

# Hyperlocal Air-Quality Prediction in Houston, TX

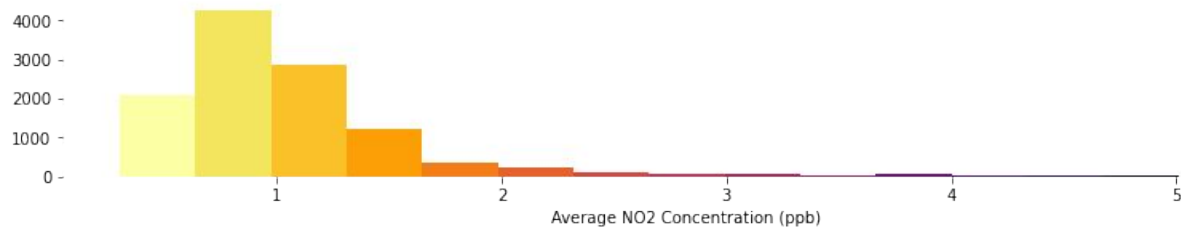
Kaveri Chhikara, Carolyn Vilter, Vishal Vincent Joseph, Vignesh Venkatachalam

# Background and Motivation

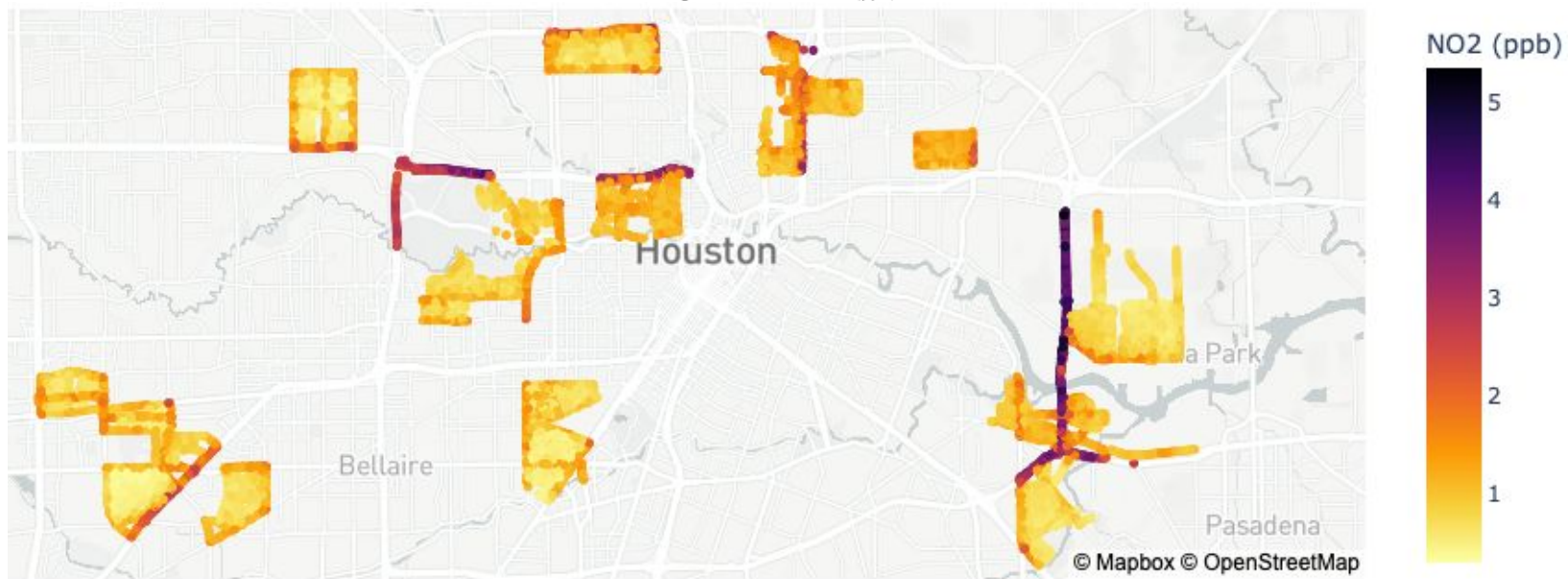
- Existing air monitoring network in the US today is shockingly sparse and the USEPA currently has < 2500 unique monitoring stations measuring criteria pollutants
- EDF and Google partnership to create hyperlocal sensor networks in multiple cities across the world using Google Street View Cars
- Our Focus:
  - Location: 22 neighborhoods of Houston
    - Energy Capital of US
    - Currently lacks zoning
    - Robust project methodology
  - Target pollutant: NO<sub>2</sub>
    - Better data availability
    - Appreciably higher levels closer to pollution sources
  - Time Period: Jul 2017 - Mar 2018



