Modelling Meeting

# MARGA at the TROPOS/EMEP site Melpitz (Germany) – long-time measurements, validation, source apportionment and further developments since 2010

B. Stieger<sup>1</sup>, G. Spindler<sup>1</sup>, A. Grüner<sup>1</sup>, K. Müller<sup>1</sup>, L. Poulain<sup>1</sup>, M. Wallasch<sup>2</sup>,  
H. Herrmann<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), Leipzig

<sup>2</sup> German Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Dessau-Roßlau

04.05.2017

**Umwelt  
Bundesamt**

Europa fördert Sachsen.



stieger@tropos.de

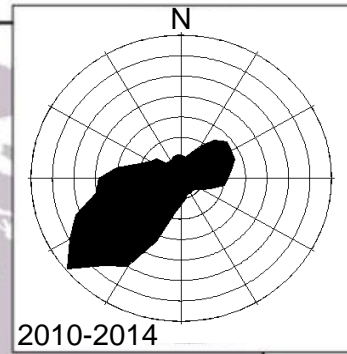
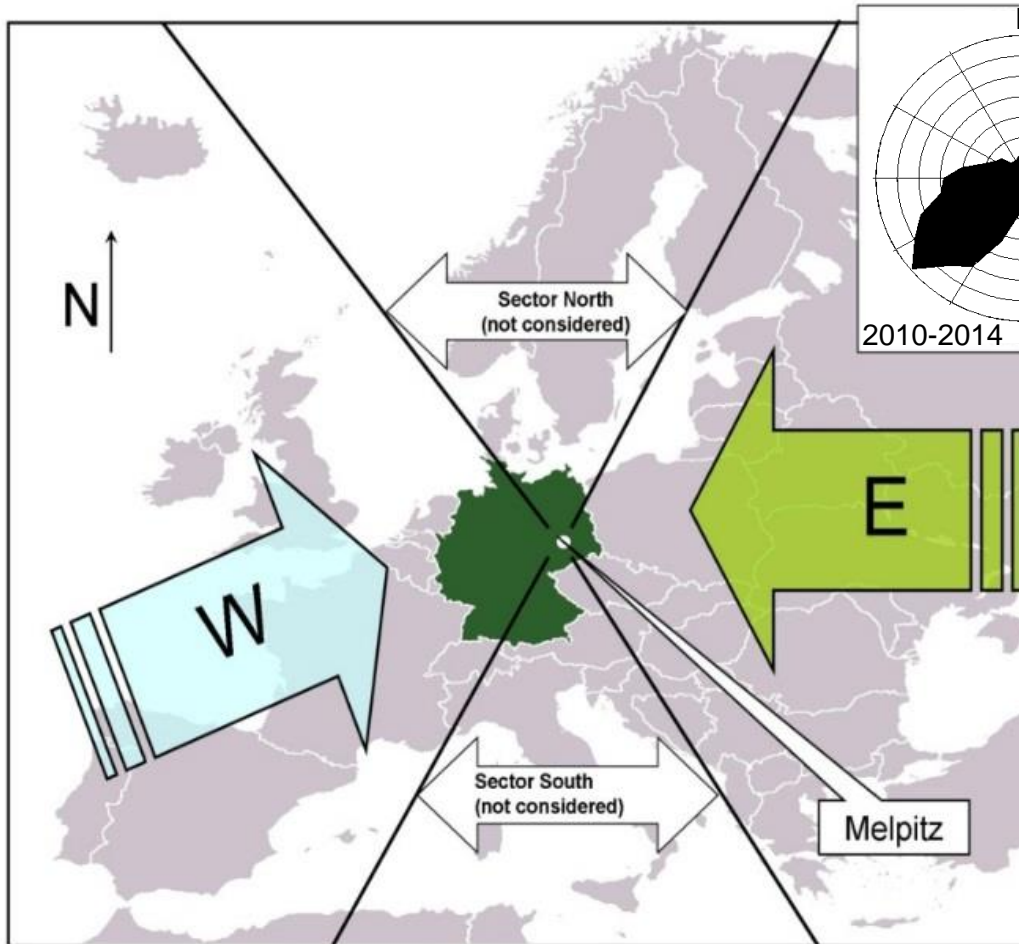
**TROPOS**  
Leibniz Institute for  
Tropospheric Research

---

# MARGA

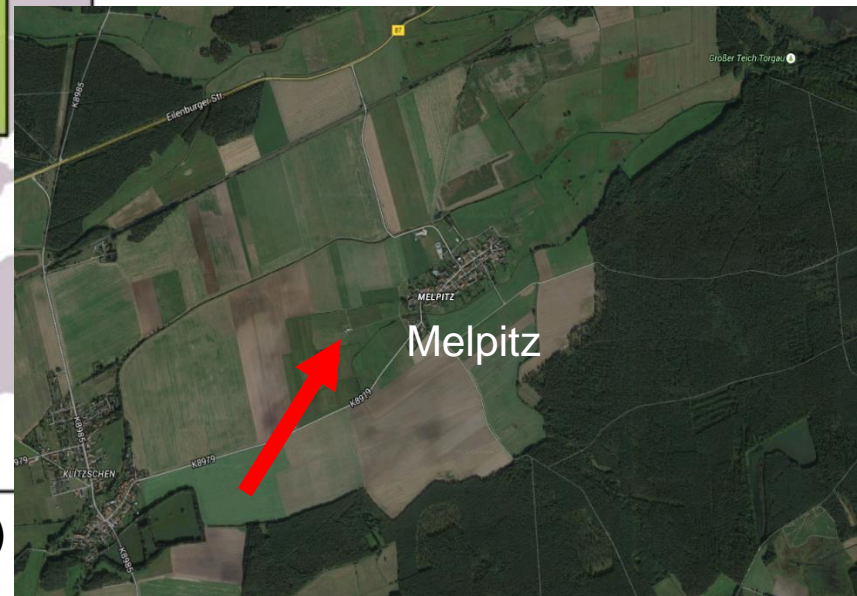
## measurement site and principle

# Measurement site Melpitz



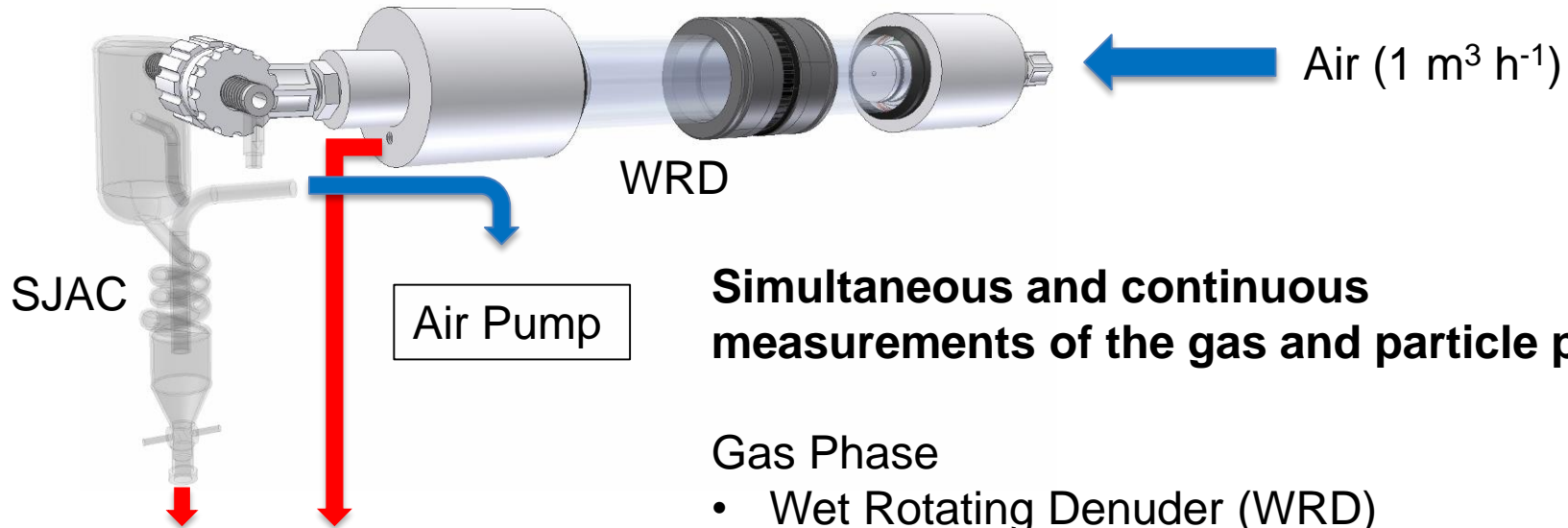
- Rural site (atmospheric background measurements)
- Influenced by different air masses
- MARGA measurements in Melpitz since 2010

(12°56' E, 51°32' N, 86 m a.s.l.)



