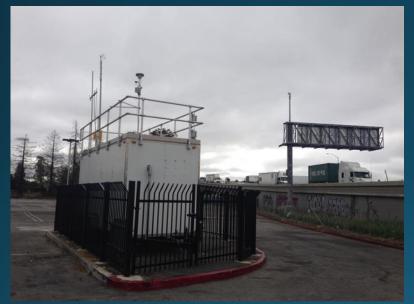
# Edmund Seto, PhD University of Washington Integrating Regulatory, Community, and Personal Air Quality Data

### Making Sense of the Changing Sensor Landscape

### Air Quality Monitoring Designed for Specific Purposes





**Regulatory Monitoring** 

Community Sensors

Personal Sensors

## Repurposed Monitoring – Using ALL DATA

#### Regulatory

- Regional air quality trends
- Meeting NAAQS
- SIPs

#### Community

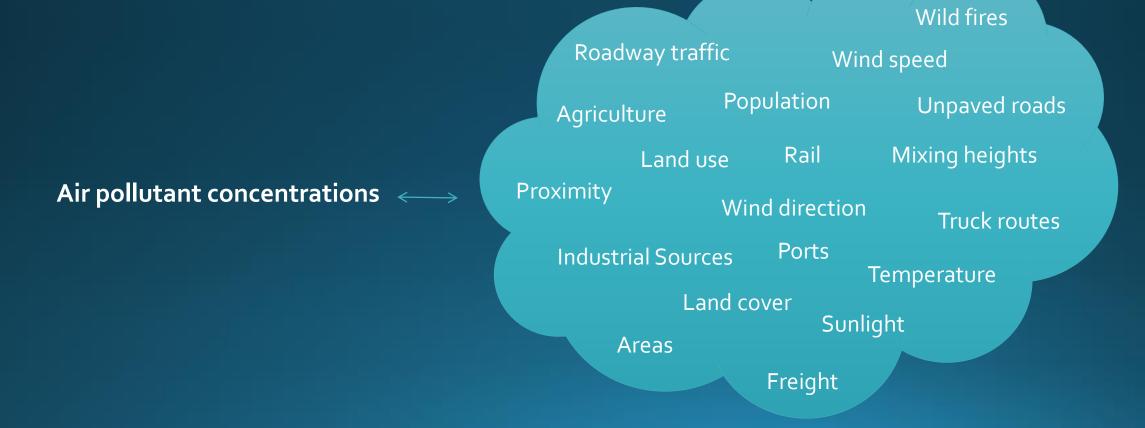
- Environmental Justice
- Community-engagement
- Community action

#### Personal

- Individual exposure
- Behavioral aspects of exposure
- Exposure health relationship
- Citizen Science

### "Real World" Performance of Sensors

 Accuracy, precision, and reliability of sensors are important to understand, but it is also important to understand the ability of sensors to measure phenomena of real-world concern:



### 2013 Bay Area Near Roadway Study (BANRS)

• Oakland, CA I-880 freeway



### **Evaluating Spatiotemporal Relationships**

- 2013 BANRS Study, Oakland, CA I-880 freeway
- 10 month co-location of low-cost sensors at a regulatory near roadway monitoring site + hourly traffic monitoring data from Caltrans roadway sensors.

