



Maximizing Sensor Data Quality



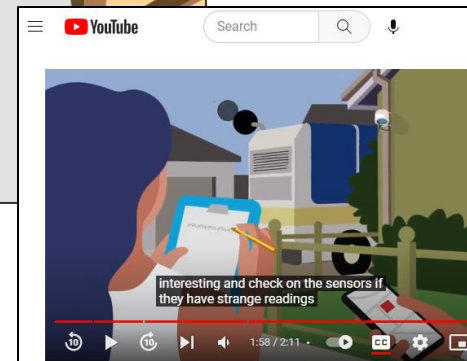
Photo credit: Polidori A., Papapostolou V., Collier-Oxandale A., Hafner H., and Blakey T. (2021) Community in Action: A Comprehensive Guidebook on Air Quality Sensors.

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Sensor Educational Toolkit

- Product of US EPA STAR grant
- Engaging videos
- Resources for data analysis and interpretation
- Digestible sensor guidebook
- Aspects covered
 - Project planning
 - Sensor installation and deployment advice
 - Limitations and opportunities



Chapters	Organizer					Participant		Individual		Partner		
	Community organizer or project lead for an air quality sensor project	Participant using a sensor in a community led project	Individual member of the public using a sensor	New to using sensors	New to air quality monitoring	New to community-based research	Academic	Industry	Government Agency			
2 Learn Valuable information about air quality	•	•	•	•	•							
3 Plan Plan a successful project	•		•	•	•	•						
4 Deploy Deploy and maintain your sensors	•	•	•	•	•	•						
5 Act Move from results to action	•	•	•	•	•	•						

www.aqmd.gov/aq-spec/special-projects/star-grant

Air Sensor Training #1: Community in Action - A Comprehensive Guidebook on Air Quality Sensors

Planning a Sensor Project



Application	Implementation
Informational/Educational	Sensors given to individuals, liberal setup and operation
Personal Exposure	Sensors given to individuals, sensors move with them
Area Characterization	Sensor network set up in a broad area, consistent setup and operation
Source Identification/Characterization	Sensors strategically set up around and downwind of a source, consistent setup and operation
Supplemental to Regulatory	Sensors set up between regulatory monitor locations to fill in gaps, consistent setup and operation

