

Development of a low cost black carbon sensor for air quality monitoring in Ghana

Nyasha Milanzi^{*1}, Stewart Isaacs², and Heather Beem¹

^{*}nyasha.milanzi@ashesi.edu.gh, (1) Engineering Department, Ashesi University, Ghana, (2) Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA



Problem Statement

¹ Approximately **970 million** Africans use biomass for cooking, emissions from which expose them to pollutants like particulate matter (PM) and black carbon (BC). A considerable challenge is accessing affordable standard BC sensors; most **cost > US\$20,000** and are thus too expensive to deploy in large numbers to provide high spatial resolution. We address this by designing the first BC sensor in Ghana, that costs less than **US\$200** that incorporates a rechargeable battery & Wifi communication to enable long-term, remote operation.

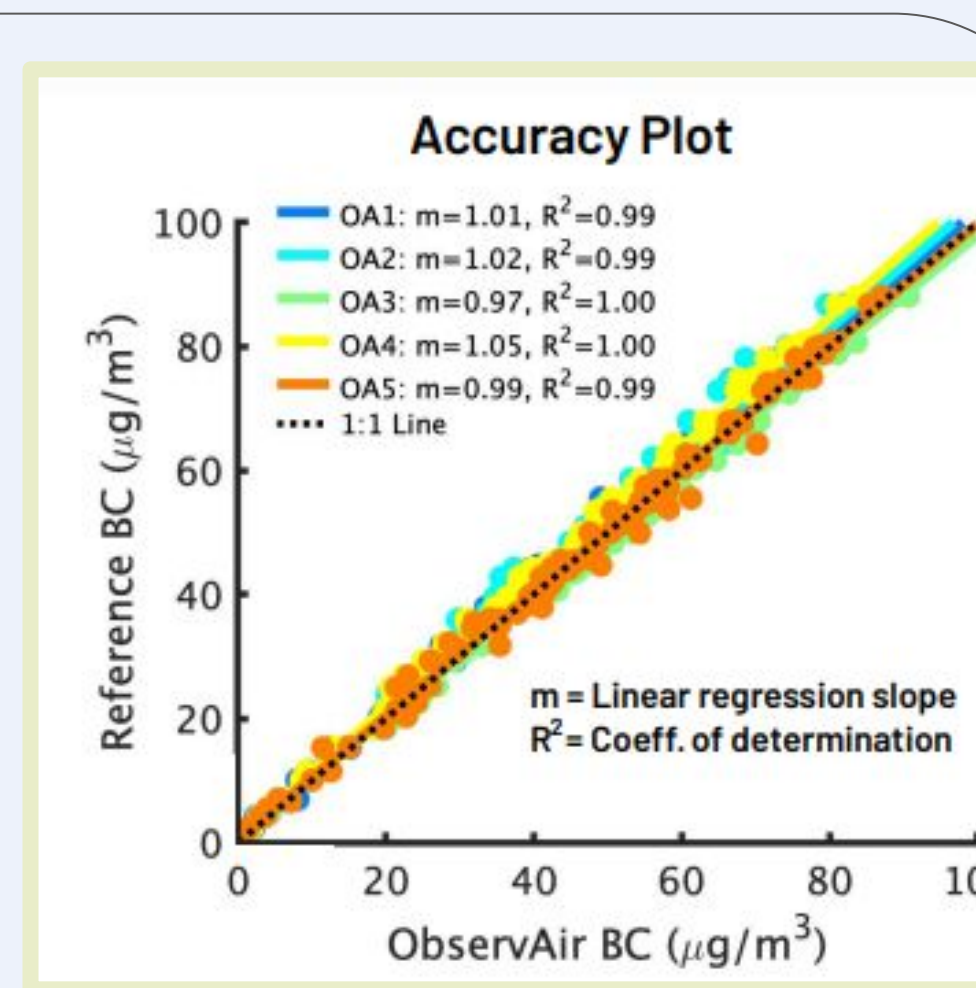
Methodology: State of the Art, Materials and Design



Commercial price \$3000

Adsorption Black Carbon
Detector (ABCD)

