

# OC/EC Analysis with Thermal-Optical Methods

## Effects of temperature protocol and non-carbonaceous compounds

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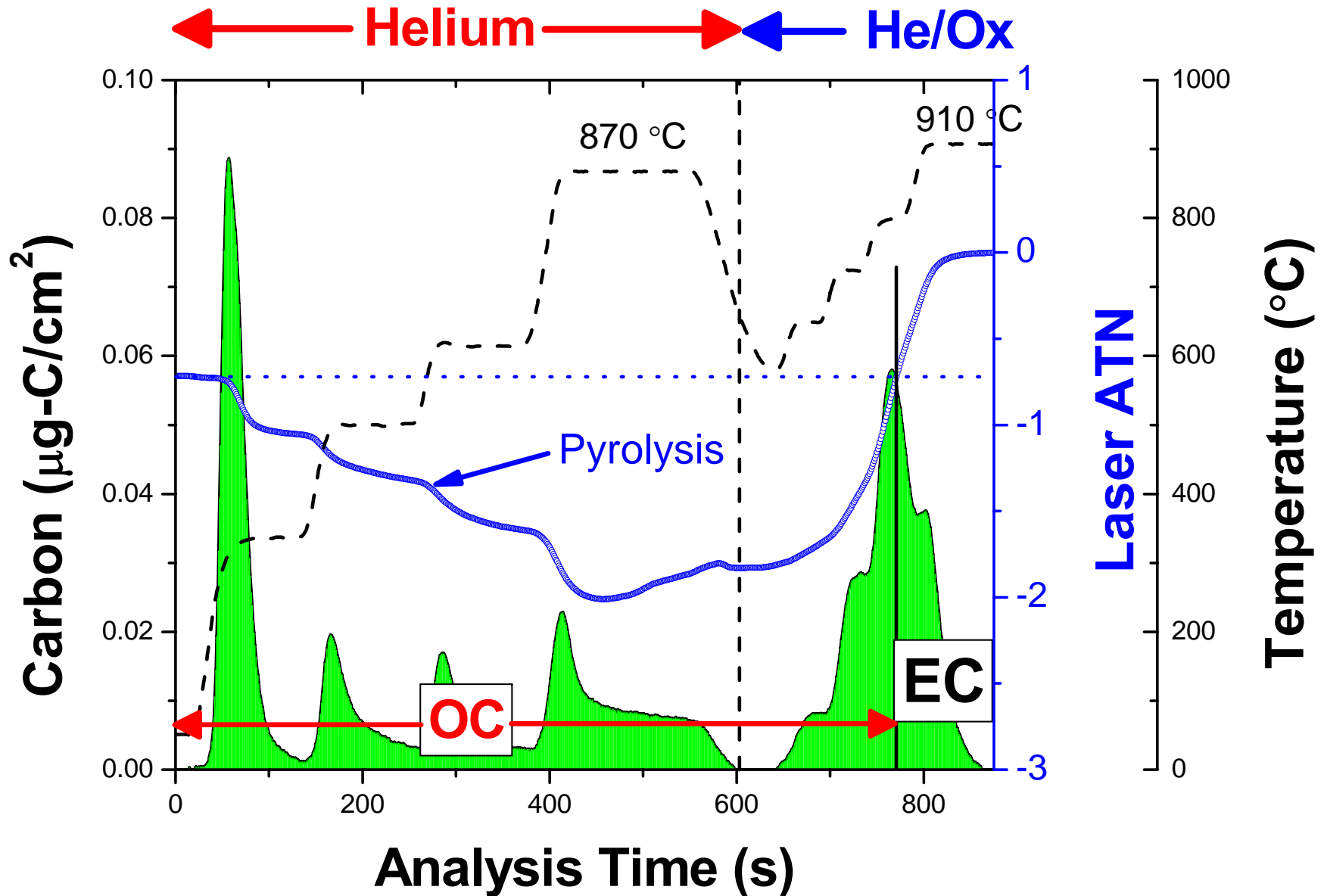
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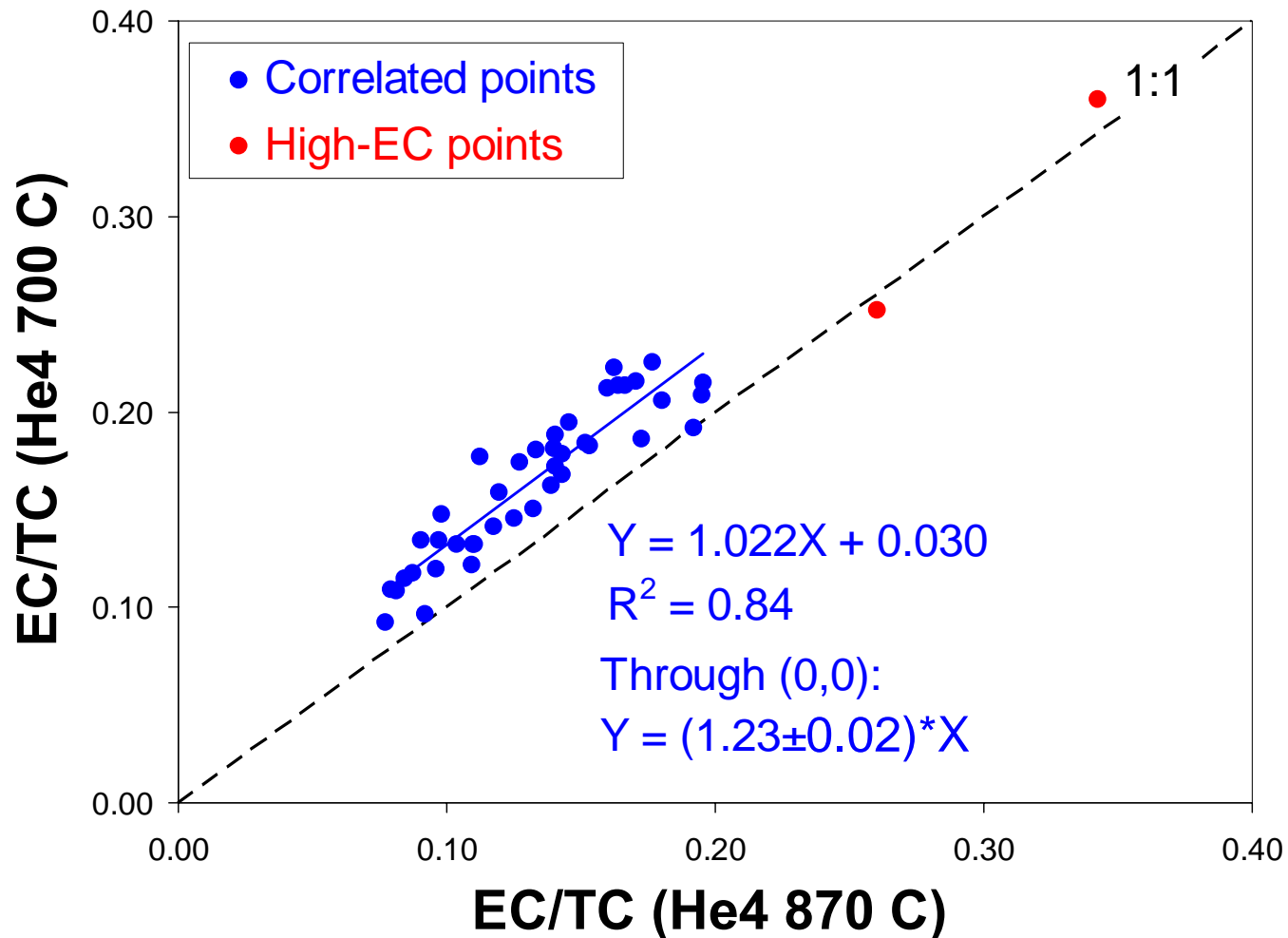
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# Thermal-Optical Analysis for OC/EC

