

# A fast measuring method for airborne nanoparticles



**Jürgen Spielvogel, Roland Hagler, Lothar Keck,  
Markus Pesch and Hans Grimm**



# Problems of Nanoparticle Detection

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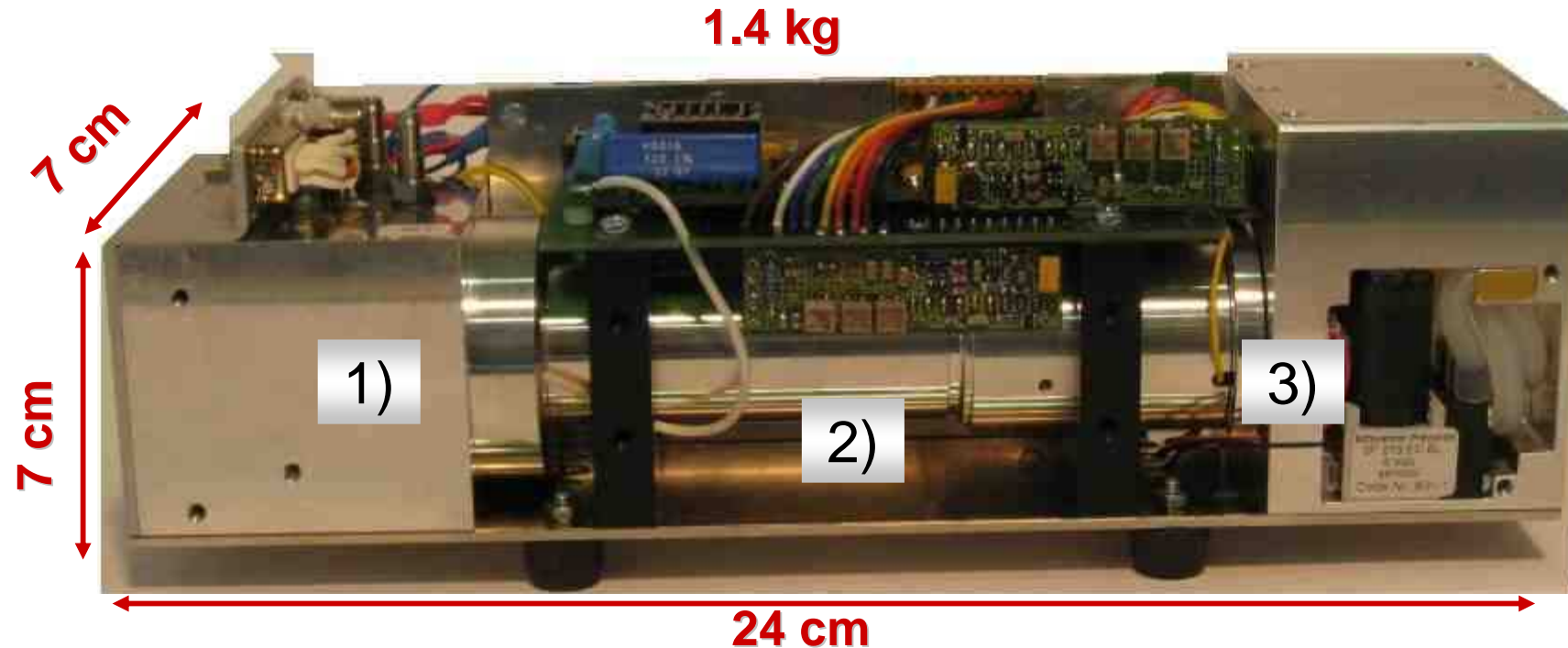
Intensity of scattered light decreases with the sixth power of the particle size => optical light scattering systems cannot detect particles below about 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Nanoparticles contribute little to PM10 or PM 2.5 => Gravimetric techniques are inadequate to monitor Nanoparticles.

Established system with Condensation Particle Counters or Faraday Cup Electrometers for particle detection are rather large and expensive.