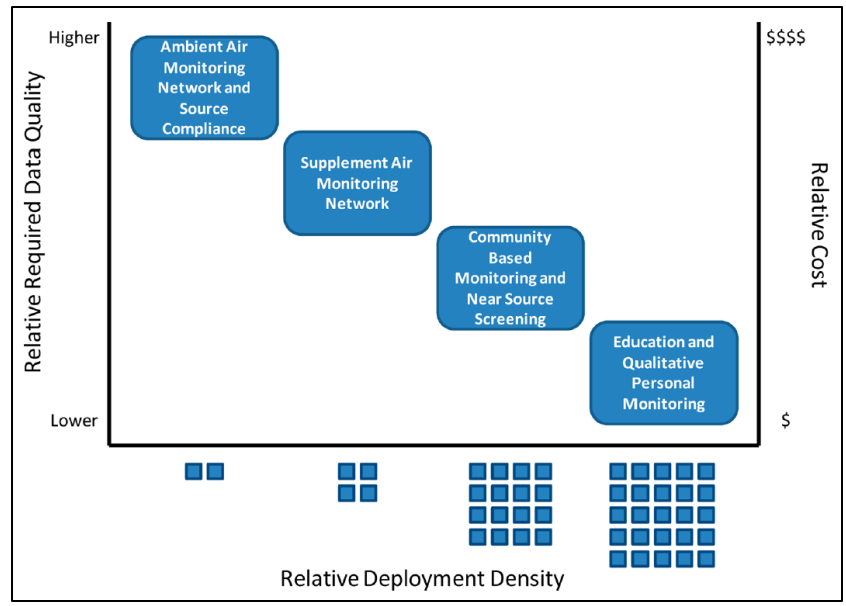
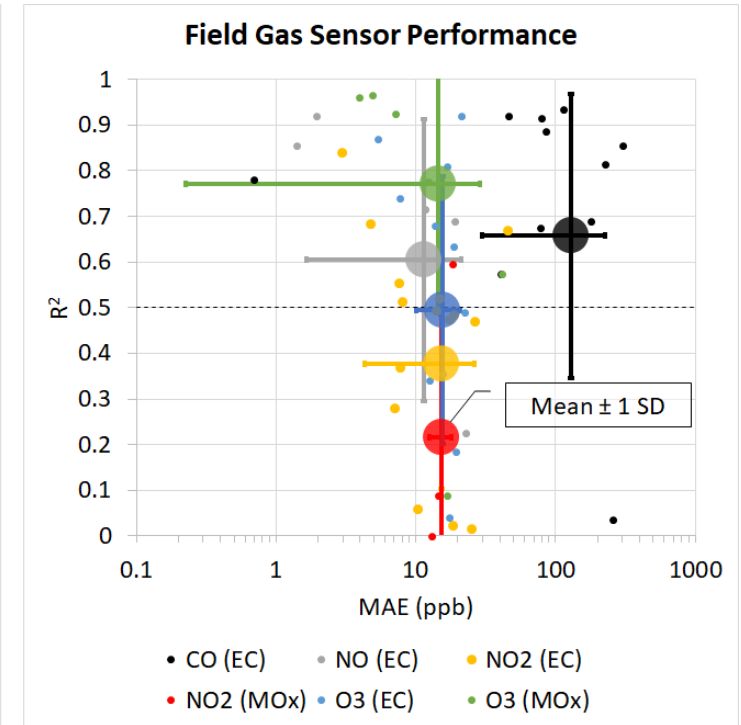