# MARGA measurement principle – Sampling

## MARGA – Monitor for AeRosols and Gases in ambient Air



**Simultaneous and continuous measurements of the gas and particle phase**

Gas Phase

- Wet Rotating Denuder (WRD)

Particle Phase

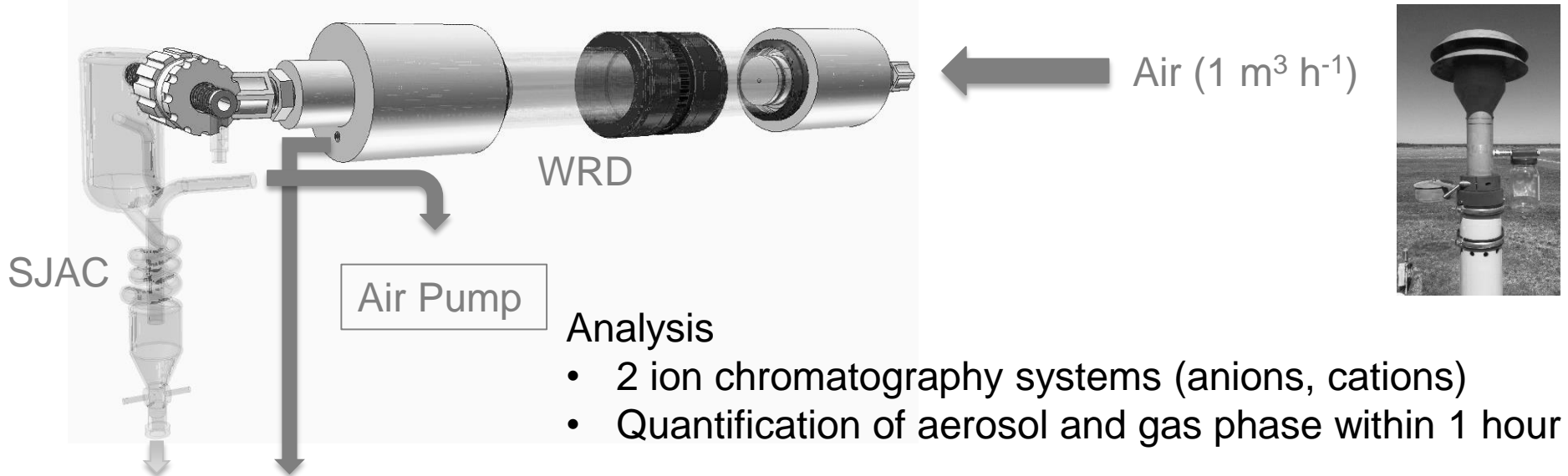
- Steam Jet Aerosol Collector (SJAC)
  - Particles grow to droplets in supersaturated environment

Sampling of  $25 \text{ mL h}^{-1}$  for WRD and SJAC

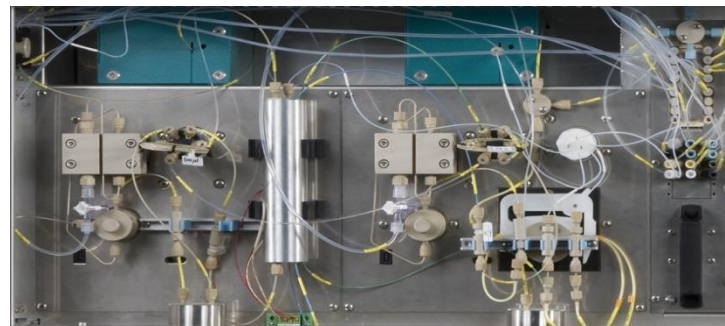


# MARGA measurement principle – Analysis

## MARGA – Monitor for AeRosols and Gases in ambient Air



Ion Chromatography System



# MARGA measurement principle – Analytes

gas phase	particle phase
hydrochloric acid (HCl)	chloride (Cl <sup>-</sup> )
nitrous acid (HONO)	nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )
nitric acid (HNO <sub>3</sub> )	sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )
sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	sodium (Na <sup>+</sup> )
ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> )
	potassium (K <sup>+</sup> )
	magnesium (Mg <sup>2+</sup> )
	calcium (Ca <sup>2+</sup> )

