



EFCA

## 7th International Symposium on Ultrafine Particles

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# Monitoring of ultrafine particles in French regional air quality network

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# Summary

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**French  
regional air  
quality  
network**

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**Instrumentation**

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**Inter-  
comparisons  
UFP-3031**

04

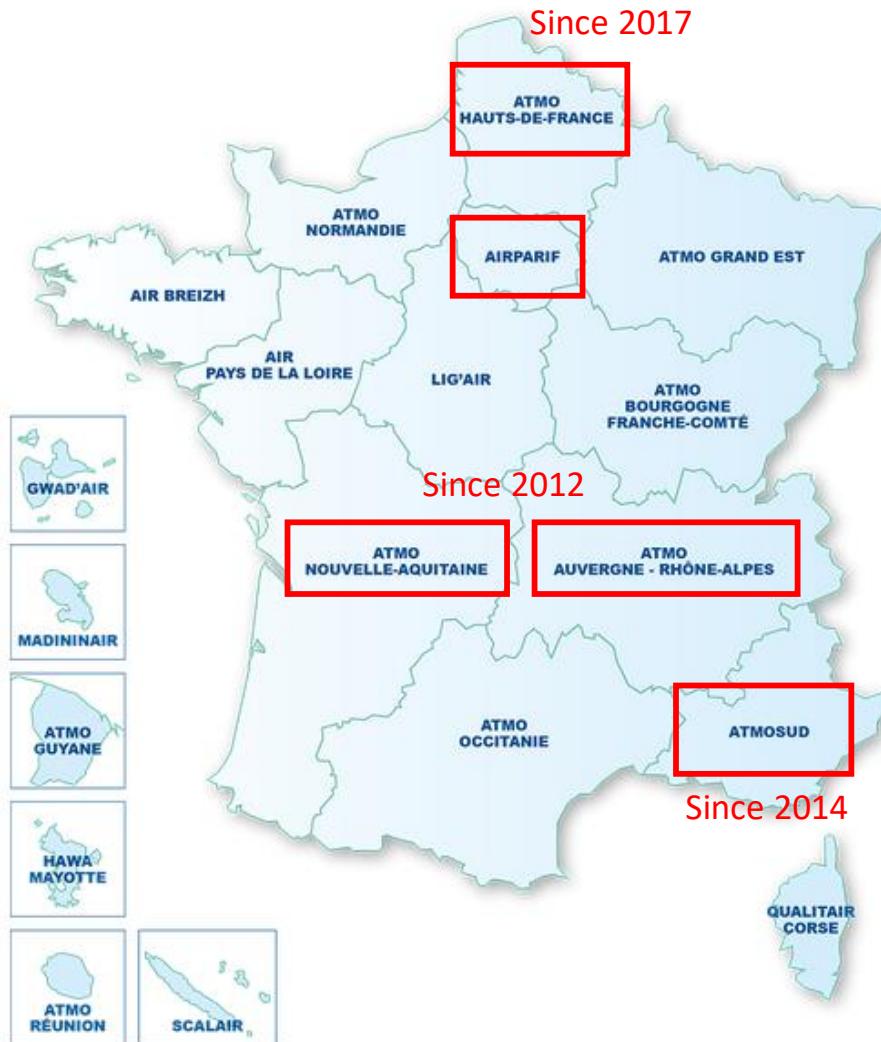
**Urban and  
traffic stations**

05

**Source  
identification**

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**Conclusion and  
perspectives**



## 19 French regional air quality networks : monitor and study atmospheric pollution

- There is **one** network per French administrative region
- 5 regions measure ultrafine particles currently (+ new potential networks)
  - ~10 UFP 3031 (TSI) : core instrumentation
  - ~3 CPC : emerging instrumentation
  - 1 SMPS
- **Site environment**
  - Urban background
  - Traffic
  - Industrial
  - Rural
  - ...



# Instrumentation

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- UFP-3031 (TSI/TOPAS)
  - Size range: 20 to 800 nm (with six size channels)
  - No working fluids; no radioactive source
  
- CPC (ENVI-CPC PALAS)
  - Size range : 7 nm to 5  $\mu\text{m}$
  - Working fluid : butanol
  - Normalization : CEN-TC264 WG 32

