


2005 Update:
Delaware's Experience with a
Continuous PM2.5 Monitor: The
Andersen BAM



In Search of FRM-Like Data –
The search goes on . . .

Betsy Frey, Delaware Air Quality Mgmt
MARAMA Monitoring Meeting
November 16, 2005

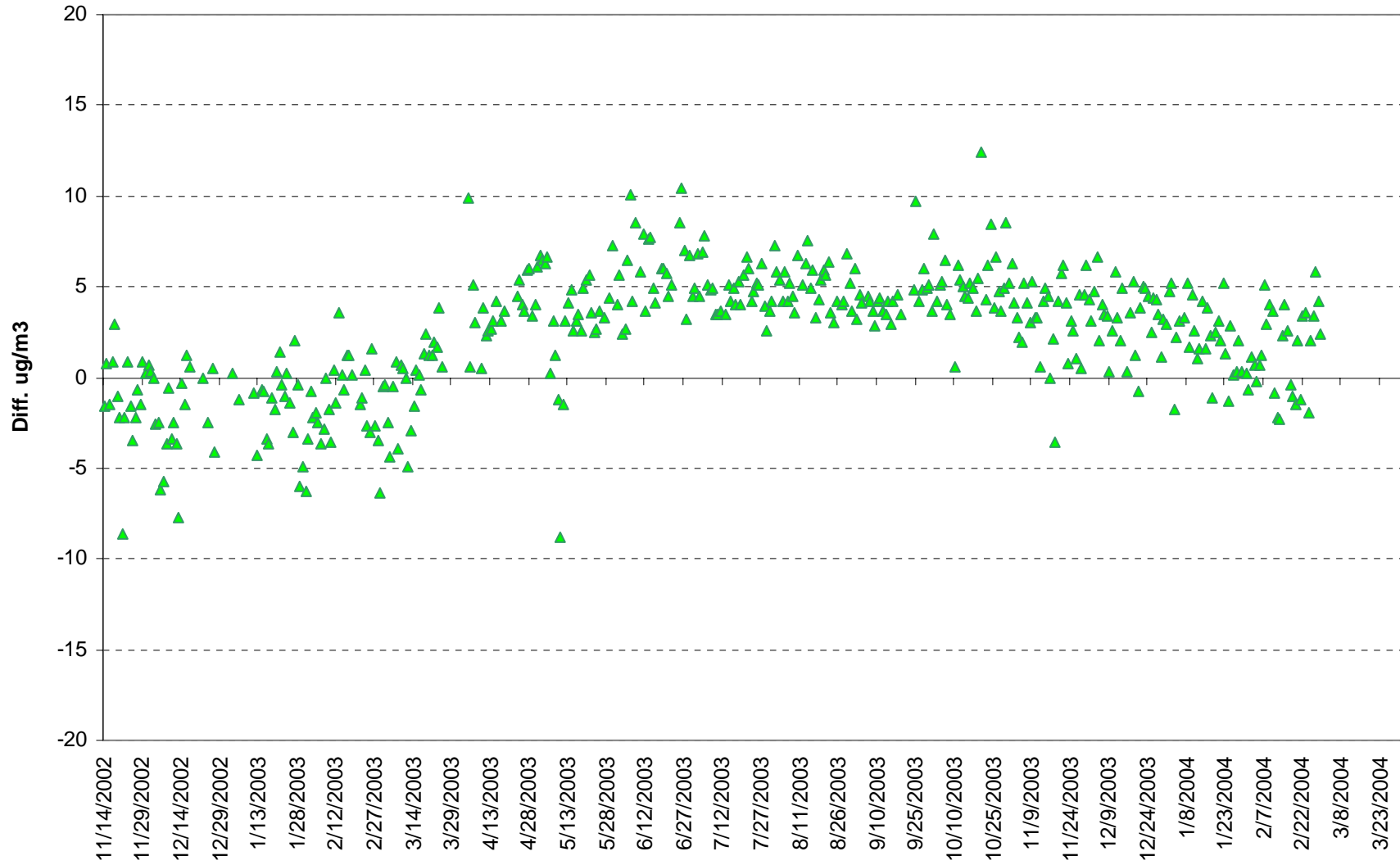
Andersen Series FH62 C14 Continuous Ambient Particulate Monitor, aka BAM

- Beta Attenuation Monitor
- Configuration:
 - SSC PM2.5 inlet
 - 35° C temp
 - No correction factor

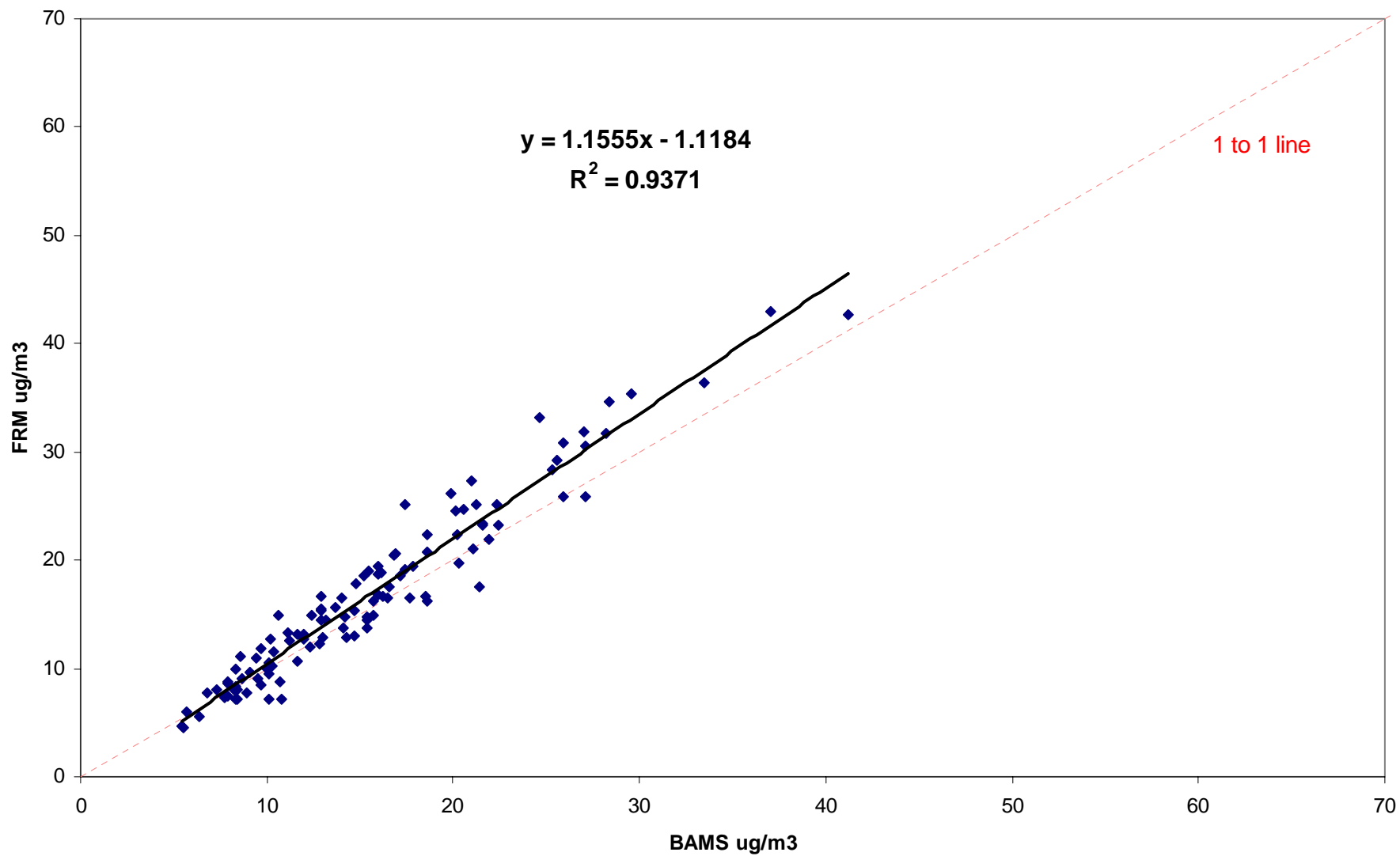
BAM at two sites

- MLK site began November 2002
 - Collocated with:
 - two FRMS (daily and 1-in-6 days)
 - TEOM PM10 (converted back from PM2.5)
 - Located on top of shelter platform
- Killens Pond site began April 2003
 - Collocated with one 1-in-3 day FRM
 - Inlet on top, sampler inside station shelter

