



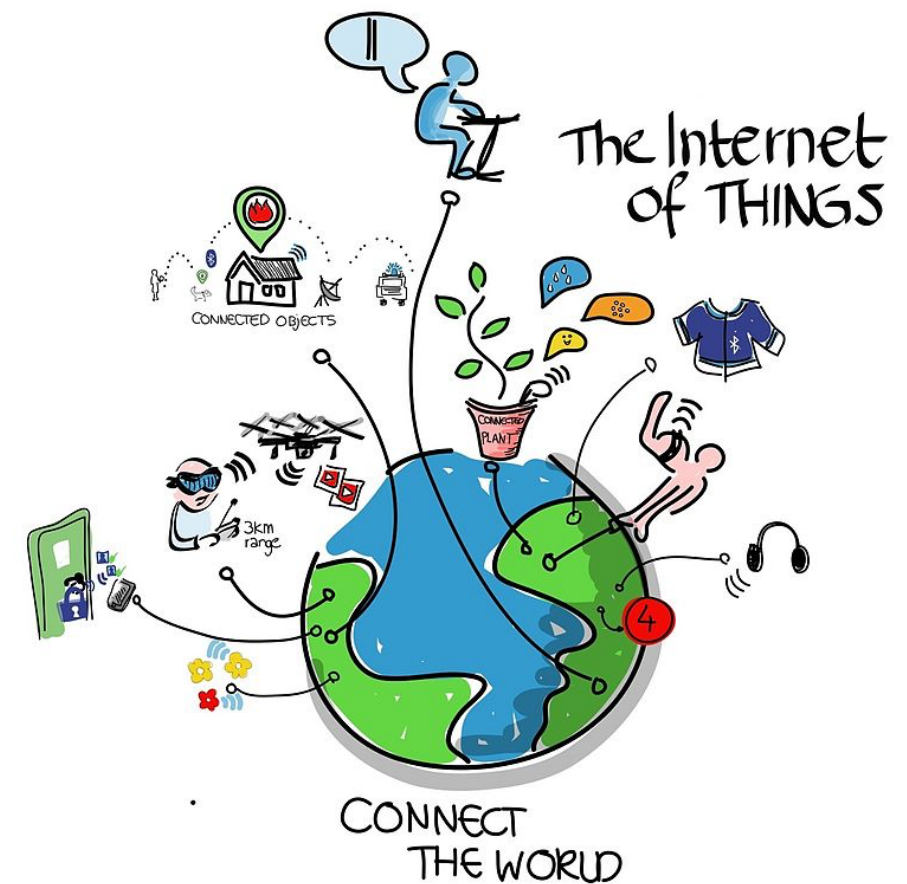
物聯網與生活：以空氣盒子為例

中央研究院資訊科學所 陳伶志

ccljj@iis.sinica.edu.tw

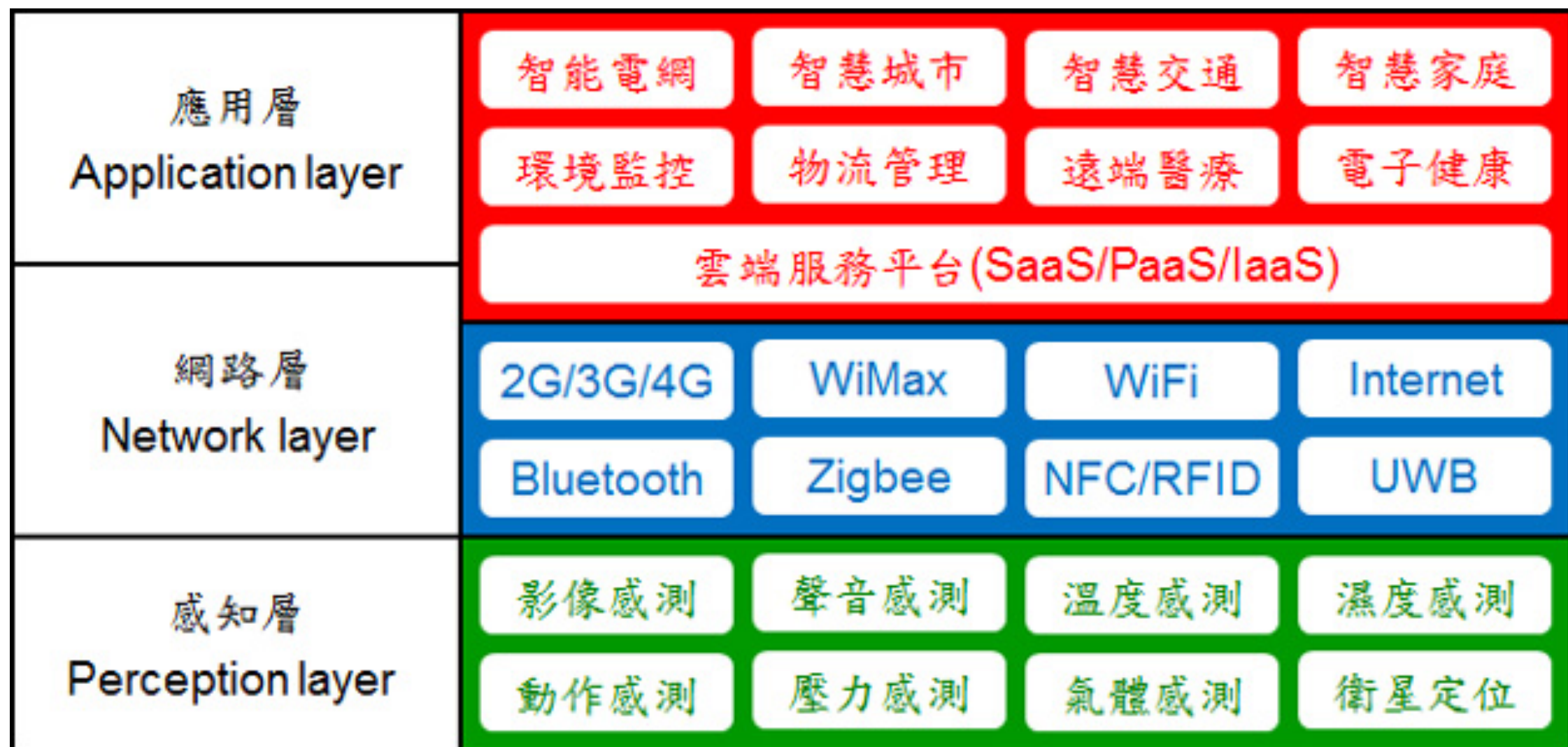
什麼是物聯網

- **物聯網**是一個由實體物件連結網際網路所形成的網路系統。
- 這些「**物**」可以是任何裝置、交通工具、建築物及其他的實體物品，並且都有嵌入電子零件、軟體、感應器及網路連線，同時藉由這些軟硬體搭配，進行收集和交換資料等工作。
- 物聯網可以藉由**感測**與**控制**的整合，增進資訊系統的自動化、智慧化與運作效能。



<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/物联网>

物聯網架構



資料來源：

<http://www.hightech.tw/index.php/2012-06-06-14-12-38/27-wireless-communication/785-internet-of-things-2>

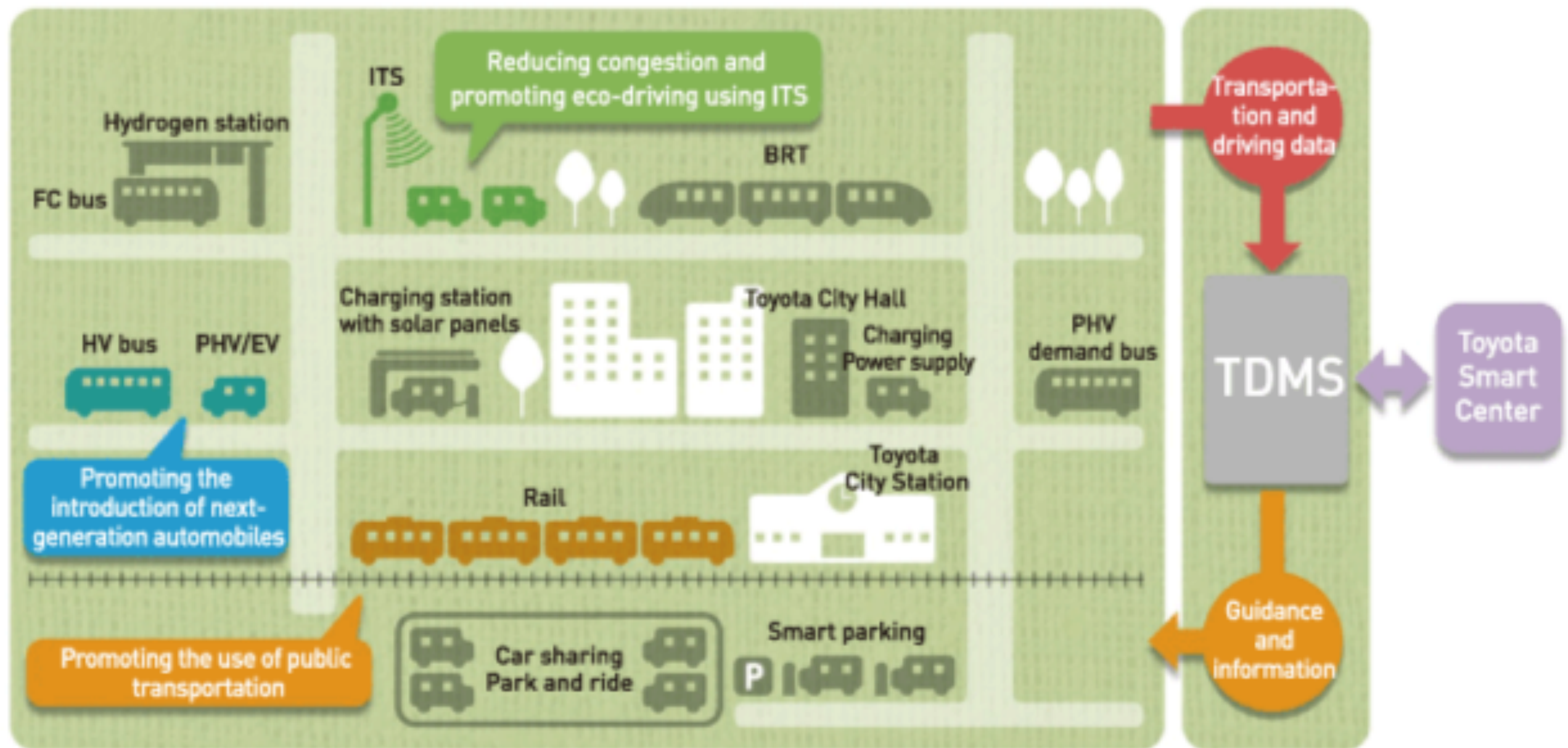
物聯網應用：智慧家庭



<http://endthelie.com>



物聯網應用：智慧交通



物聯網應用：智慧城市

<http://www.korea.net>



Yokohama Smart City Project Showcase of Green Technologies

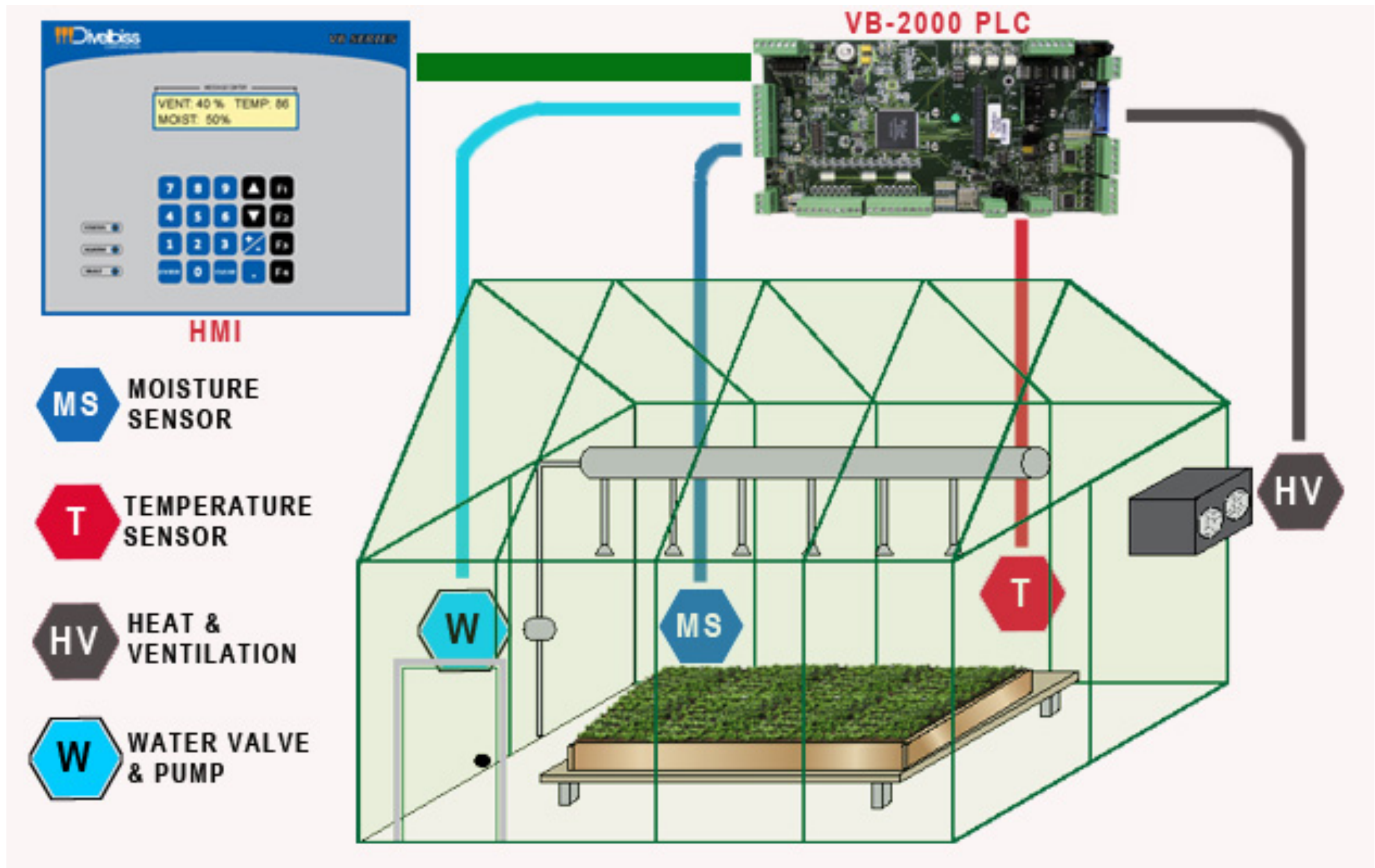


<http://www.hitachi.com>



<http://www.maps.meshcities.com>

物聯網應用：智慧農場





AirBox: a participatory ecosystem
for **PM2.5** monitoring



What are we going to cover in this talk?

1. Why is PM_{2.5} important?

2. How did we build the system?

3. What is the current status?

4. What is the next step?



點持續募集中

What are we going to cover in this talk?