# Data Sources

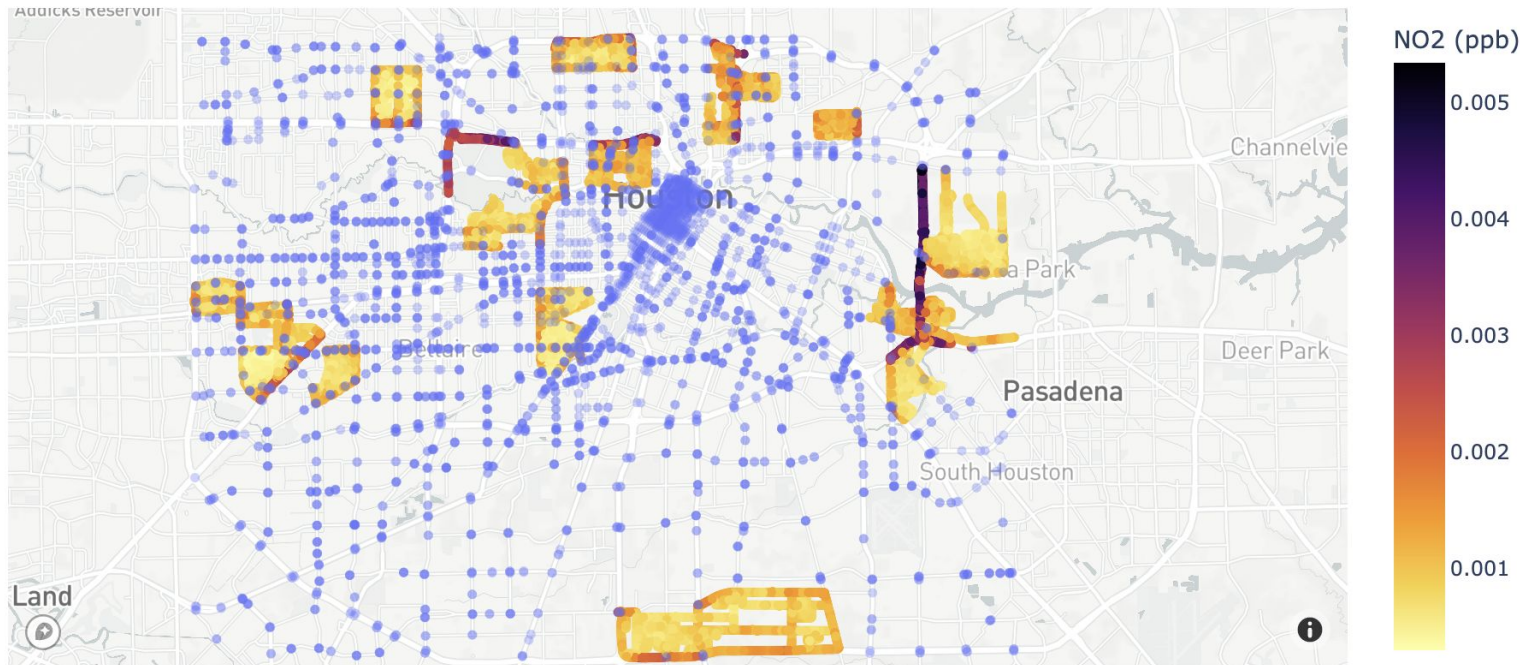


1. Google-EDF  
hyperlocal NO<sub>2</sub>  
monitoring data



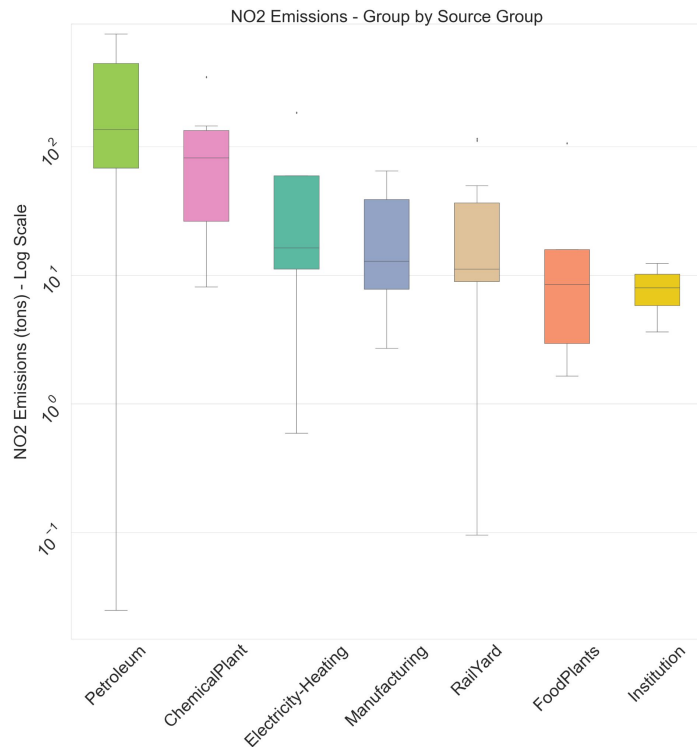
# Data Sources

## 2. Traffic Intersections data

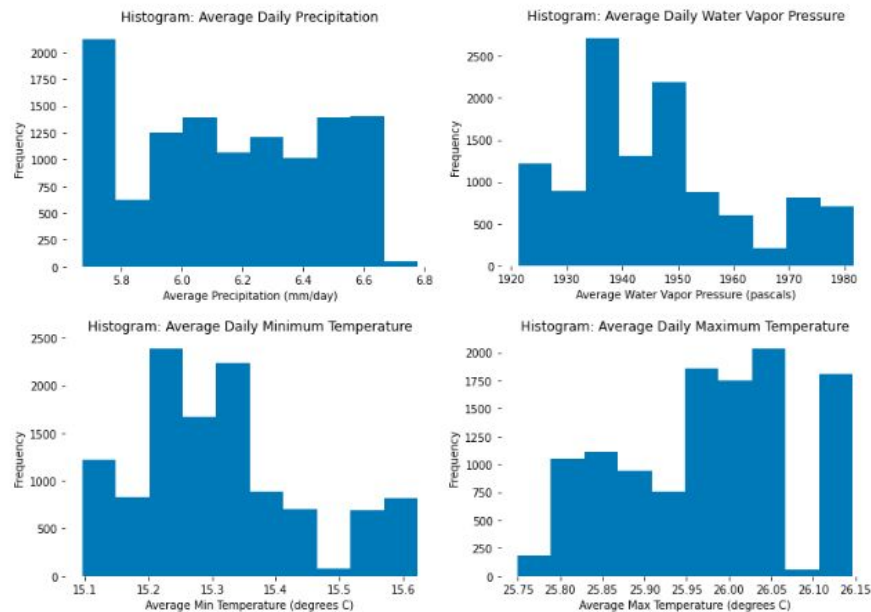


# Data Sources

## 3. EDF Pollution Facilities data



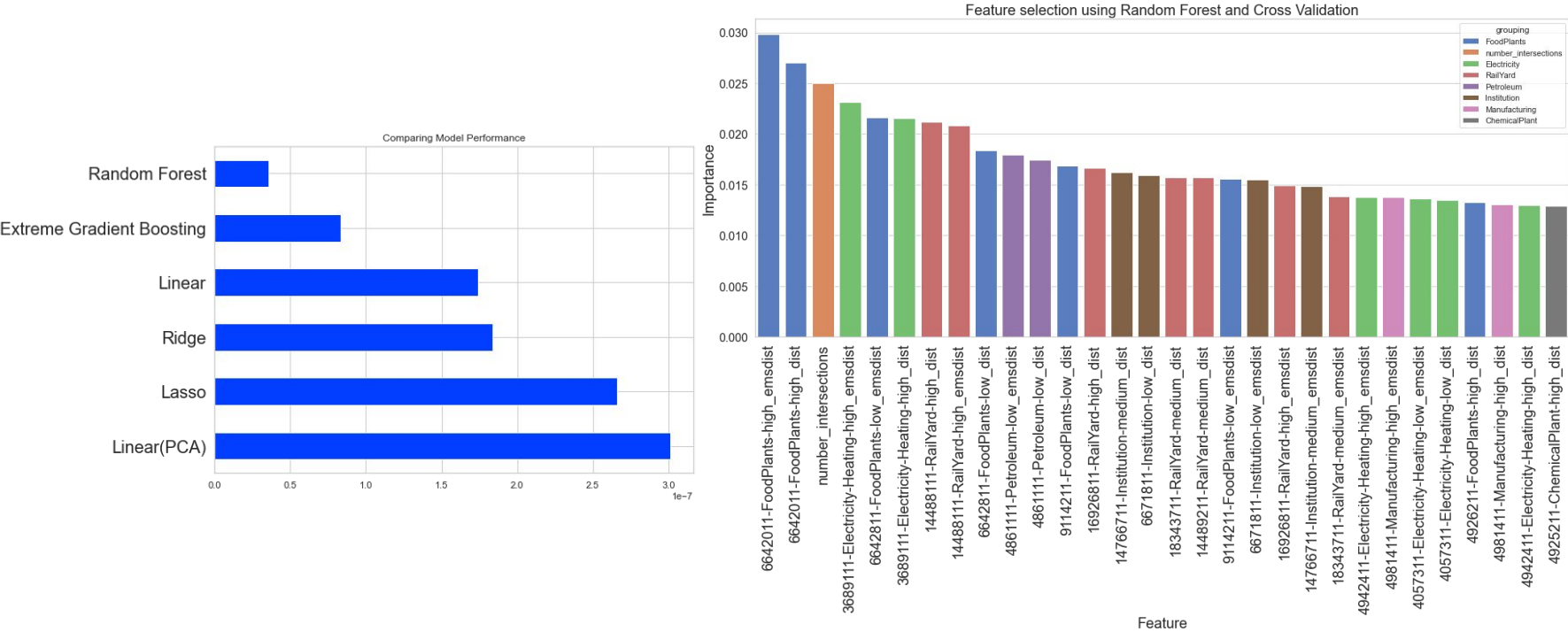
## 4. DAYMET 1km-grid weather data



# Models: Feature selection, CV & hyperparameters

Class	Model	Feature Selection	Cross Validation	Hyperparameters
Linear	OLS (Baseline)	Univariate Screening (Pearson's Correlation)		
	Linear Regression	w/ & w/o PCA		
	Lasso Regression	Embedded	GridSearchCV	alpha: [1e <sup>-5</sup> , 1e <sup>-4</sup> , 1e <sup>-3</sup> , 1e <sup>-2</sup> , 1e <sup>-1</sup> , 1]
	Ridge Regression	Embedded	GridSearchCV	alpha: [1e <sup>-5</sup> , 1e <sup>-4</sup> , 1e <sup>-3</sup> , 1e <sup>-2</sup> , 1e <sup>-1</sup> , 1] solver: ['auto', 'svd', 'cholesky', 'sag']
Tree Based	Random Forest	Embedded	RandomizedSearchCV	n_estimators: [100, 300, 500] max_features: ['auto', 'sqrt', 'log2'] max_depth: range(10, 50, 10)
	XGBoost	Embedded	RandomizedSearchCV	n_estimators: range(50, 500, 50) max_depth: range(5, 50, 5)
NN				






