



30th Annual **INCOS**
international symposium

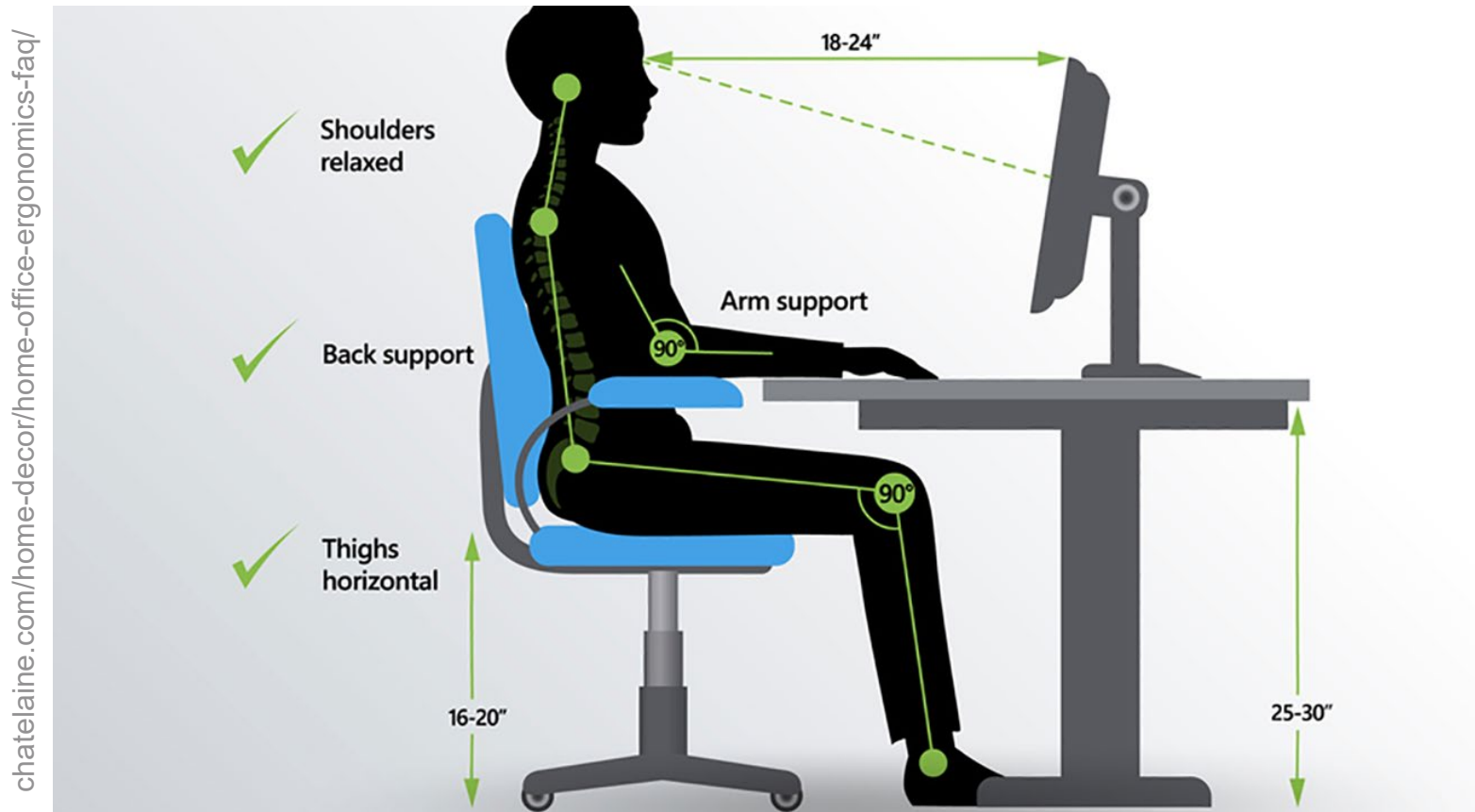
Virtual Event
July 20 - 22, 2020

Fabio G. da Silva

Distributed Architecture for Monitoring Urban Air Quality: A Systems Engineering Approach



