

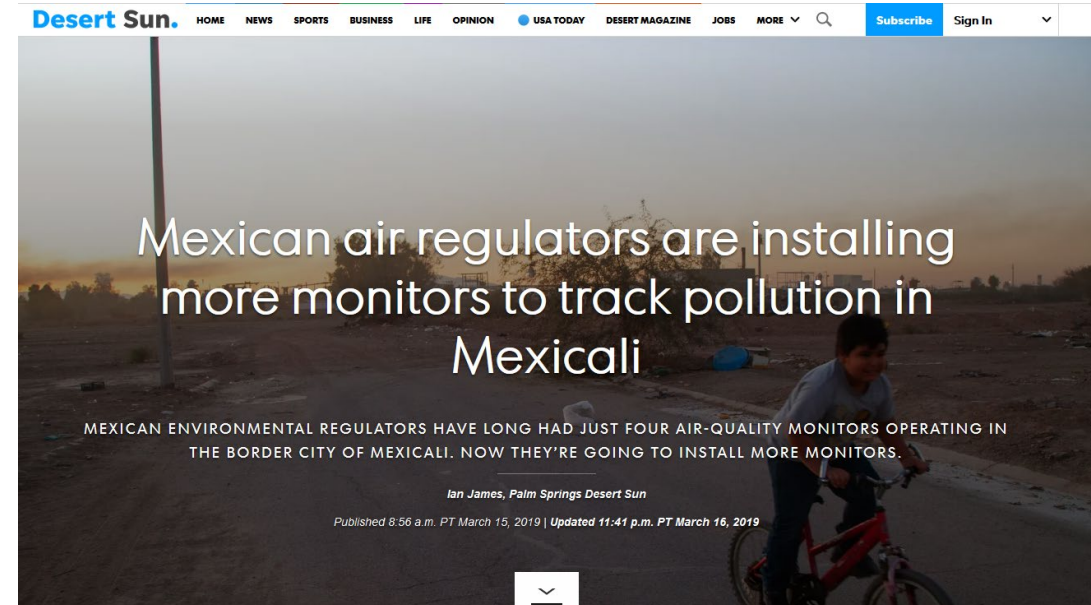


CARB's Sensor Performance Evaluation Program

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- Background
- Why conduct sensor evaluations
- CARB's role in assessing sensor performance
- Sensor evaluation and application examples
 - Collocation
 - Correlation and modeling
 - Smoke monitoring
- Developing resources and tools
- Summary

- Low cost sensors
 - 1,600 operational Purple Air sensors in CA 2018
- AB617 Community Air Grants
 - 24 out of 28 Grants will use low-cost sensors (Mar/2019)
 - ~350 PM sensors (Dylos, PA-II, Airbeam, Clarity nodes)
 - Pollutants: PM, O₃, NO, NO₂, BC, VOC
- Increased media attention and public awareness



Mar/16 Desert Sun

Sensor evaluation motivation

- Understanding performance is the key to interpreting data
- No established performance specifications

