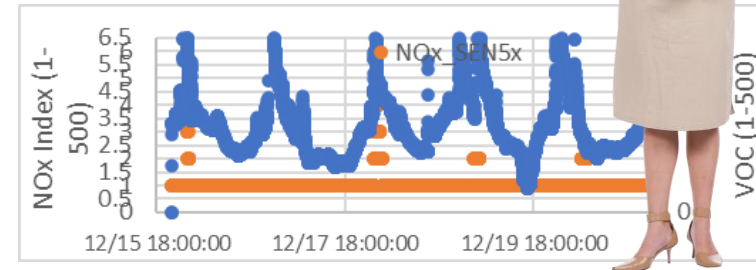


Fusing Low-cost Sensor Data, Occupant Feedback and Energy Use for Optimal IAQ in Residential Settings



Dennis Heidner, Rextor Group

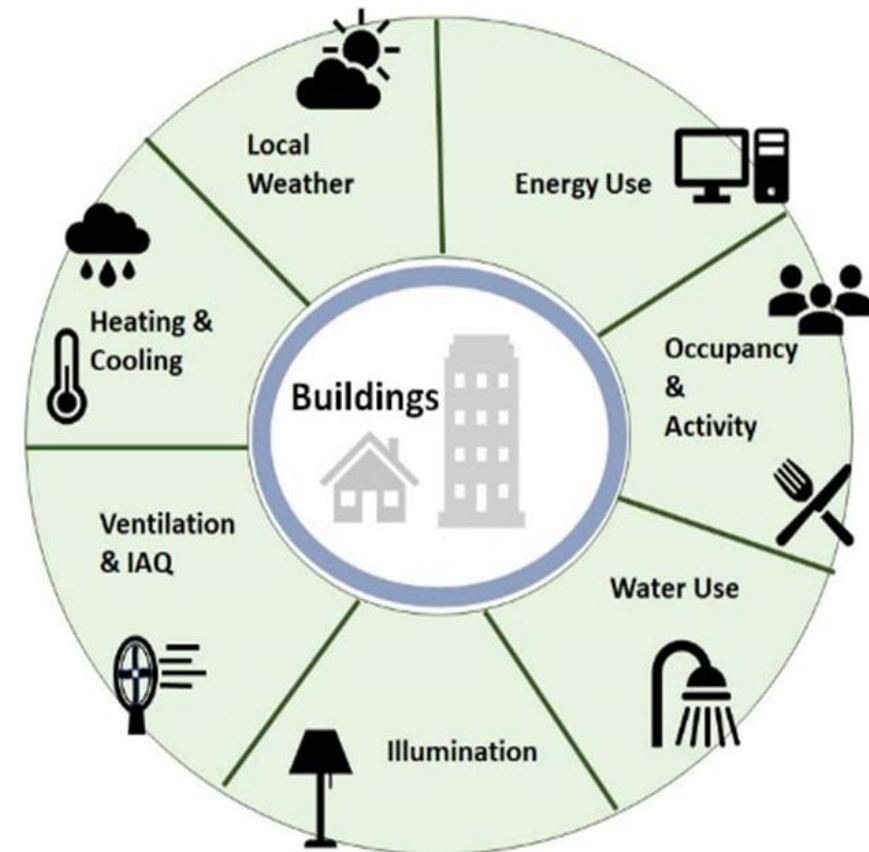
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IAQ is part of the indoor system

Indoor Environment Quality (IEQ) includes :

- Indoor Air Quality of the occupied space
- Thermal comfort of the space
- Sound in the occupied space
- Lighting in the occupied space
- Shape and form of the space

Our perception of the IEQ is impacted by more than just the IAQ and vice versa



Presentation Objectives

The motivation for the presentation

- Encourage ASIC community into continuing strong support of younger students
- Encourage students grades 8-12 to study and design with sensors
- Encourage college undergraduates to study and design with low cost sensors for both outdoor and indoor air quality
- Hook the next generation that are focused on AI & ML to apply that to “not so snazzy” indoor air quality and building sciences.
- Identify problem areas!

The bad & ugly indoor pollutants

*

Table 1. Pollutants considered for inclusion in the WHO indoor air quality guidelines by the WHO working group in October 2006

Group 1. Development of guidelines recommended

Benzene *
Carbon monoxide *
Formaldehyde *
Naphthalene *
Nitrogen dioxide *
Particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) *
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, especially *
benzo-[a]-pyrene
Radon *
Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene*

Group 2. Current evidence uncertain or not sufficient for guidelines

Acetaldehyde
Asbestos *
Biocides, pesticides *
Flame retardants
Glycol ethers
Hexane
Nitric oxide *
Ozone *
Phthalates *
Styrene *
Toluene *
Xylenes *

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (5).

Pollutants * were discovered in a family home of 60+ years, prior to moving out.

From, “WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: selected pollutants”,
<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/260127/9789289002134-eng.pdf>

What is acceptable per ANSI / ASHRAE

ANSI/ASHRAE STD 62.2-2022, 3.1 Terms “acceptable indoor air quality:”