1. Why is PM_{2.5} important?

2. How did we build the system?

3. What is the current status?

4. What is the next step?



從職棒冠軍賽看 PM2.5



Game 3: 2016/10/25

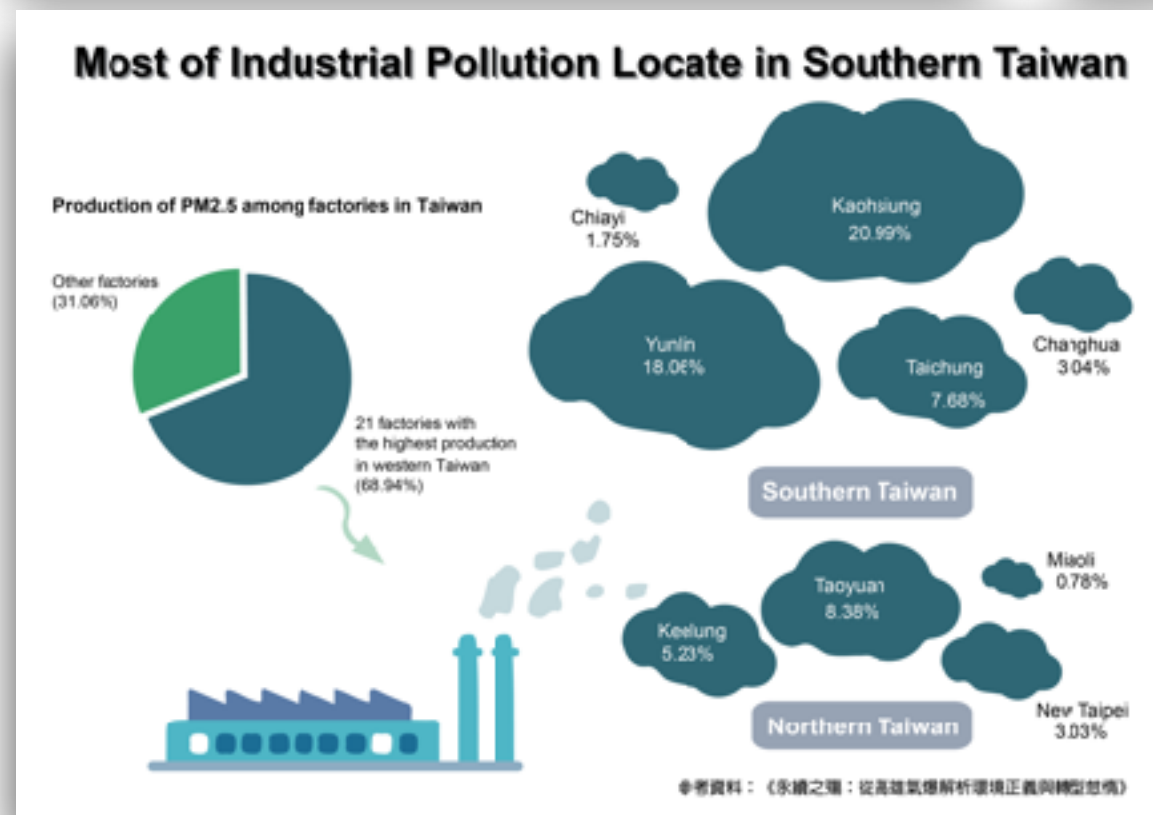
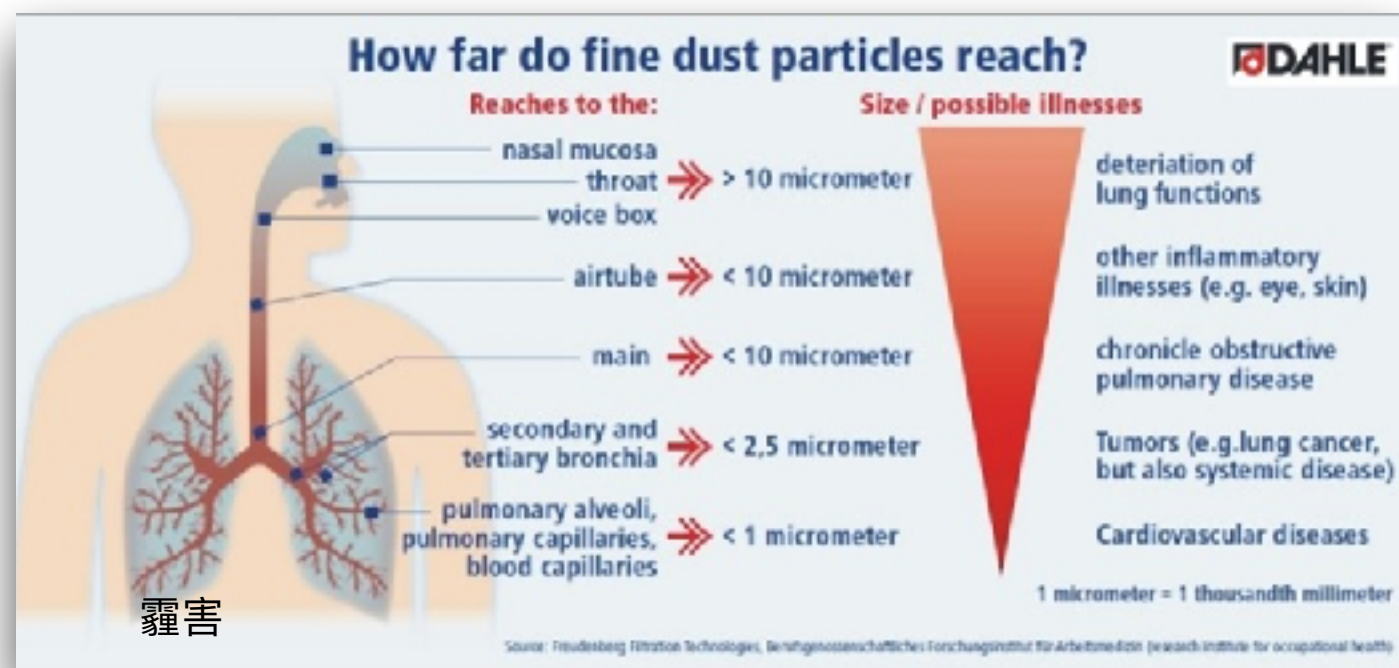
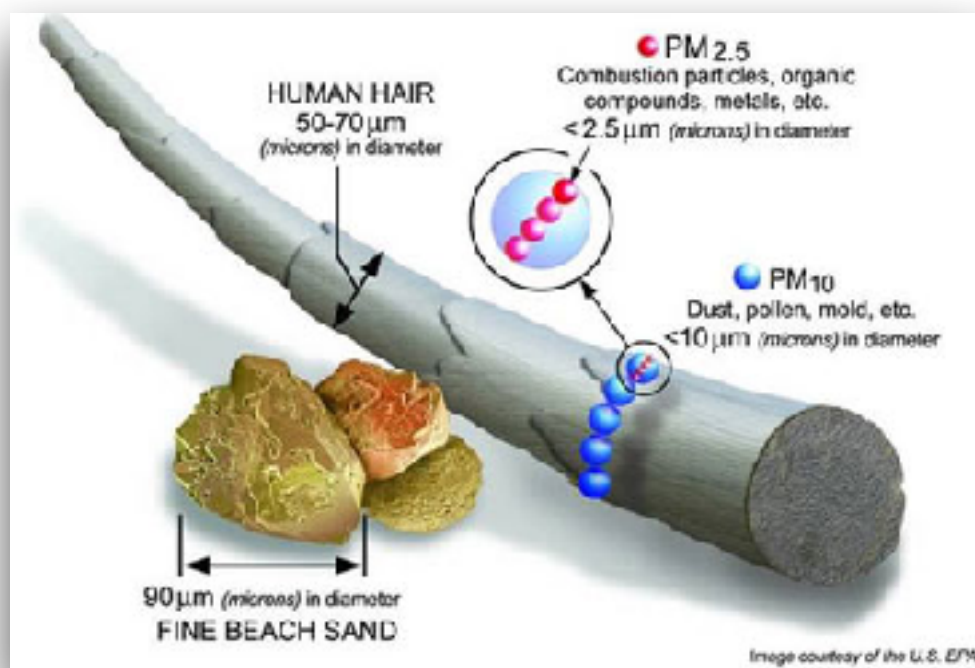


Game 4: 2016/10/26



Game 5: 2016/10/27

Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)



Hanging in the air

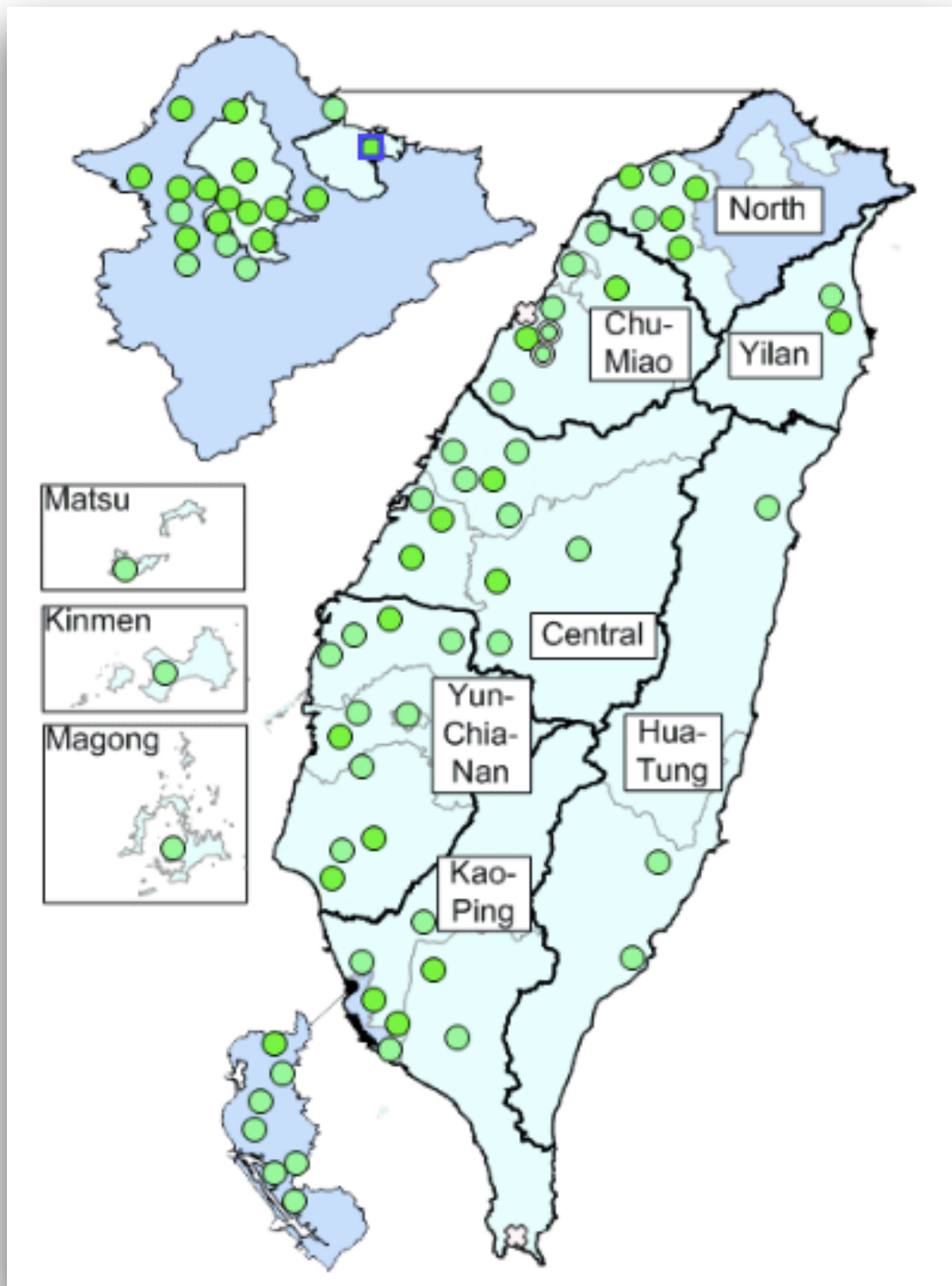
Estimated deaths and economic losses caused this year by PM_{2.5} pollution, based on pollution being the same as 2010 levels

	Deaths	Economic losses (US\$m)	PM _{2.5} concentration in 2010 (micrograms per cubic metre of air)
Beijing	2,589	328	72.6
Shanghai	3,317	420	47.4
Guangzhou	1,926	244	42
Xian	739	94	78

Source: Greenpeace

SCMP

The Professional Solution



- **76** multi-function stations (TW)
- huge and **extremely** expensive
- **10+** meters above the ground
- **well-mixed** atmosphere

**But, the question in our mind
is just so *simple* that...**



**What's the air quality
here and now?**

What are we going to cover in this talk?

1. Why is PM_{2.5} important?

2. How did we build the system?

3. What is the current status?

4. What is the next step?

We started the “participatory sensing” project in 2013

low-cost sensors

recruiting volunteers



big data and spatio-temporal analysis

2013



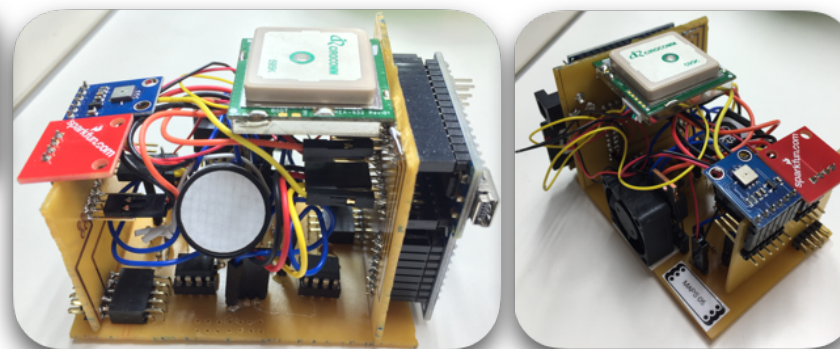
Version 1.0
Arduino Uno



2014

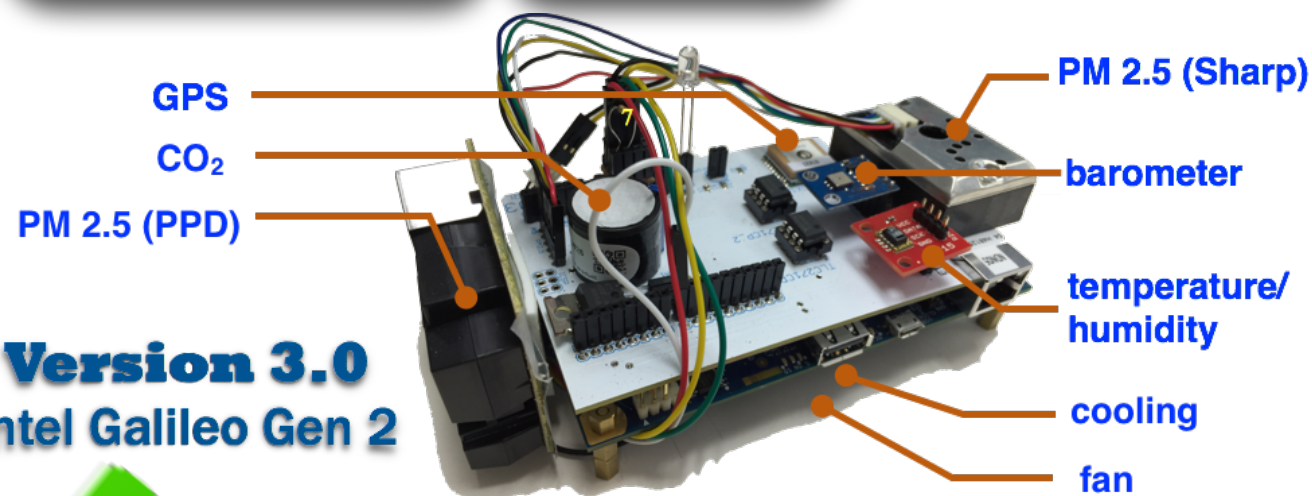


Version 2.0
Arduino Nano



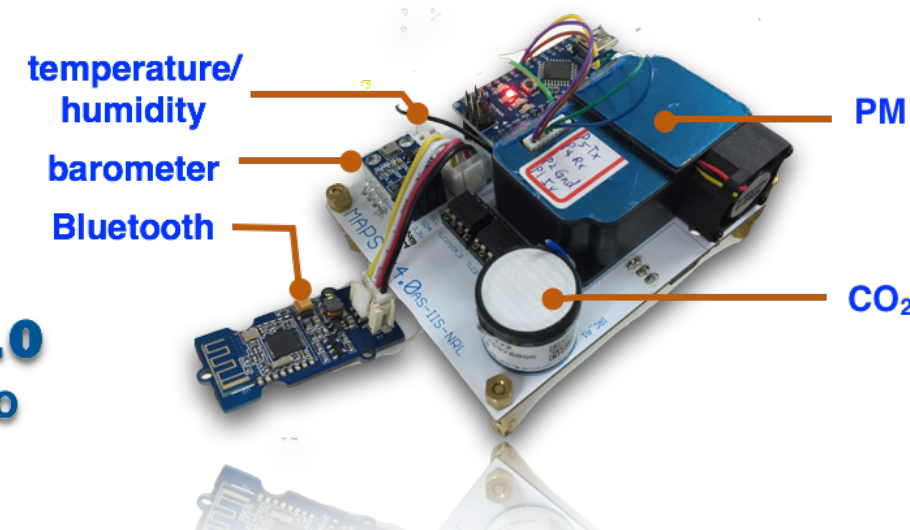
2015

Version 3.0
Intel Galileo Gen 2



Realtime Display

Version 4.0
Arduino Nano



Then, we realized that...

