

# *Using black carbon to measure the efficiency of air pollution abatement*

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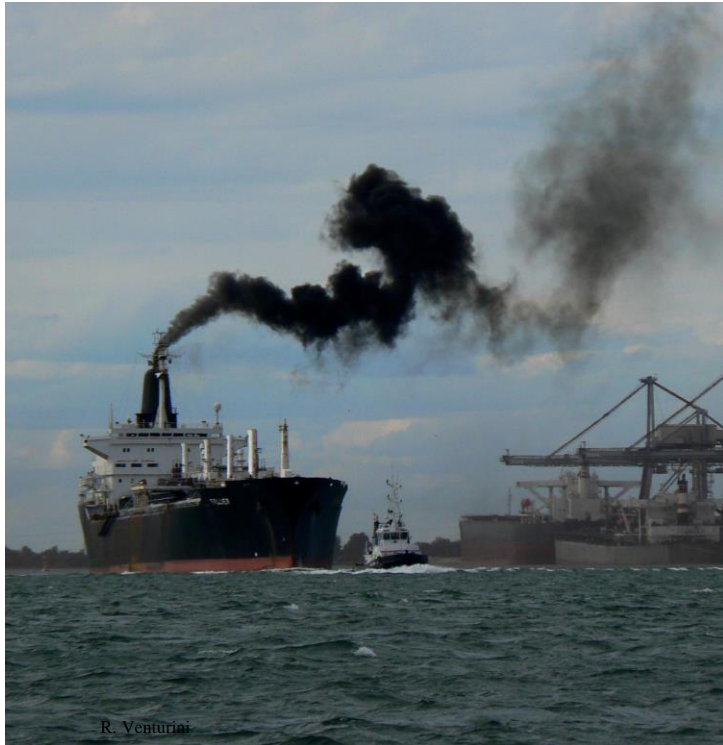
*Renewable Energy Benefits: Can South East Europe realise the full potential of the Energy Transition?*

International Renewable Energy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, June 11-12, 2019

*Sarajevo on Dec 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016*  
*Photo by: Fehim Demir (EPA)*

# *Black Carbon and Particulate Matter*



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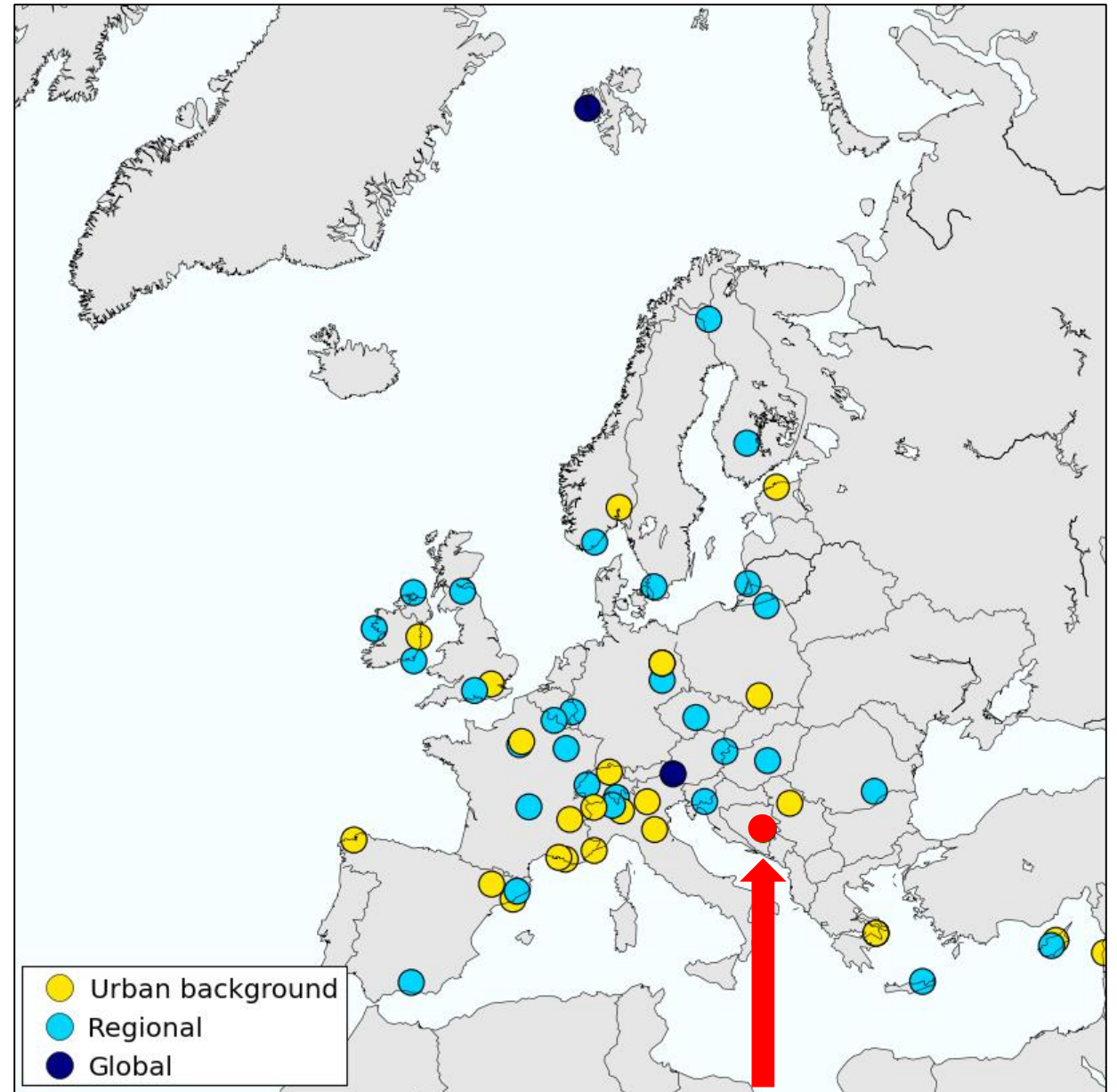


- BC – primary
- BC – direct to sources

- PM dominated by secondary
- well mixed

# *EMEP/ACTRIS/COLOSSAL intensive measurement period*

- *Carbonaceous aerosol source apportionment*
- Winter 2018
  - December 2017 – March 2018
- 24 countries
- 58 measurement sites
  - 27 urban
  - **Sarajevo urban background site**



# *Atmospheric aerosol measurements in Sarajevo Canton: Sarajevo Canton Field Campaign 2017-2018 (SAFICA)*

## *SAFICA scientific goals:*

- Chemical characterization of atmospheric pollutant species in the Sarajevo Canton
- Science-based recommendations for the improvement of the air quality in the Sarajevo Canton



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# ***Sarajevo Canton Field Campaign 2017-2018 (SAFICA)***

