
Methodological study for chemical-physical characterization of PM_{2.5} samples by means of ATR-FTIR spectroscopy

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Method:

- Optimization of ATR-FTIR spectra acquisition;
- Choice of automated data set management system;
- Optimization of data processing;
- Multivariate statistical analysis (PCA and cluster analysis).

Aim of ATR-FTIR analysis:

- Collect solid and accurate information on functional groups of $PM_{2.5}$;
- Achieve a comprehensive chemical characterization;
- Identify of the main sources of particulate matter emissions;
- Identify the primary and secondary sources;
- Study the spatial and seasonal variability.

Measurement campaigns in the framework of TOX-IN-AIR project

2024

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



Measurement campaigns in the framework of TOX-IN-AIR project

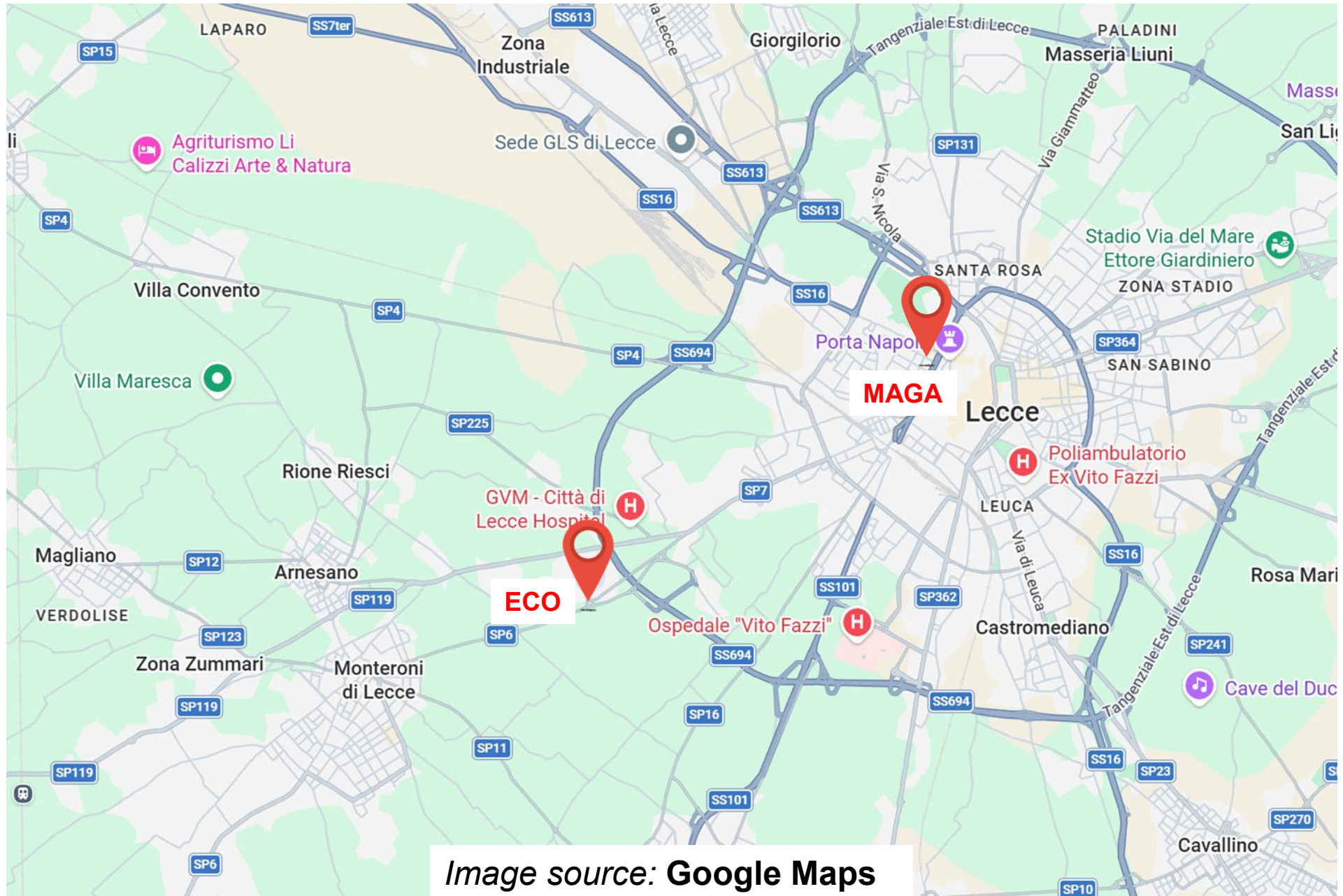
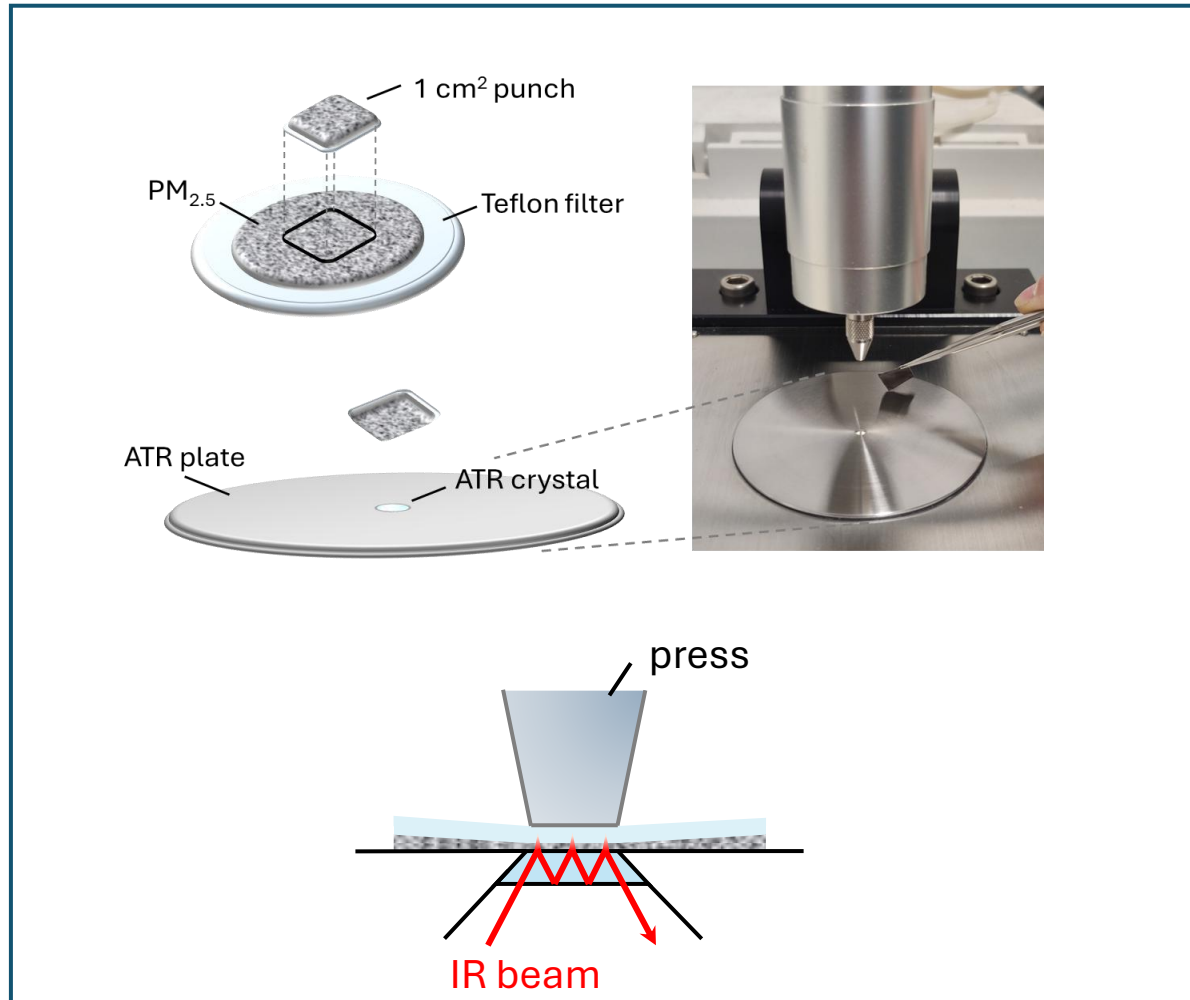
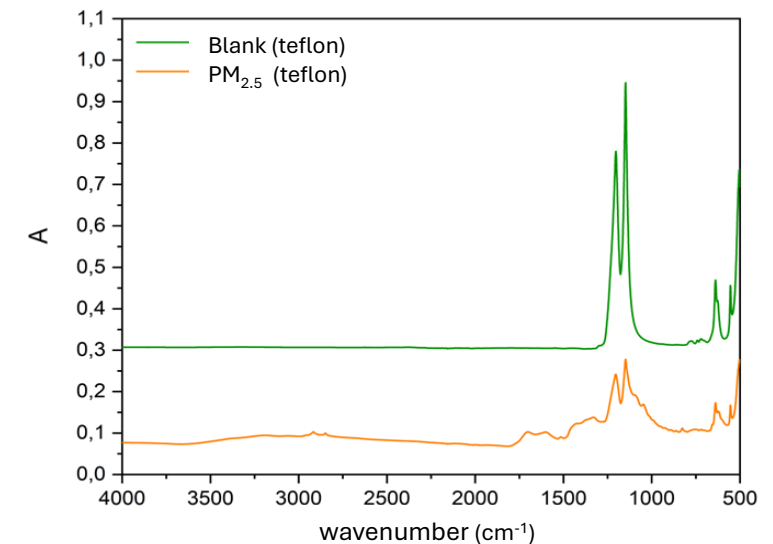
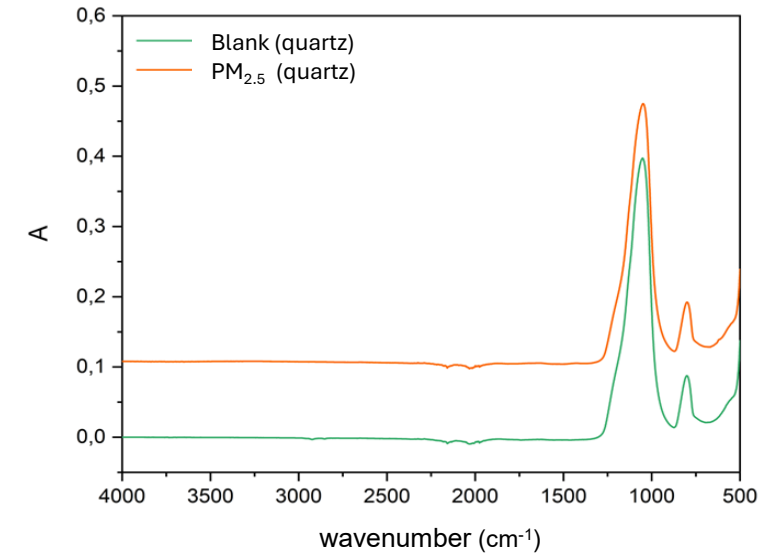


