



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Particulate matter in aerosols produced by two last generation electronic cigarettes: a comparison in a real-world environment



A. Borgini<sup>a</sup>, C. Veronese<sup>a, ̂</sup>, C. De Marco<sup>a</sup>, R. Boffi<sup>a</sup>, A. Tittarelli<sup>a</sup>, M. Bertoldi<sup>a</sup>, E. Fernández<sup>b,c,d,e</sup>, O. Tigova<sup>b,c,d,e</sup>, S. Gallus<sup>f</sup>, A. Lugo<sup>f</sup>, G. Gorini<sup>g</sup>, G. Carreras<sup>g</sup>, M.J. López<sup>h,i,l</sup>, X. Contente<sup>h,i,l</sup>, S. Semple<sup>m</sup>, R. Dobson<sup>m</sup>, L. Clancy<sup>n</sup>, S. Keogan<sup>n</sup>, A. Tzortzi<sup>o</sup>, C. Vardavas<sup>o</sup>, ̂. López Nicolás<sup>p</sup>, P. Starchenko<sup>q</sup>, J.B. Soriano<sup>r</sup>, A.A. Ruprecht<sup>a</sup>, TackSHS Project Investigators<sup>s</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy*

<sup>b</sup> *Tobacco Control Unit, Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain*

<sup>c</sup> *Tobacco Control Unit, Department of Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO), L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain*

<sup>d</sup> *Department of Clinical Sciences, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Campus of Bellvitge, University of Barcelona, Spain*

<sup>e</sup> *Consortium for Biomedical Research in Respiratory Diseases (CIBER en Enfermedades Respiratorias, CIBERES), Spain*

<sup>f</sup> *Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri IRCCS, Milan, Italy*

<sup>g</sup> *Oncologic network, prevention and research institute (ISPRO), Florence, Italy*

<sup>h</sup> *Public Health Agency of Barcelona (ASPB), Barcelona, Spain*

<sup>i</sup> *Spanish Consortium for Research on Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain*

<sup>l</sup> *Sant Pau Institute of Biomedical Research (IIB Sant Pau), Barcelona, Spain*

<sup>m</sup> *Faculty of Health Sciences and Sport, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, United Kingdom*

<sup>n</sup> *Tobacco Free Research Institute Ireland (TFRI), Ireland*

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: chiara.veronese@istitutotumori.mi.it (C. Veronese).

<sup>s</sup> The TackSHS Project Investigators: Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO); Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), Spain: Esteve Fernández, Yolanda Castellano, Marcela Fu, Montse Ballbè, Beladenta Amalia, Olena Tigova. Public Health Agency of Barcelona (ASPB), Spain: Maria José López, Xavier Contente, Teresa Arechavala, Elisabet Henderson Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri IRCCS (IRFMN), Italy: Silvano Gallus, Alessandra Lugo, Xiaohui Liu, Elisa Borroni, Chiara Stival; Istituto DOXA, Worldwide Independent Network/Gallup International Association, Italy: Paolo Colombo University of Stirling (UNISTIR), the UK: Sean Semple, Rachel O'Donnell, Ruairaidh Dobson TobaccoFree Research Institute Ireland (TFRI), Ireland: Luke Clancy, Sheila Keogan, Hannah Byrne. Hellenic Cancer Society - George D. Behrakis Research Lab (HCS), Greece: Panagiotis Behrakis, Anna Tzortzi, Constantine Vardavas, Vergina Konstantina Vyzikidou, Gerasimos Bakelas, George Mattiampa. Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori (INT), Italy: Roberto Boffi, Ario Ruprecht, Cinzia De Marco, Alessandro Borgini, Chiara Veronese, Martina Bertoldi, Andrea Tittarelli. Istituto per lo Studio, la Prevenzione, e la Rete Oncologica (ISPRO), Italy: Giuseppe Gorini, Giulia Carreras, Barbara Cortini, Simona Verdi, Alessio Lachi, Elisabetta Chellini. Polytechnic University of Cartagena (UPCT), Spain: ̂ngel López Nicolás, Marta Traperó-Bertran, Daniel Celdrán Guerrero European Network on Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP), Belgium: Cornel Radu-Loghin, Dominick Nguyen, Polina Starchenko. Hospital Universitario La Princesa (IISP), Spain: Joan B Soriano, Julio Ancochea, Tamara Alonso, María Teresa Pastor, Marta Erro, Ana Roca, Patricia Pérez, Elena García Castillo.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2021.03.005>

2531-0437/© 2021 Sociedade Portuguesa de Pneumologia. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

<sup>o</sup> Hellenic Cancer Society – George D. Behrakis Research Lab (HCS), Greece

<sup>p</sup> Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena (UPCT), Spain

