A large, faint watermark of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) seal is centered in the background. The seal features a central emblem with a tree and a sun, surrounded by the text "UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY".

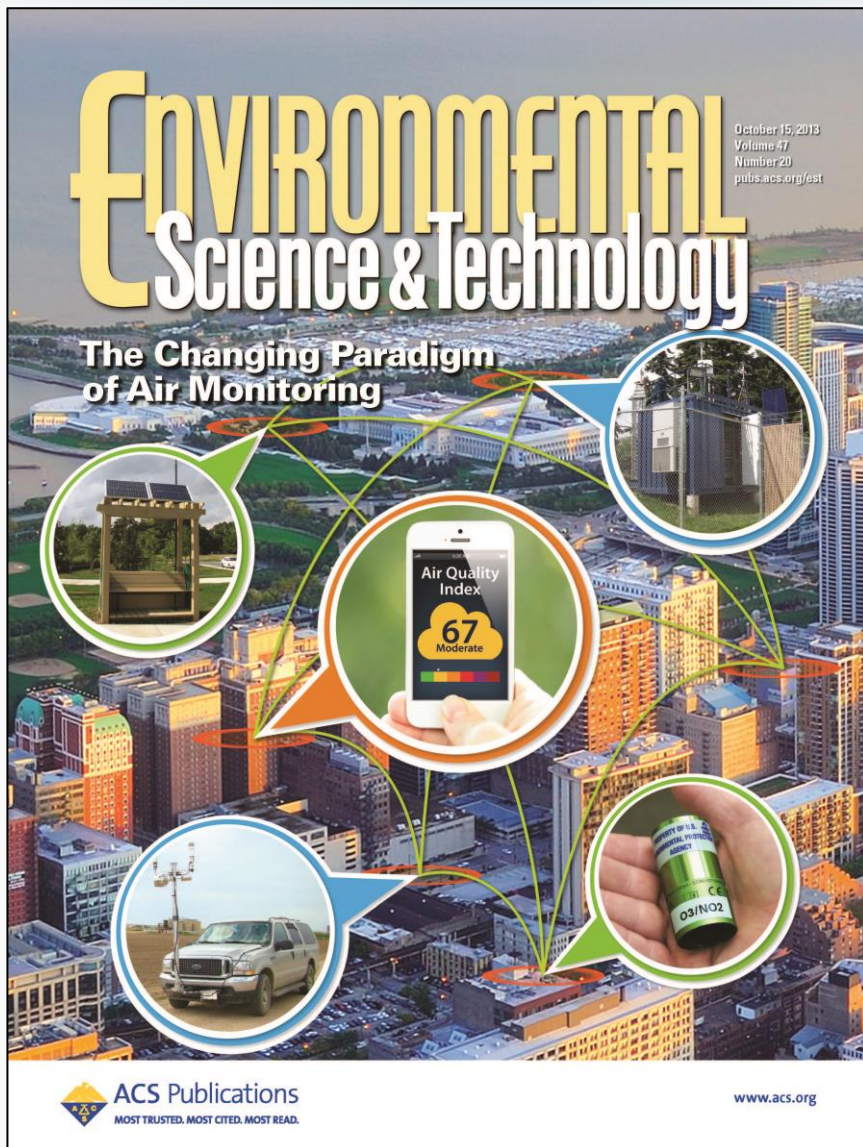
Update on Next Generation Air Monitoring Research at EPA

NACAA Joint Permitting and Enforcement Workshop

Chicago, IL

December 10, 2014

The Changing Paradigm of Air Monitoring



Snyder et al (Oct 2013)
Environmental Science & Technology
2013 47 (20), 11369-11377
DOI: 10.1021/es4022602

The Role of Sensor Technology in the Changing Paradigm



How data is collected?



Who Collects the data?

Limited Mostly to Governments, Industry, and Researchers

Why data is collected?

Compliance Monitoring, Enforcement, Trends, Research

How data is accessed?