# Type of monitoring station

Fixed station



Temporary station



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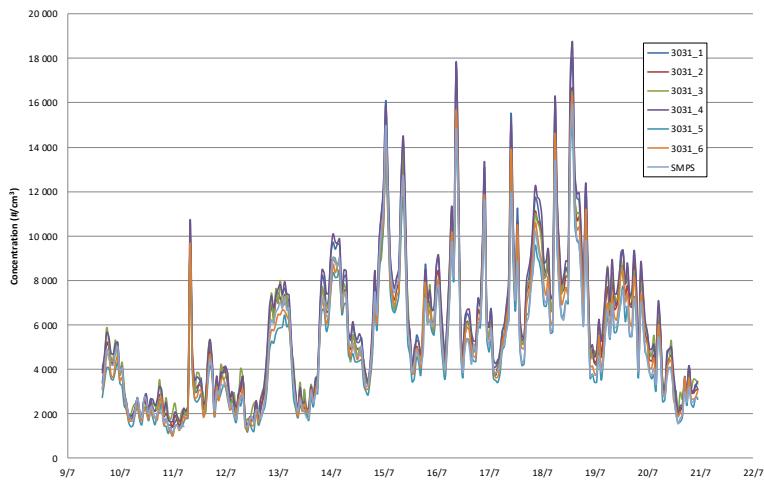
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# Intercomparisons of UFP-3031

- Total number concentration



- Relative uncertainty (%) calculated

channel	%			
	2014	2015	Trend (*)	
1	20 - 30 nm	19	23	21%
2	30 - 50 nm	22	25	14%
3	50 - 70 nm	23	17	-26%
4	70 - 100 nm	15	13	-13%
5	100 - 200 nm	33	23	-30%
6	200 - 800 nm	150	90	-40%
Total	Total	20	24	20%

Quality code: ≤ 25% : green ]25%-50 %] : orange >50% : red

(\*) relative change in 2015 compared to 2014

6 UFP-3031 with 1 SMPS



- Satisfaction for each of the 5 channels of the 20 - 200 nm range
- 200-800 nm channel should be considered only as indicative

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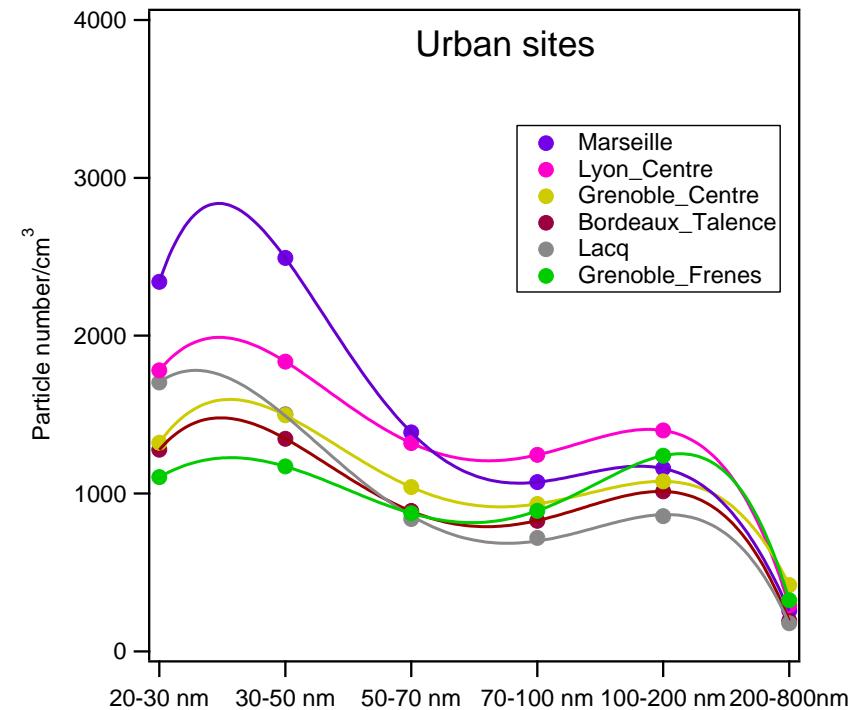
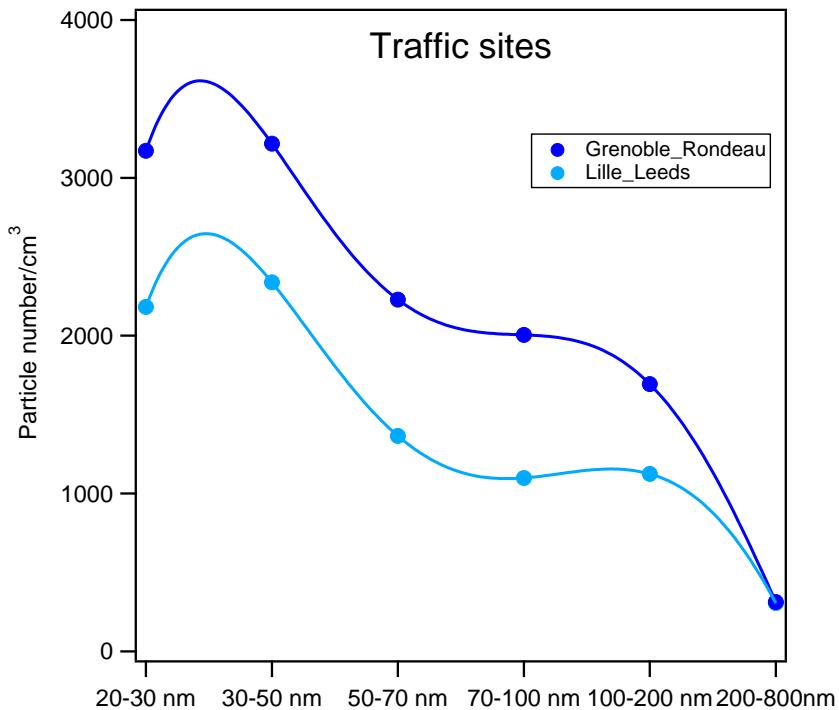
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# Urban and traffic sites

