

Maine DEP Low-Cost PM Sensor Comparison

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Protecting Maine's Air, Land and Water

Bar Harbor, ME McFarland Hill

A Tale of Two Sensors:

PurpleAir and Clarity Node compared to MetOne's BAM and Thermo's SHARP: Costs vs Performance

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Rumford, ME

Why Low-cost Sensors?

- Low start-up costs
- No ancillary costs: save big \$\$\$ with no shelter or data logger requirements
- Rapid deployment, highly portable
- Numerous sites \rightarrow higher regional data resolution
- Positive public involvement: residents host sites & access instantaneous data online

PurpleAir PA-II-SD: \$279 Met One BAM 1020: Clarity Node-S: \$1000/yr \$22,000 TH- I AR DAUTY ON WWW DUTCHEM CO Photo: clarity.io Mel O Thermo SHARP 5030i: \$24,000 Photo: purpleair.com Photo: metone.com **Start-up Costs** 3 thermoscientific

(Excluding shelters and logging hardware where necessary)

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Low-Cost Sensor Feature Comparison

Sensor features	PurpleAir	Clarity Node-S
Measurement Frequency	2-minute averages	Default: 15m on solar/battery. Can sample every 3 minutes on AC.
Detection Sizes	1, 2.5, <u>AND</u> 10μm (PM10 data viewed as questionable)	
Power	Line power	Solar powered lithium-ion battery, with line power option.
Data Logging & Recovery	 Cloud based by default Streamed to PurpleAir website "SD" version allows manual download/backup Compatible with AirVision polling Data readily accessible to the public 	 Cloud-based only Streamed to Clarity Dashboard Compatible with AirVision polling Data accessible to subscribers
Internet Connectivity	Requires on-site Wi-Fi to connect to internet	Connects directly to internet: global SIM card and cellular service included

Sensor features	PurpleAir	Clarity Node-S
Laser Particle counter	2 Plantower PMS5003 sensors	2 Plantower PMS6003 sensors
Cost	\$249 (no SD card)-\$279 one time expense	Approx. \$1000 annual subscription/lease
Warranty	1 year	Hardware replacement, if needed, included with subscription.
Conversion Factors/ Calibrations	 Data can be graphed online with a variety of optional conversion factors applied (US EPA preferred) All downloaded data requires conversion factors to be applied 	 Sensor needs to collect data for a week or more for remote calibration is applied (proprietary formula) Downloads include calibrated <u>and</u> raw data, allowing for custom CF applications
Advancements	PA-II-FLEX adds an LED indicator of current AQI (similar to their indoor PA-I)	Node-S II provides NO2 sensing plus expansion for Ozone, MET, or Carbon modules

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Why Apply Conversion Factors/Calibrations to Raw Data?

Data imperfect out of the box: can be about 2x higher than FEM concentrations

PurpleAir: EPA correction factors from <u>US wide study</u>, validated for wildfire and woodsmoke

Clarity Node: Vendor applies a calibration equation customized to each deployment location



PurpleAir Map and Data **Downloads**

Or....

- 1. Click on the "dot" representing the PurpleAir device: an information box will appear.
- 2. Scroll cursor over "Get This Widget" and select "Data Download" in box that appears.
- 3. This takes you to "Sensor data download tool" for the device. Select start and end date, rollup interval, then select "Download Primary A" and "Download Primary B".
- 4. Data are raw and will be in CSV format.

After setup, view live data online: set interval and Conversion Factor (CF)



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PurpleAir: US EPA Correction Equation *Data downloaded is raw; no correction equation yet applied Multi-tiered based on PM2.5 concentrations

Full Equations:

y={**0** ≤ **x** <**30**: 0.524*x -0.0862*RH + 5.75}

y={**30**≤ x <**50**: (0.786*(x/20 -3/2) + 0.524*(1 -(x/20 -3/2)))*x -0.0862*RH + 5.75}

y={**50** ≤ **x** <**210**: 0.786*x -0.0862*RH + 5.75}

 $y=\{ 210 \le x < 260: (0.69*(x/50 - 21/5) + 0.786*(1 - (x/50 - 21/5)))*x - 0.0862*RH* \\ (1 - (x/50 - 21/5)) + 2.966*(x/50 - 21/5) + 5.75*(1 - (x/50 - 21/5)) + 8.84* \\ (10^{-4})*x^{2}*(x/50 - 21/5) \}$

 $\mathsf{y}{=}\{\mathbf{260} \leq \mathbf{x}: 2.966 + 0.69^* x + 8.84^* 10^* \{-4\}^* x^* 2\}$

