



*2016 National Ambient Air Monitoring Conference, St. Louis, MO
August 10, 2016*

CAIRSENSE Study:

Real-world evaluation of low cost sensors in Denver, Colorado

Stephen Feinberg, PhD
Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education
research appointment at
EPA Office of Research and Development

- **Ronald Williams¹, Gayle Hagler¹, Joshua Rickard², Ryan Brown³, Daniel Garver³, Greg Harshfield⁴, Phillip Stauffer⁴, Erick Mattson⁴, Robert Judge⁵, Sam Garvey⁶**
 - 1. U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Research and Development, Research Triangle Park, NC**
 - 2. U.S. EPA Region 8**
 - 3. U.S. EPA Region 4**
 - 4. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment**
 - 5. U.S. EPA Region I**
 - 6. Jacobs Technology Inc.**

- The goal of this presentation is to give information on the following topics:
 - Description of selected low-cost sensors and sensor types
 - Performance evaluation of low-cost sensors
 - Challenges in performing sensor evaluation

This presentation is to the public and would be useful for a technical individuals wanting to use sensors for research or interpret sensor data.

Disclaimer: This document has been reviewed in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency policy and approved for publication. Mention of trade names, products, or services does not convey, and should not be interpreted as conveying, official U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approval, endorsement, or recommendation.

- **Objectives:**
 1. **Evaluate long term performance and comparability of nine different low-cost sensors against regulatory monitors**
 2. **Evaluate sensor performance in high altitude, low humidity, and low temperature**
- **Low cost sensors (<\$2500) are a rapidly developing industry with little real world evaluation**
- **Data collected from September 2015 to February 2016**
- **Follow-up to a similar study in Atlanta, GA**



- **Uses an electrochemical sensor**
- **Uses EPA developed external data logger**



- **Measures combined O₃ + NO₂ using an electrochemical sensor**
- **Data stored on external data logger**

PM Sensors – Light Scattering



TSI AirAssure
(\$1000)



AirCasting AirBeam
(\$250)



AirViz Speck (\$150)



Shinyei PMS-SYS-I
(\$1000)



Alphasense OPC-N2
(\$500)



TZOA PM Research Sensor
(\$600)



Dylos DC-1100/DC-1100 Pro
(\$200-260)



Consumer Marketing





Denver Monitoring Site



Regulatory Monitors:

- Teledyne 400E O₃ Monitor
- Teledyne T500U NO₂ Analyzer
- GRIMM EDM 180 Dust Monitor



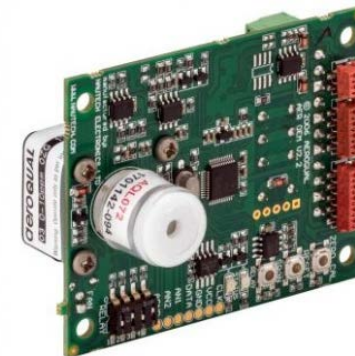
Sensor Deployment



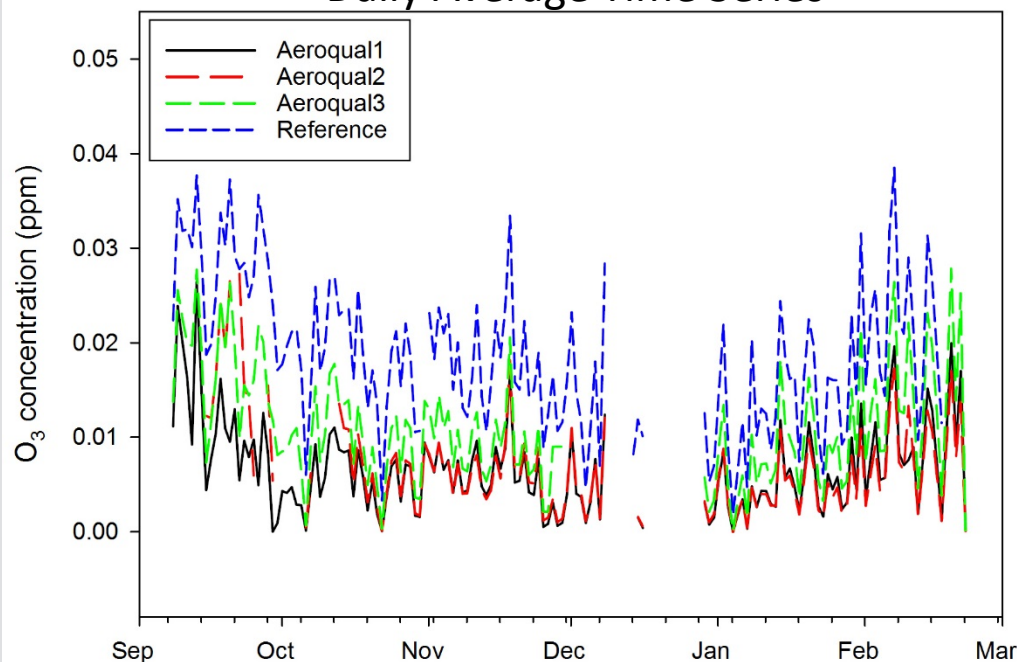
- **Data logging**
 - Many sensors had no internal data logging – required connection to EPA built data loggers or laptops
 - Some sensors had cloud based data storage, but this capability was removed for data security
- **Data processing**
 - Multiple different data output formats
 - Different time series formats (daylight, standard, elapsed time)
 - Large amounts of 1-minute data to be processed (used, 5 minute, 1 and 12 hour, and daily averages for comparison)
- **Weather events**