Government Websites, Permit Records, Research Databases

Sensor Technology

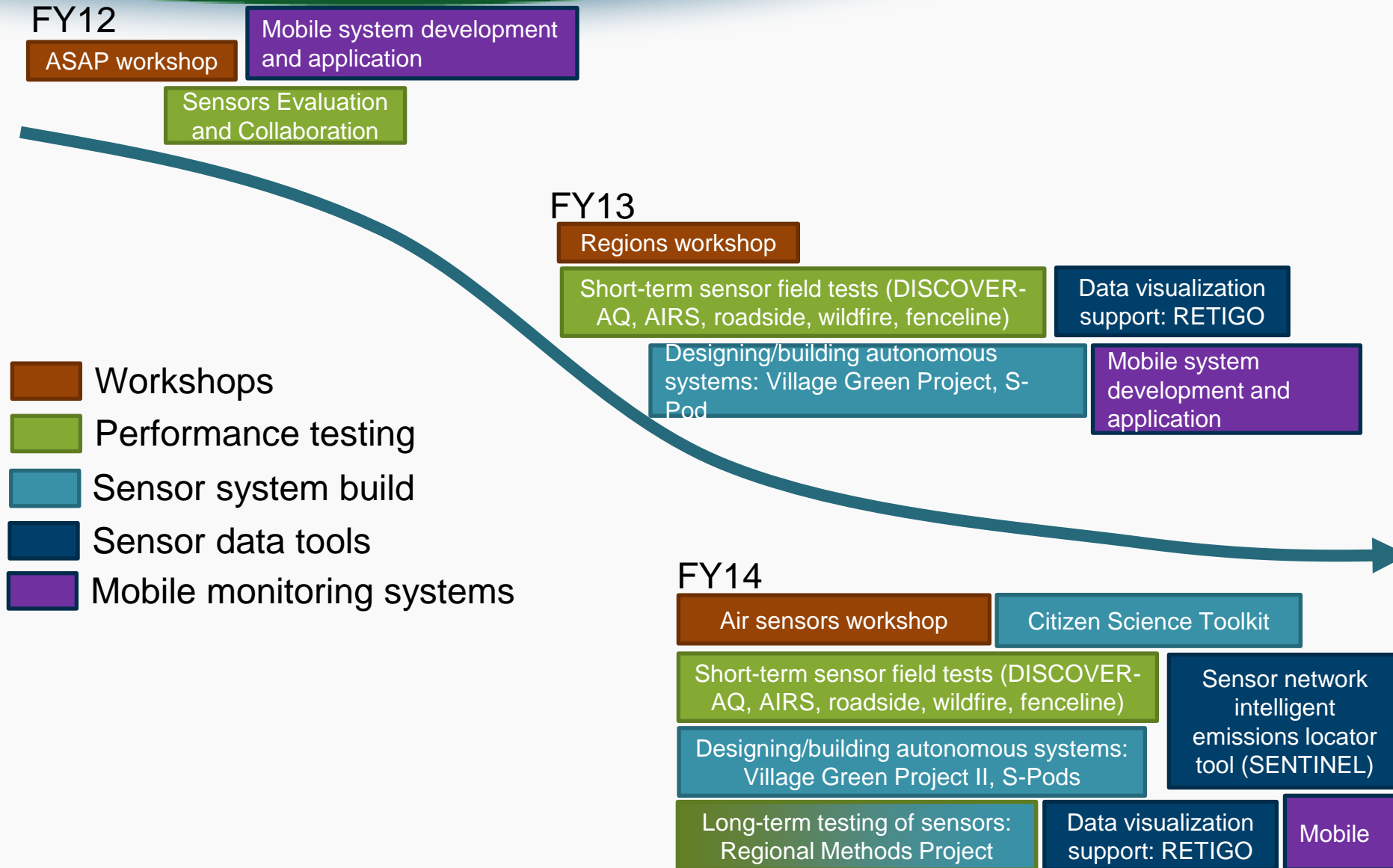


Expanded Use by Communities and Individuals

New Applications and Enhancement of Existing Applications

Increased Data Availability and Access

ORD NGAM R&D has been a rapidly moving area



Sensor Performance Evaluation

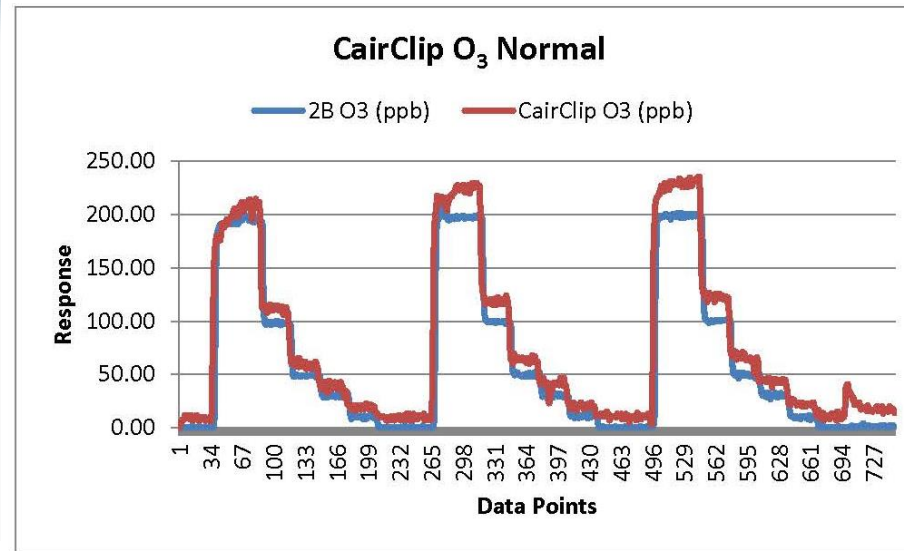


Pollutant	Laboratory controlled test	Short-term field test	Long-term field test
PM	n/a	Near-road, ambient (2013-2014)	Regional methods (2014-2016)
Ozone	Completed (2013)	DISCOVER-AQ (2013-2014)	Regional methods (2014-2015)
Nitrogen dioxide	Completed (2013)	DISCOVER-AQ (2013-2014)	Regional methods (2014-2015)
VOCs	Ongoing	Near-road, ambient (2013-2014)	Regional methods (2014-2015)
Carbon monoxide	Ongoing	DISCOVER-AQ (2014) Forest fire study (2014)	Regional methods (2014-2015)
Sulfur dioxide		DISCOVER-AQ (2014)	

