

Field Evaluation Laser Egg PM Sensor



Background

- From 08/01/2016 to 09/26/2016, three **Origins Laser Egg PM Sensors** were deployed at our (SCAQMD) Rubidoux station and ran side-by-side with two Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) instruments measuring the same pollutant
- Laser Egg Sensor (3 units tested):
 - Particle sensors (**optical; non-FEM**)
 - Each unit reports: PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ mass concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
 - PM sensor: Plantower PMS3003
 - **Unit cost: ~\$200**
 - Time resolution: 30-sec
 - Units IDs: 9d45, 9146, CCAE
- MetOne BAM (reference method):
 - Beta-attenuation monitors (**FEM**)
 - Measures PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀ mass ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
 - **Unit cost: ~\$20,000**
 - Time resolution: 1-hr

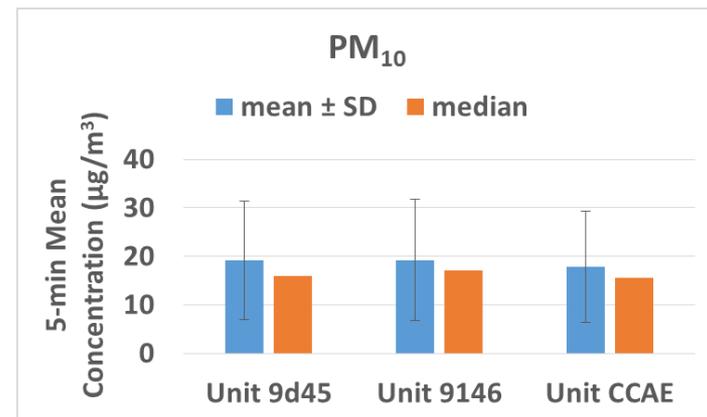
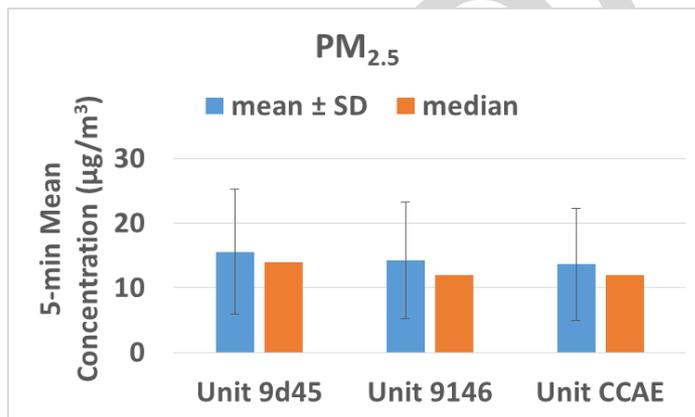


