



# Clean Air for African cities

by AirQo - Breath Clean



**“9 out of 10 people breathe polluted air”.**

**The Mission:**

**Empower communities with accurate, hyperlocal and timely air quality data to drive air pollution mitigation actions.**

# The team



Dennis Eickhorn

Mathematician



Jeremy Winandy

Historian



Maximilian Kinzler

Philologist

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a purple marker, drawing on a whiteboard. The background is blurred, showing some greenery and a building. The word 'Goal' is overlaid in large white text.

# Goal

To accurately forecast air quality for each hour across five locations in Kampala, Uganda.

Forecast is based on observations of the past 5 days of hourly air quality measurements at each site.

Prediction is done for exactly 24 hours later.

# The Target

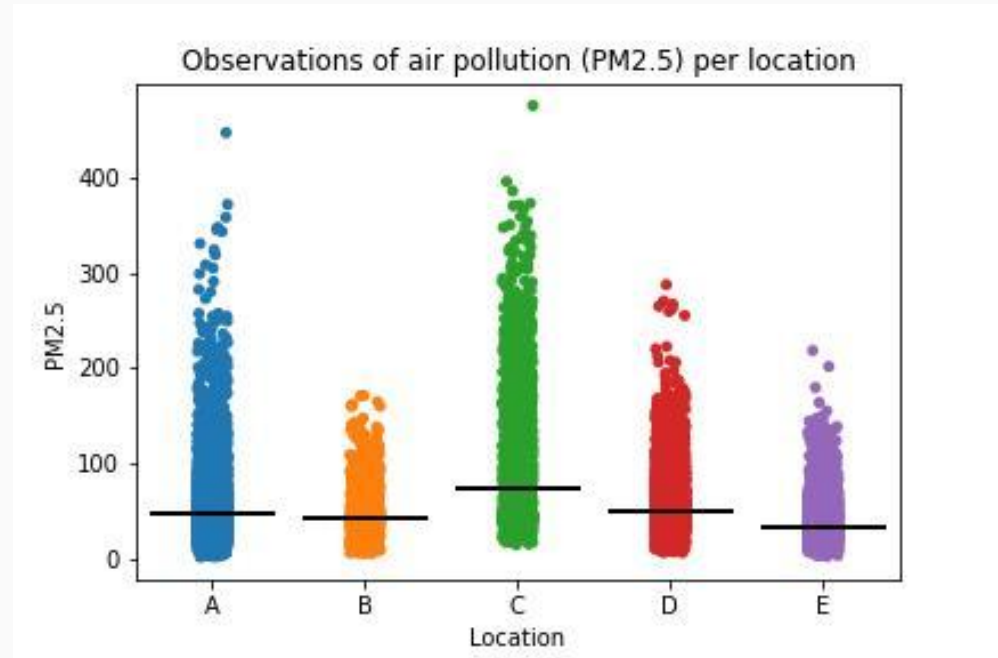
The target is the mean mass of PM<sub>2.5</sub> per cubic metre of air ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

PM<sub>2.5</sub> is the particulate matter smaller than 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Target values are taken exactly 24 hours after the last weather indicators' reading.

Health Concern	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Precautions
Good	0 - 12	None
Moderate	13 - 35	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	36 - 55	Sensitive groups should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion
Unhealthy	56 - 150	Everyone should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion, take more breaks during outdoor activities
Very Unhealthy	151 - 250	Everyone should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion, move activities indoors or reschedule
Hazardous	250 +	Everyone should avoid all physical activities outdoors.