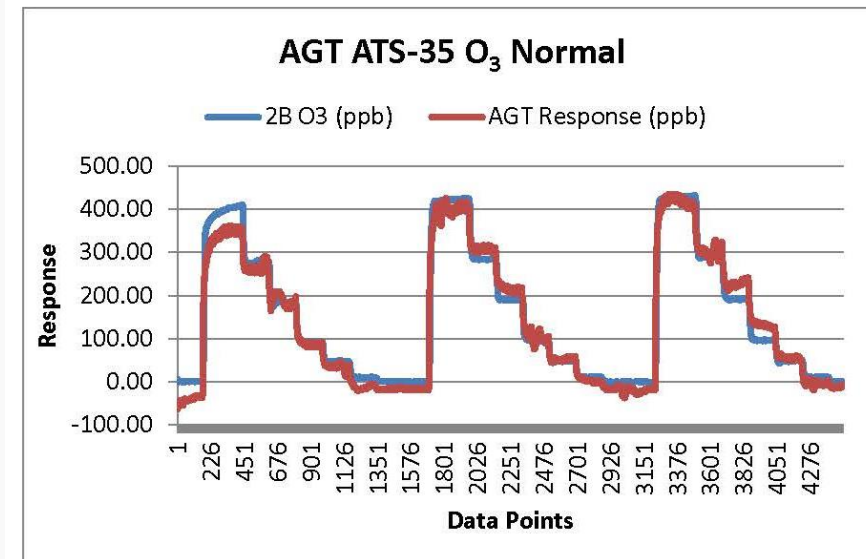
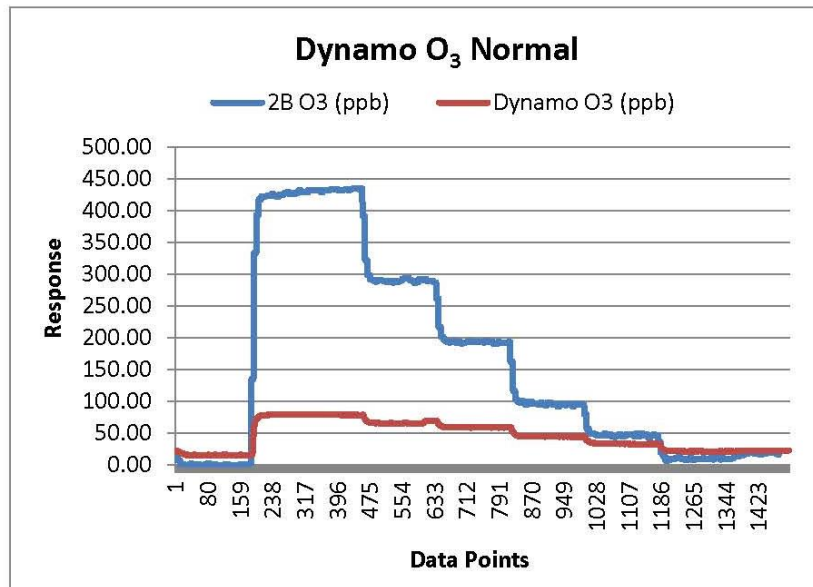
Example Results from Laboratory Evaluation: Ozone



Example: Cairpol CairClip sensor



Source: EPA Sensor Evaluation Report
EPA 600/R-14/143 | May 2014



Example Field Test Results



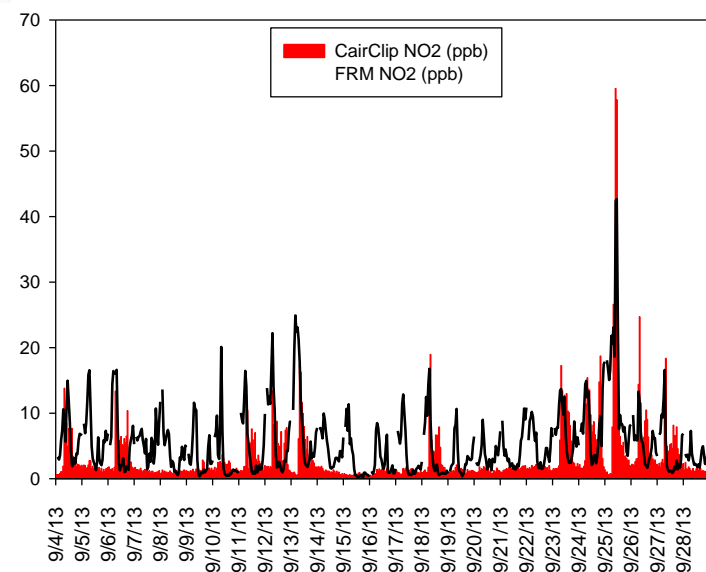
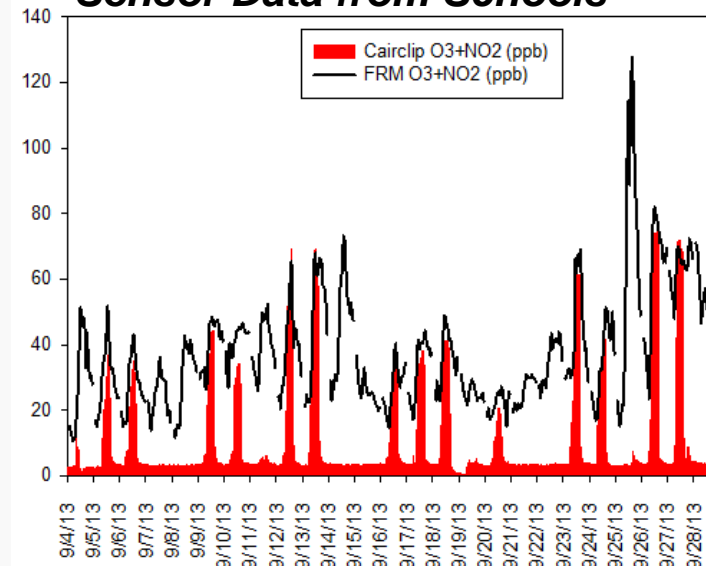
DISCOVER-AQ Study Houston, TX (Sept. 2013)

- Citizen science: small NO_2/O_3 and NO_2 sensors deployed at 7 schools
- Sensor data compared to reference analyzer data
- Low-cost sensors performed well



CairClip Sensor

Sensor Data from Schools





- Collaborative evaluation/validation of low-cost volatile organic compound passive sampling methods (FY13 Project)
 - Multi-Region Project (R8 lead, R3, R5, and R6)
- Field evaluation of lower cost, continuous measurement of air pollutants (FY 14 Project)
 - Multi-Region Project (R4 lead, R1, R5, and R8)
 - Community Air Sensor Network (CAIRSENSE) Project

