



Abundance and distribution of gaseous ammonia and particulate ammonium at Delhi, India

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Abstract. This study reports abundance and distribution of gaseous NH_3 and particulate NH_4^+ at Delhi. Gaseous NH_3 and particulate NH_4^+ concentrations were measured during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons of the years 2010 and 2011. Average concentrations of gaseous NH_3 during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons were recorded as 26.4, 33.2 and $32.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, respectively. Gaseous NH_3 concentrations were the highest during monsoon, thought to be due to decay and decomposition of plants and other biogenic material under wet conditions, leading to increased NH_3 emission. The results showed that particulate NH_4^+ was always lower than the gaseous NH_3 during all the seasons. The concentrations of particulate NH_4^+ were recorded as 11.6, 22.9 and $8.5 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons, respectively. The percent fraction of particulate NH_4^+ was noticed to be highest during the monsoon season, which is attributed to increased humidity levels favouring partitioning into the aerosol phase. On an average, 33.3 % of total N- NH_x was present as particulate NH_4^+ . Higher concentrations of NH_3 noticed during night time may be due to stable atmospheric conditions. The study highlighted that, as compared with rural sites, urban sites showed higher concentrations of gaseous NH_3 in India, which may be due to higher population density, human activities and poor sanitation arrangements.

ammonium (NH_x) are important reactive nitrogen species in the atmosphere. Atmospheric ammonia has become an environmental concern because of two main reasons; firstly, because of its neutralizing nature and secondly, due to ecological consequences of its deposition on sensitive ecosystems, causing eutrophication (Sutton et al., 1998, 2009). Ammonia catalyzes the atmospheric reaction, i.e. oxidation of SO_2 in SO_3 and reacts rapidly with H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 . Neutralization results in submicron-sized NH_4 salts, i.e. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, NH_4HSO_4 and NH_4NO_3 etc., which play an important role in radiative forcing. In spite of its initial neutralizing effect on atmospheric chemistry, the deposition of NH_x leads to acidification of the soil similar to the acidic effect of SO_2 and NO_x because of its oxidation in the soil to form nitrates (Jongebreur and Voorburg, 1992). Deposition of NH_x from the atmosphere provides an excess N input to the ecosystem.

Sources of atmospheric NH_3 vary from region to region, Europe being the highest emitter, followed by the Indian subcontinent and China. Major sources of atmospheric NH_3 include domestic animals, biomass burning, oceans, human population and pets, use of synthetic N fertilizers, crops and soils under natural vegetation. Out of total global NH_3 emissions, about 50 % is contributed from Asia (Bouwman et al., 1997). Other environmental sources of ammonia include industrial emissions and coal gasification.

In India, reactive nitrogen measurements have not been attempted extensively. This study has been carried out to measure NH_3 and NH_4^+ concentration at an urban site in Delhi, with an emphasis given to quantifying and explaining differences in the portioning between the particulate and gaseous fractions.

1 Introduction

Recently, atmospheric research has been focused on the nitrogen cycle in order to understand the role of nitrogen in the atmosphere, ocean and terrestrial ecosystems. Reactive nitrogen plays an important role in the atmosphere. Ammonia and

