Air Quality Sensors – Lessons learned from a local authority perspective

Dr Donald Payne Fife Council







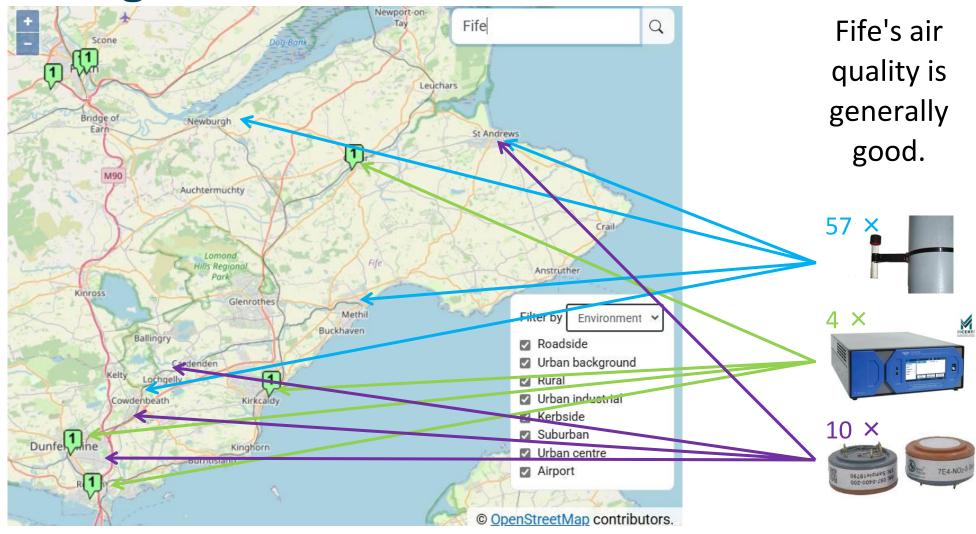
Air Quality Sensors -

lessons learned from a local authority perspective

Dr Donald Payne 26 March 2025



Background





Recent actions

Integrating Action on Air Quality & Climate Change A Guide for Local Authorities the-ies.org







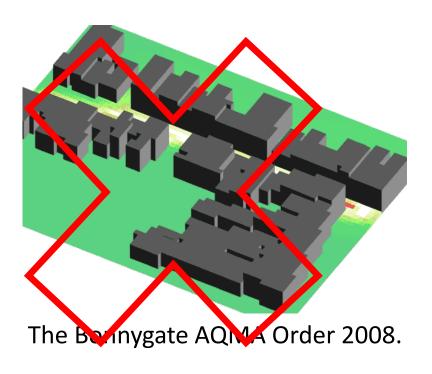






Management Areas

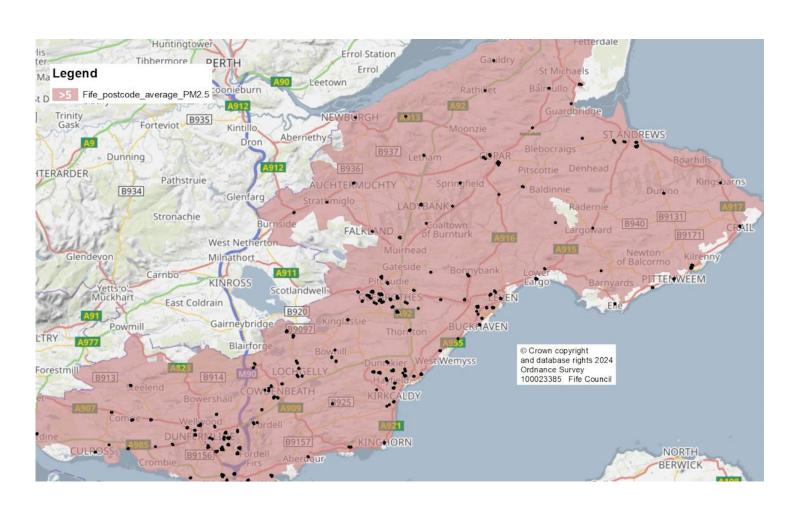




Both revoked in December 2023.



