The slide features several light purple circles of varying sizes and opacities. One large circle is behind the title text. Below the title, there are two solid circles on the left and one hollow circle on the right, which partially encloses the company name.

Automatic Semi-continuous Field-Deployable Thermal/Optical OCEC Carbon Aerosol Analyzer

Sunset Laboratory Inc.
Robert A. Cary
David F. Smith



Introduction

- Why Organic and Elemental Carbon Measurements?
 - Climate effects
 - Tracer for Sources
 - Health effects
 - Visibility
- Semi-continuous Field Instrument Specifications, Features and Data
- Field version better suited for continuous monitoring at one location over a period of time



OCEC Field Instrument

- Basic functions

- Automatically samples and analyzes carbon in a semi-continuous method
- Accurate thermal/optical OCEC sampler
- Semi-continuous operation with minimal operator input
- Field deployable to an enclosed site
- Pre-set sample collection time(certain hours of the day) or pre-set collection cycle times(repeated time cycle)
- Sample collection variance from 30 minutes to 4 hours. One or two hour cycles are typical



Basic Functions (continued)

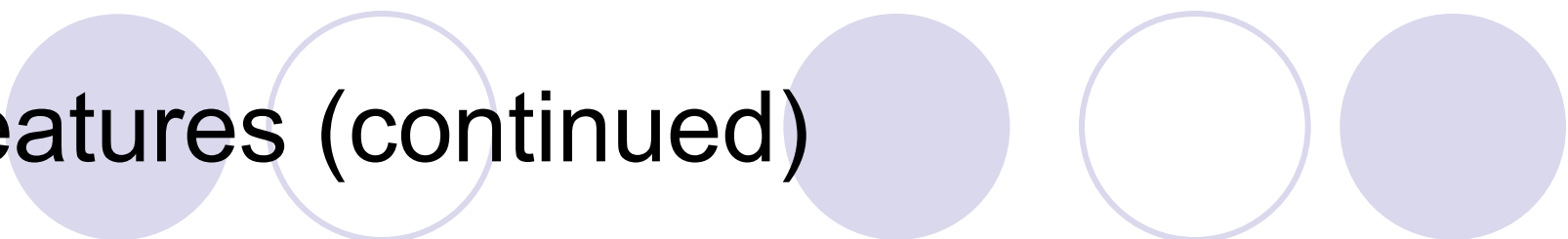
- Sunset Laboratory transmittance based OCEC parameters or user defined (NIOSH 5040, IMPROVE, EPA STN, or any user entered parameter)
- Measure EC by optical measurement and also thermal measurement
- Fast analysis protocol to maximize sample collection time
- Sensitive and smooth detector system

Features

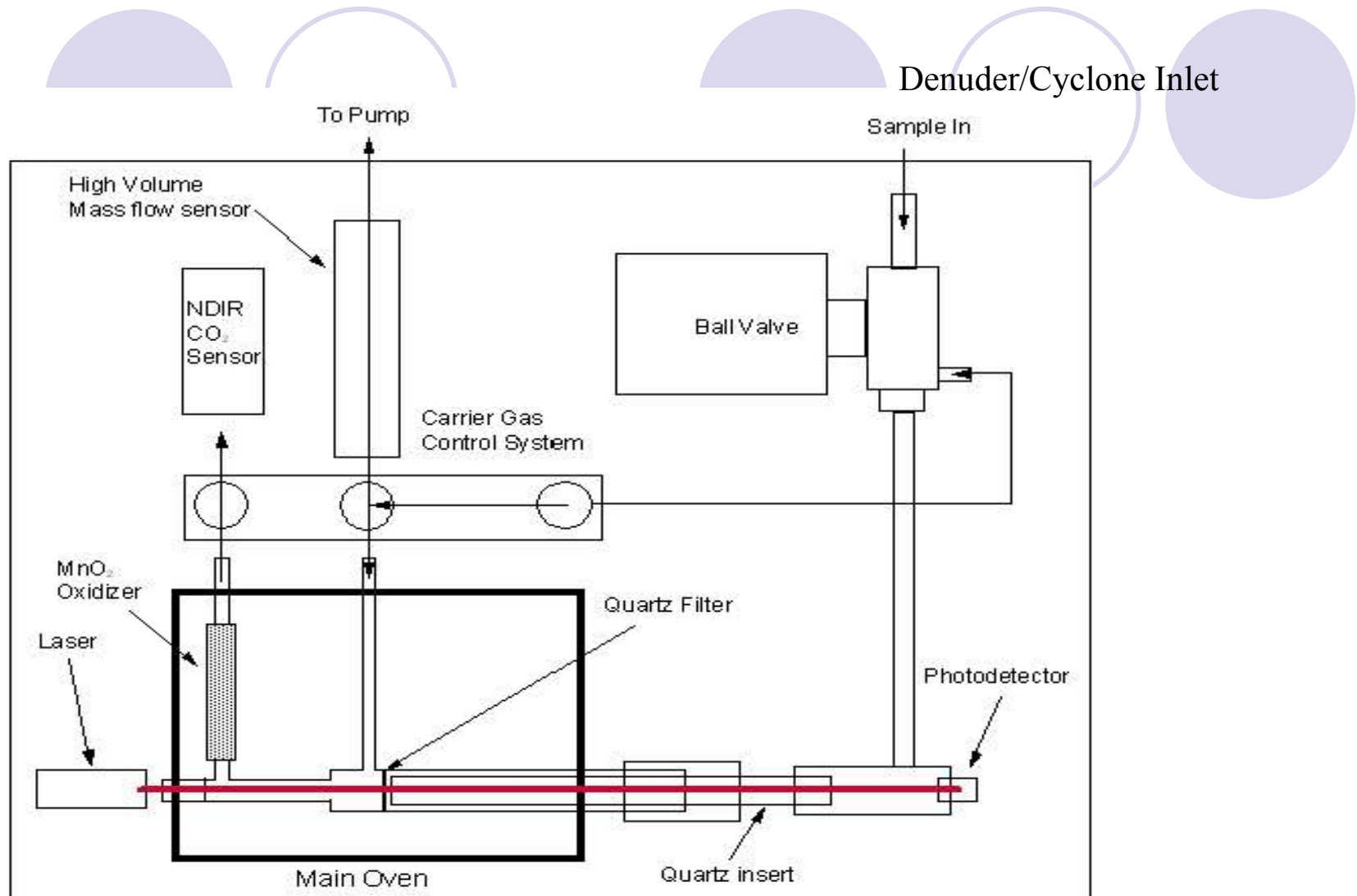


- Time resolution as small as 30 minutes(recommended under unusually high levels)
- Minimum quantifiable levels of $0.4\mu\text{gC}/\text{m}^3$ for OC and EC
- Sensitive NDIR detector measures carbon after it evolves from the filter and is oxidized to CO_2 .
- Computer operated flow controllers for all gases to allow for efficient use of gases