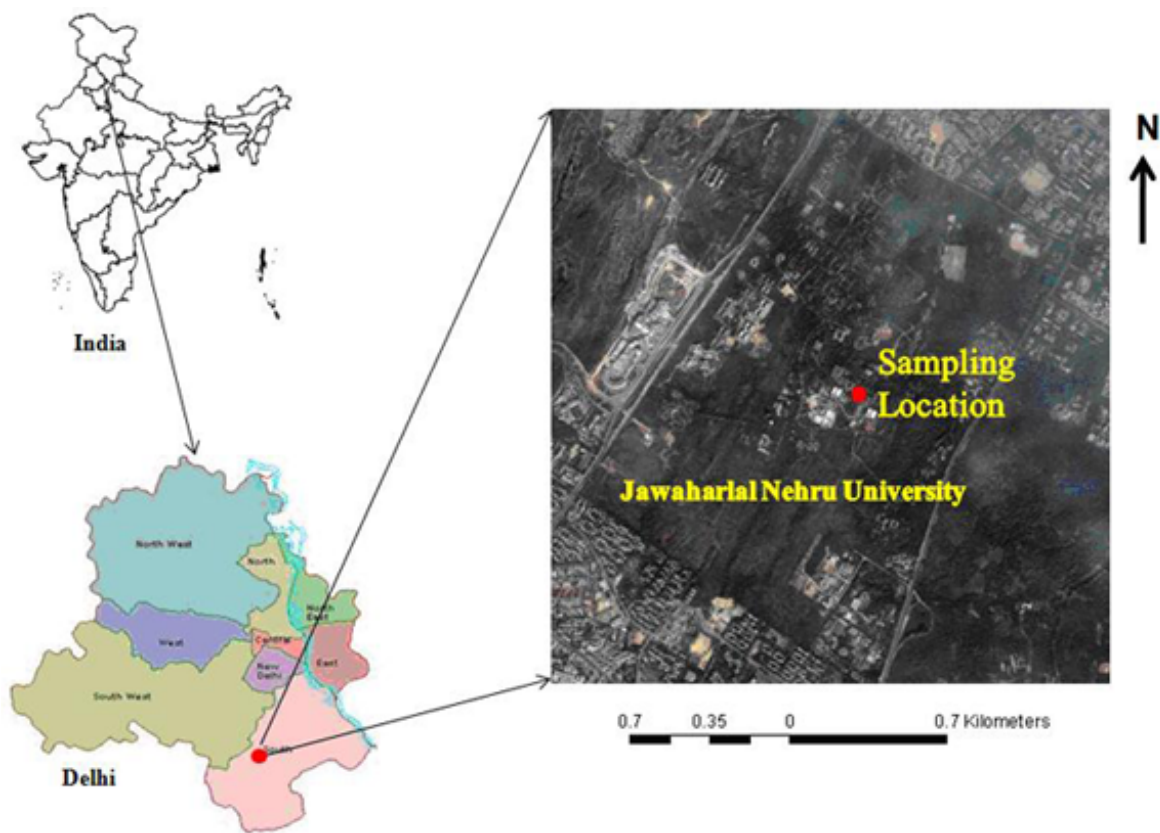


Fig. 1. Map showing sampling site and surroundings.

2 Methodology

2.1 Sampling site

Sampling was carried out in Delhi. The sampling site was located at the building of the School of Environmental Science (SES), Jawaharlal Nehru University, and New Delhi. The JNU campus lies extremely south of Delhi, (latitude $28^{\circ}31'30''$ – $28^{\circ}33'30''$ N and longitude $77^{\circ}9'$ – $77^{\circ}11'$ E) near a small forest area of around 400 ha, which lies 500, 700, 1500 and 1100 m to the N, E, S, and W, directions, respectively. The air was sampled from the top floor of the SES building by extending tubing through a window (height ~ 15 m). The campus is located away from any industrial activities. The nearest two busy roads run north–south, 1 km east and 1 km west to the site, respectively. The traffic density of these roads is of the order of 10^6 vehicles per day. On the JNU campus, no major air pollution sources exist except vehicles like cars and bikes used by the students, faculty, visitors and the kitchens of various cafeterias existing in different hostels and buildings. It is likely that suspended particulate matter contamination may occur from the construction work going on near the School of Environmental Science. Flying planes also pass through the site to the south to land at IGI

airport, which is around 5 km away to the west of the sampling site. Figure 1 shows the location of sampling site.

2.2 Sample collection

Gaseous NH_3 and aerosol samples were collected using a low volume pump (flow rate = 1 LPM). Air was sucked directly through an open-face filter pack without using sampling inlet tubing. Filter pack was connected to the impinger through silicon tubing. Samples were collected between April 2010 and July 2011. In the months of April and November 2010, NH_3 was collected by passing air through 25 mM H_2SO_4 (20 mL) in a standard impinger for 5 h. The particulate NH_4^+ was collected on Whatman 41 cellulose filters (dia = 47 mm) which was placed upstream of the impinger. On an average, the collection efficiency of impinger technique for NH_3 was estimated at 83 %. Collection efficiency of the method was checked by using two impingers in series and it was estimated only for the NH_3 by using the following formula:

$$\text{Collection efficiency} = \eta_2^* 100 / (\eta_1 + \eta_2), \quad (1)$$

where η_1 and η_2 are the values of optical density in impingers 1 and 2, respectively.

