## **Small Ozone Sensors**

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Why use low cost sensors?

- o Inexpensive
- So you can use many
- So you can capture spatial variations
- $\circ\,$  So you can drive them around exploring

What are the spatial scales?

• Reactions of NOx + VOCs ->  $O_3$  slow because NO -> NO<sub>2</sub> is slow

So spatial scales are generally long and slow

 $\circ$  But NO + O<sub>3</sub> -> NO<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> is pretty fast

So spatial scales near NO sources are short and fast

o Why does this matter now?

#### History

- Used to be, if you lived in a major city, you often breathed ozone at dangerous concentrations
- o But we succeeded, well not completely, but still ...







## **Ozone Sensors on AQ-SPEC**

Sensor	R2	Slope	Cost
2B Technologies - POM	0.99	1.02	\$4,500
Aeroqual	0.85	0.98	\$500
Air Quality Egg	0.15	0.1	\$200
Perkin Elmer ELM	0.93	1.3	\$5,200
Spec Sensors	0.2	0.1	\$500
Uhoo	0.6	0.5	\$300
Uni-Tec Sens-It	0.8	Nonlinear	\$2,200
Vaisala	0.5	-0.2	\$3,700

## **Ozone Sensors on AQ-SPEC**

And even the expensive FRM ozone sensors have issues: • Have you notice how high ozone is in wildfires?

## **Ozone Sensors: Summary**

Some sensors are better than no sensors?

- Not if they give a very wrong answer
- But let's not hold them to standards that maybe our "Gold Standard" sensors cannot meet
- So how good do they need to be?
- Ozone concentrations in US: 40 to 120 ppb, mostly
- NAAQS 8 hour ozone is 70 ppb, recently
- A performance standard depends on the question that the sensor is supposed to answer

## **Small Sensors: Next Steps**

**Air Sensors International Conference** 

asic.aqrc.ucdavis.edu

September 10-12 Oakland Convention Center, Oakland, CA

Hosted by the Air Quality Research Center at UC Davis