## ***On-line instrumentation (Bjelave and Pofalići)***

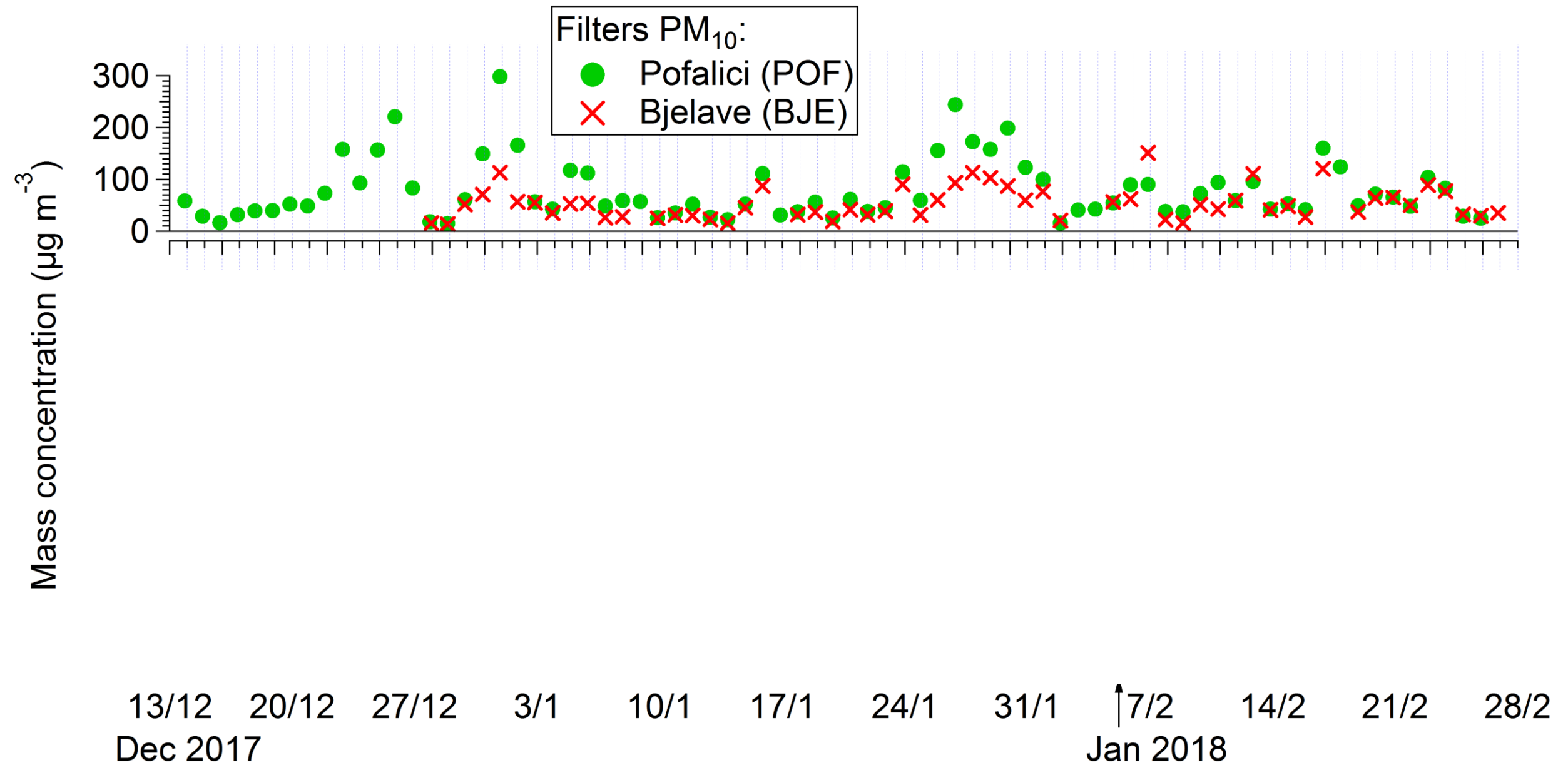
- Condensation Particle Counter
  - Particle number concentration: 4 nm–2.5 μm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- Optical Particle Sizer
  - Particle number concentration: 300 nm–10 μm, 16 size bins (PM<sub>10</sub>)
- Aethalometer AE33
  - Black carbon mass concentration in PM<sub>2.5</sub>

## ***Off-line (Bjelave, Pofalići, Otoka, Ivan Sedlo)***

- Daily (24 hrs) PM<sub>10</sub> mass concentration

***All data shown here are preliminary!!***

# Pofalići & Bjelave PM<sub>10</sub> filter samples measured during SAFICA



# Bjelave PM<sub>10</sub> filter samples vs. black carbon (BC)

24-h avg., Jan 9 – March 7, 2018

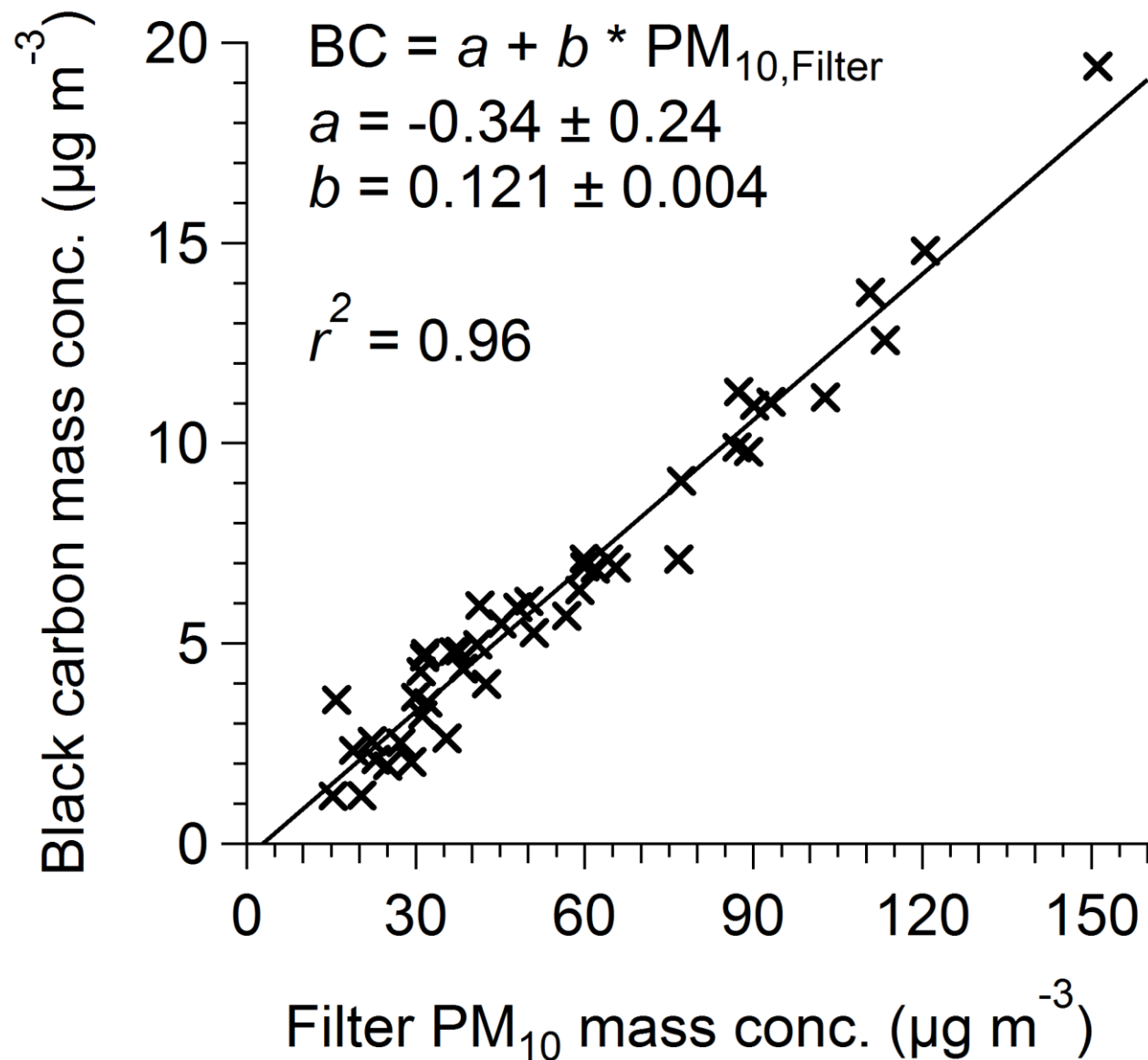
$$\text{BC} = (8.4 \pm 9.9) \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$$

Sarajevo urban

$$\text{BC}_{\text{URB}} = (10.9 \pm 12.7) \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$$

