
A New, Portable, Real-time Ozone Monitor

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Introduction

- ◆ People spend ~90% of time indoors
- ◆ Ozone routinely monitored outdoors
- ◆ Ozone penetration factor ranges from 0.1 to 0.9
- ◆ Need to understand indoor levels to assess and control ozone exposure

Ozone Exposure Assessment

- ◆ Epidemiological studies of adverse health effects
- ◆ Ozone control strategies / regulatory standards
- ◆ Methods of assessing ozone exposure
 - ✦ direct measurement
 - ✦ indirect measurement
 - ✦ modeling

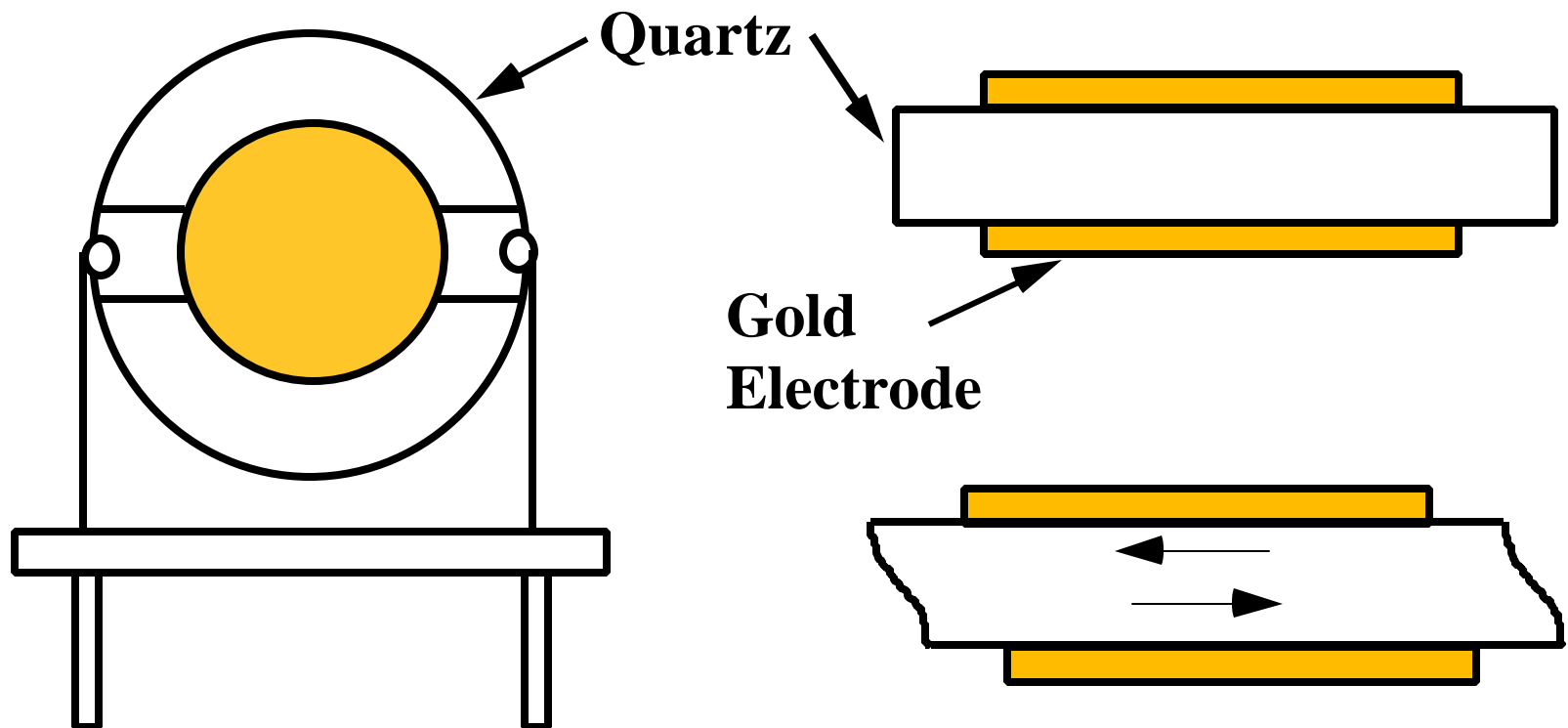
Need for Portable Ozone Monitor

- ◆ Assessment of exposure requires accurate characterization of indoor ozone
 - ✦ UV ozone monitors are large, noisy, and expensive
- ◆ Assessment of acute ozone exposures requires high temporal resolution
 - ✦ diffusive badge samplers provide ozone concentration averaged over 8 hours or more and require costly and time-consuming lab analysis

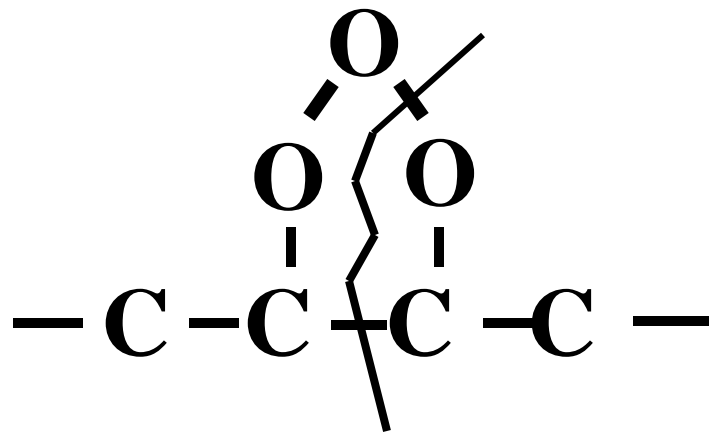
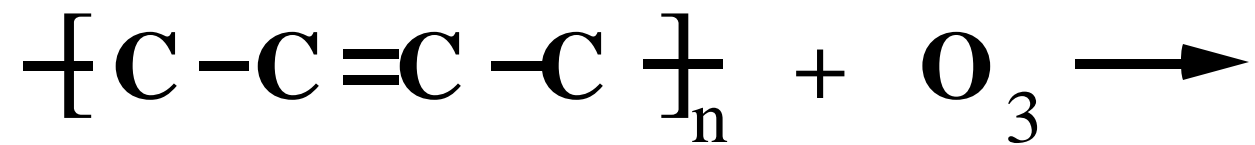
Sensor Design

- ◆ Piezoelectric quartz crystal
- ◆ Polybutadiene coating
- ◆ Reaction with ozone causes mass increase and decrease in oscillation frequency
- ◆ Rate of change of frequency is proportional to ozone concentration