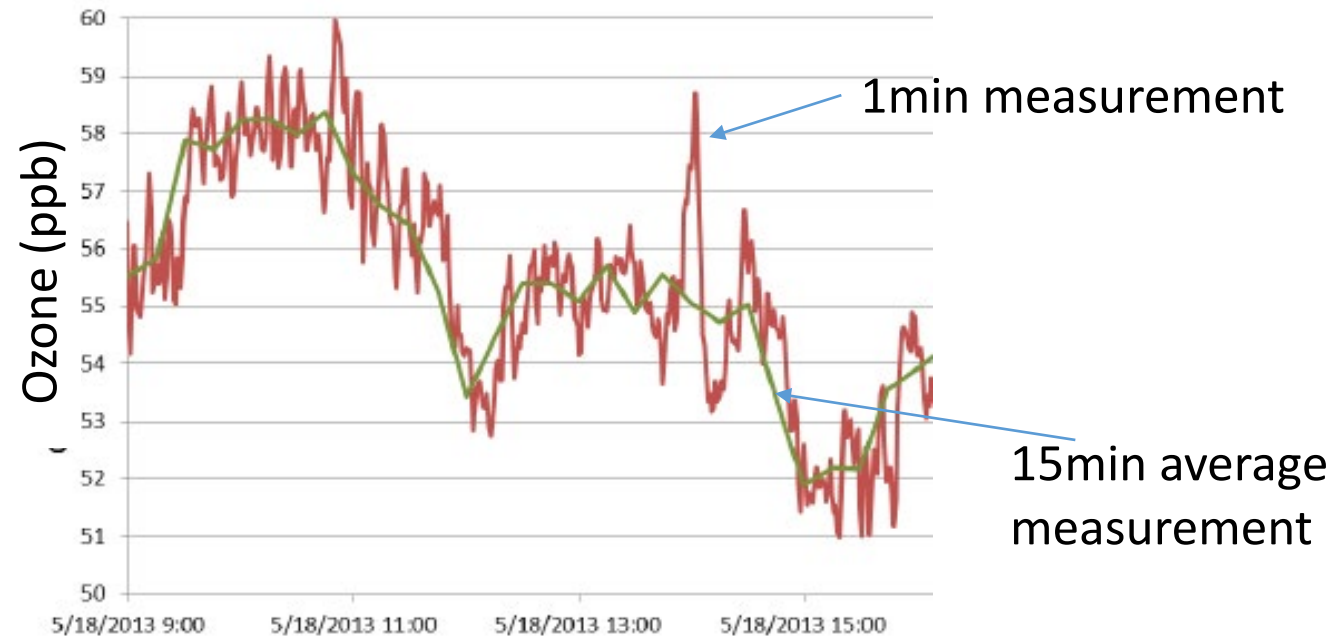
Sensor performance



Accuracy

Precision

Bias



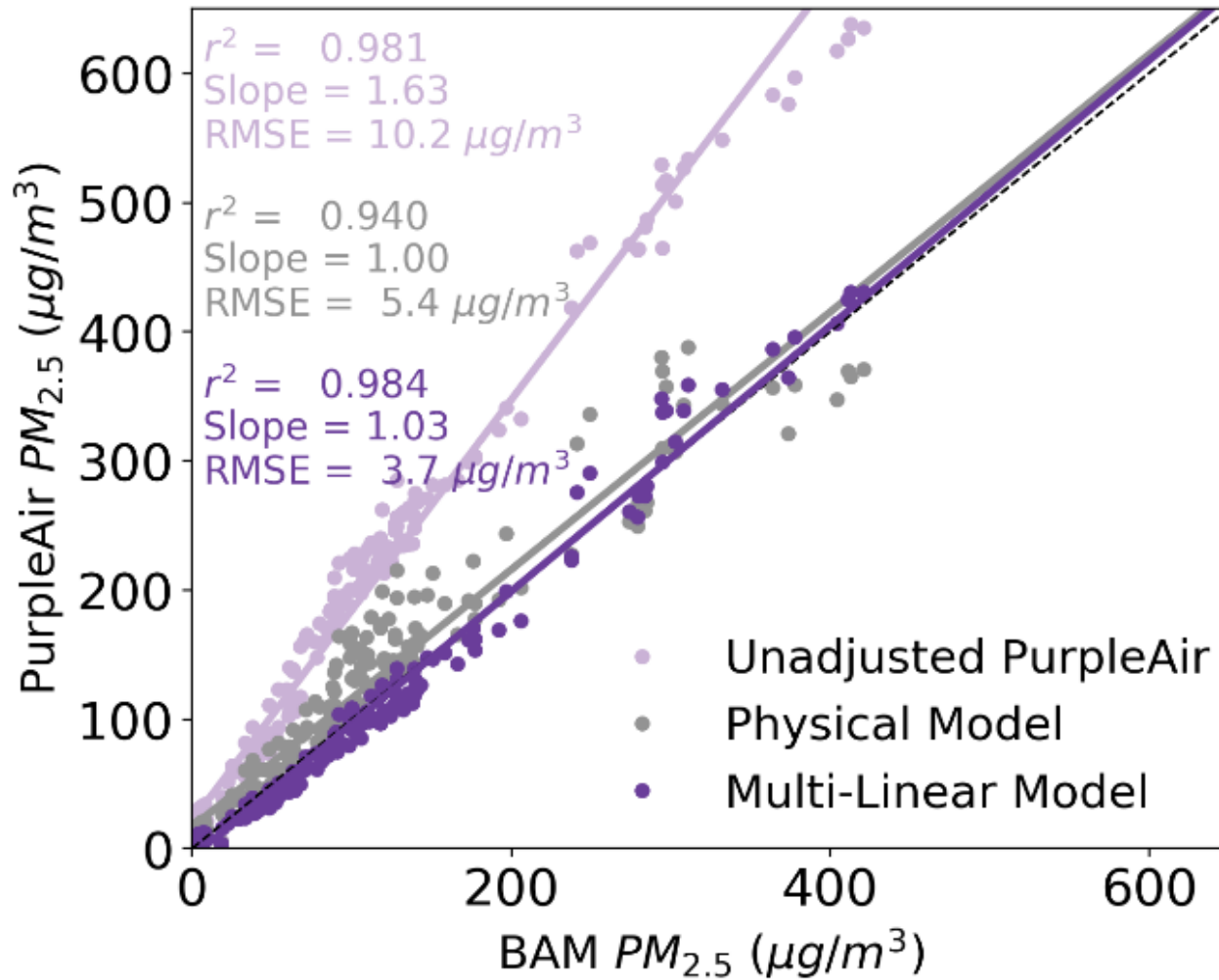


Sensor performance evaluations support CARB's and communities' monitoring programs

