

Changes in CSN Uncertainty Calculations and Impacts on Reporting

Nicole Hyslop and Nicholas Spada
University of California Davis

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

Overview

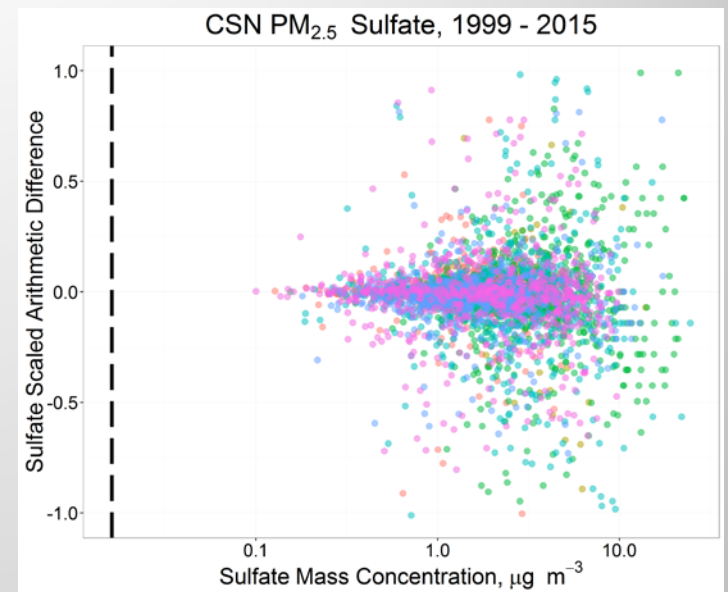
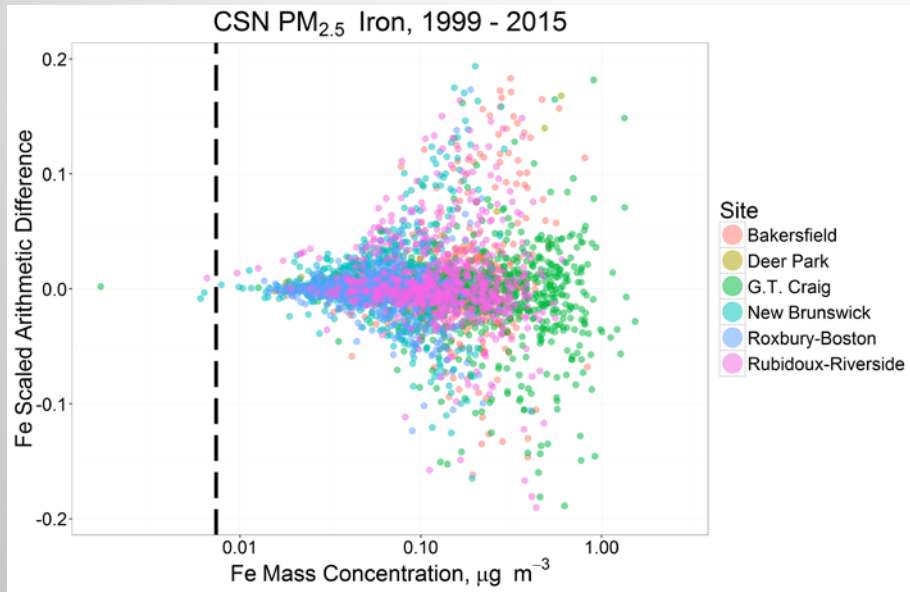
- What sources of uncertainty are included?
- Model for CSN uncertainty estimates
- Using collocated measurements to evaluate uncertainty estimates
 - The shape of uncertainty
- Updated CSN uncertainty estimates
- Differences between old and new uncertainty estimates