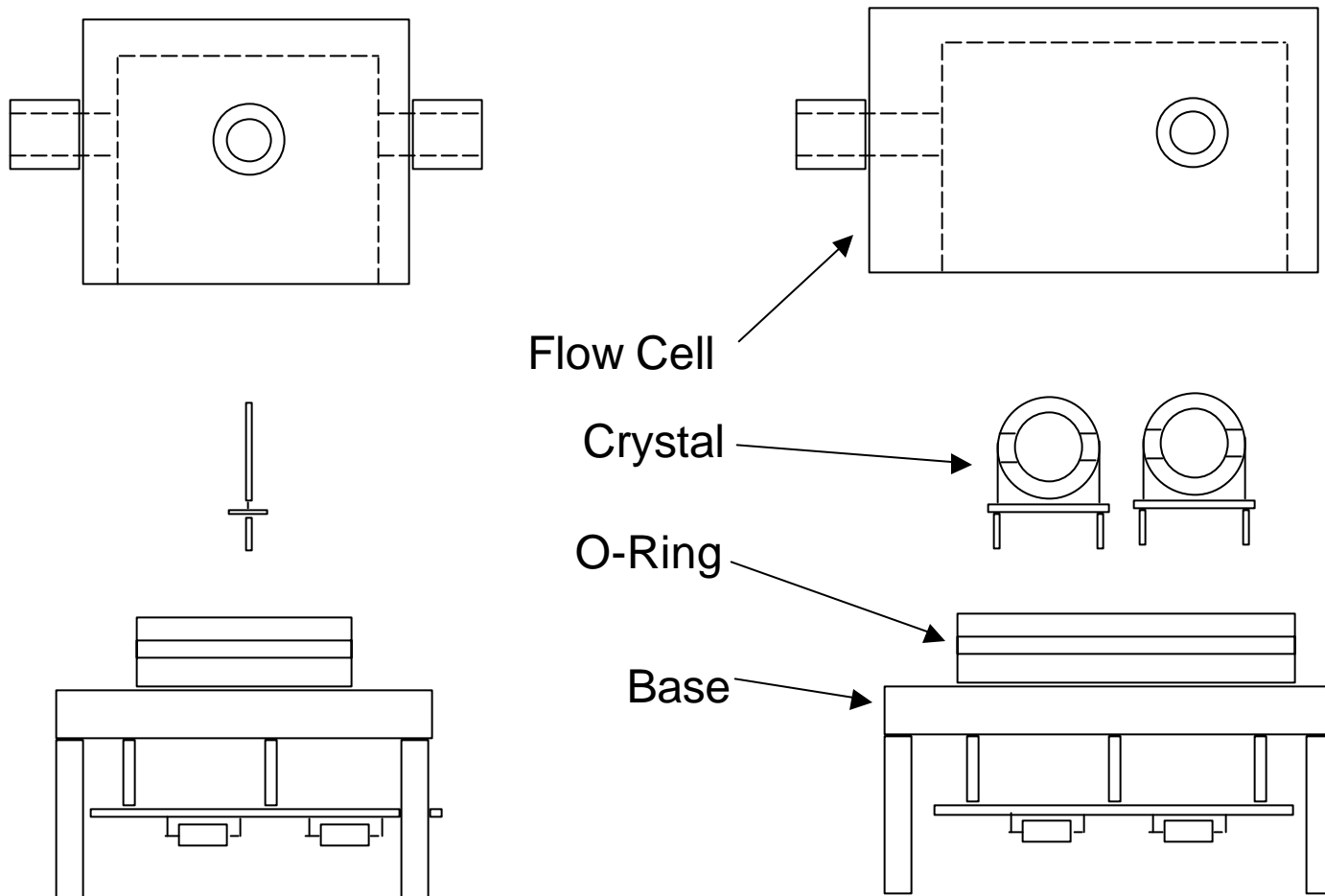
Piezoelectric Quartz Crystal



Ozone / Polybutadiene Chemistry



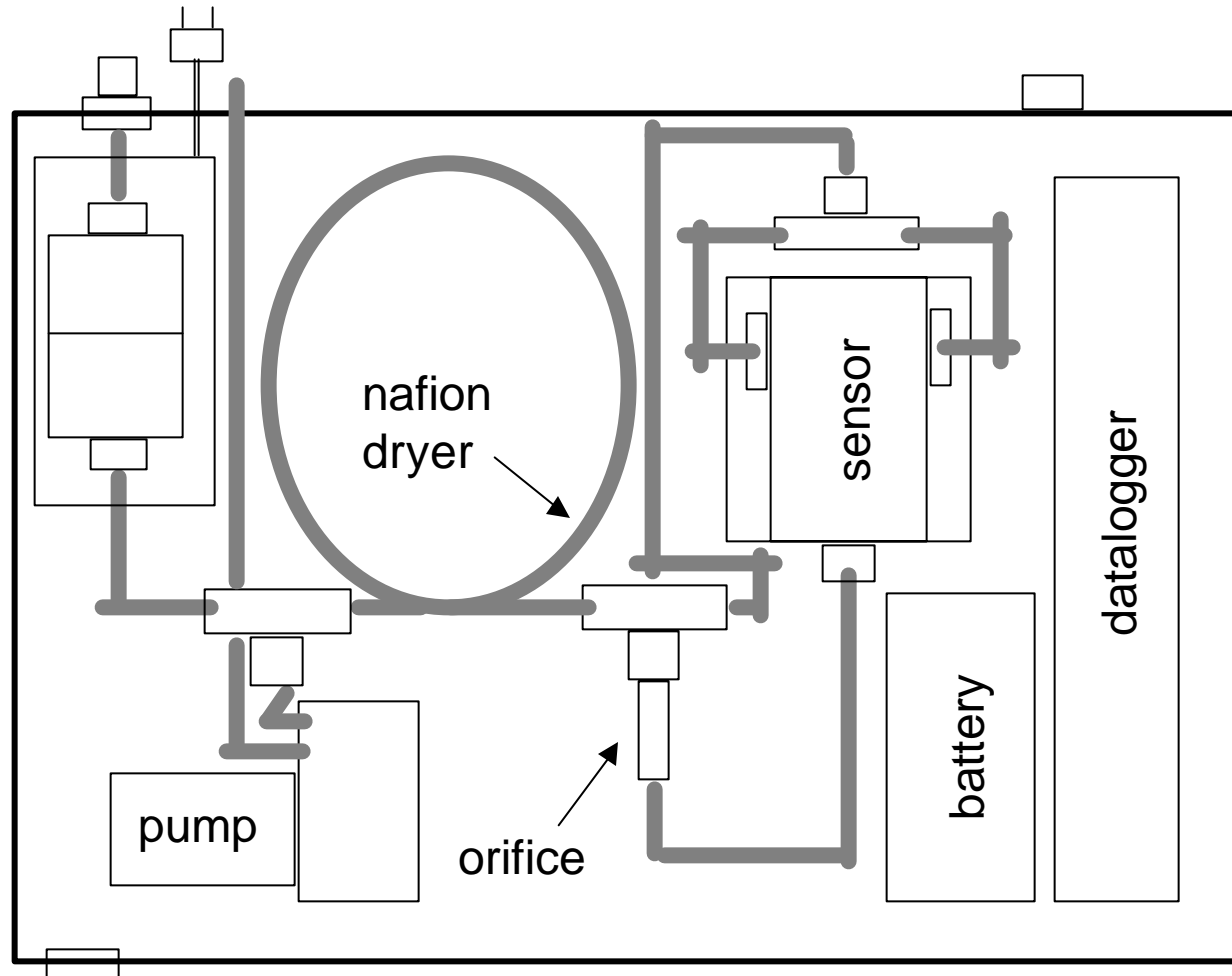
Sensor Housing



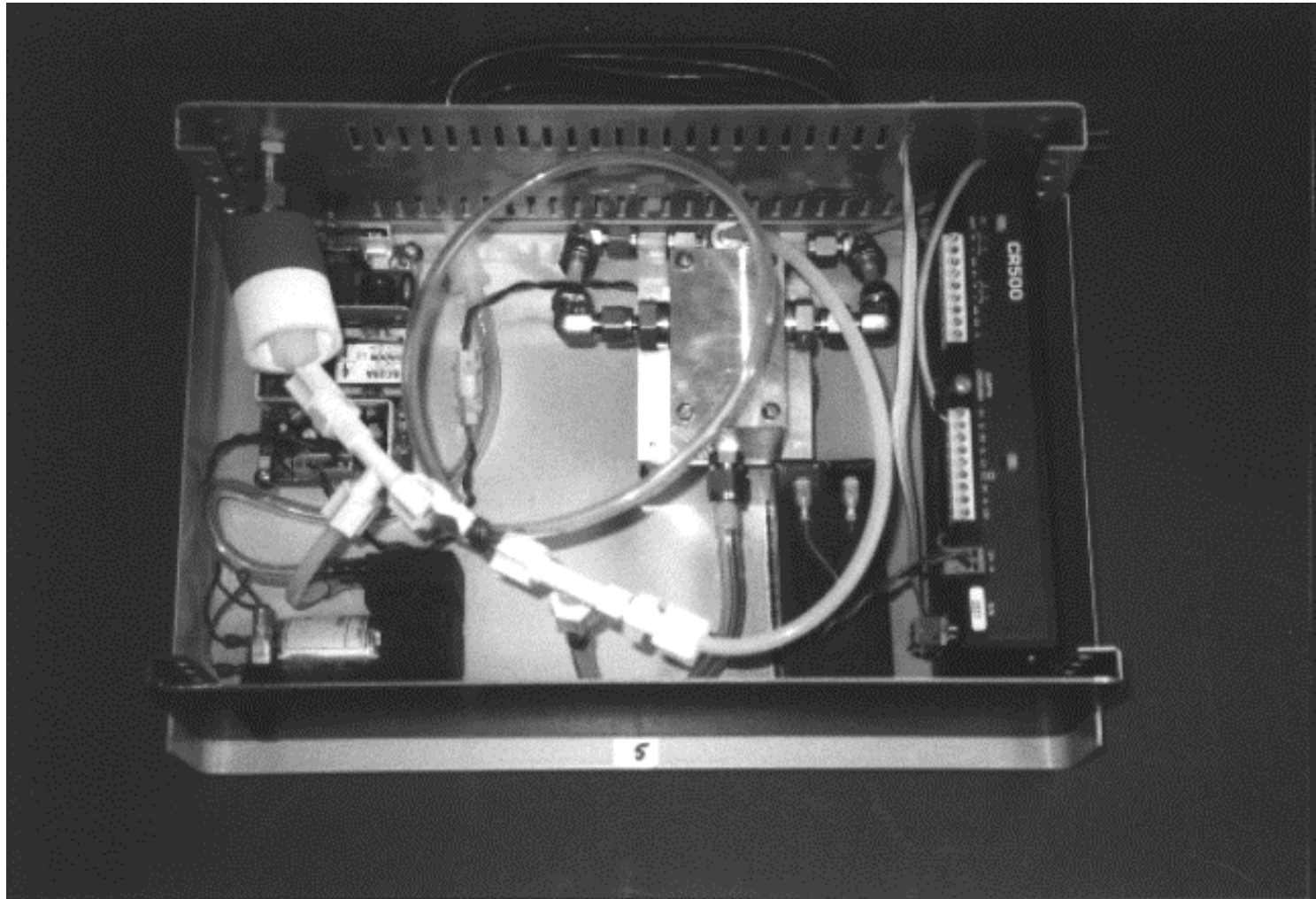
Portable Ozone Monitor

- ◆ Stand-alone unit
 - ✦ sampling pump
 - ✦ programmable datalogger
- ◆ Teflon filter to remove particles
- ◆ Nafion dryer to remove water vapor
