# Low-Cost Sensor Performance Intercomparison, Correction Factor Development, and 2+ Years of Ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring in Accra, Ghana

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR PUBLICATION

Authors: Garima Raheja \* <sup>1,2</sup>, James Nimo<sup>3,4</sup>, Emmanuel K.-E. Appoh<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin Essien<sup>5</sup>, Maxwell Sunu<sup>5</sup>, John Nyante<sup>5</sup>, Mawuli Amegah<sup>5</sup>, Reginald Quansah<sup>6</sup>, Raphael E Arku<sup>7</sup>, Stefani L. Penn<sup>8</sup>, Michael R. Giordano<sup>9</sup>, Zhonghua Zheng<sup>10</sup>, Darby Jack<sup>11</sup>, Steven Chillrud<sup>11</sup>, Kofi Amegah<sup>12</sup>, R Subramanian<sup>9,13,14</sup>, Robert Pinder<sup>15</sup>, Ebenezer Appah-Sampong<sup>5</sup>, Esi Nerquaye Tetteh<sup>5</sup>, Mathias A. Borketey<sup>5</sup>, Allison Felix Hughes<sup>3</sup>, Daniel M. Westervelt \* <sup>2,16</sup>

Affiliations:

- 1. Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY
- 2. Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, Palisades, NY
- 3. Department of Physics, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
- 4. African Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Kigali, Rwanda
- 5. Ghana Environmental Protection Agency, Accra, Ghana
- 6. School of Public Health, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana
- 7. Department of Environmental Health Sciences, School of Public Health and Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA
- 8. Industrial Economics, Inc, Cambridge, MA
- Univ Paris Est Creteil, CNRS UMS 3563, Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussés, Université de Paris, OSU-EFLUVE – Observatoire Sciences de L'Univers-Envelopes Fluides de La Ville à L'Exobiologie, F-94010 Créteil, France
- 10. Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
- 11. Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY
- 12. University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana
- 13. Present Address: Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha, Qatar
- 14. Kigali Collaborative Research Centre, Kigali, Rwanda
- 15. Environmental Protection Agency, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 16. NASA Goddard Institute for Space Science, New York, NY

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION SUMMARY

Number of pages: 11 Figures: S1 - S20 Tables: S1

Figure S1. Timeseries of raw and GMR-corrected  $PM_{2.5}$  from 17 Clarity nodes in Accra, Ghana, using the 4 month UG colocation as model training data.

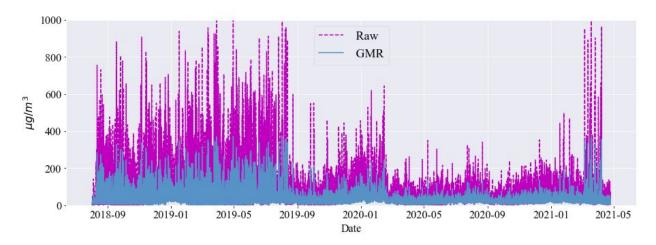
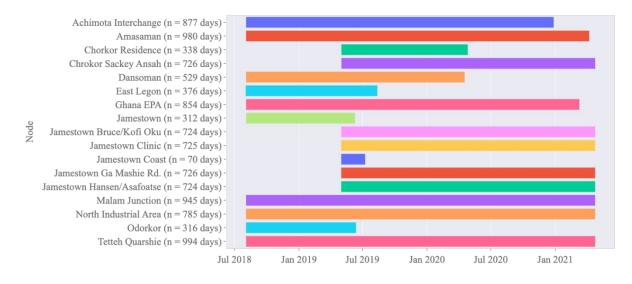
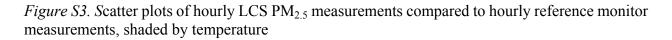


Figure S2. Timeline of of each Clarity node deployed across Accra, with the number of days of valid data indicated next to the node name. Some monitors malfunctioned, interrupting or terminating data collection. The Jamestown monitors were deployed on May 1, 2019.





