Field Evaluation SailBri Cooper – SCI-901



Air Quality Sensor Performance Evaluation Center

Background

- From 04/08/2022 to 06/09/2022, three SailBri Cooper SCI-901 (hereinafter SCI-901) 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
- <u>SCI-901 (3 units tested)</u>:
 - PM_{2.5} Optical Particle Counter (LP-2510T, Yuanhuida Ltd. Suzhou, non-FEM)
 - \succ Each unit measures: PM_{2.5} (µg/m³), PM₁₀ (µg/m³), T (°C), RH (%)
 - Unit cost: \$5,500, includes 1 year of cloud services
 - \succ Time resolution: 1-min
 - Units IDs: 0002, 0003, and 0004



South Coast AQMD Reference Instruments:

- GRIMM EDM 180 (hereinafter FEM GRIMM for *PM*_{2,5}, *GRIMM* otherwise):
 - \succ Optical particle counter (FEM PM_{2.5})
 - > Measures $PM_{1.0}$, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10} (µg/m³)
 - ➤ Cost: ~\$25,000 and up
 - \succ Time resolution: 1-min
- Teledyne API T640 (hereinafter FEM T640 for PM_{25} , T640 otherwise):
 - \succ Optical particle counter (FEM PM_{2.5})
 - \succ Measures PM₁₀, PM₂₅ and PM₁₀ (µg/m³)
 - ➤ Unit cost: ~\$21,000
 - \succ Time resolution: 1-min
- Met Station (T, RH, P, WS, WD)
 - ➤ Unit cost: ~\$5,000
 - ≻ 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 from all units was 100% for all PM measurements.

SCI-901; intra-model variability

- Absolute intra-model variability was ~0.24 and ~2.48 µg/m³ for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, respectively (calculated as the standard deviation of the three sensor means)
- Relative intra-model variability was ~1.9% and ~5.7% for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, respectively (calculated as the absolute intra-model variability relative to the mean of the three sensor means)



Reference Instruments: PM_{2.5} FEM GRIMM and FEM T640

- Data recovery for $PM_{2.5}$ from FEM GRIMM and FEM T640 was ~100%.
- Very strong correlations between the reference instruments for PM_{2.5} measurements (R² ~0.93) were observed.



Reference Instruments: PM₁₀ GRIMM and T640

- Data recovery for PM_{10} from GRIMM and T640 was ~100%.
- Very strong correlations between the reference instruments for PM₁₀ measurements (R² ~0.91) were observed.



SCI-901 vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 5-min mean)



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SCI-901 vs GRIMM (PM₁₀; 5-min mean)



SCI-901 vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)



- The SCI-901 sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding FEM GRIMM data (0.85 < R² < 0.90)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors underestimated the PM_{2.5} mass concentrations as measured by FEM GRIMM
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the PM_{2.5} diurnal variations as recorded by FEM GRIMM



SCI-901 vs GRIMM (PM₁₀; 1-hr mean)



- The SCI-901 sensors showed moderate to strong correlations with the corresponding GRIMM data (0.65 < R² < 0.82)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors overestimated the PM₁₀ mass concentrations as measured by GRIMM
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the PM₁₀ diurnal variations as recorded by GRIMM



SCI-901 vs FEM GRIMM (PM_{2.5}; 24-hr mean)



- The SCI-901 sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding FEM GRIMM data (0.85 < R² < 0.90)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors underestimated the PM_{2.5} mass concentrations as measured by FEM GRIMM
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the PM_{2.5} daily variations as recorded by FEM GRIMM



SCI-901 vs GRIMM (PM₁₀; 24-hr mean)



- The SCI-901 sensors showed moderate to strong correlations with the corresponding GRIMM data (0.66 < R² < 0.83)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors overestimated the PM₁₀ mass concentrations as measured by GRIMM
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the PM₁₀ daily variations as recorded by GRIMM



SCI-901 vs FEM T640 (PM_{2.5}; 5-min mean)

SCI-901 vs T640 (PM₁₀; 5-min mean)

SCI-901 vs FEM T640 (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)

- The SCI-901 sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding FEM T640 data (0.79 < R² < 0.87)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors underestimated the PM_{2.5} mass concentrations as measured by FEM T640
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the PM_{2.5} diurnal variations as recorded by FEM T640

SCI-901 vs T640 (PM₁₀; 1-hr mean)

SCI-901 vs FEM T640 (PM_{2.5}; 24-hr mean)

