

Mobile Air Quality Mapping in the District

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MWAQC-TAC

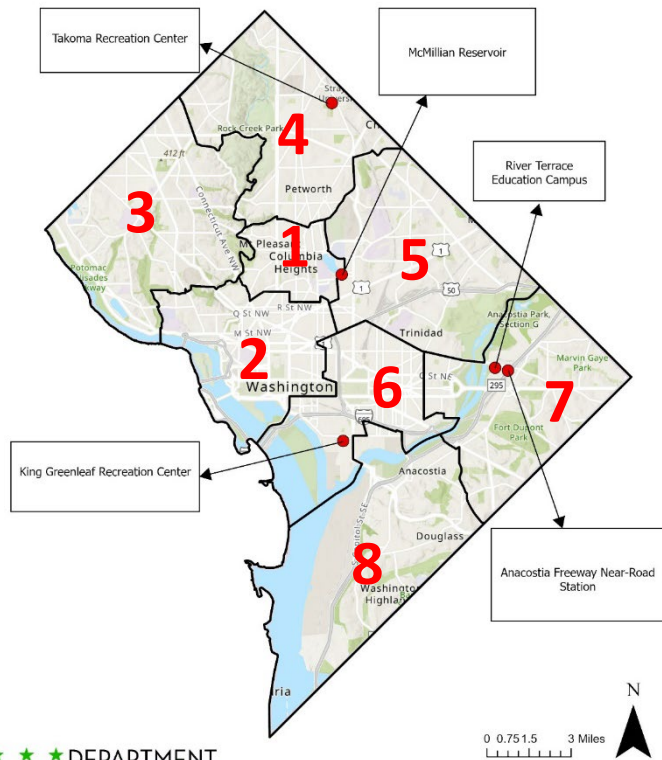
January 2024



GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

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Washington DC's Ambient Air Monitoring Network



Site Location	Address	Location Setting*
Takoma Rec Center	301 Van Buren St NW	
McMillan Reservoir	2500 First St NW	
River Terrace Education Campus	405 Anacostia Ave NE	Historically overburdened community
Anacostia Freeway Near-Road Station	Benning Rd NE @ I-295 On-ramp	Historically overburdened community
King Greenleaf Rec Center	201 N St SW	Historically overburdened community
Ward 8 Site	TBD	Historically overburdened community

*All stations considered urban

What is DOEE doing to Assess Air Quality in Overburdened Communities?

- Reorienting and expanding the regulatory network
 - Currently 3 (of 5) stations in overburdened communities
 - Another station in Ward 8 this fiscal year
- Community-scale hyper-local air monitoring to identify hot-spots
 - Mobile platform monitoring- Aclima Pilot Study
 - Emerging technology low-cost sensors
 - 3 park bench emerging technology air monitoring stations
- Community Involvement
 - Stakeholder engagement on Ward 8 location
 - Shared governance for 3 park-bench monitor
 - Training “Air Ambassadors” to understand local air quality issues
 - Examining Air Ambassadors as an avenue for low-cost-sensor network hosting

