

Project Component 1

Himanshu, MDS202327

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Introduction

In this report we try to discover patterns and make inferences about the pollution level in stations in and around Delhi. We also look at the relation between the pollutant parameters and try to find which parameter are related to each other and see if this is the case across all ten stations.

Data Description

The data contains 10,600 rows and 9 columns, namely, siteName, siteCode, Date and six air pollution parameters i.e. PM2.5, PM10, NO₂, NH₃, SO₂, Ozone for ten stations in New Delhi, collected from CPCB website from 08-02-2018 to 02-01-2021 on daily basis. There are 1060 entries for each station, one for all the dates between 08-02-2018 and 02-01-2021 (both inclusive). The data for the parameters is average of 24 hour data collected every 15 minutes. The units for all the parameters in the data are $\frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^3}$ that represents micrograms(one-millionth of a gram) of a gaseous pollutant per cubic meter of air.

siteName <chr>	siteCode <int>	Date <chr>	PM2.5 <dbl>	PM10 <dbl>	NO ₂ <dbl>	NH ₃ <dbl>	SO ₂ <dbl>	Ozone <dbl>
Sonia Vihar	1432	2019-09-19	17.62	65.71	13.18	26.37	12.64	36.09
Jahangirpuri	1423	2020-03-01	51.20	120.17	72.40	36.34	2.04	12.23
Wazirpur	1434	2020-04-12	44.46	85.50	32.24	23.36	14.07	52.15
Najafgarh	1427	2018-05-19	100.06	287.78	28.60	46.65	7.63	73.52
Patparganj	1431	2018-10-27	189.89	384.89	63.65	85.26	4.39	18.85

Table 1: A glimpse of random sample of the data.

The names of all ten stations with their respective site codes are displayed in the table below.

Site Name	Ashok Vihar	Dwarka-Sector	Jahangirpuri	Najafgarh	Narela
Site Code	1420	1422	1423	1427	1426
Site Name	Patparganj	Rohini	Sonia Vihar	Vivek Vihar	Wazirpur
Site Code	1431	1430	1432	1435	1434

Table 2: Site Names and corresponding Site Codes

Exploratory Data Analysis

We use the following libraries for handling data and creating plots for this report.

```
# Importing libraries
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(knitr)
```

```
library(reshape2)
```

Since our data has a date column, we would want to exploit it to our use to plot some time-series plots and analysis. As displayed in table 1, the data column has type chr, so we must first convert it to date type.

```
#Changing Date data type from chr to date
```

```
df$Date <- as.Date(df$Date)
```

siteName <chr>	siteCode <int>	Date <date>	PM2.5 <dbl>	PM10 <dbl>	NO ₂ <dbl>	NH ₃ <dbl>	SO ₂ <dbl>	Ozone <dbl>
Sonia Vihar	1432	2019-09-19	17.62	65.71	13.18	26.37	12.64	36.09
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Najafgarh	1427	2018-05-19	100.06	287.78	28.60	46.65	7.63	73.52
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Table 3: A glimpse of random sample of the data after chnaging type of Date column.

We now start with visualizing some graphs!