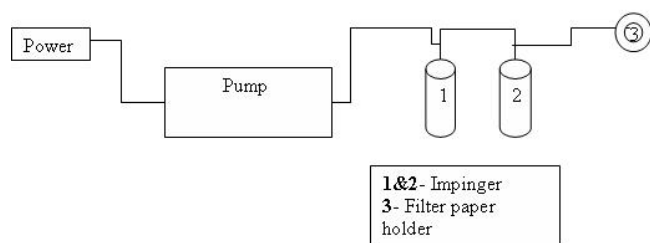


Fig. 2. Flow diagram of sampling assembly.

Such correction did not affect aerosol concentrations. These calculations indicated that without using efficiency correction, aerosol fraction is overestimated by $\sim 2\%$.

In total, 91 samples of gaseous NH_3 and 72 samples of particulate NH_4^+ were collected out of which 80 and 60 samples were found useful for NH_3 and NH_4^+ , respectively. During the day, sampling was performed between 08:00 a.m. and 01:00 p.m., and at night between 06:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. Each aerosol sample represented the duration of two gaseous NH_3 samples collected during day and night. In order to collect samples with better efficiency, from May–July 2011, gaseous samples were collected using mist chambers instead of impingers at similar flow rate. This technique has been found more useful for NH_3 collection (efficiency $> 99\%$). Particulate NH_4^+ was extracted immediately by shaking with deionized water (10 mL) for 30 min in a ultrasonic bath.

Sampling train setup

The sampling unit consisted of two standard impingers, one pump, flow meter, connecting tubes (Fig. 2). The filter holder was exposed to outside air for the collection of aerosols. Impinger No. 2 was used to find out the efficiency of collection.

2.3 Analysis

Samples were analyzed immediately after the collection. Both gaseous NH_3 and particulate NH_4^+ were determined colorimetrically with the help of UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer, USA) using the indophenol blue method. In this method, a blue indophenol dye is formed in the sodium pentacyanonitrosylferrate catalyzed phenol-hypochlorite reaction with NH_3 in alkaline solution. The color intensity is directly proportional to the NH_4^+ present. The intensity of resultant NH_4^+ complex was determined at 630 nm. It is worth mentioning here that other common gaseous pollutants such as SO_2 , O_3 , NO_2 at their normal atmospheric levels do not interfere with this method. However, other reduced N compounds such as amines have cross sensitivity during color development.

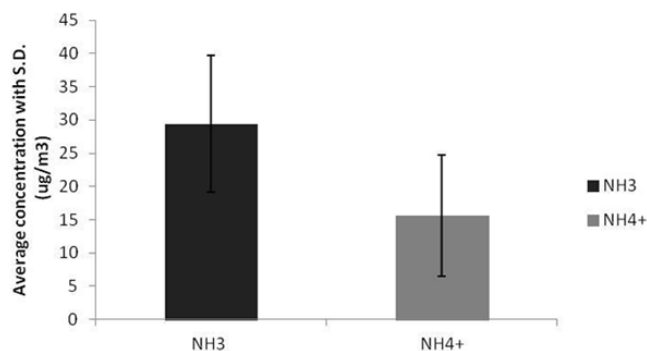


Fig. 3. Average concentration of gaseous NH_3 and particulate NH_4^+ . Error bar shows standard deviation (S.D.) ($n = 91$ for NH_3 and $n = 72$ for the NH_4^+).

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Average variation of NH_3 and NH_4^+

Figure 3 shows the average concentrations and standard deviation of gaseous NH_3 and particulate NH_4^+ . Gaseous NH_3 varied from 9.8 to $63.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with an average of $29.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Particulate NH_4^+ varied from 1.4 to $39.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ with an average of $15.56 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Values of gaseous NH_3 in the similar order of magnitude have been reported two decades back by Kapoor et al. (1992) at Delhi ($32.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and Zutshi et al. (1970) at Mumbai ($35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Both NH_3 and NH_4^+ varied, covering large ranges of concentration, which can be attributed to the various activities taking place in the surroundings, vegetation cover, land use patterns and meteorological factors. The concentration of NH_3 depends mainly on source strength, atmospheric chemistry and temperature and humidity etc. Bowman et al. (1997) and Goebes et al. (2003) have reported higher emission of NH_3 due to fertilizer application during spring and fall because high temperature increases volatilization of NH_3 . Volatilization is temperature-dependent and varies significantly over day and seasons (Skjoth et al., 2004). In tropical regions, the effect of high temperatures can enhance the volatilization, thus contributing to higher amounts of NH_3 . This might be one of the possible reasons for higher NH_3 concentrations at Indian sites (Kulshrestha et al., 2009; Singh et al., 2001). As compared to NH_4^+ , higher NH_3 concentrations at Indian sites might be due to large contribution from NH_3 sources and relatively slow scavenging and NH_4^+ conversion processes.

