

# A Novel Mobile Air Quality Measurement for Emerging Indoor Emission Sources



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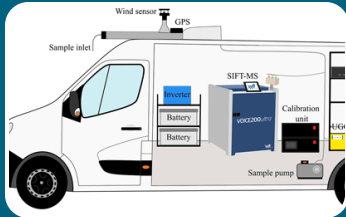


Researcher Development  
and Travel Grant  
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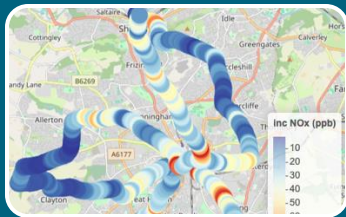
# Outline



## 1. Background & Objectives



## 2. Methods

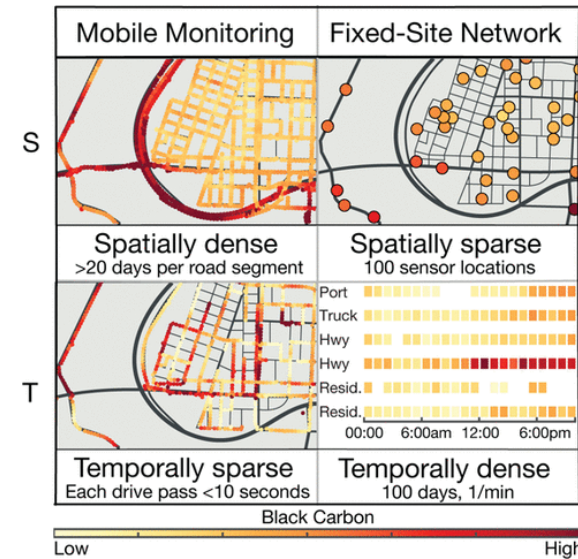
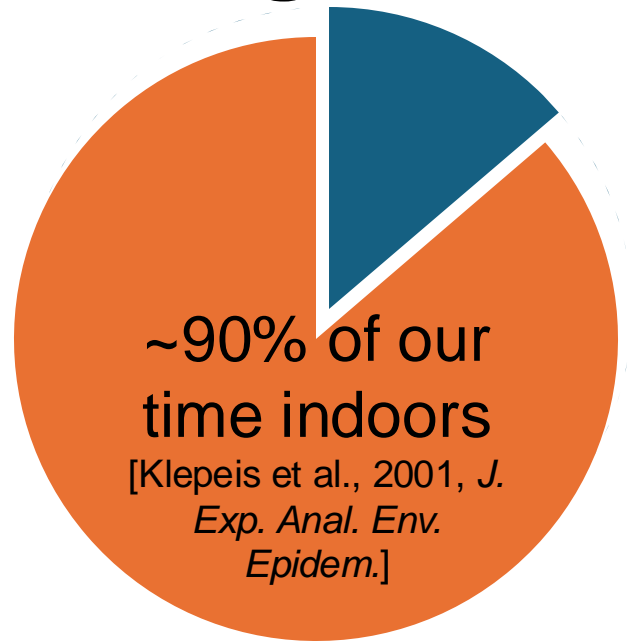


## 3. Results & Discussions



## 4. Summary & Future Work

# 1. Background

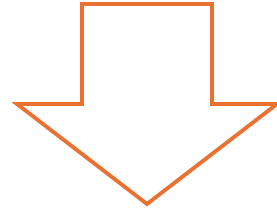


[Chambliss et al., 2020, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*]

- The impact of indoor pollution sources on outdoor air quality is not well-identified, and assessment is challenging due to dispersion. [McDonald et al., 2018, *Science*; Wernis et al., 2022, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*].
- Mobile monitoring offers rapid measurements of spatial gradients in PM [Chambliss et al., 2020, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*] and gaseous pollutants [Wilde et al., 2024, *Atmos. Environ. X*].

# 1. Objectives

Previous studies fell short of characterising localised sources and assessing their significance over time or the combined impact of multiple sources



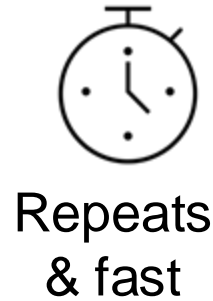
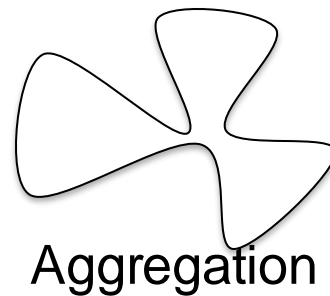
To undertake innovative **localised mobile measurements** in and around study **homes and buildings with distinct emission profile sources** to understand the impact of indoor sources on outdoor AQ and vice versa

# 2. Mobile measurement methods

## Mobile measurements



**Figure 1.** WACL Atmospheric Sampling Platform (WASP).



BRADFORD	
Winter 26 Feb – 3 Mar 2023	Summer 26 Jun – 1 Jul 2023
YORK	
Winter 13 – 24 Feb 2023	Summer 12 - 15 Sep 2023

Morning (10:00 – 12:00)  
 Afternoon (13:00 – 15:00)  
 Evening (16:00 – 18:00)