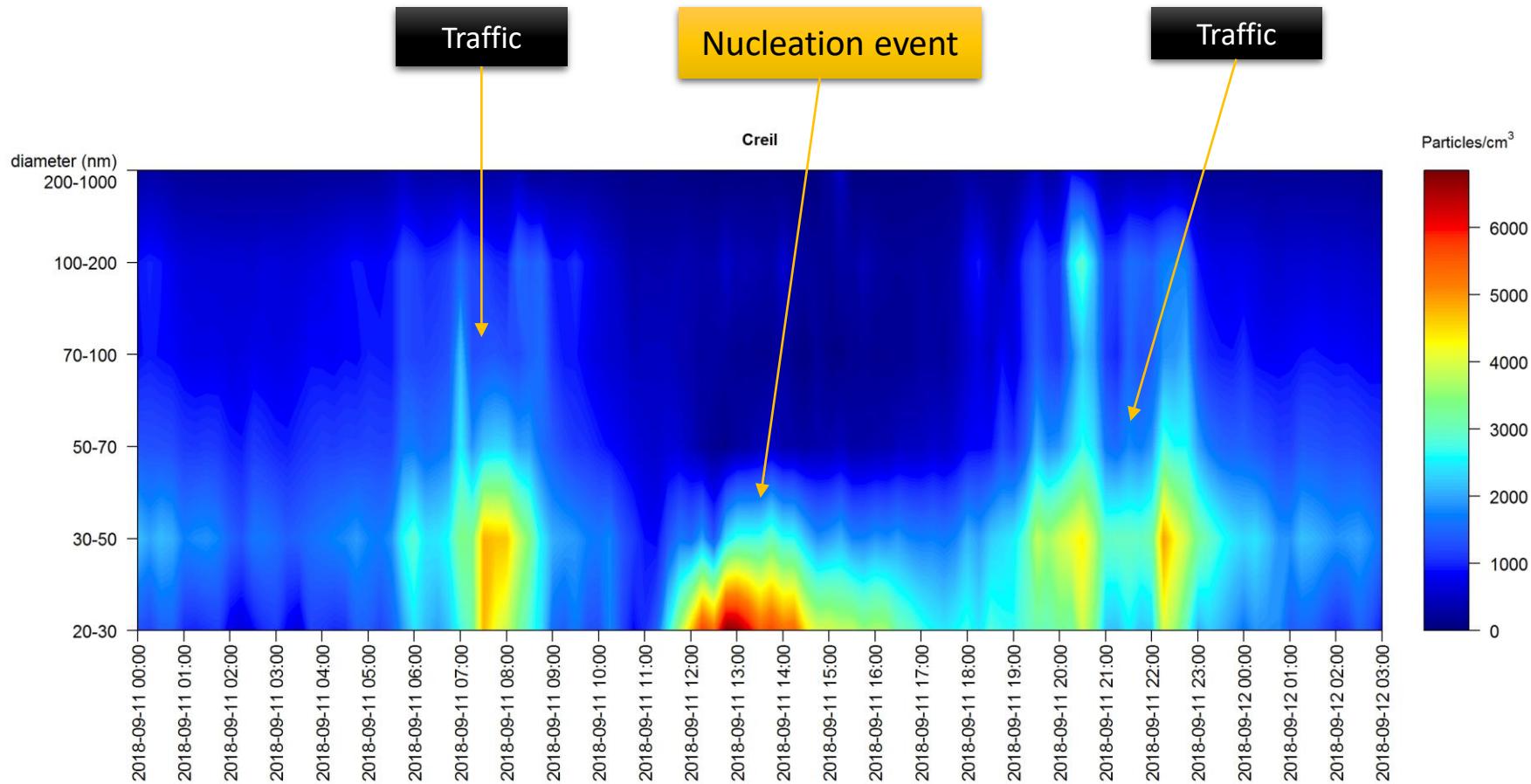


**Traffic sites** : higher number concentration at 20-50 nm

**Urban sites** : double peaks

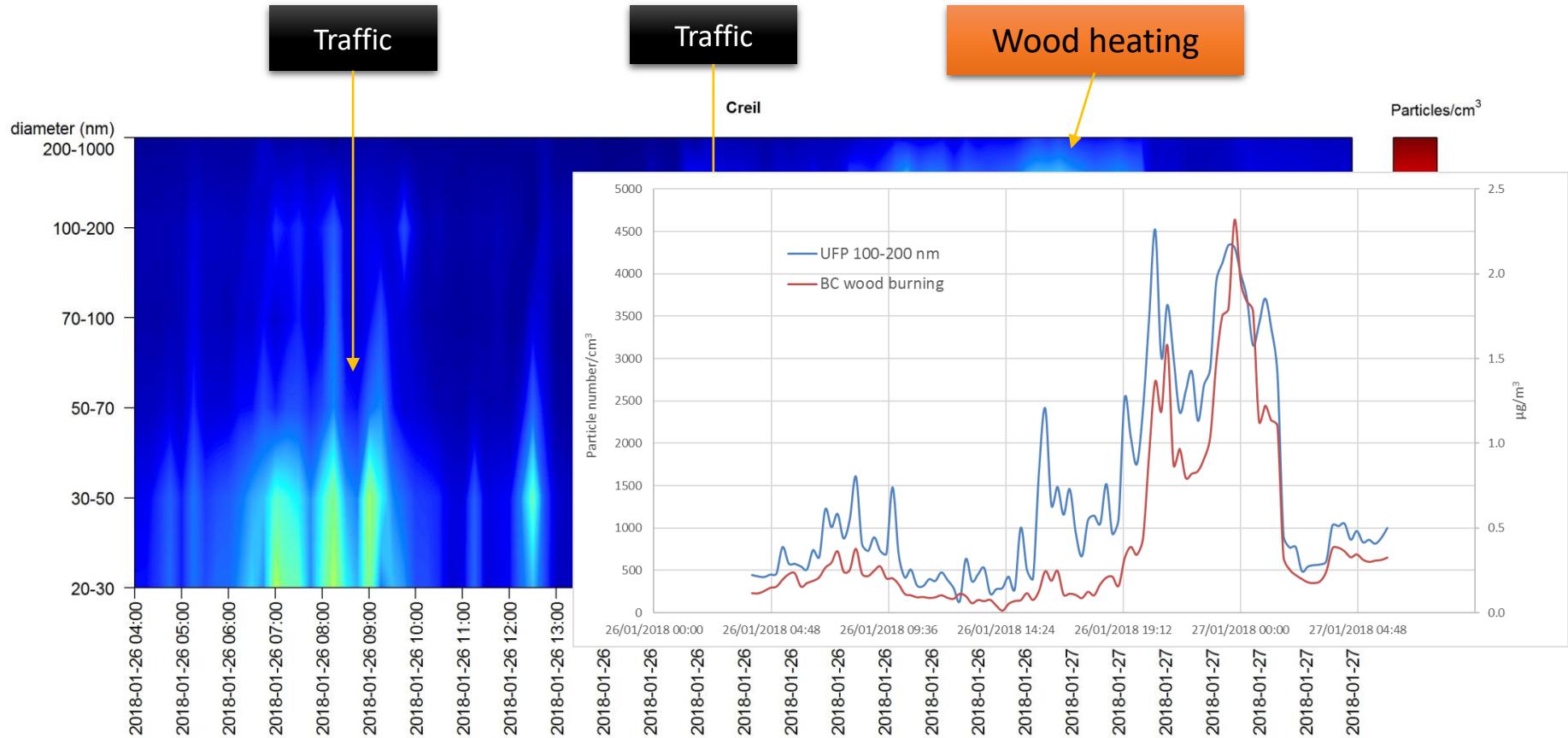
- 20-50 nm : traffic influence (fossil fuel) + new particle formation
  - 100-200 nm : wood heating

# UFP at an urban site (Creil)



Traffic : 20-50 nm, morning and evening  
New particle formation : 20-30 nm, beginning of afternoon

