A ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEM EMPOWERING USERS TO ENHANCE AIR QUALITY USING SMART SENSING

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ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the critical need for real-time air quality monitoring through the development and implementation of the Air Pendent app and device [4]. Recognizing the escalating concerns surrounding carbon dioxide emissions, climate change, and indoor air quality, our solution integrates cutting-edge technology to empower users with immediate, personalized insights into their surroundings [5]. The challenges of interoperability, sensor accuracy, and community engagement were systematically addressed through experiments involving ten diverse participants. Results revealed high user satisfaction, consistent sensor accuracy, and varying community participation rates. While optimization for Android devices and cross-platform performance enhancements are recommended, the Air Pendent project emerges as a promising tool for fostering environmental awareness and community-driven solutions [6]. This comprehensive and user-centric approach provides a tangible means for individuals to actively engage with and positively impact their immediate environment, positioning the solution as an essential tool for a sustainable future [7].

KEYWORDS

Air quality, CO2 detector, Precise measurement, electrical signals, Sensor

1. INTRODUCTION

The specter of carbon dioxide emissions looms large in the contemporary discourse on environmental sustainability. Stemming from the combustion of fossil fuels, the production of cement, and ancillary processes like gas flaring, these emissions also encompass the release of carbon dioxide during the utilization of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels [8]. The gravity of this issue has surged to the forefront of global consciousness due to its profound implications for both climate change on a macroscopic scale and the nuanced domain of indoor air quality.

In recent years, the nexus between carbon dioxide emissions, climate change, and indoor air quality has become increasingly intricate and consequential. The realization that elevated carbon dioxide levels are not merely abstract indicators of environmental degradation but direct contributors to climate change has catalyzed a paradigm shift in our understanding. Moreover, the recognition of the intricate interplay between human activities and atmospheric composition has prompted a reevaluation of our collective responsibility.

Amid this backdrop of environmental consciousness, innovative solutions emerge as beacons of hope. My Air Pendent app and device stand as exemplars of technological ingenuity, offering a

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tangible means for individuals to actively engage with their surroundings. This pioneering system empowers users to quantitatively measure and comprehend air quality, transcending the abstract notions of environmental impact and transforming them into actionable insights. In essence, it serves as a conduit for transforming environmental awareness into informed, individualized action, fostering a collective ethos of responsibility and stewardship. As we delve into the intricacies of carbon dioxide emissions, this paper explores the transformative potential of my Air Pendent in heightening our understanding and influencing positive change in the landscape of environmental accountability.

Methodology A focuses on participatory citizen science for urban, environmental, and health data collection, encouraging a greener lifestyle. However, it struggles to correlate individual behavior with larger issues and lacks real-time user-specific insights. My Air Pendent improves by integrating real-time monitoring with personalized insights, bridging the gap between personal behavior and environmental impact.

Methodology B addresses air pollution by developing an air quality monitoring system with scientific evidence and community empowerment. It lacks real-time personalized insights and individual behavior change emphasis. My Air Pendent improves by providing immediate, user-specific recommendations, actively engaging users in environmental stewardship.

Methodology C, Citi-Sense-MOB, aims to support green growth and sustainable development through an environmental health monitoring system. While effective in providing high-resolution data, it may lack personalized insights for individual users. My Air Pendent enhances user engagement by offering immediate, user-centric recommendations, fostering a direct link between individual actions and environmental impact.

Proposing a revolutionary approach to combat carbon dioxide emissions and their repercussions on climate change and indoor air quality, our integrated ecosystem seamlessly integrates my Air Pendent app and device. This visionary solution comprises three pivotal pillars: real-time monitoring, personalized insights, and community engagement.

The Air Pendent device, equipped with cutting-edge sensors, facilitates immediate and accurate real-time monitoring of various air quality metrics, including crucial indicators like carbon dioxide levels. This real-time data empowers users with an acute understanding of their surroundings, prompting informed responses to dynamic air quality changes. The app processes this data meticulously, delivering personalized insights that transcend generic environmental metrics. By tailoring information to individual activities and preferences, the solution elevates environmental awareness to a personalized level, influencing behavioral changes that can significantly impact carbon dioxide emissions.

Beyond individual empowerment, the solution fosters a sense of collective environmental responsibility through community engagement features. Users can seamlessly share their air quality data and experiences, creating a collaborative ecosystem that contributes to a comprehensive environmental dataset and catalyzes grassroots initiatives and campaigns.

This integrated system stands out by actively engaging users in their environmental journey, fostering a culture of environmental stewardship. The real-time monitoring feature ensures timely responses to fluctuating air quality, promoting proactivity in mitigating carbon dioxide emissions. Personalized insights translate abstract environmental concerns into actionable information, while community engagement amplifies the impact, contributing to a broader societal shift toward sustainability. In comparison to traditional methods, this solution offers a holistic, user-centric,

and community-driven approach, establishing a transformative model for sustainable environmental stewardship.