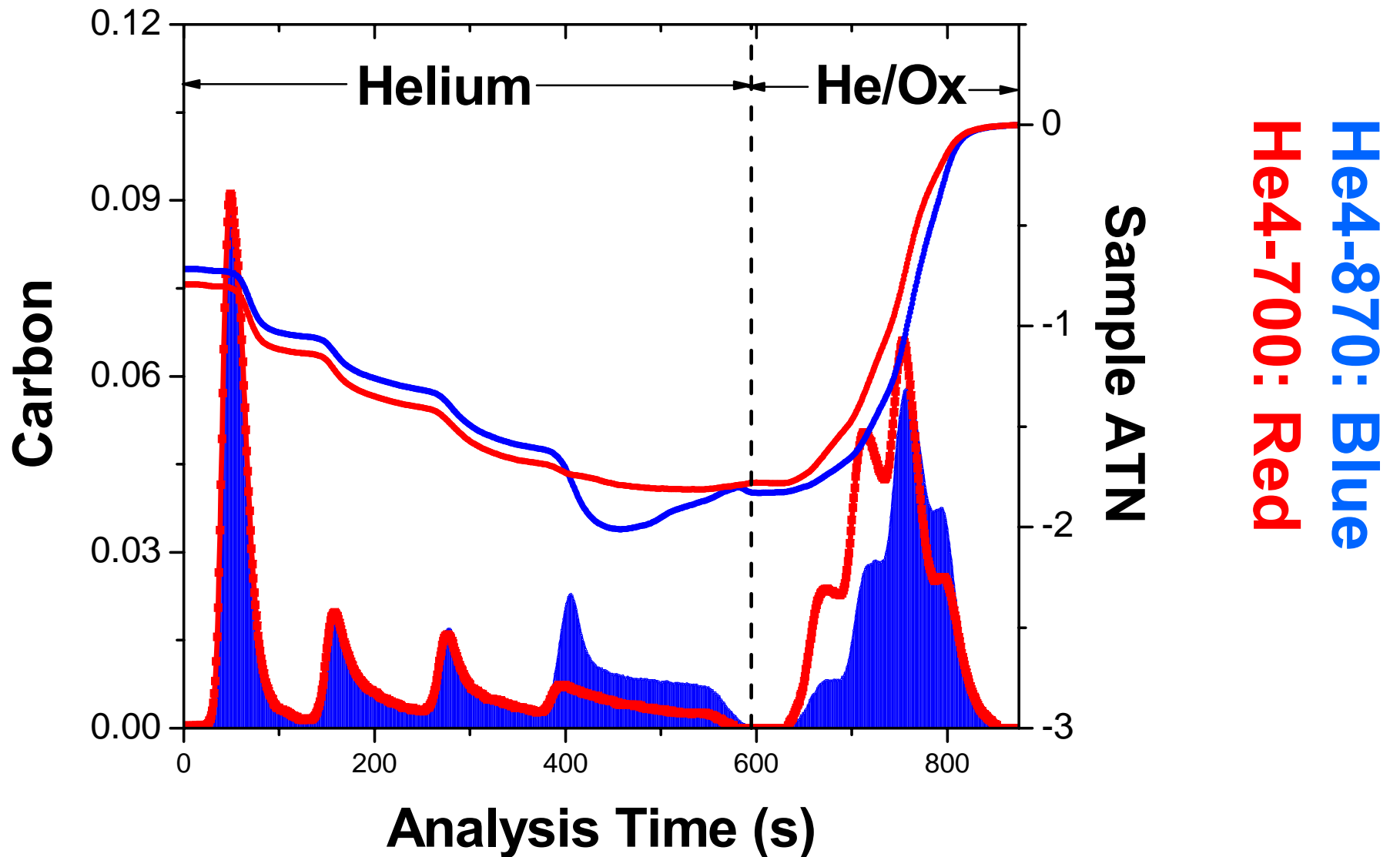


# Temperature protocol affects EC



Also seen by Chow et al. (2001); Schauer et al. (2003); Conny et al. (2004)

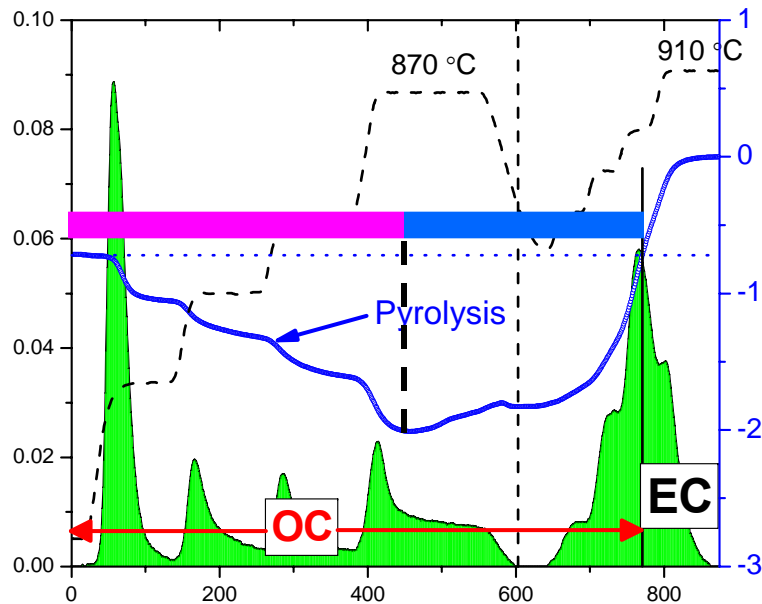
# Differences: He4-870 v/s He4-700



# Objectives of our research

- Develop a mechanistic understanding of the thermal/optical method:
  - Evaluate the assumptions
  - Carbon evolution pattern
  - Optical properties of evolving carbon
- Estimate the potential uncertainties
- Examine possible improvements to the EPA thermal/optical method

# Method assumptions



$$PC_{\text{total}} * k_{PC} \sim PC_{\text{pre-split}} * k_{PC} + EC_{\text{pre-split}} * k_{EC}$$

