FIDAS[®] 200 S





DESCRIPTION

Fidas[®] 200 S is an aerosol spectrometer developed specifically for regulatory air pollution control. It analyzes continuously the fine dust particles present in the ambient air in the size range 180 nm – 18 μ m and calculates simultaneously the immission values PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} to be monitored by law. At the same time PM₁, PM₄, PM_{tot}, the particle number concentration C_N and the particle size distribution are calculated and recorded. It thus delivers comprehensive information about the fine dust particles, as only provided by a counting, single particle measuring principle.

The version Fidas[®] 200 S displayed here consists of a 19" rack mount device installed in a stainless steel water protected cabinet designed for outdoor installation (temperature range -20 - 50 °C). A larger, air conditioned cabinet, which allows installation of additional equipment, is available on request. Variants of the Fidas[®] 200 S are the basic type Fidas 200[®] and the Fidas[®] 200 E with separate sensor (for easier integration in stations with existing ceiling glands).

Fidas[®] 200 S as well as its functionally identical variations Fidas[®] 200 and Fidas[®] 200 E are currently the only optical single particle measuring devices that are type approved for simultaneous monitoring of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ according to standards VDI 4202-1, VDI 4203-3, EN 12341, EN 14907, EN 16450, and the EU Equivalence Guide GDE and certified in compliance with standards EN 15267-1 and -2. Type approval declaration of the Fidas[®] 200 S was published first in the German Federal Gazette BAnz AT 1st April 2014 B12 in chapter IV, notification 5.1. The certificate¹ issued by TÜV Rheinland and the German Federal Environmental Agency, as well as the measuring² compiled by TÜV Rheinland are published at www.qal1.eu³.

 $^{{}^{1}\}mbox{Link to certificate: https://qal1.de/report/0000040212_21227195C_palas_Fidas200S_en.pdf$

²Link to test report: https://qal1.de/report/0000040212_21227195C_palas_Fidas200S_en.pdf

³QAL1 web site: http://www.qal1.eu/





Fig. 1: EN 15267 certificate for ${\sf Fidas}^{\it @}$ 200 S

Beyond that Fidas[®] 200 as well as Fidas[®] 200 E and Fidas[®] 200 S are also type approved and certified in the UK (Defra Approval) in compliance with the requirements of "MCERTS Performance Standards for CAMS" and "MCERTS for UK Particulate Matter". The respective Approval ⁴ certificate as well as the test report⁵ are publicly available.

	DUP"		Environment Agency
PROD		CERTS — DRMITY C	ERTIFICATE
	This is t	o certify that the	
	2. Fidas	200 Method 200 S Method 200 E Method	d 11
	Man	ufactured by:	
	Gresch 7622	AS GmbH bachstrasse 3b, 19 Kahlsruhe, Germany	
а	has been assessed nd for the conditions stat		
	ERTS Performance Star Quality Monitoring Syste		
Standards fo Competent A	r Ambient Air Quality M uthority for the Equival anual Discontinuous M	onitoring Systems ence Testing and C	to the MCERTS Performance :: Requirements of the UK Certification of Automated or Particulate Matter in Ambient 012
	Certific	ation Ranges:	
	PM ₁₀ PM _{2.5}	0 to 10,000 µg 0 to 10,000 µg	
Project No.: Certificate No: Initial Certification: This Certificate issued:	80073263 Sira MC160290/03 04 April 2016 01 April 2021		J.C.Y
Renewal Date:	03 April 2026		Environmental Team Manager
	MCERTS is operated on t		
		ication Servi	ice
do	Unit 6. Hay	varden Industrial Park	
	Unit 6, Hav Hawarden Tel: +44 The MCERTS certificate c	, Deeside, CH5 3US 4 (0)1244 670 900 onsists of this document in i use consider all the informative produced in its entirety and	tion within. without change

⁴Link to certificate: https://www.csagroupuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/MC16029003.pdf

⁵Link to test report: http://www.csagroupuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MCERTSCCPMT6PALASPM10PM2.5V10.4.pdf

PALAS

Fig. 2: MCERTS/DEFRA Approval for Fidas [®] 200⁶

Fidas[®] 200 S utilizes the acknowledged principle of single particle light scattering size analysis and is equipped with an LED light source of high intensity ($d_{p,min} = 180 \text{ nm}$), highly stable light output and long lifetime. The calibration of the instrument can be verified and, if necessary, adjusted easily and quickly at any time even when installed on site, using a monodisperse test aerosol.

The sampling system of the Fidas[®] 200 S operates with a volume flow of approximately $0.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$. It is equipped with a Sigma-2 sampling head according to VDI 2119, which allows representative sampling even under strong wind conditions, and a drying line which prevents condensation from causing measurement errors. The drying line (Intelligent Aerosol Drying System – IADS) is controlled based on ambient air temperature, pressure, and relative humidity. These data are provided by a weather station; optionally wind velocity, wind direction, and precipitation data can be provided as well. A filter holder for circular plane filters (47 dia.) is integrated into the sampling system, which allows, e. g., subsequent chemical analysis of the aerosol composition.

