







Site Operation & Data Validation

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Contents

- Site Operation
 - —Core Role
 - -What needs to be done on site
 - —Principle of calibration
 - -Hints
- Data Validation
 - —Automatic Checks
 - —Automatic Scaling
 - —Manual Validation

Site Operation

Local Site Operator (LSO) is core to whole process

- Most frequent visitor to site
 - -25 LSO calibrations per site (>4000 sent to us in 2006)
 - -2 Services
 - —1 4 Audits
 - -Repair visits (<2 per instrument on average 2006)
- Provides the results which scale the whole data set
- Audits/Engineers visits only snap shots it's the LSO calibrations which provides the history of response
- Can report on local influences, building works, road works etc

Small local issue at Greenwich 7



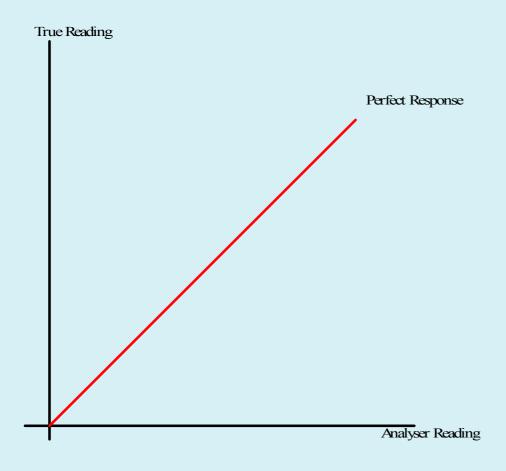
Advantages of a human on site

- Site Operator's Tools
 - -Brain
 - Identify and investigate if something unusual
 - —Eyes
 - —Spot unstable readings
 - -Ears
 - -Hear pump bearings failing
 - -Nose
 - -Smell ozone scrubber failure
 - -Skin
 - Feel if it's too hot or cold.

What is involved in a site visit?

- Ensure site working normally as found
 - Site not physically damaged
 - -Power on
 - Site at right temperature (are you comfortable? low 20s)
 - Communications working
 - Sampling system intake working
 - Ambient readings look sensible (Location & Weather)
 - Analyser within parameters (Diagnostics Check) and no faults
 - Date and Time correct (GMT)
 - Regulators and gas cylinders OK
- Confirm analyser's response
 - -Baseline/Zero
 - Response to calibration gas
- Provide routine service
 - Cleaning of PM sampling head
 - Replacement of filters
- Ensure site working normally as left
 - Analyser within parameters (Diagnostics Check), sampling and no faults

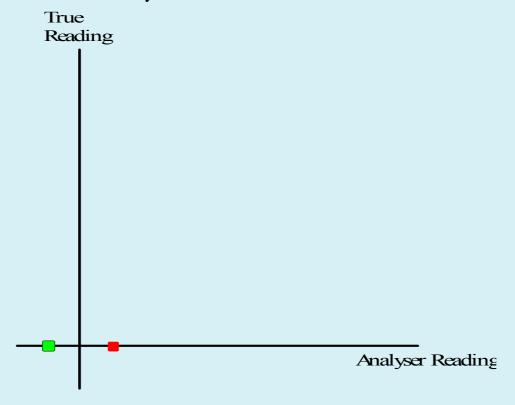
Perfect Analyser Response



- Ideal 1:1 response going through zero
- Never achieved other than immediately following a good service
- LSO calibration provides the real response

Baseline Establishment

- 1. Activate zero system (Scrubber/Zero air cyl.)
- 2. Disconnect sample line and connect scrubber
- Result may be +ve or -ve



Baseline Establishment

HINTS:

- Ensure you are actually using the zero source
 - —If using zero air watch the regulator gauge while enabling zero.
- How does baseline relate to ambient?
 - -Roadside

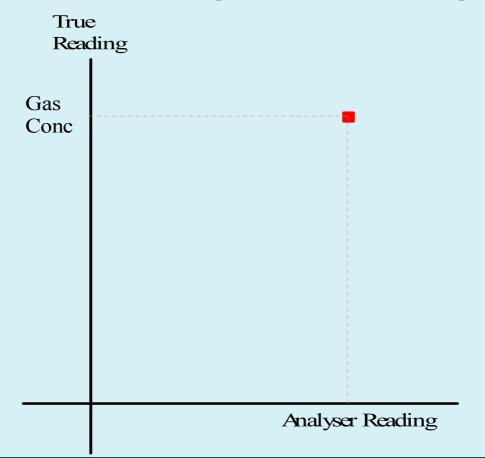
 Baseline

 Ambient
 - —Background/Rural

 ⇒ Baseline < ≅ ambient

Span gas response

- 1. Activate automatic span system which uses gas cylinder (except O_3)
- 2. Disconnect sample line and connect span gas cylinder

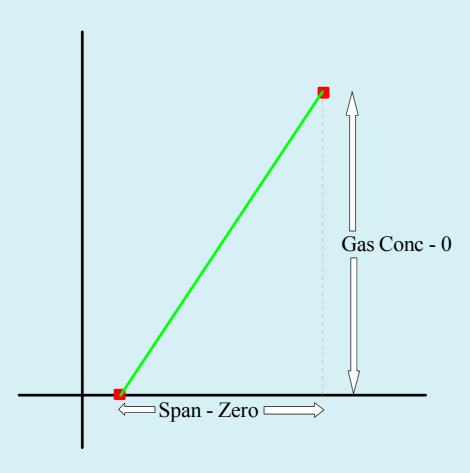


Span Gas Response

HINTS:

- Check you are actually using gas source & it's on.
 - watch the regulator gauge while enabling span.
- Check outlet gas pressure is sufficient for your system, usually 1.5-2.5 bar
- Check response recorded is to correct gas
 - check you are not using the permiation tube if fitted
- Response >> Zero
- Response > Ambient

Response Calculation



• Analyser response or Scaling Factor (SF)

$$SF = \underline{Gas\ Concentration}$$

$$Span - Zero$$

- Need to know the correct cylinder!
- "True" reading = (Analyser Reading-zero)*SF

The NO₂ Issue

NO_X analysers only measure NO <u>not</u> NO₂

- So how do they measure NO₂
 - 1. Measure ambient NO
 - 2. Convert ambient $NO_2 \Rightarrow NO$
- $NO_X = NO + (NO \text{ converted from } NO_2)$
- Use NO gas to calibrate response of both NOX & NO channels
- Can use NO_2 gas <u>only</u> to check efficiency of $NO_2 \Rightarrow NO$ conversion (also checked at audit)

Particulate Analysers

- No calibration by LSO
 - Diagnostics to check working correctly as found
 - Routine inlet cleaning
 - Use correct products
 - Water, cotton buds, lint free wipes, silicon grease NOT toilet roll and Vaseline
 - A dirty inlet head leads to erratic data
 - —Routine replacement of filters or tape
 - Diagnostics to check working correctly as left

HINTS:

- TEOM
 - Seat filter with "the weight of a large orange"
 - -Noise should be ≤ 0.050
- FDMS
 - Only difference in routine operation is that there is an additional filter which needs changing.
- BAM
 - Ensure tape wrapped around central core a couple of times not just taped on.