- ◆ Flow control by critical orifice

POM Component Layout



POM Component Layout



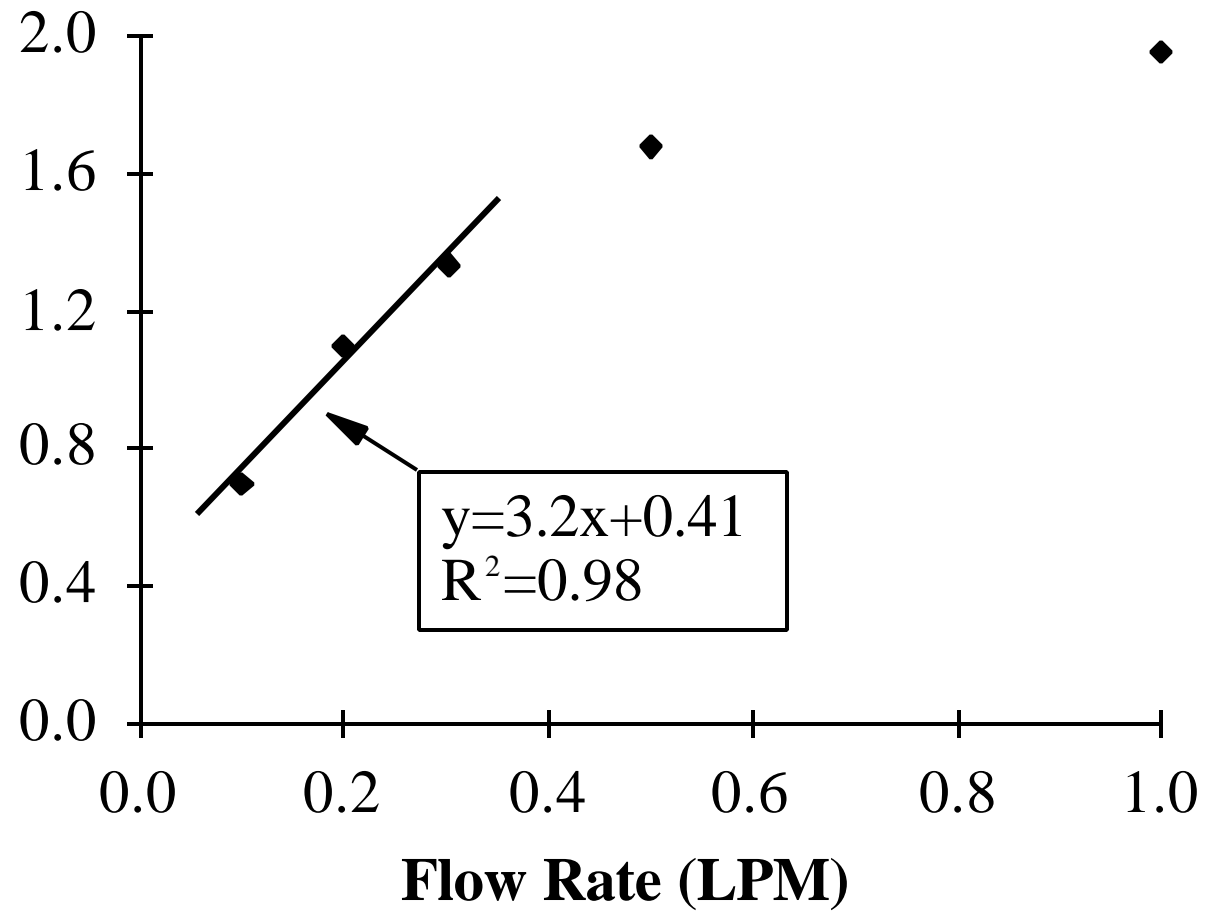
Monitor Operation

- ◆ Coat crystals to be used for sampling
- ◆ Install and condition crystals
- ◆ Run sampler (1000 ppb-hr)
- ◆ Download ozone concentration data from logger with laptop PC
- ◆ Remove crystals, clean, and re-coat

