

New approaches in outdoor air quality monitoring: mobile sensing, participatory sensing and sensor networks

COST Action TD1105 EuNetAir

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European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air-Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability - EuNetAir



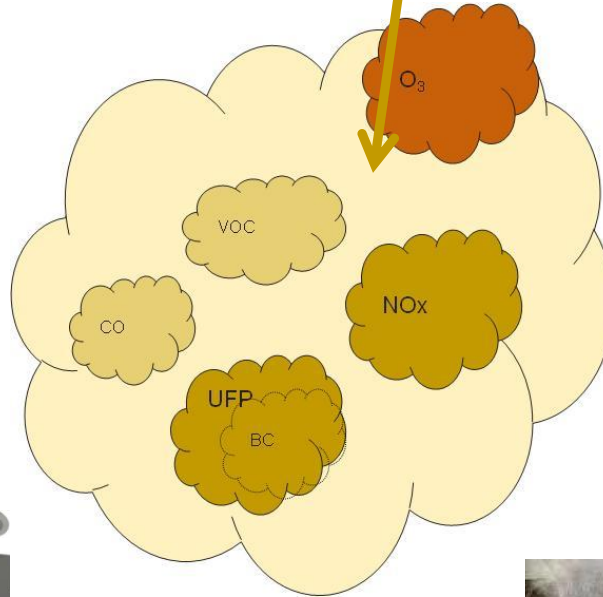
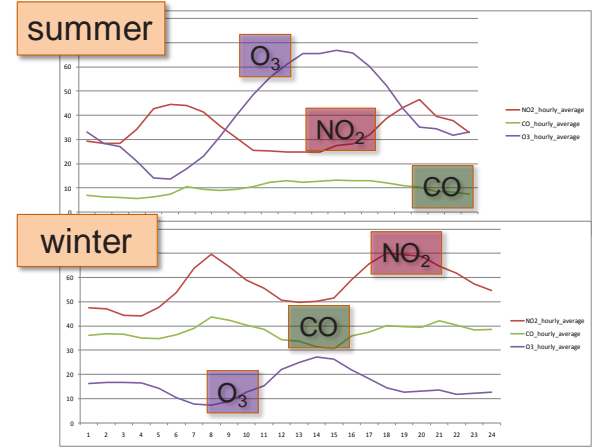
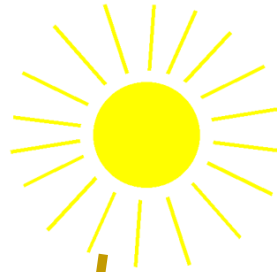
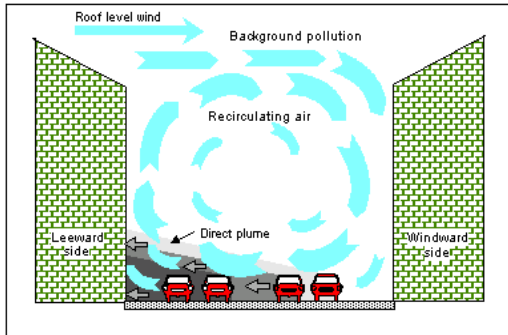
Outline

- » (Urban) air quality monitoring
- » New approaches: focus on exposure and health
- » Sensor networks: concept, examples of statistical modelling

» **SIG2 Smart Sensors for Urban Air monitoring**

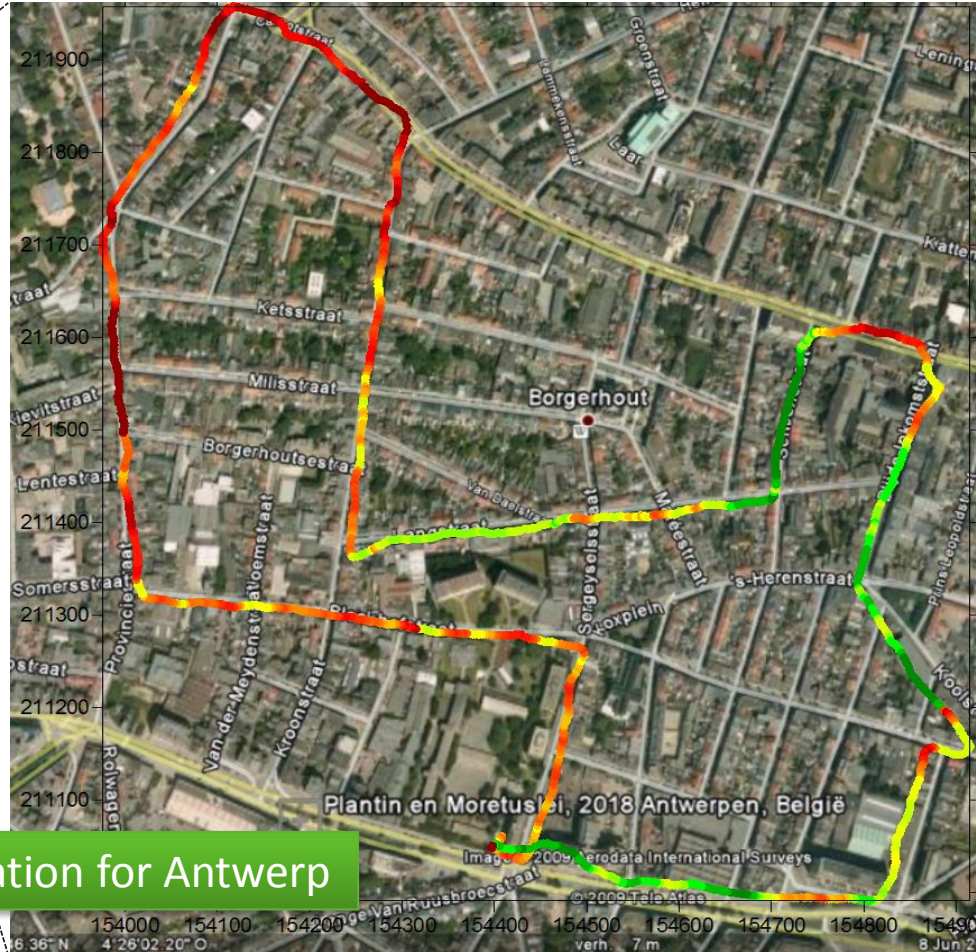
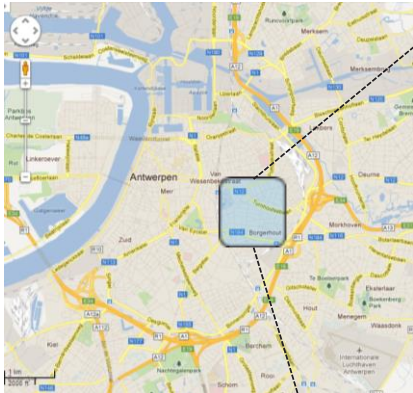
- » Sensor array