Data validation & recovery

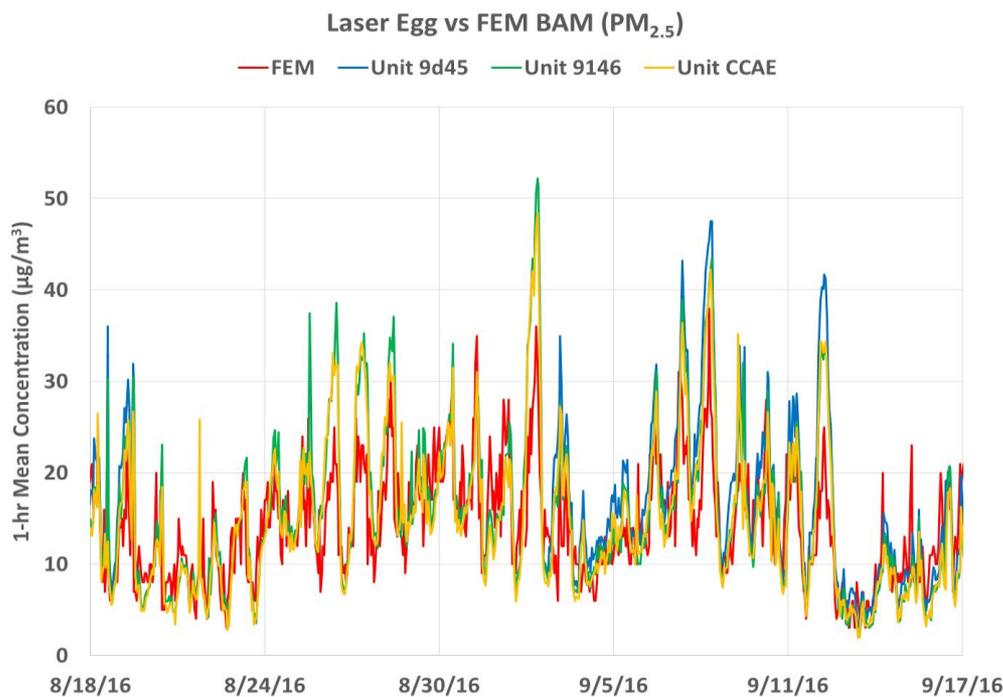
- Basic QA/QC procedures were used to validate the collected data (i.e. obvious outliers, negative values and invalid data-points were eliminated from the data-set)
- Data recovery for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} from Laser Egg units 9146 and CCAE was 99.9%, while from unit 9d45 was 75 %.

Laser Egg sensors; intra-model variability

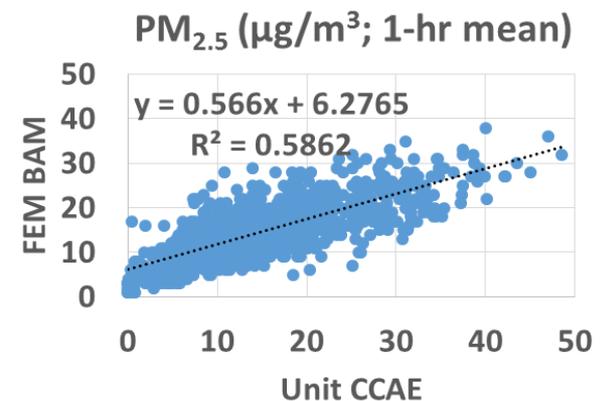
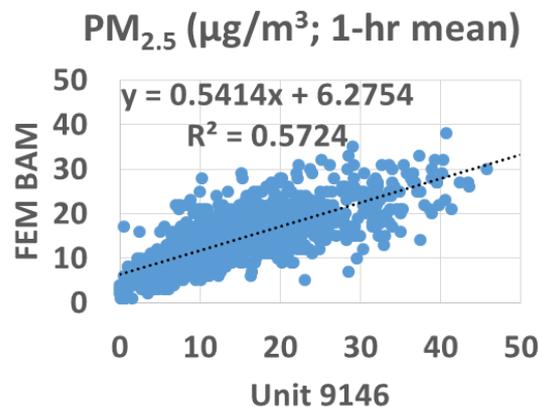
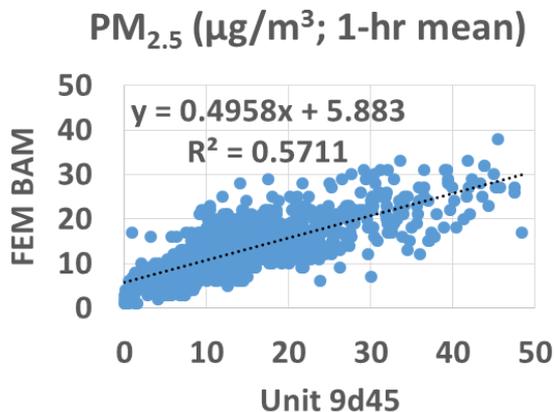
- Very low measurement variations were observed between the three Laser Egg devices for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} mass concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



