

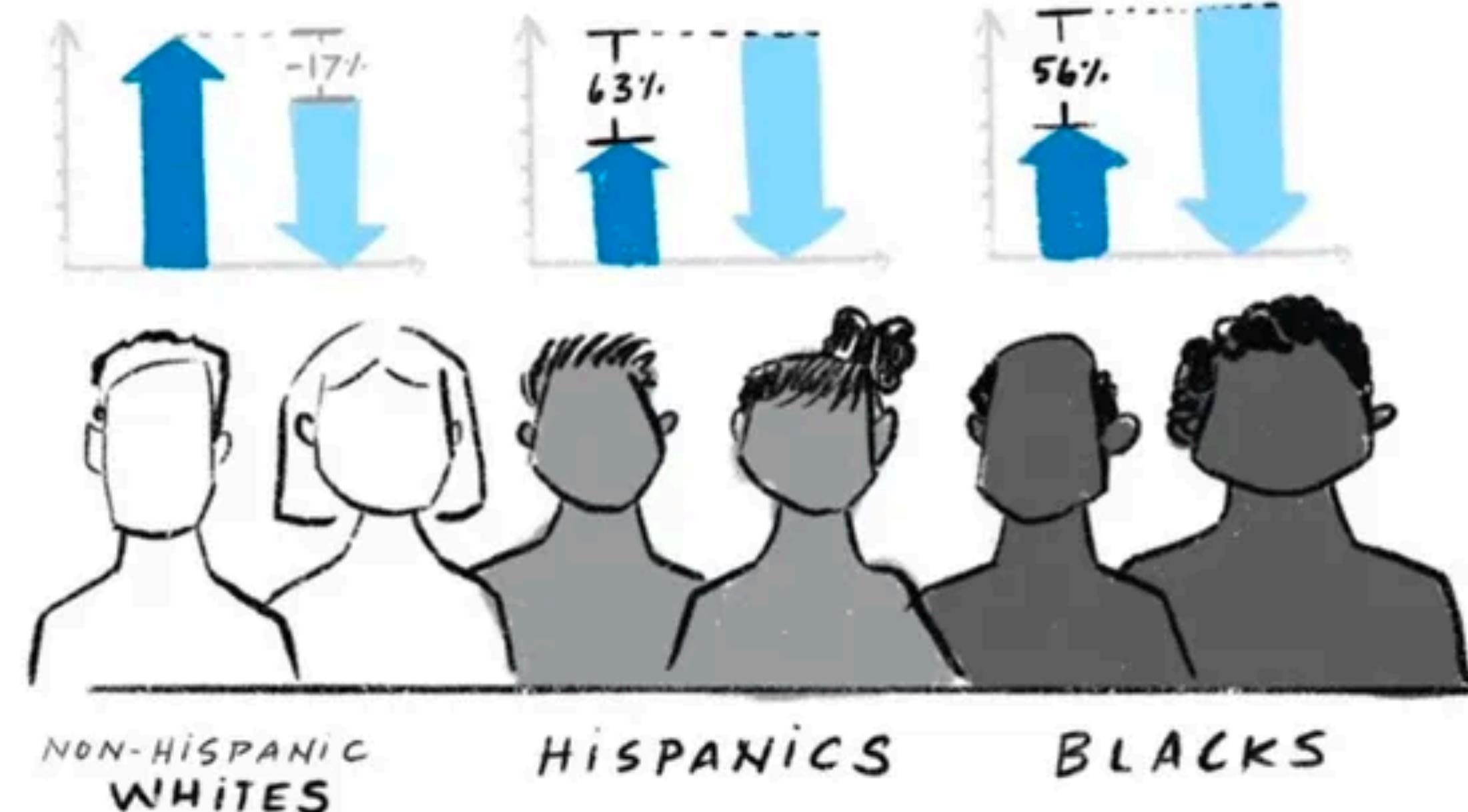
Data-driven placement of PM_{2.5} air quality sensors in the United States: An approach to target urban environmental injustice

Makoto Kelp

Timothy Fargiano, Samuel Lin, Tina Liu, Nathan Kutz, and Loretta Mickley

AGU Fall Meeting 20221212

The current generation of low-cost, citizen science networks contain racial and income biases



POLLUTION INEQUITY

USA Today, "Study finds a race gap in air pollution — whites largely cause it; blacks and Hispanics breathe it"

Article | Published: 06 May 2021

On the distribution of low-cost PM_{2.5} sensors in the US: demographic and air quality associations

Priyanka deSouza  & Patrick L. Kinney

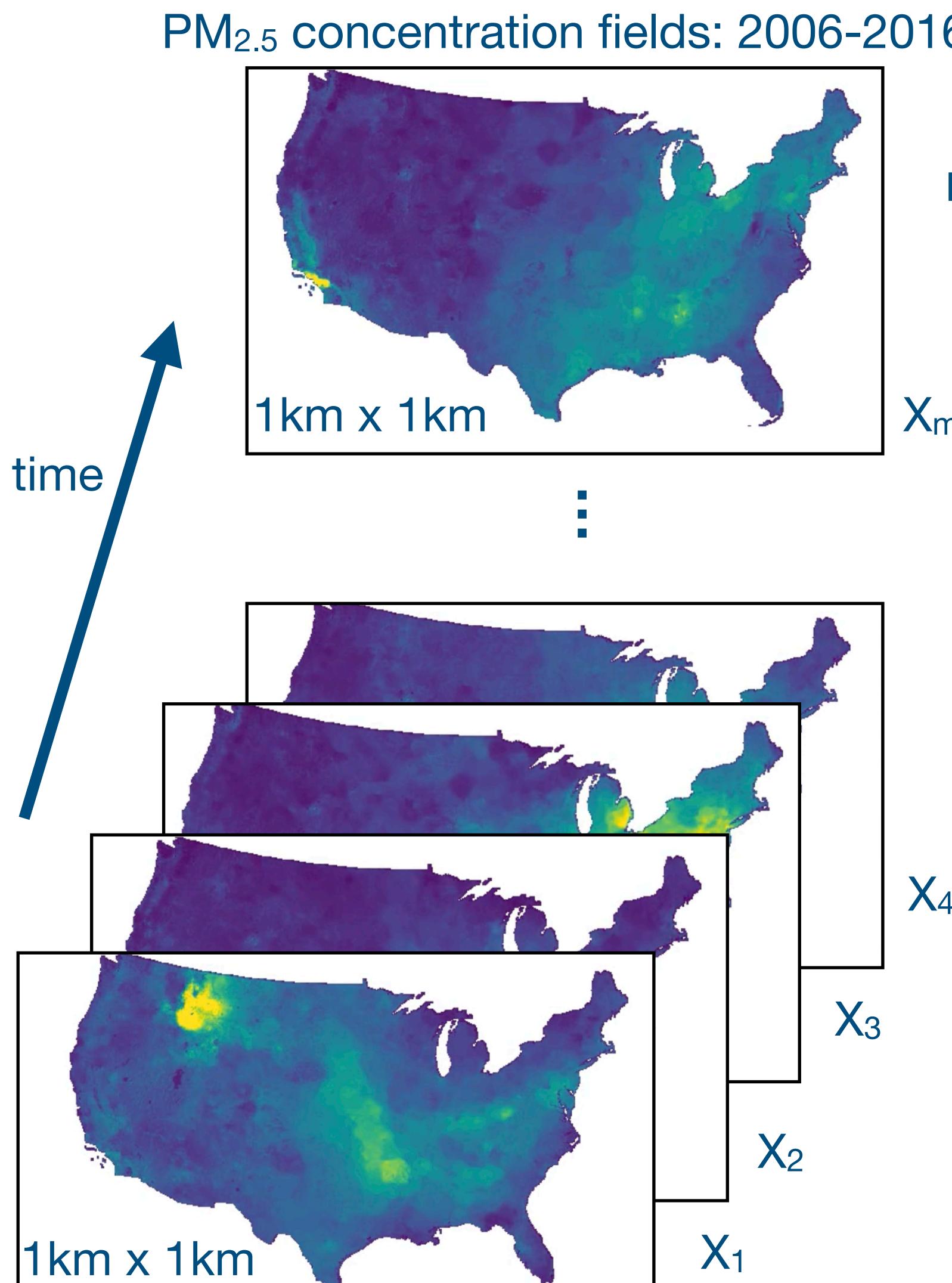
Journal of Exposure Science & Environmental Epidemiology 31, 514–524 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

Purple Air sensors are ...

- 1) “in significantly Whiter, higher income census tracts relative to the national average”
- 2) “in locations with lower annual-average PM_{2.5} concentrations than [EPA] monitors [except California].”

Multi resolution Dynamic Mode Decomposition (mrDMD): A data-driven optimization for intentional sensor network design

1) Collect Data



2) mrDMD algorithm

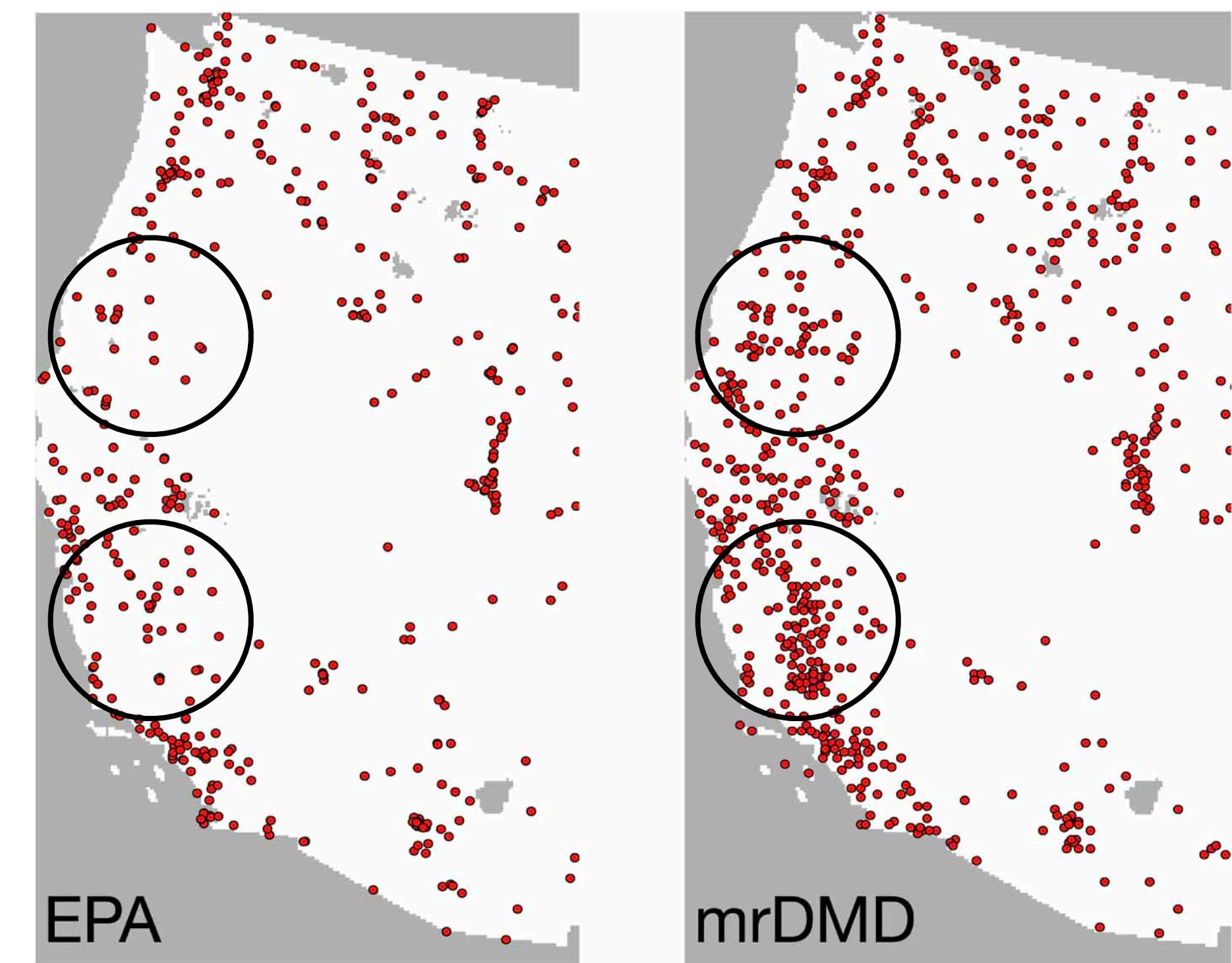
Lat, Lon x Time

$$X = [x_{t1} \quad x_{t2} \quad \cdots \quad x_{t-1}]$$
$$X' = [x_{t2} \quad x_{t3} \quad \cdots \quad x_t]$$

