

2019 AIVC Workshop

Evaluation of Low-Cost IAQ Monitors

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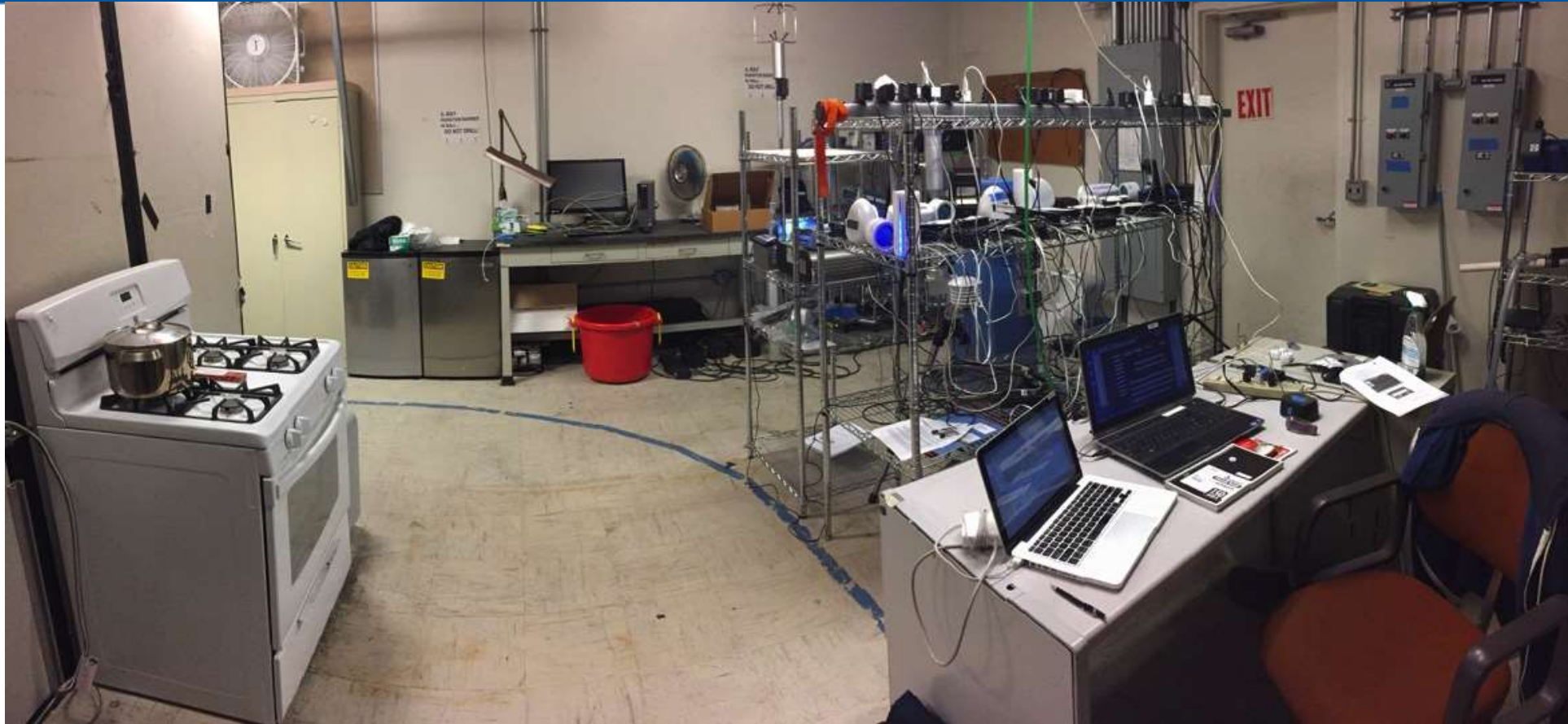


Objectives

1. Can these low cost devices detect events?
 - At least well enough to do something?
 - Turn on ventilation system or air filtration
 - Shelter in place
2. Are they OK for long term chronic assessments at lower concentrations?
 - Ventilation system control
 - Health assessments
3. Are they consistent unit to unit?
4. Do they still work after a year? Five years? Ten years?

Focus on Particles – only contaminant of concern with a low-cost option

LBL Lab Testing



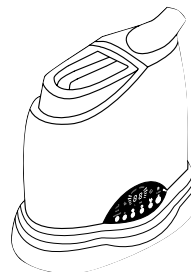
Sources

Burned incense, candles
and cigarettes



Heated pots of water, an oven, a
hair dryer, and an electric burner

Cooked green beans, bacon,
pancakes, toast, and a pizza,
and heated canola oil



Released AZ test dust, shaken a dust
mop, and operated an ultrasonic
humidifier using unfiltered tap water

LBNL testing – low cost monitors

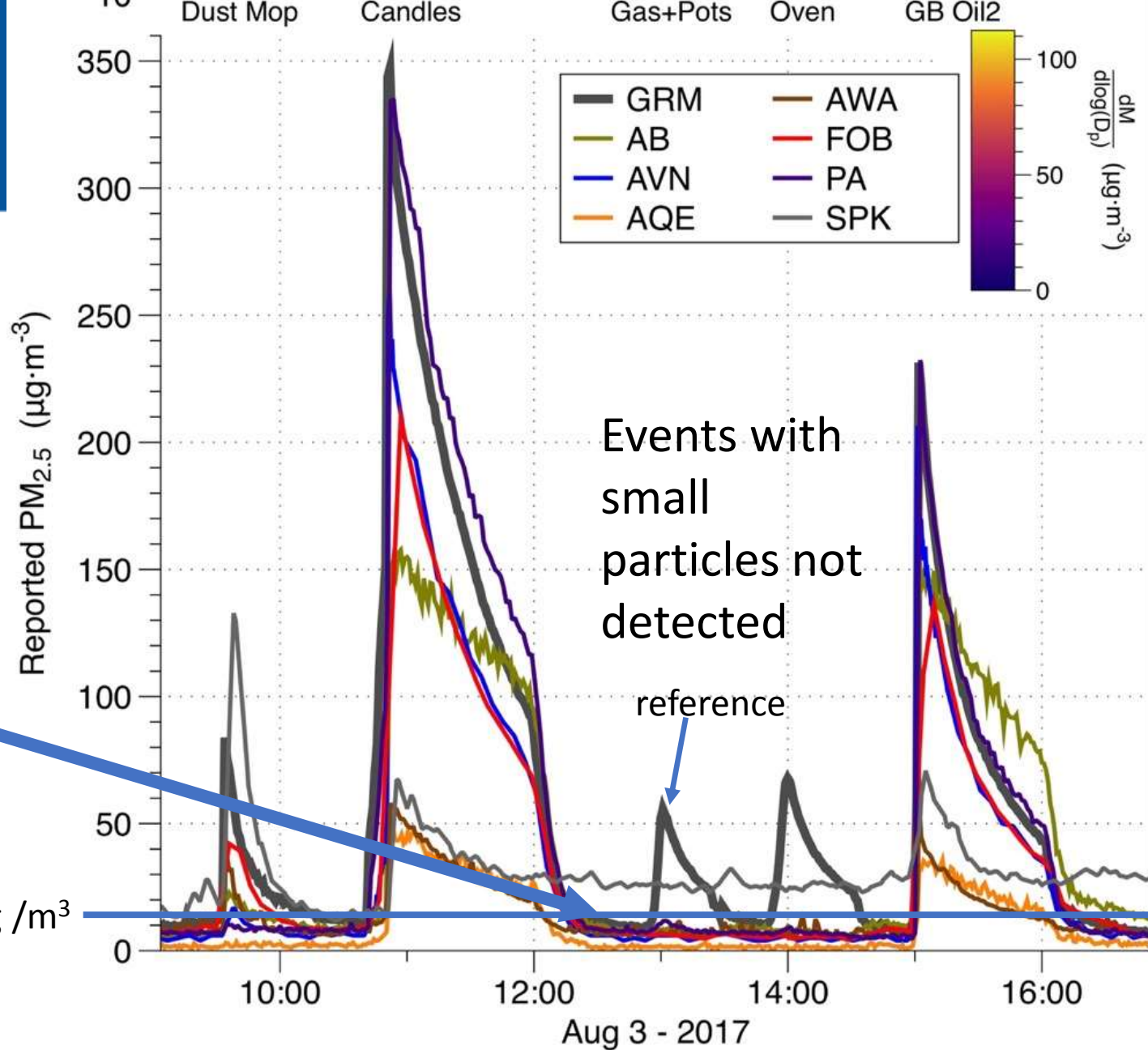


These use mass-produced particle sensors that cost \$10 to \$35
All based on light scattering – no ultrafine particle detection

Example Events

Big % errors at low concentrations

CalEPA limit = $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
WHO and Canada:
 $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



LBNL Study Conclusions

Four consumer monitors detected most sources and semi-quantitatively measured all **large** sources of PM_{2.5}.