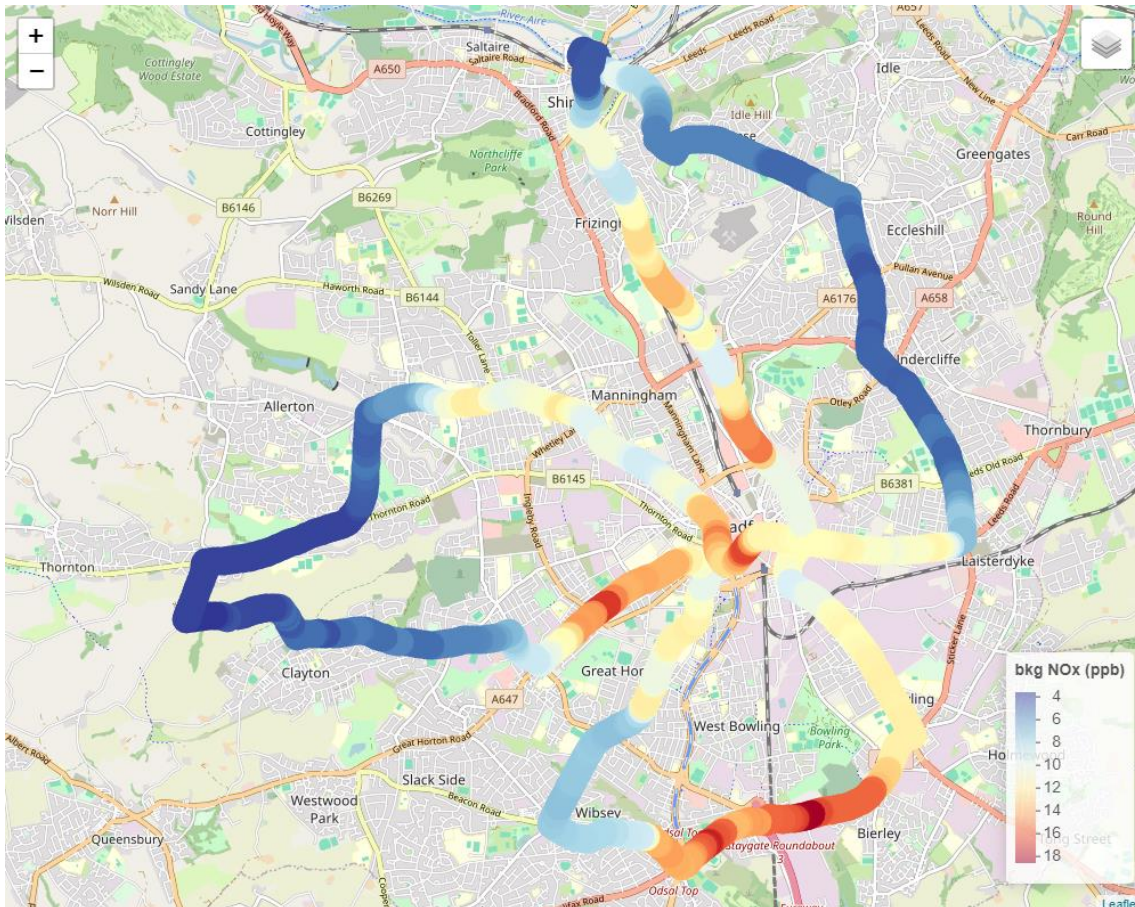
**Figure 2.** Measurement routes in Bradford and York.



# 2. Background and increment concentrations

## Background:

Well-mixed pollution (= aged-local emission and transported)



## Increment:

Localised and persistent emissions.

