

ADEC's Community-Based Air Sensor Network

Quarterly Call
March 11, 2025
10:00 AM AKST

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Housekeeping Items

- Mute – Please mute yourself for presentations.
- Please use chat during presentation as you have questions/comments.
 - 20-30 minutes of planned discussion time at end
 - Mark your calendar for next call! **June 10th 10-11am**



Agenda

Welcome!

Sensor network overview and progress

Data findings

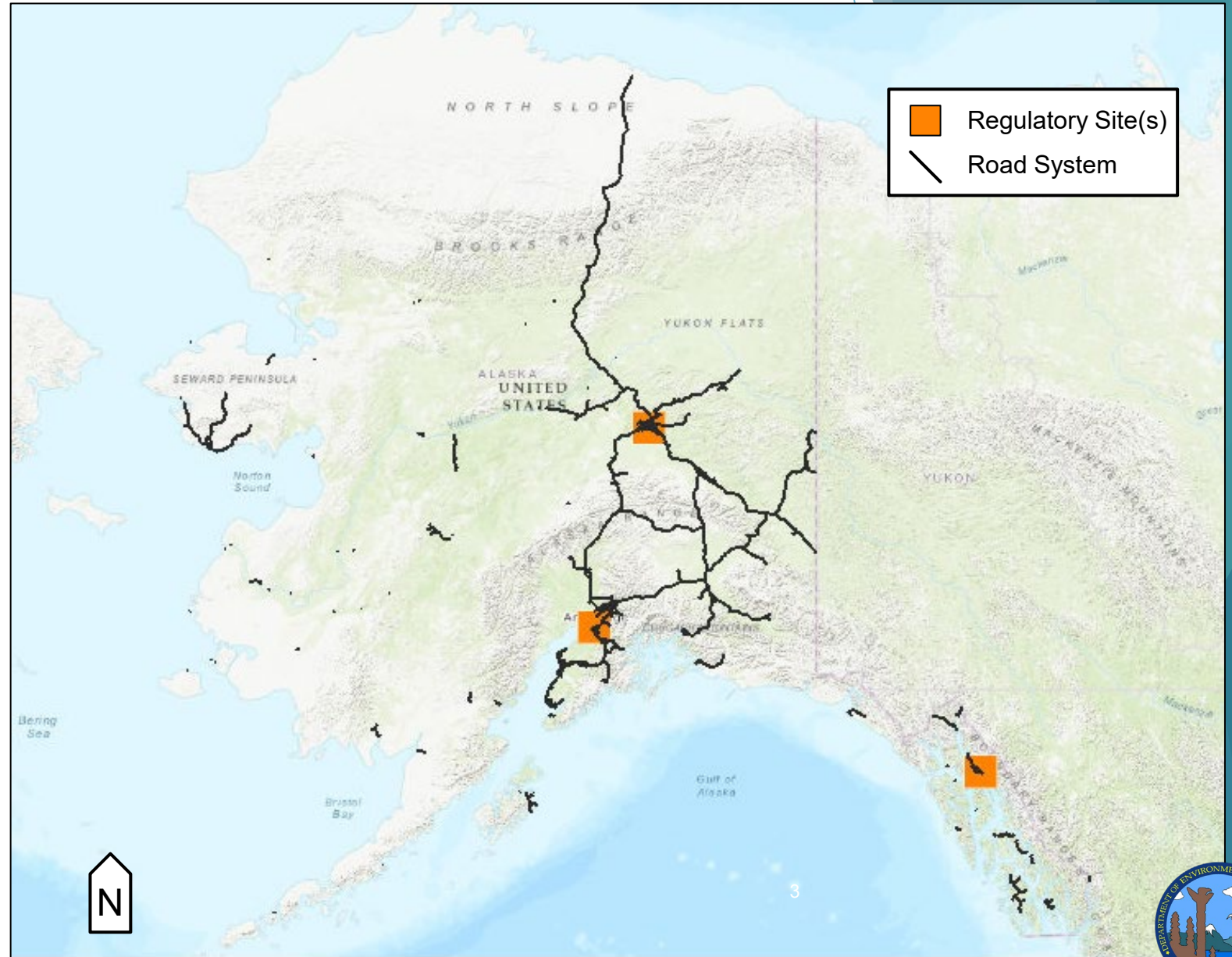
Next steps

Questions and discussion



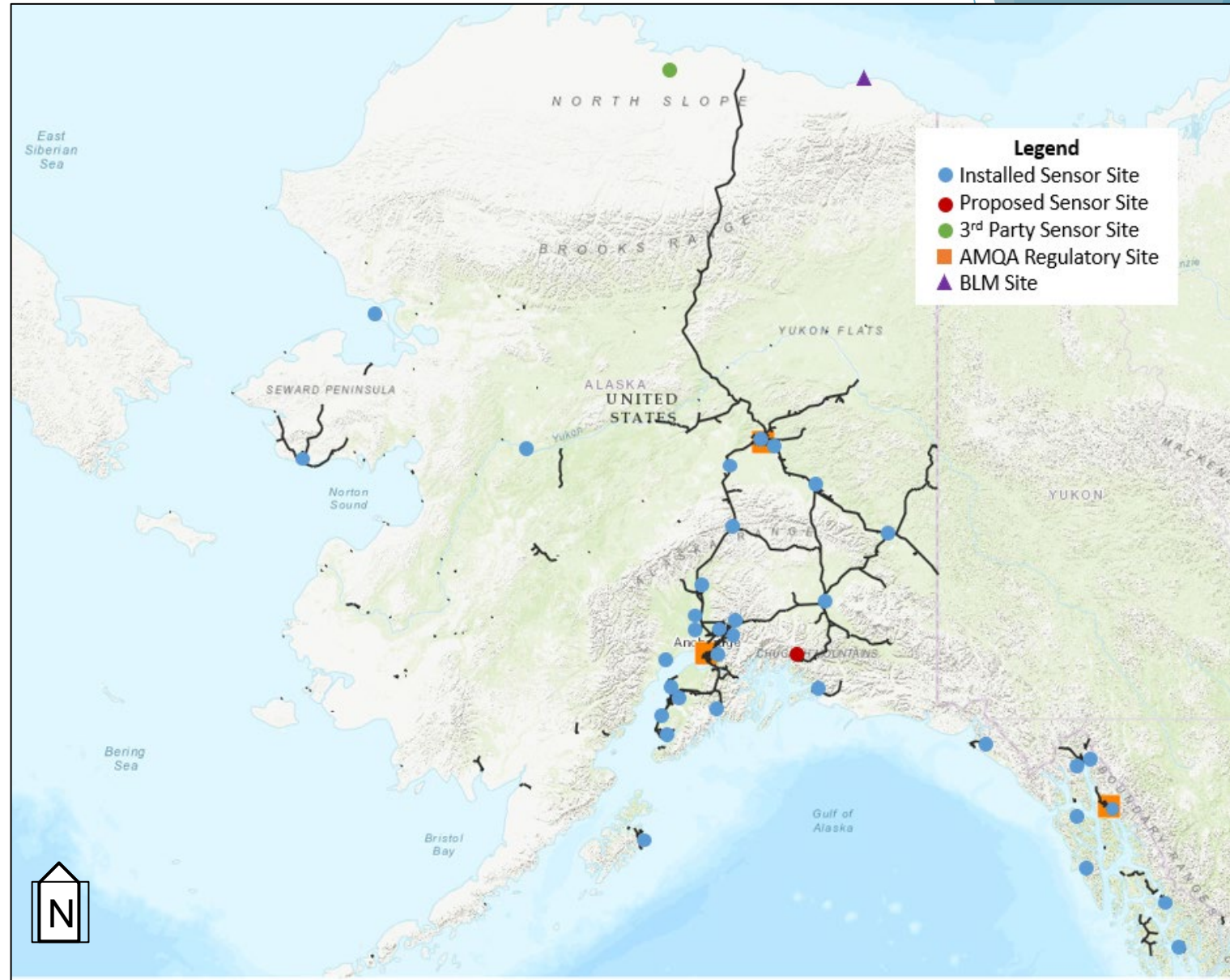
DEC's Regulatory Network

- ▶ Regulatory stations in 3 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)
 - ▶ Anchorage / Mat-Su (4 sites)
 - ▶ Fairbanks (3 sites)
 - ▶ Juneau (1 site)
- ▶ Monitor criteria pollutants:
 - ▶ Particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀)
 - ▶ Gases:
 - ▶ Carbon monoxide (CO)
 - ▶ Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 - ▶ Ozone (O₃)
 - ▶ Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)



DEC's Low-Cost Sensor Network

- ▶ 40 sensors currently deployed in 34 communities
- ▶ QuantAQ Modulair sensors:
 - ▶ PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, CO, NO, NO_2 , O_3 , temp, relative humidity
- ▶ Non-regulatory data
 - ▶ Trend analysis
- ▶ Network Coverage Limitations
 - ▶ Plans for expansion





Tyonek



Alaska State Museum



Wasilla



Goldstream



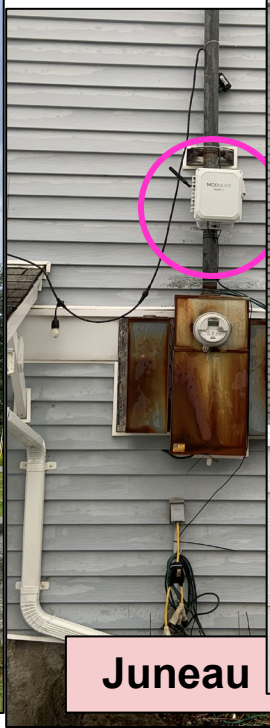
Wrangell



Tok



Chickaloon

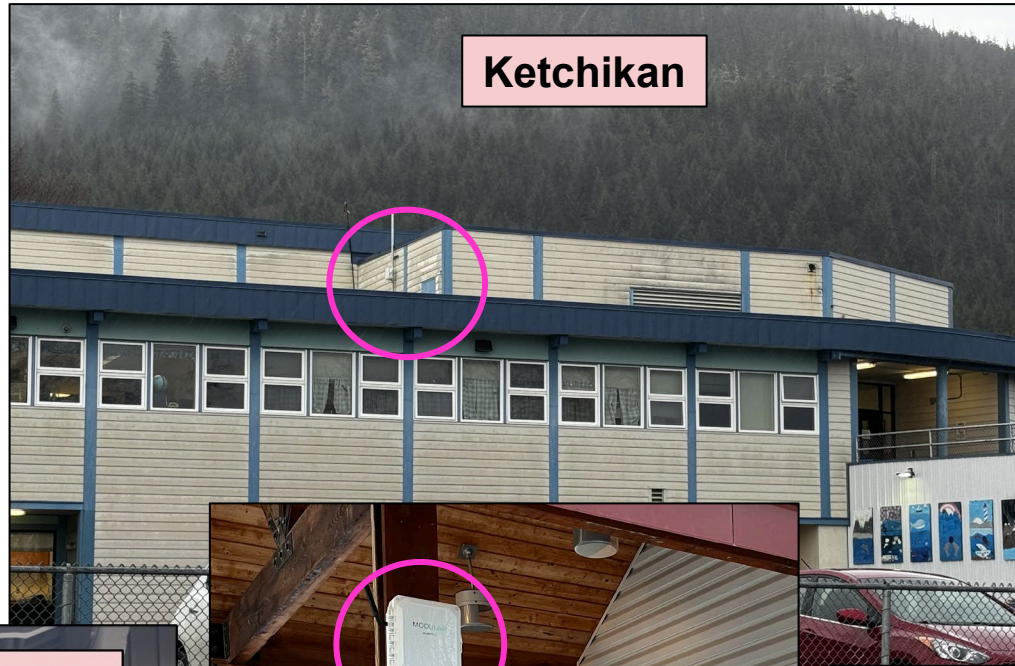
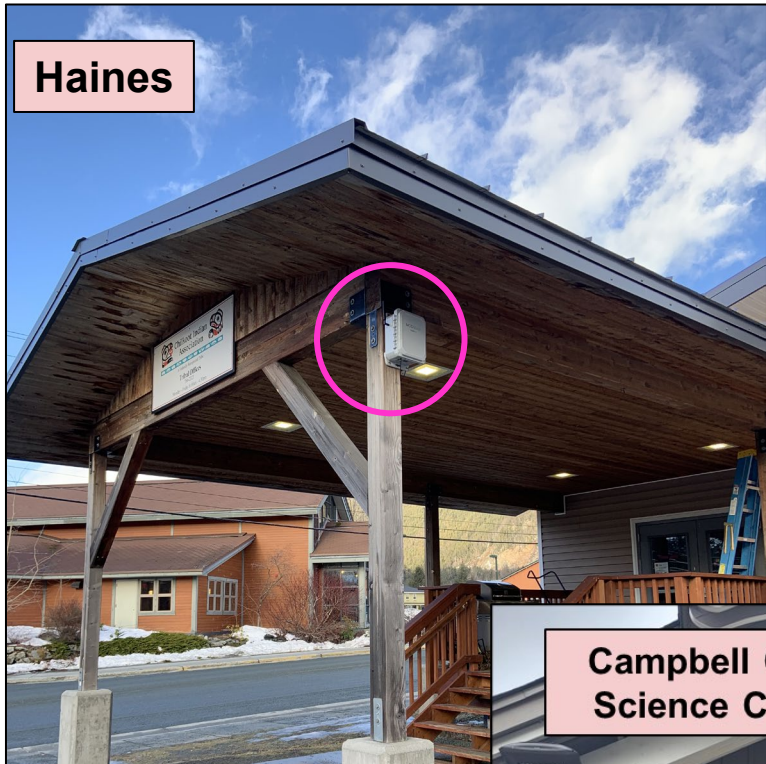


