

Proceedings

Urban Air Quality Monitoring with Networked Low-Cost Sensor-Systems †

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Abstract: A sensors network based on 11 nodes (10 stationary and 1 mobile mounted on public bus) distributed in Bari (Italy) has been deployed for urban air quality (AQ) monitoring. The low-cost sensor-systems have been installed in specific sites (buildings, offices, schools, streets, port, airport) to enhance environmental awareness of the citizens and to supplement the expensive official air monitoring stations with cost-effective sensor-nodes at high spatial and temporal resolution. Continuous measurements were performed by low-cost electrochemical gas sensors (CO, NO₂, O₃, SO₂), optical particle counter (PM_{1.0}, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀), NDIR infrared sensor (CO₂), photo-ionisation detector (total VOCs), including microsensors for temperature and relative humidity. The sensors are running to assess the performance during a campaign (June 2015–December 2017) of several months for citizen science in sustainable smart cities. The air quality index (AQI) for a given pollutant has been measured and compared to the public reference environmental data. The results of the AQ monitoring long-term campaign for selected sensor-nodes are presented.

Keywords: chemical sensors; air quality sensors; low-cost gas sensors; stationary sensor-systems; mobile sensing; urban wireless sensors network; air quality index; environmental monitoring

1. Introduction

Urban air quality is a major issue for public health, especially in cities and metropolises. Many worldwide cities do not meet the requirements for cleaner air (World Health Organization 2016 Report, UN Environment Programme Report) [1] including several European cities (European Environment Agency Report 2016) [2]. Moreover, climate change monitoring is crucial to implement abatement strategies of greenhouse gases and CO₂ emissions for a low-carbon chemical footprint in the sustainable cities [3]. In this context, new sensing technologies at low-cost and low-power consumption for urban air quality monitoring [4–6] are extremely demanding for decision support and enhanced environmental awareness of the citizens. The sensors network with several sensor-nodes distributed in urban hot-spots can be a valid approach for air quality monitoring at high spatial and temporal resolution [5]. This cost-effective sensors network could supplement in the *Indicative Measurements* mode (EU Ambient Air Quality Directive, 2008/50/EC) the expensive air quality monitoring stations, used as mandatory reference methods for legislation surveillance when exceedances of a given air pollutant are measured in the urban agglomerates [3].

The deployment of a wireless sensors network for urban air quality monitoring is extremely important for environmental big data including both stationary nodes and mobile sensing in public

transport to control in real time the city life and adopt remediation plans by energy managers for urban sustainable mobility plans.

In this paper, a Wireless Sensors Network (WSN) based on low-cost gas sensors (NO₂, O₃, CO, SO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀), greenhouse gas (CO₂) and meteorological parameters (temperature, relative humidity) has been deployed in the Bari (Italy) city for a long-term experimental campaign such as 30 months of continuous measurements in 10 stationary nodes and 1 mobile node on public bus. The WSN results are presented in terms of measured concentrations compared to reference official data of the air quality monitoring stations managed by the environmental local authority (ARPA-Puglia). Furthermore, Air Quality Index (AQI), calculated by deployed sensors, is compared to the related official data by ARPA-Puglia as well.

2. Materials and Methods

The Wireless Sensor Network based on AIRBOX sensor-nodes has been deployed in selected urban hot-spots in agreement with Bari energy manager, as shown in Figure 1. The sensor-node data are compared to the closest air quality monitoring station to assess the sensors performance in real scenario with official reference data. The AIRBOX sensor-nodes, distributed in hot-spots at Bari, deliver one-hour averaged data but can be configured to deliver 15 min averaged data. The sampling rate can be programmed in the range from 10 s to 60 min. An integrated General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) modem allows data transfer to a database server for post-processing. A Virtual Private Network (VPN) has been designed and implemented to monitor the remote nodes (see Figure 2). The recorded data can be downloaded and visualized from a Global Information System (GIS) dedicated website.