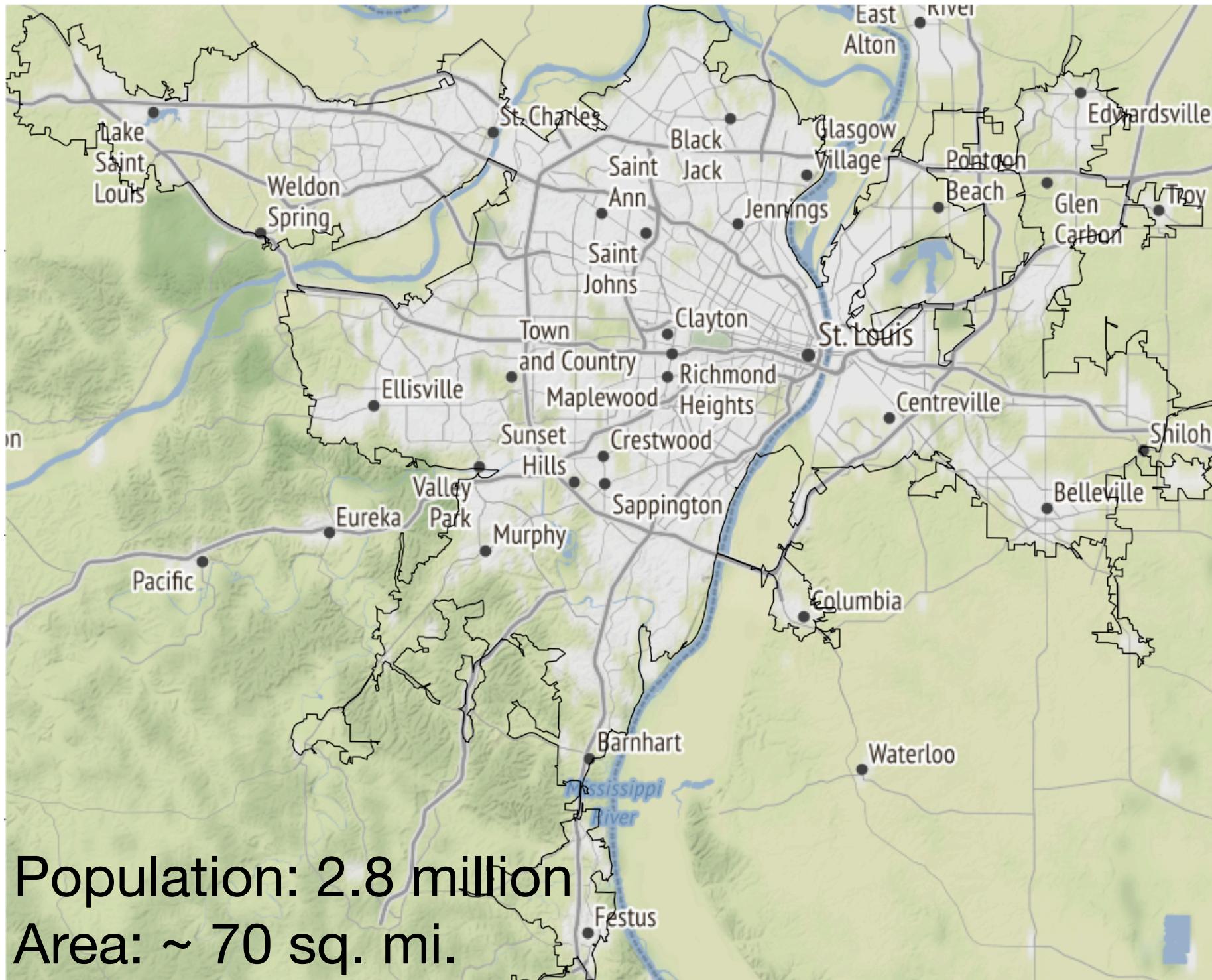
$X' \approx AX$
Regression

QR Pivots +
Environmental Justice Cost function

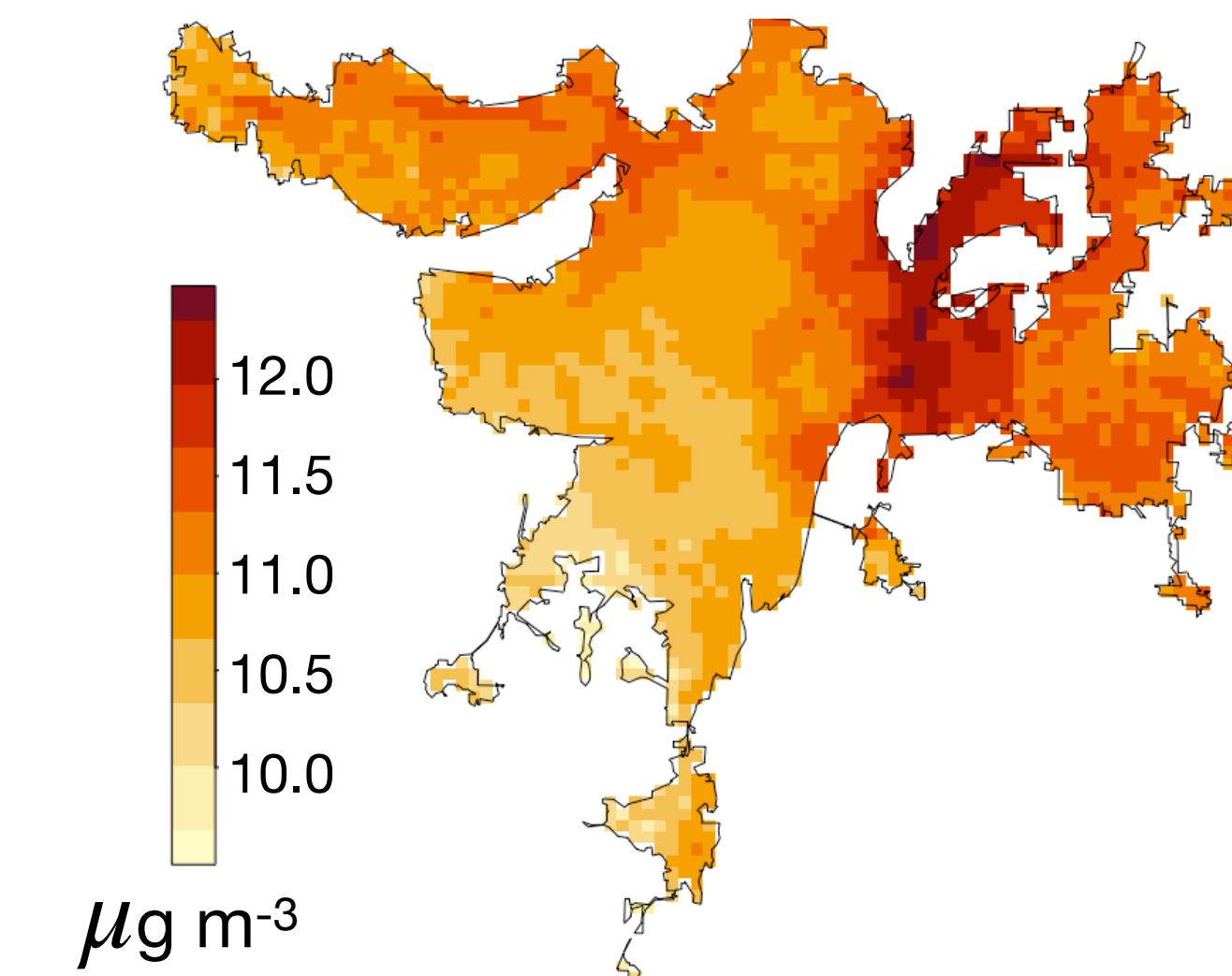
3) Data-driven sensor network



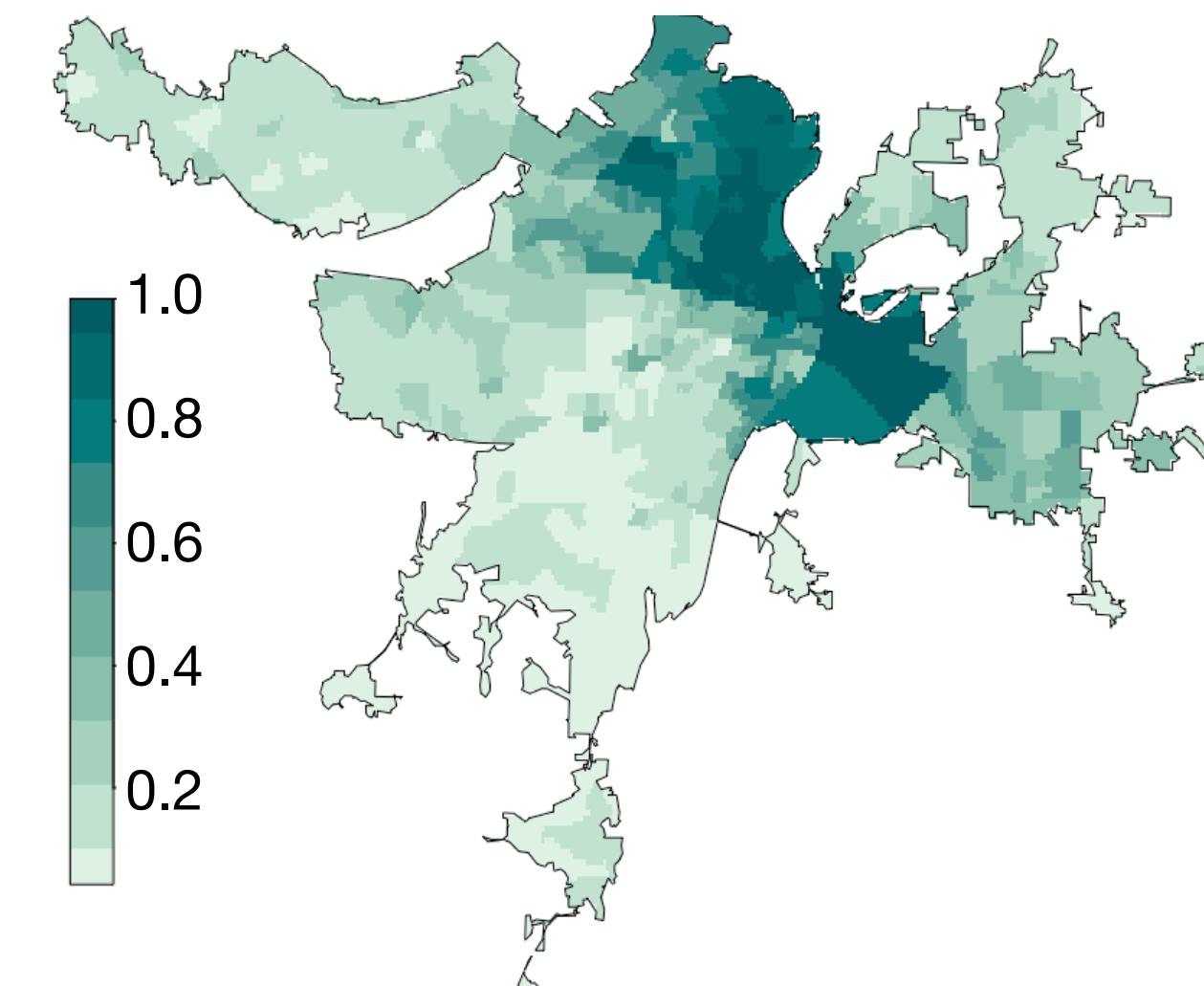
St. Louis, MO is a racially segregated city with a long history of env. racism



