Air Quality Predictions in Beijing, China

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Background & Scope

- This project examines how air quality in Beijing, China is affected by
 - Time
 - Pollutants
 - Weather conditions

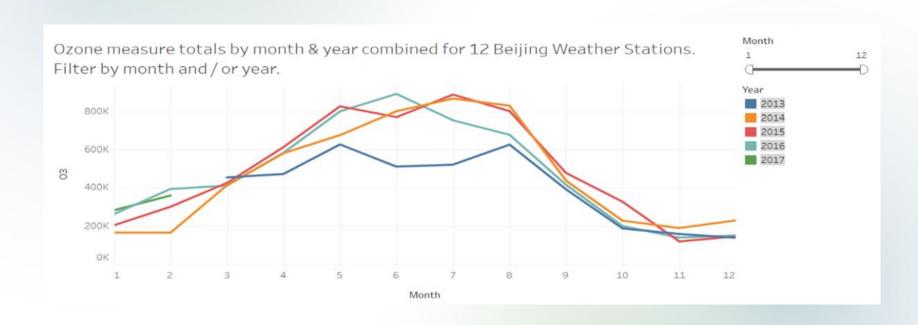
- Objectives:
 - Build models to predict the O₃
 values



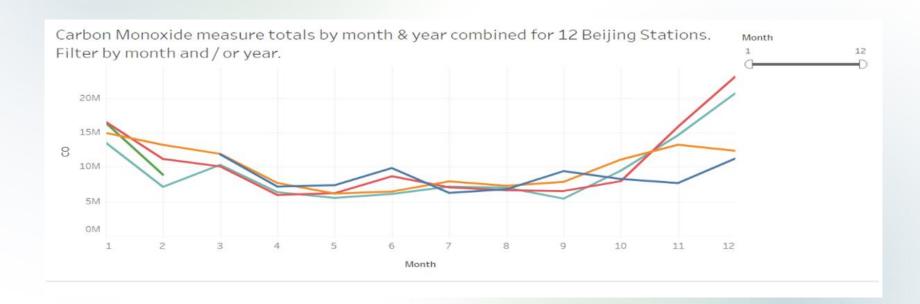
Data Preparation

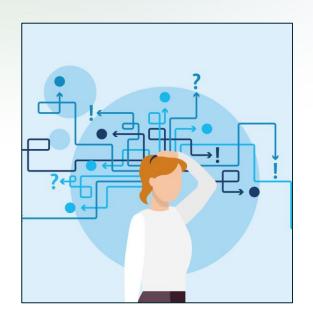
- Data gathered from UCI Machine Learning Repository
 - Includes data collected from 12 different sites in Beijing, China from 2013-2017
 - Includes different chemicals and weather conditions that affect the air quality
- Clean data is concatenated and put into S3 buckets
 - Data with NaN values dropped
 - Data with NaN values replaced with the median value for each station
 - Data with NaN values and station names dropped

Data Exploration (O₃)



Data Exploration (CO)





Modeling Implementation and Optimization

Models Used/Attempted

- Neural Network
- Simple Linear Regression
- Multivariable Linear Regression
- Decision Tree Regressor

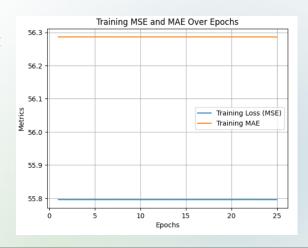
Neural Network

This model uses

- O3 as the target variable (y)
- The rest of the columns of interest in the dataset as the predictor (X)
- Layers and nodes with different values to train the model

The results of this model are not statistically significant:

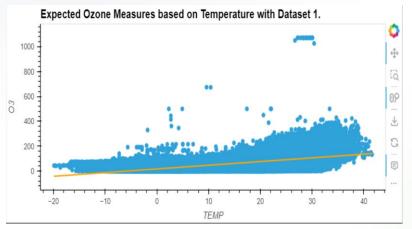
- Loss = \sim 55
- MSE = ~6500
- MAE = ~56



Linear Regression

Simple

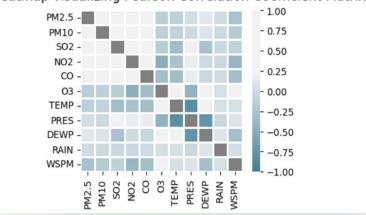
- Target y = O3, x = Temp
- 1: NAN dropped y= 17.31191562019925 + 2.963656055355665x r2 is 0.3565257008834236
- 2: NAN median
 - y = 18.118847608324636 + 2.866120914930229X
 - r2 is 0.34434693063035227



Multivariable

- Model 1: y = O3r2 is 0.5724457157382516
- Model 2: y = COr2 is 0.723158568713435
- Correlation coefficient of the variables

Heatmap visualizing Pearson Correlation Coefficient Matrix



Decision Tree Regressor

- Variables:
 - Date info (year, month, day, hour)
 - Other pollutants(NO2, SO2, etc.)
 - Weather conditions (temp, rain, wind speed, etc.)
- Ozone was best predicted by date
- R-Squared value of 0.87

```
#Previously attempted data inputs and their associated R-squared (R2) values.
#air_data_df.drop(["wd"],axis=1,inplace=True)
    #(R2 = 0.83) ---> ran model with all columns containing numerical values
#air_data_df.drop(["wd","year","month","day","hour",,axis=1,inplace=True)
    #(R2 = 0.67) ---> evaluated chemical compounds and weather variables as prec
#air_data_df.drop(["wd","year","month","day","hour","PM2.5","PM10","S02","N02",
    #(R2 = 0.63) ---> evaluated weather variables as predictor of 03
#air_data_df.drop(["wd","TEMP","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WSPM","year","month","day'
    #(R2 = 0.03) ---> evaluated other chemical compounds as predictor of 03
#air_data_df.drop(["wd","PM2.5","PM10","S02","N02","C0","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","PRES","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO","DEWP","RAIN","WICCO
```

##Attempt to see if calculating relative humidity optimizes model ---> R2 = 0.82
#formula obtained from https://bmcnoldy.earth.miami.edu/Humidity.html retriev

Results / Conclusions

O₃ varies across time

O3 values are affected by the months and show a similar trend across years

Weather Impacts

Temperature has a weak correlation with O_3 & CO



Chemicals are correlated

O₃ & CO presented a weak correlation with pollutants present in the air

Decision Tree: Best model

Decision tree was the best predictor of O_3

Next Steps

- Explore how well models can predict values for other compounds
- Modify parameters
- Seasonal time series analysis





THANK YOU!



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