# Model Evaluation and Feature Importance





# Results: Selecting regions for NO<sub>2</sub> prediction

## Pollution sources and monitors

-  Metal recyclers
-  Concrete batch plants and crushers
-  Petrochemical facilities
-  Power plants
-  Risk management program facilities
-  TCEQ air monitoring sites

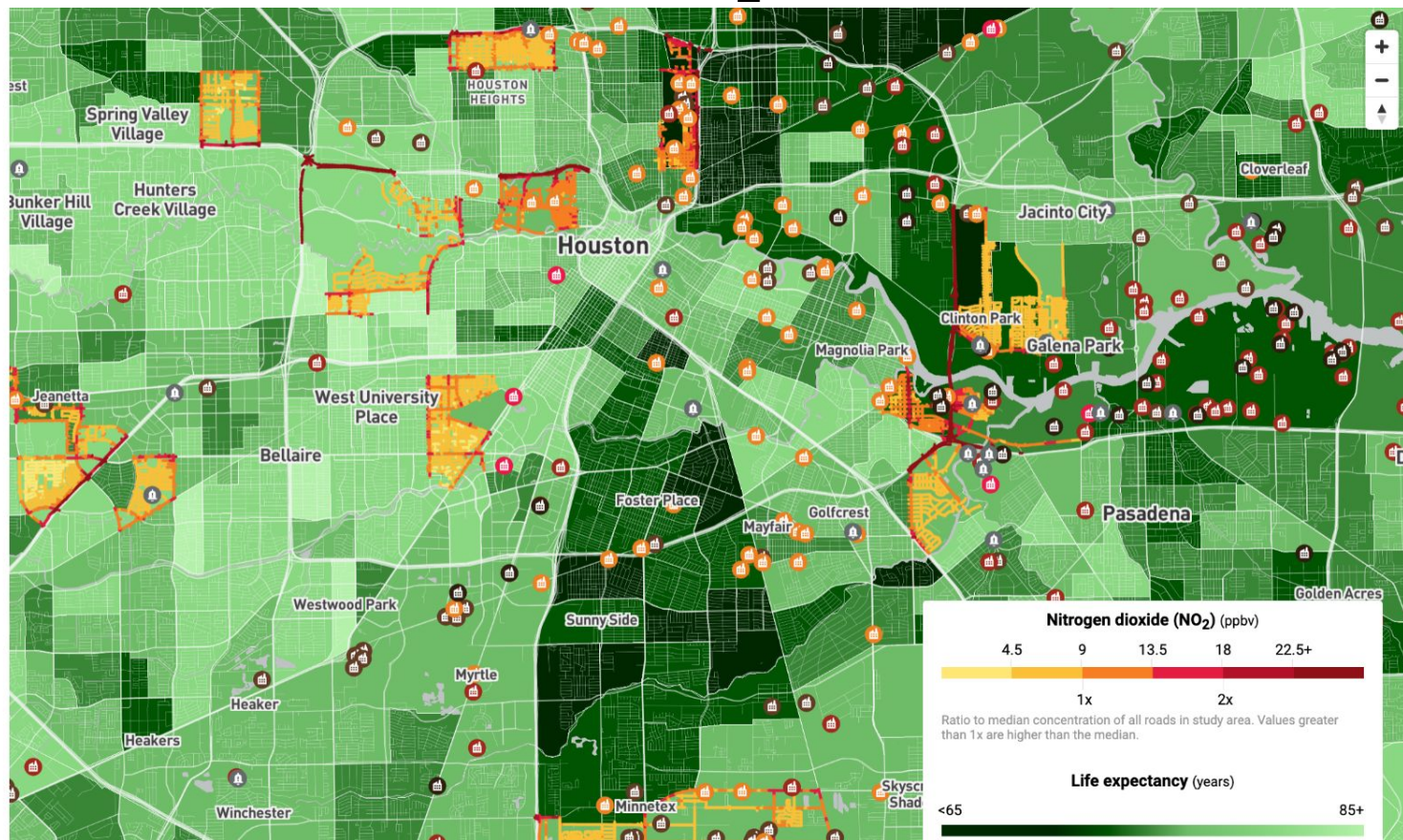
## Vulnerable people and places

### Health metrics

- ☐ Adult asthma prevalence 8.1%
- ☐ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease prevalence 8.5%
- ☐ Coronary heart disease prevalence 3.8%
- ☐ Stroke prevalence 1.9%
- ☒ Life expectancy 78 years