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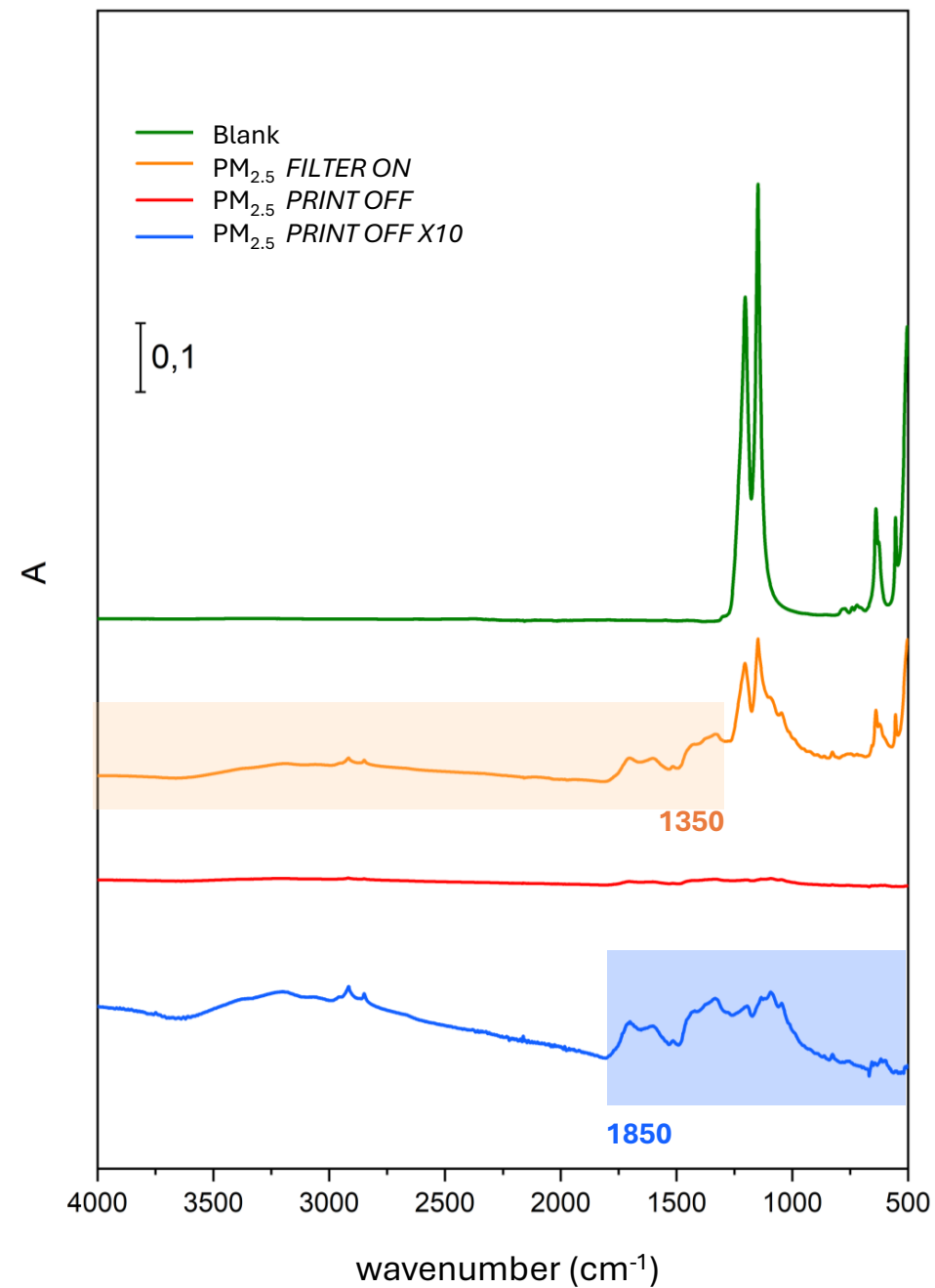
