

Can low-cost air quality sensors help citizens to create smart cities?



Nuria Castell, ncb@nilu.no

CITI-SENSE

www.citi-sense.eu

Citi-Sense-MOB

www.citi-sense-mob.eu

Sensing Oslo... two EU co-funded projects

CITI-SENSE

Start: 01/10/2012

Duration: 48 months

Budget: 12M €

28 partners, 12 countries

Call: FP7-ENV-2012.6.5.1

Citi-Sense-MOB

Start: 01/09/2013

Duration: 24 months

Budget: 700K € (500K EU)

5 partners, Norway

Call: EMMIA / DG Enterprise

Pilot campaign: October 2013 – October 2014
Full deployment: October 2014 – October 2015

CITI-SENSE and Citi-Sense-MOB Vision

Important problems:

Quality of life in cities
Health effects from traffic pollution

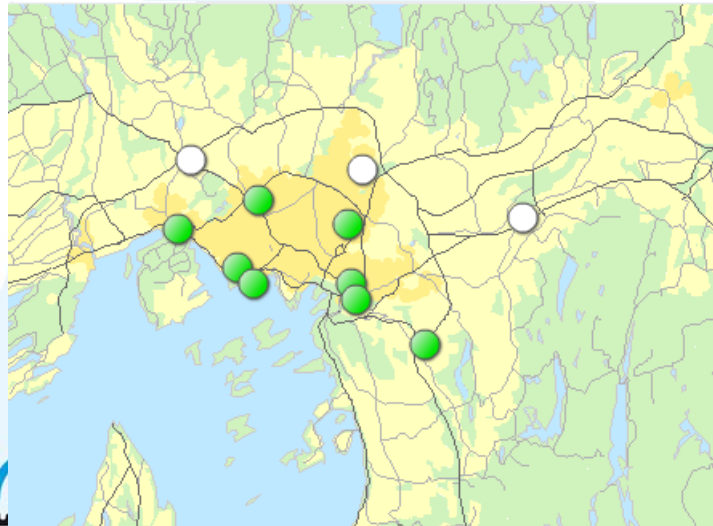
Decreasing air pollution
Increasing quality of life

Opportunities and challenges:

Small, low-cost sensors
Information and Communication Tech.

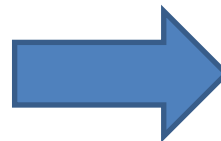
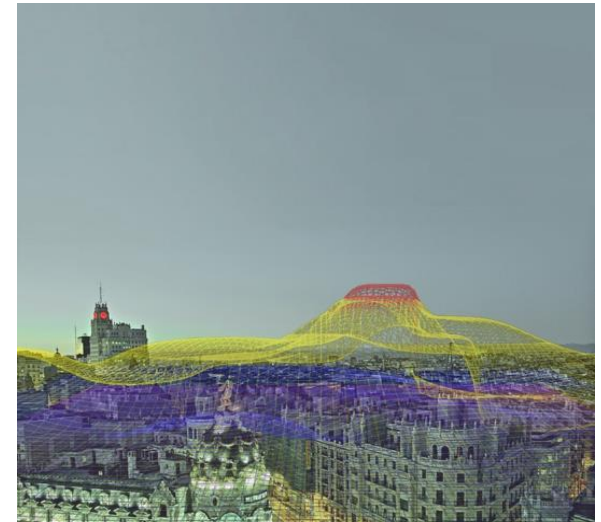
Participatory Urbanism
Citizens' Empowerment

Few monitoring stations
No real-time data where people are
Absence of personalized data



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Increased spatial coverage
Complementary air quality data
Personalized data

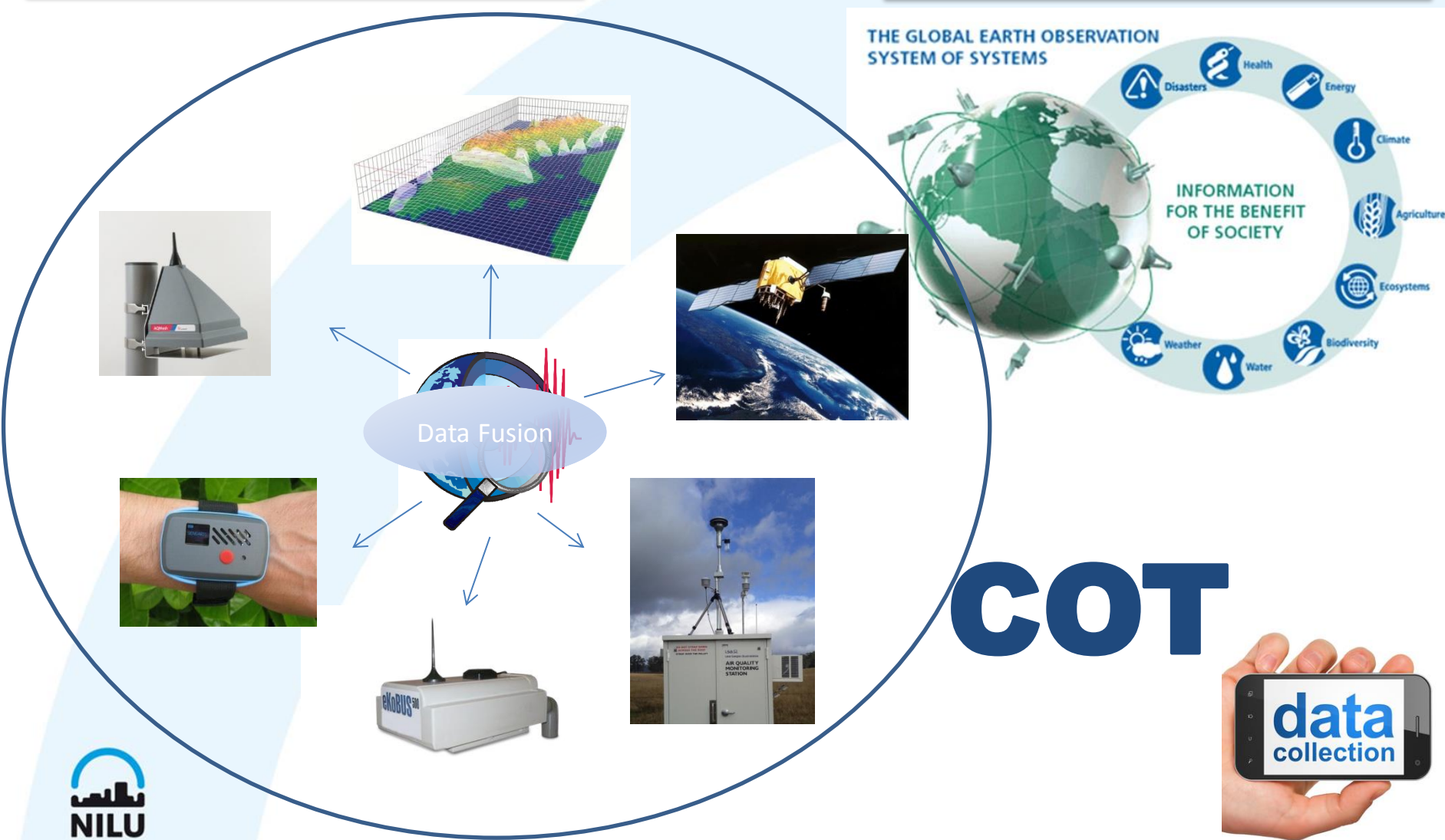


Our approach

Innovative technology to continuously sense, measure and communicate environmental data



Dynamic city infrastructure for real-time city management and sustainable progress



COT: Citizens' observation toolbox

The COT will comprise a series of applications and services for informing the public on current environmental conditions and obtaining VGI input from them.

