

A Novel Approach for Quantifying Elongated Airborne Mineral Particles (EMPs) Using an Automated Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

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Supporting Information

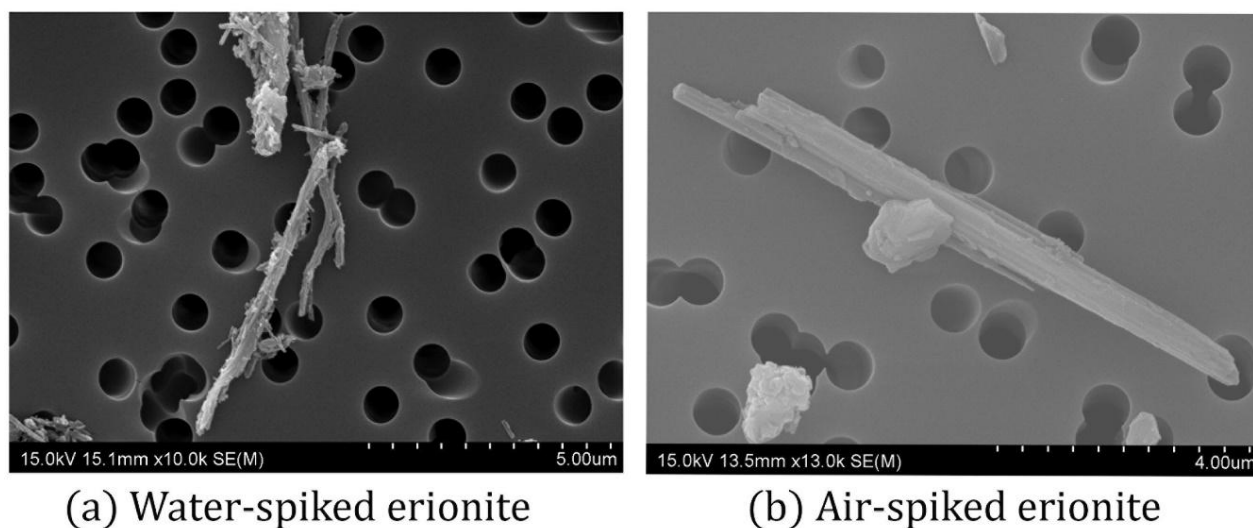


Fig. S1: Comparison of water-spiked and air-spiked erionite on the PC filter

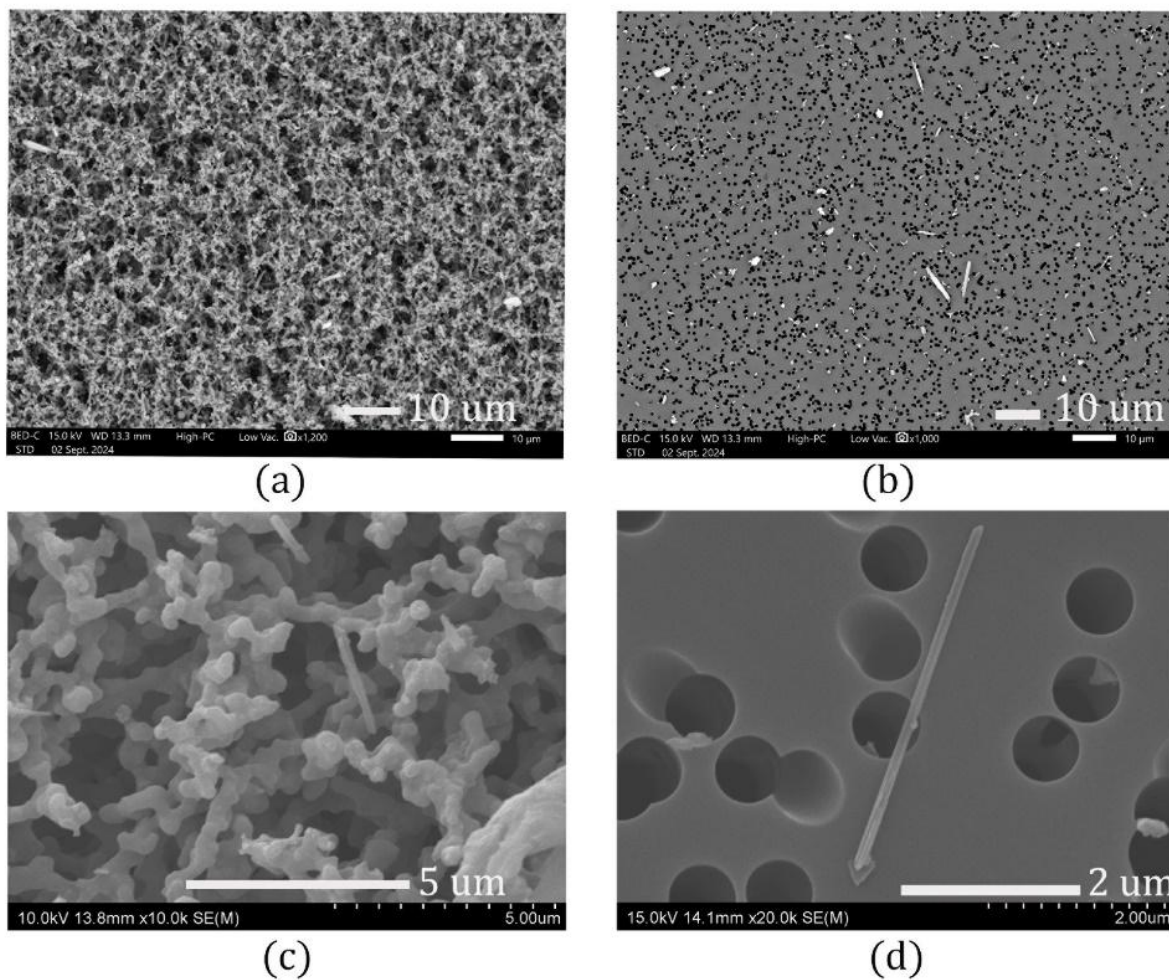


Fig. S2: Comparison of spiked-erionite on MCE and PC filters (a) and (b), The same amount of erionite spiked on MCE and PC filters respectively. (c) A higher magnification image of the MCE filter showing fine fibres hidden among the structure of the MCE filter (d) A higher magnification image of the PC filter holding the fibre on top of the filter



Fig. S3: Image of the FilterMote sampling device.

Table S1: Details of real-world sampling locations

The site code	Sampling Location	Average sample flow rate (l/min)	Sampling time (min)	Sampling Volume (m ³)
ER 6	Riverhead (static)	3.36	10079	33.8
ER 11	Riverhead (static)	3.40	10079	34.3
ER 12	Riverhead (static)	3.23	10079	32.6
ER 13	Riverhead (static)	3.64	10079	36.7
ER 16	Riverhead (static)	3.24	10079	32.7
A-B	Te Henga (Quarry inner road)	3.0	29	0.09

