

# Ozone Measurement Made Easy

Using the Clarity + 2B Tech  
Ozone Module to Increase Your  
Air Quality Impact

**2B**tech

 clarity

 THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF UTAH

# Meet the panelists!



**Daniel Mendoza**

Research Assistant Professor,  
Atmospheric Sciences  
at University of Utah



**Gordon Pierce**

Outside Sales  
2B Technologies



**Hayden Aubermann**

Sales & Marketing Manager  
2B Technologies



**Jack Kodros**

Air Quality Data Scientist  
Clarity Movement Co.



**Paolo Micalizzi**

Co-Founder & CTO  
Clarity Movement Co.

## Clarity Lab

### Taking a scientific approach to enhancing sensor performance



**Paolo Micalizzi**

Co-founder & CTO



**Jack Kodros**

Air Quality Data  
Scientist



**Levi Stanton**

Solutions  
Engineering Lead

Clarity's in-house team of scientists

- ✓ Explore long-term scientific questions related to air quality sensing
- ✓ Understand how sensors perform in different environments (e.g., climate types, seasons, time of day)
- ✓ Improve sensor performance through calibration, hardware and software innovation



# Overview:

# Ozone Air Pollution



**Jack Kodros**

Air Quality Data Scientist



# Most important things to remember:

1. **Ozone is toxic.** Bad for human health and plants.
2. **Ozone is not emitted directly.** It needs sunlight and precursor gases to form (photochemical reactions)

# Topics for discussion:

## 1. What ever happened to the ozone hole?

- a. Common confusion: Ozone at *high altitudes* is good. Ozone at *the surface* is bad.

## 2. What is ozone?

- a. 3 oxygen atoms ( $O_3$ )

## 3. Why do we care about surface ozone?

- a. Bad for human health
- b. Bad for plants
- c. Important for atmospheric chemistry

## 4. How does it form?

- a. Needs sunlight and other pollutants to form
- b. Makes compliance difficult and complicated

# Common source of confusion: Isn't the ozone hole a bad thing?

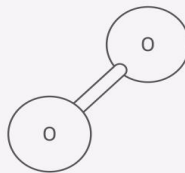
- Ozone at **high elevations** in the atmosphere (stratosphere) is a net positive.
  - Blocks high-energy UV radiation
  - $O_3$  at this elevation forms naturally
- Ozone **near the surface** of the atmosphere (i.e., where we can breathe it) is a net negative.
  - $O_3$  is toxic to humans and plants
  - Human emissions greatly increase  $O_3$  concentrations at the surface



# What is Ozone?

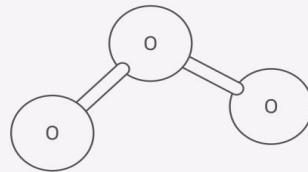
- **It is 3 oxygen atoms bonded together.**
  - The “oxygen” we breathe is  $O_2$  (two oxygen atoms)
  - Extra oxygen atom makes it unstable and toxic
- **Written/spoken as “ozone” or “ $O_3$ ”**
  - I usually say “oh three” when being technical and “ozone” when speaking of big picture topics.
- **We don’t typically “see” ozone pollution**
  - The smog we see is light scattering off of particles.
  - Bad ozone days aren’t as obvious as smoke days!

The air we breathe



The oxygen in the air that gives this planet life is made up of two oxygen atoms. Hence, the name  $O_2$ .

Ozone



Ozone has an extra oxygen atom -  $O_3$ . This extra atom makes ozone very unstable and harmful to breathe.

# Why do we care about surface-level ozone?

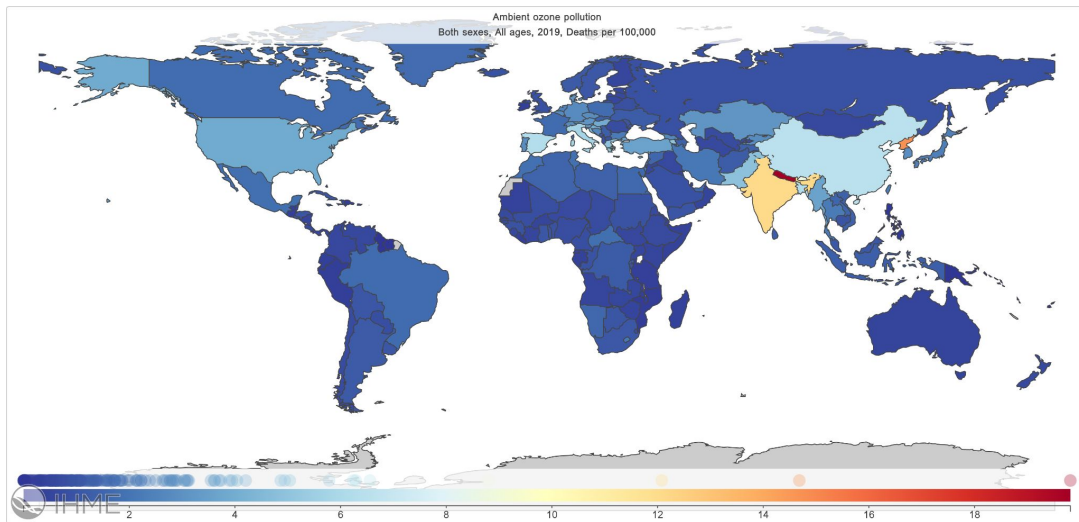
- 1. Increases risk of disease for humans**
- 2. Bad for crops (economic consequences)**
- 3. Important for atmospheric chemistry**

# The #1 reason we care about O<sub>3</sub> is human health!

*“Like a sunburn on your lungs”*

- Long-term ozone exposure is associated with **increased risk of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)**.
- In 2019, ozone accounted for:
  - **365,000 deaths** globally
  - **11% of all COPD deaths**
  - About 13,000 deaths were in the US ([interactive map](#))
  - **3.7 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)**

## O<sub>3</sub> attributable deaths per 100,000 population



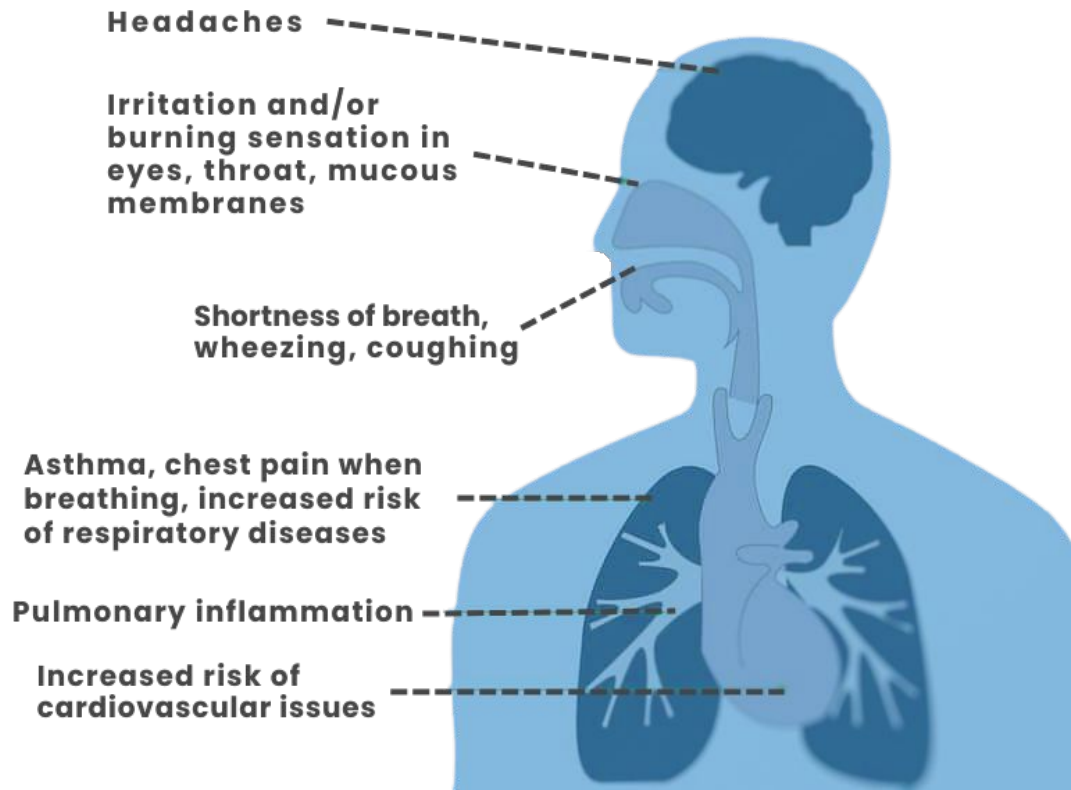
Source: Global Burden of Disease Study (2019)



# The #1 reason we care about O<sub>3</sub> is human health

*"Like a sunburn on your lungs"*

- **Short-term ozone exposure is associated with:**
  - Coughing and scratchy throat
  - Difficulty breathing/harder to take deep breaths
  - Increased frequency and severity of asthma
  - Increases in hospital admissions and absences from school/work
- **Children, elderly, and people with respiratory issues are at a higher risk of health impacts due to ozone exposure.**



## Reason #2:

### Ozone is also bad for certain crops and vegetation

- Studies have shown that **increasing surface O<sub>3</sub> concentrations reduce crop yield** and are harmful to some plants.
  - One study found between **2% and 14% decreases in yields for maize, wheat, and soybean globally**
  - In 2000, **global crop production losses were the equivalent of \$11 billion to \$18 billion (USD)**
  - Study predicts that **global losses in 2030 will reach up to \$35 billion due to climate change and increasing ozone formation**
- Evidence that sensitive crops are damaged at much lower concentrations (~40 ppb) than the EPA air standards

