preliminary investigation (using perhaps X-ray diffraction techniques). If such interference is found to be negligible, subsequent routine measurement may be conducted with comparative ease by the technique described here; periodic tests for the presence of interfering material will, however, still be desirable. In all circumstances, however, the method gives a valuable upper limit to the amount of chrysotile present in a sample.

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Atmospheric Environment Pergamon Pr

SOURCE TE

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(*First received* 8 *Dece*

Abstract—The source test cascade i
bution of particles in stacks and d
inserted inside the duct or stack t
problems. The new source test casc
bution of particles emitted from a K
a fluidized bed sewage sludge inciner
cell.

Nomenclature

- C = Cunningham correction factor
- d = particle diameter
- d_{50} = particle diameter collected with
- D = diameter of jet (hole in impacto
- M = molecular weight of gas
- N = number of jets per impactor sta
- P = gas pressure
- Q = gas volumetric flow rate throug
- Re_j = Reynolds number of jet
- T = gas temperature
- V_j = velocity of gas in jet

Greek symbols

- λ = mean free path of gas molecules
- μ = gas viscosity
- π = 3.14159
- ρ_p = density of particle
- ψ = inertial impaction parameter
- ψ_{50} = inertial impaction parameter at 5

1.

THE SIZE distributions of aerosol p
lo:

(1) design new particulate air po
(2) evaluate the performance of
and
(3) characterize the aerosol emis

Unfortunately a satisfactory tech
at emission sources has not been a
size measuring system include iso
losses and vapor condensation, re
cost and ability to determine the ac
can be inserted inside a duct or stac
ments. By operating the impactor
achieved with a minimum of wall l

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