**Assumption 1:  $EC_{\text{pre-split}} = 0$**

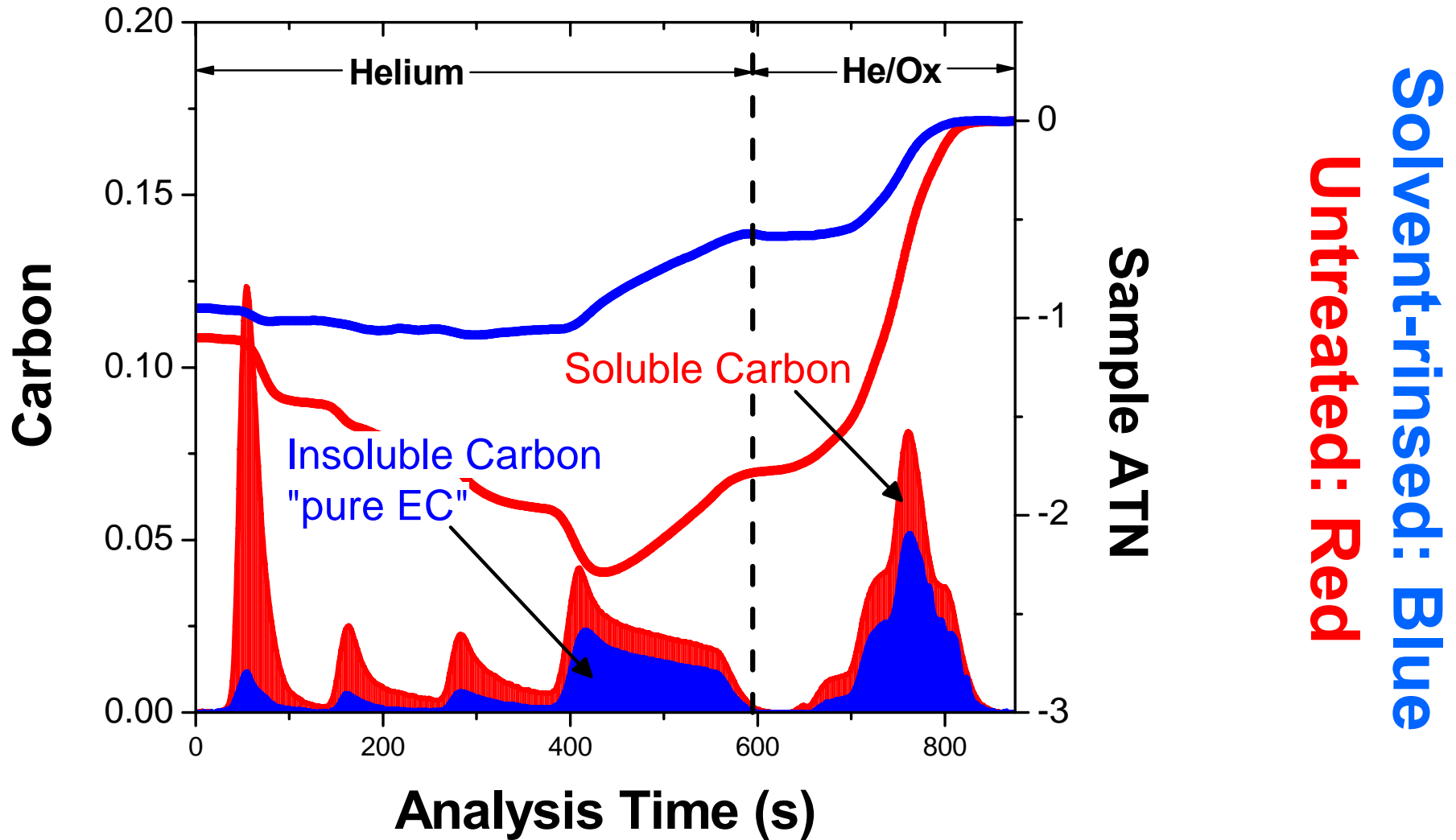
(PC evolves completely before EC)

or

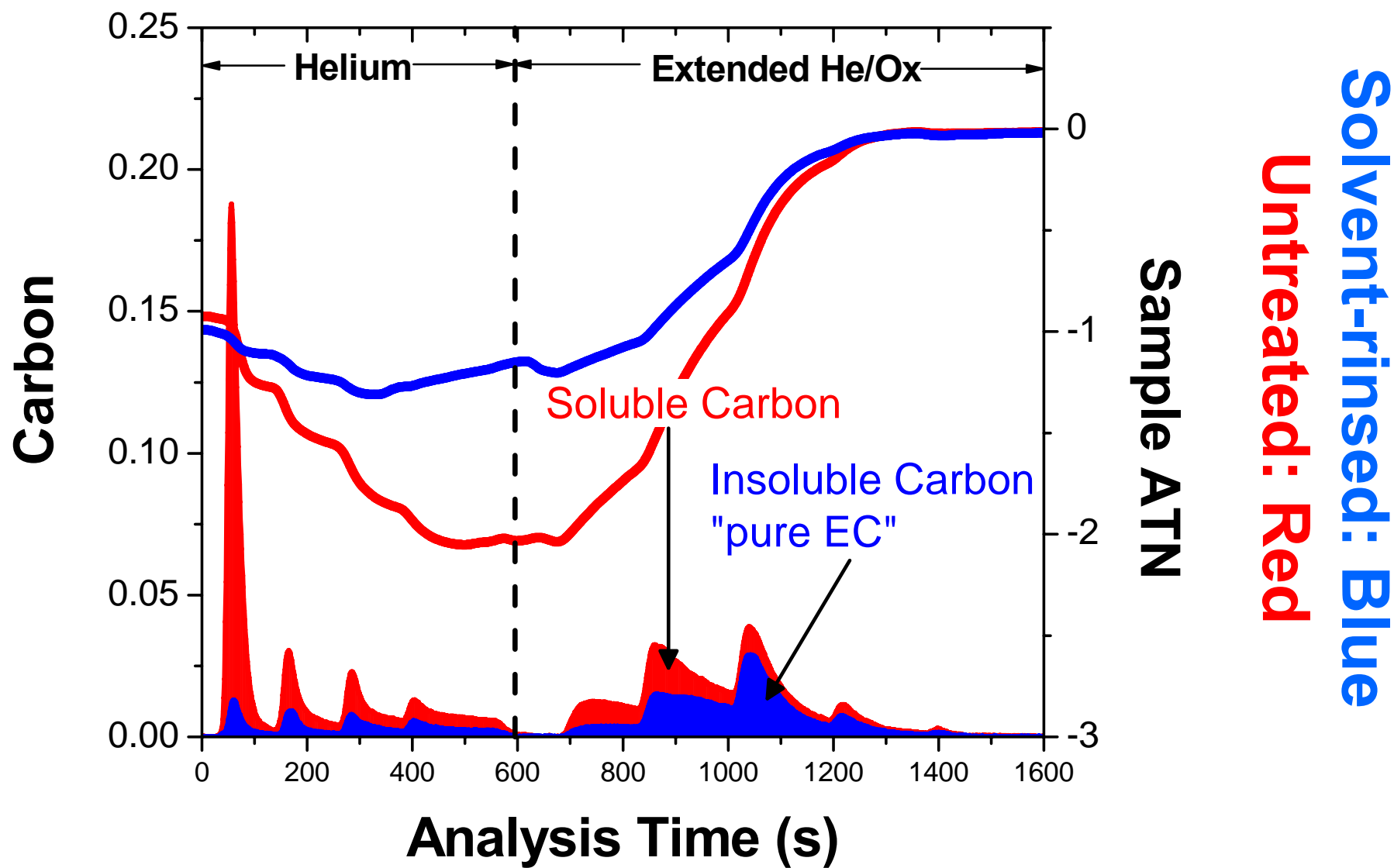
**Assumption 2:  $k_{PC} = k_{EC}$**

(Optical properties of PC and EC are similar)

