COST Action TD1105

#### 1<sup>st</sup> EuNetAir Air Quality Joint-Exercise Intercomparison

Sensors versus Analyzers for Air-Pollution Monitoring in Aveiro City

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#### Microsensor Box for Physical and Chemical Weather Monitoring



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# Scientific context and objectives

- Background / Problem statement:
- Monitor physical and chemical weather parameters with lowcost commercial sensors
- Development of a portable, light weight sensor box
- Use of sensor data for modeling, forecasting, and information service provision for quality of life.



## **DESCRIPTION** of Sensor-System to be Used in Exercise



- Temperature: <u>MCP9700A</u> sensor, [-40°C ,+125°C]
- Atmospheric pressure: <u>MPX4115A</u> sensor, [15, 115kPa]
- Humidity: 808H5V5 sensor, % RH
- NO2: MiCS-2710 sensor,
  - Ppm: [0.05, 5], μg/m<sup>3</sup>:[94, 9400]
- O<sub>3</sub>: <u>MiCS-2610</u> sensor
  - ppb:[10,1000], μg/m<sup>3</sup>: [20, 2000]
- Waspmote and homemade boards used
- Sensors programmed to receive one measurement every 5 minutes and fall into sleep mode to avoid excessive signal noise.
- Sensor consumption during measurement: 150 mA
- Fan consumption: 170 mA

### **DESCRIPTION** of Sensor-System to be Used in Exercise



- Sensor Technologies to be used and their Principle of Operation
  - Physical weather: analog sensor principle (piezoresistive transducers)
  - Chemical weather: resistive sensor principle
- Expected Results
  - Calibration
  - Limit of detection
  - Power consumption
  - Signal noise identification



# **CONCLUSIONS**

- Calibration of sensor box
- Intercomparison with all other available measurements to identify
  - Measurements profiles as a function of sensor technologies
  - Potential for data-oriented modelling and forecasting
  - Use of sensor data for environmental information service design