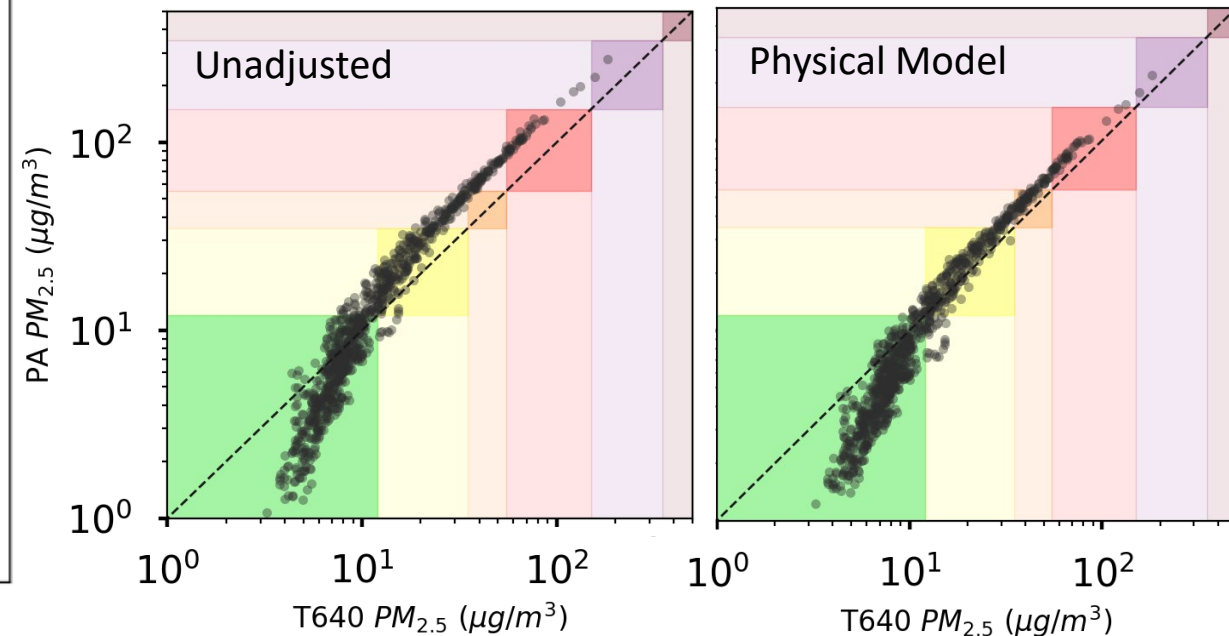
- Identify appropriate applications
- Best practices to develop and maintain sensor networks
- Make information available via AB617 resource center