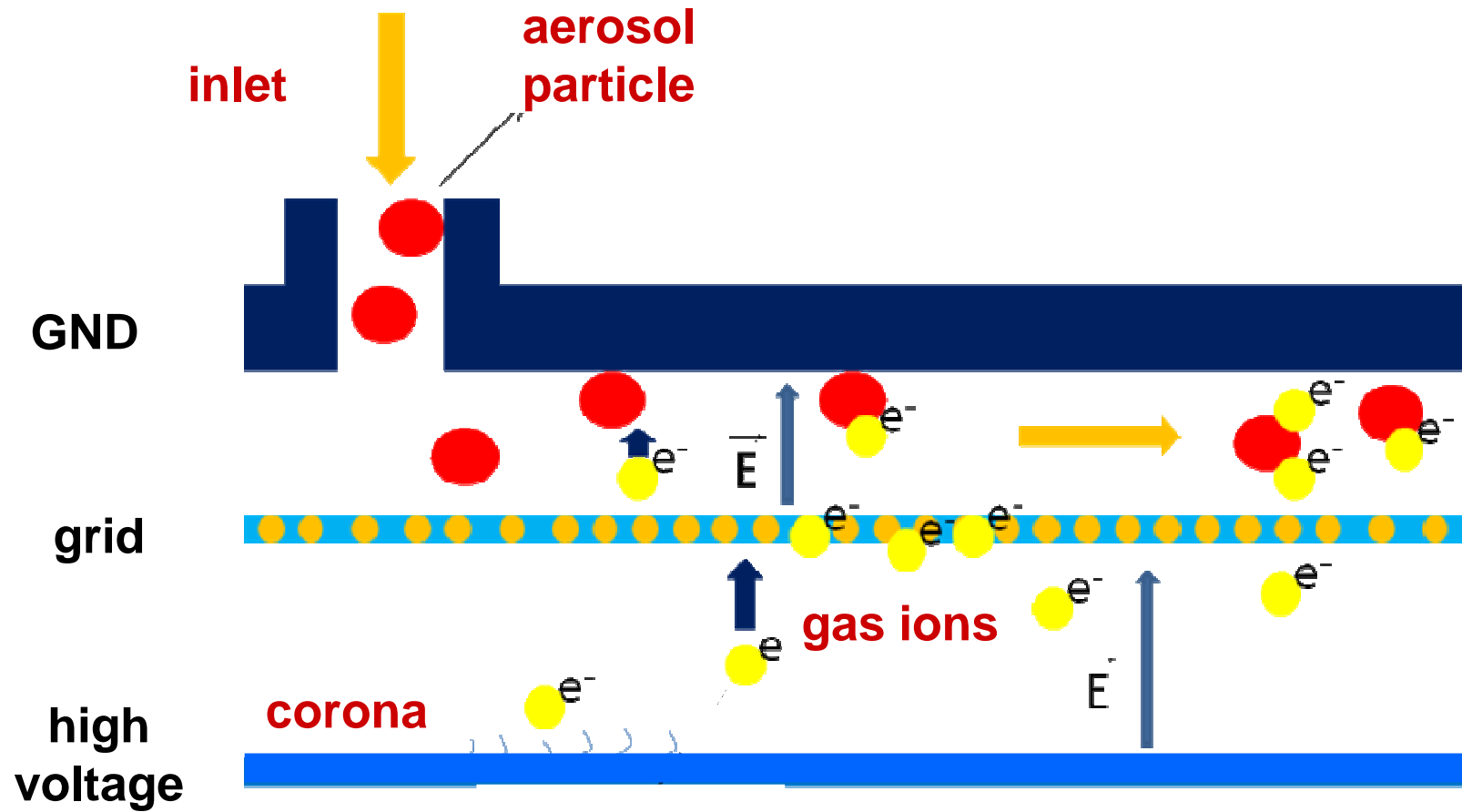
# The three Elements of the NanoCheck

The system combines:

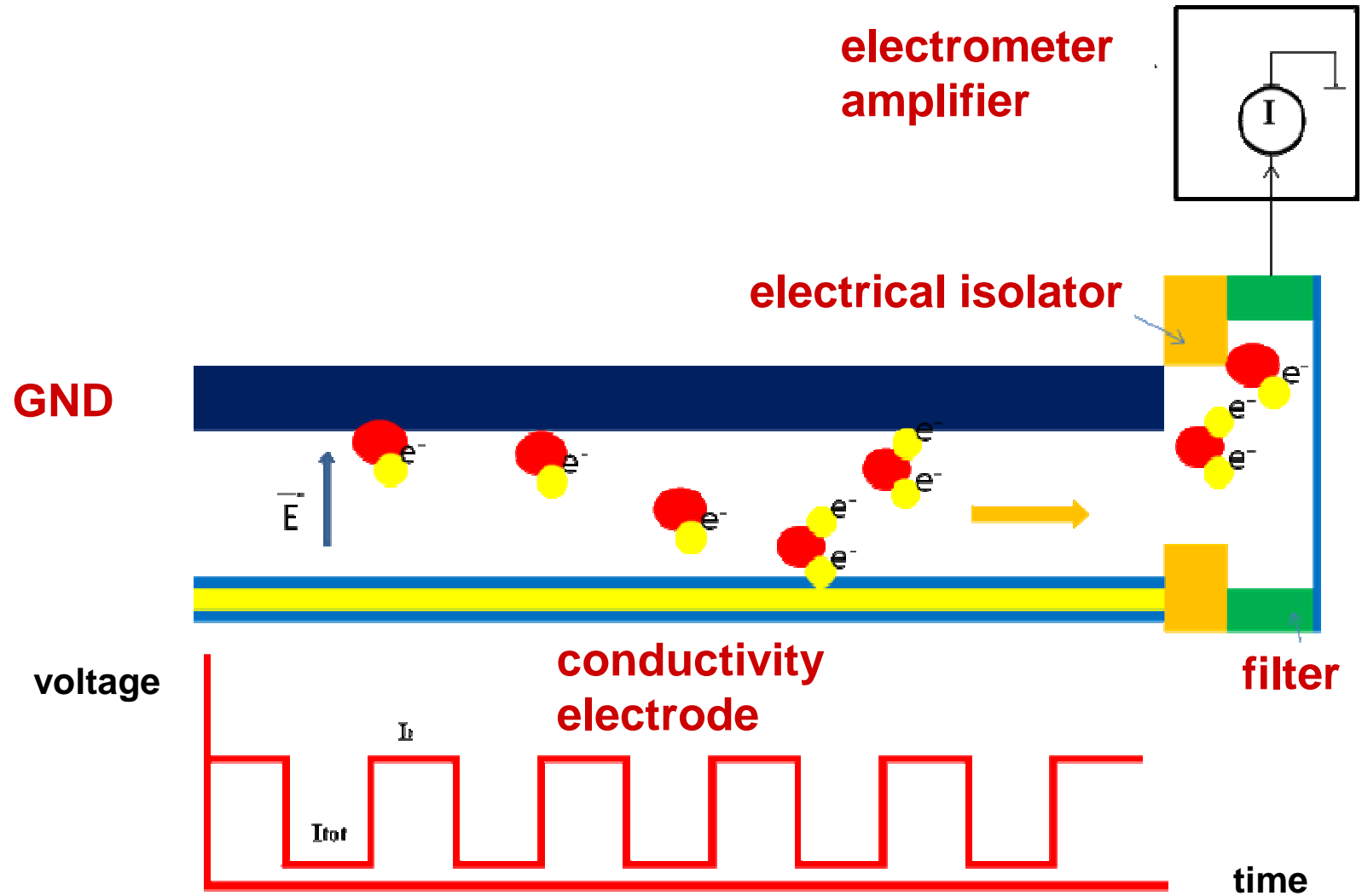


- ◆ 1) an unipolar electrical **diffusion charger**
- ◆ 2) a **condenser** with time multiplexed voltage
- ◆ 3) and a **faraday cup electrometer**

# Element 1: Diffusion Charger



# Element 2: Condenser



## Element 3: Faraday Cup Electrometer

3) The faraday cup electrometer detects the charges carried by the aerosol particles. The raw signal is a current with and without conductivity electrode ( $I_{wE}$  and  $I_{tot}$ ).



- ◆ 1) an unipolar electrical diffusion charger
- ◆ 2) a time multiplexed conductivity measurement
- ◆ 3) and a **faraday cup electrometer**



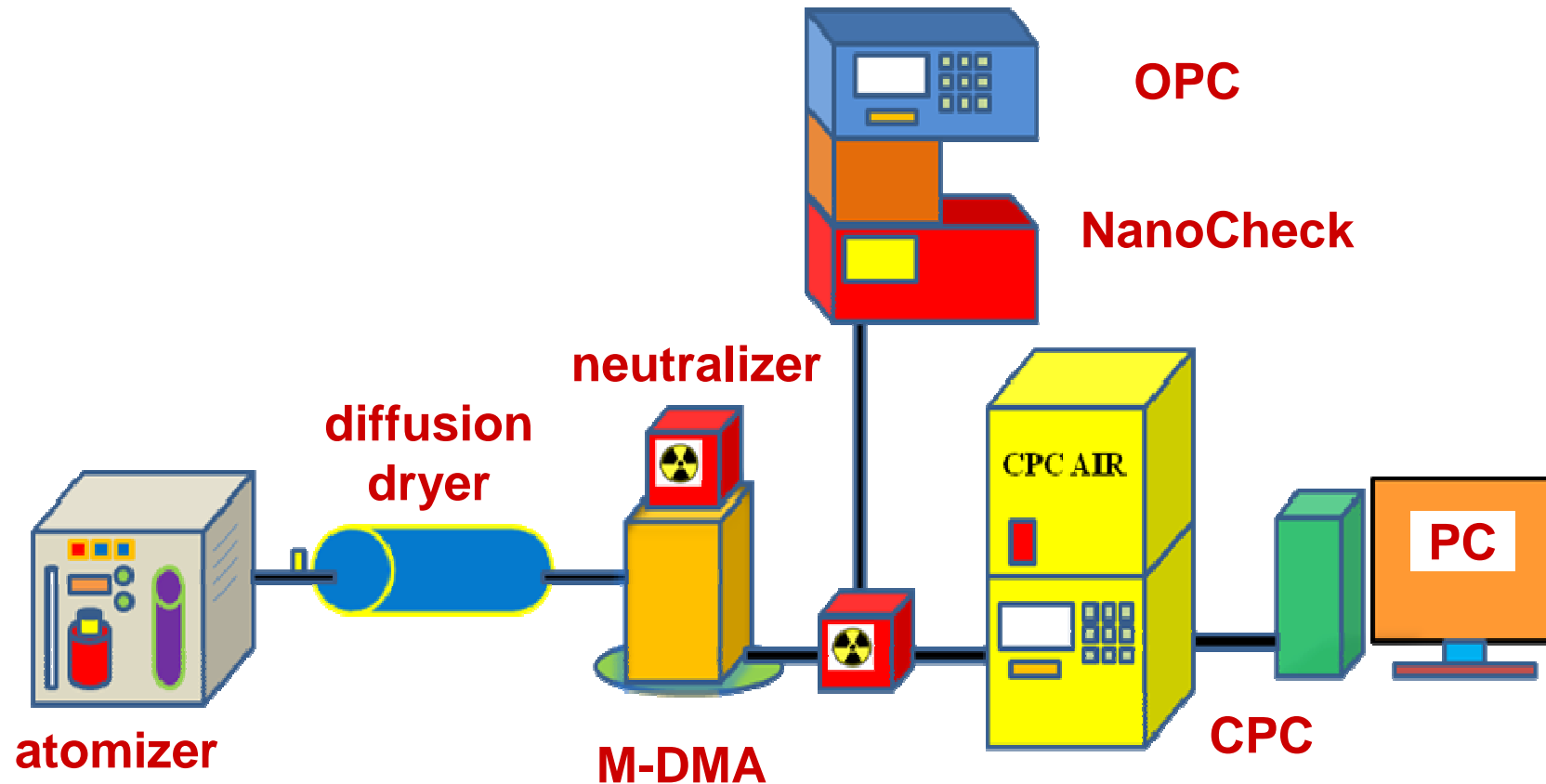
## NanoCheck measures: (1) Total Number Conc., (2) Mean Particle Diameter

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The NanoCheck measure two currents  $I_{\text{tot}}$  and  $I_{\text{wE}}$  sequentially,  $\Delta I = I_{\text{tot}} - I_{\text{wE}}$  is calculated.