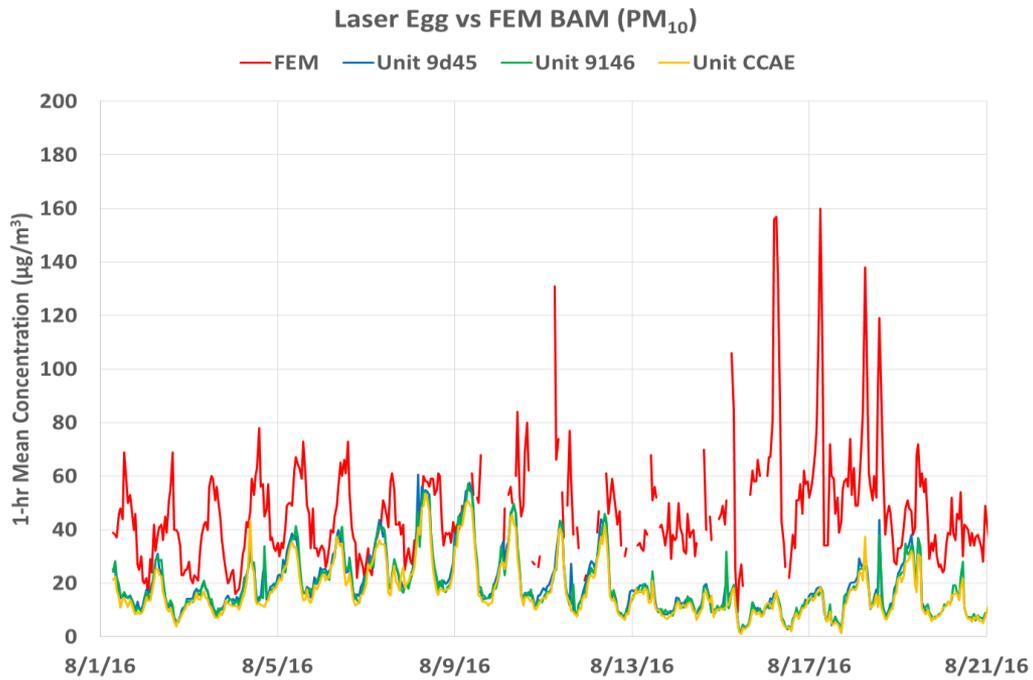
Laser Egg Sensor vs FEM BAM (PM_{2.5}; 1-hr mean)



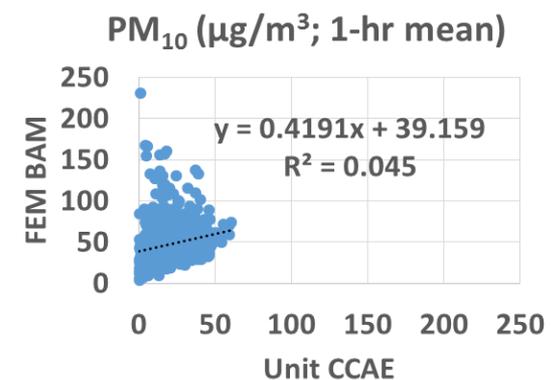
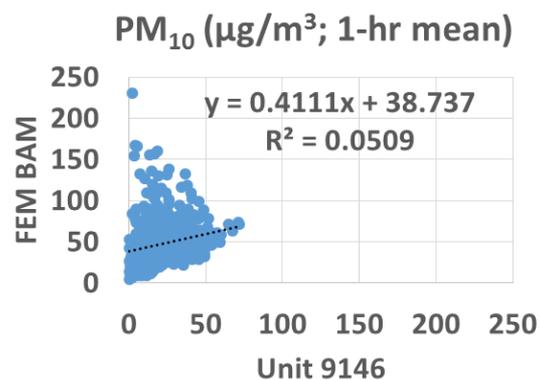
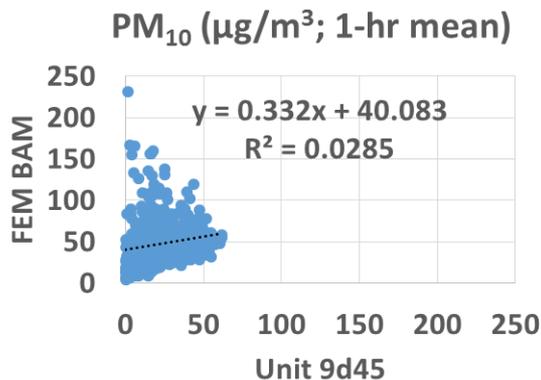
- Laser Egg PM_{2.5} mass measurements correlate well with the corresponding FEM BAM data ($R^2 > 0.57$)
- The three sensor units tracked the diurnal PM variations recorded by the FEM BAM instrument well
- Measurements from all three Laser Egg devices are moderately accurate when compared to the corresponding FEM BAM data
- Data recovery for FEM BAM PM_{2.5} was 95.6% and for PM₁₀ 100%



