

# COST

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

COST Action TD1105

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop *EuNetAir* on**

***New Sensing Technologies for Indoor and Outdoor Air Quality Control***

**ENEA - Brindisi Research Center, Brindisi, Italy, 25 - 26 March 2014**

## Enabling High Resolution Urban Pollution Monitoring through Mobile Sensor Networks



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**Motivation**

Research and Development Plan

Conclusions

Air pollution in urban areas is a global concern

- affects quality of life and health
- urban population is increasing

Air pollution is highly location-dependent

- traffic chokepoints
- urban canyons
- industrial installations

Air pollution is time-dependent

- rush hours
- weather
- industrial activities



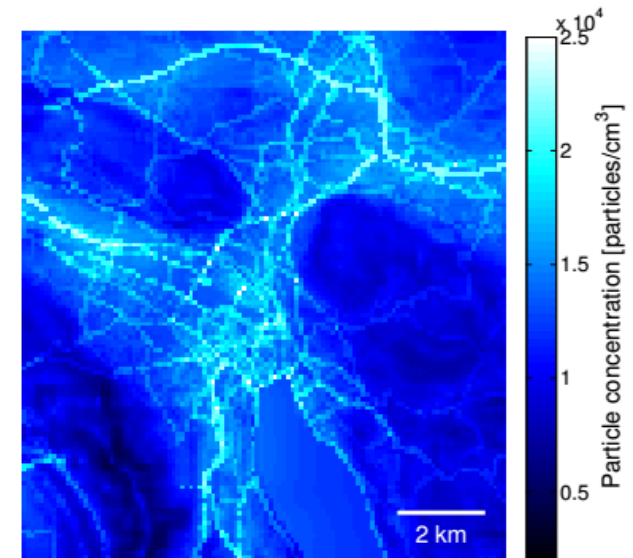
Accurate **location-dependent** and **real-time** information on air pollution is needed

## Officials

- environmental engineers: location of pollution sources
- municipalities: creating incentives to reduce environmental footprint
- public health studies

## Citizens

- advice for outside activities
- assessment of long-term exposure
- pollution maps

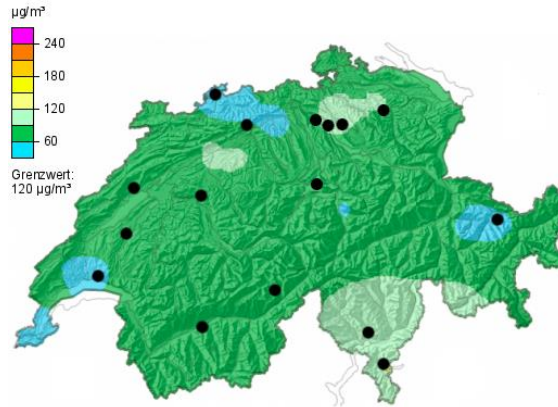


OpenSense ultra fine particle levels map in Zürich during winter months

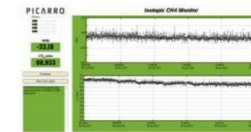
# Monitoring Today



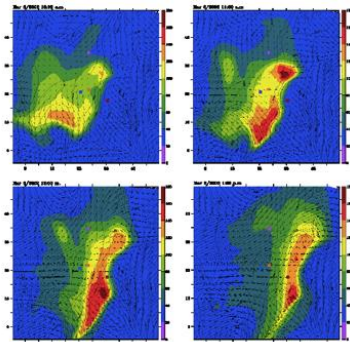
Stationary and expensive stations



Sparse sensor network (NABEL)



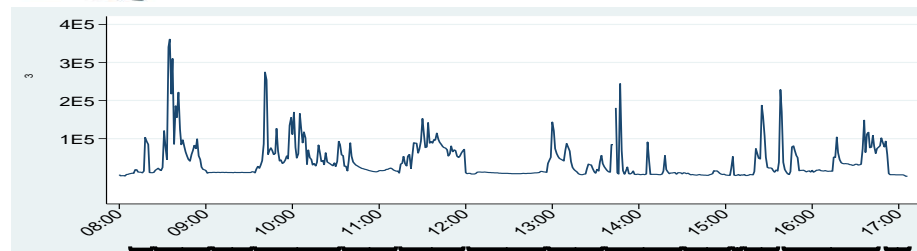
Expensive mobile high fidelity equipment



Coarse models (mesoscale = 1km<sup>2</sup>)



Personal exposure with specialized punctual studies



- 1 Garage
- 2 Vehicle
- 3 Road
- 4 Indoor

# Data Validation through Measurements and Modelling over Multiple Scales

## Sensor Data

Crowd-sensors, mobile sensors, monitoring stations



## Model Input

Terrain, meteorology, source strength, background



## Lagrangian Dispersion Model



High resolution urban atmospheric pollution maps



## Nano-Tera OpenSense

Co-PIs:

### Boi Faltings – LIA, EPFL

- model-based & case-based reasoning, constraint programming, distributed problem solving
- Team: Jason Lee



### Alcherio Martinoli – DISAL, EPFL

- data-driven & model-based design, optimization for distributed intelligent systems, sensor & actuator networks
- Team: Adrian Arfire, Alexander Bahr, Emmanuel Droz, Ali Marjovi



### Lothar Thiele – TIK, ETHZ

- design, engineering methodologies, tools for embedded systems & software
- Team: Jan Beutel, David Hasenfratz, Olga Saukh, Christoph Walser



### Martin Vetterli – LCAV, EPFL

- communication & signal processing for sensor networks
- Team: Guillermo Barrenetxea, Andrea Ridolfi



