# PurpleAir PM<sub>2.5</sub> U.S. Correction and Performance During Smoke Events

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#### Research Questions

Can a single correction improve accuracy across the entire U.S. including during smoke episodes?

#### Procedures to Correct

PurpleAir underside view

1. Receive 2-minute raw PurpleAir data

- 2. Extract columns: Time stamp
  - Channel A: PM2.5\_CF1\_ug/m3 (higher correction factor)
  - Channel B: PM2.5\_CF1\_ug/m3 (higher correction factor)
  - Temperature
  - Humidity\*

3. Average each column to 1-hr average (e.g. 8:00-8:59= 8am average)

- 4. Exclude hour if less than 90% of the measurements are available in the hour average
- 5. Exclude hour if 1-hr A&B averages are different by BOTH: 5 µg m<sup>-3</sup> & 70%<sup>†</sup>
- 6. Apply U.S. Correction:

PM<sub>2.5</sub>=0.541\*PA\_cf1(avgAB)-0.0618\*RH +0.00534\*T +3.634 §

7. Calculate NowCast based on past 12 hours of data

\*If data is from offline sensor also save uptime column

†If data is from offline sensor also remove data when uptime resets (indicating searching for WiFi) § Developed based on a 24-hr averaged dataset of PurpleAir sensors collocated at regulatory sites across 8 states

#### **Test Dataset**

5 smoke impacted datasets— collocation with temporary monitors deployed to capture smoke impacts

- Alaska wildfire May-Aug 2019 (FEM BAM)
- Anchorage, AK • Alder wildfire Oct 20-27, 2018 (FEM BAM)
- Pinehurst, CA
- Alpine prescribed fire and woodstove smoke Oct 31-Nov 4, 2019 (near-FEM E-Sampler)
- Oakley, UT
- Natchez wildfire Aug 11-29, 2018 (near-FEM E-BAM) Happy Camp, CA
- RTP prescribed burn Aug-Dec 2018 (FEM Grimm)
- EPA-RTP, NC

7 typical ambient datasets-collocated at regulatory

- monitoring sites
  - CO, DE, GA, NC, OK, WI (FEM T640x)
  - AZ (FEM TEOM 1405-DF)

Evaluation using NowCast\*

- AQI value generated every hour based on the previous 12-hours
- Weighted more heavily to the recent data when concentrations are changing quickly

$C_{low}$	$C_{high}$	$I_{low}$	$I_{high}$	Category
0	12.0	0	50	Good
12.1	35.4	51	100	Moderate
35.5	55.4	101	150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
55.5	150.4	151	200	Unhealthy
150.5	250.4	201	300	Very Unhealthy
250.5	350.4	301	400	Hazardous
350.5	500.4	401	500	Hazardous

NowCast AQI categories

Equation source: https://airnow.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/212303417-How-is-the-NowCast-algorithm-used-to-report-current-air-quality-This work would not have been possible without the data provided by the following organizations

AK: State of Alaska, Citizens for Clean Air **AZ:** Maricopa County Air Quality

Department **CA:** San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Antelope Valley Air

Quality Managment District, California Air Resources Board, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, Air Quality Sensor Performance Evaluation Center, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

CO: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment **DE:** Delaware Division of Air Quality

**FL:** Sarasota County Government

GA: Region 4, Georgia Environmental Protection Division

IA: Iowa Air Quality Bureau MT: Missoula County, Montana Departmen

of Environmental Quality

NC: Forsyth County Office of Environmental Assistance & Protection, Clean Air Carolina, UNC Charlotte, North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality

**OH:** Akron Regional Air Quality **Management District** 

**OK:** Quapaw Nation, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality

UT: University of Utah, Utah Department of **Environmental Quality** VA: Virginia Department of Environmental

**VT:** State of Vermont

WA: Washington Department of Ecology, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency WI: Wisconsin Department of Natural

Resources Federal: Forest Service, Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program, National Park Service, Region 9, Region 10, Lauren

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Maghran

PM<sub>2.5</sub> NowCast category correctly reported by PurpleAir 90% of the time\* even during smoke events

\*after U.S. Correction (always within 1 category)