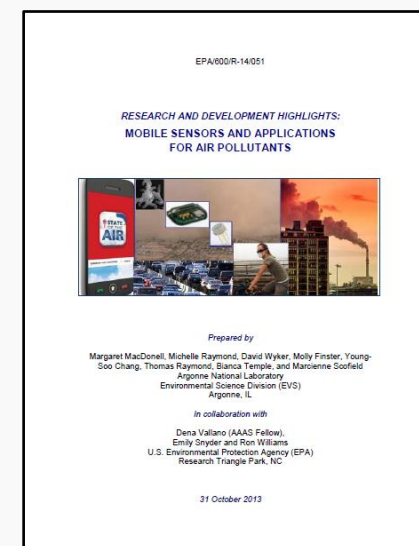
Air Sensor Citizen Science Toolbox



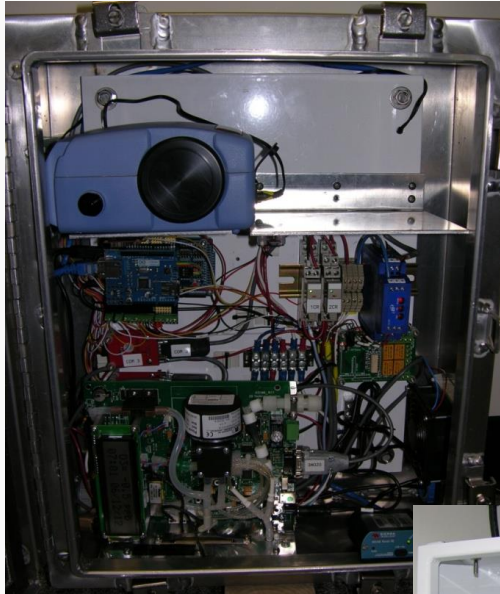
- The Toolbox provides information to help citizens more effectively and accurately collect air quality data in their community, including information on;
 - Sampling methodologies
 - Generalized calibration/validation approaches
 - Measurement methods options
 - Data interpretation guidelines
 - Education and outreach
 - Low cost sensor performance information
- Available Resources include
 - Air Sensor Guidebook
 - Sensor Evaluation Reports
 - EPA Presentation: Sensor Technology
 - Citizen Science Funding Resource Guide



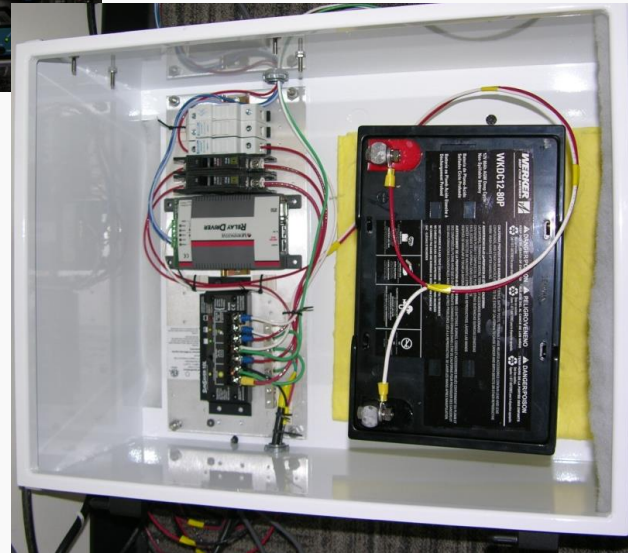
<http://www.epa.gov/head/airsensortoolbox/>



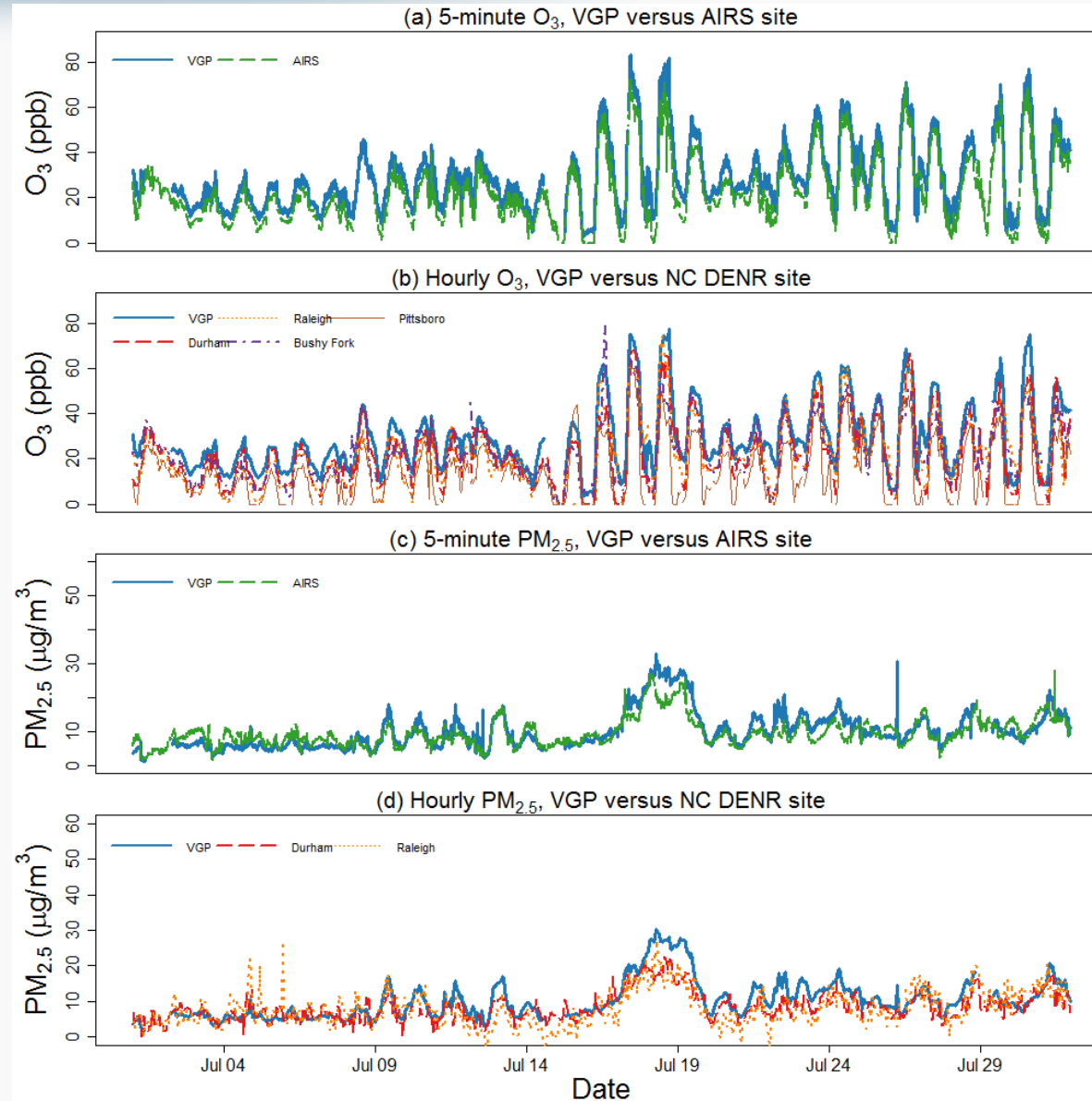
Village Green Project



Air instruments (PM, ozone), power system and communications components stored securely behind bench.



