

What's That Smell?



Detecting Air Quality with Python, Raspberry Pi, and Redis

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Covered today:

- Motivation for this project
- How air quality is determined
- How to measure airborne particulate matter
- Assembling the hardware sensor device
- Parsing the raw data
- Visualizing the data
- Extensibility and utility of data

Sad Introductory Stats for 2023 Wildfires in the United States West Coast:

- 2,540,000 acres of land burned
- 48,681 individual fires
- 176 acres average per fire
- 13,887 buildings destroyed
- Western US wildfires destroyed 246% more homes and buildings over the past decade

Sad Introductory Stats for 2020s Wildfires in the United States West Coast:

- We learned about fire tornadoes



Wildfire Smoke - How does it affect us?

- Eye and respiratory tract irritation
- Reduced lung function
- Bronchitis
- Exacerbation of Asthma and Heart Failure
- Overall Premature death

Wildfire Smoke - How we measure it

- PM 2.5: Particulate Matter 2.5 micrometers and smaller
- Small enough to pass through to the deepest part of the lungs and into the bloodstream
- AQI (Air Quality Index): a computed value based on PM 2.5 to convey health risks

Wildfire Smoke - How we measure it

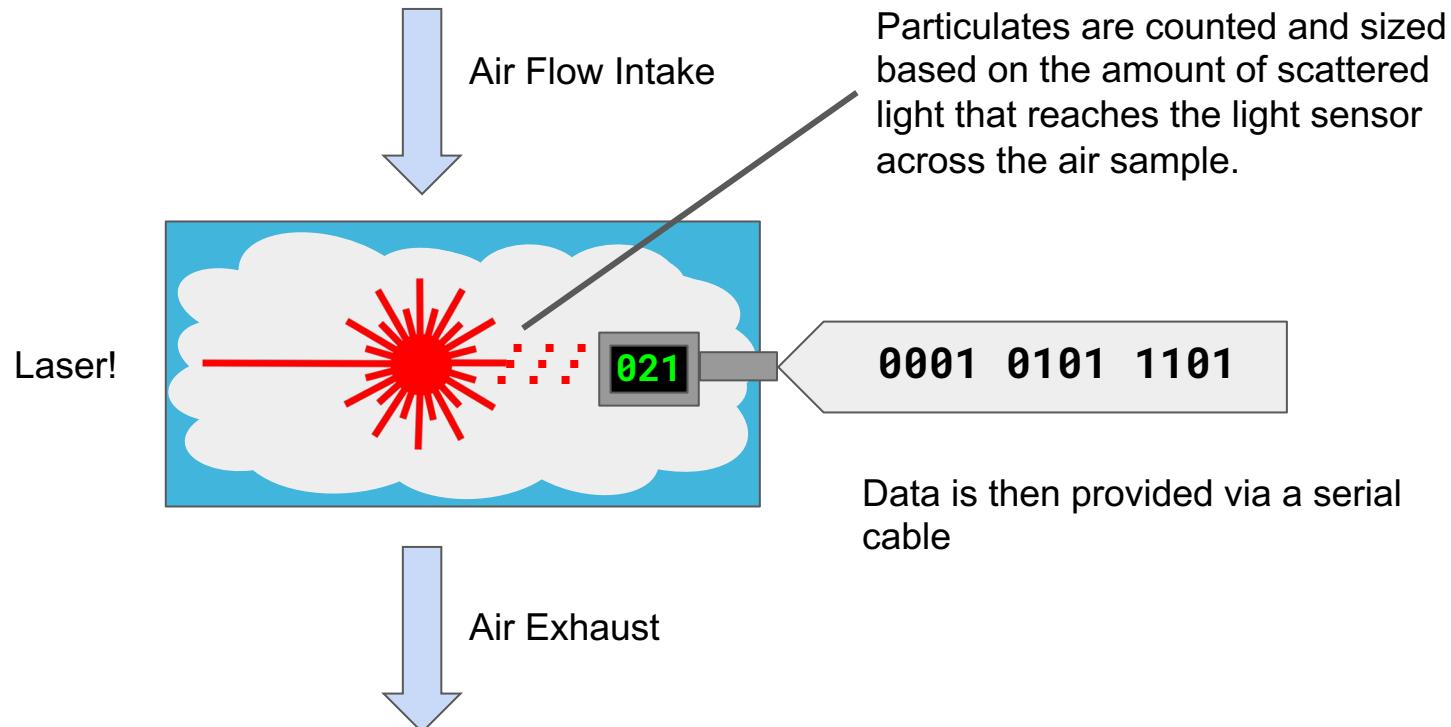
0 - 50	Good	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk
51 - 100	Moderate	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
151-200	Unhealthy	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects
201-300	Very Unhealthy	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
300+	Hazardous	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects

Wildfire Smoke - How do we measure it

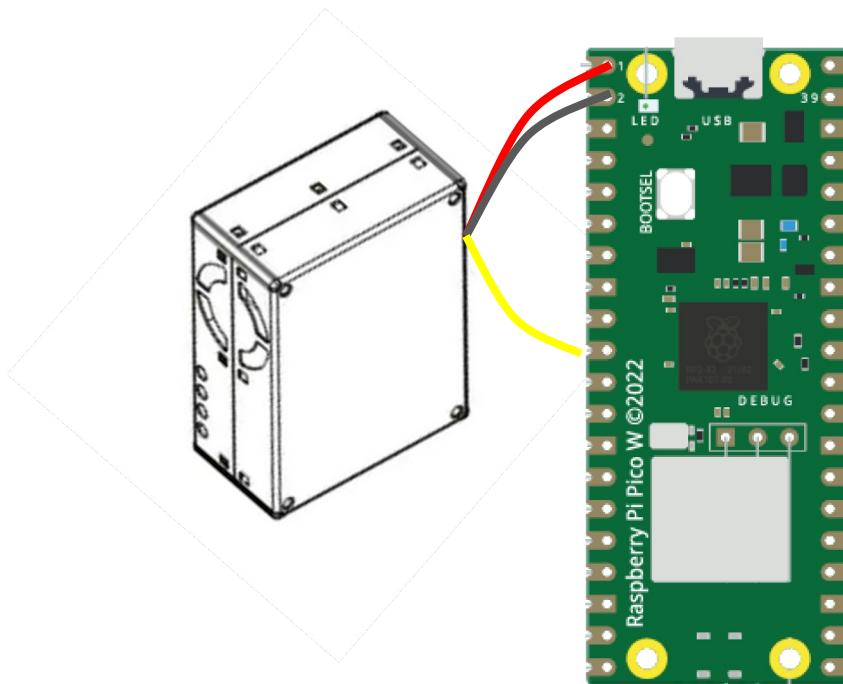


Plantower PMS 5003 Particulate Matter Sensor

Wildfire Smoke - Plantower PMS5003 breakdown

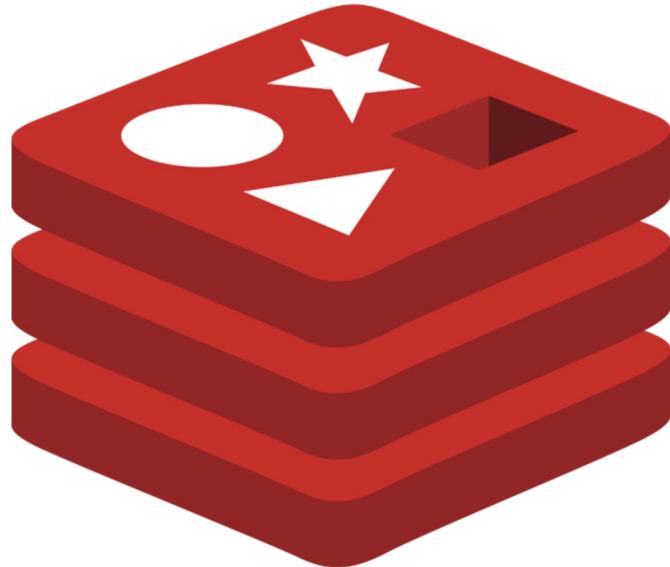


The Raspberry Pi Pico



- Capable of running Micropython or Circuitpython
- Wireless capabilities
- Dual-core ARM processor,
- 264 kB of SRAM
- 2MB of on-board flash memory
- Runs on 5v, 1a USB power
- 21x51mm (4/5 x 2 inches)
- Only \$6.00 (USD)

Redis



Store key and value pairs

- **Strings/Numbers**
- Lists/Sets/Sorted Sets
- Hashes
- **Streams**
- **TimeSeries**
- **JSON**
- Query

Pi Pico W Code - Tasks

- Send a liveness pulse every five minutes
- Sample the air every five seconds
 - Convert PM2.5 to AQI
- Send PM2.5, AQI, and temperature to a Redis Stream

Pi Pico W Code - Send a liveness pulse

```
import secrets
import picoredis as client

SENSOR_LOCATION = 'unit:2'
TTL_TIMER = 60 * 5

# Connect to RedisCloud database
redis = client.Redis(
host = secrets.REDIS_HOST,
port = secrets.REDIS_PORT)
redis.auth(secrets.REDIS_PASS)

# Initial announcement that we exist
redis.SET(f'ttl:{SENSOR_LOCATION}', 'active', 'EX', TTL_TIMER)
```