~~low-cost sensors~~

cheap but inaccurate..

~~recruiting volunteers~~

friends and students..



~~big data and spatio-temporal analysis~~

The data is small, sparse, and nothing we can analyze

After MAPS met LASS (2015/9)

I don't think we can overcome the scalability issue

Why are we always reinventing the wheels?

I really want to build a “participatory sensing” system

MAPS



Then, the journey starts

2015/10/17
Announcement for
the 1st TW field try

2015/12/20
LASS 1st gathering

2016/2/29
Demo in Southeast
Asia environmental
research conference

2016/5/7,8
Maker Faire
Taipei

2015/11/29-2015/12/12
LASS 1st TW field try

2016/2/9
Supported by GoV

2016/3/22
AirBox Taipei

2016/6/13,14
GCTC

2016/7/26
AirBox Kaohsiung

2016/8/22
CENTRA Webinar

2016/9/6
ASEAN IVO

2016/7/23
LASS conference

2016/8/19
AirBox New Taipei

2016/8/30
AirBox Tainan

2016/10/13
EPA Webinar

The journey is speeding up

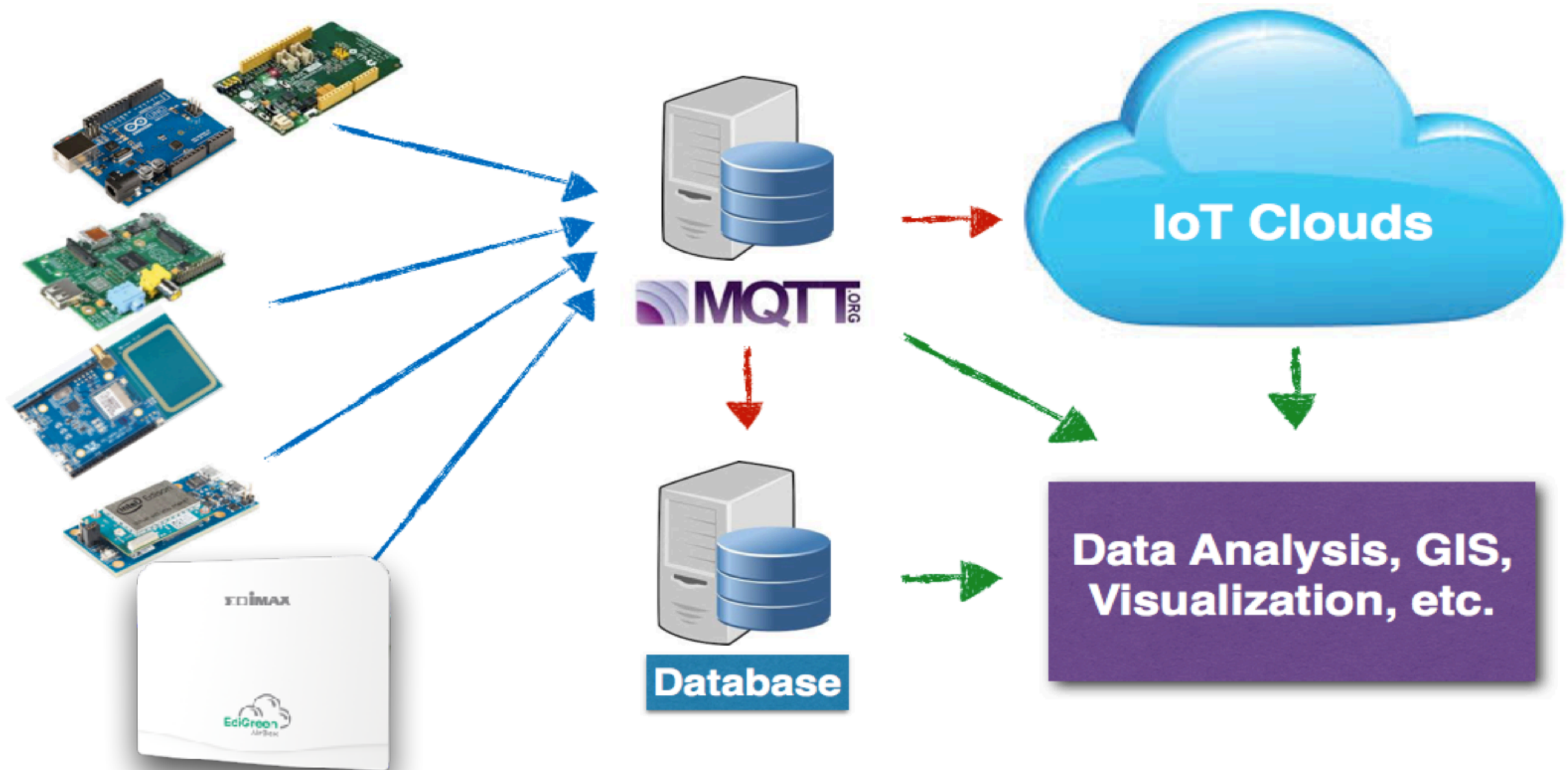
- from 1 to 100 to 1,000 devices
- from 10km to 1km to 100m density
- from Taiwan to Asia, to the world
- involving academia, community, industry, and government



It's not just a **system** by someone or some people.
It's an **ecosystem** by **MANY** parties of same goals.

The ecosystem in a nutshell

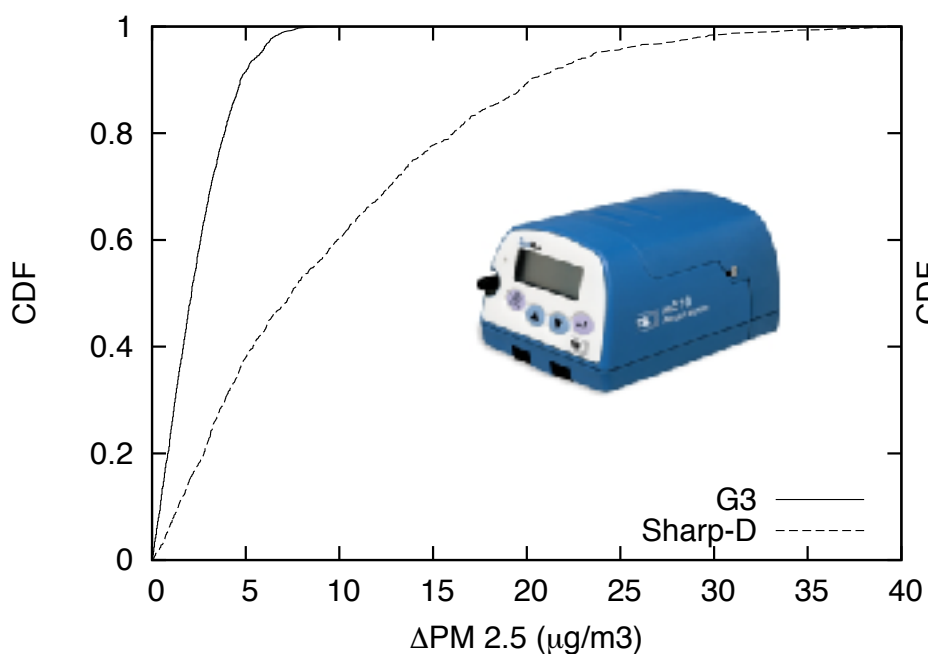
The core spirit: **open hardware/software/data**



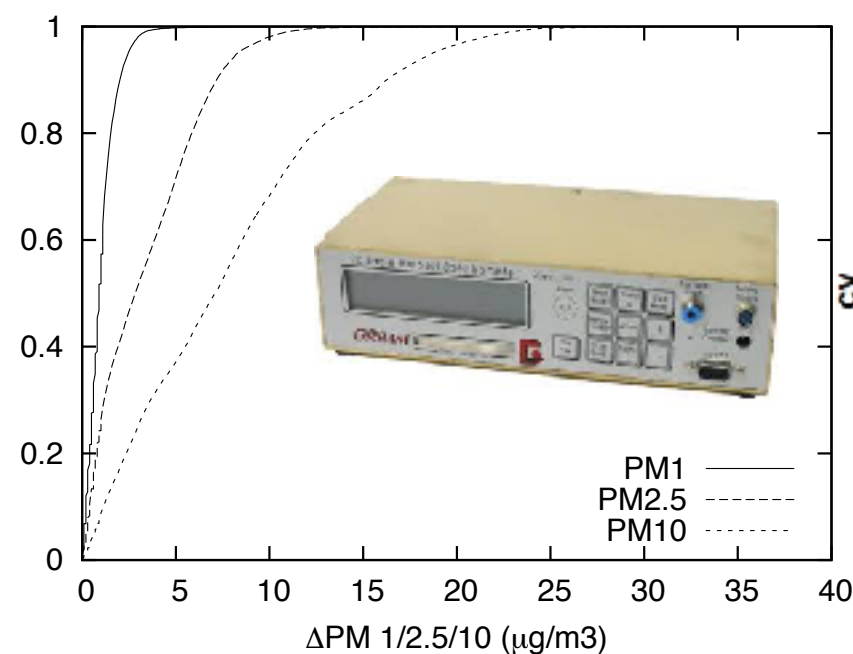
The ecosystem in a nutshell

The core spirit: **open hardware/software/data**

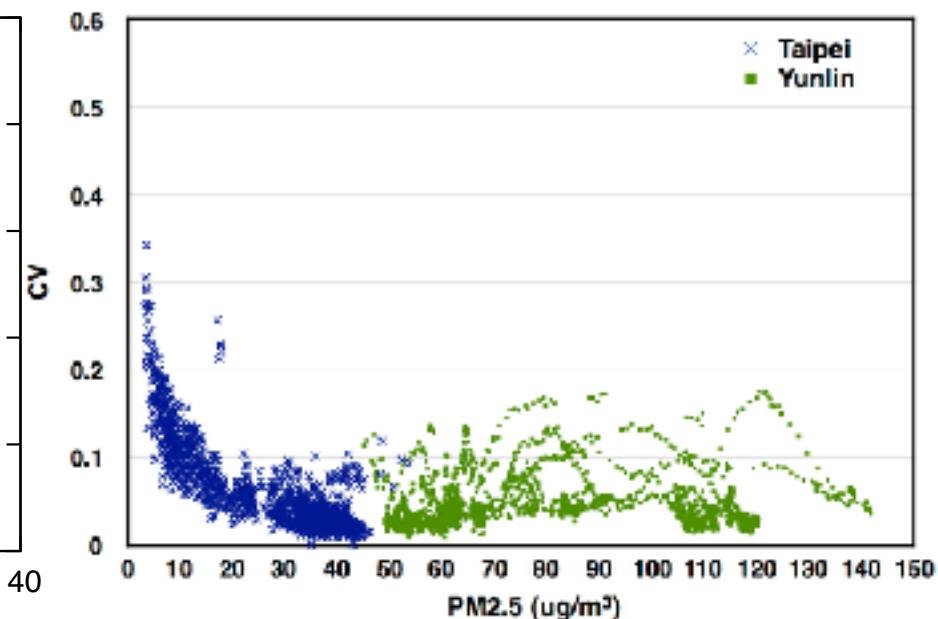
The basis: lots of **dirty works** and **experiments**



compare to
TSI AM510



compare to
GRIMM Model I.109



consistency test

The ecosystem in a nutshell

The core spirit: **open hardware/software/data**

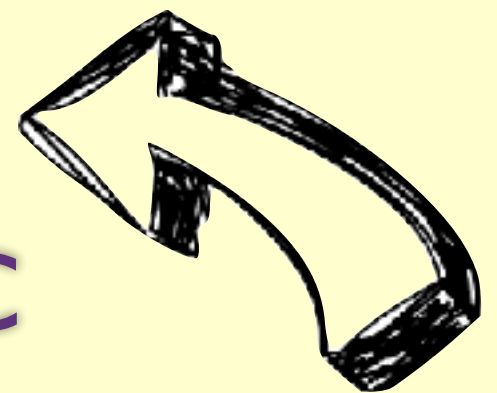
The basis: lots of **dirty works** and **experiments**

The pattern: from **academia** to **community** to **industry**

academia: focus on core issues

community: rapid POC

industry: reliable production



What are we going to cover in this talk?

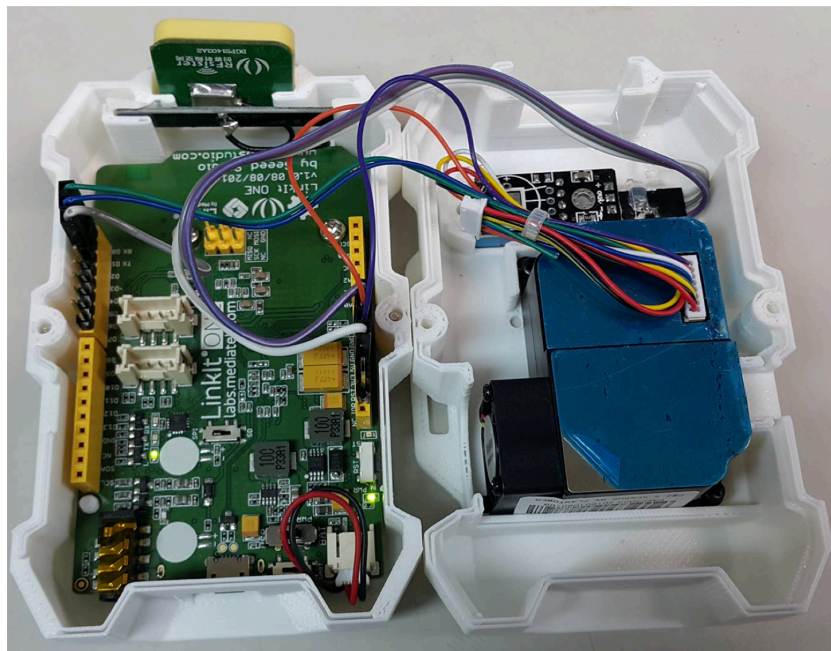
1. Why is PM_{2.5} important?