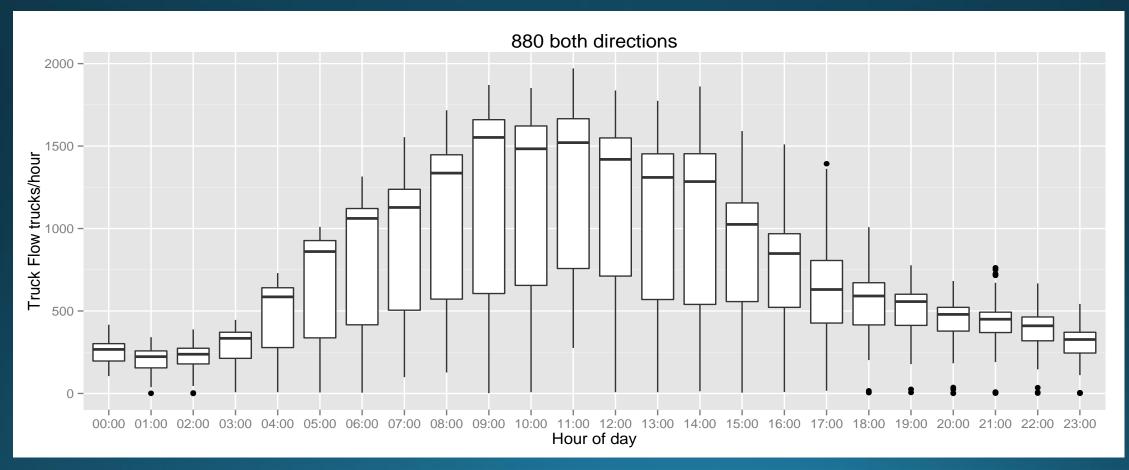


Both regulatory instruments and low-cost air sensors

Caltrans roadway traffic sensors

## Traffic Diurnal Patterns

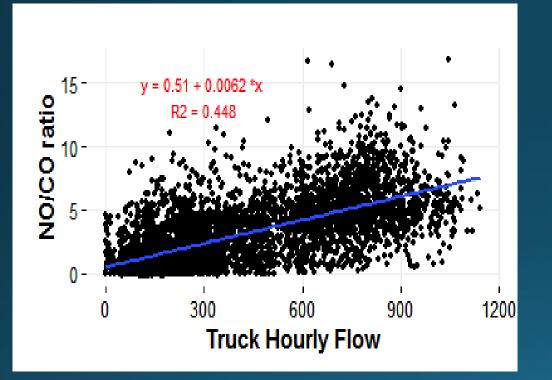
### 1-year of hourly traffic sensor data

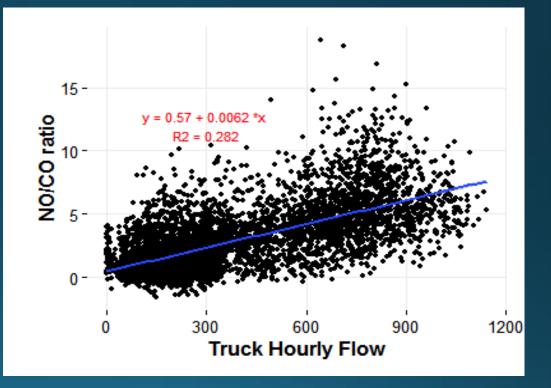


# Truck Traffic vs Traffic Pollutant Levels

#### Regulatory Instrument Data

#### Low-Cost Sensor Data (after calibration)

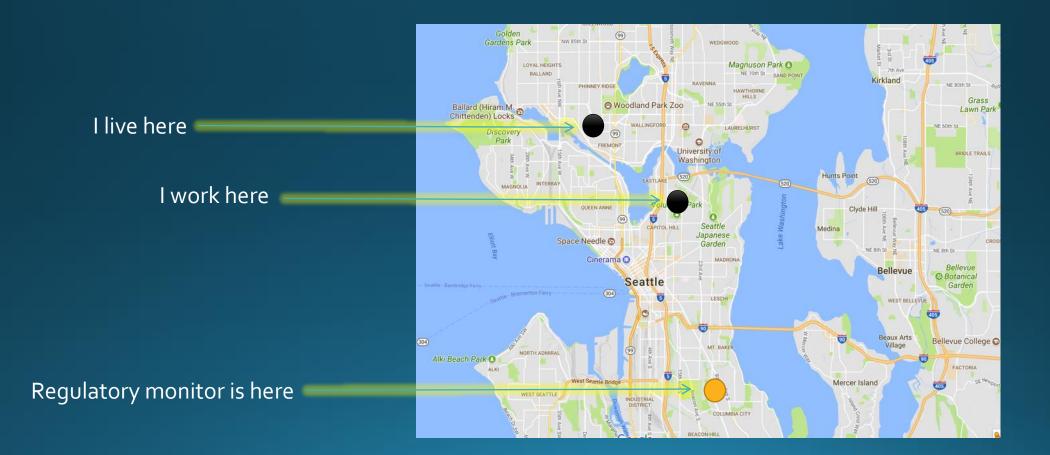




Sensor data may help us characterize important spatiotemporal factors that affect air quality, such as mobile sources of air pollution.

