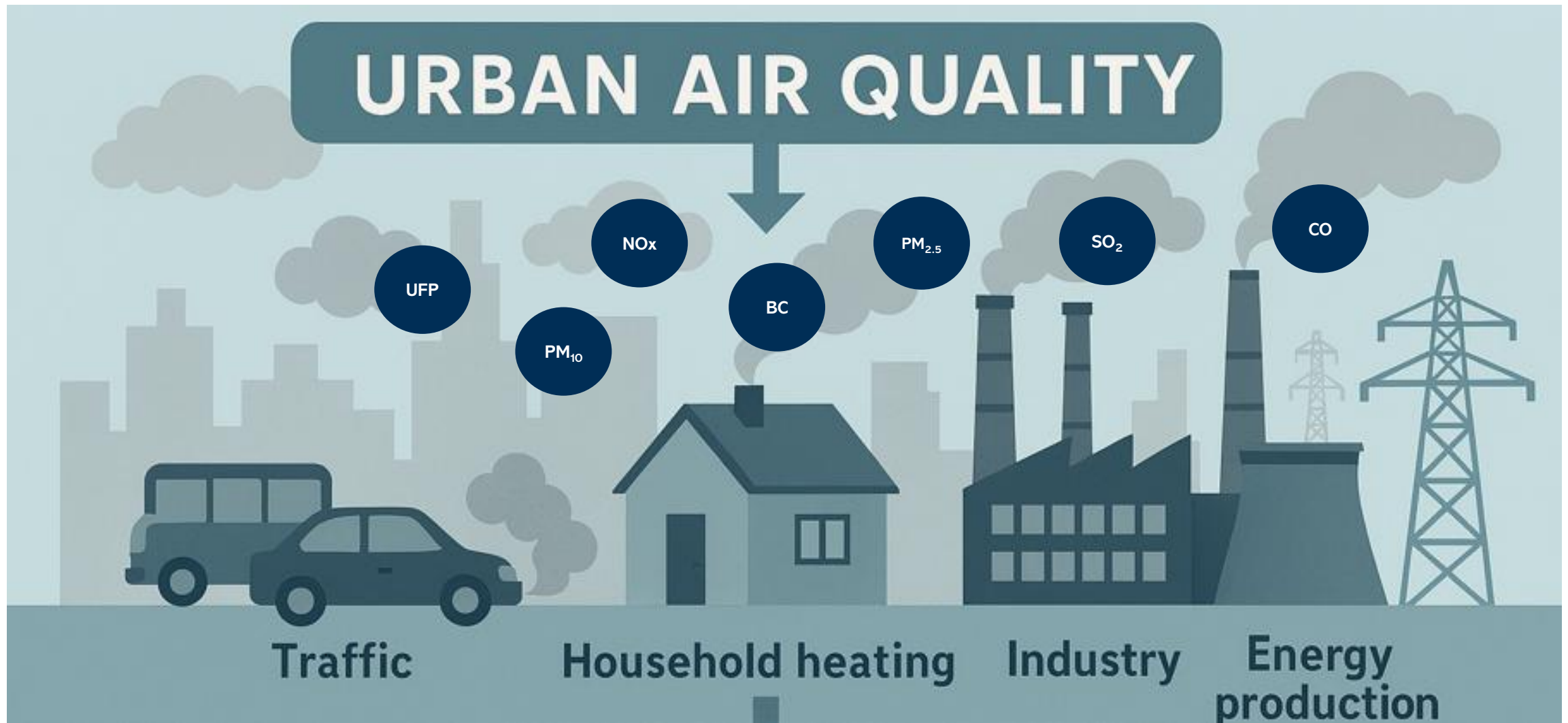


Urban Air Quality: Challenges and future directions

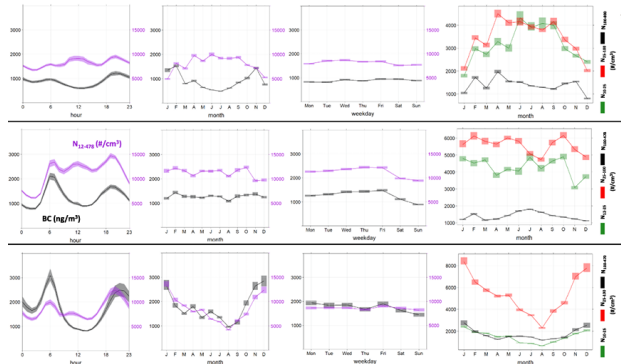
Martine Van Poppel

VITO

URBAN AIR QUALITY

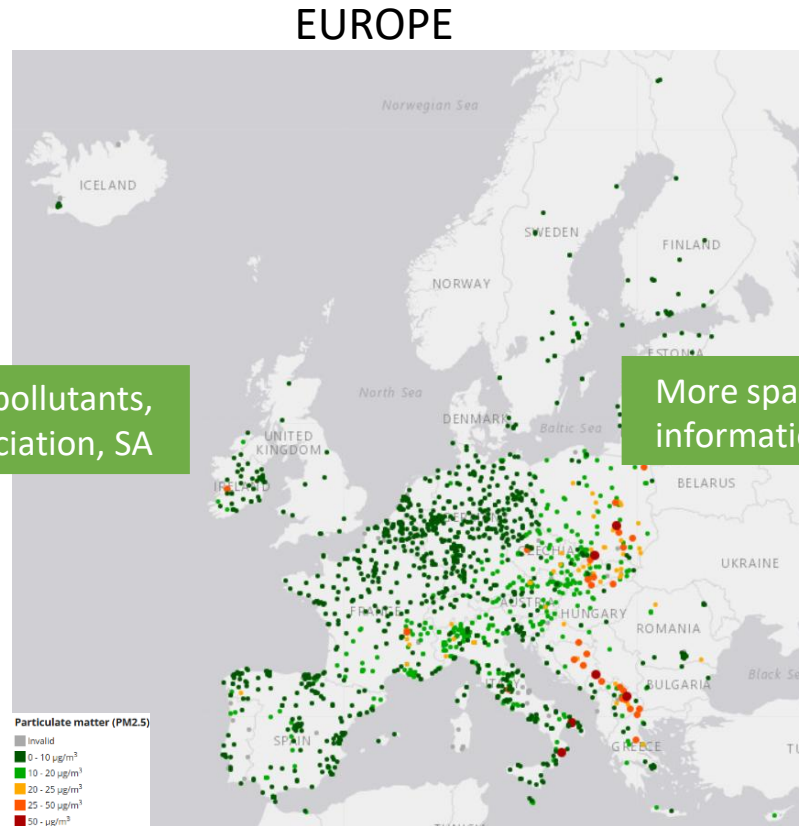
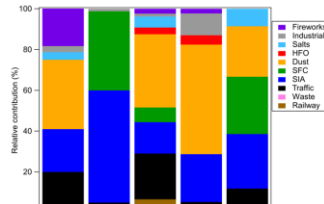


Urban AQ in Europe



Trenchera P. et al., Env. Int. (2023)

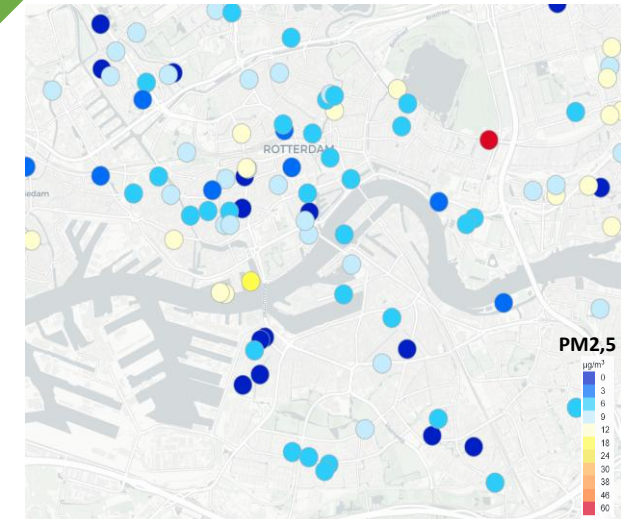
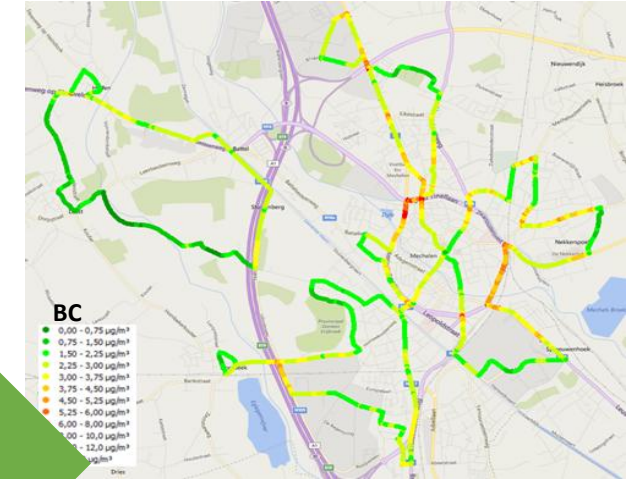
Novel AQ pollutants,
speciation, SA



New AQD (2024/2881):

requires/recommends measurements
of UFP (PNC, PSD), NH_3 , BC, OP ...
at urban background and/or rural supersites

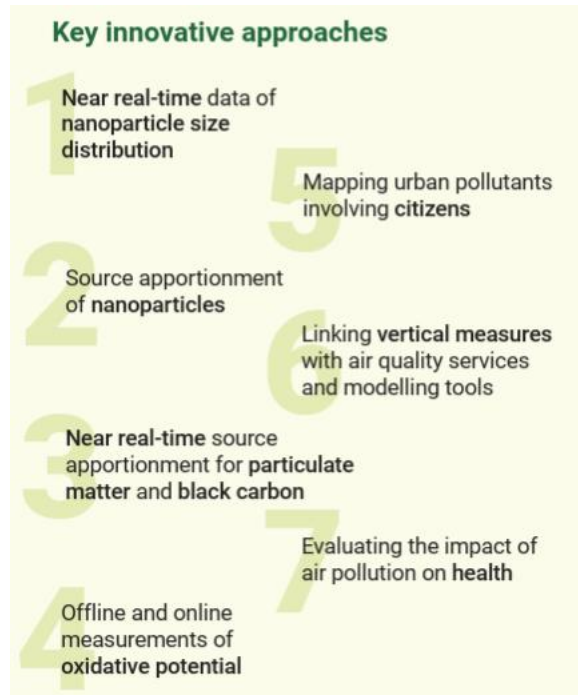
More spatial
information



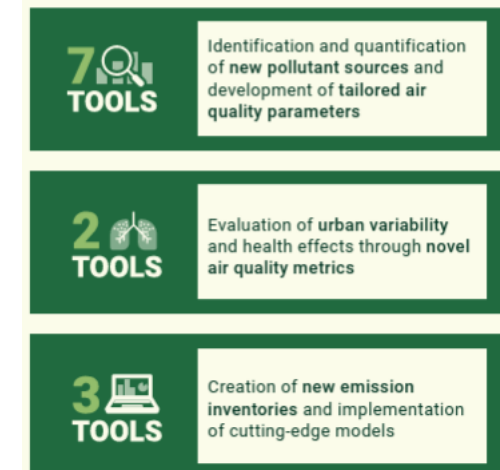
RI-URBANS

Research infrastructures services reinforcing air quality monitoring capacities in European urban and industrial areas

