

A scenic view of the University of Massachusetts campus. In the foreground, a calm pond reflects the surrounding greenery and buildings. A grassy lawn with several people sitting on a bench is visible. In the background, there is a large, historic stone building with a prominent steeple and a tall, modern brick tower. The sky is clear and blue.

LCS Applications: A Case for More Focused Quality Assurance

Richard Peltier, MPH, PhD
University of Massachusetts, USA
30 June 2023
rpeltier@umass.edu

A brief history of sensors



LCS networks across the world



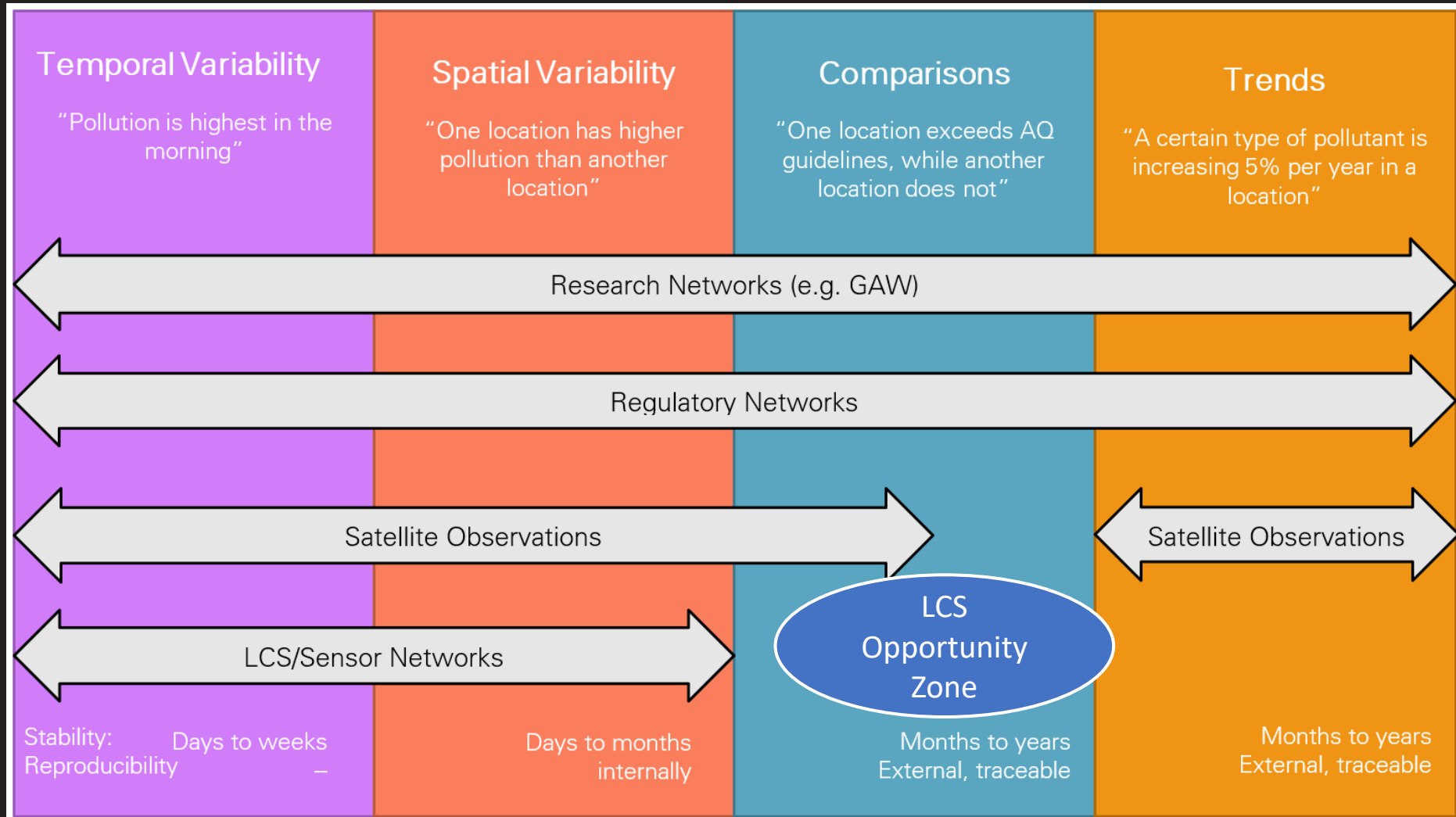
- Sensors.Africa – citizen science, mostly W and E Africa
- Luftdaten
- AfriqAir
- AirQo
- Purple Air
- UNEP/others & Clarity
- Breathe London/Accra/Warsaw

