

# UNIT 4

## Part 2

# Measurements of Environmental Air Pollution Parameters

### **UNIT-IV Acoustic Measurement and Optical Fiber Sensors**

Microphones, Capacitor type microphone, Piezo-electric crystal type microphone, Electrodynamic type microphone, Carbon microphone, Measurements of environmental air pollution parameters, Orsat apparatus for exhaust gas analysis, Gas chromatography, Non—dispersive infrared gas analyzer, Smoke density measurements, Optical Fiber Sensors, Advantages of Optical Fiber Sensors, Types of Optical Fiber Sensors, Biosensors, Smart Sensors

# Environmental Air Pollution

- The addition of any harmful material (having harmful effects on our lives) to our atmosphere is called as the *Environmental Pollution*



# Environmental Air Pollution

CO

CO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub>

H<sub>2</sub>S

NO<sub>2</sub>

N<sub>2</sub>O

NO

O<sub>3</sub>

Hydrocarbons

Aldehydes

Organic Acids

- Vapors of water and other solvents present in smoke;
- Aerosols like inorganic sulfates, nitrates, chloride and ammonium salts.
- Small solid particles like atm dust, coal dust, fly ash, insecticide dust, pollen, metallic foundry dust, milled flour etc.

# Environmental Air Pollution

- **Primary Pollutant:**

High concentration, lethal in nature

- **Secondary Pollutant:**

Low concentration, originates from reaction of primary pollutants, at origin or remote location.

- **Air Pollution: Exhaust Emission;**

Process Industries, vehicles, thermal power stations, domestic, forest & agriculture fires

- **CO: heart disease;**

- **SO<sub>2</sub>, NO, NO<sub>2</sub> irritant to breathing, eye burning**

- **O<sub>3</sub>: headache.**

# Environmental Air Pollution

- Quality of Pollutant:

ppm = 0.0001% by volume

$$1 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1 \text{ volume of gaseous pollutant}}{10^6 \text{ volumes of air (containing pollutants)}}$$

= 0.0001 per cent by volume

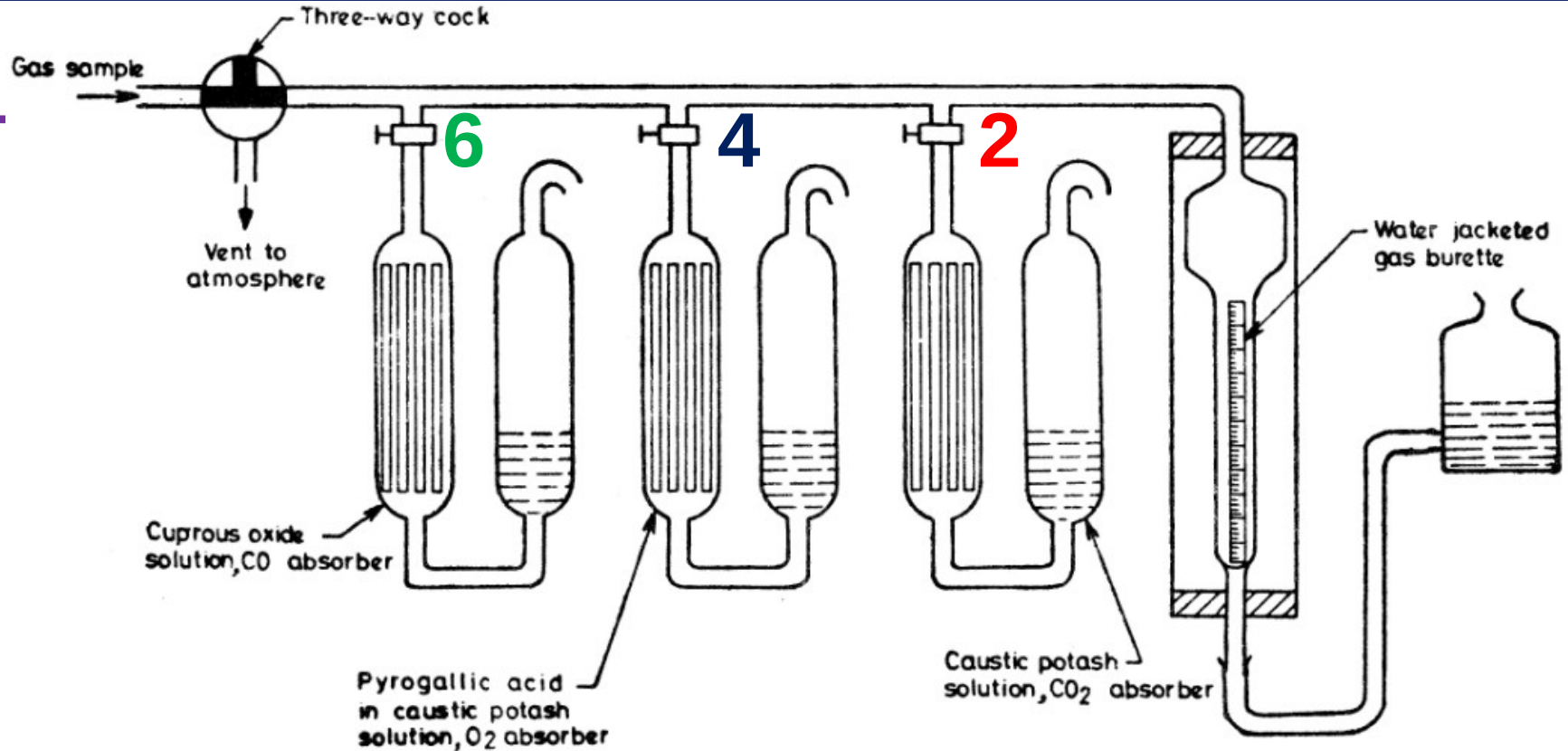
# Orsat Apparatus for Exhaust Gas Analysis

