

PERSONAL EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT IN TRAFFIC: HOW CONTEXT INFLUENCES EXPOSURE PERCEPTION

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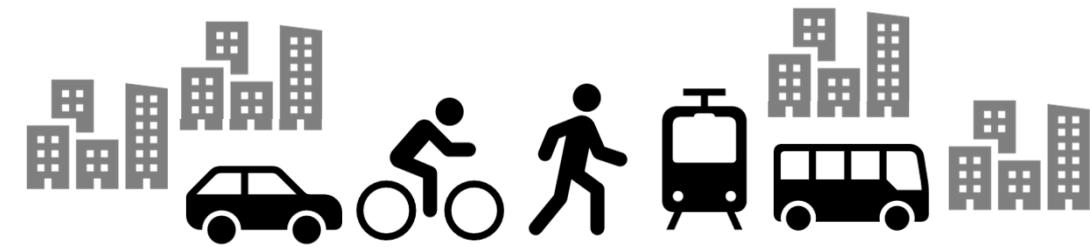
Workshop Receptor modelling, applications and technical solutions (by IGSTC)
27.10.2025

Measuring air pollution in traffic – why does it matter?



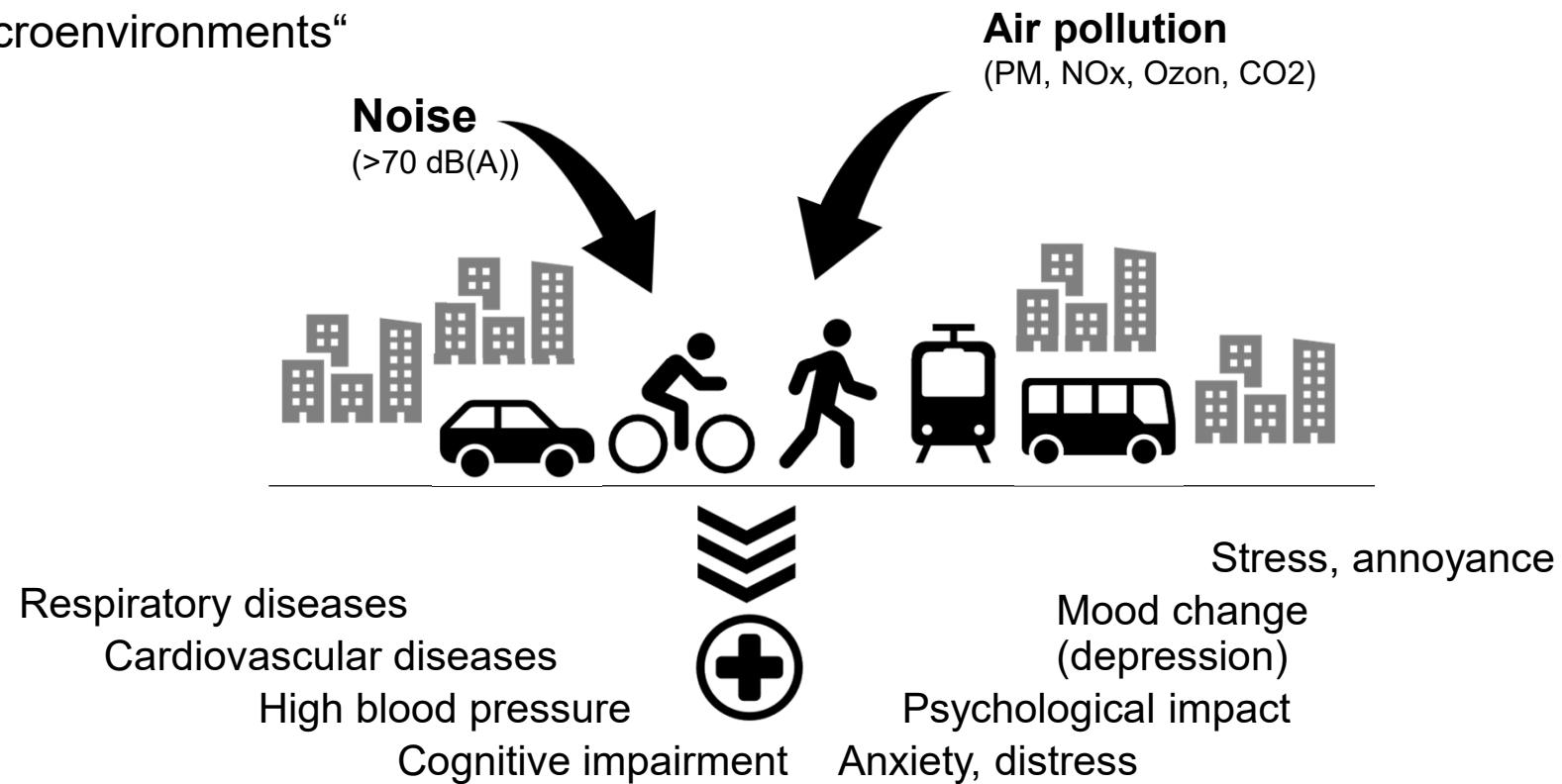
Background: Personal exposure to air pollution during travel

- 4-7% of the day urban dwellers are in „traffic-influenced microenvironments“
(Matz et al. 2018)



