

Welcome  
to the  
  
**Air Quality Module**

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IIT Bombay

2023

# NAAQS

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

- CPCB Website :

[cpcb.nic.in/air-quality-standard/](http://cpcb.nic.in/air-quality-standard/)

## Revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

[NAAQS Notification dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2009]

S. No.	Pollutants	Time Weighted Average	Concentration in Ambient Air		Methods of Measurement
			Industrial, Residential, Rural and other Areas	Ecologically Sensitive Area (notified by Central Government)	
1	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	50	20	1. Improved West and Gaeke 2. Ultraviolet Fluorescence
		24 Hours**	80	80	
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	40	30	1. Modified Jacob & Hochheiser 2. Chemiluminescence
		24 Hours**	80	80	
3	Particulate Matter (Size <10µm) or PM <sub>10</sub> µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	60	60	1. Gravimetric 2. TEOM 3. Beta attenuation
		24 Hours**	100	100	
4	Particulate Matter (Size <2.5 µm) or PM <sub>2.5</sub> µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	40	40	1. Gravimetric 2. TEOM 3. Beta attenuation
		24 Hours **	60	60	
5	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 hours**	100	100	1. UV photometric 2. Chemiluminescence 3. Chemical Method
		1 hours **	180	180	
6	Lead (Pb), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual *	0.50	0.50	1. AAS/ICP Method after sampling using EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper 2. ED-XRF using Teflon filter
		24 Hour**	1.0	1.0	
7	Carbon Monoxide (CO), mg/m <sup>3</sup>	8 Hours **	02	02	Non dispersive Infra Red (NDIR) Spectroscopy
		1 Hour**	04	04	
8	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	100	100	1. Chemiluminescence 2. Indophenol blue method
		24 Hour**	400	400	

8	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	100	100	1. Chemiluminescence 2. Indophenol blue method
		24 Hour**	400	400	
9	Benzene (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) , µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual *	05	05	1. Gas chromatography based continuous analyzer 2. Adsorption and Desorption followed by GC analysis
10	Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP)-particulate phase only, ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	01	01	Solvent extraction followed by HPLC/GC analysis
11	Arsenic (As), ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	06	06	AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper
12	Nickel (Ni), ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual*	20	20	AAS/ICP method after sampling on EPM 2000 or equivalent filter paper

\* Annual Arithmetic mean of minimum 104 measurements in a year at a particular site taken twice a week 24 hourly at uniform interval. \*\* 24 hourly 08 hourly or 01 hourly monitored values, as applicable shall be complied with 98% of the time in a year. 2% of the time, they may exceed the limits but not on two consecutive days of monitoring.

NOTE: Whenever and wherever monitoring results on two consecutive days of monitoring exceed the limits specified above for the respective category, it shall be considered adequate reason to institute regular or continuous monitoring and further investigation.

# Nature of Air Pollutants

**1. Gaseous (SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO...)**

**2. Particulate Matter (PM)**

# Gaseous Pollutants

- Similar sized molecules
- Behaviour
  - Physics : Same
  - Chemistry : Different
    - EXAMPLES
      - Solubility
      - Toxicity
      - Ozone Depletion Potential

# Particulate Pollutants

- Behaviour
  - Physics : NOT the same
    - Size
    - Morphology
  - Chemistry :
    - Inert (Dust, Sand, No more reactive)
    - Smoke (Toxic, intoxicating)

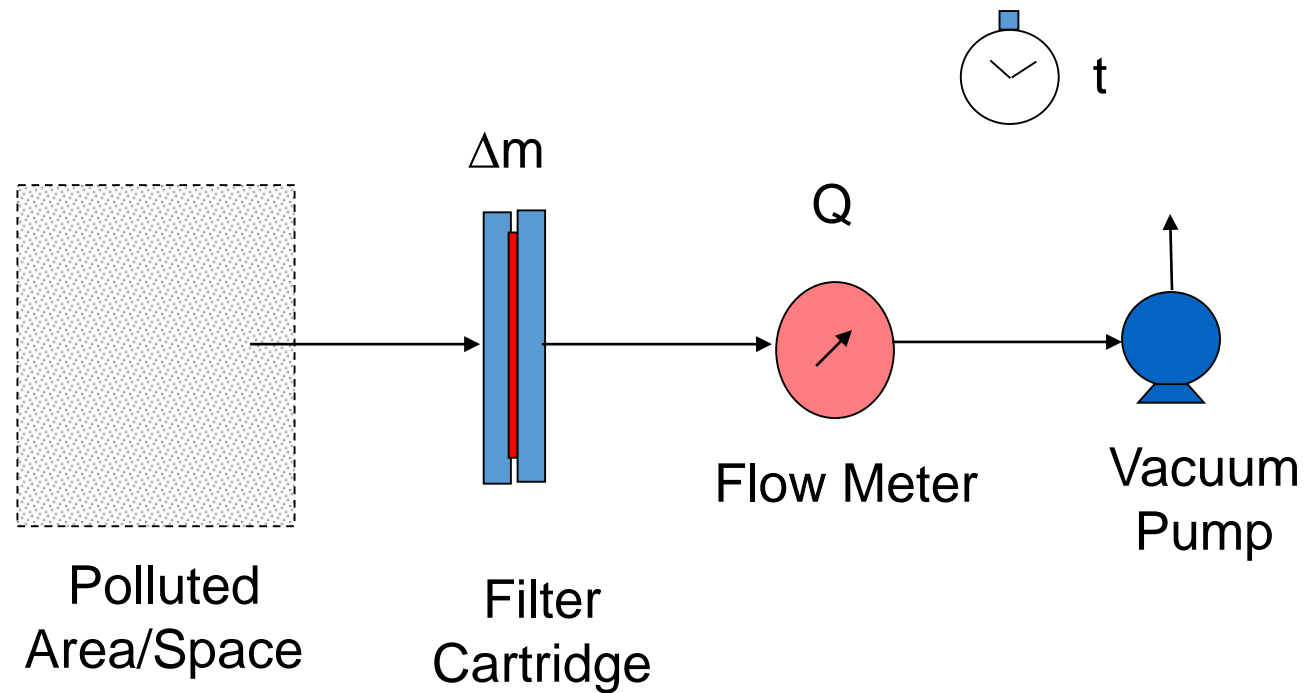
# Air Pollution

- Concentration
  - mass of pollutant / volume of air
  - number of particles / volume of air
  - opacity
- Duration – hours to days to years
- Criteria Pollutants
  - Primary
    - SO<sub>x</sub>
    - NO<sub>x</sub>
    - CO
    - PM-10, PM-2.5
    - ...
  - Secondary
    - Ozone



- How do you measure the mass concentration of PM ?

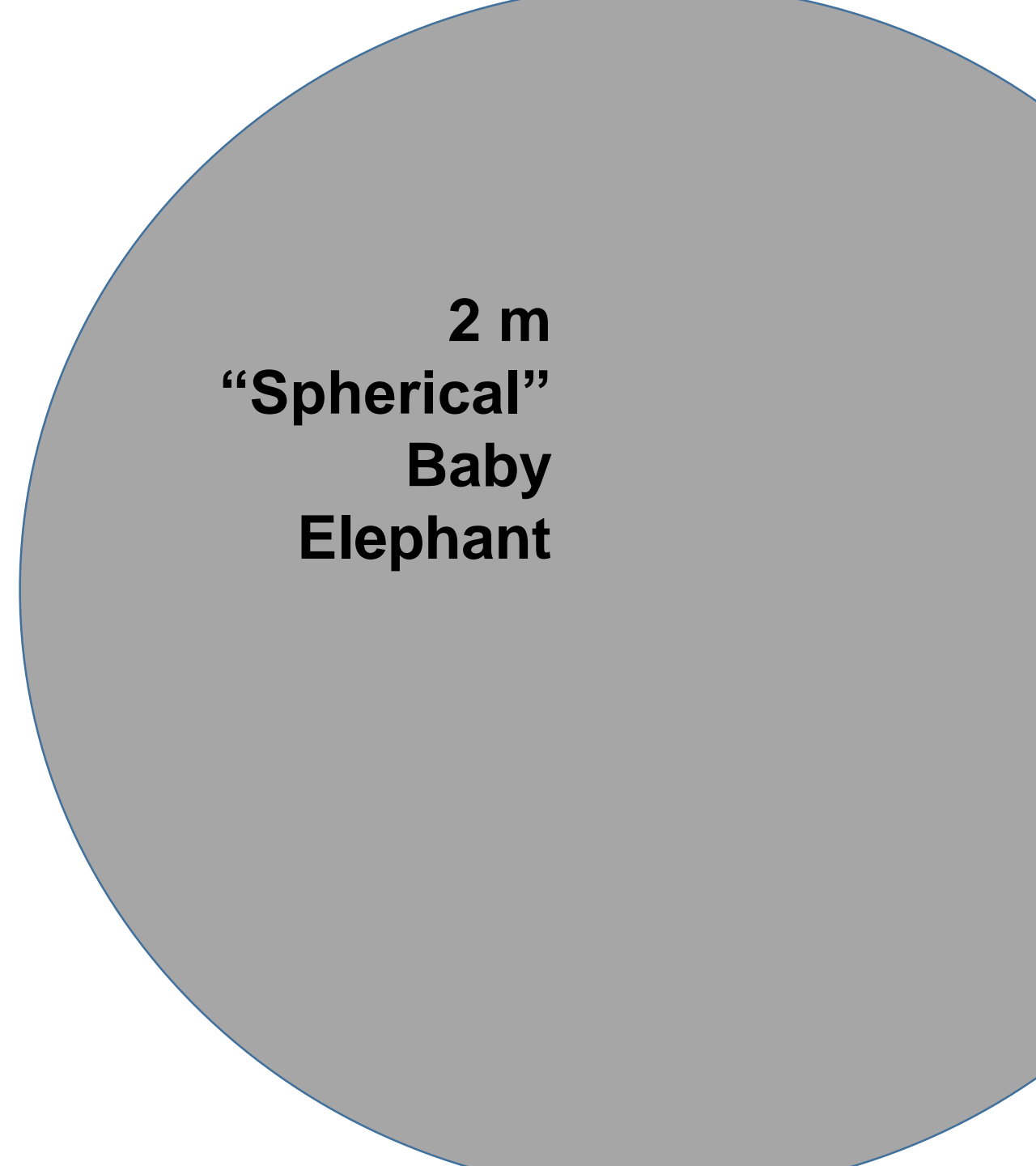
$$C_{TSP} = \Delta m / Qt$$



# Perception (Scales)

•  
**2 mm**  
**Ant**

**3 Orders of  
Magnitude**



**2 m**  
**“Spherical”**  
**Baby**  
**Elephant**

# Ants and Elephants

- |                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| • Ant                       | ~2mm    |
| • “Spherical” Baby Elephant | ~2 m    |
| • Order of magnitude        | 3       |
| • Nitrogen Molecule         | ~0.3 nm |
| • Respirable particle       | ~300 nm |
| • Order of magnitude        | 3       |

# Particles in Air

are like

# Elephants

suspended

in an

Ocean

of

Ants

(Gas Molecules)

# Ants and Elephants

- All the well established physics of “ants” (IDEAL GAS) is not applicable to the “elephants”
- All the MAGIC of “nano” is in this “new” world of “elephants”
- Ability to understand this range of sizes has become possible due to development of instrumentation
- Last 4-5 decades have been exciting times for Aerosol Science and Engineering
  - Powder Production – Material science
  - Nano-products
  - Atmospheric Pollutants
  - Medical Sciences

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Even within the “Elephants”  
There is a range of Sizes

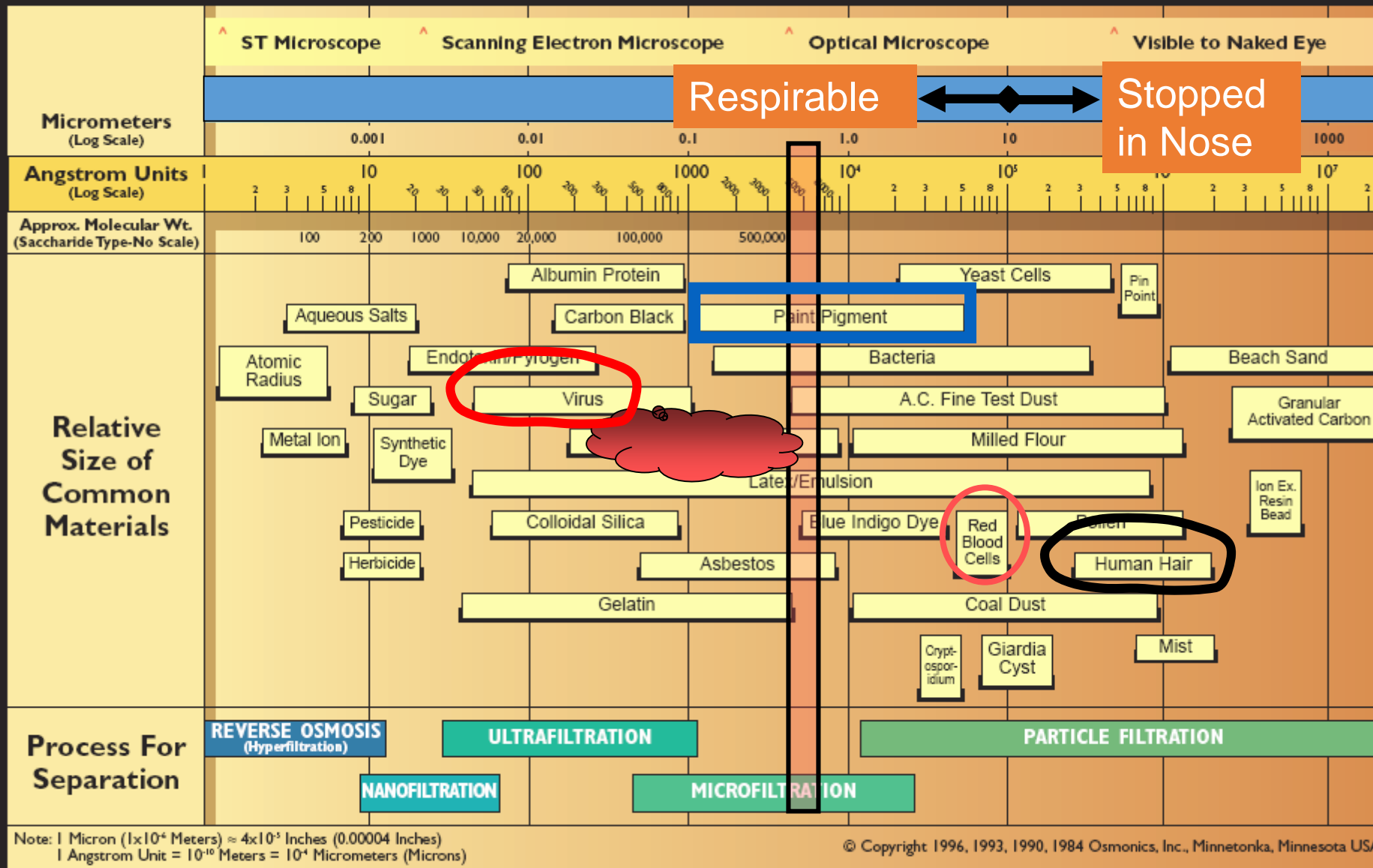
which decide  
WHERE  
they would deposit in the lungs