- Simple & Commonly used Lab Device.
- Analysis of product of Combustion.
- % of  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{N}_2$ .



# Orsat Apparatus for Exhaust Gas Analysis

1

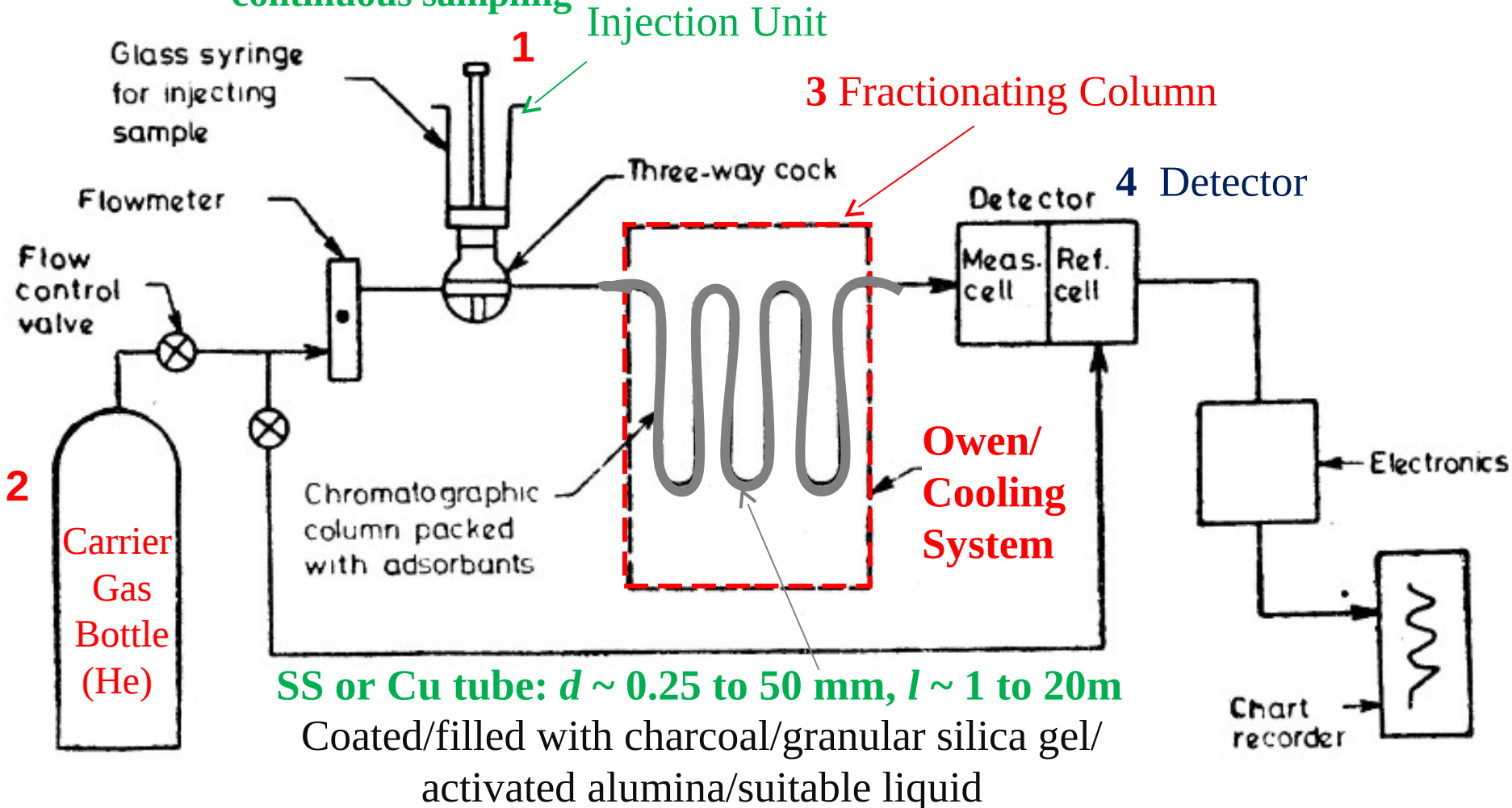


$$M_D = 0.44 (\% \text{ of } \text{CO}_2) + 0.25 (\% \text{ of } \text{CO}) + 0.32 (\% \text{ of } \text{O}_2) + 0.28 (\% \text{ of } \text{N}_2)$$