Urban air quality



Air quality monitoring

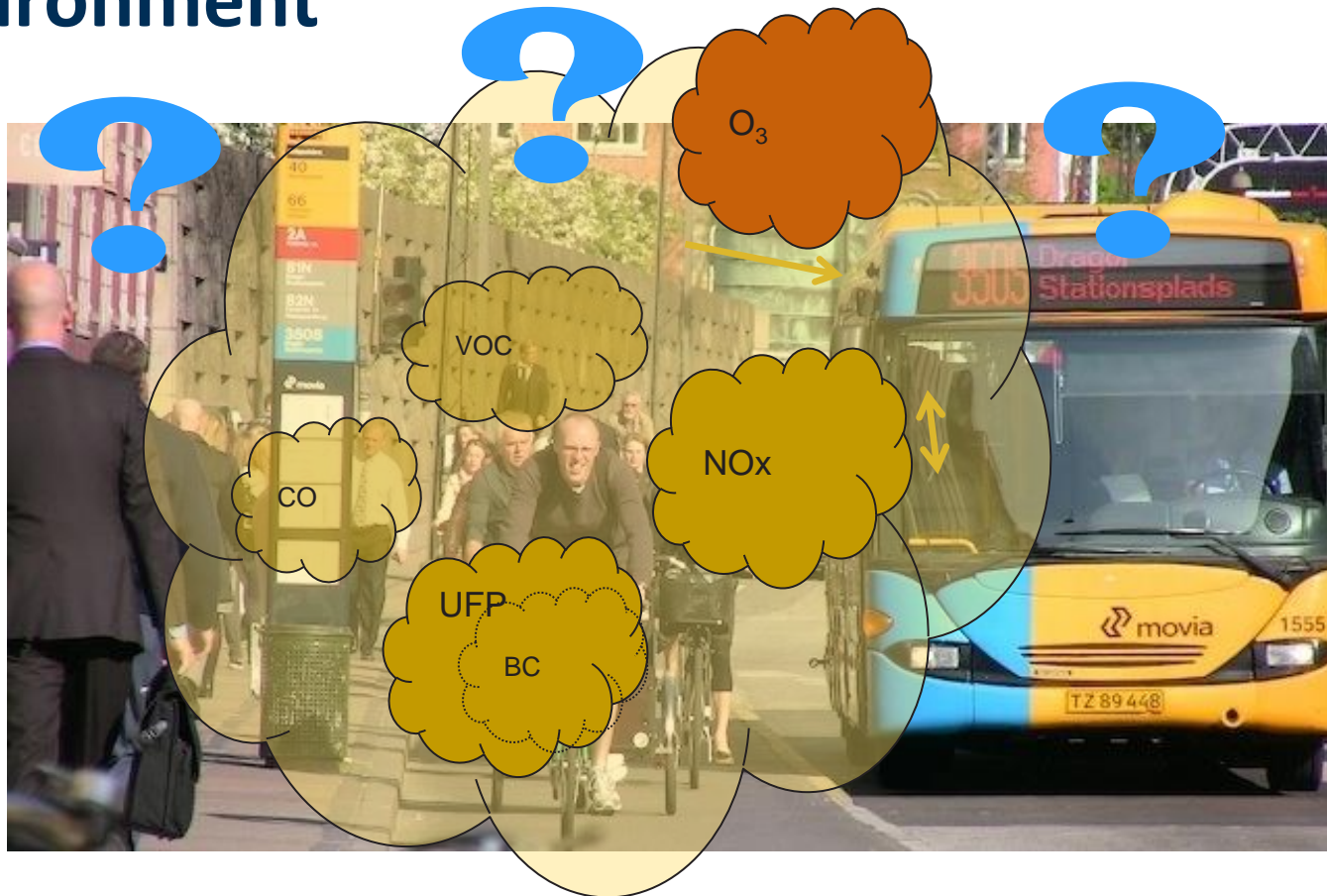
- Conventional: Reference methods
- Only regulated components
- “Correct” but poor spatial coverage



1 Urban air quality station for Antwerp

Air quality is not homogeneous in urban environments!

Exposure: people moving through the environment



- » Dynamic Exposure Assessment –micro-environments
- » Need for detailed data with high spatial and temporal resolution
- » Traffic-related pollution: NO_x, Ultrafine Particles (UFP), Black Carbon (BC)

New approaches: focus on exposure and health

Sensor Networks	Mobile Monitoring	Participatory Monitoring
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Stationary	Low cost sensing devices	
	<i>Targeted</i>	<i>Opportunistic</i>
Mobile	High range portable monitors	
	SIG2 Smart Sensors for Urban Air monitoring	
	Low cost sensing devices	
	<i>Targeted</i>	<i>Opportunistic</i>

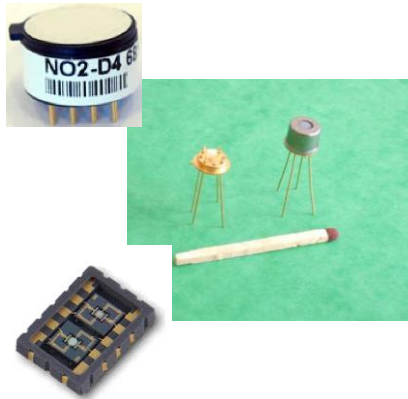
» Challenges: sensor quality, data quality, intelligent data processing

Sensor networks: concept



- » Heterogeneous networks of low cost sensors and high performance instrumentation
- » Lack of accuracy compensated by amount of data
- » Making use of network intelligence (incl. learning capabilities) to guarantee overall quality
- » Combined measurement of different agents, e.g. different air pollutants, noise, meteo, ...
- » Making sensors work closely together
 - » UFP, NOx, CO, noise → “proxies”
- » Data aggregation and mining

