



**Centro  
Mario  
Molina**

Research and Development

# DETERMINACIÓN DE MP SECUNDARIO EN LAS CONCENTRACIONES DE MP<sub>1,0</sub>, MP<sub>2,5</sub> Y MP<sub>10</sub>, APOORTE DE PRECURSORES, EN LAS COMUNAS DE TALCA Y MAULE

**Licitación ID:** ID 608897-72-LP19

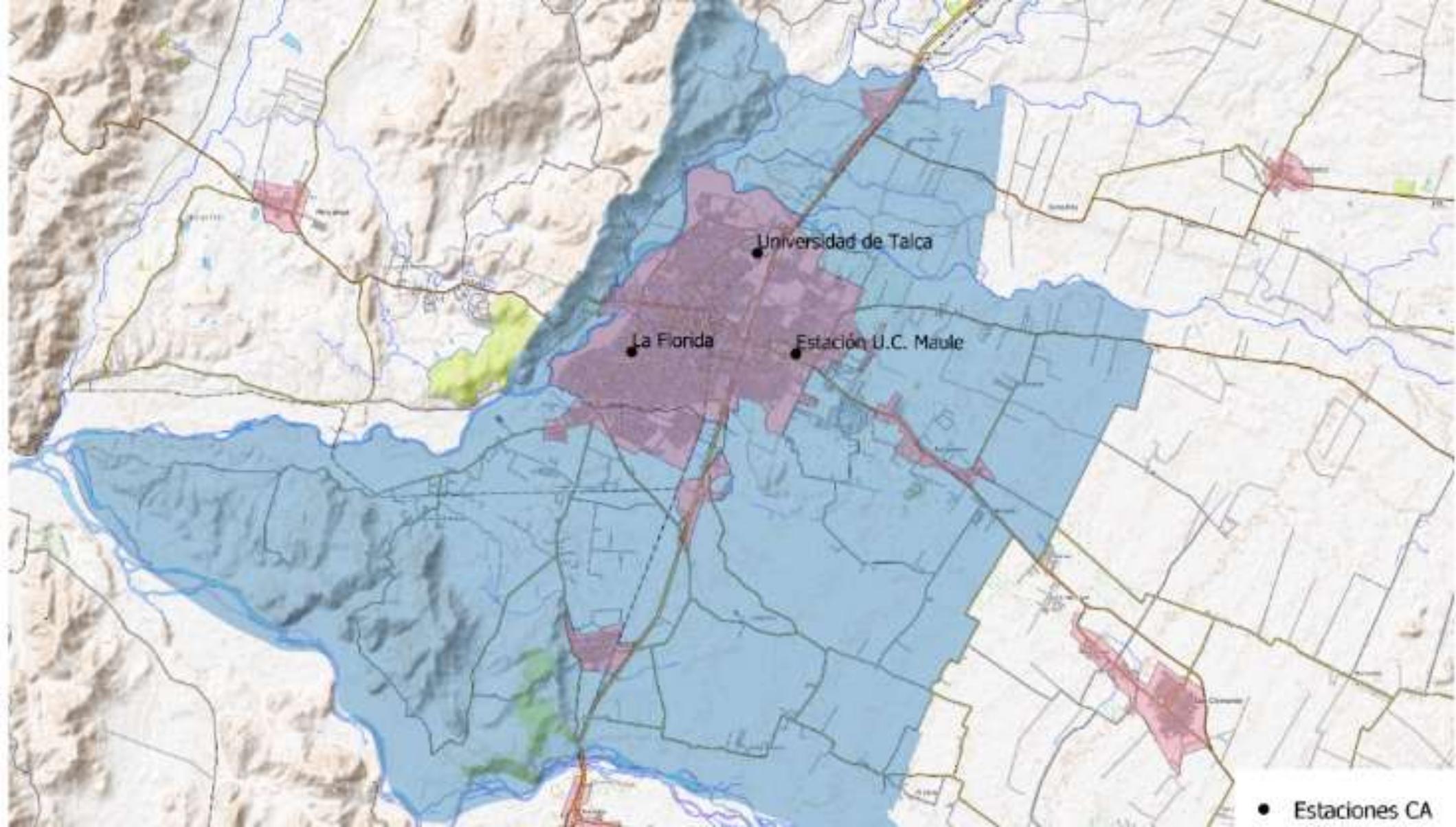
Yeanice Vásquez ([yvasquez@airflux.cl](mailto:yvasquez@airflux.cl))

Felipe Reyes ([freyes@cmmolina.cl](mailto:freyes@cmmolina.cl))

Pedro Oyola ([poyola@cmmolina.cl](mailto:poyola@cmmolina.cl))



Miércoles 28 de abril 2021



● Estaciones CA

# CONTEXTO

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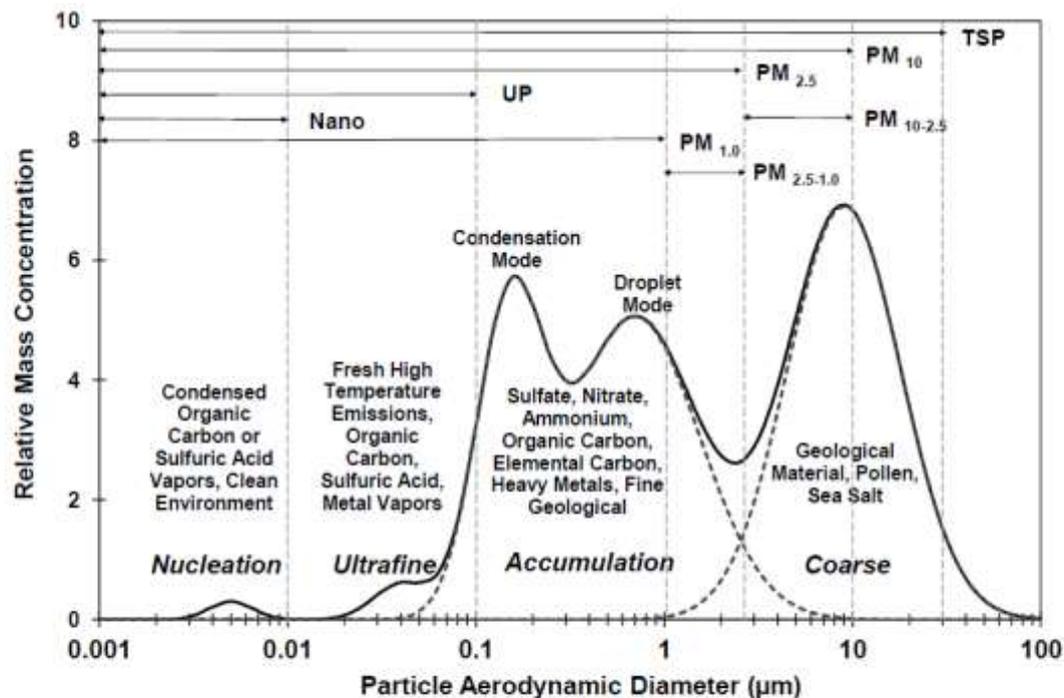
- PDA para MP<sub>10</sub> (D.S. N°49/2016 del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente).
- “...realización de estudios de caracterización de MP<sub>10</sub>, incluyendo fracciones finas (MP<sub>2,5</sub>) y ultrafinas (MP<sub>1,0</sub>), según se priorice, en distintos lugares de la Región del Maule, atendidos los criterios de emplazamiento de estaciones en uso y de acuerdo con las recomendaciones de diseño de red disponible...”.
- “...mejorar la caracterización de sitios urbanos de monitoreo y establecer sitios representativos de la situación de background regional y en sitios directamente afectados por actividades industriales, transporte y/o quemas agrícolas...”.

## Objetivo General del Estudio

Realizar un monitoreo para  $MP_{2.5}$  y  $MP_{10}$ , determinar la composición química y los factores que influyen en la formación de sus precursores, de manera de apoyar el seguimiento de la evolución de la calidad del aire por MP y evaluar y focalizar con mayor precisión las medidas del PDA.

**Este estudio es una evaluación Ex-ante respecto de medidas del Plan aun no implementadas**

# DISTRIBUCIÓN DE PARTÍCULAS POR TAMAÑO



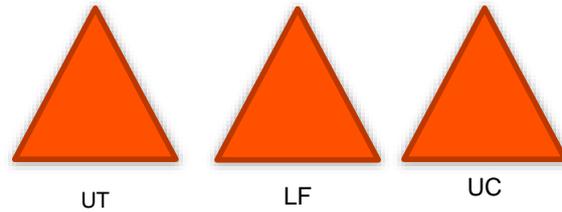
**Fig. 1.** Idealized example of an ambient particle size distribution, patterned after Chow (1995) and Watson (2002). TSP = Total Suspended as measured by a high-volume (hivol) sampler in the particle size range of 0 to ~30–50  $\mu\text{m}$ . Nucleation and ultrafine modes denote particles less than 0.01 and 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The accumulation mode contains most of the fine particles from ~0.1 to ~2  $\mu\text{m}$ . The ~0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  condensation mode results from gas phase reaction products while the ~0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  droplet mode results from gas absorption and reactions in water droplets. The coarse mode extends from ~2 or 3  $\mu\text{m}$  to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . UP = Ultrafine Particles. Nano = Nanoparticles.