Two consumer monitors detected many sources but not quantitatively.



One monitor was not informative.



Consumer monitors not suitable to detect & control ultrafine particles or control to IAQ standards.

Note that this is an evolving technology: at least on device (AWAIR) has upgraded sensor since these tests

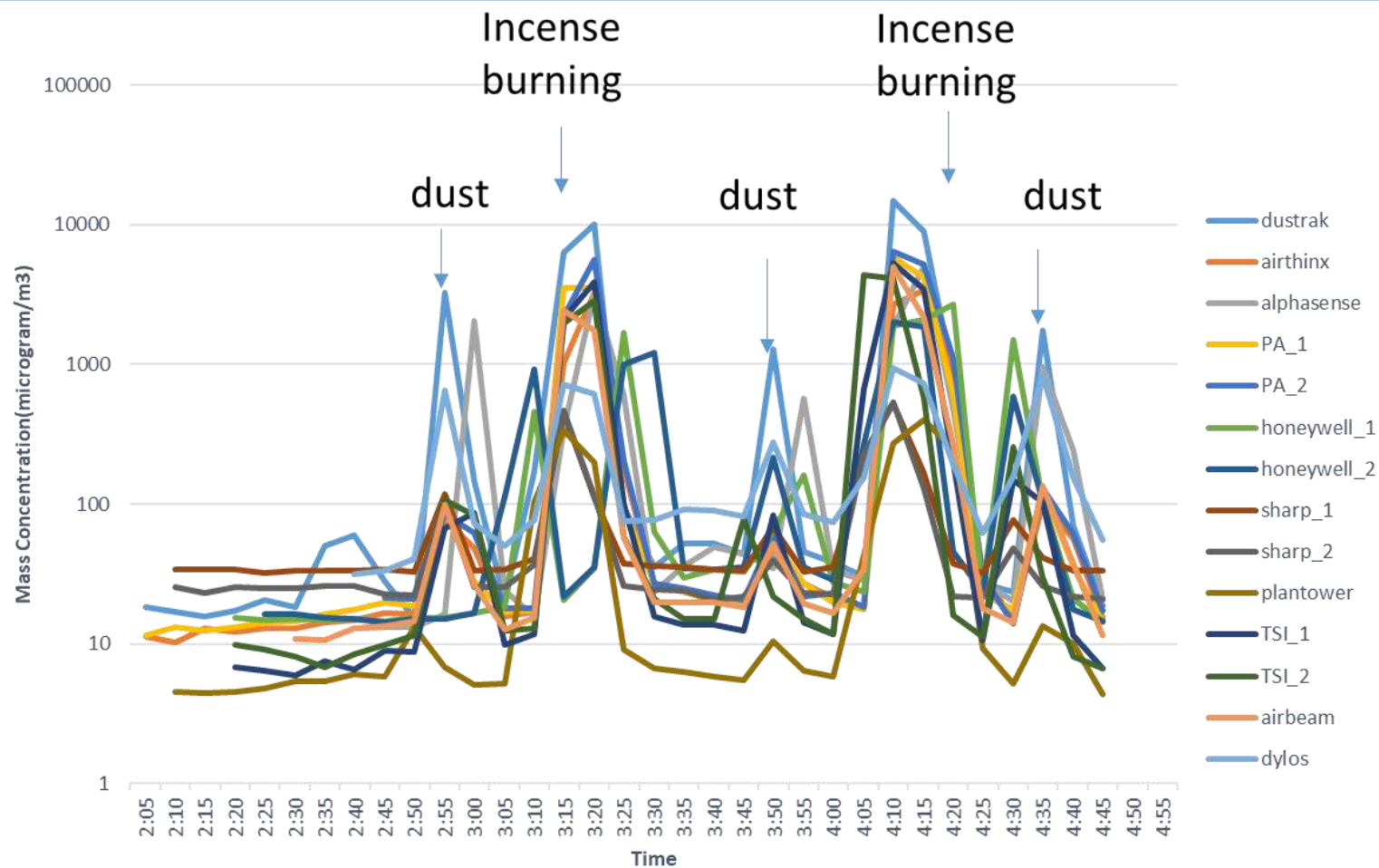
Ohio State Study: Lab and Field



Bare sensors: Honeywell HPM, Sharp GP2Y1010AU0F, Plantower PMS5003, Shinyei PPD71

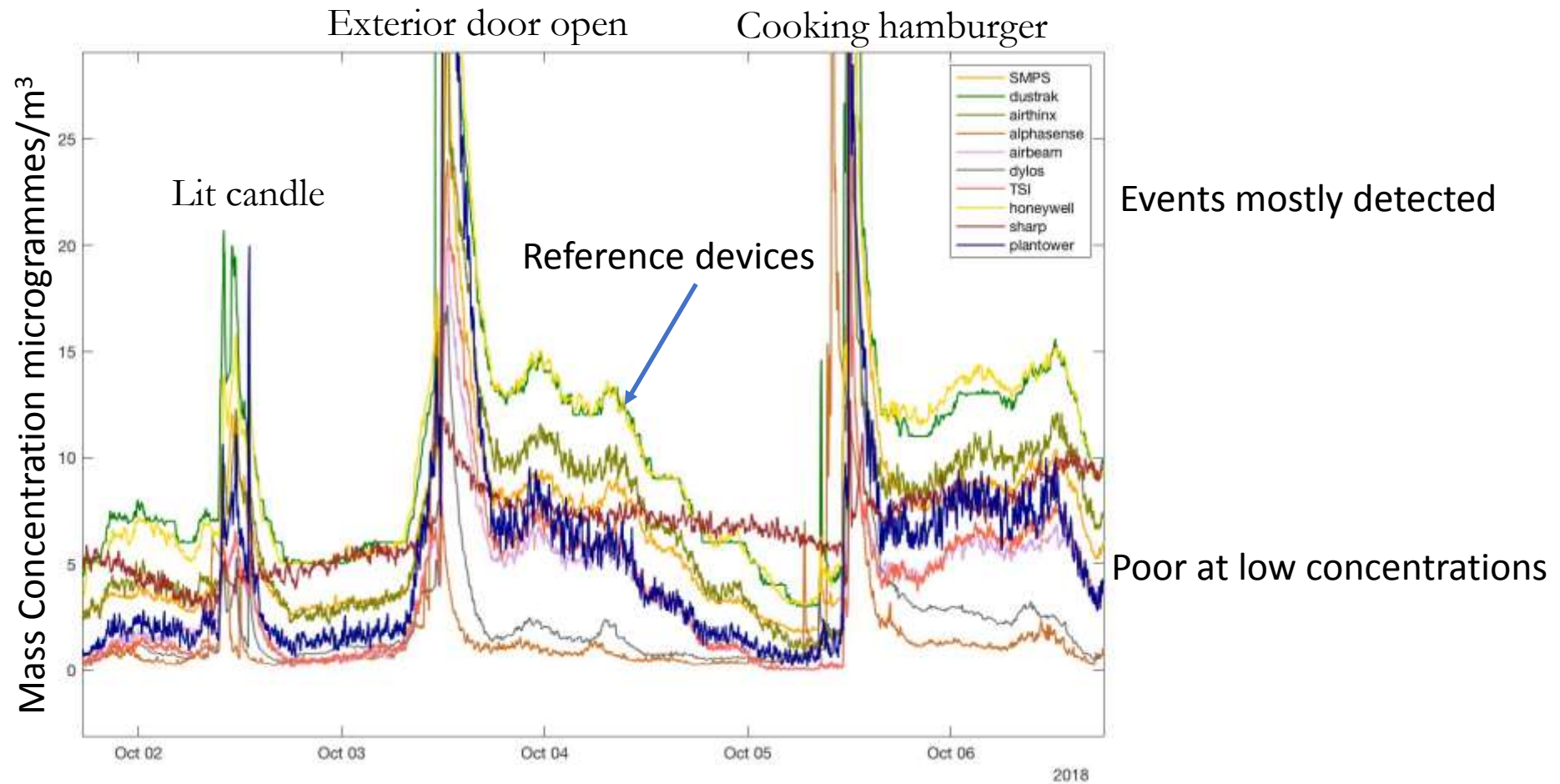
Integrated monitors: Foobot, AirBeam2, Dylos DC1100 PRO, AirThinx, Purple Air II, Tsi Blue Sky, Alphasense OPC-N2