MLK Difference in ug BAMS - FRM

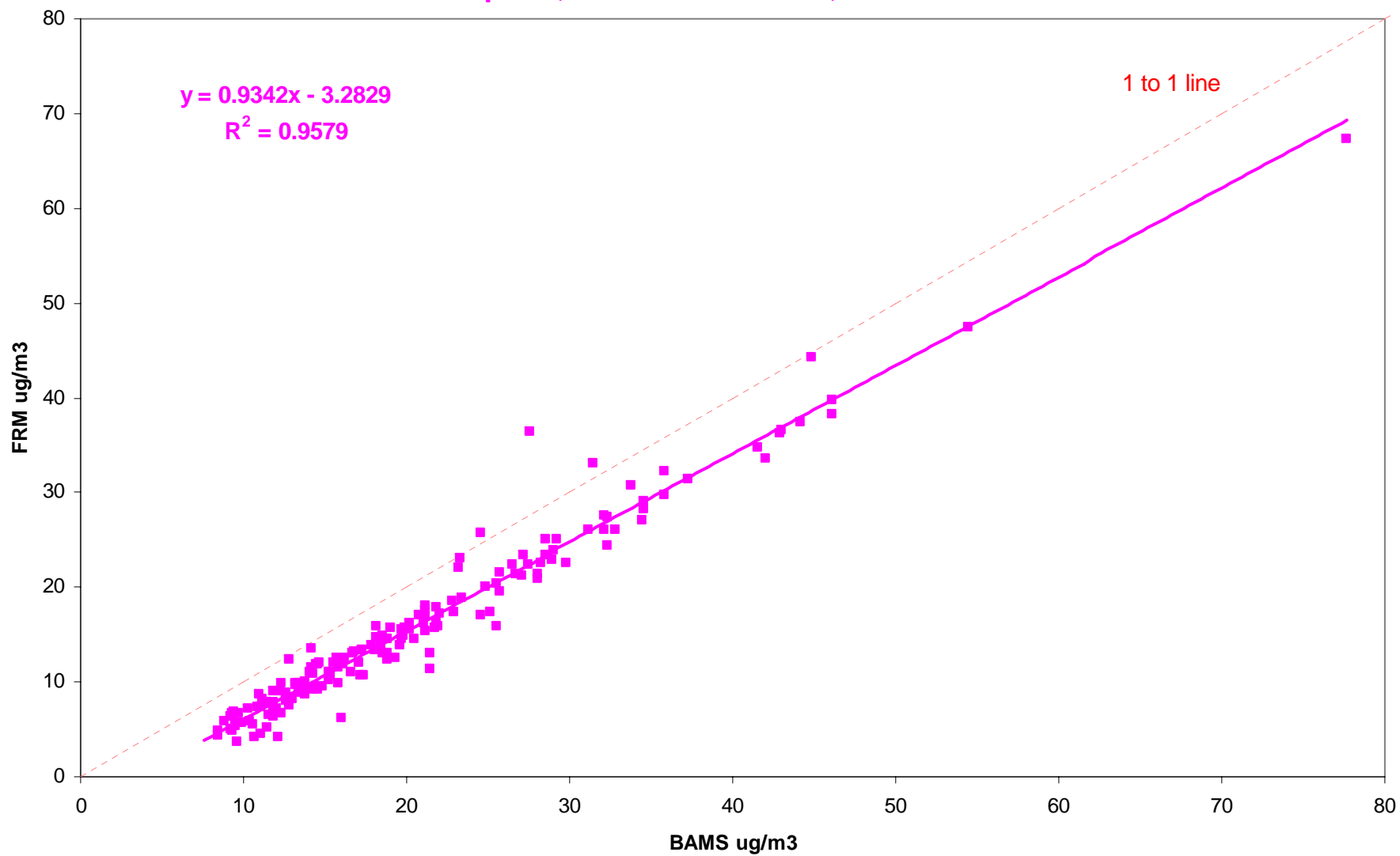


MLK PM2.5 FRM vs BAMS November 2002 - March 2003



MLK PM2.5 FRM vs BAMS

April 1, 2003 - October 15, 2003



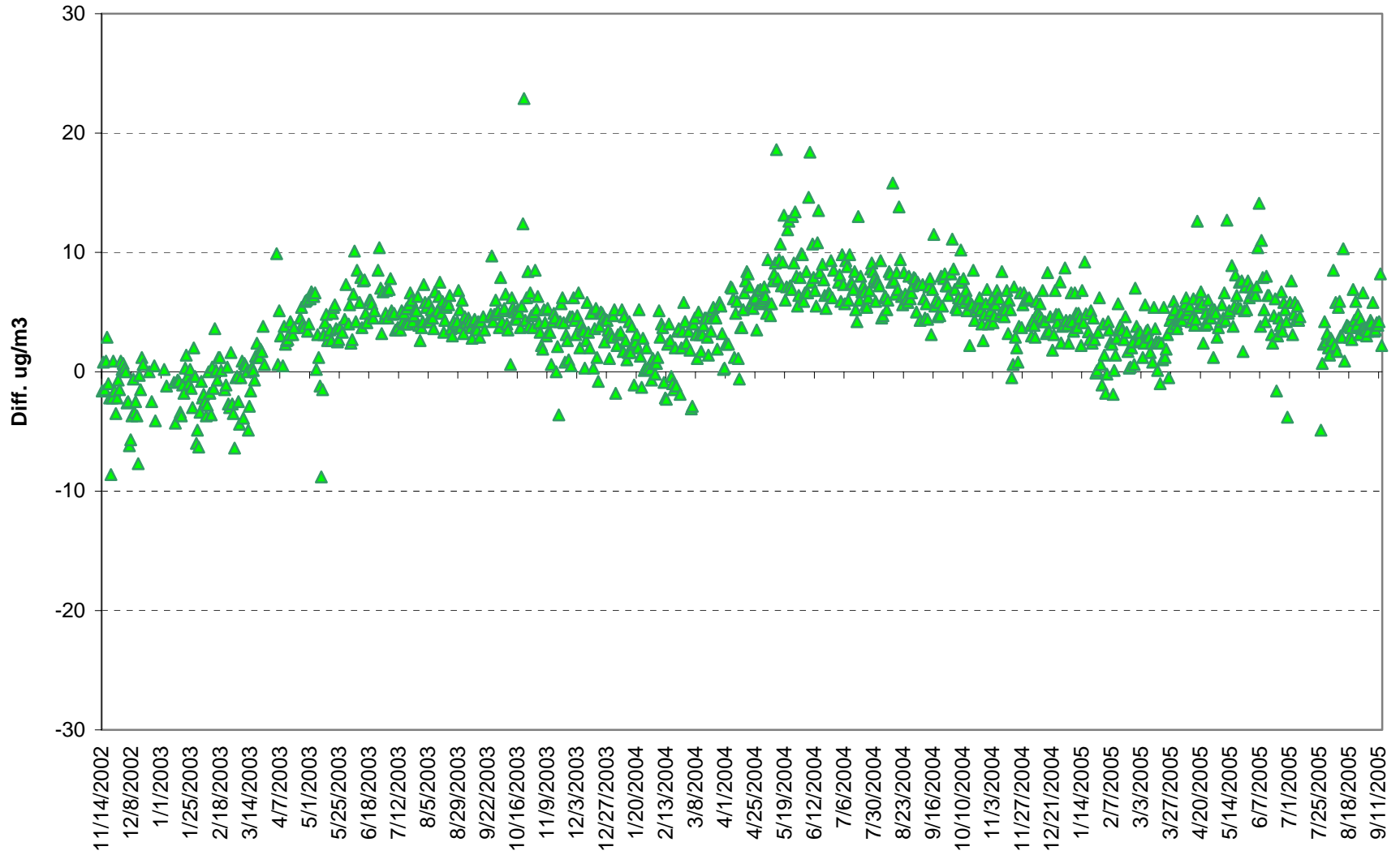


BAM Since 2003

- Continued operation at MLK, Killens
- Added Newark, Seaford
- Tried to add collocated BAM at MLK
 - Never stabilized
 - Returned to Thermo for repair or replacement
- Modified procedures for audit and operator checks

