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Correction

Correction: Tõnisson et al. Knowledge Transfer with Citizen Science: Luft-Leipzig Case Study. *Sustainability* 2021, *13*, 7855

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The authors would like to make the following corrections about the published paper [1]. The changes are as follows:

(1) Replacing the word "phases(es)" with the word "phases" in "Section 3. Method" in page 4:

In the latter case, information dissemination (workshops or online manuals), citizen measurement phases(es), data analysis and validation, and scientific support are necessary CS study design elements. Based on the current air pollution CS projects state-of-the-art, the study design for knowledge transfer purposes is summarized below.

with:

In the latter case, information dissemination (workshops or online manuals), citizen measurement phases, data analysis and validation, and scientific support are necessary CS study design elements. Based on the current air pollution CS projects state-of-the-art, the study design for knowledge transfer purposes is summarized below

(2) Replacing a sentence by adding after the word "below" the words "in Figure 1" in "Section 3. Method" in page 4:

Based on the current air pollution CS projects state-of-the-art, the study design for knowledge transfer purposes is summarized below.

with:

Based on the current air pollution CS projects state-of-the-art, the study design for knowledge transfer purposes is summarized below in Figure 1.

(3) Moving the "Figure 1" from "Section 4. Luft-Leipzig Case Study Results" in page 4 to "Section 3. Method" in page 4:

Based on the current air pollution CS projects state-of-the-art, the study design for knowledge transfer purposes is summarized below in Figure 1.

(here Figure 1)

(4) Moving the Figure 2 from Section 4.3. *"Data Visualization and Analysis"* in page 8 to Section 4.3. *"Data Visualization and Analysis"* in page 7:

Despite the lack of strict regulations for the participants concerning the measurements, data were taken almost all over the city of Leipzig as seen in Figure 2, showing the coverage of measurements in the city area. For the illustration and the further analysis of the measurement data (except if mentioned separately), indoor measurements were excluded.

(here Figure 2)

check for updates

Citation: Tõnisson, L.; Voigtländer, J.; Weger, M.; Assmann, D.; Käthner, R.; Heinold, B.; Macke, A. Correction: Tõnisson et al. Knowledge Transfer with Citizen Science: Luft-Leipzig Case Study. *Sustainability* 2021, *13*, 7855. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 2449. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14042449

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It can be further assumed that the choice of the measurement routes depends on additional factors, including weather conditions, that may play an important role.

(5) Replacing a sentence by deleting one left parenthesis "(" and three words "graph above-plotted" in Section 4.3. *"Data Visualization and Analysis"* on page 8:

The graph above-plotted Figure 4 (displays the time series of meteorological parameters over the entire CS project period from 2019 to 2021.

with:

The Figure 4 displays the time series of meteorological parameters over the entire CS project period from 2019 to 2021.

(6) Replacing the Figure 4 on page 9 with the original Figure 4:

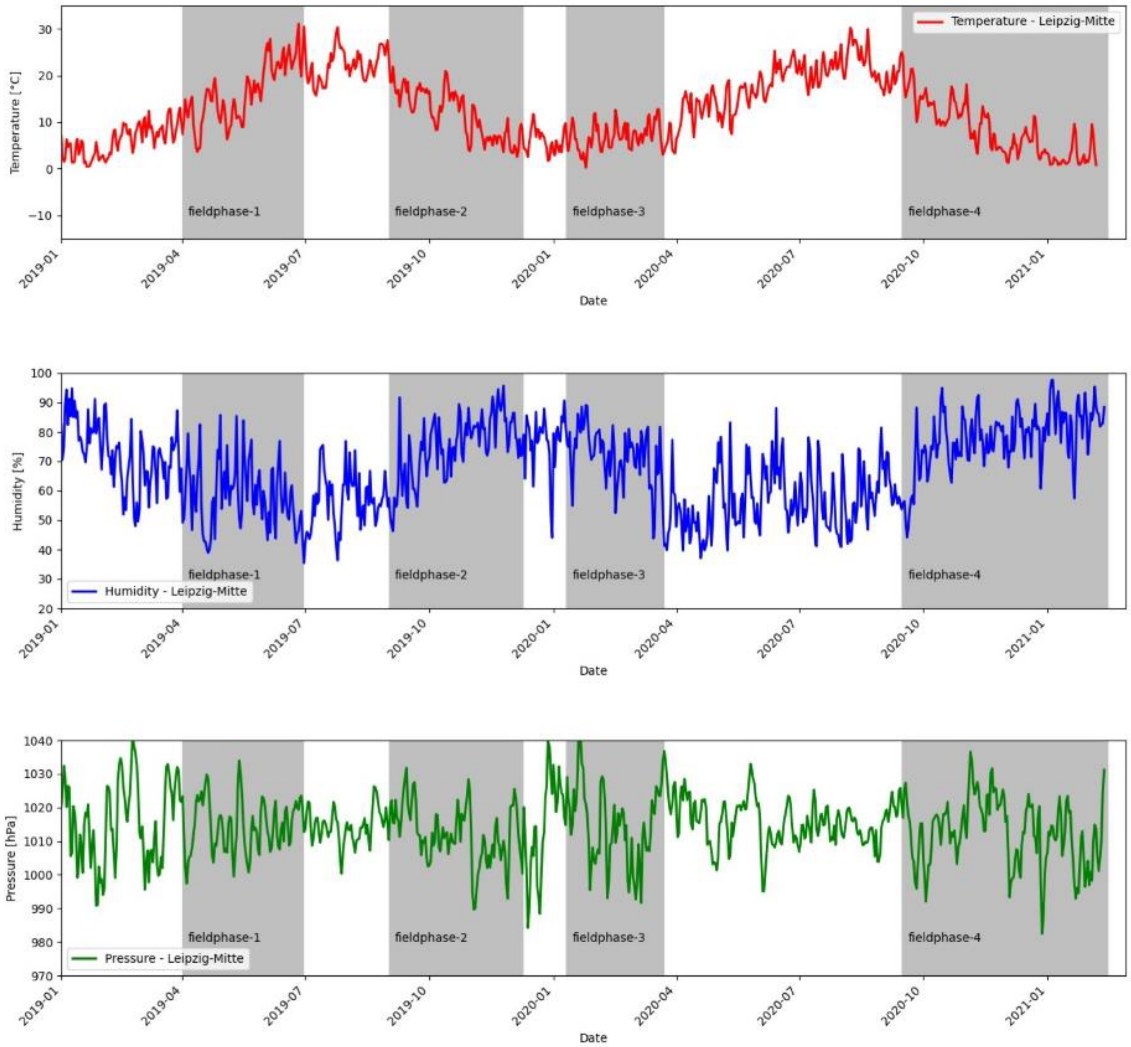

Figure 4. Time series of temperature, relative humidity, and pressure during the entire period of all field campaigns. Meteorological data were measured at Leipzig-Mitte (source: Saxon State Office for Environment, Agriculture and Geology, LfULG, Dresden, Germany).

(7) Moving the Figure 6 from Section 4.3. *"Data Visualization and Analysis"* in page 11 to Section 4.3. *"Data Visualization and Analysis"* in page 10:

As also shown in Figure 6, the diurnal variation is also reflected by citizen scientists' measurements (again, the average was calculated using overall measurements, i.e., excluding values marked as indoor measurements and all field phases).

(here Figure 6)

(8) Moving Figure 9 from Section 4.4. "*Scientific Interpretation and Support"* in page 14 to Section 4.4. "*Scientific Interpretation and Support"* in page 14:

Model results of this second run WBBQ are depicted in Figure 9e–h. Compared to the original run WOBBQ, plumes of locally high PM10 concentrations (>50 $\mu g/m^3$) originating inside the garden plots are advected to the east into residential areas. Building rows were aligned perpendicular to the flow block the dispersion, while the plumes protruded more easily along wind-parallel street canyons into residential areas. In addition, the observed sharp gradients to the south and west of the garden plots are well represented in the model. Thus, the air-pollution pattern in this run considering BBQ activity matches observations much better than the pattern seen in the run WOBBQ. After the shift in wind direction, the influence of BBQ activity on the residential areas becomes less significant due to the plumes being transported more to the south and the generally higher background PM10 concentrations.

(here Figure 9)

(9) Replacing the sentence in "Section 6. Conclusions" in page 16 by adding after the word "identified" the words "is presented in Figure 10":

In this paper, selected CS projects addressing SLCP monitoring were investigated. The state-of-the-art method, that was identified.

with:

In this paper, selected CS projects addressing SLCP monitoring were investigated. The state-of-the-art method, that was identified is presented in Figure 10.

(10) Moving the Figure 10 from Section "6. Conclusions" on page 16 to Section "6. Conclusions" in page 16:

In this paper, selected CS projects addressing SLCP monitoring were investigated. The state-of-the-art method, that was identified is presented in Figure 10. The four-element study design was strategized based on six European air-quality-related CS projects and one American one. This method was applied for the Luft-Leipzig case study and the four steps presented in detail for each of the elements, namely project related information dissemination for the target community (workshops); measurements (air quality sensing); curation of the whole citizen dataset with scientific support (data visualization and analysis; and fourthly scientific interpretation of citizen measurements results via mathematical models. Each participant selected for the Luft-Leipzig CS project went through the four elements mapped above. In total, 50 female and 48 male participants took part in the campaign from all age groups (the youngest participant being 18 years old). The Luft-Leipzig CS initiative was successful with 98 selected participants in four various field phases. The measurement elements of the knowledge transfer project Luft-Leipzig established a dataset of more than three million SLCP related data points that enabled the scientist to plot the air quality map of Leipzig (the third element) and finally scientifically support the citizens with CAIRDIO modeling to further describe the variability of citizen measurements results by presenting the BBQ effect.

(here Figure 10)

The authors and the Editorial Office would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated.

Reference

1. Tõnisson, L.; Voigtländer, J.; Weger, M.; Assmann, D.; Käthner, R.; Heinold, B.; Macke, A. Knowledge Transfer with Citizen Science: Luft-Leipzig Case Study. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 7855. [CrossRef]