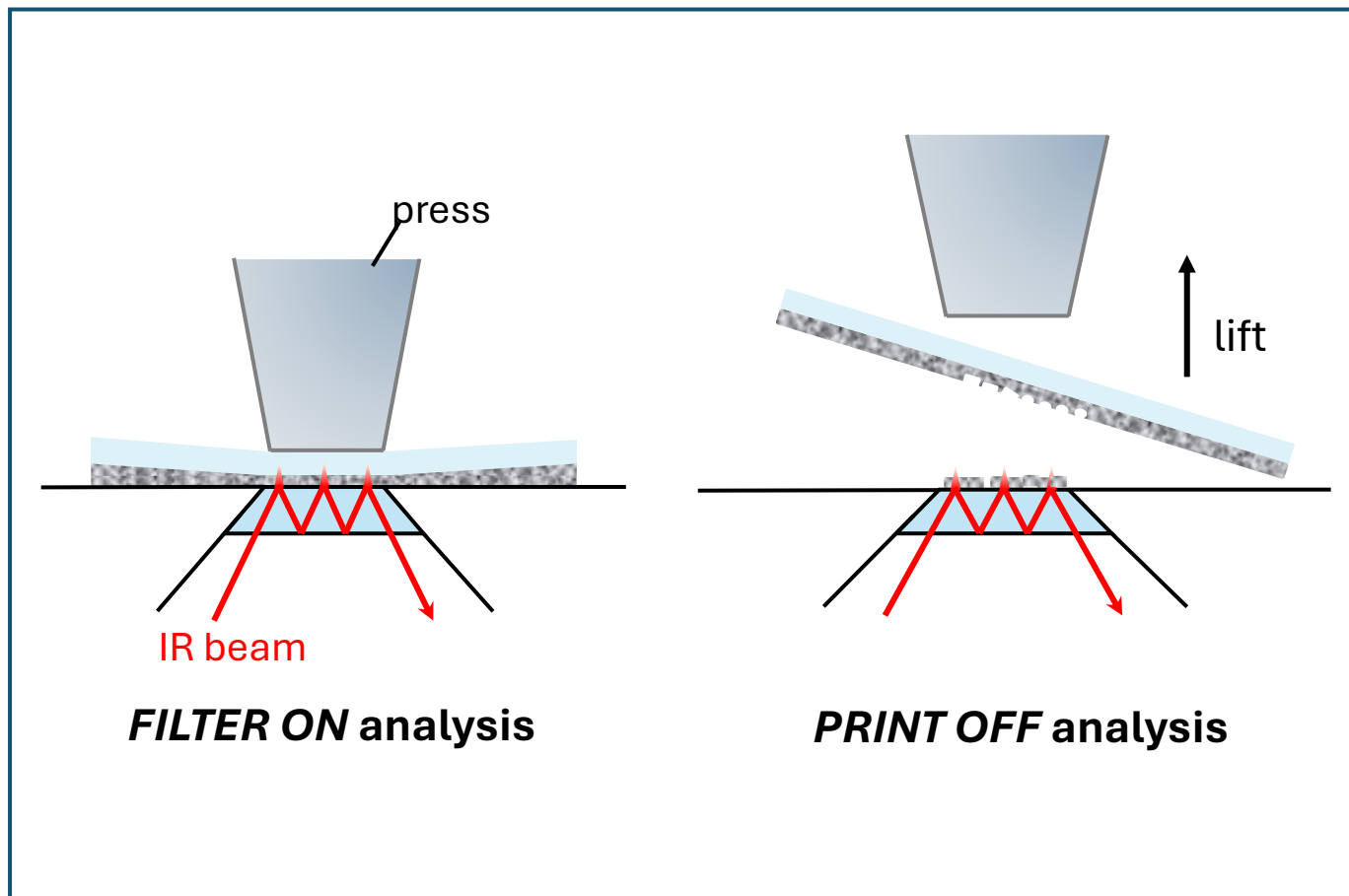
Attenuated Total Reflectance (ATR)-Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy



Selection of suitable substrate



Spectra acquisition mode



Winter campaign

ECO (66 filters)

FILTER ON

PRINT OFF

MAGA (70 filters)

FILTER ON

PRINT OFF

Summer campaign

ECO (77x2 filters)

FILTER ON

PRINT OFF

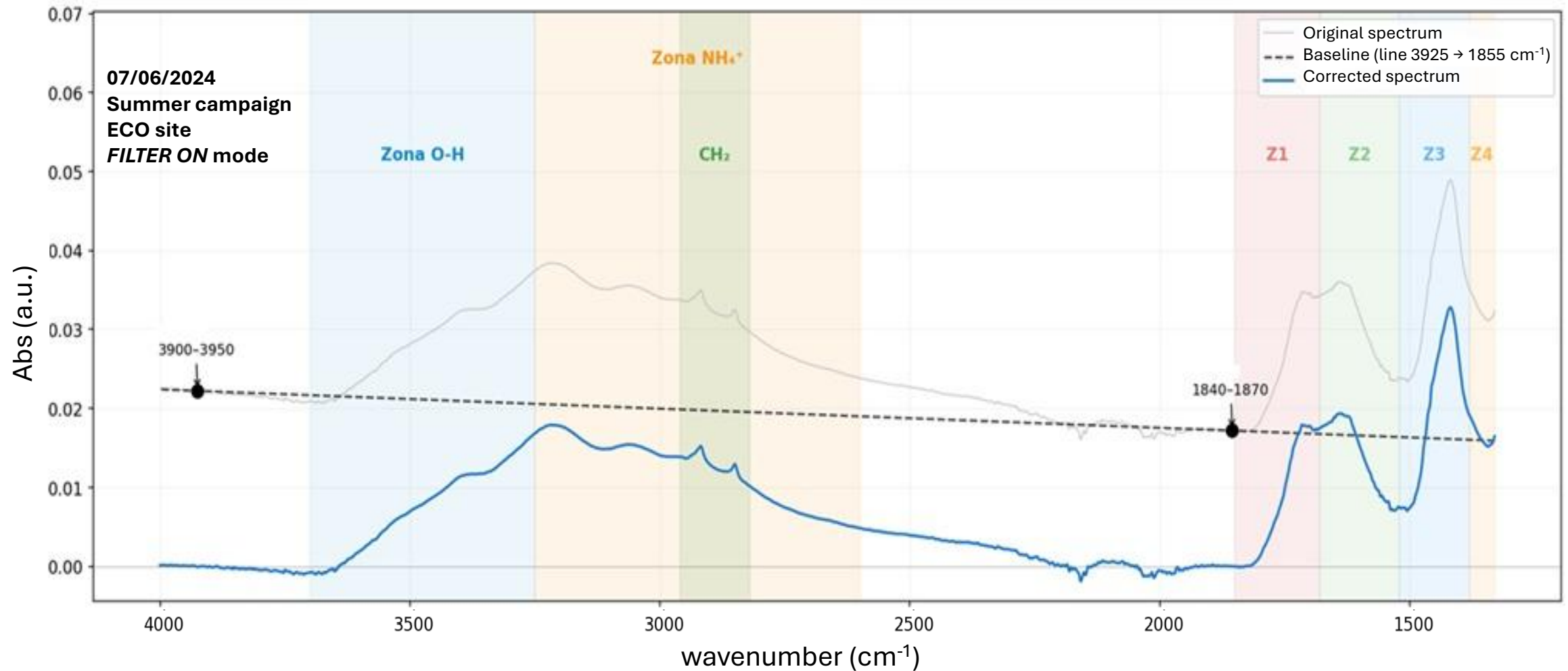
MAGA (80x2 filters)