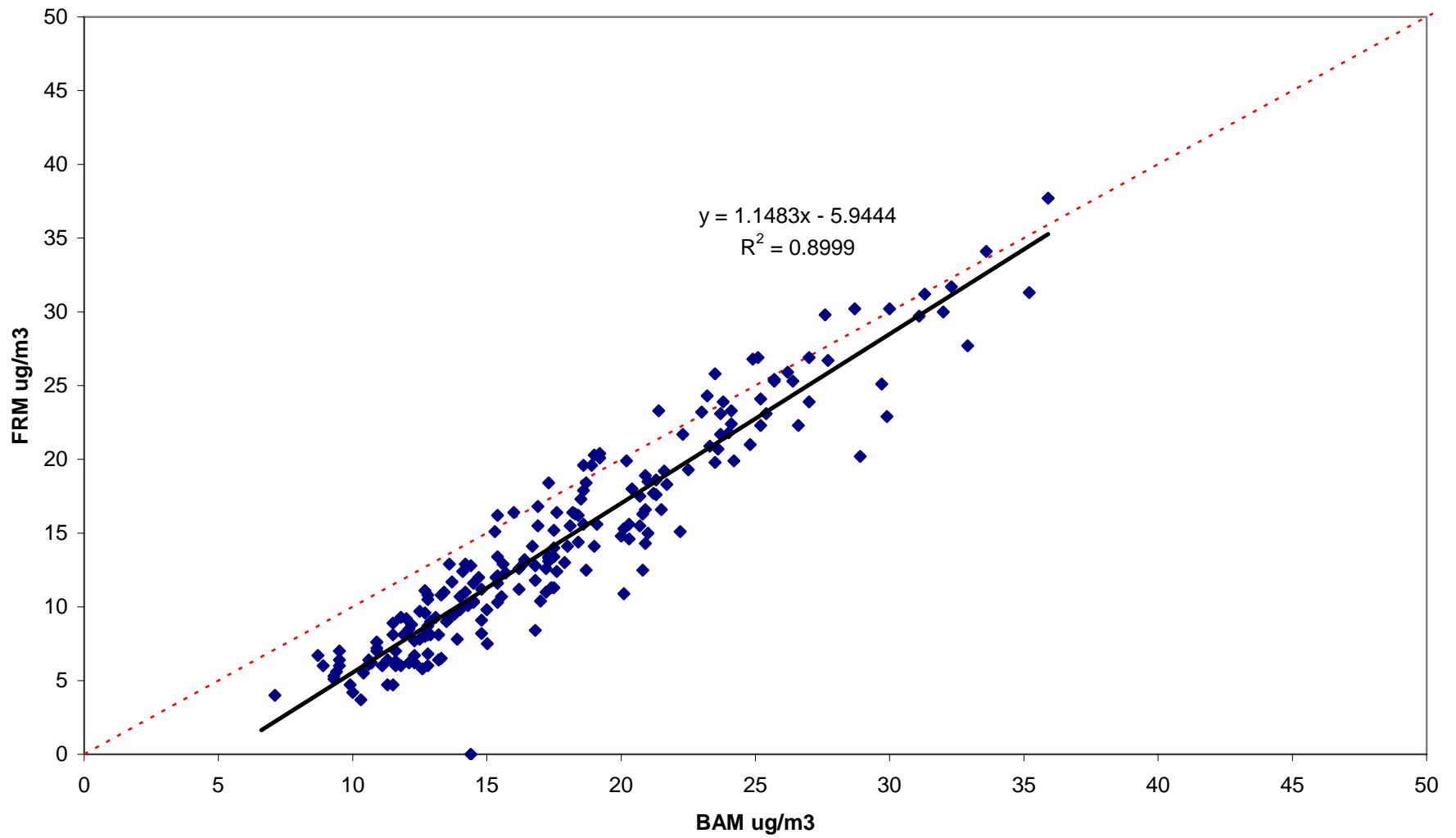
MLK Difference in ug BAMS - FRM

Nov. 2002 through September 2005

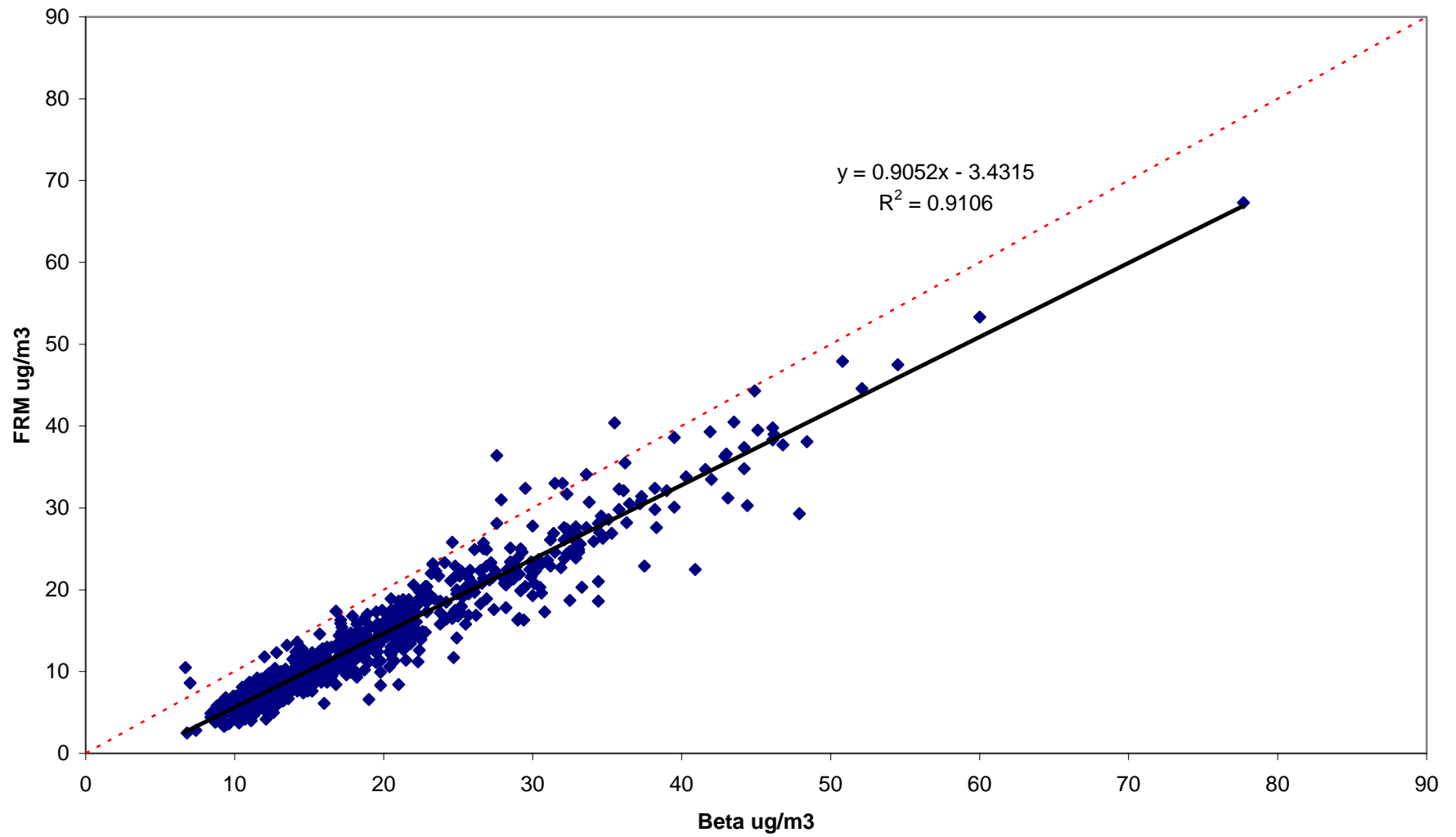


MLK PM2.5 Winter FRM vs BAM

Dec. 03 - Feb 04, Nov 04 - Feb 05

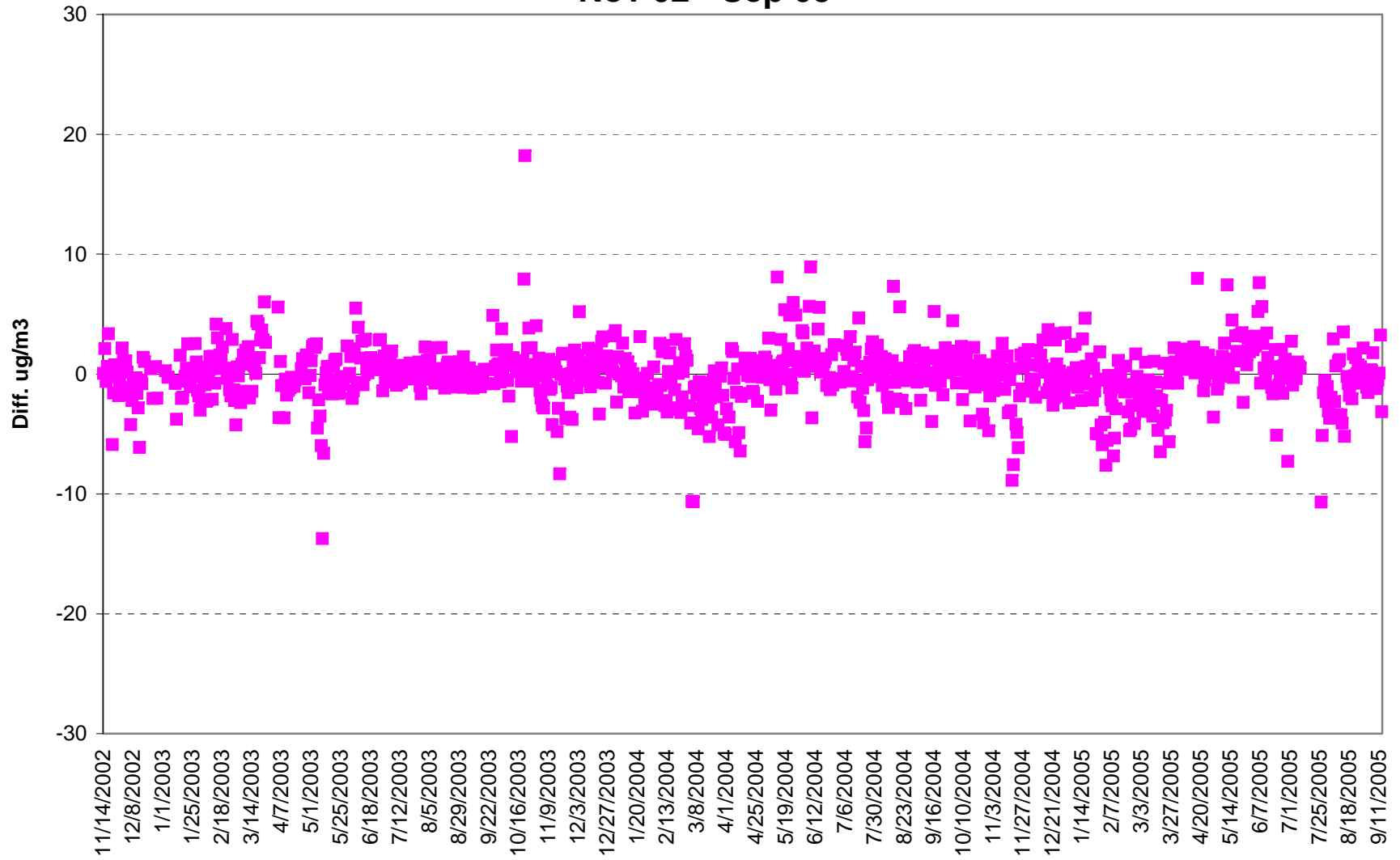


MLK PM2.5 FRM vs BAM
Mar - Oct 03, Mar - Nov 04, Mar - Oct 05

