

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

## COST Action TD1105

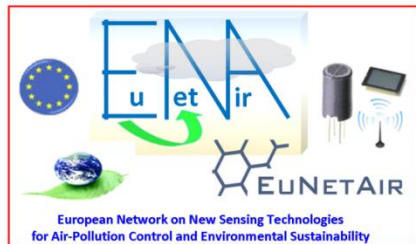
### INTERNATIONAL WG1-WG4 MEETING on

*New Sensing Technologies and Modelling for Air-Pollution Monitoring*  
University of Aveiro, Institute for Environment and Development - IDAD  
Aveiro, Portugal, 14 - 15 October 2014

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

## *Sensor-Box for Air Quality Control Measurements*

 **cost**  
EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



**Michele Penza and Domenico Suriano**

**Function in the Action: Action Chair & WG Member**

**ENEA - Brindisi, Italy**



 **cost**  
EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# OUTLINE

- **STATE-OF-ART ON AQ SENSING TECHNOLOGIES:**
  - Data Quality Objectives (DQO) of AQ DIRECTIVE (2008/50/EC) on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE)
- **VALIDATED AQ MONITORING by ENEA NASUS SENSORS:**
  - CO Monitoring in collaboration with ARPA-Puglia, Brindisi, IT
  - NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> Monitoring in collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra, IT
- **CURRENT CHALLENGES:**
  - AQ Sensors Applications in City of Bari: IT PON *RES-NOVAE*
  - IAQ Sensors Applications in Schools: IT PON *BAITAH*
  - AQ Sensors Applications on Buses (L'Aquila): IT *Smart Ring*
- **CONCLUDING REMARKS:**
  - IAQ and AQ Sensors Applications in European Cities
  - Air Quality Index (AQI)

# CURRENT STATUS in AIR QUALITY SENSORS



Michel Gerboles, JRC-Ispra, IES

## Fixed measurements: definition

'fixed measurements' means measurements taken at fixed sites to determine the levels in accordance with the relevant *Data Quality Objectives* (DQO);

Fixed measurements are mandatory in zones and agglomerations where the upper assessment thresholds are exceeded.

*AQD: European DIRECTIVE 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, art. 2*

# CURRENT STATUS in AIR QUALITY SENSORS



Michel Gerboles, JRC-Ispra, IES

## AQD: Data Quality Objectives (DQO)

	SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> /NO <sub>x</sub> , CO	Benzene	O <sub>3</sub>
Uncertainty for <b>fixed measurements</b>	15 %	25 %	15 %
	Fluoresc., chemil., NDIR	automatic GC or pumped sampling	UV photometry
	<b><i>demonstration of equivalence would be mandatory to use micro-sensors</i></b>		

# CURRENT STATUS in AIR QUALITY SENSORS



## Indicative methods: definition

'indicative measurements' means measurements which meet *data quality objectives* that are less strict than those required for *fixed measurements*;

*AQD: European Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, art. 2*

**Michel Gerboles, JRC-Ispra, IES**

# CURRENT STATUS in AIR QUALITY SENSORS



## AQD: Data Quality Objectives (DQO)

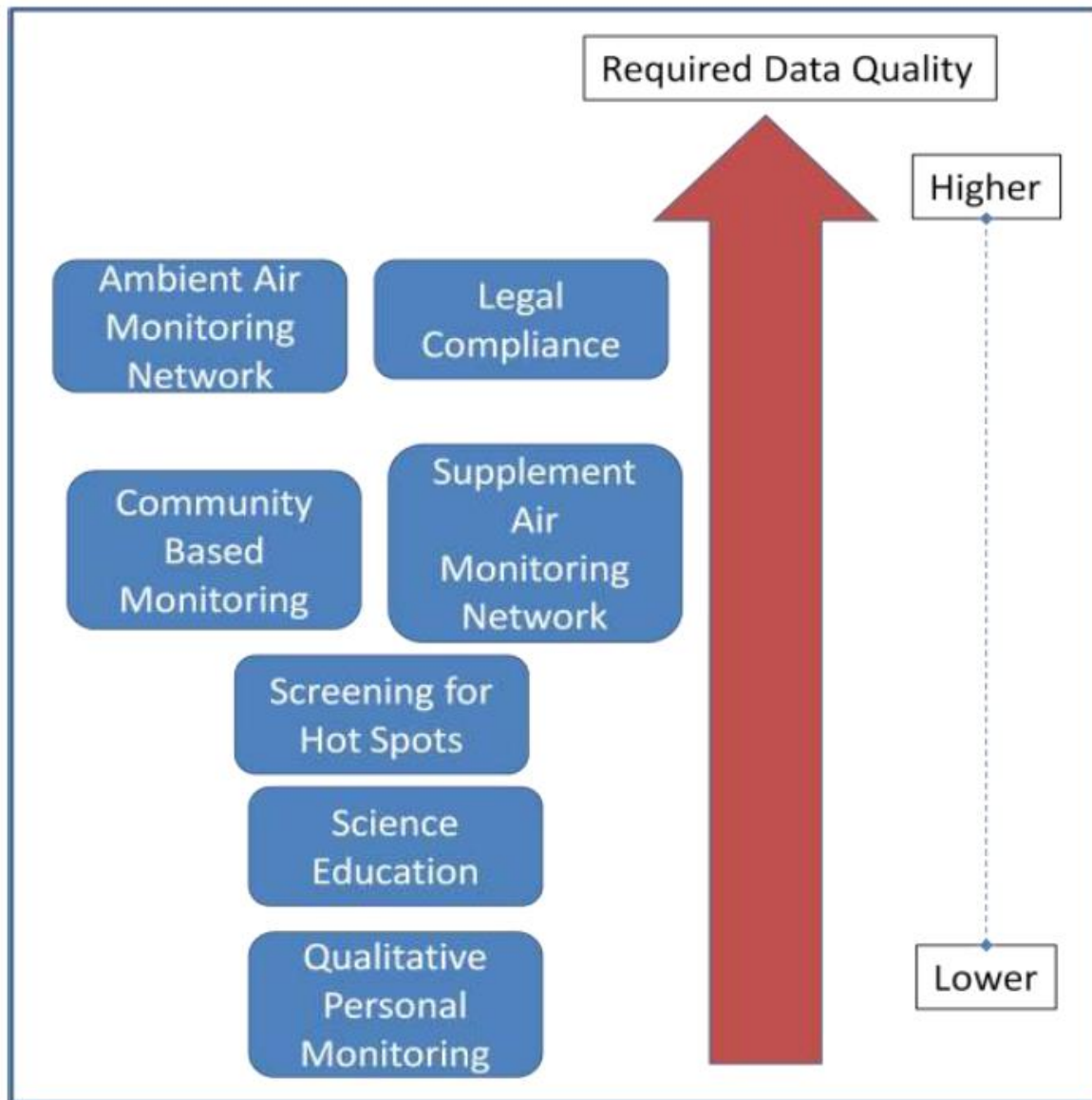
	SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> /NO /NO <sub>x</sub> , CO	Benzene	O <sub>3</sub>
Uncertainty for <b>fixed measurements</b>	15 %	25 %	15 %
Uncertainty for <b>indicative measurements</b>	25 %	30 %	30 %
	diffusive samplers, <i>micro-sensors</i>		

Michel Gerboles, JRC-Ispra, IES

# Roadmap for Next Generation Air Monitoring

## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### Data Quality Requirements for the range of NGAM applications



**US EPA, March 2013:**

Tim Watkins, US EPA  
[Watkins.Tim@epa.gov](mailto:Watkins.Tim@epa.gov)

Viens Matthew, US EPA  
[Viens.Matthew@epa.gov](mailto:Viens.Matthew@epa.gov)

<http://epa.gov/research/airscience/docs/roadmap-20130308.pdf>

# PORTABLE AQ SENSOR-SYSTEM: ENEA NASUS

- **TECHNICAL DATASHEET**
- **AQ SENSORS: CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, PM<sub>10</sub>**
- **METEOROLOGICAL SENSORS: RH, T**





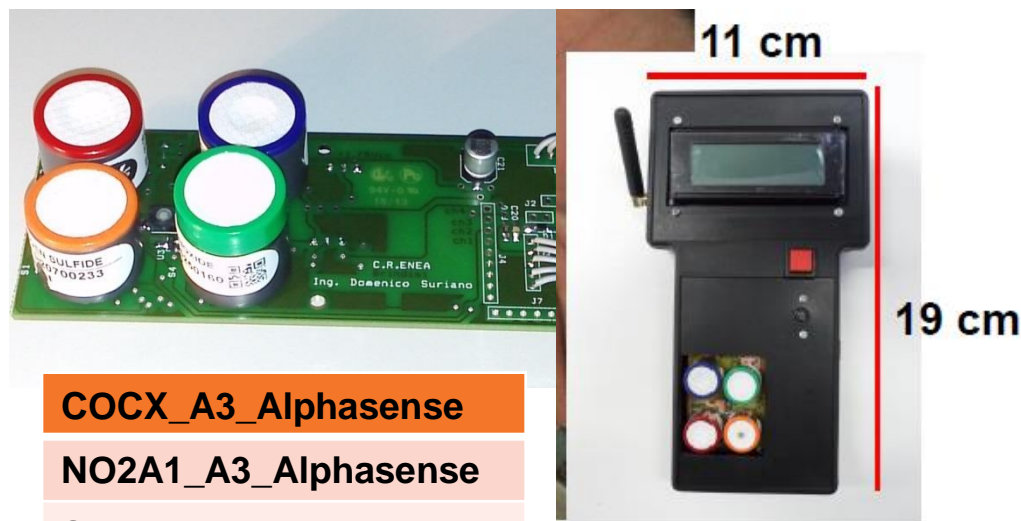
# SENSOR TECHNOLOGIES: *Proofs-of-Concept*

## NASUS GAS SENSOR BOX

M. Penza et al., COST Brescia Meeting at EUROSENSORS 2014, 7-10 September 2014

Courtesy from ENEA

Real Measurements in collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra, Italy



COCX\_A3\_Alphasense

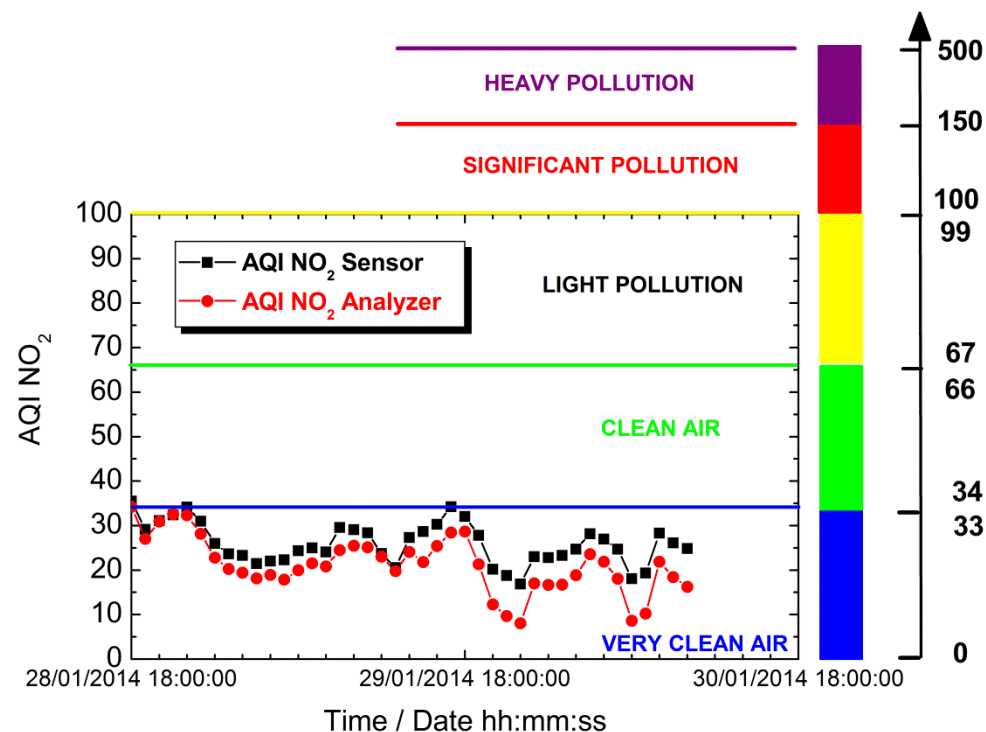
NO2A1\_A3\_Alphasense

SO2AF\_A3\_Alphasense

H2SA1\_A3\_Alphasense

4 sensors (Electrochemical) to detect air-pollutants (e.g., CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>)