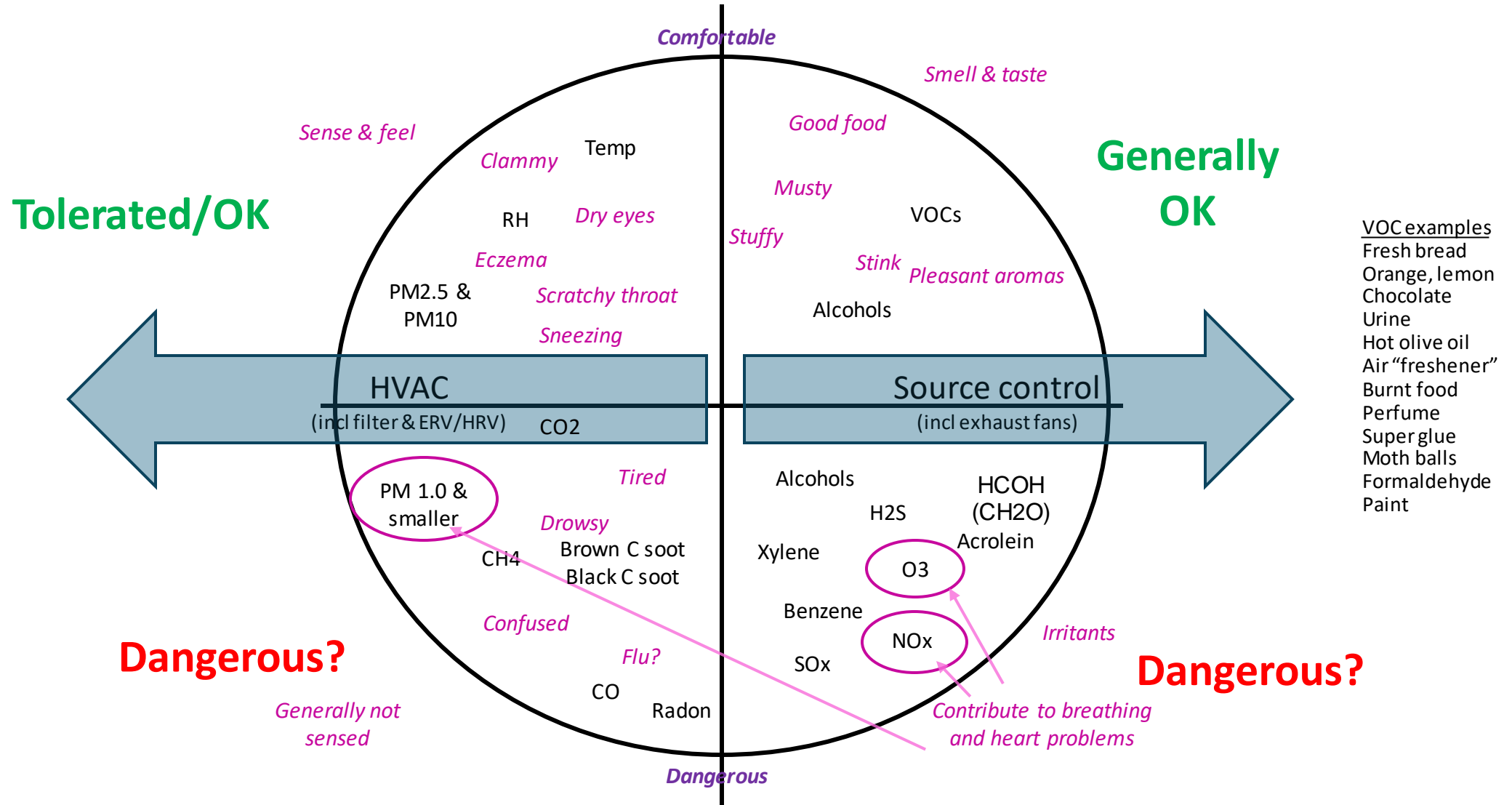
“Air toward which a substantial majority of occupants express no dissatisfaction with respect to odor and sensory irritation and in which there are not likely to be contaminants that pose a health risk.”

Remember “dissatisfaction with respect to odor and sensory” and
“pose a health risk”

ASHRAE has local professional chapters nationwide and student chapters at many engineering schools.

(Full document available from ASHRAE.)

IAQ: a complex subset of IEQ



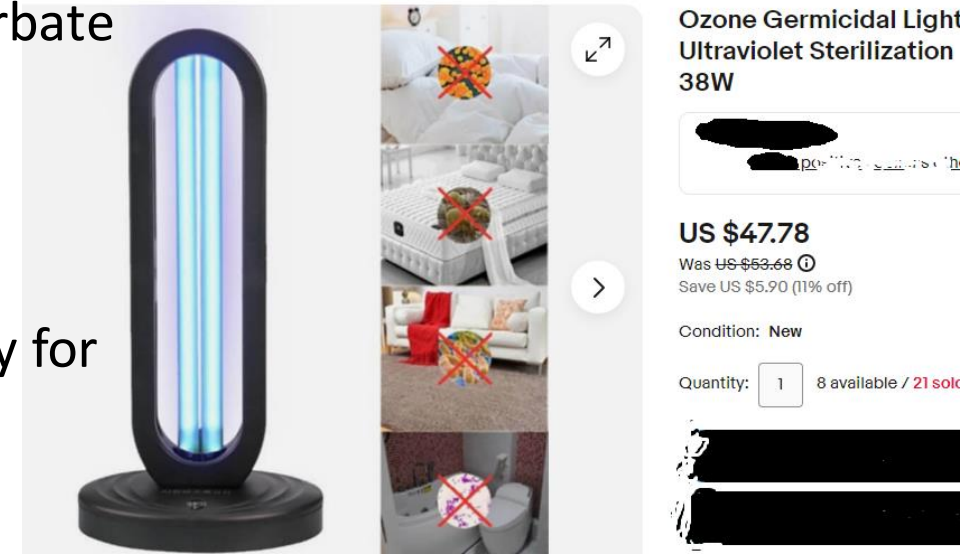
Which gases to focus on:

Highest priority focus: CO, O₃, PM, RH, & T

- Long term chronic low-level CO, causes cardiovascular and brain injury, harm to fetal, children, and at-risk groups.
- O₃ interactions in residence, can produce HCHO, exacerbate PM, NO_x health issues, and can confound sensor measurements.