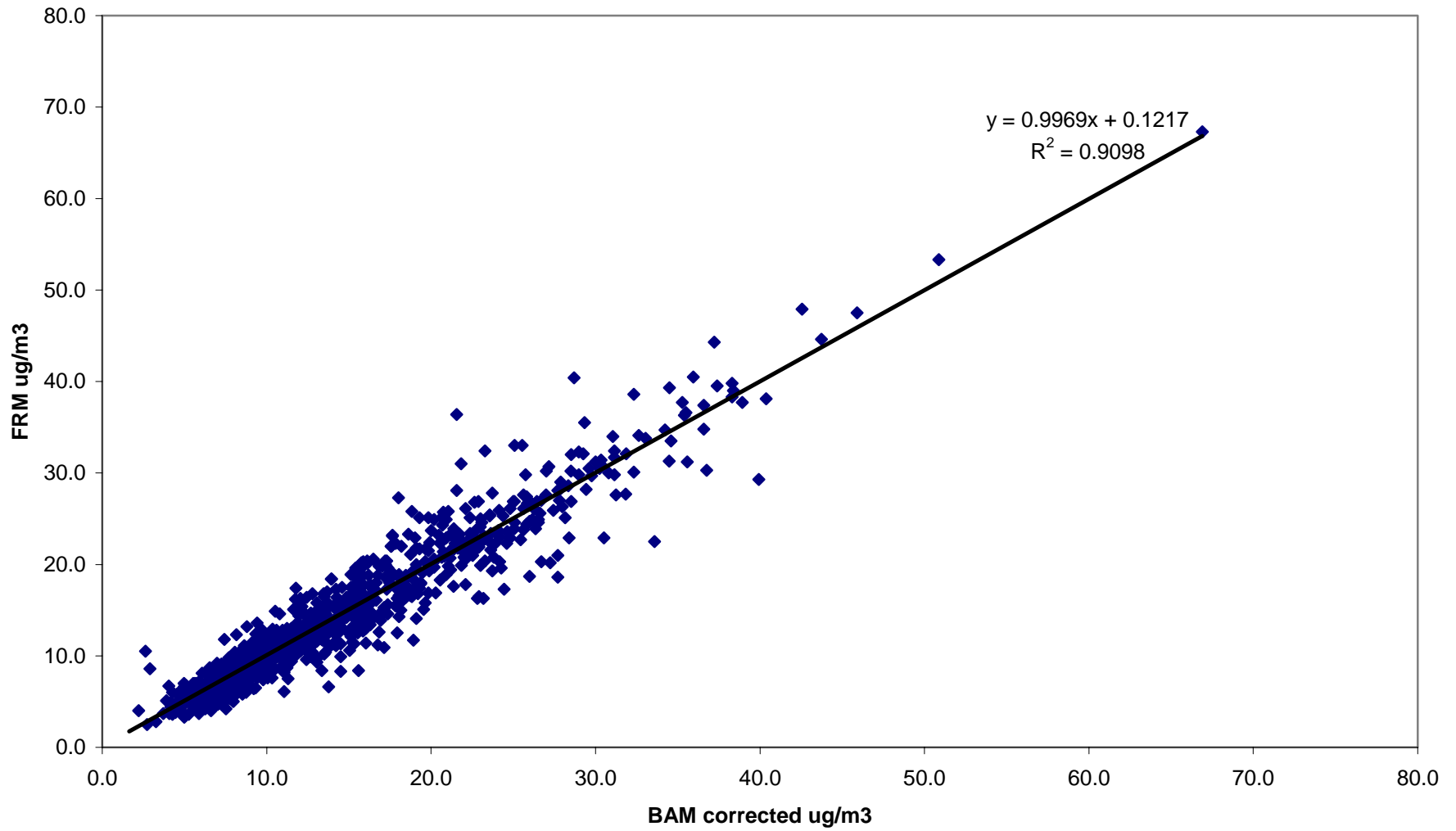


MLK Difference in ug BAMS (corrected) - FRM

Nov 02 - Sep 05



**2003 - 2005 MLK FRM vs BAM corrected using multi-year seasonal averages
excludes winter 2002**



Problem in July 2005

- Very high humidity - BAM spikes/drops, poor correlation with FRM
