Air Mercury Speciation Accuracy and Calibration

Presented at the

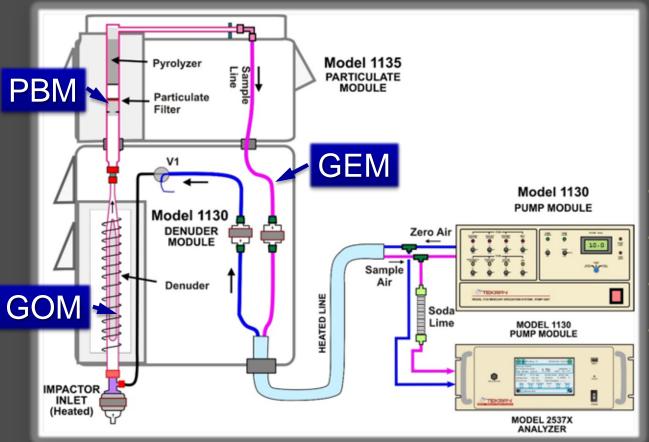
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Automated Hg Speciation Method (patented)





Method is:

- Lab tested
- Widely published
- QA Challenged
- Adopted by all advanced int'l & national networks

Motive and Historical Perspective for Hg Speciation Measurement

- 1994 GENESIS: Small group of international experts convened and concluded that GOM should exist & method development must be a high priority (EPRI Report).
- EARLY EXAMPLE: 1996 at ICMGP Report of unbelievable GOM levels of ~800 pg/m3 at Izania free troposphere site using manual filter pack method (Prestbo and Bloom). Is method biased?
- **DISCOVERY: 2000** Using automated Hg speciation method, Landis and many others* started reporting high GOM in the free troposphere and Swartzendruber et al. (2006) published the first peer-reviewed article. *Lyman, Jaffe, Obrist, Sheu, Feng, Slemr....



Select Hg Speciation Discoveries with strong scientific coherence

- High GOM and PBM observations where reactive halogen chemistry is favorable and no wet-deposition
 - Polar Regions
 - Dead Sea
 - Free Troposphere
 - Marine Boundary Layer
- Elevated PBM/GOM from Biomass fires
- Confirmation of speciated mercury emissions from point sources
 - Coal Burning, Chlor-Alkali Plants & Waste Incinerators



Two questions for the automated air mercury speciation method

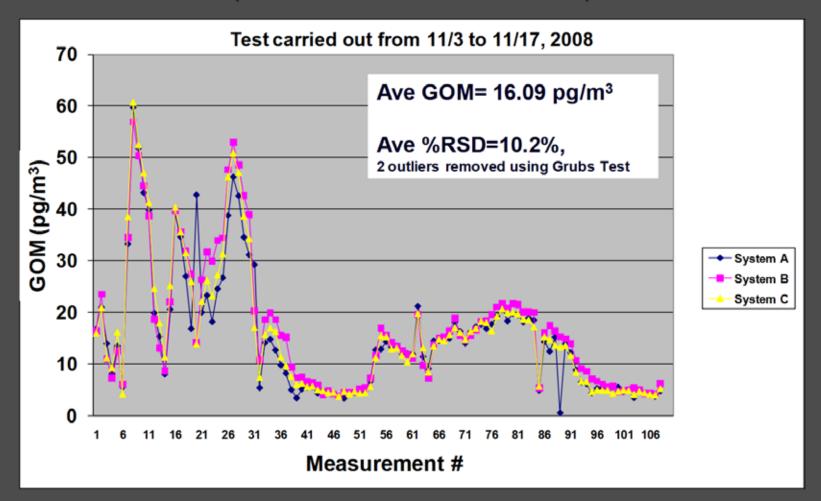
Scientists are asking:

- Exactly what have we been measuring?
- How accurate are the GOM and PBM measurements?



