

SENTINEL (Sensor Intelligent Emissions Locator): A Quality Assurance Application for Sensors

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Presentation Outline

- Next Generation Emissions Measurements (NGEM)
 - Fenceline vs. community deployments
 - VOC fenceline sensors (SPods)
 - Sensor pre-deployment and in-field QA
- SENTINEL fenceline sensor data analysis app
 - Manual & automatic QA
 - Visualization and analysis
 - Metadata integration (canisters, meteorological data)
 - QA tables
- SENTINEL App Status



Next Generation Emissions Measurements (NGEM)

Use new measurement technologies to reduce emissions, enhance worker safety, improve air quality, and support community wellbeing

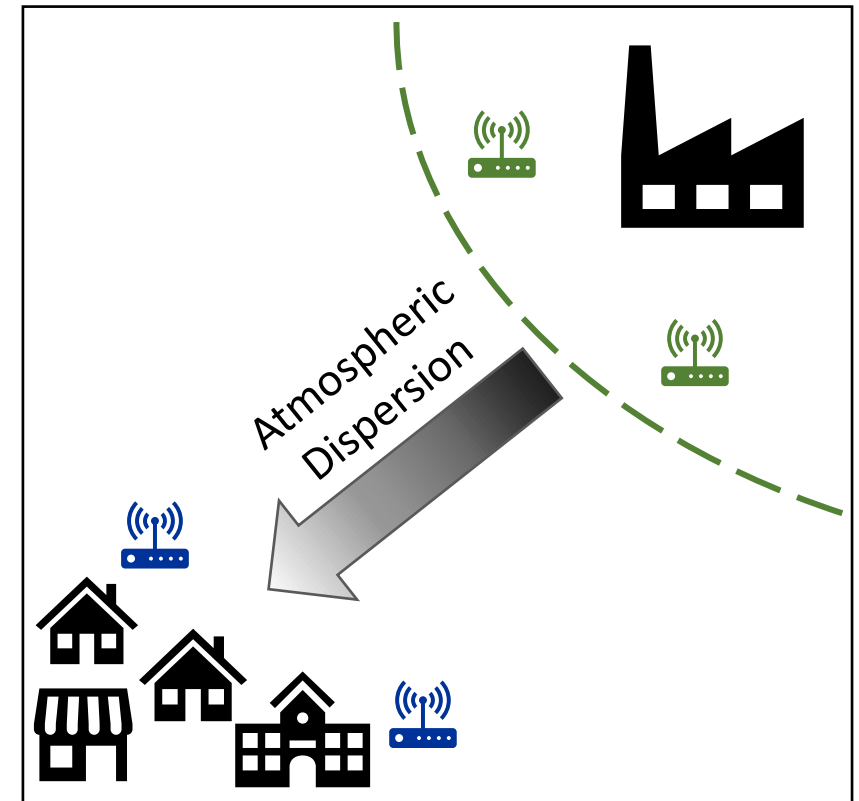


Fenceline/In-plant vs. In-community Deployment

Application	Purpose	Sensor/Instrument Needs
Fenceline/ In-plant	Detect and characterize VOC emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast sensor response is important Application-specific accuracy/precision VOC chemical speciation not as important
In-Community	Quantify ambient VOC levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast sensor response not as important Precise and accurate VOC measurements required Speciation is helpful to understand source contributions

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

Fenceline/In-plant Sensors
Higher, faster source signal



In-Community Sensors
Lower, slower source signal

In-community Monitoring



2021 Sensor Comparison Presentation



Fenceline Monitoring

South Coast Fenceline Air Monitoring Rule 1180



In-plant Leak Detection

Leak Detection and Repair Report



Emission
(Not a real emission)

VOC Sensor Side by Side Comparisons

How accurate and precise does your VOC sensor need to be?

- 5 sensor manufacturers
 - No baseline correction applied
- VOC sensors can vary by >100 ppb
- Baseline drift is a key factor
- Analysis approaches can depend on proximity to source:
 - **Fenceline** can use simple baseline correction to eliminate drift and isolate emission plumes
 - **In-Community** deployments contain lower VOC signal levels, so accuracy and precision are more important

Mean Values:

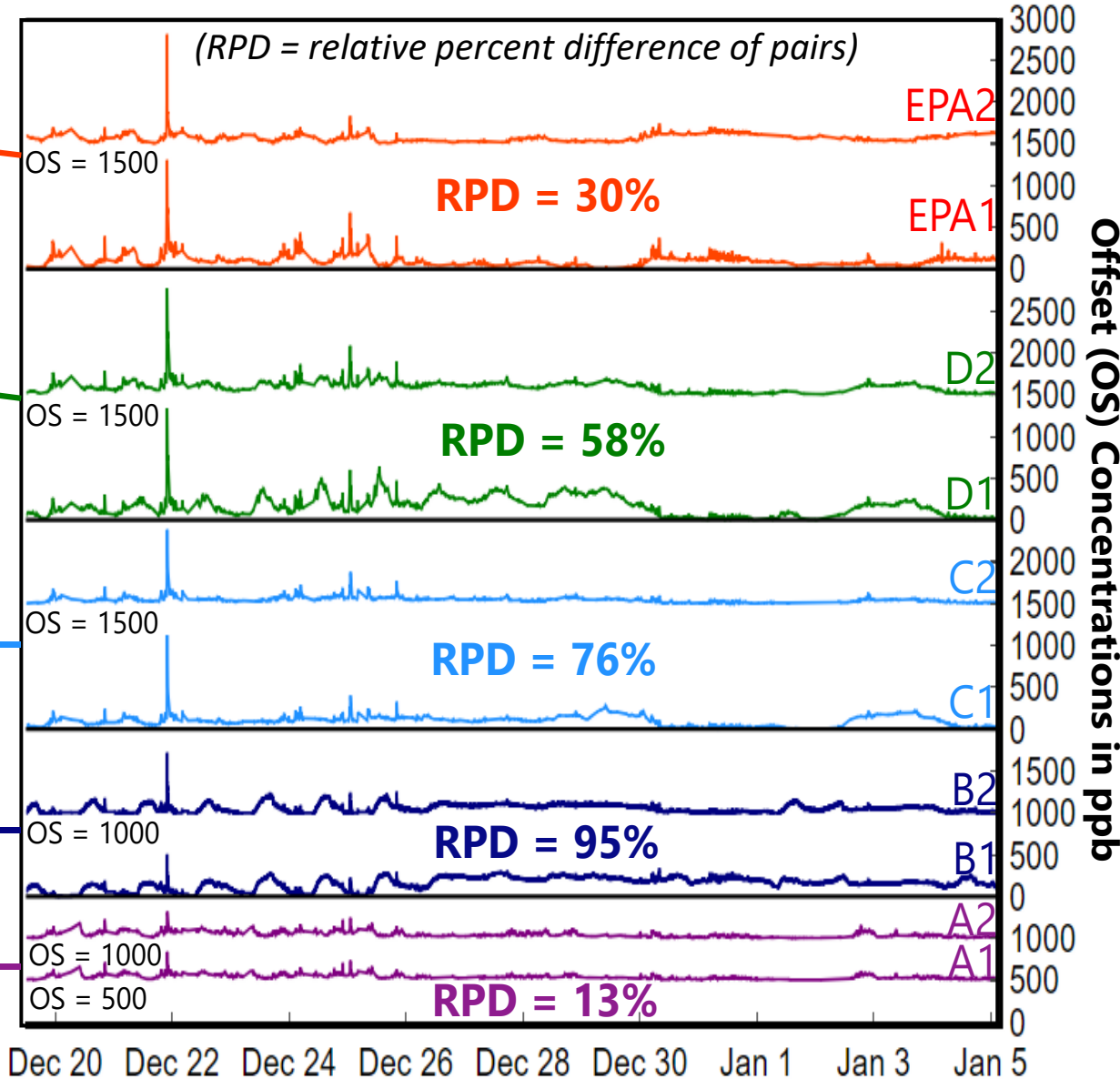
EPA 2 = 91 ppb
EPA 1 = 67 ppb

D2 = 91 ppb
D1 = 165 ppb

C2 = 98 ppb
C1 = 44 ppb

B2 = 62 ppb
B1 = 173 ppb

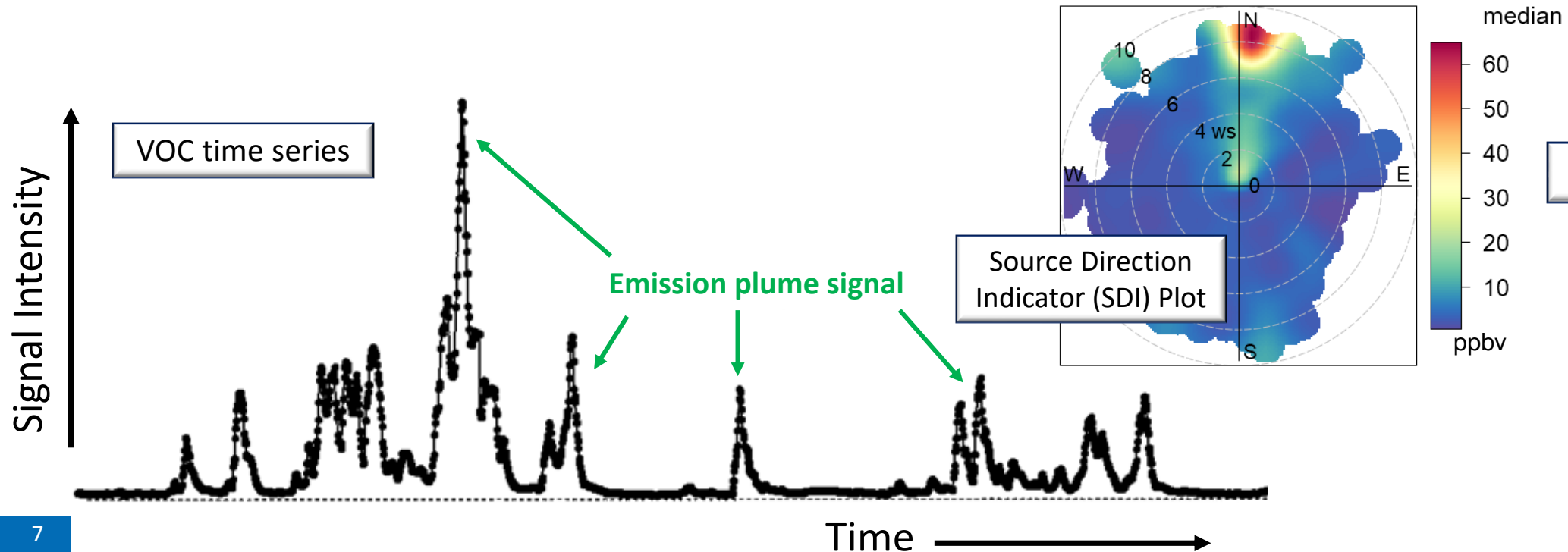
A2 = 41 ppb
A1 = 36 ppb



Sensor Comparison
Webinar

VOC Fenceline Sensor Pod (SPod)

- SPods collect data as a time series of VOC signal and wind direction
- Signal events occur when emission plume passes over SPod
- Signal disappears when the wind direction shifts slightly
- Combined VOC and wind data inform source location
- Baseline VOC levels are less important (focus on emission plume signal)



EPA Prototype SPod

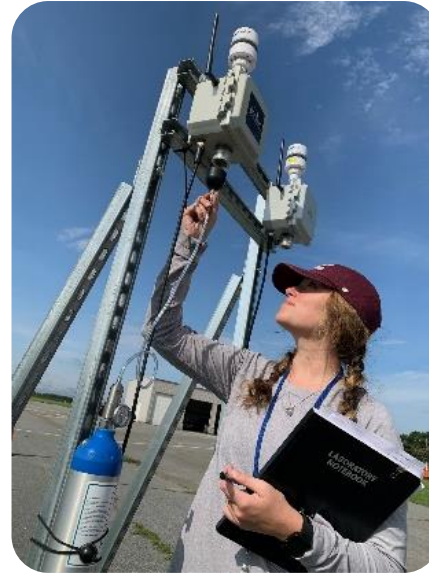


Commercial SPods



Sensor Pre-deployment and In-field QA

- EPA SPod SOP describes setup and use
 - Full calibrations
 - In-field bump tests
- Compound Response Factors (RF)
 - Can the sensor detect the nearby source?
 - Isobutylene is a reference gas (RF = 1)
 - Higher RF = lower sensor sensitivity to that compound (more difficult to detect)
 - Many emission plumes are a mixture of RFs
 - Triggered canister acquisitions can confirm the compounds in an observed VOC plume



Example of SPod 10.6eV Response Factors

Chemical Name	Ionization Energy	10.6 eV RF
Benzene	9.24	0.5
Xylenes	8	0.5
1,3 Butadiene	9.07	0.8
Isobutylene	9.24	1
Cyclohexane	9.98	1.3
Vinyl chloride	9.99	2.1
Methane	12.51	Zero Response



