

# Performance Evaluation and Calibration of the Open-Source, Low-Cost Black Carbon Monitor bcMeter

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## 1 Introduction

- **Black Carbon (BC):** climate forcer + health risks
- Monitoring gaps remain; **low-resource regions** particularly affected
- **Costly** instrumentation: reference grade aethalometers (e.g. Magee AE33)  $\geq$  **20,000 CHF**; Mid-range portable BC sensors (e.g. AethLabs MA200 / MA350)  $\sim$  **5,000–7,000 USD**

### bcMeter:

- **Open-source** (self-buildable); **low-cost** (material costs  $<$  **300 CHF**)
- Insufficient independent validation + no calibration studies
- Doldi et al. (2025):  $R^2 = 0.22\text{--}0.28$  at 1-h vs. AE33, rising to  $0.77\text{--}0.79$  only at 24-h averages (comp.  $R^2 \sim 0.7\text{--}0.95$  for AE51 family)

## 2 Methods

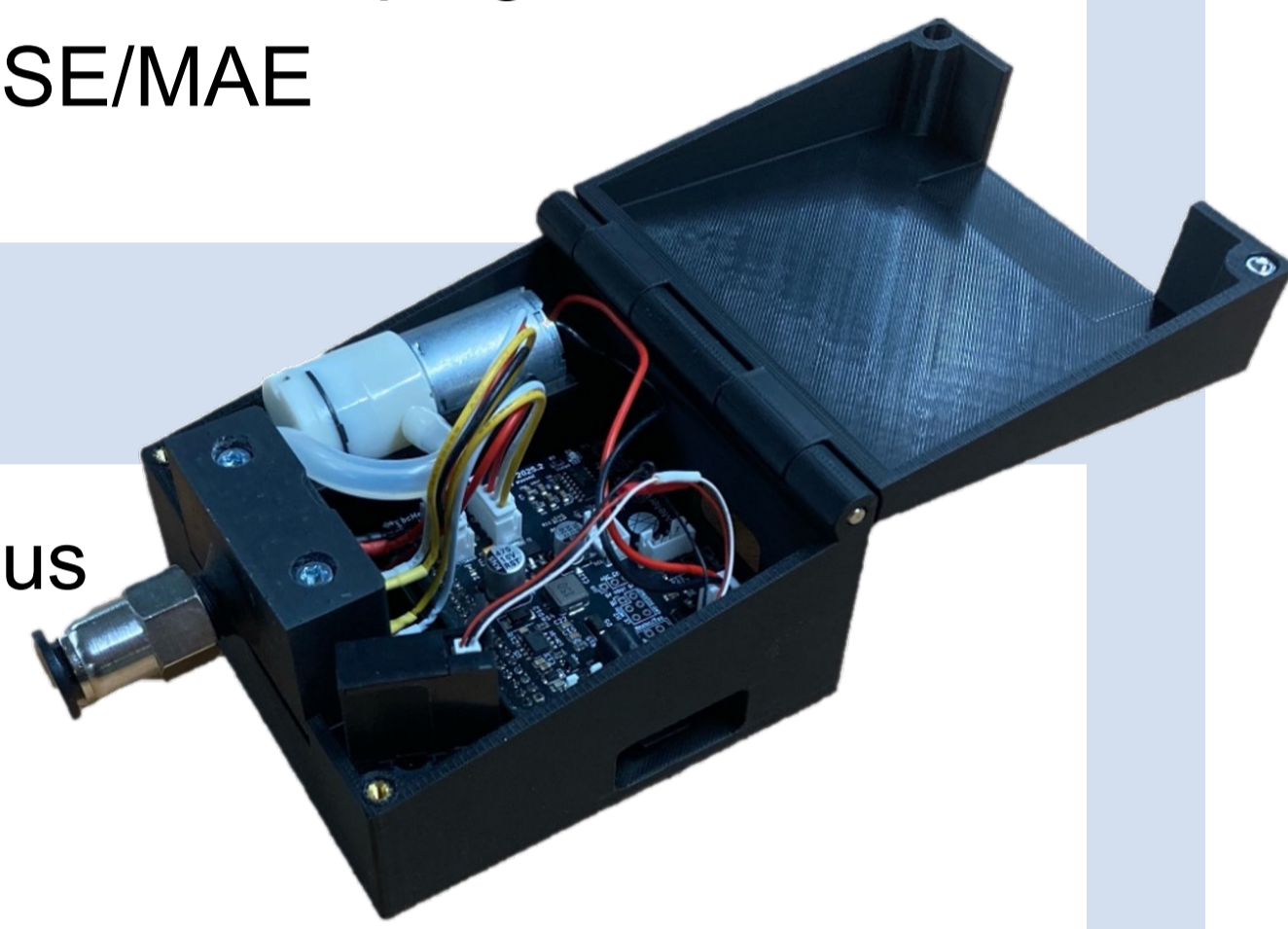
**Co-location:** 3 bcMeter units (BCM A/B/C) vs. AE33; 6 tests at Dübendorf and Zürich; **10-min temporal resolution**;  $n \approx 3,940$  paired observations.