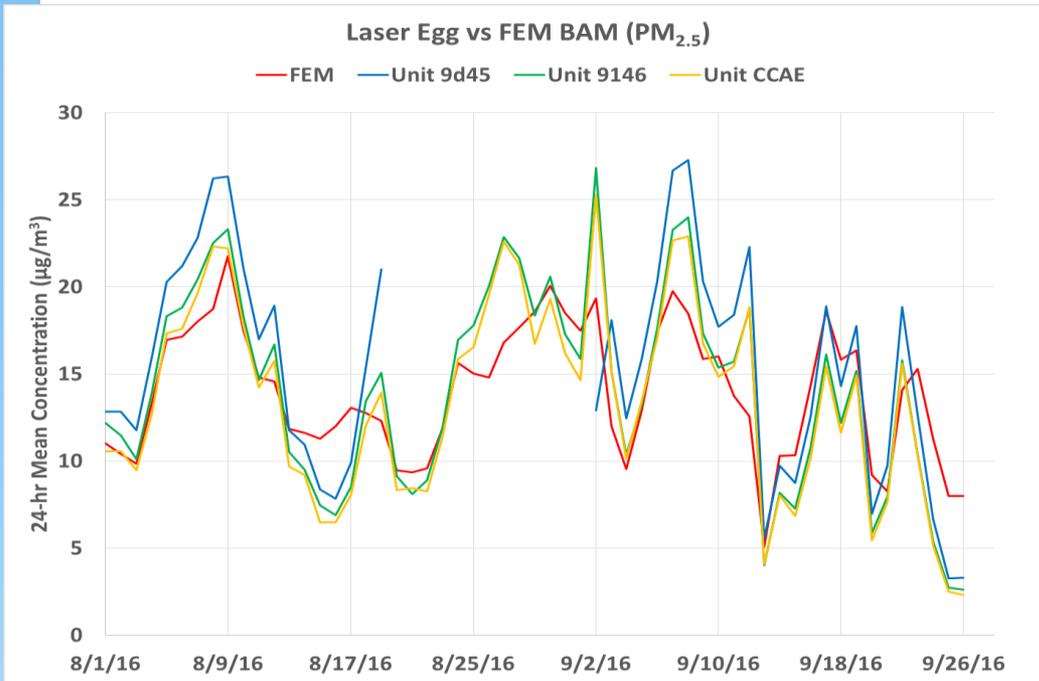
Laser Egg Sensor vs FEM BAM (PM₁₀; 1-hr mean)