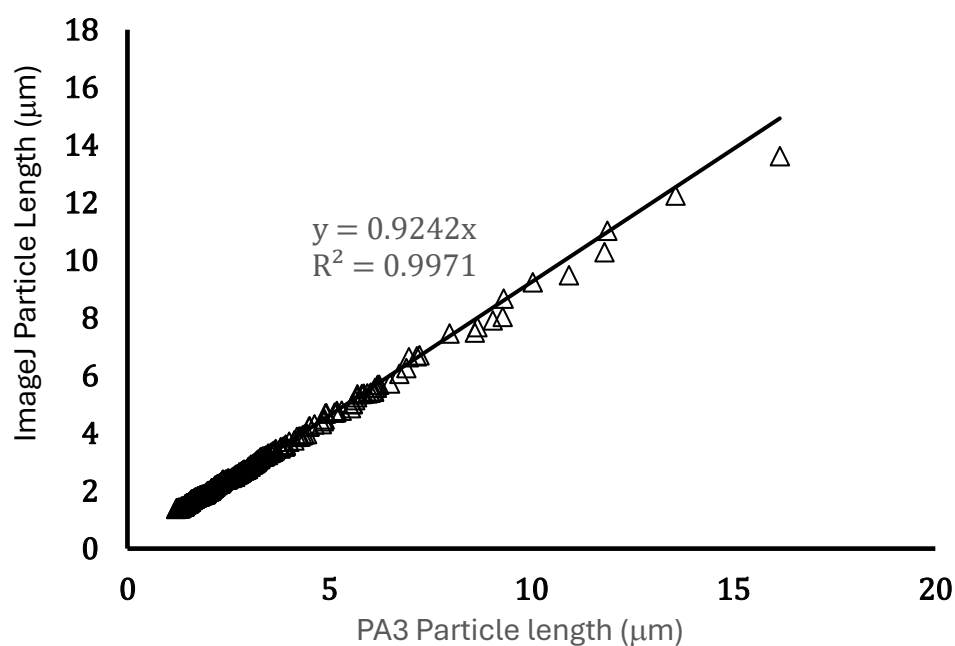


Fig. S4: Length of a particle obtained by PA3 against the length estimates obtained by ImageJ software

Table S2: Results obtained by automated counting of erionite fibers on PE standard filters

Sample number	Erionite in the bulk sample (% mass)	Erionite fiber count on SEM images at 2000X over 25 FOVs								
		Transect 1	Transect 2	Transect 3	Transect 4	Transect 5	Total	f/cc	95% Confidence interval	
									Upper limit f/cc	Lower limit f/cc
PC1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4
PC2	0.02	1	2	1	0	1	5	12.4	5.0	29.7
PC3	0.15	4	2	6	8	4	26	64.4	42.1	94.1
PC4	0.37	10	8	3	11	5	36	89.1	61.9	123.8
PC5	0.89	19	16	21	23	26	105	260.0	200.5	302.0
PC6	1.74	49	63	57	42	78	289	715.5	638.8	799.7

Table S3: Approximate analysis time for different numbers of FOV of a sample SEM image at 2000X using the automated method

Number of FOV	25	50	75	100	200	300	400
Time/ (hours)	3±1	7±2	11±3	15±5	30±8	44±10	60±15

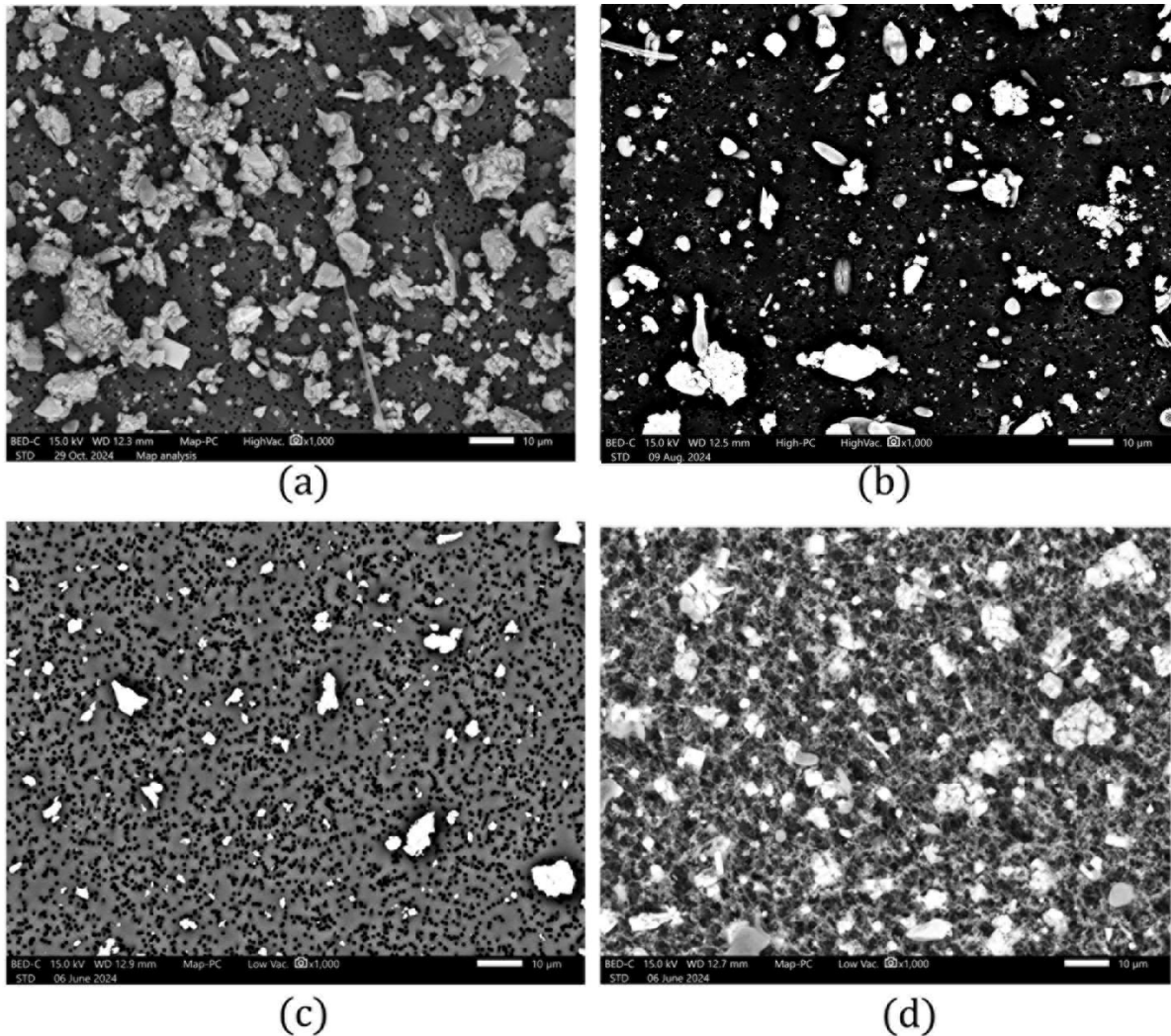


Fig. S5: Different filter loadings of real-world samples: (a) An overloaded PC filter, unsuitable for automated fiber counting due to particle overlapping (sampling time: one week at 3.3 L/min). (b) A moderately loaded PC filter from ambient sampling, with brightness and contrast adjusted, suitable for automated counting (sampling time: one week at 3.3 L/min). (c) A moderately loaded filter near a gravel road, showing good contrast between the particles and the filter substrate (sampling time: 30 min at 3.3 L/min). (d) An MCE filter sample for comparison, where some particles are hidden within the spongy structure of the filter (sampling time: one week at 3.3 L/min).

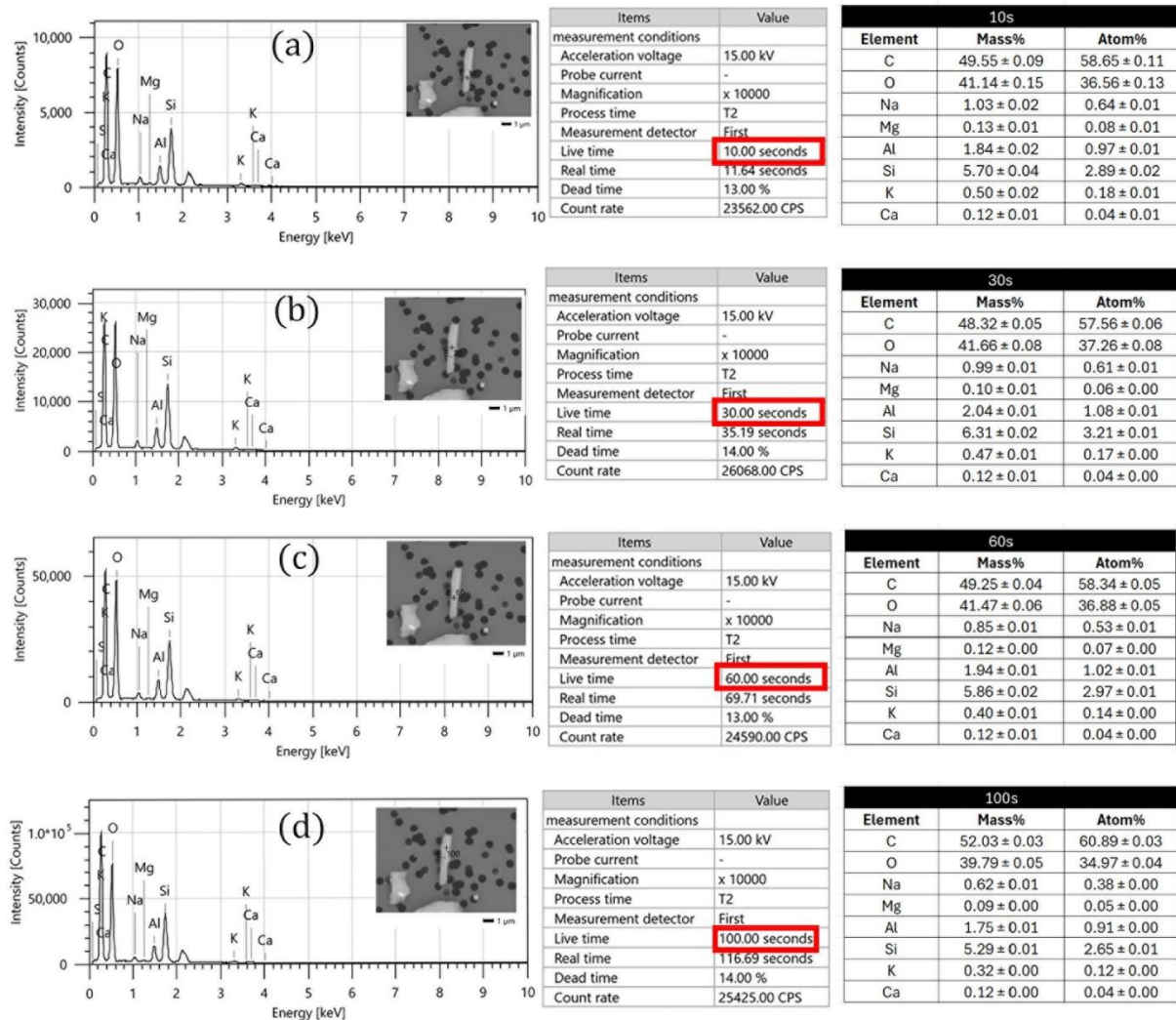


Fig. S6: EDS spectra of an erionite fiber obtained at different analysis times, showing the identification of all elements with an increase in intensity counts at longer analysis times: (a) 10 s, (b) 30 s, (c) 60 s, and (d) 100 s.