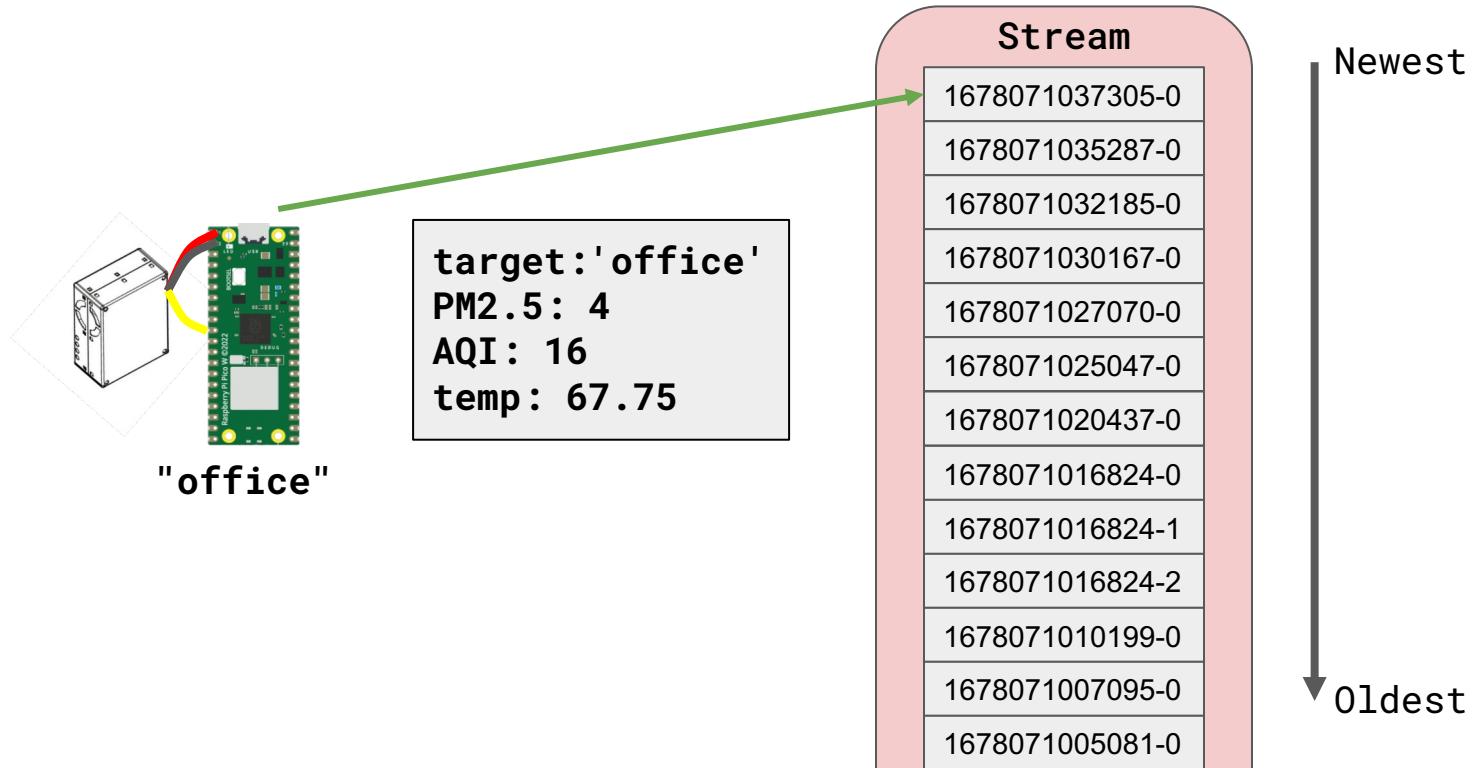
Pi Pico W Code – Sample the air

```
import PMS5003
import utility

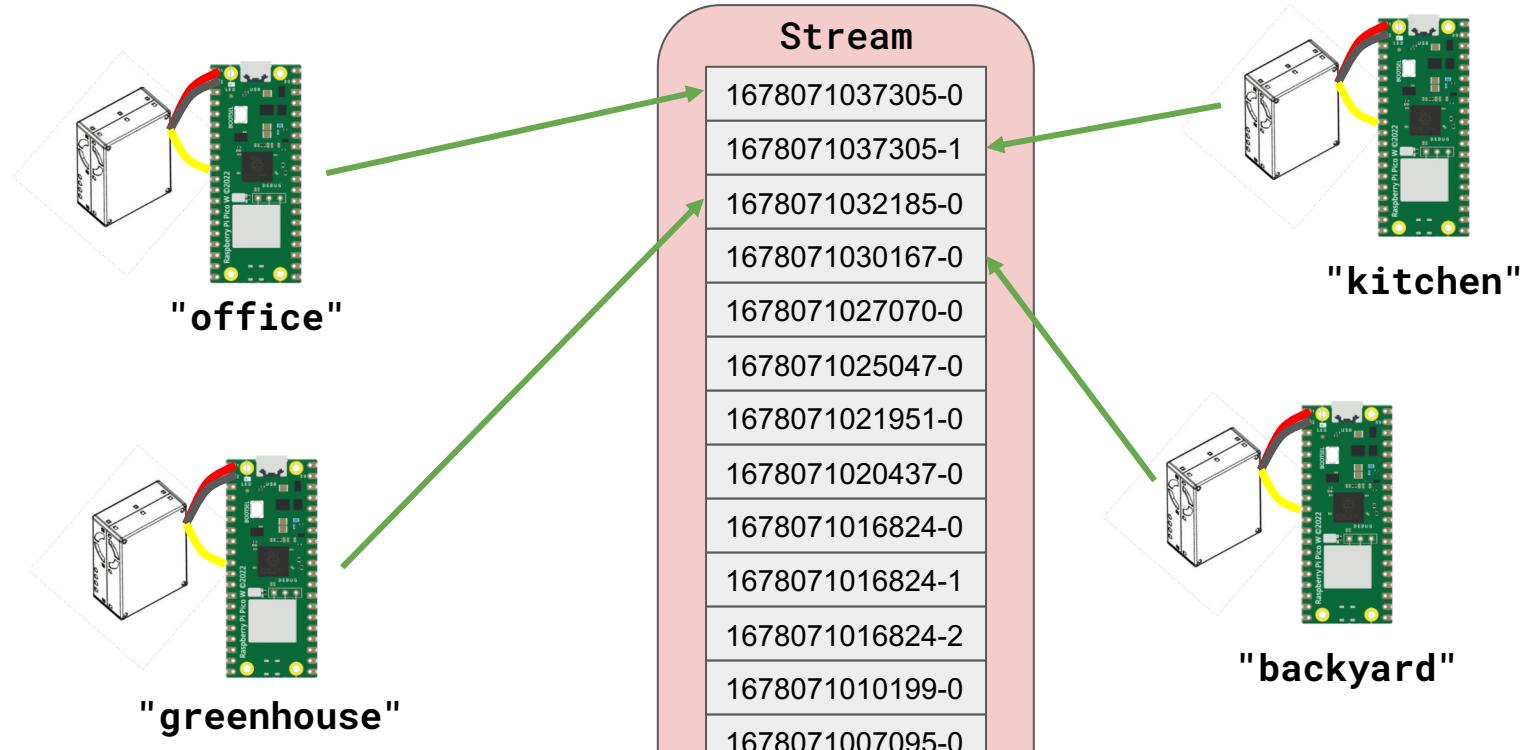
sensor = PMS5003.PMS5003(
    uart=UART_connection,
    pin_enable=machine.Pin(3),
    pin_reset=machine.Pin(2),
    mode="active")

raw_reading = sensor.read()
pm25 = raw_reading['pm25']
aqi = utility.convert(raw_reading)
temperature_reading = utility.read_onboard_temp()
```

Pi Pico W Code – But what's a Stream?



Pi Pico W Code – Scaling out our sensors



Pi Pico W Code – Send data to Redis Stream

```
SENSOR_LOCATION = 'unit:2'
STREAM_KEY = 'sensor:raw'

# send readings to Redis via a stream add command
redis.XADD(STREAM_KEY,
    '*',
    'target', SENSOR_LOCATION,
    'PM2.5', raw_reading,
    'AQI', aqi,
    'temp', temperature_reading)
```

Pi Pico W Code – Send data to Redis Stream

redis aqi monitor - Browser

Databases > redis aqi monitor ⓘ

STREAM sensor:raw

Key Size: 2 MB Entries: 59452 TTL: No limit

Last refresh: 2 min ⓘ Unicode ⓘ New Entry ⓘ

Stream Data | Consumer Groups

Entry ID ↓	target	PM2.5	AQI	temp	⋮
13:48:28.275 12 Jan 2024 1705085308275-0	unit:1	4	16	59.32	⋮
13:48:24.705 12 Jan 2024 1705085304705-0	unit:2	3	12	49.21	⋮
13:48:23.154 12 Jan 2024 1705085303154-0	unit:1	4	16	59.32	⋮
13:48:19.585 12 Jan 2024 1705085299585-0	unit:2	4	16	49.21	⋮
13:48:18.033 12 Jan 2024	unit:1	5	20	60.16	⋮