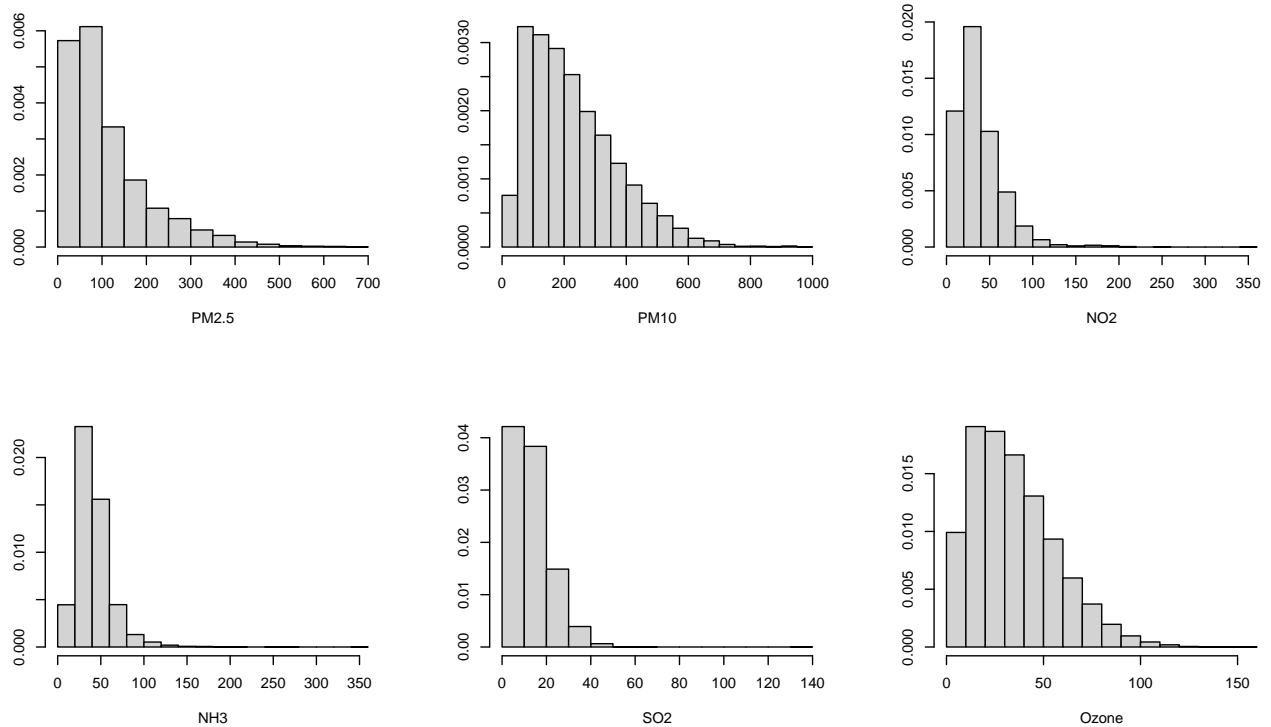


Figure 1: The above graph shows the distribution of values of the six pollutant parameters.

A Pair Plot

An important part of exploratory data analysis is to find out which parameters are correlated, positive or negative. This helps one decide on which parameters to include in their prediction model. Since there are 10,600 data points in our data and also since all the stations are present in Delhi, without the loss of generality, we will look at the pair plot of parameter values for the station Rohini, station code 1430.