H<sub>2</sub>S, T and RH



Air Quality Index (AQI) by NO<sub>2</sub> Sensor And NO<sub>x</sub> Chemiluminescence Analyzer

# AIR-SENSOR BOX: Proof-of-Concept by ENEA

## MicroSensors for Urban Air Quality Monitoring

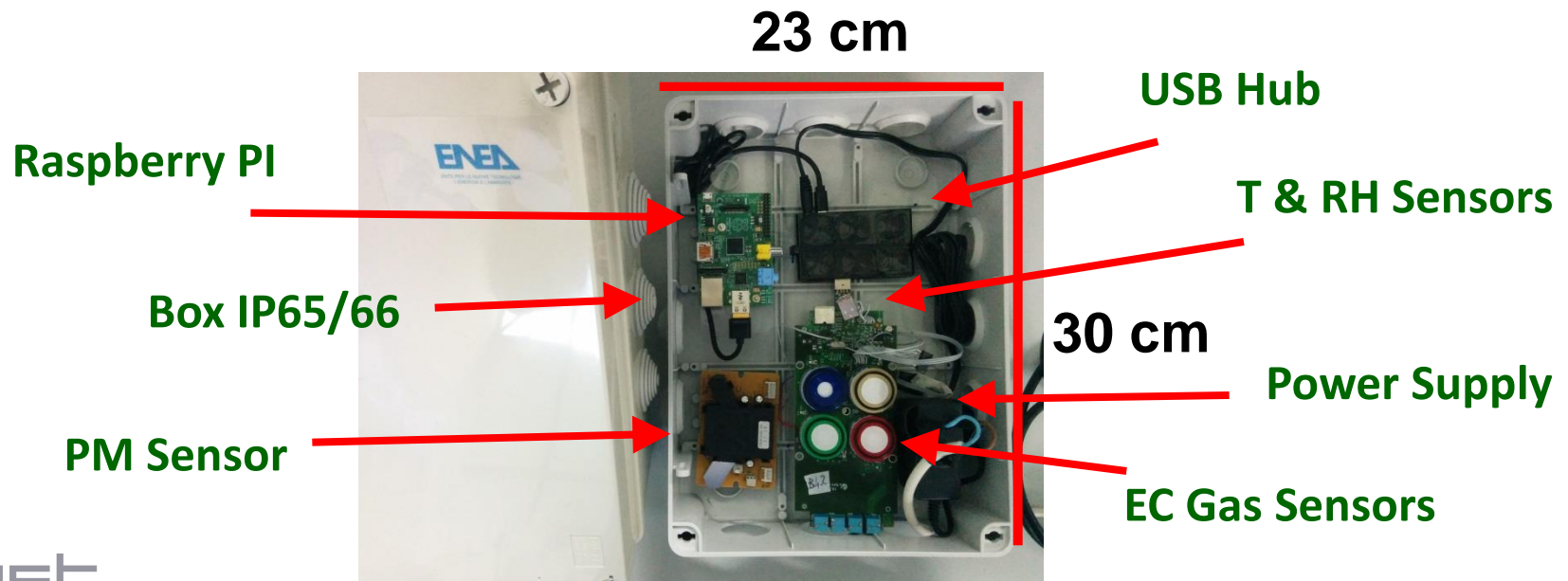
### Wireless Sensor-Node Network for Air Quality Monitoring

- Hardware:

**A. AQ Multiparametric Sensor Node:** NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, T, RH

**B. Electronics:** Raspberry PI, Modem GSM, SIM Card, Wi-Fi

**C. Database:** saving data in real-time on a server (*IBM Italia collaboration*)




# AIR-SENSOR BOX: Proof-of-Concept by ENEA

## MicroSensors for Urban Air Quality Monitoring

CO-B4	Alphasense, UK
NO2-B4	Alphasense, UK
O3-B4	Alphasense, UK
SO2-B4	Alphasense, UK
PPD20V	Shinyei, JP
TC1047A	Microchip
HIH5031	Honeywell

- 4 Electrochemical Sensors:  
NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>
- 1 PM Sensor/Counter:  
PM (1 - 5 μm)
- Environmental Sensors:  
T & RH





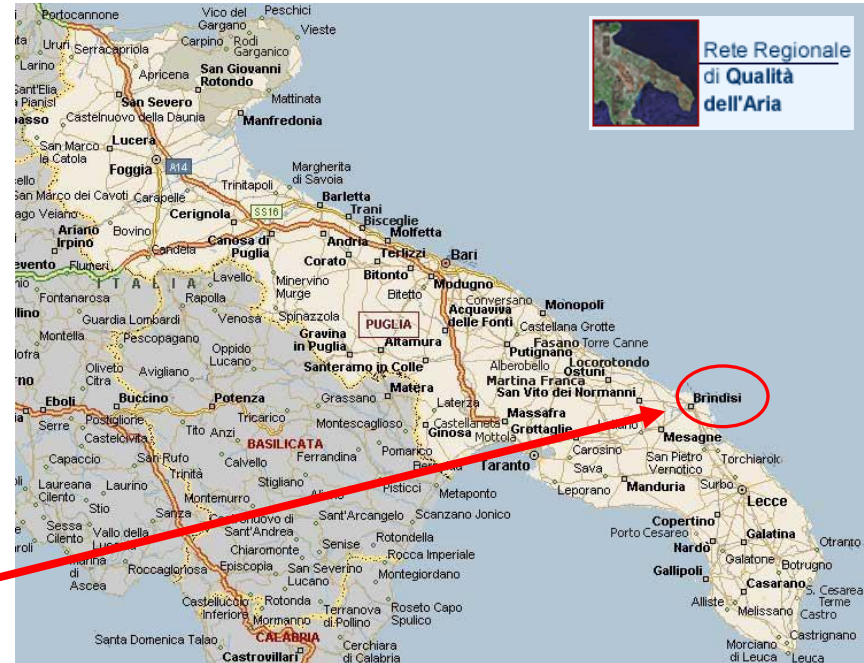
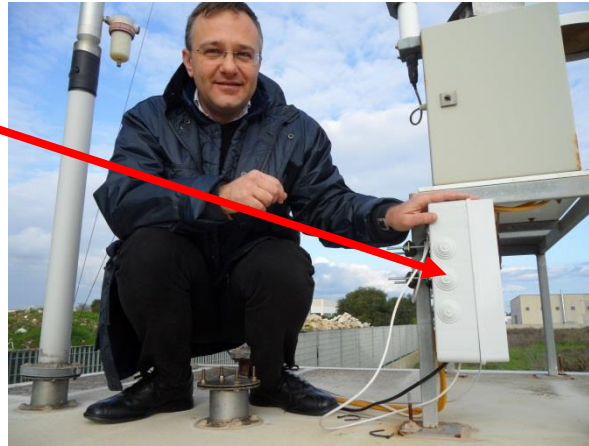
# **VALIDATED AQ MONITORING by ENEA NASUS SENSORS:**

- **CO Monitoring in collaboration with ARPA-Puglia, Brindisi, IT**
- **NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> Monitoring in collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra, IT**

# NASUS 4: VALIDATION in Collaboration with ARPA-Puglia (1/4)

## VALIDATION OF **NASUS 4** IN AN OFFICIAL LOCAL-NODE OF THE NETWORK ARPA-PUGLIA, *Regional Agency for Environmental Protection*

**NASUS 4 on  
ARPA PUGLIA  
fixed station roof**



**ARPA-PUGLIA  
fixed stations locations:  
Industrial area at  
Brindisi (Italy)**

## Validation Time-Domain Measurements Method: NASUS 4 Sensors *versus* Standard Chemical Analyzers



VS



Standard Chemical Analyzers

NASUS 4 Sensors by ENEA Brindisi

# NASUS 4: CO Validation in Collaboration with ARPA-Puglia (3/4)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 28.6 \text{ ppb}$

Max  $E(t) = 339.5 \text{ ppb}$

**Very Good  
Accuracy !**

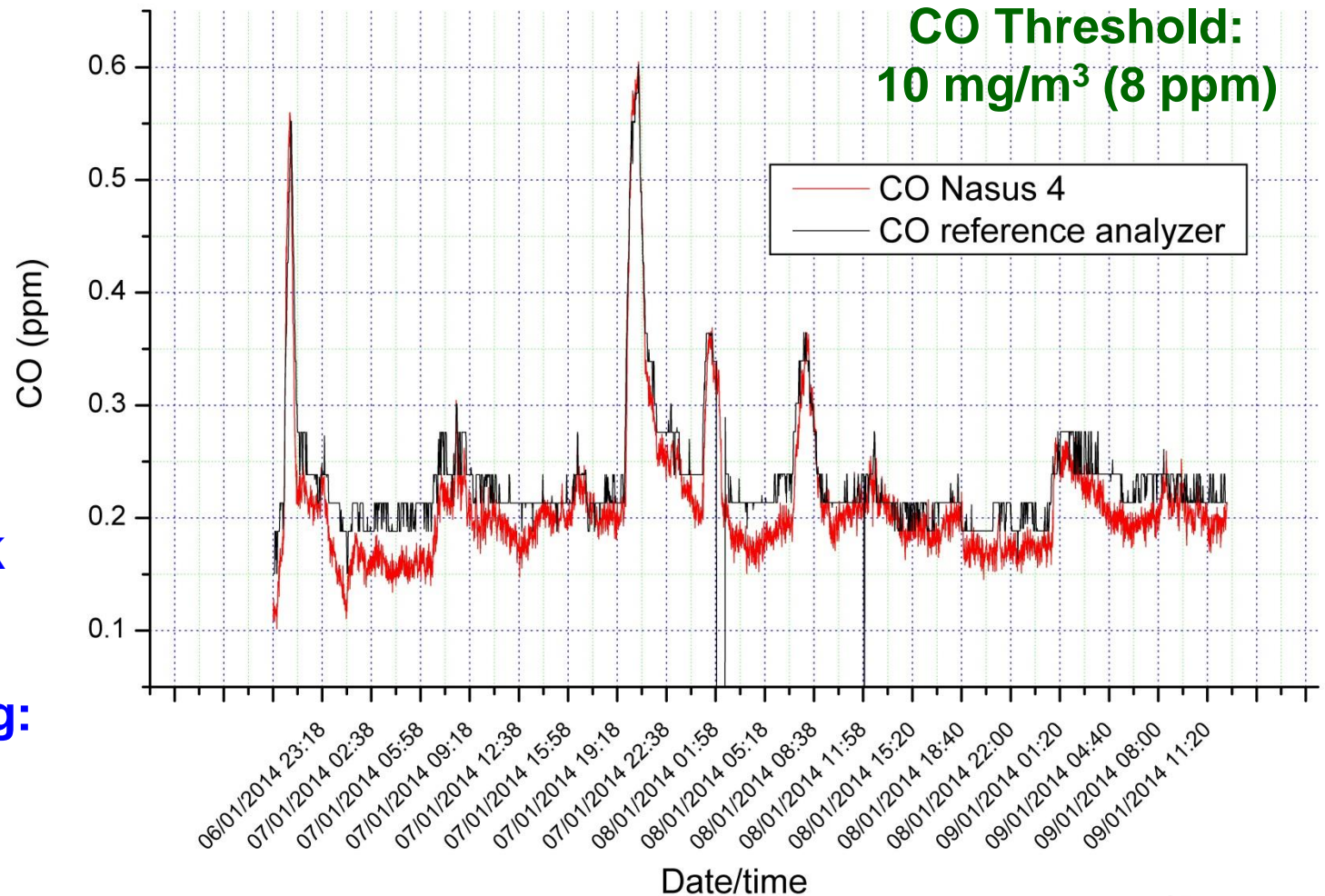
**CO EC Sensor COCX  
by Alphasense Ltd, UK**