# Data Distribution – Air quality (PM2.5)

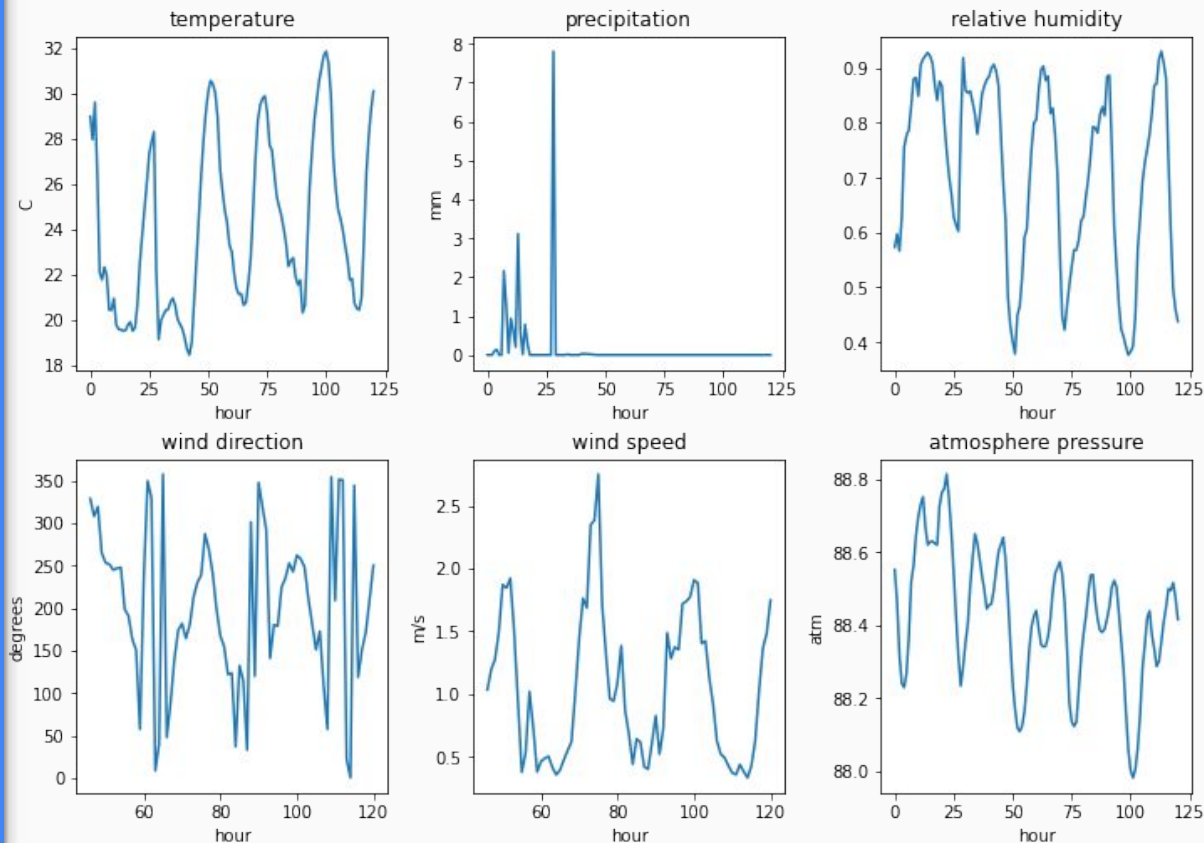


# The Data

15000 sets of 5-day series of hourly weather data readings which include

- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Humidity
- Wind direction
- Wind speed
- Atmospheric pressure

## One example observation



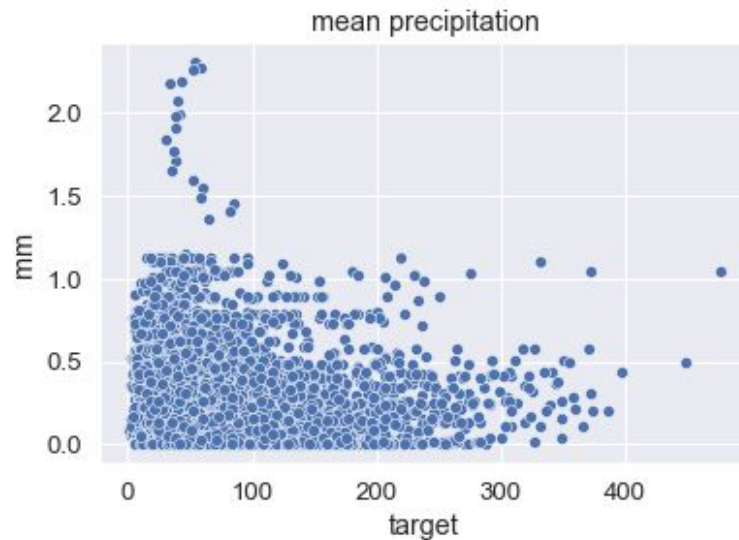
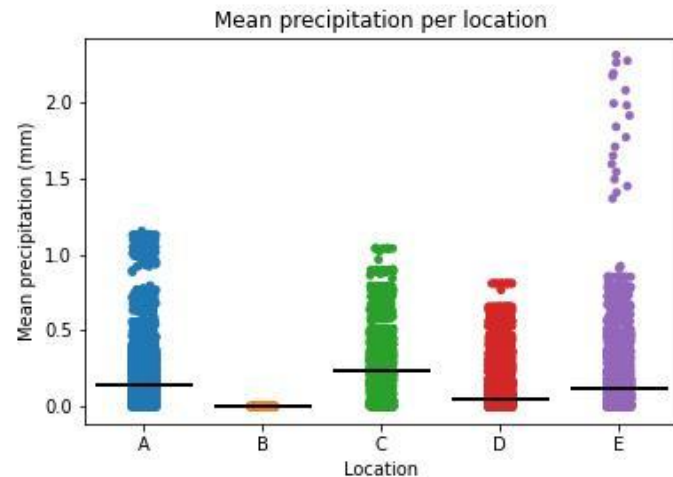


