

## WEEK 2 Documentation: Pollution Drift Predictor

### Objective

The goal for Week 2 was to implement a machine learning model that predicts pollution drift patterns using environmental data. Specifically, the task focused on:

- Selecting and applying a regression algorithm
  - Training the model on cleaned data
  - Evaluating model performance using standard metrics
  - Visualizing predictions and residuals
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### Model Implementation

#### Algorithm Used

- **Linear Regression** from scikit-learn was chosen due to its simplicity and interpretability for baseline modeling.

#### Features and Target

##### Feature Description

so2	Sulfur Dioxide concentration
no2	Nitrogen Dioxide concentration
spm	Suspended Particulate Matter (target variable)

#### Preprocessing

- Dropped rows with missing values in so2, no2, and spm
- Selected so2 and no2 as input features
- Used spm as the target for prediction

## Training Logic

```
X = df[['so2', 'no2']]
```

```
y = df['spm']
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
model = LinearRegression()
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

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## Model Evaluation

### Metrics Used

Metric	Value	Interpretation
R <sup>2</sup> Score	~0.10	Low explanatory power — baseline model
MAE	~110.01	Average prediction error in SPM units
MSE	~21546.16	Penalizes larger errors more heavily

The model shows limited predictive power, suggesting that SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> alone may not fully explain SPM variability. This sets the stage for feature engineering and model refinement in Week 3.

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## Visualizations

### 1. Actual vs Predicted SPM

This plot compares predicted SPM values against actual observations. The red line (predicted) shows a smoother trend, while the blue line (actual) reveals more variability.

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### 2. Residuals Distribution

The residuals are centered around zero, but the left-skewed tail indicates underprediction in some cases. This suggests the model may be missing key features or nonlinear patterns.

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### 3. SO<sub>2</sub> vs SPM (colored by NO<sub>2</sub>)

This scatter plot visualizes the relationship between SO<sub>2</sub> and SPM, with NO<sub>2</sub> levels represented by color. Clustering patterns suggest potential pollutant interactions worth exploring further.

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## Week 2 Checklist

Task	Status
Implement ML model	✓ Done
Show model structure	✓ Done
Evaluate model accuracy	✓ Done
Visualize predictions	✓ Done
Document findings	✓ Done

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