X*= PM2.5_atm μg/m3 RH= Relative humidity as measured by the PurpleAir y= corrected PM2.5μg/m3

Clarity Dashboard: data download page



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Rumford, ME Low-Cost Sensor Comparison Study

Monitoring location: Rumford Ave. Parking (RAP)

- 2 low-cost sensors:
- PurpleAir
- Clarity Node-S

1 FEM Monitor: MetOne BAM 1020 (part of a previous collocation study that included Teledyne T640 and Thermo SHARP 5030i) Rumford Area Parking (RAP)



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RAP MetOne BAM & PurpleAir: Raw vs Corrected Regression BAM and Purple Air Corrected





BAM and PurpleAir RAW

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1/2/2021 8:00 1/2/2021 21:00 1/3/2021 10:00 1/3/2021 23:00

Clarity Raw Data

Regression BAM and Clarity





Clarity RAW

BAM



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Clarity Calibrated

Clarity Calibrated Data

Regression BAM and Clarity



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BAM ——Clarity

PM 2.5 ug/m3

Woodsmoke Event Comparison

RAP Comparison BAM, Clarity Calibrated, PurpleAir Corrected 5/14/2021-5/28/2021



- The Clarity Node-S was biased low. Was the calibration not working as well with wildfire smoke particle pollution?
 - The US EPA conversion equation applied to the PurpleAir raw data showed much better agreement with Met One BAM, but biased a little low during peak readings.

Rumford PM 2.5 Study Conclusion

Low-cost sensors have proven to be useful. Data, for the most part, consistently trended well with Met One BAM (except Clarity smoke values)

Inexpensive and low maintenance (PurpleAir had more problems; Clarity Node-S problem free but higher cost)

If we continue to utilize low-cost sensors more permanently, we should consider polling the data with datalogger/server

Both sensors provide higher resolution PM 2.5 data than what is currently available with MetOne BAM

Rumford Area Parking (RAP)



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Bar Harbor, ME Purple Air Elevational Study

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McFarland Hill: Purple Air, Ncore, Castnet, NADP, MET College of the Atlantic: Purple Air

Cadillac Mt: Purple Air, Seasonal Ozone, MET

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Bar Harbor, Maine Purple Air Elevational Study

- Three Purple Air locations:
- College of the Atlantic (COA) coastal location (sea-level).
- McFarland Hill (BHMH) N-Core/CastNet /NADP site. Shared location with the Acadia National Park Staff. (490ft above sea level)
- Cadillac Mountain (BHCM) seasonal ozone & MET site. (1,525ft above sea level)

Thermo SHARP & PurpleAir: Raw vs Corrected



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Canada Forest Fire PM Event July 2021



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Bar Harbor PM 2.5 Study Conclusion

Elevation differences may not be a *significant* factor in Bar Harbor PM concentrations.

In this one instance, the Cadillac PA caught a small portion of the air mass before the other two locations while sea level readings showed a delayed detection.

These three locations also tested the durability of the PAs. Surprisingly, the Cadillac sensor performed well and lasted the longest, even during high wind events and consistent elevated humidity. Salt spray/fog impacted COA sensor.

Low-Cost Pros and Cons

Purple Air

Pros	Cons		Pros
CHEAP!	CHEAP! Lemons, sensors can fail		Solar build
Small, lightweight, easy to attach	Spider web contamination		Cellul simpl
US-wide EPA conversion equation provides good	Requires wi-fi, power source		
agreement with MetOne BAM			Custo
Customer service: quick to archive data & redeploy at	Sensitive to wet/corrosive conditions		
new site (or replace under warranty)			Data i cloud
Data retrieval from cloud	Power cord connection is flimsy		& cali
Polling with DAS	Only un-corrected raw data		Pollin

Clarity Node-S

	Pros	Cons
rs	Solar powered, robust build (sealed unit)	Cost \$1000/year
tion	Cellular SIM Card simplifies telemetry	May need to collocate with FEM for two weeks before calibration equation can be applied
sive	Customer Service	Redeployment is not as rapid as Purple Air due to site-specific Calibration.
ı is	Data retrieval from cloud includes both raw & calibrated values	Calibration didn't always provide data that tracked closely with BAM. Most noticeable with wood smoke.
	Polling with DAS	No data access post- subscription

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Contact: Travis Hussey, ESIII 207-949-3746 travis.hussey@maine.gov PDF version of presentation can be found here: https://www.maine.gov/dep/ftp/Low_Cost_Air_Sensors/

