European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability - *EuNetAir* COST Action TD1105

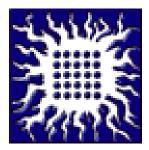
#### WGs and MC Meeting at LINKOPING, 3 - 5 June 2015

Action Start date: 01/07/2012 - Action End date: 30/06/2016

Year 3: 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015 (Ongoing Action)

#### EVALUATION OF MONITORING GASES AND PM WITH LOW-COST AND REFERENCE DEVICES AT AMS(S) IN BELGRADE, SERBIA

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COST is supported by the EU Framework Programme

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ESF provides the COST Office

### **AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION AFFECT HEALTH**

Atmospheric, urban and indoor air pollution can affect citizen's health in a number of ways

Short-term effects include upper respiratory infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis

#### Long-term effects include lung and heart diseases and can exacerbate existing conditions such as asthma and emphysema

For such reasons it is important that both, air quality as well as meteorological data are available for citizens with high temporal and spatial resolution including online resource of near real-time and historical data







## FIXED MONITORING STATION LOCATIONS, AVILAIBILITY AND USIBILITY DATA AT PERSONAL



State network of AMS in Belgrade



Few monitoring stations, located almost all in central zone of city

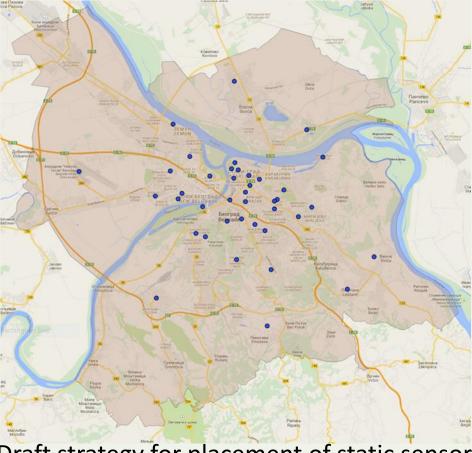
- Lack of real-time data availability for citizens
- Lack of usability data for personal exposure estimation







# LOW COST SENSORS LOCTIONS, AVILAIBILITY AND USIBILITY DATA AT PERSONAL LEVEL



- Opportunity for adequate spatial resolution
- Opportunity for real-time data availability for citizens
- Opportunity for usability data for personal exposure estimation



Draft strategy for placement of static sensor nodes in upcoming main CITI-SENSE study in Belgrade for 2015-2016



## LOW COST SENSORS LOCTIONS, AVILAIBILITY AND USIBILITY DATA AT PERSONAL LEVEL

#### Base maps:

- Dispersion modeling
- Land use regression

Data fusion and data assimilation

- Opportunity for adequate spatial resolution and mapping air pollution
- Opportunity for realtime data availability for citizens
- Opportunity for usability data for personal exposure estimation



Steps in creating map of air pollutants in near real-time



### LOW COST SENSORS + INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHOLOGIES -CURRENT STATUS-

The question is how accurate or even realistic may the data collected by these platforms, for which period and for which purpose they could be useful





## CITI-SENSE OUTDOOR PILOT STUDY IN BELGRADE



- Low cost sensors for selected meteorological parameters (t, RH, p) and gases (NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>) has been produced by Alphasense (UK)
- Particulate matter monitor has been produced by DYLOS (USA), for  $\text{PM}_{0.5\text{-}2.5}$  and  $\text{PM}_{2.5\text{-}10}~\mu\text{m}$
- Integration of all parts, electronic design, data transmission and data visualization has been done by Dunavnet (Serbia)-DNET static unit







## TIMELINE OF PLATFORM COLLOCATION DURING THE CITI-SENSE PILOT STUDY

Pilot campaign	Period	Station	Platform	Testing sensors
First	28.02.2014 17.03.2014 (15 days)	Stari Grad	13 (1-13)	NO, NO2, CO, CO2, O3, PM2.5, PM10 T, RH, p
Second	17.03.2014 01.04.2014 (15 days)	Novi Beograd	12 (1-10, 12-13)	CO, CO2, O3, PM2.5, PM10 T, RH, p
Last	23.10.2014. 02.11.2014 (10 days)	Novi Beograd	10 (2-10, 13)	NO, NO2, CO, CO2, O3, PM2.5, PM10 T, RH, p





#### Automatic monitoring station Stari Grad

- Position, AMS located near strong city center, at right side of the river Sava and Danube
- Photo next to schoolyard and museum yard
- In the surrounding of AMS is street with low/medium traffic, elementary school, museum and restaurant.



