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CITYNEXUS



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A Digital Twin Application Linking Mobility and Air Quality for Sustainability Transition

The Challenge: transforming Amager Vest



- The **City of Copenhagen** and the **Local Council of Amager Vest (LCAV)** aim to reduce traffic congestion and promote urban quality of life.
- A key proposal involves **transforming high-speed roads in Ørestad** (Amager Vest), a diverse area near the city center with about 25,000 residents, **to reduce traffic, improve air quality, and enhance living spaces.**
- Inspire other districts and municipalities to match mobility and economic needs with climate action and environmental health.



CITYNEXUS: Aims and Scope



- DestinE Digital Twin Use-case for **sustainable urban interventions**;
- Interactive system for generating **policy-relevant user-defined 'what-if' scenario** simulations
- Possibility to assess the impact of **decisions relating to traffic, infrastructure, land use and population on mobility and air quality**
- Collaborative platform to **experiment strategies and test solutions** to facilitate **evidence-based decision-making** at municipality level



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'What if' scenario capabilities



- **Road tunnelling:** simulate the tunnelling of any existing road segment
- **Change Points of Interest (POIs) and Population:** adding new POIs and increasing population.
- **E-vehicle and active mobility:** customize the proportion of e-vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians.
- **Low Emission Zones (LEZ) Creation:** identify roads where motorized circulation is prohibited to vehicles.
- **Adjusting Speed Limits:** change speed limits of specific road segments.
- **Traffic Fleet Composition:** Alter the proportion different vehicle types (electric vehicles, bicycles, cars)

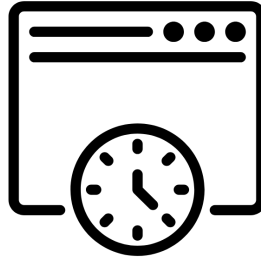


Scenario simulation parameters



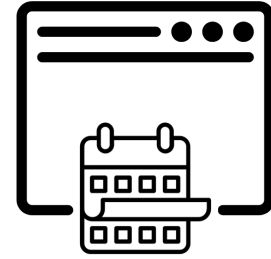
Pollutants selection

Up to 5 different pollutants
(CO₂, CO, HC, NO₂, PM_x)



Time-window selection

Up to 8 selectable time-windows,
each representing a 3-hour block



Day-type selection

Option to choose between a
weekday or weekend.

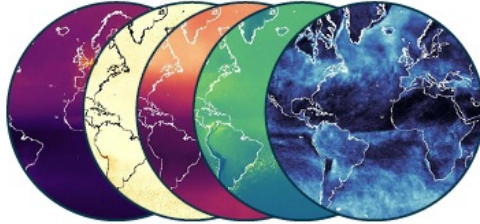




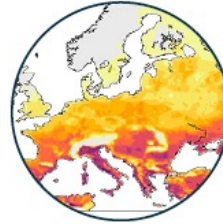
Key input datasets



High Frequency Location Based mobility data



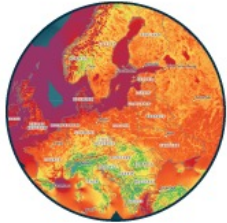
Sentinel-5P TROPOMI L2
(NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃ and clouds)