OHIO State Lab Results



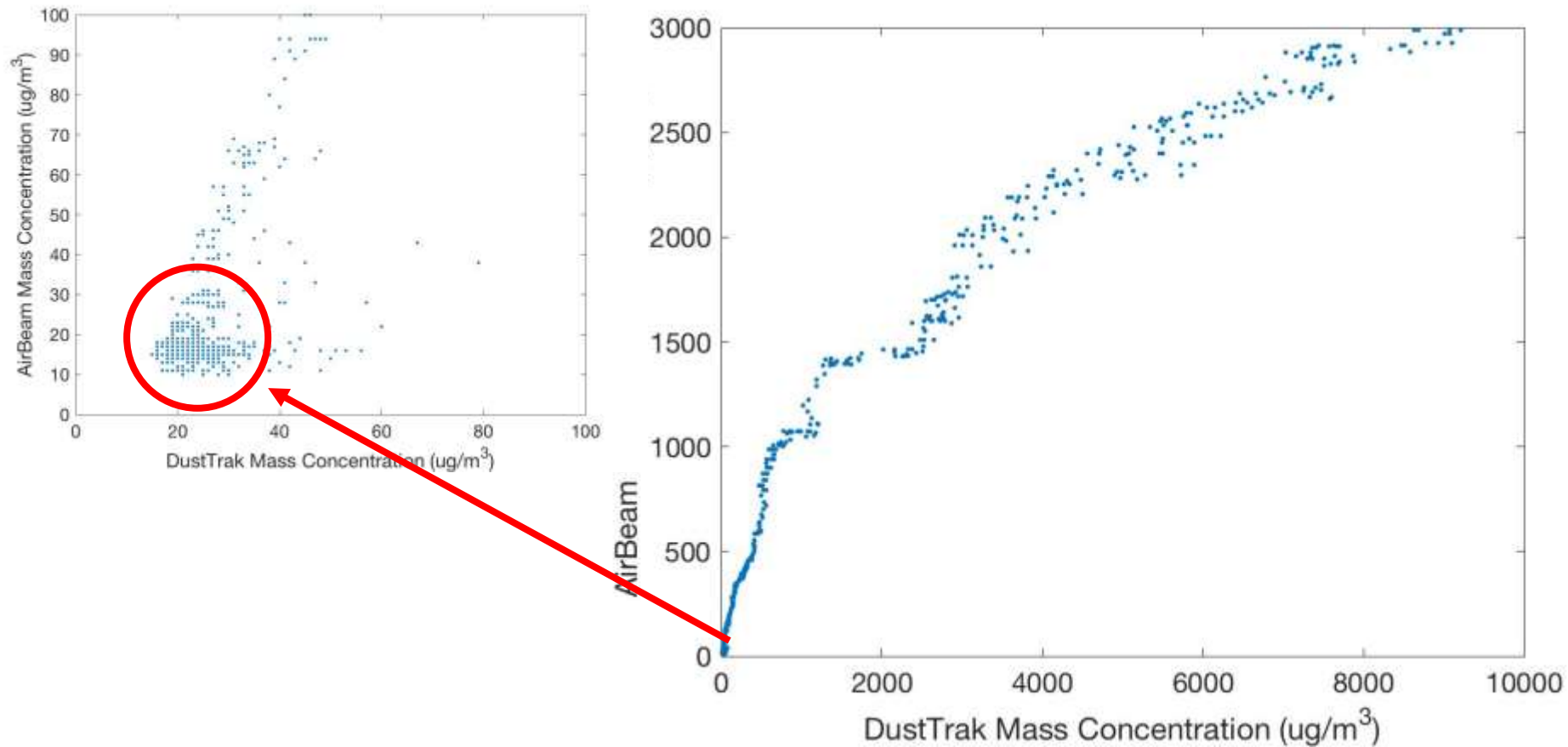
Most events detected – some better than others

Ohio State Field Results



Ohio State Lab Results

- Poor correlation at low concentration – much better at high concentration
- OK for event detection, maybe not for chronic exposure



