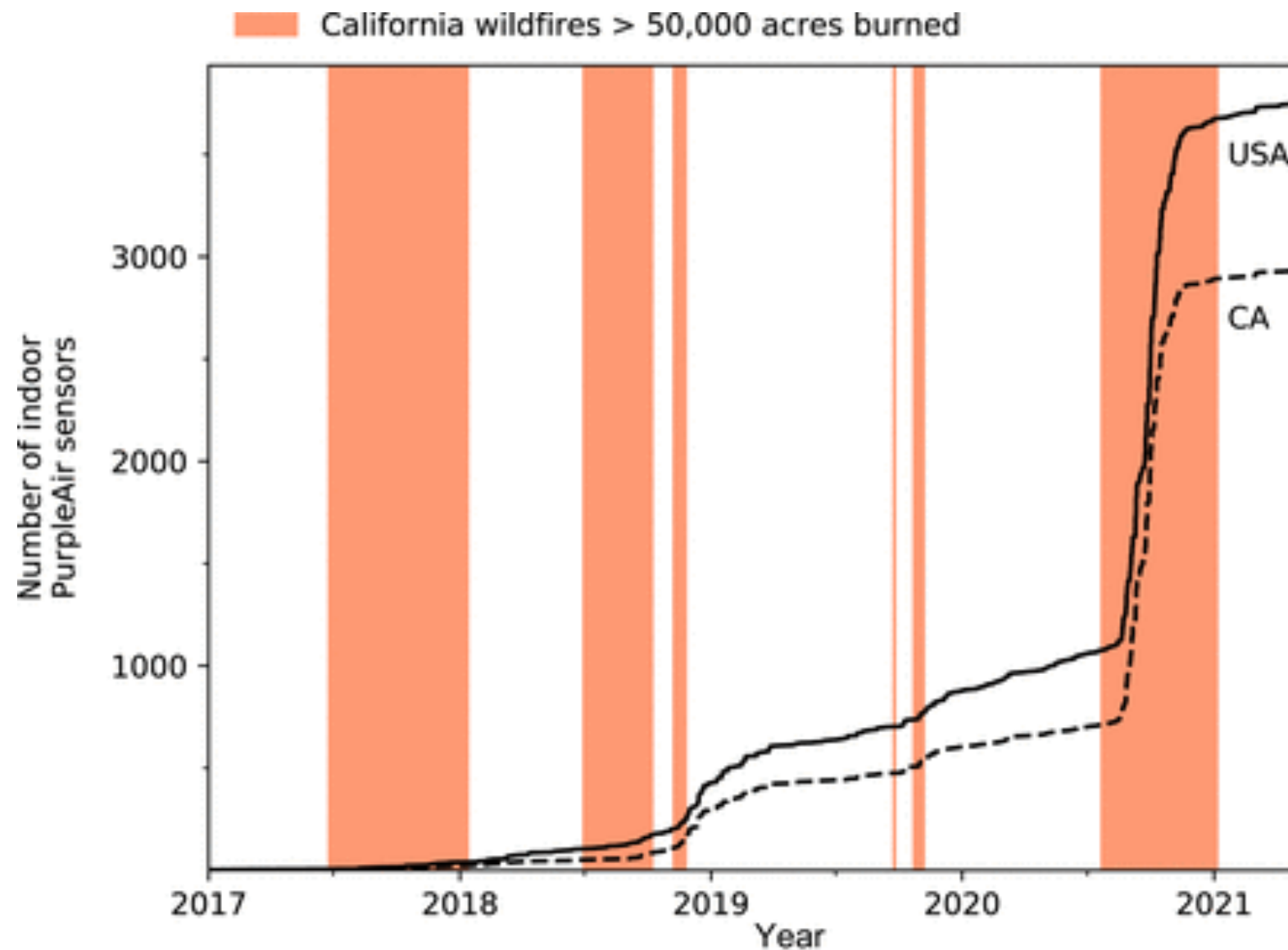


# Wildfire smoke impacts on indoor air quality assessed using crowdsourced data in California

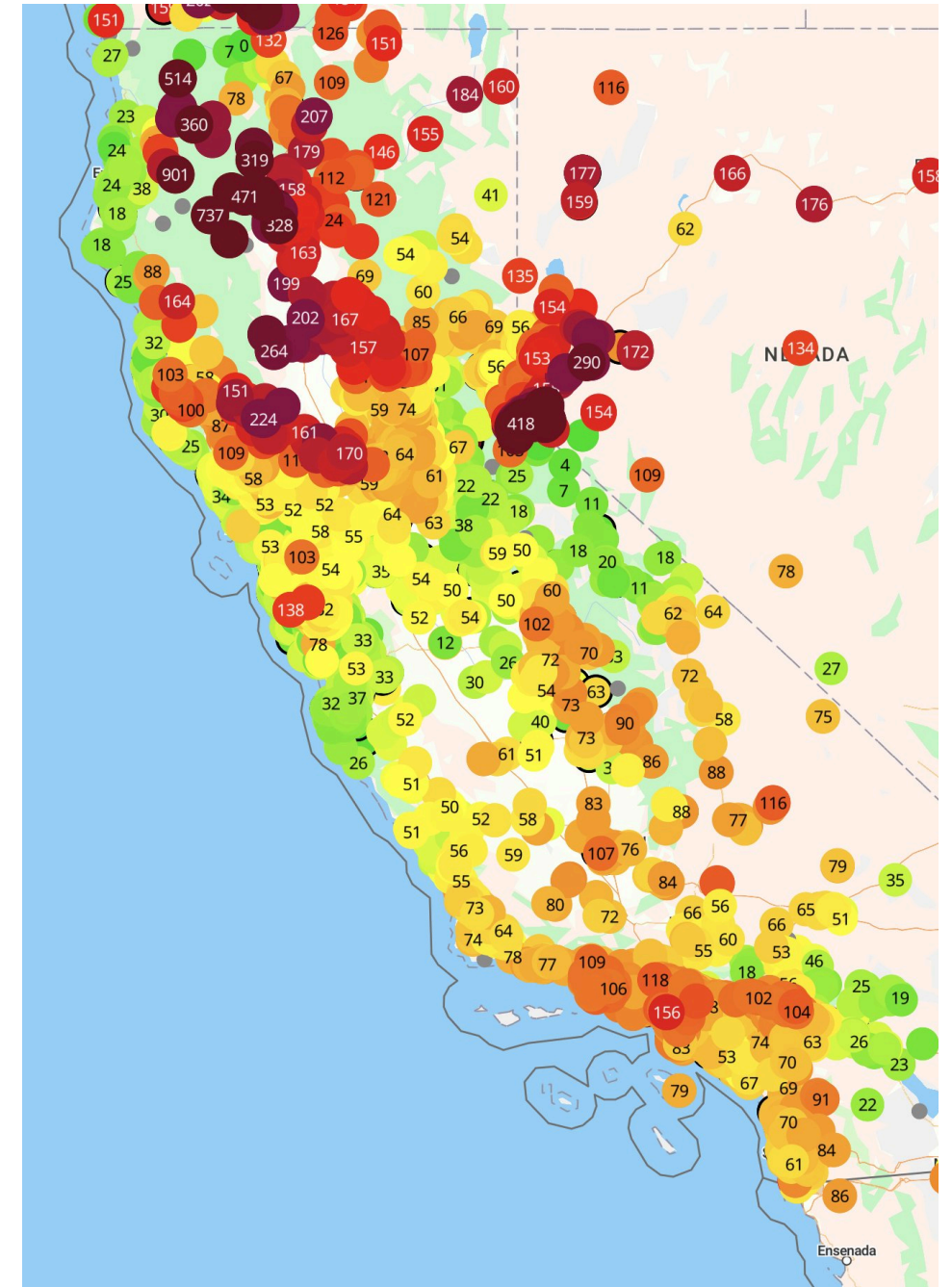
Yutong Liang<sup>a,1</sup> , Deep Sengupta<sup>a</sup> , Mark J. Campmier<sup>b</sup> , David M. Lunderberg<sup>c</sup> , Joshua S. Apte<sup>b,d</sup> ,  
and Allen H. Goldstein<sup>a,b,1</sup> 