Juneau



Galena





Haines

Hoonah

**Campbell Creek
Science Center**

Ketchikan

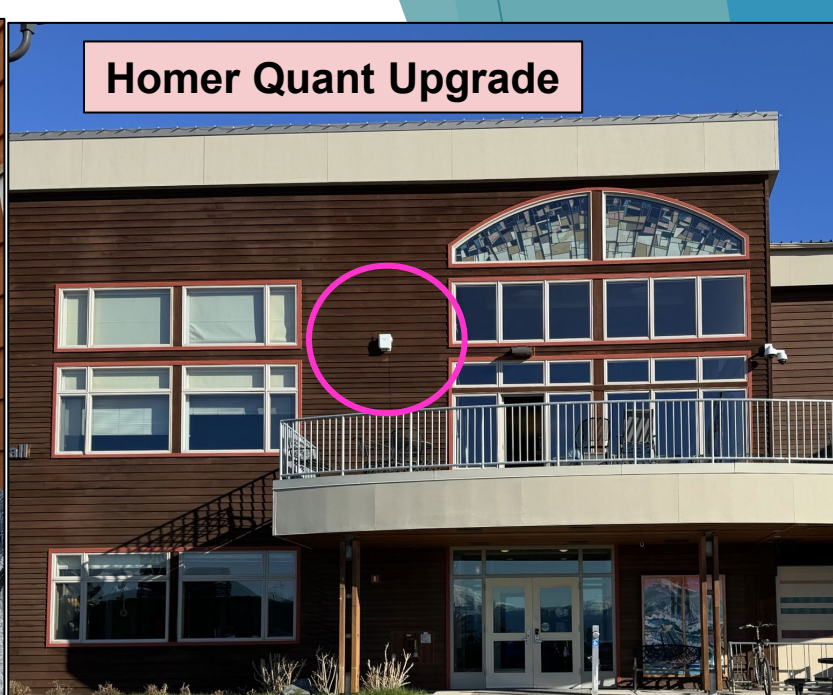
Delta Junction

Skagway

Sitka



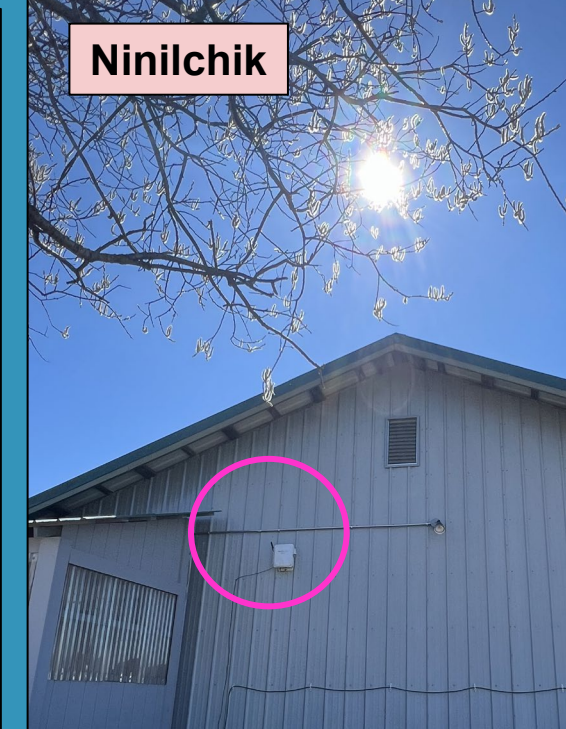
Soldotna



Homer Quant Upgrade



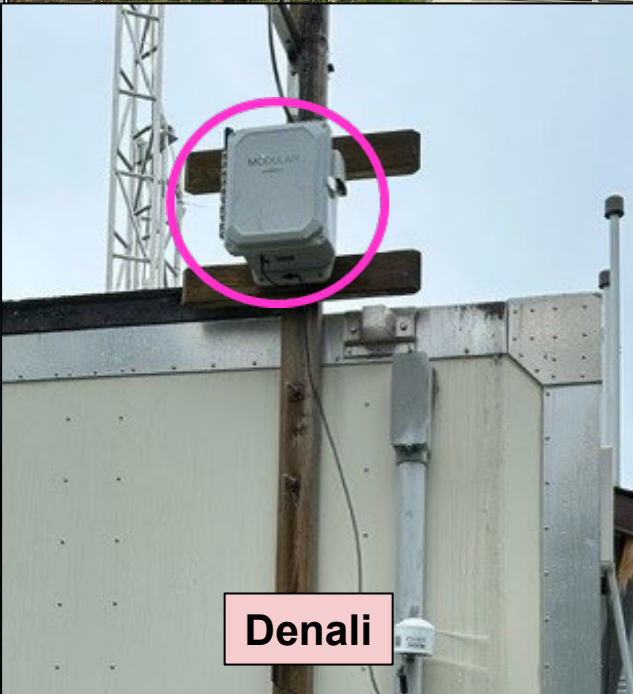
Seward Quant Upgrade



Ninilchik



Badger



Denali



Palmer

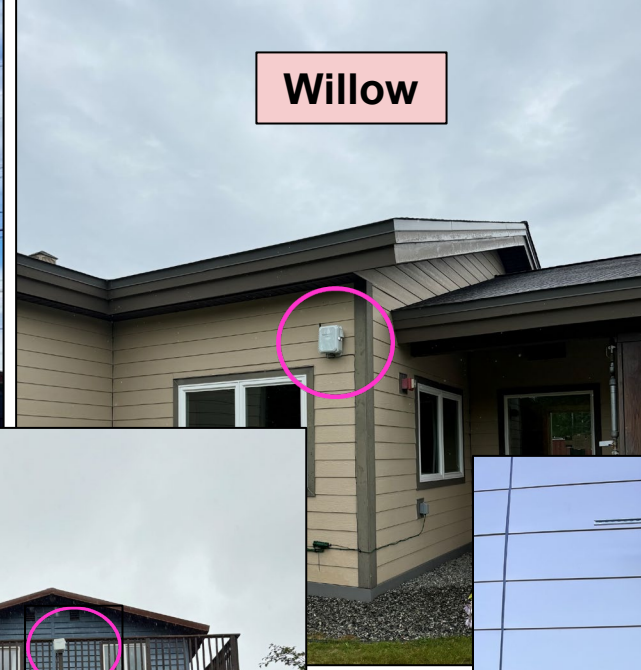


Nome

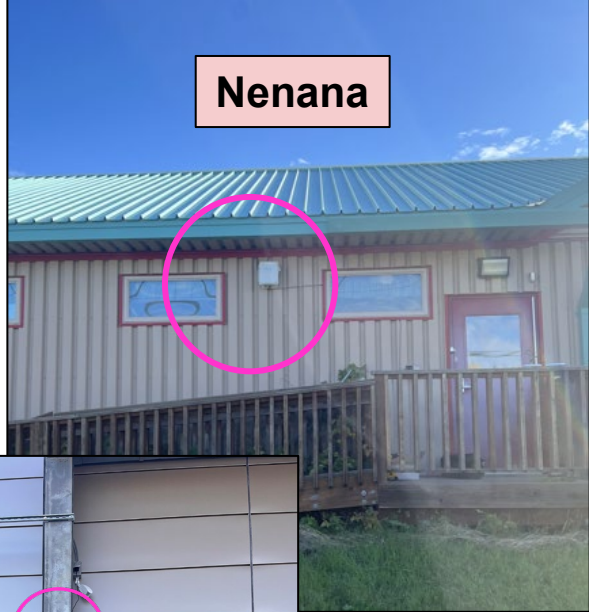
Kotzebue



Willow



Nenana



Glennallen



Cordova



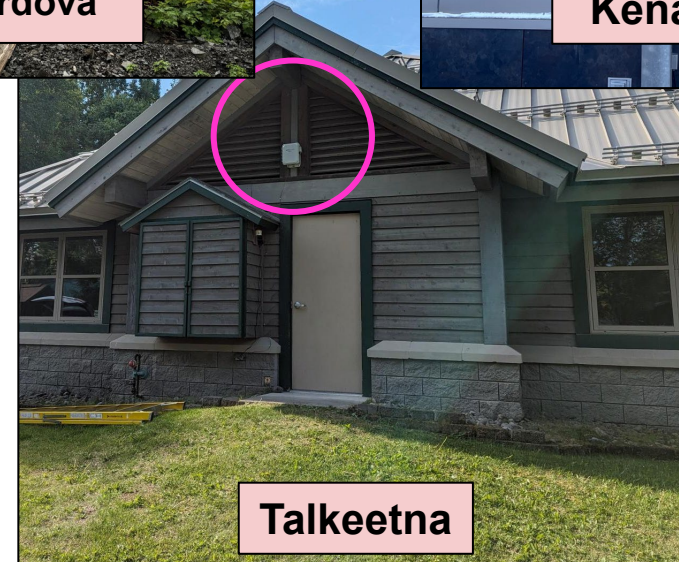
Kenai



Big Lake



Talkeetna



Yakutat

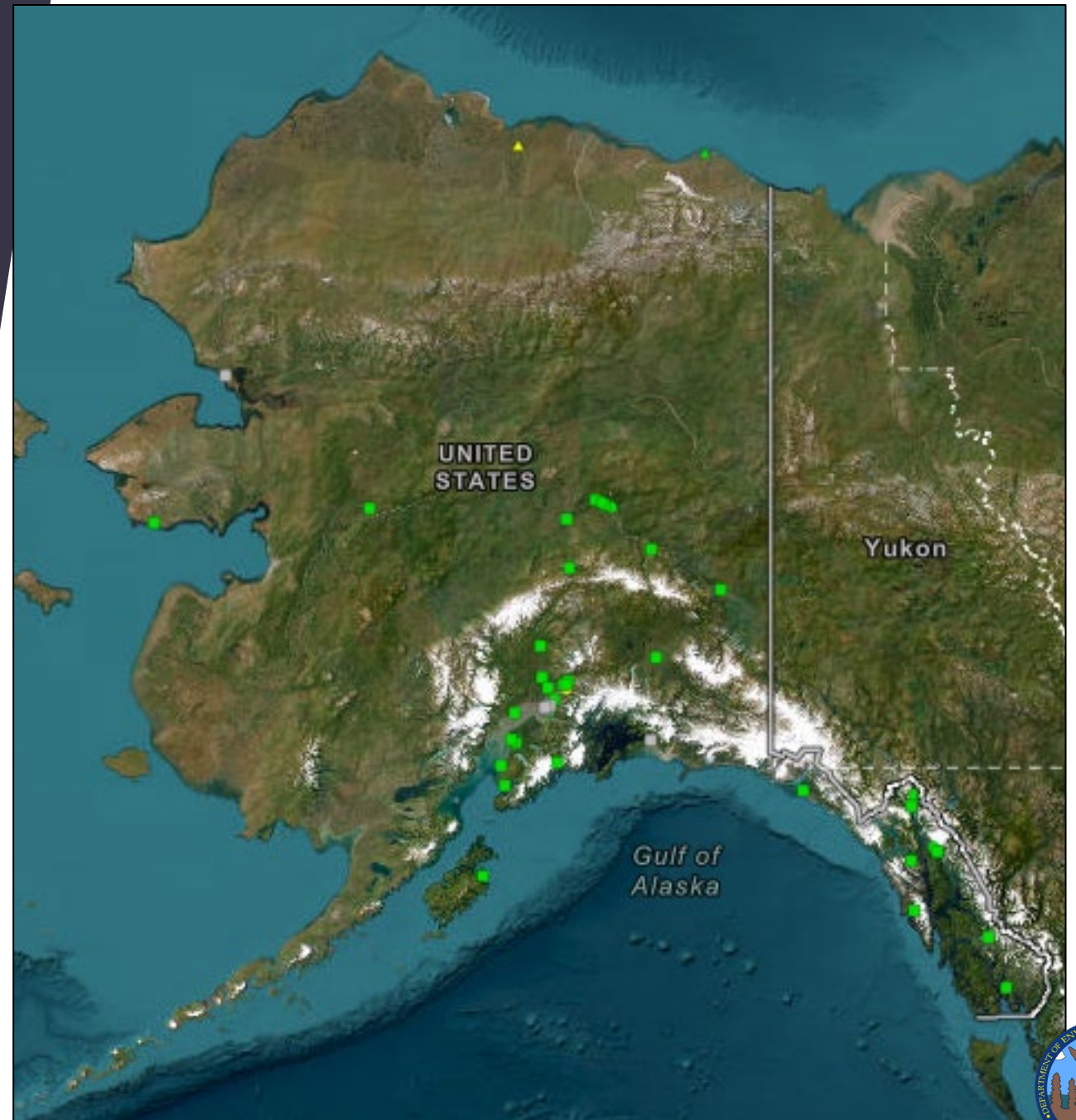


Kodiak



We are growing!

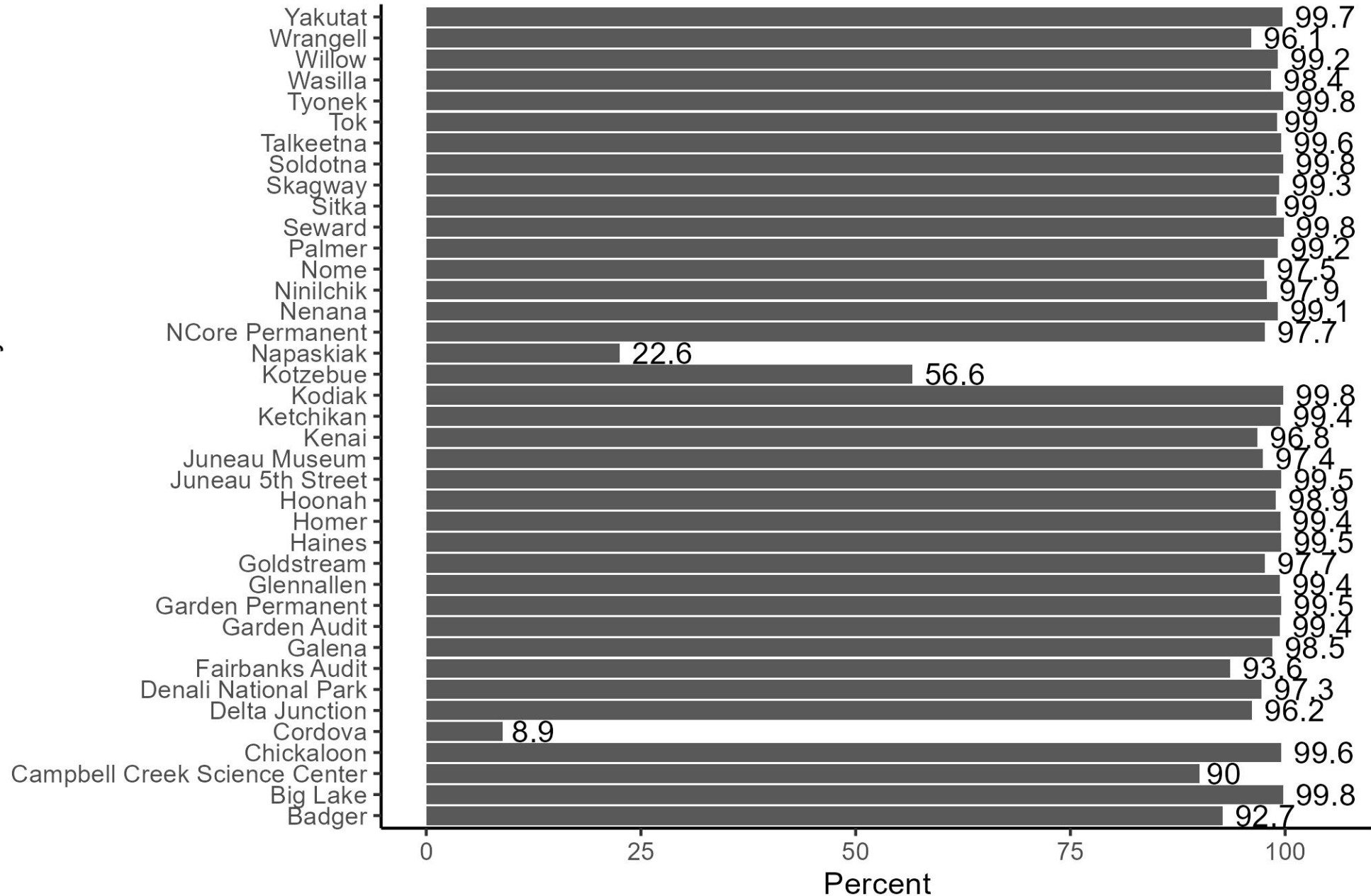
- ▶ Map as of March 2025
- ▶ Continued expansion as we...
 - ▶ Integrate new communities
 - ▶ Deploy sensors with wi-fi capabilities
 - ▶ Develop sub-networks
 - ▶ Interior wildfire monitoring network
 - ▶ Municipality of Anchorage network



