

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN
VNUHCM

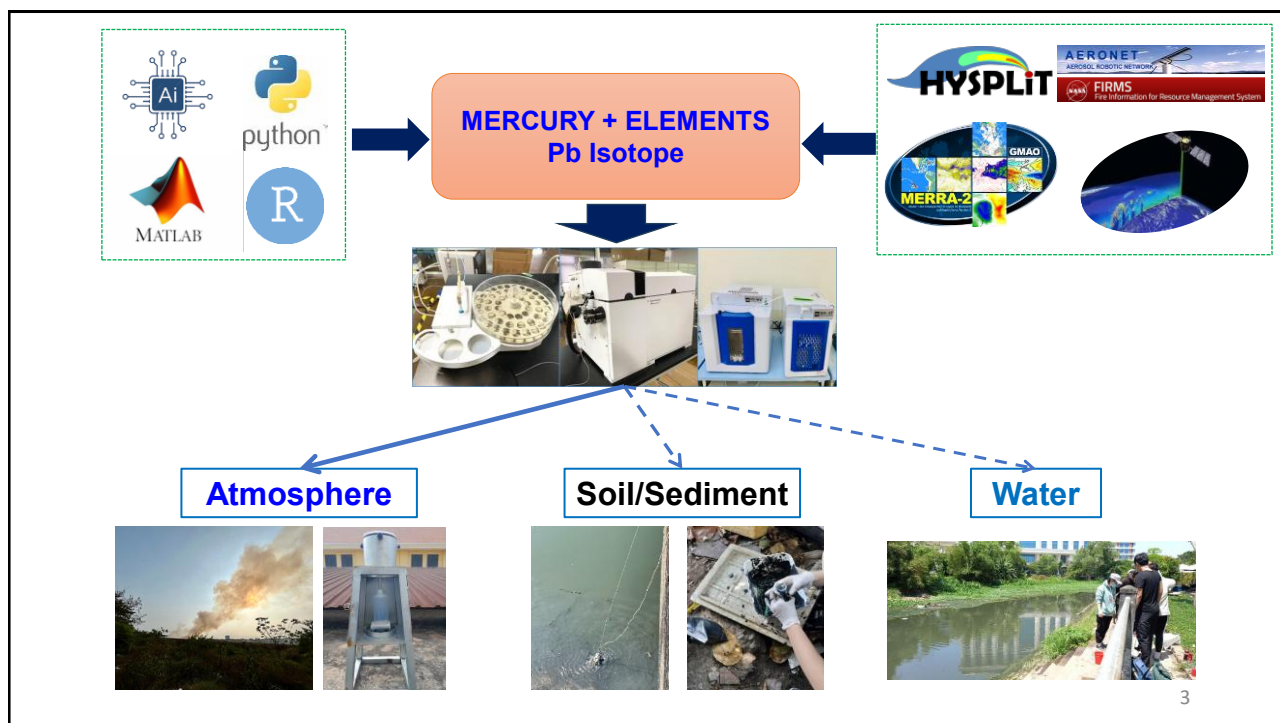
Asia Pacific Mercury
Monitoring Network

Current status of atmospheric mercury studies in Southern Vietnam: insight into the application of UAV in mercury measurements