### A Practical Question

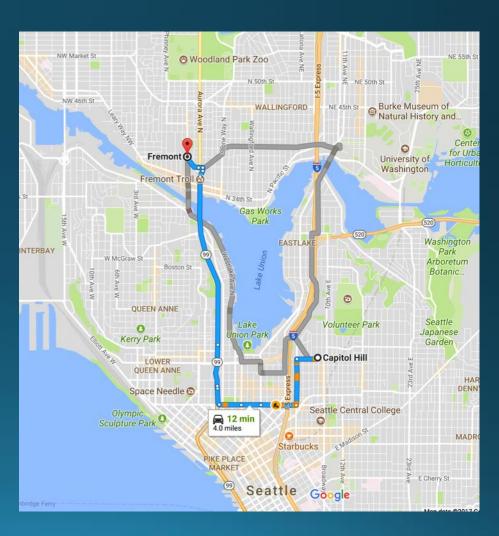
• What's my exposure to air pollution?



### A Practical Question

• What's my exposure to air pollution?

... and I move through space and time.



### Integrated Air Quality Monitoring

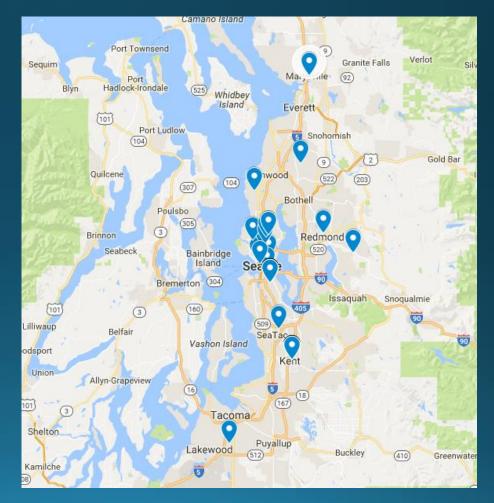
- Seattle, WA
- Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and WA Dept of Ecology's Regulatory Monitoring Network (19 sites)
- 100 Community air sensor sites (ACT Study)
- 300 People using Personal Air Monitors with health outcome data (Twin PUWP Study)
- New: UW Mobile Monitoring Platform with high-end research instruments

## Combined Regulatory and Community Sites

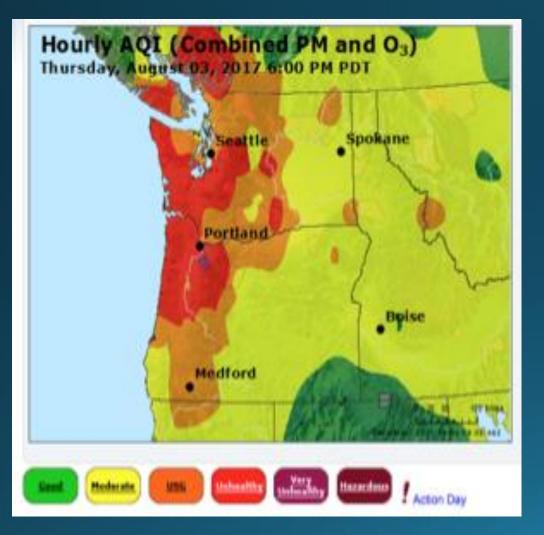
#### 19 PSCAA / WA DoE Sites

ictoria Mt Vernon Oak Harbor 50 ingeles (101) oSequim Marysville Whidbey Everett Island 101 Wenatchee National Forest 2 Redmond Seat Leavenworth Cashn pic Forest Ken 101 Shelton Puyallup 90 Cle Elum 5 Olympia Ellensbur Mt Rainier National Park 12 Centralia Yakim Chehalis

