

# PicoAirSense

An Indoor Air Quality Monitor by Adrien Abbey

# A Brief Introduction

The Inspiration and the Goal

# Inspiration



- I live in an apartment of dubious air quality.
- My inner scientist: can I measure my discomfort in a quantifiable way?
- I can get paid graded for this?!

# Connecting the Dots

I had something I wanted to know.



I now had the means to do it.



# Baby's First Steps



- The first step was research:
  - What hardware did I need?
  - Could I afford that hardware?
  - What languages does the hardware support?
  - Are there open-source libraries for the hardware?
  - How difficult would this be?
- Easy enough.

# Motivation

I has it.

# More Than Just a Grade

- Resume builder: look at this awesome thing I built!
- Open-source project with a public GitHub repository
  - Giving back to the community: I use open-source products *all the time*.
  - Getting my name out there: sometimes people get job offers without a single resume.
- Personal growth opportunity.
  - I really *enjoyed* working on this project.
  - I learned a *lot* of new skills too.
  - I can now share these skills with others!
    - The Piano Staircase project and participants will benefit immensely from this.

# The Solution

I can build it!

# The PicoAirSense: What is it?



An indoor air quality monitor



Measures temperature,  
humidity, air pressure,  
eCO<sub>2</sub> and TVOC levels



Hackable: add an e-ink  
display, use Wi-Fi to  
expose data, etc.



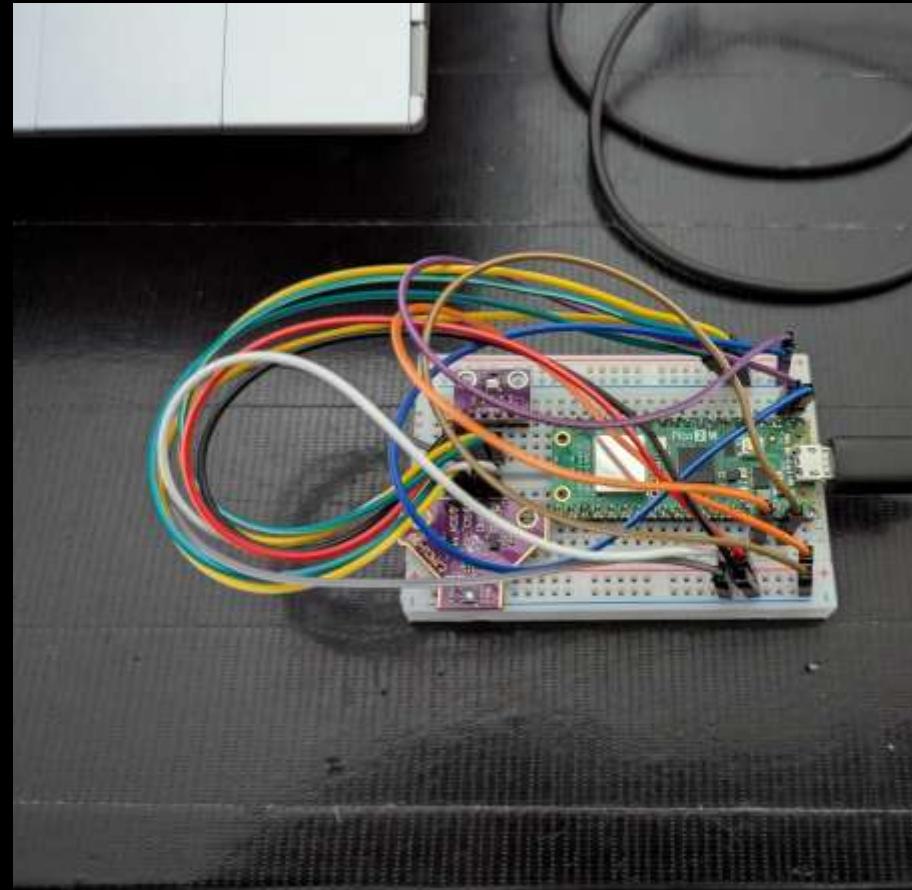
Open-source design:  
anyone can build and  
improve upon it