## Nano-Tera OpenSense2

Co-PIs:

### Boi Faltings – LIA, EPFL

- model-based & case-based reasoning, constraint programming, distributed problem solving



### PI: Alcherio Martinoli – DISAL, EPFL

- data-driven & model-based design, optimization for distributed intelligent systems, sensor & actuator networks



### Karl Aberer – LSIR, EPFL

- management of sensor data, peer data & reputation-based trust



### Lothar Thiele – TIK, ETHZ

- design, engineering methodologies, tools for embedded systems & software



### Andreas Krause – LAS, ETHZ

- learning and adaptive systems, crowdsourcing



### Lukas Emmenegger – EMPA

- management of NABEL Network, chemistry-transport & Lagrangian modeling



### Murielle Bochud – IUMSP, CHUV

- health studies, methodological support, large scale population-based studies



### Michael Riediker – IST Lausanne

- exposure and toxicokinetic modeling, exposure assessment, occupational health studies





# Supported by Industry, Government and Research



VBZ	Transportation in Zürich	Public company
TL	Transportation in Lausanne	Public company
SensorScope	Sensor networks	Industry
Anaximen	Air quality monitoring	Industry
PSA	Car manufacturer	Industry
Wicked Devices	Air quality sensing	Industry
IBM	IT and Smarter Cities	Industry
SGX SensorTech	Gas sensing	Industry
Naneos	Particle detection	Industry
Swiss TPH	Air pollution and health studies (SAPALDIA)	Research
UGZ	Air quality and health in Zürich	Government
DSE	Environmental protection in Lausanne	Government
FOEN	Federal air pollution monitoring (NABEL)	Government

Motivation

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# OpenSense: Deployments



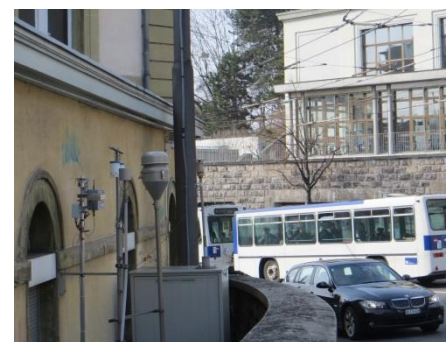
## 10 streetcars in Zurich & 10 buses in Lausanne

- CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, UFP, temperature, humidity
- Active sniffing & closed sampling system in Lausanne
- Localization: GNSS for trams, augmented GNSS for buses
- Communication: GPRS



## At NABEL stations in Dübendorf & Lausanne

- Calibration and sensor drift evaluation
- Testing new sensors



## On top of C-Zero electric vehicle

- 100% electric, flexible mobility
- system test bed, targeted investigation tool

## On top of "LuftiBus"

- Since March 2013, covers whole Switzerland



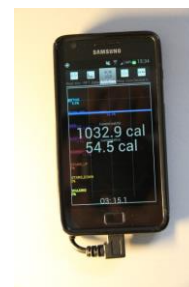
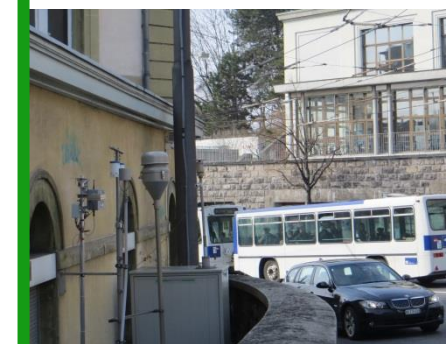
# OpenSense: Deployments

10 streetcars in Zurich & 10 buses in Lausanne

... in OpenSense2:

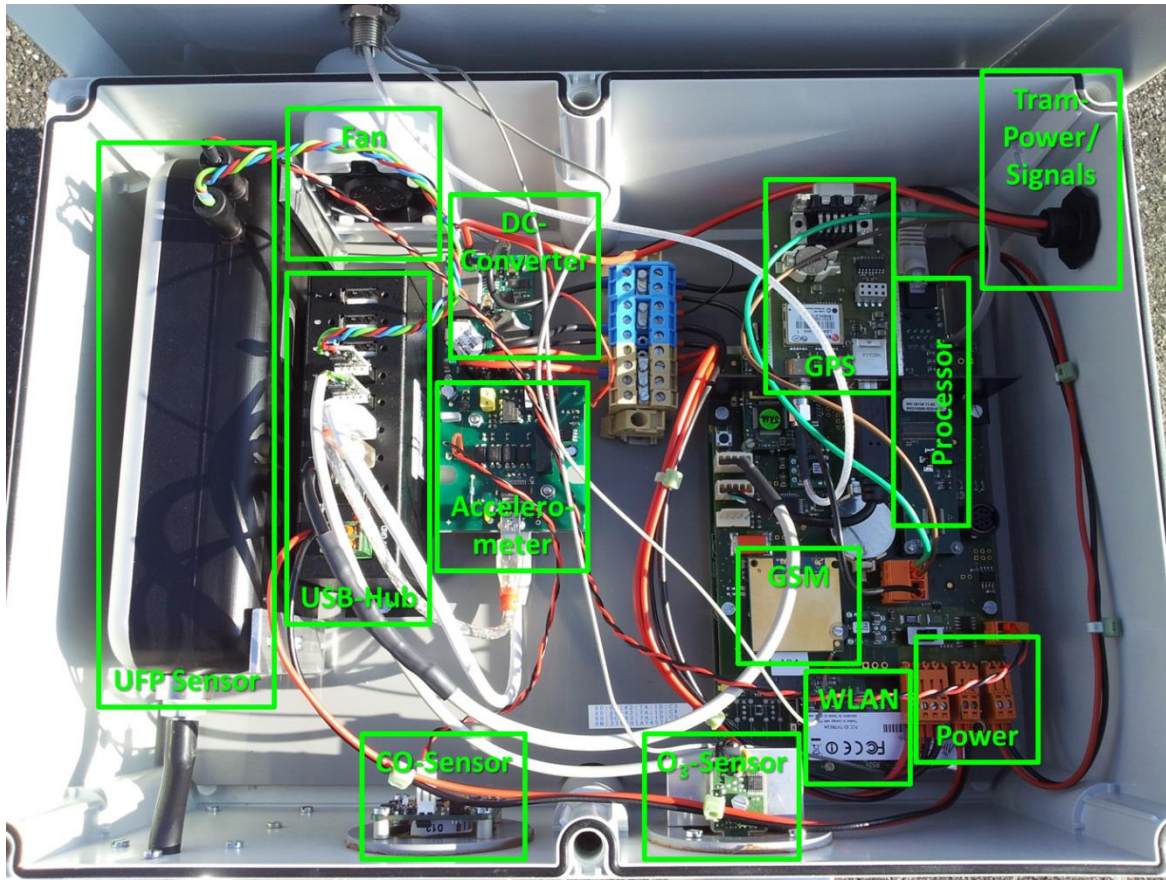
Integrated air quality measurement platform:

- Institutional stations (NABEL, Ostluft)
- OpenSense infrastructure
  - Maintained and upgraded
  - Integration of cutting edge sensing technologies (NO<sub>2</sub> laser-based sensing device developed in IrSens2)
- Personal and portable sensors
  - Heterogeneous devices and data
  - Human activity assessment, lifestyle and health data





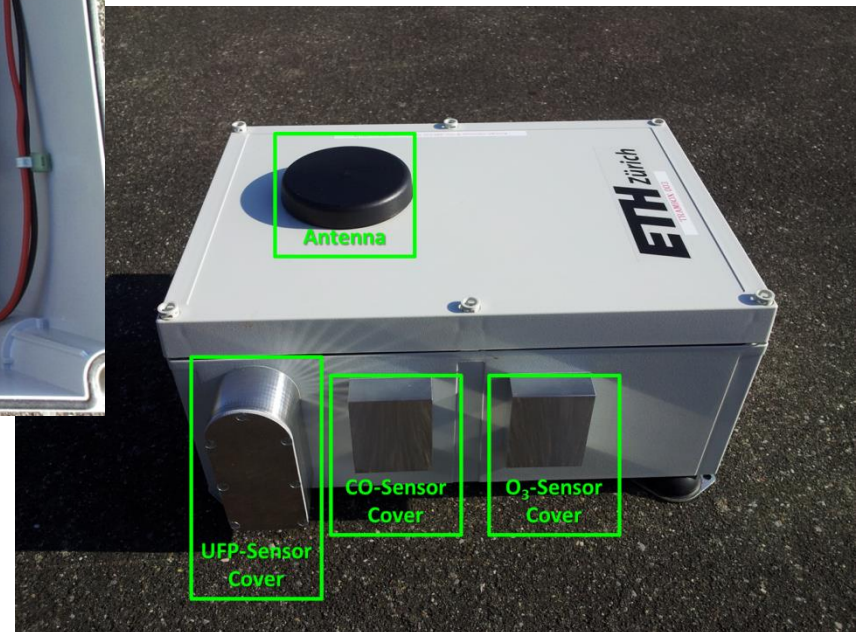
# OpenSense: Zurich Node



Inside the OpenSense Zurich node

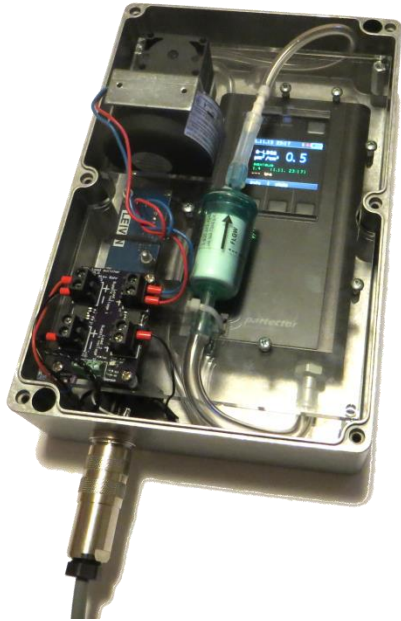


Installation on top of VBZ Cobra tram



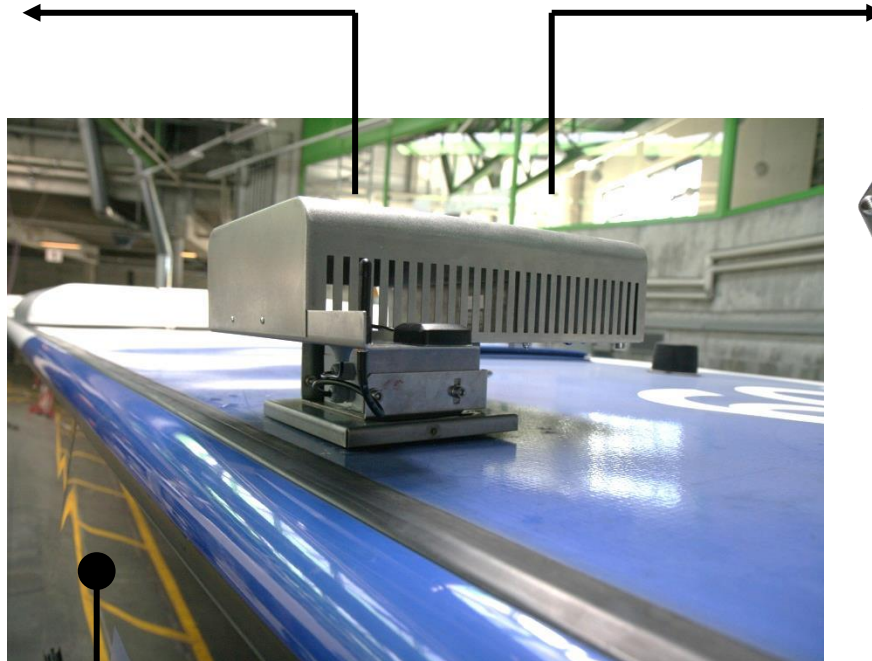
OpenSense Zurich node

# OpenSense: Lausanne Node



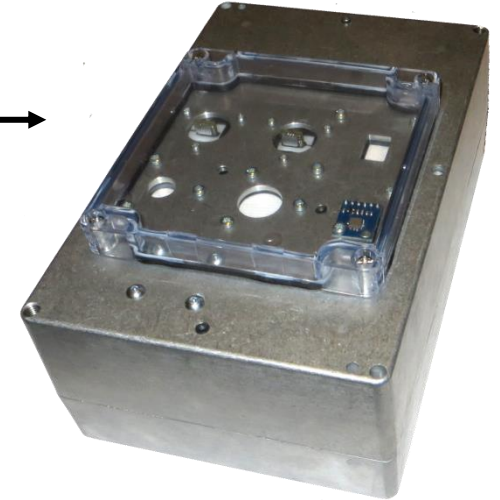
## Particle sampling module

- Ultrafine particle measurements using Naneos Partector
- Measures directly lung-deposited surface area



## Enhanced localization & logger

- mounted inside bus
