

SHADOWFOX DATASCIENCE

INTERNSHIP:

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Intermediate-level:

Air Quality Analysis of Delhi

Introduction:

Delhi is one of the most polluted cities in India. Air pollution mainly comes from vehicles, factories, construction work, and burning of waste and crops. Poor air quality causes many health problems such as breathing issues and heart diseases. This project studies air pollution data of Delhi to understand pollution patterns and problem areas.

1. Objective of the Study

The main goals of this project are:

- To study air pollution levels in Delhi
- To find the most harmful pollutants
- To understand monthly and seasonal pollution changes
- To provide useful insights for improving air quality

2. Methodology

Python was used to analyze the data. First, the data was cleaned by removing missing values and converting dates into the correct format. Then, charts and graphs were created to study pollution trends, monthly averages, seasonal patterns, and relationships between pollutants.

3. Data Analysis and Findings

- PM2.5 and PM10 are the most harmful pollutants in Delhi
- Pollution levels increase during winter months
- Pollution decreases during the monsoon season
- PM2.5 and PM10 are strongly related to overall air pollution

4. Seasonal Analysis

Winter has the worst air quality in Delhi. This happens because cold air traps pollution near the ground and wind speed is low. Burning of crop waste and heavy traffic also increase pollution. During the monsoon season, rain helps clean the air, so pollution levels are lower.

8. Conclusion

This project shows that air pollution in Delhi is a serious issue. High levels of PM2.5 and PM10 are dangerous for health. Seasonal changes, especially winter, play a major role in pollution levels.

9. Recommendations

- Use public transport and electric vehicles more often
- Reduce pollution from factories and construction work
- Stop burning waste and crop residue
- Warn people during high pollution days so they can stay safe

Delhi Air Quality Index (AQI) Analysis Report

This project analyses Delhi’s Air Quality Index (AQI) using pollution data to understand trends, peak pollution hours, and relationships between pollutants.

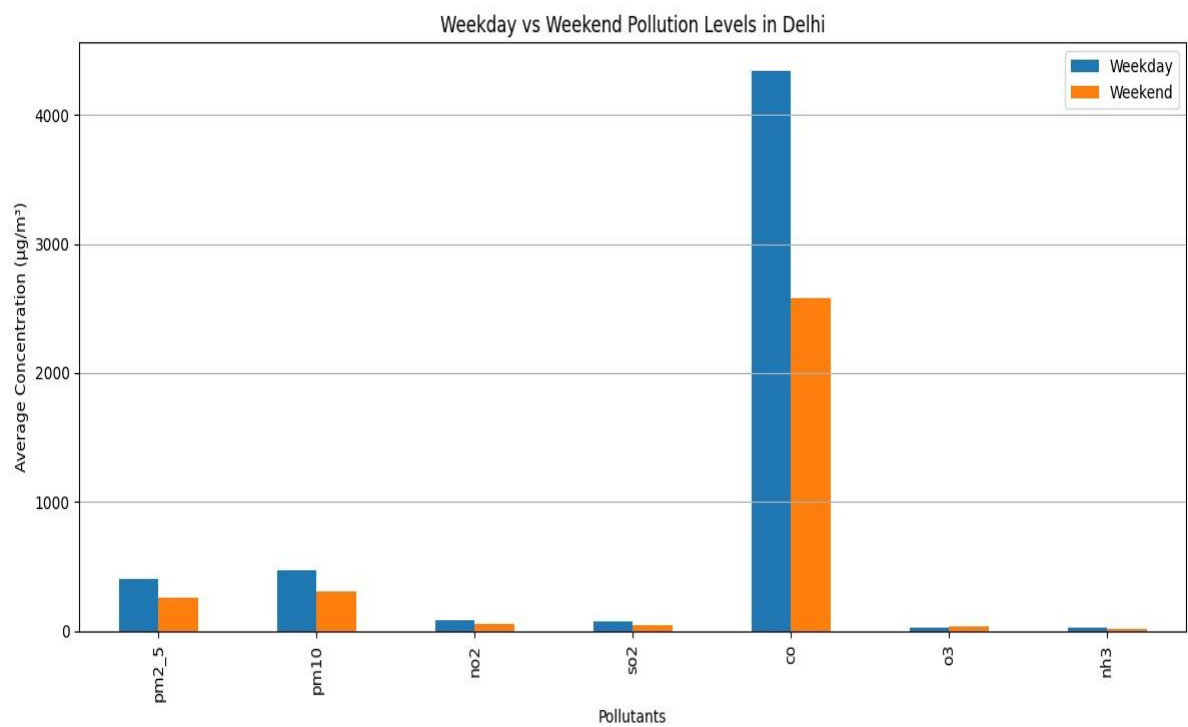
Weekday vs Weekend Pollution Analysis

Step 1: Pollution data is divided into weekdays and weekends.