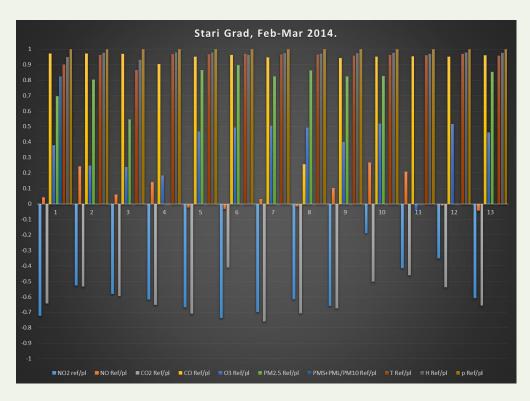






Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors- First campaign

• AMS Stari Grad (28.02-17.03.2014)







#### Automatic monitoring station Novi Beograd

- Position, near left bank of the river Sava
- Photo, the view of AMS
- Photo of AMS surrounding, the station is located near the intersection roads with medium//intense traffic activity.



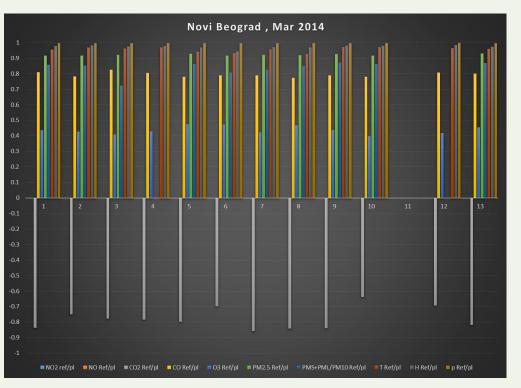


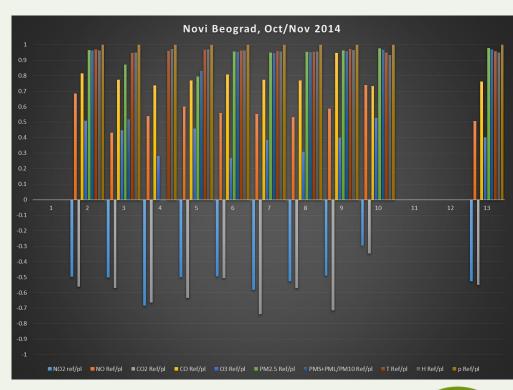




Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors - Second and Last campaign

- AMS Novi Belgrade (17.03.2014-01.04.2014.)
- AMS Novi Belgrade (22.10.2014-02.11.2014.)

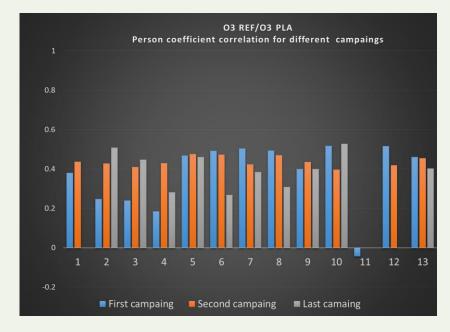








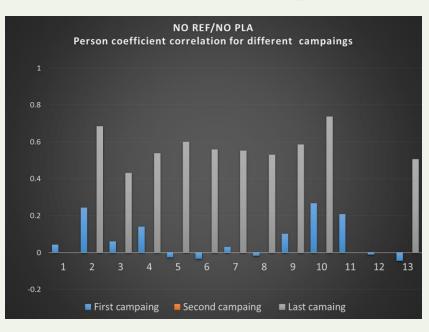
#### Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors for O<sub>3</sub> during different pilot campaigns

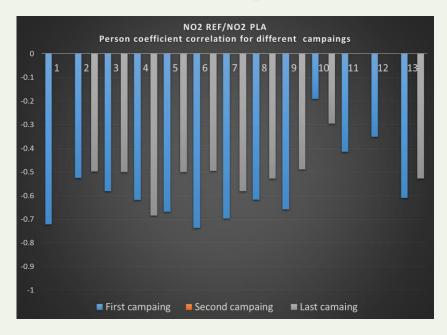






#### Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors for NO<sub>2</sub> and NO during different pilot campaigns



