Data Analysis Plan

Air Quality Citizen Science Project

BCCHE



Area of Study

Williamsburg – 11 locations

The Bronx – 13 locations

Objectives

- Stationary Network and Personal Monitoring to measure ambient air concentrations of PM_{2.5} and personal exposure of PM_{2.5}
- Study does increase spatial and temporal resolution of data pattern
- Cover 'hot spot' areas like major highways and heavy industrial and commercial area









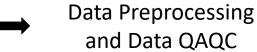








Data Acquisition



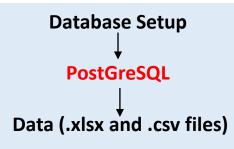




Data Visualization

Sources and Data Frequency

- Stationary Network High Precision, High Cost
 - DEC Sites FEM, FRM (Hourly)
 - NYCCAS Sites (2 weeks)
 - RT Sites (every 15 mins)
- Stationary Network and Personal Monitoring – Low cost
 - Airbeam2 (every minute)



- Missing Data Analysis
- Filtering Noisy Data
- Outlier Analysis
- Data Cleaning
- Data Normalization
- Data Integration

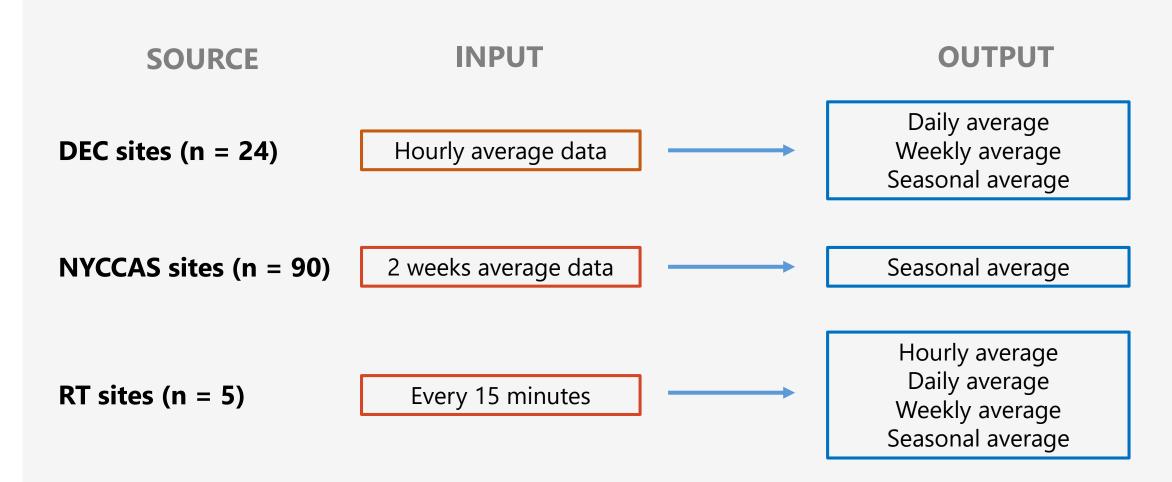
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Descriptive Statistics (Time based estimates of mean, standard deviation)
- Correlation Mapping (Between AirBeam2 and NYCCAS, DEC, RT Units)
- Time Series Based Analysis
 - Trend
 - Seasonality
 - Noise
- Regression Analysis
- Plots Scatter, Pie Charts,
 Histograms and Bar Charts