$I_{\text{tot}}$  and  $\Delta I$  are used to determine a **mean particle diameter  $D_p$** . The  $D_p$  with the measured current  $I_{\text{tot}}$  is used to calculate also the **total particle number concentration  $N$** .

# NanoCheck™ calibration setup



**Aerosol generator 7.811**, NaCl 1mg/10ml and 10mg/10ml with **Diffusion dryer**  
**M-DMA** with **neutralizer** and DMA controller to generate mono disperse fractions  
**Nano Check** with **OPC** and **CPC** for reference counter  
**PC** for data logging

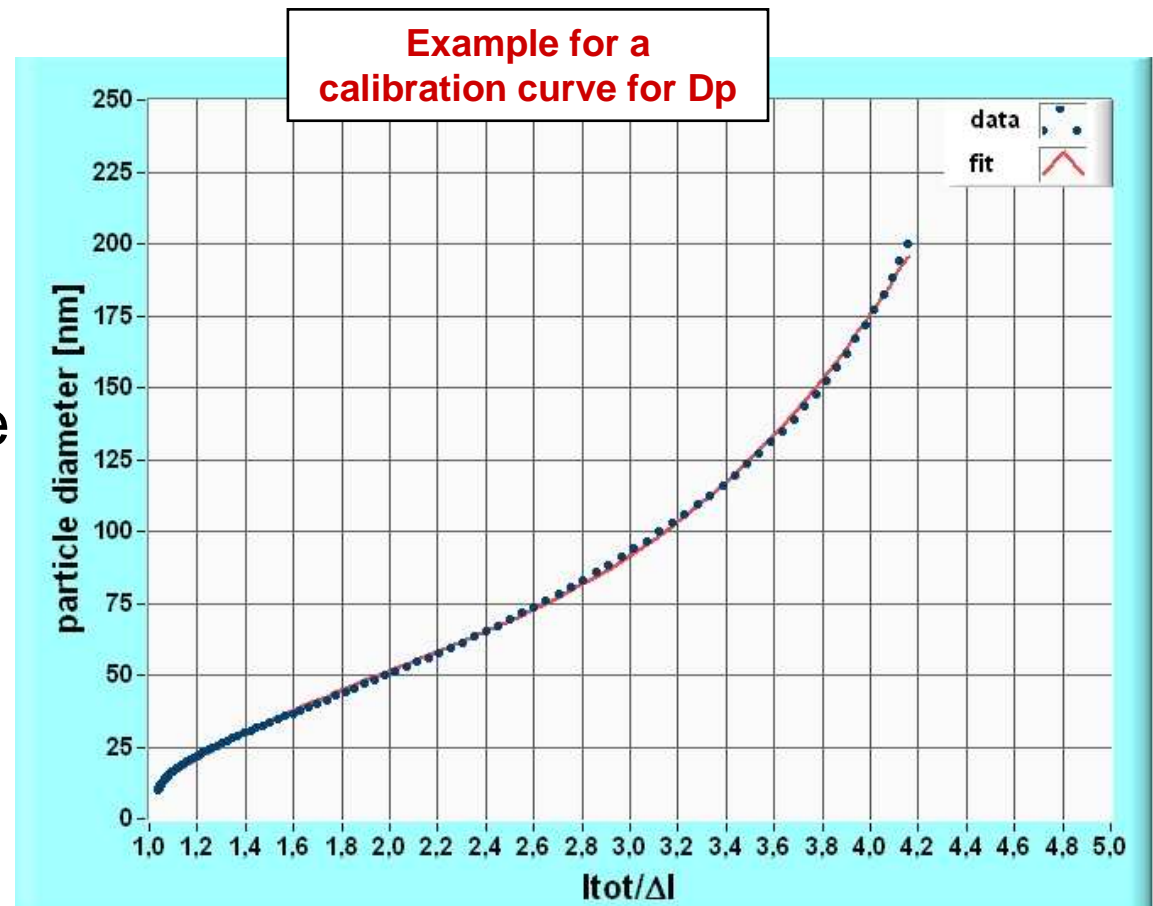
# Calibration for Particle Diameter

The ratio  $I_{tot}/\Delta I$  delivers the information to determine the **particle diameter**

$$d_p = \text{function} \left( k \frac{I_{tot}}{\Delta I} \right)$$

By calibrating the system with known mono-disperse particle sizes ( $d_p$  and  $\sigma$ ),  $I_{tot}$  and  $\Delta I$  are determined. The result is a relation  $I_{tot}/\Delta I$  vs.  $d_p$ .

$k$  is defined by the hardware settings, e.g. voltage of conductivity electrode, sensor geometry, particle distribution.

