

***Air quality ananysis***

# 1. Air quality assessment in Tennessee

## Project Definition:

The project aims to analyze and visualize air quality data from monitoring stations in Tennessee. The

objective is to gain insights into air pollution trends, identify areas with high pollution levels, and develop

a predictive model to estimate RSPM/PM10 levels based on SO2 and NO2 levels. This project involves

defining objectives, designing the analysis approach, selecting visualization techniques, and creating a

predictive model using Python and relevant libraries.

## Project Objectives:

The primary objective of this project is to assess and improve air quality in various regions of Tennessee,

focusing on urban areas with high pollution levels. The specific goals include:

1. Data Collection: Gather comprehensive air quality data from different sources including monitoring

stations, satellite imagery, and citizen science initiatives.

2. Analysis: Analyze the collected data to identify patterns, trends, and pollution sources contributing to

poor air quality.

3. Community Engagement: Involve local communities in the assessment process, raise awareness about

air quality issues, and encourage active participation in mitigation efforts.

4. Policy Recommendations: Develop evidence-based policy recommendations to reduce air pollution,

promote clean energy solutions, and advocate for stricter environmental regulations.

### **Analysis Approach:**

1. Data Collection and Integration: Gather data from established air quality monitoring stations, satellite

data providers, and citizen-generated data. Integrate this diverse data into a unified database for

analysis.

2. Data Analysis Techniques: - Utilize statistical methods to identify correlations between air quality parameters and potential

pollution sources. - Apply machine learning algorithms to predict air quality trends and assess the impact of various

factors such as traffic, industrial emissions, and meteorological conditions. - Conduct spatial analysis to identify pollution hotspots and understand their geographical distribution.

3. Community Engagement: - Conduct surveys and workshops to understand local concerns about air quality. - Organize public forums and awareness campaigns to educate residents about the importance of clean

air and involve them in data collection through citizen science initiatives.

### **Visualization:**

1. Real-time Dashboards: Develop interactive dashboards displaying real-time air quality data, allowing

policymakers, researchers, and the public to monitor changes over time.

2. Geospatial Maps: Create maps illustrating air quality indices across different regions of Tennessee.

Overlay pollution sources such as industries and traffic routes to visualize correlations.

3. Temporal Trends: Generate time-series graphs depicting air quality variations over months and years.

Highlight specific events like wildfires or industrial activities affecting air quality.

4. Infographics: Design visually appealing infographics summarizing key findings, showcasing the impact of pollution on health, and outlining recommended actions for residents.

**Conclusion:**

By adopting a holistic approach that combines data-driven analysis, community engagement, and

effective visualization techniques, this project aims to not only assess the current state of air quality in

Tennessee but also empower communities and policymakers to take proactive measures in combating

air pollution. Through the collaborative effort of citizens, researchers, and policymakers, we can work

towards a cleaner and healthier environment for all residents of Tennessee.

## **2.Enhancing Air Quality Prediction Using Machine Learning algorithms**

### **1. Introduction:**

Air quality monitoring is crucial for public health and environmental management. This report

discusses the integration of machine learning algorithms to enhance the accuracy of predictive

models for air quality assessment.

### **2. Data Description:**

The dataset consists of the following variables: Stn Code, Sampling Date, State, City/Town/Village/Area, Location of Monitoring Station, Agency, Type of Location, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>,

RSPM/PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. These variables provide information about the monitoring stations,

environmental factors, and air quality parameters.

### **3. Methodology:**

To improve the accuracy of air quality predictions, machine learning algorithms have been

employed. The following steps were taken:

- a. Data Preprocessing: Cleaning and handling missing values.
- b. Feature Engineering: Extracting relevant features and transforming data.
- c. Model Selection: Utilizing algorithms such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and Neural Networks.
- d. Training and Evaluation: Splitting the dataset, training the models, and assessing performance

using appropriate metrics.

#### **4. Results:**

The machine learning models demonstrated improved predictive accuracy when compared to

traditional statistical models. The mean squared error (MSE) and mean absolute error (MAE) were

significantly reduced, indicating more precise air quality predictions.

#### **5. Discussion:**

Incorporating machine learning algorithms allowed us to capture complex relationships between

various environmental variables and air quality parameters. This approach enables better prediction

and early warning systems for pollution events.

#### **6. Future Directions:**

Further research can explore the use of real-time data, IoT sensors, and spatial analysis to enhance

the accuracy and coverage of air quality predictions. Additionally, interpretability of machine

learning models can be addressed.