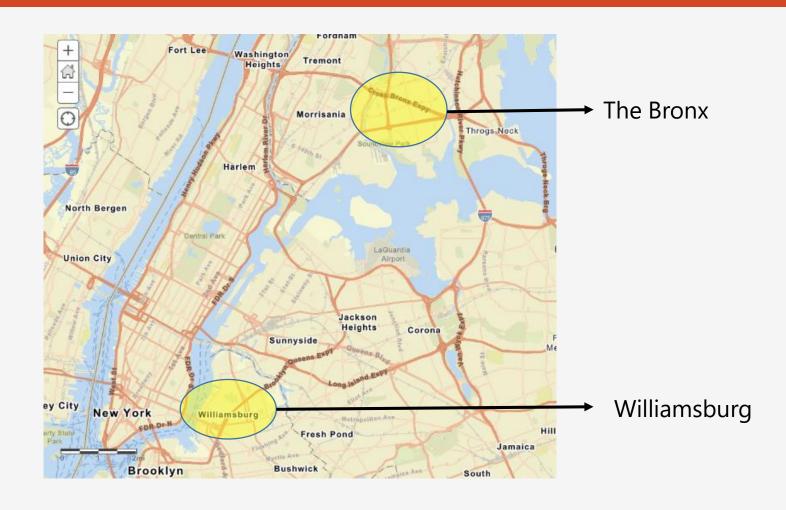
Visualization and Results

- A visual overview at the air quality over time (NYYCAS, DEC)
- Identify PM patterns in data (daily, weekly, monthly, weather patterns)
- Communication of results through visual tools and dashboard, using Tableau (work in progress)
- Determine best methods to present insights and conclusions
- Provide recommendations

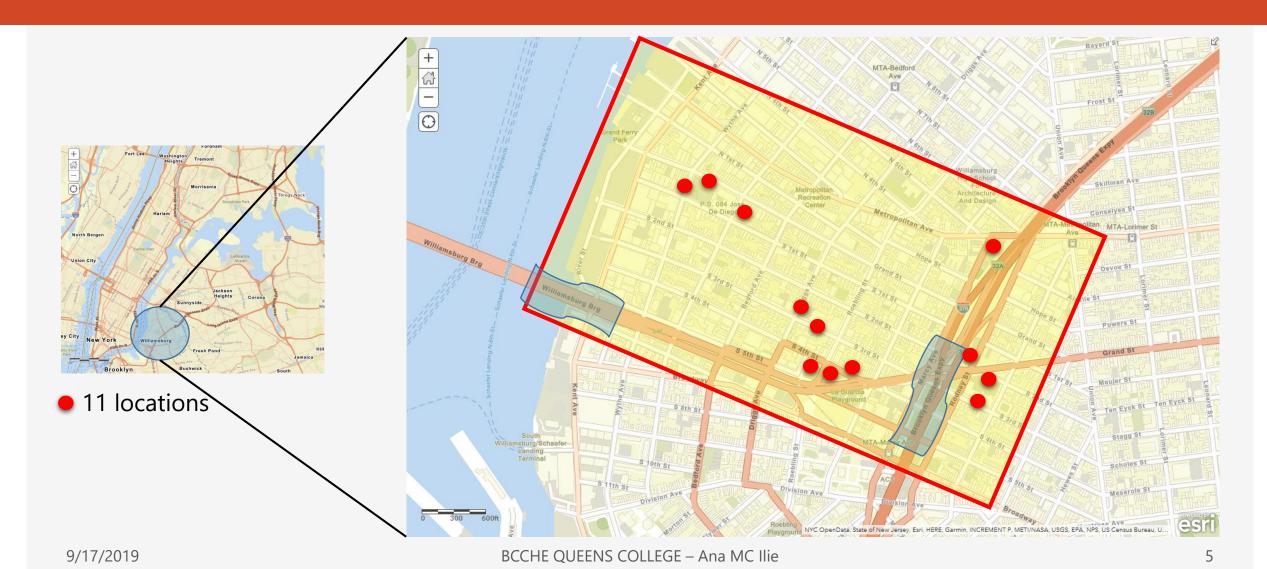
What do we know about Air Quality in New York City?