# He4-870: Co-evolution of PC and EC

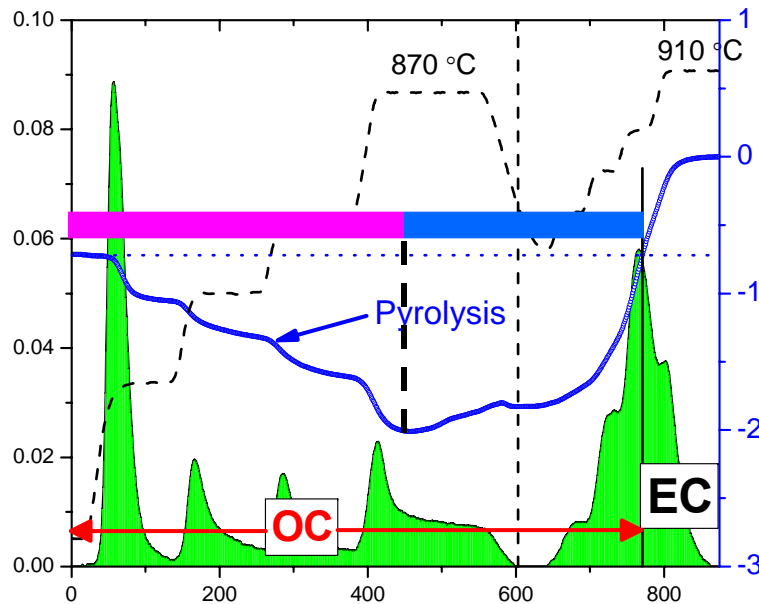


# He4-700: Co-evolution of PC and EC





# Assumption 1 not valid



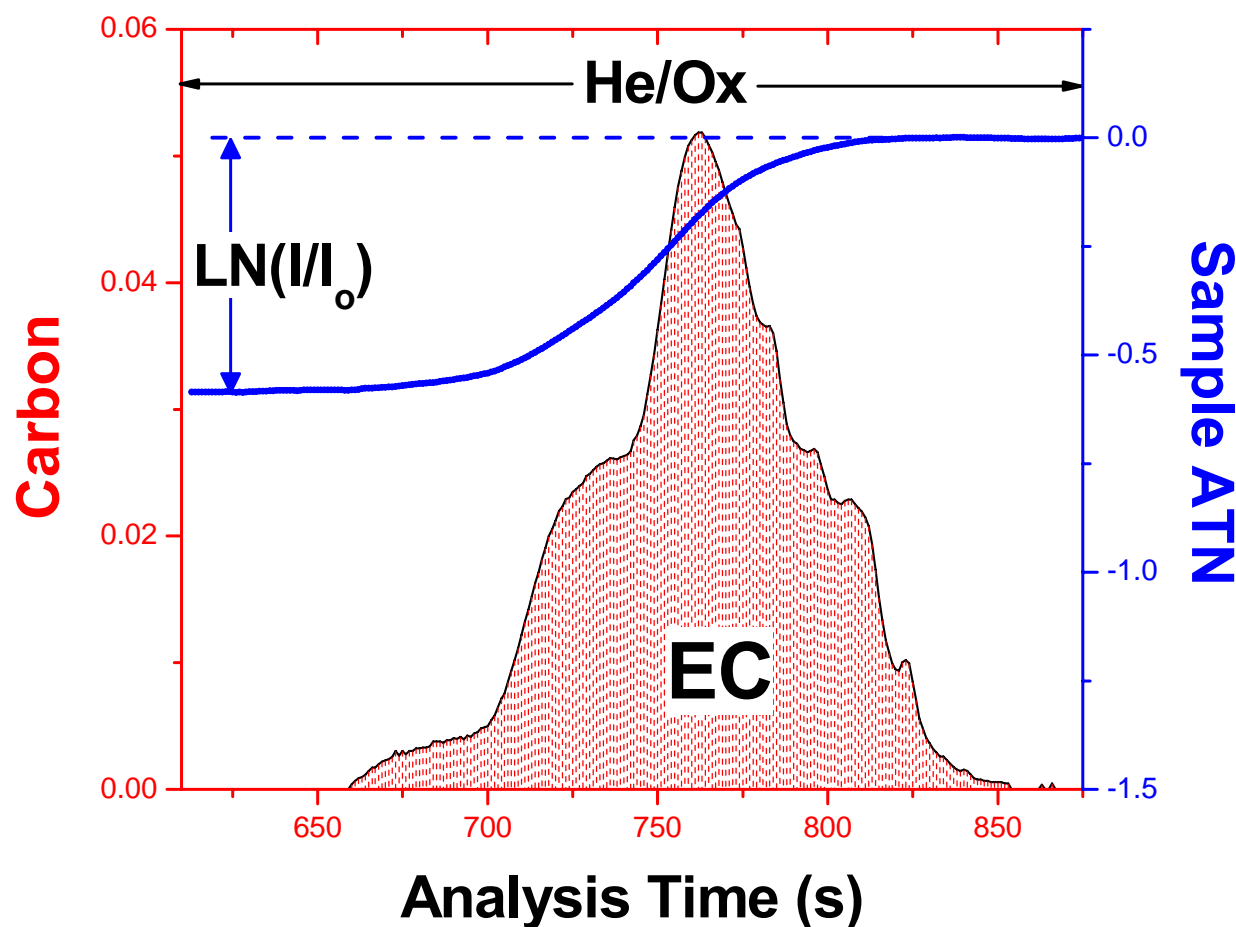
$$PC_{\text{total}} * k_{\text{PC}} \sim PC_{\text{pre-split}} * k_{\text{PC}} + EC_{\text{pre-split}} * k_{\text{EC}}$$

~~Assumption 1:  $EC_{\text{pre-split}} \neq 0$~~   
(PC co-evolves with EC)

