

Pairing high- and low-cost sensing technologies to understand cumulative health impacts for fence-line communities

Chester HAP Monitoring and Assessment Project (HAP-MAP)

Kirsten Koehler and Pete DeCarlo

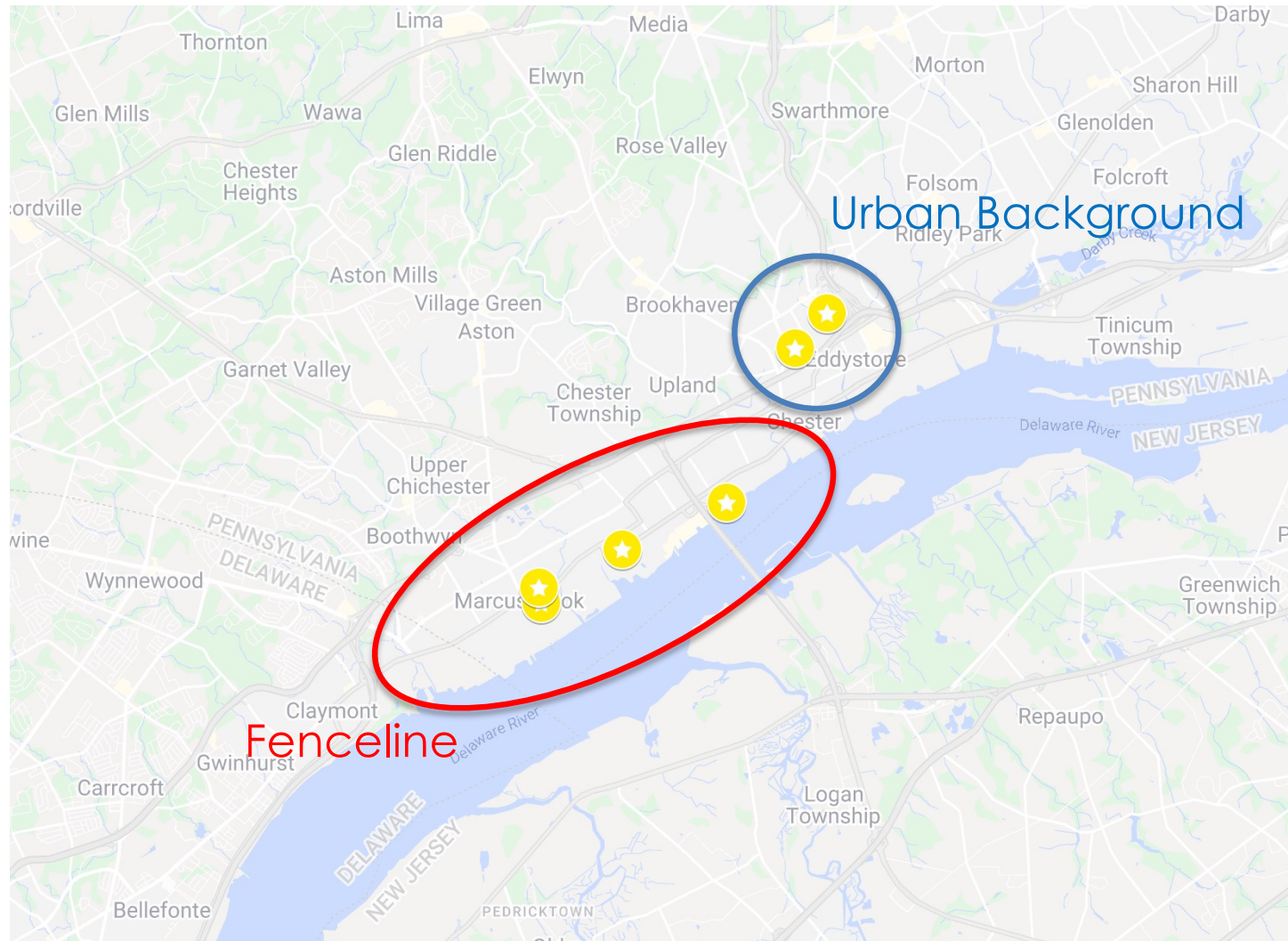
Department of Environmental Health and Engineering