USEPA, 1998

# Campaña de Monitoreo 2020

# ESTRATEGIA (monitoreo actual)

Nivel de especialización de monitoreo

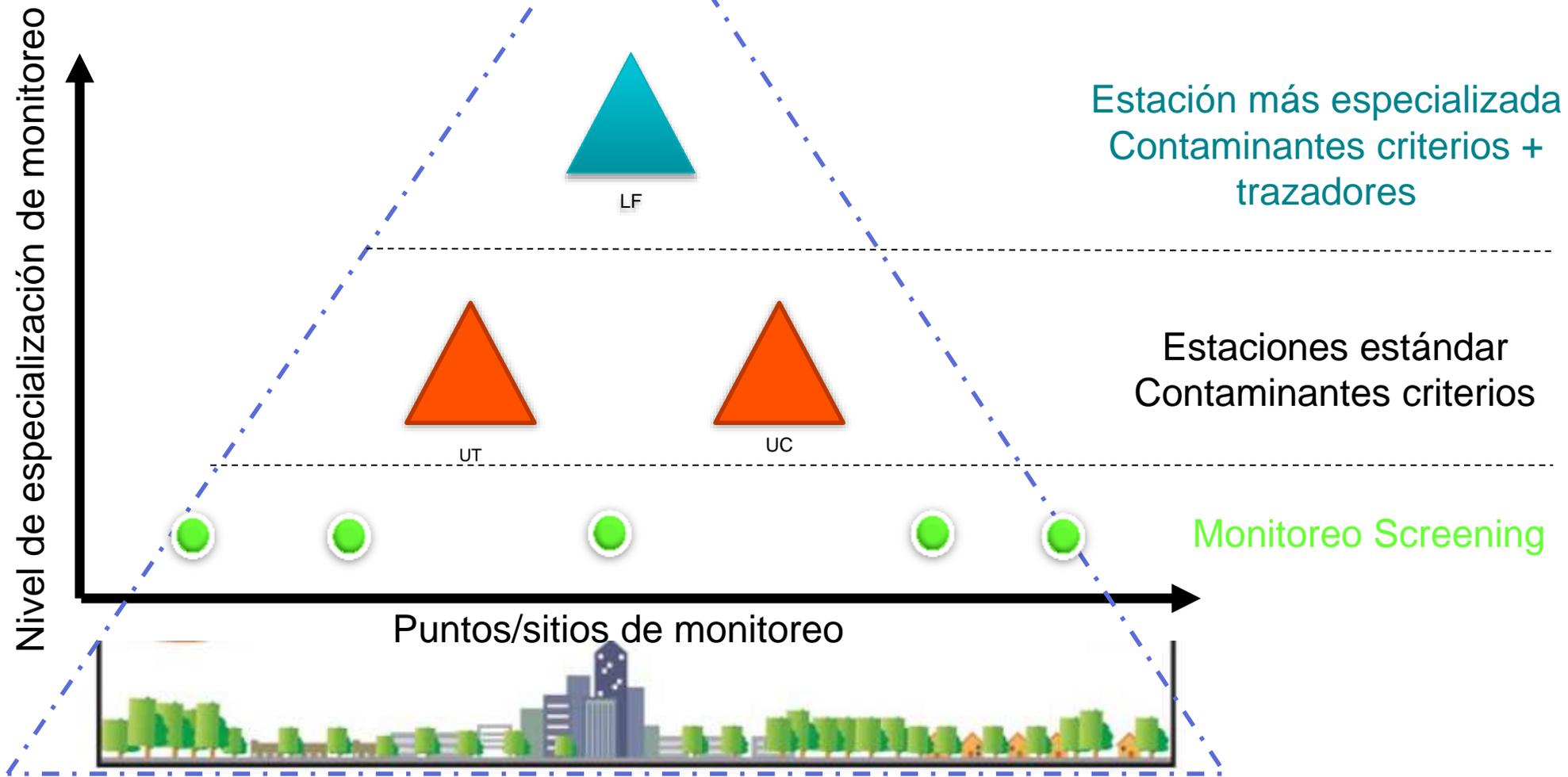


Estaciones estándar  
Contaminantes criterios

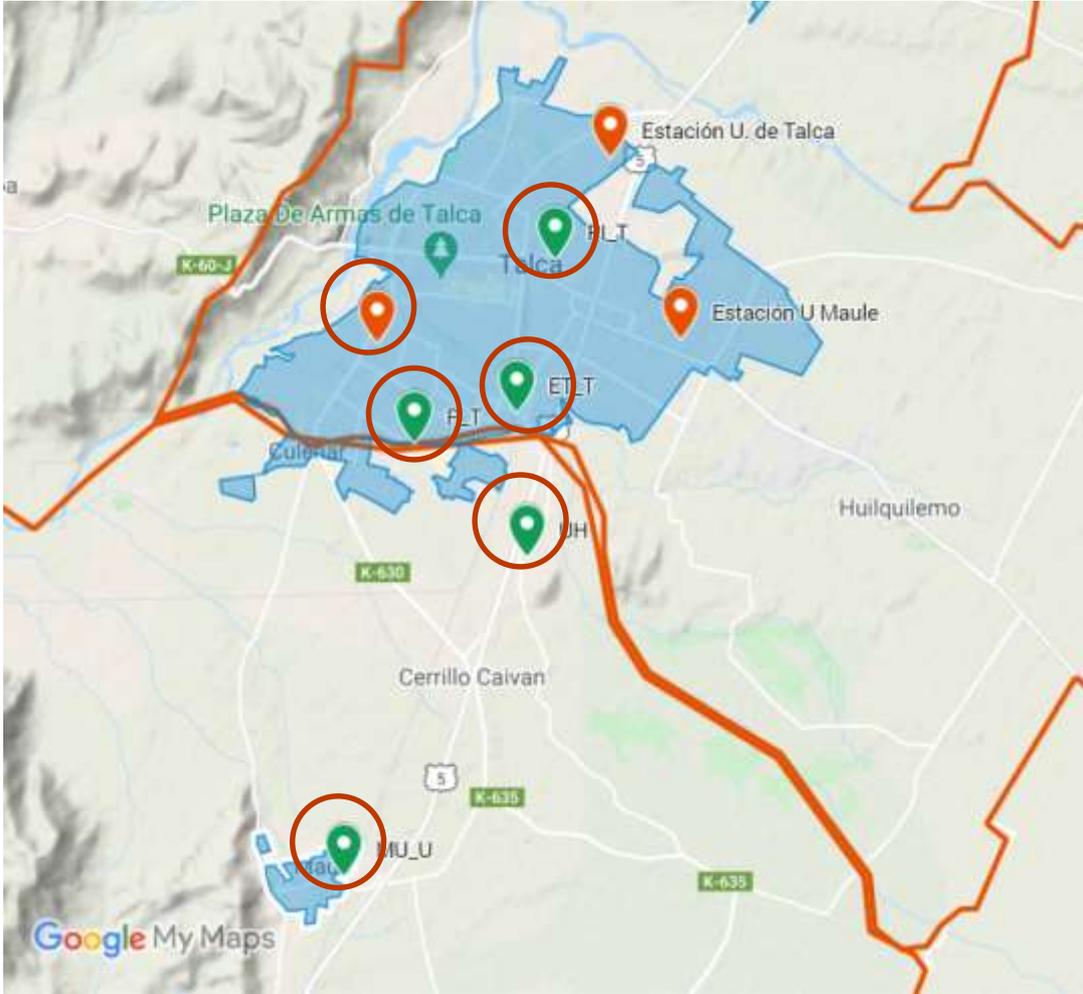