Aeroqual – O₃

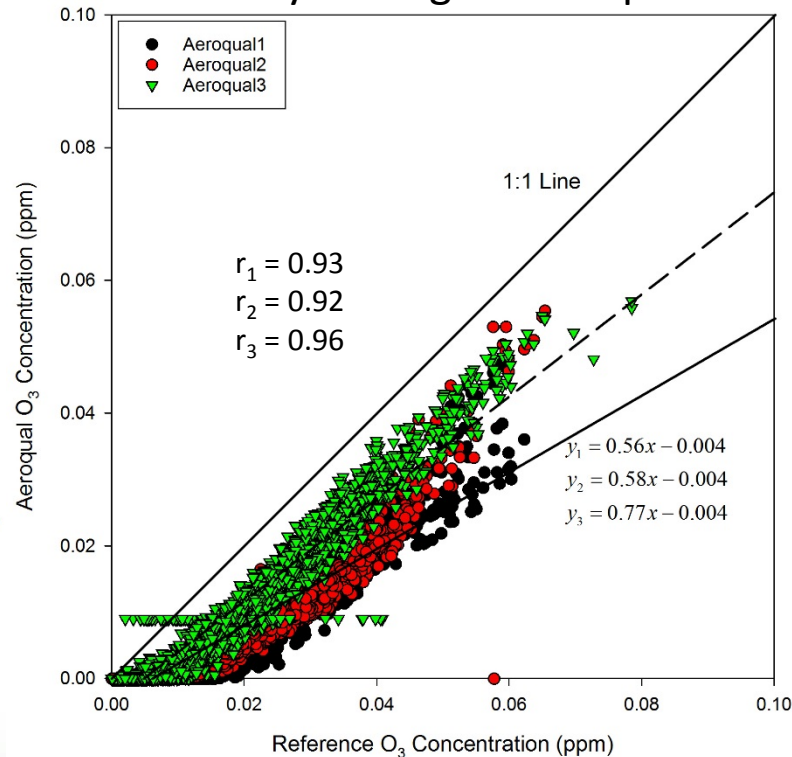


Daily Average Time Series



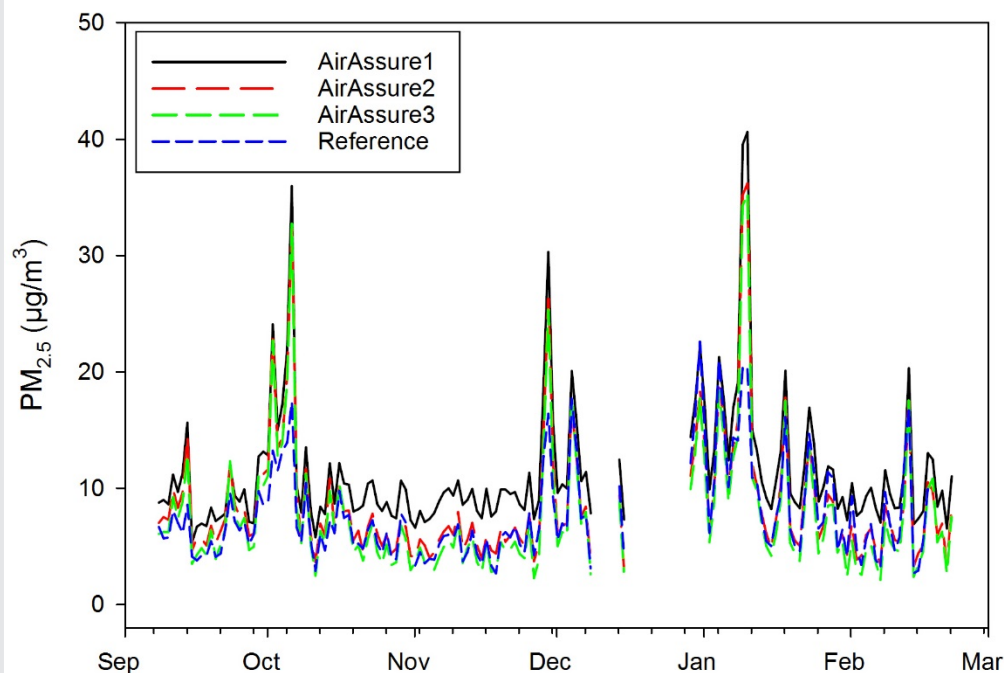
- Initial lab audit had 1:1 ratio
- Underreports regulatory monitor O₃
- Consistent across seasons
- Strong correlation to regulatory monitor

Hourly Average Scatterplot

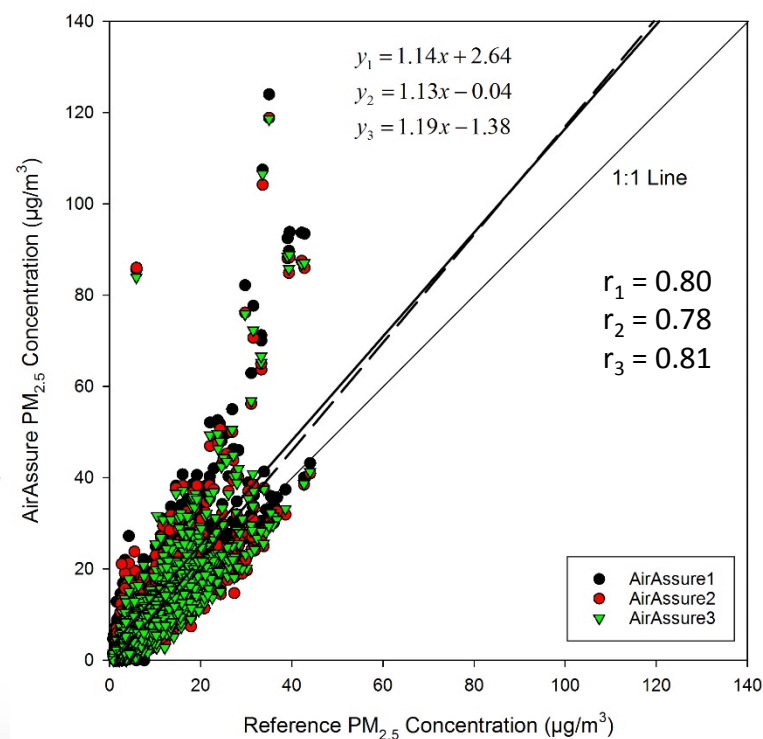




AirAssure – PM_{2.5}

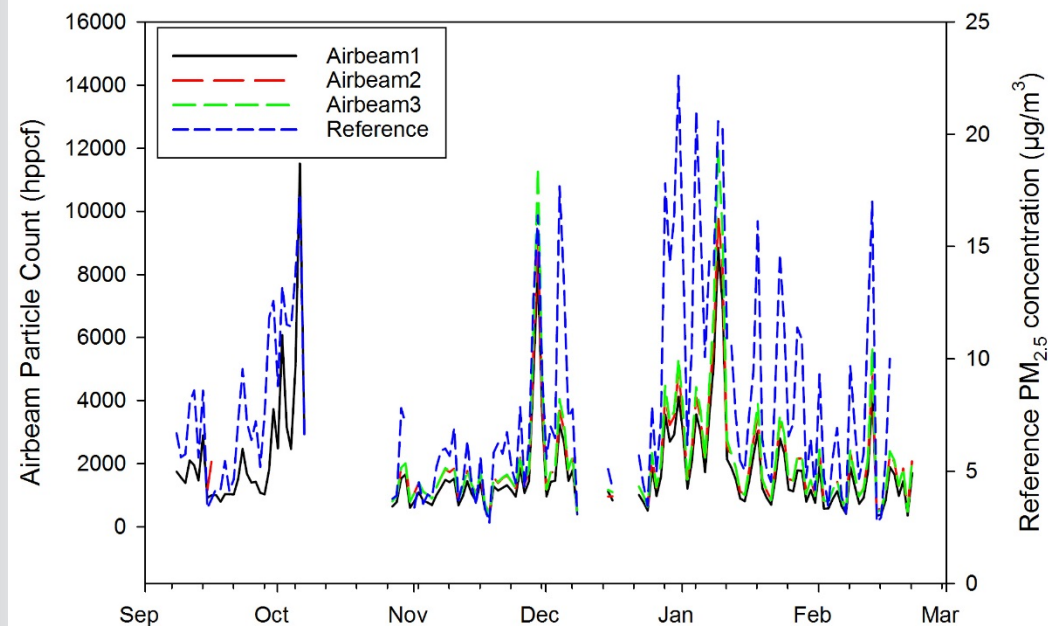


- Few over-responding events
- Strong agreement between units 2 and 3
- Strong correlation with monitor