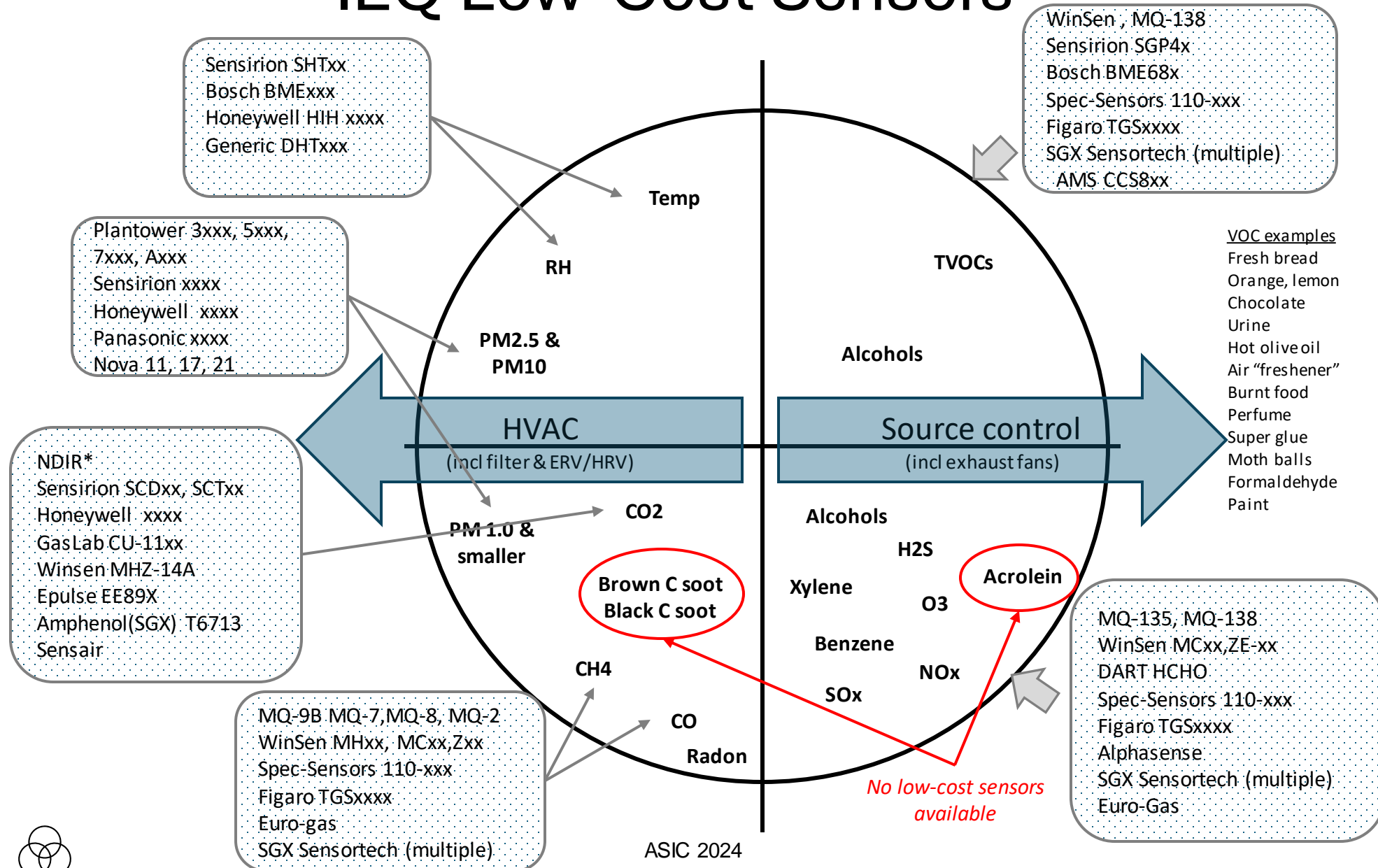
Followed by CO₂, VOCs, HCHO, NO_x and others

- CO₂ injury requires high ppm, but is a reasonable proxy for ventilation
- Largest source of NO_x is still transportation
- The list of VOCs is long, containing both good and bad
- HCHO restrictions/warnings already implemented