Modeling and adjustment development

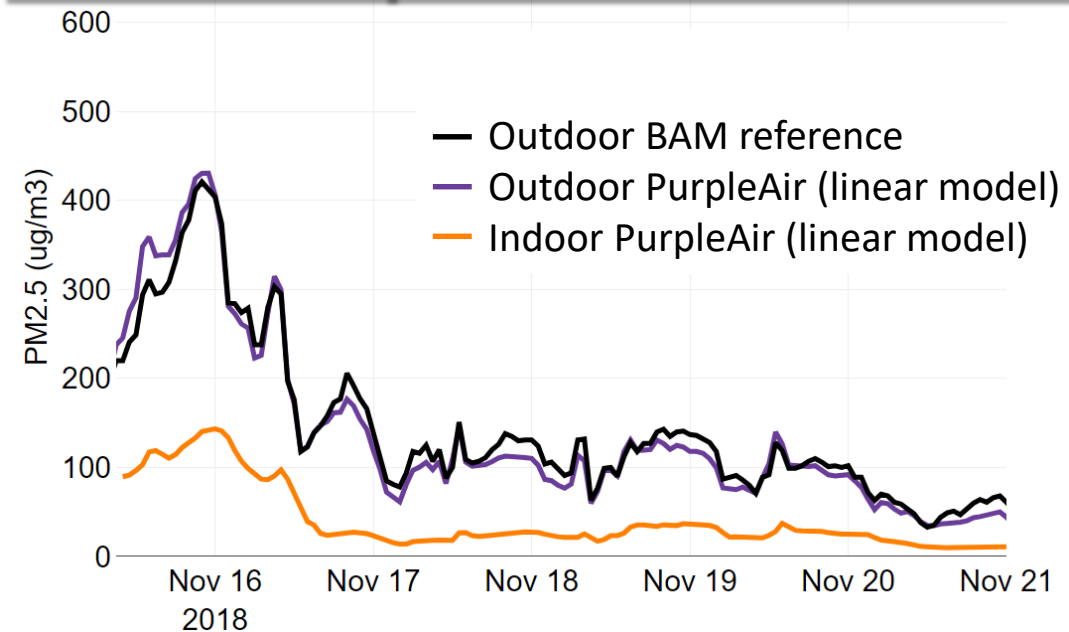


PA overestimates $PM_{2.5}$ ~ 1.6 of BAM (FEM) with high r^2



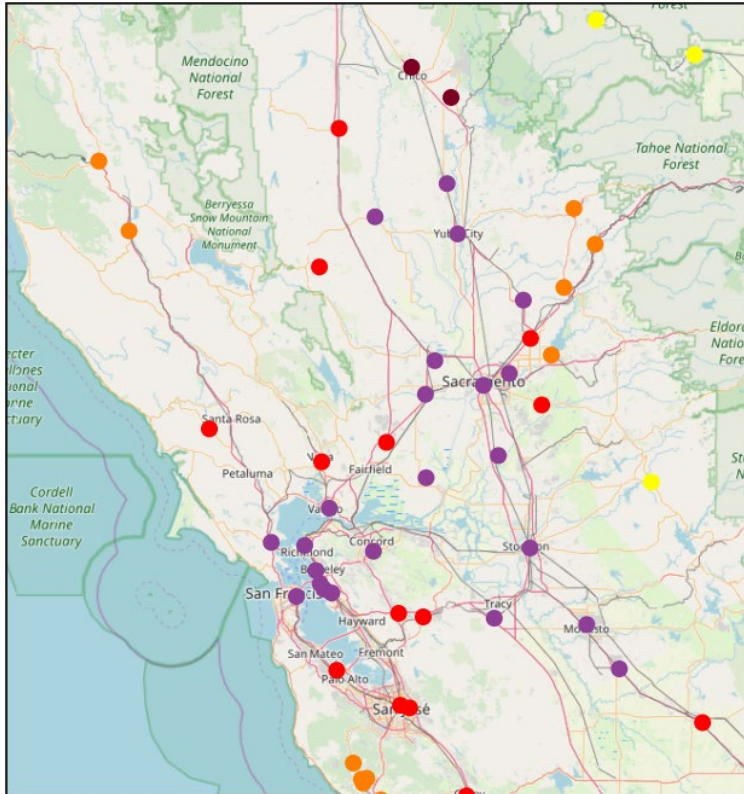
Adjustment algorithm reduces misclassification of AQI

- Indoor air quality during the Camp Fire
- Linear model adjustment to improve PM measurements
- Useful for indoor air quality estimate (small, low power, quiet)