# PurpleAir sensors adoption driven by wildfires?



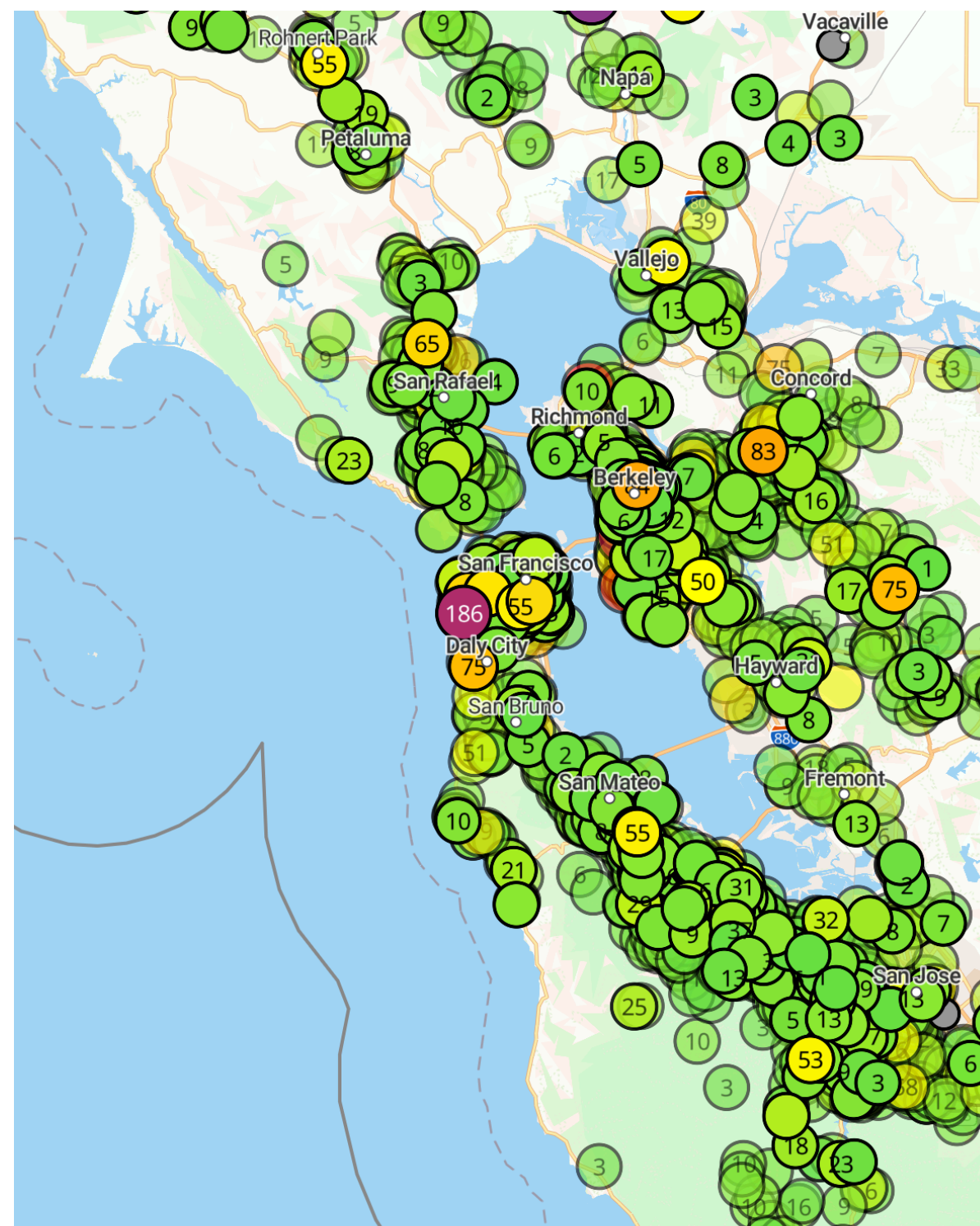
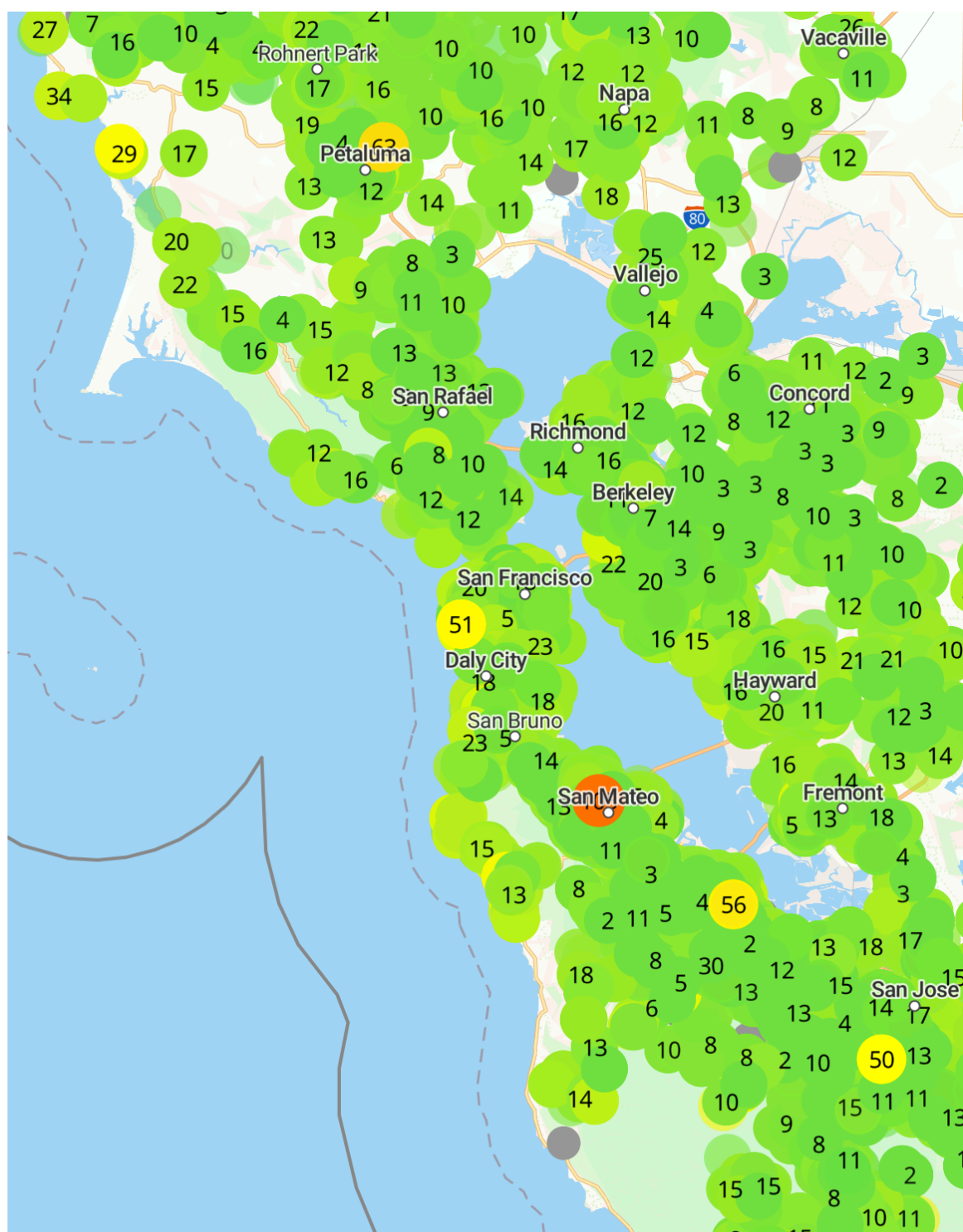
**Deployed sensor count rapidly increases during wildfire events**