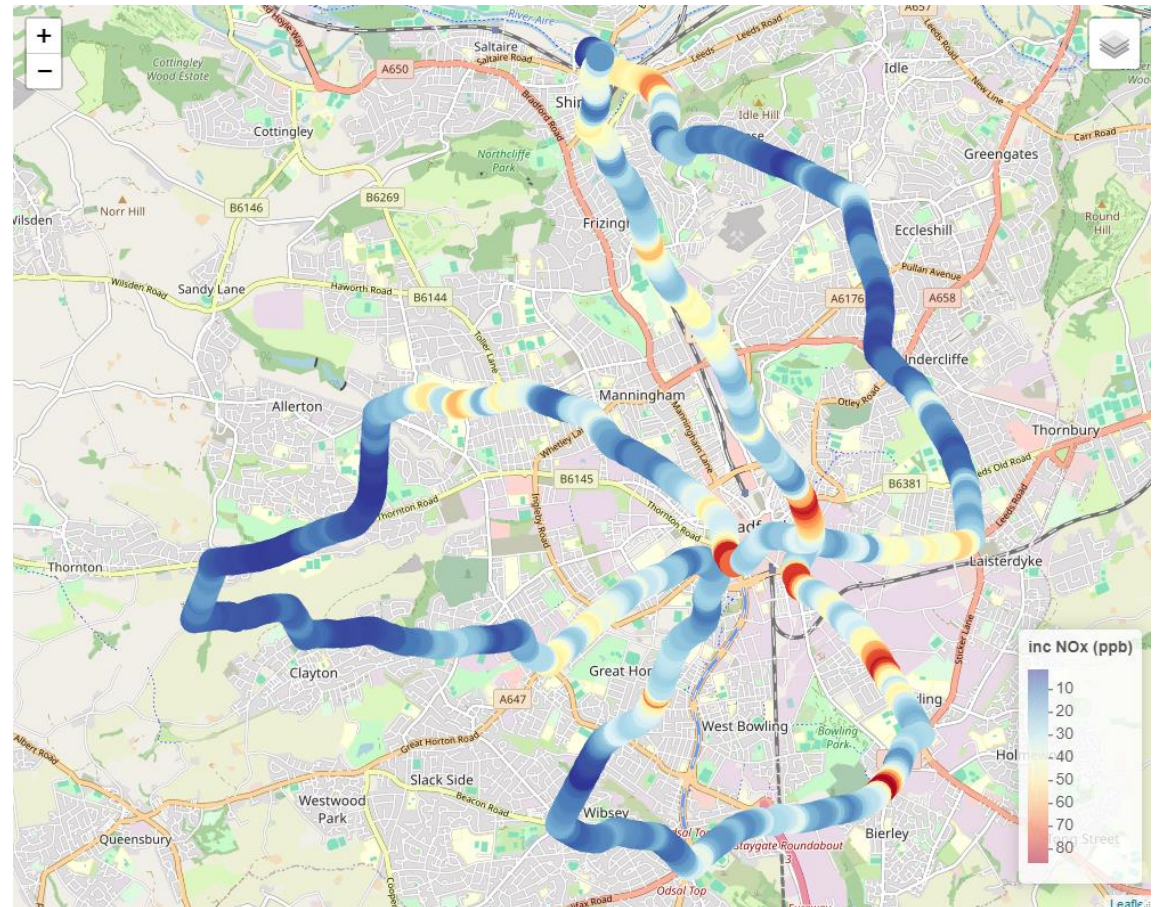
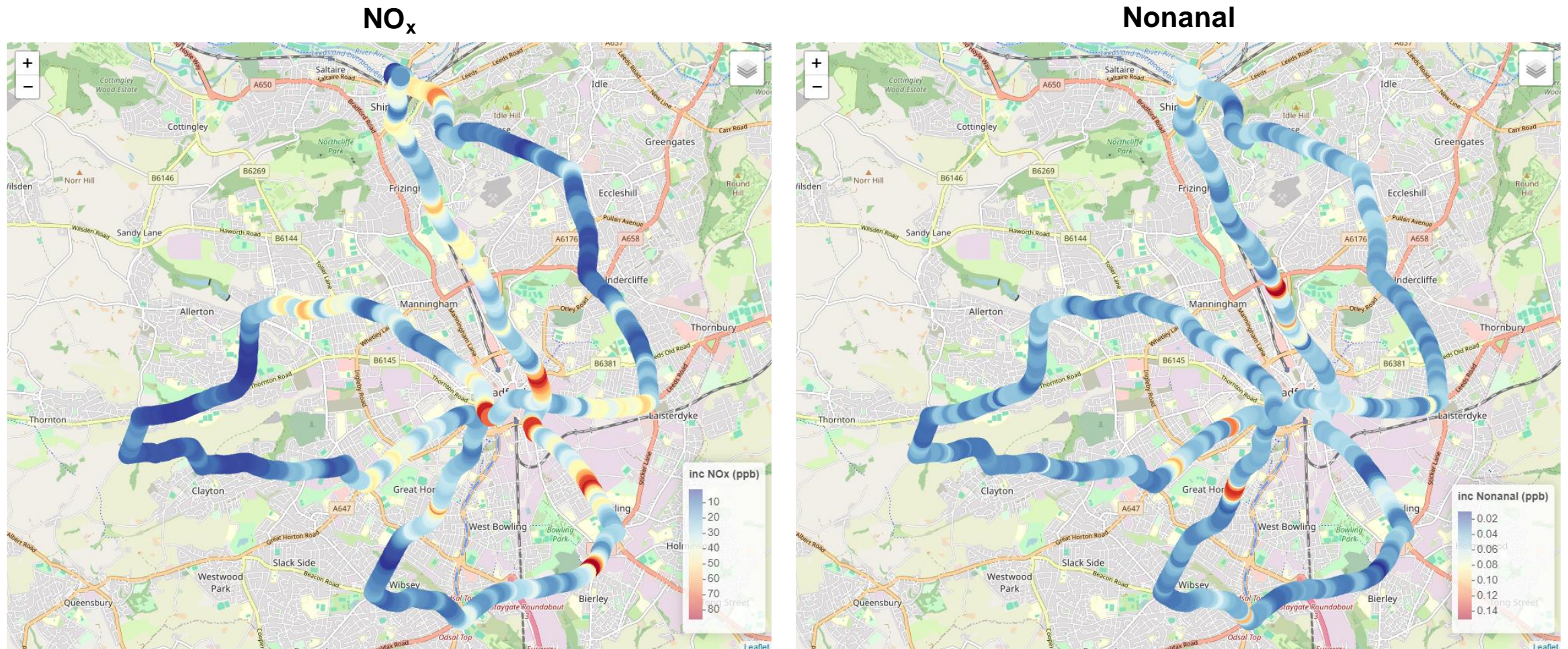


Figure 3. Spatial distribution of the medians of background and increment of NO<sub>x</sub>.



## 2. Distinctive spatial distributions

Spatial distributions of the increment  $\text{NO}_x$  (traffic tracers) and Nonanal (cooking tracers [Coggon et al., 2024]) indicate localised sources and distinct tracer emissions.