ECMWF
ERA5 hourly estimates



CORINE Land Cover
at 100m resolution



Global Wind Atlas



Google Environmental
Insight Explorer



EEA Airbase
ground monitoring stations



OpenStreetMap

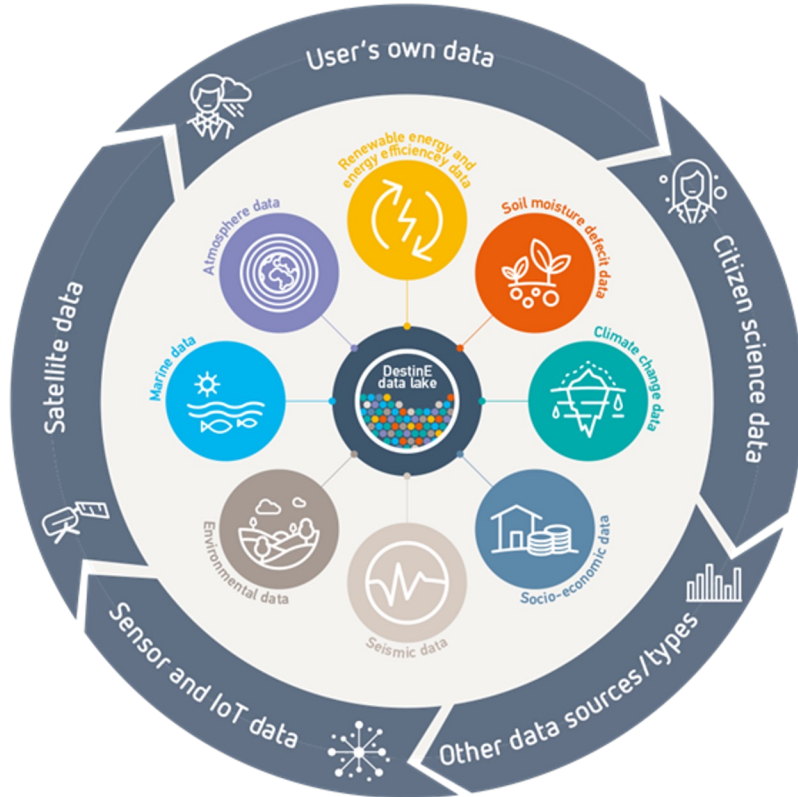


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Input Data from DestinE Data Portfolio



- **Sentinel-5P TROPOMI Level2** daily tropospheric NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃ vertical column densities;
- **Copernicus Digital Elevation Model** of Europe at 10m resolution;
- **ECMWF ERA5 hourly estimates** for different meteorological variables;
- **CORINE Land Cover** from the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service at 100m.



HFLB Mobility data

CityNexus relies on **High-Frequency Location Based (HFLB)** mobility data, that is data precisely tracking the location of GPS-enabled logging devices over time.

This is used to provide **key insights** into commuting patterns, traffic flows, congestion rates and overall mobility dynamics





GEIE - Air Quality Labs data

Data gathered from [mobile mapping campaigns](#) (Google Environmental Insight Explorer - Air Quality Labs data).



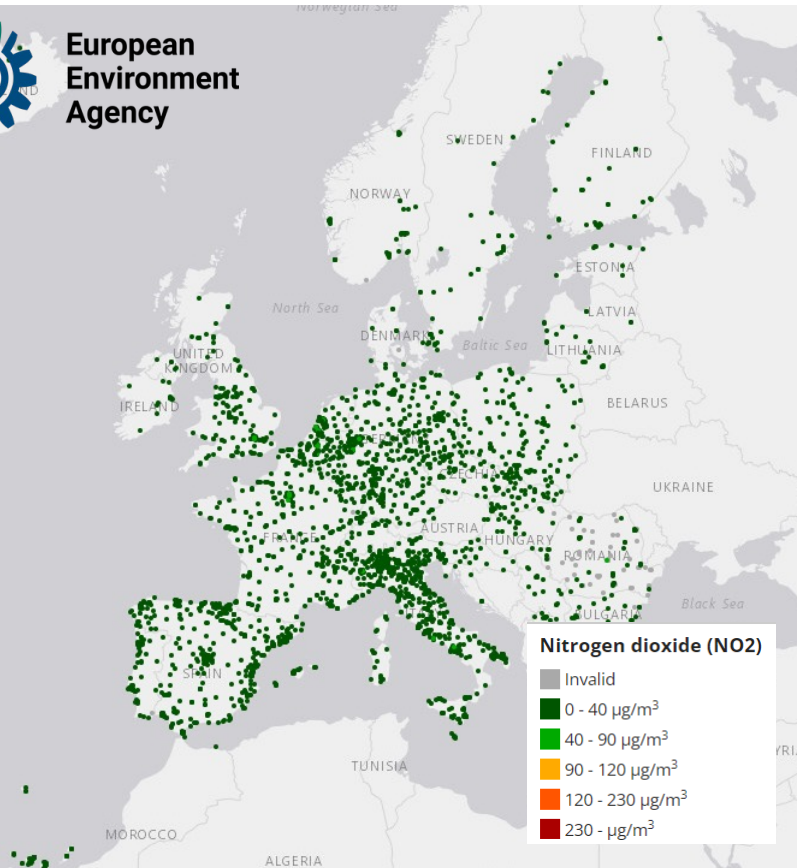
[Environmental Insights Explorer](#)