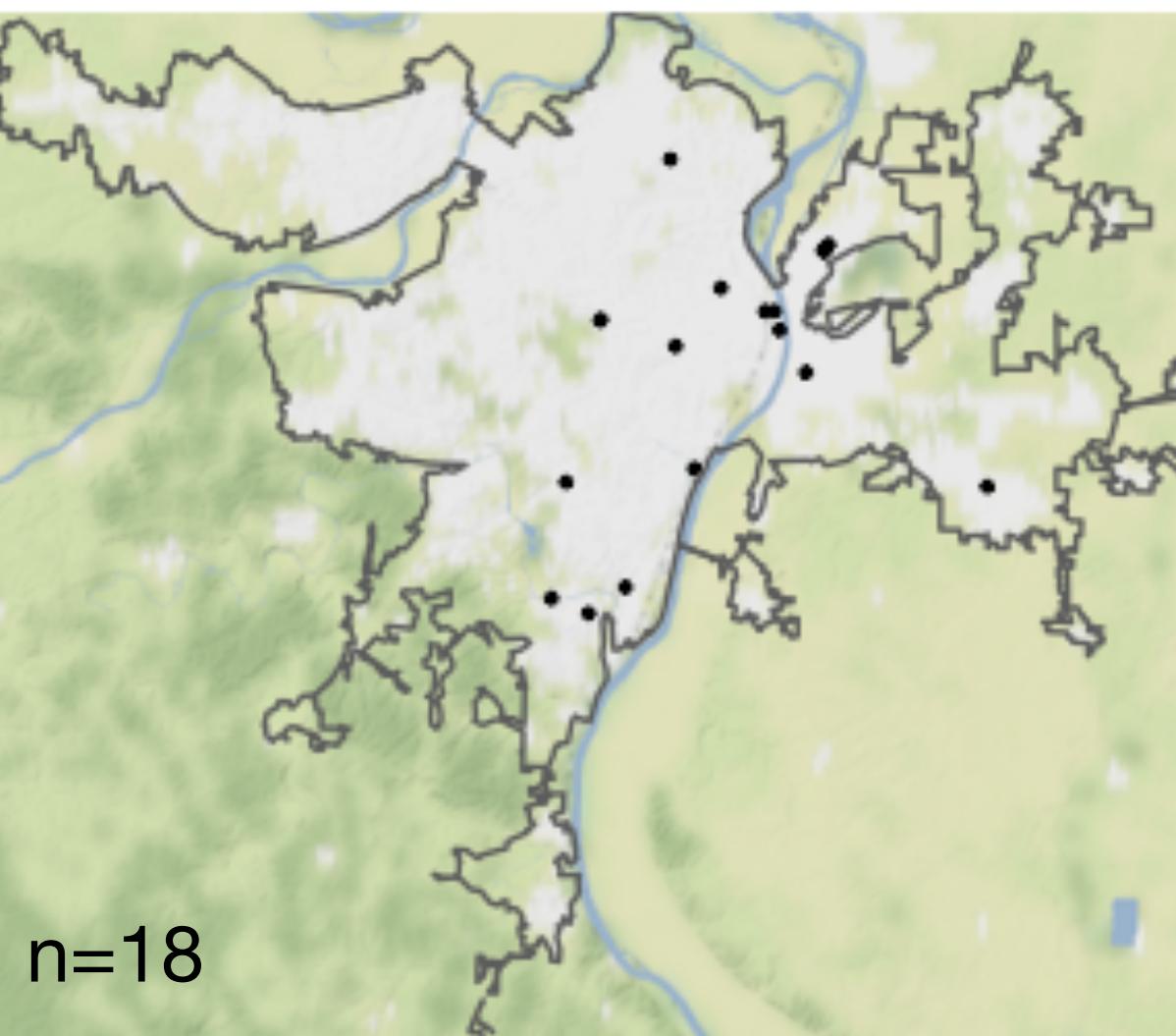
Average PM_{2.5}
Concentration (2006-2016)