Puntos/sitios de monitoreo



# ESTRATEGIA (monitoreo actual)



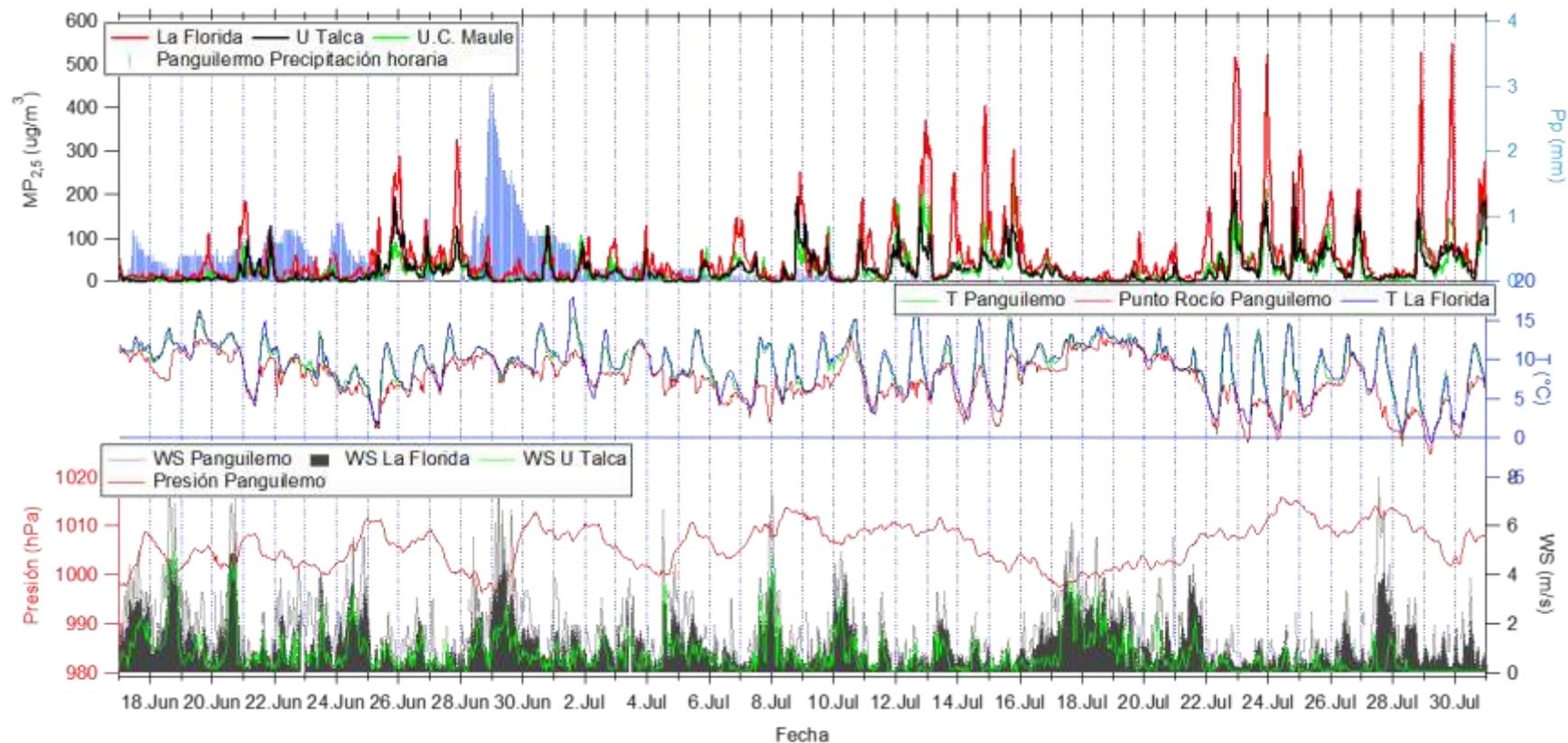
## Caracterización Química de MP en tiempo real



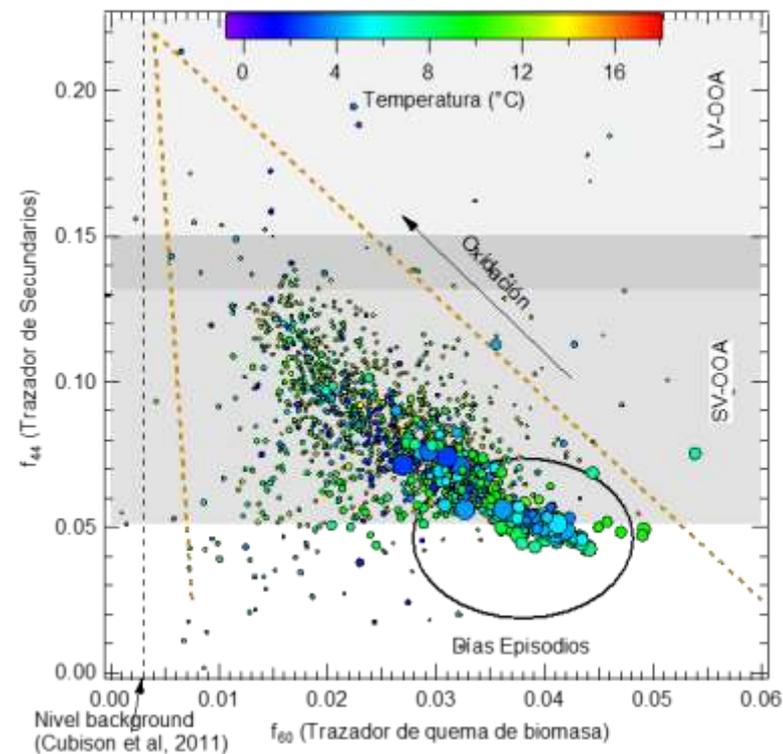
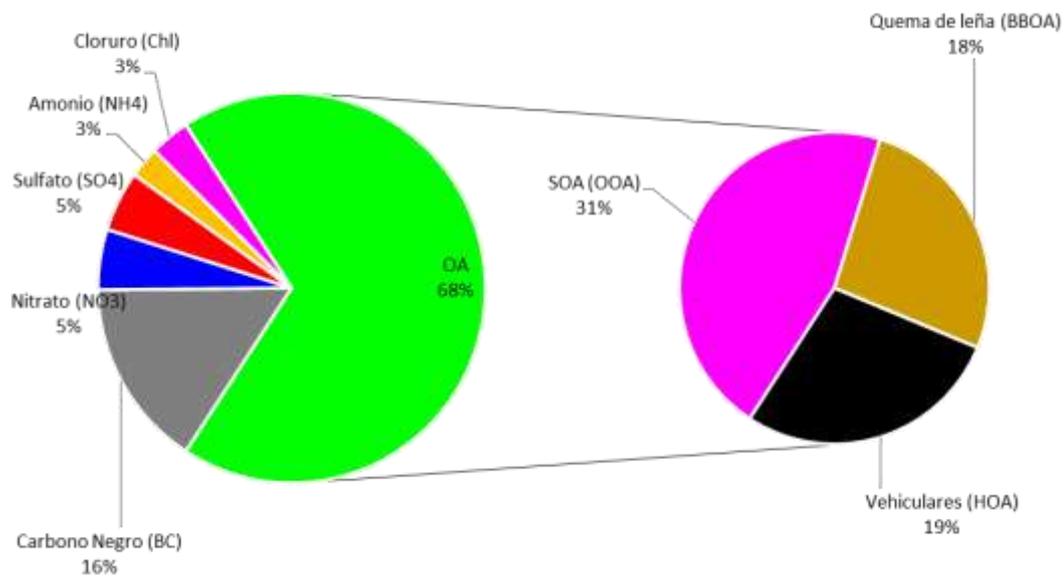
## Sensores Ópticos (LoV-IoT)