Complete list
of RF values



2019 SPod
Research Study

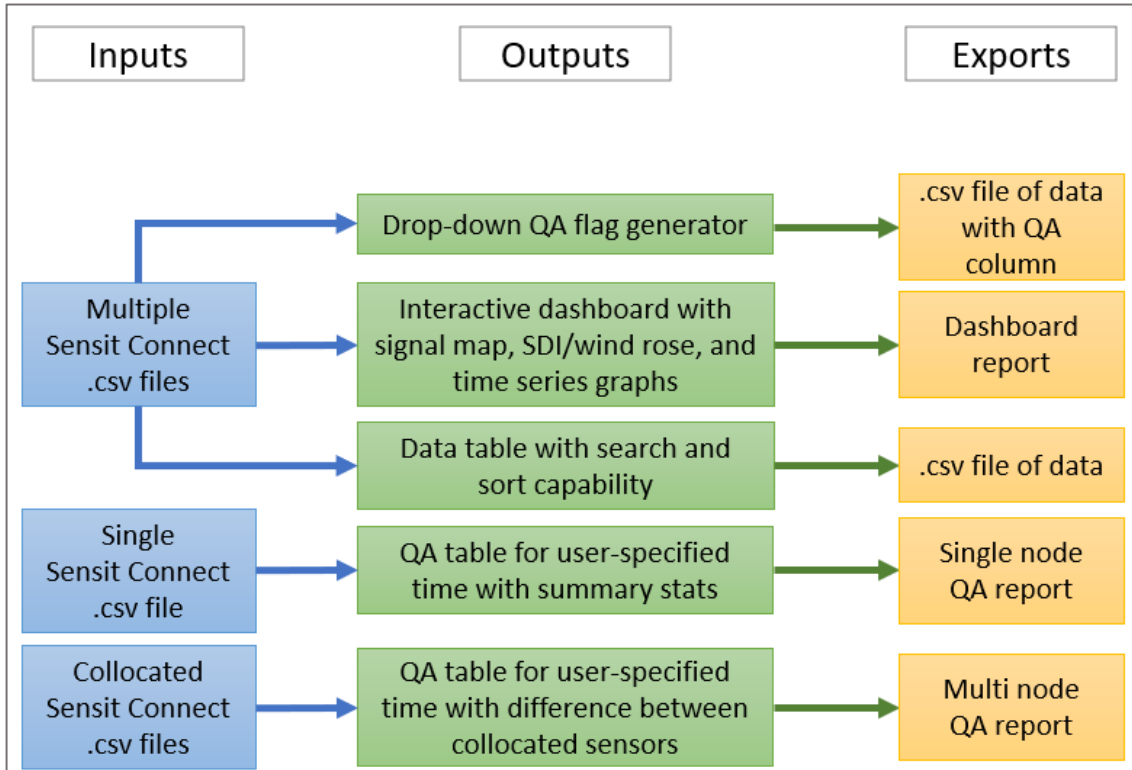


2022 SPod
Research Study

SENTINEL App

SENTINEL = Sensor NeTwork Intelligent Emissions Locator

- R Shiny App
- Input raw files for QA or Analysis
 - Multiple or single day
- Output reports and processed data files



SENTINEL

Data Upload

File must have the following naming convention:
[SPOD_Data_Export_1181_2022-07-10.csv](#)

Where SPOD_Data_Export_ is automatically generated by Sensit Connect, 1181 is the Sensor ID, and 2022-07-10 is the date of the data collection. These values will be parsed by the processing code, so it is important to name the files in this way exactly.

Upload downloaded Sensit Connect file(s) here

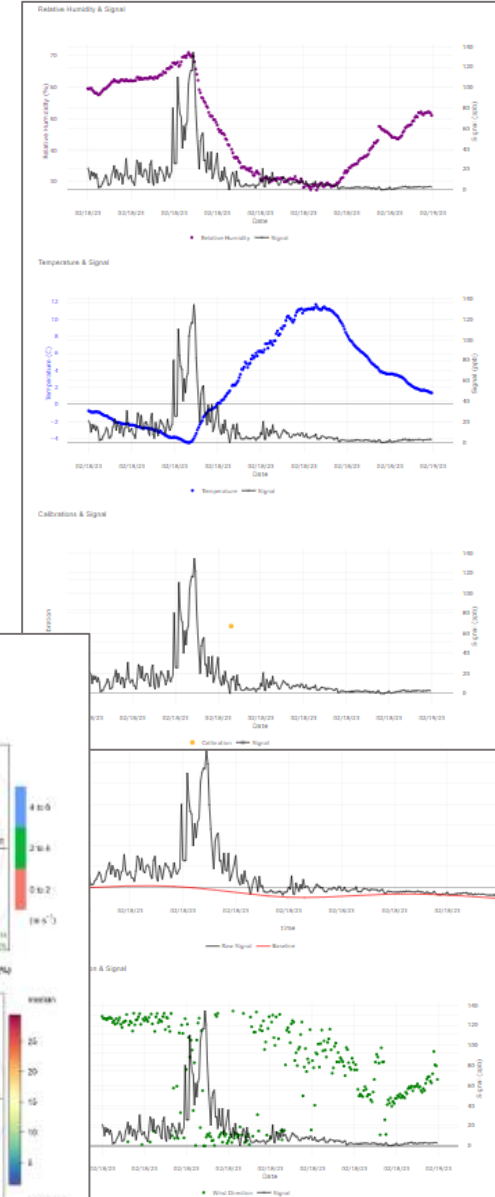
Browse... 3 files

Upload complete

Show 10 entries Search:

SN	Count	lat	long
1	SPOD1262	864	36.07155 -79.91928

Data Input



Report Output

Manual & Automatic QA Features

➔ QA column appended to data files that contain a flag if there is a QA issue

100: Calibration
 102: Interference
 103: Maintenance
 104: Malfunction
 105: Other
 106: Wind Direction Interference (use for blocked wind directions) *Sort by wind direction
 107: Wind Direction Error (use for misaligned anemometer): Use text input box below:

Enter addition to WD (deg.)

Note: changing the wind calc will reset QA flags, do this first.