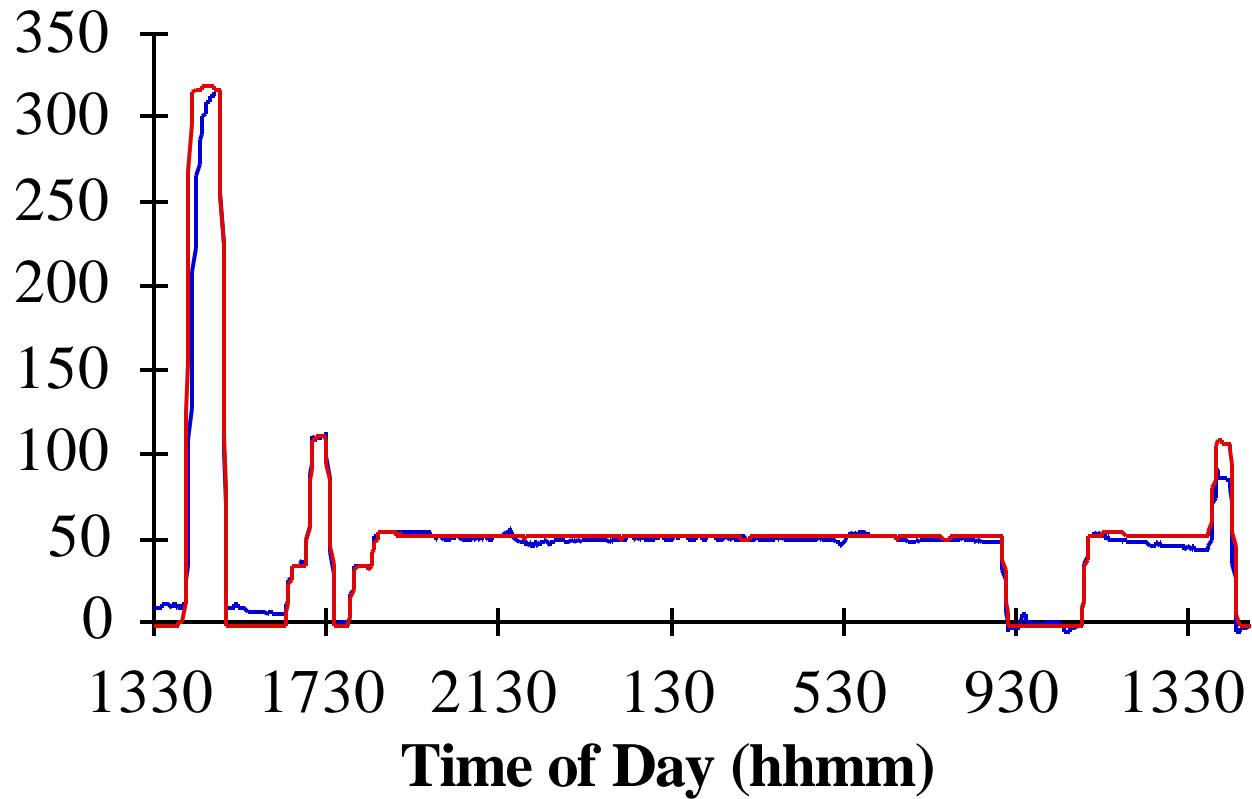
Laboratory Testing

- ◆ Vary sample air flow rate
- ◆ Calibration
- ◆ Interference testing
 - ✦ NO₂, water vapor, NO, HNO₃, and toluene