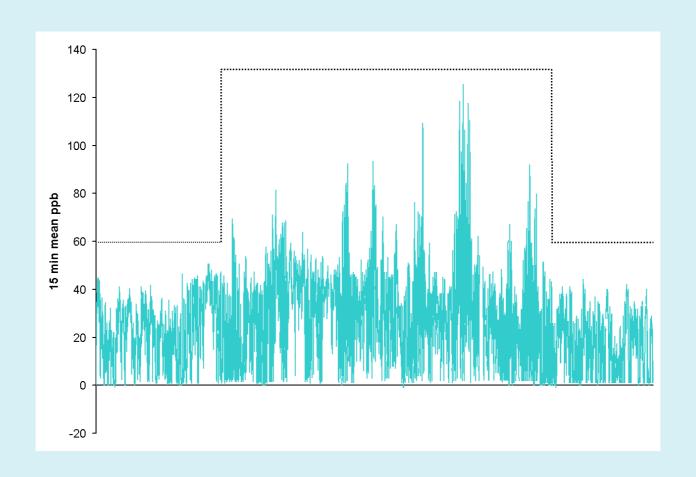
Data Validation

- Automatic scaling and sensibility checks
- Manual checks of every data point

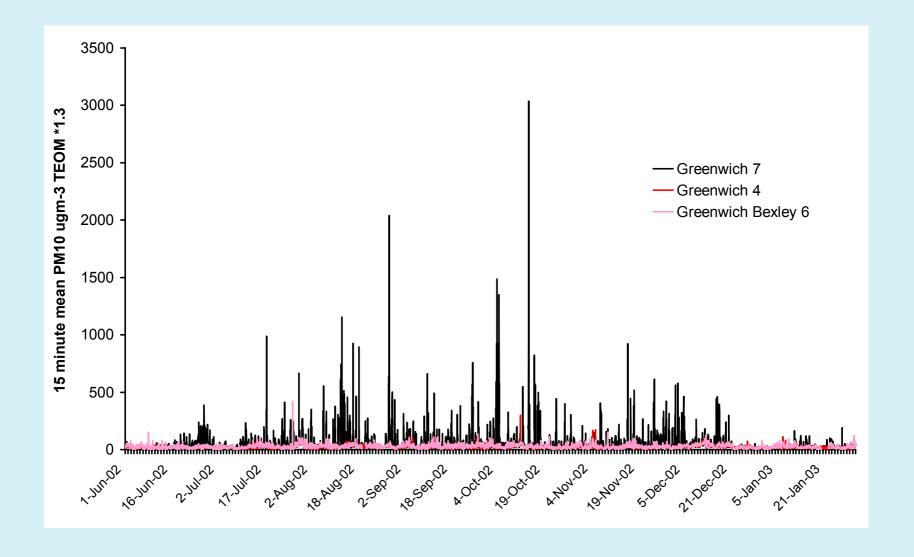
Data Validation - automatic

- 1. Within normal range checks and logger range adjustments
 - e.g CO 0-50 ppm, NOX 0-1000 ppb logger range
- 2. Application of automatic analyser error flags
- 3. Application of calibration factors
- 4. Scaled data now in database
- 5. Sensibility checks
 - Within sensible range for season
 - − CO, NO₂,O₃ compared to network average
 - Absolute peaks
 - Difficult to not 'catch' real peaks
- 6. Data now appears on hourly web pages and hourly data feeds

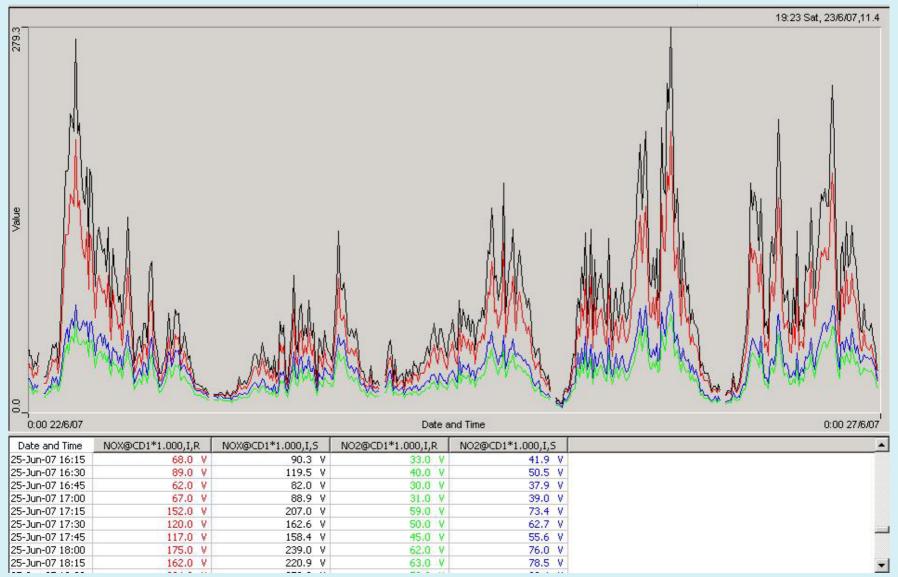
Automatic Sensible Range Checks – Seasonal O₃ at Sevenoaks Scaled measurements 2003