Major Applications and Different QA Needs

- Health
- Regulatory
- Modelling
- Forecasting
- Climate
- Citizen Science/Education
- Metadata intelligence



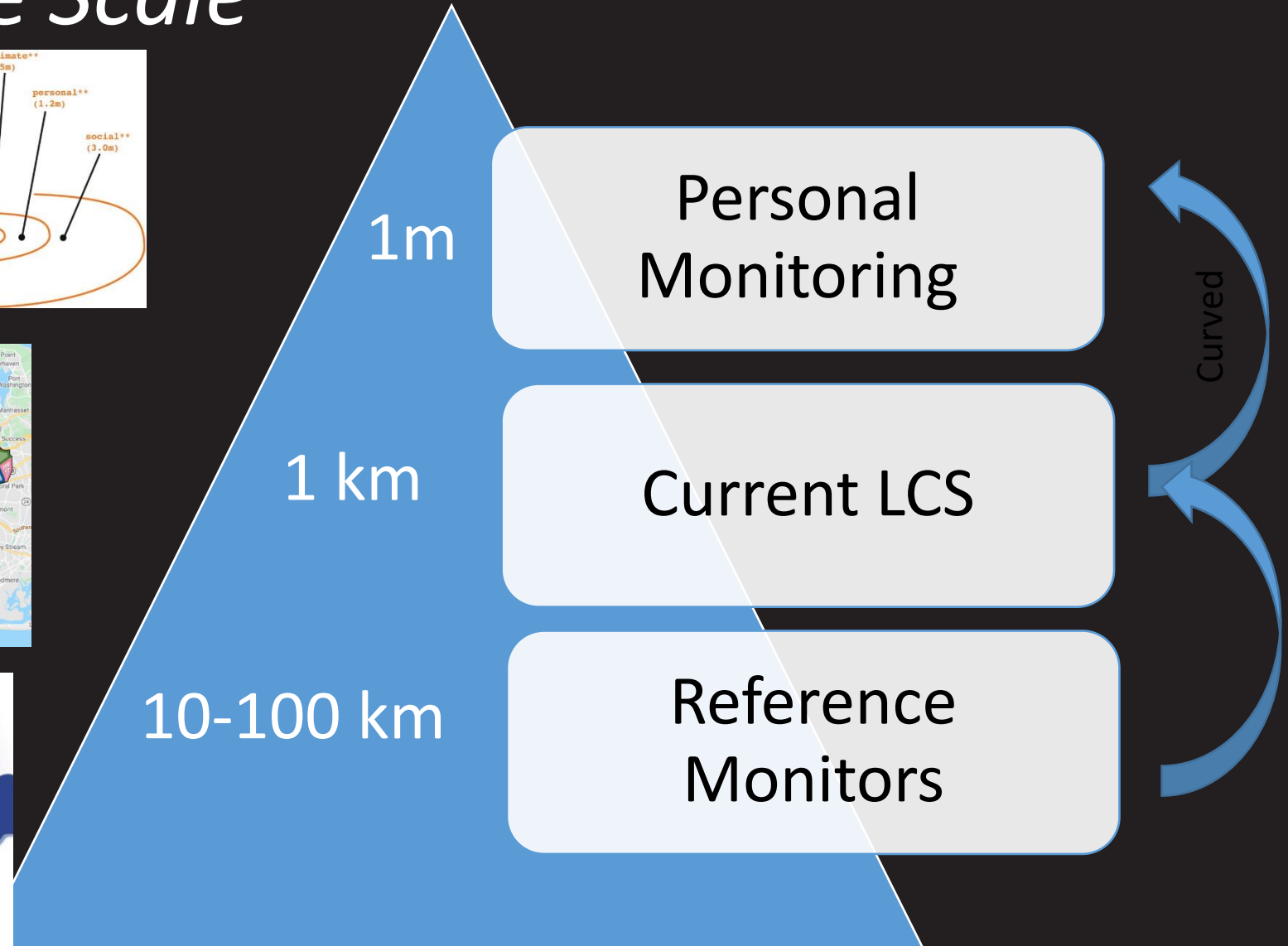
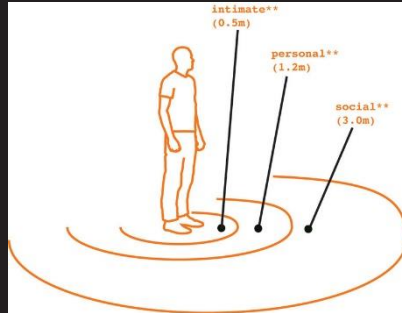
World Meteorological Organization Perspective



