





Innovative methods for air quality monitoring and modelling at transport hotspots

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Project targets & deliverables

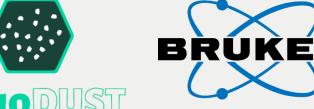
- Focus is on transport sources in urban areas (Traffic, Shipping, Aircraft)
- Air Quality **metrics** focus is on **emerging pollutants** Ultrafine Particles (UFP), Black Carbon (BC) including **standard** metrics (NO₂, PM_{2.5}) and **specific** metrics and **tracers** (solid particles, CO₂)
- Employ **novel techniques** to mitigate transport emissions at **hotspots** and assist decision making
 - High Time resolution,
 - Near Real Time Data Acquisition,
 - Flexible Compact Cost effective monitoring
 - Quality Assured Methods



Project targets & deliverables

Several Industrial partners provide **instrumentation** for the project **tailor-made** solutions







- Monitoring concept: The High Resolution (HR) & Cost Effective (CE) Stations
 - **HR:** (Ambient and Solid UFP Number Conc. & UFP Size distribution, PM_{2.5}, CO₂, NO₂, BC, NRT Chemical speciation including Metals (Xact) for Source apportionment
 - **CE:** Compact instruments for the above for flexible deployment (excl. chemical species)
- Focus on heath impacts through Inhalation dosimetry & epidemiology
- Include the implementation of **Nature based solutions** for mitigation of air pollution levels at hotspots





Quality assurance of existing methods

CEN Standardized methods are updated and members of this consortium are active there (**WG35 EC/OC, WG32** Particle number/surface)











Monitoring of emerging pollutants (particles & gases) is currently well established in Research Infrastructures ACTRIS, ICOS, and networks like GAW

And demonstrated their capacity in Green Deal Projects



Any methods for tailor made output to respond to needs for High time Resolution and NRT Output was tested in specific workshops





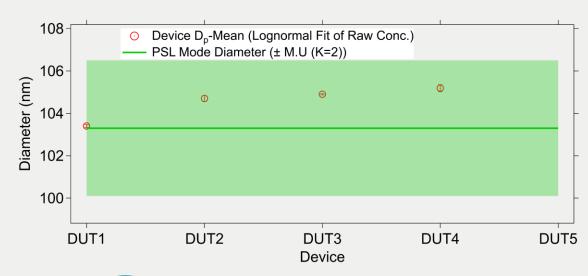
QA/QC: For UFP number conc. & Size distribution

MPSS Calibration Workshop at PTB (NMI) & ICPF (ACTRIS CF Facility):

Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (NMI, Germany & WP1 leader) Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals (Prague, Czech Rep)

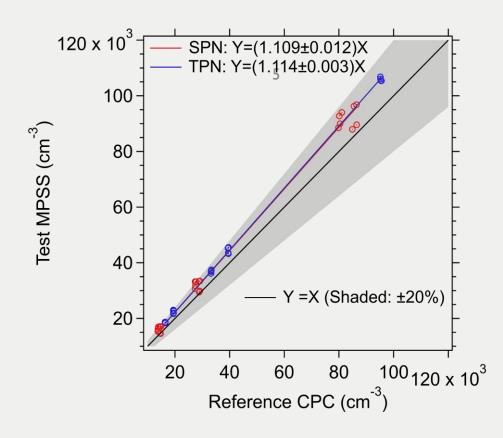
- ❖ Scan time: 1 min: Dynamic aerosol distributions/ short life event at traffic sites.
- ❖ Scan Range: 15-250 nm: PNSD with GMDs below 50-60 nm at traffic sites in europe (Trechera et al., 2023) + very low PN at higher diameters + an overlap with OPS

The size measured by all MPSS within M.U. (3.2nm) as well as within the 3% limit (CEN criteria) of PSL





Solid PN vs Total PN



Summary of system performance

Device(Institute): DMA & CPC models, Polarity	Slope (DUT vs Ref CPC) (DP-Mean: ≈30 nm)	Slope (DUT vs Ref CPC) (DP-Mean: ≈50 nm)	Slope (DUT vs Ref CPC) (DP-Mean: ≈80 nm)	Mean Deviation
Reference MPSS HV+ : (Hauke M&3756)	1.05	1.03	1.03	3.5%
DUT1 (PTB-new TSI): 3083 &3756, HV-	0.80	0.81	0.82	19%
DUT2 (TUC-new TSI): 3081 & 3775, HV-	0.76	0.80	0.84	20%
DUT3 (ICPF-New TSI) 3081& 3752, HV-	0.85	0.90	0.93	12%
DUT4 (DTI-New TSI) : 3081& 3776, HV-	0.69	0.70	0.71	30%
DUT5 (NCSRD-Old TSI): 3080 & 3772, HV-	0.94	1.06	1.20	10%

