

Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., referee comment RC2  
<https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2021-120-RC2>, 2021  
© Author(s) 2021. This work is distributed under  
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

## Comment on amt-2021-120

Anonymous Referee #2

---

Referee comment on "The Berkeley Environmental Air-quality and CO<sub>2</sub> Network: field calibrations of sensor temperature dependence and assessment of network scale CO<sub>2</sub> accuracy" by Erin R. Delaria et al., Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2021-120-RC2>, 2021

---

Delaria et al present a paper on field calibrations of CO<sub>2</sub>-sensors and in particular on the correction of the temperature dependence of the sensors in a network. The authors state that temperature correction of individual sensors is necessary for achieving a good data quality. Individual sensor calibration can be done based on laboratory calibration which is, however, labor intensive and might defeat the purpose of using low-cost sensors. The authors therefore propose an *in situ* field calibration approach.

This is a well written and very relevant paper as dense sensor networks are promising for assessment, verification and tracking changes of urban CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This paper should be published in Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, however, I have a few issues that should be addressed:

- The authors mention that there is a temperature dependence in the residuals after correction of pressure and temperature effect according to the ideal gas law. This remaining temperature dependence varies for individual sensors in magnitude and sign. The authors do not provide any explanations or hypotheses on the causes of the temperature dependence, which would, however, be helpful for the reader.
- Figure 2 shows an example of the temperature dependence of a CO<sub>2</sub> sensor. There is a very strong linear temperature dependence. Figure 3 shows another example of a strong and this time non-linear temperature dependence of opposite sign. In both examples, there is of course some variability in the derived temperature dependence, e.g. caused by comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> as measured at two distant locations (deployment and reference site). However, this leads to some uncertainty in the parameter estimation for the temperature correction. The authors therefore should provide uncertainty calculations for the temperature correction. I expect that at least for some sensors, the uncertainty in the parameter estimation for the temperature correction is around or larger than the ambitious data quality goal (1ppm). Actually, consideration of uncertainty in the data correction method is completely missing (also for drift correction) and should be included. Specifically, uncertainty considerations should be made for the calculations according to

equations 6 and 8. It would then be interesting to see how the uncertainty of individual corrected CO<sub>2</sub> sensors compares to the network error as estimated later in the paper. The strong temperature dependence of sensors as shown in Figs. 2-6 give the impression that the calculated network error is too optimistic.

- The authors claim, albeit implicitly, that field calibrations lead to similar performance than sensors calibrated in the laboratory. It would have been interesting to demonstrate this by deploying laboratory calibrated CO<sub>2</sub> sensors and comparing the data post-processed using the the two different calibration approaches. I know this is too much for now, but would be insightful in the future.

P5, L139/140: Sentence is linguistically not correct, please correct.

P6, L. 171: "... the either the ..." correct.

P6, equations 4 and 5. med\_mT is not defined. mT has been defined, but it has not been stated that med\_mT is the median of the slope.

P7, L. 198: "... and without and adjustment ..." delete second "and".

Fig 6a. The Picarro signal is not visible in the plot for 2018.

P8, L. 223. The authors mention that results were identical when using a multiplicative correction term. It is difficult to understand what this exactly means. How has a multiplicative correction term be determined, how does the equations look like? The authors should provide more details (e.g. in the supplementary Information).

P9, L. 265. The authors evaluated the network error based on a semivariogram. A sentence what a semi-variogram is and the underlying idea would be helpful.

P11, equations 11 and 12. Notation can be improved, it is unclear which index is used for summation.

P11, L. 324. It is not defined what "STP" stands for. Should be mentioned.

Figure S4. Missing data are filled with straight lines (orange and red), should be corrected.