# OSMONICS

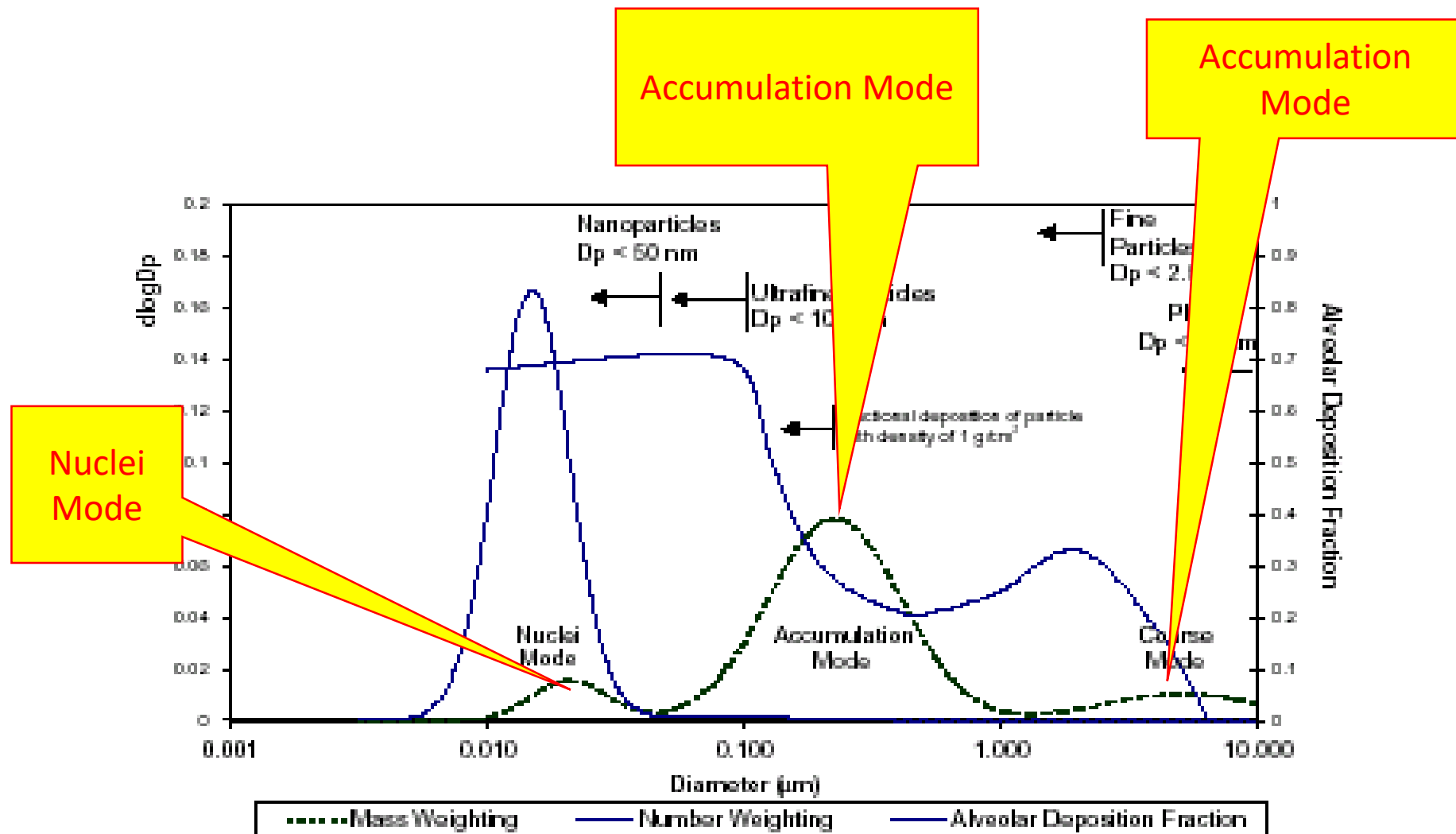
## The Filtration Spectrum



**Osmonics, Inc.**  
Corporate Headquarters  
5951 Clearwater Drive • Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343-8990 USA  
Toll Free: 800/848-1750 Fax: 612/933-0141

**Osmonics Asia/Pacific, Ltd.**  
Bangkok, Thailand Fax: 011-66-2-39-18183  
Fax: 011-81-48-622-6200

**Osmonics Europa, S.A.**  
LeMee Sur Seine (Paris), France  
Fax: 011-33-1-64-27-9244



## Tri-modal Particle Size Distribution

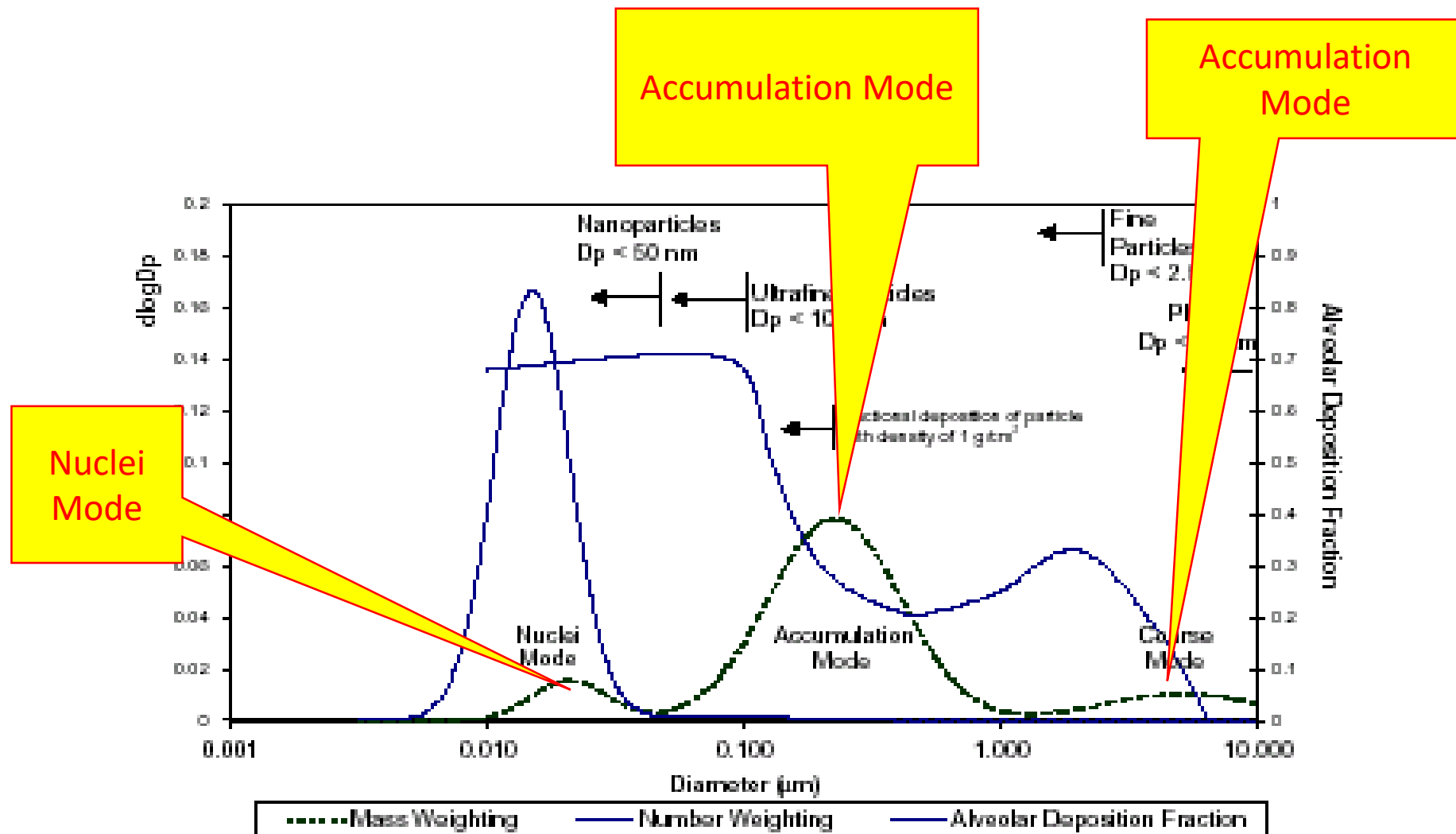
(Source: Kittelson *et al.* 1999)

# Mass - Size

Mass of ONE 1  $\mu\text{m}$  particle

EQUALS

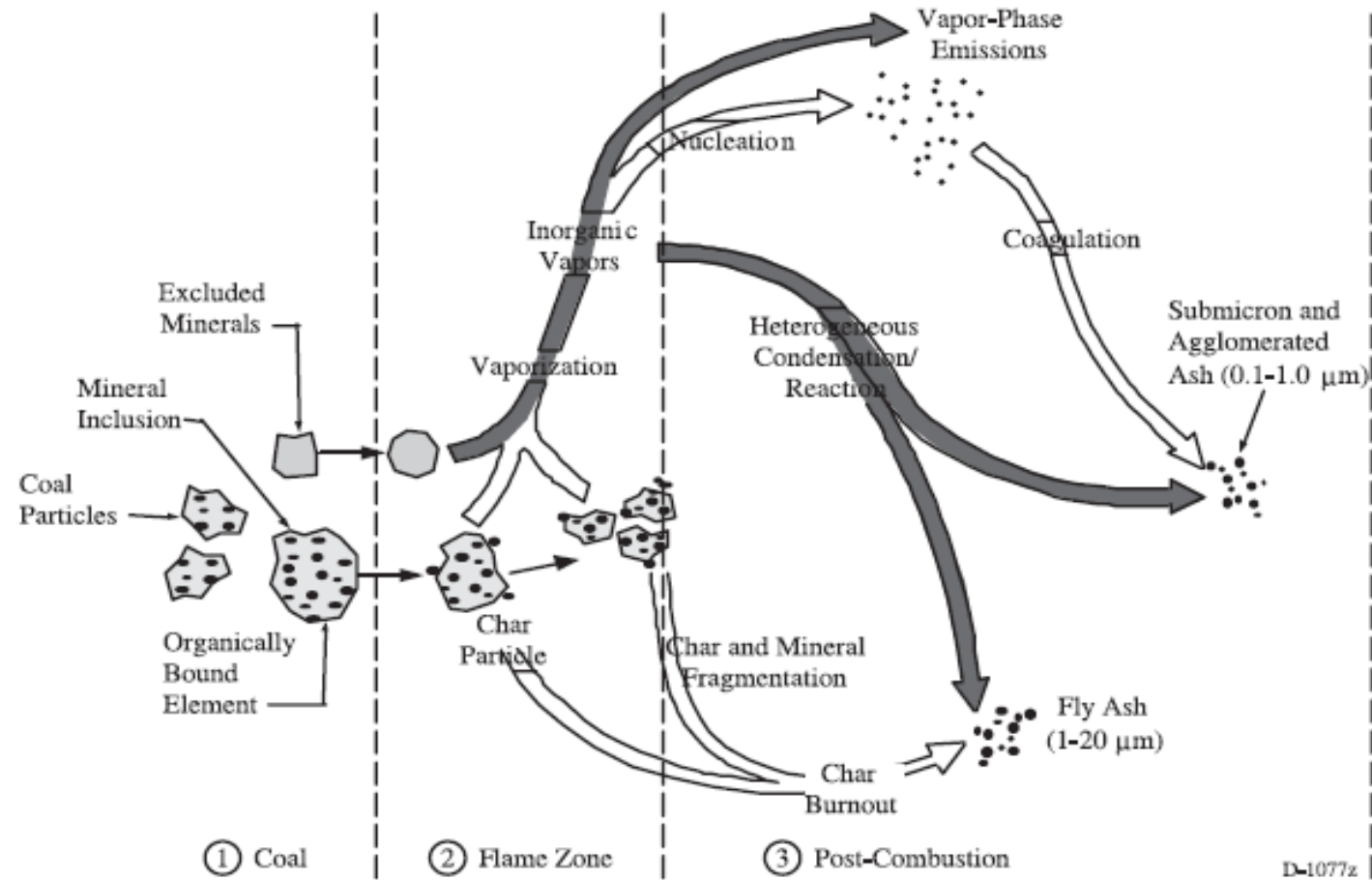
Mass of **X** 0.1 $\mu\text{m}$  particles



