Performance of FRM PM Samplers in Rural Environments – An Update

Brock Faulkner, Ph.D., P.E.

Center for Agriculture Air Quality Engineering and Science
Texas A&M University

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Rural v. Urban Environments

Urban

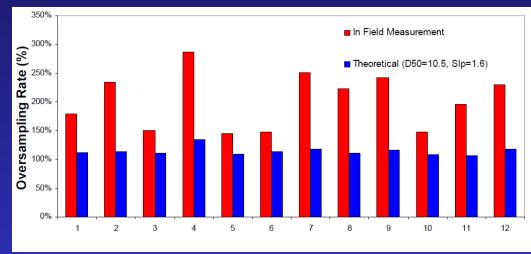
- Largely secondary PM
- Two primary modes (USEPA, 1996)
 - Coarse: MMD ~ 5.7 μm; GSD ~ 2.25
 - Accumulation: MMD ~ 0.32 μm; GSD ~ 2.16

Rural

Largely primary/crustal PM

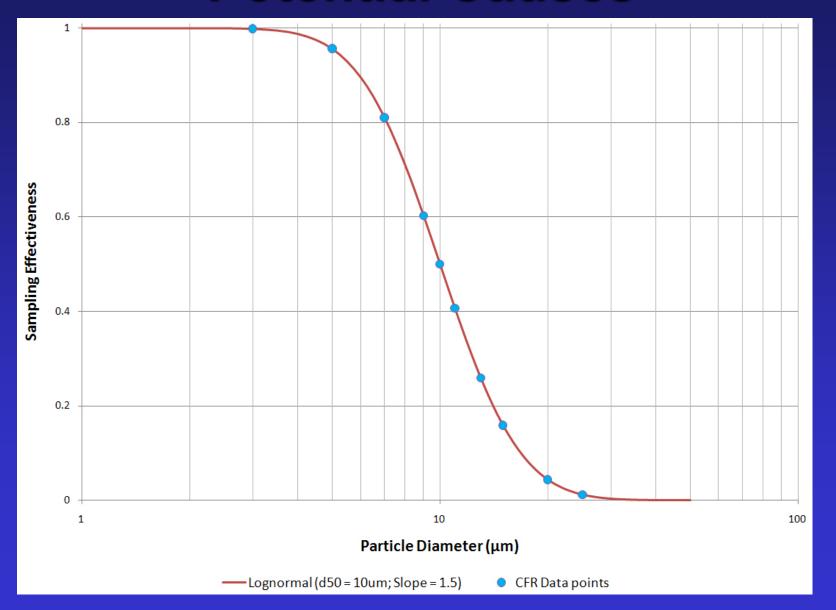
Observed Oversampling

- Beef feedyards
- Dairies
- Poultry houses
- Swine houses
- Almond harvest
- Cotton harvest
- Cotton gins

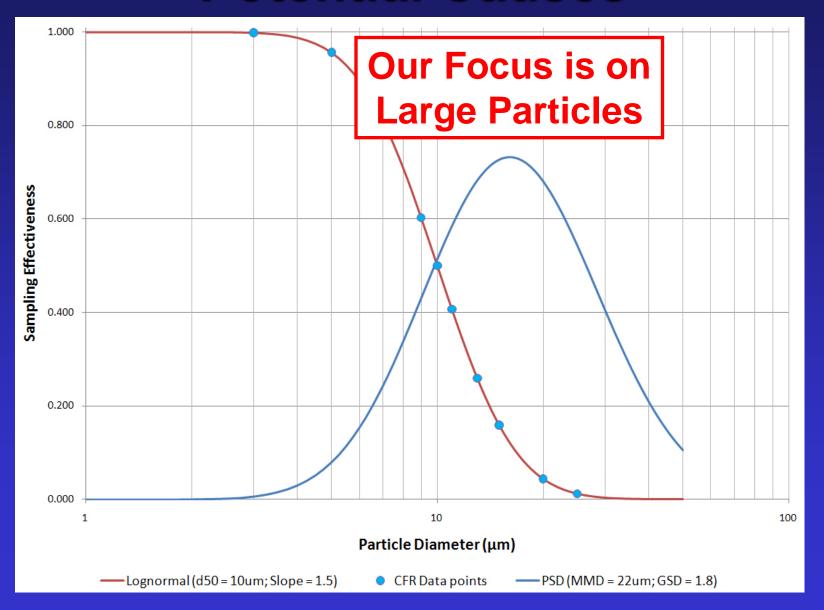


Samplers are not performing as intended in rural environments.

Potential Causes



Potential Causes



Cooperative Efforts with EPA

- Research Plan
 - Testing of PM₁₀ inlet with emphasis on reducing uncertainty in large particle measurements

Testing of low-volume TSP inlet

Cooperative Efforts with EPA

Research Plan

- Sharing of resources
 - Equipment
 - SOPs and QAQC Procedures
 - Data

Next Steps (from Sept.)