EEA AirBase Air Quality data



European
Environment
Agency



- **AirBase multi-annual time series** of air quality measurement data different **air pollutants (NO₂)**
- To overcome the limited number of air quality stations in **Denmark** (12-15 stations), **Germany** (>300 stations) and **Poland** (120-150 stations) were also included.

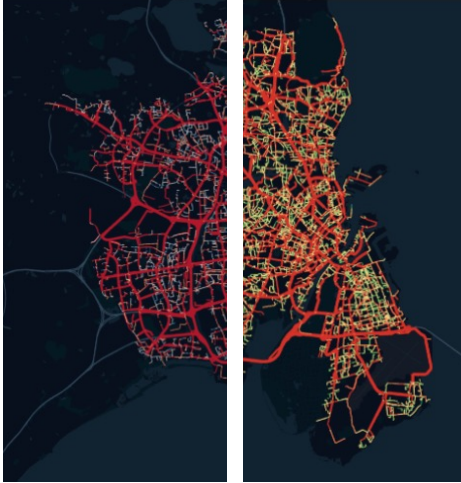


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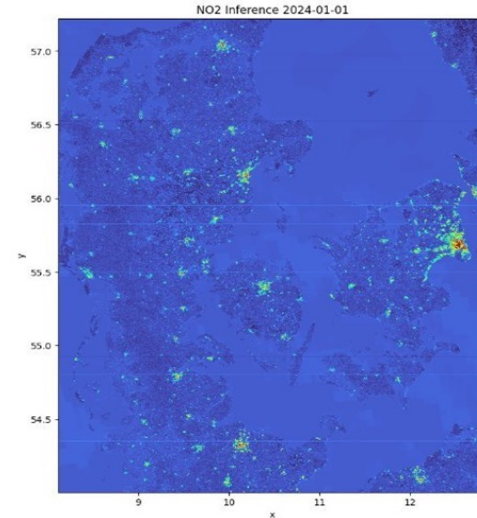