Johns Hopkins University

- **JHU Measurements Team:** *Ellis Robinson, Mina Tehrani, Kirsten Koehler, Roger Sheu, Peter DeCarlo*
- **JHU Risk Team:** Carolyn Gigot, Andrea Chiger, Keeve Nachman, Tom Burke
- **ARI Mobile Lab Team:** Tara Yacovitch, Ed Fortner, Conner Daube, Megan Claflin, Ben Werden, Kenji Lizardo - and more to come
- **Widener University Host:** Scott Van Bremer
- **Community Partners:** CRCQL, Clean Air Council, Energy Justice, CEP
- **Regulatory Groups:** PA DEP, NJ DEP

Study Area

- Chester, Trainer, Marcus Hook, PA
- Industrial history with booms during WW1/WW2
- Racial segregation from these booms still exists in modern Chester.
- Industry centered around Delaware River waterfront.
- Sensors:
 - 2 @ Widener University
 - 2 @ PA DEP locations
 - 2 @ resident homes



Quant-AQ MODULAIR-PM overview

Key: Combines Nephelometry with OPC for sub and supermicron particle measurements

Data upload through LTE network

Currently on Solar power

MODULAIR™-PM

MODULAIR™-PM provides real-time estimates of particulate matter concentrations (PM_{1} , $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}) and particle size distribution using a novel combination of multiple light scattering-based particle sensors (patent pending). Each unit is internet connected and paired with the QuantAQ Cloud™ to provide real-time data visualization and data access, team management tools, and fleet-wide sensor health diagnostics. MODULAIR™-PM is designed to be used indoors or outdoors and is easily deployed as a standalone unit or as part of a distributed air quality sensor network.



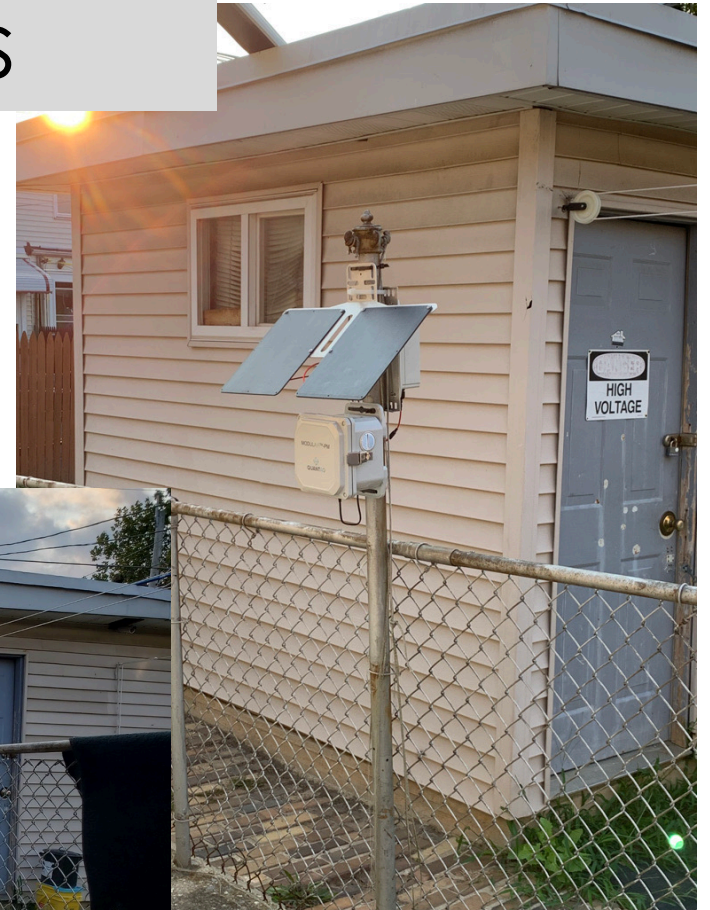
AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENTS

| PARAMETER | RANGE | ACCURACY |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| PM_{1} , $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} | 0 to 2,000 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$ | See page 2. |
| Particle size distribution | 0.35 to 40.0 μm (24 bins) | Not yet determined |
| Temperature | -40 to 85 °C | $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Relative Humidity | 0 to 100 % | $\pm 2\%$ |