² Existing works



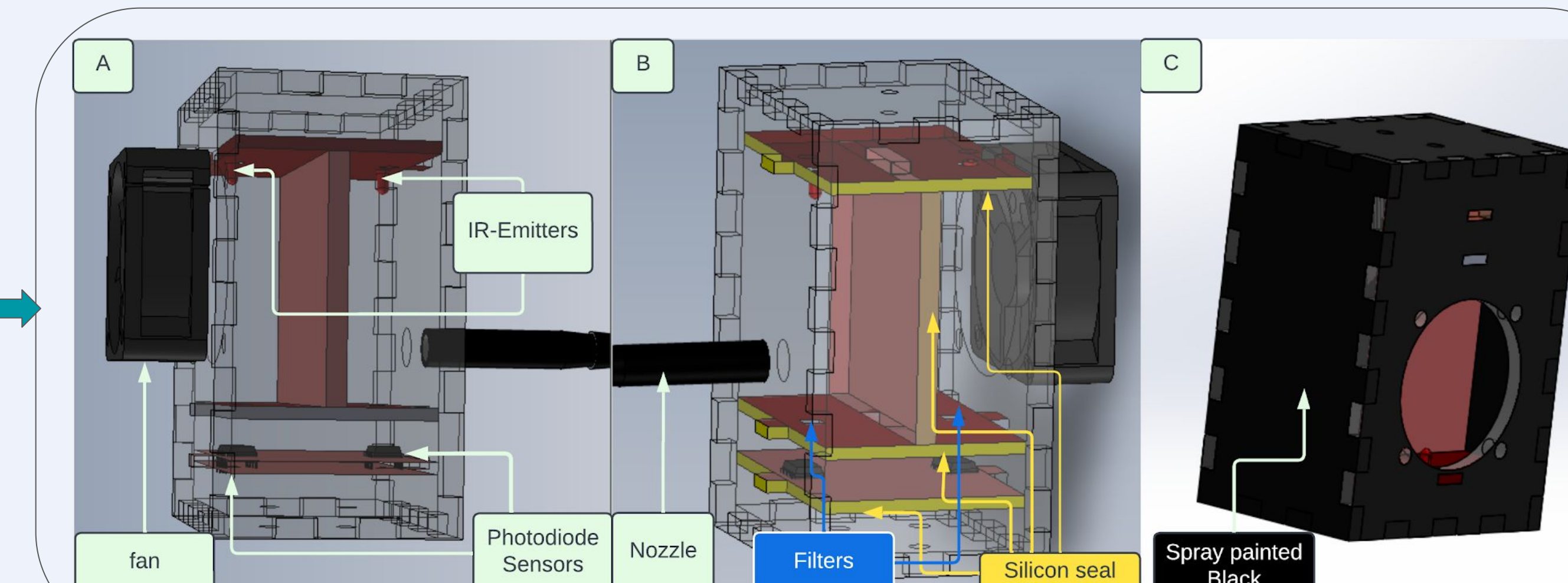
❌ Vacuum Pump (\$150)

❌ Glass fibre Filter

✅ 12V DC fan (\$2)

