'Ozoneweb' – EEA web site on near real-time ozone data

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http://www.eea.europa.eu/maps/ozone/map/



What is OzoneWeb?

- A GIS-based system for collecting, providing and visualizing <u>near real-time</u> ambient ozone levels across Europe.
- Also provides background information on ozone and its health impacts.
- Website aimed at use by the general public. <u>http://www.eea.europa.eu/maps/ozone/map/</u>
- Developed 1st half 2006. Live July 2006



Background - legislation

• EC Ozone Directive (2002/3/EC)

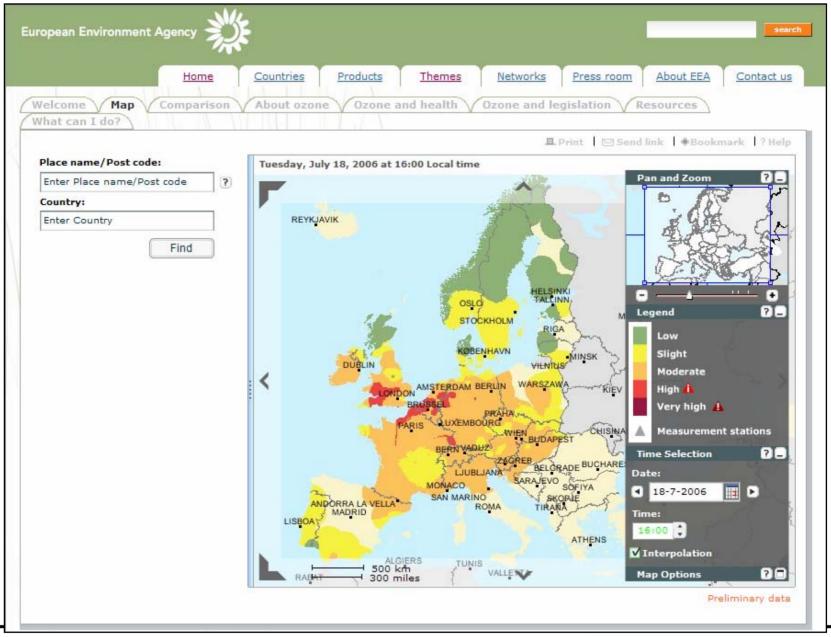
- Information Threshold: 180 µg m⁻³
- Alert threshold: 240 µg m⁻³
- Long-term health standard: 120 µg m⁻³
- When thresholds are exceeded, national authorities are to inform the public.



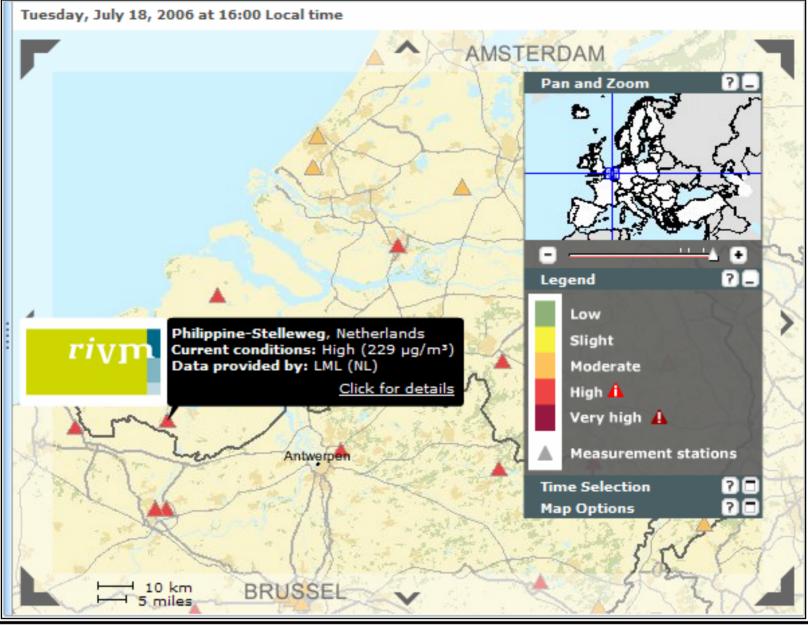
Functionality of website

- For general public: measured ozone levels in maps and graphs and background information about ozone and its health impacts
- Interpolated maps
- Links to data providers and others
- For air quality experts: access to underlying data for further modelling and analysis

