

Mereni expozice nanocasticim v pracovnim prostredi

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INRS

Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité
pour la prévention des accidents du travail et des maladies
professionnelles

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Struktura prispevku

- Predstavenie laboratoria metrologie aerosolov
- Nanocastice
- Mozne sposoby merania
- Expozicia
- Merania na pracovisti
- Vyhodnocovanie vysledkov
- Zaver

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**pour la prévention des accidents du travail et des
maladies professionnelles**

Departement cistoty pracovného ovzduisia

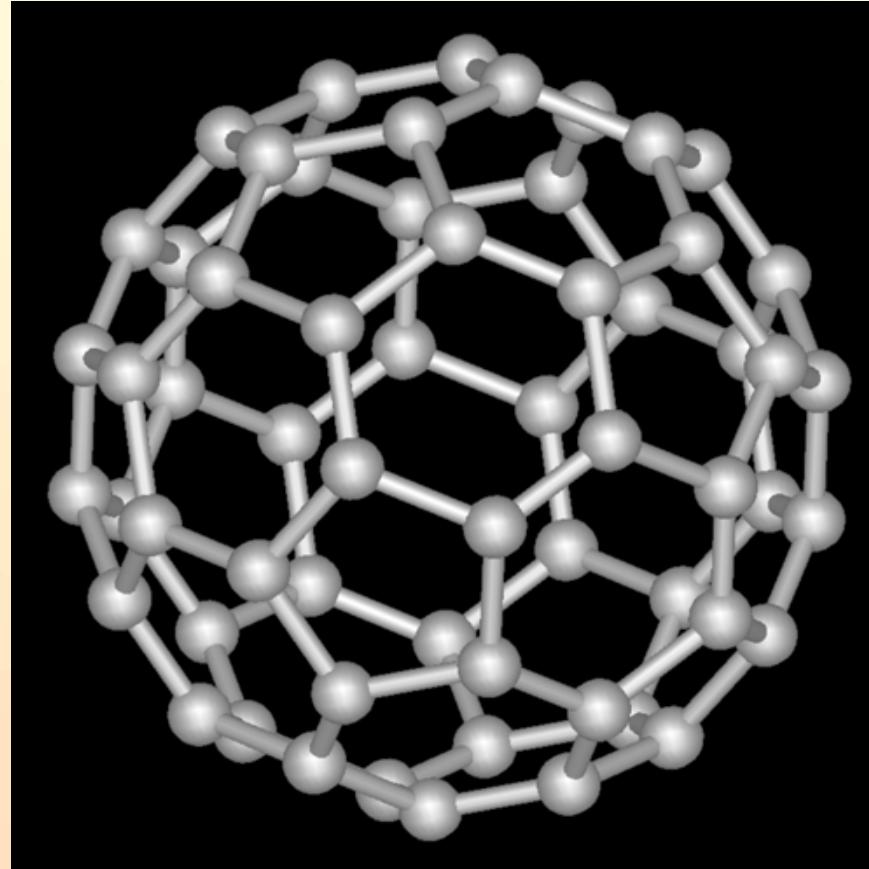
(odberove a analyticke metody - MetroPol)

- Laboratorium organickych skodlivin
- Laboratorium anorganickych skodlivin
- Laboratorium Metrologie Aerosolov
- Laboratorium fyzikalnych analyz
- Oddelenie vyskumu chemickeho rizika

Laboratorium Metrologie Aerosolov

- Klasické aerosoy 25 r
prachy, hmly, dymy
- Biologické aerosoly 10 r
baktérie, plesne, mikrobiol. toxiny
- Ultrajemné aerosoly, Nanocastice 5 r
Nanostrukturne materialy