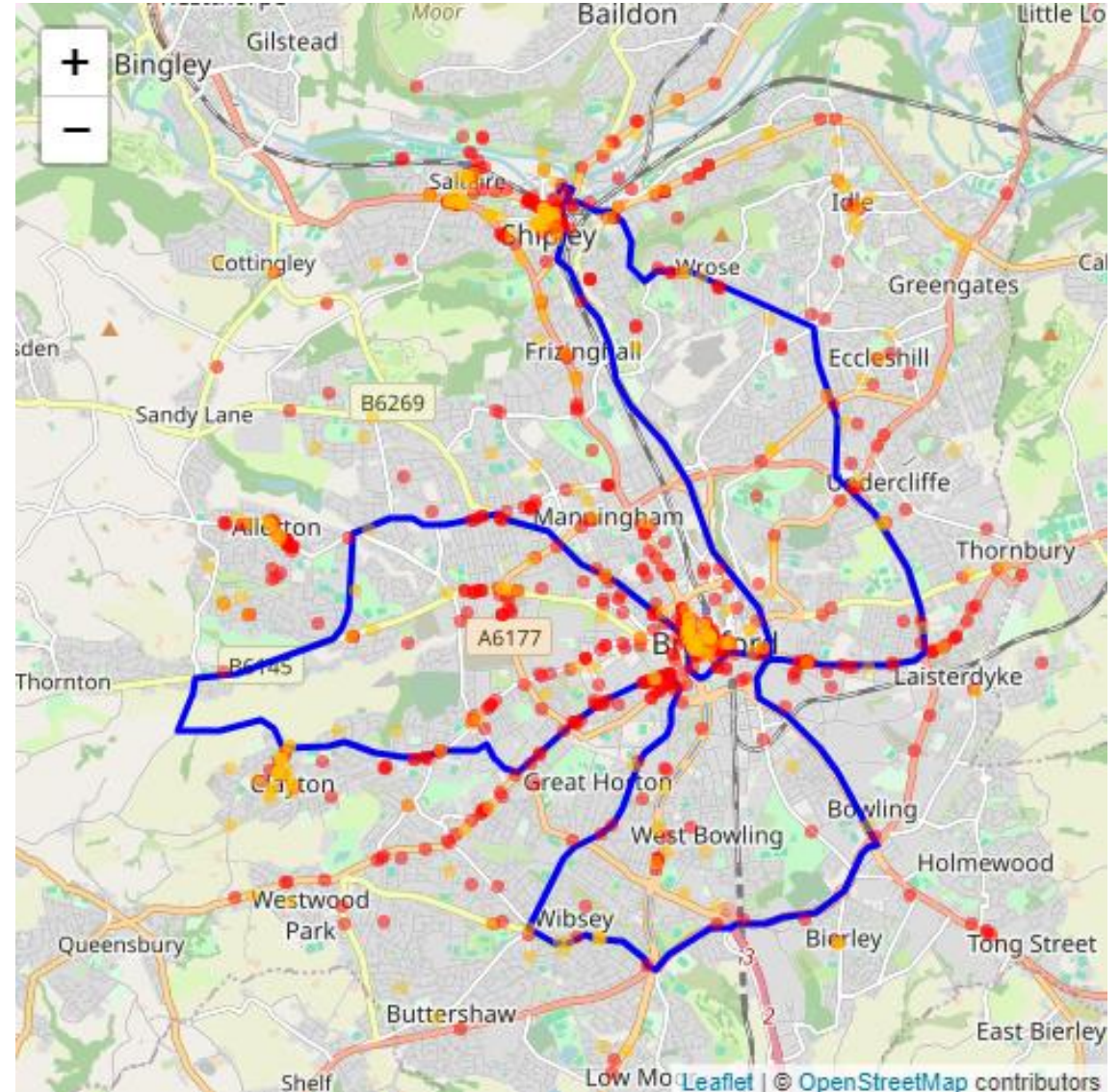
**Figure 4.** Comparing the spatial distribution of the median increment of  $\text{NO}_x$  and nonanal.



### 3. Identifying commercial indoor sources

576 restaurants  
(cooking emissions)

255 salons  
(PCPs emissions)