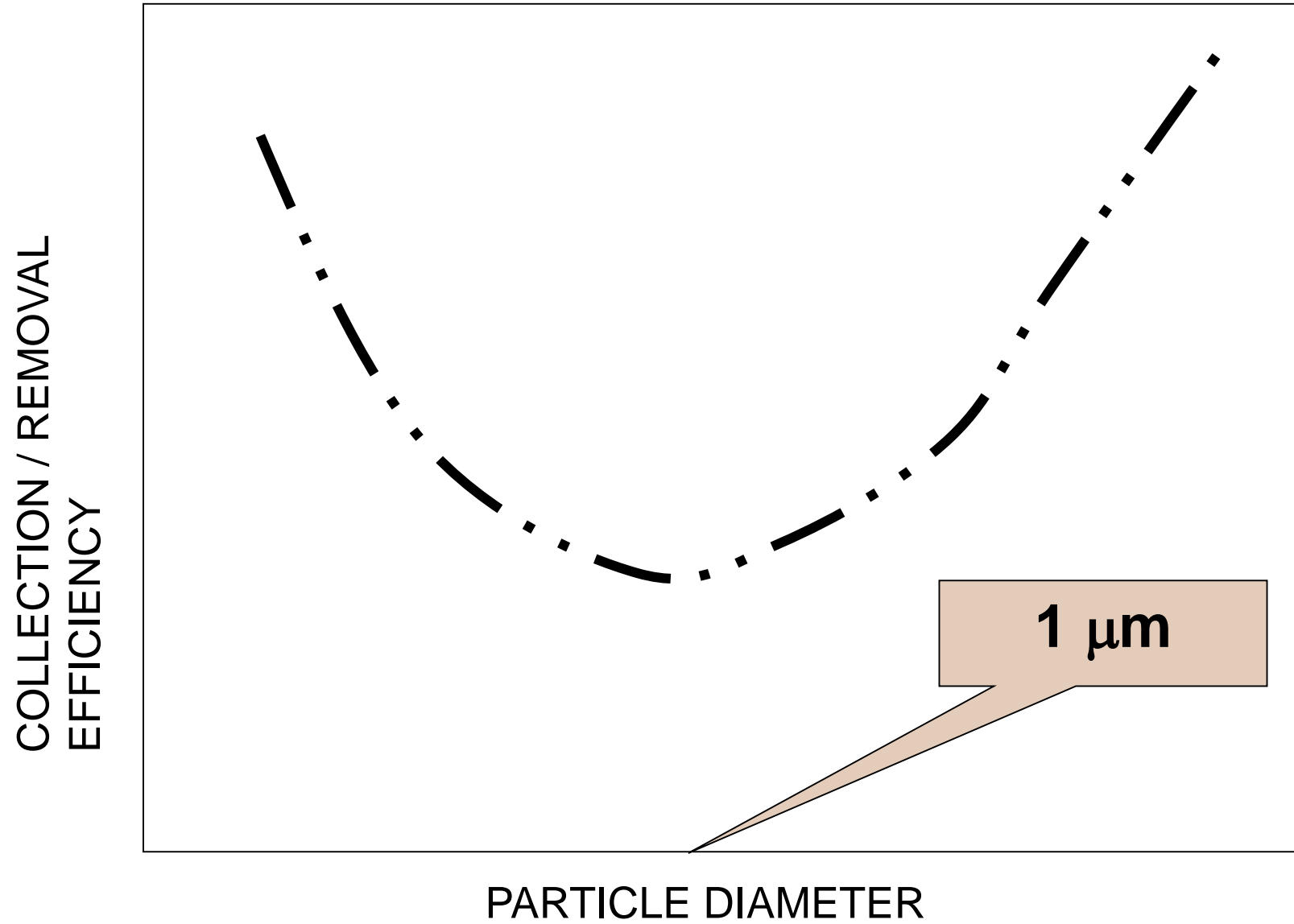
## Tri-modal Particle Size Distribution

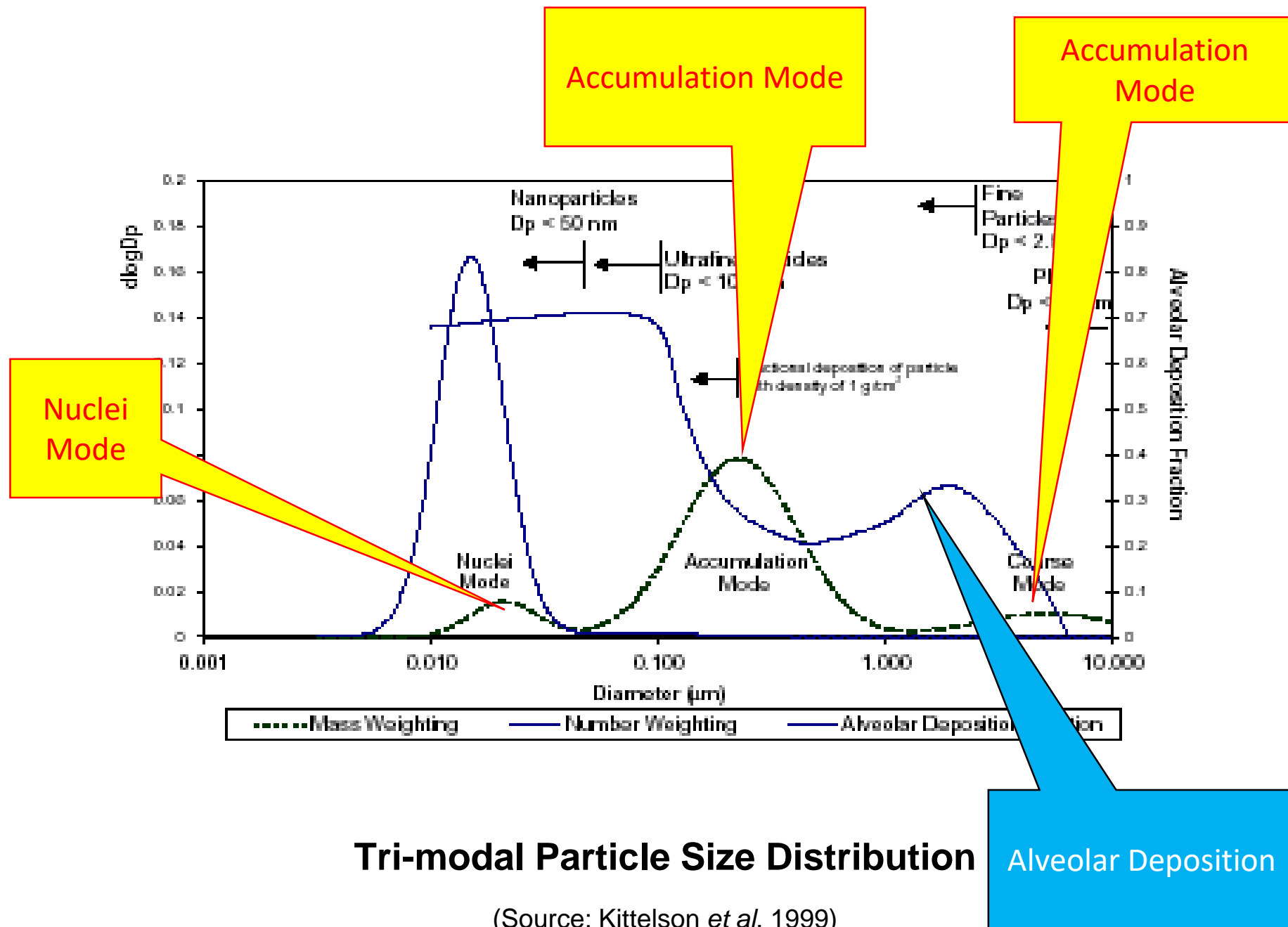
(Source: Kittelson *et al.* 1999)

# Particle Formation in Coal Combustion



Source: Flagan and Seinfeld, 1988

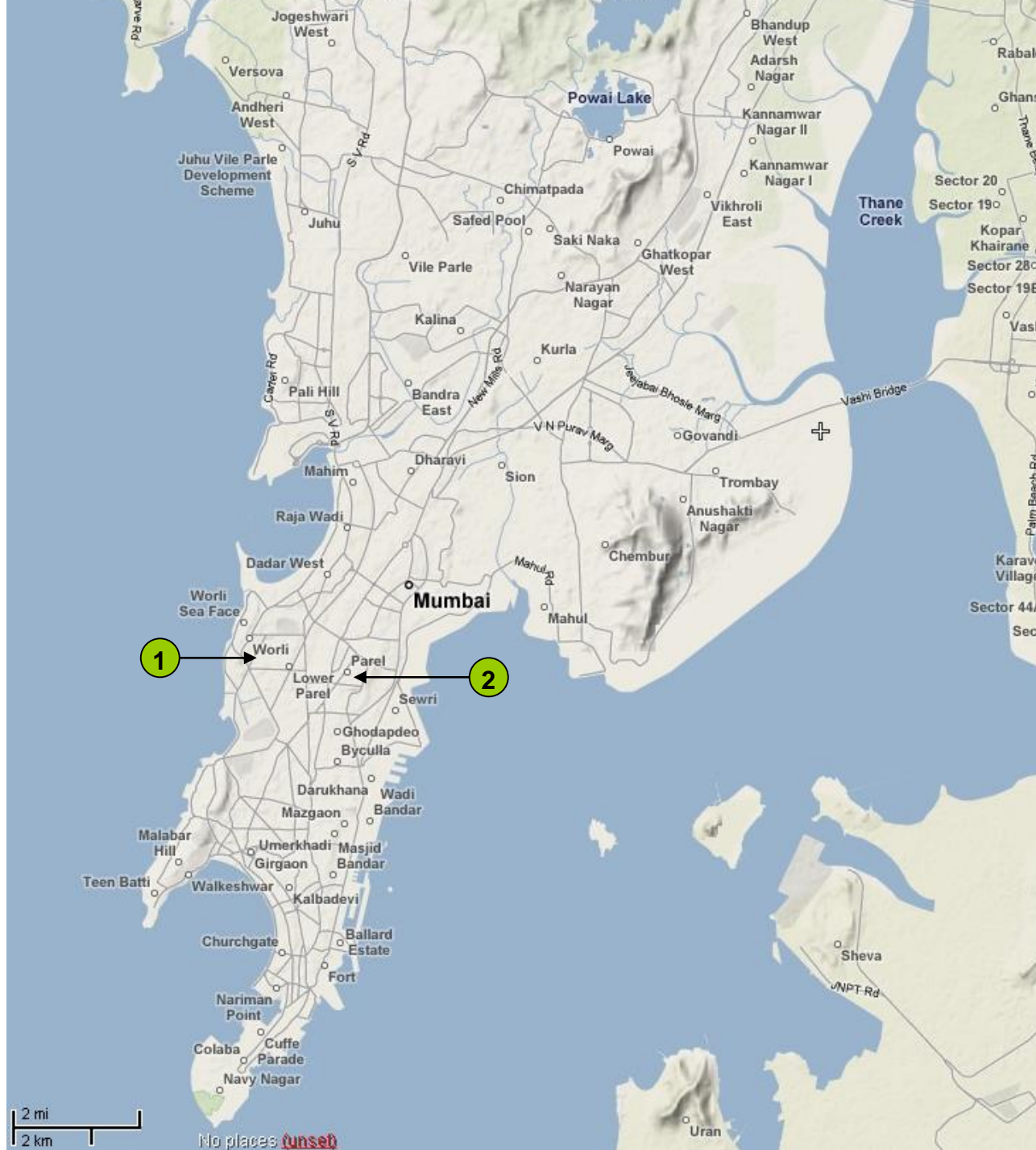




# Study Area Mumbai

1. WRL (residential)

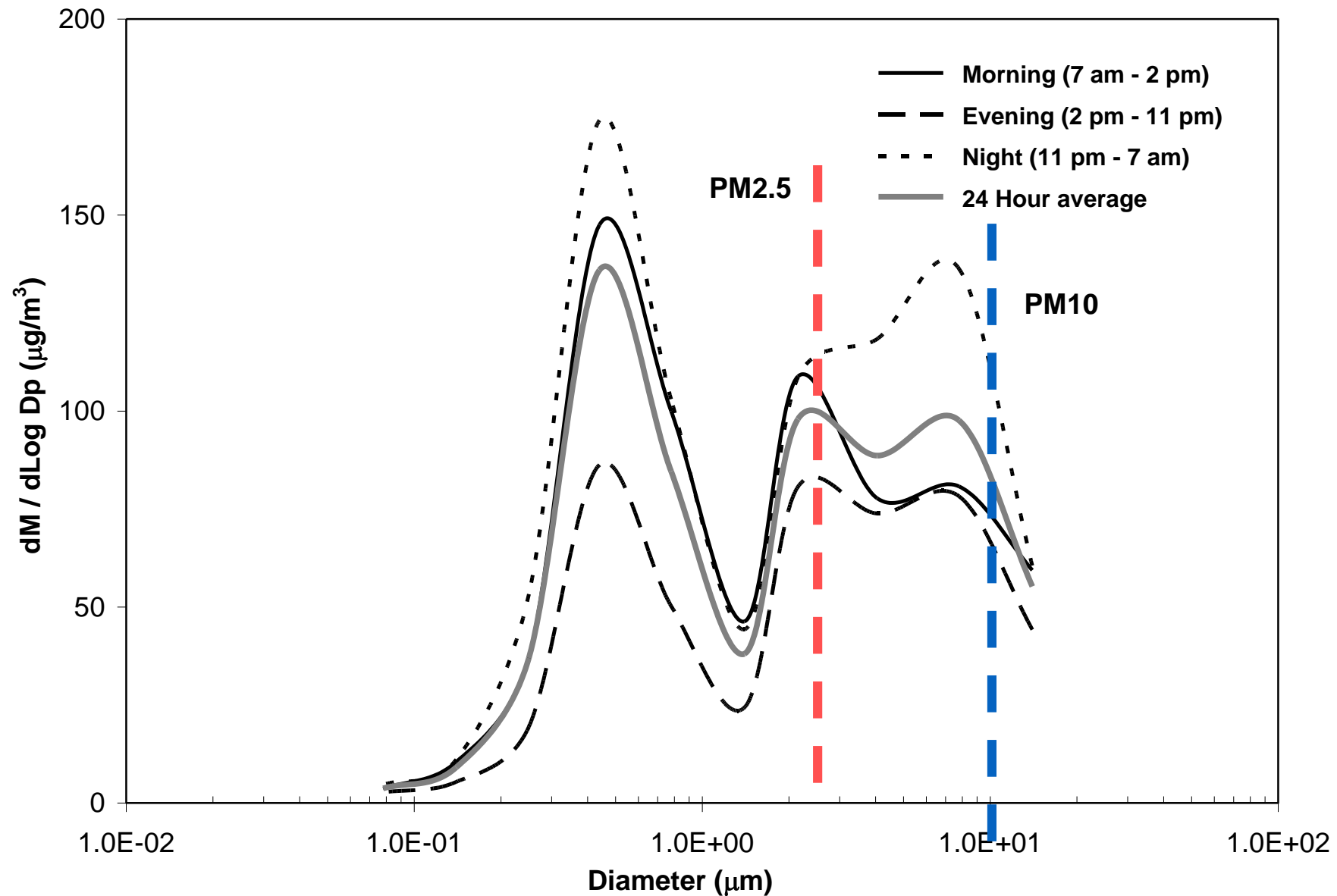
2. PAL (industrial)