where  $M_D$  = dry molecular weight of the sampled gas

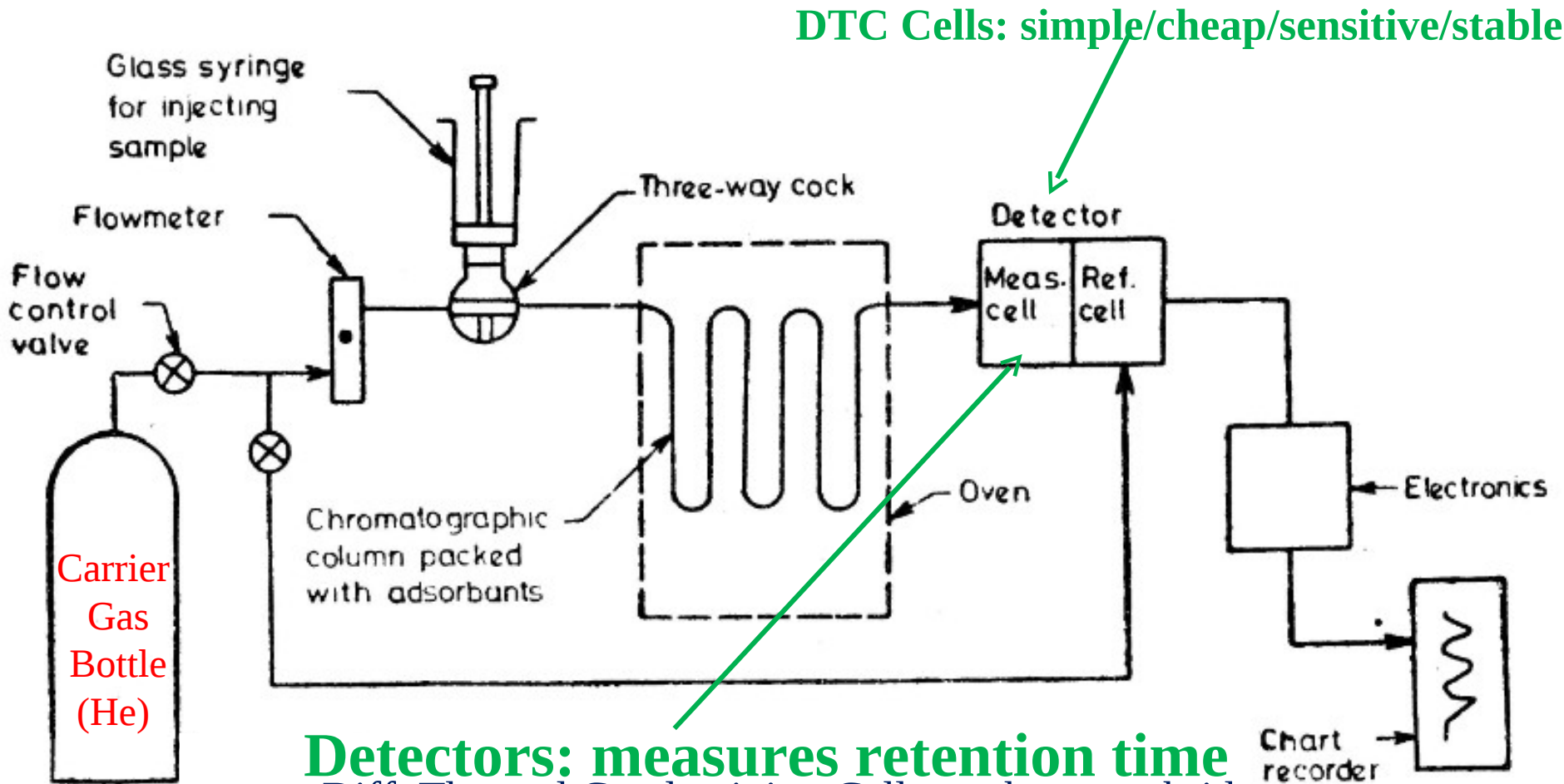
# Block Diagram of Gas Chromatograph

▪ continuous sampling





# Block Diagram of Gas Chromatograph



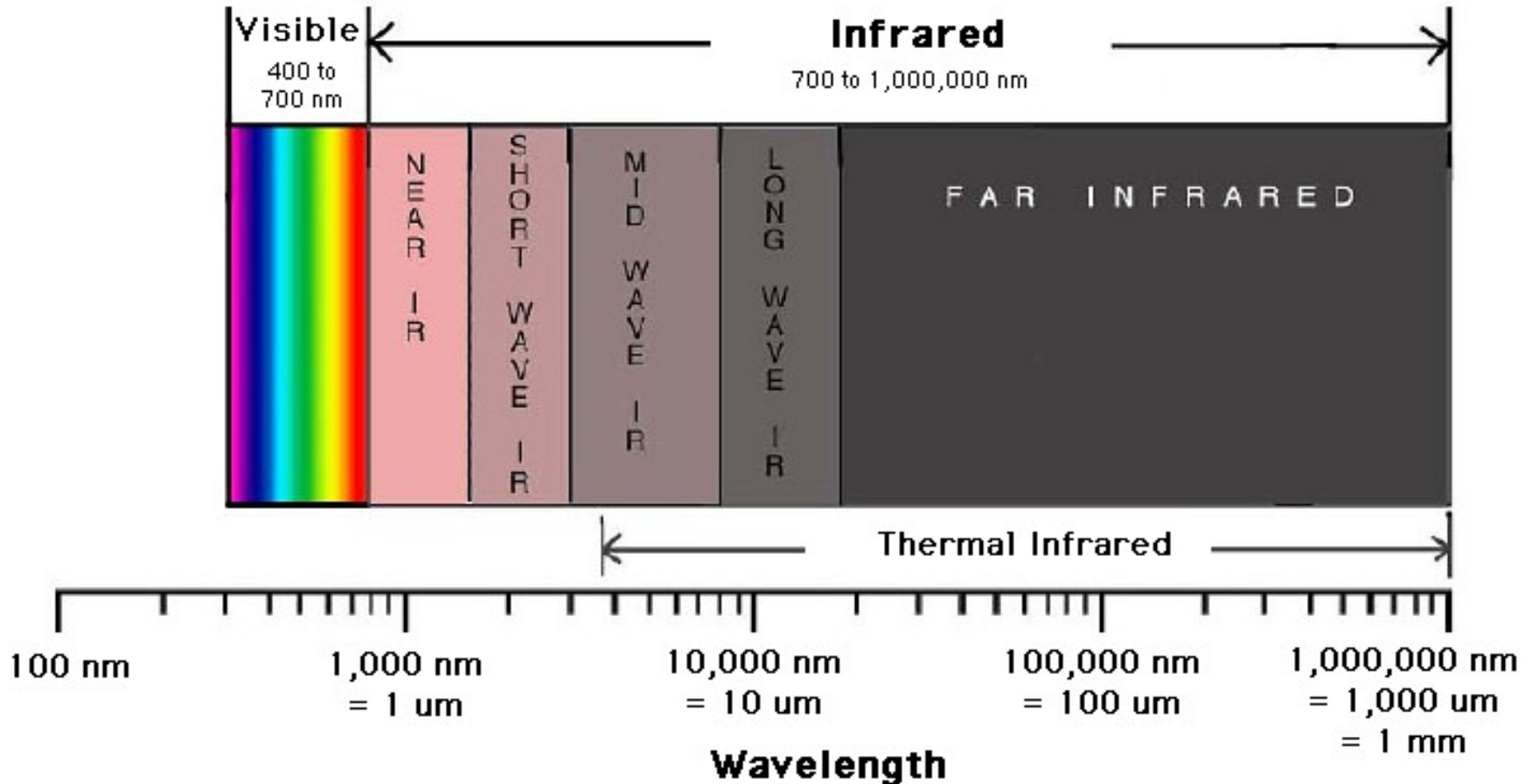
## Detectors: measures retention time

- Diff. Thermal Conductivity Cells + wheatstone bridge