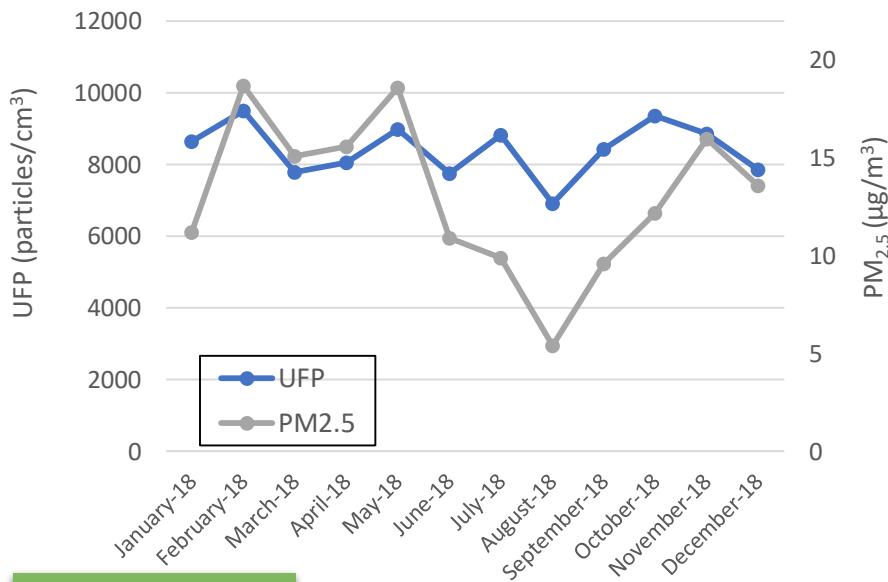
# UFP at an urban site (Creil)



Traffic : 20-50 nm, morning and evening  
Wood heating : 100-200 nm, night ; correlation with BC wood burning