# Data Distribution – Average values

Example: mean of precipitation

Extreme values of location E

→ outliers in overall mean

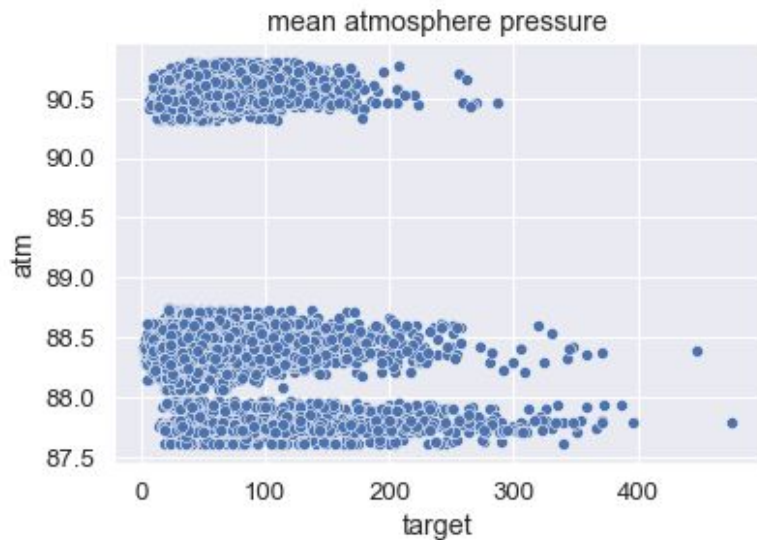
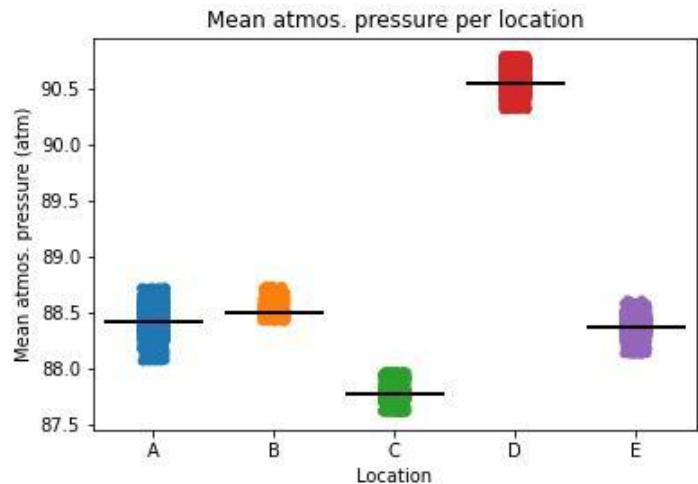


# Data Distribution – Average values

Example: mean of atmospheric pressure

Values of location D very (and location C a little bit) different from rest

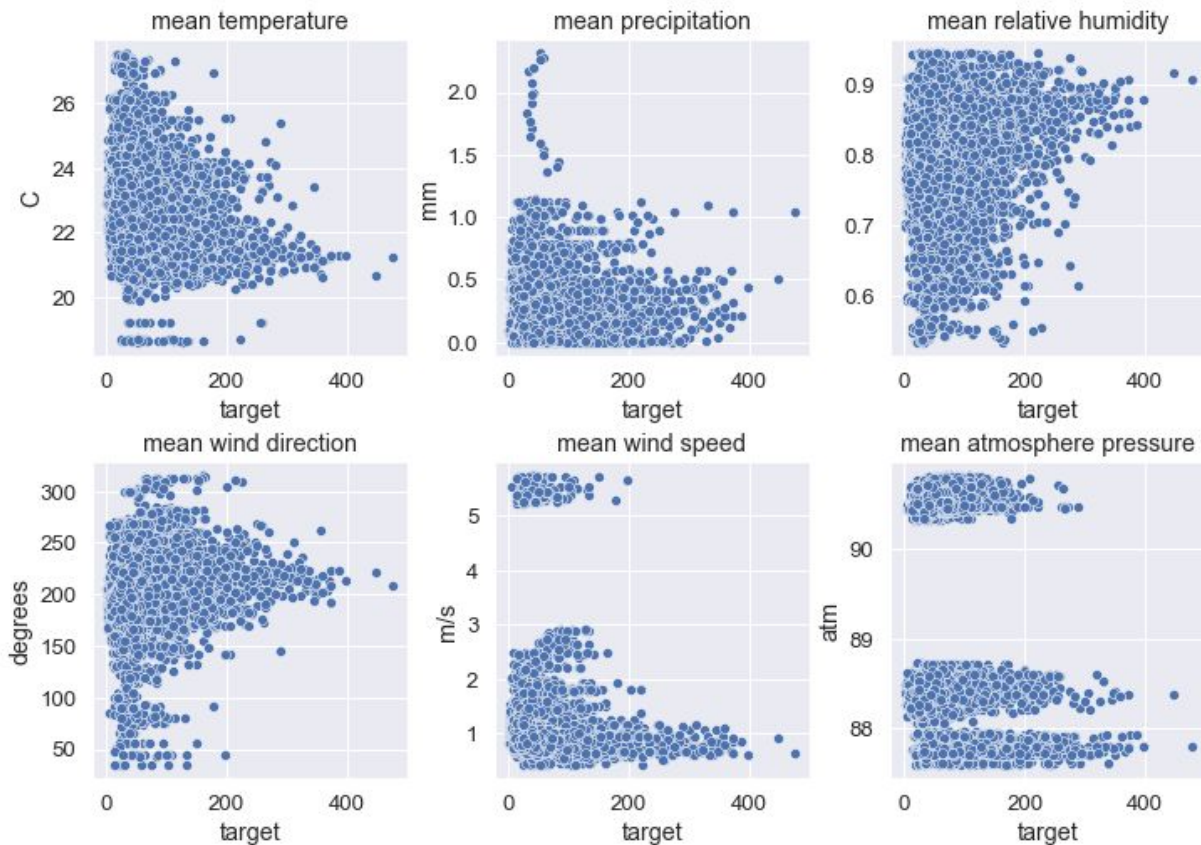
→ two (to three) clusters in overall mean