Map Source:  
<http://wikimapia.org>



# Mass Size Distributions Measured for 5 Days in Mumbai (Goyal, 2008)



# PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>

- PM<sub>10</sub> is the mass concentration of particulate matter **less** than **10 μm** expressed as **μg/m<sup>3</sup>**
- PM<sub>2.5</sub> is the mass concentration of particulate matter **less** than **2.5 μm** expressed as **μg/m<sup>3</sup>**

$PM_{2.5}$  is a subset of  $PM_{10}$

- Plot mass distribution function
- Mode in the  $<2.5 \mu m$  size is sourced by combustion and other anthropogenic activities. More toxic.
- Area under the curve
  - 0 to  $10 \mu m$   $PM_{10}$
  - 0 to  $2.5 \mu m$   $PM_{2.5}$

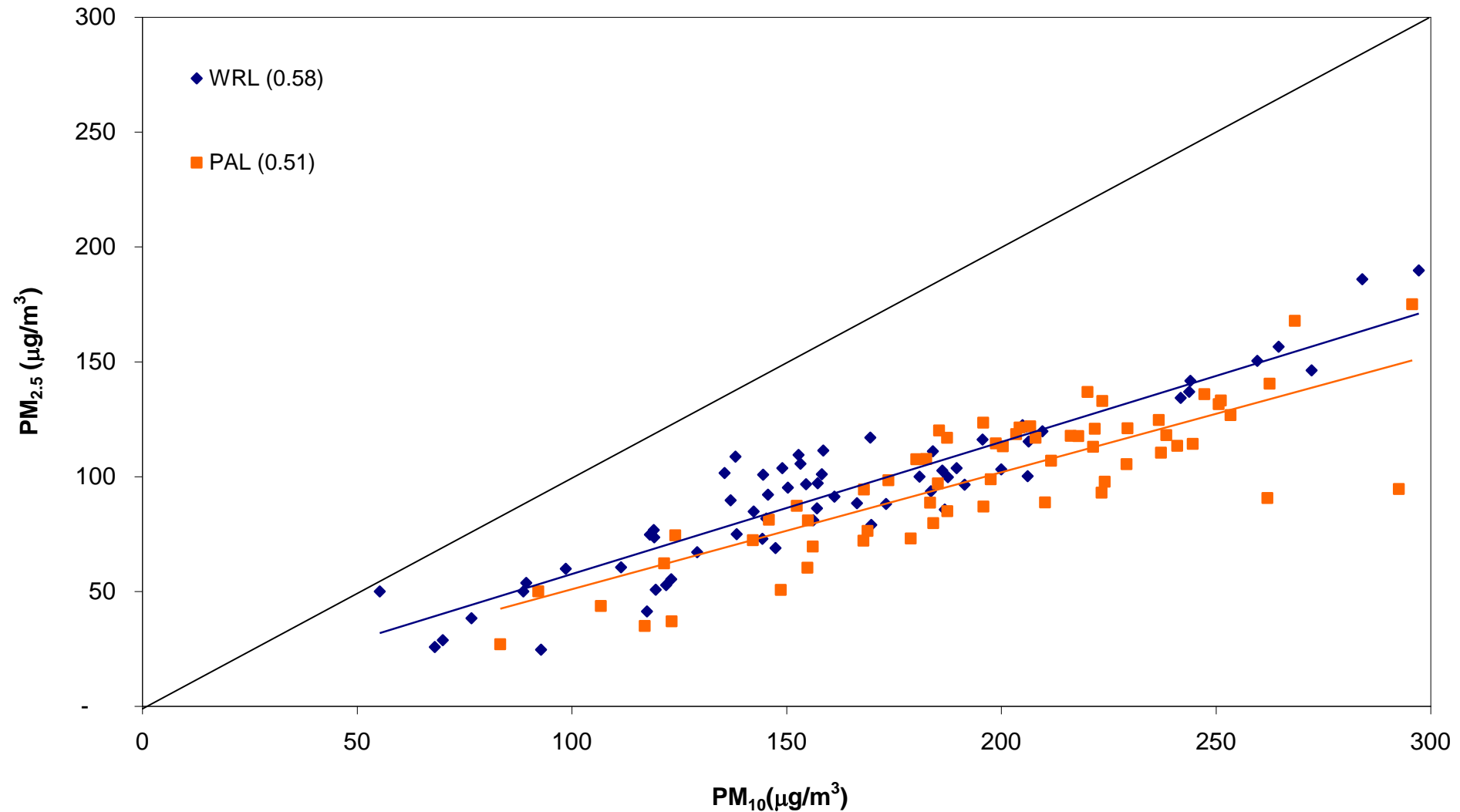
Ratio of  $PM_{2.5}$  to  $PM_{10}$

INDICATOR OF  
ANTHROPOGENIC / COMBUSTION ACTIVITIES

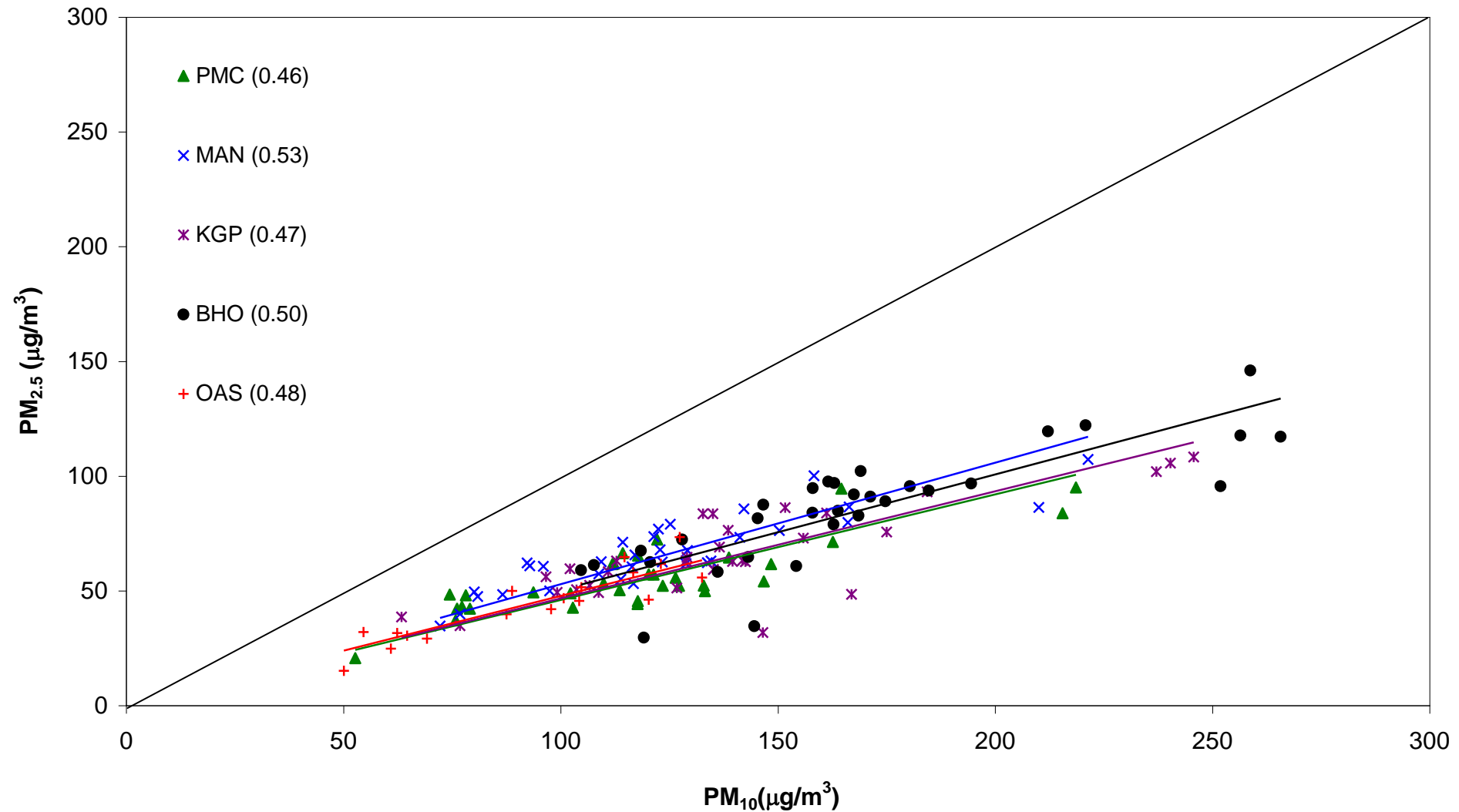
Ratio Small = Benign Particulate

Ratio Large = Most particles will reach lungs  
and possibly more toxic

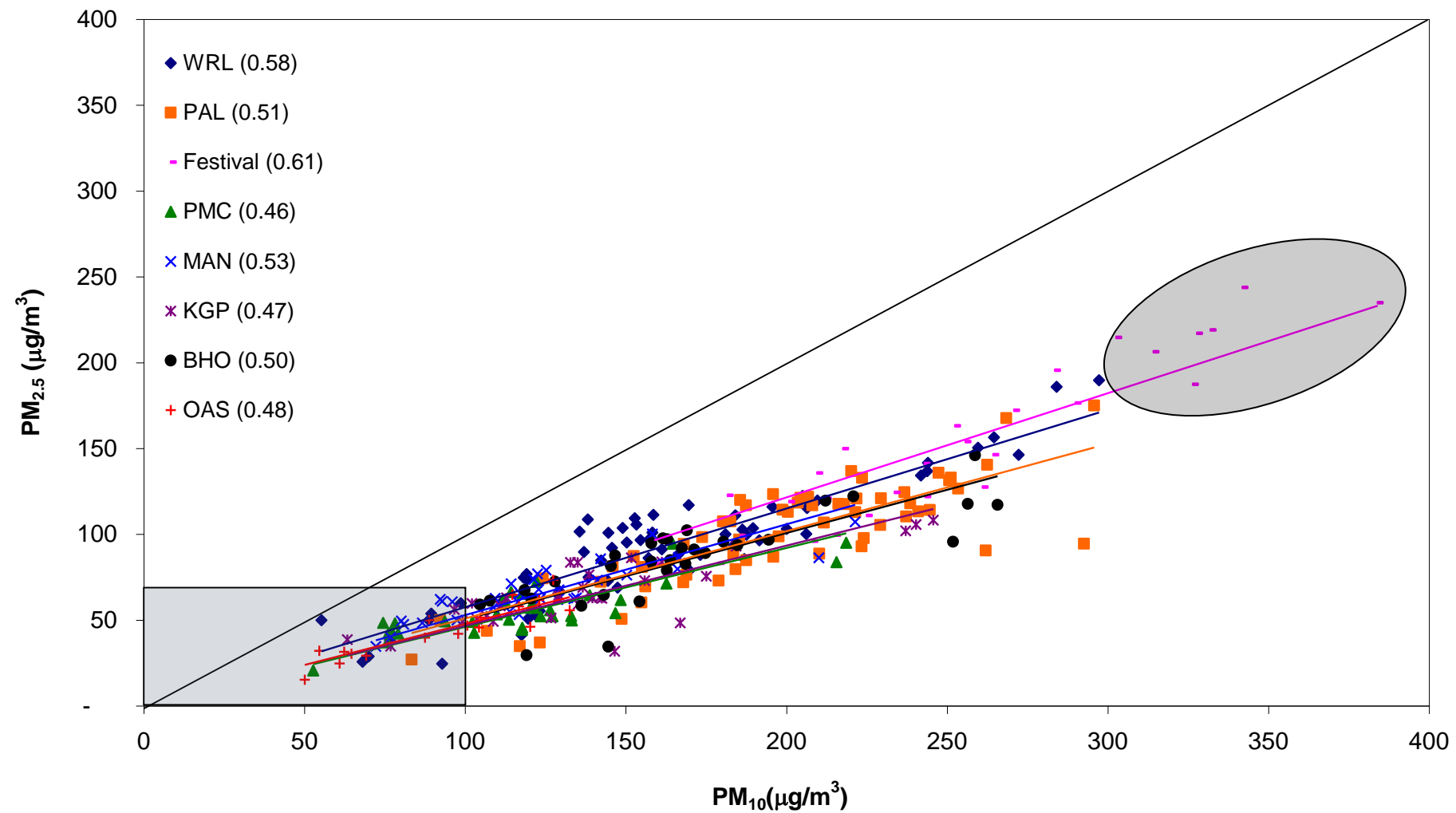
# PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> Measurements at Mumbai