# The Design

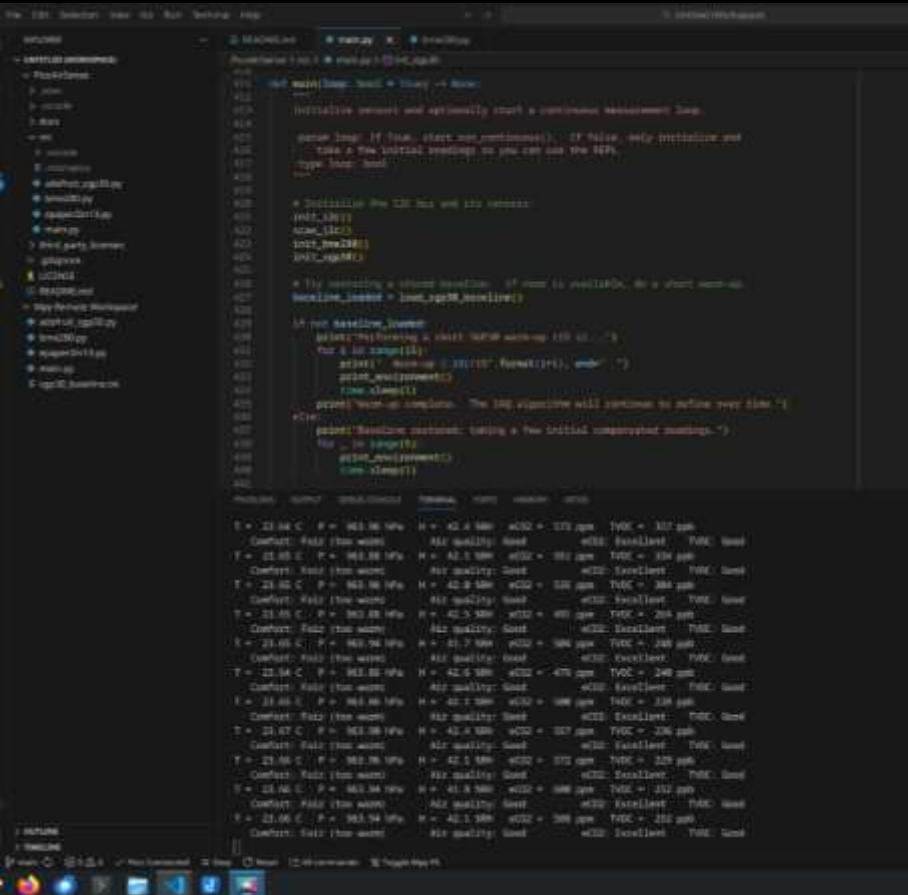
Bringing Hardware and Software together

# The Hardware

- Raspberry Pi Pico 2 W: the low-cost ‘brains’ of the system
- BME280 environmental sensor module: temperature, humidity and air pressure
- SGP30 air quality sensor module: eCO<sub>2</sub> and TVOC
- Breadboard and cables



# The Software



A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code (VSCode) interface. The left sidebar shows a file tree with several Python files and a folder named 'MicroPython'. The main editor window displays a MicroPython script for the SGP30 sensor. The script includes imports for time, machine, and the sgp30 module. It initializes the sensor and sets up a loop to read data every 10 seconds. The data is printed to the terminal in a CSV-like format. The terminal tab at the bottom shows the output of the script, displaying temperature (T), pressure (P), and TVOC levels for various gas concentrations (e.g., CO2, CH4, C2H5OH, C3H8, C4H10, C5H12, C6H6, C7H16, C8H18, C9H20, C10H22, C11H24, C12H26, C13H28, C14H30, C15H32, C16H34, C17H36, C18H38, C19H40, C20H42, C21H44, C22H46, C23H48, C24H50, C25H52, C26H54, C27H56, C28H58, C29H60, C30H62, C31H64, C32H66, C33H68, C34H70, C35H72, C36H74, C37H76, C38H78, C39H80, C40H82, C41H84, C42H86, C43H88, C44H90, C45H92, C46H94, C47H96, C48H98, C49H100). The TVOC level is consistently around 200 ppb. The right sidebar shows the 'Output' and 'Terminal' tabs.