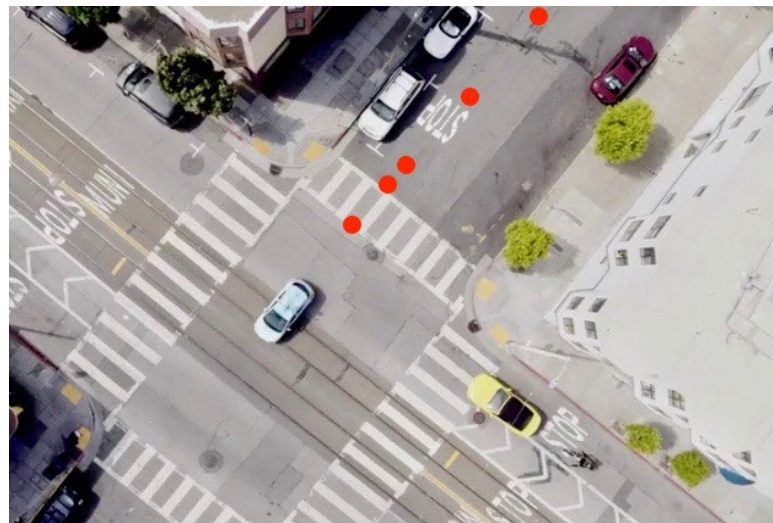


Introduction to Aclima Mobile Monitoring

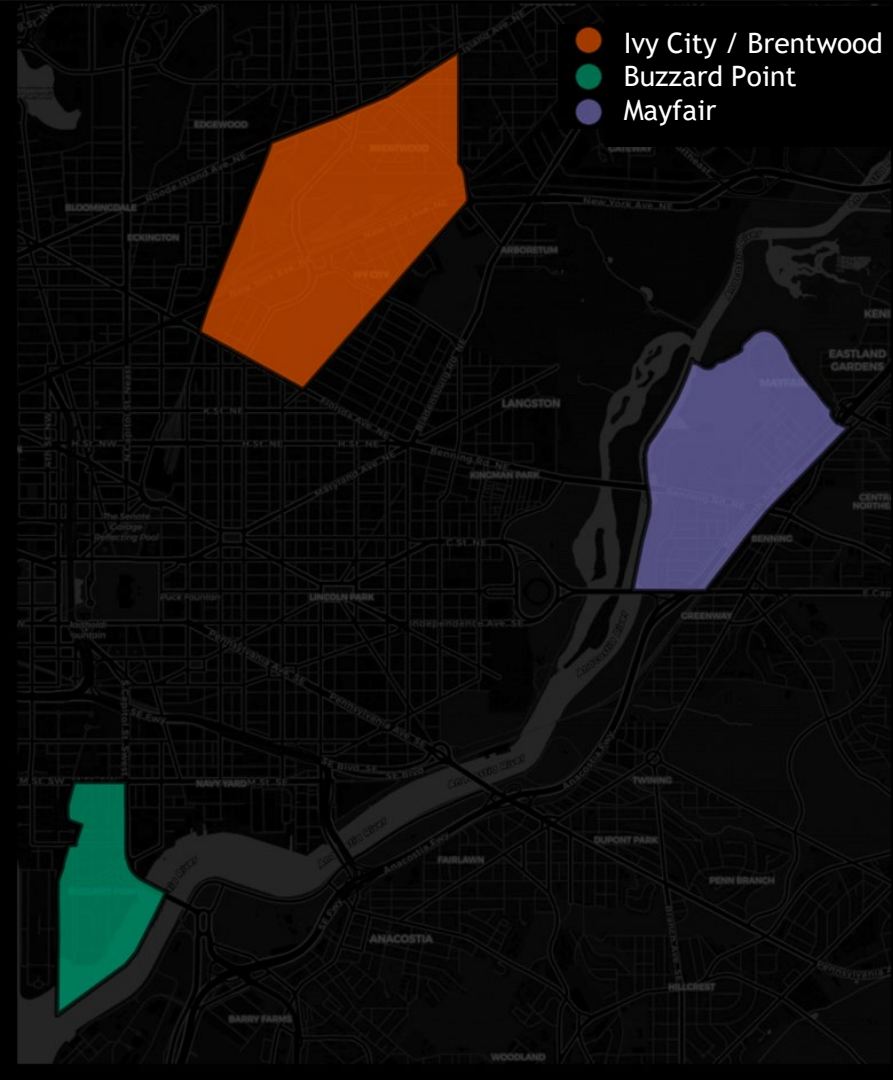
Aclima uses mobile mapping and analysis to generate maps that show typical pollution concentrations with high spatial resolution (**hyperlocal maps**)

These maps highlight typical concentrations over a defined measurement period, in this case two weeks for the DC Pilot, illustrating high and low pollution concentrations at the street level.

All 1-second measurements are assigned to a ~100m **road segment** based on the location (latitude and longitude) of the data point.



1 second data points as red dots aligned to the route of the car.



PILOT OVERVIEW

In June 2023, Aclima conducted two weeks of hyperlocal mobile air quality measurement across 3 neighborhoods specified by DC-DOEE:

Mayfair, Ivy City/Brentwood, and Buzzard Point (5 census tracts total).

Measurement included:

Carbon dioxide, fine particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, black carbon, methane, and TVOCs.

EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Criteria Air Pollutants (in **bold** are pollutants measured by Aclima)

