

Project Title	Assessing the health and environmental benefits associated with changes in transportation activities in near-road communities using
	low-cost sensors
University	The University of Texas at El Paso
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Start and End Dates	10/01/2020 – 05/31/2022
Brief Description of Research Project	On-road measurements of four pollutants (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , NO ₂ , and O ₃) were continuously recorded by three U.S. EPA-certified FEM air pollution monitoring devices installed inside a vehicle traveling repeatedly on the same route in a near-road community. Spatio-temporal on-road air quality data were aggregate and compared to data collected at two fixed stations, one residence located 15 m from the frontage road adjacent to Interstate Highway I-10, and another residential site 300 m from the frontage road. The first objective of this study was to assess the suitability of using the spatio-temporal on-road air monitoring data for representing community exposures to transportation-related air pollutants (TRAPs). The second objective evaluated the feasibility of using on-road air monitors instead of near-road monitors.
Describe Implementation of Research Outcomes (or why not implemented) Place Any Photos Here	This project provided support for estimating near-road concentrations using one road monitoring traveling on fixed paths. The study found that 1) community exposures to transportation pollutants can be represented by short-term spation temporal measurements using on-road air monitors; and 2) near-road concentrations can be represented by on-road air monitors. Furthermore, the study provided concentration estimates for a community using on-road air pollutant monitoring and evaluated associations of short-term TRAP concentrations between near-road and on-road receptors. Figure 1 shows the comparison at the two near-road sites implying that community exposures to transportation pollutants are well represented by the on-road monitors.

The 1-hr average concentration loop shown in Figure 2 represents the average concentrations of the 3 trips along the same route collected during the hour. The on-road monitor has the advantage of collecting spatiotemporal pollution data that are a better representation of the true exposure concentrations. It appears that community exposures to TRAPs can be represented by shortterm spatio-temporal measurements using on-road monitors. On-road air pollution measurements provide a rapid assessment of the air quality in a community without installing multiple stationary sites. In general, near-road concentrations could be represented by on-road air monitors. Exposure maps provide citizens data on how concentrations of pollutants vary within the community and can make decisions on healthier route choices.

Figure 1 Comparison of Hourly pollutant data observed at Frontage, Residential sites and On-road data (1 Hour)

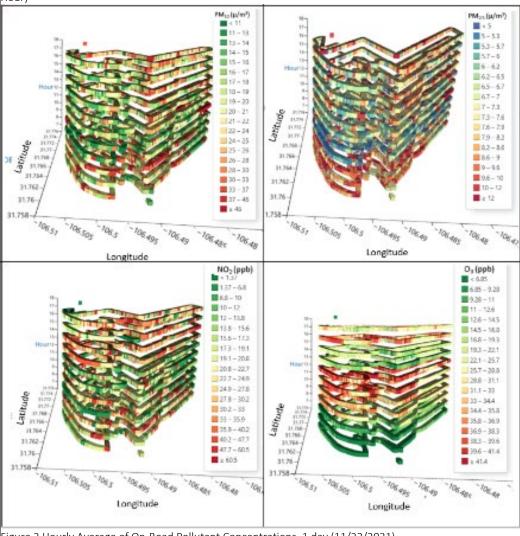


Figure 2 Hourly Average of On-Road Pollutant Concentrations, 1 day (11/22/2021)



Impacts/Benefits of Implementation (actual, not anticipated)	This study provides a methodology to assess the on-road transportation-related air pollutant data against data obtained at near-road stations. It provided further scientific knowledge concerning the differences between on-road and near-road pollution levels. The on-road mobile monitoring data provided detailed analysis on spatial distribution of pollutant concentrations that citizens can use to identify healthier routes for walking and bicycling.
Web Links Reports Project website	https://ctech.cee.cornell.edu/final-project-reports/