- Manual Flags (100 – 107)

- Flag user defined events that code can't detect
- Option to input wind corrections to WD column
- Add lat/long values

- Automatic Flags (108 – 115)

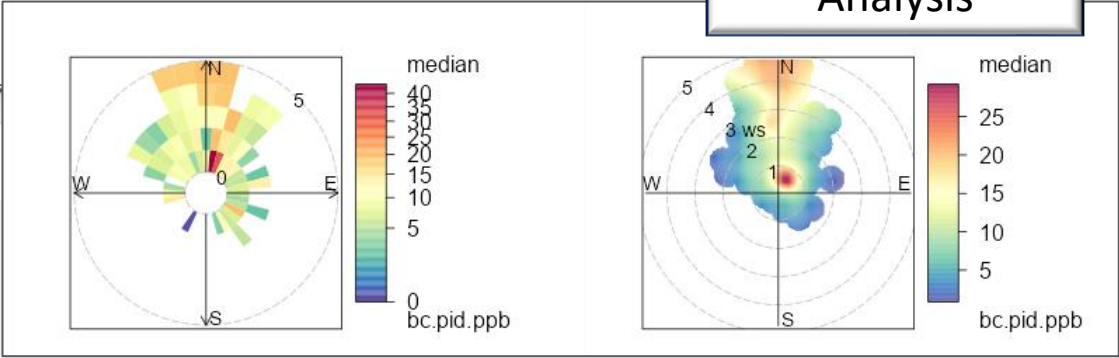
- Missing values
- Repeated values
- Humidity swings
- Off-screen high/low values

	is	trig.trig_value	trig.trig_activeFlag	trig.trig_eventFlag	lat	long	time	QA	SN
19	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:03:09	0	1261
20	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:03:19	0	1261
21	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:03:29	100	1261
22	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:03:39	102	1261
23	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:03:49	103	1261
24	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:03:59	104	1261
25	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:04:09	105	1261
26	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:04:19	106	1261
27	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:04:29	107	1261
28	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:04:39	0	1261
29	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:04:49	0	1261
30	207			204	0.00	0.00	2023-03-07 00:04:59	0	1261