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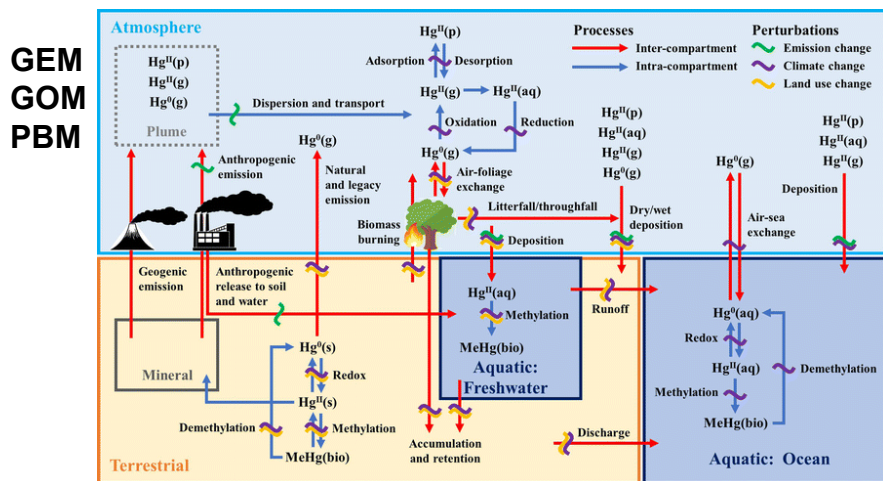
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Why atmosphere?

(Obrist et al. 2018)



The atmosphere is **a key component of the biogeochemical cycle of Hg**, acting as a reservoir, transport mechanism, and facilitator of chemical reactions.

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ATMOSPHERE

Biomonitoring



Characterization (spatial, temporal, vertical)



Source Apportionment and Transformation



Attempt to understand atmospheric Hg speciation (GEM, GOM and PBM); size-fractionation of PBM; bio-accumulation of Hg

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ATMOSPHERE

Atmospheric deposition



Hg re-emission (Dynamic flux chambers)



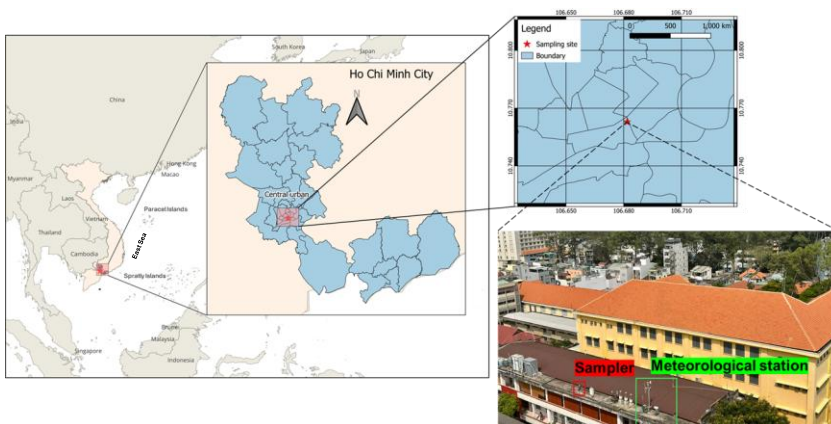
Lab experiments and expert training



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Study area – Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam



HCMC, home to about 10 million people in Southern Vietnam, has poor environmental quality that **has rapidly worsened in the past two decades.**

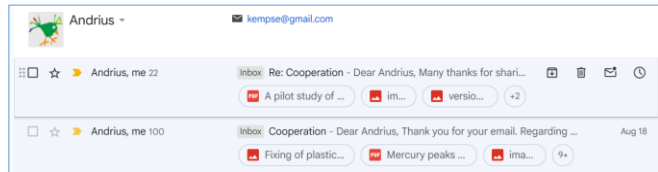
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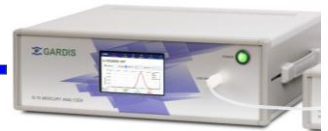
GARDIS-HgSpec