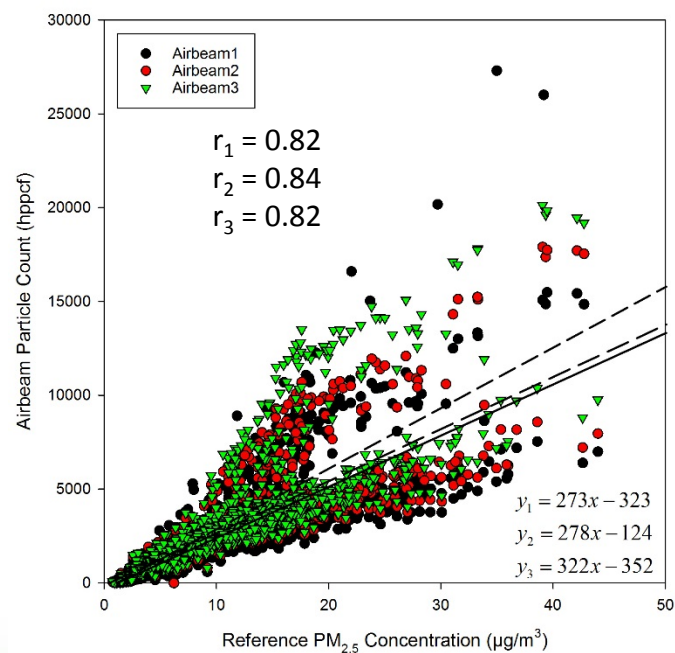




Airbeam – PM

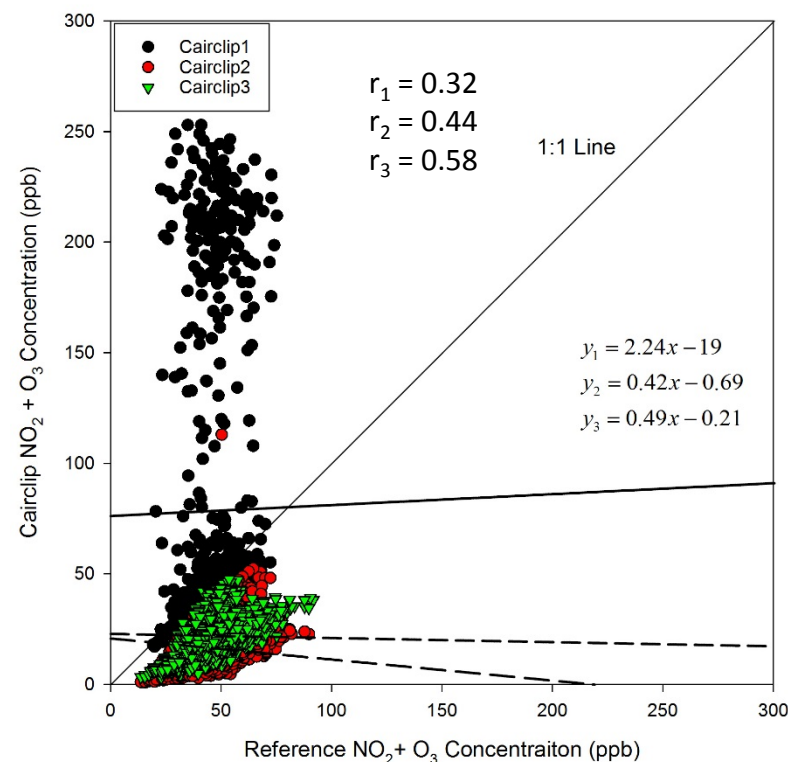
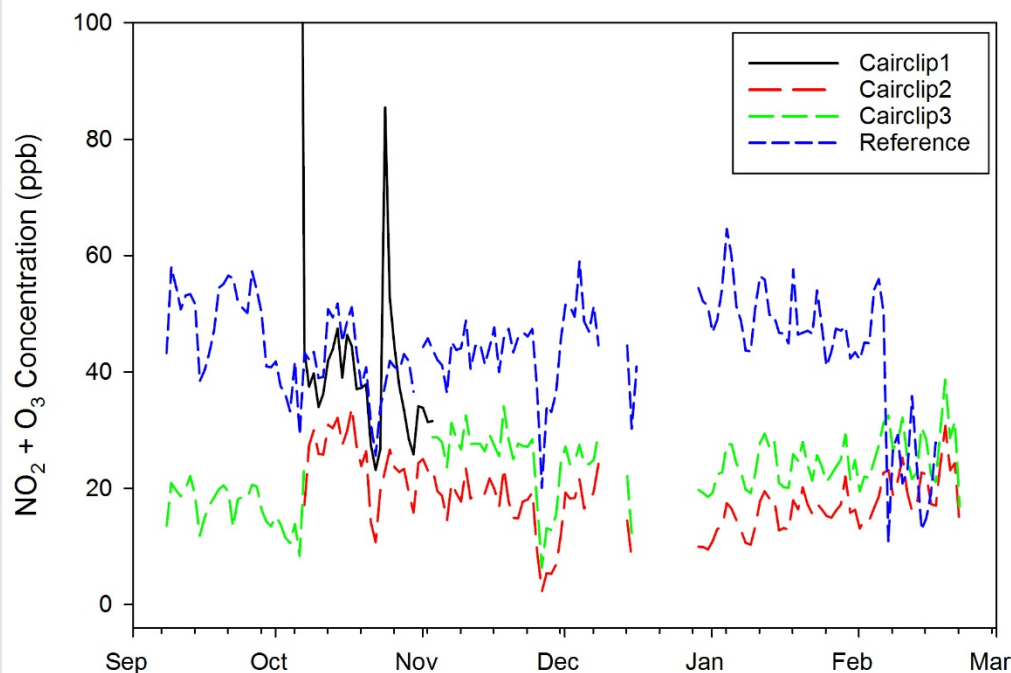


- Under-responds to high events
- Strong agreement between sensors
- Strong correlation with regulatory monitor





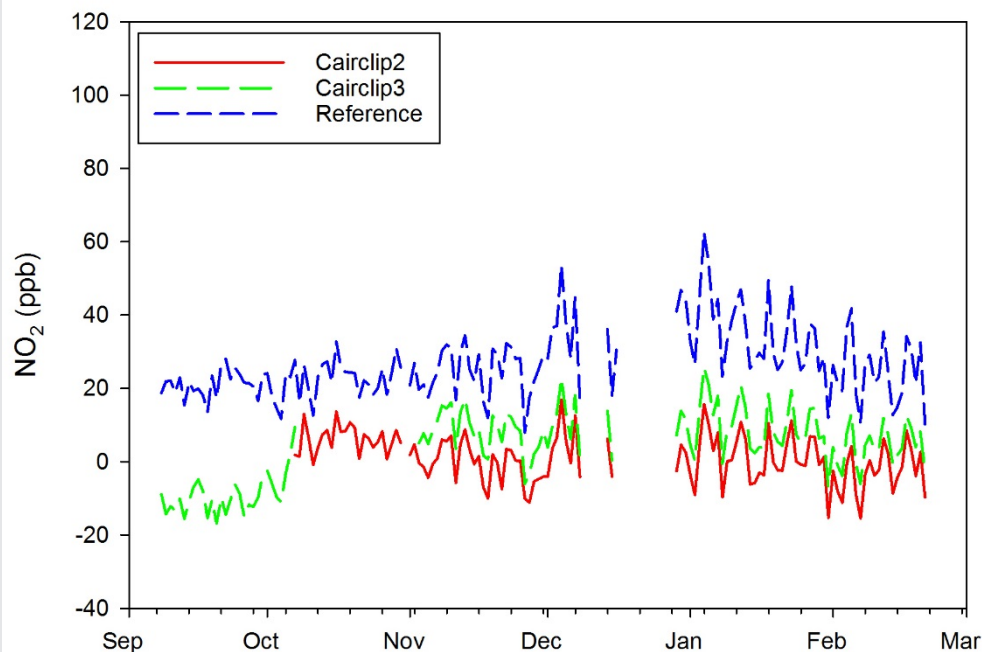
Cairlip – O₃+NO₂



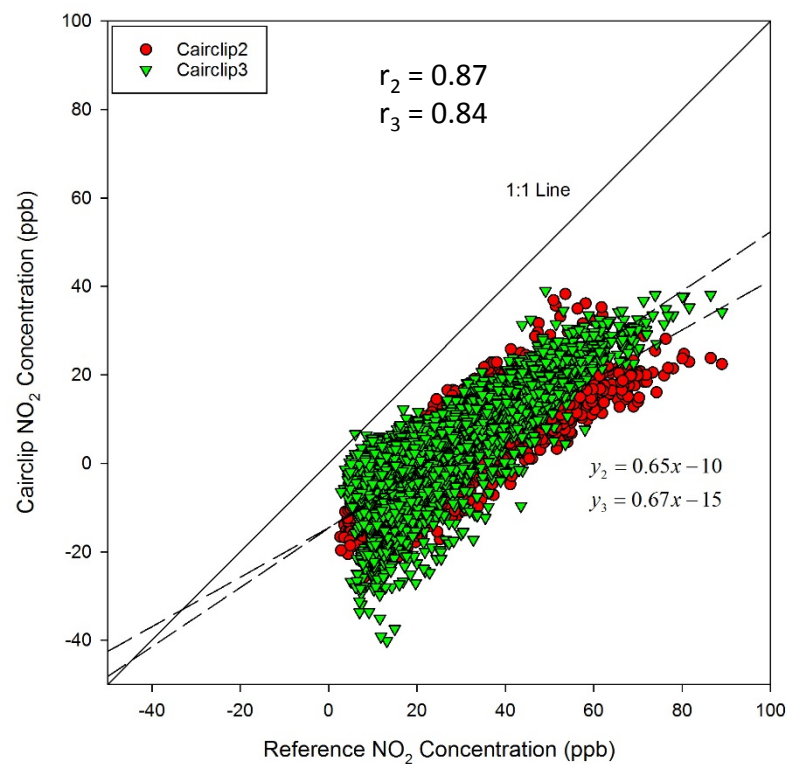
- Cairclip 1 – data transmission issues for entire study
- Cairlips 2 and 3 had data logging and transmissions issues
- The sensors provided excellent calibration response upon return to lab. USB version of this device has not shown data transmission issues. UART version has unknown issue