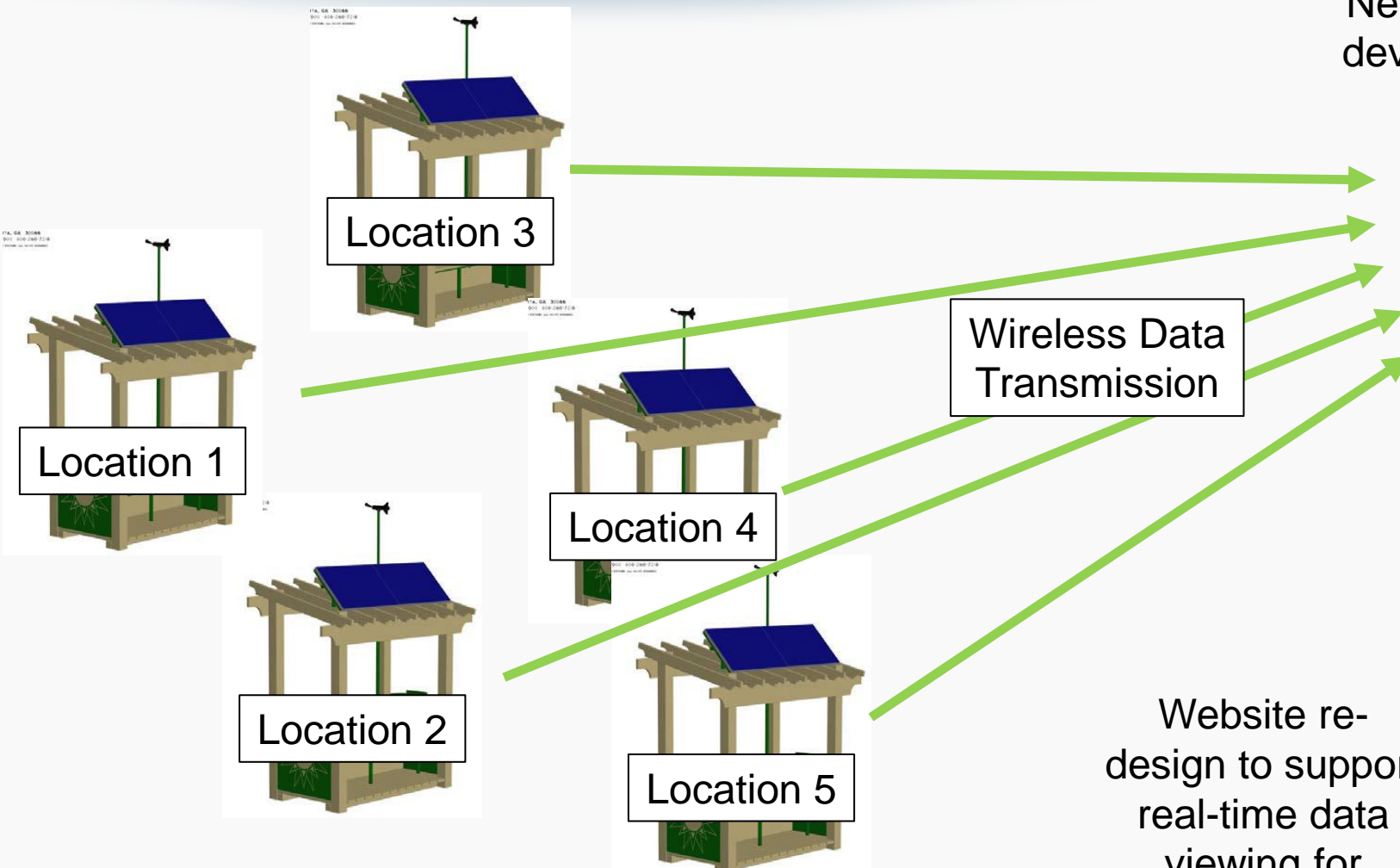
Village Green Evaluation



Village Green Expansion through the EPA E-Enterprise Program



New back-end support by AirNow, with development underway to support high time-resolution data.