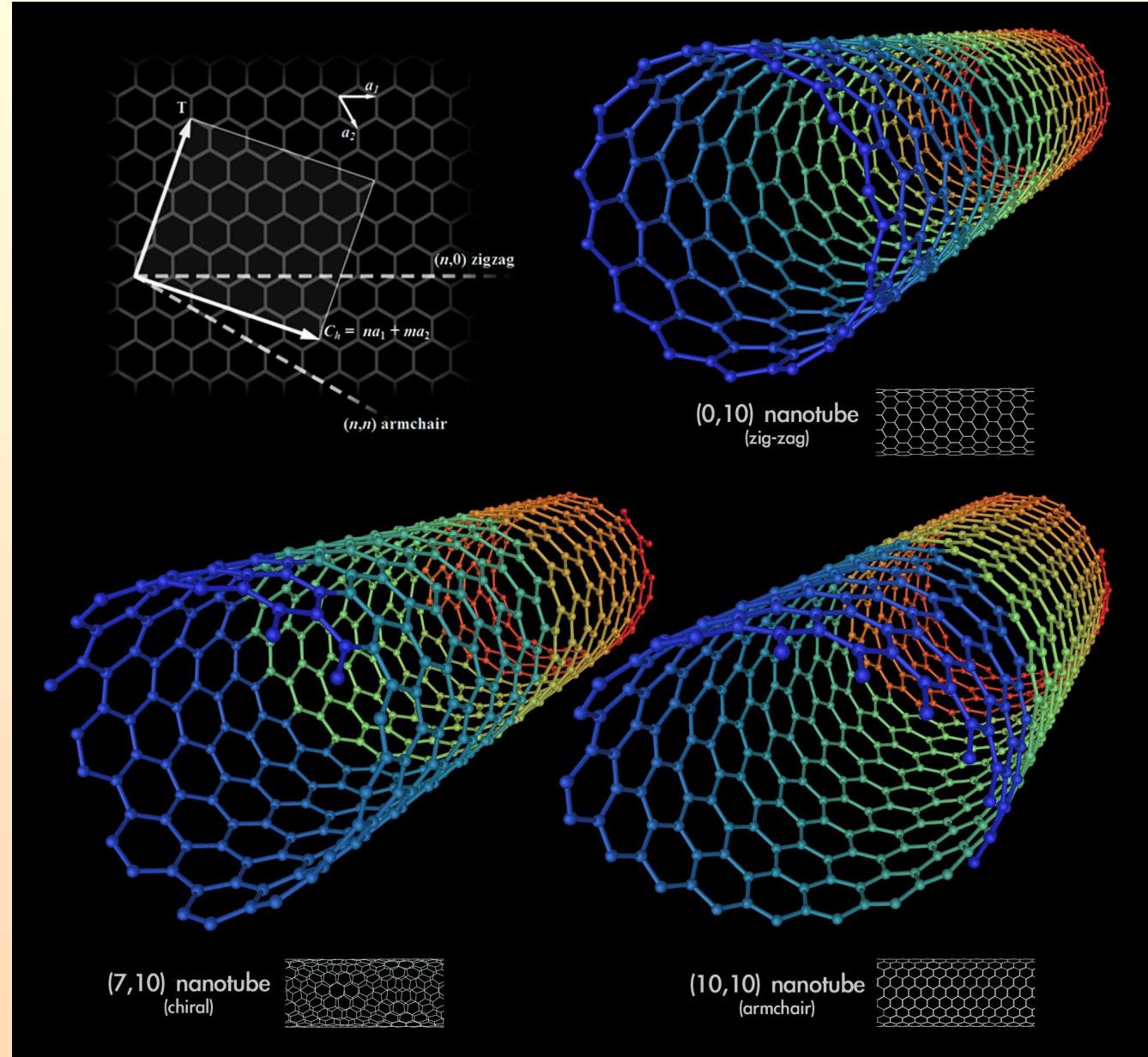
Fulleren C60



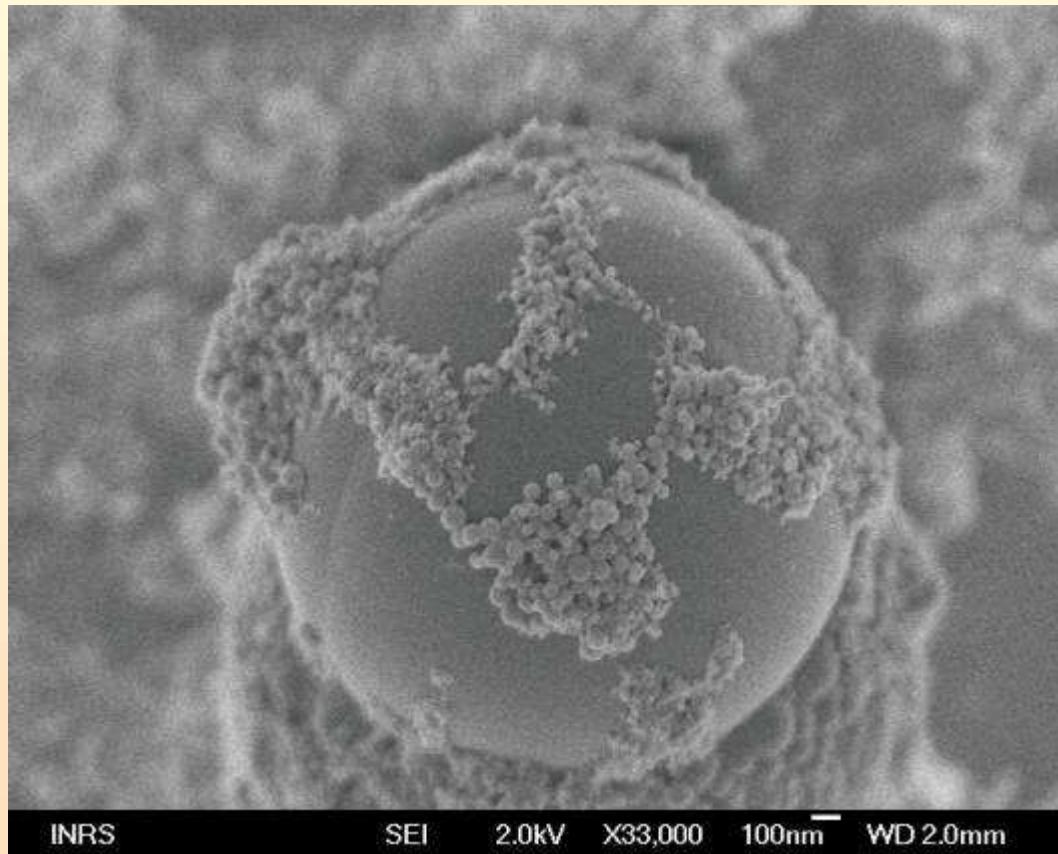
Fulleren
C60

Uhlikove nano- trubicky

Sublimacia a
rekondenzacia
Uhlika 3200 °C



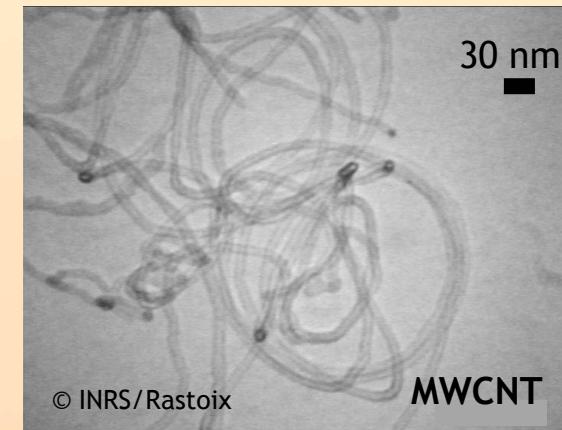
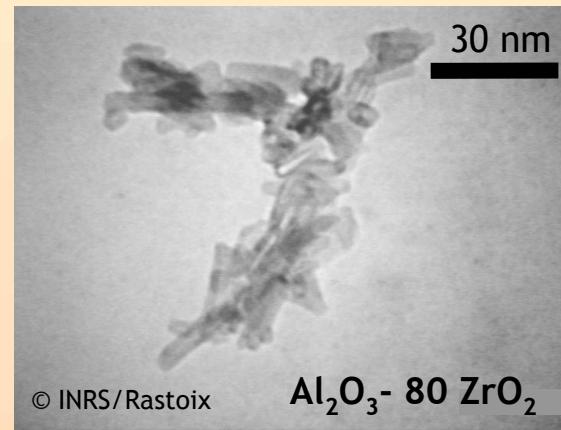
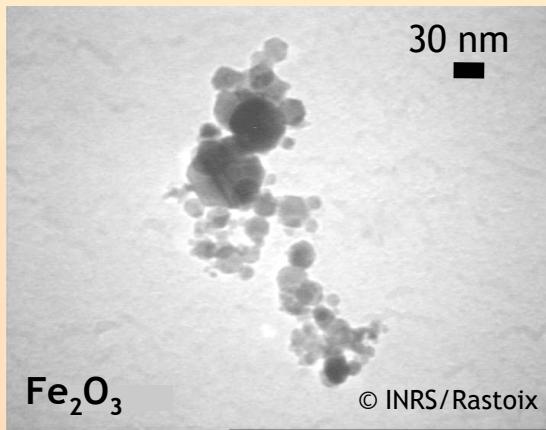
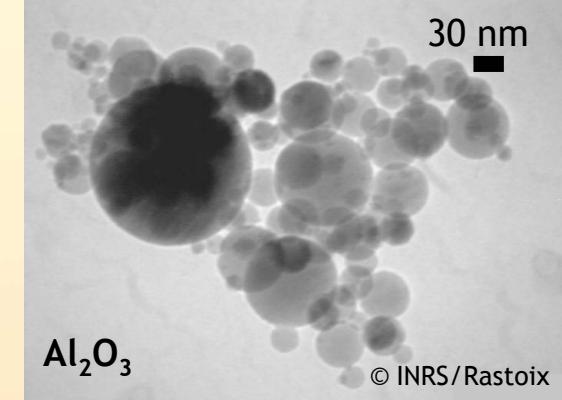
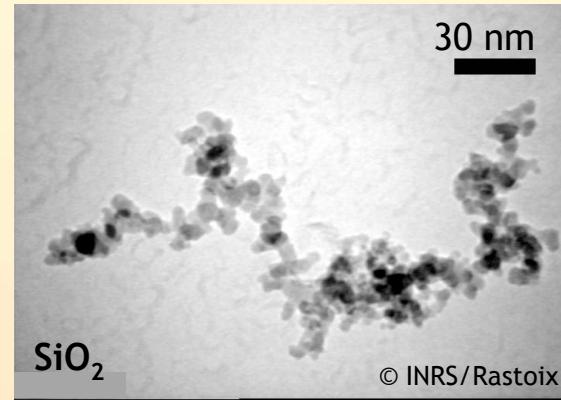
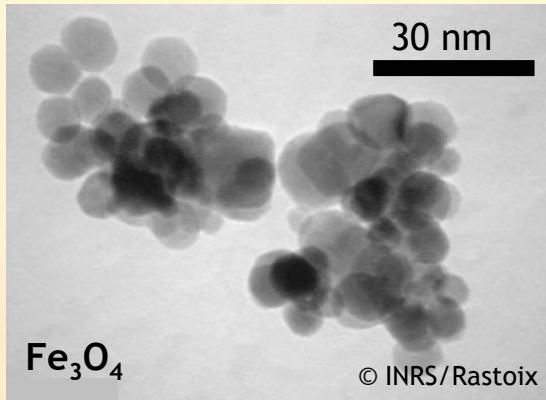
Nanocastice aglomerované na mikronickej castici



(vzorka pochadza zo zvaracieho dymu)

Nanocastice z nanopraskov rozptylenych vo vzduchu

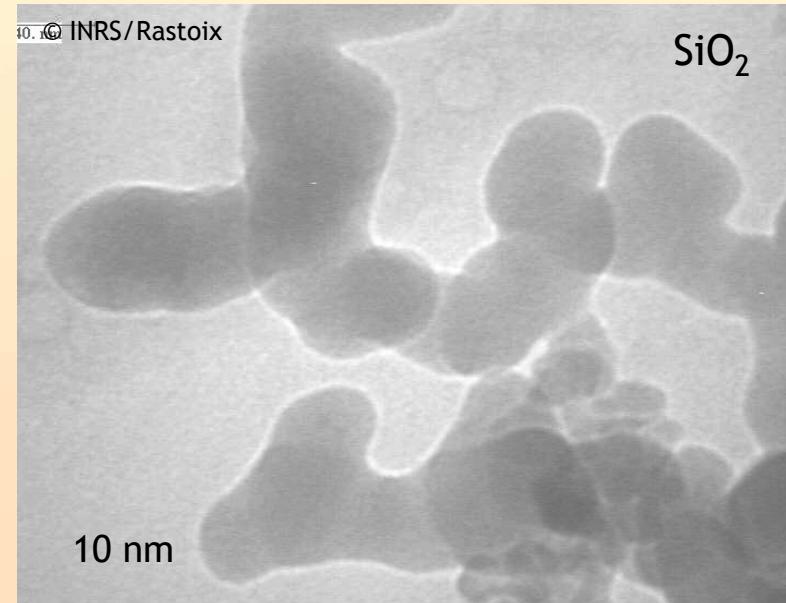
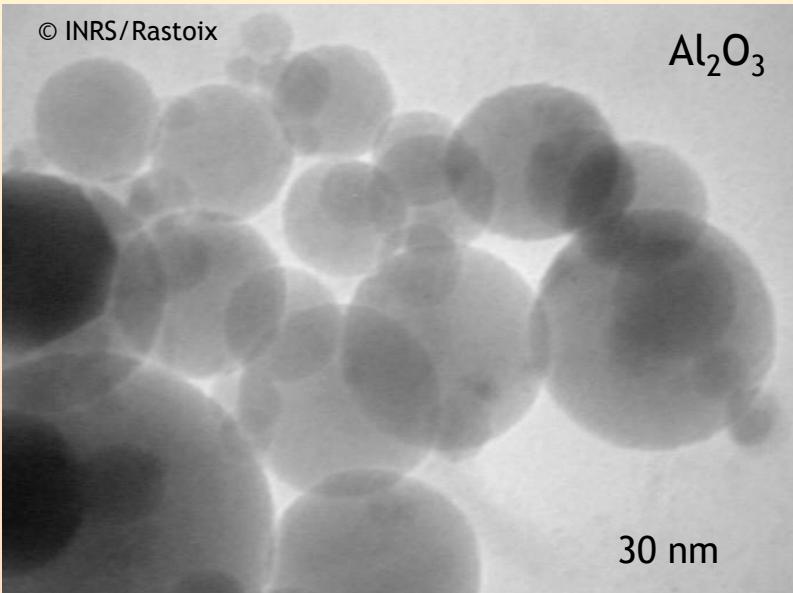
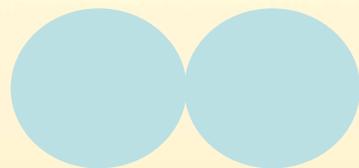
Elektronovy rastrovaci mikroskop



Aglomeraty

a

agregaty



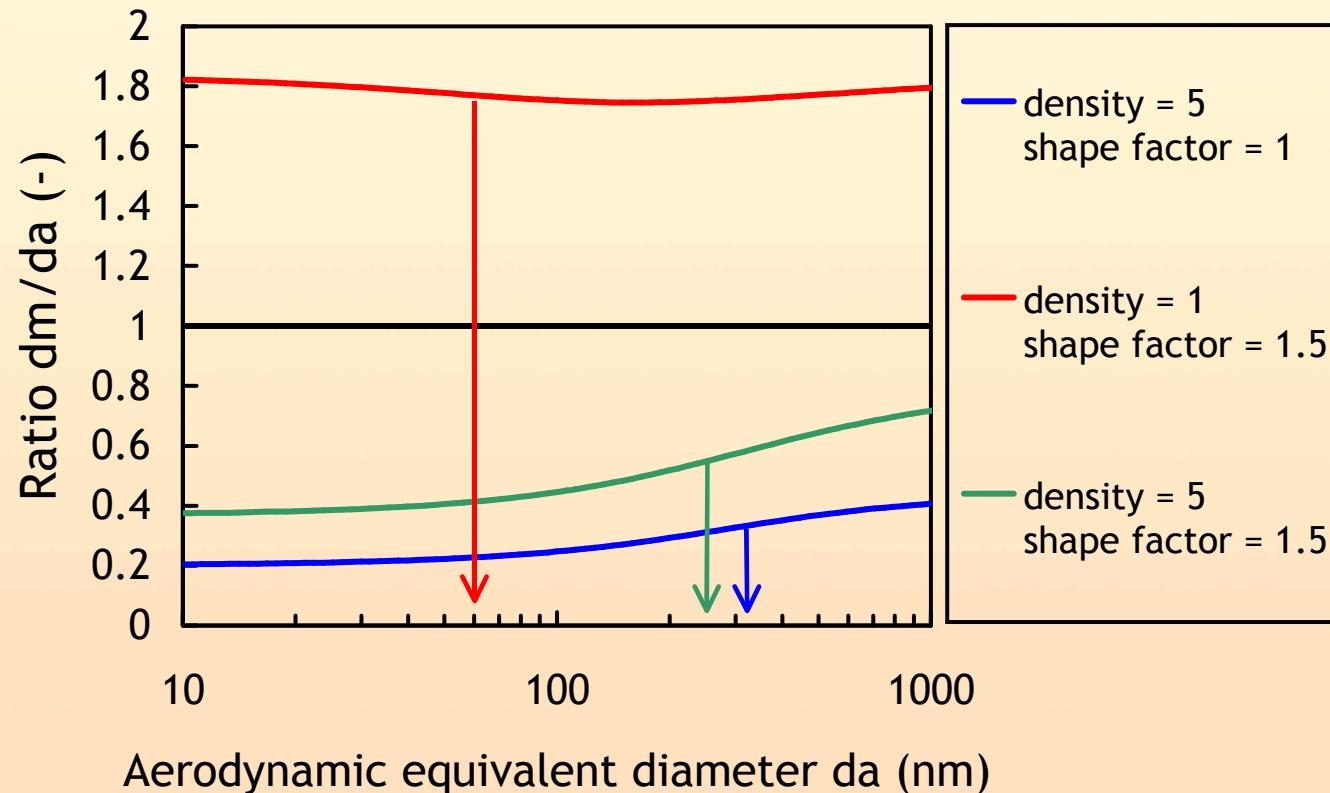
Van der Waalsove sily

« chemické vazby »

Problemy merania nanocastic v ovzduší

- Vysoké « pozadie »: 10^3 nanocastic/cm³
- ~~Nanocastice~~ Nanostrukturne materialy
- Nevhodnosť gravimetrických metod : $m_c \ll$
- Zlá optická detekcia : $d_c < \lambda$, $E \ll$
- Optická detekcia kondenzacných jadier
- Meranie elektrickeho naboja castic
- Meranie difuzneho koeficientu castic
- Definícia rozmeru castice $d_g, d_{ae}, D_o, d_d, d_{em} \dots$

- Nanocastice : priemer castice < is 100 nm
 - Typ priemeru castice nie je udavany (d_{em} , d_{ae} etc...)