**Pretreatment:** AE33 dropout interpolation, time alignment, 10-min resampling, IQR-based outlier removal ( $\sim 0.38\%$ ).

### 3 post-processing approaches compared:

- Untreated (pretreated only)
- CMA: centered moving average, window  $w = 5$
- MLR (per-BCM OLS), evaluated with leave-one-campaign-out CV

**Metrics:** slope, intercept,  $R^2$ , MBE, MAE, RMSE/MAE



## 3 Results and Discussion

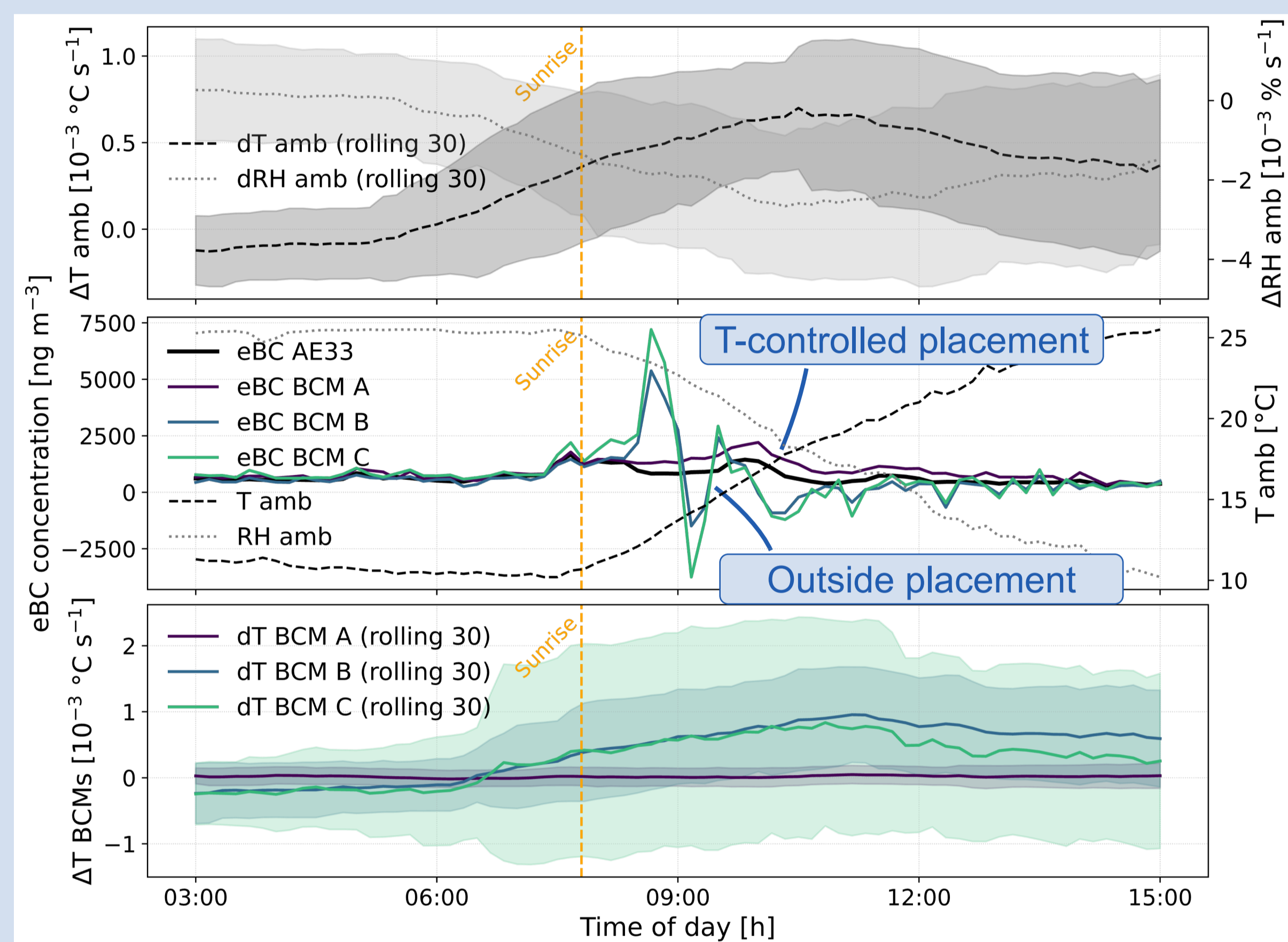


Fig 1: Timeseries plot (date: 2025-09-18) showing sunrise-driven eBC spike and the instrument-temperature transients behind it.