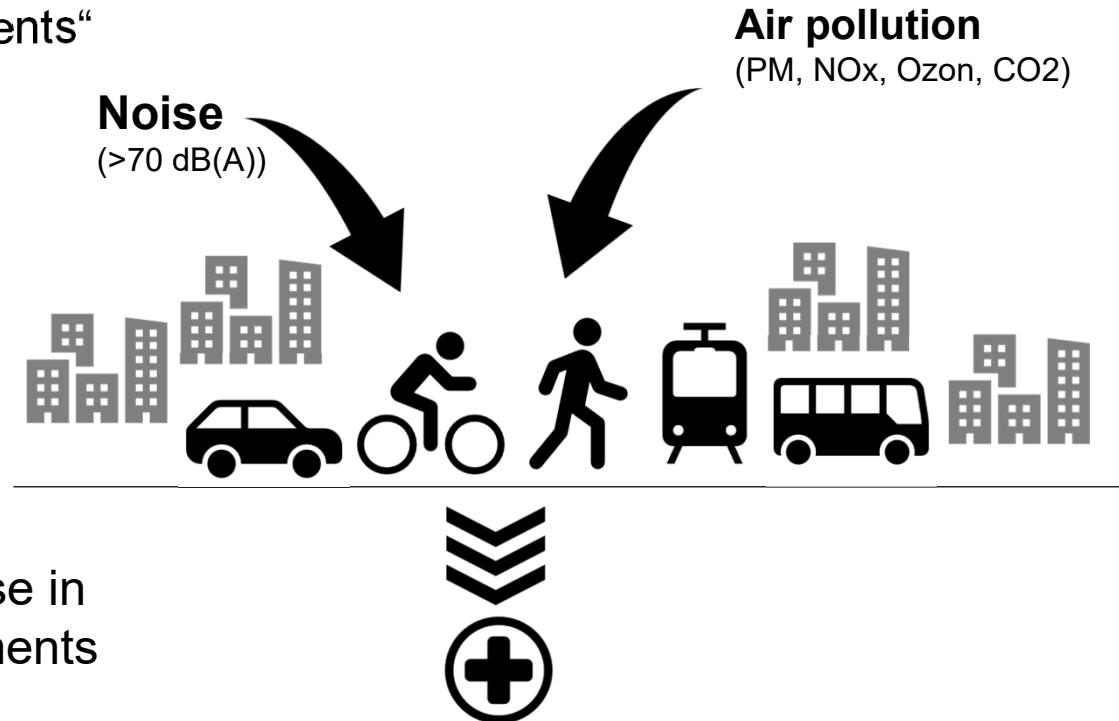
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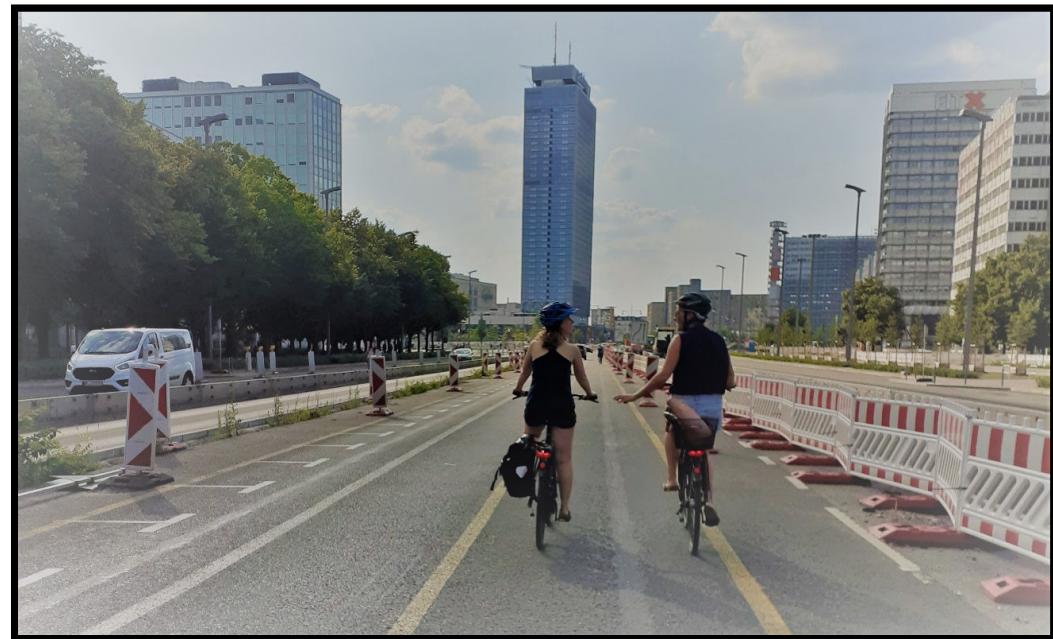
- 4-7% of the day urban dwellers are in „traffic-influenced microenvironments“
(Matz et al. 2018)
- **Perceived and measured** exposure to do not always match, specifically on-the-move
(see Riley et al. 2021)
 - e.g. 85% of cyclists underestimate exposure towards air pollution
(Ueberham et al. 2018)
- Severity of air pollution and noise in traffic-influenced microenvironments is underestimated



Research interest

How are people exposed to air pollution and noise during their daily mobility in the city?