# Bay Area: the pointy end of the PA spear

**57% of all global public PurpleAirs are in California: 69% outdoor, 31% indoor**



# Study design

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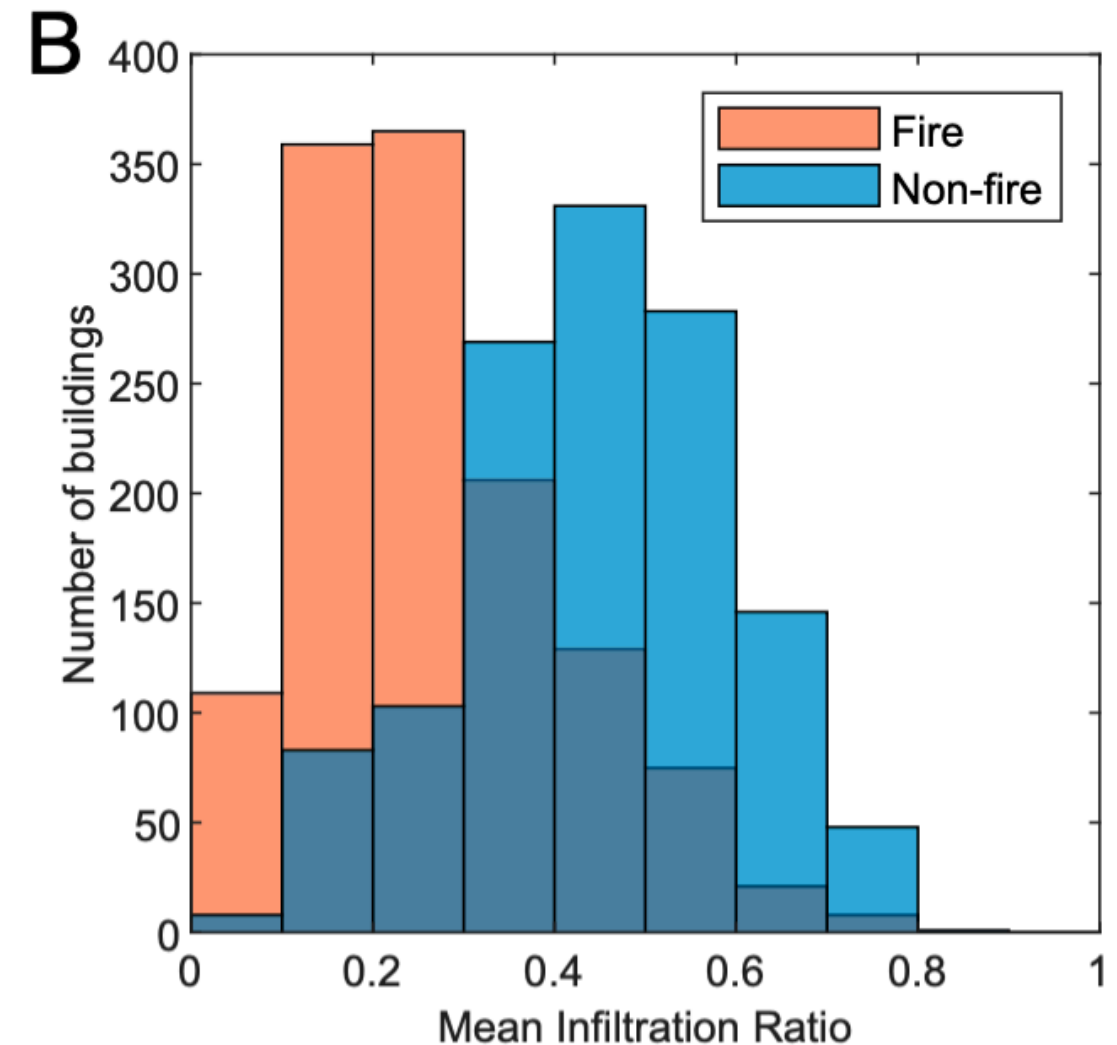
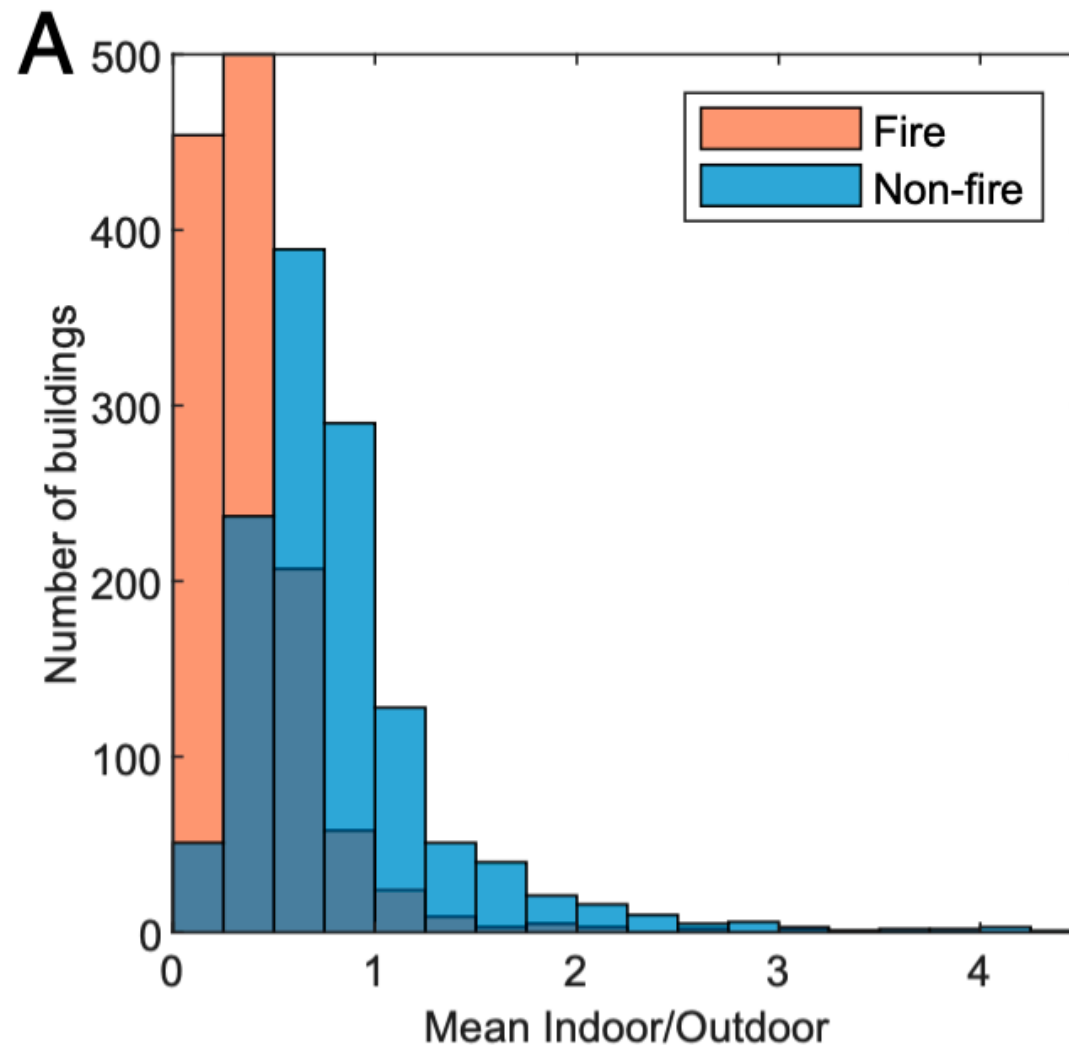
**How do indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels respond to wildfire smoke?**