Personalised data

Air Quality

Meteorology

UV

Personal threshold limits

Alerts

VGI

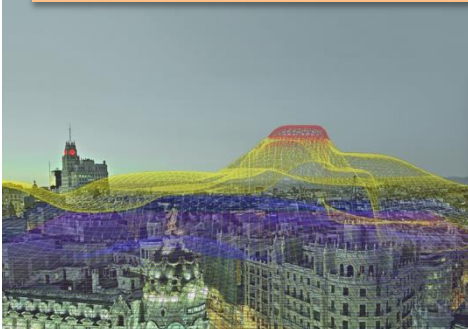
Real-time

Exposure

Forecasting

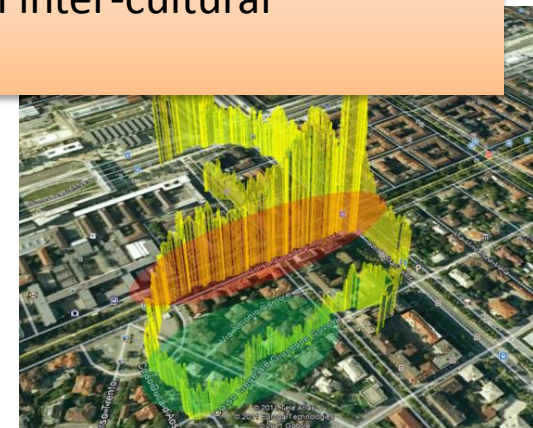
Pollen

Challenge: It requires an inter-disciplinary approach, merging scientific knowledge with technological know-how and participatory governance against an inter-cultural background.



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Visualizations might be helpful for making sense of data.



CITI-SENSE and Citi-Sense-MOB Impacts

Public awareness

Behavioural change

Greener Oslo

Environmental governance

Urban planning

Education

Mobility map

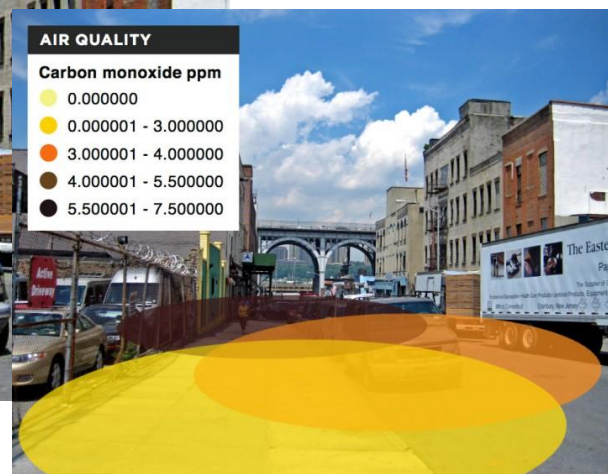
City management

Citizens empowerment

Public participation

Eco-driving

Participatory urbanism



What will happen if citizens can measure, sense and be aware of consequences of living in a polluted city and their own contribution to the pollution?

How are we going to do it?

Ruter#



Public & Private Sectors

Sensor platform
NO_x, CO, O₃,
PM, RH, T



GNSS



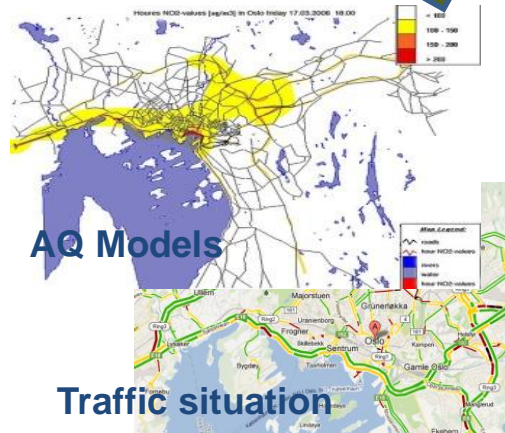
Cloud services



Data Services
Processing raw data, fusion, modelling



Data providers

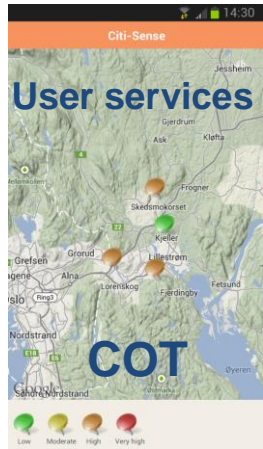


VGI



Citizen Participation

Participatory Governance through Social Media



Citizens
Special Interest
Groups



Challenges

- Sensor data quality
- Information and Communication in real-time
- Data visualisation
- Engaging with the citizens

The challenge is our goal

Combining new sensing technology, ICT platforms and participatory methods into useful products.

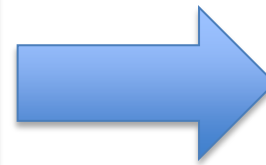
→ Condition: GEOSS interoperability

Challenge: Sensor data quality

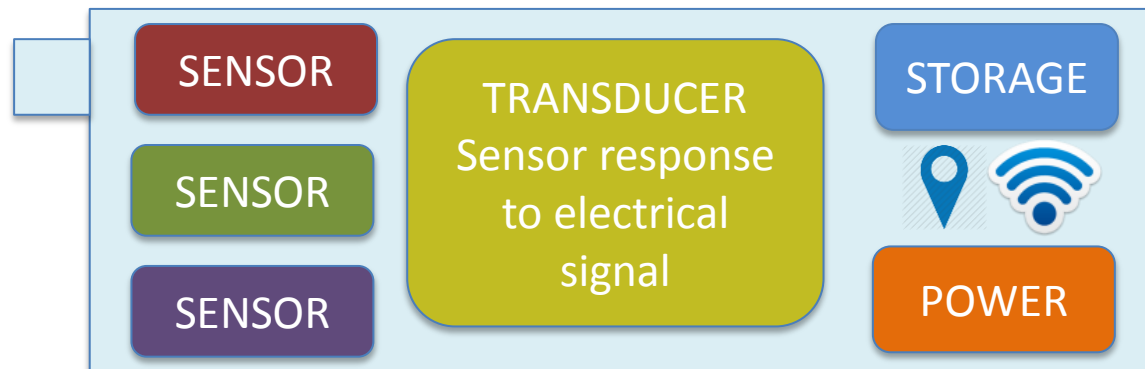
Sensor devices are currently available to monitor a range of air pollutants and new devices are continually being introduced.

RECENT ADVANCES

- 1) Microelectro-mechanical system (MEMS)
- 2) Microfabrication techniques
- 3) Energy efficient sensor circuits
- 4) Computing power for handling Big Data