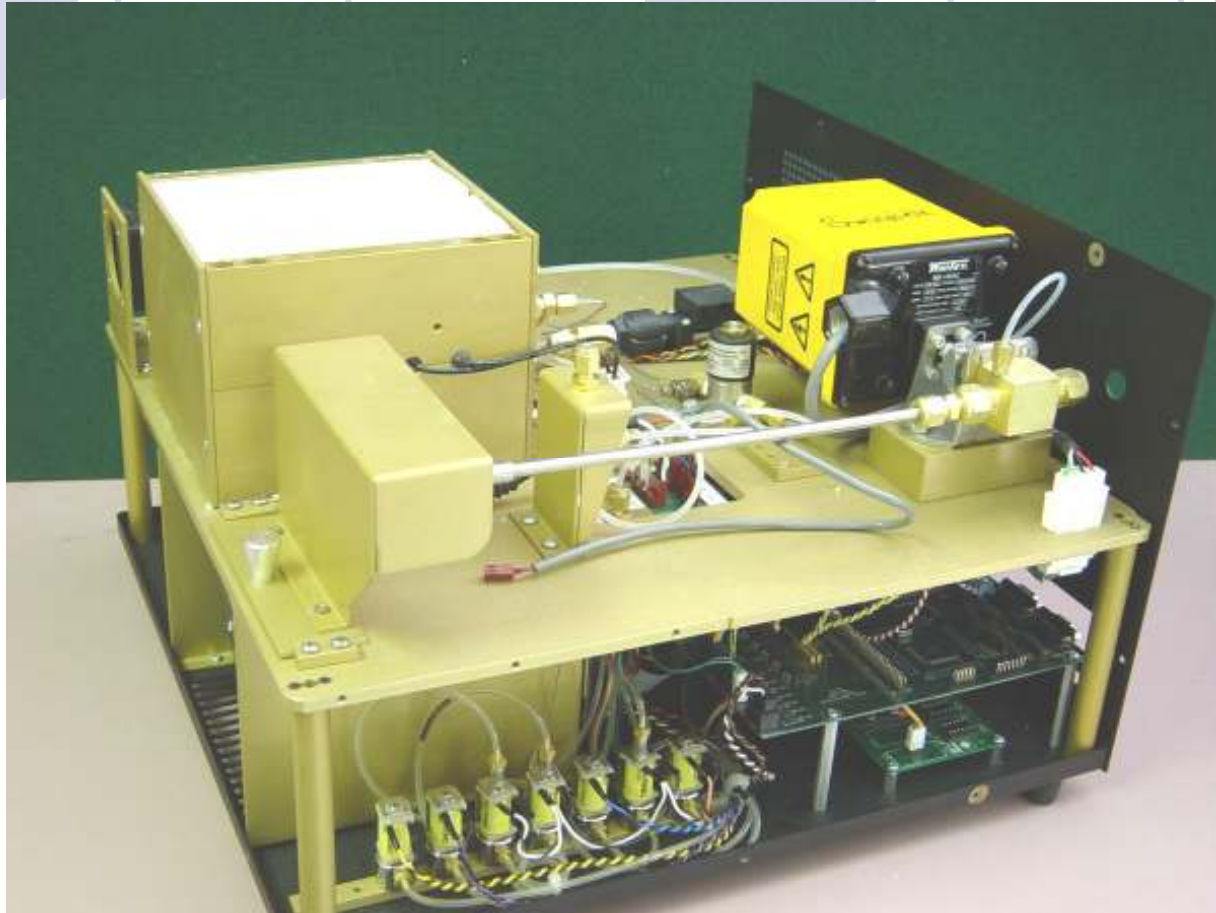
Features (continued)



- Minute by minute optical EC measurements(OptEC)
- Minimal maintenance
- Portable computer allows for easy operation and data storage
- Laser enables pyrolysis correction and compatibility with accepted OCEC method 5040 (NIOSH, National Institute of Safety and Health)



Semi-Continuous OCEC Instrument Diagram

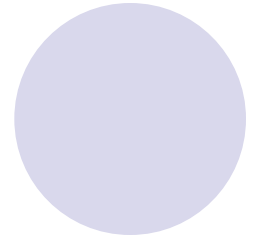
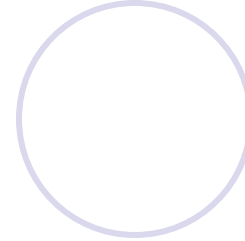
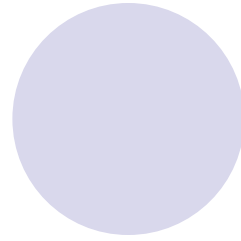
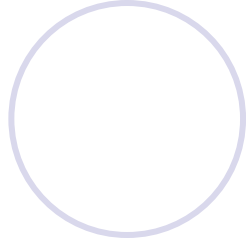
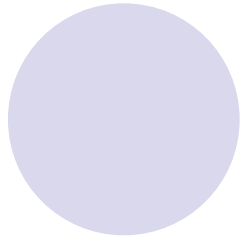


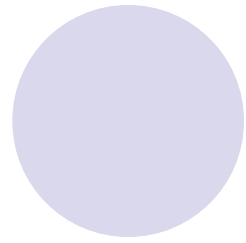
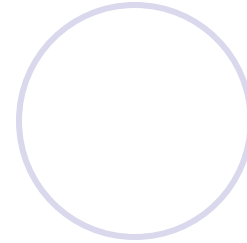
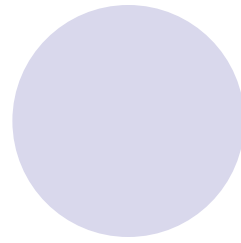
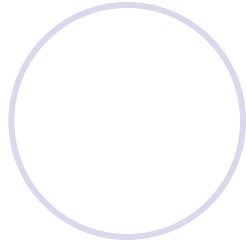
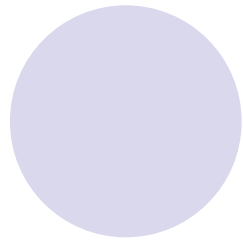
Current Production Model