3 Insights

CLI Command Helper Profiler

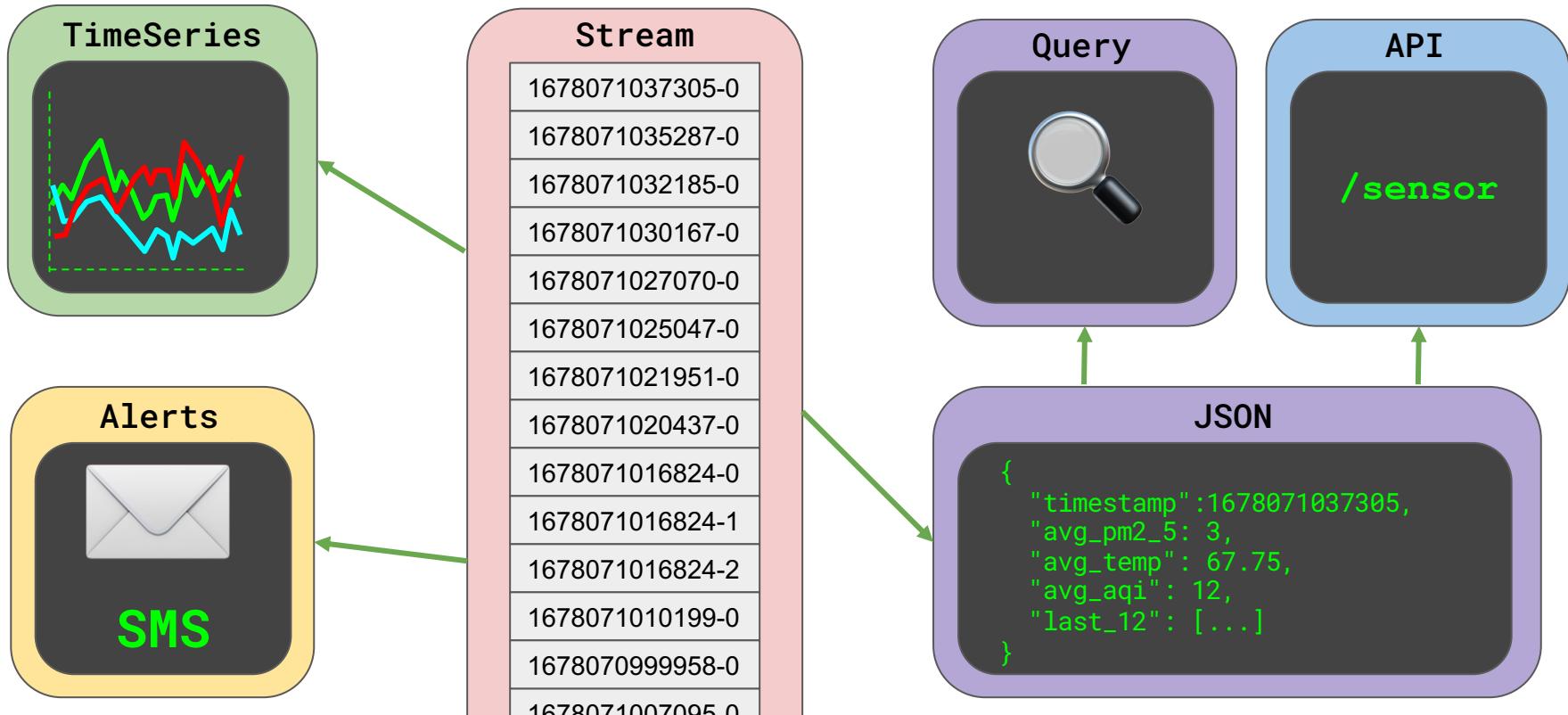
We value your input. Please take our survey.

The screenshot shows the Redis Stream interface for the 'sensor:raw' stream. The sidebar on the left includes icons for databases, streams, keys, monitoring, scheduled tasks, notifications, help, and settings. The main area displays the stream data with columns for Entry ID, target, PM2.5, AQI, temp, and a delete icon. The data consists of five entries from January 12, 2024. A sidebar on the right shows three unread insights. At the bottom, there are links for CLI, Command Helper, and Profiler, along with a survey invitation.