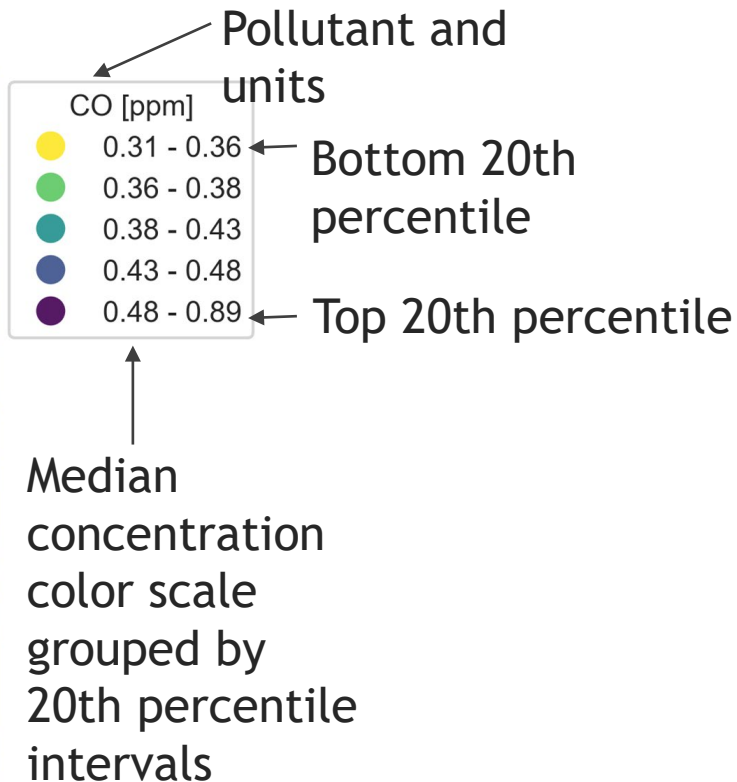
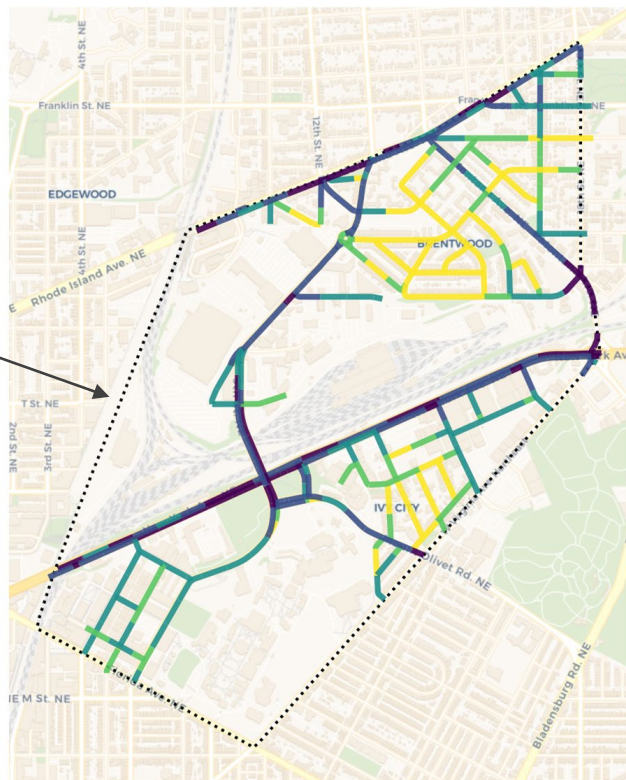
- ✓ **Ozone (O₃)** – 70 ppb (8 hour)
- ✓ **Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)** – 100 ppb (1 hour); 53 ppb (annual average)
- ✓ **Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})** – 35 μg/m³ (24 hour); 12 ug/m³ (annual average)*
- ✓ Coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀) – 150 μg/m³ (24 hour)
- ✓ **Carbon monoxide (CO)** – 35 ppm (1 hour), 9 ppm (8 hour)
- ✓ Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) – 75 ppb (1 hour)
- ✓ Lead (Pb) – 0.15 μg/m³ (3 month average)

**Currently under review by EPA to strengthen NAAQS*

How to interpret the following maps:

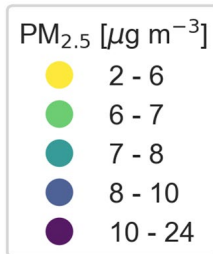
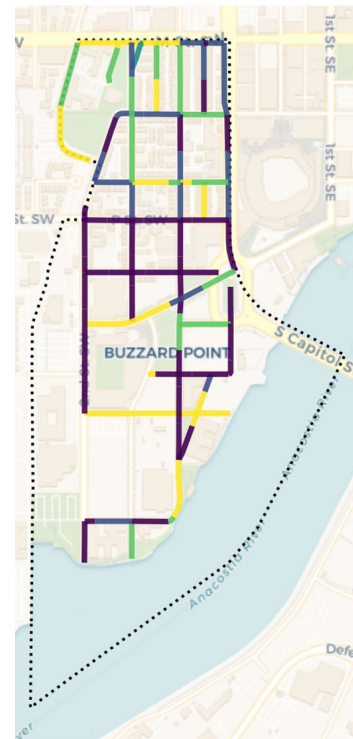
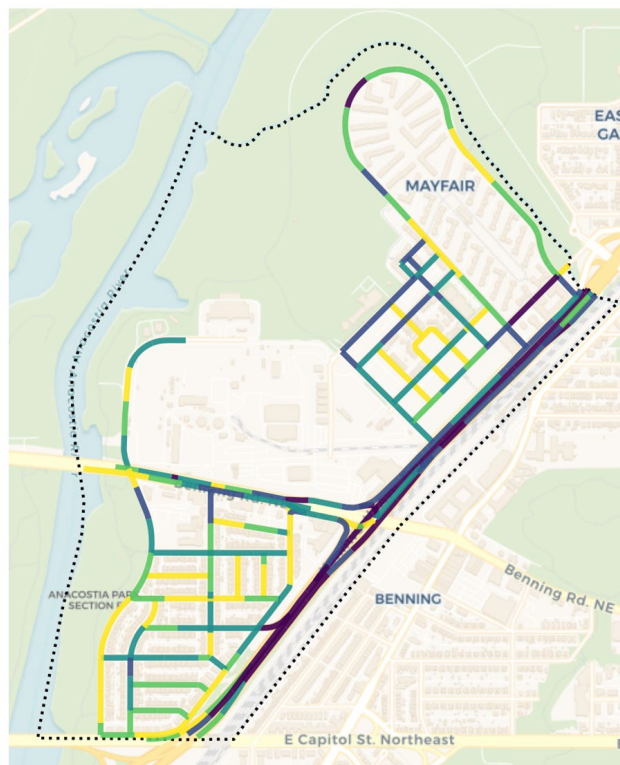
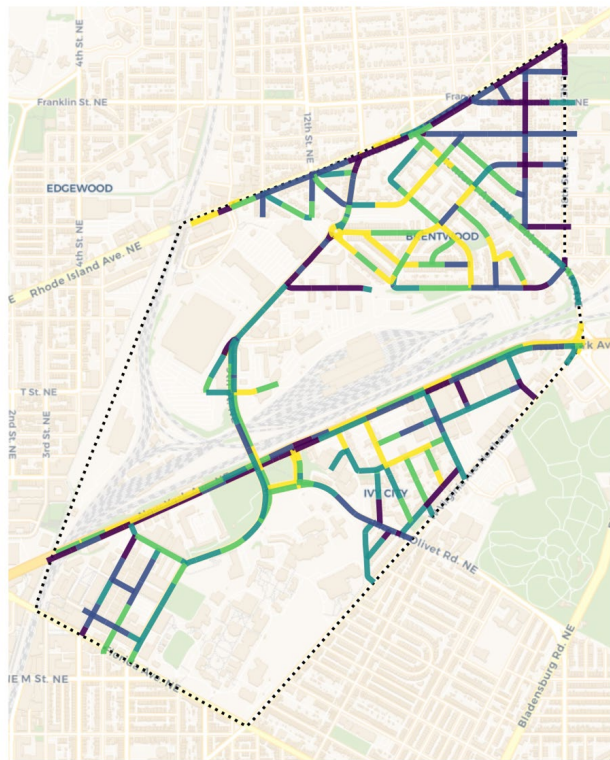
Measurements collected June 15 - 28, 2023

Measurement area bounds

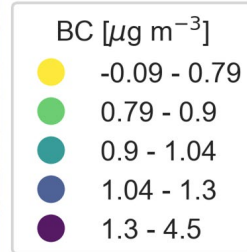
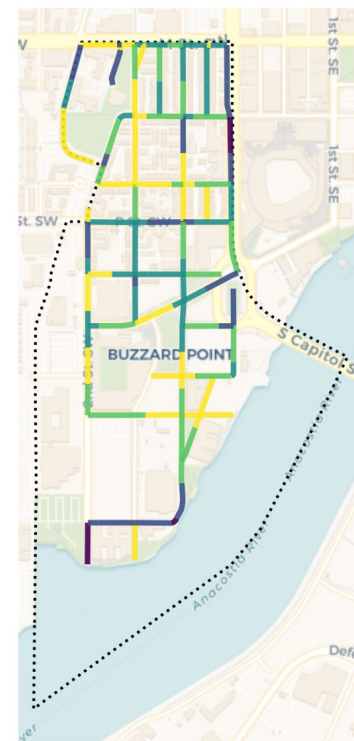
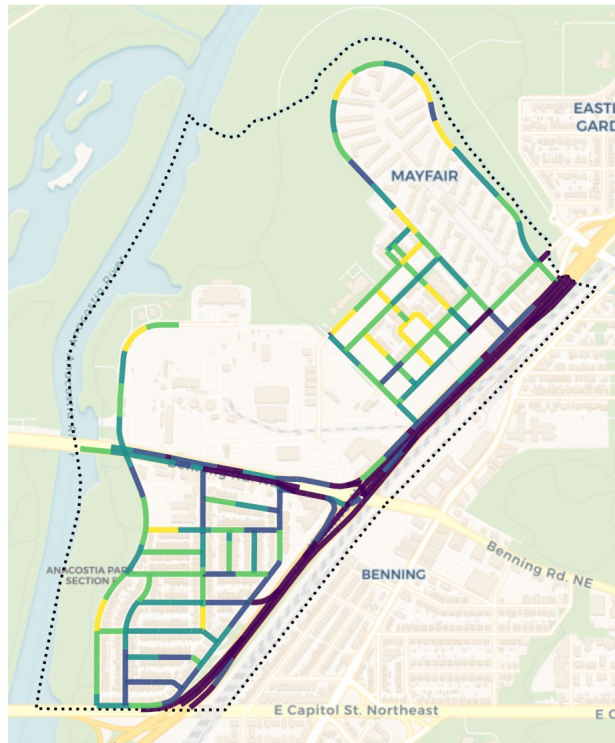
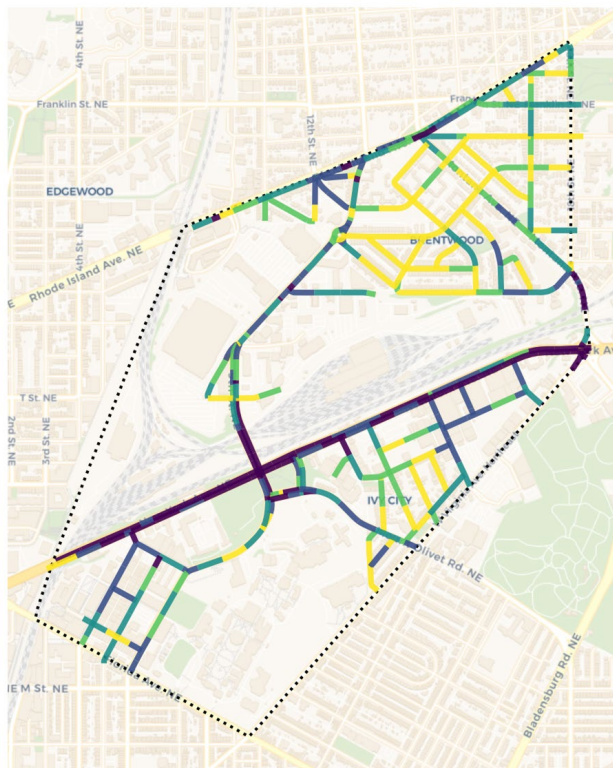