**Measurement Timing:  
6 - 9 January 2014**

$E(t) = \text{Error}$

$C_N(t)$ : Nasus 4 CO sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : CO reference analyzer concentration



# NASUS 4: CO Validation in Collaboration with ARPA-Puglia (4/4)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 29.05$  ppb

Max  $E(t) = 427.6$  ppb

**Very Good  
Accuracy !**

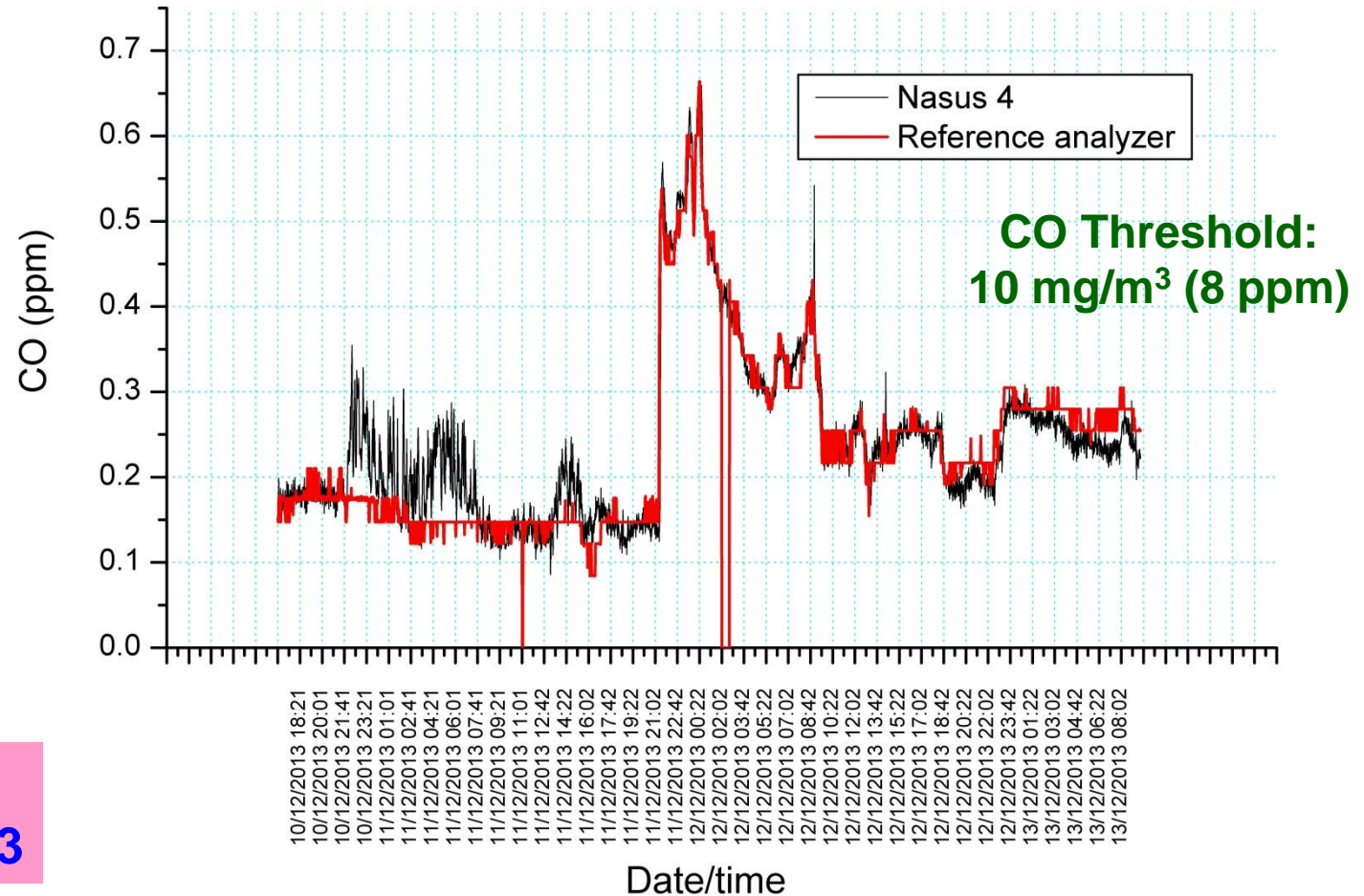
**CO EC Sensor COCX  
by Alphasense Ltd, UK**

**Measurement Timing:  
10 - 13 December 2013**

$E(t) = \text{Error}$

$C_N(t)$ : Nasus 4 CO sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : CO reference analyzer concentration





## VALIDATION OF *NASUS 4* IN A REAL SCENARIO BY MEANS OF JRC AQ MOBILE LAB



**NASUS 4 on  
JRC  
AQ Mobile  
Laboratory**



## Validation Time-Domain Measurements Method: NASUS 4 Sensors *versus* Standard Chemical Analyzers



**Standard Chemical Analyzers**

**VS**



**NASUS 4 Sensors by ENEA Brindisi**

# NASUS 4: NO<sub>2</sub> Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (3/7)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 5 \text{ ppb}$

Max  $E(t) = 12.7 \text{ ppb}$

**Good  
Accuracy !**

**NO<sub>2</sub> Thresholds:**  
200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (100 ppb)  
400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (200 ppb)

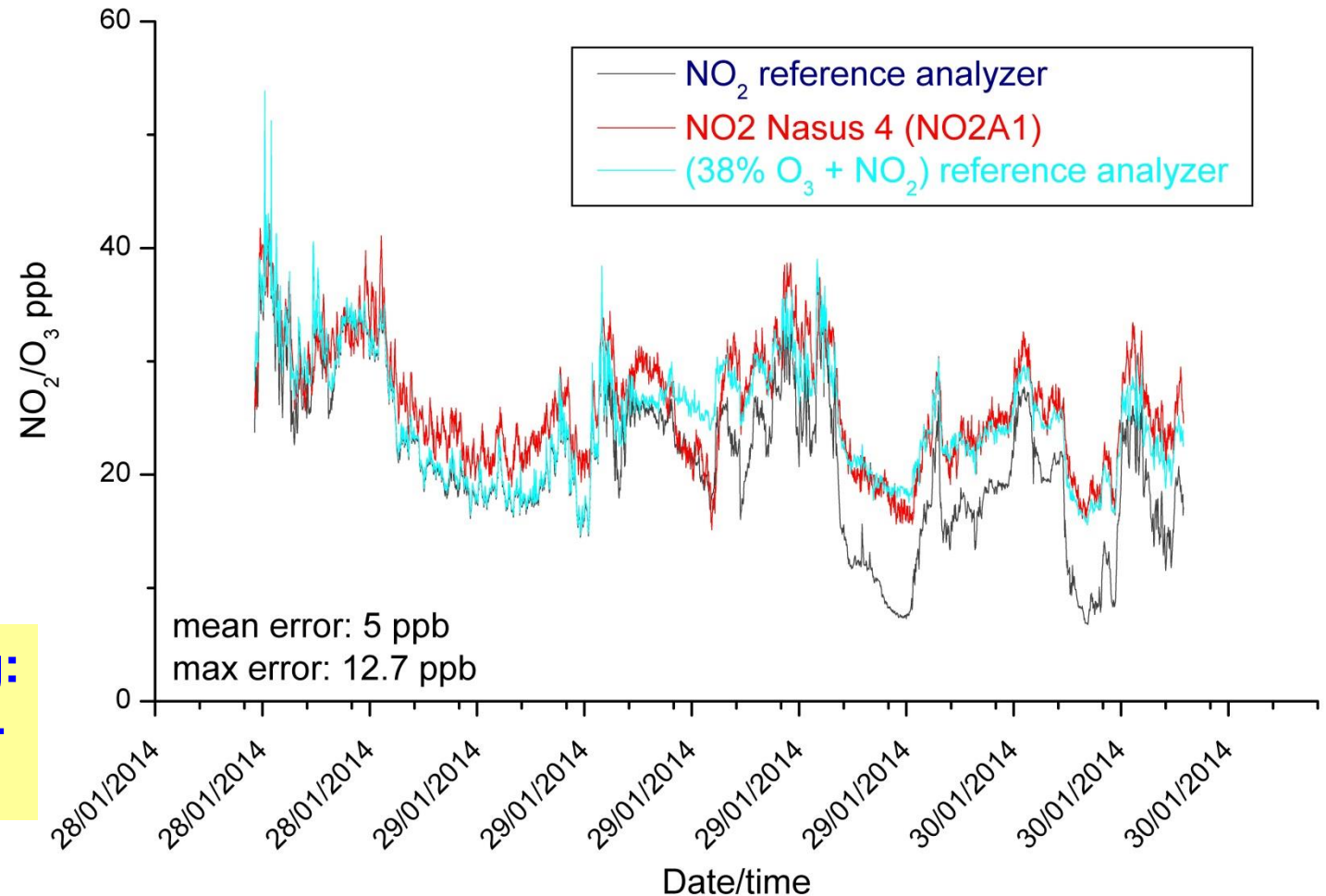
**NO<sub>2</sub> EC Sensor NO2A1  
by Alphasense Ltd, UK**

**Measurement Timing:**  
**28 - 30 January 2014**  
**WINTER: 2 DAYS**

$E(t) = \text{Error}$

$C_N(t)$ : NO<sub>2</sub> sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : NO<sub>2</sub> reference analyzer concentration



# NASUS 4: NO<sub>2</sub> Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (4/7)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 3.36$  ppb

Max  $E(t) = 14.83$  ppb

**Very Good  
Accuracy !**

**NO<sub>2</sub> Thresholds:**  
200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (100 ppb)  
400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (200 ppb)

