

Evaluation of SO₂, CO and Nitrogen oxides from different monitoring stations in Bengaluru, India and mapping with breakpoint values of proposed IND: AQI

A.ShyamKumar¹, K.V.Reddy²

¹(Dept.of H&S, CMR Engineering College, Medchal, Telangana, India. Email: ashashyamkumar@gmail.com)

²(Dept.of H&S, CMR Engineering College, Medchal, Telangana, India. Email: dr.kvreddy@yahoo.com)

Abstract:

Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations plays a major role in capturing the real time data of pollutants which were released into the atmosphere. An Experimental analysis were carried out to find out the amount of primary pollutants Viz. SO₂, CO, NO₂ and NO from different air quality monitoring stations situated at BTM, PEENYA, BWSSB (Karnataka-Bangalore). Observations were noticed for Annual 24 hours for SO₂, Nitrogen oxides (µg/m³) and for CO at 8 hours (mg/m³) from Sep01,2014 to Dec 01,2014. The observations are mapped with newly proposed IND: AQI breakpoint values. Average of three months data reveals for Station BTM -SO₂: 426µg/m³ (Moderately polluted), CO:0.0033mg/m³ (Good), NO₂:23µg/m³ (Good), station PEENYA- SO₂:330µg/m³ (Satisfactory), CO:8.66mg/m³ (Satisfactory), NO₂:26.56µg/m³ (Good) and station BSWWB-SO₂:321.5µg/m³ (Satisfactory), CO:6.66mg/m³ (Satisfactory) and NO₂:29.3µg/m³ (Good). From this analysis it is concluded that SO₂>CO>NO₂ in case of risk.

Keywords: Ambient Air Quality, Primary pollutants, IND: AQI (India: Air Quality Index), Breakpoint values.

I. INTRODUCTION:

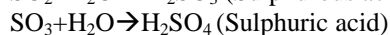
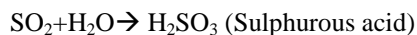
Air pollution is a chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of atmosphere. The atmosphere is a complex, dynamic, natural gaseous system that is essential to support life on planet Earth. Air pollution is a major environmental risk to health. By reducing air pollution levels, countries can reduce the burden of disease from stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma. There are many substances in the air, which may impair the health of plants and animal or reduce visibility. They are referred to as 'Pollutant'. These Pollutants are classified into two types namely:

1) Primary pollutants and 2) Secondary pollutants. Primary pollutants are the substances which are directly released into the atmosphere by anthropogenic activities whereas secondary pollutants are released through chemical reaction between primary pollutants. Ambient (outdoor air pollution) in both cities and rural areas was estimated to cause 3.7 million premature deaths worldwide in 2012. Some 88% of those premature deaths occurred in low- and middle-income countries, and the greatest number in the WHO Western Pacific and South-East Asia regions. Reducing outdoor air pollution also reduces emissions of CO₂ and short-lived climate pollutants such as black carbon particles and

methane, thus contributing to the near- and long-term mitigation of climate change.

In this paper we mainly focused on analyzing the levels of 4 primary pollutants like SO₂, CO, NO₂ and NO.

Sulphur dioxide (So₂): So₂ is a colourless, toxic gas that gives off a characteristic bad odour. Thermal power plant which burns sulphur-containing coal and diesel emits maximum amount of SO₂ into the air. The oxidation of SO₂ turns into sulphur trioxide, which is a starting point for sulphuric acid, the major component of acid rain.



It causes adverse effects on plants like cell membrane damage, chlorophyll destruction, and metabolism inhibition and growth reduction.

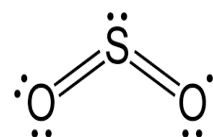


Fig: I (a) Chemical structure of SO₂

Carbon monoxide: An odourless, colourless gas, inhalation of CO blocks the blood ability to carry oxygen. Because, of its chemical structure, it can easily attach to hemoglobin, the oxygen carrying

pigment in RBC. High levels of CO results in dizziness, severe headache and nausea.