It is worth mentioning here that NH_3 measurements have uncertainty due to various reasons. The use of Whatman 41 cellulose prefilter for NH_3 collection raises the possibility of NH_3 capture on the prefilter during humid conditions. However, in the United Kingdom, such interaction has not been found significant (Sutton et al., 1993) but under Indian conditions, such an effect may be more relevant and needs to be investigated. In addition, the uncertainty in NH_3 estimation due

How alkaline dust is responsible for higher NH₃

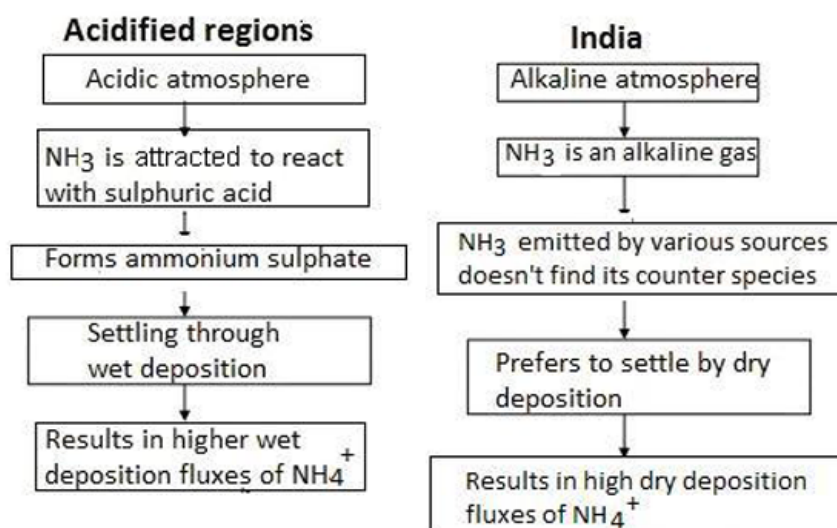


Fig. 4. Flow chart showing reason for higher NH₃ in Indian region.

Table 1. Comparison of concentrations of gaseous ammonia with other studies.

Site	Characteristics of site	Concentration ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	NH ₄ /NH _x (%)	Reference
Mumbai (Trombay)	Urban	35.0	8.8	Zutshi et al. (1970)
Yokahama	Urban	5.3	30	Yamamoto et al. (1988)
Delhi	Urban	32.6	–	Kapoor et al. (1992)
Pune	Urban	2.0	–	Khemani et al. (1987)
Beijing	Urban	22.26	–	Ianniello et al. (2010)
Agra	Semi Urban	10.2	18.8	Singh et al. (2001)
Abbeville, LA, US	Rural	0.07	–	Cadle et al. (1982)
Richpur	Rural	0.9	–	Khemani et al. (1987)
Sinhagad (Rural)	Rural	0.6	–	Khemani et al. (1987)
Europe	Miscellaneous	0.06–11	–	Sutton et al. (2001a)
Pacific ocean	Marine	0.004	–	Quinn et al. (1988)
Arabian sea	Marine	1.6	–	Khemani et al. (1987)
Bay of Bengal	Marine	1.9	–	Khemani et al. (1987)
Delhi (Urban)		29.4	34.6	Present study

to the impinger technique can be reduced by using denuder technique where the NH₃ is trapped first and the remainder is captured on a filter (Sutton et al., 2001b).