Pouzivané metody detekcie a merania

- CNC Condensation Nucleus Counter
- SMPS Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer
- FMPS Fast Mobility Particle Sizer
- ELPI Electrical Low Pressure Impactor

- NSAM Nanoparticle Surface Area Monitor

- DiSC Diffusion Size Classifier
- DBC Diffusion Battery Counter
- WRASS Wide range aerosol sampler

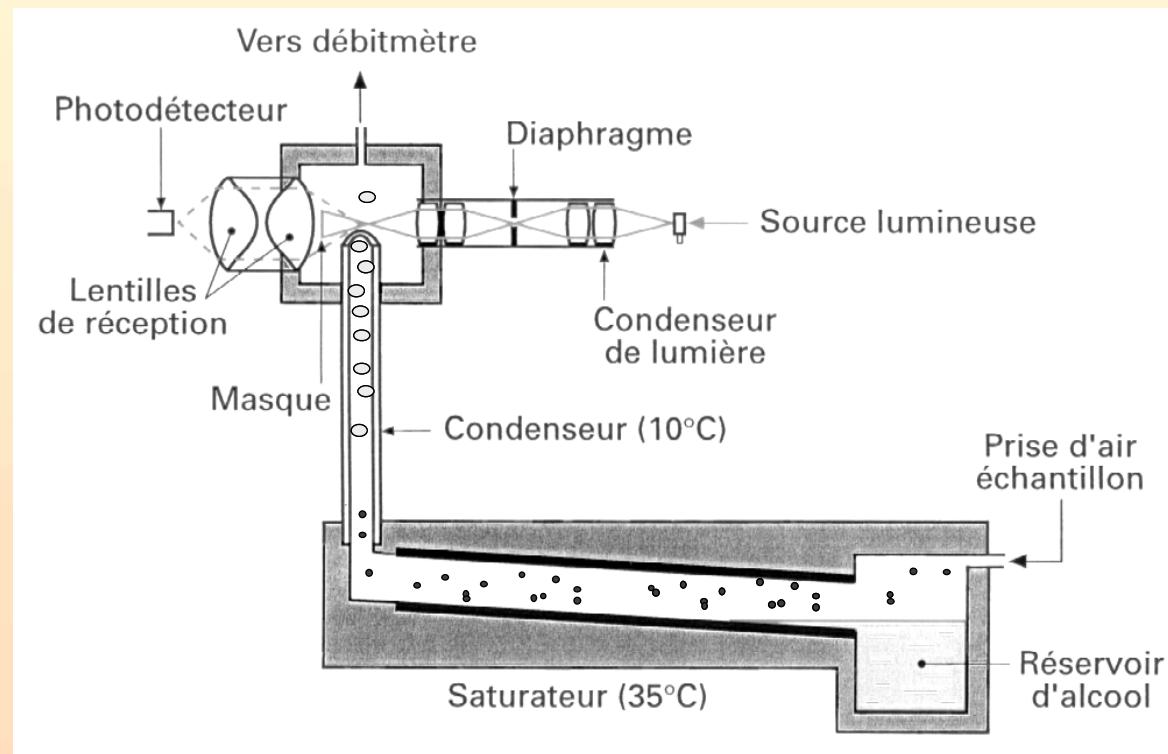
- BET Merny povrch, (adsorpcna izoterma)
- SEM Scanning Electron Microscopy

Pocitace kondenzacnych jadier (CNC)



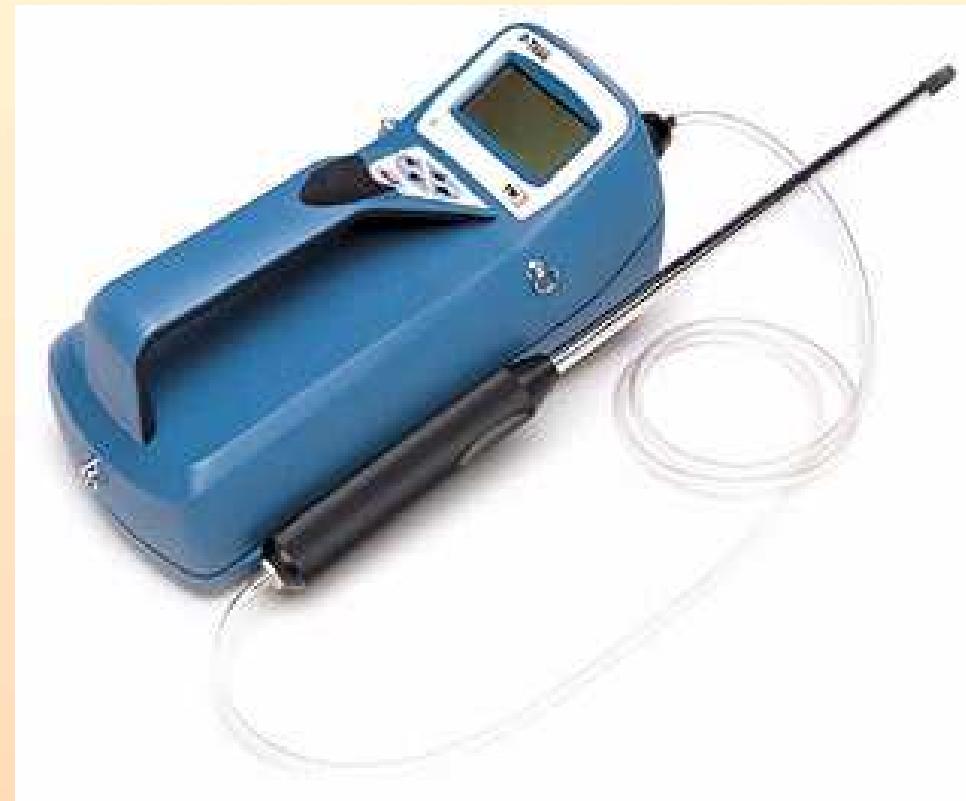
Modèle	$d_{50\%}$ (nm)	Référence
TSI 3786	3,9	
TSI 3772	9,4	Mordas et al. (2008)
TSI 3776	3,2	
TSI 3025	3,6	
TSI 8525 (portable)	20,0	Matson et al. (2004)
TSI 3007 (portable)	10,5	Hämeri et al. (2002)
GRIMM 5.403	4,5	Heim et al. (2004)

Funkcny princip CNC



Pocitac kondenzacyjnych jadier

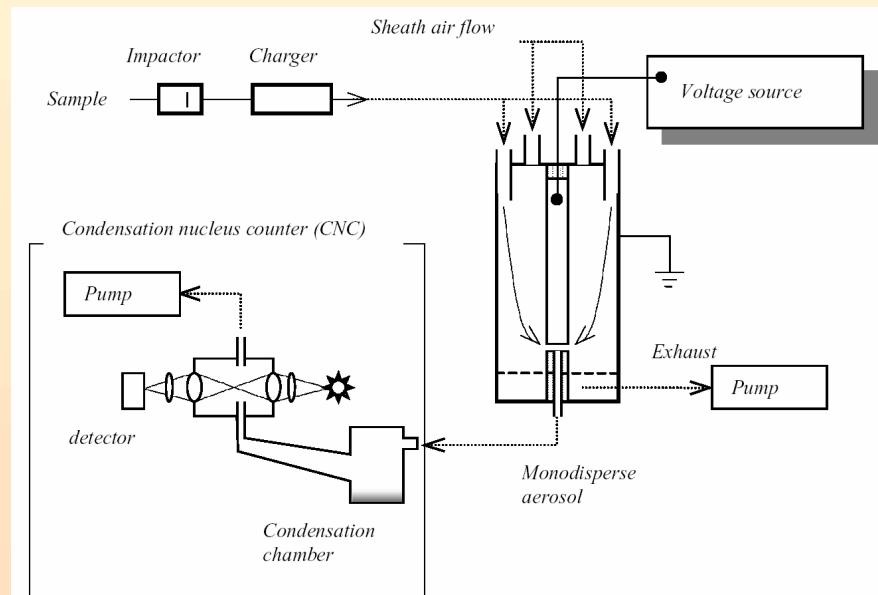
- P-Trak (TSI)
 - Meranie pocetnej koncentracie castic < 1000 nm



SMPS

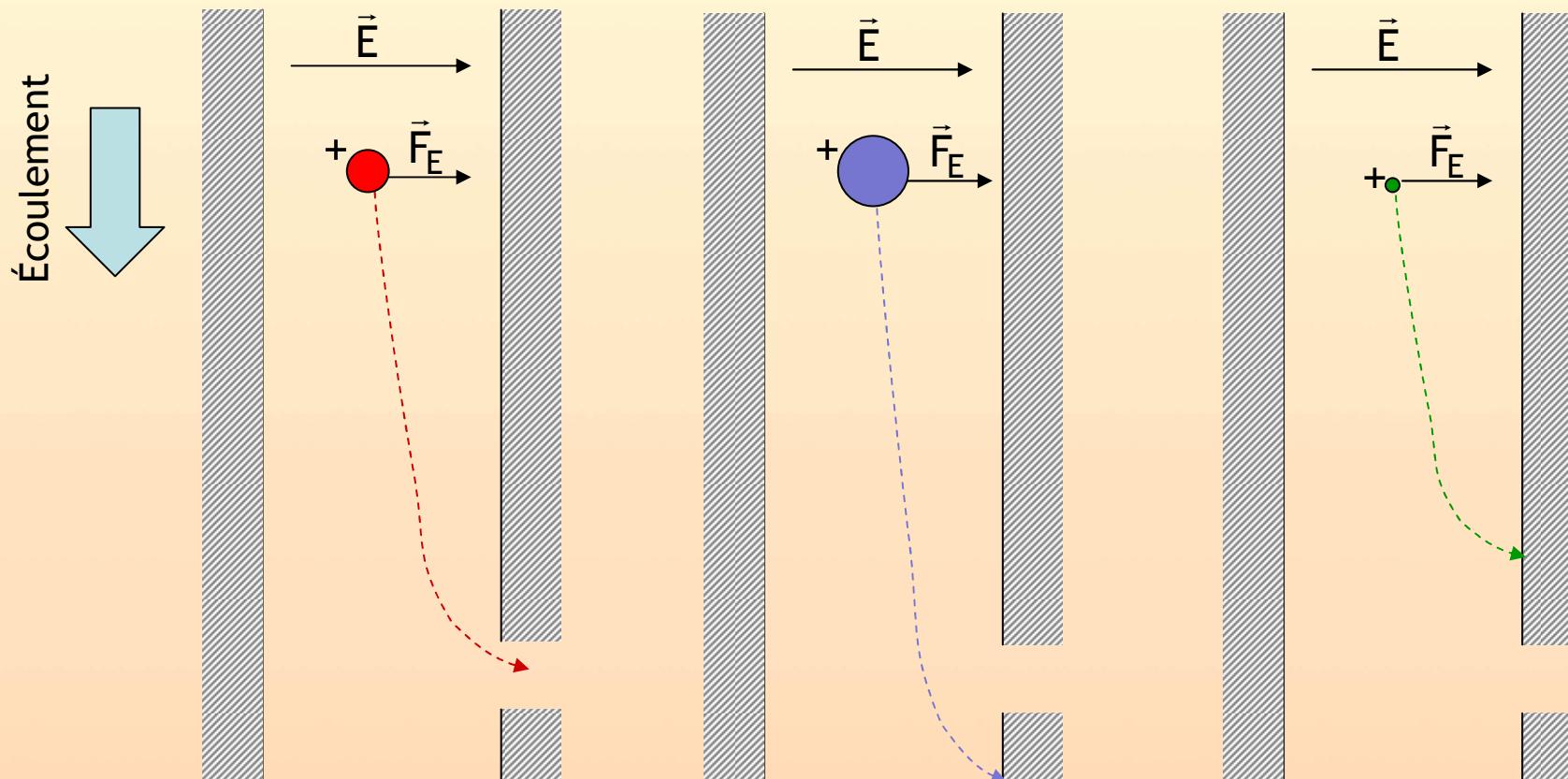
Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer

- Problém : Radioaktivny neutralizator



Separacia podla velkosti castic na princíme elektrickej mobility

- Odchylka nabitych castic v elektrickom poli
 - Elektricka mobilita zavisi od ich velkosti a mnozstva nesenych elementarnych nabojo