PM_{2.5} (Fine particulate matter)

Standard: 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24 hr); 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual)

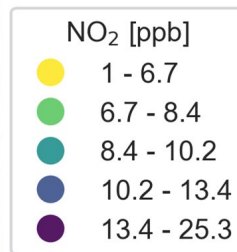
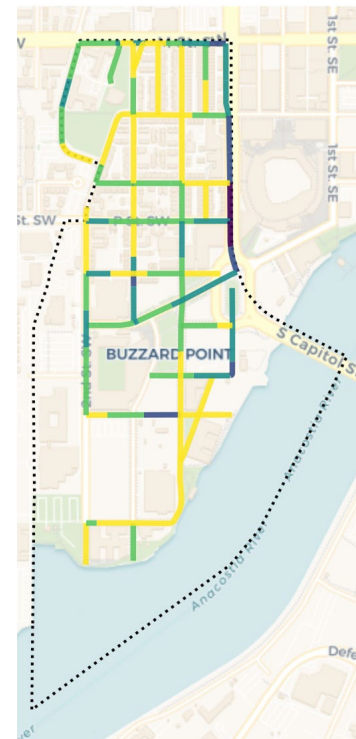
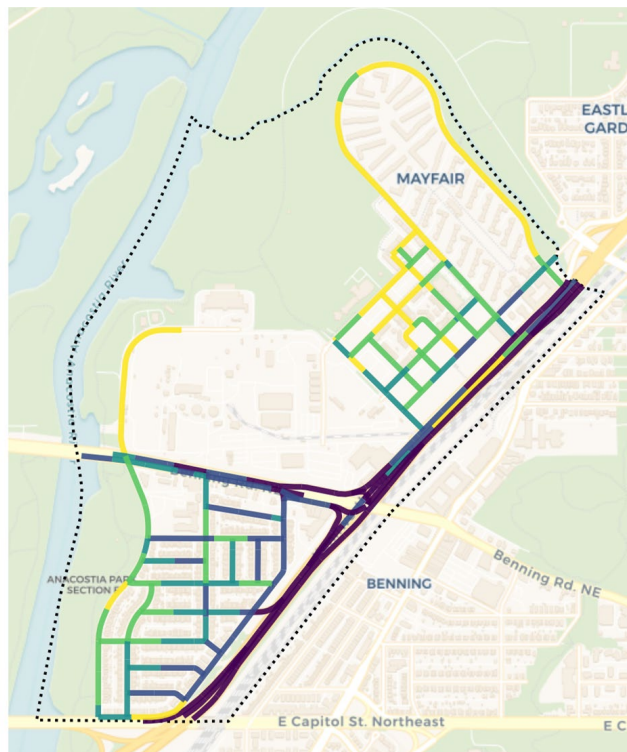
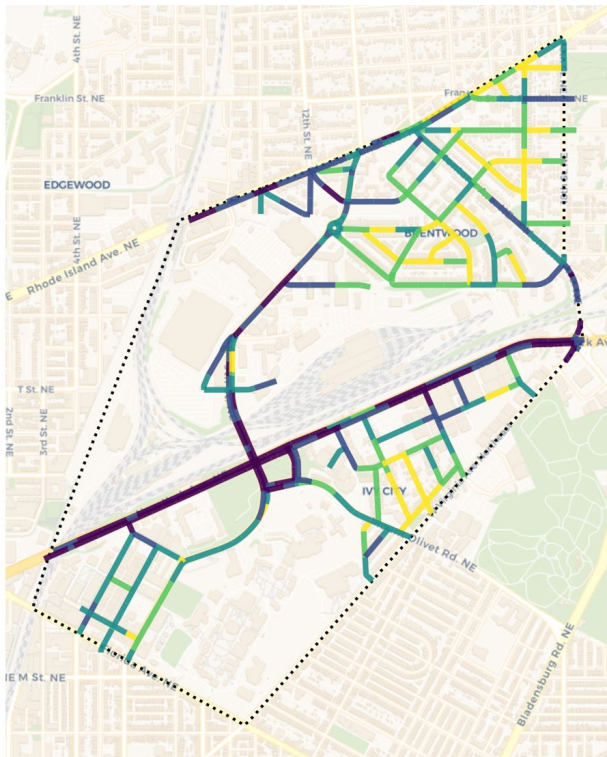