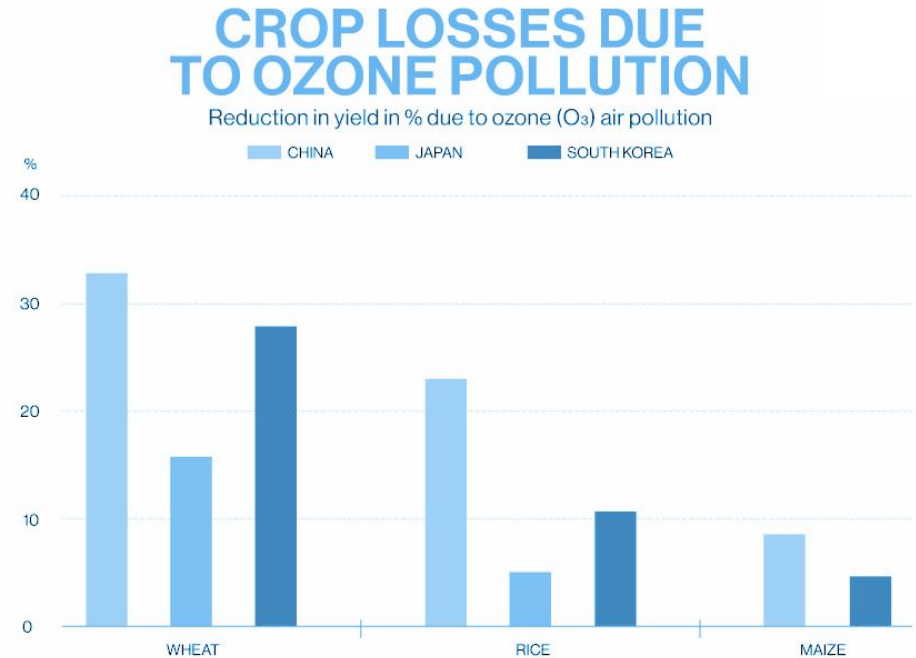


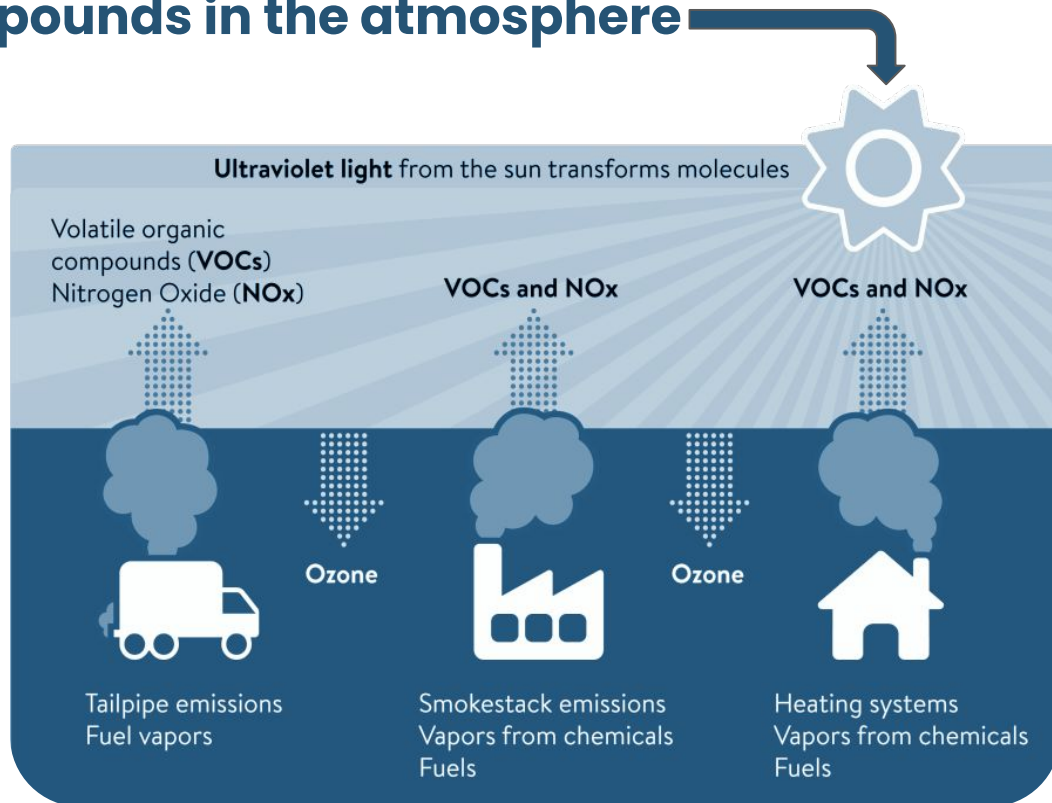
Image source: [The Asean Post](#)

## Reason #3:

### $O_3$ is important in atmospheric chemistry

## Ozone reacts with many compounds in the atmosphere

- Reactions of ozone can **lead to formation of even more  $PM_{2.5}$** .
- Ozone **also reacts with  $NO_2$** . It is the reason we often see low  $NO_2$  concentrations in the summer (when  $O_3$  is high).
- **Ozone chemistry gets complicated fast.** This is an active area of research for atmospheric chemists — **which is one reason we need measurements!**



# How does surface-level ozone form?

- Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere! It is a “secondary” pollutant.
- Ozone forms in the atmosphere from chemical reactions involving  $\text{NO}_x$  and VOCs in the presence of sunlight.
- $\text{NO}_x$  (NO and  $\text{NO}_2$ ) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are referred to as ozone “precursors”.
- Ozone chemistry is complicated! *How can we regulate something that isn’t directly emitted?*



# Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere!

## O<sub>3</sub> is a “secondary” pollutant

Lots of sources! Can be from **humans** or **natural** (smell of pine trees).

Sound complicated? It is! *How do you regulate this?*

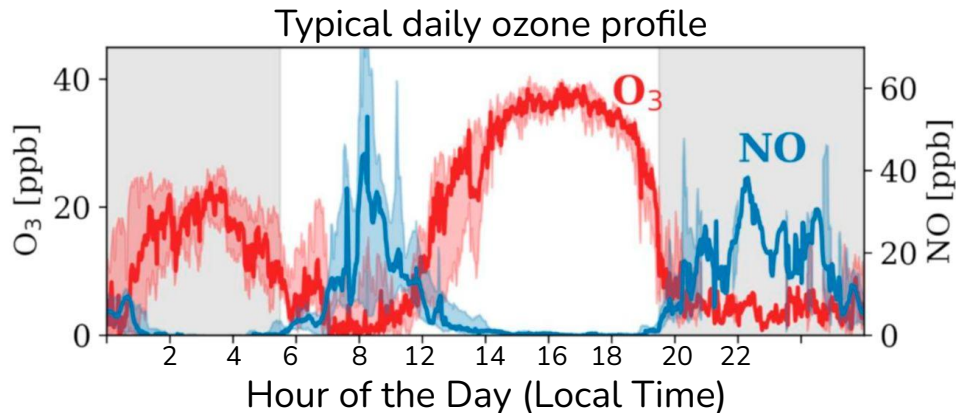


Emitted from combustion (cars, residential heating, diesel)

Need sunlight! **Expect ozone in the summer and/or afternoon!**

# Ozone regulations:

- **Ozone is one of the six criteria air pollutants the US EPA regulates as part of the Clean Air Act**
- **US EPA Standard (NAAQS): 70 ppb averaged over an 8 hour period**
- **The way ozone is formed makes regulation challenging:**
  - **Highest concentration may be downwind of urban emissions**
  - **Precursors can be a mix of human and natural emissions**
  - **Dependent on sunlight and meteorology**





# Most important things to remember:

1. **Ozone is toxic.** Bad for human health and plants.
2. **Ozone is not emitted directly.** It needs sunlight and precursor gases to form (photochemical reactions)

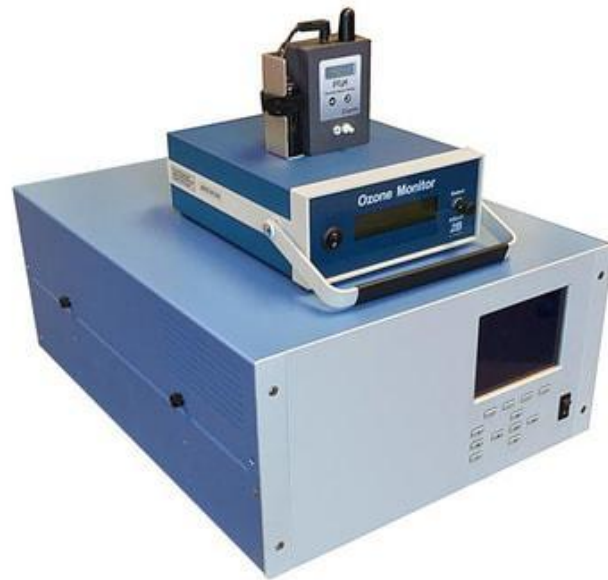


# Science behind 2B Tech's Ozone Monitors

Hayden Aubermann (Sales & Marketing Manager)

# Background on 2B Technologies

- Company founded in 1998
- Made our name miniaturizing conventional ozone analyzers without compromising performance
- All of our ozone monitors are low-power (12V DC) and highly portable compared to the competition
- Ambient ozone monitors manufactured by 2B Technologies are US EPA certified as Federal Equivalent Methods (FEMs)



# Measurement Principle: UV-Absorption

- 253.7 UV-light produced using a low pressure mercury lamp
- Based on the Beer Lambert Law, which is industry standard
- Highly accurate method of measuring in many applications, including ambient air
- Absolute measurement method requiring infrequent calibration
- Designed to run continuously with little to no maintenance

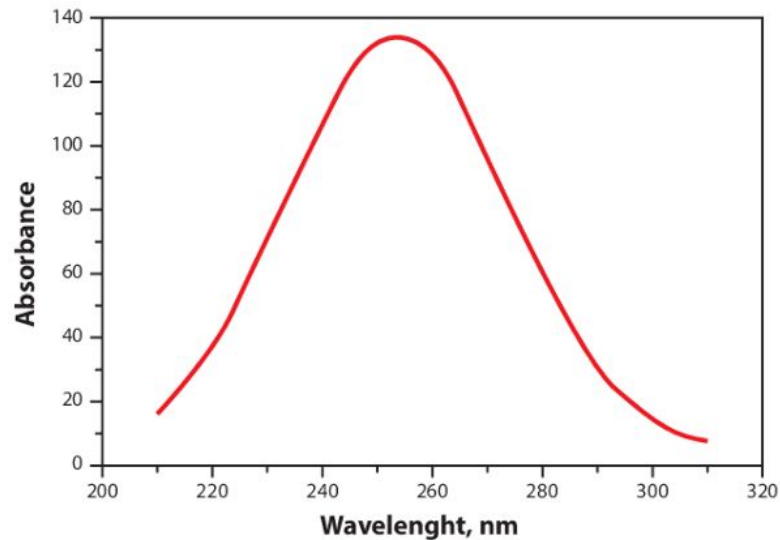
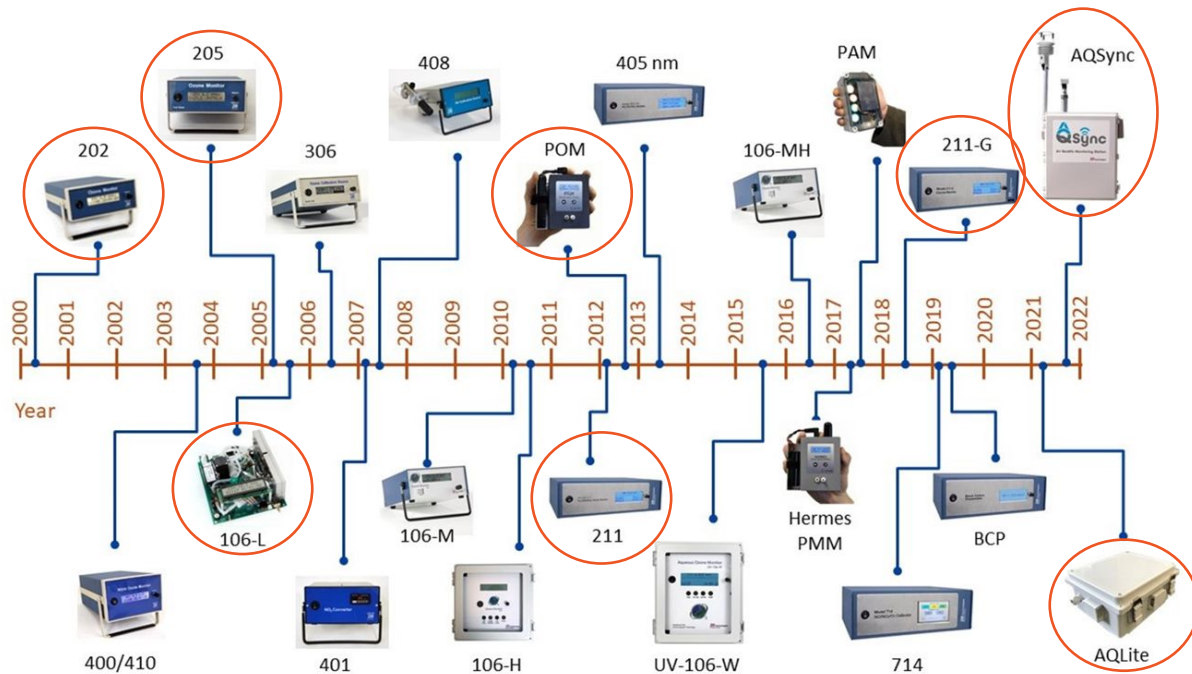