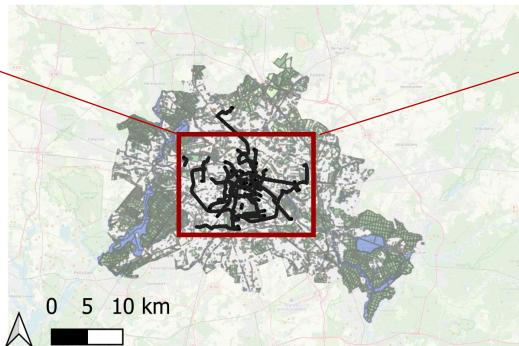
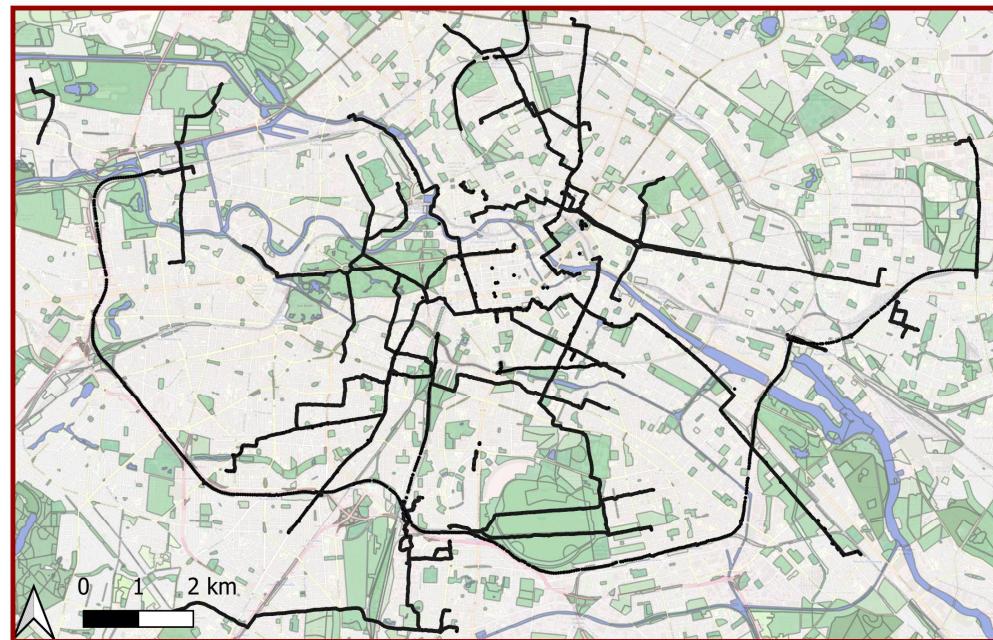
How do people perceive air pollution and noise and how does that influence their well-being, health perception and protective practices?





INDIVIDUAL EXPOSURE SENSING AND SITUATIONAL CONTEXT: BERLIN

Sample and procedure



- October 2019 – November 2020
- Commuting in Berlin, Germany
 - 28 participants
 - 57% female, 43% male
 - Mean age: 38 years
 - Bicycle 75%; walking+PT 18%, cycling+PT 7%

Method: Go- and Ride-Alongs and wearable sensors



- **On-the-move qualitative interview**
- Interviewer accompanies an interviewee on-the-move

(Kusenbach, 2003; Evans & Jones, 2011;
Sheller & Urry 2006; Kühl 2016)



- Semi-structured interview to explore:
 - **Perception of air pollution and noise**
 - **Protective practices**
 - **Perceived physical health and wellbeing**
 - **Emotional experiences**
- Observations of the environment

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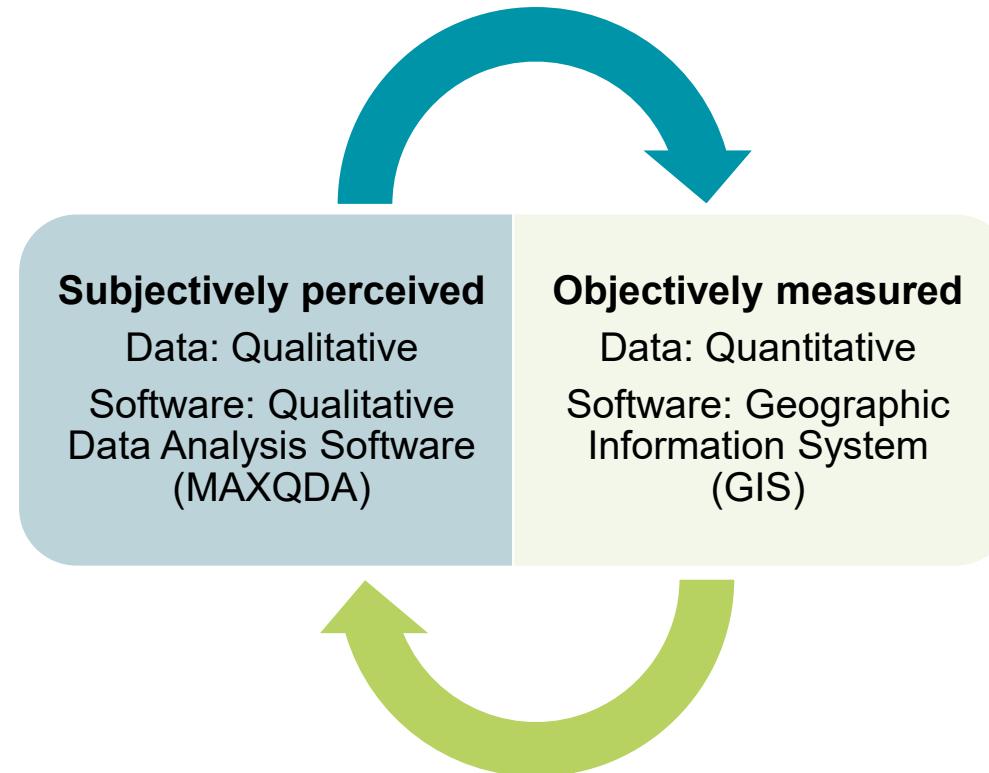
... complemented by wearable sensors