# Overview of feature (means)

For each observation we have the following features:

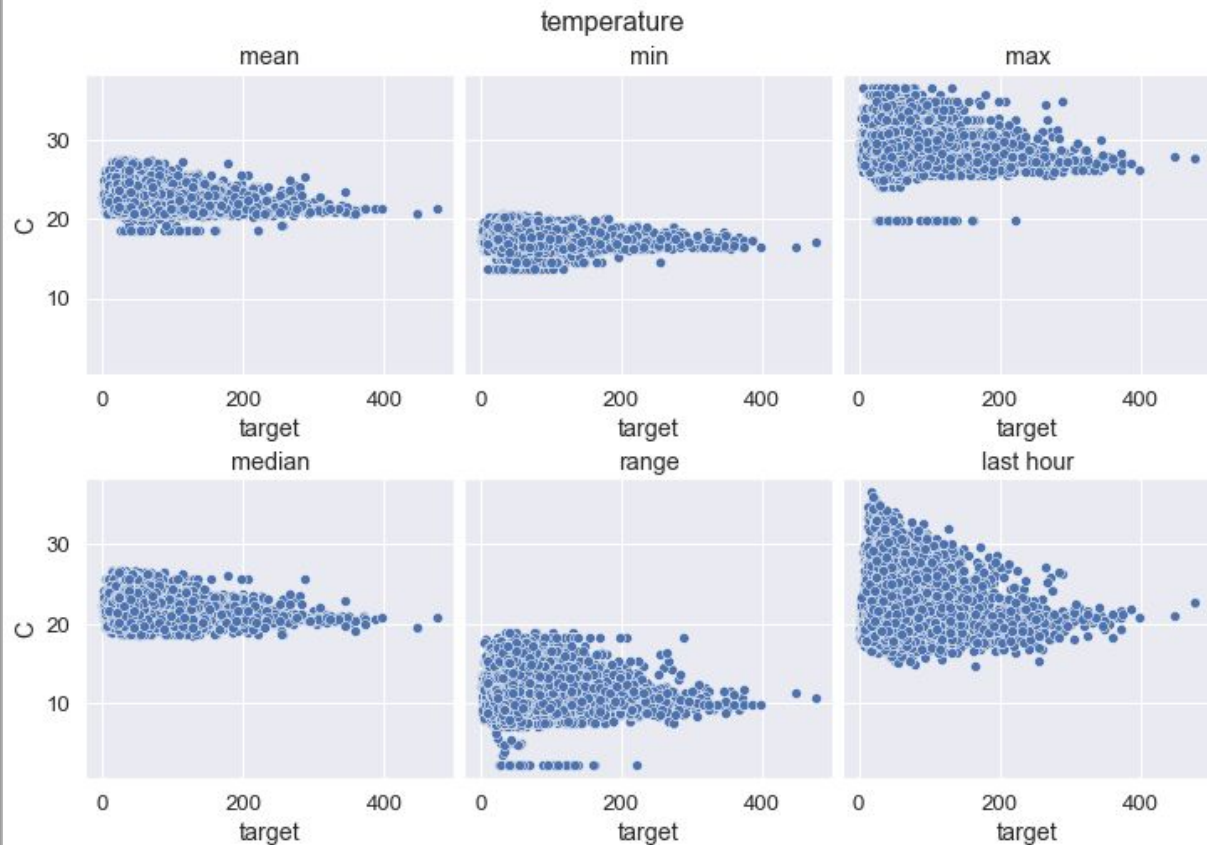
- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Humidity
- Wind direction
- Wind speed
- Atmospheric pressure