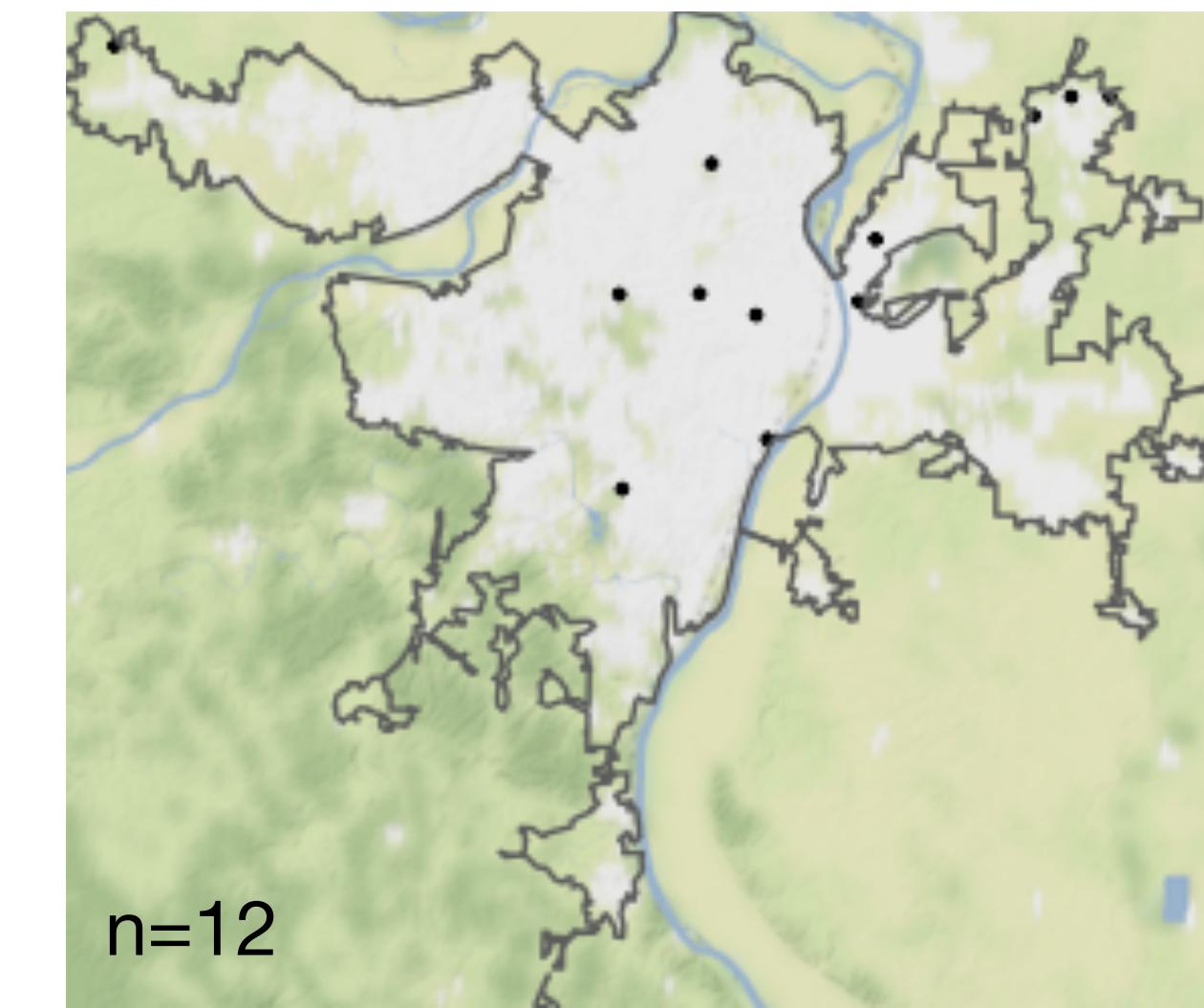
Proportion Nonwhite



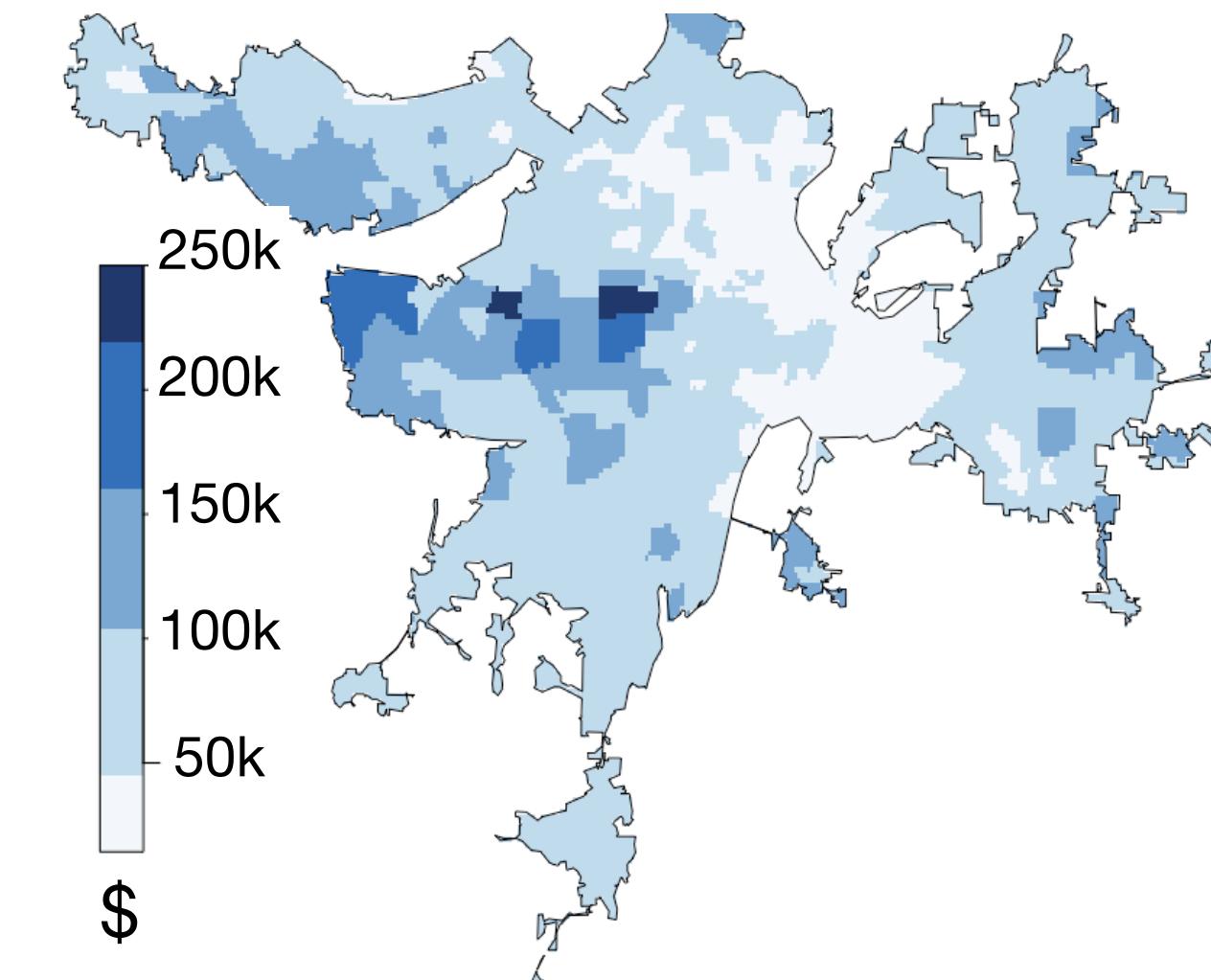
EPA sensors



Purple Air sensors

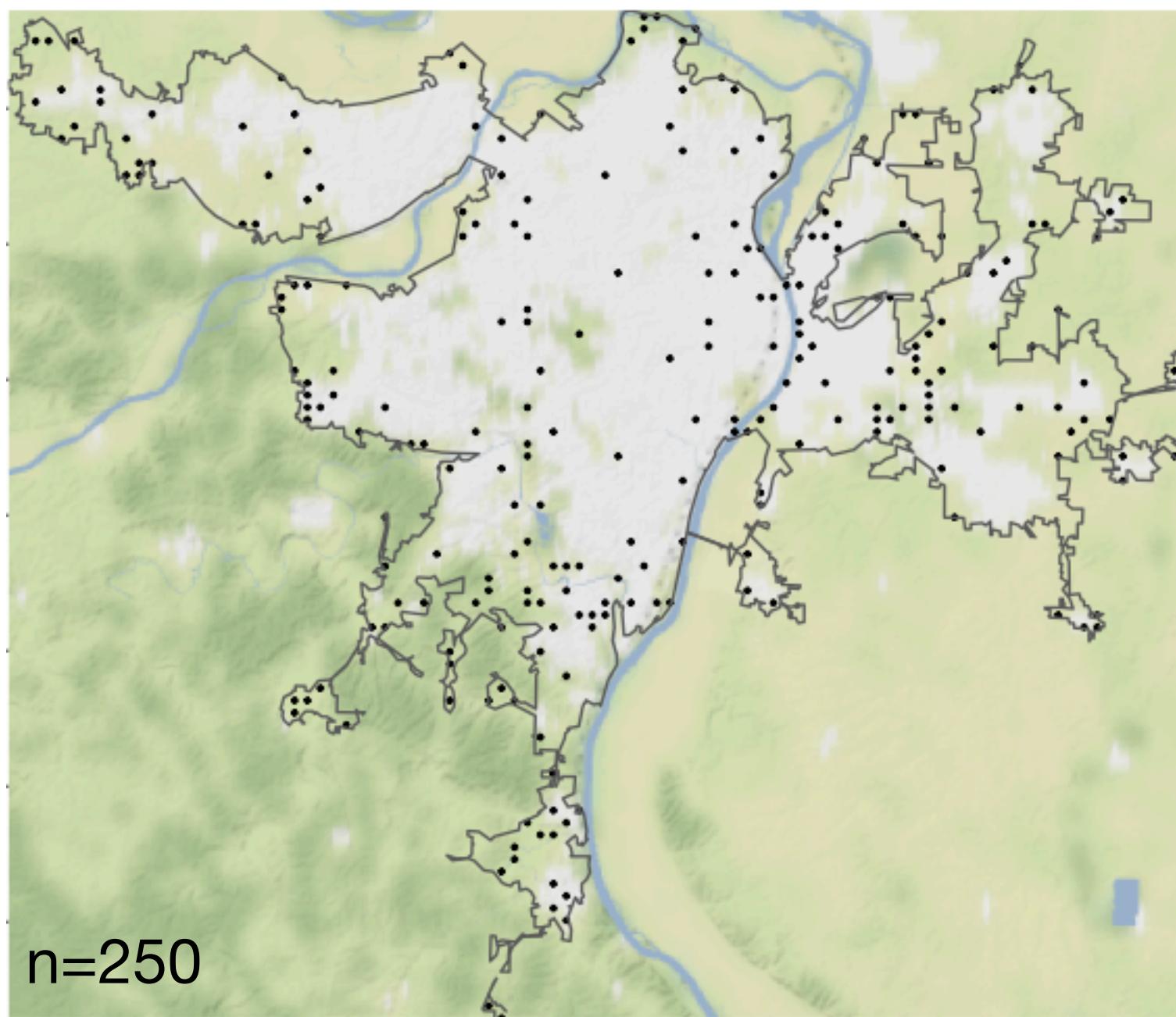


Median Annual Household Income



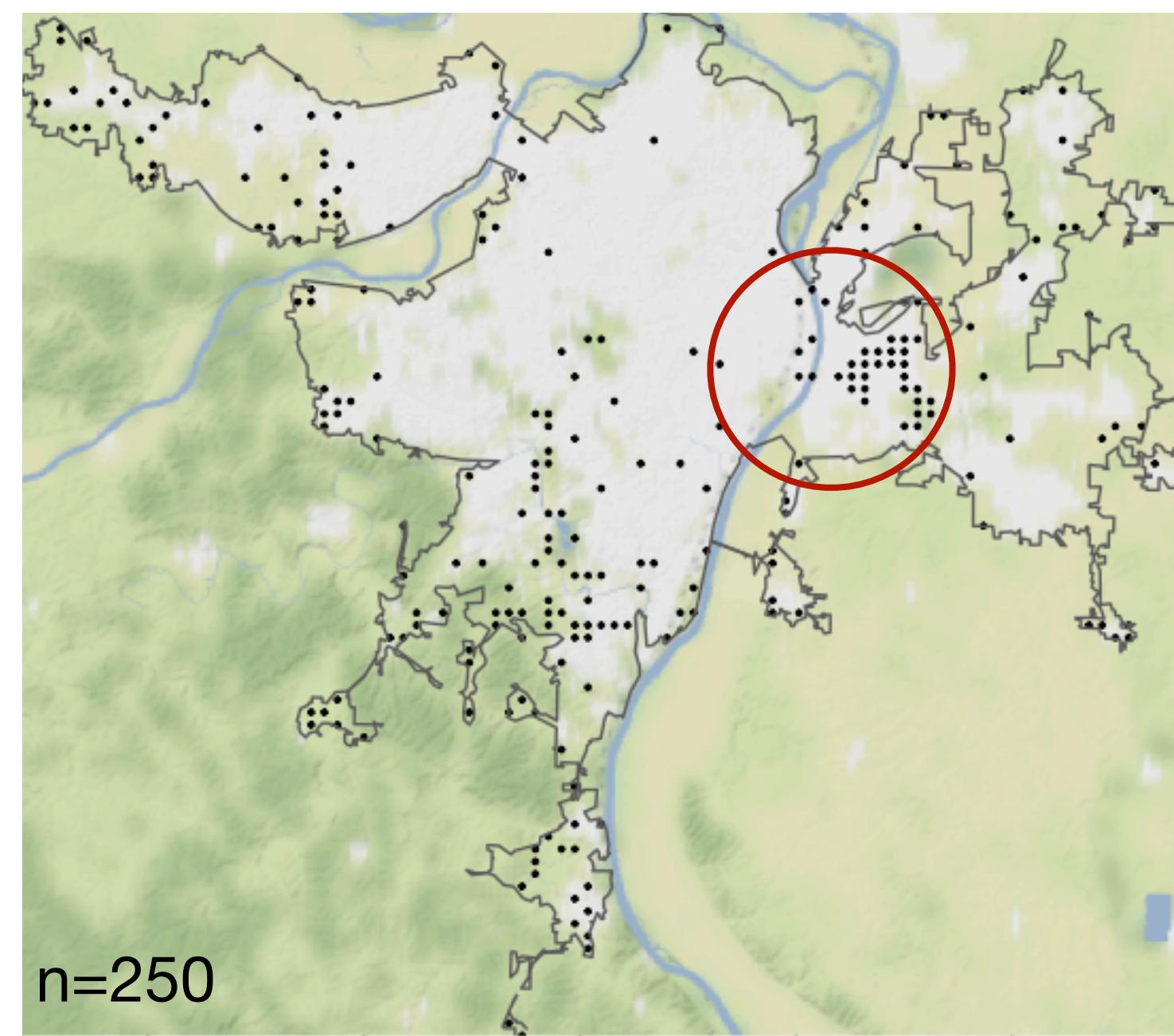
Incorporating race and income into sensor network optimization highlights historic, polluted nonwhite neighborhoods