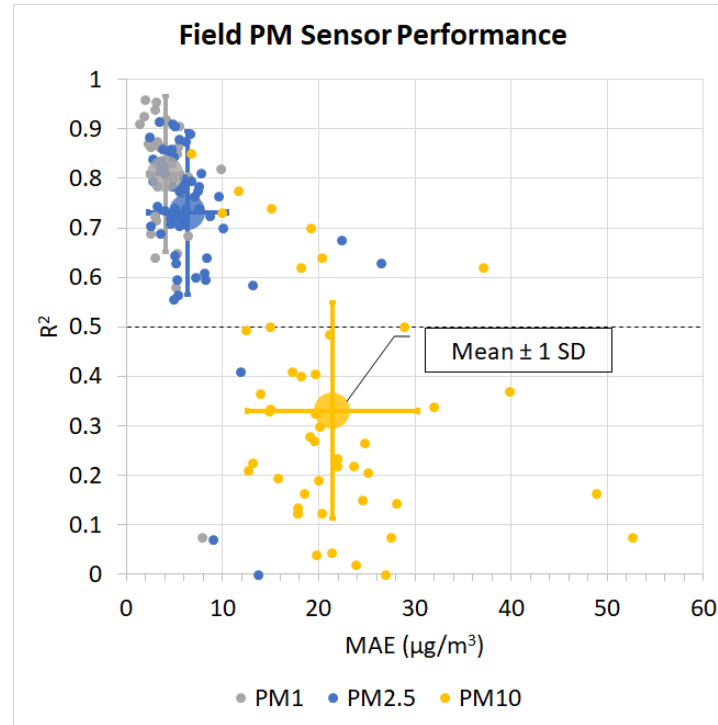
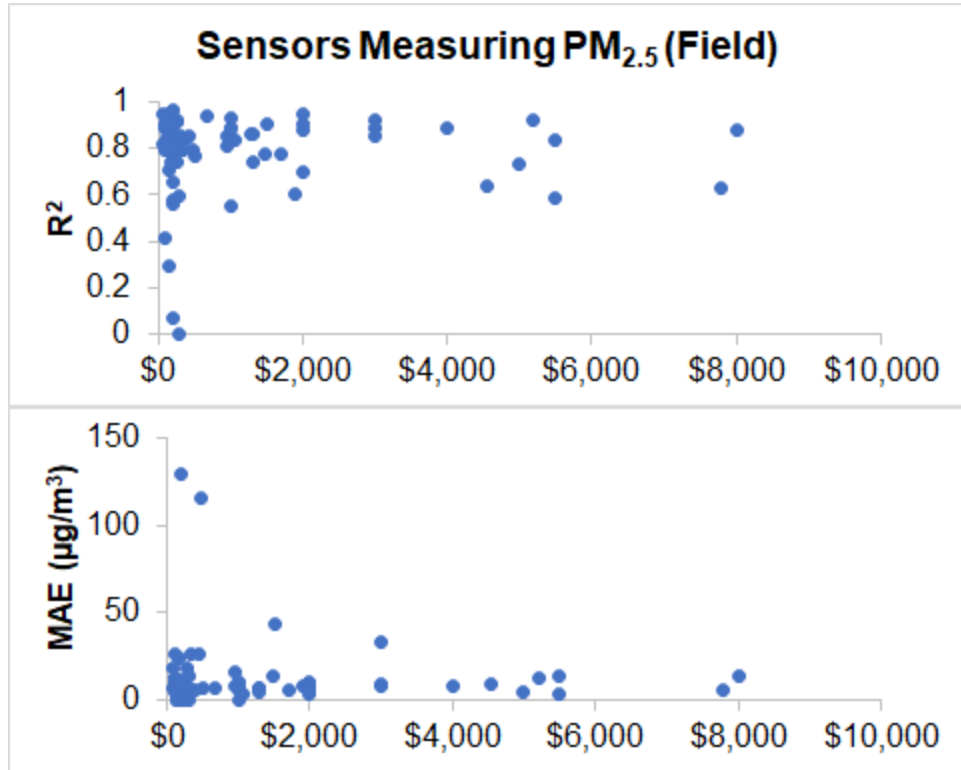