Cairlip – NO₂

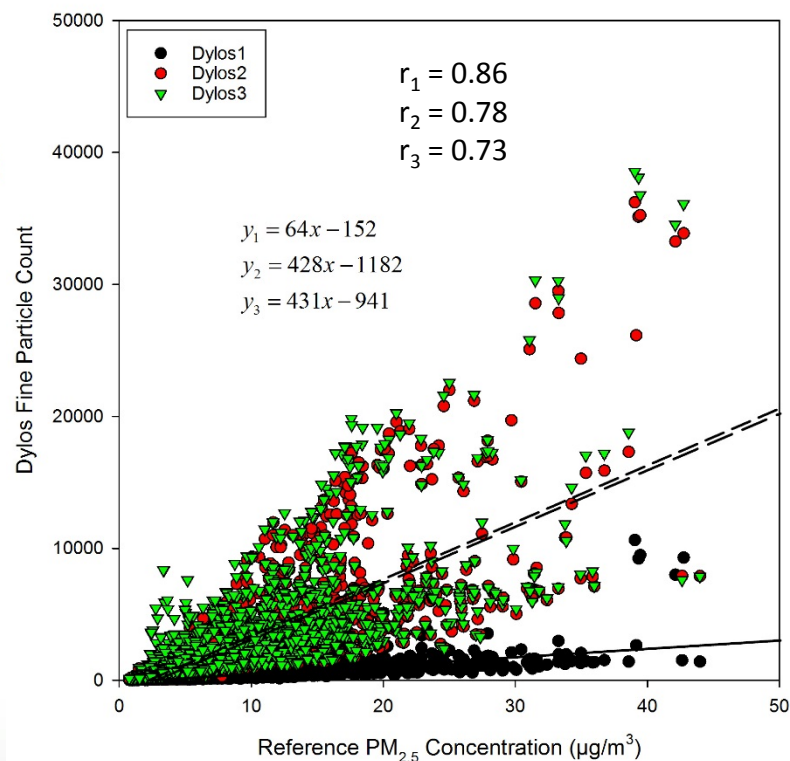
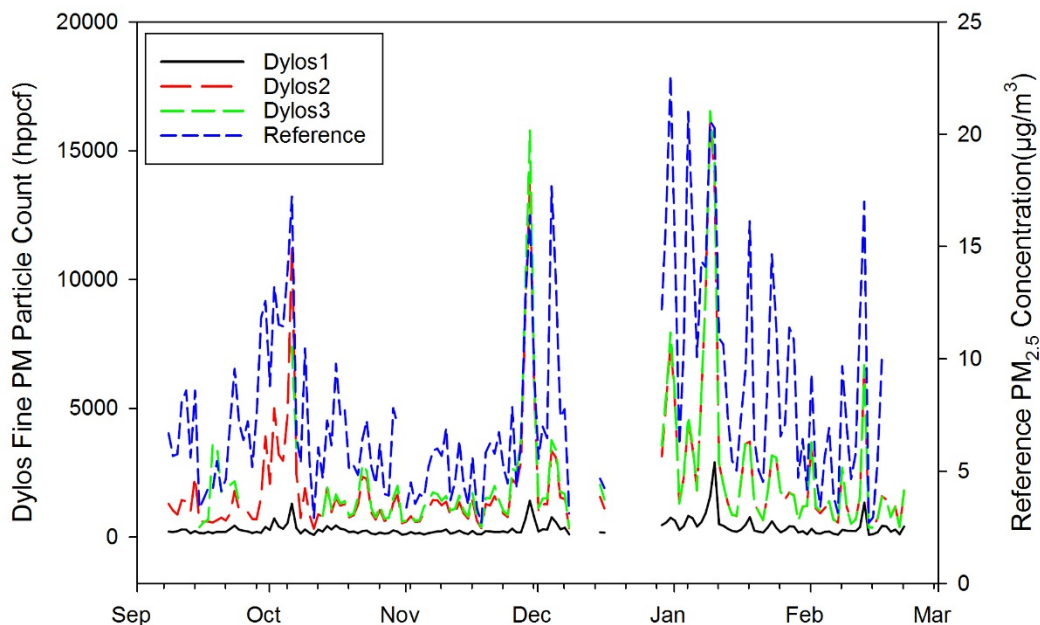


- Subtracted O₃ reference data to evaluate NO₂
- NO₂ results correlate much better with regulatory data
- Cairclip NO₂ underresponds
- Pre- and post- sampling laboratory audit showed 1:1 response





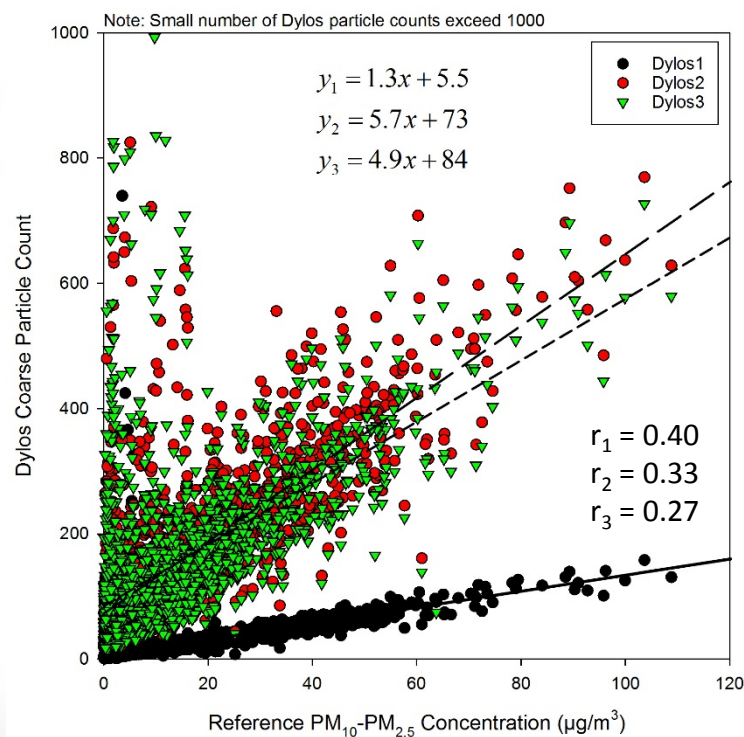
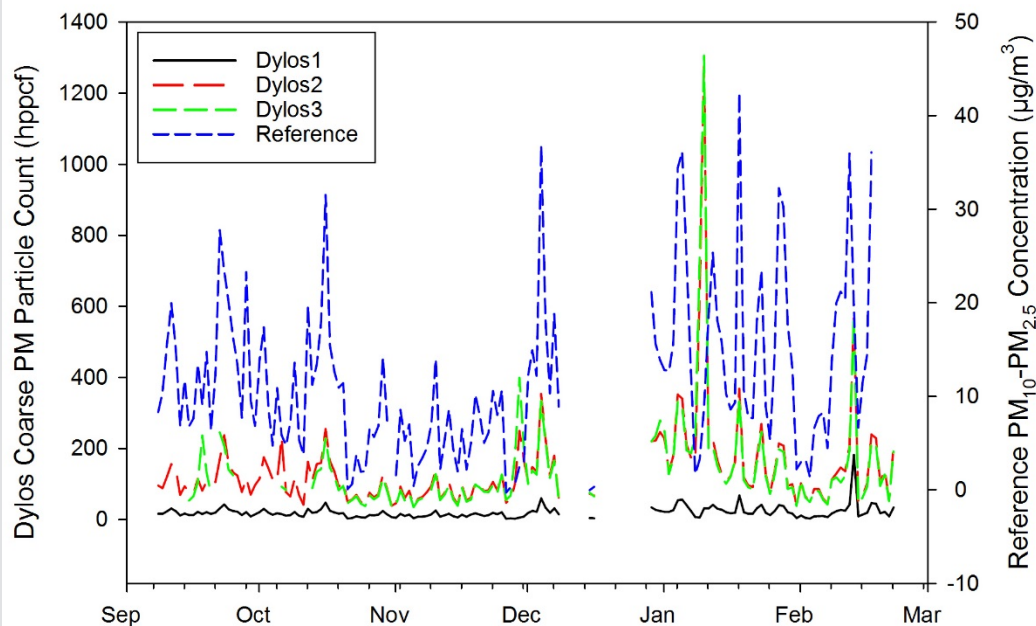
Dylos "Small" Particles



