

Sensing A Change In The Air

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J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Environmental Law Symposium:
Advanced Monitoring, Remote Sensing, and Data Gathering,
Analysis and Disclosure in Compliance and Enforcement

Washington, DC
March 26, 2015



Sonoma Technology, Inc.
Environmental Science and Innovative Solutions

Air Quality Monitoring Is Changing



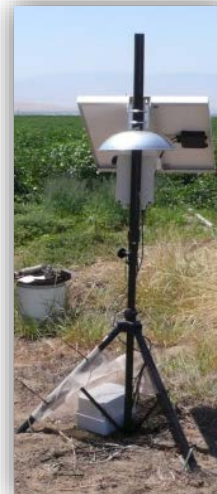
Expensive
Accurate
Few sites
Used by experts



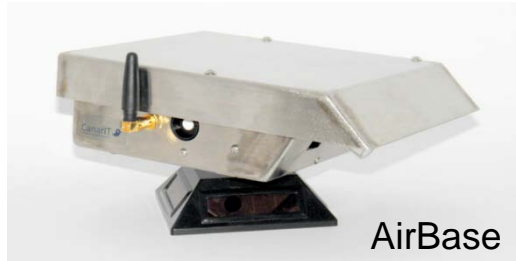
Lower-cost
Less accurate
Many sites (mobile)
Used by everybody

About Air Sensors

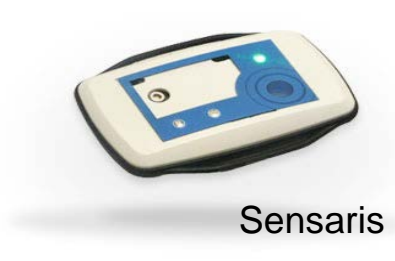
- Range in size from small to large
- Range of cost: USD \$100–\$5,000
- Gas and particles
 - Many gas sensors
 - Some particle sensors
 - Few toxics sensors
- Fixed, mobile, personal
- Components
 - Sensor
 - Data Storage
 - Communications
 - Display



Sensors in the Private Sector



AirBase



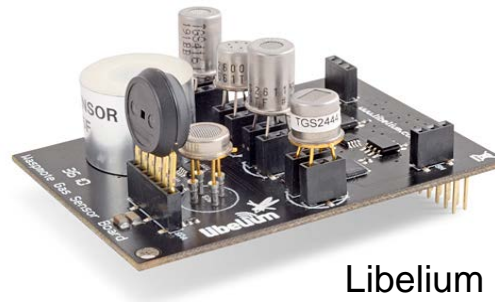
Sensoris



Cairpol



Airboxlab



Libelium



Esensors



CubeSensor



Canary

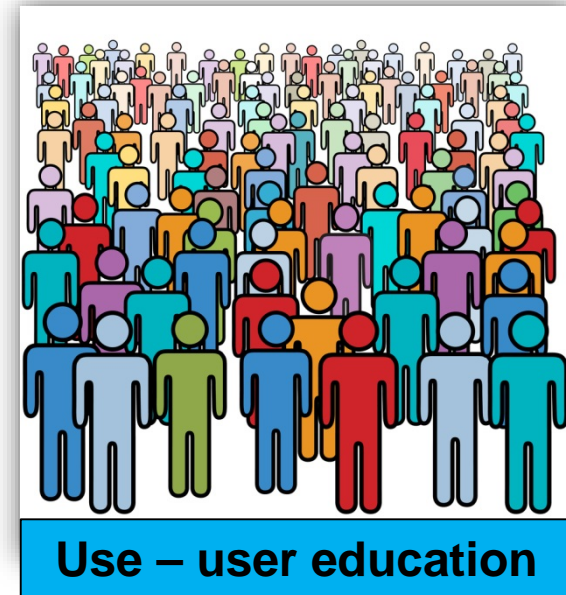
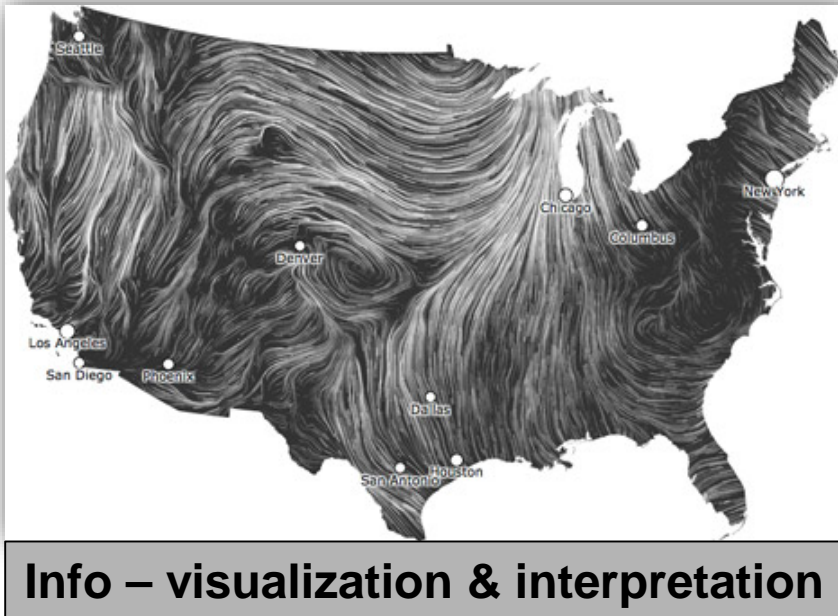