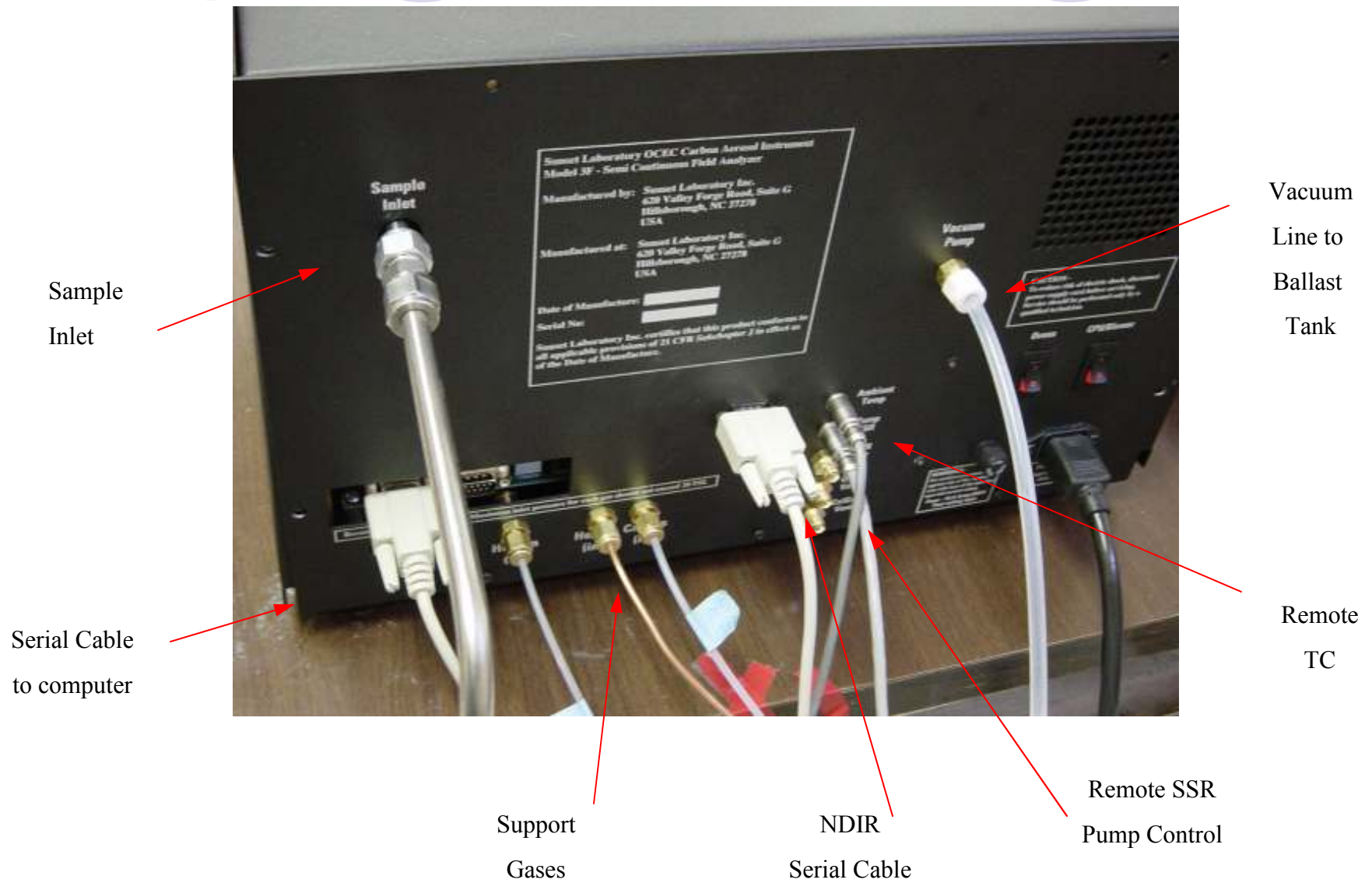
Model 4 Rack-Mount OCEC







Gas Inputs and other connections



Inlet Requirements

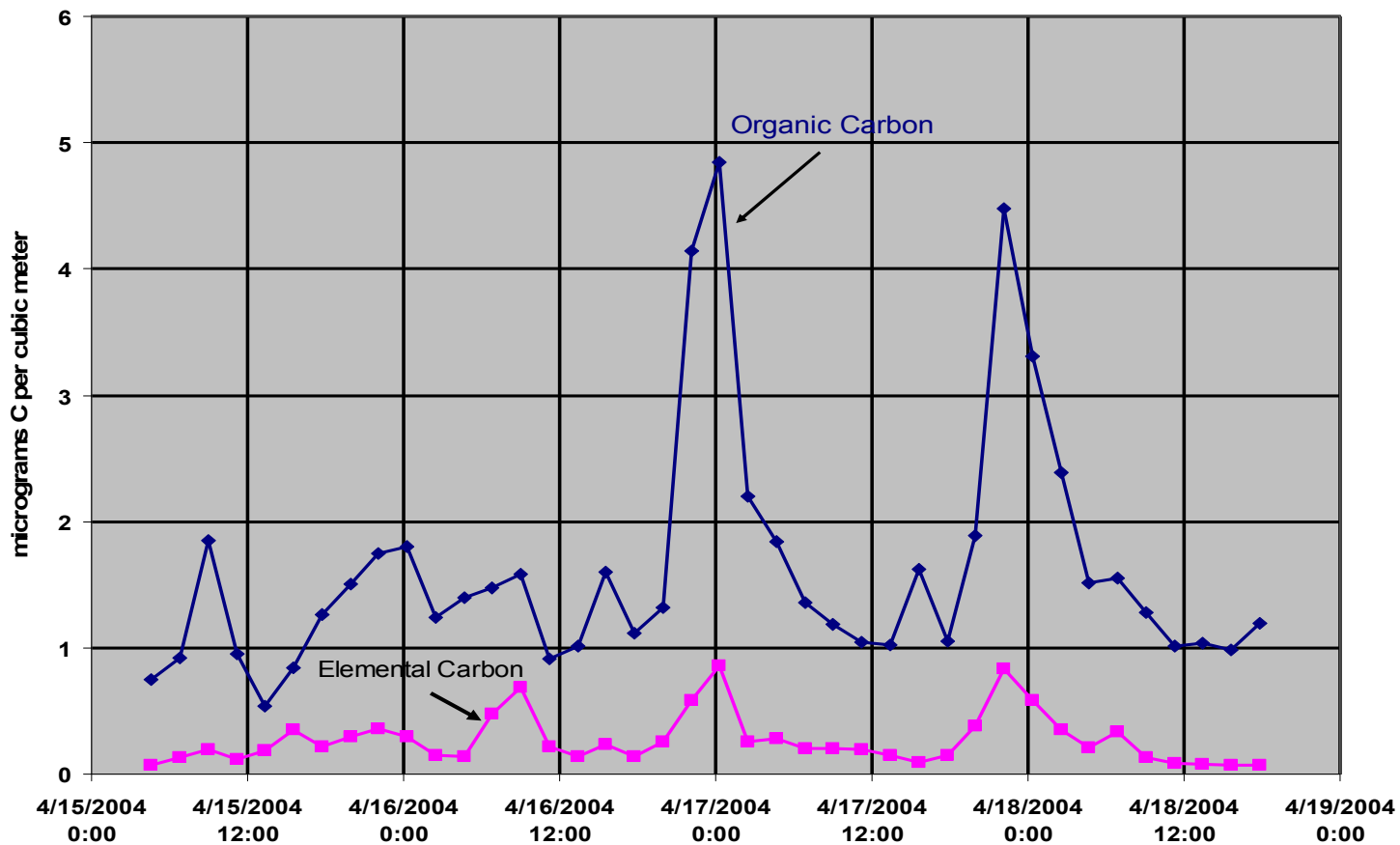
- Pre-Cleaned Metal Tubing Only
(Copper or SS)
- Cyclone for size selection
- Denuder for removal of Organic Vapors

COMMON MAINTENANCE ITEMS

- 1. Gases – 6 months to 2 years
- 2. Filters – Usually changed weekly, though may need to be more often or can be less often
- 3. Heating coils – need to be replaced when they burn out. 1-2 Years