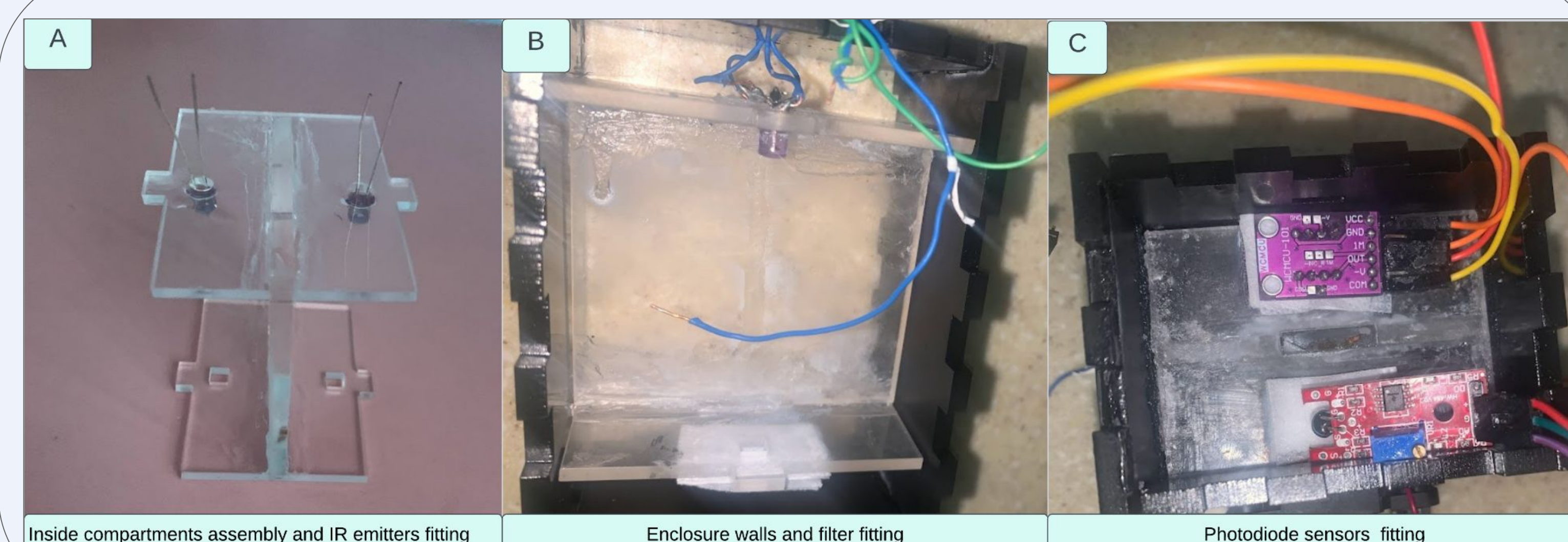
✅ KN95 Masks

Material Selection

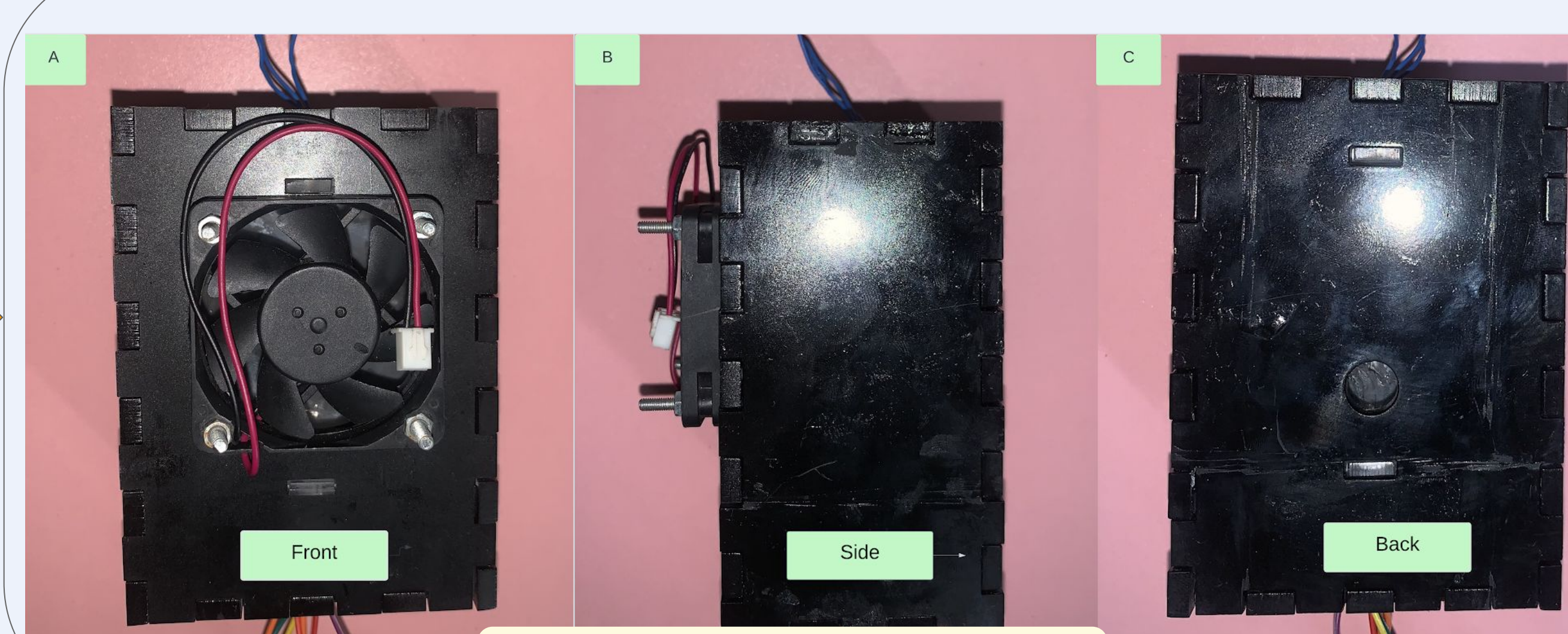


