



San Joaquin Valley
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Technical Evaluation of Sensor Technology (TEST) Program

*AirBeam Sensor
2019 – 2nd Quarter*



Introduction and Sensor Profile

This analysis report is focused on assessing the performance of the AirBeam sensor as a part of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District's (District) Technical Evaluation of Sensor Technology (TEST) Program. The AirBeam sensor measures particulate matter (PM1, PM2.5, and PM10) using a light scattering method. As air is drawn through a sensing chamber, light from a laser scatters off of particles in the air stream. The AirBeam sensor also measures temperature and relative humidity.

Background and Approach of Evaluation Test

As part of the District's effort to evaluate the performance of a variety of low-cost sensors in the Valley, the District installed three AirBeam sensors at the Clovis-Villa air monitoring site in order to compare its performance with that of the regulatory PM2.5 monitor there. The AirBeam sensors first began reporting data on May 3, 2019. The datasets analyzed for this report include hourly and 24-hour average PM2.5 data collected from the AirBeam sensors and the regulatory Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) MetOne BAM-1020 continuous PM2.5 monitor at the Clovis-Villa site. The scatter plots and time series graphs below show how the datasets compare for both hourly values and the 24-hour average.

Overview of Analysis Findings from Current Period

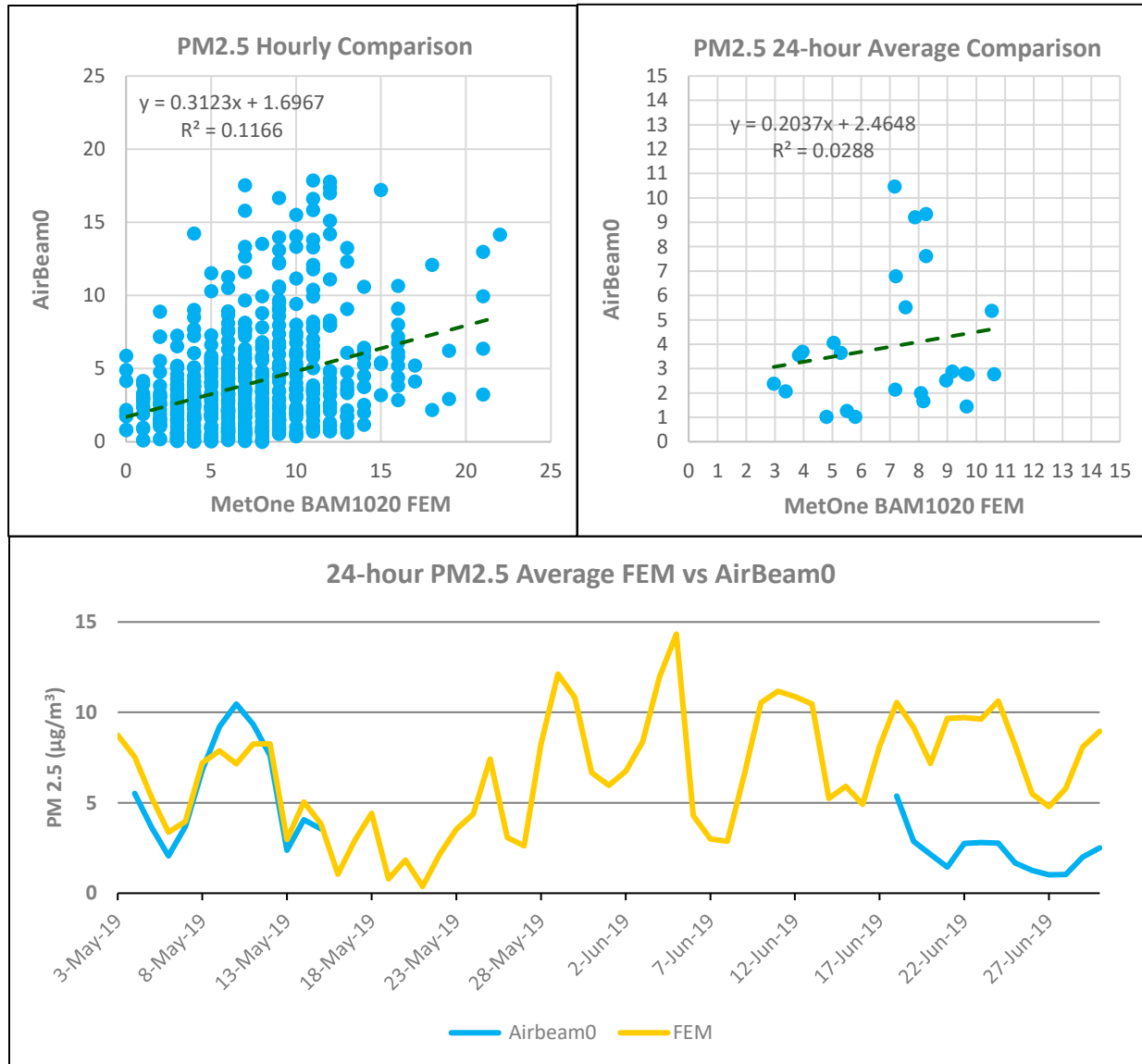
The analysis for this report covers the period of May 3, 2019, through June 30, 2019 (2019 – 2nd quarter). During this period, hourly data was removed from the calculation of bias when either the AirBeam sensor or regulatory monitor did not have a valid hourly sample. For the 24-hour averages, only days with 18 or more valid hourly samples (75% or greater completeness) are included.