Sensor networks: low cost sensors



Basic sensors

- Electrochemical
- Semiconductor metaloxide
- 5 – 80 €



Sensor head

- temperature control
- calibration curve
- correcting for T, RH
- 200 - 300 €



Measuring device

- 1000 - 2000 €

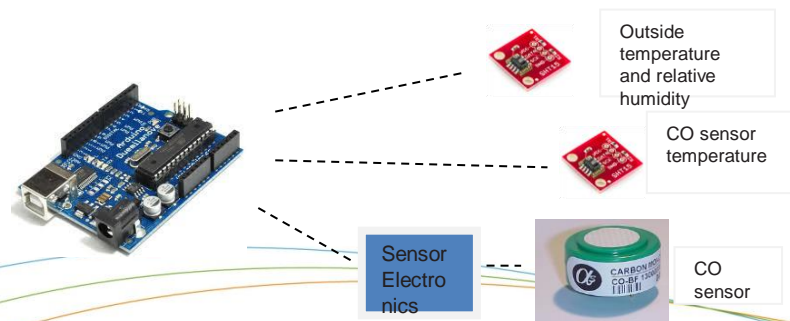
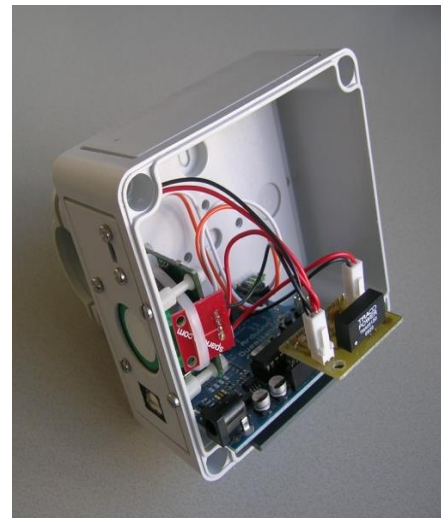
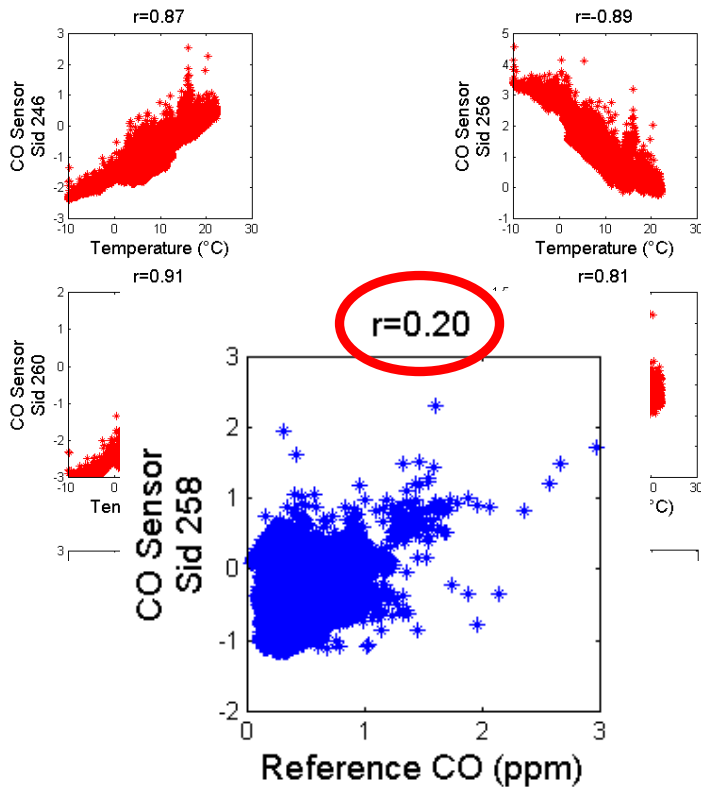
Not designed for / little
experience in ppb range