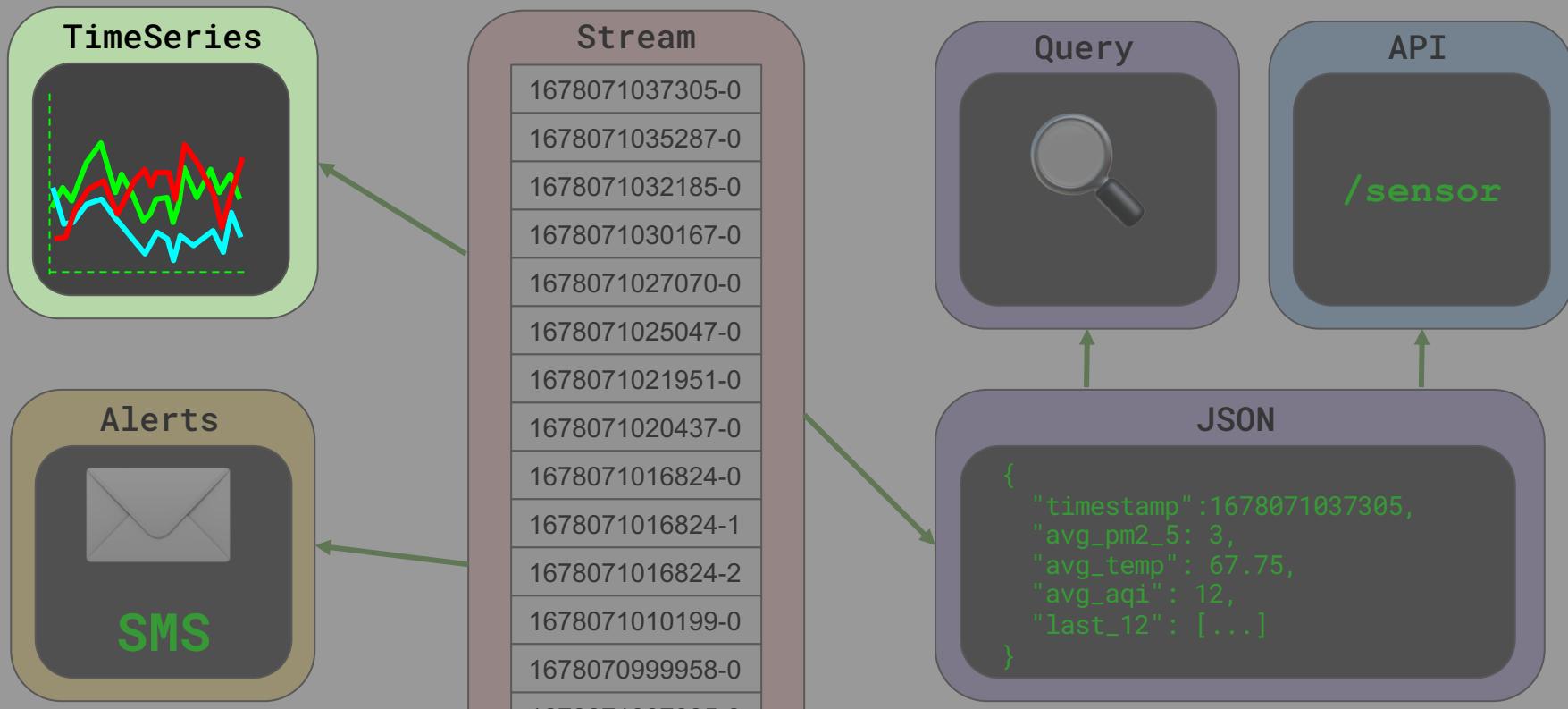
Python Microservices - Tasks

- Insert PM2.5, AQI, and temperature into individual timeseries per sensor unit
- Trigger SMS when air quality threshold is met
- Provide an API to Grafana for visualization

Producers and Consumers - Making the data work



Python Microservices – Insert data into Timeseries



Python Microservices - Insert data into Timeseries

```
STREAM_KEY = 'sensor:raw'
stream_entry_id = '$'

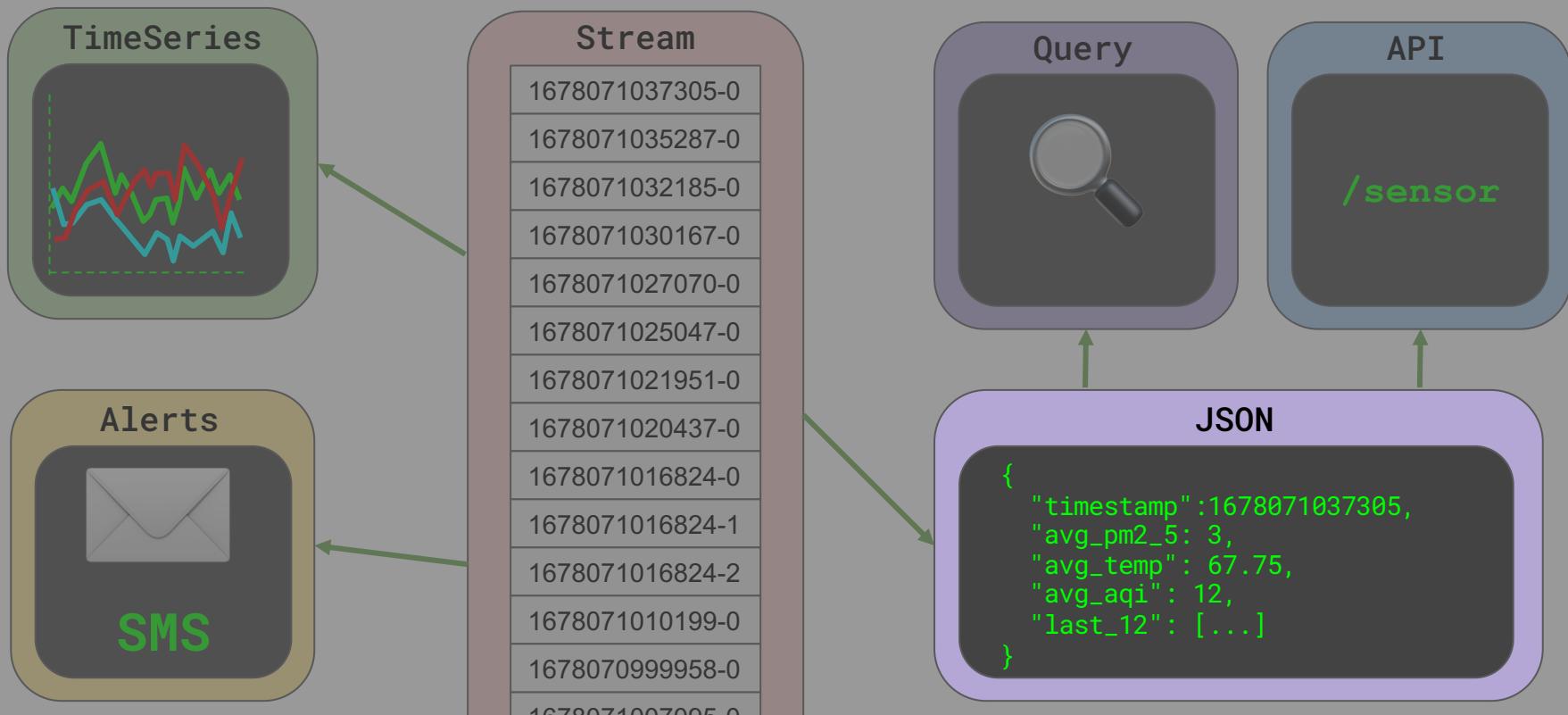
while(True):
    # wait to get most recent stream entry
    result = redis.XREAD(streams={STREAM_KEY: stream_entry_id} ,
    count=1,
    block=50000)

    ts_key_prefix = f'ts:{result["target"]}''

    # create three separate timeseries entries from each stream entry
    redis.TS().ADD(f'{ts_key_prefix}:aqi',
    result['timestamp'],
    result['AQI'])

    stream_entry_id = result['entry_id']
```