Seasonally, PM2.5 is typically highest during the winter months and lowest during the summer months. Weather systems can also influence PM2.5 levels by either trapping pollutants near the surface or dispersing them. The 2nd quarter of 2019 was dominated by dispersive low pressure systems that scoured pollutants out of the Valley and helped PM2.5 levels remain low. Although some high pressure systems developed over the Valley during the 2nd quarter, they were all short-lived and not strong enough to cause elevated PM2.5 concentrations. For example, even though a high pressure system was over the Valley June 10th through 13th, the highest 24-hour average PM2.5 concentration measured at Clovis was only 11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The comparison charts below show that for this quarter, each AirBeam recorded lower PM2.5 concentrations than the FEM.

Site Specific Analysis of AirBeam Sensor Performance

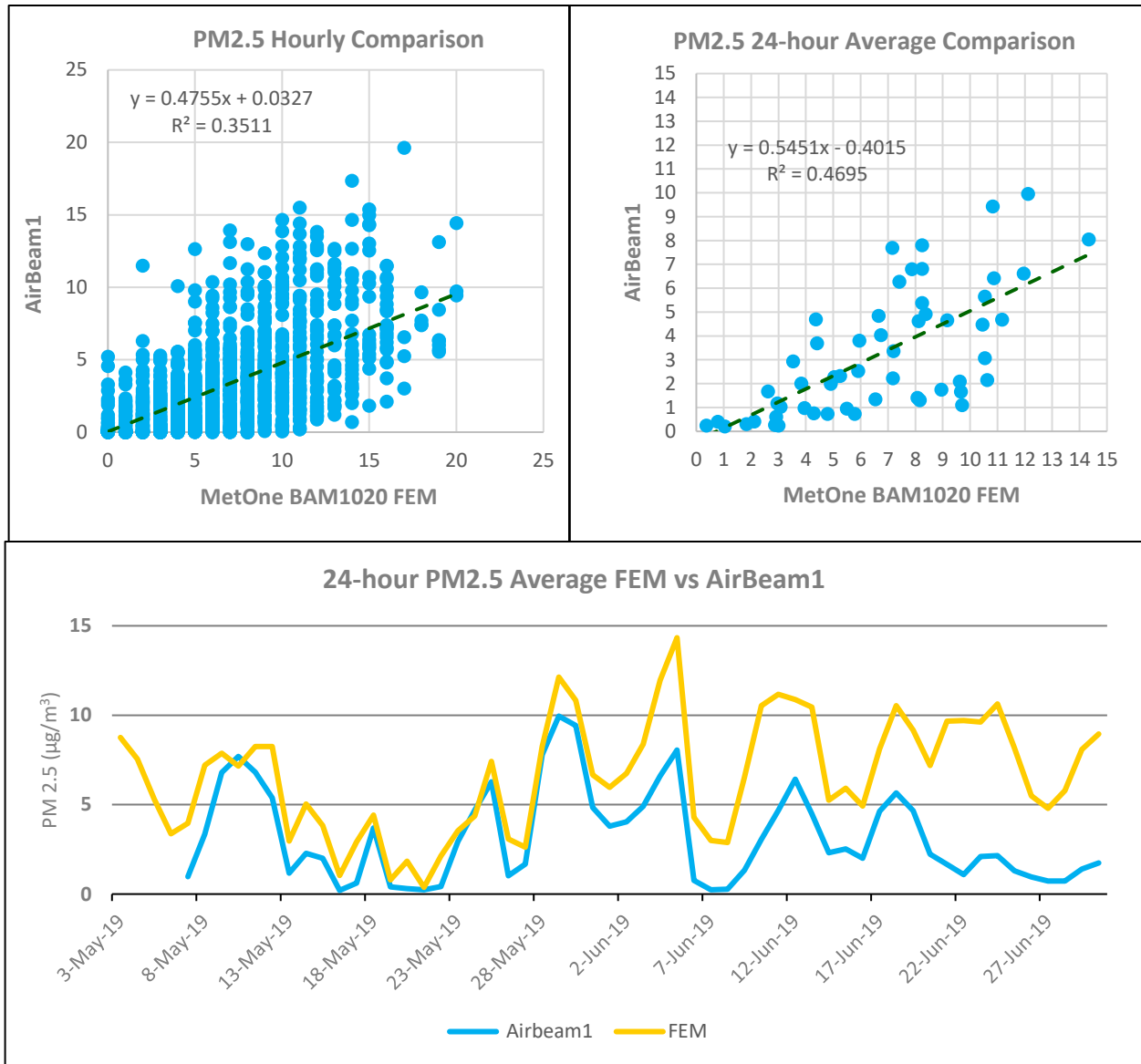
AirBeam0

For the 24-hour average, AirBeam data had a low bias $-3.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during the May 3, 2019 through June 30, 2019 period. For the hourly average, AirBeam data had a low bias of $-3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over the same period.