- Fused GPS, gyro and vehicle speedpulses
- Accurate sample geolocation even in difficult urban landscapes
- GPRS communication

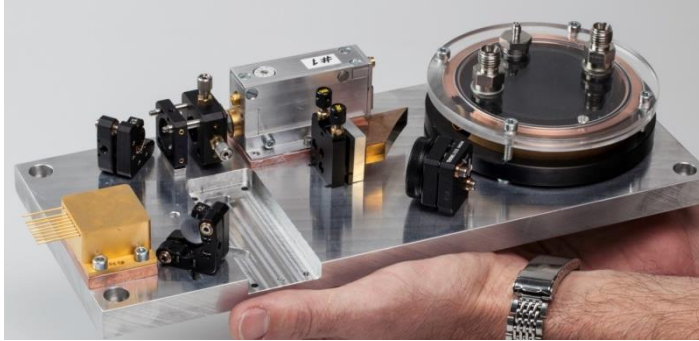


## Gas sampling module

- CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, temperature & relative humidity
- Hybrid active sniffer/closed chamber sampling operation
- Enables absolute concentration mobile measurements



# Leveraging Cutting Edge Micro- / Nano-Technology Developed by Project Partners



Prototype NO<sub>2</sub> laser-based sensor from IRSense2 (L. Emmenegger, co-PI); expected deployment on a Zurich tram: Spring 2014



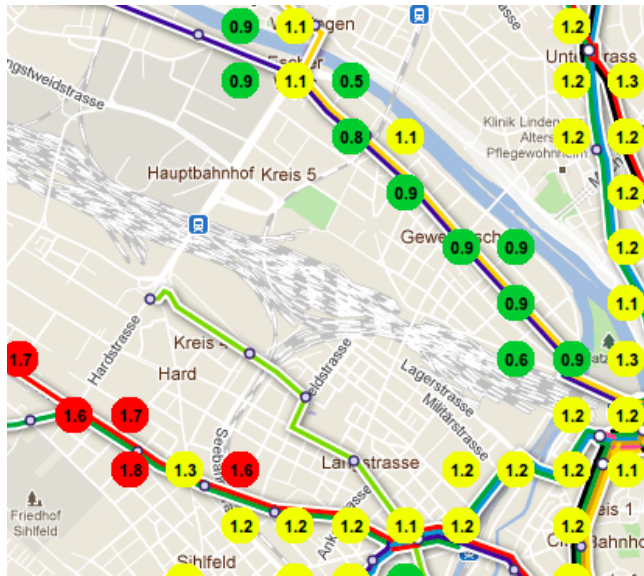
MiniDisc and Partector UFP detectors invented by M. Fierz (FHNW and Naneos GmbH)



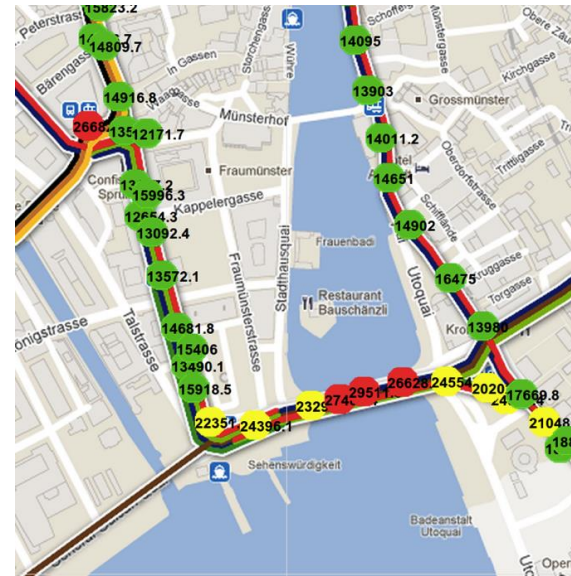
Key industrial partners in sensing technology (SGX SensorTech, Corcelles, Switzerland, E. Germain, CEO)