Lapka



Sensordrone

Three Challenges



Data – Quality and Quantity

- Quality
 - Accuracy
 - No standards for low-cost devices
 - Many interferences
 - Some perform well; others don't work
- Quantity
 - Storage, processing, and usage requirements
 - Governance, usage rights, privacy

Data – Quality and Quantity

- Are air sensors accurate?
- Example:
 - Study at utility
 - Can PM sensors detect PM₁₀?
 - Field study focusing on quick evaluation



Other Evaluation Studies:

- EPA
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
- EU Joint Research Commission
- Private sector organizations
- Individuals

Data – Quality and Quantity



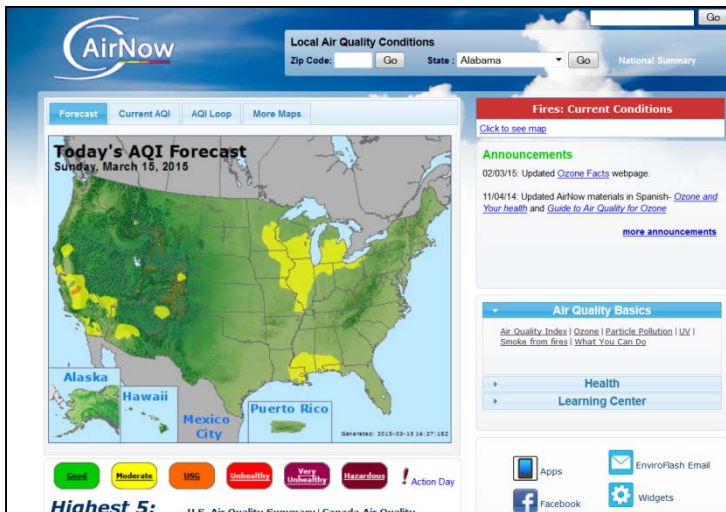
The screenshot shows the AirNow.gov website interface. At the top, there is a search bar for "Local Air Quality Conditions" with fields for "Zip Code" and "State" (set to Alabama). Below the search bar are tabs for "Forecast", "Current AQI", "AQI Loop", and "More Maps". The main content area features a map of the United States titled "Today's AQI Forecast" for Sunday, March 15, 2015, with color-coded regions indicating air quality levels. To the right of the map are sections for "Fires: Current Conditions", "Announcements" (with dates and links), and "Air Quality Basics" (with links to various AQI parameters). At the bottom of the map area, there are color-coded buttons for "Good", "Moderate", "MSG", "Unhealthy", "Very Unhealthy", and "Hazardous", along with an "Action Day" icon. Below the map, there are links for "Apps", "Facebook", "Widgets", and "EnviroFlash Email".