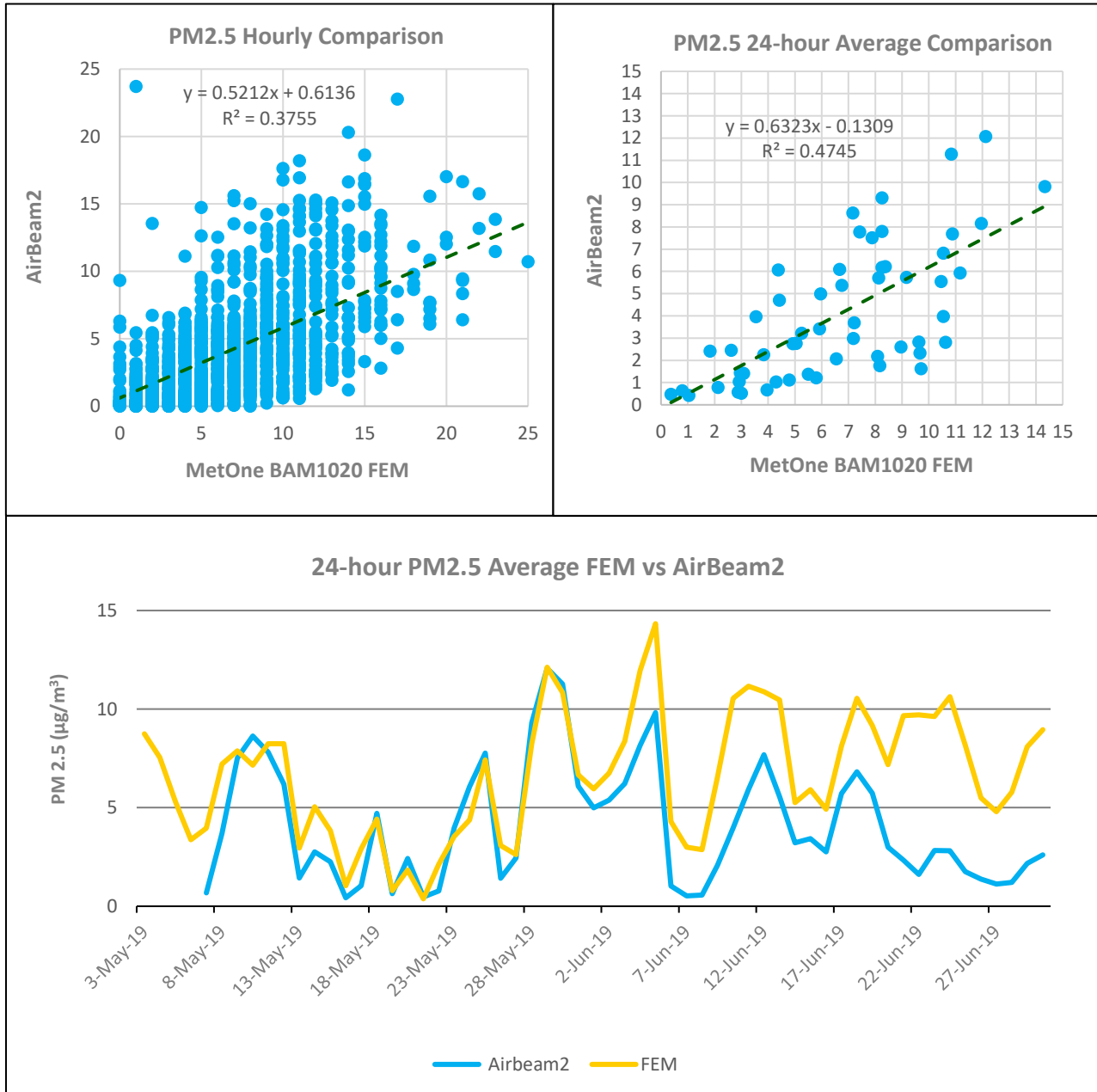
AirBeam1

For the 24-hour average, AirBeam data had a low bias of $-3.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during the May 3, 2019 through June 30, 2019 period. For the hourly average, AirBeam data had a low bias of $-4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over the same period.



AirBeam2

For the 24-hour average, AirBeam data had a low bias of $-2.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during the May 3, 2019 through June 30, 2019 period. For the hourly average, AirBeam data also a low bias of $-3.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over the same period.



Statistical Summary

The following table provides a statistical summary of the PM2.5 data collected during the analysis period of this report.

Clovis-Villa	Average 24-hr	Max 1-hr	Max 24-hr	1-hr R2	1-hr Slope	1-hr Intercept	24-hr R2	24-hr Slope	24-hr Intercept
AirBeam0	3.9	17.9	10.5	0.1166	0.3123	1.6967	0.0288	0.2037	2.4648
AirBeam1	3.2	19.6	10.0	0.3511	0.4755	0.0327	0.4695	0.5451	-0.4015
AirBeam2	4.1	23.7	12.1	0.3755	0.5212	0.6136	0.4745	0.6323	-0.1309
FEM	7.1	36	14						