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Air Quality Monitoring

Excellent sensitivity and field-proven reliability of HORIBA analyzers for air quality monitoring and pollution source appointment

Air quality monitoring refers to continuous measurement of specific air pollutants also known as “criteria air pollutants”. Obtained air pollution data together with natural background/trace gas monitoring and stationary source emission monitoring helps to define what kind of air pollution people are exposed to. Air pollution monitoring data is essential for air pollution assessment, countermeasures and environment pollution policies by local and national authorities, private and public companies, and national organizations.

HORIBA offers customer oriented tailor-made system solutions with its state-of-the-art analytical technologies and more than 50 years experience in ambient air market. As your true partner in environmental preservation, we deliver air quality monitoring, indoor air quality monitoring , clean room airborne molecular contamination monitoring , quality control and stationary emission monitoring by diluted stack gas monitoring.

Please select a component to be measured to see the product lineup.

If you need to measure a component that is not included in the list, please feel free to contact us.

NO_x concentration

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are mainly nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) cause photochemical smog and acid rain, and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in particular has a negative effect on the human respiratory system, including the throat, organs, and lungs.

[See other measured components](#)

NH₃ Concentration

Ammonia (NH₃) is a gas with a strong odor similar to urine, and each country has its own emission regulations because it is also a malodorous substance. It's commonly released from livestock waste, fertilizers, and vehicles. When it reacts with nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur oxides (SO_x) in the atmosphere, it can contribute to the formation of PM_{2.5}, which is a type of harmful air pollutant.

SO₂ concentration

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is created when burning fossil fuels that contain sulfur, such as oil and coal. This gas is known to trigger asthma and is also a contributor to acid rain.

O₃ concentration

Ozone (O₃) is one of the main substances causing photochemical smog, which is formed when nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons in the atmosphere are exposed to sunlight and undergo photochemical reactions. Photochemical smog causes eye pain, nausea, and headaches in humans.