O₃ generation pushed as solution for IAQ and virus

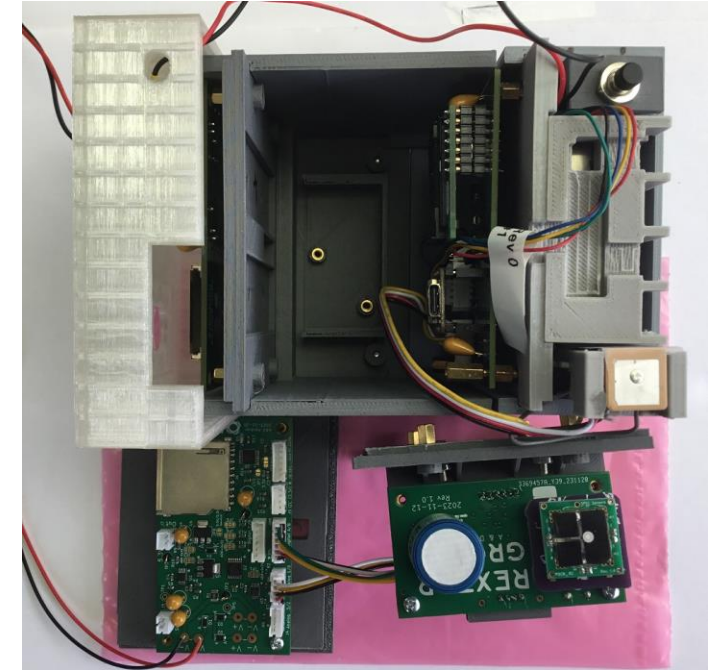
IEQ Low-Cost Sensors



BEEHIVE Open source & Open hardware

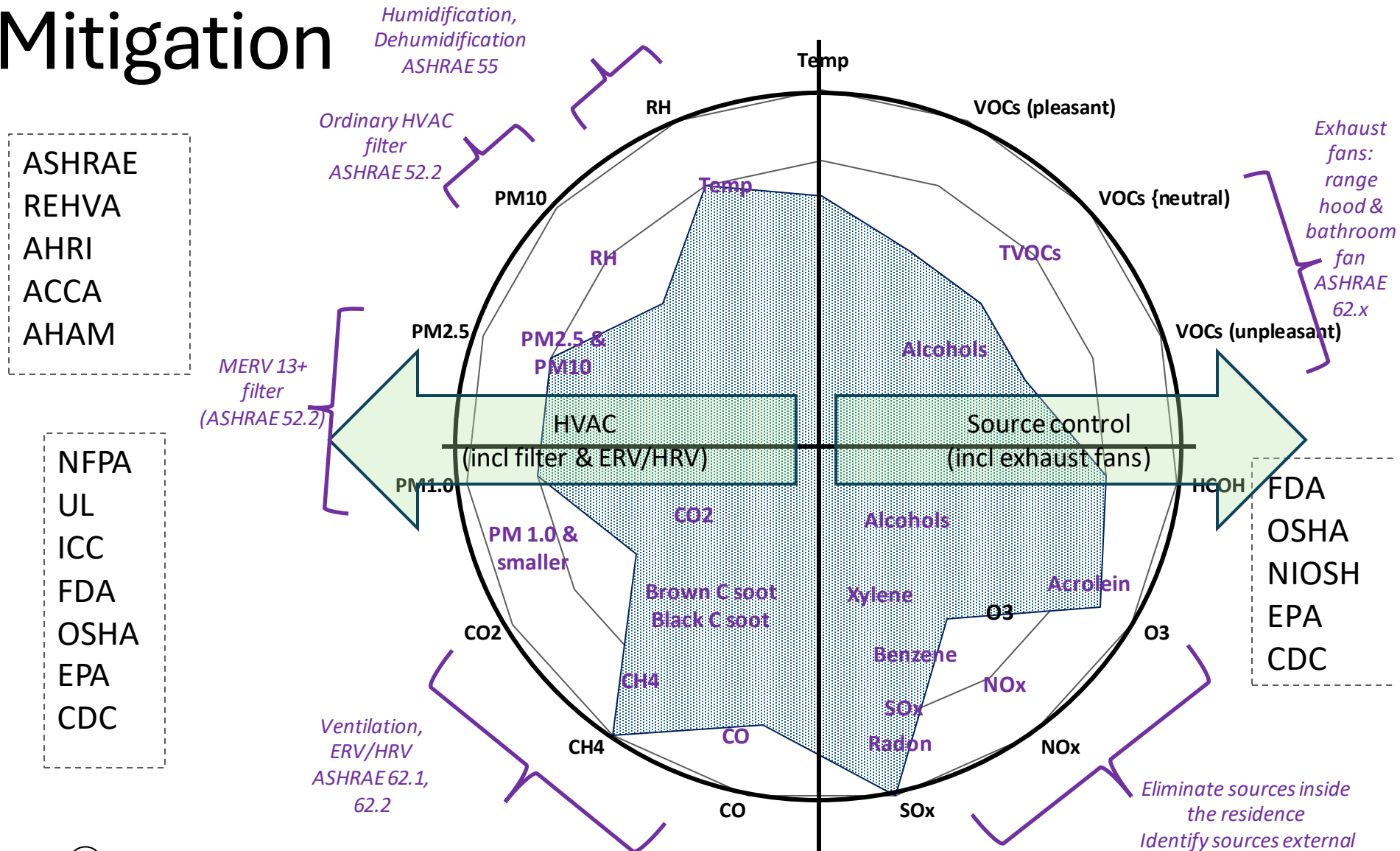


- Multiple choices for particulate sensor
- Multiple choices for CO2 sensor
- Multiple choices for VOC sensor
- Support for Electrochemical sensors
- GPS, SD card & WiFi



- Co-located sensors minimize effects of local T & RH, and facilitate cross-correlation between sensors.
- Compact form provides easy transportation and minimizes inconvenience to occupants.
- On-board microprocessor is done via a socketed Seed Tech XIAO or Adafruit QT Py; it's possible to use EPS32, RP2040, Nordic and SAM, by simply swapping CPU modules. Using a larger processor would allow calculation of time-weighted average values and perhaps local use of AI (e.g. TinyML).
- The software is done using Arduino IDE; the processors can be programmed in C++, or Python.

Mitigation



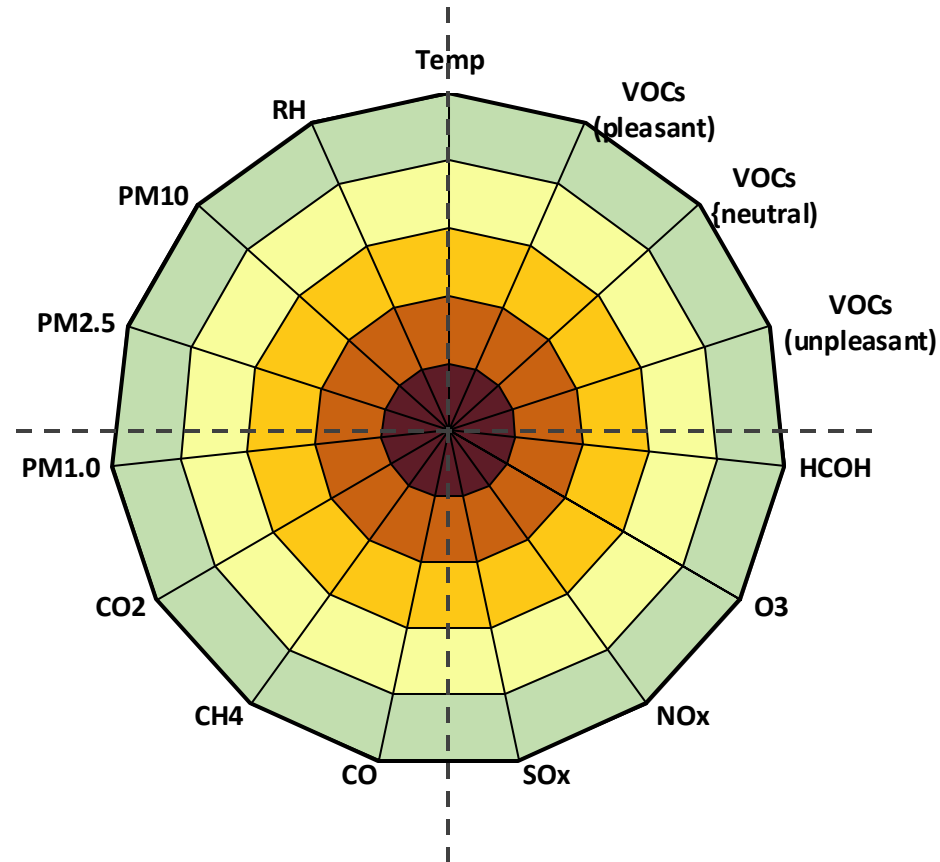
Our Target – Avoid the Bullseye

In the game of darts, bullseye is good.