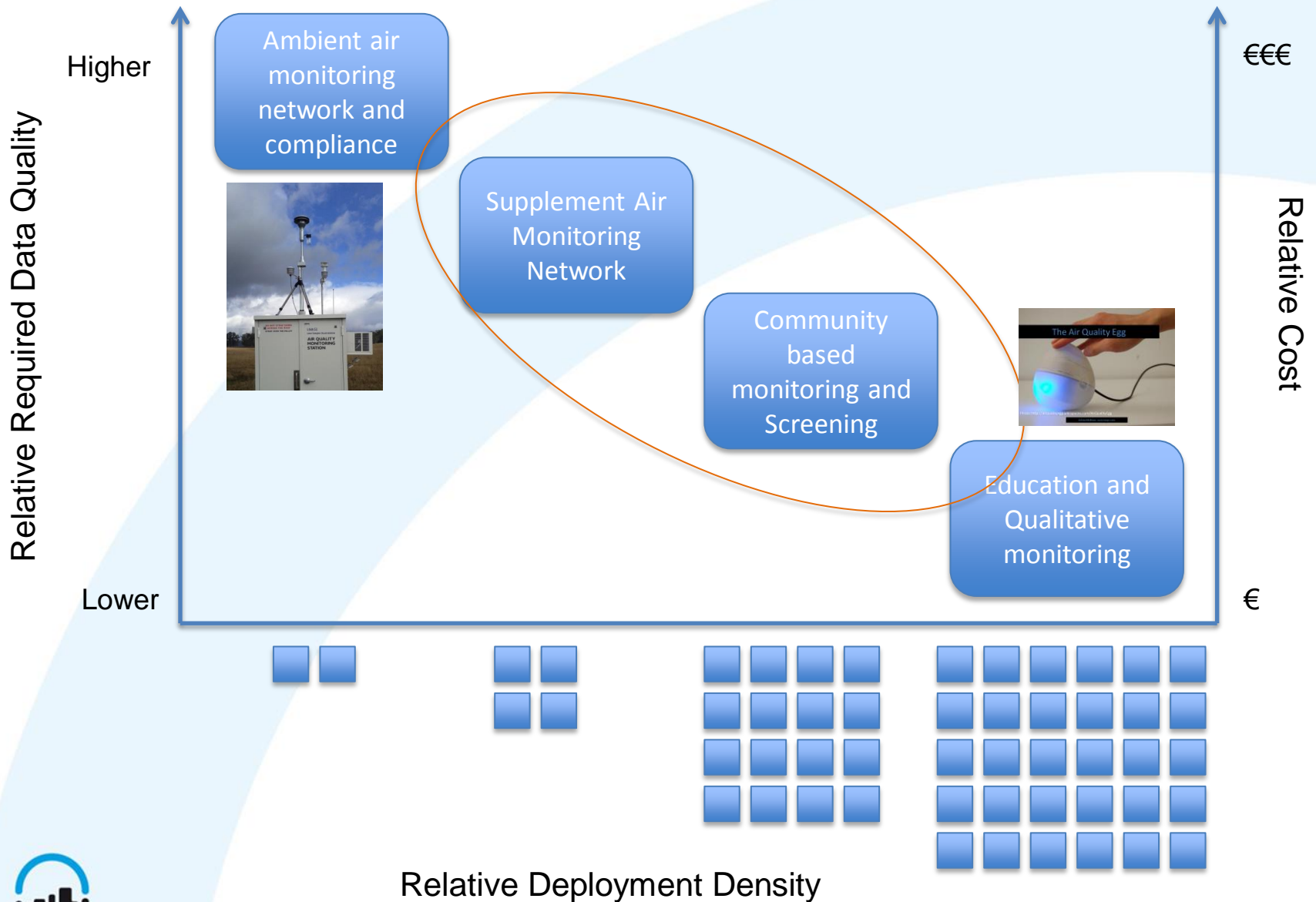


Small,
lower-cost,
mass-produced
sensors



Gases	Strengths	Concern 1	Concern 2	Concern 3
Electrochemical cell (EC)				
CO, O ₃ , NO _x	Low cost, low power, small, real-time; more sensitive than MOS (metal-oxide-semiconductor) sensors	Interferences: CO, VOC, NO ₂	Drift, frequent recalibration needed, 1 yr lifetime	
Metal oxide semiconductor (MOS)				
CO, O ₃ , NO _x	Small size; stable, 1-2 yr lifetime, inexpensive	Sensitive to change of RH, T, P; cross-sensitivity	Power consumption; fragile materials	Typically less sensitive than EC
Non-dispersive infrared absorption (4.26 μm)				
CO ₂	Compact, stable to changing RH and T	Sensitivity depends on path length	Calibration may be misinterpreted or inaccurate	Some single beam devices auto-calibrate as if background CO ₂ is 400 ppb
Ultraviolet absorption (254 nm)				
O ₃	Accuracy, stable to change in P	Size (not yet miniaturized)	Sensitive to changes in relative humidity	Cost
Particle Properties ^a				
Light Scattering	Small, inexpensive, commercially available	Not a direct mass measurement	Does not measure ultrafine particles	
Light Absorption	Handheld well established, stable, continuous	Still relatively large and costly	Requires changing a filter	
Direct Particle Mass	Small, inexpensive, direct mass concentration; FBAR, QCM	In development stage	Likely sensitive to changes in T and RH	

What data quality do we need?

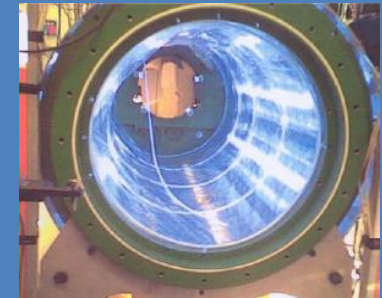
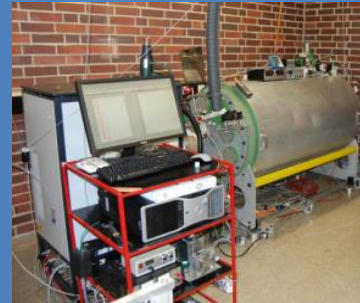


Challenge: Sensor performance and uncertainty



Validation and
Calibration

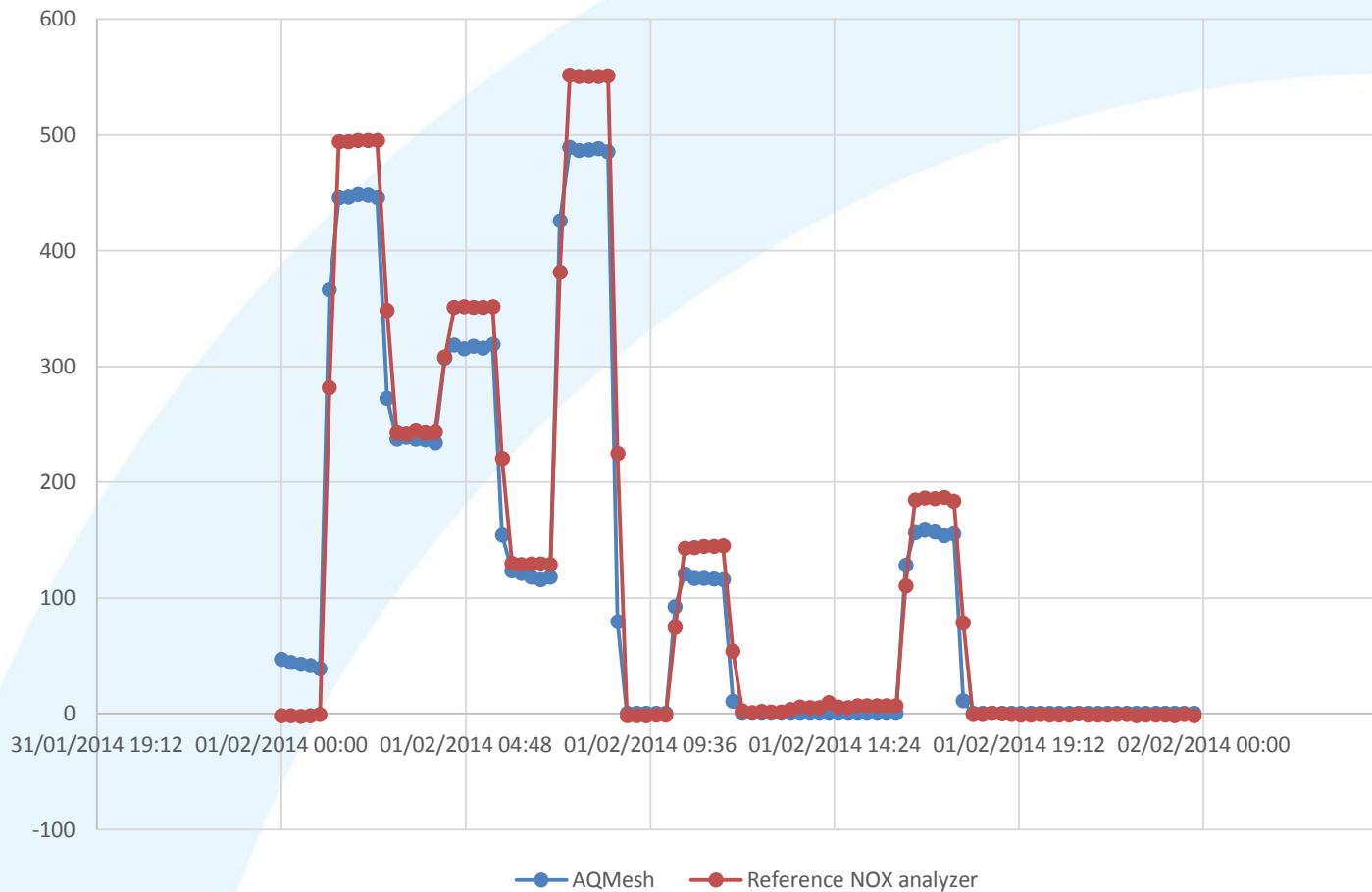
Laboratory & Field



*Provide accurate and
scientifically defensible
information.
Otherwise data is useless.*