2. How did we build the system?

3. What is the current status?

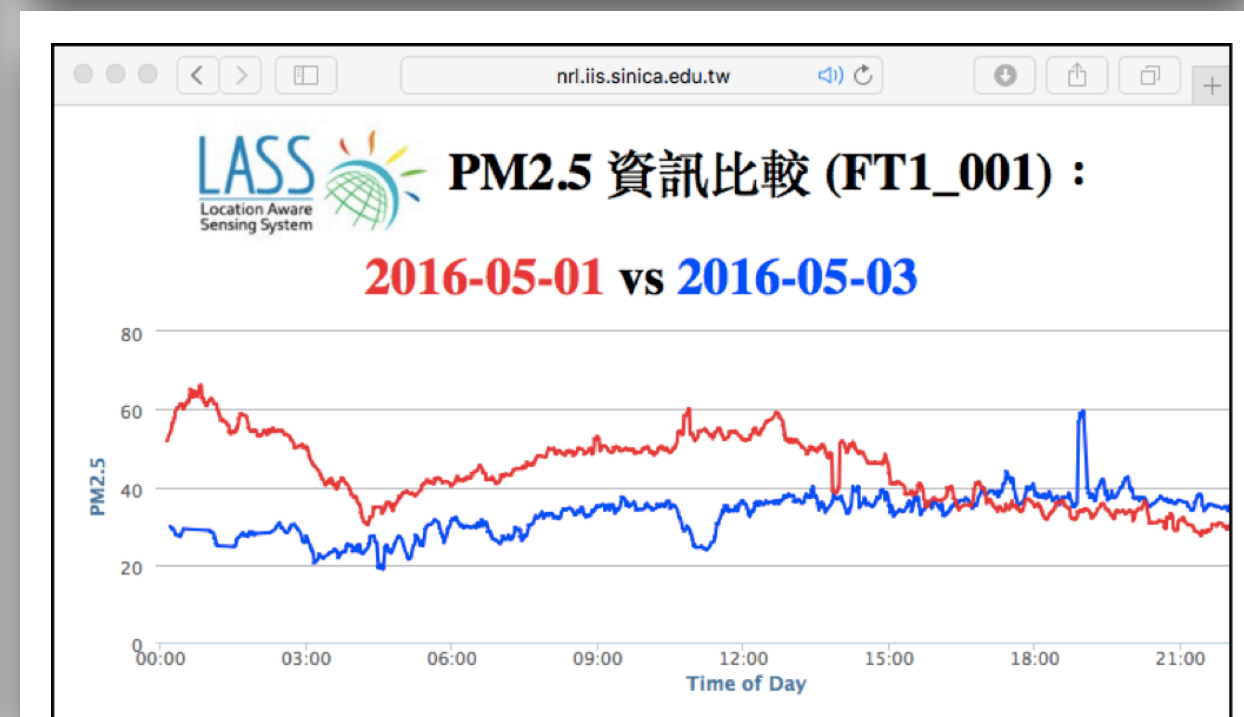
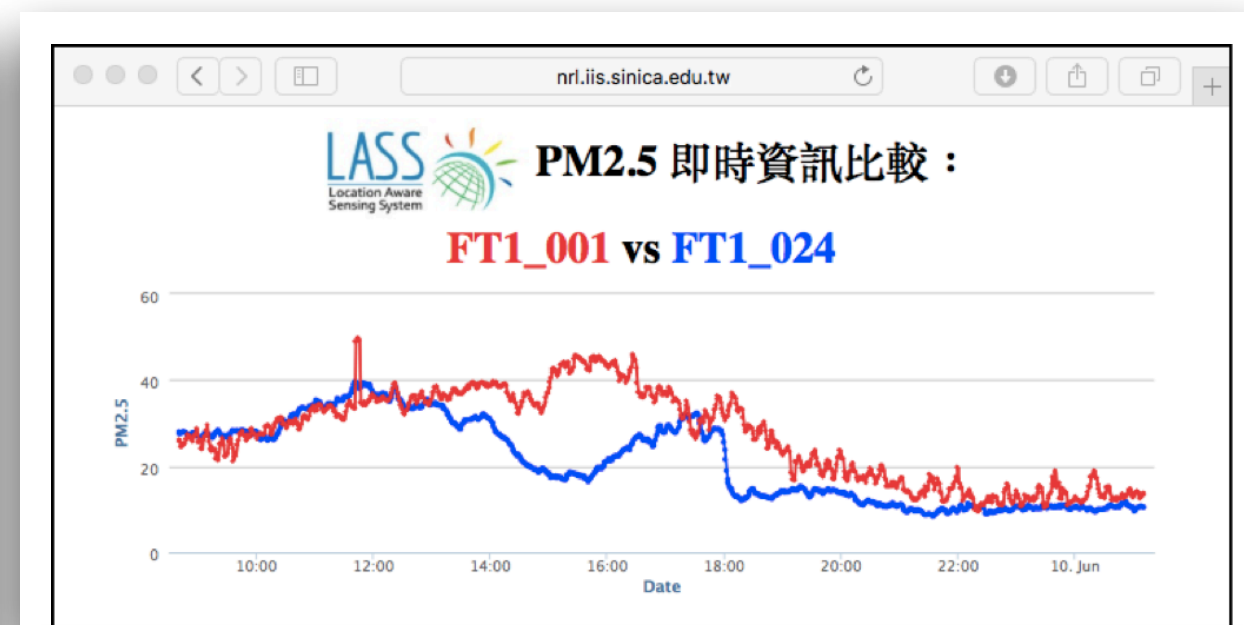
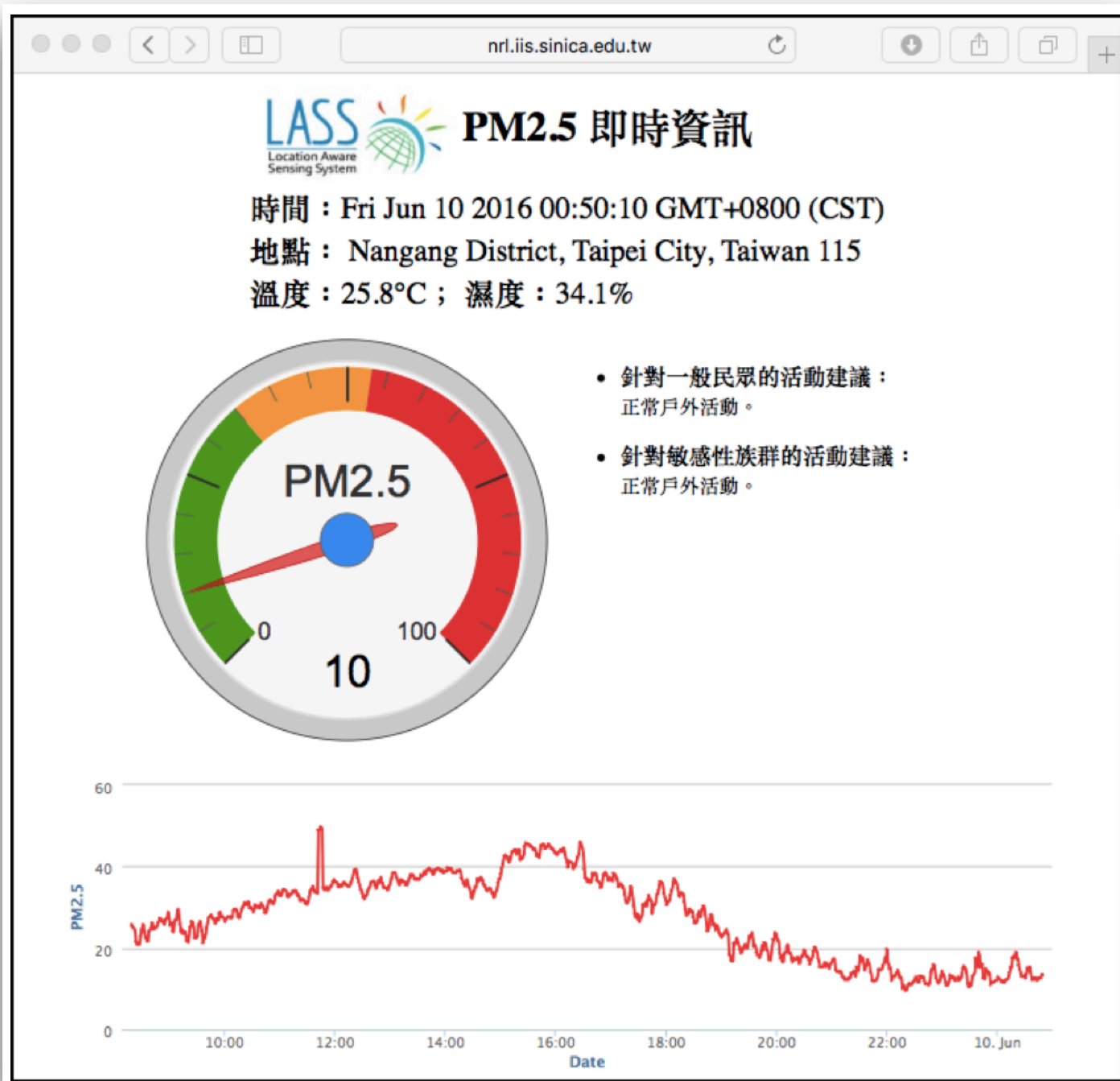
4. What is the next step?

The devices



	LASS FT	AirBox	LASS4U
Platform	MediaTek LinkIt One	Realtek Ameba	Realtek Ameba
Temperature/Humidity sensor	DHT22	HTS221	SHT31
PM2.5 sensor	PMS3003 (G3)	PMS5005 (G5)	PMS3003 (G3)
CO ₂ sensor	none	none	SenseAir S8
GPS	Yes	none	none
Open source software	Yes	No	Yes
Open data	Yes	Yes	Yes
Phone app	none	Yes	none
End user	makers	schools/buildings	citizens

Device Dashboard



Open Data Service

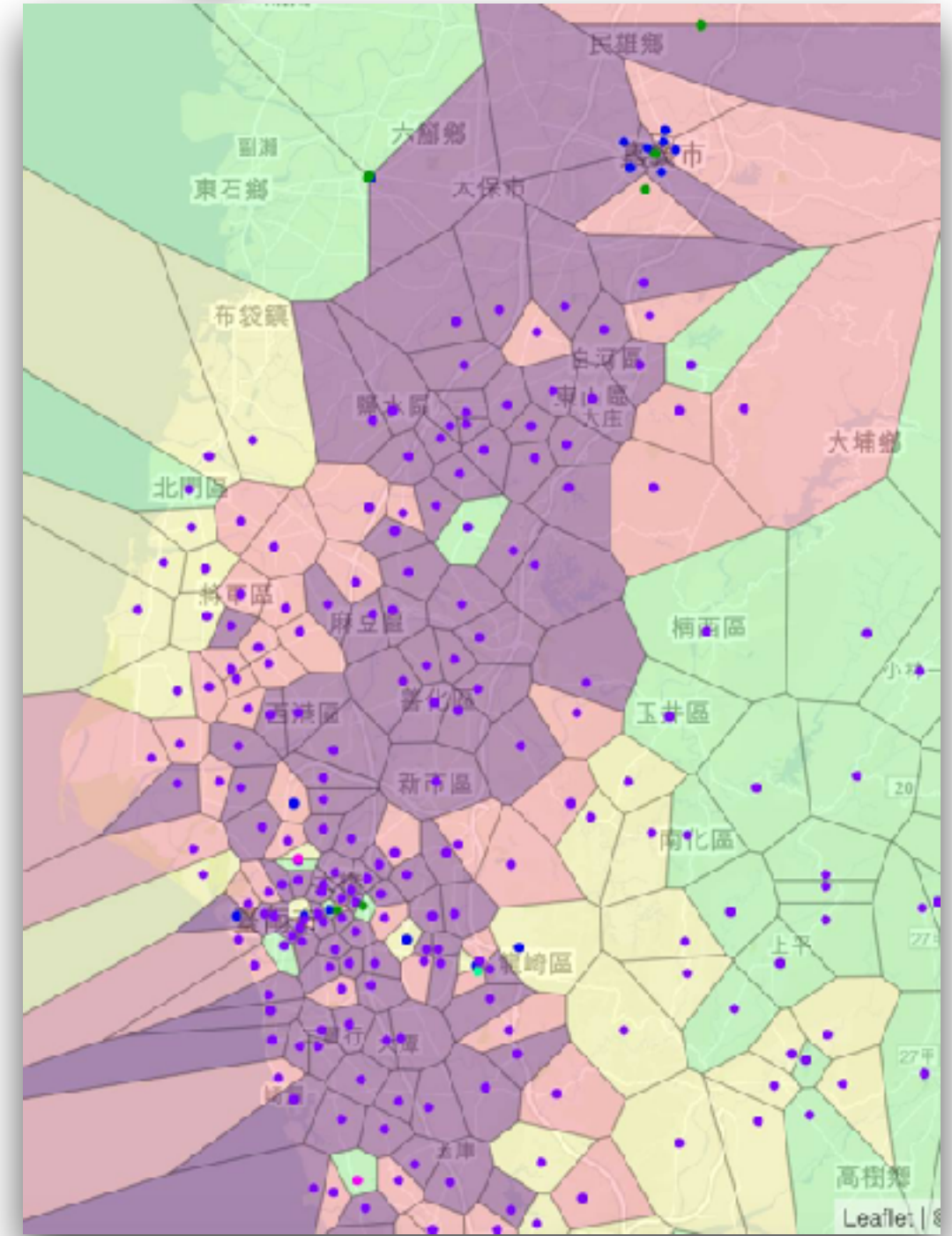
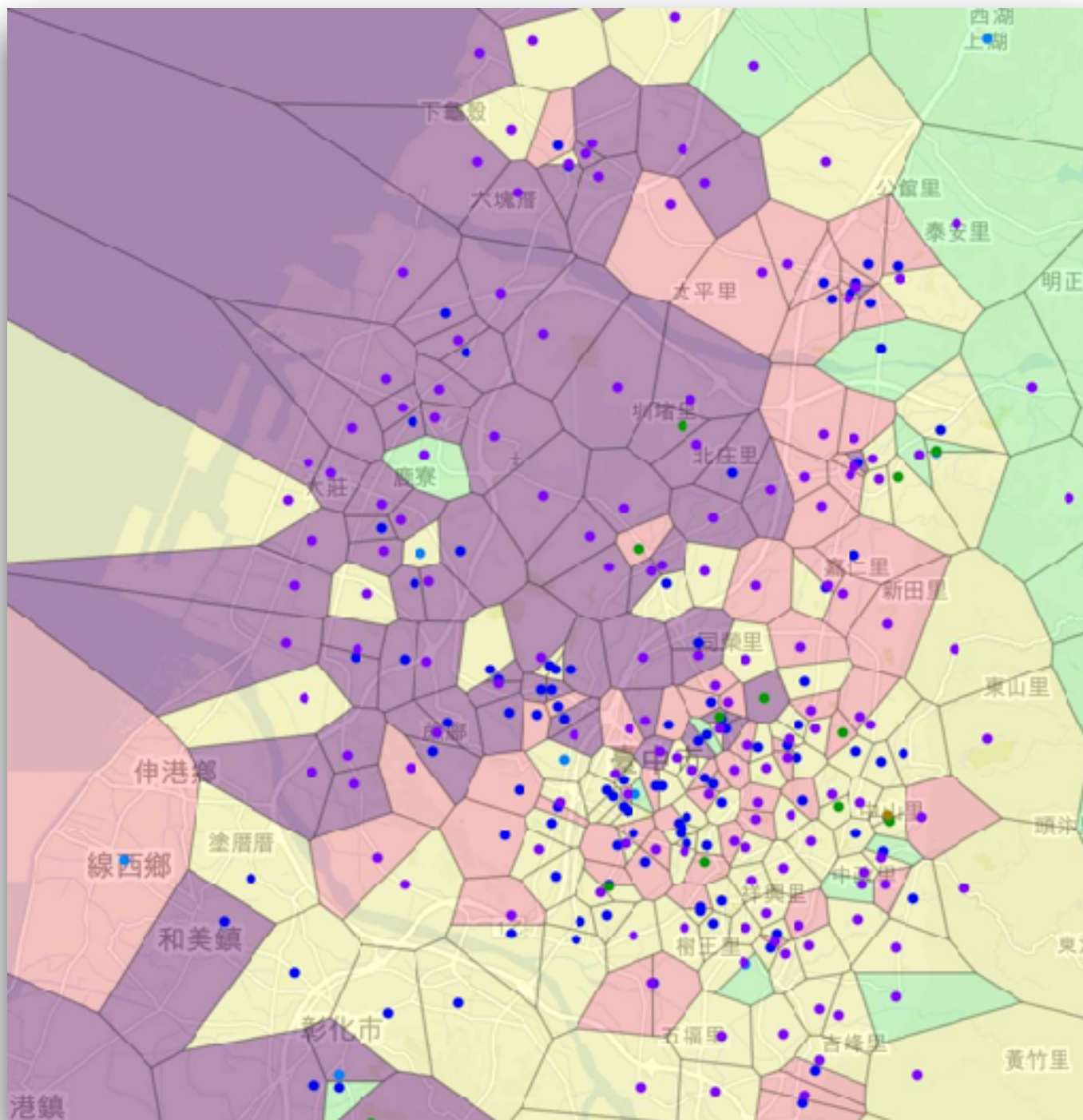
- All measurement results are released in real time
<https://sites.google.com/site/pm25opendata/open-data>
- **JSON** format

```
{
  "source": "last-all-airbox by IIS-NRL",
  "feeds": [
    {
      "gps_lat": 23.954,
      "gps_num": 9,
      "s_t0": 29.87,
      "SiteName": "AirBox-LASS-04",
      "timestamp": "2016-06-21T14:37:03Z",
      "gps_lon": 120.574,
      "s_d0": 5,
      "s_h0": 47,
      "device_id": "28C2DDDD44F8"
    },
    {
      "gps_lat": 24.795,
      "gps_num": 9,
      "s_t0": 34.25,
```

```
{
  "device_id": "FT1_001",
  "app": "PM25",
  "timestamp": "2016-06-21T14:42:34Z",
  "s_d0": 15,
  "s_d1": 17,
  "s_t0": 28.1,
  "s_h0": 1,
  "gps_lat": 25.0398516667,
  "gps_lon": 121.614791667,
  "gps_num": 20
}
```

```
{
  "device_id": "FT1_001",
  "feeds": [
    {
      "timestamp": "2016-06-20T22:06:03Z",
      "s_d0": 16,
      "s_d1": 17,
      "s_t0": 27.6,
      "s_h0": 1,
      "gps_lat": 25.04089,
      "gps_lon": 121.614806667,
      "gps_num": 13
    },
    {
      "timestamp": "2016-06-20T22:07:03Z",
      "s_d0": 16,
      "s_d1": 20,
      "s_t0": 27.6,
```