CityNexus Models



Local Mobility & Pollutant Concentration Model

To account for pollutants primarily generated by vehicular traffic

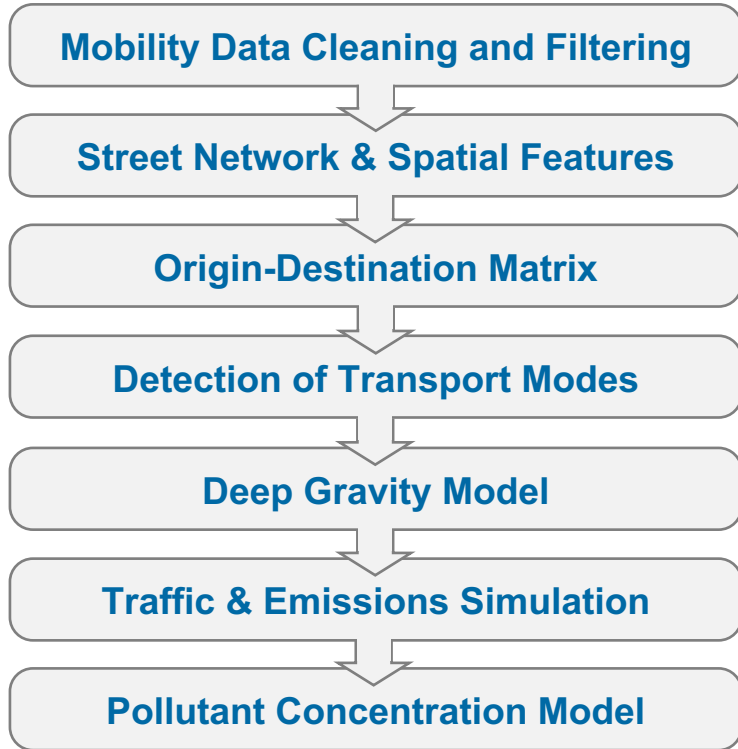


Regional Air Quality Model

To account for pollutants generated as result of all human activities



Local Mobility & Pollutant Concentration Model



Remove low-accuracy entries and identifying “stops”

Pre-process OSM network, link H3 cells with land use and POI data

Map O/D pairs into H3 cells, compute in/out flows.

Identify trips by pedestrian, cyclist, vehicle based on mean speed and standard deviation

Models mobility patterns from O/D matrices and predicts changes under different simulation conditions.

Simulates traffic flows and emission estimates by vehicle type.

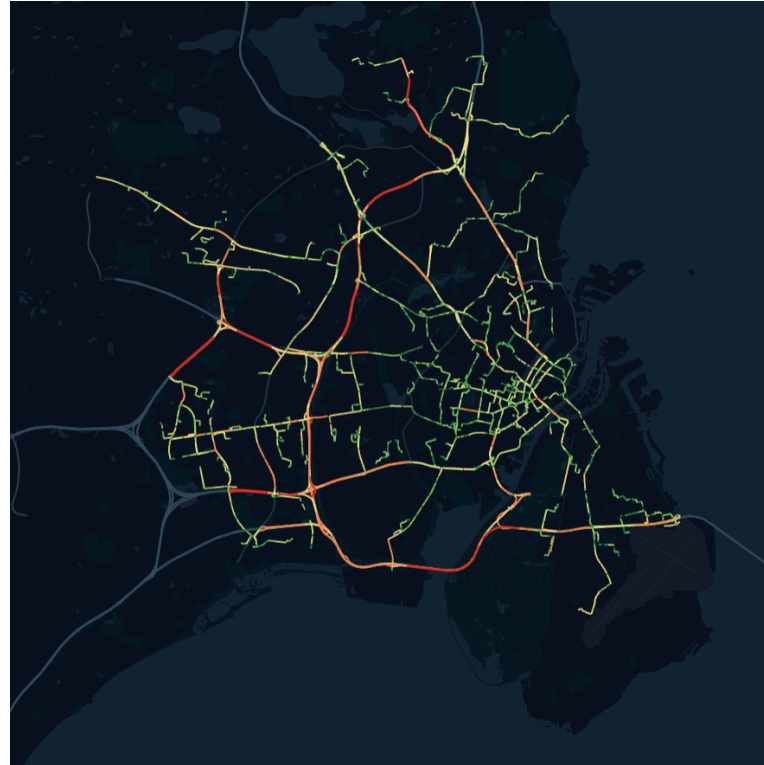
A regression model combines Google EIE data with emissions to estimate pollutant concentrations.



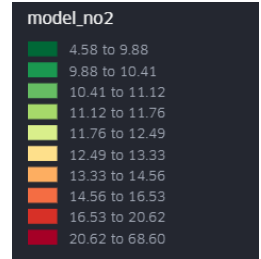
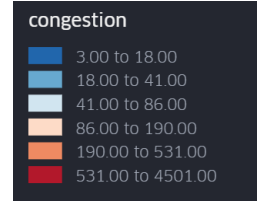
Local Mobility & Pollutant Concentration Model: Key steps



