Field Evaluation Air Quality Egg 2018 Model



Air Quality Sensor Performance Evaluation Center

Background

- From 04/25/2018 to 06/26/2018, three Air Quality Egg 2018 Model (hereinafter AQ Egg 2018 Model) sensors were deployed at our (SCAQMD) Rubidoux station and ran side-by-side with Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) instruments measuring the same pollutants
- Air Quality Egg 2018 Model [3 units tested]:
 - Particle sensor (optical; non-FEM)
 - ➢ PM sensor: Dual Plantower PMS5003
 - Each sensor reports: PM₁, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ mass concentration (µg/m³)
 - ➤ Time resolution:1-min
 - ➤ Unit cost: ~\$249
 - ➤ IDs: 0111, 0121, 0122





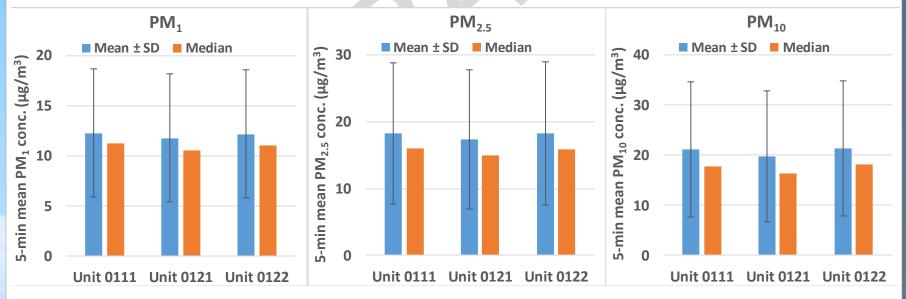
- MetOne BAM (reference method):
 - Beta-attenuation monitors (FEM PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀)
 - Measures PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀ mass (µg/m³)
 - ➤ Unit cost: ~\$20,000
 - ➤ Time resolution: 1-hr
- <u>GRIMM (reference method)</u>:
 - Optical Particle Counter (FEM PM_{2.5})
 - Uses proprietary algorithms to calculate total PM_{1.0}, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ mass from particle number measurements
 - ≻ Unit cost: ~\$25,000 and up
 - \succ Time resolution: 1-min

Data validation & recovery

- Basic QA/QC procedures were used to validate the collected data (i.e. obvious outliers, negative values and invalid data-points were eliminated from the data-set)
- Data recovery for PM₁, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ mass concentrations from all AQ Egg 2018 Model was > 99.8%

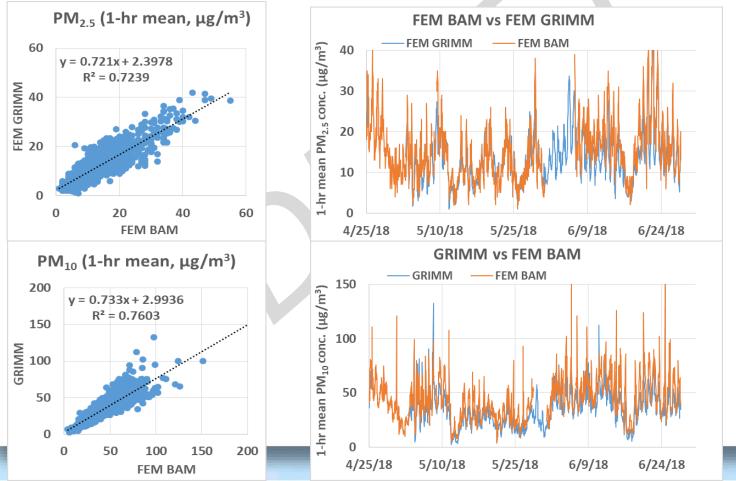
AQ Egg 2018 Model; intra-model variability

 Very low intra-model variabilities (4%-8%) were observed between the different AQ Egg 2018 Model sensors for PM₁, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ mass concentrations (μg/m³).