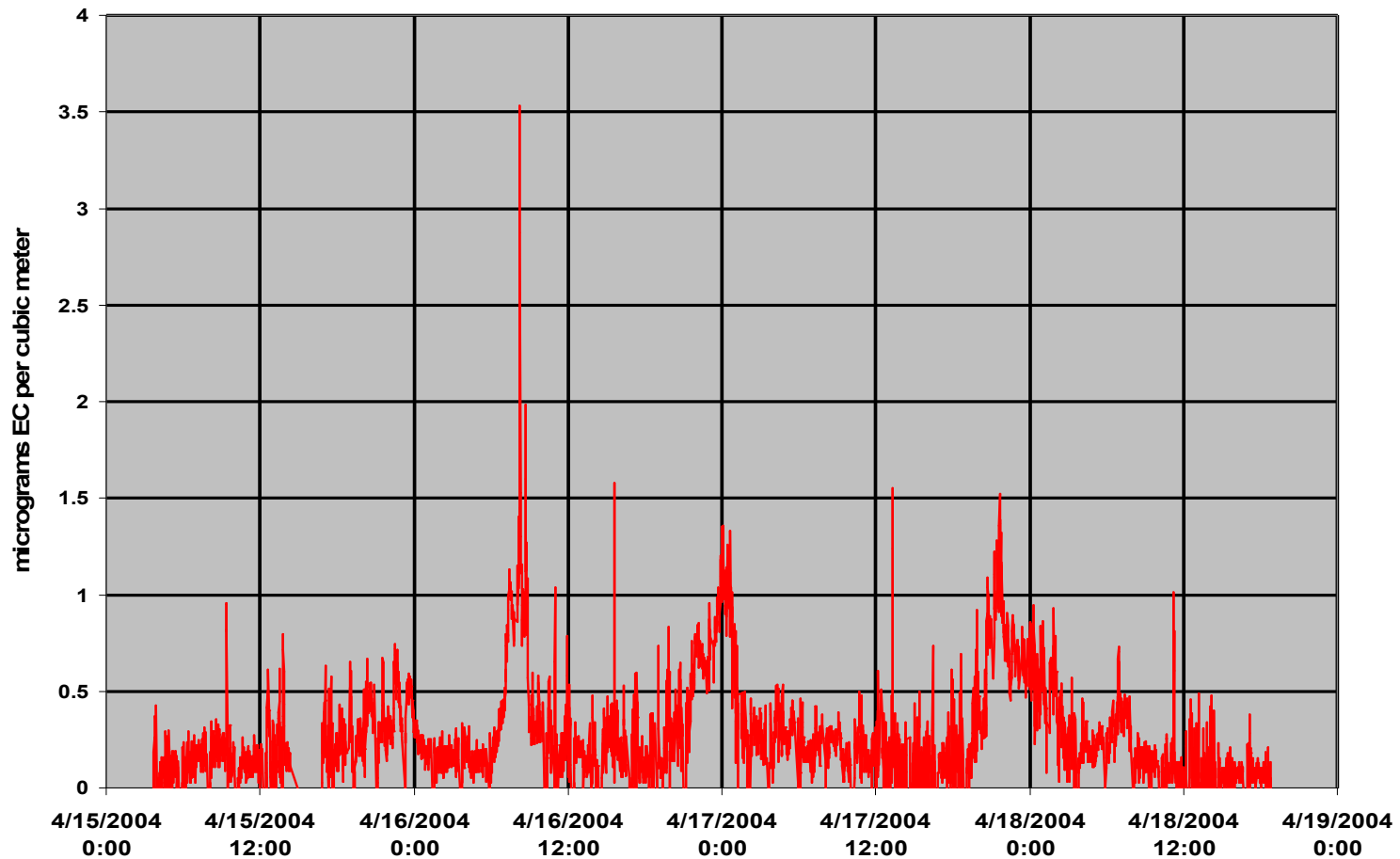
OC and EC – Suburban Area Two Hour Samples

