

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

[A](#)

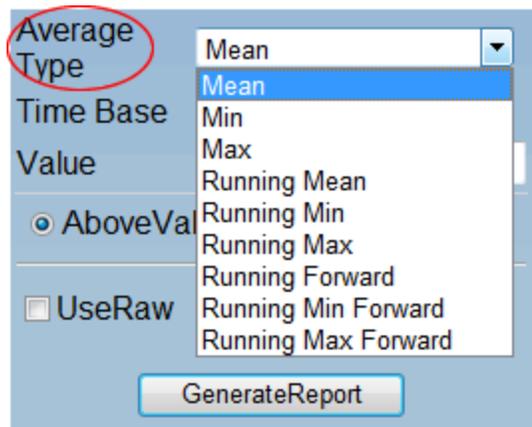
AQI (Air Quality Index):

The AQI is an index for reporting daily air quality. It indicates how clean or unhealthy your air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern. See the [AQI icon](#) for more information.

Average Type:

The average type is the form of summary statistics of the data output.

See also *Mean, Min, Max, Running Forward, Running Mean, Running Min, Running Max, Running Min Forward* and *Running Max Forward*.



[C](#)

CO (carbon monoxide):

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas. It forms when the carbon in fuels does not completely burn and at certain levels can be toxic to humans and animals.

[E](#)

PM2.5 (fine particulates):

Fine particulates is a type of [particulate matter](#) that is 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller. It is a health concern because it can penetrate deeply into the lungs.

[M](#)

Max (maximum):

Maximum is the largest value of the selected data series.

Mean

$=\sum X_{i-y}/n$ where;

- n is the number of values.
- X is the concentration average of period i through y
- i is start hourly concentration to be averaged, as set by user in start time.
- y is end hourly concentration to be averaged, as set by user in end time.

Min (minimum):

Minimum is the smallest value of the selected data series.

N

NO (nitrogen monoxide or nitric oxide):

Nitrogen monoxide or nitric oxide is a gaseous by-product of combustion and when exposed to oxygen converts to nitrogen dioxide.

NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide):

Nitrogen dioxide is a yellowish brown, highly reactive gas that is the primary ingredient in the formation of ground-level ozone. It is formed from high temperature combustion such as in power plants and automobile engines.

NO_x (nitrogen oxides):

Nitrogen oxides is the general term for NO and NO₂.

NO_y (total reactive nitrogen oxides):

Total reactive nitrogen oxides are the sum of NO_x and nitrogen compounds produced from the oxidation of NO_x (including but not limited to; HNO₃, NO₃, HONO).

O

O₃ (ozone):

Ozone is a powerful oxidizing agent that is considered a pollutant in the lower troposphere but an essential chemical in the stratosphere where it protects the earth from high-energy ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Ground-level ozone is harmful because it reacts with the mucus membranes of the respiratory system and causes inflammation.

P

Particulates:

Particulates also known as "particulate matter" or PM, consists of a mixture of extremely small solid and liquid droplets. Some particles are emitted directly; others form when pollutants emitted by various sources react in the atmosphere.

PM_{2.5} (fine particulates):

Fine particulates is a type of [particulate matter](#) that is 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller. It is a health concern because it can penetrate deeply into the lungs.

Pollution Rose:

A pollution rose is a diagram, for a given locality or area, showing the frequency and concentration of the pollutant from various directions.

ppb (parts per billion):

Parts per billion is a concentration unit of measure.

ppm (parts per million):

Parts per million is a concentration unit of measure.

R

RH (relative humidity):

Relative humidity is the amount of atmospheric moisture present relative to the amount that would be present if the air were saturated.

Running Forward:

Running forward is a method of analyzing data whereby the hour is averaged with the subsequent X-1 hours. X is defined by the user in the "Time Base" selection box.

Running Max:

Running max is a method of analyzing data whereby the hour value is represented by the largest of the hourly readings in time block X hours, with the ending hour as representing hour. X is defined by the user in the "Time Base" selection box.

Running Max Forward:

Running max forward is a method of analyzing data whereby the hour value is represented by the largest of the hourly readings in time block X hours, with the starting hour as representing hour. X is defined by the user in the "Time Base" selection box.

Running Min:

Running min is a method of analyzing data whereby the hour value is represented by the smallest of the hourly readings in time block X hours, with the ending hour as representing hour. X is defined by the user in the "Time Base" selection box.

Running Min Forward:

Running min forward is a method of analyzing data whereby the hour value is represented by the smallest of the hourly readings in time block X hours, with the starting hour as representing hour. X is defined by the user in the "Time Base" selection box.

Running Mean:

Running mean is a method of analyzing data whereby the hour is averaged with the previous X-1 hours. X is defined by the user in the "Time Base" selection box.

S

SO₂ (sulfur dioxide):

Sulfur dioxide is a colorless, odorless gas at low concentrations but pungent at very high concentrations. Sulfur dioxide is generated primarily by the burning of fuels that contain sulfur.

Sol Rad (solar radiation):

Solar radiation is the amount of direct sunlight that reaches the earth's surface, measured here as watts per meter squared.

I

Time Base:

Time base is the time period for averaging, maximum selections, minimum selections etc. that the user selects.

V

VOCs (volatile organic compounds):

Volatile organic compounds are organic compounds that vaporize (become a gas) at room temperature. VOCs are the leading cause of ground-level ozone (air pollution, also known as "smog"). Common sources which may emit VOCs into the air include housekeeping and maintenance products; paints, coatings, and solvents; and building and furnishing materials.

W

Wind Rose:

A diagram, for a given locality or area, showing the frequency and strength of the wind from various directions. See [Pollution Rose](#) also.