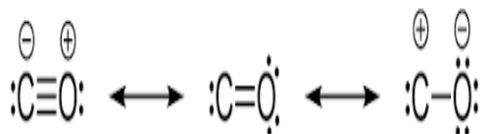
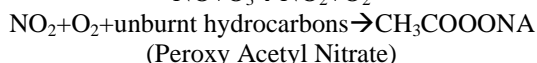
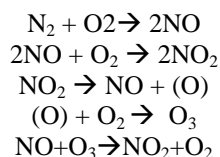


Fig: I (b) Carbon monoxide

Nitrogen oxides: It is unpleasant in odour and cause eye irritation. It causes breathing trouble, asthma and bronchitis. NO_2 reacts with hemoglobin and leads to a condition called Methemoglobinemia. This is also known as Blue baby syndrome. It reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. These oxides also form Smog.



II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Study Area: Bengaluru is India's fifth - largest and fastest - growing city. It is Asia's Silicon Valley because of its thriving information technology industry. Bangalore is the capital and the largest city of the Indian state of Karnataka. It is also called "Garden City" for its beautiful gardens, flowers and trees which flourish in each and every street. Location: $12.97^\circ \text{ N } 77.56^\circ$ Altitude: 920 meters, Area: 1280 km^2 .

Climate: Bengaluru receives about 900 mm of rain annually, the wettest months being September, October and May in that order. The summer heat is moderated by fairly frequent thunderstorms and occasional squalls cause power outages and local flooding. Most of the rainfall occurs during late afternoon/evening or night and rain before noon is infrequent.

Sample Collection: Real time air quality data were taken from database of Central pollution control board (MoEF). We have selected Bengaluru densely populated area which is having four air quality monitoring stations out of which we have chosen station BTM, PEENYA and BWSSB. The observations are taken Annual 24-hours for period of three months Sep 01, 2014 to Dec 01, 2014 to find out which station is recorded high levels of pollutants and are mapped with recently proposed individual

IND: AQI breakpoint values of SO_2 , NO_2 and CO to find out which is in major concentration out of all the four pollutants. Methods for collecting online data are UV Fluorescence (SO_2), Chemiluminescence (NO_2) and Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy (CO). (Air laboratory CPCB, May 2011)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The comparison tables for three different stations BTM, PEENYA, and BSWWB for four parameters from Sep1, 2014 to Dec 1, 2014 is shown below:

Comparison of BTM(SO ₂ , CO, NO ₂ , NO), Peenya(SO ₂ , CO, NO ₂ , NO), BSWWB(SO ₂ , CO, NO ₂ , NO)												
Date	BTM(Karnataka-Bangalore)				Peenya (Karnataka-Bangalore)				BSWWB(Karnataka-Bangalore)			
	SO ₂	CO	NO ₂	NO	SO ₂	CO	NO ₂	NO	SO ₂	CO	NO ₂	NO
1/9/2014	925.67	0.02	2.72	0.29	375.26	0	20.22	13.15	568.55	0.02	17.17	25.66
2/9/2014	156.01	0.02	2.8	0.2	304.39	0	20.22	13.15	386.46	0.01	16.88	22.62
3/9/2014	272.61	0.08	2.53	0.83	387.73	0	18.15	13.11	445.37	0.01	16.36	21.8
4/9/2014	392.06	0.02	3.4	3.03	362.32	-	16.23	13.15	678.85	0.02	18.11	19.1
5/9/2014	0	0.02	2.92	5.94	309.73	-	16.23	13.15	0	0.01	19.07	21.57
6/9/2014	1,406.54	0.02	2.97	5.95	366.39	-	16.23	13.15	979.24	0.01	15.39	14.51
7/9/2014	1,435.82	0.03	3.12	5.99	0	0.03	16.23	18.61	754.34	0.02	2.09	1.69
8/9/2014	1,735.21	0.02	7.95	8.82	868.08	0.05	-	72.47	0	0.02	3.52	4.98
9/9/2014	0	0.03	13.24	10.98	762	0.04	-	-	842.87	0.02	12.96	6.09
10/9/2014	1,755.18	0.02	11.5	9.44	0	0.03	-	-	0	0.02	34.86	13.97
11/9/2014	1,730.99	0.02	27.15	25.22	0	0.03	-	-	0	0.05	2.38	2.35
12/9/2014	0	0.03	16.65	20.09	650.58	0.04	-	-	820.52	0.04	1.92	1.76
13/9/2014	1,495.52	0.03	16.48	21.27	380.99	0.04	-	-	781.23	0.04	1.93	1.78
14/9/2014	0	0.02	13.63	18.34	833.71	0.02	-	-	646.53	0.04	2.48	2.32
15/9/2014	0	0.02	17.39	25.75	750.29	0.02	-	-	768.04	0.03	5.99	8.04
16/9/2014	1,615.35	0.03	16.55	22.27	304.6	0.04	-	-	634.62	0.01	8.24	11.3
17/9/2014	567.17	0.62	27.09	19.82	-	-	-	-	764.8	0.01	8.88	12.5
18/9/2014	1.8	1.16	32.77	16.06	-	-	-	-	697.55	0.01	8.81	12.32
19/9/2014	2.21	1.11	28.43	10.48	-	-	-	-	714.84	0.01	8.71	12.23
20/9/2014	1.17	7.4	32.79	14.74	-	-	-	-	768.51	0.01	8.69	12.24
21/09/2014	1.12	1.49	37.98	12.05	-	-	-	-	626.81	0.01	7.95	10.87
22/09/2014	1.5	1.67	52.94	22.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23/09/2014	1.46	2.15	53.25	17.34	-	-	-	-	0	0.04	9.52	12.12
24/09/2014	3.55	3.12	54.61	18.27	-	-	-	-	785.84	0.03	10.66	12.95
25/09/2014	1.48	5.45	50.32	8.75	-	-	-	-	965.7	0.02	14.64	18.74
26/09/2014	1.65	3.96	34.21	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27/09/2014	2.96	6.42	17.35	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28/09/2014	2.7	0.6	27.49	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29/09/2014	2.78	2.89	36.3	9.17	-	-	-	-	0	0.05	13.74	15.77
30/09/2014	2.56	1.22	35.2	5.4	-	-	-	-	0	0.03	10.44	12.59
1/10/2014	1.9	1.53	25.99	2.45	883.93	0.04	-	-	639.34	0.03	11.52	13.68
2/10/2014	2.05	1.73	36.09	3.98	632.62	0.06	-	-	490.24	0.02	11.27	13.86
3/10/2014	1.9	2.24	24.88	0.95	0	0.05	-	-	809.96	0.03	10.36	12.89
4/10/2014	1.89	2	28.86	2.79	976.24	0.04	-	-	0	0.04	10.5	12.6
5/10/2014	2.13	2.39	64.53	9.5	691.04	0.05	-	-	749.47	0.03	10.22	12.22
6/10/2014	1.83	1.95	188.81	36.8	837.48	0.04	-	-	606.89	0.03	9.66	11.26
7/10/2014	0	9.1	51.34	76.84	829.96	0.02	-	-	554.6	0.03	10.53	12.87
8/10/2014	0	0.04	64.27	103.82	868.56	0.02	-	-	489.14	0.03	8.37	10.95
9/10/2014	1,707.64	0.08	26.57	36.4	0	0.03	135.75	3.96	492.44	0.04	6.08	10.93
10/10/2014	603.2	0.04	23.2	29.02	705.71	0.04	417.75	636.32	322.93	0.03	4.51	7.67
11/10/2014	612.94	0.06	16.69	25.74	615.57	0.04	321.07	486.9	287.65	0.03	3.57	6
12/10/2014	1,262.81	0.08	12.62	26.05	375.11	0.02	50.8	79.63	280.74	0.03	2.53	4.12
13/10/2014	0	0.09	9.92	21.15	549.55	0.05	14.22	50.22	408.78	0.04	5.74	8.47
14/10/2014	748.09	0.1	9.58	15.99	884.27	0.09	5.36	60.5	401.72	0.03	7.61	11.14
15/10/2014	369.92	0.08	14.25	21.61	632.18	0.06	9.87	13.72	675.78	0.03	6.16	10.51
16/10/2014	347.77	0.06	15.15	18.41	385.68	0.04	8.56	7.09	473.28	0.03	4.17	7.2
17/10/2014	0	0.07	85.52	93.8	362.51	0.04	11.15	9.18	811.76	0.05	3.69	5.75
18/10/2014	633.85	0.06	34.75	43.22	526.86	0.03	8.44	12.87	293.94	0.02	3.98	5.31
19/10/2014	0	0.04	34.56	41.52	505.96	0.02	8.44	12.92	315.78	0.03	3.21	4.16
20/10/2014	186.2	0.03	8.36	9.64	498.55	0.03	0	0	267.34	0.01	3.56	3.24
21/10/2014	235.37	0.07	8.39	11.32	512.72	0.03	4.96	8.7	289.84	0.02	3.33	4.15
22/10/2014	228.8	0.09	8.88	12.19	468.37	0.06	6.23	10.63	297.31	0.02	62.23	81.53
23/10/2014	580.42	0.06	7.6	10.77	563.97	0.04	7.83	13.1	294.91	0.01	101.95	126.42
24/10/2014	414.86	0.05	6.43	9.27	494.26	0.04	8.43	13.68	218.19	0.01	65.95	82.06
25/10/2014	480.91	0.04	5.88	10.02	-	-	-	-	327.42	0.01	65.65	81.68
26/10/2014	575.42	0.03	7.11	9.29	-	-	-	-	231.93	0.01	66.18	80.1
27/10/2014	785.64	0.04	7.89	10.63	-	-	-	-	252.91	0.01	78.64	98.8
28/10/2014	873.18	0.03	12.88	13.99	-	-	-	-	243.1	0.02	72.47	94.21
29/10/2014	663.76	0.06	10.33	12.77	-	-	-	-	374.4	0.02	111.14	139.47
30/10/2014	666.98	0.06	9.05	12.26	41.16	1.09	17.53	5.9	312.99	0.01	134.92	155.56
31/10/2014	395.4	0.3	10.83	9.54	0.79	0.72	14.82	4.26	128.87	0.19	140.5	117.4
1/11/2014	3.82	0.75	14.14	9.26	4.63	0.52	7.57	0.51	3.85	0.25	116.52	30.94
2/11/2014	3.61	0.68	21.71	13.72	1.13	0.6	9.37	0.72	3.49	0.25	118.03	44.32
3/11/2014	3.12	0.68	12.05	13.97	2.42	0.75	7.49	1.57	4.08	0.47	149.42	80.89
4/11/2014	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.82	1.39	1.27	5.52	0.92	93.65	58.4
5/11/2014	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.8	6.4	1.27	5.77	1.28	38.24	37.69
6/11/2014	-	-	-	-	1.41	0.57	11.81	1.33	1.52	0.96	38.12	29.41
7/11/2014	-	-	-	-	0.46	0.71	12.4	0.49	1.67	0.8	35.8	27.24
8/11/2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	0.58	34.03	6.92
9/11/2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.75	0.66	30.48	6.82
10/11/2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	0.67	31.5	6.21
11/11/2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	0.45	18.95	5.26
12/11/2014	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.58	7.52	2.53	4.49	0.52	13.28	8.3
13/11/2014	-	-	-	-	4.94	0.55	5.02	0.9	3.95	0.29	14.13	11.22
14/11/2014	-	-	-	-	3.95	0.66	3.18	1.42	0.82	0.33	8.14	6.87
15/11/2014	-	-	-	-	2.08	0.66	2.18	0.35	-	-	-	-