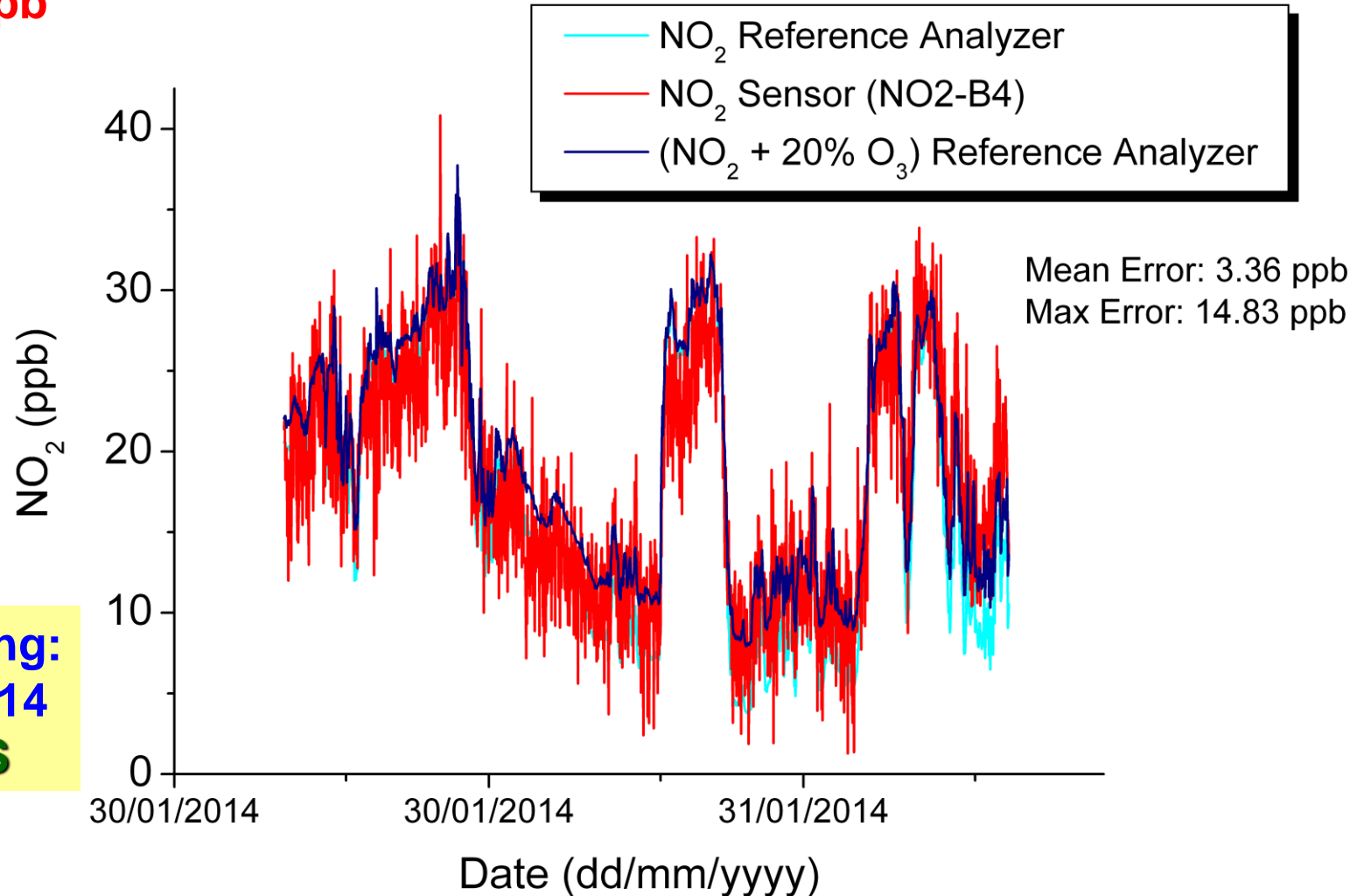
**EC Sensor NO2B4  
Alphasense Ltd**

**Measurement Timing:  
30 - 31 January 2014  
WINTER: 2 DAYS**

$E(t) = \text{Error}$

$C_N(t)$ : NO<sub>2</sub> sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : NO<sub>2</sub> reference concentration



# NASUS 4: NO<sub>2</sub> Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (5/7)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 12.75$  ppb

Max  $E(t) = 193$  ppb

**Moderate  
Accuracy !!**

**NO<sub>2</sub> Thresholds:**  
200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (100 ppb)  
400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (200 ppb)

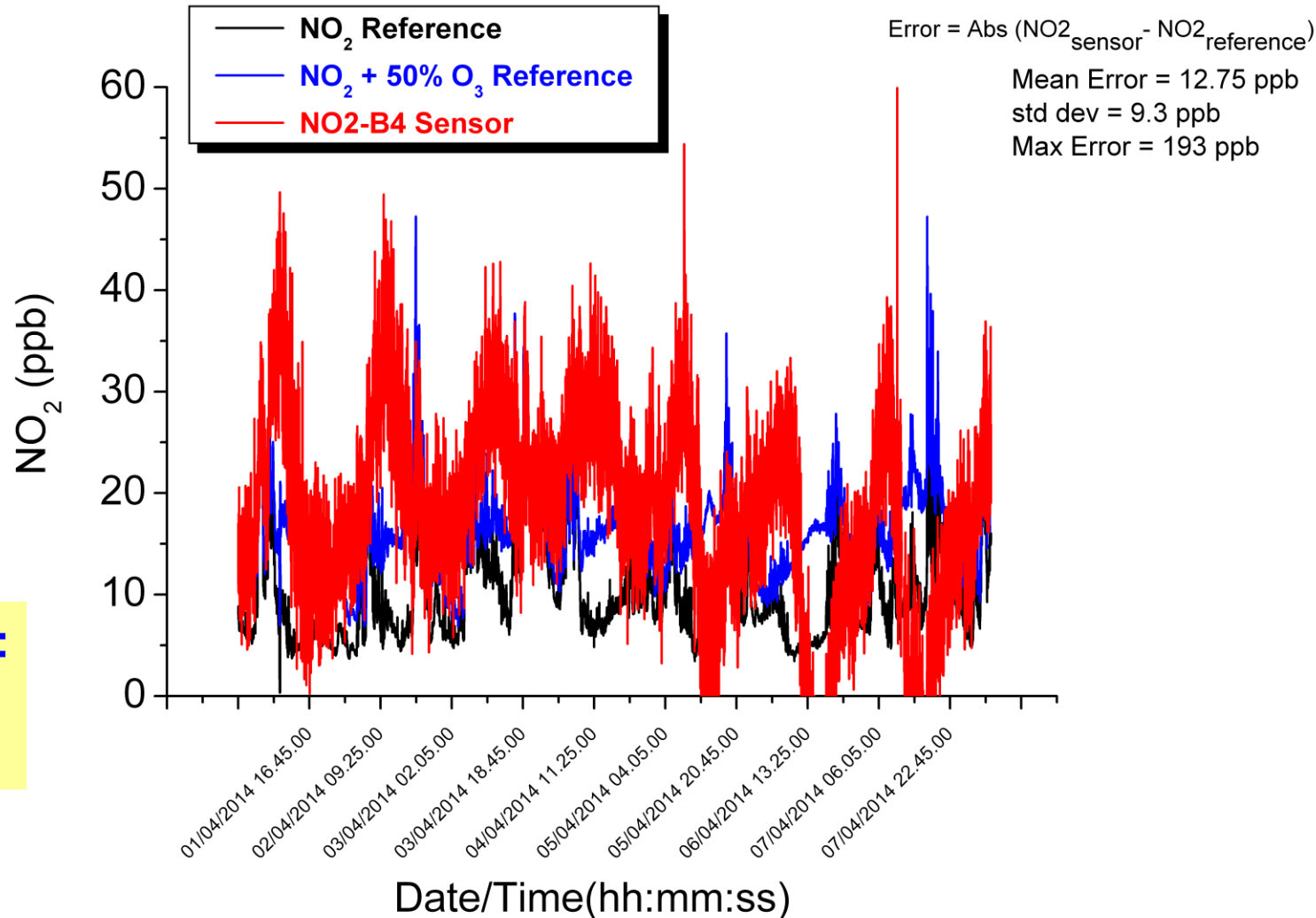
**NO<sub>2</sub> EC Sensor NO2B4  
by Alphasense Ltd, UK**

**Measurement Timing:**  
**1 Apr - 8 May 2014**  
**SPRING: 38 DAYS**

$E(t) = \text{Error}$

$C_N(t)$ : Nasus 4 NO<sub>2</sub> sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : NO<sub>2</sub> reference analyzer concentration



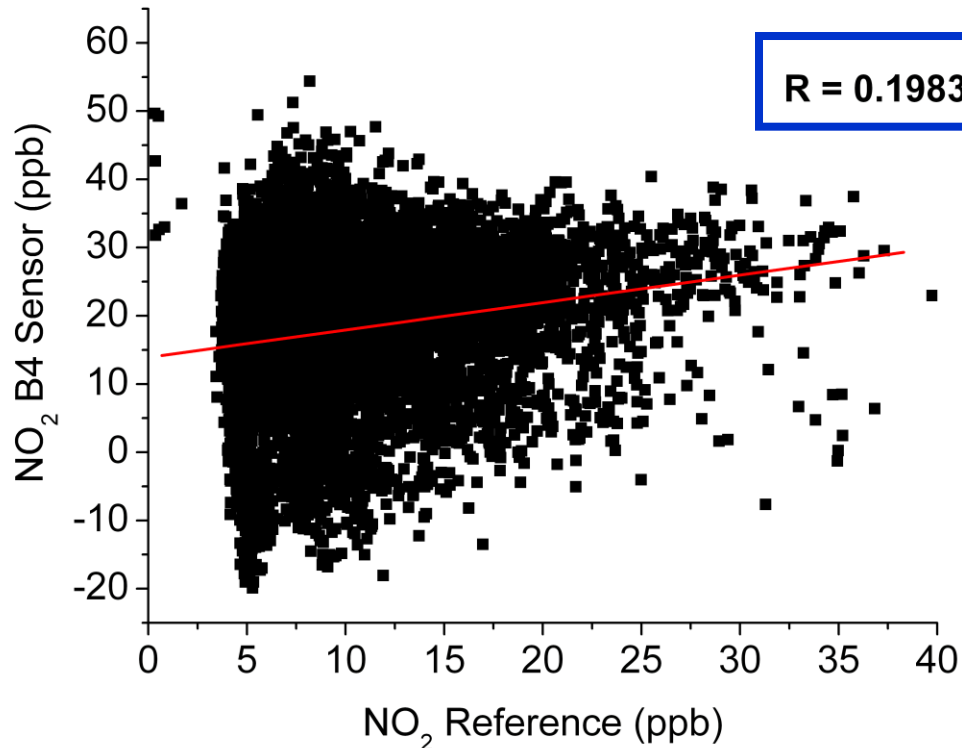
# Cross-sensitivity of O<sub>3</sub> to NO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

## Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (6/7)

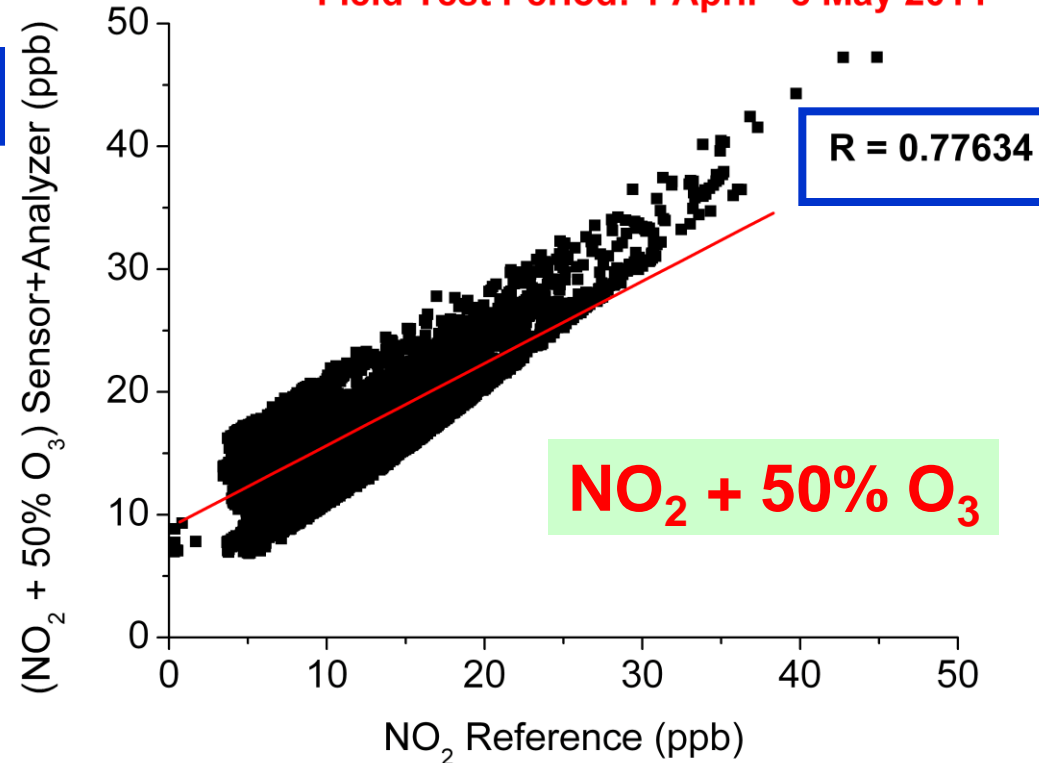
NO<sub>2</sub> EC Sensor NO2B4, by Alphasense Ltd, UK