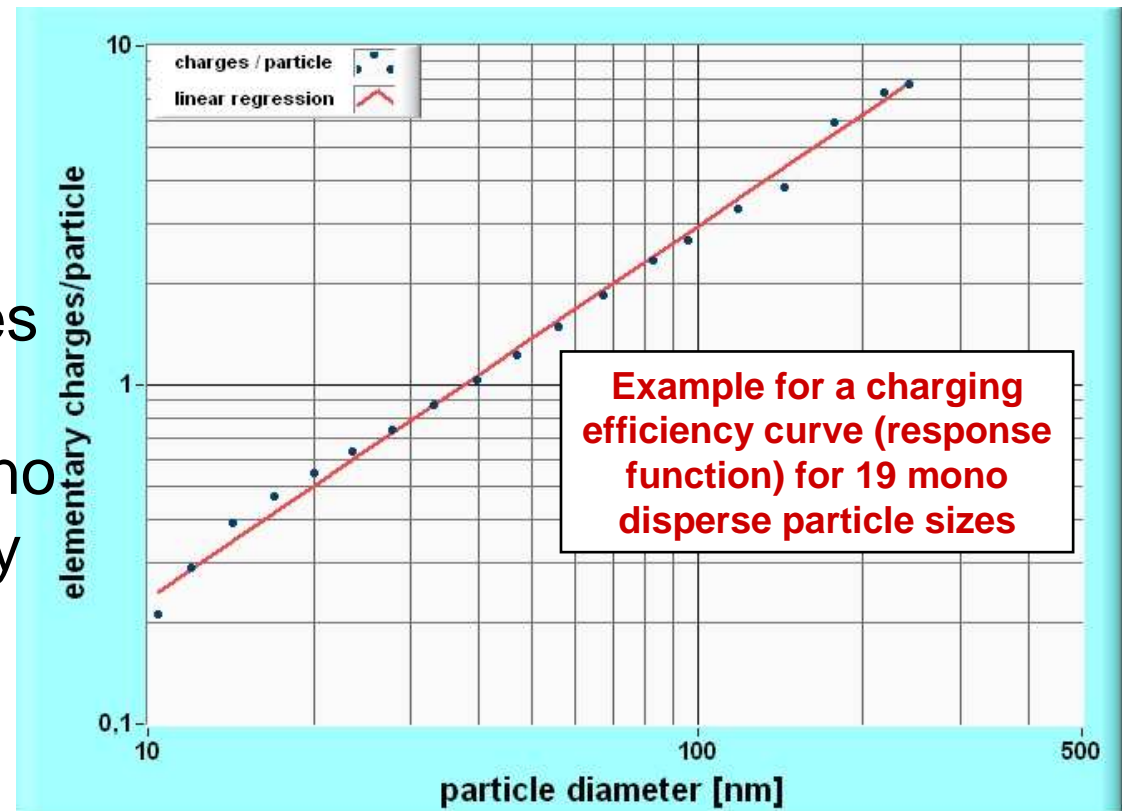


# Calibration for Number Concentration

By knowing the characteristics of the diffusion charger and the particle diameter the **particle concentration** can be determined:

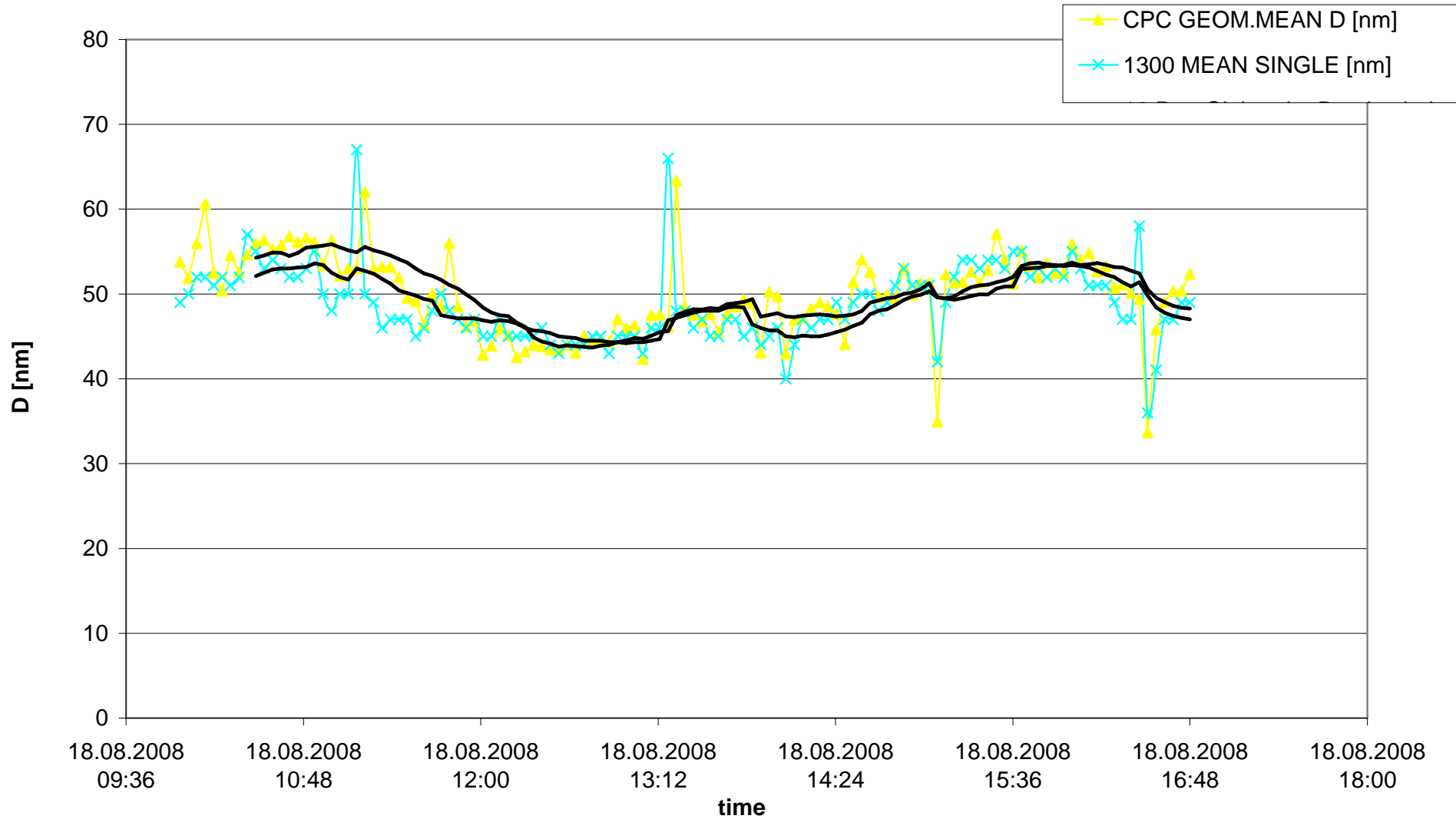
$$N = c \frac{I_{tot}}{d_p^\alpha}$$

The parameter  $\alpha$  describes the mean number of charges per particle,  $q \sim d^\alpha$ . It is determined with 19 mono disperse calibration sizes by operating the Nanocheck in parallel with a CPC.

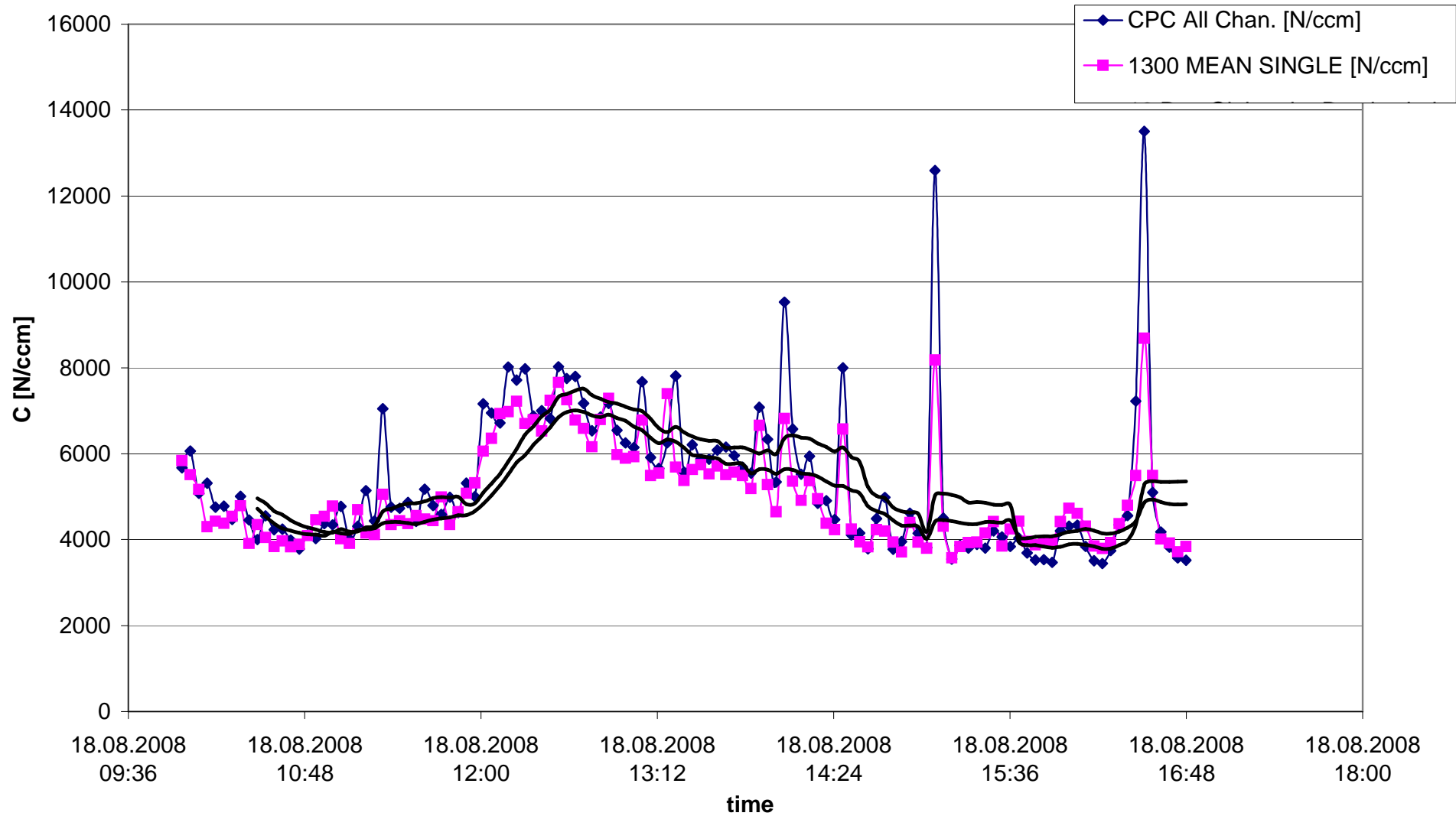




# Validation of measured Diameters: NanoCheck vs. SMPS+C



# Validation of measured Concentration: NanoCheck vs. SMPS+C





## Applications (1): Mobile Indoor Measurements

The Nanocheck can be operated with any Grimm optical Aerosol Spectrometer (Type 1.108/1.109) to determine number-, surface-, and mass distributions from 30 nm to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ , as well as occupational mass fractions according to EN 481 (inhalable, thoracic and alveolic)