- Finalize wind tunnel performance validation (September 2011)
 - Velocity uniformity
 - Concentration uniformity
 - Temporal
 - Spatial

Completed

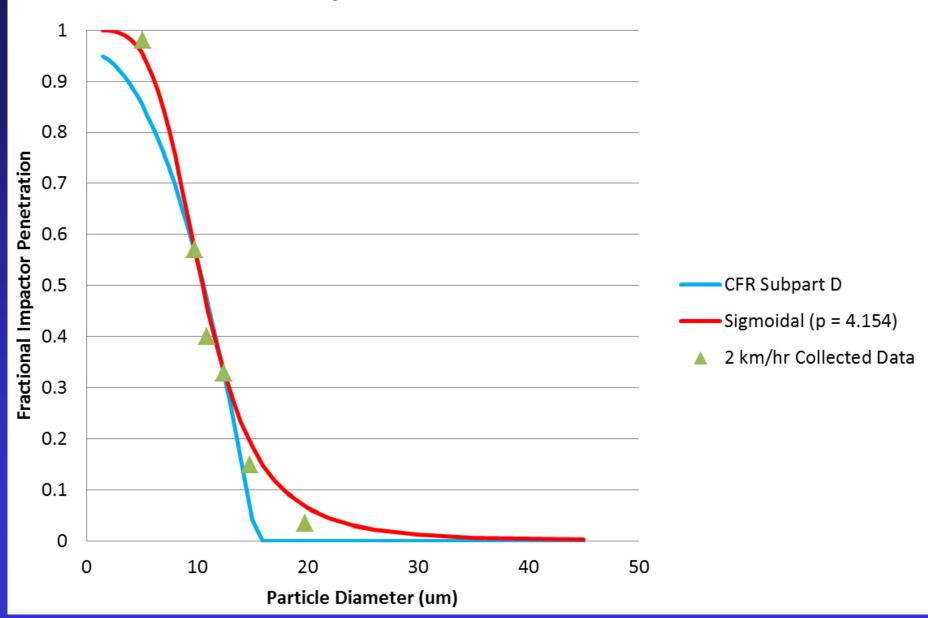
Next Steps

Finalize wind tunnel performance validation

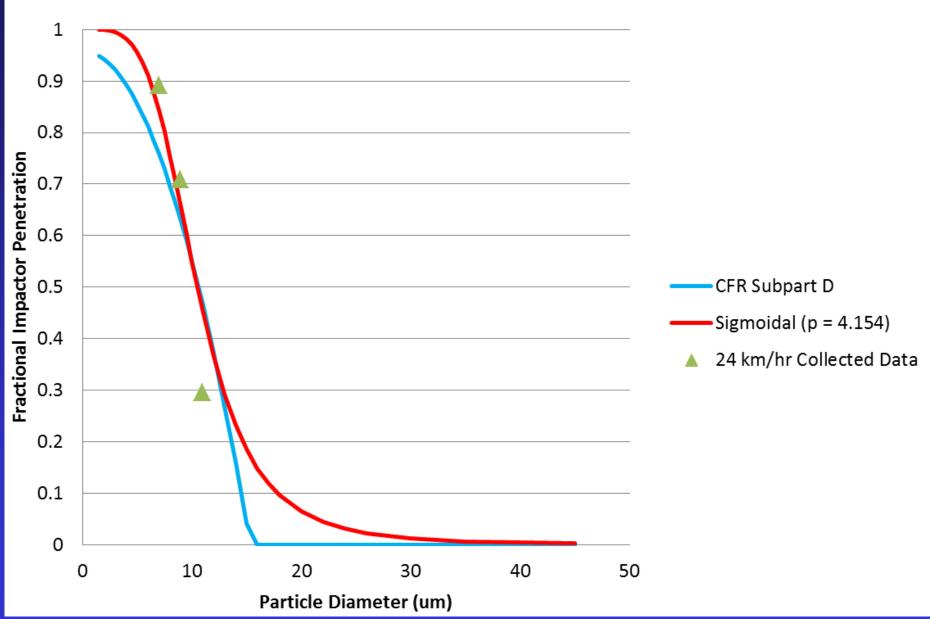
 Collect first round of data for PM₁₀ and LVTSP samplers using liquid aerosols

In Process

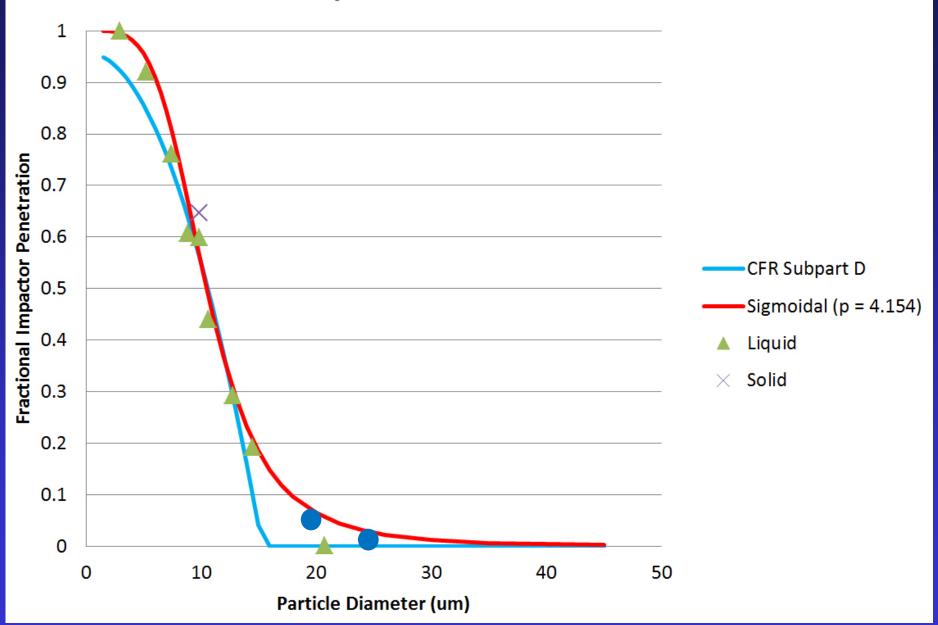
2 km/hr Penetration Curve



24 km/hr Penetration Curve



8 km/hr Penetration Curve



8 kph Remaining Data Needs

- PM10 Inlet
 - 25µm solid and liquid particles

TSP

- 5µm liquid
- 7µm liquid
- 13µm liquid
- 25µm solid and liquid

Potential Causes