Health & Safety Moment



Home Office Ergonomics



Agenda

- Motivation
- Project goals
- Context
- Development process
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements



Motivation

- Capstone Project
- Sponsor: Georgia Tech's PMASE program
- Co-sponsor: NASA's ESTO
- Support to New Observing Strategies (NOS) project



Project Goals

- Use of SE methods & tools
- Needs, use cases & high level requirements
- Distributed monitoring architecture
- Urban air quality domain

Why Urban Air Quality?



Air pollution, which kills an estimated 7 million people every year, is the biggest environmental health risk of our time.

unenvironment.org/explore-topics/air/about-air

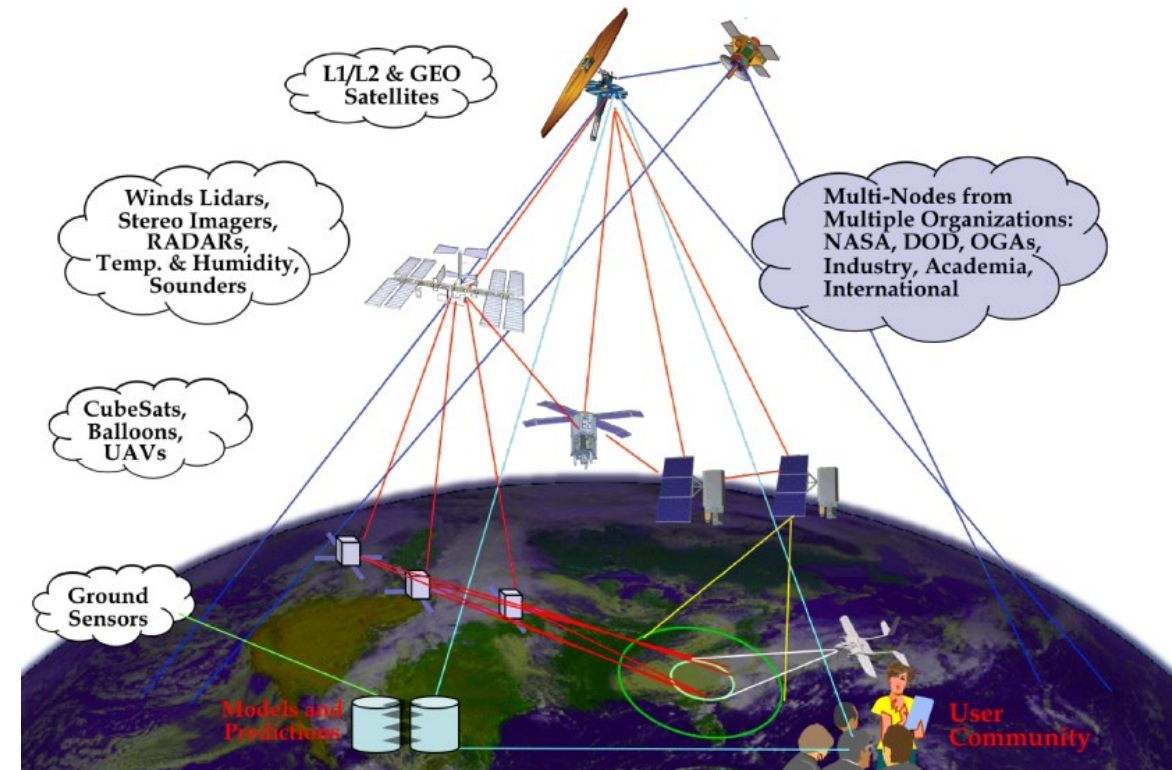
*The **short-lived climate pollutants** black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons are the most important contributors to the man-made global greenhouse effect after carbon dioxide, responsible for up to 45% of current global warming. (IGSD, 2013)*





Why a Distributed Monitoring System?

