

Air Quality Monitoring System using Cloudino based on FIWARE

Y. R. Baca Gómez (1), H. Estrada Esquivel (2), D. Villanueva(3,4)

(1)(2)(3) INFOTEC, Centro de Investigación e Innovación en Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación, Av. San Fernando 37, Toriello Guerra, Tlalpan, Ciudad de México, México yolanda.baca@infotec.mx (4) CONACyT Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Dirección de Cátedras, Insurgentes Sur 1582, Crédito Constructor, 03940, Ciudad de México, México.

1. Introduction Nowadays, the air pollution is one of the most important factor affecting the quality of life and health of the increasingly urban population of societies [1]. Besides, the consequences that pollution has on the air quality is both scientific and social interest, specially to countries with rapidly developing economies where the exposure to concentrations of airborne pollutants has been shown to cause negative health effects in both the short and long term [2]. In this research, we present an air quality monitoring system using Cloudino¹, and based on FIWARE². Cloudino is a WiFi cloud connector developed in INFOTEC³, which is not an Arduino⁴ shield, is other processor working in parallel dedicated only to the network layer, including the IoT protocols, leaving Arduino dedicated to the connectivity with the sensors and actuators, while allows reprogramming Arduino via WiFi or cloud. FIWARE is an emerging IoT platform, funded by the European Commission (EU), which is pushing for an ecosystem providing APIs and open source implementations for lightweight and simple means to gather, publish, query and subscribe context-based, real-time “things” information [3]. Thus, the air quality monitoring system measures the CO₂, VOC, NH₃ and NO_x pollutants. Also, it measures the altitude, barometric pressure, relative humidity, temperature, and with a GPS it obtains the geolocalization. Finally, the measurements are sent to the Orion Context Broker⁵ (OCB), which is a FIWARE component that allows the management of the data, through the Cloudino API.

2. Air Quality Monitoring System The Air Quality Monitoring System has been designed with the components shown in the Image 1. The components are described below: Main module: This module implements the functionality of the Air Quality Monitoring System through the Arduino. Data acquisition module: This module obtains the measures from the different sensors, the date and time from the real time clock and the location from the GPS unit. Cloud connection:

3. Results and Discussion The Air Quality Monitoring System provides the implementation of hardware and software for air pollution monitoring. Besides, the data is available in the FIWARE OCB, so that, any application can query the measurements. In addition, the Cloudino allows the directly connection from the Air Quality Monitoring Unit to the FIWARE OCB in the cloud. In fact, one of the most important things is that the Cloudino allows to reprogramming the Arduino via WiFi or Cloud, thus, it is not necessary for the user to be close to the Air Quality Monitoring System to reprogramming it. 4. Conclusions The air quality monitoring system presented in this paper allows to measure the CO₂, VOC, NH₃ and NO_x pollutants. Also, it measures the altitude, barometric pressure, relative humidity, temperature, and with a GPS it obtains the geolocalization. This kind of monitoring systems can provide enough information to generate statistics and understanding of the way pollutants affect the environment. Besides, many people could benefit by knowing the air quality and try to avoid the places with more pollution.

5. References [1] P. Völgyesi, A. Nádas, X. Koutsoukos y Á. Lédeczi, «Air Quality Monitoring with SensorMap,» de International Conference on Information Processing in Sensor Networks, 2008. [2] A.-C. Firculescu y D. Ş. Tudose, «Low-Cost Air Quality System for Urban Area Monitoring,» de 20th International Conference on Control Systems and Computer Science, 2015. [3] A. Ahmad, F. Bouquet, E. Fournier, F. Le Gall y B. Legard, «Model-Based Testing as a Service for IoT Platforms,» de 7th International Symposium on Leveraging Applications on Formal Methods. Verification and Validation (ISoLA), 2016.