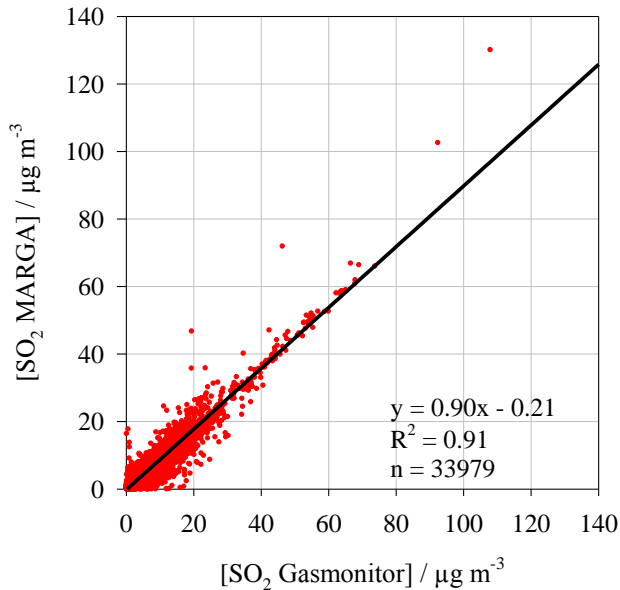


---

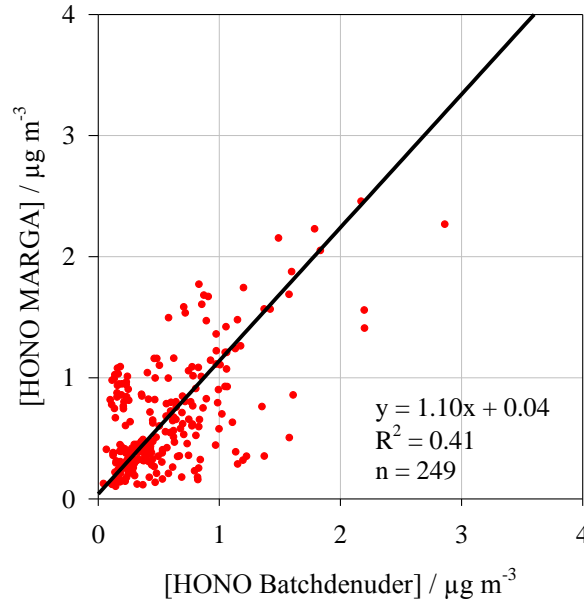
# Gas phase comparison

# MARGA gas phase comparison

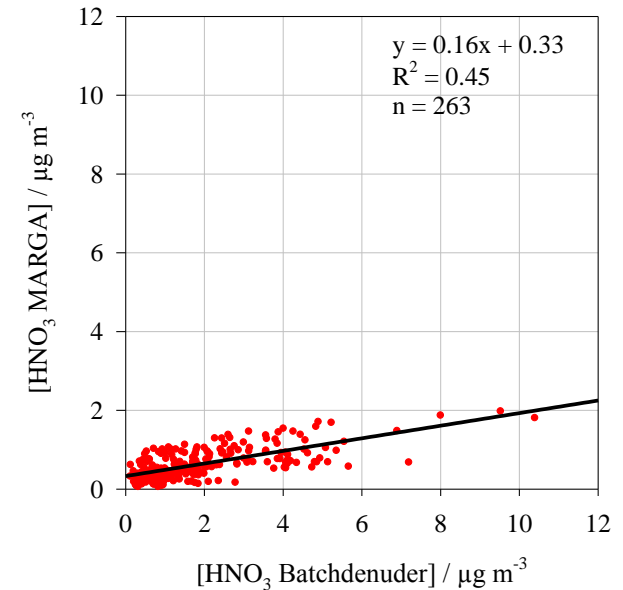
MARGA vs. SO<sub>2</sub>-Gasmonitor



MARGA vs. HONO-Batchdenuder



MARGA vs. HNO<sub>3</sub>-Batchdenuder



- Very good for SO<sub>2</sub>

- Large scattering for HONO

- Bad for HNO<sub>3</sub>
  - Sticky gas
  - Interactions with MARGA inlet

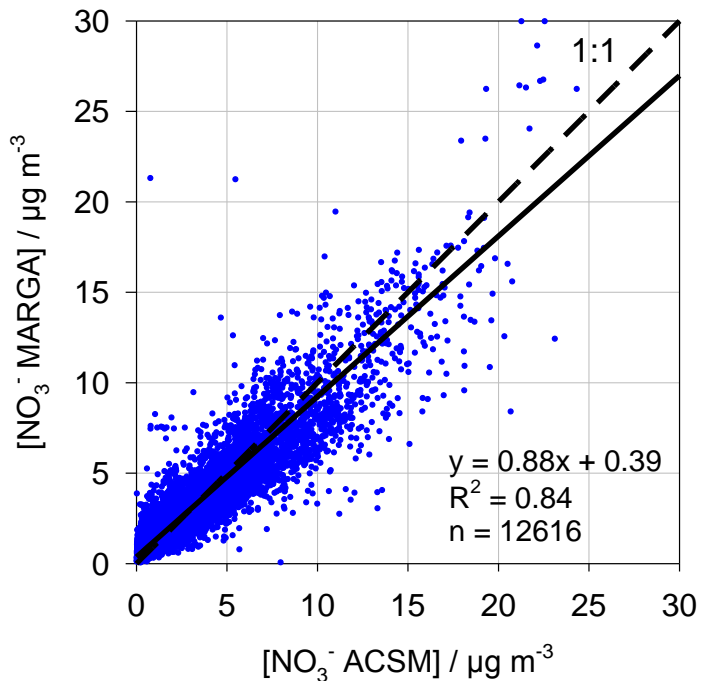


---

# Particle phase comparison

## ACSM – Aerosol Chemical Speciation Monitor

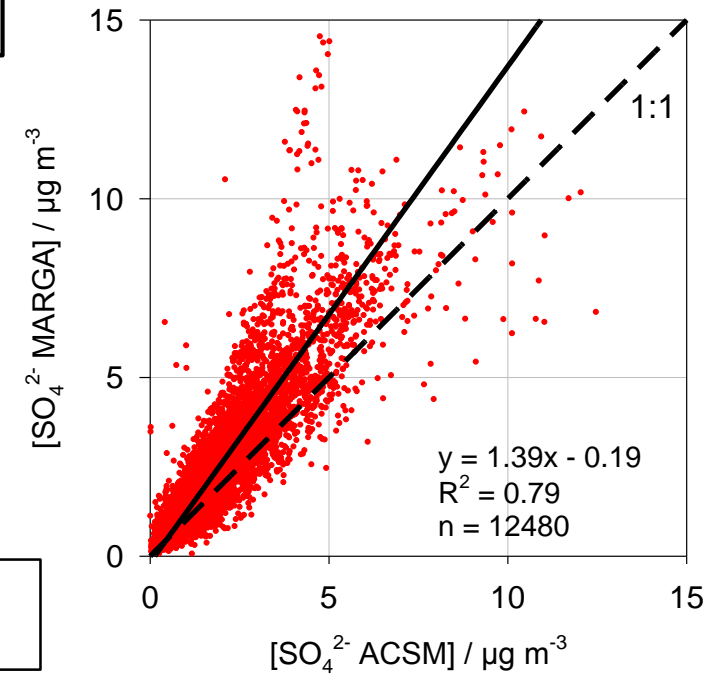
MARGA vs. ACSM



MARGA  $\rightarrow$   $\text{PM}_{10}$   
ACSM  $\rightarrow$   $\text{PM}_1$

comparison  
Jun 2012 - May 2014

MARGA vs. ACSM



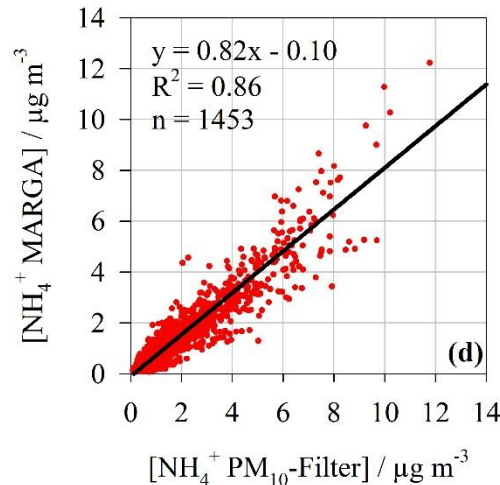
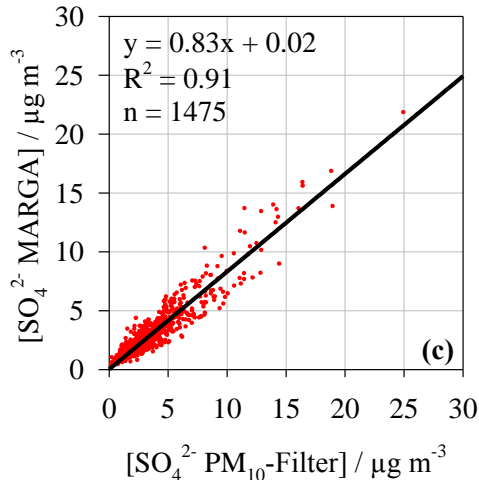
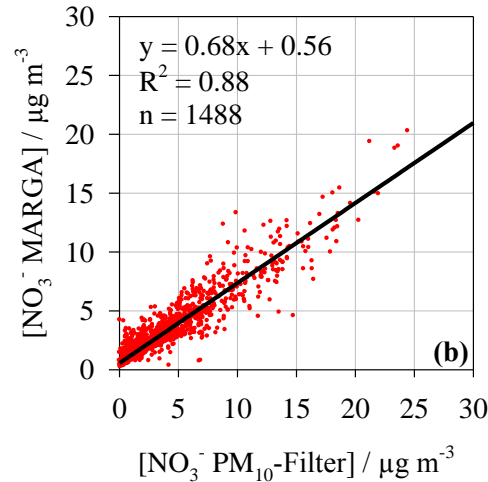
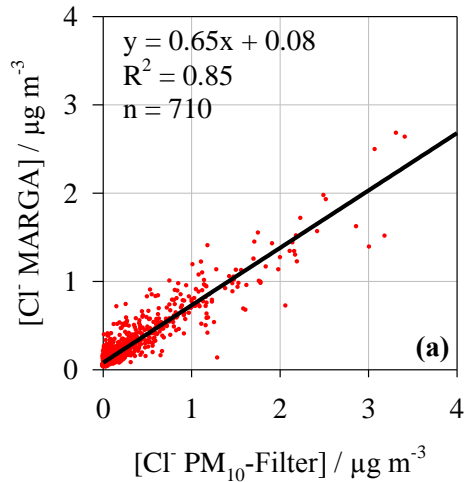
- Less nitrate measured by MARGA  
 $\rightarrow$  Possible reason: measurement of organonitrates by ACSM

- More sulphate measured by MARGA  
 $\rightarrow$  The same for ammonium

- Measurement of coarse mode aerosol (sea salt) with MARGA

# MARGA vs. PM<sub>10</sub> filter

- Filter measurements offer widespread analysis of particle phase
- Only daily values for main inorganic compounds



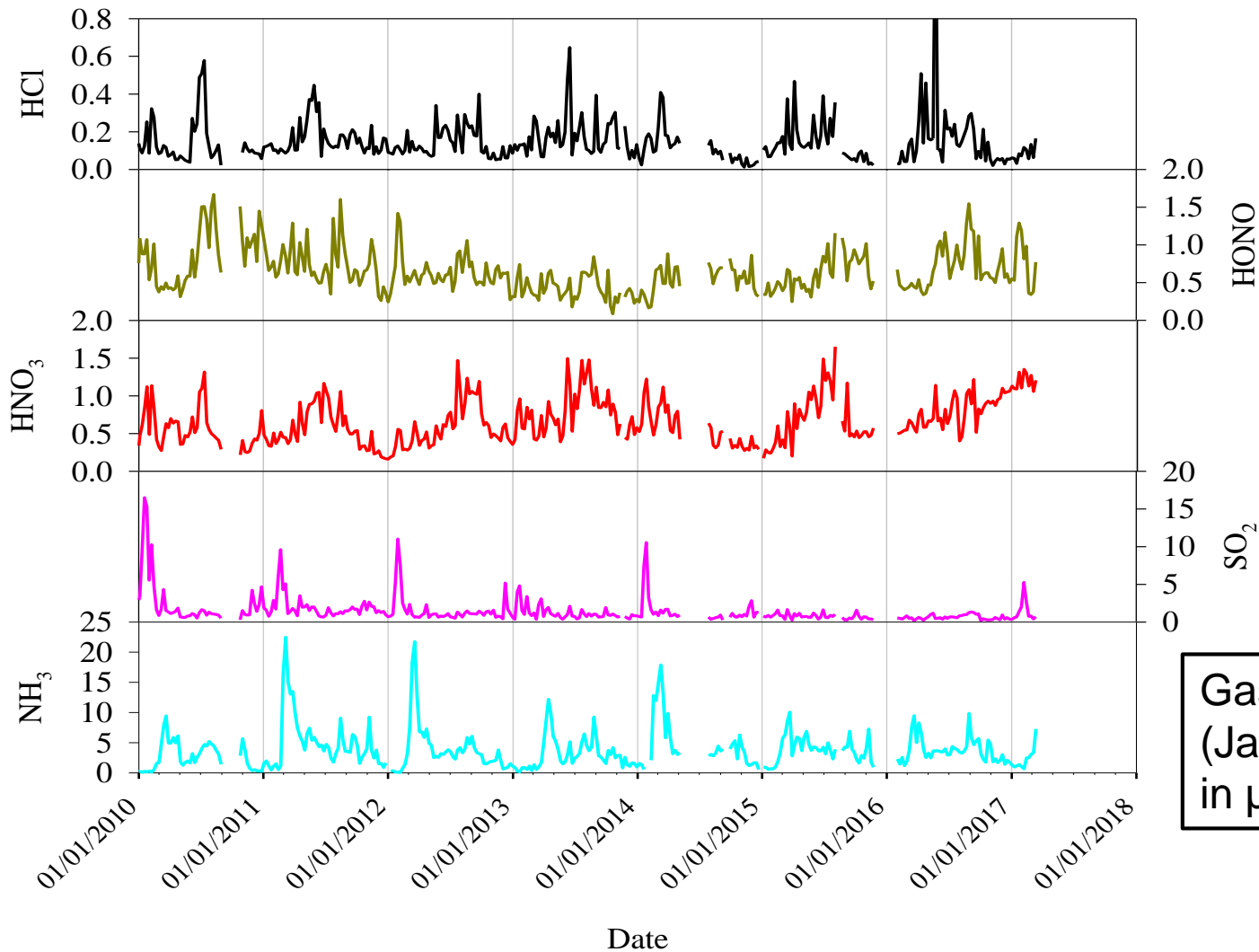
- slightly higher concentrations on filter
- Filter measure gas and particle phase
- Occurance of artifacts for filter measurements
- Evaporation of volatile ammonium nitrate in summer