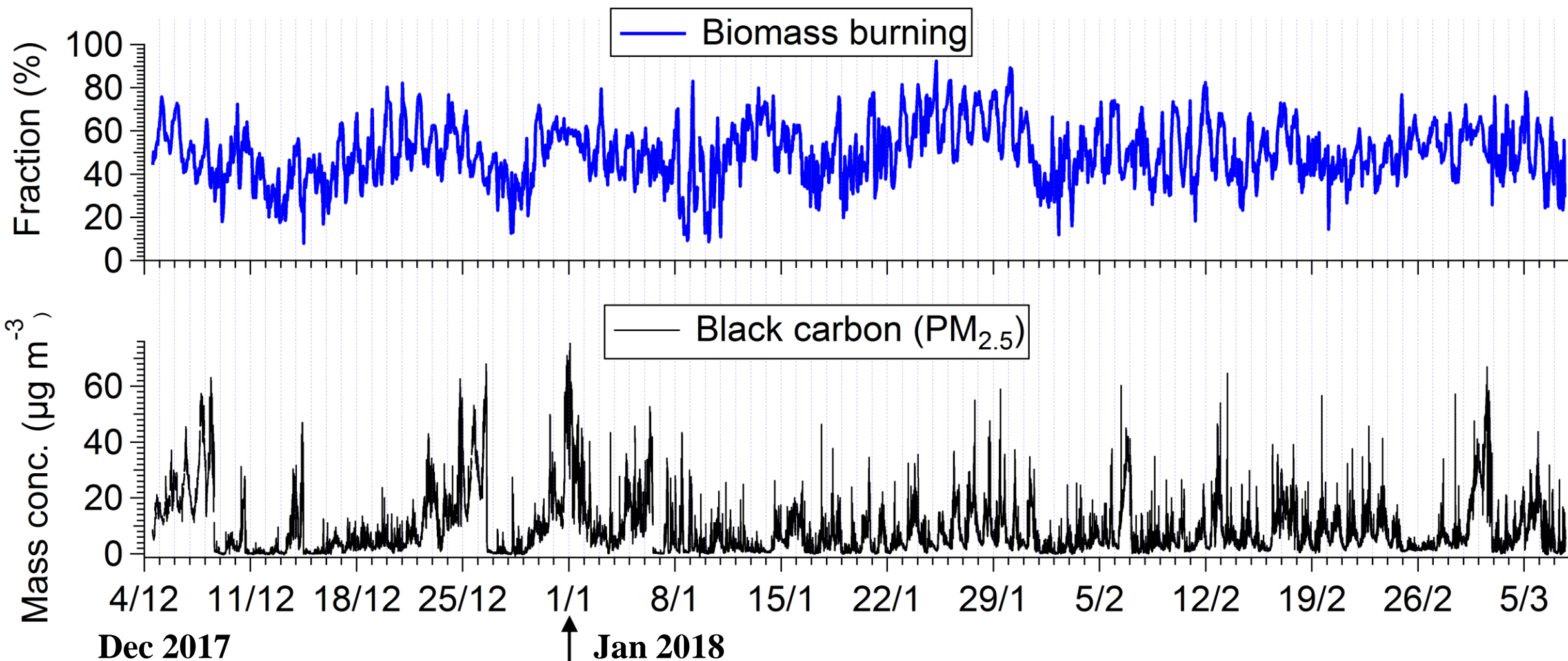
Sarajevo urban background

$$\text{BC}_{\text{URB BG}} = (6.4 \pm 7.0) \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$$





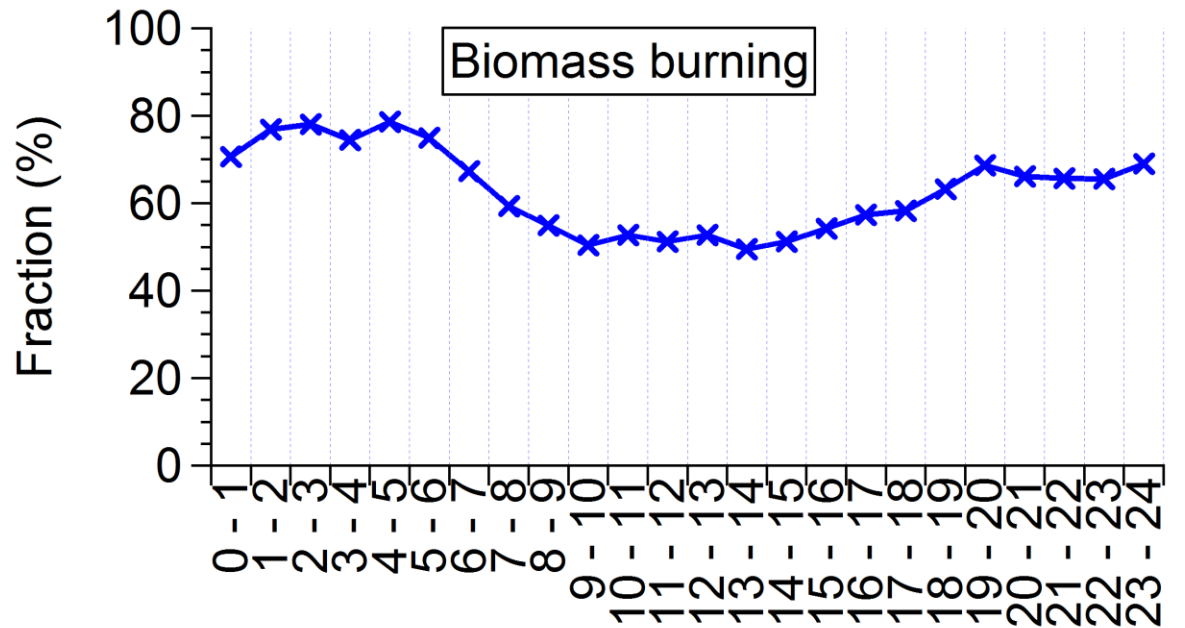
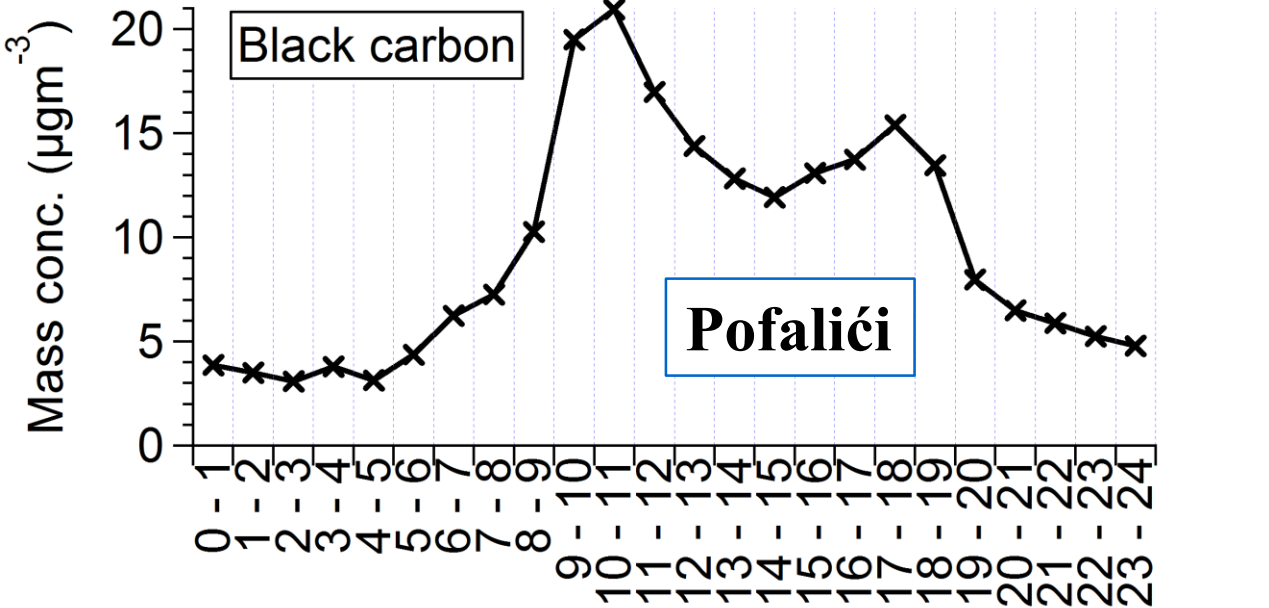
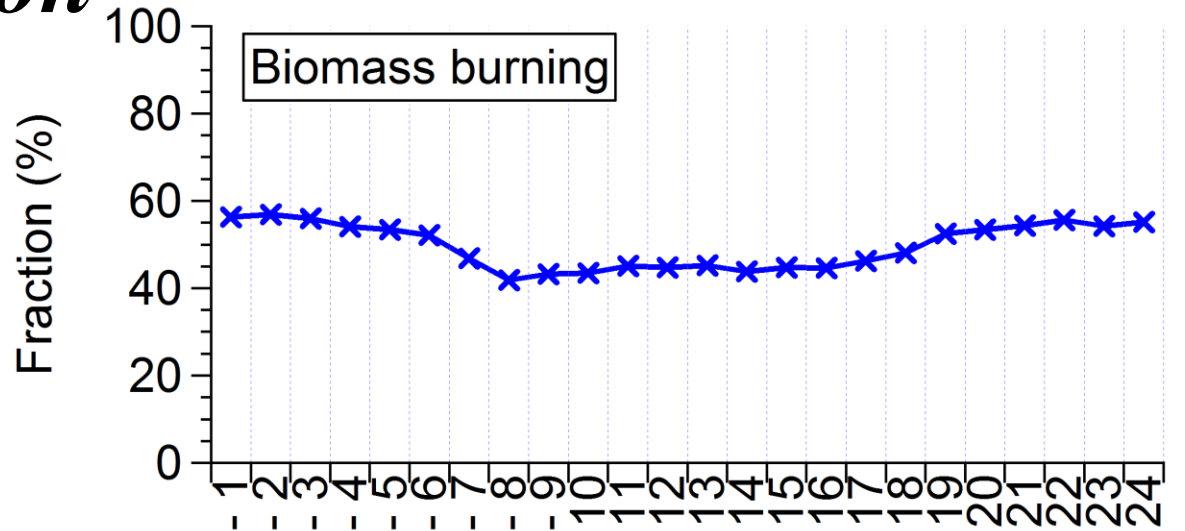
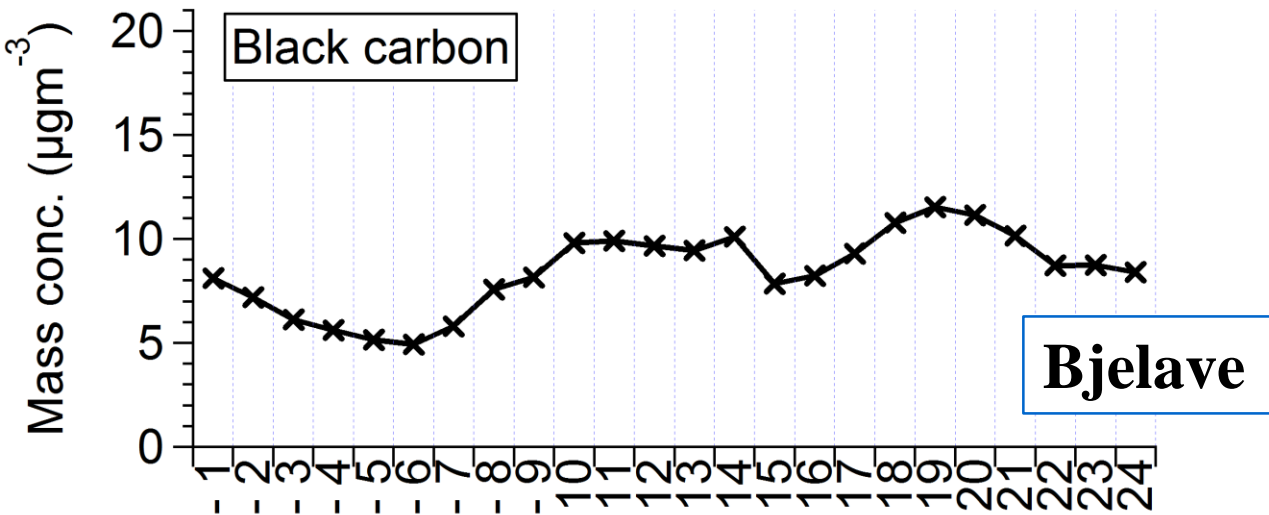
# *Ambient mass concentrations of measured black carbon*