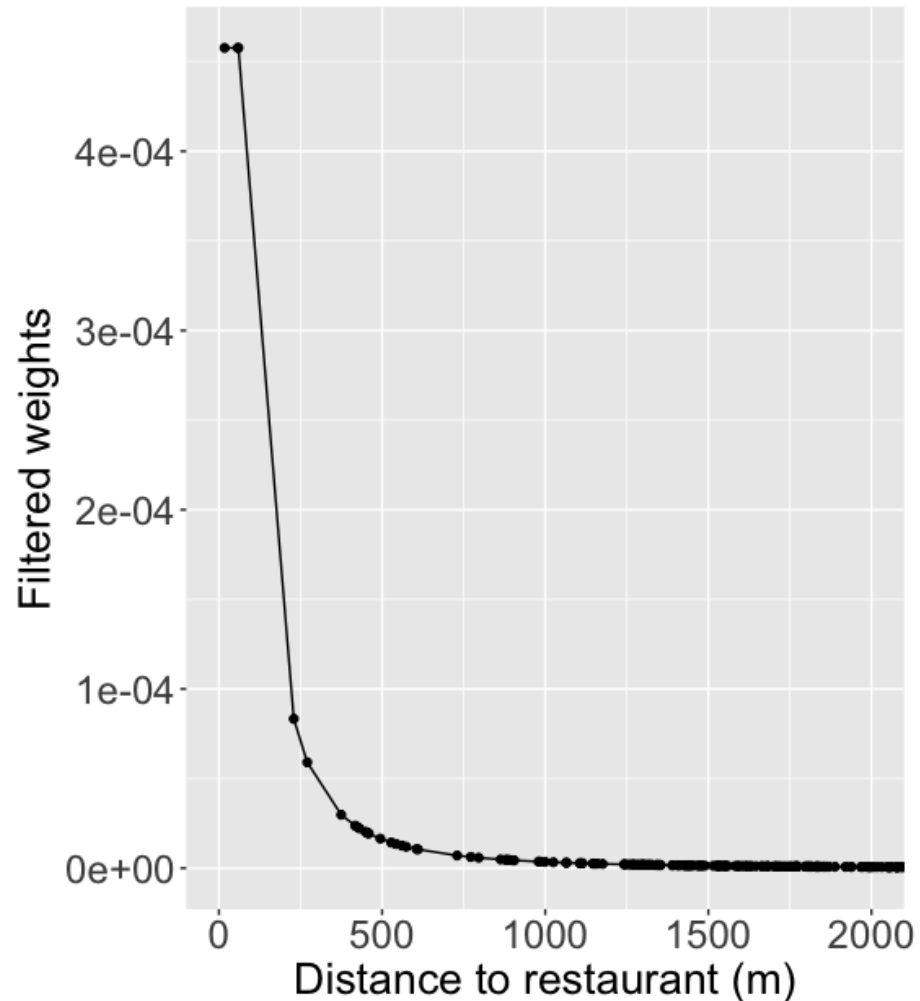


**Figure 5.** Potential sources of cooking and personal care products emissions.



### 3. Weighting commercial indoor sources

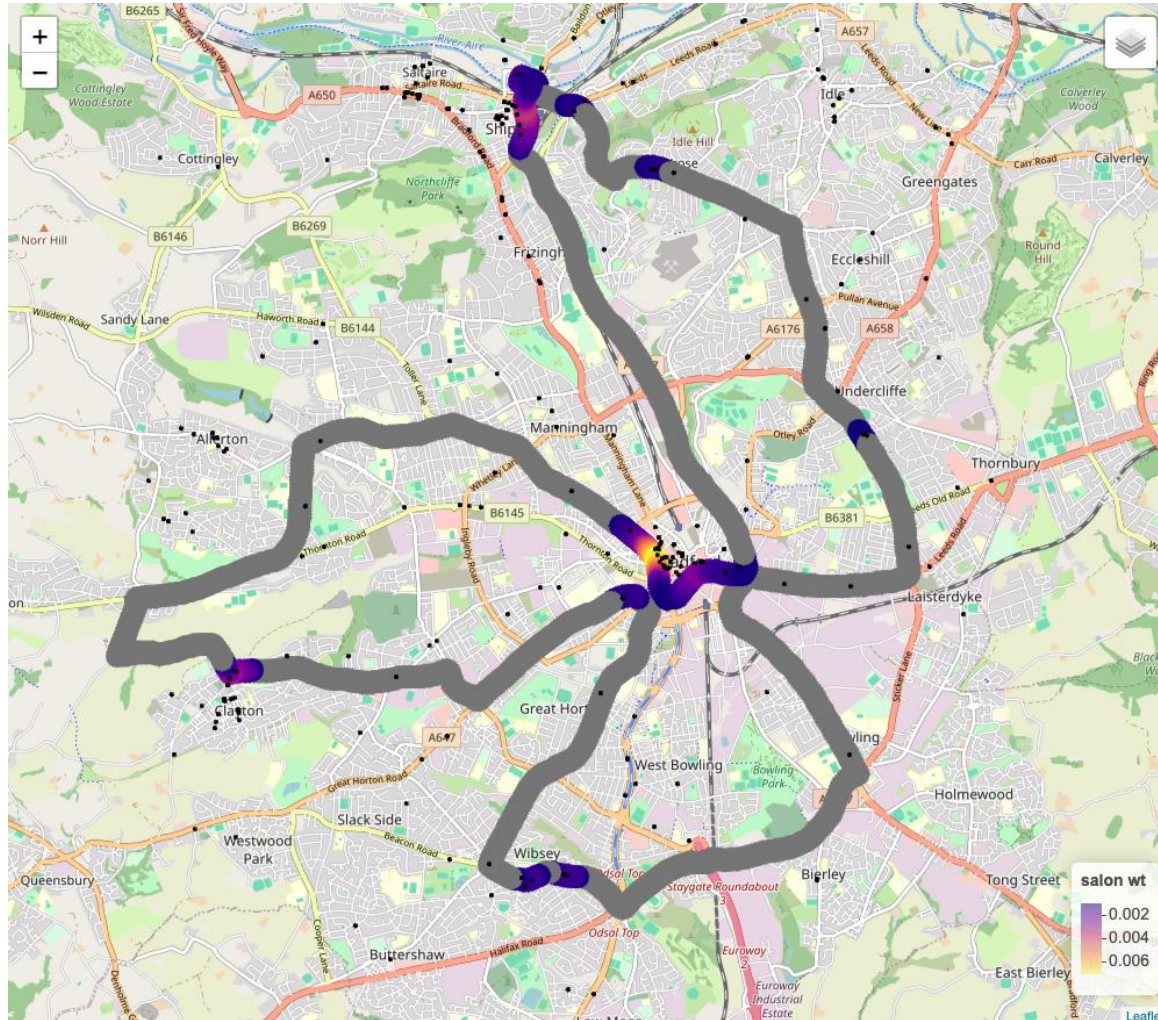
Sources are weighted according to the approximate dispersion of plumes from the individual source.