<sup>q</sup> European Network on Smoking and Tobacco Prevention (ENSP), Belgium

<sup>r</sup> Fundación para la Investigación Biomédica del Hospital Universitario La Princesa (IISP), Spain

Received 23 July 2020; accepted 11 March 2021

Available online 18 April 2021

## KEYWORDS

Electronic cigarette;  
Second-hand aerosol  
exposure;  
Particulate matter;  
Particle number

**Abstract** The design of e-cigarettes (e-cigs) is constantly evolving and the latest models can aerosolize using high-power sub-ohm resistance and hence may produce specific particle concentrations. The aim of this study was to evaluate the aerosol characteristics generated by two different types of electronic cigarette in real-world conditions, such as a sitting room or a small office, in number of particles (particles/cm<sup>3</sup>).

We compared the real time and time-integrated measurements of the aerosol generated by the e-cigarette types Just Fog and JUUL. Real time (10s average) number of particles (particles/cm<sup>3</sup>) in 8 different aerodynamic sizes was measured using an optical particle counter (OPC) model Profiler 212-2. Tests were conducted with and without a Heating, Ventilating Air Conditioning System (HVACS) in operation, in order to evaluate the efficiency of air filtration.

During the vaping sessions the OPC recorded quite significant increases in number of particles/cm<sup>3</sup>. The JUUL e-cig produced significantly lower emissions than Just Fog with and without the HVACS in operation.

The study demonstrates the rapid volatility or change from liquid or semi-liquid to gaseous status of the e-cig aerosols, with half-life in the order of a few seconds (min. 4.6, max 23.9), even without the HVACS in operation. The e-cig aerosol generated by the JUUL proved significantly lower than that generated by the Just Fog, but this reduction may not be sufficient to eliminate or consistently reduce the health risk for vulnerable non e-cig users exposed to it.

© 2021 Sociedade Portuguesa de Pneumologia. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

## Introduction

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigs) have become very popular worldwide in the last decade.<sup>1,2</sup> The 2018 report of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, using data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey, showed that one in five United States (US) high school students is a current e-cig user.<sup>3</sup> Currently JUUL is the best-selling e-cig on the US market.<sup>4,5</sup>

In this study we evaluated and compared real-time and time-integrated measurements of the aerosol in particle number (particles/cm<sup>3</sup>) generated by two different types of e-cigarettes such as Just Fog and JUUL in real conditions within a specific laboratory to evaluate the health risk for vulnerable non e-cig smokers.

The e-liquid of e-cigs generally contains a mixture of nicotine, vegetable glycerin (VG), propylene glycol (PG) and flavouring chemicals, depending on the different commercial brands. It has been shown that at high temperatures both VG and PG undergo decomposition producing an aerosol that is a system of colloidal particles dispersed in a gas to low molecular carbonyl compounds, including the carcinogens formaldehyde and acetaldehyde.<sup>6</sup> However issues such as

second-hand exposure to certain chemicals in these aerosols (e.g., nicotine, heavy metals) are still not investigated in sufficient depth.<sup>7-9</sup>

The design of e-cigs has evolved from the first generation of “cigalikes” to the “fourth” generation e-cigs recently marketed. The latest models aerosolize with high-power sub-ohm resistance and, as a result, they can release greater quantities of aerosol than older devices.<sup>10,11</sup>

Therefore, one of the major public health concerns is related to the widespread use of e-cigs and the potential impact of aerosols emitted to users and those passively exposed, what is currently known as second-hand aerosol (SHA) exposure.<sup>12,13</sup> Some studies indicate that emissions from e-cigs contain potential toxic compounds. While usually these compounds are at lower concentrations than those found in second-hand tobacco smoke, the results obtained contradict the popular statement that e-cig emissions are “only water vapour,” or that they only include glycerin and propylene glycol beyond nicotine. It has been shown that vaping is associated with a large spectrum of lung injury, defined as VAPI (vaping associated pulmonary illness).<sup>13</sup>

This study is a part of a larger European Union Horizon 2020 funded project, TackSHS, aimed to comprehensively

study the gaps in the field of passive exposure to different tobacco product emissions.<sup>14</sup>

The scope of this study was to evaluate the differences in generated aerosol of two e-cigs in terms of particle number concentrations, and to measure how long SHA remains measurable in the air in a real-life indoor environment.