- The SCI-901 sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding FEM T640 data (0.84 < R² < 0.90)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors underestimated the PM_{2.5} mass concentrations as measured by FEM T640
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the PM_{2.5} daily variations as recorded by FEM T640

SCI-901 vs T640 (PM₁₀; 24-hr mean)

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Summary: PM

	Averaç Sensor	ge of 3 s, PM _{2.5}	SCI-901 vs FEM GRIMM & FEM T640, PM _{2.5}						FEM GRIMM & FEM T640 (PM _{2.5} , μg/m ³)		
	Average (µg/m ³)	SD (µg/m³)	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	12.9	5.8	0.79 to 0.89	1.05 to 1.15	-0.5 to 1.6	-2.6 to -1.3	2.2 to 3.1	2.9 to 4.2	13.9 to 15.2	7.0 to 7.2	1.2 to 103.6
1-hr	12.9	5.7	0.80 to 0.89	1.06 to 1.15	-0.5 to 1.5	-2.6 to -1.3	2.2 to 3.1	2.8 to 4.1	13.9 to 15.2	6.9 to 7.1	1.5 to 43.8
24-hr	12.9	4.5	0.85 to 0.90	1.05 to 1.18	-0.3 to 1.2	-2.6 to -1.3	1.8 to 2.8	2.2 to 3.4	14.0 to 15.2	5.4 to 5.5	5.6 to 25.4
	Average of 3 Sensors, PM ₁₀		SCI-901 vs GRIMM & T640, PM ₁₀						GRIMM & T640 (PM ₁₀ , μg/m ³)		
	Average (µg/m ³)	SD (µg/m³)	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	43.7	16.9	0.64 to 0.82	0.67 to 1.16	-10.3 to 4.9	-1.4 to 12.6	5.6 to 14.1	7.7 to 17.5	32.4 to 42.5	16.9 to 18.0	3.1 to 264.3
1-hr	43.7	16.3	0.65 to 0.86	0.66 to 1.20	-10.0 to 4.8	-1.4 to 12.6	4.9 to 13.9	6.4 to 17.2	32.4 to 42.5	16.1 to 17.2	4.0 to 150.8

¹ Mean Bias Error (MBE): the difference between the sensors and the reference instruments. MBE indicates the tendency of the sensors to underestimate (negative MBE values) or overestimate (positive MBE values).

² Mean Absolute Error (MAE): the absolute difference between the sensors and the reference instruments. The larger MAE values, the higher measurement errors as compared to the reference instruments.

³ Root Mean Square Error (RMSE): another metric to calculate measurement errors.

SCI-901 vs South Coast AQMD Met Station (Temp; 5-min mean)

- The SCI-901 sensors showed very strong correlations with the corresponding South Coast AQMD Met Station data (0.93 < R² < 0.98)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors overestimated the temperature measurement as recorded by South Coast AQMD Met Station
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the diurnal temperature variations as recorded by South Coast AQMD Met Station

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SCI-901 vs South Coast AQMD Met Station (RH; 5-min mean)

- SCI-901 sensors showed very strong correlations with the corresponding South Coast AQMD Met Station data (0.95 < R² < 0.98)
- Overall, the SCI-901 sensors overestimated the RH measurement as recorded by South Coast AQMD Met Station
- The SCI-901 sensors seemed to track the diurnal RH variations as recorded by South Coast AQMD Met Station

Discussion

- The three SCI-901 sensors' data recovery was 100% for all PM measurements.
- The absolute intra-model variability was ~0.24 and ~2.48 μ g/m³ for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, respectively.
- Reference instruments: Very strong correlations between FEM GRIMM and FEM T640 for PM_{2.5} (R² ~0.93, 1-hr mean) and very strong correlations between GRIMM and T640 for PM₁₀ (R² ~0.91, 1-hr mean) mass concentration measurements.
- The SCI-901 sensors showed strong correlations with the corresponding reference PM_{2.5} data (0.79 < R² < 0.90, 1-hr mean) and the sensors underestimated PM_{2.5} mass concentrations as measured by FEM GRIMM and FEM T640.
- The SCI-901 sensors showed moderate to strong correlations with the corresponding reference PM₁₀ data (0.65 < R² < 0.87, 1-hr mean) and the sensors overestimated PM₁₀ mass concentrations as measured by GRIMM and T640.
- No sensor calibration was performed by South Coast AQMD staff for this evaluation.
- Laboratory chamber testing is necessary to fully evaluate the performance of these sensors under controlled T and RH conditions, and known target and interferent pollutants concentrations.
- These results are still preliminary