OC and EC, ug/cubic meter - Suburban Area



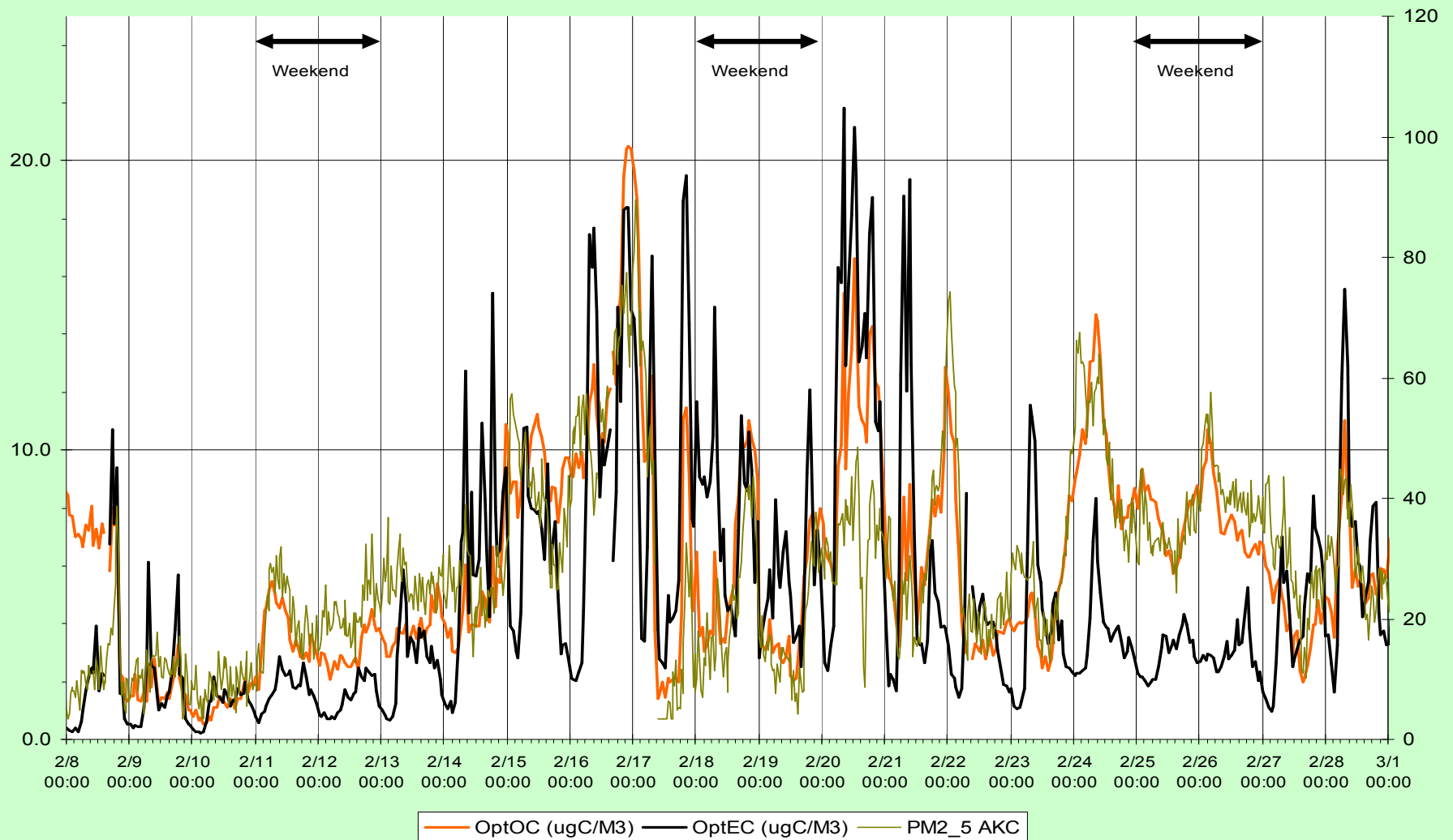
Minute Optical EC – Suburban Area

Minute Optical EC, ug C/cubic meter

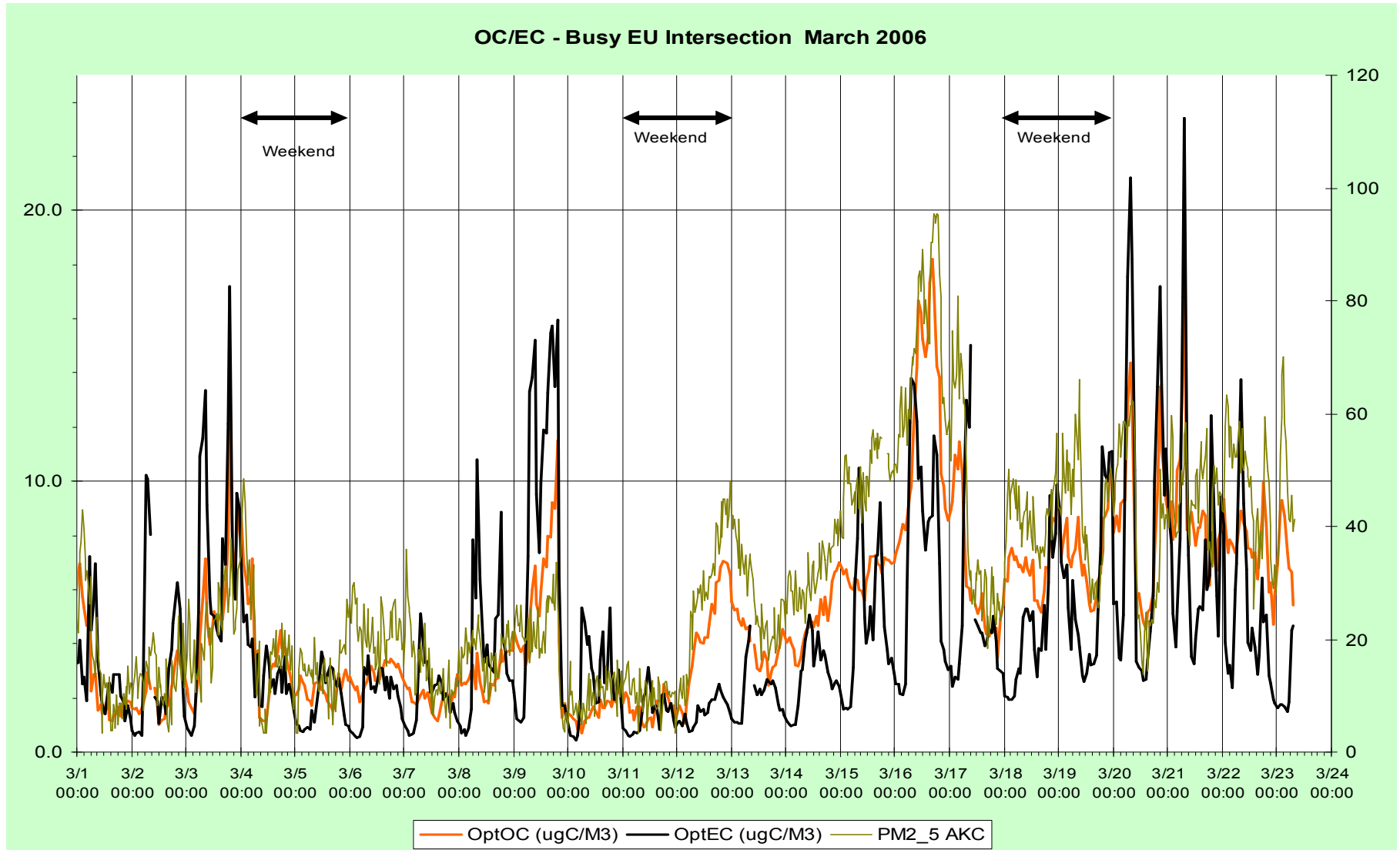