## Materials and methods

### Design and laboratory settings

We performed an experiment under controlled conditions in the laboratory of the National Cancer Institute of Milan, Italy. The laboratory is a 48 m<sup>3</sup> room with 0.7/0.8 Air Changes per Hour (ACH). Temperature ranged between 25.2 and 27.8 °C and the relative humidity (RH) between 45% and 55%. The laboratory contained typical home furnishings (e.g., closets, tables, and chairs) and was equipped with a specific single room Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning System (HVACS, model Argo AW407CL, 9000 btu and 500 m<sup>3</sup>/h air recirculation). During the experiments, the room was occupied by one person to operate the instruments and two volunteer habitual e-cig users. The volunteers were asked to vape freely but not directly on the instrument's inlets. They were seated in the centre of the room and the instrument was on a table against a wall at 1.5 m height, about two metres away from the e-cig user. The test was repeated for three days (two days with HVACS in operation, one day with HVACS off) and each day the two volunteers smoked both types of e-cigs, alternatively. The different age and sex of the two vapers haven't influenced the tests, having repeated the tests many times and verified that this had little effect on the performance of the sessions.

A fan was kept on throughout the experiments to ensure the maximum mixing factor. Tests were performed with and without HVACS in operation, simulating a typical indoor environment, to evaluate the efficiency of HVACS devices in SHA abatement in the real-world.

### Samplers

The Met One 212-2 is an optical particle counter (OPC) with 8 programmable channels: >0.3; >0.5; >0.7; >1.0; >2.5; >3.0; >5.0 and >10.0. For example: >0.3 μm means that the instrument counts all particles greater than 0.3 μm with no upper limit. The sampling frequency is 10 s. The Met One 212-2 detects and evaluate the scatter signal from suspended particulate to provide continuous real-time measurements of airborne particulate (see Metone Instruments Inc. Model 212 Profiler, Operation Manual, document 212-2800 rev. d).

The light scatter when the airborne particles intersects the laser beam is not only proportional to the cross section of the particles but also to their optical properties such as colour, morphology, which are highly correlated with the chemical composition, and RH which heavily contribute to the increase of the aerodynamic size when RH > 50/55%. Therefore the RH interference must be eliminated by heating or dehydrating the sample. The Met One 212-2 is equipped with a programmable heater, and since during all our tests the room RH never exceeded the limit of 55%, this heater was switched off to avoid evaporation of the liquid

**Table 1** Comparison of the characteristics of the two types of e-cig.

CHARACTERISTICS	JUUL	JUSTFOG
Voltage	3.7 V	3.4 V
Coil resistance	1.6 Ω	1.2 Ω
Power	8.5 W	13 W
Tank size	0.7 mL	1.9 mL
PG/VG ratio	30/70	30/70
Nicotine	20 mg/mL	0 mg/mL
Flavouring	Mango	Cookies

or semi liquid part of the aerosol and allow detection of the glycerol e-liquid during the few seconds when it is still in the liquid phase.<sup>15–24</sup>

### Electronic cigarettes

For the SHA generation and measurement experiments, two different recent types of e-cigs, the Just Fog (third generation) and the JUUL were used (see Table 1).

Just Fog is a compact and portable e-cig with an integrated battery capacity of 900 mAh. The model can provide three different voltage settings (3.4, 3.8, 4.2 V) indicated with 3 LEDs located in the front of the Mod and modifiable by the only button present, the resistance goes from 1.0 to 3.00 Ω based on a 1.9 mL which can be filled with any preferred liquid.<sup>25</sup> E-liquid for Just Fog is available with different nicotine concentrations and in many different flavours. For this study we used a liquid without nicotine with the "cookies" flavour, using the minimum voltage of 3.4 V.

JUUL is an e-cig that has the form of an extended USB key pre-filled cartridges ("pods") with solutions which contain a high concentration of nicotine, not modular, available in several flavours.<sup>26</sup> JUUL "pods" contain 0.7 mL of e-liquid, comprising nicotine benzoate salt and flavouring agents dissolved in a 30/70 ratio of propylene glycol (PG) and glycerol (vegetable glycerine, VG).<sup>27</sup> In each JUUL pod there is a new coil, so it is not necessary to replace it and no settings are necessary. The JUUL device is rechargeable over USB.

### Experiments

The experiments with each e-cigarette were duplicated over three consecutive days (July 9–10–11th 2019). Before starting the tests with the Just Fog and the JUUL, we sampled the background particulate matter (PM) concentration and number of particles inside the laboratory for at least 15 min. On July 9th and 11th the HVACS was in operation (only indoor recirculation, without introducing changes in the air exchange rate), while on July 10th the experiment was conducted without the HVACS in operation. This was to see if the air conditioning filter could affect the tests. Three people were present in the lab during all tests, including two volunteer habitual e-ciga users and a researcher. All three tests carried out on the e-cigs in the room have always involved the same two e-cig users to minimize differences in e-cig use. The users were volunteers who were daily exclusive e-cigs users. They have been allowed to use e-cigs with and

without nicotine freely because nicotine emission in e-cigs is mainly in the gas phase and only in a very small amount in the solid phase,<sup>28</sup> below the instruments detection limits. During the aerosol exposure tests the door and the windows in the room were closed and directional fans were used to homogenize the air.