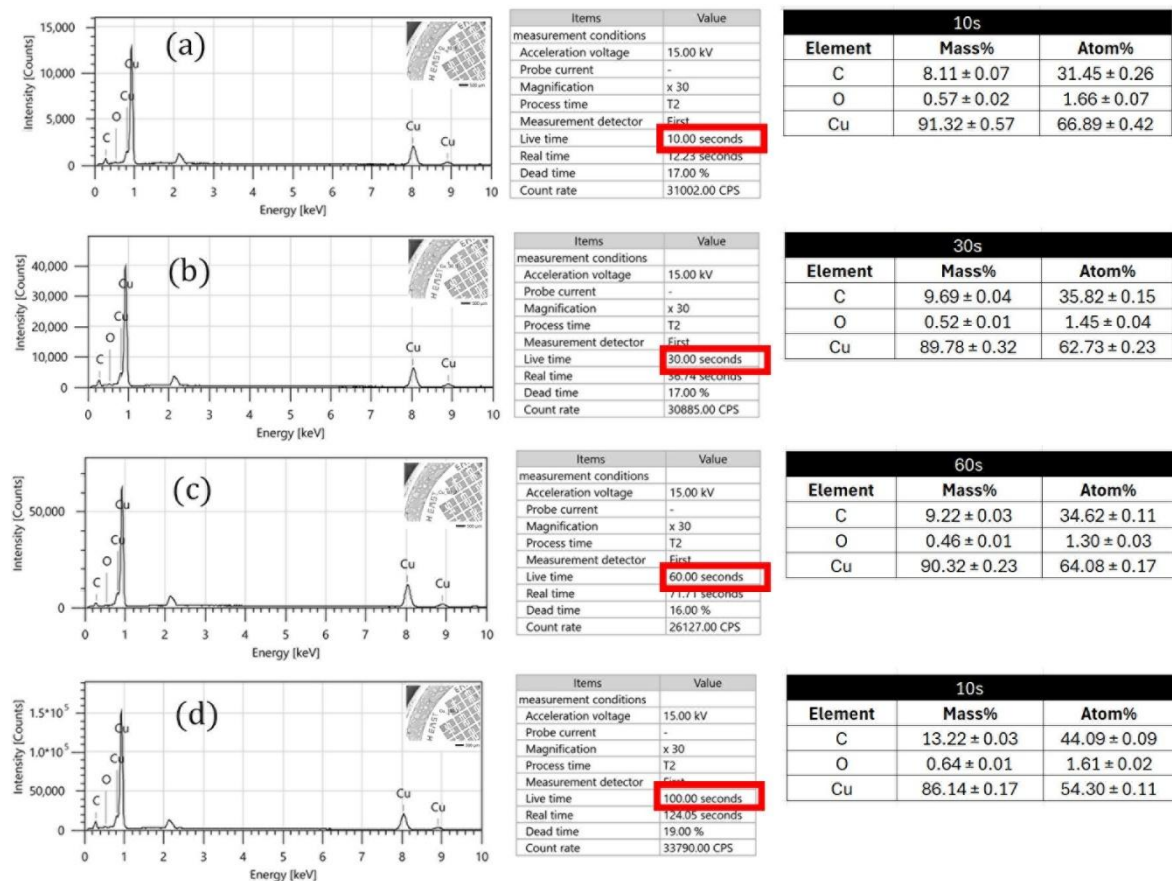


Fig. S7: EDS spectra of copper obtained at different analysis times, showing the identification of copper, along with carbon and oxygen (originating from the filter substrate). An increase in intensity counts is observed with longer analysis times: (a) 10 s, (b) 30 s, (c) 60 s, and (d) 100 s.