Sensor performance. Calibration at NILU laboratories

NO sensor calibration, AQMesh 121150, run 1

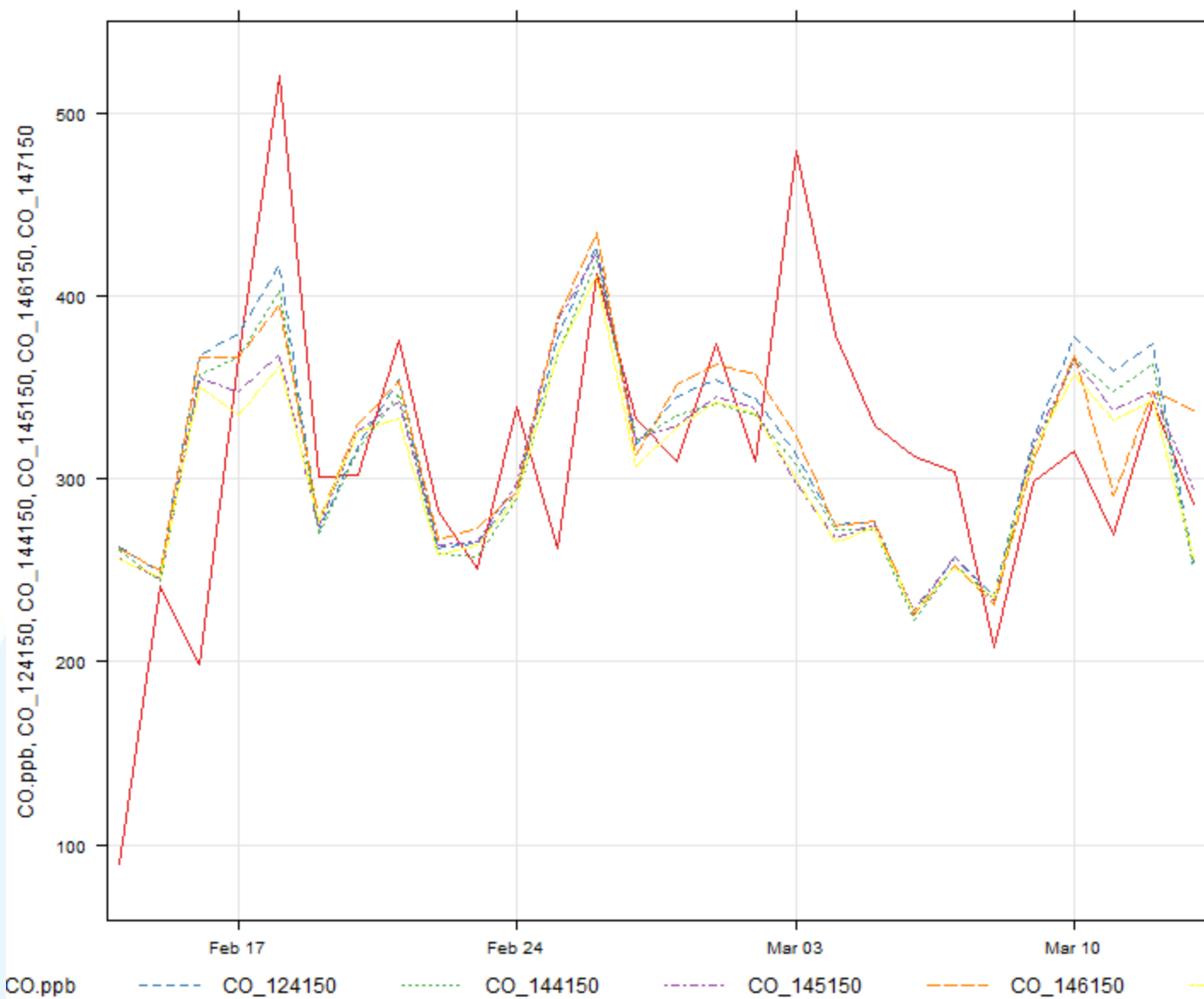


Co-location with reference equipment

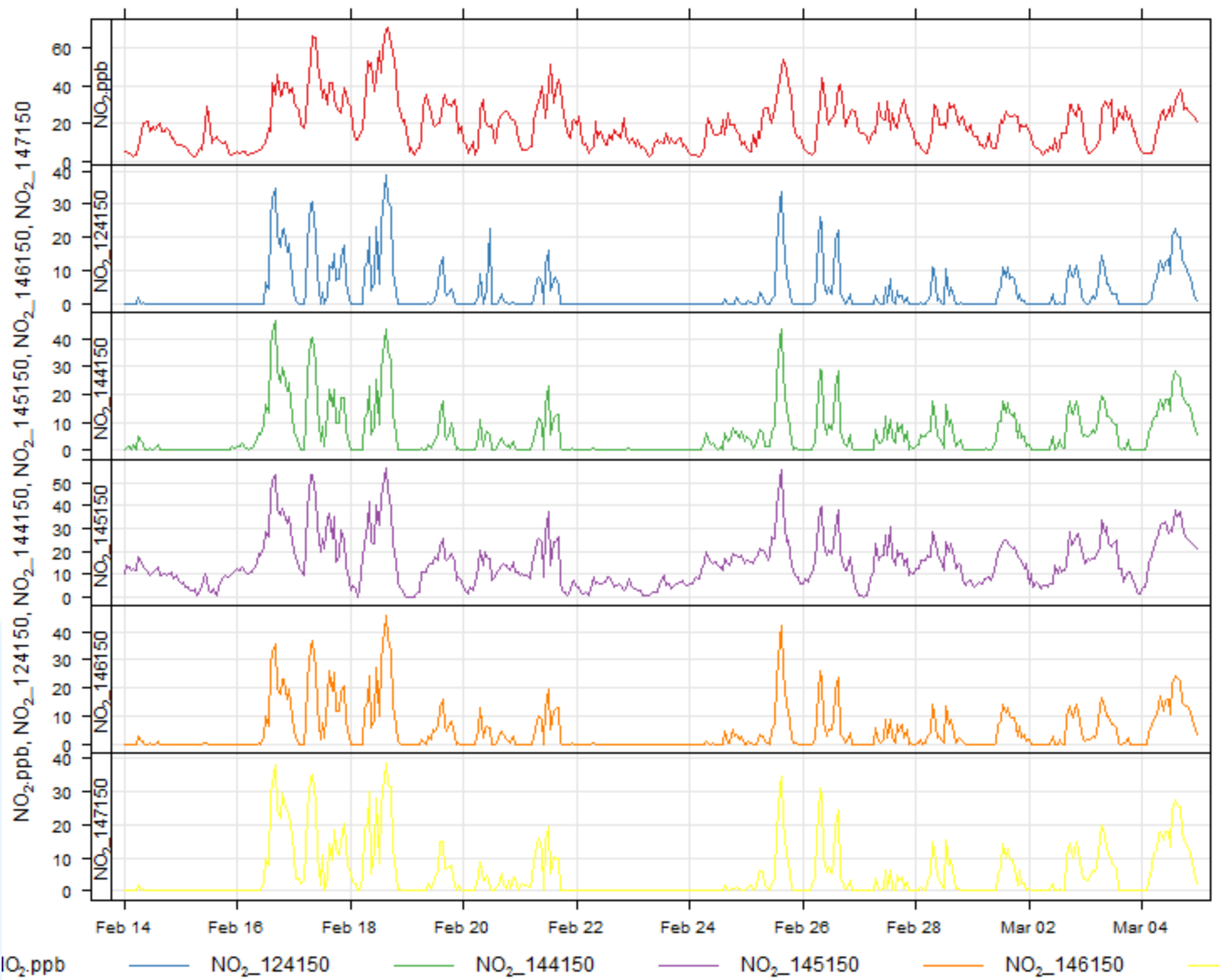
CO comparison, Kirkeveien (Oslo)