---

# MARGA measurements

## a) Long-time series

# Long-time series - Gases

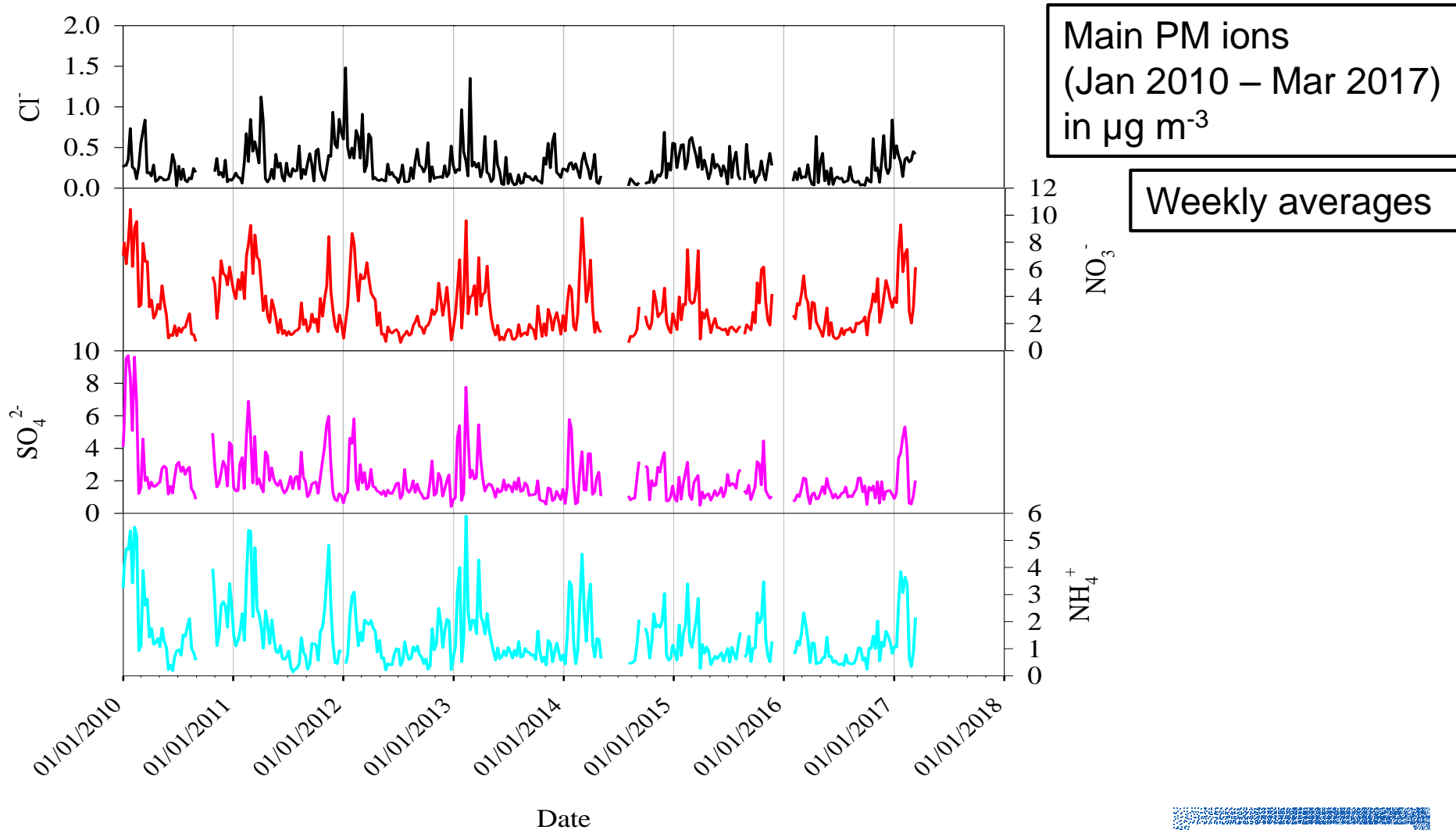


Gas measurements  
(Jan 2010 – Mar 2017)  
in  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

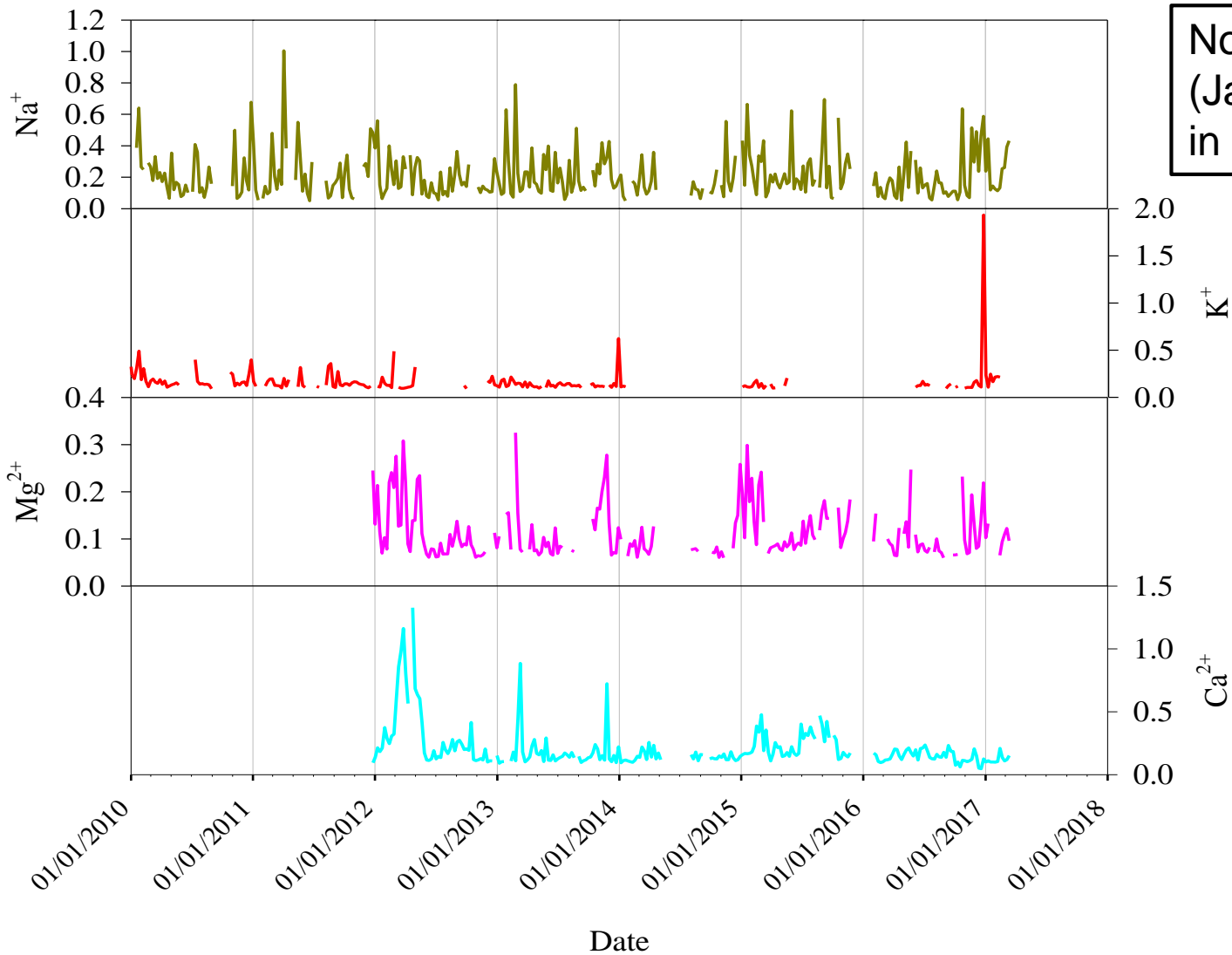
Weekly averages



# Long-time series – Main PM ions



# Long-time series – Non-NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> cations



Non-NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> cations  
(Jan 2010 – Mar 2017)  
in  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

Weekly averages

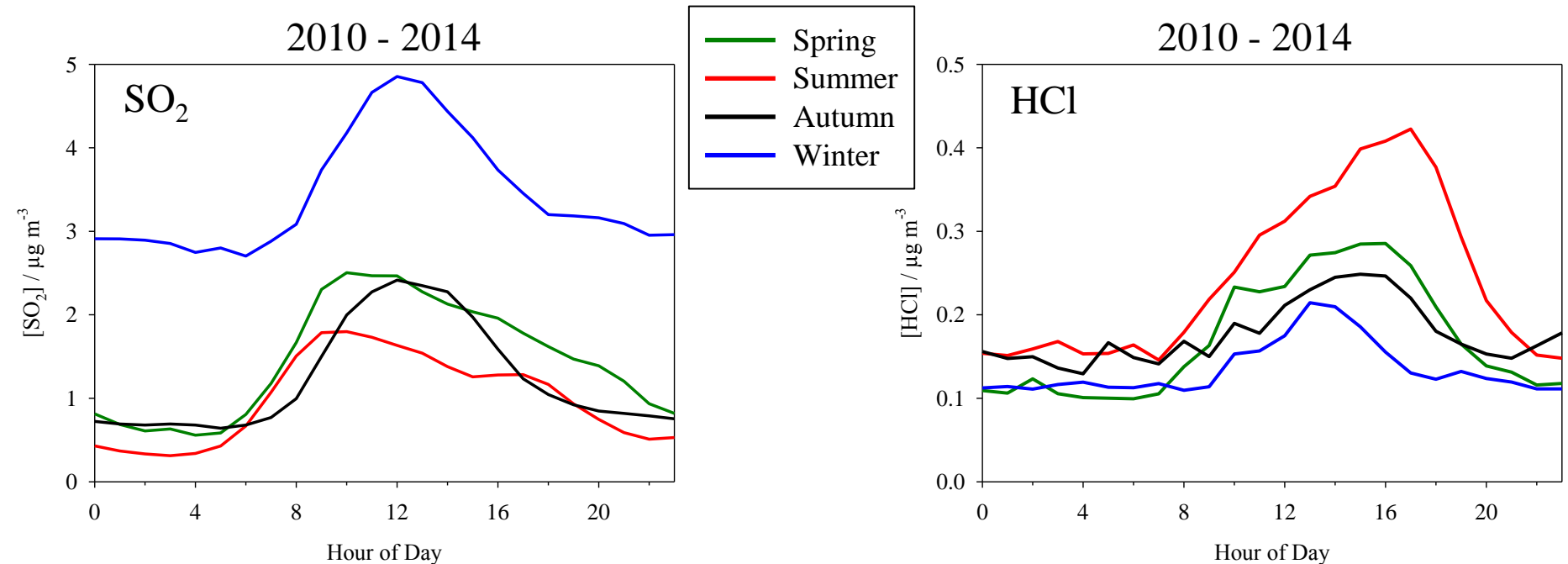
---

# MARGA measurements

## b) Temporal variations of gases



# Temporal variations of gases – SO<sub>2</sub> and HCl



- Highest concentrations in winter  
→ Anthropogenic origin
- Noontime peak  
→ Transport in higher layers + down-mixing in the morning