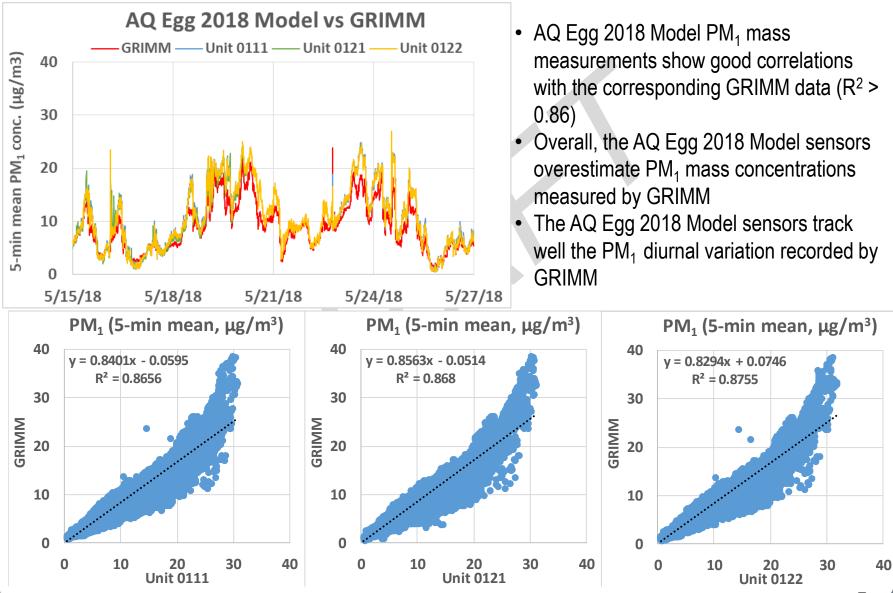


Equivalent Methods: GRIMM vs BAM

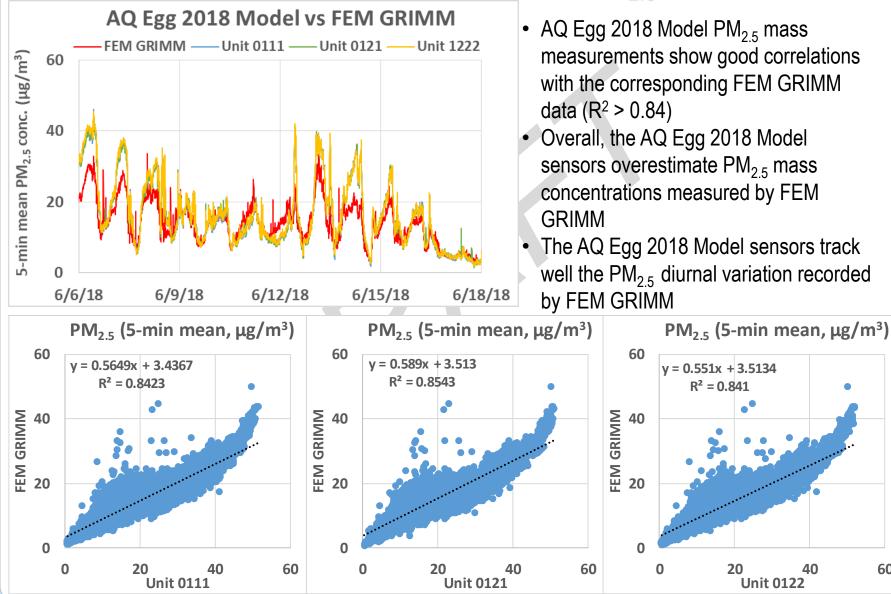
- Data recovery for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ was both 100% for GRIMM and 95% and 90% for BAM, respectively
- PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ mass concentrations measured by the equivalent methods (GRIMM and BAM) show good correlation (1-hr mean, R² > 0.72)
- Overall, PM mass concentrations measured by BAM are higher than the PM mass concentrations measured by GRIMM