cross-interference, drift,
T and Hum effects

Sensor networks: low cost sensors

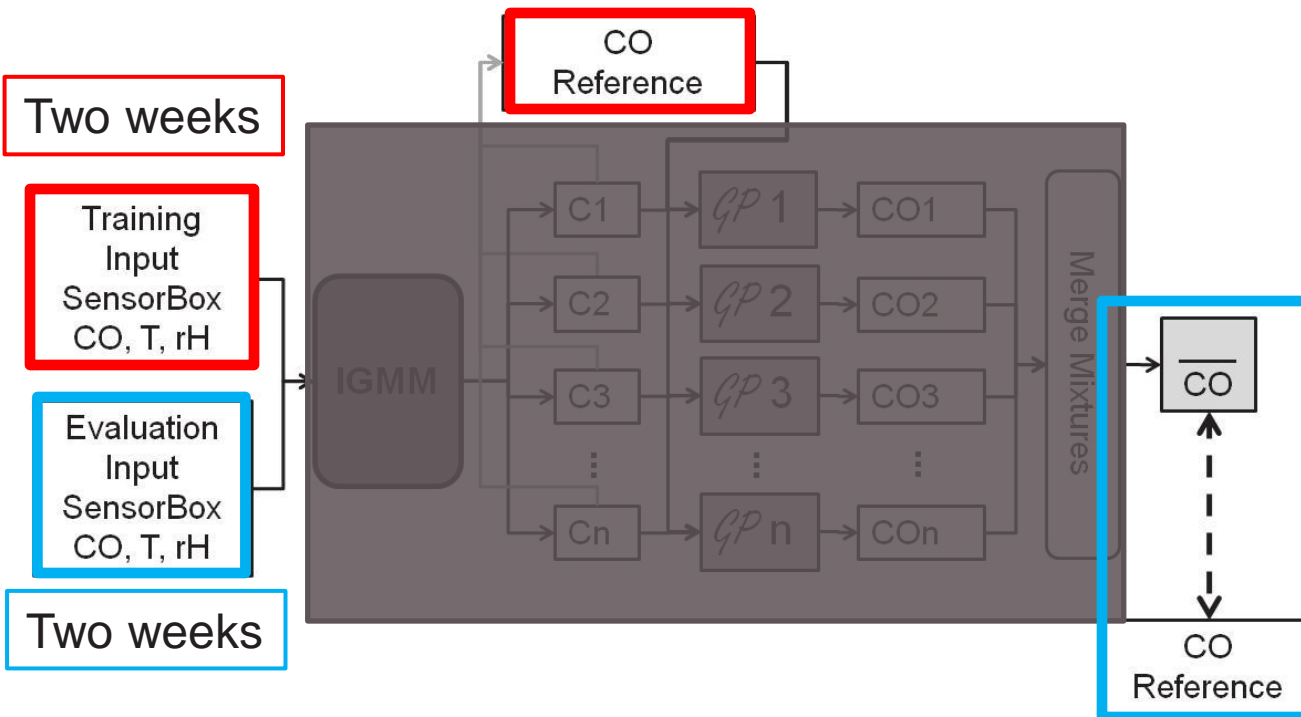


- Sensor node with low-cost CO sensor:
- → Huge temperature dependence



Sensor networks: low cost sensors

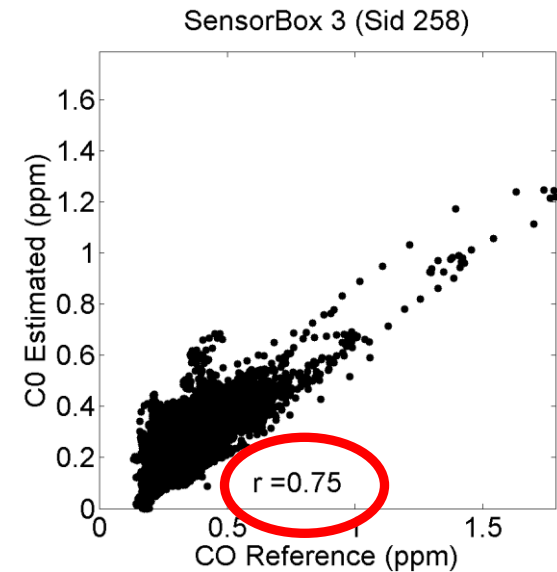
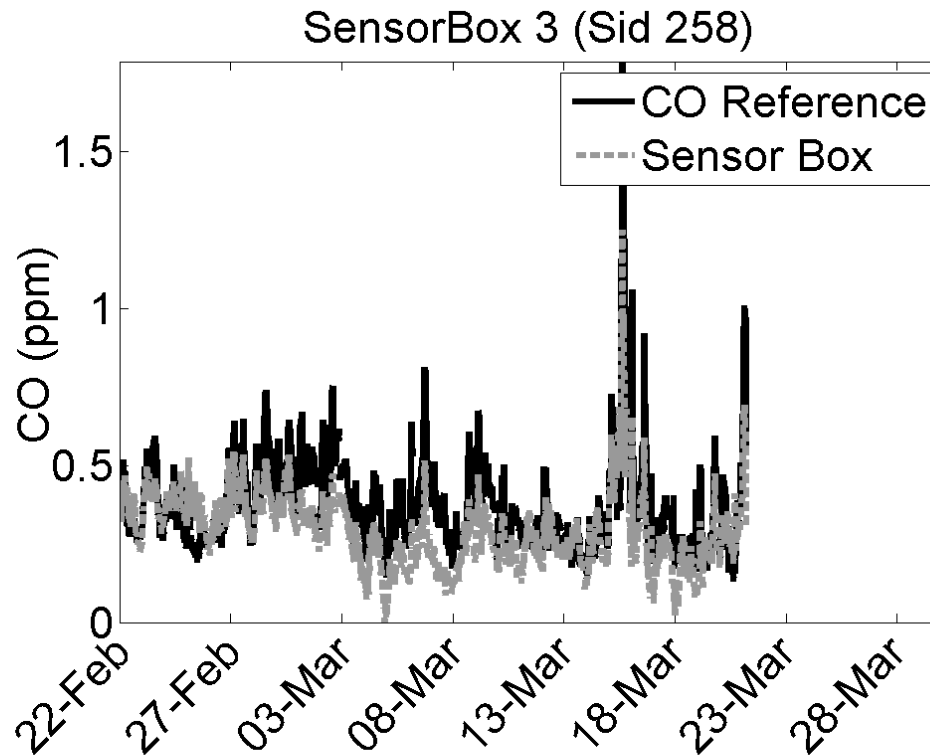
- Sensor node with low-cost CO sensor
 - » correcting interference of environmental factors
 - » Test set-up: sensors collocated with reference CO monitor
 - » Develop statistical model



Sensor networks: low cost sensors



- Sensor node with low-cost CO sensor
 - » correcting interference of environmental factors: result