- Source are surface reactions of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and HNO<sub>3</sub> on sea salt aerosol
- Evaporation of volatile ammonium chloride for high temperatures

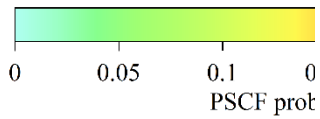
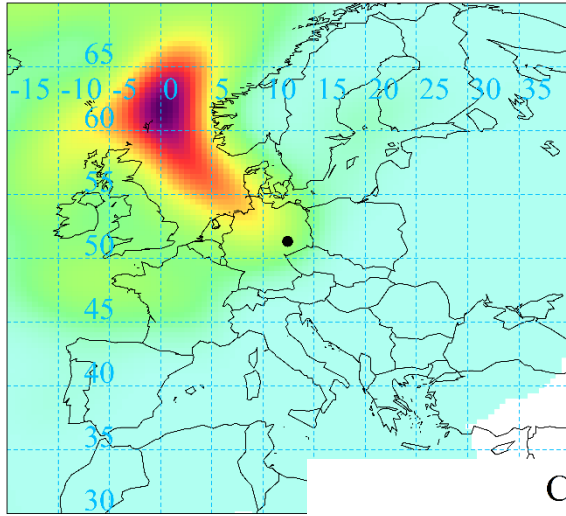
---

# MARGA measurements

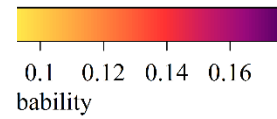
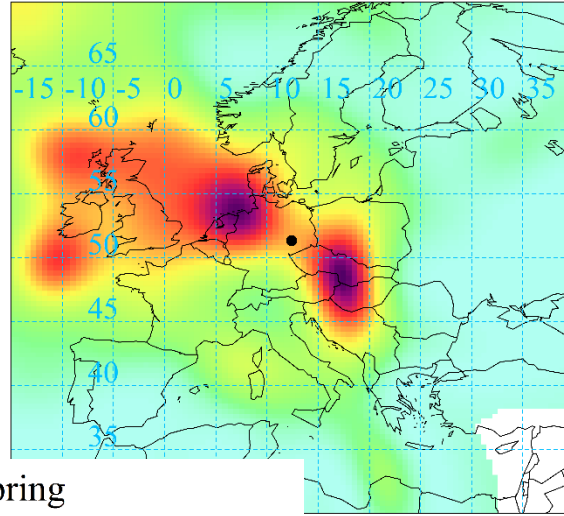
## c) Source apportionment of particulate ions

# Sources of the PM ions - chloride

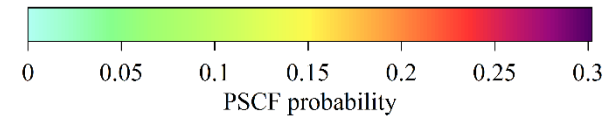
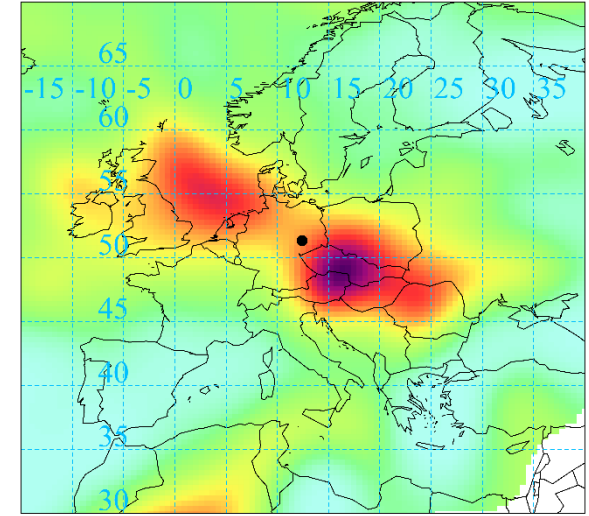
Cl<sup>-</sup> summer



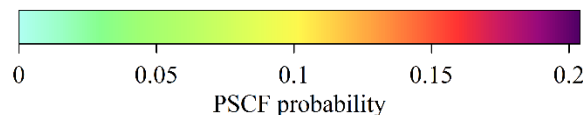
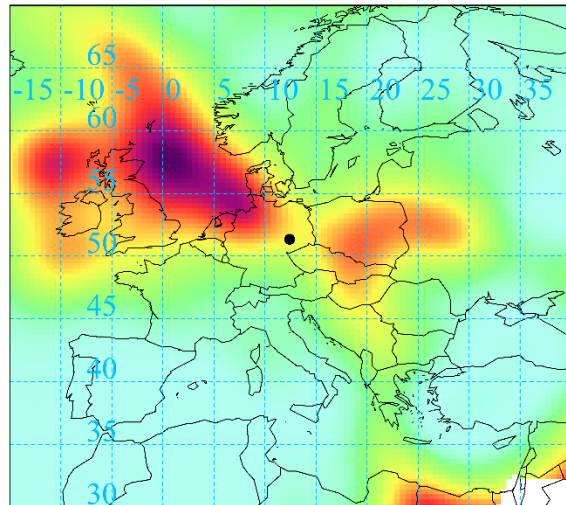
Cl<sup>-</sup> autumn



Cl<sup>-</sup> winter



Cl<sup>-</sup> spring

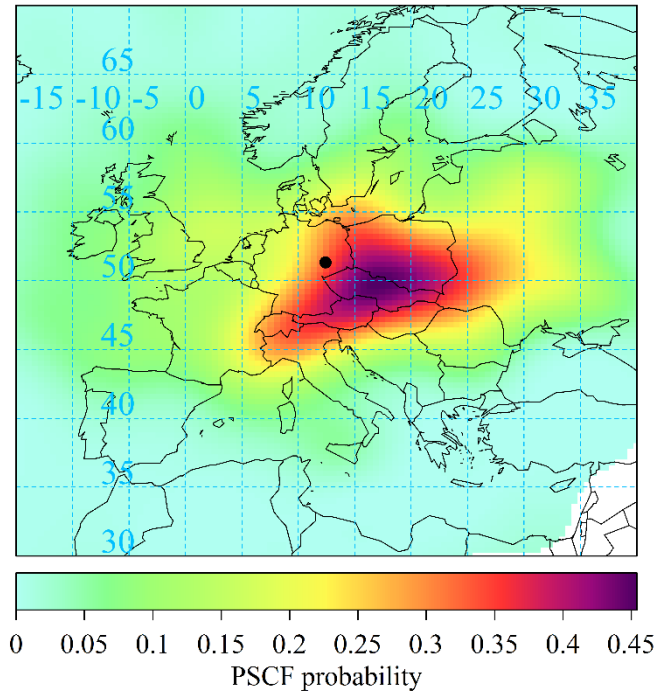


Data from  
2010 - 2014

- Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF) (Malm et al. 1985)  
→ Combination of hourly MARGA data and 96h HYSPLIT backward trajectories