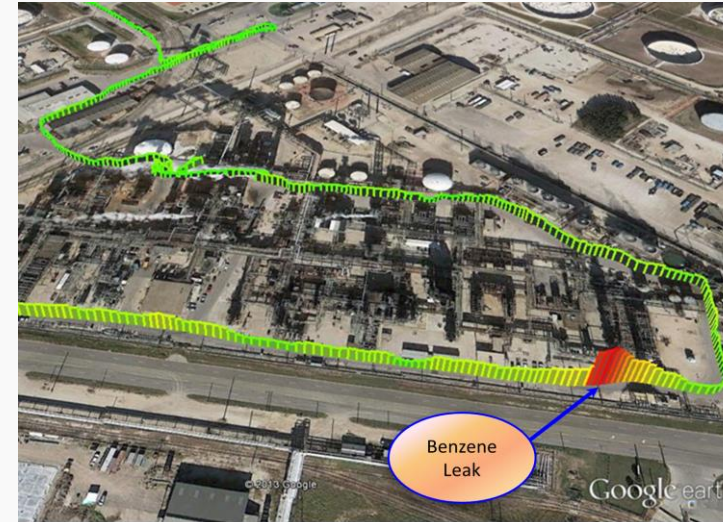
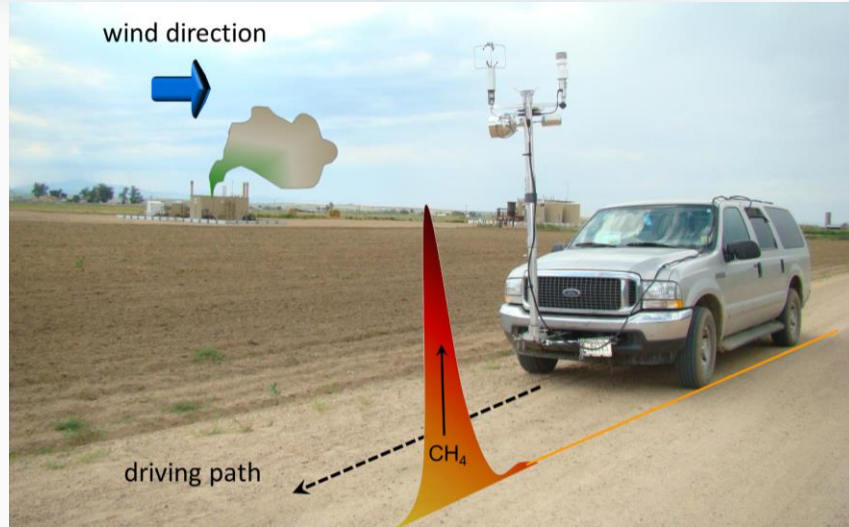


Website re-design to support real-time data viewing for multiple locations



E-Enterprise Objective: Use **advanced monitoring**, information technologies, optimized business processes, and increased transparency to improve environmental outcomes and enhance service to the regulated community. By September 30, 2015, **provide real-time environmental data to at least two communities.**

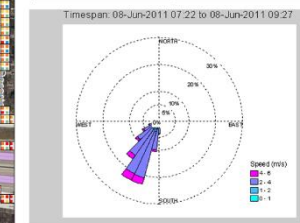
Mobile System Development and Application



10m avg Excess Above Background

CO (ppb)		BC (ng/m ³)	
background	background	background	background
0.001 - 19.9	0.0001 - 260.5	0.0001 - 2.00	0.0001 - 260.5
20.0 - 53.6	260.6 - 721.2	2.01 - 4.00	260.6 - 721.2
53.7 - 140	721.3 - 1350	4.01 - 6.00	721.3 - 1350
141 - 307	1351 - 2699	6.01 - 10.0	1351 - 2699
308 - 1550	2700 - 62860	10.1 - 32.0	2700 - 62860

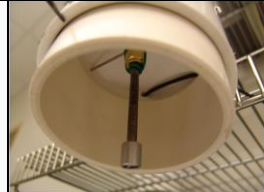
UFPS (#/m ³)		PM2 (ug/m ³)	
background	background	background	background
0.0001 - 2179	0.001 - 2.00	0.001 - 2.00	0.001 - 2.00
2180 - 4848	2.01 - 4.00	2.01 - 4.00	2.01 - 4.00
4849 - 9003	4.01 - 6.00	4.01 - 6.00	4.01 - 6.00
9004 - 19340	6.01 - 10.0	6.01 - 10.0	6.01 - 10.0
19350 - 452000	10.1 - 32.0	10.1 - 32.0	10.1 - 32.0