FILTER ON

PRINT OFF

Total number of ATR- FTIR spectra acquired = 586
→ very large data set

Pre-processing of *FILTER ON* spectra and selection of spectral regions



- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| NH ₄ ⁺ (2600–3250 cm^{-1}) | Z2 (1520–1680 cm^{-1}) |
| O-H (3250–3700 cm^{-1}) | Z3 (1380–1520 cm^{-1}) |
| CH ₂ (2820–2960 cm^{-1}) | Z4 (1330–1380 cm^{-1}) |
| Z1 (1680–1850 cm^{-1}) | |

Spectral structure and definition of variables (*FILTER ON* mode)

Variable	Numerator	Denominator	Meaning
NH ₄ ⁺ /OH	Zone NH ₄ ⁺ (2600–3250 cm ⁻¹)	Zone O-H (3250–3700 cm ⁻¹)	N-H vs O-H structural
OH/bb	Zone O-H (3250–3700 cm ⁻¹)	OH-NH broadband total	Structural O-H
NH ₄ ⁺ /bb	Zone NH ₄ ⁺ (2600–3250 cm ⁻¹)	OH-NH broadband total	Fraction N-H
CH ₂ a/bb	CH ₂ stretc. asym. (2918 cm ⁻¹)	OH-NH broadband total	Organic aliphatic compounds
CH ₂ s/bb	CH ₂ stretc. sym (2850 cm ⁻¹)	OH-NH broadband total	Organic aliphatic compounds
CH ₂ s/CH ₂ a	CH ₂ stretc. sym (2850 cm ⁻¹)	CH ₂ stretc. asym (2918 cm ⁻¹)	Aliphatic chain
Z2/Z1	Z2 (COO ⁻)	Z1 (C=O)	Acid-base balance
Z4/Z3	Z4 (NO ₃ ⁻)	Z3 (NH ₄ ⁺ + COO ⁻)	NO ₃ ⁻ relative
Z1_2/bb	Z1+Z2	OH-NH broadband total	C=O + COO ⁻
Z3_4/bb	Z3+Z4	OH-NH broadband total	NH ₄ ⁺ /NO ₃ ⁻

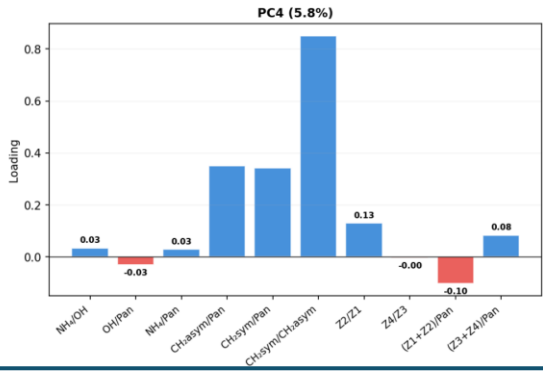
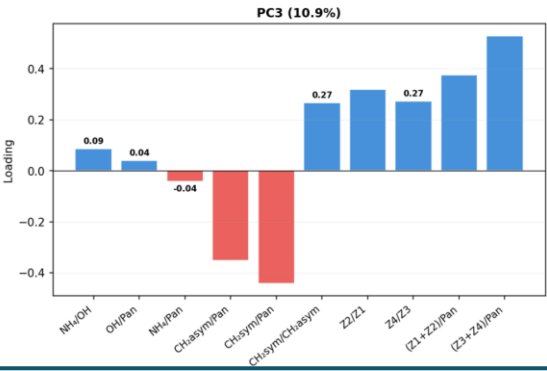
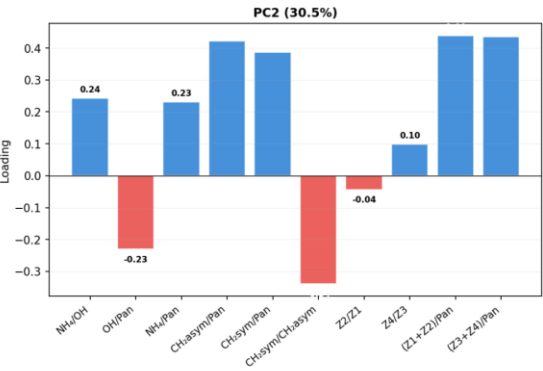
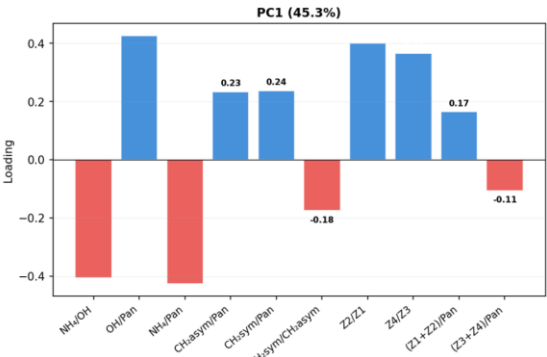
Spectral structure and definition of variables (*PRINT OFF* mode)