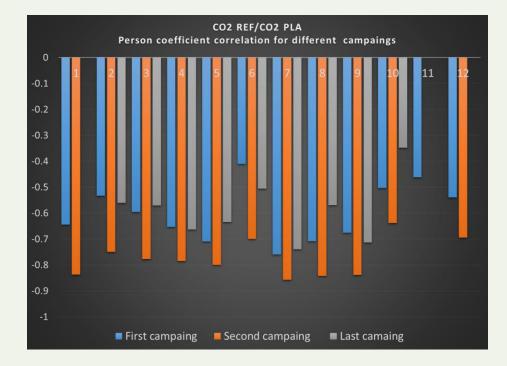


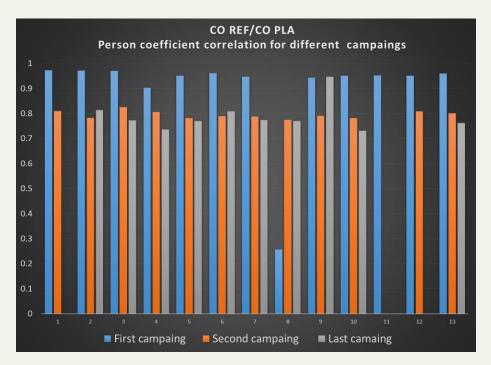






### Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors for CO<sub>2</sub> and CO during different pilot campaigns

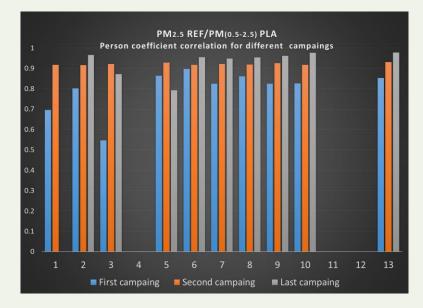


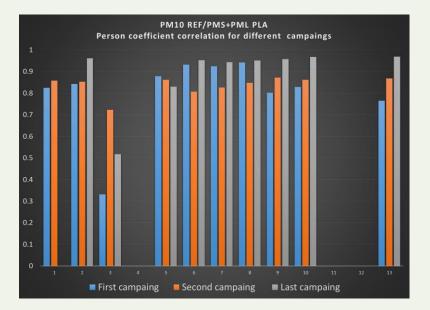






### Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> during different pilot campaigns