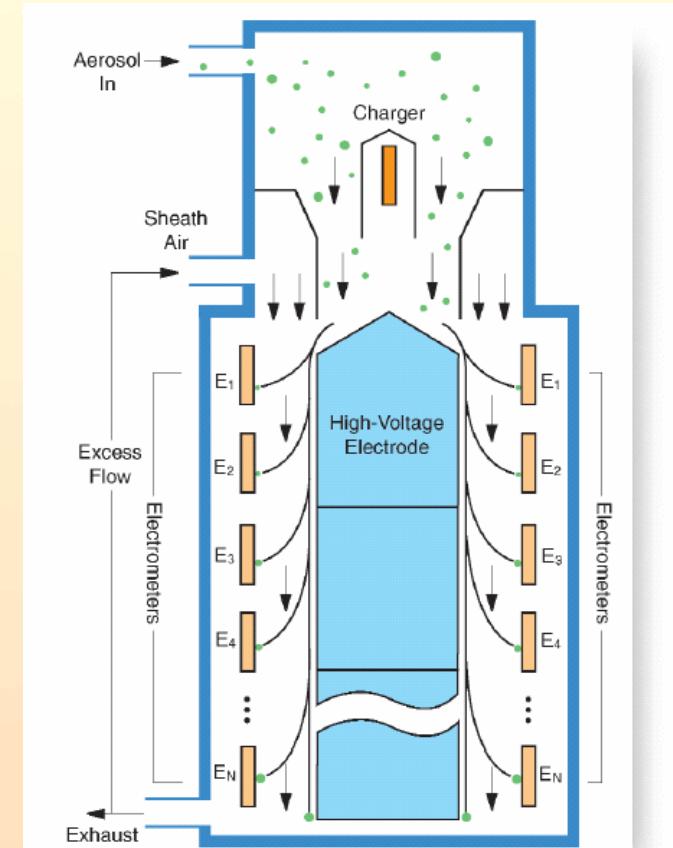
FMPS

Fast Mobility Particle Sizer

- Measures aerosol size distribution from ~6 to ~560 nm
- Combines electrical charging, electrical mobility selection and detection
- Size express as mobility diameter
- Number concentration is derived from current measurement (~1-100 to $10^5\text{-}10^7 \text{#/cm}^3$)
- Time resolution ~1 s

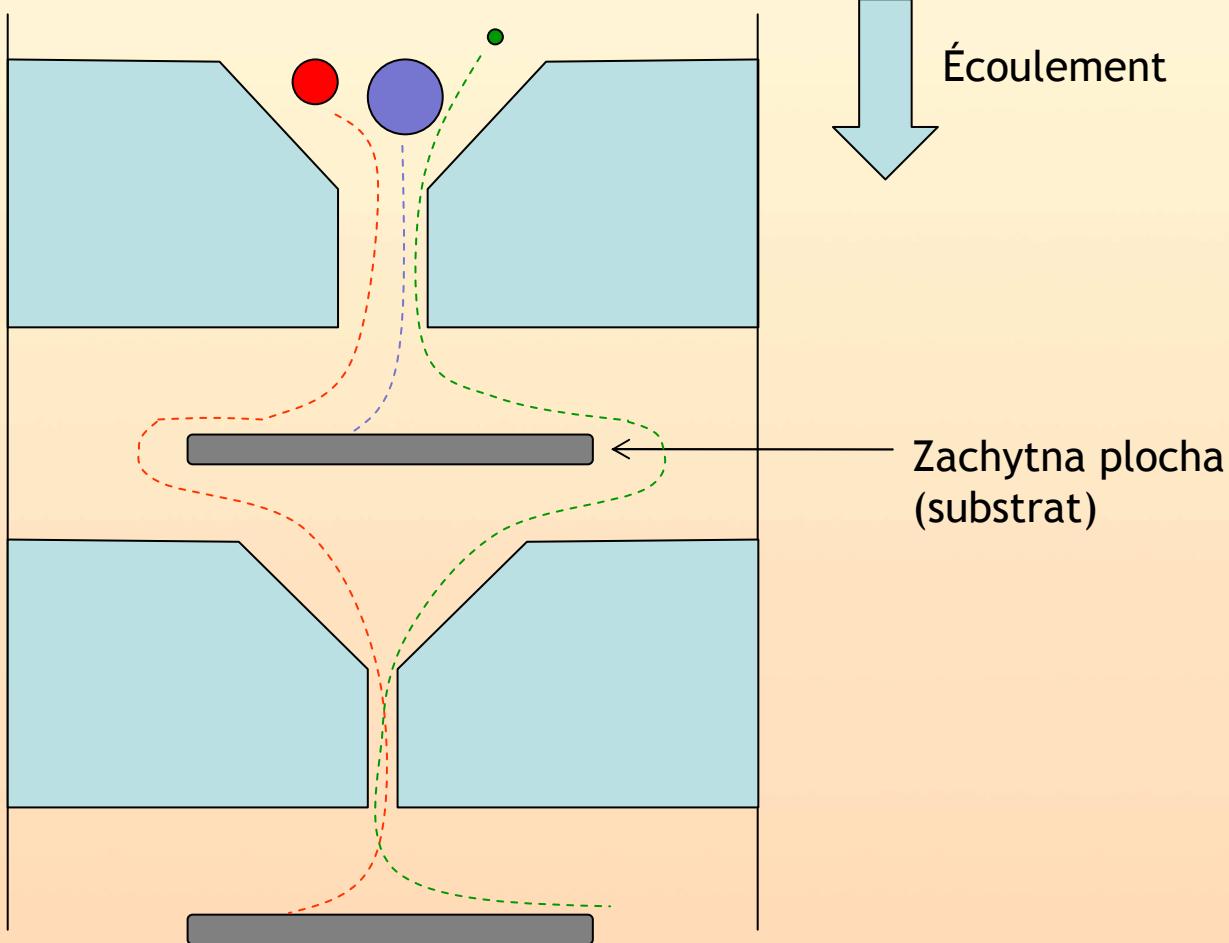


(Source : TSI)



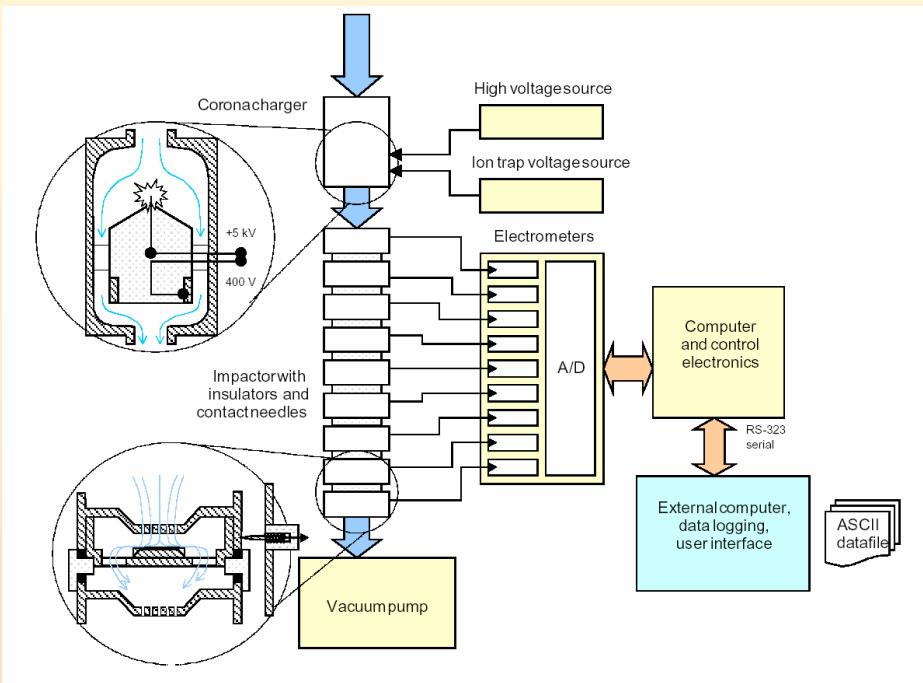
Separacia castic pomocou impaktora

- Zrychlovanie castic v tryske
- Impact na zachytný substrat



ELPI

Nízkotlakový elektricky kaskadový impaktor



Difuzne Batérie - (Brownov pohyb)

- Diffusion Size Classifier (meDiSC)
- Measures total number concentration & mean size from ~20 to ~200 nm
- Concentration and size derived from current measurements
- Time resolution ~2 s
- Battery powered and portable
- Needs to be fully tested



(Source : Matter Engineering)

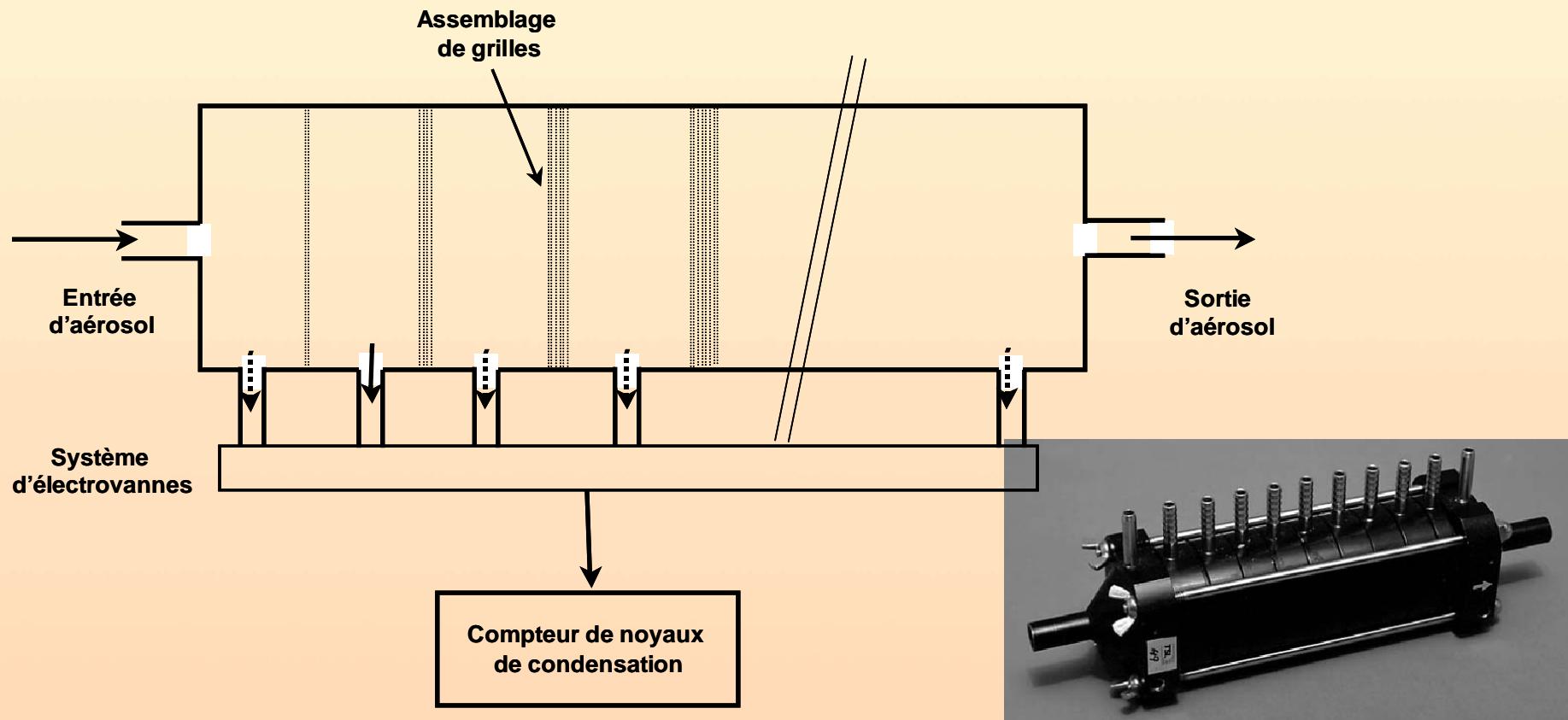
- Diffusion Battery and Counter (SAC)
- Measures aerosol size distribution from 10 nm to ~10000 nm
- Size express as diffusion diameter
- Number concentration measured
- Time resolution above 60s
- Battery/solar powered and portable
- Needs to be fully tested