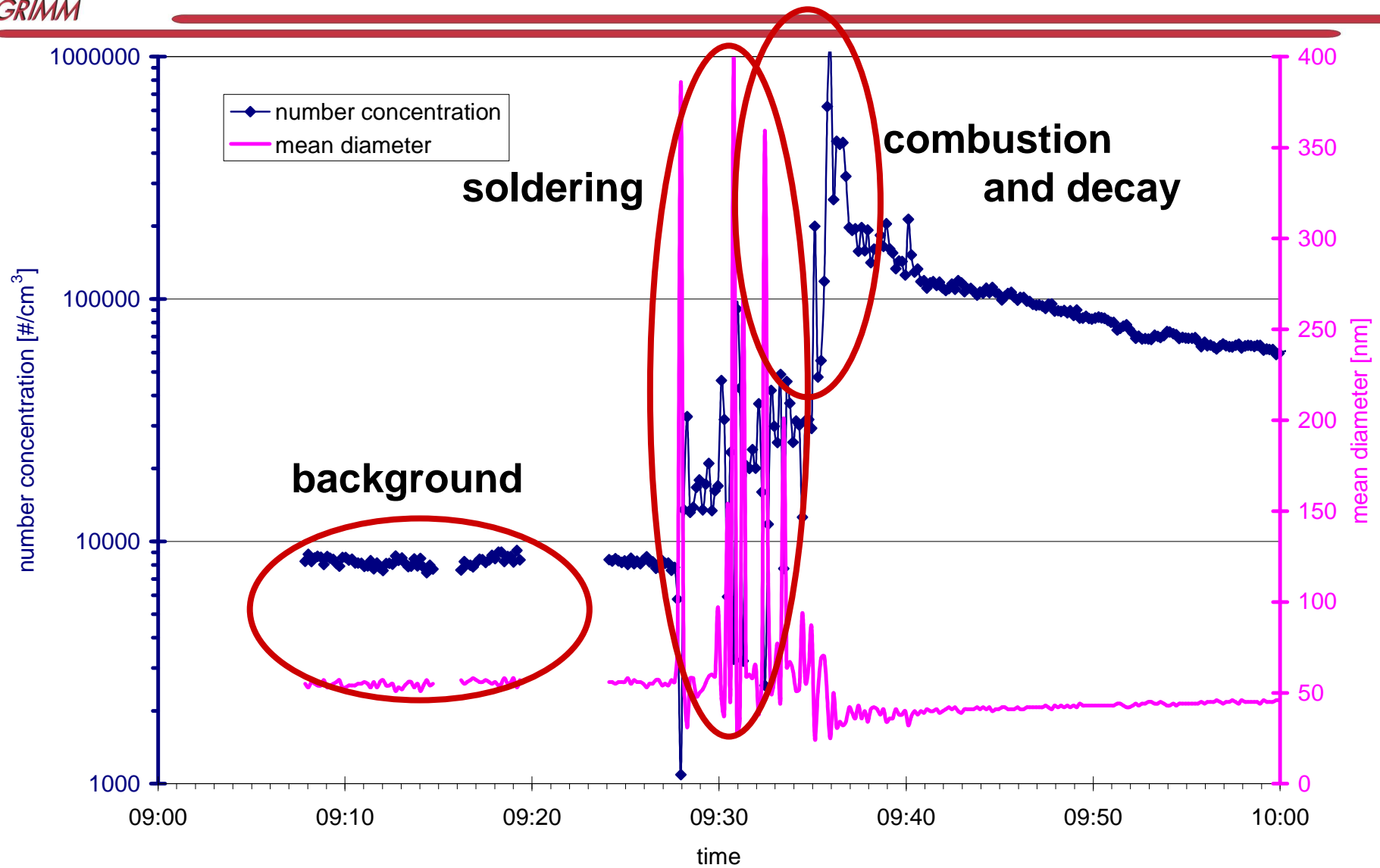
The NanoCheck model 1.320 is a European patent application for **continuous nano particle counting** and simultaneous determination of the **mean particle diameter** of the nano particle size distribution.



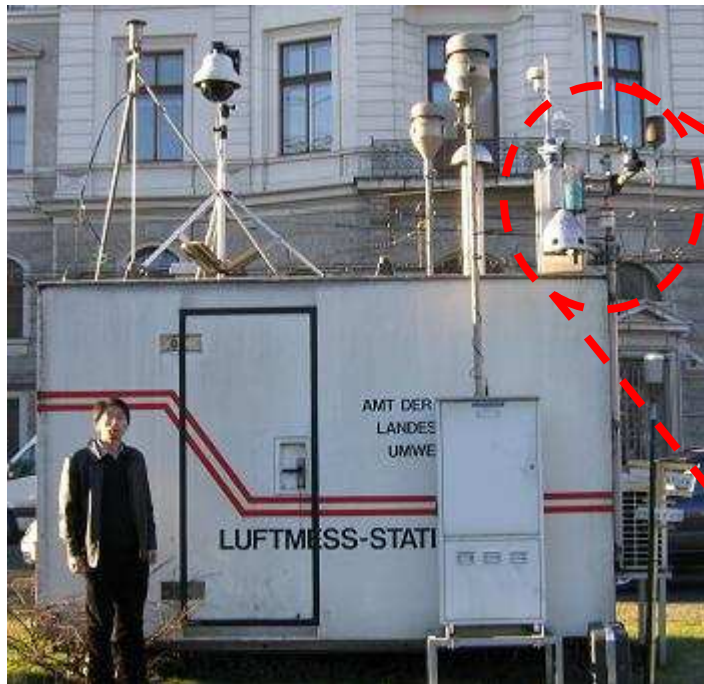
# Example: Monitoring of Nanoparticles at workplaces