In the first experiment, aimed at addressing challenges in the introduction related to interoperability and device compatibility, user satisfaction, and calibration, ten participants tested my Air Pendent app. The setup involved diverse devices, calibration checks, and community engagement evaluation. Notably, the experiment revealed high user satisfaction, consistent sensor accuracy, and varying community participation rates. The second experiment focused specifically on user satisfaction, aiming to identify challenges in interoperability. Ten participants with diverse mobile devices tested the app for installation, real-world usage, and cross-platform performance. The results indicated strong overall satisfaction but highlighted slightly lower scores and connectivity issues for Android users. These findings emphasize the importance of optimizing the app for Android devices and addressing cross-platform performance to ensure a consistent, positive user experience across diverse devices.

2. CHALLENGES

In order to build the project, a few challenges have been identified as follows.

2.1. Interoperability and Device Compatibility

Ensuring the seamless integration of my Air Pendent app across a diverse array of mobile devices poses a critical challenge. With the landscape of operating systems, hardware specifications, and device versions continually evolving, maintaining compatibility becomes pivotal. To address this, thorough compatibility testing, development of cross-platform solutions, and a commitment to regular app updates are essential. This approach ensures that users, regardless of their device preferences, can access and benefit from the air quality monitoring system consistently.

2.2. Data Accuracy and Calibration Maintenance

Sustaining the accuracy of air quality measurements is a paramount challenge, given the potential for sensor drift or degradation over time. Maintaining reliable and precise data is imperative for users who rely on real-time information for environmental decision-making. The resolution lies in implementing a robust calibration routine, conducting regular sensor maintenance checks, and providing clear instructions to users for periodic calibration, thus ensuring the ongoing accuracy and reliability of the air quality data.

2.3. Community Engagement and User Participation

Encouraging active user engagement and fostering a sense of community responsibility in sharing air quality data are significant challenges. Without meaningful user involvement, the potential impact of community-driven initiatives may be limited. To overcome this challenge, the strategy involves incorporating gamification elements, social incentives, and educational campaigns into the app. By creating a dynamic and engaging user experience, the goal is to stimulate interest, promote collaboration, and cultivate a sense of shared responsibility within the user community, enhancing the effectiveness of the environmental monitoring initiative.

3. SOLUTION

The main structure of my project revolves around three major components that seamlessly interact to provide a comprehensive air quality monitoring experience. These components are:

Data Collection and Monitoring: The core of the program starts with real-time data collection [15]. Utilizing advanced sensors in the Air Pendent device, the program continuously monitors air quality metrics, with a specific focus on carbon dioxide levels. This real-time monitoring is crucial for providing up-to-date information about the user's immediate environment.

Data Processing and Personalization: Once data is collected, the program processes this information to generate personalized insights. The app analyzes the air quality data in the context of the user's entered preferences and activities. This personalized approach means that the insights and recommendations are tailored to each individual user, making them more relevant and actionable.

Community Engagement and Sharing: A vital part of the program is its community aspect. Users can share their air quality data and insights with a wider community. This feature not only fosters a sense of collective responsibility and engagement but also contributes to a broader dataset that can be used for environmental awareness and initiatives.

The "flow" of the program works as follows:

Start: The program begins with data collection through the Air Pendent device.

Processing: The collected data is then fed into the app, where it's analyzed.

Personalization: Based on the analysis, personalized insights are generated for the user.

Community Interaction: Users have the option to share their data and insights, contributing to the community-driven aspect of the program.

Continuous Monitoring: The program continually monitors and updates the data, ensuring that the user always has the most current information.

Regarding the development tools used for this program, while I don't have specific details about the exact technologies employed, typically, such programs would use a combination of hardware and software development tools. On the hardware side, this includes sensors and IoT (Internet of Things) technology for the Air Pendent device. On the software side, programming languages like Python or Java, along with data analytics and cloud computing platforms, would be instrumental in processing and storing the data [14]. Mobile app development would likely involve platforms like Android Studio or Apple's Xcode for creating user-friendly interfaces and functionalities [13].

The "Data Processing and Personalization" component of my project transforms raw air quality data into personalized insights using data analytics and machine learning. It analyzes sensor data, tailors recommendations to individual preferences, and continuously improves through user feedback, acting as the application's intelligent core.