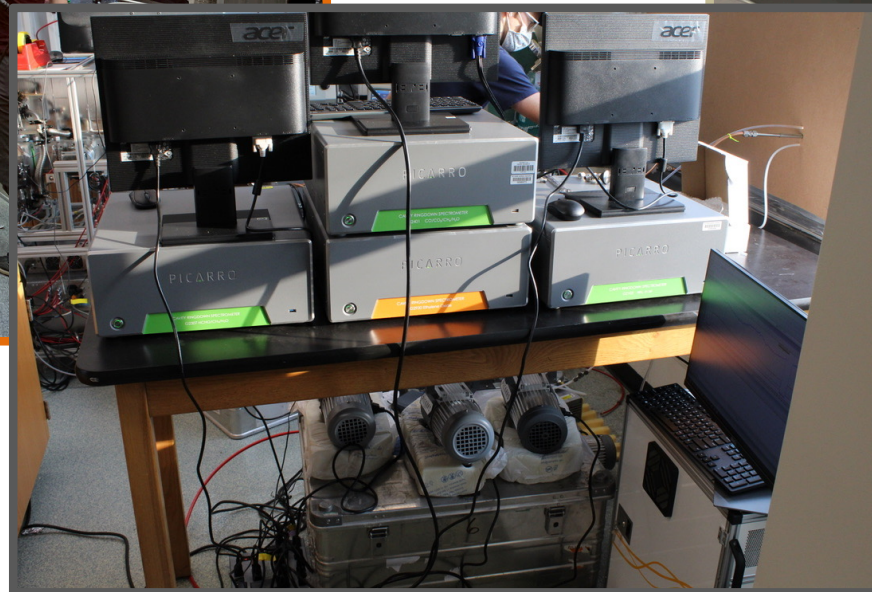
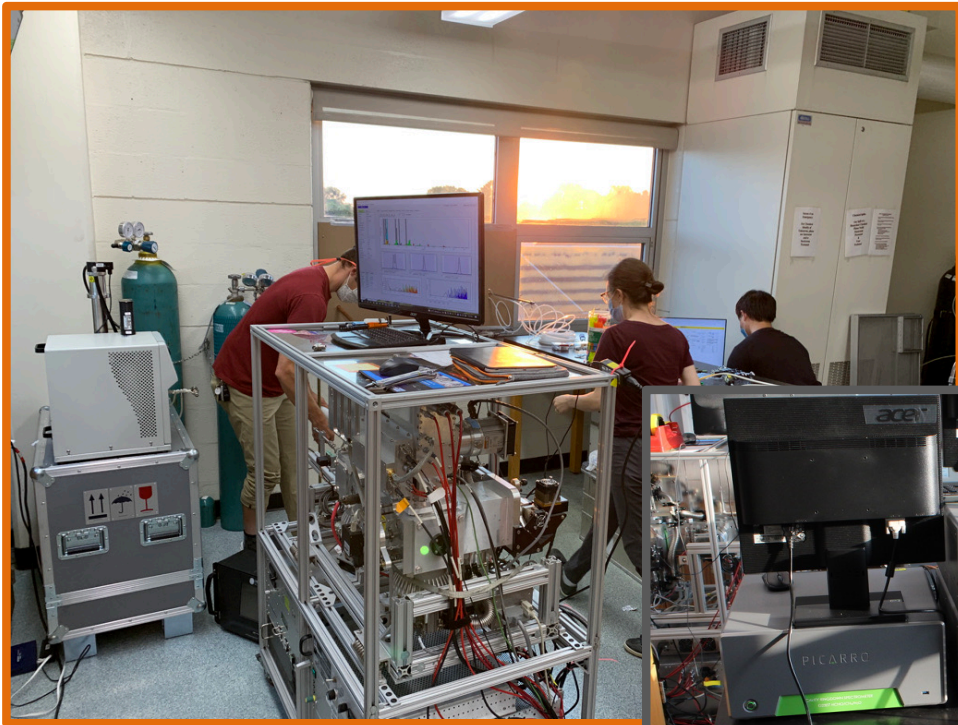
FEATURES

- ✓ 2+ years on-board data storage
- ✓ Full access to raw particle sensor data
- ✓ No user-intervention or maintenance required
- ✓ 1min time resolution (cloud), 5s (on-board)

PM sensors



Stationary Site Measurements (Widener U)



Mobile Measurements

- Plume finding
- Neighborhood Mapping
- Can respond to community complaints quickly
- Will find highest concentrations