# Monthly average UFP and others measurements

UFP & PM<sub>2.5</sub>

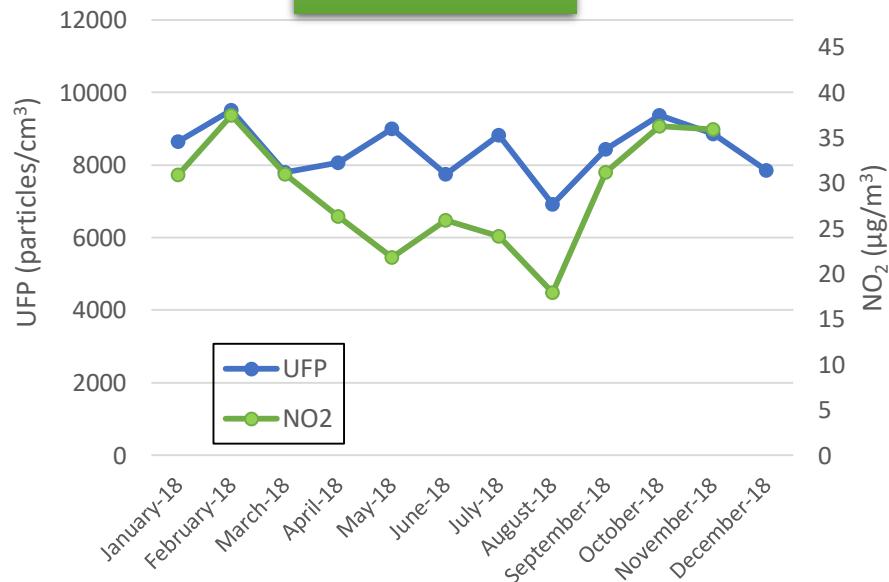


**Main UFP sources at a urban/traffic site (Lille)**

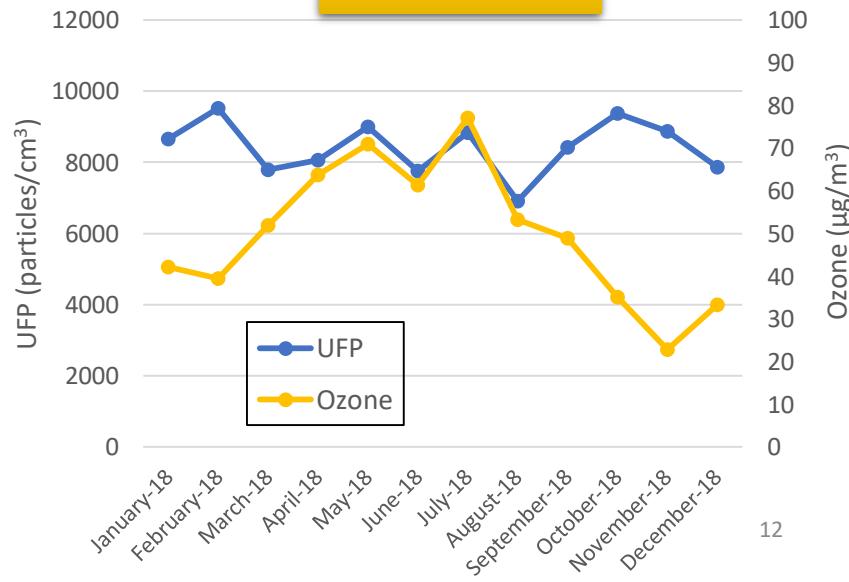
Cold period : road traffic

Warm period : photochemical reactions

UFP & NO<sub>2</sub>



UFP & O<sub>3</sub>