NO<sub>2</sub>

Field Test Period: 1 April - 8 May 2014



Field Test Period: 1 April - 8 May 2014



Measurement Timing: 1 Apr - 8 May 2014 - 38 DAYS

# NASUS 4: CO Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (7/7)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 0.17$  ppm

Max  $E(t) = 0.69$  ppm

**Good  
Accuracy !!**

**CO Threshold:  
10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8 ppm)**

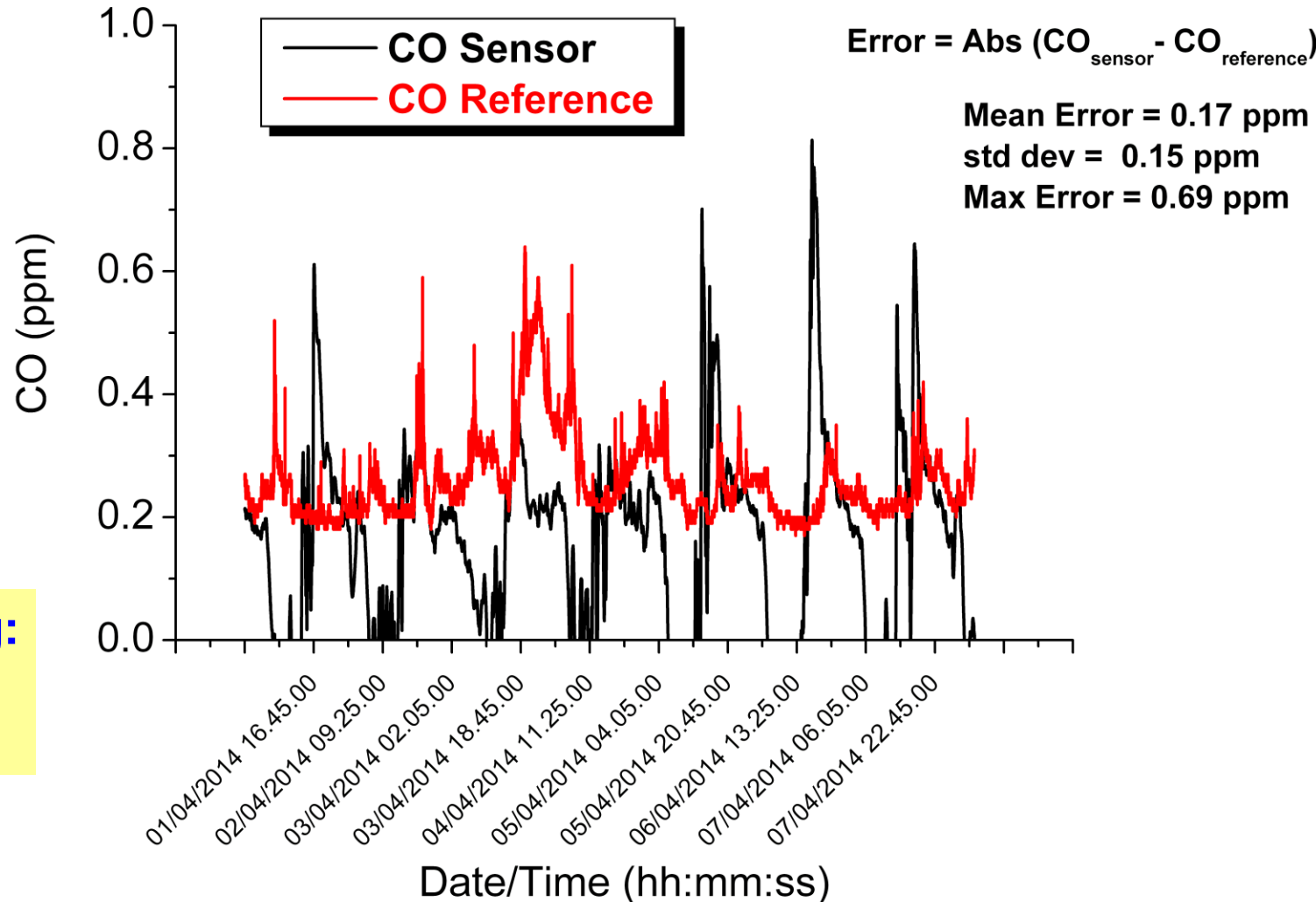
**EC Sensor CO-CX\_A3  
by Alphasense Ltd, UK**

**Measurement Timing:  
1 Apr - 8 May 2014  
SPRING: 38 DAYS**

$E(t) = \text{Error}$

$C_N(t)$ : CO sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : CO reference analyzer concentration



## PPD20V Particle Sensor by Shinyei Ltd, Japan

Detectable Particle Size: 1 - 5  $\mu\text{m}$

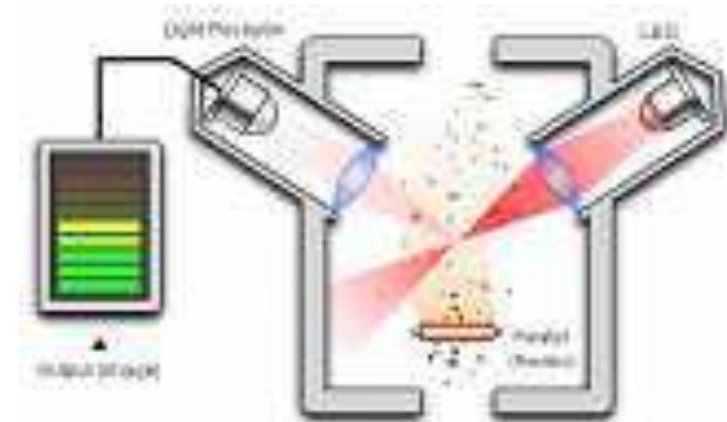
$$C(t) = A_0 + S \times V(t)$$

$C(t)$  = PM Concentration [ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ]

$A_0$  = Bias Constant (3.2795  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

$S$  = Sensor Sensitivity (46.85 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )/V)

$V(t)$  = Sensor Output Voltage [V]





# NASUS 4: PM Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (2/4)

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

Mean  $E(t) = 8.98 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Max  $E(t) = 41.76 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**Very Good Accuracy !**

Optical Particle Sensor  
PPD20V  
by Shinyei Ltd, Japan

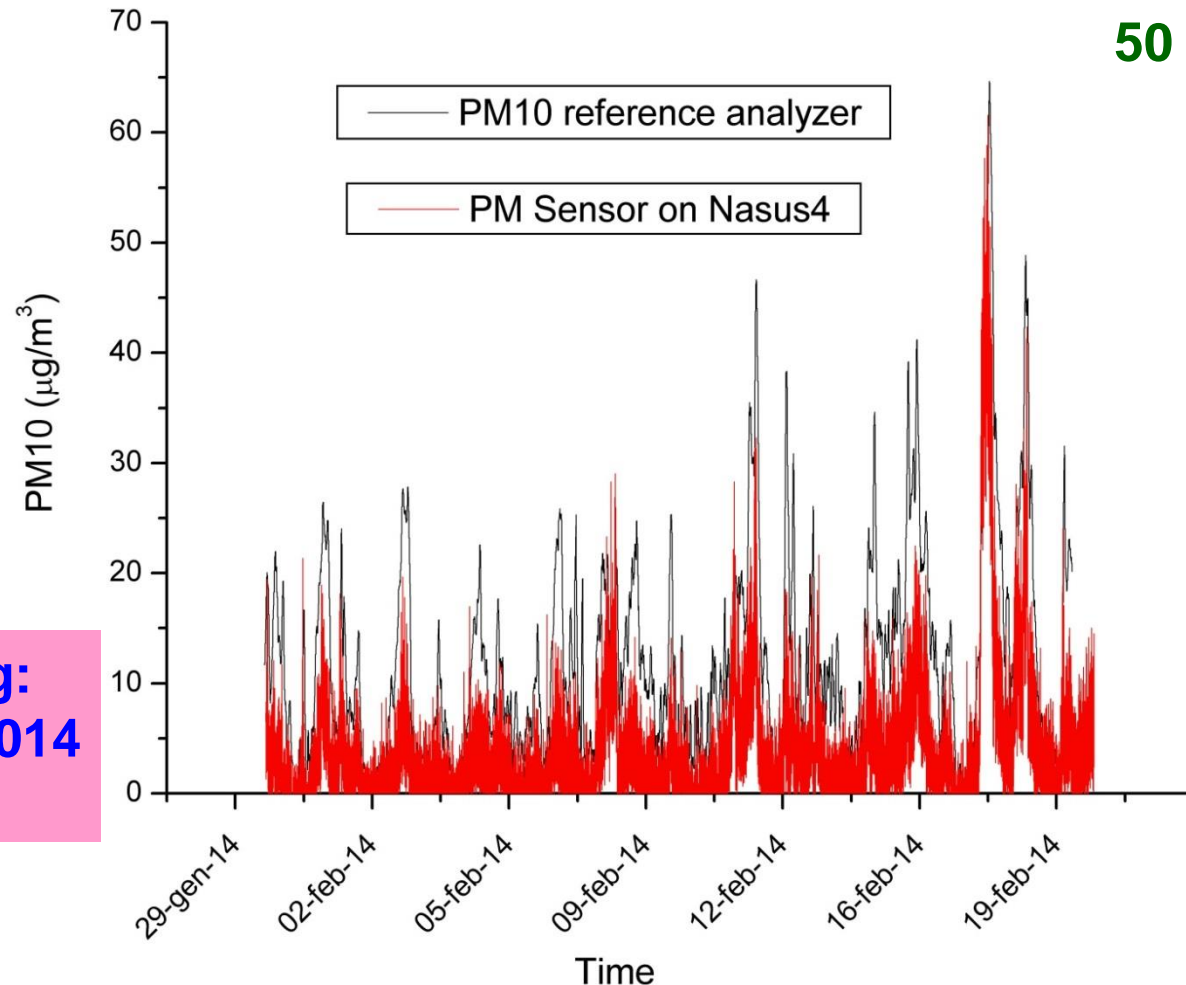
Measurement Timing:  
29 Jan 2014 - 19 Feb 2014  
**WINTER: 21 DAYS**