6 March
2018

Assessment of low-cost particulate matter and VOC sensors

Laure MOURADIAN

Sensors tested at CETIAT



LASER EGG
PM



6 March 2018

SPECK
PM



AERECO
PM



UNI-T
PM, VOCs



AWAIR
PM, VOCs, CO₂

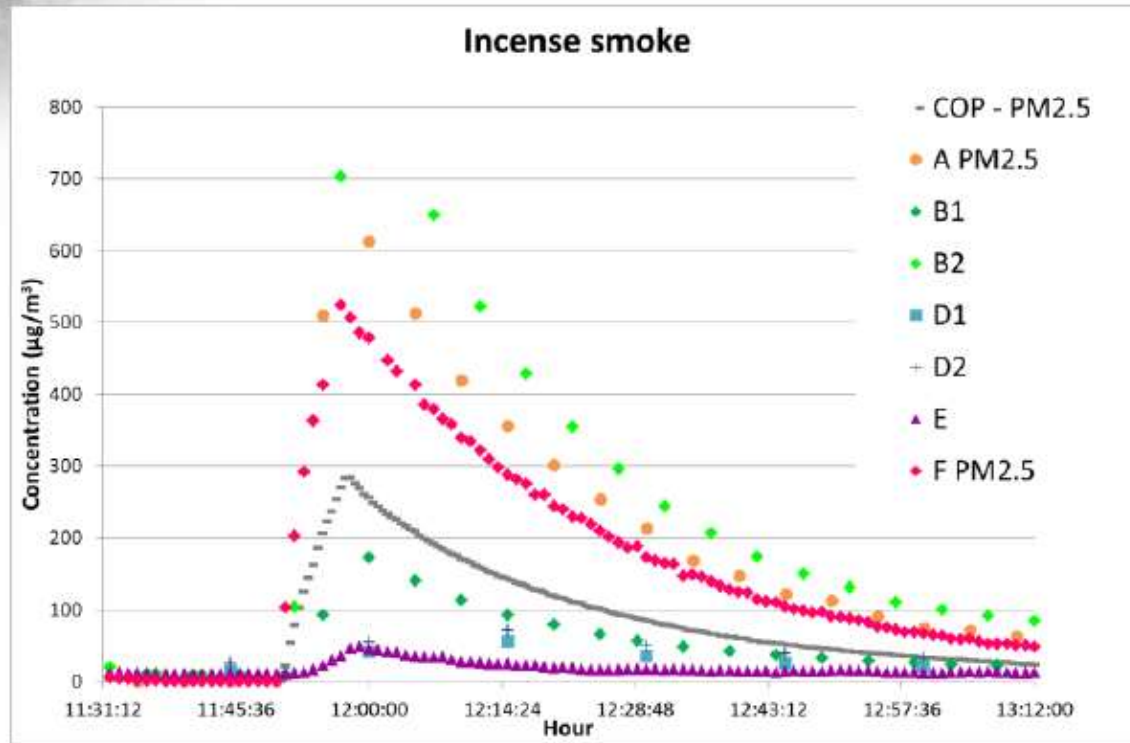


FOOBOT
PM, VOCs



Assessment of low-cost particulate matter and VOC sensors

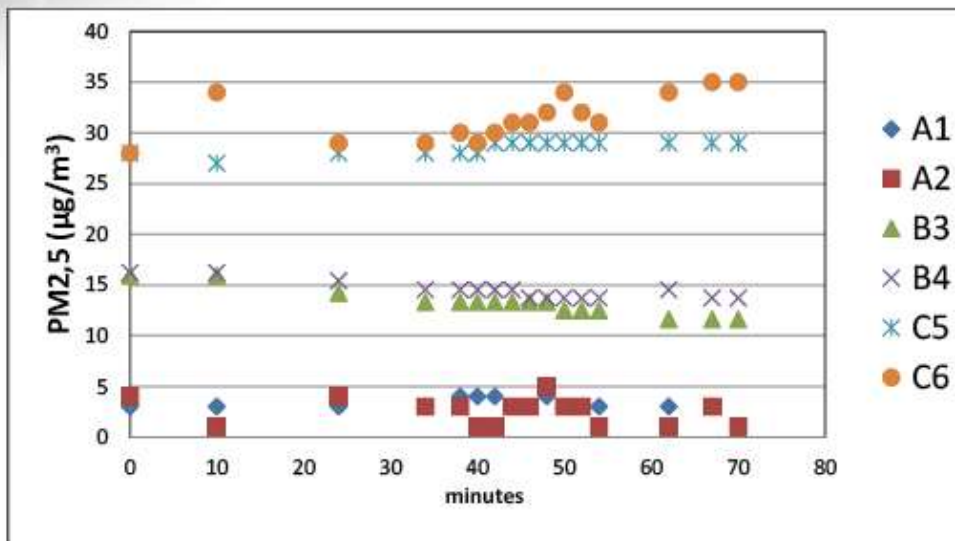
Sensor response to incense smoke



All devices responded to strong particle emitting event

But some a lot more than others

Measurement at low level of particles



With no particle generation background levels have large range relative to health-related thresholds at about 10 microgrammes per cubic meter

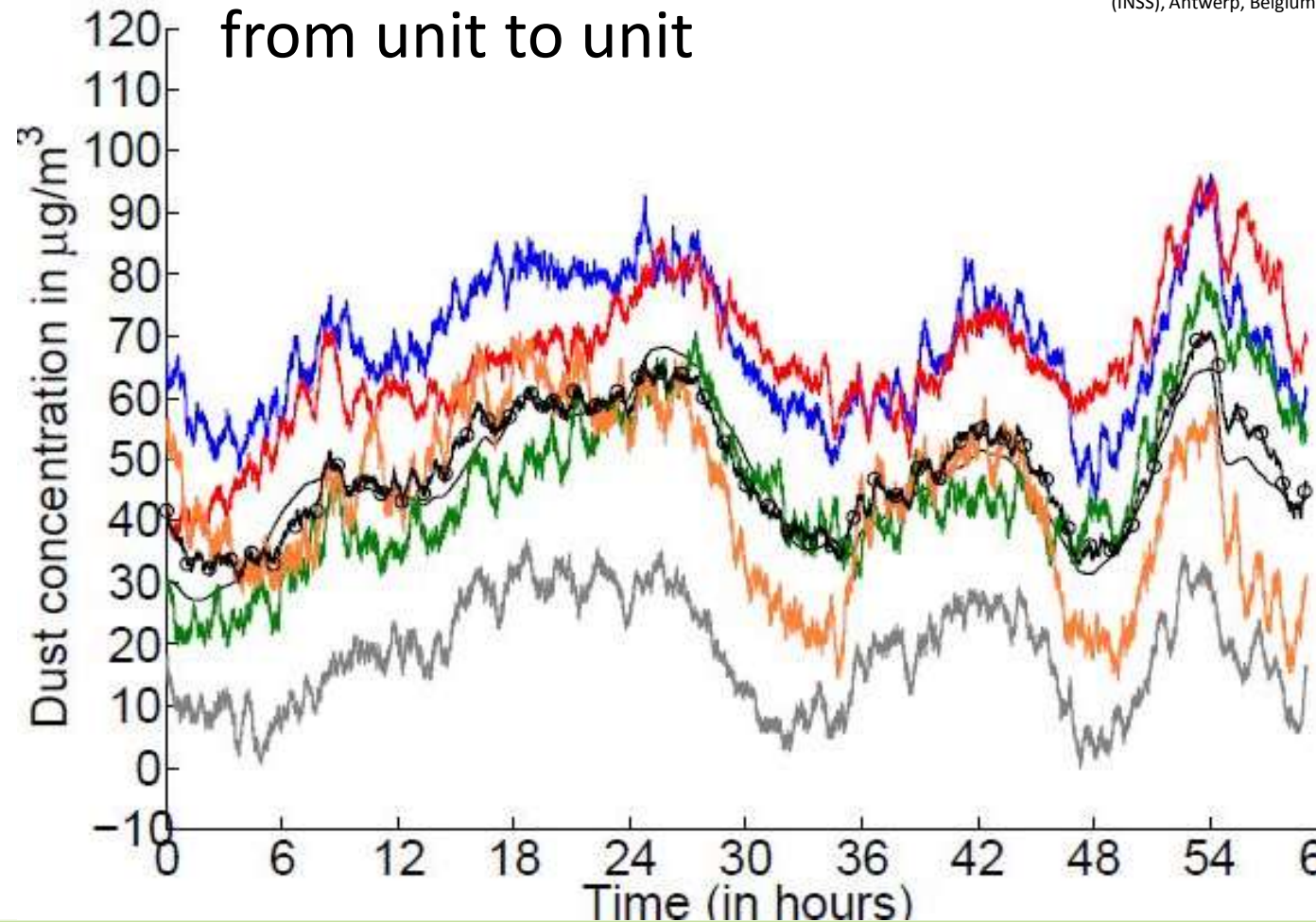
CETIAT Summary

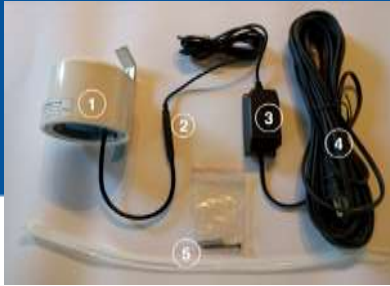
- Most devices can detect events
 - But not quantitatively
- Not good at low concentrations
- OK for events, but not for chronic exposure

Consistency

5 Specks – very inconsistent
from unit to unit

Budde, M., Busse, M., and Beigl, M. (2012). Investigating the Use of Commodity Dust Sensors for the Embedded Measurement of Particulate Matter. Paper presented at the Ninth International Conference on Networked Sensing Systems (INSS), Antwerp, Belgium.