Road occupancy



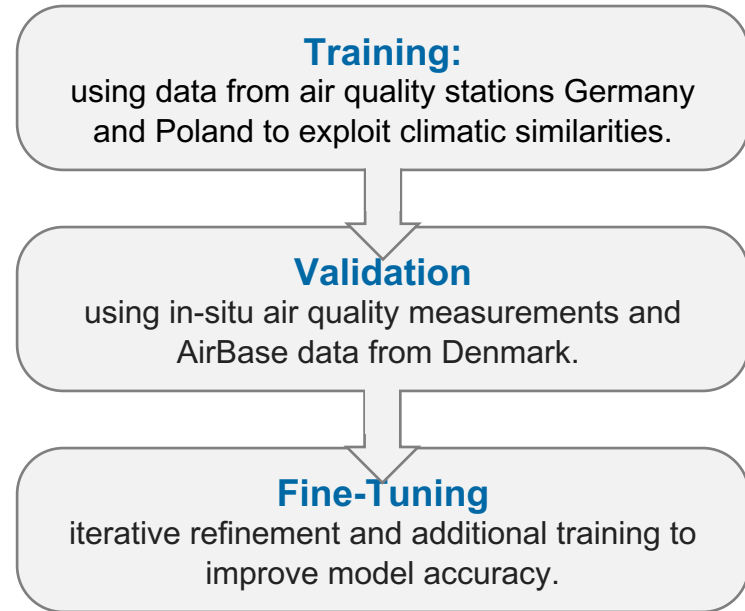
NO2 concentration





Regional Air Quality Model (NO₂)

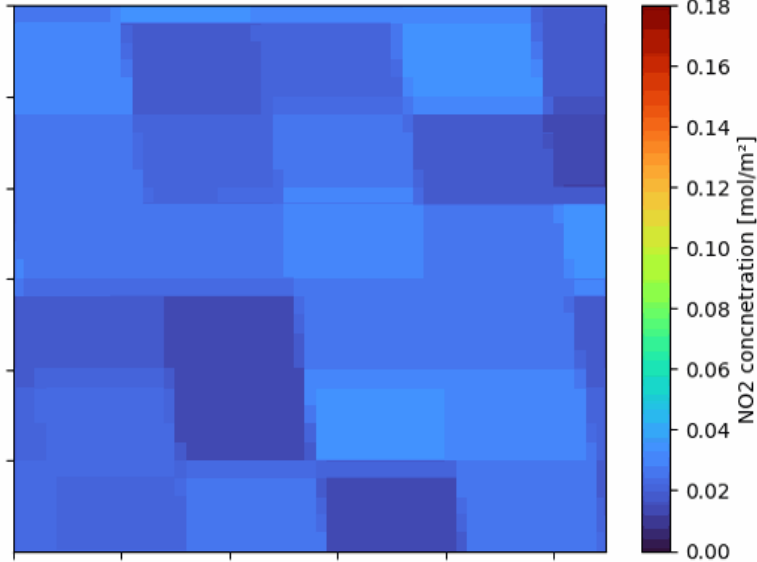
- Gradient boosting methodology to generate 100m-resolution maps of near-surface NO₂ concentration;
- Spatial covariates (i.e. DEM, land use data, population density, road density, traffic volume, industrial emissions...) employed as independent variables;
- NO₂ measurements from in-situ stations employed as dependent variables.