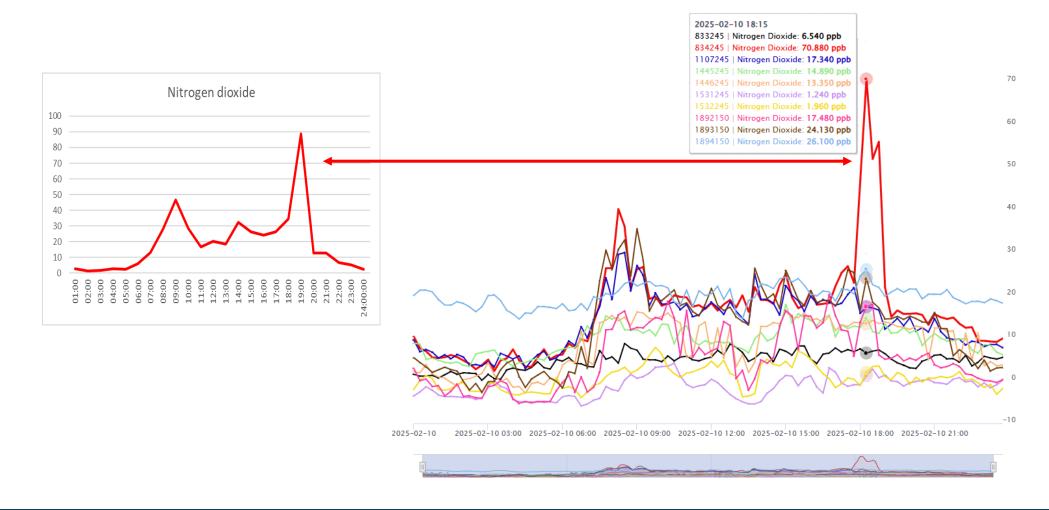
WHO guidelines



The shaded area represents 2019 modelled PM_{2.5} greater than 5 µg m⁻³.



Statistics, lies &c.





Low-low cost sensors

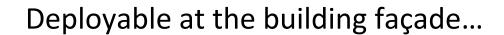








Sensor technology



...other brands are available!





Calibration requirements

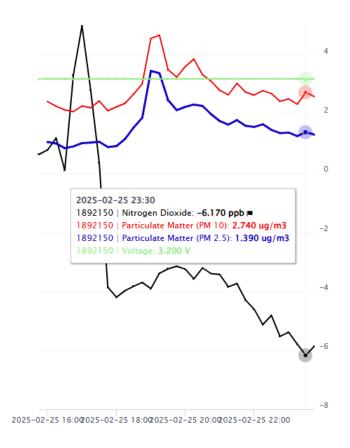
Co-location period		Co-location frequency
7–10 days	every	3-4 months

- ➤ Pods should be put into co-location every few months, for about a week, to provide evidence for data ratification.
- ➤ This requirement has been relaxed for pods located in the same street as the reference analyser.









Whilst the absolute values are clearly wrong, the nitrogen dioxide 'signal' is still present.

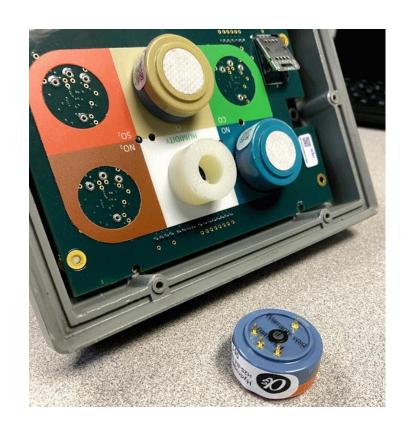


Maintenance schedules

Determinand	Sensor type	Design life
NO ₂ / NO / O ₃	Electrochemical cell	2 years
PM ₁₀ / PM _{2.5} / PM ₁	Pump and laser	8500 hours

- > Some electrochemical cells seem to have remained stable for up to four years.
- One pump failed after 12,800 hours (150%); two others are still going strong!





 $\mathsf{Inlet} \to$

Pump $\rightarrow \rightarrow$

←Electrochemical cell





Deliquescence is what you don't need.



Battery life

Version	Running time	Sample frequency	Telemetry reporting	Approx. battery life
2017 battery	30 seconds	15 minutes	hourly	300+ days
DC / solar	30 seconds	1 minute*	12 hours	satisfactory
2023 battery	5 seconds	1 minute*	12 hours	~90 days

The particulates pump and the dial-up modem draw the most power.
*sample frequency now determined by firmware





← Nonrechargeable battery: rainwater downpipe on northfacing façade.



← Solarpanelpowered trickle charger: have to keep the ivy in check!