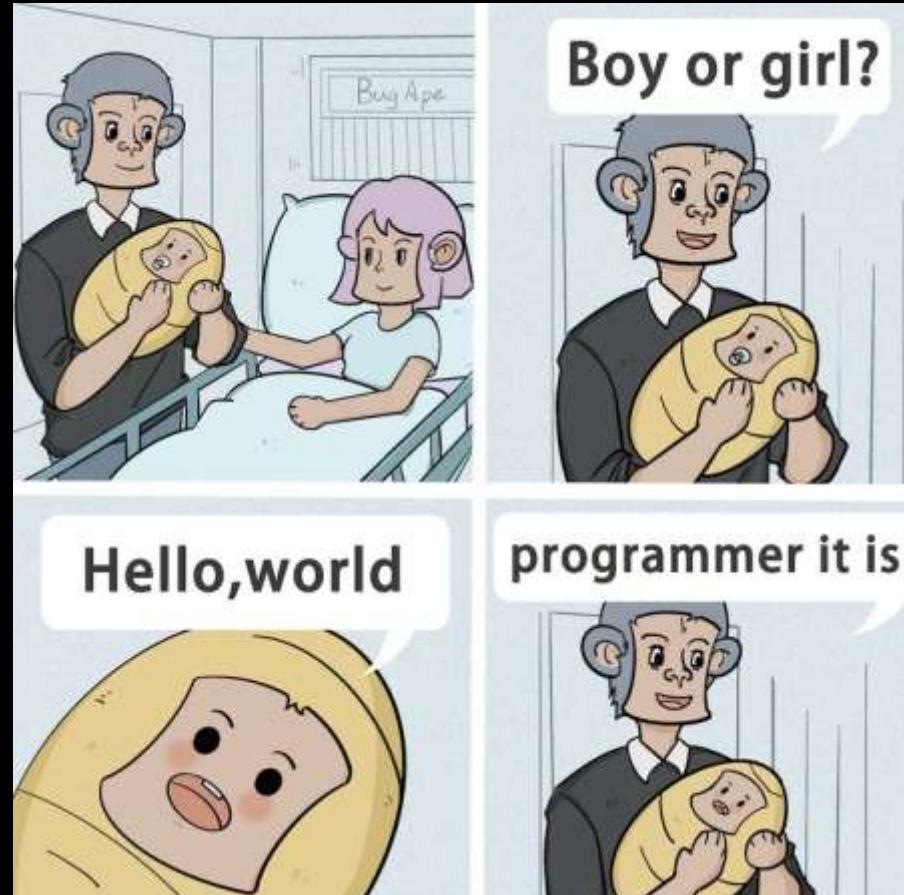
- MicroPython for the Raspberry Pi Pico 2 W
- VSCode with the official Raspberry Pi Pico extension
  - Both an IDE for coding and an interface to read sensor values.
- Open-source SGP30 library
- Public GitHub Repository
- MIT License

# Some Assembly Required

Not *that* Assembly. MicroPython. Kinda like Python, but more micro.

# What Needed Coding

- No open-source MicroPython BME280 library
  - No problem! Sounds like a fantastic learning opportunity.
  - Official BME280 documentation is robust.
- Main application
  - Initialize the devices
  - Pull sensor data
  - Display sensor data
  - Don't catch fire



# The Results

Wait, how many lines of code did I just write?