AirNow.gov
2000+ sites
Multiple parameters
Hourly data
24 hr/day 1 year

=



Data – Quality and Quantity



AirNow.gov
2000+ sites
Multiple parameters
Hourly data
24 hr/day 1 year

=



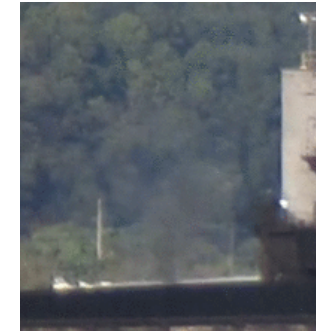
1 team
1 sensor system
3 parameters
1-second data
Just 4 hr/day for 1 year

Info – Visualization and Interpretation

- Clear, easy to use, understandable displays
- Integration of other information (weather, sources, activity, pictures, etc.)
- Automation for
 - Adding supporting information
 - Detecting events/issues (indoor/outdoor, local vs. regional source, short-term high value vs. persistent problem)
 - Providing context
- Paradigm shift creating information
 - Fixed → mobile
 - 1-hr data → 1-second data
 - Accurate → may not know
 - Outdoor → unknown

Info – Visualization and Interpretation

- Webcam animations with auto detect and historic query capability
- Coke facility in Pittsburgh, PA



