Using IoT To Measure Air Quality



Julia Gersey



Outline

- Inspiration For Study
- Introduction/Problem
- Methodology
- Sensor Prototype
- Testing
- Results
- Next Steps
- Let's Talk Data
- Q&A



Inspiration For Study

Monu and Aamya live in one of the world's most polluted cities. Only one of their families can afford air purificer Air Quality Disparities Persist Despite Overall Gains

In Landmark Ruling, Air Pollution Recorded as a Cause of Death for British Girl

Legal and environmental experts hailed a coroner's ruling that, for the first time in Britain, directly linked a specific person's death to air pollution.

f 🔉 🖌 🖷 🎁 🔶 🛴



Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah in a photo shown by her mother, Rosamund. Hollie Adams/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

Pollution Is Killing Black Americans. This Community

E.P.A. Chief Vows to 'Do Better Protect Poor Communities

The Environmental Protection Agency on Wednesda announce stepped-up enforcement and monitoring t disadvantaged communities struggling with polluted water.

f 🕒 y 📾 🏥 🄶 🗌 🔝







namene roung's name sits deside the rotate overniser rower station. Evenin Kopaniski nor rite Anegineny rrong







Introduction/Problem

- Fine-Grained to increase urban reporting
 - Only one PM 2.5 sensor for Cleveland/Cuyahoga
- Aim for historically redline communities
 - Research shows these areas are affected the most
 - Corresponds with Steel Mill Pollution in Cleveland
- Enclosure to protect hardware from the elements
 - Clear housing to show what's inside
 - Mistaken for surveillance





Methodology

- Low-cost
 - less cost to build = more sensors
 - Encourage \$30-40 sensor instead of COTS \$200+ sensor
 - Partnered with PCsForPeople
- Low-power
 - Power is expensive and limits placement of sensors
 - Encourage community partners (Slavic Village)
- Generally Available boards
 - Raspberry Pi/Arduino
 - Easy for younger computing students to learn
- Accuracy
 - 6 feet about ground (adult human level)
 - Previous research papers show that although low-cost sensors may not be as precise as Purple Air, EPA or COTS sensors, it accurately shows general trends in air quality



Sensor Prototype



Version 1 & 2: Raspberry Pi Zero W/4B, Adafruit Metro M4 Airlift, Plantower PMS5003 PM Sensor

(Current) Version 3: Raspberry Pi Pico W with Plantower PMS5003 PMSensor



Testing

- Testing in Controlled Lab Environment showed similar PM 2.5 readings



Particulate Matter



Testing

- Testing in the Engineering Students' enclosure gave linear offset







Testing

-

Pilot study with PCsForPeople around Cleveland





Deployment Results

- Trends matched expectations
 - Cleveland firework show
 - Daily rush hour
- 2x difference <4 miles
 - Steel Mill pollution
- Similar readings to EPA
 - More fine-grained
 - Focused on Urban Environment
 - Showed Steel Mill pollution
- Publicly available data
 - <u>https://mopsdev.bw.edu/~bkrupp/aq</u>
 <u>/view.php</u>

Poster Accepted into ACM SenSys 2022





Results

All Sensor Readings Compared (Last 7 Days)





Next Steps

- Build K-12 CS AQ Curriculum
- Implement Opportunistic Sensing
- Pilot Study at BW
- Increase Sensors around Cleveland



Let's Talk Data!

- How can we have the K-12 Curriculum incorporate Data Analysis?
- Data matches general trends, despite the accuracy being error-prone
- Basically... what should we do with this data?



Questions?



Thank You!

jgersey20@bw.edu

https://juliagersey.com

https://mops.bw.edu