(Source : Naneum)

Separacia castic pomocou difuzneho koeficientu

- Priklad : Difuzna bateria (TSI, model 3040)
 - Detekcia : CNC
 - 10 canaux : 3 - 150 nm

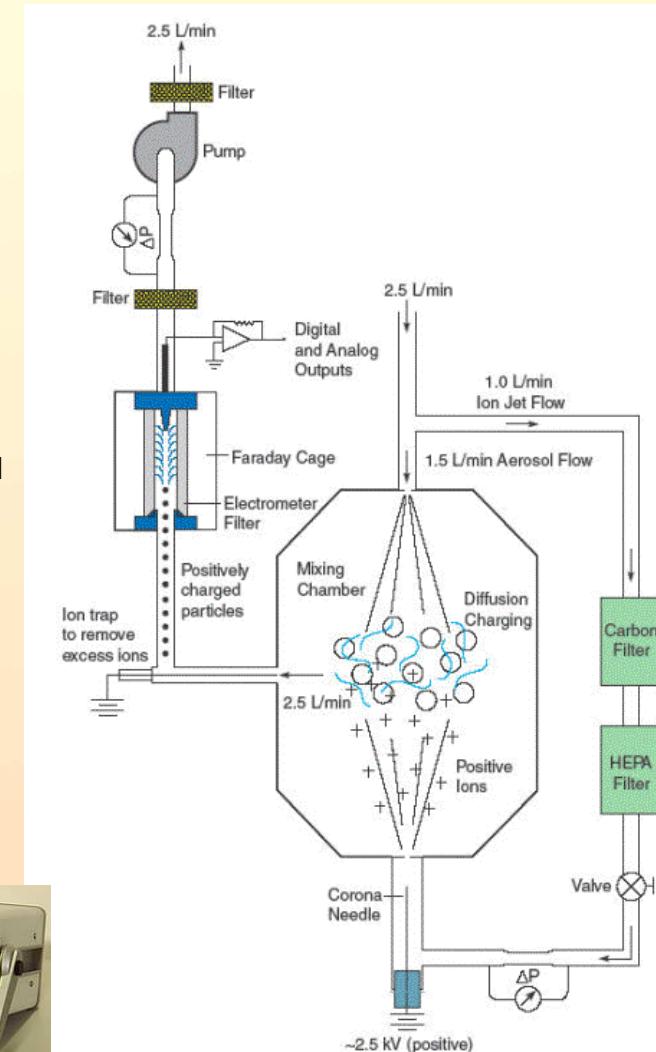


- Meranie “povrchovej koncentracie”
(princip difuzie volných ionov na S)

- Meranie mnozstva pozitívnych ionov schopných difundovať na povrch vzorky častic
- Merany povrch je vyjadrený v pomere k vzorkovanému objemu vzduchu (koncentracia)
- Výsledok v $\mu\text{m}^2/\text{cm}^3$
- Detekčný limit $\sim 10 \text{ nm}$
- Prístroje vo výskumnom stadiu



(Source : TSI and Matter Engineering)



Expozia

- Inhalaciou
- Cez pokozku
- Cez traviace ustrojenstvo
- Koncentracia x cas x rychlosť prijmania
- Zákonne priпустné hodnoty expozie
 - Maximalna povolena koncentracia počas pracovnej smeny : množstvo/obj. jed. vzduchu
 - Ako veličinu merat M, N, S, ... ?

- Pokial sa nevie ktoru fyzikalnu velicinu bude najvhodnejsie merat, medzinarodna norma ISO TR 27628 doporučuje plne charakterizovat aerosol pritomny na pracovisku.
 - To vyzaduje pouzitie velkeho mnozstva metod a pristrojov.
 - Pouzitie vhodnej (blzsie neurcenej) strategie merania

Dva príklady intervencie na pracovisti

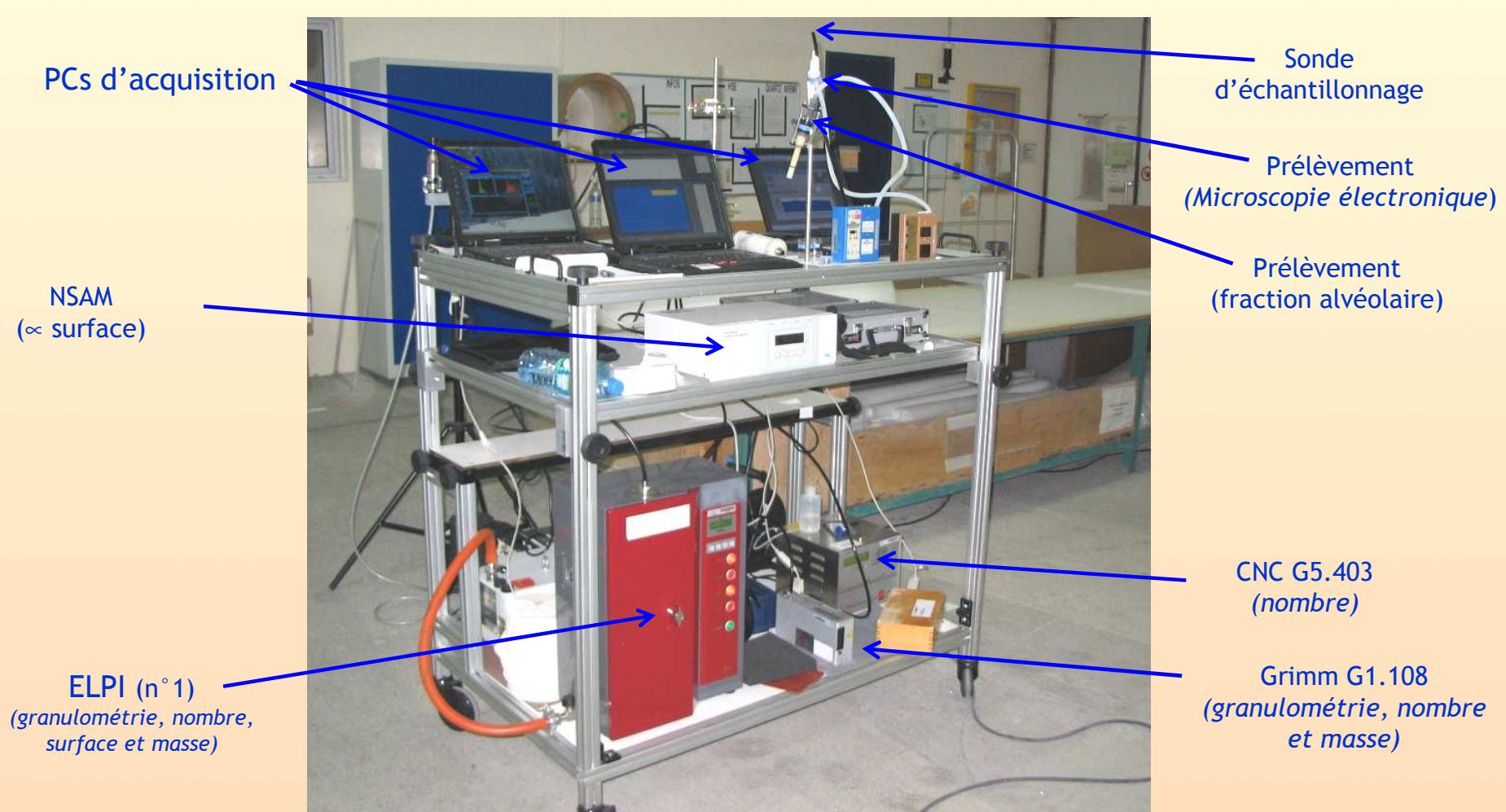
- Meranie aerosolu v laboratoriu na pripravu nanometrickych kyslicnikov kovov vysokoenergetickym mletim
- Kartografia Aerosolu vo výrobni sklených vlaken pokrytych nanometrickym TiO_2



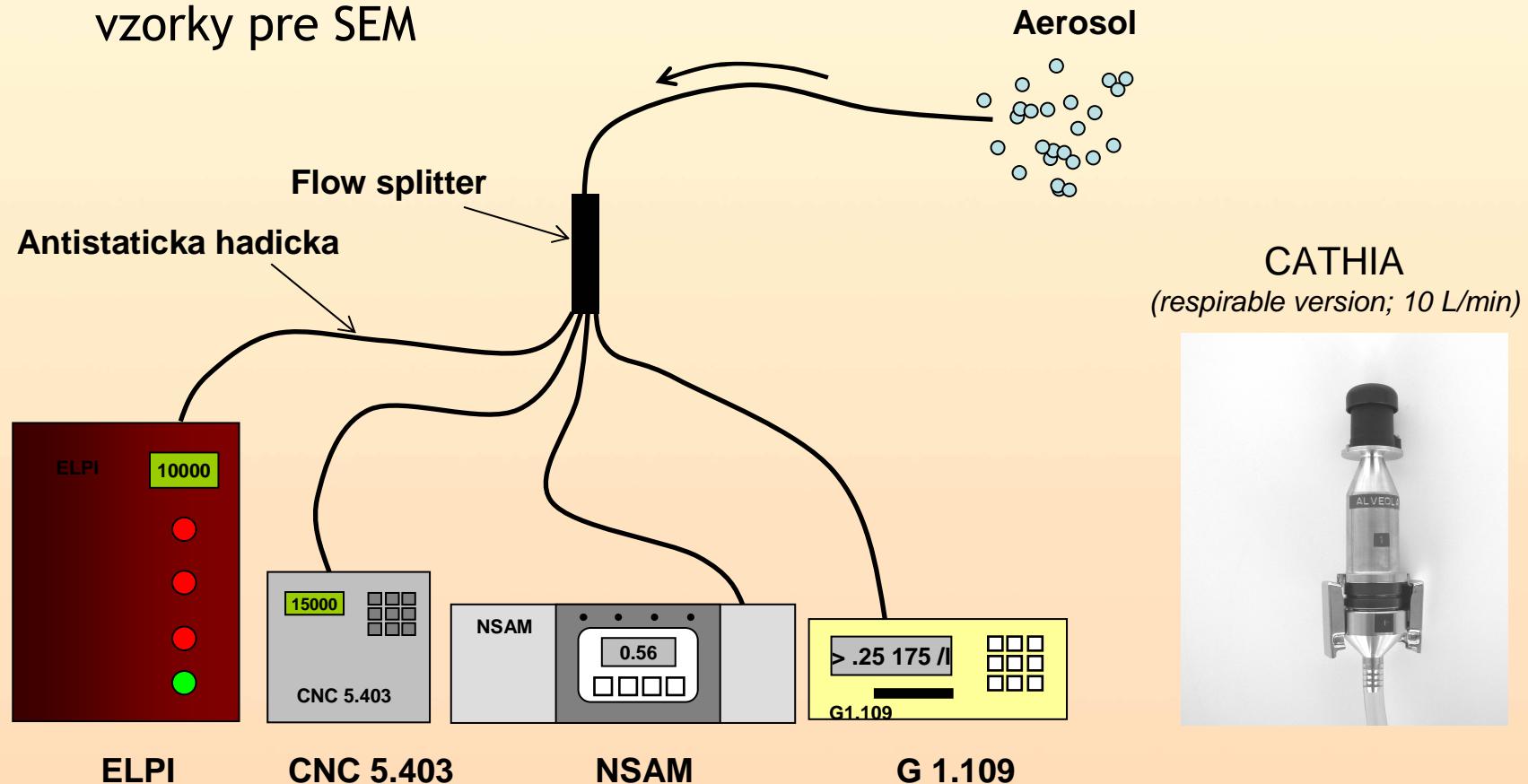
Vysokoenergetické mletie nanomaterialov

- Pouzívanie laboratórneho planetárneho mlynu na produkciu nanopraskov XO
- Casto pouzívana technologia, avšak existuje malo poznatkov o uniku nanomaterialov do pracovného ovzduisia