**Figure 6.** Contribution of one source type in the form of weight over source distance to a road point.

# 3. Weighting commercial indoor sources

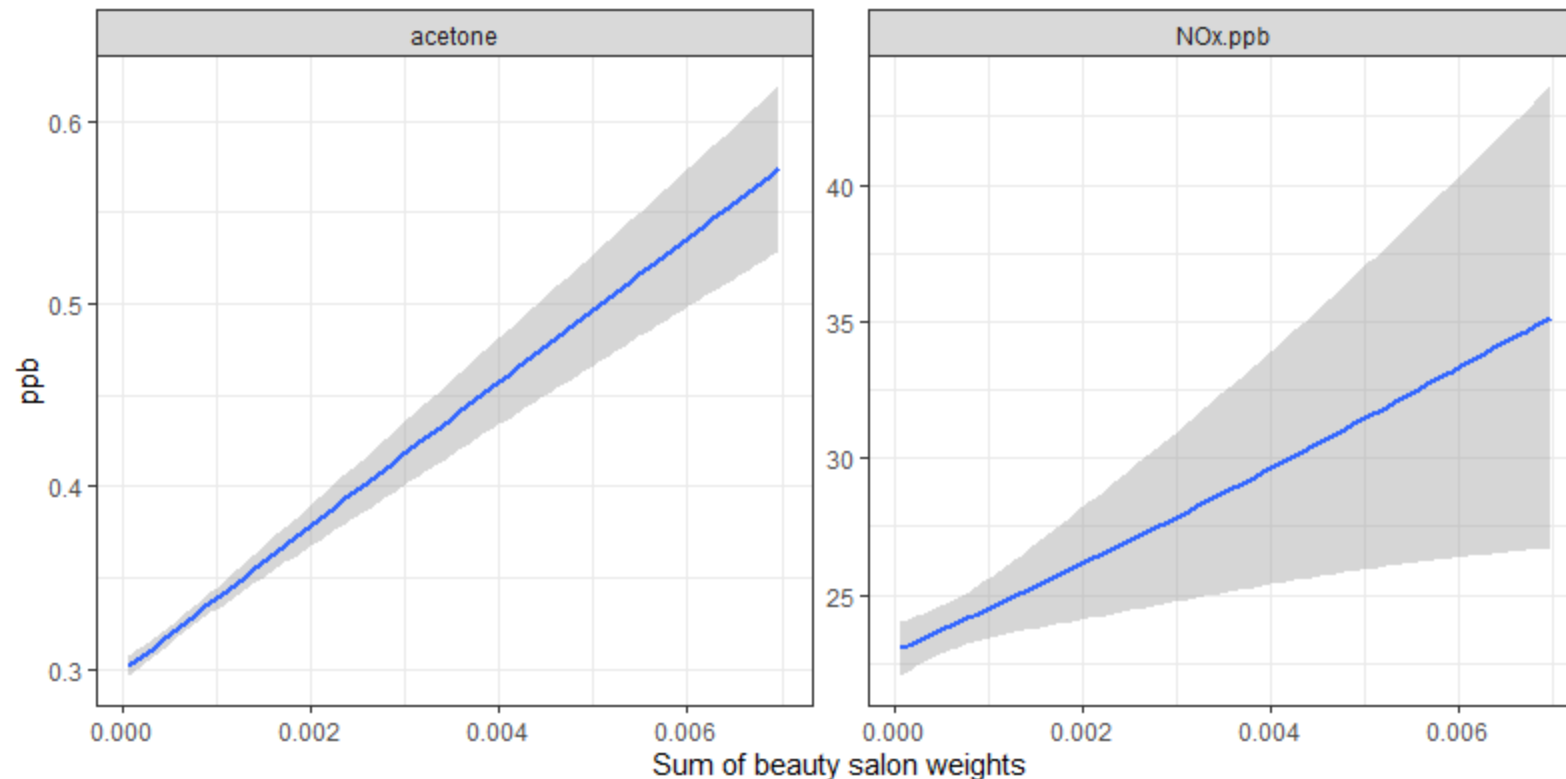
Contributions from all commercial sources were summed to obtain a single weighting value.



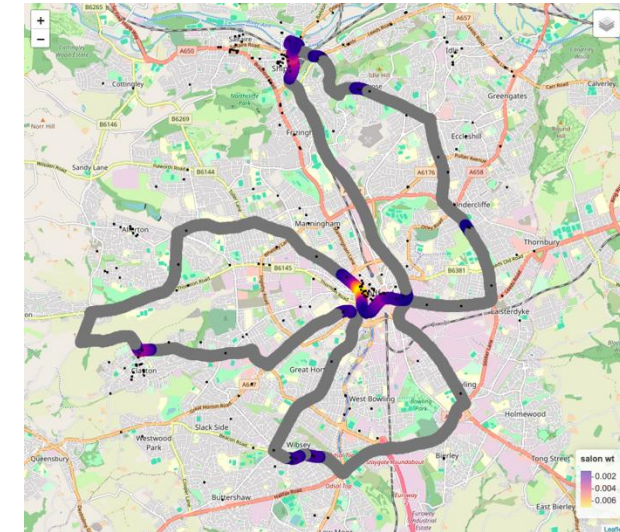
**Figure 7.** Spatial distribution of beauty salon weighted contribution.

### 3. Beauty salons contribution to outdoor

- Dense population at Bradford's and Shipley's Centre.
- Strong correlations between beauty salon's tracers (acetone) and sum of weights.



**Figure 8.** Comparing beauty salon's tracers (acetone) and traffic tracers ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) correlation with sum of weights.