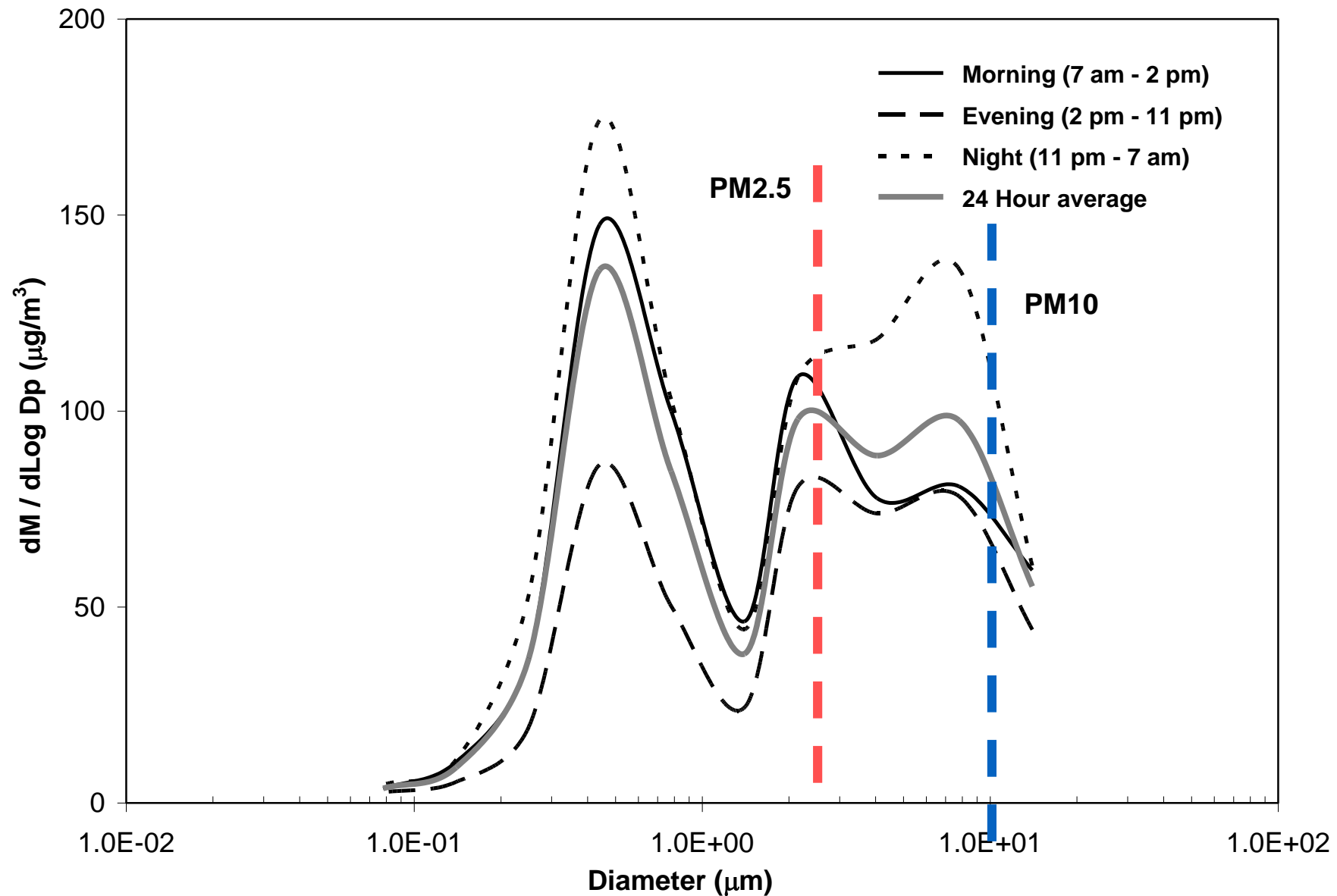
# PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> Measurements at Pune



# PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> Measurements at Mumbai and Pune



# Mass Size Distributions Measured for 5 Days in Mumbai





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# Sizing of Particles



## Thought Exercise

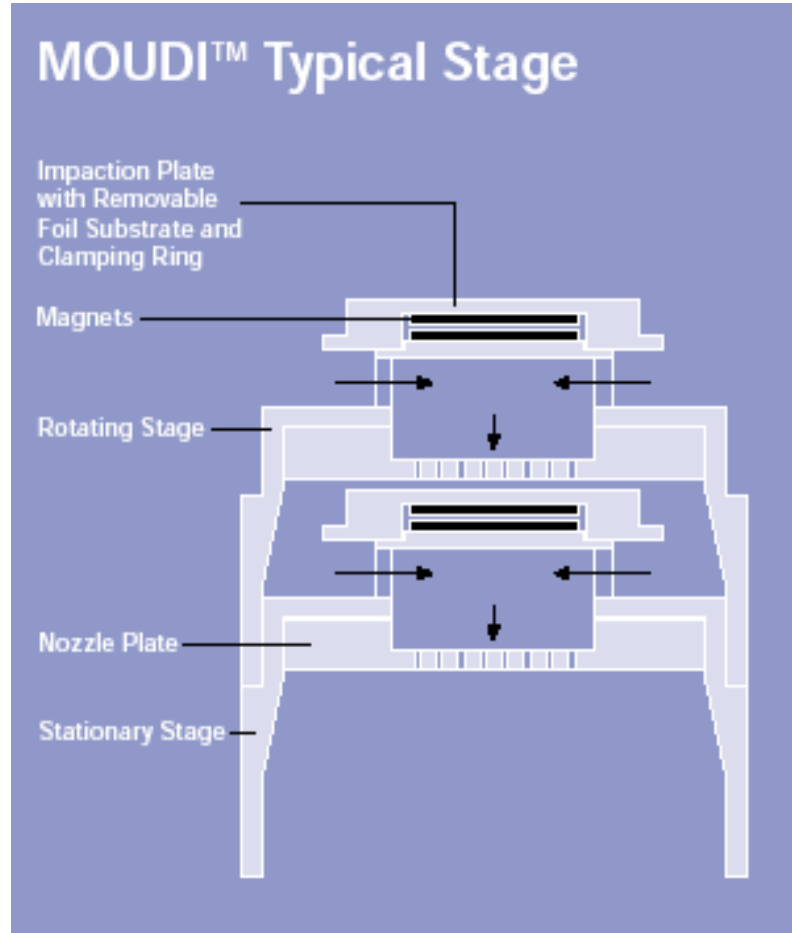
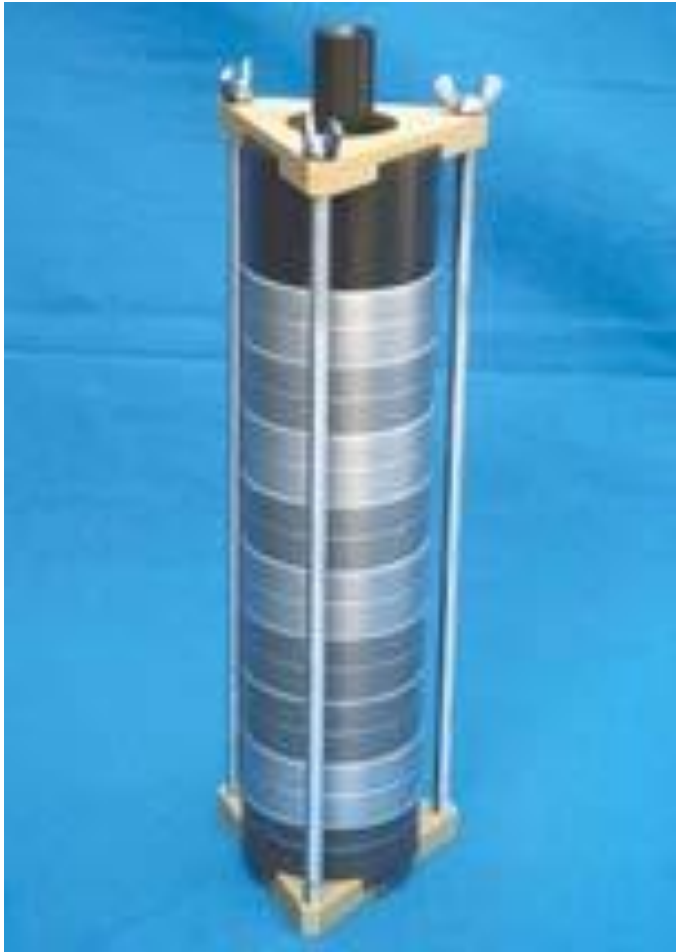
How would you  
size and count  
particles in air  
in the  
nanometer size range ?

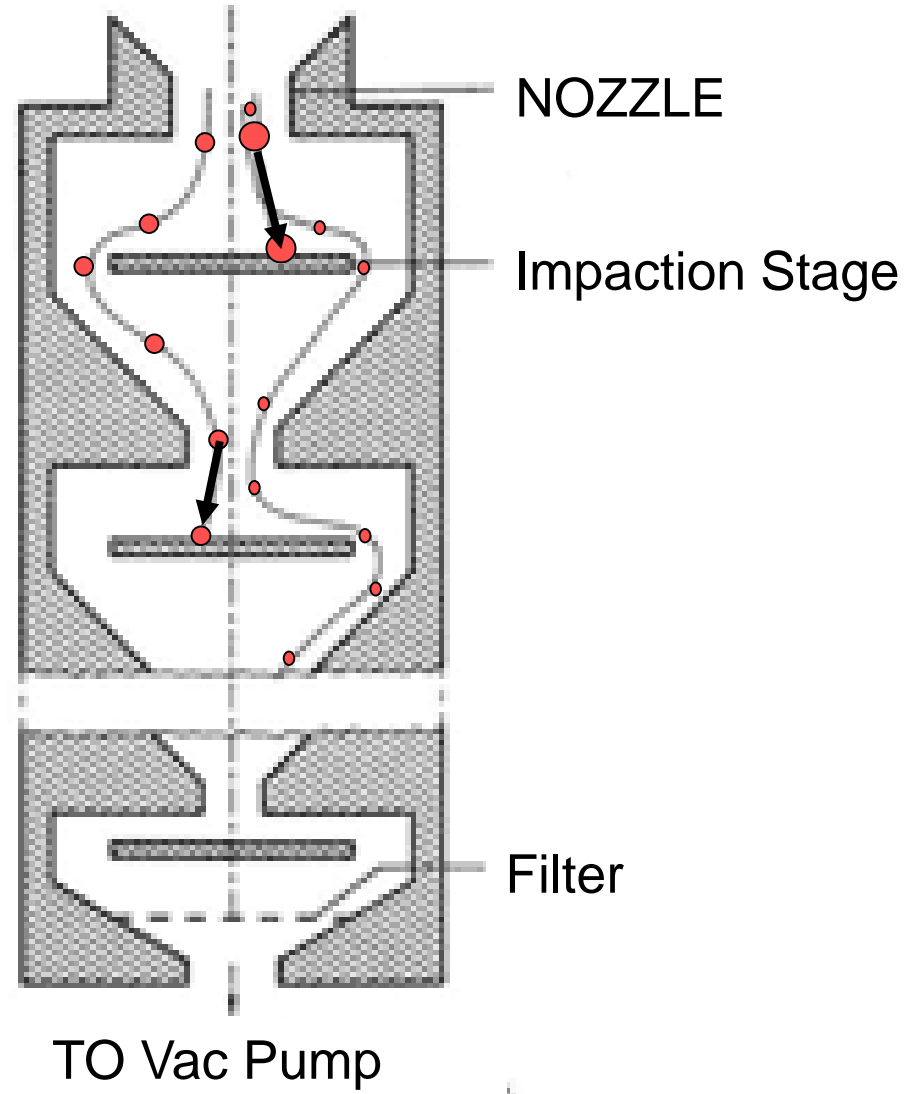
# Instrumentation

- Inertial Impactors
  - Mass based ( $> 56 \text{ nm}$ )
- Optical Particle Counters
  - Number based ( $> 100 \text{ nm}$ )
- Electrical Mobility
  - Sizing ( $> 6 \text{ nm}$ )
  - Counting (Condensation Nuclei Counters)

# MOUDI

Micro-Orifice Uniform Deposit Impactor





# Instrumentation

- Inertial Impactors
  - Mass based ( $> 56 \text{ nm}$ )
- Optical Particle Counters (OPC's)
  - Number based ( $> 100 \text{ nm}$ )
- Electrical Mobility
  - Sizing ( $> 6 \text{ nm}$ )
  - Counting (Condensation Nuclei Counters)