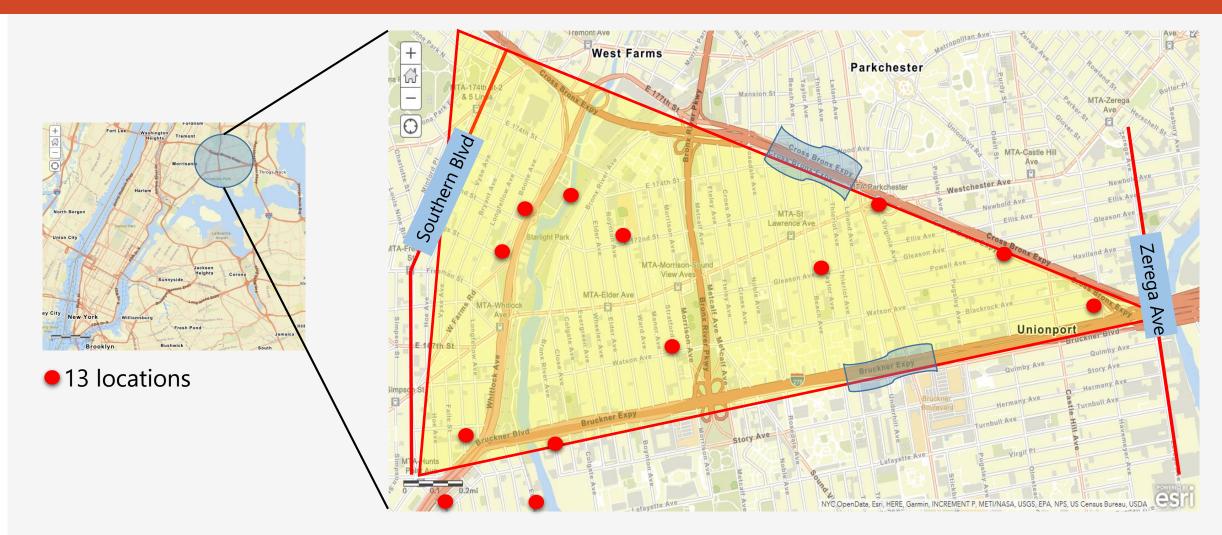
Which neighborhood is of our interest?