OCEC with PM2.5 Vienna - February

OC/EC - Busy EU Intersection February 2006

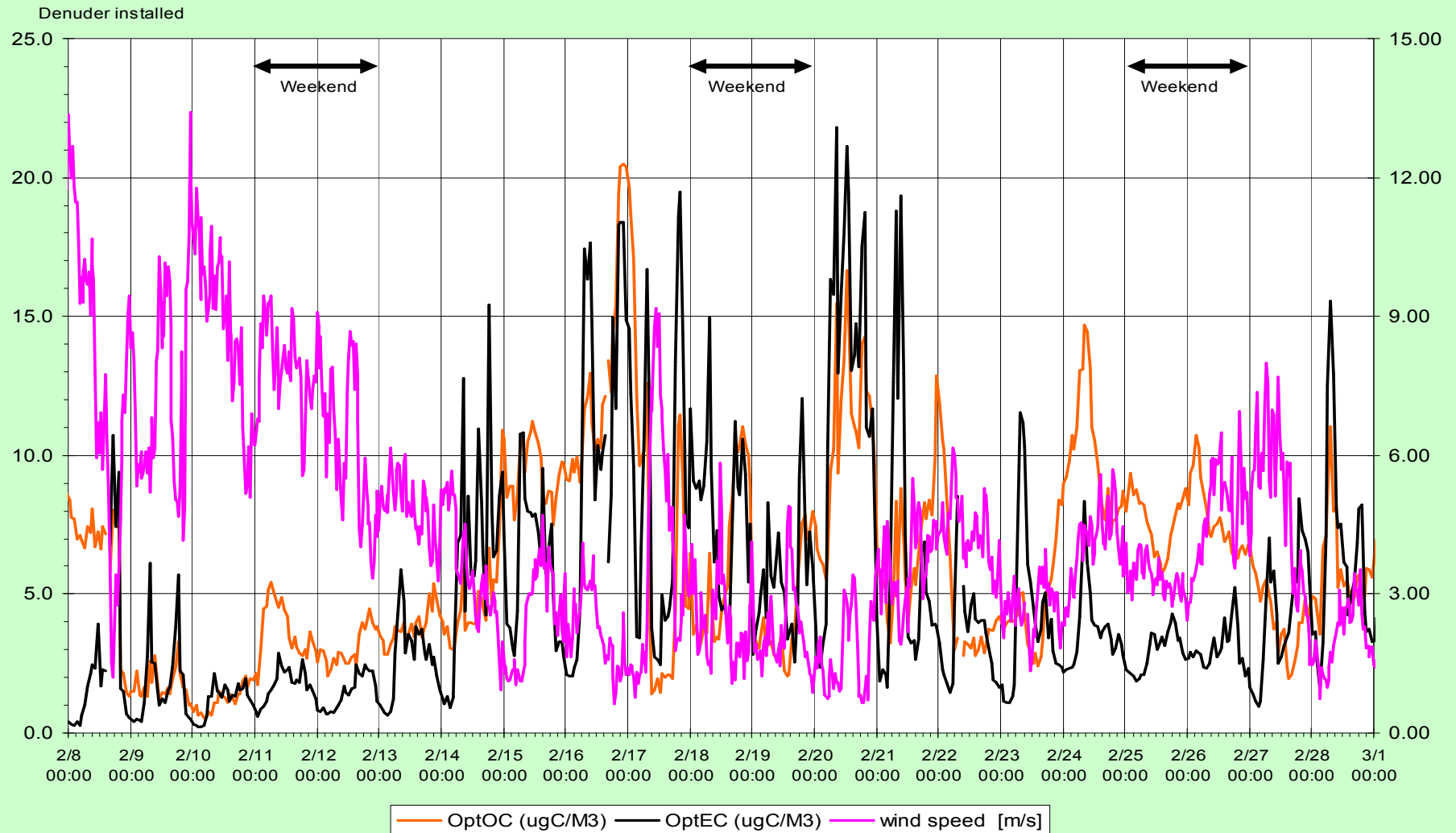


OCEC with PM2.5 Vienna - March



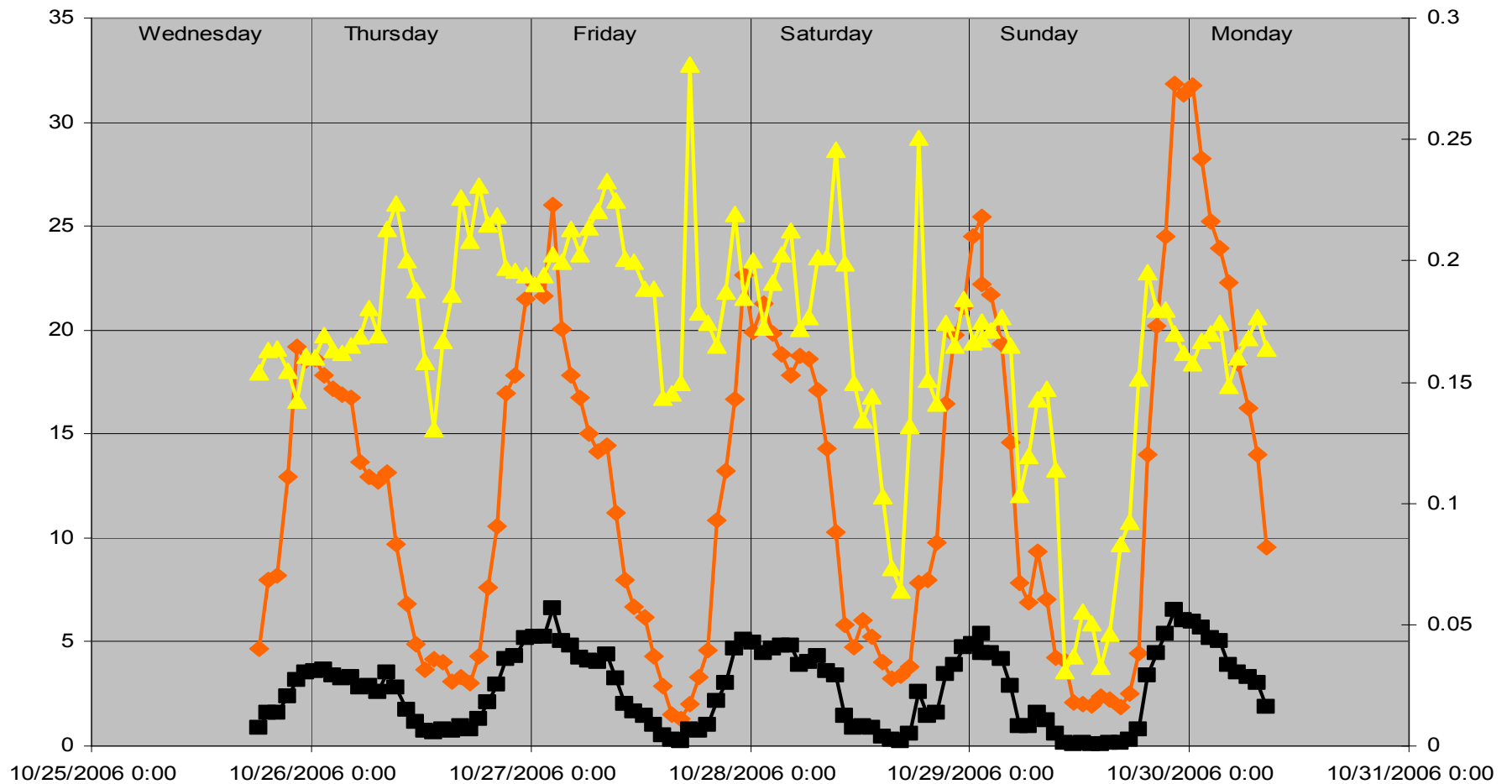
OCEC and Windspeed - Vienna