## Data and methodology






See [methodology and source data citations](#), or [download air pollution data](#).





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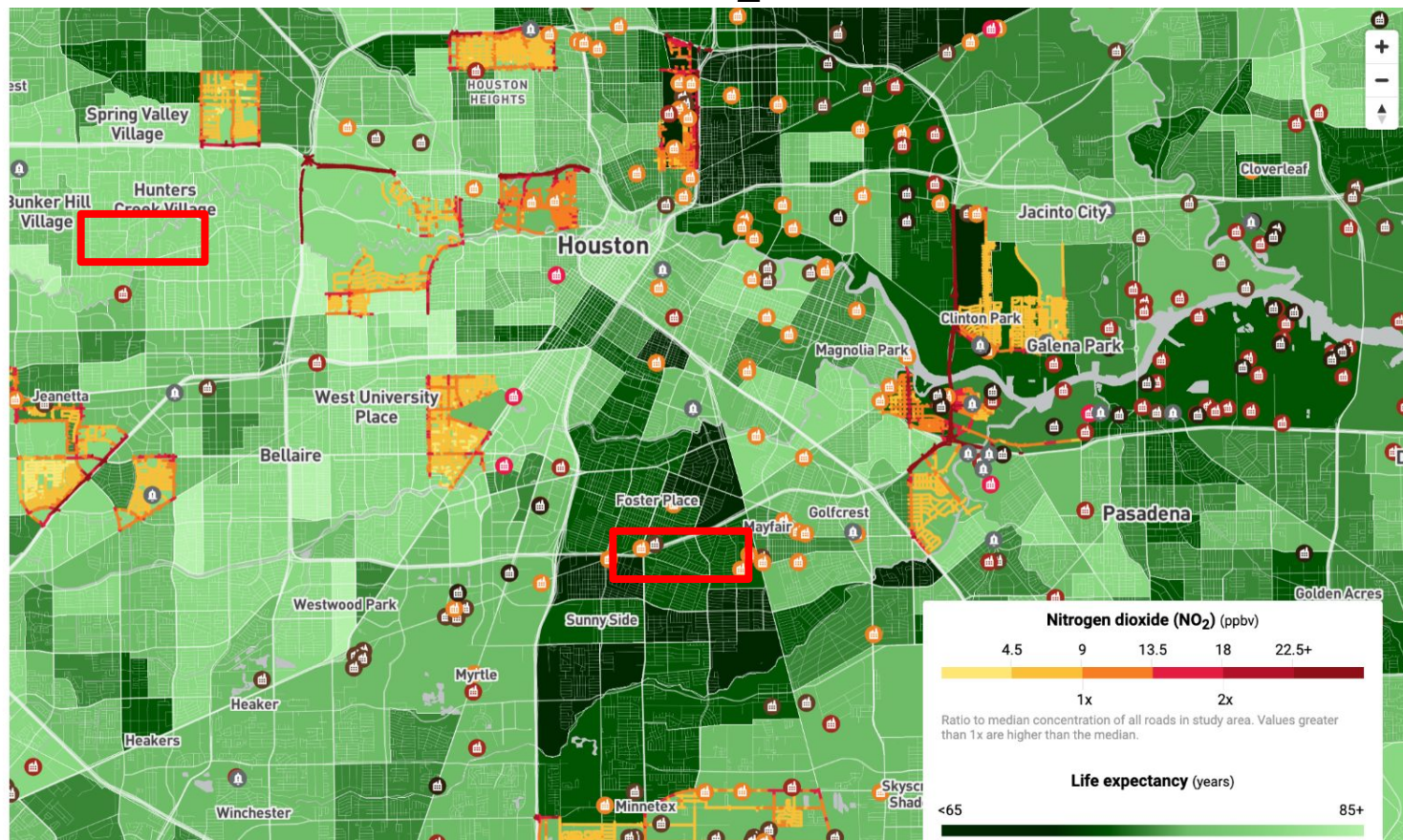
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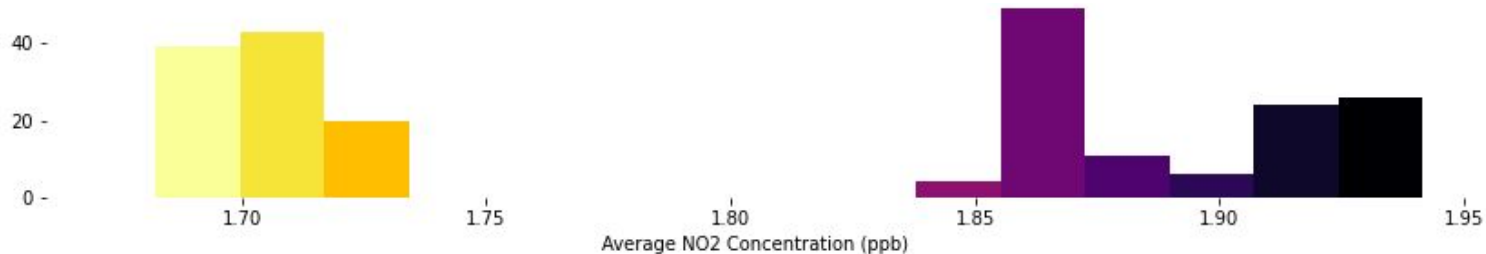
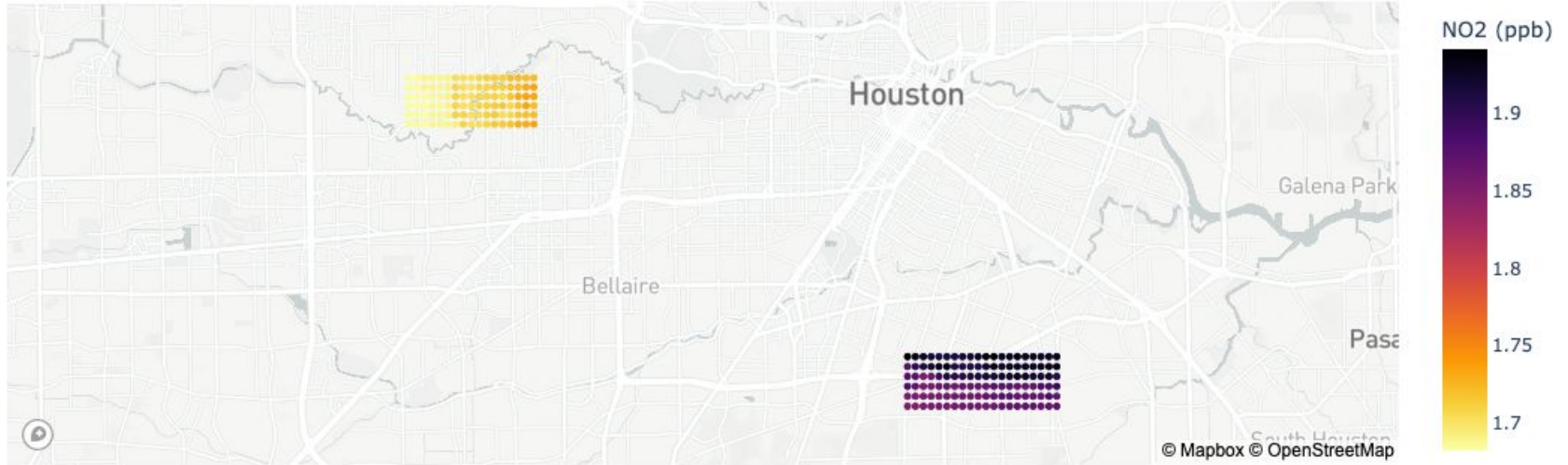
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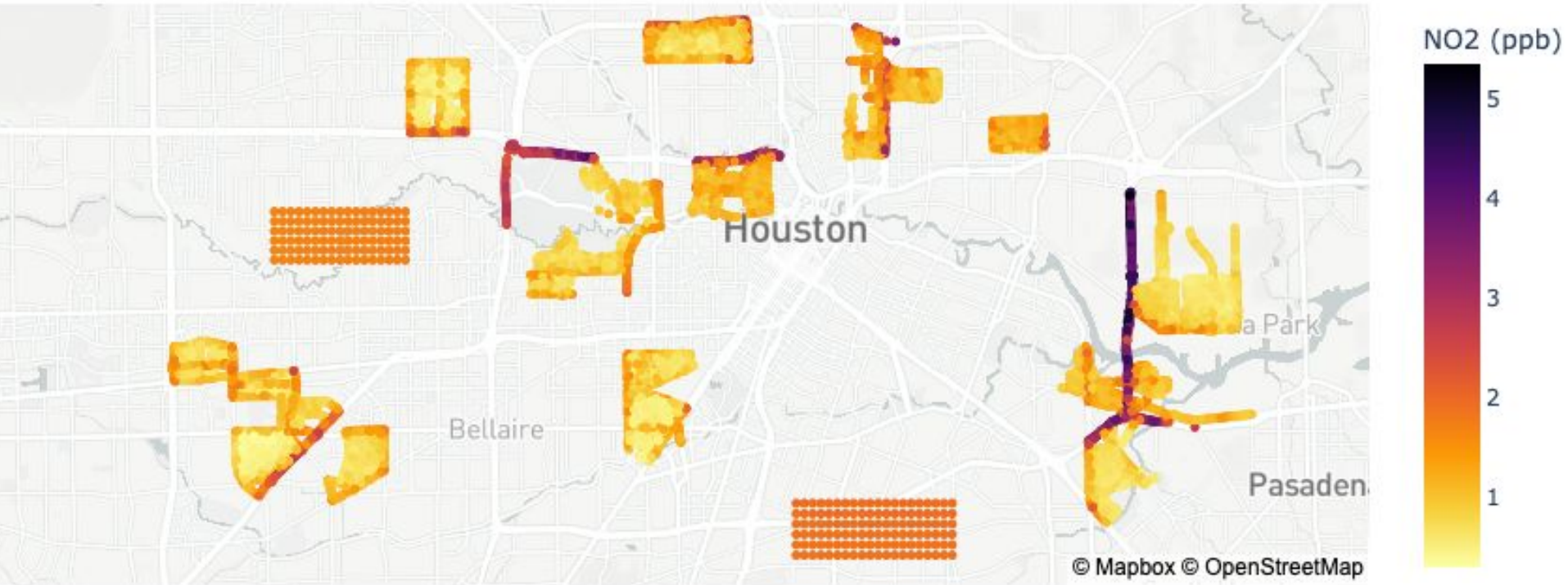


# Results: NO<sub>2</sub> predictions for the selected regions

We observe relatively higher NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in one of the regions



# Results: NO<sub>2</sub> predictions in context of all Houston



In the larger context of all of Houston's NO<sub>2</sub> concentration, however, the two identified regions do not show much variation.

# Future Improvements

- Resolving Missing Data:
  - Facilities classified as “unknown” are being dropped for now and will require manual work/identification
- Additional Target Variables with Policy Significance:
  - Further explore the relationship between Air Quality and key policy relevant factors like Life Expectancy, Asthma prevalence and Poverty
- Model Tuning:
  - Improve on existing Neural Network architecture by experimenting with additional layers, neurons and activation functions
  - Include more hyperparameters in sklearn models and tune using Grid Search instead of Randomized Search for tree based models