Biomass burning BC = (  $50 \pm 13$  ) %

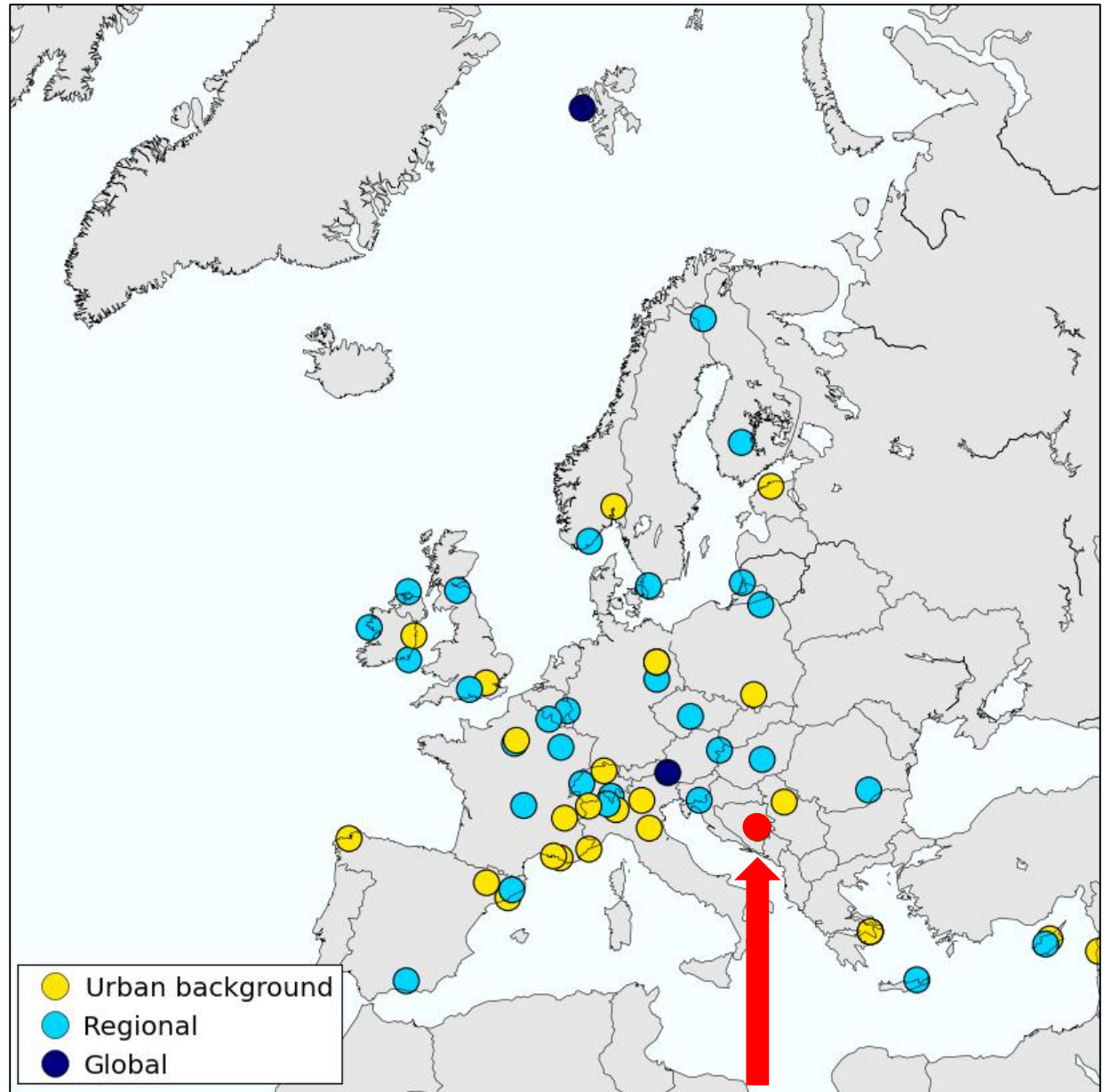
BC = (  $8.4 \pm 9.9$  )  $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