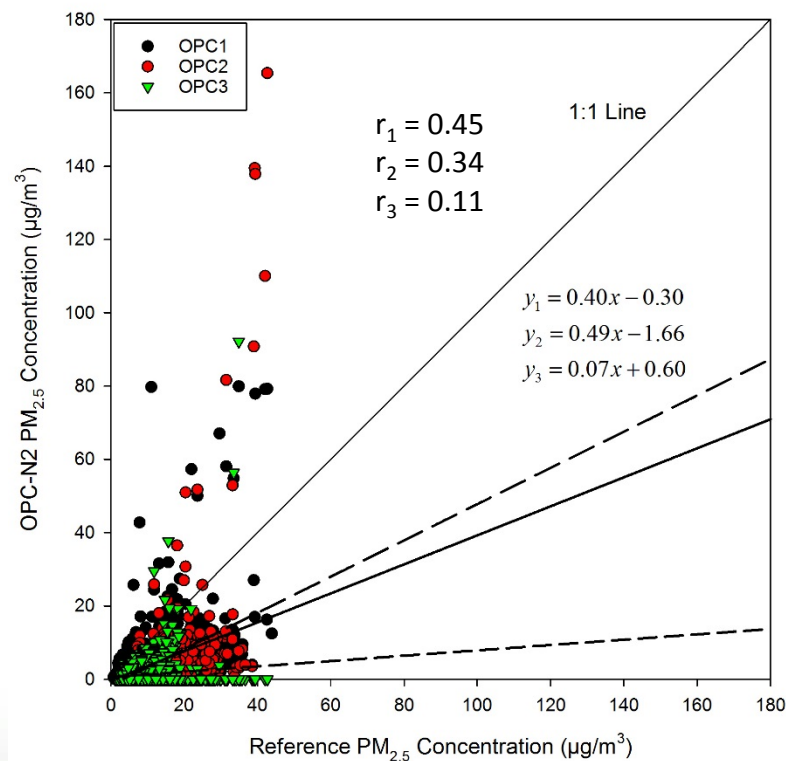
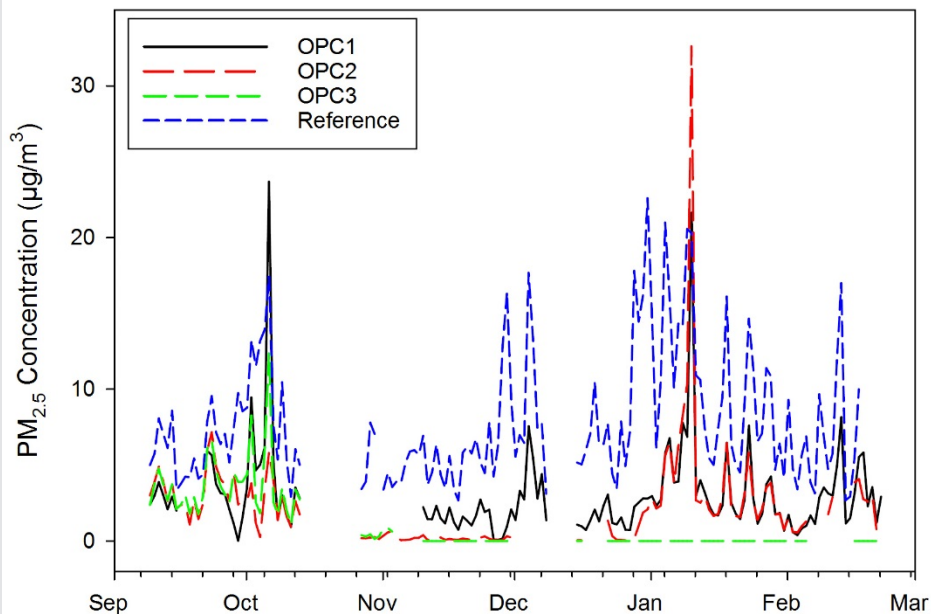
- Units 1 and 2 have good general agreement with regulatory data
- Unit 3 (different model, version 1100) under-responds – less sensitive to particles < 1 µm



Dylos “Large” Particles



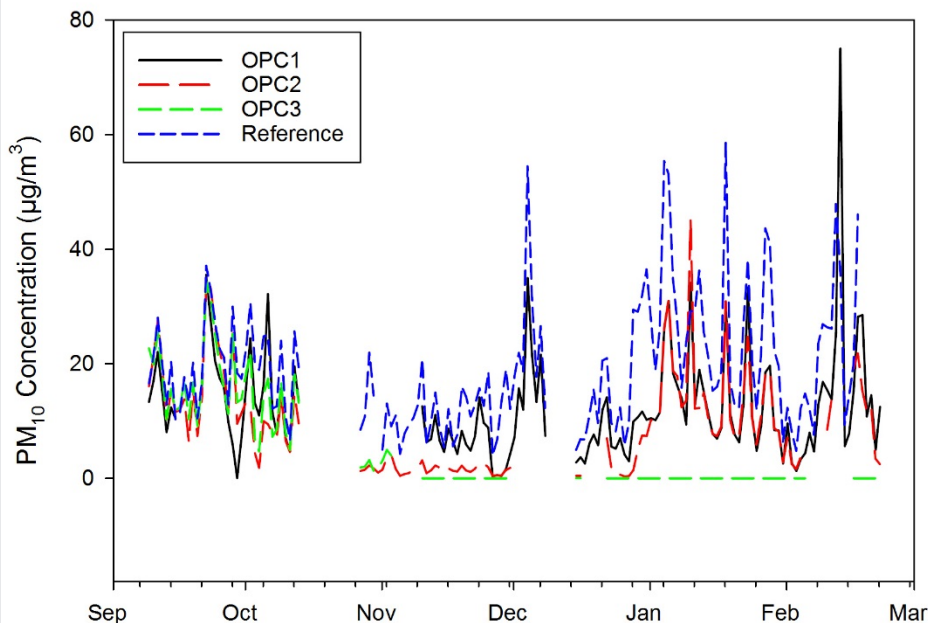
- Units 1 and 2 have good general agreement with SoC (Pro version)
- Unit 3 under-responds – different model (version 1100)
- Not as well correlated with regulatory data as “small” channel