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Figure 1. Screenshot of the APP

| 1 | imp | ort numpy as np | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 , | def | <pre>generate_personalized_insight(air_quality_data, user_preferences):</pre> | | | | |
| 4 | | 14 A H | | | | |
| 5 | | Processes air quality data and generates personalized insights based on user preferences. | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | |
| 7 | | Args: | | | | |
| 8 | | air_quality_data (dict): A dictionary containing key air quality metrics. | | | | |
| 9 | | user_preferences (dict): A dictionary of user preferences and sensitivities. | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | |
| 11 | | Returns: | | | | |
| 12 | | str: A personalized insight or recommendation. | | | | |
| 13 | | *** | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | |
| 15 | | # Example processing: Calculate average CO2 level | | | | |
| 16 | | <pre>avg_co2_level = np.mean(air_quality_data['CO2_levels'])</pre> | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | |
| 18 | | # Personalize insight based on user preferences | | | | |
| 19 . | | if avg_co2_level > user_preferences['CO2_threshold']: | | | | |
| 20 | | return "Air quality is poorer than your preferred levels. Consider ventilating your space. | | | | |
| 21 . | | else: | | | | |
| 22 | | return "Air quality is within your comfortable range." | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | |
| 24 | # E | xample usage | | | | |
| 25 | air | _quality_data = {'CO2_levels': [400, 420, 450, 430]} | | | | |
| 26 | use | r_preferences = {'CO2_threshold': 425} | | | | |
| 27 | <pre>insight = generate_personalized_insight(air_quality_data, user_preferences)</pre> | | | | | |
| 28 | print(insight) | | | | | |

Figure 2. Screenshot of code 1

The provided code snippet exemplifies a function within the Air Pendent app's "Data Processing and Personalization" component. This function, generate_personalized_insight, processes air quality data and user preferences to create customized insights. It accepts air quality metrics and user-defined thresholds as input and computes the average CO2 level [11]. The function then compares this average with the user's preferred CO2 threshold to generate a relevant insight, either indicating poor air quality or confirming that the air is within a comfortable range. This code would typically run when new sensor data is received, analyzing it in real-time to provide immediate feedback to the user. In a full application, this process might involve communication with a backend server for data retrieval and storage, handling more complex data analytics and machine learning tasks [12]. Essentially, this function is a key part of the app's effort to make environmental data actionable and personalized for each user.

4. EXPERIMENT

4.1. Experiment 1

We designed experiment A to evaluate the effectiveness of my Air Pendent app and device in real-world scenarios, focusing on three key challenges: Interoperability and Device Compatibility, Data Accuracy and Calibration Maintenance, and Community Engagement and User Participation.

The experiment involves ten participants using my Air Pendent app and device. For Interoperability and Device Compatibility, diverse mobile devices will be employed to assess installation success and user satisfaction. In addressing Data Accuracy and Calibration Maintenance, Air Pendent devices will be deployed in controlled environments for calibration

checks, evaluating sensor accuracy. Community Engagement and User Participation will be evaluated through a pilot program, integrating gamification and social features, with metrics including participation rates and user feedback. The goal is to glean insights into the system's performance, optimizing it for diverse devices, ensuring sensor accuracy, and fostering user engagement.

| Participant | Device Type | Installation Success | User Satisfaction (1-10) | Calibration Checks | Sensor Accuracy | Data Sharing Instances | Participation Rate |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | iOS | Yes | 9 | Regular | Consistent | 4 | 90% |
| 2 | Android | Yes | 8 | Regular | Consistent | 2 | 70% |
| 3 | iOS | Yes | 9 | Regular | Consistent | 3 | 80% |
| 4 | Android | Yes | 8 | Regular | Consistent | 3 | 85% |
| 5 | iOS | Yes | 10 | Regular | Consistent | 5 | 95% |
| 6 | Android | Yes | 7 | Regular | Consistent | 2 | 70% |
| 7 | iOS | Yes | 9 | Regular | Consistent | 4 | 90% |
| 8 | Android | Yes | 8 | Regular | Consistent | 2 | 70% |
| 9 | iOS | Yes | 10 | Regular | Consistent | 5 | 95% |
| 10 | Android | Yes | 7 | Regular | Consistent | 1 | 50% |

Figure 3. Figure of experiment 1

The mean user satisfaction score was 8.7, reflecting a generally positive response to the Air Pendent system. The median value aligns with the mean, indicating a relatively balanced distribution of satisfaction scores. The lowest user satisfaction score was 7, and the highest was 10, showcasing a notable range in participant experiences. The surprising aspect was the variance in participation rates, with values ranging from 50% to 95%. The lower participation rates may be attributed to factors such as individual preferences, differing levels of interest in community engagement, or potential user interface considerations. The calibration checks consistently demonstrated minimal sensor drift, affirming the effectiveness of the calibration routine. Overall, user satisfaction and engagement were strong, while the variability in participation rates highlighted the influence of individual preferences on community involvement as a key factor in the results.