Fig.1: UV-Absorption Spectrum of O<sub>3</sub> with Maximum at 253.7 nm



# Evolution of 2B Tech Products Introduced ~1 New Instrument per Year



# Applications Made Possible by 2B Tech Ozone Monitors





# The Ozone Module: An Adaptation of 2B Tech's AQLite



## Specs for Ozone Module/AQLite

|                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Measurement Principle          | UV Absorption (Single Beam)         |
| Measurement Range              | 0-100 ppm (0-500 ppb for FEM)       |
| Precision                      | Greater of 1.5 ppb or 2% of reading |
| Limit of Detection             | 3.0 ppb (10-second measurements)    |
| FEM Designation Number         | <u>EQOA-0914-218</u>                |
| FEM-Approved Temperature Range | 0-40 °C                             |

# Air Quality Challenges and Solutions in Salt Lake County, Utah

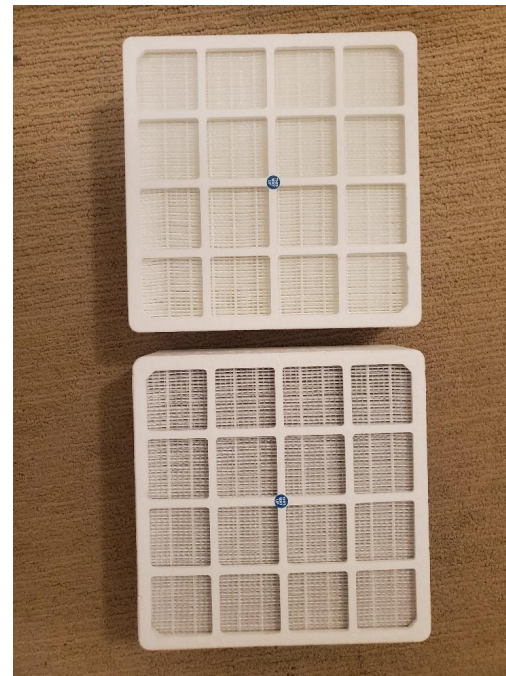
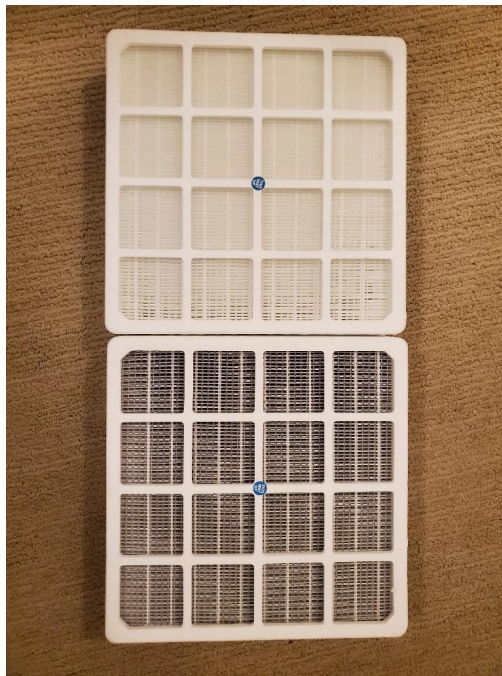
Daniel Mendoza, PhD, *University of Utah*

***Ozone Measurement Made Easy:  
Using the Clarity + 2B Tech Ozone Module to Increase Your Air Quality Impact  
October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2023***

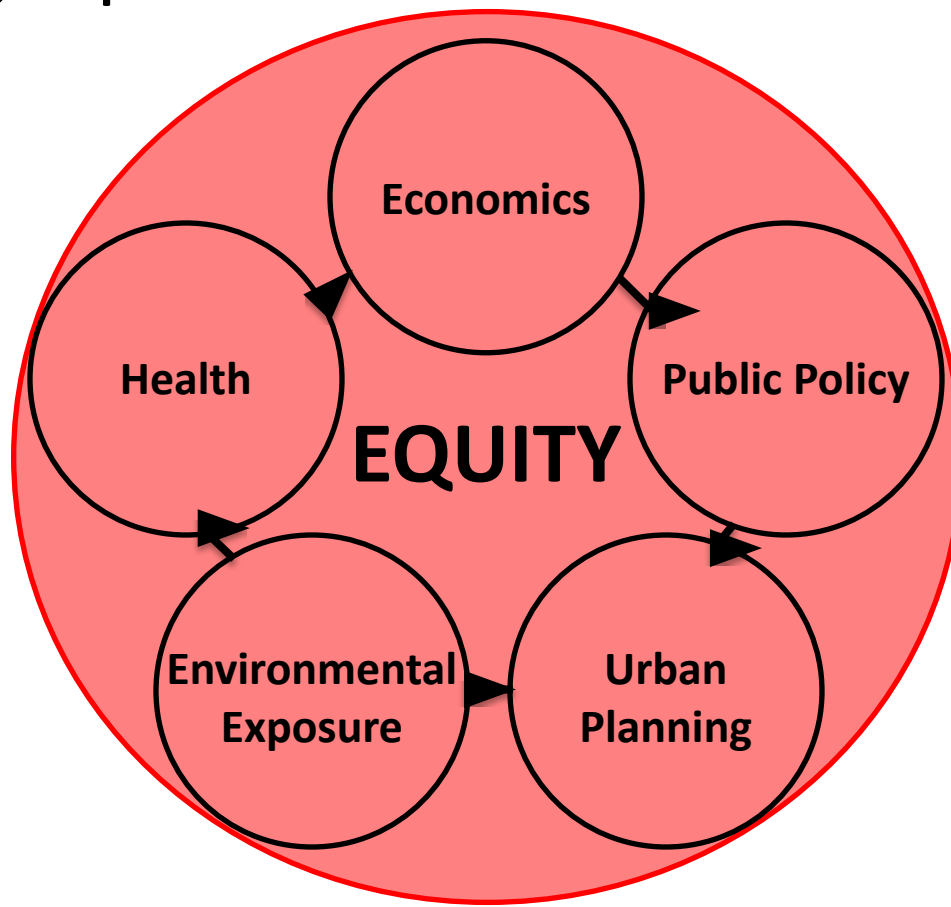




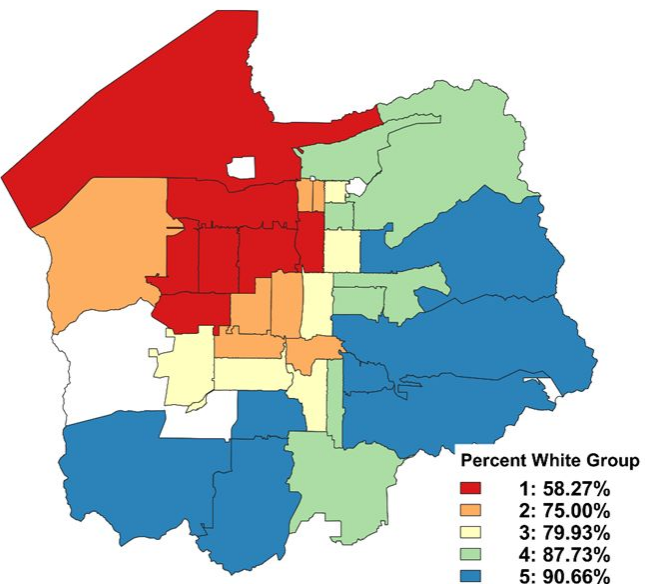
# Air Filter Change Day (01/18/22)



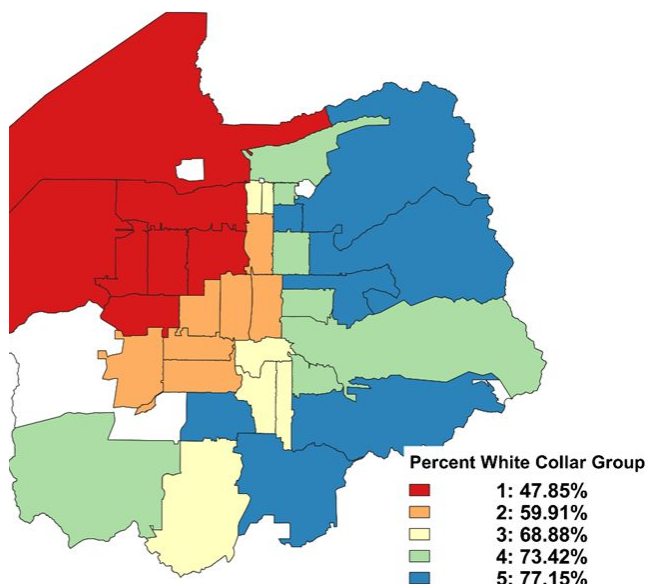
# Developing Equitable and Inclusive Environments



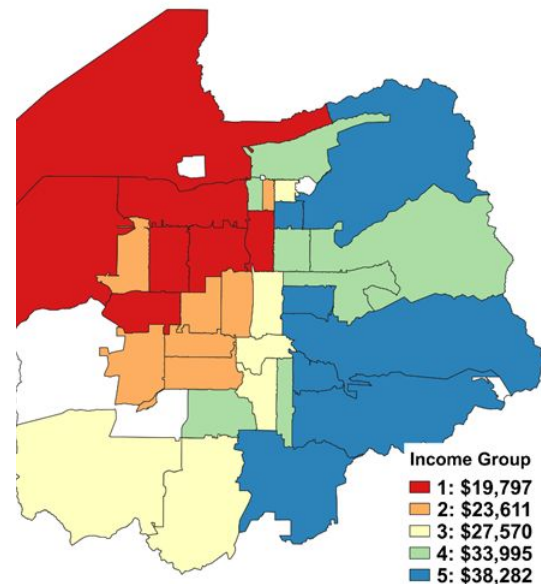
# Sociodemographic Distribution



A. Percent white population



B. Percent white-collar



C. Income group

The color scale ranges from red (lowest demographic values) to blue (highest demographic values). Excluded zip codes are shown in white.