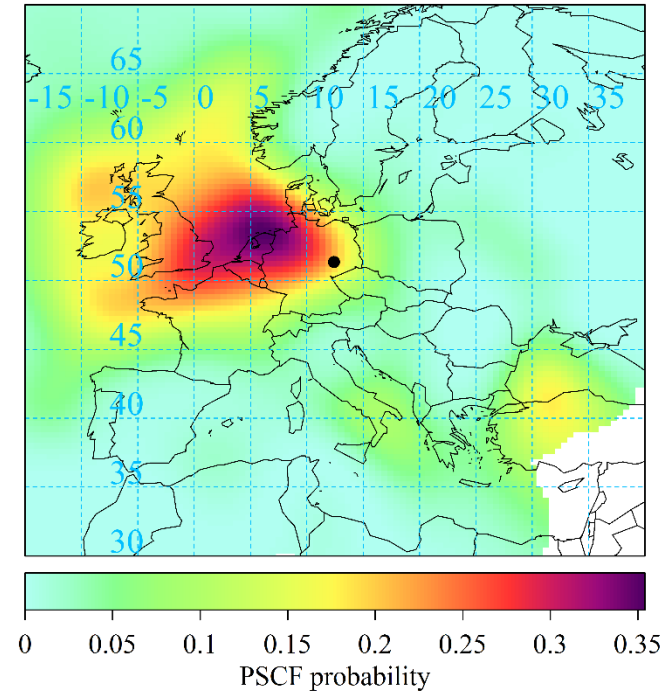
# Sources of the PM ions – nitrate

$\text{NO}_3^-$  winter



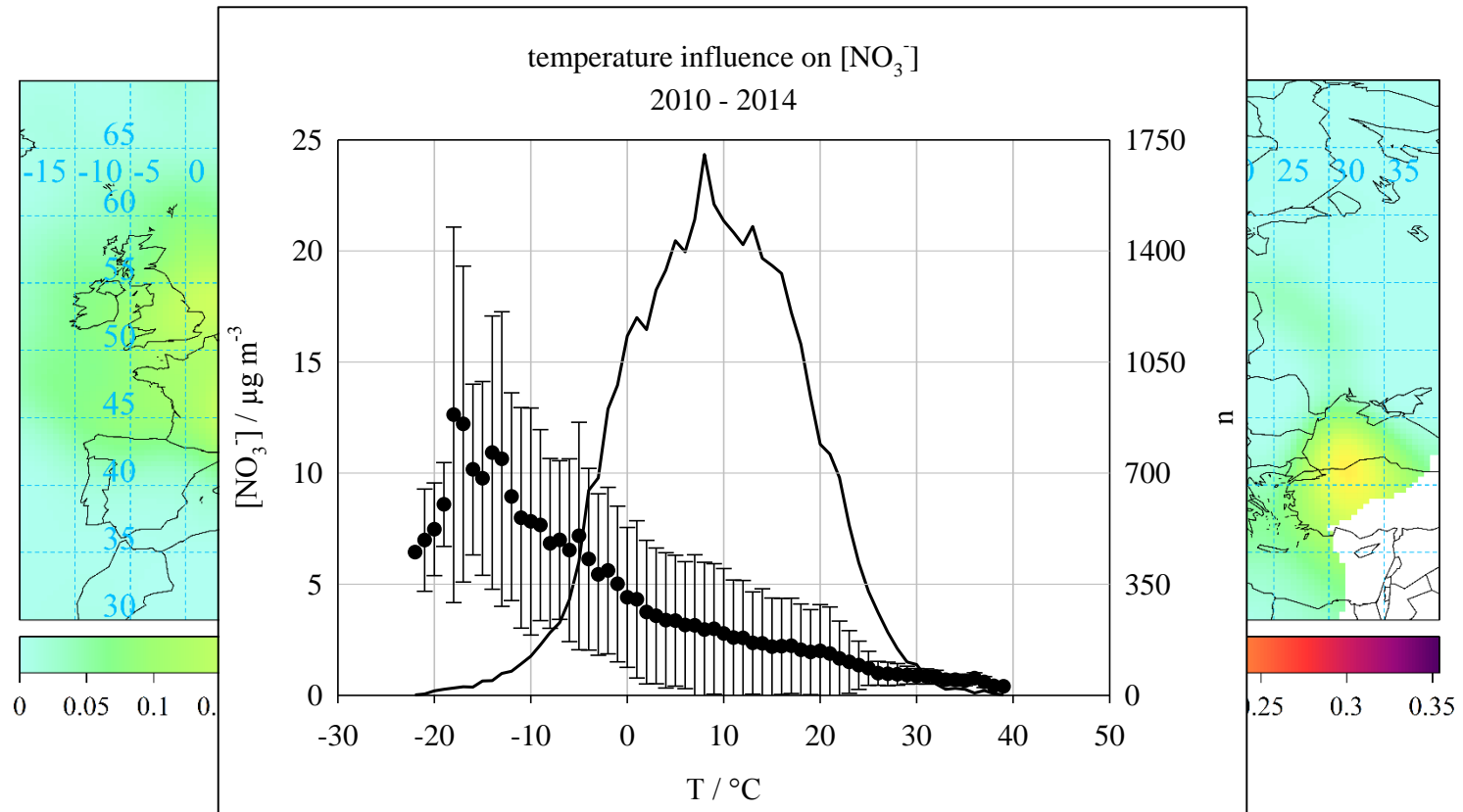
- Anthropogenic source in winter

$\text{NO}_3^-$  summer



- Anthropogenic source
- Chloride-nitrate-exchange in sea salt particles

# Sources of the PM ions – nitrate

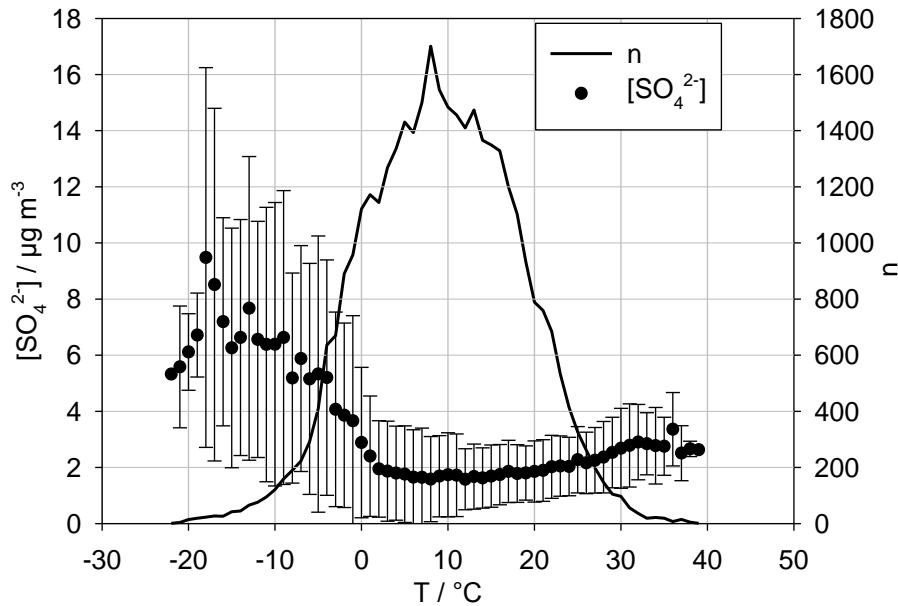


- Anthropogenic source in winter
  - Highest concentrations for cold temperatures (combustion)
- Volatilization for high temperatures (ammonium nitrate)
  - Chloride-nitrate-exchange in sea salt particles

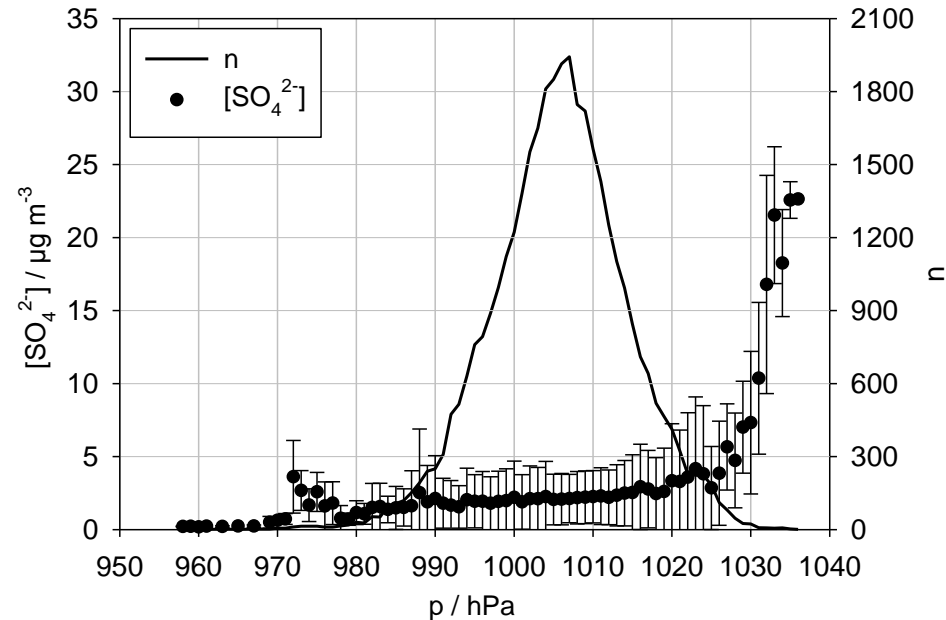
# Sources of the PM ions – sulphate

## sulphate → anthropogenic pollutant

temperature influence on  $[\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$   
2010-2014



pressure influence on  $[\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$   
2010-2014

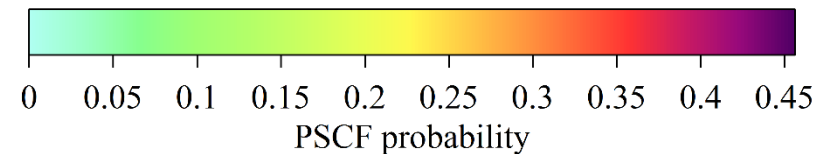
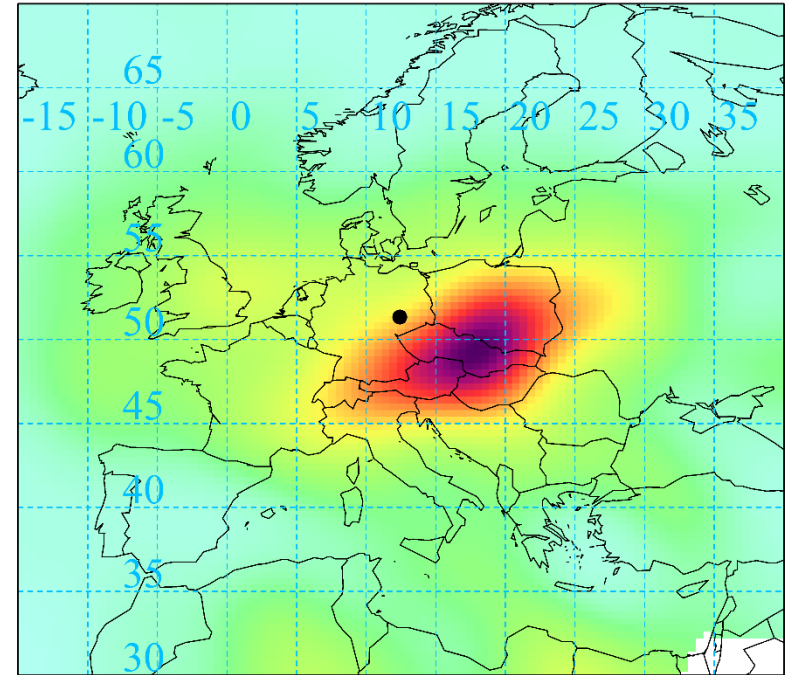
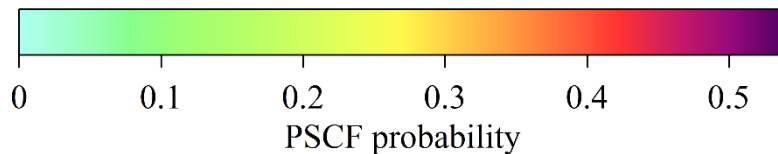
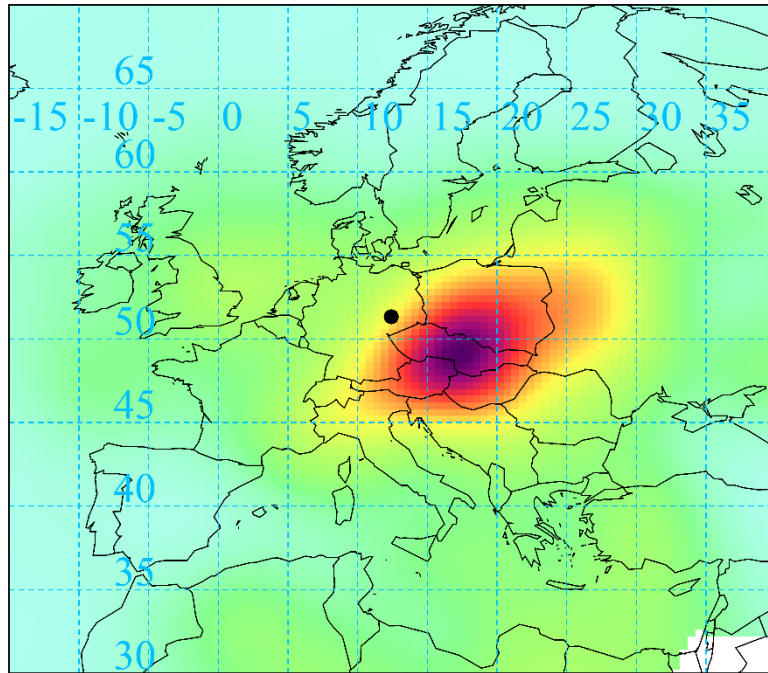
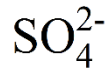