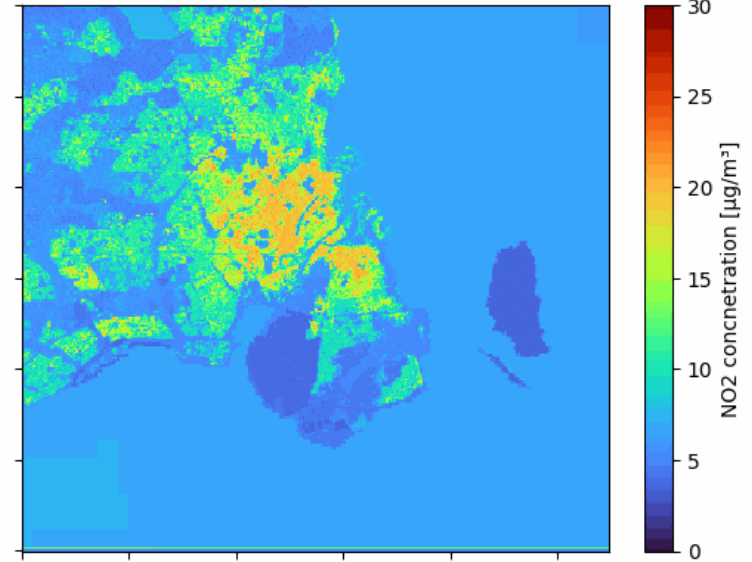


Regional Air Quality Model

Copenhagen S5P01-02-2024

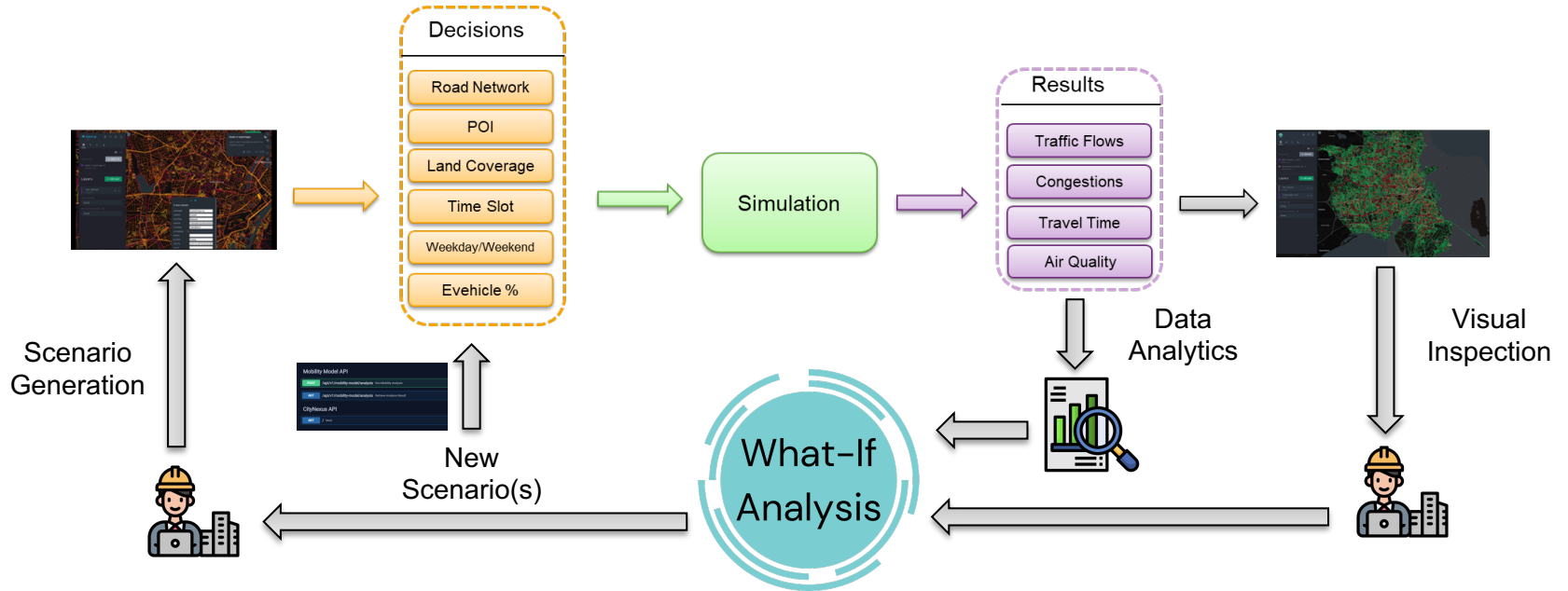


Copenhagen 2024-01-01



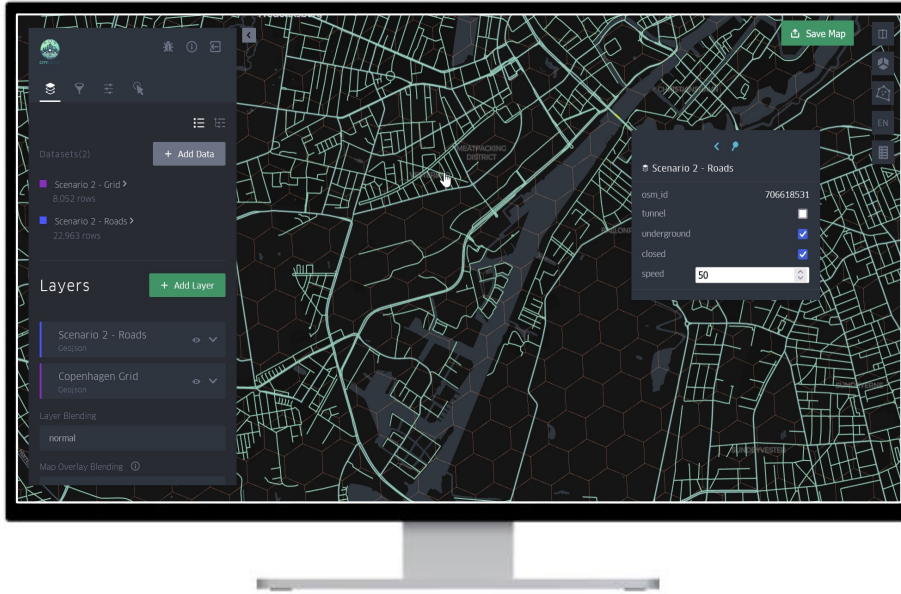


User Workflow





User Interface



- Interactive user interface build on Kepler.gl and OPENAPI
- Visualise a scenario, make modifications, start a simulation and explore results