From Oct 2023-now

Dual-Chanel: TGM – GEM = RM



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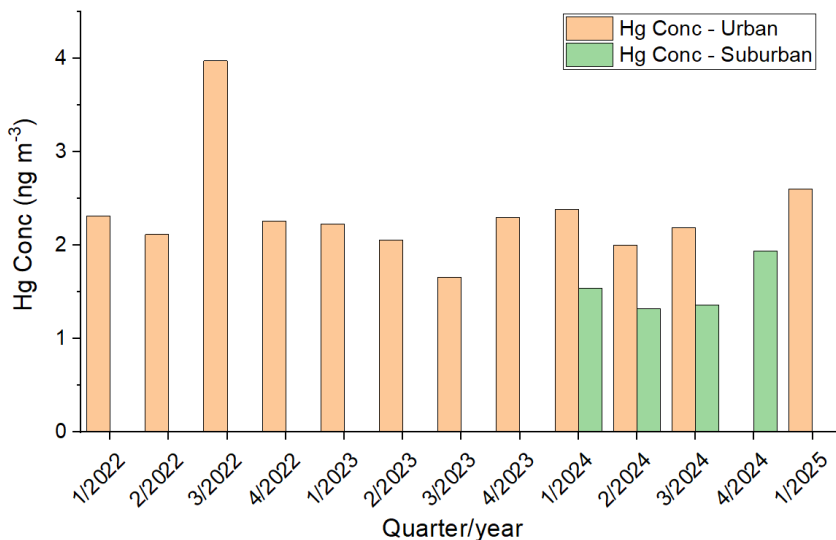
MerPAS sampling in Ho Chi Minh City

Environmental and Climate change Canada – from June 2022

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MerPAS results – Canada project



Quarter 1+4: **dry season**

Quarter 2+3: **rainy season**

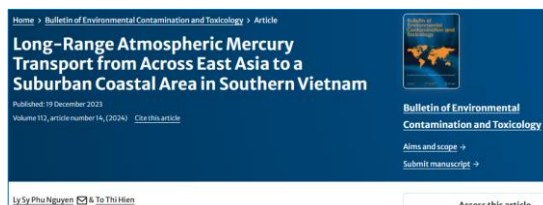
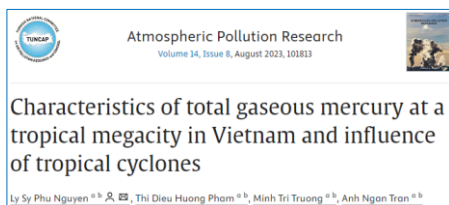
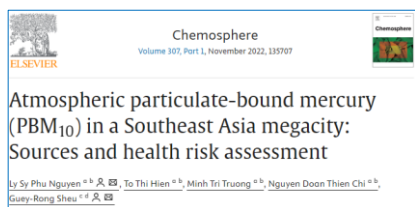
Hg Conc dry > rainy

Urban > Suburban

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Publications



Characterization, driving mechanisms, source apportionment, health risk assessments of atmospheric Hg (GEM and PBM)

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Characterization – TGM/GEM

Site	Type	TGM/GEM (ng m ⁻³)	Reference
HCMC Vietnam	Urban	2.49 ± 0.86	This study
HCMC Vietnam	Suburban	1.76 ± 0.50	This study
Taichung, Taiwan	Urban	6.14 ± 3.91	Huang et al., 2012
Nanjing, China	Urban	7.9 ± 7.0	Zhu et al., 2012
Seoul, Korea	Urban	3.72 ± 2.96	Han et al., 2014
Fukuoka, Japan	Urban	2.33 ± 0.49	Marumoto et al., 2015
Bronx, USA	Urban	1.92 ± 0.59	Zhou et al., 2018
Rochester, USA	Urban	1.66 ± 0.86	Zhou et al., 2018
Dartmouth, Canada	Urban	1.67 ± 1.01	Cheng et al., 2014
Beijing, China	Rural	3.22 ± 1.74	Zhang et al., 2013
Chuncheon, Korea	Rural	2.52 ± 1.80	Han et al., 2014
Kejimikujik National Park, Canada	Rural (coastal)	1.38 ± 0.20	Cheng et al., 2014
Jhongli, Taiwan	Suburban	2.61 ± 6.47	Sheu et al., 2019
Shanghai, China	Suburban	4.19 ± 9.13	Duan et al., 2017
Xiamen, China	Suburban	3.50 ± 1.21	Xu et al., 2015
Minamata, Japan	Suburban	1.90 ± 0.40	Marumoto et al., 2015 ¹¹