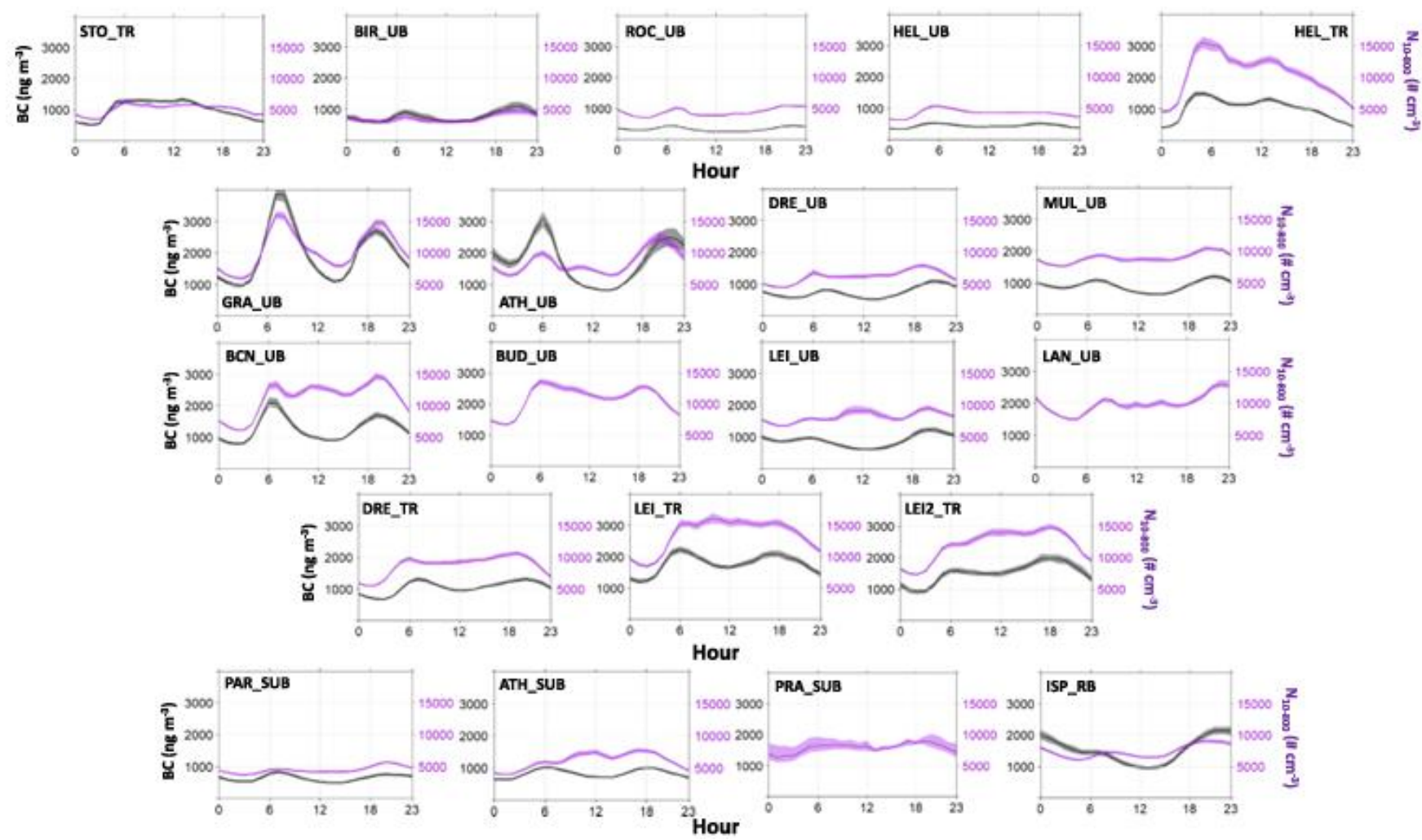
- Improve tools for better AQ assessment and management in EU cities
- Focus on human exposure to outdoor nanoparticles and Particulate Matter (PM), their constituents, sources and precursors



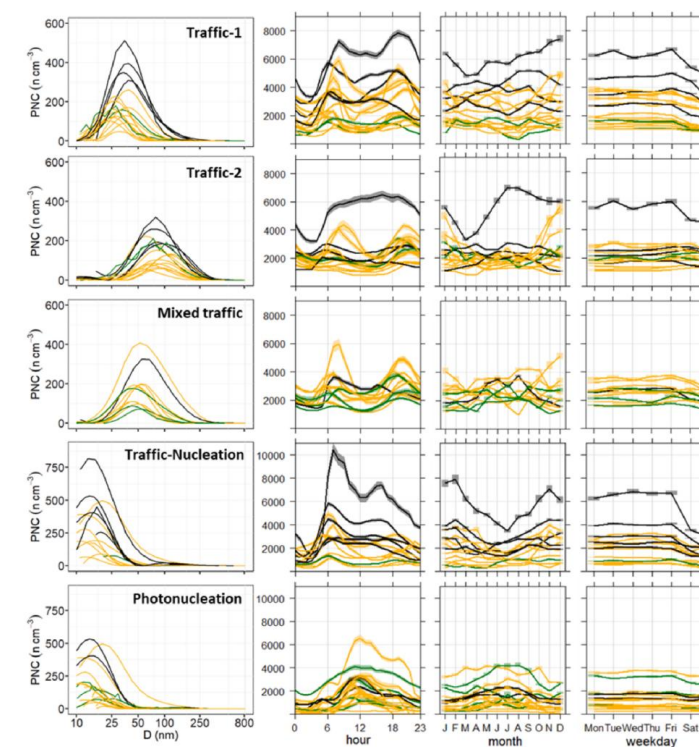
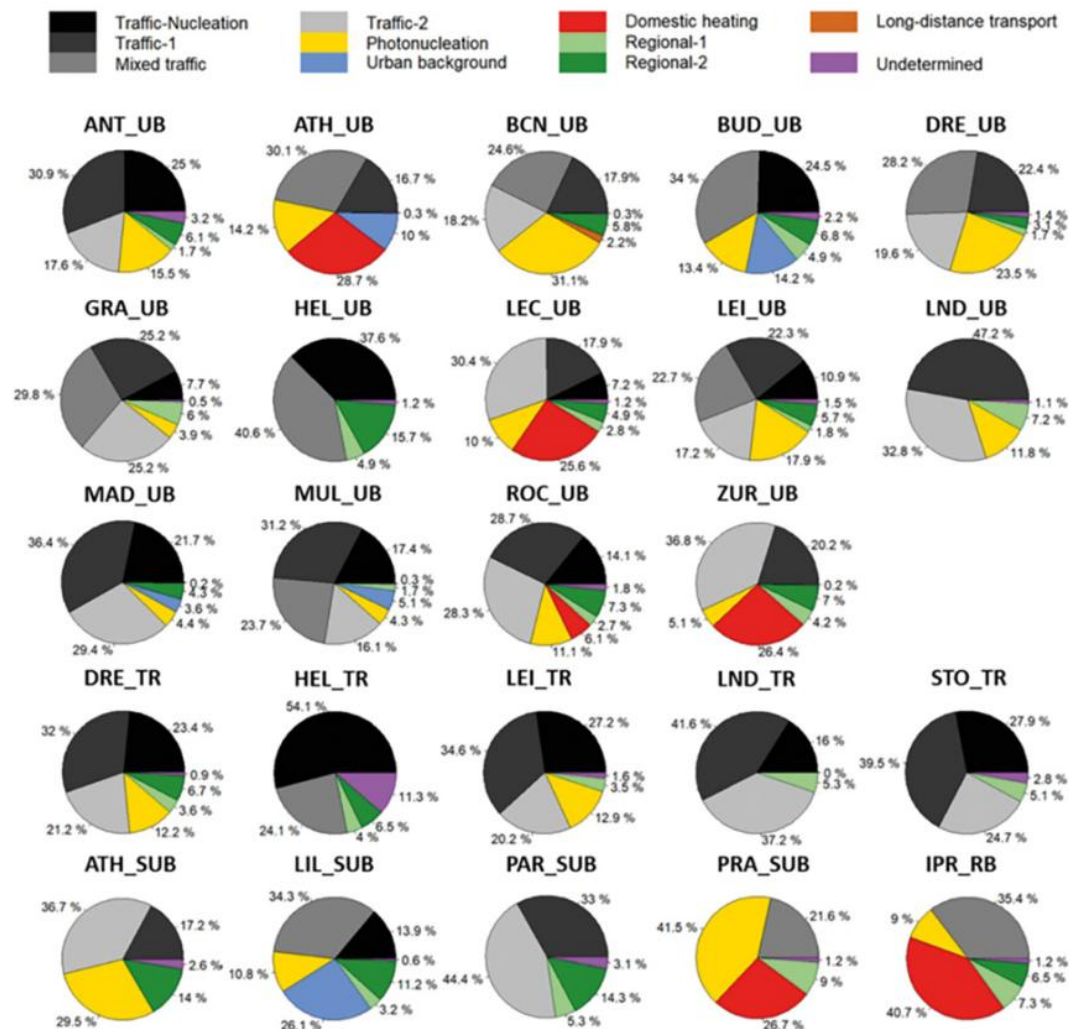
RI-URBANS provides 12 advanced service tools to reply to the challenges of **new and complex urban air quality pressures**, and improve the analysis of air quality across Europe.