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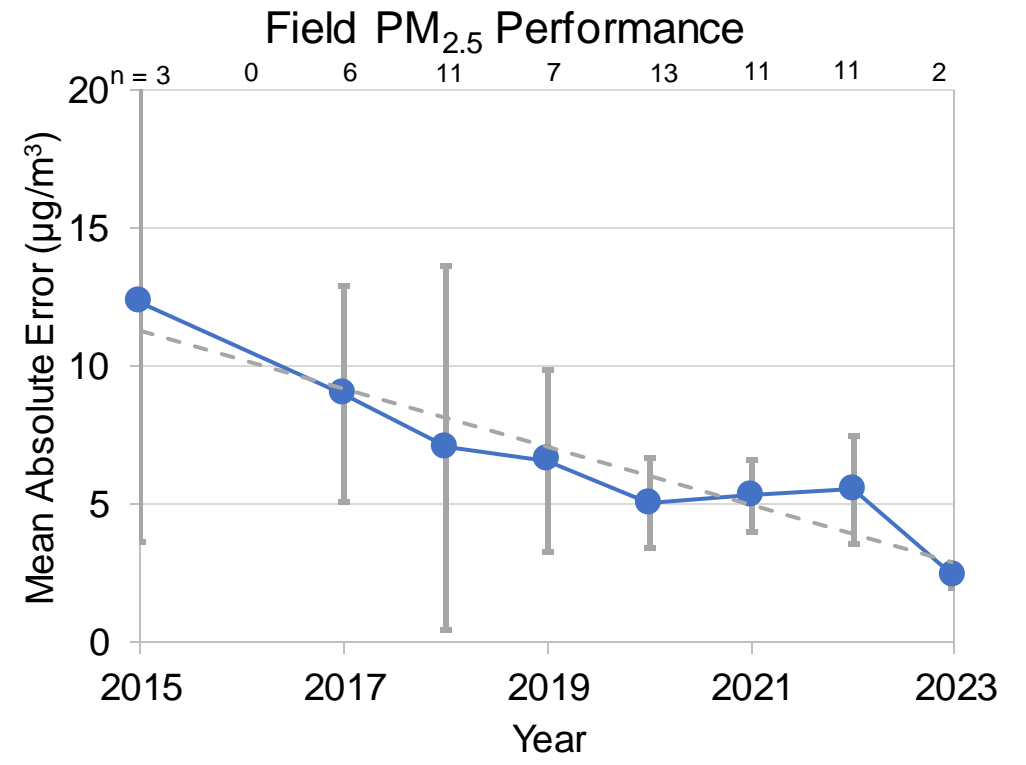
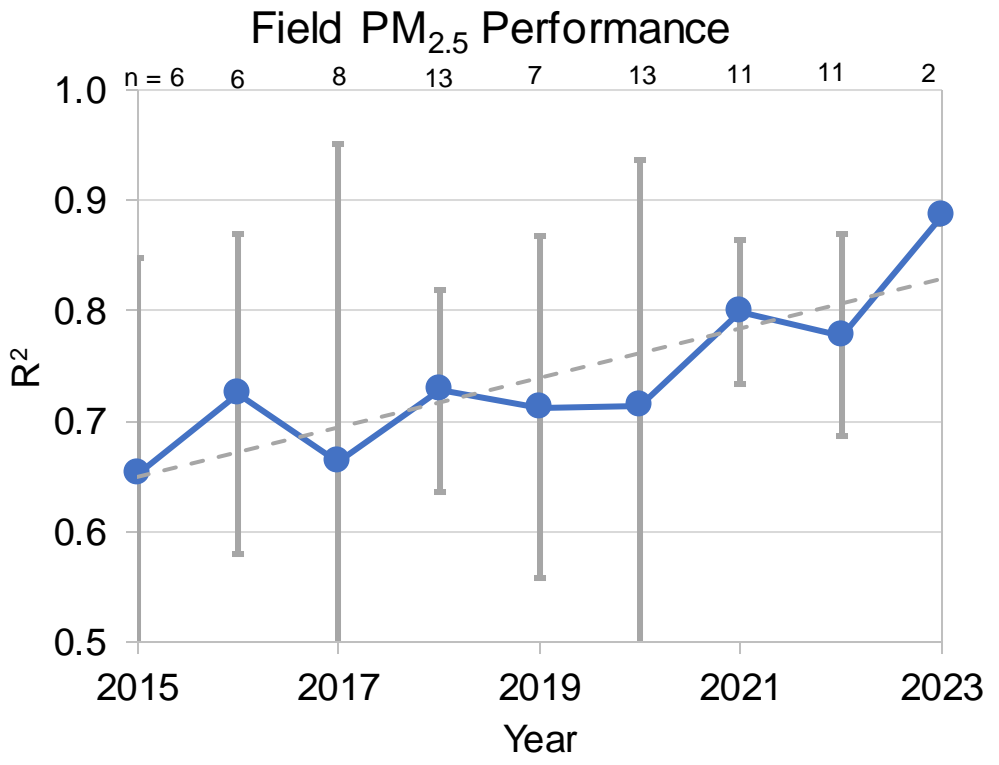
Figure credit: Snyder et al., 2013