- Variety of systems available
 - Satellites to indoor monitoring
- Why not an interconnected platform?
- Allow data sharing and processing
- Better decision-making
- More research data



ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/20190028350.pdf



Development Process

Mission Analysis

Use Case Analysis

Sociotechnical Analysis

Requirements Analysis

System Architecture



Development Process

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Mission Analysis

Monitoring

Access by nodes

Raw & processed
data

Data validation
(reliability)

Action

Action from nodes

Current situation
triggers

Enhanced monitoring
or mitigation

Predictive

Action from nodes

Predictive model
triggers

Avoid or reduce
consequences



Mission Analysis

Use Case Analysis

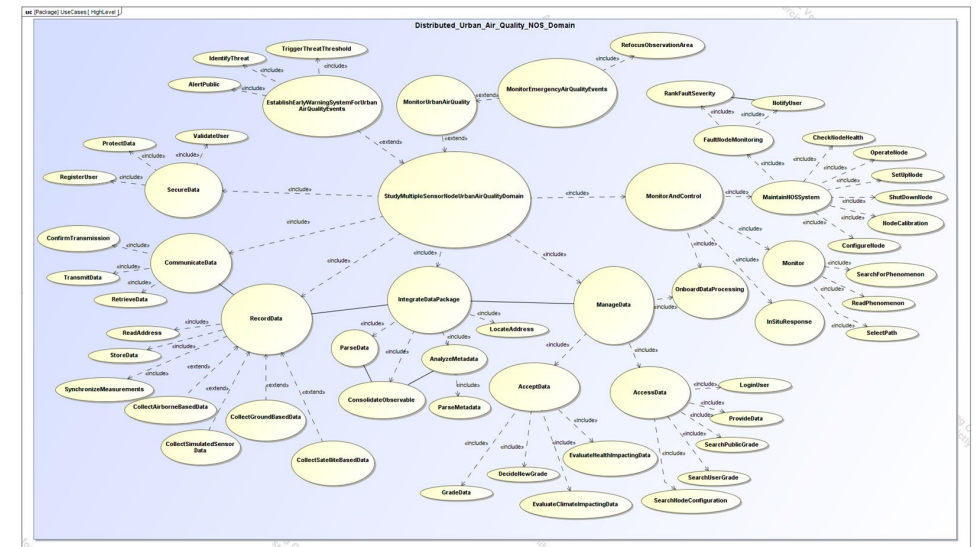
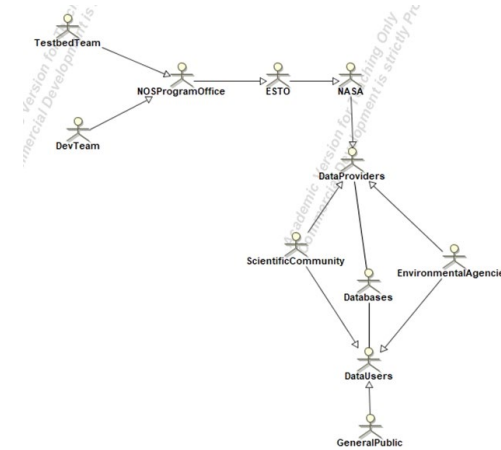
Sociotechnical Analysis