PNC and BC

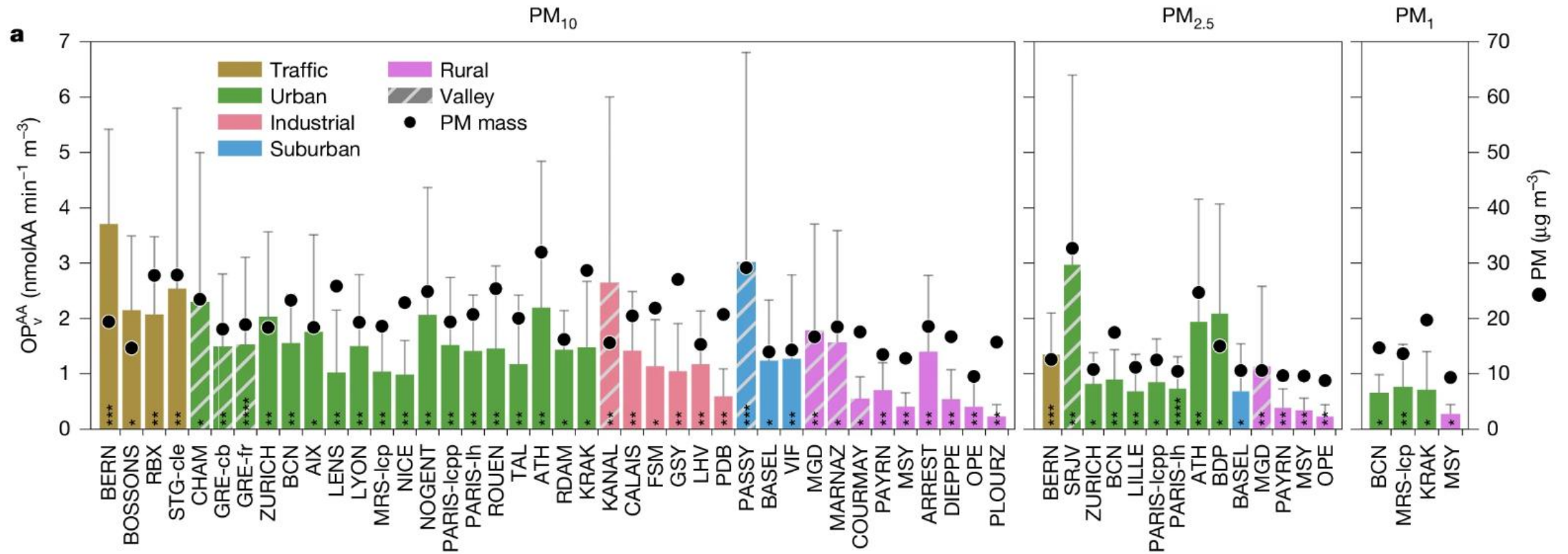


UFP sources



Garcia-Marlès et al., Env. Int. 2024

Oxidative potential



Tassel, C., et al., Nature. 2025

Guidance documents on measurements and modelling of novel air quality pollutants:

Ultrafine particles / size distribution



Guidance documents on measurements and modelling of novel air quality pollutants:

PM (offline and



Guidance documents on measurements and modelling of novel air quality pollutants:

Volatile organic



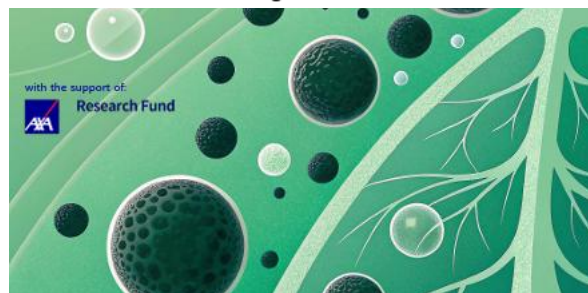
Guidance documents on measurements and modelling of novel air quality pollutants:

Black Carbon (BC) determinations

with the support of:
Research Fund



Number	Guidance document topic
Protocols for the measurement of novel AQ pollutants	
ST1	Ultrafine-Particle Number Size Distributions (UFP-PNSD)
ST2	Black Carbon (BC)
ST3	Offline and online particulate matter (PM) speciation
ST4	Oxidative potential of particulate matter (OP of PM)
ST5	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
ST6	Ammonia (NH ₃)
Methodologies for vertical profiles of pollutants and meteorology	
ST7	Measurements of boundary level height
ST8	Measurements of vertical profiles of aerosols
ST9	Measurements of IAGOS vertical profiles by commercial aircrafts
Methodologies for source apportionment receptor modelling	
ST10	Source apportionment of PM based on offline and online PM speciation
ST11	Source apportionment of UFP, BC, OP and VOCs using receptor modelling
Methodologies for urban mapping of novel AQ pollutants	
ST12	Deterministic urban modelling of fine PM and PNC
ST13	Mapping ultrafine particles and citizen science
Methodologies for evaluating the health effects of novel AQ pollutants	
ST14	Evaluation of health effects of novel AQ parameters
Obtaining emission inventories for novel AQ pollutants	
ST15	First UFP-PNSD and non-exhaust vehicle PM EU emission
Modelling methodologies for novel AQ pollutants	
ST16	UFP-PNSD multiscale modelling

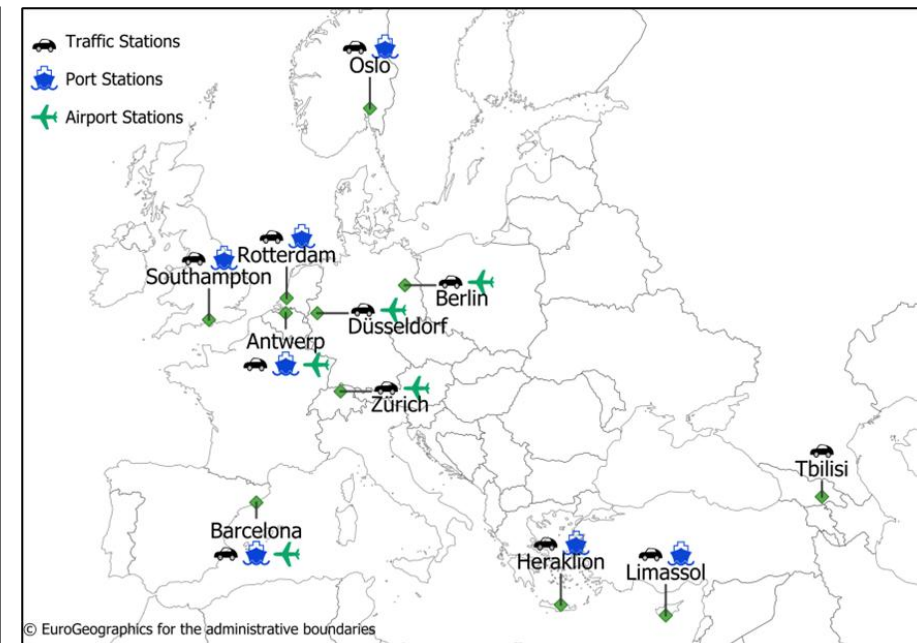


Guidance documents on measurements and modelling of novel air quality pollutants:

Ammonia (NH₃)



- See <https://www.net4cities.eu/>



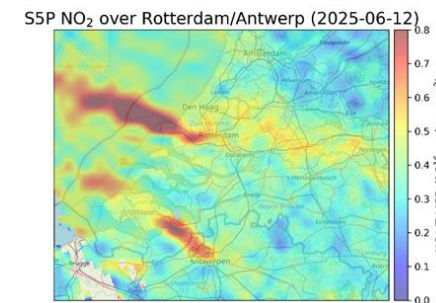
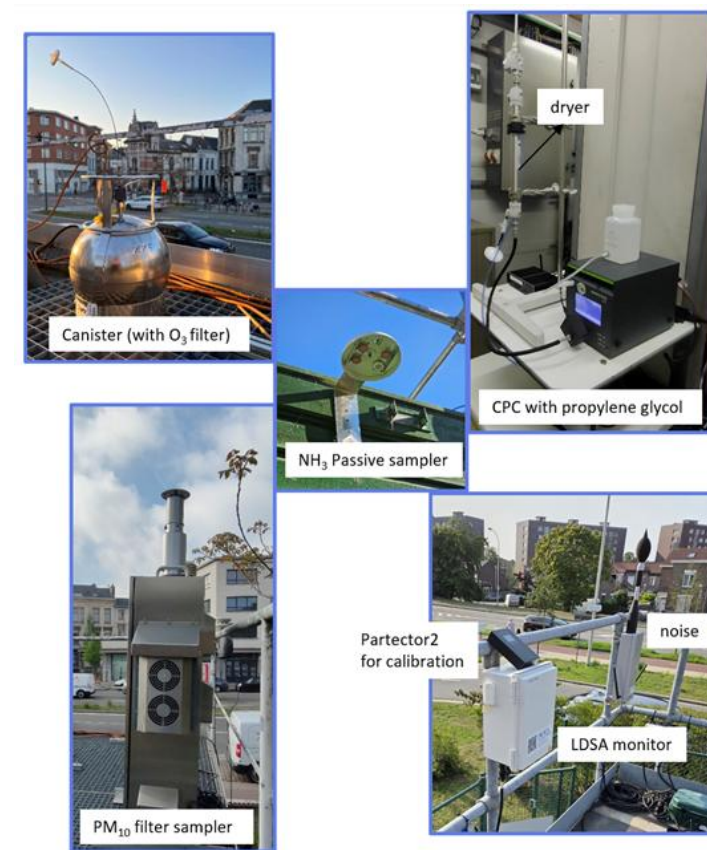
Net4Cities

- 11 partner cities (multiple locations in each city)
- Focus on urban traffic locations and around ports and airports
 - 6 airport sites, 6 port sites, 18 urban traffic sites, 2 rural/1 urban background site

- > 2 years of (continuous) measurements
 - Air Quality (emerging pollutants), noise, traffic counts

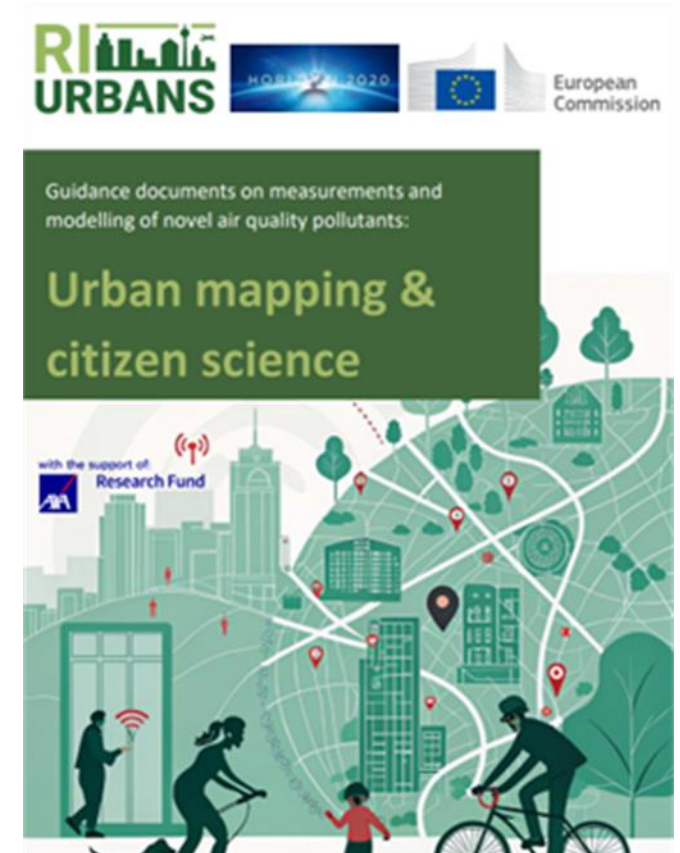
- EGU presentations
 - 📍 Oral session: Friday, 08 May, 08:30–12:30 (CEST) | Room F2
 - 📍 Poster session: Friday, 08 May, 14:00–15:45 (CEST) | Hall X5