Export files with QA column updated, can subset out these columns in analysis

Visualization and Analysis

Met-integrated
Analysis



Tabular Results

Table Results

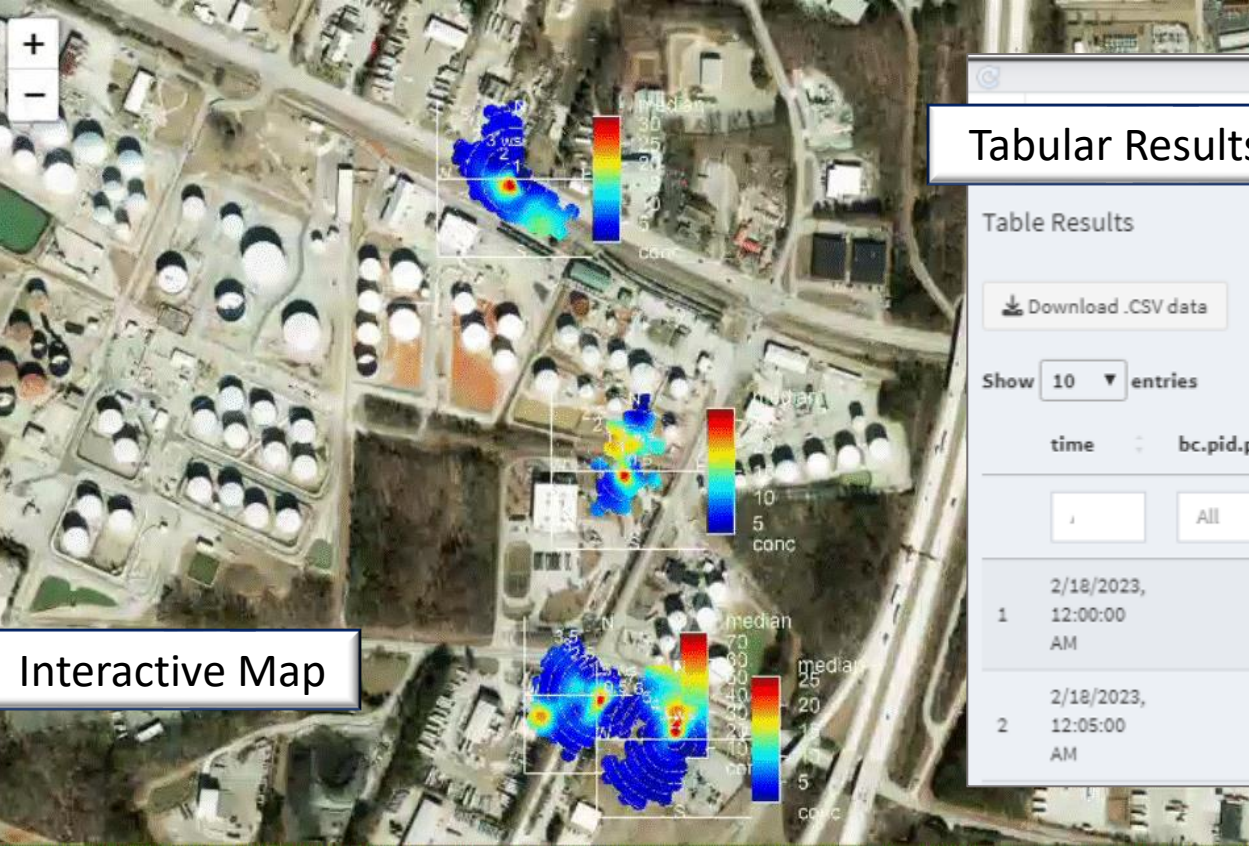
Download .CSV data

Show 10 entries

Search:

time	bc.pid.ppb	pid.sd	rawPID.ppb	temp	rh	pressure	u.wind	v.wind	s1temp	s1heat
2/18/2023, 12:00:00 AM	21.53	16.96	20.44	-0.74	59.44	989	-0.56			
2/18/2023, 12:05:00 AM	18.3	18.47	17.28	-0.8	59.39	989	-0.78	2.18	1602.54	41.57

Interactive Map



Time Series



SENTINEL QA Tables

- QA check of data quality and sensor operation
 - Values out of range highlighted in red
 - QA ranges determined by recent sensor studies
- Single sensor QA table
 - Confirm bump checks/calibrations
 - Ensure sensor operation is normal
- Collocated Sensors QA table
 - Check difference between sensor values

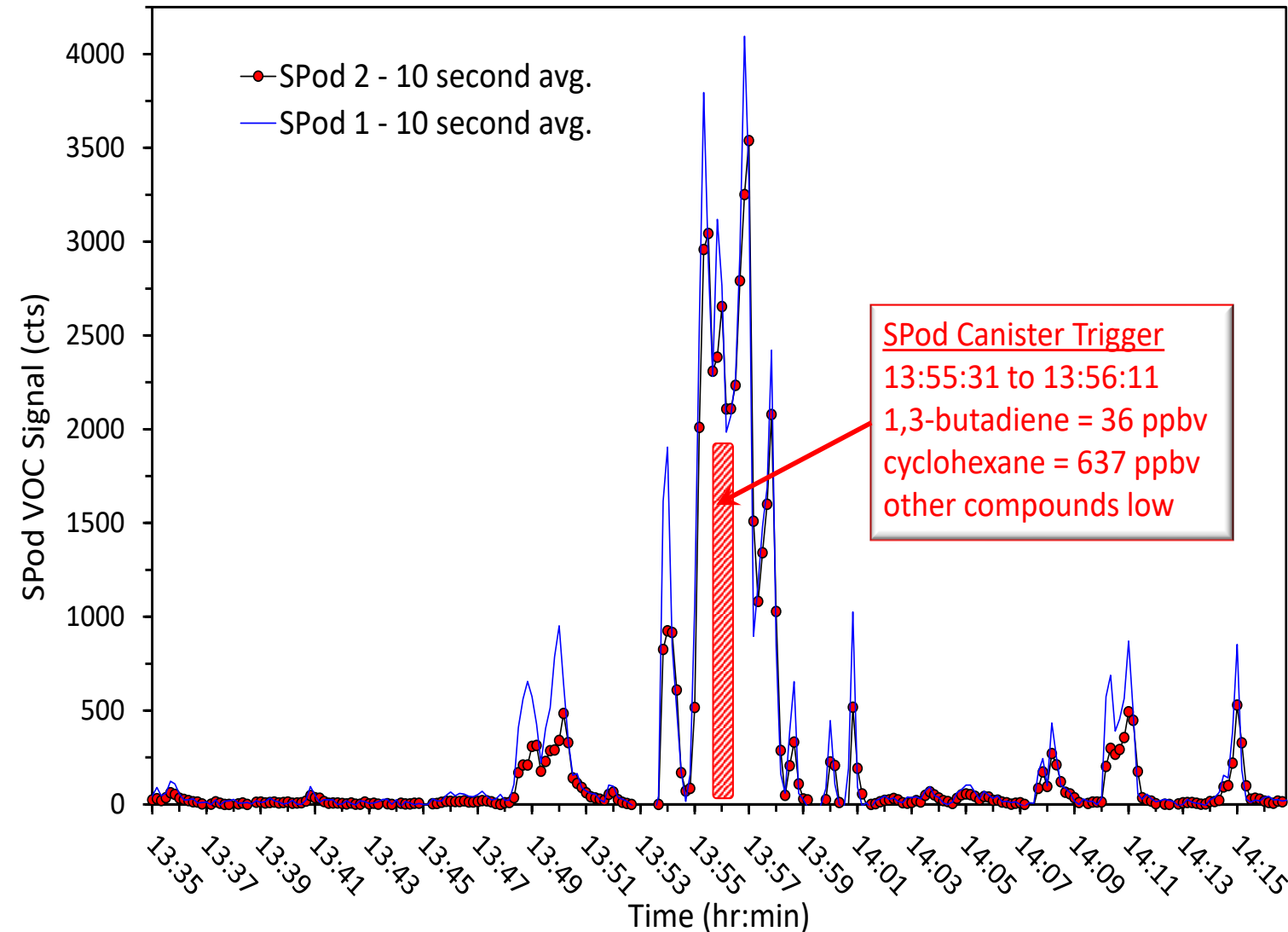
2023-03-28 01:00:00 to 2023-03-28 02:00:00