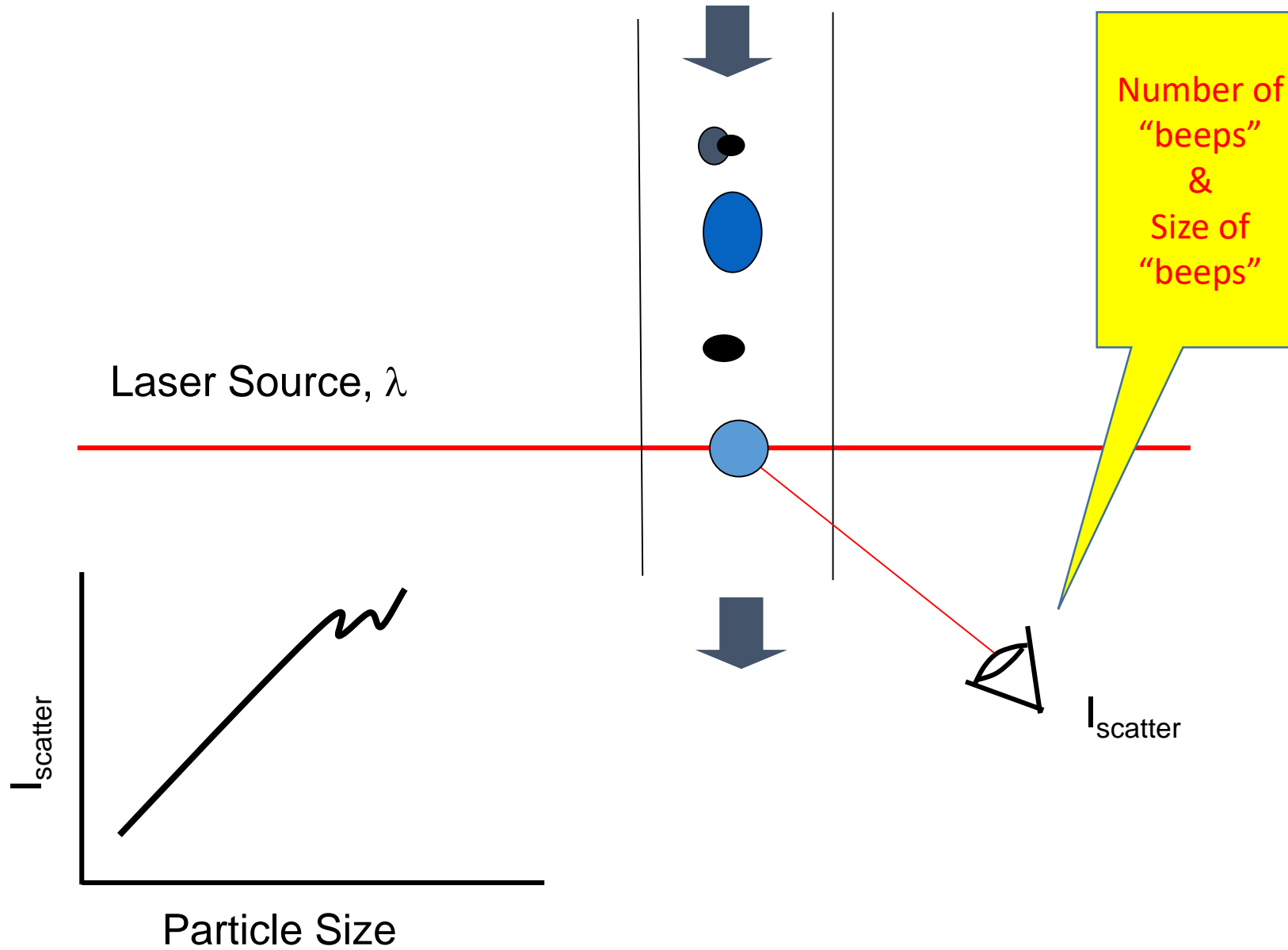
# OPC's

- Light Scattering
- Light Extinction

Limited to  $0.09\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

$$0.4 > \lambda_{\text{opt}} > 0.7\text{ }\mu\text{m}$$

- Single Particle /Cloud of Particles



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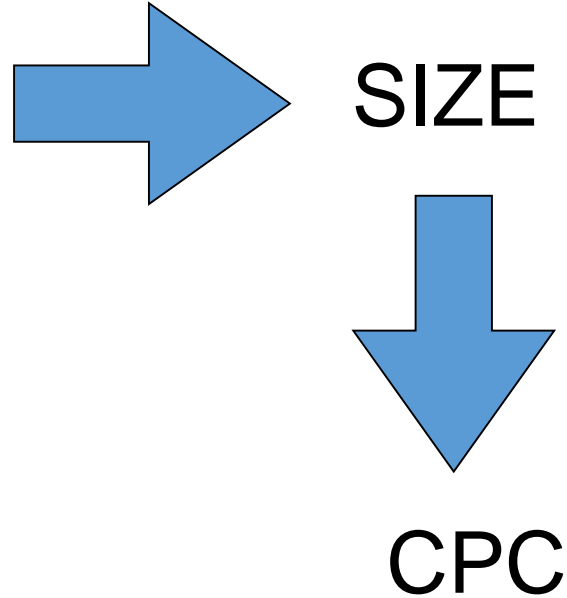
# Sizing of Particles

# Instrumentation

- Inertial Impactors
  - Mass based ( $> 56 \text{ nm}$ )
- Optical Particle Counters
  - Number based ( $> 100 \text{ nm}$ )
- Electrical Mobility
  - Sizing ( $> 3 \text{ nm}$ )
  - Counting (Condensation Nuclei Counters)

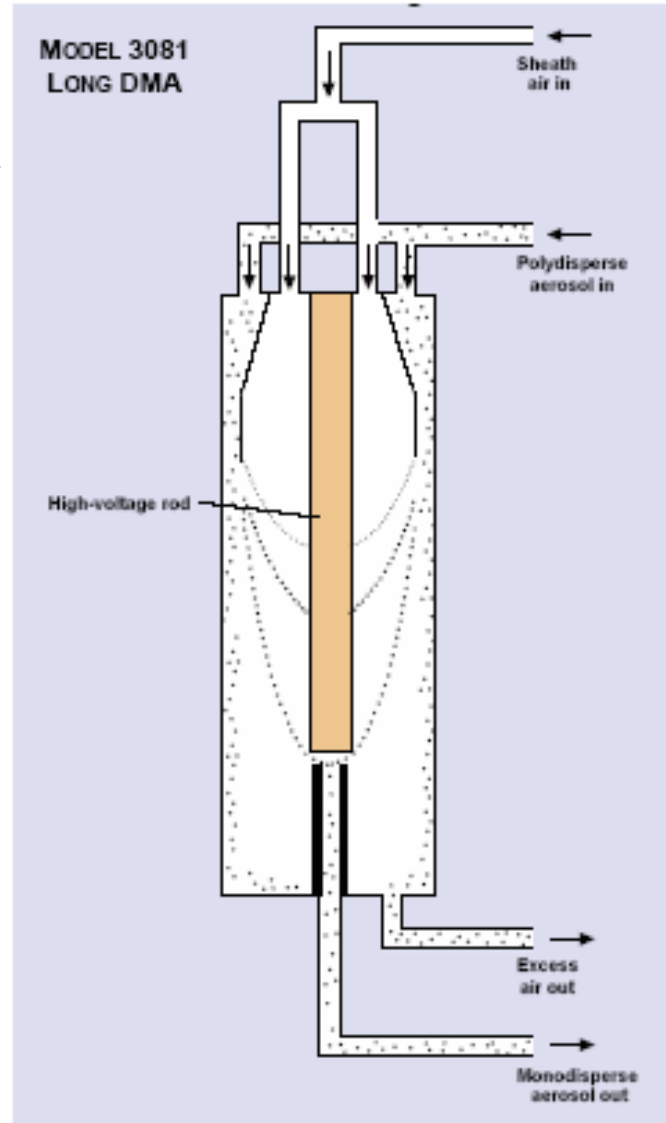
# Electrical Mobility Analysers

- Charge particles
- Electrical Field



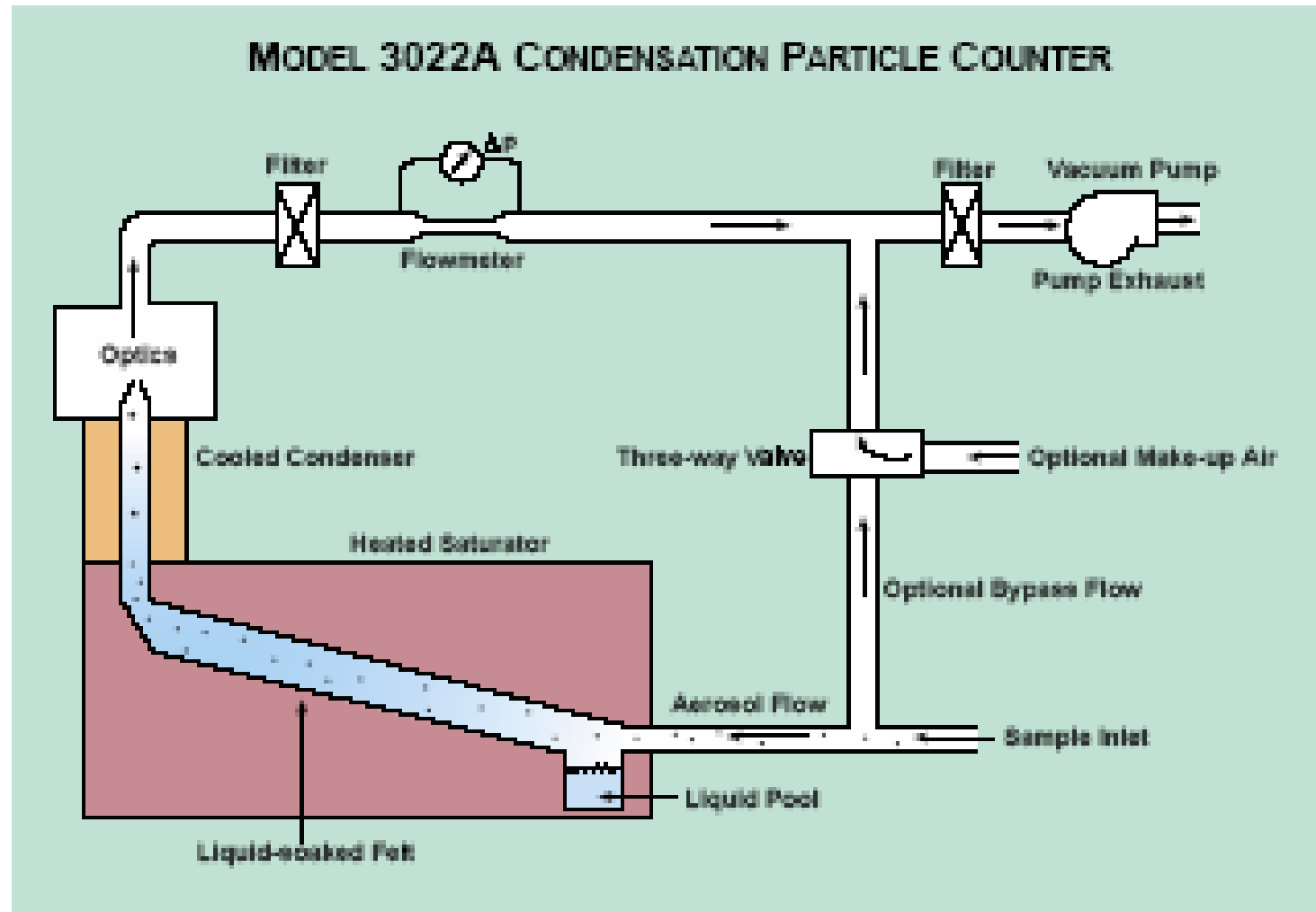
**OPC in Principle – Alcohol  
used to grow size**

**Differential Mobility  
Analyser (For size  
separation using  
electrical mobility)**



Source : TSI Inc.

## Condensation Particle Counter (For growing the size separated particles and detecting them using light scattering)



Source : TSI Inc.



# Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer



# Field Instruments

- High Volume Samplers (~2 Lakhs)
  - Regulatory (RSPM, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>)
- Mini-vol Samplers (~5 Lakhs)
  - Regulatory (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- Dust Trak (~7 Lakhs)
  - Real time (1 minute resolution)
  - PM<sub>x</sub> (x = 1, 2.5, 4, 10)



# Measuring Gaseous Pollutants

- Wet Chemistry (8 hour averages)
- Electrochemical sensors (Real time)
- Spectroscopy (Real time)
- Standard Methods (SPCB's Analytical Labs)