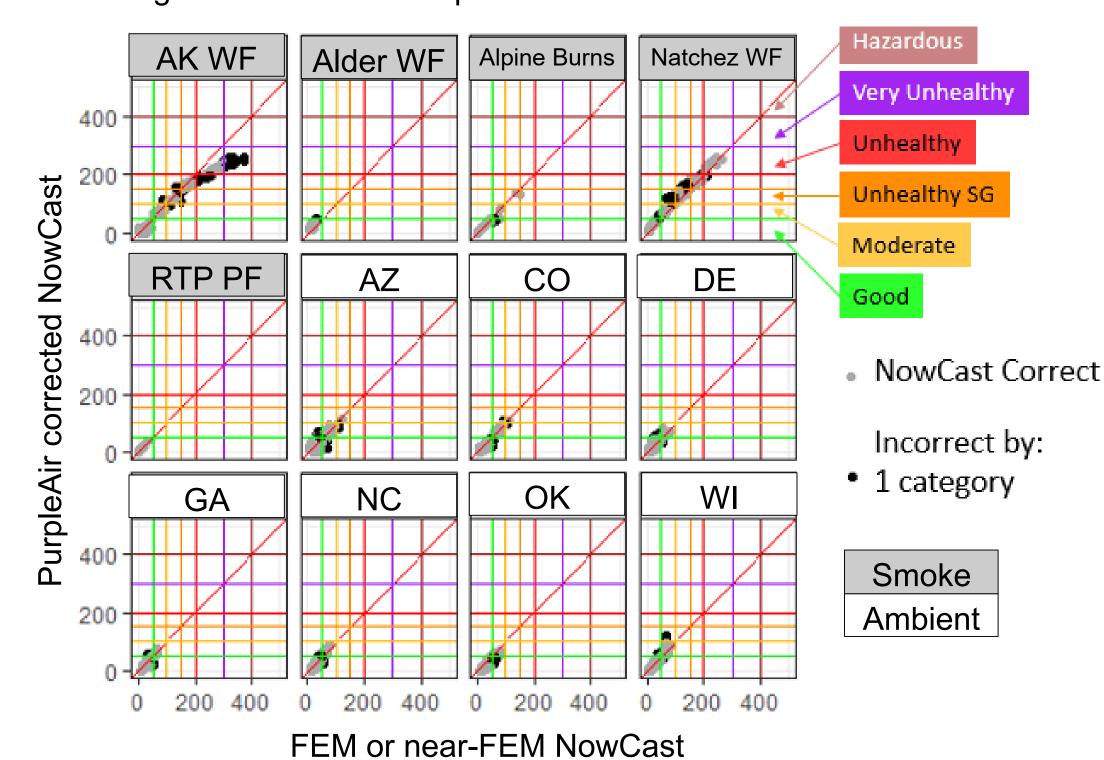
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### Previous Work

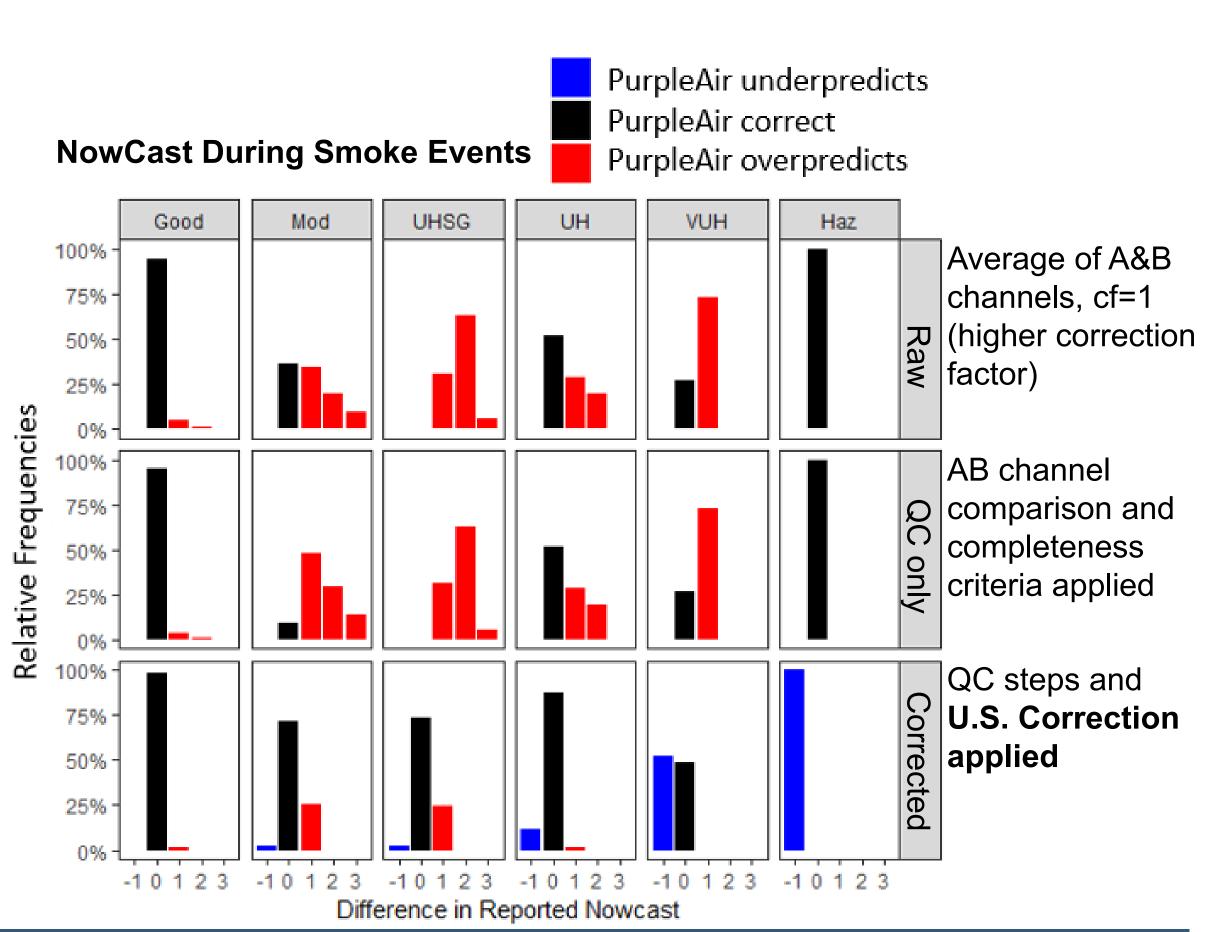
- Previous work has characterized the PurpleAir monitors:
  - At single outdoor sites<sup>[1-5]</sup>
  - North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Utah, California
  - In lab settings<sup>[5-7]</sup>
  - Typically using 1-3 devices<sup>[1,3-7]</sup> but up to 9 <sup>[2]</sup>
- Our results are comparable to previous work:
  - With raw PM<sub>2.5</sub> values often over estimating<sup>[1-7]</sup> though sometimes underestimating depending on site, season, source, and concentration range<sup>[3, 6, 7]</sup>
  - Typically with influences from RH and temperature<sup>[1, 2, 4-6]</sup> though not always<sup>[3]</sup>
- And typically moderate to strong correlations depending on location r=0.64-0.98 (R<sup>2</sup>= 0.41-0.97)<sup>[1-6]</sup>