Sensor Performance in General





Sensor Performance Improvements





Quality Considerations: Single Sensor

PM

- Size range of particles of interest
 - Most PM sensors are responsive to $D_p \sim 0.3$ to $10 \mu\text{m}$
- OPC vs. nephelometer
 - Marketed behavior vs. invariant response
- Sampling mechanism
 - Passive, fan, or pump
- Sample conditioning
 - Humidity control
- Varying sensor response to composition change
 - Calibration function

Gas

- Working principle
 - Electrochemical cell vs. metal oxide
- Climate effects
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
- Interferences
- Lifespan/drift

Quality Considerations: Network of Sensors

- Same as for a single sensor, and...
- Network size/density
- Spatial distribution strategy
- Communications reliability
- Power reliability
- Managing drift/calibrations
- Outlier sensor dilemma









Key	Collocation Strategy			
				
	Periodic All Sensors	Continuous Subset	Reference Transfer	Sensor Transfer
Periodic All Sensors All air sensors operate next to a reference instrument for short periods before and after the study and/or periodically.		Some air sensors are continuously operated next to a reference instrument while others are deployed to other locations.	A reference instrument visits each air sensor for a short period(s).	An air sensor collocated with a reference instrument, with known performance characteristics, visits each sensor location for a short period(s).
Continually check sensor performance	X	~	X	X
Capture a wide range of weather & pollution conditions	~	✓	~	~
All sensors tested at the same time	✓	~	X	X
All sensors tested against reference instrument	✓	✓	✓	X
All sensors tested at their sites	X	X	✓	✓
Additional equipment costs	\$	\$	\$\$\$	\$\$
Frequent operator maintenance				

Figure credit: US EPA. (2022) The Enhanced Air Sensor Guidebook

Quality Considerations: Sampling

- Siting
 - Height
 - Breathing height, or 2+ m AGL?
 - Location/Sources/Obstructions
 - Ambient, or near emission?
 - 1+ meter horizontal distance
 - Protected from elements
 - Unobstructed air flow
- Spatial Distribution
 - Gridded
 - Judgmental
 - Adaptive/Hotspot ID
 - Mobile/Wearable
- Temporal
 - High time resolution; capture transient events
 - Low time resolution; higher confidence in each measurement

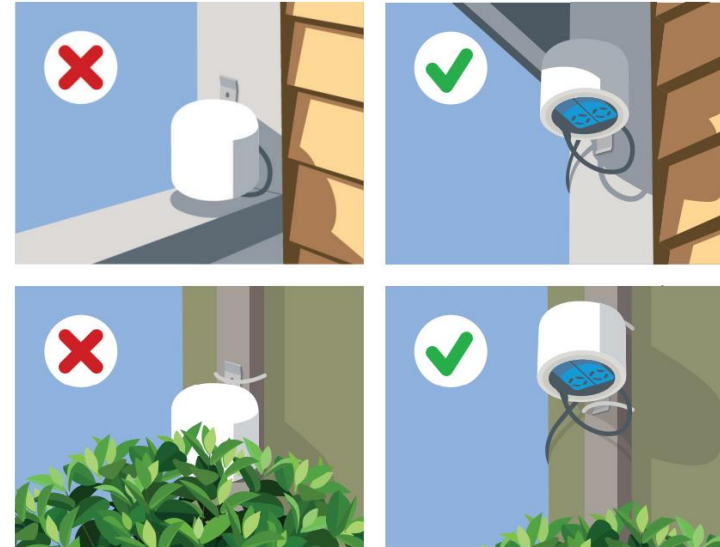
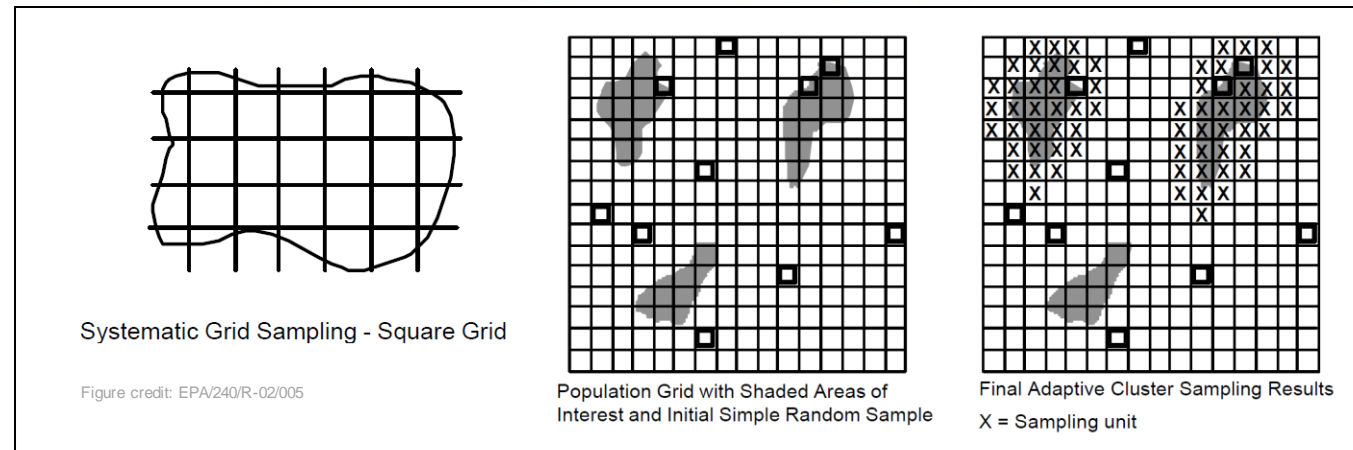


