

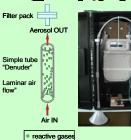
# European intercomparison of low-cost denuder measurements for atmospheric ammonia and aerosol ammonium

Tang Y.S1, van Dijk N1, Simmons I1-, Sutton M.A1, Sanz M.J2, Sanz P2, Daemmgen U3, Vidic S4, Djuricic V4, Hanssen J-E5, Uggerud T.H5, Mitosinkova M6, Ferm M7 & Perrino C8 <sup>1</sup>CEH Edinburgh Research Station, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian EH26 OQB, <sup>2</sup>Fundación CEAM, Parque Tecnológico,c/Charles H. Darwin 14, 46980 Paterna (Valencia), Spain, <sup>3</sup>Bundesforschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft, Institut für Agrarökologie, Bundesallee 50, 38116 Braunschweig, Germany, <sup>4</sup>Meteorological and Hydrological Service, Research and Development Division, Gric 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia, <sup>5</sup>Norwegian Institute for Air Research, P.O.Box 100, N-2027 Kjeller, Norway, <sup>6</sup>Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, Department of Air Quality, Jeseniova 17,833 15 Bratislava, Slovak Republic, <sup>7</sup>Swedish Environmental Research Institute, P.O. Box 5302 S-400 14 Gothenburg, Sweden, 8C.N.R. Institute of Atmospheric Pollution, Via Salaria Km. 29.300, CP 10 - 00016 - Monterotondo Stazione - ROMA, Italy.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

There are few speciated measurements of  $\mathrm{NH_3}$  and  $\mathrm{NH_4^+}$  in Europe. The usefulness of filter pack methods is limited by phase uncertainties [1], whilst daily measurements with annular diffusion denuder systems [2] are both costly and labour-intensive. In response to this challenge, the DELTA (DEnuder for Long-Term Atmospheric) sampling system was developed [3] and since 1996 has been implemented in the UK National Ammonia Monitoring Network (NAMN: www.cara.ceh.ac.uk) to provide long-term monthly data on both gaseous NH<sub>3</sub> and aerosol NH<sub>4</sub>+ [4].

# DELTA (DEnuder for Long Term Atmospheric sampling)



Diffusion Denuder Methodology

Selective removal of gases on impregnated denuders, with subsequent collection of aerosols on a downstream filter pack

- Optimised for long-term sampling 1 week - 1 month
- Low sampling rate  $0.2 - 0.4 \, \text{l min}^{-1}$
- Short (10 cm 15 cm) denuders Robust system can be sent by post to site operators

### 2. NitroEurope Inferential N Flux (Level 1) Network

Since November 2006, the DELTA methodology is also being implemented at 56 sites across Europe in the NitroEurope Inferential N flux (Level 1) network (<a href="https://www.nitroeurope.eu">www.nitroeurope.eu</a>). The species monitored are gaseous NH<sub>3</sub> and aerosol NH<sub>4</sub>\*, as well as other acid gases: HNO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, HCl, and aerosols: NO<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>, Cl', Na\*, Ca<sup>2\*</sup>, Mg<sup>2\*</sup>. Monitoring is on a monthly frequency that is optimal for estimating annual mean concentrations, whilst permitting characterisation of temporal trends.

### 3. Chemical Laboratories

Several laboratories share responsibility for sample preparation and analysis, whilst a network of local site operators at each site perform the monthly changeover of samples and subsequent exchange of samples by post.

### 4. DELTA Intercomparison

To ensure consistency in implementation of the DELTA protocol, an interlaboratory intercomparison of DELTA measurements was conducted over 4-months between 6 laboratories at 4 test sites between July and early November 2006 The 4 sites have different climates and ammonia concentrations.

Montelibretti (Italy): Mediterranean

- Braunschweig (Germany), Temperate
- Valencia (Spain): Mediterrean
- · Auchencorth (UK): Temperate

6 x DELTA systems were set up at each site, and randomly assigned to each of six designated laboratories

A total of 8 measurement periods (2-weekly sampling) was carried out.

# 5. DELTA INTERCOMPARISON RESULTS

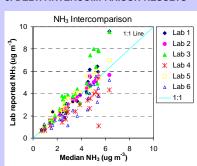


Figure 1: Preliminary results for gaseous NH<sub>3</sub> from the interlaboratory-intersite intercomparison of DELTA measurements. Data points are two-weekly measurements from the 4 test sites.

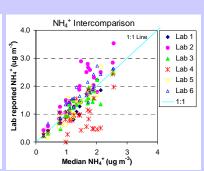


Figure 2: Preliminary results for aerosol NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> from the interlaboratory-intersite intercomparison of DELTA measurements. Data points are two-weekly measurements from the 4 test sites.

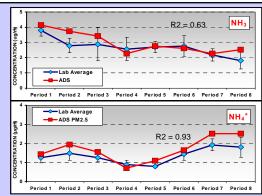


Figure 3: Preliminary results showing a comparison of the average NH<sub>3</sub> and  $\mathrm{NH_4^+}$  concentrations of all laboratories with measurements from a colocated daily annular denuder system (ADS) at MonteLibretti, Italy. 2weekly mean concentrations were derived from the average of hourly ADS data for the corresponding DELTA sampling periods.



# CEAM, Spain





Auchencorth, UK



ADS, Montel ibretti

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