- Strategia merania zalozena na “real-time” merani concentracie, distribucie velkosti castic a na tradicnom hmotnostnom odbere polietaveho prachu (respirabilna frakcia EM 481, ISO 7708) a odbere vzorky pre SEM

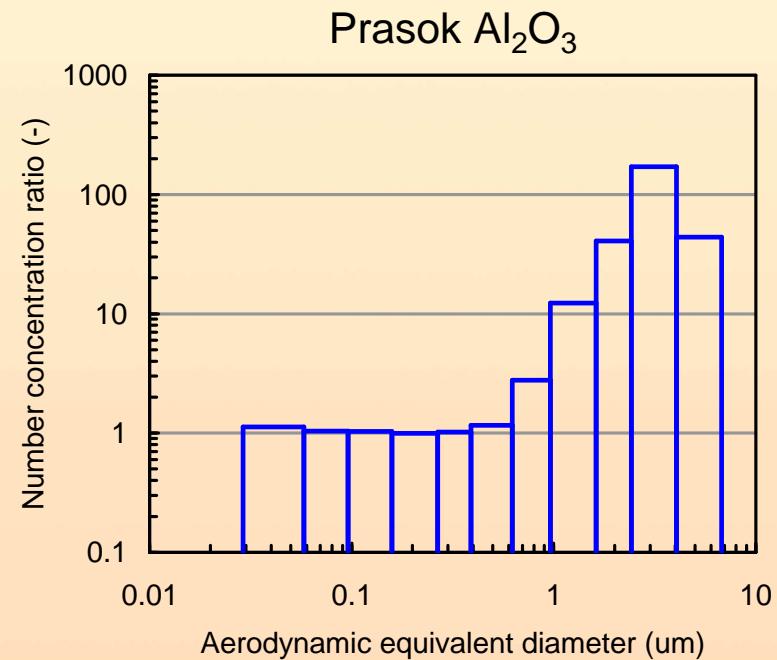


- Tri pracovne operacie boli podrobene meraniu :
 - Manualne naplnanie mleciich nadob mikrometrickym praskom
 - Unik prachoveho materialu pocas mletia
 - Presypanie nanopraskov (zamerne, alebo nehodove)

Manualne naplnanie

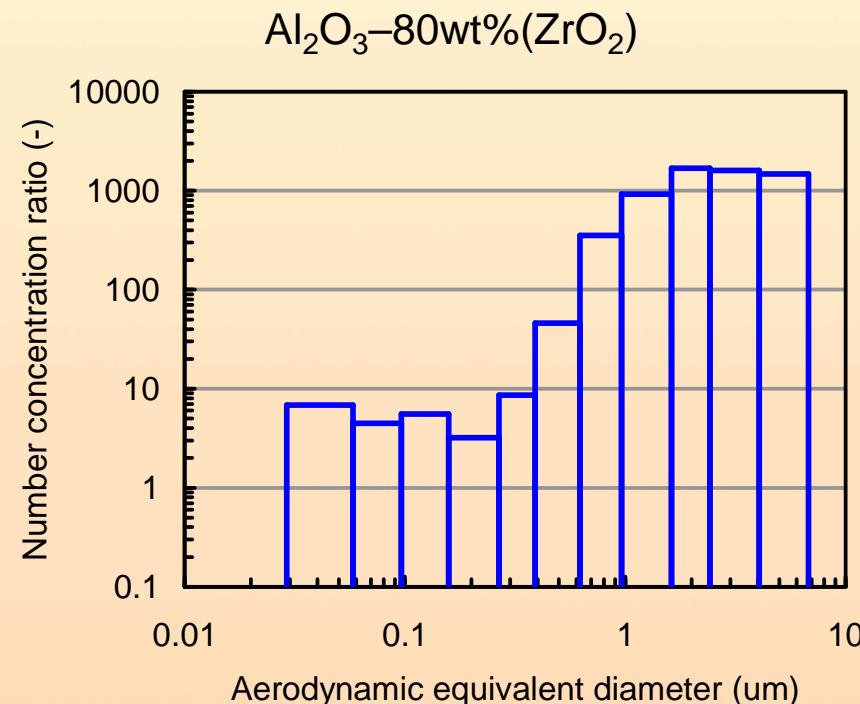


Mleci proces : nebol zaznamenany ziaden unik

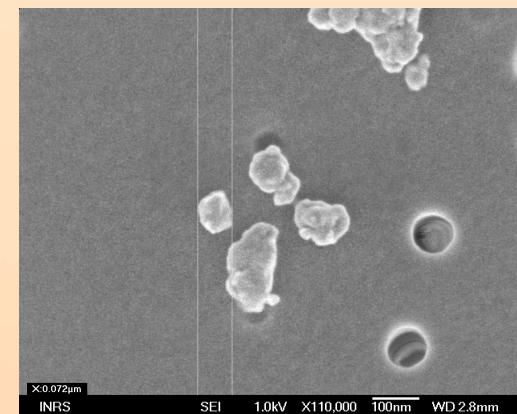
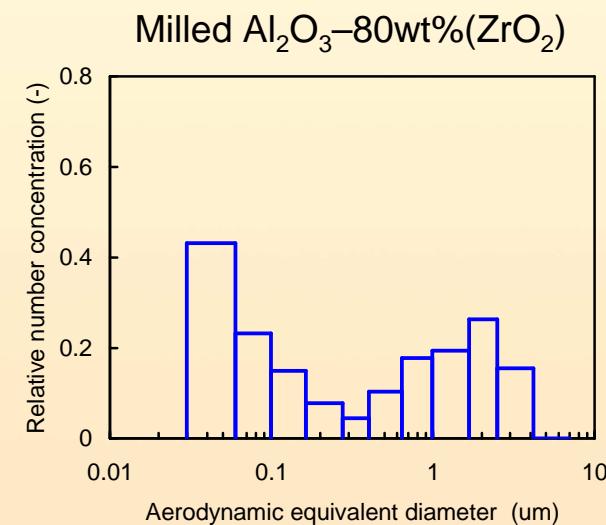


- Presypanie nanoprasku :

- Namerane koncentracie aerosolu : 10^6#/cm^3 , $10^3 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{m}^3$ and 10^{1-2}mg/m^3).
- Zastupene je cele granulometricke spektrum (nano aj mikro) - aglomeraty



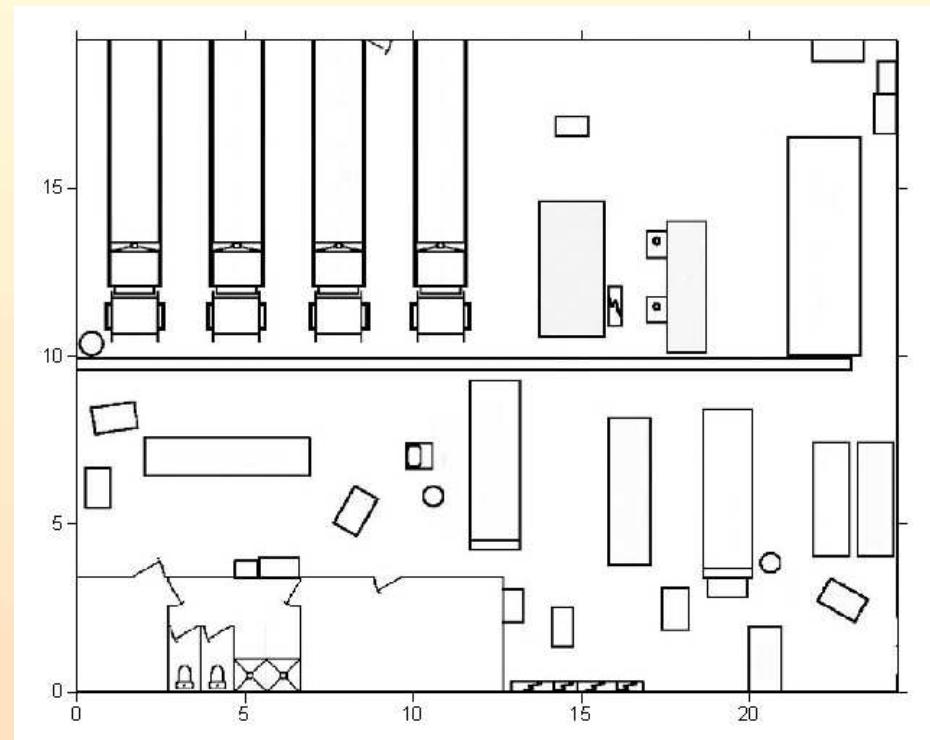
- Doplňkové laboratórne meranie:
Nanodustiness - schopnosť praskov tvorit aerosol



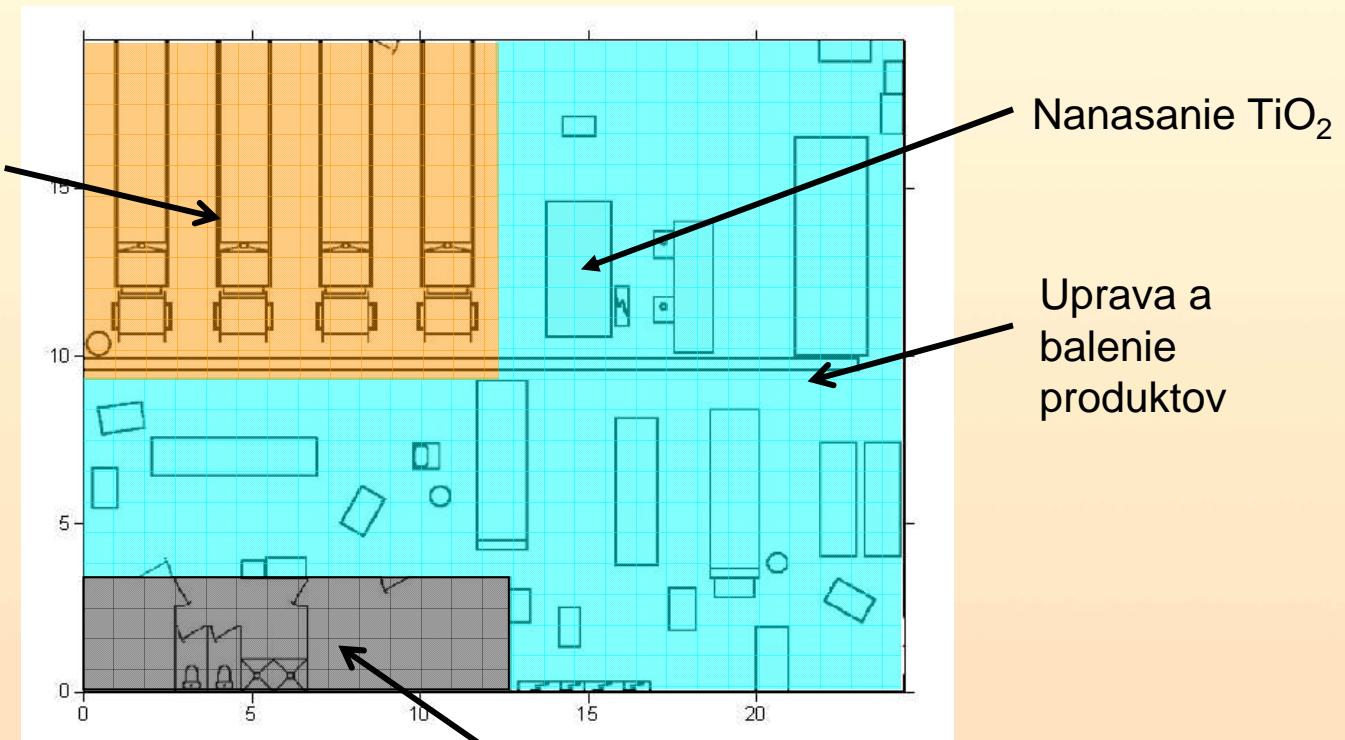
Mapovanie koncentracie nanocastic na pracovisti