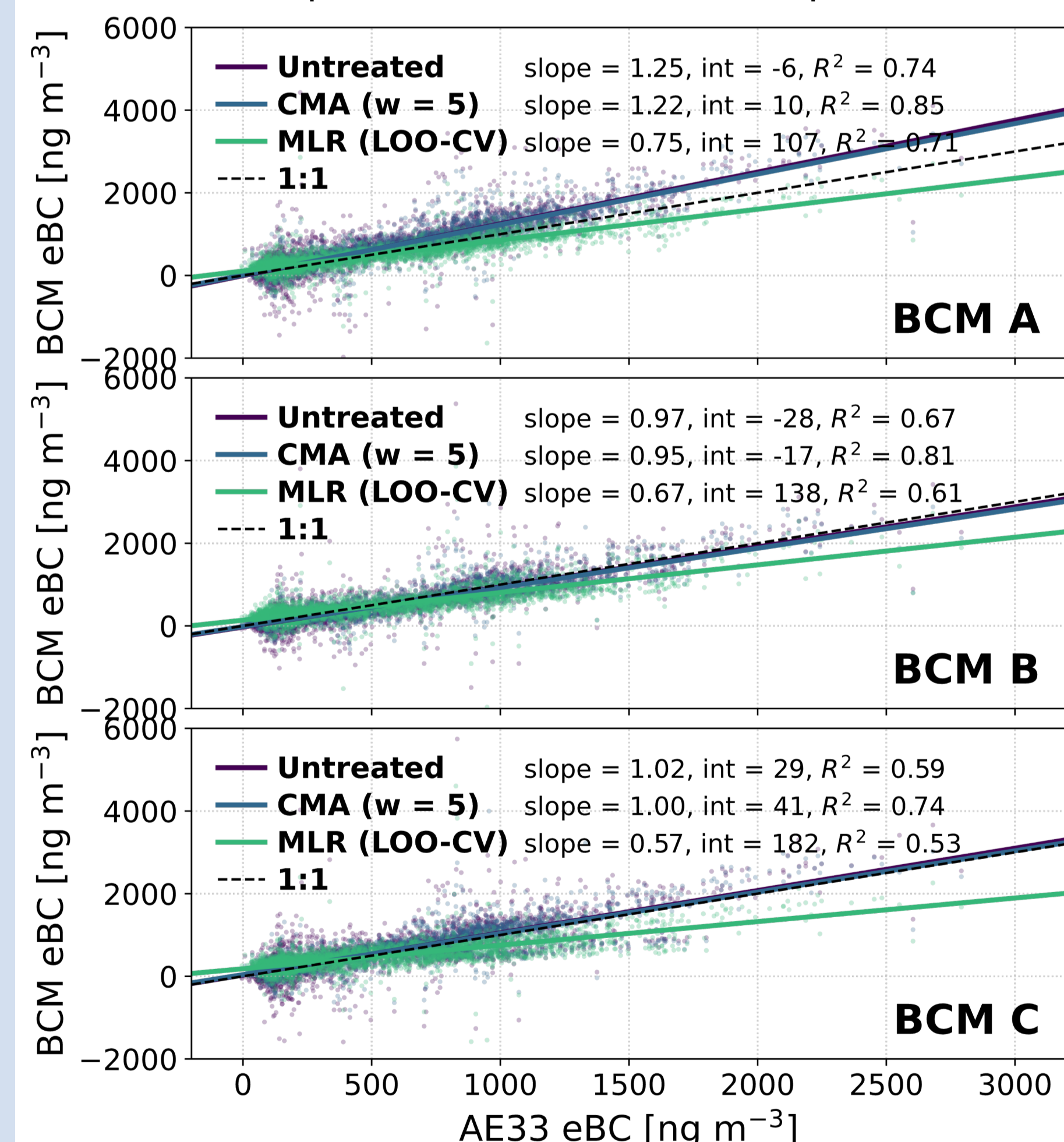


Fig 2: bcMeter vs. AE33 regression per BCM under the three corrections.

**Dataset limitations – heterogeneous study design:**  
sensor conditions differ among instruments and campaigns (indoor / outdoor placement, different tubing materials), two AE33 under different RH conditions used

- Even without post-processing and with a heterogeneous dataset, the bcMeter reaches  $R^2 = 0.59\text{--}0.74$  against **AE33 at 10-min resolution** – the raw scatter in Fig 2 already follows the 1:1 line for all three units.
- Around sunrise (Fig 1) the largest eBC anomalies in the raw signal coincide with rapid instrument-temperature change rates ( $\Delta T_{\text{BCM}}$  band, bottom panel) – instrument-T transients are the dominant raw-signal failure mode and motivate the corrections below.
- **CMA** ( $w = 5$ ) improves  $R^2$  ( $0.59\text{--}0.74 \rightarrow 0.74\text{--}0.85$ ) and **MAE** ( $160\text{--}209 \rightarrow 122\text{--}163 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ ) while keeping the **slope near 1**; in Fig 3 the morning concentration spike is dampened without distorting typical variation.
- **MLR** (LOO-CV) reduces **MBE** ( $-42$  to  $+116 \rightarrow -14$  to  $-23 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ ) and gives the lowest **RMSE/MAE** ratio ( $1.62\text{--}1.74 \rightarrow 1.43\text{--}1.46$ ); in Fig 3 the systematic offset is corrected for BCM A. But the fitted **slope drops to 0.57–0.75** – visible in Fig 3 as the green regression lines diverging below the 1:1 – and  $R^2$  is slightly worse than untreated.