Data Capture Percentage

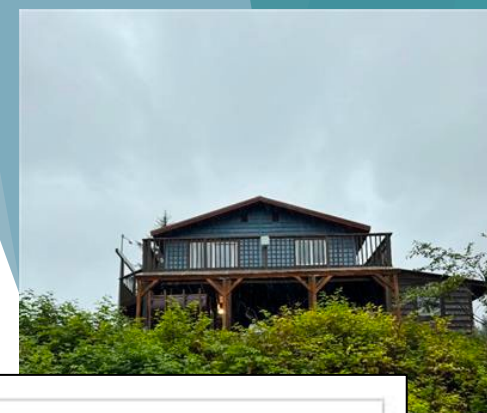
Percent of Hours with Data After Installation

Community

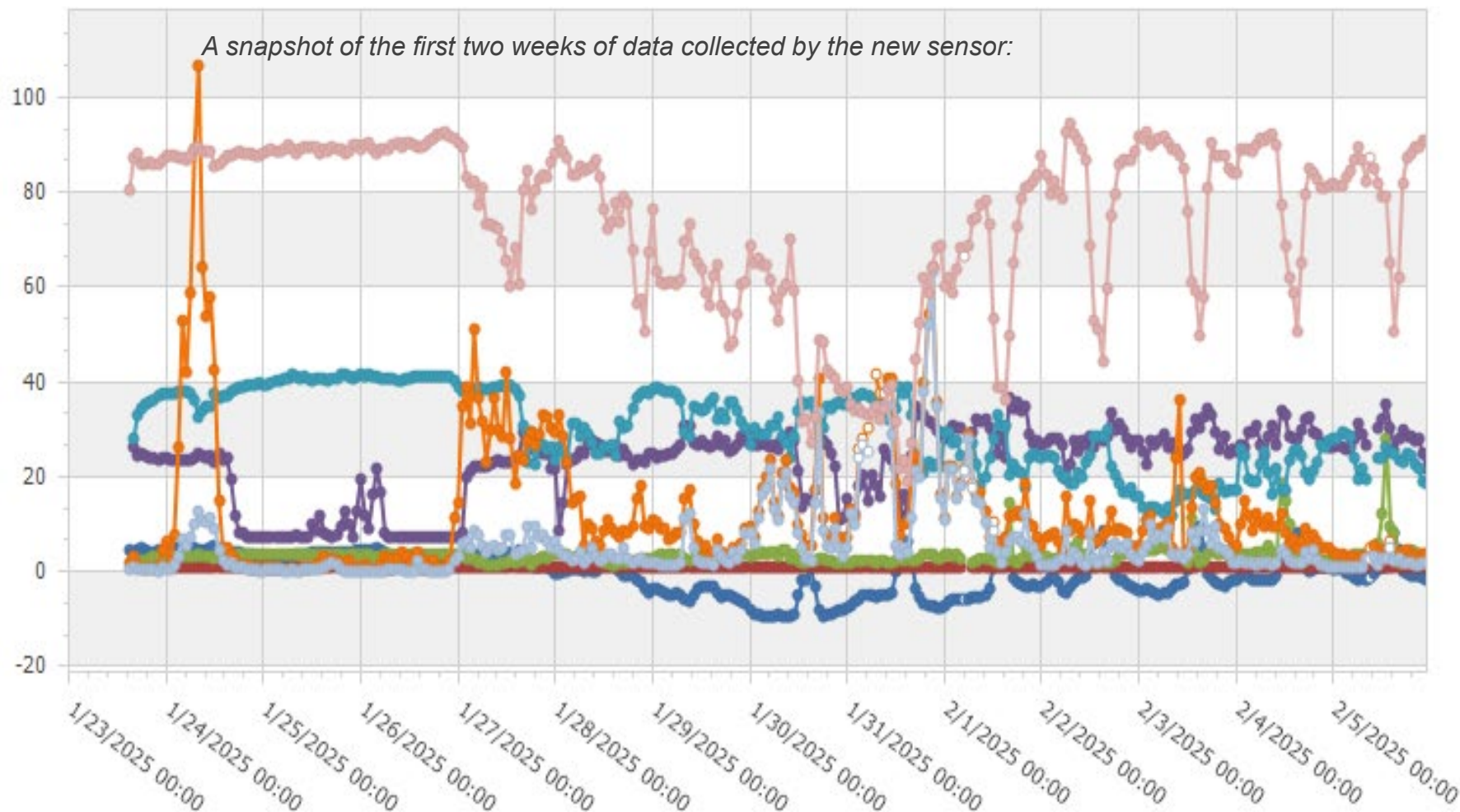


Cordova Sensor Swap

- ▶ HUGE shoutout to our community contacts in Cordova, Erik and Jimmy, for their impressive support and success in installing a replacement sensor- the new sensor has been running smoothly since its installation on January 23rd!



A snapshot of the first two weeks of data collected by the new sensor:



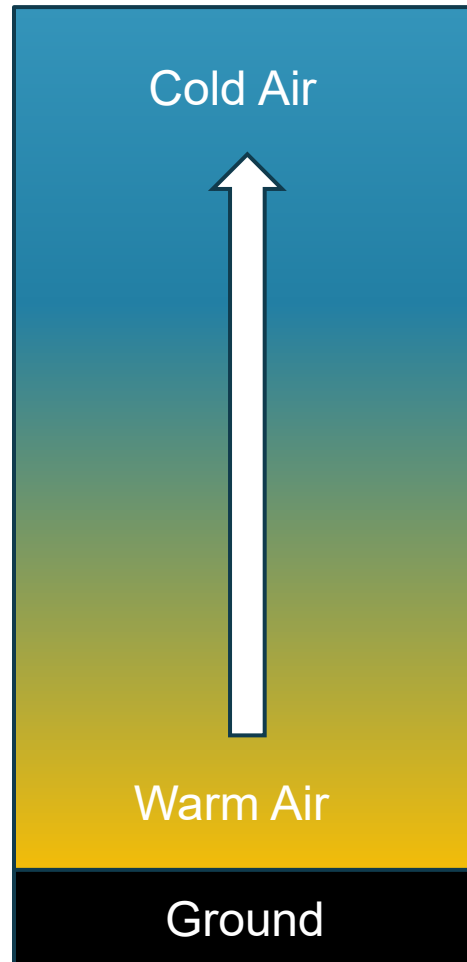
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : AMBTEMP : 001h DEGC
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : CO_PPM : 001h PPM
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : NO_PPB : 001h PPB
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : NO2_PPB : 001h PPB
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : OZONE_PPB : 001h PPB
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : PM10_CONTIN : 001h UG/M3
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : PM25 : 001h UG/M3
- ☒ Quant_MOD00667 : RELHUM : 001h PERCENT



What is an Inversion?

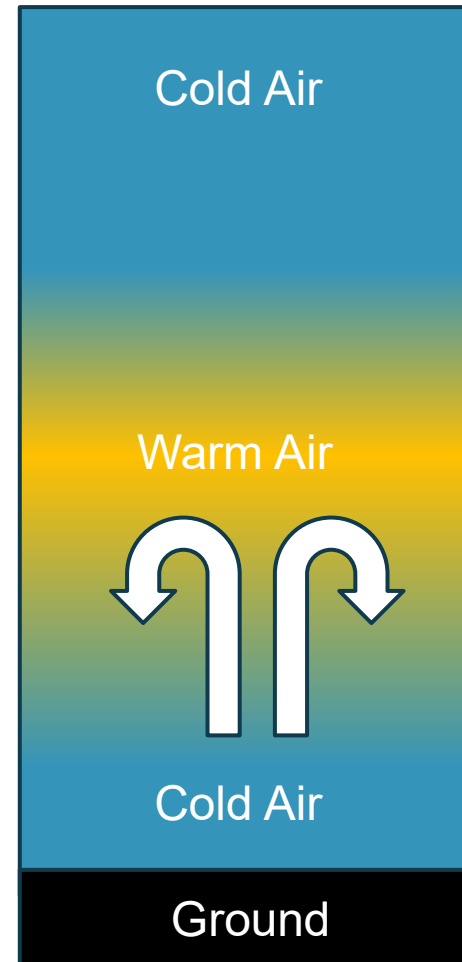
Normal Temperature Gradient

- ▶ Surface level air is warm
- ▶ Air temperature cools at higher altitudes
- ▶ Direct, simple gradient
- ▶ Good mixing of air

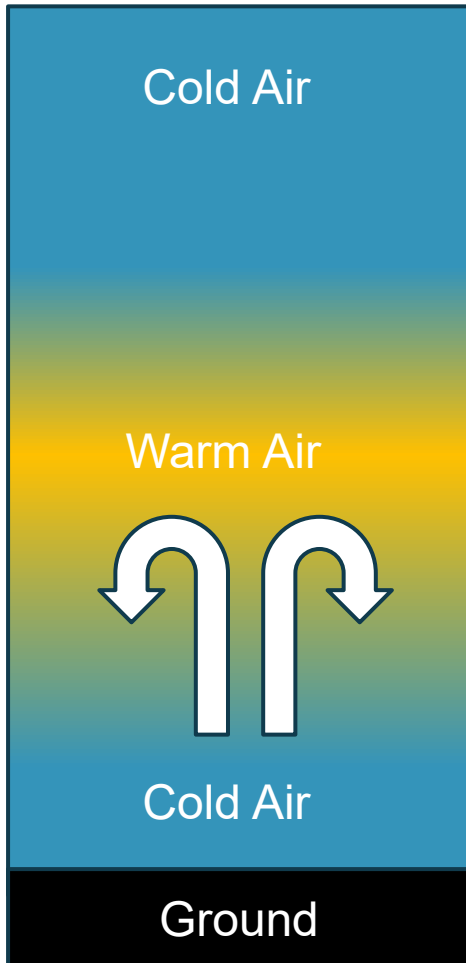


Inversion Temperature Gradient

- ▶ Surface level air is cold
- ▶ High altitude air is cold
- ▶ Separated by a layer of warm air
- ▶ Complex gradient
- ▶ Poor mixing of air



What creates an Inversion?



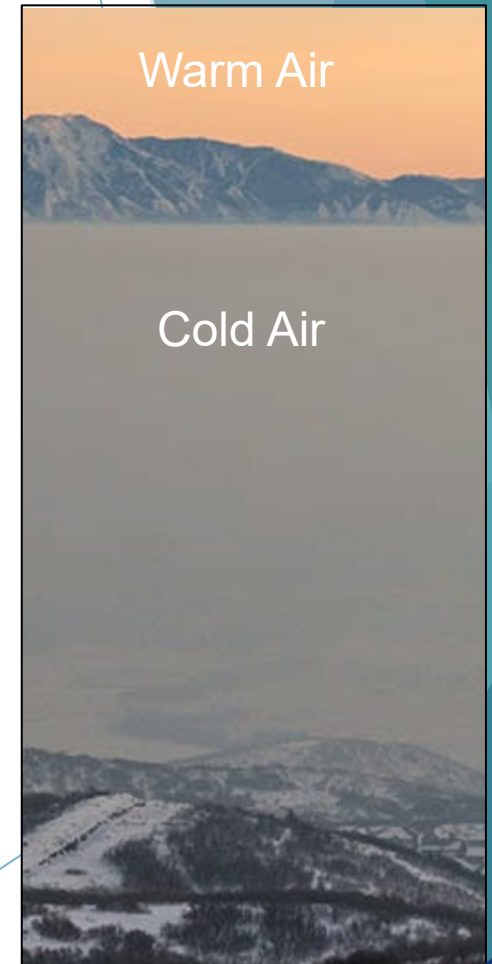
- ▶ The surface rapidly cools, releasing heat
- ▶ Warm air layer is trapped between cold surface air and colder high-altitude air

Contributing factors

- ❖ Long winter nights
- ❖ No cloud cover
- ❖ Dry air near ground
- ❖ Low wind speed
- ❖ Snow cover