or

**Assumption 2:  $k_{\text{PC}} = k_{\text{EC}}$**   
(Optical properties of PC and EC are similar)

# Calculating $k_{EC}$ with the solvent-rinsed filters



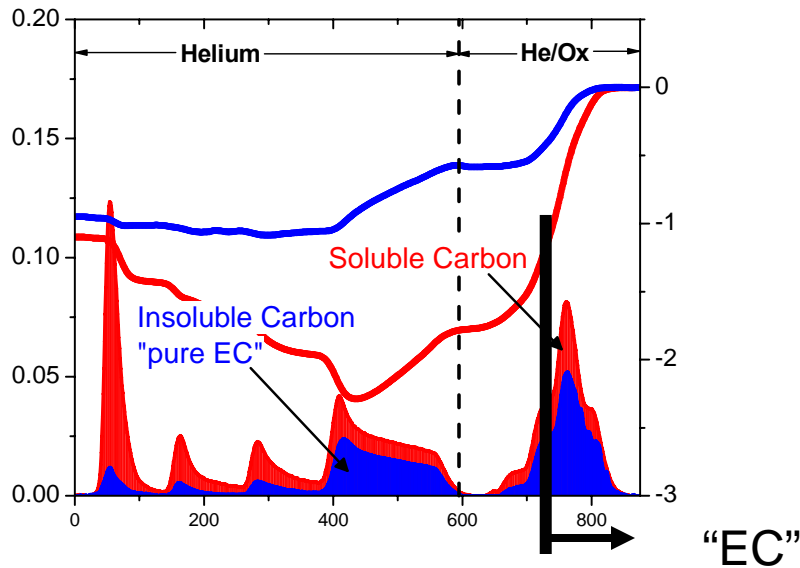
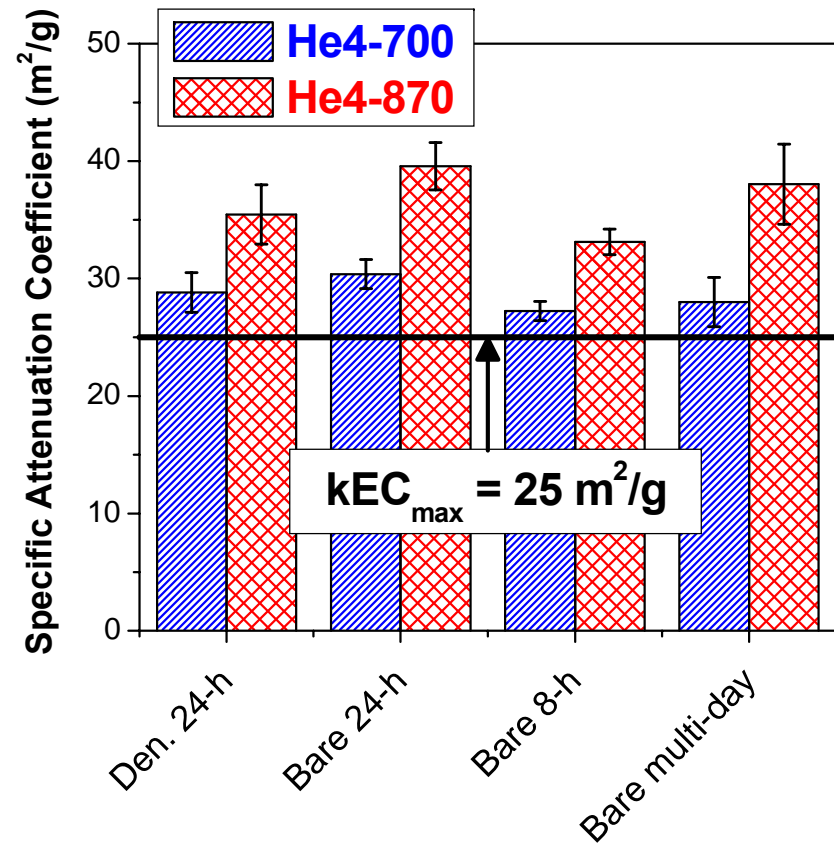
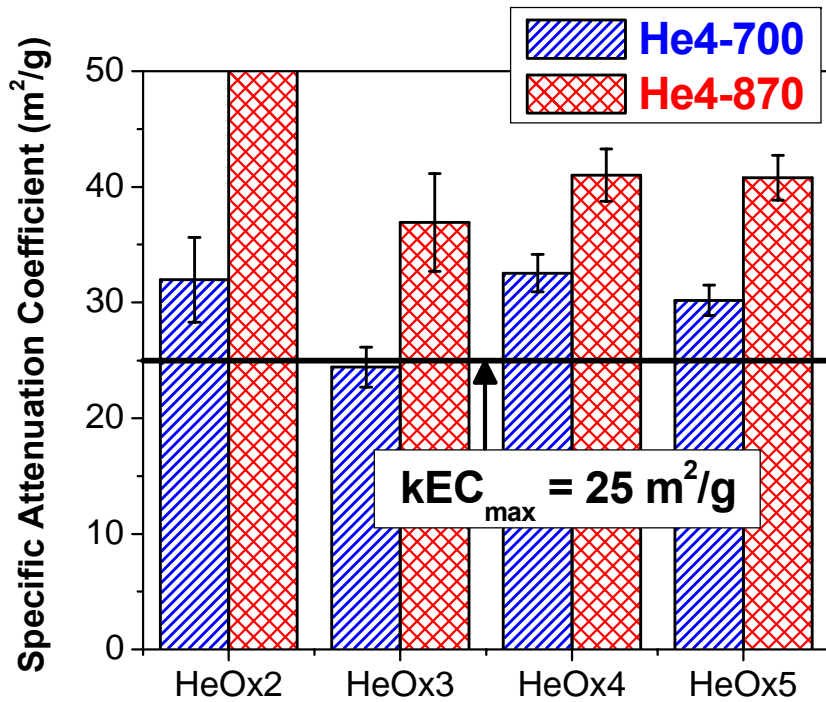
Lambert-Beer law:  
 $\text{LN}(I/I_0) = \text{EC} * k_{EC}$

$$k_{EC_{\text{rinsed}}} = 25.8 \pm 2.8 \text{ m}^2/\text{g-C}$$

$k_{EC}$  similar to the findings of Gundel et al. (1984)

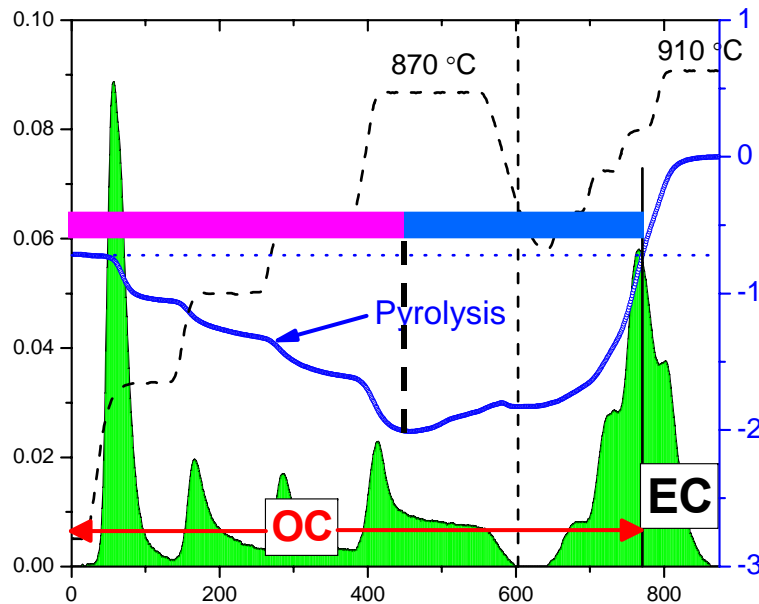
Squirrel Hill tunnel samples:  $k_{EC} \sim k_{\text{He/Ox}} = 20.6 \pm 1.8 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$

# Specific attenuation of untreated carbon



Instrument-defined EC ( $k_{EC}$ )

# Assumption 2: also not valid!



$$PC_{\text{total}} * k_{PC} \sim PC_{\text{pre-split}} * k_{PC} + EC_{\text{pre-split}} * k_{EC}$$