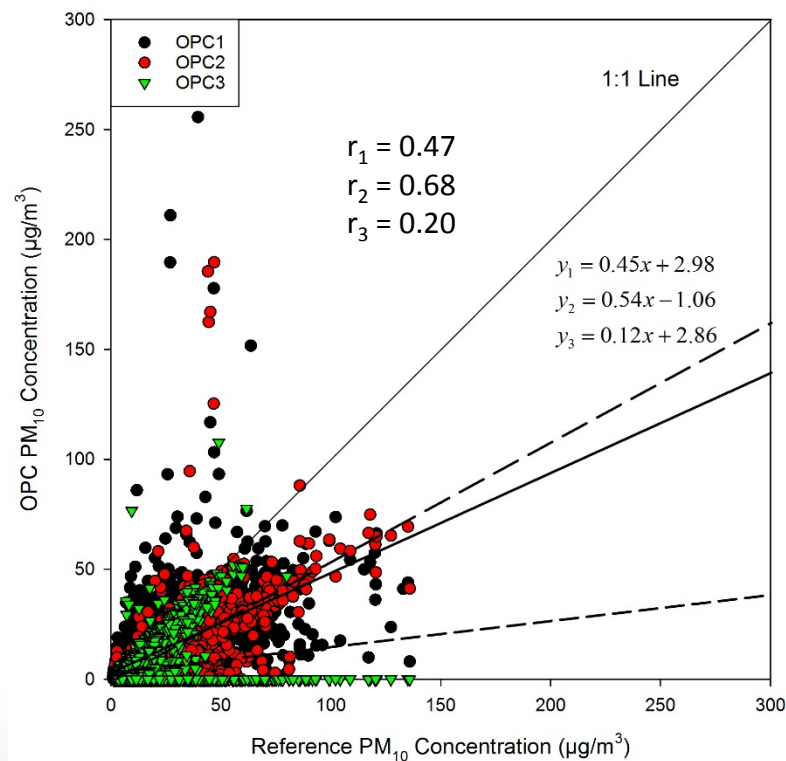
- Units 3 failed in in November
- Units 1 and 2 agree except during Nov-Dec
- Suspect assignment to size bins by manufacturer is mostly an estimation



OPC-N2 PM₁₀

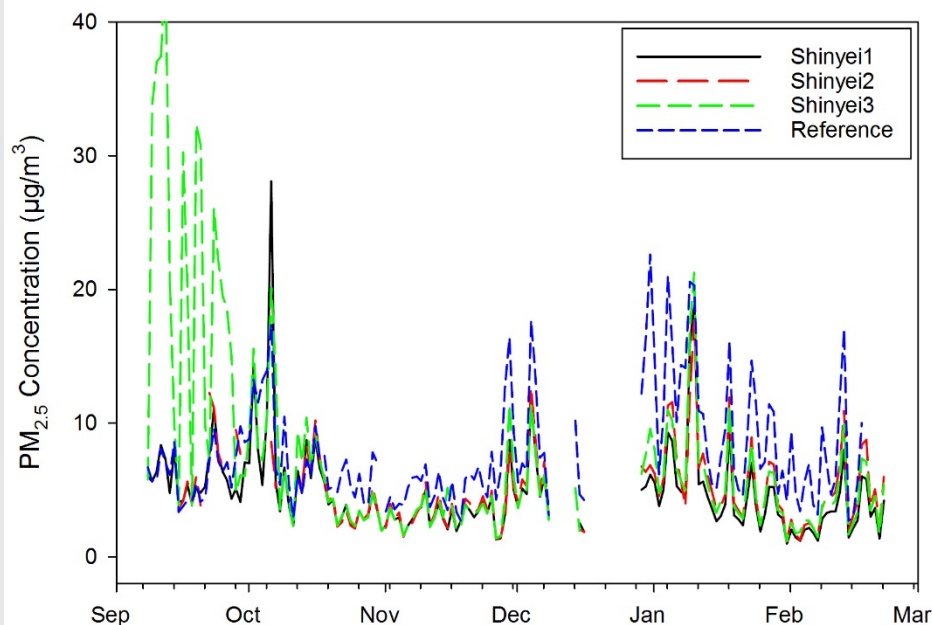


- Units 3 failed in in November
- Units 1 and 2 agree except Nov-Dec
- Better agreement than PM_{2.5}
- Suspect assignment to size bins by manufacturer mostly an estimation

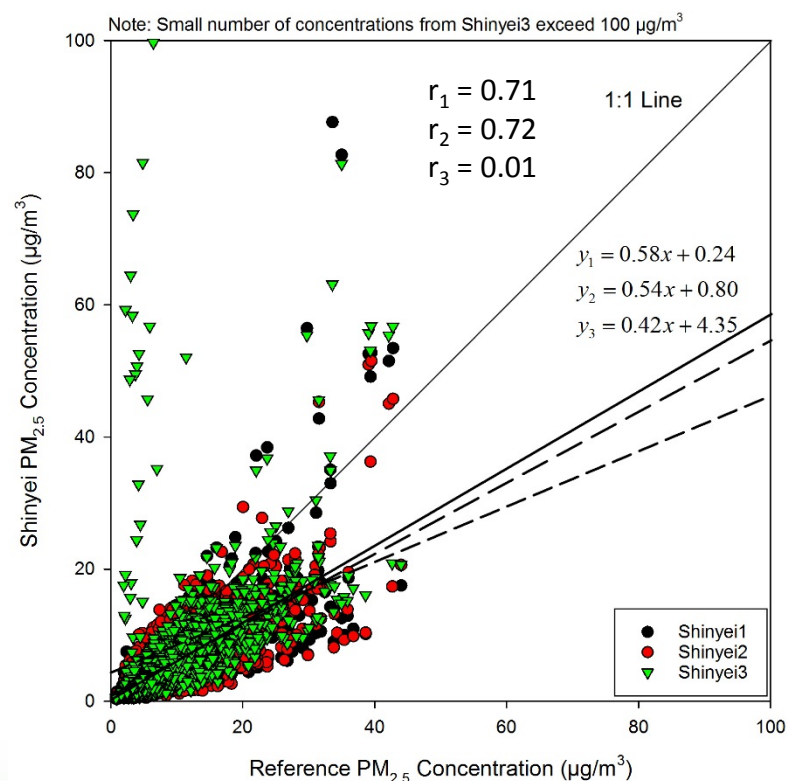




Shinyei PM

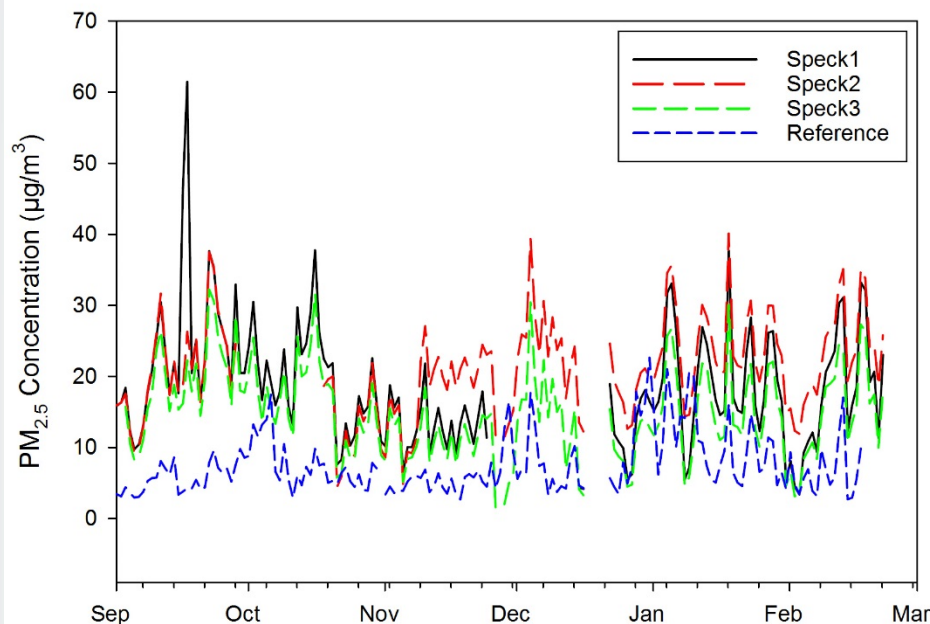


- Unit 3 changed response starting in Oct
- Starting in Oct all units had good agreement with regulatory monitor and each other