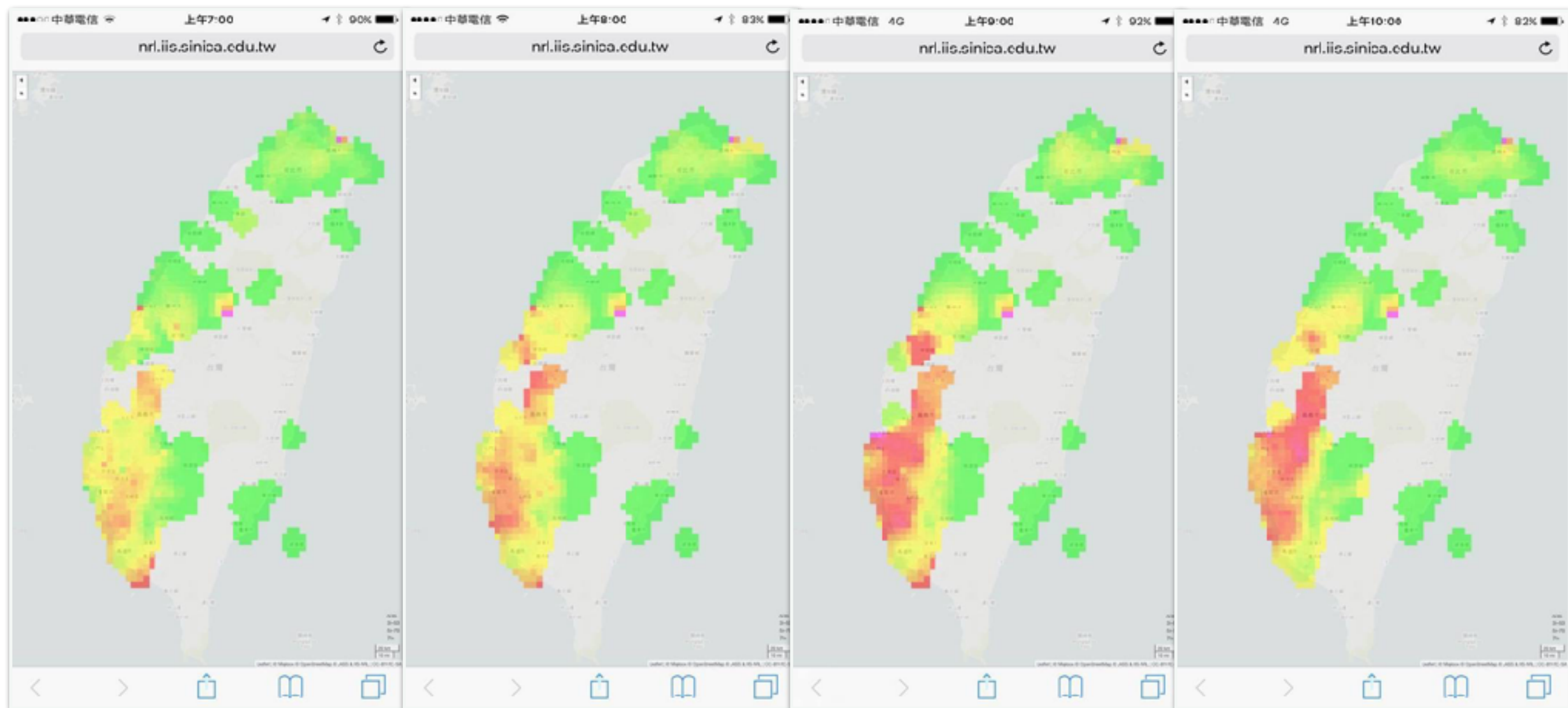

Voronoi Diagram



2016/10/17 09:00:00 CST

<http://nrl.iis.sinica.edu.tw/LASS/GIS/voronoi/>

IDW Diagram

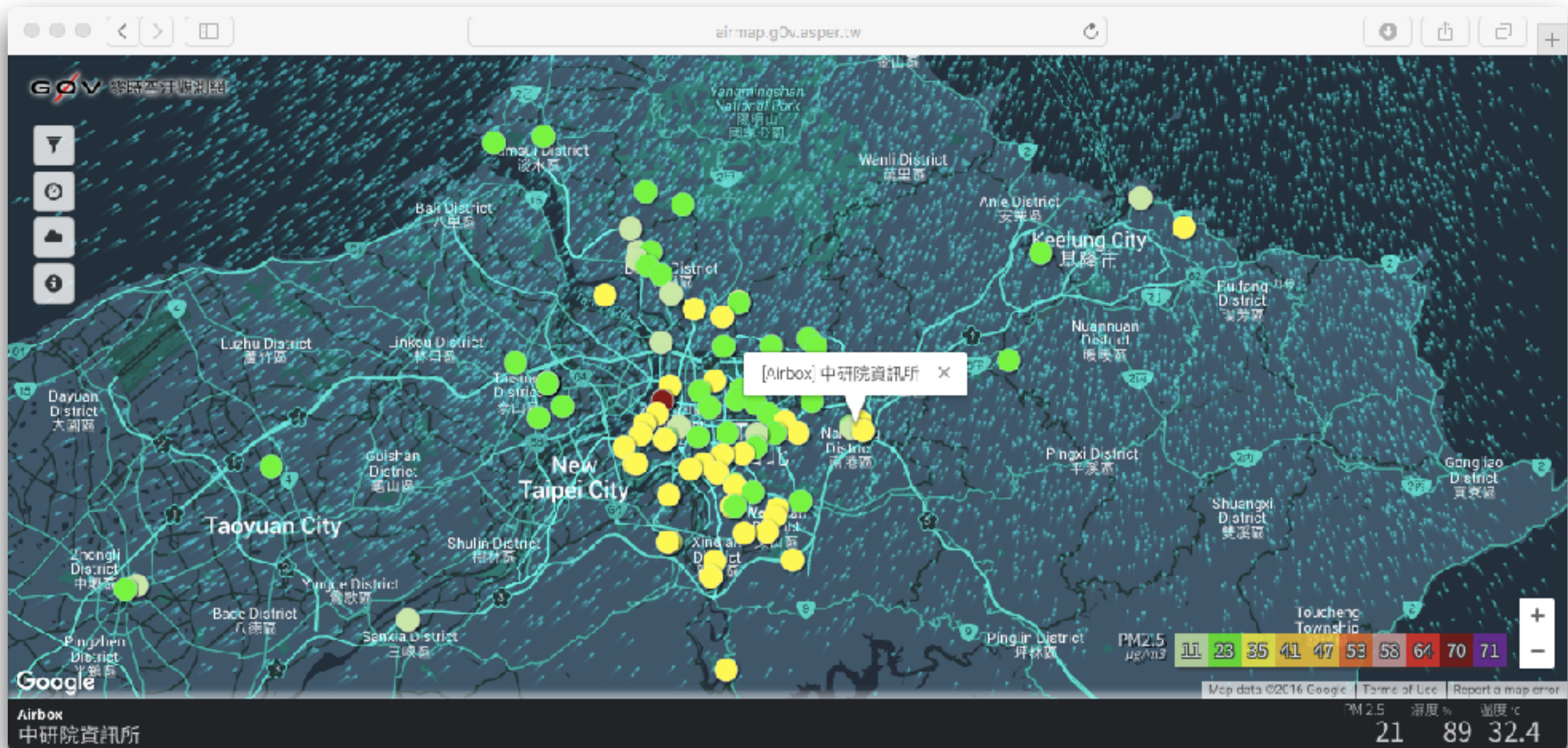


2016/11/4 7-10:00 CST

<http://nrl.iis.sinica.edu.tw/LASS/GIS/IDW/>



Data Visualization by 3rd Party



<http://airmap.g0v.asper.tw>

Brief Statistics



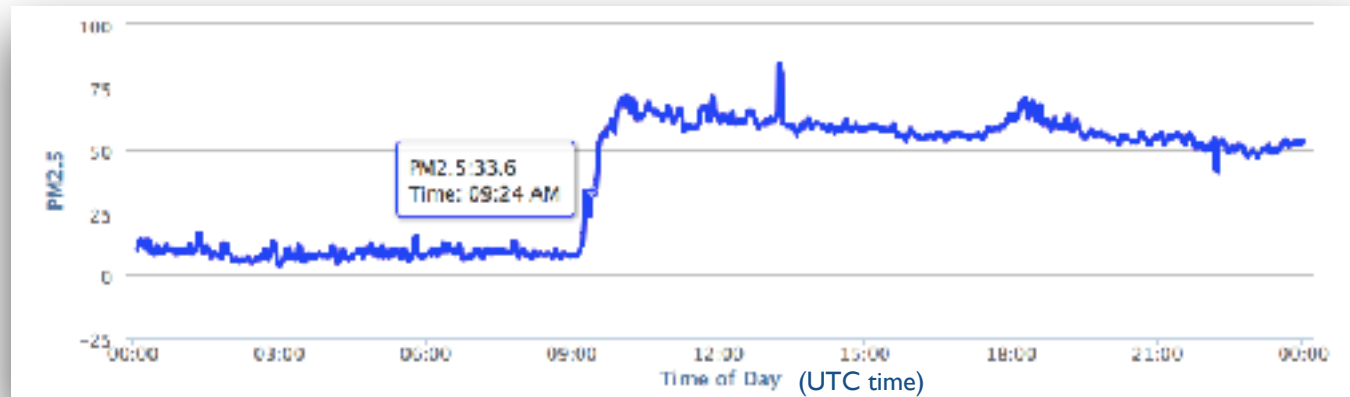
- 1,000+ AirBox
- 24 countries
- 3+ requests/sec
- 8GB data/day