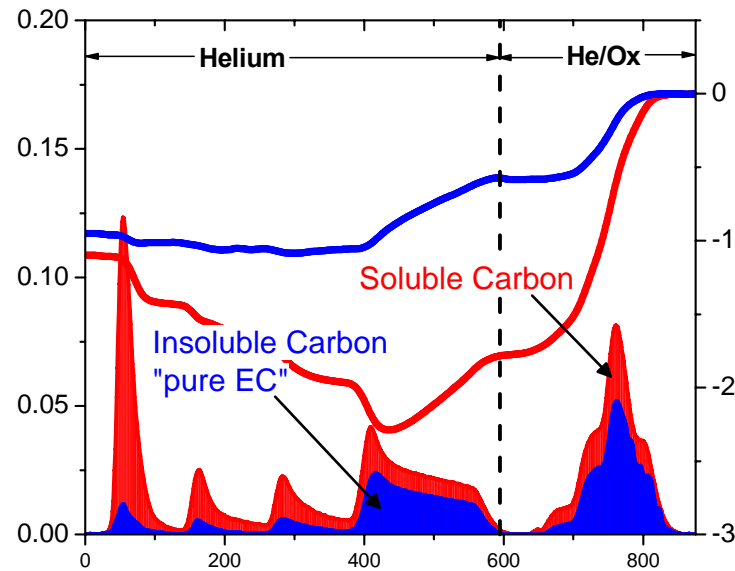
~~Assumption 1:  $EC_{\text{pre-split}} \neq 0$~~   
(PC co-evolves with EC)

or

~~Assumption 2:  $k_{PC} \gg k_{EC}$~~

(Optical attenuation by PC is much greater than that by EC)

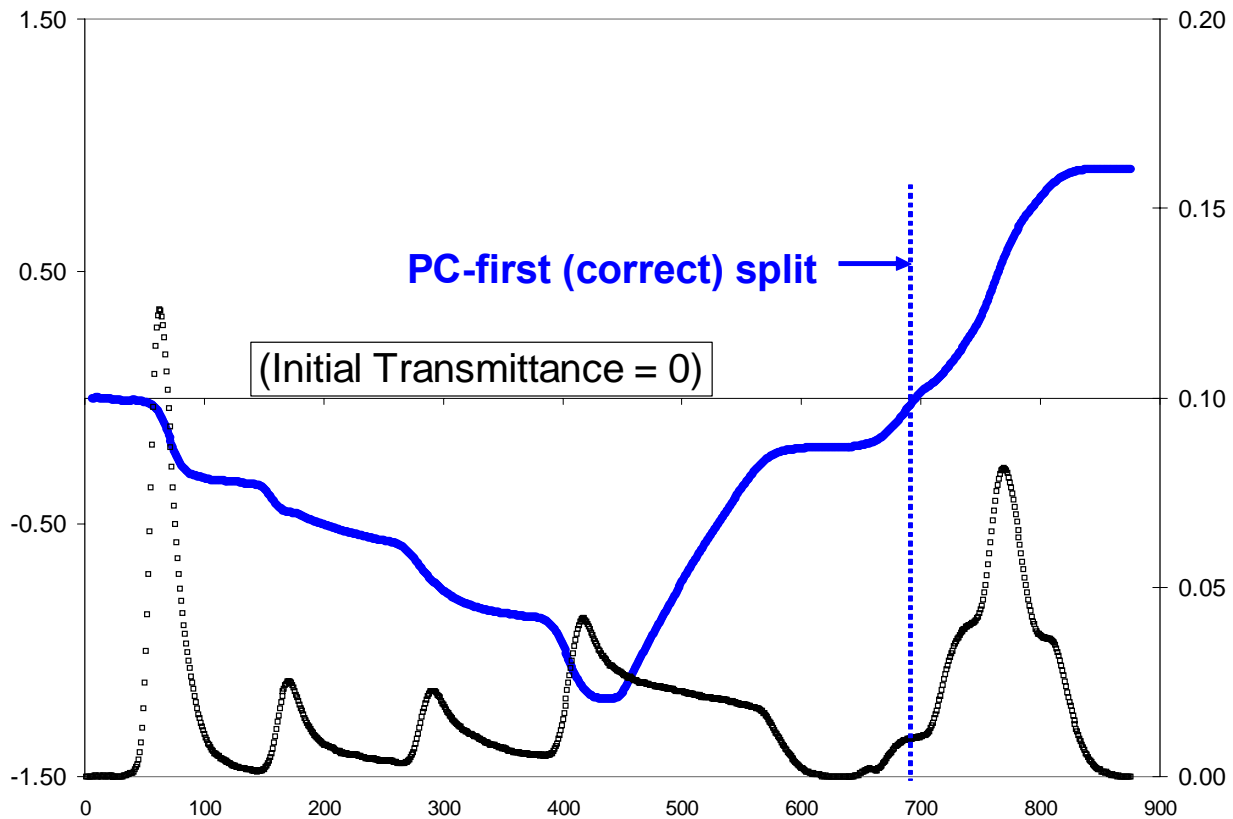
# Uncertainties due to different optical properties



$$PC_{\text{total}} * 55.8 = PC_{\text{pre-split}} * 55.8 + EC_{\text{pre-split}} * 15.7$$

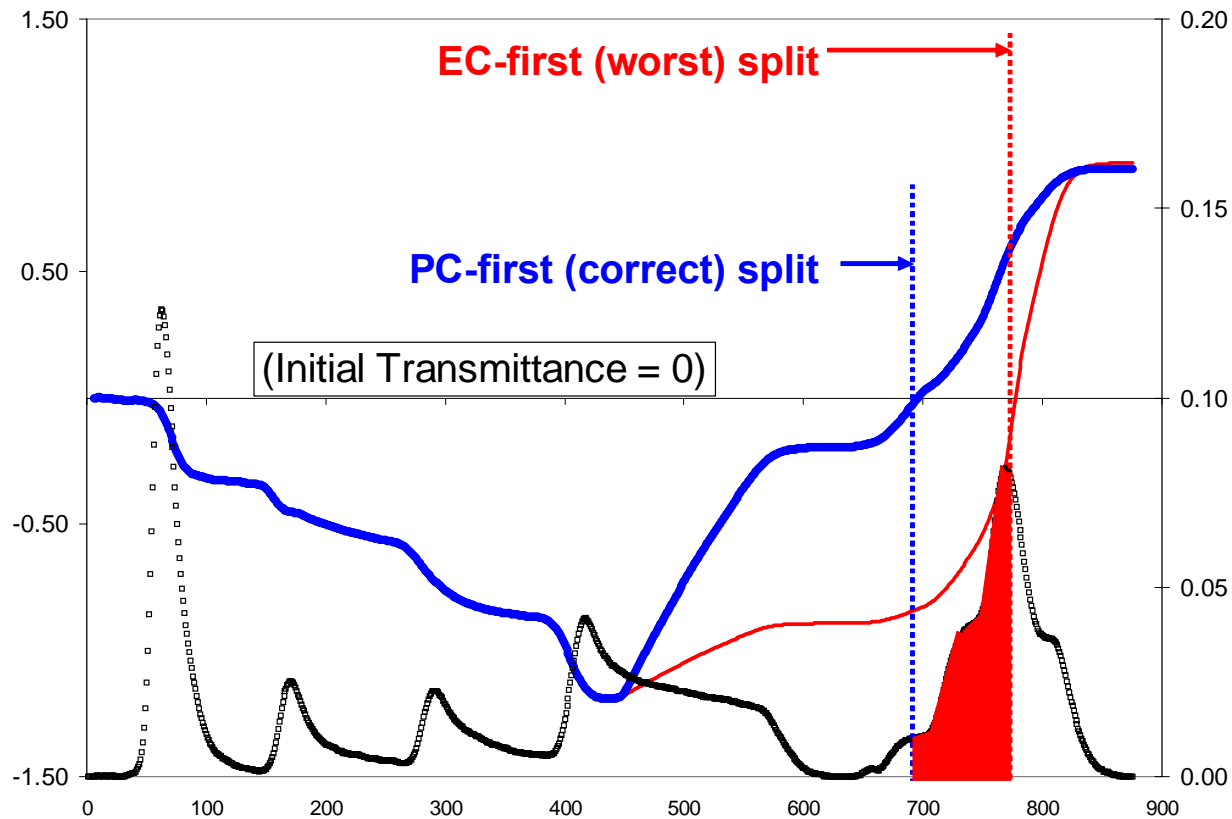
- (a) Ideal: PC evolves completely before EC
- (b) Worst case: EC evolves completely before PC
- (c) Actual: Co-evolution of PC and EC

