

# Experience of global small sensor co-location comparison studies and applications with AQMesh

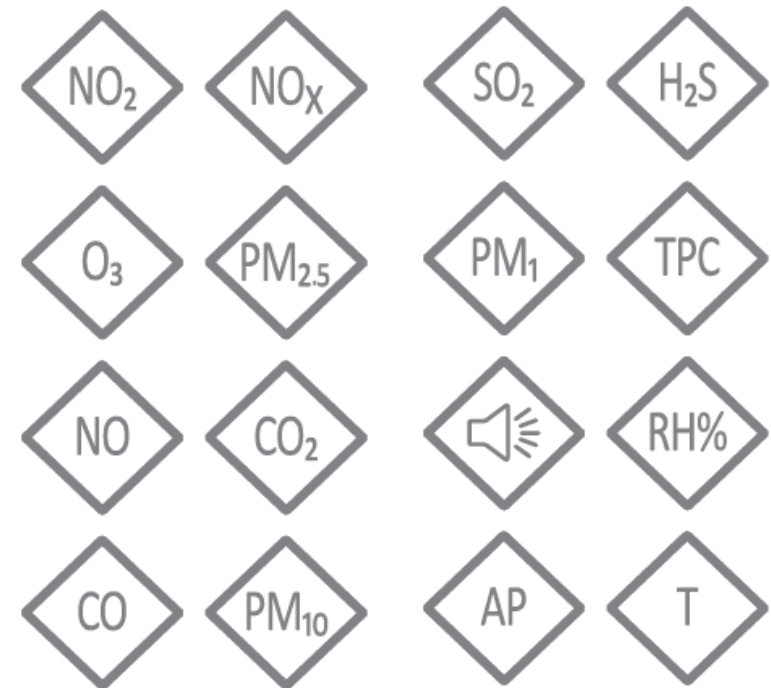
Tom Townend  
AQMesh Product Manager

# Market drivers for improving performance

- Be the best small sensor system on the market
- Consistent high performance will mean confidence in the product from a range of different users

## AQMesh focuses on:

- Quality of data
  - Precision
  - “Out of box” accuracy
  - QA/QC
- Ease of use
  - Simple operation
  - Simple to achieve accurate, high quality data
- Customer support
  - Experienced and dedicated global distributor network
  - High quality and responsive technical support from AQMesh



# Challenges

- Expectations put onto small sensor systems
  - FEM quality data
  - Working in any environment consistently
  - Zero or minimal maintenance or calibration (scaling) requirements
  - Very low cost
- Data confidence flags
  - Redacting data
- Repeatability
- Traceable processing
- Clarity for users vs. IP protection
- Differentiation from the competition



# Performance: DQIs we use

| DQI                  |                                | Why used   |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>R<sup>2</sup></b> | Pearson's co-efficient squared | Good indicator of precision of one data set to another. However, provides no indication of accuracy between the two. Can be skewed positively or negatively by a small number of outlying values |
| <b>RMSE</b>          | Root Mean Square Error         | Robust measurement of the deviation of the sample used, but not widely understood by the average user due to its method of weighting negatively any larger variances                             |
| <b>MAE</b>           | Mean Absolute Error            | Easy to understand for users without a high level of statistical knowledge, as a linear indicator of accuracy, i.e. not weighted   |



# Performance: DQIs we use

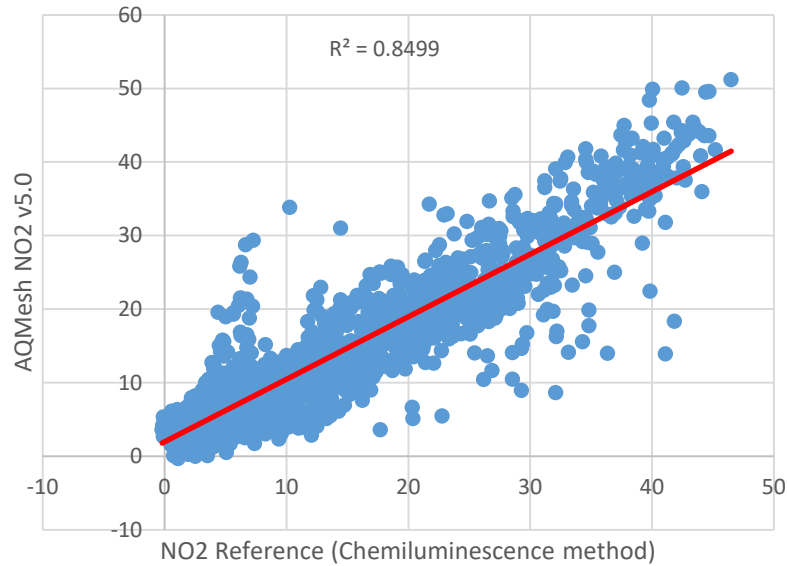
However, if not explained carefully all are potentially misleading based on...

- Sample size,
- Averaging interval,
- Data capture within averaging periods,
- Confidence in how data has been treated,
- Pollutant range measured,
- Etc.