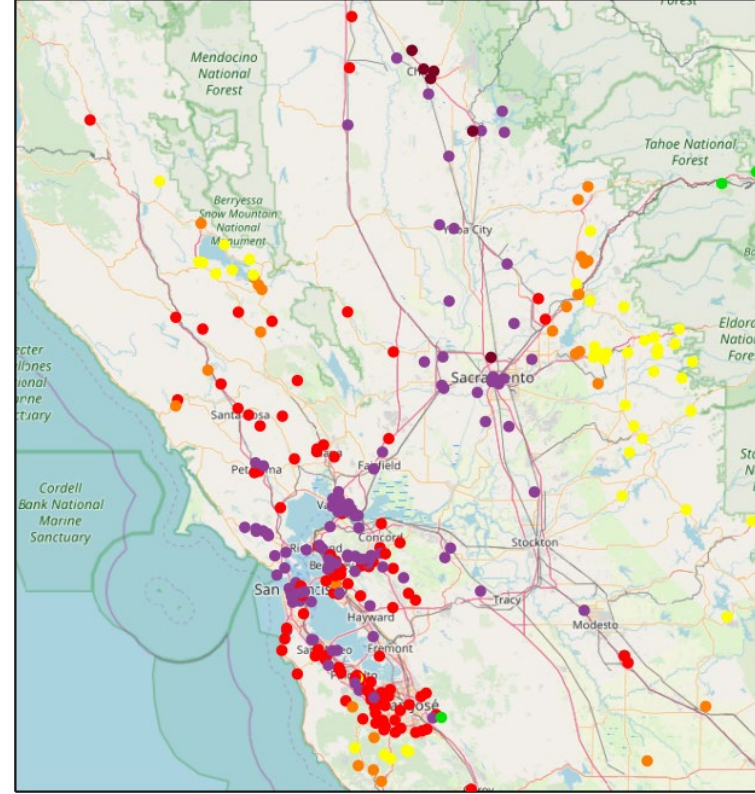


Smoke monitoring program

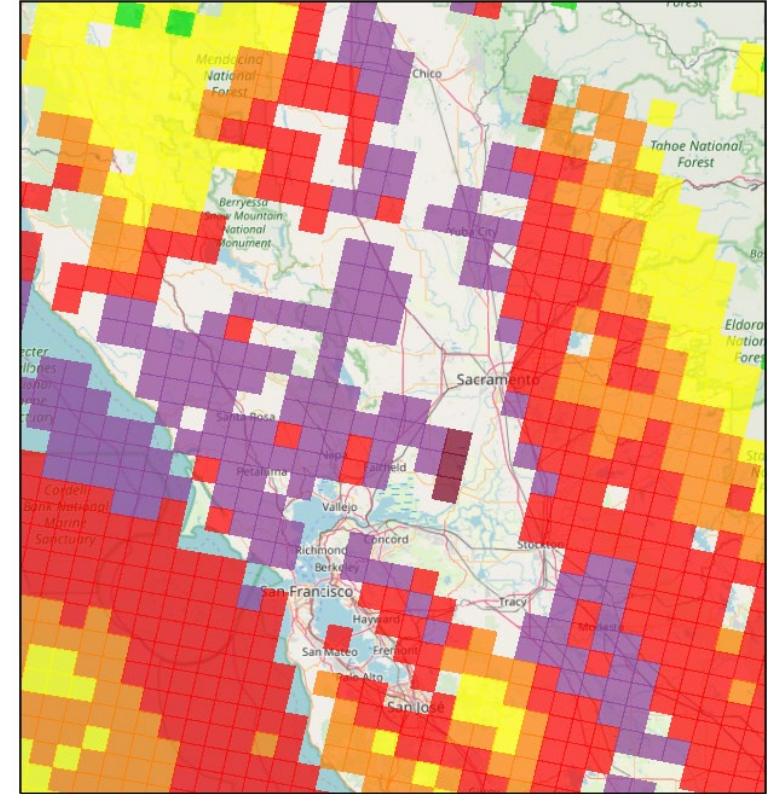
AQI, 16th November 2018



Regulatory sites: Hourly averages



Sensors: Minute-to-minute



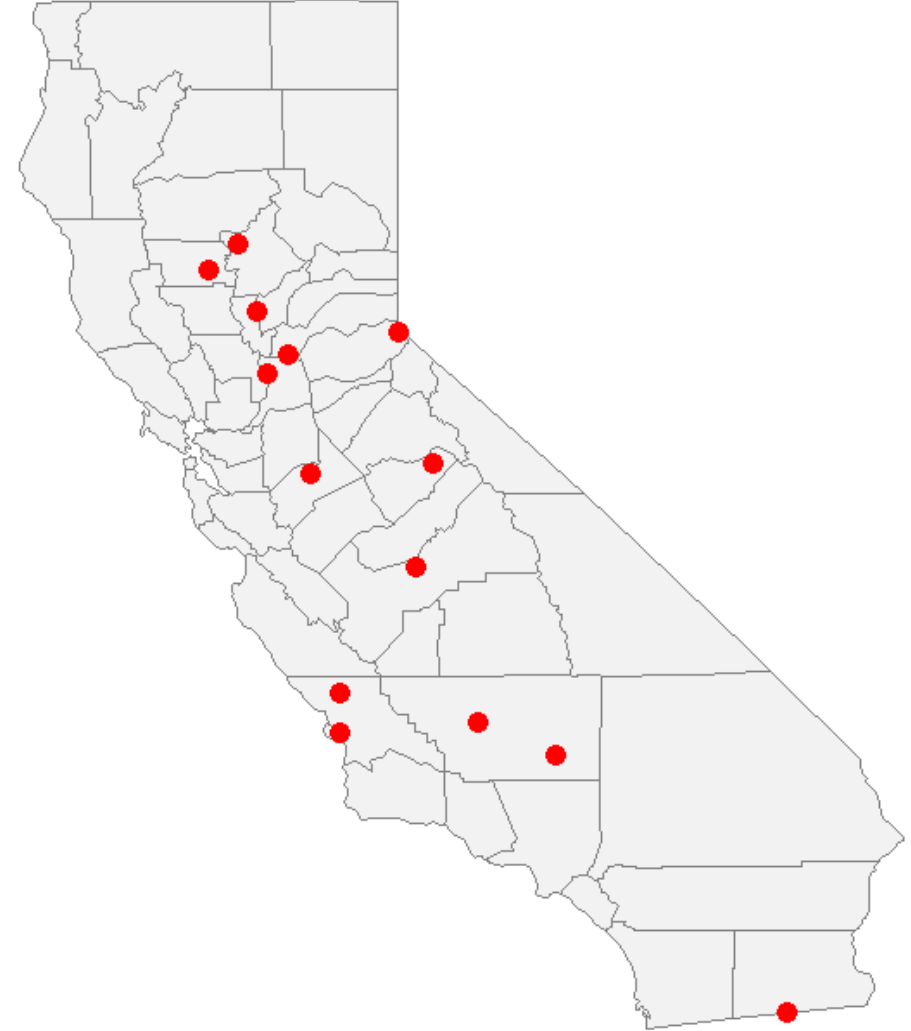
Satellite : Daily snapshot

Satellite measurements provide wider coverage but requires modeling and in-situ data to constrain the surface PM_{2.5}

Can we leverage sensors for smoke monitoring?