Requirements Analysis

System Architecture

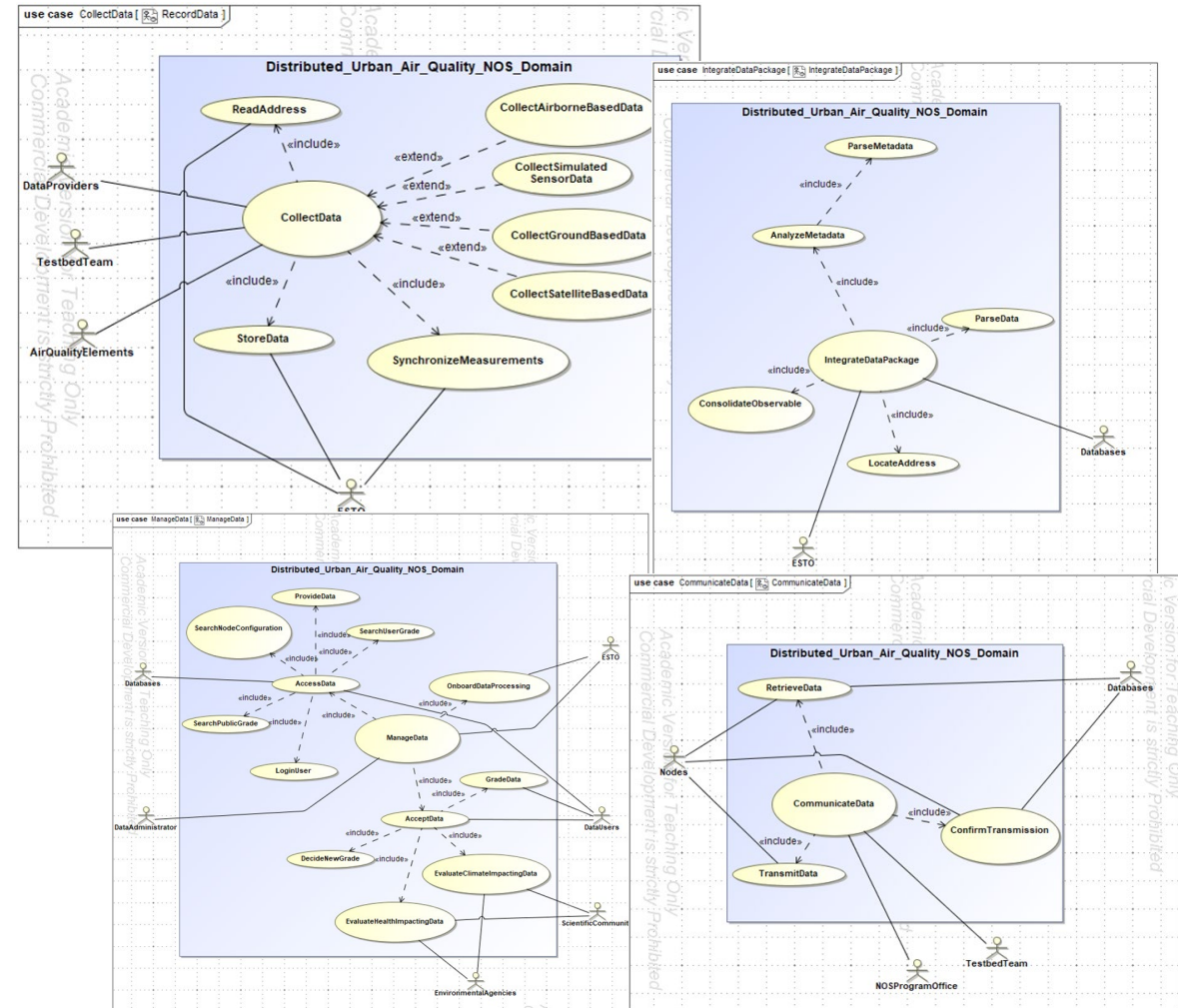
Use Case Analysis

- Actors identification
- Multi-level use cases



Use Cases

- Collect Data
- Integrate Data
- Manage Data
- Communicate Data
- Secure Data
- Monitor & Control