# The BME280 Library

- This ended up being far easier than expected, but still so very difficult too.
- SO. MUCH. RESEARCH.
  - Registers for days. I dream in hexadecimal now. 
  - ChatGPT is my new best friend. Maybe my only real friend... 
  - Did you know that bitwise operators can be useful? I do now.
  - Can you convert decimal to hexadecimal to binary, do bitwise operations on the values, then convert the new value back, all in your head? I can't.
  - Some crazy person had to sit down and create a formula to compensate raw sensor values into proper values based on calibration values, all so that someone with far less aptitude could make use of those formulas later.
- The code got written. Nobody wants to see it. They just want it to work. 
  - It works. That's all that matters. 

# The main() application

- This should be simple, right? Wrong! ❌
  - Nearly 500 lines of code. Almost as long as the BME280 library!
- Initializes the I<sub>2</sub>C bus and both sensors.
- The SGP30 has a baseline for long-term environmental calibration.
  - This means saving the new baseline every so often and loading it on power-up.
- Numbers are hard. Humans prefer being told how they should feel, so I do that for them. 📈
- The sensors need to be told to measure their sensors. Every time. All the time.
- The main entry point does all the above, so you don't have to. 👍

# Did it work?

Unfortunately, yes, yes it did work. And quite well, too.

T = 24.01 C	P = 974.02 hPa	H = 40.1 %RH	eCO2 = 707 ppm	TVOC = 195 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Good	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.02 C	P = 973.99 hPa	H = 40.4 %RH	eCO2 = 794 ppm	TVOC = 222 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Good	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.01 C	P = 974.05 hPa	H = 40.0 %RH	eCO2 = 744 ppm	TVOC = 218 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Good	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.01 C	P = 974.05 hPa	H = 39.9 %RH	eCO2 = 654 ppm	TVOC = 221 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.02 C	P = 974.02 hPa	H = 40.2 %RH	eCO2 = 650 ppm	TVOC = 234 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.02 C	P = 973.99 hPa	H = 40.5 %RH	eCO2 = 609 ppm	TVOC = 219 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.02 C	P = 974.07 hPa	H = 39.2 %RH	eCO2 = 524 ppm	TVOC = 224 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.02 C	P = 974.05 hPa	H = 40.2 %RH	eCO2 = 455 ppm	TVOC = 205 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.01 C	P = 974.02 hPa	H = 40.0 %RH	eCO2 = 447 ppm	TVOC = 209 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	
T = 24.01 C	P = 974.02 hPa	H = 39.8 %RH	eCO2 = 410 ppm	TVOC = 189 ppb
Comfort: Fair (too warm)	Air quality: Good	eCO2: Excellent	TVOC: Good	

# Maybe it works a little too well...



**I FEEL SATURATED BY  
IT. I CAN TASTE YOUR STINK**

- I created a machine that makes numbers go up any time I'm close to it.
- Yes, I shower regularly. The numbers go up *especially* after I shower.
- Washed my hands recently? Numbers go up the moment I reach for it.
- Cat sitting on it? Numbers go way up.
- At least it lacks the ability to destroy us all. For now.

# Future Potential

Full open-source design

# The Wish List

- Attached e-ink display
  - I originally planned to implement this feature, but the display's ribbon cable was ripped. DOA. RIP.
- Exposing data over Wi-Fi
  - The Pico has built-in Wi-Fi, so it's entirely possible to use that to start collecting data on an external service.
  - This could enable historical data collection, monitoring, and potentially even alert notifications.
- Open-source 3D-printed enclosure
  - Currently all the cables and circuit boards are exposed.
  - This could provide not only protection, but a professional appearance too.