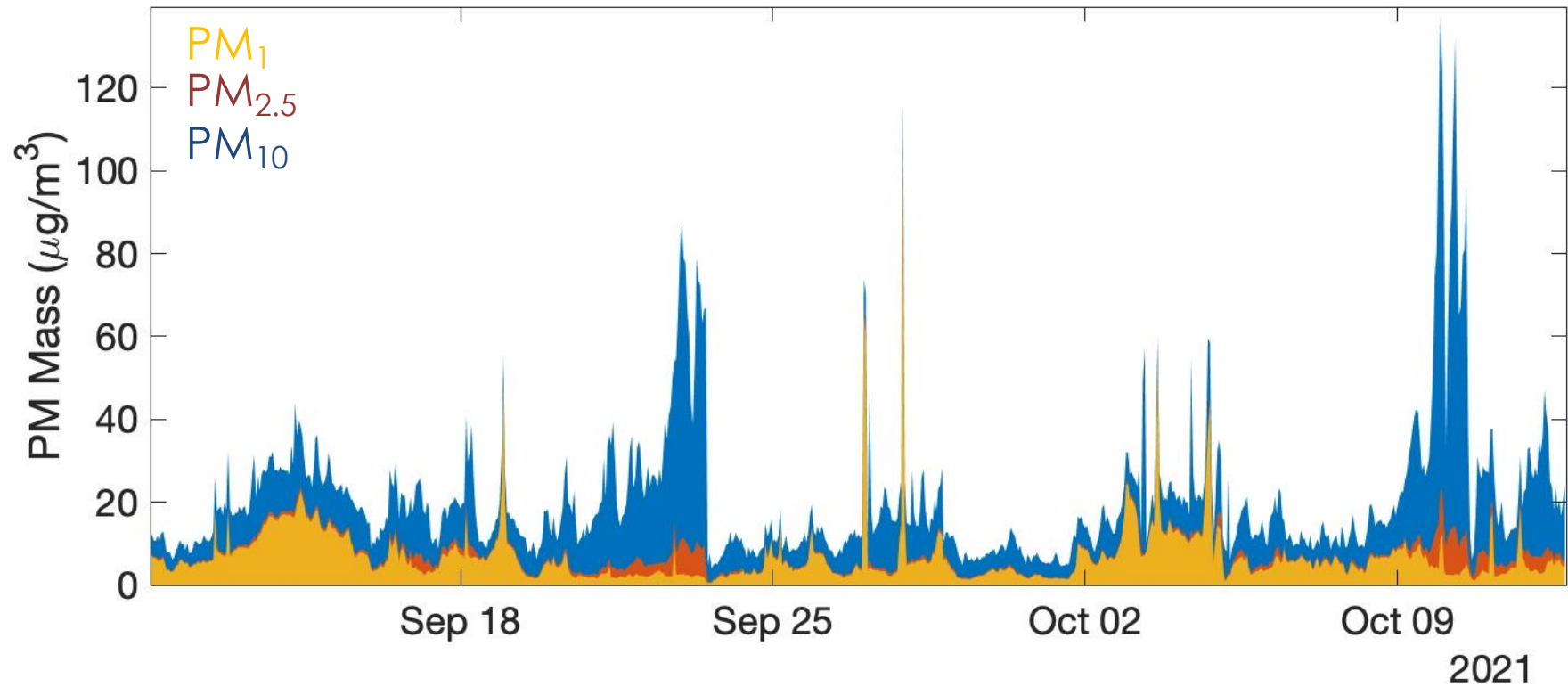
A white Aerodyne Mobile Laboratory truck is parked at night. The side of the truck features the company logo, which includes a globe with red lines representing air flow, and the text "Aerodyne Mobile Laboratory". Below the logo, the contact information "AERODYNE RESEARCH, Inc. 978-663-9500 BILLERICA, MA" is printed. The truck is parked on a paved surface, and in the background, there are industrial buildings and trees illuminated by lights.