# Observational Studies Project

Open Access

Article

## The TRAX Light-Rail Train Air Quality Observation Project

by  Daniel L. Mendoza<sup>1,2,\*</sup>  ,  Erik T. Crosman<sup>3</sup>  ,  Logan E. Mitchell<sup>1</sup>  ,  
 Alexander A. Jacques<sup>1</sup> ,  Benjamin Fasoli<sup>1</sup> ,  Andrew M. Park<sup>1</sup> ,  John C. Lin<sup>1</sup>   and  
 John D. Horel<sup>1</sup>  

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*Urban Sci.* **2019**, *3*(4), 108; <https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci3040108>

Received: 10 November 2019 / Revised: 29 November 2019 / Accepted: 29 November 2019 / Published: 1 December 2019

(This article belongs to the Special Issue [Technologies and Humanities for Smart Cities](#))

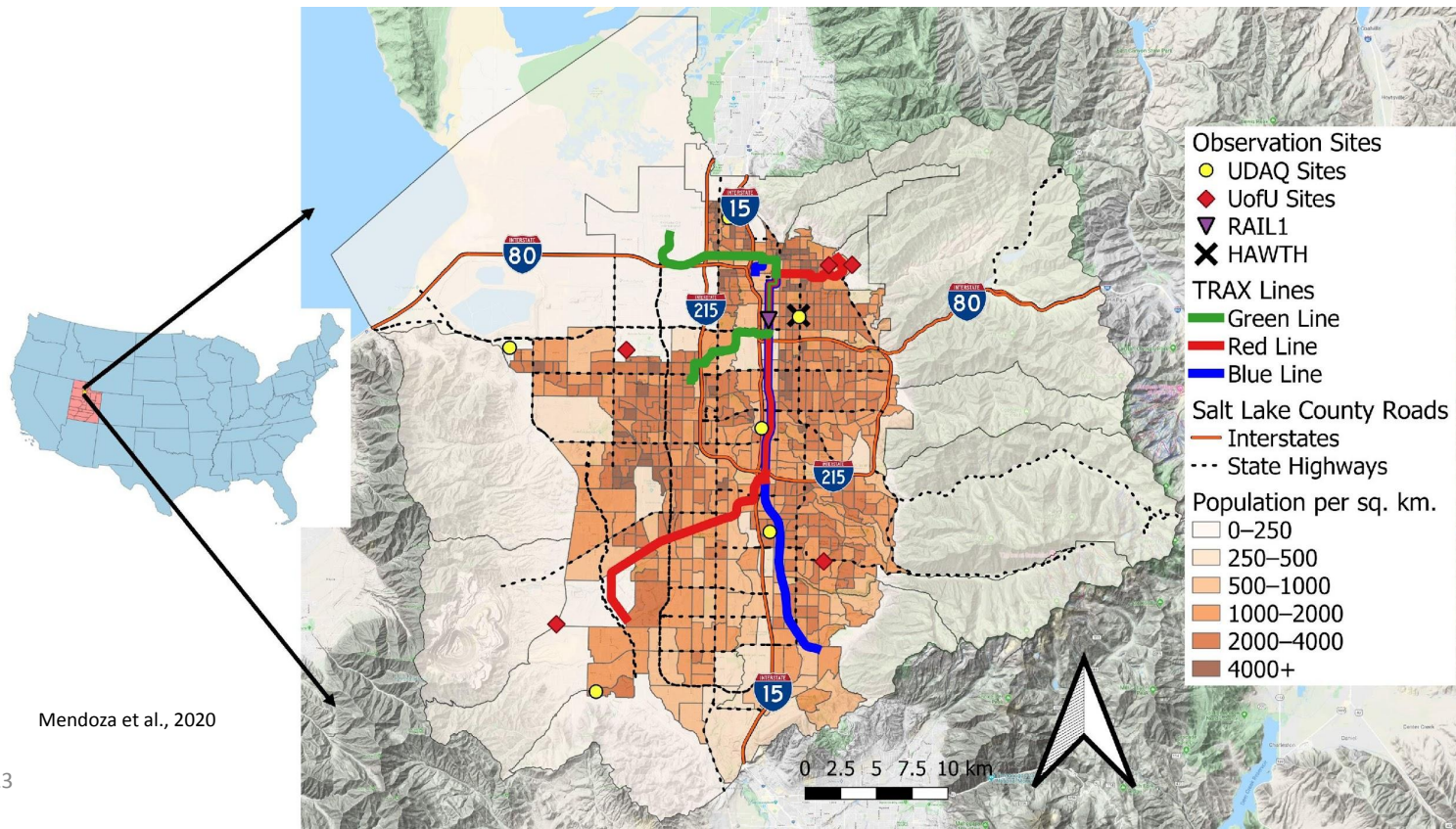
View Full-Text

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Browse Figures



# Air Quality Observation Network



# Bus Box

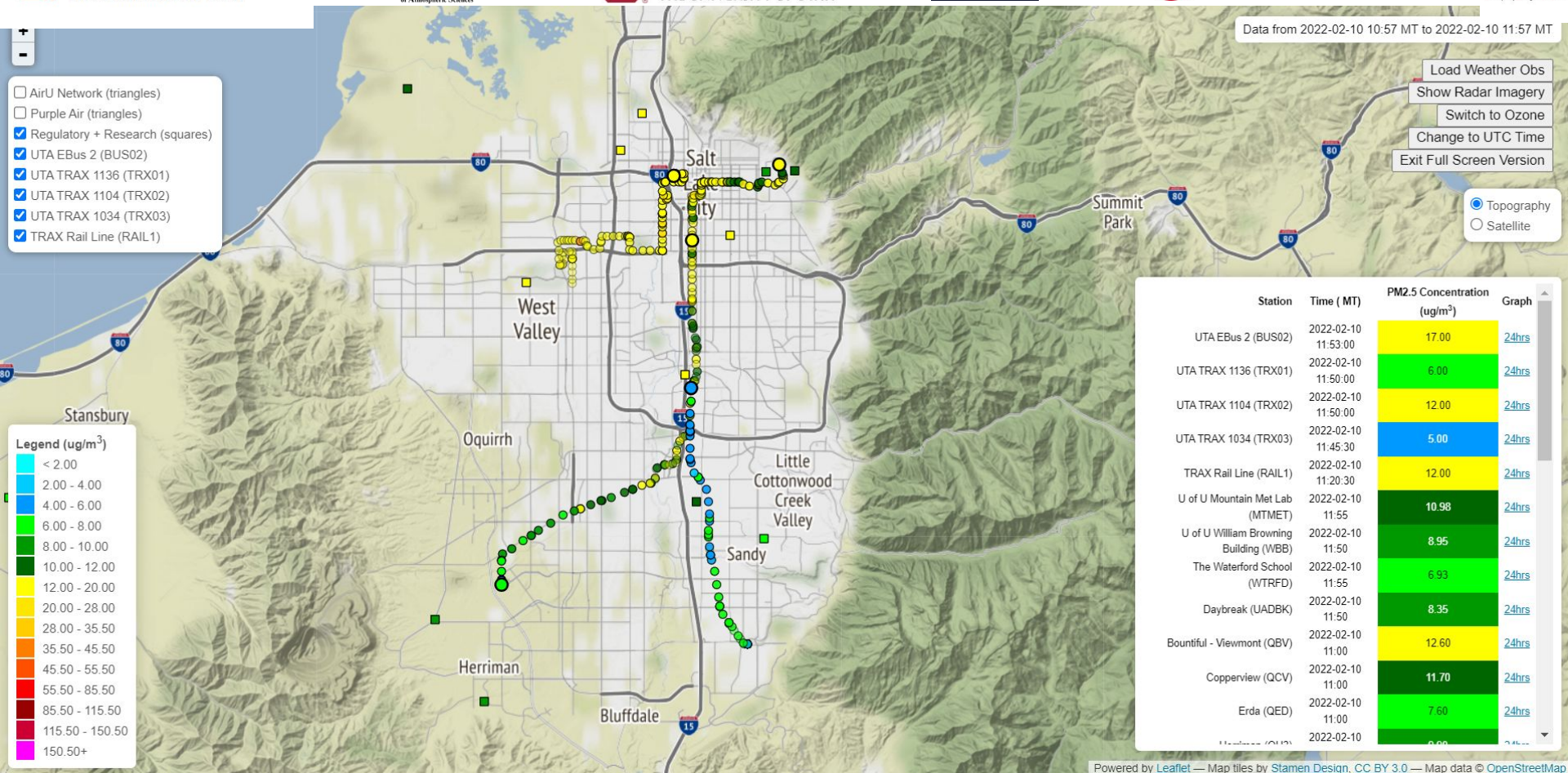




# Benefits of Using 2B Tech Equipment

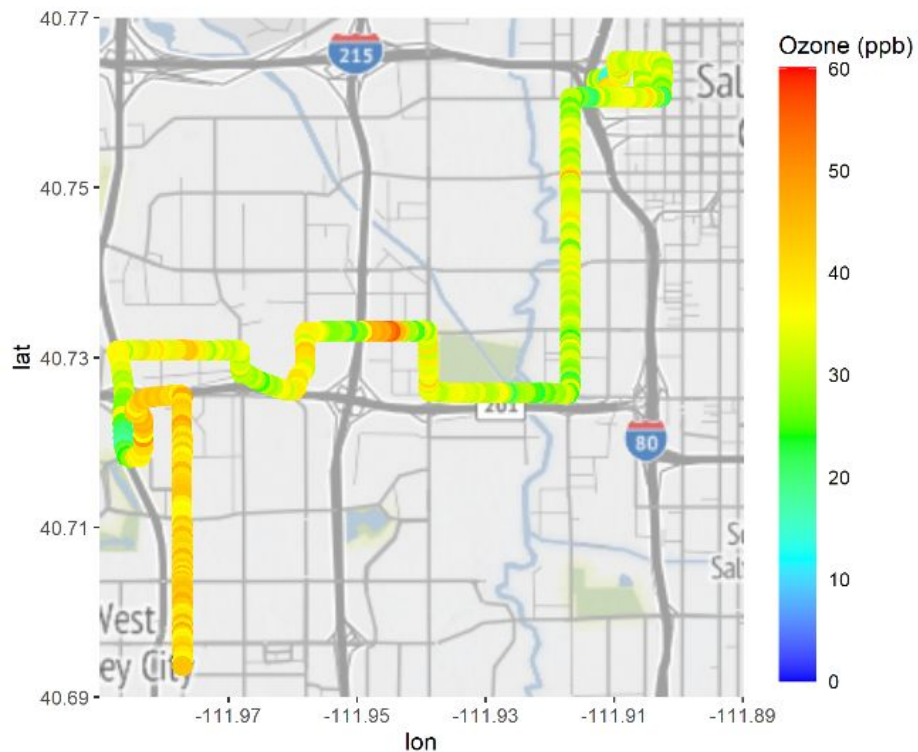
- High precision
- Low energy use
- Fast response
- Durable
- FEM
- Modular
- Easily serviceable