Sensor Networks In-plant and Along Facility Fence Line



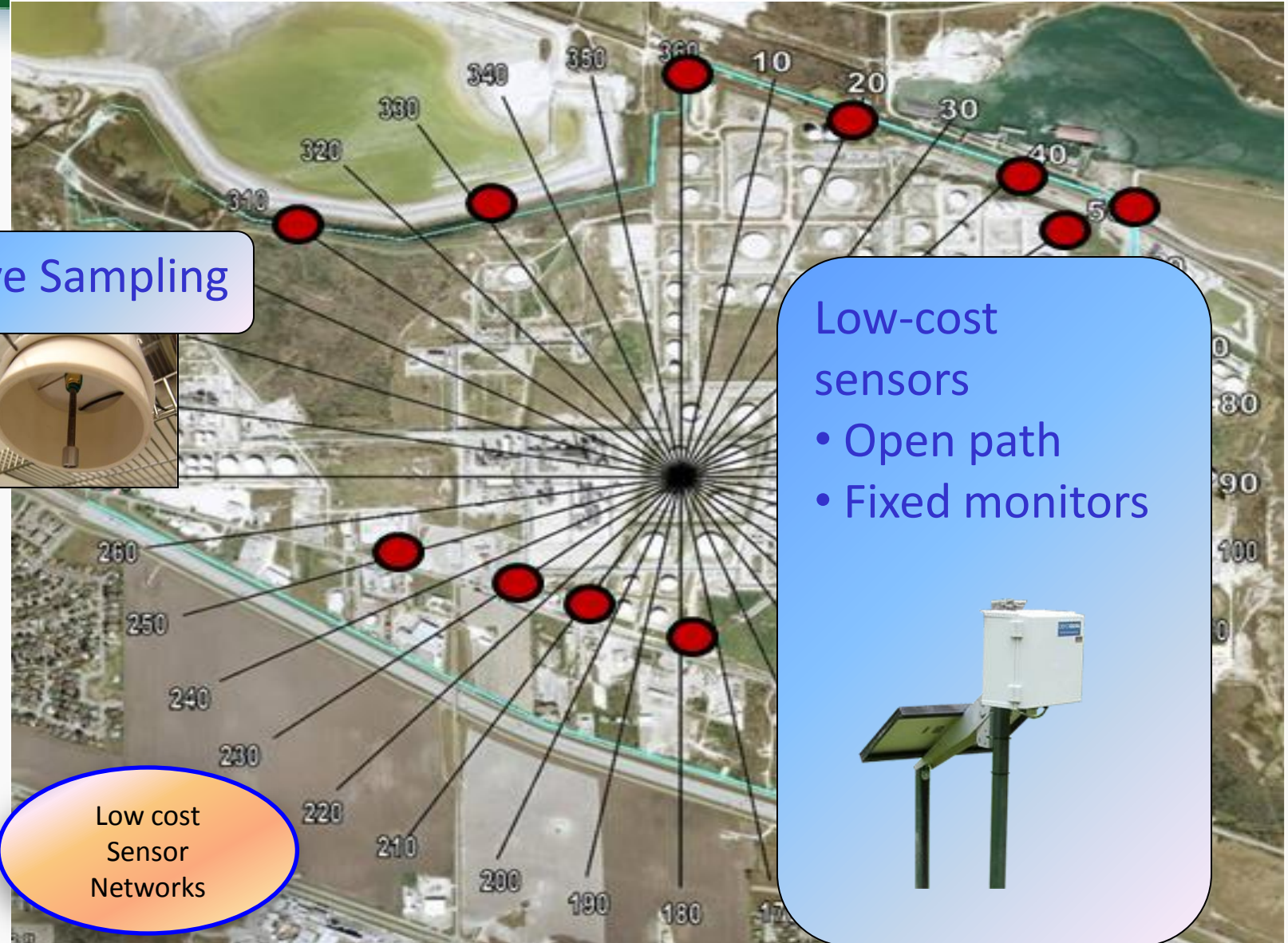
Passive Sampling



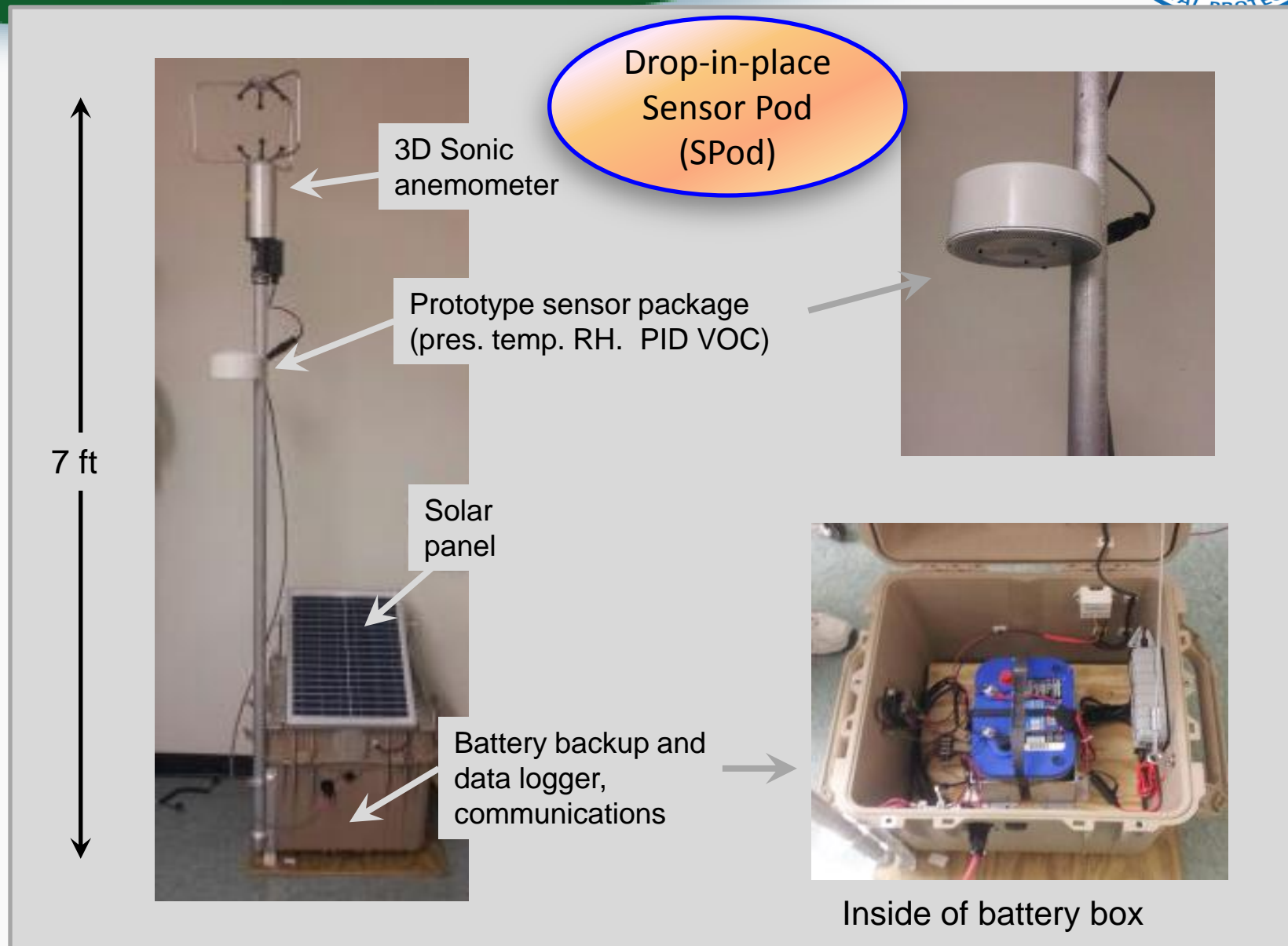
Low cost
Sensor
Networks

Low-cost sensors

- Open path
- Fixed monitors

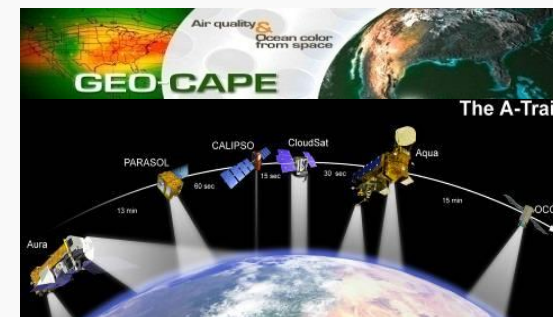
A photograph of a fixed monitor, which is a white, rectangular device mounted on a green metal pole. It has a solar panel on top and a sensor unit on the front.