RI-URBANS
Final Science meeting



Extending the RI-URBANS NRT Source apportionment

The AXA method (Manousakas et al., 2025, AMT)

AXA set up

ACSM (Q/ToF)



Non-refractory PM (OM, SO₄, NH₄, NO₃, Cl)

Xact

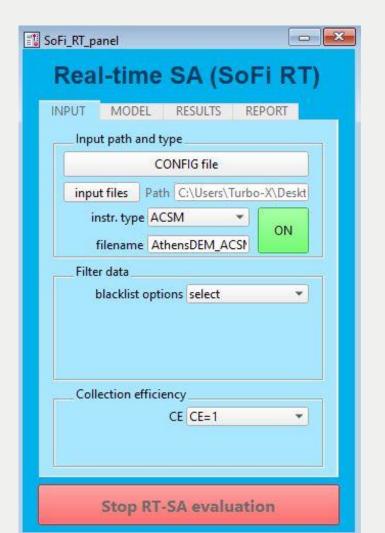


Elemental composition

Aethalometer



Equivalent Black Carbon (fossil fuel/biomass burning)



Configuration file:

- a-values constraints
- Bootstrap with defined blocks
- Rolling window
- CMB runs





Extending the RI-URBANS NRT Source apportionment

The AXA method (Manousakas et al., 2025, AMT)

2. Real Time SA
ATHENS Traffic site

AXA set up

ACSM (Q/ToF)



Non-refractory PM (OM, SO₄, NH₄, NO₃, Cl)

Xact

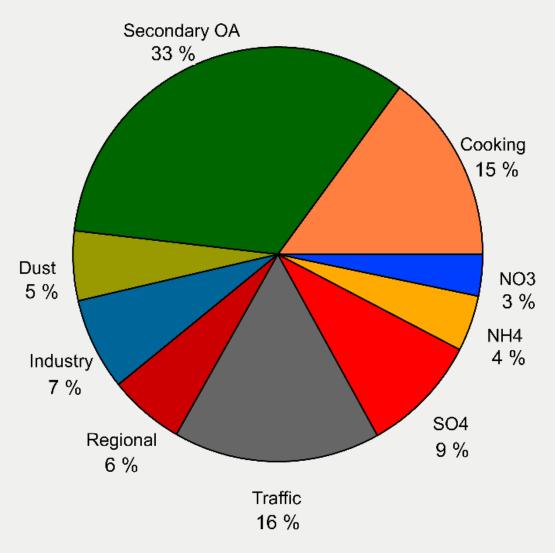


Elemental composition

Aethalometer



Equivalent Black Carbon (fossil fuel/biomass burning)



Consolidated pie chart of source contributions



City Pilots Campaigned monitoring 2025









Preliminary Results from Athens

HR station – Patission Street Canyon





CE station – Aristotelous & Piraeus Harbour

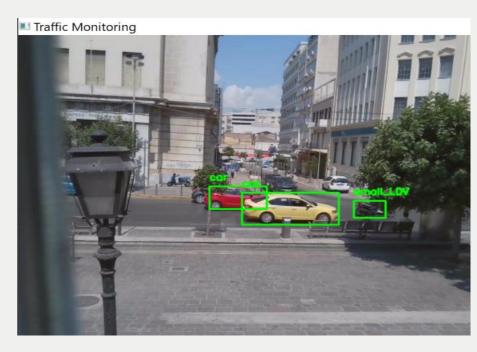


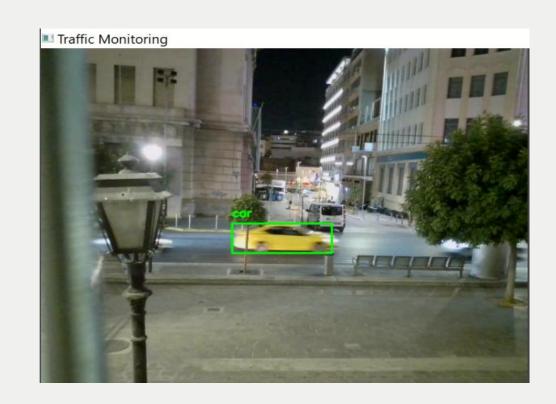
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Traffic Monitoring System