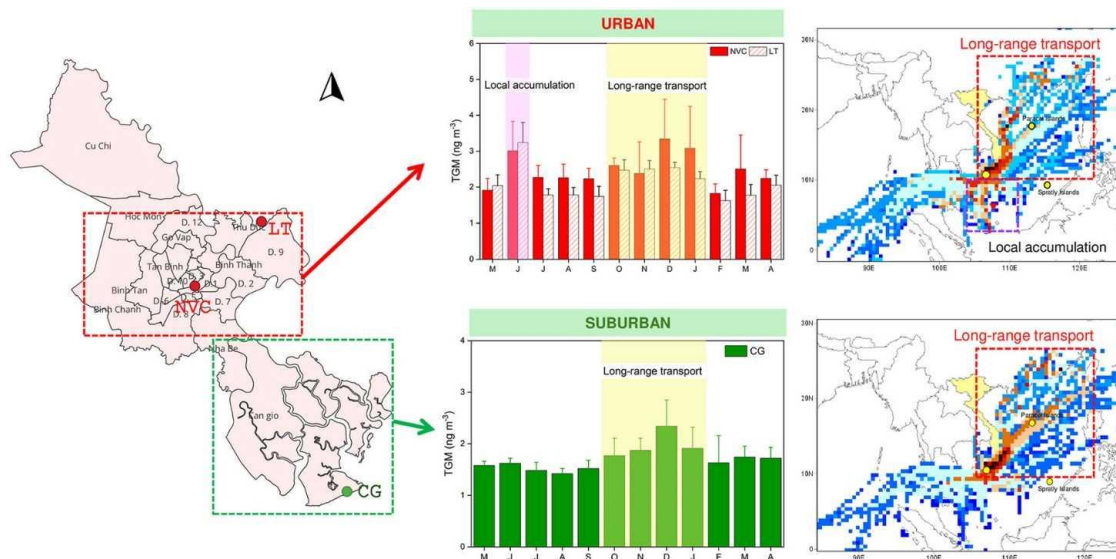
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Characterization – PBM

Sampling sites	Size	PBM (pg m ⁻³)	Reference
Ho Chi Minh City (urban)	TSP	60.5±39.4	This study
Ho Chi Minh City (Suburban)	TSP	26.4±16.6	This study
Beijing, China	TSP	220±130	Huang et al., 2019
Beijing, China	TSP	573±551	Schleicher et al., 2015
Shanghai, China	TSP	318±144	Han et al., 2018
Shanghai, China	TSP	233–529	Xiu et al., 2005
Xi'an, China	TSP	640±540	Xu et al., 2017
Nanjing, China	PM ₁₀	1100±570	Zhu et al., 2014
Qingdao, China	TSP	Dust: 290; non-dust: 190	Zhang et al., 2015
Kathmandu Valley, Nepal	TSP	850.5±926.8	Guo et al., 2017
Dhulikhel, Nepal	TSP	108.7±86.2	Guo et al., 2021
Seoul, Korea	TSP	6.8±6.5	Kim et al., 2012
Tokyo, Japan	PM ₁₀	98±51	Sakata and Marumoto, 2002
Detroit, USA	TSP	94	Keeler et al., 1995
Poznan, Poland	TSP	40±50	Siudek et al., 2015
Zabrze, Poland	PM ₁₀	63.6±53.0	Pyta, 2016
Terra Nova Bay, Antarctica	PM ₁₀	87±8	Illuminati et al., 2020 ¹²

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Seasonal variation + Factors



(Hien et al., 2024)