- Cooling Effect of Gas flowing over a heated filament.
- Hydrogen Flame ionization/ Ar ionization detectors etc..

# Non-dispersive Infra-Red Gas Analyzer

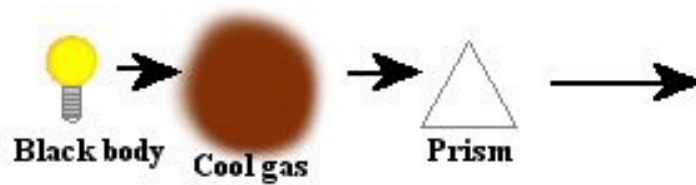
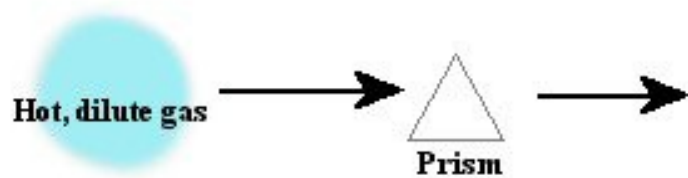
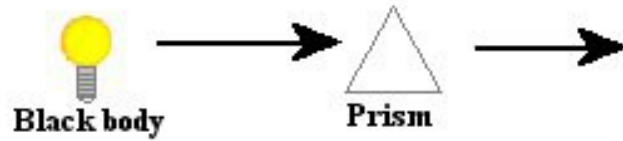
also known as