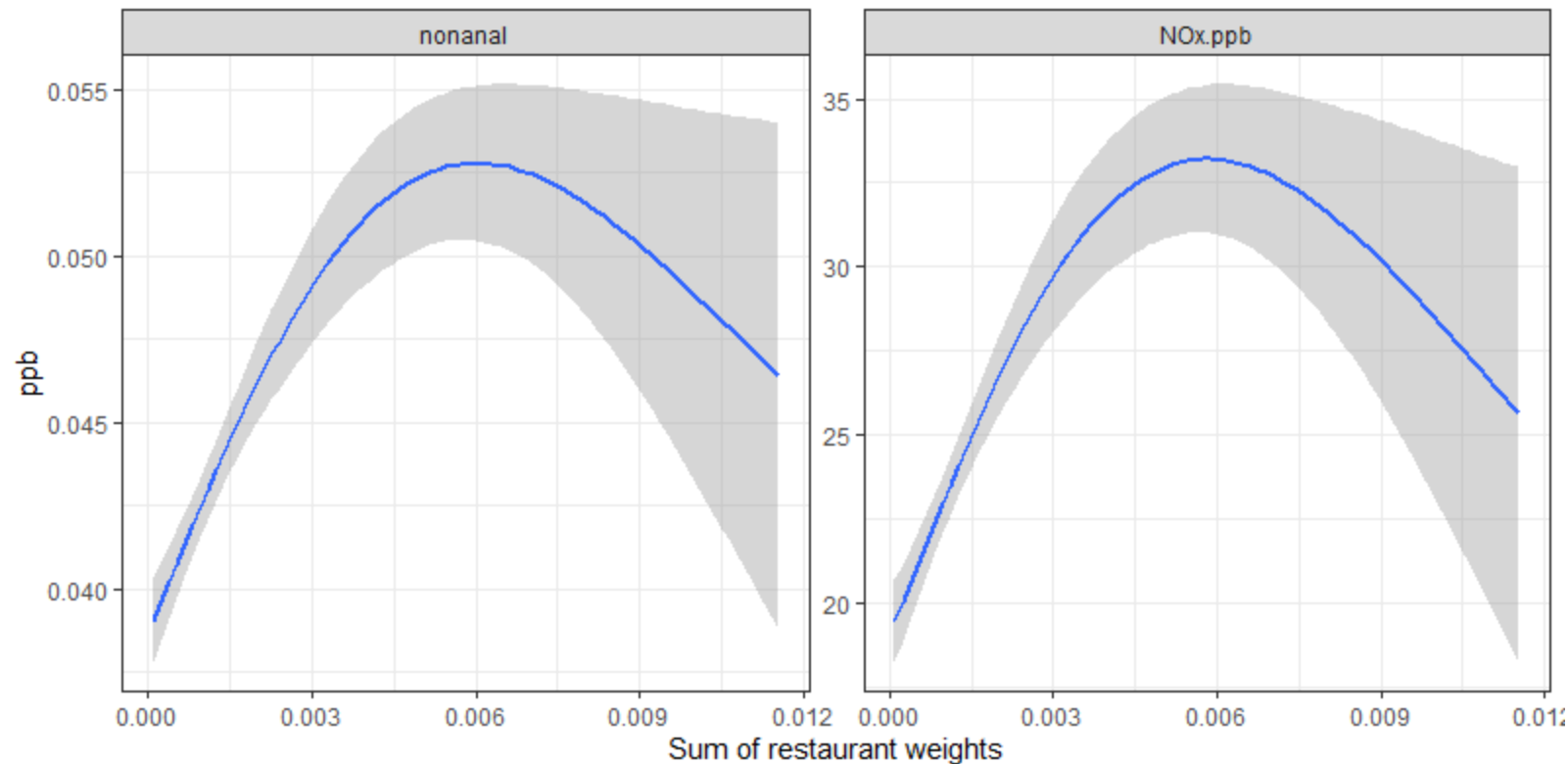


**Figure 7.** Spatial distribution of beauty salon weights.

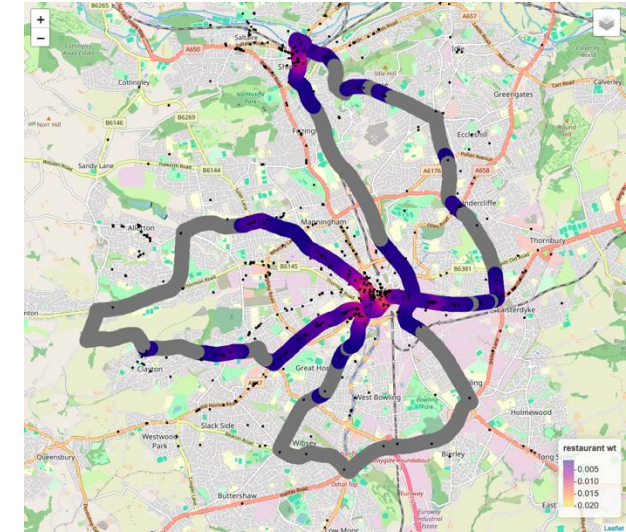


### 3. Restaurants contribution to outdoor

- Dense population in City Centre and urban streets.
- Complexity to deconvolute tracers emitted in close proximity.