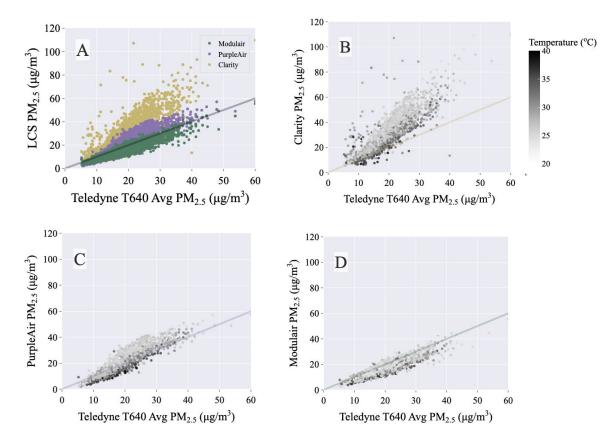
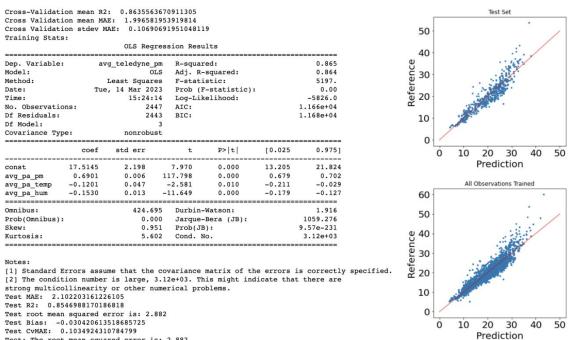


Table S1. Coefficients and Standard Errors for Multiple Linear Regression correction of colocated LCS with reference monitor. To apply MLR to observations, use Equation 1 with respective coefficient values.

	Purple Air		Clarity		Modulair-PM	
	Coefficient	Std Error	Coefficient	Std Error	Coefficient	Std Error
Constant	17.51	2.20	54.60	3.36	19.82	1.92
<b>PM</b> <sub>2.5</sub>	0.69	0.01	0.40	0.01	0.94	0.01
Temperature	-0.12	0.05	-0.76	0.07	-0.34	0.05
Relative Humidity	-0.15	0.01	-0.35	0.02	-0.08	0.01

Figure S4. Multiple Linear Regression statistics for PurpleAir, with PM<sub>2.5</sub> (Channel A/B average), temperature, and relative humidity as measured by the PurpleAir monitors. Red line is 1:1 line.



Test: The root mean squared error is: 2.882

Figure S5. Multiple Linear Regression statistics for Clarity, with PM<sub>2.5</sub>, temperature and relative humidity as measured by the monitors. Red line is 1:1 line.

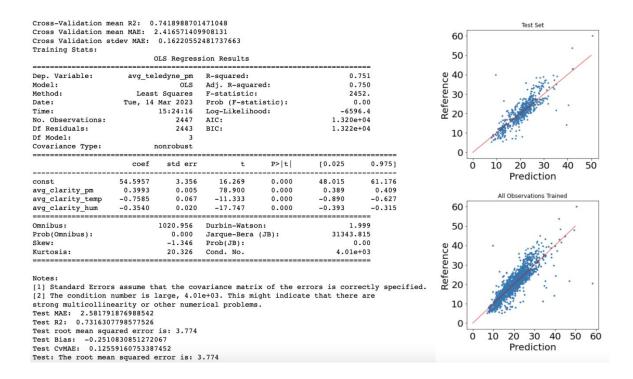
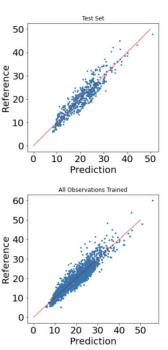


Figure S6. Multiple Linear Regression statistics for Modulair-PM, with  $PM_{2.5}$ , x2 temperature and relative humidity as measured by the Modulair-PM monitors. Red line is 1:1 line.

Cross-Validation mean R2: 0.8519949181177158 Cross Validation mean MAE: 2.2082588589705243 Cross Validation stdev MAE: 0.10730791154412343

Dep. Variable: avg		teledyne pm	R-squared:		0.854	
Model:		OLS Least Squares		quared:	0.854	
Method:	L			F-statistic: Prob (F-statistic):		4771.
Date:	Tue,	Tue, 14 Mar 2023				
Time:		15:24:18 Log-Likeliho		lihood:	-5968.6	
No. Observations:		2447 AIC:		1.195e+04		
Df Residuals:		2443	43 BIC:		1.197e+04	
Df Model:		3				
Covariance Type		nonrobust				
	coef	std err	t	<b>P&gt; t </b>	[0.025	0.975
const	19.8218	1.915	10.352	0.000	16.067	23.57
avg mod pm	0.9350	0.009	108.888	0.000	0.918	0.95
avg mod temp	-0.3408	0.049	-6.967	0.000	-0.437	-0.24
avg_mod_hum	-0.0805	0.007	-11.523			
 Omnibus:		205.909	Durbin-W			1.980
Prob(Omnibus): 0.000		Jarque-Bera (JB):		292.094		
		Prob(JB):		3.74e-64		
		Cond. No.		3.13e+03		