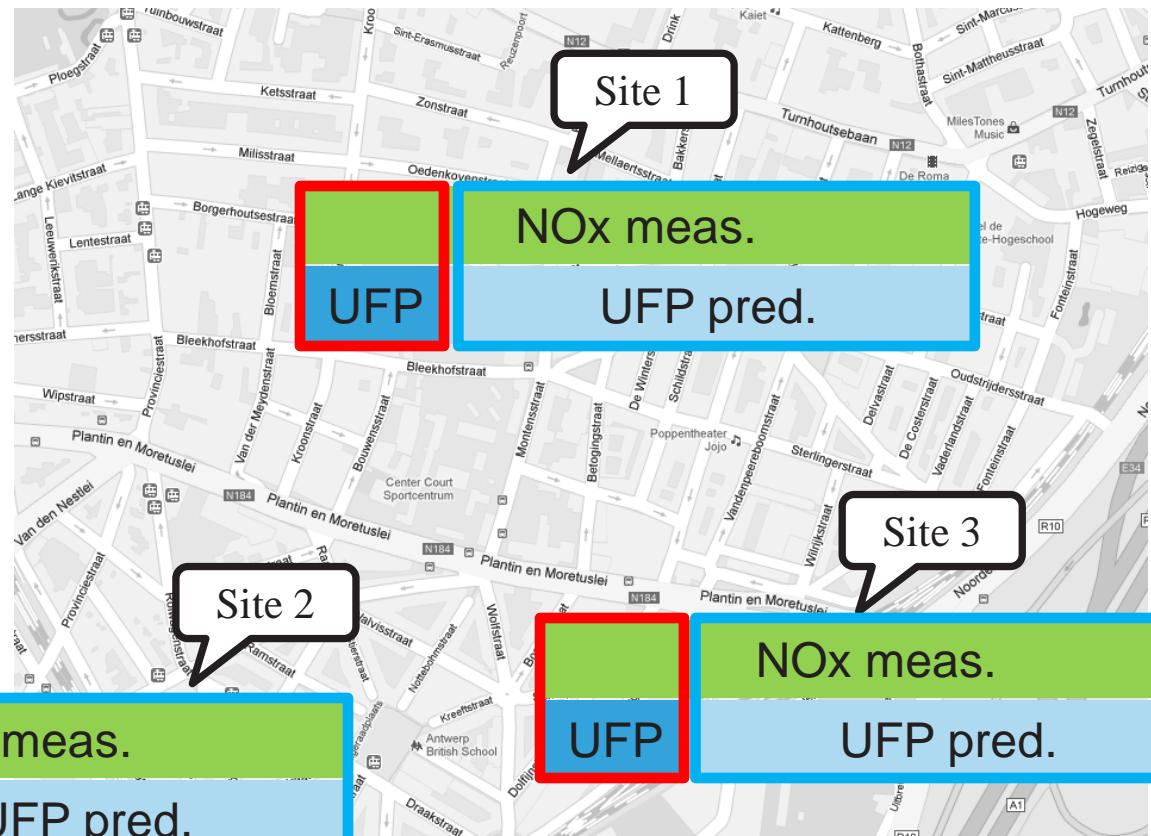


Sensor networks: sensors learning from each other

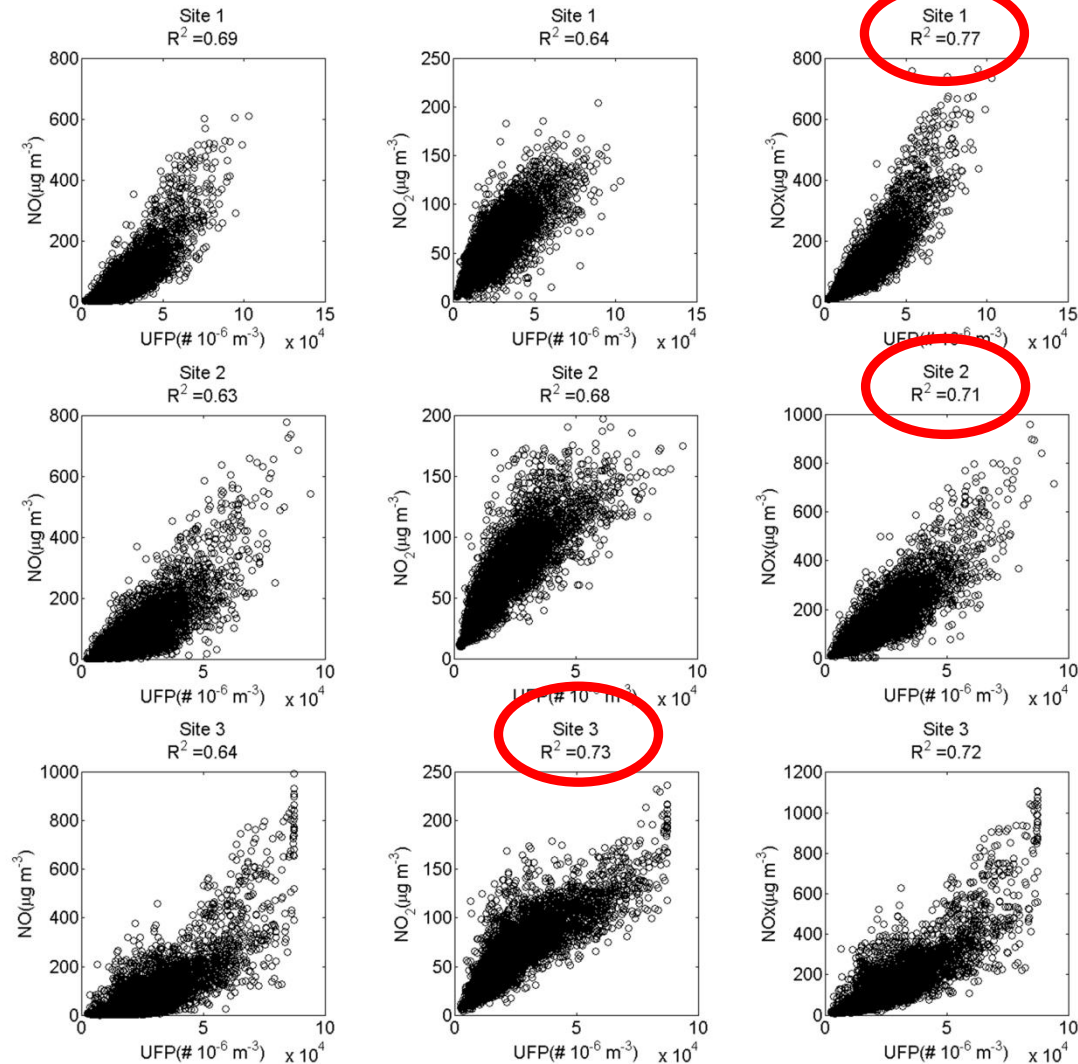
» Estimating UFP (ultrafine particles)

- » With the help of NO and NO₂ measurements

Matteo Reggente, Jan Theunis, et al (submitted to Environmental Modelling and Software) Prediction of Ultrafine Particle Number Concentration in Urban Environments by means of Gaussian Process Regression Based on NO/NO₂ Measurements



Sensor networks: sensors learning from each other



Sensor networks: sensors learning from each other: Statistical Modelling



Using half hour averages

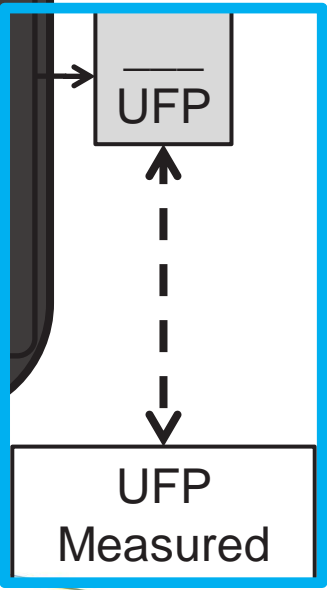
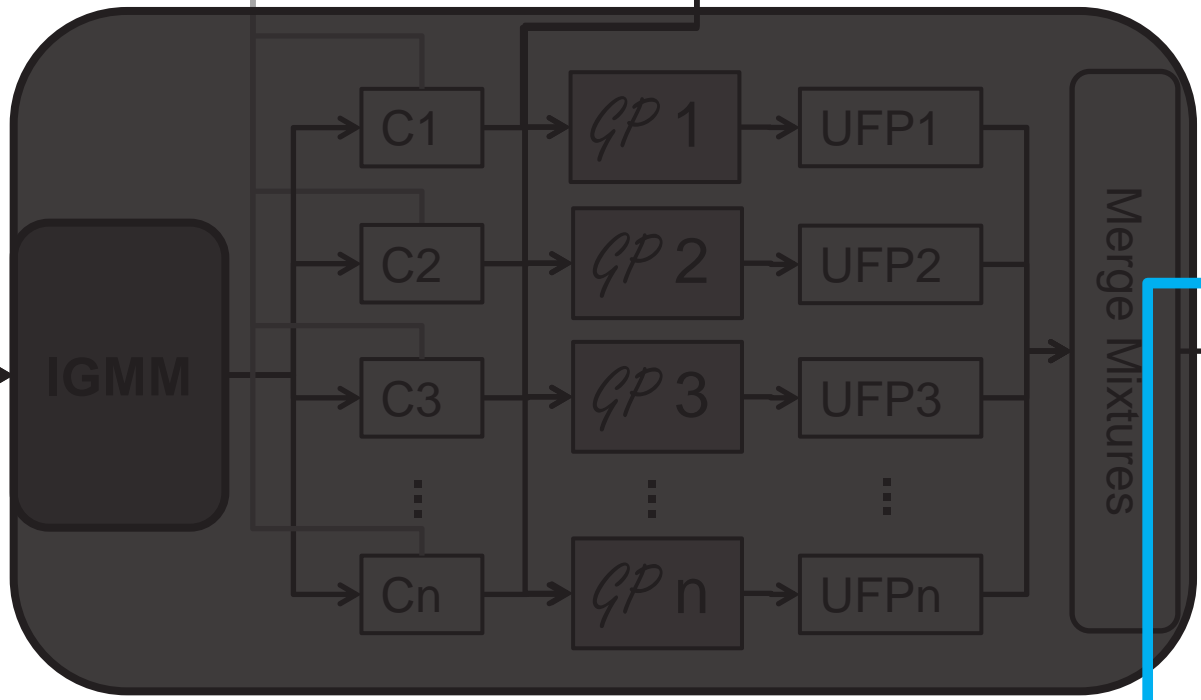
Two weeks