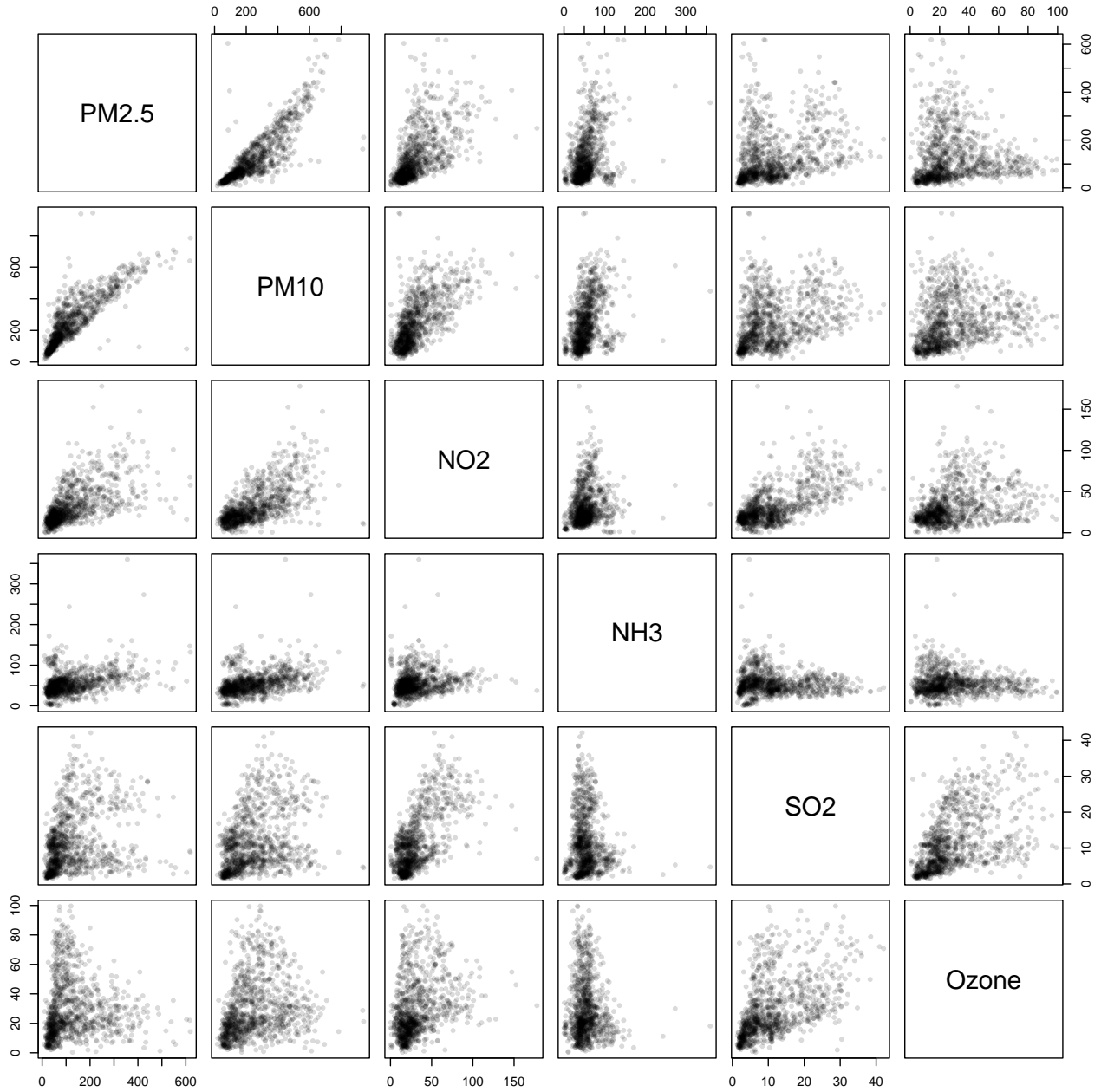


Figure 2: The above graph shows the pair plot for all the six pollutant parameters.

A Correlation Plot

A numerical view to pair plot is a correlation plot. The patterns between pollutant parameters we observed in the pair plot are expressed as a number between -1 and 1 called correlation coefficient. Here, we are not differentiating between positive correlation and negative correlation. We just look if they are correlated be it positive or negative. Hence we plot the absolute value of the correlation coefficient between parameters.\

As going with the theme of grey palette we adjust the correlation between light grey to dark grey, where light grey represent no correlation and dark grey represent complete correlation.

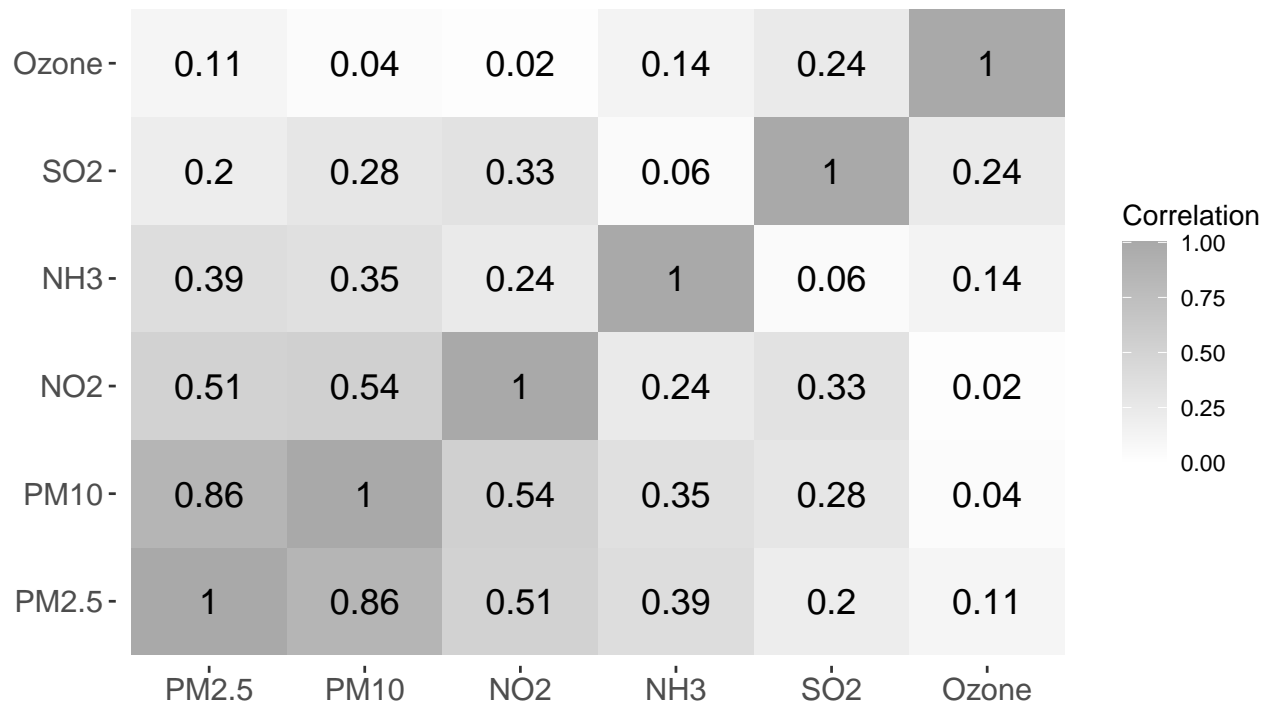


Figure 3: The above graph shows the correlation plot for all six pollutants in the data.