- Sensor performance evaluation
 - Field study
 - Chamber
- Sensor network adjustment protocol
 - Network modeling
- Data visualization
 - Dashboard examples

- Characterize environmental impacts on sensor performance
- 12 sites selected to represent various environments and range of conditions
 - Regional groups
 - Temperature/RH
 - Wind speed
 - $PM_{2.5}$ / PM_{10}
 - Aerosol type



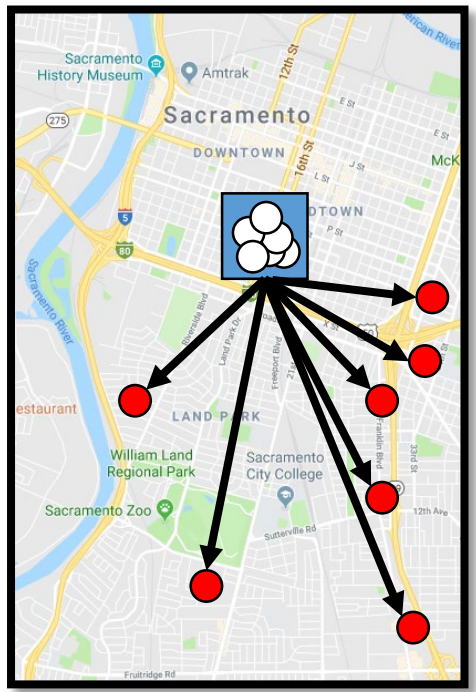
- Research-grade instrumentation
 - TSI Optical Particle Sizer
 - TSI Laser Aerosol Spectrometer
 - Ecophysics 855Y CLD –NO/NO₂/NO_x
 - Picarro Methane/H₂S
 - Aeris Pico Mobile Spectrometer Methane/Ethane
 - Aethlabs MA300 BC
 - Licor 850 CO₂
 - Teledyne T640 PM
 - Teledyne T100 SO₂
 - Teledyne T200 NO/NO₂/NO_x
 - Teledyne T300 CO
 - Teledyne T400 Ozone
- Explore sensor degradation



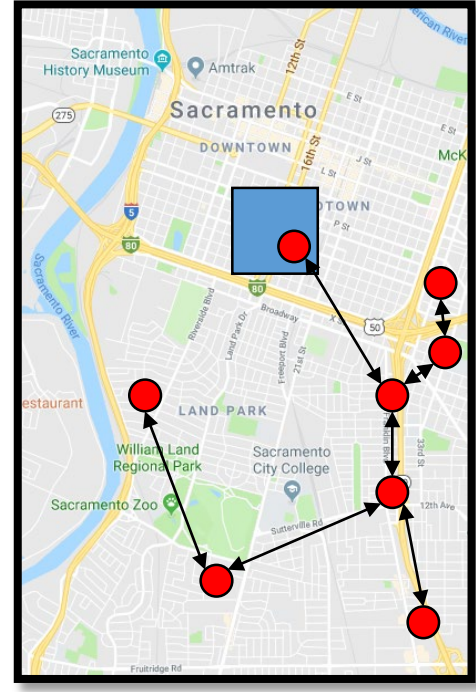
Sensor network quality

- Evaluating different network calibration methods
- Sensor-to-sensor “buddy-checking” to flag faulty sensors