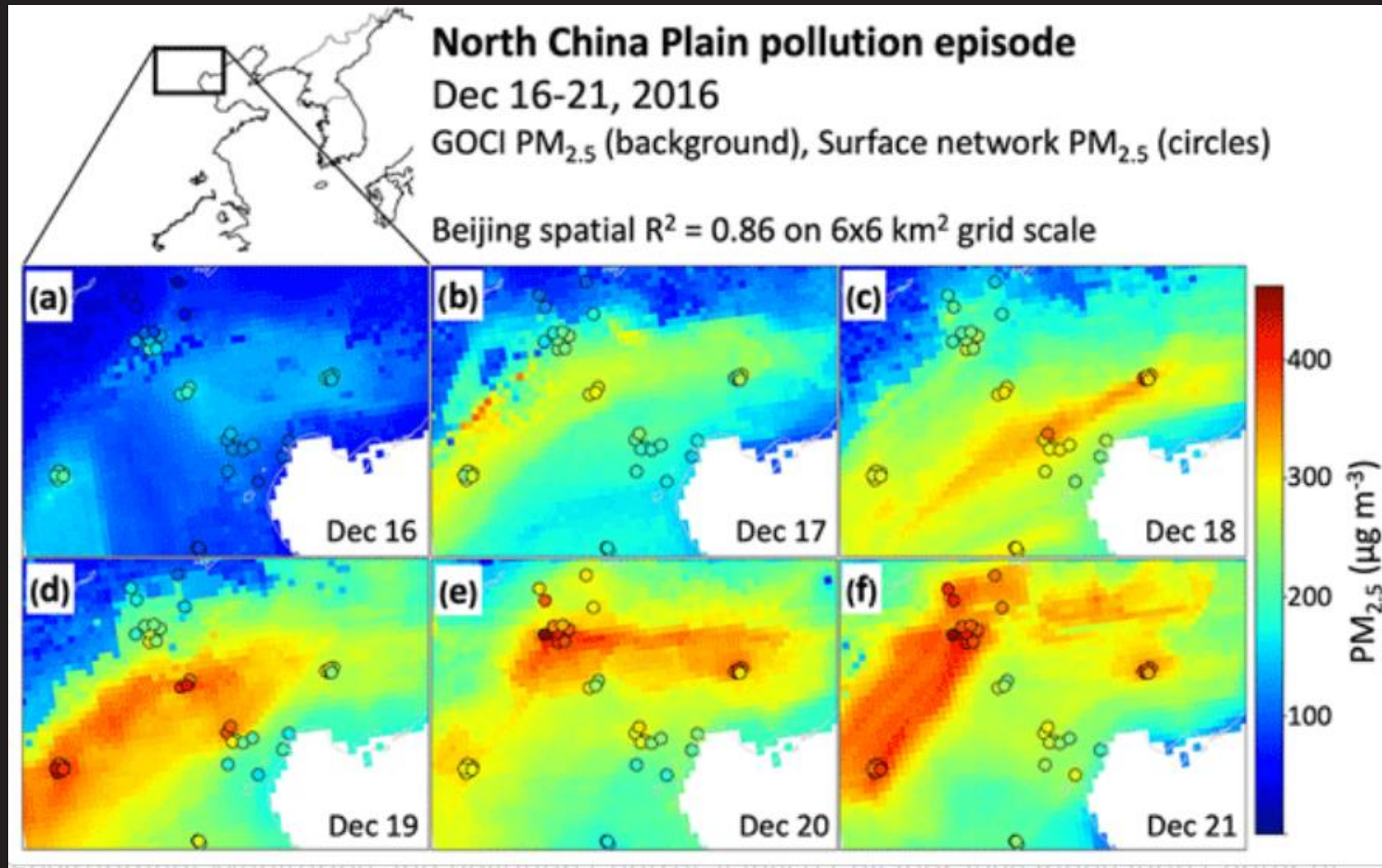
Questions must drive what QA is required