Permanent mains for $SEPA \rightarrow$

← Intermittent mains with backup battery





—for apparatus on BSC unmetered supplies



Schools Project



4 April 2023

Methodology:

- Diffusion tube at one school had been discontinued
- We had already installed tubes at another two schools
- Using dispersion modelling of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}
- GIS layer of "School Access Points"
- Spatial clip of predicted concentrations at the school gates

Dear Net Zero Committee,

RE: Air Quality Monitors around City Schools

Implementation:

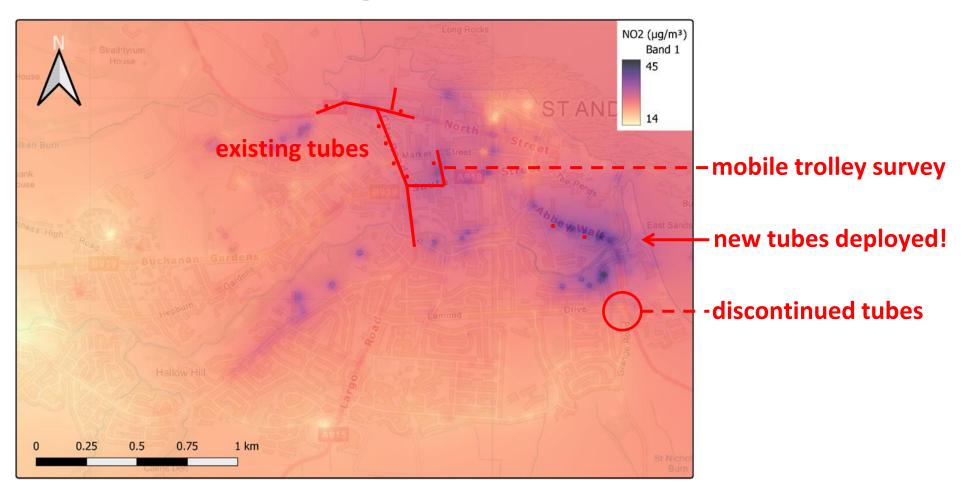
- Five new diffusion tubes installed at schools with highest predicted NO₂
- Five new sensor pods procured for schools with highest predicted PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}
- Shortlist of other schools for monitoring should re-deployment become an option



Collaborative working

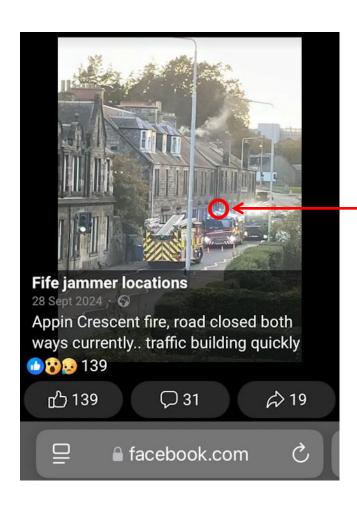
plume labs

Four years of data collected by students walking the streets (Transition University of St Andrews, 2024).



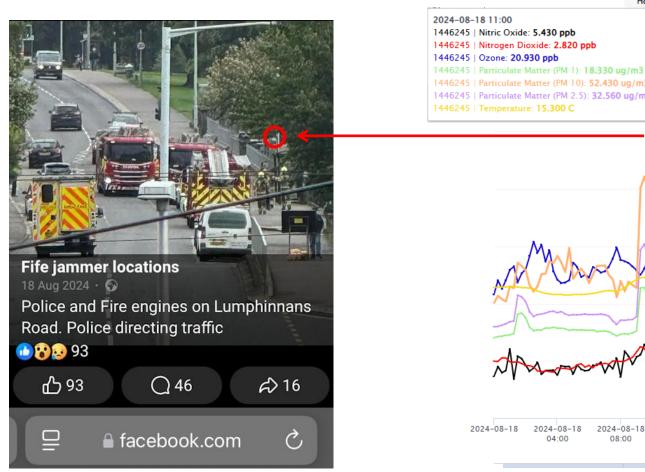


Discrete incidents





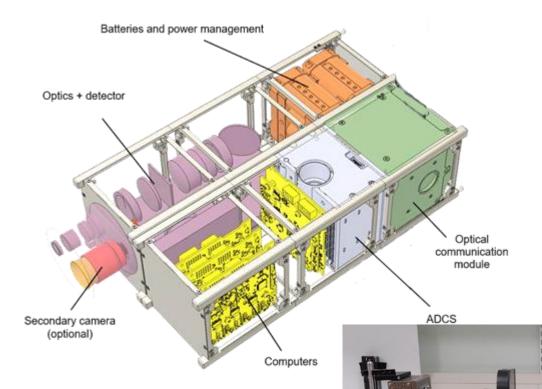








Remote sensing



Edinburgh Innovations (University of Edinburgh, 2024).



Source apportionment?



Summary of sensors

Sensors allow measurement more relevant to sensitive receptors.

- ☑ Running costs are modest.
- ✓ Accuracy is manageable.
 - Sensors can be deployed quickly and easily, then moved if desired (several options for providing power).
 - Even unratified data can provide a useful proxy, prompting further monitoring, and new technologies are on their way.



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