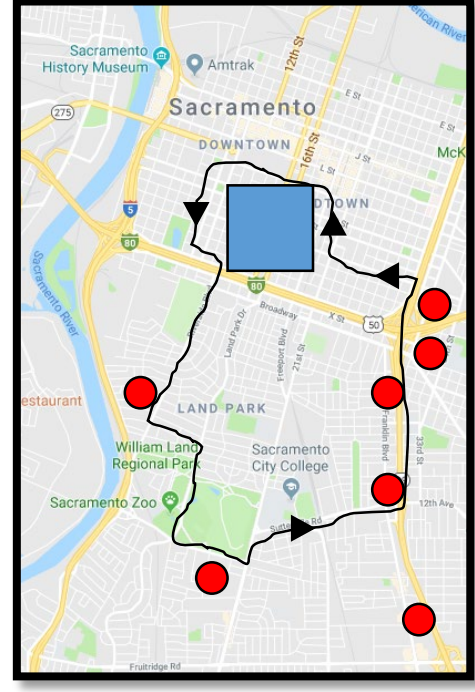
Colocation & dispatch



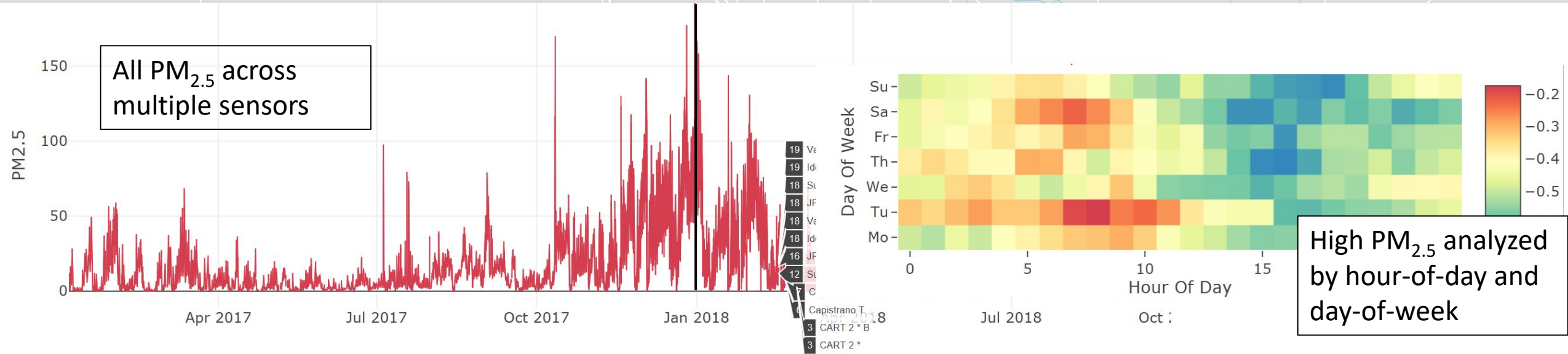
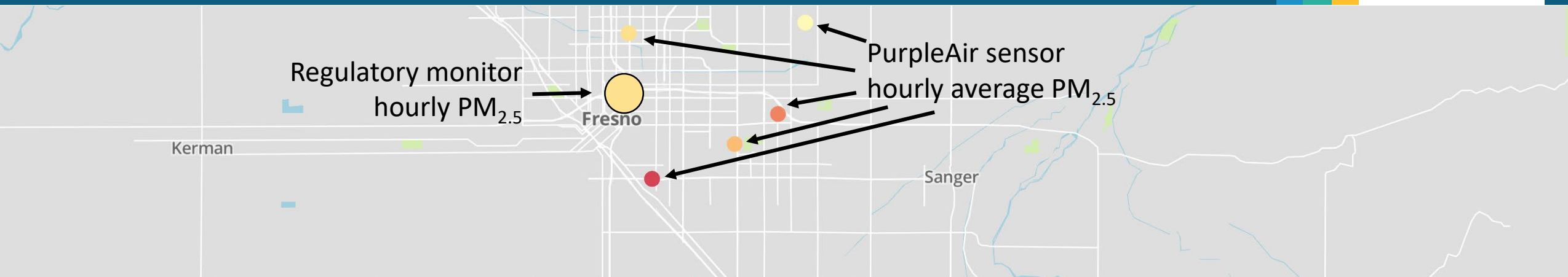
Colocation & propagate