On each day, the e-cig users carried out three initial tests which consisted of a single puff each minute for three minutes; subsequently, the volunteers simulated a "real conditions" test by performing 10 repeated puffs for each e-cig lasting about 4–6 min altogether. A typical real-time graph of one section is shown in Fig. 1. As can be seen from the graph, several puffs produced a very small number of particles and some were not recorded because of the rapid change of status of the aerosol and efficient circulation due to the fans. In Fig. 1 only peak #1 and #2 have been considered for the half-life calculation because the others were too close together or reached the background value in less than 20s.

The Just Fog and JUUL e-cig aerosols are characterized by limited persistence in the room atmosphere since aerosol particles change state in a very short time, a time shorter than the sampling time of the Profiler (10s) and the number of particles greater than 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  is very small and with an extremely high variability. Consequently we considered only the particle sizes from >0.3, >0.5, >0.7 and >1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  in our evaluations and comparisons.

When comparing the particle counts it is necessary to take into account the environmental background PM (bckg). The bckg was measured for about 15 min before and successive stabilization after the vaping tests. These measurements were performed for each test because the bckg PM level may change during the day. With this information it is possible to deduct the bckg PM from the e-cigs emissions and to compare the aerodynamic profiles of the different e-cigs aerosols.

### Statistical analysis

Student's *t*-tests for paired samples to test the null hypothesis that the mean difference between e-cigarettes for the particle sizes >0.3, >0.5, >0.7 and >1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  is equal to zero, were performed. Similarly, Pearson correlations and standard deviations (SD) were calculated to compare the daily results for the two e-cigs for the particle sizes >0.3, >0.5, >0.7 and >1.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . We limited the analysis to those sizes because for larger sizes the number of particles was too low and the half-life is too short. In particular we compared:

- the aerosol aerodynamic profiles and daily averages of the two e-cigs;
- the half-life.

To calculate the half-life we have been limited in accuracy by the 10s sampling time of the OPC. During the tests it became clear that the half-life of the e-cigs aerosols was significantly lower than 10s for the smaller aerosol sizes (<1.0  $\mu\text{m}$ ), particularly with the HVACS on. See an example of a vaping session in Fig. 1.

The calculation of the half-life must be considered as the best approximate result of an exponential equation applied

to the first two values after reaching the maximum peak. See example in Fig. 2, where the OPC measurements in % of the maximum peak, the average half-life resulting from the exponential equation, the exponential equation factors and  $R^2$  are reported. The maximum peak value expressed in % was selected to allow the half-life comparison of the different e-cigs types and because of the great variability of the peak maximum values.

It was not possible to extend the exponential equation to a longer period for two reasons: first because for the largest sizes (>0.7  $\mu\text{m}$ ) the bckgr limit was already reached after 20s and therefore the exponential equation was not representative of the real half-life and, second, because sometimes the e-cig users inhaled at a frequency <20s. This method was applied to all selected peaks in all tests.

Statistical analyses and graphs preparation were performed using Microsoft Excel.

### Results

The Pearson correlation between the Just Fog and JUUL emission profiles from >0.3 to >1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  is very similar in all tests (see Table 2). However, there is a difference between the averages of the number of particles when the tests are performed with the HVAC running or not. These differences, although considerable, are statistically significant only on the third day (July 11th,  $p = 0.031$ ) when HVACS was on, while on the other two days they were not statistically significant.

Just Fog and JUUL half-life showed relevant differences in all sizes, with and without the HVACS in operation. Student's *t*-test resulted in  $p < 0.05$  in all tests, but the Pearson correlation was always high, ranging from 0.875 to 0.990. The tests also demonstrated a relevant half-life reduction with the HVACS in operation.

As expected, the Just Fog >0.3 particles had a relevant longer half-life than the other sizes, ranging from 16.1 and 10.1 s with the HVACS off and on, respectively. The JUUL >0.3 particles half-life was relevantly longer (23.9 s) than Just Fog (16.1 s) when HVACS was in operation but lower (6.9 s) when it was off. In all tests the particles of sizes >0.7 and >1.0  $\mu\text{m}$  showed similar half-lives (see Table 3).

### Discussion

Two tests out of the three performed seem to confirm that the JUULs e-cigs produce a significantly lower aerosol emission than the Just Fog e-cigs tested. However between the two e-cigs there is a strong aerodynamic profile correlation. On the July 10th test all particles remained in the air of the room for a much longer time than in the other tests because it was performed without the HVACS in operation. The HVACS is equipped with a filter that holds a considerable amount of particles with a significant improvement in the removal time of the e-cigs aerosol emissions.