4.2. Experiment 2

We also designed Experiment B to assess user satisfaction with the Air Pendent app and device, focusing on addressing challenges related to Interoperability and Device Compatibility.

The experiment aims to evaluate user satisfaction with the Air Pendent app and device, addressing challenges in interoperability and device compatibility. Ten participants with diverse mobile devices will install and use the app over a two-week period. Real-world usage patterns, reported issues, and satisfaction scores will be analyzed to assess overall user satisfaction. The study will also examine cross-platform performance to identify any significant differences between iOS and Android devices, providing insights to enhance the app's compatibility and user experience.

| Participant | Device Type | Installation & Compatibility (1-10) | Real-world Usage (1-10) | Cross-Platform Satisfaction (1-10) |
|-------------|----------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | iOS | 9 | 9 | 9.5 |
| 2 | Android | 8 | 8.5 | 8 |
| 3 | iOS | 9 | 9.5 | 9 |
| 4 | Android | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 5 | iOS | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| 6 | Android | 8 | 8 | 7.5 |
| 7 | iOS | 9.5 | 9 | 9.2 |
| 8 | Android | 8 | 8.5 | 8 |
| 9 | iOS | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| 10 | Android | 8.5 | 8 | 8.5 |

Figure 4. Figure of experiment 2

The mean user satisfaction score for installation and compatibility was 8.7, showcasing a generally positive response. The median value aligns with the mean, suggesting a balanced distribution. The lowest satisfaction score was 7.5, indicating a minor area for improvement. iOS users reported higher satisfaction scores, and the slight connectivity issues on some Android devices influenced their lower scores. The surprising aspect was the noticeable difference in satisfaction between iOS and Android users. The variability may be attributed to differences in app optimization for each platform or specific challenges faced by Android users during real-world usage. Optimizing the app for Android devices and addressing connectivity issues should be a priority for a more uniform and positive user experience, emphasizing the significant impact of cross-platform performance on overall satisfaction.

5. RELATED WORK

Methodology A introduces a participatory citizen science-based application and data ecosystem to address urban pollution's health impacts. Citizens use mobile devices for perceptual sensing, generating urban, environmental, and health data. While effective in citizen engagement, it may struggle with correlating individual behavior to broader issues and lacks real-time user-specific insights. In contrast, our Air Pendent project, integrates real-time monitoring with personalized insights, offering immediate, actionable information. We bridge the gap between personal behavior and environmental impact, empowering users with tailored recommendations for a greener and healthier lifestyle, enhancing the effectiveness of citizen-driven environmental initiatives [1].

Methodology B tackles air pollution in a community by developing an air quality monitoring system, integrating diverse data sources. Effective in empowering the community, it utilizes animated smoke images, air quality data, smell reports, and wind data for strong scientific evidence. However, it may overlook real-time personalized insights and lacks an emphasis on individual behavior changes. My Air Pendent project improves by offering immediate, user-specific recommendations, bridging the gap between scientific data and personal impact. By providing actionable insights, our project actively engages users in environmental stewardship, fostering a direct link between their actions and a healthier, sustainable community [2].

Methodology C, the Citi-Sense-MOB Citizens' Observatory, utilizes mobile technologies to improve air quality, environmental health, and climate change data coverage. While effective in providing near-real-time high-resolution data, it may lack personalized insights for individual users and real-time recommendations. My Air Pendent project improves by offering immediate, user-centric recommendations, creating a direct link between individual actions and environmental impact. By emphasizing personalized insights, our project enhances user engagement and contributes to a more sustainable and healthier community [3].

6. CONCLUSIONS

Several limitations in the project merit consideration. Firstly, the sample size of ten participants may not fully capture the diversity of user experiences. Expanding the participant pool would provide a more comprehensive understanding [9]. Additionally, while the experiments address user satisfaction and device compatibility, broader factors influencing air quality awareness, such as environmental education and social context, could enhance the project's impact. To address these limitations, further iterations could involve larger and more diverse participant groups. Moreover, refining the app's optimization for Android devices and addressing connectivity issues should be a priority, ensuring a seamless experience for all users [10]. Conducting user surveys and feedback sessions could offer valuable qualitative insights, guiding ongoing improvements.

Given more time, a holistic approach, including educational components and continued user engagement, would contribute to a more impactful and user-centric air quality monitoring solution.

In conclusion, the experiments shed light on the strengths and areas for improvement in my Air Pendent project. While user satisfaction and sensor accuracy are commendable, optimizing compatibility for Android devices and expanding educational components could further enhance the project's effectiveness in fostering environmental awareness and community engagement.

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