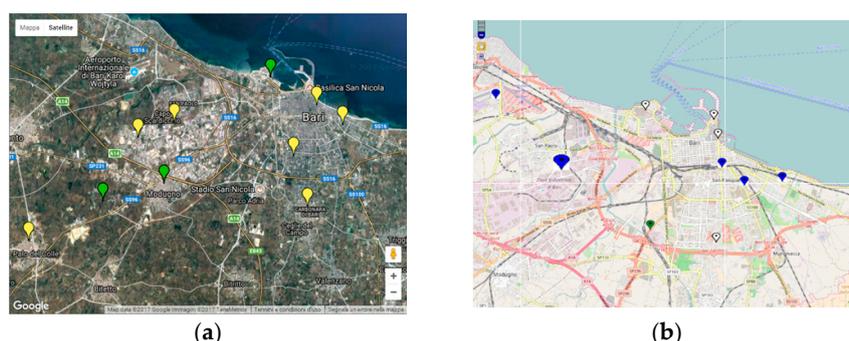


Figure 1. Map of: (a) air quality monitoring stations (10 units) managed by ARPA-Puglia, environmental protection local authority, in the Bari city; (b) wireless sensors network based on 10 low-cost stationary nodes deployed for urban air quality monitoring and operated by ENEA.



Figure 2. (a) Virtual Private Network (VPN) by ENEA (Brindisi Research Center) to manage the deployed air quality sensor network; (b) Selected locations in Bari (Italy) of the installed stationary nodes AIRBOX for urban air quality monitoring operated by ENEA.

3. Results

3.1. Stationary Wireless Sensors Network: PM₁₀

Figure 3 shows the monthly mean of the PM₁₀ measured by AIRBOX sensor (PPD20V, Shinyei) in the Node 1 (ENEL—Longitude E: 16.87370, Latitude N: 41.11720), Node 2 (ENEA—Longitude E: 16.89963, Latitude N: 41.11259) and Node 6 (Airport—Longitude E: 16.77646, Latitude N: 41.13979) in the period January–December 2016. The trend of the PM₁₀ in the three nodes under test exhibits a good overlapping (Figure 3a) and a very good correlation with reference data, as shown in Figure 3.b for Node 2 sensor compared to air quality monitoring station (Via Caldarola). The Mean Absolute Error (MAE) for three reported nodes is equal to 5.6 µg/m³, while the accuracy ranges from 24.8% (Node 1), 21.6% (Node 2) to 20.5% (Node 6), as reported in the Table 1.

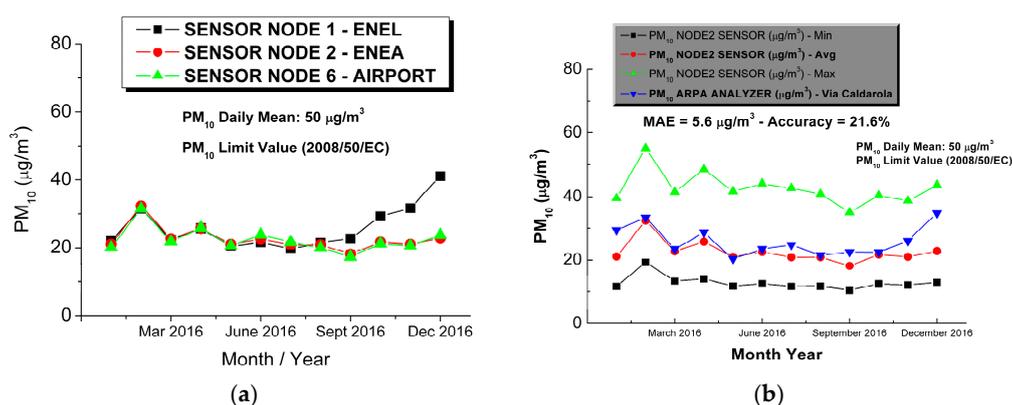


Figure 3. (a) Trend of the PM₁₀ monthly mean (January–December 2016) measured in the Node 1 (ENEL), Node 2 (ENEA) and Node 6 (Airport) by AIRBOX sensors deployed at Bari (Italy) for air quality monitoring; (b) Trend of the PM₁₀ monthly mean (January–December 2016) measured in the Node 2 (ENEA) by AIRBOX sensor (PPD20V, Shinyei) compared to the official reference data of the air quality monitoring station (Via Caldarola) in Bari (Italy) managed by ARPA-Puglia.