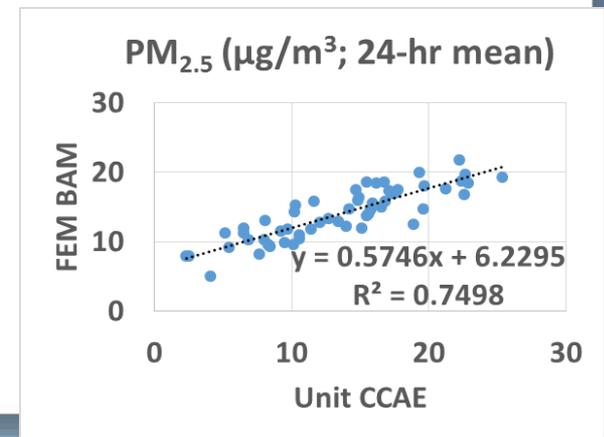
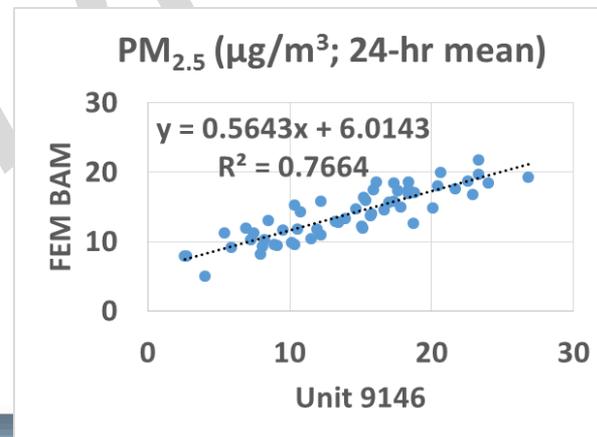
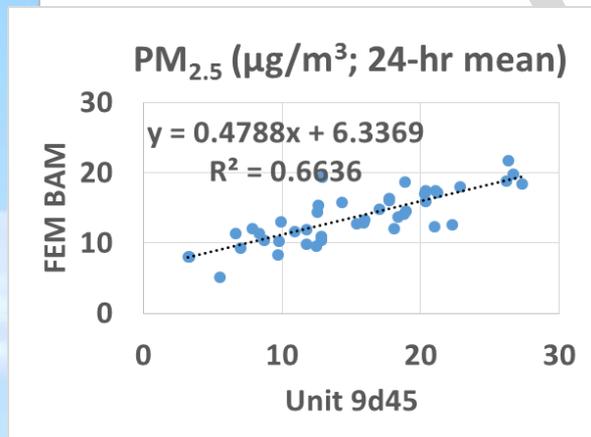
- Laser Egg PM₁₀ mass measurements do not correlate with the corresponding FEM BAM data ($R^2 \sim 0.0$)
- The three sensor units do not always track the diurnal variations recorded by the FEM BAM instrument
- Laser egg PM₁₀ measurements are underestimated with respect to the corresponding FEM BAM data



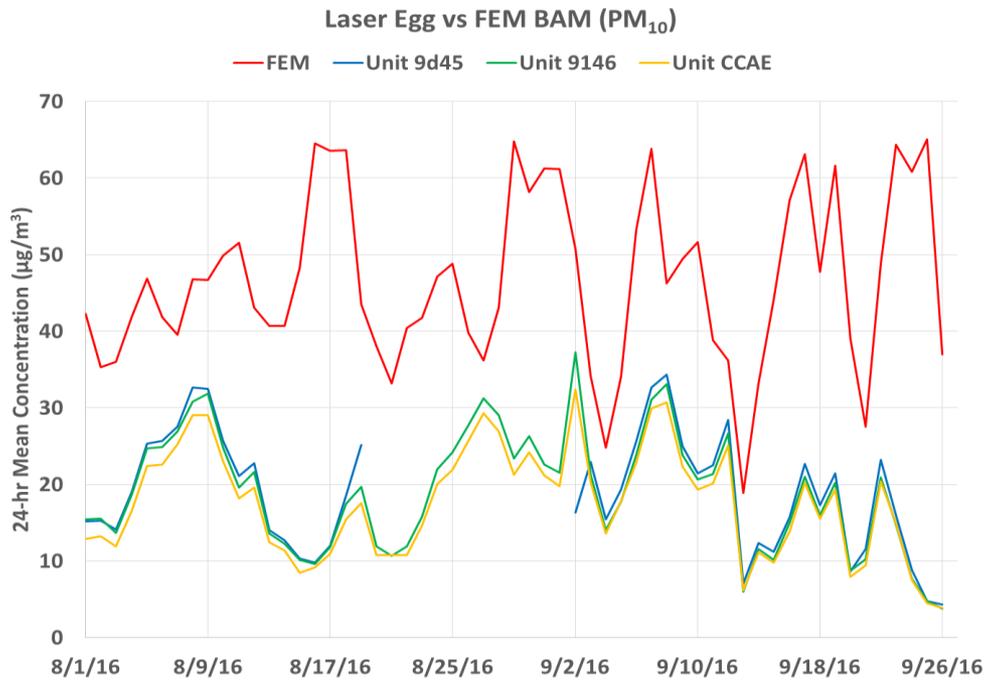
Laser Egg Sensor vs FEM BAM (PM_{2.5}; 24-hr mean)