## July 17 Heat Dome Event

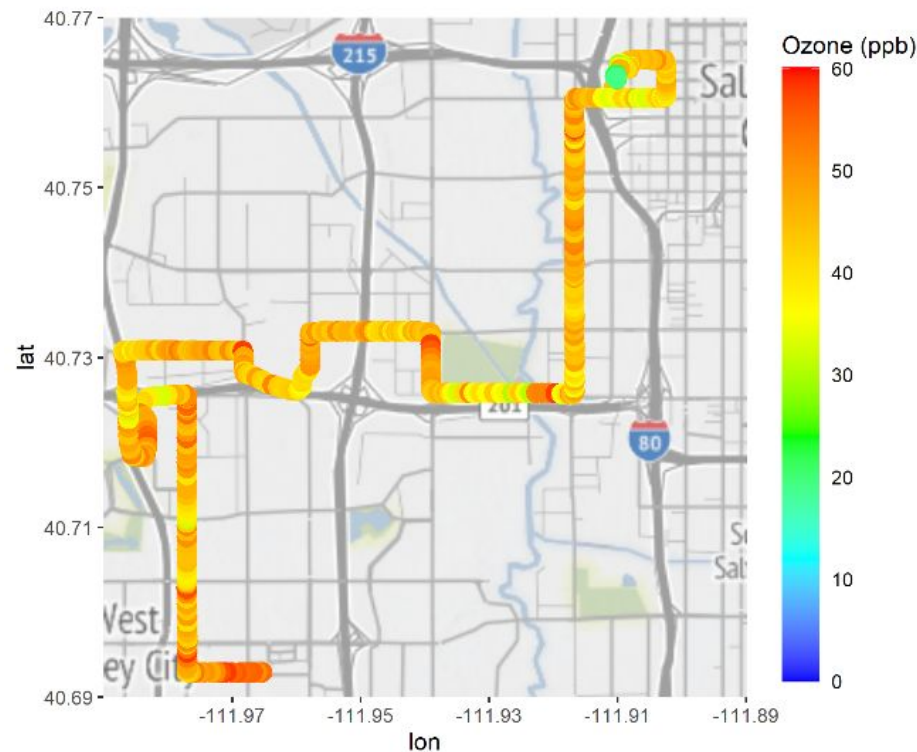
*Ozone readings at 9 AM*



10/26/2023

## July 17 Heat Dome Event

*Ozone readings at 1 PM*



33



# Air Quality and Educational Outcomes

Environmental Research Letters

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT • OPEN ACCESS

## Impact of low-level fine particulate matter and ozone exposure on absences in K-12 students and economic consequences

Daniel L Mendoza<sup>1</sup> , Cheryl S. Pirozzi<sup>2</sup>, Erik T. Crosman<sup>3</sup>, Theodore G. Liou<sup>2</sup>, Yue Zhang<sup>4</sup>, Jessica J. Cleaves<sup>5</sup>, Stephen C. Bannister<sup>6</sup>, William R L Anderegg<sup>7</sup> and Robert Paine III<sup>1</sup>

Accepted Manuscript online 8 October 2020 • © 2020 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd

## Effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> on Third Grade Students' Proficiency in Math and English Language Arts

by Casey Mullen<sup>1</sup> , Sara E. Grineski<sup>2,\*</sup> , Timothy W. Collins<sup>3</sup> and Daniel L. Mendoza<sup>4</sup>

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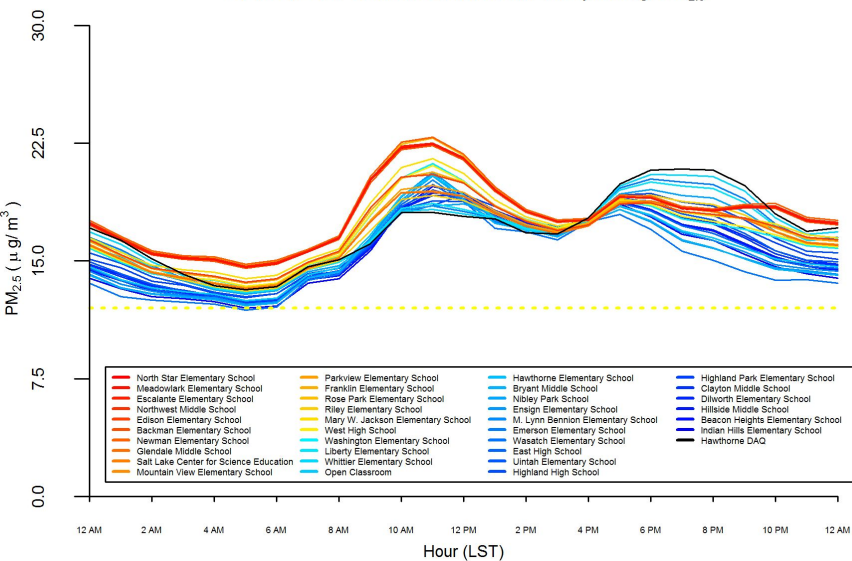
\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

*Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2020**, *17*(18), 6931; <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186931>

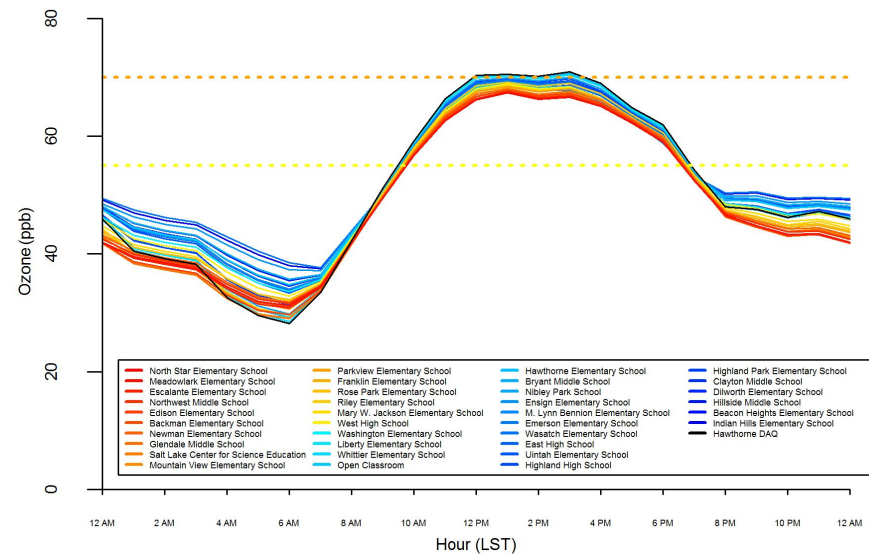


# Exposure Variability

December 2017 Salt Lake School District Hourly Average PM<sub>2.5</sub>



June 2015 Salt Lake School District Hourly Average Ozone









# Economic Impact of Air Pollution on Schoolchildren

- Three impacted groups
- Schools: ~\$40/day/student
- Families:
  - Average wage: ~ \$23/hr
  - 56% of students in SLCSD depend on free & reduced meals ~\$5/day
- Economic multiplier: 2.5x
- Estimated impact: \$452,000/year



atmosphere



Article

# Human Health and Economic Costs of Air Pollution in Utah: An Expert Assessment

Isabella M. Errigo <sup>1,\*</sup> , Benjamin W. Abbott <sup>1,\*</sup> , Daniel L. Mendoza <sup>2,3</sup> , Logan Mitchell <sup>3</sup> ,  
Sayedeh Sara Sayedi <sup>1</sup>, Jeffrey Glenn <sup>4</sup> , Kerry E. Kelly <sup>5</sup>, John D. Beard <sup>4</sup> , Samuel Bratsman <sup>1</sup>,  
Thom Carter <sup>6</sup>, Robert A. Chaney <sup>4</sup>, Andrew Follett <sup>7</sup>, Andrew Freeman <sup>2</sup>, Rebecca J. Frei <sup>8</sup>,  
Mitchell Greenhalgh <sup>1</sup> , Heather A. Holmes <sup>5</sup>, Peter D. Howe <sup>9</sup>, James D. Johnston <sup>4</sup> ,  
Leslie Lange <sup>1</sup>, Randal Martin <sup>10</sup>, Audrey Stacey <sup>1</sup>, Trang Tran <sup>11</sup> and Derrek Wilson <sup>12</sup> 

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**Thank you!**  
**Questions?**



**daniel.mendoza@utah.edu**





# Ozone studies using 2B Technologies analyzers

Gordon Pierce  
(Outside Sales)



# US Forest Service - Colorado



- Pre-AQLite
- Using Model 202 and Model 205 ozone analyzers with data logger and battery
- Equipment housed in a weatherproof box with solar panel
- Deployments commenced in 2006 at 3 sites
- Increased to over 20 sites, mostly in Colorado
- Originally designed to address potential secondary ozone standard and vegetative impacts
- Needed an analyzer that was low powered and solar-capable for remote deployments in National Forests



Pictures from USFS

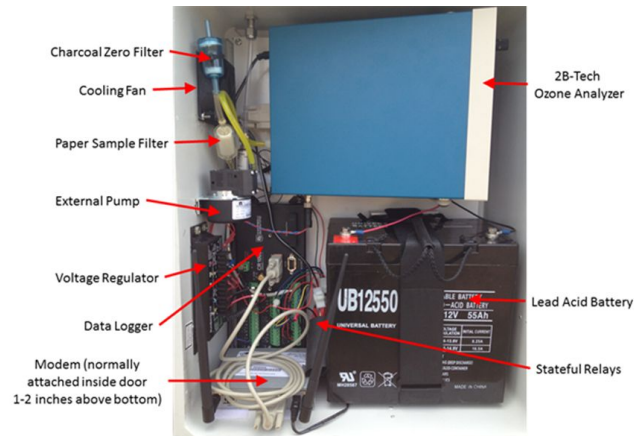


# Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment



**COLORADO**  
Department of Public  
Health & Environment

- Pre-AQLite
- Using Model 205 dual-beam ozone analyzers with data logger and battery
- Equipment housed in a weatherproof box with solar panel
- Deployments commenced in 2015
- Focus primarily on un-monitored areas in Colorado and better defining areas where ozone is an issue
- Needed solar capability for short study deployments and remote areas



# Hitachi Rail – United Kingdom



- 3 AQLites
- Company goals:
  - Reduction of emissions and mitigation of climate change
  - Managing production processes by reducing emissions of substances able to affect the natural composition of the air and impact biodiversity, local communities and employee health
- Looking at emissions and air quality impacts to passengers and workers onboard trains



# US Environmental Protection Agency

## – Region 2



- 4 AQLites for sensor loan program
- These programs bring air sensor technology to the public for supplemental monitoring and educational purposes.
- designed to provide portable air monitoring equipment for use for responding to informational monitoring requests relating to air quality in New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and eight Indian Nations





# Colorado State University



- 2 AQLites
- To fill in ambient monitoring gaps in northern Colorado
- Used as part of an EPA supported project to create better within-city air quality maps



# AQEarth – Fort Collins



- 1 AQLite
- AQEarth is a project that aims to work collaboratively with communities to help meet the air monitoring needs of five very different locations
- Pilot project to test an AQLite in a mobile environment
- Installed on top of school district van
- Similar system already used for 2B Tech PAM in CarTopper



# AQEarth – TriChapter Region of the Navajo Nation



- 4 AQLites
- AQEarth is a project that aims to work collaboratively with communities to help meet the air monitoring needs of five very different locations
- Counselor, Ojo Encino and Torreon Chapters
- Concerns on oil and gas development emissions in the area
- Used for filling regulatory monitoring gaps
- Very remote area



# University of Colorado / NOAA



- 1 AQLite
- Focusing on air quality in fire camps
- Assess the exposures for firefighters from particulates and ozone
- Research is ongoing
- Study includes other portable air monitors worn by firefighters



# US Forest Service / California Air Resources Board



- 15 AQLites (currently in order process)
- Studies have shown that wildfires can increase ozone concentrations
- Paired with E-BAMs for wildfire response
- To look at ozone in fire camps and communities near wildfires
- Assess impacts to firefighters as well as local communities
- Data uploaded via satellite



Picture from CARB





## Empowering the world to reduce air pollution

We are on a **mission** to empower the world to **reduce air pollution** by providing innovative air quality sensing solutions.