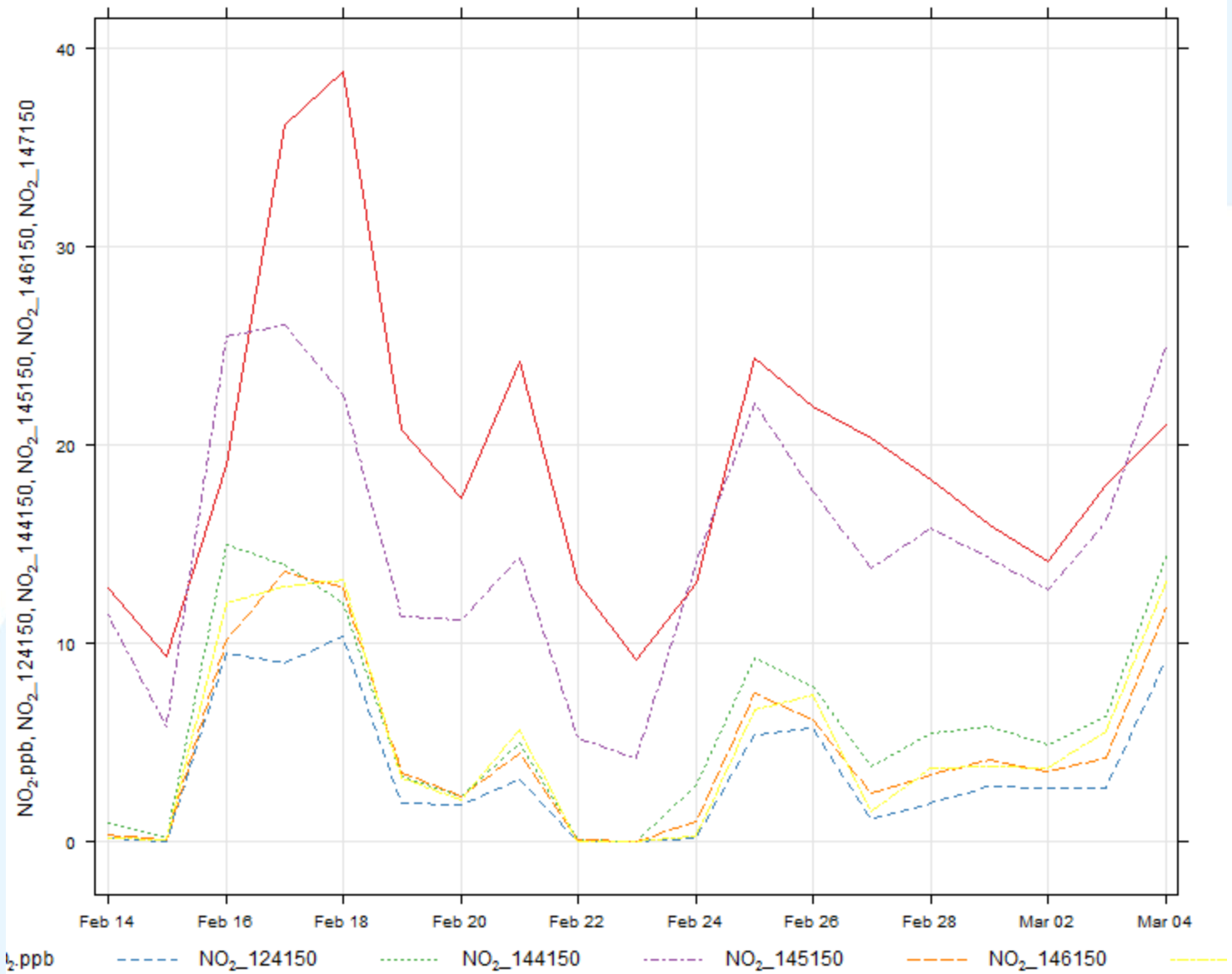
CO comparison, Kirkeveien (Oslo)



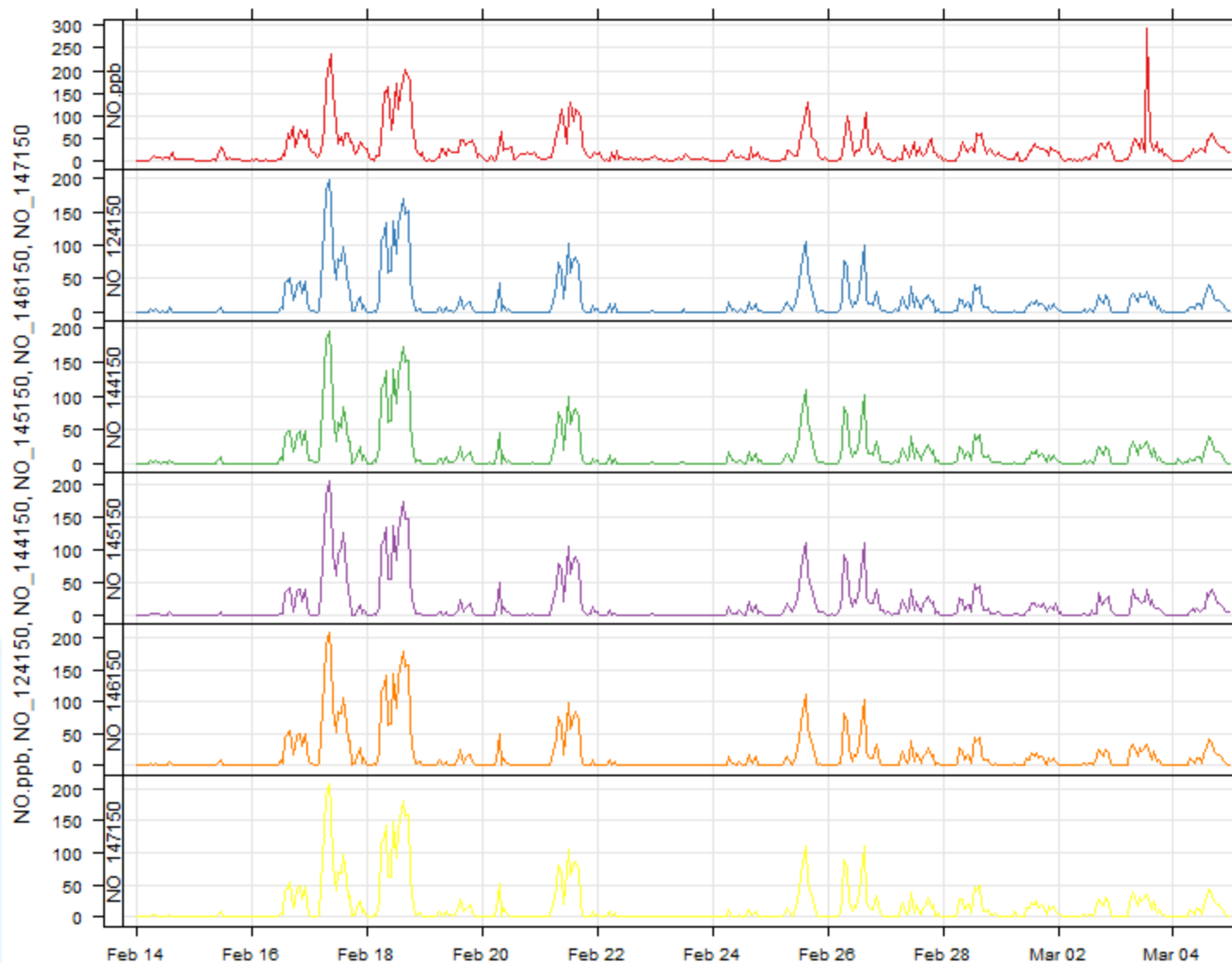
NO₂ comparison, Kirkeveien(Oslo)



NO₂ comparison, Kirkeveien(Oslo)



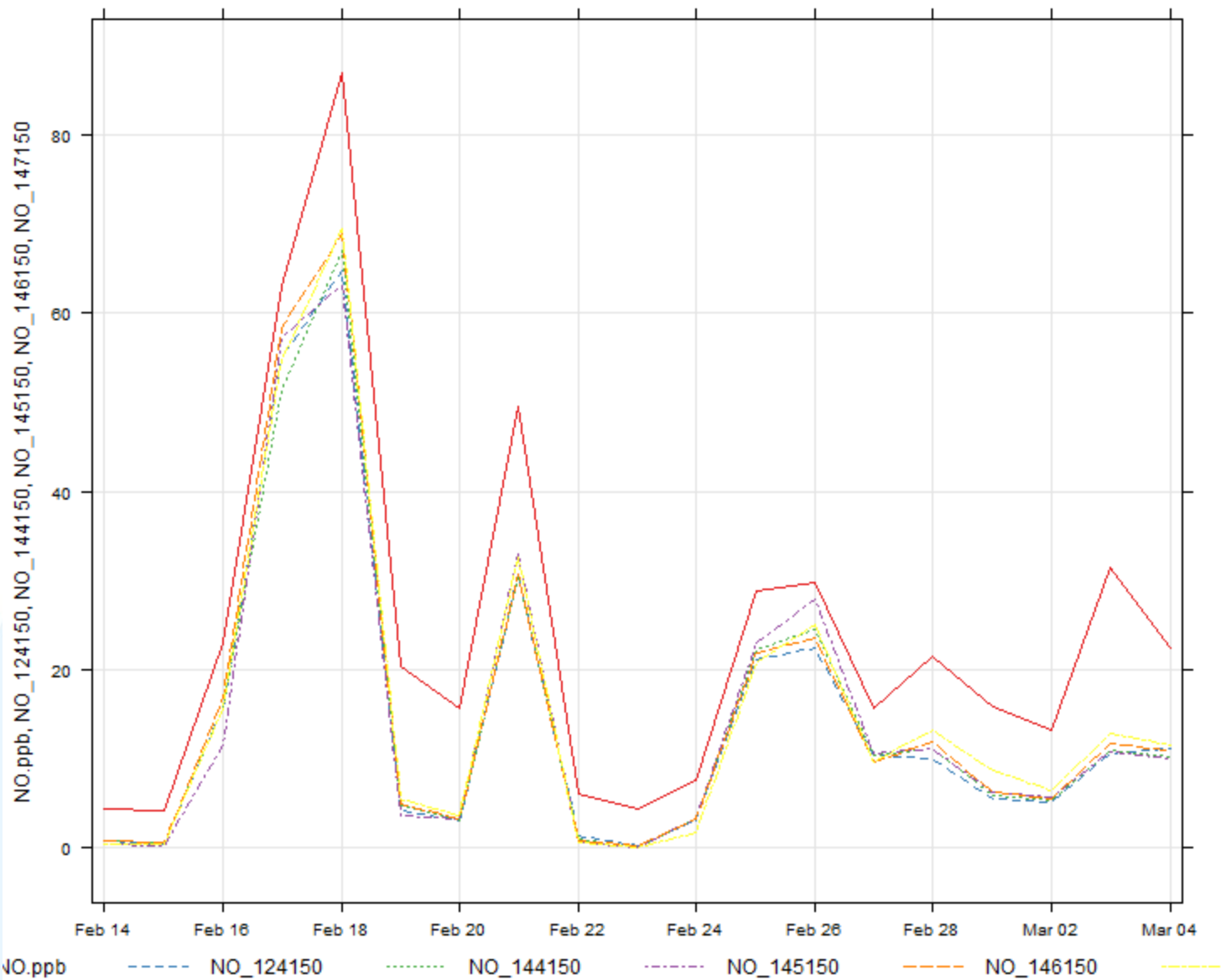
NO comparison, Kirkeveien(Oslo)