Color with
~60% opacity

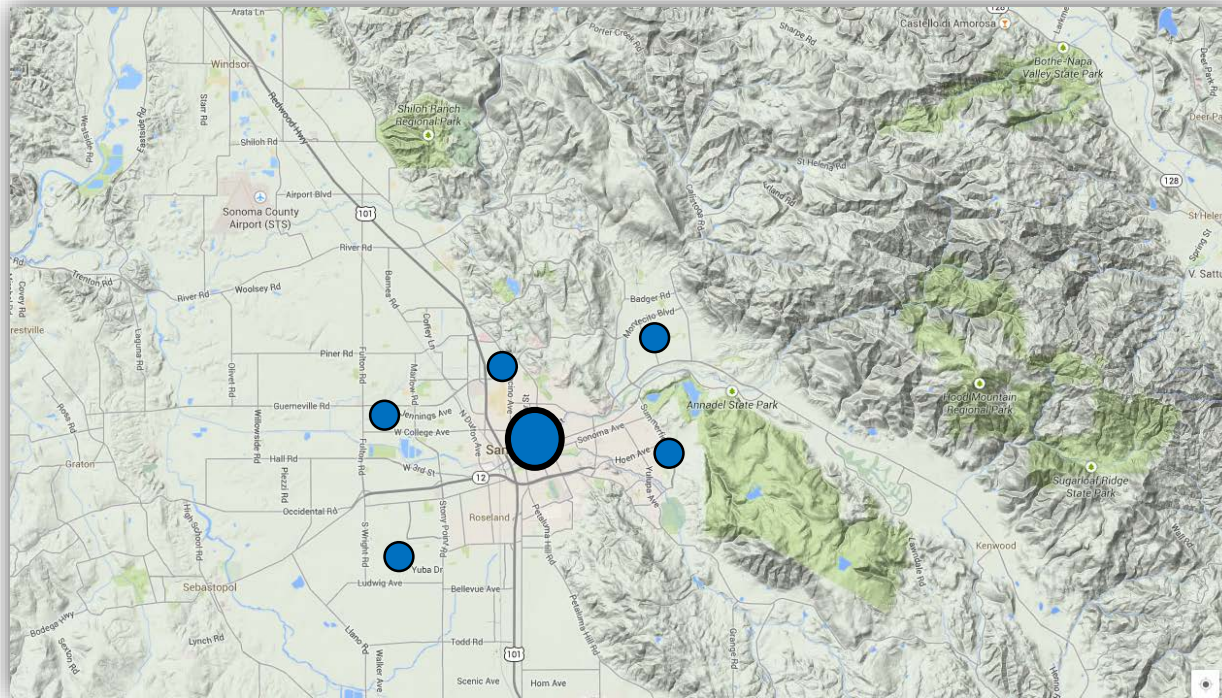


Color with
~100% opacity

Credit: CREATE Lab at
Carnegie Mellon University

Info – Visualization and Interpretation

- PM_{2.5} from residential wood burning study in Santa Rosa, CA



Pop: 160,000
Area: 20x15 miles

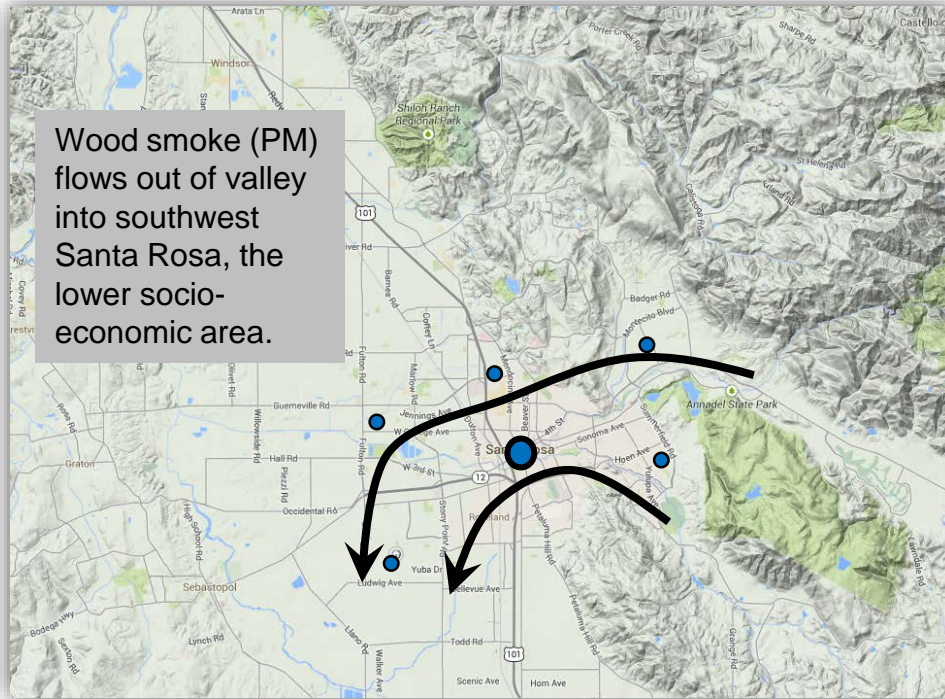


Info – Visualization and Interpretation



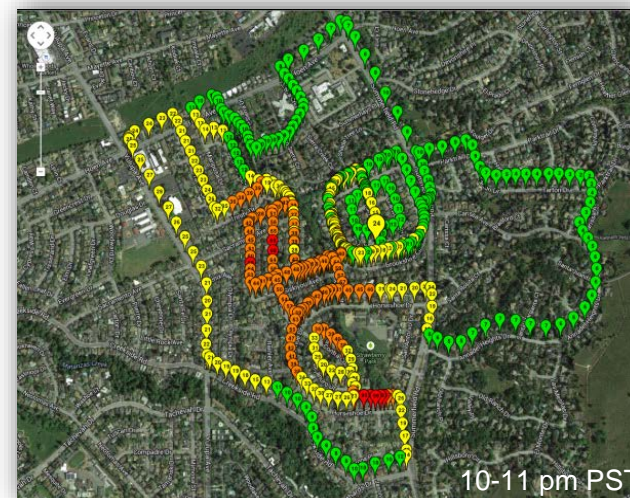
Info – Visualization and Interpretation

Fixed Monitors



Large gradients of $PM_{2.5}$ due to local wood burning and light winds.

Mobile Monitor



Use – User Education

- Need education about air pollution
- Some questions people are asking:
 - Is sensor working?
 - Do high values pose a health concern now? In the long term?
 - What do the values really mean?
 - How can I lower my exposure?
 - How can I share and connect with others?
 - How does a measurement compare to reference data?
 - Where is the source(s) of this pollution?
 - How does this relate to other risks (smoking, etc.)?
 - How does this relate to other sites and locations that I'm interested in?
- Simple questions. Complex answers.