Python Microservices – Convert Data to JSON



Python Microservices - Convert Data to JSON

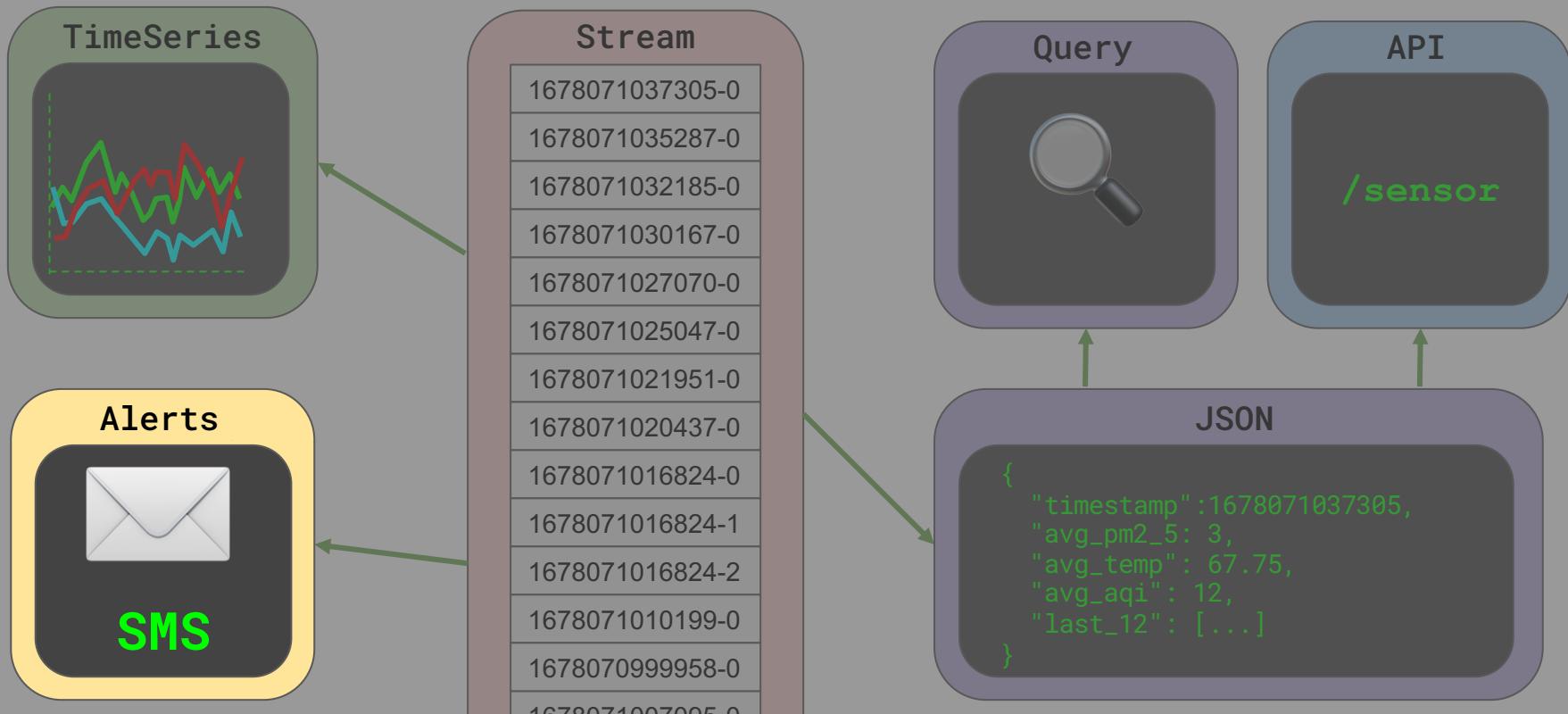
```
STREAM_KEY = 'sensor:raw'
stream_entry_id = '$'

while(True):
    result = r.xread(streams={STREAM_KEY: stream_entry_id},
                      count=1,
                      block=50000)

    redis.JSON().SET(json_key, '.', 
    { 'timestamp': result['timestamp'],
      'current_pm2_5': result['pm2_5'],
      'current_temp': result['temp'],
      'current_aqi': result['aqi'],
    })

    stream_entry_id = result['entry_id']
```

Python Microservices – SMS Alerts!



Python Microservices – SMS Alerts!

```
AQI_THRESHOLD = 100*12

last_12 = [-1] * 12
redis.JSON().SET(json_key, '$', { 'last_12': last_12 })

# "slide" out the oldest aqi reading, add the newest
last_12.append(aqi)
last_12.pop(0)

if sum(last_12) >= AQI_THRESHOLD:
    aqi_average = floor(sum(last_12)/12)
    was_notified = redis.GET('user_notified')

    if not was_notified:
        alert(aqi_average, target)
        r.set('user_notified', 1, 3600)
```