- **PM2.5 [counts] (per minute)**
- **Noise (dBA) (2sec)**
- **GPS (2sec)**

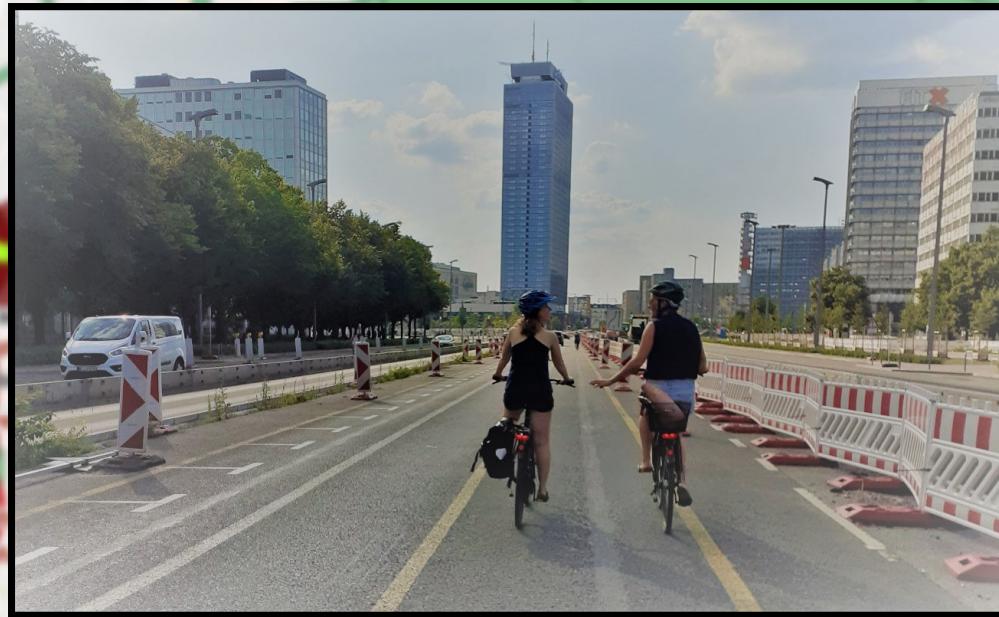


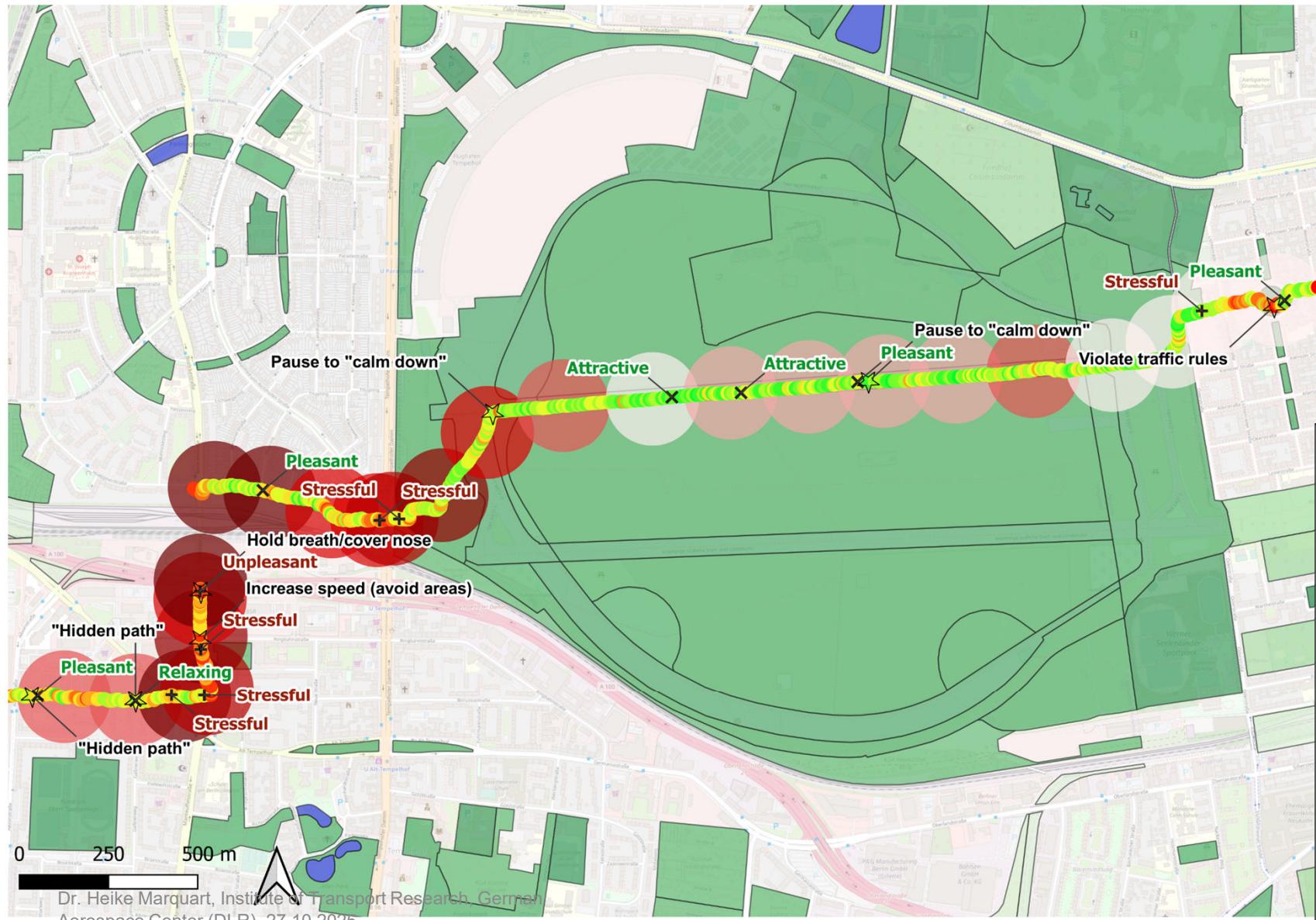
(see Ueberham & Schlink 2018)