Sensor Response vs. Air Flow Rate

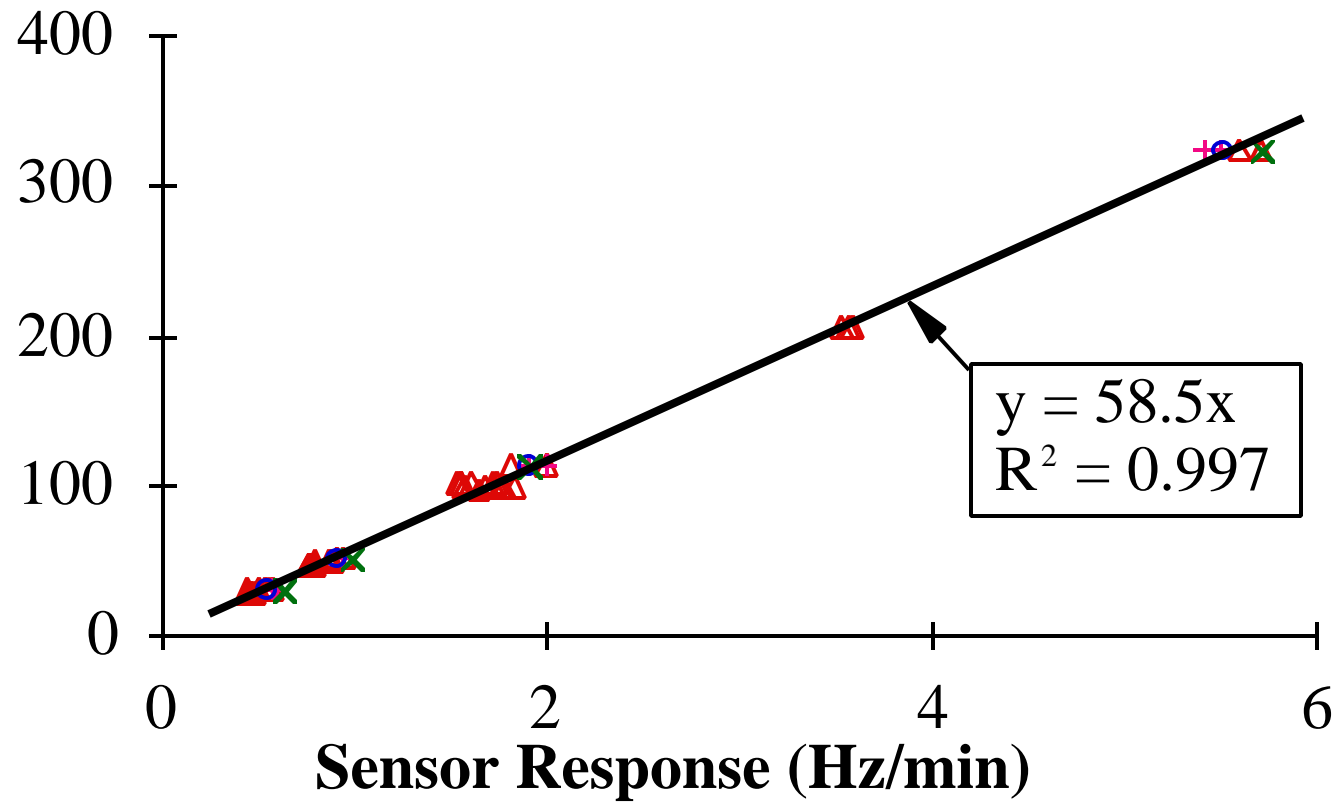


POM Measurements in Lab over 24 hrs



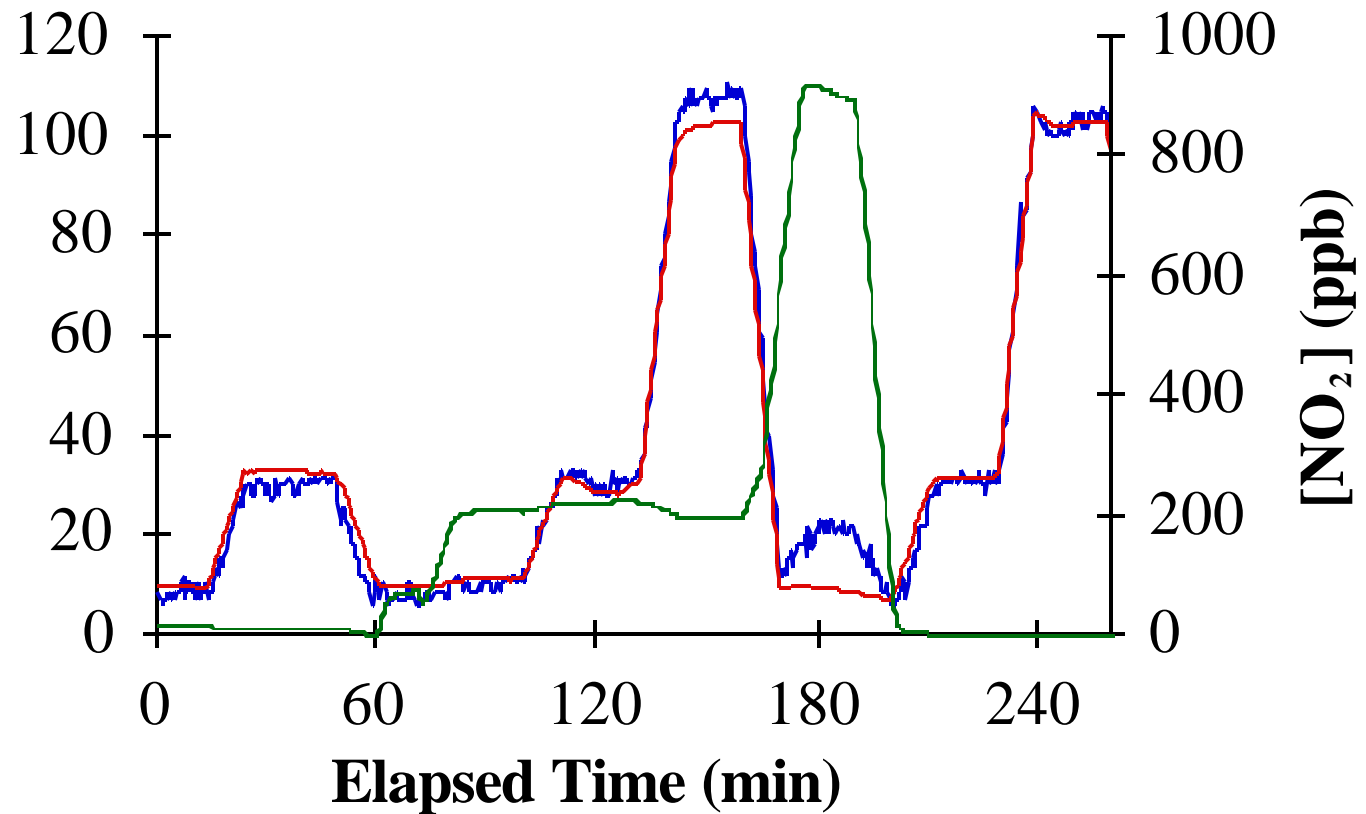
— [O3] Monitor — [O3] UV Photo

Monitor Calibration Curve



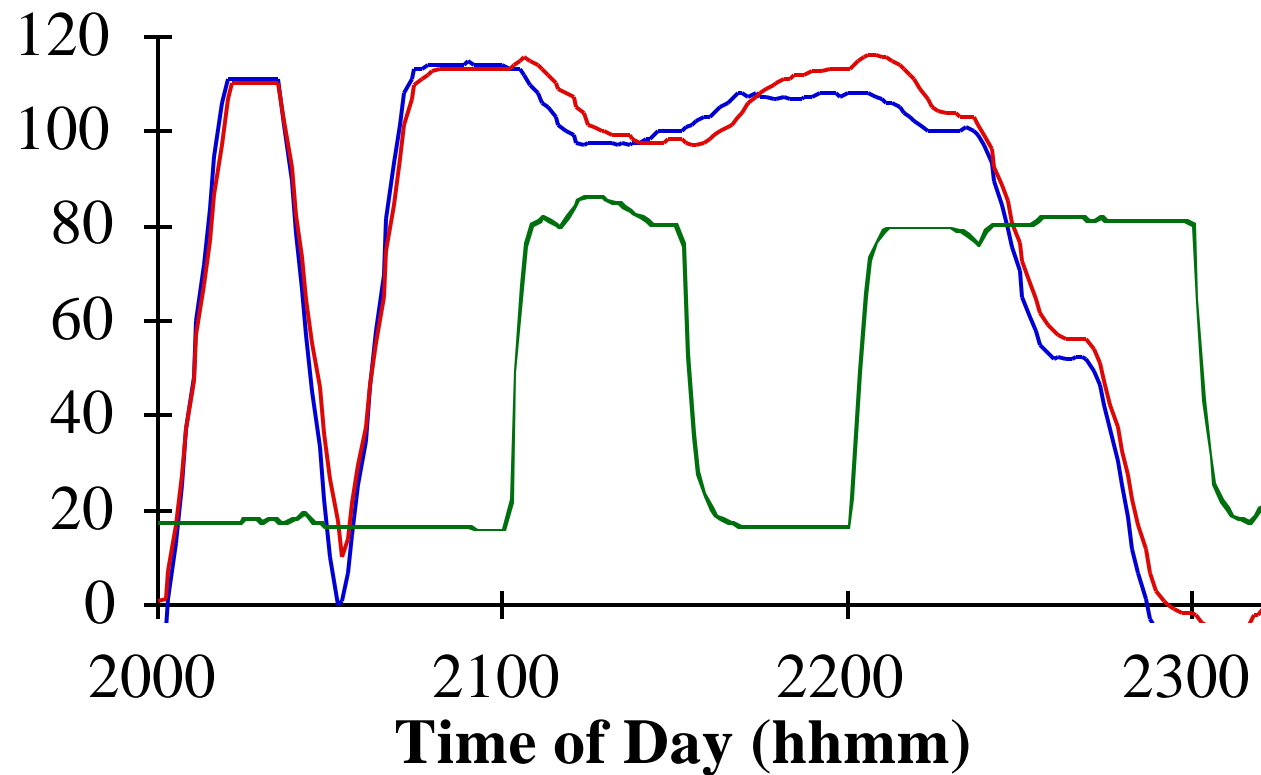
△ 8 kHz + 10 kHz ○ 12 kHz × 14 kHz

Sensor Response to Ozone and NO₂



— [O3] Sensor — [O3] Actual — [NO2]