- ◆ Oral presentation
 - Continuous Monitoring of Lung Deposited Surface Area (LDSA) Across 11 European Cities: First Results from the Net4Cities Project ([Saskia Drossaert van Dusseldorp et al.](#))
- ◆ Posters
 - Black Carbon Trends and Source Apportionment in Berlin: A Multi-Year Analysis (Erika von Schneidemesser, Himanshu Setia et al.)
 - Characterizing urban traffic emissions across Europe: Insights from canister sampling in Net4Cities ([Archita Rana, Ph.D.](#) et al.)
 - High-Time-Resolution Analysis of Organic and Inorganic Trace Gases and Particles in a Major European Port Using Mobile and Stationary Measurements ([Himadri Bhowmik, Robert Wegener, et al.](#))

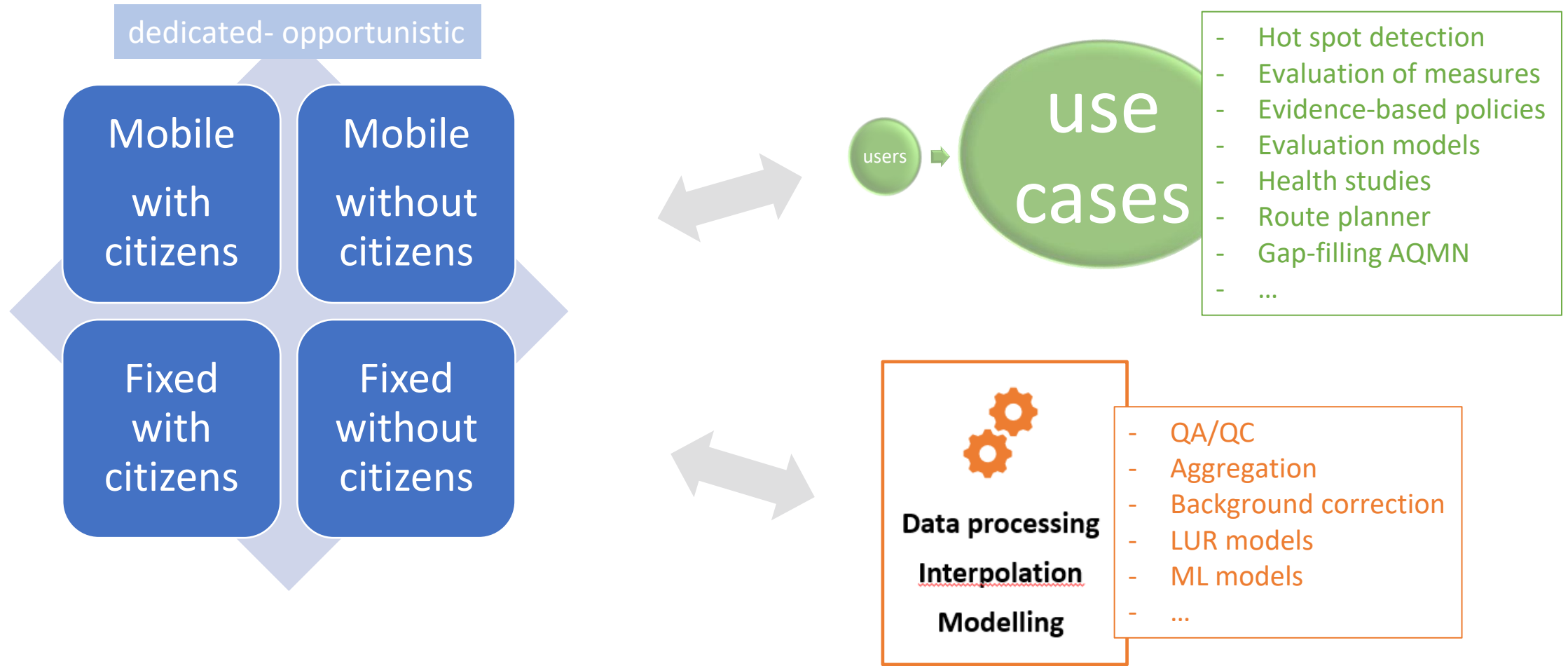


Towards denser AQ data: urban mapping

- Service tool developed in RI-URBANS
- New insights from mobile monitoring campaigns or low-cost sensor (LCS) networks
 - limited duration (weeks to months)
 - with a proper design
 - different approaches ~ research question
- Complementary to stationary AQMN
 - Longer campaigns can result in more precise estimates of air pollution patterns



Approaches for urban mapping



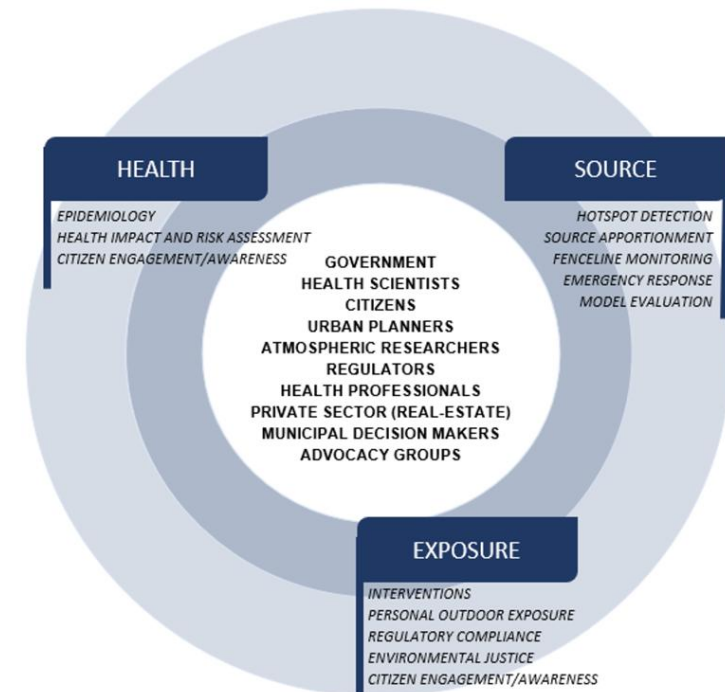
Mobile mapping of air pollution

- Mobile monitoring as efficient tool to complement fixed AQMN by adding spatial resolution
- Experimental design is important and is function of the use case
- Mobile approaches – experimental design:
 - **Dedicated** vs **opportunistic**
 - Mobile platform: **vehicle** vs **portable**
 - Instruments - routes
 - **Temporal coverage**: season (sources, dispersion, meteo,...), time of day
- Mobile monitoring supports public engagement and actionability
- Data processing: data-only vs modelling

Discussion

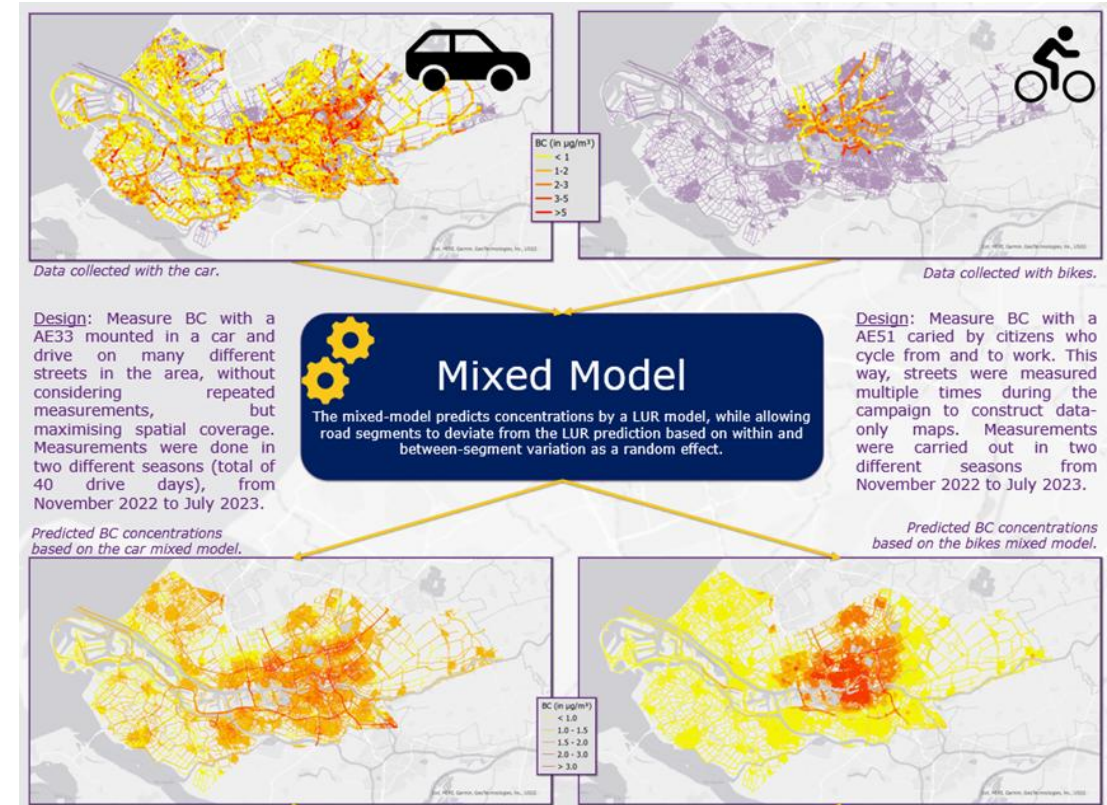
Mobile monitoring of air pollution – a position paper on use cases, good practices, challenges, and opportunities

Jules Kerckhoffs^{a,1,*}, Jelle Hofman^{b,1}, Jibrán Khan^{c,d}, Matthew D. Adams^e, Magali N. Blanco^f, Priyanka deSouza^g, John L. Durant^h, Sasan Faridi^{i,j}, Scott Fruin^k, Steve Hankey^l, Mohammad Sadeq Hassanvand^{l,j}, Marianne Hatzopoulou^m, Gerard Hoek^a, Kees de Hoogh^{n,o}, Neelakshi Hudda^h, Meenakshi Kushwaha^{p,q}, Julian D. Marshall^q, Laura Minet^r, Allison P. Patton^s, Tuukka Petäjä^t, Jan Peters^b, Albert A. Presto^u, Kerolyn Shairsingh^v, Lianne Sheppardⁱ, Matthew C. Simon^w, Sreekanth Vakacherla^x, Keith Van Ryswyk^y, Martine Van Poppel^b, Roel C.H. Vermeulen^a, Robert Wegener^z, Zhendong Yuan^a, Heresh Amini^{aa}