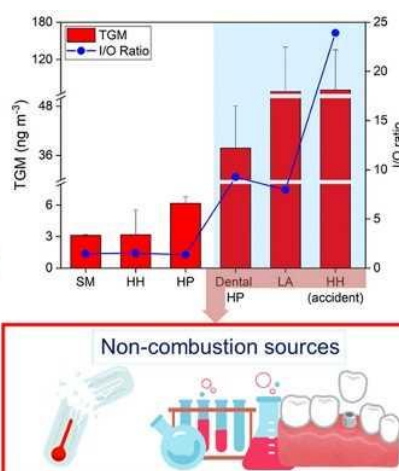
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Hg indoor/outdoor at various sites



Major findings



Atmospheric Pollution Research
Volume 15, Issue 12, December 2024, 102226

Concurrent measurements of atmospheric Hg in outdoor and indoor at a megacity in Southeast Asia: First insights from the region

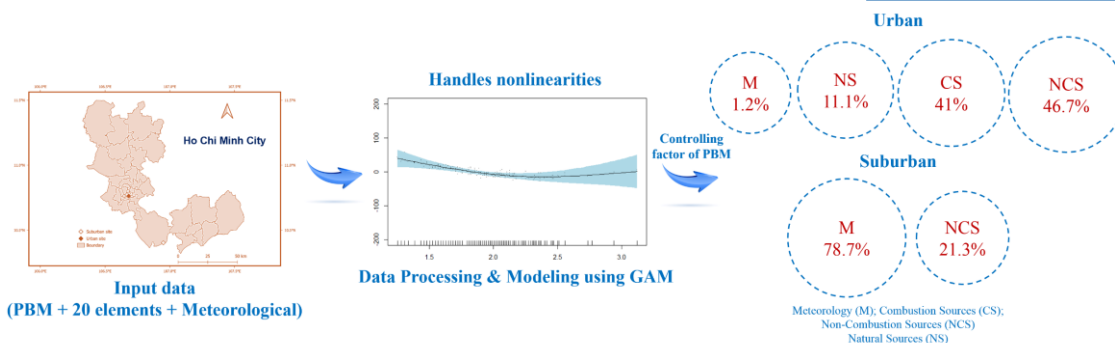
By: Su Phu Nguyen ^{a,b}, & AB, Lu Quen Hsu ^{a,b}, Thi Dieu Huong Pham ^{a,b}, Nguyen Thi Thuy ^{a,b}, Su Thi Huyen ^{a,b}

For indoor environment, **non-combustion Hg sources play a more important role as compared to the combustion sources**

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GAM model + PBM



We indicated the effectiveness of data-driven approaches in disentangling complex PBM-environment relationships and suggest the **contrasting roles of anthropogenic emissions and meteorological processes** in shaping PBM levels in urban and suburban areas.

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Drone-Based monitoring – case study in Vietnam



atmosphere



Article

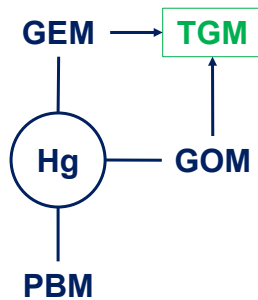
Revealing Vertical Distribution of Atmospheric Mercury Using Drone-Based Monitoring Technique: A Case Study in Vietnam

Duc Thanh Nguyen^{1,2}, Kiet Le Nguyen Tan³, Hien Bich Vo^{3,*}, Pham Thi Dieu Huong^{1,2}, Nguyen Thi Thuy^{1,2},
Le Quoc Hau^{1,2} and Ly Sy Phu Nguyen^{1,2,*}

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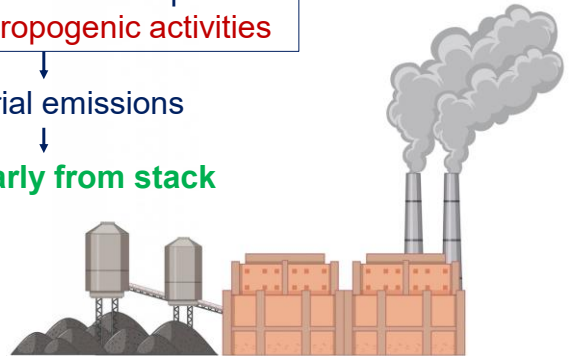
Motivation



Hg is a key indicator for pollution driven by **anthropogenic activities**

Industrial emissions

Particularly from stack



- Monitoring **vertical Hg profiles is essential** for providing a comprehensive understanding of pollutant (i.e. TGM) transport pathways in the atmosphere
- **Emission plumes from stacks** are critical but lack study to investigate

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Experimental setup



The research was conducted at **Vietnamese-German University**, surrounding by several industrial zones.