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# Controlling Air Pollutants

at the  
**SOURCE**

# Particulate Matter

# Air Pollution Control - PM

- MECHANICAL

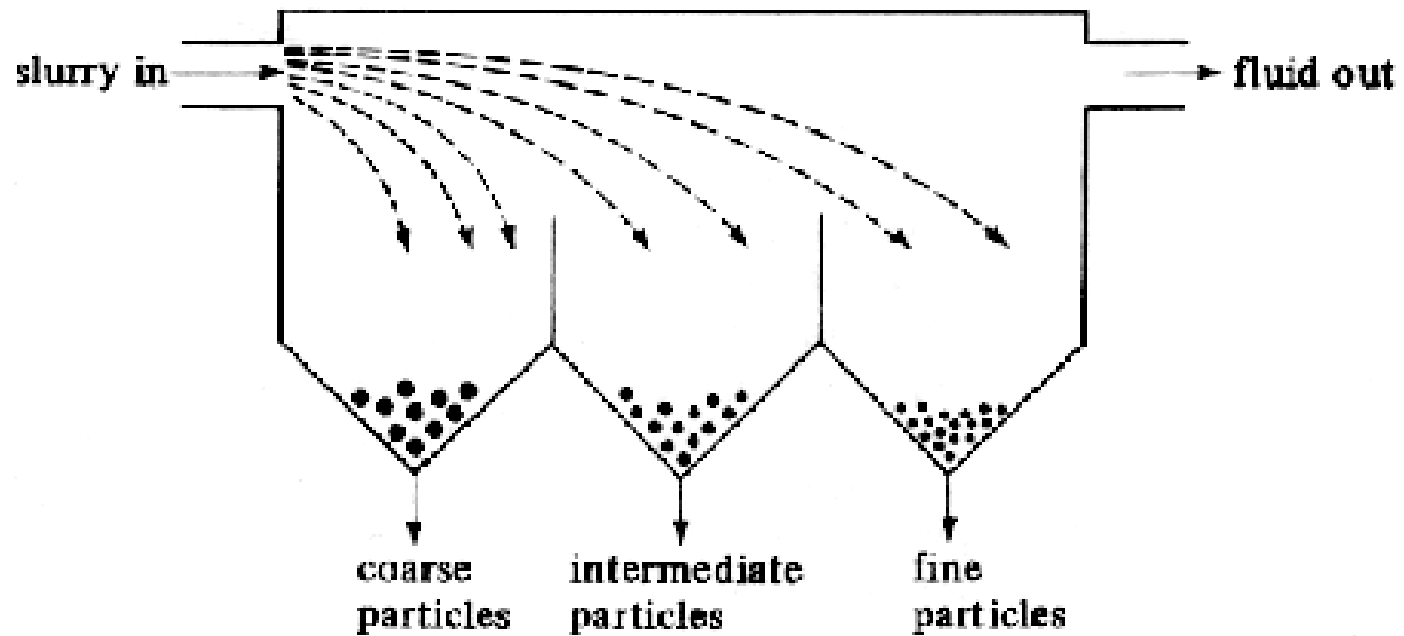
- Gravity – Settling Chambers 20 -100  $\mu\text{m}$
- Inertia - Cyclones  $> 25 \mu\text{m}$
- Diffusion – Filters  $> 0.1 \mu\text{m}$

- ELECTRICAL

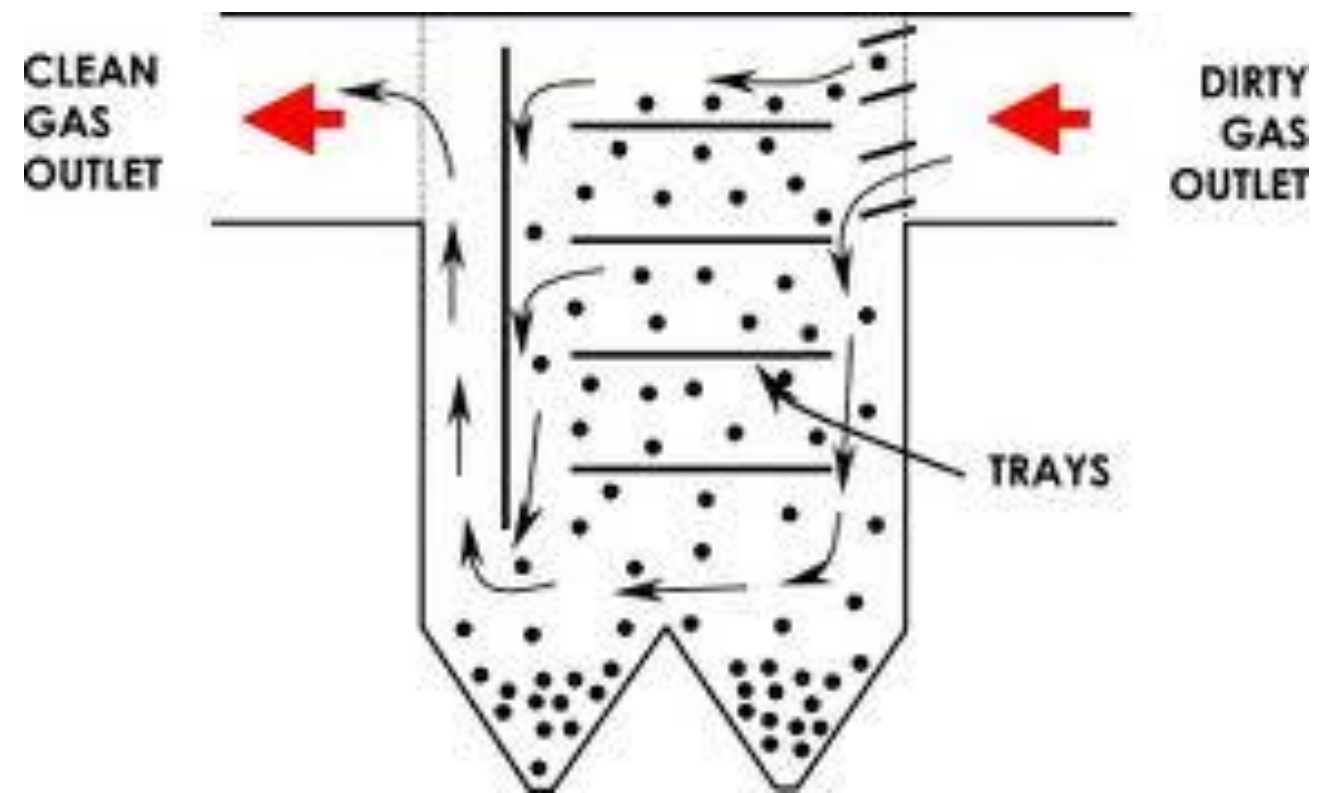
- Electrostatic Precipitators  $> 0.1 \mu\text{m}$

# Mechanical

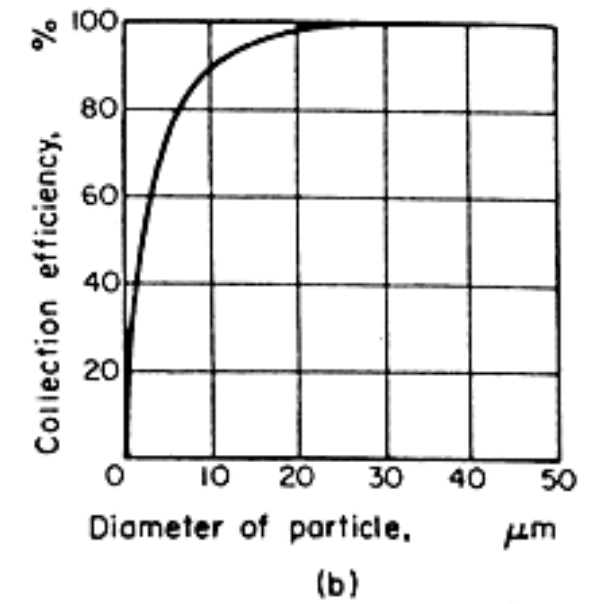
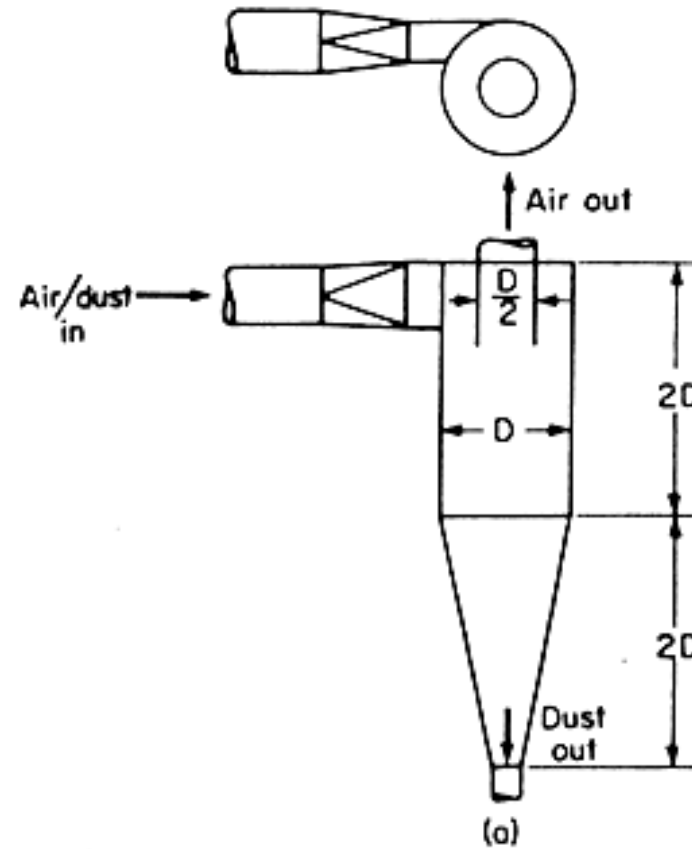
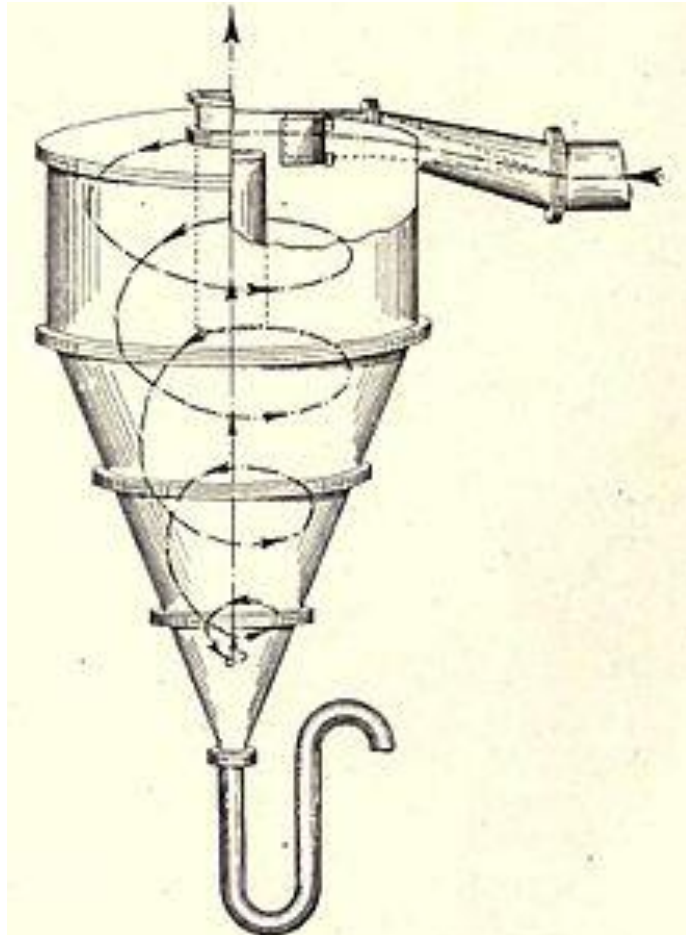
- Gravitational Settlers







# Mechanical - Inertia





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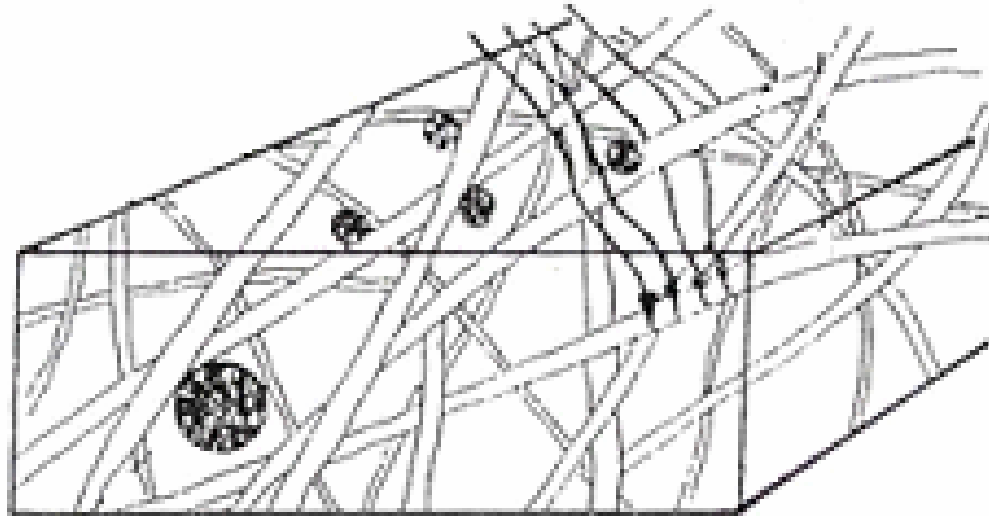
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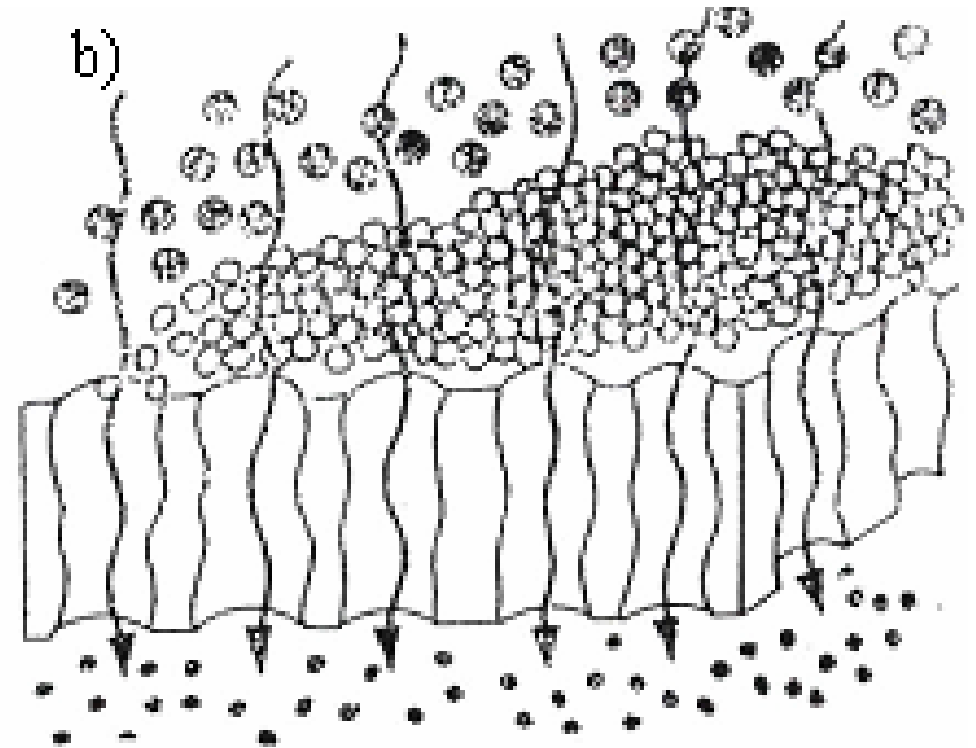
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# Mechanical - Filtration

a)



b)