#### **7. Conclusion:**

Leveraging machine learning algorithms in air quality prediction is a promising avenue to improve

public health and environmental management. By incorporating Stn Code, Sampling Date, State,

City/Town/Village/Area, and various environmental parameters, we can achieve more accurate and

timely air quality assessments

### 3.preprocessing the air quality dataset

❖ Data manipulation libraries:

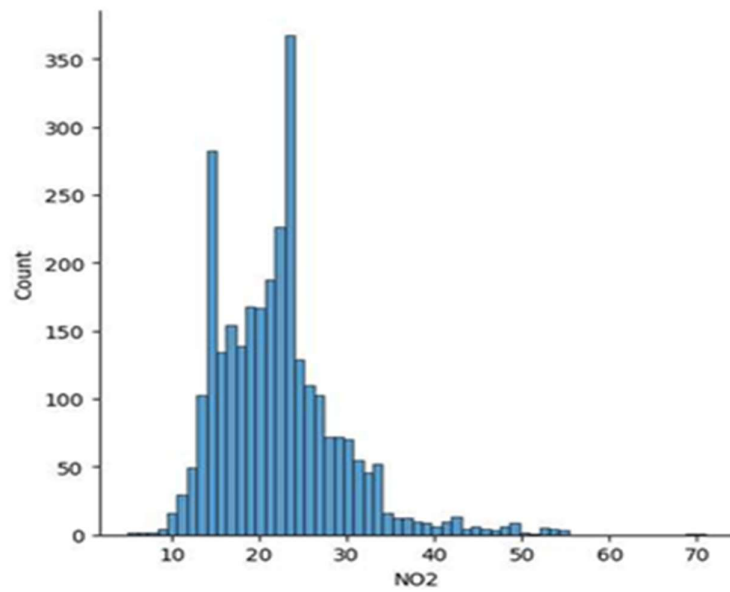
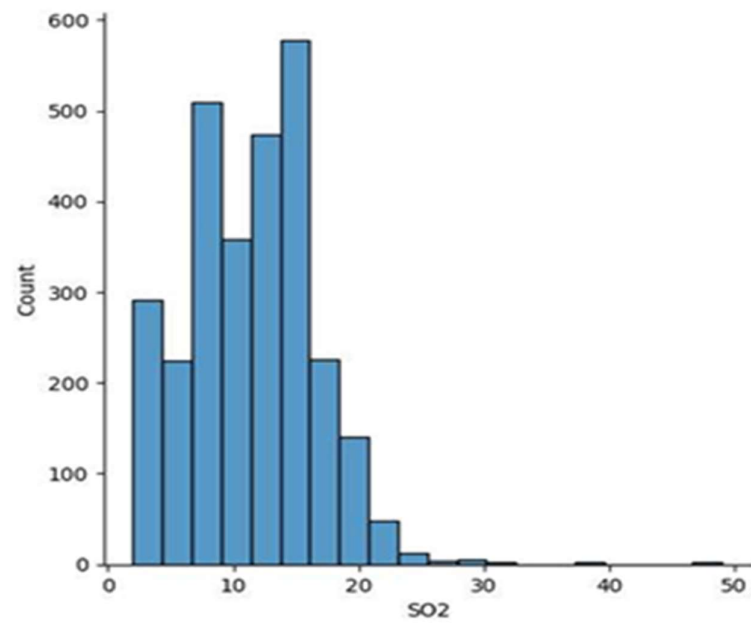
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Stn Code Sampling Date      State City/Town/Village/Area \
0      38      01-02-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai
1      38      01-07-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai
2      38      21-01-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai
3      38      23-01-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai
4      38      28-01-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai

      Location of Monitoring Station \
0 Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai
1 Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai
2 Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai
3 Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai
4 Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai

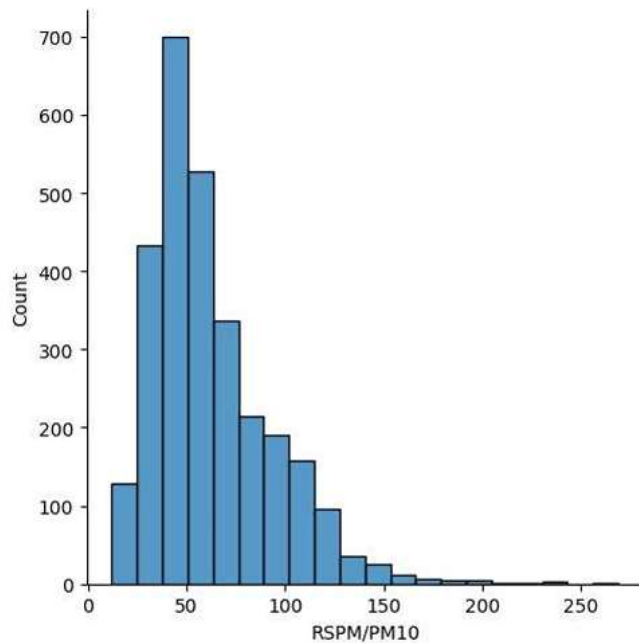
      Agency Type of Location  SO2  NO2 \
0 Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board Industrial Area 11.0 17.0
1 Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board Industrial Area 13.0 17.0
2 Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board Industrial Area 12.0 18.0
3 Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board Industrial Area 15.0 16.0
4 Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board Industrial Area 13.0 14.0
```

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air quality assessment





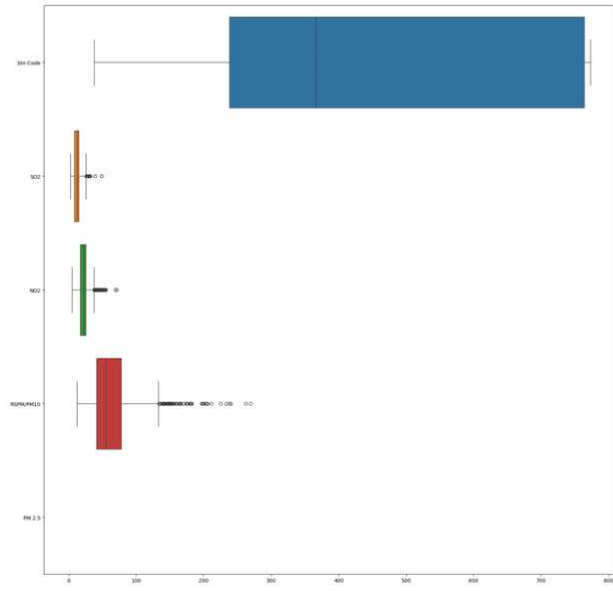


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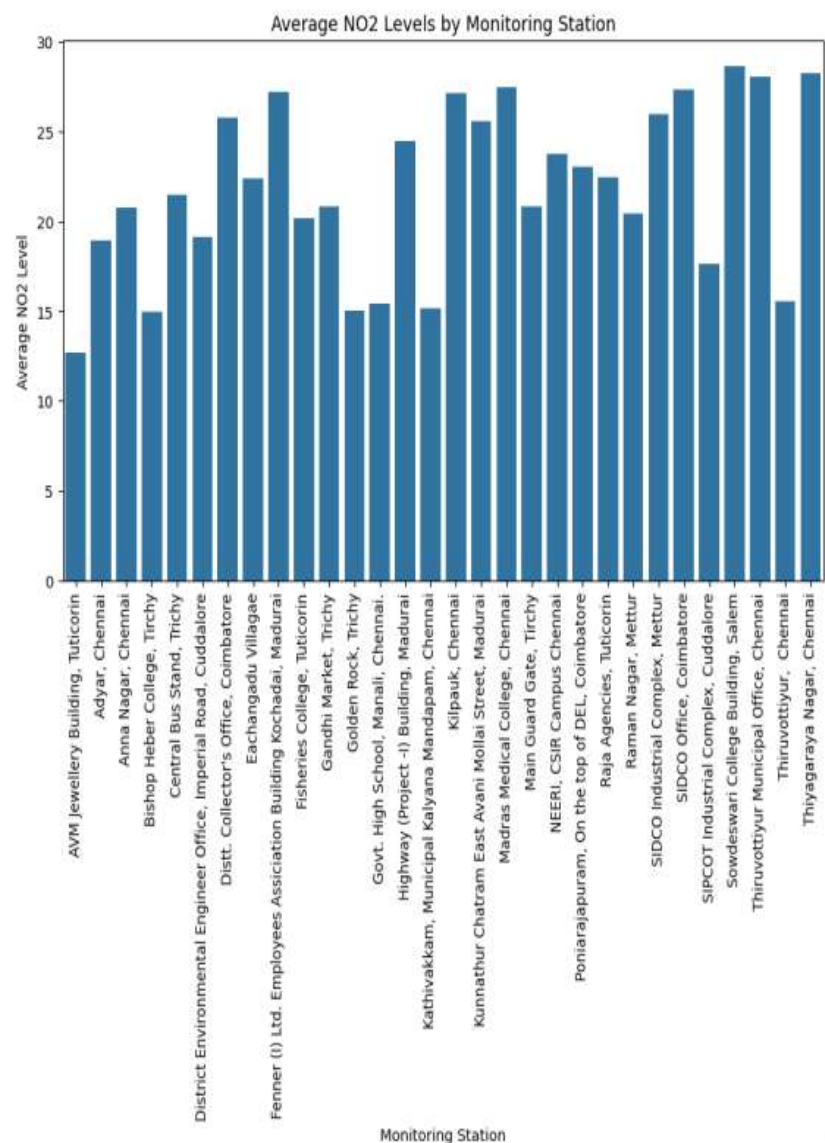
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RangeIndex: 2879 entries, 0 to 2878
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Stn Code                             2879 non-null   int64
1   Sampling Date                        2879 non-null   object
2   State                               2879 non-null   object
3   City/Town/Village/Area              2879 non-null   object
4   Location of Monitoring Station       2879 non-null   object
5   Agency                              2879 non-null   object
6   Type of Location                    2879 non-null   object
7   SO2                                 2879 non-null   float64
8   NO2                                 2879 non-null   float64
9   RSPM/PM10                          2879 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(1), object(6)
memory usage: 225.1+ KB
None
```