## Infra-Red Absorption Spectrometer



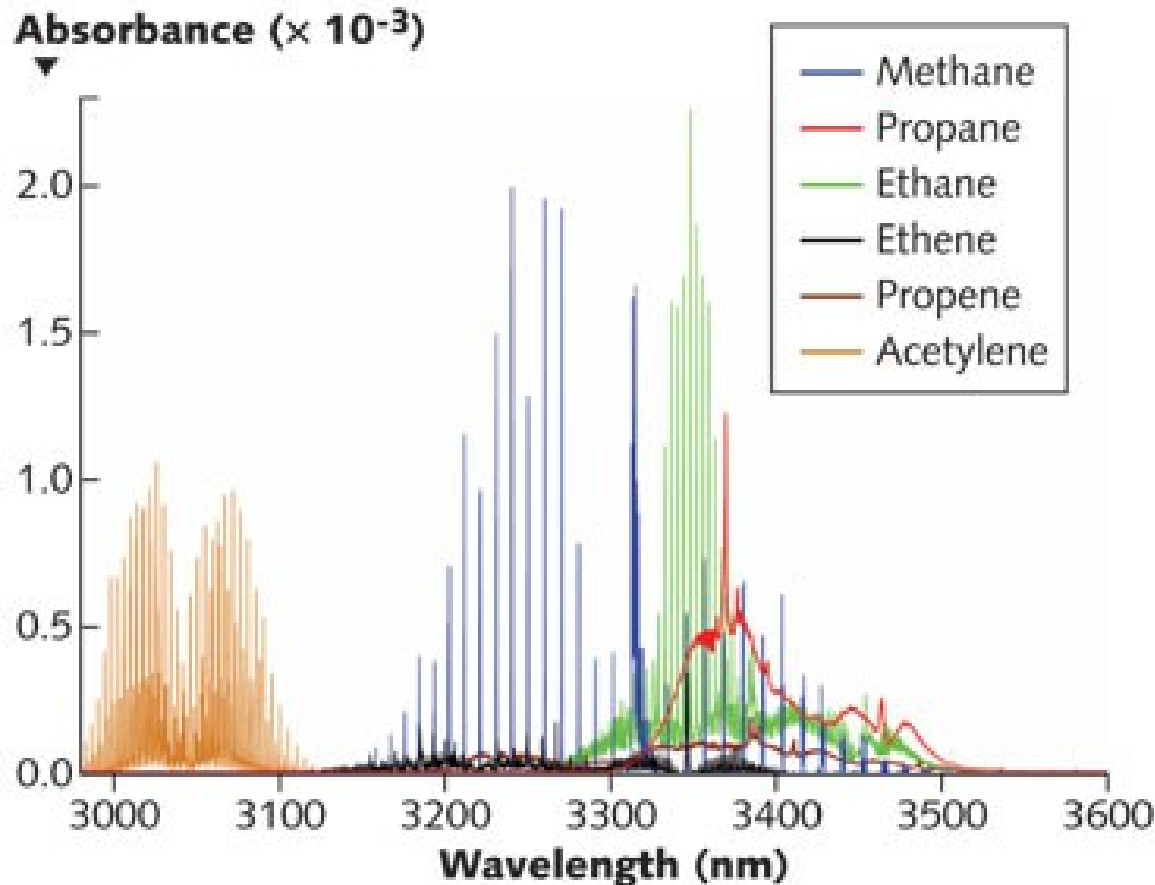
## Infra-Red Radiations

# Radiation Spectra



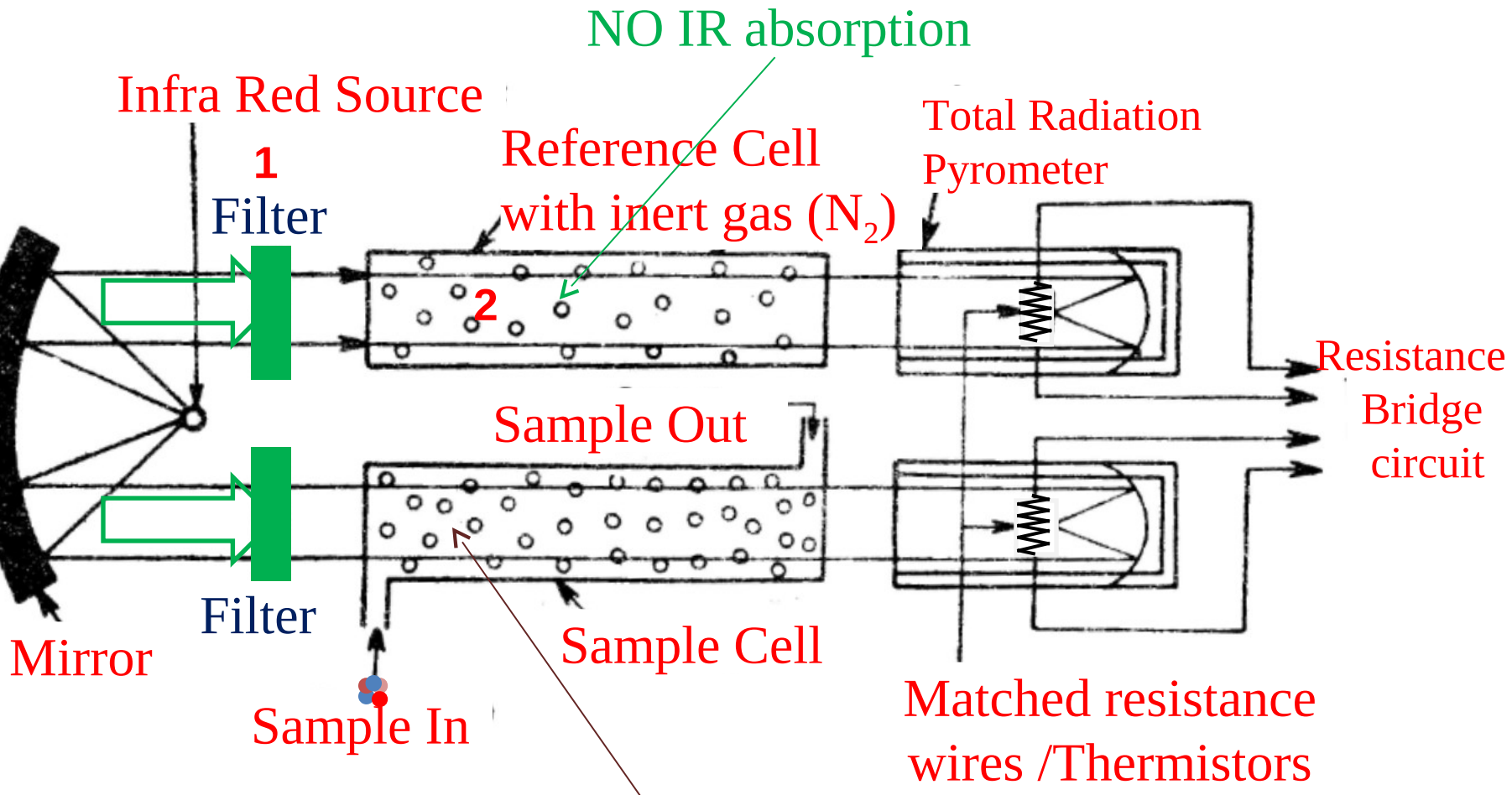
# Non-dispersive Infra-Red Gas Analyzer

- To determine concentration of gaseous pollutants in a sample.
- **Principle:** *Absorption of IR radiations in narrow wavelength bands with each gas exhibiting its own peculiar characteristics.*
- e.g. each hydrocarbon has its own characteristic absorption spectrum.



Infra-Red Absorption spectra of hydrocarbons

# Non-dispersive Infra-Red Gas Analyzer



IR absorption proportional to no. of molecules per unit volume

# Non-dispersive Infra-Red Gas Analyzer

Beer's law:

$$C = \frac{1}{ax} \log (I_0/I_x)$$