Fidas[®] 200 S offers numerous communications options and allows full remote control and maintenance of the system as well as online data access via palas.de⁷. The software provided along with the system offers versatile options for evaluation (e. g., comprehensive statistics and averaging) and export of measurement data.

Fig. 3 shows an external view and, schematically, the design of the Fidas[®] 200 S.

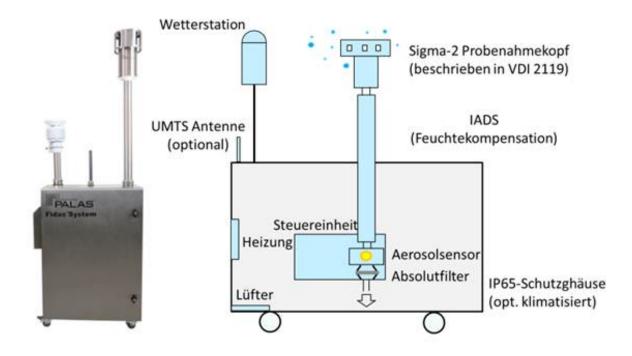


Fig. 3: External view and design of the Fidas[®] 200 S

The actual aerosol sensor is an optical aerosol spectrometer that determines the particle size using Lorenz-Mie scattered light analysis of single particles. The single particles move through an optically differentiated measurement volume that is homogeneously illuminated with white light. Each particle generates a scattered light impulse that is detected at an angle of 85° to 95° degrees. The particle number is measured based on the number of scattered light impulses. The level of the scattered light impulse is a measure of the particle size diameter.

Precise optics, high light output from the polychromatic LED used, and powerful signal processing electronics using logarithmic A/D conversion allow detection of particles down to 180 nm diameter. The detection of small particles,

⁶Download: https://www.palas.de/en//file/Fx6006/application/pdf/MCERT-Zertifikat-Fidas-2021.pdf.

⁷User area on palas.de: http://www.palas.de/en/user



which can be found in high concentration in particular close to roads, is of importance, e. g., for the correct determination of $PM_{2.5}$. The influence of the lower particle size detection limit is illustrated in Fig. 4 in comparison with a system which has a lower detection limit of 300 nm.

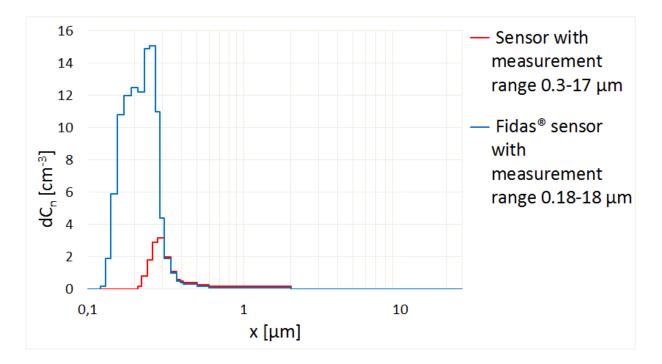


Fig. 4: Higher sensitivity with the Fidas[®] fine dust measurement system in the size range $0.18 - 18 \,\mu$ m

The better the classification precision and the resolution of a particle sizing instrument, the more accurately the particle size distribution can be determined. The Fidas[®] 200 S light source allows for an unambiguous calibration curve, and thus very high particle size resolution, resp., accuracy of classification. The measurement volume of the Fidas[®] sensor is precisely optically delimited using the patented T-aperture technique, which allows particle sizing without border zone errors and so contributes to sizing accuracy. Powerful digital signal processing makes it possible to identify and, if required, compensate coincident readings (caused by concurrent presence of multiple particles).

50 - Fidas® PM2.5 $R^2 = 0.5$ FDMS PM2.5 40 Classical PM-analysis with constant density PM 2.5 [µg/m³] 30 20 10 0 50 Fidas® PM2.5 $R^2 = 0.95$ FDMS PM2.5 40 Algorithm for the immission measurement with an specific calibration curve and size dependend weighting of the particle PM 2.5 [μg/m³] mass for PM1, PM2.5, PM4 and PM10 30 20 10 0

Fig. 5: Comparison of algorithms for converting particle size distribution data to PM values

For calculating mass or a mass fraction from measured data the particle size distribution is processed with a (yet particle size dependent) conversion factor (see Fig. 5). This takes into account that, depending on particle size, ambient aerosol is composed of particles from different sources (such as combustion aerosols, tire attrition, pollen). A mass fraction like, e. g., PM_{10} , is finally determined by applying the associated separation curve (see EN 481) to the particle size distribution data. Even though the optical measuring technique determines particle mass indirectly (equivalence method), which means that exact identity with gravimetric results is not guranteed in each and any case, the empirical knowledge used in processing the measured data ensures a very good correlation with the standard reference method (see Fig. 6), as shown during type approval testing.