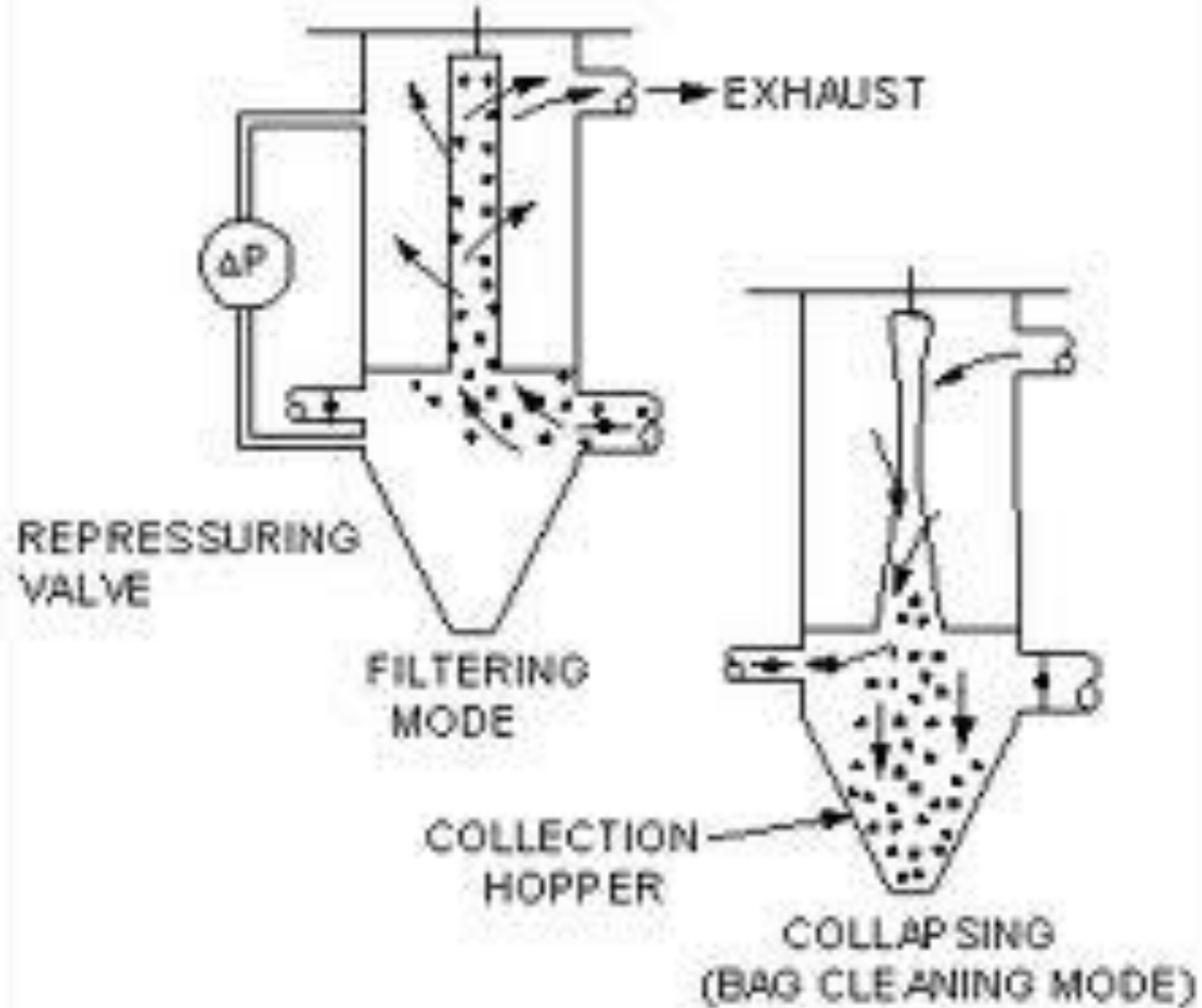


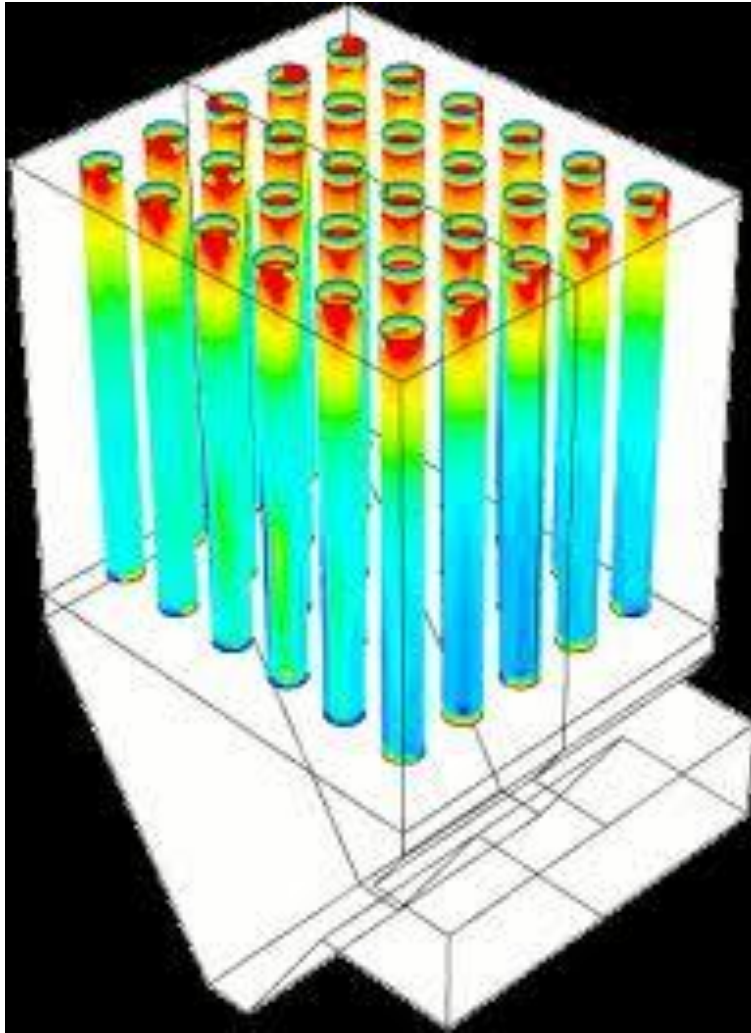






## SINGLE BAG SCHEMATIC



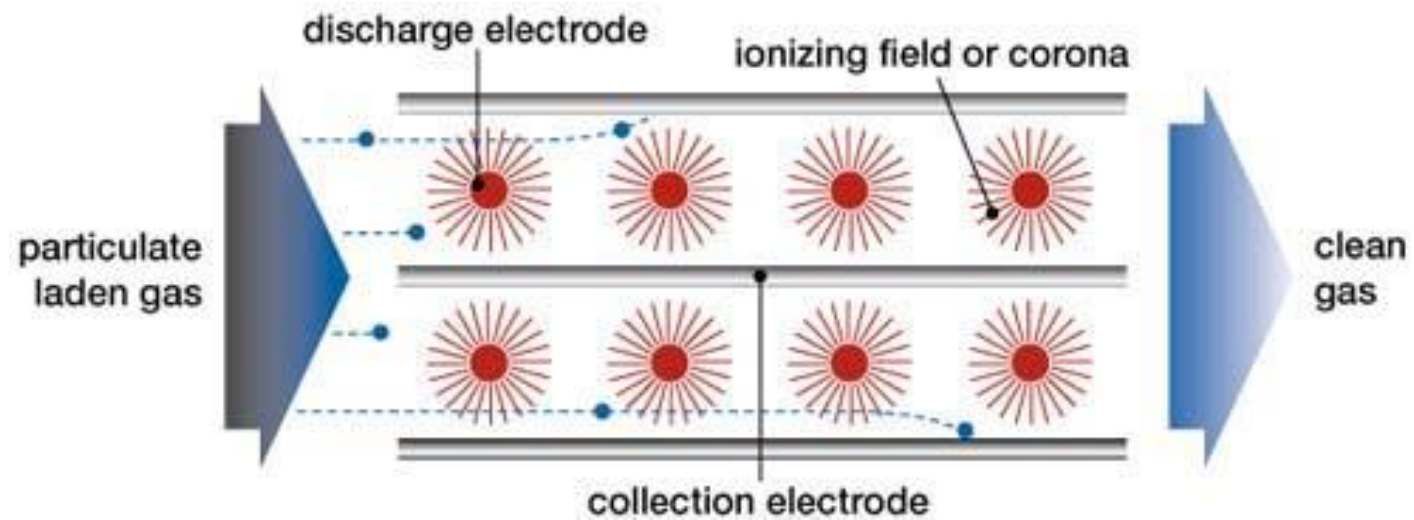




- Through Fibrous Material :
  - FILTERED by
    - Diffusion
    - Impaction
    - Interception
  - (NOT SIEVING)



# Electrostatic Precipitators







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# Controlling Air Pollutants

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# Gases

# Air Pollution Control - Gases

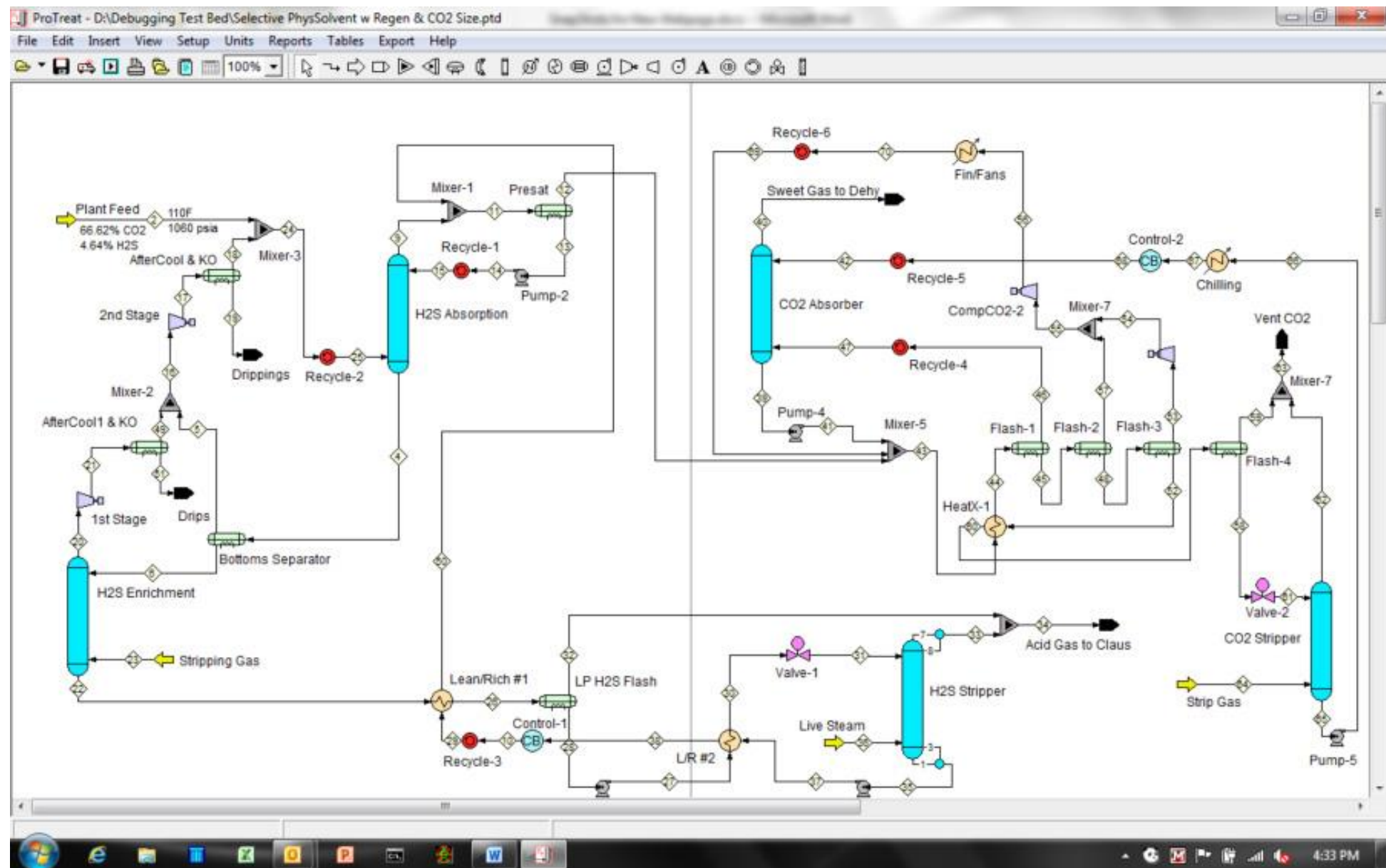
- Absorption
- Adsorption
- Incineration
- Chemical Reactions
  - Catalysts
  - Flue gas Desulphurisation













# Adsorption





# Incinerators - Flares











Thank you for your  
Time and Attention

Best Wishes

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