A Time-Series Plot

Since we have a time-stamped data, one of the basic analysis in time-series is to find the trends across time. For the sake of simplicity we will show time series plots for only one parameter i.e. PM2.5 for all the stations. The y-axis has been adjusted to same scale for ease of analysis.

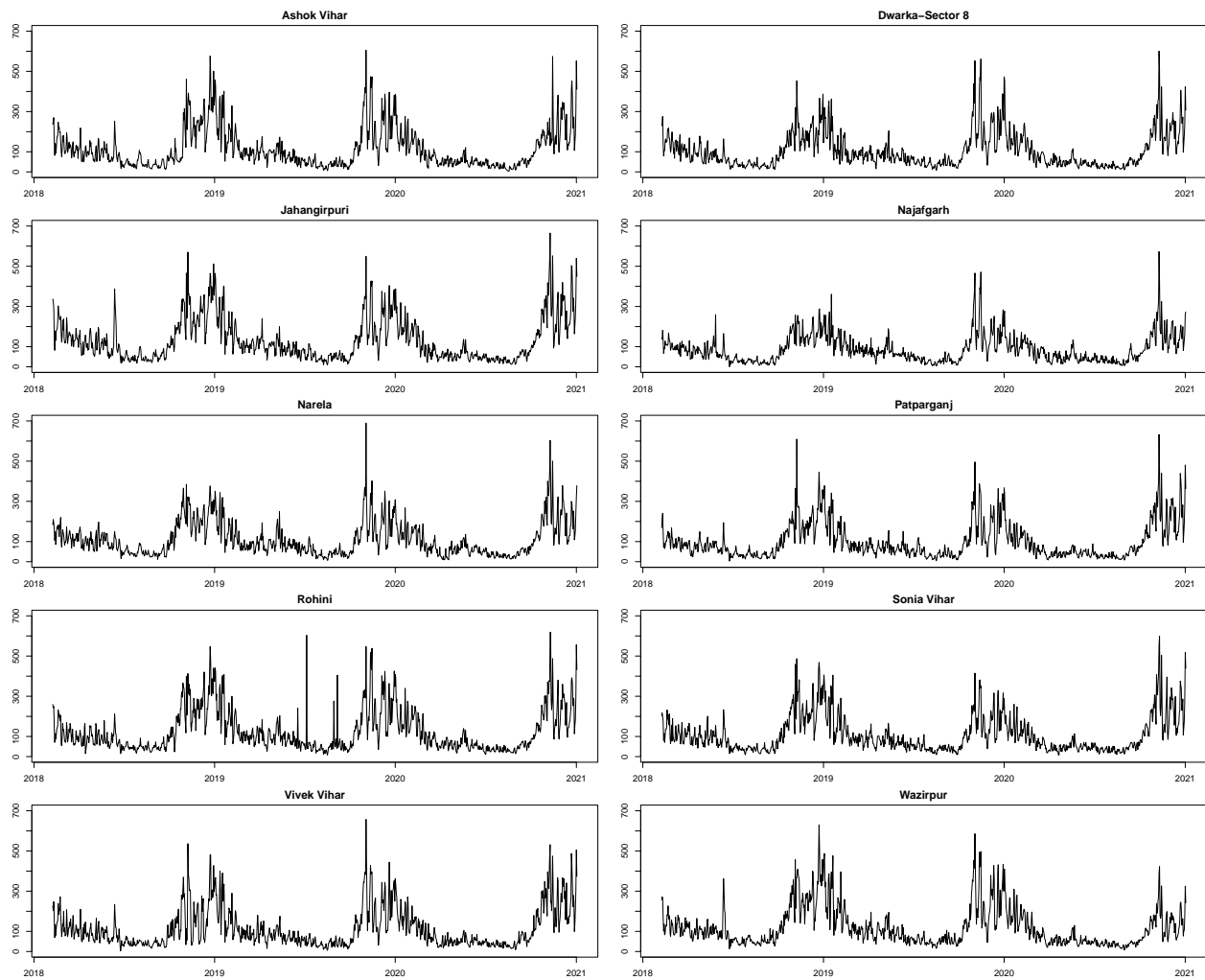


Figure 4: The above graph shows the time series plot of PM2.5 parameter for all 10 stations in the data.