3.2 Comparison of Gaseous NH₃ concentration with other studies

Table 1 gives comparison of NH₃ reported by various workers at different sites worldwide. Interestingly, there are sufficient data available for NH₄⁺ in rainwater at remote ru-

ral, urban, semiurban and marine sites worldwide (Lenhard and Gravenhorst, 1980; Likens et al., 1987; Galloway et al., 1987; Galloway, 1988; Khemani et al., 1989; Possanzini et al., 1988; Tuncel and Unger, 1996; Parashar et al., 1996; Khare et al., 1996; Kulshrestha et al., 2005; Satyanarayana et al., 2010). But very few studies report NH₃ and NH₄⁺ in air (Table 1). The comparison shows that at most Indian sites, gaseous NH₃ concentrations are reported higher than at other sites. Within India, urban sites show higher gaseous NH₃ than that of rural sites. Higher concentration at urban

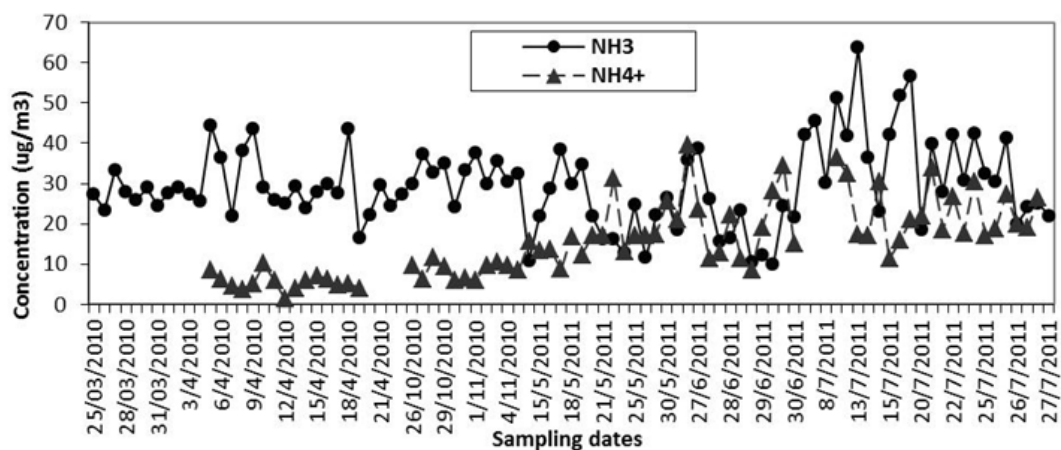


Fig. 5a. Full time series with all the day measurements for both NH_3 and NH_4^+ .

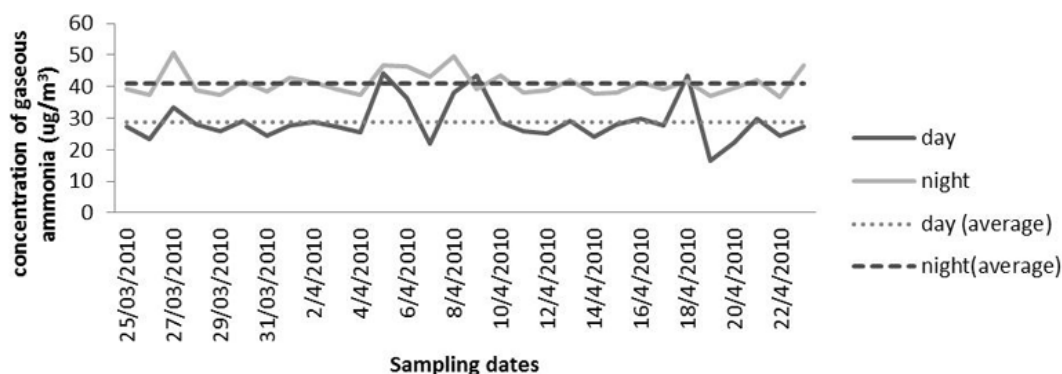


Fig. 5b. Average diurnal variation of NH_3 .

sites may be due to increased population density, various activities and poor sanitation arrangements. Another possible reason of higher gaseous NH_3 in India is due to strong source contribution and inefficient wet deposition. In addition, alkaline atmospheric conditions due to soil-derived particles do not encourage NH_3 (an alkaline gas) to get adsorbed onto the particles in air. Figure 4 shows how alkaline soil dust is responsible for higher NH_3 concentrations in India. The soil dust, which is rich in CaCO_3 , is mainly contributed by resuspension of soils from the nearby Thar desert and open agricultural fields. The high dust content in the atmosphere is a typical feature of Indian continental region (Kulshrestha et al., 2005).