Training Input:
Time
NO, NO₂

Evaluation Input:
Time
NO, NO₂

Two weeks

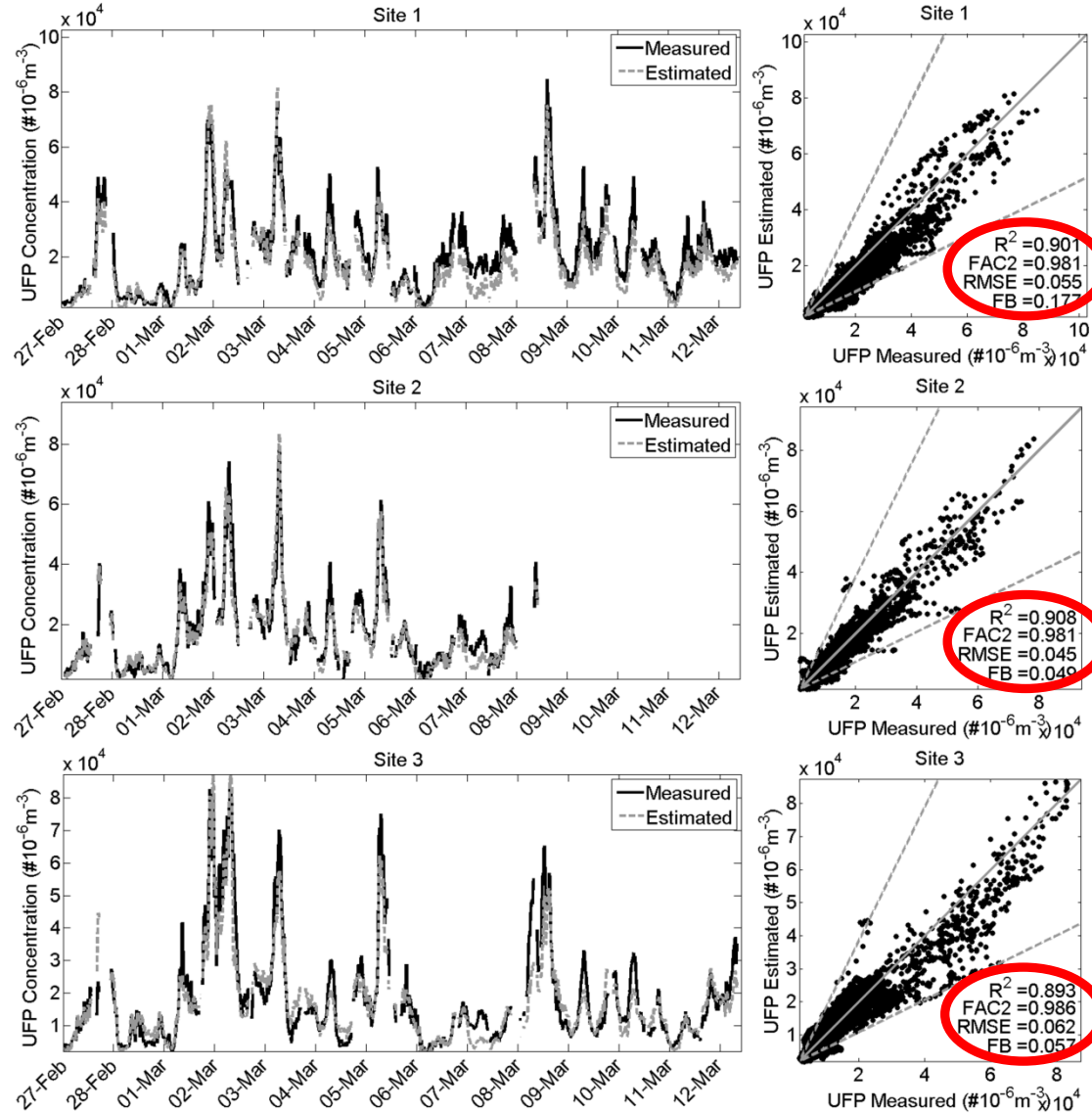
Training Target (UFP)



Statistical modelling: Evaluation

Time Series and Scatter Plot:

Measured versus estimated UFP concentrations



Statistical modelling: Evaluation

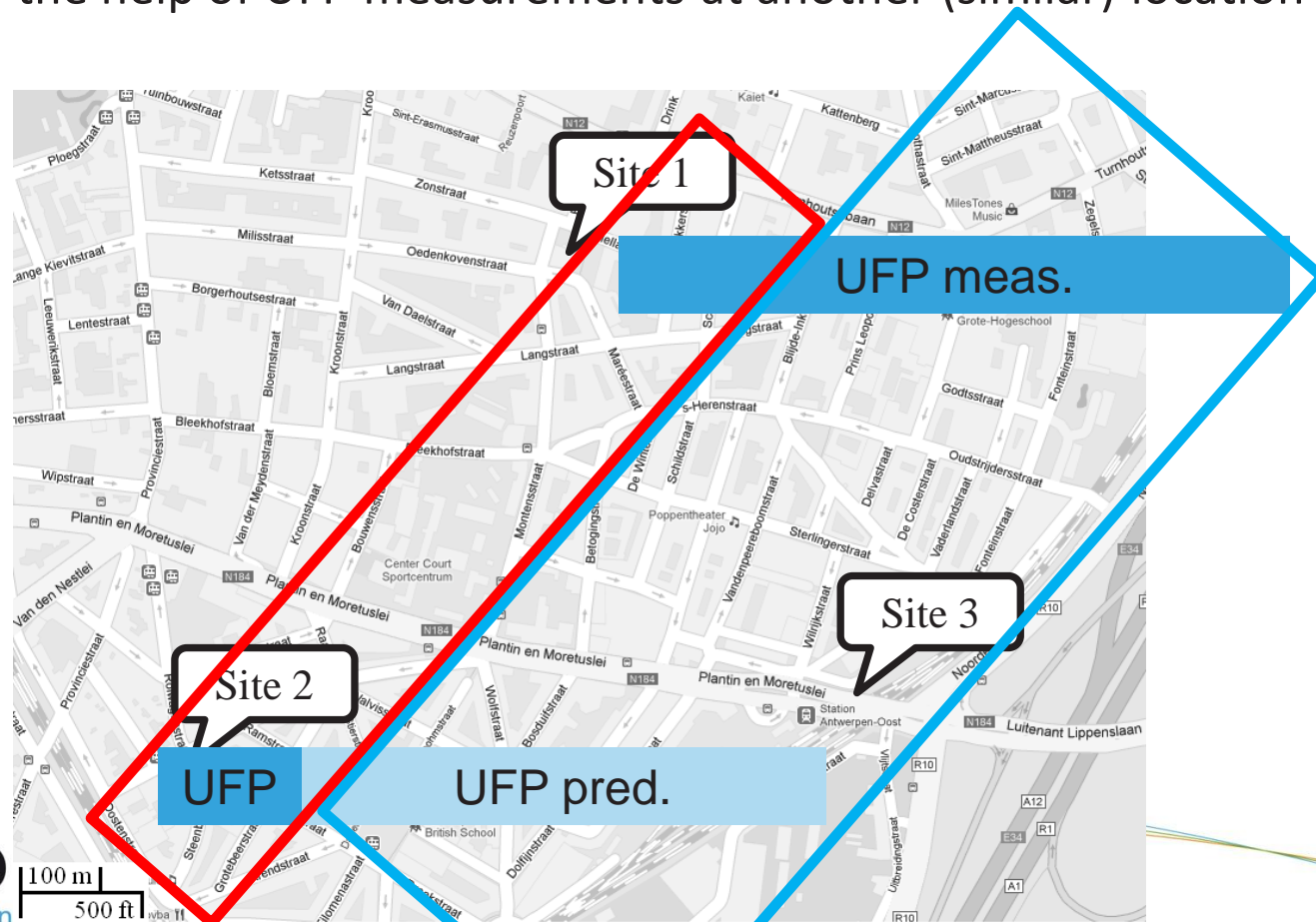
Using five minute averages

	Covariates	R ²	RMSE	FAC2	FB
Site 1	Time,NO,NO ₂	0.84	0.066	0.94	0.17
	Time,NO	0.79	0.073	0.88	0.17
	Time,NO ₂	0.69	0.089	0.90	0.20
Site 2	Time,NO,NO ₂	0.82	0.064	0.94	0.46
	Time,NO	0.75	0.074	0.90	0.01
	Time,NO ₂	0.73	0.079	0.93	0.08
Site 3	Time,NO,NO ₂	0.85	0.072	0.97	0.05
	Time,NO	0.75	0.097	0.81	0.09
	Time,NO ₂	0.84	0.085	0.97	0.09

Sensor networks: sensors learning from each other

» Estimating UFP (ultrafine particles)

- » With the help of UFP measurements at another (similar) location



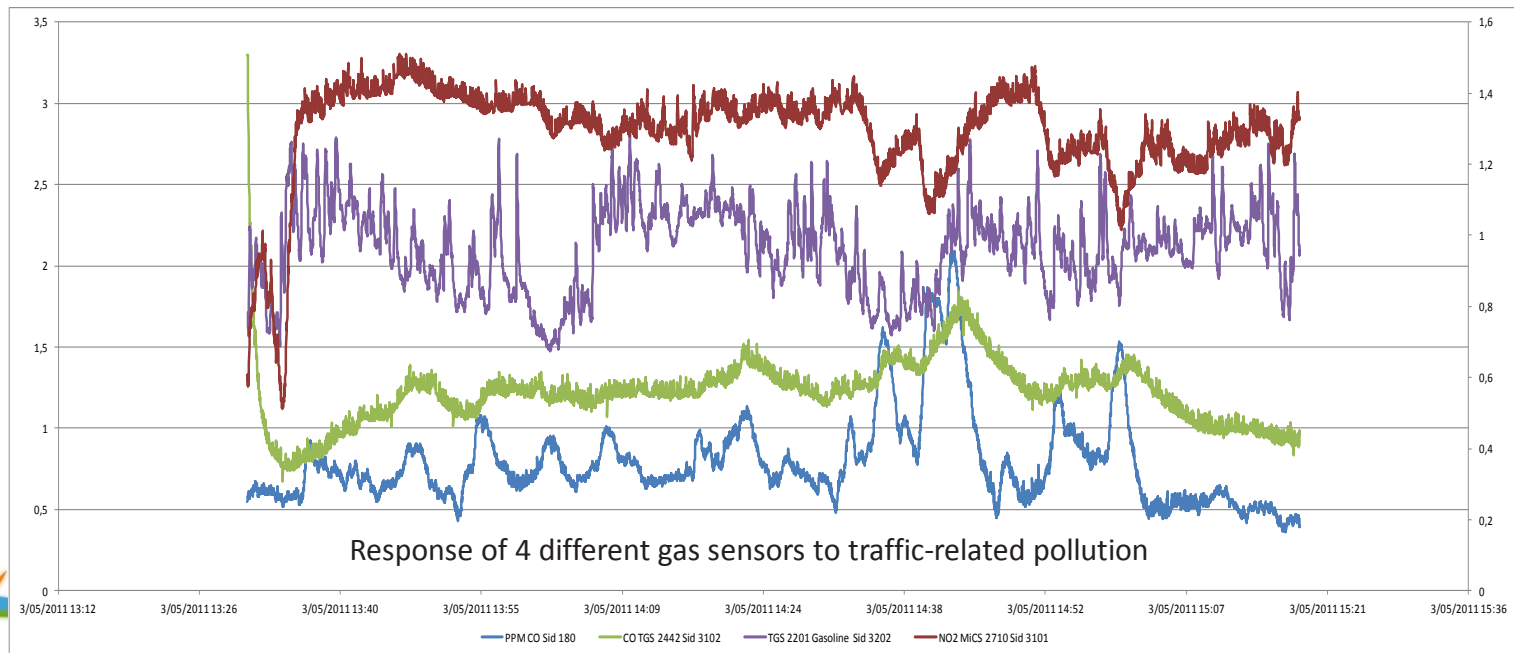
Low cost measurement devices for large scale mobile data collection: EveryAware SensorBox