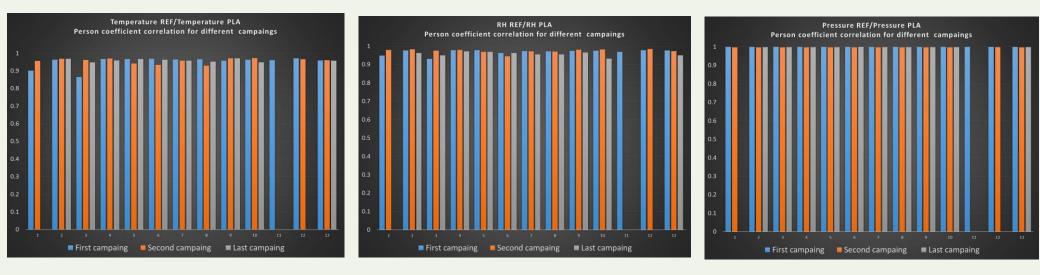








# Person coefficient correlation between low-cost sensors and reference sensors for T, RH and p

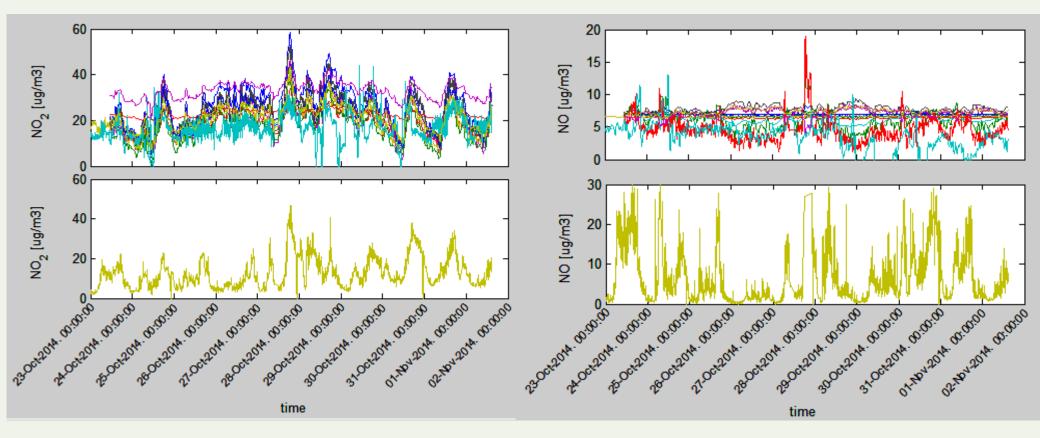








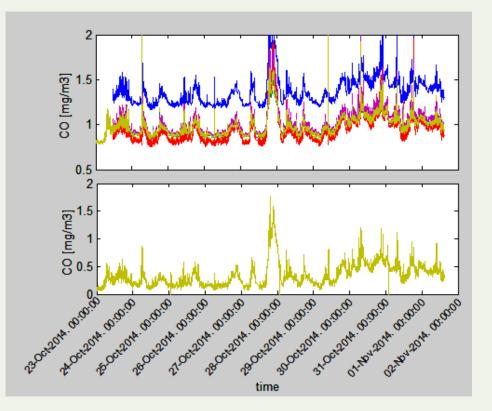
# Example of concentration NO<sub>2</sub> and NO collected with low-cost and reference instrument in the field

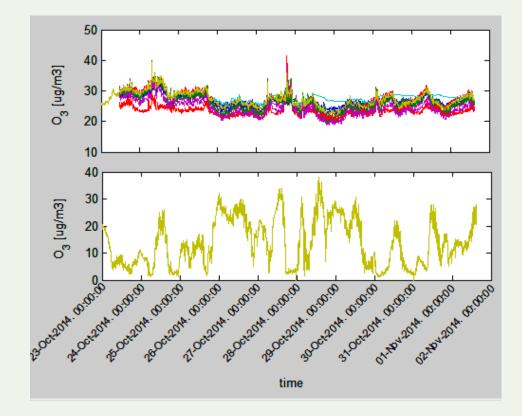






# Example of concentration CO and O<sub>3</sub> collected with low-cost and reference instrument in the field

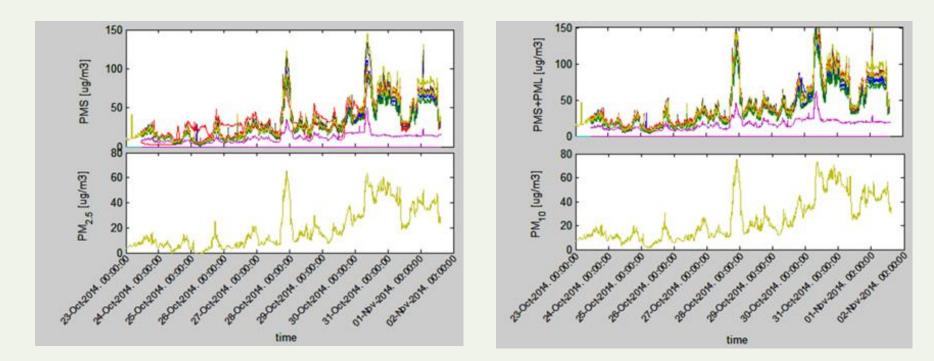








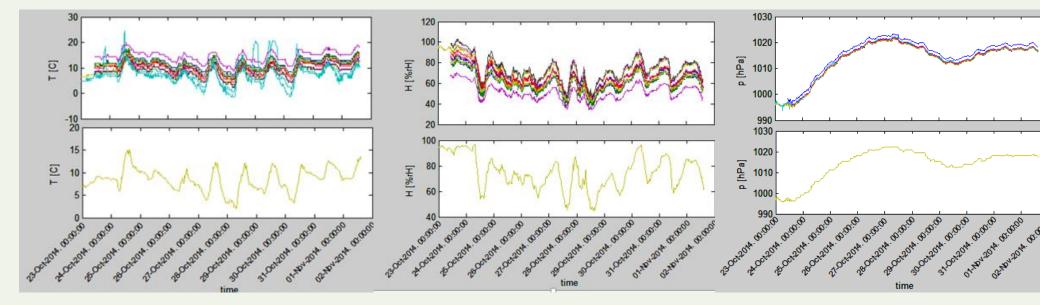
#### Example of concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> collected with low-cost and reference instrument in the field







# Example of level of meteorological data collected with low-cost and reference instrument in the filed







# **CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

- To use low-cost devices with improved sensors that eliminated influence of O<sub>3</sub>
- To update methodology of calibration in the field:
  - apply correction function for meteorological data
  - determine frequency of calibration and life time of sensors
- To compare results from different available units in the aim of finding optimal solution for analyzing and presenting indicative levels of selected pollutants and meteorological data that may be usable for citizens





