**Measuring indoor air quality across Austin, TX with consumer-grade sensors**

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# SUMMARY

We use consumer-grade sensors to measure four common indoor air pollutants and compare measurements between student-occupied dwellings in Central Austin to those in a vulnerable community in East Austin. Results indicate that volatile organic compounds and particulate matter are higher in student homes while carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide concentrations are lower. These findings highlight the need for increased ventilation in vulnerable communities and that proximity to outdoor sources is less important than indoor sources in characterizing bulk indoor air quality.

KEYWORDS

*Low-Cost Sensors, Field Study*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Proper indoor air quality (IAQ) is paramount to the health of building occupants and is influenced by indoor and nearby outdoor sources in addition to building characteristics such as ventilation rate and age (Jones, 1999). IAQ in low-income, vulnerable communities is typically worse compared to more affluent regions primarily due to the proximity to significant outdoor pollutant sources such as heavily trafficked roadways, dumping sites, and industrial facilities (Adamkiewicz et al., 2012). In this study we compare the IAQ of student-occupied dwellings in central Austin, TX and measured in vulnerable communities in east Austin.

# 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

We created the Building EnVironment and Occupancy (BEVO) Beacon which leverages multiple low-cost, consumer-grade sensors to measure five components of IAQ: carbon dioxide (CO2), particulate matter less than 2.5 m in aerodynamic diameter (PM2.5), and carbon monoxide (CO). Fourteen of these devices were placed in students’ bedrooms in central Austin during the summer of 2020 and allowed to operate for 11 weeks. Upon return, devices were post-calibrated in laboratory settings to correct readings with univariate, linear least-squares regression models unique to each sensor on each device. A subset of four of these devices were then deployed to families in a vulnerable community in east Austin starting December 2021 and are currently still operating.

# 3 RESULTS

Figure 1 illustrates the distributions of IAQ measurements from each study. TVOC concentrations are typically higher in student dwellings while CO and CO2 measurements are both higher for families in vulnerable communities. PM2.5 concentrations are typically higher for the student population, but there are more instances of extreme measurements for families living in East Austin. Table 1 further summarizes the IAQ measurements from both studies and includes p-values from Mood’s Test to determine if the medians of two independent samples are equal. We opt to use this test and report percentile values because the IAQ distributions are non-Gaussian and contain a significant quantity of extreme measurements.



Figure 1. Comparison of hourly measured IAQ parameters between the student population in Central Austin and the families from vulnerable communities in East Austin. Dashed lines represent 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles.

Table 1. Summary statistics of hourly IAQ measurements in Central Austin versus East Austin

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IAQ Parameter | Central Austin – Students | | | |  | East Austin – Families | | | | Mood’s Test  p-value |
| n | 25th | Median | 75th |  | n | 25th | Median | 75th |
| TVOC | 16598 | 149.2 | 246.1 | 350.0 |  | 1846 | 10.9 | 44.5 | 182.7 | 0.00 |
| CO | 16225 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 |  | 1837 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 0.00 |
| CO2 | 15927 | 618.5 | 889.3 | 1232.6 |  | 1900 | 1035.2 | 1488.3 | 1906.9 | 0.00 |
| PM2.5 | 17268 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 17.6 |  | 1843 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 16.2 | 0.00 |

# 4 DISCUSSION

Interestingly, the TVOC and PM2.5 concentrations are lower in East Austin despite the community’s proximity to outdoor sources for both these pollutants. The difference in median CO concentrations between studies is significant and most likely a result of families who cook larger meals more frequently with gas-powered appliances. CO2 concentrations are also markedly different because dwellings in East Austin are more densely occupied. Still these measurements indicate a need for increased ventilation and perhaps indicate other pollutants that we did not monitor are also elevated in East Austin relative to Central Austin.

# 5 CONCLUSIONS

This study highlights the use of consumer-grade sensors for monitoring components of IAQ while also underscoring the need for vulnerable communities to be properly informed and protected from adverse effects associated with poor IAQ. Results also indicate that indoor sources are more relevant when characterizing IAQ than a home’s proximity to outdoor sources.

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# 6 REFERENCES

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