# Engineered features

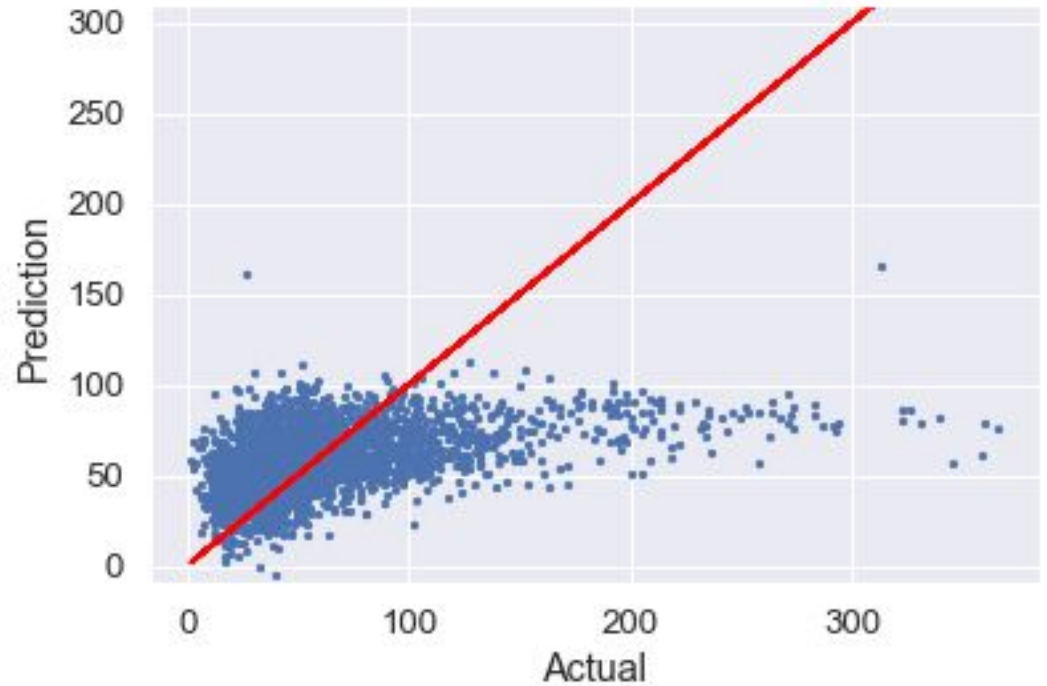
For the features, we calculate:

- Min, Max, Range
- Mean, Median
- Variance
- Value of the last recorded hour
- Mean Value of the last day