**Aerodyne
Mobile Laboratory**

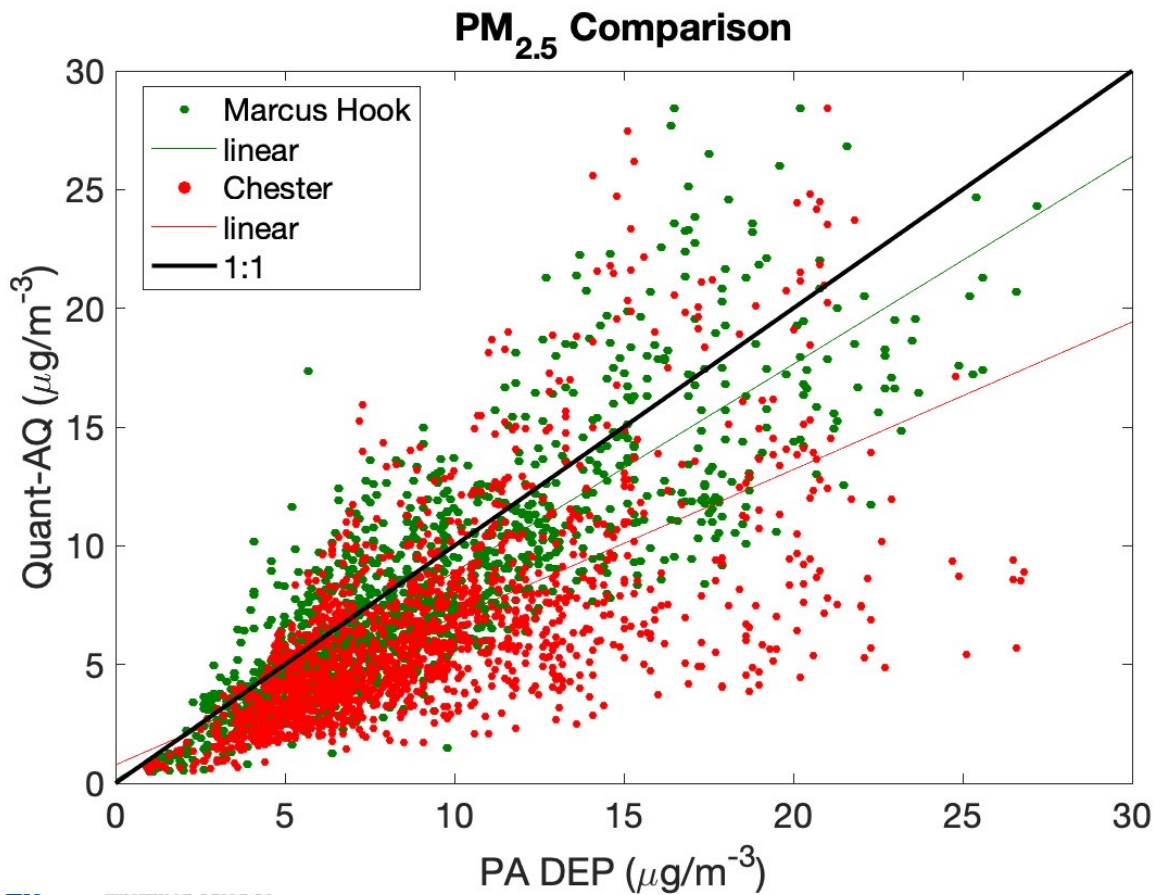
AERODYNE RESEARCH, Inc.
978-663-9500
BILLERICA, MA

Aerodyne Research Mobile Laboratory: Tara Yacovitch (AML PI)