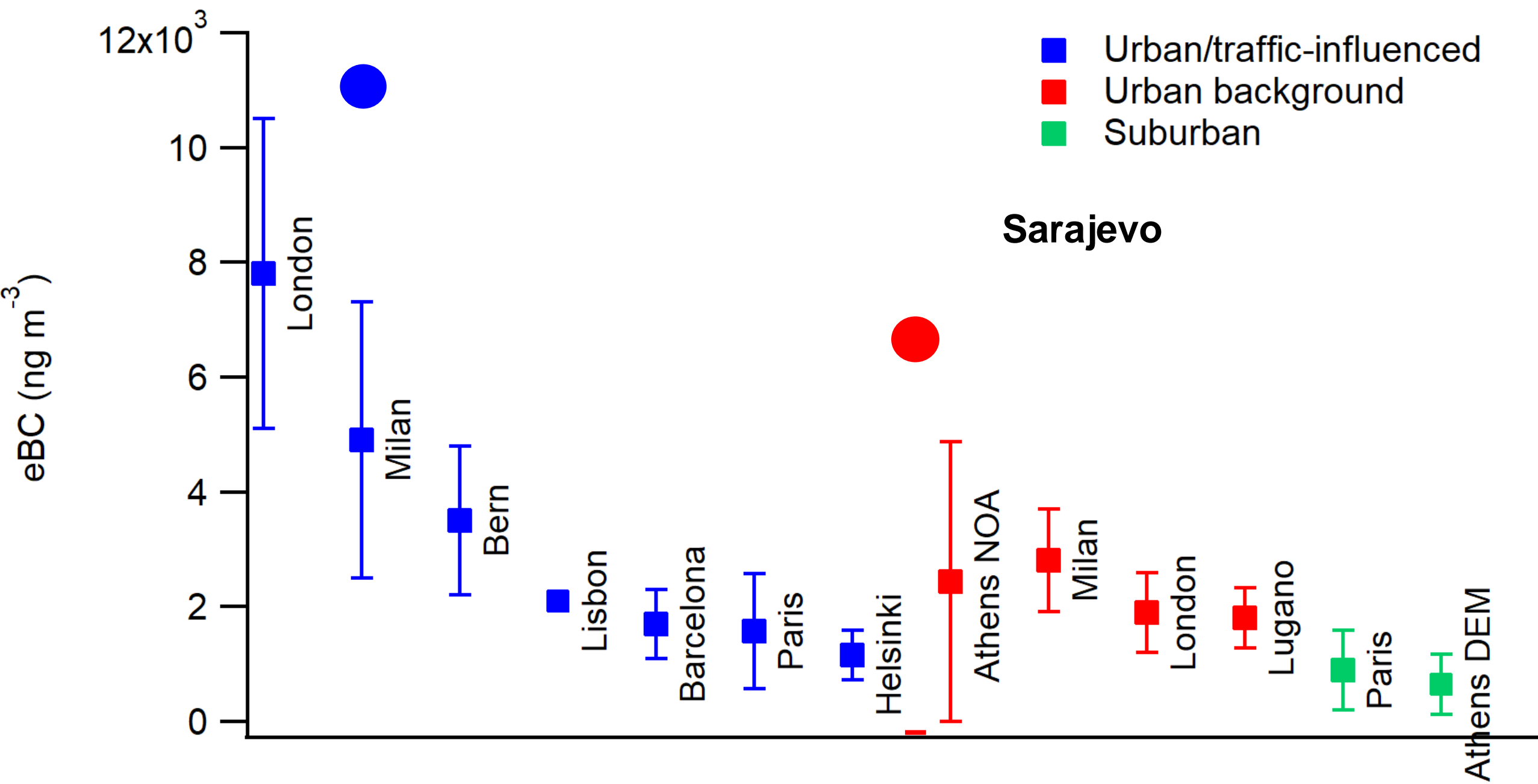
# Diurnal variation



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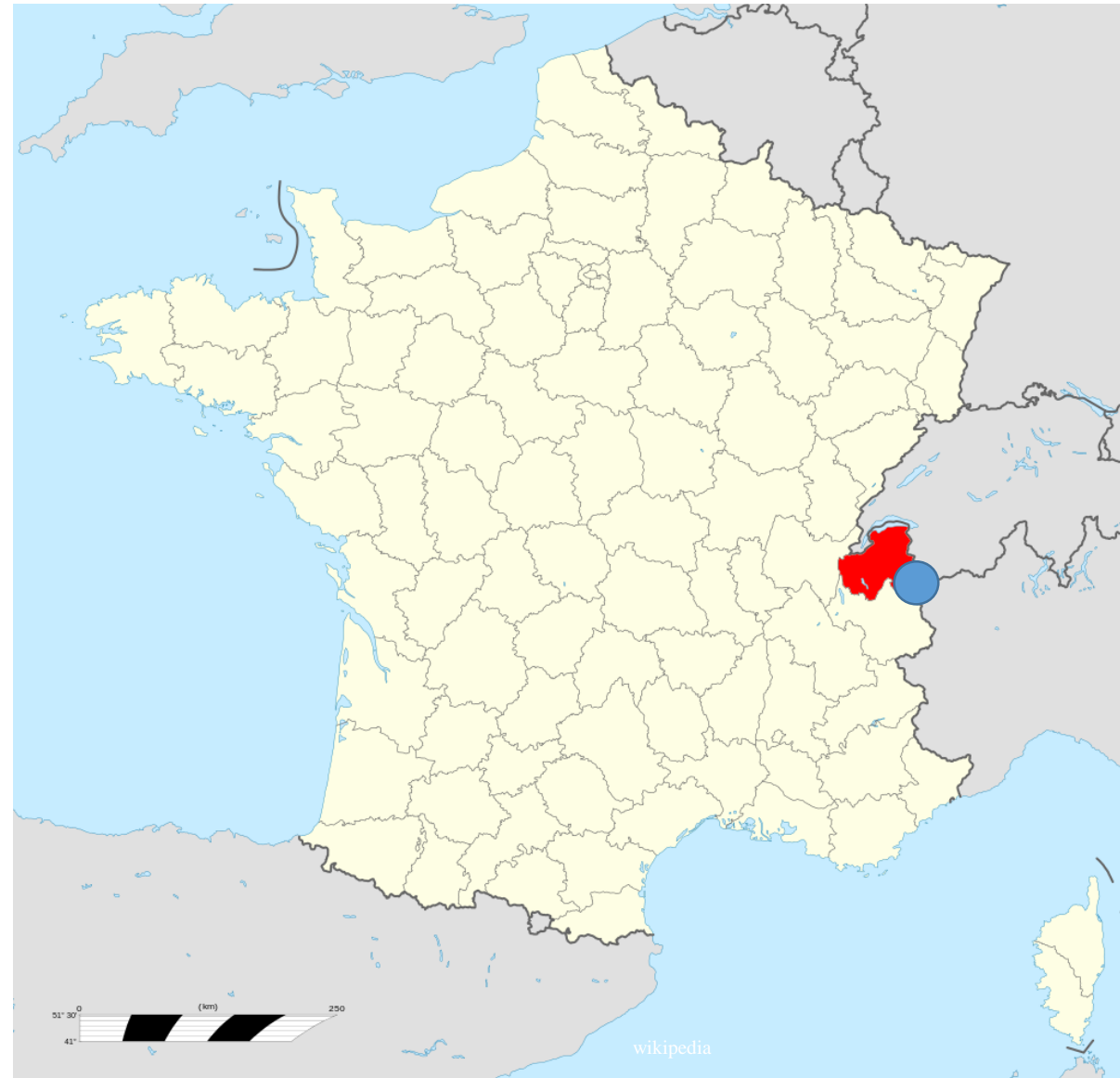


# ***Additional chemical analyses for collected PM<sub>10</sub> samples***

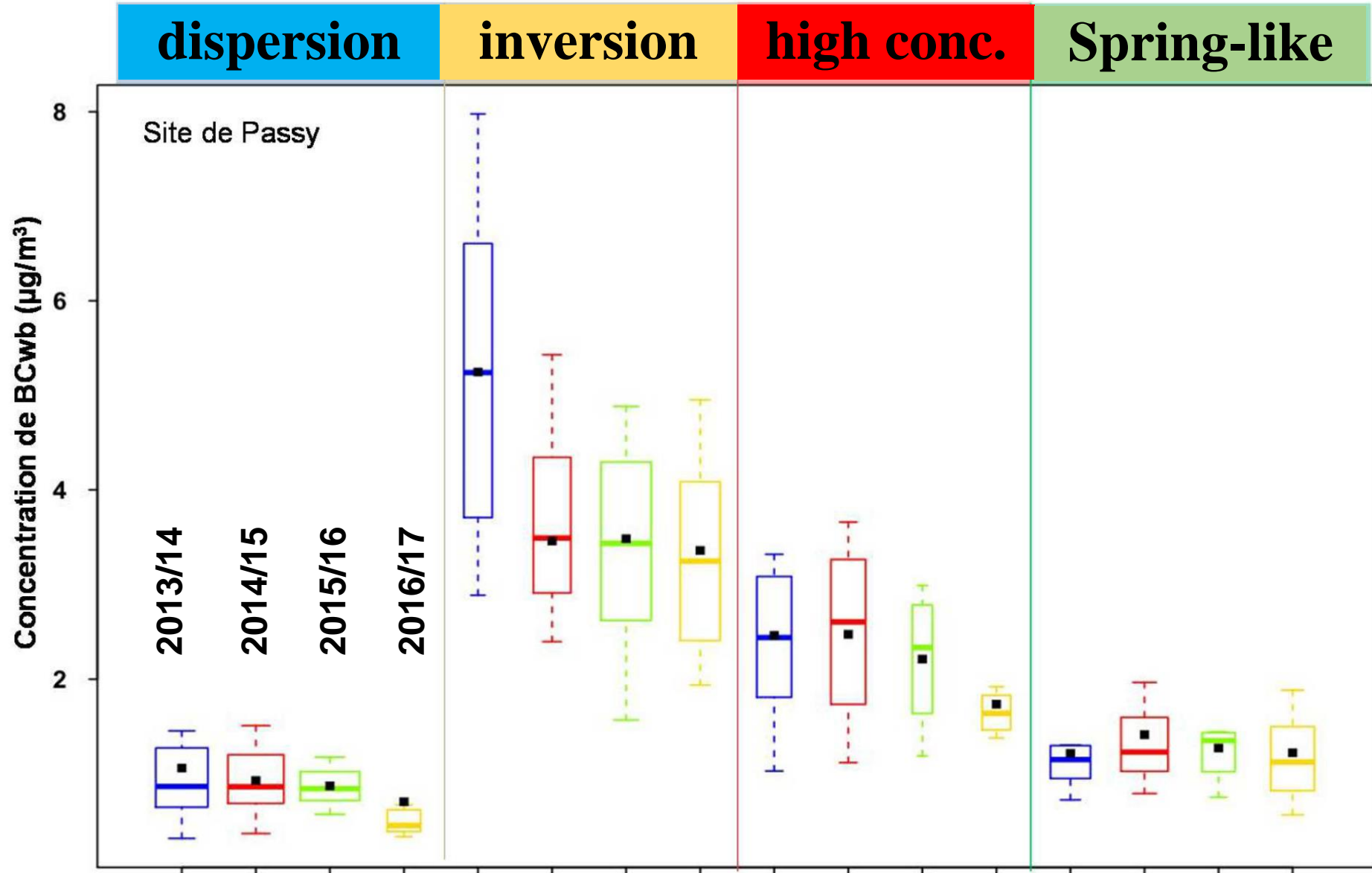
- ***Done PM<sub>10</sub> filter samples chemical composition analyses:***
  - Organic and elemental carbon (OC / EC)
  - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)
  - Levoglucosan
  - Metals (different methods: AAS, ICP-MS)
  - Bulk chemical composition including organic aerosol species: Aerodyne High Resolution Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (Aerodyne AMS)
- ***Scientific goal: Chemical characterization and source apportionment of the Sarajevo Canton PM***
- ***SAFICA sponsoring institutions:***
  - TSI (Lucia Bustin) loan CPC and OPS for 5 weeks
  - Aerosol d.o.o. Aethalometer loan, 3 months
  - Jasminka Džepina
- ***SAFICA funding institutions:***
  - COST Action COLOSSAL Short Term Scientific Grant awards
  - SEE Change Net
- ***SAFICA Sarajevo Canton Team:***
  - Jasna Huremović and Sabina Žero (Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, UniSa)
  - Almir Bijedić, Enis Omerčić i Enis Krečinić (Federal Hydrometeorological Institute of B&H)
  - Adnan Mašić, Boran Pikula, Dževad Bibić (Motors and Vehicles Dept., Mechanical Engineering Faculty, UniSa)
  - Sanela Salihagić (Institute for Public Health of Sarajevo Canton)