$E(t)$  = Error

$C_N(t)$ : PM sensor concentration

$C_A(t)$ : PM10 reference analyzer concentration

**PM10 Threshold:  
50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**



# NASUS 4: PM Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (3/4)

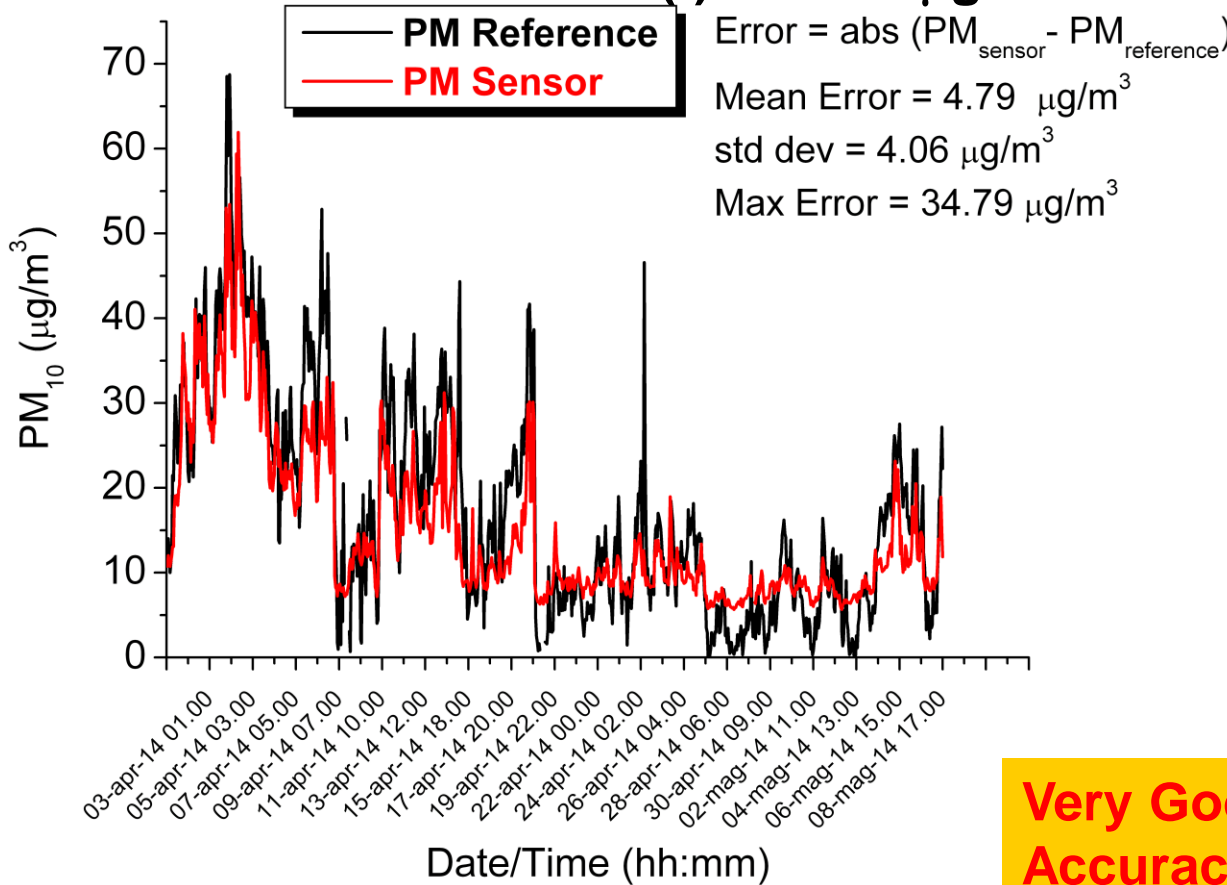
**PM<sub>10</sub> Threshold:  
50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>**

$$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$$

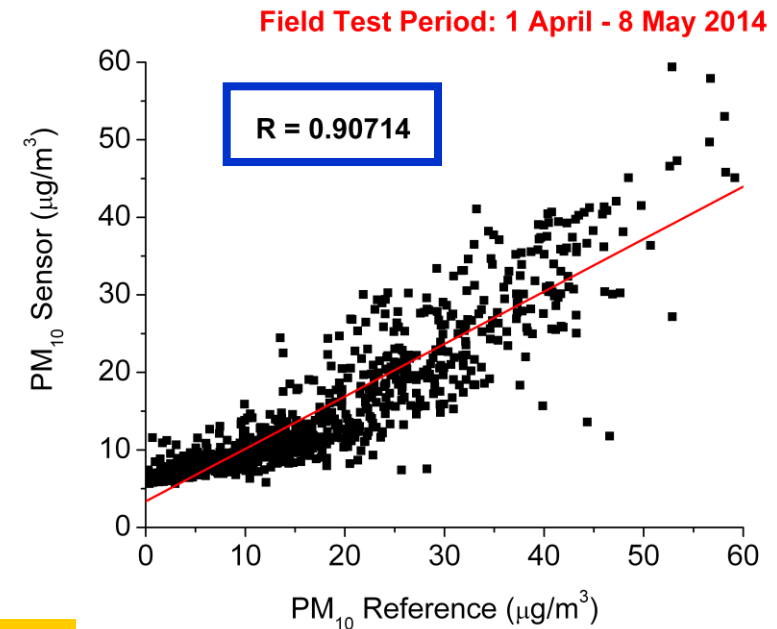
Mean  $E(t) = 4.79$   
µg/m<sup>3</sup>

Max  $E(t) = 34.79$  µg/m<sup>3</sup>

$E(t)$  = Error  
 $C_N(t)$ : PM sensor concentration  
 $C_A(t)$ : PM10 analyzer concentration



**Optical Particle Sensor PPD20V  
by Shinyei Ltd, Japan**



**Very Good  
Accuracy !**

**Measurement Timing:  
1 Apr 2014 - 8 May 2014  
SPRING: 38 DAYS**

# NASUS 4: PM Validation in Collaboration with JRC-IES, Ispra (4/4)

**PM<sub>10</sub> Threshold:  
50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>**

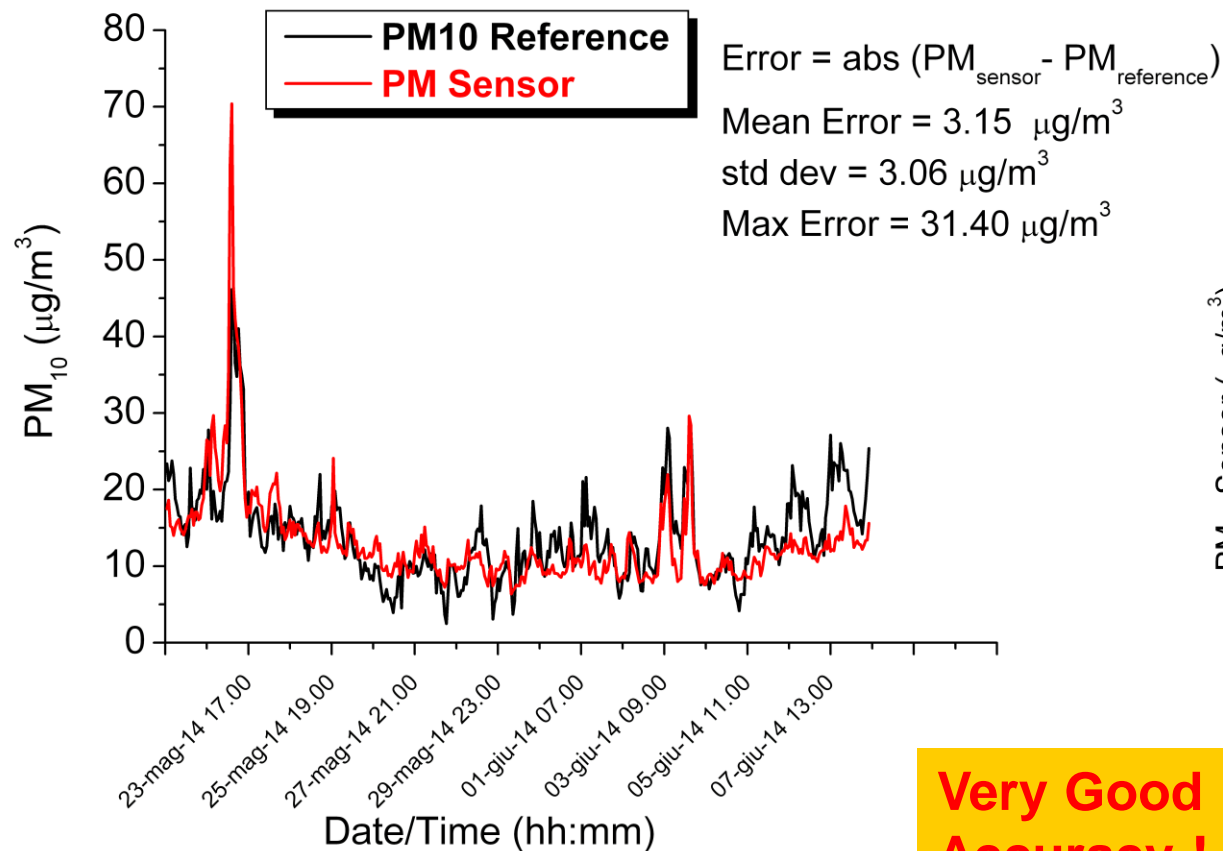
$E(t) = |C_N(t) - C_A(t)|$   
Mean  $E(t) = 3.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$   
Max  $E(t) = 31.40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

$E(t) = \text{Error}$   
 $C_N(t)$ : PM sensor concentration  
 $C_A(t)$ : PM10 analyzer concentration

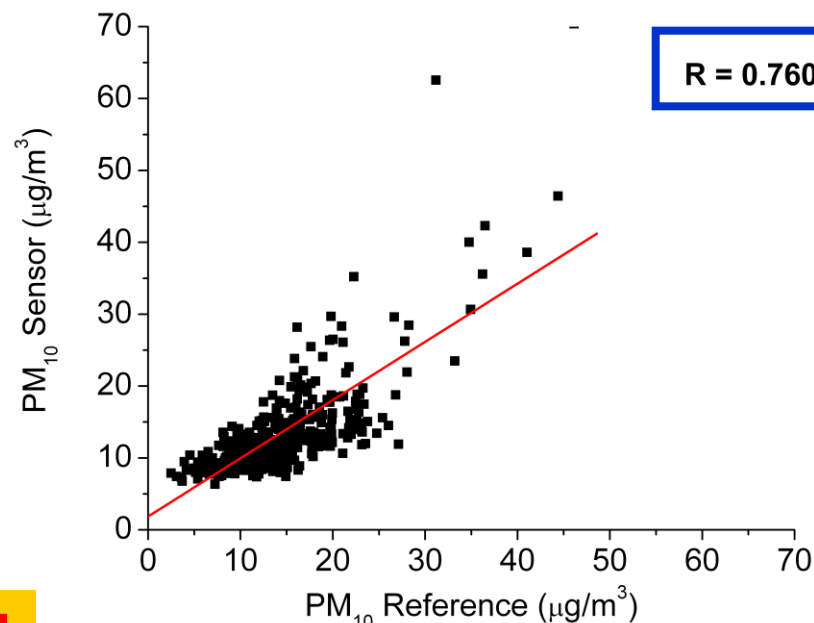
**Optical Particle Sensor PPD20V  
by Shinyei Ltd, Japan**

Field Test Period: 21 May - 8 June 2014

**R = 0.76092**



**Very Good  
Accuracy !**



**Measurement Timing:  
21 May 2014 - 8 Jun 2014  
SPRING: 18 DAYS**

# IT NATIONAL PROJECT RES-NOVAE: APPLICATIONS SCENARIO

## Smart City Bari

Smart Grid

Integration Renewables

Energy Storage Systems

Smart Grids  
(Distributors)

Urban Data Center  
(Municipality)