sophisticated **dashboard?**

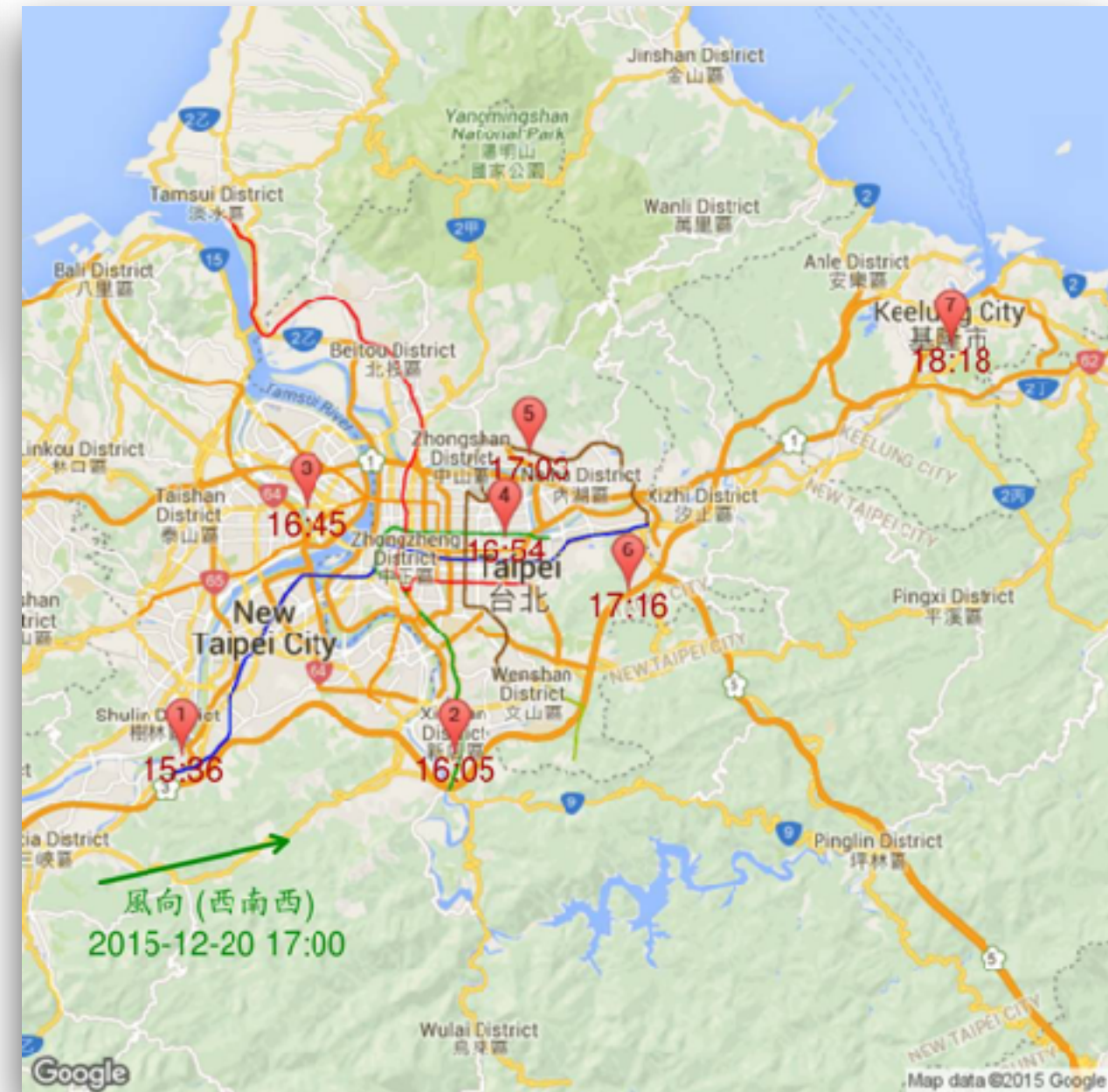
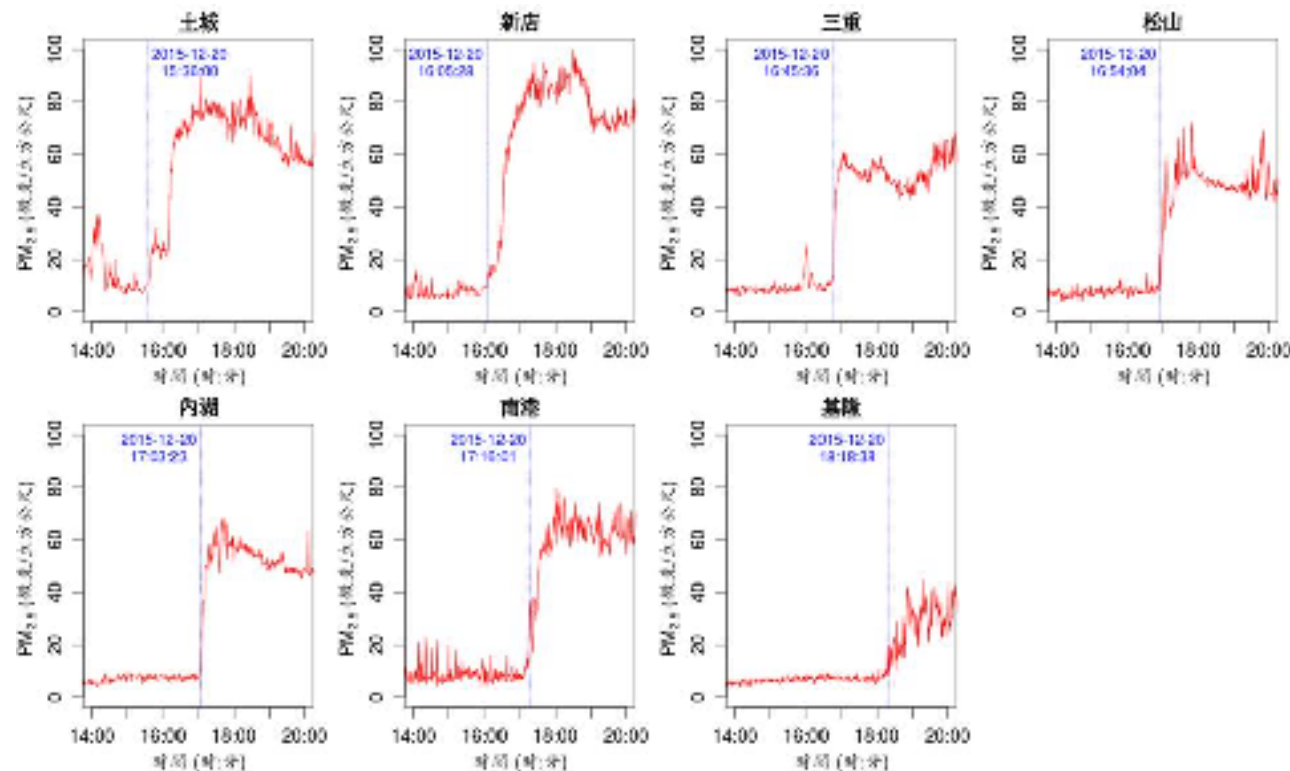


smartphones everywhere?

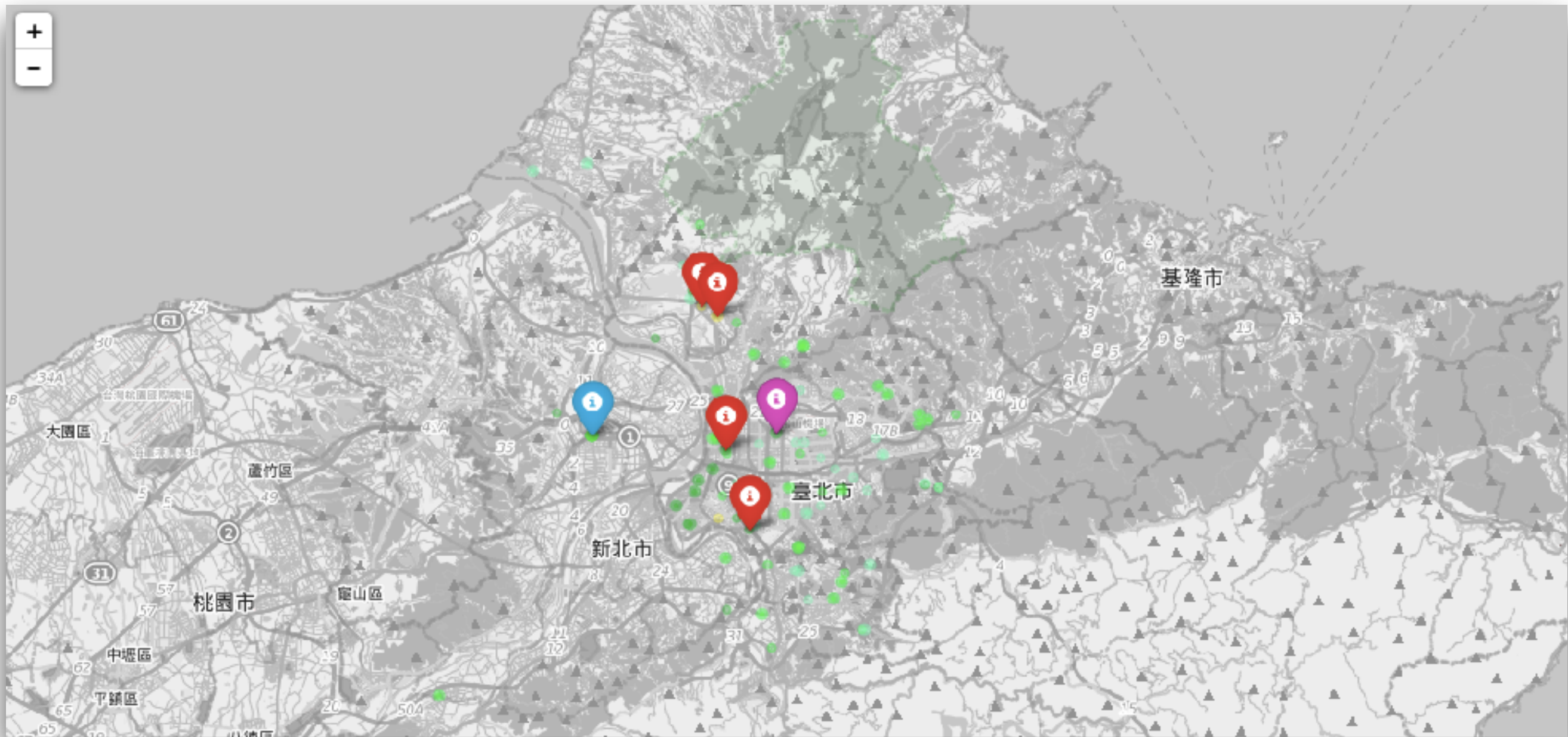
Example I: Emission Source Tracking



Something happened on 2015/12/20



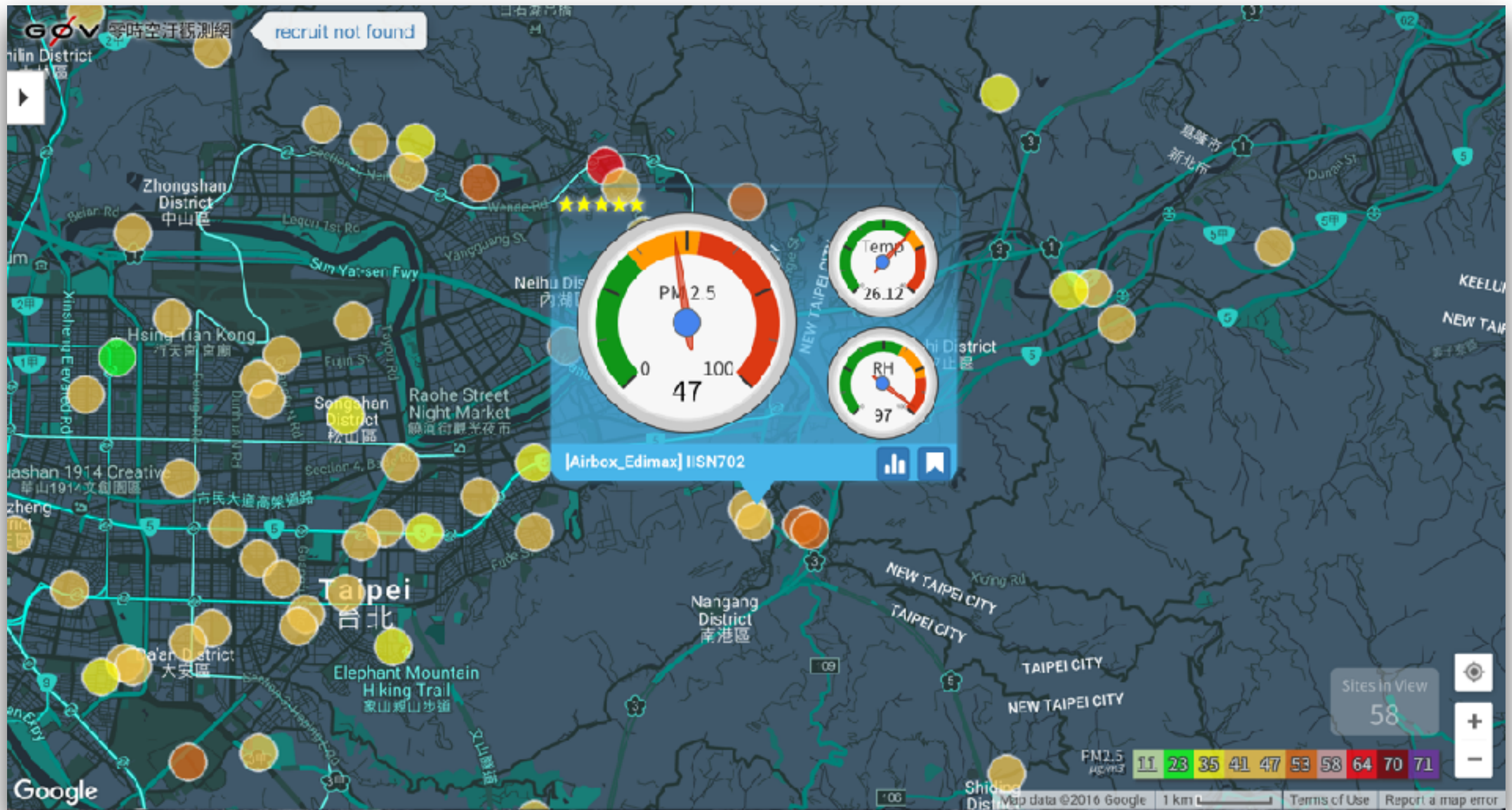
Example 2: Anomaly Detection



Example 3: Pollution Detection

The screenshot shows a Facebook page for 'LASS.Bot'. The page header includes the Facebook logo, the name 'LASS.Bot', a search bar, and navigation links like 'Home', 'Friends', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The main content area features a map of Taiwan with several red and blue location markers. Below the map, there is a post from 'LASS.Bot' dated '2 hours ago'. The post text reads: 'Local pollution is listed as follows: 雙溪國小 (28C2DDDD435D) 74DA3895E06E (74DA3895E06E) 28C2DDDD40FD (28C2DDDD40FD) 28C2DDDD41C7 (28C2DDDD41C7) AirBox-ASEAN-11 (Vietnam) (74DA3895C3A6) 台中市永隆國小 (74DA3895C4DE) 台南市立茄拔國小 (74DA3895DDE0) 高雄市大汕國小 (74DA3895DFEA) 台中市大里國小 (74DA3895C59E) 高雄市砂崙國小 (74DA3895DEA6) 台中市大忠國小 (74DA3895C3F8) 高雄市中壇國小 (74DA3895E01C) 台中市瑞穗國小 (74DA3895C504) 新北市永吉國小 (74DA388FF700)'. To the right of the post, there is a search bar for the page and a section titled '4 people like this' with a list of names. Below that, there are links for 'About LASS.Bot', 'Share LASS.Bot's address', 'Ask LASS.Bot's phone number', 'Share LASS.Bot's business hours', and 'Share LASS.Bot's website'. The left sidebar shows the page name 'LASS.Bot' and navigation links like 'Home', 'About', 'Photos', 'Posts', and 'Videos'. At the bottom, there is a green button that says 'Create a fan page'.

Example 4: Device Ranking



Example 5: Environment Education

蘇東成 shared 蔡亞柏's post.

April 11 at 2:21pm

站文提及[實作]:在 S4Av1.6 中使用 **Htp Block** 及 **Simulation Block** 讀取 LASS 環境感測網路系統--PM2.5 Offline Editor 中?可參考東成老師在其專文 Litchi Initiator 提供的詳盡說明
<http://lckpad.com/LASS-Scratch-Monitor-GIKyUJ80T/>

試實作另一方法，在 Scratch 2.0 Offline Editor 開發板及 S4W Block 簡易方法讀取 LASS 環境感測器：

R 開發板及 S4W Block 相關訊息，請先參考 umobile.com.tw/3266r/About.asp#scratch 夠完成，感謝東成老師 LASS - Scratch Monitor S 環境感測網路系統及 id_device= FT1_022 sinica.edu.tw/LASS/last.php?device_id=FT1_022 聯行數創意蔣先生熱心協助回覆。

如：
關於 Scratch2.0 Offline Editor 給：按在 3-IFT 腳本區塊添加以下指令：
1. 實驗性 HTTP 擴充功能，選取 wf8266r.js。設置變數或變數其中一個，以符合你的 WiFi 號碼。開發板 RN 序號為 0000000000000000。
2. 此代碼使用 WF8266R IC5.04.0B 軟體。
註：採用 WF8266R 開發板及其 S4W Block，無需安裝額外零件也可使用（歡迎）

"test","my=00000000".