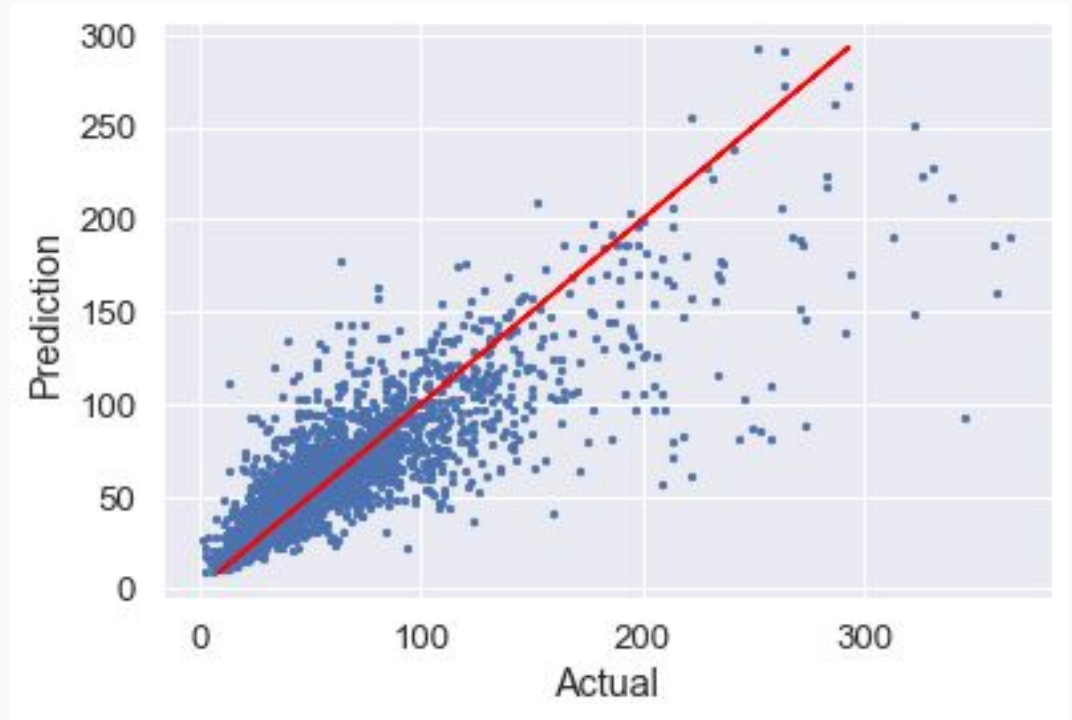
# The Baseline Model

- Linear Regression
- RMSE: 39.9



# The Model

- ExtraTrees Regression
- RMSE: 24.5



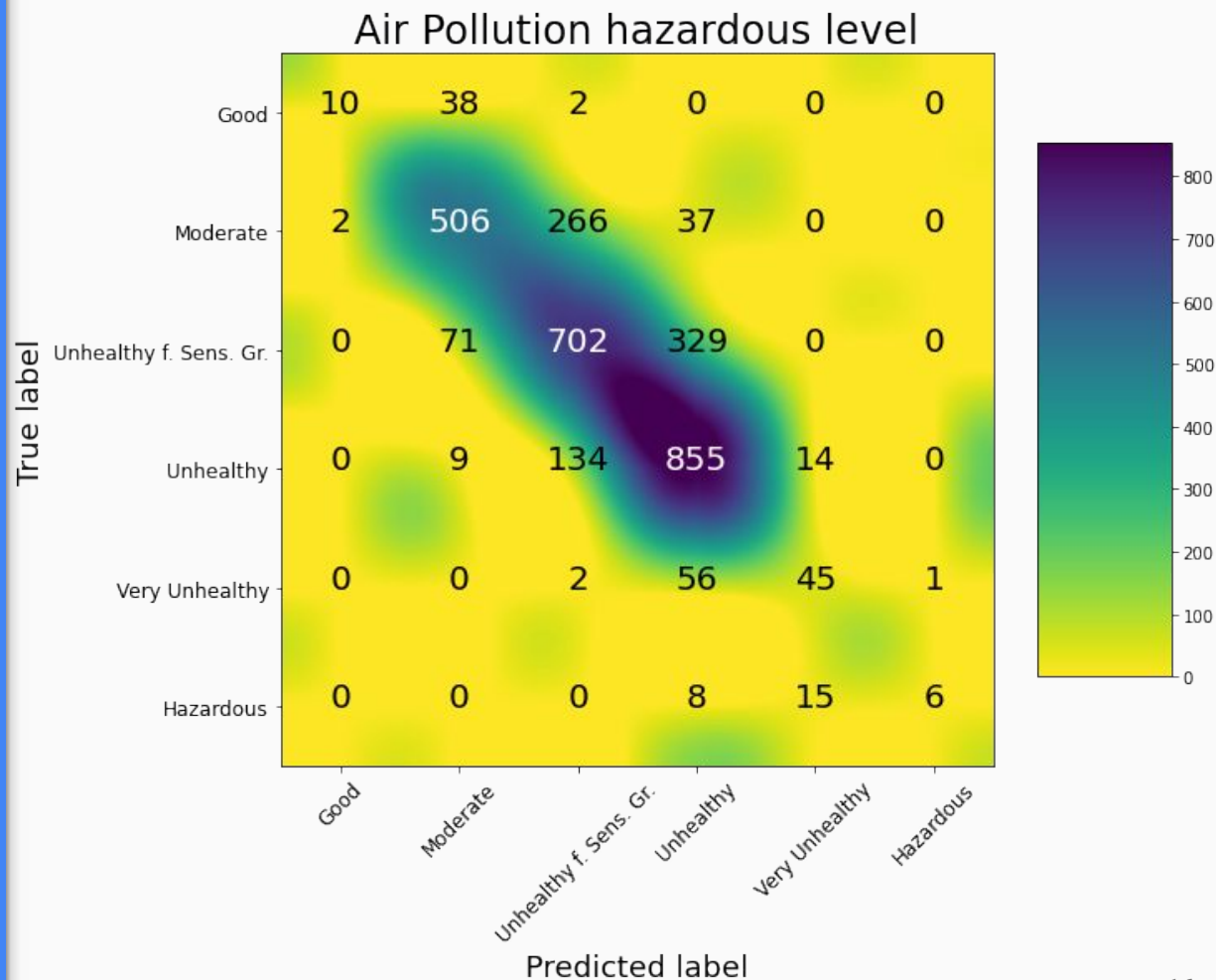
# Evaluation