16/11/2014	-	-	-	-	1.01	0.58	2.25	0.03	-	-	-	-
17/11/2014	-	-	-	-	1.26	0.59	4.46	1.29	2.49	1.51	31.55	13.1
18/11/2014	-	-	-	-	3.11	0.53	3.71	4.61	3.38	0.55	29.18	6.18
19/11/2014	-	-	-	-	1.04	0.68	3.58	3.35	3.69	0.92	28.7	6.78
20/11/2014	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.65	6.7	3.51	4.34	0.43	20.31	3.17
21/11/2014	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.65	6.99	3.59	-	-	-	-
22/11/2014	-	-	5.52	9.04	2.55	0.69	4.49	3.46	-	-	-	-
23/11/2014	-	-	5.43	6.84	2.54	0.56	4.03	2.95	-	-	-	-
24/11/2014	688.44	0.05	8	10.4	3.55	0.49	5.13	3.21	1.91	0.58	36.78	11.28
25/11/2014	1,586.98	0.06	8.3	12.37	2.57	0.66	9.26	3.34	0.49	0.35	20.53	2.3
26/11/2014	961.82	0.07	9.14	12.43	2.04	0.54	12.16	3.12	2.63	0.57	47.8	5.82
27/11/2014	1,487.59	0.07	9.48	13.1	40.98	0.58	15.73	3.19	1.13	0.4	22.04	2.35
28/11/2014	80.27	0.15	14.84	29.14	740.6	0.1	25.88	33.64	-	-	-	-
29/11/2014	2.87	0.22	17.85	9.46	503.03	0.04	10.35	16.53	0.16	0.66	22.07	2.74
30/11/2014	2.83	0.35	16.31	5.96	374.86	0.05	7.66	10.64	-	-	-	-
1/12/2014	3.43	0.79	41.55	20.75	586.79	0.06	9.91	15.63	3.63	0.48	39.3	8.94
AVERAGE	426.5931944	0.9189	23.47649	16.977	330.179	0.2697	26.5642	32.5277	321.55	0.20259	29.1375	24.4596