Another Time-Series Plot

As stated previously, our main objective is to look for trends. This plot is same as the previous plot but added with educated guess of ticks where there is a trend. A regular jump in values of pollutant parameter PM2.5 between the month of October and February every year. The colued region is from Oct 15 to Feb 15 every year. This trend can be observed uniformly at all ten stations.

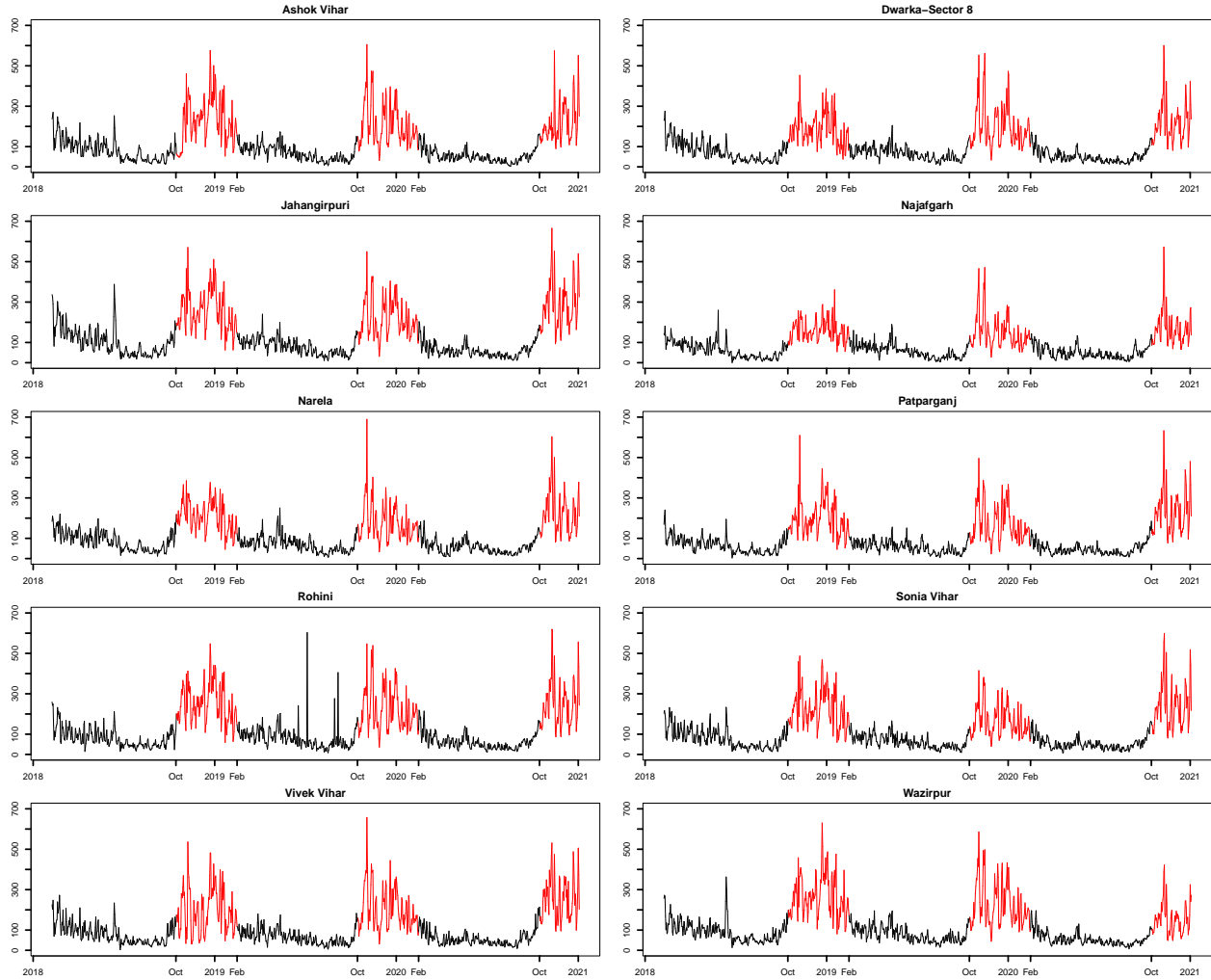


Figure 5: The above graph shows the time series plot of PM2.5 parameter for all 10 stations in the data highlighted in red with the interval where there is a jump in PM2.5 values.

Results

Conclusion