- Consult with Thermo – Kevin Goohs
- Recommendation – use seasonal heater tube temperature settings
 - Summer – 50 deg C
 - Spring and Fall – 35 deg C
 - Winter – 25 deg C
- These are temps for the inlet tube, not the aerosol

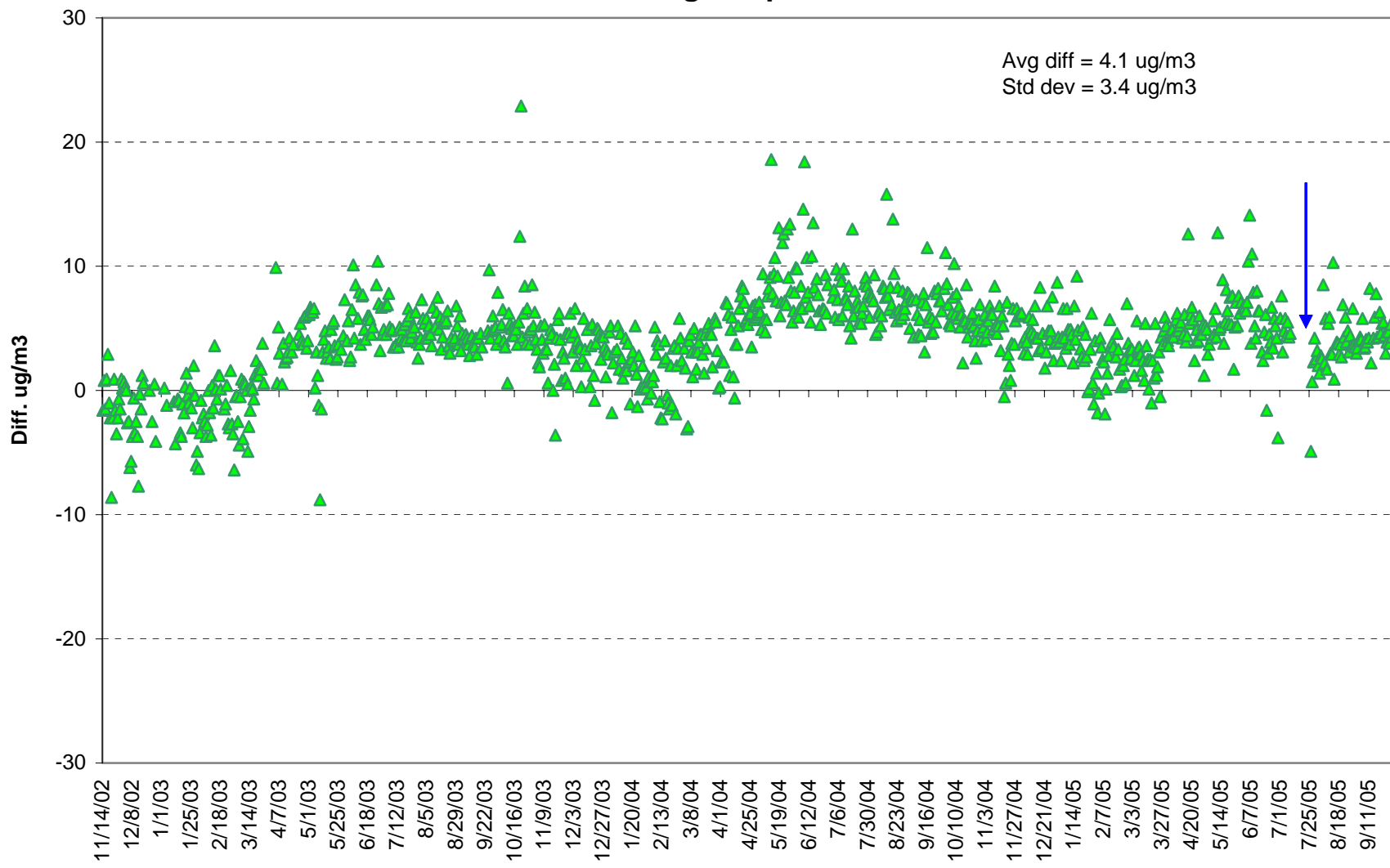


How is it going?