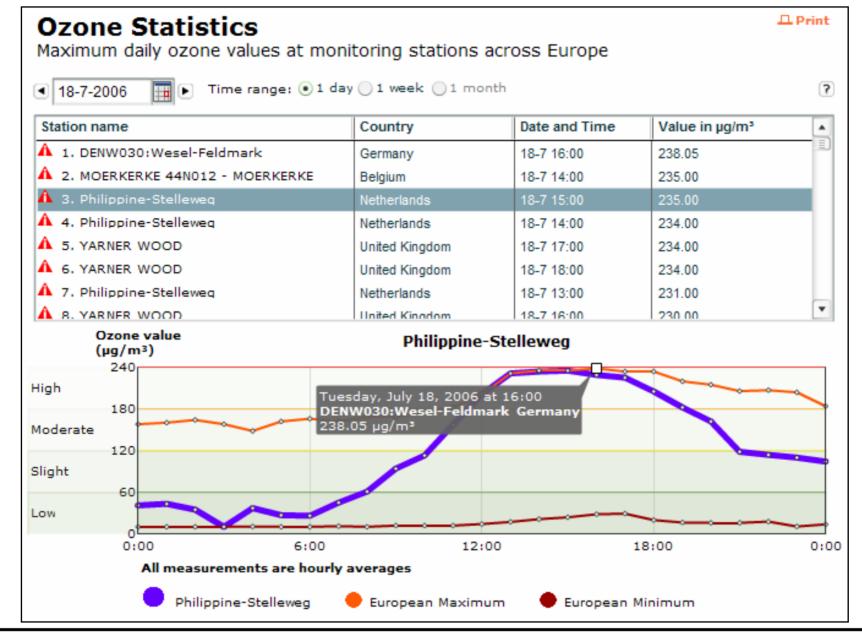








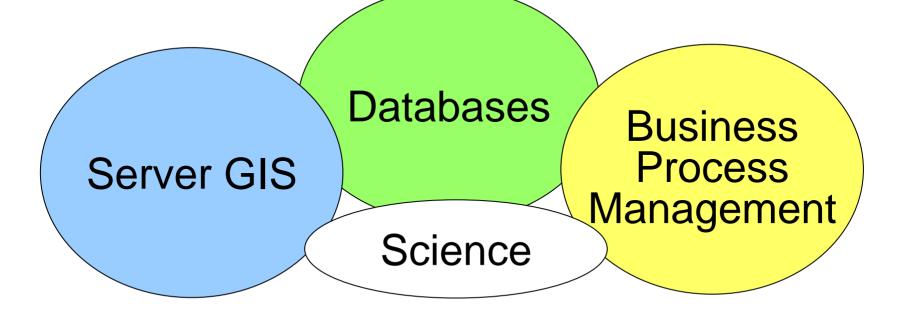




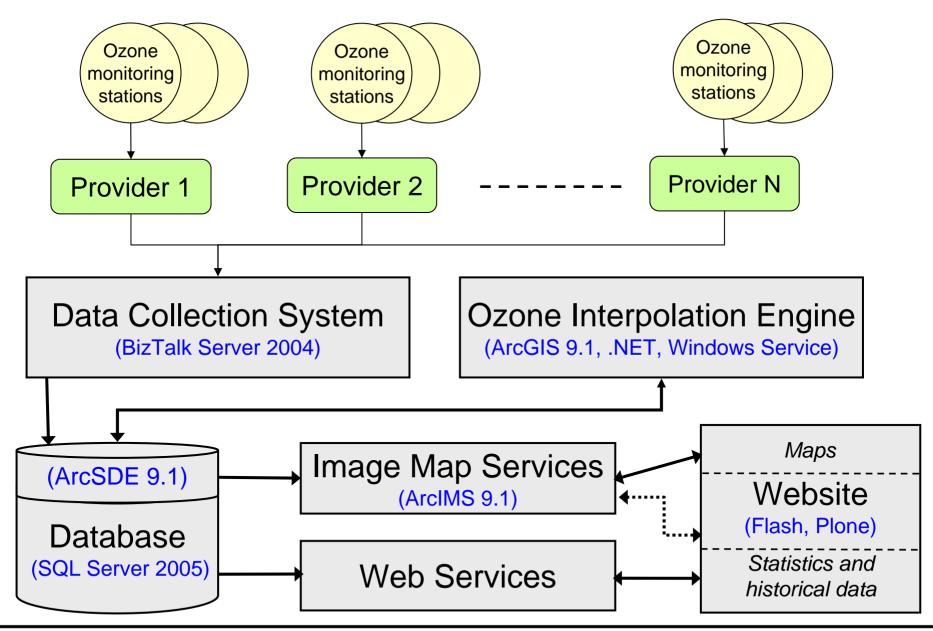


System Design

 The OzoneWeb system consists of multiple components and integrates a variety of cutting-edge technology.