Sensor Response to Ozone and Water Vapor

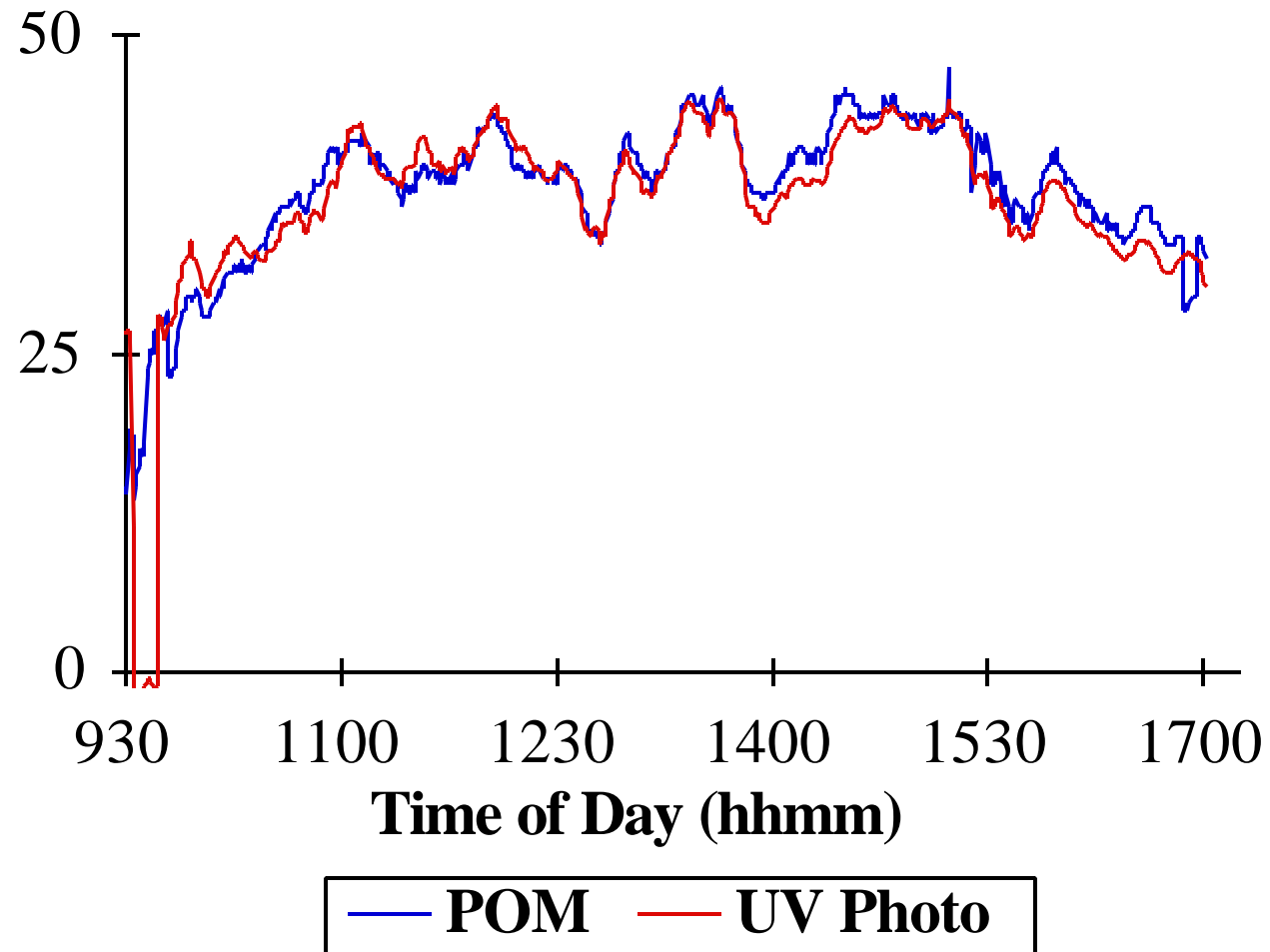


— [O3] Monitor — [O3] Actual — RH

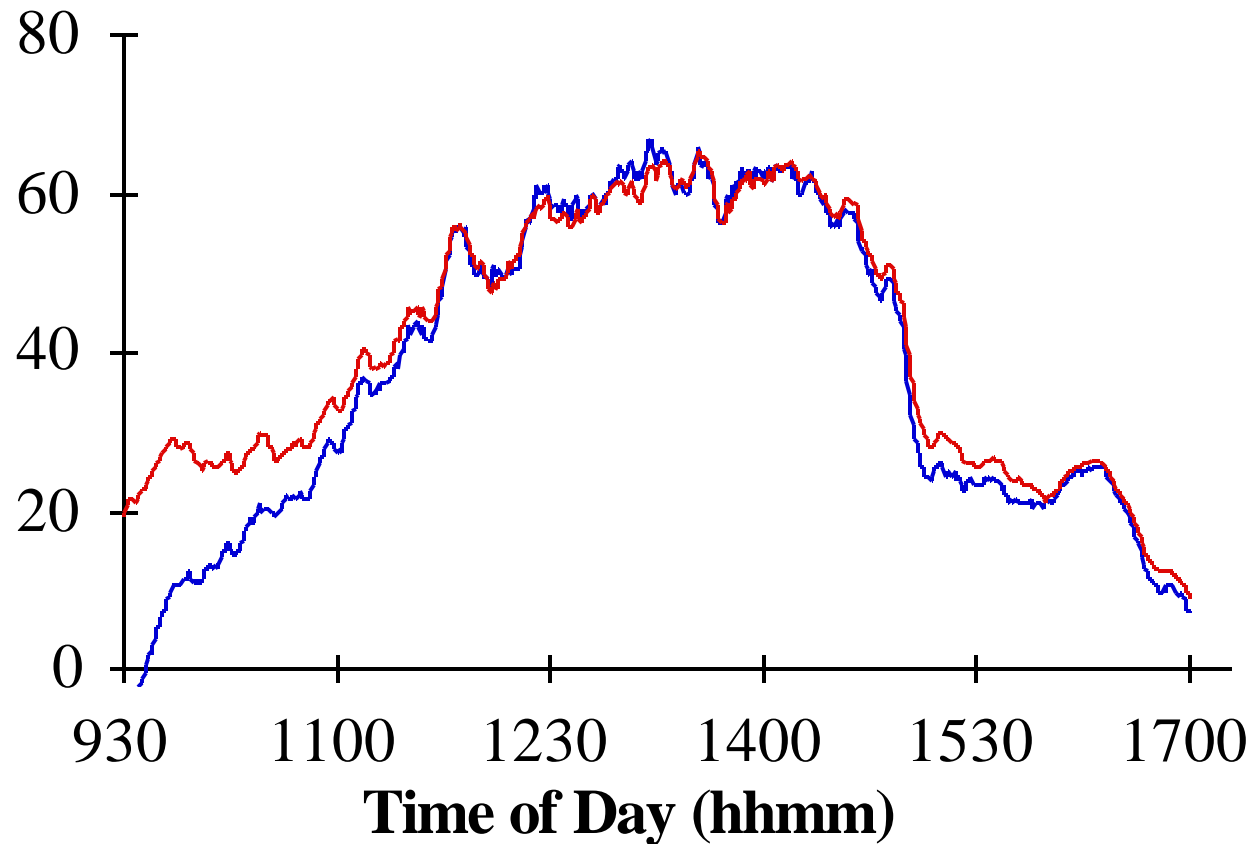
Field Sampling

- ◆ Offices in Riverside
 - ✦ two POMs, one UV monitor indoors
 - ✦ building ventilation fixed
- ◆ Residences in Pasadena
 - ✦ two POMs, one UV monitor indoors
 - ✦ one POM, one UV monitor outdoors
 - ✦ vary ventilation with doors and windows