# Pollution Data – Zurich Deployment

[Keller et al., SenseApp 2012]



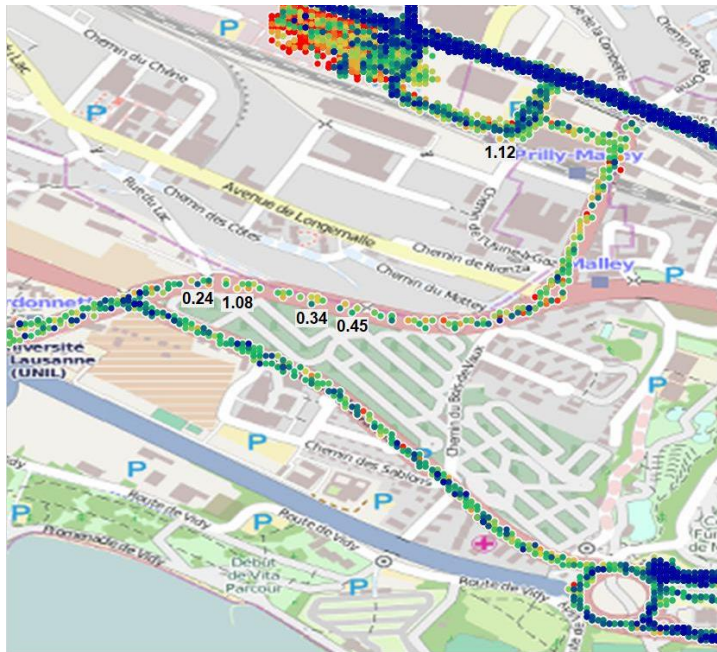
CO concentration



UFP concentration

Pollutant	# of Measurements	Sampling rate	Time Period
UFP	56.000.000	5s	22 months
Ozone	8.900.000	20s	22 months
CO	5.300.000	20s	22 months

# Pollution Data – Lausanne Deployment



CO concentration



UFP concentration

[Arfire, unpublished, 2014]

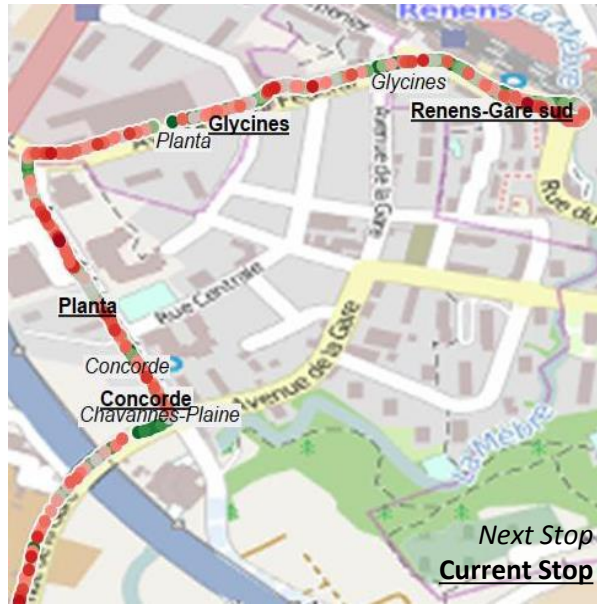
Pollutant	# of Measurements	Sampling rate	Time Period
UFP	9.151.000	1s	3 months
Ozone	2.488.000	15s	5 months
[CO, NO2, CO2]	10.930.000	5s	5 months



