# Should I use the car tomorrow?

# PREDICTING POLLUTION WITH OPEN DATA





PiperLab

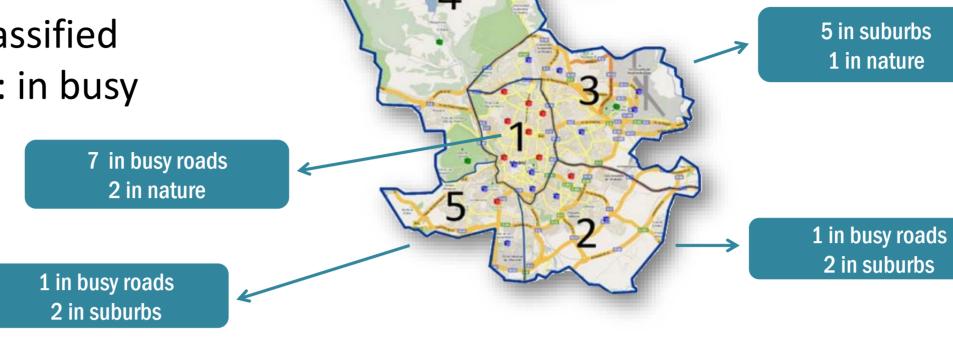
#### AIR POLLUTION OPEN DATA

Madrid has 24 measuring stations that collect hourly data about different air pollutants:

- NO<sub>2</sub> - O<sub>3</sub>
- PM2.5 - PM10
- PM1 - SO<sub>2</sub> - CO



The city is divided into **five zones**. Zone 1 (central) is more populated and, therefore, where most of the stations lie. Stations are classified depending on the location: in busy roads, suburbs or nature.



Each hour, a raw file with the measures is made publicly available in the City of Madrid's Data Portal:

datos.madrid.es



### WHY IS IT SO USEFUL?

#### **AIR POLLUTION**

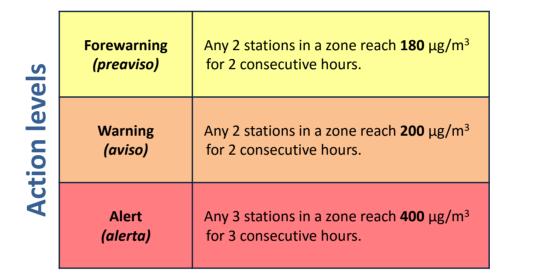
#### PROTOCOL ACTIVATION

#### SPEED, PARKING AND TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS

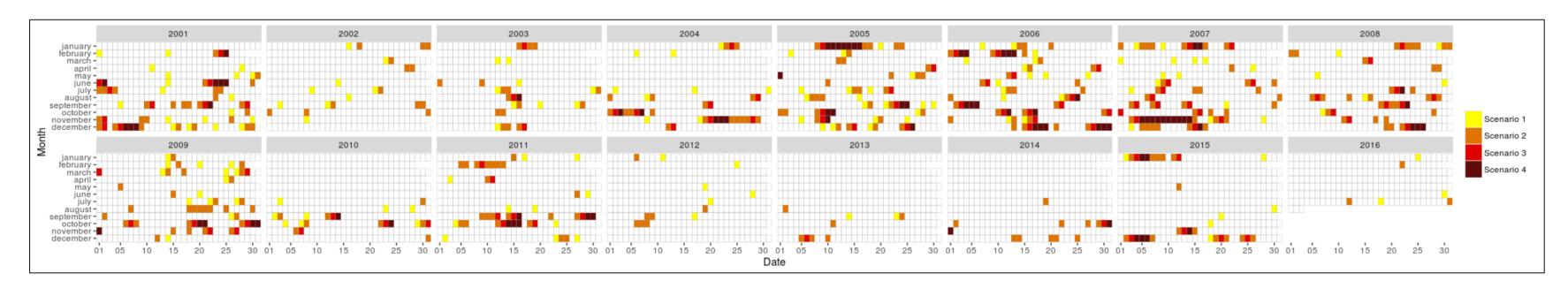
2 in nature

Madrid has a Protocol for High Pollution Episodes that might be activated when NO<sub>2</sub> levels exceed certain limits. Different scenarios of traffic restrictions apply depending on the severity.

Conditions for activation are a bit complex: When daily measures in a zone reach a certain level, an **action level** is set for that day. If this happens for one or more consecutive days, an **scenario** is activated. Restrictions bound to that scenario are applied after two days.



Scenarios	Scenario 1	1 forewarning ⇒ <b>70 km/h speed in M-30</b> and accesses.
	Scenario 2	2 forewarnings or 1 warning ⇒ previous + parking forbidden in SER zone to all non-residents.
	Scenario 3	2 warnings ⇒ previous + only <b>50% of cars in the city center.</b>
	Scenario 4	3 Warnings or 1 alert ⇒ previous + only <b>50% of cars in M-30</b> .