Step 2: Average pollutant levels are calculated for both groups.

Step 3: A bar graph compares weekday and weekend pollution.

Step 4: Higher weekday pollution shows the effect of traffic and industries.



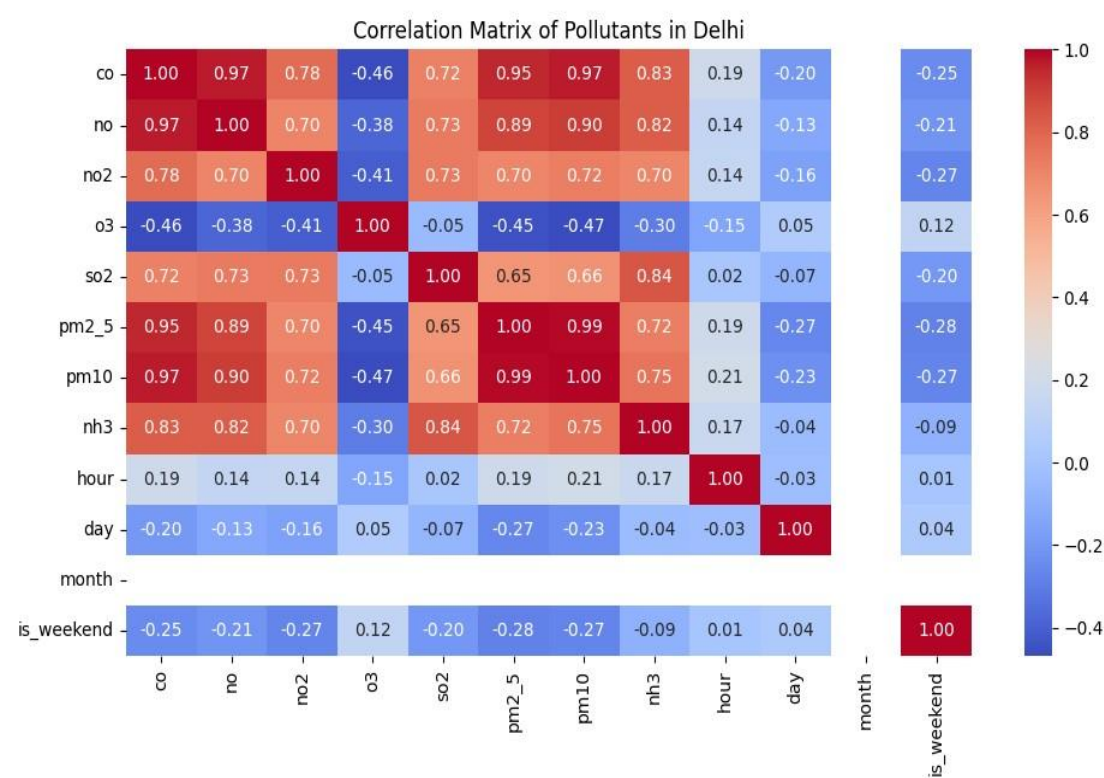
Correlation Analysis of Pollutants

Step 1: Correlation values between pollutants are calculated.

Step 2: Heatmap colors show strength of relationships.

Step 3: PM2.5 and PM10 are strongly related.

Step 4: Ozone shows different behavior from other pollutants.