Time periods with canister collections: FALSE

	Mean	Median	StdDev	Min	Max	DataComp
Data Quality QA:						
Raw PID (ppb)	82.4	82.6	25.5	45	139.6	85
BC PID (ppb)	40.9	40.7	25.1	4.1	97.2	85
Raw PID (mV)	141.6	141.7	17.2	116.4	180.2	85
Temp (Deg C)	13.5	13.5	0.3	12.8	14.1	85
RH (percent)	53.4	53.3	1	51.4	55.4	85
Pressure (mBar)	981	981	0.1	981	982	85
WS (mph)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0	1.5	85
WD (deg)	236.7	240.4	68.8	0	345.3	85
Operational QA:						
S1 temp (arb)	2168.4	2171	13.1	2142	2198	85
S1 Heat (0-255)	18.1	18	1.1	16	21	85
S1 Set (arb)	2168.3	2170	12.9	2140	2196	85
Bat volt (V)	13.9	13.9	0.1	13.8	14.1	85
Charge Current (mA)	114.8	10.1	176.8	0.1	508.5	85
Operate Current (mA)	102	102	4.1	90.4	115.1	85

* Values determined by a location at 892 ft above sea level

Metadata Integration – Canister Data



- Lower-cost VOC sensor measurements are typically not speciated
- Triggered canister samples with laboratory analysis provide context to elevated signal
- SENTINEL detects canister trigger events and combines with VOC signal time series data



2022 SPod
Research Study



SENTINEL Development Status

- Pilot user groups are currently testing SENTINEL Version 1.0 as part of an EPA Region 4 VOC Fenceline Sensor Loan program
- Possible app improvements:
 - Additional sensor types (i.e., methane)
 - Source back trajectory analysis
 - Source emission rate estimation
- For more SENTINEL info, contact:
macdonald.megan@epa.gov



NGEM website



NGEM Tools & Training Webinar



**NGEM Advancements Webinar
(ORISE Meets the World)**

Additional Slides Below:

Regulations are Starting to use NGEM

EPA Refinery
Fenceline
Monitoring



Optical Gas
Imaging in Oil and
Gas Applications



South Coast AQMD
Fenceline Air
Monitoring
Rule 1180



Government of
Canada Regulation
on release of VOCs



California Air
Pollution Assembly
Bill



Bay Area AQMD
Petroleum Refining
Emissions Tracking



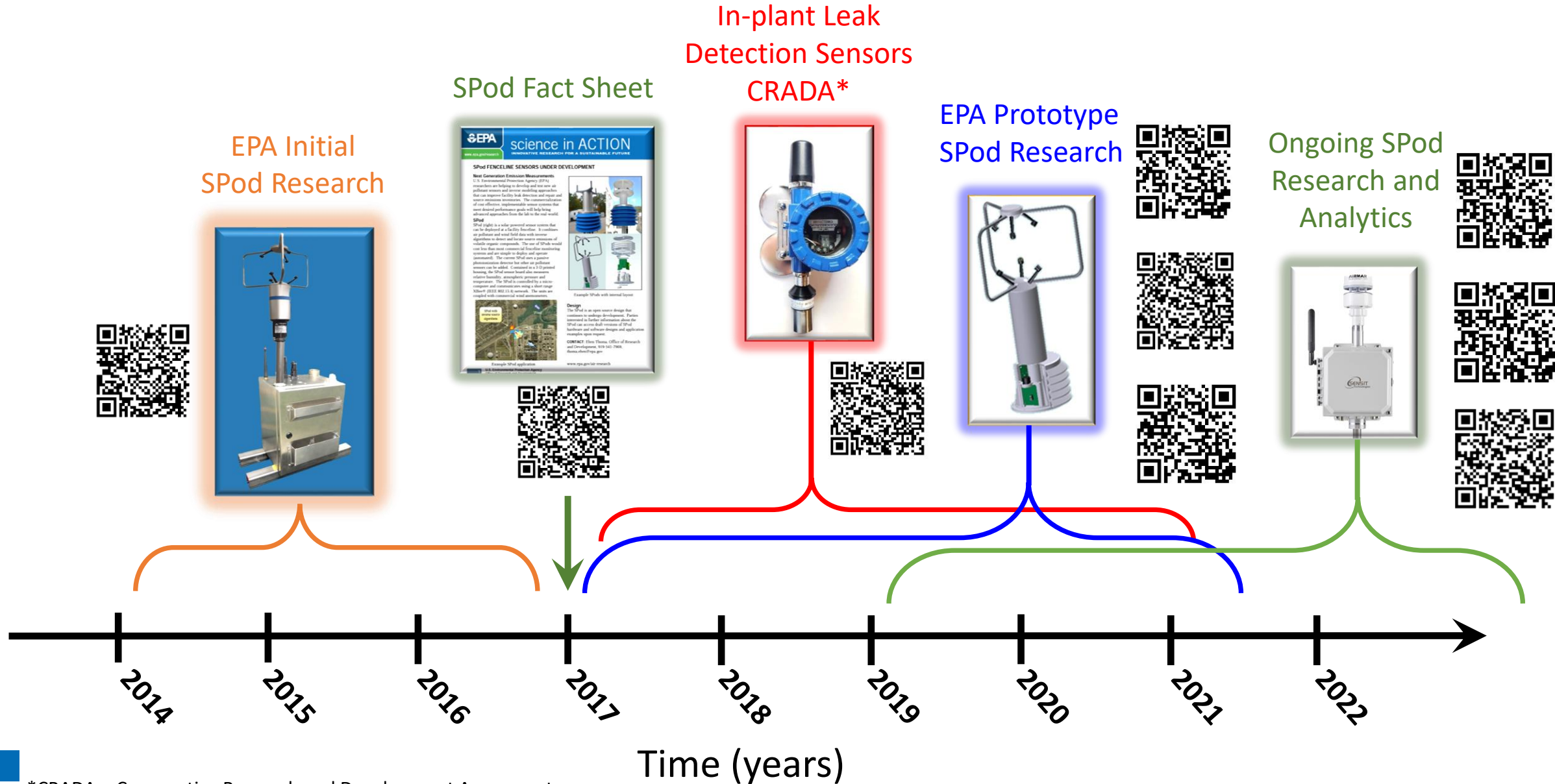
Colorado Act
Concerning
Emission of Air
Toxics



Ontario Regulation
on Air Pollution
and Local Air
Quality



SPOD and Leak Detection Sensor Development



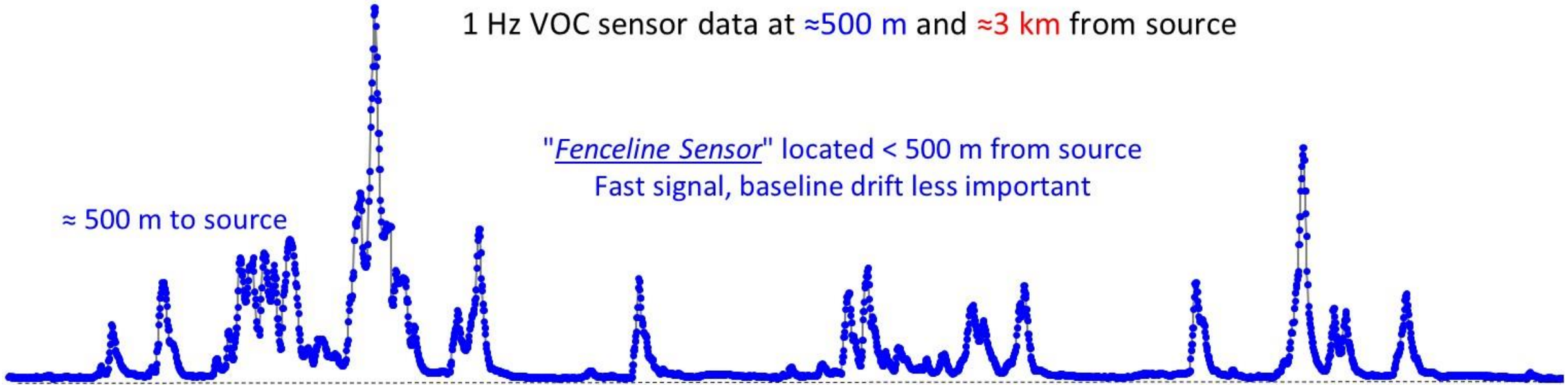
*CRADA = Cooperative Research and Development Agreement

Sensor Data Analysis Changes with Distance

1 Hz VOC sensor data at ≈ 500 m and ≈ 3 km from source

"Fenceline Sensor" located < 500 m from source
Fast signal, baseline drift less important

≈ 500 m to source



"Community Sensor" > 500 m from source
Slow signal, baseline drift more important

≈ 3000 m to source



VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

Environmental Conditions Impact Baseline Drift



Simple Time-based Baseline Correction

Fenceline-style (time-based) baseline correction isolates emission plumes from sensor drift and calibration offset

But also removes some VOC airshed signal