- Highest concentration for low temperatures
- Domestic heating in winter

- More sulphate for high pressure
- High pressure favours the formation of an inversion layer (enrichment)
- Siberian high pressure system (winter) leads to transport from east to west



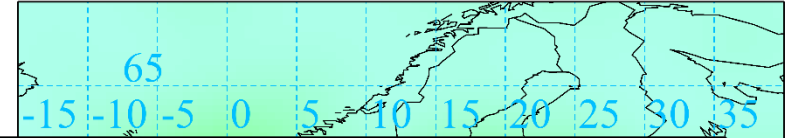
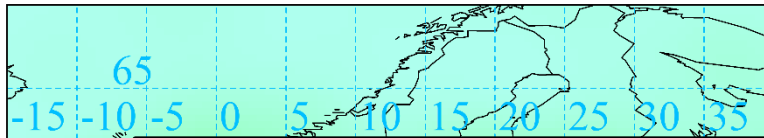
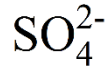
# Sources of the PM ions – sulphate



- Transport of sulphate in form of ammonium sulphate from east europe  
→ Thermically stable salt



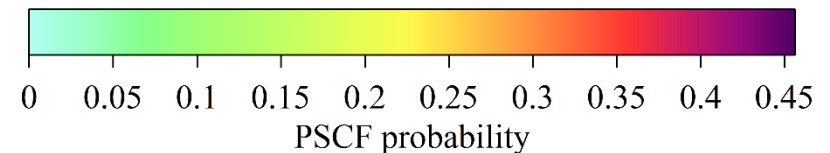
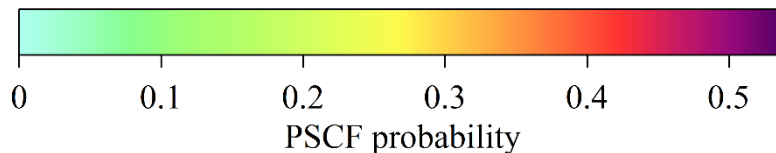
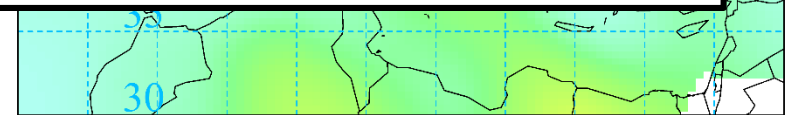
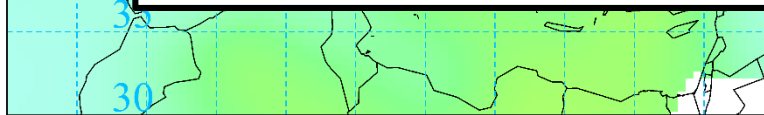
# Sources of the PM ions – sulphate



Shown results from 2010 to 2014 published in:

**Stieger et al. 2017**, Journal for Atmospheric Chemistry (Online first)  
„Measurements of PM<sub>10</sub> ions and trace gases with the online system MARGA at the research station Melpitz in Germany – A five-year study“

DOI 10.1007/s10874-017-9361-0 (Open Access)



- Transport of sulphate in form of ammonium sulphate from east europe  
→ Thermically stable salt