Table: III (a) Comparison of BTM(SO₂,CO,NO₂,NO),Peenya(SO₂,CO,NO₂,NO),BWSSB(SO₂,CO,NO₂,NO)

Averages for three different stations are presented as below:

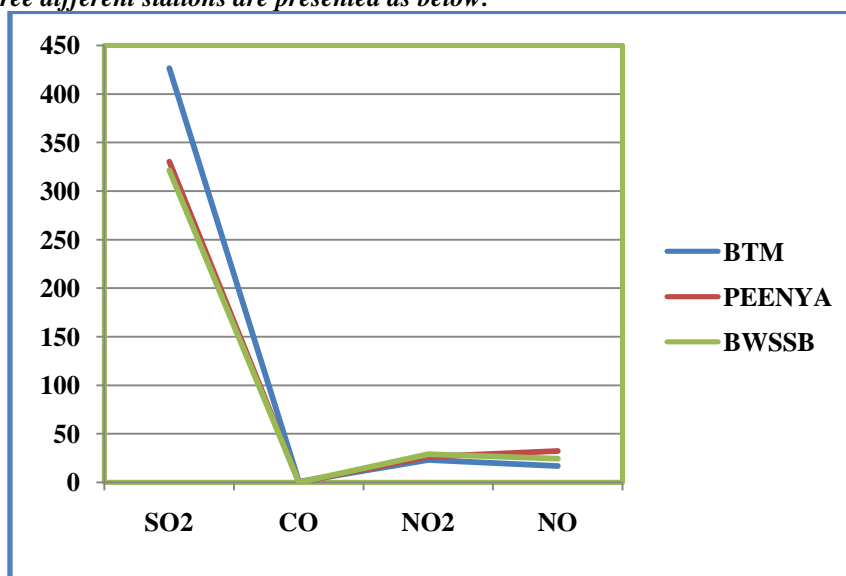


Fig: III (a) Average values of pollutants from three stations

The above analysis shows that BTM station is noted for very high release of SO₂ pollutant and whereas PEENYA noted high levels of Nitrogen oxide. BWSSB seen to be consistent in all the four parameters when compared with other two monitoring stations.