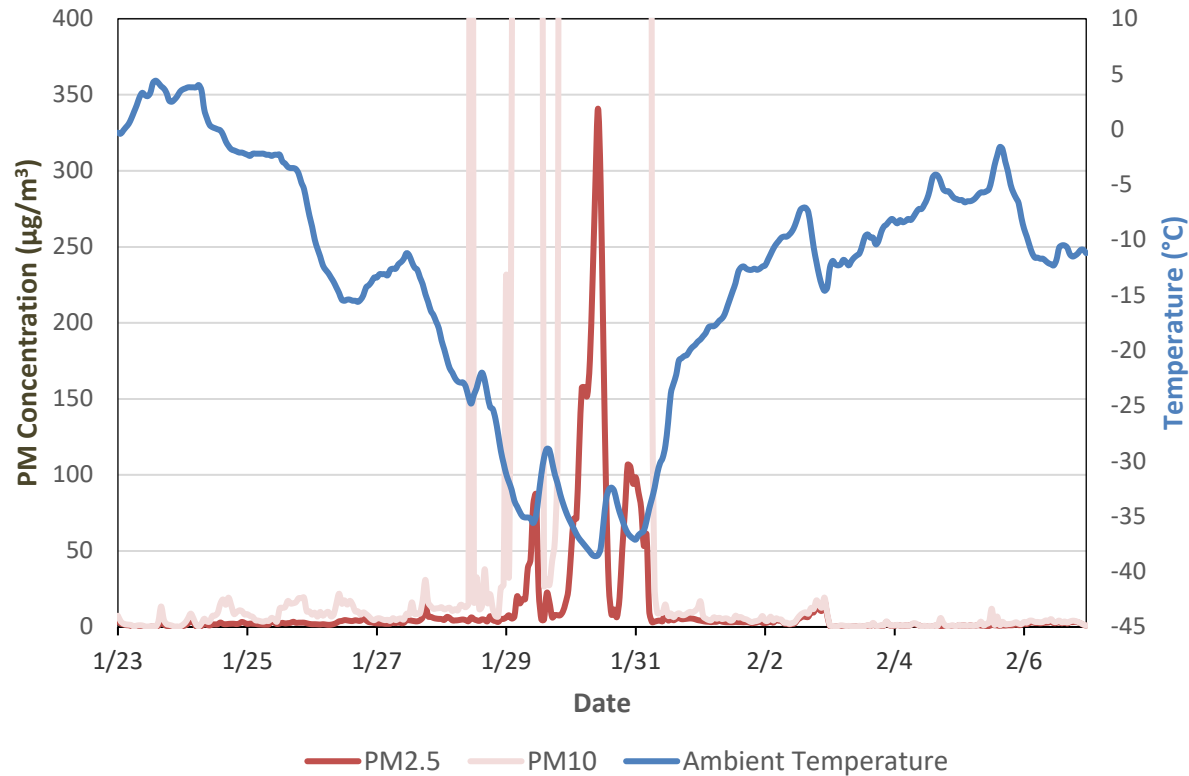
What's the problem with an Inversion?

- ▶ Warm air layer acts like a blanket
 - ▶ Pollutants are trapped, concentrated
 - ▶ Reduced visibility
- ▶ Reduced movement of air
 - ▶ Less mixing, less dispersal
- ▶ Alters weather conditions at the surface
 - ▶ Reduced likelihood of rain
 - ▶ Increased likelihood of storms and tornadoes

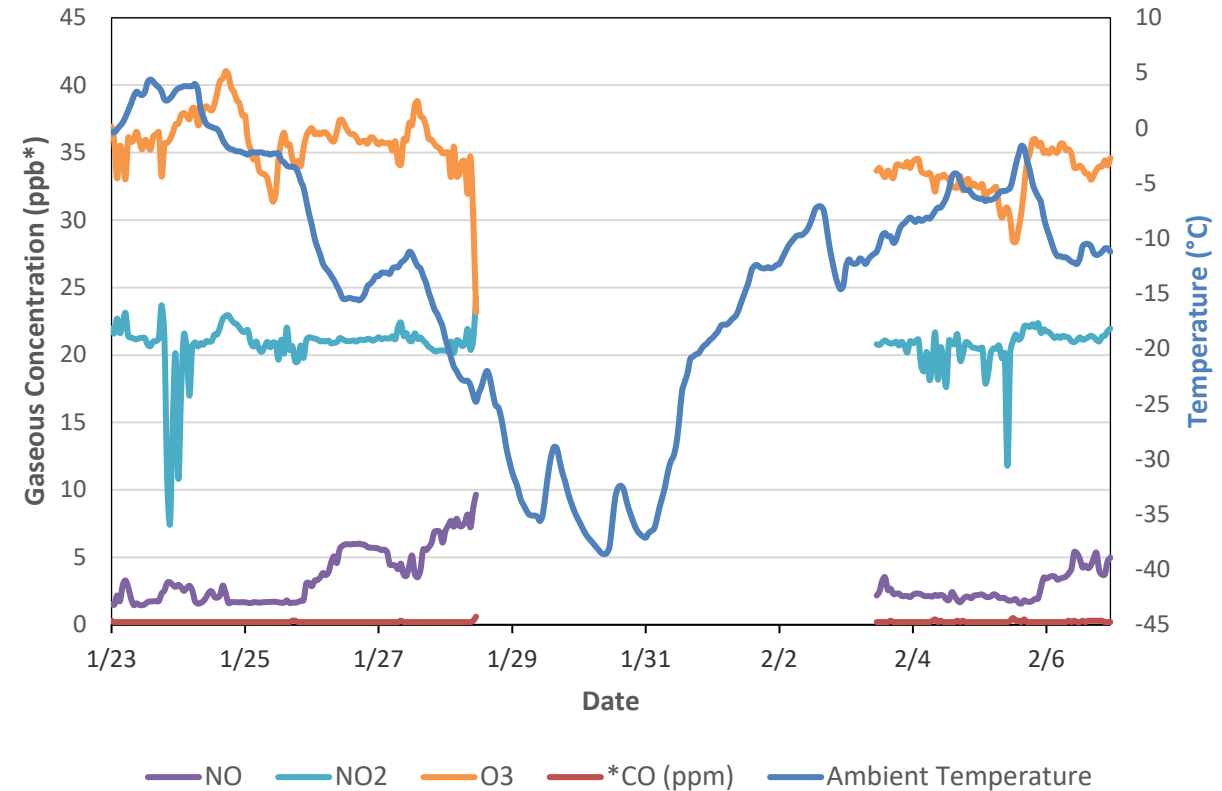


January 30th PM Spike in Galena

PM and Temperature



Gaseous Sensors and Temperature



- ▶ Short-term, singular occurrence that does not repeat
- ▶ PM10 sensor is an evolving technology often hindered by environmental factors- moisture in air (ice fog, haze, etc.) can create false high readings.
- ▶ Important to assess local weather conditions for full story

- ▶ Gaseous sensors briefly cut out at lowest part of the cold snap. Sensors resumed normal function as temperatures climbed back up

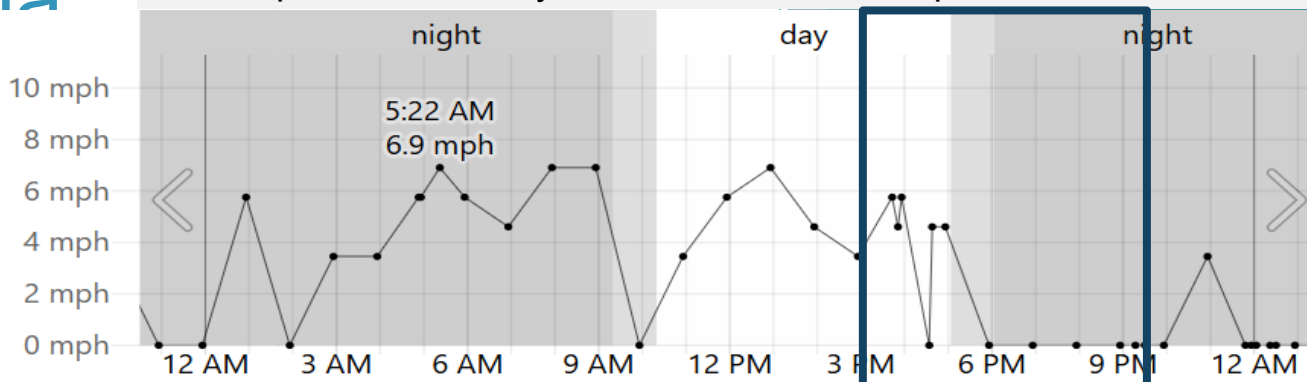
January 30th PM Spike in Galena

- ▶ Extreme, short-term cold temperatures combined with clear skies and calm winds created a significant temperature inversion that trapped pollutants at ground level
 - ▶ Ice fog interferes with PM10 sensor, creating very high values that do not pose health risks
 - ▶ Importance of contextualizing data with local weather trends

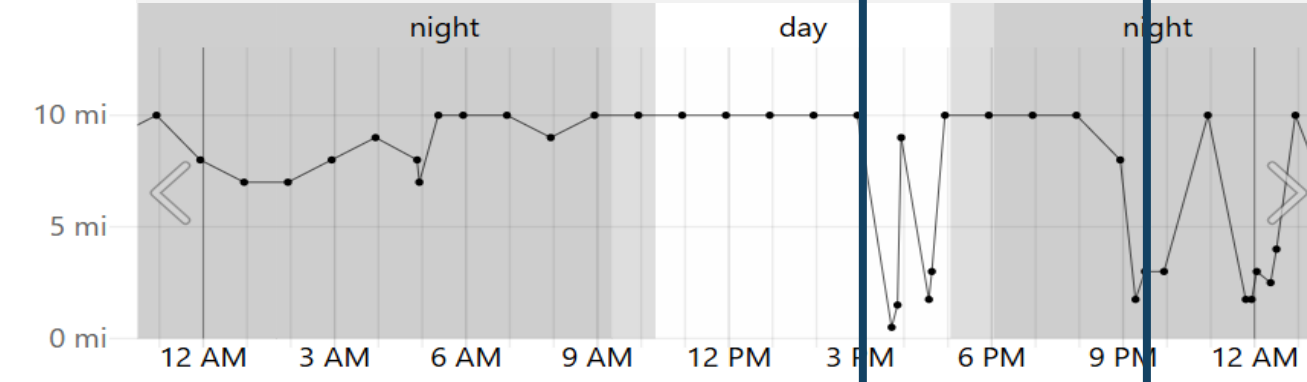
Time	Observations	Precipitation	Codes
12:56 AM	Light Snow	0.00 in	-SN
1:56 AM	Light Snow	0.00 in	-SN
2:56 AM	Light Snow	0.00 in	-SN
3:56 AM	Light Snow	0.00 in	-SN
4:56 AM	Light Snow	0.00 in	-SN
7:56 AM	Light Snow	0.00 in	-SN
3:43 PM	Haze		HZ
3:51 PM	Haze		HZ
4:34 PM	Haze		HZ
4:38 PM	Haze		HZ
9:17 PM	Mist		BR
9:30 PM	Mist		BR
9:56 PM	Mist		BR
11:48 PM	Mist		BR
11:56 PM	Mist		BR

Historical data from [Weather Spark Weather History at Galena Airport](#)

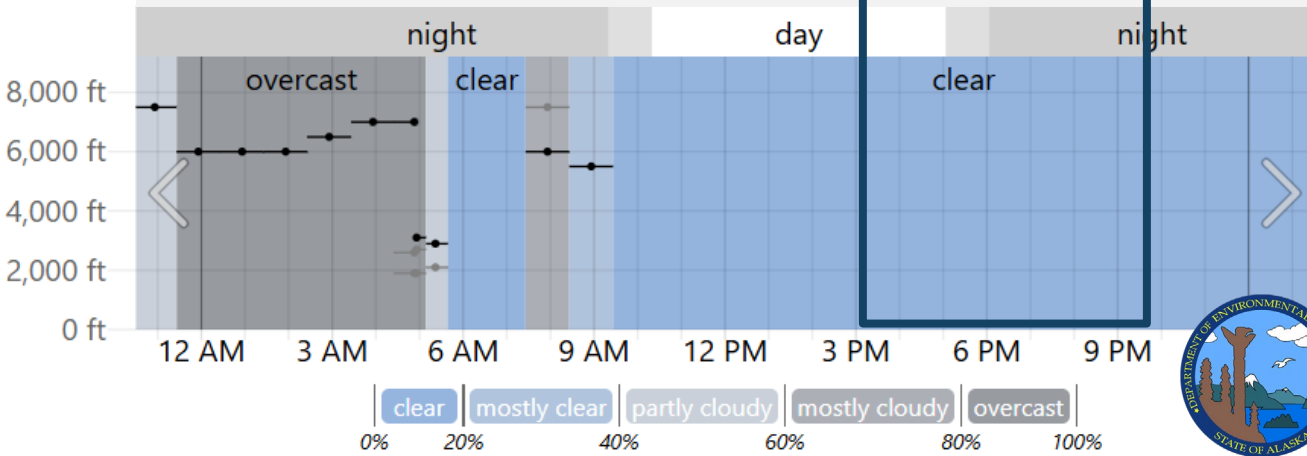
Wind Speed on January 30, 2024 at Galena Airport