Use – User Education

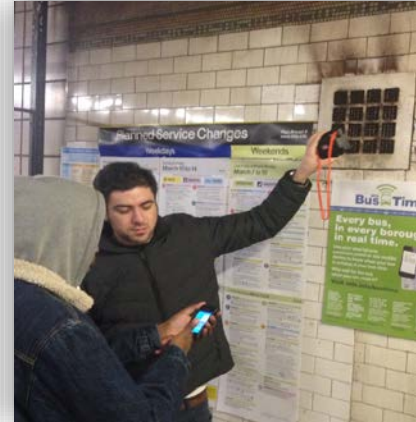
Kids Making Sense – Teach youth how to measure particle pollution using air quality sensors and to interpret the data they collect.



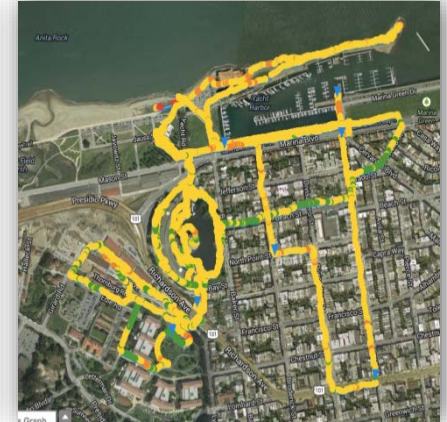
Learn



Measure



Discover

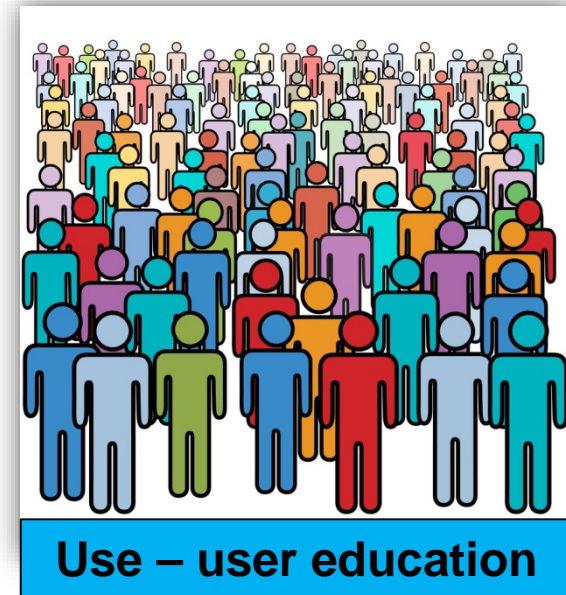
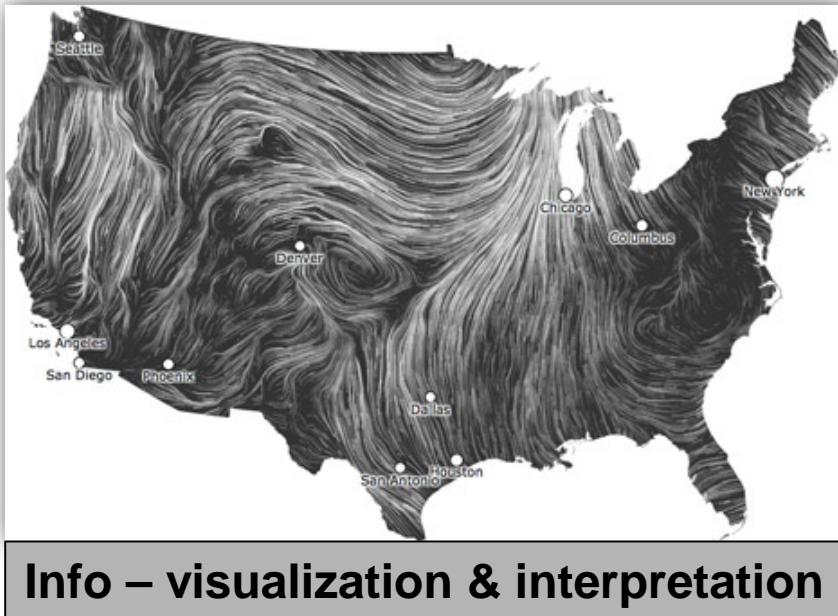


Interpret

Potential Opportunities from Low-Cost Monitoring

- Lower the costs for government, industry, and the public
- Identify problems and areas of clean air
- Engage new people/advocates
- Use power of information to change public policy

Three Challenges



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