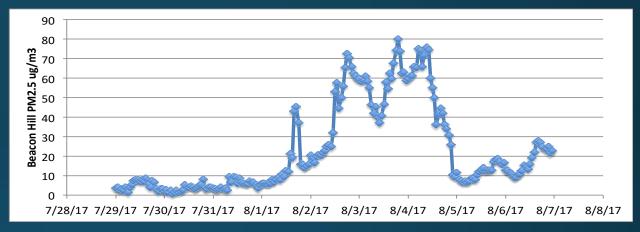
100 Community Monitoring Sites (some doubled up for calibration)



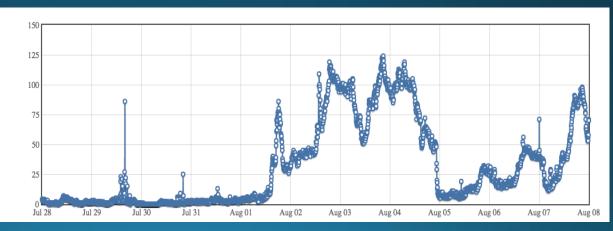
## BC Wildfire Event in Seattle, Summer 2017



#### **Regulatory Monitoring Data**

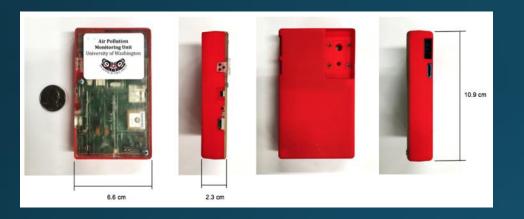


#### Community Sensor Data

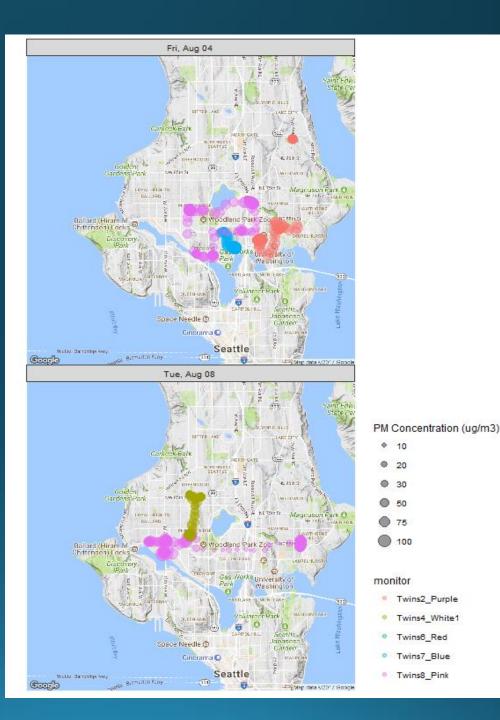


# Study of 300 Twins

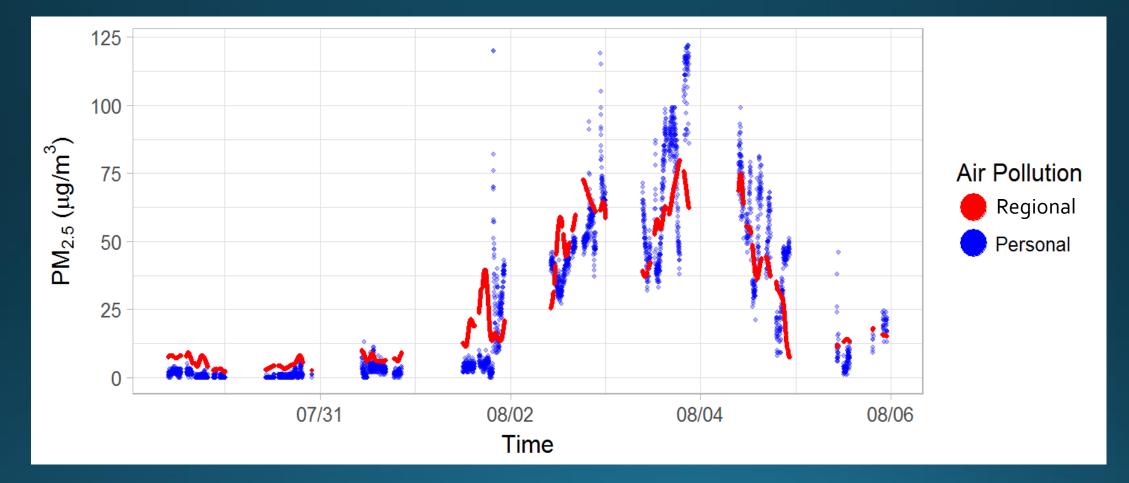
#### **PUWP** Personal Monitors







## Personal Exposure vs Regional Air Quality

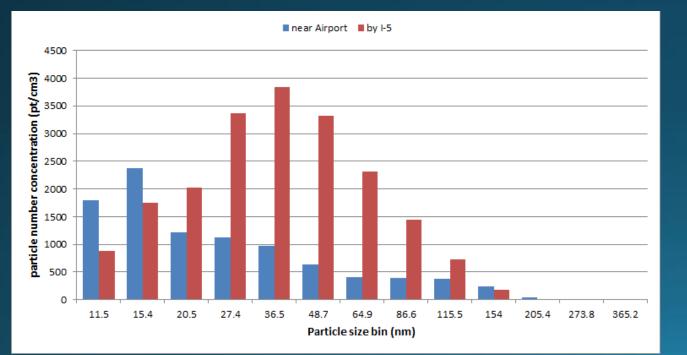


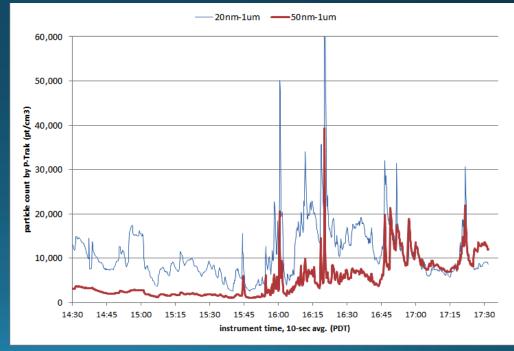


Integrating data from regulatory, community, and personal air monitoring can be useful for understanding air pollution events and exposures at multiple scales..

# Seattle Mobile Monitoring

- UW Mobile Monitoring Platform
- Ultrafine SMPS, 16-channel particle sizer, aethalometer, gas analyzer, and vehicle tracking.





### Needed Frameworks for Data Integration

- Sensor evaluation (against reference instruments, and also evaluation of particular use cases)
- Open data and data Interfaces
- Metadata
- Harmonization
- Intelligent data repurposing (ambient air monitoring, personal exposure, microenvironments, health studies?)
- QA/QC
- Visualization / Interpretation

# Summary

- Increasingly we are finding uses for mixtures of regulatory, community, and personal air quality monitoring data.