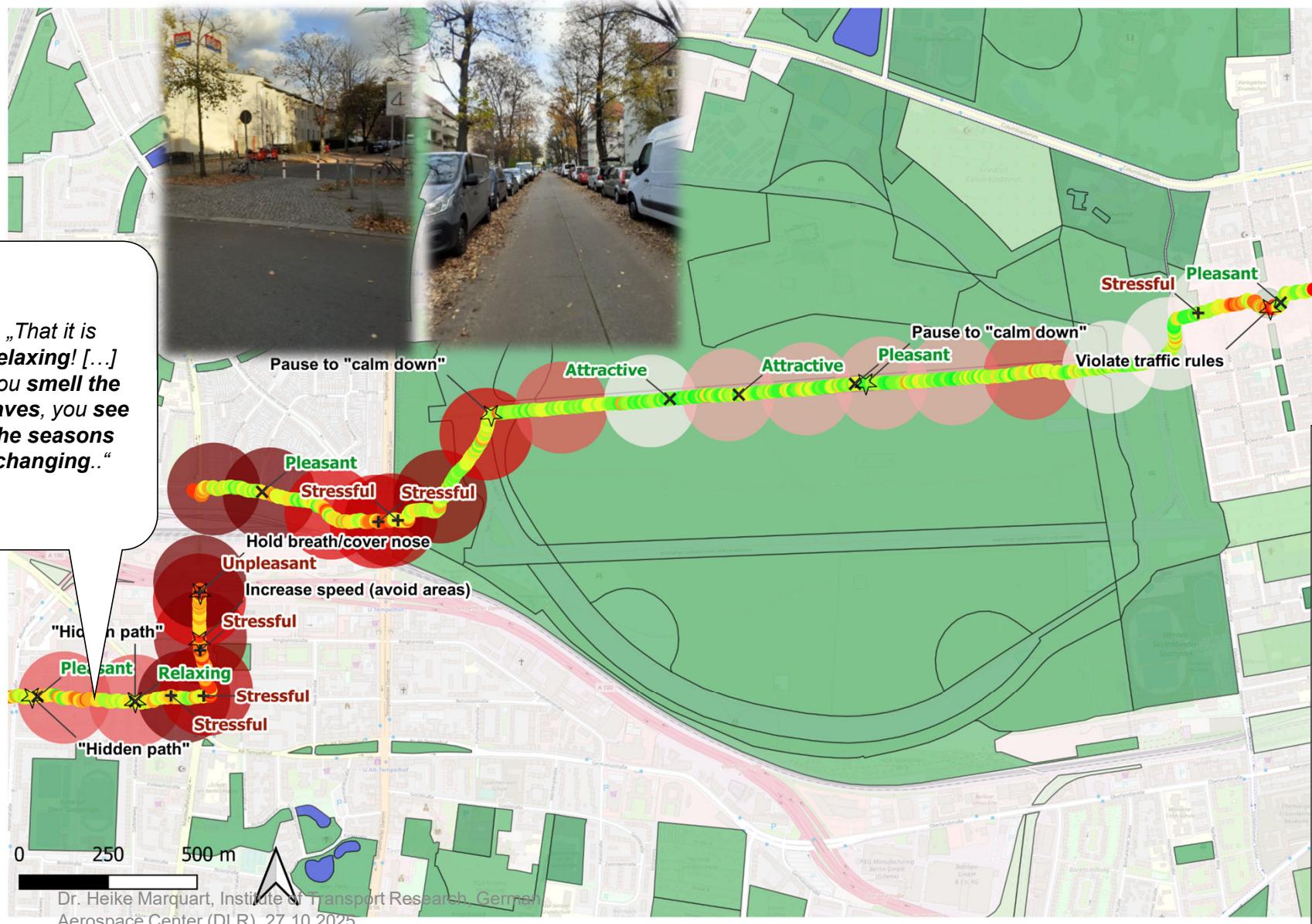
Data analysis and software tools: Qualitative and measurement data