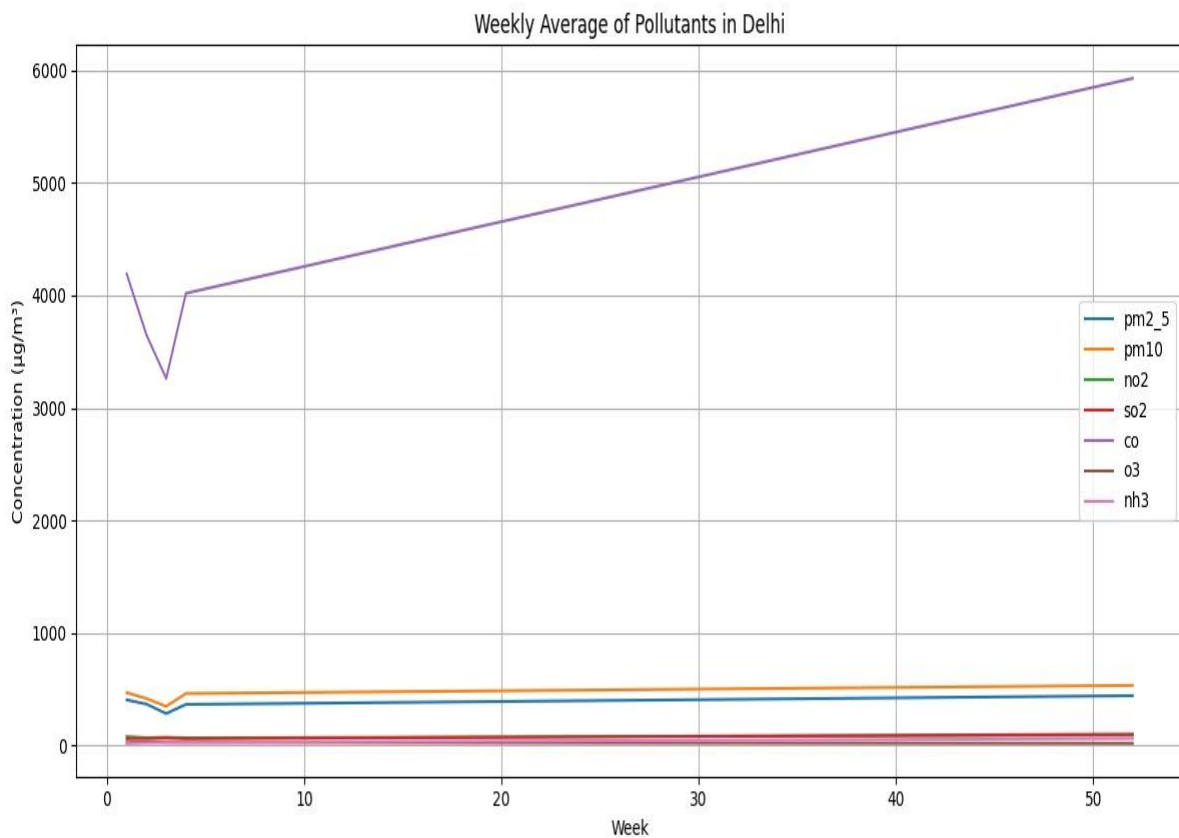
Weekly Trend of Pollutants

Step 1: Data is grouped by week.

Step 2: Weekly average of pollutants is calculated.

Step 3: Line graph shows pollution trend over time.

Step 4: Increasing trend shows worsening air quality.



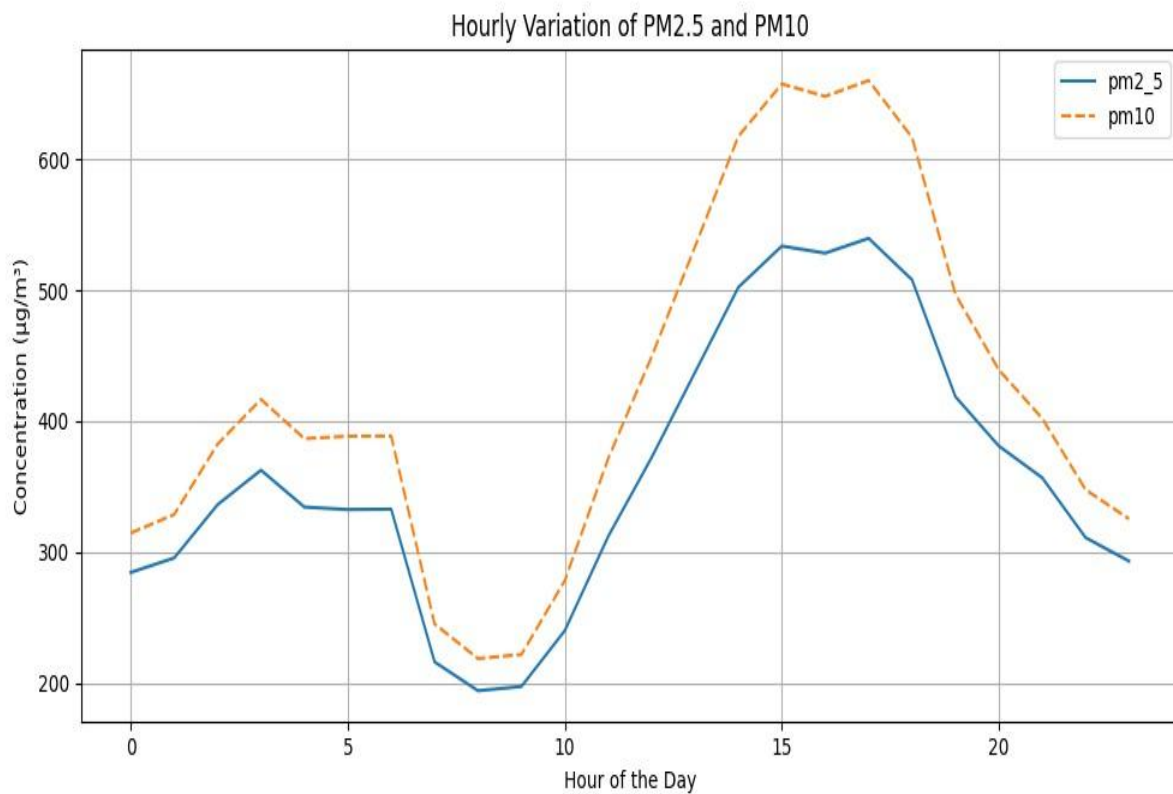
Hourly Variation of PM2.5 and PM10

Step 1: Pollution data is grouped by hour.

Step 2: Hourly averages of PM2.5 and PM10 are calculated.

Step 3: Line graph shows hourly pollution changes.

Step 4: Highest pollution occurs in afternoon and evening.



```

1  import pandas as pd
2  import numpy as np
3  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4  import seaborn as sns
5
6  df = pd.read_csv("delhiaqi.csv")
7  df.head()
8
9  print(df.info())
10 print(df.describe())
11 df.isnull().sum
12 df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], format = "%d-%m-%Y %H:%M")
13 df['hour'] = df['date'].dt.hour
14 df['day'] = df['date'].dt.day
15 df['month'] = df['date'].dt.month
16 df['weekday'] = df['date'].dt.day_name()
17 df['is_weekend'] = df['weekday'].isin(['Saturday', 'Sunday'])
18
19 # Compute average pollutant levels for weekdays vs weekends
20 pollutants = ['pm2_5', 'pm10', 'no2', 'so2', 'co', 'o3', 'nh3']
21 weekday_vs_weekend_avg = df.groupby('is_weekend')[pollutants].mean().T
22 weekday_vs_weekend_avg.columns = ['Weekday', 'Weekend']
23
24 # Plot comparison
25 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
26 weekday_vs_weekend_avg.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(12, 6))
27 plt.title("Weekday vs Weekend Pollution Levels in Delhi")
28 plt.ylabel("Average Concentration (µg/m³)")
29 plt.xlabel("Pollutants")
30 plt.grid(axis='y')
31 plt.tight_layout()
32 plt.savefig("Weekday vs Weekend Pollution")
33 plt.show()
34
35
36 correlation_matrix = df.drop(columns='date').corr(numeric_only=True)
37 print(correlation_matrix)
38

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39 #correlation heatmap
40 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
41 sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt=".2f")
42 plt.title("Correlation Matrix of Pollutants in Delhi")
43 plt.tight_layout()
44 plt.savefig("aqi_correlation_heatmap.png")
45 plt.show()
46
47
48 df['week'] = df['date'].dt.isocalendar().week
49 weekly_avg = df.groupby('week')[['pm2_5', 'pm10', 'no2', 'so2', 'co', 'o3', 'nh3']].mean()
50 print(weekly_avg)
51
52
53 plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
54 for pollutant in weekly_avg.columns:
55     plt.plot(weekly_avg.index, weekly_avg[pollutant], label=pollutant)
56 plt.title("Weekly Average of Pollutants in Delhi")
57 plt.xlabel("Week")
58 plt.ylabel("Concentration (µg/m³)")
59 plt.legend()
60 plt.grid(True)
61 plt.tight_layout()
62 plt.savefig("weekly_avg_pollutants.png")
63 plt.show()
64
65
66 hourly_avg = df.groupby('hour')[['pm2_5', 'pm10']].mean()
67 print(hourly_avg)
68
69 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
70 sns.lineplot(data=hourly_avg)
71 plt.title("Hourly Variation of PM2.5 and PM10")
72 plt.xlabel("Hour of the Day")
73 plt.ylabel("Concentration (µg/m³)")
74 plt.grid(True)
75 plt.tight_layout()
76 plt.savefig("hourly_pm_variation.png")
77 plt.show()
78

```



```

79 # Identify peak pollution hours for PM2.5 and PM10
80 peak_pm2_5_hour = hourly_avg['pm2_5'].idxmax()
81 peak_pm10_hour = hourly_avg['pm10'].idxmax()
82
83
84 print(f"Peak PM2.5 concentration hour: {peak_pm2_5_hour}:00")
85 print(f"Peak PM10 concentration hour: {peak_pm10_hour}:00")
86
87
88 df["AQI"]=(
89     (df["pm2_5"]/df['pm2_5'].max())*0.6+(df["pm10"]/df['pm10'].max())*0.4
90 )*500
91
92
93 def aqi_category(a):
94     if a <=50:
95         return "Good"
96     elif a<=100:
97         return "Satisfactory"
98     elif a<=200:
99         return "Moderate"
100     elif a<=300:
101         return "Poor"
102     elif a<=400:
103         return "Very poor"
104 df["aqi_category"]=df["AQI"].apply(aqi_category)
105
106 print(df)

```


	date	co	no	no2	o3	so2	pm2_5	pm10	nh3	hour	day	month	weekday	is_weekend	week	AQI	aqi_category
0	2023-01-01 00:00:00	1655.58	1.66	39.41	5.90	17.88	169.29	194.64	5.83	0	1	1	Sunday	True	52	64.727420	Satisfactory
1	2023-01-01 01:00:00	1869.20	6.82	42.16	1.99	22.17	182.84	211.08	7.66	1	1	1	Sunday	True	52	70.023067	Satisfactory
2	2023-01-01 02:00:00	2510.07	27.72	43.87	0.02	30.04	220.25	260.68	11.40	2	1	1	Sunday	True	52	85.205489	Satisfactory
3	2023-01-01 03:00:00	3150.94	55.43	44.55	0.85	35.76	252.90	304.12	13.55	3	1	1	Sunday	True	52	98.476267	Satisfactory
4	2023-01-01 04:00:00	3471.37	68.84	45.24	5.45	39.10	266.36	322.80	14.19	4	1	1	Sunday	True	52	104.050118	Moderate
..
556	2023-01-24 04:00:00	1762.39	4.64	37.01	33.26	30.52	231.15	289.84	6.27	4	24	1	Tuesday	False	4	91.591184	Satisfactory
557	2023-01-24 05:00:00	1735.69	6.82	34.96	46.49	34.33	225.08	280.52	9.12	5	24	1	Tuesday	False	4	88.958048	Satisfactory
558	2023-01-24 06:00:00	1922.61	8.16	40.10	56.51	43.39	242.49	296.07	12.54	6	24	1	Tuesday	False	4	95.018805	Satisfactory
559	2023-01-24 07:00:00	1361.85	9.05	52.78	71.53	100.14	165.67	191.82	7.47	7	24	1	Tuesday	False	4	63.522356	Satisfactory
560	2023-01-24 08:00:00	1134.87	8.61	56.89	80.11	110.63	123.76	140.26	5.51	8	24	1	Tuesday	False	4	47.048097	Good

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Conclusion

The analysis shows Delhi's air pollution is higher on weekdays and peak hours. Controlling vehicle emissions and industrial pollution can improve AQI.