Portable/Solar Powered System





- How can ambient air quality be reliably informed using non-traditional approaches, such as satellite remote sensing?
- Collaboration with NASA to explore temporal and spatial relationships between column and surface measurements at locations with differing air quality.
 - *Maryland, July 2011*
 - *California, January 2013*
 - *Texas, September 2013*
 - *Colorado, July 2014*
- Unprecedented 3-dimensional characterization of pollutants and precursors.
 - Result is an expansive database of satellite, aircraft, ground-based measurements for gaseous air pollutants (i.e., NO_2 , NO_y , O_3 , ...) and particulate matter over urban areas with persistent air quality problems – final data in publicly accessible archive within 6 months.
- EPA research is being use to inform:
 - Federal Reference (FRM) and Equivalent (FEM) methods for NAAQS compliance
 - Value of new monitoring approaches (in-situ, small sensors, and remote sensing)
 - Evaluation and improvements for Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) fine-scale modeling

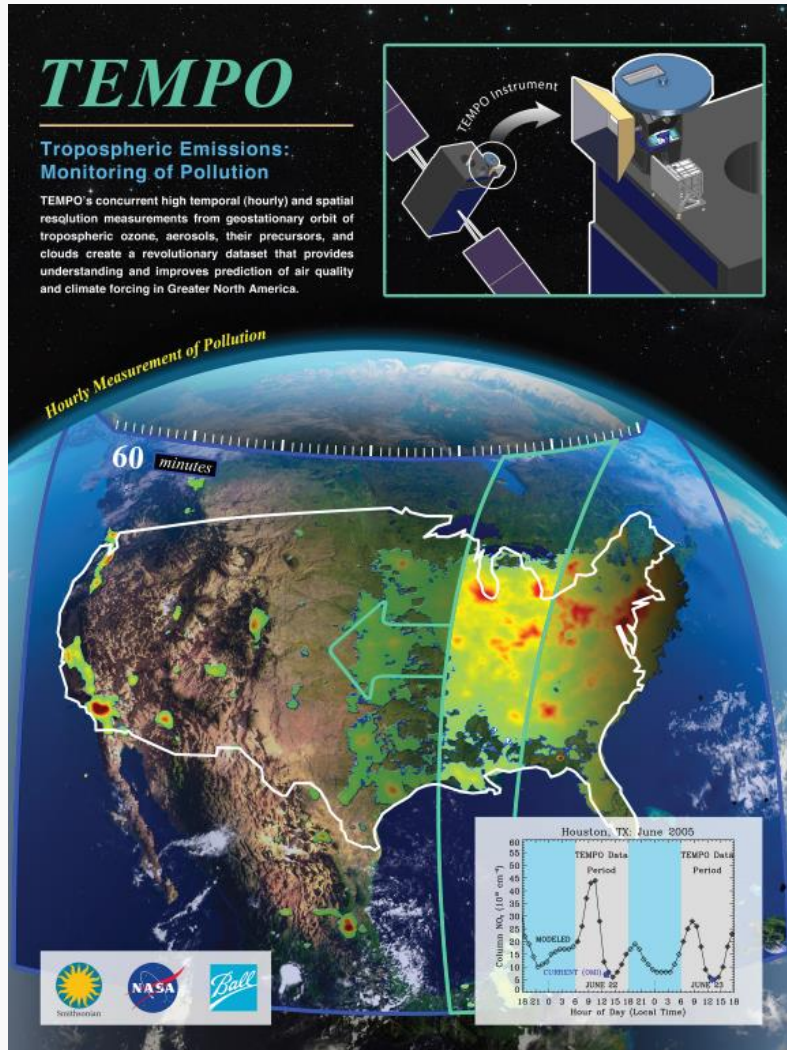


ORD's DISCOVER-AQ Field Campaign Objectives



	DISCOVER-AQ Field Mission Locations and Timeframes			
	Baltimore, MD July 2011	San Joaquin Valley, CA Jan-Feb, 2013	Houston, TX Sep 2013	Denver, CO Jul-Aug, 2014
Federal Reference Methods (FRM)/Federal Equivalent Methods (FEM)				
Ozone – ambient evaluation of new FRM for NAAQS				
NO ₂ – ambient evaluation of new direct measurement methods for FEM				
NO _y – ambient evaluation of method compared to NO _x for NO _x /SO _x secondary standard				
Remote Sensing Methods				
Evaluation of column-to-surface measurements (NO ₂ , AOD/PM _{2.5})				
Evaluation of aerosol lidar (ceilometer) for continuous mixing heights in support of PAMS				
Small Sensor Technology				
Evaluation with collocated FRM/FEM measurements				
Understand vertical distribution of pollutants				
Citizen science and educational outreach activities				

From DISCOVER-AQ to TEMPO



- First geostationary satellite dedicated to air quality applications
- Selected in 2012 as NASA's first Earth Venture Instrument with anticipated launch in 2018
- To provide hourly daylight observations to capture rapidly varying emissions & chemistry important for air quality
- Potential air quality applications include:
 - Air quality concentrations
 - Emissions Inventory
 - Air quality model evaluation
 - Global and regional transport
 - Atmospheric processes/chemistry



- The emergence of Next Generation Air Monitoring (NGAM) technologies presents new opportunities and challenges
 - Opportunity to enhance exposure assessment to better protect public health
 - Challenge in understanding data quality and interpretation
- The US EPA is working to address challenges to promote the responsible and reliable use of these technologies, while also exploring new applications to support federal, state, local, and community-level air quality management activities, including potential applications for permitting and enforcement.