- Identify 1400 indoor, public PurpleAir sensors in SF & LA areas
- Match each indoor sensor with closest outdoor PurpleAir sensor
- Develop / evaluate network calibration
- Acquire building-level information from Zillow
- Apply mass-balance model to estimate “infiltrated” PM<sub>2.5</sub>: indoor particles of outdoor origin.
- Evaluate response of indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> to wildfire smoke



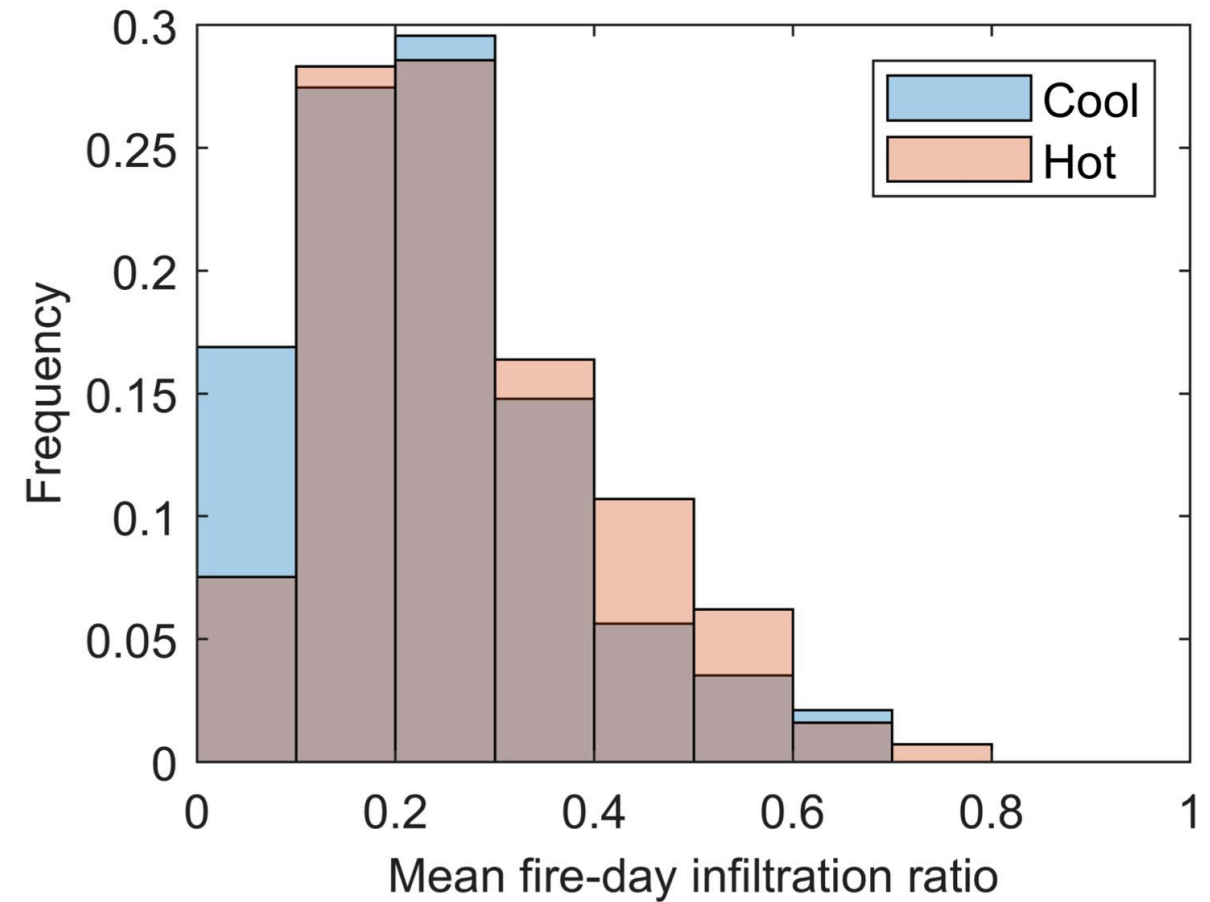
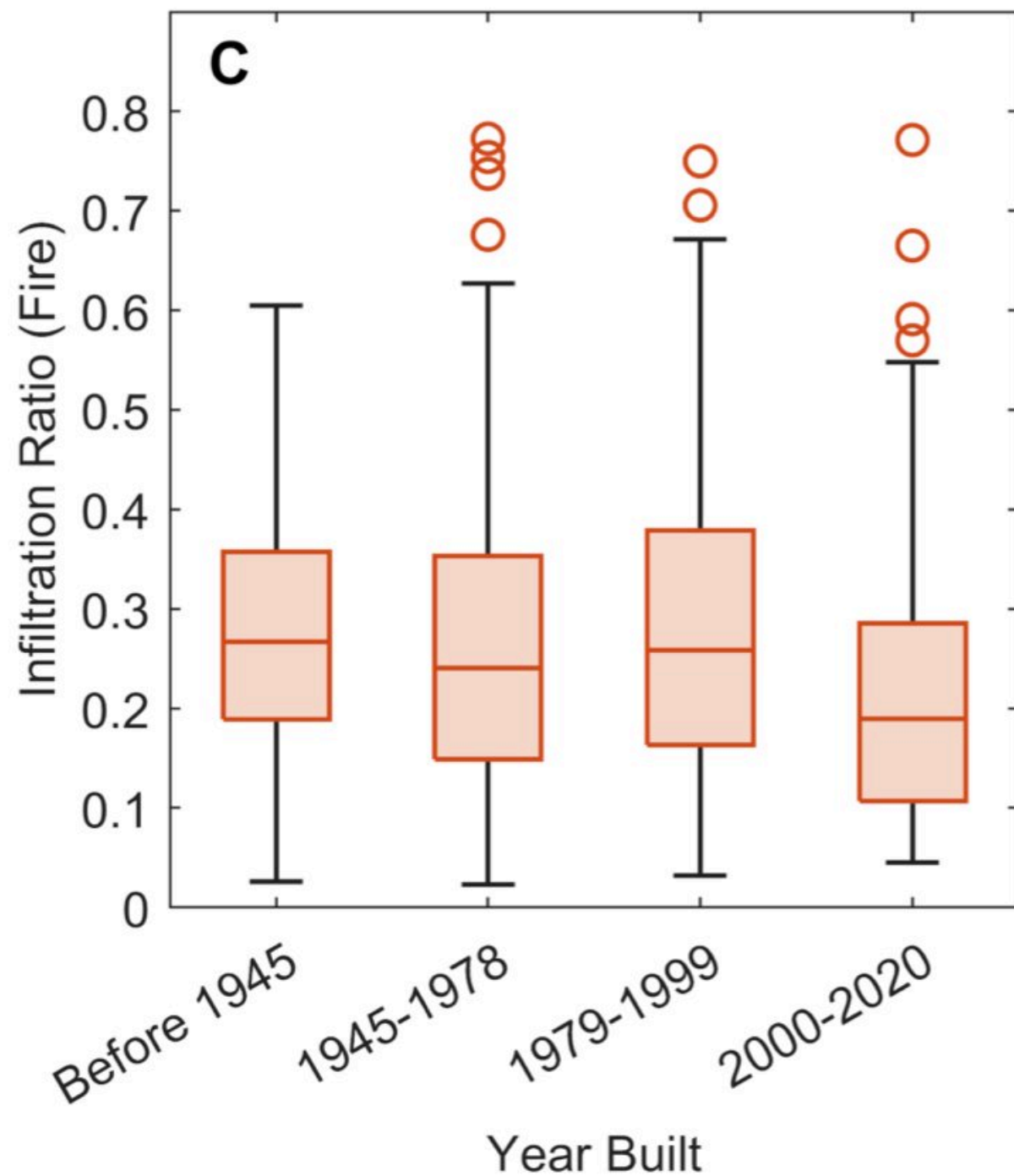
# Behavioral adaptation