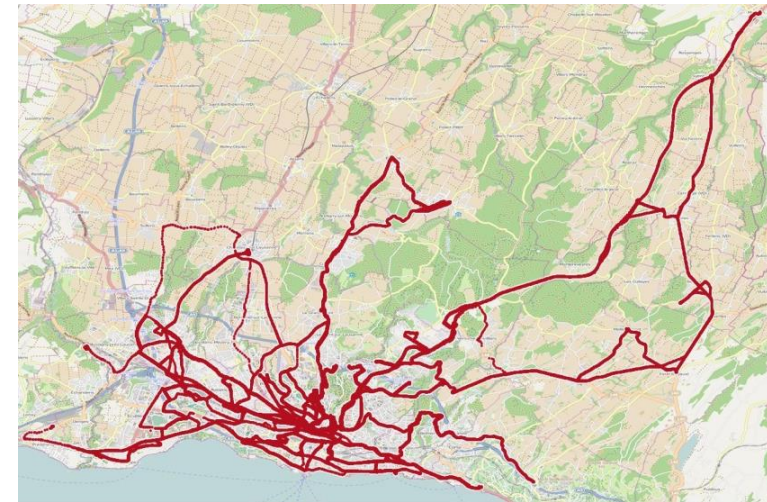
# Mobility Data – Lausanne Deployment



Gyro yaw rate



X-axis acceleration  
& vehicle context

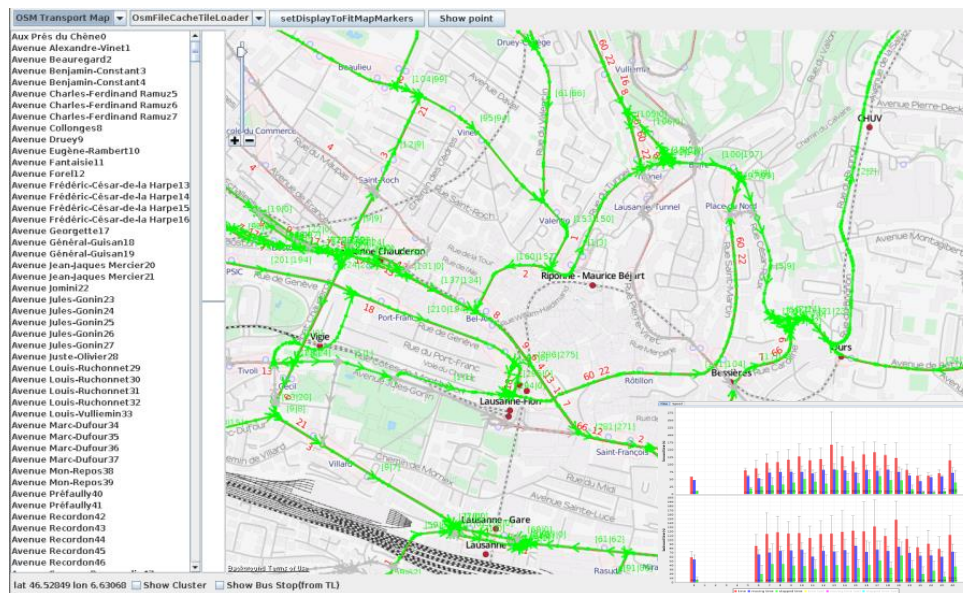


Coverage of Lausanne region

Measurement	# of Measurements	Sampling rate	Time Period
[GPS, gyroscope]	52.207.000	1s	5 months
[odometer, accelerometer]	211.767.000	0.25s	5 months
vehicle context info	751.000	event-driven	5 months

## Public transport simulation framework

- Statistical data-driven modeling of road links in Lausanne
- Data sources:
  - public transport network topology
  - enhanced localization module
  - context data from vehicle communication bus (current line, destination, stop information)
- Allows the generation of vehicle trajectories for given scenarios (bus line, time of day etc.)



Modeling vehicle stops (bus stops, junctions, traffic lights etc.)



Generating vehicle trajectories



## Public transport simulation framework

- Statistical data-driven modeling of road links in Lausa

- Data sources:
  - public transport topology
  - enhanced local context data (communication line, destination information)

... in OpenSense2:

- Participants can generate various different mobility patterns while traveling as:
  - pedestrians
  - cyclists
  - private vehicle owners
- Utilitarian approach needed to deal with the trade-off between model complexity and accuracy

- Allows the generation of vehicle trajectories for given scenarios (bus line, time of day etc.)



Modeling vehicle stops (bus stops, junctions, traffic lights etc.)



Generating vehicle trajectories



- **Automatic Sensor Calibration**

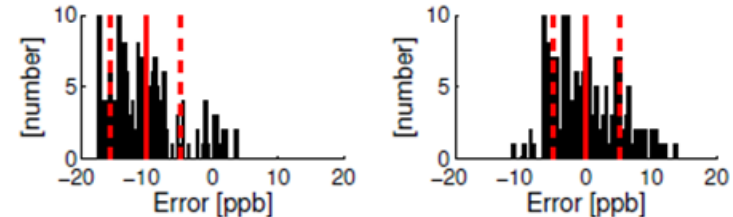
- Based on temporal and spatial closeness of two sensors
  - Close measurements are similar
  - Measurement closeness depends on locality of a physical process
- Evaluated calibration algorithms in static and mobile settings

- **Sensor Fault Detection**

- **Measurement Accuracy Bounds**

- Use sensor and phenomenon models

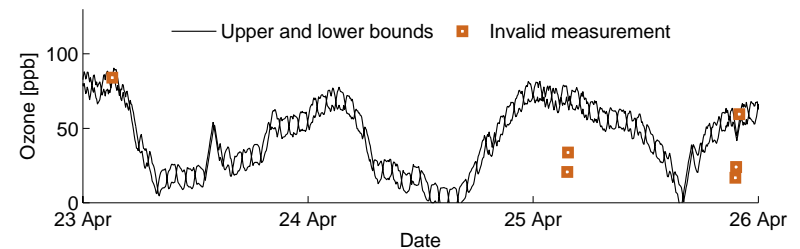
- **Outlier detection**



O<sub>3</sub>: original.

O<sub>3</sub>: calibrated.

*Periodic calibration improves data quality from  $10.5 \pm 5.3$  ppb to  $4.2 \pm 5.1$  ppb. Mean error after calibration is 0.*



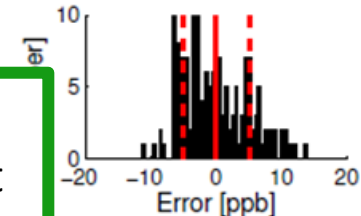
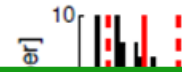
*Augment every sensor reading with accuracy bounds. Allows detecting outliers.*

- **Automatic Sensor Calibration**

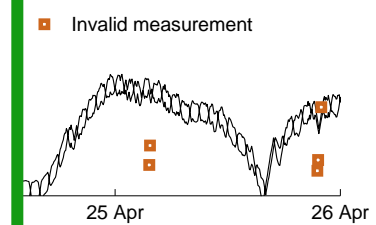
- Based on temporal and spatial closeness of
  - Close measurements
  - Measurements on localities
- Evaluated calibration static and mobile
- **Sensor Fault Detection**
- **Measurement Validation**
  - Use sensor and phenomenon models