mrDMD



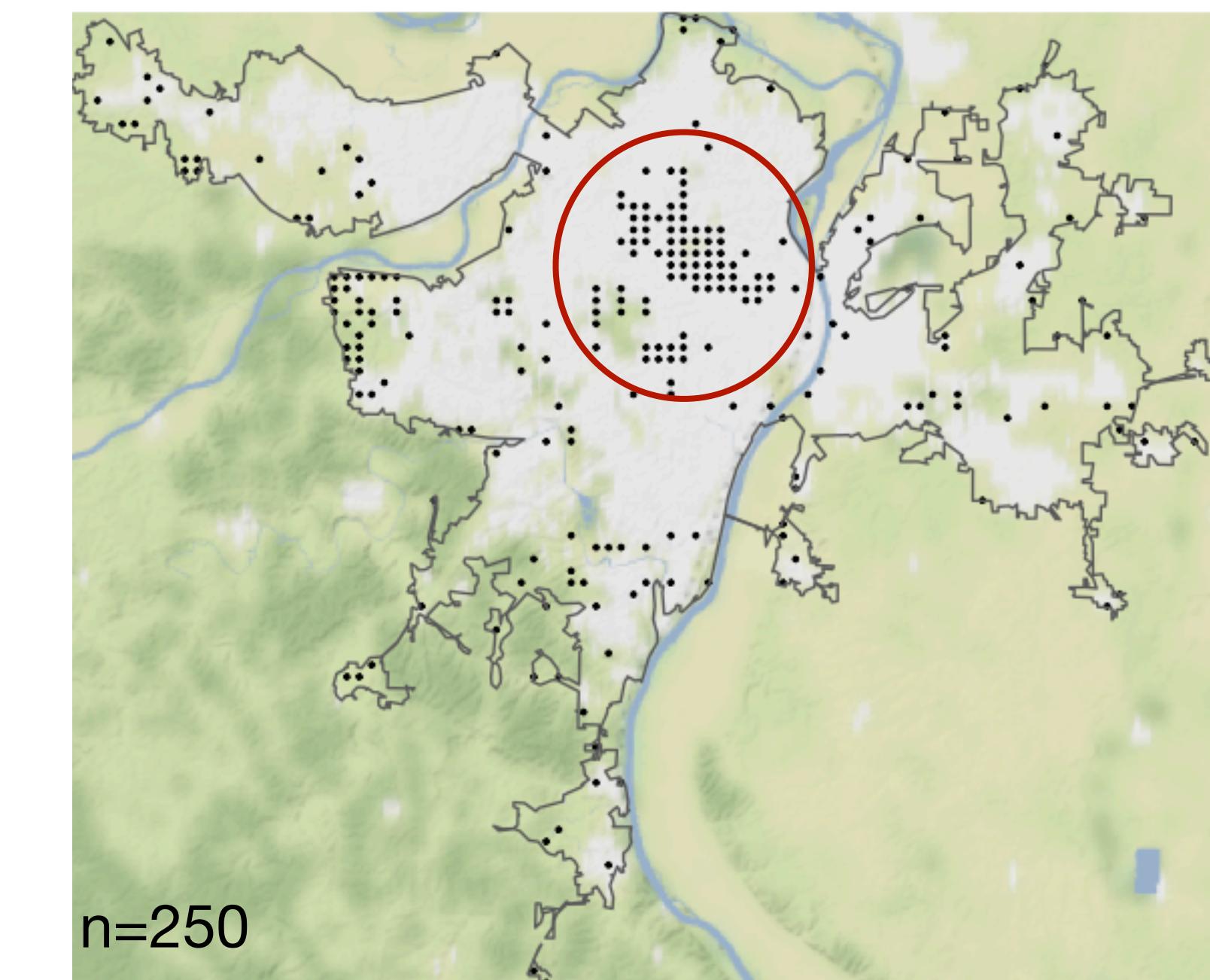
mrDMD - nonwhite

More sensors in Granite Falls
steel mills in E. STL



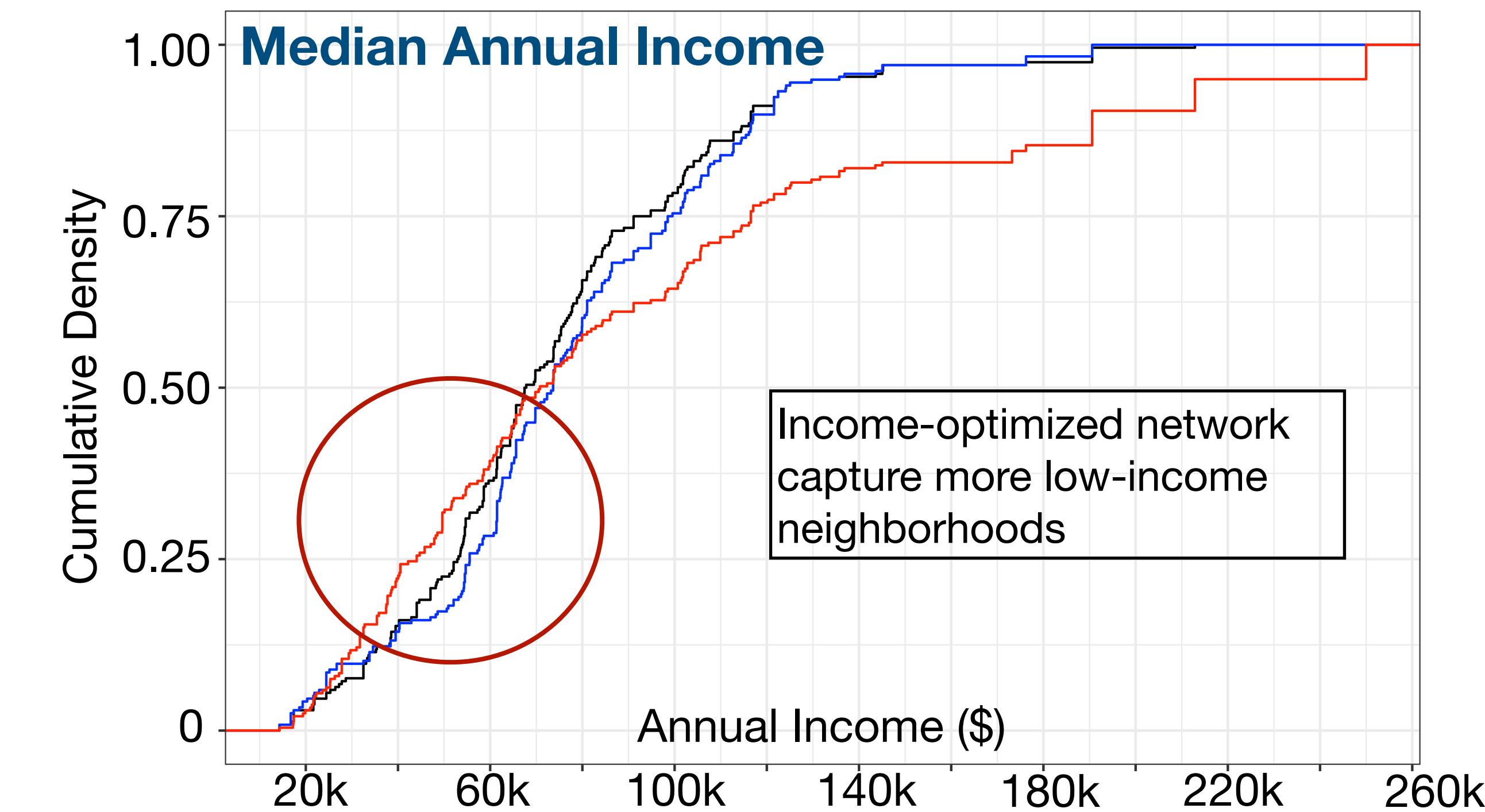
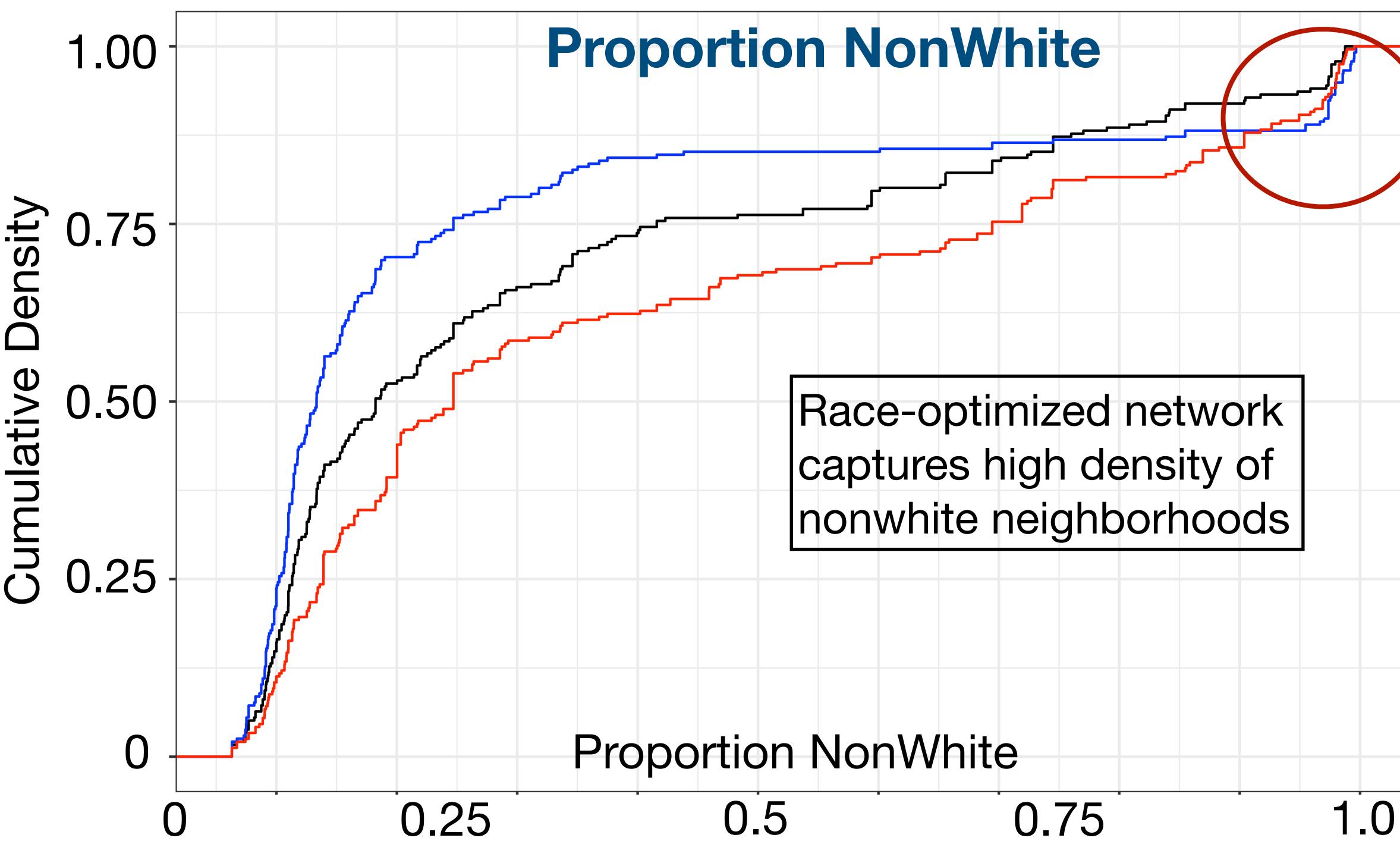
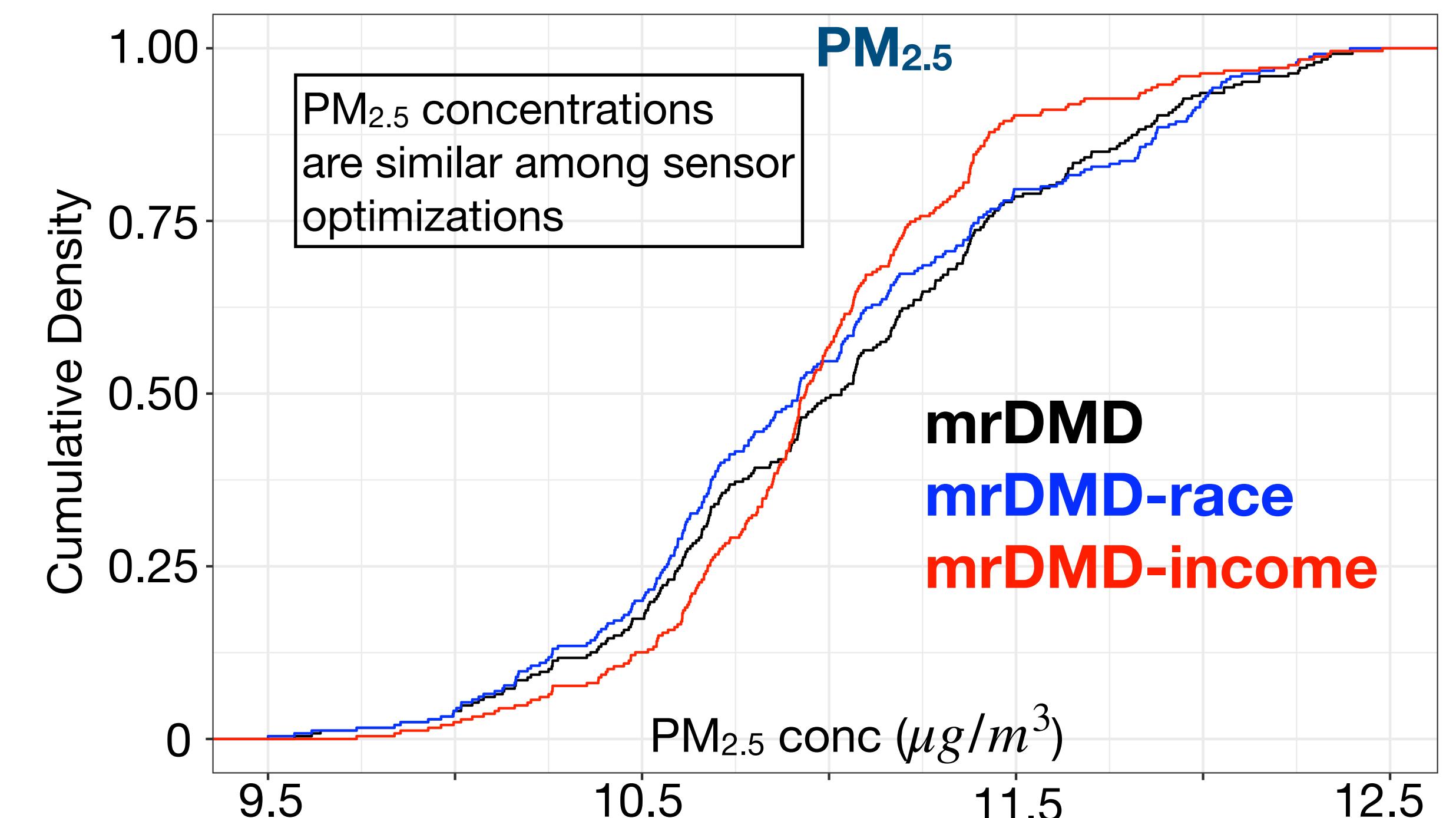
mrDMD - income