Infiltration of outdoor particles is lower on fire days.



	Mean outdoor concentration ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ )	Mean indoor concentration ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ )		Indoor/outdoor ratio		Infiltration ratio	
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD	GM, GSD	Mean $\pm$ SD	GM, GSD	Mean $\pm$ SD	GM, GSD
Non-fire days	9.1 $\pm$ 4.0	4.1 $\pm$ 2.5	3.7, 1.6	0.90 $\pm$ 0.88	0.73, 1.8	0.45 $\pm$ 0.15	0.42, 1.5
Fire days	45.4 $\pm$ 17.0	11.1 $\pm$ 8.3	8.9, 2.0	0.41 $\pm$ 0.44	0.31, 2.1	0.27 $\pm$ 0.14	0.23, 1.8
Unhealthy days	61.2 $\pm$ 20.5	13.5 $\pm$ 10.6	10.3, 2.1	0.31 $\pm$ 0.42	0.23, 2.1	0.23 $\pm$ 0.14	0.19, 1.9

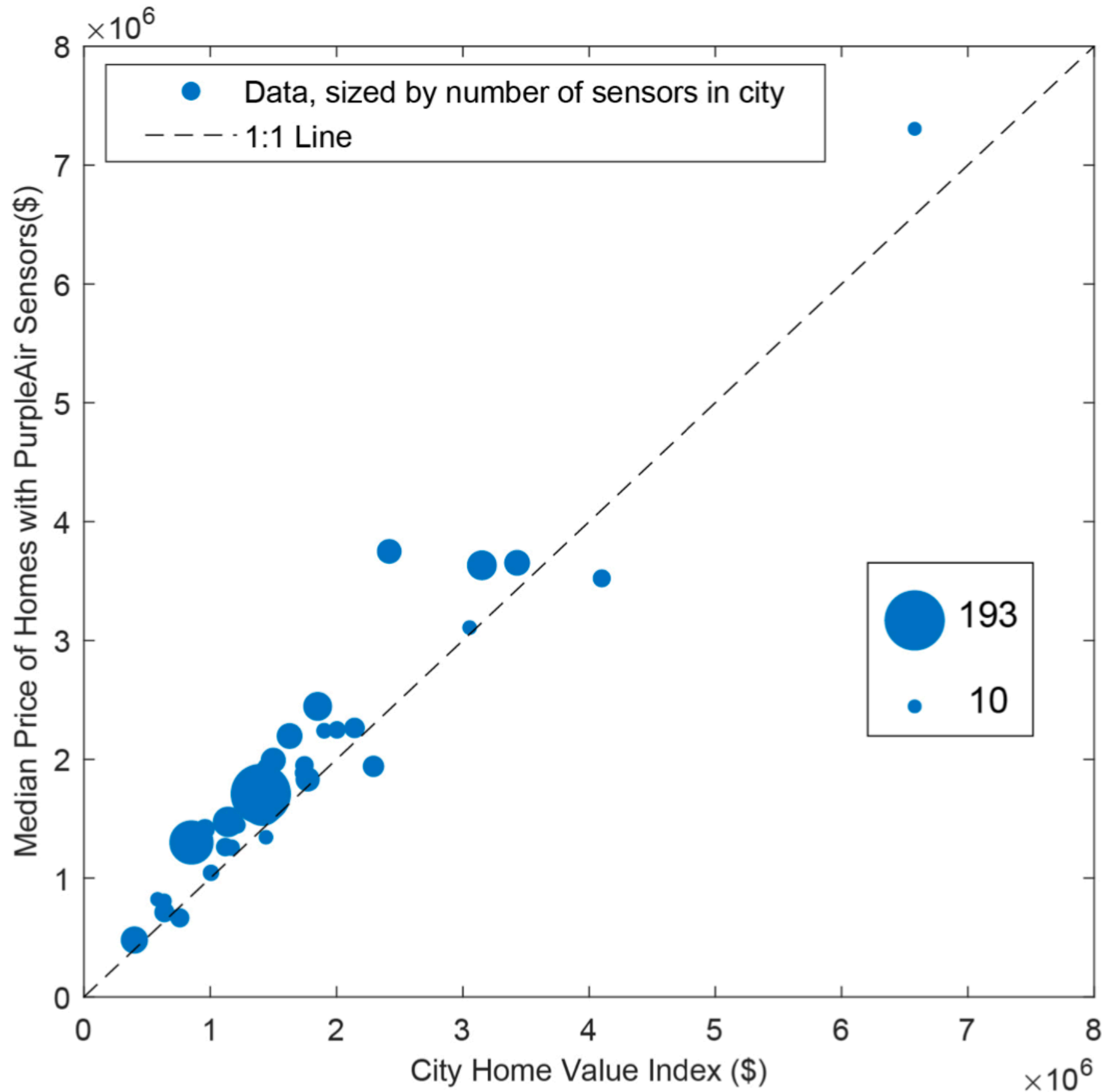