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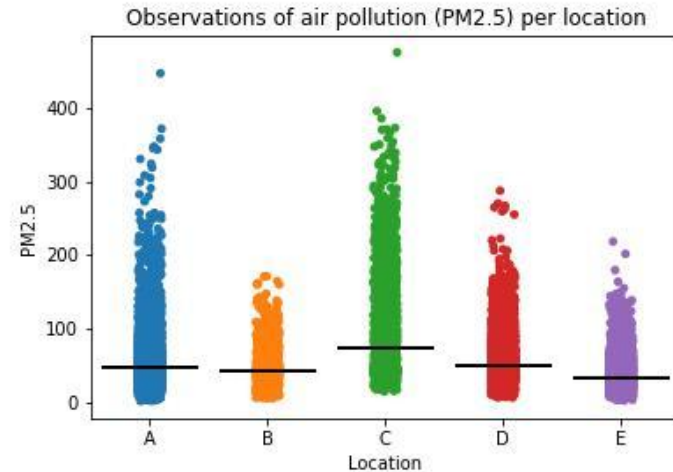
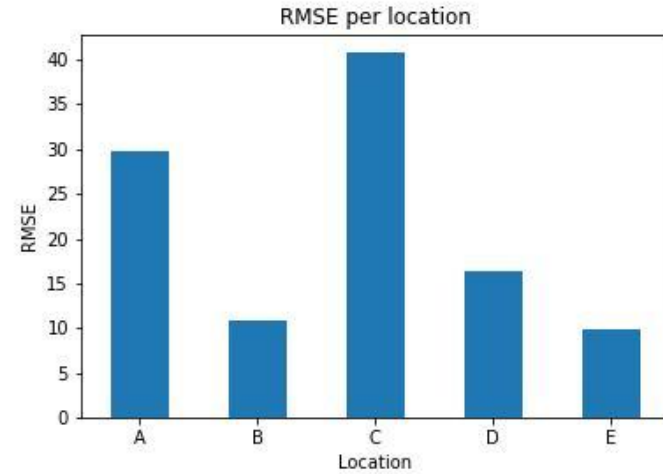
# Evaluation

Accuracy Score  
68.3%

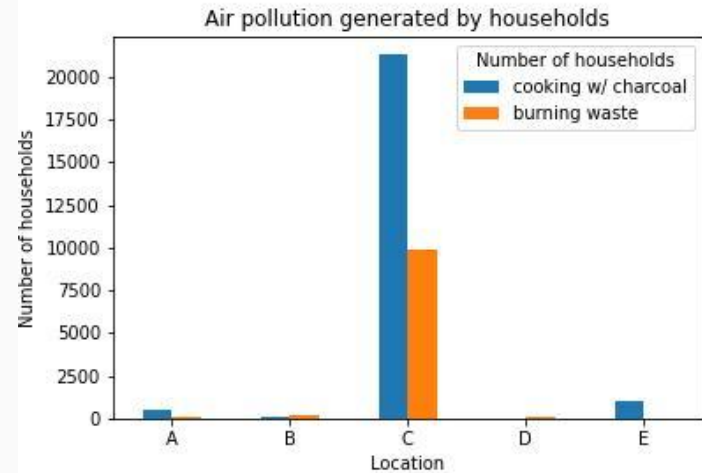
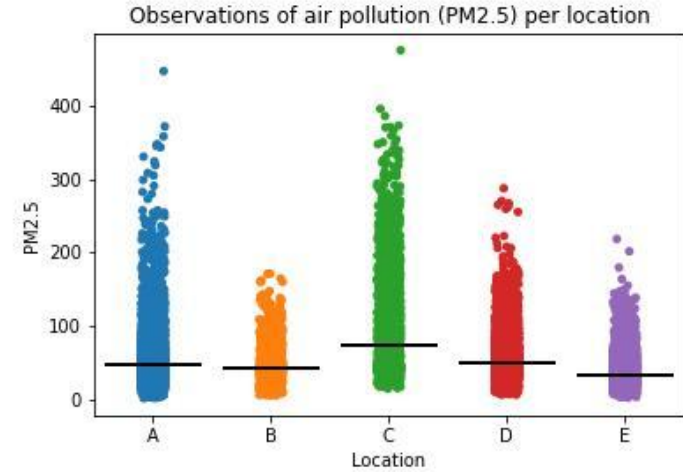