Mission Analysis

Use Case Analysis

Sociotechnical Analysis

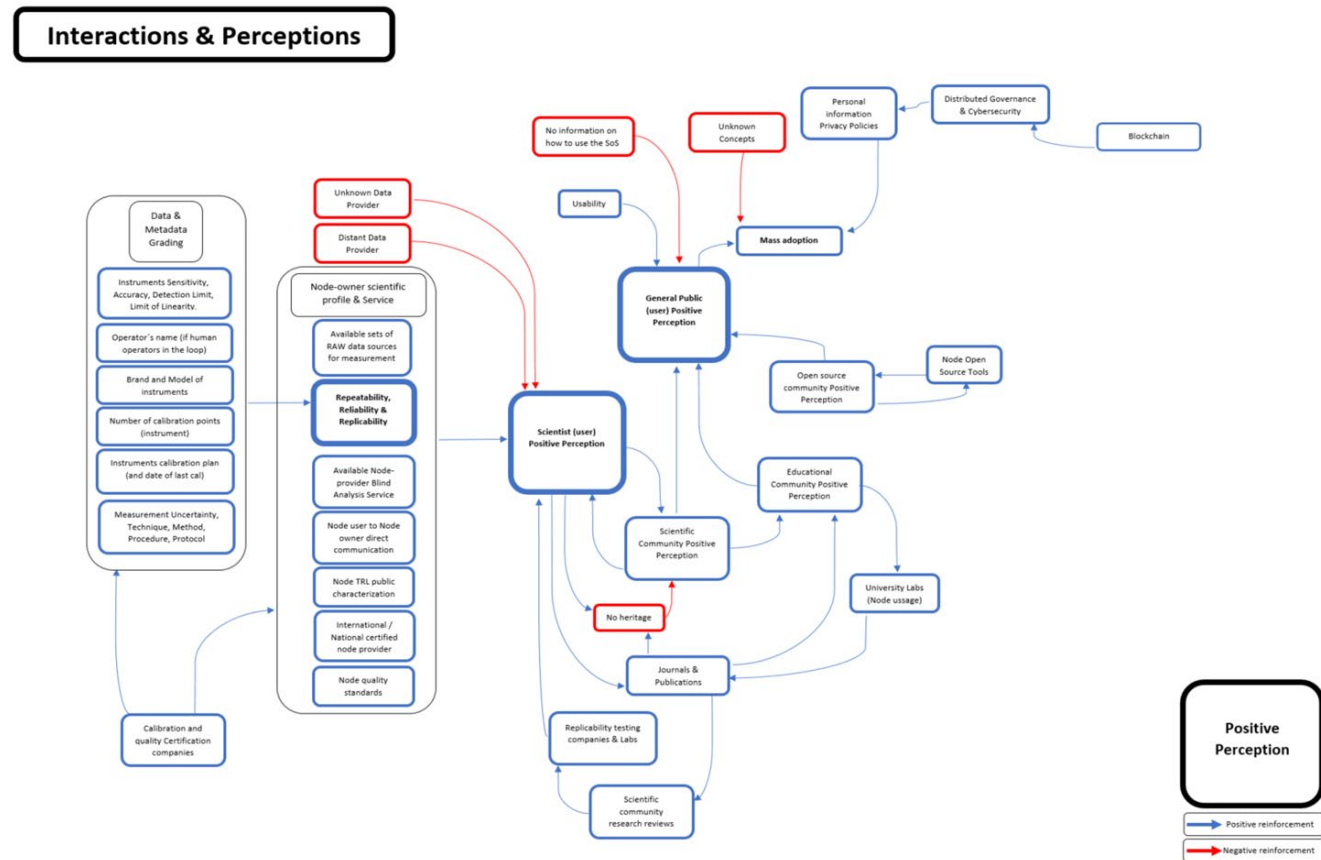
Requirements Analysis

System Architecture

Sociotechnical Analysis



- High-level mapping
- Support to requirement analysis
- Perception & confidence
- Required & desired
- Key aspects of influence