Black Carbon (BC)



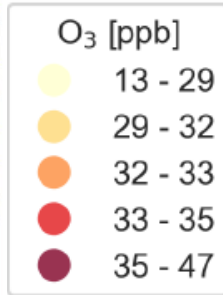
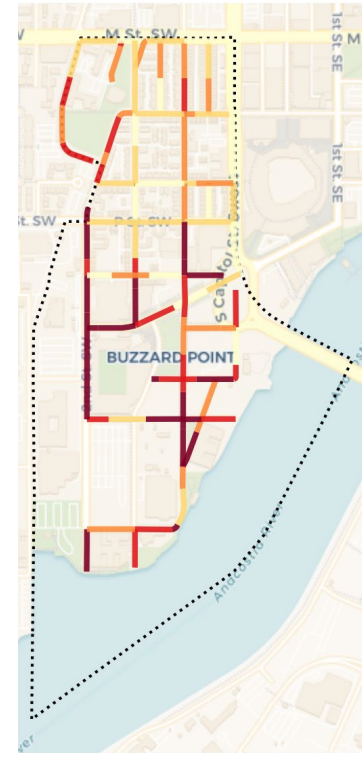
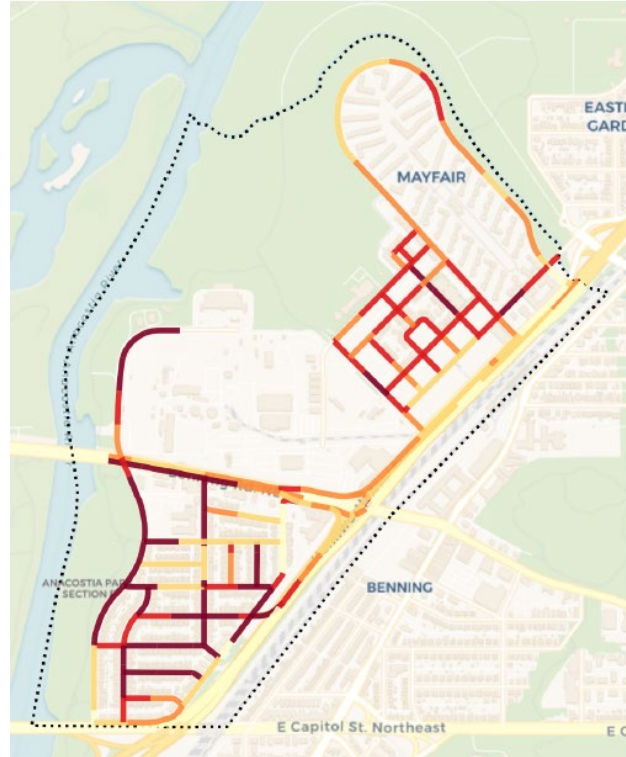
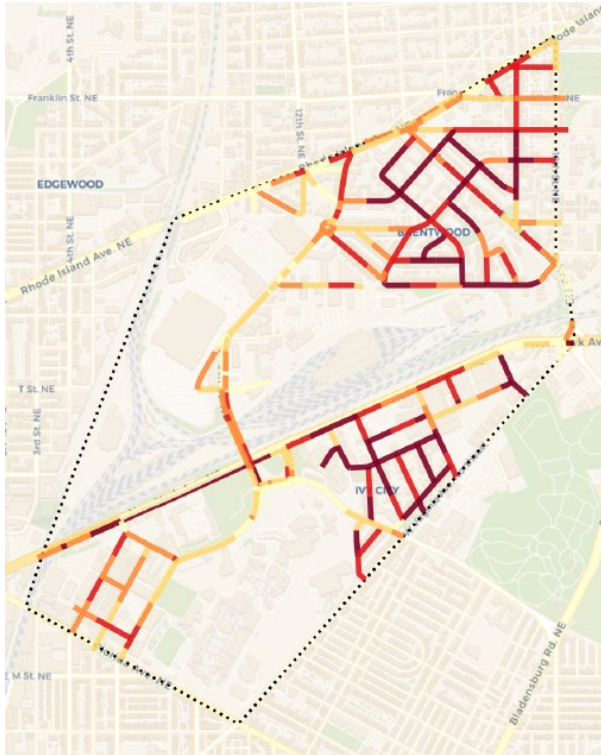
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Standard: 100 ppb (1 hr); 53 ppb (annual)