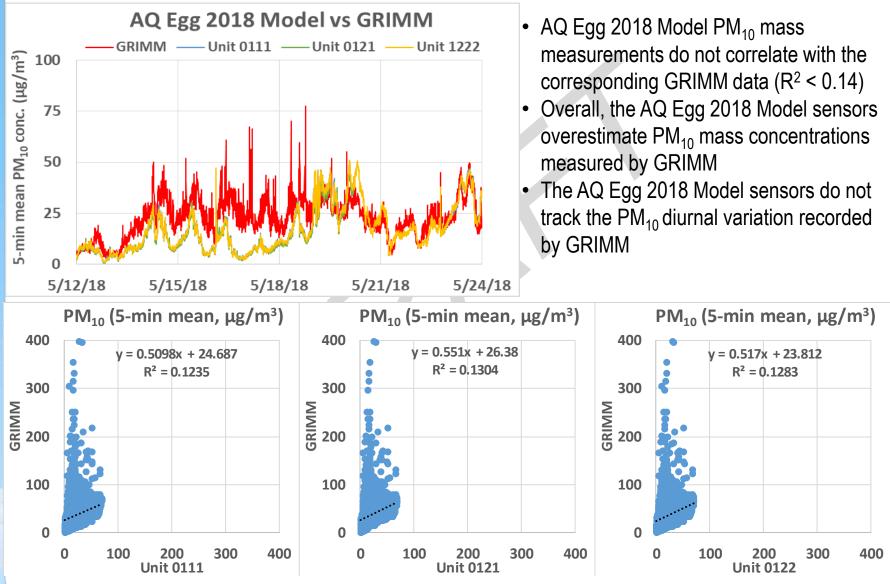
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs GRIMM (PM₁; 5-min mean)



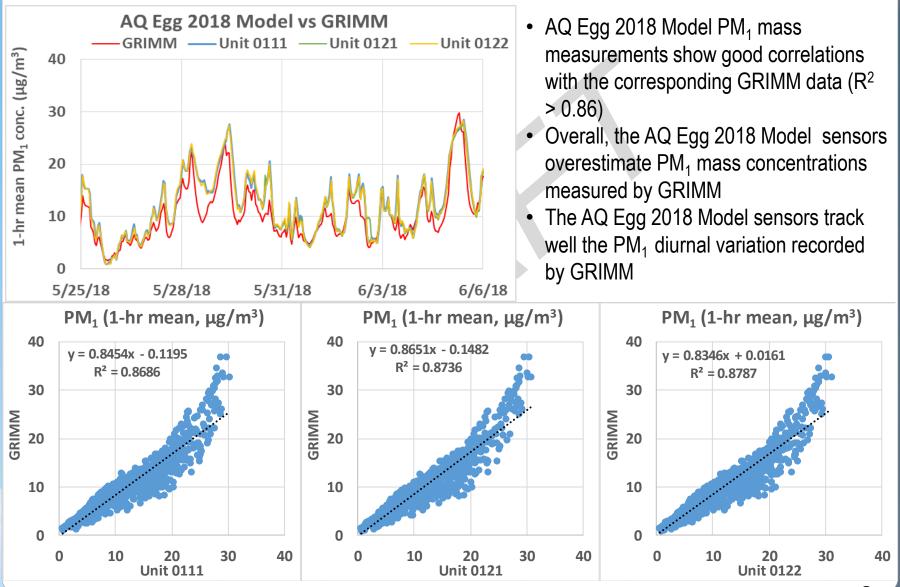
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 5-min mean)



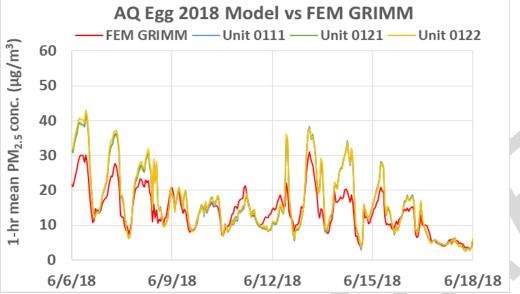
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs GRIMM (PM₁₀; 5-min mean)