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Quality Considerations: Sensor Performance

- Precision, bias, completeness, etc.
- Resources for judging which sensors could meet project data quality needs:
 - Manufacturer spec sheets
 - Academic literature
 - 3rd party sensor evaluations → AQ-SPEC sensor reports

Field Evaluation Qingping - Air Monitor Lite

Background

• From 11/07/2022 to 01/07/2023, three Qingping – Air Monitor Lite sensors were deployed at the South Coast AQMD stationary ambient monitoring site in Rubidoux and were run side-by-side with Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) instruments measuring the same pollutants

• Qingping Air Monitor Lite (3 units tested):

- Particle sensor: optical, non-FEM (Grandway, Model 7500)
- Each unit reports: PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ (µg/m³), T (°C).

• GRIMM EDM180 (reference instrument):

- Optical particle counter (FEM PM_{2.5})
- Measures PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ (µg/m³)
- Cost ~\$25,000 and up
- Time resolution: 1 min

Qingping Air Monitor Lite vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)

• The Qingping Air Monitor Lite sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding FEM GRIMM data (R² > 0.90).

Average of 3 Sensors, PM _{2.5}		Qingping Air Monitor Lite vs FEM GRIMM							GRIMM & T640 (PM ₁₀ , µg/m ³)		
	Average (µg/m ³)	SD (µg/m ³)	R ²	Slope	Intercept	MBE ¹ (µg/m ³)	MAE ² (µg/m ³)	RMSE ³ (µg/m ³)	Ref. Average	Ref. SD	Range during the field evaluation
5-min	9.8	7.5	0.85 to 0.93	0.96 to 1.15	1.7 to 1.8	-3.2 to -1.3	1.8 to 3.6	2.5 to 4.9	11.5 to 12.8	7.8 to 9.0	0.3 to 102.7
1-hr	9.8	7.3	0.89 to 0.95	0.97 to 1.18	1.4 to 1.5	-3.2 to -1.3	1.7 to 3.5	2.2 to 4.5	11.5 to 12.8	7.6 to 8.7	0.4 to 43.9
24-hr	9.8	5.0	0.91 to 0.96	0.96 to 1.18	1.4 to 1.6	-3.2 to -1.2	1.5 to 3.3	1.7 to 3.7	11.5 to 12.9	5.1 to 5.8	2.7 to 27.9
5-min	10.2	7.8	0.37 to 0.43	1.49 to 1.63	10.4 to 13.9	-20.1 to -15.9	16.2 to 20.1	22.8 to 25.1	27.1 to 30.3	18.8 to 20.1	0.4 to 160.9
1-hr	10.2	7.5	0.40 to 0.45	1.53 to 1.66	9.8 to 13.6	-20.1 to -15.8	16.1 to 20.1	22.1 to 24.7	27.1 to 30.3	18.1 to 19.2	0.6 to 122.4
24-hr	10.2	5.2	0.43 to 0.45	1.54 to 1.84	7.7 to 13.6	-20.1 to -15.5	15.6 to 20.1	19.0 to 22.6	26.9 to 30.3	12.7 to 13.6	3.7 to 63.6



Quality Contribution: Sensor Performance Reports

Field Evaluation Qingping - Air Monitor Lite

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 - Each unit reports: PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ (µg/m³), T (°C).
- GRIMM EDM180 (reference instrument):
 - Optical particle counter (FEM PM_{2.5})
 - Measures PM_{1.0}, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ (µg/m³)
 - Cost: ~\$25,000 and up
 - Time resolution: 1-min