The reason for the significant reduction in half-life time with the HVACS on may be due to the partial deposition of the aerosol when passing through the HVACS filter, especially considering that the recirculation flow rate is 500  $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ . Lamos et al.<sup>29</sup> found similar results on the half-life of particles smaller than 1  $\mu\text{m}$  emitted by e-cigs: their emissions lifetime is approximately 10–20s in a similar room.

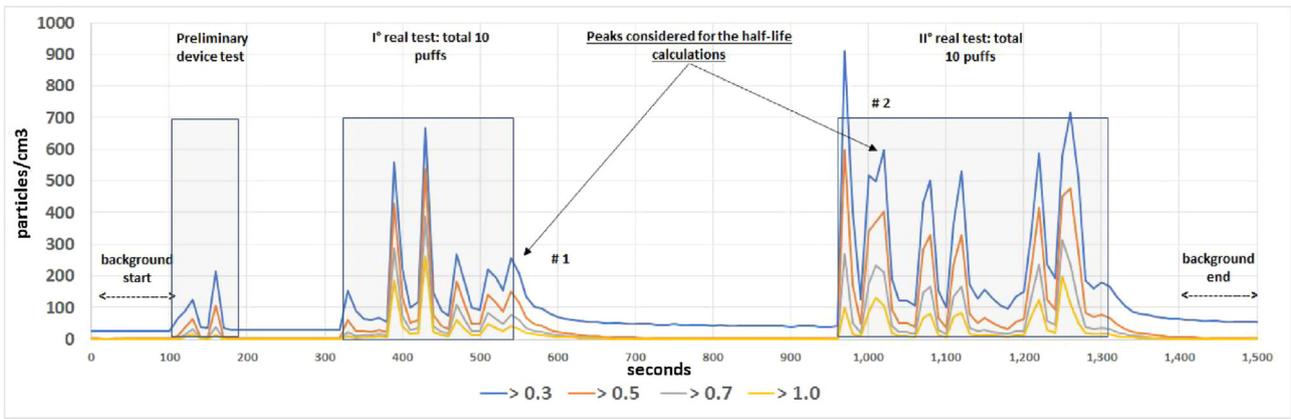


Figure 1 Example of the real time graph of one vaping session.

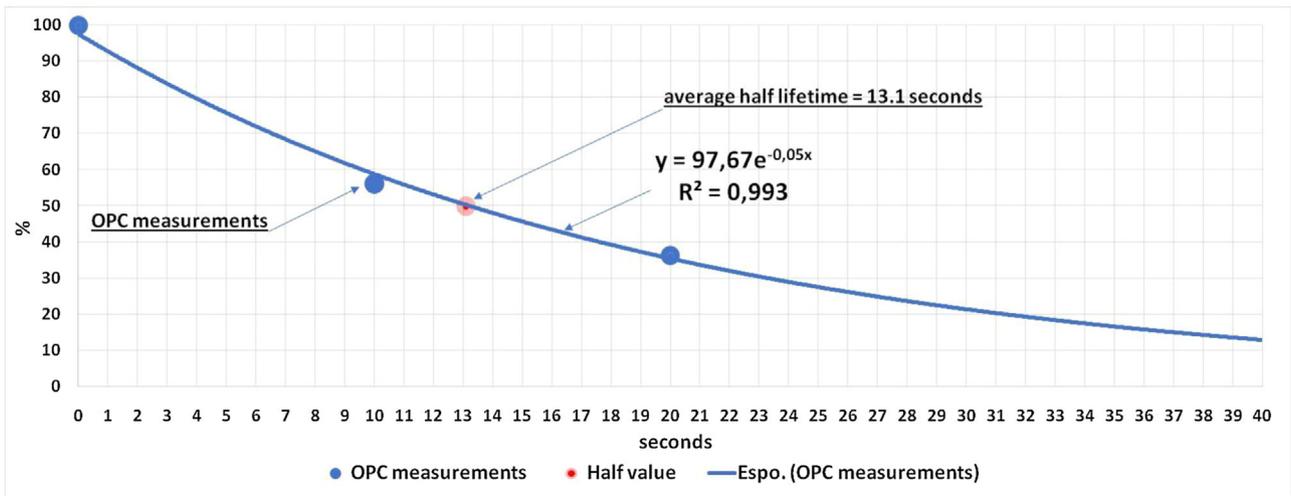


Figure 2 Example of exponential equation applied to Just Fog >0.3 size.

Table 2 Aerodynamic profiles averages and Standard Deviations.

Test performed on July 9th (HVACS on)

Student's t-test p-value	0.065			
Pearson correlation	0.999			
Particles/cm <sup>3</sup> (SD)	>0.3	>0.5	>0.7	>1.0
Just Fog	38.01 (92.13)	19.75 (67.78)	10.17 (38.54)	5.31 (21.72)
JUUL	14.58 (48.37)	6.90 (24.42)	2.61 (9.51)	1.12 (3.88)

Test performed on July 10th (HVACS off)

Student's t-test p-value	0.109			
Pearson correlation	0.999			
Particles/cm <sup>3</sup> (SD)	>0.3	>0.5	>0.7	>1.0
Just Fog	22.87 (49.98)	10.28 (28.67)	4.36 (13.35)	2.21 (6.85)
JUUL	8.94 (26.79)	3.63 (12.03)	1.42 (4.29)	0.67 (1.82)

Test performed on July 11th (HVACS on)

Student's t-test p-value	0.031			
Pearson correlation	0.997			
Particles/cm <sup>3</sup> (SD)	>0.3	>0.5	>0.7	>1.0
Just Fog	160.36 (236.09)	96.63 (153.76)	48.37 (91.84)	25.16 (1.69)
JUUL	88.21 (210.97)	43.47 (124.16)	15.46 (53.16)	5.39 (19.38)

**Table 3** Half-life calculation results.

<i>July 10th – HVACS off (no SD because one test only)</i>		
Pearson correlation		0.875
Student's <i>t</i> -test <i>p</i> -value		0.013
Half lifetime seconds	Just Fog	JUUL
size > 0.3	16.1	23.9
size > 0.5	12.0	15.4
size > 0.7	12.2	17.4
size > 1.0	12.9	21.4
<i>July 9th and 11th – HVACS on</i>		
Pearson correlation		0.990
Student's <i>t</i> -test <i>p</i> -value		<0.001
Half lifetime seconds (SD)	Just Fog	JUUL
size > 0.3	10.1 (4.2)	6.9 (1.8)
size > 0.5	8.1 (3.7)	4.6 (0.9)
size > 0.7	7.8 (4.0)	4.6 (1.6)
size > 1.0	7.9 (3.7)	4.6 (1.6)

This very short half life is probably due to the reaction pathways of compounds that are attributed to PG and glycerol during the thermal decomposition of PG and glycerol in e-liquid solvents. The e-cigarette aerosol may be composed of a number of potentially harmful compounds in the gaseous phase such as acetone, benzaldehyde, methacrolein, acetaldehyde, 2-propenol, as well as the BTEX compounds.<sup>16–19</sup>

The aerodynamic profile of particles emitted by Just Fog and JUUL are mainly below 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The day to day variation in all particles sizes, background subtracted, was very high, ranging, for the >0.3 size for example, from 75% to 85%, but the differences between the two devices were much smaller and ranging within 45–60%. The day to day variation expressed in number of particles was random regardless if the HVACS on or off because of the variability of the vaping method of the different vapers. But the differences between Just Fog and JUUL were always detectable and significant.

For the reasons described above, the use of multichannel OPCs with PM concentrations expressed in particles/cm<sup>3</sup>, with programmable sampling time of seconds and without heating the sample have shown very positive results in evaluating the emissions of different e-cigs allowing the detection of liquid or semi liquid PM compounds and also their aerodynamic profile.

The main limitations of this study are the small number of tests and the possible variability of the vaping mode of the different volunteers. For these reasons, the described findings need to be confirmed by larger studies, characterized by suitable statistical power to achieve research objectives.

The presence of nicotine in only one of the two types of e-cig considered could not have affected the results in term of PM levels measured.<sup>30</sup> However, this is the first study evaluating the differences in generated aerosol of two different types of e-cigs in terms of particle number concentrations, adding important evidence to an emerging field.

The very short half-life of less than 15s of the aerosol generated by e-cigs and the different modes of vaping of the volunteers are characterized by a non-uniform aerosol distribution within the room with consequent difficulties in the

measurements. But despite these difficulties, the aerosol emission differences of the two e-cigs were evident, considering the significance of the Student's *t*-tests conducted between the peaks, which were almost always <0.05.

Considering this topic from a public health perspective, though both devices emit very small PM, potential harmful effects have to be taken into account, particularly for vulnerable populations, such as children, older people or chronic patients; moreover, repeated exposures to e-cig in real life conditions are still possible, especially in poorly ventilated, overcrowded enclosed spaces such as bars and discos.

## Conclusions

Comparing the emissions in real-world environments, JUUL produced much lower number of PM than Just Fog. Moreover, the use of HVACS can help to reduce the half-life of the PM but not eliminate it completely.

It should be noted that aerosol is not the only health exposure risk of e-cig use: other studies<sup>15–24</sup> have demonstrated that several other gaseous phase compounds, some of which are carcinogenic (such as formaldehyde) may be generated. Moreover, the presence and impossibility of modulating the concentration of nicotine must be assessed among the risks, as it is the main substance that creates the strong addiction.

However, other research is needed to better evaluate the environmental pollution generated by e-cigs, not only in number of particles, but also measuring volatile organic compounds, formaldehyde, heavy metals, ultrafine particles and other pollutants.

The difference in number of particles measured by the OPC between the two models of electronic cigarettes is significant but the reduction of the environmental pollution of the JUUL may not be sufficient to eliminate or to reduce the risk to the health of users and to the people involuntarily exposed to the aerosol of e-cigs, especially in public indoor environments.

## Authors' contribution

AB, AAR contributed to study conception, designed the study, performed the cross-sectional laboratory-based experiments and wrote the first draft of the paper. Cve contributed to study conception, designed the study and performed the cross-sectional laboratory-based experiments. RB, CDM, ATi, MB contributed to study conception and designed the study. ATi performed the statistical analysis. EF, OT, SG, AL, GG, GC, MJL, XC, SS, RD, LC, SK, ATz, CVa, ALN, PS, JBS contributed to write the paper. RD revised the English. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Funding

This project has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement no. 681040. The Tobacco Control Unit (ICO) is partially supported by the Ministry of Universities and Research, Government of Catalonia (2017SGR139). A. Lugo was supported by an AIRC fellowship for Italy. The work of

S. Gallus was partially funded by the Italian League Against Cancer (LILT, Milan).

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. Specifically, they declare they did not receive, directly or indirectly, funding from tobacco manufacturers or their affiliates.

## Acknowledgements

We thank Eng. Antonio Verlotta for the contribution to the article. In memory of Dr. Giovanni Invernizzi (1948–2013) and Dr. Manel Nebot (1957–2012), whose work and friendship guided us in this and other projects. IDIBELL group thanks CERCA Programme/Generalitat de Catalunya for institutional support.