# *Measuring improvement*

Vallée d'Arve, France  
7000 stoves!



# Primary woodburning: $BC_{wb}$ Nov – Mar



# Conclusions

- **Biomass burning** – very large fraction of BC, major of PM.
- Most probably **individual stoves** – centralization!
- Long term monitoring to **measure improvement** is necessary.
- Challenge: disentangle meteorology and sources.



*Thank you!*

*Questions?*

**katja.dzepina@uniri.hr**

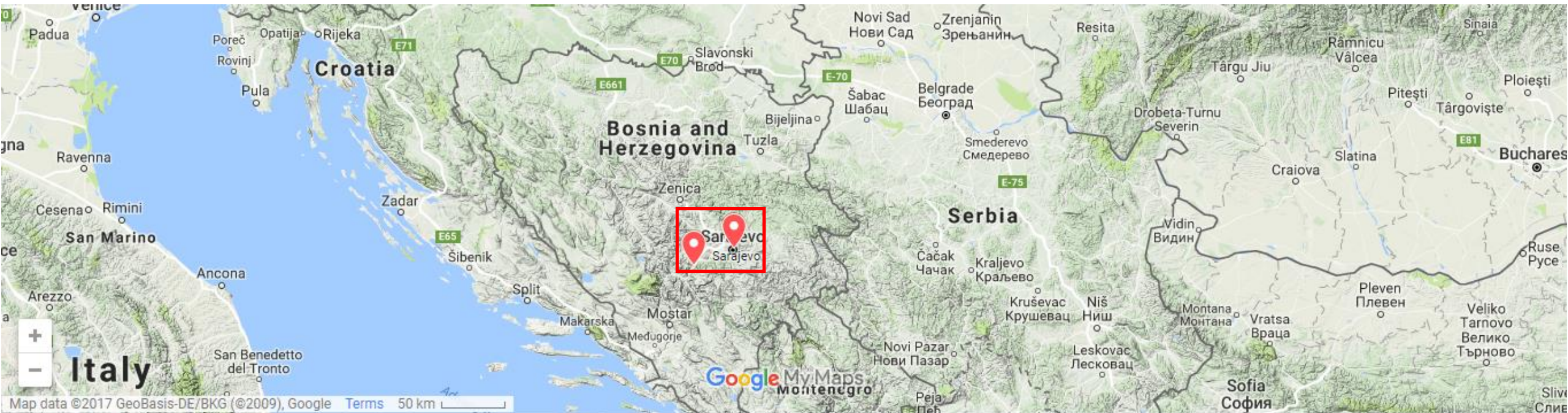
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*Back up slides*

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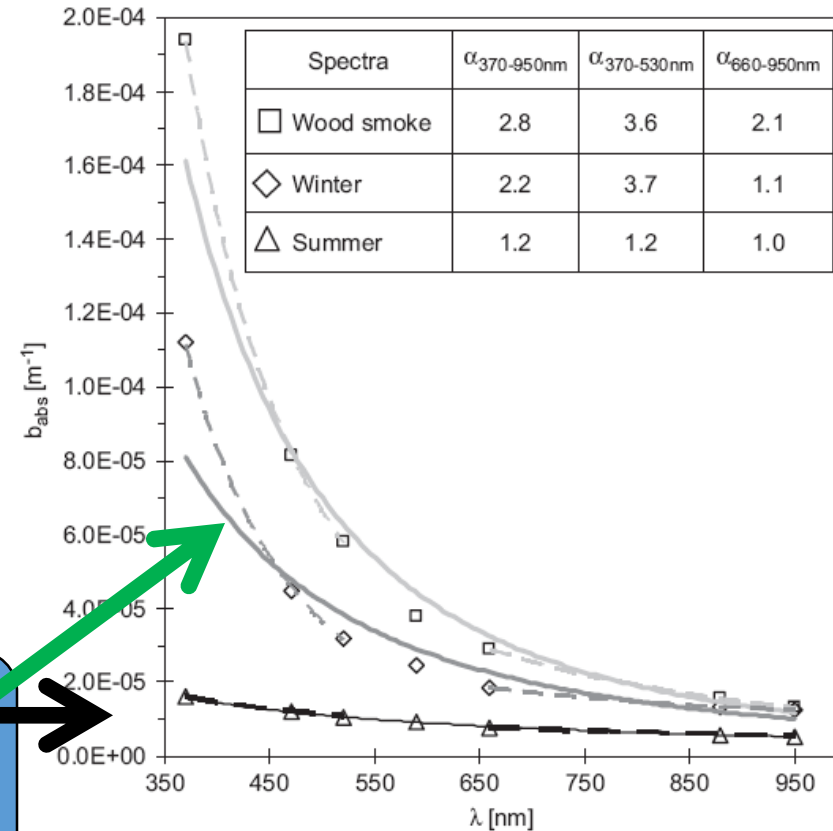
# Biomass-smoke vs. diesel - $7\lambda$

- measure attenuation with the Aethalometer
- absorption coefficient -  $b_{abs}$
- for pure black carbon:  $b_{abs} \sim 1/\lambda$
- generalize **Angstrom exponent**:

$$b_{abs} \sim 1/\lambda^\alpha$$

diesel:  $\alpha \approx 1$

biomass-smoke:  $\alpha \approx 2$  and higher



Sandradewi et al., 2008

# Quantification

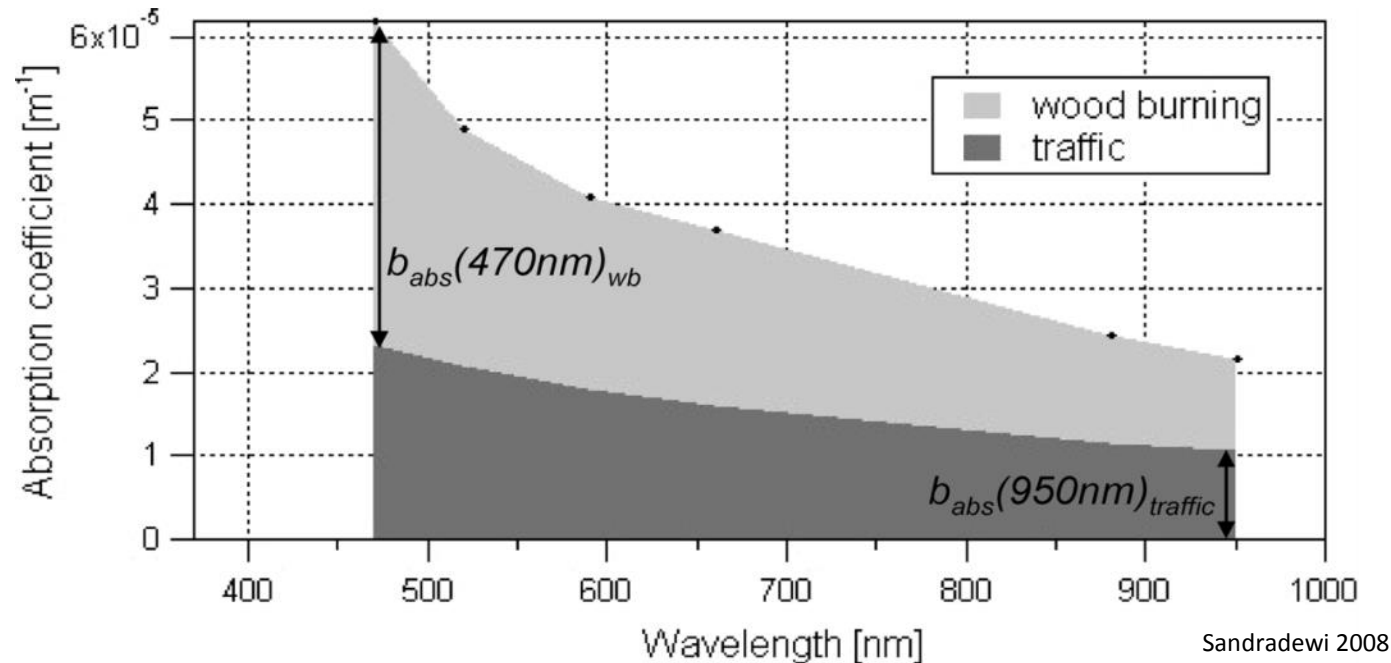
$$b(\lambda) = b_{wb}(\lambda, \text{wood}) + b_{ff}(\lambda, \text{fossil}) \quad \lambda = 470 \text{ nm}, 950 \text{ nm}$$