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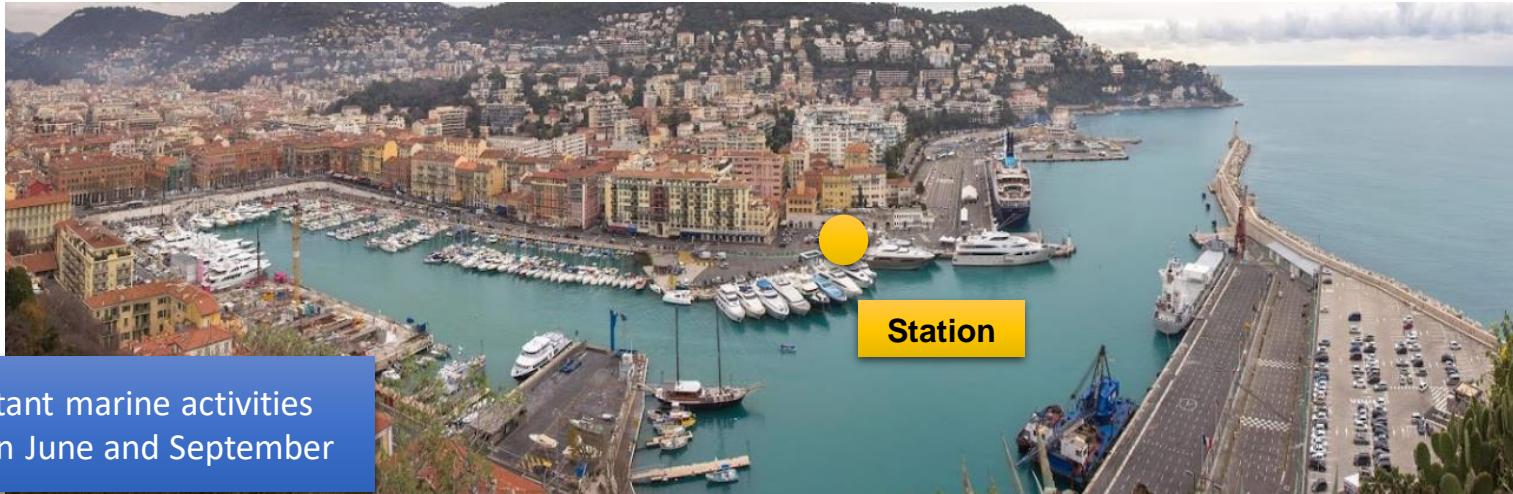
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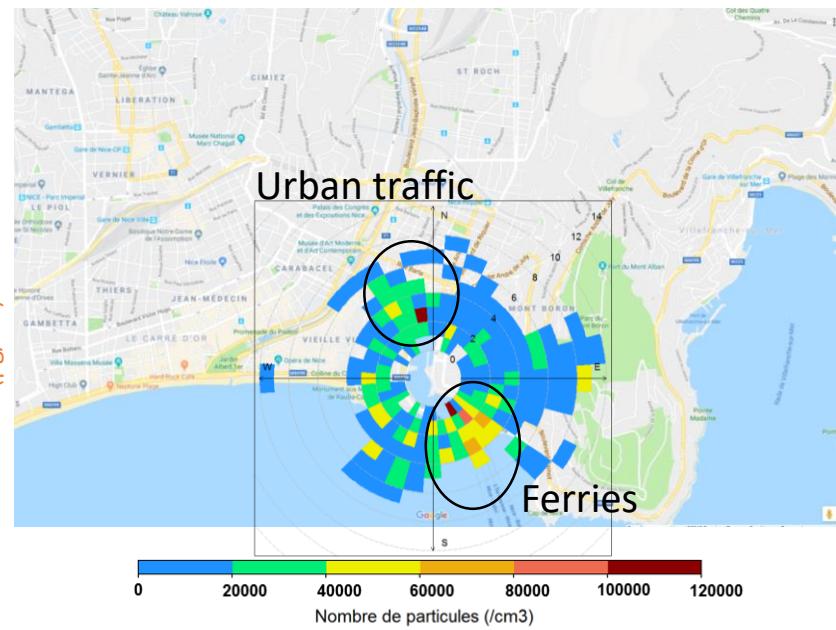
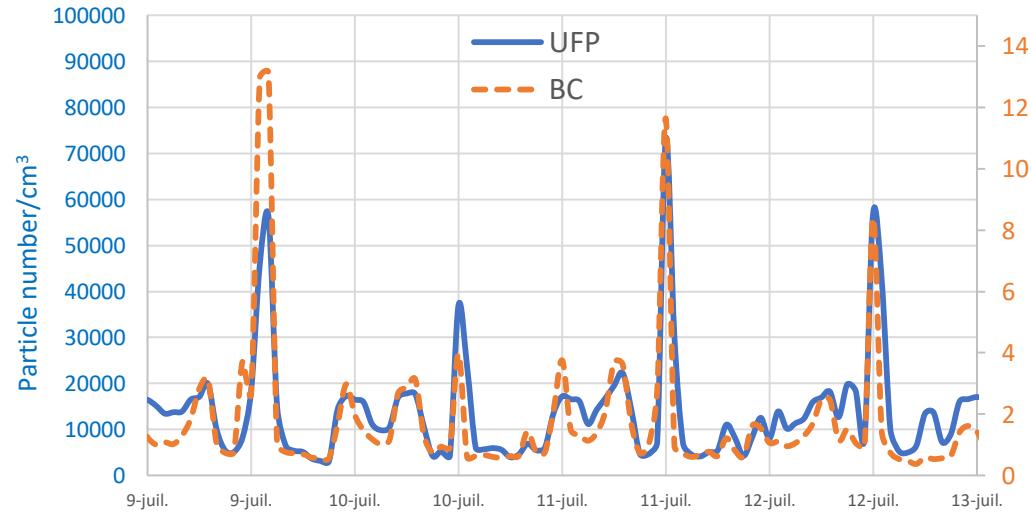
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# Harbor area (Nice)