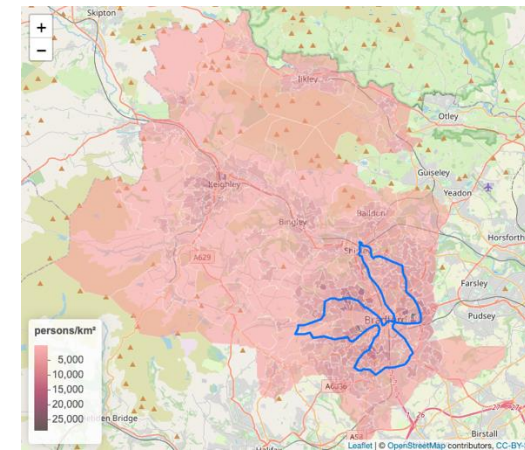
**Figure 10.** Comparing restaurant's tracers (nonanal) and traffic tracers ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) correlation with sum of weights.



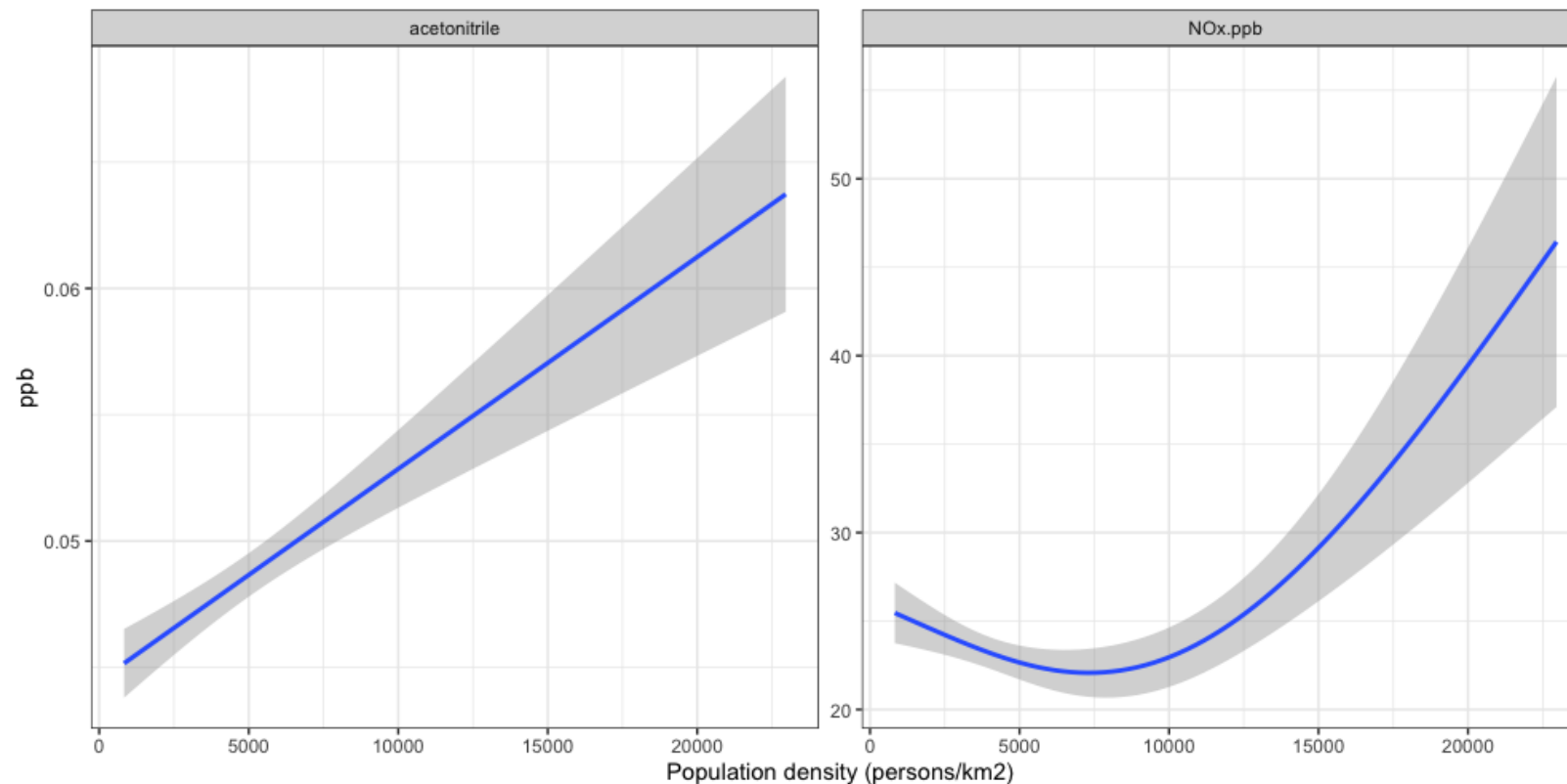
**Figure 9.** Spatial distribution of restaurant weights.

### 3. Residential contribution to outdoor

- Sprawling urban areas.
- Strong correlations between acetonitrile (cooking & cleaning tracers) and population density.



**Figure 11.** Population densities in Bradford.



**Figure 12.** Comparing acetonitrile and NO<sub>x</sub> correlation with population density.

# Summary and Future Work



We developed metrics to evaluate the relationship between indoor sources and outdoor observation.



We will estimate the contribution of indoor sources to outdoor pollutants concentration.



UNIVERSITY  
*of York*



**INGENIOUS**  
Understanding Air Pollution in Homes



Natural  
Environment  
Research Council

 ROYAL SOCIETY  
OF CHEMISTRY  
Researcher Development  
and Travel Grant  
(D24-1958687846)