Uncertainty Estimates

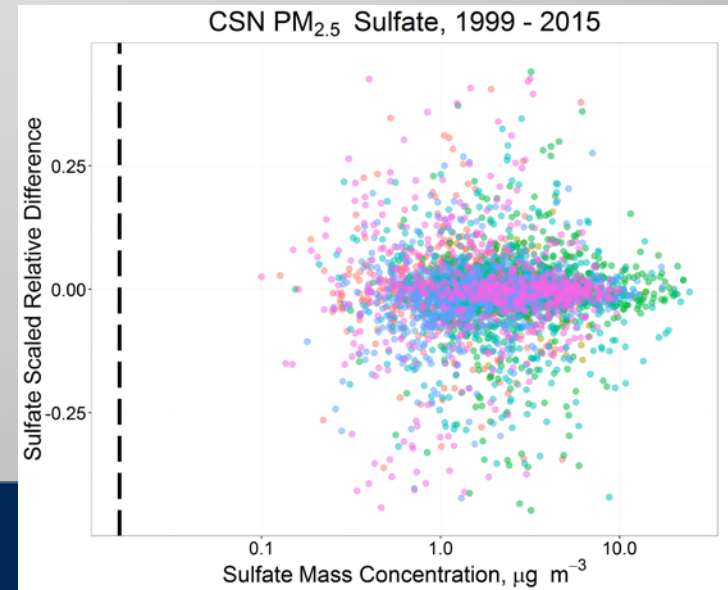
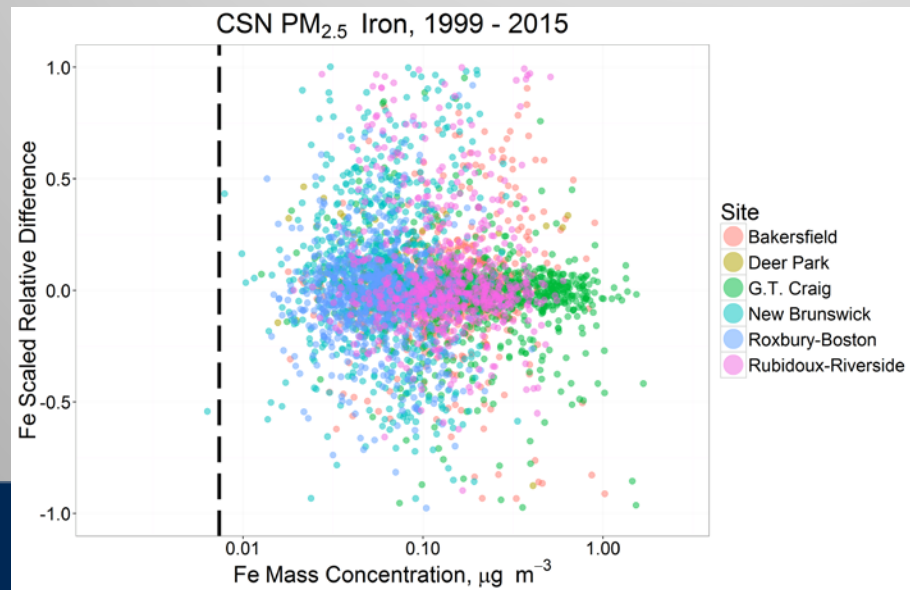
- No absolute standards for particulate matter measurements exist.
- Uncertainties only account for the repeatability or precision of the measurements
 - they do not account for the accuracy.
- CSN uncertainties estimate one standard deviation of the measurements
- Uncertainties can be based on
 - propagating estimates of sources of uncertainty,
 - empirical observations such as collocated measurements, or
 - a combination of both techniques.

Arithmetic & Proportional Uncertainty Components

$$\frac{C_1 - C_2}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\frac{C_1 - C_2}{\sqrt{2}\bar{C}}$$