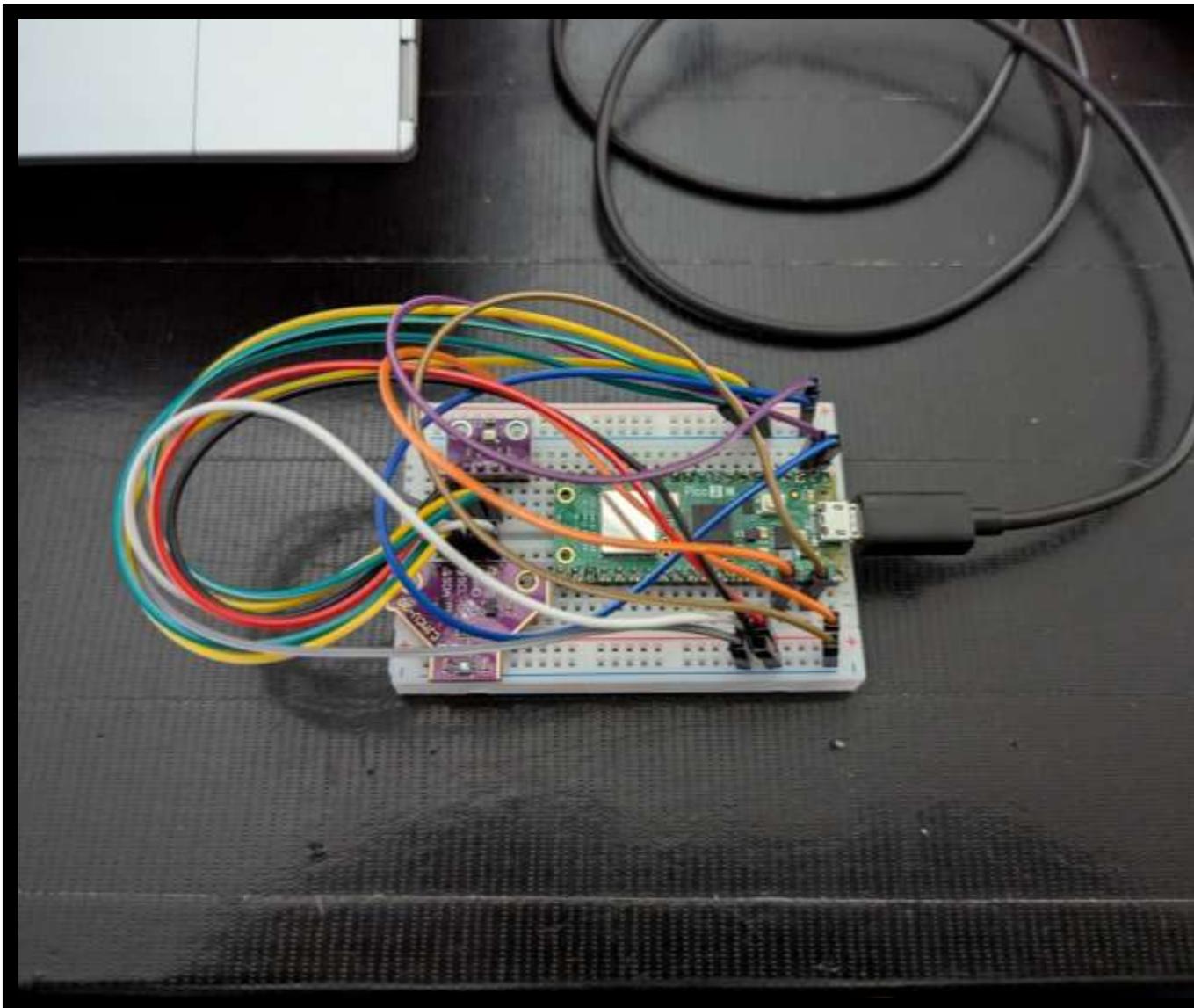
# Conclusion

Just because a machine can smell doesn't mean it wants to.

# Final Product

- Indoor air quality monitor
- Fully open-source design
- Uses affordable, off-the-shelf parts
- Full-featured BME280 MicroPython library written from scratch
- Complete main application that displays sensor data with metrics
- Success!





Thank you!

- Adrien Abbey

<https://github.com/adrienabbey/PicoAirSense/>