Variable	Numerator	Denominator	Meaning
Z2/Z1	Z2	Z1	COO ⁻ /C=O acid-basic balance
Z3/Z1	Z3	Z1	NH ₄ ⁺ /NO ₃ ⁻ /COO ⁻ vs C=O
Z4/Z3	Z4	Z3	band ~1207 relative to Z3
Z5/Z3	Z5	Z3	SO ₄ ²⁻ /Si-O relative to NH ₄ ⁺ /NO ₃ ⁻
Z6/Z5	Z6	Z5	bending/stretching SO ₄ ²⁻
Z5/Z1	Z5	Z1	SO ₄ ²⁻ /Si-O relative to C=O
Z6/Z1	Z6	Z1	SO ₄ ²⁻ bending relative to C=O
Z1_2/tot	Z1+Z2	Z1+Z2+Z3+Z4+Z5+Z6	Carbonyl/carboxyl moiety
Z3/tot	Z3	tot	NH ₄ ⁺ /NO ₃ ⁻ /COO ⁻ moiety
Z5_6/tot	Z5+Z6	tot	SO ₄ ²⁻ /Si-O total moiety

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

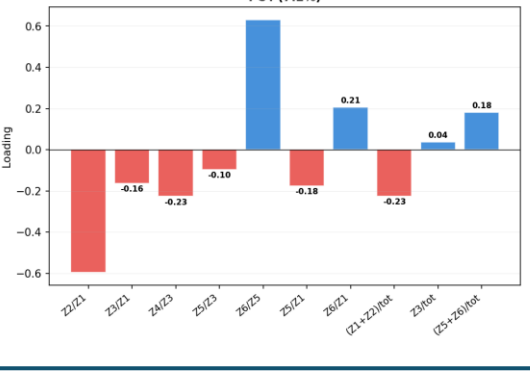
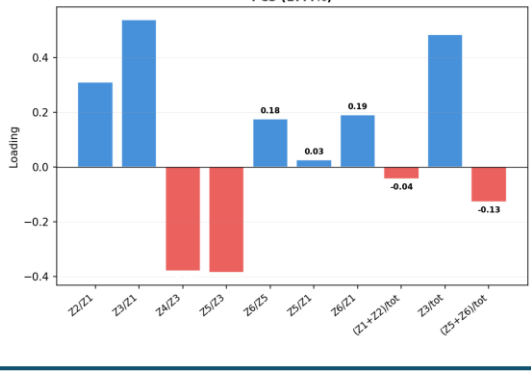
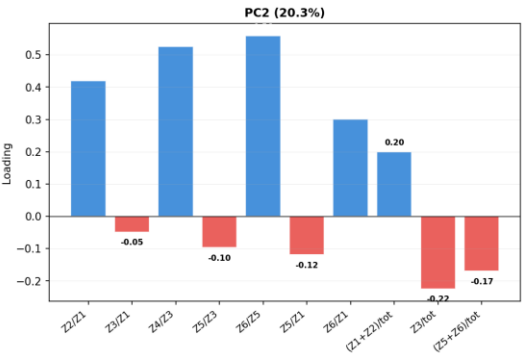
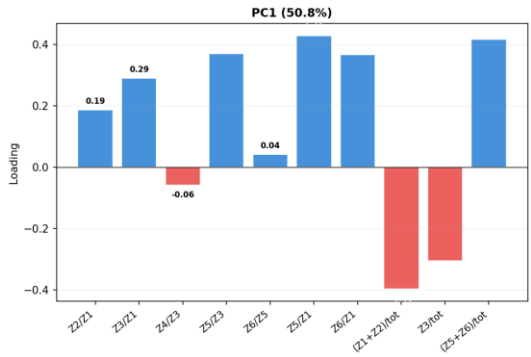
FILTER ON