Data processing of mobile measurements

- **Data-only vs modelling approach**
- Data-only approach:
 - Mobile data as validation for deterministic models
 - Limited spatial coverage
 - High accuracy/measured
- Modelling approach:
 - Mobile data as input for empirical models
 - Wider spatial coverage
 - Model assumptions

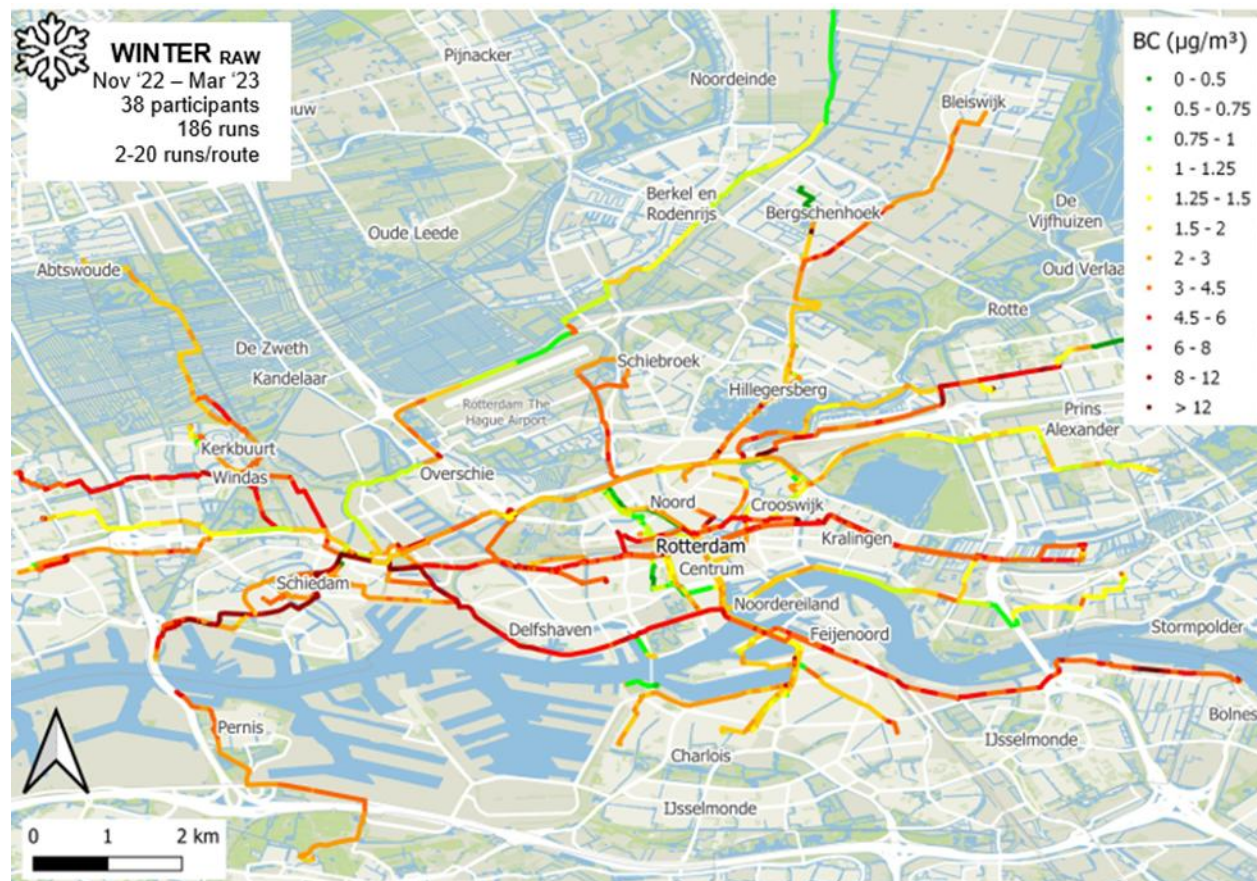


Mobile mapping with citizens in Rotterdam

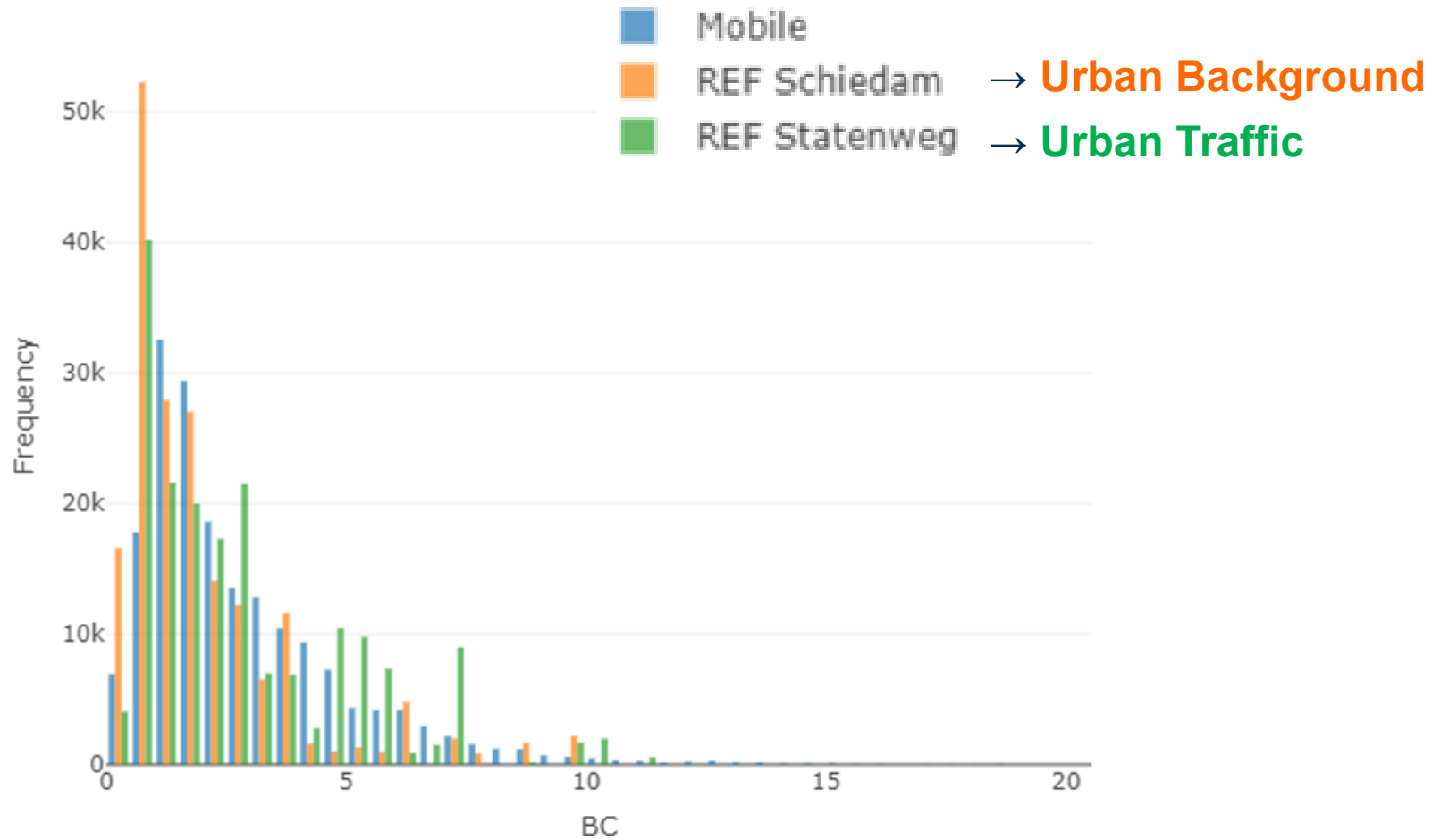
- BC measurements
 - AE51 and GPS
- Commuters of DCMR
 - Opportunistic (but restricted area)
 - During peak hours (mainly)
 - Different road segments collected at different days
- Summer and winter campaign



Results (aggregated raw data)