Visibility on January 30, 2024 at Galena Airport

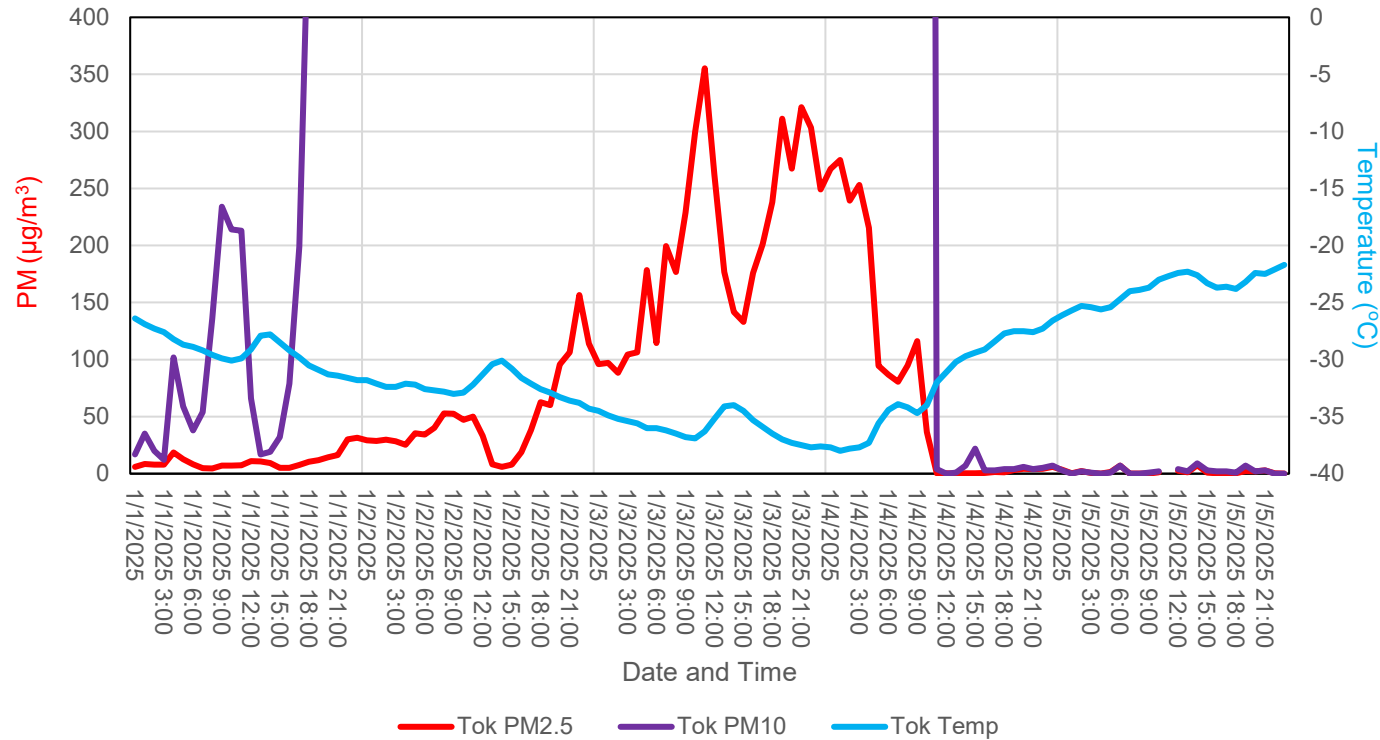


Cloud Cover on January 30, 2024 at Galena Airport



January 3rd PM Spike in Tok

PM in Tok during January 3rd Inversion



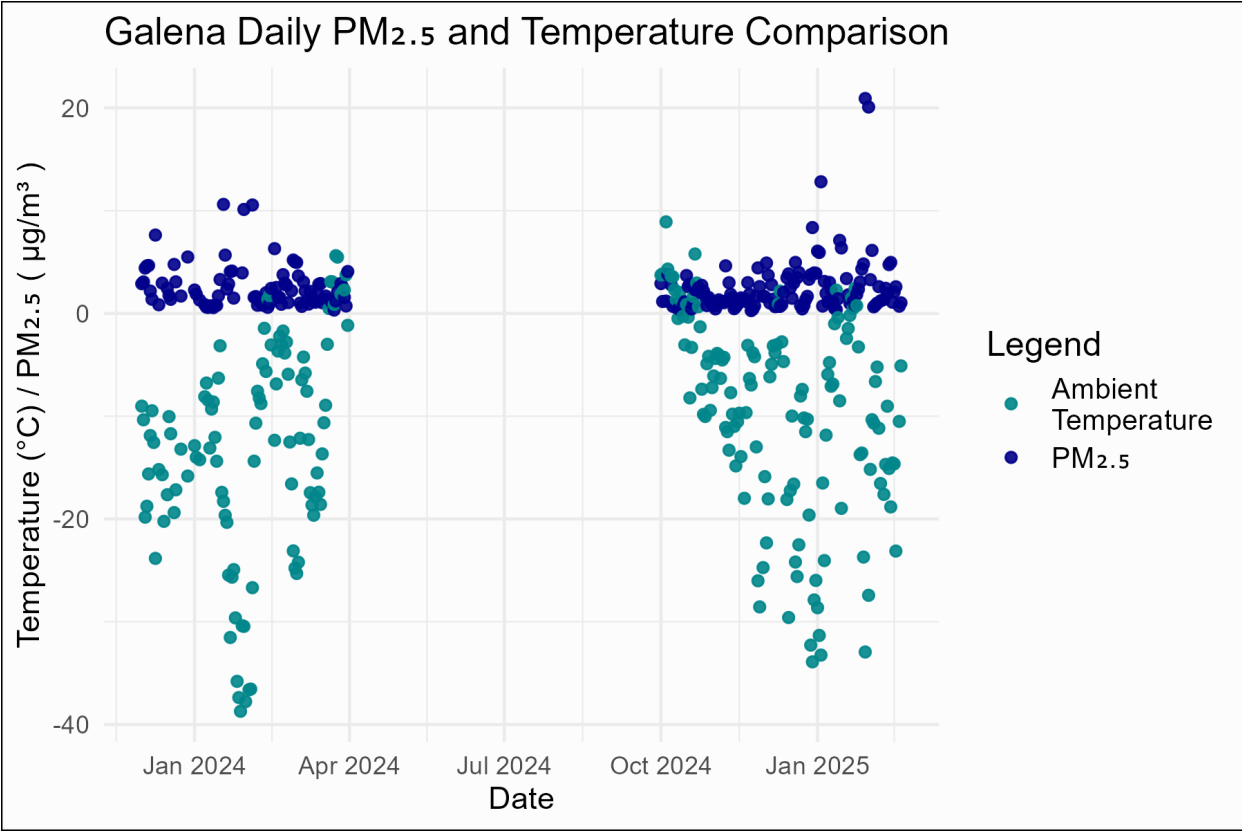
- ▶ Similar inversion pattern observed in Tok in early January
 - ▶ Temperatures around -30°C
 - ▶ Anomalously high PM₁₀ readings

Thick ice fog, low visibility, and pollutants trapped by an inversion during an extreme cold spell in Tok, Alaska (1/3/2025).
Photo Credit: Dodi Wontorski, Tok resident

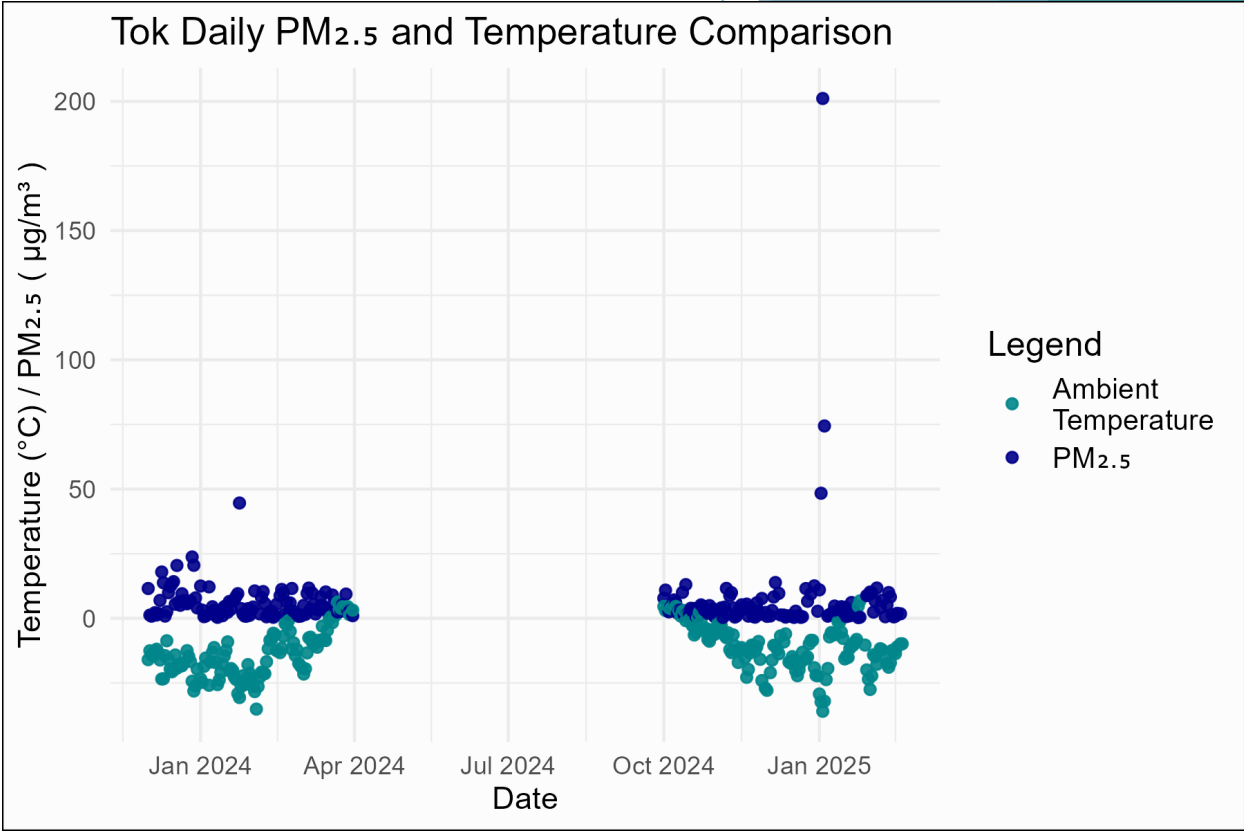


“The temperature ranged from -40F to -60F, with no trace of a breeze. There was a very thick smog with poor visibility due to heavy use of all kinds of heating appliances, wood, oil, and possibly one coal heater across the street from us, and from vehicle emissions. ... Smoke from chimneys just fell down to the ground and hung about,”

Warmer Winters Impact on PM_{2.5}



Seasonal Average	Ambient Temperature	PM _{2.5}
Winter 23-24'	-13°C	2.5(µg/m ³)
Winter 24-25'	-9.5°C	2.4 (µg/m ³)

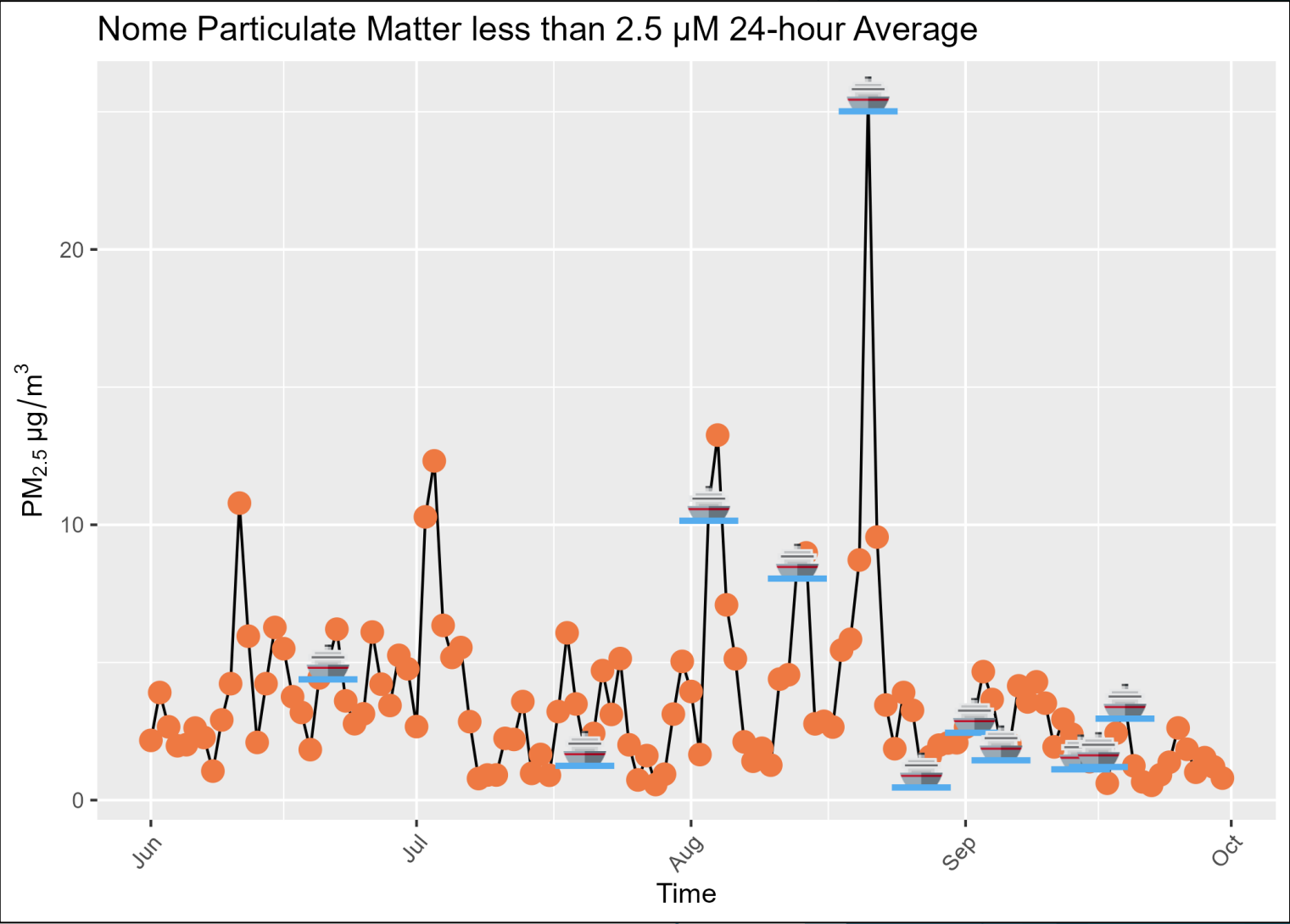


Seasonal Average	Ambient Temperature	PM _{2.5}
Winter 23-24'	-14°C	5.8(µg/m ³)
Winter 24-25'	-10°C	6.6(µg/m ³)