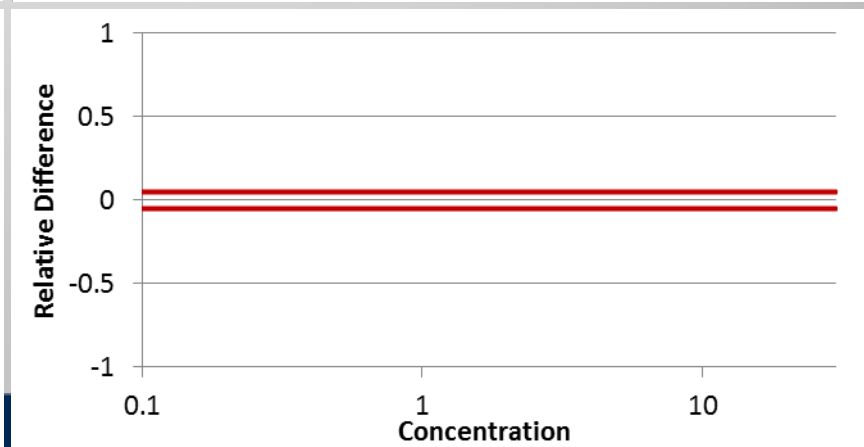
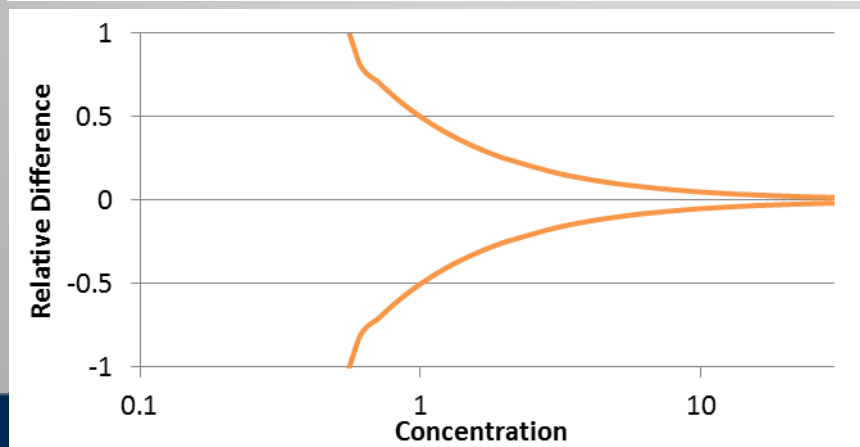
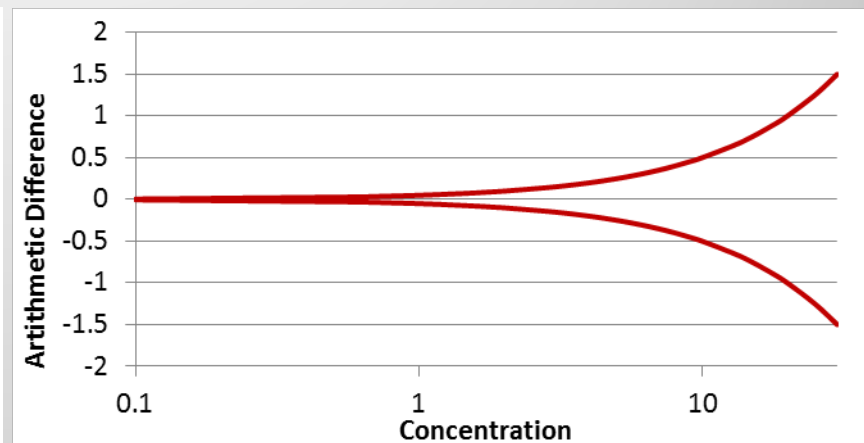
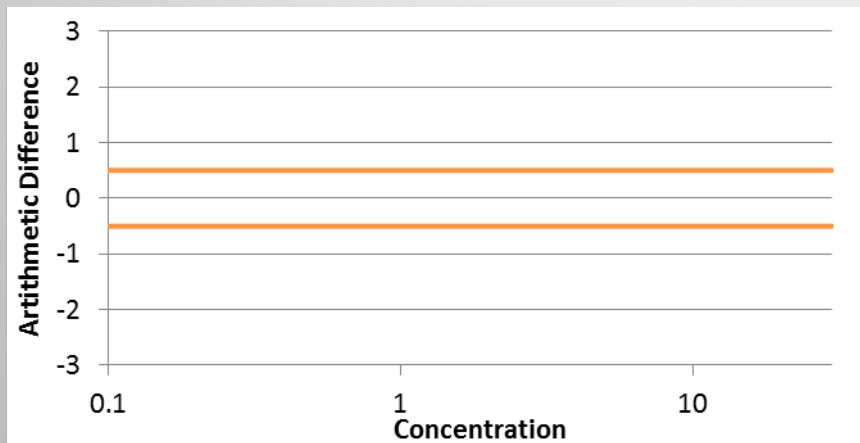


