

# PM2014 - GENOVA

Contribution ID : 94

## Phase-transition of ambient PM2.5 samples collected in the Po Valley: deliquescence and crystallization relative humidity measured in Aerosol Exposure Chamber

### Abstracts :

The aerosol hydration level affects the aerosol optical properties [1] and its corrosion capability on metallic surfaces [2]. In this respect, corrosion prevention in Data Center basing on aerosol properties could produce energy-saving benefits. In this work, PM2.5 samples collected in the Po Valley were subject to an innovative analysis method to characterize mutual deliquescence and crystallization RH (MDRH and MCRH). PM2.5 conductivity was measured while varying RH in a new Aerosol Exposure Chamber (AEC). Constant temperature was kept in AEC and RH steps were of 1%. PM2.5 samples were also chemically analysed by ionic chromatography (IC). Seasonal variability of MDRH and MCRH was identified. In particular, MDRH in wintertime was  $60.1 \pm 1.1\%$  while in summer was  $71.8 \pm 0.9\%$ . MCRH was recognized at  $46.9 \pm 1.1\%$  in winter and at  $64.9 \pm 1.1\%$  in summer. Thus, hysteresis amplitudes between the two seasons were significantly different and they were quantified to be  $13.2 \pm 1.1\%$  in winter and  $7.3 \pm 0.7\%$  in summer. IC analysis showed that in Milan sulphate compounds dominate the PM2.5 ionic fraction in summer ( $17.8 \pm 1.5\%$ ) while nitrates compounds dominate in winter ( $21.5 \pm 3.6\%$ ). These data allow us to understand the seasonal behaviour of MDRH and MCRH as  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  are responsible of increasing and decreasing of critical RH, respectively. Considering the RH values in Milan during 2006-2013, the measured MDRH and MCRH allowed to estimate that the aerosol is hydrated for 33% of time in winter and summer seasons. Moreover, an innovative application of these data for Data Center cooling application will be discussed: briefly the knowledge of MDRH and MCRH allowed to save in one year 81% of energy with a CO<sub>2</sub> emission-saving of 80 kt in the newly constructed Eni Green Data Center ([http://www.eni.com/green-data-center/it\\_IT/pages/home.shtml](http://www.eni.com/green-data-center/it_IT/pages/home.shtml)) [2].

[1]Martin ST(2000), Chem Rev 100:3403–3454

[2]Ferrero L et al.(2013), Environ Sci Technol. 47:3856-64

**sessione :**

WG3

**Tipo di presentazione :**

orale

**Primary authors :** Dr. D'ANGELO, Luca (University of Milano-Bicocca, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences)

**Co-authors :** Dr. FERRERO, Luca (University of Milano-Bicocca) ; Dr. CASATI, Marco (Università degli Studi Milano Bicocca) ; Dr. SANGIORGI, Giorgia (Università di Milano-Bicocca) ; Dr. ROVELLI, Grazia (Università di Milano-Bicocca) ; Dr. PERRONE, Maria Grazia (Università di Milano-Bicocca) ; Dr. MOSCATELLI, Marco (Università di Milano-Bicocca) ; Prof. BOLZACCHINI, Ezio (Università di Milano-Bicocca)

**Presenter :** Dr. D'ANGELO, Luca (University of Milano-Bicocca, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences)

**Session classification :** --not yet classified--

**Track classification :** --not yet classified--

**Type :** --not specified--