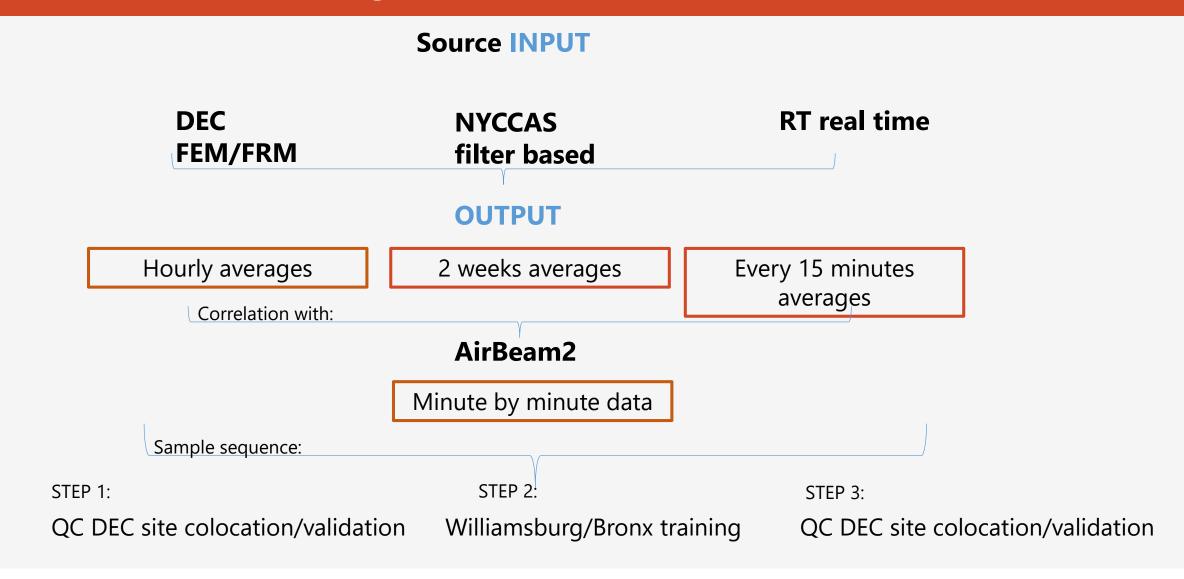
Williamsburg – Locations of Interest



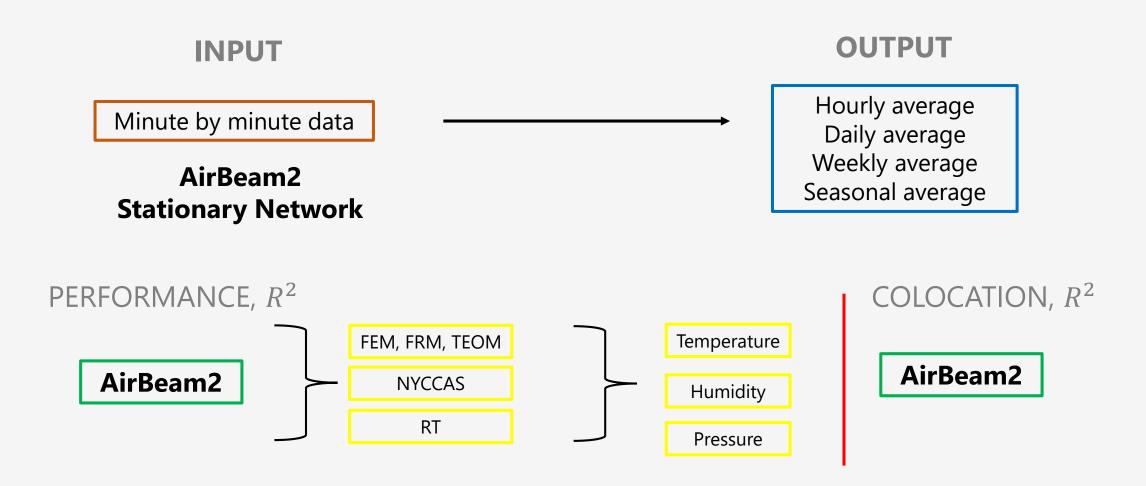
The Bronx – Locations of Interest



QA/QC Validation based on data collected at the QC DEC site – Training



AirBeam2 in Project areas



Research Question

- 1. What are the results of the QA/QC assessment of the AirBeam instruments compared to FEM/FRM and NYCCAS instruments (before and after field campaigns)?
- 2. How do the AirBeam data compare to the pdR data in the Project area (El Puente only)?
- 3. How do the AirBeam data pattern compare to the closest DEC monitoring sites?
- 4. How do the AirBeam data compare to the average citywide concentrations (all DEC sites)?
- 5. How do the AirBeam data (seasonal averages) compare to the NYCCAS LUR, pdR and DEC data sets?
- 6. What are the diurnal/weekly/weekdays vs weekends/monthly/seasonal patterns in the Project areas? (based on mean PM2.5 concentrations)
- 7. Based on AirBeam Stationary Network Data can additional hotspots be identified?
- 8. How do the data pattern in Williamsburg compare to the data pattern in the Bronx?
- 9. How useful are the collected personal monitoring data for characterizing exposure pattern and how do the findings compare to the stationary network?
- 10. Do the data pattern provide answers to the study objectives for the two project areas?

Data Analysis

- Statistics Summary To be obtained for each site
 - Daily average
 - Weekly average
 - Monthly average
 - Seasonal average
- Correlation between all sites (PM), R^2 \longrightarrow Bivariate plots (Wind speed, direction, PM)
 - Daily
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - R² with F, RH, rainfall

Weather station information: wunderground.com

Data Analysis

- Average
 - Daily
 - Weekly
 - Monthly Hourly
- Summary statistics

- Potential Sources: DOT traffic counters, TripAdvisor, key informants
- During high traffic flow
- During low traffic flow
- Meteorology (T, RH, wind) (Source: wunderground.com)
 - Statistics summary
 - Wind rose diagram for each season
 - Weekly cycles of PM versus Wind speed/direction