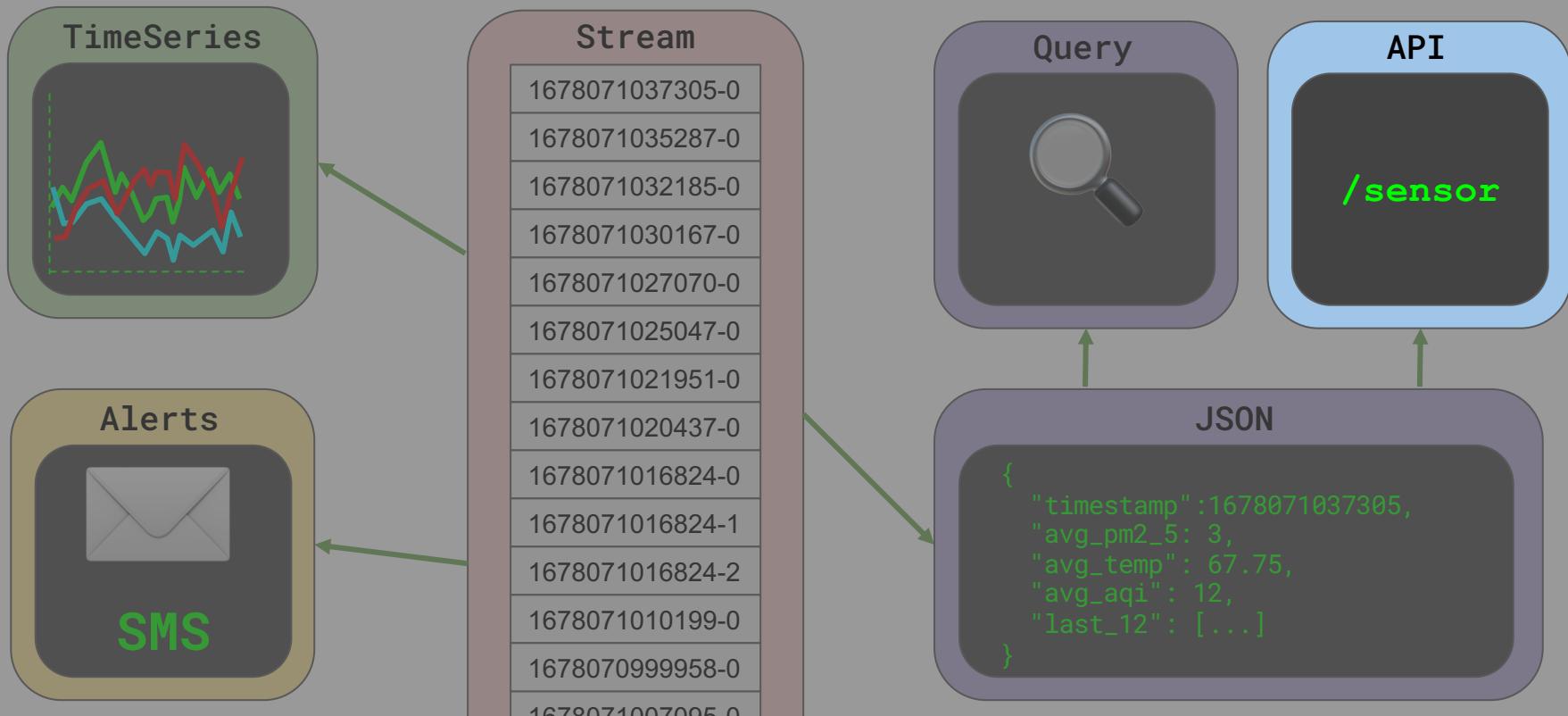
Python Microservices – SMS Alerts!

```
from twilio.rest import Client

client = Client(account_sid, auth_token)

def alert(value, location):
    message = client.messages.create(
        from_='my-phone-number',
        body=f'Hello, the current AQI is {value} at the {location} location.',
        to=phone_number)
    return message
```