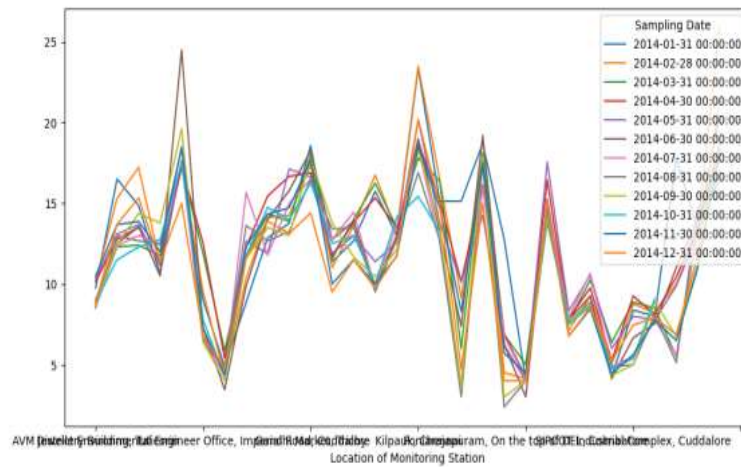
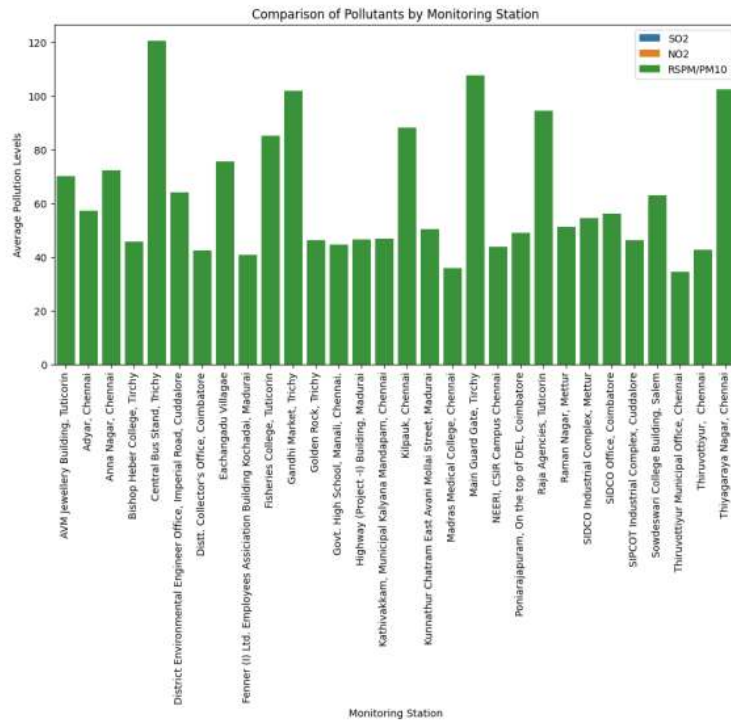
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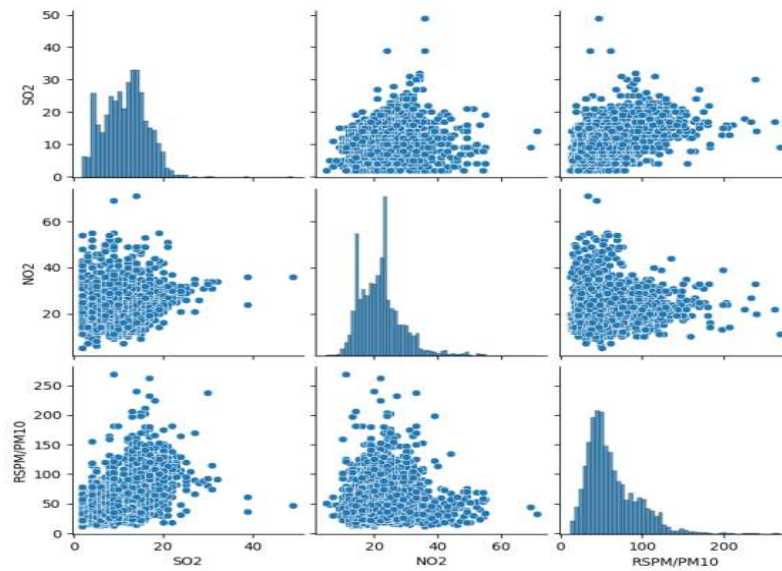
air quality assessment



