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## Next-generation air measurement technologies: Development and application

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### **Foreward**

### **Objective of this presentation:**

This presentation summarizes current and upcoming EPA ORD research projects related to using next-generation air measurement technologies (NGAM) in community environments.

#### Disclaimer:

While this presentation has been reviewed and cleared for publication by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the views expressed here are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official views or policies of the Agency.



## Next-generation air measurement (NGAM) technologies

high

Level of effort (\$, power, personnel)

Regulatory stations

**Mobile lab** 

Community research station

Distributed sensors

High-end mobile platforms

Mobile sensors

Spatial resolution of data

high



# Example projects: 1. Village Green Project (VGP)

high

high High-end Regulatory Mobile lab mobile stations platforms Level of Community effort (\$, research power, station personnel) Distributed Mobile sensors sensors

Spatial resolution of data



## Village Green Project - Vision



To develop a non-regulatory air monitoring system that would support measurements in more locations and increase engagement with community members.

### Key attributes:

- Transparent data collection
- Easier to deploy and lower cost
- Data useful for research purposes
- Engage with community members
- Sustainable



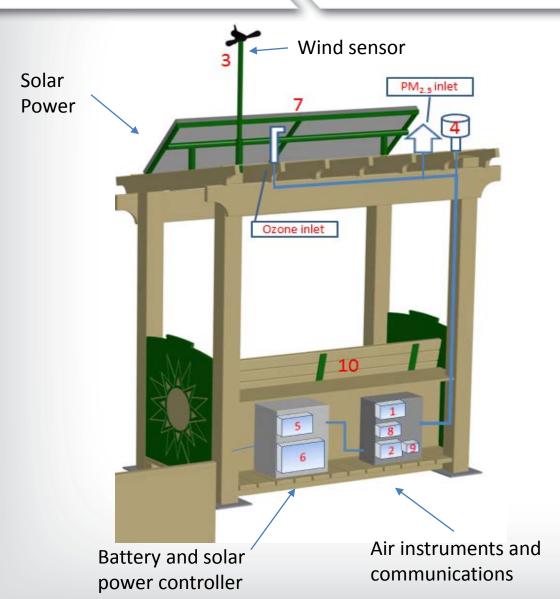
### Village Green Project

- Prototype located in North Carolina, USA outside of a public library
- Measures two common air pollutants
  - ozone and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>, particle diameter ≤ 2.5 μm)
- Measures weather
  - wind speed and direction
  - temperature and humidity
- Sampling rate every minute
- Self-contained system incorporates
  - **power supply**: solar panels & battery
  - microprocessor
  - cellular modem





### Village Green Project



- Data quality-checked using algorithms, new data values appear every minute on public website
- Data values also appear on a sign next to the bench





### Village Green Project – test results

- Long-term prototype test in North Carolina (initiated June 2013)
- Sufficient Power from solar panel
  - Power sufficient for ~95% operation time over the first 10 months evaluated (June 2013 – March 2014)
- Comparable results
  - Instruments agreed within 10 20 %
     of reference monitors located nearby
- Prototype design made available:
   <a href="http://pubs.acs.org/doi/suppl/10.1021/acs.est.5">http://pubs.acs.org/doi/suppl/10.1021/acs.est.5</a>
   b01245



Jiao et al., ES&T, 2015.

Result: EPA vision of expansion and enhancements



## Village Green Project - pilot expansion

- USA expansion:
  - Partnership with state and local agencies
  - Competitive proposal opportunity (summer 2014): 22 proposals received, 5 selected for a new station
  - One additional station through EPA Region research project
- Significant improvements made to Village Green Project website and data management system through the AirNow program
- Continued technical development of the station:
  - Field-testing a variation of the station in a different range of air pollution through partnership between USEPA and Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department (HKEPD)
  - Testing addition of wind turbine and extra battery to increase system run-time in northern locations
  - Testing addition of new pollutant sensors



## New Village Green Project stations in USA (FY15)

Partners: City of Philadelphia, National Park Service



Partners: State of Oklahoma, Myriad Botanical Gardens



Partners: State of Kansas, Wyandotte County, School District



Partners: District
Department of the
Environment,
Smithsonian





## **Upcoming Village Green Project** stations (FY16-17)

Hartford, Connecticut:

Partners: State of Connecticut, Connecticut Science Center

Chicago, Illinois:

Partners: EPA Region 5, Jane Addams Elementary School



### Village Green Project: data website

Data website: airnow.gov/villagegreen



#### Welcome to the Village Green Project

a research effort to discover new ways of measuring air quality and weather conditions in community environments.