# Ideal: PC evolves before EC



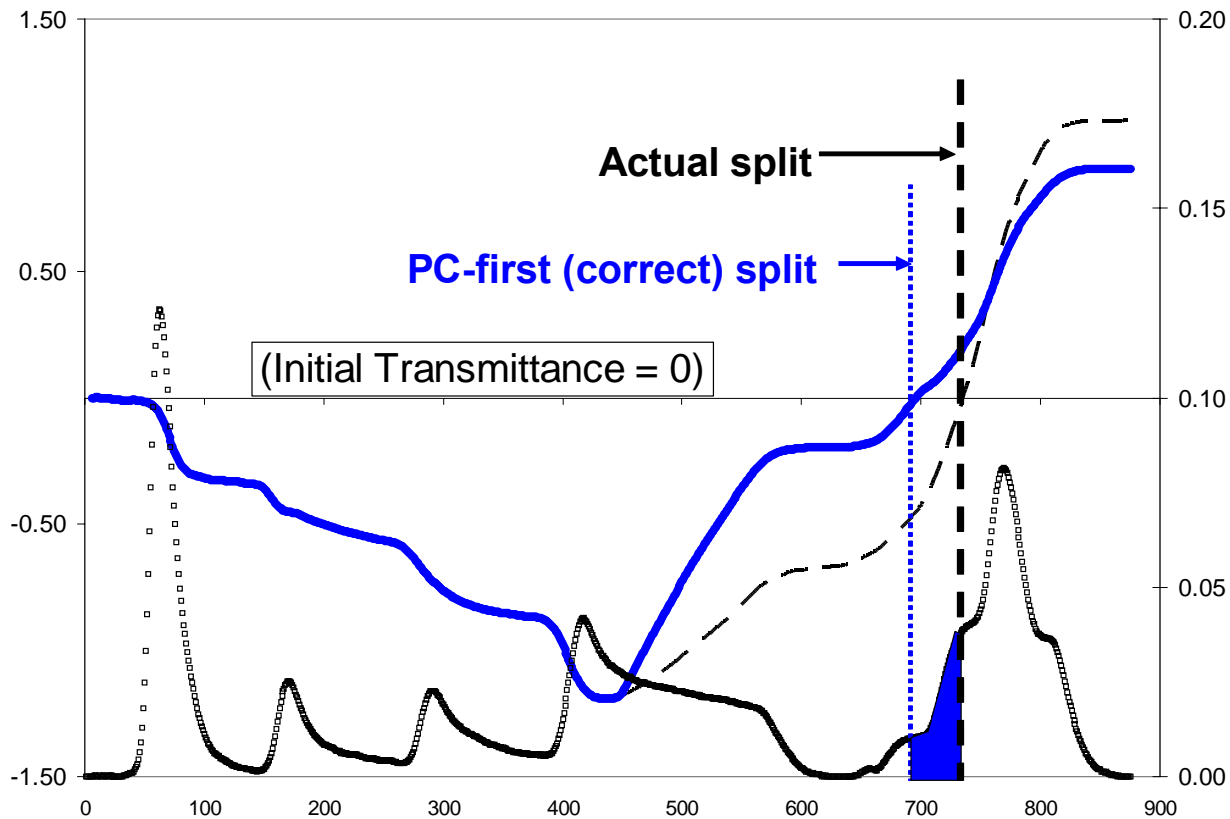
Actual EC =  $5.5 \mu\text{g-C/cm}^2$

# Worst case: EC evolves completely before PC



Measured EC =  $1.7 \mu\text{g-C/cm}^2$   
Error = - 68%

# Actual under-estimation by He4-870 protocol

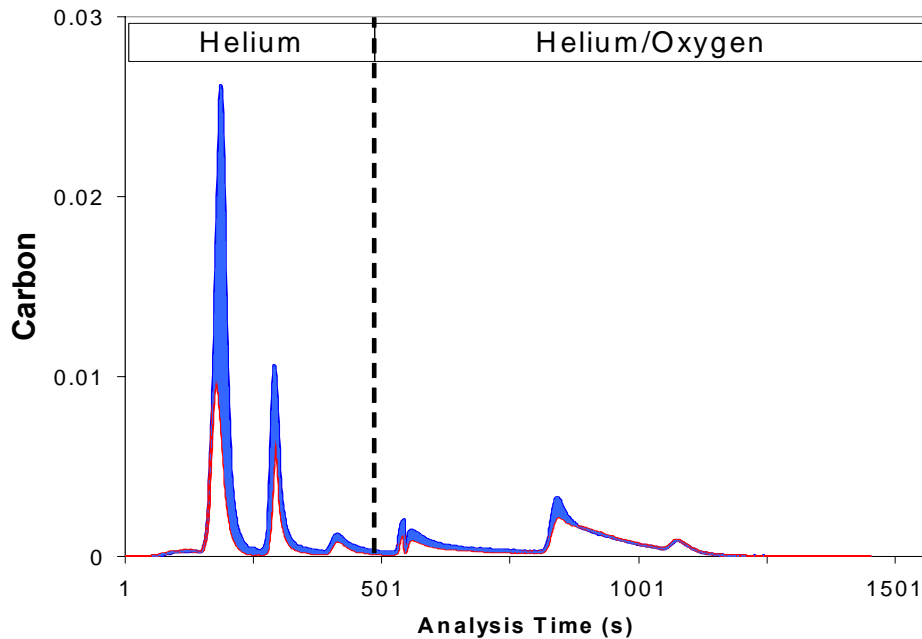




# Improving the EPA thermal/optical method

- Reducing the peak Helium temperature reduces the negative bias
- He4-700 increases the EC compared to the He4-870
- What about reducing the peak Helium temperature further?
  - e.g. IMPROVE has a peak Helium temperature of 550 °C
  - Potential positive bias with unpyrolyzed organics?