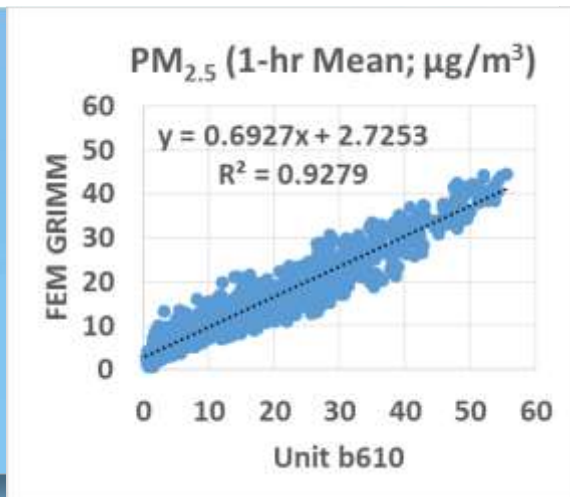
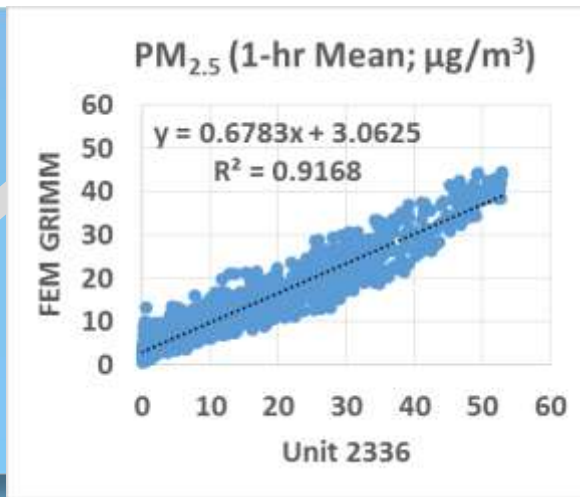
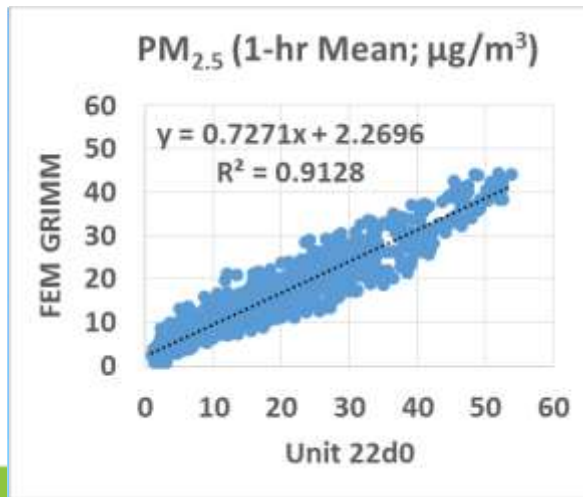
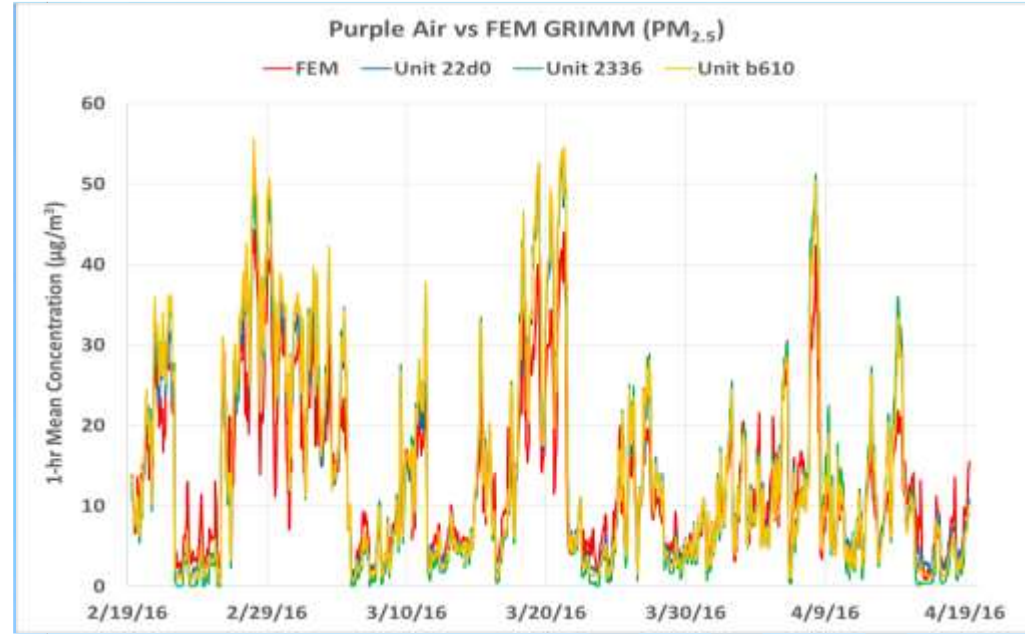




PurpleAir



Consistent results
Little unit to unit
variability
Close to reference
calibration

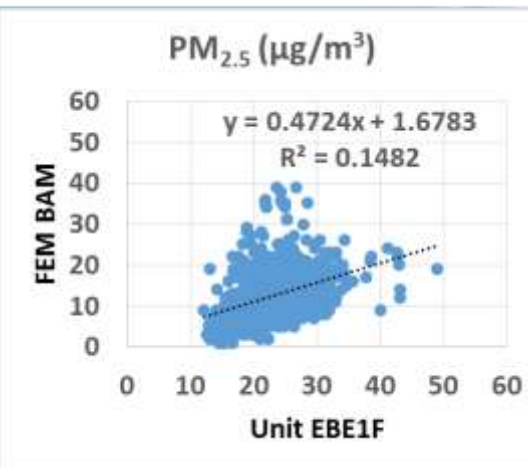
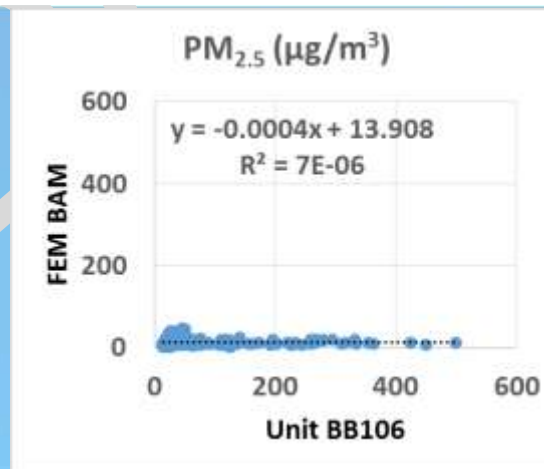
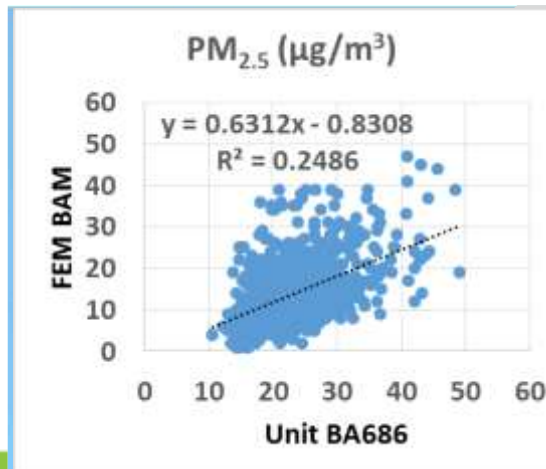
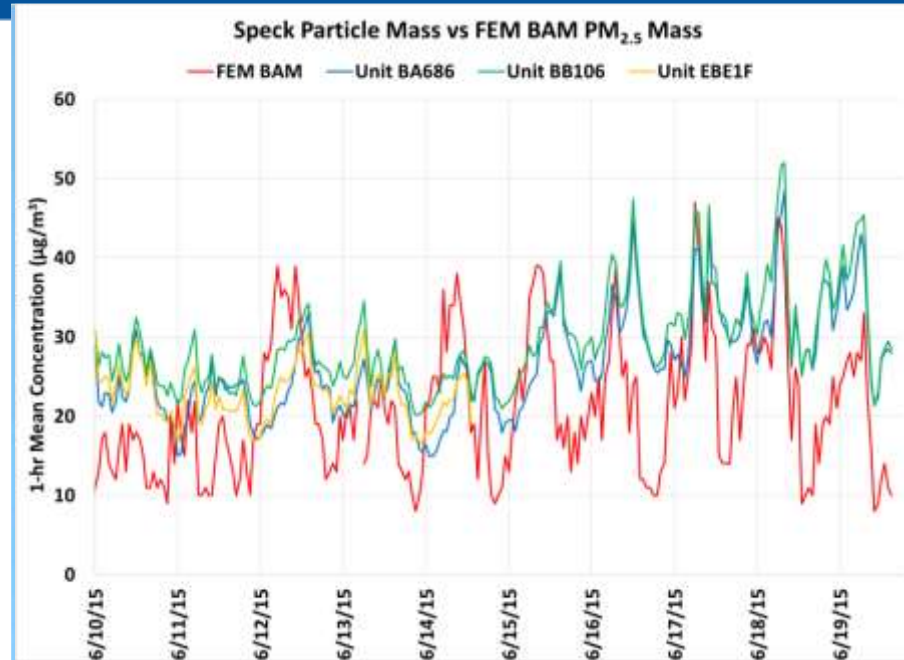