$C$  = concentration of substance

$a$  = absorption factor of substance

$x$  = thickness of sample (along the optical path)

$I_0$  = intensity of beam before sample

$I_x$  = intensity of beam after sample.

- Useful for qualitative and quantitative determination of organic gases and liquids.
- Higher minimum sensitivity than chromatograph.
- $O_2$ ,  $N_2$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $Cl_2$ , other diatomic gases and inert gases do not absorb IR radiation.

# Smoke Density Measurements

# Smog: vapors+aerosols+dust+bacteria

Air born solid particles



Fumes



## Decrease in Visibility

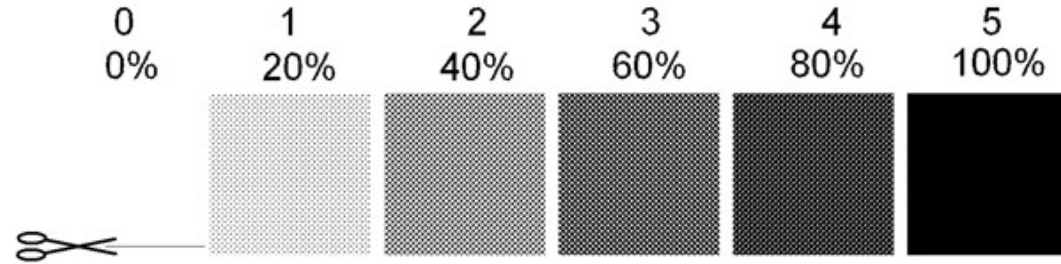
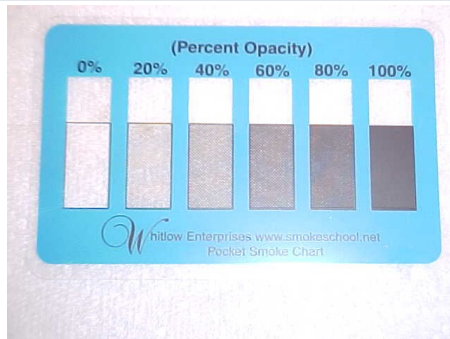