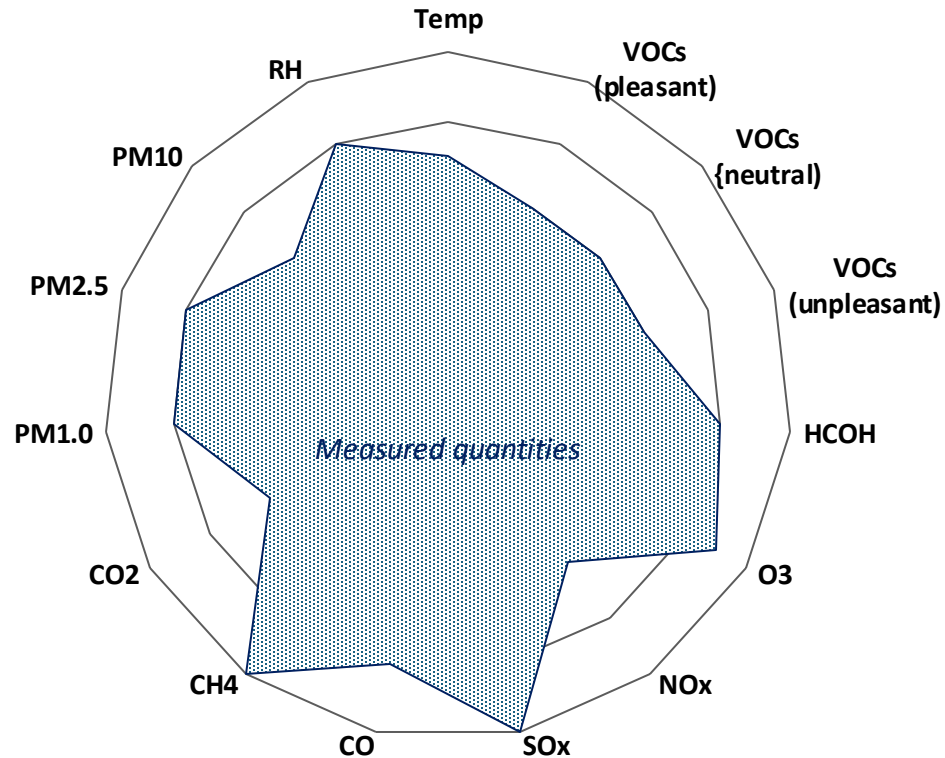
In our chart – a bullseye is illness or even death.

Think of a child's throat narrowing because of adverse reaction to chemicals.

We want to expand as many points into the outer most ring as possible.



What we could measure*



We focus on devices that have flexibility for measuring inside building and outside building gases and environmental conditions with just basic addition or changing of a few sensors.

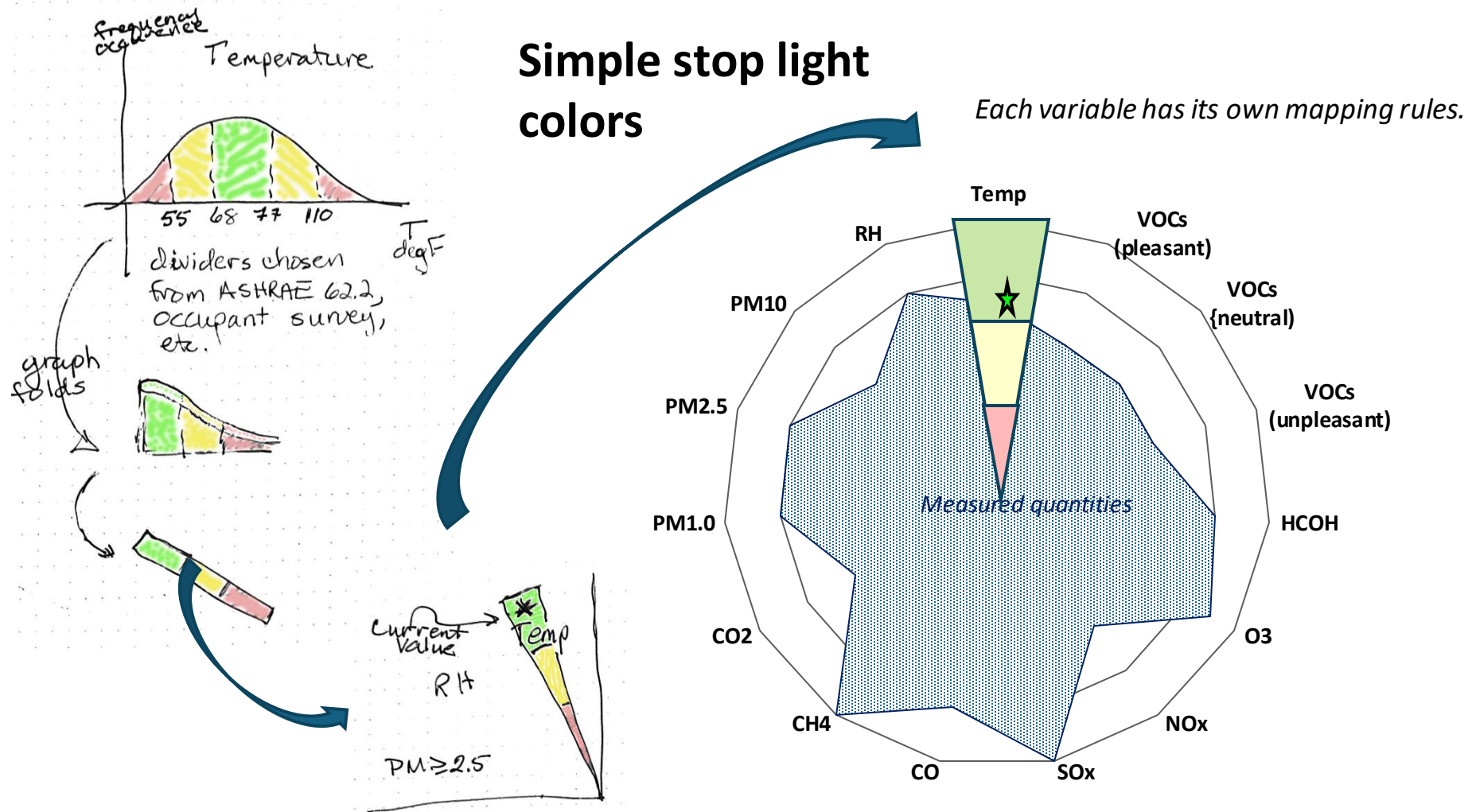
Outer circle = "perfect"

Center point = "terrible"

- Not real data

* Lots of low cost sensors available .
Instrument is a work in progress with students. We adapt.