Qingping Air Monitor Lite vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)

The Qingping Air Monitor Lite sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding FEM GRIMM data (0.89 < R² < 0.90)

Overall, the Qingping Air Monitor Lite sensors underestimated the PM_{2.5} mass concentrations as measured by FEM GRIMM

The Qingping Air Monitor Lite sensors seemed to track the PM_{2.5} diurnal variations as recorded by FEM GRIMM

PM_{2.5} (1-hr mean, µg/m³)

$y = 1.1571x + 1.4813$
 $R^2 = 0.8959$

PM_{2.5} (1-hr mean, µg/m³)

$y = 1.1821x + 1.4441$
 $R^2 = 0.8914$

PM_{2.5} (1-hr mean, µg/m³)

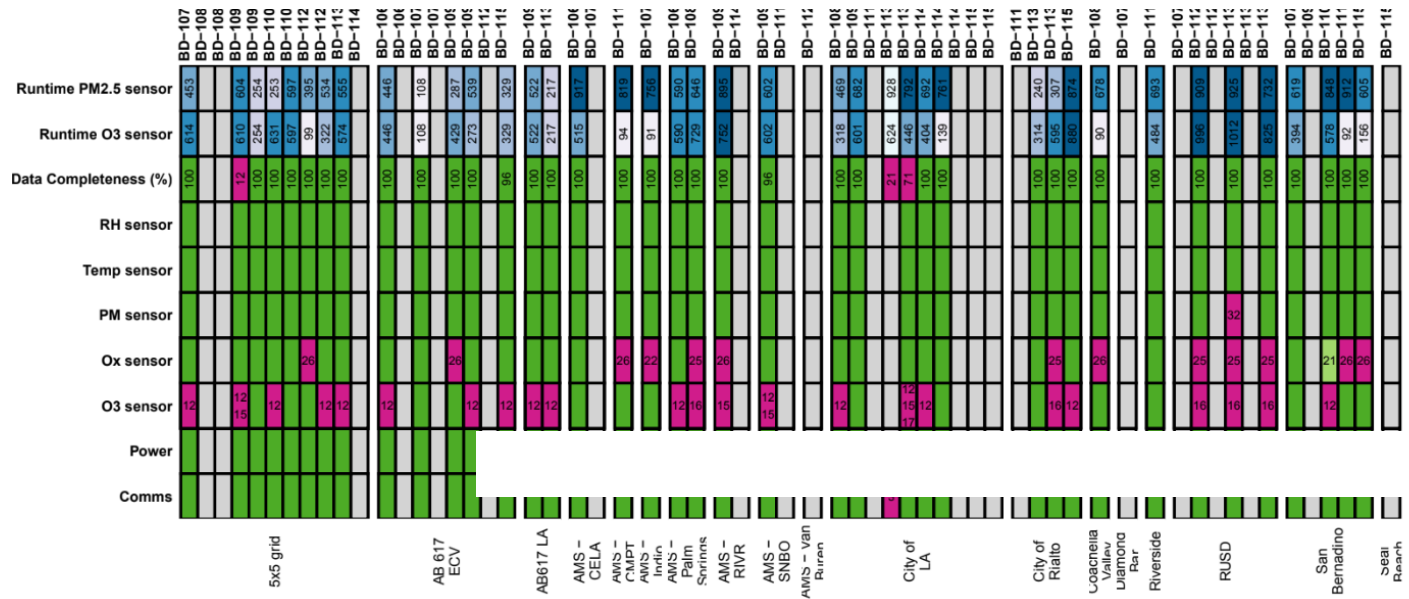
$y = 1.0842x + 1.491$
 $R^2 = 0.8949$

PM Sensors								
Sensor Image	Make (Model)	Est. Cost (USD)	Pollutant(s)	*Field R ²	*Lab R ²	*Field MAE (µg/m ³)	*Lab MAE (µg/m ³)	Summary Report
	Aeroqual (AQY-R)	\$5,000	PM _{2.5}	0.66 to 0.81		2.9 to 5.1		
	Aeroqual (AQY v0.5) Discontinued	\$3,000	PM _{2.5}	0.84 to 0.87	0.99		28.8 to 36.0	PDF (1,178 KB)
	Aeroqual (AQY v1.0)	\$4,000	PM _{2.5}	0.76 to 0.81	0.99	4.2 to 5.3	5.4 to 15.1	PDF (674 KB)
			PM ₁₀	0.56 to 0.68		35.4 to 38.8		
	Aeroqual (5500-PM)	\$1,490	PM _{2.5}	0.46 to 0.67	0.99	4.4 to 6.2	11.9 to 32.4	PDF (702 KB)
			PM ₁₀	0.15 to 0.24		13.5 to 18.0		
	AethLabs (microAeth)	\$6,500	BC (Black Carbon)	0.79 to 0.94				
	Airly	\$1,000	PM _{1.0}	0.79 to 0.89		4.2 to 5.3		
			PM _{2.5}	0.83 to 0.89		4.5 to 5.0		
			PM ₁₀	0.34 to 0.37		19.3 to 19.7		
	Air Quality Egg (2018 Model)	\$249	PM _{1.0}	0.86 to 0.88	0.99	2.1 to 2.3	7.0 to 7.3	PDF (771 KB)