Table 1. MAE and accuracy of the PM₁₀ AIRBOX Node 1 (ENEL), Node 2 (ENEA) and Node 6 (AIRPORT) of the ENEA WSN compared to the official reference data published by ARPA-Puglia.

	Node 1		Node 2		Node 6	
	MAE ¹ (µg/m ³)	Accuracy ² (%)	MAE (µg/m ³)	Accuracy (%)	MAE (µg/m ³)	Accuracy (%)
PM ₁₀ —2016	5.6	24.8	5.6	21.6	5.6	20.5

¹ MAE = Mean Absolute Error; ² Accuracy is defined as percentage ratio MAE divided reference data mean.

3.2. PM₁₀ Air Quality Index (AQI): Sensor versus Analyzer

Figure 4 shows the PM₁₀ AQI measured by sensor-node 6 (airport) and compared to closest air quality monitoring station (EN2 Modugno) on May 2017. A Saharan dust event at Bari city during 12 and 13 May 2017 has been detected by the sensors, as officially certified by ARPA-Puglia. A PM₁₀ peak of significant pollution was detected by all network sensors deployed in the city. For sensor-node 6 (airport), a good correlation coefficient (R = 0.80) and a high classification coefficient (C = 70%) have been measured for AQI by comparison sensor-versus-analyzer, as shown in Figure 4.

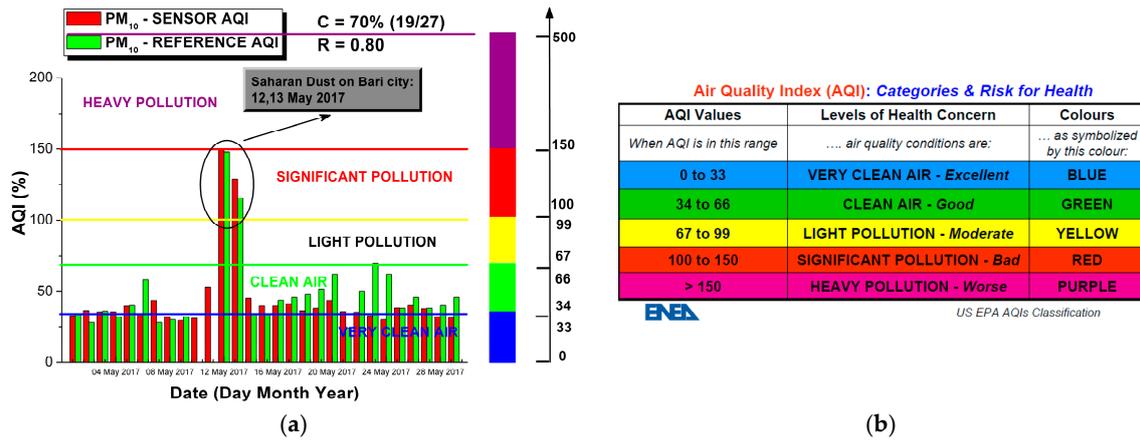


Figure 4. (a) PM₁₀ AQI measured by AIRBOX sensor (PPD20V, Shinyei) in the Node 6 (Airport) versus analyzer (ARPA-Puglia—EN2 Modugno) in Bari on May 2017; (b) Classification US EPA for AQI standard to assign risk categories to human health due to personal exposure to air pollution.