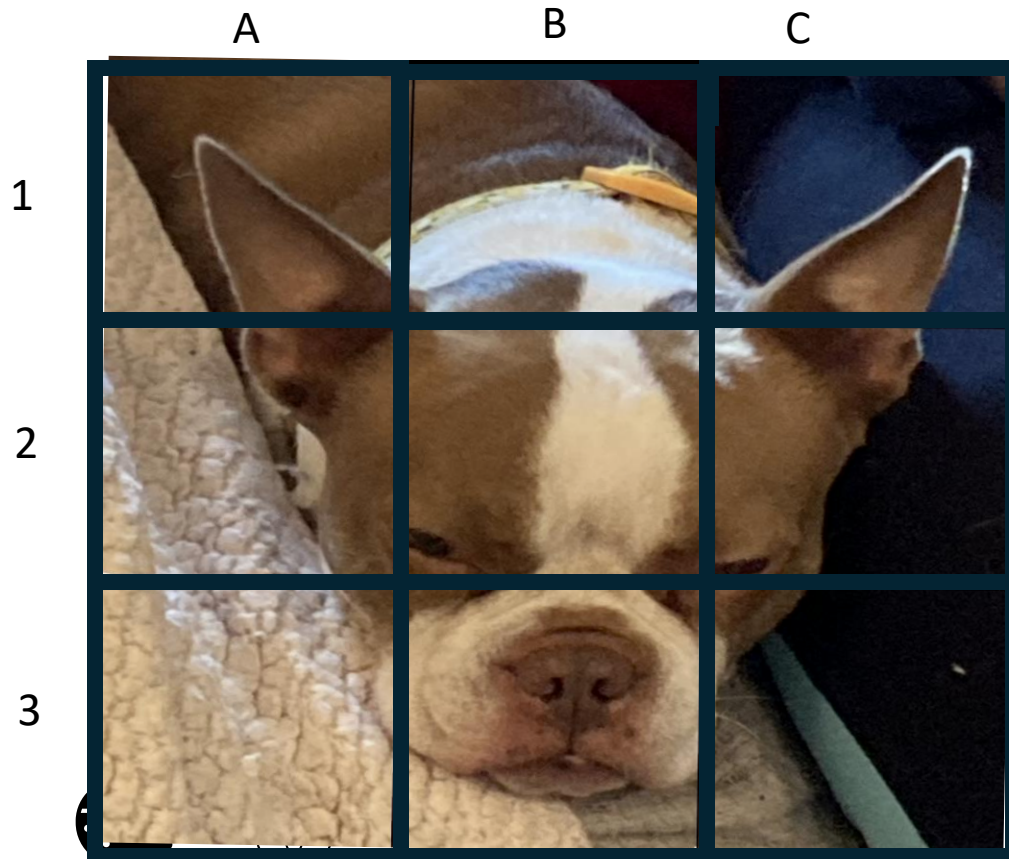
Mapping Temp Measurements to Radar Chart



Recognizing the pattern

Mitigation of IAQ requires identifying patterns, for which AI / ML excels.

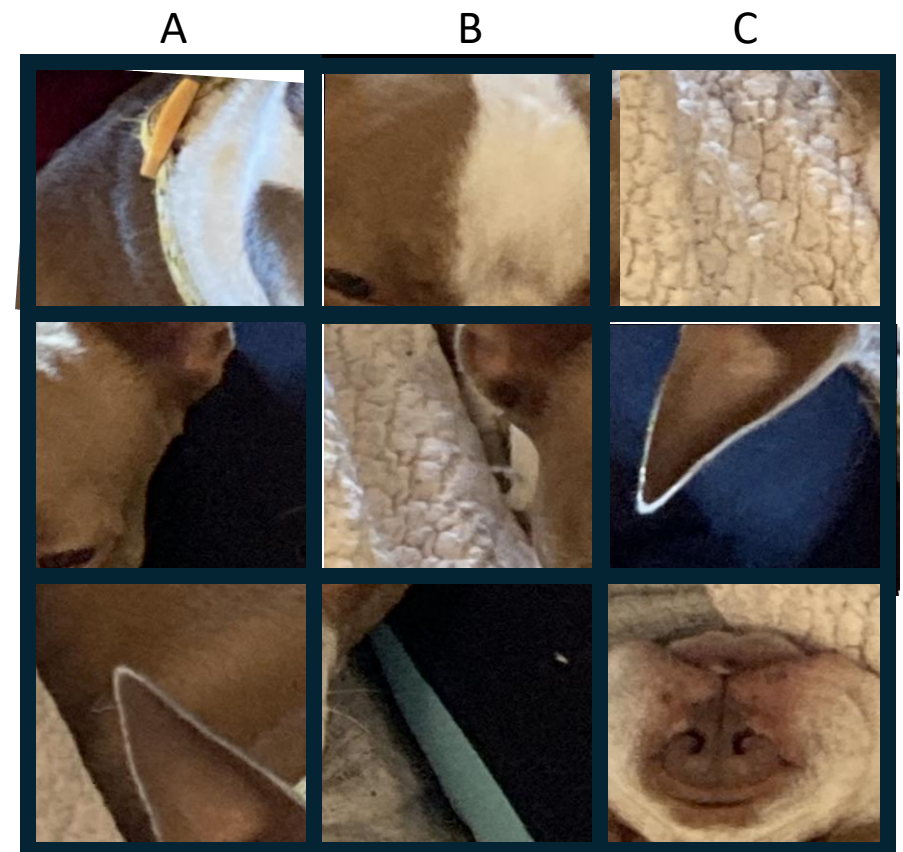
The training object doesn't need to be humanly recognizable, just transformed consistently.