Mission Analysis

Use Case Analysis

Sociotechnical Analysis

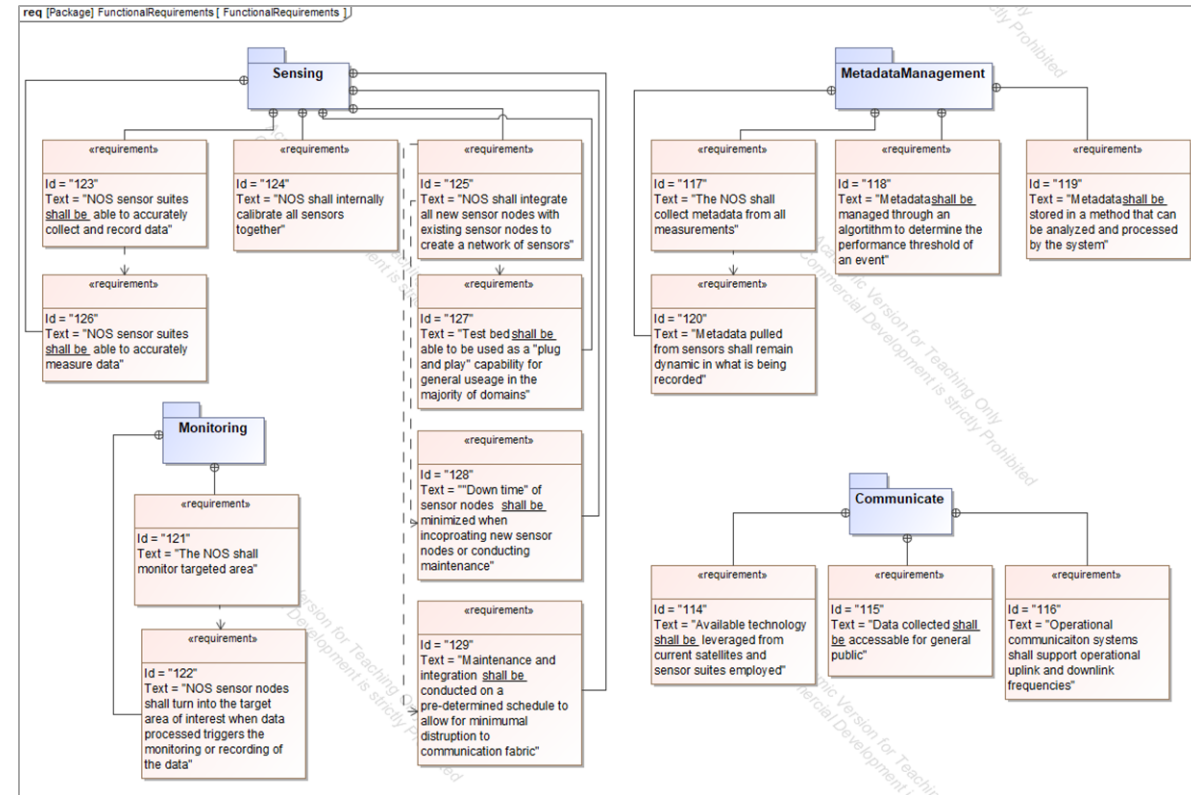
Requirements Analysis

System Architecture



Requirements Analysis

- Functional
- Data architecture
- Hardware architecture
- Sociotechnical
- Project management
- Air quality
- Human systems integration