Perception of air pollution and noise: Cycling in Berlin



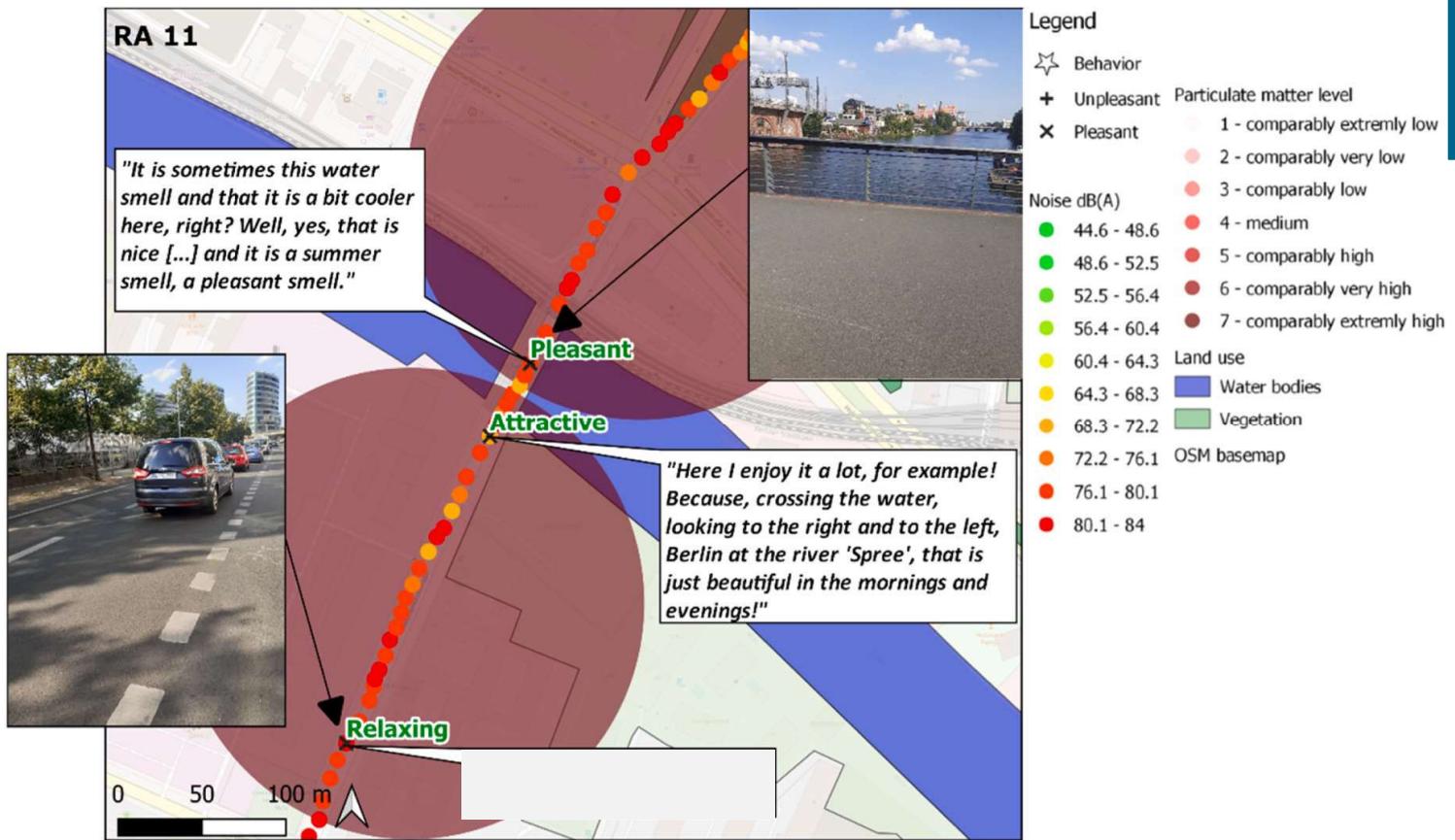








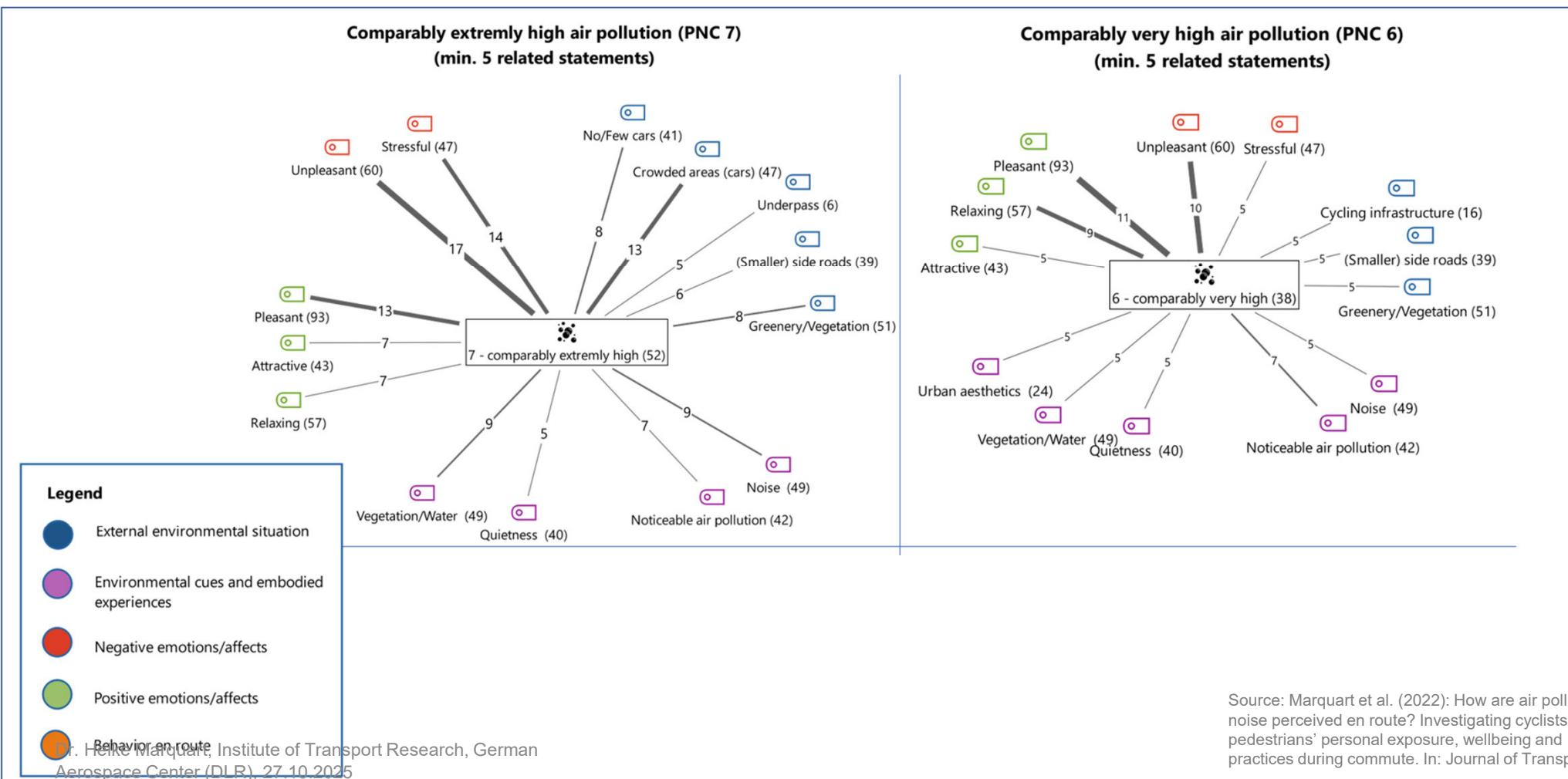
Results: Perception during high exposure levels