1A -> 3A
1B -> 1A (-90)
1C -> 2C(180)

2A->2B
2B-> 1B
2C -> 2A

3A -> 1C
3B -> 3C(180)
3C -> 3B



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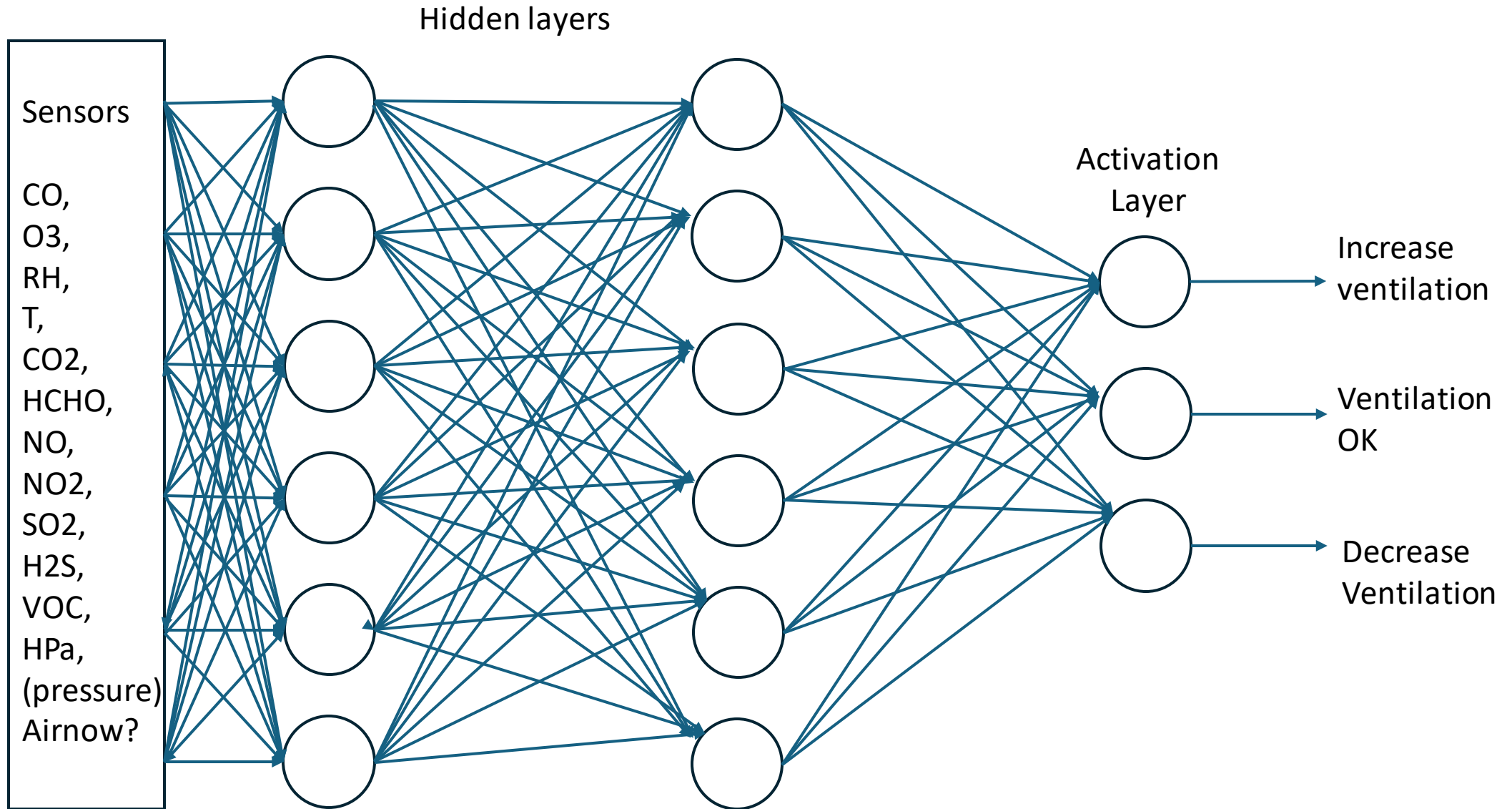
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Map sensor values to color designated cell to create data

CO	O3	RH	T
PM1.0	PM2.5	PM5.0	PM10
CO2	TVOC	VOC_INDX	NOX_INDX
NO2	HCHO	Particulates (Airnow)	Other values (Airnow)

Color mapping is a means to “normalize” the data.