# Clarity's Solution

## What we do?

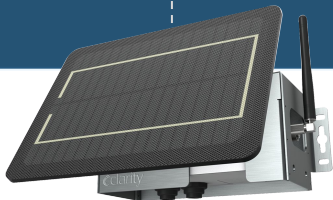
We **enable organizations** to monitor air quality at **important sites** and **enhance** the existing regulatory monitoring network from **0-10 to hundreds** of monitoring sites per city.

No compromises on **data quality**.



# Sensing-as-a-Service air quality monitoring

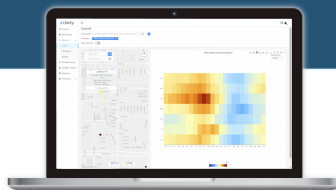
A fully integrated hardware, software, data and service offering



## Clarity Nodes + Modules

Measures all key air pollutants

- Solar-powered
- Cellular-connected
- Easily installed within 5 minutes
- Integrates easily with Modules



## Clarity Cloud

Cloud-based data analysis

- Natively-integrated IoT dashboard
- Secure data pipeline & storage
- Powerful APIs, analytics and visualization



## Clarity Expert Support

Scalable project support

- Highly qualified air quality experts
- Accurate and Reliable Data through remote-calibration
- Responsive project management enabled by modern software stack

# Addressing a wide range of use cases

Deployed in

80+

countries

## Bay Area, California

100+ community sensors  
funded by AB 617

## Los Angeles, California

LAUSD deployed 200 Node-S  
sensors for largest air monitoring  
network of any US school system

## London, United Kingdom

450+ sensors to optimize air  
quality policies

## Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

50+ sensors to evaluate impact of  
green infrastructure investment

## Kampala, Uganda

Clarity used to establish  
the first official air quality  
monitoring network

## Manila, Philippines

Citywide network supports  
improved air quality  
management practices

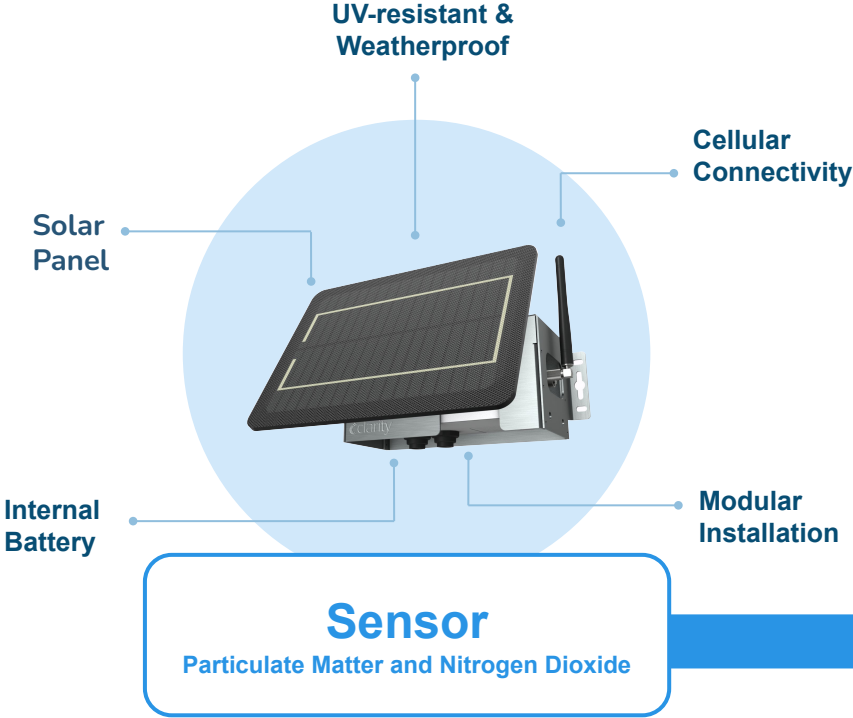
## Jundiaí, Brazil

Smart City pilot program

## Perth, Australia

200+ sensors deployed by RACWA

# From sensor to platform



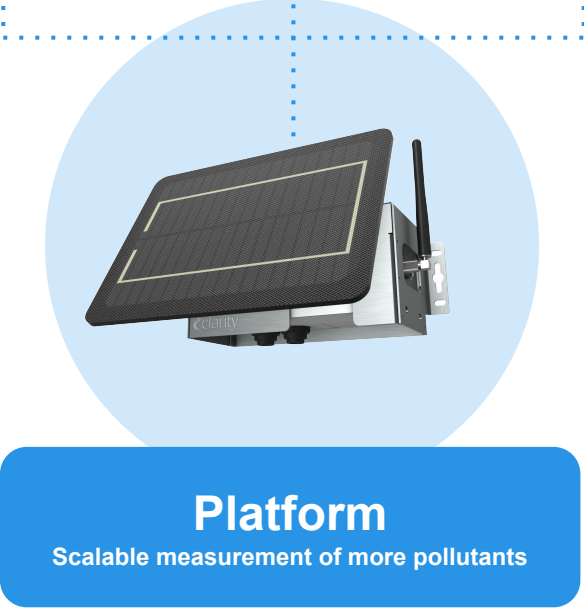
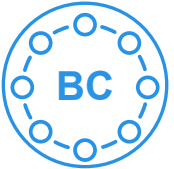
Ozone  
Module



Wind  
Module



Black Carbon  
Module



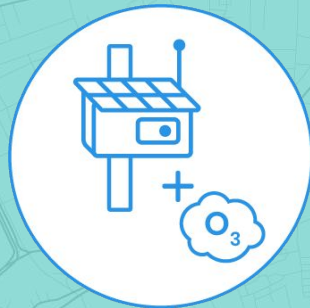
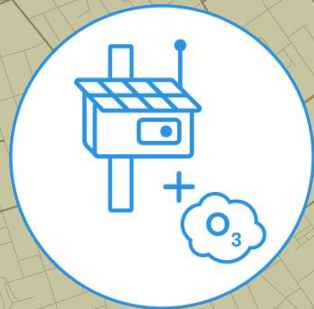


# The Clarity Ozone Module

FEM-capable solution for ambient O<sub>3</sub> measurement

- **High-quality data** via 2B FEM technology complements Clarity's value prop of accurate data at scale
- **Ease of deployment and seamless data flow** to the Clarity Cloud for deployment at scale
- **Easily integrated with other Clarity** air quality measurements (PM, NO<sub>2</sub>, Wind, Black Carbon, etc.)
- **External solar power required** for Ozone Module (not powered by Node-S)