# Resumen Resultados



# Principales fuentes emisoras.



# Sensores

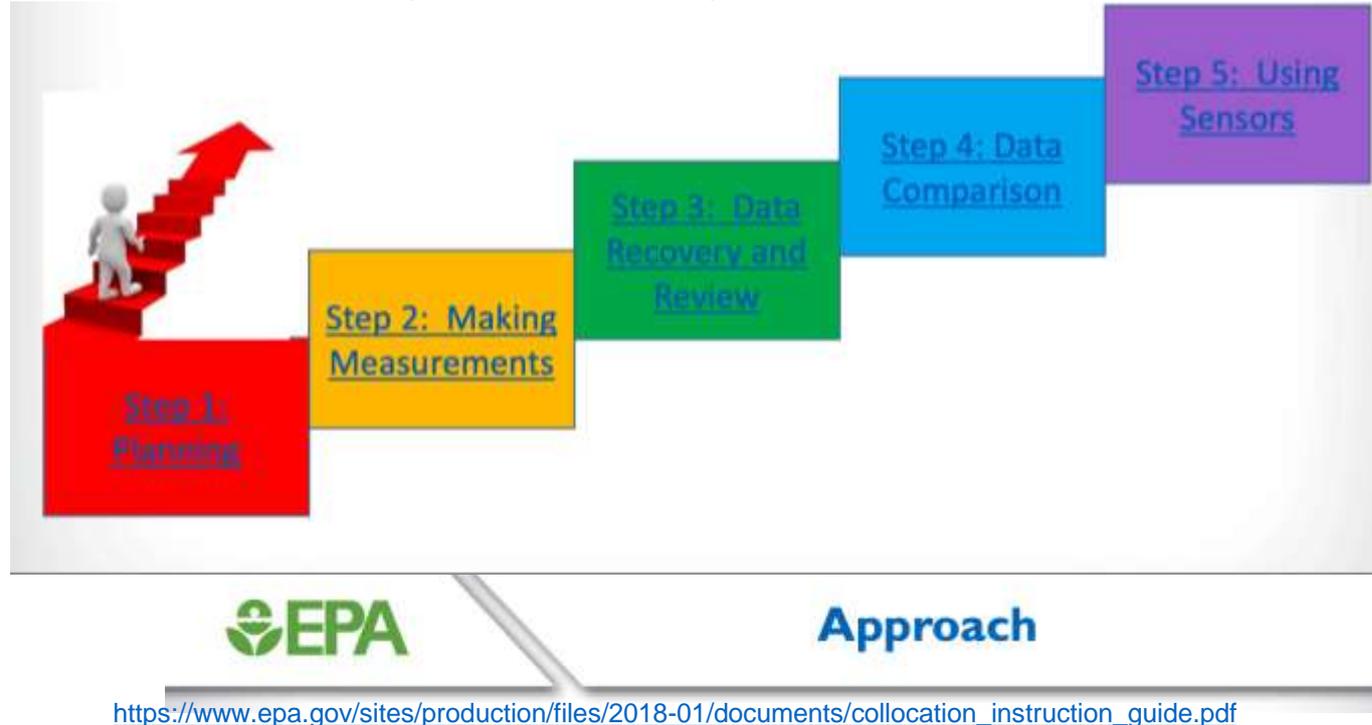
## CONTEXTO

- ▶ El uso de sensores de aire ha crecido exponencialmente; sin embargo, la calidad de los datos es variable y representa un riesgo de información.
- ▶ No existen protocolos de prueba, métricas u objetivos estándar para evaluar el rendimiento del sensor.
- ▶ Si bien los sensores de aire no se pueden usar para el monitoreo regulatorio aún, son útiles para lo que la EPA denomina aplicaciones de 'monitoreo complementario e informativo no regulatorio (NSIM)'
- ▶ Se necesitan protocolos estándar para evaluar sensores para ayudar a brindar confianza en la calidad de los datos y ayudar a los consumidores (autoridad ambiental, empresas y ciudadanos) a seleccionar los sensores adecuados para su aplicación NSIM prevista.

Fuente: [https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si\\_public\\_record\\_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=350784&Lab=CEMM](https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=350784&Lab=CEMM)

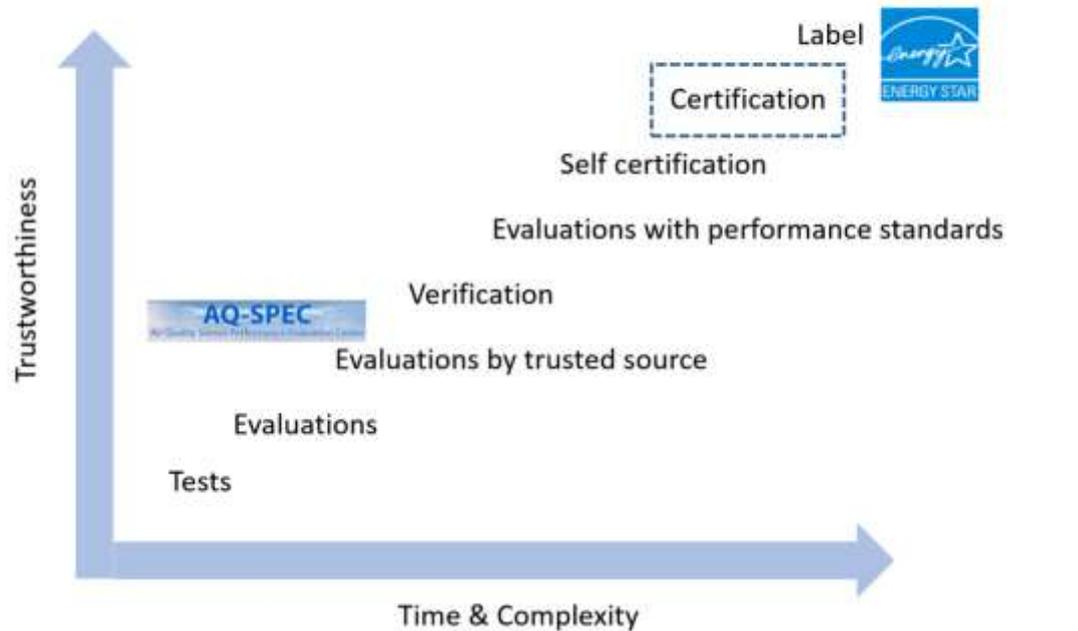
# Pasos a seguir para el correcto testeo y uso de sensores según la US-EPA