$$b_i(470 \text{ nm}) / b_i(950 \text{ nm}) = (470 \text{ nm} / 950 \text{ nm})^{-\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 \pm 0,1 \text{ (fossil)} \quad \text{Bond \& Bergstrom 2004}$$

$$\alpha = 2,0 - 0,5 / +1,0 \text{ (wood)} \quad \text{Kirchstetter 2004,}$$

Day 2006,  
Lewis 2008



# Quantification

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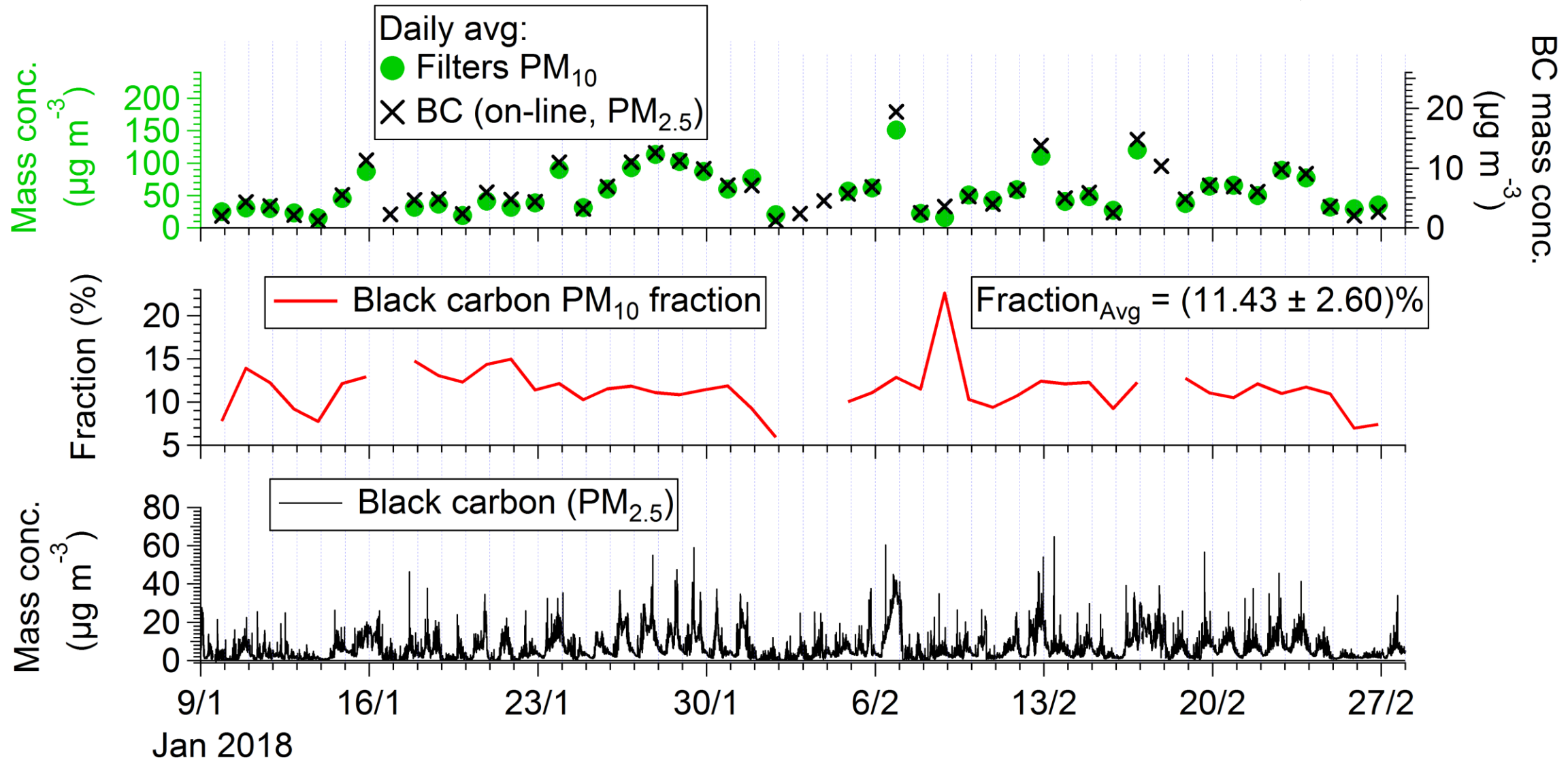
$$BC_{ff} = BC \cdot b_{ff}(950 \text{ nm}) / b(950 \text{ nm})$$

$$BC_{wb} = BC - BC_{ff}$$

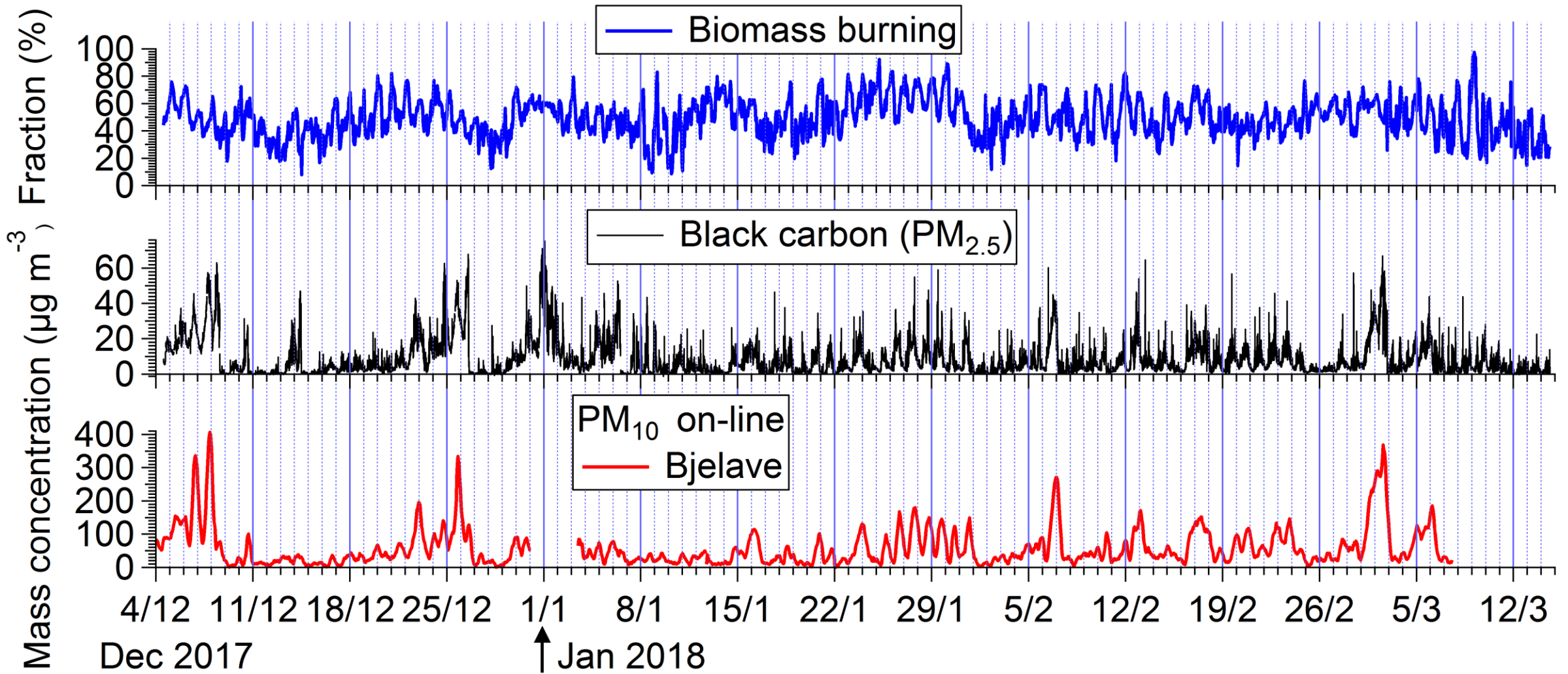
Sandradewi 2008

Assumption: MAC is not source dependent (Zotter, 2018)!