# Error Analysis

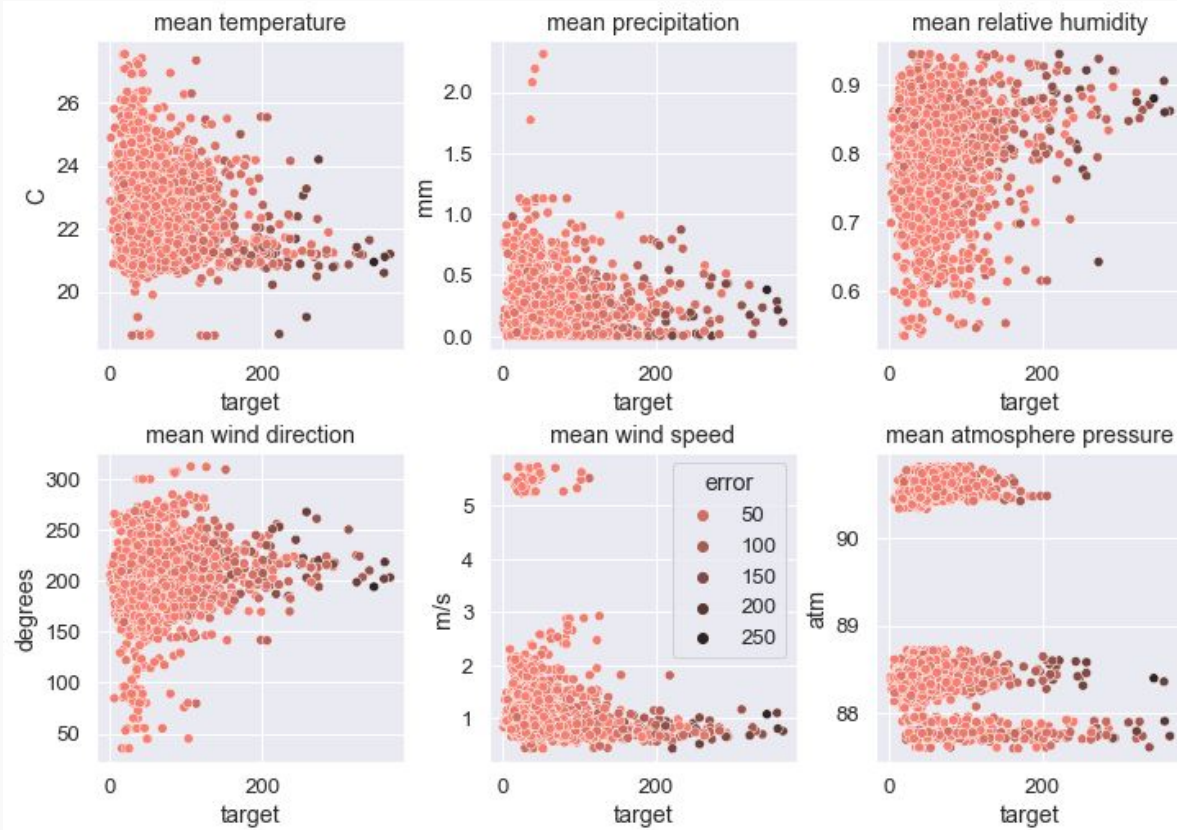


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The error is the highest for high targets.



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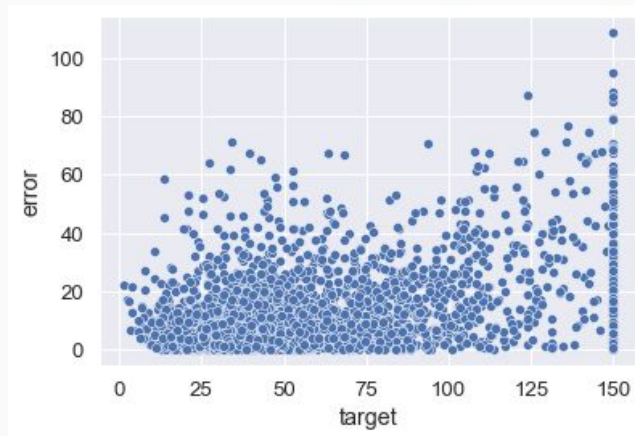
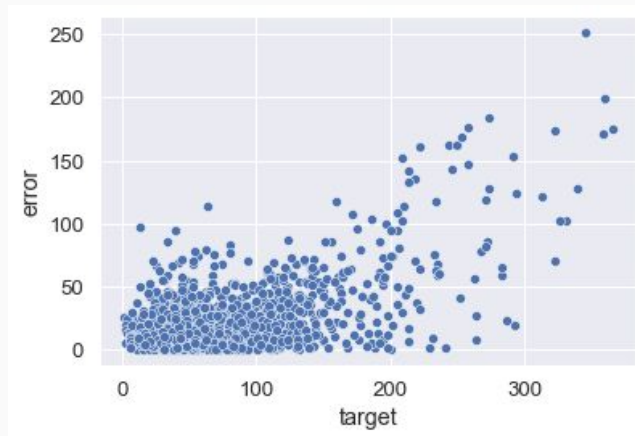
The error is the highest for high targets.

PM2.5 values above 150 means pollution level is very unhealthy.

We don't gain crucial information in this range.

If we cut off target values above 150 and label them with 150, we can reduce the error.

→ RSME: 18.2



# Future Work

- Use full range of data information instead of using aggregations: emphasize chronological dimension of the data.
- Advanced feature engineering with domain knowledge (esp. wind).

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Thank you for your attention!

# Data Quality – Missing values