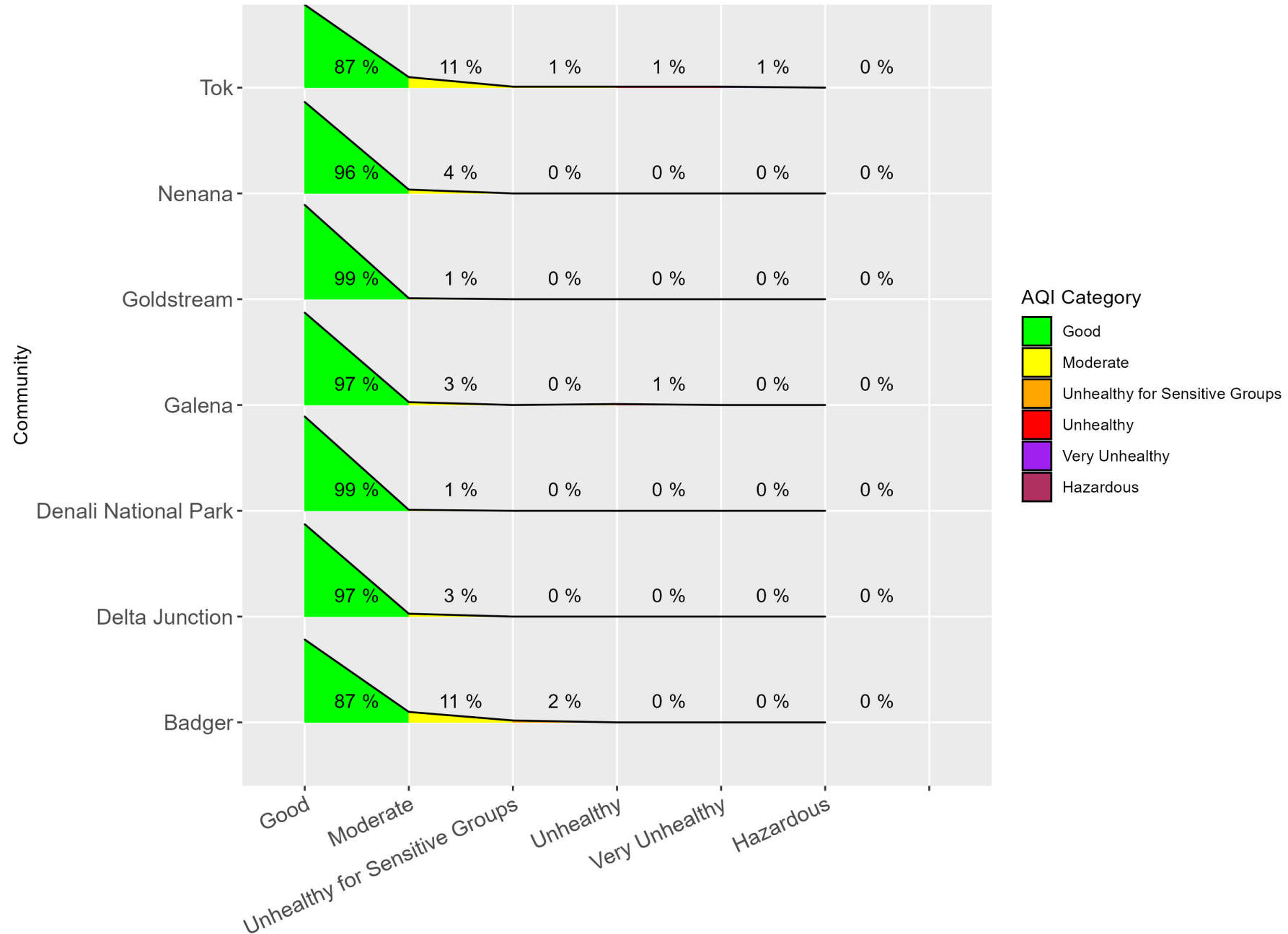


Cruise Ship Effects in Nome

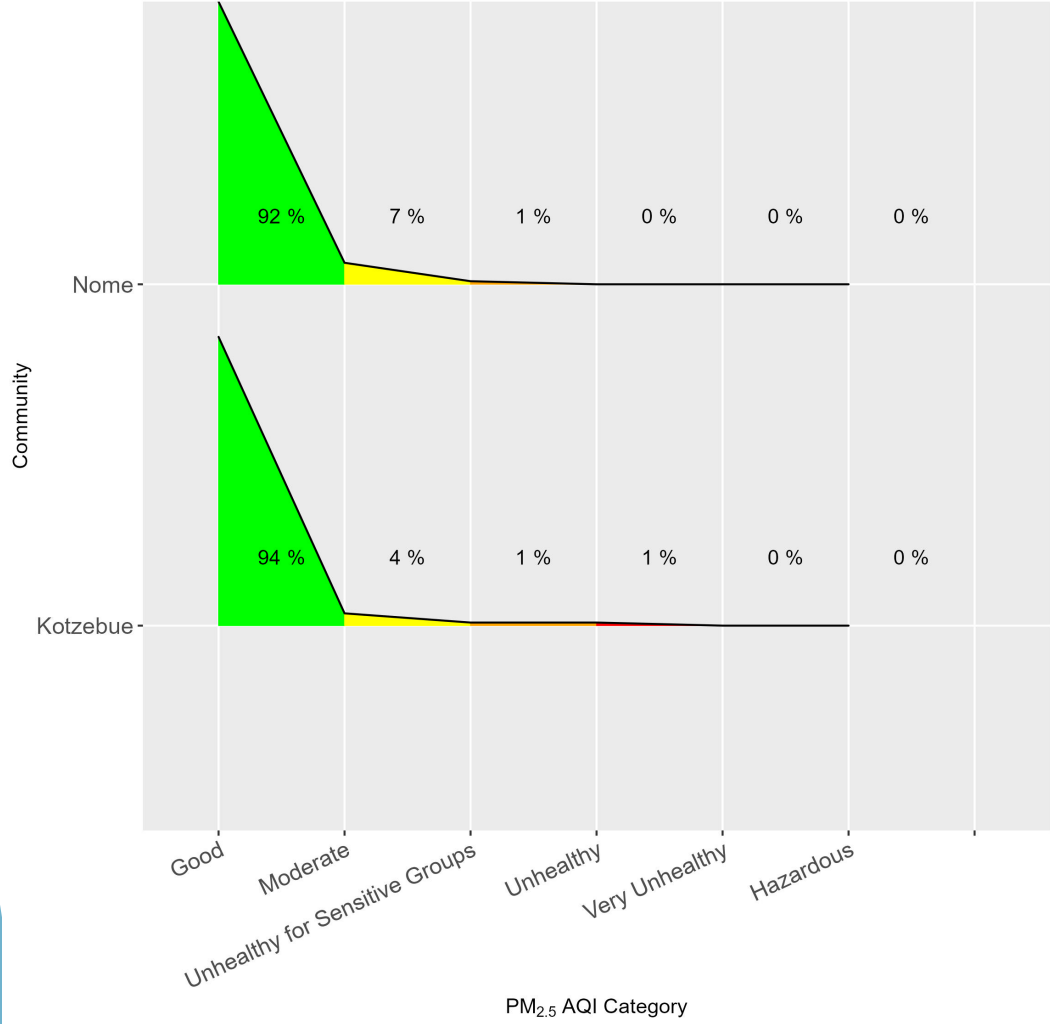
Cruise in port or at anchor?	Average hourly PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	AQI category for average hourly PM _{2.5}
No cruise	3.45	Good
Cruise	5.62	Good



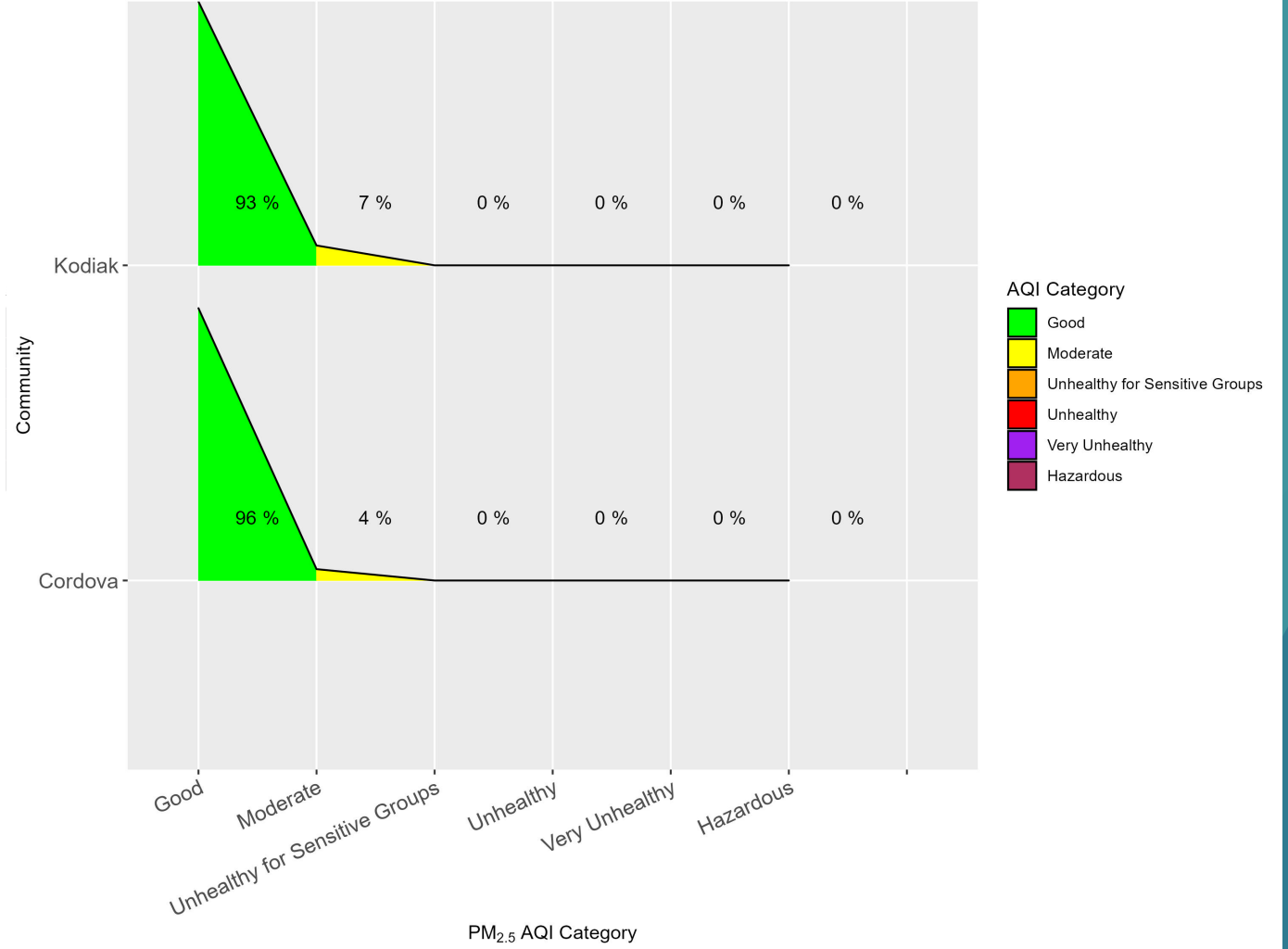
Interior Alaska 24-hour Winter 2024-25 Air Quality Index



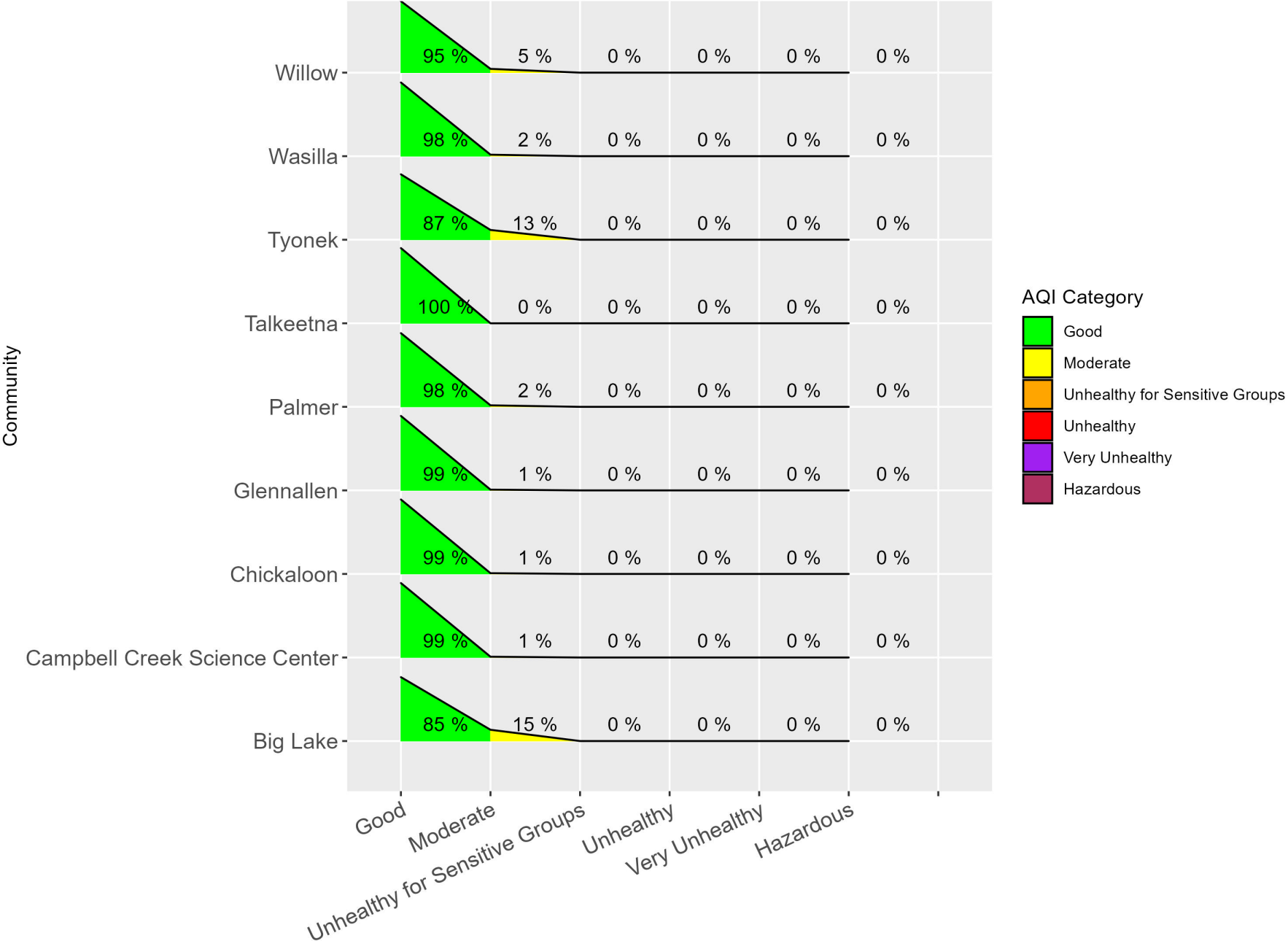
Seward Peninsula
24-hour Winter 2024-25 Air Quality Index