Modulair-PM example data

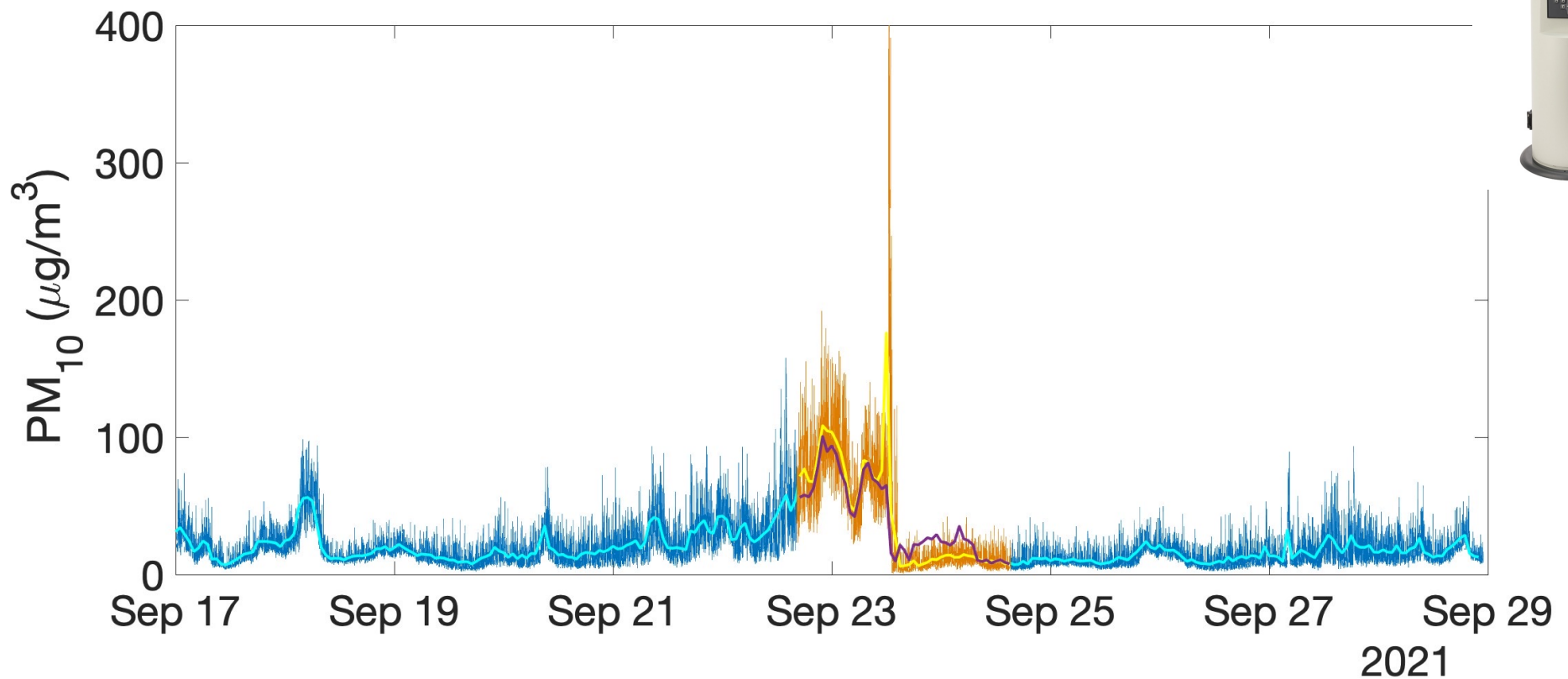


Good agreement for $PM_{2.5}$ with nearby regulatory measurements

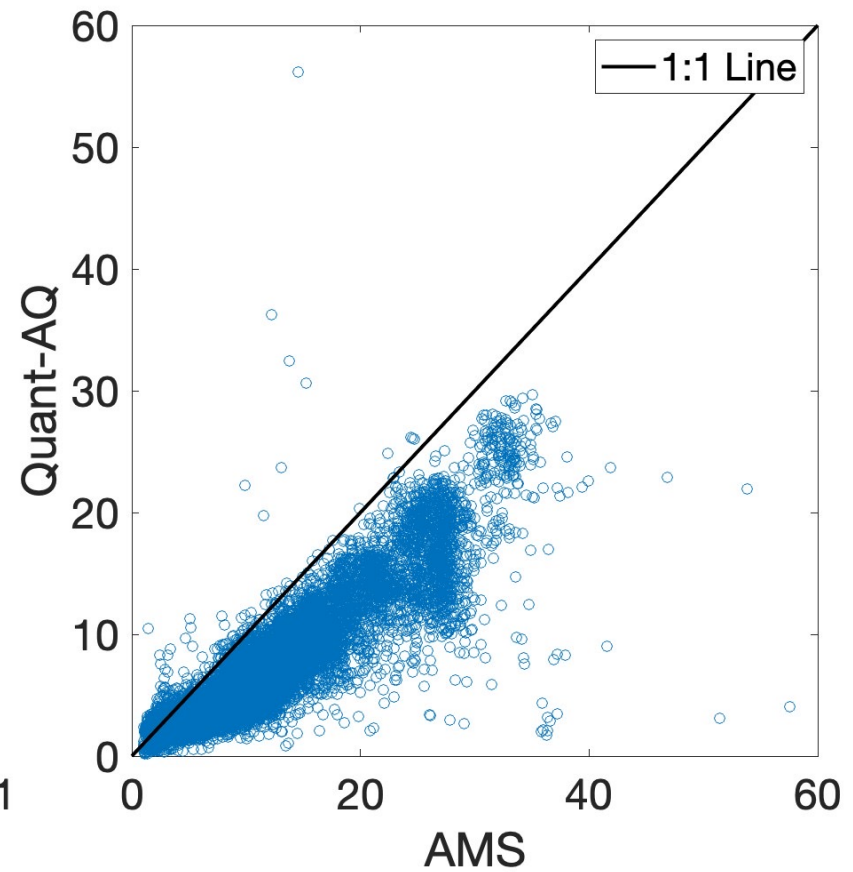
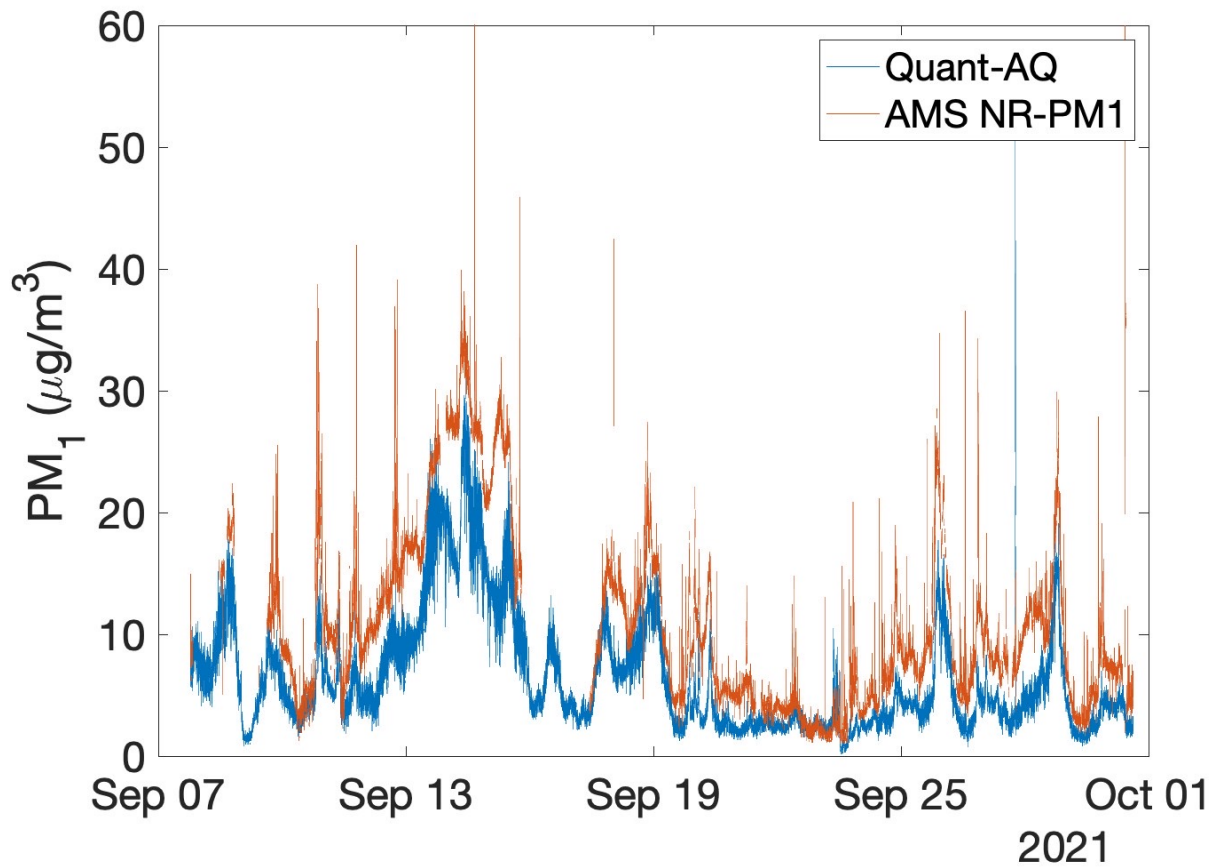


RMSE (9/11/21 – 12/08/21):
Chester = $3.53 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Marcus Hook = $2.66 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Good agreement with Gravimetric Samples