... in OpenSense2:

- Evaluation of individual sensors is not sufficient
- Sensor calibration for crowdsensing:
  - Using OpenSense infrastructure to provide numerous calibration points
- Assign data with data quality signatures
  - Model-based data validation
  - Real-time data quality assurance
- People are less reliable than well-tested hardware
  - Introduce reputation tools



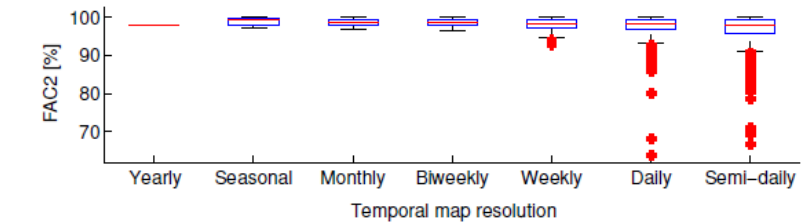
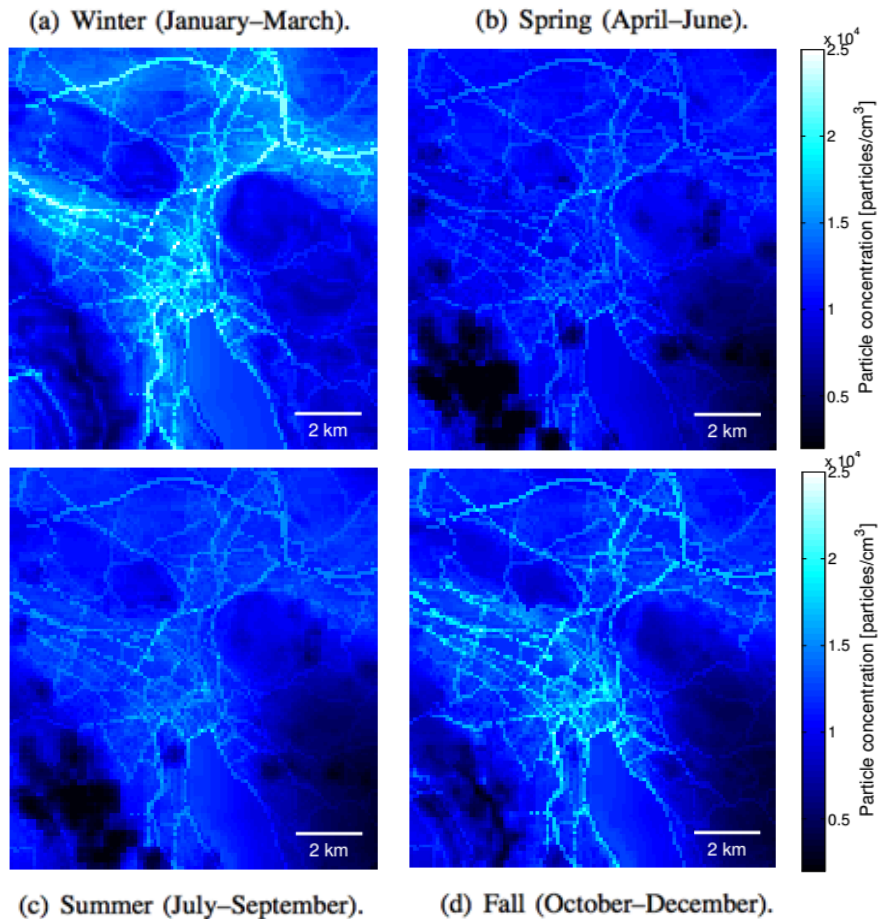
O<sub>3</sub>: calibrated.  
 Improves data quality to 4.2±5.1ppb.  
 Calibration is 0.



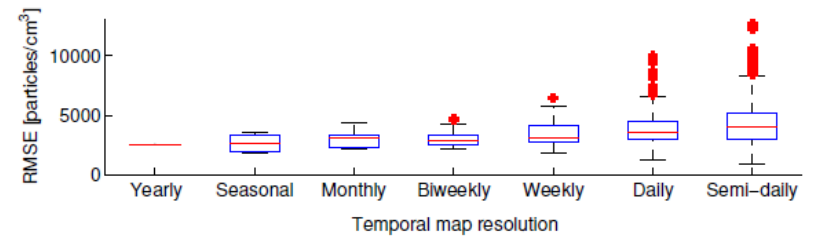
Augment every sensor reading with accuracy bounds. Allows detecting outliers.

Ultrafine particle air pollution maps with 100x100m resolution

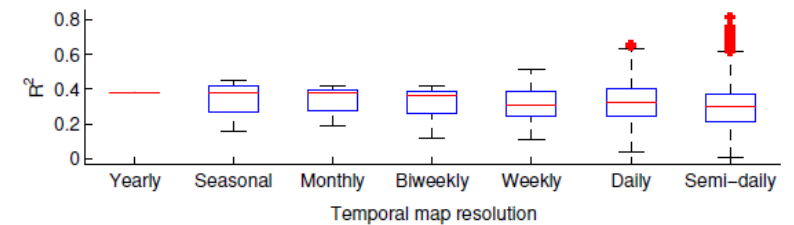
Accurate pollution maps with yearly to weekly temporal resolution



(a) Factor of 2 statistic (FAC2).