More sensors in Jennings
and Ferguson

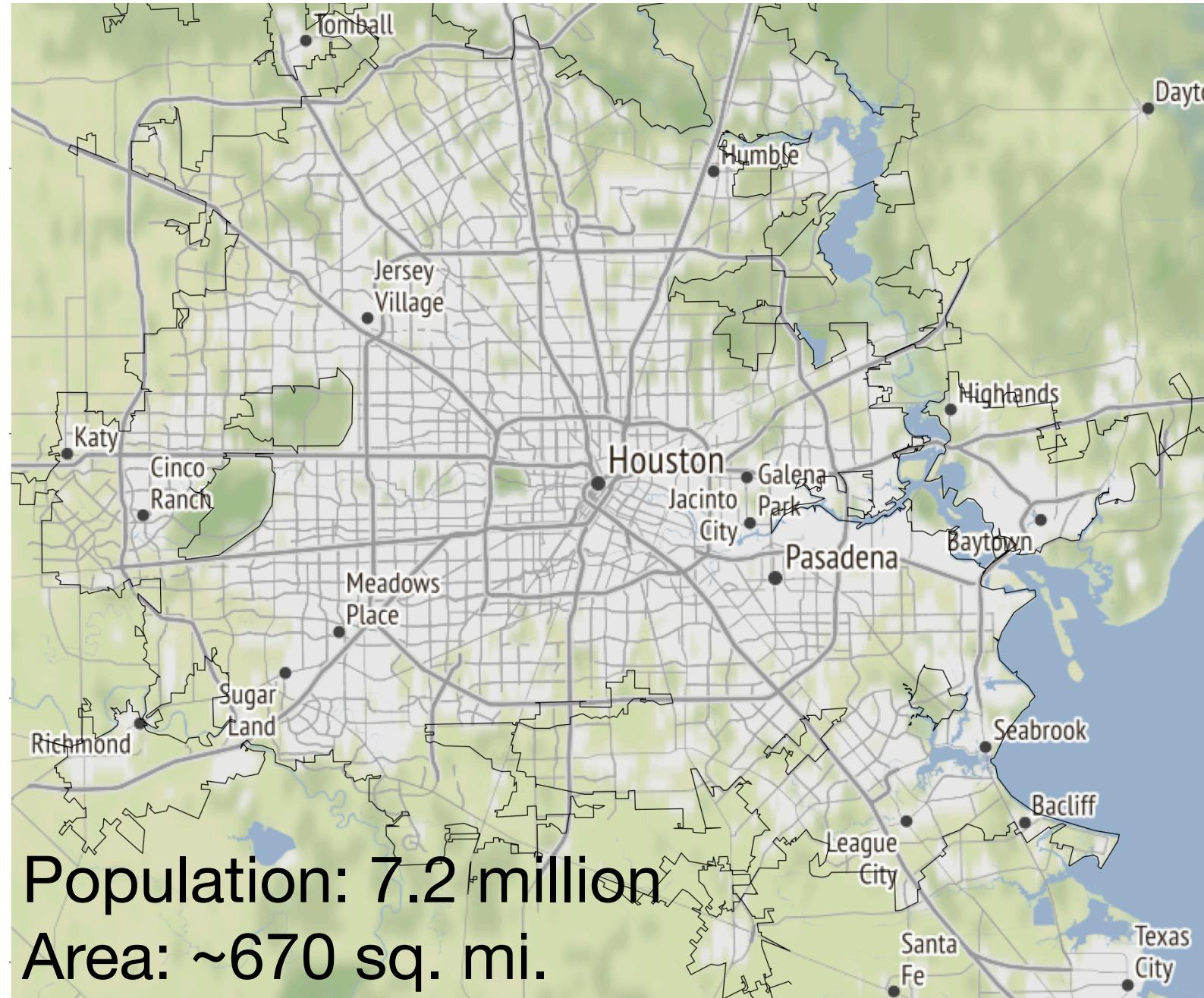


- Sensor location median PM2.5 exposure and median income do not significantly differ among the sensor networks, although the standard deviations are high.

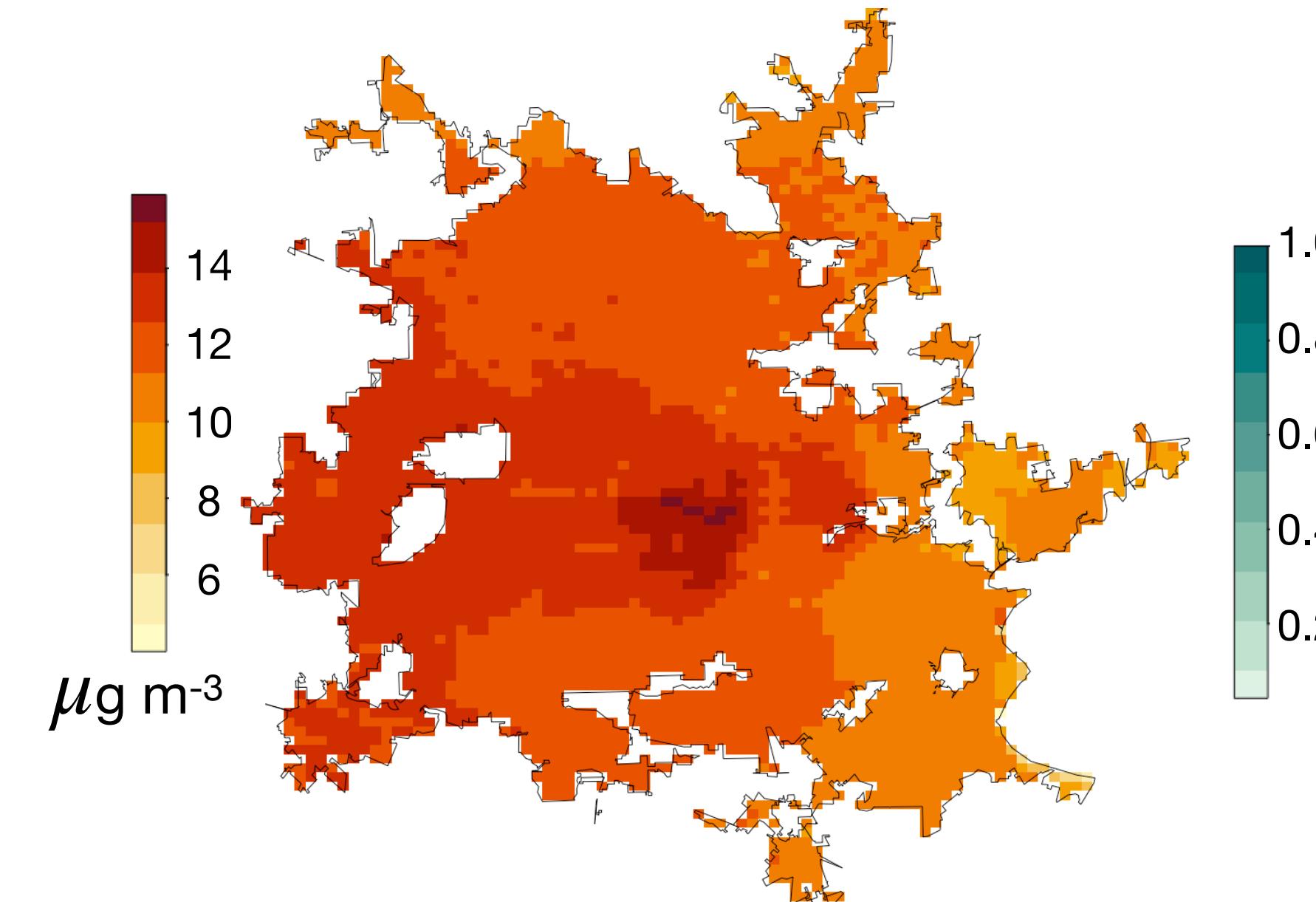
Cumulative distributions of sensors show that EJ optimizations capture more nonwhite and low-income neighborhoods



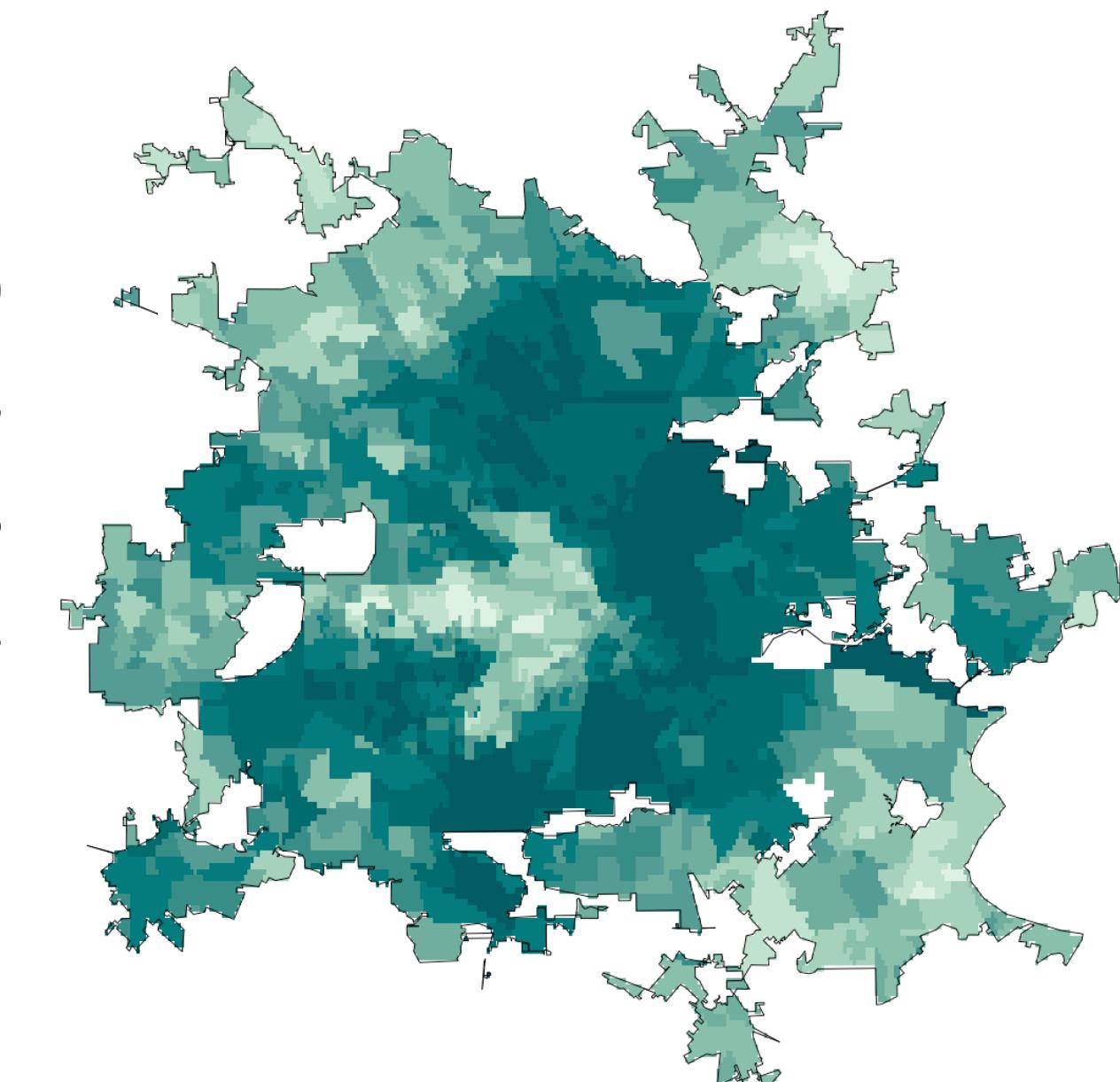
Houston, TX has poor air quality and a high nonwhite population