蔡亞柏 ▸ S4A

April 11 at 2:20pm

[實作]：在Scratch 2.0 Offline Editor中，使用WF8266R開發板及S4W Block簡易方法讀取LASS環境感測網路系統--PM2.5資訊介紹



從左邊用 S4W Block-->HTTP GET Block

參考東成老師和其父 LASS - Scratch Monitor 提供方法，
http://url.sinica.edu.tw/LASS/last.php?device_id=FT1_022
調整 Etek 修改如下：

以下來讀取 S4W Block--讀取感測器數據 Clock

調整 Etek 修改如下：

變數一用以儲存所擷取 JSON 格式訊息(變數名稱：變數 PM2.5 值)(變數名稱：變數 PM2.5)



變數設定如下：



以下來讀取 S4W Block 中，擷取了串接的 Block



組合如下：



Like Comment Share

You, Lu James, Chia-Chun Wu and 2 others Seen by 30

MingWei Cheng

March 9

上次徵求大家協助 Hanching Wang 老師，老師熱情了分享這一段期間的推廣成果，給老師最大的鼓勵!

LASS開發團隊正在開發下一代的系統，敬請大家繼續支持老師推廣環境教育。

二、PM2.5 警示系統及主動改善周遭 PM2.5 污染的裝置

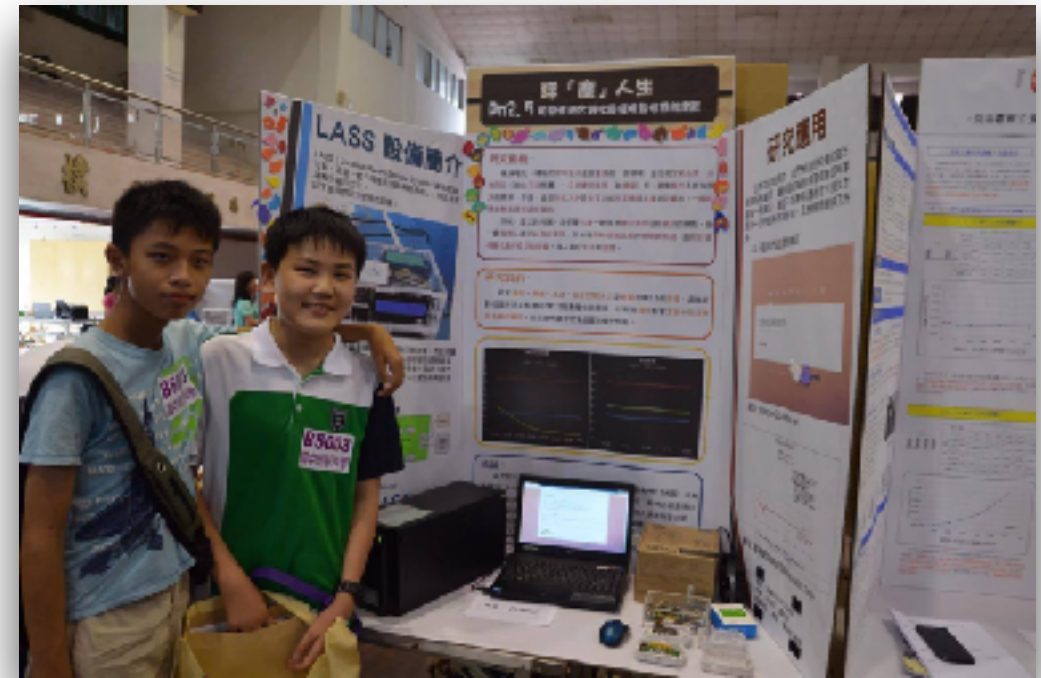
- 1.使用 Webduino 聯網**抓取 PM2.5 即時資料**
- 2.**顯示儀表**(指針，燈號)，提醒 PM2.5 濃度狀況。
- 3.使用**繼電器**可控制空氣品質改善裝置。

PM2.5 < 35	綠燈		
35 ≤ PM2.5 < 53	黃燈	開啟蜂鳴器	
PM2.5 ≥ 53	紅燈	開啟蜂鳴器	開啟繼電器

細懸浮微粒(PM2.5)即時儀表

接腳	用途	接腳	用途
數位接腳 6	LED 綠	數位接腳 9	何取馬達
數位接腳 7	LED 黃	數位接腳 10	直流馬達(換風電器)
數位接腳 8	LED 紅	數位接腳 11	蜂鳴器

Example 5: Environment Education



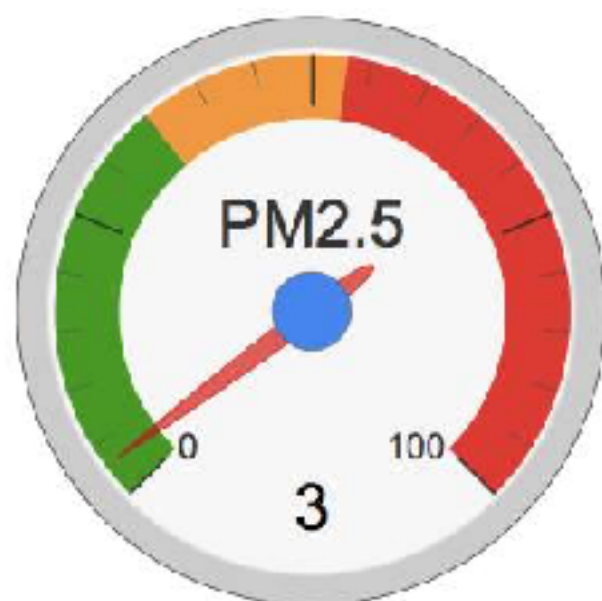
Example 6: Citizen Science

LASS Location Aware Sensing System PM2.5 即時資訊

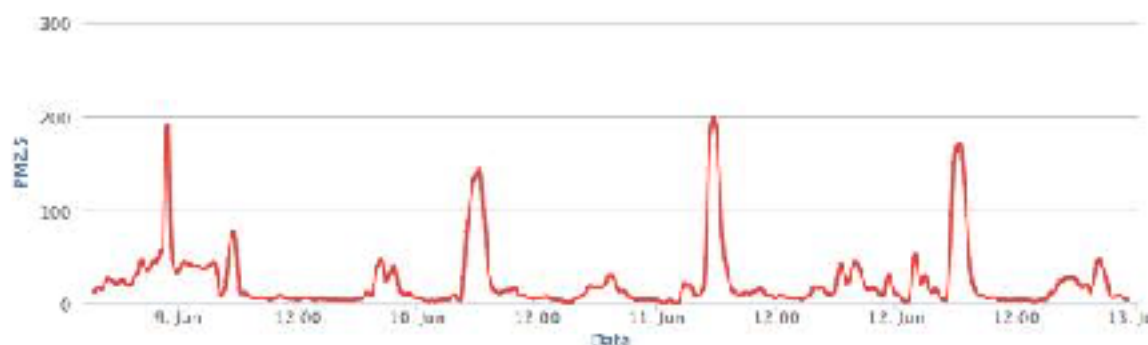
時間：Sun Jun 12 2016 23:22:18 GMT-0500 (CDT)

地點：Yuanlin City, Changhua County, Taiwan 510

溫度：31.5°C；濕度：77%



- 針對一般民眾的活動建議：
正常戶外活動。
- 針對敏感性族群的活動建議：
正常戶外活動。

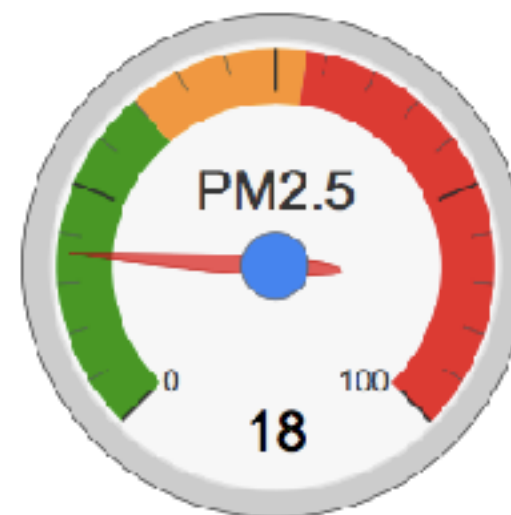


LASS Location Aware Sensing System PM2.5 即時資訊

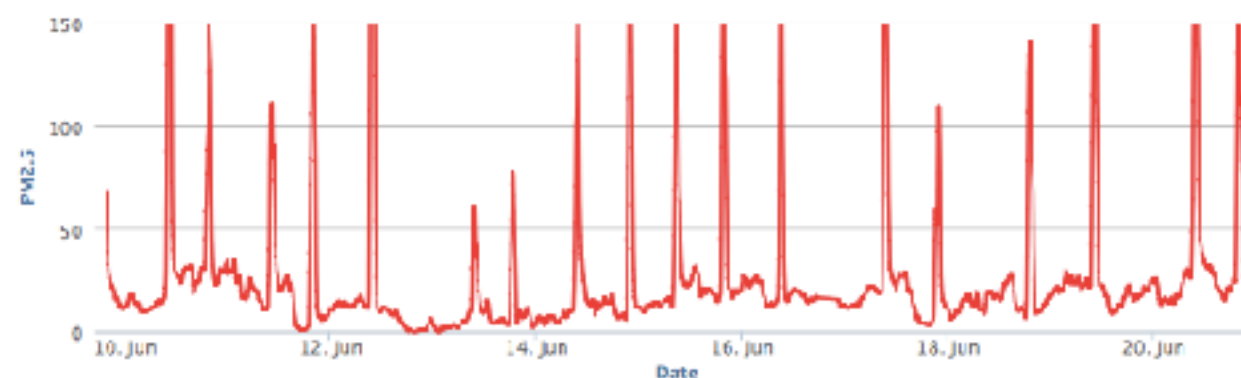
時間：Mon Jun 20 2016 21:39:33 GMT+0800 (CST)

地點：Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City, Taiwan 242

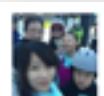
溫度：34.5°C；濕度：65%



- 針對一般民眾的活動建議：
正常戶外活動。
- 針對敏感性族群的活動建議：
正常戶外活動。



Example 6: Citizen Science



莊秉潔新增了 7 張相片。

11月10日 7:01 · 3

川普對氣候變遷的態度，我認為是錯的。但我卻同意川普對自由貿易的看法，我認為在地自給自足，提供在地就業機會，比自由貿易還重要。

除了關心美國大選，我們也來關心我們自己的土地。中部的朋友這兩天一定很開心，總算可以大口呼吸了。因為東北季風下來，將中部的塵霾吹走了，也沒有帶來中國的髒空氣。

但髒空氣不是消失了，只是換人承擔。

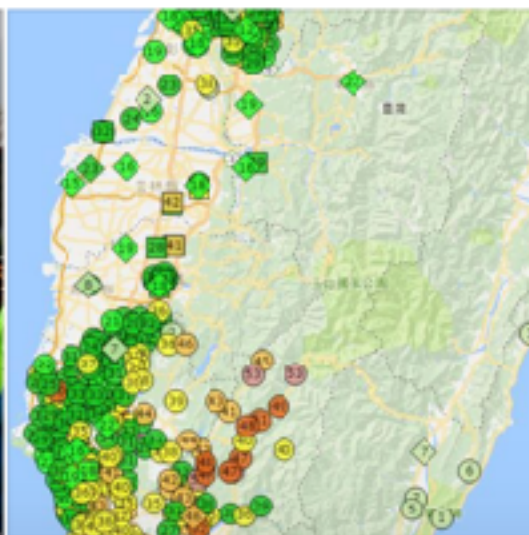
這髒空氣到哪了，大家可以看airbox之資料(2016-11-10 06:10)，發現在高雄屏東交界，荖濃溪上游許多原住民鄉的濃度特別高，如復興區、那瑪夏區、桃源區。上網看這些原住民鄉小朋友天真開朗的笑容。我相信大家都會不捨。

看中大鄭芳怡@Fang-Yi Cheng 教授的預報，也正確預報出今晨06:00這些原住民鄉的污染情形。

再看我的模式分析前幾天鄰近美濃站之污染來源，工業源部份，有一大部份是來自中部及雲林的燃煤電廠及汽電共生廠。

當台中市空污紫爆時，市民要求台中電廠要降載。同樣的我們也應為這些高雄、屏東原住民的小朋友，要求現在這幾天這些電廠要降載。

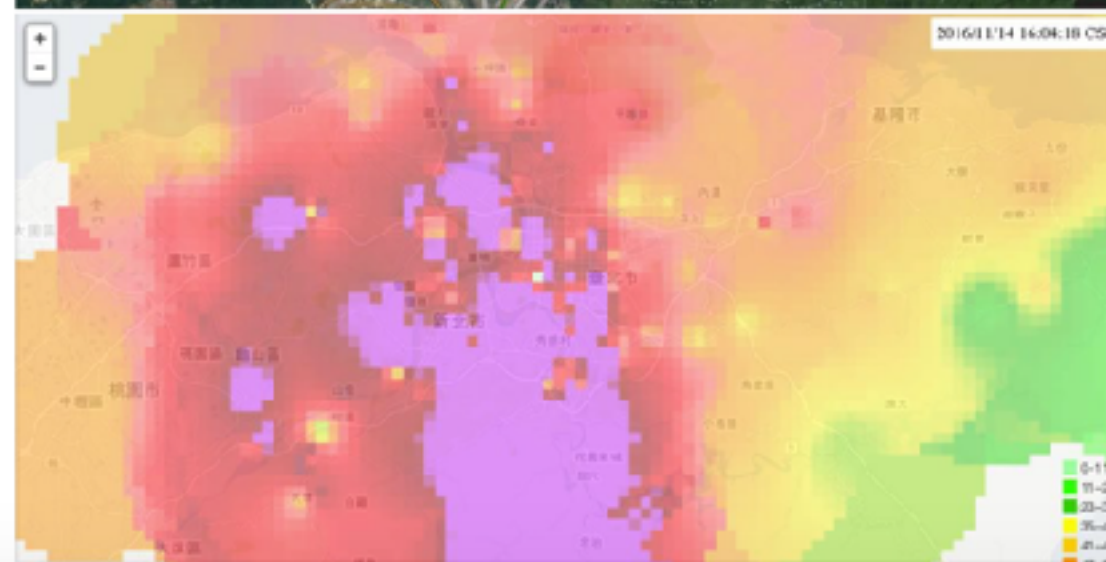
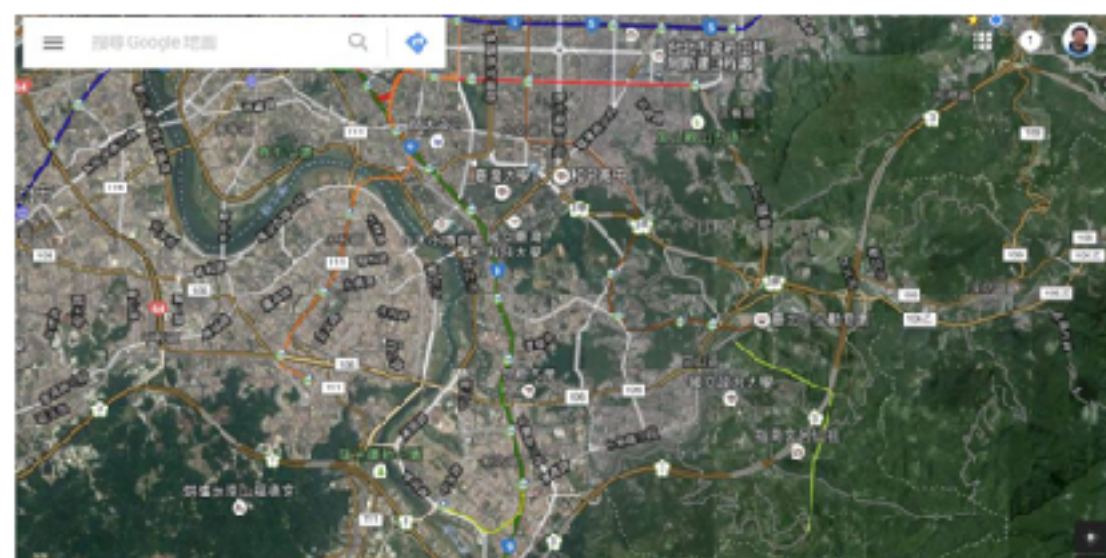
airbox: <https://airbox.edimaxcloud.com/>