#### Notes:

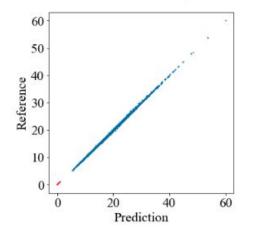
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 3.13e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
Test MAE: 2.164880439651274
Test R2: 0.8501080346817501
Test root mean squared error is: 2.691
Test Dias: 0.04538640354485668
Test CVMAE: 0.1054165561545927
Test: The root mean squared error is: 2.691

Figure S7. XGBoost training for PurpleAir. Red line is 1:1 line.

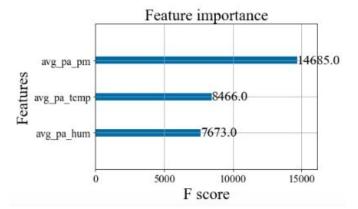
Grid search space:

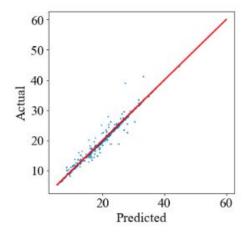
'learning\_rate': [0.01,0.05,0.1], 'max\_depth': [5,6], 'n\_estimators': [100,1000]

```
Start grid search
Finish grid search, it takes 171.42178916931152
learning_rate 0.1
max_depth 6
n_estimators 1000
Evaluate the models for training
```



Training set: The coefficient of determination is: 1.000 Training set: The index of agreement is: 0.380 Training set: The root mean squared error is: 0.146 Training set: The mean absolute error is: 0.095





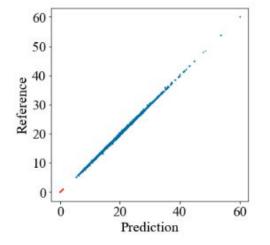
Evaluate the models for testing

Testing set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.970 Testing set: The index of agreement is: 0.377 Testing set: The root mean squared error is: 1.235 Testing set: The mean absolute error is: 0.557 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

## Figure S8. XGBoost training for Clarity. Red line is 1:1 line.

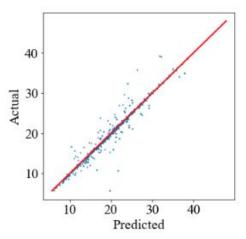
*Grid search space: 'learning\_rate':* [0.01,0.05,0.1], 'max\_depth': [5,6], 'n\_estimators': [100,1000]

```
Start grid search
Finish grid search, it takes 172.21984100341797
learning_rate 0.1
max_depth 6
n_estimators 1000
Evaluate the models for training
```

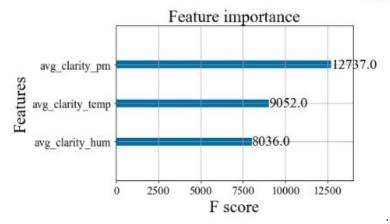


Training set: The coefficient of determination is: 1.000 Training set: The index of agreement is: 0.380 Training set: The root mean squared error is: 0.157 Training set: The mean absolute error is: 0.104





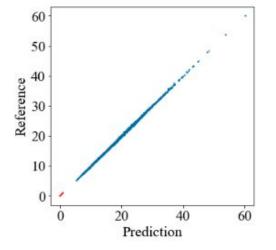
Testing set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.937 Testing set: The index of agreement is: 0.380 Testing set: The root mean squared error is: 1.809 Testing set: The mean absolute error is: 0.802



## Figure S9. XGBoost training for Modulair-PM. Red line is 1:1 line.

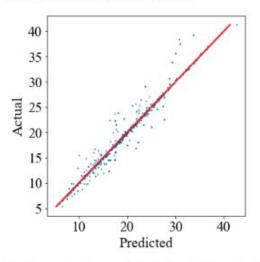
*Grid search space: 'learning\_rate':* [0.01,0.05,0.1], 'max\_depth': [5,6], 'n\_estimators': [100,1000]

```
Start grid search
Finish grid search, it takes 171.05928707122803
learning_rate 0.1
max_depth 6
n_estimators 1000
Evaluate the models for training
```