- La instalación y evaluación de un sensor requiere una serie de pasos, muchas veces subestimado.



¿Qué se necesita para un correcto testeo y uso de sensores, según el SC-AQMD?

## Sensor Performance Testing: What is Needed?



TD Environmental Services

Fuente: <http://www.carteeh.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/CARTEEH-121818-Andrea-Polidori-Seminar-Slides.pdf>

# Protocolos de prueba de rendimiento, métricas y valores objetivo para sensores.

- La EPA de EE. UU. Desarrolló un informe que describe los protocolos de prueba, las métricas y los valores objetivo para evaluar el rendimiento.
- Uso en aplicaciones de monitoreo ambiental, exterior, de sitio fijo, no reglamentario e informativo.

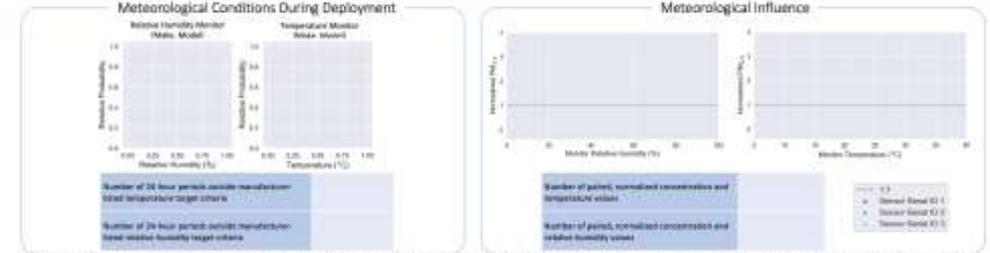
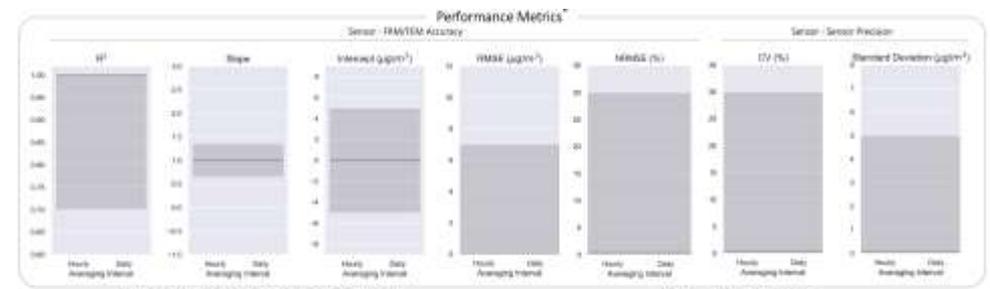
**Testing Report – PM<sub>2.5</sub> Base Testing**  
 Manufacturer & Air Sensor Name

Deployment Number  
 Testing Organization  
 Contact Email / Phone Number  
 Date

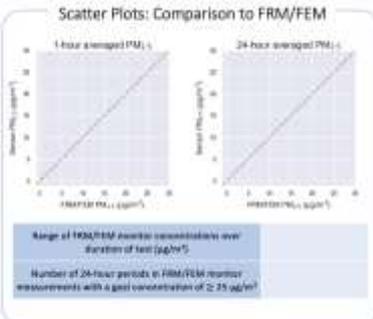
Image of device during deployment

**Deployment Details**

Testing Organization and Site Information	Sensor Information	FRM/FEM Monitor Information
Testing organization (Name, Organization Type, Contact website / phone number / email)	Manufacturer, model	Manufacturer, model
Testing location (City, State, Latitude & Longitude)	Device firmware version	Sampling time interval
AQS site ID	Sampling time interval	Date of calibration
Sampling timeframe	Sensor serial numbers: S1, S2, S3	Date of in-state verification check
	Issues encountered during deployment? <input type="checkbox"/>	Description, date(s) of maintenance activities
	Brief summary of issues	



\*For evaluations with greater than three sensors, grouping individual sensor metrics into boxplots is recommended for displaying results. Note that this recommendation does not apply to metrics computed as a single value for all sensors over the whole evaluation group, such as RMSE, NMBE, CV, and standard deviation.



# Protocolos de prueba de rendimiento, métricas y valores objetivo para sensores.

## Tabular Statistics

### Sensor – FRM/FEM Correlation

	Bias and Linearity						Data Quality			
	$R^2$		Slope		Intercept (b) ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		Uptime (%)		Number of paired sensor and FRM/FEM concentration values	
	1-Hour ○○○	24-Hour ○○○	1-Hour ○○○	24-Hour ○○○	1-Hour ○○○	24-Hour ○○○	1-Hour ○○○	24-Hour ○○○	1-Hour	24-Hour
Metric Target Range	$\geq 0.70$	$\geq 0.70$	$1.0 \pm 0.35$	$1.0 \pm 0.35$	$-5 \leq b \leq 5$	$-5 \leq b \leq 5$	90%*	90%*		
Sensor Serial #1										
Sensor Serial #2										
Sensor Serial #3										
Mean										

	Error			
	RMSE ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		NRMSE (%)	
	1-Hour ○	24-Hour ○	1-Hour ○	24-Hour ○
Metric Target Range	$\leq 7$	$\leq 7$	$\leq 30$	$\leq 30$
Deployment Value				