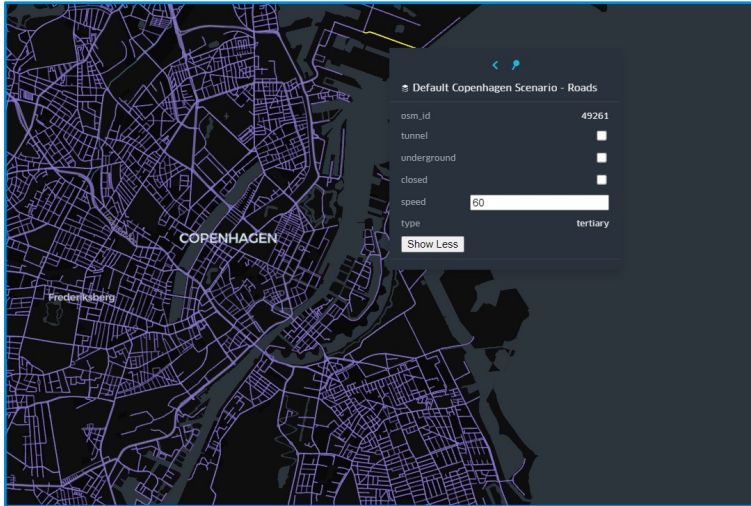




User Interface

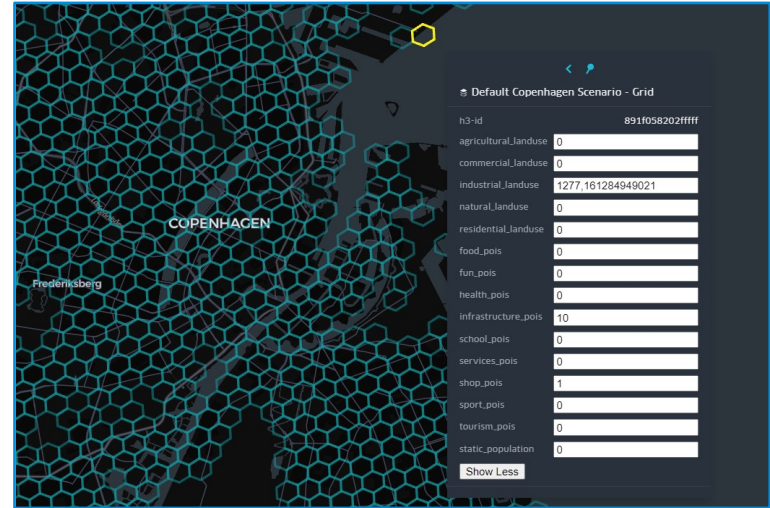
Road Segment Properties

- Road Segment Conversion
- Average Speed Adjustment
- Road Segment Accessibility



Map Zone Properties

- Land use classes change
- Points of Interest management
- Population dynamics adjustment



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Explainable AI



XAI for **validation and increased trustworthiness** for operational deployment

“validating the system”

mostly on algorithm transparency and global interpretability, to understand how a model was generated and how the system makes predictions.



XAI as support for decision-making and **intelligent assistance**

“improving the system”

global interpretability, to justify the decisional process,
local interpretability, to provide explanations on specific suggestions generated



XAI for **root cause analysis** and explanation

“learning from the system”

global interpretability, to understand how causes/anomalies are found,
local interpretability, to provide explanation on specific findings



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Thank You

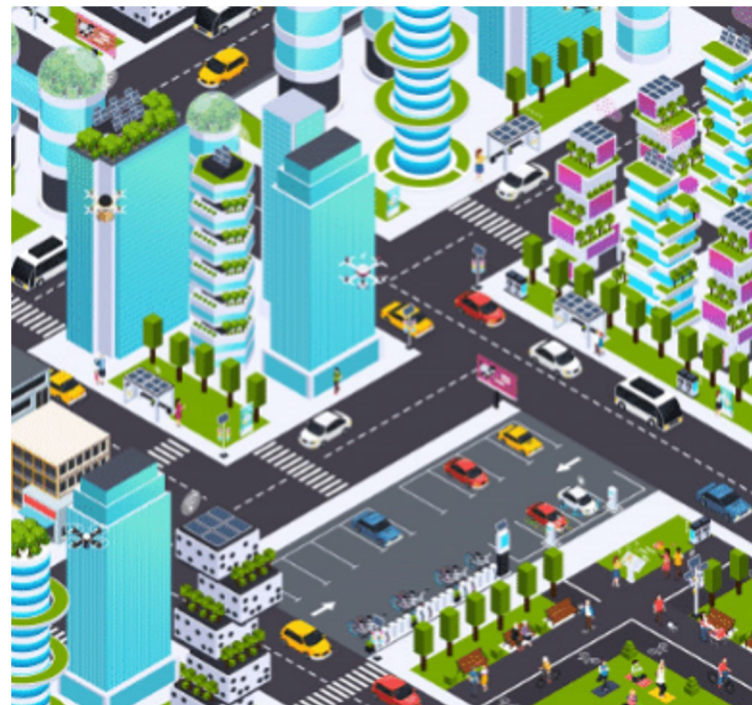


Local Mobility & Pollutant Concentration Model



SUMO (Simulation of Urban MObility):

- Open source, highly traffic simulation package developed by the Institute of Transportation Systems at DLR.
- Designed for microscopic and continuous traffic modeling in large networks.
- Supports intermodal simulation, including pedestrians, with a comprehensive toolkit for scenario creation.
- Facilitates detailed analysis of traffic flows, including vehicular and pedestrian traffic in complex urban environments.



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Local Mobility & Pollutant Concentration Model



Deep Gravity Model:

- Utilizes deep neural networks to predict mobility flows within a city or region;
- Generates new scenarios based on different parameters;
- Integrates mobility-related variables such as POIs, road infrastructure, population, and land use;
- Able to transfer knowledge to metropolitan areas not previously analysed;
- Offers more accurate predictions than traditional gravity models, especially in areas with scarce data;
- Helps to better understand the motivations behind movements