Mobile Colocation



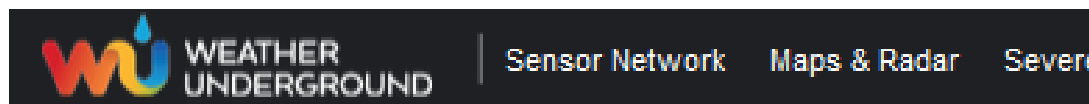
Data visualization



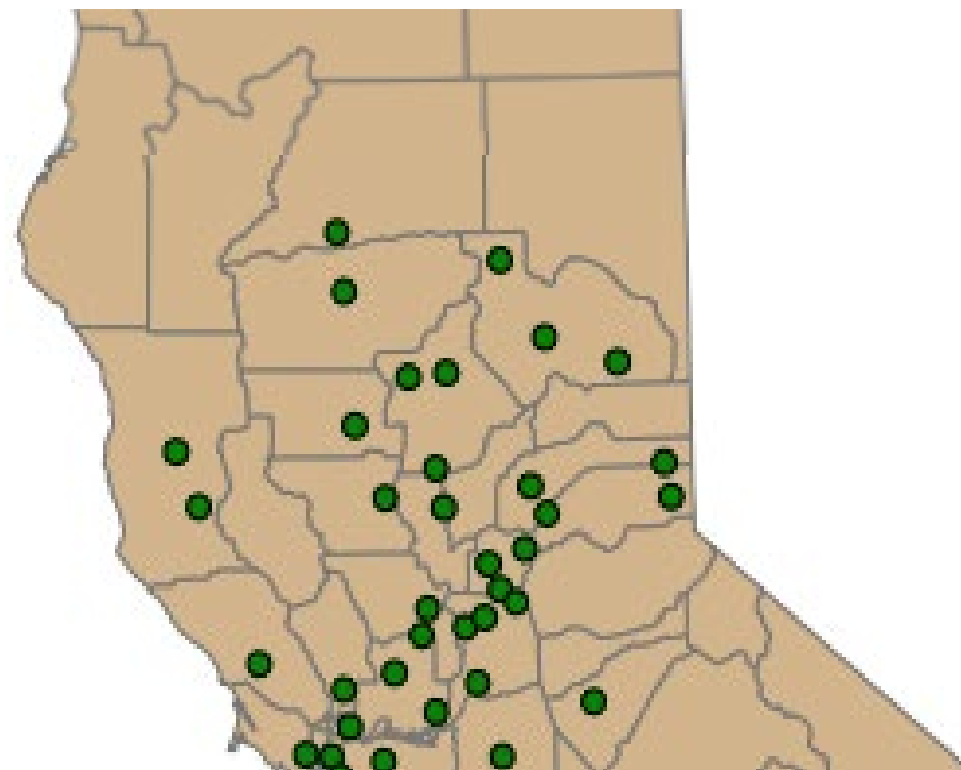
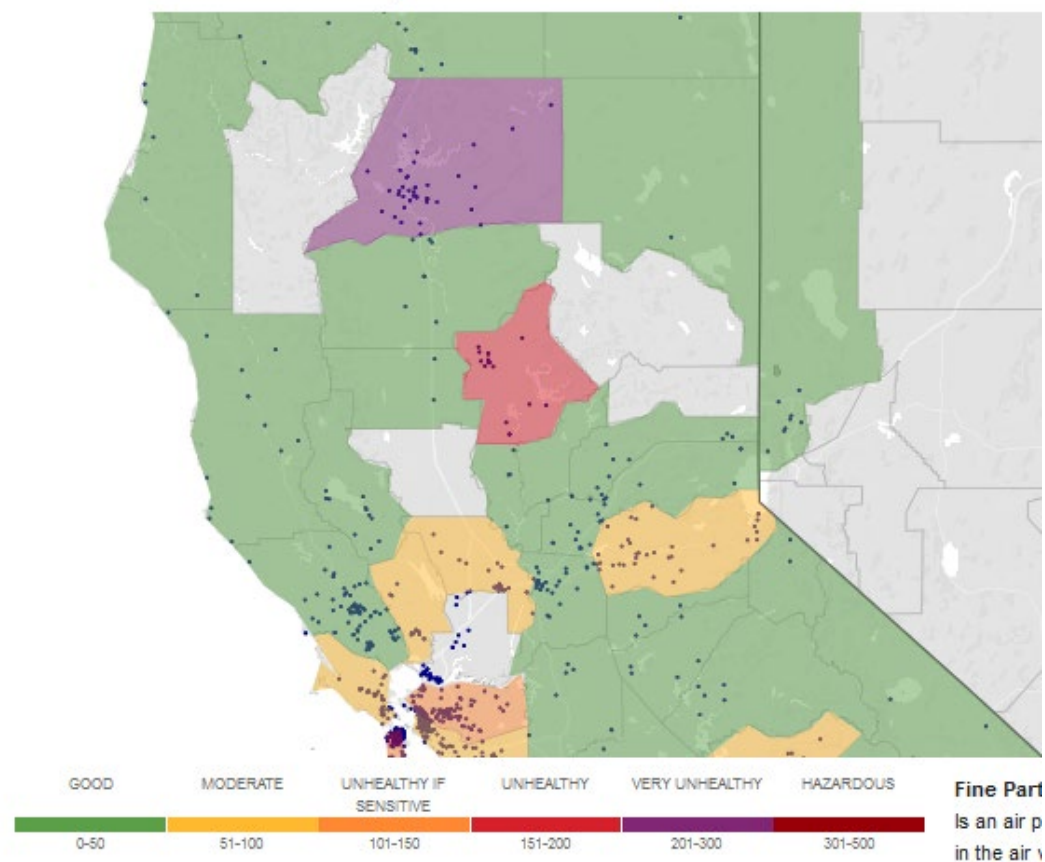
- Visualize the wealth of data
- Evaluate agreement with regulatory monitors
- Understand spatial and temporal variability
- Explore calibration methods

- Field and chamber evaluations help understand environmental impacts on sensor performance and product life
- Sensor networks can enhance spatial and temporal coverage once QA/QC'ed
- Analytical tools must keep up with new technologies
- Understanding performance improves messaging...

Data interpretation and messaging



U.S. Counties Health Map & Air Pollution Monitors



Backup