- LCS application driven by question(s) which vary in spatiotemporal variability, averaging time, density, and/or precision and accuracy requirements.
 - Is the purpose regulatory, research, educational, or just descriptive?
- Generally speaking, users of LCS can be myopic to their discipline; manufacturers generally interested in one-size-fits-most approach.
- “Black box” sensors/data should warrant caution since measurement provenance unclear.
- Regulatory and health applications require higher levels of QA; others may require less.

LCS to Improve *Scale*

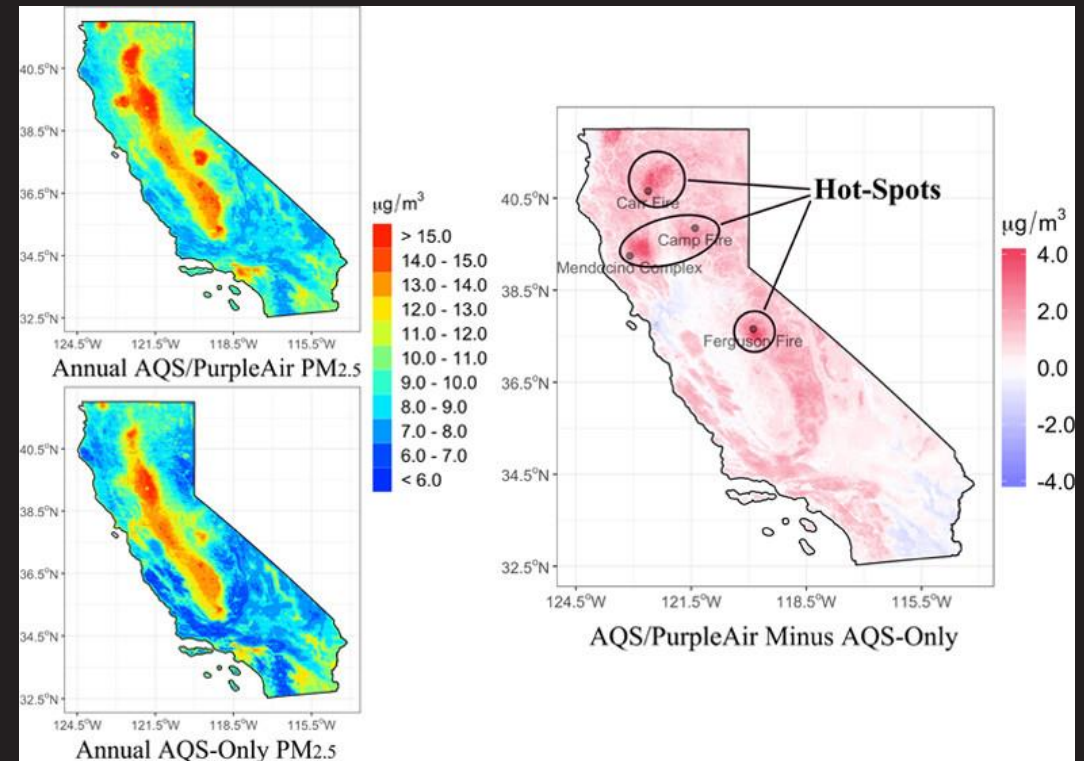


LCS and *Satellites*



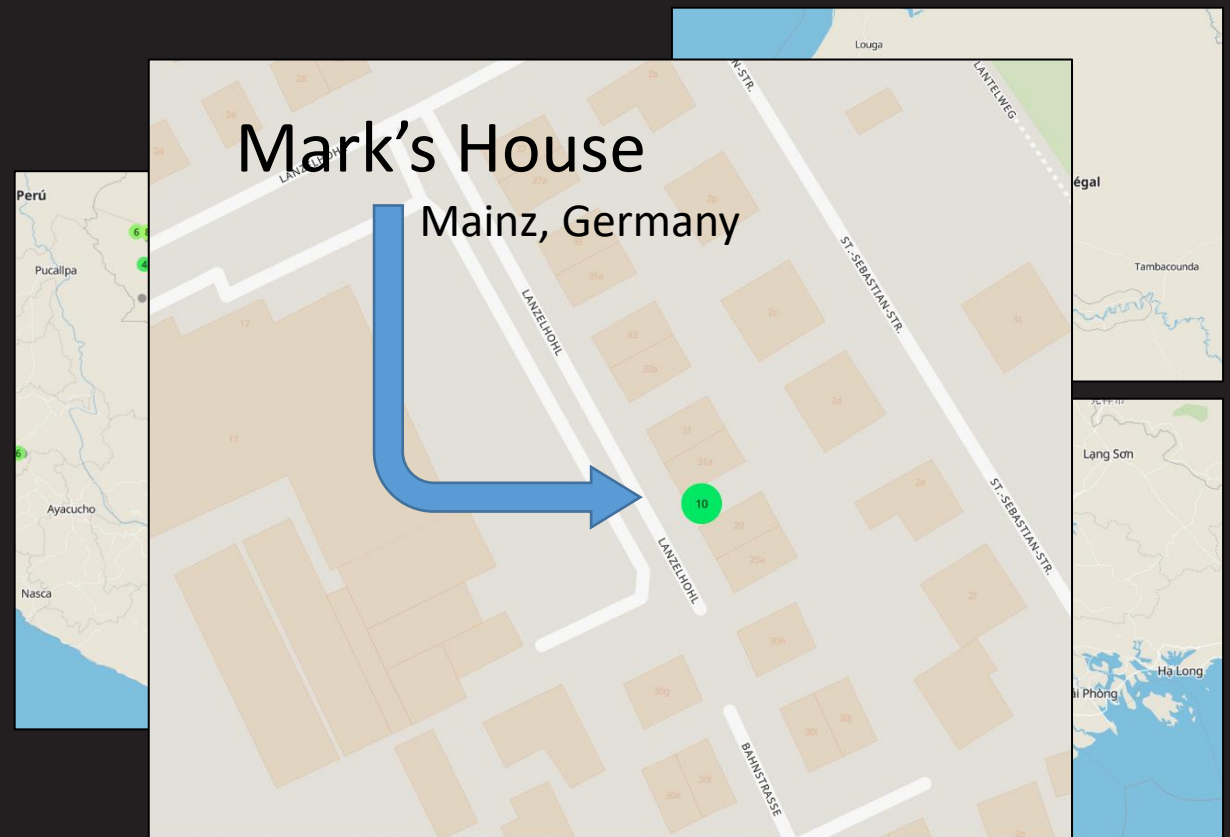
Forecasting and Model Refinement

- QA requirements of LCS data for forecasting and models (e.g. CTM) still undefined.
- Not yet a one-measurement-fits-all solution
- Despite inherent LCS measurement uncertainty, results often on par with model uncertainties.



LCS successes (not a QA issue, but be careful of ethics)

- Purple Air, Clarity, Acclima, Aircube, CityLab, Luftdaten, Village Green, CairClip, and on and on...



Conclusions

- LCS hold promise to answer challenging questions, but only if they report data that is statistically meaningful.
- Applications are varied, and require similarly varied quality assurance.
- Sensors need not be absolutely certain. But we must be absolute about their uncertainty.

Acknowledgements

- World Meteorological Organization, World Health Organization, IGAC, UNEP, EMEP
- Adrian Arfire, Àlex Boso, Qingyan Fu, David Hagan, Geoff Henshaw, Rohan Jayaratne, Roderic Jones, Kerry Kelly, Vasu Kilaru, Iq Mead, Lidia Morawska, Dario Papale, Richard Peltier, Andrea Polidori, Xavier Querol, Jessica Seddon, Philipp Schneider, Oksana Tarasova, Alfred LC Yu, and Christoph Zellweger
- Núria Castell, Shih-Chun Candice Lung, Fabienne Reisen, Erika von Schneidenmesser, Matthew Parsons, Jesse Kroll, Christoph Hüglin, Tim Dye, Andrea Clements, Zhi Ning, and Michele Penza

rpeltier@umass.edu



QR Code to WMO
report 1215