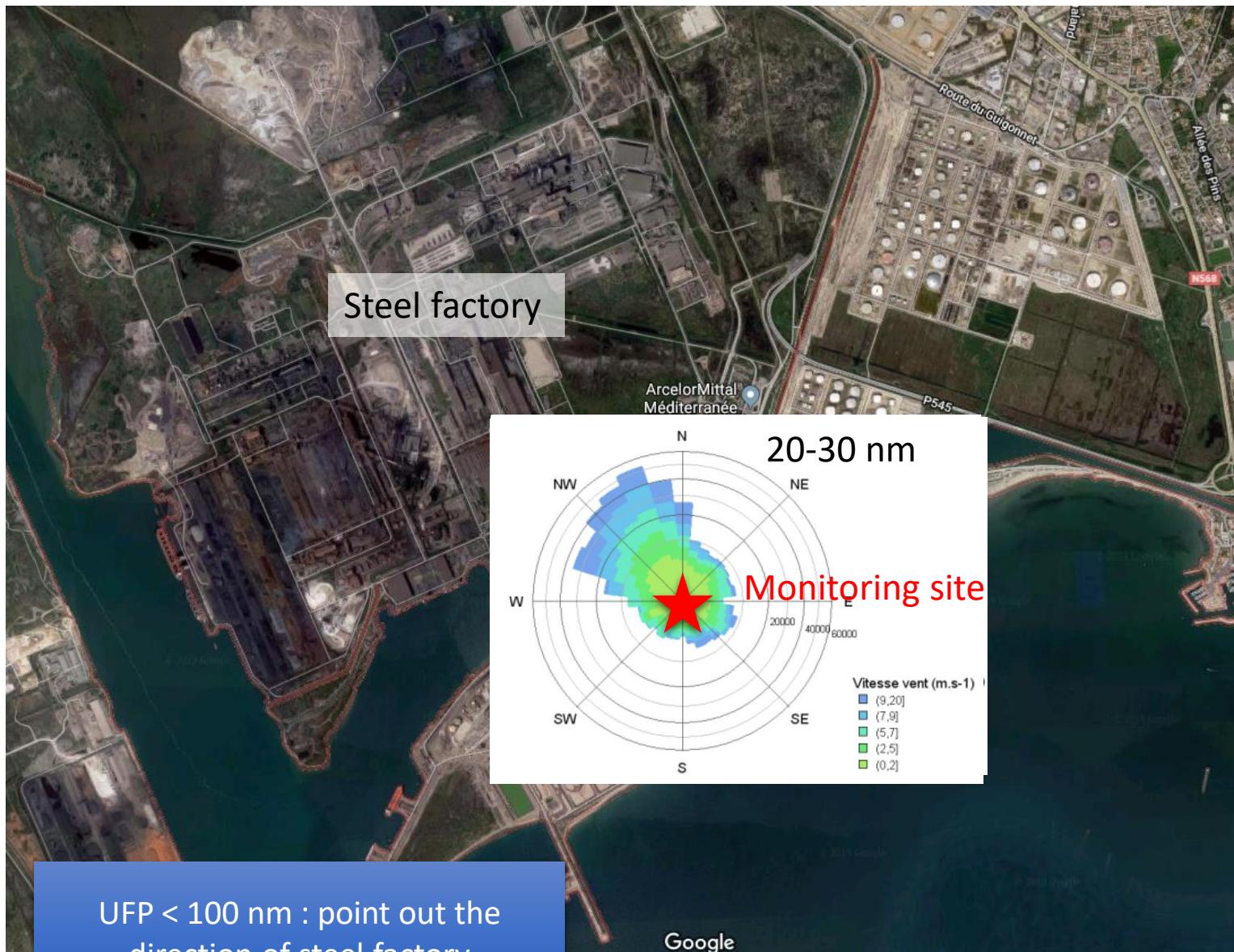
Summer 2018

UFP : total number concentration (7 nm - 5  $\mu\text{m}$ )  
BC : Black Carbon (AE33)



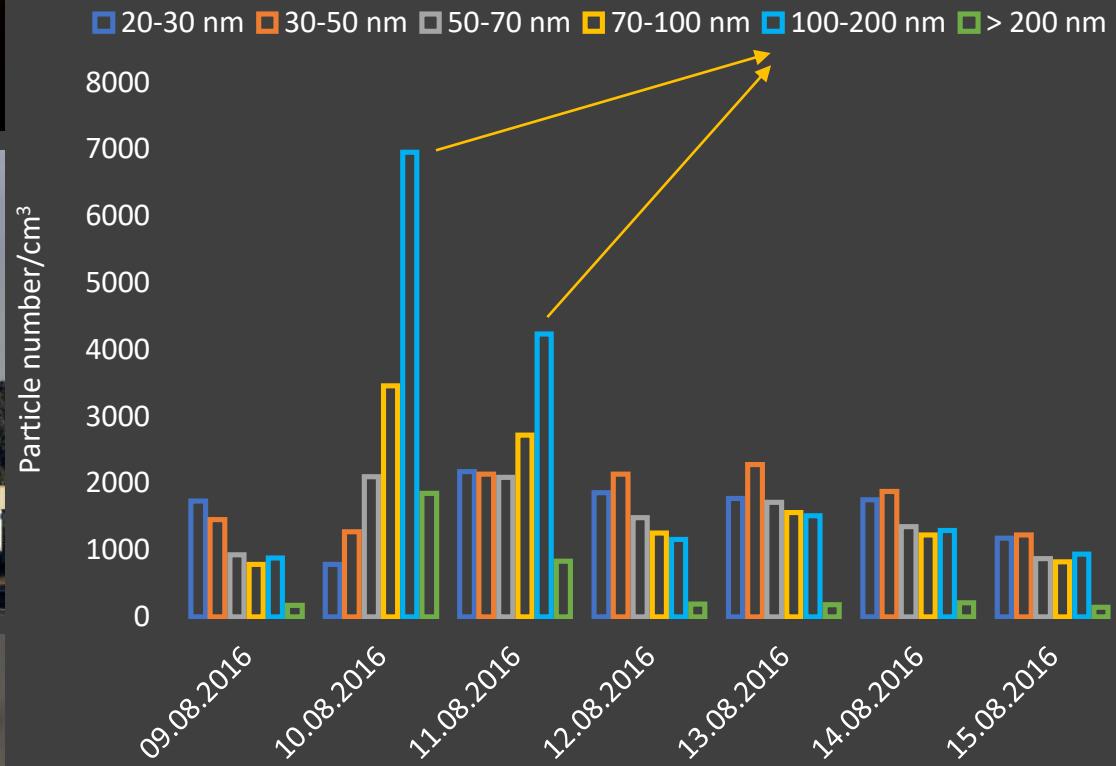
# Industrial original UFP

(Fos-sur-Mer, southern France)



# Forest fires

- 10-11 August 2016 near Marseille



Particle size 100-200 nm : good Indicator for biomass burning

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# Conclusion and perspectives

- Ultrafine particle monitoring is being developed in French air quality monitoring networks
- Identification of main UFP sources in an urban environment (traffic, house heating, new particle formation...)
- Relationship source & size distribution
- Other source identification (industry, harbor zone and forest fires)

- Intercomparison of instruments: UFP 3031, CPC and SMPS this summer
- The French national strategy will focus on the impact of UFP on human health.



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# Thank you for your attention!