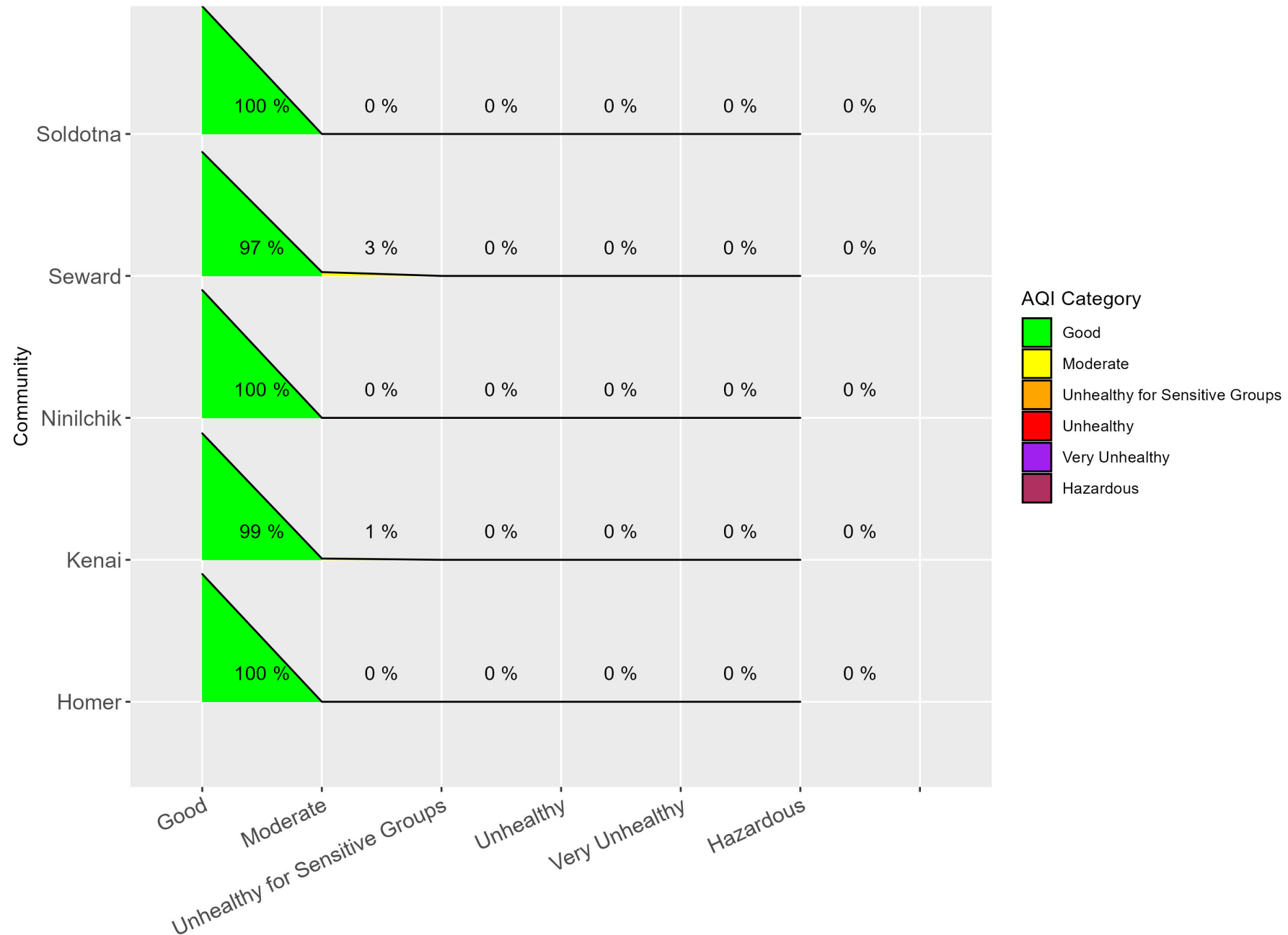
South Gulf Coast Alaska
24-hour Winter 2024-25 Air Quality Index



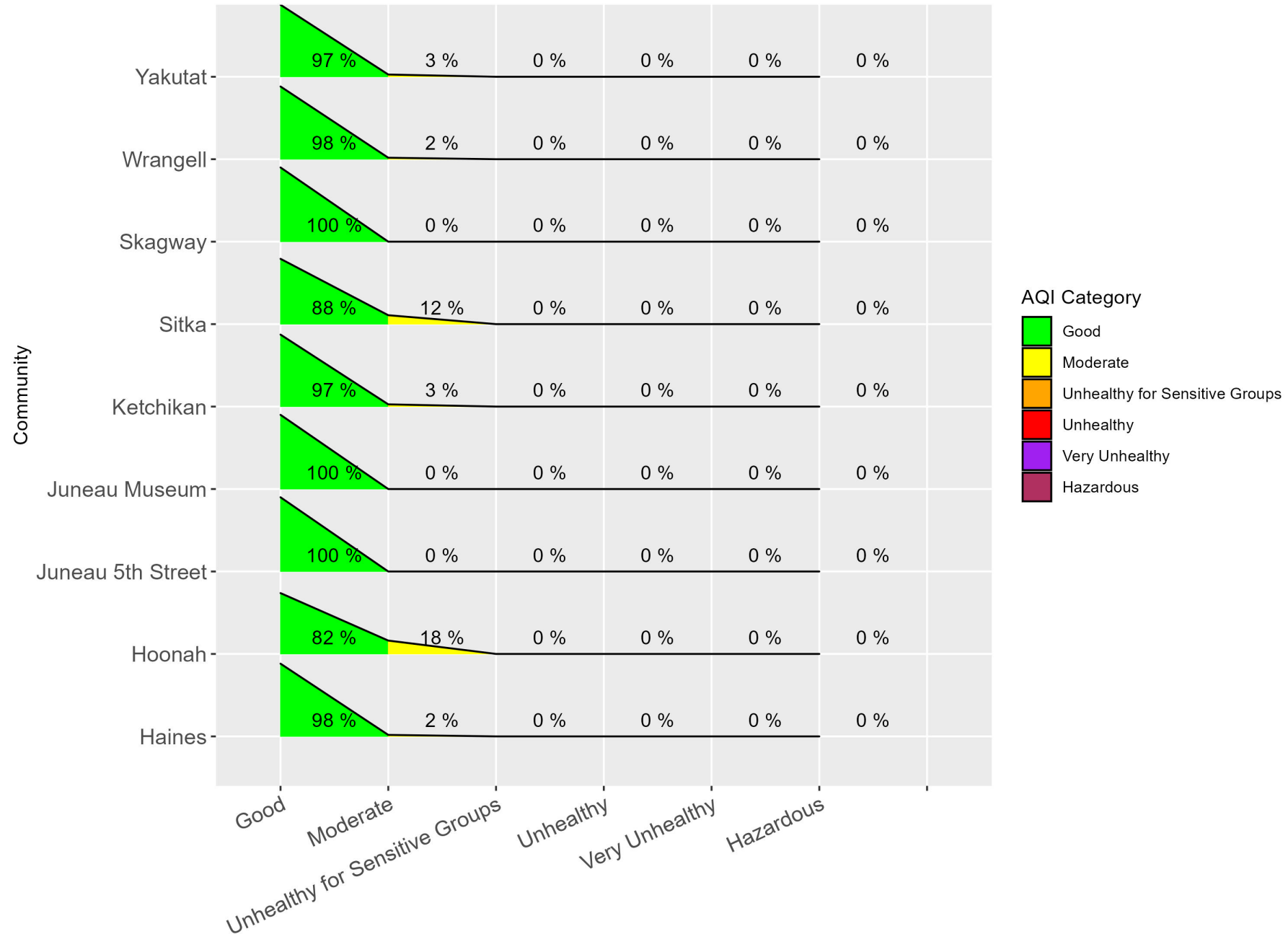
Southcentral Alaska - Anchorage/MatSu Valley 24-hour Winter 2024-25 Air Quality Index



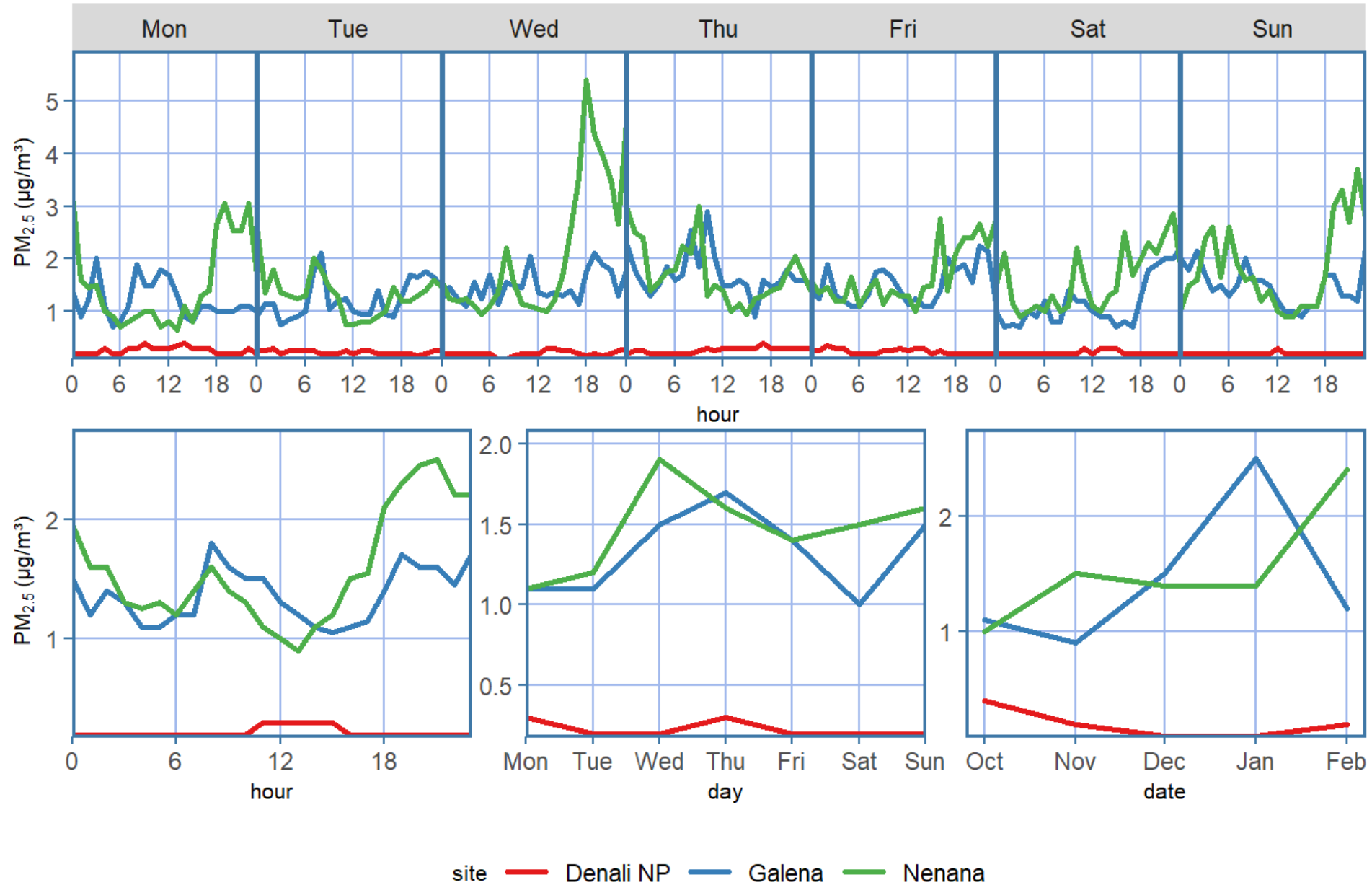
Southcentral Alaska - Kenai Peninsula 24-hour Winter 2024-25 Air Quality Index



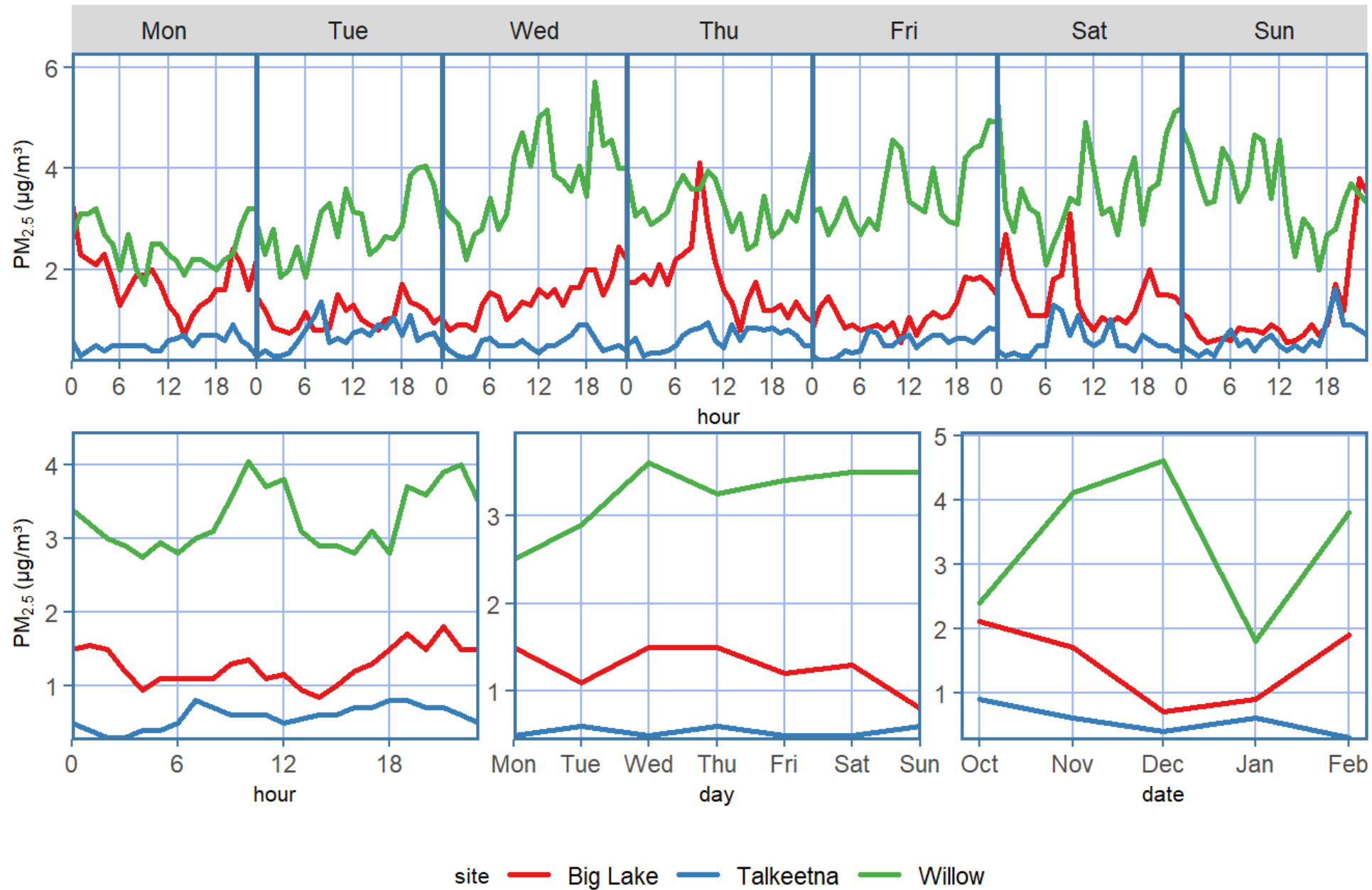
Panhandle - Southeast Alaska 24-hour Winter 2024-25 Air Quality Index