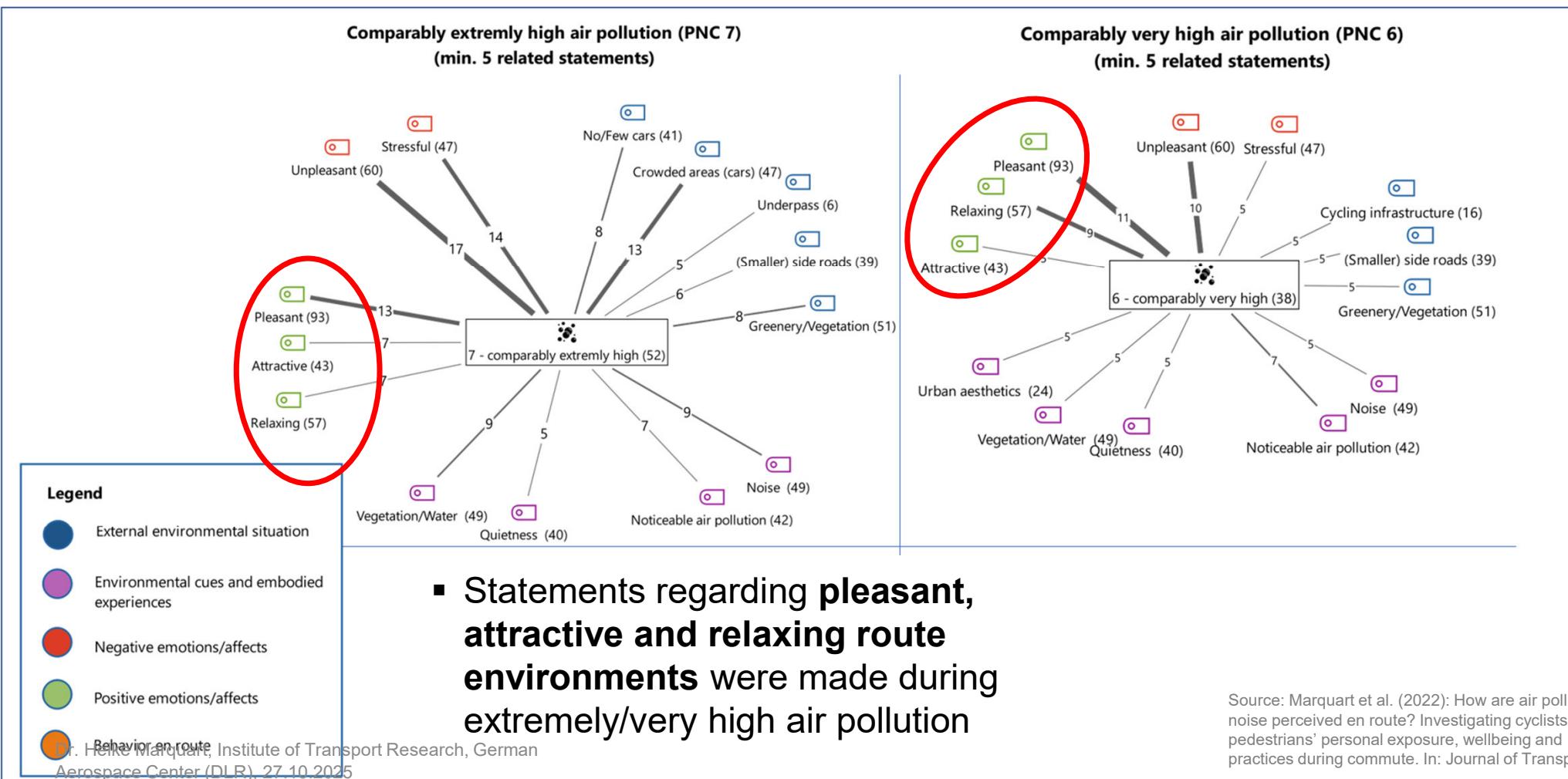
Vegetation, greenery and water

Source: Marquart et al. (2022): How are air pollution and noise perceived en route? Investigating cyclists' and pedestrians' personal exposure, wellbeing and practices during commute. In: Journal of Transport & Health

Results: Perception during high exposure levels



Results: Perception during high exposure levels



Results: Other built- and non-built environmental factors



Smaller side-roads

"I cycle, completely in peace, facing the church, free handing, nearly dancing." (RA27)

PM: 7 - comparably extremely high



Urban aesthetics

"I like places which have this 'flair', have a history. [...] Every house has a story to tell." (GA15)

PM: 6 - comparably very high



Neighbourhood feeling / „liveable“ street

"Here are little shops, people sitting on a bench, the vegetable store. I look into [...] and I am happy." (GA13)

PM: 5 - comparably high

Infrastructure and distance to traffic

"Here we have a separation of street and cycling path and I perceive the car traffic peripheral." (RA 24)

PM: 7 - comparably extremely high

A blurred background image shows a street scene in Chennai, India. In the foreground, the front of a teal-colored bicycle is visible, including its handlebars, a bell, and a black wire basket. The basket contains a small white device, likely a sensor. The street is busy with other vehicles, including a white car on the left and several motorbikes and scooters in the background. People are walking on the sidewalk to the right. The overall atmosphere is one of a typical urban environment in a developing country.