Comparison to AQMS



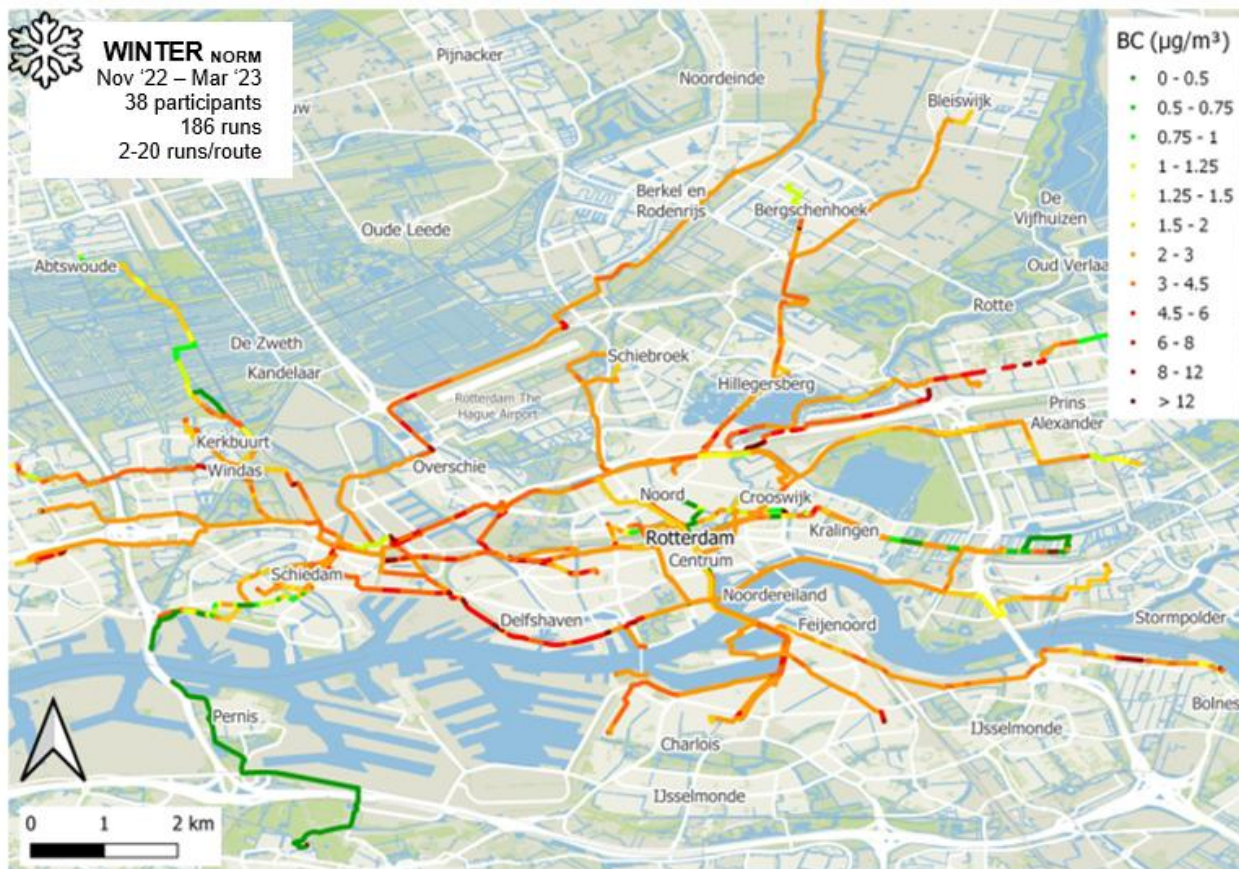
Challenges mobile measurements

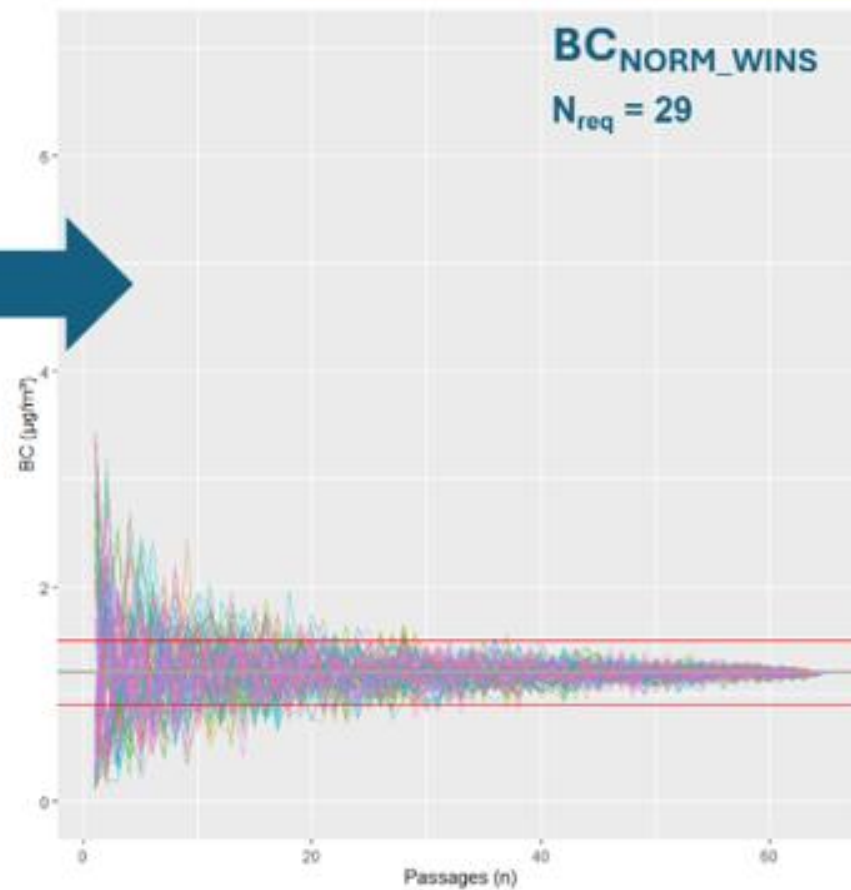
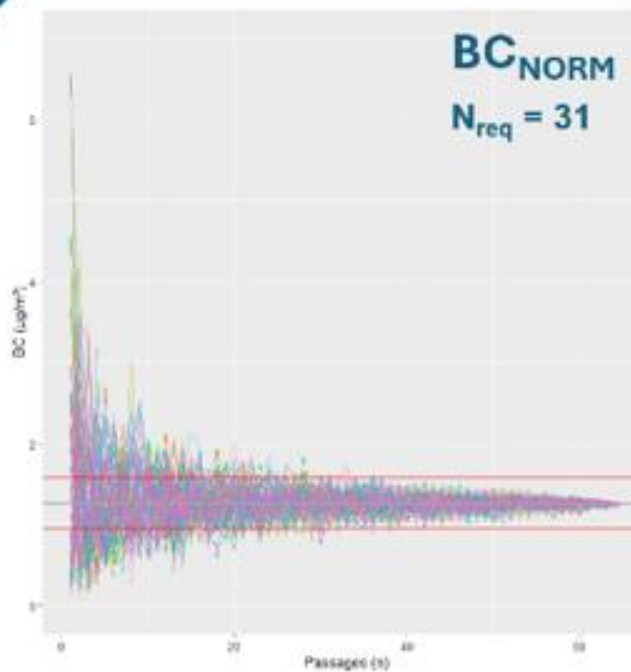
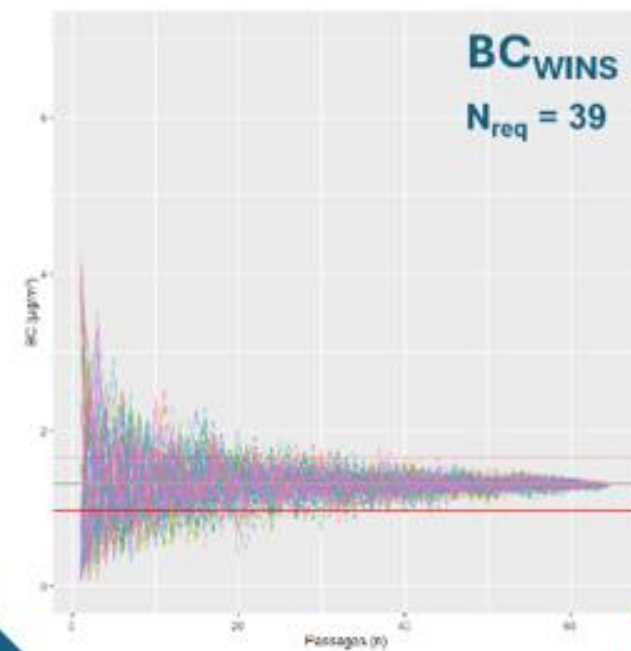
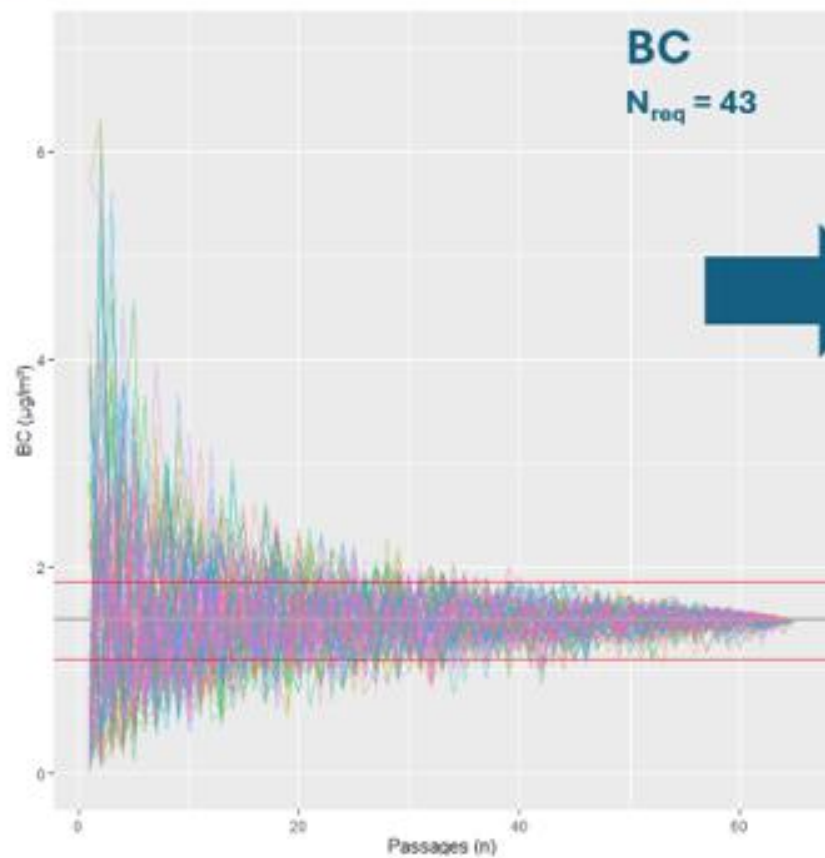
- Measurements at different space & time instances
 - Background concentrations
 - Temporal pattern of emission sources
 - Meteorological conditions
 - Specific local conditions
- Normalization (using fixed AQMS data) to:
 - Extrapolate campaign to long-term (annual) exposure maps
 - Compensate for data collected at other time instances (~opportunistic)
- Additive normalization and winsoring