# Housing characteristics



**Newer homes and homes with A/C seem to have lower infiltration of wildfire smoke**

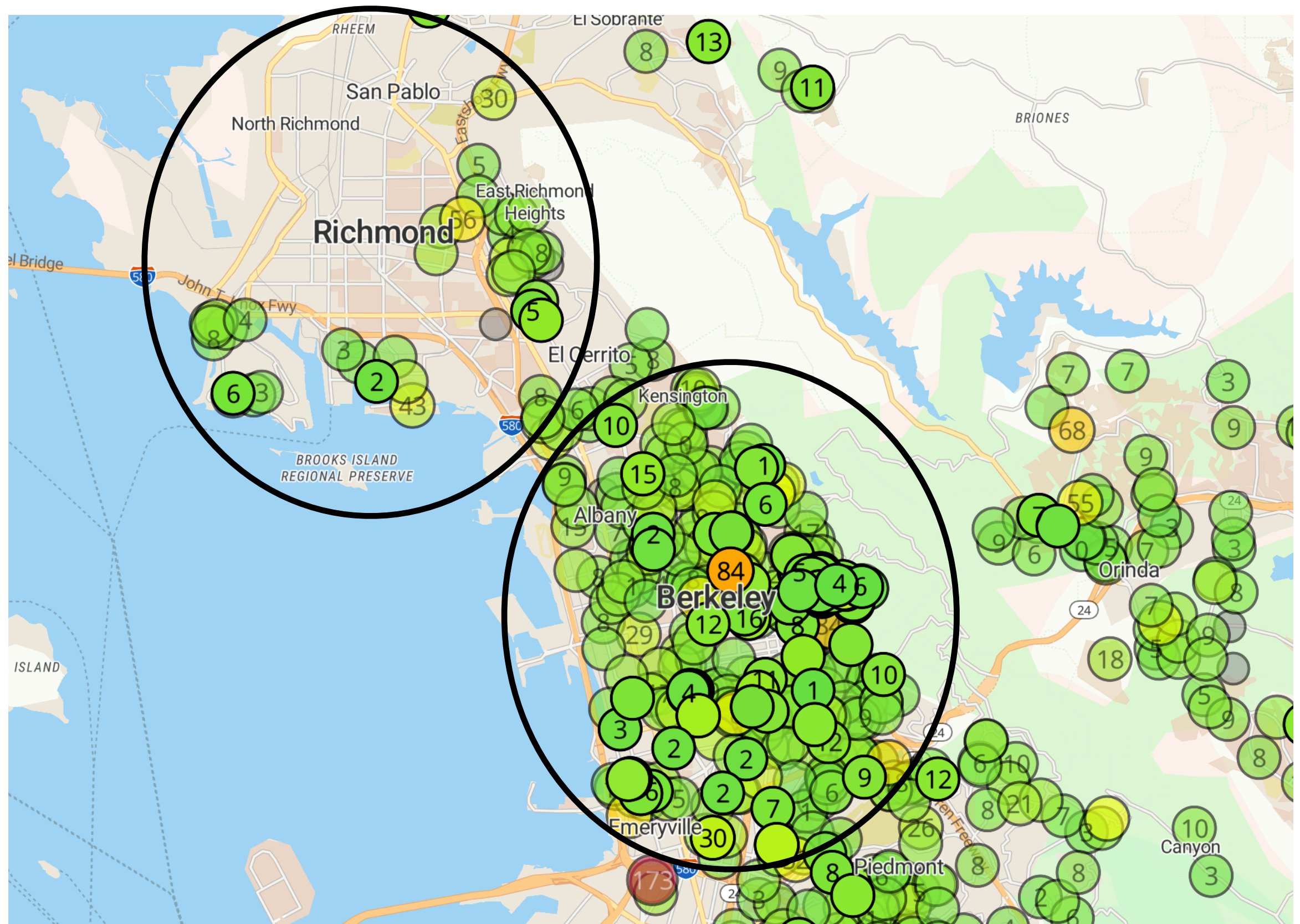


# Homes with PA sensors have higher average Zillow values



**Behavior of PurpleAir owners is unlikely to be representative of broader population.**

# Indoor sensors: a tale of two cities





# Key conclusions

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- Buildings can and do effectively protect people from smoke.
- PurpleAir owners appear to undertake behavioral changes to reduce smoke infiltration into their homes.
- It would be extremely useful to have a more representative sample of indoor air quality with LCS.
- **Opinion:** the LCS community has insufficiently emphasized the opportunity to better understand *indoor exposures*. This is a real opportunity.