# Nanoparticle Exposure during Soldering

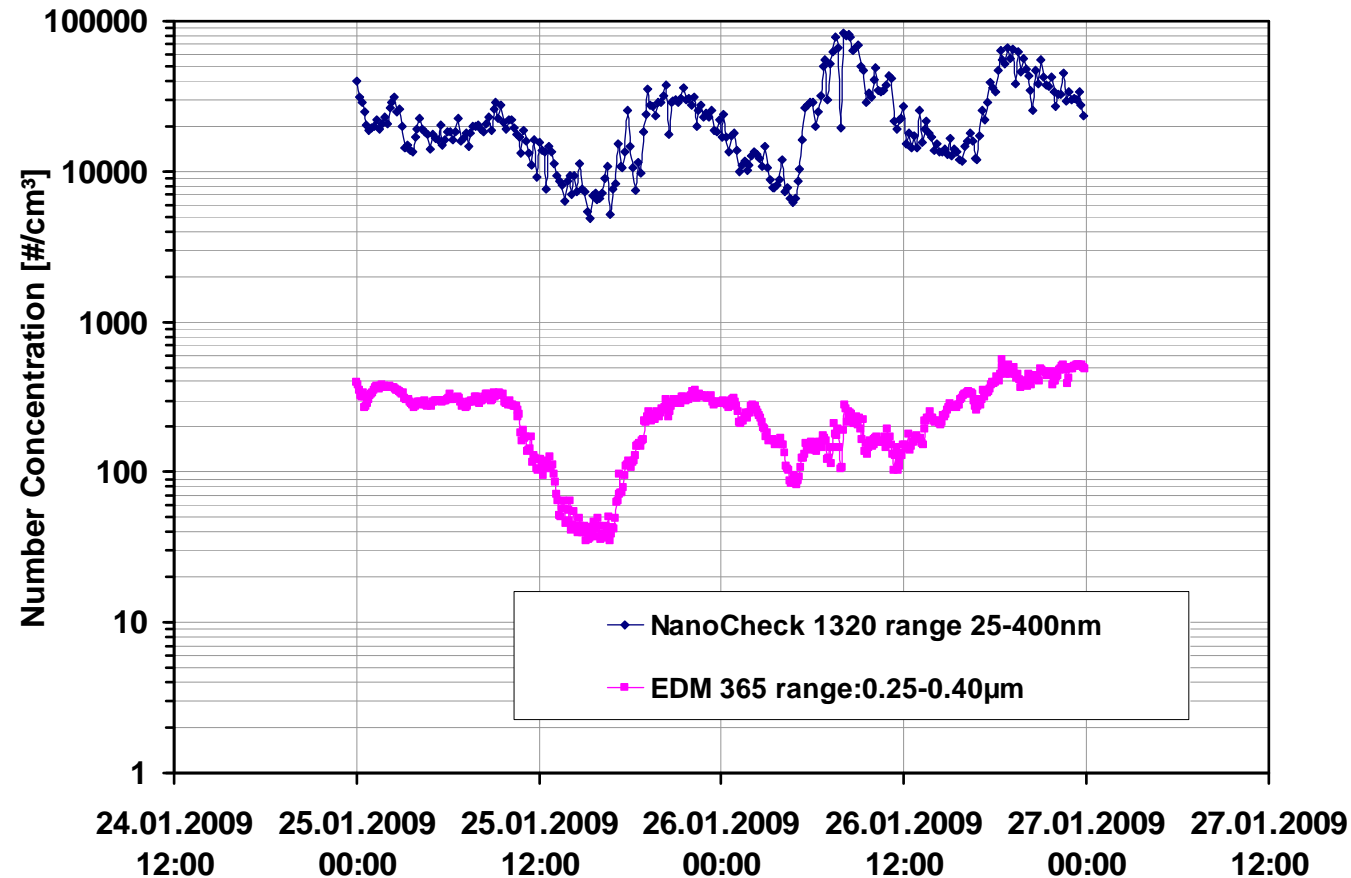


# Applications (2): Outdoor Monitoring of Nanoparticles



Nanocheck

# Nanoparticle Concentrations in Salzburg, Austria



Total number concentrations measured with the Nanocheck and optical aerosol spectrometer.



# GRIMM-NanoCheck

- ✓ Determination of particle number-, surface-, volume- and mass distributions from 30 nm to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  with a time resolution of 10s
- ✓ Occupational health monitoring (inhalable, thoracic and alveolic) according to EN 481
- ✓ Inhalation toxicology research
- ✓ Epidemiological research
- ✓ Production processes and workplace exposure monitoring
- ✓ Portable personal exposure monitoring for nanoparticles with support kit model 1300HLX





## GRIMM Aerosol Technik

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for the measurement  
of airborne particles

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- ✓ Indoor & Outdoor
- ✓ Counting & Distribution
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**Thank you for your attention!**

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