$$BC_{norm\ bg,i} = BC_{i,b} - BC_{i,bg} + \overline{BC}_{bg}$$

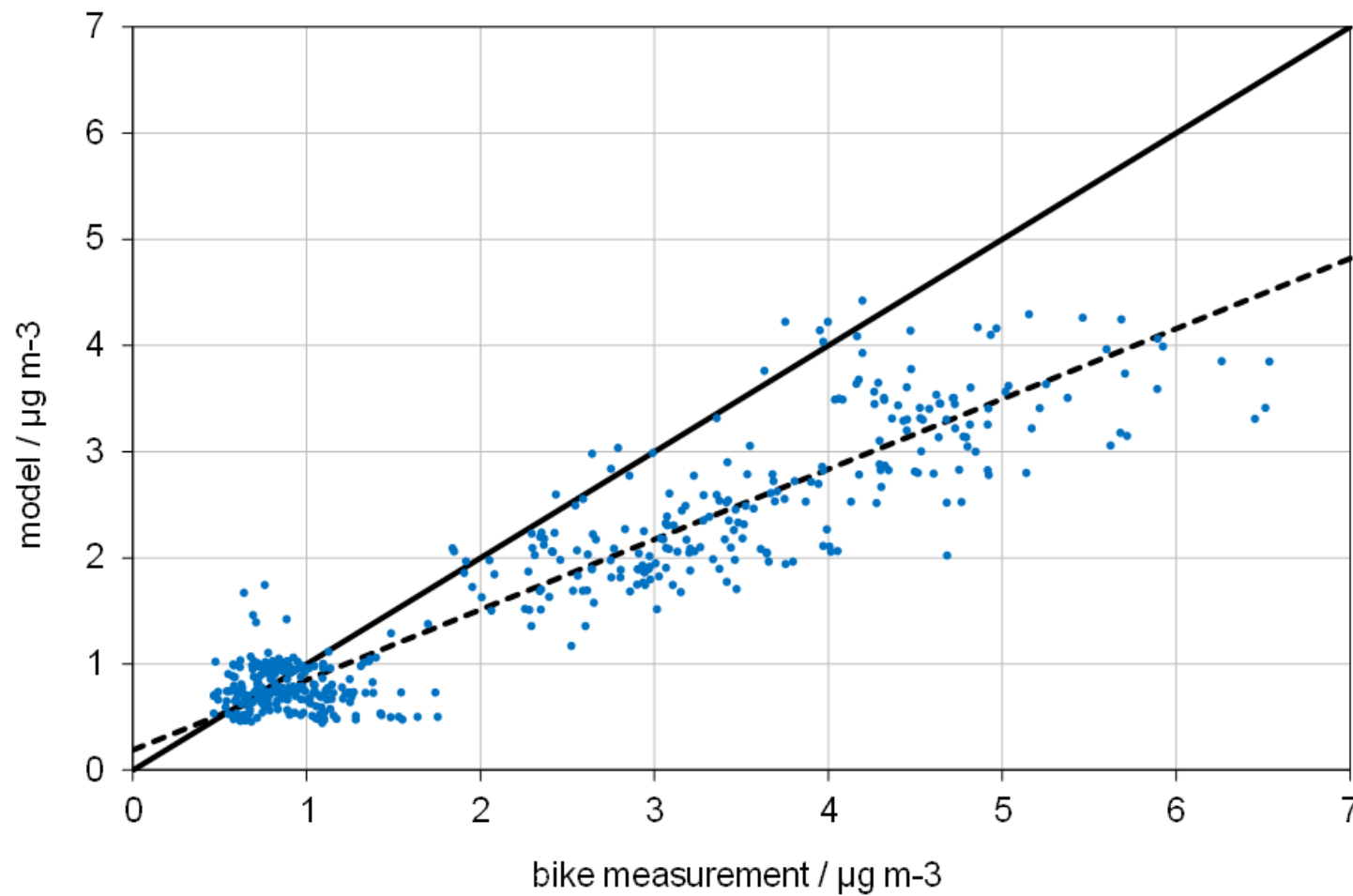


Results (aggregated rescaled data)

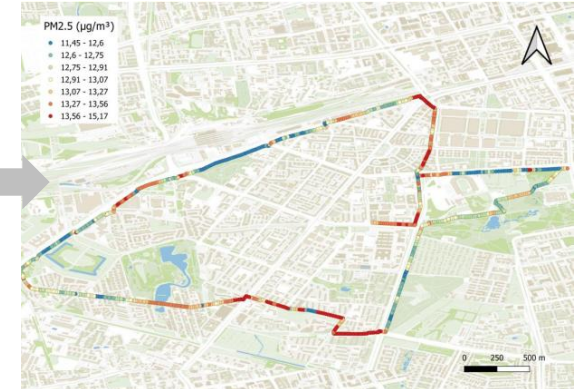
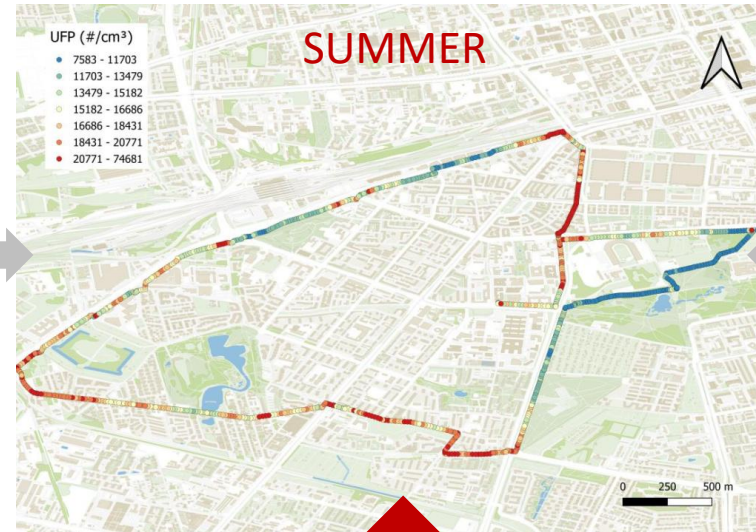
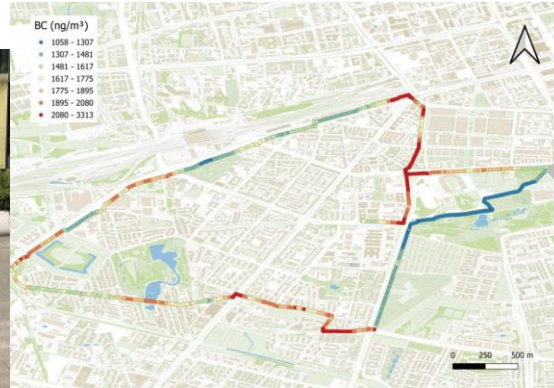




Mobile data for model validation



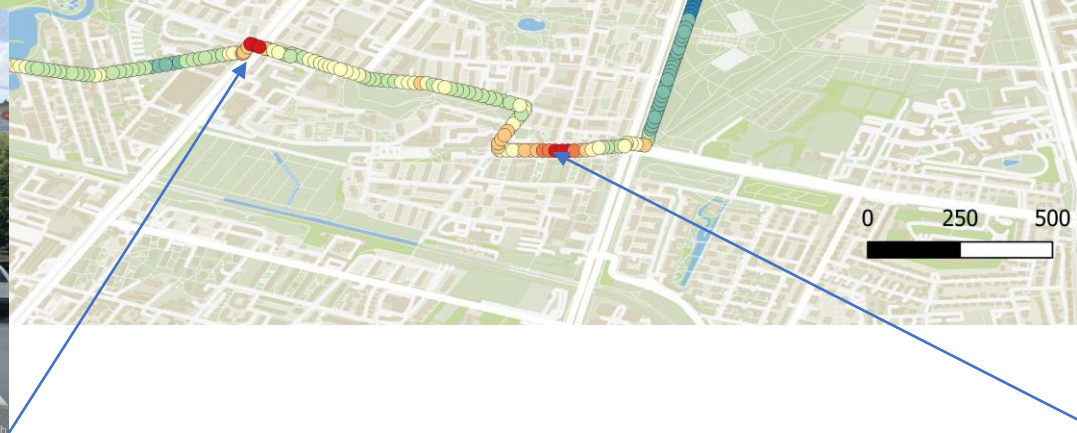
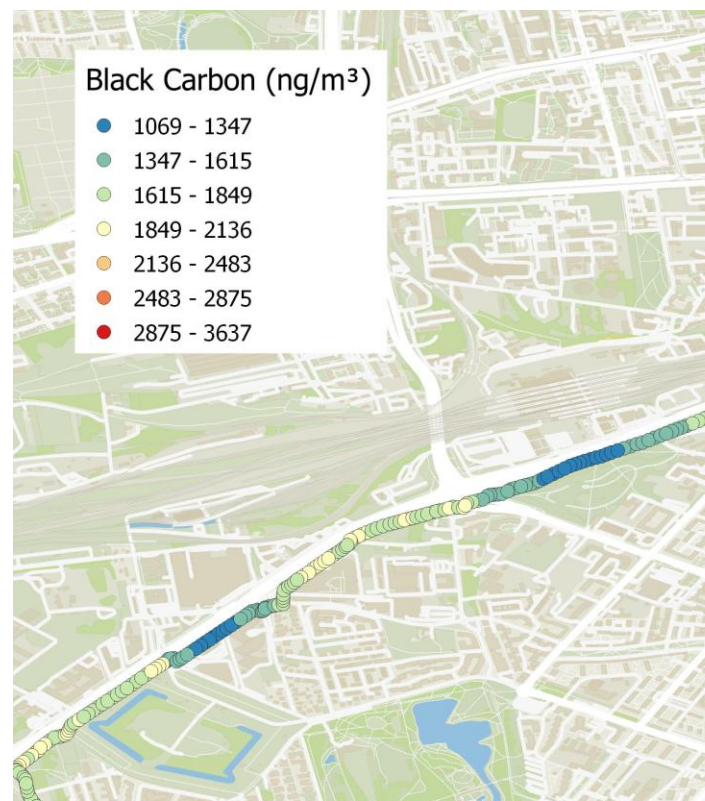
Mobile measurements in Warsaw



- BC, UFP, PM_{2,5}
- 2 seasons
- Rush hour
- Dedicated (fixed route)
- 40 repeats