NO.ppb — NO_124150 — NO_144150 — NO_145150 — NO_146150 — NO_147150



NO comparison, Kirkeveien(Oslo)



Challenge: Integration with other data

Data assimilation

Filling in gaps of observations – need a model

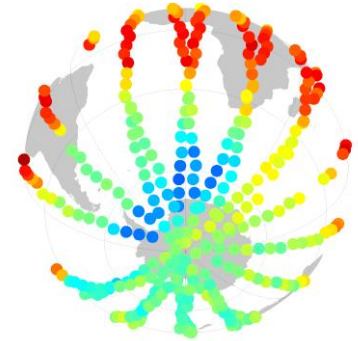
Added value:

Observations: filling in gaps

Model: constrain using observations

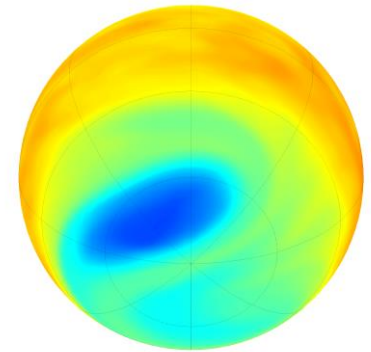
Possibility of evaluating the errors in the data

MIPAS O₃ Obs

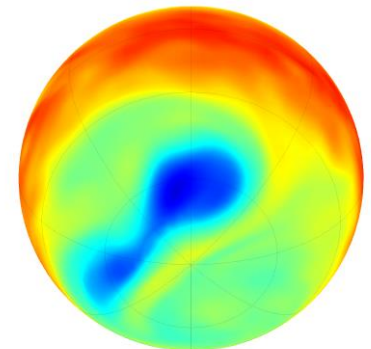


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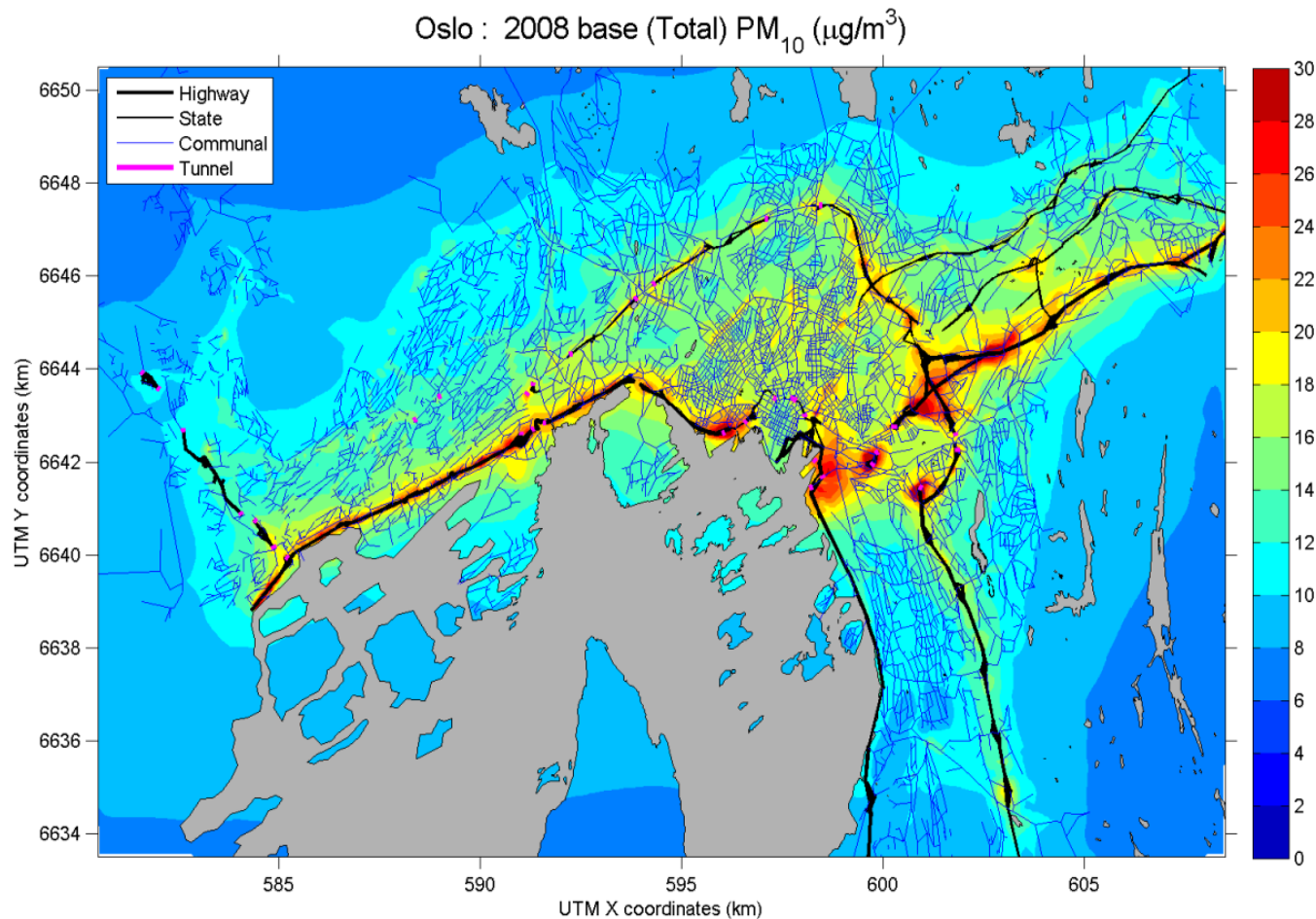
Model