CAD Design

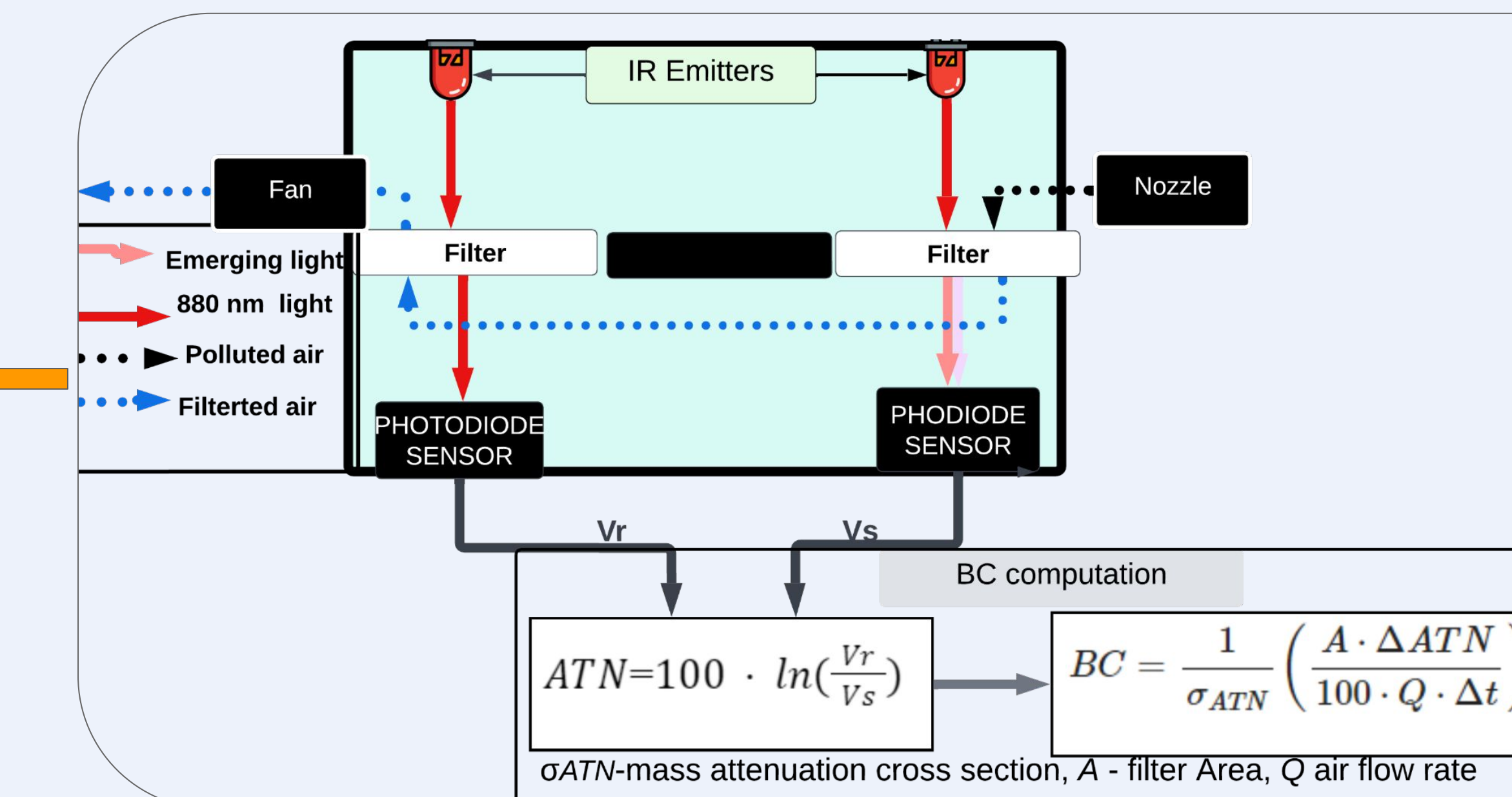
Methodology: Assembly and Principle of operation