- Priemyselna výroba sklených vláken s porchovou vrstvou nanostrukturného oxidu titaníciteho

- Uzavreta výrobná hala s plochou 475 m²

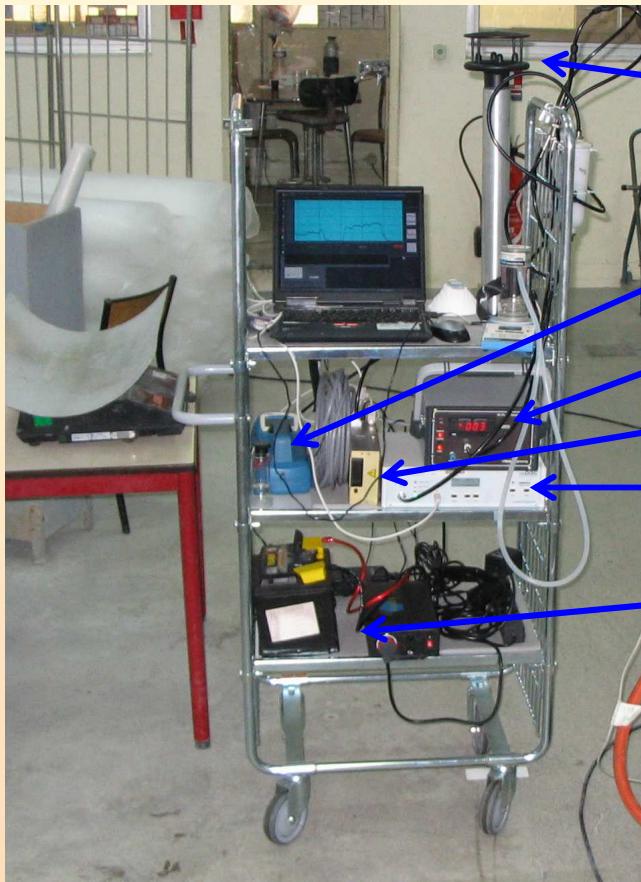


Výroba sklených
vláken



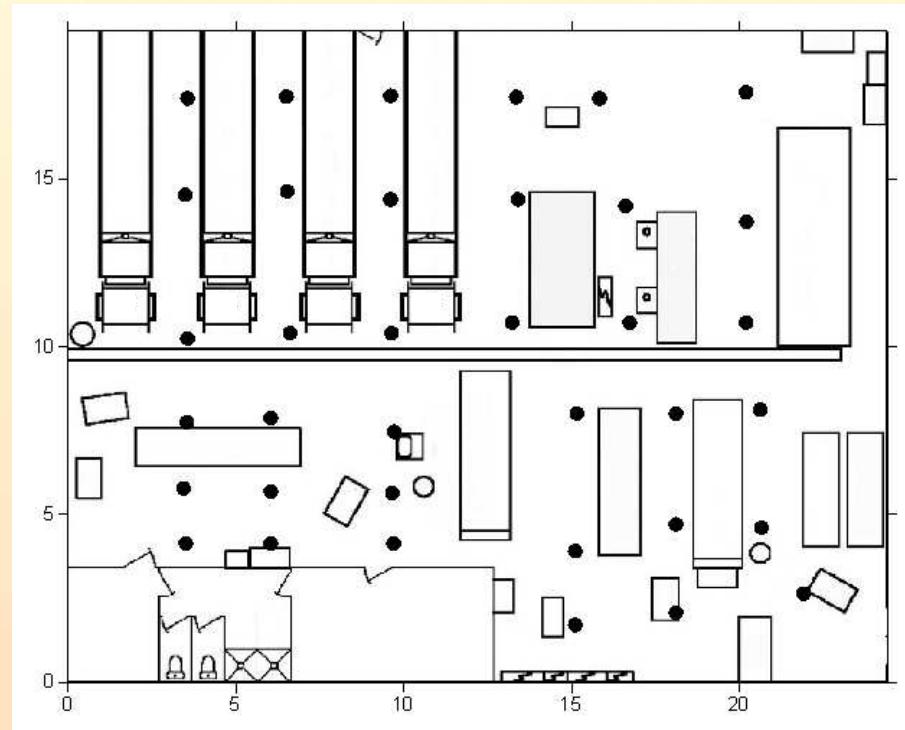
Riadiace a
odpocinkové
miestnosti

- Mobilny meraci vozik so vzorkovacou a meracou technikou



- Windsonic (Gill inst.) → Rychlosť a smer vetra
 - CNC (P-Trak, TSI Inc.) → Početna koncentracia
 - LQ1-DC (Matter Eng.) → Povrchova koncentracia
 - OPC (Grimm 1109) → koncentracia a granulo.
 - DiSC (Matter eng.) → Početna konc., velkosť c.
 - PB bateria, transformator
- + Klasicky gravimetricky odber prachu

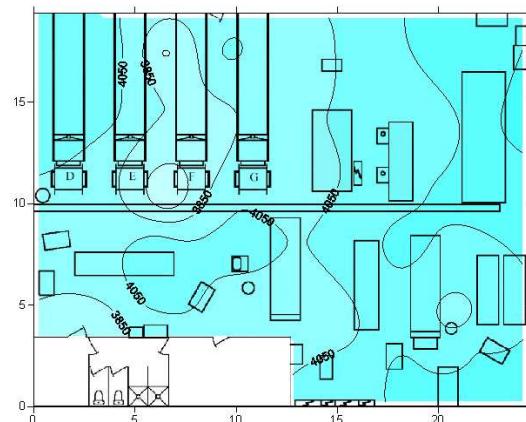
- Meracia mriezka : 36 odberovych stanovist



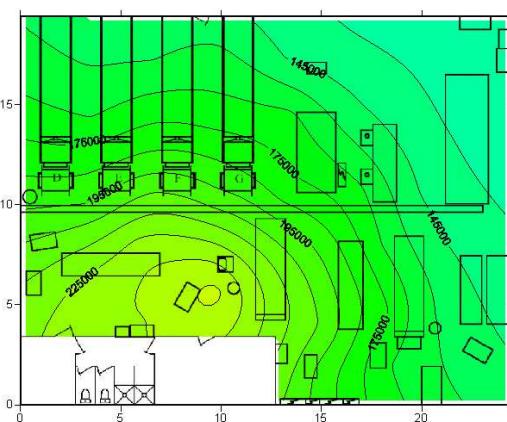
- Jedna kartograficke meranie ~ 1h45 (2'+1' per 36 locations)
- Kartograficky program pouzivajuci geostatisticku mriezkova metodu (Surfer, Golden Software)

- Mapa pocetnej koncentracie castic meranej pomocou CNC

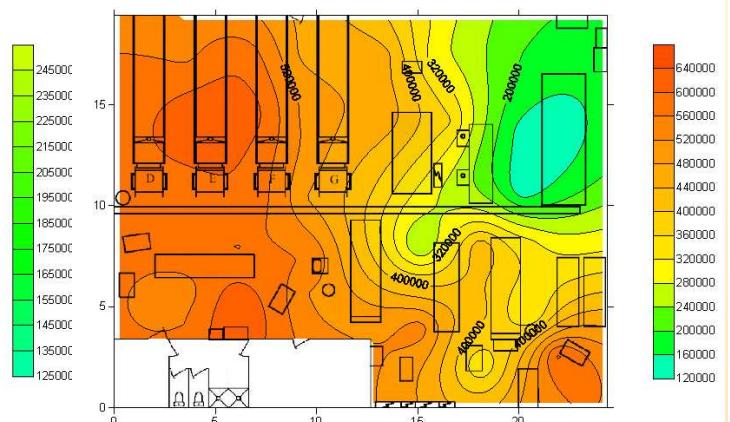
Ziadna cinnost



1 Extruder



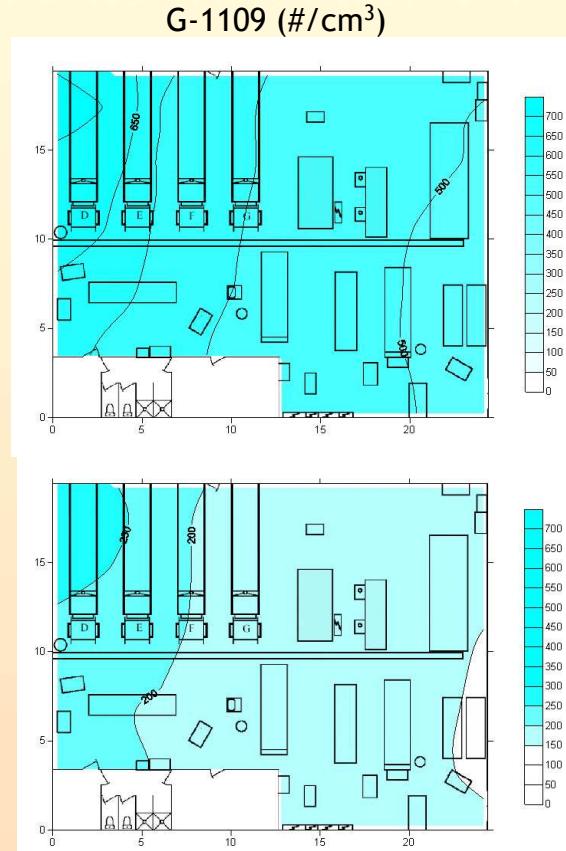
3 Extrudery



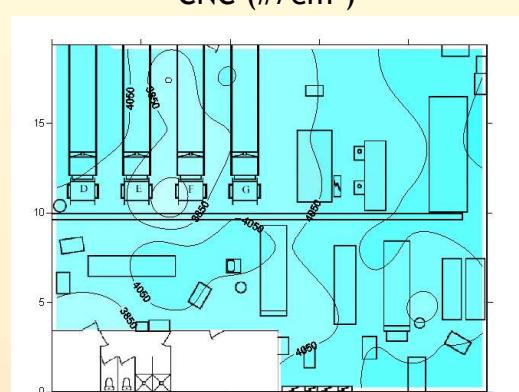
- Mimo prevadzky $N_{\max} \sim 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{#/cm}^3$
- V prevadzke $N_{\max} \sim 3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ to } 10^6 \text{#/cm}^3$

- Mapy koncentracii nameranych OPC, CNC (#/cm³) a LQ1-DC (μm²/cm³)

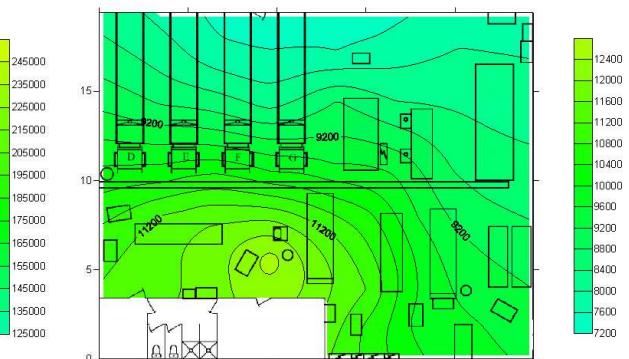
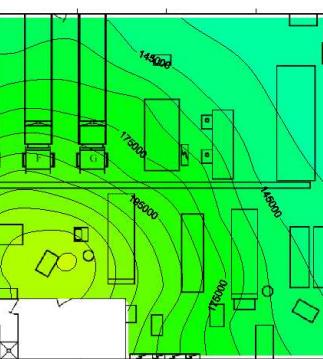
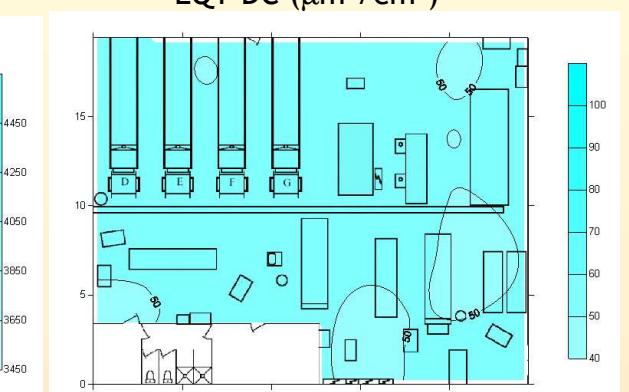
Mimo prevadzky



