Deployment of Low Cost PM Sensors: Aligning Sensor Performance and Data Quality Needs

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Data Quality Pros and Cons of PM Sensors

- Pros
 - Precision is very easy to evaluate and assess
 - The real time nature of sensors allows direct observations of interventions, micro-environments and process changes
 - Very cost effective to have duplicate measurements
 - Catastrophic failure is easy to diagnose
- Cons
 - Susceptible to drift over time
 - Suffer from systematic bias
 - Accuracy can be dependent sensor aging, PM composition and physical properties, and other environmental factors
 - Difficult to conduct field based calibrations



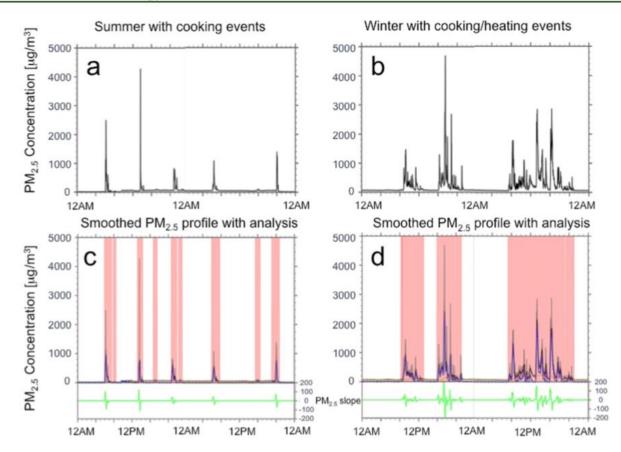
Ideal Applications for PM Sensors

- Supplementing filter-based measurements to add scaled real time concentration data
- Obtains spatial gradients
- Identifying high exposure micro-environments
- Identifying meteorological conditions that lead to high concentrations
- Source tracking
- Assessment of interventions and the impact of control measures



Scaling Real Time Sensor Data (Carter et al., ES&T 2016)

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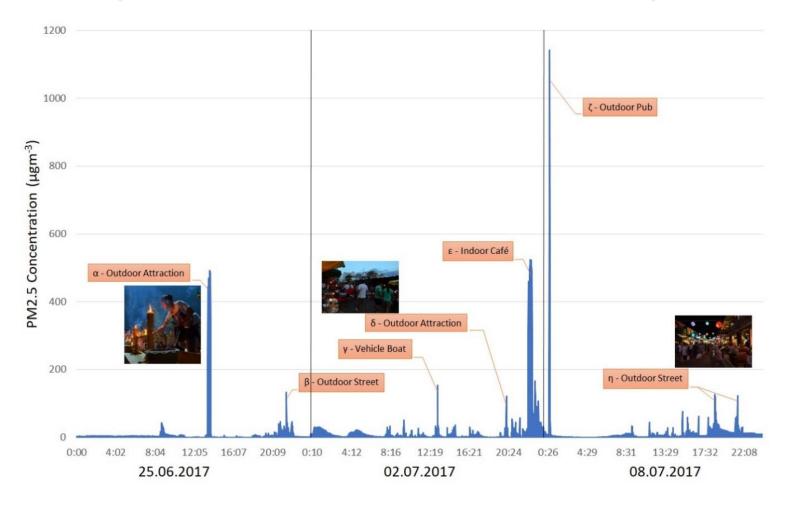


Colocation of Low Cost Sensors after Urban Spatial Gradient Study (Ozler MS Thesis, UW-Madison, 2018)





Person Exposure PM Hotspots (Ozler MS Thesis, UW-Madison, 2018)





Source Tracking in Kenya (Pope et al., ACPD-2018-327)

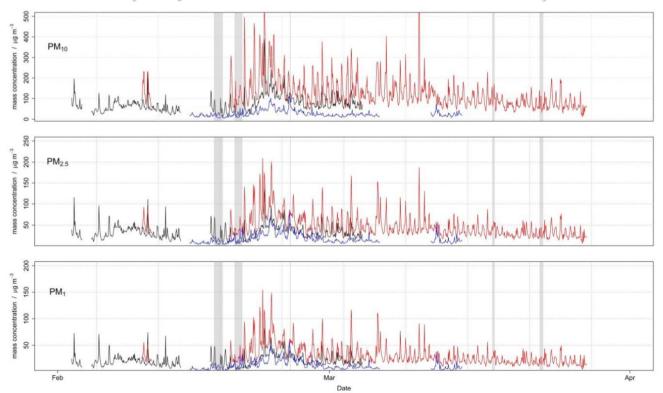
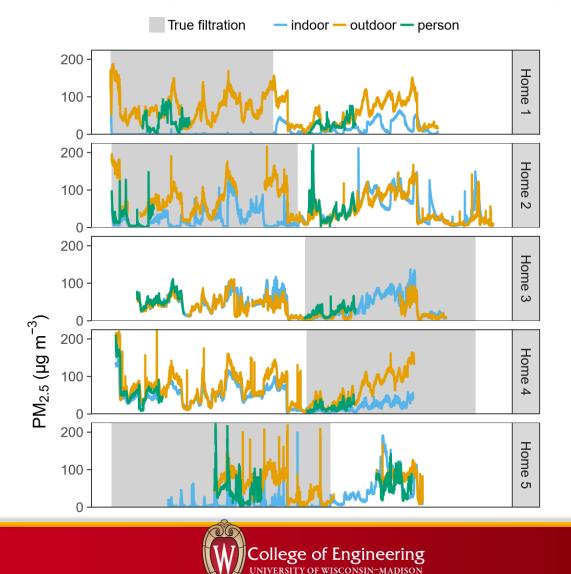


Figure 2 Hourly time series data showing PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_1 mass concentrations at the three study locations. Red line = urban roadside, black line = urban background and blue line = rural background. Where multiple OPC-N2 devices were measuring in the same location at the same time,



Assessing Interventions and Control Measures (Karolyn Johnson et al., in review)



Nominal Targets for Precision and Accuracy for Low Cost Sensors

Application	Precision	Accuracy
Comparison to Standards	±10%	±10%
Scaling Filter Based Measurements	±50%	±50%
Spatial Gradients	±10%	±25%
Microenvironmental Monitoring	±25%	±25%
Meteorological Drives	±10%	±25%
Source Tracking	±50%	±50%
Intervention and Control Measures	±25%	±25%