New Uncertainty Estimates

$$Uncertainty = \sqrt{(Unc_{Additive})^2 + (Unc_{Multiplicative} * Conc.)^2},$$

Additive Uncertainty Term

Multiplicative Uncertainty Term



Additive and Multiplicative Uncertainty Estimates

$$Uncertainty = \sqrt{(Unc_{Additive})^2 + (Unc_{Multiplicative} * Conc.)^2},$$

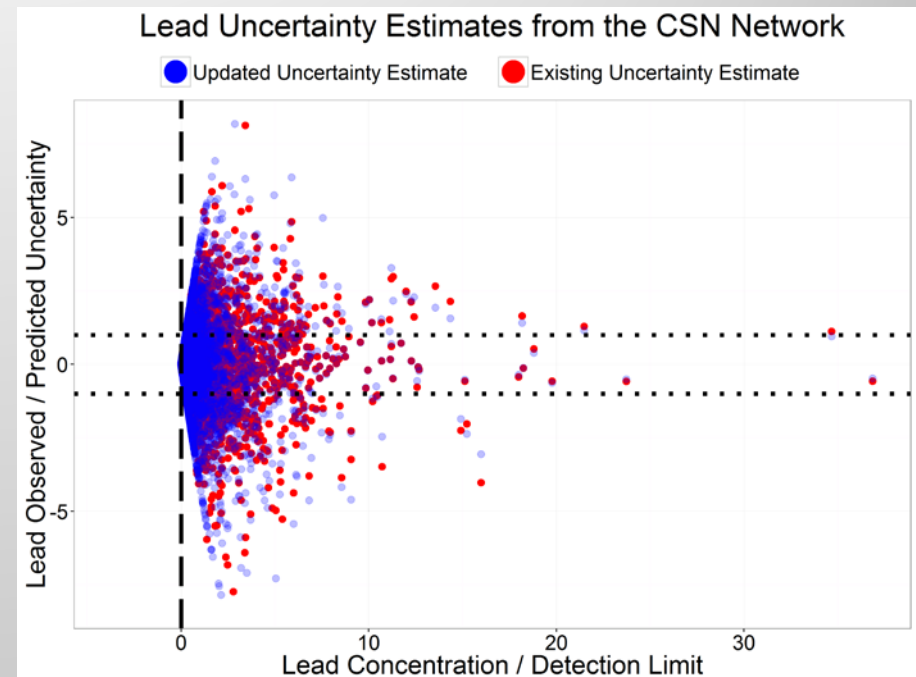
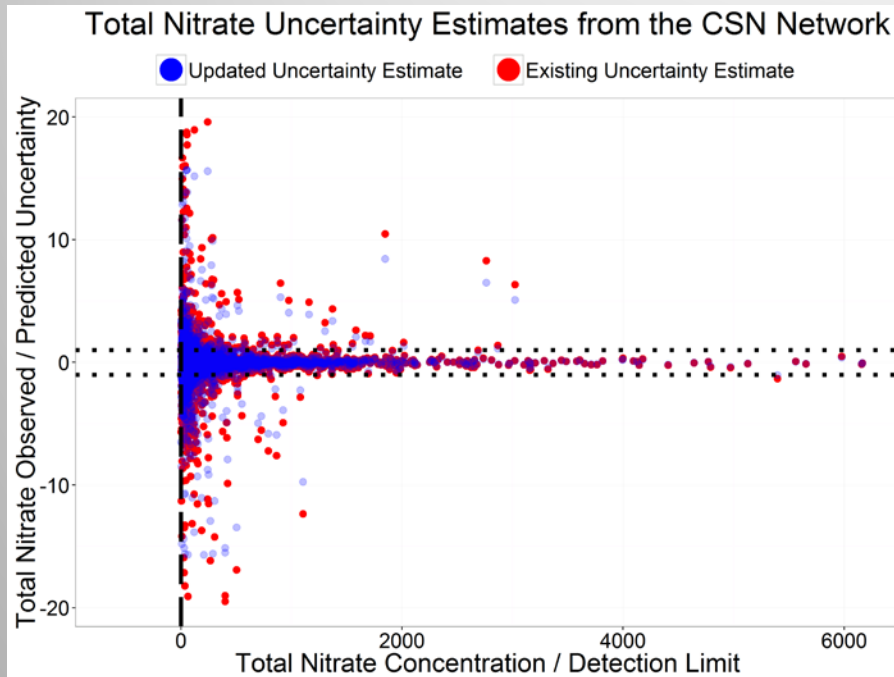
- The form of the equation has stayed the same, the only change is in the source of the additive and multiplicative uncertainty terms.