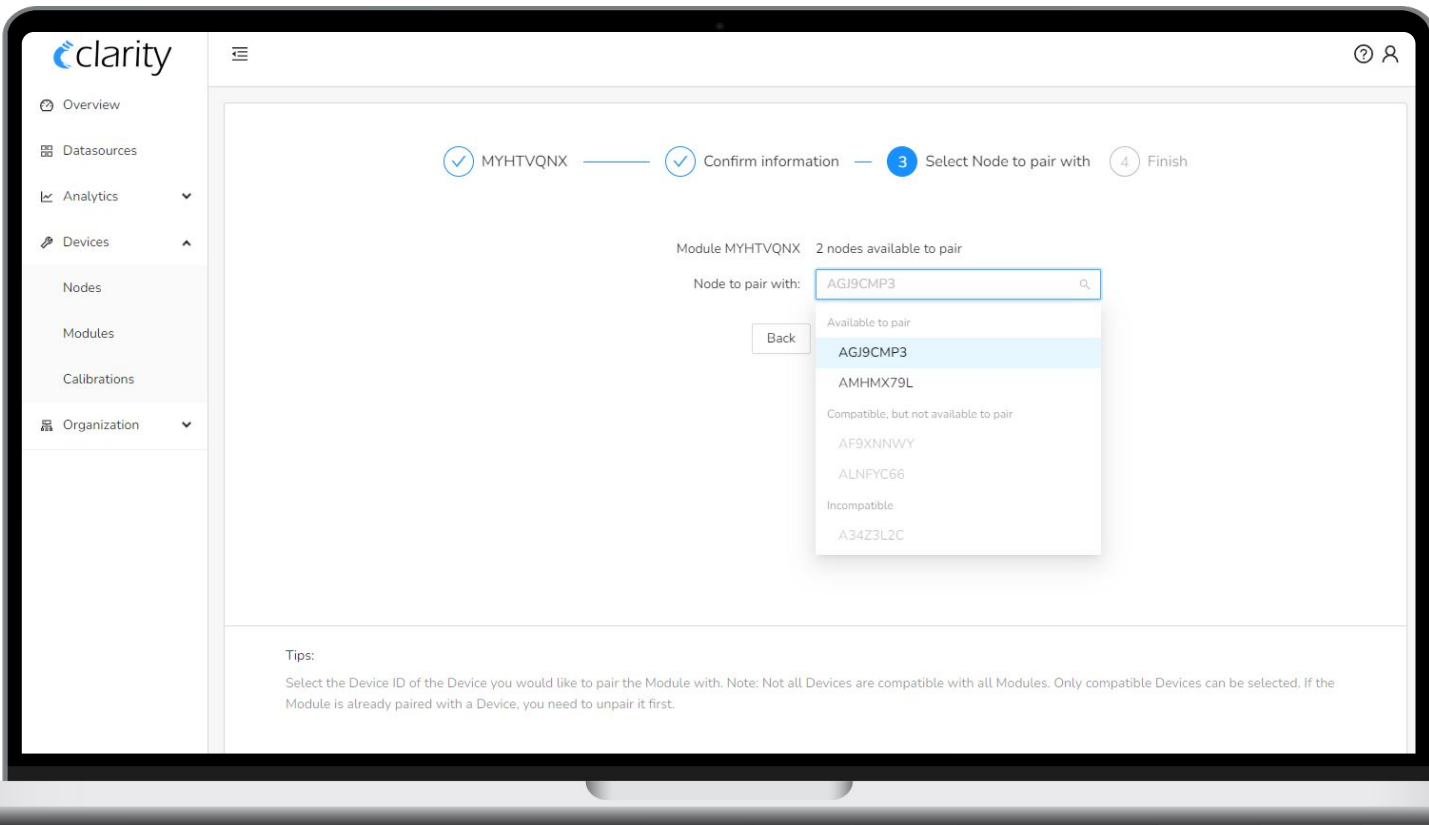




**Ozone + PM + NO2:**  
**Flexible network configuration**

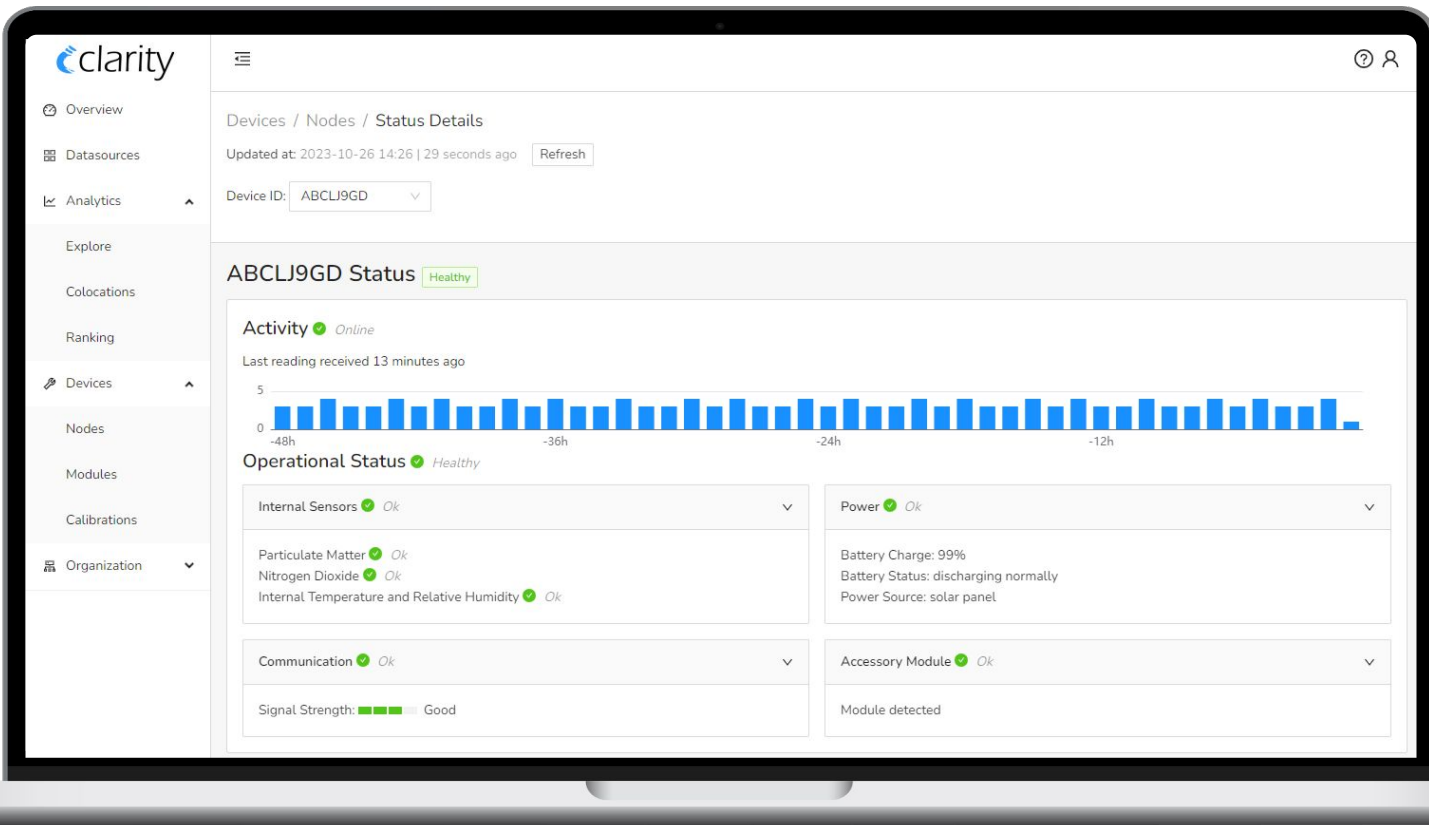
# Ozone Module in the Clarity Dashboard

## Easily pair the Ozone Module with a Clarity Node



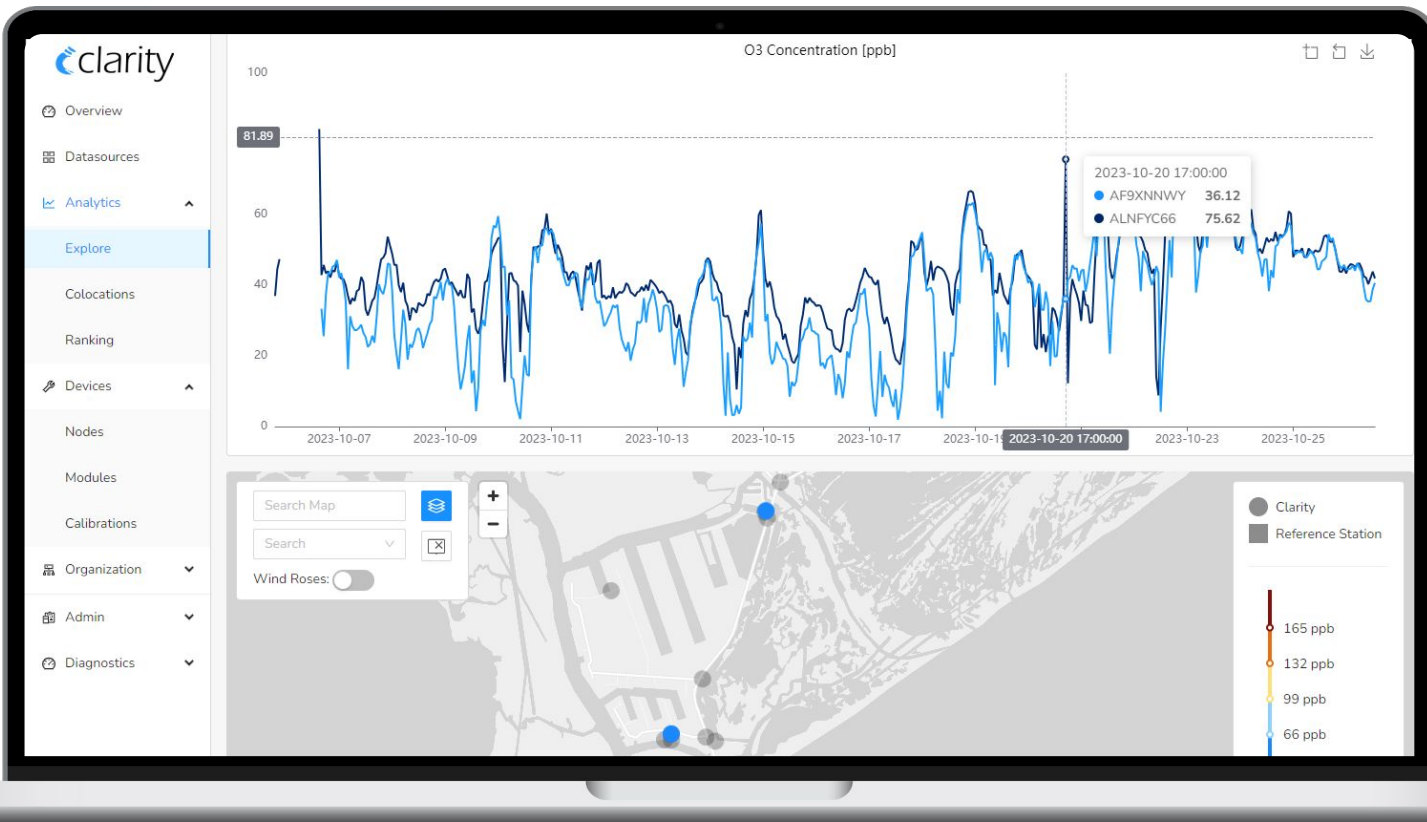
# Ozone Module in the Clarity Dashboard

## Monitor its operational status



# Ozone Module in the Clarity Dashboard

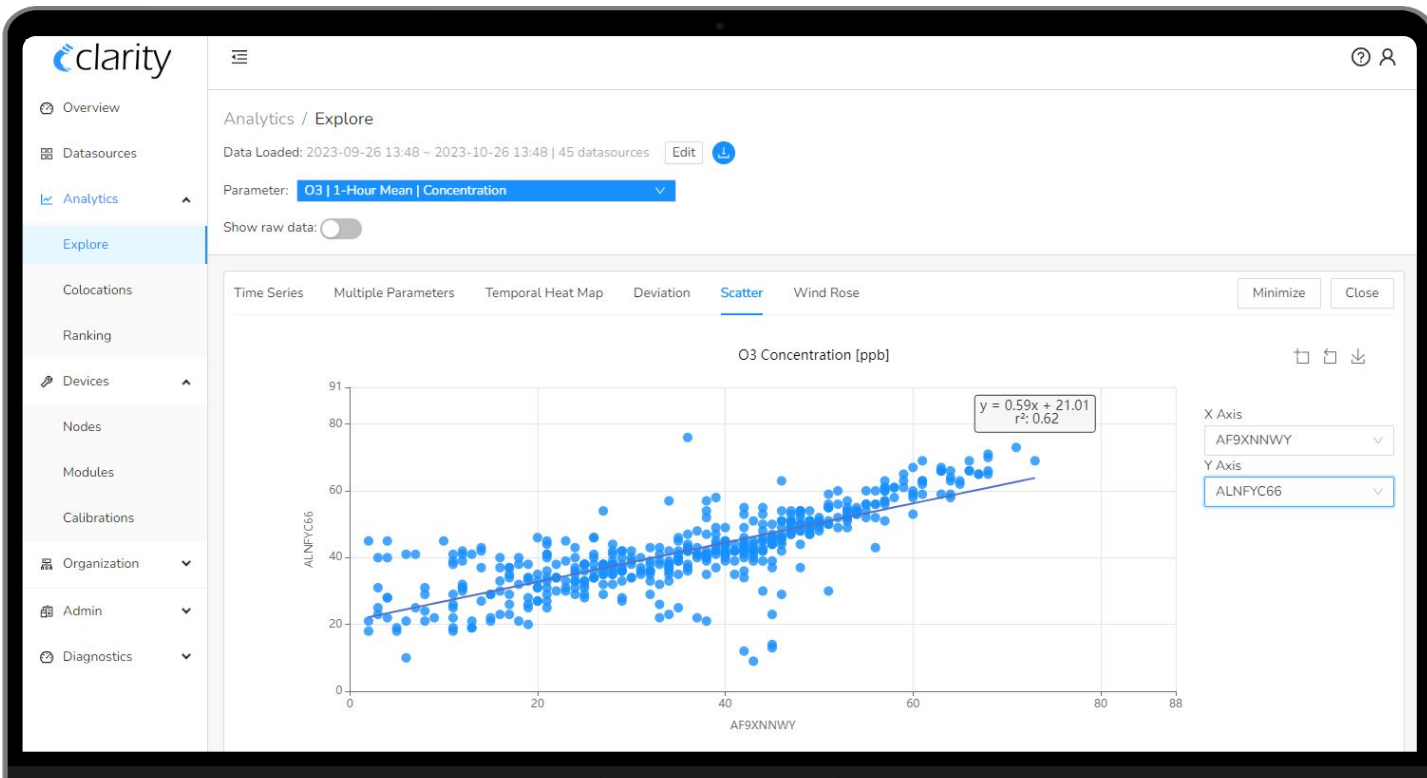
## Compare measurements from different locations