Measuring and communicating on-the-spot air quality and weather conditions for research and awareness



Developing small and rugged data collection systems that can be powered by the wind and sun



Partnering with communities to pilot test the new technology in outdoor community spaces.



### Village Green Project: data website





## Example projects: 2. Upcoming sensor studies

high

high High-end Regulatory Mobile lab mobile stations platforms Level of **Community** effort (\$, research power, station personnel) **Distributed** Mobile sensors sensors

Spatial resolution of data



Project / Year	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
CAIRSENSE (FY15)	Region 1 Region 4 Region 5 Region 7 Region 8	PM, ozone, nitrogen dioxide – four sensor nodes	Atlanta, GA
CSAM (FY15)	Region 2	PM, NO <sub>2</sub> , temperature, humidity – portable stations	Ironbound community, NJ
CitySpace (FY16)	Region 4 Region 6 Region 7	PM – up to 20 stationary nodes	Memphis, TN
AirMapper (FY16)	Region 5 Region 10	PM, noise, temperature, humidity – portable units	Chicago, IL Portland, OR
Puerto Rico EJ (FY16)	Region 2	Tentative: $PM$ , $VOCs$ , $NO_2$ – portable units	Puerto Rico



Project / Year	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
CAIRSENSE (FY15)	Region 1 Region 4 Region 5 Region 7 Region 8	PM, ozone, nitrogen dioxide – four sensor nodes	Atlanta, GA

### Goal: Test feasibility of using low-cost sensor network in suburban setting



- Solar-powered
- Daisy-chained data communication via ZigBee communication
- PM sensor: Shinyei PM sensor
- NO<sub>2</sub> sensor: Cairclip
   NO<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>3</sub> sensor
- O<sub>3</sub> sensor: Aeroqual SM50





Project / Year	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
CSAM (FY15)	Region 2	PM, NO <sub>2</sub> , temperature, humidity – portable stations	Ironbound community, NJ

#### Goal: Support community group in using low-cost sensors to explore their air quality



- Designed for temporary use by citizens in multiple locations (on tripod)
- Battery-powered
- Local data storage
- PM sensor: personal DataRAM nephelometer
- NO<sub>2</sub> sensor: Cairclip NO<sub>2</sub>





Project / Year	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
CitySpace (FY16)	Region 4 Region 6 Region 7	PM – up to 20 stationary nodes	Memphis, TN

Goal: Test use of low-cost sensors to explore spatial variability of PM

EPA tools for communities (EnviroAtlas, C-FERST, C-LINE) and community input

Sensor selection using findings of CAIRSENSE tests (Atlanta, Denver)





Deployment of ~20 sensor nodes for approximately 6 months; primary measurement is PM



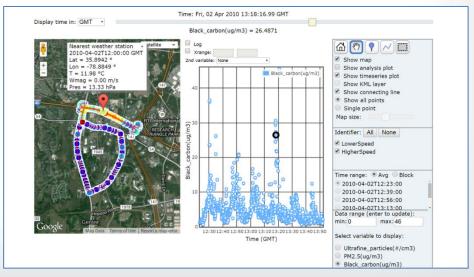
Project / Year	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
AirMapper	Region 5	PM, noise, temperature, humidity	Chicago, IL
(FY16)	Region 10		Portland, OR

Goal: Develop portable monitoring system to measure geospatial patterns of PM, that is user-friendly for students and adults.



- Measurements at rate of 1-10 s
- Target parameters: PM, noise, temperature, humidity, location

RETIGO data viewer: www.epa.gov/retigo





Project / Year	Regional Partner(s)	Measurements	Location
Puerto Rico EJ (FY16)	Region 2	Tentative: PM, VOCs, NO <sub>2</sub> – portable units	Puerto Rico

Goal: Apply low-cost sensors to explore air quality trends in environmental justice community, with participation of the community.



### Other upcoming research

- Black carbon sensor: FY16 project to develop a lowmaintenance and compact sensor for long-term field use.
- Air Pollution Monitoring for Communities Grant (EPA-G2014-STAR-K1): STAR funding to universities to be announced, up to \$4.5 million.



### Summary

- ORD heavily involved in evaluating, developing, and conducting exploratory research with air sensors.
- Significant interest in multiple EPA Regions and states to pilot the use of NGAM technologies in their communities.
- The research and educational outreach potential is significant, and this technology is developing quickly. Data quality and appropriate use of sensors remains the largest question and concern.

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