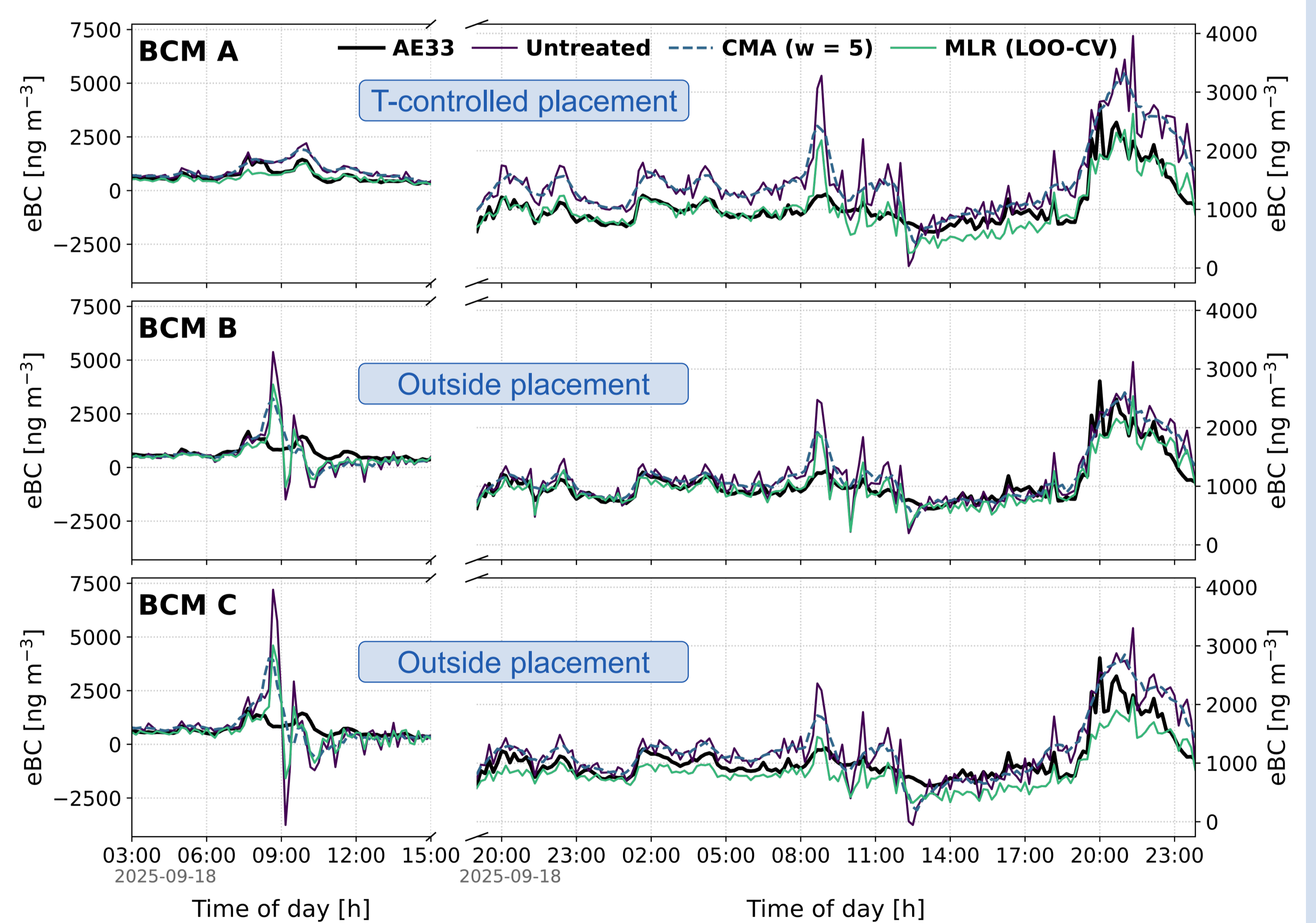


Fig 3: Multi-day bcMeter vs. AE33 timeseries: morning spike (left) and calmer tail (right).

## 4 Conclusion

**Goal:** assess bcMeter performance and compare post-processing approaches to bring it within field-deployable accuracy.

### Key Findings:

- Clear potential at 10-min resolution – almost reaches Doldi et al. (2025)'s daily-mean working range.
- Untreated  $R^2$   $0.59\text{--}0.74 \rightarrow$  CMA  $R^2$   $0.74\text{--}0.85$ , MAE  $122\text{--}163 \text{ ng m}^{-3}$ .
- CMA: best noise + dynamic range. MLR: best bias removal – trade-off.

## 5 Ongoing Work

- New data collection campaign in progress

### Goal:

- More data
- Homogeneous design
- Re-evaluate (more) post-processing approaches

## References

- Doldi, A., et al. (2025). Evaluating the performance of the low-cost black carbon sensor bcMeter at an urban background site. *Gefahrstoffe – Reinhaltung der Luft*, 85(01-02), 5.
- Bond, T. C., et al. (2013). Bounding the role of black carbon in the climate system: A scientific assessment. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 118(11), 5380–5552.

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