Device-specific metrics (computed for each sensor in evaluation)

- Metric value for none of devices tested falls within the target range
- Metric value for one of devices tested falls within the target range
- Metric value for two of devices tested falls within the target range
- Metric value for three of devices tested falls within the target range

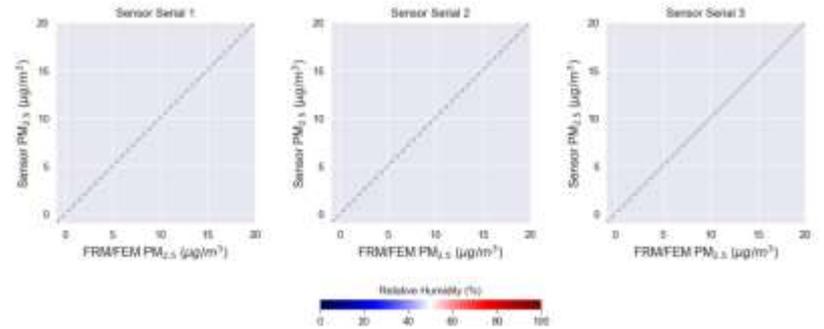
Single-valued metrics (computed via entire evaluation dataset)

- Indicates that the metric value is not within the target range
- Indicates that the metric value is within the target range

### Sensor – Sensor Precision

	Precision (between collocated sensors)				Data Quality			
	CV (%)		SD ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		Uptime (%)		Number of concurrently reported sensor concentration values	
	1-Hour ○	24-Hour ○	1-Hour ○	24-Hour ○	1-Hour ○	24-Hour ○	1-Hour	24-Hour
Metric Target Range	$\leq 30$	$\leq 30$	$\leq 5$	$\leq 5$	90%*	90%*		
Deployment Value								

### Individual Sensor – FRM/FEM Scatter Plots



# Normas estatales y locales en US a cargo del SC-AQMD

## Rule 1180 - Refinery Community and Fenceline Air Monitoring-

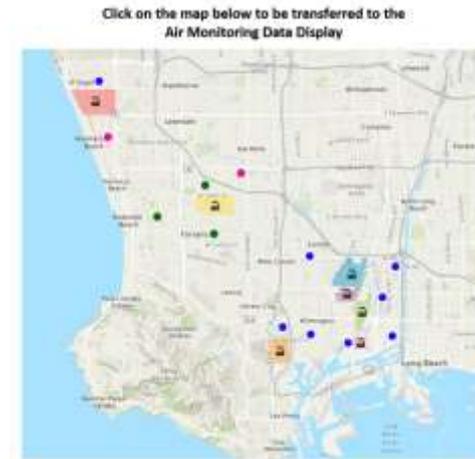
Monitoreo del aire cercanos a refinería y del tipo fenceline

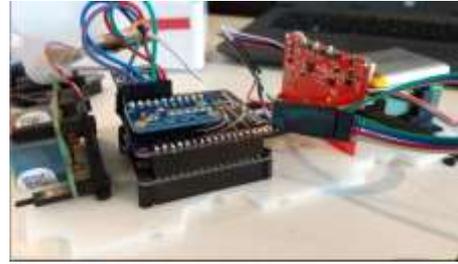
- Implementar una red de monitoreo del aire comunitario, en tiempo real cerca de todas las refinerías de la Cuenca;
- Proporcionar información sobre la calidad del aire en tiempo real a través de un sitio web dedicado para informar al público sobre las condiciones actuales de la calidad del aire en su comunidad;
- Notificar al público en caso de superar los umbrales predeterminados.
- Proporcionar datos actualizados sobre la calidad del aire de la comunidad;
- Promover la conciencia sobre el impacto potencial de las emisiones de las refinerías en la calidad del aire a través de la educación pública;
- Seguimiento del progreso en la mejora de la calidad del aire de la comunidad

## AB 617 Community Air Monitoring –

Plan de Monitoreo del Aire de la Comunidad (CAMP)

- Mejorar la calidad del aire y la salud pública en las comunidades de justicia ambiental.
- Proporcionará nueva información sobre la contaminación del aire a nivel comunitario.
- El monitoreo se realizará en áreas de interés identificadas por las comunidades seleccionadas.
- Las áreas de monitoreo reflejan las prioridades de calidad del aire en las comunidades AB 617
- Se utilizarán muchos tipos de equipos de monitoreo, desde técnicas avanzadas hasta sensores de bajo costo.





# ¿Qué hacemos?

AIRFLUX, spin off del CMM que brinda Servicios de monitoreo ambiental inteligente y predictivo en tiempo real usando tecnología IoT y algoritmos de machine learning



# Campañas realizadas a lo largo de todo Chile

- Ejecución del 2017-2020
- Testeo de Nodo- sensores en triplicados
- Objetivos del testeo:
  - *Determinar su rendimiento en comparación con FRM/FEM*
  - *Promover una utilización exitosa de estas tecnologías*
- Desde un mes de monitoreo
- Métodos de detección
  - MP: Ópticos
  - Gases: Electroquímicos
- Medición en tiempo real
- Contaminantes criterios
- > \$2000 USD



Área urbana  
Santiago de Chile



Alta montaña,  
Coordillera de Los Andes



Área urbana, residencia  
Sur de Chile Talca.



Área urbana -  
industrial  
Quintero



Área urbana,  
residencial.  
Sur de Chile  
Temuco.