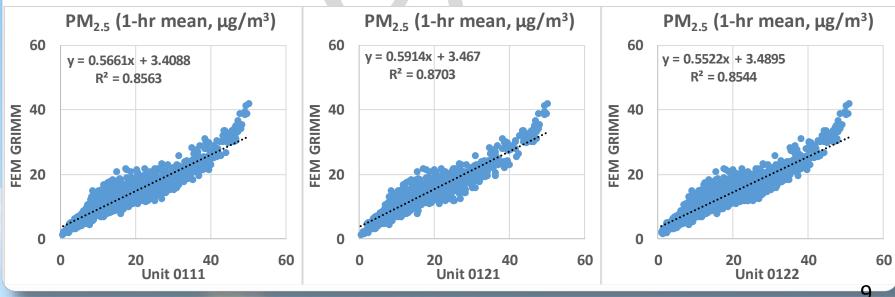
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs GRIMM (PM₁; 1-hr mean)



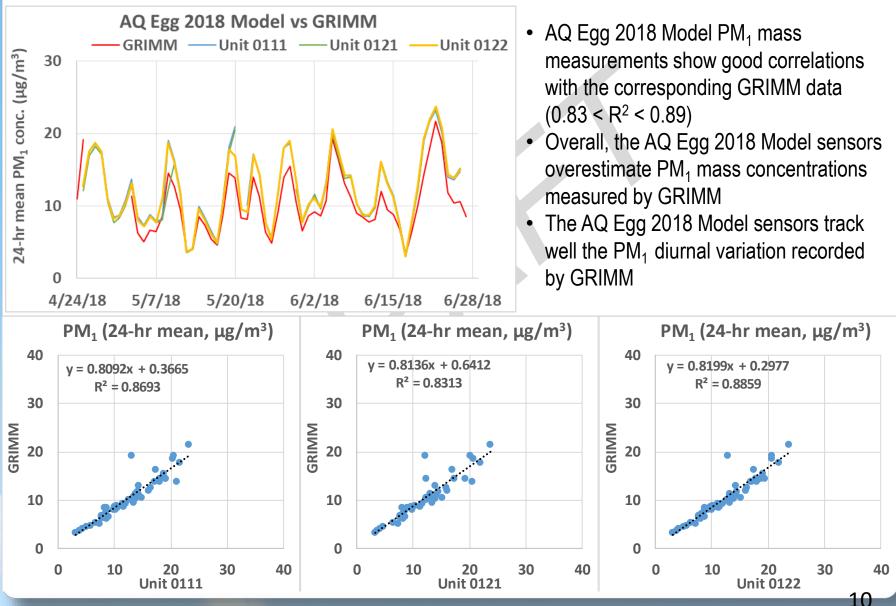
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)



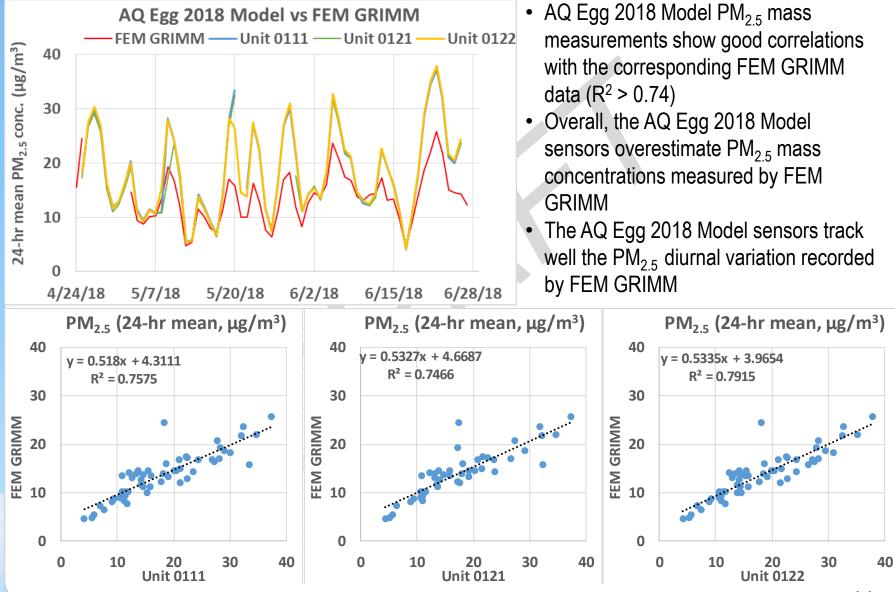
- AQ Egg 2018 Model PM_{2.5} mass measurements show good correlations with the corresponding FEM GRIMM data (R² > 0.85)
- Overall, the AQ Egg 2018 Model sensors overestimate PM_{2.5} mass concentrations measured by FEM GRIMM
- The AQ Egg 2018 Model sensors track well the PM_{2.5} diurnal variation recorded by FEM GRIMM