OC/EC - Busy EU Intersection February 2006

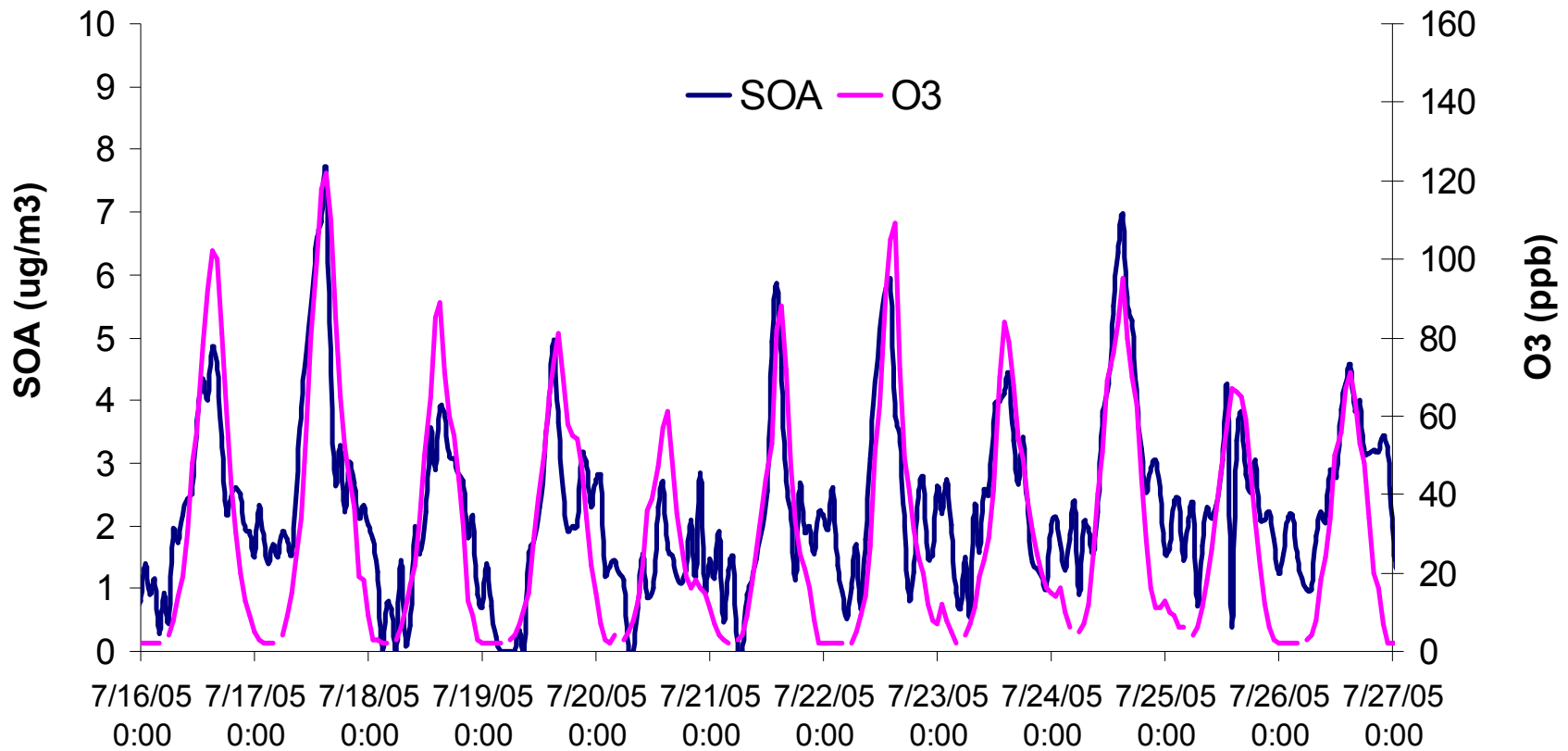


Nightly OCEC Events in Portland

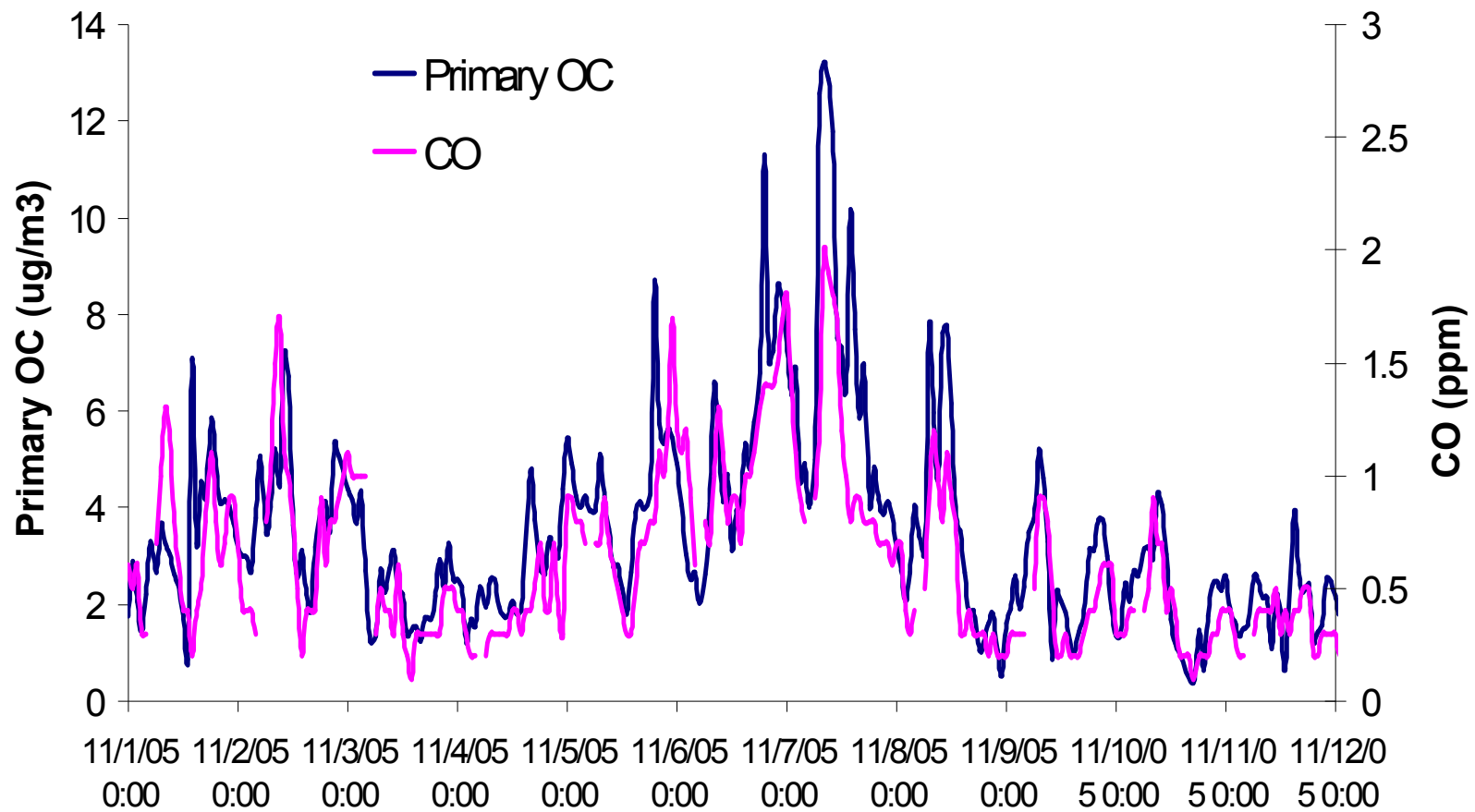
OC, EC ug/cub m EC/TC raio Portland, Oregon