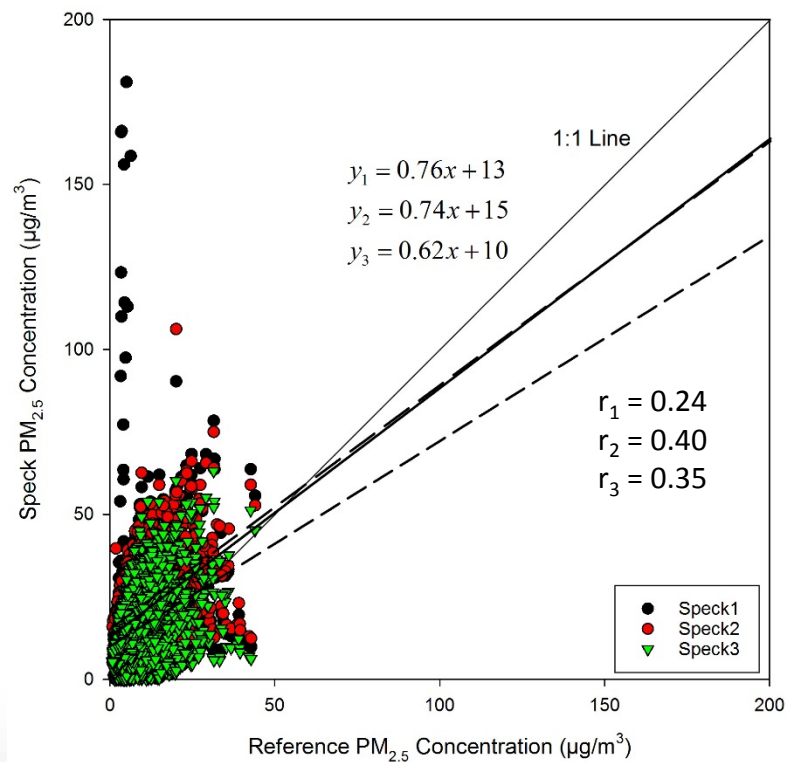


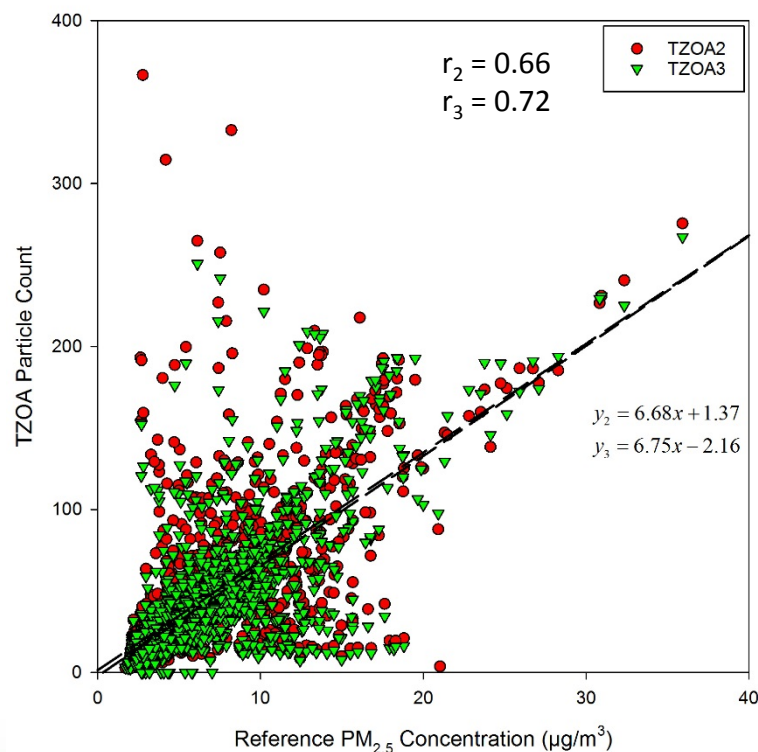
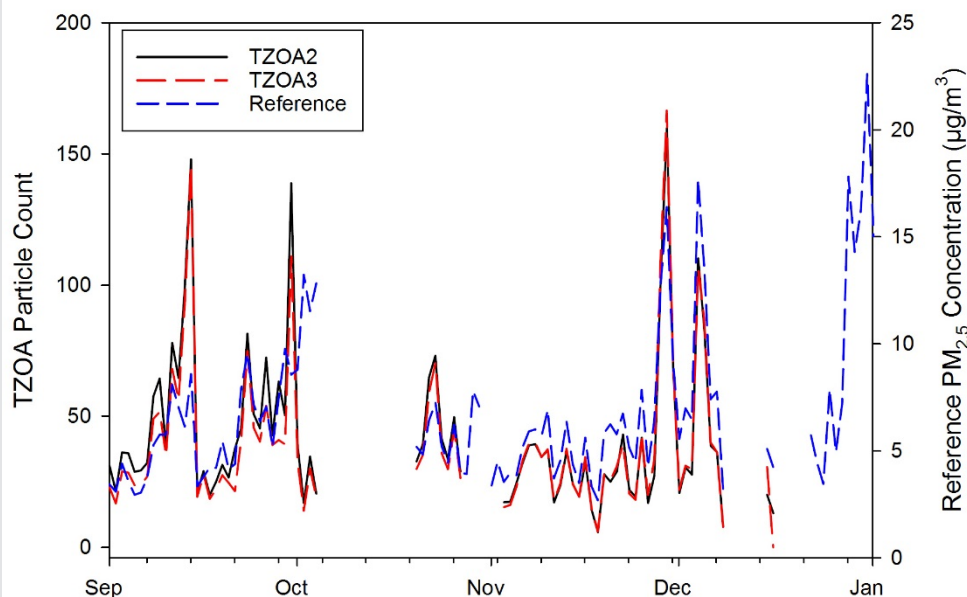


Speck PM



- Units 1 and 2 have good general agreement with regulatory monitor
- Unit 3 under-responds
- This is the third version we have tested and with improved agreement to reference data