$$Unc_{Additive} = \frac{MDL}{3} = \text{standard deviation of blanks}$$

$$Unc_{Multiplicative} = \text{standard deviation of collocated measurements}$$

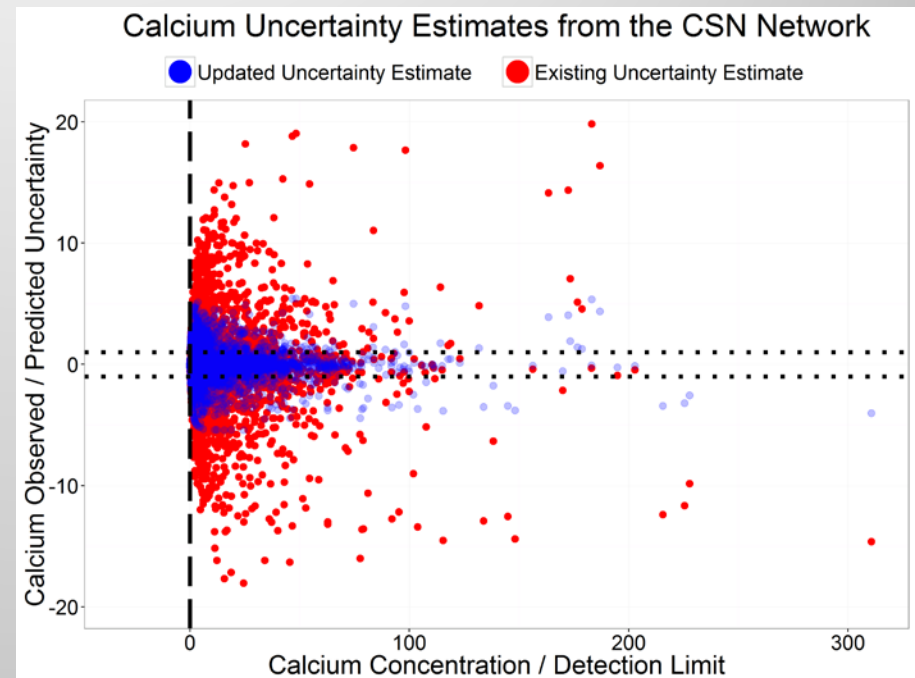
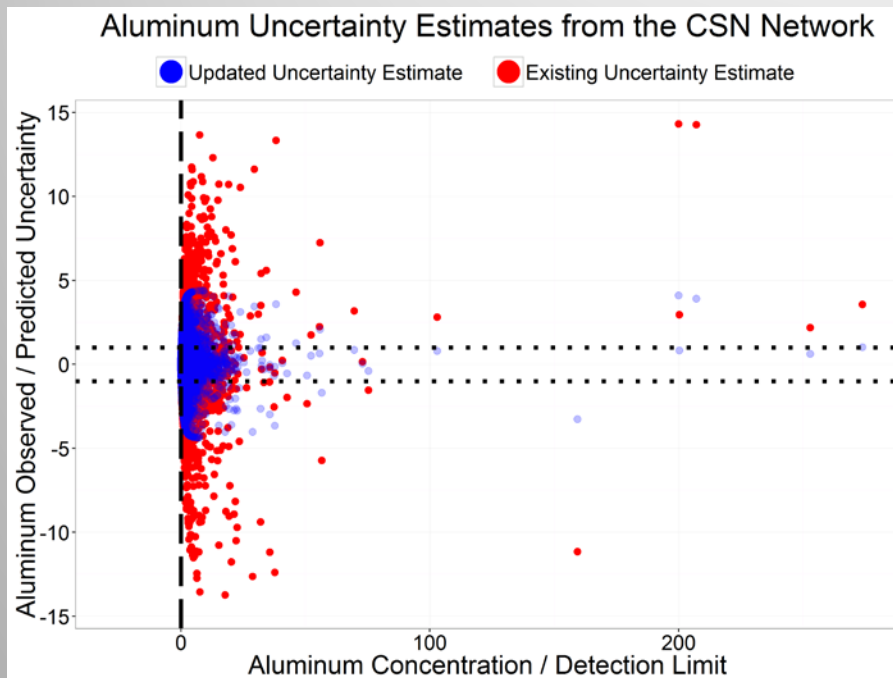
Differences Between Old and New Uncertainty Estimates

- For most species, the differences are small



Differences Between Old and New Uncertainty Estimates

- For a few species, the new uncertainties are larger and better reflect the collocated observations



Multiplicative Uncertainty Estimated from Collocated Measurements

$$Uncertainty = \sqrt{(Unc_{Additive})^2 + (Unc_{Multiplicative} * Conc.)^2},$$

Where $Unc_{Additive} = \frac{MDL}{3}$ = standard deviation of blanks

$Unc_{Multiplicative}$ = standard deviation of collocated measurements

$$= \frac{1}{2} (P_{84}(D_i) - P_{16}(D_i)) * 100\%,$$

where $D_i = \frac{(Conc_{i,Routine} - Conc_{i,Collocated})/\sqrt{2}}{(Conc_{i,Routine} + Conc_{i,Collocated})/2}$

$P_{16}(D_i)$ and $P_{84}(D_i)$ = 16th and 84th percentiles of the collocated measurement differences

Standard Deviation of Collocated Differences

Precision Estimate 1:

- Root Mean Square (RMS) =

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_i^2}$$

Estimate 2:

- Mean Absolute Difference =

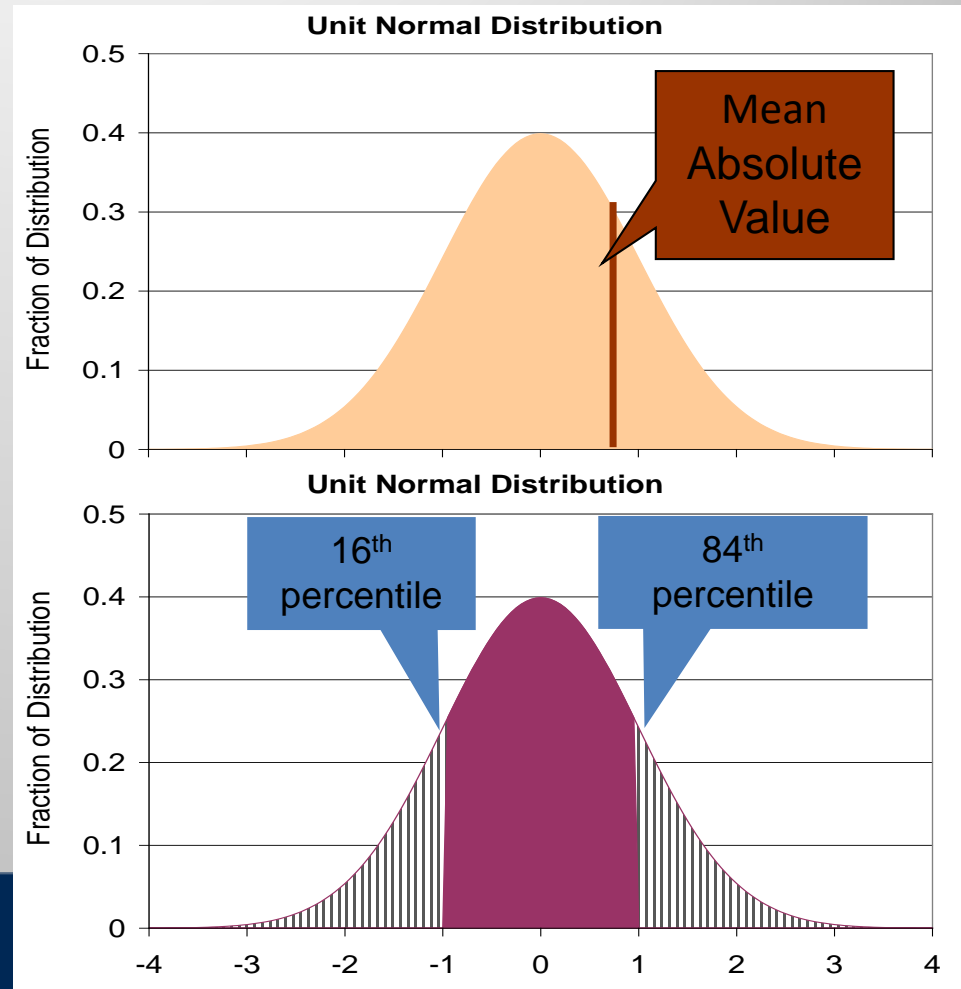
$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |D_i|$$

