Field Evaluation of 2B Technologies Personal Ozone Monitor (POM)



Background

- From 07/29/2015 to 09/09/2015, three 2B Technologies Personal Ozone Monitor (POM) units were deployed at one of SCAQMD's stationary ambient monitoring sites in Rubidoux and run side-by-side with a Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) instrument measuring the same pollutant
- <u>2B Technologies POM (3 units tested)</u>:
 - Gaseous sensors [UV absorption; Federal Equivalent Method (FEM: EQOA-0815-227]
 - Each unit measures: Ozone (ppb) Unit cost: ~\$4,500
 - ≻Time resolution: 10-sec to 1-hr
 - ► Units IDs: 1043, 1105 and 1106



- SCAQMD FEM instrument:
 - Ozone instrument; cost: ~\$7,000
 Time resolution: 1-min



Data validation & recovery

- Basic QA/QC procedures were used to validate the collected data (i.e. obvious outliers, negative values and invalid data-points were eliminated from the data-set)
- Data recoveries from units 1043, 1105, and 1106 were 99, 92, and 91%, respectively

2B Technologies POM; intra-model variability

Low measurement variability was observed between the three POM units



2B Technologies POM vs FEM (Ozone; 5-min mean)



 Ozone measurements from the three POMs show an excellent correlation with the corresponding FEM data (R²~1.00).







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2B Technologies POM vs FEM (Ozone; 1-hr mean)



 Ozone measurements from the three POMs show an excellent correlation with the corresponding FEM data (R²~1.00).







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2B Technologies POM vs FEM (Ozone; 8-hr mean)



 Ozone measurements from the three POMs show an excellent correlation with the corresponding FEM data (R²~1.00).







Discussion

- Overall, the three 2B Technologies POM Ozone sensors (FEM: EQOA-0815-227) performed very well and showed:
 - Minimal down-time; data recovery from each unit was higher than 90%
 - Very low intra-model variability
- All three POM units showed excellent correlation with a more expensive FEM instrument (R²~1.00)
- No sensor calibration by AQ-SPEC was performed prior to the beginning of this field testing
- Laboratory chamber testing is necessary to fully evaluate the performance of these sensors under controlled temperature and relative humidity conditions, and in the presence of interfering species such as NO₂
- <u>These results are still preliminary</u>