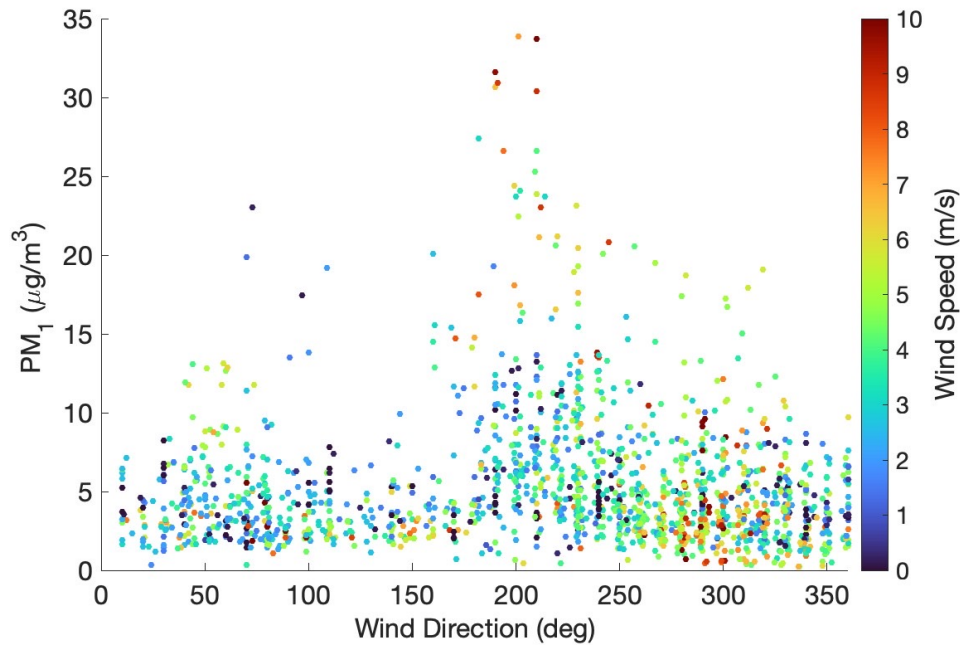


AMS (fixed Site)

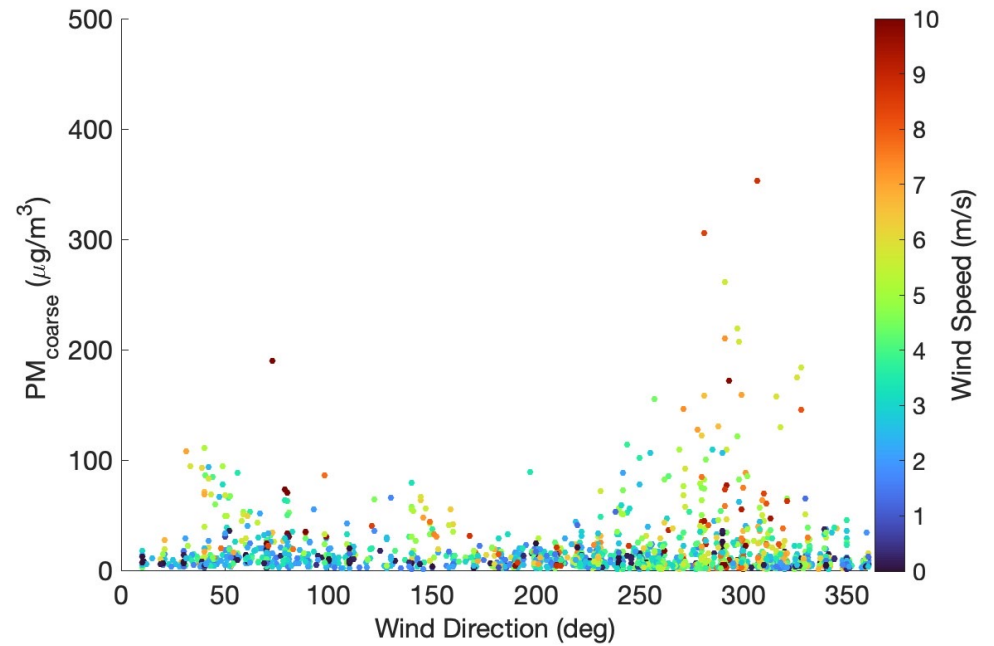


Sensors Identify Peaks from Directions of Sources

PM₁



PM_{coarse}



9/11/21 – 12/8/21

Larger particles –
sources from NE and W

Chester DEP site – Coarse PM



Conclusions (to date)

- We are still looking at a lot of data from the fixed site and mobile laboratory datasets
- Quant-AQ shows promising results for measuring coarse PM associated with some industrial operations.
- Low-cost data able to distinguish peaks in times wind comes from prominent sources.