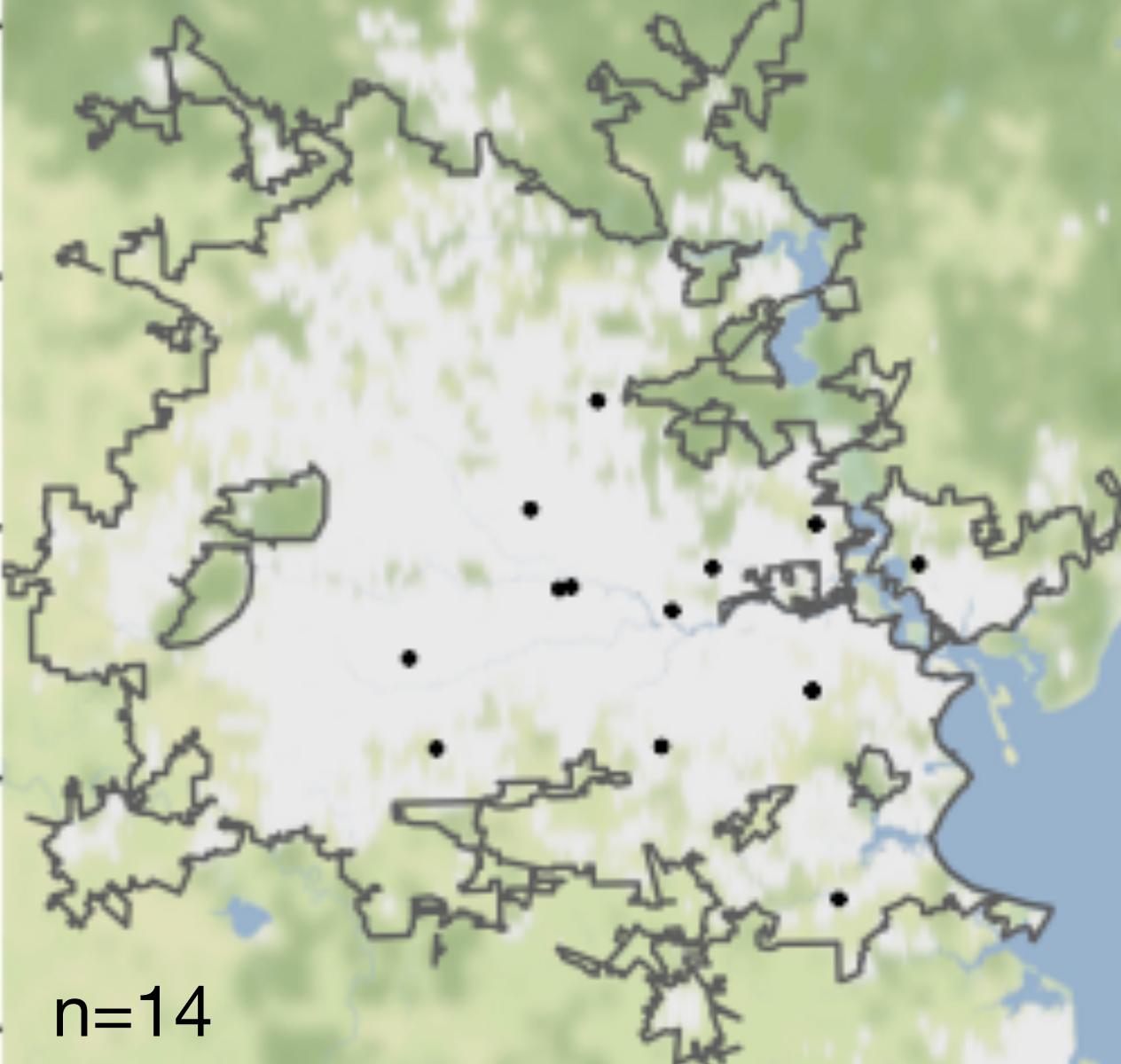
Average PM_{2.5} Concentration (2006-2016)