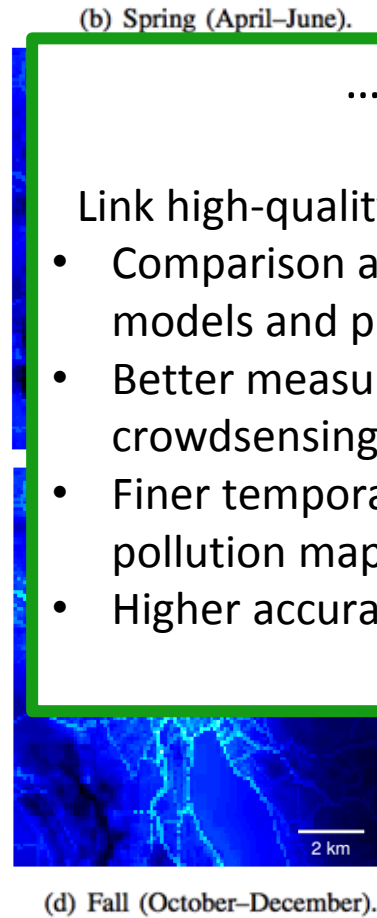
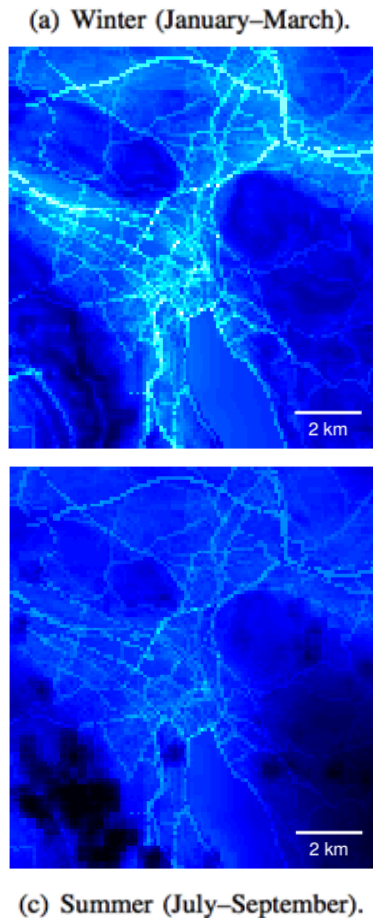
(b) Root-mean-square error (RMSE).



(c) Coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>).

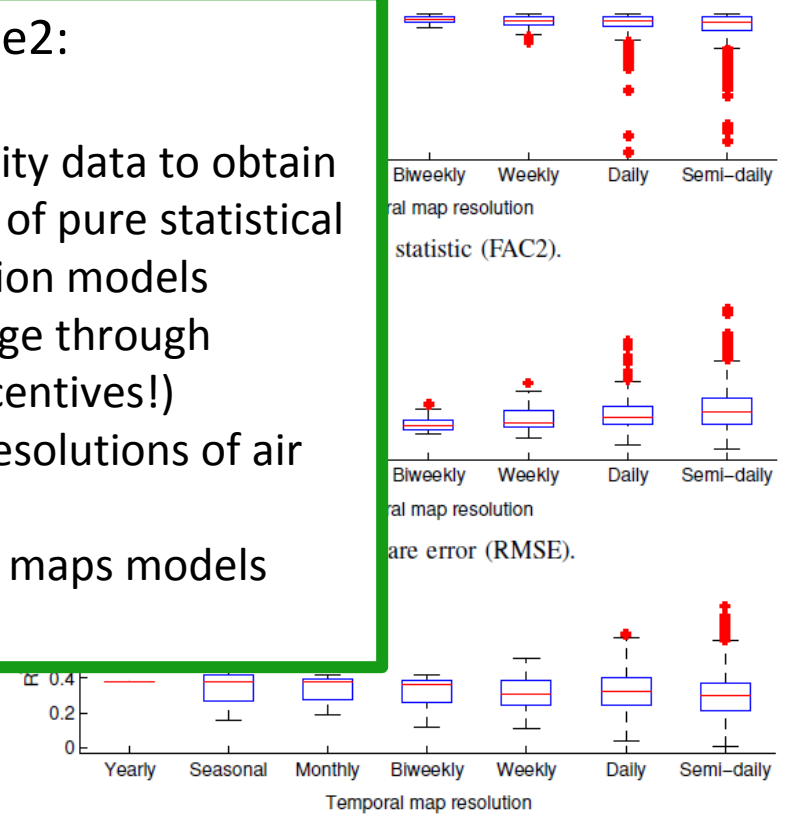
Ultrafine particle air pollution maps with 100x100m resolution

Accurate pollution maps with yearly to weekly temporal resolution



... in OpenSense2:

- Link high-quality and low-quality data to obtain
- Comparison and integration of pure statistical models and physical dispersion models
- Better measurement coverage through crowdsensing (but needs incentives!)
- Finer temporal and spatial resolutions of air pollution maps
- Higher accuracy of pollution maps models



(c) Coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ).

Motivation

Research and Development Plan

**Conclusions**

## In OpenSense

- long-term deployments for air monitoring in the both Zurich and Lausanne
- gathered large amount of data (pollution & mobility)
- techniques to evaluate data quality & calibrate sensors on the fly
- first stage models for mobility simulation & high resolution pollution mapping

## In OpenSense2

- integrate new data sources (institutional & private devices)
- deal with less predictable mobility, unreliable data, incentives
- sensor selection / energy cost
- integration of physical dispersion models



# Q&A