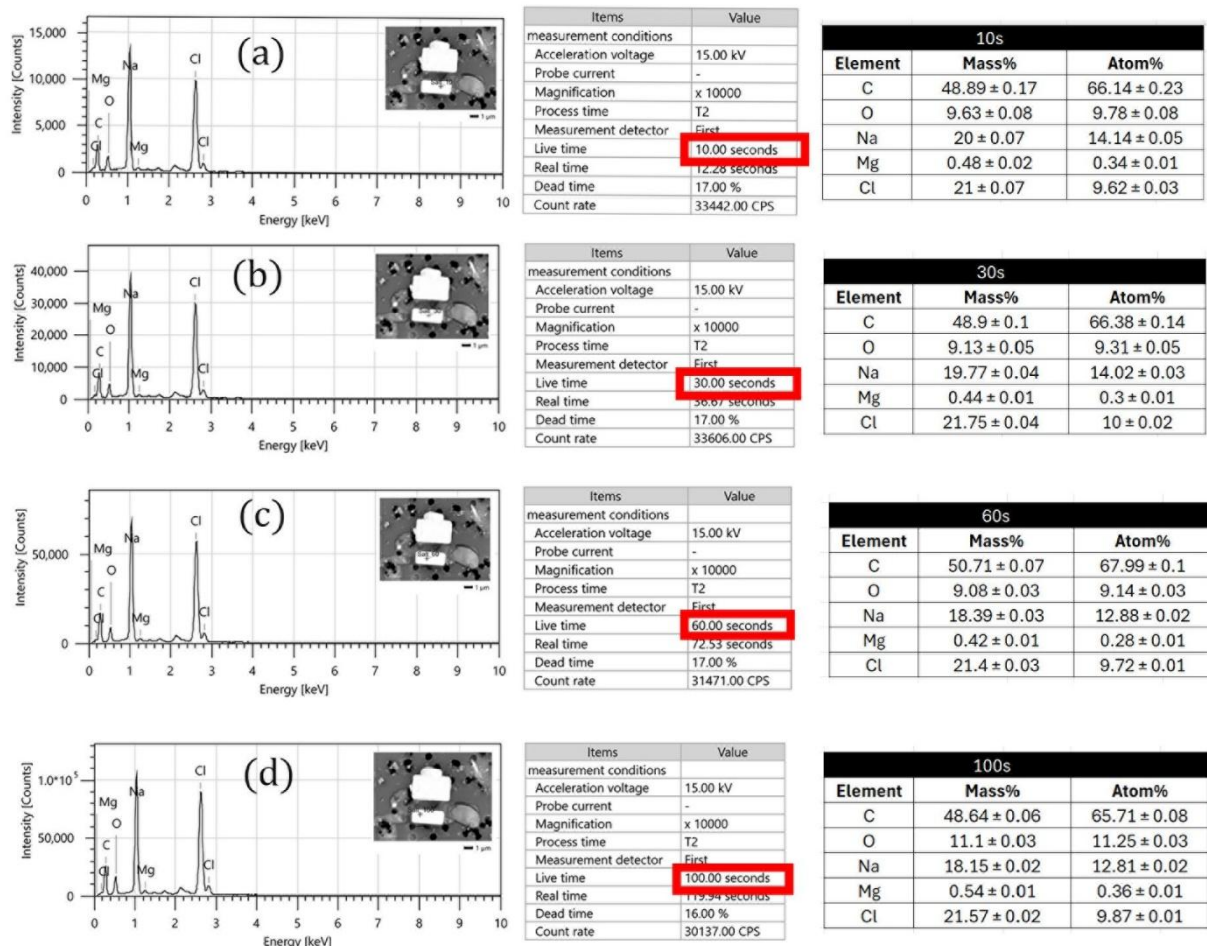


Fig. S8: EDS spectra of a salt crystal obtained at different analysis times, showing the identification of sodium, chlorine, and trace magnesium, along with carbon and oxygen (originating from the filter substrate). An increase in intensity counts is observed with longer analysis times: (a) 10 s, (b) 30 s, (c) 60 s, and (d) 100 s.

Extract X

Extracted from ISO 14966:2019 (ISO - International Organization for Standardization, 2019b)

7.4.2.7 Termination of fibre counting

Fibre counting can be terminated early with respect to a fibre type as a function of a limit or guide value K_R (fibres per m^3). If more than N_A fibres of this type have been found counting can be terminated. N_A is calculated as follows:

$$N_A = \frac{3 \cdot K_R \cdot v'_S}{F_A}$$

N_A is the fibre number of a specific type

K_R is the benchmark or limit to be tested, in m^{-3}

v'_S is dependent from v_S the sampled volume of air per filter area

$v'_S = 1 m^3/cm^3$ for $v_S \leq 1 m^3/cm^2$

$v'_S = 1 m^3/cm^3$ for $v_S > 1 m^3/cm^2$

F_A is a constant ($=100 cm^2$)

In cases where limit or guide values do not exist, the stop criterion can be freely defined for each individual measurement in accordance with the specific measurement objective. Here it is essential that on account of the associated measurement uncertainty N_A is not set too low. N_A shall be at least 15. The analysed filter area shall not be less than $0.25 mm^2$.