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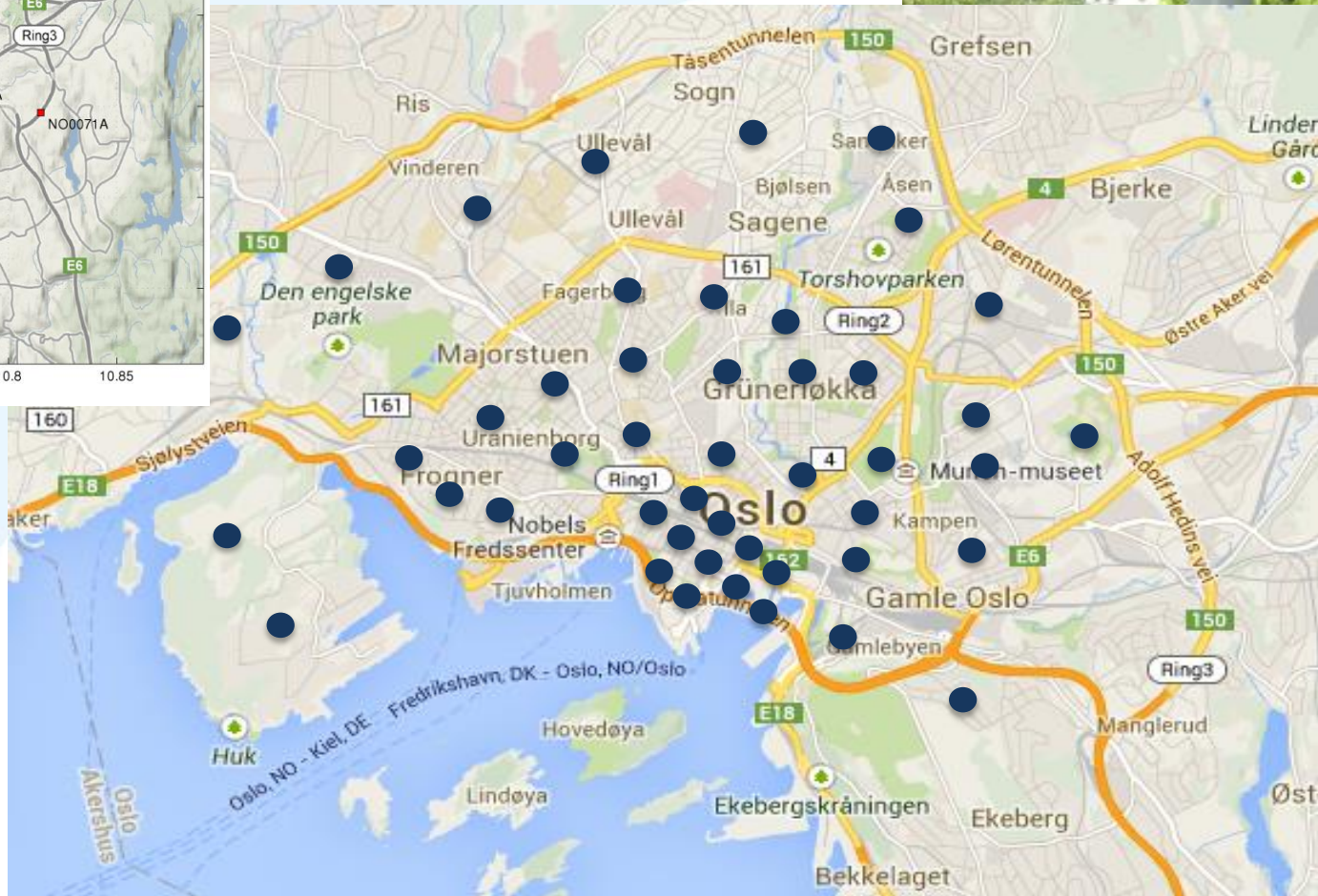
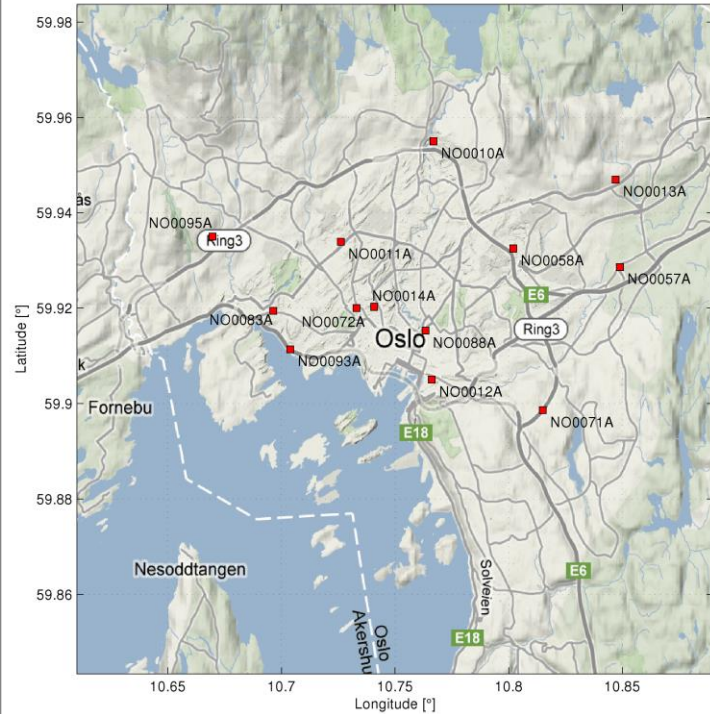
Data assimilation with AQ models and AQMN



Model results from the TRANSPHORM project in Oslo (Denby et al.)