The first protocol was designed in March 2015 and then modified in February 2016, resulting in the version explained above.

The image on the left shows when scenarios would have been activated in case the current protocol had been in force since 2001.

Problem: highest levels of NO2 usually occur at night, and rule processing isn't quick enough, so restrictions are notified when many people are already sleeping.

#### **OUR FIRST TOOL: TWITTER BOT**

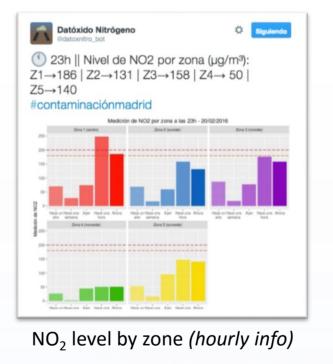
## @datoxnitro\_bot

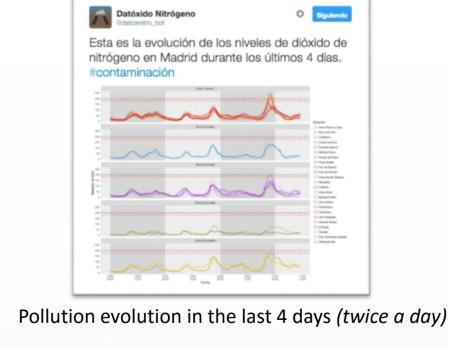


### GOAL: MAKE INFORMATION -AND NOT JUST DATA- ACCESIBLE TO EVERYONE IN REAL TIME



@datoxnitro\_bot downloads and processes the air pollution open data and posts tweets explaining the current situation. If pollution raises and an scenario is activated, it immediately warns all its followers.





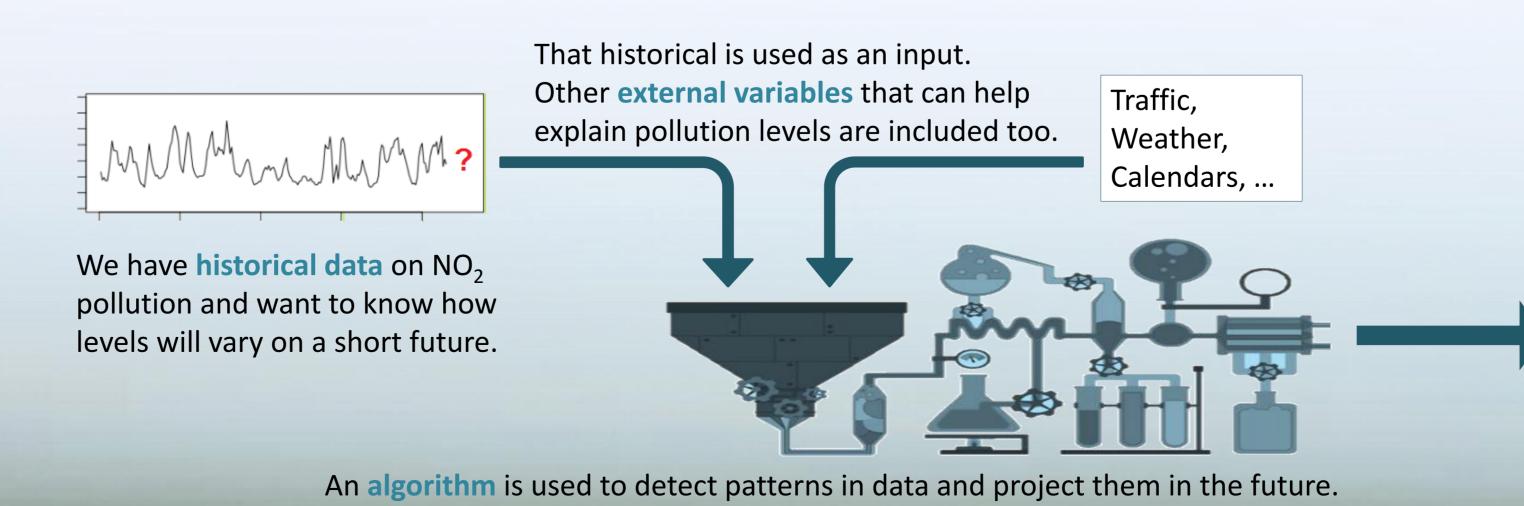


#### **NEXT STEPS: PREDICTING AIR POLLUTION**

#### (B)

#### GOAL: ANTICIPATE SCENARIOS SO CITIZENS AND ADMINISTRATIONS CAN BE PREPARED FOR RESTRICTIONS

Statistical and computational methods can be used to get a **pollution forecast** for several days ahead. Both citizens and administrations would benefit by having more time to react to these scenarios. This would help reduce incidents and encourage the use of public transport.



There are many possibilities: ARIMA, VAR, SVRs, Random Forest, Neural Networks, ...

www.piperlab.es

As a result we get a **forecast for the** 

following hours or days. Accuracy

decreases for farther predictions.