Individual low-cost sensors

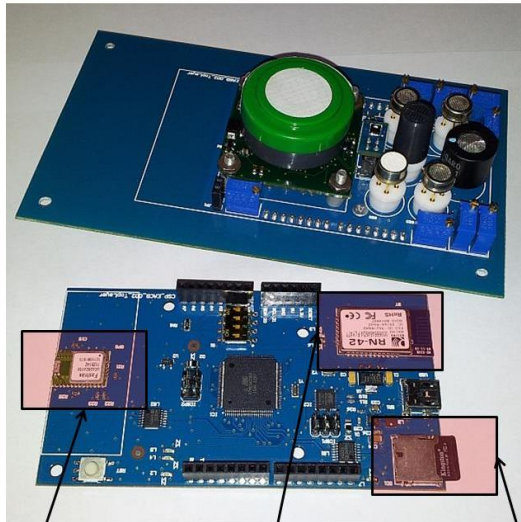
- poor selectivity
- cross-interference
- drift
- T and humidity effects

Sensor array (e-nose)

- Exploit partial selectivity towards different gas components using machine learning tools to achieve multivariate calibration



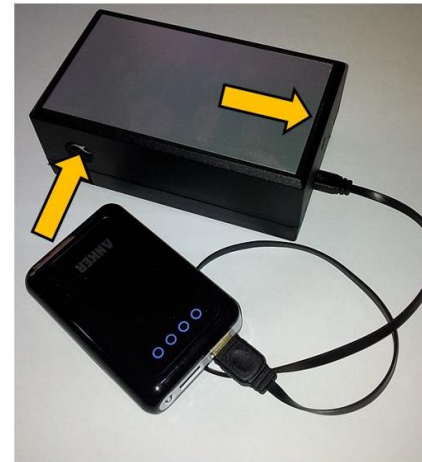
Low cost measurement devices for large scale mobile data collection: EveryAware SensorBox



GPS

Bluetooth

μSD card



Bart Elen, Jan Theunis, Stefano Ingarra, Andrea Molino, Joris Van den Bossche, Matteo Reggente and Vittorio Loreto (2012) The EveryAware SensorBox: a tool for community-based air quality monitoring, paper presented at the Workshop Sensing a Changing World, May 9-11, 2012, Wageningen, The Netherlands. (http://www.geo-informatie.nl/workshops/scw2/papers/Elen_etal_EveryAware_SensorBox.pdf)

10 sensor e-nose

- 7 sensors which react on traffic pollution

- Ozone, Temperature and Relative humidity for sensor correction

Low cost measurement devices for large scale data collection: Multivariate Calibration

- » Deployment of the Sensor Boxes close to a monitor
- » Use them both stationary and mobile



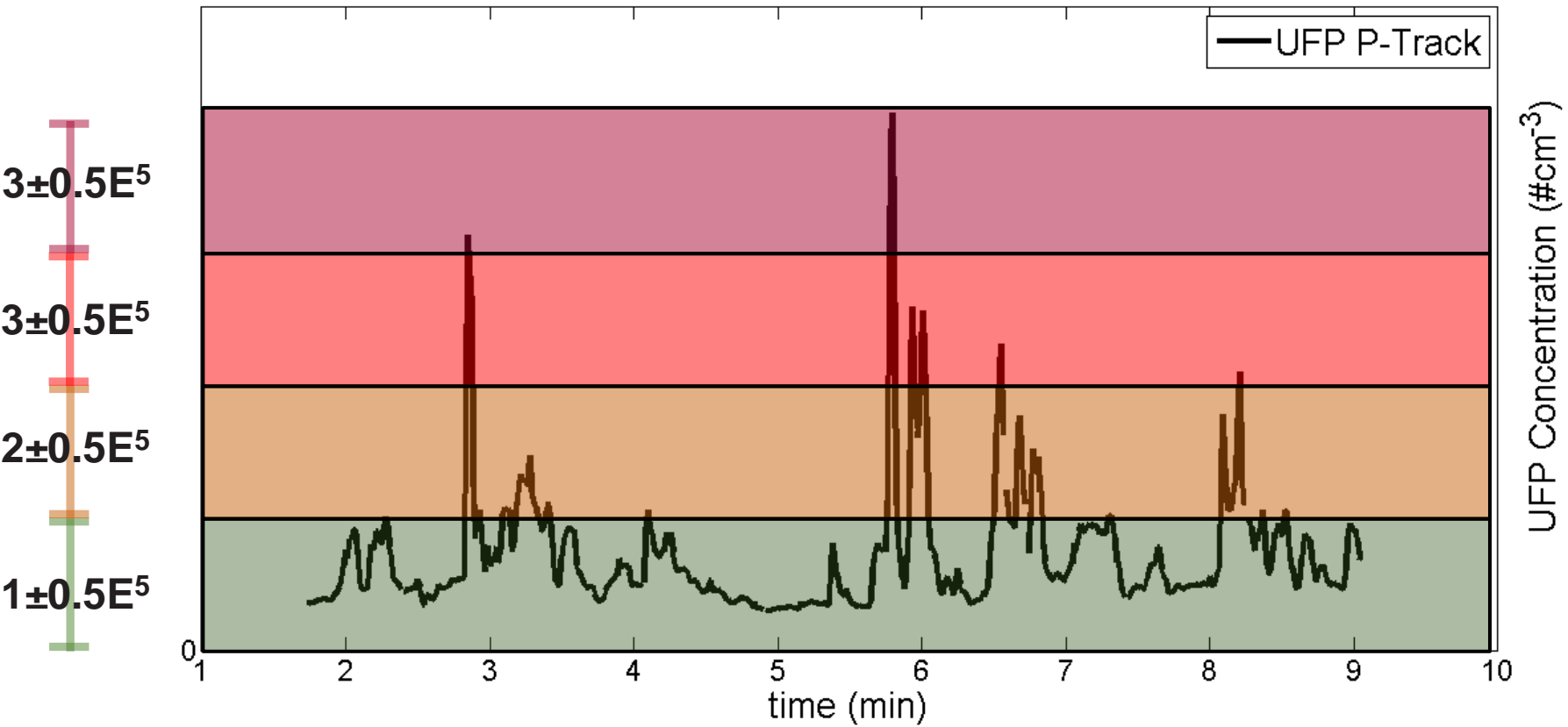
Alternative 1 – Continuous Mobile Calibration

- » Deployment of a subset of Sensor Boxes close to portable and “TRUSTABLE” device in a mobile context



Alternative 2 – Discrete Mobile Calibration

- » Deployment of a subset of Sensor Boxes close to portable and “TRUSTABLE” device in a mobile context
- » Classification / Ordinal regression
 - » Target: [BC, UFP]



Acknowledgments



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» *The IDEA project is funded by the Flemish Agency for Innovation through Science and Technology*

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