Speck V2.0



Very inconsistent results
unit to unit
-Poor correlation with
reference



Glasgow School of Art



J. Sens. Sens. Syst., 7, 373–388, 2018
<https://doi.org/10.5194/jsss-7-373-2018>
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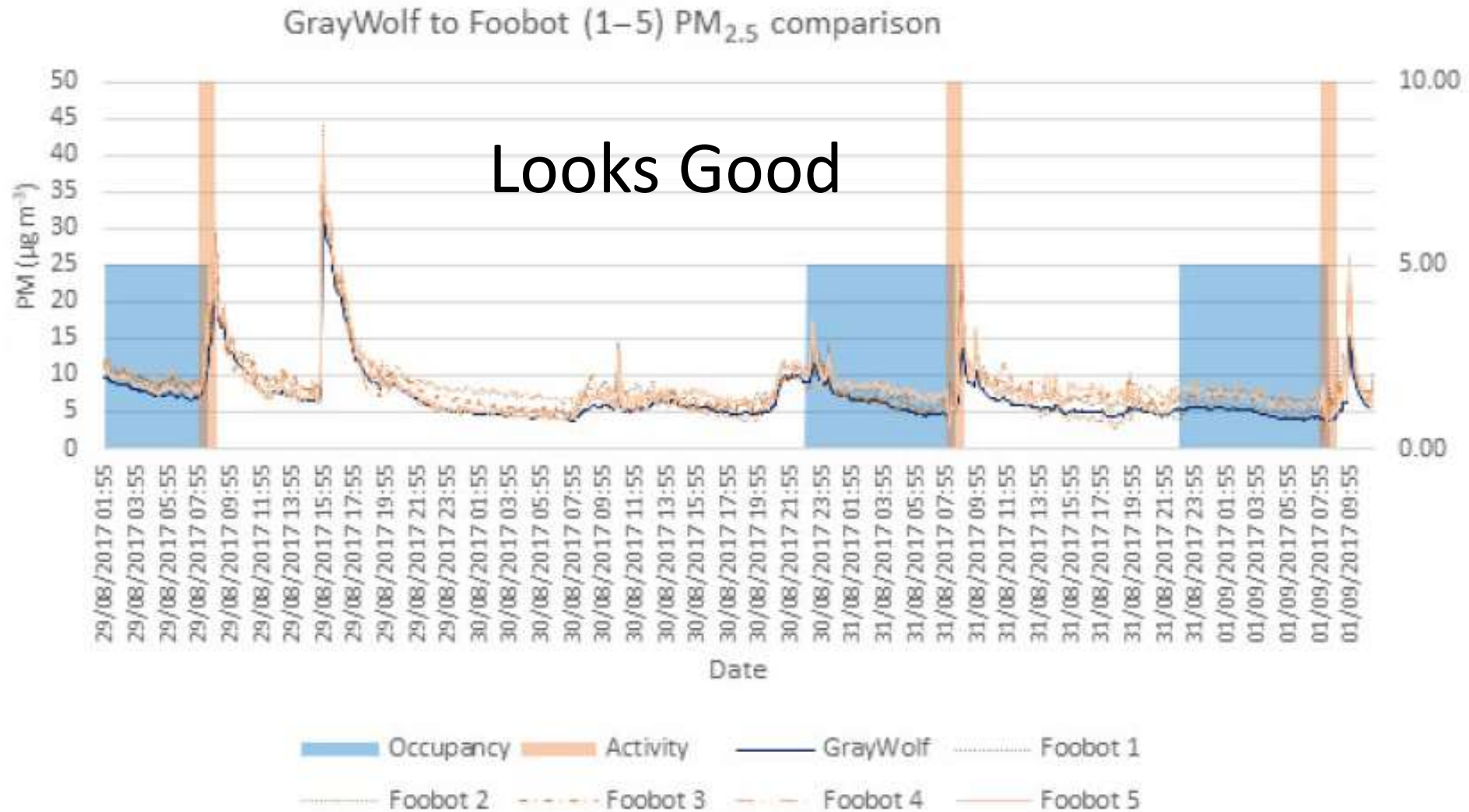
Field evaluation of a low-cost indoor air quality monitor to quantify exposure to pollutants in residential environments