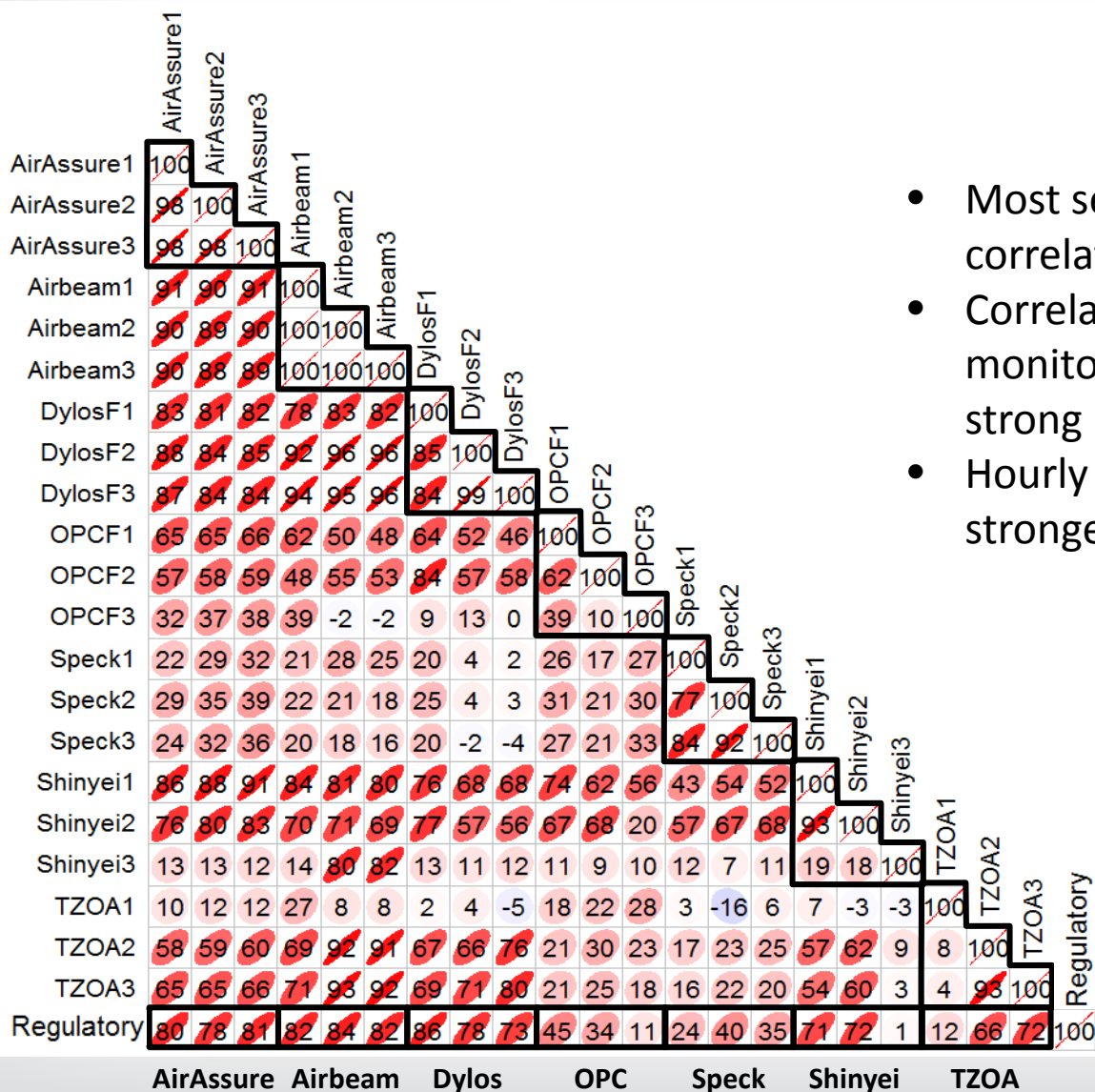




- Good agreement within units and with regulatory monitor
- Unit 1 never ran properly
- Units failed completely in Dec due to snowfall (not a sensor issue)



Hourly Average PM Correlations

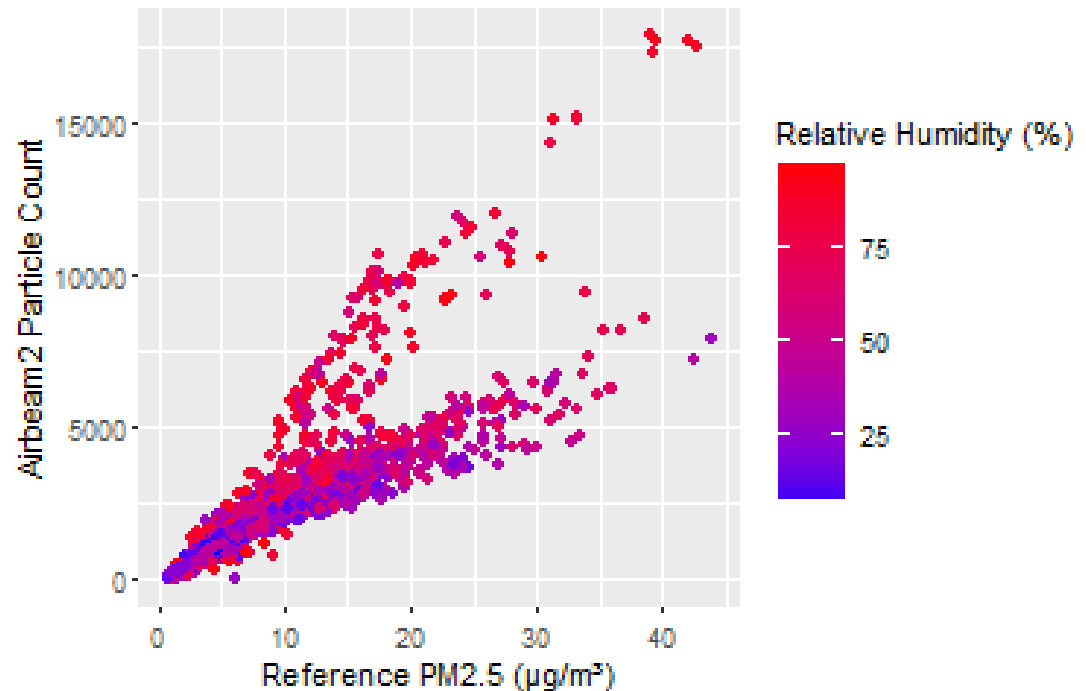


- Most sensors exhibit strong correlation within model types
- Correlations with regulatory monitors range from weak to very strong
- Hourly average values had strongest correlations



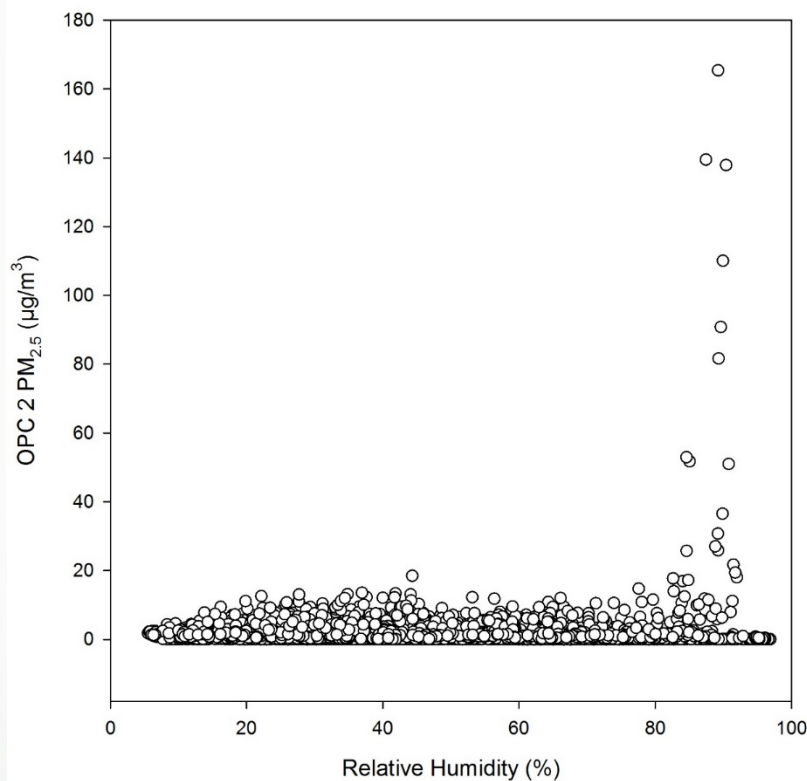
Humidity Effects

- Fork with lower particle count has a range of humidities
- Fork with higher particle count also has higher relative humidity
- Similar effect seen in Dylos units 2 and 3





High Humidity Artifacts



- RH appears to impact other PM sensors as well
- The OPC-N2 (shown here) exhibits positive artifacts for PM at high RH



ORD-Region research projects using sensors (FY15-16)

Project	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
CSAM (Report Complete)	Region 2	PM, NO ₂ , temperature, humidity – portable stations	Ironbound community, NJ
CitySpace (Under development)	Region 4 Region 6 Region 7	PM – up to 20 stationary nodes	Memphis, TN
AirMapper (Under development)	Region 5 Region 10	PM, noise, temperature, humidity – portable units	Chicago, IL Portland, OR
Puerto Rico EJ (Under development)	Region 2	Tentative: PM, VOCs, NO ₂ – portable units	Puerto Rico
AIRS-RTP	ORD-Externals	TZOA, Aeroqual (ozone and NO ₂), UN sensor Pod, Argonne National Lab Array of Things pod, AQ Eggs, targets of opportunity as they arise	RTP, NC



Contacts:

Ron Williams 919-541-2957 williams.ronald@epa.gov	Amanda Kaufman 919-541-2388 kaufman.amanda@epa.gov
--	---

Online Resources Available at:
www2.epa.gov/air-research/air-sensor-toolbox-citizen-scientists



Air Sensor Guidebook



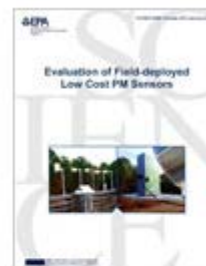
CSAM Operating Procedures



Mobile Sensors & Applications for Air Pollutants



Citizen Science Air Monitor (CSAM): Quality Assurance Guidelines



Evaluation of Field-deployed Low Cost PM Sensors