Heavy Smoke





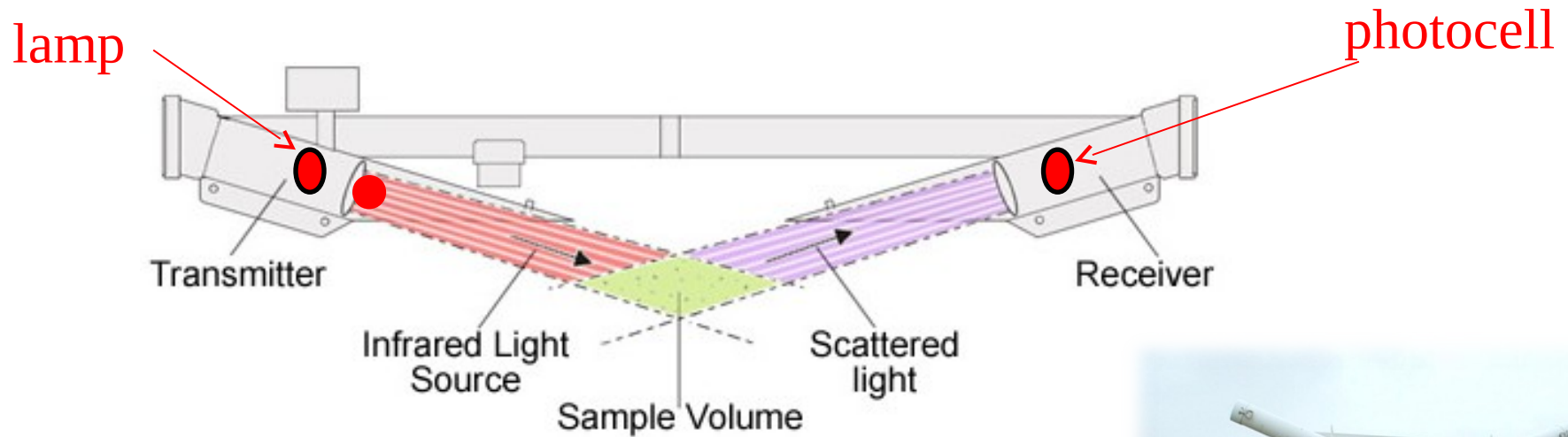
# Smoke Density Measurements; Ringelman Scale: Opacity Comparision



- Degree of opacity of smoke issuing from a stack is measured by a Ringelman scale.
- Six Ringelman scale panels are used by a trained observer to determine the smoke density number.
- Not useful for determining the smoke density number.
- Experienced observers can determine the smoke density number.