陳伶志

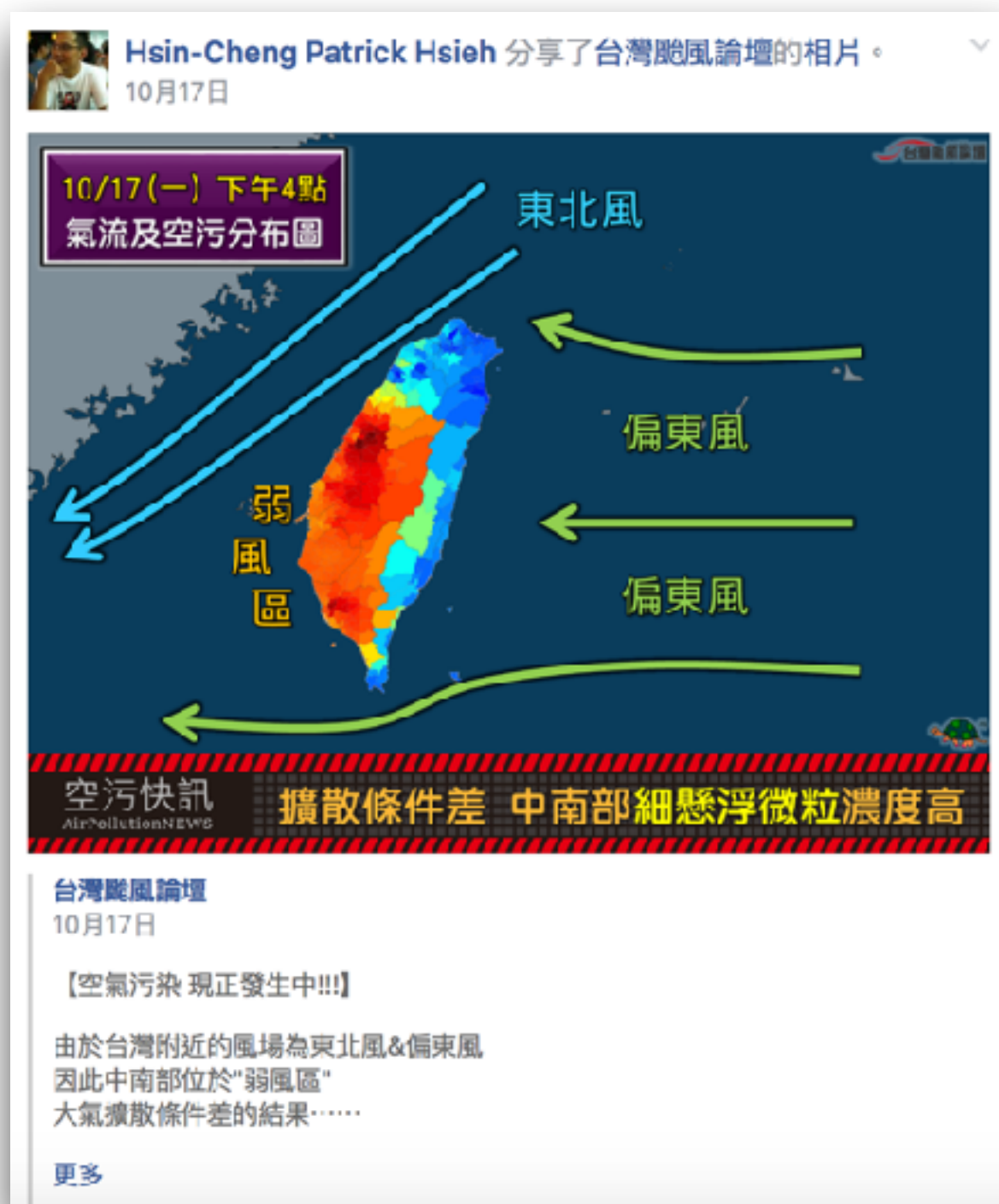
11月14日 16:29

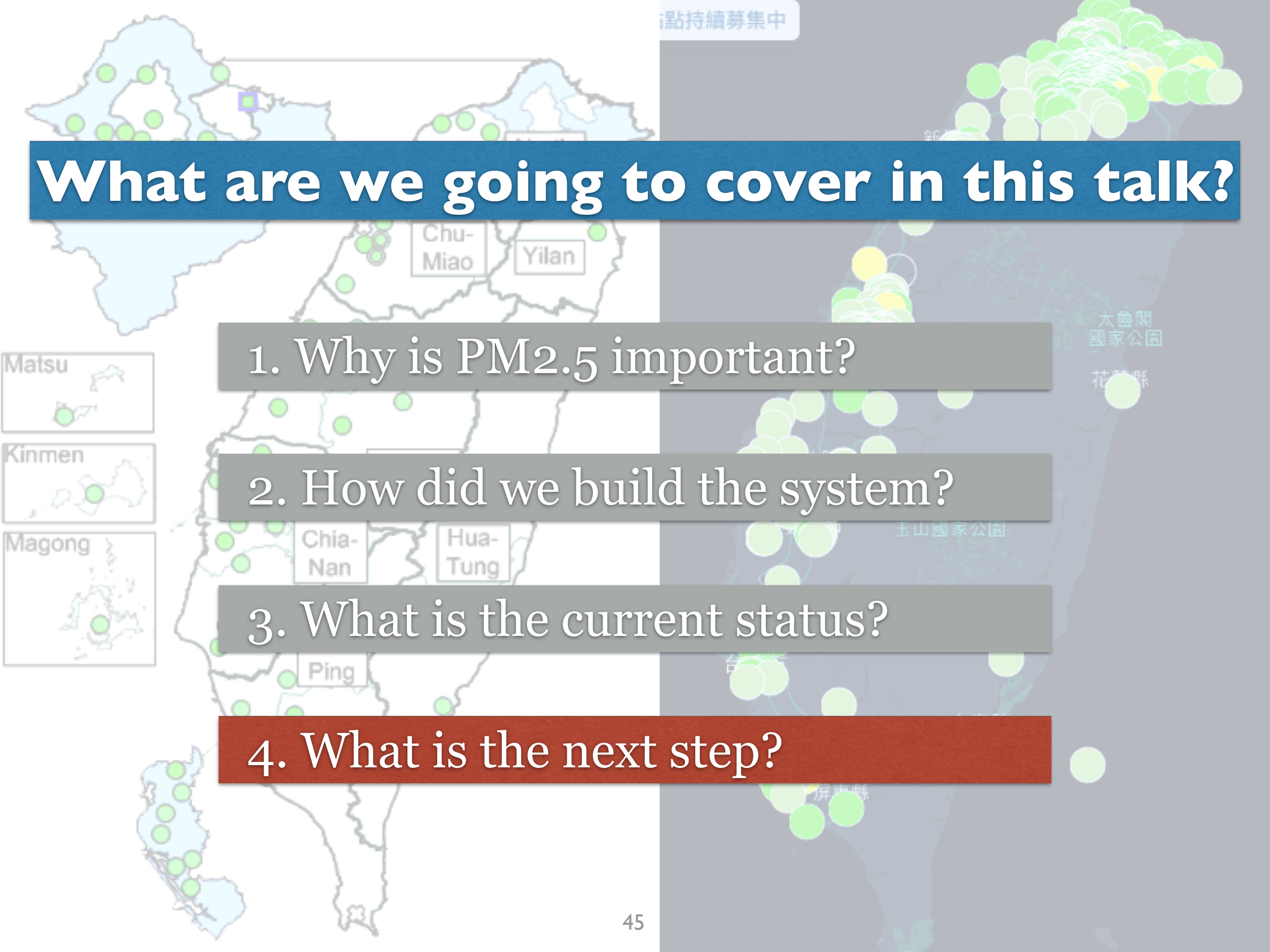
今天下午台北的空氣也開始變遭了，紫爆區目前(16:00)落在新店一帶，看來是口袋地形將髒空氣困住了，照張相分享一下，也順便做個紀錄。



PM2.5 開放資料：社群協同分析平台

Example 6: Citizen Science





點持續募集中

What are we going to cover in this talk?

1. Why is PM_{2.5} important?

2. How did we build the system?

3. What is the current status?

4. What is the next step?

Many issues remaining

Correlation with traffic and stationary emission source

LASS/AirBox device ranking

Finer-grained PM_{2.5} dispersion model

Urban microclimate

Government policymaking

Smog forecast

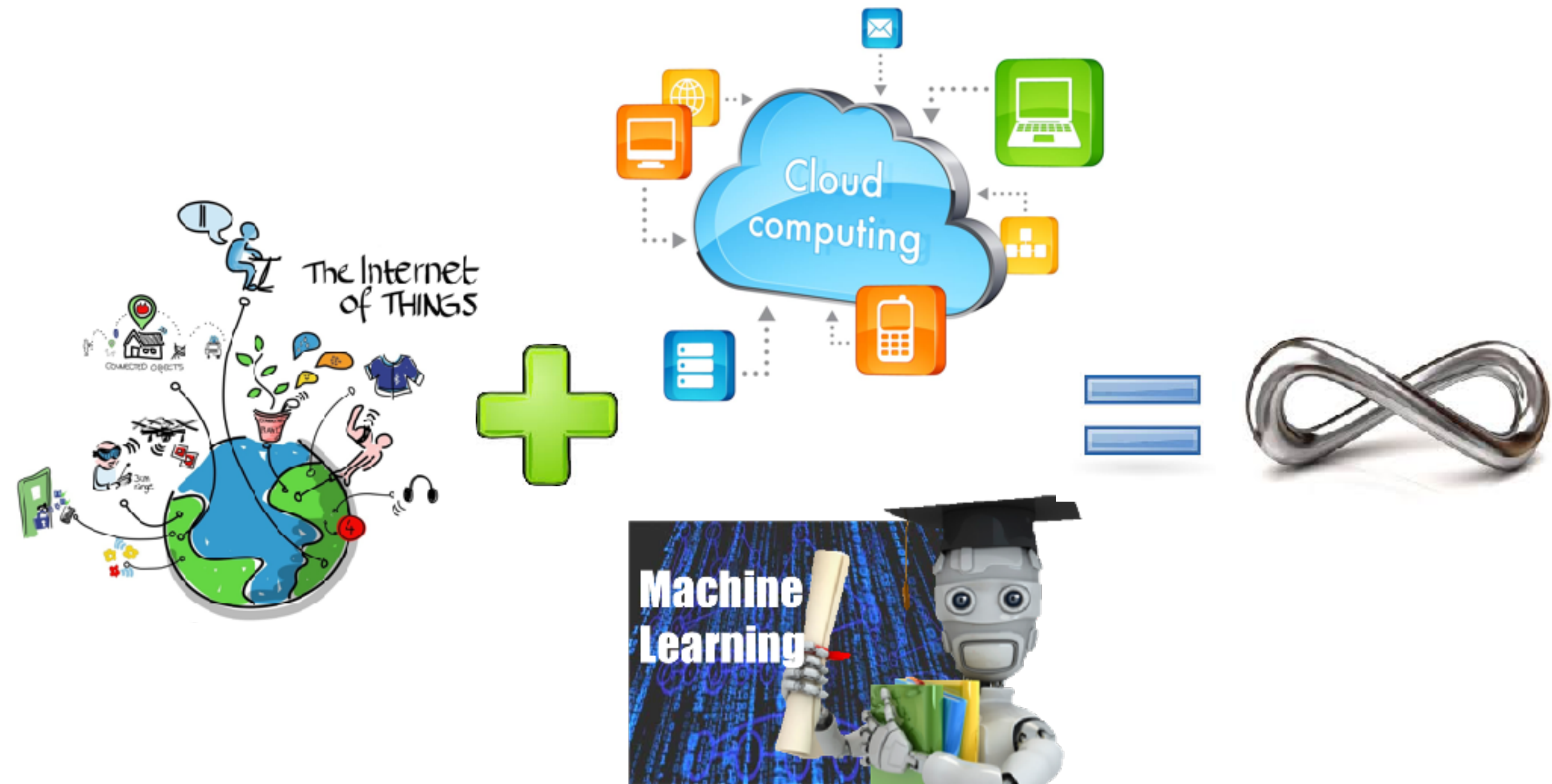
Post-deployment sensor calibration

On-demand response

AirBox status report

	Deployment	Number of Devices	Detail		Avg. Temperature	Avg. Humidity	Avg. PM2.5	Version
1	Taipei	40% (62/155)	[HTML]	[JSON]	30.49°C	75%	22 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:37Z
2	New Taipei	51.52% (153/297)	[HTML]	[JSON]	29.3°C	72%	26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
3	Taichung	78.45% (182/232)	[HTML]	[JSON]	29.55°C	74%	70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
4	Tainan	75.48% (157/208)	[HTML]	[JSON]	30.5°C	80%	79 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
5	Kaohsiung	62.81% (152/242)	[HTML]	[JSON]	30.46°C	77%	87 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
6	LASS	48.65% (36/74)	[HTML]	[JSON]	30.73°C	73%	46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
7	TaichungZero	88.5% (100/113)	[HTML]	[JSON]	30.6°C	74%	76 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
8	Other	100% (116/116)	[HTML]	[JSON]	30.62°C	65%	66 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
9	LASS FT	100% (50/50)	[HTML]	[JSON]	26.38°C	65.57%	58.74 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
10	LASS4U	100% (8/8)	[HTML]	[JSON]	25.89°C	66.52%	38.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	2016-11-18T02:41:38Z
11	Total	67.96% (1016/1495)						

Plenty of Opportunities



AirBox is an Open Ecosystem

Promote **LASS/AirBox** in your community

Become the **first** node in your community

Work together on **data** analysis

Make your city **smarter**
based on this system

Contribute your **crazy** ideas
and work together on that



WE NEED YOU!

Summary of the talk

- We present the **AirBox** ecosystem and its application for **Smart (& Happy) City**.
- The core spirit of the ecosystem is “**openness**” for HW, SW, data, and mind.
- The journey is ongoing and **speeding** up; and we look forward to your **participation**.

Acknowledgement

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- **Industry:** Edimax, Realtek, ...
- **Community:** LASS, GoV, CENTRA, CECEA, ...
- **Hard-working bees:** my research teams, students, interns, and many friends



中央研究院

資訊科學研究所

副研究員

陳 伶 志 博士

地址：臺北市南港區研究院路二段128號
中央研究院 資訊科學研究所
郵件：ccljj@iis.sinica.edu.tw
網址：http://www.iis.sinica.edu.tw/~ccljj/

電話：(02)2788-3799 ext. 1702
傳真：(02)2782-4814
統編：04142327



ACADEMIA SINICA

Institute of Information Science

Associate Research Fellow

Ling-Jyh Chen Ph.D.

128, Section 2, Academia Road
Institute of Information Science
Academia Sinica, Nankang
Taipei 11529, Taiwan

Tel : +886-2-27883799 ext. 1702
Fax: +886-2-27824814
E-mail: ccljj@iis.sinica.edu.tw
http://www.iis.sinica.edu.tw/~ccljj/