Outdoor POM Measurements at Residence 1

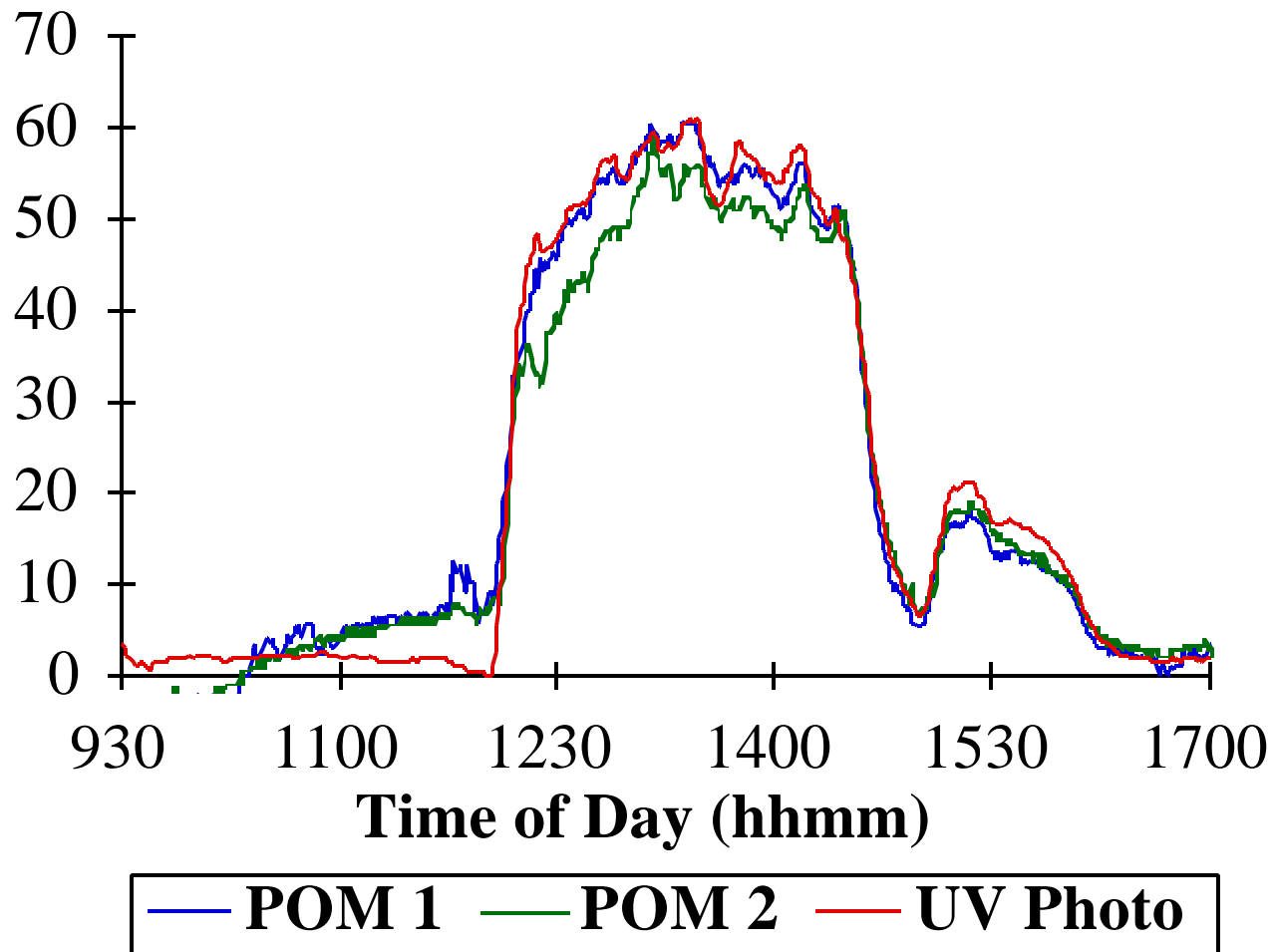


Outdoor POM Measurements at Residence 2

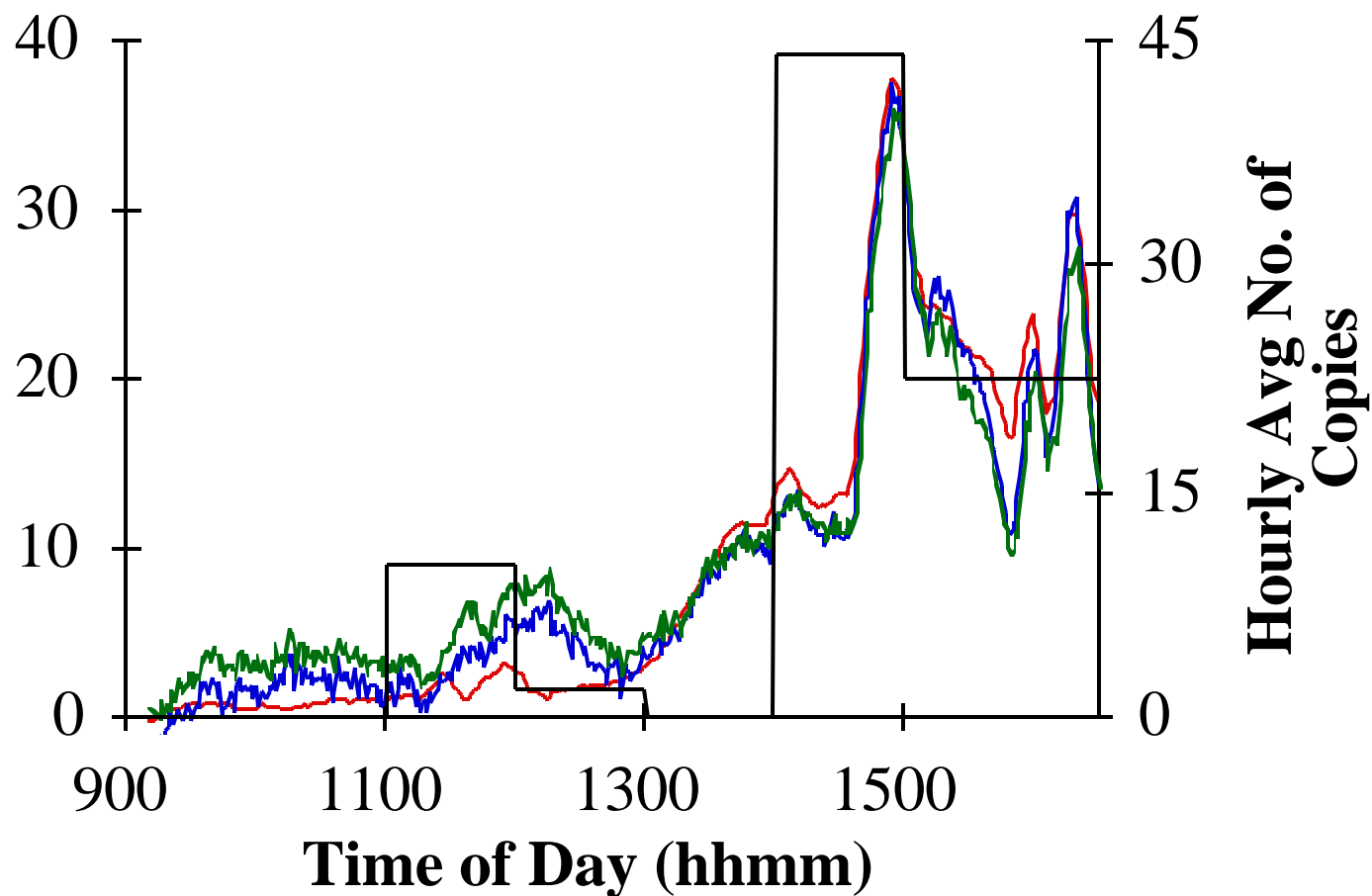


— POM — UV Photo

Indoor POM Measurements at Residence 2



Photocopy Room Measurements



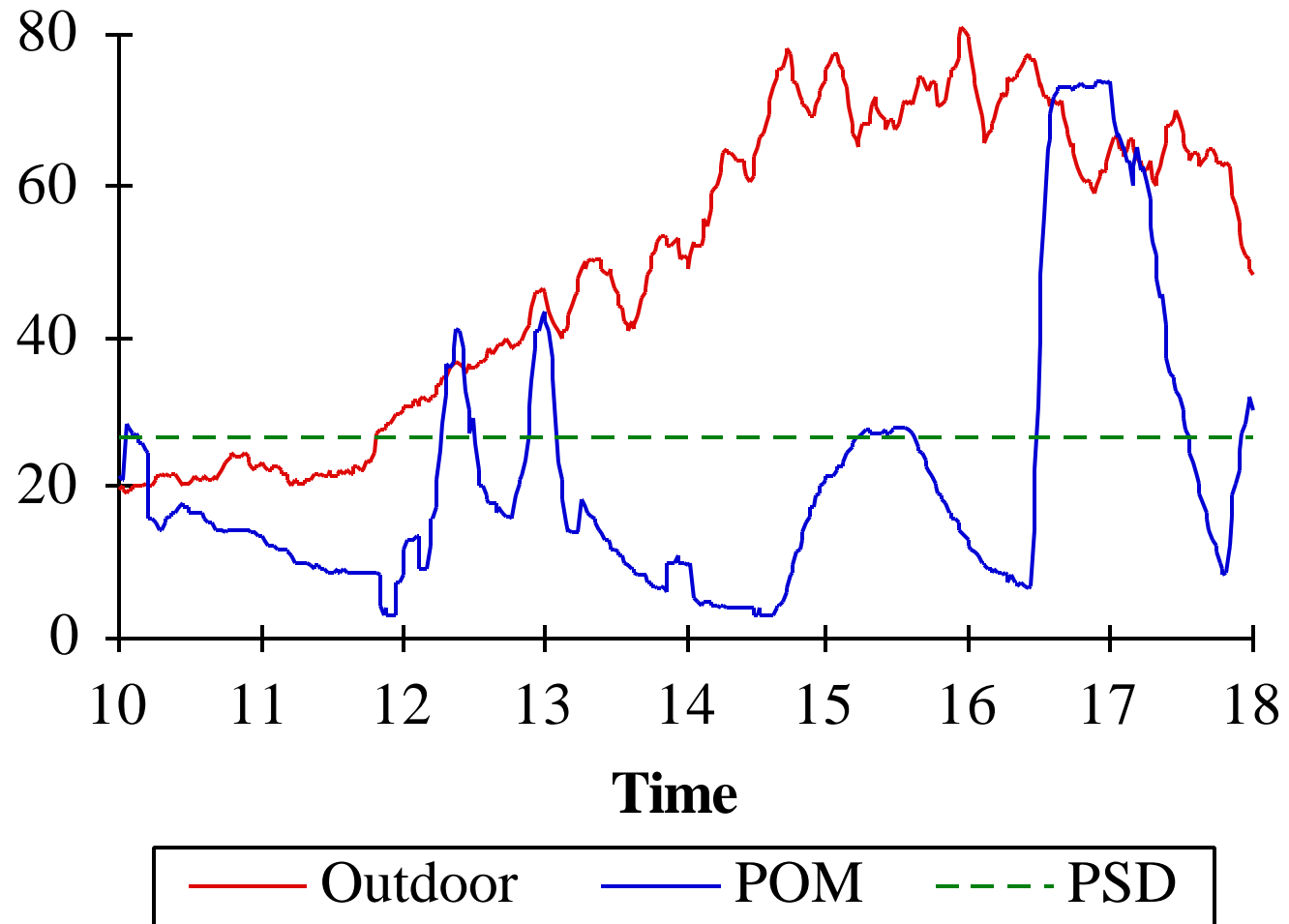
Significance of New Monitor

- ◆ Low-cost, small-size, and real-time measurements
 - ✦ schools, hospitals, nursing homes, in-transit
 - ✦ assess indoor ozone sources
 - ✦ exposure model development
 - ◆ Technology has potential for personal monitoring
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Personal Monitoring

- ◆ Prototype battery-operated monitor
 - ✦ personal sampling pump
 - ✦ Nafion dryer with desiccant
 - ◆ Lighter, smaller enclosure
 - ◆ Fits in standard backpack
 - ◆ Preliminary tests with two subjects in Sacramento
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Personal and Outdoor Ozone Measurements



Acknowledgments

- ◆ Prof. Robert Harley, UC Berkeley
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 - ✦ Tom Phillips and Peggy Jenkins