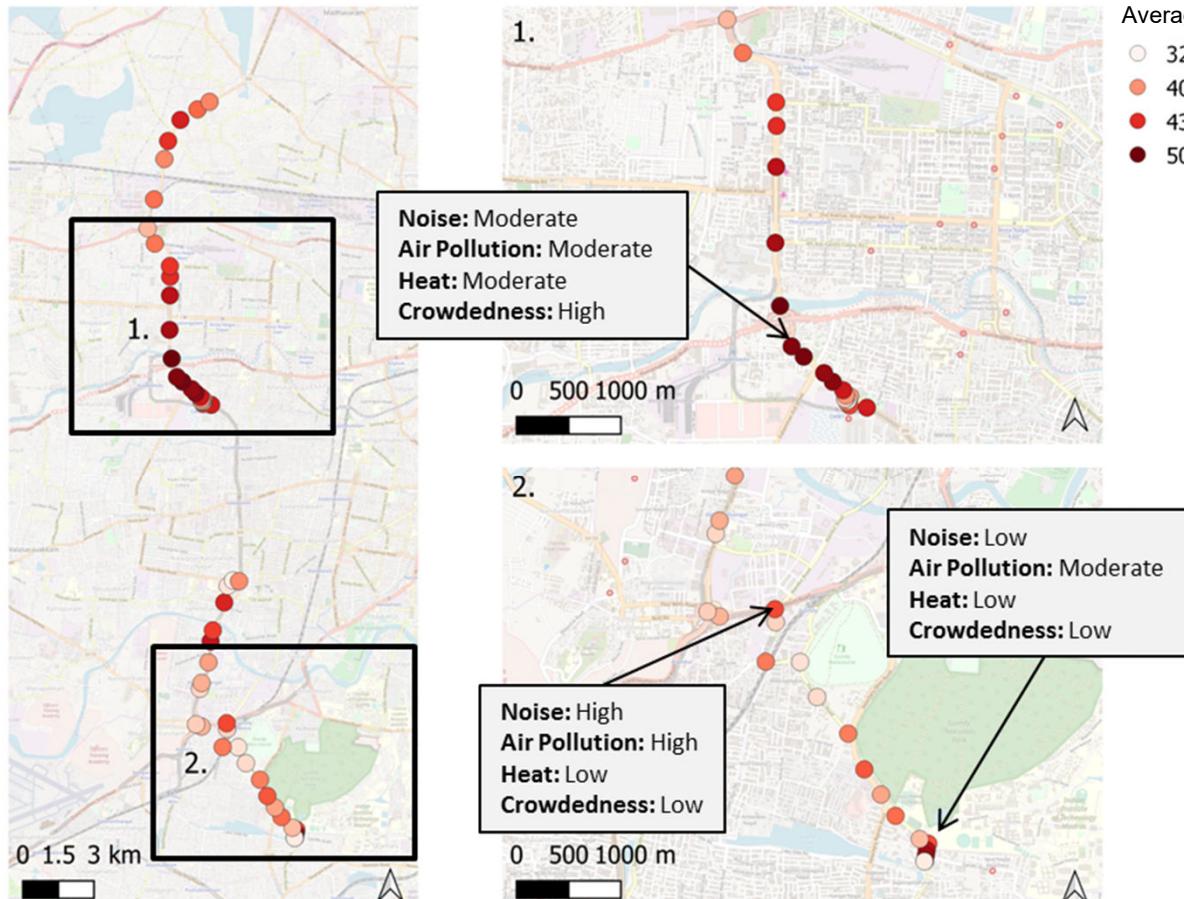
INDIVIDUAL EXPOSURE SENSING AND SITUATIONAL CONTEXT: CHENNAI

Perception of air pollution and noise: Commuting in Chennai

Interviewed individuals (N)	Gender (N)	Age (Mean \pm SD)	Drivers license (%)	Own vehicle (%)	Commuting type (N)
15	Female (10) Male (5)	30.4 \pm 5.3	Yes (73%) No (27%)	Yes (60%) No (40%)	Motorbike (8) Bus, walking (2) Walking (2) Train, walking (2) Cycling (1)



Perception of air pollution and noise: Commuting in Chennai



Average PM per cubic decimenter (>0.5 till 2.5 μ m)

- 32617,86776
- 40141,5829
- 43780,26334
- 50899,05139

1. Crowded; interviewee stands in the aisle; doors open; air flow; 3-4 lanes highway, social contact with friend

2. Almost empty; sitting next to open window; 2-lane street covers his/her face with cloth

Source: Marquart, H.; Schlink, U.; Shiva Nagendra, S.M. (2021): Complementing mobile measurements with Walking Interviews: a case study on personal exposure of commuters in Chennai, India, International Journal of Urban Sciences

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Dr. Heike Marquart, Institute of Transport Research, German Aerospace Center (DLR), 27.10.2025

Conclusion



- People in traffic have **varying exposure profiles**
- People undertake **protective practices** to protect themselves from pollution
- **Context** is relevant for wellbeing and health perception
- **Built environmental features** and **social context** play a role for exposure perception and can improve wellbeing
→ **Urban planning** plays crucial role

Outlook and further research interests



- How can we effectively **combine perception, exposure and health** applying wearable sensors?
- How can the **built environment** support exposure protection on-the-move? Especially for the **most vulnerable**, e.g. on the route to school?
- What effect does **exposure information / awareness** has on personal wellbeing? → ethical concerns

Thank you.

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