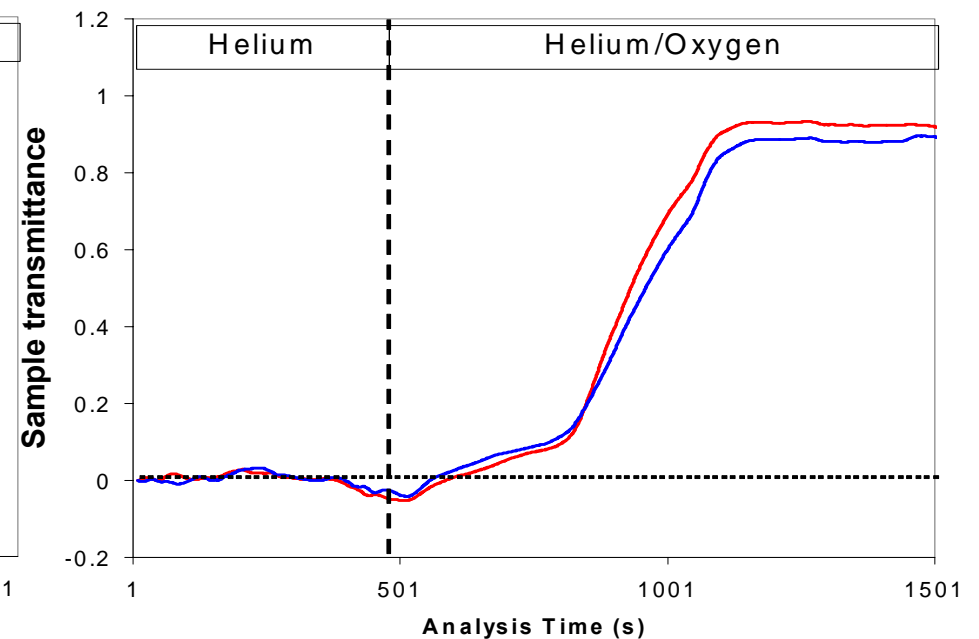
# Improving the EPA thermal/optical technique: He4-550?



**Vehicular exhaust:**

TC  $14.2 \mu\text{g-C}/\text{cm}^2$

**EC  $5.4 \mu\text{g-C}/\text{cm}^2$**

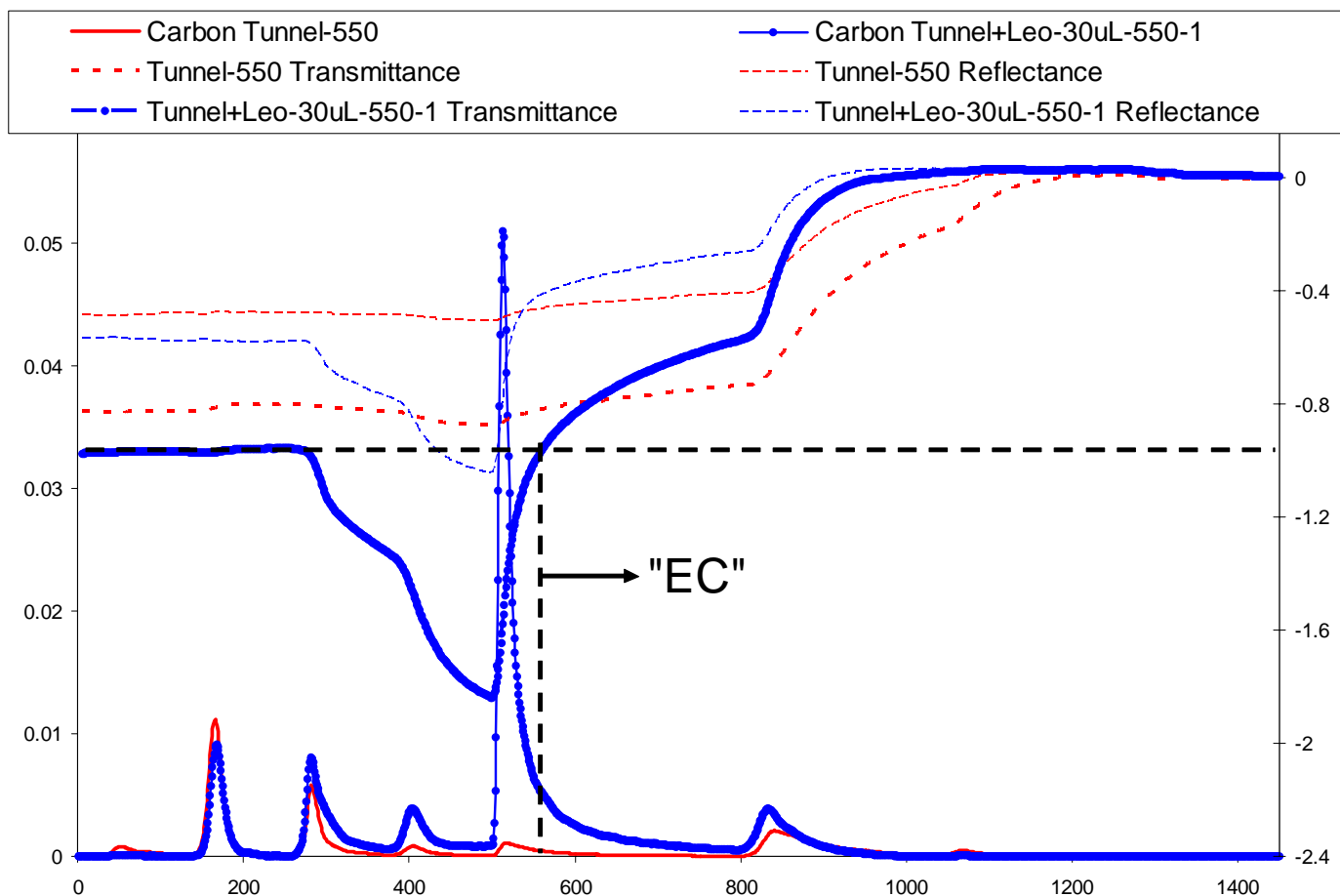


**Veh. exhaust + Levoglucosan:**

TC  $23.9 \mu\text{g-C}/\text{cm}^2$

**EC  $7.4 \mu\text{g-C}/\text{cm}^2$**

# He4-550: Positive bias with leonardite?



**Vehicular exhaust:**  
TC 6.83  $\mu\text{g-C/punch}$   
**EC 2.28  $\mu\text{g-C/punch}$**

**Veh. exhaust + leonardite:**  
TC 22.2  $\mu\text{g-C/punch}$   
**EC 5.89  $\mu\text{g-C/punch}$**

# Conclusions

- The thermal/optical method assumptions are not valid
  - PC and EC co-evolve;  $k_{PC} \gg k_{EC}$  for Pittsburgh samples
- He4-870 under-estimates EC
  - Premature EC evolution coupled with different  $k_{EC}$  and  $k_{PC}$
- He4-700 EC is  $23 \pm 2$  % higher than He4-870 EC
  - Reduces premature EC loss
- He4-550 may be too low, possibly subject to positive bias
  - Need to investigate large polymeric and colored organic compounds

# Acknowledgments

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