3.3 Diurnal variation

Full time series of all daytime measurements of NH_3 and NH_4^+ are shown in Fig. 5a. Figure 5b shows the variation of gaseous ammonia in day and night. It is very clear that the nighttime concentrations are higher than the daytime. The daytime concentrations of NH_3 varied from 16.6 to 44.3 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ with an average value of 28.9 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, whereas

the nighttime concentrations varied from 36.5 to 50.8 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ with an average value of 41.07 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. The high NH_3 concentrations during nighttime are probably due to stable atmospheric conditions. Burkhardt et al. (1998) have also reported higher concentrations of NH_3 during nighttime due to stable atmospheric conditions, which results in the trapping of gaseous NH_3 near ground level. Similar observations have been reported by Cadle et al. (1982) and Singh et al. (2001).

3.4 Variation during pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon

Figure 6 shows that the gaseous NH_3 concentrations are the highest during monsoon season (July–September), a period of higher rainfall, whereas it is observed to be the lowest in the samples collected during pre-monsoon. The average concentration of gaseous NH_3 during pre-monsoon (March–June) was 26.47 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, whereas in the monsoon period it was on an average 33.15 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. In post-monsoon (October–November), the average value of gaseous NH_3 was 32.5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. The highest concentration of NH_3 during monsoon season may be due to decay and decomposition

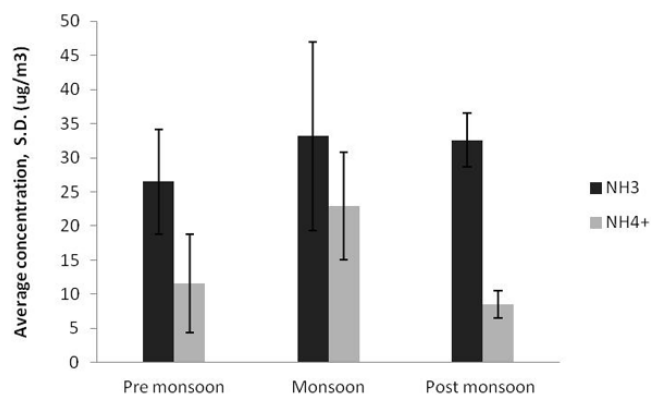


Fig. 6. Average concentration and standard deviation (S.D.) of gaseous NH₃ and particulate NH₄⁺ during different seasons. ($n = 50$ for NH₃ and $n = 33$ for NH₄⁺ in pre-monsoon, $n = 30$ for NH₃ and $n = 28$ for NH₄⁺ in monsoon whereas $n = 11$ for NH₃ and $n = 11$ for NH₄⁺ in post-monsoon).

of plants and other biogenic material under wet conditions which emit NH₃. In addition, seasonality in agricultural source activity, like growing seasons and timing of manure application to fields, can also influence the seasonal concentration of NH₃. However, this influence may be more effective in rural areas as compared to the present site.

3.5 Estimation of percent fraction of gaseous and particulate ammonia

Based on average values of gaseous ammonia and particulate ammonia, percentage fraction was calculated for N-NH₃ and N-NH₄⁺ as follows:

$$\% \text{ N-NH}_4^+ = \frac{\text{N-NH}_4^+(\text{Aerosol}) \times 100}{\text{N-NH}_4^+(\text{Aerosol}) + \text{N-NH}_3(\text{Ammonia})} \quad (2)$$

The results show that particulate ammonia was always lower than the gaseous ammonia in all the seasons. The percent fraction of particulate N-NH₄⁺ was 33.3 % of total N (N-NH₄⁺ + <N-NH₃). The percent fraction of particulate ammonia was most noticeable during monsoon season, followed by pre-monsoon and post-monsoon. The highest N-NH₄⁺ during monsoon may be due to higher relative humidity, which results in faster NH₃-NH₄⁺ conversion.

4 Summary

Seasonal variation data showed that gaseous NH₃ concentrations were the highest during the monsoon period, which might be due to decay and decomposition of plants and other biogenic material under wet conditions which emit NH₃. It might also be due to seasonality in agriculture sources and manure application, which might have higher influence at

rural sites as compared to the present urban site. It was noticed that particulate NH₄⁺ was always lower than the gaseous NH₃ in all the seasons. The percent fraction of particulate N-NH₄⁺ was most noticeable during monsoon season due to increased humidity levels. Gaseous NH₃ levels were recorded to be higher during nighttime than daytime, which is consistent with higher atmospheric stability during nighttime and an associated reduced dispersion of this gas, which typically emitted from low-level sources.

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