Mapping with recently proposed IND: AQI (CPCB) for different parameters:

category	Breakpoint conc. for SO ₂ (ug/m ³)-24 Hrs	Break point conc. for NO ₂ (ug/m ³)-24 Hrs	Breakpoint conc. for CO(mg/m ³)-8Hrs
AQI			
Good	40	40	1
Satisfactory	80	80	2
Moderately polluted	380	180	10
Poor	800	280	17
Very poor	1600	400	34

Severe	1600+	400+	34+			
Table: III (b) Breakpoints values of IND: AQI						
<i>POLLUTNATS</i>	<i>BTM</i>	<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>PEENYA</i>	<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>BWSSB</i>	<i>CATEGORY</i>
SO ₂	426.59	Moderately polluted	330.179	Satisfactory	321.55	Satisfactory
NO ₂	23.47	Good	26.5642	Good	29.1375	Good
CO	0.0033	Good	8.66	Satisfactory	6.66	Satisfactory

Table: III (c) Mapping of values with Proposed IND: AQI

<i>S no</i>	<i>Pollutants</i>	<i>Effects on Economy and plants</i>
1	SO ₂	In the presence of moisture and oxygen,SO ₂ gets converted to H ₂ SO ₄ which causes corrosion when it falls on buildings, railway tracks,arts,architecture and buildings material due to chemical reaction with metals and limestone
2	SO ₂	Damage to paints and protective coatings of articles
3	SO _x and NO _x	Causes fading and deterioration of textile dyes and fibers
4	SO ₂	SO ₂ causes leather to loose much of its strength
5	SO ₂	Bleaching of leaves, cell membrane damage, necrosis
6	NO ₂	Suppressed growth and acute leaf injury

Table: III (d) Effects of pollutants

IV. CONCLUSIONS:

From the observations it is clear that sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels are very high and it may lead to different health problems and also contribute to acid rains. Whereas Carbon monoxide levels are in Good range only at one station (BTM), and for NO₂ all the stations are observed in good range when compared with breakpoint concentration of NO₂ prescribes in IND: AQI-2014. Automatic Air quality monitoring stations are established in some cities and in some other cities the data is not updated at regular intervals therefore there is a need in establishing equipments. Real time monitoring reduces manpower and takes less time to analyze the pollutants. Public awareness is mandatory in industrial areas as many are not aware of Impacts. Industries should reduce the release of pollutants by establishing proper control equipments and follow industry standards.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

We thankful to the Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi for the data they provided and I would like to extend my thanks to Management and Principal Dr.A.S.Reddy for the support to publish this paper.

REFERENCES

[1] Kaushik, C.P., Ravindra, K., Yadav, K., Mehta, S. and Haritash, A.K. Assessment

of ambient air quality in urban centers of Haryana (India) in relation of different anthropogenic activities and health risks. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*. 2006, 122: 27-40.

- [2] CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board). 2009. Indian National Ambient Air Quality Standards, New Delhi. Available on <http://www.cpcb.gov.in>
- [3] CPCB: NAAQS Monitoring & Analysis Guidelines Volume-II
- [4] CPCB-Control of urban pollution series (CUPS/82/2014-2015).
- [5] Gupta, A. K., Patil, R. S. and Gupta, S. K. A long-term study of oxides of nitrogen, *Environmental Science and Health*, 2003, 38: 2877-2894.
- [6] Lam, G. C. K., Leung, D. Y. C., Niewiadomski, M., Pang, S. W., Lee, A. W. F. and Louie, P. K. K. Street level concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and suspended particulate matter in Hong Kong. *Atmospheric Environment*, 1999, 33: 1-11.
- [7] Aher S. B., Dobhal B. S., Awasthi R. S. Spatial and Temporal Variations of SO₂, NO_x, PM10 and TSPM Concentration in Ambient Air of Jalna City, India. *IJAEB*: 7(3): 2014, 571-579.

- [8] Shukla, A., A. Nasim and S. Gangopadhyay Mass and Number concentration of respirable particulate matter in the ambient environment of Delhi. *Ind. J. Air Pollut. Cont.*, 6, 2006, 44-45
- [9] Badhwar, N., R.C. Trivedi and B. Sengupta Air Quality status and trends in India. *Ind. J. Air Pollut. Cont.* 6, 2006, 71-79
- [10] Tiwari, T.N. and M. Ali. Air Quality Index for Calcutta and its monthly variation for various localities. *Ind. J. Environ. Protect.* 7, 1987, 172-176.