Communication and interpretation of air quality data

Sarah Barnekow, Swedish EPA



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Purpose: Understand the various forms of air quality data and how citizens can engage with air quality information



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



Indexed versus measurement data



5

Indexed data

Pollutant	(bas	-				
	Good	Fair	Moderate	Poor	Very poor	Extremely poor
Particles less than 2.5 µm (PM _{2.5})	0-10	10-20	20-25	25-50	50-75	75-800
Particles less than 10 μm (PM ₁₀)	0-20	20-40	40-50	50-100	100-150	150-1200
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	0-40	40-90	90-120	120-230	230-340	340-1000
Ozone (O ₃)	0-50	50-100	100-130	130-240	240-380	380-800
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	0-100	100-200	200-350	350-500	500-750	750-1250

From <<u>https://airindex.eea.europa.eu/Map/AQI/Viewer/#</u>>

AQ index	General population	Sensitive populations	
Good	The air quality is good. Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.	The air quality is good. Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.	
Fair	Enjoy your usual outdoor activities	Enjoy your usual outdoor activities	
Moderate	Enjoy your usual outdoor activities	Consider reducing intense outdoor activities, if you experience symptoms.	
200r	Consider reducing intense activities outdoors, if you experience symptoms such as sore eyes, a cough or sore throat	Consider reducing physical activities, particularly outdoors, especially if you experience symptoms.	
/ery poor	Consider reducing intense activities outdoors, if you experience symptoms such as sore eyes, a cough or sore throat	Reduce physical activities, particularly outdoors, especially if you experience symptoms.	
Extremely poor	Reduce physical activities outdoors.	Avoid physical activities outdoors.	

Air quality applications







Measurement data

Actual measurements of pollutants

- ground-level ozone
- particle pollution (also known as particulate matter, including PM2.5 and PM10)
- carbon monoxide
- sulfur dioxide
- nitrogen dioxide

Usually µg/m3, but also ppm, ppb Point source

Reference grade

- Expensive
- Operated by governments, agencies or industries (or private companies that collect measurement data on behalf of these institutions).
- Undergo calibration and regular maintainance
- Ambient air quality





Sensor

Small

- Inexpensive
- Direct detection of pollutants
- Usually focused on PM
- Easy to operate
- Ambient or indoor air quality



Office of Research and Development Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling





Conclusions

It is important to know what you are breathing!

- 1. Know where your data is coming from
- 2. Understand how it is being presented

New and interesting possibilities are emerging all the time in terms of low-cost sensors and citizen engagement within the field of air quality.

Questions?



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY