

# Estimation and Implications of Bias in EPA Pollution Measurement

Aaron C Watt

December 2, 2021

# Motivation

Clean Air

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, large penalties and costly restrictions

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, large penalties and costly restrictions
- ▶ Minimum requirement of 75% of readings, per quarter

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, **large penalties and costly restrictions**
- ▶ Minimum requirement of 75% of readings, per quarter
- ▶ Air quality can change quickly

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, **large penalties and costly restrictions**
- ▶ Minimum requirement of 75% of readings, per quarter
- ▶ Air quality can change quickly
- ▶ Monitor shutoffs are common

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, large penalties and costly restrictions
- ▶ Minimum requirement of 75% of readings, per quarter
- ▶ Air quality can change quickly
- ▶ Monitor shutoffs are common

## Research Questions



# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, **large penalties and costly restrictions**
- ▶ Minimum requirement of 75% of readings, per quarter
- ▶ Air quality can change quickly
- ▶ Monitor shutoffs are common

## Research Questions

- ▶ How biased are EPA monitor-based measures of local air quality?

# Motivation

## Clean Air

- ▶ The Clean Air Act (1970) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for US counties
- ▶ Either “attainment” or “non-attainment”, **large penalties and costly restrictions**
- ▶ Minimum requirement of 75% of readings, per quarter
- ▶ Air quality can change quickly
- ▶ Monitor shutoffs are common

## Research Questions

- ▶ How biased are EPA monitor-based measures of local air quality?
- ▶ Does this bias significantly change NAAQS attainment status?

# Context

Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

**Satellite Data:**

**Location Pollution Alerts:**

# Context

Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

## **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017

## **Location Pollution Alerts:**

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019
- ▶ Zou 2021

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019
- ▶ Zou 2021

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

- ▶ Mu, Rubin, Zou 2021



# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019
- ▶ Zou 2021

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

- ▶ Mu, Rubin, Zou 2021

## This project

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019
- ▶ Zou 2021

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

- ▶ Mu, Rubin, Zou 2021

## This project

- ▶ Using new consumer-based pollution monitors (PurpleAir).

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019
- ▶ Zou 2021

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

- ▶ Mu, Rubin, Zou 2021

## This project

- ▶ Using new consumer-based pollution monitors (PurpleAir).
- ▶ Avoids using satellite estimates (has been shown to have significant error).

# Context

## Previous Works in EPA Pollution Monitors

### **Satellite Data:**

- ▶ Grainger et al. 2017
- ▶ Sullivan, Krupnick 2018
- ▶ Fowlie, Rubin, Walker 2019
- ▶ Zou 2021

### **Location Pollution Alerts:**

- ▶ Mu, Rubin, Zou 2021

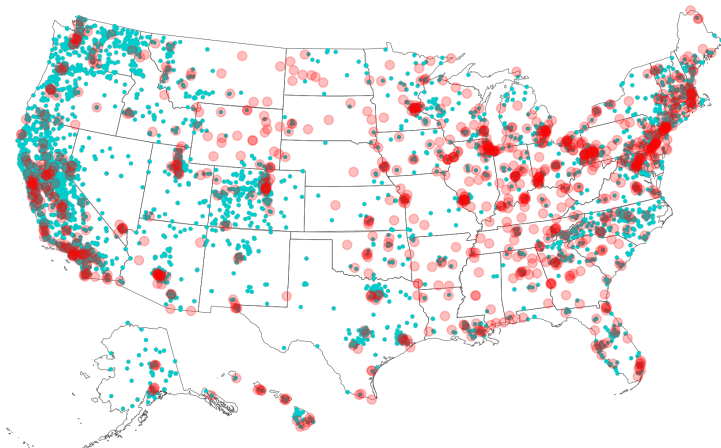
## This project

- ▶ Using new consumer-based pollution monitors (PurpleAir).
- ▶ Avoids using satellite estimates (has been shown to have significant error).
- ▶ Focus on EPA pollution data that is missing *in time*, specifically PM2.5

# Use PM2.5 Air Pollution Monitors to Predict Missing EPA Data

US EPA & PurpleAir Pollution Monitors

Source: EPA 2016, PurpleAir.com 2015-2021



# Models

- ▶ **Estimate missing pollution observations:** Use PurpleAir data to predict EPA pollution at missing times

# Models

- ▶ **Estimate missing pollution observations:** Use PurpleAir data to predict EPA pollution at missing times
- ▶ **Estimate bias of reported EPA pollution:** difference between predicted pollution at missing times and reported pollution at nonmissing times.

# Models

- ▶ **Estimate missing pollution observations:** Use PurpleAir data to predict EPA pollution at missing times
- ▶ **Estimate bias of reported EPA pollution:** difference between predicted pollution at missing times and reported pollution at nonmissing times.
- ▶ **Estimate counties' counterfactual attainment status:** Include estimated missing pollution data.



## Models: Predictive model of each EPA monitor PM2.5 pollution

$$EPA_{i,t} = \gamma_{i,0} + \sum_{j \in J_i} \sum_{k=1}^7 \gamma_{j,k} PA_{j,t} \cdot Winddir_{i,t,k} + u_{i,t}$$

- ▶ Analysis done at the month and quarter level; suppressing that subscript.
- ▶  $t$  is a unique hour within a given month or quarter.
- ▶ EPA monitor  $i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $EPA_{i,t}$ .
- ▶ For each EPA monitor  $i$ , there are  $J_i$  Purple Air monitors within a 10-mile radius.
- ▶ Purple Air monitor  $j \in J_i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $PA_{j,t}$ .
- ▶  $Winddir_{i,t,k}$  is a wind direction indicator; 1 if the prevailing wind near station  $i$  at time  $t$  is in the  $k^{th}$  bucket (of 8 buckets).

## Models: Predictive model of each EPA monitor PM2.5 pollution

$$EPA_{i,t} = \gamma_{i,0} + \sum_{j \in J_i} \sum_{k=1}^7 \gamma_{j,k} PA_{j,t} \cdot Winddir_{i,t,k} + u_{i,t}$$

- ▶ Analysis done at the month and quarter level; suppressing that subscript.
- ▶  $t$  is a unique hour within a given month or quarter.
- ▶ EPA monitor  $i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $EPA_{i,t}$ .
- ▶ For each EPA monitor  $i$ , there are  $J_i$  Purple Air monitors within a 10-mile radius.
- ▶ Purple Air monitor  $j \in J_i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $PA_{j,t}$ .
- ▶  $Winddir_{i,t,k}$  is a wind direction indicator; 1 if the prevailing wind near station  $i$  at time  $t$  is in the  $k^{th}$  bucket (of 8 buckets).

## Models: Predictive model of each EPA monitor PM2.5 pollution

$$EPA_{i,t} = \gamma_{i,0} + \sum_{j \in J_i} \sum_{k=1}^7 \gamma_{j,k} PA_{j,t} \cdot Winddir_{i,t,k} + u_{i,t}$$

- ▶ Analysis done at the month and quarter level; suppressing that subscript.
- ▶  $t$  is a unique hour within a given month or quarter.
- ▶ EPA monitor  $i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $EPA_{i,t}$ .
- ▶ For each EPA monitor  $i$ , there are  $J_i$  Purple Air monitors within a 10-mile radius.
- ▶ Purple Air monitor  $j \in J_i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $PA_{j,t}$ .
- ▶  $Winddir_{i,t,k}$  is a wind direction indicator; 1 if the prevailing wind near station  $i$  at time  $t$  is in the  $k^{th}$  bucket (of 8 buckets).

## Models: Predictive model of each EPA monitor PM2.5 pollution

$$EPA_{i,t} = \gamma_{i,0} + \sum_{j \in J_i} \sum_{k=1}^7 \gamma_{j,k} PA_{j,t} \cdot \text{Winddir}_{i,t,k} + u_{i,t}$$

- ▶ Analysis done at the month and quarter level; suppressing that subscript.
- ▶  $t$  is a unique hour within a given month or quarter.
- ▶ EPA monitor  $i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $EPA_{i,t}$ .
- ▶ For each EPA monitor  $i$ , there are  $J_i$  Purple Air monitors within a 10-mile radius.
- ▶ Purple Air monitor  $j \in J_i$  at time  $t$  reads PM2.5 pollution  $PA_{j,t}$ .
- ▶  $\text{Winddir}_{i,t,k}$  is a wind direction indicator; 1 if the prevailing wind near station  $i$  at time  $t$  is in the  $k^{\text{th}}$  bucket (of 8 buckets).

# Models: Hour-by-Day-of-week Bias of Missing EPA Monitor Pollution Data

## Missingness Bias:

$$Bias_{i,h,d} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} EPA_{i,t} - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{M}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{M}_{i,h,d}} \widehat{EPA}_{i,t}$$

where  $\mathcal{M}_{i,h,d} = \{t : t \text{ is at hour } h \text{ and day } d \text{ and } EPA_{i,t} \text{ is Missing}\};$

$\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d} = \{t : t \text{ is at hour } h \text{ and day } d \text{ and } EPA_{i,t} \text{ is Non-missing}\}$

# Models: Hour-by-Day-of-week Bias of Missing EPA Monitor Pollution Data

## Missingness Bias:

$$Bias_{i,h,d} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} EPA_{i,t} - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{M}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{M}_{i,h,d}} \widehat{EPA}_{i,t}$$

where  $\mathcal{M}_{i,h,d} = \{t : t \text{ is at hour } h \text{ and day } d \text{ and } EPA_{i,t} \text{ is Missing}\};$

$\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d} = \{t : t \text{ is at hour } h \text{ and day } d \text{ and } EPA_{i,t} \text{ is Non-missing}\}$

We can also define the **algorithm bias** as the Hour-by-Day-of-week prediction error

$$\widetilde{Bias}_{i,h,d} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} EPA_{i,t} - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} \widehat{EPA}_{i,t}$$

# Models: Hour-by-Day-of-week Bias of Missing EPA Monitor Pollution Data

## Missingness Bias:

$$Bias_{i,h,d} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} EPA_{i,t} - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{M}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{M}_{i,h,d}} \widehat{EPA}_{i,t}$$

where  $\mathcal{M}_{i,h,d} = \{t : t \text{ is at hour } h \text{ and day } d \text{ and } EPA_{i,t} \text{ is Missing}\};$

$\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d} = \{t : t \text{ is at hour } h \text{ and day } d \text{ and } EPA_{i,t} \text{ is Non-missing}\}$

We can also define the **algorithm bias** as the Hour-by-Day-of-week prediction error

$$\widetilde{Bias}_{i,h,d} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} EPA_{i,t} - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}|} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{N}_{i,h,d}} \widehat{EPA}_{i,t}$$

We can also define  $Bias_{j,h,d}$  and  $\widetilde{Bias}_{j,h,d}$  for PA monitor  $j$  (we'll come back to this).

## Models: County Attainment Status

$Attain_c^{annual} = 1$  if **reported** annual average PM2.5 below  $15.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ \*

$Attain_c^{daily} = 1$  if 98<sup>th</sup> percentile of **reported** daily average PM2.5 below  $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ \*

\*averaged over 3 years in NAAQS standard. [fill in equations and thresholds]



## Models: County Attainment Status

$Attain_c^{annual} = 1$  if **reported** annual average PM2.5 below  $15.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ \*

$Attain_c^{daily} = 1$  if 98<sup>th</sup> percentile of **reported** daily average PM2.5 below  $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ \*

$\widehat{Attain}_c^{annual} = 1$  if **predicted** annual average PM2.5 below  $15.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ \*

$\widehat{Attain}_c^{daily} = 1$  if 98<sup>th</sup> percentile of **predicted** daily average PM2.5 below  $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ \*

\*averaged over 3 years in NAAQS standard. [fill in equations and thresholds]

# Identification

## Identification

**Is the missing pollution data identified?**

# Identification

## **Is the missing pollution data identified?**

- ▶ Assumption: nearby PurpleAir monitors that are good predictors for EPA monitors during non-missing times will also be good predictors during missing times.
- ▶ Specifically, reasons for EPA data missingness are not correlated with missingness or measurement error in PurpleAir data

# Identification

## **Is the missing pollution data identified?**

- ▶ Assumption: nearby PurpleAir monitors that are good predictors for EPA monitors during non-missing times will also be good predictors during missing times.
- ▶ Specifically, reasons for EPA data missingness are not correlated with missingness or measurement error in PurpleAir data

## **Are attainment status changes identified?**

# Identification

## **Is the missing pollution data identified?**

- ▶ Assumption: nearby PurpleAir monitors that are good predictors for EPA monitors during non-missing times will also be good predictors during missing times.
- ▶ Specifically, reasons for EPA data missingness are not correlated with missingness or measurement error in PurpleAir data

## **Are attainment status changes identified?**

- ▶ Yes: simple rule based on pollution concentrations.

## Proposed Statistical Test

- ▶ The  $J_i$  group of PurpleAir sensors is (in a sense) a synthetic control for the EPA sensor  $i$ .

## Proposed Statistical Test

- ▶ The  $J_i$  group of PurpleAir sensors is (in a sense) a synthetic control for the EPA sensor  $i$ .
- ▶ **The question of bias in EPA monitor data can be stated:** is pollution concentration at the monitor during reported times significantly different from the concentration at the monitor at missing times? Is the difference greater than random variations?



## Proposed Statistical Test

- ▶ The  $J_i$  group of PurpleAir sensors is (in a sense) a synthetic control for the EPA sensor  $i$ .
- ▶ **The question of bias in EPA monitor data can be stated:** is pollution concentration at the monitor during reported times significantly different from the concentration at the monitor at missing times? Is the difference greater than random variations?
- ▶ Implies an permutation inference test for each EPA monitor  $i$ .

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for the  $i^{th}$  EPA monitor using  $J_i$  PA monitors with  $n_i$  missing hour observations.

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for the  $i^{th}$  EPA monitor using  $J_i$  PA monitors with  $n_i$  missing hour observations.
- ▶ Pick PA monitor  $j \in J_i$ , temporarily remove random  $n_i$  hour observations.

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for the  $i^{th}$  EPA monitor using  $J_i$  PA monitors with  $n_i$  missing hour observations.
- ▶ Pick PA monitor  $j \in J_i$ , temporarily remove random  $n_i$  hour observations.
- ▶ Construct placebo synthetic control for PA monitor  $j$  and predict  $\widehat{PA}_{j,t}$ .

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for the  $i^{th}$  EPA monitor using  $J_i$  PA monitors with  $n_i$  missing hour observations.
- ▶ Pick PA monitor  $j \in J_i$ , temporarily remove random  $n_i$  hour observations.
- ▶ Construct placebo synthetic control for PA monitor  $j$  and predict  $\widehat{PA}_{j,t}$ .
- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for PA monitor  $j$ :  $Bias_{j,h,d}$

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for the  $i^{th}$  EPA monitor using  $J_i$  PA monitors with  $n_i$  missing hour observations.
- ▶ Pick PA monitor  $j \in J_i$ , temporarily remove random  $n_i$  hour observations.
- ▶ Construct placebo synthetic control for PA monitor  $j$  and predict  $\widehat{PA}_{j,t}$ .
- ▶ Calculate missingness bias and algorithm bias for PA monitor  $j$ :  $Bias_{j,h,d}$
- ▶ Repeat for all PA sensors.

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- **Graphical test:** For EPA sensor  $i$ , compare graph of  $Bias_{i,h,d}$  to placebo  $Bias_{j,h,d}$  for  $j \in J_i$ .

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ **Graphical test:** For EPA sensor  $i$ , compare graph of  $Bias_{i,h,d}$  to placebo  $Bias_{j,h,d}$  for  $j \in J_i$ .
- ▶ **Permutation inference p-value:**



## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ **Graphical test:** For EPA sensor  $i$ , compare graph of  $Bias_{i,h,d}$  to placebo  $Bias_{j,h,d}$  for  $j \in J_i$ .
- ▶ **Permutation inference p-value:**
  - ▶ Calculate sum of squared missingness bias and sum of squared algorithm bias for EPA sensor  $i$  and PA sensors  $j \in J_i$ .

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ **Graphical test:** For EPA sensor  $i$ , compare graph of  $Bias_{i,h,d}$  to placebo  $Bias_{j,h,d}$  for  $j \in J_i$ .
- ▶ **Permutation inference p-value:**
  - ▶ Calculate sum of squared missingness bias and sum of squared algorithm bias for EPA sensor  $i$  and PA sensors  $j \in J_i$ .
  - ▶  $Ratio_k = \text{sum of squared missingness bias} / \text{sum of squared algorithm bias}$

## Proposed Statistical Test (Is the bias larger than by random chance?)

- ▶ **Graphical test:** For EPA sensor  $i$ , compare graph of  $Bias_{i,h,d}$  to placebo  $Bias_{j,h,d}$  for  $j \in J_i$ .
- ▶ **Permutation inference p-value:**
  - ▶ Calculate sum of squared missingness bias and sum of squared algorithm bias for EPA sensor  $i$  and PA sensors  $j \in J_i$ .
  - ▶  $Ratio_k = \text{sum of squared missingness bias} / \text{sum of squared algorithm bias}$
  - ▶  $p\text{-value} = \frac{\# \text{ of PA sensors in } i\text{'s radius with } Ratio_j \text{ larger than } Ratio_i}{\# \text{ of PA sensors in } i\text{'s radius}}$

## Extensions

- ▶ Use PurpleAir data to create population-weighted pollution measure  $\implies$  counterfactual attainment.

## Extensions

- ▶ Use PurpleAir data to create population-weighted pollution measure  $\implies$  counterfactual attainment.
- ▶ Welfare analysis based on attainment status changes and required reductions in pollution.

## Extensions

- ▶ Use PurpleAir data to create population-weighted pollution measure  $\implies$  counterfactual attainment.
- ▶ Welfare analysis based on attainment status changes and required reductions in pollution.
- ▶ Comparing county population-weighted PM2.5 pollution to EPA sensors to estimate location-based bias.

## Appendix A: PurpleAir monitor correction factor

Low Concentration $PA_{cf\_1} \leq 343 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ <small>~176-185 <math>\mu\text{g m}^{-3}</math> as measured by the corrected sensor</small>	$PM_{2.5} = 0.52 \times PA_{cf\_1} - 0.086 \times RH + 5.75$
High Concentration $PA_{cf\_1} > 343 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ <small>~207 <math>\mu\text{g m}^{-3}</math> as measured by the corrected sensor</small>	$PM_{2.5} = 0.46 \times PA_{cf\_1} + 3.93 \times 10^{-4} \times PA_{cf\_1}^2 + 2.97$

$PA_{cf\_1}$  = PurpleAir  $PM_{2.5}$  from the higher of the 2 correction factors (cf) currently labeled as cf\_1 <sup>32</sup>

Figure 2: PurpleAir correction equation for EPA monitor  $PM_{2.5}$  (RH = relative humidity, also measured by PA monitor)

Source: <https://www.epa.gov/air-sensor-toolbox/technical-approaches-sensor-data-airnow-fire-and-smoke-map>

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets



# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets

- ▶ Hourly PM2.5 Pollution data from California EPA pollution monitors (2015-2020)

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets

- ▶ Hourly PM2.5 Pollution data from California EPA pollution monitors (2015-2020)
- ▶ 2-minute PM2.5 Pollution data from California PurpleAir sensors, hourly averages taken

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets

- ▶ Hourly PM2.5 Pollution data from California EPA pollution monitors (2015-2020)
- ▶ 2-minute PM2.5 Pollution data from California PurpleAir sensors, hourly averages taken

## Deadlines

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets

- ▶ Hourly PM2.5 Pollution data from California EPA pollution monitors (2015-2020)
- ▶ 2-minute PM2.5 Pollution data from California PurpleAir sensors, hourly averages taken

## Deadlines

- ▶ Dec. 5: PurpleAir is downloading/averaging on 4 AWS tiny linux instances, sending CSVs to S3 bucket

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets

- ▶ Hourly PM2.5 Pollution data from California EPA pollution monitors (2015-2020)
- ▶ 2-minute PM2.5 Pollution data from California PurpleAir sensors, hourly averages taken

## Deadlines

- ▶ Dec. 5: PurpleAir is downloading/averaging on 4 AWS tiny linux instances, sending CSVs to S3 bucket
- ▶ Dec. 12: Proof of concept for 2 EPA sensors (Fresno, and [need to pick another low on Mu's list])

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Datasets

- ▶ Hourly PM2.5 Pollution data from California EPA pollution monitors (2015-2020)
- ▶ 2-minute PM2.5 Pollution data from California PurpleAir sensors, hourly averages taken

## Deadlines

- ▶ Dec. 5: PurpleAir is downloading/averaging on 4 AWS tiny linux instances, sending CSVs to S3 bucket
- ▶ Dec. 12: Proof of concept for 2 EPA sensors (Fresno, and [need to pick another low on Mu's list])
- ▶ Dec. 19: Data warehouse setup and transfer of existing Purple Air data

# Appendix B: Data Plan

Data Warehouse

## Appendix B: Data Plan

### Data Warehouse

- ▶ AWS Linux Cassandra database (noSQL columnar, designed for large queries of columns)



## Appendix B: Data Plan

### Data Warehouse

- ▶ AWS Linux Cassandra database (noSQL columnar, designed for large queries of columns)
- ▶ Python pushes and pulls

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Data Warehouse

- ▶ AWS Linux Cassandra database (noSQL columnar, designed for large queries of columns)
- ▶ Python pushes and pulls

## Storage costs

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Data Warehouse

- ▶ AWS Linux Cassandra database (noSQL columnar, designed for large queries of columns)
- ▶ Python pushes and pulls

## Storage costs

- ▶ ~ 30,000 sensors, 50 variables, 2 minute intervals, 5 years of data = 107.55 Terabytes

# Appendix B: Data Plan

## Data Warehouse

- ▶ AWS Linux Cassandra database (noSQL columnar, designed for large queries of columns)
- ▶ Python pushes and pulls

## Storage costs

- ▶ ~ 30,000 sensors, 50 variables, 2 minute intervals, 5 years of data = 107.55 Terabytes
- ▶ Depending on method of storage: \$2,900 - \$13,300 per month

## Appendix B: Data Plan

### Data Warehouse

- ▶ AWS Linux Cassandra database (noSQL columnar, designed for large queries of columns)
- ▶ Python pushes and pulls

### Storage costs

- ▶ ~ 30,000 sensors, 50 variables, 2 minute intervals, 5 years of data = 107.55 Terabytes
- ▶ Depending on method of storage: \$2,900 - \$13,300 per month
- ▶ Only storing hourly means and SD: \$4 - \$15 per month

## Appendix C: PurpleAir Takeup

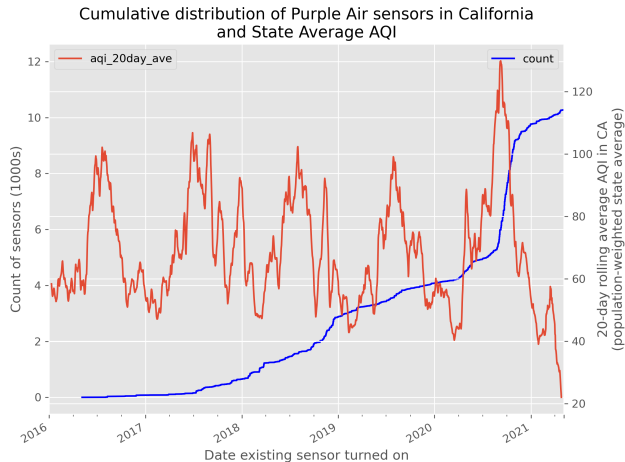


Figure 3: Valid Purple Air Monitor Locations, Contiguous United States