- Made adjustments last week of July 2005
- Improved stability (fewer spikes/drops)
- Slightly improved correlation with FRM
- Will run for one year and re-evaluate

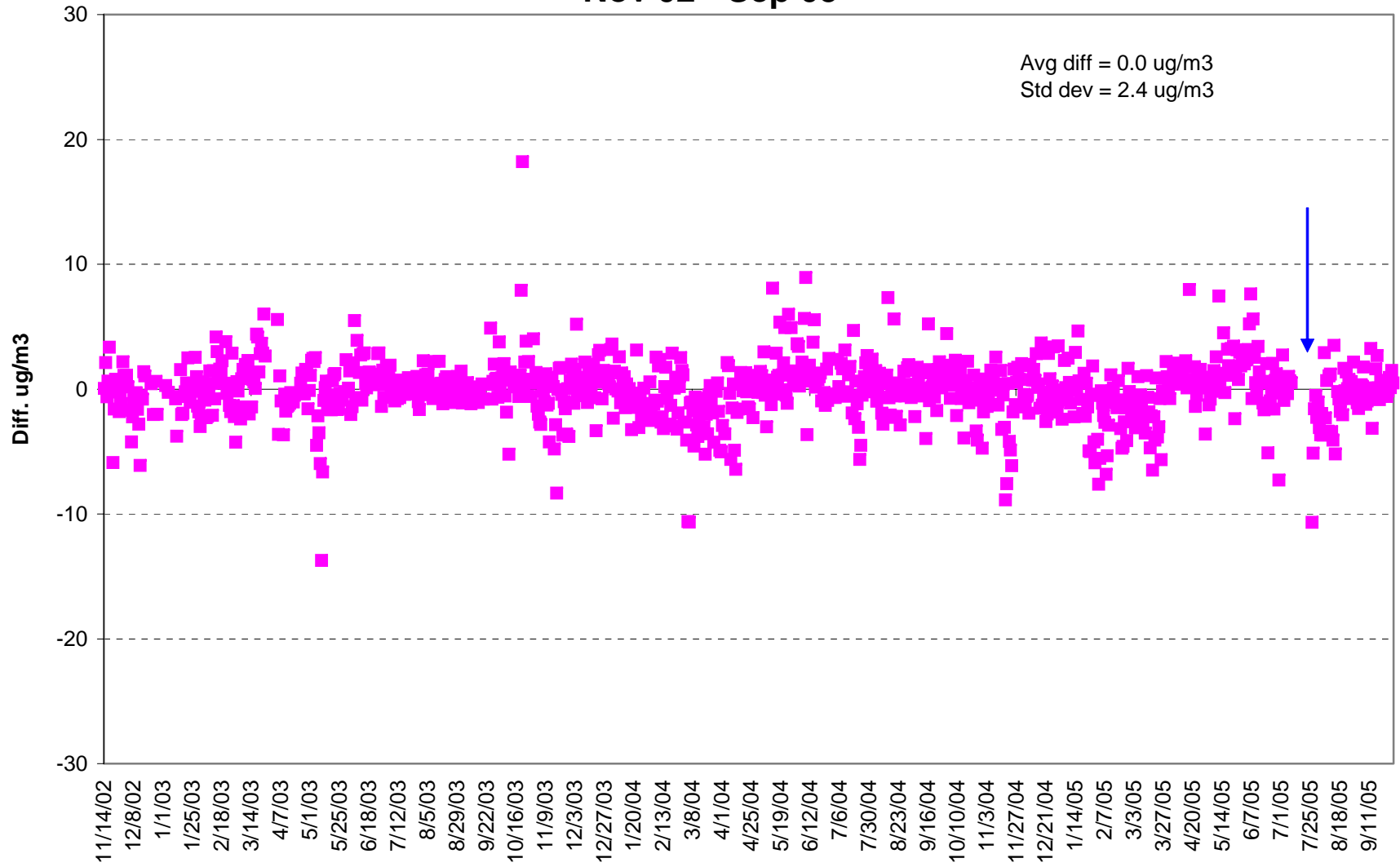
MLK BAMS - FRM Difference

Nov. 2002 through September 2005

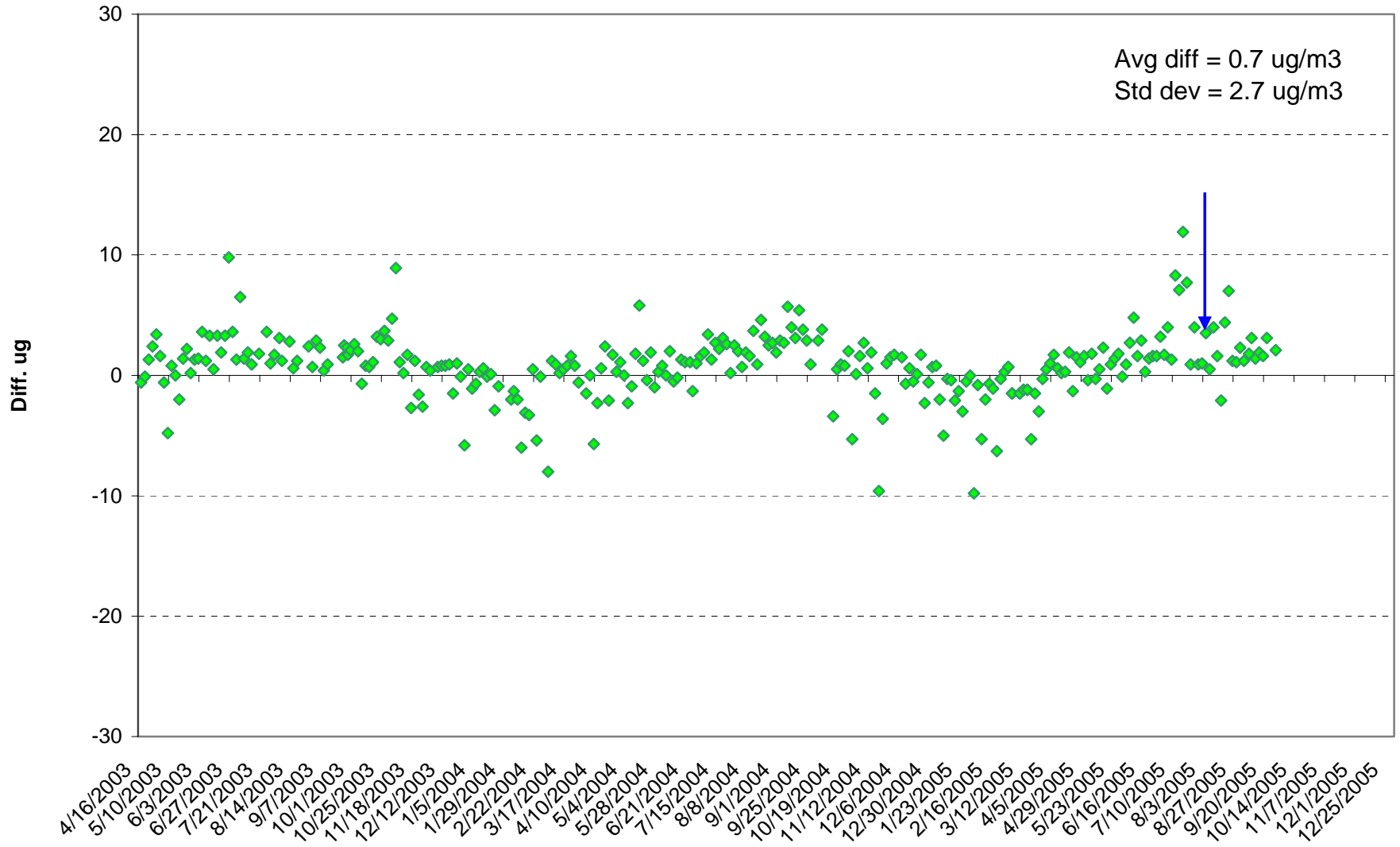


MLK Adjusted BAMS - FRM Difference

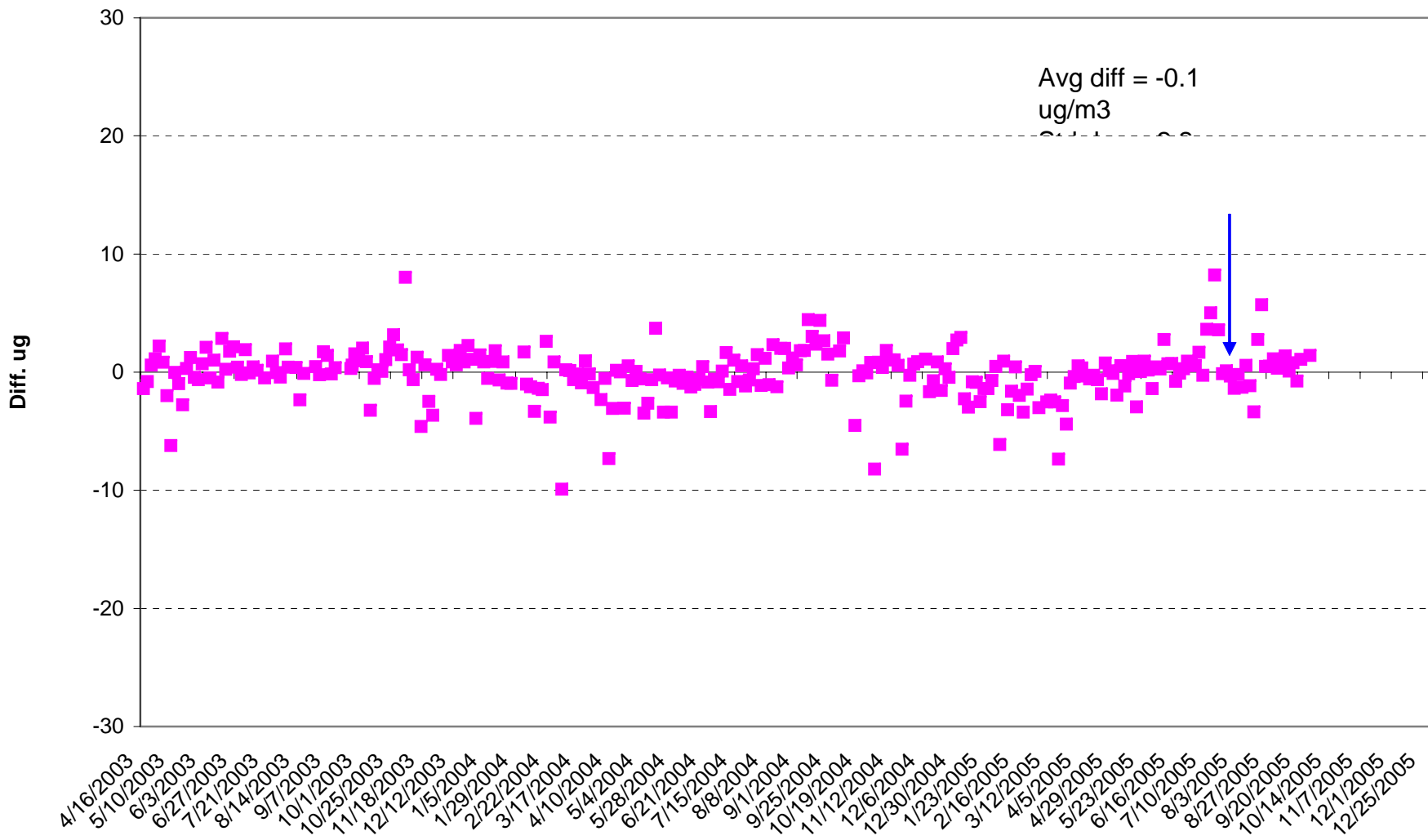
Nov 02 - Sep 05



Killens BAMS - FRM Difference 2003 - 2005



Killens Adjusted BAMS - FRM Difference 2003 - 2005





Where are we now?

- Is the BAM data similar enough to the FRM data to replace an FRM?

Compare annual average NAAQS

	BAM	FRM	Adj BAM
1Q03	16.2	17.3	17.7
2Q03	18.9	14.6	14.4
3Q03	21.5	16.8	16.8
4Q03	17.4	13.1	13.5
avg	18.5	15.5	15.6
1Q04	16.9	14.7	13.4
2Q04	22.7	15.5	16.0
3Q04	23.3	16.4	16.5
4Q04	18.2	13.0	12.7
avg	20.3	14.9	14.6
1Q05	19.0	16.2	14.7
2Q05	18.1	12.5	13.5
3Q05	21.1	17.0	16.5
4Q05			
avg	19.4	15.2	14.9
3-yr avg	19.4	15.2	15.1

Compare 24-hour NAAQS

	98th Percentiles		
	BAM	FRM	Adj BAM
2003	42.0	37.3	39.0
2004	42.5	33.8	33.2
2005	38.9	38.0	33.1
3-yr avg	41.1	36.3	35.1

Conclusion

- Andersen BAM –
 - Good for diurnal patterns
 - Generally consistent with FRM, especially for longer term averages, *but* not close enough for areas near the NAAQS
- May be affected by high ambient humidity; can compensate with heater tube temperature adjustment
- Current focus – precision (collocated BAM) and seasonal temperature adjustments

The Night Before Thanksgiving

