Applications of low-cost sensing technologies for air quality monitoring and exposure assessment: how far have they gone?

ACC | AQSM

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### In this presentation

- Low-cost sensors paradigm change
- What new information will they provide?
- Are they performing?
- Utilization of the data they generate
- Sensor networks around the world







## What is a (low-cost) sensor?

Sensors should be cheap enough to be replaced rather than fixed, when they fail

A monitor which costs sever \$k, and requires annual costly service (by the manufacturer) – is not a sensor

Whether they perform or not is concluded on statistical basis – in relation to the 'field'





pubs.acs.org/est



#### The Changing Paradigm of Air Pollution Monitoring

Emily G. Snyder,<sup>\*,†</sup> Timothy H. Watkins,<sup>†</sup> Paul A. Solomon,<sup>‡</sup> Eben D. Thoma,<sup>†</sup> Ronald W. Williams,<sup>†</sup> Gayle S. W. Hagler,<sup>†</sup> David Shelow,<sup>§</sup> David A. Hindin,<sup>||</sup> Vasu J. Kilaru,<sup>†</sup> and Peter W. Preuss<sup>⊥</sup>

## Why do we want to use lowcost sensors?

To better understand and quantify:

spatial variation in pollutant concentrations

• source contributions

Indoor and outdoor







STATE OF

City block scale

### In Australia

Australia Research Council Linkage Projects Grant 2017: **Developing and utilising advanced networks for air quality sensing and analysis** 

- Brisbane
- Sydney
- Gold Coast
- Melbourne
- Adelaide
- Wollongong

### Several other smaller projects





### Knowing Our Ambient Local Air-que ar quality on the Gold Coast

### PARTNERS:

 Gold Coast 2018 Commonwe Corporation
Department of Environment a
Queensland University of Tec
Griffith University
Southport State High School

Link to the map: www.sensors.net.a



Very Poor

### In China

Over **30 000** sensors operating in China!

**1500** in Beijing – Beijing Municipal Environmental Monitoring Centre





200 - Jinan taxi network





# Developing a Global Platform on Air Quality and Health

A new WHO initiative to: 'generate better data on air pollution-related diseases and strengthened support to countries and cities through guidance, information and evidence about health gains from key interventions'.

en/

http://www.who.int/phe/health\_topics/outdoorair/global\_platform/

Initially: ground based monitoring, satellite and transport model data Geneva January 2014









Inclusion of sensor data: Geneva August 2015 Madrid March 2017





### Challenges...

# ...before the new paradigm becomes the reality!





# Is it the technology still a challenge ?



### The technology is maturing

'We demonstrate that, when tested appropriately and used with a full understanding of their capabilities and limitations, **IOW COST SENSORS can be an unprecedented aid** in a wide range of air quality applications, including the emerging field of citizen science'.



Jayaratne et al. Low-cost PM<sub>2.5</sub> sensors: is the technology matured for widespread application? Under review

### The main challenges ...



# How to sustain operation of sensor networks?



How to use the data?



# Large projects on low-cost sensors for AQ monitoring

### Government funding

### Crowd funding/commercial



QUT

Morawska et al. Applications of low-cost sensing technologies for air quality monitoring and exposure assessment: how far have they gone? *Environment International,* 116: 286-299, 2018.

# What really is the niche for sensors?

How much more information will we obtain from tens of thousands of sensors, compared to high resolution satellite data?

Maybe <u>wearable sensor</u> to account for indoor exposures and behaviours are more important to <u>raise awareness</u>?





### Conclusions

There has been a **huge interest** and a lot of work conducted to explore low cost sensors

Most of the work has been on the **technology itself** 

**Next step:** from the concept to the information flow (sustained operation or focused campaigns) – **still to happen** 

#### Whether:

- we first define the questions to be addressed by application of low-cost sensors, or
- go ahead, deploy them, and then look at the data

..the information **will drive improvements** in air quality!

### What do sensors measure?

Gaseous pollutants: CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>,

Particulate matter mass: PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>

Chemical composition: some HC and VOCs;





Parameters: T, RH