Training set: The coefficient of determination is: 1.000 Training set: The index of agreement is: 0.377 Training set: The root mean squared error is: 0.131 Training set: The mean absolute error is: 0.086





Testing set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.958 Testing set: The index of agreement is: 0.390 Testing set: The root mean squared error is: 1.419 Testing set: The mean absolute error is: 0.676

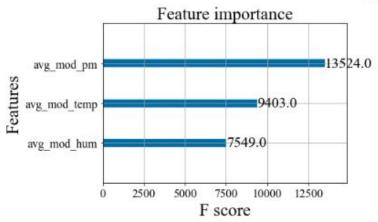
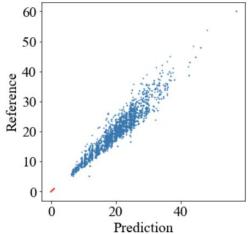
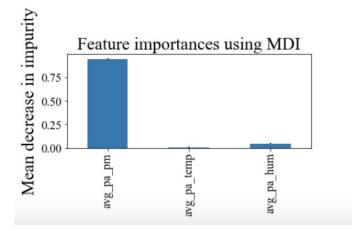


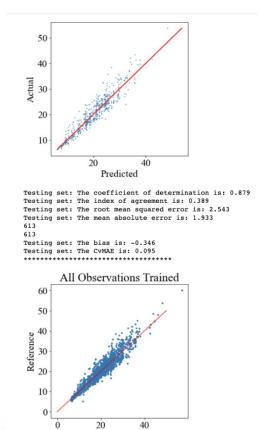
Figure S10. Random Forest training for PurpleAir. Red line is 1:1 line.

Start grid search Finish grid search, it takes 27.956860780715942 max\_features 3 max\_depth 5 Evaluate the models for training



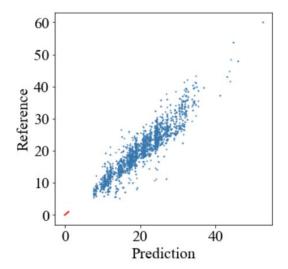
Training set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.905 Training set: The index of agreement is: 0.379 Training set: The root mean squared error is: 2.217 Training set: The mean absolute error is: 1.700 Evaluate the models for testing



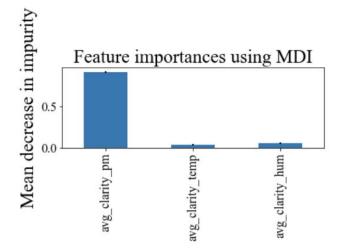


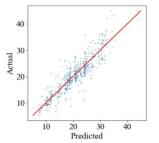
Prediction

Start grid search Finish grid search, it takes 23.65709900856018 max features 3 max depth 5 Evaluate the models for training



Training set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.858 Training set: The index of agreement is: 0.387 Training set: The root mean squared error is: 2.732 Training set: The mean absolute error is: 2.020 Evaluate the models for testing





Testing set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.822 Testing set: The index of agreement is: 0.385 Testing set: The root mean squared error is: 2.976 Testing set: The mean absolute error is: 2.173 613 Testing set: The bias is: 0.100 Testing set: The CyMRE is: 0.106

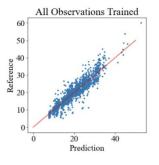
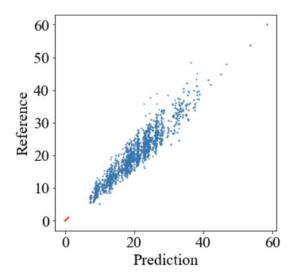
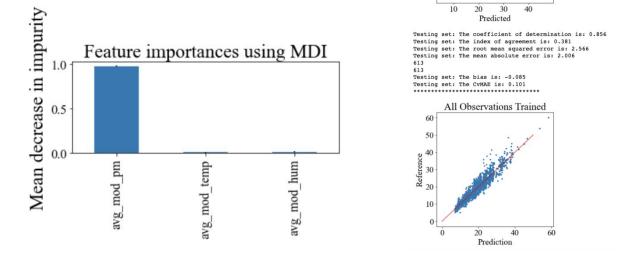


Figure S12. Random Forest training for Modulair.-PM Red is 1:1 line. Start grid search Finish grid search, it takes 23.208163022994995 max\_features 3 max\_depth 5 Evaluate the models for training



Training set: The coefficient of determination is: 0.890 Training set: The index of agreement is: 0.377 Training set: The root mean squared error is: 2.430 Training set: The mean absolute error is: 1.890 Evaluate the models for testing



40

Actual 30

20

10

Figure S13. GMR Training for PurpleAir. Red diagonal line is 1:1 line.