## References

- Zhang G, Wang Z, Zhang K, Hou R, Xing C, Yu Q, et al. Safety assessment of electronic cigarettes and their relationship with cardiovascular disease. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2018;15:75, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15010075>.
- Singh J, Luquet E, Smith DPT, Potgieter HJ, Ragazzon P. Toxicological and analytical assessment of e-cigarette refill components on airway epithelia. *Sci Prog*. 2016;99:351–98, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3184/003685016X14773090197706>.
- Cullen KA, Ambrose BK, Gentzke AS, Benjamin JA, Ahmed J, Brian AK. Notes from the field: use of electronic cigarettes and any tobacco product among middle and high school students—United States, 2011–2018. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2018;67:1276–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6745a5>.
- Huang J, Duan Z, Kwok J, Binns S, Vera LE, Kim Y, et al. Vaping versus JUULing: how the extraordinary growth and marketing of JUUL transformed the U.S. retail e-cigarette market. *Tob Control*. 2019;28(2):146–51, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054382>.
- Willett JG, Bennett M, Hair EC, Xiao H, Greenberg MS, Harvey E, et al. Recognition, use and perceptions of JUUL among youth and young adults. *Tob Control*. 2019;28(1):115–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054273>.
- Kosmider L, Sobczak A, Fik M, Knysak J, Zacierka M, Kurek J, et al. Carbonyl compounds in electronic cigarette vapors: effects of nicotine solvent and battery output voltage. *Nicotine Tob Res*. 2014;16:1319–26, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntu078>.
- Dinakar C, O'Connor GT. The health effects of electronic cigarettes. *N Engl J Med*. 2016;375:1372–81, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/nejmra1502466>.
- Franck C, Filion KB, Kimmelman J, Grad R, Eisenberg MJ. Ethical considerations of e-cigarette. Use for tobacco harm reduction. *Respir Res*. 2016;17:53, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12931-016-0370-3>.
- Wasowicz A, Feleszko W, Goniewicz ML. E-cigarette use among children and young people: the need for regulation. *Expert Rev Respir Med*. 2015;9:507–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1586/17476348.2015.1077120>.
- Chaumont M, Bernard A, Pochet S, Mélot C, El Khattabi C, Reye F, et al. High-wattage e-cigarettes induce tissue hypoxia and lower airway injury: a randomized clinical trial. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2018;198:123–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1164/rccm.201711-2198LE>.
- Talih S, Salman R, Karaoghlanian N, El Hellani A, Saliba N, Eiseenberg T, et al. "Juice Monsters": sub-ohm vaping and toxic volatile aldehyde emissions. *Chem Res Toxicol*. 2017;30:1791–3, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrestox.7b00212>.
- Fernández E, Ballbè M, Sureda X, Fu M, Saltó E, Martínez-Sánchez JM. Particulate matter from electronic cigarettes and conventional cigarettes: a systematic review and observational study. *Curr Environ Health Rep*. 2015;2(4):423–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40572-015-0072-x>.
- Hage R, Fretz V, Schuurmans MM. Electronic cigarettes and vaping associated pulmonary illness (VAPI): a narrative review. *Pulmonology*. 2020;26:291–303, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2020.02.009>.
- Fernández E, López MJ, Gallus S, Semple S, Clancy L, Behrakis P, et al. Tackling second-hand exposure to tobacco smoke and aerosols of electronic cigarettes: the TackSHS project protocol. *Gac Sanit*. 2020;34(1):77–82, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2019.07.002>.
- Goniewicz ML, Knysak J, Gawron M, Kosmider L, Sobczak A, Kurek J, et al. Levels of selected carcinogens and toxicants in vapour from electronic cigarettes. *Tob Control*. 2014;23:133–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2012-050859>.
- Ohta K, Uchiyama S, Inaba Y, Nakagome H. Determination of carbonyl compounds generated from the electronic cigarette using coupled silica cartridges impregnated with hydroquinone and 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine. *Bunseki Kagaku*. 2011;60:791–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.2116/analsci.29.1219>.
- Bekki K, Uchiyama S, Ohta K, Inaba Y, Nakagome H, Kunugita N. Carbonyl compounds generated from electronic cigarettes. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2014;11:11192–200, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph11111192>.
- Ooi BG, Dutta D, Kazipeta K, Chong NS. Influence of the e-cigarette emission profile by the ratio of glycerol to propylene glycol in e-liquid composition. *ACS Omega*. 2019;4(8):13338–48, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acsomega.9b01504>.
- Jensen RP, Strongin RM, Peyton DH. Solvent chemistry in the electronic cigarette reaction vessel. *Sci Rep*. 2017;7:42549, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/srep42549>.
- Strongin RM. E-cigarette chemistry and analytical detection. *Ann Rev Anal Chem*. 2019;12:23–39, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev-anchem-061318-115329>.
- El-Hellani A, Salman R, El-Hage R, Talih S, Malek N, Baalbaki R, et al. Nicotine and carbonyl emissions from popular electronic cigarette products: correlation to liquid composition and design characteristics. *Nicotine Tob Res*. 2018;20:215–23, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ntr/ntw280>.
- El-Hellani A, Al-Moussawi S, El-Hage R, Talih S, Salman R, Shihadeh A, et al. Carbon monoxide and small hydrocarbon emissions from sub-ohm electronic cigarettes. *Chem Res Toxicol*. 2019;32:312–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrestox.8b00324>.
- Uchiyama S, Ohta K, Inaba Y, Kunugita N. Determination of carbonyl compounds generated from the E-cigarette using coupled silica cartridges impregnated with hydroquinone and 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, followed by high-performance liquid chromatography. *Anal Sci*. 2013;29:1219–22, <http://dx.doi.org/10.2116/analsci.29.1219>.
- Herrington JS, Myers C. Electronic cigarette solutions and resultant aerosol profiles. *J Chromatogr A*. 2015;1418:192–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2015.09.034>.
- Protano C, Avino P, Manigrasso M, Vivaldi V, Perna F, Valeriani F, et al. Environmental electronic vape exposure from four different generations of electronic cigarettes: airborne particulate

- matter levels. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2018;15:2172, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15102172>.
26. Jackler RK, Ramamurthi D. Nicotine arms race: JUUL and the high-nicotine product market. *Tob Control*. 2019;28:623–8, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054796>.
27. Erythropel HC, Davis LM, de Winter TM, Jordt SE, Anatas PT, O'Malley SS, et al. Flavorant-solvent reaction products and menthol in JUUL e-cigarettes and aerosol. *Am J Prev Med*. 2019;57(3):425–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.04.004>.
28. van Drooge BL, Marco E, Perez N, Grimalt JO. Influence of electronic cigarette vaping on the composition of indoor organic pollutants, particles, and exhaled breath of bystander. *Envir Sci Poll Res*. 2019;26:4654–66, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11356-018-3975-x>.
29. Lamos S, Kostenidou E, Farsalinos, Zagoriti Z, Ntoukas A, Dalamarinis K, et al. Real-time assessment of e-cigarettes and conventional cigarettes emissions: aerosol size distributions, mass and number concentrations. *Toxics*. 2019;7:45, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxics7030045>.
30. Ruprecht A, De Marco C, Pozzi P, Munarini E, Mazza R, Angellotti G, et al. Comparison between particulate matter and ultrafine particle emission by electronic and normal cigarettes in real-life conditions. *Tumori*. 2014;100:e24–7.