Assembling



BC Sensor

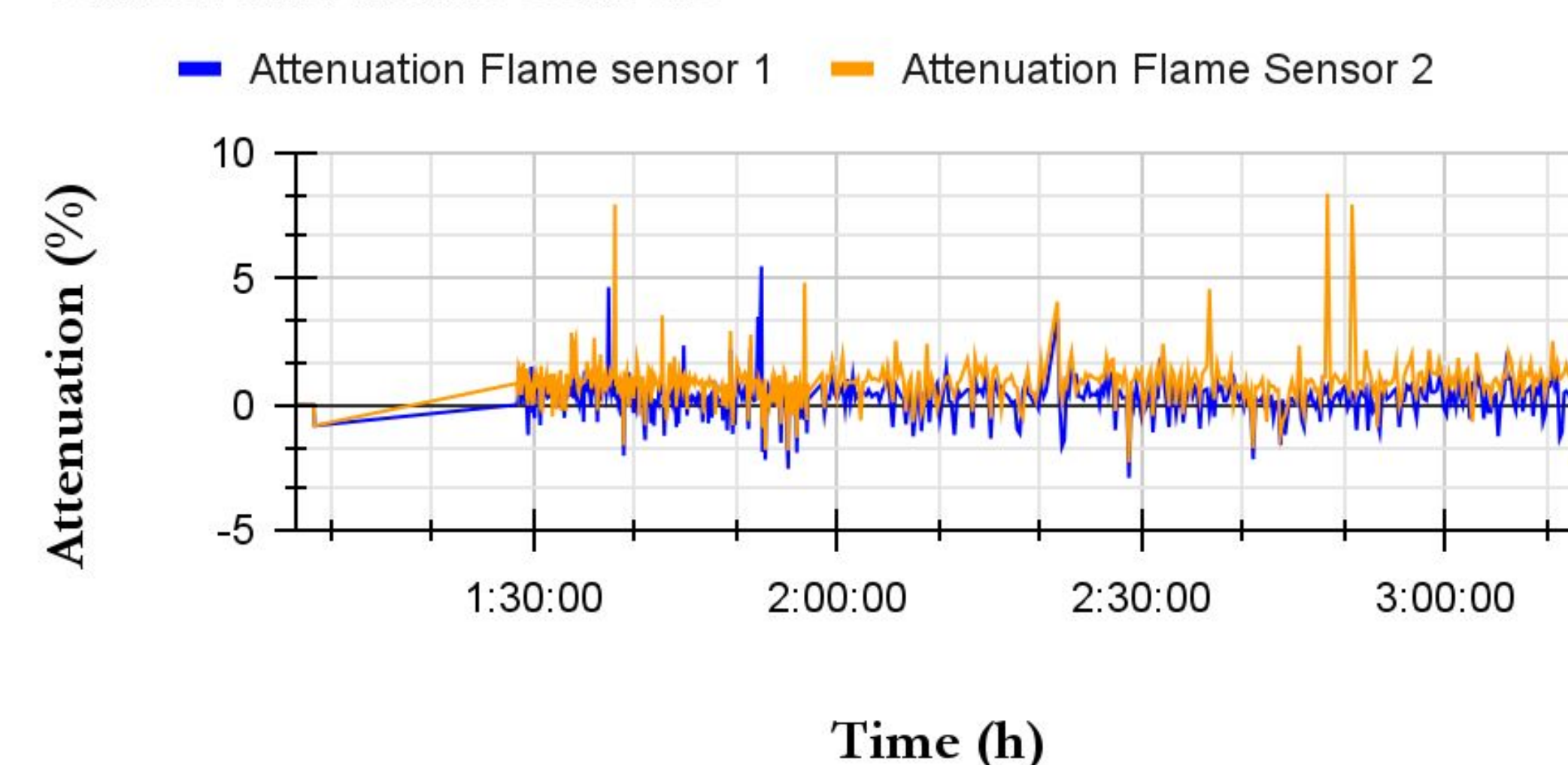


^{2,3} Principle of Operation

Preliminary Results: Calibration, BC and NO₂

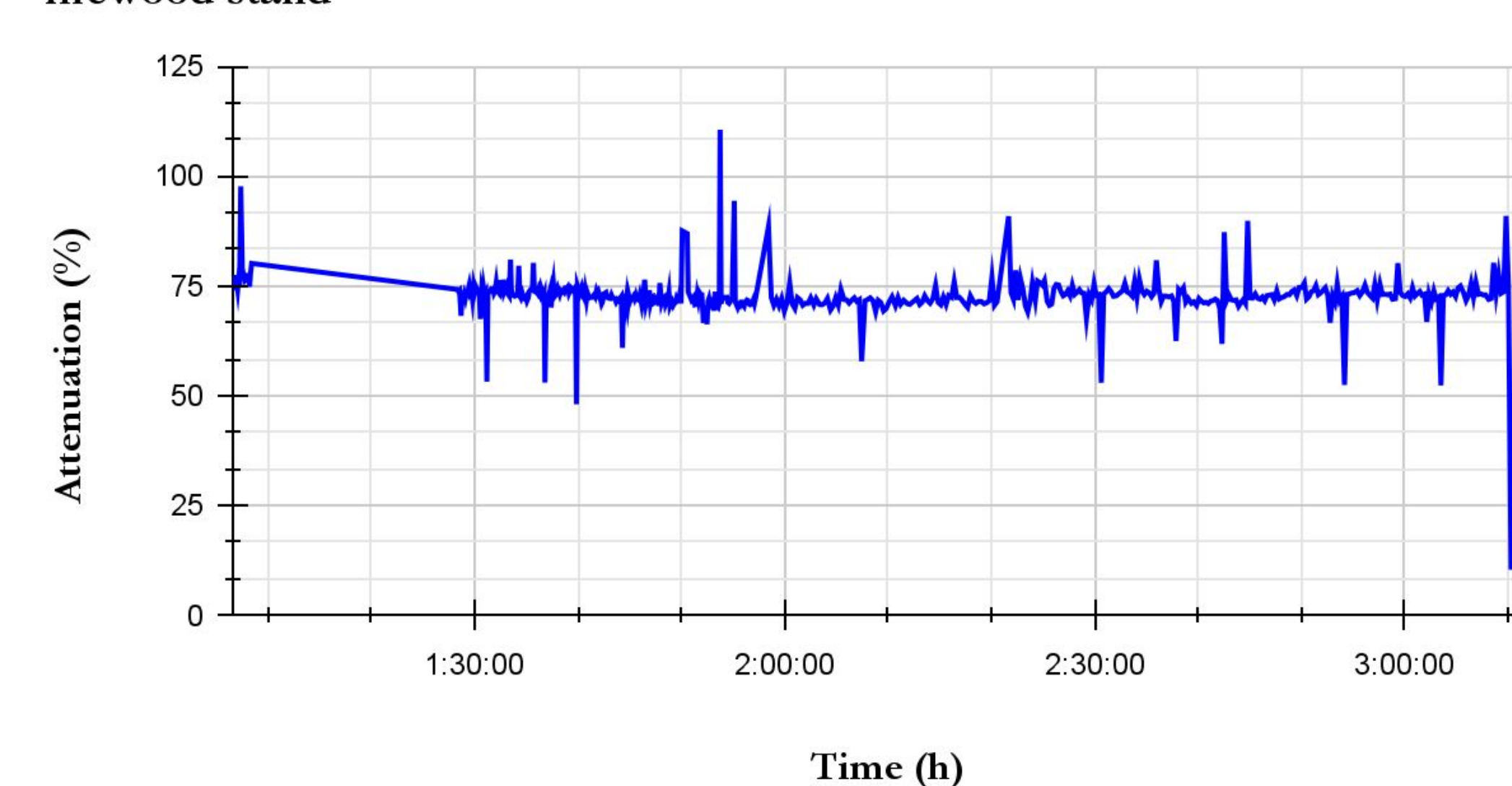
Photodiode Calibration

Attenuation computed from reference photodiode sensor and flame sensors



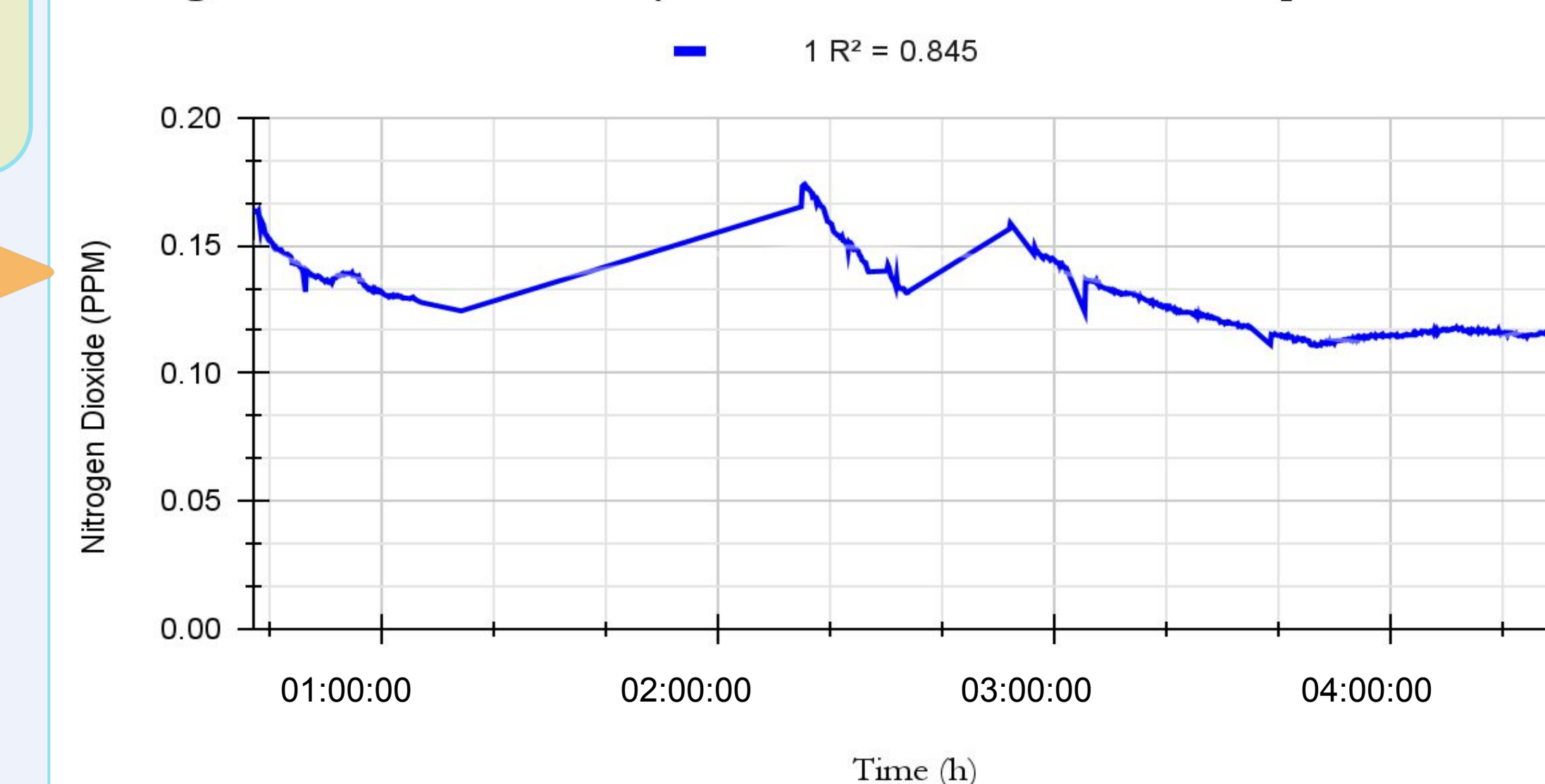
BC sensor near BC source

Attenuation recorded by the BC sensor close to Munchies Cafeteria firewood stand



Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Nitrogen dioxide recorded by the BC sensor in Ashesi Computer Lab



Conclusions

1. It is possible to build a low-cost black carbon sensor for use in the recent air quality monitoring networks
2. The low-cost black carbon sensor should be adequately calibrated using a standard monitor such as the ABCD to provide high quality data.
3. More measurements from the black carbon sensor can further our understanding of low cost air sensors and thus provide useful tools to monitor BC, CO and NO₂ emissions can aid policymakers to devise data-driven solutions to BC-associated human health impacts Africa.

References

- (1) IEA (2022), Africa Energy Outlook 2022, IEA, Paris <https://www.iea.org/reports/africa-energy-outlook-2022>, License: CC BY 4.0
- (2) J.J. Canabal, T.E. Cadon, and T.W. Kirchstetter, "A New Low-Cost Carbon Sensor for Dense Air Quality Monitoring Networks," *Sensors*, vol. 18, no. 3, Art. no. 3, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.3390/s18030738.
- (3) J. Lee, "Performance Test of MicroAeth® AE31 at Concentrations Lower than 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in Indoor Laboratory," *Applied Sciences*, vol. 9, no. 13, Art. no. 13, Jan. 2019, doi: 10.3390/app9132266.

Acknowledgements: Much thanks to University of Helsinki for financing this trip!

How to support: I am looking for grants/funds to purchase a standard sensor (\$3000) to calibrate our low cost sensor

Online presentation