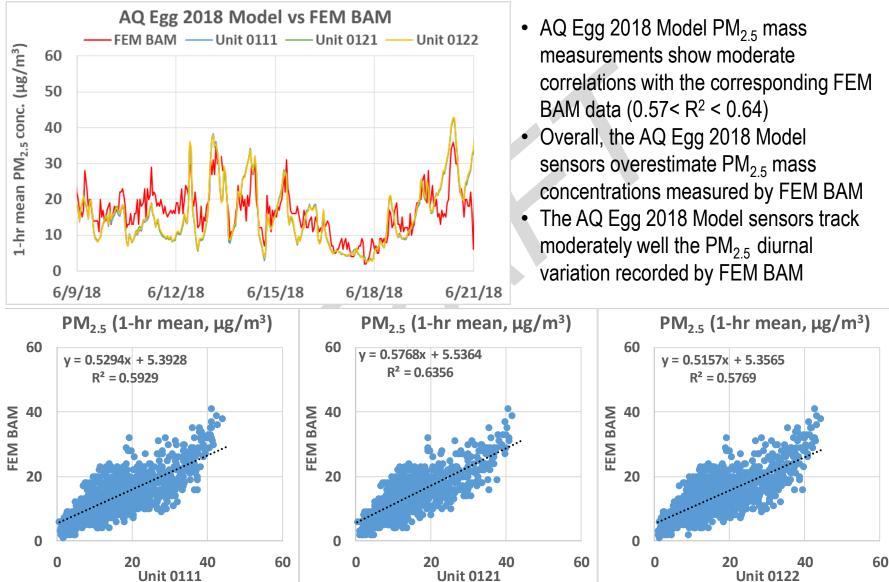
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs GRIMM (PM₁; 24-hr mean)



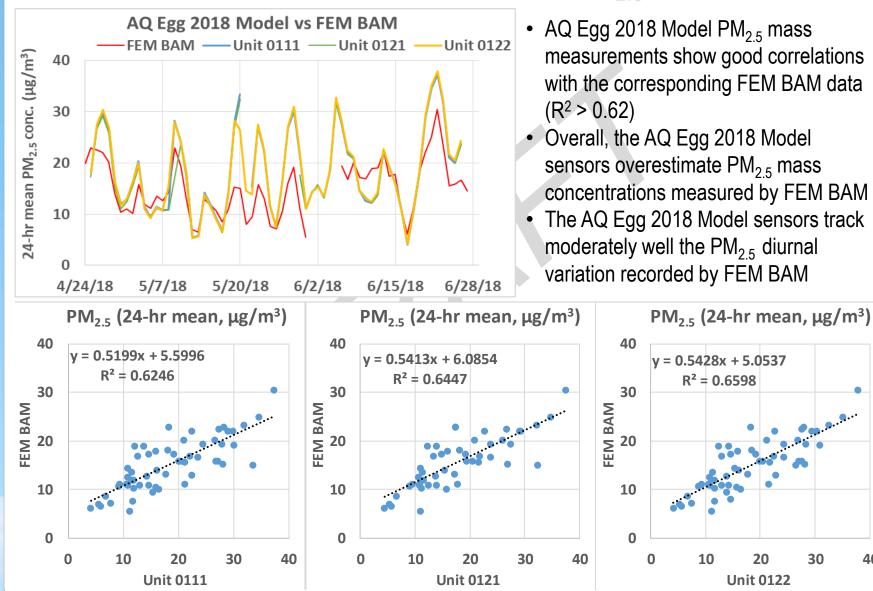
AQ Egg 2018 Model vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 24-hr mean)