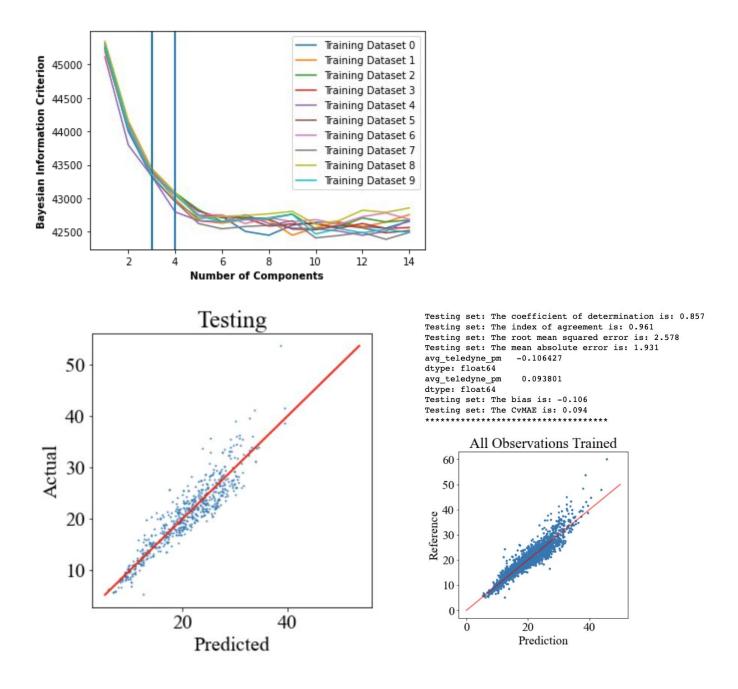


Figure S14. GMR Training for Clarity. Red diagonal line is 1:1 line.

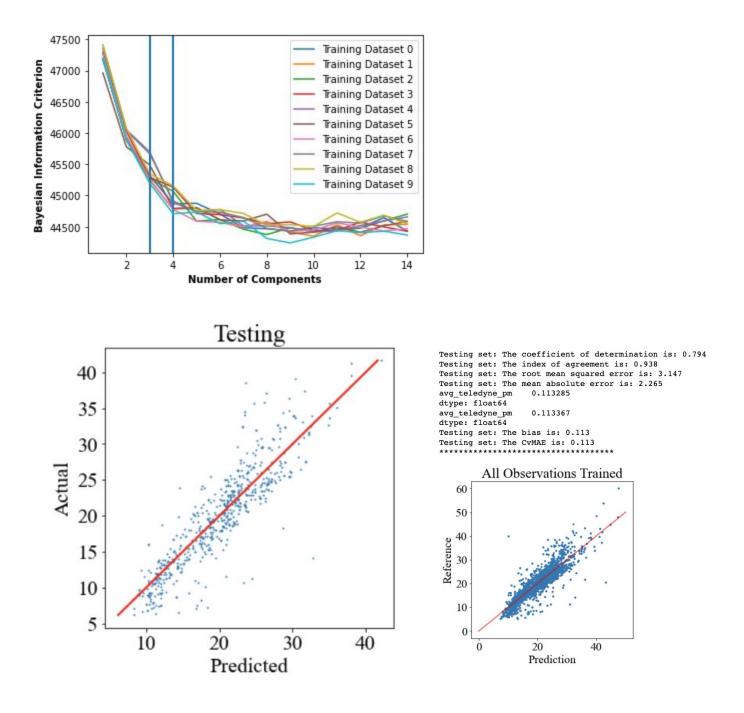


Figure S15. GMR Training for Modulair-PM. Red diagonal line is 1:1 line.