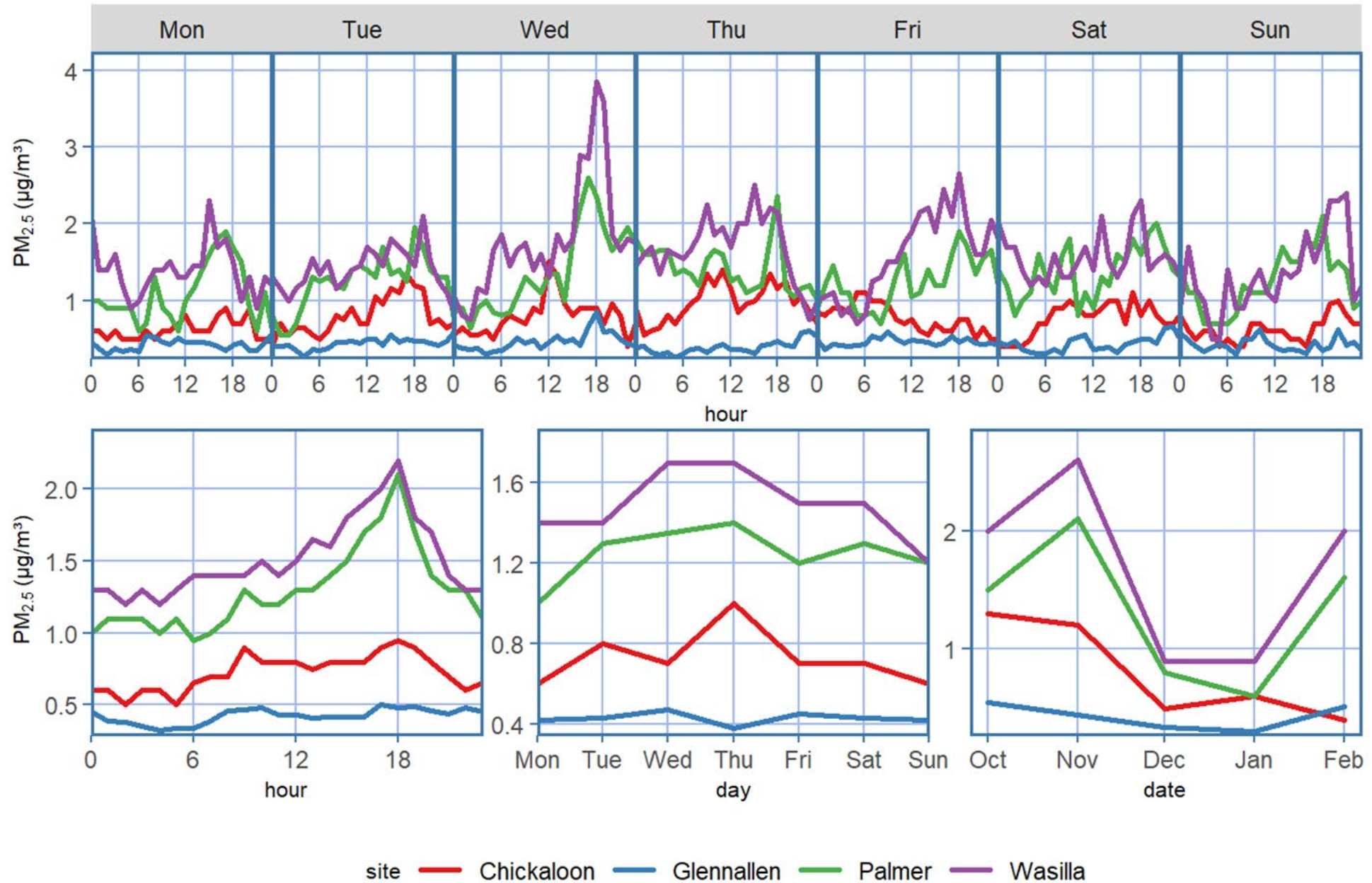
Western & Southern Interior Quants: Median PM_{2.5} Concentrations Oct 2024 - Feb 2025



West Mat-Su Valley Quants: Median PM_{2.5} Concentrations Oct 2024 - Feb 2024



East Mat-Su Valley Quants: Median PM_{2.5} Concentrations Oct 2024 - Feb 2025



Interested about a specific sensor within a range of dates?

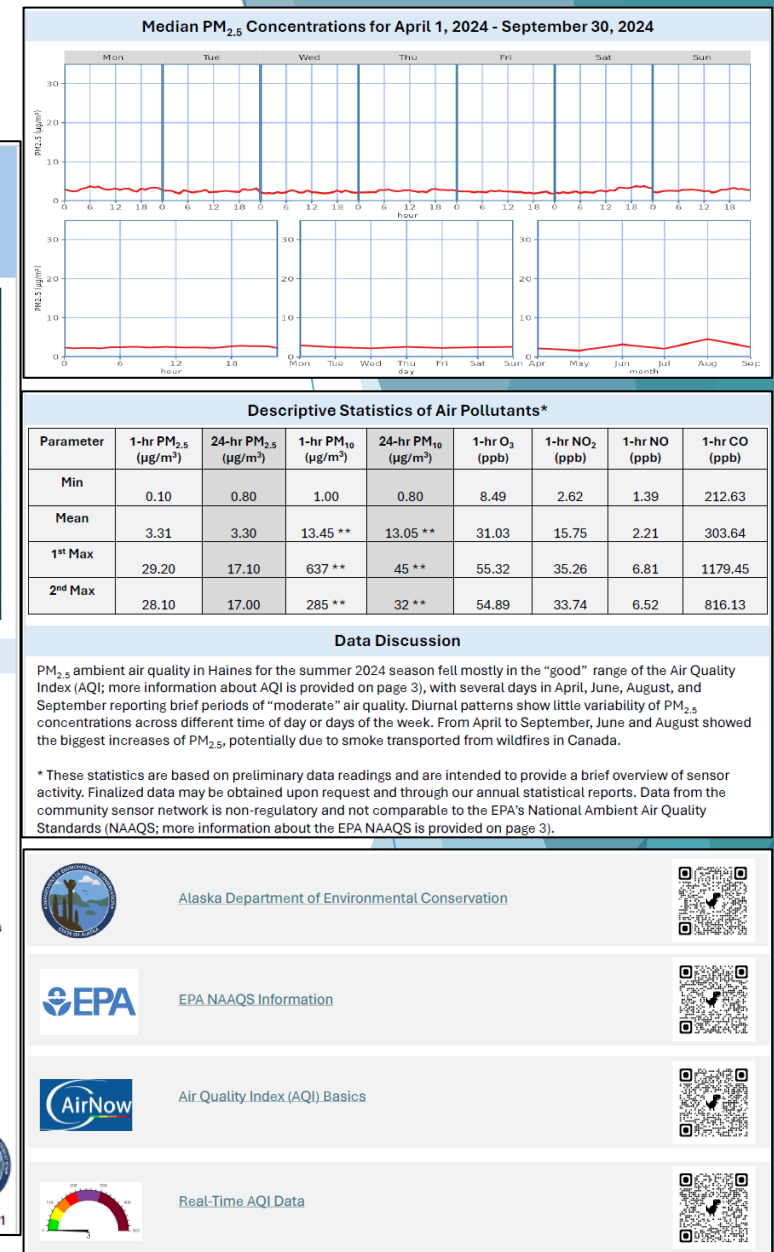
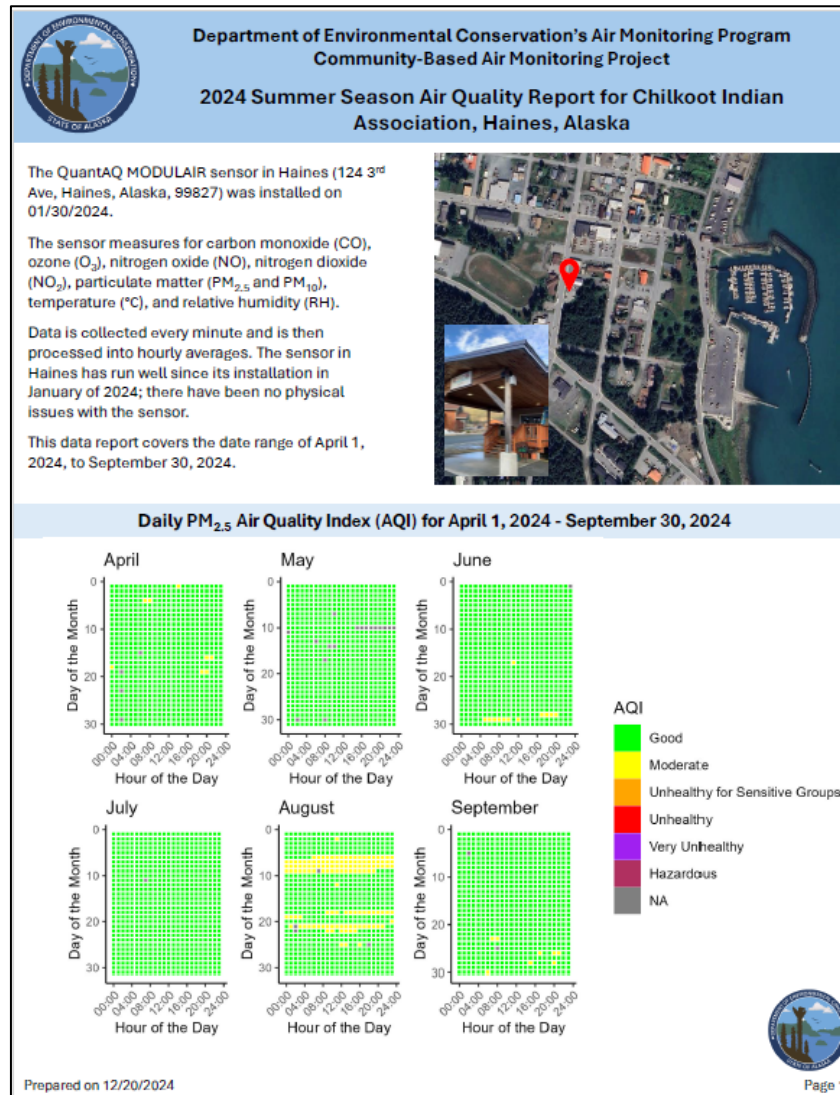
- ▶ Community Sensor Network Diurnal Comparisons



Community Data Reports

- ▶ Semi-annual reports giving overview of sensor performance, data preview, and air quality education resources
- ▶ Summer Season covers April 1- September 30
- ▶ Winter Season covers October 1- March 31
- ▶ Next reports available April 2025

- ▶ View all reports here:



<https://dec.alaska.gov/air/air-monitoring/instruments-sites/community-based-monitoring/>



Local Air Quality Observations

Link for: [Local Air Quality Observations jot form](#)

Local Air Quality Observations

This form serves as a repository for Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Air Monitoring and Quality Assurance (DEC AMQA) team to collect observations on local conditions or events in a community that may impact air quality or air quality sensor data validity.

What community sensor do you have a local observation for? *

Please Select ▼

What time does this local condition/event start?

MM-DD-YYYY

Date



HH : MM

Hour Minutes

PM ▼

What time does this local condition/event start?

MM-DD-YYYY

Date



HH : MM

Hour Minutes

PM ▼

What local condition or event occurred?

Please Select ▼

Please provide any additional details about what you observed if you have any. For example: does this observation seem out of the norm for your local community?





Rowing in the same direction

- ▶ **Sensor Network Expansion**
 - ▶ Wi-Fi sensors
 - ▶ Interior wildfire network
 - ▶ Municipality of Anchorage network
- ▶ **We want to host your air quality data on our website!**
- ▶ **DEC sensor network collaboration**
 - ▶ Contact us for direct collaboration
 - ▶ Future calls and knowledge share
 - ▶ Data available at request
 - ▶ *What data do you want to see?*



Thank you to all our community partners!



- ▶ Ninilchik Library
- ▶ Big Lake Public Library

- ▶ Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- ▶ Tok Community Library
- ▶ Palmer Public Library



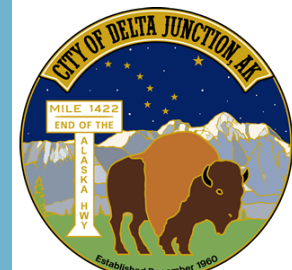
Chilkoot Indian Association



Kenai Peninsula College
UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE



YKHC



Questions

- ▶ Next quarterly call date: **June 10th @ 10-11am.** Link in chat will take you to registration and will be emailed to our contact list.
- ▶ Visit our [Air Quality Index Map](#) (or Google 'Alaska air quality' and look for DEC AQI link)
- ▶ Contact info is in chat and in QR code

Resources

- ▶ Not sure what sensor to buy?
 - ▶ EPA Air Sensor Toolbox: epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox
 - ▶ South Coast AQMD's AQ-SPEC program and evaluations: aqmd.gov/aq-spec
 - ▶ Contact us!
- ▶ ANTHC's PurpleAir program – contact ANTHC

Contact us