→ 36 paired samples (concurrent measurement drone + ground) collected at the VGU sports field.

The UAV's average flight time was **about 12 min**, with ascent and descent speeds set at **2 m/s** to save battery and stay safe.



The multirotor UAV DJI Matrice 200

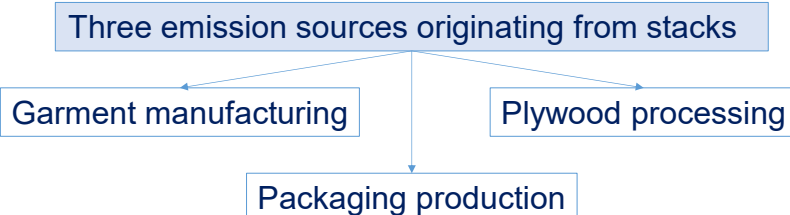
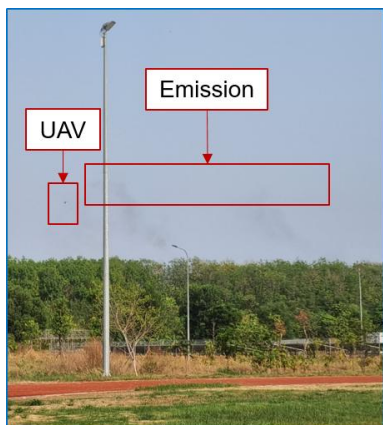
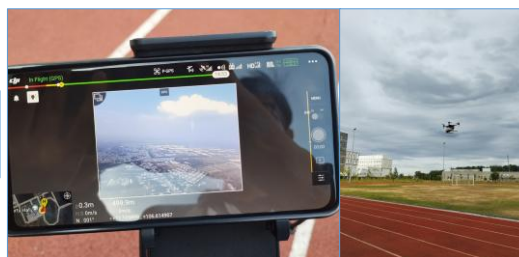
TGM sampling followed the US EPA's IO-5 protocol

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The UAV was operated using the DJI mobile application installed on a smartphone



→ The measurement site is located in an open field at 9:00 – 16:00, allowing efficient air circulation and facilitating uniform pollutant dispersion.

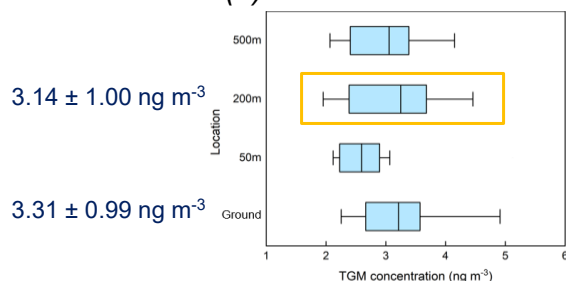
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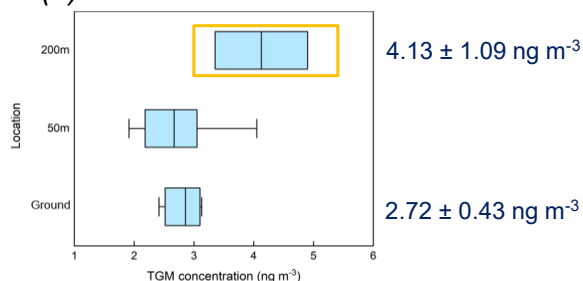
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TGM concentrations distribution – overall