Automatic Checks – Peaks, PM₁₀ at Greenwich 7



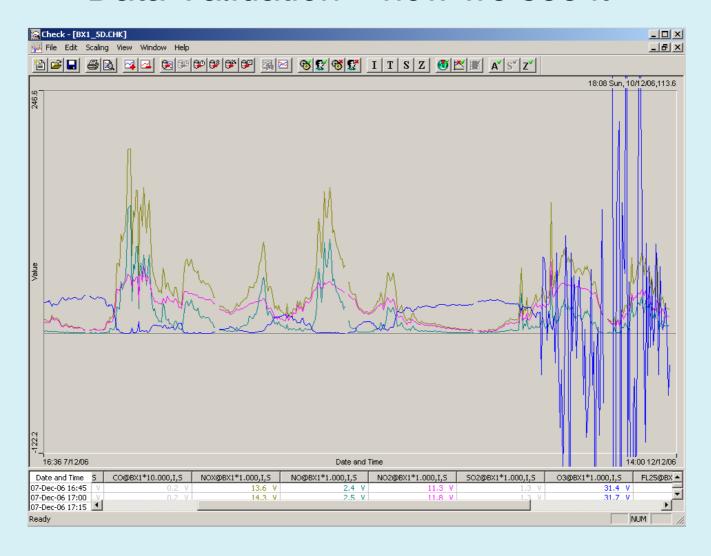
Automatic Checks –Scaled NO₂ at Swiss Cottage



Data Validation - manual

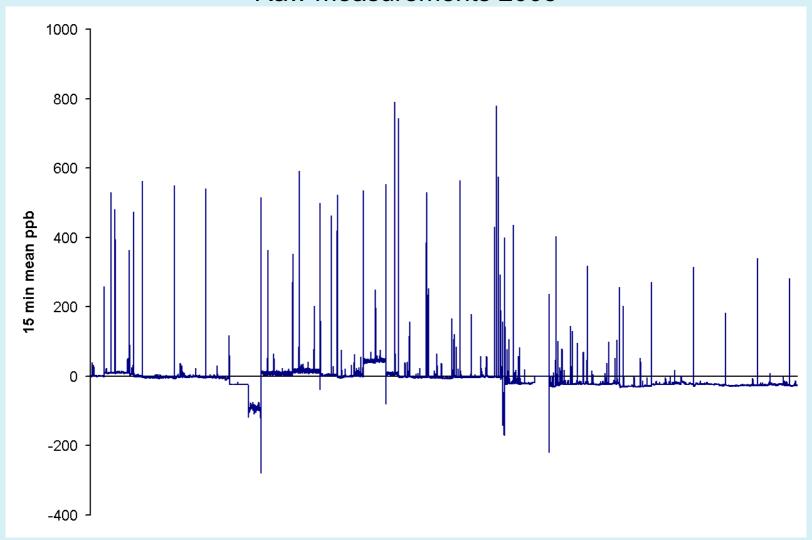
- 1. Manual check every morning
 - Diurnal variation
 - Matches meteorology
 - Pollutants at each site tracking each other as we would expect e.g.
 - NO₂ ↓ when O_3 ↑
 - O_3 and PM_{10} rising during photochemical episodes
 - Behaviour compared to other sites in networks
 - may be compared to 5 or more other sites on a daily basis
 - on Sunday compared with all similar local sites,
 e.g. all roadside NO₂ sites in NW London
 - Knowledge of local issues
- 2. User confirms or sets data status flags
- 3. Data now disseminated for daily web page, weekly reports, web graphing