Python Microservices - Provide API to Grafana

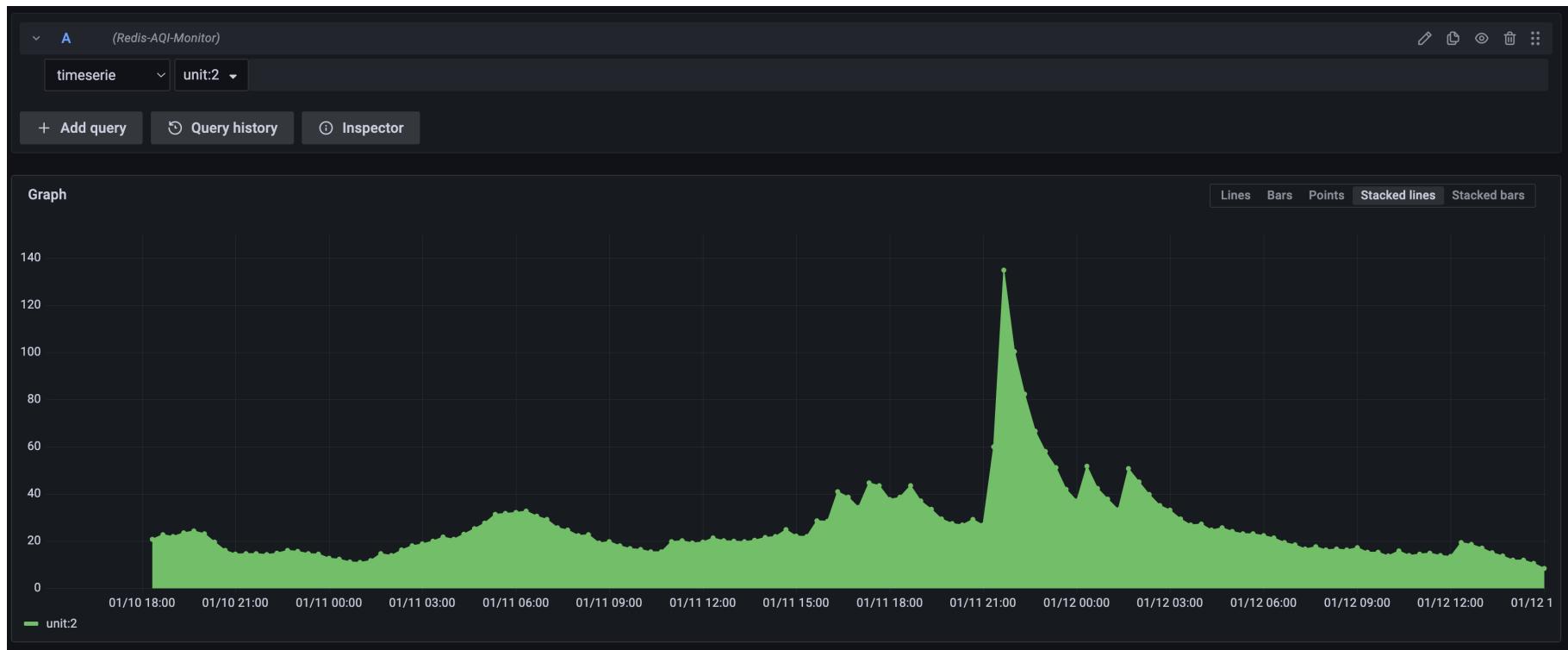


Python Microservices - Provide API to Grafana

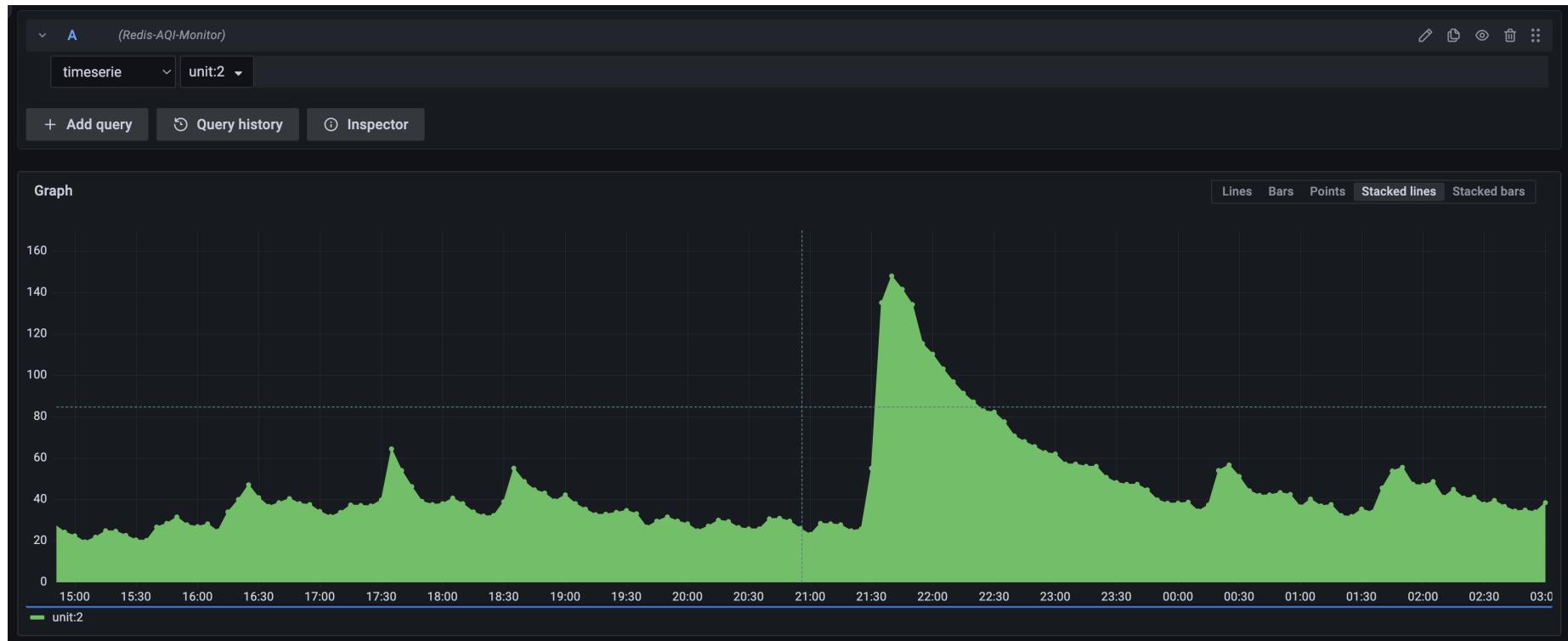
```
@app.post("/search")
    active_sensors = redis.KEYS('ttl:*') # gathers all active keys

@app.post("/query") # sends from, to, and interval size
    results = redis.TS().RANGE(ts_key,
        from_time,
        to_time,
        aggregation_type = 'avg',
        bucket_size_msec = int(interval))
```

Python Microservices – Provide API to Grafana

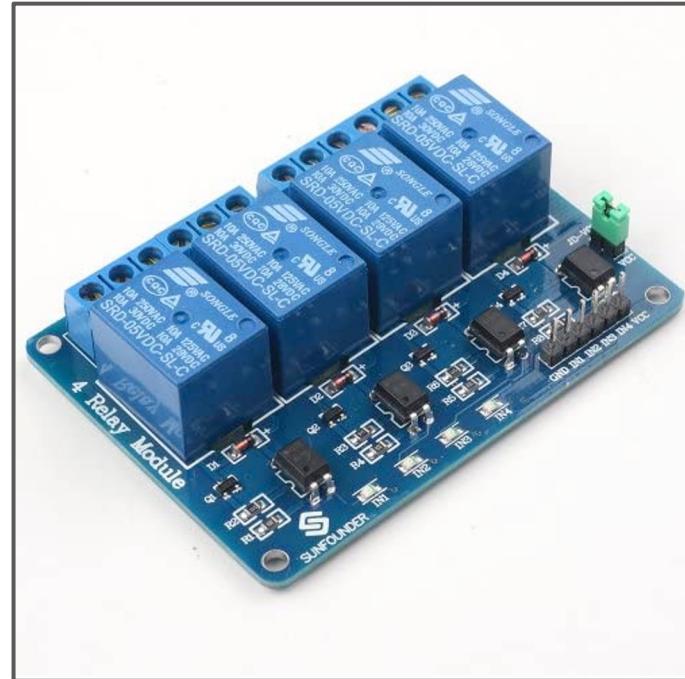


Python Microservices – Provide API to Grafana



What else can you do with this data?

- Trigger an electric relay to activate a fan, air purifier, window opener, or HVAC system.
- Share outdoor locations with crowdsourced AQI maps, such as PurpleAir.
- Send notifications to Alexa to alert rooms of high AQI values
- Email notifications
- Create a heat map of a building of changing AQI values
- Create a predictive model of air dispersal/ventilation



Shoutout to PurpleAir!



Shoutout to PurpleAir!



<https://map.purpleair.com/>

Learn more about this project

Github repository:

- Pico W code
- Consumer services code
- API code
- Instructions on assembling your own unit
- .STL files for printing a box at home
- Data sources of statistics



<https://github.com/redis-developer/redis-aqi-monitor.git>

Learn more about Redis

Redis:

<https://redis.com>

Redis University:

<https://university.redis.com>

Youtube:

<https://youtube.com/redis>

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<https://discord.gg/redis>



Thank you!



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