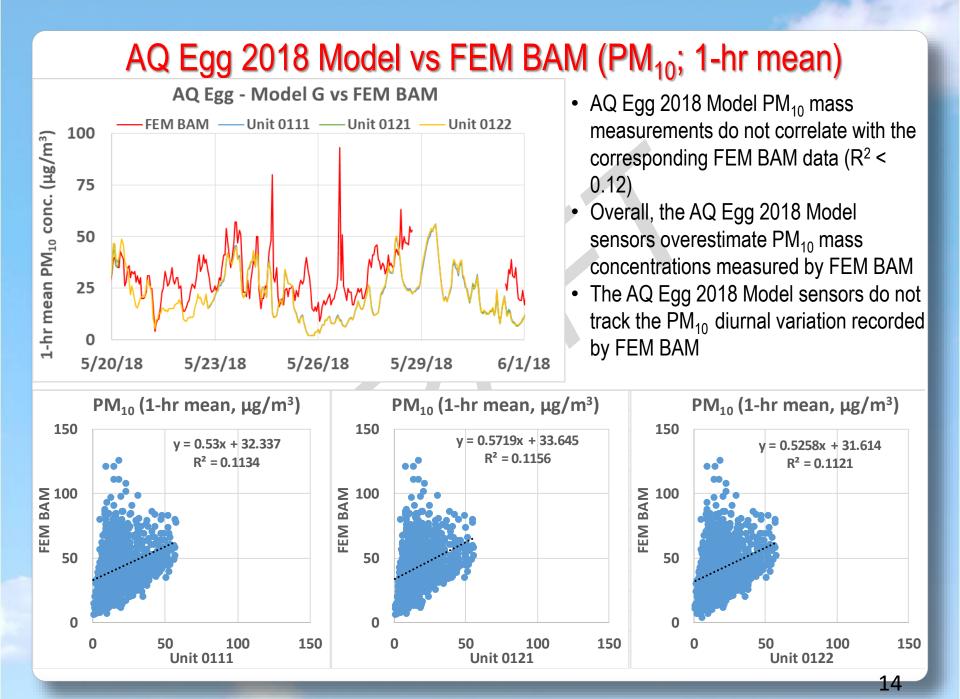


AQ Egg 2018 Model vs FEM BAM (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)



AQ Egg 2018 Model vs FEM BAM (PM_{2.5}; 24-hr mean)





Discussion

- The three Air Quality Egg 2018 Model sensors had a data recovery of 99.8% with low intramodel variability (4% to 8%)
- The equivalent methods (GRIMM and BAM) correlate well with each other for both PM_{2.5} (R² > 0.72) and PM₁₀ (R² > 0.76) mass concentration measurements (1-hr mean)
- PM₁ mass concentration measurements measured by Air Quality Egg 2018 Model correlate well with the corresponding GRIMM values (R² > 0.86, 1-hr mean) and overestimate PM₁ mass concentration measured by GRIMM
- PM_{2.5} mass concentration measurements measured by Air Quality Egg 2018 Model correlate well with the corresponding FEM GRIMM (R² > 0.85, 1-hr mean) and moderately correlated with FEM BAM (R² > 0.57, 1-hr mean) and overestimate PM_{2.5} mass concentration measured by FEM GRIMM and FEM BAM
- PM₁₀ mass concentration measurements measured by Air Quality Egg 2018 Model do not correlate with the corresponding GRIMM values (R² < 0.18,1-hr mean) and FEM BAM (R² < 0.12, 1-hr mean) and overestimate PM₁₀ mass concentration measured by GRIMM and FEM BAM
- No sensor calibration was performed by SCAQMD Staff prior to the beginning of this test
- Laboratory chamber testing is necessary to fully evaluate the performance of these sensors under known aerosol concentrations and controlled temperature and relative humidity conditions
- <u>All results are still preliminary</u>