## Performance Under Typical **Ambient and Smoke Events**

- With correction, PurpleAir reports NowCast within 1 category across all datasets
- Most disagreement is at break points



- U.S. Correction reduces over-reporting
- Some under-reporting at high NowCast categories
- Behavior modifications may be similar above unhealthy NowCast
- Similar to full dataset results



## Conclusions

PurpleAir NowCast AQI can be improved by a U.S. Correction.

- With correction, the NowCast category reports:
- Correctly: 92% of the time (smoke only: also 92%)
- Within 1 category: 100% of the time (smoke only: also 100%)

#### Remaining considerations:

Association, DOI: <u>10.1080/10962247.2019.1654036</u>

8. Johnson, et al., PurpleAir U.S. Correction. In preparation

- QC procedures: likely not imperative but may be helpful for "problem sensors"
- Additional validation data will be considered as it becomes available Minor adjustments may be made to the U.S. Correction equation as the analysis is finalized for publication
- Target publication submission: summer 2020

#### **Citations:**

1. Magi, B.I., Cupini, C., Francis, J., Green, M., & Hauser, C.,(2019) Evaluation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> measured in an urban setting using a low-cost optical particle counter and a Federal Equivalent Method Beta Attenuation Monitor, Aerosol Science and Technology, DOI: <u>10.1080/02786826.2019.1619915</u>

2. Malings, C., Tanzer, R., Hauryliuk, A., Saha, P.K., Robinson, A.L., Presto, A.A., and Subramanian, R. (2019) Fine particle mass monitoring with low-cost sensors: Corrections and long-term performance evaluation, Aerosol Science and Technology,

DOI: <u>10.1080/02786826.2019.1623863</u> 3. Sayahi, T., Butterfield, A., Kelly, K.E., Long-term field evaluation of the Plantower PMS low-cost particulate matter sensors, Environmental Pollution, Volume 245, (2019) Pages 932-940, ISSN 0269-7491,https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2018.11.065. 4. Feenstra, B., Papapostolou, V., Hasheminassab, S., Zhang, H., Boghossian, B.D., Cocker, D., Polidori, A., Performance

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6. Kim, S., Park, S., Lee, J. Evaluation of Performance of Inexpensive Laser Based PM<sub>2.5</sub> Sensor Monitors for Typical Indoor and Outdoor Hotspots of South Korea. Appl. Sci. (2019), 9, 1947. 7. Singer, BC, Delp, WW. Response of consumer and research grade indoor air quality monitors to residential sources of fine particles. *Indoor Air*. 2018; 28: 624–639. https://doi.org/10.1111/ina.12463