- Developed within the MI-TRAP project for near real-time (NRT) monitoring of road traffic
- Operates on standard PC or laptop devices, using a connected camera for acquiring images
- Uses a deep learning object detection algorithm to detect passing vehicles and classify them into broad categories (e.g., cars, LDVs, HDVs)
- Images shown are solely for illustrative purposes





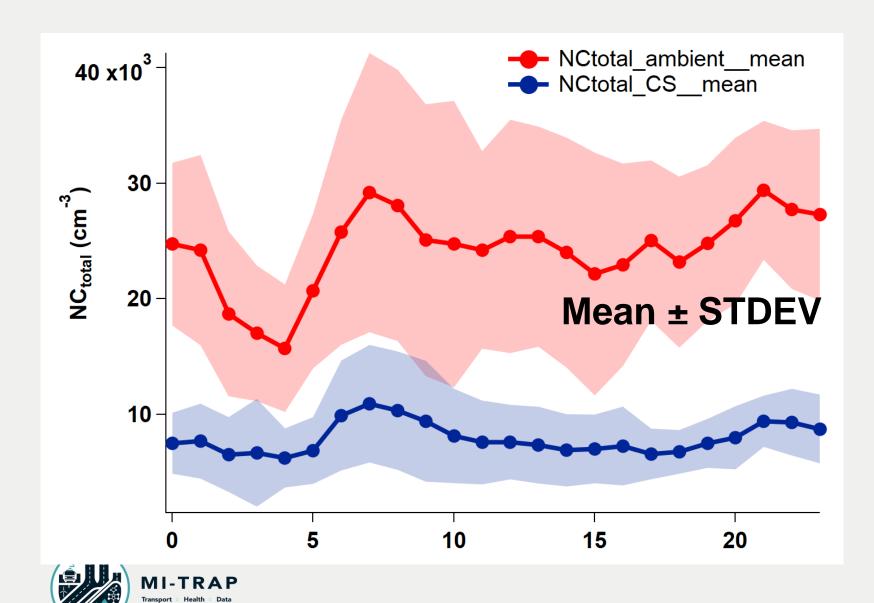


Preliminary Results from Athens

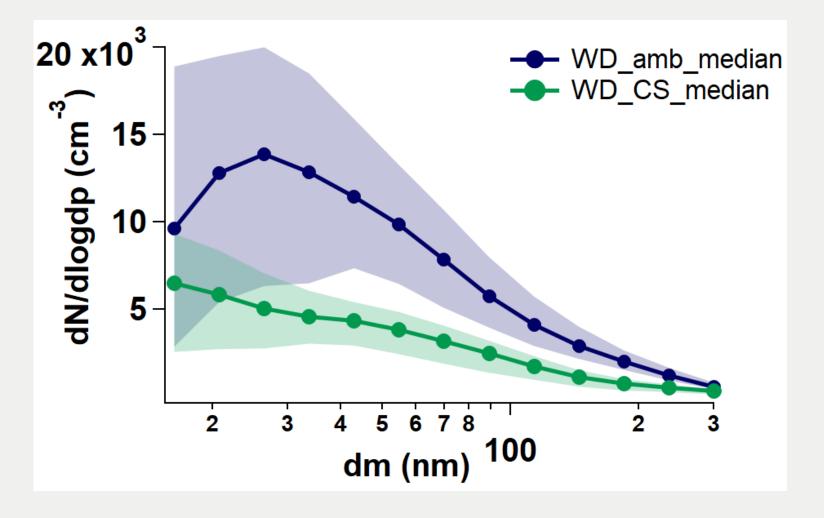
Diurnal Variability of Solid and Ambient Particle Conc.

Solid/AMBIENT

Traffic PN 37% 31% Non Traffic PN

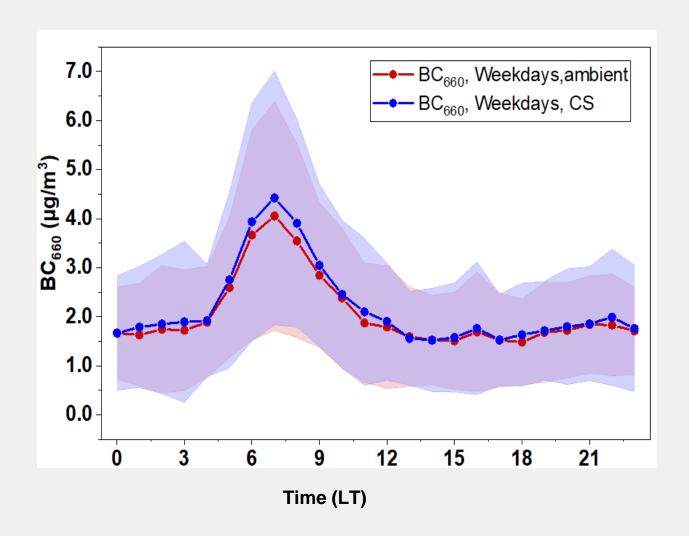


Size Distribution of Solid and Ambient Particle Conc.