Alejandro Moreno-Rangel¹, Tim Sharpe², Filbert Musau², and Gráinne McGill²

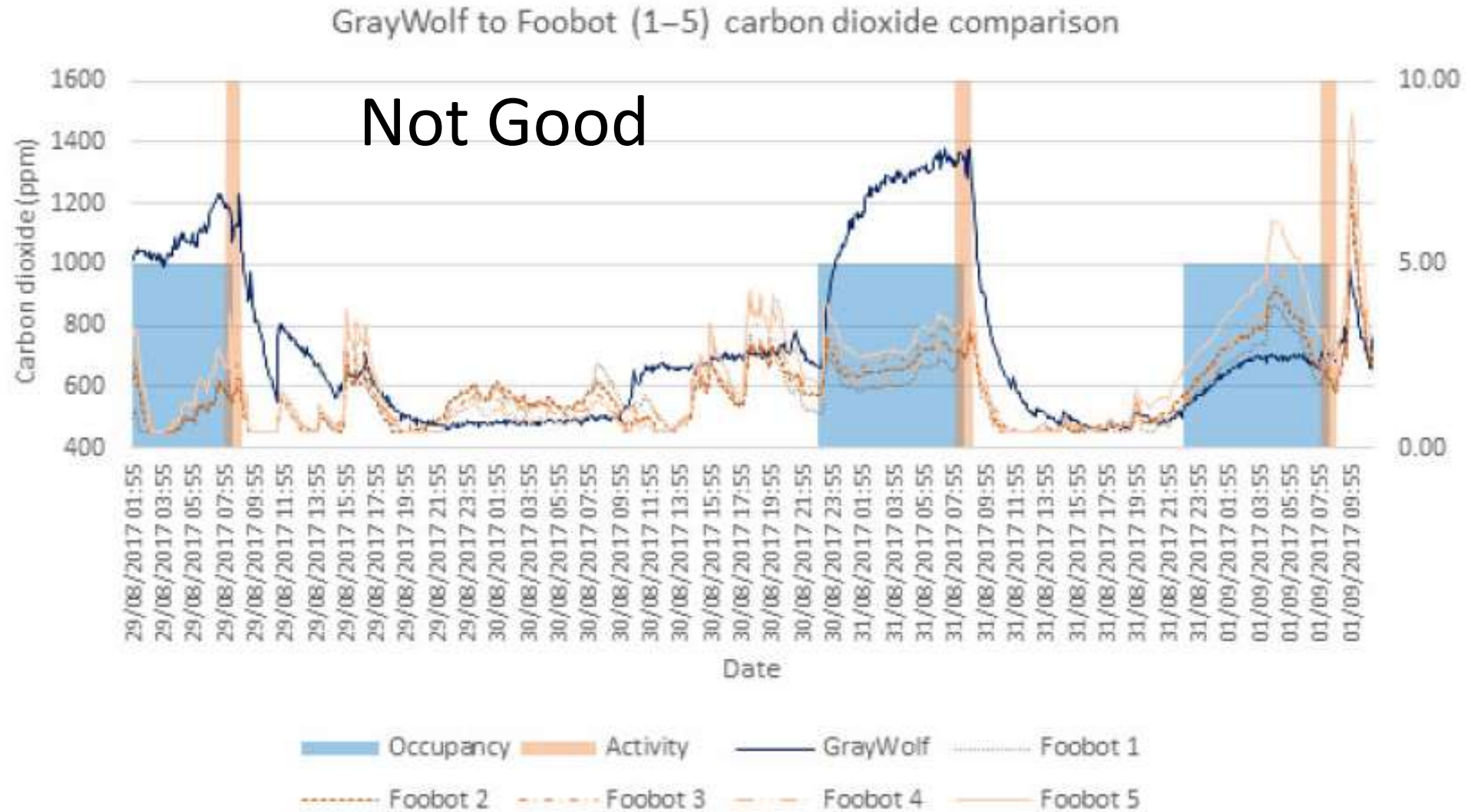
¹Mackintosh School of Architecture, The Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow, G1 6DE, UK

²Mackintosh Environmental Architecture Research Unit, The Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow, G1 6DE, UK

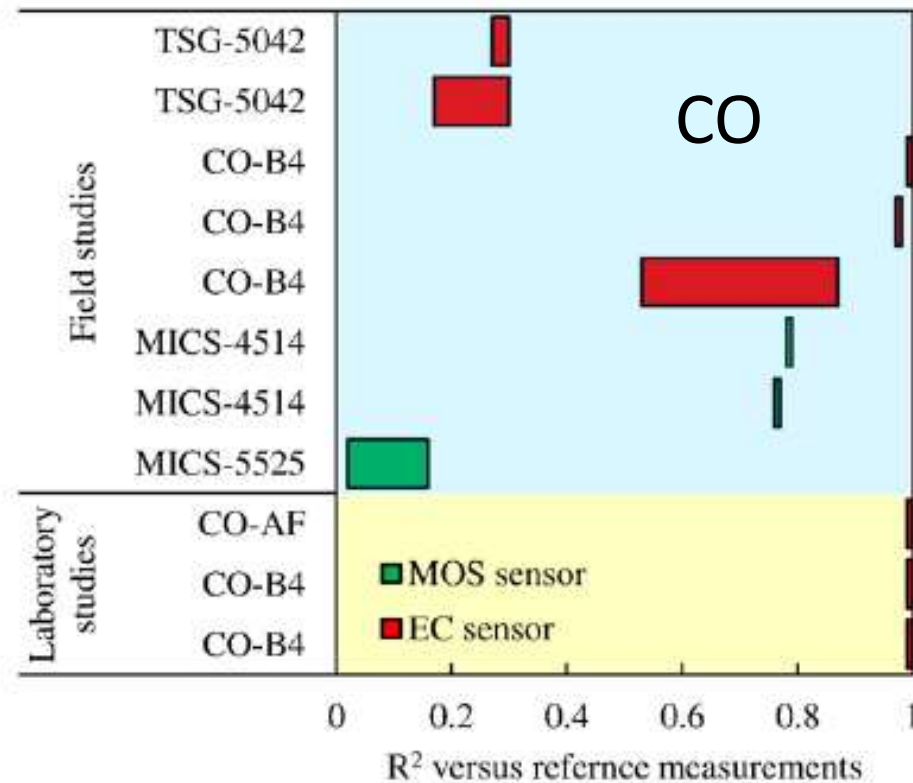
Foobot particle measurements



Foobot CO₂ measurements



Sensing other stuff - CO



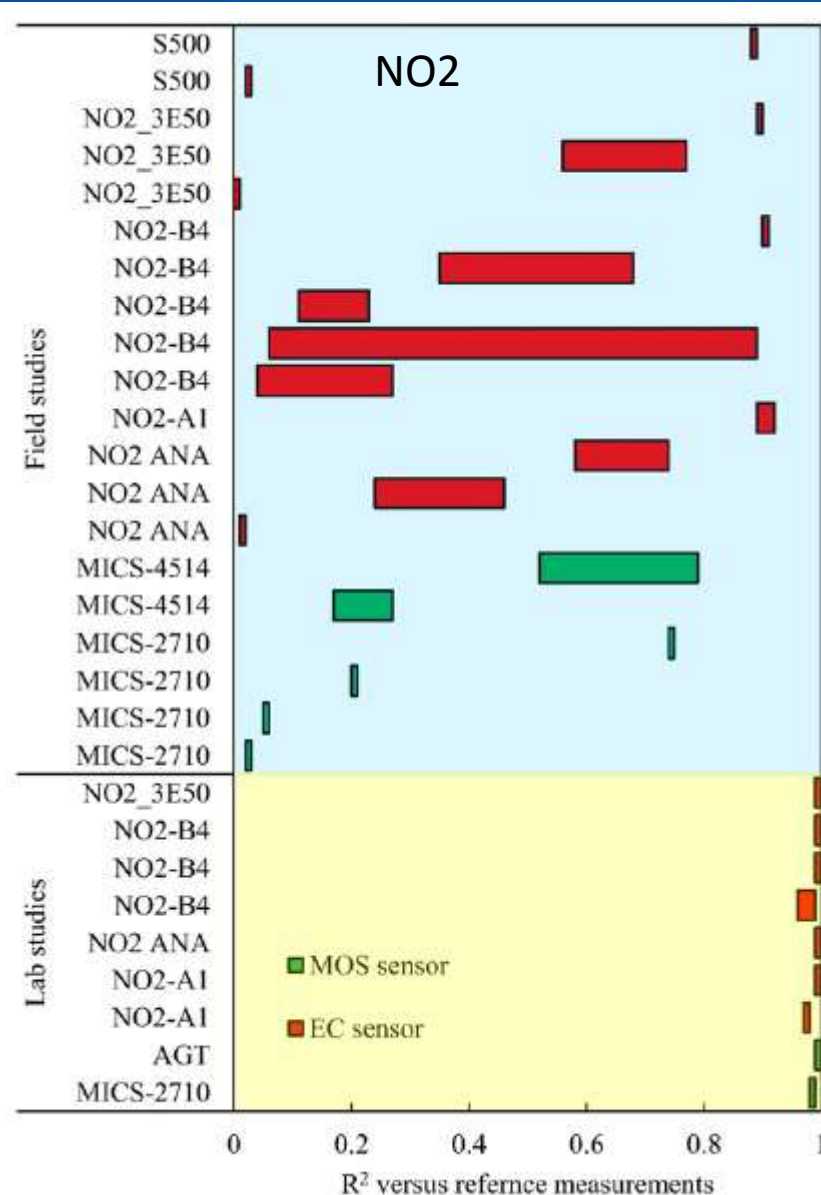
MOS – Metal oxide semiconductor
EC – Electro-chemical