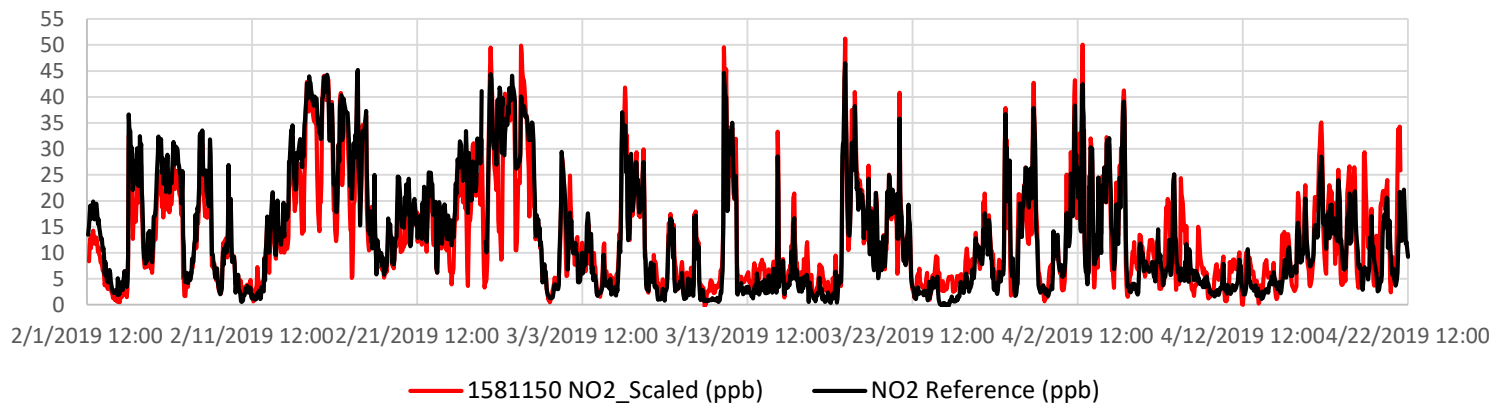
We need industry wide agreement on how these or other DQIs are used for fair comparison of products



# Co-location results – NO2 in Netherlands

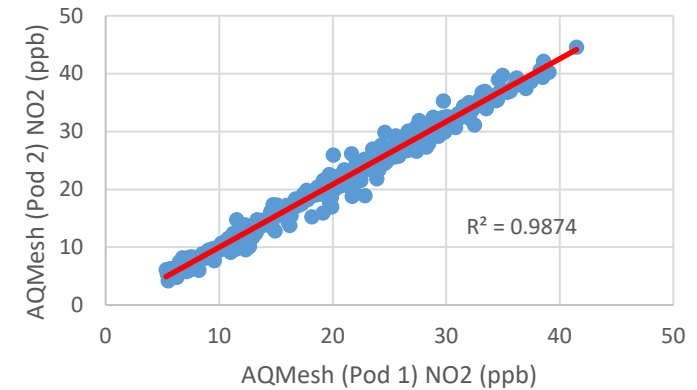
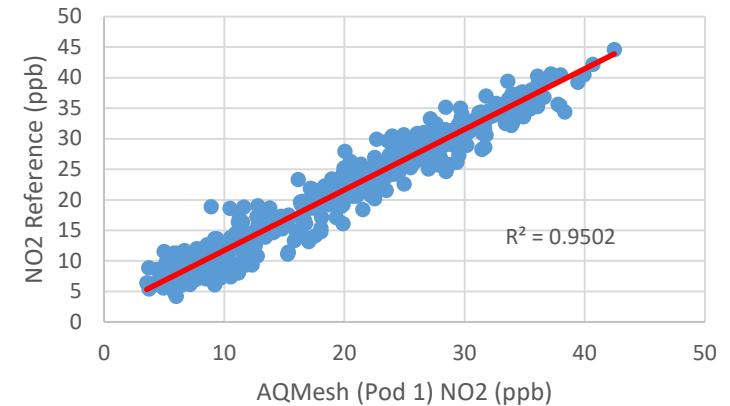


- Tested over 3 months within 1m of reference inlet
- R2 of 0.85 to FEM (unratified)
- MAE of 3.06ppb
- RMSE of 4.29ppb
- Temperatures range from -2 deg C to +28 deg C



# Co-location results – NO<sub>2</sub> in San Bernadino

- Tested over 1 month within 1m of reference inlet
- R2 of 0.92 and 0.95 to FEM
- MAE of 2.14ppb and 2.23ppb
- RMSE of 2.78ppb and 2.74ppb
- Temperatures range from -2 deg C to +39 deg C



# Standards and certifications

## Hopes

- Standards will provide differentiation between small sensor systems
- Will help set expectations for users and show what SSS are capable of
- Internationally recognized standards
- Defined rules for presenting DQI results

## Fears

- Testing will be cost prohibitive to small sensor systems and their price point
- Expectations will be too high (FEM standard)
- Test process will not be suitable for SSS



# Potential developments

We will always look to make continual improvements to the data quality of our products and in the near future we will be focussing on: -

- Improvement of gas algorithm corrections below LOC – Gases <10ppb
- Better “out of box” accuracy in a wider range of environments and target gas levels, reducing the need for local “calibrations” – Gases and PM
- Make data QA/QC simple and robust for users so that data can be trusted by third parties therefore reducing the effort required with potentially very large amounts of data

**Thanks and Questions?**