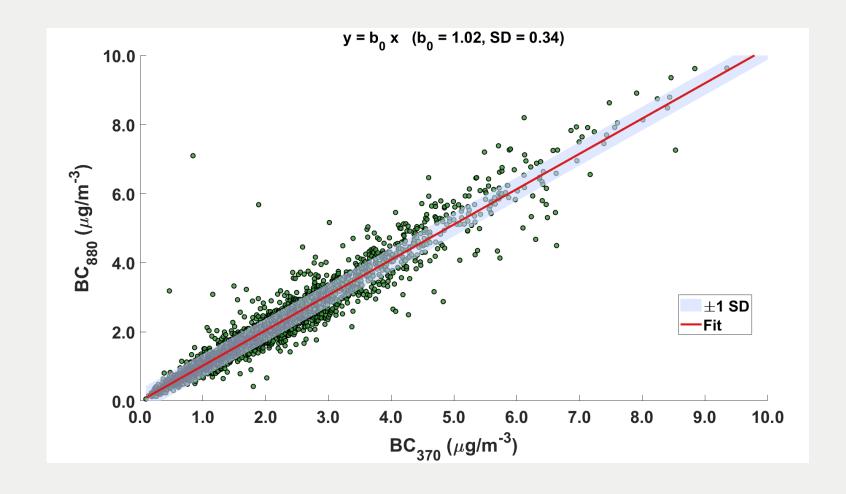


Preliminary Results from Athens

Diurnal Variability of Black Carbon Conc.