In the field cross-sensitivities – hard to calibrate out

Bad

Good

Sensing other stuff – NO₂



MOS – Metal oxide semiconductor
EC – Electro-chemical

In the field cross-sensitivities – hard to calibrate out



Review

End-user perspective of low-cost sensors for outdoor air pollution monitoring

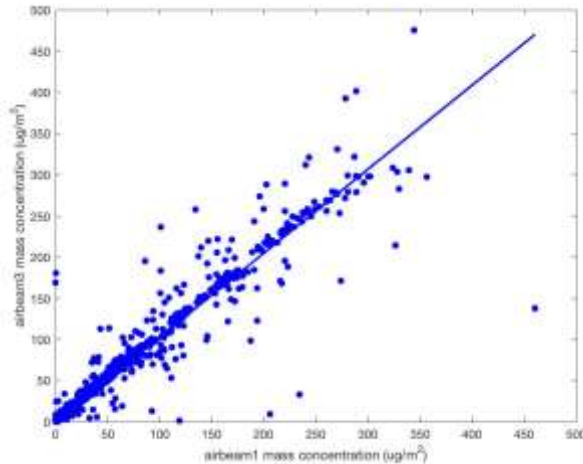
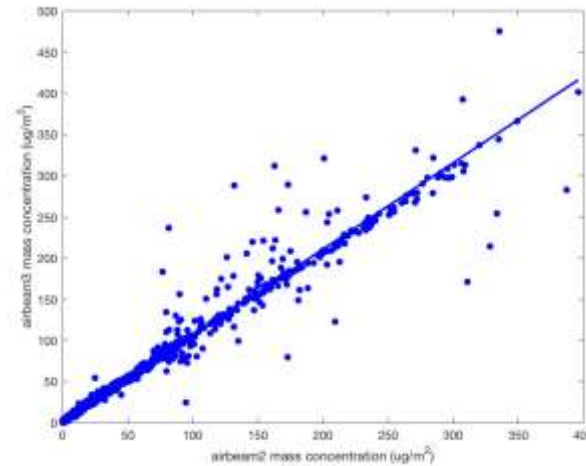
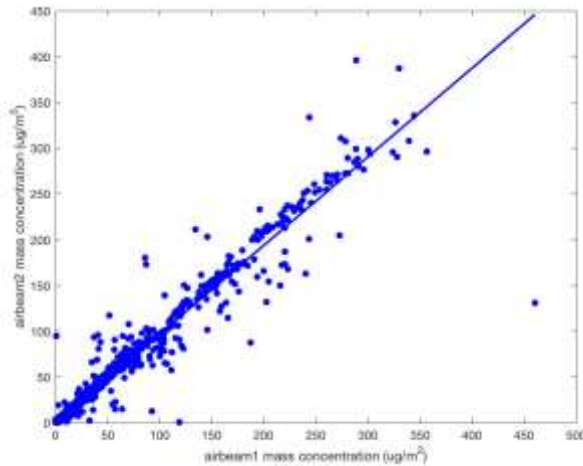
Aakash C. Rai ^a, Prashant Kumar ^{a,b,*}, Francesco Pilla ^c, Andreas N. Skouloudis ^d, Silvana Di Sabatino ^e, Carlo Ratti ^f, Ansar Yasar ^g, David Rickerby ^d

Summary

- Choose carefully – some devices much better than others
- Good ones OK for event sensing – less so for chronic exposure
- PM current focus – other contaminants even harder to measure consistently

Questions

Consistency: Ohio

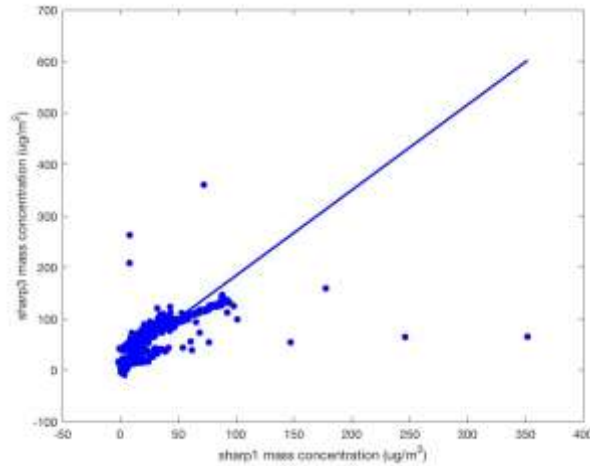
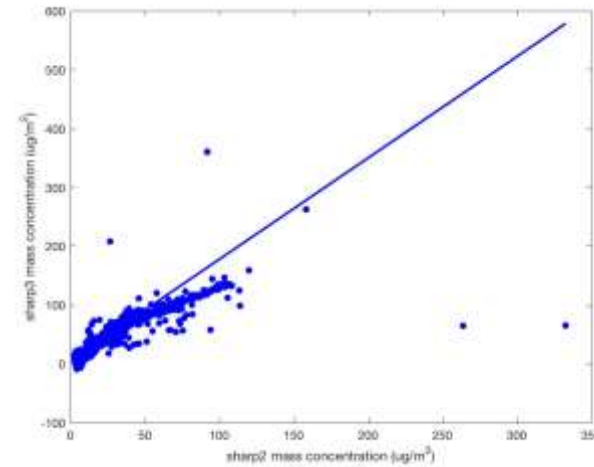
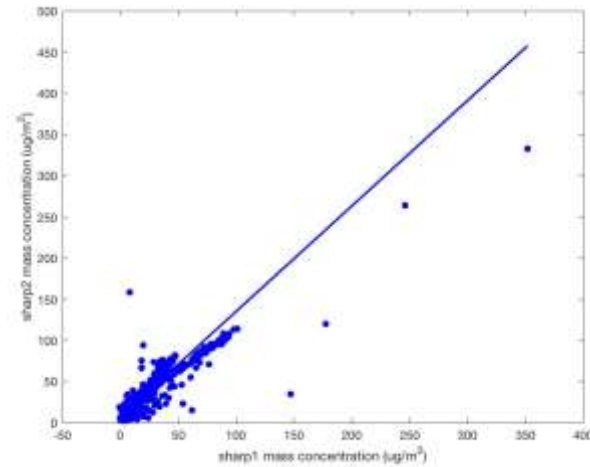


Airbeam2

- ~34,000 1-min-averaged data
- Slopes between 0.96 to 1.04
- $R^2 > 0.94$

Consistently good

Consistency: Ohio










Sharp GP2Y

- $\sim 30,000$ 1-min-averaged data
- Slopes range from 1.3 to 1.7
- R^2 are 0.64 (TL), 0.28 (BL), and 0.85 (TR)

Not Consistent

LBNL testing – low cost monitors

	Air beam 	Air Visual Node 	Air Quality Egg 	AWAIR 	Foobot 	Purple Air 	Speck 
	PM	PM2.5 PM10	PM	PM	PM	PM1 PM2.5 PM10	PM, count
	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH	RH
		CO ₂		CO ₂	CO ₂		
				VOC	VOC		
Sampling Time	1 s	10 s – 15 min	1 min	10 s-5 min		80 s	1 min

These use mass-produced particle sensors that cost \$10 to \$35
All based on light scattering – no ultrafine particle detection

Reference & Research Instruments

FDMS-TEOM (FEM)



5 min*

PEM + Pump



~1 hr

GRM



1 min

Sophisticated optical particle spectrometer coupled with an electrical mobility analyzer provides 41 bins from 10 nm up to 35 μm

Mass reading scattering devices

PDR



20 sec

BT



1 min