# Smoke Density Measurements; Visio meter Type-1

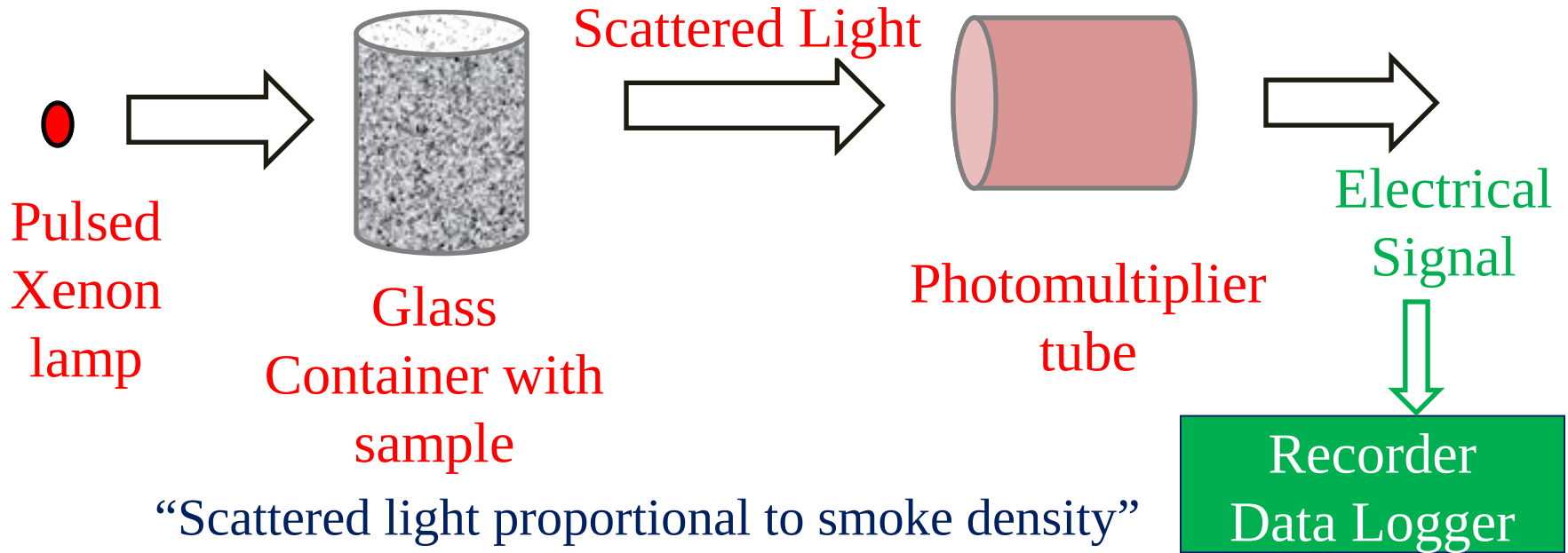


## Forward Scatter Visiometer

- For Large Plants.
- Continuous Sampling.
- Intensity comparison



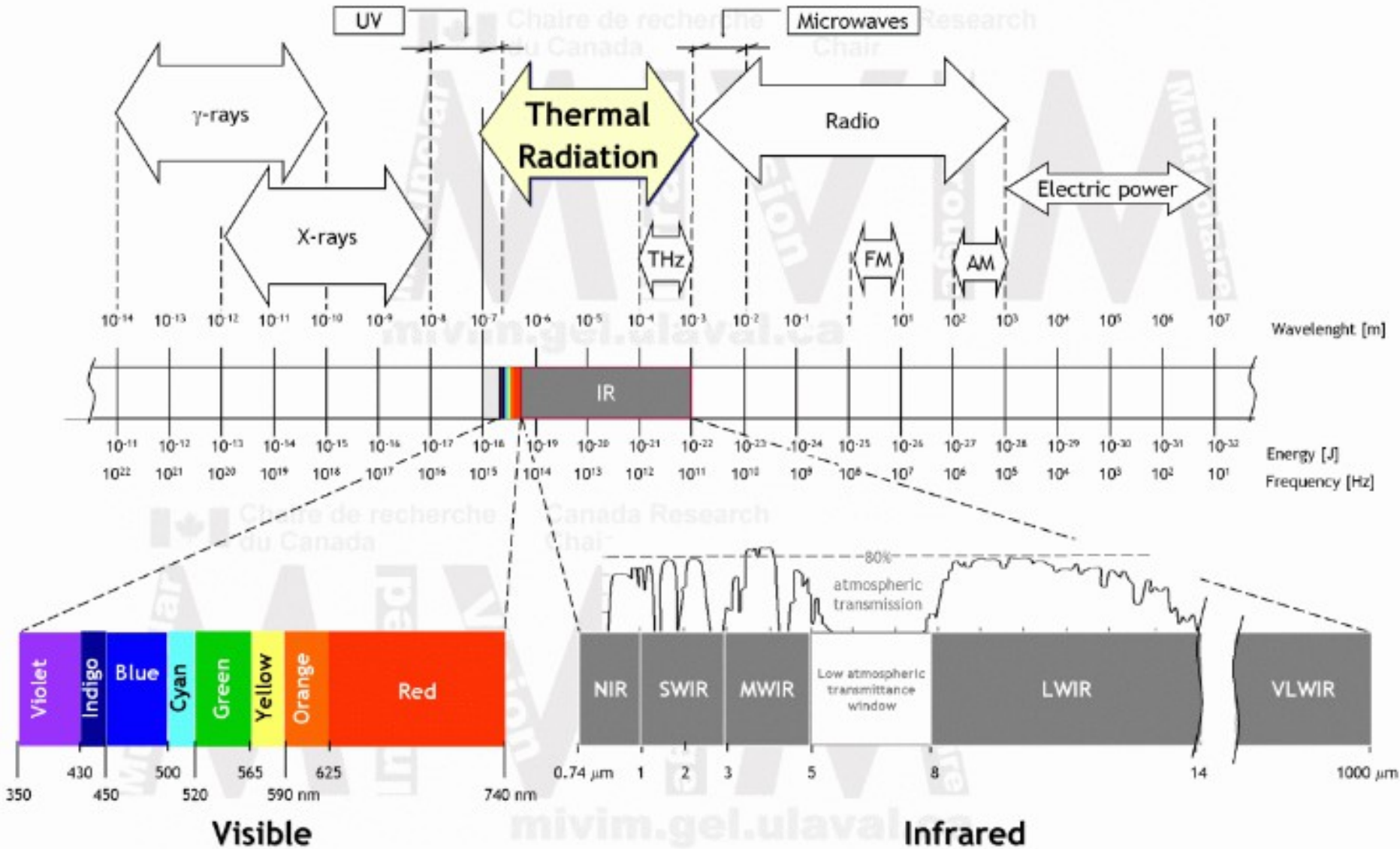
# Smoke Density Measurements; Visio meter Type-2



“Scattered light proportional to smoke density”

- *Alarm System can be operated.*

# Non-dispersive Infra-Red Gas Analyzer



## Infra-Red Radiations