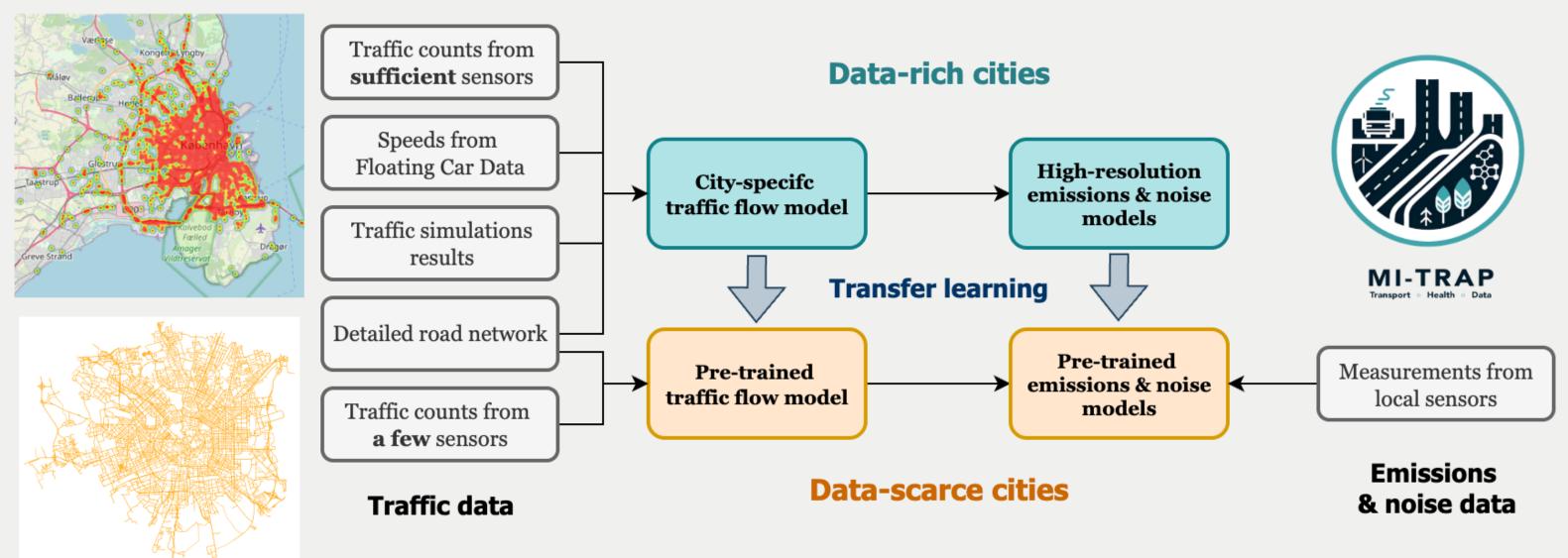


No Wavelength Variability for Black Carbon



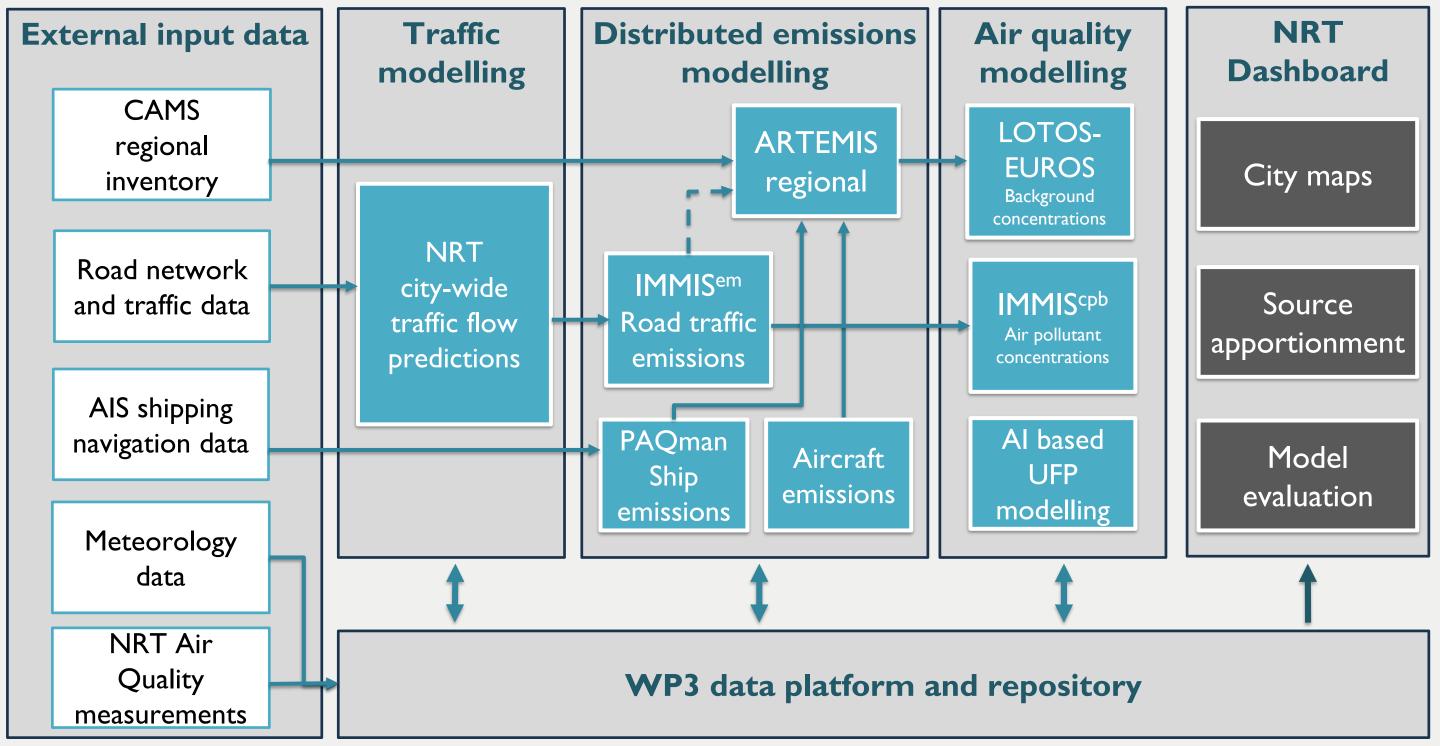


Modelling Scope: To develop and extrapolate traffic, air quality and noise models to all 10 pilot cities using transfer learning





System Design for detailed Air Quality modelling in Copenhagen, Athens and Lisbon





Summary and Future Steps

 NRT Dashboard is under development for Observations and Modelling



- Air Quality Metrics and Third Level products can be derived for Long term Policy Making
- MI-TRAP Tools and Data products can be successfully integrated in long term Monitoring Solutions for Hortpots

Thank you!





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