3.3. Air Quality Mobile Sensing

A mobile sensor-system AIRBOX based on low-cost sensors has been mounted on a public bus (AMTAB) running in Bari (Italy) for urban air quality monitoring. By exploiting this cost-effective sensor-system, it is possible to use a mobile node on public bus to achieve fine-grained monitoring, because when a public bus is moving, it could conduct environmental measurements at different locations in an urban micro-climate monitoring scenario to enhance environmental awareness of the citizens by mobile sensor-nodes at high spatial and temporal resolution. Figure 5 shows typical CO, NO₂, PM₁₀ and CO₂ AQI trend measured on 9 November 2015 by a mobile sensor-node installed on a public bus circulating in the Bari city. The colors (blue, green, yellow, red, purple) of the marked positions are correlated to the risk classification of the air pollution for human health, as agreed in the EPA AQI standard for each pollutant. A global AQI including all pollutants should be defined.

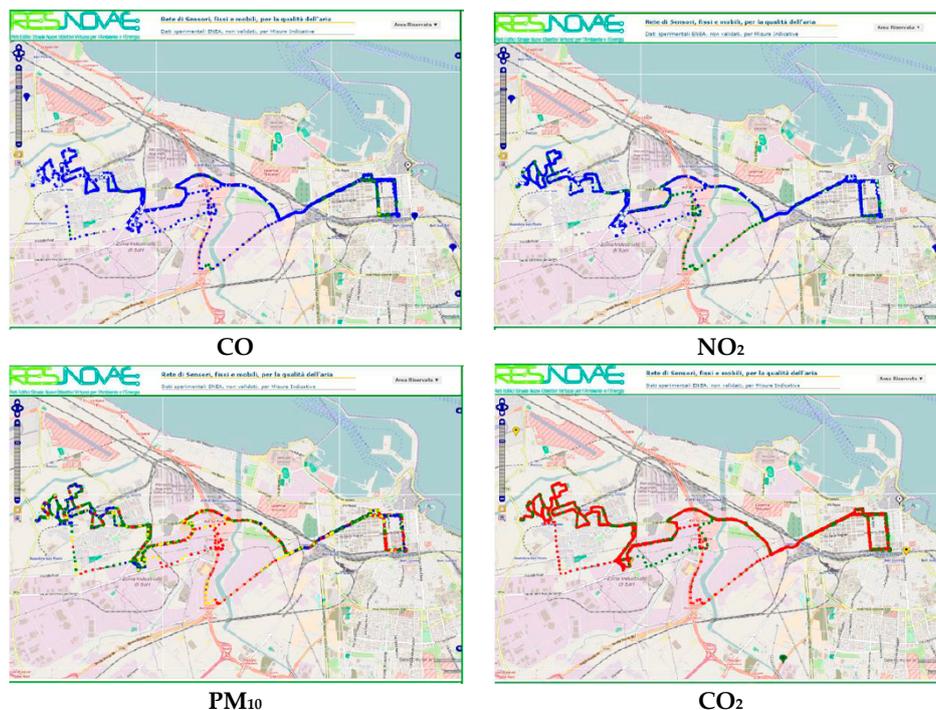


Figure 5. Typical CO, NO₂, PM₁₀ and CO₂ air quality index (AQI) trend (1 min average on 9 November 2015) of the mobile sensor-node installed on the roof of a public bus (AMTAB) circulating in Bari (Italy).

4. Summary and Conclusions

The results indicate that these low-cost sensing solutions are promising for air quality monitoring in order to address the data quality objective (DQO) of the *Indicative Measurements* (Directive 2008/50/EC) [3] but intensive re-calibration in long-term operation is crucial for better accuracy. Co-location of low-cost sensors and reference instruments is a valid approach to improve data quality of the urban WSN. The use of the low-cost networked sensors for urban air quality monitoring is expected to grow with cloud data storage and IoT applications.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. The founding sponsors had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results.

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