PC	Explaining variance	Cumulative variance
PC1	45.3%	45.3%
PC2	30.5%	75.8%
PC3	10.9%	86.7%
PC4	5.8%	92.5%



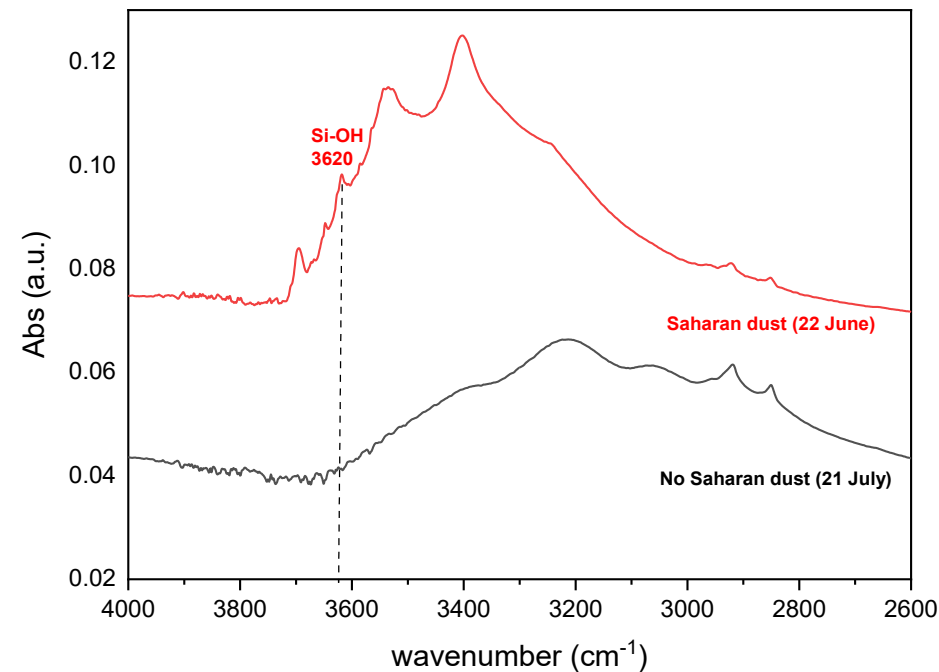
PRINT OFF

PC	Explaining variance	Cumulative variance
PC1	50.8%	50.8%
PC2	20.3%	71.1%
PC3	17.4%	88.5%
PC4	7.2%	95.7%



Cluster analysis: chemical characterization and change over time

	June	July	August
COO ⁻ /C=O	↑	↓	↓
NO ₃ ⁻	significant contribution	↓	↓
NH ₄ ⁺	significant contribution	↑	↑
SO ₄ ²⁻	significant contribution	significant contribution	significant contribution
organic compounds	aliphatic compounds	aromatic compounds	aromatic compounds
OH	11 events	1 event	1 event



Limitations of the method:

- Two variables in the *FILTER ON* samples were found to be redundant;
- $\text{CH}_2\text{s}/\text{CH}_2\text{a}$ is numerically unstable for samples with very weak C-H signals;
- Some samples in *PRINT OFF* mode with very low signals (total area < 0.5 a.u.) are unreliable for quantitative ratio analysis.

Potential of the method:

- Correlation between the carbonyl/carboxylate and $\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NO}_3^-$ signals compatible with a common origin due to secondary photochemical oxidation processes;
- Correlation between organic carbonyl and sulfate moiety due to secondary aerosol;
- Identification of the main sources of particulate matter emissions (primary and secondary).

Goals and future prospects:

Study and variability comparison between the two sites (ECO and MAGA) and seasonal (winter and summer) by means of ATR-FTIR spectroscopic technique.



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Napoli, 26-29 maggio 2026**