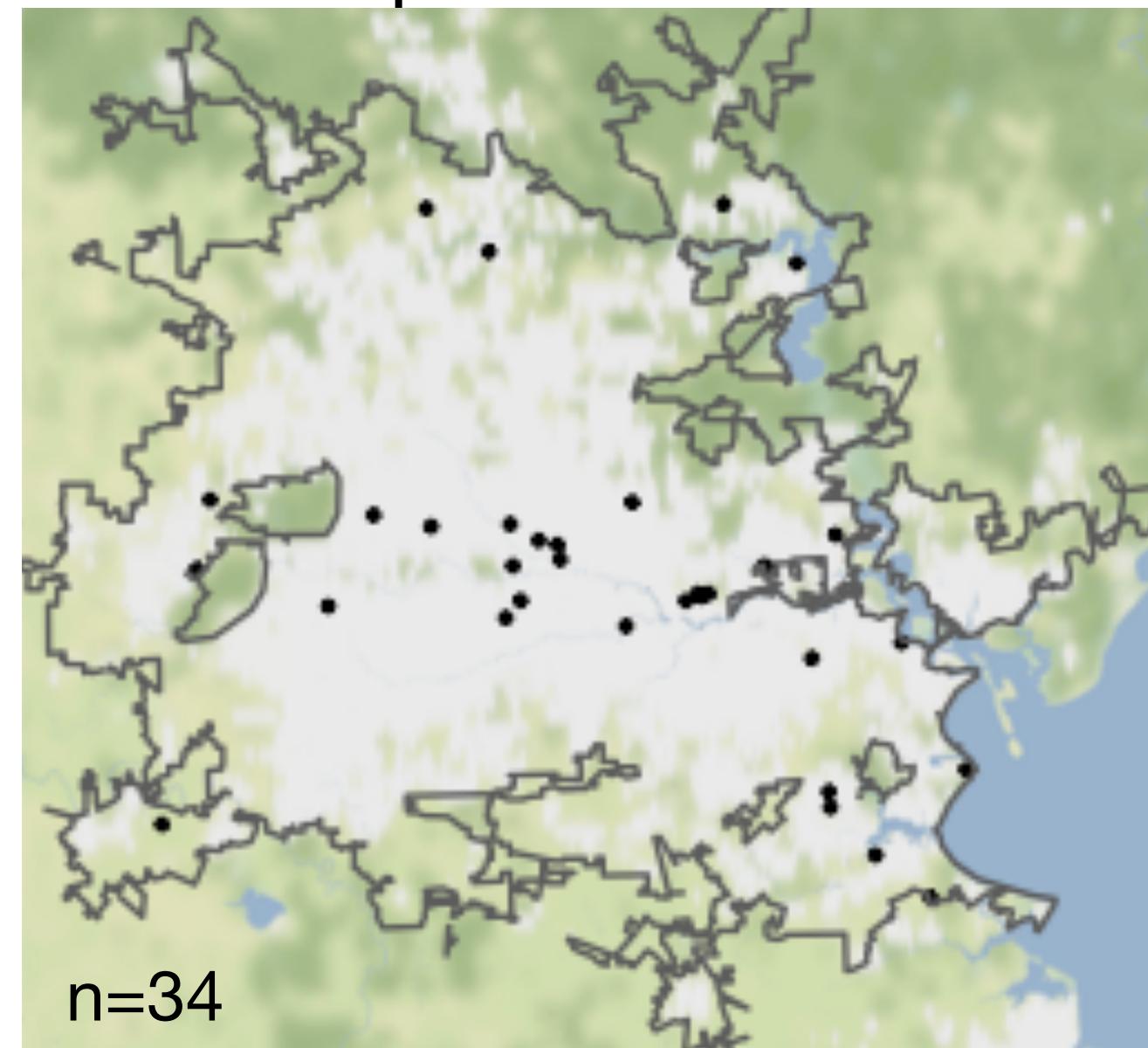
Proportion Nonwhite



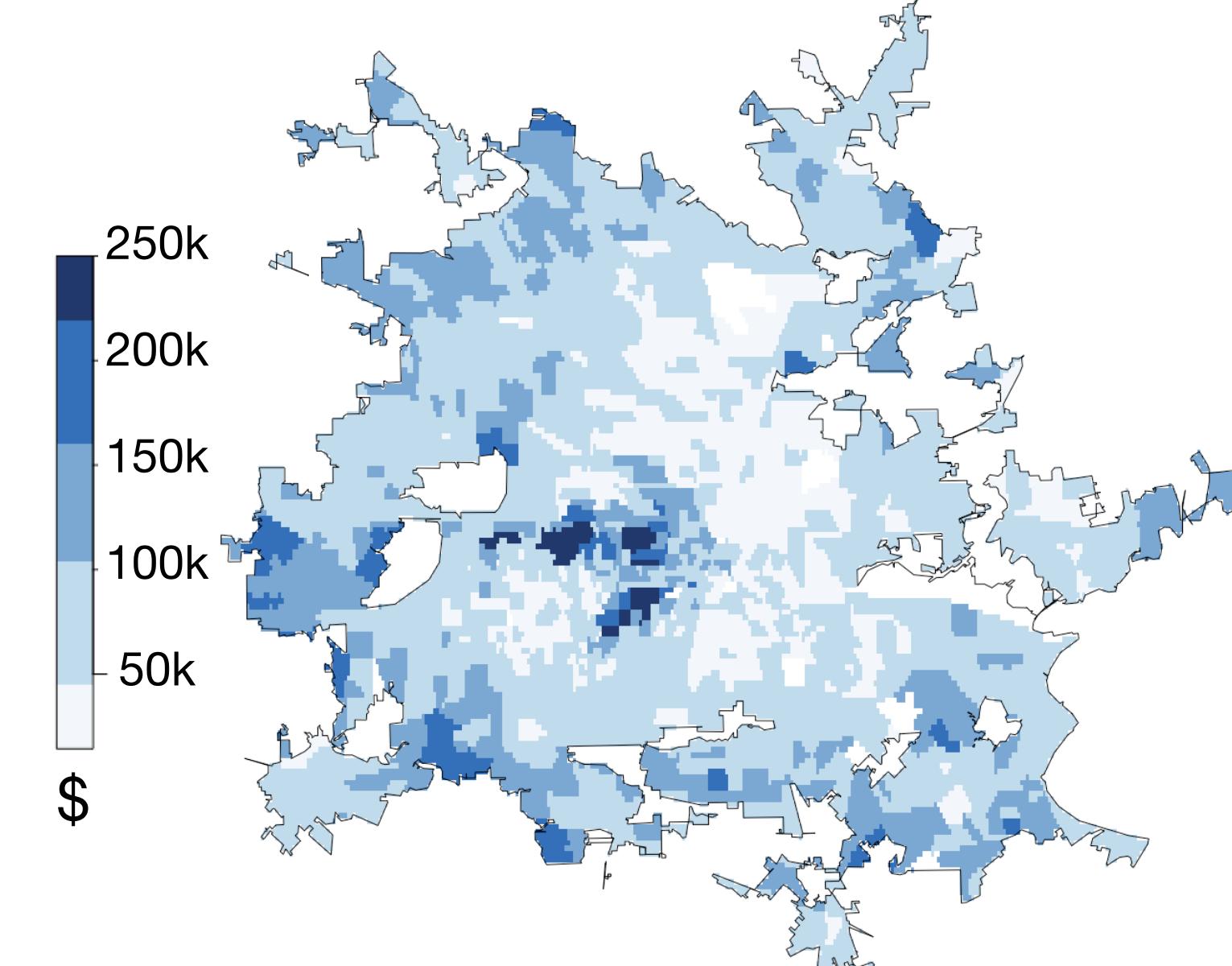
EPA sensors



Purple Air sensors

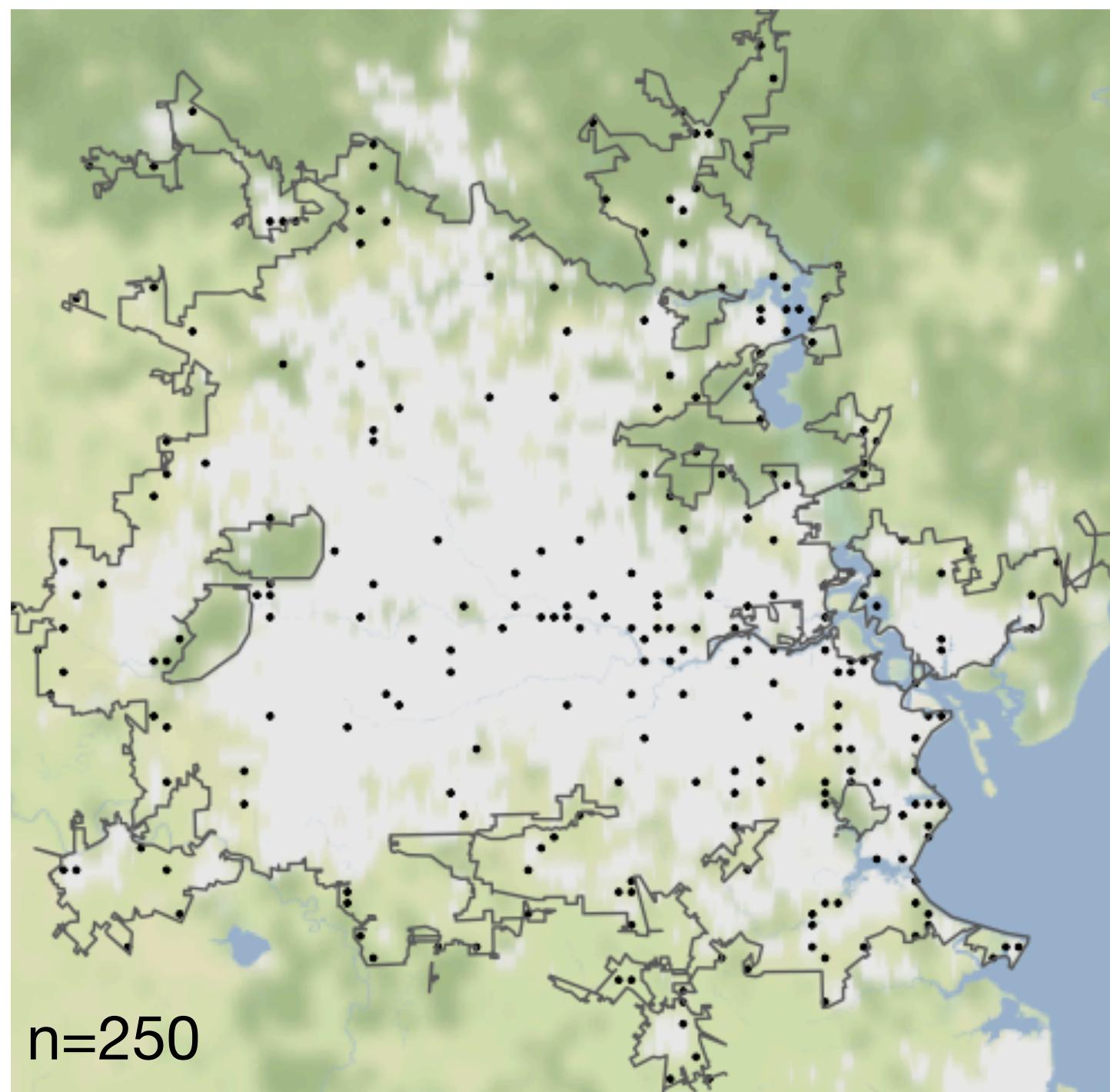


Median Annual Household Income



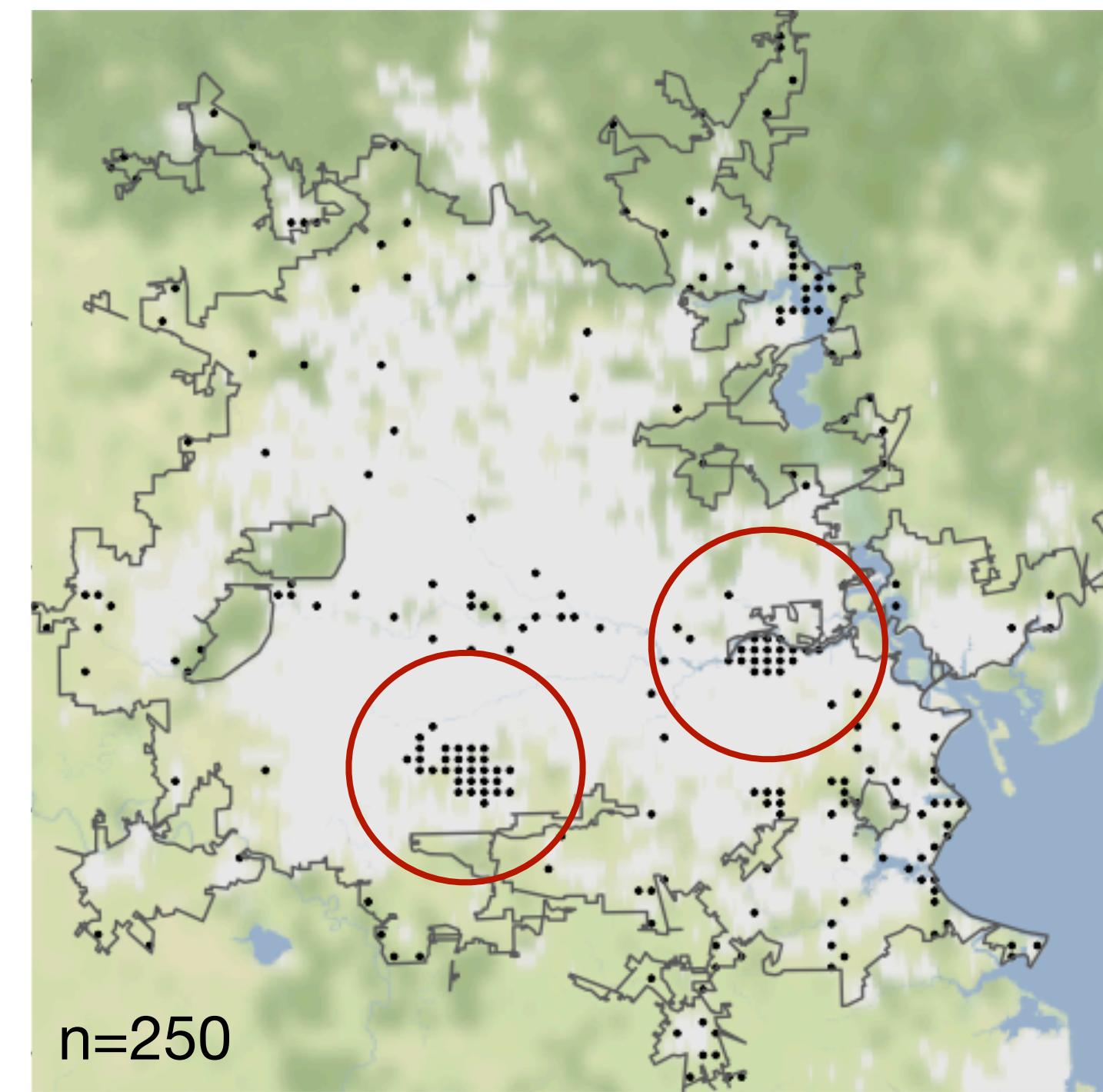
Incorporating race and income into sensor network optimization highlights Ship Canal region and polluted nonwhite neighborhoods

mrDMD



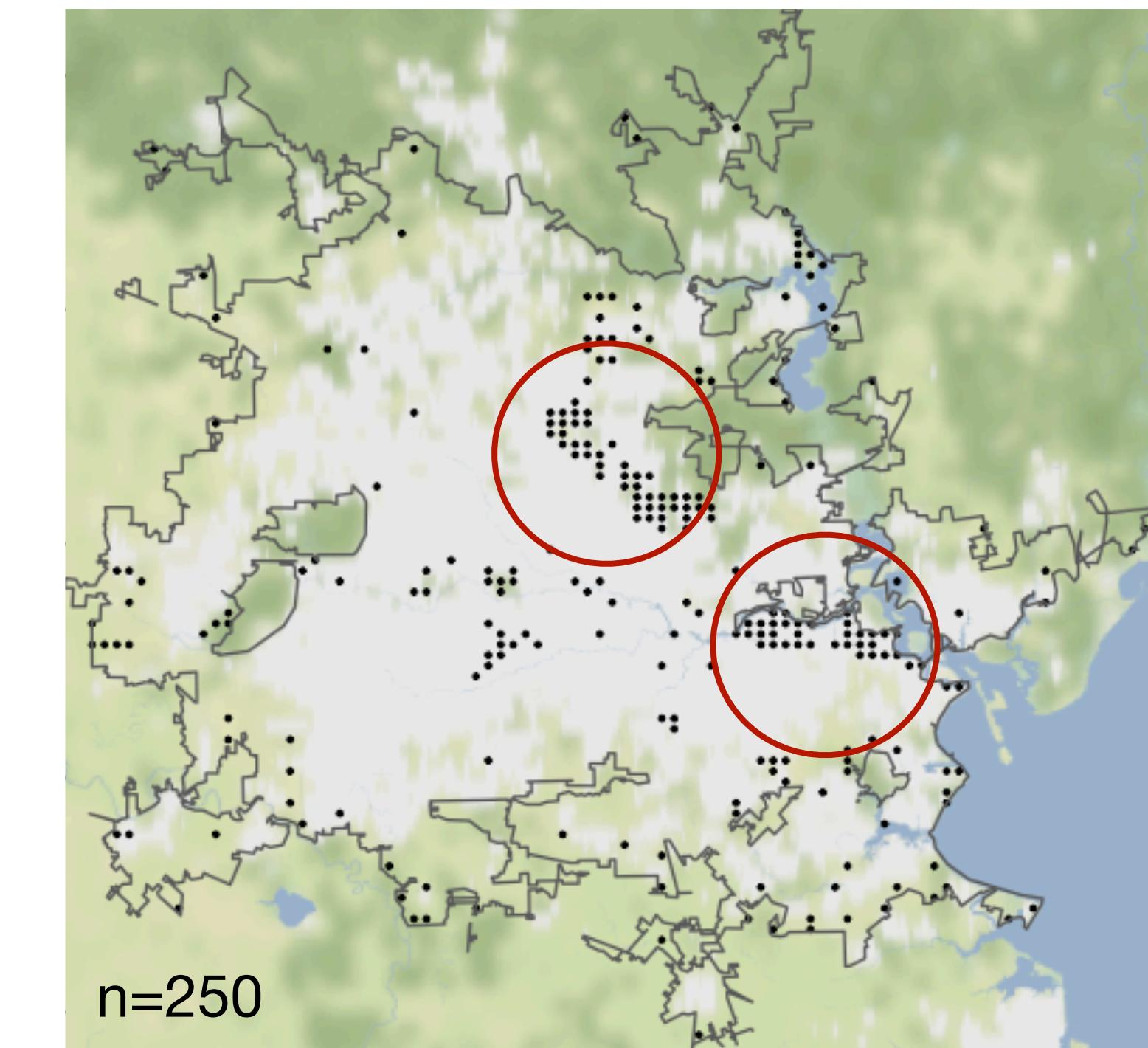
mrDMD - nonwhite

More sensors in Ship Canal region where oil refineries dominate + Southwest Houston (majority black neighborhood)



mrDMD - income

More sensors in Ship Canal region where oil refineries dominate + Trinity/Houston Gardens (majority black neighborhood)



- Sensor location median PM2.5 exposure and median income do not differ among the sensor networks, although the standard deviations are high.

Takeaways

- First data-driven study that diagnoses the optimal and equitable placement of PM_{2.5} sensors based on air pollution modal information
- Optimizations incorporating racial and income disparities shift sensor distribution to more nonwhite and low-income neighborhoods
- Provide a roadmap for urban areas to create intentional low-cost sensor networks that are conscious of America's lineage of environmental racism



Makoto Kelp



⌚ 18:00

GH36A-08

Sensitivity of population-weighted smoke exposure to wildfires in the western United States: implications for prescribed burning at the state level and in rural environmental justice communities

Makoto Michael Kelp

📍 McCormick Place - E253cd (Lakeside, Level 2)

**Wednesday December 14: If you are interested in the interplay between:
wildfire smoke, prescribed burns, and rural environmental justice in the western United States**