# Bjelave PM<sub>10</sub> filter samples vs. black carbon (BC) collocated measurements (Jan 9 – March 7, 2018)



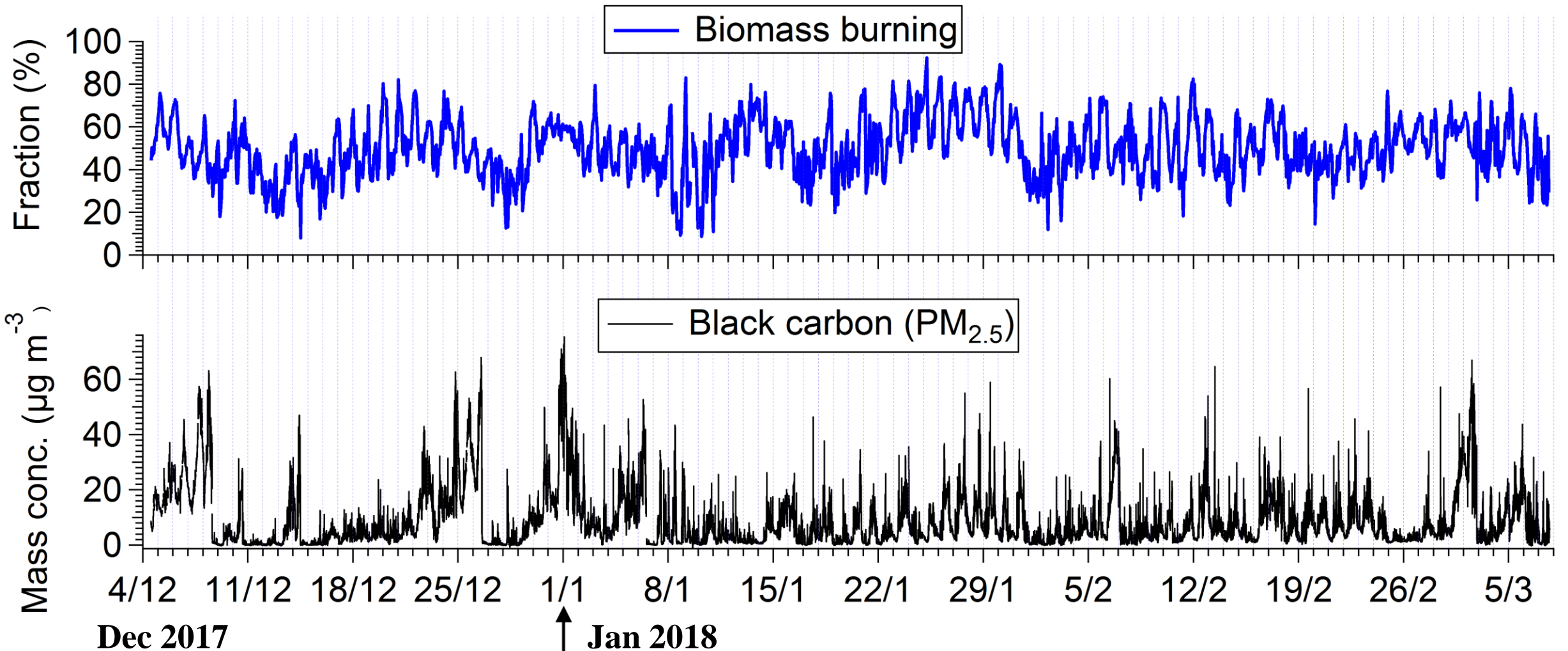
# *Ambient mass concentrations of measured aerosol*



- Very high ambient black carbon concentrations
- Strong diurnal cycle of solid vs. liquid fraction



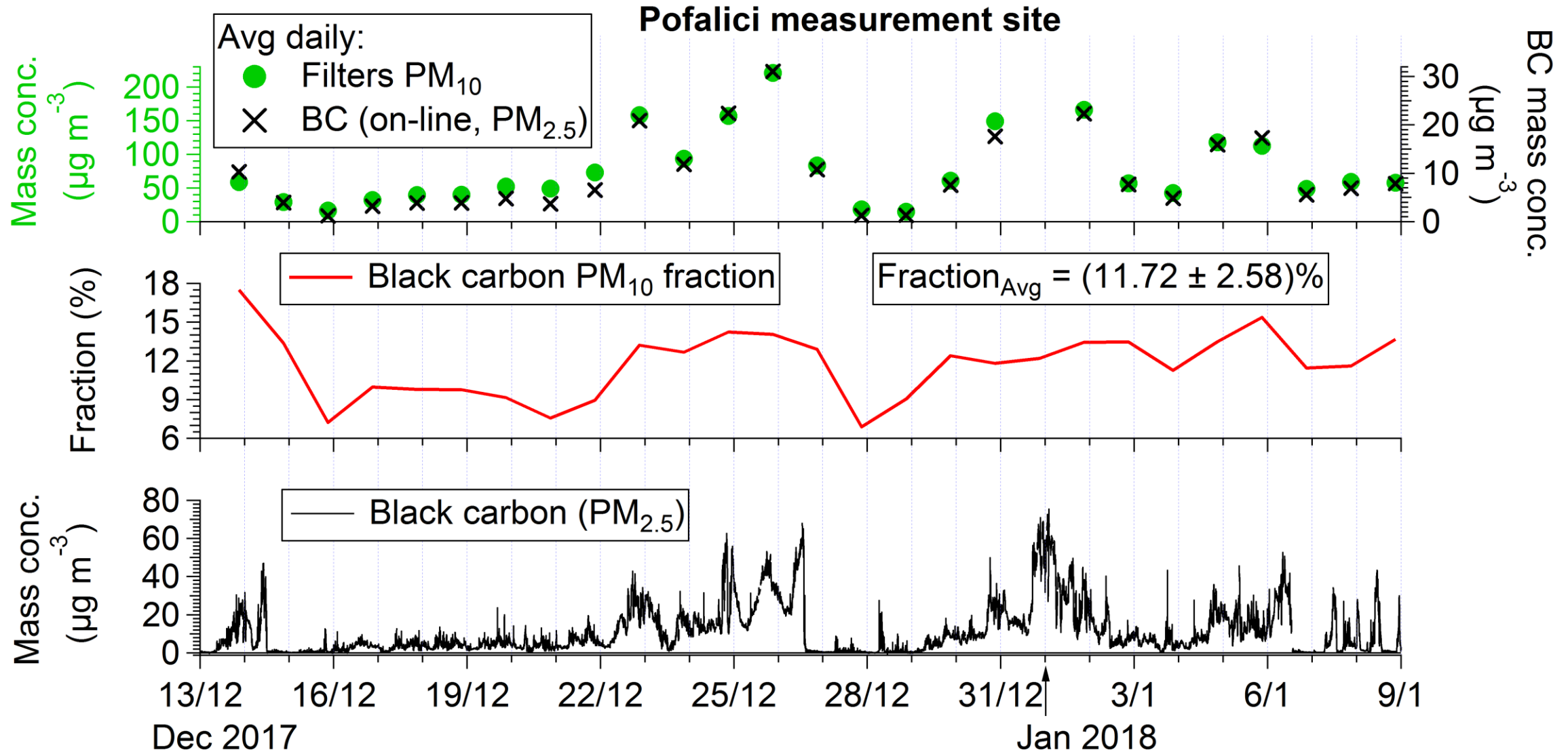
# *Ambient mass concentrations of measured black carbon*



- Biomass burning BC =  $(49.8 \pm 13.4) \%$  (min 7.9%, max 92.3%)
- Black carbon mass conc. SAFICA avg =  $(8.4 \pm 9.9) \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$  (min  $0 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ , max  $75.4 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ )

# Pofalići PM<sub>10</sub> filter samples vs. black carbon (BC)

## Only during collocated measurements (Dec 13, 2017 – Jan 9, 2018)



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