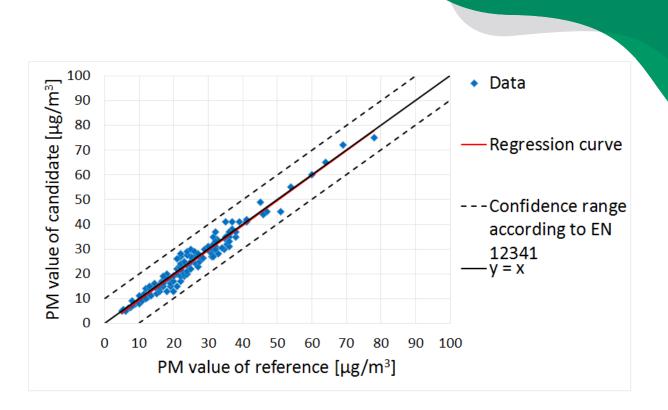


Fig. 6: PM_{10} reference equivalence function of the Fidas[®] 200 S in comparison with a reference small-filter device during the course of suitability testing from the "Report on supplementary testing of the Fidas[®] 200 S respectively Fidas[®] 200 measuring system manufactured by PALAS[®] GmbH for the components suspended particulate matter PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, TÜV report no.: 936/21227195/B".

Multiple separation curves can be applied simultaneously to the same size distribution data which allows simultaneous calculation and output of, e. g., PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and other mass fractions.

PALA



BENEFITS

- Type-approved and certified according to latest EN requirements (EN 15267)
- Explicitly approved for outdoor installation, highly flexible application ranges
- Continuous and simultaneous real-time measurement of multiple PM values
- Additional information on the basis of particle number concentration
- Adjustable time resolution from > 1 s to 24 h
- Light source: LED with high stability and long lifetime
- Long service life
- Low maintenance
- External check of calibration on site possible
- Intuitive and easy to operate
- Reliable function, very high data availability (> 99 %)
- 2 pumps in parallel operation for additional operational safety due to redundancy
- Permanent monitoring of status, among others online monitoring of calibration
- Remote monitoring, maintenance and control easily possible
- Cloud zone via Palas server for worldwide data retrieval
- No radioactive material
- No consumables
- Low energy consumption
- Reduces your operating expenses



DATASHEET

Measuring principle	Optical light scattering of single particles	
Reported data	$\rm PM_1, \rm PM_{2.5}, \rm PM_4, \rm PM_{10}, \rm TSP, \rm C_N,$ particle size distribution, ambient pressu ambient temperature, rel. ambient humidity	
Measurement range (number C_N)	0 – 20,000 particles/cm ³	
Size channels	64 (32/decade)	
Measurement range (size)	$0.18-18\mu m$ (certified range, other measuring ranges on request)	
Measurement range (mass)	$0 - 10,000 \ \mu g/m^3$	
Measurement uncertainty	9.7 % for PM $_{\!2.5},$ 7.5 % for PM $_{\!10}$ (expanded measurement uncertainty accoring to EN 16450, TÜV Report)	
Volume flow	4.8 l/min $\stackrel{\wedge}{=}$ 0.3 m ³ /h ± 3% (24h), complient with EN 16450	
Time resolution	1 s – 24 h	
Data acquisition	Digital, 20 MHz processor, 256 raw data channels	
Light source	LED	
User interface	Touchscreen, 800 • 480 pixel, 7" (17.78 cm)	
Housing	Weatherproof outdoor housing (IP 65)	
Weight	Approx. 60 kg	
Operating system	Windows	
Data logger storage	Capacity for 2 years continuous operation at 60 s storage interval	
Software	PDAnalyze Fidas [®]	
Response time	<2s	
Installation conditions	-20 – +50 °C, weatherproof (EN-certified)	
Interfaces	USB, Ethernet (LAN), RS-232, Wi-Fi	
Power supply	115 – 230 V, 50/60 Hz	
Sampling head	Passive collector Sigma-2	
Dimensions	1,810 • 600 • 400 mm (H • W • D)	
Linearity	1.06 for PM _{2.5} , 1.03 for PM ₁₀ (against gravimetry according to EN 16450, TÜV report)	
Sampling System	Drying of the aerosol by IADS (Intelegent Aerosol Drying System)	
Noise emission	< 70 dB(A)	
Fuse	T2A	
Resolution	$0.1 \mu\text{g/m}^3$	



APPLICATIONS

- Regulatory pollution control in monitoring networks
- Ambient air monitoring campaigns
- Preliminary assessments (spot checks)
- Long-term studies
- Emission source attribution
- Emission dispersion studies (e.g. fires, volcanoes)



Mehr Informationen: https://www.palas.de/product/fidas200s