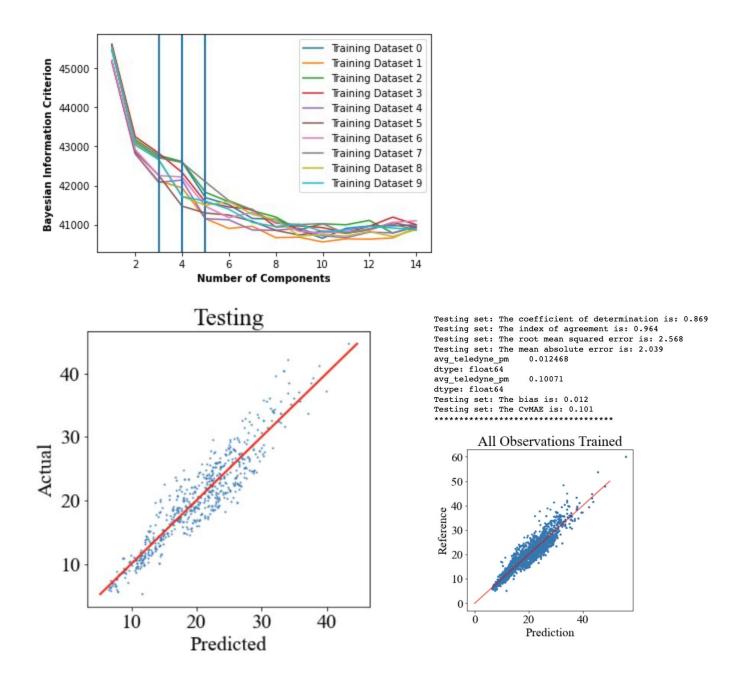


Figure S16. Distributions of raw PM<sub>2.5</sub> measured during the Accra deployment.

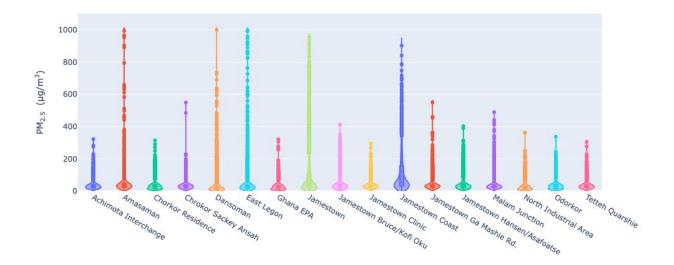
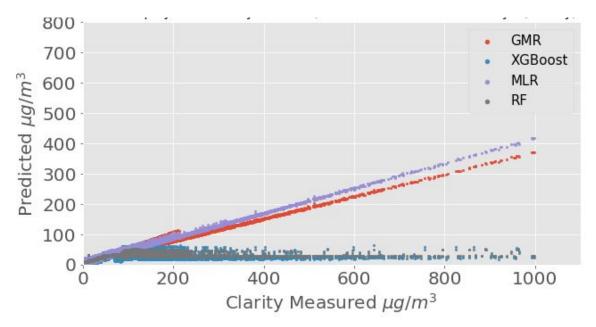


Figure S17. Comparison of  $PM_{2.5}$  observations measured by Clarity monitors deployed around Accra, Ghana, corrected using four machine learning models, using the 4 month UG colocation as model training data.



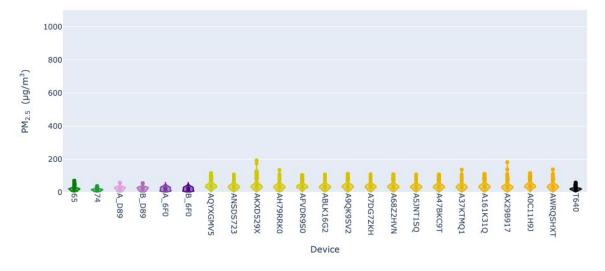


Figure S18. Distributions of raw PM<sub>2.5</sub> measured during the University of Ghana colocation.

Figure S19. GMR-corrected annual  $PM_{2.5}$  averages across the Accra Clarity network. Note that 2018 and 2021 are incomplete years (see Figure S10 for measurement date ranges).

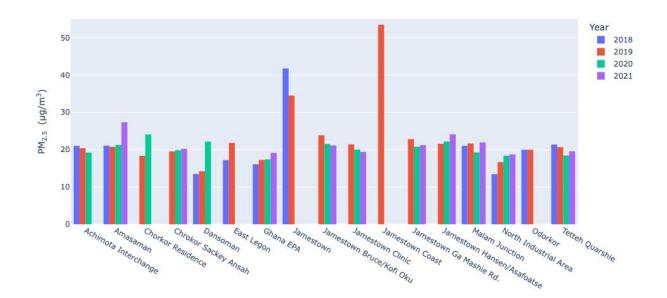


Figure S20. Pearson correlation coefficients of comparisons of hourly data to assess inter-site variability across the Accra Clarity network, where 0 represents no correlation and 1 represents perfect correlation.