---

# Analytical extension for carboxylic acid measurements

# Detection of carboxylic acids - Extension

**MARGA**



Take the gas and particle phase solutions

**Autosampler**



1. Sample of gas and particle phase solutions
2. Injection to the IC

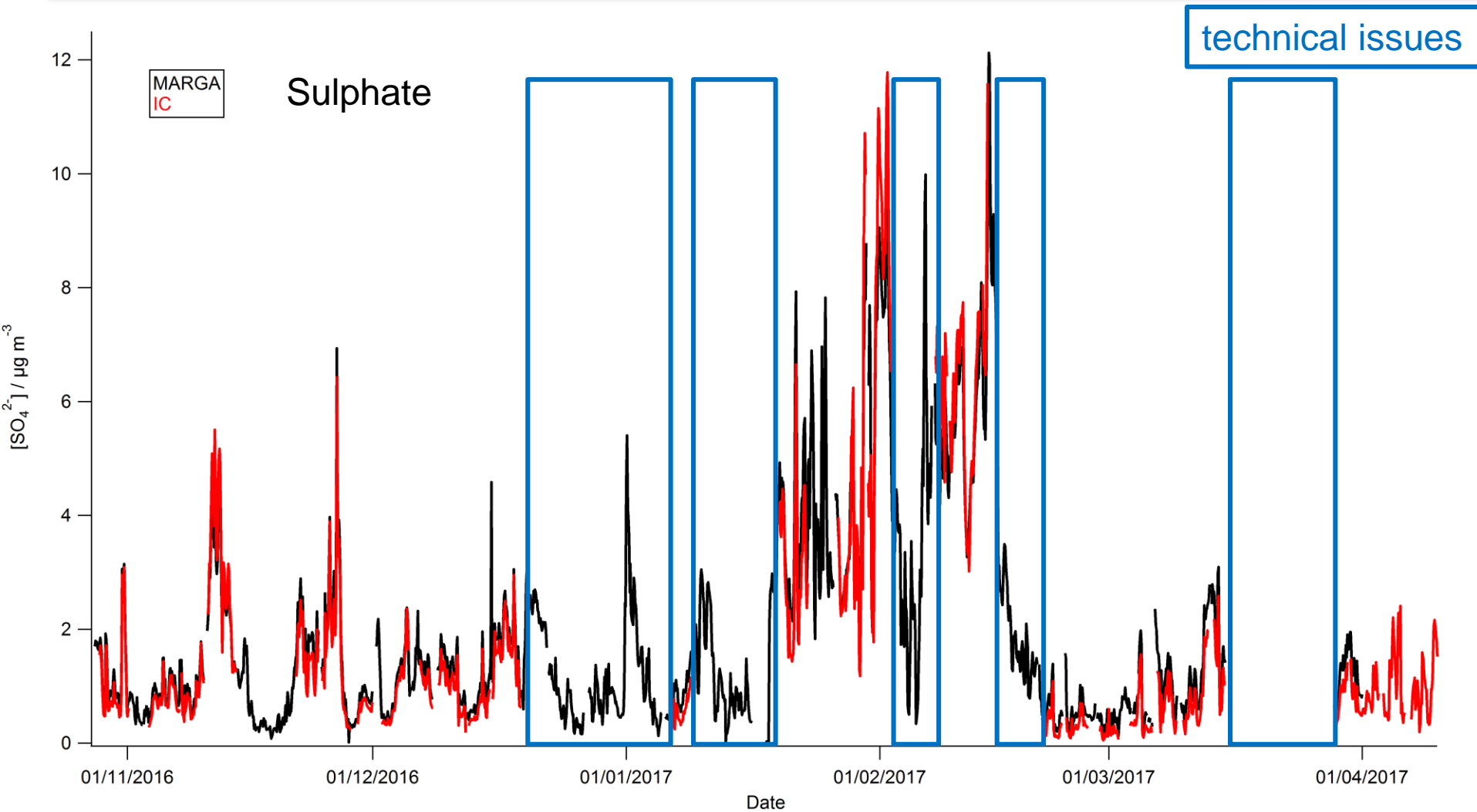
**Compact-IC**



Carboxylic acid analysis after inline pre-concentration

**→ Time resolution of 2 hours**

# System evaluation

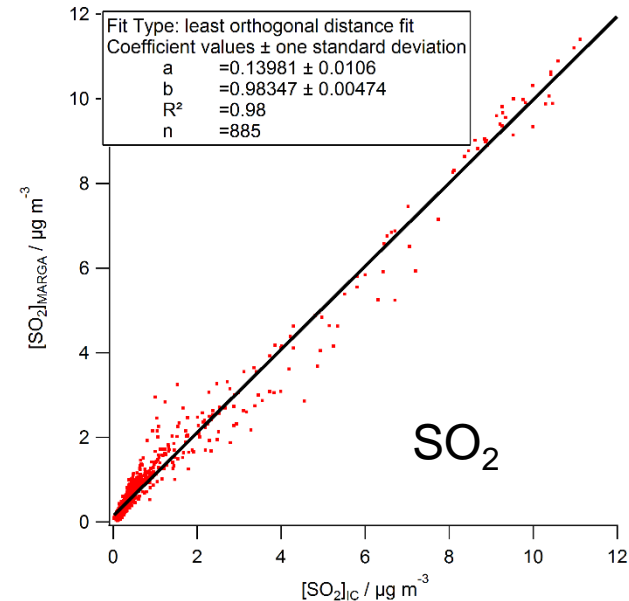
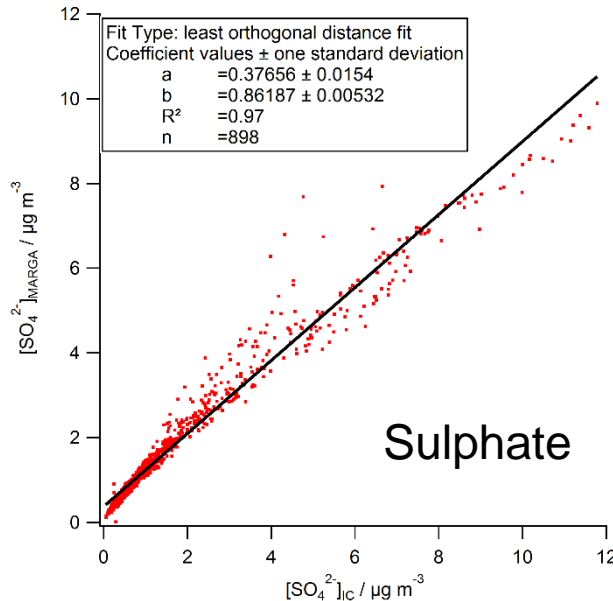
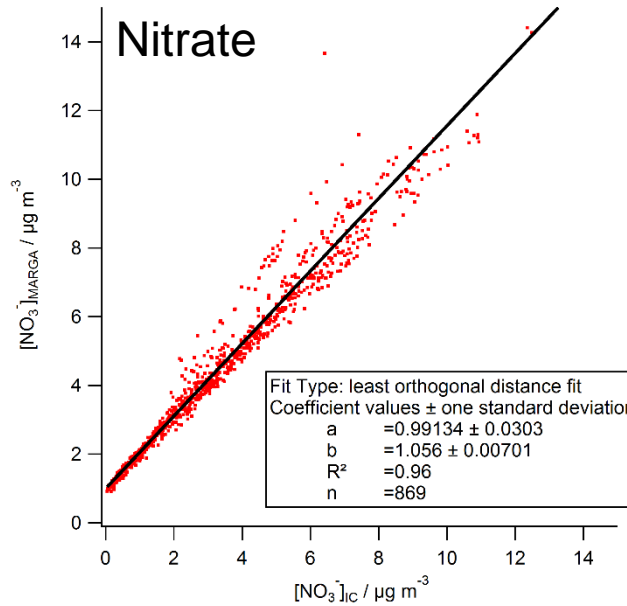
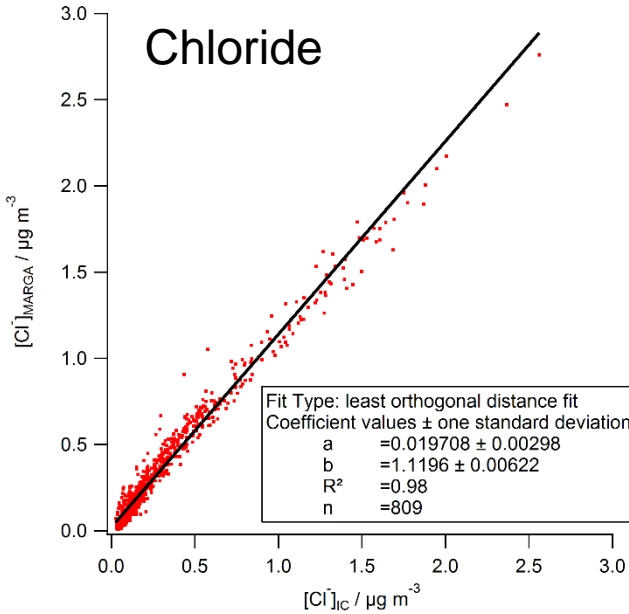


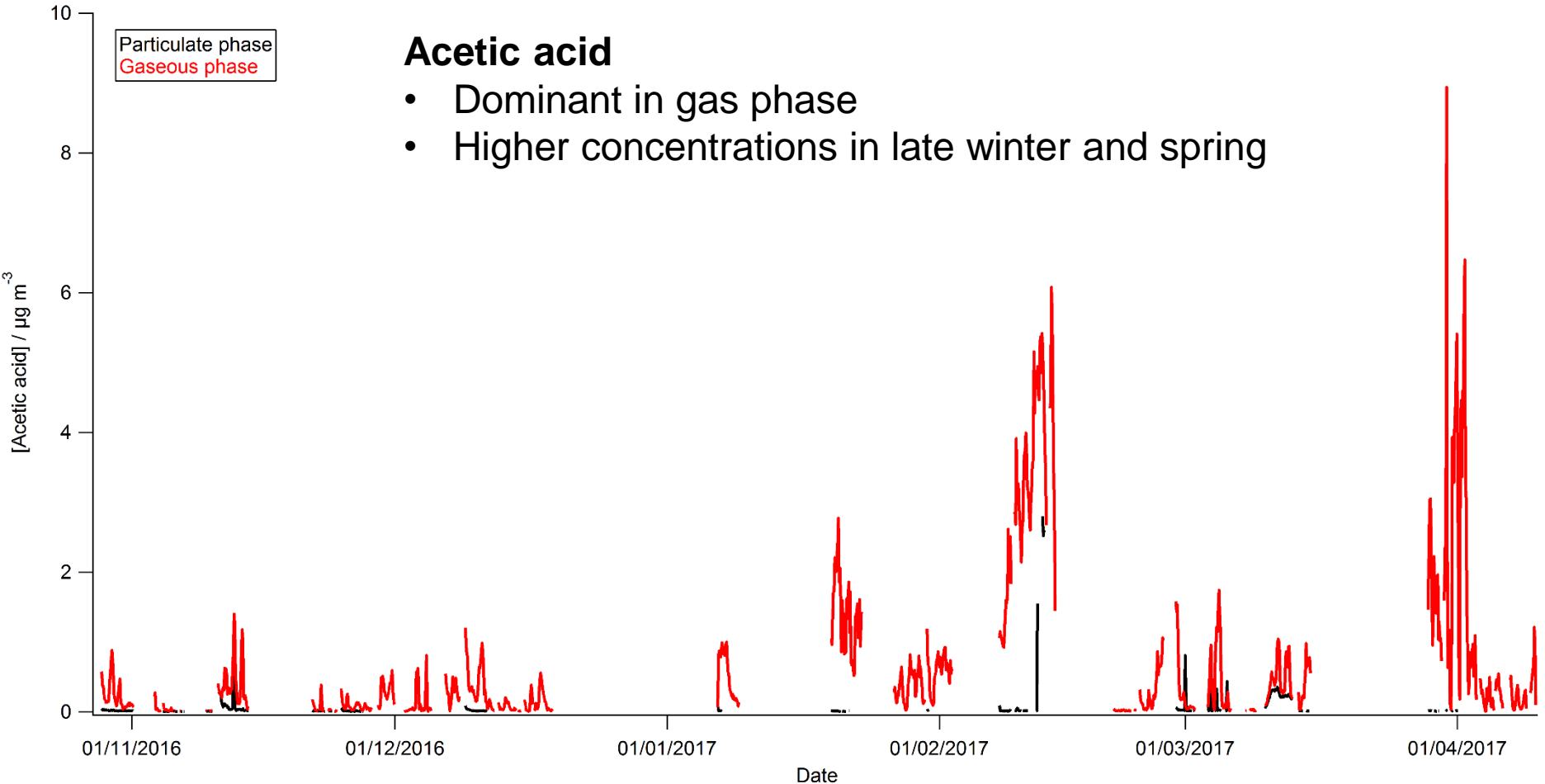
measurements since 28<sup>th</sup> October 2016



# System evaluation

Very good correlations for main inorganic ions





# Carboxylic acids – First results and outlook

- In autumn and winter only formic, acetic and glycolic acid detectable
  - Formic and acetic acid dominant in gas phase
  - Glycolic acid in autumn and winter in particle phase
  - Glycolic acid in spring predominantly in gas phase (temperature influence?)
- Since spring more monocarboxylic acids (pyruvate, propionate, butyrate)
  - Possibly influenced by biological activity and photochemistry
- Rarely detection of oxalic acid in particle phase
  - Only detected during anthropogenic pollution events in winter
- Further measurements in spring and summer 2017
- Investigation of gas-particle-distribution
- Investigate reaction mechanism



---

# Summary

- Monitor for AeRosols and Gases in ambient Air (MARGA)
  - In Melpitz, Germany, since 2010
  - Continuously measurements of inorganic ions in the gas and particle phase
- Advantages towards the standard PM<sub>10</sub> filter measurements (higher time resolution, online system, gas measurement) and the ACSM
- Agreement with PM<sub>10</sub> filter, ACSM and SO<sub>2</sub> gas monitor measurements in Melpitz
- Local sources for gases
- Investigations on sources of the particulate ions
  - Input: combination of MARGA data, meteorological data and HYSPLIT backward trajectories
  - Transport as an important contributor to the measured concentrations of the main particulate ions
- Extension for the investigation of short-chain mono- and dicarboxylic acids
  - Measurements since autumn 2016
  - Investigation of gas-particle-distribution and reaction mechanism





**Thank you for your attention**