Data Validation – how we see it



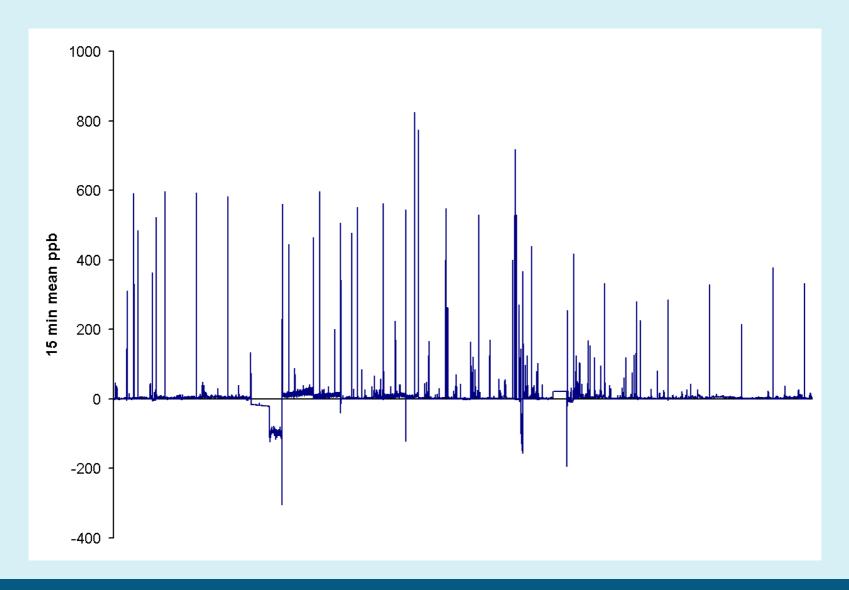
Data Validation – SO₂ at Bedford





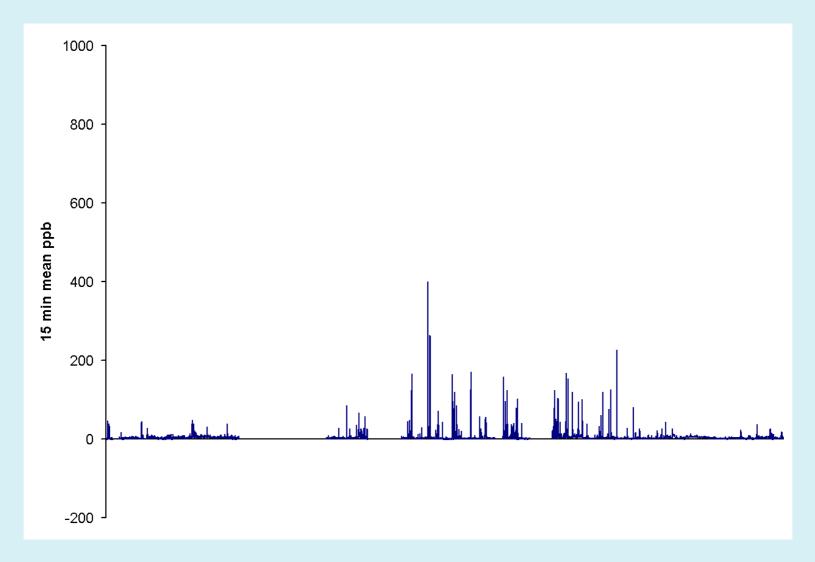
Data Validation—SO₂ at Bedford

Scaled measurements 2005



Data Validation—SO₂ at Bedford

Scaled valid measurements 2005



Summary

- Site Operator calibrations are vital scaled data can not be produced without them.
- Only someone on site can fully identify local issues.
- Data needs to be filtered and scaled before it is meaningful.