(a) Normal condition



(b) Emission condition



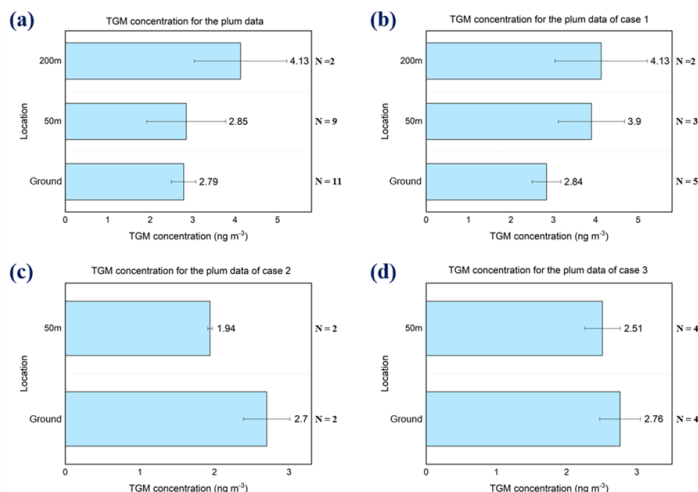
- Under normal conditions, TGM remains relatively stable with slightly elevated at ground level, suggesting that TGM sources are primarily located near the surface (local source).
- Under emission condition, TGM exhibit significant variation across altitudes, reflecting the impact of emission sources and atmospheric dispersion processes.

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Three scenarios

The collected results can be categorized into three different cases for emission conditions.

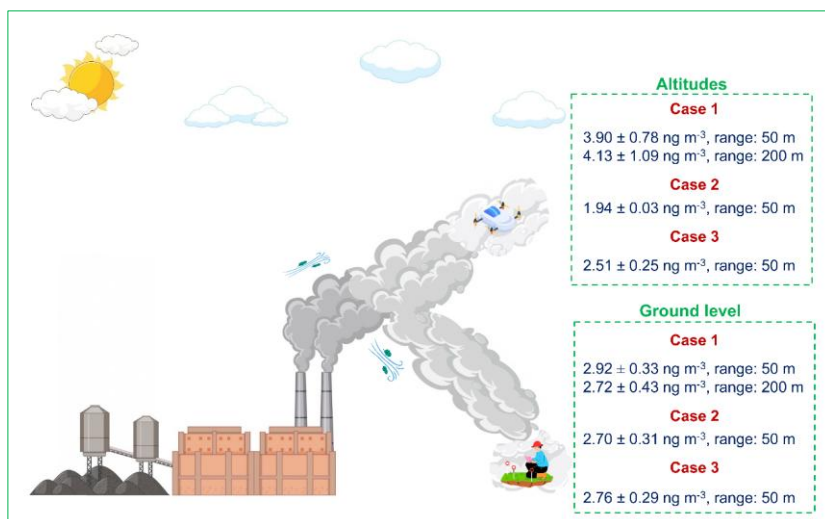


1. Ground level < higher altitude
2. Ground level > higher altitude
3. Ground level ~ higher altitude

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Three scenarios



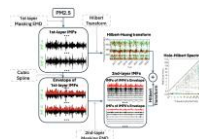
- Plume emission has a complex transport path after emitting.
- UAV is effective in "real" capture of the impacts of pollution from the stack.
- Our study emphasizes the necessity of considering both emission characteristics and atmospheric conditions in developing local air quality management strategies.

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Future directions/publications

- ✓ Atmospheric deposition, re-emission and biomonitoring of Hg (publications)
- ✓ Size-fractionated atmospheric Hg and metals + Pb isotope
- ✓ AI/advanced mathematical methods for data analysis
- ✓ Passive sampling (MerPAS) (publications)
- ✓ Developing the automatic instrument to study atmospheric Hg chemistry



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THANK YOU

Author contact: nlsphu@hcmus.edu.vn

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