QA Challenge Example: GOM Manifold Comparison of 3 Tekran Systems

(See Olson et al., this session)





Side-Bar: Accuracy dependent on siting, operation, maintenance and QA

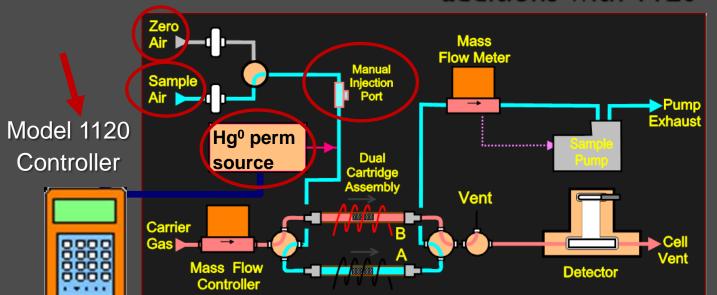
- 2007 Survey Says experts rarely do external calibration and no audit of the sample volume measurement
- Inlet must be in free air with unobstructed large fetch
- Current and developing networks are improving the accuracy of Hg speciation measurements
 - CAMNet/CAPMoN, UBA-Germany, AMNet, GMOS, EMEP, AMAP, S. Korea, etc.



Traceable Hg⁰ calibration and performance check options

- Automated calibration with permeation source
- Validation of permeation source at injection port

- Manual standard additions at injection port
- Automated perm source std. additions with 1120

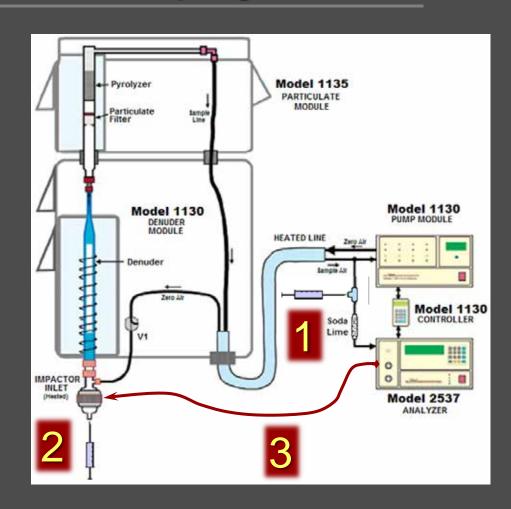


Model 2537 Schematic



Traceable Hg⁰ fictive-loss test options during ambient air sampling

- 1. Simple manual Hg⁰ injection upstream of the soda lime
- Difficult manual Hg⁰ injection at 1130 inlet
- Automated proposed permeation source Hg injection at 1130 inlet





GOM Calibration Challenges

- HgCl₂ and HgBr₂ are solids at room temperature, so will adsorb to reactive and unheated surfaces
- Thus, quantitative transport requires optimization for laminar flow and short residence time (Tekran 1130 Inlet and denuder) and/or brute force of high temperature through entire, non-reactive flow path (150-180° C)



GOM Calibration Challenges

- HgCl₂ adsorbed to surfaces will convert to Hg⁰, especially at high temperature or even changing air chemistry
- Low parts per quadrillion (10 to 500 picogram/m³) concentrations required for calibration
- Source must be stable, reproducible, robust and can turn on/off

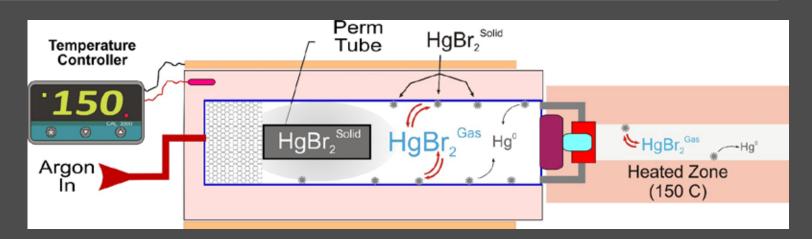
Traceable Calibration of GOM Measurements

- Available Methods
 - 1. Reaction of traceable Hg⁰+2 Cl > HgCl₂(g)