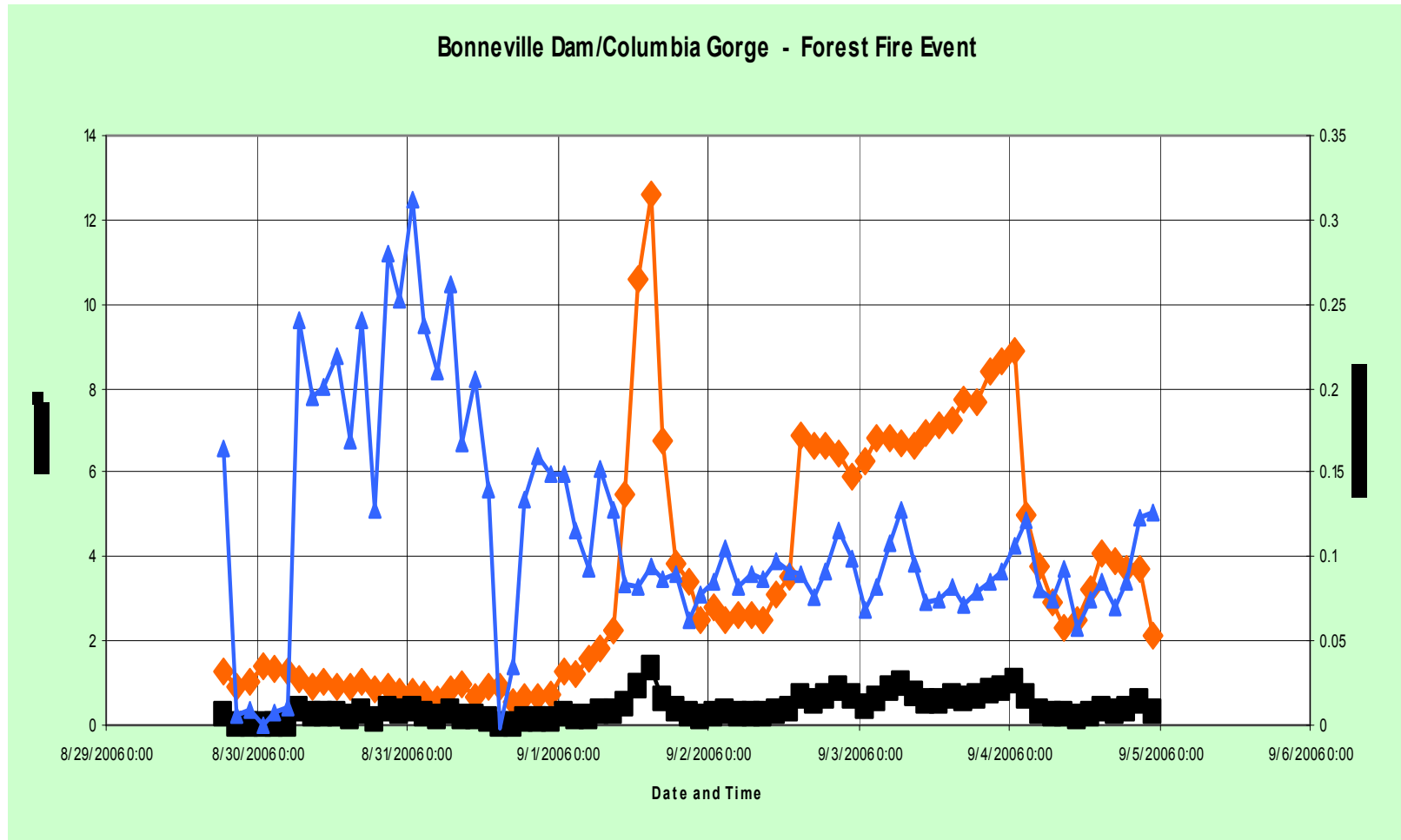
Los Angeles SOA and Ozone



Primary OC Correlation with CO

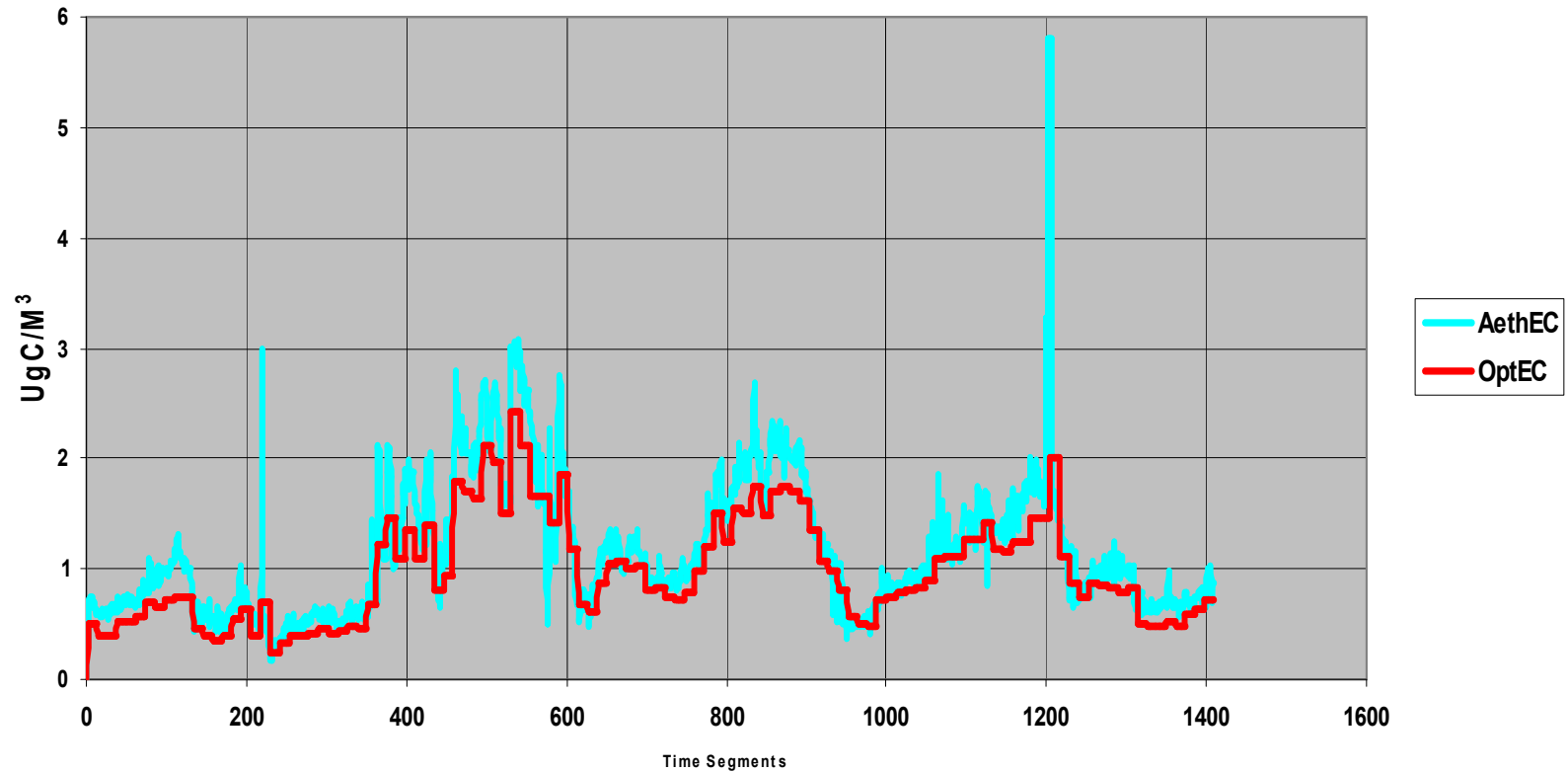


Forest Fire Event in Columbia Gorge



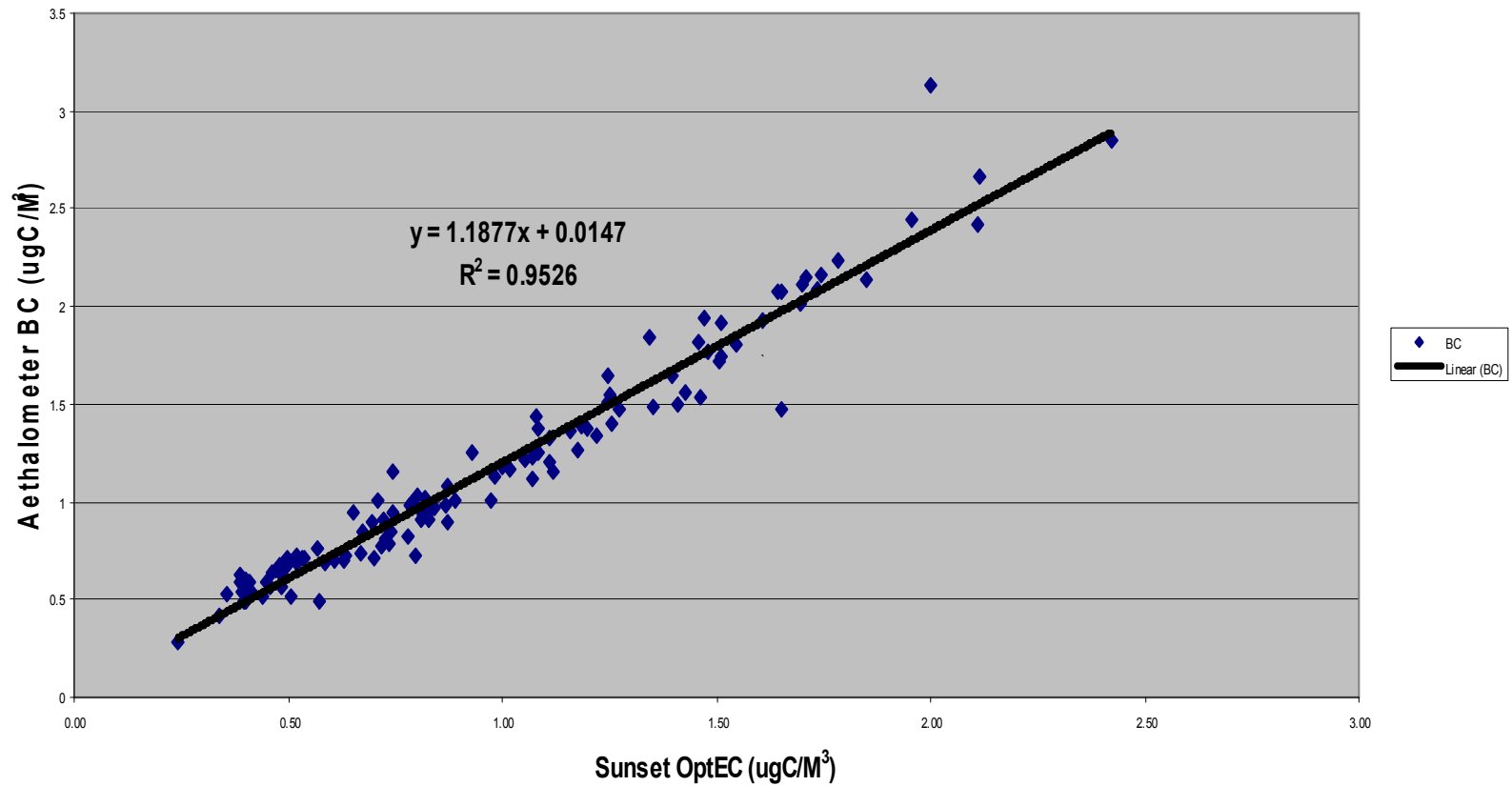
Optical EC and Aethelometer® BC

Three Day BC vs. OptEC
(5 min BC vs. 1 hr. OptEC)



Optical EC vs. Aethelometer® BC

BC vs OptEC (Hourly average)





Applications

- Ambient air quality and environmental exposure measurements
- Indoor air exposure assessment monitoring
- Long term environmental research such as studying the effects of regulatory changes implemented
- Workplace assessments
- Natural/man-made disaster effects over temporary periods such as extreme weather patterns, seasonal temperature inversions, or large fires