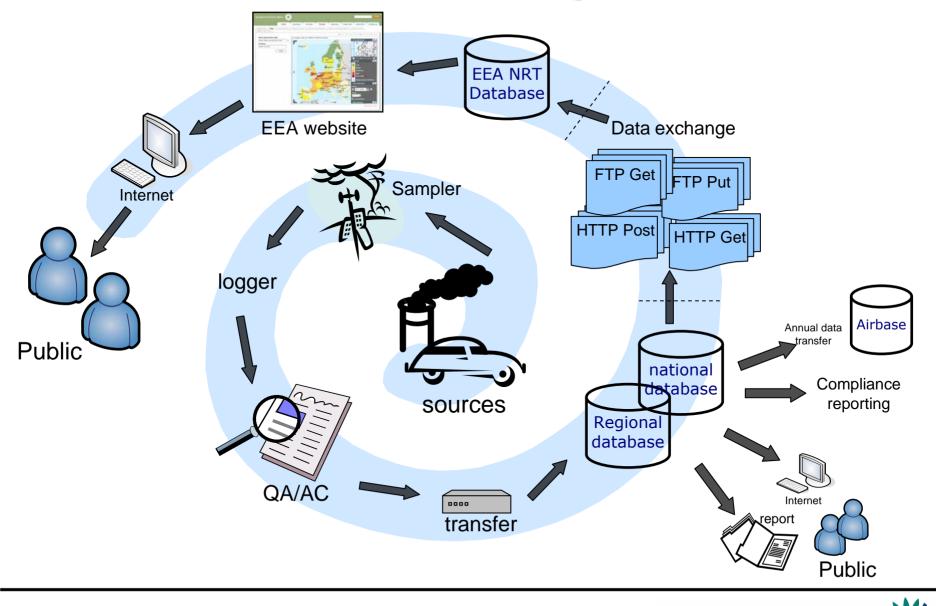








Where is all the data coming from?





Ozone data providers

- →National or regional entities. One or more per country.
- 23 countries, 39 providers, over 700 measurement stations.
- Data provision is on a voluntary basis.
- Re-transmission of corrected data possible.

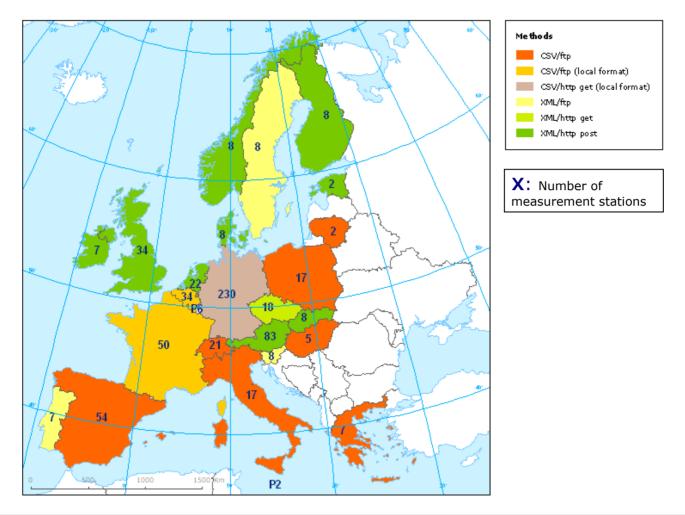


Principles of data exchange

- **Control**: Data providers remain in control of the data provision and use.
- **Visibility**: Visibility should be given to the data providers (branding and their services).
- **Quality control**: Data received in real-time by EEA will be filtered to check for data outside pre-set limits and null or error values.
- Added value services: EEA aims to provide added value services back to the data provider organisations based on the data.

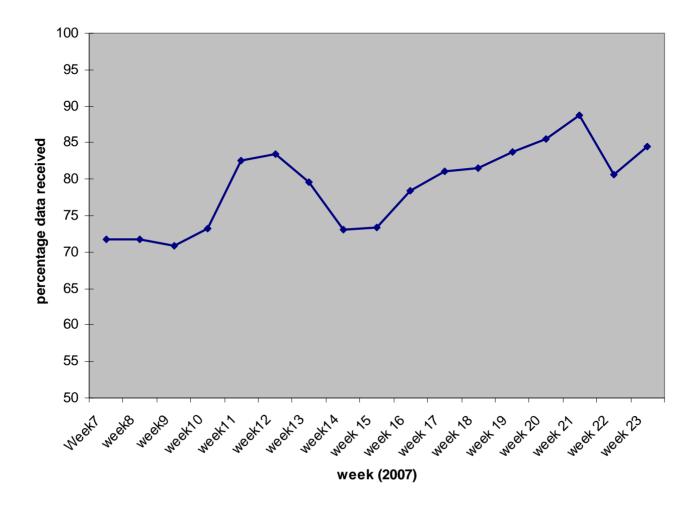


Participation in near real-time data exchange (data exchange methods and coverage)





Overview of data provision (spring 2007)





QA of data for interpolation

- Stations count
 - At least 250, from 80% of the providers
- Station density test
 - Quadrat analysis. Observed pattern of stations from which data is received is not significantly different from what is normally expected (reference pattern).
- RMSE of interpolated surface
 - Use kriging with spherical semivariogram
 - Cross validation using 10% of data against interpolation based on 90% of data. RMSE must be < 20 µg/m3.



Next steps

- Extend the coverage to other air quality components;
- Make use of model outputs and remote sensing;
- Support provision of more sophisticated services (returns) to national and regional data providers.



Conclusions

- First European-wide system for collecting, providing and visualizing near real-time ambient ozone levels
- Increased visibility of ozone level information and the work undertaken by the data providers.
- INSPIRE pilot; create partnerships with EU member countries to serve and empower its citizens.
- Integration of GIS, database and business process management technology. Underlying ArcIMS/Flash technology is released.