Estimate 3:

- Estimate standard deviation from percentile range =

$$\frac{1}{2}(P_{84}(D_i) - P_{16}(D_i))$$

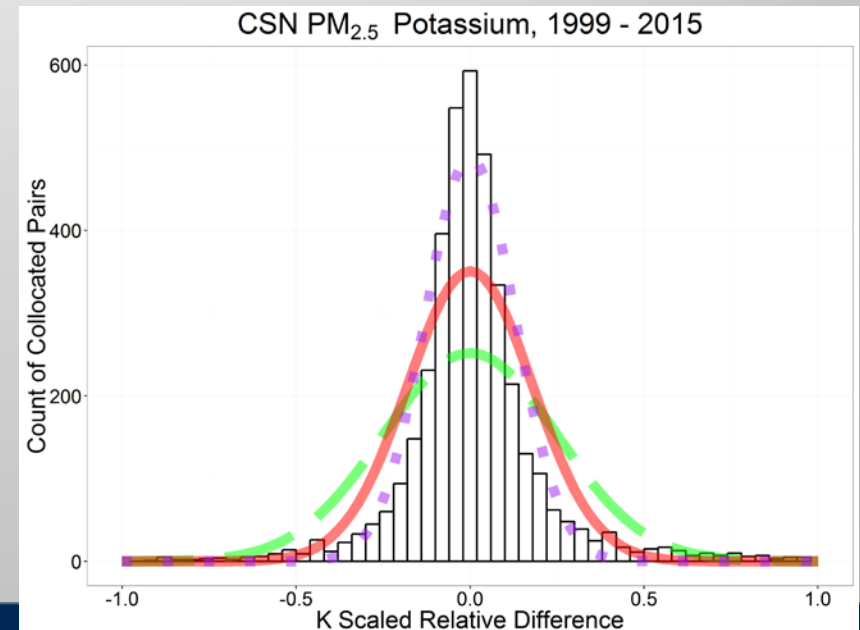
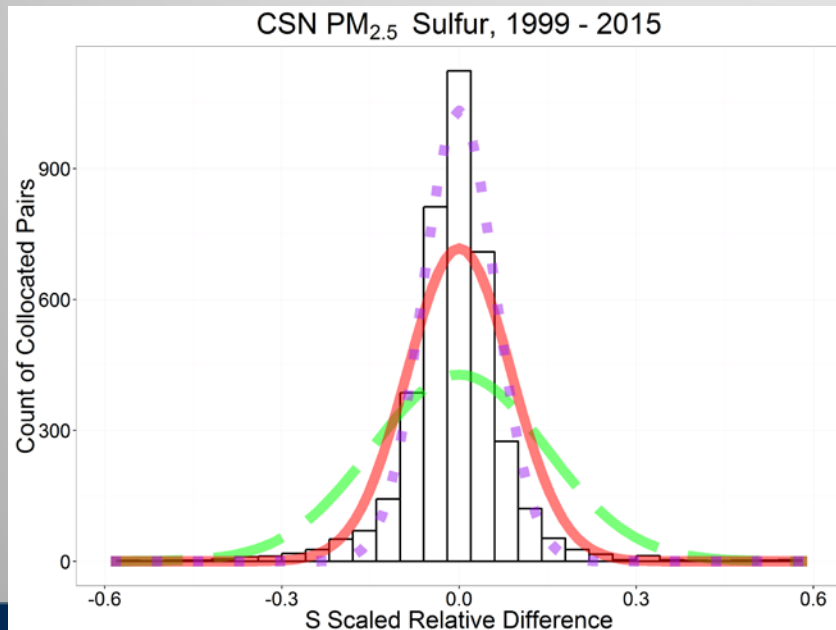
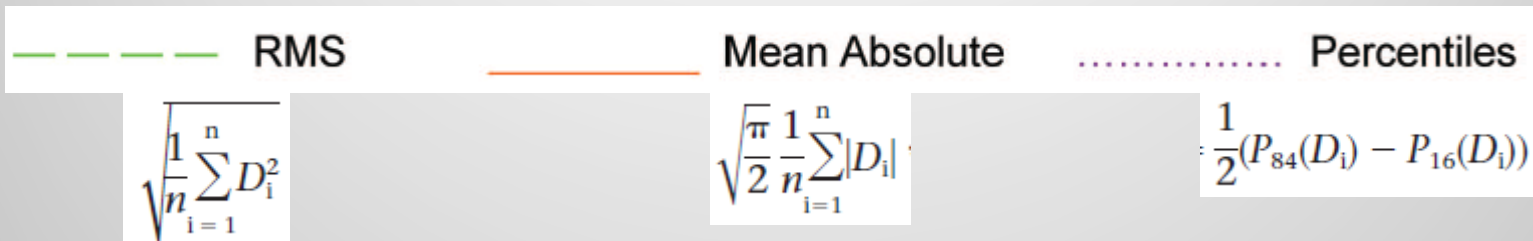
$$D_1 = \frac{(C_{i1} - C_{i2})/\sqrt{2}}{\bar{C}_1}$$



Collocated Measurements Used to Estimate Multiplicative Uncertainty

$$D_1 = \frac{(C_{i1} - C_{i2})/\sqrt{2}}{\bar{C}_i}$$

- Three different approaches to estimating the standard deviation



Updated Multiplicative Uncertainties

Previously 5% for all parameters

Parameter	CSN Pairs	Updated, %
Organic Carbon	1700	9
Elemental Carbon	1695	13
Ammonium	1736	9
Sulfate	1837	6
Nitrate	1986	9
Sodium Ion	878	17
Potassium Ion	308	11
Sodium	524	16
Magnesium	131	27
Aluminum	359	32
Silicon	1173	23
Phosphorus	2	N/A
Sulfur	2157	6
Chlorine	562	37
Potassium	1481	12

Parameter	CSN Pairs	Updated, %
Calcium	1212	26
Titanium	66	17
Vanadium	14	5
Chromium	17	17
Manganese	167	14
Iron	1799	20
Nickel	31	15
Copper	787	20
Zinc	669	12
Selenium	9	12
Bromine	372	16
Strontium	6	N/A
Barium	2	N/A
Lead	35	9

New CSN Uncertainty Estimates

- are easy to understand and check
- are based on the collocated CSN measurements
- will be reviewed on an annual basis and updated, if necessary
- are easily updated using routine measurements (i.e., no special study required) when operations or instrumentation changes
 - requires approximately 1 year of data from new instrumentation or operating regime
- are based on the same approach used in the IMPROVE network
 - creates consistency between networks, which is important if data from both networks are used together