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# Pushing the Spatio-Temporal Resolution Limit of Urban Air Pollution Maps

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# EMPA 🤤

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#### - Autonomous Sensing

**ETH** Zürich

- Data collection using ten mobile sensor nodes on top of public transport vehicles
- Sensors:  $O_{3}$ ,  $NO_{2}$ , CO, ultrafine particles
- GPS module, GSM modem



#### Ultrafine Particles (UFPs) -

Nanoscale particles with a diameter of less than 100 nanometers

- $\bullet$  Believed to have more severe health implications than  $\mathrm{PM}_{_{10}}$  or  $\mathrm{PM}_{_{2.5}}$
- · Lack of spatially resolved exposure data

MiniDiSC: First compact UFP measurement device suitable for mobile measurements



MiniDiSC device



### High-Resolution Pollution Maps of Zurich -

The collected measurements are used to develop pollution maps with a high spatio-temporal resolution:



## - Application Example: Health-Optimal Routing for City Dwellers -

Offer route planning service to calculate routes that are health-optimal, i.e., minimize the total number of inhaled particles

#### Road network graph

Road network of Zurich is based on OpenStreetMap data



Road network is an undirected graph G = (V, E,  $W_{d}$ ,  $W_{r}$ )

- Each node v e V represents a crossroad or dead-end street
- An edge e<sub>j</sub>∈ E connects two nodes if they are directly connected by a road segment
- Each edge is associated with two weights:
- $\boldsymbol{w}_{_{d,i}}\!\in\boldsymbol{W}_{_{d}}$  denotes the length of the road segment
- $w_{_{\text{D},i}} \in W_{_{\text{D}}}$  denotes the expected pollution exposure
- Size of Zurich's road network graph:
  - |V| = 27,000
  - |E| = 74,000

Comparing Shortest and Health-Optimal Paths Analyzing length and pollution exposure differences of the two paths





Routing from Albisrieden to Wollishofen

Routing from Wiedikon to Witikon

Differences are most significant during fall months (based on 1000 random source-destination pairs):

- Average exposure reduction of 7.1%
- Average path length increase of 6.4% (548 m)