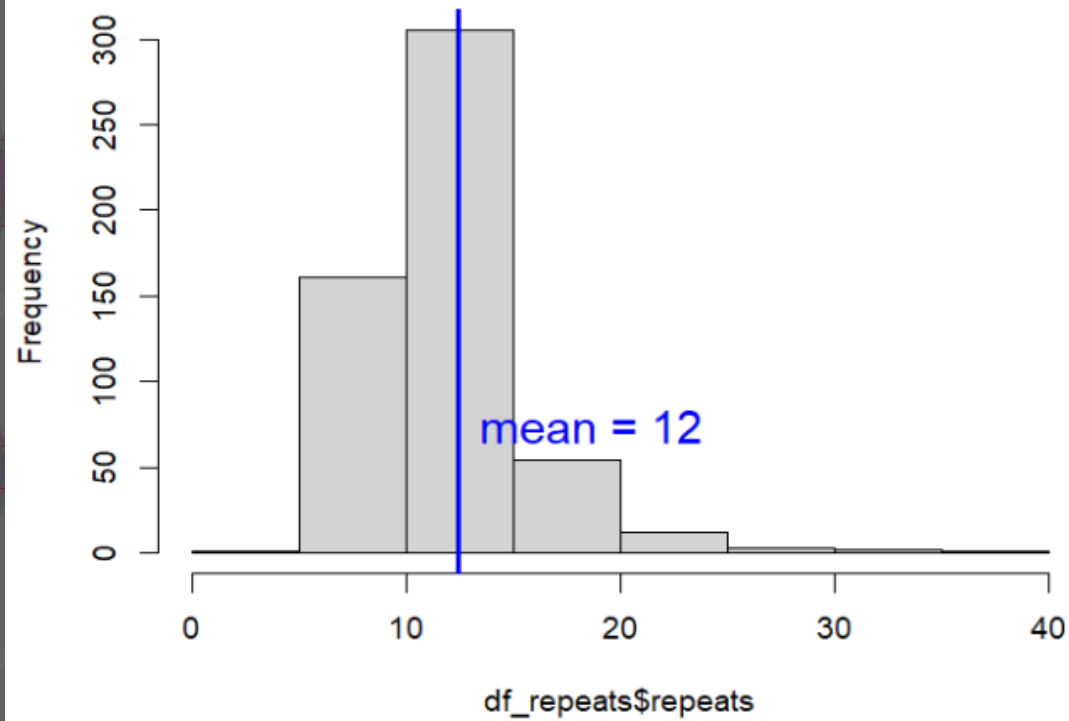
Hot spots



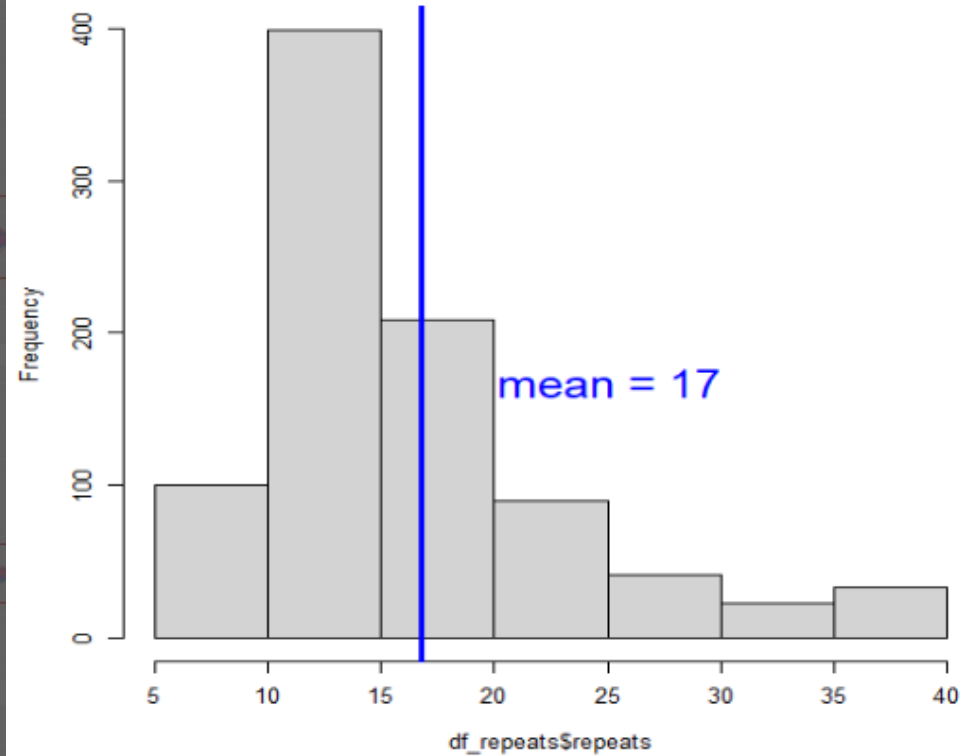
WINTER (n=539)

SUMMER (n=894)

Histogram of df_repeats\$repeats

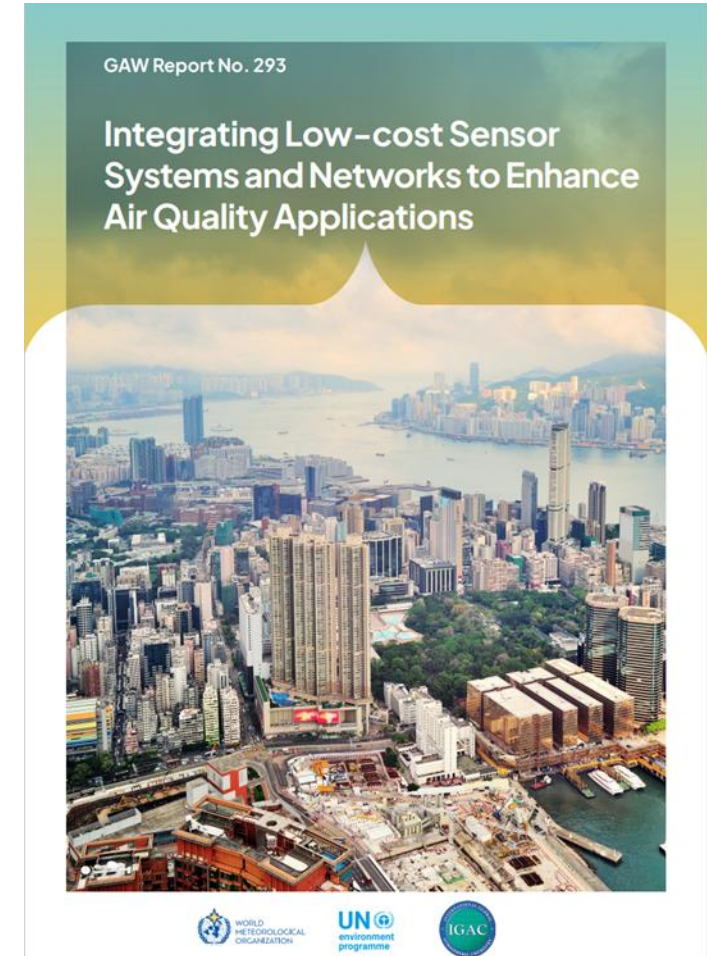


Histogram of df_repeats\$repeats

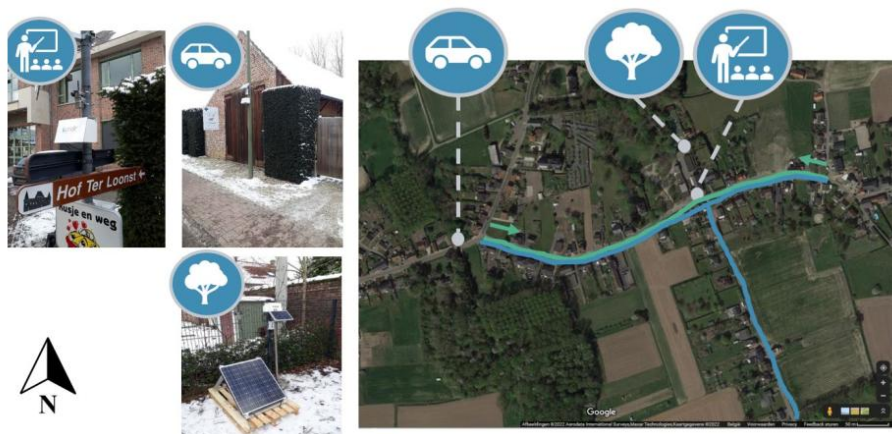


Dense stationary sensor networks

- Diffusive tubes: low time resolution
- Data quality is important: data quantity $\neq$ data quality
 - Fit for purpose
- Quality control of sensor data by
 - Co-location campaign
 - Between instruments (BSU) + comparison against REF
 - Ideally on-site/similar conditions
 - On-going quality control – data cleaning
- Measurement set-up!
- To take into account:
 - Seasonal impact
 - Interferences
 - PM sensors: do they also measure PM₁₀



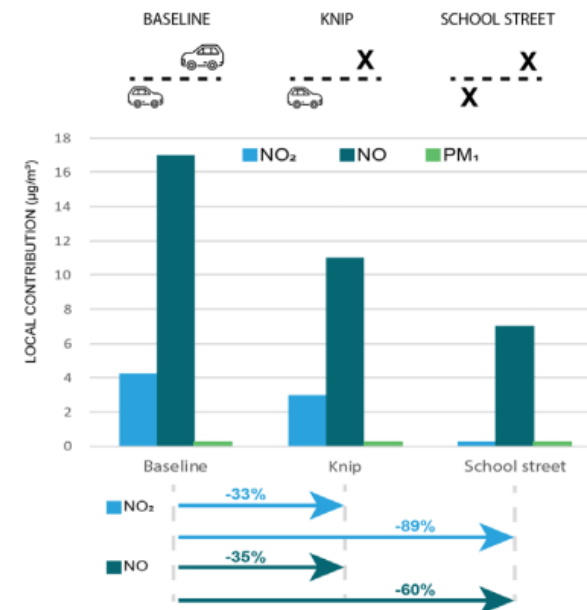
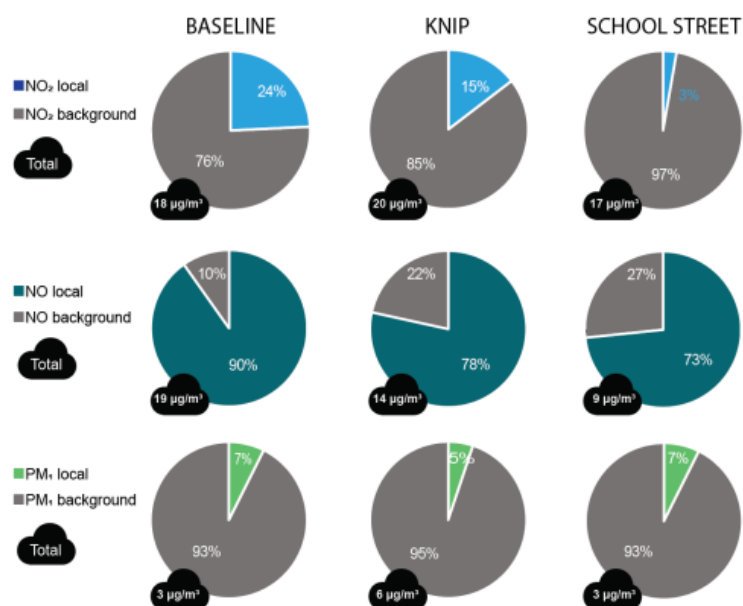
Example on how sensor networks can support policy: school street



Article

Air Quality Sensor Networks for Evidence-Based Policy Making: Best Practices for Actionable Insights

Jelle Hofman ^{1,*}, Jan Peters ¹, Christophe Stroobants ², Evelyne Elst ², Bart Baeyens ¹, Jo Van Laer ¹, Maarten Spruyt ¹, Wim Van Essche ³, Elke Delbare ³, Bart Roels ⁴, Ann Cochez ⁵, Evy Gillijns ⁶ and Martine Van Poppel ¹



Conclusions

- Innovative monitoring tools can contribute to improved policy and cleaner cities
- Larger-scale measurements of emerging pollutants in urban environments can support data-driven policy
- RI-URBANS has provided service tools for standardized measurement of emerging pollutants and contributed to insights in concentration patterns of these pollutants
- Sensor networks and mobile monitoring are complementary tools to AQMN that can help to understand urban sources and dynamics, assess exposure to air pollution
- Mobile monitoring can help to identify hot spots and sources, assess representativity of AQMS, assess AQ at higher spatial resolution (complementary to AQMS)
- A dedicated set-up, data processing and data quality control is important to have valuable results
- Involving citizens open opportunities to behavioral change and engagement but also comes with extra challenges

QUESTIONS?



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