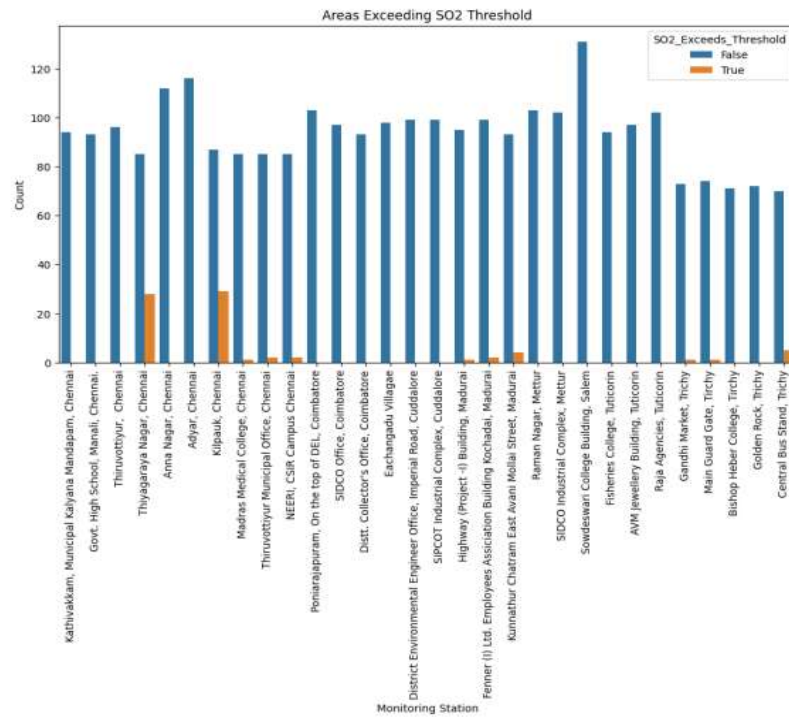
# 4.perform the air quality analtsis and create visualization



