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

1st EuNetAir Air Quality Joint-Exercise Intercomparison

Sensors versus Analyzers for Air-Pollution Monitoring in Aveiro City

University of Aveiro, Institute for Environment and Development - IDAD Aveiro, Portugal, 13 - 27 October 2014

Action Start date: 01/07/2012 - Action End date: 30/06/2016 - Year 3: 2014-15 (Ongoing Action)

AIR-SENSOR BOX: A Compact Solution for Air Quality Control



Dr. Domenico Suriano

Function in the Action: WG2 Member

ENEA, Brindisi, Italy

Scientific Context and Objectives

- Detecting and checking effectively air quality in urban areas needs a widespread employment of portable and, possibly, cheap and reliable gas detector systems
- Main issues to be addressed in order to build sensors and systems for air quality control are: interfering gas influence, baseline stability, sensitivity, temperature and humidity influence, power consumption and small dimensions (portability)







Our Attempt to Solve the Problem: AIR SENSOR BOX

- CO-B4 for CO by Alphasense
- NO2-B4 for NO2 by Alphasense
- SO2-B4 for SO₂ by Alphasense
- O3-B4 for O₃ by Alphasense
- Optical PM Counter PPD20V by SHINYEI
- Temperature Sensor TC1047A by Microchip
- RH Sensor HIH5031 by Honeywell

23 cm

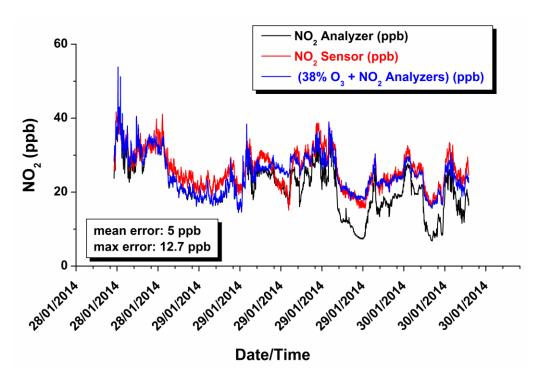


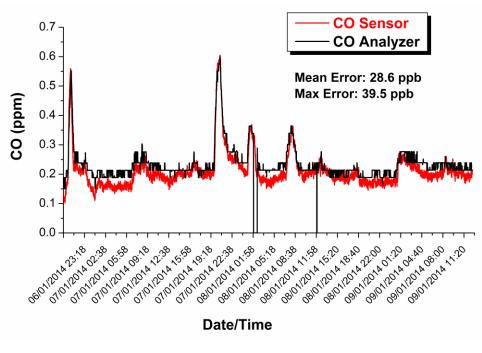
30 cm

- Raspberry-Pi based Module
- portable and compact equipment
- average power consumption: 4W
- fully remote operated by GPRS-GSM/LAN networks
- real time monitoring and onboard data storage
- 4 Electrochemical Gas Sensors onboard + Optical PM Counter + RH + Temperature

Previous Experiments versus Expected Results

Expected results: being in the limits given by the **Data Quality Objectives** (DQO: **EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC**) for *Indicative Measurements*, which are 25% accuracy for our targeted gases: SO₂, NO₂, CO,O₃ and 50% for PM.







Experiments Main Goals and Open Problems

- Checking the capability of solid state sensors to try to replace traditional equipment and verifying their performance limits.
- Checking equipment feature and functionality usefulness.
- Comparing performances of traditional analyzers with solidstate sensor responses in terms of mean and maximum error.
 - What about interfering gases effects?
 - What is about stability in real scenario?
 - What about correct maintainance (e.g., lifetime, re-calibration) procedures?



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Projects

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