CNC (#/cm³)

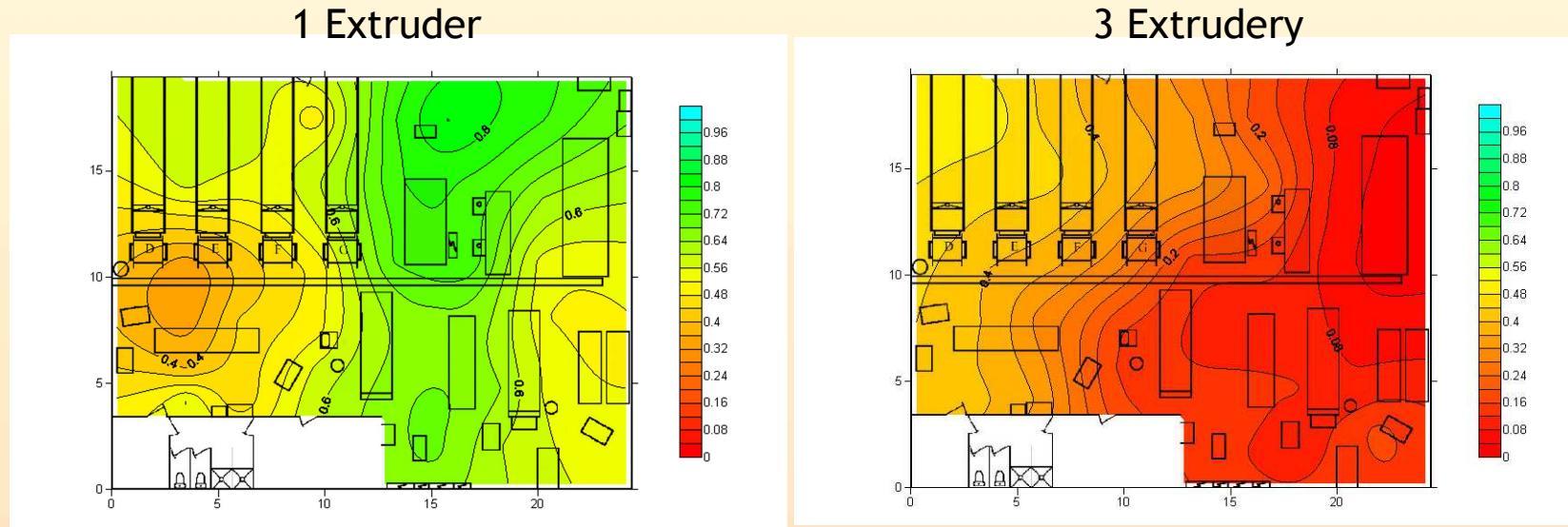


LQ1-DC (μm²/cm³)



- Castice s velkostou < 250 nm boli rozptylyene po cele ploche vyrabne.
- Pocetna a povrchova koncentracia su uzko spate.

- Ucinnost zmeny ventilacie Indikator zlepzenia : $I_N = 1 - N_2/N_1$ (-)

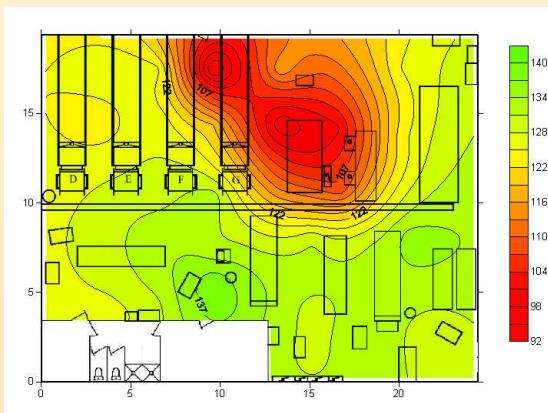


- 1 Extruder v prevadzke : Pocetna koncentracia vydelena faktorom ≥ 2.5 na $\sim 2/3$ plochy
- 3, Extrudery v prevadzke : Temer ziadny ucinok na koncentraciu castic v prevadzke

- Odhad velkosti castic z pocetnej a povrchovej koncentracie versus meranie DiSC

$$dp = \sqrt{\frac{S}{\pi N}} \text{ (nm)}$$

1 Extruder



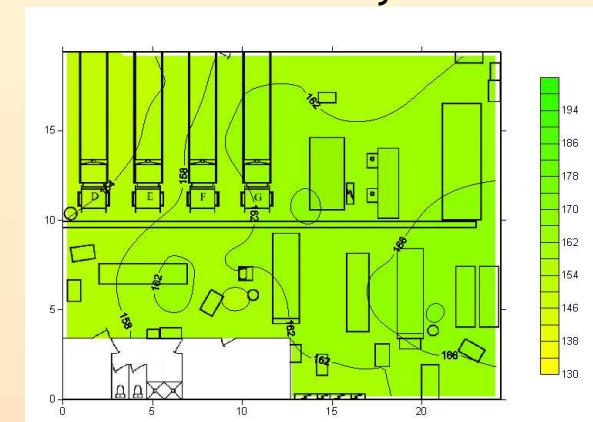
$$dp = \sqrt{\frac{S}{\pi N}} \text{ (nm)}$$

3 Extrudery



DiSC (dif. bat.)

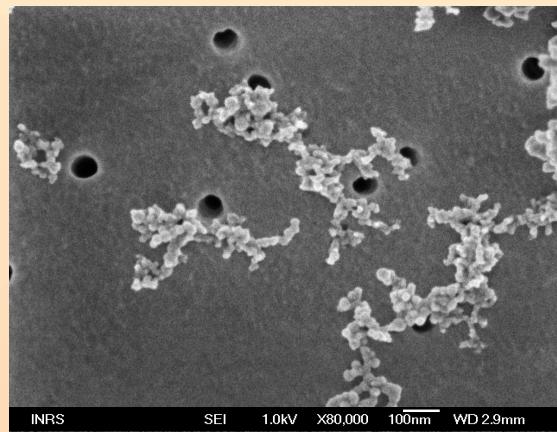
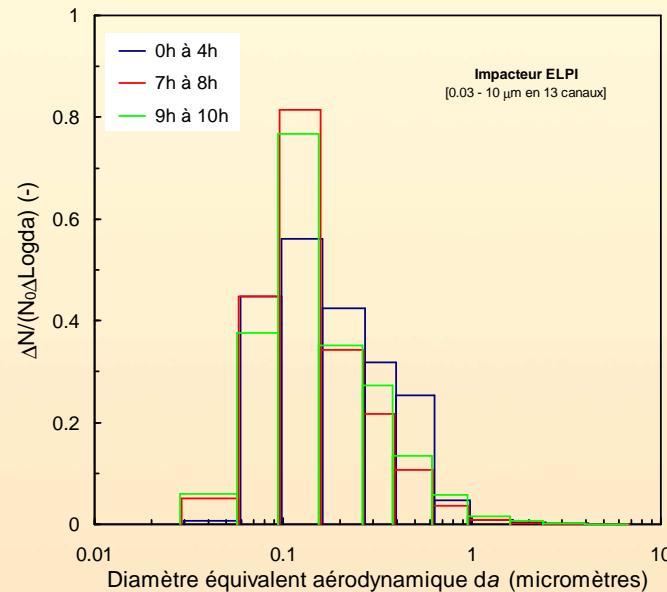
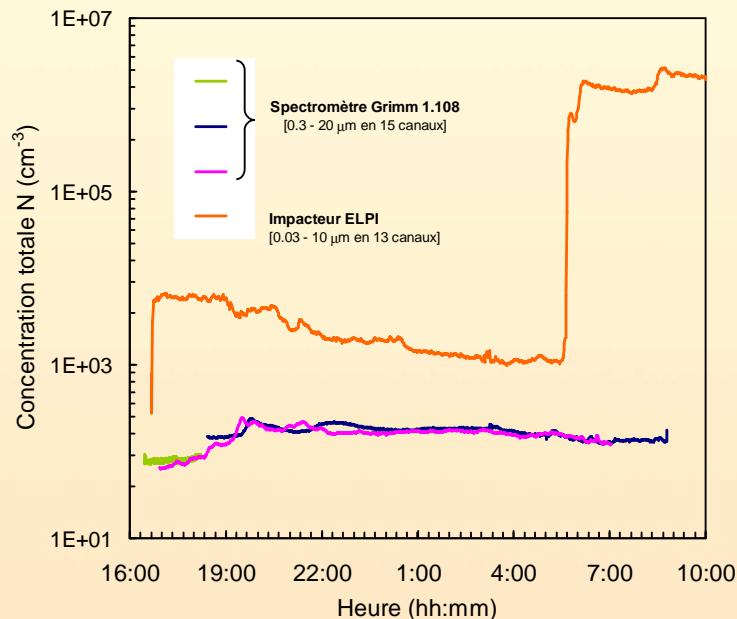
3 Extrudery



- 1 Extruder, velkosť castic od ~90 do ~150 nm.
- 3 Extruder, velkosť castic od ~130 do ~200 nm.
- Výrazna zhoda, medzi odhadom velkosti castic z pocetnej a povrchovej koncentracie a z merania pomocou difuznej batérie DiSC

Doplnkové merania a analyzy

0 Merané na fixnom mieste v prevadzke



- Nanostruktúrne castice (agre. aglo. ?)
- Diameter médian (N) $\approx 120\text{-}140 \text{ nm}$ (GSO ≈ 2)
- Primárne castice cca 10 nm
- Koncentracia o 10^3 vyssia ako pozadie
- Chemická analýza SiO_2
- Roentgen strukturná analýza, amorfne
- Povodne hladany TiO_2 sa nenasiel !

Vyhodnotenie intervencie

- Vysoke koncentracie castic
 - radove $10^6 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ vzduchu
- Znecistenie ovzduisia hlavne nanocasticami
- Zlepzenie ventilacie malo ucinok len pri prevadzke jedineho extrudora
- Vacsina amorf. SiO_2 a nie TiO_2

Zaver

- Charakterizacia nanoaerosolu na pracovisti je zlozity a nakladny proces
- Vyzaduje mnozstvo sudobej techniky a vysoko kvalifikovany personal
- Spracovanie vysledkov je narocne a zdlhave
- Vysledky su casto velmi zaujimave a poucne, avsak
 - Tazko sa vyhodnocuju
 - **Nedavaju hodnoty expozicie pracovnikov**
 - **Umoznuju prijat opatrenia na zlepsenie**



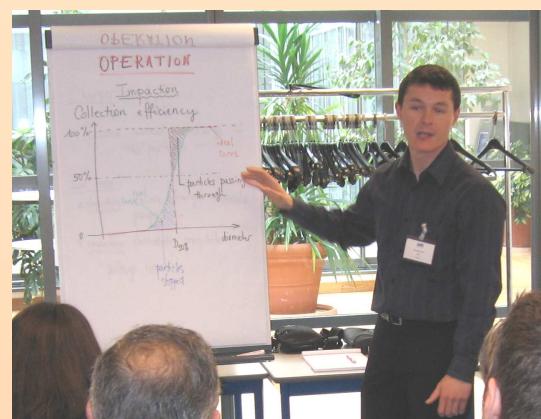
Olivier Witschger



Richard Wrobel

Xavier Simon

Sébastien Bau



Podekovani