Antártica Chilena  
Continente Antártico



Obs. ALMA  
5.000  
m.s.n.m.,  
Desierto de  
Atacama

# Evidencia de validación: Calibración In-situ

Springer Link

Open Access | Published: 10 February 2020

## Field performance of a low-cost sensor in the monitoring of particulate matter in Santiago, Chile

Maries Taglio, Francisca Rojas, Felipe Reyes, Yeanice Vásquez, Fredrik Hellgren, Jenny Lindén, Dimitar Kolev, Agut K. Watson & Pedro Oyola

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 192, Article number: 171 (2020) | Cite this article

2025 Accesses | 2 Citations | Metrics

### Abstract

Integration of low-cost air quality sensors with the internet of things (IoT) has become a feasible approach towards the development of smart cities. Several studies have assessed the performance of low-cost air quality sensors by comparing their measurements with reference instruments. We examined the performance of a low-cost IoT particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) sensor in the urban environment of Santiago, Chile. The prototype was assembled from a PM<sub>10</sub>-PM<sub>2.5</sub> sensor (SDS011), a temperature and relative humidity sensor (BME280) and an IoT board (ESP8266/Node MCU). Field tests were conducted at three regulatory monitoring stations during the 2018 austral winter and spring seasons. The sensors at each site were operated in parallel with continuous reference air quality monitors (BAM 1020 and TEOM

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Research and Development

## PM Low-cost Sensor in mining and remote areas in Chile and Finland

Finnish Meteorological Institute, A.J. Prof. Mikko Timonen, Joel Ruoko, Mirna Azeite, Kirana Terästä, Sanna Saarikoski

Centro Mario Molina Chile: Prof. Pedro Oyola, Felipe Reyes, Francisca Rojas Marfisi, Yeanice Vásquez, Ping

Funded by: BUSINESS FINLAND, ACADEMY OF FINLAND, CORFO

Y CMM  
Herarquical Monitoring Network: Temuco, case of study

Francisca Rojas, Felipe Reyes, Claudio Aguilera  
Centro Mario Molina, Santiago, Chile.  
royola@cmm.cl

## SO<sub>2</sub> Electrochemical sensors calibration model

B. Aranaes, F. Rojas, Y. Vásquez & P. Oyola

Herarquical Monitoring Network: Temuco, case of study

**ABSTRACT**  
Low-cost sensor technology can reduce the cost of air pollution monitoring providing high quality information on air quality. However, the use of low-cost sensors in air quality monitoring is still limited by their accuracy and stability. This study aims to evaluate the performance of a low-cost SO<sub>2</sub> sensor in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile. The prototype was assembled from a SO<sub>2</sub> sensor (ESP8266/Node MCU), a temperature and relative humidity sensor (BME280) and an IoT board (ESP8266/Node MCU). Field tests were conducted at three regulatory monitoring stations during the 2018 austral winter and spring seasons. The sensors at each site were operated in parallel with continuous reference air quality monitors (BAM 1020 and TEOM

**RESULTS**  
The average SO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile, was 1.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument.

**CONCLUSIONS**  
The low-cost sensor can be used for SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument.

Y CMM  
NO<sub>2</sub> Electrochemical sensors calibration model

B. Aranaes, F. Rojas, Y. Vásquez & P. Oyola

**ABSTRACT**  
Low-cost sensor technology can reduce the cost of air pollution monitoring providing high quality information on air quality. However, the use of low-cost sensors in air quality monitoring is still limited by their accuracy and stability. This study aims to evaluate the performance of a low-cost NO<sub>2</sub> sensor in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile. The prototype was assembled from a NO<sub>2</sub> sensor (ESP8266/Node MCU), a temperature and relative humidity sensor (BME280) and an IoT board (ESP8266/Node MCU). Field tests were conducted at three regulatory monitoring stations during the 2018 austral winter and spring seasons. The sensors at each site were operated in parallel with continuous reference air quality monitors (BAM 1020 and TEOM

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Y CMM  
Herarquical Monitoring Network: Temuco, case of study

Francisca Rojas, Felipe Reyes, Claudio Aguilera  
Centro Mario Molina, Santiago, Chile.  
royola@cmm.cl

**ABSTRACT**  
Low-cost sensor technology can reduce the cost of air pollution monitoring providing high quality information on air quality. However, the use of low-cost sensors in air quality monitoring is still limited by their accuracy and stability. This study aims to evaluate the performance of a low-cost PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> sensor in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile. The prototype was assembled from a PM<sub>10</sub>-PM<sub>2.5</sub> sensor (SDS011), a temperature and relative humidity sensor (BME280) and an IoT board (ESP8266/Node MCU). Field tests were conducted at three regulatory monitoring stations during the 2018 austral winter and spring seasons. The sensors at each site were operated in parallel with continuous reference air quality monitors (BAM 1020 and TEOM

**RESULTS**  
The average PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile, were 1.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 0.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument.

**CONCLUSIONS**  
The low-cost sensor can be used for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring in the urban environment of Temuco, Chile. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument. The sensor showed a high correlation with the reference instrument.

# Resultado de la evaluación de sensores, por AQMD y AirFlux

Tier	Uses	Pollutants	Precision	Accuracy	Sensitivity
I	Regulatory or compliance monitoring	ozone, PM <sub>2.5</sub>	↑	↑	↑
II	Fenceline and community monitoring	ozone, PM <sub>2.5</sub> , VOC	↑	↑	↑
III	Area or source characterization; supplement monitoring networks	ozone, PM <sub>2.5</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , VOC	↑	↑	↑
IV	Information, personal monitoring, and education	ozone, PM <sub>2.5</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CO, VOC and others	↑	↑	↑

# Resumen: Sensores y redes de sensores

- Excelentes herramientas para la identificación de hot spot y para comprender mejor el espacio y variaciones temporales de MP y gases como  $O_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2$  y COV.
- Aunque no producen datos procesables, sus mediciones pueden conducir a la acción. Puede usarse para apoyar el monitoreo de la comunidad
- Se puede utilizar sensores para normativa ambiental (por ejemplo, AB617 y Ley 1180)
- Muchos desafíos por delante, sin embargo, los sensores se vislumbran si o si, como integrantes en redes de monitoreo.
- Variados usos para evaluar medidas de descontaminación, ej; aplicación de supresores de polvo, entre otros.



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# DETERMINACIÓN DE MP SECUNDARIO EN LAS CONCENTRACIONES DE MP<sub>1,0</sub>, MP<sub>2,5</sub> Y MP<sub>10</sub>, APOORTE DE PRECURSORES, EN LAS COMUNAS DE TALCA Y MAULE

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Miércoles 28 de abril 2021