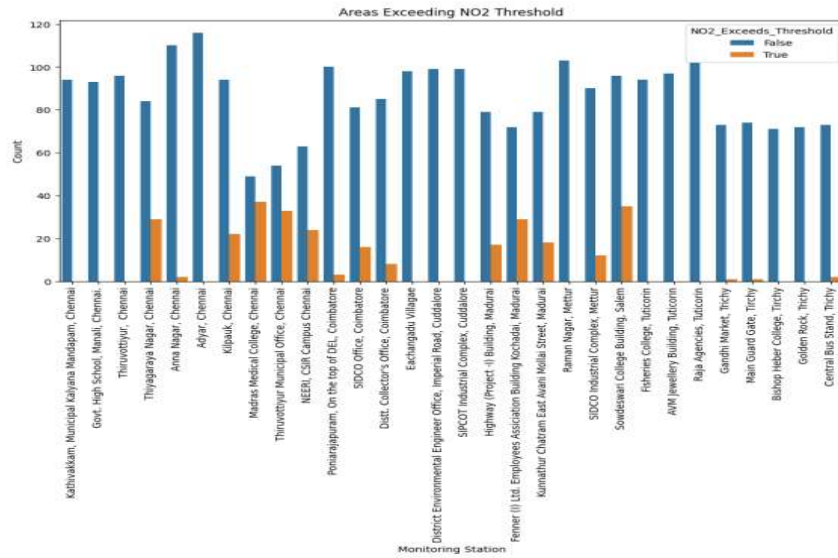




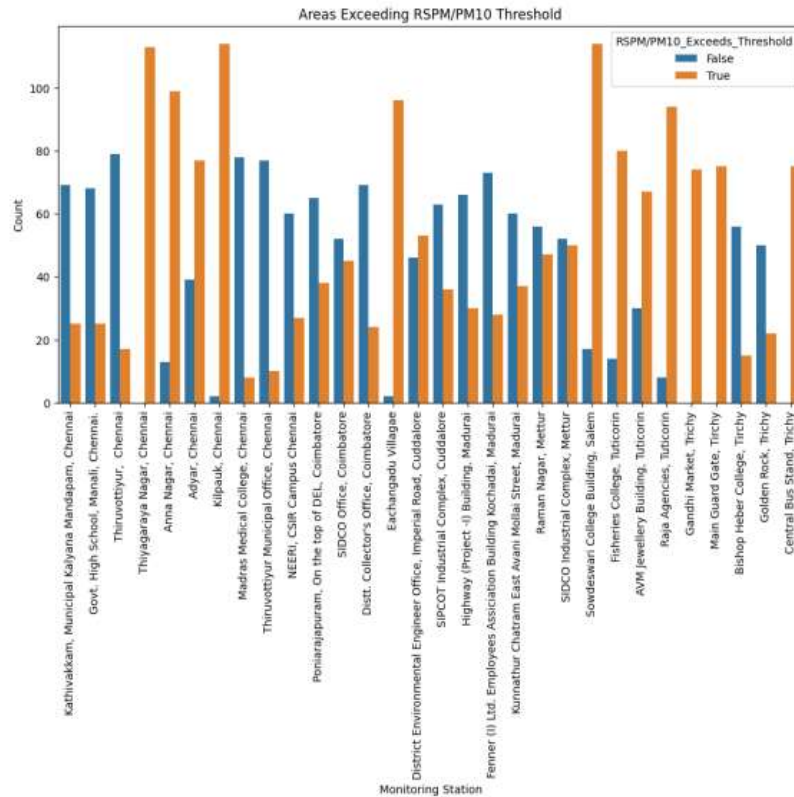
Activate Wind



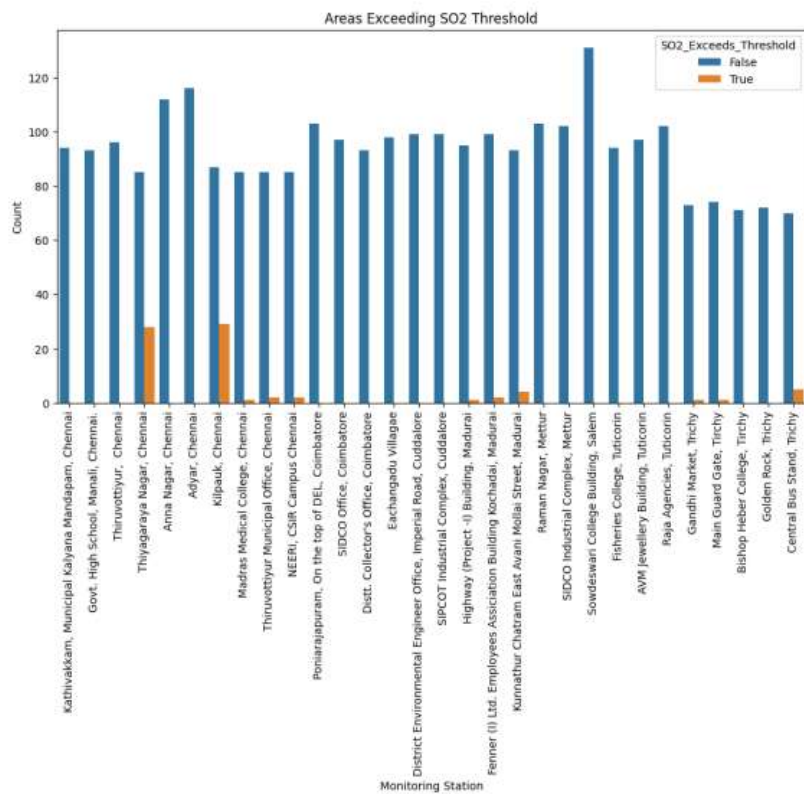
Activate Win



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