Ozone

Standard: 70 ppb



Comparison Statistics

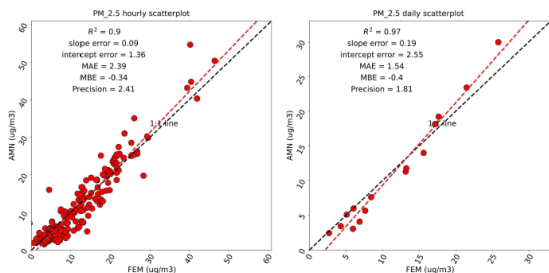


Figure A1: Comparison of hourly (left) and daily (right) mean Aclima mobile sensor measurements within a 250 m radius circle centered at all available stationary regulatory sites to the corresponding collocated data at those regulatory sites for $PM_{2.5}$ [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$], including comparison metrics (including R^2 , slope error, intercept error, MAE, MBE, and precision) that represent Aclima AMN 1-hr or 24-hr device-level performance.

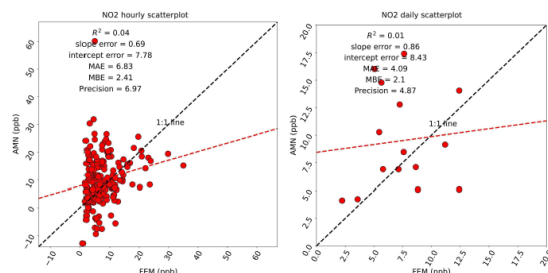


Figure A2: Comparison of hourly (left) and daily (right) mean Aclima mobile sensor measurements within a 250 m radius circle centered at all available stationary regulatory sites to the corresponding collocated data at those regulatory sites for NO_2 [ppb], including comparison metrics (including R^2 , slope error, intercept error, MAE, MBE, and precision) that represent Aclima AMN 1-hr or 24-hr device-level performance.

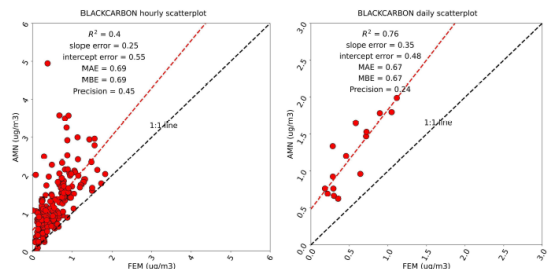


Figure A5: Comparison of hourly (left) and daily (right) mean Aclima mobile sensor measurements within a 250 m radius circle centered at all available stationary regulatory sites to the corresponding collocated data at those regulatory sites for Black Carbon [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$], including comparison metrics (including R^2 , slope error, intercept error, MAE, MBE, and precision) that represent Aclima AMN 1-hr or 24-hr device-level performance.

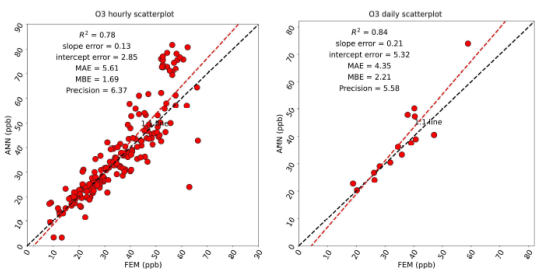
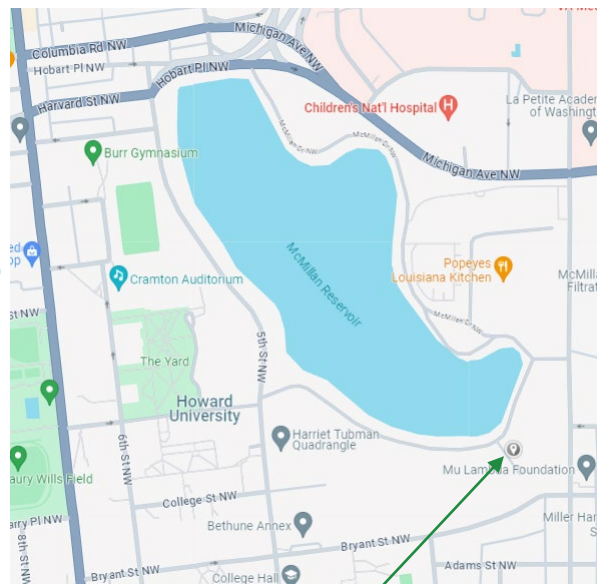