- Accuracy, precision, and reliability of sensors are important to understand, but it is also important to understand the ability of sensors to measure phenomena of real-world concern.
- Sensor data may help us characterize important spatiotemporal factors that affect air quality, such as mobile sources of air pollution.
- Integrating data from regulatory, community, and personal air monitoring can be useful for understanding air pollution events and exposures at multiple scales.

## Acknowledgements

#### Bay Area Near Roadway Study (BANRS)

Elena Austin, Jeff Shirai, Michael Jerrett, Alan Hubbard, Katherine Hammond, Ron Cohen Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project (WOEIP) Communities for a Better Environment (CBE) Health Effects Institute

#### • Twin PUWP Study

Graeme Carvlin, Jeff Shirai, Elena Austin, Jiayang He, Byron Ockerman, Igor Novosselov, Nicola Beck, Scott Meschke, Michael Yost, Ally Avery, Michael Oie, Glen Duncan National Institutes of Health

### Adult Changes in Thought (ACT) Study

Lianne Sheppard, Gail Li, Paul Crane, Eric Larson, Graeme Carvlin, Jeff Shirai, Elena Austin, Elizabeth Spalt, Logan Piepmeier, Amanda Gassett, Tim Larson Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA) Kaiser Permanente National Institutes of Health

### WA SeaTac Ultrafine Mobile Monitoring Study

Tim Larson, Tim Gould, Elena Austin, Jeff Shirai, Michael Yost

### Questions: Edmund Seto, eseto@uw.edu