Mission Analysis

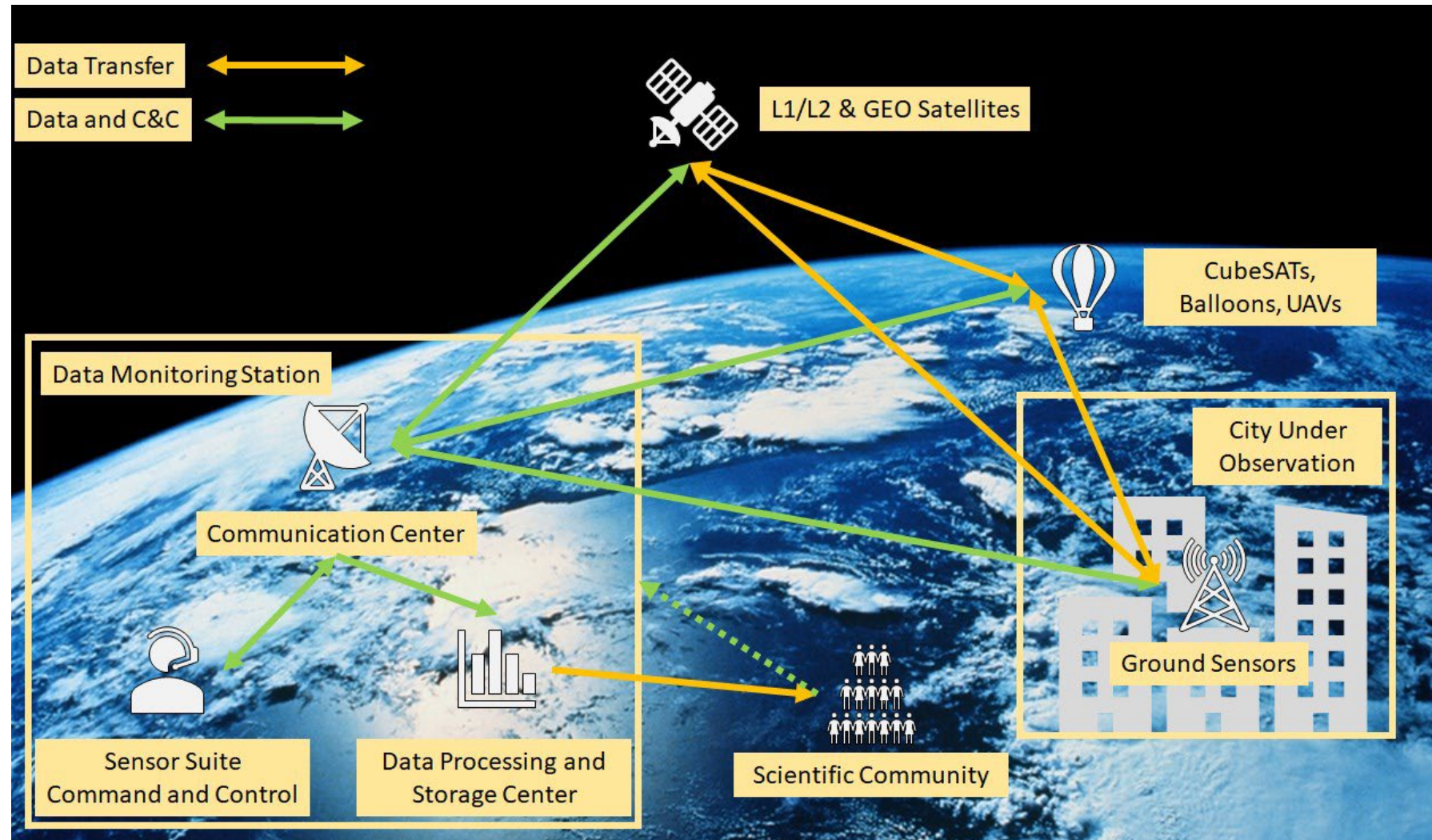
Use Case Analysis

Sociotechnical Analysis

Requirements Analysis

System Architecture

System Architecture





System Architecture

NOS System

Data
System

Information
System

Support
System

User
System



Conclusions

- Flexible network node interface increase acceptance
- User perception and confidence is important
- 3 “Rs”: Repeatability, Reliability & Reproducibility
- Data validation and security as building blocks
- Commercial partners would enhance capabilities
- International standards may speed up definitions
- This is a starting point. Much further work still required.



Acknowledgements

- Georgia Tech Professional Education
- NASA's Earth Science Technology Office
- Interviewed Scientists
- PMASE instructors & class of 2019



PMASE Capstone Team NASA



- Adrian Unger
- Dylan Shean
- Fabio G da Silva
- Jennifer Nguyen
- Laura B Beebe
- Philip Dewire
- Stephen Grzelak
- Tom McDermott (Mentor)



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www.incose.org/symp2020