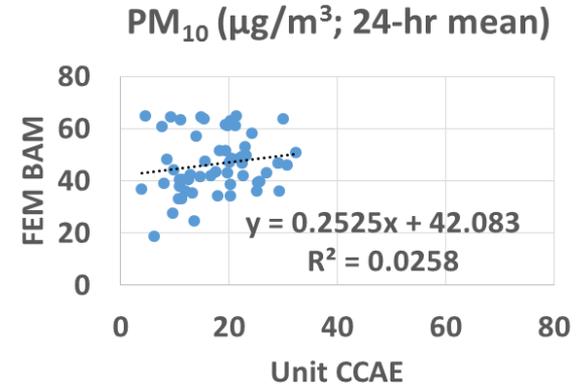
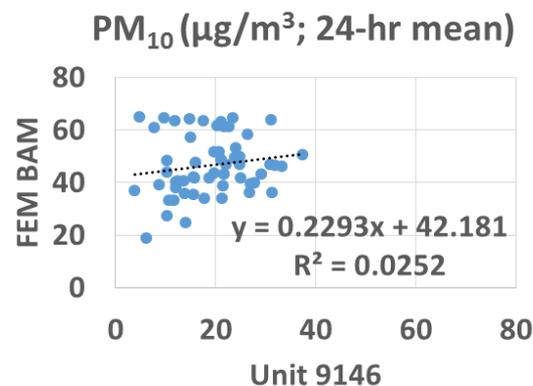
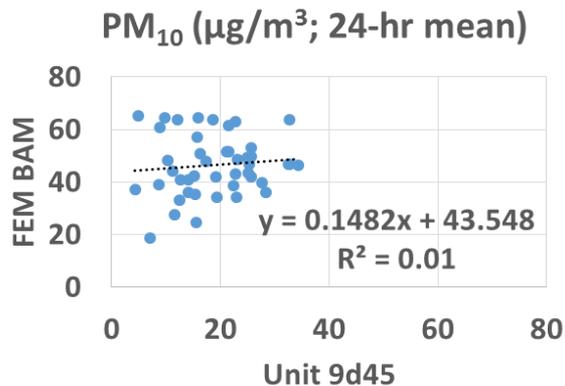
- Laser Egg PM_{2.5} mass measurements correlate well with the corresponding FEM BAM data ($R^2 > 0.66$)
- The three sensor units tracked the diurnal PM variations recorded by the FEM BAM instrument well



Laser Egg Sensor vs FEM BAM (PM₁₀; 24-hr mean)



- Laser Egg PM₁₀ mass measurements do not correlate with the corresponding FEM BAM data ($R^2 \sim 0.0$)
- The three sensor units do not always track the diurnal variations recorded by the FEM BAM instrument
- Laser Egg PM₁₀ measurements are underestimated with respect to the corresponding FEM BAM data



Discussion

- Overall, the three **Laser Egg PM Sensors** were reliable (data recovery was between 75 and 99.99 % for all units tested) and were characterized by very low intra-model variability
- Laser Egg PM_{2.5} sensors showed a modest correlation ($R^2 \sim 0.58$) with the corresponding measurements collected using an FEM BAM. The sensors did not correlate with the BAM for PM₁₀ ($R^2 \sim 0.0$)
- No sensor calibration was performed by SCAQMD staff prior to the beginning of this test
- Laboratory chamber testing is necessary to fully evaluate the performance of these sensors over different / more extreme environmental conditions
- All results are still preliminary