Generalized Neural Network



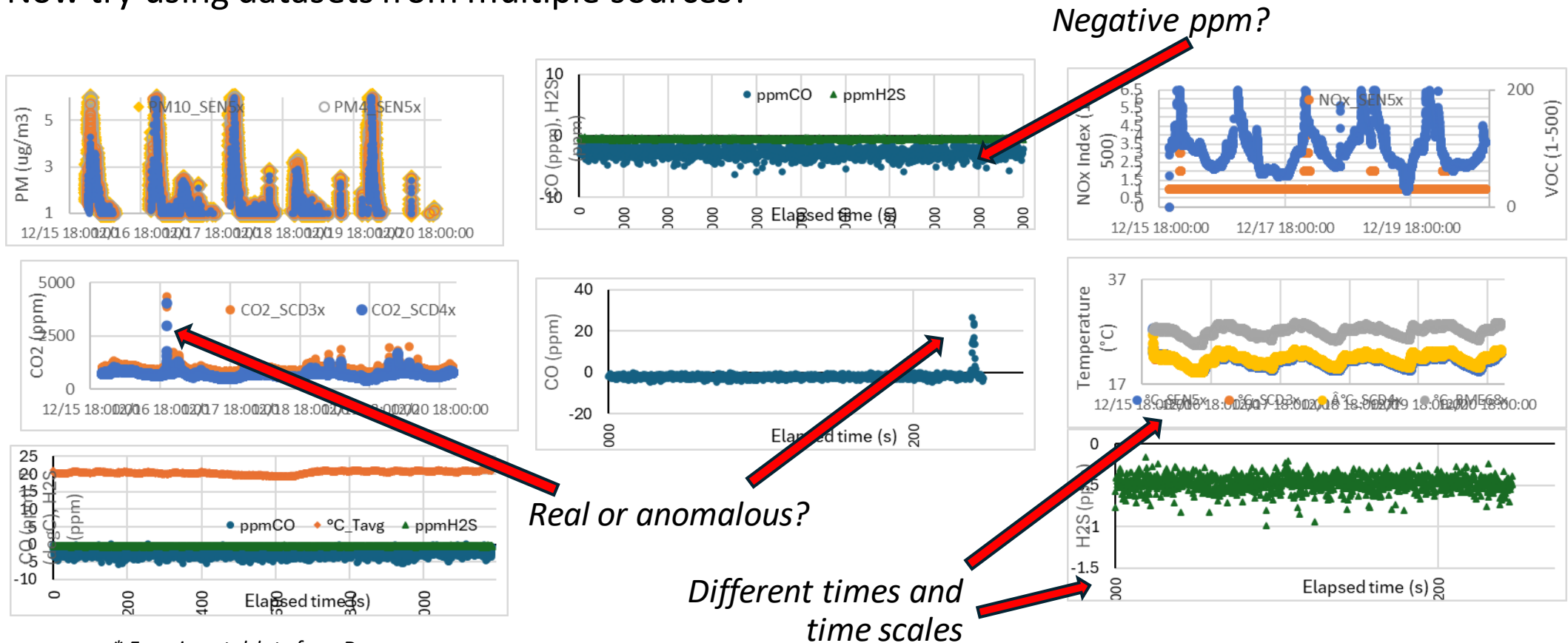
IAQ residential datasets are sparse when compared to datasets for outdoor air

Possible public sources for IAQ training datasets:

- UC Irvine (<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/>)
- DRYAD (<https://datadryad.org/stash/dataset/doi:10.7941/D1ZS7X>)
- Kaggle (<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets>)
- IEEE Dataport (<https://ieee-dataport.org/>)
- Mendeley Data (<https://data.mendeley.com/>)
- DANS-EASY (<https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home>)

Data needs context

- Even data from the same instrument varies with location, temperature, sensor age, etc.
- Now try using datasets from multiple sources!



* Experimental data from D
Heidner 2023-2024

Ensure Curated & Labeled Data

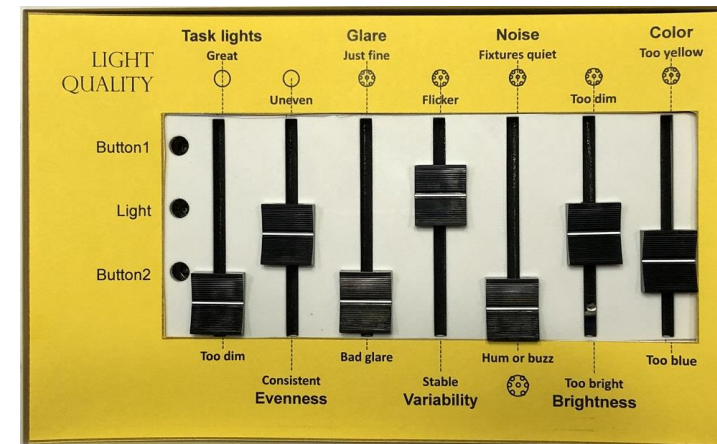
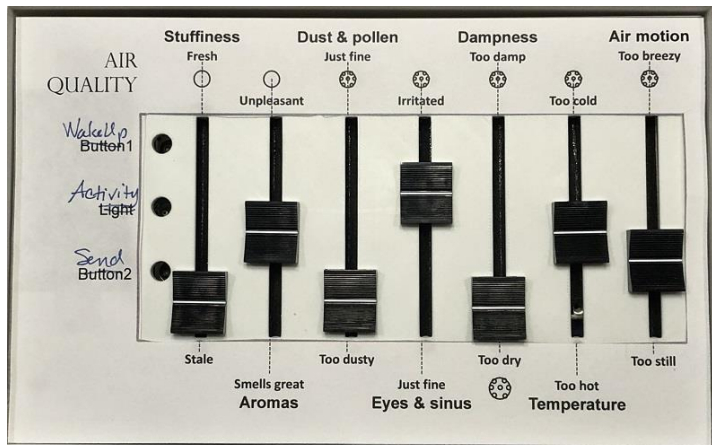
Labeled data that clearly identifies dogs and non-dogs. (good/bad)

- Data for the gases of concern
- Measured values and time weighted values
- Provenance of the curated data is needed – if you're not a dog expert
- Scaling, accuracy, calibration, sensor choices
- Dataset to sufficient to represent diverse residential spaces
- Enough samples enough to train, different samples to test/verify

Labelled and Annotated Data is a problem!

Because IAQ includes occupant perception, we need:

- to aid the curation process by “bookmarking” as the data is collected – events smells, irritation etc.
- to “bookmark” possible health effects such as allergy, wheezing, asthma



Other issues related to IAQ home sensors

- Guidelines for IAQ sensor placement in residence
- Identify/verify sensor technologies which are appropriate
- Sample intervals, one minute, one hour?
- Autocal? Some CO2 sensors autocal using indoor air
- Students seldom have access to “zero air calibration gas”
- Some sensors have ambiguous span, accuracy, sensitivity, resolution, cross sensitivity data – beyond most high school and undergraduate’s ability to properly handle.

Summary.

- Ventilation and air filtration require energy; if we can reduce the air flow WHILE maintaining good IAQ we can reduce energy.
- Conversely, if residential occupancy activity increases ML & IAQ would allow us to increase the ventilation and filter as needed automatically.
- A “radar” like IAQ chart helps to inform and explain to the residents why the mechanical ventilation is running – perhaps at high volumes.
- Data collected with the “bookmarks” could help better narrow down the health impacts from the IAQ.

Questions?

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We are happy to communicate with teachers and other educators. We do not communicate with students in grades 12 and below.

For GitHub and other queries, find us at ASIC, message via LinkedIn or Whova, or visit poster B07.

The Rextor Group, Kirkland, WA



4/23/2024

The Legalities

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