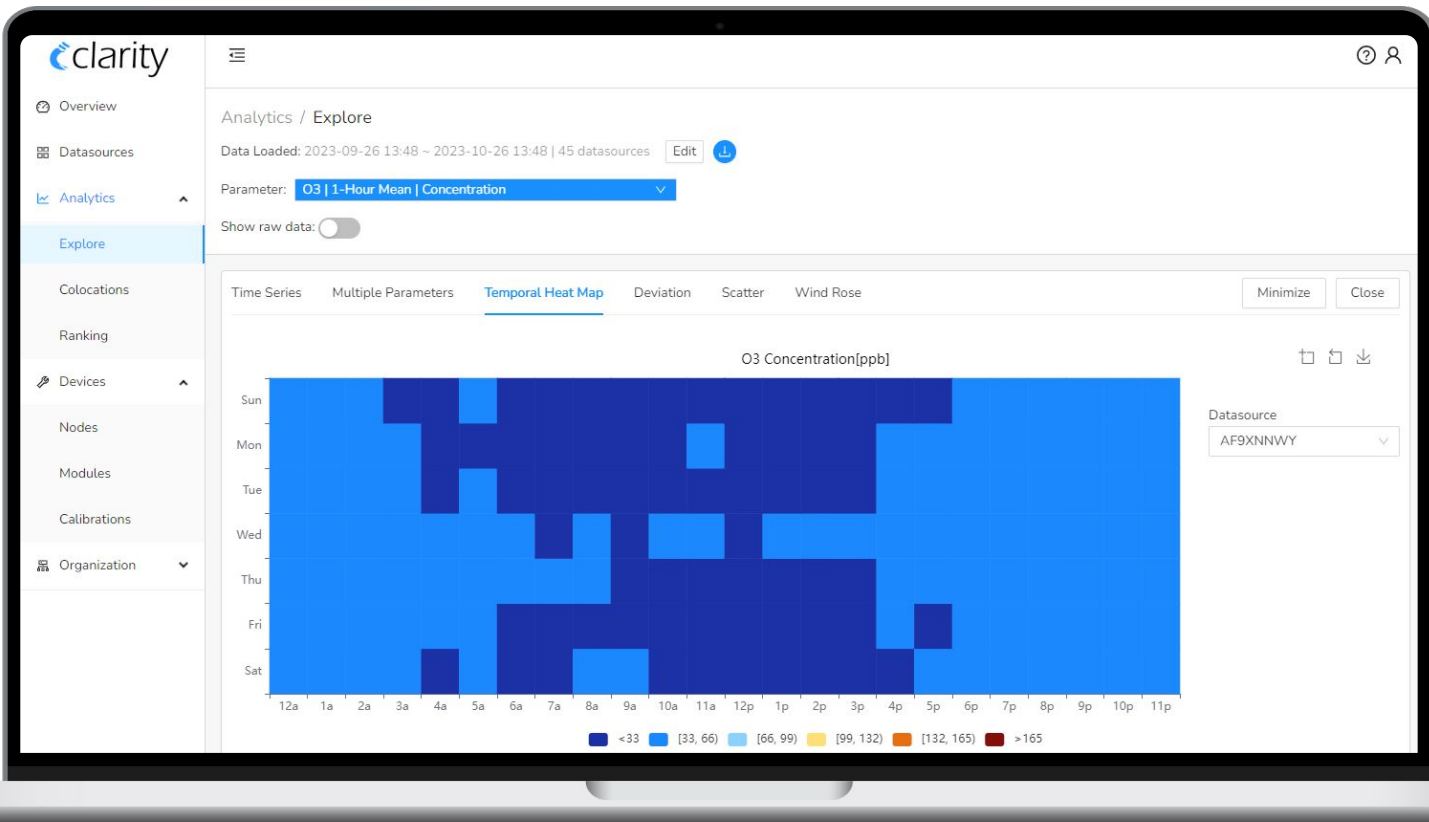
# Ozone Module in the Clarity Dashboard

## Correlate measurements from different modules



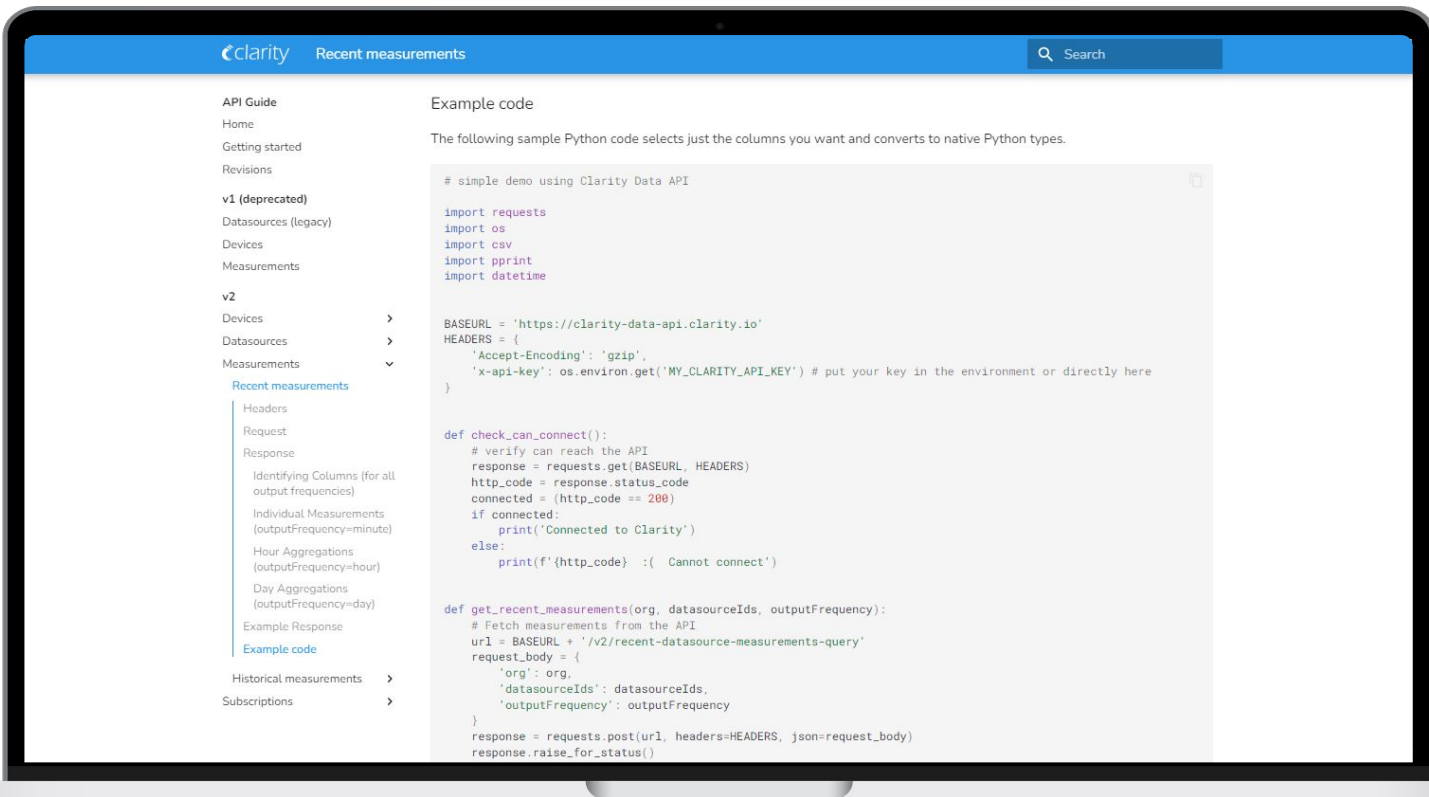
# Ozone Module in the Clarity Dashboard

## Visualize ozone pollution temporal patterns



# Ozone Module in the Clarity Dashboard

## Download data or integrate via API



The screenshot displays the Clarity dashboard interface. The top navigation bar includes the Clarity logo, the text "Recent measurements", and a search bar. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: API Guide, Home, Getting started, Revisions, v1 (deprecated), Datasources (legacy), Devices, Measurements, v2, Devices, Datasources, Measurements, Recent measurements (highlighted), Headers, Request, Response, Identifying Columns (for all output frequencies), Individual Measurements (outputFrequency=minute), Hour Aggregations (outputFrequency=hour), Day Aggregations (outputFrequency=day), Example Response, Example code, Historical measurements, and Subscriptions. The main content area is titled "Example code" and contains the following text: "The following sample Python code selects just the columns you want and converts to native Python types." Below this text is a code block containing the following Python code:

```
# simple demo using Clarity Data API

import requests
import os
import csv
import pprint
import datetime

BASEURL = 'https://clarity-data-api.clarity.io'
HEADERS = {
    'Accept-Encoding': 'gzip',
    'x-api-key': os.environ.get('MY_CLARITY_API_KEY') # put your key in the environment or directly here
}

def check_can_connect():
    # verify can reach the API
    response = requests.get(BASEURL, HEADERS)
    http_code = response.status_code
    connected = (http_code == 200)
    if connected:
        print('Connected to Clarity')
    else:
        print(f'({http_code}) :{ } Cannot connect')

def get_recent_measurements(org, datasourceIds, outputFrequency):
    # Fetch measurements from the API
    url = BASEURL + '/v2/recent-datasource-measurements-query'
    request_body = {
        'org': org,
        'datasourceIds': datasourceIds,
        'outputFrequency': outputFrequency
    }
    response = requests.post(url, headers=HEADERS, json=request_body)
    response.raise_for_status()
```

# Additional questions?

Contact us or visit the Clarity website

We're here to answer any questions!

[hello@clarity.io](mailto:hello@clarity.io)

Learn more on the Clarity website

[clarity.io](https://clarity.io)

Get a quote for your desired configuration

[clarity.io/build-your-solution](https://clarity.io/build-your-solution)

Build Your Solution

## Clarity Node-S

### Build your custom monitoring network

Use this page to review different configurations of Clarity Modules and request a quote for your custom Clarity network.

#### Add-on Modules

Click to see different configurations.

Wind

Black Carbon

O<sub>3</sub>

#### Node-S Details

The self-powered Clarity Node-S air sensor measures PM<sub>2.5</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> — and serves as a platform for all other Clarity modules.

#### Measurement Parameters

PM<sub>1</sub>

• PM<sub>10</sub>

PM<sub>2.5</sub>

• NO<sub>2</sub>

#### Selected Model

Clarity Node-S

#### Quantity

Let us know the quantity of this configuration you are interested in.

Type the number you'd like to order

Add to Quote

Get a Quote

Not sure what you need? [Get in touch](#)