Sensing the city with static nodes

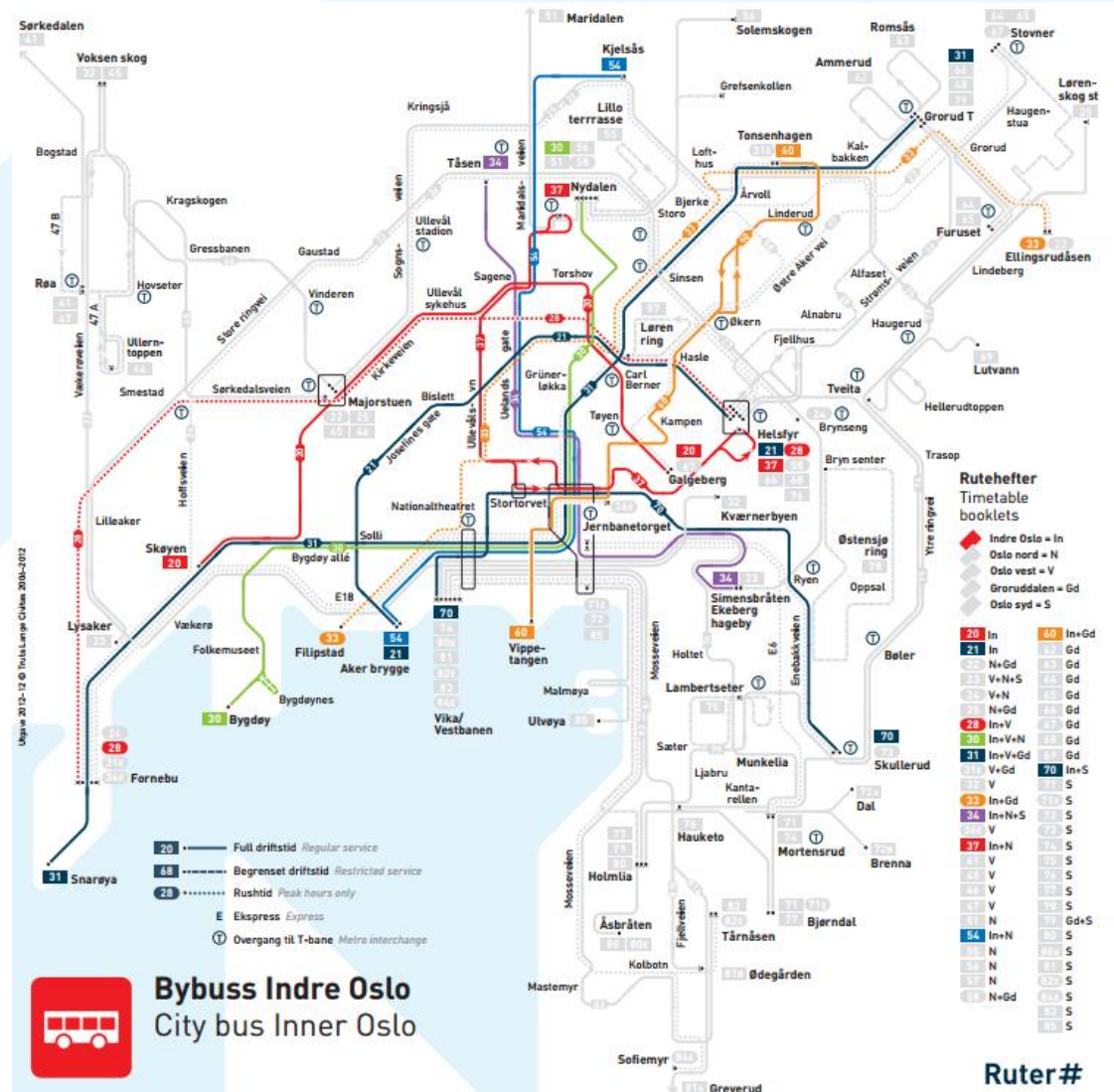
Information at citizen level



Sensing the city with buses

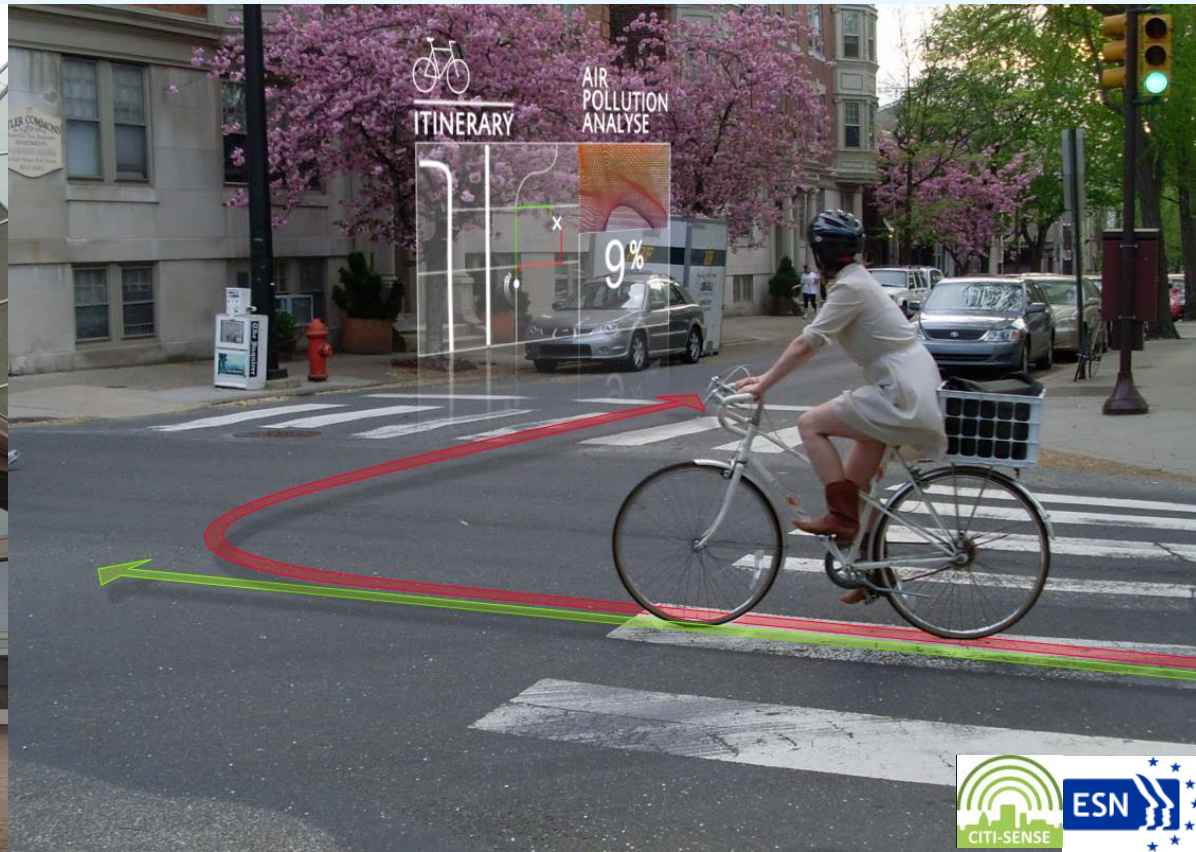
- We will employ “regular” lines
- Lines 20, 21, 31, 37 and 54 are the ones that run with higher frequency.
- 20s: are ring lines that bypass the city center.
- 30s: are radial lines through the city center

Monitoring at the source



Sensing the city with bicycles

We will measure where the people cycle



Sensing the city with people

We will measure where the people walk

NO₂+O₃



AQ
Temp

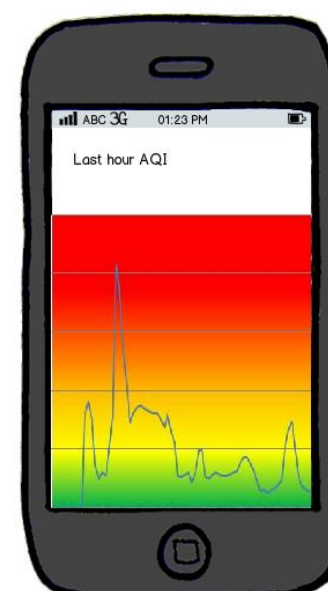
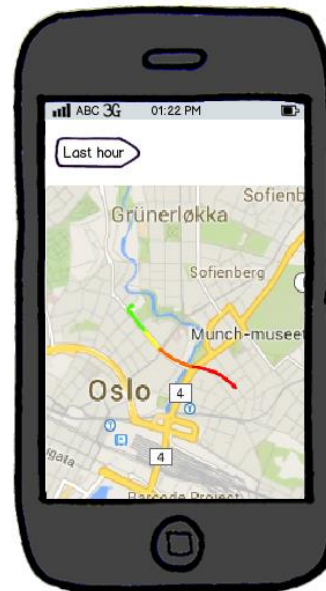
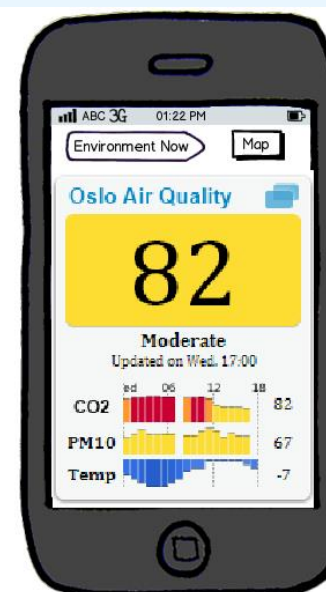
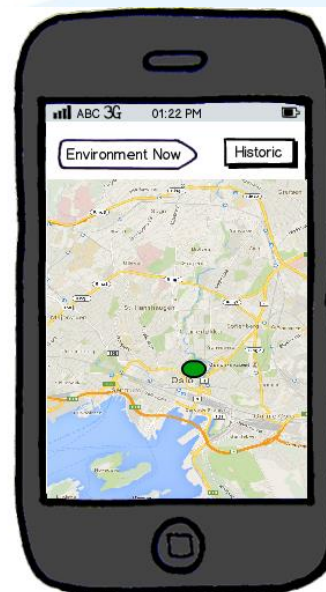


UV



Challenge: Visualizing the data

*End-user testing in
real-world conditions*



CITI-SENSE: More than outdoor air quality

Indoor AQ in Schools

Users: school admin, school staff and students.

Basis for a screening/monitoring database

Sensors: CO, CO₂, Temp, VOC.

Horten videregående skole



Comfort in Public Spaces

Users: Planning process; citizen's communities

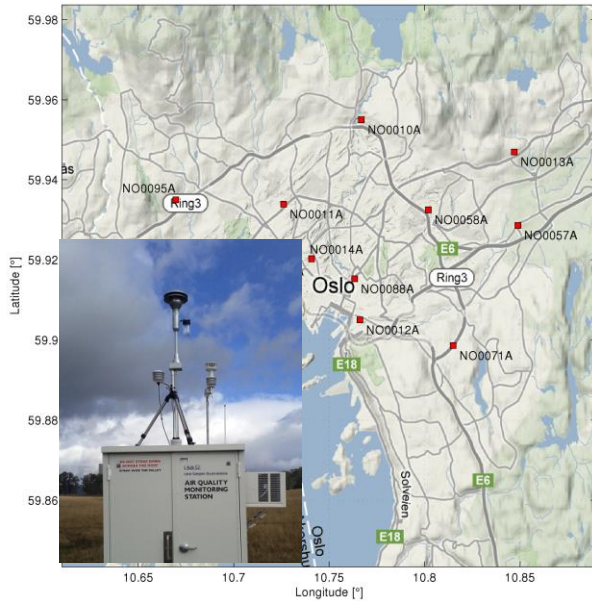
Visual, acoustic and thermal comfort, urban well-being

Sensors: Wind, Temp, UV, Noise, Photos



Small, lower-cost sensors bring new challenges but along with these challenges come gigantic opportunities to improve air quality management and public health.

Opportunities



Supplementing routine ambient air monitoring networks

Monitoring personal exposure

Air quality sensors can be coupled with physiological sensors



Opportunities



Monitoring at the source

Stimulate participation and encourage the dialogue



Acknowledgements

CITI-SENSE and Citi-Sense-MOB consortium

Oslo Kommune

Ruter

NILU Team



Thank you for your attention



It is not just about making the data public, but also the public making the data

Nuria Castell, ncb@nilu.no

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