Energy

Environment

Mobility

City-Energy Database

Urban Renewables ed  
Ecobuildings

Building Diagnostics  
& Control

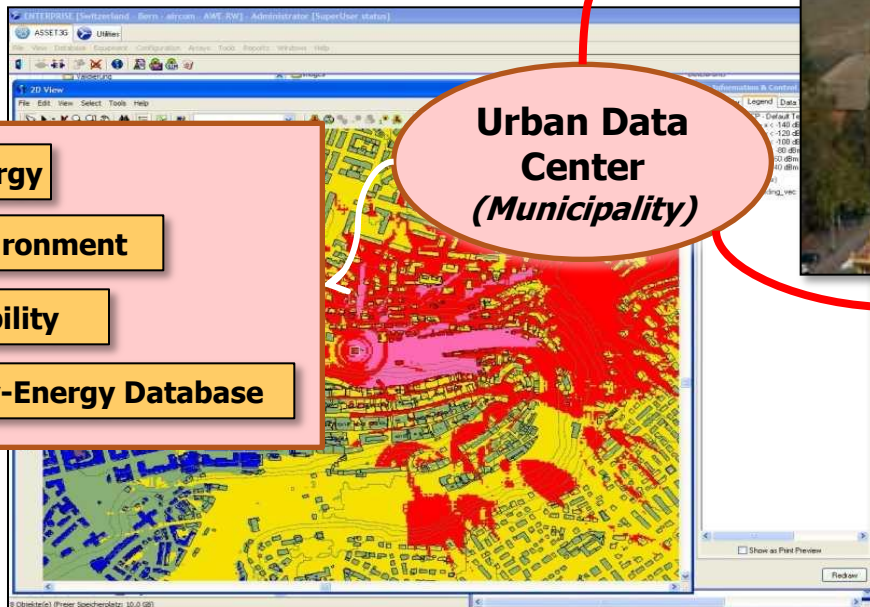
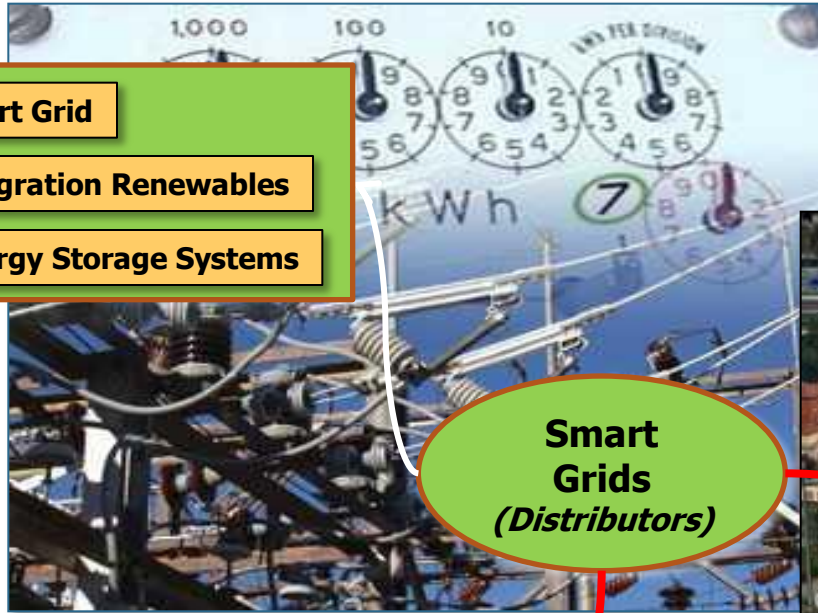
Active Demand  
Management

Smart District  
(Aggregators)

Smart Street Control

Public Light control

Smart Urban Objects

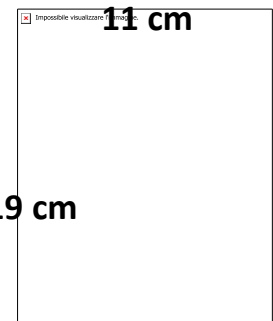
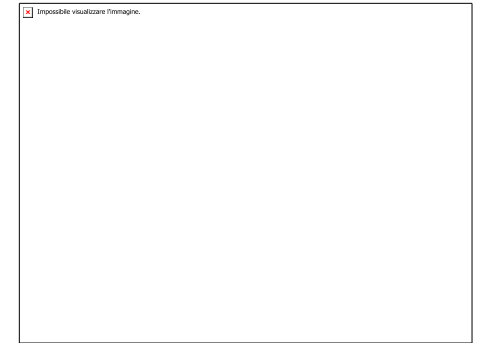


# IT NATIONAL PROJECT RES-NOVAE: INDOOR APPLICATIONS

## Smart City Bari



## ENEA AQ Sensor Node



**Real-Word Scenario for Sensor Technology Demonstration:  
Schools, Public Offices, Buildings**



# IT NATIONAL PROJECT RES-NOVAE: OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS

Real-Word Scenario for Sensor Technology Demonstration:

AQ ENEA Sensors Mobile Node mounted on public bus (AMTAB) in Bari (Italy).  
Urban Control Center (UCC) collects ENV/ENE/OTH data from City.

**Smart City Bari**



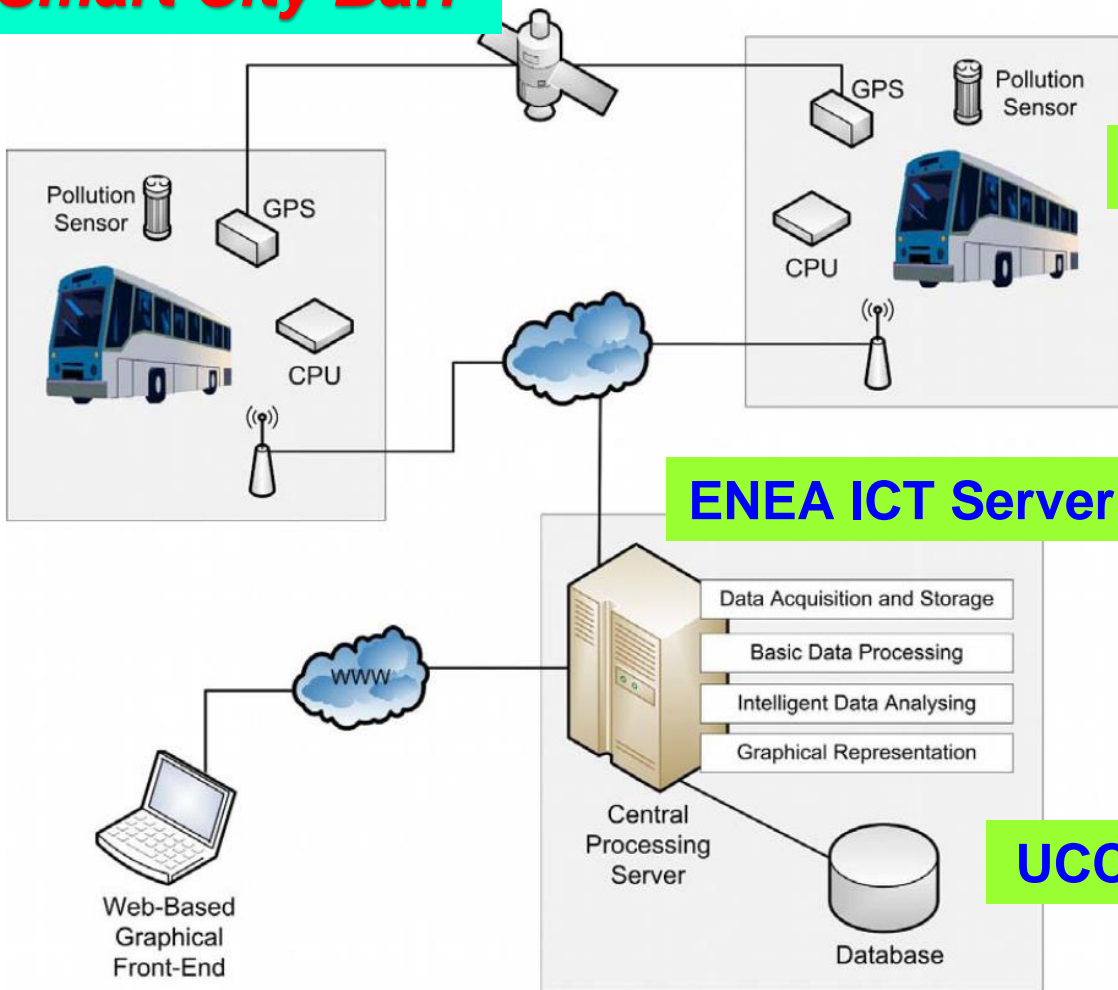
**AMTAB Public Buses**



**ENEA Mobile Sensor Node  
for Air Quality Monitoring:  
CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>,  
CO<sub>2</sub>, PM10, T, RH**

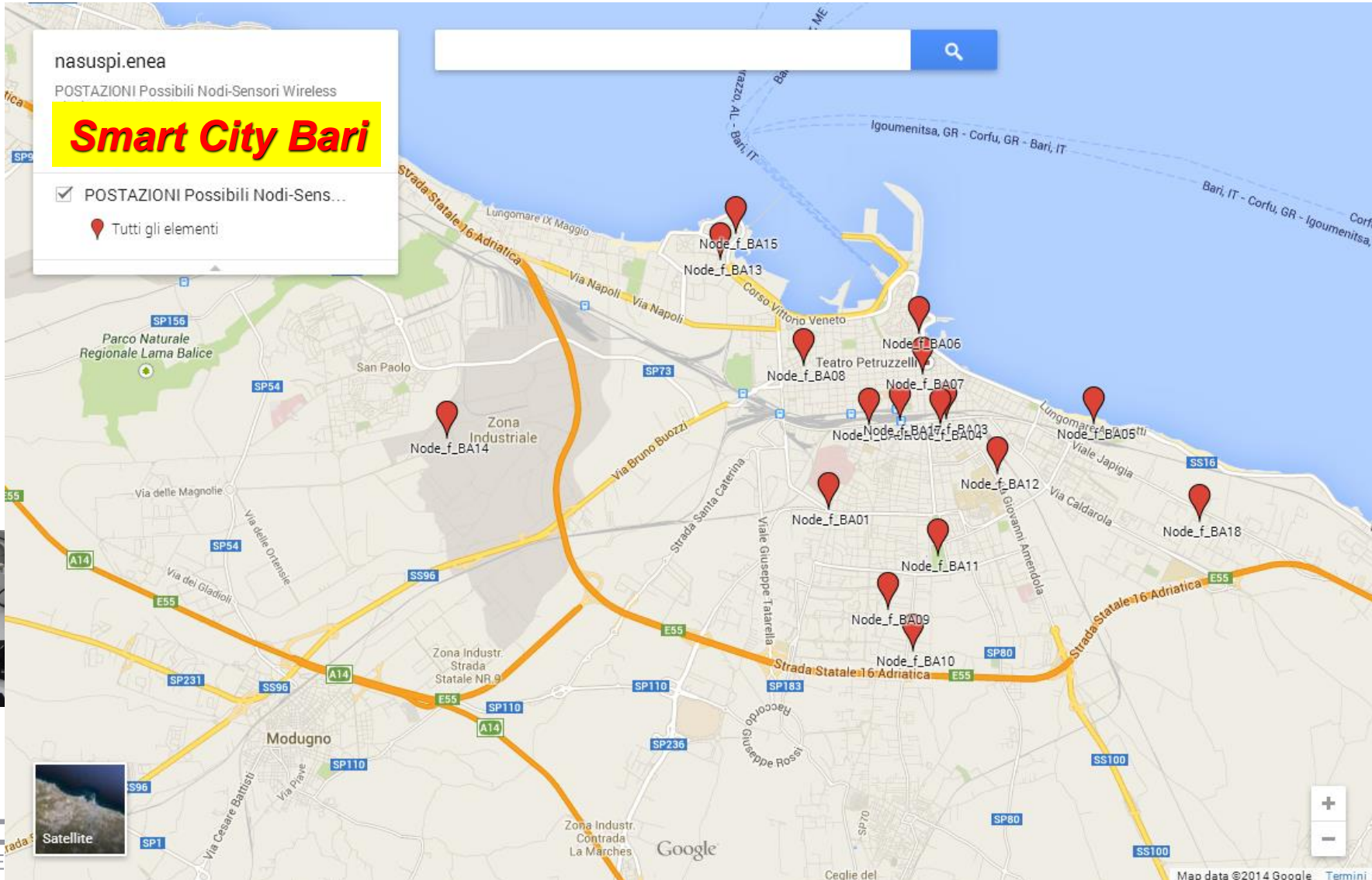


**UCC by IBM Italia**

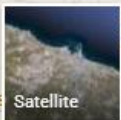


# IT NATIONAL PROJECT RES-NOVAE: OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS

**AQ ENEA Sensors Fixed Nodes Network distributed in Bari (Italy)  
Urban Control Center (UCC) collects data from City.**



Sensor-Node



# IT NATIONAL PROJECT RES-NOVAE: OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS

## AQ ENEA Sensors Fixed Nodes Network distributed in Bari (Italy) Urban Control Center (UCC), hosted by ENEA server, senses *real-time* City

localhost/resnovae/nuovojson.html

RESNOVAE  
Reti Edifici Strade Nuovi Obiettivi Virtuosi per l'Ambiente e l'Energia

### Smart City Bari

Legenda  
CO (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Dato N.D.  
0 - 5  
5 - 10  
10 - 15  
15 - 20  
> 20

Parametro Osservato  
IQA - Indice di qualità dell'aria  
NO2 - Biossido d'azoto  
O<sub>3</sub> - Ozono (media 8 ore max)  
CO - Monossido di Carbonio  
T - Temperatura

Data: Set 2014

Lu	Ma	Me	Gio	Ve	Sa	Do
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Postazioni: -- Tutte --

Coord.  
Lon.   
Lat.