 (catalyzed by reactive metal surface)
 - 2. Gas **permeation** of *pure* solid HgBr₂ to HgBr₂ gas (sublimation)
 - 3. **Nebulization** of NIST traceable standard [HgCl₄]²⁻ solution
 - 4. Manifold Spiking Research Ideally use independent NIST traceable GOM Source



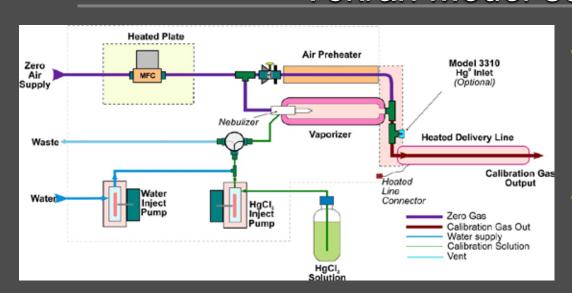
The Trouble with Permeation for GOM Calibration



- ADSORPTION: Loss to surfaces in perm chamber or transport tubing (when off, cold spots) means device emission rate is a function of permeation and wall emissions.
- STABILITY: Wall losses in chamber or transport tubing, means that it can take weeks to stabilize or worse, the rate changes between uses
- TEMPERATURE: small changes in chamber or transport line temperature and/or humidity can cause big side-effects
- CONVERSION: HgBr₂ and HgCl₂ will convert to Hg⁰ on surfaces



Nebulizing Liquid Hg Standard Tekran Model 3315



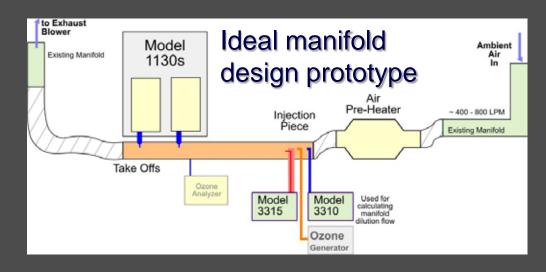
- Proven, traceable GOM source for HgCEM equipment QA
- Designed for 30 lpm and 1-40 ug/m³
- Challenge is to modify device for delivery of GOM to the Tekran Model 1130 inlet at 1-15 lpm and 20 -1000 pg/m³.



Manifold Studies - RAMIX Comments

Gustin et al., doi:10.1021/es3039104

 Manifold studies to assess GOM and PBM accuracy are challenging and have a high degree of risk.



 The ideal manifold study would use GOM and GEM generators that are NIST traceable and independent of the measuring equipment being evaluated.
 RAMIX used a GOM permeation source, calibrated by the same equipment being evaluated.



Manifold Studies – RAMIX Comments

Gustin et al., doi:10.1021/es3039104

- GEM measurements did not agree using 2 highly QA'd identical Hg speciation instruments (Tekran) connected to the RAMIX manifold. A 30% fudge factor was applied to correct this experimental bias.
- GEM comparisons with two fully QA'd Hg speciation instruments are nominally better than 5%. GOM is nominally 10%.



Manifold Studies – RAMIX Comments

Gustin et al., doi:10.1021/es3039104

- Non-standard setup. 1.5 meters of inlet line & 4 lpm flow rate for the Tekran Hg speciation equipment.
 Transport losses and species conversion likely.
- Lab manifold tests were done on a ¼ length of the field manifold. Lab tests showed uncertainty and less than 100% transmission efficiency for GEM & GOM. Flow uncertainty was +/- 15%
- Unusual results were explained by hypothesizing that GOM was generated in the manifold.



Conclusions

- Determination of accuracy for GOM and PBM at the parts per quadrillion level are difficult, but badly needed
- The Tekran 3315 modified for ambient levels may be the best option for field-based GOM accuracy determination. Tekran needs willing partners and funding to implement.
- Manifold studies for accuracy are difficult to do and prone to have their own artifacts