			PM _{2.5}	0.84 to 0.85	0.99	4.4 to 5.3	6.1 to 6.6	
			PM ₁₀	0.12 to 0.13	-	16.4 to 19.2		
	Air Quality Egg (Version 1)	\$200	PM	~ 0.0				
	Air Quality Egg (Version 2)	\$240	PM _{2.5}	0.79 to 0.85				
			PM ₁₀	0.31 to 0.40				
	Air Quality Egg (2022 Model)	\$671	PM _{1.0}	0.84 to 0.89	-	2.9 to 3.9	-	PDF (1,039 KB)
			PM _{2.5}	0.88 to 0.90	0.99	6.0 to 7.1	5.0 to 8.0	
			PM ₁₀	0.29 to 0.52	-	18.5 to 20.8	-	
	AirThinx (IAQ)	\$1,000	PM _{1.0}	0.68 to 0.70		2.4 to 2.5		
			PM _{2.5}	0.54 to 0.57		4.8 to 5.0		
			PM ₁₀	0.03 to 0.05		19.7 to 19.8		
	Airviz Inc. (Speck)	\$150	PM _{2.5}	0.32				
	Alphasense (OPC-N2)	\$310	PM _{1.0}	0.63 to 0.82	0.99			PDF (1,291 KB)
			PM _{2.5}	0.65 to 0.80	0.99			
			PM ₁₀	0.45 to 0.57	0.99			

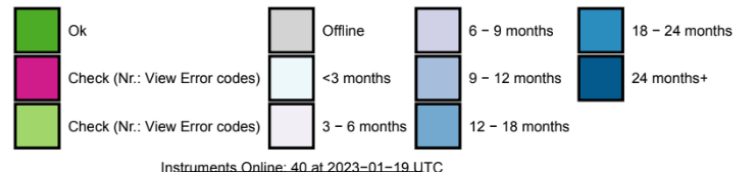


Quality Considerations: Other Good Practices

- Records/documentation
- Training/SOPs
- Automated QA/QC
- Regular data review
- Maintenance
- Calibrations



PM10 (µg/m³)	Temp (°F)	Humidity (%)	DewPoint (°C)	QC Comments
21	117.7	26.9	23.8	Temp Exceeds Operating Limit for Sensor
20.5	117.5	27.3	24	Temp Exceeds Operating Limit for Sensor
18	116	28.1	23.7	Temp Exceeds Operating Limit for Sensor
18.9	116.5	27.5	23.6	Temp Exceeds Operating Limit for Sensor
13.5	117.6	27.4	24.1	Temp Exceeds Operating Limit for Sensor



Instruments.Online: 40 at 2023-01-19 UTC



Acknowledgments and Contacts

- South Coast AQMD Management and AQ-SPEC Team:

- Randy Lam
- Berj Der Boghossian
- Michelle Kuang, Ph.D.
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