Descr.

Stazione: **Nodo BA/4** Giorno: **2014-09-04**

NO<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub> CO SO<sub>2</sub> TVOC CO<sub>2</sub> T RH PM<sub>10</sub>

06: 6.563

Coord. (Long./Lat.): 16.92833, 41.12624



# Air Quality Index (AQI): Simple Provision of Real-Time Data

AQI for each Pollutant:

$$AQI = \frac{\text{CurrentPollutionLevel}}{\text{PollutionStandardLevel}} * 100$$

EU Air Quality Directive  
2008/50/EC

Pollutant	Limit Standard Level
NO <sub>x</sub>	100 ppb (200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 200 ppb (400 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
CO	8 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
SO <sub>2</sub>	130 ppb (350 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 190 ppb (500 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
O <sub>3</sub>	120 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (90 ppb)
PM <sub>10</sub>	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
BTEX	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
PAH (BaP)	1 ng/m <sup>3</sup>

# Air Quality Index (AQI): Categories & Risk for Health

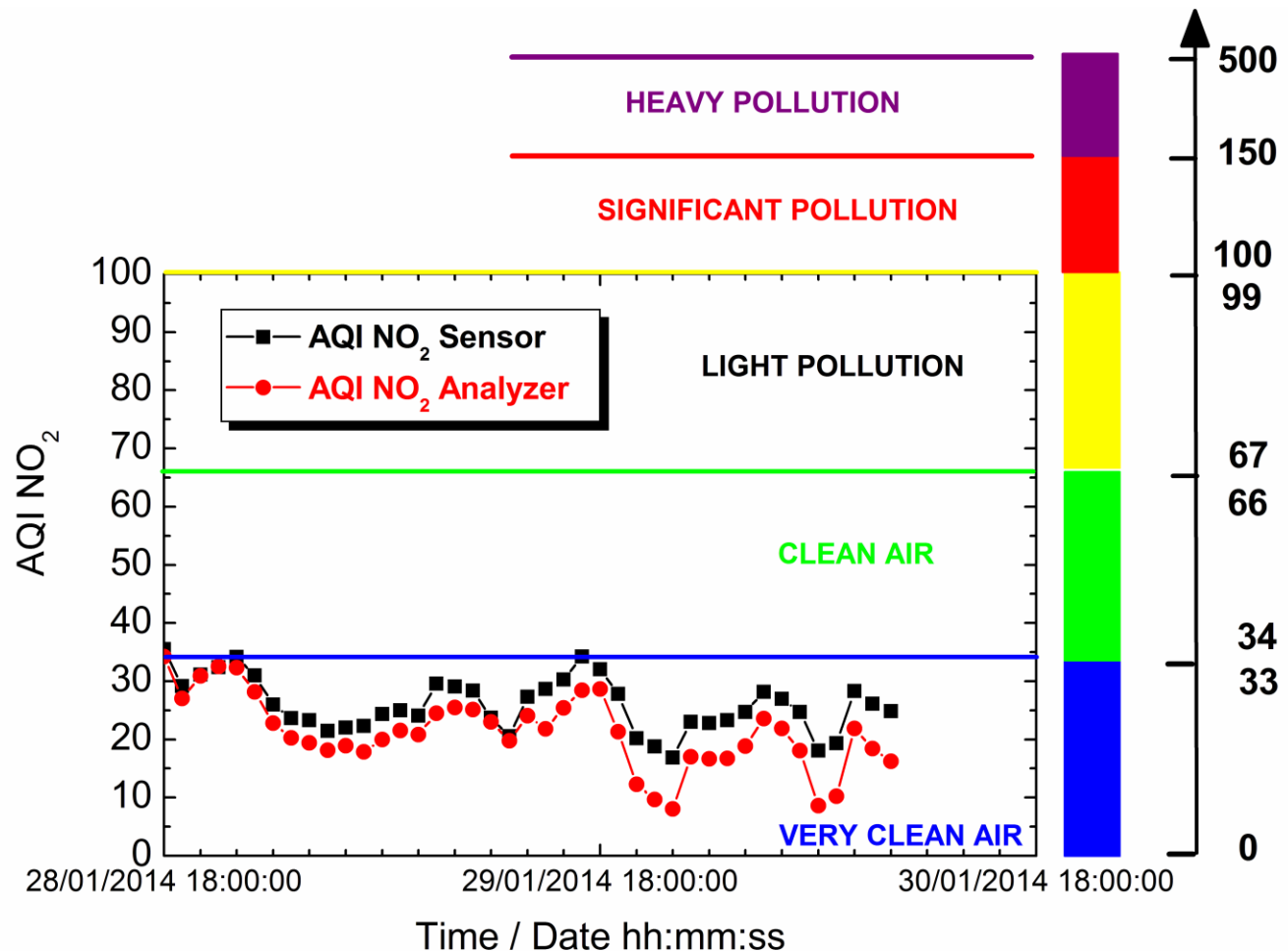
US EPA AQIs Classification

AQI Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colours
<i>When AQI is in this range</i>	<i>.... air quality conditions are:</i>	<i>... as symbolized by this colour:</i>
<b>0 to 33</b>	<b>VERY CLEAN AIR - <i>Excellent</i></b>	<b>BLUE</b>
<b>34 to 66</b>	<b>CLEAN AIR - <i>Good</i></b>	<b>GREEN</b>
<b>67 to 99</b>	<b>LIGHT POLLUTION - <i>Moderate</i></b>	<b>YELLOW</b>
<b>100 to 150</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT POLLUTION - <i>Bad</i></b>	<b>RED</b>
<b>&gt; 150</b>	<b>HEAVY POLLUTION - <i>Worse</i></b>	<b>PURPLE</b>

# Air Quality Index (AQI): Sensors versus Analyzers

**NO<sub>2</sub> detection at an air quality station (JRC-IES, Ispra) and related AQI by sensor and analyzer for general public**

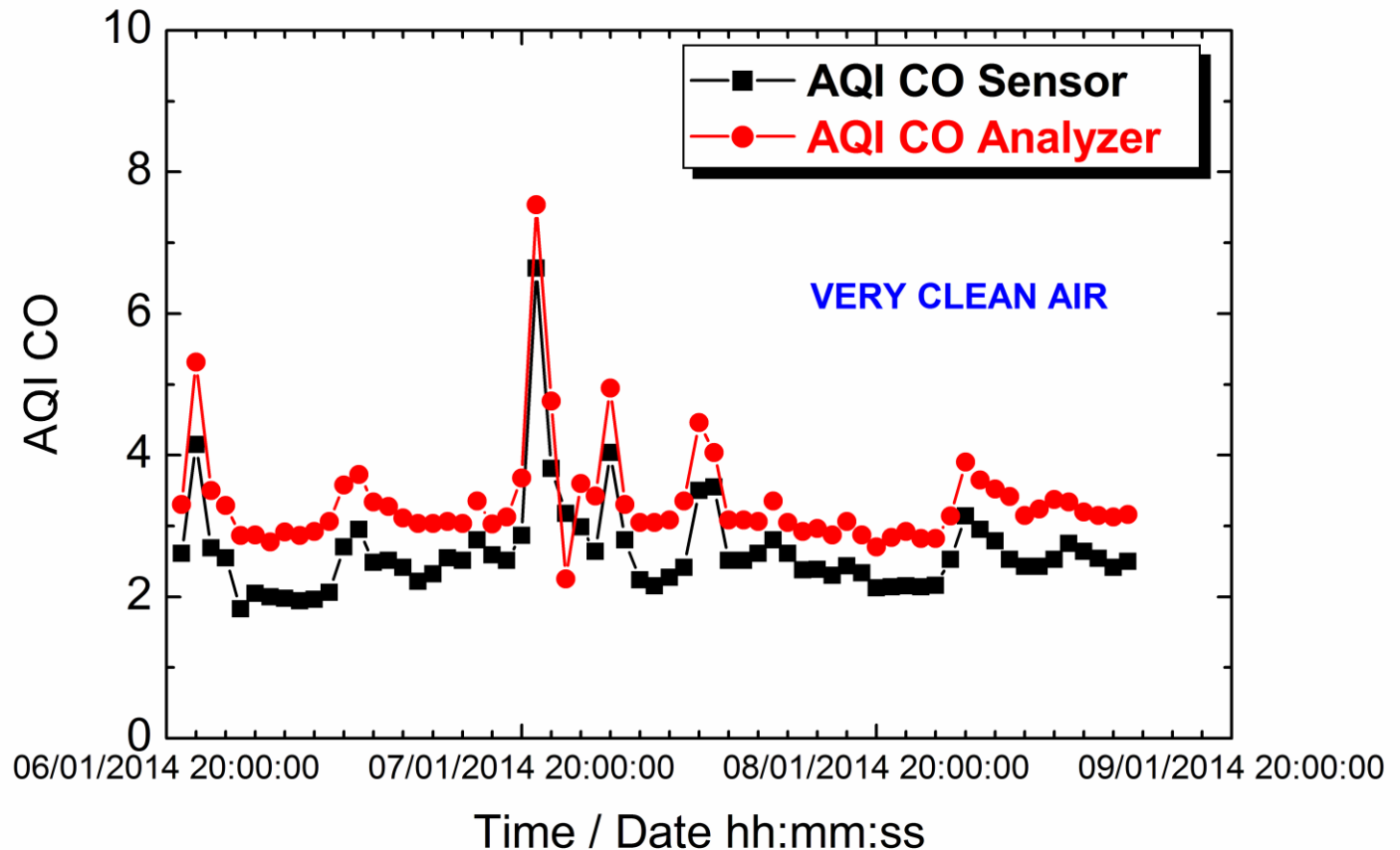
**Very Good  
Correlation**



# Air Quality Index (AQI): Sensors versus Analyzers

CO detection at an air quality station (ARPA-Puglia, Brindisi) and related AQI by sensor and analyzer for general public

Very Good  
Correlation



# CONCLUSIONS and Future Activities

- **Low-cost Micro-sensors** should not substitute but supplement routine monitoring devices, at the moment.
- Use of **portable systems** based on *low-cost solid-state gas sensors* to supplement high-cost standard chemical analyzers should be possible for some pollutant gases.
- Further **long-term investigations** in order to extend the range of air-pollutants detectable by *low-cost solid-state gas sensors* at higher accuracy.
- Further **sensor-system miniaturization and integration** with commercial electronics (e.g., smartphones, tablets, etc.) for **community participatory environmental sensing**.
- **Air Quality Control Fixed/Mobile Sensors Network for Smart Cities Applications**
- **Air Quality Index (AQI)** to inform general public.

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JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

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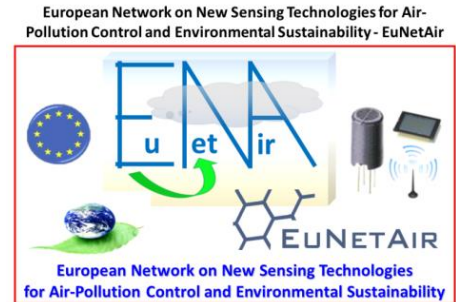
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*European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air-Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability*



- **PON1 BAITAH:**

*Methodology and Instruments of Building Automation and Information Technology for pervasive models of treatment and Aids for domestic Healthcare*

- **PON4a RES-NOVAE:**

*Networks, Buildings, Streets - New Challenging Targets for Environment and Energy*



**RESNOVAE**

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# Any Questions ?