Figure A3: Comparison of hourly (left) and daily (right) mean Aclima mobile sensor measurements within a 250 m radius circle centered at all available stationary regulatory sites to the corresponding collocated data at those regulatory sites for O_3 [ppb], including comparison metrics (including R^2 , slope error, intercept error, MAE, MBE, and precision) that represent Aclima AMN 1-hr or 24-hr device-level performance.

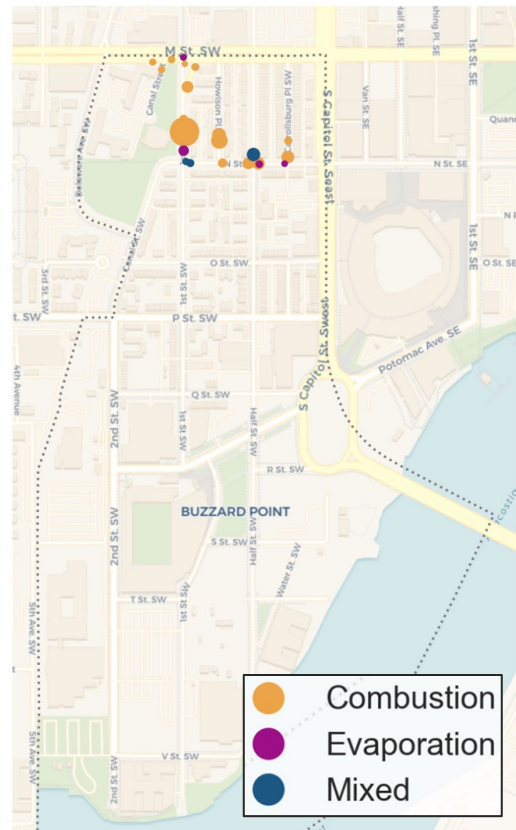
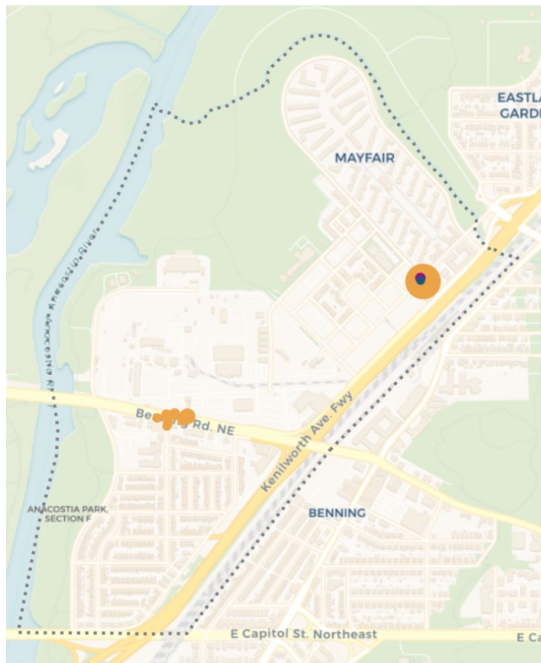
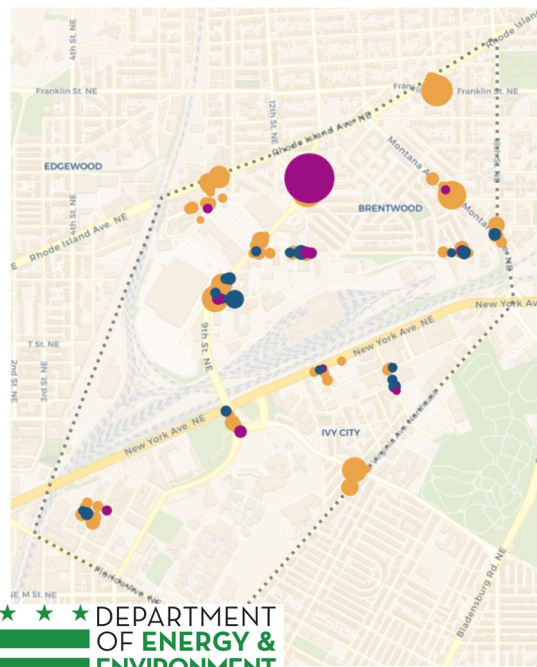


McMillan
Monitor

Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC) measurements

Combustion-related (orange), off-gassing-related (purple), and a combination of the two (blue) TVOC enhancements

Size of the circle increases with concentration



Questions

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